

the final refinement are assumed to be the correct ones. The value N is defined as the percentage of correct signs minus the percentage of incorrect signs.

Conclusion

This work shows that despite smallness of the change in scattering factor caused by anomalous dispersion and unavoidable inaccuracy in the observations caused by background radiation, this effect may be used for phase determination, even with visually estimated data.

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The Crystal Structure of bis-(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II)

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The crystal structure of bis-(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II), $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHNC}_3\text{H}_7]_2\text{Ni}$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data with Fe $K\alpha$ radiation. Cell dimensions are $a = 13.219$, $b = 19.697$, $c = 15.140$ Å, $Z = 8$. Space group, *Pbca*.

The structure consists of discrete molecules in which nickel(II) exhibits a tetrahedral coordination configuration.

Introduction

The structures of coordination compounds of nickel(II) are of considerable interest because the ion is found to adopt several different coordination configurations: planar (*e.g.* Stewart & Lingafelter, 1959), octahedral (*e.g.* Stewart, Lingafelter & Breazeale, 1961), and tetrahedral (*e.g.* Venanzi, 1958). Evidence has recently been given (Sacconi, Orioli, Paoletti & Ciampolini, 1962; Sacconi, Paoletti & Ciampolini, 1963) which indicates that the nickel(II) ion has a tetrahedral coordination configuration in bis-(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II) $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHNC}_3\text{H}_7]_2\text{Ni}$. We have now completed (Fox, Lingafelter, Orioli & Sacconi, 1963) the three-dimensional X-ray diffraction investigation of the structure.

Experimental

Two batches of bis-(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II) were used and found to be identical. One batch was prepared at the University of Florence by

the reaction between bis(salicylaldehydato)nickel(II) and isopropylamine in methanol solution. The other batch was prepared by Dr H. F. Bauer at the University of California at Los Angeles by the reaction between nickel(II) chloride and the Schiff base *N*-isopropylsalicylaldimine in aqueous ethanol.

Cell dimensions were determined from a rotation and a zero-level Weissenberg photograph taken about the c axis with Fe $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.9373$ Å). For calibration of the films the rotation pattern of NaCl ($a_0 = 5.6387$ Å) was superimposed on each diffraction pattern. The cell dimensions are:

$$a = 13.219 \pm 0.006, \quad b = 19.697 \pm 0.008, \\ c = 15.140 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}.$$

The cell contains eight molecules; observed density, 1.31 g.cm^{-3} , calculated 1.32 g.cm^{-3} . Systematic absences of $0kl$ for k odd, $h0l$ for l odd, and $hk0$ for h odd indicate the space group to be *Pbca*.

The crystal chosen for collection of intensities was a needle having dimensions $0.22 \times 0.14 \times 1.22$ mm. Equi-

inclination Weissenberg photographs, $hk0$ through $hk6$, were taken on a Nonius integrating Weissenberg camera with Fe $K\alpha$ radiation. In order to obtain a satisfactory range of intensities, multiple films and a range of exposure times were used. Camera integration was in one direction only, and each diffraction spot in the linear response range of each film was then scanned normal to the direction of camera integration with a Moll type densitometer feeding into a Leeds & Northrup amplifier and recorder having a logarithmic slide wire. The areas under the densitometer tracings were measured with a planimeter and used as relative intensities. The several films for a given level were put on the same scale by comparing common spots. The seven levels were then scaled together using intensities from $0kl$ and $h0l$ zero-level integrating Weissenberg photographs.

1282 unique reflections were examined, representing 56% of the reflections within the limiting (Fe) sphere. Of these, 979 had measurable intensities and 303 were too faint to be measured. The range of measured intensities is 1 to 4500.

Lorentz and polarization factors were applied and relative structure factors calculated with a data reduction program written for the IBM 709. No correction was made for absorption.

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 709 with a set of programs written (or adapted) at the University of Washington. The atomic scattering factors used were those of Viervoll & Øgrim (1949) for nickel, those of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loop-

stra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, and those of McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen. No correction was made for anomalous dispersion.

Structure determination

Since there are eight molecules in the cell of space group $Pbca$, no atoms are required to be in special positions. Intensity data from the three axial zones were used to evaluate the three Patterson projections, $P(u, v)$, $P(v, w)$, and $P(u, w)$. The positional parameters of the nickel atom in the 8-fold general position were readily obtained from these projections. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was then calculated, using phases determined by the nickel atom only. This Fourier synthesis showed a number of peaks from which twelve (in addition to the large nickel peak) were selected to determine coordinates for a second cycle. (Three of this twelve were later found to be spurious.) A series of four Fourier syntheses, interpreted with the aid of a model, enabled the positions of all 25 non-hydrogen atoms to be determined, and resulted in a reduction of R to 20.8%. R is defined throughout as $\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, where the sums are over the unique, observed reflections only. A three-dimensional ΔF synthesis at this point gave no further significant improvement.

Further refinement was carried out using the full-matrix least-squares program of Busing & Levy (1959). The eight reflections, (020), (220), (112), (212), (023),

Table 1. Positional parameters and their e.s.d.'s

Atom	x/a	$\sigma_x \times 10^5$	y/b	$\sigma_y \times 10^5$	z/c	$\sigma_z \times 10^5$
C(1)	-0.0505	46	0.3012	32	0.2202	70
C(2)	-0.0491	49	0.3672	34	0.2555	74
C(3)	-0.1335	53	0.3956	36	0.2970	70
C(4)	-0.2220	53	0.3582	36	0.3052	69
C(5)	-0.2273	49	0.2932	32	0.2717	70
C(6)	-0.1433	42	0.2619	29	0.2289	60
C(7)	-0.1541	46	0.1940	31	0.1987	62
C(8)	-0.1182	55	0.0889	32	0.1337	80
C(9)	-0.1072	69	0.0773	33	0.0347	95
C(10)	-0.0541	57	0.0371	36	0.1819	75
C(11)	0.2106	45	0.1019	30	0.0859	79
C(12)	0.2785	52	0.0485	33	0.1142	66
C(13)	0.3441	53	0.0159	37	0.0545	87
C(14)	0.3435	55	0.0336	36	-0.0348	90
C(15)	0.2801	57	0.0831	35	-0.0676	71
C(16)	0.2125	42	0.1168	30	-0.0059	76
C(17)	0.1510	53	0.1720	30	-0.0451	69
C(18)	0.0396	54	0.2638	34	-0.0567	70
C(19)	0.0949	75	0.3302	38	-0.0327	84
C(20)	-0.0757	57	0.2701	37	-0.0392	74
N(1)	-0.0884	36	0.1587	24	0.1545	50
N(2)	0.0844	40	0.2077	24	-0.0019	55
O(1)	0.0300	29	0.2771	22	0.1822	43
O(2)	0.1525	30	0.1303	22	0.1439	45
Ni	0.0476	7	0.1939	5	0.1216	11
Shifts $\times 10^5$ during final cycle						
δ		11		9		33
δ_{\max}		23		36		75

Table 2. *Thermal parameters*

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	0-00415	0-00292	0-00378	0-00021	-0-00061	-0-00055
C(2)	0-00528	0-00339	0-00346	-0-00025	-0-00121	-0-00076
C(3)	0-00592	0-00346	0-00514	0-00047	-0-00014	-0-00232
C(4)	0-00612	0-00347	0-00419	0-00110	0-00063	-0-00118
C(5)	0-00461	0-00299	0-00514	0-00035	0-00056	-0-00008
C(6)	0-00394	0-00265	0-00162	-0-00008	-0-00025	-0-00007
C(7)	0-00385	0-00283	0-00216	-0-00019	-0-00054	-0-00008
C(8)	0-00704	0-00225	0-00355	-0-00056	0-00099	-0-00113
C(9)	0-01134	0-00211	0-00923	-0-00161	0-00034	-0-00141
C(10)	0-00816	0-00303	0-00595	0-00094	0-00135	0-00092
C(11)	0-00403	0-00223	0-00300	-0-00074	-0-00080	0-00043
C(12)	0-00530	0-00342	0-00155	-0-00041	-0-00019	0-00052
C(13)	0-00534	0-00305	0-00932	0-00035	0-00020	-0-00013
C(14)	0-00598	0-00306	0-00903	0-00086	0-00228	-0-00064
C(15)	0-00753	0-00284	0-00524	-0-00016	0-00370	-0-00045
C(16)	0-00392	0-00243	0-00099	-0-00044	0-00076	-0-00077
C(17)	0-00650	0-00213	0-00460	-0-00088	0-00122	-0-00025
C(18)	0-00806	0-00267	0-00369	0-00039	0-00080	-0-00016
C(19)	0-01201	0-00287	0-00929	-0-00014	-0-00089	0-00155
C(20)	0-00725	0-00325	0-00881	0-00146	-0-00093	0-00024
N(1)	0-00344	0-00229	0-00319	0-00041	-0-00016	-0-00023
N(2)	0-00487	0-00209	0-00311	0-00028	0-00153	-0-00072
O(1)	0-00350	0-00316	0-00337	-0-00043	0-00112	-0-00111
O(2)	0-00408	0-00333	0-00336	0-00082	0-00080	-0-00067
Ni	0-00404	0-00292	0-00403	0-00013	0-00065	-0-00075

Mean e.s.d.'s

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C	0-00055	0-00024	0-00140	0-00029	0-00064	0-00040
N	0-00035	0-00016	0-00087	0-00021	0-00043	0-00026
O	0-00029	0-00015	0-00071	0-00018	0-00034	0-00022
Ni	0-00006	0-00003	0-00023	0-00003	0-00008	0-00005

Shifts during final cycle

	δ	δ_{\max}
δ	0-00012	0-00006
δ_{\max}	0-00049	0-00019

(114), (025), and (116) were omitted because of large secondary extinction effects. A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used: $\nu/w=0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c \leq F_{\min}$, $w=1$ for unobserved reflections with $F_c > F_{\min}$ and for observed reflections with $F_o \leq 30$, $\nu/w=30/F_o$ for observed reflections with $F_o > 30$. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Five cycles of least-squares refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors reduced R to 10.5%. Introduction of the hydrogen atoms in calculated positions (assuming a C-H distance of 1.04 Å) reduced R to 9.3%. The hydrogen atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters, $B=4.5 \text{ Å}^2$, and were not refined. The hydrogen atoms were clearly evident on a difference synthesis calculated at this point, but in the present case, as we have found in other cases, introduction of hydrogen atoms in calculated positions gave a slightly lower R than introduction of hydrogen atoms in the positions estimated from the difference synthesis. Three final cycles of least-squares refinement with individual anisotropic temperature factors reduced R to 5.7%.

Each of these cycles was carried out in two steps, since the total number of parameters exceeds the capacity of the computer. In the first step, positional

Table 3. *Positional parameters of hydrogen atoms*

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(1)	0-0166	0-3960	0-2502
H(2)	-0-1298	0-4448	0-3223
H(3)	-0-2844	0-3794	0-3369
H(4)	-0-2940	0-2658	0-2797
H(5)	-0-2225	0-1700	0-2124
H(6)	-0-1933	0-0825	0-1532
H(7)	-0-1519	0-1134	0-0019
H(8)	-0-1315	0-0290	0-0176
H(9)	-0-0322	0-0836	0-0156
H(10)	-0-0611	0-0442	0-2489
H(11)	0-0213	0-0429	0-1627
H(12)	-0-0780	-0-0117	0-1647
H(13)	0-2808	0-0346	0-1810
H(14)	0-3924	-0-0229	0-0740
H(15)	0-3927	0-0101	-0-0772
H(16)	0-2807	0-0958	-0-1348
H(17)	0-1617	0-1829	-0-1107
H(18)	0-0515	0-2533	-0-1225
H(19)	0-1717	0-3261	-0-0435
H(20)	0-0827	0-3410	0-0348
H(21)	0-0655	0-3699	-0-0698
H(22)	-0-1121	0-2255	-0-0549
H(23)	-0-1042	0-3098	-0-0766
H(24)	-0-0870	0-2809	0-0280

and thermal parameters of the atoms C(1) through

Table 4 (cont.)

	6,K,5	5	520	476	16	164	-168	5	485	492	6,K,6	12	81*	-59			
		6	366	365	18	131	155	6	795	778		13	70*	-77			
7	177	-204	7	314	-335			7	583	625	0	124	-126	14	51*	42	
8	128*	49	8	303	-309		1,K,6	8	798	-870	1	220	-181				
9	225	-208	9	113*	75			9	496	-569	2	141	137		9,K,6		
10	130*	70	10	106*	88	0	1003	1041	10	537	592	3	160	-161			
11	435	424	11	96*	47	1	1389E	1606	11	114	146	4	146	-108	0	480	476
12	164	-140	12	99	133	2	294	-296	12	304	-336	5	124	89	1	484	-438
13	241	-243	13	195	-251	3	395	-387	13	108*	-62	6	171	-188	2	437	-458
14	107*	26				4	114	110	14	104*	-40	7	109*	30	3	213	267
15	94*	81		10,K,5		5	820	-879	15	245	-237	8	110*	66	4	111	105*
16	193	-177				6	308	317	16	412	387	9	110*	72	5	106*	62
						7	483	492	17	264	261	10	107*	100	6	272	267
						8	634	-685				11	107*	-41	7	389	-361
						9	559	-665				12	192	-192	8	241	-216
						10	103*	-36		4,K,6		13	145	125	9	376	322
1	190	-177	4	515	495	10	103*	-36	0	768	-687	14	85*	29	10	94*	17
2	429	378	5	117*	-11	11	350	362	1	77*	-29	15	73*	-32	11	125	-112
3	299	-287	6	253	-253	12	166	-165	2	73*	15	16	77	106	12	91	-69
4	761	-730	7	260	290	13	161	157	3	270	285						
5	294	266	8	163*	50	14	236	-233	4	431	430						
6	698	703	9	213	-243	15	227	-216	4	431	430						
7	240	-207	10	85*	54	16	275	286	5	89*	70						
8	347	-361	11	72*	86	17	283	241	6	94*	-20	0	1233	1232	0	275	261
9	129*	5				18	123	-107	7	98*	36	1	640	-624	1	102*	-72
10	127*	26		11,K,5					8	260	246	2	760	-740	2	299	-263
11	567	524					2,K,6		9	185	209	3	782	749	3	100*	20
12	240	270	1	110*	1				10	175	-207	4	109*	-11	4	98*	2*
13	216	-212	2	108*	4	0	380	365	11	114	-174	5	109*	62	5	95*	-77
14	298	-291	3	419	-415	1	345	-315	12	109*	55	6	426	398	6	92*	45
15	78*	48	4	104*	34	2	57*	36	13	106*	94	7	234	-246	7	87*	35
						5	533	582	14	100*	-75	8	543	-595	8	81*	5
						6	94*	87	15	91*	-59	9	242	218	9	74*	-77
						7	334	-368	16	79*	53	10	549	528	10	63*	3
						8	93	-84	17	62*	42	11	206	-190	11	46*	35
						9	66*	98				12	275	-244			
						10	105*	68				13	152	133			
						11	184	-200		5,K,6		14	172	-170			
						12	172	192	0	754	703	15	55*	47	0	308	-367
						13	213	259	1	205	-191				1	454	-443
						14	106*	8	2	225	-208				2	224	225
						15	91*	-59	3	94	-117				3	113	113
						16	79*	53	4	246	249	0	110*	13	4	82*	15
						17	62*	42	5	181	-169	1	110*	-63	5	269	246
									6	285	237	2	110*	4	6	73*	-22
									7	104*	-12	3	110*	-91	7	238	-208
									8	846	-904	4	150	-156	8	114	114
									9	109*	44	5	202	192			
									10	925	872	6	110*	-59			
									11	114	105	7	224	204			
									12	218	-210	8	106*	48	0	272	279
									13	174	-161	9	339	-327	1	125	103
									14	194	-192	10	97*	93	2	186	-190
									15	83*	-22	11	257	251	3	59*	88
									16	277	273				4	53*	-28

C(10), N(1), O(1) and Ni were refined: in the second step the parameters of atoms C(11) through C(20), N(2), O(2), and Ni were refined. The standard deviations estimated by the Busing-Levy program were therefore multiplied by the factor 1.0657 (from $\sqrt{[(1021-117)/(1021-225)]}$). The mean and maximum shifts of parameters during the final cycle are given in Tables 1 and 2.

The final values of the parameters and their estimated standard deviations (from the Busing-Levy program) are given in Tables 1 to 3. The list of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 4.

Discussion

The crystal consists of discrete molecules. Bond distances and angles are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and are listed along with their estimated standard deviations in Tables 5 and 6.

A most important result of the structure determination is the confirmation of the tetrahedral coordination configuration of the nickel(II) ion in this paramagnetic chelate compound. The coordination tetrahedron is, of course, considerably distorted because the intrachelate angles N(1)-Ni-O(1) and N(2)-Ni-O(2)

are fixed at about 94° by the requirements of the salicylaldimine groups. The planes of the Ni-N(1)-O(1) and Ni-N(2)-O(2) groups are found to make an angle

Table 5. *Intramolecular distances and their e.s.d.'s*

C(1)-C(2)	1.406 Å	0.010	C(11)-C(12)	1.448 Å	0.010
C(2)-C(3)	1.398	0.011	C(12)-C(13)	1.407	0.013
C(3)-C(4)	1.388	0.010	C(13)-C(14)	1.396	0.019
C(4)-C(5)	1.379	0.010	C(14)-C(15)	1.379	0.011
C(5)-C(6)	1.425	0.010	C(15)-C(16)	1.452	0.012
C(6)-C(1)	1.456	0.008	C(16)-C(11)	1.421	0.016
C(6)-C(7)	1.422	0.009	C(16)-C(17)	1.481	0.010
C(1)-O(1)	1.300	0.009	C(11)-O(2)	1.294	0.011
C(7)-N(1)	1.298	0.009	C(17)-N(2)	1.303	0.010
N(1)-C(8)	1.464	0.008	N(2)-C(18)	1.503	0.010
C(8)-C(9)	1.524	0.019	C(18)-C(19)	1.542	0.011
C(8)-C(10)	1.514	0.012	C(18)-C(20)	1.552	0.011
N(1)-Ni	1.990	0.005	N(2)-Ni	1.950	0.009
O(1)-Ni	1.894	0.005	O(2)-Ni	1.898	0.004
C(9)-C(7)	3.439	0.017	C(19)-C(17)	3.209	0.011
C(9)-O(2)	3.950	0.013	C(19)-O(1)	3.523	0.016
C(9)-N(2)	3.650	0.011	C(20)-N(1)	3.665	0.014
C(10)-C(7)	3.371	0.011	C(20)-C(17)	3.567	0.011
C(10)-O(2)	3.339	0.010	C(20)-O(1)	3.635	0.014

of 81.5° with each other. Equations for the several group planes are given in Table 7.

The Ni-O distance (mean value, 1.90 Å) is about

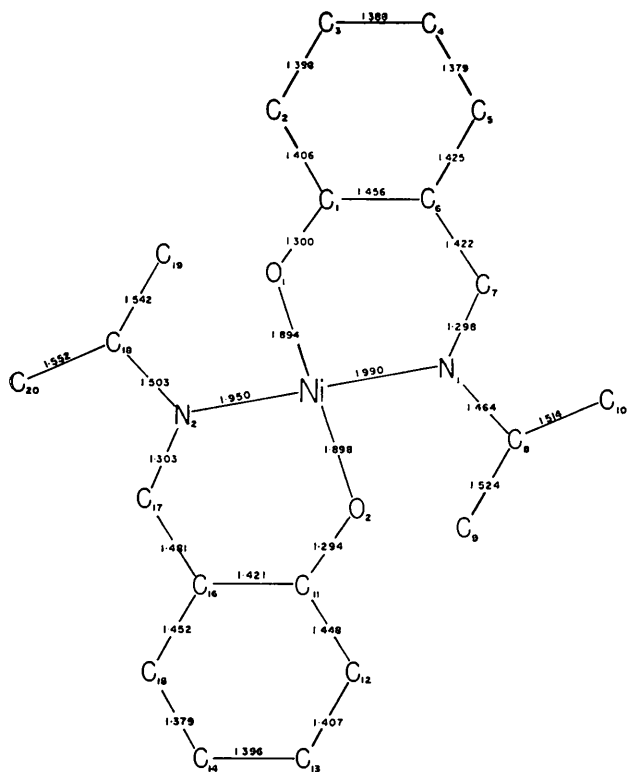


Fig. 1. Bond lengths.

Table 6. Bond angles and their *e.s.d.*'s

C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	118.4° 0.8	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	114.5° 1.0
C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	117.9 0.8	C(11)-C(16)-C(15)	123.1 1.2
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	122.0 0.9	C(16)-C(15)-C(14)	117.7 1.1
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	120.0 0.9	C(15)-C(14)-C(13)	121.9 1.4
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	120.0 0.9	C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	120.3 1.3
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	122.0 0.9	C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	121.5 1.1
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	118.8 0.8	C(12)-C(11)-C(16)	115.4 1.0
C(2)-C(1)-O(1)	119.6 0.8	C(12)-C(11)-O(2)	118.8 1.1
C(1)-C(6)-C(7)	123.8 0.8	C(11)-C(16)-C(17)	122.2 1.1
C(6)-C(7)-N(1)	127.1 0.9	C(16)-C(17)-N(2)	124.5 1.0
C(6)-C(1)-O(1)	122.4 0.8	C(16)-C(11)-O(2)	125.8 1.2
C(7)-N(1)-Ni	123.2 0.6	C(17)-N(2)-Ni	125.0 0.7
C(8)-N(1)-Ni	121.1 0.5	C(18)-N(2)-Ni	122.3 0.6
C(7)-N(1)-C(8)	115.6 0.7	C(17)-N(2)-C(18)	112.7 0.9
N(1)-C(8)-C(9)	109.0 1.0	N(2)-C(18)-C(19)	107.8 0.8
N(1)-C(8)-C(10)	112.3 0.8	N(2)-C(18)-C(20)	110.6 0.8
C(9)-C(8)-C(10)	108.6 1.0	C(19)-C(18)-C(20)	111.0 0.8
C(1)-O(1)-Ni	129.1 0.6	C(11)-O(2)-Ni	126.7 0.8
N(1)-Ni-N(2)	120.9 0.5	O(1)-Ni-O(2)	125.1 0.4
N(1)-Ni-O(1)	94.0 0.2	O(1)-Ni-N(2)	112.0 0.4
N(1)-Ni-O(2)	112.7 0.3	O(2)-Ni-N(2)	94.7 0.3

Table 7. Coefficients of least-squares plane equations, $Ax + By + Cz + 1 = 0$

	A	B	C
Salicylaldehyde No. 1	-0.5523	0.6218	-1.5158
Coordination No. 1	-1.8663	1.9690	-3.9902
Isopropyl No. 1	5.1555	4.1894	-0.1385
Salicylaldehyde No. 2	-0.1986	-0.1906	-0.0501
Coordination No. 2	-0.1635	-0.2003	-0.0717
Isopropyl No. 2	0.0546	-0.1355	0.3779

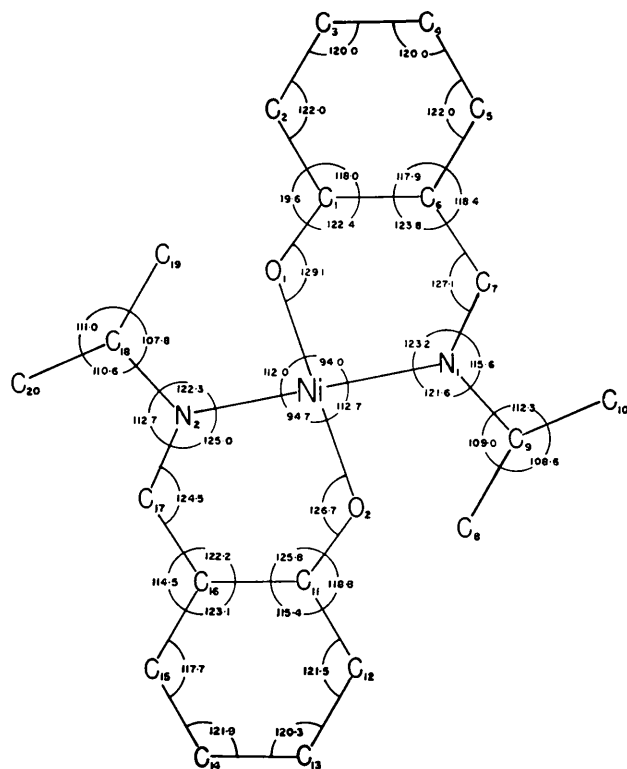


Fig. 2. Bond angles.

0.1 Å shorter than the Ni-N distance (mean value, 1.97 Å), as has been found in both bis-(*N*-methylsalicylaldehyde)-nickel(II) (Frasson, Panattoni & Sacconi, 1959) and -copper(II) (Lingafelter, Simmons, Morosin, Scheringer & Freiburg, 1961). The Ni-O distance of 1.90 Å is intermediate between the 1.80 Å distance found in bis-(*N*-methylsalicylaldehyde)-nickel(II), which has a planar coordination configuration, and the 2.02 Å distance found in diaquabis-salicylaldehydato-nickel(II), which has an octahedral coordination configuration (Stewart *et al.*, 1961). The Ni-N distance of 1.97 Å is also greater than the corresponding distance, 1.90 Å, found in the planar *N*-methyl compound, but no comparable value is available for the octahedral coordination configuration.

Table 8. Distances from least squares planes of salicylaldehyde residues

C(1)	0.0030 Å	C(11)	-0.0020 Å
C(2)	-0.0052	C(12)	0.0007
C(3)	0.0005	C(13)	-0.0154
C(4)	0.0007	C(14)	-0.0040
C(5)	0.0085	C(15)	0.0147
C(6)	0.0012	C(16)	0.0293
C(7)	-0.0309	C(17)	-0.0282
N(1)	0.0277	N(2)	0.0004
O(1)	-0.0024	O(2)	0.0046
Ni	0.1400	Ni	0.1959

The bond distances and angles in the salicylaldimine groups appear to be normal. These groups, furthermore, show no significant deviation from planarity, as indicated by the distances listed in Table 8. It is apparent, however, that the nickel atom is not in the plane of the salicylaldimine group, lying 0.14 Å out of the plane in one case and 0.20 Å in the other. The planes of the two salicylaldimine groups form an angle of 82° with each other.

The bond distances and angles in the isopropyl groups are normal. The plane of each isopropyl group is nearly normal to the plane of the salicylaldimine group to which it is attached.

The contact distances between non-bonded atoms all appear to be reasonable. Distances between the

methyl groups of the isopropyl and other atoms within the same molecule are listed in Table 5 and range from 3.209 Å upwards. Contact distances between molecules are listed in Table 9, in which is given the closest neighbor of each atom in the molecule. These distances range upwards from 3.30 Å.

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Table 9. *Closest contacts of neighboring molecules*

Atom	Distance	Closest atom	Molecule position
C(1)	3.80 Å	C(18)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$
C(2)	3.74	C(10)	$\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(3)	3.65	C(9)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$
C(4)	3.65	O(1)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(5)	3.30	O(1)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(6)	3.68	C(20)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$
C(7)	3.71	O(2)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(8)	4.12	C(14)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(9)	3.65	C(3)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$
C(10)	3.74	C(2)	$\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
N(1)	4.48	C(12)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
O(1)	3.30	C(5)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
Ni	3.91	C(5)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(11)	3.85	C(20)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$
C(12)	3.81	C(10)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$
C(13)	3.87	C(9)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(14)	3.81	C(9)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
C(15)	3.68	C(3)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$
C(16)	3.64	C(20)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$
C(17)	3.85	C(5)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$
C(18)	3.80	C(1)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$
C(19)	3.97	C(13)	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$
C(20)	3.64	C(16)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \bar{z}$
N(2)	4.34	C(2)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$
O(2)	3.71	C(7)	$\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$