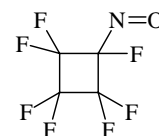


$r_g$	Å <sup>a)</sup>	$\theta_a$	deg <sup>a)</sup>
C–C (average)	1.573(5)	F–C–F	109.1(4)
C–F (average)	1.331(3)	F–C–N	109.7(21)
C–N	1.521(15)	C(2)–C(1)–C(4)	91.4(6)
N=O	1.20 <sup>b)</sup>	C(1)–C(2)–C(3) <sup>c)</sup>	86.3(6)
		C–N=O	111.9(22) <sup>d)</sup>
		$\rho$ <sup>e)</sup>	0.7(11)
		$\phi$ <sup>f)</sup>	23.0(18)



Both conformers, *eq-exo* and *ax-exo*, fit the experimental intensities equally well. The structural parameters for the *eq-exo* conformer are listed. Those for the *ax-exo* conformer are equal to these values within their experimental errors except for the C–N=O angle. For the CF<sub>2</sub> groups the F–C–F bisector coincides with the C–C–C bisector. The measurements were made at room temperature.

<sup>a)</sup> Three times the estimated standard errors including the scale error.

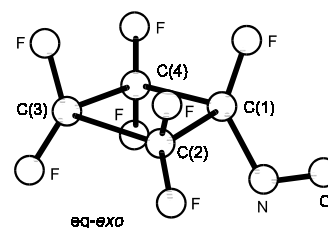
<sup>b)</sup> Assumed.

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

<sup>d)</sup> 106.3(18)° for the *ax-exo* conformer.

<sup>e)</sup> Rock angle of F–C–N such that F...F come closer together from the position for which the F–C–N bisector coincides with the CCC bisector.

<sup>f)</sup> Puckering angle between the planes C(2)C(1)C(4) and C(2)C(3)C(4).



Marsden, H.M., Oberhammer, H., Shreeve, J.M.: *Inorg. Chem.* **24** (1985) 4756.