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**Synthesis, characterisation and crystal structure of \((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \_2\text{NH}_2(\text{PhPO}_3\text{H})_2\text{SnPh}_3\)**

**Abstract:** The title compound, \((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \_2\text{NH}_2 \cdot (\text{PhPO}_3\text{H})_2\text{SnPh}_3\)_-, has been synthesised and its structure determined by spectroscopies (IR, RMN and Mössbauer) and single crystal X-ray crystallography. The Mössbauer spectroscopy data for the title compound \((\text{QS}=3.50 \text{ mm s}^{-1})\) are in accordance with the trans \(\text{O}_2\text{SnC}_3\) geometry at tin atom. The \(\text{SnPh}_3\) residue is axially coordinated by two monodentate \([\text{PhPO}_3\text{H}^-]\) anions, leading to a trigonal-bipyramidal geometry around the tin atom. The anions \([\text{PhPO}_3\text{H}^-]\text{SnPh}_3^-\)_- are linked by pairs of \(\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}\) interaction, forming an infinite chain. In the crystal, neighbouring chains are linked by hydrogen bonds \(\text{N-H} \cdots \text{O}\) via the cation \((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}\_2\text{NH}_2^+\) forming a three-dimensional network.

**Keywords:** bipyramidal trigonal; crystal structure; IR; Mössbauer; NMR; X-ray.

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**Introduction**

The interest to synthesise new organotin (IV) derivatives is related to their applications in different fields (agrochemicals, surface disinfectants and marine antifouling paints) (Evans et al., 1985; Weng et al. 1997; Basu et al., 2001; Gielen, 2002; Gielen et al., 2005; Davies et al., 2008) and explains the involvement of many groups in the search for new organotin compounds (Samuel et al., 2002; Chandrasekhar and Baskar, 2003; Nath et al., 2003). Our groups have so far published some articles dealing with SnMe\(_3\) and SnPh\(_3\) residues containing derivatives with mono- and polybasic oxyanions \((\text{SO}_4\_2\text{}^-, \text{C}_2\text{O}_4\_2\text{}, \text{PhPO}_3\text{H}^-, \text{HAsO}_4\_2\text{}, \ldots)\) (Diassé-Sarr et al., 2004; Diop et al., 2011; Gueye et al., 2011; Sow et al., 2012). As a continuation of our research work for new organotin(IV) derivatives, we report here spectroscopic (IR, NMR, Mössbauer) and crystallographic studies of \((\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \_2\text{NH}_2(\text{PhPO}_3\text{H})_2\text{SnPh}_3^-\).
Å and 2.319(5) Å] observed in the α-(phenylphosphonato) trimethyltin(IV) reported by Molloy et al. (1981) and are longer than Sn-O axial distances [2.116(2) Å and 2.132(3) Å] observed in catena-(μ₂-phenylphosphinato O, O’) chloro-tin(II) (Adair et al., 2003). The geometry around the phosphorous atom in the ligands is a distorted tetrahedron (O(3)-P(1)-O(1) 114.7°(4) O(1)-P(1)-C(25) 112.6°(6) owing to steric hindrance. The hydrogen bonds O-H…O (2.567 Å) between type polymerises the mononuclear [(PhPO₃H)₂SnPh₃]⁻ and lead to an infinite chain (Figure 2). The crystal structure analyses of the title compound reveal the presence of dimeric symmetrical phosphoryl anion groups linked to each other via intermolecular O-H…O hydrogen bonds, [O-H 0.797 Å, H…O(3) 1.781 Å, O(3)...O(2) 2.567 Å] (Figure 2). In the crystal, neighbouring chains are linked via hydrogen bonds N-H…O interactions [N-H(0A) 1.481 Å, H(0A)...O(3) 1.901 Å, N(1)...O 2.790 Å] by the di-isopropylammonium, generating a three-dimensional (3D) network (Figure 3). These hydrogen bonds contribute to the crystal stability and compactness and result in a 3D arrangement. The P-O(2)H distance is 1.572(9) Å similar to the same distance of 1.569(3) Å observed in Cy₅NH₂(PhPO₃H)SnMe₃ (Diop et al., 2011).

Selected bonds (Å): Sn-C(13) 2.120(9); Sn-C(7) 2.125(9); Sn-C(19A) 2.150(9); Sn-C(19) 2.174(10); Sn-O(1) 2.194(6); Sn-O(4) 2.216(6); P(2)-C(31A) 1.856(14); P(2)-C(31) 1.856(14); N-C(4) 1.508(13); N-C(1) 1.541(12); P(1)-O(3) 1.509(7); P(1)-O(1) 1.514(6); P(1)-O(2) 1.572(9); P(1)-C(25) 1.699(10); P(1)-C(25A) 1.931(11); P(2)-O(4) 1.500(7); P(2)-O(5) 1.515(7); P(2)-O(6) 1.557(7).

Selected angles (°): C(13)-Sn-C(7) 122.5(3); C(7)-Sn-C(19A) 110.5(5); C(13)-Sn-C(19) 118.4(5); C(7)-Sn-C(19) 118.2(5); C(13)-Sn-O(1) 89.7(3); C(7)-Sn-O(1) 90.3(3); C(19A)-Sn-O(1) 89.0(5); C(19)-Sn-O(1) 99.5(5); C(13)-Sn-O(4) 89.0(3); C(7)-Sn-O(4) 89.2(3); C(19A)-Sn-O(4) 92.9(5); C(19)-Sn-O(4) 82.3(5); O(1)-Sn-O(4) 178.1(3).

Symmetry codes: (i) -x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2; (ii) -x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2.

**Experimental**

The infrared spectrum was recorded at the Laboratoire de Contrôle des Médicaments (UCAD, Dakar, Senegal) by means of a Bruker FT-IR type, the sample was prepared as a KBr pellet. Infrared data are given in cm⁻¹ (abbreviations: vs, very strong; s, strong; m, medium; w, weak; br, broad). Elemental analyses were performed at the University of Bath (UK) using an Exeter Analytical CE 440 analyser. Solution NMR spectra were recorded from a saturated CDCl₃ solution, at 250.27 and 89.27 MHz for ¹H and ¹¹⁷Sn, respectively. ¹H and ¹¹⁷Sn chemical shifts are given in ppm and are referred, respectively, to SiMe₄ and...
SnMe₄, all set to 0.00 ppm. The Mössbauer spectrum was obtained as described previously (Bancroft and Platt, 1972). Mössbauer parameters are given in mm s⁻¹ (abbreviations: QS, quadrupole splitting; IS, isomer shift; Γ, full width at half-height).

All the chemicals (Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc; product of Germany) were used without any further purification.

**Synthesis of [(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH₂(PhPO₃H)₂SnPh₃**

The phenylphosphonate salt [(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH₂PhPO₂(OH) was obtained by mixing aqueous solutions of [(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH (0.80 g, 6.32 mmol) and PhPO(OH)₂ (1 g, 6.32 mmol). The title compound was obtained as white crystalline solid by reacting the phenylphosphonate salt (0.250 g, 0.870 mmol) with triphenyltin chloride (0.167 g, 0.435 mmol) in ethanol (yield 76%; 0.253 g; mp 177°C). After 96 h of slow evaporation of the solution, colourless crystals [(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH₂(PhPO₃H)₂SnPh₃ suitable for X-ray structure determination were collected within the solvent. The powder obtained after complete solvent evaporation has the formula [(CH₃)₃CH]₂NH₂Cl according to its infrared spectrum.

The chemical substitution reaction is:

\[
[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}]_2\text{NH}_2\text{PhPO}_2(\text{OH}) + \text{SnPh}_3\text{Cl} \rightarrow [(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}]_2\text{NH}_2(\text{PhPO}_3\text{H})\text{SnPh}_3 + [(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CH}]_2\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}.
\]

Analytical data: [%Found (%calc. for C₃₆H₄₃NO₆P₂Sn): %C: 56.80 (56.42); %H: 5.22 (5.66); %N: 1.78 (1.83). Infrared data (cm⁻¹): 3297 (vs) 3224 (s) ν NH₂; 2854 br, 1280 s ν OH; 1174 s, 1112 s, 1062 vs ν PO₃; 947 s ν PC; 506 w δ PO₃. Mössbauer data (mm s⁻¹): IS=1.24, QS=3.50, Γ=0.87. NMR data: [solvent: CDCl₃; δ (ppm)] ¹H NMR: 1.17 [s, 12H, -(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH₂; 2.51 [s, 2H, -(CH₃)₂CH]₂NH₂; 7.66 [complex pattern, 5H, PhPO₃H and 15H, SnPh₃]; 8.43 [s, 1H, OH]; ¹¹¹Sn: -237.

**Structure determination**

A crystal of approximate dimensions 0.25×0.25×0.20 mm³ was used for data collection (Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer). Data were collected at 150 K using Mo-Kα radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å); refinement was full-matrix least-squares based on F2, the absorption correction was semi-empirical from equivalents. The non-H atoms were refined anisotropically, using weighted full-matrix least-squares on F². Program(s) used to solve the structure: SIR97 (Altomare et al., 1999); program used to refine structure: SHELXL (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997, 1999). Crystallographic data for the structural analysis have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC No. 859694. Crystal data and structure refinement: empirical formula: C₃₆H₄₃NO₆P₂Sn; formula weight: 767.16; crystal system: triclinic; space group: P ₁; a(Å): 11.0654(3); b(Å): 12.3229(4); c(Å): 13.6187(3); α(°): 105.168(2); β(°): 95.366(2); γ(°): 93.835(2); V(Å³): 1776.39(8); Z: 2; ρ(calc)(mg m⁻³): 1.425; μ(Mo-Kα)(mm⁻¹): 0.854; F(000): 780; crystal size (mm³): 0.25 × 0.25 × 0.20; reflections collected: 36208; independent reflections: [R(int)] 8099 [0.0839]; reflections observed: (＞2σ) 6956; absorption correction: semi-empirical from equivalents; max., min. transmission: 0.8478, 0.8149; refinement method: full-matrix least-squares on F²; goodness-of-fit: 1.028; final R indices: [I ＞ 2σ(I)]=0.0838, 0.2665; R indices (all data): 0.1179, 0.2768; largest diff. peak and hole (e Å⁻³): 4.755, -1.899.

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