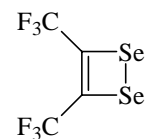
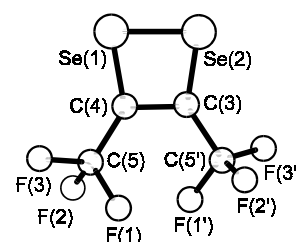


$r_g$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_a$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C(3)=C(4)	1.364(7)	C(3)=C(4)–Se	105.1(3)
C(4)–C(5) <sup>b)</sup>	1.489(4)	C(3)=C(4)–C(5)	130.9(4)
C–Se	1.884(4)	C–C–F (mean)	111.6(3)
Se–Se <sup>b)</sup>	2.368(5)	F–C–F(mean) <sup>b)</sup>	107.3(2)
C–F (mean) <sup>b)</sup>	1.342(3)	C–Se–Se <sup>b)</sup>	74.3(1)
$\Delta(C-C)$ <sup>c)</sup>	0.125(4) <sup>d)</sup>	C–C=C–C <sup>c)</sup>	8.6(34) <sup>f)</sup>
$\Delta(C-F)$ <sup>g)</sup>	0.023(5) <sup>d)</sup>	Se–C=C–Se <sup>c)</sup>	11.3(20) <sup>f)</sup>
		F(1)–C(5)–C(4)=C(3) <sup>e)</sup>	27.0(19)
		tilt (CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>h)</sup>	3.4(6)



The conformation of molecular skeleton was found to be approximately planar. The difference from zero dihedral angles C–C=C–C and Se–C=C–Se may be either a consequence of torsional motion or a real structural feature.

The nozzle was at room temperature.



<sup>a)</sup> Estimated total errors.

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

<sup>c)</sup>  $\Delta(C-C) = [C(4)-C(5)] - [C(3)=C(4)]$ .

<sup>d)</sup> The difference of the  $r_a$  distances and the least-squares standard error.

<sup>e)</sup> 0° for the *syn* position.

<sup>f)</sup> See remarks.

<sup>g)</sup>  $\Delta(C-F) = [C(3)=C(4)] - [C-F \text{ (mean)}]$ .

<sup>h)</sup> Tilt angle between the C–C bond and the C<sub>3</sub> axis of the CF<sub>3</sub> group towards the Se atom.

Borisenko, K.B., Broschag, M., Hargittai, I., Klapötke, T.M., Schröder, D., Schulz, A., Schwarz, H., Tornieporth-Oetting, I.C., White, P.S.: J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans. (1994) 2705.