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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diiodo[bis(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phenylphosphine]nickel(II), Ni(C₂₀H₁₉PS₂)I₂

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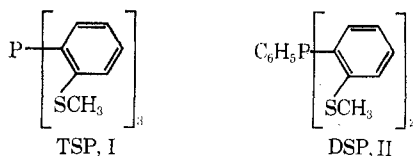
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A three-dimensional X-ray structure determination of Ni(DSP)I₂ (DSP = bis(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phenylphosphine) is reported. The compound crystallizes in the space group D_{2h}¹⁵-Pbca with eight formula units in a cell of dimensions $a = 13.95$ (2), $b = 17.97$ (2), and $c = 18.12$ (2) Å. The calculated density (1.95 g/cm³) is in excellent agreement with the observed density of 1.95 ± 0.01 g/cm³. Data were collected by the equiinclination Weissenberg technique and intensities were estimated visually. The structure has been refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a final conventional *R* factor of 8.3% for 1100 observed reflections. The structure has discrete square-pyramidal Ni(DSP)I₂ molecules in which the phosphorus, one sulfur, and two iodine atoms form the basal plane and the other sulfur atom is the apex. This structure is unique among square-pyramidal complexes of the first transition series in that the central metal lies only slightly (0.09 Å) above the basal plane. The specific arrangement of donor atoms and the long Ni-S apical bond are interpreted in terms of maximum metal to ligand π -back-bonding and the *prolate* nature of the 3d-electron density along the *z* axis in a d⁸ low-spin, square-pyramidal complex.

Introduction

As recently as 1964 only a few five-coordinate Ni(II) complexes were known,¹ and they all contained polydentate ligands with only arsenic or phosphorus donor atoms, which supposedly are capable of extensive π bonding. Since thioethers and selenoethers are generally thought to involve less π bonding than the corresponding phosphines and arsines, Meek and co-workers²⁻⁶ prepared and investigated several series of tetradentate, tridentate, and bidentate ligands with -SCH₃ or -SeCH₃ groups to determine if these donor atoms could promote formation of low-spin, five-coordinate complexes.

These studies showed that the tetradentate ligands P(*o*-C₆H₄SCH₃)₃ (TSP, I)² and P(*o*-C₆H₄SeCH₃)₃ (TSeP)³ form crystalline five-coordinate nickel(II) complexes of the types Ni(Lig)X⁺ (X = I, Br, Cl, and NCS) and Ni(Lig)L²⁺ (L = thiourea, ethylenethiourea, and triphenylphosphine). Both series of diamagnetic complexes were assigned trigonal-bipyramidal structures on the basis of the electronic spectral similarity with the known trigonal-bipyramidal nickel(II) complex, [Ni(TAP)CN]ClO₄ (TAP = P[CH₂CH₂CH₂As(CH₃)₂]₃).⁷ The trigonal-bipyramidal structure of [Ni(TSP)Cl]ClO₄ has recently been confirmed by X-ray crystallography.⁸



Workman, *et al.*,⁵ found that the similar tridentate ligand bis(*o*-methylthiophenyl)phenylphosphine (DSP,

II) forms monomeric, five-coordinate Ni(DSP)X₂ complexes and that the electronic absorption spectra of the latter series are significantly different from those of the trigonal-bipyramidal Ni(TSP)X⁺ series.² The other limiting five-coordinate geometry to consider is the square pyramid; however, the electronic spectra did not agree well with a simple one-electron, d-orbital energy diagram for a C_{4v} arrangement of donor atoms around nickel.⁵ Especially since there was no known regular square-pyramidal nickel(II) complex with which one could compare the spectral assignment, we undertook an X-ray study on Ni(DSP)I₂ to verify the coordination number and to determine the stereochemistry around nickel. This paper reports the results of this study and confirms that Ni(DSP)I₂ exists as discrete square-pyramidal molecules in the crystal.

Determination of the Unit Cell and Collection of Intensity Data

The complex Ni(DSP)I₂ was prepared and recrystallized from dichloromethane as described previously.⁵ The analyses (performed by Galbraith Laboratories, Knoxville, Tenn.) were consistent with this formulation, and the molecular weight data (calcd, 667; found 665) showed that the compound is monomeric in chloroform solutions. Opaque rods with the principal faces being {010}, {011}, {012}, and {110} were grown from dichloromethane. Preliminary precession photographs taken with Cu K α radiation showed mmm symmetry with systematic absences: $0kl, k \neq 2n; h0l, l \neq 2n; hk0, h \neq 2n$. These absences are consistent with the space group D_{2h}¹⁵-Pbca.

The unit cell dimensions, obtained with Cu K α (λ 1.5418 Å) and Mo K α (λ 0.7107 Å) radiation at 22°, are $a = 13.95$ (2), $b = 17.97$ (2), and $c = 18.12$ (2) Å, where the errors are estimates from repeated measurements. The observed density, 1.95 ± 0.01 g/cm³ (obtained by flotation in a methyl iodide-Freon 113 mixture), is in excellent agreement with the density of 1.95 g/cm³ cal-

- (1) J. A. Ibers, *Ann. Rev. Phys.*, **16**, 380 (1965).
- (2) G. Dyer and D. W. Meek, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1398 (1965).
- (3) G. Dyer and D. W. Meek, *ibid.*, **6**, 149 (1967).
- (4) G. Dyer, M. O. Workman, and D. W. Meek, *ibid.*, **6**, 1404 (1967).
- (5) M. O. Workman, G. Dyer, and D. W. Meek, *ibid.*, **6**, 1543 (1967).
- (6) G. Dyer and D. W. Meek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 3983 (1967).
- (7) D. L. Stevenson and L. F. Dahl, *ibid.*, **89**, 3424 (1967).
- (8) L. P. Haugen and R. Eisenberg, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1072 (1969).

culated for a formula weight of 667, $Z = 8$, and a unit cell volume of 4542 \AA^3 .

A crystal of approximate dimensions of $0.32 \times 0.15 \times 0.21 \text{ mm}$ was chosen for intensity measurements and was mounted on a glass fiber with the column length and the a axis parallel to the spindle axis of the instrument. The data (layers of $0kl$ – $12kl$ inclusive) were collected on a Nonius integrating Weissenberg camera using Mo $K\alpha$, Zr-filtered radiation and the equinclination technique. The intensities of 1597 independent, nonzero reflections were estimated visually and corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. The linear absorption coefficient for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation is 38.52 cm^{-1} , so a further correction was made for absorption.⁹ The transmission coefficients were found to vary from 0.40 to 0.60.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

With eight molecules per unit cell and no molecular symmetry imposed by the crystallographic symmetry, all atoms occupy general positions. The nickel and both iodine atoms were located from the three-dimensional map of the Patterson function. A subsequent least-squares refinement of these atomic positions followed by a difference Fourier synthesis disclosed the location of the other three donor atoms. At this stage the phosphorus atom could not be differentiated from the sulfur atoms. The positional parameters of all six heavy atoms were refined, and after a difference Fourier synthesis, most of the carbon atoms in the phenyl rings were located. From the nature of the ligand, the phosphorus atom could then be assigned.

The structure was then solved by conventional least-squares and Fourier calculations. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ are the observed and calculated structure amplitudes, respectively. The atomic scattering factors used were those tabulated by Ibers¹⁰ for S, P, and C, those of Cromer and Waber¹¹ for Ni and I, and those of Stewart, *et al.*,¹² for H. The effects of anomalous dispersion were included in the calculated structure factors.¹³ The values of $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ for Ni, I, S, and P were those reported by Cromer.¹⁴

Five cycles of full-matrix, least-squares refinement of the atomic positions and individual isotropic thermal parameters for the 6 heavy atoms plus 17 of 18 phenyl carbon atoms converged to values of R_1 and R_2 of 17.0 and 19.6% where $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ and R_2 (or weighted R factor) = $(\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ with unit weights on all reflections.

(9) In addition to various Northwestern computing programs for the CDC 3400 and 6400 computers, the programs used in the refinement of this structure were local modifications of Burnham's GNABS absorption correction program, Busing and Levy's ORFFE function and error program, Johnson's ORTEP thermal ellipsoid plotting program, and Zalkin's FORDAP Fourier program.

(10) J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Table 3.3.1A.

(11) D. T. Cromer and J. A. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(12) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

(13) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 787 (1964).

(14) D. T. Cromer, *ibid.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

Separate scale factors, determined by least-squares analysis, were applied to the 13 layers of data.

After the intensity data were corrected for absorption, additional refinements were carried out in which the three phenyl rings were treated as rigid groups. Only the most reliable reflections (1103 in number), *i.e.*, those with observed intensity (I_o) values larger than three times the minimum readable I_o values (5), were used in the final refinements along with the weighting scheme: $\sqrt{w} = 4.0F_o/I_o$ for $15 < I_o < 40$; $\sqrt{w} = 0.1F_o$ for $I_o > 40$. The 1597 observed intensity values ranged from 5 to 960. A difference Fourier map revealed the positions of the two methyl carbon atoms and gave evidence of anisotropic thermal motion in the regions of the nickel and iodine atoms. Thus all atoms in the structure except the hydrogens were located. A least-squares refinement still involving individual isotropic thermal parameters led to values of 15.4 and 18.6% for R_1 and R_2 , respectively. A subsequent refinement in which anisotropic thermal parameters were assigned to the nickel and iodine atoms showed marked improvement with R_1 and R_2 values of 10.3 and 12.8%. At this point an examination of the calculated and observed structure amplitudes for intense reflections indicated that extinction effects were important. One additional cycle of least-squares refinement with a variable extinction coefficient led to values of 8.8 and 11.0% for R_1 and R_2 . The positions of the 13 phenyl hydrogen atoms were then calculated ($C-H = 1.084 \text{ \AA}$)¹⁵ and their contributions to F_c were included in subsequent calculations. One least-squares cycle led to values of 8.5 and 10.6% for R_1 and R_2 , respectively. Three reflections, which were obvious indexing errors, were removed and a final full-matrix least-squares refinement with 1100 observed reflections, 82 variables, anisotropic thermal parameters for the nickel and iodine atoms, and a variable extinction coefficient produced values of 8.3 and 10.2% for R_1 and R_2 . The value of the extinction coefficient on an absolute scale is $(6.0 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-6}$. The shifts of the variable parameters in the final cycle were all less than one-sixth of their respective standard deviations. A final difference Fourier map revealed no spurious detail to which any chemical significance could be ascribed; the maximum residual was $0.85 \text{ e}^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$. On the same scale a carbon atom had a height of $\sim 3.7 \text{ e}^- \text{ \AA}^{-3}$.

The final values of F_o and F_c (in electrons) are given in Table I; only the 1100 reflections that were used in the last refinement are listed. The final positional, thermal, and group parameters, along with the associated standard deviations in these parameters, are presented in Table II. The positional parameters of the phenyl carbon atoms, which may be derived from the data in Table II, are presented in Table III.

Description of the Structure

The interatomic distances and angles of $\text{Ni}(\text{DSP})\text{I}_2$ are given in Table IV, and the geometries of the inner

(15) "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Special Publication No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, 1965, p S18s.

TABLE I
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (IN ELECTRONS) FOR Ni(DSP)₂I₂

K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	K L FO FC	
0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232	0 0 273 232

TABLE II

FINAL ATOMIC, THERMAL, AND GROUP PARAMETERS FOR Ni(DSP)₂I₂

Atom ^a	x	y	z	10 ⁴ β ₁₁ or B	10 ⁴ β ₂₂	10 ⁴ β ₃₃	10 ⁴ β ₁₂	10 ⁴ β ₁₃	10 ⁴ β ₂₃
I ₁	0.34515 (18)	0.21113 (13)	0.07498 (13)	53 (4) ^b	36 (1)	20 (1)	-15 (1)	-3 (1)	7 (1)
I ₂	0.11774 (19)	0.18544 (17)	-0.02403 (14)	44 (4) ^b	70 (1)	24 (1)	-11 (1)	-11 (1)	20 (1)
Ni	0.21947 (28)	0.11105 (21)	0.08097 (23)	32 (4) ^b	29 (2)	11 (1)	-3 (2)	-2 (2)	-1 (1)
S ₁	0.14040 (60)	0.16026 (48)	0.21362 (50)	3.30 (22) ^c					
S ₂	0.12094 (60)	0.01627 (42)	0.08228 (48)	2.85 (20) ^c					
P	0.30411 (56)	0.05690 (44)	0.16193 (47)	2.03 (20) ^c					
C ₁	0.1121 (40)	0.2605 (24)	0.2054 (27)	7.2 (12) ^c					
C ₂	0.1579 (33)	-0.0459 (22)	0.0031 (22)	5.3 (9) ^c					
Group ^d	x ₀	y ₀	z ₀	δ	ε	η	Group B ^e		
Ph ₁	0.3288 (10)	0.1504 (6)	0.3126 (7)	-1.999 (13)	-2.975 (11)	2.100 (12)	2.49 (30)		
Ph ₂	0.3208 (11)	0.4197 (8)	0.2213 (8)	-1.318 (18)	2.290 (13)	0.472 (20)	3.55 (33)		
Ph ₃	0.5021 (13)	-0.0142 (8)	0.1037 (8)	-0.519 (13)	-2.932 (13)	-0.422 (16)	3.80 (35)		

^a x, y, and z are the fractional coordinates. The form of the thermal ellipsoid is exp[-(β₁₁h² + β₂₂k² + β₃₃l² + 2β₁₂hk + 2β₁₃hl + 2β₂₃kl)]. The standard deviations of the least significant digits reported are given in parentheses. ^b The 10⁴β₁₁ values for the three atoms that were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration along the principal thermal ellipsoid axes 1, 2, and 3, respectively, are: I₁, 0.1696 (47), 0.1966 (69), 0.2769 (43); I₂, 0.1531 (56), 0.2094 (78), 0.3623 (38); Ni, 0.1306 (87), 0.177 (12), 0.2202 (66). ^c Isotropic temperature factor in Å², with the corresponding standard deviations in parentheses. ^d x₀, y₀, and z₀ are the fractional coordinates of the center of the group. The angles δ, ε, and η (in radians) which bring about alignment (explicitly for translation) of an internal coordinate system within the group with a fixed external coordinate system are those described previously: R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965). ^e Group B is the isotropic thermal parameter for the entire phenyl group.

coordination sphere and of the complete molecule are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. Two significant points are readily apparent. First, the structure consists of discrete square-pyramidal Ni(DSP)₂I₂ molecules in which the phosphorus, one sulfur, and two

iodine atoms form the basal plane and the second sulfur donor is the apex atom. Second, the apical nickel-sulfur bond is significantly longer (0.60 (1) Å) than the one in the basal plane. The nickel atom is displaced 0.09 Å toward the apex

TABLE III
 DERIVED PARAMETERS FOR GROUP CARBON ATOMS^{a,b}

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Ph ₁			
C ₁	0.3208 (15)	0.1101 (10)	0.2469 (9)
C ₂	0.2470 (11)	0.1579 (11)	0.2686 (10)
C ₃	0.2550 (13)	0.1982 (10)	0.3343 (11)
C ₄	0.3367 (16)	0.1908 (10)	0.3782 (9)
C ₅	0.4105 (12)	0.1430 (11)	0.3565 (10)
C ₆	0.4026 (13)	0.1027 (11)	0.2909 (11)
Ph ₂ ^c			
C ₁	0.2347 (21)	-0.0199 (14)	0.1982 (13)
C ₂	0.2622 (14)	-0.0612 (15)	0.2600 (12)
C ₃	0.2067 (19)	-0.1216 (10)	0.2831 (10)
C ₄	0.1237 (21)	-0.1407 (14)	0.2444 (12)
C ₅	0.0961 (15)	-0.0994 (15)	0.1826 (12)
C ₆	0.1516 (19)	-0.0390 (10)	0.1595 (10)
Ph ₃			
C ₁	0.4185 (14)	0.0152 (13)	0.1347 (14)
C ₂	0.4183 (15)	-0.0567 (12)	0.1053 (13)
C ₃	0.5018 (18)	-0.0861 (9)	0.0744 (13)
C ₄	0.5856 (15)	-0.0436 (13)	0.0728 (14)
C ₅	0.5859 (14)	0.0283 (12)	0.1022 (14)
C ₆	0.5024 (17)	0.0577 (9)	0.1331 (13)

^a See Figure 2 for the numbering scheme of the atoms. ^b The estimated standard deviations are derived from those of the group parameters. Intra-ring C-C distance is 1.397 Å. ^c The parameters for the C atoms of Ph₂ given here are related to those which may be derived from the data of Table II by the transformation $1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z$.

correction for the effects of independent thermal motion is applied, the difference between the Ni-I₁ and Ni-I₂ bond lengths remains essentially the same as given in Table III.

The possibility that an *o*-hydrogen atom of the ligand may occupy the sixth coordination site of the complex must be examined. Such an effect has been demonstrated in the cases of Ru(P(C₆H₅)₃)₃Cl₂¹⁶ and polymeric Pd(PC₆H₅(CH₃)₂)₂I₂.¹⁷ In the case of Ni(DSP)I₂, no phenyl or methyl hydrogen atoms are closer to nickel than 3.5 Å so a hydrogen atom does not block the sixth coordination position.

Discussion

Insofar as we are aware, Ni(DSP)I₂ is the only square-pyramidal complex of the first transition series that has the metal atom so close to the basal plane. Generally the central metal atom is 0.2–0.4 Å above the basal plane,¹⁸ even in those complexes where conjugation within the ligand imposes a square-pyramidal structure on the metal ion. Even in the simple Ni(CN)₅³⁻ ion, for example, the nickel atom is 0.34 Å above the plane of the four carbon atoms.¹⁹ In Ni(DSP)I₂, we believe that ligand-field stabilization energy²⁰ favors the square-pyramidal geometry over a trigonal-bipyramidal one and that π back-bonding is an important contribution for the metal being located only slightly above the basal plane of donor atoms.

 TABLE IV
 BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES IN Ni(DSP)I₂

Atoms	Length, Å	Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
Ni-I ₁	2.514 (5)	I ₁ -Ni-I ₂	94.7 (2)	Ni-S ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	98.3 (8)
Ni-I ₂	2.567 (5)	I ₁ -Ni-P	88.3 (3)	Ni-S ₂ -R ₂ C ₆	107.1 (8)
Ni-S ₁	2.789 (10)	I ₁ -Ni-S ₁	94.9 (2)	C ₁ -S ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	104.2 (18)
Ni-S ₂	2.189 (9)	I ₁ -Ni-S ₂	174.3 (3)	C ₂ -S ₂ -R ₂ C ₆	101.7 (18)
Ni-P	2.120 (9)	I ₂ -Ni-S ₁	107.4 (2)	Ni-P-R ₂ C ₁	107.7 (8)
S ₁ -C ₁	1.85 (5)	I ₂ -Ni-S ₂	87.6 (3)	Ni-P-R ₁ C ₁	114.5 (8)
S ₁ -R ₁ C ₂	1.79 (4)	I ₂ -Ni-P	174.7 (3)	Ni-P-R ₃ C ₁	119.1 (8)
S ₂ -C ₂	1.89 (4)	S ₁ -Ni-S ₂	89.4 (3)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	109.3 (12)
S ₂ -R ₂ C ₆	1.77 (4)	S ₁ -Ni-P	76.7 (3)	R ₂ C ₁ -P-R ₃ C ₁	104.6 (12)
P-R ₁ C ₁ ^a	1.83 (4)	S ₂ -Ni-P	89.1 (3)	R ₁ C ₁ -P-R ₂ C ₁	99.3 (12)
P-R ₂ C ₁	1.81 (4)	Ni-S ₁ -C ₁	108.9 (15)		
P-R ₃ C ₁	1.83 (4)	Ni-S ₂ -C ₂	106.3 (14)		

^a R₁ is ring 1; Ph₁ in Figure 2.

sulfur atom from the best least-squares plane through the other four donor atoms. The equation for the basal plane through I₁, I₂, S₂, and P is $7.28x - 8.92y - 12.57z = -0.31$ (orthorhombic coordinates) and the deviations of these four atoms from the plane are 0.001 (2), -0.002 (3), 0.016 (8), and -0.015 (8) Å, respectively.

The apical sulfur atom is distorted somewhat from its idealized square-pyramidal apex position, owing to the short bridging distance of the *o*-phenylene linkage. The I₂-Ni-S₁ and the S₁-Ni-P angles of 107.4 (3) and 76.7 (3)°, respectively, show that the S₁ atom is pulled toward the phosphorus position, as compared with an apex position perpendicular to the basal plane.

The orientations of the thermal ellipsoids for the nickel and iodine atoms are illustrated in Figure 1, and the root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration along the principal axes are given in Table II, footnote *b*. If a

A square pyramid with the central metal in the basal plane represents the best geometry for efficient π back-bonding from the metal d orbitals in five-coordinate complexes.²¹ That is, the three orbitals (d_{xy} , d_{xz} , and d_{yz}) are fully available for π bonding in the plane and out of the plane, just as they are in a square-planar complex. A distorted pyramid (with the central atom above the plane) is less efficient because the d_{xz} and d_{yz} orbitals

(16) S. J. La Placa and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 778 (1965).

(17) N. A. Bailey, J. M. Jenkins, R. Mason, and B. L. Shaw, *Chem. Commun.*, 237 (1965); N. A. Bailey and R. Mason, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 2594 (1968).

(18) E. L. Muetterties and R. A. Schunn, *Quart. Rev. (London)*, **20**, 245 (1966).

(19) K. N. Raymond, P. W. R. Corfield, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1362 (1968).

(20) This idea was originally published by F. Basolo and R. G. Pearson, "Mechanisms of Inorganic Reactions," John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1958.

(21) C. Furlani, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, **3**, 141 (1968).

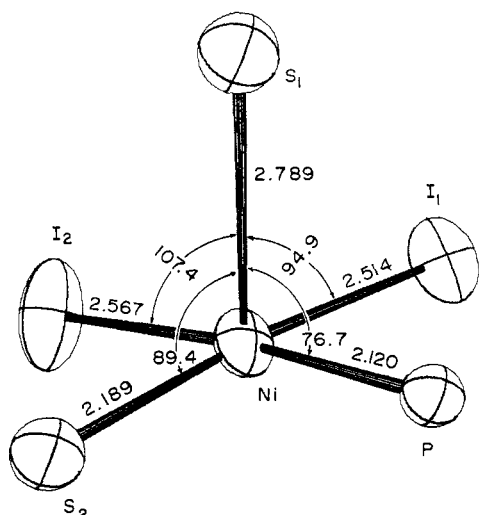


Figure 1.—The arrangement of atoms in the inner coordination sphere of Ni(DSP)I₂.

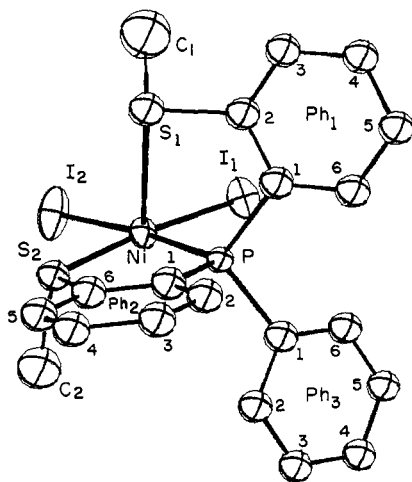


Figure 2.—The geometry of the complete five-coordinate Ni(DSP)I₂ molecule.

become partially σ^* , so the number of filled orbitals available for π bonding is less than 3. Although all five donor atoms of Ni(DSP)I₂ potentially may function as π acceptors, only the Ni-P bond distance is significantly shorter than the sum of the appropriate covalent radii. The present structure, in which the metal atom is located close to the basal plane of the square pyramid, may be rationalized on the basis of maximum nickel to phosphorus π back-bonding.

The phosphorus-nickel bond length (2.120 (9) Å) is considerably shorter than the sum of the covalent radii (2.26 (1) Å).²²⁻²⁵ The P-Ni values of 2.26 Å in Ni(P-

(22) The value of 2.26 Å is calculated from the covalent radius of Ni(II) in square-planar complexes (1.16 Å)²³ and the single-bond radius of P (1.10 Å).²⁴ Using Pauling's octahedral value for Ni(II) (1.39 Å)²⁴ the bond length would be 2.49 Å. Although the value of about 2.49 Å appears reasonable for *high-spin*, six-coordinate complexes, the Ni-P distance in low-spin, four-coordinate complexes according to Pauling should be 2.30 Å and is found to be in the range 2.1-2.3 Å, e.g., 2.26 Å in Ni(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂Br₂.²⁵

(23) B. T. Kilbourn and H. M. Powell are quoted as giving 1.16 Å as the correct Ni(II) radius in square-planar complexes: see G. R. Davies, R. H. B. Mais, and P. G. Owston, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1750 (1967).

(24) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, Chapter 7.

(25) V. Scatturin and A. Turco, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **8**, 447 (1958).

(C₂H₅)₃)₂Br₂²⁵ and 2.179 (3)²⁶ and 2.175 (4) Å²⁷ in Ni(P-(C₂H₅)₃)₂(C≡CC₆H₅)₂ have been reported. Thus, the nickel-phosphorus bond length in Ni(DSP)I₂ is significantly shorter than in any of these examples, and we take it as evidence for considerable π bonding between nickel and the phosphorus atom of DSP. Additional support for strong Ni-P π bonding may be deduced from the Ni-I bond length of the iodide that is *trans* to phosphorus. The Ni-I₂ distance is 0.053 (7) Å longer than for the iodide that is *trans* to the thioether group. The Ni-I₁ and Ni-S₂ bond lengths are comparable with the single-bond values.^{28,29} All bond lengths (e.g., P-C and S-C) angles in the tridentate ligand appear normal (Table IV).

The relative importance of π bonding by thioether groups is difficult to assess directly because of the paucity of data on Ni-SR₂ (R = aryl or alkyl) bond lengths. If one makes the reasonable assumption that the bonds in the basal plane of Ni(DSP)I₂ approximate those in a similar square-planar complex, then the observed Ni-S₂ bond length (2.189 (9) Å) is only slightly shorter than the sum of the covalent radii (2.20 (1) Å).^{22,24} The value of 2.189 (9) Å also is longer than the distances of 2.101 (2), 2.146 (1), and 2.165 (5) Å found in the square-planar 1,2-dithiolato complexes of Ni(S₂C₂(C₆H₅)₂)₂,³⁰ Ni(S₂C₂(CN)₂)₂²⁻,³¹ and Ni(S₂C₂(CN)₂)₂²⁻,³² respectively, where the sulfur atoms formally are mercaptide donors and where extensive π -bonding interactions between nickel and sulfur are thought to exist. Very recently, Haugen and Eisenberg found that the three equatorial Ni-S distances in the trigonal-bipyramidal [Ni(TSP)Cl]ClO₄ complex averaged 2.267 (7) Å.⁸ This value is 0.078 (12) Å longer than we observed for the Ni-S₂ bond of Ni(DSP)I₂, but *these two distances are totally consistent* when one recalls that the bonding radius of low-spin, trigonal-bipyramidal nickel(II) in the *xy* plane (i.e., equatorial bonds) is 0.08 Å larger than it is along the basal plane (*xy* plane) of a square pyramid.¹⁹ We conclude, therefore, that the π bonding between nickel and the thioether groups in Ni(DSP)I₂ is insignificant compared with the phosphorus-nickel π interactions.²⁹

The long apical bond (2.789 (10) Å) (along the *z* axis) and the difference (0.60 (1) Å) between it and the Ni-S₂ bond in the basal plane are similar to the distances observed with the few other square-pyramidal, strong-field d⁸ complexes. The bond distances in Table

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(28) The nickel-iodine distances are even slightly longer than the equatorial Ni-I distance of 2.49 (2) Å in Ni(P(C₆H₅)₂H)₂I₂: J. A. Bertrand and D. L. Plymale, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 879 (1966). Using the covalent radius value of 1.16 Å for Ni(II)²³ and the value of 1.33 Å for I,²⁴ the calculated Ni-I distance is 2.49 Å.

(29) If π bonding to a thioether donor were important, one would expect it to be even more significant in a palladium(II) complex. However, the Pd-S bond length in [Pd(S(CH₃)₂)Br]₂ is 2.30 ± 0.02 Å, which is only slightly shorter than the sum of the covalent radii (2.36 Å): D. L. Sales, J. Stokes, and P. Woodward, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1852 (1968).

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TABLE V
 COMPARISON OF APICAL AND BASAL METAL-LIGAND BOND DISTANCES IN SQUARE-PYRAMIDAL COMPLEXES

Complex	M-L _{basal}	Dist, Å	M-L _{apical}	Dist, Å	Δ , Å	Ref
Ni(DSP)I ₂	Ni-S	2.189	Ni-S	2.789	0.60	This work
Ni(CN) ₅ ³⁻	Ni-C	1.86	Ni-C	2.17	0.31	19
Ni(tas)Br ₂ ^a	Ni-Br	2.37	Ni-Br	2.69	0.32	33
Ni(π -CH ₂ C(CH ₃)CH ₂)(diphos)Br ^b	Ni-Br	2.67	0.37 ^c	34
Ni(C ₁₅ H ₂₂ N ₄)Br ₂ ·H ₂ O ^d	Ni-Br	2.79	0.49 ^c	35
Ni(PNP)Br ₂ ^e	Ni-Br	2.33	Ni-Br	2.70	0.37	36
[Ni(diars)(triars)](ClO ₄) ₂ ^f	Ni-As	2.29	Ni-As	2.39	0.10	37
Pd(C ₁₄ H ₁₃ P) ₃ Br ₂ ^g	Pd-Br	2.52	Pd-Br	2.93	0.41	38
Pd(TPAS)Cl ^h	Pd-As	~2.36 ⁱ	Pd-As	2.86	0.50	39
[Pd(PC ₆ H ₅ (CH ₃) ₂) ₂ I ₂] _n	Pd-I	2.63	Pd-I	3.28	0.65	17

^a tas = bis(3-dimethylarsinopropyl)methylarsine; the structure may be viewed as intermediate between a regular square pyramid and a trigonal bipyramid. ^b diphos = (C₆H₅)₂PCH₂CH₂P(C₆H₅)₂, and π -CH₂C(CH₃)CH₂ is the π -bonded methallyl group. ^c Since there is only one Ni-Br bond in this complex, Δ was determined from a calculated Ni-Br_{basal} distance of 2.30 Å (Ni radius = 1.16 Å and Br radius = 1.14 Å).²³ ^d C₁₅H₂₂N₄ is the tetradentate macrocycle 2,12-dimethyl-3,7,11,17-tetraazabicyclo[11.3.1]heptadeca-1(17),-2,11,13,15-pentaene; only one of the bromides is coordinated to nickel. ^e PNP is the tridentate ligand HN[CH₂CH₂P(C₆H₅)₂]₂. ^f diars = *o*-phenylenebis(dimethylarsine); triars = bis(*o*-dimethylarsinophenyl)methylarsine. ^g C₁₄H₁₃P = 2-phenylisophosphindoline. ^h TPAS = the tetraarsine ligand *o*-phenylenebis(*o*-dimethylarsinophenyl)methylarsine. ⁱ The Pd-As distance is the average of three values.³⁹

V^{17,19,33-39} illustrate the long apical bond generally observed in such complexes. The 3d-electron density distribution is a *prolate* spheroid along the *z* axis for a diamagnetic, square-pyramidal d⁸ complex, since the d_{z²} orbital will contain two electrons and the d_{x²-y²} orbital (in the basal plane) will be empty. The filled d_{z²} orbital is pointed at the apical ligand and electron-electron repulsion between the filled d_{z²} orbital and the electron pair of the donor will lead to a much longer metal-ligand distance than for an analogous bond in the basal plane.

The specific arrangement of the ligand in Ni(DSP)I₂ may also be a consequence of the long apical bond. If phosphorus had been the apex atom and if we still allow for a long apical bond, the necessarily equal Ni-S bond lengths and the short *o*-phenylene linkages would have pulled the phosphorus atom strongly over to one side of a square pyramid. Consequently, the σ -bonding contribution of an apical phosphorus atom would have been

minimized. One additional factor may also influence the stereochemistry of the tridentate ligand in Ni(DSP)-I₂. The benzene ring of the ligand can accept d-electron density into its vacant π^* orbitals effectively only if the ring lies in the basal plane. Thus, the observed structure, in which one phenyl ring, four donor atoms, and the central metal all lie nearly in the basal plane of a square pyramid, facilitates maximum π bonding between nickel and the ligand.

This structure determination emphasizes the importance of ligand-field stabilization energy for the d⁸ electron configuration, where it is greater for a square pyramid than for a trigonal bipyramid. Also, the more subtle effects of the planar *o*-phenylene connecting linkage and π back-bonding to donor atoms in the basal plane are illustrated by the unusual situation that the metal is located nearly in the base of the square pyramid.

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