metal-organic papers

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 297 KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.025 wR factor = 0.060 Data-to-parameter ratio = 20.1

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

µ-Hydroxo-bis{[2-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenyl]dimethyltin(IV)} iodide

The cation of the title compound, $[Sn_2(CH_3)_4(OH)-(C_9H_{12}N)_2]I$, consists of two $[2-(Me_2NCH_2)C_6H_4]SnMe_2$ units bridged by a hydroxy group, located on a twofold rotation axis. Both Sn atoms are pentacoordinated in a distorted trigonalbipyramidal coordination geometry as the result of a strong intramolecular N \rightarrow Sn interaction *trans* to the Sn-O bond $[N-Sn-O = 168.70 (7)^{\circ}]$. The iodide ion also lies on a twofold rotation axis.

Comment

During our work on organotin(IV) halides containing the $[2-(Me_2NCH_2)C_6H_4]$ group (Varga *et al.*, 2001, 2005, 2006) we isolated the title compound, (I), with two organotin(IV) fragments bridged by a hydroxy group, forming the cation of the ionic compound, and with I⁻ as a counter-anion. The bridging hydroxy group and iodide ion are located on the special position 4(*e*), a twofold axis of the space group C2/c.



The Sn atoms have a trigonal-bipyramidal coordination owing to the strong intramolecular N \rightarrow Sn interaction *trans* to the Sn-O bond, with the C atoms from the organic ligands in equatorial positions (Fig. 1). The $(C,N)C_2$ SnO cores are distorted from the ideal geometry as a consequence of the small 'bite' of the pendant arm ligand. The deviation of the metal atom from the equatorial plane (C1/C10/C11) is 0.13 Å towards the O atom.

The intramolecular N \rightarrow Sn interaction induces planar chirality at the metal centre (Varga *et al.*, 2005, 2006) and the compound crystallizes as a racemate, a mixture of *RR* and *SS* isomers (1:1).

In the crystal packing there is a hydrogen bond between the hydroxy group and the iodide ion $[H1\cdots I1 = 2.77 \text{ Å}, O1\cdots I1 = 3.579 (3) \text{ Å} and O1-H1\cdots I1 = 179.98 (3)^{\circ}].$

Experimental

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Compound (I) was obtained after recrystallization of *C*,*N*-[2-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenyl]dimethyltin(IV) iodide from hot DMSO (Varga, 2003).

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Crystal data

$$\begin{split} & [\mathrm{Sn}_2(\mathrm{CH}_3)_4(\mathrm{OH})(\mathrm{C}_9\mathrm{H}_{12}\mathrm{N})_2]\mathrm{I} \\ & M_r = 709.86 \\ & \mathrm{Monoclinic}, \ C2/c \\ & a = 9.4994 \ (14) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & b = 18.762 \ (3) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & c = 14.778 \ (2) \ \mathrm{\AA} \\ & \beta = 92.240 \ (2)^{\circ} \\ & V = 2631.8 \ (7) \ \mathrm{\AA}^3 \end{split}$$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000) $T_{\rm min} = 0.293, T_{\rm max} = 0.537$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$ $wR(F^2) = 0.061$ S = 1.112697 reflections 134 parameters H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, $^{\circ}$).

Sn1-C1	2.126 (3)	Sn1-O1	2.1459 (11)
Sn1-C10	2.130 (3)	Sn1-N1	2.470 (3)
Sn1-C11	2.118 (3)		
C11-Sn1-C1	126.43 (14)	C11-Sn1-N1	91.56 (12)
C11-Sn1-C10	116.19 (15)	C1-Sn1-N1	75.46 (11)
C1-Sn1-C10	116.29 (13)	C10-Sn1-N1	93.36 (12)
C11-Sn1-O1	92.22 (12)	O1-Sn1-N1	168.70 (7)
C1-Sn1-O1	93.76 (8)	Sn1-O1-Sn1 ⁱ	136.92 (15)
C10-Sn1-O1	94.52 (11)		

Symmetry code: (i) -x, y, $-z + \frac{3}{2}$.

All C-bound H atoms were placed in calculated positions (C–H = 0.93–0.97 Å) and treated using a riding model with $U_{\rm iso}$ = 1.5 $U_{\rm eq}$ (C) for methyl and $U_{\rm iso}$ = 1.2 $U_{\rm eq}$ (C) for aryl H atoms; the methyl groups were allowed to rotate but not to tip. Atom H1 bonded to the O atom was calculated and fixed at the standard O–H distance of 0.81 (2) Å.



10450 measured reflections 2697 independent reflections 2509 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.026$ $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^{\circ}$

Z = 4

 $D_x = 1.791 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Block, colourless

 $0.42\,\times\,0.35\,\times\,0.20$ mm

 $\mu = 3.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

T = 297 (2) K

$$\begin{split} w &= 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0274P)^2 \\ &+ 2.4944P] \\ \text{where } P &= (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3 \\ (\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} &= 0.002 \\ \Delta\rho_{\text{max}} &= 0.51 \text{ e } \text{ Å}^{-3} \\ \Delta\rho_{\text{min}} &= -0.61 \text{ e } \text{ Å}^{-3} \end{split}$$





View of compound (I), with the labelling of all non-H atoms. Displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 30% probability levels. C-bound H atoms have been omitted. Symmetry code (i) as in Table 1. The dashed line indicates the $H1\cdots I1$ hydrogen bond.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2001); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2006).

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