metal-organic papers

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Seik Weng Ng

Department of Chemistry, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: seikweng@um.edu.my

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.015 Å R factor = 0.041 wR factor = 0.111 Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.8

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

Rerefinement of *catena*-poly[triethylammonium [triphenylstannate(IV)- μ -2,5-thiophenedicarboxylato]] in the space group *Pc*

The structure of the title compound, $\{(C_6H_{15}N)[Sn(C_6H_5)_3-(C_6H_2O_4S)]\}_n$, when refined in *Pc*, comprises two independent formula units. The polyanionic chain has both Sn atoms in *trans*-C_3SnO_2 trigonal–bipyramidal geometries.

Received 26 October 2005 Accepted 31 October 2005 Online 5 November 2005

Comment

The structure of $[(C_2H_5)_3NH][(C_6H_5)_3Sn(C_6H_2O_4S)]$, (I), a compound belonging to the class of polymeric (dicarboxylato)triorganostannates which is expected to exhibit aqueous solubility (Ng & Kumar Das, 1997), was originally refined in space group P1 with four independent formula units to R 0.040 (Ma *et al.*, 2004). The triclinic cell can be transformed to a monoclinic cell. In the monoclinic Pc setting, the two independent triphenyltin units are linked by the two 2,5-thiophenedicarboxylates into a linear chain (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The cations are hydrogen-bonded to the chains, as detailed in Table 2. The polyanionic chain has both Sn atoms in *trans*-C₃SnO₂ trigonal bipyramidal geometries.



Experimental

Crystal data	
$\begin{aligned} & (C_6H_{15}N)[Sn(C_6H_5)_3(C_6H_2O_4S)] \\ & M_r = 622.32 \\ & \text{Monoclinic, } Pc \\ & a = 18.354 \ (4) \ \mathring{A} \\ & b = 9.658 \ (2) \ \mathring{A} \\ & c = 18.982 \ (3) \ \mathring{A} \\ & \beta = 119.69 \ (2)^{\circ} \\ & V = 2923 \ (1) \ \mathring{A}^3 \\ & Z = 4 \end{aligned}$	$D_x = 1.414 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\$\alpha\$ radiation Cell parameters from 846 reflections $\theta = 2.4-23.6^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.98 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 (2) K Block, colorless $0.25 \times 0.14 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
Data collection	
Bruker SMART area-detector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.792, T_{\max} = 0.935$ 14964 measured reflections	7034 independent reflections 5750 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.043$ $\theta_{max} = 25.0^{\circ}$ $h = -21 \rightarrow 17$ $k = -11 \rightarrow 11$ $l = -21 \rightarrow 22$

© 2005 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved

Refinement

Table 1				
Selected	geometric	parameters	(Å, '	°).

Sn1-C1	2.157 (4)	Sn2-C19	2.154 (4)
Sn1-C7	2.150 (4)	Sn2-C25	2.127 (6)
Sn1-C13	2.155 (4)	Sn2-C31	2.180 (5)
Sn1-O1	2.276 (5)	Sn2-O7	2.226 (6)
Sn1-O5	2.203 (5)	Sn2–O3 ⁱ	2.246 (6)
C1-Sn1-C7	110.2 (2)	$C19 - Sn^2 - C^{25}$	124.6 (3)
C1-Sn1-C13	109.5(2)	C19 - Sn2 - C31	122.9 (2)
C1-Sn1-O1	87.9 (2)	C19-Sn2-O3i	89.9 (2)
C1-Sn1-O5	87.3 (2)	C19-Sn2-O7	91.0 (2)
C7-Sn1-C13	140.3 (2)	C25-Sn2-C31	112.5 (3)
C7-Sn1-O1	89.1 (2)	C25-Sn2-O3i	85.8 (3)
C7-Sn1-O5	92.4 (2)	C25-Sn2-O7	91.7 (3)
C13-Sn1-O1	89.6 (2)	C31-Sn2-O3 ⁱ	95.2 (2)
C13-Sn1-O5	92.1 (2)	C31-Sn2-O7	86.4 (2)
O1-Sn1-O5	175.2 (2)	O3 ⁱ -Sn2-O7	177.4 (2)

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0616P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), from 1284 Friedel pairs Flack parameter: 0.01 (3)

 $\begin{array}{l} (\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001 \\ \Delta\rho_{\rm max} = 0.84 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3} \\ \Delta\rho_{\rm min} = -0.37 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3} \end{array}$

Symmetry code: (i) x - 1, y - 1, z - 1.

Table 2 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
N1-H1n···O4	0.91	1.86	2.762 (9)	169
$N2-H2n\cdots O8$	0.91	1.80	2.709 (10)	177

Phenyl rings were refined as rigid hexagons with 1.39 Å edges. There was some disorder in the cations, which was not resolved. For these, the C–N distances were restrained to 1.50 (1) Å and the C–C distances to 1.54 (1) Å; the N···C and C···C distances were restrained to 2.49 (1) Å and 2.45 (1) Å, respectively. The restraints ensured no short intramolecular H···H contacts of less than 2 Å except for only one contact (H50c···H53b) only. Additionally, all atoms in the structure were restrained to approximately isotropic behavior.



Figure 1

ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976) plot of the polyanionic $[(C_6H_5)_3Sn(O_2CC_4H_2SCO_2)]_n$ chain. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. The two cations are not shown. [Symmetry code (i) = x - 1, y - 1, z - 1.]

The H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H 0.93 to 0.97, N–H 0.91 Å) and were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with U(H) set to 1.2 to 1.5 times $U_{eq}(C, N)$.

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

I thank Professor Chun-Lin Ma of Liaocheng Teachers University for the diffraction data, and the University of Malaya for supporting this study.

References

- Bruker (1996). SAINT and SMART. Bruker Analytical X-Ray Systems, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Flack, H. D. (1983). Acta Cryst. A39, 876-881.
- Johnson, C. K. (1976). ORTEPII. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- Ma, C.-L., Sun, J.-F., Qui, L.-L. & Cui, J.-C. (2004). J. Inorg. Organomet. Polym. 14, 161–168.

Ng, S. W. & Kumar Das, V. G. (1997). *Trends Organomet. Chem.* 2, 107–115. Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXL97 and SHELXS97. University of Göttingen, Germany.