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Key indicators

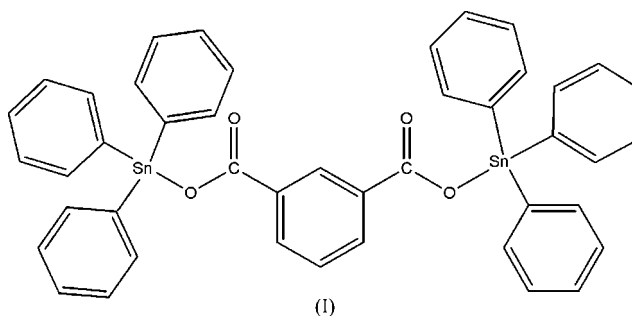
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.042
 wR factor = 0.081
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.6For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>. μ -Isophthalato-bis[triphenyltin(IV)]

In the title compound, $[\text{Sn}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_6(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)]$, two triphenyltin groups are bridged by an isophthalate dianion through its two carboxylate groups. Each Sn atom displays a distorted tetrahedral geometry composed of three phenyl groups and one carboxylate O atom from the isophthalate anion.

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Comment

Owing to their wide applications, such as PVC stabilizers, agricultural biocides, additives for antifouling paints and catalysts for the production of silicones (Thoonen *et al.*, 2004), organotin compounds have been studied extensively (Lockhart *et al.*, 1987; Teoh *et al.*, 1997; Basu *et al.*, 2005). Organotin compounds show various structures and coordination geometries (Ma *et al.*, 2005; Yin *et al.*, 2005). To further widen the scope of application of organotin compounds, there is a need to prepare new series of organotin complexes. In this paper, the structure of (I) is described.



As shown in Fig. 1, in the structure of (I) two triphenyltin groups are bridged by one isophthalate, *L*, through its two carboxylate groups. Each Sn atom shows a distorted tetrahedral geometry composed of three phenyl groups and one carboxylate O atom from *L*. The Sn—O distances are similar to reported values (Chee *et al.*, 2003; Tian *et al.*, 2005). In addition, there is a weak Sn···O interaction between Sn1 and O2. The Sn1···O2 distance, 2.724 (3) Å, is longer than the sum of covalent radii (2.13 Å), but is considerably shorter than the sum of van der Waals radii of Sn and O atoms (3.68 Å) (Bondi, 1964). The distortion of the coordination geometry from ideal tetrahedral is reflected in the bond angles about the Sn atom.

Experimental

Isophthalic acid (0.166 g, 1 mmol) was added to a solution of sodium ethoxide (0.136 g, 2 mmol) in ethanol (30 ml). After stirring for 30 min, triphenyltin(IV) chloride (0.77 g, 2 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 12 h at 313 K and then filtered. Light-yellow

crystals of (I) were obtained from the filtrate after it had been allowed to stand for several days at room temperature.

Crystal data

[Sn₂(C₆H₅)₆(C₈H₄O₄)]
M_r = 864.13
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*n*
a = 10.6434 (12) Å
b = 26.413 (3) Å
c = 13.7552 (15) Å
 β = 103.272 (2)°
V = 3763.6 (7) Å³
Z = 4

D_x = 1.525 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 9738 reflections
 θ = 2.3–28.5°
 μ = 1.37 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 Block, light yellow
 0.43 × 0.31 × 0.29 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.564, *T_{max}* = 0.680
 22965 measured reflections

8843 independent reflections
 4724 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.093
 θ_{\max} = 28.5°
h = -10 → 14
k = -32 → 35
l = -18 → 18

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.042
wR (*F*²) = 0.081
S = 0.96
 8843 reflections
 451 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.014P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.73 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.06 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sn1—O1 | 2.060 (2) | Sn2—O3 | 2.036 (3) |
| Sn1—C7 | 2.118 (4) | Sn2—C27 | 2.113 (5) |
| Sn1—C13 | 2.126 (4) | Sn2—C39 | 2.117 (4) |
| Sn1—C1 | 2.147 (4) | Sn2—C33 | 2.128 (4) |
| O1—Sn1—C7 | 105.63 (12) | O3—Sn2—C27 | 112.50 (14) |
| O1—Sn1—C13 | 112.19 (12) | O3—Sn2—C39 | 107.16 (14) |
| C7—Sn1—C13 | 118.73 (14) | C27—Sn2—C39 | 112.93 (16) |
| O1—Sn1—C1 | 96.00 (13) | O3—Sn2—C33 | 94.54 (14) |
| C7—Sn1—C1 | 110.80 (13) | C27—Sn2—C33 | 113.67 (18) |
| C13—Sn1—C1 | 111.03 (14) | C39—Sn2—C33 | 114.47 (16) |

H atoms were treated as riding with C—H distances of 0.93 Å and *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C). The minimum electron-density peak is located 0.96 Å from atom Sn1.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine

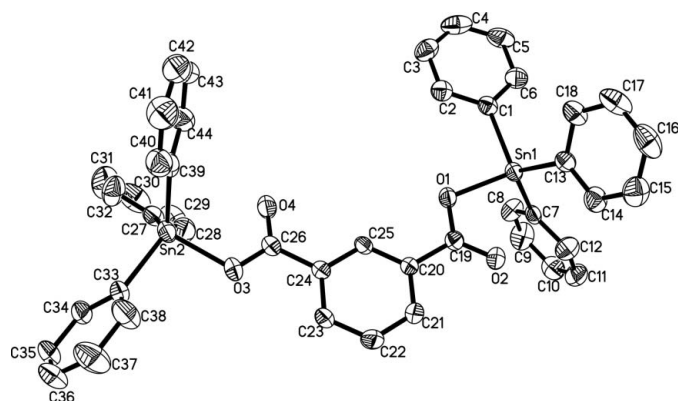


Figure 1

View of the molecular structure of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms have been omitted.

structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL-Plus (Sheldrick, 1990); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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