

Self-assembly of Dialkyltin(IV) moieties and a thiosemicarbone to a trinuclear macrocycle and the unprecedented formation of two *pseudo*-polymorfs with different cavities.

Dimitra Kovala-Demertzi,^a Joanna Wiecek,^a John C. Plakatouras,^a and Zbigniew Ciunik^b

^a Department of Chemistry, University of Ioannina, 451 10 Ioannina, Greece. Fax: +30 26510 98786; Tel: +30 26510 98425; E-mail: dkovala@cc.uoi.gr

^b Faculty of Chemistry, University of Wrocław, 14F. Joliot – Curie Str., 50383 Wrocław, Poland

ESI

X – ray data collection

X-ray data for **1** and **2** were collected at low temperature using an Oxford Cryosystem device on a Kuma KM4CCD κ -axis diffractometer with graphite-monochromated MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Crystals were positioned at 65 mm from the CCD camera. 612 frames were measured at 0.75° intervals with a counting time of 10-20 sec. Accurate cell parameters were determined and refined by least-squares fit of 11200 and 12000 the strongest reflections for **1** and **2**, respectively. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. Analytical absorption correction was applied for both crystals. Data reduction and analysis were carried out with the Oxford Diffraction (Poland) Sp. z o.o programs. Crystal structures were solved by direct methods (program SHELXS97 [1]) and refined by the full-matrix least-squares method on all F^2 data using the SHELXL97 [2] programs. Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters; hydrogen atoms were included from geometry of molecules and $\Delta\rho$ maps. During the refinement process they treated as riding atoms. Crystal data are given in Table 1, together with refinement details.

[1] G. M. Sheldrick, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **A46**, 1990, 467-473.

[2] G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXL97, program for crystal structure refinement, University of Göttingen, 1997.

Table 1. Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement for **1** and **2**

Empirical formula	C ₃₀ H ₅₇ N ₉ O ₉ S ₃ Sn ₃	C ₂₄ H ₄₅ N ₉ O _{7.5} S ₃ Sn ₃
Formula weight	1140.19	1031.94
Temperature /K	100(2)	100(2)
Wavelength /Å	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system	Hexagonal	Cubic
Space group	P6(3)/m (No.176)	I23 (No.197)
a /Å	18.2141(5)	20.1191(5)
b /Å	18.2141(5)	20.1191(5)
c /Å	7.6303(3)	20.1191(5)
alpha /o	90	90
beta /o	90	90
gamma /o	120	90
Volume /Å ³	2192.24(12)	8143.8(4)
Z	2	8
Dc /Mg.m ⁻³	1.727	1.683
Absorption coefficient /mm ⁻¹	1.895	2.029
F(000)	1140	4080
Crystal size /mm	0.16 x 0.14 x 0.12	0.18 x 0.16 x 0.12
Diffractometer	Kuma KM4CCD	Kuma KM4CCD
Theta range for data collection /o	3.42 - 36.60	3.20 - 36.61
Ranges of h,k,l	-29=>29, -30=>30, -9=>12	-33=>22, -33=>33, -33=>33
Reflections collected	37222	66056
Independent reflections (Rint)	3772 (0.0390)	6610 (0.0600)
Absorption coefficients	0.7513/0.8045	0.7116/0.7028
min./max	3772/126	6610/144
Data/parameters	1.094	0.946
Goodness-of-fit (F ²)	0.0259/0.0529	0.0292/0.0602
Final R1/wR2 indices (I>2σI)	2.445/-0.675	1.142/-0.869
Largest diff. peak/hole /e.Å ⁻³		

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å) and valency angles (°) in 1

Sn(1)-C(5)	2.1133(14)
Sn(1)-C(5)#1	2.1133(14)
Sn(1)-N(1)	2.3130(14)
Sn(1)-O(1)	2.3209(13)
Sn(1)-O(2)#2	2.4077(12)
Sn(1)-S(1)	2.5516(5)
S(1)-C(4)	1.7405(19)
O(1)-C(1)	1.276(2)
O(2)-C(1)	1.261(2)
O(2)-Sn(1)#3	2.4077(12)
N(1)-C(2)	1.297(2)
N(1)-N(2)	1.367(2)
N(2)-C(4)	1.325(2)
N(3)-C(4)	1.343(3)
N(3)-H(3D)	0.80(3)
N(3)-H(3E)	0.87(3)
C(1)-C(2)	1.498(2)
C(2)-C(3)	1.484(2)
C(3)-H(3A)	0.9800
C(3)-H(3B)	0.9800
C(3)-H(3C)	0.9800
C(5)-H(5A)	0.9800
C(5)-H(5B)	0.9800
C(5)-H(5C)	0.9800
O(1T)-C(1T1)	1.39(2)
O(1T)-C(1T1)#1	1.39(2)
O(1T)-C(1T2)	1.48(2)
O(1T)-C(1T2)#1	1.48(2)
C(1T1)-C(2T1)	1.51(2)
C(1T1)-H(1T1)	0.9900
C(1T1)-H(1T2)	0.9900
C(2T1)-C(2T1)#1	1.181(11)
C(2T1)-H(2T1)	0.9900
C(2T1)-H(2T2)	0.9900
C(1T2)-C(2T2)	1.48(2)
C(1T2)-H(1T3)	0.9900
C(1T2)-H(1T4)	0.9900
C(2T2)-C(2T2)#1	1.395(11)
C(2T2)-H(2T3)	0.9900
C(2T2)-H(2T4)	0.9900
C(5)-Sn(1)-C(5)#1	157.43(7)
C(5)-Sn(1)-N(1)	97.85(4)
C(5)#1-Sn(1)-N(1)	97.85(4)
C(5)-Sn(1)-O(1)	85.19(4)
C(5)#1-Sn(1)-O(1)	85.19(4)
N(1)-Sn(1)-O(1)	69.62(5)
C(5)-Sn(1)-O(2)#2	86.10(4)
C(5)#1-Sn(1)-O(2)#2	86.10(4)
N(1)-Sn(1)-O(2)#2	156.11(5)
O(1)-Sn(1)-O(2)#2	134.27(4)
C(5)-Sn(1)-S(1)	99.81(4)
C(5)#1-Sn(1)-S(1)	99.81(4)
N(1)-Sn(1)-S(1)	75.20(4)

O(1)-Sn(1)-S(1)	144.82(3)
O(2)#2-Sn(1)-S(1)	80.91(3)
C(4)-S(1)-Sn(1)	98.14(6)
C(1)-O(1)-Sn(1)	117.86(11)
C(1)-O(2)-Sn(1)#3	101.17(11)
C(2)-N(1)-N(2)	116.64(15)
C(2)-N(1)-Sn(1)	119.55(11)
N(2)-N(1)-Sn(1)	123.81(11)
C(4)-N(2)-N(1)	114.65(15)
C(4)-N(3)-H(3D)	112(2)
C(4)-N(3)-H(3E)	122(2)
H(3D)-N(3)-H(3E)	126(3)
O(2)-C(1)-O(1)	122.42(16)
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	119.12(16)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	118.46(15)
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	124.99(16)
N(1)-C(2)-C(1)	114.51(15)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	120.50(15)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3A)	109.5
C(2)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.5
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3B)	109.5
C(2)-C(3)-H(3C)	109.5
H(3A)-C(3)-H(3C)	109.5
H(3B)-C(3)-H(3C)	109.5
N(2)-C(4)-N(3)	115.56(17)
N(2)-C(4)-S(1)	128.20(14)
N(3)-C(4)-S(1)	116.24(15)
Sn(1)-C(5)-H(5A)	109.5
Sn(1)-C(5)-H(5B)	109.5
H(5A)-C(5)-H(5B)	109.5
Sn(1)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
H(5A)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
H(5B)-C(5)-H(5C)	109.5
C(1T1)-O(1T)-C(1T1)#1	106.5(18)
C(1T1)-O(1T)-C(1T2)	10.8(11)
C(1T1)#1-O(1T)-C(1T2)	109.2(2)
C(1T1)-O(1T)-C(1T2)#1	109.2(2)
C(1T1)#1-O(1T)-C(1T2)#1	10.8(11)
C(1T2)-O(1T)-C(1T2)#1	109.9(19)
O(1T)-C(1T1)-C(2T1)	106.3(15)
O(1T)-C(1T1)-H(1T1)	110.5
C(2T1)-C(1T1)-H(1T1)	110.5
O(1T)-C(1T1)-H(1T2)	110.5
C(2T1)-C(1T1)-H(1T2)	110.5
H(1T1)-C(1T1)-H(1T2)	108.7
C(2T1)#1-C(2T1)-C(1T1)	110.5(10)
C(2T1)#1-C(2T1)-H(2T1)	109.6
C(1T1)-C(2T1)-H(2T1)	109.6
C(2T1)#1-C(2T1)-H(2T2)	109.6
C(1T1)-C(2T1)-H(2T2)	109.6
H(2T1)-C(2T1)-H(2T2)	108.1
C(2T2)-C(1T2)-O(1T)	104.8(16)
C(2T2)-C(1T2)-H(1T3)	110.8
O(1T)-C(1T2)-H(1T3)	110.8
C(2T2)-C(1T2)-H(1T4)	110.8

O(1T)-C(1T2)-H(1T4)	110.8
H(1T3)-C(1T2)-H(1T4)	108.9
C(2T2)#1-C(2T2)-C(1T2)	110.3(10)
C(2T2)#1-C(2T2)-H(2T3)	109.6
C(1T2)-C(2T2)-H(2T3)	109.6
C(2T2)#1-C(2T2)-H(2T4)	109.6
C(1T2)-C(2T2)-H(2T4)	109.6
H(2T3)-C(2T2)-H(2T4)	108.1

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 $x, y, -z+3/2$ #2 $-y, x-y+1, z$ #3 $-x+y-1, -x, z$

Table 3. Bond lengths (Å) and valency angles (°) in **2**

Sn(1)-C(5)	2.105(2)
Sn(1)-C(6)	2.107(3)
Sn(1)-N(1)	2.308(2)
Sn(1)-O(1)	2.3154(16)
Sn(1)-O(2)#1	2.4502(17)
Sn(1)-S(1)	2.5441(7)
S(1)-C(4)	1.735(2)
O(1)-C(1)	1.271(3)
O(2)-C(1)	1.256(3)
N(1)-C(2)	1.297(3)
N(1)-N(2)	1.359(3)
N(2)-C(4)	1.334(3)
N(3)-C(4)	1.339(3)
C(1)-C(2)	1.503(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.486(3)
O(1T)-C(1T)	1.537(7)
C(1T)-C(2T)	1.684(12)
C(2T)-C(2T)#3	1.87(2)
C(5)-Sn(1)-C(6)	158.00(11)
C(5)-Sn(1)-N(1)	97.55(8)
C(6)-Sn(1)-N(1)	97.97(9)
C(5)-Sn(1)-O(1)	86.03(8)
C(6)-Sn(1)-O(1)	84.73(9)
N(1)-Sn(1)-O(1)	70.01(6)
C(5)-Sn(1)-O(2)#1	85.60(8)
C(6)-Sn(1)-O(2)#1	86.52(8)
N(1)-Sn(1)-O(2)#1	156.07(6)
O(1)-Sn(1)-O(2)#1	133.92(6)
C(5)-Sn(1)-S(1)	96.95(7)
C(6)-Sn(1)-S(1)	101.98(8)
N(1)-Sn(1)-S(1)	75.47(5)
O(1)-Sn(1)-S(1)	145.43(5)
O(2)#1-Sn(1)-S(1)	80.60(4)
C(4)-S(1)-Sn(1)	97.97(8)
C(1)-O(1)-Sn(1)	117.51(14)
C(1)-O(2)-Sn(1)#2	101.74(14)
C(2)-N(1)-N(2)	117.2(2)
C(2)-N(1)-Sn(1)	119.21(15)
N(2)-N(1)-Sn(1)	123.61(15)
C(4)-N(2)-N(1)	114.7(2)
O(2)-C(1)-O(1)	122.2(2)
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	119.1(2)
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	118.7(2)
N(1)-C(2)-C(3)	125.0(2)
N(1)-C(2)-C(1)	114.5(2)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	120.5(2)
N(2)-C(4)-N(3)	115.2(2)
N(2)-C(4)-S(1)	128.12(19)
N(3)-C(4)-S(1)	116.70(18)
C(1T)#3-O(1T)-C(1T)	129.4(8)
O(1T)-C(1T)-C(2T)	99.6(7)
C(1T)-C(2T)-C(2T)#3	105.6(4)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 $-y+1, -z+1, x$ #2 $z, -x+1, -y+1$ #3 $x, -y+2, -z$

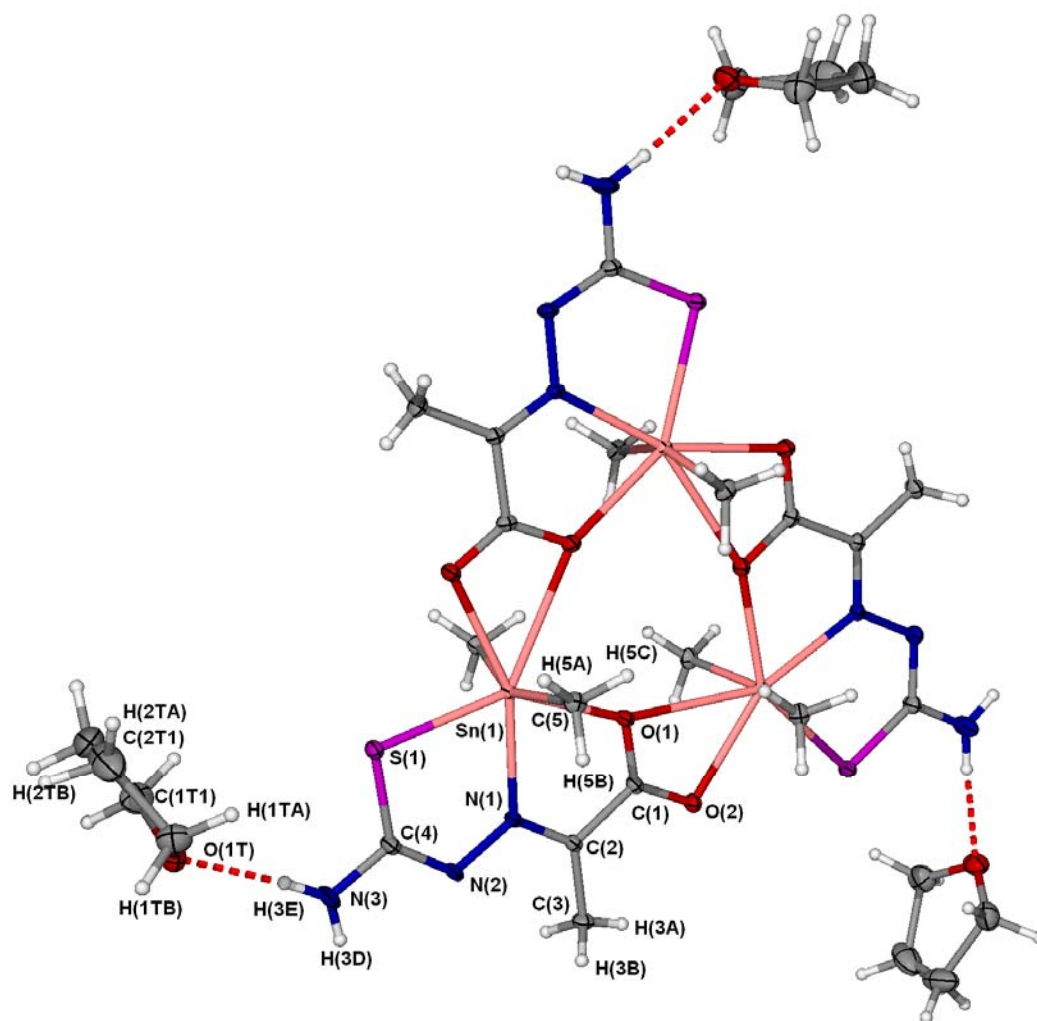
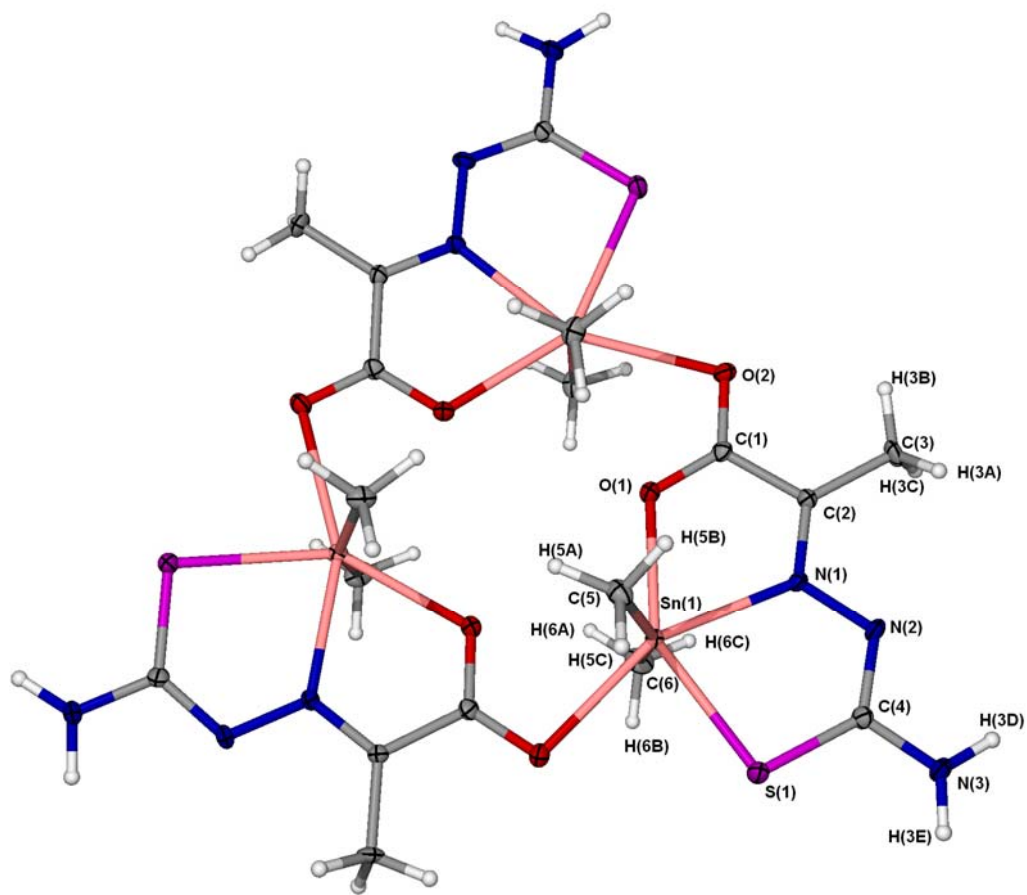
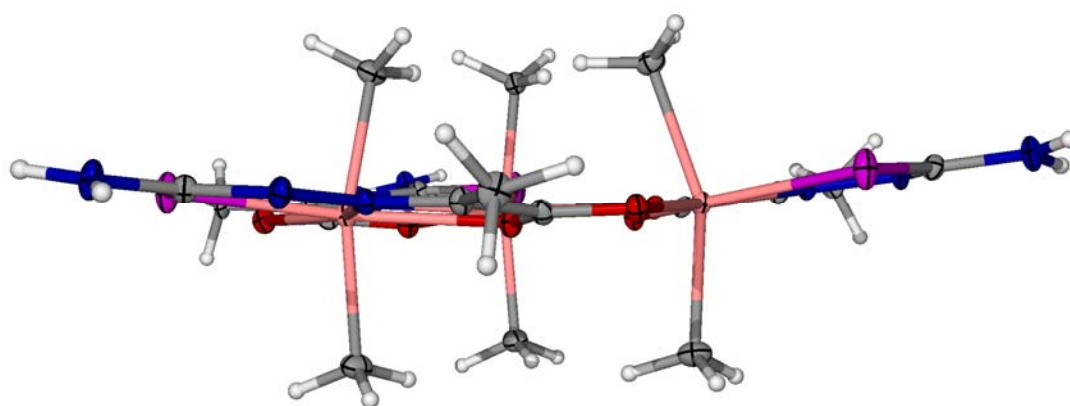


Fig. S1. A thermal ellipsoid plot (50%), including the complete labelling scheme, of the molecular structure of $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{pt})]_3 \cdot 3\text{THF}$ (**1**). The second atom set of the disordered THF solvate has been omitted for clarity.



a



b

Fig. S2. Two thermal ellipsoid plots (50%) of the trinuclear unit in $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Sn}(\text{pt})]_3 \cdot 1.5\text{THF}$ (2); a) showing the labeling scheme, b) showing the curved arrangement.

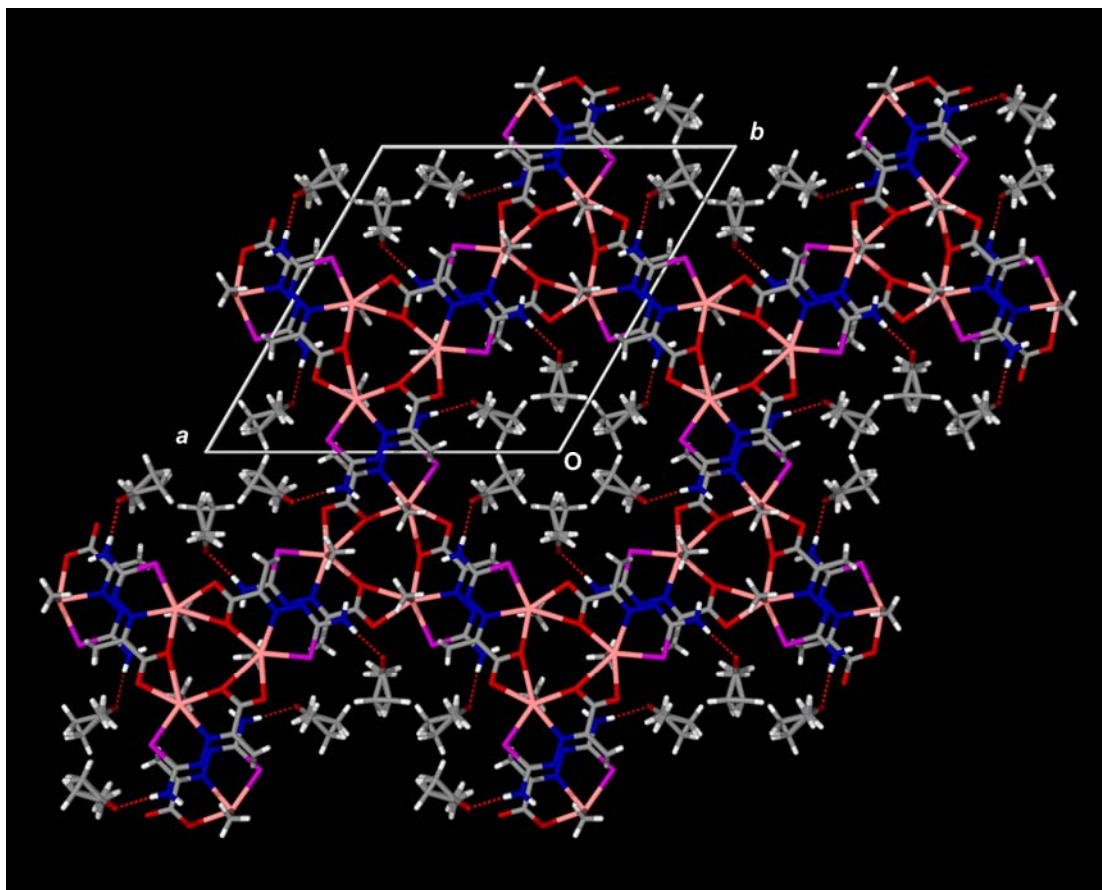


Fig. S3. A packing diagram of **1**, down to *c*, showing the lattice THF molecules that fill the hexagonal tubes of the structure.

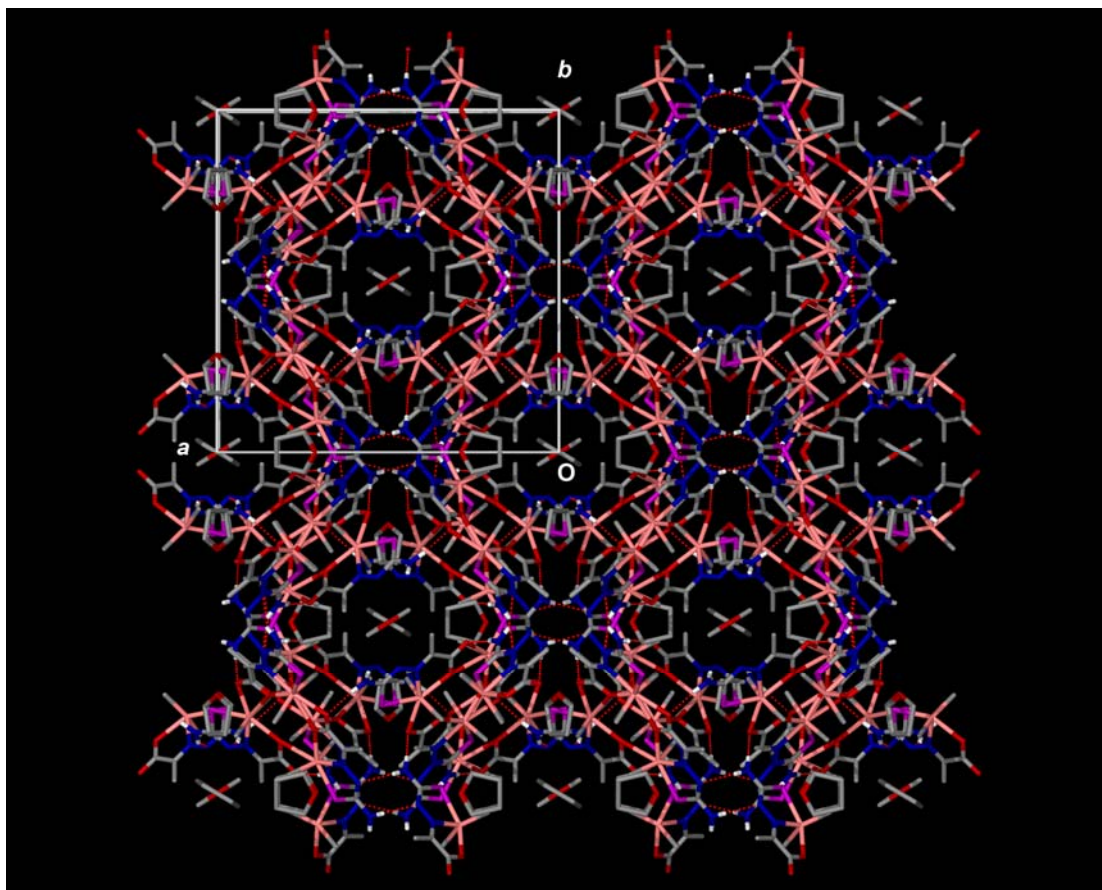


Fig. S4. A packing diagram of **2**, down to *c*, showing the lattice THF molecules that fill the truncated tetrahedral cavities of the structure.