

Figure 2.—The planar $\text{Ni}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH})_2]_2$ 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).¹⁹ 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(dimethylglyoximate)nickel(II)¹⁸ and the average length of 1.29 Å determined from various salicylaldimine complexes.²⁰ It is, however, much shorter than the sum (1.47 Å) of the single-bond covalent radii.²¹ 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,²² intermediate between the single- and double-bond lengths²¹ of 1.81 and 1.61 Å, respectively. Thus it appears that the π 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 C₄–C₅, C₈–C₉, C₁₂–C₁₃, and C₁₆–C₁₇ bonds suggest a bit of α -diimine character.

The bond lengths in the chelate rings, especially the 1.38-Å C–N distance, seem inconsistent with the early formulation² 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 $\text{Ni}[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH})_2]_2$ and $\text{Ni}[\text{S}_2\text{C}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2$ ²² should be noted because the latter compound plays the same role in a family of sulfur-bonded complexes. Others^{6,7,22} 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), $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Ni}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N})\text{Br}_3]^{1a}$

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The structure of tetra-*n*-butylammonium tribromo(quinoline)nickelate(II), $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Ni}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N})\text{Br}_3]$, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The crystals are triclinic, space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$, with $a = 12.282$ Å, $b = 10.291$ Å, $c = 12.726$ Å, all ± 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 ± 0.01 and 1.512 g/cm³, respectively. Counter data were collected for 5830 independent reflections by the θ - 2θ 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 π -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.² These complexes fall into several stoichiometric classes: NiX_4^{2-} , NiLX_3^- , NiL_2X_2 , and $\text{Ni}(\text{L}-\text{L})_2$, where X is a halogen, L a neutral ligand such as an amine, phosphine, or phosphine oxide, and L–L repre-

(1) (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.

(2) 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 $[(C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(C_9H_7N)Br_3]^{10}$

Observed		Calculated		Structure Factors	
h	k	l	F_o	F_c	R
0	0	0	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000
1	0	0	0.9999	0.9999	0.0001
2	0	0	0.9996	0.9996	0.0004
3	0	0	0.9981	0.9981	0.0019
4	0	0	0.9954	0.9954	0.0046
5	0	0	0.9915	0.9915	0.0085
6	0	0	0.9864	0.9864	0.0136
7	0	0	0.9801	0.9801	0.0199
8	0	0	0.9726	0.9726	0.0274
9	0	0	0.9639	0.9639	0.0361
10	0	0	0.9540	0.9540	0.0460
11	0	0	0.9429	0.9429	0.0571
12	0	0	0.9306	0.9306	0.0694
13	0	0	0.9171	0.9171	0.0829
14	0	0	0.9024	0.9024	0.0976
15	0	0	0.8865	0.8865	0.1135
16	0	0	0.8694	0.8694	0.1306
17	0	0	0.8511	0.8511	0.1489
18	0	0	0.8316	0.8316	0.1684
19	0	0	0.8109	0.8109	0.1891
20	0	0	0.7890	0.7890	0.2110
21	0	0	0.7659	0.7659	0.2341
22	0	0	0.7416	0.7416	0.2584
23	0	0	0.7161	0.7161	0.2839
24	0	0	0.6894	0.6894	0.3106
25	0	0	0.6615	0.6615	0.3385
26	0	0	0.6324	0.6324	0.3676
27	0	0	0.6021	0.6021	0.3979
28	0	0	0.5706	0.5706	0.4294
29	0	0	0.5379	0.5379	0.4621
30	0	0	0.5040	0.5040	0.4960
31	0	0	0.4689	0.4689	0.5311
32	0	0	0.4326	0.4326	0.5674
33	0	0	0.3951	0.3951	0.6049
34	0	0	0.3564	0.3564	0.6436
35	0	0	0.3165	0.3165	0.6835
36	0	0	0.2754	0.2754	0.7246
37	0	0	0.2331	0.2331	0.7669
38	0	0	0.1896	0.1896	0.8104
39	0	0	0.1449	0.1449	0.8551
40	0	0	0.0990	0.0990	0.9010
41	0	0	0.0519	0.0519	0.9481
42	0	0	0.0036	0.0036	0.9964
43	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
44	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
45	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
46	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
47	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
48	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
49	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
50	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
51	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
52	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
53	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
54	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
55	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
56	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
57	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
58	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
59	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
60	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
61	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
62	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
63	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
64	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
65	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
66	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
67	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
68	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
69	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
70	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
71	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
72	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
73	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
74	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
75	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
76	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
77	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
78	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
79	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
80	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
81	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
82	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
83	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
84	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
85	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
86	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
87	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
88	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
89	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
90	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
91	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
92	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
93	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
94	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
95	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
96	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
97	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
98	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
99	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
100	0	0	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000

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,³ third,⁴ and fourth⁵ of the above classes have been reported. The present work describes the structure of $[(C_4H_9)_4N][Ni(\text{quinoline})Br_3]^{10}$, a compound belonging to the second class.

Complexes of this type are of interest for several rea-

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 isomorphous⁶ series $[(C_4H_9)_4N][M(\text{quinoline})Br_3]^{10}$, where $M = Fe(II), Co(II), Ni(II),$ and $Zn(II)$.

(3) P. Pauling, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1948 (1966).
(4) G. Carton, 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).

(6) D. Forster, unpublished results.

TABLE I (Continued)

140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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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.⁷⁻¹⁰ 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

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 account¹¹ 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-

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

g/cm³ calculated for $Z = 2$. With two formula units per unit cell, space group $P\bar{1}$ was suggested; furthermore the top 15 non-origin 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 (λ 1.54051 Å for $K\alpha_1$) with a 20-mA source current, a 2° takeoff angle, and a θ - 2θ scan technique was employed. Scans commenced at 2θ values 0.8° 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 $0-90^\circ$ 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

$$\sigma(I) = [TC + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (0.05I)^2]^{1/2}$$

where TC is the total integrated peak count obtained in a scan time, t_c , B_1 and B_2 are the two background counts each obtained in time, t_b , and $I = TC - 0.5(t_c/t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$. 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 ϕ , 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 $P\bar{1}$ a Patterson¹³ synthesis located the three bromine atoms and the nickel atom. Four cycles of least-squares¹³ refinement of these four atoms yielded a conventional R value¹⁴ of 0.385. A Fourier synthesis¹³ 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

(13) 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 GONIO (a modification of a program written by Larsen) and EULERA; refinement of cell dimensions: Hope's CELDIM; reduction of new data: Zalkin's AUDIT and INCOR; Patterson and Fourier syntheses: Zalkin's FORDAP; least-squares refinement: Zalkin's LS 300 (a modification of the Gantzel-Sparks-Trueblood full-matrix) program which minimizes $\sum w \Delta F_i^2 / \sum w F_o^4$, $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$; 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 ATMPLOT and Johnson's ORTEP; preparation of Table I: Zalkin's LIST.

(14) $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$.

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."¹⁵ 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 Å 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 [cation⁺][M((C₆H₅)₃P)I₃⁻] (cation = (C₄H₉)₄N⁺ or (C₆H₅)₃As⁺; M = Co or Ni), wherein ion pairing is required to explain the cation proton isotropic magnetic resonance shifts, the mode of nearest neighbor anion-cation approach in the solid is of interest. For the (C₆H₅)₃P complexes it was assumed that the cation-anion approach was along the C₃ axis of the anion on the side opposite the bulky (C₆H₅)₃P ligand. In the present solid-state structure none of the nearest neighbor cations approaches the anion along what would correspond to the C₃ 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.

TABLE II
FINAL NONHYDROGEN FRACTIONAL COORDINATES AND ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS^a
FOR $[(\eta\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}][\text{Ni}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N})\text{Br}_3]^{b,c}$

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> 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)
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)-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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H ₉ (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)-C ₄ H ₉ (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 ₄ H 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 ₄ H 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)-C ₄ H ₉ (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 ₄ H 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)

^a Anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form $\exp[-0.25(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$, when b_i is the i th reciprocal axis. ^b In this and subsequent tables the standard deviations of the least significant figure(s) are given in parentheses. ^c The atom labeling conforms to that indicated in the figures. Q denotes a quinoline molecule, and N-CAT is the tetra-*n*-butylammonium nitrogen.

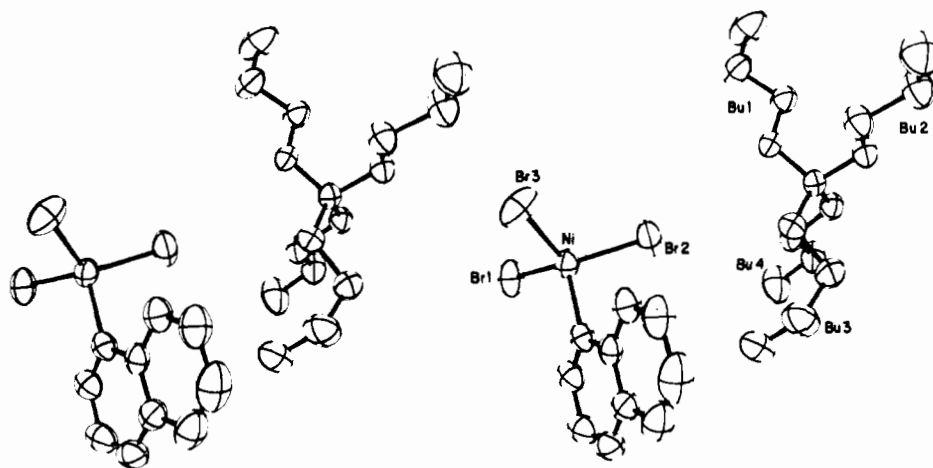


Figure 1.—Stereoscopic pair showing anion and cation as they are juxtaposed in the unit cell.

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 $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$ complexes is considerably less probable for the present system since quinoline has far less bulk and stereochemical influence than $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$.

Anion Geometry.—The bond angles and distances internal to the $[\text{Ni}(\text{quinoline})\text{Br}_3]^-$ anion are set out in Table IV. A projection of the anion viewed down

TABLE III
FINAL HYDROGEN ATOM FRACTIONAL COORDINATES AND
ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS^{a,b} FOR
[(*n*-C₄H₉)₄N][Ni(C₉H₇N)Br₃]

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
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 ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.640 (3)	0.597 (3)	0.163 (2)	0.9 (6)
H(2)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.698 (3)	0.697 (3)	0.275 (3)	1.9 (7)
H(1)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.797 (3)	0.728 (4)	0.093 (3)	3.4 (9)
H(2)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.848 (5)	0.851 (6)	0.229 (5)	8.3 (16)
H(1)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.624 (3)	0.793 (4)	0.089 (3)	2.3 (7)
H(2)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.677 (4)	0.891 (4)	0.200 (3)	3.6 (9)
H(1)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.696 (4)	1.004 (5)	0.047 (4)	4.7 (10)
H(2)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.811 (6)	1.035 (6)	0.109 (5)	8.6 (17)
H(3)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (1)	0.762 (4)	0.940 (4)	0.003 (3)	3.6 (9)
H(1)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.949 (3)	0.577 (3)	0.309 (2)	1.1 (6)
H(2)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.954 (3)	0.700 (4)	0.265 (3)	2.2 (7)
H(1)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.859 (3)	0.793 (4)	0.413 (3)	3.5 (9)
H(2)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.875 (5)	0.657 (5)	0.472 (5)	7.0 (14)
H(1)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.078 (4)	0.722 (5)	0.500 (4)	4.7 (10)
H(2)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.064 (4)	0.854 (5)	0.458 (4)	5.9 (12)
H(1)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.990 (5)	0.929 (5)	0.613 (4)	6.3 (13)
H(2)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.113 (4)	0.919 (4)	0.651 (4)	4.2 (10)
H(3)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (2)	0.996 (6)	0.797 (7)	0.641 (6)	9.6 (19)
H(1)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.637 (3)	0.407 (3)	0.227 (2)	1.4 (6)
H(2)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.701 (3)	0.499 (3)	0.348 (3)	1.7 (6)
H(1)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.770 (3)	0.298 (4)	0.242 (3)	2.9 (8)
H(2)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.826 (4)	0.378 (5)	0.374 (4)	4.9 (11)
H(1)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.717 (6)	0.183 (6)	0.392 (5)	8.2 (16)
H(2)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.653 (5)	0.275 (5)	0.408 (4)	6.0 (13)
H(1)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.521 (4)	0.087 (4)	0.316 (4)	4.2 (10)
H(2)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.509 (4)	0.196 (5)	0.248 (4)	4.6 (10)
H(3)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (3)	0.581 (5)	0.114 (5)	0.197 (5)	6.4 (13)
H(1)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.861 (3)	0.432 (3)	0.156 (3)	1.3 (6)
H(2)C(1)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.854 (3)	0.558 (3)	0.104 (3)	1.6 (6)
H(1)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.647 (3)	0.305 (4)	0.080 (3)	2.7 (8)
H(2)C(2)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.657 (3)	0.433 (4)	0.026 (3)	2.4 (7)
H(1)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.777 (5)	0.389 (5)	-0.088 (4)	6.6 (13)
H(2)C(3)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.779 (5)	0.260 (5)	-0.028 (4)	6.1 (13)
H(1)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.563 (5)	0.298 (7)	-0.177 (5)	9.0 (18)
H(2)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.645 (5)	0.165 (6)	-0.219 (5)	8.1 (16)
H(3)C(4)C ₄ H ₉ (4)	0.593 (6)	0.154 (6)	-0.114 (5)	8.5 (17)

^a The isotropic thermal parameters have the form $\exp(-B \cdot \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2)$. ^b 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 (~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 reported¹⁶ 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 NiCl₂²⁻ and Ni((C₆H₅)₂P)₂Cl₂⁴ 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

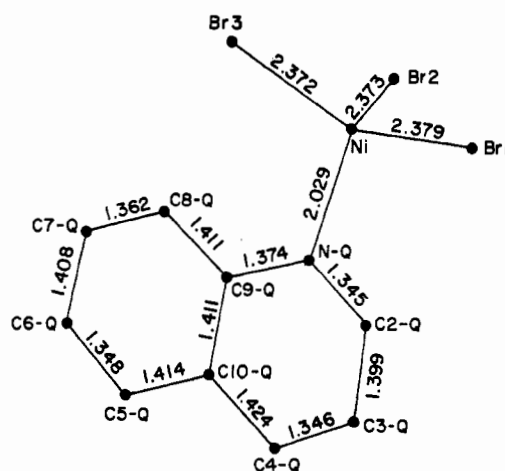


Figure 2.—Anion geometry viewed down the crystal *a* axis showing bond distances.

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

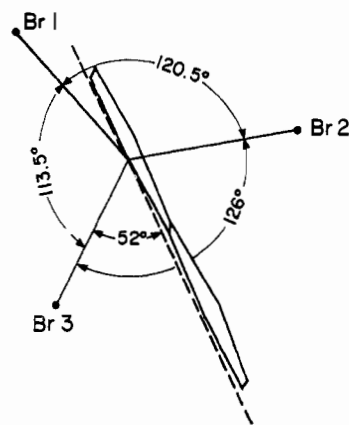


Figure 3.—Projection of the anion on the plane normal to the Ni-N bond. The angles quoted refer to the projection and not the actual bond angles.

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

(16) A. S. Antsyshkina and M. A. Porai-Koshits, *Kristallografiya*, **3**, 676 (1958).

TABLE IV
 BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES OF $[(n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}][\text{Ni}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{N})\text{Br}_3]$

Anion Distances, 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-Q-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)-Q-C(4)-Q	1.346 (6)		
Anion Angles, 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 Distances, Å			
N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	1.522 (4)	N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	1.508 (4)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	1.511 (5)	C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	5.513 (5)
C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	1.513 (5)	C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	1.528 (6)
C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	1.509 (7)	C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	1.480 (7)
N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.520 (4)	N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	1.516 (4)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.510 (5)	C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	1.514 (5)
C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.512 (5)	C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	1.518 (5)
C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	1.507 (6)	C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	1.520 (7)
Cation Angles, deg			
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	111.1 (2)	N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	116.0 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	106.2 (2)	C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	110.4 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	110.7 (2)	C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)	113.9 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	110.8 (2)	N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	115.8 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (2)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	107.0 (2)	C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	110.5 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	111.0 (2)	C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (3)	115.4 (4)
N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	116.2 (3)	N-CAT-C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	114.6 (3)
C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	110.3 (3)	C(1)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)	110.4 (3)
C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)-C(4)-C ₄ H ₉ (1)	113.1 (4)	C(2)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(3)-C ₄ H ₉ (4)-C(4)-C ₄ H 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° with this plane. This can be seen in Figure 3. Similar deviations have been found in the coordination of other heterocycles to metals.¹⁷

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

significant variations in the C-C and C-N bond lengths in quinoline which are analogous to those found in naphthalene.¹⁸ The present bond distances compare favorably with the crystal structure results of Sax and Desiderato¹² on the quinoline nucleus of 5-acetoxy-6-methoxy-8-quinoline as indicated in Figure 4. The bond length variations correlate well with those predicted¹⁹ 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,¹² 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.¹⁸ Agreement of the present results with the bond length predictions of a somewhat more elaborate MO calculation²⁰ is good but

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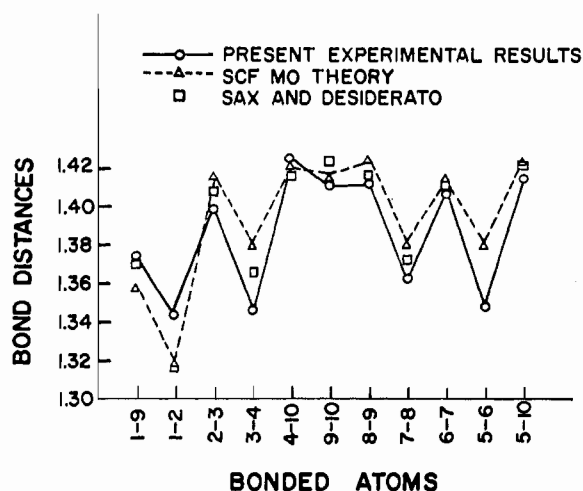


Figure 4.—Comparison of the present observed bond distances with those predicted by self-consistent field molecular orbital theory and those determined¹² for the quinoline nucleus of 5-acetoxy-6-methoxy-8-nitroquinoline. The quinoline atoms are labeled as in Figure 2.

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-*n*-butylammonium 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^{21a} for $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+$ in $[(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+]_2[\text{Co}(\text{MNT})_2]^{2-}$, where MNT = maleonitrile dithiolate; however, in two other structures^{21b,22} 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,²¹ 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°) found in the $[(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{N}^+]_2[\text{Co}(\text{MNT})_2]^{2-}$

(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.^{21a} The *trans* chains have dihedral angles somewhat larger than those found earlier,²¹ but the butyl chains are nevertheless reasonably planar. The present average N-CAT-C(1) distance of 1.517 \AA is in almost perfect agreement with those found earlier, as is the average butyl chain C-C distance of 1.511 \AA . 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.²¹

TABLE V
THE DIHEDRAL ANGLES FOR THE FOUR BUTYL CHAINS
IN THE TETRA-*n*-BUTYLAMMONIUM ION

Plane 1 defined by atoms	Plane 2 defined by atoms	Dihedral angle, deg
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(1)$	C(2), C(3), and C(4) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(1)$	15.1
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(2)$	C(2), C(3), and C(4) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(2)$	12.6
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(3)$	C(2), C(3), and C(4) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(3)$	66.5
C(1), C(2), and C(3) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(4)$	C(2), C(3), and C(4) of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(4)$	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^a

Bond	Angle (deg) with		
	<i>a</i> axis	<i>b</i> axis	<i>c</i> 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

^a All angles are given as acute.

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