

Figure 2.—The planar  $Ni[C_6H_4(NH)_2]_2$  molecule showing the numbering scheme and average lengths and angles for bonds assumed to be chemically equivalent.

and 1.84 Å in bis(salicylaldiminato)nickel(II).<sup>19</sup> The average N–N chelate "bite" distance is 2.49 Å, and the average interligand N–N distance is 2.68 Å. The average C–N bond length of 1.38 Å is significantly longer than the 1.30 Å bond found in bis(dimethylglyoximato)nickel(II)<sup>18</sup> and the average length of 1.29 Å determined from various salicylaldimine complexes.<sup>20</sup> It is, however, much shorter than the sum (1.47 Å) of the single-bond covalent radii.<sup>21</sup> We note that the C–S distances in a number of sulfur-donor complexes characterized by similar electron-transfer reactions fall in the range 1.69–1.75 Å,<sup>22</sup> intermediate between the single- and double-bond lengths<sup>21</sup> of 1.81 and 1.61 Å, respectively. Thus it appears that the  $\pi$  bonding is

(19) J. M. Stewart and E. C. Lingafelter, Acta Cryst., 12, 842 (1959).
 (20) E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 88, 2951 (1966).

(21) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, pp 224-230.

delocalized throughout the ligand system. Although the differences in bond lengths within the benzene rings are of only marginal significance, the slightly shorter  $C_4-C_5$ ,  $C_8-C_9$ ,  $C_{12}-C_{13}$ , and  $C_{16}-C_{17}$  bonds suggest a bit of  $\alpha$ -diimine character.

The bond lengths in the chelate rings, especially the 1.38-Å C-N distance, seem inconsistent with the early formulation<sup>2</sup> based on nickel(IV), but the electronic delocalization of which both they and the fact of planarity itself are indicative is consistent with the convincing evidence of Balch and Holm7 that this is the neutral central member of a family of complexes interrelated by electron-transfer reactions. The similarity of the molecular structures of Ni [C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> and Ni [S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>- $(C_6H_5)_2|_2^{22}$  should be noted because the latter compound plays the same role in a family of sulfur-bonded complexes. Others<sup>6,7,22</sup> have recognized that the electronic structures of highly delocalized complexes such as these cannot be adequately described by simply assigning oxidation states to the metal ions but must instead be approached through rather complete molecular orbital treatments.

Acknowledgment.—This work was supported by National Science Foundation Grant GP-5656.

(22) D. Sartain and M. R. Truter, *J. Chem. Soc.*, *A*, 1264 (1967); R. Eisenberg and H. B. Gray, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1844 (1967), and references therein.

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# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Tetra-*n*-butylammonium Tribromo(quinoline)nickelate(II), $[(n-C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_9H_7N)Br_3]^{1a}$

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The structure of tetra-*n*-butylammonium tribromo(quinoline)nickelate(II),  $[(n-C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_9H_7N)Br_8]$ , has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The crystals are triclinic, space group PI, with a = 12.282 Å, b = 10.291 Å, c = 12.726 Å, all  $\pm 0.002$  Å;  $\alpha = 101.02^{\circ}$ ,  $\beta = 99.51^{\circ}$ ,  $\gamma = 106.55^{\circ}$ , all  $\pm 0.01^{\circ}$ . For Z = 2 the measured and calculated densities are  $1.51 \pm 0.01$  and 1.512 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Counter data were collected for 5830 independent reflections by the  $\theta$ -2 $\theta$  scan technique. The structure was refined, including hydrogens, by least-squares methods to a conventional R value of 0.061. The anion has roughly tetrahedral coordination about the nickel by three bromine atoms and the quinoline nitrogen, with an average Ni-Br distance of 2.375 Å and an Ni-N distance of 2.029 Å. The average N-Ni-Br angle is 105.1° while the Br-Ni-Br angles average 113.3°. The coordinated quinoline is accurately planar; however, the Ni-N-Q bond makes an angle of 4.5° with the quinoline plane. The bond distances internal to the quinoline correlate well with variations predicted by  $\pi$ -MO theory. The cations approach the anions such that there are four distances between ion centers (Ni-N-CAT) in the range 5.98-6.89 Å. Three of the four cation butyl chains adopt the *trans* conformation while the fourth has the *gauche* conformation with a dihedral angle of 66.5°.

## Introduction

Reliable evidence concerning the existence of nickel-(II) complexes with tetrahedral or pseudo-tetrahedral coordination has been available only within the past decade.<sup>2</sup> These complexes fall into several stoichiometric classes:  $NiX_4^{2-}$ ,  $NiLX_3^{-}$ ,  $NiL_2X_2$ , and  $Ni(L-L)_2$ , where X is a halogen, L a neutral ligand such as an amine, phosphine, or phosphine oxide, and L-L repre-

<sup>(1) (</sup>a) This work was done at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and the University of California under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and was supported in part by the Directorate of Chemical Sciences, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, through Contract AF 49(638)-1492; (b) Princeton University; (c) University of California; (d) Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

<sup>(2)</sup> For a discussion see F. A. Cotton and G. Wilkinson, "Advanced Inorganic Chemistry," 2nd ed, Interscience Publishers, New York, N. Y., 1966, p 883 ff.

TABLE I

#### Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for $[(n-C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_9H_7N)Br_3]^a$

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sents a mononegative bidentate chelating agent such as N-alkylsalicylaldimato with a bulky N substituent. Detailed crystal structure studies of complexes belonging to the first,<sup>3</sup> third,<sup>4</sup> and fourth<sup>5</sup> of the above classes have been reported. The present work describes the structure of  $[(C_4H_9)_4N^+][Ni(quinoline)Br_3^-]$ , a compound belonging to the second class.

Complexes of this type are of interest for several rea-(3) P. Pauling, *Inorg. Chem.*, 5, 1948 (1966).
(4) G. Garton, D. E. Henn, H. M. Powell, and L. M. Venanzi, *J. Chem.*

Soc., 3625 (1963).

(5) M. R. Fox, E. C. Lingafelter, P. L. Orioli, and L. Sacconi, Nature, 197, 1104 (1963); Acta Cryst., 17, 1159 (1964).

sons. First, they represent examples of axially distorted ligand fields of approximate  $C_{3v}$  symmetry. A thorough understanding of the spectral and magnetic properties of complexes in this class is clearly important. The present structural determination is a prelude to a series of detailed oriented single-crystal magnetic resonance, bulk magnetic anisotropy, and polarized-light studies of molecules in the isomorphous<sup>6</sup> series  $[(C_4H_9)_4N^+][M(quinoline)Br_3^-]$ , where M = Fe(II), Co(II), Ni(II), and Zn(II).

(6) D. Forster, unpublished results.

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TABLE I (Continued)

Second, proton magnetic resonance studies in one of these laboratories on salts of this stoichiometric class have revealed large dipolar isotropic shifts for the cation proton resonances in chloroform solution which are indicative of ion pairing in solution.<sup>7-10</sup> Several models for this ion pairing in solution have been proposed and it was hoped that the solid-state structure would illuminate the problem. In any case an

(7) G. N. LaMar, Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton University, 1964.

(8) G. N. LaMar, J. Chem. Phys., 41, 2992 (1964); 43, 235 (1965).

(9) R. H. Fischer, Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton University, 1967.

(10) G. N. LaMar, R. H. Fischer, and W. D. Horrocks, Jr., Inorg. Chem., 6, 1798 (1967).

accurate knowledge of the geometry of the anion is necessary for an interpretation of the isotropic proton resonance shifts of the coordinated quinoline which are both dipolar and Fermi contact in origin in the cobalt-(II) and nickel(II) complexes.

Save for a very recent preliminary  $account^{11}$  involving a quinoline adduct of bis(2,4-pentanedionato)copper(II), there appear to be no accurate crystal structure analyses of coordination compounds containing quinoline. This is despite the fact that quinoline is a com-

(11) S. Ooi and Q. Fernando, Chem. Commun., 532 (1967).

H,K# 8, -8 L FOB FCA -9 18 9 -8 C -4	1 23 16 2 68 -71 3 103-105 4 196-209	3 15 -25 4 25 25 5 39 -40 6 27 -21 7 7 -2	-4 21 24 -3 6 -4 -2 10 6 -1 21 18	-3 56 -56 -2 61 85 -1 54 50 C 7 1	8 L1 16 H,KR 0, 2 L PDE FCA	7 -48 63 H,Kx 10, -9 L FEB FCA	-7 45 -47 -6 60 59 -5 65 63 -4 112 111	-12 9 1 -11 41 -43 -10 0 -12 -9 41 -42 -7 56 67	-8 C -3 -7 24 -3C -6 2C 18 -5 104 98	-5 45 -41 <sup>4</sup> -4 66 -64 -3 51 53 -2 55 58	1944 124	F-K-1/2 U UFC8FUA -11 15 14 -15 8 4	-2 35 46 -1 75 73 -1 12 111 -1 52 49 -2 55 47	~c 1: 13 ~1 17 +55 C 18 -66 1 6 -5
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-6 C 15 -5 128 128 -4 64 -66 -3 1 14	1 61 -59 2 33 33 3 13C 132 4 27C 277	5 13 -2 c 8 -13 7 18 -25 3 C -5	5 10 S e 77 /e 7 12 E 8 10 -10	-1 75 -80 C 25 -21 1 223-220 2 21 -24	-12 6 -2 -12 10 -5 -11 27 -19 -16 4 5	-2 82 83 -1 36 33 0 1: -9 1 57 51	-4 195-202 -3 93-86 -2 107 107 -1 106 95	-2 37 -33 -1 57-101 0 44 -47 2 10 15	-2 50 52 -1 66 83 0 54 -58 1 5 5	1 86 86 2 110 114 3 11 11 4 0 -3	C 14 19 1 57 - 56 2 1 18 3 105 101	-4 45 -49 -3 17 -78 -2 t -2 -1 60 56	-1C 3 -4 -5 C -1 -8 L2 8 -7 11 LC	1 27 -27 2 24 -21 3 33 35
-2 17 171 ~1 31 33 0 5 5 1 72 -71 2 200-206	5 529 130 6 66 -02 7 61 -53 8 61 -52 5 C -5	<pre>F,K=· 8, 4 L FC0 FCA -13 34 -35 -12 16 -14</pre>	* 35 - 56 * 1 FGL FCA - 5 C 6	4 25 22 5 55 57 6 62 62 7 8 -17	-5 26 23 -6 70 -67 -7 54 -55 -6 55 52 -6 132 132	2 56 25 3 6 76 4 35 35 5 116-115 8 45 47	L 37 57 1 35 33 2 46 -45 3 51 54 4 57 53	2 19 19 3 LE 25 4 14 -10 FyK= 10, 5	2 60 62 3 7 -4 4 22 24 5 9 7 6 52 ~51	6 '30 32 H+K= 11, 2 L FOB FCA	4 47 34 5 24 28 6 6 -5 7 26 -19	L 42 44 2 32 -15 3 3 -0 4 53 53	-6 33 30 -6 15 -4 -4 20 -17 -3 20 -24 +2 77 78	L FCE FCA =7 %1 %1 -6 %3 %2 =5 17 %0
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8 16 14 9 83 52 13 18 15 11 21 24	-14 C 5 -13 32 -34 -12 C -14 -11 92 d9	-0 48 49 -3 134 131 -4 15 17 -3 60 468	-3 24 -24 -2 16 14 -1 126 125 C 26 30	L FCB FCA -13 C -1 -12 C -3 -11 35 35	1 15 17 2 15 -22 3 65 -65 4 53 -52 6 0 -16	L PCB FCA -10 35 -39 -5 0 7 -8 2 13 -7 29 26	H,K= 10, -1 L FOB FCA -13 12 20	-t 19 -1t -5 1t 17 -4 7 4 -3 42 -43 -9 18 -90	-11 16 -15 -10 8 2 -5 8 -0 -6 11 15 -7 52 -52	-7 C 5 -6 99 44 -5 38 41 -4 44 -44 -3 13 1/	-7 29 -26 -6 95 -90 -5 21 -19 -4 59 26 -3 46 50	-6 34 -34 -7 33 -32 -6 23 -29 -5 8 -2 -4 44 43	4 C = 13 5 IS 17 FyK# 13; -2 1 FC2 FC4	1 C -8 2 ( -1 3 36 -29 H-64 14, -1
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-8 44 -36 -7 54 52 -6 17 10 -5 41 -45	-4 50 -50 -3 65 70 -2 69 71 -1 33 32	4 14 19 5 16 13 6 7 11 7 34 25	7 75 -73 8 53 -56 5 6 -4 LC 32 34	-4 20 21 -3 186-165 -2 100 -56 -1 15 -15	-12 13 -4 -11 12 -9 -16 15 -15 -9 14 -8	-L 5 -1L C 1C 9 L 39 -35 2 16 -L4	+6 13C-125 -5 71 -7C -4 129 128 -3 183 162	H,K= 10, 6 5 FCH FCA -5 21 20 -6 14 17	-1 L7 -84 C 24 21 1 13 6 2 2C -27	3 27 - 32 4 C 1 5 4 5	3 26 -25 4 51 -49 5 50 -54 6 32 -35	2 22 26 3 14 11 P.K= 12, 3	-5 37 -35 -4 11 11 -3 12 -11 -2 28 30	-4 50 -50 -7 53 -47 -8 0 -5 -1 14 -18
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2 171 177 4 87 -38 5 47 45 6 5 4	6 /C -73 7 33 -40 8 31 28 9 0 -3	-11 8 6 -10 48 -47 -9 0 -2 -8 48 50 -7 70 89	-8 21 22 -7 45 -46 -6 28 26 -5 55 67 -4 30 -27	8 0 -0 9 0 -10 10 49 -92	-2 55 52 -2 55 52 -1 37 41 -2 38 -40 1 73 -12	9 17 -12 9 17 -12 H.K.= 10, -5 L FCB FCA	3 43 -45 4 55 -56 5 74 -73 6 66 -66 7 19 -10	-1 14 18 G C -3 FrK# 11,-11	8 45 44 H,K= 11, -3 L HCE FCA -12 C 3	-7 19 -18 -7 19 -18 -8 14 -13 -5 18 14 -4 32 50	-8 15 -16 -7 0 -1 -6 88 85 -5 64 62	-0 30 34 -4 ? 41 -3 3 -7 -2 26 -23 +1 19 -25	\$ 11 12 \$ 11 12 \$ 74 13, -1 \$ FCE FCA	L FF2 FC4 -E 15 -34 -7 46 -47 -6 28 -31
7 103 106 8 50 51 9 38 -36 10 19 -14 11 26 -27	10 22 -29 11 15 21 First E, C L FUB FCA	-6 19 15 -5 116-112 -4 108-108 -3 43 -44 -2 23 21	-7 76 76 -2 C 4 -1 7C -73 C 21 -22 I 77 -63	H,K+ 9, -1 L FC2 FCA -12 L 2 -12 26 40 -11 21 26	2 25 -25 3 25 30 4 11 35 5 20 22	-10 29 29 -9 24 22 -8 53 52 -7 30 27 -8 87 -85	E 12 3 5 27 24	L FGB FCA C 1 -15 L 13 -25	-11 8-10 C 25 22 -9 15 -4 -E C -6 -7 92 87	-3 66 60 -2 33 34 -1 38 -39 0 57 -00 1 29 -30	-4 30 -24 -3 26 -28 -2 5 -7 -1 58 58 0 95 90	C 21 26 1 12 -3 H,K= 12, 4 L FCB FCA	-1C 13 20 -5 C -12 -8 37 -34 -7 13 -15 -6 C -5	-5 19 23 -4 34 35 -7 5 6 -2 10 -1 -1 17 14
H,K= 8, -5 L FC8 FCA -12 L5 -12 -11 23 24	-14 14 -2 -13 24 27 -12 23 23 -11 85 -60 -10 61 -60	-1 36 38 C 14 7 1 25 -19 2 27 29 3 23 15	2 35 36 3 25 24 4 110-111 5 81 -80 6 10 -6	-10 103 -59 -5 81 -79 -6 83 -61 -6 65 87 -5 142-154	HyK= 5, 5 L FOE FCA -12 14 12 -11 2 4 -10 10 12	-5 23 17 -4 2 ~6 -3 103-101 -2 5 -1 -1 74 -71	+13 12 -12 -12 20 -23 -11 15 14 -10 17 12 -5 62 -64	L FCB FCA -4 C -16 -1 C -14 -2 27 25 -1 18 -22	-6 71 66 -5 12 -5 -4 55 -55 -3 170-170 -2 10 -9	2 5 11 3 16 18 4 16 -14 H, <= 11, 4	1 LCC-104 2 118-114 3 64 -84 4 15 6 5 44 44	-7 10 -9 -6 32 -32 -5 15 -16 -4 7 -3 -3 5 -7	-5 30 27 -4 39 38 -3 56 54 -2 16 15 -1 31 -30	5 14 15 1 63 44 2 39 37 Hydd 14y -1
-10 15 15 -9 18 -19 -8 63 57 -7 27 -30 -6 80 -83	-6 47 -50 -8 0 3 -7 140 140 -6 103 98 -5 49 -51	4 15 13 5 3 9 F,K= 0, c	7 SC 49 6 105 103 9 30 35 10 5 -6	-4 141-142 -3 112 108 -2 122 120 -1 176 178	-5 40 38 -8 5 5 -1 30 -31 -8 81 -78 -5 42 -42	0 87 -83 1 42 41 2 57 -59 3 78 81 4 115 113	-8 20 -13 -7 36 32 -0 111 111 -5 176 173	C 0 -5 1 8 13 2 44 -45 3 12 -5 4 11 11	-1 44 43 C 25 -22 L 5C 487 2 65 -66 7 25 -24	L FCB FCA -10 25 -25 -9 0 1 -6 10 15 -7 28 28	6 C -3 7 O -1 1'.K= 12, -3 6 E06 ECA	-2 6 -6 .~1 9 11 *,8=13, -9 L FCB FCA	C 44 - 38 1 25 25 2 14 L5 3 22 - 23 4 c2 - 61	L FCB FLA -6 10 4 -1 62 63 -7 50 49 -5 11 -5
-5 42 -38 -4 165-170 -3 48 -40 -2 0 -9	-4 54 54 -3 27 25 -2 82 85 -1 94 99 5 67 -94	-12 5 -7 -11 0 -11 -10 5 13 -9 11 9 -8 11 -12	F,Ka S, -6 L FCE FCA -11 L0 -20 -10 C S	1 24 22 2 10 5 3 53 = 50 4 4 c = 63 5 11 9	-4 76 76 -3 41 43 -2 42 -35 -1 63 -64 - 2 24 -22	5 65 64 5 4 15 7 7 48 8 13 -2 8 35 40	-3 130-128 -2 80 -75 -1 15 -11 0 85 84 1 21 -17	5 17 24 54K= 11, -9 1 FOD FOA =5 14 15	4 ICe IC7 5 IC4 IC4 6 32 33 7 25 31 7 2 1	-6 20 22 -5 8 9 -4 21 -20 -3 31 -31 -2 51 -54	-11 5 1 -10 10 11 -9 0 3 -6 75 75	-3, 0 4 -2 33 45 -1 0 7 0 20 -19 1 9 -9	F K= 13, C C FCE FCA =10 23 -20 -5 12 10	-4 32 -41 -2 21 21 -2 35 34 -1 16 17
C 204 213 1 126 126 2 7C -74 3 13 6	1 66 -63 2 128-130 3 196-210 4 34 -32 5 94 -33	-7 60 -57 -6 57 -56 -5 7 -15 -4 158 104	-6 23 26 -7 107 104 -6 51 -50 -5 55 -52	e 26 -24 7 50 -47 6 40 -40 9 30 -34	1 77 7e 2 58 e4 3 9 -3 4 15 -11	H,K= 10, -5 FCB FCA =11 20 20	2 161-163 3 24 -23 4 10 -13 5 16 11 6 55 53	-5 20 -25 -4 26 20 -3 23 -17 -2 74 -55	H,K= 11, -2 L FCB FCA =12 10 B	-1 33 -32 C 24 28 1 27 32 2 5 -2	-6 33 -32 -5 64 -61 -4 C 2 -3 4C 42	2 19 20 H-K= 13, -6 L FC8 FCA	-8 33 33 -7 67 65 -6 32 32 -8 32 -8	1 17 -20 HyK+ 14y C 2 FCL FCA -1 10 -20
5 109 112 6 96 104 7 119-118 6 97 -96	6 37 39 7 28 28 8 26 -25 9 21 19	-2 0 -4 -1 35 -36 0 0 -5 1 52 52	-3 60 -62 -2 42 -39 -1 26 -26 0 65 -64	H,K+ 9, 0 L FEB FCA -14 17 *10	H:K= S; & L FDB FCA -10 14 2 -5 36 -36	-9 10 -1 -8 87 -67 -7 35 -35 -8 77 74	7 41 43 8 33 37 F.K. 10, 1	C 7 C 1 6 9 2 58 56 7 16 11	-10 20 -20 -9 14 -20 -8 93 91 -7 36 -34	H,K= 11, S L FOB FCA -8 7 6 -7 26 -25	-1 90 -92 6 113-113 1 31 -32 2 51 48	-4 30 40 -3 20 20 -2 35 -36 -1 10 33	-3 40 -42 -2 17 -16 -1 L 2 C 22 -23	-6 39 -41 -5 0 12 -4 33 33 -7 0 -2
10 15 -16 11 10 2 H,K+ 8, -5	h,K= 8, 1 L FOE FCA -14 15 18	3 18 -15 4 22 -24 P+K= B+ 7	2 11 2 3 136-138 4 75 77 5 134 134	-12 37 -36 -11 52 -54 -10 17 33 -5 82 79	-7 12 12 -6 11 10 -5 17 21 -4 0	-4 40 -37 -3 38 -35 -2 95 -93 -1 52 100	-13 C 3 -12 2C 17 -11 14 -7 -16 C 8	5 .7 17 6 41 -44	-5 :31-125 -4 57 -55 -3 122 ::9 -2 54 51	-5 31 -33 -4 2 -8 -3 6 7 -2 1 13	4 43 45 5 20 -26 6 21 28 7 28 29	1 6 11 2 12 10 3 57 -58 4 48 -46	2 52 457 3 17 -17 Prof 13+ 1	-1 57 -55 C 15 -14 HaKe 144 - 1
-13 C -14 -12 S -11 -11 41 -36 -10 3C 32	-13 33 -42 -12 23 -25 -11 8 3 -10 44 61 -9 101 LUC	-10 0 -6 -9 14 -22 -8 25 -26 -7 33 35	7 40 45 8 77 -76 5 42 -46 10 7 9	-7 23 22 -6 107-105 -5 103 105 -4 185 188	-2 5 -2 -1 32 34 C 36 38 1 9 -6	1 75 76 2 83 81 3 27 24 4 45 -43	-8 54 53 -7 71 65 -6 5 3 -5 128-130	-e 14 14 -7 5 7 -e C 2 -5 12 1e	C 27 ~27 1 67 86 2 124 124 3 111 105	0 6 4	H.K* 122 C FCE FCA -11 19 25 -16 32 -32	H.K. 13/ L.FCC FLA -7 24 24 -0 0 11	-9 35 3/ -8 C 9 -7 49 -46 -6 52 -53	-6 34 35 -5 14 14 -4 27 -rd -3 40 -46
-8 95 -93 -7 36 -33 -6 35 36 -5 53 -53	-7 83 -84 -8 48 -48 -5 46 39 -4 15 15	-5 25 25 -4 20 -20 -3 26 -26 -2 8 -3	H,K= 5, -5 L FCé FCA -12 26 -28 -11 28 31	-i 11 2 -i 127-127 c 114-108 1 74 -74	H,XH 5+ 7 L FCB FCA -8 33 36	6 55 -58 7 7 -6 8 3 -6 9 69 -12	-3 21 23 -2 62 80 -1 53 -52 0 130-126	-3 18 -11 -2 65 64 -1 1 5 0 37 27	5 54 -50 6 21 -21 7 15 -15 8 14 -15	-1 44 -50 C 12 14 1 7 2 2 70 -22	-e 24 -20 -7 82 -78 -6 5 10 -5 12 10	-4 13 -21 -3 49 -51 +2 35 14 -1 24 14	-4 3 8 -3 -6 -2 12 -11 -1 24 -24	H,K= 15, -5 L FCD FCA -3 5 -6
-4 123 122 -3 104 108 -2 101 106 -1 197 201 0 63 -65	-3 12-10 -2 140-142 -1 155-157 G 10 12 1 34 -35	-: 22 21 -: 24 -24 2 14 -20	-10 13 9 -5 34 25 -8 26 16 -7 106-101 -6 72 -17	2 97 -98 3 66 -60 4 51 53 5 47 -69 6 11 11	-7 4 11 -6 30 -29 -5 8 5 -4 15 12 -3 22 22	H,K= 10, -4 - FCB FC4 -L7 9 13 -11 0 -10	2 51 54 2 51 54 3 118 120 4 45 66 5 20 13	1 42 58 2 66 -15 3 8 -3 4 31 -36 5 63 -62	H,K# 11, -1 L FCE FCA -12 9 9 -11 C -4	3 3 14 M.K.= 12, -9 L FOB FCA -5 15 =17	-N 23 -24 -3 49 -48 -2 101-100 -1 26 23 0 99 100	1 67 -65 2 62 -61 3 15 15 4 35 34	1 3C 3C 2 38 25 Free 13, 2	-1 12 12 Pres 15, -4 L FCP 10A
2 105-109 2 18 -15 3 23 -28 4 69 72 5 135-148	2 66 57 3 102 108 4 96 103 5 46 46 6 16 -10	H,4* 8, 8 L FC8 FCA -8 25 26 -7 14 18 -6 51 -54	-5 45 -47 -4 6C -62 -3 15 16 -2 17 -16 -1 52 61	7 14 15 6 35 37 5 63 66 H.K. 9, 1	-2 20 21 -1 12 -10 F,KR 10,-11 5 FCA FCA	-1: 44 -45 -9 88 -66 -8 83 80 -7 40 41 -6 85 -82	6 14 -12 7 14 -3 F,X= 10, 2 L FCE FCA	6 15 17 7 13 13 Fixe 11, -7 L FCE FCA	-10 C -10 -5 6C -57 -6 37 -36 -7 41 -41 -6 20 16	-4 10 -4 -3 34 -36 -2 0 10 -1 52 54 0 0 -5	1 128 128 2 71 74 3 29 -32 4 35 -38 5 12 10	> 22 18 h,K= 13, -6 L FCb FCA -0 8 -10	-E 36 -38 -7 4 4 -6 23 26 -9 20 21	-6 15 7 -2 32 21 -2 20 21 -1 12 -15
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11 C 11 H.K+ B, -3 L FCE FCA -13 16 -17	-14 15 -20 -13 C 2 -12 66 67 -11 90 89	H,K= 9,-11 L FCE FCA -3 B 3 -2 7 4	5 43 -50 6 115-113 7 110-107 8 7 -5 9 6 11	-10 35 32 -5 19 -17 -6 84 -76 -7 50 54 -6 164 164	3 26 27 4 10 7 5 5 -10 H,K= 10,-10	C 84 -79 1 48 -48 2 58 -98 3 66 -64 4 45 -46	-8 32 -27 -7 LG2-160 -6 73 -72 -5 34 32 -4 65 65	-4 98 88 -3 61 53 -2 16 -12 -1 27 -26 6 72 -74	C 92 95 1 41 42 2 64 ~86 3 101 ~98 4 69 -69	H,K= 12, -E L FGE CCA -7 12 -11 -6 C -2	-10 27 -27 -5 15 15 -8 14 -2 -7 10 -4 -6 34 -32	-2 46 -45 -1 4, -44 0 48 -46 1 5, 53 2 103 102	P,K= 13, 3 L PLE FCA -6 13 -15 -5 5 -13	-2 C7 -67 -1 21 -19 MyK= 157 -7 -0 FC8 FCA
-12 6 -3 -11 40 35 -10 42 -43 -9 84 -75 -8 87 80	-10 34 37 -9 114-104 -8 95 -90 -7 7 5 -6 61 68	-1 0 -6 0 &3 &7 1 28 28 2 43 -45 3 11 -9	16 22 -25 H.K= 9, -4 L FCE FCA -12 21 21	-5 C e -4 117-115 -3 21e-217 -2 116-114 -1 2e 27	L F08 FCA ~5 C 6 -4 10 14 -3 19 -18 -2 23 22	5 46 -44 47 46 7 41 -42 8 19 -26 9 48 46	-3 4C 35 -2 63 -61 -1 0 -21 0 103 104 1 85 87	1 31 -27 2 30 -30 3 26 -22 4 15 16 5 44 41	5 26 -27 6 1c -22 7 11 -6 H,R= 11, C	-5 15 -16 -4 14 -14 -3 76 78 -2 36 36 -1 28 -26	-5 22 16 -4 16 9 -3 52 51 -2 101 99 ~1 83 79	3 44.49 4 10 -5 5 1 -10	-4 4 7 -3 30 23	-6 53-55 -3 C -8 -2 48 68
-7 58 64 -6 80 79 -5 154 144 -6 27 -25 -3 21 18	-5 6 -11 -4 105-104 -3 165-168 -2 64 64 -1 96 99	4 17 -22 5 14 -3 e 0 2 F.K= \$,-10	-11 14 11 -16 1 -11 -9 89 -69 -8 56 -54 -7 23 27	C 55 53 1 21 -21 2 C -3 3 36 36 4 57 56	-1 5 -12 C 58 -60 1 23 23 2 13 13 3 21 -18	H,K= 104 +3 L FCE FCA -12 9 -9 -11 C -9	2 45 45 3 21 -15 4 51 -53 5 23 -25 6 C 1	£ 16 -23 7 C -2 8 14 20 5.4= 11, -6	L FCA FCA =12 19 -25 -11 C -11 -1C 32 -33 -5 15 15	C 32 25 L 33 - 35 2 C - 3 3 17 14 4 30 - 35	0 13 -9 1 91 -92 2 62 -60 3 12 -9 4 11 23	L FL6 FCA -9 20 -25 -3 C -11 -7 3 4 -6 21 -21	-2 10 10 -1 46 45 0 9 -17	
-2 75 -82 -1 215-218 0 75 71	0 43 45 1 94 95 2 32 34	L FCB FCA -6 5 12 -5 5 -8	-5 C -2 ~5 53 55 -4 61 58	5 40 38 6 32 30 7 27 29	4 10 -10 5 21 -22 8 37 40	-10 54 52 -9 82 80 -8 54 -53	H,K= 1C, 3 L FOE FC4	L FEB FCA -1C 23 29 -5 C 5	-8 46 47 -7 73 66 -6 34 31	5 32 -31 6 20 -25	5 23 -25 6 4C -4G	-5 /6 37 -4 31 -74 -3 44 -20	U FCE FLA -4 U -1 -3 7 3	

<sup>a</sup> The signs of FCA apply to the real part of the structure factor.

mon ligand which participates in a wide variety of transition metal complexes. Only very recently has an accurate determination of any quinoline derivative appeared.<sup>12</sup> Since quinoline occupies a fundamental position in heterocyclic chemistry reliable structural information on this molecule is desirable.

#### **Experimental Section**

Crystals of tetra-*n*-butylammonium tribromo(quinoline)nickelate(II),  $[(n-C_4H_{\theta})_4N]$ [Ni( $C_9H_7N$ )Br<sub>8</sub>], were prepared according to the method of Forster<sup>6</sup> by mixing stoichiometric quantities of *anhydrous* nickel bromide dissolved in a minimum of *n*-butyl alcohol with tetra-*n*-butylammonium bromide and quinoline dissolved in a minimum quantity of ethanol. A crystal of approximate dimensions  $0.23 \times 0.20 \times 0.18$  mm was chosen for intensity measurements and was mounted on a quartz fiber with the  $c^*$  axis of the triclinic cell parallel to the spindle axis of the instrument. A primitive unit cell was chosen and the cell dimensions were determined at room temperature by a leastsquares treatment of 51 carefully centered reflections using a General Electric XRD-5 unit equipped with manual goniostat, scintillation counter, and pulse height discriminator using unfiltered molybdenum radiation ( $\lambda$  0.70926 Å for K $\alpha_1$ ). These are:  $a = 12.282 \pm 0.002$  Å,  $b = 10.291 \pm 0.002$  Å,  $c = 12.726 \pm$ 0.002 Å,  $\alpha$  = 101.02  $\pm$  0.01°,  $\beta$  = 99.51  $\pm$  0.01°,  $\gamma$  = 106.55  $\pm$ 0.01°. The standard deviations were estimated from the leastsquares analysis. The density measured by flotation in a carbon tetrachloride-methylcyclohexane mixture is  $1.51 \pm 0.01$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> which compares favorably with the calculated density of 1.512

<sup>(12)</sup> M. Sax and R. Desiderato, Acta Cryst., 23, 319 (1967).

g/cm<sup>3</sup> calculated for Z = 2. With two formula units per unit cell, space group  $P\bar{1}$  was suggested; furthermore the top 15 nonorigin peaks in the Patterson function were interpretable on this basis. The choice of  $P\bar{1}$  was confirmed by the subsequent refinement of the structure. All atoms occupy general positions and no molecular symmetry conditions are imposed by space group symmetry.

The intensity data were recorded on an automated GE XRD-5 diffractometer. Nickel-filtered (at the receiving slit) copper radiation ( $\lambda$  1.54051 Å for K $\alpha_1$ ) with a 20-mA source current, a  $2^{\circ}$  takeoff angle, and a  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique was employed. Scans commenced at  $2\theta$  values  $0.8^{\circ}$  below the calculated K $\alpha_1$ position proceeded through the  $K\alpha_1 - K\alpha_2$  separation and on to 0.8° beyond the K $\alpha_2$  peak position at a rate of 1°/min. A 10-sec background count was taken 0.4° from each end of the peak scan. The background correction for each reflection was obtained from the average of the two background counts prorated to the duration of the peak scan. In order to avoid errors due to counter saturation, reflections with  $2\theta \leq 45^{\circ}$  were remeasured with a source current of 6 mA. All 6-mA data were less than 500,000 total counts and in the final audit of the raw data reflections with total count values greater than this were deleted. Six standard reflections were recorded every 100 measurements. These showed evidence of crystal deterioration such that by the end of the 2-week period of data collection they had decreased from 7 to 31% at a steady rate depending on the particular reflection. The data were taken in batches:  $2\theta = 0-90, 90-120,$ and  $120-147^{\circ}$ . On the basis of an average decay of 30% over the period of the measurements of a representative sample of several hundred 0-90° data remeasured at the end, these batches were assigned scale factors of 1.00, 1.11, and 1.25, respectively. The 6-mA data were averaged in with the 20-mA data using a scale factor of 4.53 obtained from a comparison of 37 reflections of intermediate intensity. Of the 5830 independent reflections measured, 5388 were observed to be nonzero. The corrected intensities, I, were assigned standard deviations according to the formula

$$\sigma(I) = \left[ \text{TC} + 0.25(t_{\rm c}/t_{\rm b})^2(B_1 + B_2) + (0.05I)^2 \right]^{1/4}$$

where TC is the total integrated peak count obtained in a scan time,  $t_o$ ,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the two background counts each obtained in time,  $t_b$ , and  $I = TC - 0.5(t_o/t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$ . The linear absorption coefficient of the crystal is  $\mu = 63.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The intensity of the 003 reflection showed no greater than a 5% diminution from its maximum value as a function of  $\phi$ , suggesting that absorption effects are not of great importance. No absorption corrections were applied to the data.

# Solution and Refinement of the Structure

On the basis of the space group  $P\overline{1}$  a Patterson<sup>18</sup> synthesis located the three bromine atoms and the nickel atom. Four cycles of least-squares<sup>13</sup> refinement of these four atoms yielded a conventional R value<sup>14</sup> of 0.385. A Fourier synthesis<sup>13</sup> based on these positions disclosed the remaining 27 nonhydrogen atoms. Several cycles of least-squares refinement with all of the atoms treated isotropically yielded R = 0.157. At this point the nickel atom and three bromine atoms were refined anisotropically and R dropped to 0.083. Owing

(14)  $R = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_0|| / \Sigma |F_0|.$ 

to a programming error, the above refinements were obtained using only *hkl* data with  $h \leq 9$ . When all 5830 data were included in the full-matrix least-squares refinement R became 0.089. All 31 heavy atoms were then refined anisotropically yielding R = 0.077. A difference Fourier map computed at this point disclosed all 41 hydrogen atoms. These were first refined keeping the heavy atoms fixed, and then the heavy atoms were refined holding the hydrogens fixed by the full-matrix least-squares method. A final R =0.061 was obtained. The error in an observation of unit weight is 1.45. Atomic scattering factors and dispersion corrections were taken from the "International Tables."<sup>15</sup> The final refined hydrogen atom positions correspond quite closely to those predicted on the basis of the heavy-atom structure. Table I gives the final observed and calculated structure factors. The final heavy-atom positional and anisotropic thermal parameters are given in Table II, while the hydrogen positional and isotropic thermal parameters are set out in Table III. The hydrogen parameters are of course of lower accuracy, and, since they are of no particular chemical interest in the present structure, they will not be considered further.

## Description and Discussion of the Structure

Over-all Structure.—The crystal consists of a lattice of discrete tetra-n-butylammonium cations and tribromo(quinoline)nickelate(II) anions. A stereo pair showing an anion and cation as they are juxtaposed in the unit cell (which is comprised of two such units related by a center of symmetry) is provided in Figure 1. Each cation is surrounded by four nearest neighbor anions such that nickel-tetrabutylammonium nitrogen distances (Ni-N-CAT) of 5.982, 6.133, 6.723, and 6.855 A occur. Owing to the highly unsymmetrical nature of the anion when taken as a unit and the large van der Waals contribution to the lattice forces in a crystal as organic in nature as the present, the crystal lattice does not approximate any of the well-known simple ionic structures for 1:1 salts. It is perhaps significant that each of the anion bromines is approximately equidistant from two cation nitrogens at distances ranging from 4.5 to 5.4 Å. The cation butyl chains are for the most part fully extended (Figure 1) which produces a structure with heavy interleaving of anion and cation features. In view of the solution work on the systems  $[\text{cation}^+][M((C_6H_5)_3P)I_3^-]$  (cation =  $(C_4H_9)_4N^+$  or  $(C_6H_5)_4As^+$ ; M = Co or Ni), wherein ion pairing is required to explain the cation proton isotropic magnetic resonance shifts, the mode of nearest neighbor anioncation approach in the solid is of interest. For the  $(C_{\theta}H_{\delta})_{\vartheta}P$  complexes it was assumed that the cationanion approach was along the  $C_3$  axis of the anion on the side opposite the bulky  $(C_6H_5)_3P$  ligand. In the present solid-state structure none of the nearest neighbor cations approaches the anion along what would correspond to the  $C_3$  axis, *i.e.*, along the nickel-quinoline nitrogen (Ni-N-Q) bond axis on the side opposite (15) "International Tables for Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 201 ff.

<sup>(13)</sup> Computations were performed on the CDC 6600 computer at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. The following computer programs were used for the operations indicated: Instrumental setting: Zalkin's conto (a modification of a program written by Larsen) and EULERA; refinement of cell dimensions: Hope's CELDTM; reduction of new data: Zalkin's AUDIT and INCOR; Patterson and Fourier syntheses: Zalkin's FORDAF; least-squares refinement: Zalkin's LS 300 (a modification of the Gantzel-Sparks-Trueblood full-matrix) program which minimizes  $2w_{1}\Delta F_{1}^{*2}/2w F_{0}^{*2}$ ,  $w = 1/\sigma^{2}(F)$ ; interatomic distance and angle computation: Zalkin's DISTAN; calculation of least-squares planes: Chu's LSPLAN; graphical representation of atomic positions and molecular stereochemistry: Zalkin's ATMPLT and Johnson's ORTEF; preparation of Table I: Zalkin's LIST.

	FINAL	Nonhydrogen	FRACTIONAL CO	ORDINATES A	AND ANISOTR	OPIC THER	mal Param	ETERS <sup>a</sup>	
Atom	x	У	FOR [(n-C.	B11	B22	$B_{23}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Ni	0.2134(1)	0.3607(1)	0.2190(1)	3.51(2)	4.50(3)	4.18(3)	1.58(2)	0.78(2)	1.31(2)
Br(1)	0.0435(0)	0.2958(1)	0.0743(0)	4.17(2)	8.27(3)	5.20(2)	2.38(2)	0.04(1)	1.76(2)
Br(2)	0.3959(0)	0.4142(1)	0.1692(0)	3.46(2)	8.03(3)	7.24(3)	1.66(2)	1.53(2)	3.66(2)
Br(3)	0.1852(1)	0.5274(1)	0.3593(0)	9.21(3)	6.90(3)	5.79(2)	4.96(2)	1.16(2)	0.33(2)
N-Q	0.2100(2)	0.1820(3)	0.2656(2)	3.6(1)	4.3(1)	3.5(1)	1.1(1)	1.0(1)	0.8(1)
$\widetilde{C(2)}$ -Q	0.1412(3)	0.0605(4)	0.1946(3)	4.5(2)	4.6(2)	4.3(2)	1.0(1)	1.4(1)	0.6(1)
C(3)-Q	0.1374(4)	-0.0706(4)	0.2125(4)	5.7(2)	4.3(2)	5.9(2)	1.0(1)	2.7(1)	0.6(1)
$C(4)-\tilde{Q}$	0.2051(4)	-0.0788(4)	0.3040(4)	6.0(2)	4.5(2)	6.8(2)	2.0(2)	3.5(2)	2.2(2)
C(5)-Q	0.3537(4)	0.0461(5)	0.4788(4)	6.3(2)	8.5(3)	6.6(2)	3.9(2)	2.6(2)	4.4(2)
C(6)-Q	0.4244(4)	0.1675(6)	0.5494(4)	6.2(2)	11.2(4)	4.9(2)	4.1(3)	1.4(2)	3.7(2)
C(7)-Q	0.4240(4)	0.2966(5)	0.5279(3)	4.9(2)	7.7(2)	4.4(2)	2.2(2)	0.3(1)	1.2(2)
C(8)-Q	0.3545(3)	0.3024(4)	0.4349(3)	4.1(1)	5.7(2)	4.2(2)	1.5(1)	0.8(1)	1.2(1)
C(9)-Q	0.2804(3)	0.1766(4)	0.3595(3)	3.3(1)	5.0(2)	3.6(1)	1.7(1)	1.4(1)	1.6(1)
C(10)-Q	0.2795(3)	0.0471(4)	0.3816(3)	4.6(2)	5.3(2)	5.2(2)	2.2(1)	2.5(1)	2.6(1)
N-CAT	0.7879(2)	0.5569(2)	0.2339(2)	2.7(1)	3.5(1)	3.6(1)	1.0(1)	0.9(1)	0.9(1)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)$	0.7205(3)	0.6552(3)	0.2096(3)	3.3(1)	3.5(1)	4.3(1)	1.5(1)	1.1(1)	1.1(1)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(1)$	0.7784(3)	0.7690(3)	0.1579(3)	4.3(1)	4.1(1)	4.7(2)	1.7(1)	1.7(1)	1.4(1)
$C(3)-C_4H_9(1)$	0.6989(4)	0.8531(4)	0.1328(3)	5.9(2)	5.1(2)	6.3(2)	3.0(2)	2.5(2)	2.4(2)
$C(4)-C_4H_9(1)$	0.7497(5)	0.9660(5)	0.0777(4)	10.2(3)	6.6(2)	8.5(3)	4.5(2)	4.3(3)	4.7(2)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(2)$	0.9066(3)	0.6371(4)	0.3117(3)	2.8(1)	4.5(1)	4.0(1)	1.1(1)	0.7(1)	0.7(1)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(2)$	0.9050(3)	0.7176(4)	0.4236(3)	3.6(1)	5.0(2)	4.1(1)	0.8(1)	0.6(1)	0.2(1)
$C(3)-C_4H_9(2)$	1,0283(3)	0.7918(4)	0.4922(3)	3.8(1)	6.2(2)	4.4(2)	1.2(1)	0.6(1)	-0.0(1)
$C(4)-C_4H_9(2)$	1.0348(4)	0.8675(5)	0.6080(5)	5.4(2)	7.2(2)	4.9(2)	1.7(2)	0.3(2)	-1.0(2)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(3)$	0.7136(3)	0.4546(3)	0.2850(3)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	4.4(1)	0.9(1)	1.0(1)	1.2(1)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(3)$	0.7611(3)	0.3415(4)	0.3120(4)	4.4(2)	5.0(2)	6.7(2)	1.6(1)	1.1(1)	2.9(2)
$C(3)$ - $C_4H_{\theta}(3)$	0.6738(4)	0.2392(5)	0.3553(4)	6.3(2)	6.0(2)	6.7(2)	0.9(2)	1.4(2)	3.1(2)
$C(4)\text{-}C_4H_{\theta}(3)$	0.5642(4)	0.1514(5)	0.2738(4)	6.0(2)	5.0(2)	9.1(3)	0.8(2)	2.5(2)	2.3(2)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(4)$	0.8100(3)	0.4813(3)	0.1291(3)	3.3(1)	4.1(1)	3.9(1)	1.5(1)	1.0(1)	0.8(1)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(4)$	0.7006(3)	0.3863(4)	0.0444(3)	4.0(1)	5.0(2)	4.0(1)	1.8(1)	0.7(1)	0.2(1)
$C(3)\text{-}C_4H_{\theta}(4)$	0.7323(3)	0.3117(4)	-0.0550(3)	4.2(2)	6.2(2)	5.1(2)	2.0(1)	0.4(1)	-0.4(2)
$C(4)-C_4H_9(4)$	0.6230(4)	0.2148(6)	-0.1398(4)	5.3(2)	8.7(3)	6.5(2)	1.9(2)	-0.1(2)	-2.4(2)

TABLE II

<sup>a</sup> Anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form  $\exp[-0.25(B_{1i}b_1^2h^2 + B_{22}b_2^2k^2 + B_{33}b_3^2l^2 + 2B_{12}b_1b_2hk + 2B_{13}b_1b_3hl + B_{23}b_2b_3kl)]$ , when  $b_i$  is the *i*th reciprocal axis. <sup>b</sup> In this and subsequent tables the standard deviations of the least significant figure(s) are given in parentheses. <sup>c</sup> The atom labeling conforms to that indicated in the figures. Q denotes **a quin**oline molecule, and N-CAT is the tetra-*n*butylammonium nitrogen.



Figure 1.—Stereoscopic pair showing anion and cation as they are juxtaposed in the unit cell.

the quinoline. In fact, the nearest neighbor cation nitrogen to nickel vectors make angles of 69.0, 94.3, 117.5, and 126° with the Ni–N-Q bond axis. Of course solution and solid-state structures need not be identical or even closely related. The solid-state structure is determined by the conditions of minimization of the free energy of the entire crystal lattice while ion-pair formation in solution involves but a single cation-anion interaction plus solvation energy considerations. Even in solution the model proposed for the  $(C_6H_5)_3P$  complexes is considerably less probable for the present system since quinoline has far less bulk and stereochemical influence than  $(C_6H_5)_3P$ .

Anion Geometry.—The bond angles and distances internal to the  $[Ni(quinoline)Br_3^-]$  anion are set out in Table IV. A projection of the anion viewed down

LABLE III									
Final	Hydrogen	Атом	FRACTIONAL	COORDINATES	AND				
ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS <sup>4,b</sup> FOR									
$[(n-C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_9H_7N)Br_8]$									

			,	
Atom	x	У	z	В
H(2)-Q	0.087 (3)	0.075(4)	0.127(3)	3.1(8)
H(3)-Q	0.088 (3)	-0.161(4)	0.161(3)	3.2 (8)
H(4)-Q	0.201 (4)	-0.180 (5)	0.306 (4)	5.9(12)
H(5)-Q	0.335(4)	-0.068(5)	0,494(4)	5.2(11)
H(6)-Q	0.475 (5)	0.167(6)	0.611(5)	7.2(14)
H(7)-Q	0.469(4)	0.382 (4)	0.566(4)	4.5(10)
H(8)-Q	0.363 (3)	0.388(4)	0.420(3)	2.7(8)
$H(1)C(1)C_4H_9(1)$	0.640 (3)	0.597(3)	0.163 (2)	0.9(6)
$H(2)C(1)C_4H_9(1)$	0.698(3)	0.697(3)	0.275(3)	1.9(7)
$H(1)C(2)C_4H_{\theta}(1)$	0.797 (3)	0.728(4)	0,093(3)	3,4(9)
$H(2)C(2)C_4H_9(1)$	0.848(5)	0.851(6)	0.229(5)	8.3(16)
$H(1)C(3)C_4H_9(1)$	0.624(3)	0.793(4)	0.089(3)	2.3(7)
$H(2)C(3)C_4H_9(1)$	0.677(4)	0,891 (4)	0.200 (3)	3.6(9)
$H(1)C(4)C_4H_9(1)$	0.696 (4)	1.004(5)	0.047(4)	4.7(10)
$H(2)C(4)C_4H_{\theta}(1)$	0,811 (6)	1.035 (6)	0.109(5)	8.6(17)
$H(3)C(4)C_4H_{\theta}(1)$	0.762(4)	0.940(4)	0.003 (3)	3.6(9)
$H(1)C(1)C_4H_{\theta}(2)$	0.949 (3)	0.577(3)	0.309(2)	1.1(6)
$H(2)C(1)C_4H_9(2)$	0.954(3)	0.700(4)	0.265(3)	2.2(7)
$H(1)C(2)C_4H_{\theta}(2)$	0.859(3)	0.793(4)	0.413(3)	3.5(9)
$\mathrm{H}(2)C(2)C_4H_{9}(2)$	0.875 (5)	0.657 (5)	0,472(5)	7.0(14)
$H(1)C(3)C_4H_9(2)$	1.078(4)	0.722(5)	0.500(4)	4.7(10)
$H(2)C(3)C_4H_9(2)$	1,064 (4)	0.854(5)	0.458(4)	5.9(12)
$H(1)C(4)C_4H_9(2)$	0.990(5)	0.929(5)	0.613(4)	6.3(13)
$H(2)C(4)C_4H_9(2)$	1,113(4)	0.919(4)	0,651(4)	4.2 (10)
$H(3)C(4)C_4H_{\theta}(2)$	0.996(6)	0.797(7)	0.641(6)	9.6(19)
$H(1)C(1)C_4H_9(3)$	0.637(3)	0.407(3)	0.227(2)	1.4(6)
$H(2)C(1)C_4H_{\theta}(3)$	0.701 (3)	0.499(3)	0.348(3)	1.7(6)
$H(1)C(2)C_4H_9(3)$	0.770(3)	0.298(4)	0.242(3)	2.9(8)
$H(2)C(2)C_4H_{\$}(3)$	0.826(4)	0.378 (5)	0.374(4)	4.9(11)
$H(1)C(3)C_4H_9(3)$	0.717(6)	0.183 (6)	0.392(5)	8.2 (16)
$H(2)C(3)C_4H_9(3)$	0.653(5)	0.275 (5)	0.408(4)	6.0(13)
$H(1)C(4)C_4H_9(3)$	0.521(4)	0.087(4)	0.316(4)	4.2(10)
$H(2)C(4)C_4H_9(3)$	0.509(4)	0.196 (5)	0.248(4)	4.6 (10)
$H(3)C(4)C_4H_9(3)$	0.581(5)	0.114(5)	0.197(5)	6.4 (13)
$H(1)C(1)C_4H_9(4)$	0.861(3)	0.432(3)	0.156(3)	1.3(6)
$H(2)C(1)C_4H_9(4)$	0.854(3)	0.558(3)	0.104(3)	1.6(6)
$H(1)C(2)C_4H_9(4)$	0.647(3)	0.305(4)	0,080(3)	2.7(8)
$H(2)C(2)C_4H_9(4)$	0.657(3)	0.433 (4)	0.026(3)	2.4(7)
$H(1)C(3)C_4H_9(4)$	0.777(5)	0.389 (5)	-0.088(4)	6.6(13)
$H(2)C(3)C_4H_9(4)$	0.779 (5)	0.260 (5)	-0.028(4)	6.1(13)
$H(1)C(4)C_4H_9(4)$	0.563 (5)	0.298(7)	-0.177(5)	9.0 (18)
$H(2)C(4)C_4H_9(4)$	0.645(5)	0.165(6)	-0.219 (5)	8.1 (16)
$H(3)C(4)C_4H_9(4)$	0.593(6)	0.154 (6)	-0.114(5)	8.5(17)

<sup>a</sup> The isotropic thermal parameters have the form  $\exp(-B \cdot (\sin^2 \theta)/\lambda^2)$ . <sup>b</sup> The atom labeling conforms to the code described in footnote *c* of Table II.

the crystal a axis indicating the atom labeling and selected bond distances is provided in Figure 2. The nickel atom is surrounded in a roughly tetrahedral fashion by the three bromine atoms and the quinoline nitrogen. The three Ni-Br distances must be considered identical to within the accuracy of the determination, with an average value of 2.375 Å. As expected for tetrahedral coordination this distance is less than that predicted ( $\sim 2.50$  Å) on the basis of covalent radii for Ni–Br distances in octahedral nickel complexes. A Ni–Br distance of 2.58 Å has been reported<sup>16</sup> for the octahedral complex Ni(py)4Br2 in a determination of marginal accuracy. The present Ni-Br distance is in good agreement with that predicted (2.39 Å) from the Ni-Cl distance (2.27 Å) in NiCl<sub>4</sub><sup>2-3</sup> and Ni((C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>2</sub>-Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>4</sup> when the difference in the Cl and Br radii is taken into account. The observed Ni-N distance of 2.029 Å is also consistent with a definite shortening of bond lengths in tetrahedral complexes as compared with their octahedral counterparts.

The pseudo-tetrahedral geometry around the nickel (16) A. S. Antsyshkina and M. A. Porai-Koshits, *Kristallografiya*, **3**, 676 (1958).



Figure 2.—Anion geometry viewed down the crystal *a* axis showing bond distances.

is best described in terms of distortion from idealized  $C_{3v}$  symmetry with the N-Q-Ni bond taken as the  $C_3$  axis. The three N-Q-Ni-Br angles are 105.1, 99.7, and 111.5° to Br(1), Br(2), and Br(3), respectively, for an average angle of 105.4°, slightly less than the tetrahedral angle. The three Br-Ni-Br angles also vary slightly among themselves (see Table IV) and average 113.3°, slightly above the tetrahedral angle. This indicates that on the average there is a slightly greater steric repulsion of the halogens among themselves than with the coordinated quinoline. The observed distortions from the average values quoted above can be understood in terms of specific interactions of the bromine atoms with the quinoline. Figure 3 shows the anion



Figure 3.—Projection of the anion on the plane normal to the Ni–N bond. The angles quoted refer to the projection and not the actual bond angles.

viewed down the Ni–N-Q bond. The angles between the three (N-Q, Ni, Br) planes are indicated in the figure. The quinoline benzo group provides greater steric interaction with the coordinated bromines than the hydrogen of the quinoline 2 position (H(2)-Q) and the benzo group roughly bisects the angle between the N-Q–Ni–Br(2) and –Br(3) planes, being however somewhat nearer the –Br(3) plane. The angle between these two planes (126°) is the largest of the three. The

TABLE IV							
BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES OF $[(n-C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_7H_9N)Br_3]$							

	Anion Dis	stances, Å	
Ni-Br(1)	2.379(2)	C(4)-Q-C(10)-Q	1.424(6)
Ni-Br(2)	2.373(1)	C(5)-Q-C(10)-Q	1.414(6)
Ni-Br(3)	2.372(2)	C(5)-Q-C(6)-Q	1.348(8)
Ni–N-Q	2.029(3)	C(6)-Q-C(7)-Q	1.408(8)
N-O-C(2)-Q	1.345(5)	C(7)-Q-C(8)-Q	1.362(5)
N-Q-C(9)-Q	1.374(4)	C(8)-Q-C(9)-Q	1.411(5)
C(2)-Q-C(3)-Q	1.399(5)	C(9)-Q-C(10)-Q	1.411(5)
$C(3)-\widetilde{Q}-C(4)-\widetilde{Q}$	1.346(6)		
	Anion An	ngles, deg	
Br(1)-Ni-N-Q	105.1(1)	C(3)-Q-C(4)-Q-C(10)-Q	119.1(4)
Br(2)-Ni-N-Q	99.7(0)	C(4)-Q-C(10)-Q-C(9)-Q	118.8(3)
Br(3)-Ni-N-Q	111.5(1)	C(4)-Q-C(10)-Q-C(5)-Q	122.0(4)
Br(1)-Ni- $Br(2)$	116.8(0)	C(5)-Q-C(10)-Q-C(9)-Q	119.2(4)
Br(1)-Ni- $Br(3)$	104.5(0)	C(10)-Q-C(5)-Q-C(6)-Q	120.3(5)
Br(2)-Ni-Br(3)	118.5(0)	C(5)-Q-C(6)-Q-C(7)-Q	120.4(4)
Ni-N-Q-C(2)-Q	117.1(2)	C(6)-Q-C(7)-Q-C(8)-Q	121.3(4)
Ni-N-Q-C(9)-Q	124.5(2)	C(7)-Q-C(8)-Q-C(9)-Q	119.3(4)
C(2)-Q-N-Q-C(9)-Q	118.2 (3)	C(8)-Q-C(9)-Q-C(10)-Q	119.5(3)
N-Q-C(2)-Q-C(3)-Q	123.0(3)	C(8)-Q-C(9)-Q-N-Q	119.5(3)
C(2)-Q-C(3)-Q-C(4)-Q	120.0(4)	C(10)-Q-C(9)-Q-N-Q	121.0 (3)
	Cation Di	stances, Å	
$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(1)$	1.522(4)	$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(3)$	1.508(4)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-C(2)-C_4H_9(1)$	1.511(5)	$C(1)-C_4H_9(3)-C(2)-C_4H_9(3)$	5.513(5)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(1)-C(3)-C_4H_9(1)$	1.513(5)	$C(2)-C_4H_9(3)-C(3)-C_4H_9(3)$	1.528(6)
$C(3)-C_4H_9(1)-C(4)-C_4H_9(1)$	1.509(7)	$C(3)-C_4H_9(3)-C(4)-C_4H_9(3)$	1.480(7)
N-CAT-C(1)-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> (2)	1.520(4)	$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(4)$	1.516(4)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(2)-C(2)-C_4H_9(2)$	1.510(5)	$C(1)-C_4H_9(4)-C(2)-C_4H_9(4)$	1.514(5)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(2)-C(3)-C_4H_9(2)$	1.512(5)	$C(2)-C_4H_9(4)-C(3)-C_4H_9(4)$	1.518(5)
$C(3)-C_4H_9(2)-C(4)-C_4H_9(2)$	1.507(6)	$C(3)-C_4H_9(4)-C(4)-C_4H_9(4)$	1.520(7)
	Cation A	ngles, deg	
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(2)$	111.1(2)	$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(2)-C(2)-C_4H_9(2)$	116.0(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(3)$	106.2(2)	$C(1)-C_4H_9(2)-C(2)-C_4H_9(2)-C(3)-C_4H_9(2)$	110.4(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(4)$	110.7(2)	$C(2)-C_4H_9(2)-C(3)-C_4H_9(2)-C(4)-C_4H_9(2)$	113.9(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(2)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(3)$	110.8(2)	$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(3)-C(2)-C_4H_9(3)$	115.8(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(2)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(4)$	107.0(2)	$C(1)-C_4H_9(3)-C(2)-C_4H_9(3)-C(3)-C_4H_9(3)$	110.5(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(3)-N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(4)$	111.0(2)	$C(2)-C_4H_9(3)-C(3)-C_4H_9(3)-C(4)-C_4H_9(3)$	115.4(4)
$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-C(2)-C_4H_9(1)$	116.2(3)	$N-CAT-C(1)-C_4H_9(4)-C(2)-C_4H_9(4)$	114.6(3)
$C(1)-C_4H_9(1)-C(2)-C_4H_9(1)-C(3)-C_4H_9(1)$	110.3(3)	$C(1)-C_4H_9(4)-C(2)-C_4H_9(4)-C(3)-C_4H_9(4)$	110.4(3)
$C(2)-C_4H_9(1)-C(3)-C_4H_9(1)-C(4)-C_4H_9(1)$	113.1(4)	$C(2)-C_4H_9(4)-C(3)-C_4H_9(4)-C(4)-C_4H_9(4)$	110.7(3)

steric repulsion between H(2)-Q and Br(1) forces Br(1)away from the quinoline and compresses the angle between the -Br(1) and -Br(3) planes to 113.5°. This is below the ideal angle of 120°, which the angle between the -Br(1) and -Br(2) planes approximates quite closely. Variations in the N-Q-Ni-Br angles may be readily understood by similar reasoning.

**Quinoline.**—As expected the quinoline molecule is quite accurately planar with none of the atoms deviating from the least-squares plane through all ten atoms by more than 0.011 Å. An interesting fact of the coordination is that the nickel atom lies 0.158 Å from the quinoline plane such that the Ni–N-Q bond makes an angle of  $4.5^{\circ}$  with this plane. This can be seen in Figure 3. Similar deviations have been found in the coordination of other heterocycles to metals.<sup>17</sup>

The bond angles internal to quinoline are normal. Of the 14 of these listed in Table IV all but one are within  $2^{\circ}$  of  $120^{\circ}$ ; the exception is  $123^{\circ}$ . There are

significant variations in the C-C and C-N bond lengths in quinoline which are analogous to those found in naphthalene.<sup>18</sup> The present bond distances compare favorably with the crystal structure results of Sax and Desiderato<sup>12</sup> on the quinoline nucleus of 5acetoxy-6-methoxy-8-quinoline as indicated in Figure 4. The bond length variations correlate well with those predicted<sup>19</sup> by self-consistent field molecular orbital (SCFMO) theory. As shown in Figure 4 the agreement is satisfactory both for the present results and for those of Sax and Desiderato,<sup>12</sup> particularly with respect to trends. As predicted by the theory, the introduction of a heteroatom does not induce any marked changes in the carbon-carbon bond length pattern from those observed in naphthalene.<sup>18</sup> Agreement of the present results with the bond length predictions of a somewhat more elaborate MO calculation<sup>20</sup> is good but

(18) D. W. J. Cruickshank and R. A. Sparks, *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), **A258**, 270 (1960); see also electron diffraction results of A. Almenningen, O. Bastiansen, and F. Dyvik, quoted by O. Bastiansen and P. N. Skanche, *Advan. Chem. Phys.*, **3**, 323 (1961).

(19) K. Nishimoto and L. S. Forster, Theoret. Chim. Acta, 4, 155 (1966).

(20) M. J. S. Dewar and G. J. Gleicher, J. Chem. Phys., 44, 759 (1966).

<sup>(17)</sup> E. B. Fleischer, C. K. Miller, and L. E. Webb, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 86, 2342 (1964), and references therein.



Figure 4.—Comparison of the present observed bond distances with those predicted by self-consistent field molecular orbital theory and those determined<sup>12</sup> for the quinoline nucleus of 5-acetoxy-6-methoxy-8-nitroquinoline. The quinoline atoms are labeled as in Figure 2.

slightly less satisfactory. It is noteworthy that coordination to the  $NiBr_3^-$  moiety apparently produces a negligible perturbation on the quinoline structure.

Cation Geometry.—The configuration of the tetra-nbutylammonium ion in this structure is illustrated in Figure 1. Three of the butyl chains adopt the trans conformation but the fourth (Bu(3)) adopts a gauche conformation. A similar configuration was found<sup>21a</sup> for  $(C_4H_9)_4N^+$  in  $[(C_4H_9)_4N^+]_2[Co(MNT)_2^{2-}]$ , where MNT = maleonitrile dithiolate; however, in two other structures<sup>21b,22</sup> containing this cation all of the butyl groups adopt the trans configuration. The energy differences involved are not great and packing considerations are undoubtedly decisive. In order to facilitate a comparison with other structures,<sup>21</sup> the dihedral angles between the planes defined by carbons 1, 2, 3 and 2, 3, 4 were computed for each of the butyl chains. The results are presented in Table V. The dihedral angle for the gauche chain is 66.5°, quite close to the value  $(71.6^{\circ})$  found in the  $[(C_4H_9)_4N^+]_2[Co(MNT)_2^{2-}]$ (21) (a) J. D. Forrester, A. Zalkin, and D. H. Templeton, Inorg. Chem., 3, 1500 (1964); (b) J. D. Forrester, A. Zalkin, and D. H. Templeton, ibid., 3, 1507 (1964).

(22) B. Granoff, Ph.D. Thesis, Princeton University, 1966.

structure.<sup>21a</sup> The *trans* chains have dihedral angles somewhat larger than those found earlier,<sup>21</sup> but the butyl chains are nevertheless reasonably planar. The present average N-CAT-C(1) distance of 1.517 Å is in almost perfect agreement with those found earlier, as is the average butyl chain C-C distance of 1.511 Å. The six tetrahedral angles at the nitrogen (C(1)-N-CAT-C(1)) average 109.5°. The mean value of the four N-C-C angles is 115.7° while that of the eight C-C-C angles is 111.8°, again in excellent agreement with previous determinations.<sup>21</sup>

TABLE V								
The Dihedral Angles for the Four Butyl Chains								
in the Tetra-n-butylammonium Ion								
Plane 1	Plane 2	Dihedral						
defined by atoms	defined by atoms	angle, deg						
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> (1)	$C(2)$ , $C(3)$ , and $C(4)$ of $C_4H_9(1)$	15.1						
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> (2)	$C(2)$ , $C(3)$ , and $C(4)$ of $C_4H_9(2)$	12.6						
$C(1), C(2), and C(3) of C_4H_9(3)$	$C(2)$ , $C(3)$ , and $C(4)$ of $C_4H_{\theta}(3)$	66.5						
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> (4)	$C(2)$ , $C(3)$ , and $C(4)$ of $C_4H_9(4)$	13.1						

Orientation of the Complex in the Crystal.—Finally, since one of the major purposes of the present determination is to provide information to enable the interpretation of oriented single-crystal experiments, we present in Table VI the angles that the principal bonds in the anion make with the respective crystal axes.

TABLE VI ANGLES MADE BY VARIOUS ANION BONDS WITH THE CRYSTAL AXES<sup>a</sup> Angle (deg) with

	/	-milling (deg) wi	ι <u>μ</u> ,
Bond	a axis	b axis	c axis
Ni-N-Q	79.1	17.0	62.0
Ni-Br(1)	48.0	83.3	54.9
Ni-Br(2)	22.7	89.2	62.1
Ni-Br(3)	61.6	51.6	50.3

<sup>*a*</sup> All angles are given as acute.

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