

2.174 and 2.156 Å, both ± 0.006 Å, observed by Eisenberg and Ibers²⁰ in di(tetramethylammonium)bis(maleonitrile dithiolate)nickel(II). The 92.1° N-Ni-S angle as well as the elongated Ni-N and Ni-S distances are consistent with a nonnegligible amount of steric hindrance between the C₁ methyl group and sulfur. The N-C₁, N-C₂, and N-C₃ distances are not significantly longer than the expected N-C bonded distance of 1.47 Å. The C-C and C-S distances are also, well within experimental error, "normal" single bonds. The C₁-N-C₂ and C₂-N-C₃ angles are within experimental error of the idealized tetrahedral $109^\circ 28'$, but C₁-N-C₃ is significantly less at $105.2 \pm 1.2^\circ$, again probably due to steric repulsion between C₁ and S. The C₄-S-Ni angle of $100.8 \pm 0.5^\circ$ indicates that the sulfur contributes a p orbital to the Ni-S σ bond and to the S-C bond as well. The Ni-S interaction probably includes some $p\pi-p\pi$ interaction, but this is not discernible from the bond lengths and angles.

The dihedral angles between particular planes and the

perpendicular displacements of the carbon atoms from the Ni-N₂-S₂ plane are particularly interesting. The dihedral angle between the Ni-N-S plane and the Ni-C₂-N plane is $91.2 \pm 0.9^\circ$ and C₂ is 1.192 Å above the plane defined by Ni-N₂-S₂. This means that C₂ is in a stereochemically polar position relative to the NiN₂S₂ plane and effectively blocks any axial chemical attack on the Ni(II) species by another ligand. This is in agreement with the fact that this seems to be a particularly stable complex, relatively inert to attack by other ligands. On the other hand, the dihedral angle between the Ni-N-S plane and the Ni-C₁-N plane is $29.4 \pm 1.04^\circ$ and the C₁ atom is 0.652 Å below the NiN₂S₂ plane. Therefore, the C₁ methyl group can be considered as being in an essentially equatorial position relative to the NiN₂S₂ plane. C₃ and C₄ are displaced 0.72 (2) and 0.16 (2) Å below this same plane conforming to the expected geometry for the β -mercaptoethylamine group in a metal chelate.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dimethyltin Bis(8-hydroxyquinolate)

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The crystal structure of dimethyltin bis(8-hydroxyquinolate), $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. Unit cell constants are $a = 9.44 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 13.28 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 15.62 \pm 0.03$ Å, and $\beta = 110.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/c$. The density by flotation is 1.57 g/cc. Four molecules in the unit cell give a calculated density of 1.586 g/cc. By visual estimation of film data, the intensities of 1738 independent reflections were obtained. The structure was solved by three-dimensional Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by full-matrix least squares to a final conventional R factor of 7.8%. The arrangement of atoms about the tin atom can be considered to be a highly distorted octahedron with the following bond distances: Sn-C, 2.15 and 2.17 Å; Sn-O, 2.10 and 2.11 Å; Sn-N, 2.31 and 2.38 Å. The bond angles in the distorted octahedron range from 73.4 to 110.7° . The results are discussed in relationship to previous spectroscopic studies of the complex and a qualitative molecular orbital approach to the bonding.

Introduction

In recent chemical literature there have been numerous reports of compounds in which group IV elements are believed to exhibit coordination numbers greater than six. In the case of group IV transition elements the structures of some of these higher coordinate compounds have been determined by X-ray diffraction methods. For example, tetrakis(acetylacetonato)zirconium(IV) has been found to have a square-antiprism structure.¹ However, for the group IV nontransition elements no crystal structures of higher coordinate complexes have been determined. Since a knowledge of the configuration about the metal atoms in higher coordinate group IV complexes could lead to a better understanding of the nature of the bonding, the struc-

tures of a number of these compounds will be studied by X-ray diffraction methods.

One of the group IV elements of particular recent interest has been tin. However, even for the lower coordination numbers five and six, crystal structures of tin complexes have not been studied. Before proceeding to a study of the higher coordination numbers, it was considered necessary to examine the configuration about the tin atom in at least one six-coordinate complex. Dimethyltin bis(8-hydroxyquinolate), $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$, has been previously studied by spectroscopic techniques,²⁻⁶ and at least two aspects

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of the structure have been the subject of conflicting interpretations. First, assuming near-octahedral coordination, the arrangement of groups around the tin atom could lead to either *cis*- or *trans*-methyl groups, and evidence has been offered for both possibilities.²⁻⁶ Second, the strength of the bonds between the tin atom and the nitrogen atoms of the chelating ligands has been a point of concern.^{2,6} Since a crystal structure determination could settle both of these points as well as giving the detailed configuration of a six-coordinate tin complex, the crystal structure of dimethyltin bis(8-hydroxyquinolate) has been determined.

Experimental Section

Crystal Preparation.—The crystals used in this work were kindly supplied by R. S. Tobias and were prepared by the method reported by Tanaka, *et al.*⁷

X-Ray Data.—Dimethyltin bis(8-hydroxyquinolate) crystallizes in the monoclinic crystal system with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 9.44 \pm 0.02$, $b = 13.28 \pm 0.02$, $c = 15.62 \pm 0.03$ Å, and $\beta = 110.9 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The reported errors represent the average deviations in the observed cell constants as measured from precession photographs on a camera calibrated with NaCl. A crude flotation measurement of the density in aqueous KI solution gave 1.57 ± 0.01 g/cc. A calculated density of 1.586 ± 0.005 g/cc is obtained, assuming four molecules per unit cell. The systematic extinctions were for $h0l$, l odd, and for $0k0$, k odd, indicating that the space group is $P2_1/c$.

A crystal approximately $0.15 \times 0.25 \times 0.40$ mm mounted with the long dimension as the rotation axis was chosen for intensity measurements. Using a Zr filter and brass interleaving sheets, multiple-film Mo $K\alpha$ Weissenberg photographs were taken of the $0kl$ - $9kl$ zones, and multiple exposures were taken of the hkl , $h0l$, $h1l$, and $h2l$ zones by the precession method. The relative intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a series of timed exposures of a selected reflection. There were 1738 independent reflections of measurable intensity. The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were made. Absorption corrections were not made ($\mu = 14.1$ cm⁻¹). A rough estimate⁸ of the absorption factors for a given Weissenberg layer indicated a range of less than 10%. The data were placed on a common scale using the interlayer scaling program of Hamilton, Rollett, and Sparks.

Determination of the Structure.—The calculations described above and below were made on the IBM 7040 computer of the Computer Research Center of the University of Missouri. The programs used in this work were A. Zalkin's FORDAF program, W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy's ORFLS least-squares and ORFFE error-function programs, and data-handling programs of W. C. Hamilton and J. A. Ibers.

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was prepared. The tin-tin vectors were easily located and indicated that the tin atoms are very nearly repeated by a translation of half the c dimension, the approximate tin atom position being (0.202, 0.250, 0.140) or (0.202, 0.250, 0.390). Although both positions gave reasonable agreement, the latter position was eliminated since chemically reasonable positions for the other atoms could not be obtained from a Fourier phased with the tin in that location. A structure factor calculation after a least-squares refinement of the former tin atom position gave $R = \Sigma(|F_o| - |kF_c|)/\Sigma|F_o| = 0.56$ and $r = [\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |kF_c|^2)^2 / (\Sigma w|F_o|^2)^2]^{1/2} = 0.55$ for all reflections. For $(0.148F_o)^2 \leq 64$, $w = (1/12.8)^2$, and for $(0.148F_o)^2 > 64$, $w = [1/0.20(0.148F)^2]^2$. In this and subsequent calculations, scattering factors^{9a} for neutral carbon, nitrogen, and

oxygen and Thomas-Fermi-Dirac values for neutral tin^{9b} corrected for f' and f'' dispersion factors^{9c} were used.

Using only even l reflections, a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was prepared with the phases from the calculated structure factors and the magnitudes from the observed structure factors. From this synthesis which possesses a false mirror plane at $y = 1/4$ it was possible to obtain approximate positions for all of the carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms by taking into account the expected geometry of the ligand and the chemical reasonableness of the other atom positions. The first structure factor calculation based on all 25 atoms (ignoring hydrogens) gave $R = 0.30$ and $r = 0.27$. Three cycles of isotropic refinement of all atoms converged with $R = 0.16$ and $r = 0.20$. This and all subsequent least-squares refinements minimized the numerator of r . Unobserved reflections were not included in any least-squares refinements. Two cycles of refinement with the tin atoms anisotropic converged with $R = 0.13$ and $r = 0.16$. The estimated error in an observation of unit weight was 0.6. The maximum shift in any positional parameter at this stage was less than half the estimated standard deviation of that parameter. The conventional agreement factor $R^* = \Sigma(|F_o| - |kF_c|)/\Sigma|F_o|$ was 0.078. A difference Fourier based on the parameters from this refinement had only four peaks with densities greater than 1 e/Å³ (maximum 2 e/Å³). These were all within 1.1 Å of the tin atom and are probably heavy-atom artifacts. The weakest peak observed for any carbon atom on the corresponding Fourier had a density of ~ 5 e/Å³.

The final positional parameters and temperature factors are given in Table I. The observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$) from the last described least-squares cycle are in Table II.

Discussion

Distances and Angles.—The individual bond distances and angles are given in Table III and Figure 1. The numbering system is shown in Figure 2. The average Sn-C, Sn-N, and Sn-O bond distances are compared to distances in related compounds in Table IV. The ligand bond distances are compared to those found in other compounds in Table V.

The Sn-C distances (2.15 and 2.17 Å) are, within experimental error, equal to those observed for trigonal-bipyramidal $(CH_3)_3SnCN$ and the tetrahedral molecules $(CH_3)_ySnX_{4-y}$ and CH_3SnH_3 . The Sn-C distance (2.06 Å) in the other six-coordinate structure, $(CH_3)_2SnF_2$, is, however, considerably shorter. The sum of the covalent radii for Sn and C is 2.17 Å, in agreement with the observed distances. It is perhaps somewhat surprising that one does not observe a larger change in Sn-C distance with change in coordination number.

In oxinate complexes of known structure, one observes two types of bonding to the metal. In the complexes of copper,¹¹ zinc,¹² and palladium¹³ the metal-nitrogen and metal-oxygen bond distances (Table IV) and, presumably, bond strengths are roughly equivalent. With tin and uranium,¹⁴ however, one finds much shorter metal-oxygen bonds than metal-nitrogen bonds, the difference being about 0.25 Å for both the tin complex and the uranium complex. This behavior

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(9) "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962: (a) p 202; (b) p 211; (c) p 216.

TABLE I
 POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS^a FOR (CH₃)₂Sn(C₉H₆NO)₂^b

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
O(1)	0.038 (1)	0.358 (1)	0.068 (1)	3.0 (3)
N(1)	0.048 (1)	0.270 (1)	0.223 (1)	3.1 (3)
C(1)	0.050 (2)	0.225 (1)	0.301 (1)	3.5 (4)
C(2)	-0.047 (2)	0.246 (2)	0.345 (1)	4.4 (4)
C(3)	-0.156 (2)	0.317 (2)	0.311 (1)	3.9 (5)
C(4)	-0.276 (2)	0.445 (1)	0.186 (1)	3.7 (4)
C(5)	-0.276 (2)	0.491 (2)	0.108 (1)	4.1 (5)
C(6)	-0.165 (2)	0.463 (1)	0.068 (1)	3.5 (4)
C(7)	-0.057 (2)	0.387 (1)	0.106 (1)	2.2 (3)
C(8)	-0.061 (2)	0.341 (1)	0.187 (1)	2.8 (4)
C(9)	-0.169 (2)	0.370 (1)	0.227 (1)	3.3 (4)
C(10)	0.350 (2)	0.290 (2)	0.064 (2)	5.2 (6)
O(2)	0.361 (1)	0.187 (1)	0.258 (1)	3.0 (3)
N(2)	0.313 (1)	0.387 (1)	0.238 (1)	2.9 (3)
C(11)	0.283 (2)	0.486 (1)	0.222 (1)	3.8 (4)
C(12)	0.372 (2)	0.556 (2)	0.286 (1)	4.2 (5)
C(13)	0.483 (2)	0.527 (2)	0.366 (1)	4.1 (5)
C(14)	0.628 (2)	0.381 (1)	0.462 (1)	3.7 (4)
C(15)	0.649 (2)	0.278 (1)	0.470 (1)	4.0 (5)
C(16)	0.561 (2)	0.212 (1)	0.401 (1)	3.3 (4)
C(17)	0.447 (1)	0.241 (1)	0.323 (1)	2.4 (3)
C(18)	0.423 (2)	0.354 (1)	0.314 (1)	2.8 (4)
C(19)	0.516 (2)	0.422 (1)	0.382 (1)	3.3 (4)
C(20)	0.086 (2)	0.111 (1)	0.086 (1)	3.4 (4)
Sn	0.2029 (1)	0.2496 (2)	0.1380 (1)	...
$\beta(11)$	Sn 0.0106 (1)			
$\beta(22)$	0.00404 (5)			
$\beta(33)$	0.00349 (4)			
$\beta(12)$	0.0027 (2)			
$\beta(13)$	0.0028 (1)			
$\beta(23)$	-0.0001 (2)			

^a The anisotropic temperature factors for the Sn atom are of the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

^b Standard deviations are in parentheses.

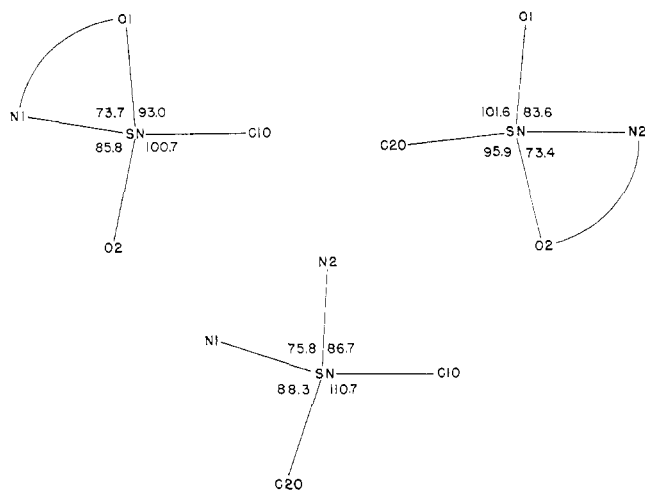


Figure 1.—Bond angles around the tin atom in (CH₃)₂Sn(C₉H₆NO)₂.

can be rationalized from Pearson's hard and soft acid-base concept.¹⁵ Since the nitrogen is a softer base than the oxygen, it is not so strongly attracted to the hard acids tin(IV) and uranium(VI). The nitrogen is, however, strongly attracted to the softer acids Cu(II), Zn(II), and Pd(II).

The ligand bond distances (Table V) are in reasonable agreement with the average values determined by other workers¹¹⁻¹³ for Cu, Zn, and Pd oxinate complexes and with those from a Hückel LCAO-MO calculation for quinoline by Pullman and Pullman.¹⁶ A

(15) R. C. Pearson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **85**, 3533 (1963).

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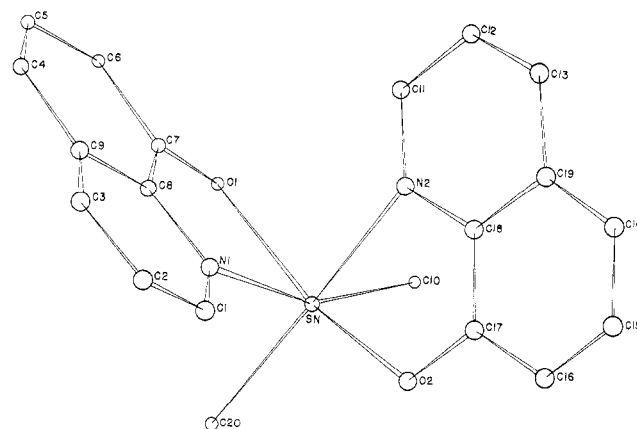


Figure 2.—Perspective view of the molecular structure of (CH₃)₂Sn(C₉H₆NO)₂.

definitive check on the magnitude of the alternation in C-C and C-N distances in quinoline-type systems awaits a more accurate structure determination. The average C-C distance in (CH₃)₂Sn(C₉H₆NO)₂ is 1.41 ± 0.02 Å and the average C-N distance 1.35 ± 0.01 Å.

The deviation of ligand bond angles from 120° cannot be considered significant in light of the large standard deviations. Weighted least-squares planes through the 11 ligand atoms for the O(1) ligand and for the O(2) ligand in monoclinic coordinates have, respectively, the equations

$$8.39x + 0.72y - 11.8z - 0.12 = 0$$

and

$$4.50x + 9.27y + 5.19z - 3.86 = 0$$

TABLE III
 INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND
 ANGLES FOR $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$

Distance, Å		Angle, deg	
Sn-O(1)	2.11 (1)	Sn-N(1)-C(1)	131 (1)
Sn-O(2)	2.10 (1)	Sn-N(1)-C(8)	113 (1)
Sn-N(1)	2.31 (1)	Cl-N(1)-C(8)	116 (1)
Sn-N(2)	2.38 (1)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	125 (2)
Sn-C(10)	2.17 (2)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	120 (2)
Sn-C(20)	2.15 (2)	C(2)-C(3)-C(9)	120 (2)
C(1)-N(1)	1.36 (2)	C(3)-C(9)-C(4)	125 (2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.36 (2)	C(3)-C(9)-C(8)	115 (2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.36 (3)	C(9)-C(8)-N(1)	124 (2)
C(3)-C(9)	1.46 (3)	C(4)-C(9)-C(8)	120 (2)
C(4)-C(9)	1.39 (2)	C(9)-C(4)-C(5)	120 (2)
C(4)-C(5)	1.37 (3)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	120 (2)
C(5)-C(6)	1.44 (3)	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	122 (2)
C(6)-C(7)	1.42 (2)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	116 (1)
C(7)-C(8)	1.41 (2)	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	122 (2)
C(8)-C(9)	1.43 (2)	C(7)-C(8)-N(1)	114 (2)
C(8)-N(1)	1.36 (2)	O(1)-C(7)-C(8)	122 (1)
C(7)-O(1)	1.31 (2)	O(1)-C(7)-C(6)	122 (1)
C(11)-N(2)	1.35 (2)	Sn-O(1)-C(7)	118 (1)
C(11)-C(12)	1.40 (3)	Sn-N(2)-C(11)	128 (1)
C(12)-C(13)	1.37 (3)	Sn-N(2)-C(18)	111 (1)
C(13)-C(19)	1.43 (3)	C(11)-N(2)-C(18)	121 (1)
C(14)-C(19)	1.42 (2)	N(2)-C(11)-C(12)	119 (2)
C(14)-C(15)	1.39 (3)	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	122 (2)
C(15)-C(16)	1.40 (2)	C(12)-C(13)-C(19)	119 (2)
C(17)-C(18)	1.51 (2)	C(13)-C(19)-C(14)	125 (2)
C(18)-C(19)	1.43 (2)	C(13)-C(19)-C(18)	116 (2)
C(18)-N(2)	1.35 (2)	C(19)-C(18)-N(2)	122 (2)
C(17)-O(2)	1.27 (2)	C(14)-C(19)-C(18)	118 (2)
		C(19)-C(14)-C(15)	120 (2)
		C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	121 (2)
		C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	125 (2)
		C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	113 (1)
		C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	122 (1)
		C(17)-C(18)-N(2)	116 (1)
		O(2)-C(17)-C(18)	117 (1)
		O(2)-C(17)-C(16)	130 (2)
		Sn-O(2)-C(17)	123 (1)

 TABLE IV
 COMPARISON OF AVERAGE BOND DISTANCES IN
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$ WITH THOSE OF RELATED COMPOUNDS

Compound	Distance, Å	Ref
Sn-C	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	2.16 ± 0.02 <i>a</i>
Sn-C	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SnF}_2$	2.06 ± 0.01 <i>b</i>
Sn-C	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SnCN}$	2.16 ± 0.03 <i>c</i>
Sn-C	$(\text{CH}_3)_y\text{SnX}_{4-y}$	2.18 ± 0.03 <i>d</i>
	X = Cl, Br, or I; <i>y</i> = 1-3	
Sn-C	CH_3SnH_3	2.143 <i>d</i>
Sn-O	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	2.11 ± 0.01 <i>a</i>
Sn-N	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	2.35 ± 0.04 <i>a</i>
U-O	$\text{UO}_2(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{NO})$	2.32 ± 0.04 <i>e</i>
U-N	$\text{UO}_2(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{NO})$	2.56 ± 0.04 <i>e</i>
Cu-O	$\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	1.94 (1.94) <i>f, g</i>
Cu-N	$\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	1.96 (1.98) <i>f, g</i>
Pd-O	$\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	1.99 <i>h</i>
Pd-N	$\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	1.99 <i>h</i>
Zn-O	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2.07 <i>i</i>
Zn-N	$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2.10 <i>i</i>

^a This work. ^b E. O. Schlemper and W. C. Hamilton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 995 (1966). ^c E. O. Schlemper and D. Britton, *ibid.*, **5**, 507 (1966). ^d L. E. Sutton, Ed., "Interatomic Distances," The Chemical Society, London, 1958. ^e Reference 14. ^f Reference 11a. ^g Reference 11b. ^h Reference 13; average of values obtained for bis-8-hydroxyquinolate palladium complexes with 1,2,4,5-tetracyanobenzene and chloranil. ⁱ Reference 12. ^j $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO}$ = 8-hydroxyquinolate.

 TABLE V
 COMPARISON OF LIGAND BOND DISTANCES (Å) IN
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$ WITH THOSE IN RELATED COMPOUNDS^a

	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$	Mean ^b	Calcd ^c
N(1)-C(1)	1.35	1.32	1.32
N(1)-C(8)	1.35	1.36	1.35
C(1)-C(2)	1.38	1.40	1.40
C(2)-C(3)	1.36	1.36	1.38
C(3)-C(9)	1.44	1.43	1.41
C(4)-C(9)	1.40	1.39	1.41
C(4)-C(5)	1.38	1.38	1.38
C(5)-C(6)	1.42	1.41	1.41
C(6)-C(7)	1.39	1.39	1.38
C(7)-C(8)	1.46	1.42	1.41
C(8)-C(9)	1.43	1.42	1.42
C(7)-O(1)	1.29	1.32	

^a The atom-numbering system used is that for the O(1) ligand but the values given for $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$ are the average of the values obtained for both ligands. ^b Average of values obtained for $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot \text{tetracyanoquinodimethane}$, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot \text{picryl azine}$, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot 1,2,4,5\text{-tetracyanobenzene}$, and $\text{Pd}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2 \cdot \text{chloranil}$.¹⁸ ^c Values calculated for quinoline by LCAO-MO method.¹⁶

The largest deviation of any ligand atom from its respective plane is 0.04 ± 0.02 Å. The average deviation of an atom from its plane is 0.01 ± 0.2 Å. There is, therefore, definitely no significant observed deviation from planarity for either ligand. If the tin atom is included in the least-squares plane calculations, the deviations of individual atoms from the planes are slightly larger but still not significant.

The shortest intermolecular distances are given in Table VI. None of them is short enough to suggest any significant deviation from normal van der Waals interactions.

 TABLE VI
 INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES (Å) IN $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$ ^a

O(1)-C(2)	3.56	C(10)-C(13)	3.82
O(2)-C(4)	3.51	C(10)-C(15)	3.73
O(2)-C(5)	3.62	C(10)-C(16)	3.75
O(1)-C(15)	3.88	C(12)-C(16)	3.82
C(1)-C(5)	3.74	C(12)-C(17)	3.73
C(1)-C(6)	3.97	O(2)-C(12)	3.34
C(2)-C(12)	3.93	O(2)-C(13)	3.53
C(5)-C(16)	3.96	O(1)-C(6)	3.67
C(6)-C(15)	3.71	C(5)-C(10)	3.85
C(6)-C(16)	3.75	C(6)-C(10)	3.93
C(7)-C(15)	3.57	C(20)-C(20)	3.93
C(8)-C(15)	3.85	C(13)-C(14)	3.44

^a All intermolecular distances less than 4.0 Å are given.

Nature of the Structure and Bonding.—The oxinate groups are chelating as had been predicted from consideration of the visible-ultraviolet spectrum¹⁷ and the infrared spectrum^{5,7} and by the failure to coordinate dimethyl sulfoxide in solution.⁶ As predicted by McGrady and Tobias,² the Sn-O bonds are shorter (2.11 Å) and, presumably, stronger than the Sn-N bonds (2.35 Å).

The molecular structure is shown in Figure 2. A

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nearly tetrahedral C–Sn–C angle is suggested by the tin–proton coupling constants observed by McGrady and Tobias.² Martin and co-workers had postulated a *trans* arrangement of the methyl groups based on their interpretation of the infrared spectrum³ and their inability to resolve optical isomers.⁴ Okawara⁵ also preferred the *trans* structure. The observed C–Sn–C angle ($110.7 \pm 0.8^\circ$) is remarkably close to the tetrahedral angle and lends support to the suggested relationship between tin–proton coupling constants and tin orbital hybridization.¹⁸

An interesting qualitative MO approach to the bonding in tin compounds with coordination number greater than four, not requiring the use of the 5d orbitals, has been postulated.^{2,19} For all cases where more than four atoms are bonded to the tin atom by bonds with covalent character, three-center, two-electron bonds can be postulated. For $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$ the bonding could involve sp^3 hybrid orbitals on the tin participating in normal covalent bonds to the methyl groups and three-center bonds to the oxinate groups. Molecular orbitals constructed from a tin sp^3 hybrid orbital and σ -type orbitals from both nitrogen and oxygen would result in bonding, nonbonding, and antibonding combinations. The four ligand electrons would occupy the bonding and nonbonding orbitals. The angles between the center point of the line connecting N(1) and O(1), the tin atom, and the atoms C(10) and C(20) are 129.8 and 95.8° , respectively. The angles between the center point of the line connecting N(2) and O(2), the tin atom, and the atoms C(10) and C(20) are 94.0

and 133.4° , respectively. The angle between the center point of the line connecting N(1) and O(1), the tin atom, and the center point of the line connecting N(2) and O(2) is 97.5° . The fact that these angles describe a distorted tetrahedral coordination of the tin atom lends some support to the above bonding theory. The fact that the Sn–C bond distances are the same as those observed for tetrahedral tin compounds also lends support to the theory. A larger coefficient for the oxygen orbital in the bonding molecular orbital could account for the shorter Sn–O than Sn–N bond distances and the distortion from tetrahedral coordination observed for the above bond angles. The shorter Sn–C bond in $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SnF}_2$ (Table IV) could be explained by the use of sp hybrid orbitals on the tin for the Sn–C bonds with any covalent bonding to fluorine atoms involving the use of the other two tin p orbitals. The bonds to the fluorine atoms are, however, probably primarily ionic. It is possible that there is some d -orbital contribution to the bonding in $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})_2$, but the extent of involvement is uncertain. It is also probable that the bonding to the oxinate groups is somewhat ionic. The author plans to examine a complex of the type $\text{R}_3\text{Sn}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NO})$ as a further test of the above bonding approach and of the relationship between tin–proton coupling constants and the C–Sn–C bond angle.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND THE RADIATION LABORATORY,¹
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Electric Dipole Moments and Mössbauer Spectra of Complexes of *o*-Phenanthroline with Di-*n*-butyltin dihalides

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Isomer shifts reveal an order of bond polarity $\text{Sn–Cl} > \text{Sn–Br} > \text{Sn–I}$ in complexes of dibutyltin dihalides with *o*-phenanthroline and with α, α -dipyridyl. The electric dipole moments of the *o*-phenanthroline complexes are 11.3, 12.7, and 12.9 D. for the dichloride, dibromide, and diiodide, respectively, indicating that a portion of the latter two moments is associated with asymmetry in the distribution of unshared halogen electrons. The large moments obtained for these complexes indicate a *trans* arrangement for the butyl groups.

Isomer shifts of compounds of the type R_2SnX_2 and its complexes with donor compounds give an indication of the relative polarity of the Sn–Cl, Sn–Br, and Sn–I bonds and the relative changes in polarity on complex formation. A comparison of the electric dipole mo-

ments of these complexes with their Mössbauer spectra offers a means of illustrating the contribution of unshared halogen electrons to the dipole moments.

Bidentate ligands are preferred to monodentate in dipole moment studies because in the event of chelation—the formation of monomer complexes—the number of possible isomers is reduced and the resultant of the dipoles associated with the dative bond is fixed.

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