





# supporting information

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## ***fac-Aqua(2-carboxyethyl- $\kappa^2C,O$ )trichloridotin(IV)–1,4,7,10,13-pentaoxacyclo-pentadecane–water (1/1/2)***

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### S1. Comment

The so-called, estertin chlorides,  $RO_2CCH_2CH_2SnCl_3$ , as well as the diestertin dichlorides ( $RO_2CCH_2CH_2)_2SnCl_2$  ( $R = Me, Et, etc.$ ), were initially made in the 1970's (Hutton & Oakes, 1976) as precursors of organotin mercaptide PVC stabilizers by AZKO Chemie (Lanigen & Weinberg, 1976). This intention has never (yet) been fulfilled industrially. However, interest in the coordination chemistry of such compounds has been maintained until today, with particular interest centering on the coordinating mode of the  $RO_2CCH_2CH_2$  ligand, *i.e.* whether mono- or bi-dentate (Tian *et al.*, 2005; Balasubramanian *et al.*, 1997; Harrison *et al.*, 1979; de Lima *et al.*, 2009; Buchanan *et al.*, 1996; Howie & Wardell, 2001; Howie & Wardell, 2002; Howie *et al.*, 1986). We now wish to report the structure of *fac-aqua(2-carboxyethyl- $\kappa^2C,O$ )trichloridotin(IV) 1,4,7,10,13-pentaoxacyclopentadecane dihydrate*, (I). Crown ether complexes of tin and organotin halides have been variously reported (Barnes & Weakley, 1976; Cusack *et al.*, 1984; Amini *et al.* 1984; Amini *et al.* 2002; Russo *et al.*, 1984; Valle *et al.*, 1984, 1985; Rivarola *et al.* 1986; Hough *et al.*, 1986; Bott *et al.*, 1987; Cusack & Smith, 1990; Mitra *et al.*, 1993); Yap *et al.*, 1996; Wolff *et al.*, 2009; Wardell *et al.*, 2010).

The asymmetric unit of (I) comprises an organotin molecule, a 15-crown-5 molecule and two solvent water molecules of crystallisation, Fig. 1. The tin atom exists within a *fac*- $CCl_3O_2$  donor set defined by three Cl atoms, chelating C- and O-atoms from the 2-carboxyethyl ligand, and a coordinated water molecule. The C3–O1 [1.233 (4) Å] and C3–O2 [1.289 (4) Å] bond distances, and the pattern of intermolecular hydrogen bonds (see below) indicate the coordination of the carbonyl-O1 atom. The four non-hydrogen atoms of the chelating ligand are planar with the C1–C2–C3–O1 torsion angle being 0.5 (5) °. However, the five-membered chelate ring is not planar as the tin atom lies above the plane through the chelating ligand as indicated in the values of the Sn–C1–C2–C3 and Sn–O1–C3–C2 torsion angles of 9.1 (4) and -9.3 (4) °, respectively. There is only one other tin structure containing a 2-carboxyethyl ligand available in the literature and this adopts the same mode of coordination (Somphon *et al.*, 2006). The Sn–Cl bond distances span a large range, Table 1, with the shorter Sn—Cl13 bond having the Cl13 atom *trans* to the C atom of the organic ligand. The longer Sn—Cl11 bond has the Cl11 atom *trans* to the aqua ligand which forms a shorter Sn—O1w bond distance than the dative Sn—O1 bond, Table 1.

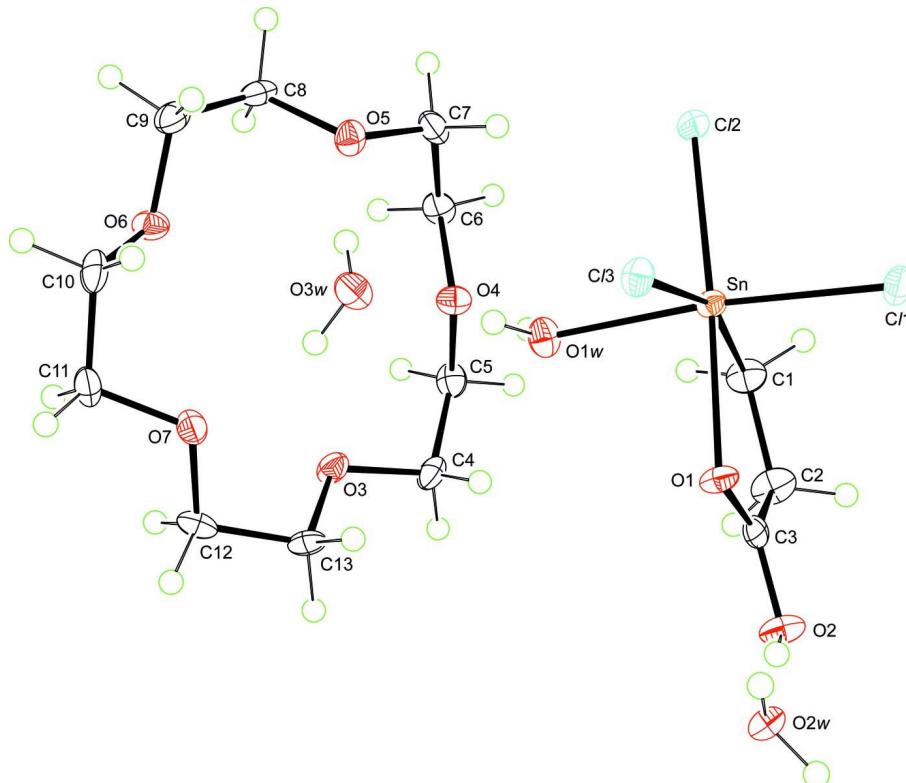
There are a large number of O–H···O hydrogen bonding interactions in the crystal structure of (I), Table 2. One of the H atoms of the aqua ligand forms a hydrogen bond with a lattice water (O3w) molecule and the other H atom is connected to an ether-O atom. Each of the H atoms of the O3w water molecule is connected to an ether-O atom. As a result, a nine-membered {···HOH···OH···OC<sub>2</sub>O} synthon is formed, Fig. 2. The hydroxyl group forms a hydrogen bond to the second lattice water molecule which, like the O3w water molecule, forms two donor interactions to ether-O atoms so that each ether-O atom participates in the hydrogen bonding scheme. The hydrogen bonds lead to the formation of supramolecular chains along the *c* axis, Fig. 2. Chains are linked into layers in the *ac* plane via C–H···O interactions, Table 2 and Fig. 3.

**S2. Experimental**

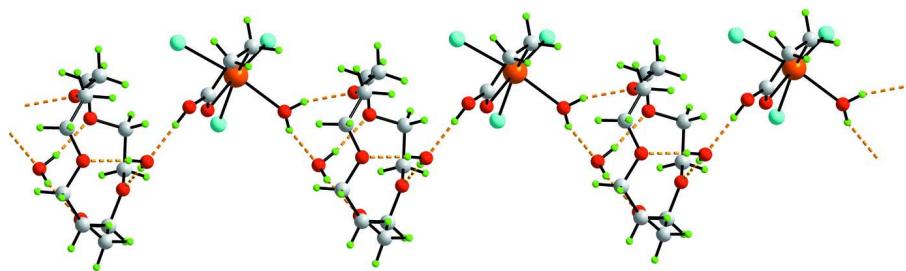
The title compound was obtained from a solution of  $\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{SnCl}_3$  (0.360 g, 1 mmol), obtained from  $\text{SnCl}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$  and HCl (Hutton & Oakes, 1976), and 15-crown-5 (0.220 g, 1 mmol) in MeOH (20 ml). The solution was gently heated for 30 minutes and maintained at room temperature and colourless blades of (I) were harvested after 4 days. m.pt. 423–426 K. IR:  $\nu$  1654 (C=O)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

**S3. Refinement**

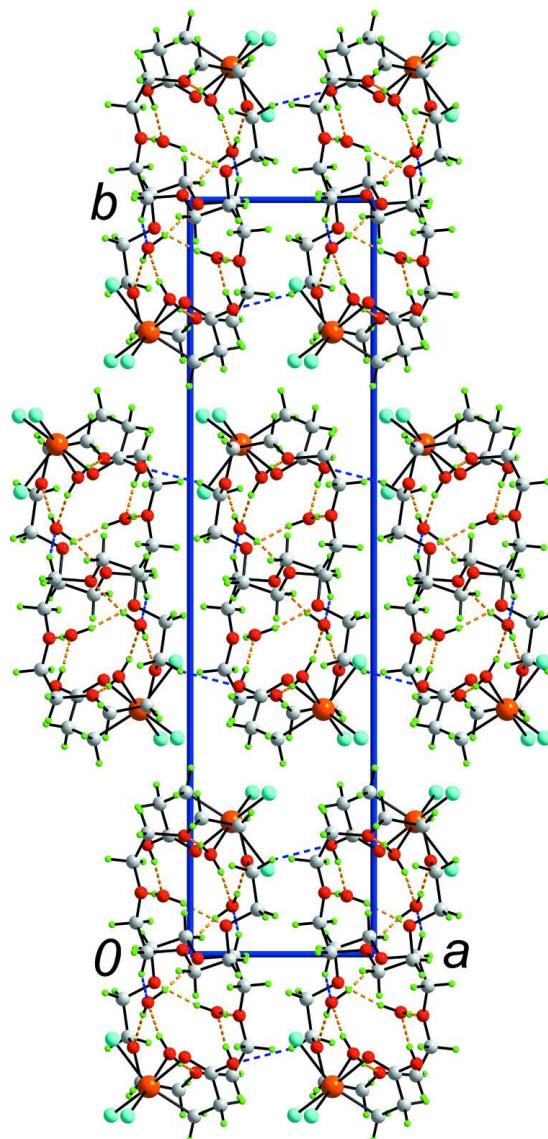
The C-bound H atoms were geometrically placed ( $\text{C}-\text{H} = 0.99 \text{ \AA}$ ) and refined as riding with  $U_{iso}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{eq}(\text{parent atom})$ . The O—H atoms were refined with the distance restraint  $0.840 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$ , and with  $U_{iso}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{eq}(\text{parent atom})$ .

**Figure 1**

The molecular structures of (I) showing displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level.

**Figure 2**

A view of the supramolecular chain aligned along the  $c$  axis in the crystal structure of (I) formed through the agency of  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonding interactions (orange dashed lines).

**Figure 3**

A view of the unit cell contents in (I) shown in projection down the  $c$  axis and highlighting the  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions (blue dashed lines) formed between the chains to form two-dimensional arrays that stack along the  $b$  axis;  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds are shown as orange dashed lines.

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##### *Crystal data*



$M_r = 572.42$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

$a = 7.2193 (2)$  Å

$b = 29.6516 (13)$  Å

$c = 10.3871 (5)$  Å

$\beta = 91.857 (2)^\circ$

$V = 2222.33 (16)$  Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 1160$

$D_x = 1.711 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 15234 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 1.56 \text{ mm}^{-1}$









