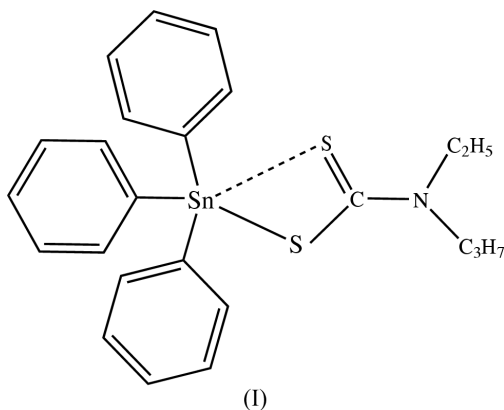


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bohari@pkrisc.cc.ukm.my**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 273$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.028
 wR factor = 0.063
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.3For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**(*N*-Ethyl-*N*-propyldithiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV)**

The title compound, $[\text{Sn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NS}_2)]$, has a long-range intramolecular $\text{Sn}\cdots\text{S}$ interaction of $3.0950(10)$ Å, which allows the geometry of the Sn atom to be close to trigonal bipyramidal, with an axial $\text{C}-\text{Sn}-\text{S}$ bond angle of $156.50(6)^\circ$. The structural dimensions of the molecule are comparable with those of other triphenyltin–dithiocarbamate complexes.

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Several triphenyltin–dithiocarbamate complexes have been reported to have a geometry of the central Sn atom between tetrahedral and trigonal bipyramidal due to the presence of a long interaction between the Sn atom and the uncoordinated S atom of the dithiocarbamate ligand. (*N*-Cyclohexyl-*N*-methylthiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV) (Awang *et al.*, 2003), (*n*-butyl-*N*-methylthiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV) (Kana *et al.*, 2001), (diethylthiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV) (Lindley & Carr, 1974) and (*N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-ethylthiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV) (Awang *et al.*, 2003) are typical examples where the geometry of the central Sn atom in the complexes is close to trigonal bipyramidal. The title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), is analogous to those complexes and shows similar structural dimensions (Table 1) with a long intramolecular $\text{Sn1}\cdots\text{S2}$ interaction of $3.0950(10)$ Å, comparable with those in (*N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-methylthiocarbamato)triphenyltin(IV) [$3.0134(8)$ Å]. The geometry of the Sn atom is also close to trigonal bipyramidal, with $\text{C2}-\text{Sn1}-\text{C19}$, $\text{C19}-\text{Sn1}-\text{S1}$ and $\text{C12}-\text{Sn1}-\text{S1}$ angles of $116.49(3)$, $120.29(7)$ and $110.95(7)^\circ$, respectively, in the equatorial positions. The $\text{C18}-\text{Sn1}-\text{S2}$ angle for the axial position is $156.50(6)^\circ$. Other bond lengths and angles of the ligand are in the normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987).



Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by the addition of carbon disulfide (1.2 ml, 0.02 mol) to an ethanol solution of ethylpropylamine (1.743 g, 0.02 mol); the resulting solution was stirred for 1 h at 269 K. Triphenyltin(IV) chloride (3.84 g, 0.01 mol) was then added and the mixture was stirred for another 1 h. The white precipitate which formed was filtered off and washed with cold ethanol and dried in a vacuum. Good quality crystals were obtained by recrystallization from a mixture of ethanol and dichloromethane (1:2 v/v).

Crystal data

[Sn(C₆H₅)₃(C₆H₁₂NS₂)]

$M_r = 512.28$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 9.4395$ (18) Å

$b = 26.225$ (5) Å

$c = 9.8059$ (19) Å

$\beta = 98.954$ (3)°

$V = 2397.9$ (8) Å³

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.419$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Cell parameters from 983

reflections

$\theta = 2.2$ – 26.5 °

$\mu = 1.25$ mm⁻¹

$T = 273$ (2) K

Block, colourless

$0.38 \times 0.29 \times 0.16$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.648$, $T_{\max} = 0.825$

13 102 measured reflections

4928 independent reflections

4481 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$

$\theta_{\max} = 26.5$ °

$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$k = -22 \rightarrow 32$

$l = -12 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$

$wR(F^2) = 0.063$

$S = 1.14$

4928 reflections

255 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0247P)^2 + 0.9515P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.45$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23$ e Å⁻³

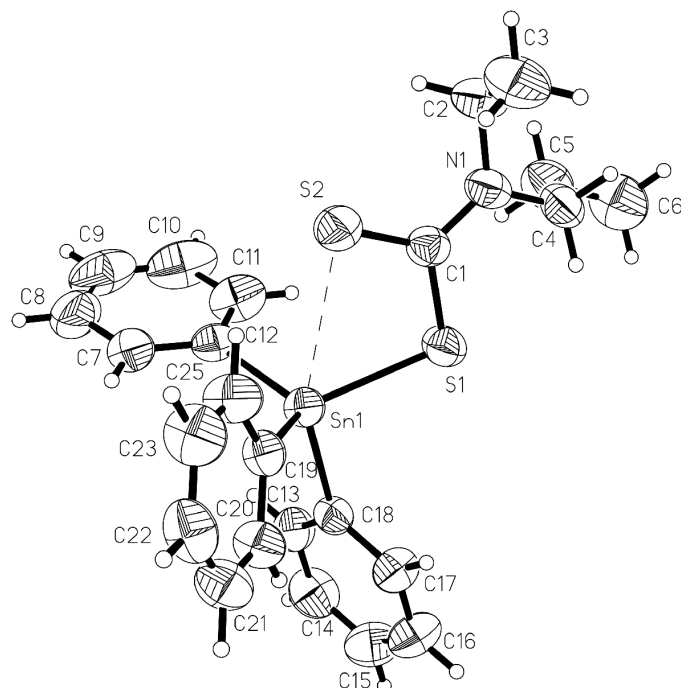


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) shown with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. The dashed line indicates the long Sn...S interaction.

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1997); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL, PARST (Nardelli, 1995) and PLATON (Spek, 2003).

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Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Sn1—S1	2.4600 (7)	S1—C1	1.757 (2)
Sn1—S2	3.0950 (10)	S2—C1	1.679 (3)
Sn1—C12	2.132 (2)	N1—C1	1.328 (3)
Sn1—C19	2.134 (2)	N1—C4	1.469 (3)
Sn1—C18	2.154 (2)	N1—C2	1.478 (3)
C12—Sn1—C19	116.49 (9)	C19—Sn1—S1	120.29 (7)
C12—Sn1—C18	106.03 (9)	C12—Sn1—S1	110.95 (7)
C19—Sn1—C18	105.89 (9)	C18—Sn1—S2	156.50 (6)
C18—Sn1—S1	93.23 (6)		

After their location in a difference map, all H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent C atoms, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for CH₃ and $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for CH₂ and CH.

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