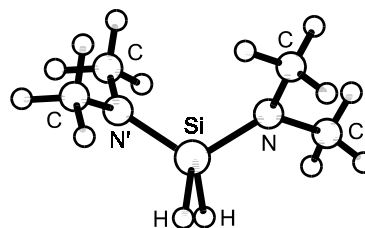


$r_a$	$\text{\AA}^a$	$\theta_a$	deg $^a$
Si–N	1.708(3)	N–Si–N	112.1(35)
C–N	1.460(2)	H–Si–H	108 $^b$
C–H	1.117(4)	N–C–H	109.9(8)
Si–H	1.48 $^b$	C–N–C	108.4(10)
		C–N'–C	115.4(15)
		Si–N–C	122.6(13) $^c$
		Si–N'–C	121.2(17) $^c$
		tilt ( $\text{SiH}_2$ ) $^d$	3 $^b$
		$\varphi$ $^e$	22.8(54)
		$\varphi'$ $^e$	–14.4(87)
		torsion (Si–N) $^f$	40.9(27)
		torsion (Si–N') $^f$	17.5(30)
		$\tau(\text{H–C–N–C})$ $^g$	0 $^b$
		wag ( $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ) $^h$	0 $^b$

The molecule has no symmetry, the two dimethylamino groups having different C–N–C angles and conformations. Both  $\text{SiNC}_2$  groups are non-planar, with the methyl groups displaced away from the other nitrogen in one case, towards it in the other case. The nozzle was at room temperature.



$^a$ ) Estimated standard errors including a systematic error.

$^b$ ) Assumed.

$^c$ ) Dependent parameter.

$^d$ ) Tilt angle for the  $\text{SiH}_2$  group away from the plane bisecting the N–Si–N angle.

$^e$ ) Dip angle defined as the angle between the CNC plane and the Si–N bond; zero corresponds to a planar N atom, with positive dip angle implying a displacement of the methyl groups away from the other N atom.

$^f$ ) A zero SiN torsion angle corresponds to a plane bisecting the C–N–C angle coinciding with the NSiN plane, and positive displacement to a clockwise twist about the Si–N bond.

$^g$ ) The methyl torsion is defined as zero when one C–H bond is *anti* with respect to the other C–N bond; it was assumed that all four methyl groups rotated in the same sense about the respective C–N bonds.

$^h$ ) The wag angle is defined as zero when the two Si–N–C angles are equal.

Anderson, D.G., Armstrong, J.A., Cradock, S., Rankin, D.W.H.: J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans. (1987) 3061.