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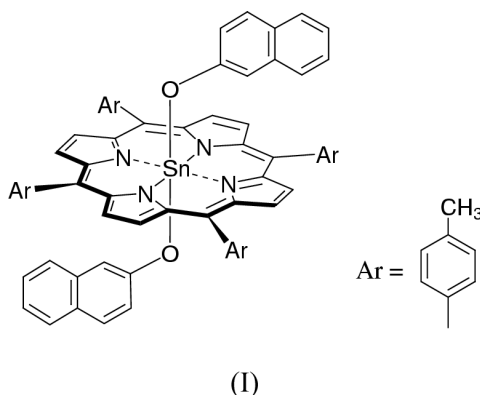
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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 123$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.027  
 $wR$  factor = 0.067  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.5For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis(2-naphthoxy)[5,10,15,20-tetra-*p*-tolylporphyrinato]tin(IV)The structure determination of the deep-red centrosymmetric tin(IV) complex,  $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_4)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O})_2]$ , shows an octahedral Sn atom within a *trans*- $\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$  donor set.Received 3 October 2001  
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## Comment

As part of experiments directed towards the preparation of photosynthetic mimics, the title deep-red centrosymmetric tin(IV) complex, (I), was prepared.



The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The Sn atom lies on a centre of symmetry. The geometry around the Sn atom is almost regular octahedral, with Sn–N bond lengths of 2.094 (1) and 2.099 (1) Å, and an Sn–O bond length of 2.062 (1) Å. The 2-naphthoxy groups adopt a diaxial and *anti* arrangement. Angles around the Sn atom fall within the range  $90 \pm 1.7^\circ$ .

## Experimental

(5,10,15,20-Tetra-*p*-tolylporphyrinato)tin(IV) dihydroxide was synthesized and purified by literature methods (Arnold, 1988). The title compound was formed by mixing 2-hydroxynaphthalene (6.4 mg,  $4.44 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol) with (5,10,15,20-tetra-*p*-tolylporphyrinato)tin(IV) dihydroxide (18.2 mg,  $2.21 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol) in base-washed  $\text{CHCl}_3$  with stirring overnight. Deep-red crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown by vapour diffusion of hexane into a  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution of the compound.

## Crystal data

$[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_4)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O})_2]$   
 $M_r = 1073.9$   
Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 11.166$  (1) Å  
 $b = 11.409$  (1) Å  
 $c = 11.724$  (1) Å  
 $\alpha = 107.63$  (1) $^\circ$   
 $\beta = 110.44$  (1) $^\circ$   
 $\gamma = 96.68$  (1) $^\circ$   
 $V = 1291.9$  (2) Å $^3$

$Z = 1$   
 $D_x = 1.380$  Mg m $^{-3}$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 34 660 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.8$ – $28.3^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.55$  mm $^{-1}$   
 $T = 123$  (2) K  
Prism, red  
 $0.12 \times 0.12 \times 0.05$  mm

*Data collection*

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer  
 CCD rotation images, thick-slice  
 scans  
 Absorption correction: analytical  
 (Alcock, 1970)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.898$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.953$   
 22 917 measured reflections

6331 independent reflections  
 6153 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 28.3^\circ$   
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$   
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$   
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 14$

*Refinement*

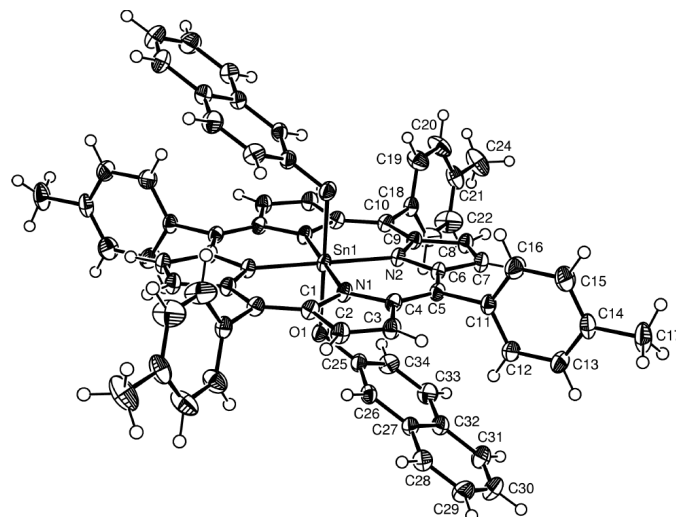
Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.067$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 6331 reflections  
 342 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0267P)^2 + 0.91P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.49 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.56 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

The H atoms were included in the riding-model approximation.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1997–2000); cell refinement: *HKL* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *HKL DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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**Figure 1**

View of (I) shown with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids (Farrugia, 1997)

**References**

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