

- CHU, S. C. (1963). Technical Report No.45. The Crystallographic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.
- COULSON, C. A. (1939). *Proc. Roy. Soc. A*, **169**, 413.
- COX, E. G., GILLOT, R. J. J. H. & JEFFREY, G. A. (1949). *Acta Cryst.* **2**, 356.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. & ROBERTSON, A. P. (1953). *Acta Cryst.* **6**, 698.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 747, 754.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J., *et al.* (1961). *Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis*. Report of Glasgow Conference, 1960, edited by R. Pepinsky, J. M. Robertson, and J. C. Speakman, p. 45. London: Pergamon Press.
- DIAS, H. W. & TRUTER, M. R. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 937.
- HALL, S. R. & MASLEN, E. N. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 265.
- HAUPTMAN, H. & KARLE, J. (1953). *Solution of the Phase Problem. I. The Centrosymmetric Crystal*. A.C.A. Monograph No. 3. Pittsburgh: Polycrystal Book Service.
- HOWELL, P. A., CURTIS, R. M. & LIPSCOMB, W. N. (1954). *Acta Cryst.* **7**, 498.
- HESSE, R. (1963). *Ark. Kemi*, **20**, 481.
- International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). Vol. III. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
- KARLE, I. L. & KARLE, J. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 969.
- KIM, S. H. (1964). *Illustrative Example of Beurskens' Sign Correlation by the Sayre Equation*. Technical Report, The Crystallographic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.
- LEE, C. S. & DONOHUE, J. (1944). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **66**, 818.
- LIQUORI, A. M. & VACIAGO, A. (1956). *Gazz. chim. Ital.* **86**, 769.
- MALATESTA, L. (1965). Private communication to BMVZ.
- MCWEENY, R. (1951). *Acta Cryst.* **4**, 513.
- PALENIK, G. J. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1573.
- PAULING, L. (1960). *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*. Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press.
- ROLLETT, J. S. & DAVIES, D. R. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* **8**, 125.
- SAYRE, D. (1952). *Acta Cryst.* **5**, 60.
- SCHOMAKER, V. & PAULING, L. (1939). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **61**, 1769.
- SHIONO, R. (1964). *Analysis of Thermal Vibration Ellipsoids and Rigid-Body Translation and Libration Calculation*. The Crystallographic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.
- SHIONO, R. (1965). *Three-Dimensional Fourier Synthesis Program for IBM 7090*. The Crystallographic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.
- SHIONO, R. (1965). *OR-FLX-PX- for IBM 7090*. The Crystallographic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., U.S.A.
- SUTOR, D. J. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 97.
- THORN, G. D. & LUDWIG, R. A. (1962). *The Dithiocarbamates and Related Compounds*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- TOMIIE, Y. & STAM, C. H. (1958). *Acta Cryst.* **11**, 126.
- WARREN, B. E. & BURWELL, J. T. (1935). *J. Chem. Phys.* **3**, 6.
- YOKOI, M., NOMURA, T. & YAMASAKI, K. (1955). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **77**, 4484.

Acta Cryst. (1966). **21**, 546

The Crystal Structure of Bis-(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel

BY R. L. BRAUN AND E. C. LINGAFELTER

Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.

(Received 19 January 1966 and in revised form 14 March 1966)

The crystal structure of bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel, $\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO})_2$, has been determined from three-dimensional integrating Weissenberg data. The cell has dimensions $a = 11.209$, $b = 9.979$, $c = 9.520$ Å, $\beta = 107^\circ 31'$, space group $P2_1/c$, and contains two molecules.

The nickel atoms show planar coordination. Comparison of the molecular structure with that of bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel shows the steric factors which cause the tetrahedral configuration to appear for *N*-sec-alkyl substituted salicylaldimine chelates, but gives no clue as to the reason for the planar configuration of the 3-methyl chelate.

Introduction

The crystal structures of chelates of nickel(II) and ring-substituted salicylaldimines are currently of considerable interest. Holm & Swaminathan (1963) have determined that for 3-substituted bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel the magnetic moments are 3.28, 0 and 3.30 B.M. for the substituents hydrogen, methyl and ethyl, indicating the coordination configurations tetrahedral, planar and tetrahedral, respectively. The coordination configuration of the 3-hydrogen chelate has

indeed been shown to be tetrahedral (Fox, Orioli, Lingafelter & Sacconi, 1964). We have now completed the structural determination of the 3-methyl chelate by three-dimensional X-ray diffraction techniques.

Experimental

The bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel was prepared by the method of Sacconi, Paoletti & Del Re (1957) using 3-methylsalicylaldehyde, which was prepared according to the general procedure of the

Duff reaction (Duff, 1941). Final purification was accomplished by recrystallization from isopropyl alcohol. The crystal used for determination of cell dimensions and collection of the intensity data was a well-defined rhomb, tabular on (100), of approximate dimensions $0.24 \times 0.21 \times 0.14$ mm.

Cell dimensions were measured on a Picker X-ray diffractometer equipped with a General Electric goniostat, using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å). The cell dimensions with their standard deviations are:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 11.209 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 9.979 \pm 0.004 \quad \beta = 107^\circ 31' \pm 4' \\ c &= 9.520 \pm 0.004 \end{aligned}$$

Systematic absences of $0k0$ for k odd and $h0l$ for l odd identified the space group as $P2_1/c$. The cell contains two molecules: measured density 1.35 g.cm^{-3} , calculated density 1.345 g.cm^{-3} .

Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs, $h0l$ through $h8l$, were taken with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation on a Nonius integrating camera, with integration in one direction only. In order to obtain a satisfactory range of intensities, a 60-hour exposure of one 4-film pack and a 3-hour exposure of another 4-film pack were made. 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 scaled together by comparing common spots. The nine levels were scaled together, using relative intensities from the $hk1$ and $hk2$ integrated Weissenberg photographs. Of the 1904 unique reflections examined (82% of the reflections within the limiting Cu $K\alpha$ sphere) 1448 had measurable intensities and 456 were too faint to be measured. The range of observed intensities was 1 to 10,500.

Structure determination

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer with a set of programs written or adapted by Stewart (1964). The atomic scattering factors used were those of Viervoll & Øgrim (1949) for nickel, those of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, and those from Table 2 of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (SDS, 1965) or McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen. Lorentz and polarization factors were applied and relative structure factors (F_{rel}) were calculated. No correction was made for absorption or for anomalous dispersion. A preliminary overall scale factor and overall temperature factor were estimated from the statistics of the normalized structure factors.

Since there are two molecules in the unit cell of space group $P2_1/c$ the nickel atoms are required to be

at centers of symmetry. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated, using phases determined by the nickel atoms at $(0,0,0)$ and $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. Such a Fourier synthesis shows mirror planes in $(x,0,z)$ and $(x, \frac{1}{2}, z)$. The oxygen atom was located nearly on a mirror plane and a nitrogen atom was arbitrarily selected from a pair of mirror-related positions. Another three-dimensional Fourier synthesis phased on nickel, oxygen, and nitrogen still retained the mirror plane for all carbon atoms. However, the correct y coordinates for 8 of the 11 carbon atoms could be selected on the basis of the planarity of the salicylaldimine residue. Another three-dimensional Fourier synthesis enabled the positions of all 14 non-hydrogen atoms to be determined, and resulted in a reduction of R to 0.14. R is defined throughout as $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$, where the sums are over the unique, observed reflections only.

Further refinement was carried out with the full-matrix least-squares program of Busing & Levy (1959) as adapted in the UW crystallographic calculations system (Stewart, 1964). The function minimized was $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used: $w=0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c \leq F_{\text{min}}$, $w=1$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c > F_{\text{min}}$ and for observed reflections with $F_{\text{rel}} \leq 8$, and $\sqrt{w} = 8/F_{\text{rel}}$ for observed reflections with $F_{\text{rel}} > 8$. Three cycles of least-squares refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors reduced R to 0.11.

A three-dimensional ΔF synthesis calculated at this stage clearly revealed the position of at least one hydrogen atom on each of the three terminal methyl groups. Introduction of these observed hydrogen atoms and the remaining calculated hydrogen atoms (assuming a C-H distance of 1.01 Å for trigonal and 1.05 Å for tetrahedral) reduced R to 0.093. After three cycles of refinement of the non-hydrogen atoms with individual anisotropic temperature factors, examination of the structure factors showed no evidence of secondary extinction. However, re-examination of the Weissenberg photographs showed that the 100 reflection was partially cut by the beam stop and that the 200 reflection could not be estimated accurately because of the strong white radiation from the 100 reflection. Therefore, these two reflections were omitted in further calculations. One cycle of refinement of level-to-level scale factors followed by two cycles of refinement with individual anisotropic temperature factors reduced R to 0.055.

A parallel refinement beginning at $R=0.14$ was carried out, using a weighting scheme based on the plot of ΔF vs F_o : $w=0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c \leq F_{\text{min}}$ and $\sqrt{w} = 1.07/(0.05F_{\text{rel}} + 1.07)$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c > F_{\text{min}}$ and for all observed reflections. Reduction of R to 0.055 was achieved with this weighting scheme in the same steps as with the Hughes weighting scheme. Comparison of the 39 positional parameters for the 13 non-hydrogen atoms showed that only 10 parameters had differences between these two weighting schemes greater than the

standard error (σ), 3 greater than 1.5σ and none greater than 2σ . Further least-squares refinement was then carried out only with the modified Hughes weighting scheme.

At this stage a structure factor calculation omitting hydrogen atoms ($R=0.071$) was followed by a three-dimensional ΔF synthesis. From this ΔF synthesis the 14 independent hydrogen atoms were clearly located. A structure factor calculation including these hydrogen atoms gave an R of 0.052. Three cycles of least-squares refinement of the hydrogen coordinates and individual isotropic temperature factors, using all reflections and Hughes weights, with fixed contribution from the non-hydrogen atoms, were done in parallel calculations, using SDS scattering factors in one calculation and McWeeny scattering factors in another calculation. The hydrogen positional parameters after these parallel refinements were essentially identical. However, the hydrogen temperature factors were more reasonable using SDS scattering factors. Further least-squares refinement of the hydrogen parameters was therefore restricted to the use of SDS scattering factors.

The refinement was completed, reducing R to the final value of 0.048, by doing 12 cycles of least-squares refinement, alternating between 2 cycles on the non-hydrogen atoms with individual anisotropic tempera-

ture factors and 2 cycles on the hydrogen atoms with individual isotropic temperature factors. The large number of cycles was required because during the first 8 cycles the applied shifts in the least-squares program were inadvertently made too small by a factor of two. During the final 4 cycles of hydrogen atom refinement unit weights were used and reflections with $\sin \theta/\lambda > 0.48$ were omitted. Estimated standard deviations were obtained by refining hydrogen atoms and non-hydrogen atoms simultaneously in two additional cycles of full-matrix least squares, one cycle using all data to obtain standard deviations for non-hydrogen atoms and one cycle using limited data to obtain standard deviations for hydrogen atoms.

The final values of the parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Tables 1 and 2. The list of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 3.

Discussion

The crystal consists of discrete molecules. Fig. 1 shows the projection of atomic coordinates on (010). Since the nickel atom is at a center of symmetry, it is required to have planar coordination. Tables 4 and 5 show least-squares equations for selected planes within the mol-

Table 1. *Parameters of non-hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations*

| | Positional parameter $\times 10^4$ | | | Thermal parameter $\times 10^2$ | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | x/a | y/b | z/c | B_{11} | B_{22} | B_{33} | B_{12} | B_{13} | B_{23} |
| Ni | 0 | 5000 | 5000 | 403 (2) | 383 (3) | 337 (2) | 24 (2) | 127 (2) | -16 (2) |
| O | 1685 (2) | 4917 (2) | 5967 (2) | 345 (7) | 419 (12) | 302 (7) | 34 (7) | 96 (6) | -56 (7) |
| N | -349 (2) | 5779 (3) | 6678 (2) | 363 (9) | 372 (13) | 312 (8) | 29 (9) | 128 (7) | -41 (9) |
| C(1) | 1804 (3) | 6381 (3) | 7982 (3) | 432 (11) | 303 (15) | 308 (10) | -19 (10) | 116 (9) | -15 (9) |
| C(2) | 2355 (3) | 5577 (3) | 7125 (3) | 402 (12) | 261 (13) | 285 (10) | -17 (9) | 101 (8) | 43 (8) |
| C(3) | 3672 (3) | 5479 (4) | 7538 (3) | 393 (12) | 416 (16) | 367 (12) | -32 (10) | 97 (9) | 51 (10) |
| C(4) | 4381 (3) | 6200 (4) | 8737 (4) | 416 (13) | 499 (19) | 421 (13) | -96 (12) | 43 (11) | 17 (12) |
| C(5) | 3842 (4) | 7014 (4) | 9561 (4) | 537 (16) | 453 (19) | 428 (14) | -149 (14) | 44 (12) | -59 (13) |
| C(6) | 2577 (4) | 7100 (4) | 9123 (4) | 563 (16) | 380 (18) | 398 (13) | -82 (13) | 109 (12) | -101 (11) |
| C(7) | 491 (3) | 6362 (3) | 7728 (3) | 453 (12) | 350 (18) | 348 (11) | 4 (10) | 154 (10) | -91 (10) |
| C(8) | -1645 (3) | 5797 (4) | 6832 (3) | 360 (12) | 686 (22) | 365 (12) | 36 (13) | 133 (10) | -133 (13) |
| C(9) | -1648 (4) | 5174 (7) | 8305 (5) | 517 (18) | 1155 (41) | 483 (17) | -107 (23) | 260 (15) | -70 (22) |
| C(10) | -2203 (5) | 7168 (6) | 6557 (7) | 613 (23) | 728 (32) | 807 (29) | 222 (21) | 148 (21) | -197 (24) |
| C(11) | 4287 (3) | 4589 (6) | 6692 (5) | 348 (13) | 717 (27) | 526 (18) | 51 (14) | 120 (12) | -43 (15) |

Final shift/error for positional parameters: 0.04 (average), 0.16 (maximum)

Final shift/error for thermal parameters: 0.15 (average), 0.48 (maximum)

Anisotropic thermal factors are of the form: $\exp \left[-\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 B_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^* \right]$

Table 2. *Parameters of hydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations*

| | Positional parameter $\times 10^3$ | | | Thermal parameter | | Positional parameter $\times 10^3$ | | | Thermal parameter |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | x/a | y/b | z/c | B | | x/a | y/b | z/c | B |
| H(4) | 527 (5) | 606 (5) | 900 (5) | 5 (1) | H(93) | -132 (7) | 591 (8) | 894 (8) | 9 (2) |
| H(5) | 444 (5) | 754 (6) | 1042 (6) | 6 (1) | H(101) | -306 (8) | 715 (8) | 658 (8) | 11 (2) |
| H(6) | 210 (4) | 761 (5) | 973 (5) | 5 (1) | H(102) | -177 (6) | 781 (7) | 738 (7) | 8 (2) |
| H(7) | 28 (3) | 691 (4) | 849 (4) | 3 (1) | H(103) | -194 (8) | 758 (9) | 558 (9) | 13 (3) |
| H(8) | -215 (4) | 518 (4) | 612 (5) | 3 (1) | H(111) | 412 (6) | 482 (5) | 559 (8) | 7 (2) |
| H(91) | -248 (7) | 504 (5) | 820 (8) | 8 (2) | H(112) | 518 (6) | 446 (6) | 699 (7) | 7 (2) |
| H(92) | -109 (8) | 431 (9) | 825 (9) | 11 (2) | H(113) | 398 (5) | 372 (7) | 655 (6) | 7 (2) |

Final shift/error for positional parameter: 0.08 (average), 0.43 (maximum)

Final shift/error for thermal parameter: 0.06 (average), 0.43 (maximum)

Table 3. *Observed and calculated structure factors*
 Columns are h , $10F_o$ and $10F_c$. Unobserved reflections are marked with an asterisk.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|
| H,0,0 | 102 | 102 | H,1,8 | 102 | 102 | H,2,4 | 102 | 102 | H,2,12 | 102 | 102 | H,3,0 | 102 | 102 | H,3,7 | 102 | 102 | H,4,11 | 102 | 102 | H,5,1 | 102 | 102 | H,6,4 | 102 | 102 | H,7,3 | 102 | 102 | H,8,2 | 102 | 102 | H,9,1 | 102 | 102 | H,10,0 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,2 | 102 | 102 | H,1,10 | 102 | 102 | H,2,6 | 102 | 102 | H,3,3 | 102 | 102 | H,3,10 | 102 | 102 | H,4,5 | 102 | 102 | H,5,2 | 102 | 102 | H,6,5 | 102 | 102 | H,7,5 | 102 | 102 | H,8,4 | 102 | 102 | H,9,3 | 102 | 102 | H,10,1 | 102 | 102 | H,11,0 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,4 | 102 | 102 | H,1,12 | 102 | 102 | H,2,8 | 102 | 102 | H,3,5 | 102 | 102 | H,3,13 | 102 | 102 | H,4,7 | 102 | 102 | H,5,4 | 102 | 102 | H,6,7 | 102 | 102 | H,7,7 | 102 | 102 | H,8,6 | 102 | 102 | H,9,5 | 102 | 102 | H,10,2 | 102 | 102 | H,11,1 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,6 | 102 | 102 | H,1,14 | 102 | 102 | H,2,10 | 102 | 102 | H,3,7 | 102 | 102 | H,3,15 | 102 | 102 | H,4,9 | 102 | 102 | H,5,6 | 102 | 102 | H,6,9 | 102 | 102 | H,7,9 | 102 | 102 | H,8,8 | 102 | 102 | H,9,7 | 102 | 102 | H,10,3 | 102 | 102 | H,11,2 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,8 | 102 | 102 | H,1,16 | 102 | 102 | H,2,12 | 102 | 102 | H,3,9 | 102 | 102 | H,3,17 | 102 | 102 | H,4,11 | 102 | 102 | H,5,8 | 102 | 102 | H,6,11 | 102 | 102 | H,7,11 | 102 | 102 | H,8,10 | 102 | 102 | H,9,9 | 102 | 102 | H,10,4 | 102 | 102 | H,11,3 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,10 | 102 | 102 | H,1,18 | 102 | 102 | H,2,14 | 102 | 102 | H,3,11 | 102 | 102 | H,3,19 | 102 | 102 | H,4,13 | 102 | 102 | H,5,10 | 102 | 102 | H,6,13 | 102 | 102 | H,7,13 | 102 | 102 | H,8,12 | 102 | 102 | H,9,11 | 102 | 102 | H,10,5 | 102 | 102 | H,11,4 | 102 | 102 |
| H,0,12 | 102 | 102 | H,1,20 | 102 | 102 | H,2,16 | 102 | 102 | H,3,13 | 102 | 102 | H,3,21 | 102 | 102 | H,4,15 | 102 | 102 | H,5,12 | 102 | 102 | H,6,15 | 102 | 102 | H,7,15 | 102 | 102 | H,8,14 | 102 | 102 | H,9,13 | 102 | 102 | H,10,6 | 102 | 102 | H,11,5 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,0 | 102 | 102 | H,1,22 | 102 | 102 | H,2,18 | 102 | 102 | H,3,15 | 102 | 102 | H,3,23 | 102 | 102 | H,4,17 | 102 | 102 | H,5,14 | 102 | 102 | H,6,17 | 102 | 102 | H,7,17 | 102 | 102 | H,8,16 | 102 | 102 | H,9,15 | 102 | 102 | H,10,7 | 102 | 102 | H,11,6 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,2 | 102 | 102 | H,1,24 | 102 | 102 | H,2,20 | 102 | 102 | H,3,17 | 102 | 102 | H,3,25 | 102 | 102 | H,4,19 | 102 | 102 | H,5,16 | 102 | 102 | H,6,19 | 102 | 102 | H,7,19 | 102 | 102 | H,8,18 | 102 | 102 | H,9,17 | 102 | 102 | H,10,8 | 102 | 102 | H,11,7 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,4 | 102 | 102 | H,1,26 | 102 | 102 | H,2,22 | 102 | 102 | H,3,19 | 102 | 102 | H,3,27 | 102 | 102 | H,4,21 | 102 | 102 | H,5,18 | 102 | 102 | H,6,21 | 102 | 102 | H,7,21 | 102 | 102 | H,8,20 | 102 | 102 | H,9,19 | 102 | 102 | H,10,9 | 102 | 102 | H,11,8 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,6 | 102 | 102 | H,1,28 | 102 | 102 | H,2,24 | 102 | 102 | H,3,21 | 102 | 102 | H,3,29 | 102 | 102 | H,4,23 | 102 | 102 | H,5,20 | 102 | 102 | H,6,23 | 102 | 102 | H,7,23 | 102 | 102 | H,8,22 | 102 | 102 | H,9,21 | 102 | 102 | H,10,10 | 102 | 102 | H,11,9 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,8 | 102 | 102 | H,1,30 | 102 | 102 | H,2,26 | 102 | 102 | H,3,23 | 102 | 102 | H,3,31 | 102 | 102 | H,4,25 | 102 | 102 | H,5,22 | 102 | 102 | H,6,25 | 102 | 102 | H,7,25 | 102 | 102 | H,8,24 | 102 | 102 | H,9,23 | 102 | 102 | H,10,11 | 102 | 102 | H,11,10 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,10 | 102 | 102 | H,1,32 | 102 | 102 | H,2,28 | 102 | 102 | H,3,25 | 102 | 102 | H,3,33 | 102 | 102 | H,4,27 | 102 | 102 | H,5,24 | 102 | 102 | H,6,27 | 102 | 102 | H,7,27 | 102 | 102 | H,8,26 | 102 | 102 | H,9,25 | 102 | 102 | H,10,12 | 102 | 102 | H,11,11 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,12 | 102 | 102 | H,1,34 | 102 | 102 | H,2,30 | 102 | 102 | H,3,27 | 102 | 102 | H,3,35 | 102 | 102 | H,4,29 | 102 | 102 | H,5,26 | 102 | 102 | H,6,29 | 102 | 102 | H,7,29 | 102 | 102 | H,8,28 | 102 | 102 | H,9,27 | 102 | 102 | H,10,13 | 102 | 102 | H,11,12 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,14 | 102 | 102 | H,1,36 | 102 | 102 | H,2,32 | 102 | 102 | H,3,29 | 102 | 102 | H,3,37 | 102 | 102 | H,4,31 | 102 | 102 | H,5,28 | 102 | 102 | H,6,31 | 102 | 102 | H,7,31 | 102 | 102 | H,8,30 | 102 | 102 | H,9,29 | 102 | 102 | H,10,14 | 102 | 102 | H,11,13 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,16 | 102 | 102 | H,1,38 | 102 | 102 | H,2,34 | 102 | 102 | H,3,31 | 102 | 102 | H,3,39 | 102 | 102 | H,4,33 | 102 | 102 | H,5,30 | 102 | 102 | H,6,33 | 102 | 102 | H,7,33 | 102 | 102 | H,8,32 | 102 | 102 | H,9,31 | 102 | 102 | H,10,15 | 102 | 102 | H,11,14 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,18 | 102 | 102 | H,1,40 | 102 | 102 | H,2,36 | 102 | 102 | H,3,33 | 102 | 102 | H,3,41 | 102 | 102 | H,4,35 | 102 | 102 | H,5,32 | 102 | 102 | H,6,35 | 102 | 102 | H,7,35 | 102 | 102 | H,8,34 | 102 | 102 | H,9,33 | 102 | 102 | H,10,16 | 102 | 102 | H,11,15 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,20 | 102 | 102 | H,1,42 | 102 | 102 | H,2,38 | 102 | 102 | H,3,35 | 102 | 102 | H,3,43 | 102 | 102 | H,4,37 | 102 | 102 | H,5,34 | 102 | 102 | H,6,37 | 102 | 102 | H,7,37 | 102 | 102 | H,8,36 | 102 | 102 | H,9,35 | 102 | 102 | H,10,17 | 102 | 102 | H,11,16 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,22 | 102 | 102 | H,1,44 | 102 | 102 | H,2,40 | 102 | 102 | H,3,37 | 102 | 102 | H,3,45 | 102 | 102 | H,4,39 | 102 | 102 | H,5,36 | 102 | 102 | H,6,39 | 102 | 102 | H,7,39 | 102 | 102 | H,8,38 | 102 | 102 | H,9,37 | 102 | 102 | H,10,18 | 102 | 102 | H,11,17 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,24 | 102 | 102 | H,1,46 | 102 | 102 | H,2,42 | 102 | 102 | H,3,39 | 102 | 102 | H,3,47 | 102 | 102 | H,4,41 | 102 | 102 | H,5,38 | 102 | 102 | H,6,41 | 102 | 102 | H,7,41 | 102 | 102 | H,8,40 | 102 | 102 | H,9,39 | 102 | 102 | H,10,19 | 102 | 102 | H,11,18 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,26 | 102 | 102 | H,1,48 | 102 | 102 | H,2,44 | 102 | 102 | H,3,41 | 102 | 102 | H,3,49 | 102 | 102 | H,4,43 | 102 | 102 | H,5,40 | 102 | 102 | H,6,43 | 102 | 102 | H,7,43 | 102 | 102 | H,8,42 | 102 | 102 | H,9,41 | 102 | 102 | H,10,20 | 102 | 102 | H,11,19 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,28 | 102 | 102 | H,1,50 | 102 | 102 | H,2,46 | 102 | 102 | H,3,43 | 102 | 102 | H,3,51 | 102 | 102 | H,4,45 | 102 | 102 | H,5,42 | 102 | 102 | H,6,45 | 102 | 102 | H,7,45 | 102 | 102 | H,8,44 | 102 | 102 | H,9,43 | 102 | 102 | H,10,21 | 102 | 102 | H,11,20 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,30 | 102 | 102 | H,1,52 | 102 | 102 | H,2,48 | 102 | 102 | H,3,45 | 102 | 102 | H,3,53 | 102 | 102 | H,4,47 | 102 | 102 | H,5,44 | 102 | 102 | H,6,47 | 102 | 102 | H,7,47 | 102 | 102 | H,8,46 | 102 | 102 | H,9,45 | 102 | 102 | H,10,22 | 102 | 102 | H,11,21 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,32 | 102 | 102 | H,1,54 | 102 | 102 | H,2,50 | 102 | 102 | H,3,47 | 102 | 102 | H,3,55 | 102 | 102 | H,4,49 | 102 | 102 | H,5,46 | 102 | 102 | H,6,49 | 102 | 102 | H,7,49 | 102 | 102 | H,8,48 | 102 | 102 | H,9,47 | 102 | 102 | H,10,23 | 102 | 102 | H,11,22 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,34 | 102 | 102 | H,1,56 | 102 | 102 | H,2,52 | 102 | 102 | H,3,49 | 102 | 102 | H,3,57 | 102 | 102 | H,4,51 | 102 | 102 | H,5,48 | 102 | 102 | H,6,51 | 102 | 102 | H,7,51 | 102 | 102 | H,8,50 | 102 | 102 | H,9,49 | 102 | 102 | H,10,24 | 102 | 102 | H,11,23 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,36 | 102 | 102 | H,1,58 | 102 | 102 | H,2,54 | 102 | 102 | H,3,51 | 102 | 102 | H,3,59 | 102 | 102 | H,4,53 | 102 | 102 | H,5,50 | 102 | 102 | H,6,53 | 102 | 102 | H,7,53 | 102 | 102 | H,8,52 | 102 | 102 | H,9,51 | 102 | 102 | H,10,25 | 102 | 102 | H,11,24 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,38 | 102 | 102 | H,1,60 | 102 | 102 | H,2,56 | 102 | 102 | H,3,53 | 102 | 102 | H,3,61 | 102 | 102 | H,4,55 | 102 | 102 | H,5,52 | 102 | 102 | H,6,55 | 102 | 102 | H,7,55 | 102 | 102 | H,8,54 | 102 | 102 | H,9,53 | 102 | 102 | H,10,26 | 102 | 102 | H,11,25 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,40 | 102 | 102 | H,1,62 | 102 | 102 | H,2,58 | 102 | 102 | H,3,55 | 102 | 102 | H,3,63 | 102 | 102 | H,4,57 | 102 | 102 | H,5,54 | 102 | 102 | H,6,57 | 102 | 102 | H,7,57 | 102 | 102 | H,8,56 | 102 | 102 | H,9,55 | 102 | 102 | H,10,27 | 102 | 102 | H,11,26 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,42 | 102 | 102 | H,1,64 | 102 | 102 | H,2,60 | 102 | 102 | H,3,57 | 102 | 102 | H,3,65 | 102 | 102 | H,4,59 | 102 | 102 | H,5,56 | 102 | 102 | H,6,59 | 102 | 102 | H,7,59 | 102 | 102 | H,8,58 | 102 | 102 | H,9,57 | 102 | 102 | H,10,28 | 102 | 102 | H,11,27 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,44 | 102 | 102 | H,1,66 | 102 | 102 | H,2,62 | 102 | 102 | H,3,59 | 102 | 102 | H,3,67 | 102 | 102 | H,4,61 | 102 | 102 | H,5,58 | 102 | 102 | H,6,61 | 102 | 102 | H,7,61 | 102 | 102 | H,8,60 | 102 | 102 | H,9,59 | 102 | 102 | H,10,29 | 102 | 102 | H,11,28 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,46 | 102 | 102 | H,1,68 | 102 | 102 | H,2,64 | 102 | 102 | H,3,61 | 102 | 102 | H,3,69 | 102 | 102 | H,4,63 | 102 | 102 | H,5,60 | 102 | 102 | H,6,63 | 102 | 102 | H,7,63 | 102 | 102 | H,8,62 | 102 | 102 | H,9,61 | 102 | 102 | H,10,30 | 102 | 102 | H,11,29 | 102 | 102 |
| H,1,48 | 102 | 102 | H,1,70 | 102 | 102 | H,2,66 | 102 | 102 | H,3,63 | 102 | 102 | H,3,71 | 102 | 102 | H,4,65 | 102 | 102 | H,5,62 | 102 | 102 | H,6,65 | 102 | 102 | H,7,65 | 102 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ecule and the angles between these planes. Distances of various atoms from these least squares planes are shown in Table 6. The nickel atom is found to be significantly (0.381 Å) out of the salicylaldimine plane, as is the case in many salicylaldimine complexes.

Table 4. Coefficients of least-squares plane equations

$$A(x/a) + B(y/b) + C(z/c) = D$$

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Coordination plane | 2.571 | 9.119 | -3.699 | 2.710 |
| Benzene plane | 2.304 | 7.757 | -5.987 | 0.591 |
| Salicylaldimine plane | 1.831 | 7.879 | -5.838 | 0.639 |
| Isopropyl plane | 8.995 | 4.004 | 1.709 | 2.009 |

Table 5. Angles between least-squares planes

| Plane 1 | Plane 2 | Angle |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Coordination | Benzene | 16.9° |
| Coordination | Salicylaldimine | 16.8 |
| Coordination | Isopropyl | 66.3 |
| Salicylaldimine | Benzene | 2.5 |
| Salicylaldimine | Isopropyl | 79.2 |
| Benzene | Isopropyl | 77.6 |

Table 6. Distances from least-squares planes

The planes are determined by the atoms marked with*

| | Coordination plane $\sigma = 0.0$ | Benzene plane $\sigma = 0.008 \text{ \AA}$ | Salicylaldimine plane $\sigma = 0.050 \text{ \AA}$ |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Ni | 0.0 Å* | -0.294 Å | -0.381 Å |
| O | 0.0* | -0.039 | -0.060* |
| N | 0.0* | 0.187 | 0.049* |
| C(1) | -0.620 | 0.005* | -0.058* |
| C(2) | -0.345 | -0.012* | -0.026* |
| C(3) | -0.443 | 0.008* | 0.050* |
| C(4) | -0.838 | 0.003* | 0.053* |
| C(5) | -1.137 | -0.010* | -0.008* |
| C(6) | -1.019 | 0.006* | -0.048* |
| C(7) | -0.359 | 0.170 | 0.049* |
| C(8) | 0.374 | 0.564 | 0.361 |
| C(9) | 1.487 | 1.930 | 1.713 |
| C(10) | -0.835 | -0.536 | -0.777 |
| C(11) | -0.101 | 0.051 | 0.146 |

Bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 2 and are listed along with their estimated standard deviations in Tables 7 and 8. The nine bond lengths of the salicylaldimine residue agree, within 0.01 Å, with the average values for eight salicylaldimine complexes determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis and agree, within 0.02 Å, with the values calculated by the Hückel molecular orbital method (Lingafelter & Braun, 1966).

The Ni-O and Ni-N distances of 1.837 Å and 1.920 Å in this planar complex are shorter than the corresponding average distances of 1.896 Å and 1.970 Å in the related tetrahedral complex bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel (Fox, Orioli, Lingafelter & Sacconi, 1964). This shortening of the nickel coordination bond distances in going from tetrahedral to planar coordination may be a simple consequence of the greater strength of the σ bonds in the planar complex, which according to Pauling (1960) is 'essentially covalent',

than in the tetrahedral complex, which is 'essentially ionic'. In addition, however, the shortening of these bond distances may be partially due to an increased amount of $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$ interaction in the Ni-O and Ni-N bonds in the planar complex.

There is good agreement between the Ni-O and Ni-N bond distances in this planar complex and the corresponding distances in other nickel salicylaldimine chelates having planar coordination configuration. For comparison, these two bond distances are 1.825 and 1.908 Å in bis(*N*-phenylsalicylaldiminato)nickel (Chastain & Lingafelter, to be published), 1.851 and 1.922 Å in the α (orthorhombic) form of bis(*N*-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel (Fox & Lingafelter, to be published), and 1.80 and 1.90 Å in the β (monoclinic) form of bis(*N*-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel (Frasson, Panattoni & Sacconi, 1959).

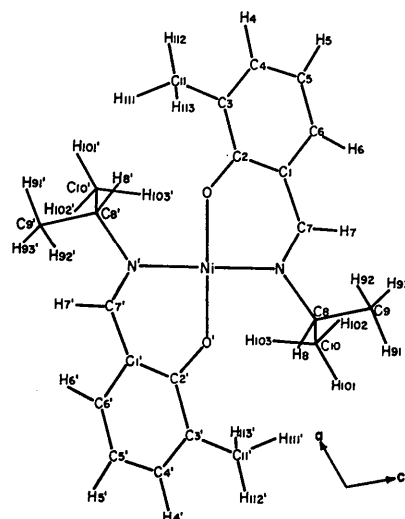


Fig. 1. Projection on (010).

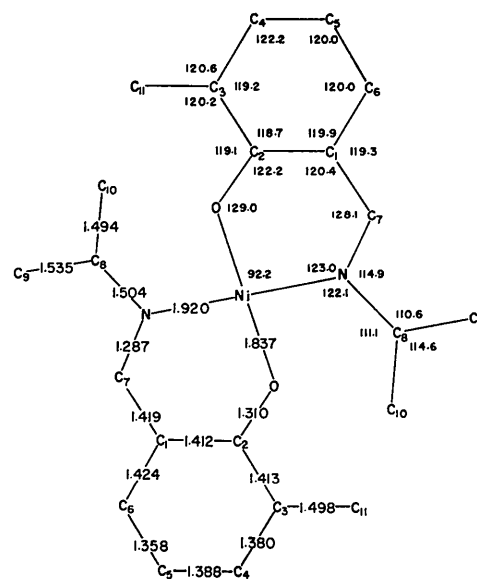


Fig. 2. Interatomic distances and angles.

The chelate 'bite' distance (*i.e.* the distance between the oxygen atom and nitrogen atom in the chelate ring) is 2.707 Å in this planar complex. As in the other three planar complexes mentioned above, this distance is shorter than the 2.836 Å observed in tetrahedral bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel (Fox, Orioli, Lingafelter & Sacconi, 1964) which in turn is shorter than the 2.913 Å observed in octahedral diaquobis(salicylaldehydato)nickel (Stewart, Lingafelter & Breazeale, 1961).

Table 9 shows the intermolecular distance from each atom to the nearest heavy atom and also to the nearest hydrogen atom. These distances are normal, the closest intermolecular contacts being 2.4 Å for H---H, 2.61 Å for O---H, 3.73 Å for N---H, 2.85 Å for C(*sp*²)---H, 3.13 Å for C(*sp*²)---H, 3.382 Å for C(*sp*²)---C(*sp*²), 3.647 Å for C(*sp*²)---C(*sp*³), and > 5.0 Å for Ni---Ni.

It has been suggested that the tendency toward formation of tetrahedrally coordinated species when sec-alkyl groups are substituted on the nitrogen atom of salicylaldimine is due to steric effects (Sacconi, Paoletti

& Ciampolini, 1963). Examination of the non-bonded intramolecular distances, listed in Table 10, shows that this is clearly the case. There are several close contacts which could be relieved by distortion from planar coordination. The distance of 2.20 Å between H(8) and O' is considerably shorter than 2.6 Å, the sum of the van der Waals radii. That an attempt has been made partially to relieve this close contact is evident from the bond angle C(9)–C(8)–H(8) of 103°. However, in so doing, H(8) is now only 2.2 Å from H(92) and 2.1 Å from H(91), both shorter than 2.4 Å, the sum of the van der Waals radii. In addition, H(93) has been pushed to within 2.2 Å of H(7). Unfortunately, the corresponding distances in the related tetrahedral bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel are not known accurately for comparison, since the hydrogen positions in that structure were not experimentally determined. However, intramolecular distances based upon calculated hydrogen positions do not show the close contacts evident in the planar complex. For example, the two distances in the tetrahedral complex which correspond to the

Table 7. Bond distances and their *e.s.d.*'s

| | Distance | <i>e.s.d.</i> | | Distance | <i>e.s.d.</i> |
|------------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Ni—O | 1.837 Å | 0.002 Å | C(4)—H(4) | 0.96 Å | 0.05 Å |
| Ni—N | 1.920 | 0.003 | C(5)—H(5) | 1.04 | 0.05 |
| O—C(2) | 1.310 | 0.003 | C(6)—H(6) | 0.98 | 0.06 |
| N—C(7) | 1.287 | 0.004 | C(7)—H(7) | 0.99 | 0.05 |
| N—C(8) | 1.504 | 0.004 | C(8)—H(8) | 0.97 | 0.04 |
| C(1)—C(2) | 1.412 | 0.004 | C(9)—H(91) | 0.92 | 0.08 |
| C(1)—C(6) | 1.424 | 0.004 | C(9)—H(92) | 1.07 | 0.09 |
| C(1)—C(7) | 1.419 | 0.004 | C(9)—H(93) | 0.96 | 0.08 |
| C(2)—C(3) | 1.413 | 0.004 | C(10)—H(101) | 0.97 | 0.09 |
| C(3)—C(4) | 1.380 | 0.005 | C(10)—H(102) | 1.02 | 0.06 |
| C(3)—C(11) | 1.498 | 0.006 | C(10)—H(103) | 1.14 | 0.10 |
| C(4)—C(5) | 1.388 | 0.006 | C(11)—H(111) | 1.04 | 0.07 |
| C(5)—C(6) | 1.358 | 0.005 | C(11)—H(112) | 0.97 | 0.07 |
| C(8)—C(9) | 1.535 | 0.006 | C(11)—H(113) | 0.93 | 0.07 |
| C(8)—C(10) | 1.494 | 0.007 | | | |

Table 8. Bond angles and their *e.s.d.*'s, in degrees

| Apex | End | End | Angle | <i>e.s.d.</i> | Apex | End | End | Angle | <i>e.s.d.</i> |
|------|------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|
| Ni | O | N | 92.2° | 0.1° | C(4) | C(3) | H(4) | 116° | 3° |
| O | Ni | C(2) | 129.9 | 0.2 | C(4) | C(5) | H(4) | 122 | 3 |
| N | Ni | C(7) | 123.0 | 0.2 | C(5) | C(4) | H(5) | 117 | 3 |
| N | Ni | C(8) | 122.1 | 0.2 | C(5) | C(6) | H(5) | 123 | 3 |
| N | C(7) | C(8) | 114.9 | 0.3 | C(6) | C(1) | H(6) | 113 | 3 |
| C(1) | C(2) | C(6) | 119.9 | 0.3 | C(6) | C(5) | H(6) | 127 | 3 |
| C(1) | C(2) | C(7) | 120.4 | 0.3 | C(7) | N | H(7) | 123 | 2 |
| C(1) | C(6) | C(7) | 119.3 | 0.3 | C(7) | C(1) | H(7) | 109 | 2 |
| C(2) | O | C(1) | 122.2 | 0.3 | C(8) | N | H(8) | 108 | 3 |
| C(2) | O | C(3) | 119.1 | 0.3 | C(8) | C(9) | H(8) | 103 | 3 |
| C(2) | C(1) | C(3) | 118.7 | 0.3 | C(8) | C(10) | H(8) | 109 | 3 |
| C(3) | C(2) | C(4) | 119.2 | 0.3 | C(9) | C(8) | H(91) | 104 | 4 |
| C(3) | C(2) | C(11) | 120.2 | 0.3 | C(9) | C(8) | H(92) | 97 | 5 |
| C(3) | C(4) | C(11) | 120.6 | 0.3 | C(9) | C(8) | H(93) | 99 | 5 |
| C(4) | C(3) | C(5) | 122.2 | 0.3 | C(10) | C(8) | H(101) | 110 | 5 |
| C(5) | C(4) | C(6) | 120.0 | 0.3 | C(10) | C(8) | H(102) | 112 | 4 |
| C(6) | C(1) | C(5) | 120.0 | 0.4 | C(10) | C(8) | H(103) | 106 | 5 |
| C(7) | N | C(1) | 128.1 | 0.3 | C(11) | C(3) | H(111) | 117 | 4 |
| C(8) | N | C(9) | 110.6 | 0.3 | C(11) | C(3) | H(112) | 121 | 4 |
| C(8) | N | C(10) | 111.1 | 0.4 | C(11) | C(3) | H(113) | 115 | 4 |
| C(8) | C(9) | C(10) | 114.6 | 0.4 | | | | | |

H(8)---O' contact are both greater than 4.6 Å. In addition, closer intramolecular contacts in the planar complex than in the tetrahedral complex are illustrated by comparing the distances from the isopropyl carbon atoms to atom C(7) and atom O'. The important distances to be compared here for bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel and bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel are, respectively: 2.871 and 3.324 Å for C(9)---C(7), 2.997 and 3.469 Å for C(10)---C(7), and 2.745 and 3.651 Å for C(8)---O'. The C(9)---O' and C(10)---O' contacts appear to be normal in both complexes, although the C(10)---O' distance of 3.358 Å in the planar complex is very slightly less than the sum of the van der Waals radii for the methyl group and oxygen, 3.4 Å.

There is some slight evidence of intramolecular steric hindrance between the 3-methyl group and the *N*-isopropyl group. The closest C---C contact is the C(10)---C(11') distance of 3.708 Å. This is probably not a seriously close contact, however, since the minimum C---H distances are 3.17 Å between C(10) and H(111') and 3.16 Å between C(10) and H(113'), practically within the sum of the van der Waals radii, 3.2 Å, and since the minimum H---H distances are 2.8 Å between

Table 10. *Intramolecular distances*

The primed atoms are related to the unprimed atoms by the center of symmetry.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | C(9) | H(91) | H(92) | H(93) |
| C(7) | 2.871 Å | 3.73 Å | 2.85 Å | 2.66 Å |
| H(7) | 2.74 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| H(8) | 1.99 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| O' | 4.055 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 4.64 |
| C(11') | 4.793 | 4.51 | > 5.0 | > 5.0 |
| H(111') | 3.90 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| H(112') | > 5.0 | 5.0 | > 5.0 | > 5.0 |
| H(113') | 4.71 | 4.5 | > 5.0 | > 5.0 |
| | C(10) | H(101) | H(102) | H(103) |
| C(7) | 2.997 | 3.88 | 2.85 | 3.12 |
| H(7) | 2.85 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| H(8) | 2.03 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| O' | 3.358 | 3.84 | 4.22 | 2.95 |
| C(11') | 3.708 | 3.47 | 4.71 | 3.59 |
| H(111') | 3.17 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| H(112') | 4.29 | 3.9 | > 5.0 | 4.2 |
| H(113') | 3.16 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| | C(11) | H(111) | H(112) | H(113) |
| O | 2.807 | 2.87 | 3.77 | 2.74 |
| H(4) | 2.60 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| | C(8') | H(8') | N | |
| O | 2.745 | 2.20 | 2.707 | |

Table 9. *Closest intermolecular contacts*

Key for molecule positions

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | x | y | z | 8. | $1-x$ | $1-y$ | $2-z$ |
| 2. | $-x$ | $1-y$ | $2-z$ | 9. | $1-x$ | $\frac{1}{2}+y$ | $\frac{3}{2}-z$ |
| 3. | $-x$ | $\frac{1}{2}+y$ | $\frac{3}{2}-z$ | 10. | $1-x$ | $y-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}-z$ |
| 4. | $-x$ | $y-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}-z$ | 11. | $1+x$ | y | z |
| 5. | x | $\frac{3}{2}-y$ | $\frac{1}{2}+z$ | 12. | $x-1$ | y | z |
| 6. | x | $\frac{3}{2}-y$ | $z-\frac{1}{2}$ | 13. | $x-1$ | $\frac{3}{2}-y$ | $z-\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7. | $1-x$ | $1-y$ | $1-z$ | | | | |

| Atom | Nearest non-hydrogen | Molecule position | Distance | Nearest hydrogen | Molecule position | Distance |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Ni | C(6) | 4 | 4.311 Å | H(6) | 4 | 3.41 Å |
| O | C(10) | 4 | 3.550 | H(102) | 4 | 2.61 |
| N | C(6) | 4 | 4.378 | H(102) | 4 | 3.73 |
| C(1) | C(9) | 2 | 3.913 | H(92) | 3 | 3.16 |
| C(2) | C(10) | 4 | 3.648 | H(6) | 6 | 2.85 |
| C(3) | C(5) | 6 | 3.828 | H(5) | 6 | 3.12 |
| C(4) | C(4) | 8 | 3.382 | H(4) | 8 | 3.06 |
| C(5) | C(11) | 9 | 3.732 | H(112) | 9 | 3.22 |
| C(6) | C(9) | 2 | 3.647 | H(8) | 3 | 3.11 |
| C(7) | C(9) | 2 | 3.917 | H(92) | 3 | 3.22 |
| C(8) | C(6) | 4 | 3.882 | H(6) | 4 | 3.48 |
| C(9) | C(6) | 2 | 3.647 | H(103) | 5 | 3.20 |
| C(10) | O | 3 | 3.550 | H(113) | 3 | 3.43 |
| C(11) | C(5) | 10 | 3.732 | H(5) | 6 | 3.13 |
| H(4) | C(4) | 8 | 3.06 | H(113) | 9 | 2.9 |
| H(5) | C(3) | 5 | 3.12 | H(111) | 5 | 2.7 |
| H(6) | O | 5 | 2.82 | H(8) | 3 | 2.7 |
| H(7) | Ni | 5 | 3.45 | H(92) | 3 | 3.2 |
| H(8) | C(6) | 4 | 3.11 | H(6) | 4 | 2.7 |
| H(91) | C(6) | 2 | 3.28 | H(112) | 12 | 2.6 |
| H(92) | C(1) | 4 | 3.16 | H(6) | 2 | 3.1 |
| H(93) | C(10) | 5 | 3.51 | H(103) | 5 | 2.4 |
| H(101) | C(11) | 3 | 3.45 | H(5) | 13 | 2.7 |
| H(102) | O | 3 | 2.61 | H(113) | 3 | 3.1 |
| H(103) | C(9) | 6 | 3.20 | H(93) | 6 | 2.4 |
| H(111) | C(11) | 7 | 3.25 | H(111) | 7 | 2.6 |
| H(112) | C(5) | 10 | 3.22 | H(91) | 11 | 2.6 |
| H(113) | C(4) | 10 | 3.17 | H(101) | 4 | 2.8 |

H(101) and H(111') and 2.9 Å between H(103) and H(113'), well above the sum of the van der Waals radii, 2.4 Å. Although metal chelate scale models (Holm & Swaminathan, 1963) have indicated unfavorable interaction in the planar structure between the *N*-isopropyl group and the 3-substituent of the adjacent benzene ring, this interaction is evidently somewhat alleviated by the 'step' of about 0.76 Å (see Table 6) between the two salicylaldimine residues and possibly by distortion of the bond angle Ni-N-C(8) to 122.1°.

It is still not clear why bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel is planar in the solid. Our attempts to understand this in terms of molecular volumes in the solid or in terms of total crystal packing energy have so far been unsuccessful. Further details of intra- and intermolecular contacts in related planar and tetrahedral complexes may lead to an explanation. We are proceeding to determine the crystal structures of bis(*N*-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)palladium, bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)palladium, bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-ethylsalicylaldiminato)palladium, bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)zinc, and bis(*N*-isopropyl-3-ethylsalicylaldiminato)nickel.

This research was supported by a grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation.

References

- BERGHUIS, J., HAANAPPEL, IJ. M., POTTERS, M., LOOPSTRA, B. O., MACGILLAVRY, C. H. & VEENENDAAL, A. L. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* **8**, 478.
- BUSING, W. R. & LEVY, H. A. (1959). *A Crystallographic Least Squares Program for the IBM 704*. ORNL 59-4-37.
- DUFF, J. C. (1941). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 547.
- FOX, M. R., ORIOLI, P. L., LINGAFELTER, E. C. & SACCONI, L. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1159.
- FRASSON, E., PANATTONI, C. & SACCONI, L. (1959). *J. Phys. Chem.* **63**, 1908.
- HOLM, R. H. & SWAMINATHAN, K. (1963). *Inorg. Chem.* **2**, 181.
- LINGAFELTER, E. C. & BRAUN, R. L. (1966). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **88**, 2951.
- MCWEENY, R. (1951). *Acta Cryst.* **4**, 513.
- SACCONI, L., PAOLETTI, P. & CIAMPOLINI, M. (1963). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **85**, 411.
- SACCONI, L., PAOLETTI, P. & DELRE, G. (1957). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **79**, 4062.
- STEWART, J. M. (1964). *Crystal Structure Calculations System for the IBM 709/7090/7094*, Tech. Rep. TR-64-6, Computer Science Center, Univ. of Maryland and Research Computer Laboratory, Univ. of Washington.
- STEWART, J. M., LINGAFELTER, E. C. & BREAZEALE, J. D. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 888.
- STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* **42**, 3175.
- VIERVOLL, H. & ØGRIM, O. (1949). *Acta Cryst.* **2**, 277.

Acta Cryst. (1966). **21**, 553

Structure Cristalline de l'Acide Dodécanedioïque, COOH[CH₂]₁₀COOH Caractères Structuraux des Diacides Aliphatiques Saturés a Nombre Pair de Carbones

PAR JAQUES HOUSTY ET MICHEL HOSPITAL

Laboratoire de Cristallographie, Faculté des Sciences de Bordeaux, Talence (33), France

(Reçu le 9 février 1966)

The first part of this paper gives results on the structure of dodecanedioic acid. In the second part, the authors discuss their crystallographic results on various compounds of this family of diacids, with particular reference to the effect of hydrogen atoms on the parameters of carbon atoms and the C-C bonds, distances and angles in the carboxylic group, the location of hydrogen atoms of the bond, and the importance of intermolecular forces.

La structure de l'acide dodécanedioïque, s'apparente directement à celles des acides adipique, subérique et sébacique (Housty & Hospital, 1964, 1965*a*, *b*); nous avons pu la déterminer par analyse directe des projections de la fonction de Patterson.

Nous allons diviser cette communication en deux parties principales: tout d'abord nous donnerons les résultats concernant la structure cristalline de l'acide dodécanedioïque, puis nous ferons une étude critique des résultats concernant la série des diacides pairs.

I. STRUCTURE CRISTALLINE DE L'ACIDE DODÉCANEDIOÏQUE

Maille et groupe spatial

Nous avons obtenu des monocristaux par évaporation très lente d'une solution d'acide dodécanedioïque dans l'acide formique.

Ce produit cristallise dans le système monoclinique avec les paramètres cristallins suivants: