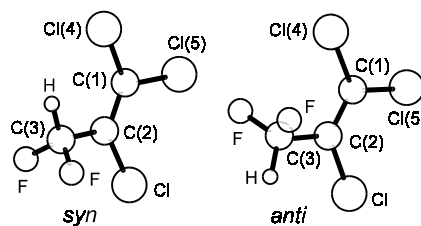


| $r_g$ | $\text{\AA}^a$ | $\theta_\alpha$ | deg $^a$   |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| C–H   | 1.087(45)      | C(1)=C(2)–C(3)  | 124.4(7)   |
| C=C   | 1.361(14)      | C(2)=C(1)–Cl(4) | 122.2(6)   |
| C–C   | 1.499(11)      | C(2)=C(1)–Cl(5) | 123.7(4)   |
| C–F   | 1.354(7)       | C(3)–C(2)–Cl    | 113.8(6)   |
| C–Cl  | 1.713(2)       | C(2)–C(3)–F     | 111.4(7)   |
|       |                | F–C(3)–F        | 107.4(7)   |
|       |                | C(2)–C(3)–H     | 109.5 $^b$ |
|       |                | $\phi_1$ $^c$   | 0 $^b$     |
|       |                | $\phi_2$ $^c$   | 180 $^b$   |

Reanalysis of the experimental data [1].  
The nozzle temperature was 20 °C.  
The majority (82(8)%) of the molecules have a *syn* conformation with a C=C–C–H torsional angle of  $\phi_1 = 0^\circ$ , while the rest (18(8)%) have an *anti* conformation with  $\phi_2 = 180^\circ$ .



$^a$ ) Twice the estimated standard errors including a systematic error.

$^b$ ) Assumed.

$^c$ )  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  are the H–C(3)–C(2)=C(1) torsional angles in the *syn* and *anti* conformers, respectively.

Kaleem, H., Lund, A., Schei, S.H., de Meijere, A., Hagen, K., Stølevik, R.: J. Phys. Chem. **96** (1992) 8357.

[1] Schei, S.H., Seip, R.: Acta Chem. Scand. Ser. A **38** (1984) 345.