

Tetragonal modification of 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethylcyclo-1,3,5-tristannathiane

Yang Farina,^a Ibrahim Baba,^a
A. Hamid Othman,^a
Ibrahim Abdul Razak,^b
Hoong-Kun Fun^b and Seik Weng Ng^{c*}

^aSchool of Chemical Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia, ^bX-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, and ^cInstitute of Postgraduate Studies, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail:
h1nswen@umcsd.um.edu.my

Key indicators

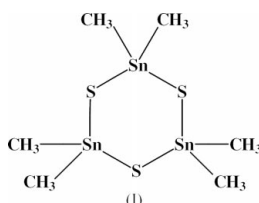
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{S-C}) = 0.008$ Å
 R factor = 0.037
 wR factor = 0.080
Data-to-parameter ratio = 33.8

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The space group of the title compound, $[\text{Sn}_3\text{S}_3(\text{CH}_3)_6]$, reported as $P4_1$, is corrected to $P4_22_12$.

Comment

Tris(dimethyltin sulfide), 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethylcyclo-1,3,5-tristannathiane, (I), was the unexpected product in our attempt at synthesizing dimethyltin bis(dipropyldithiocarbamate) from dimethyltin dichloride, carbon disulfide and *n*-propylamine (see *Experimental*). The literature reports that the compound crystallizes in monoclinic ($P2_1/c$; Jacobsen & Krebs, 1977) and tetragonal (Menzebach & Bleckmann, 1975) modifications. The tetragonal modification was refined in the $P4_1$ space group; however, the checking program *PLATON* (Spek, 1990) finds missing symmetry elements, and the $P4_22_12$ space group is suggested. This space group is now authenticated in the present study. The two independent Sn atoms in the tetragonal modification exist in tetrahedral geometries; adjacent molecules are linked by an Sn...S interaction of 3.902 (2) Å into a linear chain.



Experimental

A solution of carbon disulfide (5 mmol) in methanol (5 ml) was added to a methanolic solution (20 ml) of a mixture of dimethyltin(IV) chloride (2.5 mmol) and *n*-propylamine (5 mmol). The reagent solutions were cooled to 273 K, and the carbon disulfide solution was then added at a rate so that the temperature of the mixture did not rise above 278 K. The mixture was stirred at 275 K for 2 h. A cream-colored solid was formed that was collected by filtration and washed with cold methanol (2×5 ml). The product was recrystallized from a methanol/chloroform (3:2 v/v) mixture to afford colorless crystals.

Crystal data

$[\text{Sn}_3\text{S}_3(\text{CH}_3)_6]$
 $M_r = 542.45$
Tetragonal, $P4_22_12$
 $a = 9.7249$ (1) Å
 $c = 17.3867$ (3) Å
 $V = 1644.32$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 2.191$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 5984 reflections
 $\theta = 2.4$ – 28.2°
 $\mu = 4.87$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ (2) K
Block, colorless
 $0.22 \times 0.14 \times 0.08$ mm

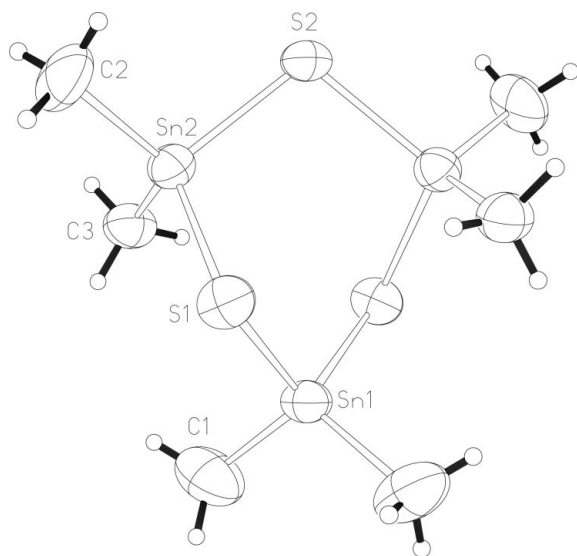


Figure 1
ORTEP (Johnson, 1976) plot of tris(dimethyltin sulfide) at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as circles of arbitrary radii.

Data collection

Siemens CCD area-detector
diffractometer
 ω scans
Absorption correction: empirical
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.414$, $T_{\max} = 0.697$
11 469 measured reflections

1995 independent reflections
1545 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.088$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.2^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 12$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.080$
 $S = 0.94$
1995 reflections
59 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0368P)^2]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.50 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.86 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Absolute structure: Flack &
Schwarzenbach (1988)
Flack parameter = 0.08 (7)

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Sn1—C1	2.125 (8)	Sn1—S1	2.406 (2)
Sn2—C2	2.134 (7)	Sn2—S1	2.435 (2)
Sn2—C3	2.126 (7)	Sn2—S2	2.424 (2)
C1—Sn1—C1 ⁱ	113.9 (5)	C2—Sn2—S2	104.0 (3)
C1—Sn1—S1	111.9 (3)	C3—Sn2—S1	108.2 (2)
C1—Sn1—S1 ⁱ	105.3 (3)	C3—Sn2—S2	112.2 (2)
S1—Sn1—S1 ⁱ	108.6 (1)	S1—Sn2—S2	107.1 (1)
C2—Sn2—C3	119.1 (3)	Sn1—S1—Sn2	103.1 (1)
C2—Sn2—S1	105.5 (2)	Sn2—S2—Sn2 ⁱ	103.1 (1)

Symmetry code: (i) $y, x, -z$.

Of the 1995 reflections, 1216 were unique and 779 were Friedel pairs.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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