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Crystal structure of (dibenzyl sulphoxide- κO) dibromido-bis(4-bromobenzyl- κC)tin(IV), $C_{28}H_{26}Br_4OSSn$

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Abstract

$C_{28}H_{26}Br_4OSSn$, monoclinic, Cm (no. 8), $a = 8.4055(1)$ Å, $b = 26.9988(3)$ Å, $c = 6.4207(1)$ Å, $\beta = 98.164(1)^\circ$, $V = 1442.34(3)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0174$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.0454$, $T = 100(2)$ K.

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The molecular structure is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of material

The melting point of the compound was measured on a Electrothermal digital melting point apparatus and was

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Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Colourless prism
Size:	$0.13 \times 0.07 \times 0.03$ mm
Wavelength:	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (1.54184 Å)
μ :	14.4 mm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	XtaLAB Synergy, ω
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	67.0° , >99%
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	17692, 2510, 0.040
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2498
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	166
Programs:	CrysAlis ^{PRO} [1], SHELX [2, 3], WinGX/ORTEP [4]

uncorrected. The elemental analysis was performed on a Perkin-Elmer EA2400 CHN analyser. The IR spectrum was recorded using a Perkin-Elmer RX1 spectrophotometer as a Nujol mull between KBr plates from 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} . The ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 solution on a Bruker AVN FT-NMR 400 MHz NMR spectrometer with chemical shifts relative to tetramethylsilane.

Di(4-bromobenzyl)tin dibromide was synthesized by the direct reaction of 4-bromobenzyl bromide (Merck) and metallic tin powder (Merck) in toluene according to a literature procedure [5]. Di(4-bromobenzyl)tin dibromide (0.62 g, 1 mmol) and dibenzyl sulfoxide (Aldrich, 0.23 g, 1.0 mmol) were dissolved in chloroform (25 mL) and the mixture was refluxed for 2 h. After filtration, the filtrate was evaporated slowly until colourless crystals were formed. The crystals were filtered, washed with minimum amount of hexane and air-dried. Yield: 0.34 g (40.1%). **M.pt.** 418–420 K. **Anal. Calc.** for $C_{28}H_{26}Br_4OSSn$: C 39.62; H 3.09%. Found: C 39.10; H 2.81%. **IR** (cm^{-1}) 980 (m) $\nu(\text{S}-\text{O})$, 501 (w) $\nu(\text{Sn}-\text{O})$. **^1H NMR** (CDCl_3 , ppm): δ 3.11 (m, 4H, CH_2), 3.92 (s, 4H, SCH_2), 6.83–7.18 (m, 8H, BrPh-H), 7.28–7.40 (m, 10H, Ph-H). **$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR** (CDCl_3 , ppm): 35.4 (CH_2), 56.2 (SCH_2), 119.7, 128.4, 128.8, 121.2, 129.8, 130.2, 131.8, 135.1 (Ph-H).

Experimental details

The H atoms were geometrically placed ($\text{C}-\text{H} = 0.95\text{--}0.99$ Å) and refined as riding with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The absolute structure was determined based on differences in Friedel pairs.

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	x	y	z	<i>U</i> _{iso} [*] / <i>U</i> _{eq}
Sn	0.46363(3)	0.5000	0.38467(4)	0.01593(10)
Br1	0.41540(7)	0.5000	0.76184(9)	0.02340(15)
Br2	0.15628(7)	0.5000	0.24379(8)	0.01954(14)
Br3	0.02290(6)	0.25850(2)	0.21959(8)	0.02924(13)
S1	0.84061(18)	0.5000	0.7253(2)	0.0188(3)
O1	0.7397(5)	0.5000	0.5078(7)	0.0225(9)
C1	0.5227(5)	0.42751(15)	0.2760(7)	0.0214(9)
H1A	0.5540	0.4312	0.1339	0.026*
H1B	0.6183	0.4153	0.3699	0.026*
C2	0.3954(5)	0.38851(14)	0.2647(7)	0.0185(8)
C3	0.3060(6)	0.37553(15)	0.0714(7)	0.0207(8)
H3	0.3216	0.3932	−0.0521	0.025*
C4	0.1948(5)	0.33718(15)	0.0582(7)	0.0213(9)
H4	0.1351	0.3283	−0.0734	0.026*
C5	0.1723(5)	0.31206(15)	0.2396(7)	0.0218(9)
C6	0.2572(6)	0.32443(16)	0.4326(7)	0.0245(9)
H6	0.2401	0.3070	0.5559	0.029*
C7	0.3677(6)	0.36280(16)	0.4433(7)	0.0235(9)
H7	0.4258	0.3717	0.5758	0.028*
C8	0.9797(5)	0.55141(17)	0.7211(7)	0.0207(9)
H8A	1.0687	0.5483	0.8391	0.025*
H8B	1.0260	0.5512	0.5876	0.025*
C9	0.8897(5)	0.59888(15)	0.7409(7)	0.0202(8)
C10	0.8210(6)	0.60822(17)	0.9231(7)	0.0237(9)
H10	0.8320	0.5846	1.0339	0.028*
C11	0.7373(6)	0.65153(18)	0.9427(8)	0.0282(10)
H11	0.6894	0.6575	1.0658	0.034*
C12	0.7232(6)	0.68634(18)	0.7826(9)	0.0298(10)
H12	0.6664	0.7163	0.7969	0.036*
C13	0.7912(7)	0.67772(17)	0.6023(8)	0.0292(10)
H13	0.7811	0.7016	0.4925	0.035*
C14	0.8747(6)	0.63376(17)	0.5826(7)	0.0242(9)
H14	0.9218	0.6278	0.4589	0.029*

Comment

Recently, the X-ray crystal structure determination of (4-bromobenzyl)₂SnBr₂, the organotin precursor in the title compound, (4-bromobenzyl)₂SnBr₂[O=S(benzyl)₂], hereafter (I), became available [6]. In continuation of structural studies of diorgano sulphoxide adducts of organotin derivatives [7, 8], compound (I), was investigated by X-ray crystallography.

The molecular structure of (I) is shown in the figure (70% displacement ellipsoids; unlabelled residues are related by the symmetry operation (i) *x*, 1−*y*, *z*) and has crystallographic mirror symmetry with the Sn, Br1, Br2, S1 and O1 atoms lying on the mirror plane. The molecule features a penta-coordinated tin centre within a C₂Br₂O donor set defined by two methylene-carbon, two bromide and sulphoxide-oxygen atoms. The coordination geometry

approximates a trigonal-bipyramid with the axial positions occupied by the Br2 and O1 atoms [Br2—Sn—O1 = 179.47(10)°]. This description is quantified in the value of $\tau = 0.82$, compared to $\tau = 1.0$ for an ideal trigonal-bipyramid as opposed to $\tau = 0.0$ for an ideal square-pyramid [9, 10]. There are systematic differences in the magnitudes of the Sn—Br bond lengths relating to their positions in the coordination polyhedron. The axially-bound Br2 atom forms a longer bond [2.6131(7) Å] compared with the equatorially-bound Br1 atom [2.5115(6) Å]. Compared with the Sn—Br bond length [2.5143(2) Å] obtained for 2-fold symmetric (4-bromobenzyl)₂SnBr₂ [6], only the Sn—Br2 bond length has elongated despite the increase in the coordination number about the tin atom. The sulphoxide-benzyl rings are folded to be disposed over the bromobenzyl rings with the closest intramolecular contact between the residues being a bromobenzyl-methylene-C—H...C(benzyl-phenyl) contact [C1—H1b...C14ⁱ = 2.74 Å].

There are four notable points of contact between residues in the molecular packing of (I). Thus, a benzyl-C—H...Br(tin-bound) contact [C8—H8a...Br2ⁱⁱ: H8a...Br2ⁱⁱ = 2.91 Å, C8...Br2ⁱⁱ = 3.739(4) Å with angle at H8a = 142° for (ii) 1 + *x*, *y*, 1 + *z*] link molecules into a linear, supramolecular chain along [1 0 1]; from symmetry, each molecule participates in four such contacts. Weak bromobenzyl-phenyl-C—H...π(benzyl-phenyl) contacts [C4—H4...Cg(C9—C14)ⁱⁱⁱ: H4...Cg(C9—C14)ⁱⁱⁱ = 2.92 Å, C4...Cg(C9—C14)ⁱⁱⁱ = 3.579(5) Å with angle at H4 = 127° for (iii) −1 + *x*, 1 − *y*, −1 + *z*] contribute to the stability of the chain. The connections between the chains are of the type end-on, bromobenzyl-C—Br...π(benzyl) [C5—Br3...Cg(C2—C7)^{iv}: Br3...Cg(C2—C7)^{iv} = 3.5846(18) Å, C5...Cg(C2—C7)^{iv} = 5.477(4) Å with angle at Br3 = 171.00(14)° for (iv) −1/2 + *x*, 1/2 − *y*, *z*] and, again, there are four such contacts per molecule, so a three-dimensional architecture ensues. The fourth point of contact between atoms is a secondary Sn...Br interaction [Sn...Br1^v = 3.9618(6) Å compared with the sum of the van der Waals radii = 4.02° for (v) *x*, *y*, −1 + *z*] known to be important in crystals of main group elements [11, 12].

A further analysis of the molecular packing was conducted by calculating the Hirshfeld surfaces along with the two-dimensional fingerprint plots (overall and decomposed into individual contacts types) to determine the major types of contacts contributing to the surface. This was performed with Crystal Explorer 17 [13] in accord with established procedures [14]. There are four prominent contributions to the Hirshfeld surface that account for over 97% of all contacts. These are H...H [42.4%], Br...H/H...Br [32.5%], C...H/H...C [15.4%] and Br...C/C...Br [6.8%]. The aforementioned Sn...Br secondary bonding interaction contributes a mere 0.1% to the overall surface.

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