

and a 25% contribution from the component with the vector perpendicular to this axis.

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Molecular and Crystal Structure of the Octahedral Nickel(II) Complex with N- γ -Dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldehyde

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The crystal structure of bis(N- γ -dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldehyde)nickel(II) has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis. Cell dimensions are: $a = 10.226 \pm 0.008$ Å, $b = 15.254 \pm 0.012$ Å, $c = 15.333 \pm 0.008$ Å, $\beta = 107^\circ 12' \pm 4'$, $Z = 4$, space group $P2_1/c$. The structure consists of discrete molecules in which nickel(II) exhibits a distorted octahedral coordination. Although the nickel atom does not lie on a crystallographic center of symmetry, the molecules are almost centrosymmetrical, the average deviations of the atomic positions from exact centrosymmetry being of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

Introduction

N-Substituted salicylaldehydes form, with first-row transition metals, complexes with a large variety of stereochemistries. The structures of planar, tetrahedral, and square-pyramidal nickel(II) salicylaldehyde complexes have been determined by X-ray diffraction.¹

However, no structure of an octahedral nickel(II) complex with this type of ligand has been so far described, although it would seem interesting to compare the results with those of the four- and five-coordinated complexes.

Complexes of nickel(II) with Schiff bases formed from ring-substituted salicylaldehydes and N,N-substituted derivatives of 1,3-diaminopropane have been recently studied.² Diamagnetic planar or paramagnetic octahedral complexes are obtained depending on the nature of the N substituent.

N- γ -Dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldehyde forms with nickel(II) a complex of the formula $[\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHN}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2]_2\text{Ni}$, in which the ligand is tridentate. Spectral and magnetic measurements suggest for this complex an octahedral configuration, although somewhat distorted.³

A further point of interest for the determination of this structure was to establish whether the salicylaldehyde residues would assume a *cis* configuration as in the complex bis(N- β -diethylaminoethyl-5-chlorosalicylaldehyde)nickel(II)^{1d} or a *trans*-planar configuration.

We report here the results of the three-dimensional X-ray analysis on this compound.

Experimental Section

Collection of the X-Ray Data.—The complex was prepared by the reaction between nickel salicylaldehyde and N,N-dimethyltrimethylenediamine in ethanol solution. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from ethanol solutions.

Cell dimensions were determined from two equatorial Weissenberg photographs taken around the a and b axes, using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda 1.5418$). An NaCl rotation pattern ($a = 5.6273$ Å) was superimposed on each film for calibration. 2θ values were measured for about 20 reflections and the data were treated by a least-squares technique. The results are: $a = 10.226 \pm 0.008$ Å, $b = 15.254 \pm 0.012$ Å, $c = 15.333 \pm 0.008$ Å, $\beta = 107^\circ 12' \pm 4'$, $d_s = 1.37$ g cm⁻³, $Z = 4$.

Systematic absences of $h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$ indicated the space group to be $P2_1/c$. A few weak reflections violated the space group conditions: 103, 105, 10 $\bar{3}$, 205, 309, 507, 709. These reflections were clearly Renninger spots, since their occurrence depended on the wavelength and on the technique used in taking the photographs. The successful determination of the structure in $P2_1/c$ confirmed this assumption.

The crystal chosen for the collection of the data had the shape of a truncated six-sided bipyramid, with dimensions $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.15$ mm. $0kl$ through $8kl$ double integrated Weissenberg photographs were taken on a Nonius integrating camera, using

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(2) L. Sacconi, N. Nardi, and F. Zanobini, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1872 (1966).

(3) A. Chakravorty, J. P. Fennessey, and R. H. Holm, *ibid.*, **4**, 26 (1965).

TABLE I
 POSITIONAL PARAMETERS, TEMPERATURE FACTORS, AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

| Atom | Positional parameter $\times 10^4$ | | | Thermal parameter $\times 10^5$ | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | x/a | y/b | z/c | β_{11} | β_{22} | β_{33} | β_{12} | β_{13} | β_{23} |
| Ni | 2560 (1) | 1220 (1) | 2446 (1) | 887 (22) | 306 (4) | 395 (5) | -16 (5) | 133 (5) | 43 (3) |
| O(1) | 3973 (4) | 613 (2) | 3466 (3) | 556 (55) | 284 (16) | 334 (19) | 23 (21) | 75 (24) | 40 (14) |
| O(2) | 1171 (4) | 1839 (3) | 1442 (3) | 397 (63) | 347 (18) | 390 (20) | 10 (22) | 57 (25) | 80 (15) |
| N(1) | 4088 (5) | 2030 (3) | 2320 (3) | 725 (66) | 234 (19) | 328 (22) | 4 (26) | 112 (30) | 39 (16) |
| N(2) | 1025 (6) | 404 (3) | 2580 (3) | 890 (81) | 198 (18) | 329 (23) | 26 (26) | 102 (34) | 53 (16) |
| N(3) | 2290 (6) | 2329 (4) | 3412 (4) | 813 (92) | 214 (23) | 318 (31) | 4 (33) | 111 (41) | -13 (20) |
| N(4) | 2810 (5) | 128 (3) | 1487 (3) | 788 (72) | 272 (21) | 322 (25) | 28 (28) | 118 (33) | -52 (18) |
| C(1) | 6035 (8) | 1211 (5) | 3257 (4) | 461 (116) | 363 (33) | 245 (31) | -7 (40) | 45 (44) | -60 (25) |
| C(2) | 5290 (8) | 600 (4) | 3644 (4) | 541 (113) | 274 (31) | 248 (31) | 51 (38) | 63 (43) | -39 (23) |
| C(3) | 6091 (8) | -21 (5) | 4250 (5) | 923 (113) | 358 (35) | 332 (33) | 128 (42) | 197 (44) | 21 (26) |
| C(4) | 7471 (10) | -61 (6) | 4460 (6) | 865 (146) | 460 (45) | 416 (42) | 264 (56) | 71 (59) | 39 (34) |
| C(5) | 8191 (8) | 541 (6) | 4079 (6) | 630 (108) | 568 (47) | 439 (42) | 36 (52) | 19 (52) | -90 (35) |
| C(6) | 7483 (8) | 1154 (6) | 3508 (5) | 818 (107) | 421 (42) | 371 (38) | -64 (44) | 204 (47) | -79 (32) |
| C(7) | 5375 (9) | 1924 (4) | 2684 (5) | 1048 (121) | 253 (27) | 298 (33) | -96 (40) | 182 (50) | -23 (24) |
| C(8) | -895 (7) | 1208 (4) | 1611 (4) | 513 (89) | 362 (29) | 289 (26) | 118 (34) | 85 (37) | -28 (23) |
| C(9) | -152 (7) | 1837 (4) | 1248 (4) | 814 (95) | 306 (27) | 254 (27) | 62 (34) | 49 (37) | -2 (21) |
| C(10) | -952 (7) | 2483 (5) | 654 (4) | 774 (103) | 463 (34) | 342 (32) | 101 (39) | 82 (42) | 114 (25) |
| C(11) | -2333 (8) | 2498 (6) | 431 (5) | 838 (113) | 676 (49) | 428 (38) | 311 (52) | 104 (47) | 128 (33) |
| C(12) | -3088 (7) | 1865 (6) | 762 (5) | 562 (89) | 755 (52) | 410 (36) | 123 (49) | -13 (42) | 22 (34) |
| C(13) | -2333 (8) | 1236 (5) | 1334 (5) | 1020 (107) | 495 (39) | 308 (32) | -63 (45) | 160 (45) | -62 (28) |
| C(14) | -254 (7) | 504 (3) | 2191 (4) | 612 (88) | 272 (24) | 292 (30) | -56 (33) | 6 (41) | -39 (21) |
| C(15) | 3651 (8) | 2890 (4) | 1913 (5) | 845 (107) | 188 (24) | 426 (41) | -60 (36) | 172 (53) | 97 (24) |
| C(16) | 3336 (8) | 3479 (4) | 2610 (6) | 878 (107) | 239 (28) | 533 (48) | -45 (39) | 218 (54) | 71 (27) |
| C(17) | 2116 (9) | 3176 (4) | 2938 (5) | 1319 (120) | 165 (23) | 474 (44) | 64 (39) | 265 (59) | 70 (25) |
| C(18) | 3455 (8) | 2346 (5) | 4254 (5) | 982 (106) | 384 (39) | 359 (36) | -28 (47) | 46 (47) | -60 (29) |
| C(19) | 1059 (9) | 2172 (5) | 3685 (6) | 861 (114) | 370 (36) | 435 (42) | -19 (45) | 252 (55) | -48 (31) |
| C(20) | 1481 (7) | -445 (4) | 3002 (5) | 947 (90) | 187 (21) | 455 (33) | -8 (32) | 186 (44) | 101 (21) |
| C(21) | 1817 (7) | -1038 (4) | 2319 (5) | 921 (98) | 188 (25) | 583 (39) | -25 (34) | 194 (47) | -25 (24) |
| C(22) | 3000 (8) | -730 (4) | 1964 (5) | 1153 (100) | 220 (26) | 536 (40) | 36 (38) | 254 (50) | -16 (25) |
| C(23) | 1625 (7) | 84 (5) | 659 (5) | 904 (101) | 521 (40) | 363 (34) | 23 (45) | -35 (43) | -81 (28) |
| C(24) | 4029 (8) | 281 (5) | 1194 (5) | 998 (110) | 431 (34) | 378 (36) | -9 (44) | 240 (51) | -43 (27) |

^a Anisotropic thermal factors are of the form: $\exp(-\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \beta_{ij})$.

the multiple-film, equiinclination technique. The intensities of the reflections were measured on a Nonius microdensitometer, the intensity being assumed proportional to the density of the spots. The various levels were scaled by means of two Weissenberg photographs, containing 30° samples from each level; 3891 independent reflections were examined, but 1305 were too weak to be measured. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and for spot elongation on upper levels according to Phillips.⁴

The reflections 021, 122, 11 $\bar{3}$, 12 $\bar{4}$, and 15 $\bar{5}$ were later considered affected by extinction and omitted from the least-squares calculations. No correction was made for absorption nor for anomalous dispersion.

The atomic scattering factors were taken from the Dirac-Slater calculations of Cromer and Waber.⁵

Structure Determination.—The structure has been solved by the heavy-atom technique. The positions of the nickel atoms were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson function. The three-dimensional Fourier synthesis, calculated with phases from the nickel atoms, clearly showed all the atoms of the salicylaldimine residues. Two additional Fourier syntheses gave the positions of all the nonhydrogen atoms. The electron density syntheses were interpreted with the aid of a model.

At this point the R factor was 20.7%. R is throughout defined as $\sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ where the sums are over the independent, observed reflections. The temperature factors assumed in the calculation of the structure factors were (in Å²): $B_{Ni} = 2.5$, $B_{O,N} = 3.0$, $B_C = 3.5$.

Refinement was continued by means of the least-squares technique, using the block diagonal approximation and individual isotropic temperature factors. The function minimized was

$\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. Only the observed reflections were included in this series of calculations. Reflections were weighted according to the function⁶ $w = 1/(a + F_o + cF^2)$, with $a = 10.0$ and $c = 0.04$. A series of six cycles reduced the R factor to 11.3%.

Further refinement was continued with the full-matrix, least-squares program of Busing and Levy, adapted for the IBM 7090 by Stewart.⁷ Unobserved reflections were also introduced in this series of calculations with an intensity equal to the minimum observable intensity. The weighting scheme used was $w = 0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_o \leq F_{min}$, $w = 1$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_o > F_{min}$ and for observed reflections with $F_o \leq 25$, and $\sqrt{w} = 25/F_o$ for observed reflections with $F_o > 25$.

One cycle with isotropic temperature factors for each atom and one cycle with anisotropic temperature factors reduced the R factor to 8.6%.

At this point the hydrogen atoms were introduced in calculated positions (assuming a C-H distance of 1.07 Å) with a temperature factor $B = 4.0$ Å² and their coordinates were not refined. One more cycle varying the level scale factors and the thermal and positional parameters of the nonhydrogen atoms gave a final R of 7.6%.

The final values of the parameters and their estimated standard deviations are reported in Table I. Standard deviations of the parameters were calculated by the least-squares program, according to the expression

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{\sum w \Delta F^2 a^{2j}}{m - n}}$$

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TABLE II: OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS^a

| hkl | Observed | Calculated | hkl | Observed | Calculated | hkl | Observed | Calculated |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 0 100 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 1 1 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 2 0 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 0 200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 2 2 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 2 1 1 | 0.71 | 0.71 |
| 0 400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 3 3 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 2 2 2 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 0 600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 4 4 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 2 3 3 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| 0 800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 5 5 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 2 4 4 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| 0 1000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 6 6 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 2 5 5 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 0 1200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 7 7 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 2 6 6 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| 0 1400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 8 8 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 2 7 7 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| 0 1600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 9 9 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 2 8 8 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 0 1800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 10 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 2 9 9 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| 0 2000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 11 11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 2 10 10 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 0 2200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 12 12 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 2 11 11 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 0 2400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 13 13 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 2 12 12 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 0 2600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 14 14 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2 13 13 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 0 2800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 15 15 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2 14 14 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 0 3000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 16 16 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2 15 15 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 0 3200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 17 17 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2 16 16 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 0 3400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 18 18 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2 17 17 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 0 3600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 19 19 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2 18 18 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 0 3800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 20 20 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 2 19 19 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 0 4000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 21 21 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 20 20 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 0 4200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 22 22 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 21 21 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 4400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 23 23 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 22 22 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 4600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 24 24 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 23 23 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 4800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 25 25 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 24 24 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 5000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 26 26 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 25 25 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 5200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 27 27 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 26 26 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 5400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 28 28 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 27 27 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 5600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 29 29 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 28 28 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 5800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 30 30 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 29 29 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 6000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 31 31 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 30 30 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 6200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 32 32 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 31 31 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 6400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 33 33 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 32 32 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 6600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 34 34 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 33 33 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 6800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 35 35 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 34 34 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 7000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 36 36 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 35 35 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 7200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 37 37 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 36 36 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 7400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 38 38 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 37 37 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 7600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 39 39 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 38 38 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 7800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 40 40 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 39 39 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 8000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 41 41 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 40 40 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 8200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 42 42 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 41 41 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 8400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 43 43 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 42 42 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 8600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 44 44 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 43 43 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 8800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 45 45 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 44 44 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 9000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 46 46 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 45 45 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 9200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 47 47 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 46 46 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 9400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 48 48 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 47 47 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 9600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 49 49 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 48 48 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 9800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 50 50 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 49 49 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 10000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 51 51 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 50 50 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 10200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 52 52 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 51 51 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 10400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 53 53 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 52 52 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 10600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 54 54 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 53 53 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 10800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 55 55 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 54 54 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 11000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 56 56 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 55 55 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 11200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 57 57 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 56 56 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 11400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 58 58 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 57 57 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 11600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 59 59 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 58 58 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 11800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 60 60 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 59 59 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 12000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 61 61 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 60 60 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 12200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 62 62 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 61 61 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 12400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 63 63 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 62 62 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 12600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 64 64 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 63 63 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 12800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 65 65 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 64 64 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 13000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 66 66 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 65 65 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 13200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 67 67 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 66 66 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 13400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 68 68 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 67 67 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 13600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 69 69 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 68 68 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 13800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 70 70 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 69 69 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 14000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 71 71 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 70 70 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 14200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 72 72 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 71 71 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 14400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 73 73 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 72 72 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 14600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 74 74 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 73 73 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 14800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 75 75 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 74 74 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 15000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 76 76 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 75 75 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 15200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 77 77 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 76 76 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 15400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 78 78 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 77 77 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 15600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 79 79 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 78 78 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 15800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 80 80 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 79 79 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 16000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 81 81 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 80 80 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 16200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 82 82 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 81 81 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 16400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 83 83 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 82 82 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 16600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 84 84 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 83 83 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 16800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 85 85 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 84 84 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 17000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 86 86 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 85 85 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 17200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 87 87 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 86 86 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 17400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 88 88 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 87 87 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 17600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 89 89 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 88 88 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 17800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 90 90 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 89 89 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 18000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 91 91 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 90 90 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 18200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 92 92 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 91 91 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 18400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 93 93 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 92 92 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 18600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 94 94 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 93 93 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 18800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 95 95 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 94 94 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 19000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 96 96 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 95 95 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 19200 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 97 97 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 96 96 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 19400 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 98 98 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 97 97 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 19600 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 99 99 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 98 98 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 19800 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 100 100 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 99 99 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 0 20000 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 101 101 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 100 100 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

^a Columns are *l*, 10*F*_o, and 10*F*_c. Unobserved reflections are not reported. Reflections considered affected by extinction are marked with an E.

where m is the number of reflections, n is the number of parameters, and a^{ij} is the ij element of the inverse matrix.

The computer programs used in the calculations were as follows: reduction of intensities, structure factor calculation, Fourier summations, and block-diagonal least squares were performed on an IBM 1620 with programs written by Albano, Bellon, Pompa, and Scatturin.⁸ The least-squares refinement of cell parameters, the calculation of the hydrogen positions, and the full-matrix least-squares refinement of the atom parameters were performed on the IBM 7090 of the CNUCE in Pisa with a set of programs written or adapted at the University of Washington and at the University of Maryland for the IBM 709/7090/7094.⁷ The least-squares plane and the bond lengths and angles programs were local modifications of programs written by Damiani, *et al.*, for the IBM 1620.⁹

Table II reports the observed and calculated structure factors.

Discussion

The structure of bis(N- γ -dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II) consists of discrete molecules (Figure 1) in which the nickel atom forms four bonds of normal length with the salicylaldimine donor atoms and two longer bonds with the γ nitrogen atoms. The coordination polyhedron can be described as a distorted octahedron with approximate C_{2h} symmetry. Bond lengths and angles in the coordination polyhedron, with their estimated standard deviations, are reported in Table III. The labeling of the atoms is also shown in Figure 1.

TABLE III
DISTANCES AND ANGLES IN THE COORDINATION GROUP
WITH THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

| Distance, Å | | | Angle, deg | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-----|
| Ni-O(1) | 2.014 | 0.004 | O(1)-Ni-N(3) | 91.9 | 0.2 |
| Ni-O(2) | 1.996 | 0.004 | O(2)-Ni-N(4) | 92.2 | 0.2 |
| Ni-N(1) | 2.042 | 0.005 | O(1)-Ni-N(4) | 88.4 | 0.2 |
| Ni-N(2) | 2.058 | 0.006 | O(2)-Ni-N(3) | 87.4 | 0.2 |
| Ni-N(3) | 2.317 | 0.006 | N(1)-Ni-N(3) | 81.6 | 0.2 |
| Ni-N(4) | 2.285 | 0.005 | N(2)-Ni-N(4) | 81.5 | 0.2 |
| Angle, deg | | | N(1)-Ni-N(4) | 98.6 | 0.2 |
| O(1)-Ni-N(1) | 87.7 | 0.2 | N(2)-Ni-N(3) | 98.2 | 0.2 |
| O(2)-Ni-N(2) | 88.6 | 0.2 | O(1)-Ni-O(2) | 179.2 | 0.2 |
| O(1)-Ni-N(2) | 92.1 | 0.2 | N(1)-Ni-N(2) | 179.7 | 0.2 |
| O(2)-Ni-N(1) | 91.7 | 0.2 | N(3)-Ni-N(4) | 179.6 | 0.2 |

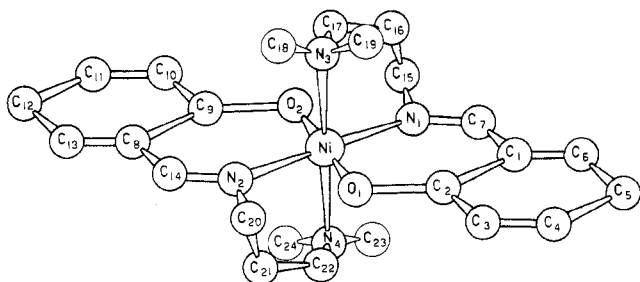


Figure 1.—A perspective drawing of the bis(N- γ -dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel(II) structure showing also the labeling of the atoms.

Besides the nonequivalence of the six coordination bonds, the values of the angles also show large deviations

from regularity, the four N-Ni-N angles being considerably different from 90°. The distortions in the octahedron are mainly caused by steric repulsion of the methyl groups attached to the γ nitrogen atoms and by the difficulty of the γ nitrogen atoms to reach the apical positions of the octahedron. Both effects are evident from the values of the intramolecular contacts (Table IV) and of the bond angles in the molecule (Table V). The methyl carbons, in fact, have short molecular contacts with the four equatorial ligands. Moreover, large strains are present in the trimethylene chains, as shown by the values of the angles at the carbon atoms, which are considerably higher than the expected tetrahedral value.

TABLE IV
INTRA- AND INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS LESS THAN 3.6 Å

| Atom 1 (in x, y, z) | Atom 2 | Distance, Å | Molecule position |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------------|
| C(6) | C(13) | 3.388 | $x + 1, y, z$ |
| C(6) | C(11) | 3.551 | $x + 1, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z$ |
| C(23) | C(23) | 3.347 | $-x, -y, -z$ |
| C(18) | O(1) | 3.019 | x, y, z |
| C(18) | N(1) | 3.245 | x, y, z |
| C(19) | O(2) | 3.505 | x, y, z |
| C(19) | N(2) | 3.181 | x, y, z |
| C(23) | O(2) | 3.027 | x, y, z |
| C(23) | N(2) | 3.212 | x, y, z |
| C(24) | O(1) | 3.531 | x, y, z |
| C(24) | N(1) | 3.171 | x, y, z |

TABLE V
BOND ANGLES (DEG) IN THE MOLECULE AND THEIR ESTIMATED
STANDARD DEVIATIONS

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|
| Ni-O(1)-C(2) | 129.4 | 0.4 | Ni-O(2)-C(9) | 129.2 | 0.4 |
| Ni-N(1)-C(7) | 126.6 | 0.4 | Ni-N(2)-C(14) | 125.8 | 0.4 |
| Ni-N(1)-C(15) | 116.0 | 0.4 | Ni-N(2)-C(20) | 115.4 | 0.4 |
| C(7)-N(1)-C(15) | 116.4 | 0.6 | C(14)-N(2)-C(20) | 117.5 | 0.5 |
| Ni-N(3)-C(17) | 110.4 | 0.5 | Ni-N(4)-C(22) | 110.6 | 0.4 |
| Ni-N(3)-C(18) | 110.8 | 0.5 | Ni-N(4)-C(23) | 111.6 | 0.4 |
| Ni-N(3)-C(19) | 109.7 | 0.4 | Ni-N(4)-C(24) | 110.2 | 0.4 |
| C(17)-N(3)-C(18) | 111.5 | 0.6 | C(22)-N(4)-C(23) | 109.8 | 0.5 |
| C(17)-N(3)-C(19) | 107.3 | 0.6 | C(22)-N(4)-C(24) | 107.0 | 0.5 |
| C(18)-N(3)-C(19) | 107.1 | 0.6 | C(23)-N(4)-C(24) | 107.5 | 0.5 |
| C(2)-C(1)-C(6) | 119.0 | 0.6 | C(9)-C(8)-C(13) | 119.1 | 0.6 |
| C(2)-C(1)-C(7) | 122.3 | 0.7 | C(9)-C(8)-C(14) | 123.3 | 0.6 |
| C(6)-C(1)-C(7) | 118.5 | 0.7 | C(13)-C(8)-C(14) | 117.3 | 0.6 |
| O(1)-C(2)-C(1) | 123.1 | 0.6 | O(2)-C(9)-C(8) | 123.2 | 0.5 |
| O(1)-C(2)-C(3) | 121.1 | 0.7 | O(2)-C(9)-C(10) | 120.6 | 0.6 |
| C(1)-C(2)-C(3) | 115.8 | 0.7 | C(8)-C(9)-C(10) | 116.3 | 0.6 |
| C(2)-C(3)-C(4) | 123.4 | 0.8 | C(9)-C(10)-C(11) | 122.2 | 0.7 |
| C(3)-C(4)-C(5) | 120.4 | 0.7 | C(10)-C(11)-C(12) | 122.2 | 0.7 |
| C(4)-C(5)-C(6) | 118.8 | 0.8 | C(11)-C(12)-C(13) | 116.3 | 0.7 |
| C(1)-C(6)-C(5) | 122.6 | 0.8 | C(8)-C(13)-C(12) | 123.7 | 0.7 |
| N(1)-C(7)-C(1) | 126.9 | 0.7 | N(2)-C(14)-C(8) | 127.0 | 0.6 |
| N(1)-C(15)-C(16) | 109.7 | 0.6 | N(2)-C(20)-C(21) | 109.7 | 0.6 |
| C(15)-C(16)-C(17) | 114.3 | 0.6 | C(20)-C(21)-C(22) | 115.2 | 0.5 |
| N(3)-C(17)-C(16) | 115.6 | 0.6 | N(4)-C(22)-C(21) | 116.2 | 0.6 |

Considering the salicylaldimine donor atoms, values for the Ni-O and Ni-N distances from octahedral nickel salicylaldimine chelates are not available for comparison. It is interesting to compare these distances with the analogous values from square-planar, tetrahedral, and five-coordinate nickel-salicylaldimine complexes. The results, taken from structures refined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis, are summarized in Table VI.^{1b,1c,1d} (Values have been averaged in the case of more than one independent bond.)

(8) (a) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, and F. Pompa, *Ric. Sci., Suppl.*, **33**, 285 (1963); (b) V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, F. Pompa, and V. Scatturin, *ibid.*, **33**, 1037 (1963).

(9) A. Damiani, P. De Santis, E. Giglio, and A. Ripamonti, *ibid.*, **32**, 195 (1962).

TABLE VI

| COMPARISON OF M-O AND M-N DISTANCES IN SOME FOUR-, FIVE-, AND SIX-COORDINATE NICKEL-SALICYLALDIMINE CHELATES | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Complex | Stereochemistry | M-O, Å | M-N, Å | Ref |
| Bis(N-isopropyl-3-methylsalicylaldiminato)nickel | Planar | 1.837 ± 0.002 | 1.920 ± 0.003 | 1b |
| Bis(N-isopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel | Tetrahedral | 1.896 ± 0.005 | 1.970 ± 0.007 | 1c |
| Bis(N-β-diethylaminoethyl-5-chlorosalicylaldiminato)nickel | Distorted square pyramidal | 1.941 ± 0.015 | 1.987 ± 0.019 | 1d |
| Bis(N-γ-dimethylaminopropylsalicylaldiminato)nickel | Octahedral | 2.005 ± 0.004 | 2.050 ± 0.005 | Present work |

The increased length of the metal-ligand bonds in the high-spin complexes compared with the low-spin square complex can be mainly attributed to the presence of two unpaired electrons in the d antibonding orbitals. In the square complex the d antibonding orbital is empty, and this would then result in an increase of the σ-bond strength.

This explanation has been suggested by Cotton¹⁰ in order to account for the different length of the metal-ligand bonds in square-planar and octahedral nickel(II) complexes.

Moreover, the repulsions between the ligands are undoubtedly an important factor in determining the increase of the metal-ligand bonds in the high-spin complexes, on going from four- to five- and to six-coordinate complexes.

From the octahedral and planar distances, using the corresponding values of the Pauling covalent radii for nickel(II) (1.39 and 1.22 Å, respectively) we get for the covalent radii of oxygen and nitrogen 0.61 and 0.68 Å, respectively (average). These values are slightly shorter than the usually quoted values of 0.66 and 0.70 Å. With these values, we can get from the tetrahedral and five-coordinate metal-ligand distances, averaging over the M-O and M-N bond lengths, the values of 1.29 and 1.32 Å, respectively, for the tetrahedral and the square-pyramidal radii of nickel(II).

Although the nickel atom does not lie on a crystallographic center of symmetry, the molecule is almost centrosymmetrical, the average deviations of the atomic positions from exact centrosymmetry being Δx = 0.010, Δy = 0.011, and Δz = 0.014 Å. It is interesting to note that the largest deviation from centrosymmetry is shown by the pair of atoms C(6) and C(13) (Δx = 0.018, Δy = 0.038, Δz = 0.038 Å) which are also found to be involved in one of the shortest molecular contacts (3.39 Å).

The best least-squares planes passing through the salicylaldimine groups are almost parallel, the angle between them being 3° 12'. The perpendicular distance between the two planes is 0.80 Å, the nickel atom being halfway between them. The equations of the planes are: salicylaldimine 1, -0.3956x + 2.3559y + 2.9305z = 1; salicylaldimine 2, -0.5987x + 2.7865y + 3.8431z = 1 (monoclinic coordinates). Deviations of the atoms from these planes are reported in Table VII.

The four salicylaldimine donor atoms and the nickel

TABLE VII

DISTANCES (Å) FROM LEAST-SQUARES PLANES OF SALICYLALDIMINE RESIDUES

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| C(1) | -0.0042 | C(8) | -0.0300 |
| C(2) | 0.0001 | C(9) | -0.0020 |
| C(3) | 0.0017 | C(10) | -0.0008 |
| C(4) | 0.0117 | C(11) | -0.0045 |
| C(5) | 0.0049 | C(12) | 0.0083 |
| C(6) | -0.0167 | C(13) | 0.0104 |
| C(7) ^a | -0.1103 | C(14) | 0.0074 |
| C(15) ^a | -0.3936 | C(20) ^a | 0.1897 |
| N(1) | 0.0145 | N(2) ^a | -0.1375 |
| O(1) | -0.0121 | O(2) | 0.0112 |
| Ni ^a | 0.3936 | Ni ^a | -0.4078 |

^a Atoms not included in the calculation of the least-squares plane.

atom lie in a plane having the equation: -1.4007x + 3.2649y + 3.9166z = 1 (monoclinic coordinates). Deviations of the atoms from this plane are all less than 0.01 Å. The angles between the coordination plane and the planes through the salicylaldimines are 15° 18' and 14° 30', respectively, for salicylaldimine 1 and 2.

Bond lengths and angles in the rest of the molecule (Tables V and VIII) are in agreement with values from other metal salicylaldiminates.¹¹

TABLE VIII

DISTANCES (Å) IN THE MOLECULE, NOT INVOLVING THE NICKEL ATOM, AND THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| O(1)-C(2) | 1.290 | 0.009 | O(2)-C(9) | 1.293 | 0.008 |
| C(1)-C(2) | 1.436 | 0.011 | C(8)-C(9) | 1.433 | 0.010 |
| C(2)-C(3) | 1.408 | 0.009 | C(9)-C(10) | 1.425 | 0.009 |
| C(3)-C(4) | 1.350 | 0.013 | C(10)-C(11) | 1.348 | 0.011 |
| C(4)-C(5) | 1.406 | 0.014 | C(11)-C(12) | 1.419 | 0.013 |
| C(5)-C(6) | 1.340 | 0.011 | C(12)-C(13) | 1.374 | 0.011 |
| C(6)-C(1) | 1.415 | 0.011 | C(13)-C(8) | 1.403 | 0.010 |
| C(1)-C(7) | 1.436 | 0.009 | C(8)-C(14) | 1.425 | 0.008 |
| N(1)-C(7) | 1.277 | 0.009 | N(2)-C(14) | 1.274 | 0.008 |
| N(1)-C(15) | 1.466 | 0.008 | N(2)-C(20) | 1.463 | 0.007 |
| C(15)-C(16) | 1.500 | 0.012 | C(20)-C(21) | 1.497 | 0.010 |
| C(16)-C(17) | 1.543 | 0.013 | C(21)-C(22) | 1.535 | 0.012 |
| N(3)-C(17) | 1.469 | 0.009 | N(4)-C(22) | 1.485 | 0.008 |
| N(3)-C(18) | 1.475 | 0.009 | N(4)-C(23) | 1.474 | 0.008 |
| N(3)-C(19) | 1.454 | 0.012 | N(4)-C(24) | 1.458 | 0.011 |

The large deviations from the tetrahedral value of the angles at the carbon atoms in the trimethylene chains already have been correlated with the distortions in the coordination octahedron.

(11) E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).

There are no abnormally short intermolecular distances (Table IV).

It is interesting to point out that the presence of a trimethylene chain allows the γ nitrogen atoms to reach the apical positions of the coordination octahedron, although with some difficulty, the *trans*-planar configuration being then possible for the salicylaldimine residues. In the structure of the square-pyramidal complex bis(*N*- β -diethylaminoethyl-5-chlorosalicylaldiminato)nickel(II)^{1d} the β nitrogen atom of the bonded

en chain coordinates in the basal plane of the square pyramid with the azomethine nitrogen atom and the oxygen atom of one salicylaldimine group. The two salicylaldimines must therefore coordinate in the *cis* position, the angle between the mean planes through them being $85^\circ 6'$.

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Five-Coordinate Complexes. III. Structure and Properties of μ_4 -Oxo-hexa- μ -chloro-tetrakis{(triphenylphosphine oxide)copper(II)}¹

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The preparation, structure, and properties of a cluster compound of copper(II), $\text{Cu}_4\text{OCl}_6(\text{TPPO})_4$, are reported. The compound crystallizes as orange, cubic crystals ($a = 12.22$ Å) of space group $P\bar{4}3m$ with one formula unit per unit cell. In the structure, four copper atoms tetrahedrally surround an oxygen atom; chlorine atoms bridge adjacent copper atoms, and each copper atom is, thus, bonded to three chlorine atoms. The oxygen of the phosphine oxide completes a slightly distorted trigonal bipyramid about the copper atom. The linear Cu-O-P arrangement indicates π bonding and the high P-O stretching frequency (1194 cm^{-1}) indicates a higher bond order than in other phosphine oxide complexes. The spectral and magnetic properties of the complex are consistent with the formulation as trigonal-bipyramidal copper(II) and there is no indication of any interaction between the copper atoms.

Introduction

The preparation and properties of dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine oxide)copper(II) were reported³ several years ago; it is a yellow compound which can be recrystallized from various solvents, including lower ketones. During further investigation of the complexes between copper(II) halides and triphenylphosphine oxide (hereafter abbreviated TPPO), an attempted recrystallization of $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{TPPO})_2$ from methyl isobutyl ketone yielded orange, cubic crystals which were analyzed as $\text{Cu}_4\text{OCl}_6(\text{TPPO})_4$. Further investigation has provided an alternate preparation, the structure, and some of the properties of this new compound, μ_4 -oxo-hexa- μ -chloro-tetrakis{(triphenylphosphine oxide)copper(II)}.

Experimental Section

Preparation.—Stoichiometric amounts of CuCl_2 , CuO , and TPPO were mixed in nitromethane and refluxed for several hours; the solution was filtered while hot. Orange crystals slowly deposited over a period of several days. *Anal.* Calcd for $\text{Cu}_4\text{Cl}_6\text{O}_7\text{P}_4\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{60}$: Cu, 15.92; Cl, 13.33; P, 7.76; C, 54.17; H, 3.80. Found: Cu, 16.21; Cl, 13.55; P, 7.41; C, 53.61; H, 3.64.

Spectral Measurements.—Visible and near-infrared spectra were measured using a Cary Model 14 spectrophotometer; acetone

was used as solvent for the solution spectrum and a KBr pellet was used for the spectrum of the solid. The spectrum of a single crystal in the $10,000\text{-cm}^{-1}$ region was obtained with a microspectrophotometer; the crystal spectrum was identical with that obtained for the solid in a KBr pellet.

The infrared spectrum was measured using a Perkin-Elmer Model 21 spectrophotometer; a KBr pellet was used. Two peaks were found in the P-O stretching region, 1194 and 1125 cm^{-1} .

Magnetic Susceptibility Measurement.—The magnetic susceptibility (1909×10^{-8} cgs unit/g-atom of copper) was determined by the Gouy method at 25° , using $\text{HgCo}(\text{CNS})_4$ as a calibrant. A correction for diamagnetism (221×10^{-6} cgs unit) was made, using published atomic values.⁴ The value of μ_{eff} was found to be $2.2 (+0.1)$ BM.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data.—Optical examination of the crystals indicated that they were cubic; a crystal in the shape of a cube with edges of approximately 0.2 mm was mounted, and precession photographs were taken. Zero-level photographs confirmed the cubic system and a unit cell dimension, a , of $12.22 (\pm 0.02)$ Å was obtained. Assuming one formula unit of $\text{Cu}_4\text{OCl}_6(\text{TPPO})_4$ per unit cell, the calculated density was 1.51; an experimental value of 1.49 was obtained by the flotation method. Precession photographs of the $hk0$ and $hk1$ zones showed fourfold symmetry; systematic absences were not observed on any of the diffraction photographs. Although either centric or acentric space groups were possible at this point, the acentric $P\bar{4}3m$ was chosen from a consideration of the formula of the compound and the available special positions of the possible space groups.

(1) Part II: J. A. Bertrand and J. A. Kelley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 4746 (1966).

(2) Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellow, 1966–1968.

(3) D. M. L. Goodgame and F. A. Cotton, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2298 (1961).

(4) B. N. Figgis and J. Lewis in "Modern Coordination Chemistry," J. Lewis and R. G. Wilkins, Ed., Interscience Publishers, Inc., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1960, p 403.