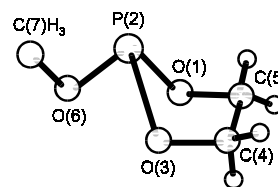
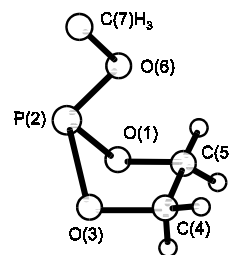
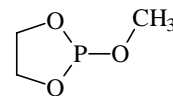


$r^a)$	$\text{\AA}^b)$	$\theta^a)$	$\text{deg}^b)$
P–O(1)	1.624(6)	O(1)–P–O(3)	93.6(14)
P–O(6)	1.624(12)	O(1)–P–O(6)	103.6(20)
O(1)–C(5)	1.438(11)	P–O(1)–C(5)	111.0(24)
O(6)–C(7)	1.400(29)	P–O(6)–C(7)	121.9(48)
C(4)–C(5)	1.555(28)	O(1)–C(5)–C(4)	106.5 $^\circ$
C–H	1.137(17)	O–C–H	110 $^d)$
		H–C–H	112 $^d)$
		$\alpha^c)$	161.4 $^\circ$
		$\phi_1^f)$	58(9)
		$\phi_2^f)$	43(10)
		$\tau_1^g)$	73.2 $^\circ$
		$\tau_2^g)$	88.7 $^\circ$



A model corresponding to an equilibrium mixture of conformers of the envelope-type with axial and equatorial acyclic P–O bonds and with *gauche* conformation of the O–CH<sub>3</sub> and P–O(cyclic) groups (see figure) agreed best with the experimental data. However, the possibility of a more complex conformational composition, such as the presence of an envelope-type conformer with an equatorial P–O bond and with a *trans*-oriented CH<sub>3</sub> group could not be excluded. The temperature of the measurement was not stated.

<sup>a)</sup> Unidentified, possibly  $r_a$  and  $\theta_a$ .

<sup>b)</sup> Three times the estimated standard errors.

<sup>c)</sup> Dependent parameter.

<sup>d)</sup> Assumed.

<sup>e)</sup> Dihedral angle between the OPO and OCCO planes.

<sup>f)</sup> Torsional angle of the CH<sub>3</sub> group about the P–O bond;  $\phi = 0^\circ$  corresponds to the *cis* conformation with respect to the unshared electron pair of the P atom;  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  correspond to the equatorial and axial conformers, respectively.

<sup>g)</sup>  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  are the C(7)–O(6)–P–O(3) dihedral angles for the equatorial and axial conformers, respectively.

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