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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dimeric 2-Carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel Bromide

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Dimeric 2-carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel bromide, $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$, crystallizes in the triclinic space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$ with $a = 7.17 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 12.73 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 4.83 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\alpha = 77.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $\beta = 97.6 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $\gamma = 105.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $Z = 1$. Despite the abnormally large mosaic spread of the crystal diffraction data, an X-ray structural analysis of the complex has been completed. The final discrepancy index is 14.2% for complete three-dimensional counter data collected with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\sin \theta_{\text{max}} = 0.41$). The molecule possesses a crystallographic center of symmetry, the over-all metal coordination scheme being similar to that established for π -allylpalladium chloride. The π -allyl and carboxylate groups are coplanar, the dihedral angle between this plane and the nickel coordination plane being 106.2° —a value in the range predicted from orbital overlap considerations.

Introduction

Many π -allyl-transition metal complexes are known,¹ and the crystal structures of a number of palladium²⁻⁵ and nickel⁶⁻⁷ derivatives have been determined. Crystallographic studies have also confirmed the existence of π -allyl-metal bonding in molecules containing such organic ligands as: azulene [in $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$],⁸ cyclooctatetraene [$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_5$],⁹ bicyclo[3.2.1]octadienyl [$\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3 + \text{BF}_4^-$],¹⁰ perfluorocyclopentadiene [$\text{C}_5\text{F}_6\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_7$],¹¹ and cycloocta-2,4-dienyl [$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{-Pd}(\text{acac})$].¹² The π -allyl system often occurs in organo-transition metal species formed as intermediates in the oligomerization (or cyclooligomerization) of unsaturated organic molecules—the complexes $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6)_3$,¹³ $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{HC}_2(t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9))_2(\text{HC}_2\text{H})$,¹⁴ and (isoprene)₂- RuCl_3 ¹⁵ have been shown to contain α,ω -diallyls. Finally, the complexes $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{H})_3\text{COFe}_2(\text{CO})_5$ ¹⁶ and *trans*-(cyclododeca-1,5-dienyl) $\text{Rh}(\text{en})\text{Cl}_2$ ¹⁷ have also been found to contain π -allyl-metal linkages.

Although the delocalized π -allyl ligands are parallel in such species as $[\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2]_2\text{Ni}$,⁸ the dihedral angle between the metal coordination plane and the π -allyl ligand in palladium complexes of the type $[\pi$ -

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PdX}]_2$ does not have the expected value of 90° , but is typically about 110 – 120° .^{18,19} This last result has been explained¹⁹ in terms of the various π -allyl-metal overlap integrals, which also indicate that the corresponding π -allyl-nickel complexes (which have distinctly different chemical properties) should have the π -allyl group inclined at a similar angle to the metal coordination plane.

In order to determine the dihedral angle between the π -allyl ligand and the nickel coordination plane, a crystallographic determination of the structure of dimeric 2-carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel bromide was undertaken.

Experimental Section

Dimeric 2-carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel bromide, $[\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$, was prepared²⁰ from the reaction of 2-carboxyethylallyl bromide and nickel tetracarbonyl. The complex was isolated as extremely air-sensitive red plates and needles which decompose by an apparently autocatalytic route. For the crystallographic analysis, crystals were inserted into 0.2-mm thin-walled capillary tubes, under an argon atmosphere. Of some 30 specimens examined, only one (an irregular needle of dimension $0.10 \times 0.12 \times 0.72$ mm) was found to give an acceptable pattern, and even this showed an abnormally large mosaic spread. The compound appeared to crystallize in the triclinic habit; since a survey of the reciprocal lattice failed to indicate any diffraction symmetry other than that imposed by the Friedel condition ($\bar{1}$), the crystals were assumed to be truly triclinic. Unit-cell parameters, obtained from zero-layer Weissenberg ($h\bar{k}0$) and precession ($0kl$ and $h0l$) photographs taken with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.7107 Å) and calibrated with sodium chloride ($a_{\text{NaCl}} = 5.640$ Å) are: $a = 7.17 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 12.73 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 4.83 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\alpha = 77.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $\beta = 97.6 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $\gamma = 105.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$. There are no systematic absences, and the unit-cell volume is 414.5 Å³. The calculated density²¹ is 2.016 g cm⁻³ for $M = 503.3$ and $Z = 1$. Of the possible space groups $\text{P}1$ (No. 1) and $\text{P}\bar{1}$ (No. 2), the latter was considered the more likely due to its greater frequency of occurrence and to the likelihood that the molecule might contain a center of symmetry. The linear absorption coefficient (μ) is 73.7 cm⁻¹. To a first approximation the specimen may be treated

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as a cylinder of radius 0.055 mm; hence $\mu R = 0.405$. Since the variation of transmission factor with θ is small,²² no correction for absorption was applied.

Data were collected with a 0.01° incrementing Buerger automated diffractometer in conjunction with a fully-stabilized Phillips X-ray generator (operated at 45 kv/17 ma), a Phillips transistorized scintillation counter, and a Phillips electronics panel. Within a given zone, the over-all stability of the entire system was monitored by remeasuring a carefully-selected check reflection after every 20 reflections had been collected. No variation greater than $3\sqrt{\text{count}}$ was detected. The scintillation count was adjusted to receive Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 0.7107 Å), the Mo $K\beta$ radiation being virtually eliminated by the use of a 0.003-in. Zirconium filter at the X-ray source. The base line of the pulse-height analyzer, the window voltage, and the counter voltage were maintained at constant values throughout the analysis. The diffractometer was programmed²³ to collect all data in a given Weissenberg zone, using a stationary background, ω scan, stationary background counting sequence. Owing to the unusually large mosaic spread of the diffraction peaks, the angle scanned (ω) was greater than usual [$\omega = (3.0 + 1/L)^\circ$], where $1/L$ is the Lorentz factor. (The inclusion of the term involving the Lorentz factor allows for the divergence of the X-ray beam which is usually associated with distorted low-order reflections on upper-level data.²⁴) $I(hkl)$, the intensity of a reflection hkl (having the Weissenberg coordinates $\Upsilon_0(hkl)$ and $\Phi_0(hkl)$ ²⁵), was recorded in the following way: (i) The counter was positioned to $\Upsilon_0(hkl)$, where it remained during the subsequent steps. (ii) The crystal was rotated to $\Phi_1 [= \Phi_0(hkl) - \omega(hkl)/2]$ and the first background (B_1) counted for t seconds. (iii) The crystal was slowly rotated by $\omega(hkl)$ degrees at a constant rate of $2^\circ/\text{min}$ to $\phi_2 [= \Phi_0(hkl) + \omega(hkl)/2]$. The entire scan took $2t$ seconds, the integrated count being C . (iv) The second background (B_2) was measured for t seconds at ϕ_2 .

Reflections for which $I(hkl) [= C - (B_1 + B_2)]$ were negative or zero were removed from the analysis. Observed reflections were weighted according to the scheme

$$\sigma[I(hkl)] = 0.1(C + B_1 + B_2) + 2|B_1 - B_2|$$

(The large mosaic spread of the diffraction peaks resulted in an overlap problem; the weighting scheme adopted is sensitive to any asymmetry between the background counts B_1 and B_2 and gives a low weight to any reflection showing a significant asymmetry. While this is not a very satisfactory state of affairs, the quality of the crystals which could be obtained was such as to preclude a more accurate analysis.) The zones $hk0$ through $hk5$, representing complete three-dimensional data to $\sin \theta = 0.41$, were collected, corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and placed on an absolute scale by means of a Wilson plot.

The Solution of the Structure

The positions of the nickel ($X = 0.143$, $Y = 0.097$, $Z = 0.148$) and bromine ($X = 0.190$, $Y = -0.060$, $Z = 0.019$) atoms were quickly and unambiguously determined from a three-dimensional Patterson²⁶ synthesis, which had been sharpened so that the average intensity was independent of $\sin \theta$, and which had the origin peak reduced to the size of a single Ni \cdots Ni interaction. A structure-factor calculation²⁷ based only on the con-

tributions from nickel and bromine atoms ($R_F = \Sigma||F_o| - F_c||/\Sigma F_o = 0.374$) was used to phase a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis, from which it was possible to locate each of the carbon and oxygen atoms in the molecule. Structure-factor calculations, phased by one nickel, one bromine, two oxygen, and six carbon atoms, had an initial discrepancy index (R_F) of 0.35, which converted to a value of 0.179 after four cycles of positional and isotropic thermal parameter refinement. A survey of a difference Fourier at this stage showed signs of anisotropic motion associated with the heavy atoms, and refinement was continued using anisotropic thermal parameters, which were of the form

$$T = \exp[-b_{11}h^2 - b_{22}k^2 - b_{33}l^2 - 2b_{12}hk - 2b_{13}hl - 2b_{23}kl]$$

Three cycles of refinement of the 90 positional and anisotropic thermal parameters led to a final residual $R_F = 0.142$ for the 1140 independent reflections, at which stage refinement was judged to be complete, since the maximum suggested coordinate shifts were less than 10% of the standard deviation for the parameter considered. [The rather high value of R_F is attributable to the overlap of adjacent reflections (*vide supra*.) Contributions from the nine hydrogen atoms were not included in the analysis, nor were their positions detected from a final difference Fourier.

During the analysis the scattering factors for neutral nickel, bromine, oxygen, and carbon were used.²⁸ No corrections were made for dispersion. The residual minimized was $\Sigma w||F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2|^2$. Final observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table I; atomic coordinates are given in Table II, and thermal parameters in Table III.

Molecular Structure

The successful determination of the crystal structure confirmed that the true space group is $P\bar{1}$ (No. 2), with the dimeric molecule possessing a crystallographic center of symmetry. As such, the situation is analogous to that of $[\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PdCl}]_2$ which has two molecules in space group $P2_1/n$.²⁴

The stereochemistry of dimeric 2-carboxyethyl- π -allylnickel bromide is shown in Figure 1; the packing of molecules in the unit cell is illustrated by Figure 2. Interatomic distances²⁹ are collected in Table IV; bond angles²⁹ are shown in Table V.

Each of the (equivalent) d^8 Ni(II) cations in the molecule is in a formally square-planar environment; the donation of two electrons from each bromine and four electrons from the substituted π -allyl anion results in the stable 16-electron configuration for each of the nickel ions, in keeping with the observed diamagnetism of such d^8 square-planar complexes. The NiBr₂Ni bridge is accurately planar and approximately sym-

(22) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 2, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1959, p 295.

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(27) Structure-factor calculations and full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional and thermal parameters were performed using ORFLS, a Fortran crystallographic least-squares program by W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy.

(28) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England. Values for nickel and bromine are taken from p 211; those for oxygen and carbon from p 202.

(29) Interatomic distances and angles were calculated using ORFFE, a crystallographic function and error program by W. B. Busing and H. A. Levy.

TABLE I

[π -CH ₂ C(CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅)CH ₂ NiBr] ₂ : FINAL OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS ^a									
H	K	SFC	5FC	K	SFC	5FC	K	SFC	5FC
1	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	100	100
2	2	100	100	2	100	100	2	100	100
3	3	100	100	3	100	100	3	100	100
4	4	100	100	4	100	100	4	100	100
5	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100
6	6	100	100	6	100	100	6	100	100
7	7	100	100	7	100	100	7	100	100
8	8	100	100	8	100	100	8	100	100
9	9	100	100	9	100	100	9	100	100
10	10	100	100	10	100	100	10	100	100
11	11	100	100	11	100	100	11	100	100
12	12	100	100	12	100	100	12	100	100
13	13	100	100	13	100	100	13	100	100
14	14	100	100	14	100	100	14	100	100
15	15	100	100	15	100	100	15	100	100
16	16	100	100	16	100	100	16	100	100
17	17	100	100	17	100	100	17	100	100
18	18	100	100	18	100	100	18	100	100
19	19	100	100	19	100	100	19	100	100
20	20	100	100	20	100	100	20	100	100
21	21	100	100	21	100	100	21	100	100
22	22	100	100	22	100	100	22	100	100
23	23	100	100	23	100	100	23	100	100
24	24	100	100	24	100	100	24	100	100
25	25	100	100	25	100	100	25	100	100
26	26	100	100	26	100	100	26	100	100
27	27	100	100	27	100	100	27	100	100
28	28	100	100	28	100	100	28	100	100
29	29	100	100	29	100	100	29	100	100
30	30	100	100	30	100	100	30	100	100
31	31	100	100	31	100	100	31	100	100
32	32	100	100	32	100	100	32	100	100
33	33	100	100	33	100	100	33	100	100
34	34	100	100	34	100	100	34	100	100
35	35	100	100	35	100	100	35	100	100
36	36	100	100	36	100	100	36	100	100
37	37	100	100	37	100	100	37	100	100
38	38	100	100	38	100	100	38	100	100
39	39	100	100	39	100	100	39	100	100
40	40	100	100	40	100	100	40	100	100
41	41	100	100	41	100	100	41	100	100
42	42	100	100	42	100	100	42	100	100
43	43	100	100	43	100	100	43	100	100
44	44	100	100	44	100	100	44	100	100
45	45	100	100	45	100	100	45	100	100
46	46	100	100	46	100	100	46	100	100
47	47	100	100	47	100	100	47	100	100
48	48	100	100	48	100	100	48	100	100
49	49	100	100	49	100	100	49	100	100
50	50	100	100	50	100	100	50	100	100
51	51	100	100	51	100	100	51	100	100
52	52	100	100	52	100	100	52	100	100
53	53	100	100	53	100	100	53	100	100
54	54	100	100	54	100	100	54	100	100
55	55	100	100	55	100	100	55	100	100
56	56	100	100	56	100	100	56	100	100
57	57	100	100	57	100	100	57	100	100
58	58	100	100	58	100	100	58	100	100
59	59	100	100	59	100	100	59	100	100
60	60	100	100	60	100	100	60	100	100
61	61	100	100	61	100	100	61	100	100
62	62	100	100	62	100	100	62	100	100
63	63	100	100	63	100	100	63	100	100
64	64	100	100	64	100	100	64	100	100
65	65	100	100	65	100	100	65	100	100
66	66	100	100	66	100	100	66	100	100
67	67	100	100	67	100	100	67	100	100
68	68	100	100	68	100	100	68	100	100
69	69	100	100	69	100	100	69	100	100
70	70	100	100	70	100	100	70	100	100
71	71	100	100	71	100	100	71	100	100
72	72	100	100	72	100	100	72	100	100
73	73	100	100	73	100	100	73	100	100
74	74	100	100	74	100	100	74	100	100
75	75	100	100	75	100	100	75	100	100
76	76	100	100	76	100	100	76	100	100
77	77	100	100	77	100	100	77	100	100
78	78	100	100	78	100	100	78	100	100
79	79	100	100	79	100	100	79	100	100
80	80	100	100	80	100	100	80	100	100
81	81	100	100	81	100	100	81	100	100
82	82	100	100	82	100	100	82	100	100
83	83	100	100	83	100	100	83	100	100
84	84	100	100	84	100	100	84	100	100
85	85	100	100	85	100	100	85	100	100
86	86	100	100	86	100	100	86	100	100
87	87	100	100	87	100	100	87	100	100
88	88	100	100	88	100	100	88	100	100
89	89	100	100	89	100	100	89	100	100
90	90	100	100	90	100	100	90	100	100
91	91	100	100	91	100	100	91	100	100
92	92	100	100	92	100	100	92	100	100
93	93	100	100	93	100	100	93	100	100
94	94	100	100	94	100	100	94	100	100
95	95	100	100	95	100	100	95	100	100
96	96	100	100	96	100	100	96	100	100
97	97	100	100	97	100	100	97	100	100
98	98	100	100	98	100	100	98	100	100
99	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^a The table gives h , k , $5F_0$, and $5F_c$ in blocks of constant l .

metrical, the mean Ni-Br distance being 2.356 Å. The Ni-Br-Ni angle is 87°, and the Br-Ni-Br angle 93°. The increase in the Br-Ni-Br angle from the expected square-planar value of 90° is perhaps best rationalized as a result of the minimization of intermolecular van der Waals repulsive forces, since the Br...Br distance of 3.147 Å is less than the van der Waals contact distance of ~3.9 Å.³⁰ The nickel-nickel distance of 3.245 Å in the present complex is sufficiently great to preclude

the possibility of any significant metal-metal interaction in the system. The distances of the carbon atoms of the π -allyl group from the nickel show a symmetrical pattern, the terminal carbon atoms being more distant (Ni-C₁ = 2.05 Å, Ni-C₃ = 2.06 Å) than the central carbon atom (Ni-C₂ = 1.90 Å). Although this difference appears to be significant, it should be remembered that the report of Oberhansli and Dahl^{2c} that a similar variation occurred in [π -C₃H₅PdCl]₂ was not substantiated by a low-temperature study^{2d} of that compound. The mean C-C bond length of 1.455 Å in

(30) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 260.

TABLE II
 $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$: FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONS,
 WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

Atom	X	$10^4\sigma$ (X)	Y	$10^4\sigma$ (Y)	Z	$10^4\sigma$ (Z)
Ni	0.14291	3.4	0.09719	1.9	0.14844	5.5
Br	0.19040	2.9	-0.05955	1.5	0.01848	4.9
C ₁	0.4132	22	0.1373	15	0.3558	45
C ₂	0.3170	28	0.2277	16	0.2375	38
C ₃	0.1337	27	0.2253	14	0.3382	46
C ₄	0.3985	27	0.3233	14	-0.0180	39
C ₅	0.6489	28	0.3991	13	-0.3163	45
C ₆	0.8142	26	0.3634	16	-0.3991	46
O ₁	0.3116	18	0.3894	10	-0.1152	28
O ₂	0.5608	17	0.3116	9	-0.0849	26

^a Estimated standard deviations (esd's) are derived from the appropriate diagonal elements (a_{jj}) of the matrix inverse to the normal matrix; the esd of the j th parameter is given by $\sigma(j) = [a_{jj}\Sigma\omega\Delta^2/(m-n)]^{1/2}$, where m is the number of observed structure factors, n the number of parameters being varied, and $\Sigma\omega\Delta^2$ the customary summed, weighted discrepancy between observed and calculated structure factors.

TABLE III

$[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$: FINAL ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^4$), WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

Atom	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}	B_{equ}^b
Ni	241.2 (7.5)	66.4 (2.0)	357.6 (15.4)	3.2 (3.0)	126.1 (9.5)	-5.7 (4.9)	3.87
Br	272.8 (6.1)	71.8 (1.6)	714.2 (16.6)	31.7 (2.5)	151.0 (8.9)	-30.1 (4.6)	5.23
C ₁	117 (38)	114 (18)	806 (155)	14 (21)	-82 (67)	-102 (47)	5.3
C ₂	346 (58)	127 (19)	302 (114)	44 (28)	-38 (71)	-145 (41)	5.6
C ₃	316 (55)	96 (17)	820 (158)	-3 (25)	131 (83)	-184 (46)	6.3
C ₄	234 (46)	71 (14)	372 (115)	29 (22)	37 (64)	-43 (34)	4.0
C ₅	358 (56)	68 (14)	705 (139)	-3 (23)	251 (80)	25 (38)	5.7
C ₆	231 (49)	124 (20)	774 (151)	19 (25)	136 (78)	23 (46)	6.2
O ₁	351 (39)	91 (11)	665 (95)	74 (18)	108 (53)	38 (28)	6.0
O ₂	307 (36)	91 (10)	466 (76)	29 (16)	127 (46)	-18 (24)	5.1

^a Estimated standard deviations are derived from diagonal elements of the matrix (see note a, Table II). ^b B_{equ} is an approximate "equivalent isotropic thermal parameter."

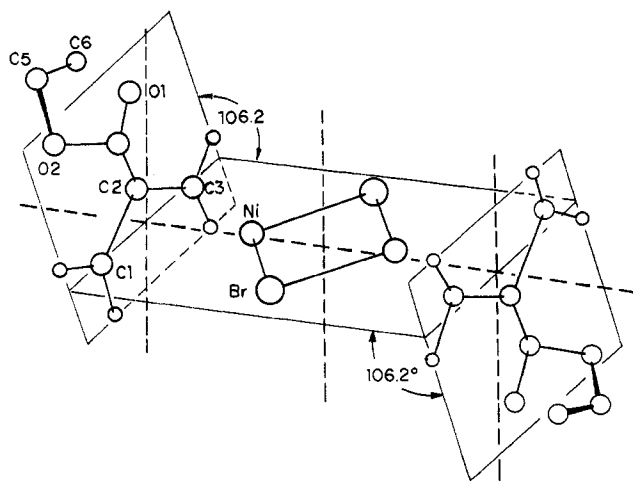


Figure 1.—Stereochemistry and numbering of atoms in $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$.

the π -allyl group is rather longer than those previously determined, but, since $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) \geq 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, the difference is not statistically significant. The angle of 119.6° at the apex of the π -allyl group is in good agreement with the previously observed values of 119.8° for $[\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PdCl}]_2$ ^{2d} and 119.0° for $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Pd}(\text{acac})$ ¹² and is indistinguishable from the expected sp^2 value of 120° . Other bond distances and angles within the organic framework are within the expected range.

The coordination plane of the nickel atoms (*i.e.*, the NiBr_2Ni plane, which has the equation³¹ $-0.3101X - 0.3010Y + 0.9017Z = 0$) cuts the π -allyl skeleton at a line about two-thirds the way along from the central (C_2) to the terminal (C_1 and C_3) carbon atoms. The terminal carbon atoms are 0.24 \AA (C_1) and 0.27 \AA (C_3) below this plane, whereas the central carbon atom (C_2) is 0.44 \AA above this plane.

Within the limits of experimental error, the six atoms constituting the π -allyl group and the carboxylate group form a plane, the root-mean square deviation from this plane being 0.02 \AA (see Table VI), indicating that the π -allyl and carbonyl groups form a single conjugated system.

The carboxylatoallyl plane is inclined at an angle of $106.2 \pm 1.7^\circ$ to the nickel coordination plane. This result is not greatly different from the value of 111.5°

TABLE IV

$[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$: INTERATOMIC DISTANCES^{a,b}

Atoms	Distance, A	Atoms	Distance, A
Bond Distances			
Ni—Br	2.334 ± 0.005	C ₁ —C ₂	1.46 ± 0.026
Ni—Br*	2.378 ± 0.005	C ₂ —C ₃	1.45 ± 0.028
		C ₂ —C ₄	1.59 ± 0.021
Ni—C ₁	2.05 ± 0.017	C ₄ —O ₁	1.16 ± 0.023
Ni—C ₂	1.90 ± 0.021	C ₄ —O ₂	1.30 ± 0.022
Ni—C ₃	2.06 ± 0.025	O ₂ —C ₅	1.47 ± 0.020
		C ₅ —C ₆	1.50 ± 0.029
Other Distances			
Ni...Ni*	3.245 ± 0.009	C ₃ ...O ₁	2.85 ± 0.021
Br...Br*	3.147 ± 0.006	C ₃ ...O ₂	3.70 ± 0.025
Br...C ₁	3.24 ± 0.024	C ₁ ...O ₁	3.69 ± 0.021
Br*...C ₁	4.41 ± 0.018	C ₁ ...O ₂	2.81 ± 0.020
Br...C ₂	3.88 ± 0.024	C ₁ ...C ₃	4.28 ± 0.025
Br*...C ₂	3.91 ± 0.021	C ₁ ...C ₅	4.87 ± 0.028
Br...C ₃	4.37 ± 0.025		
Br*...C ₃	3.29 ± 0.024		

^a Atoms related to the basic asymmetric unit by inversion through the center of symmetry at 0, 0, 0 are indicated by an asterisk. ^b Estimated standard deviations have been calculated from the full correlation matrix using ORFFE (ref 25). They are probably underestimates, because of known systematic errors (see text).

(31) Planes are expressed in Cartesian coordinates, related to triclinic coordinates by the following transformations

$$X = xa \sin \gamma + zc (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma$$

$$Y = yb + xa \cos \gamma + zc \cos \alpha$$

$$Z = zc [(1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma) / \sin^2 \gamma]^{1/2}$$

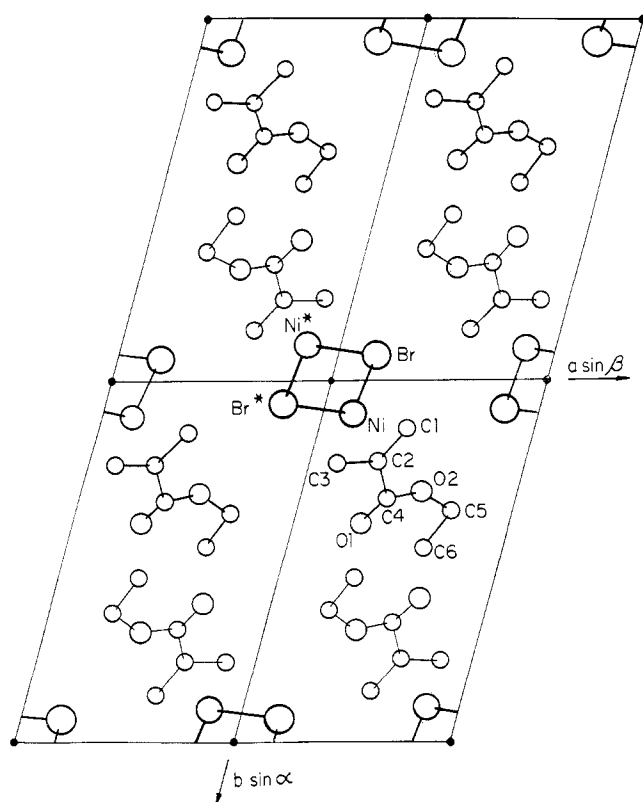


Figure 2.—The packing of molecules in the $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$ crystal, viewed along c .

observed for $[\pi\text{-C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PdCl}]_2^{2d}$ and is in the range predicted by the overlap calculations of Kettle and Mason.¹⁹

TABLE V
 $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$:
 BOND ANGLES WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS^a

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
Ni-Br-Ni*	87.05 ± 0.19	C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	119.6 ± 1.3
Br-Ni-Br*	92.95 ± 0.19	C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₄	121.6 ± 1.8
Br-Ni-C ₁	95.09 ± 0.67	C ₃ -C ₂ -C ₄	118.6 ± 1.4
Br*-Ni-C ₃	95.45 ± 0.57	C ₂ -C ₄ -O ₁	119.1 ± 1.7
C ₁ -Ni-C ₂	43.3 ± 0.80	C ₂ -C ₄ -O ₂	110.6 ± 1.4
C ₂ -Ni-C ₃	42.9 ± 0.81	O ₁ -C ₄ -O ₂	130.3 ± 1.4
C ₁ -Ni-C ₃	75.6 ± 0.88	C ₄ -O ₂ -C ₅	114.0 ± 1.3
		O ₂ -C ₅ -C ₆	107.1 ± 1.4

^a Estimated standard deviations are obtained from the full correlation matrix, using ORFFE

TABLE VI
 $[\pi\text{-CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{NiBr}]_2$: LEAST-SQUARES PLANE
 THROUGH THE π -ALLYL AND CARBOXYLATE GROUPS
 (ATOMS WEIGHTED EQUALLY)
 Plane:^a $0.4335X + 0.5919Y + 0.6622Z = 3.1818$

Atom	Deviation from plane	Atom	Deviation from Plane
C ₁	-0.027	C ₄	+0.006
C ₂	+0.033	O ₁	-0.023
C ₃	+0.001	O ₂	+0.010

^a Orthogonal coordinates; see ref 31.

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High-Spin Five-Coordinate Complexes of Nickel(II) with Di(2-pyridyl- β -ethyl)amine and Di(2-pyridyl- β -ethyl) Sulfide

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The tridentate ligands di(2-pyridyl- β -ethyl)amine (DPEA) and di(2-pyridyl- β -ethyl) sulfide (DPES) form stable, crystalline complexes with nickel(II) of general formula NiLX_2 , where $\text{L} = \text{DPEA}$ or DPES and $\text{X}^- = \text{Cl}^-$, Br^- , I^- , or NCS^- . Magnetic, electronic spectral, conductivity, and molecular weight data indicate that the halide complexes have high-spin five-coordinate configurations both in the solid state and in solution in solvents of low polarity. The stereochemistries of the thiocyanato complexes are not certain. In the case of $\text{Ni}(\text{DPEA})(\text{NCS})_2$ the available evidence supports a binuclear, six-coordinate structure containing both bridging and terminal NCS groups. The results are discussed in relation to steric and possible π -bonding effects.

Five-coordination in nickel(II) complexes is now well known.¹ Almost all such complexes are, however, low-spin and usually contain ligand atoms such as P, As, S, or Se capable of forming strong covalent bonds with the metal ion. They also possess vacant d orbitals so

(1) See, for example: G. Dyer, J. G. Hartley, and L. M. Venanzi, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1293 (1965); G. Dyer and D. W. Meek, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1398, (1965); D. W. Meek, G. Dyer, M. Workman, and G. S. Benner, Abstracts, 9th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, St. Moritz, Switzerland, 1966.

there is also the possibility that π bonding may play a part in promoting spin pairing in these compounds. Recently, however, a few high-spin five-coordinate complexes of nickel(II) have been reported. These have contained N-substituted salicylaldehydes,² ali-

(2) L. Sacconi, M. Ciampolini, and G. P. Speroni, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 3102 (1965); L. Sacconi, P. Nannelli, N. Nardi, and V. Campigli, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 943 (1965).