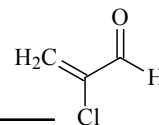


353 C₃H₃ClOED, vibrational
spectroscopy,
ab initio calculations **α -Chloroacrylaldehyde**

2-Chloro-2-propenal

C_s (*anti*)
C₁ (*near-syn*)

r_g	$\text{\AA}^a)$		θ_α	$\text{deg}^a)$	
	<i>anti</i>	<i>near-syn</i>		<i>anti</i>	<i>near-syn</i>
C(1)–C(2)	1.485(6)	1.493(6)	C–C=O	123.7(12)	121.4(12)
C=O	1.206(3)	1.208(3)	Cl–C(2)–C(1)	117.7(9)	116.2(9)
C(2)=C(3)	1.327(6)	1.324(6)	Cl–C(2)=C(3)	122.2(15)	122.3(15)
C–Cl	1.721(3)	1.732(3)	C(2)–C(1)–H	114.7(21)	116.9(21)
C–H ^{b)}	1.102(12)		C(2)=C(3)–H(1)	119.5(51)	119.6(51)
			C(2)=C(3)–H(2)	120.1(33)	118.7(33)
			$\tau^c)$	0.0 ^{d)}	160(12)

The experimental ED data from [1] were reanalyzed. The molecule exists as a mixture of *anti* (73(4)%) and *near-syn* (27(4)%) conformers. According to results of MP2/6-31G* calculations, the *anti* form is more stable than the *syn* form by 0.3 kcal mol^{−1}. The structural differences (except for the dihedral angles) for these conformers were assumed at the MP2/6-31G* values.

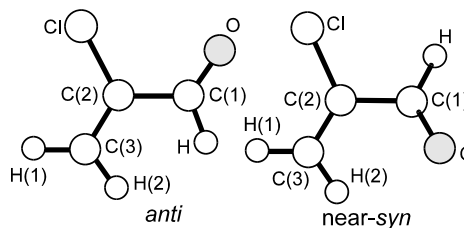
The temperature of the measurements was 20°C.

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

^{b)} Average value.

^{c)} Torsional angle C(3)=C(2)–C(1)=O;
 $\tau = 0^\circ$ for the *anti* position.

^{d)} Assumed.



Shishkov, I.F., Vilkov, L.V., Khristenko, L.V., Skancke, P.N.: J. Mol. Struct. **376** (1996) 103.

[1] Nipan, M.E., Sadova, N.I., Golubinskii, A.V., Vilkov, L.V.: Zh. Strukt. Khim. **27** No.2 (1986) 47; J. Struct. Chem. (Engl. Transl.) **27** (1986) 215.

Replaces [II/25C \(3, 1090\)](#)