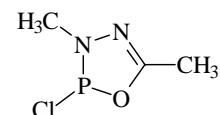


$r_a^*)$	$\text{\AA}^a)$	$\theta_a^*)$	$\text{deg}^a)$
P–Cl	2.168(4)	N(2)–P–C	91.1(6)
P–O	1.628(5)	N(3)–N(2)...O	67.4(10)
P–N(2)	1.699(6)	C(4)–O...N(2)	66.4(10)
N(2)–N(3),		$\alpha^b)$	18.5(25)
O–C(4) (average)	1.403(9)	$\beta^b)$	21.5(25)
N(2)–C(6)	1.466(16)	$\gamma^c)$	105.3(8)
C(4)–C(7)	1.490 ^{e)}	$\delta^d)$	0 ^{e)}
C–H (average)	1.078(9)	$\epsilon^f)$	181.5(45)
C(4)=N(3)	1.277(8)	$\zeta^d)$	14.0(25)
		$\eta^g)$	328 ^{e)}
		$\theta^h)$	90 ^{e)}

The nozzle temperature was 100...120 °C.



*)The numbering of the atoms in the tables and the figure is arbitrary.

^{a)} Three times the estimated standard errors.

^{b)} α and β are two dihedral angles made by the N(2)PO plane and the N(2)N(3)O(5) and C(4)O(5)N(2) planes, respectively.

^{c)} γ is the angle of rotation of the P(1)–Cl bond within the plane normal to the N(2)...O(5) direction.

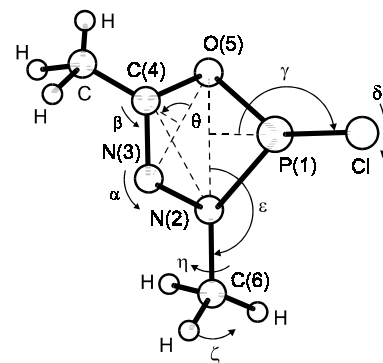
^{d)} δ and ζ are the angles of rotation of the P(1)–Cl and N(2)–C(6) bonds, respectively, about the axes normal to the N(2)P(1)O(5) plane.

^{e)} Fixed.

^{f)} ϵ is the angle of rotation of the N(2)–C(6) bond within the plane normal to the N(2)P(1)O(5) plane and containing the N(2)...O(5) direction.

^{g)} η is the angle of rotation of the C(6)H₃ methyl group, defined as zero when one C(6)–H bond is eclipsed to the N(2)–P(1) bond after opening the angle ϵ to 180°.

^{h)} θ defines the direction of the C(4)–C(7) bond which is assumed to lie in the N(3)C(4)O(5) plane. The C(7)H₃ methyl group is fixed at the eclipsed position with respect to the C(4)–O(5) bond.



Khaikin, L.S., Grikin, O.E., Vilkov, L.V.: J. Mol. Struct. **82** (1982) 115.