

## **Cy<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>SnBu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O AND Cy<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>SnPh<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O: SYNTHESIS AND INFRARED STUDY**

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**Abstract:** On allowing Cy<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> to react with SnBu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and SnPh<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, the two studied adducts were obtained. While considering the complex-anions [SnBu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>-</sup> and [NO<sub>3</sub>·SnPh<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>-</sup>, discrete structures were suggested with monocoordinating nitrate and octahedral environment around the tin centre. When the cation is involved through N-H---O or N-H---Cl hydrogen bonds, supramolecular architectures are obtained.

**Keywords:** *discrete structures, monocoordinating O<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, SnR<sub>2</sub> residue, supramolecular architectures*

## INTRODUCTION

Many molecules belonging to organotin(IV) family are known for their applications in industry, medicine [1]. This explains the focus of many research groups in this field, trying to widen it [2 - 7]. Our group since many years is involved in this dynamic and has published several papers [8 - 13]. In this paper we have initiated the study of the interactions between  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3$  and  $\text{SnR}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Bu}$ ) which have yielded two adducts; their infrared study has been carried out, then structures suggested on the basis of these data.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

$\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3$  has been obtained on neutralizing nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) by dicyclohexylamine  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}$  in water solution; a white precipitate is obtained stirred no less than two hours and filtered.

When  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3$  and  $\text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2$  or  $\text{SnBu}_2\text{Cl}_2$  are mixed as ethanolic solutions in 1/1 ratio white crystals **A** or a white powder **B** are obtained after a slow solvent evaporation. The analytical data of compounds **A** and **B** are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Results of the elemental analyses of compounds **A** and **B**

Compound	Chemical formula	Elemental analysis (%)					
		C		H		N	
		calc.	found	calc.	found	calc.	found
<b>A</b>	$\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	46.18	46.18	6.09	5.79	4.49	4.65
<b>B</b>	$\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{SnBu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	43.80	43.60	7.83	7.63	5.01	5.09

The elemental analyses were performed by the Microanalyses Centre – University of Bath - UK. The infrared spectra have been recorded at the University of Cheikh Anta Diop (Dakar, Senegal) by means of a Bruker FT-IR spectrometer, the samples being as Nujol mulls, using CsI windows. Infrared data are given in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  - IR abbreviations: (br) broad, (vs) very strong (s) strong, (sh) shoulder. The chemicals were purchased from Aldrich and used as such.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Let us consider the IR data of the studied adducts

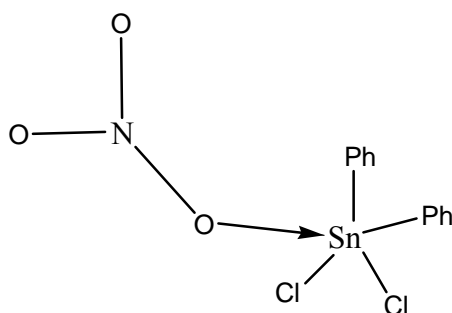
**A**:  $\nu(\text{NH}_2)$ : 3400 (br),  $\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ : 1578 (vs),  $\nu_1$ 1032s,  $\nu_3$ 1306 (s), 1294 (s);

**B**:  $\nu(\text{NH}_2)$ : 3200 (br),  $\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ : 1650 (vs),  $\nu_1$ 1034 (s),  $\nu_3$ 1325 (s), 1275 (sh).

The X-ray structure of the compound  $\text{Et}_4\text{NNO}_3 \cdot \text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2$  has been determined by Diop and al. [14]. Its structure consists of a nitrate monocoordinating  $\text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2$  leading to a trigonal bipyramidal environment around the tin centre.

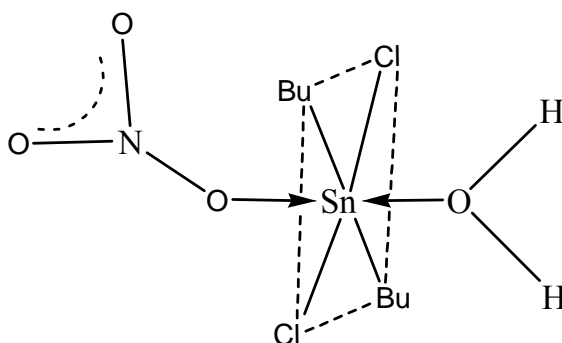
We can suggest a similar structure for  $\text{Cy}_2\text{NH}_2\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  adduct while considering the complex-anion  $[\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{SnPh}_2\text{Cl}_2]^-$  (Figure 1) - the water molecules are

considered as lattice. When the cation is involved through N-H---O or N-H----Cl hydrogen bonds supramolecular architecture is obtained.



**Figure 1.** Proposed structure for the compound **A**

The absence of  $\nu_{\text{SnBu}_2}$  on the IR spectrum of Cy<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>·SnBu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O expected around 617cm<sup>-1</sup> is an indication of the presence of a linear SnBu<sub>2</sub> residue [15] allowing to suggest while considering the complex-anion [NO<sub>3</sub>·SnBu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>-</sup> a discrete structure with a coordinating water and a monocoordinating nitrate (Figure 2).



**Figure 2.** Proposed structure for the compound **B**

When the cation is involved through N-H---O or N-H----Cl hydrogen bonds, supramolecular architecture is obtained.

## CONCLUSION

The studied nitrate adducts have discrete structure with a monocoordinating nitrate, the environment around the tin centre being octahedral or trigonal bipyramidal. When the cation is involved supramolecular architectures are obtained.

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