

The Synthesis and Structure of Triphenylsiloxycyclotriphosphazenes

Harry R. Allcock,* David J. Brennan, and Robert R. Whittle

Department of Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Received 7 August 1995

ABSTRACT

The triphenylsiloxy-substituted cyclotriphosphazenes, $N_3P_3Cl_5OSiPh_3$, gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(OSiPh_3)_2$, $N_3P_3(OSiPh_3)_6$, and $N_3P_3(OPh)_5OSiPh_3$, have been prepared. The synthesis of gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(OSiPh_3)_2$ involves the reaction of $(NPCl_2)_3$ with Ph_3SiONa to form the intermediates gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(OSiPh_3)_2(ONa)$ and gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(ONa)_2$, which yield gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(OSiPh_3)_2$ when treated with Ph_3SiCl . The compounds $N_3P_3Cl_5OSiPh_3$ and $N_3P_3(OSiPh_3)_6$ are formed by the condensation reactions of $N_3P_3Cl_5OBu^n$ and $N_3P_3(OBu^n)_6$, respectively, with Ph_3SiCl . The compound $N_3P_3(OPh)_5OSiPh_3$ is synthesized by the reaction between $N_3P_3(OPh)_5Cl$ and Et_3SiONa to first give the intermediate $N_3P_3(OPh)_5ONa$, which yields $N_3P_3(OPh)_5OSiPh_3$ when reacted with Ph_3SiCl . The structural characterization and properties of these compounds are discussed. The crystal and molecular structure of gem- $N_3P_3Cl_4(OSiPh_3)_2$ has been investigated by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. The crystals are monoclinic with the space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 16.850(8)$, $b = 12.829(4)$, $c = 18.505(15)$ Å, and $\beta = 101.00(6)^\circ$ with $V = 3927$ Å³ and $Z = 4$. © 1996 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

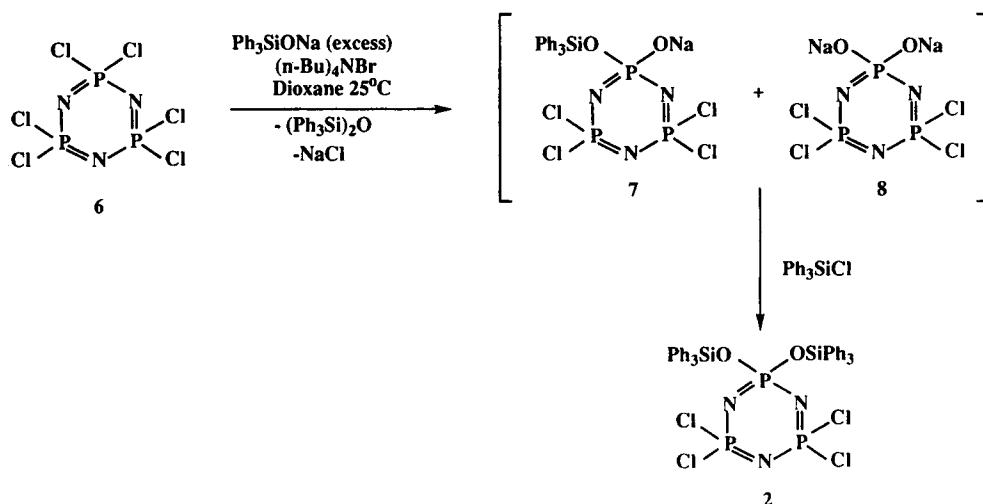
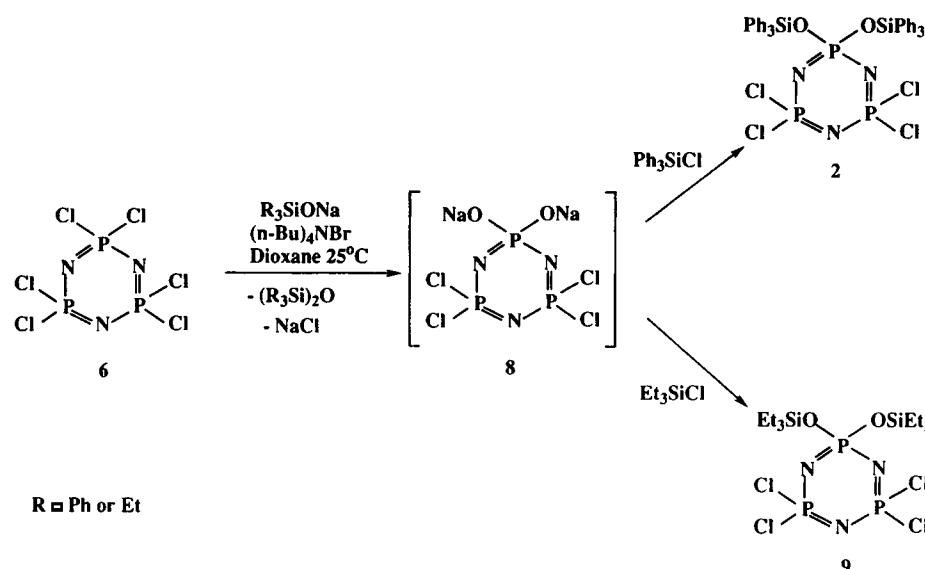
In recent years we have explored a variety of methods for the linkage of organosilicon units to small-

molecule phosphazene rings and to phosphazene high polymers [1–18]. One of the objectives of this effort has been the synthesis of high polymers that are hybrids of polyphosphazenes and polysiloxanes (silicones) and that combine the special properties of both systems.

The linkage of organosilicon units to small-molecule cyclophosphazenes has two purposes—first, the preparation of “monomers” that can be polymerized by ring-opening methods to macromolecules and, second, the exploration of new reactions that might later be carried out on phosphazene high polymers [19]. Thus, in this second sense, the small-molecule reactions are model processes for the more challenging macromolecular reactions [20].

Virtually all the reactions of this type that we have explored have involved the connection of the organosilicon units to the phosphazene skeleton through P–C–Si, P–N–Si, or P–O–C–Si bonds, rather than through P–O–Si linkages. A considerable body of earlier work [21–24] had provided convincing evidence that P–O–Si bonds are sensitive to cleavage by moisture and other mild reagents and that only rarely do they survive the synthesis processes used for their assembly. For example, Zhivukin and co-workers [24] in 1962 reported that $NaOSiEt_3$ and $NaOSiPh_3$ react with chlorophosphazenes *not* to give the expected species such as $[NP(OSiR_3)_2]_n$, but instead phosphazenes with P–O–Na⁺ side units and organosiloxanes. This process closes off an important route to phosphazene-organosilicon hybrids, since the reaction of chlorophosphazenes with alkoxides or aryloxides to give $[NP(OR)_2]_{3,4}$, or n , species is probably the most important synthesis pathway in the whole field of phosphazene chemistry [19,25–27]. Other routes to phosphazenes with P–O–Si side

*To whom correspondence should be addressed.

SCHEME 1**SCHEME 2**

linkages have been developed. For instance, cyclo-triphosphazenes with $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{Na}^+$ groups react with chlorosiloxanes to yield organosilicon-substituted cyclo-triphosphazenes [23]. Butoxyphosphazenes react with either chlorosilanes or chlorosiloxanes via a condensation process to yield organosilicon-cyclo-triphosphazene species [23,24]. However, these compounds are unstable to hydrolysis in contact with atmospheric moisture. Hydrolytically stable organosiloxy-organophosphazene polymers have been reported by Russian investigators [28], but only when phenylsiloxy and phenoxy groups are attached as side groups to the phosphazene ring.

The hydrolytic stability of phenylsiloxy groups when linked to a phosphazene ring through a $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{Si}$ linkage has prompted us to devise new methods for the synthesis of arylsiloxy-phosphazenes (1). Two methods were used. The first involves the reaction of

a cyclotriphosphazene intermediate bearing $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{Na}^+$ side groups with Ph_3SiCl to yield the cyclo-triphosphazenes *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2) and $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OPh})_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (3). The second method makes use of the condensation reaction between butoxy-cyclo-triphosphazenes and Ph_3SiCl at elevated temperatures to yield $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (4) and $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OSiPh}_3)_6$ (5).

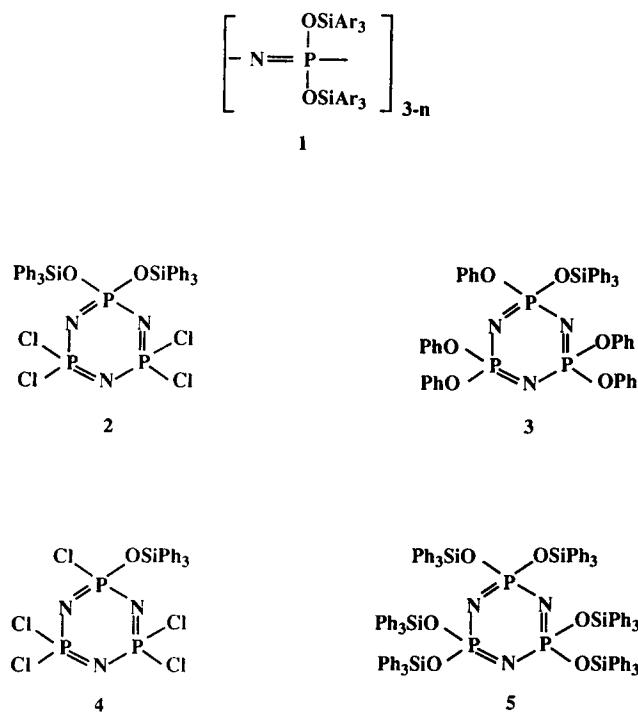
The synthesis, characterization, and properties of these triphenylsiloxy-cyclo-triphosphazene species are described, and the X-ray crystal structure of one of these compounds, *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$, is presented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION*Synthesis of *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2)*

The reaction between hexachlorocyclotriphosphazene (6) and an excess of sodium triphenylsiloxide

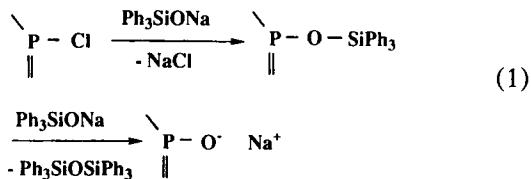
(4–8 equivalents) in dioxane at 25°C for 24 hours in the presence of $(n\text{-Bu})_4\text{NBr}$ yields the intermediate cyclotriphosphazene species *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)$ -(ONa) (7) and *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{ONa})_2$ (8) (Scheme 1). Intermediate 7 is the main product formed when 4 equivalents of Ph_3SiONa react with $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$. Species 8 predominates when 8 equivalents of Ph_3SiONa react with $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$. Approximately equal quantities of 7 and 8 are formed when 6 equivalents of Ph_3SiONa are used.

The ^{31}P NMR spectra of 7 and 8 were consistent with the proposed structures. The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 7 is an AB₂ spin pattern (ν_A : -15.8 ppm, ν_B : 15.5 ppm, J_{PNP} = 53.1 Hz) as is the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 8 (ν_A : -4.1 ppm, ν_B : 13.9 ppm, J_{PNP} = 30.6 Hz). Both 7 and 8 react with Ph_3SiCl to yield *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2), which gives rise to a new ^{31}P NMR AB₂ spin pattern (ν_A : -16.6 ppm, ν_B : 20.7 ppm, J_{PNP} = 80.7 Hz). The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of 2 was similar to that of the analogous compound, *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4[(\text{OSiMe}_2)_x\text{Cl}]_2$, formed during the reaction between $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ and $(\text{OSiMe}_2)_3$ at 250°C [23].



The formation of the $\text{P}-\text{O}^-\text{Na}^+$ group is believed to first involve the substitution of a $\text{P}-\text{Cl}$ bond by Ph_3SiONa to generate a $\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{SiPh}_3$ side unit, which reacts further with more Ph_3SiONa to yield the $\text{P}-$

O^-Na^+ functionality and hexaphenylsiloxane (Equation 1). The liberation and isolation of $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSiPh}_3$ provides evidence for this reaction. When $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ and Ph_3SiONa react, species 7 is detected in significant quantities before all the $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ is consumed, as determined by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy. This indicates that the mechanism of the reaction between $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ and Ph_3SiONa to yield 7 may be more complex than the simple sequence of reactions shown in Equation 1. Intermediate 7 reacts with Ph_3SiONa to yield 8 and $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSiPh}_3$. The identification of intermediates 7 and 8 is described in the next section.

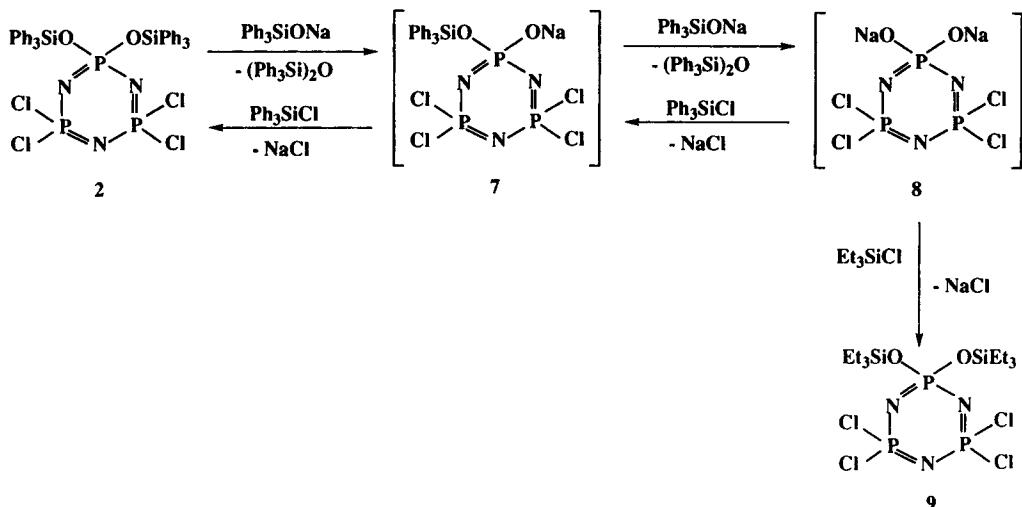
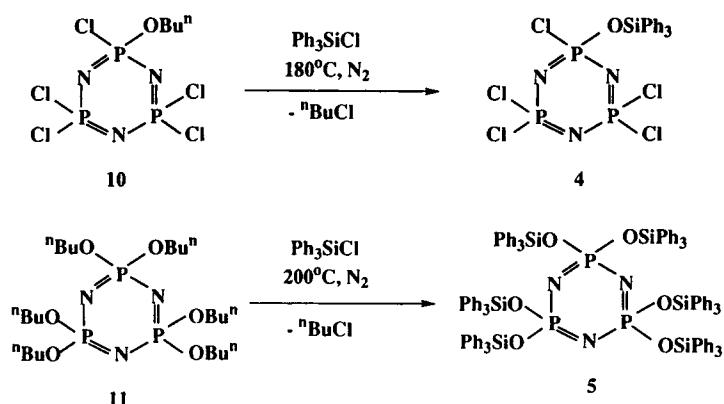


Identification of *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)$ -(ONa) (7) and *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{ONa})_2$ (8)

Two methods were used to identify intermediate species *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)$ -(ONa) and *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{ONa})_2$. The first method made use of reactions that trapped out one of these intermediates, 8, on treatment with Et_3SiCl and Ph_3SiCl to yield *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiEt}_3)_2$ (9) and *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2), respectively (Scheme 2). The second involved the generation of intermediate species 7 and 8 by an alternative route—the reaction between *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ and Ph_3SiONa (Scheme 3). Attempts to isolate and characterize 7 and 8 resulted in the decomposition of these species.

The reaction between $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ and excess Ph_3SiONa or Et_3SiONa in dioxane [with $(n\text{-Bu})_4\text{NBr}$] at 25°C yields 8 (Scheme 2). Species 8 reacts with Ph_3SiCl and Et_3SiCl to give 2 and 9, respectively. It was important to demonstrate that 8, generated from Ph_3SiONa and $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$, reacts with Et_3SiCl to yield *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiEt}_3)_2$. This same intermediate, 8, generated from Et_3SiONa and $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$, reacts with Ph_3SiCl to yield *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$. If 8 were an intermediate that contained an organosilicon side unit, treatment of the intermediate with the chlorosilane species would yield products that contain both phenyl- and ethylsiloxy side units in the same molecule. Such species were not detected. Species 2 and 9 can only be formed by treatment of an intermediate such as 8 with Ph_3SiCl and Et_3SiCl , respectively.

The compound *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ reacts with 1 equivalent of Ph_3SiONa in dioxane in the presence of $(n\text{-Bu})_4\text{NBr}$ at 25°C to yield 7 and

SCHEME 3**SCHEME 4**

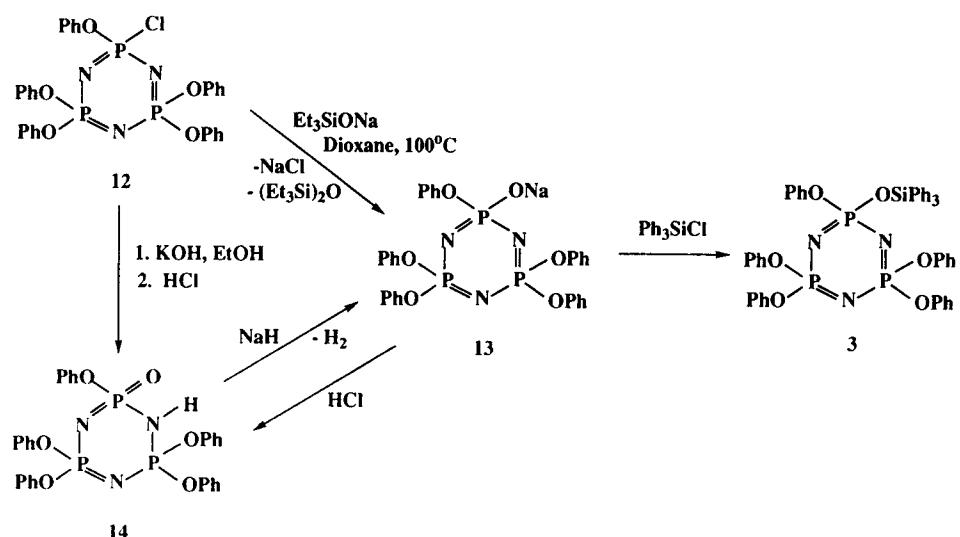
Ph₃SiOSiPh₃ (Scheme 3). Species 7 generated from this reaction is identical to 7 formed from (NPCl₂)₃ and Ph₃SiONa, as determined by ³¹P NMR spectroscopy. Further reaction of 7 with excess Ph₃SiONa yields 8. Species 8, formed by the sequence shown in Scheme 3, is identical to 8 formed from (NPCl₂)₃ and Ph₃SiONa. Species 8 reacts with Et₃SiCl to yield *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiEt₃)₂, as described previously. Species 8 also reacts with Ph₃SiCl to reform 7, which yields *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ when treated with more Ph₃SiCl.

Butoxyphosphazene-Chlorosilane Condensation Reactions: Synthesis of N₃P₃Cl₅OSiPh₃ (4) and N₃P₃(OSiPh₃)₆ (5)

The triphenylsiloxycyclotriphosphazenes N₃P₃Cl₅OSiPh₃ (4) and N₃P₃(OSiPh₃)₆ (5) were prepared by the reaction of N₃P₃Cl₅OBuⁿ (10) and N₃P₃(OBuⁿ)₆ (11), respectively, with Ph₃SiCl at elevated temperatures (Scheme 4). The mechanism of the reaction between butoxyphosphazenes and chlorosilanes is discussed elsewhere [28]. The reactions described here appear to follow the same mechanism.

The reaction between N₃P₃Cl₅OBuⁿ (10) and an excess of Ph₃SiCl under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen at 180°C yields N₃P₃Cl₅OSiPh₃ (4) and eliminates butyl chloride during the condensation reaction. During the course of the reaction, the ³¹P AB₂ pattern associated with 10 (ν_A : 14.8 ppm, ν_B : 22.4 ppm, J_{PNP} = 63.5 Hz, CDCl₃ solvent) disappeared and a new AB₂ spin pattern appeared for 4 (ν_A : 2.9 ppm, ν_B : 22.1 ppm, J_{PNP} = 70.0 Hz). Butyl chloride was identified as a volatile reaction product by infrared spectroscopic comparison with an authentic sample and by a combination of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

The synthesis of N₃P₃(OSiPh₃)₆ (5) has been attempted previously [28], but the products obtained were cyclotriphosphazene species with only three-to-five butyl groups replaced by triphenylsilyl groups. Hexabutoxycyclotriphosphazene (11) reacts with an excess of Ph₃SiCl at 200°C in an atmosphere of dry nitrogen to yield N₃P₃(OSiPh₃)₆ (5). The reaction was monitored by ³¹P NMR spectroscopy, which showed that the singlet associated with 11 at 17.8 ppm (CDCl₃ solvent) disappeared to yield multiple



peaks between +7 and –5 ppm, which indicated the formation of cyclotriphosphazene species that contained both butyl and triphenylsilyl groups. As the reaction proceeded, the multiplets converged to yield a singlet at –3.3 ppm for 5. Compound 5 was isolated and purified, as described in the Experimental section.

Phenoxycyclotriphosphazene Reactions: Synthesis of N₃P₃(OPh)₅OSiPh₃ (3)

Compound 3, N₃P₃(OPh)₅OSiPh₃, was prepared by the reaction sequence shown in Scheme 5. Monochloropentaphenoxycyclotriphosphazene (12) reacts with sodium triethylsiloxide in hot dioxane at 100°C for 72 hours to yield the intermediate N₃P₃(OPh)₅ONa (13). As the progress of the reaction was monitored by ³¹P NMR spectroscopy, the spectrum of 12 (ν_A : 22.1 ppm, ν_B : 7.0 ppm, J_{PNP} = 85.6 Hz) diminished slowly while the spectrum of 13 (ν_A : 6.2 ppm, ν_B : 9.2 ppm, J_{PNP} = 75.2 Hz) began to appear. Hexaethyldisiloxane and NaCl were also formed during this reaction, and this indicated the formation of the P–O[–]Na⁺ unit from the P–Cl bond of 12. Species 13 reacts with Ph₃SiCl to yield 3, which gives rise to a new ³¹P NMR AB₂ spin pattern (ν_A : 3.0 ppm, ν_B : 8.7 ppm, J_{PNP} = 96.6 Hz). However, attempts to isolate 3 from the reaction by-products by chromatographic and recrystallization techniques were unsuccessful. An alternative procedure was developed to isolate 3.

Intermediate 13 was protonated with HCl to yield the phosphazadiene species N₂P₂(OPh)₄–NHP(O)(OPh) (14), which was purified by chromatographic and recrystallization techniques. Compound 14 was also prepared by the known reaction of 12 with ethanolic potassium hydroxide, followed

by protonation with HCl [29]. When 14 reacts with NaH, hydrogen is evolved and intermediate 13 is formed, free from organosilicon by-products. The reaction of 13 with Ph₃SiCl yielded 3, which was isolated as an oil and was fully characterized, as described in the Experimental section. An alternative synthesis of N₃P₃(OPh)₅OSiPh₃, by the condensation reaction between N₃P₃(OPh)₅(OBuⁿ) and Ph₃SiCl, has been described elsewhere [30].

Structural Characterization and Physical Properties of the Organosiloxycyclotriphosphazenes

The cyclotriphosphazene compounds were characterized by a combination of ³¹P NMR, ¹H NMR, and infrared spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, and microanalysis. These data are presented in the Experimental section. The microanalytical data are consistent with the proposed structures. The mass spectra for the cyclotriphosphazene compounds showed the expected parent ion peaks. Major fragments were detected for the loss of phenyl (M-77) (species 2, 3, 4, and 14), phenoxy (M-93) (species 14), chlorine (M-35) (species 4), and ethyl (M-29) (species 9). The correct chlorine isotope pattern was detected when applicable. Mass spectral analysis of compound 5 was not successful.

The ³¹P NMR spectra of the cyclotriphosphazenes were consistent with the substitution pattern around the phosphazene ring. An AB₂ spin pattern was found for species 2, 3, 4, 9, and 14. The PCl₂ chemical shifts for 2, 4, and 9 were detected at 23–20 ppm and the P(OPh)₂ shift for 3 was detected at 8.3 ppm. The P(OSiR₃)₂ resonances in 2 and 9 were shifted downfield and were detected at –16 to –17 ppm. The P(Cl)(OSiPh₃) resonance for 4 and the

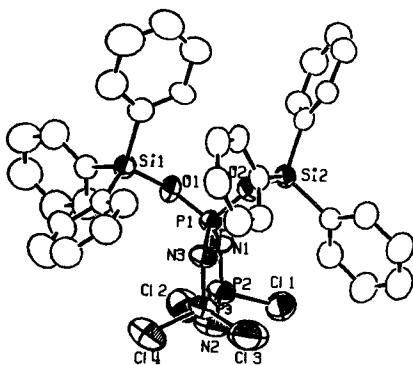


FIGURE 1 ORTEP view of $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (**2**) approximately parallel to the plane of the cyclophosphazene ring.

$P(\text{OPh})(\text{OSiPh}_3)$ resonance for **3** were detected at 2.9 and 2.5 ppm, respectively. Coupling constants in the AB_2 spin patterns ranged from 60 to 100 Hz. The $P(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ resonance for the hexasubstituted compound **5** was detected as a singlet at -3.3 ppm. The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **14** is highly dependent on the nature of the solvent and has been discussed elsewhere [31].

The ^1H NMR spectra of the triphenylsiloxy and phenoxy-substituted cyclotriphosphazenes (**2–5**, **14**) showed multiplets at δ 7.7–6.6. The quartet and triplet for the ethyl group in **9** were split into complex multiplets by the phosphorus atoms of the phosphazene ring.

The infrared spectra showed mainly two intense vibrations for the P–N segments at 1300 – 1100 cm^{-1} and the P–O–Si linkage at 1100 – 1000 cm^{-1} . Other characteristic vibrations were detected for Si–Ph (1430 – 1400 cm^{-1}), C–C (1590 , 1480 cm^{-1}), and P–Cl (600 – 580 , 520 – 500 cm^{-1}) when applicable.

The triphenylsiloxy species **2**, **4**, and **5** are white crystalline solids while **3** is a viscous oil that resisted crystallization. These species were all stable toward atmospheric moisture but did, however, hydrolyze at the P–O–Si linkage (to yield Ph_3SiOH and insoluble products) in wet solvents or in contact with substrates such as silica gel. By contrast, the alkylsiloxycyclotriphosphazene compound *gem*– $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiEt}_3)_2$ (**9**), and others [23,24], hydrolyze more readily in contact with moisture than do the triphenylsiloxy analogues. Thus, it can be stated that, in general, triphenylsiloxycyclotriphosphazenes are more resistant to hydrolysis than their alkyl counterparts, but the hydrolytic instability of the P–O–Si linkage still exists.

Compounds $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (**4**) and *gem*– $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiEt}_3)_2$ (**9**) are volatile at temperatures near 150°C (0.05 mm Hg) but species *gem*– $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (**2**), $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OSiPh}_3)_6$ (**5**), and

$\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OPh})_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (**3**) are not, and these species decompose when heated to higher temperatures. A preliminary study of the thermal stability of compounds **2–5** and **9** indicated that the P–O–Si linkage in these compounds is thermally unstable at temperatures that approach 200°C . For example, when the compound *gem*– $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ was heated in vacuo at 210°C for 48 hours, Ph_3SiCl volatilized and insoluble cyclotriphosphazene species were formed. This indicated that a condensation process occurs that eliminates Ph_3SiCl and may form P–O–P cross-linkages. In addition, the high temperatures required for the synthesis of **4** and **5** (180 and 200°C , respectively) appear to be responsible for the formation of insoluble decomposition products during these condensation reactions.

*The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *gem*– $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (**2**)*

A single-crystal X-ray structure determination was carried out for **2**, since the triphenylsiloxy groups in the molecule represent one of the bulkiest side groups yet attached to a cyclotriphosphazene ring. It was of interest to determine the effect of the large side groups on the bond lengths, bond angles, and planarity of the cyclotriphosphazene ring.

The structure of **2** is shown in Figure 1. All non-hydrogen atoms except the carbon atoms of the phenyl rings have been labeled. In addition, the carbon atoms of the phenyl rings of **2** have been left unshaded for clarity. Bond distances, bond angles, and positional parameters are listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The phosphazene ring was found to be almost planar ($\chi^2 = 110$ for the weighted least-squares plane through the phosphazene ring). Two triphenylsiloxy groups are attached to the phosphazene ring at P(1) and two chlorine atoms are attached to each of the two remaining phosphorus atoms.

The P–N bond lengths in the phosphazene ring of **2** are unequal. The average P–N bond length from P(1) to the adjacent nitrogen atoms N(1) and N(3) is $1.583(4)$ Å, while the N(1)–P(2)/N(3)–P(3) average bond length is $1.554(5)$ Å. The P(2)–N(2)/P(3)–N(2) average bond distance is $1.565(10)$ Å. The alternation of average bond lengths at increased distance from the substituted phosphorus atom is detected in many cyclotriphosphazenes [32,33]. The P–N bonds of **2** follow this trend.

The skeletal phosphorus atoms in cyclic phosphazenes usually occupy a distorted tetrahedral geometry with endocyclic ring angles near 120° , and exocyclic angles near 100° . The exocyclic O(1)–P(1)–O(2) angle is widened to $103.4(2)^\circ$ due to the steric

repulsion of the two triphenylsiloxy groups, and the N(1)–P(1)–N(3) angle is constricted to 115.8(2)° to accommodate hybridization changes. The other N–P–N endocyclic angles, centered at P(2) and P(3), are 119.3(3) and 119.7(3)°, respectively. These angles are similar to the N–P–N angles of 118.4(2)° in (NPCl₂)₃ [34]. The exocyclic Cl–P–Cl angles centered at P(2) and P(3) of 100.1(1) and 101.1(1)° do not differ significantly from those reported for (NPCl₂)₃ [34].

The P–Cl bonds of 2 have an average length of 1.999(11) Å, with the P(2)–Cl(1) bond distance of 2.014(3) Å being the longest. The P–Cl bond distances in 2 are comparable to the P–Cl bond distances in (NPCl₂)₃ [34]. The average P–O bond length of 1.549(7) Å in 2 is slightly shorter than the average P–O bond lengths of 1.582(2) and 1.581(10) Å in N₃P₃(OPh)₆ [35] and N₄P₄(OMe)₈ [36], respectively.

The bond angles and the bond lengths associated with the triphenylsiloxy groups are unexceptional. The average Si–O bond length of 1.661(1) Å, the average Si–C bond length of 1.860(4) Å, and the average C–C bond length of 1.40(1) Å are similar to the Si–O, Si–C, and C–C bond lengths reported for hexaphenylcyclotrisiloxane [37] and octaphenylcyclotri-

tetrasiloxane [38]. The average C–Si–C and C–C–C bond angles of 112(2) and 120(1)°, respectively, were comparable to the same angles of the phenylcyclosiloxane compounds. The P(1)–O(1)–Si(1) and P(1)–O(2)–Si(2) bond angles were 150.5(3) and 143.3(3)°, respectively.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

Hexachlorocyclotriphosphazene was provided by Ethyl Corp. and was purified by recrystallization from hexane and sublimation at 50°C (0.05 mm Hg).

TABLE 2 Bond Angles (°) for *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ (**2**)

O(1)–P(1)–O(2)	103.4(2)	C(21)–Si(1)–C(31)	109.3(3)
O(1)–P(1)–N(1)	108.3(3)	O(2)–Si(2)–C(41)	107.5(2)
O(1)–P(1)–N(3)	111.1(2)	O(2)–Si(2)–C(51)	103.5(2)
O(2)–P(1)–N(1)	107.8(2)	O(2)–Si(2)–C(61)	110.9(2)
O(2)–P(1)–N(3)	109.8(2)	C(41)–Si(2)–C(51)	112.6(2)
N(1)–P(1)–N(3)	115.8(2)	C(41)–Si(2)–C(61)	109.2(3)
Cl(1)–P(2)–Cl(2)	100.1(1)	C(51)–Si(2)–C(61)	112.9(3)
Cl(1)–P(2)–N(1)	108.6(2)	P(1)–O(1)–Si(1)	150.5(3)
Cl(1)–P(2)–N(2)	108.5(2)	P(1)–O(2)–Si(2)	143.3(3)
Cl(2)–P(2)–N(1)	109.2(2)	P(1)–N(1)–P(2)	122.8(3)
Cl(2)–P(2)–N(2)	109.4(2)	P(2)–N(2)–P(3)	119.8(3)
N(1)–P(2)–N(2)	119.3(3)	P(1)–N(3)–P(3)	122.3(3)
Cl(3)–P(3)–Cl(4)	101.1(1)	Si(1)–C(11)–C(12)	119.5(5)
Cl(3)–P(3)–N(2)	108.3(3)	Si(1)–C(11)–C(16)	120.5(5)
Cl(3)–P(3)–N(3)	107.8(2)	C(12)–C(11)–C(16)	120.0(6)
Cl(4)–P(3)–N(2)	108.6(2)	C(11)–C(12)–C(13)	119.5(7)
Cl(4)–P(3)–N(3)	109.7(2)	C(12)–C(13)–C(14)	120.5(7)
N(2)–P(3)–N(3)	119.7(3)	C(13)–C(14)–C(15)	121.4(7)
O(1)–Si(1)–C(11)	105.3(3)	C(14)–C(15)–C(16)	119.0(7)
O(1)–Si(1)–C(21)	111.4(2)	C(11)–C(16)–C(15)	119.6(7)
O(1)–Si(1)–C(31)	104.1(3)	Si(1)–C(21)–C(22)	120.2(5)
C(11)–Si(1)–C(21)	111.5(3)	Si(1)–C(21)–C(26)	120.3(5)
C(11)–Si(1)–C(31)	115.1(3)	C(22)–C(21)–C(26)	119.4(6)
C(21)–C(22)–C(23)	121.0(6)	Si(2)–C(51)–C(56)	121.2(5)
C(22)–C(23)–C(24)	119.5(7)	C(52)–C(51)–C(56)	118.3(5)
C(23)–C(24)–C(25)	120.4(7)	C(51)–C(52)–C(53)	120.6(6)
C(24)–C(25)–C(26)	120.4(7)	C(52)–C(53)–C(54)	120.1(6)
C(21)–C(26)–C(25)	119.2(7)		
Si(1)–C(31)–C(32)	118.4(5)	C(53)–C(54)–C(55)	120.6(6)
Si(1)–C(31)–C(36)	121.7(5)	C(54)–C(55)–C(56)	119.4(7)
C(32)–C(31)–C(36)	119.6(6)	C(51)–C(56)–C(55)	120.8(7)
C(31)–C(32)–C(33)	119.8(7)	Si(2)–C(61)–C(62)	120.3(5)
C(32)–C(33)–C(34)	120.7(7)	Si(2)–C(61)–C(66)	120.7(5)
C(33)–C(34)–C(35)	119.3(7)	C(62)–C(61)–C(66)	119.0(6)
C(34)–C(35)–C(36)	120.6(7)	C(61)–C(62)–C(63)	121.5(6)
C(31)–C(36)–C(35)	119.9(7)	C(62)–C(63)–C(64)	119.5(6)
Si(2)–C(41)–C(42)	122.8(5)	C(63)–C(64)–C(65)	120.2(6)
Si(2)–C(41)–C(46)	118.9(4)	C(64)–C(65)–C(66)	121.2(6)
C(42)–C(41)–C(46)	118.3(6)	C(61)–C(66)–C(65)	118.5(6)
C(41)–C(42)–C(43)	121.6(7)		
C(42)–C(43)–C(44)	118.1(7)		
C(43)–C(44)–C(45)	120.5(7)		
C(44)–C(45)–C(46)	120.2(7)		
C(41)–C(46)–C(45)	121.2(6)		
Si(2)–C(51)–C(52)	120.4(5)		

TABLE 3 Positional Parameters for *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ (2)

Atom	x	y	z
Cl(1)	0.1215(1)	-0.313(2)	0.4083(1)
Cl(2)	0.0457(2)	0.1700(2)	0.3355(1)
Cl(3)	0.0882(2)	0.0763(2)	0.6468(2)
Cl(4)	0.0132(1)	0.2865(2)	0.5905(2)
P(1)	0.2321(1)	0.2282(1)	0.5196(1)
P(2)	0.1094(1)	0.1206(2)	0.4316(1)
P(3)	0.0915(1)	0.1806(2)	0.5679(1)
Si(1)	0.2642(1)	0.4662(2)	0.5225(1)
Si(2)	0.3709(1)	0.1243(2)	0.6249(1)
O(1)	0.2554(3)	0.3402(3)	0.5016(3)
O(2)	0.3150(3)	0.1759(4)	0.5499(3)
N(1)	0.1941(3)	0.1722(5)	0.4450(3)
N(2)	0.0560(4)	0.1294(6)	0.4925(4)
N(3)	0.1782(3)	0.2282(5)	0.5812(3)
C(11)	0.3734(4)	0.4870(6)	0.5596(4)
C(12)	0.4290(4)	0.4075(6)	0.5527(4)
C(13)	0.5122(5)	0.4223(7)	0.5829(5)
C(14)	0.5389(5)	0.5147(8)	0.6156(5)
C(15)	0.4858(6)	0.5950(8)	0.6225(5)
C(16)	0.4004(5)	0.5805(7)	0.5938(5)
C(21)	0.2015(4)	0.5022(6)	0.5909(4)
C(22)	0.2237(5)	0.4690(6)	0.6643(4)
C(23)	0.1776(5)	0.4978(7)	0.7177(4)
C(24)	0.1108(5)	0.5594(8)	0.6975(5)
C(25)	0.0876(5)	0.5943(8)	0.6239(5)
C(26)	0.1327(5)	0.5651(7)	0.5703(5)
C(31)	0.2244(4)	0.5333(6)	0.4338(4)
C(32)	0.1575(5)	0.4902(7)	0.3869(4)
C(33)	0.1224(6)	0.5426(8)	0.3232(5)
C(34)	0.1529(6)	0.6381(8)	0.3054(5)
C(35)	0.2186(6)	0.6806(8)	0.3519(6)
C(36)	0.2542(5)	0.6291(7)	0.4168(5)
C(41)	0.3330(4)	-0.0108(5)	0.6346(4)
C(42)	0.2672(5)	-0.0526(6)	0.5864(5)
C(43)	0.2369(5)	-0.1525(7)	0.5974(5)
C(44)	0.2762(5)	-0.2109(7)	0.6588(5)
C(45)	0.3417(5)	-0.1709(7)	0.7056(5)
C(46)	0.3707(5)	-0.0716(6)	0.6932(4)
C(51)	0.4748(4)	0.1262(5)	0.6048(4)
C(52)	0.5420(4)	0.1126(6)	0.6615(4)
C(53)	0.6201(4)	0.1074(6)	0.6461(5)
C(54)	0.6315(5)	0.1152(6)	0.5746(5)
C(55)	0.5662(5)	0.1317(6)	0.5171(5)
C(56)	0.4879(4)	0.1354(6)	0.5322(4)
C(61)	0.3618(4)	0.2013(5)	0.7081(4)
C(62)	0.3022(4)	0.1769(6)	0.7485(4)
C(63)	0.2925(5)	0.2355(6)	0.8098(4)
C(64)	0.3436(5)	0.3180(6)	0.8321(4)
C(65)	0.4041(5)	0.3429(6)	0.7937(4)
C(66)	0.4146(4)	0.2855(5)	0.7313(4)

Triphenylsilanol and triphenylchlorosilane were obtained from Aldrich and were recrystallized from toluene and hexane, respectively, before use. Triethylsilanol and triethylchlorosilane were obtained from Petrarch Systems, Inc. and were distilled and then stored over molecular sieves before use. Sodium hydride (Aldrich) was washed several times with dry

tetrahydrofuran to remove mineral oil and was stored in a dry box before use. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) and 1,4-dioxane were dried over sodium benzophenone ketyl and were distilled in an atmosphere of dry nitrogen before use.

Analytical Techniques

³¹P NMR spectra were obtained with a Varian CFT-20 NMR spectrometer operated at 32 MHz or a JEOL FX90Q NMR spectrometer operated at 36.2 MHz. ³¹P NMR chemical shifts are relative to 85% H₃PO₄ at 0 ppm with positive shift values downfield from the reference. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with the use of a Bruker WP-200 spectrometer operated at 200 MHz. Chemical shifts are relative to tetramethylsilane at $\delta = 0$. ¹³C NMR (¹H decoupled) spectra were recorded with the use of a Bruker WP-200 spectrometer operated at 50.3 MHz or a JEOL FX90Q spectrometer operated at 22.5 MHz. All spectra are referenced to internal tetramethylsilane at 0 ppm. Infrared spectra were obtained with the use of a Perkin-Elmer 283B grating spectrometer. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. Elemental analyses were obtained from Galbraith Laboratories, Knoxville, TN.

Synthesis of N₃P₃Cl₅OBuⁿ (10), N₃P₃(OBuⁿ)₆ (11), N₃P₃(OPh)₅Cl (12), and N₃P₃(OPh)₅OH (14)

The syntheses of compounds 10 [24,39], 11 [24,40,41], 12 [42,43], and 14 [29] were based on methods described previously.

Synthesis of *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ (2)

Triphenylsilanol (16.7 g, 0.0604 mol) was dissolved in dry dioxane (100 mL) and was added *cautiously* to a suspension of NaH (1.70 g, 0.078 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). After the evolution of hydrogen had ceased, the solution of sodium triphenylsiloxide was filtered under nitrogen to remove excess NaH and added in one portion to a solution of (NPCl₂)₃ (5.00 g, 0.0144 mol) and (n-Bu)₄NBr (1.80 g, 0.00558 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 hours and during this time a white solid precipitated. Tetraphenylchlorosilane (12.7 g, 0.431 mol) was added to the reaction mixture, which was then stirred at 25°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through a coarse fritted addition funnel under nitrogen atmosphere to remove NaCl and some precipitated Ph₃SiOSiPh₃. The solvent was removed from the filtrate under vacuum to yield an oil. Toluene (200 mL) was added to the oil

and the solution was filtered to remove residual $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSiPh}_3$. Toluene was removed from the filtrate to yield crude **2**, which was recrystallized several times from heptane to yield pure **2** as a white solid. Yield 3.2 g (27%), m.p. 142–144°C.

Characterization Data for 2. ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) AB_2 spin pattern (ν_A : –16.6 ppm, ν_B : 21.0 ppm, J_{PNP} = 80.8 Hz). ^1H NMR δ = 7.55–7.28 (m). IR 1250, 1200 cm^{-1} (vs, PN), 1110–1040 cm^{-1} (vs, POSi). MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{30}\text{Cl}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{P}_3\text{Si}_2$, 827; found 827 (Cl₄ isotope pattern). Found: C, 52.13; H, 3.59; N, 4.97; Si, 6.69.

Synthesis of $\text{gem-N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiEt}_3)_2$ (9)

Triethylsilanol (15.2 g, 0.115 mol) was added dropwise *with caution* to sodium (3.45 g, 0.150 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). On completion of hydrogen evolution, the dioxane solution of sodium triethylsiloxide was transferred by use of a double-tipped syringe needle to a solution of $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$ (5.00 g, 0.0144 mol) and $(n\text{-Bu})_4\text{NBr}$ (1.80 g, 0.00559 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 5 hours, after which time ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy indicated that intermediate **8** had formed. Triethylchlorosilane (13.0 g, 0.0863 mol) was added to the reaction mixture, which was stirred at 25°C for 1 hour. Dioxane was removed under vacuum to yield an oil that contained NaCl precipitate. This mixture was distilled at 0.05 mm Hg, which first yielded $\text{Et}_3\text{SiOSiEt}_3$ and residual Et_3SiCl (50–60°C), then gave **9** (145–150°C) as a clear liquid. Compound **9** was redistilled at 145°C/0.05 mm Hg and a center fraction was collected. Yield 2.0 g (26%).

Characterization Data for 9. ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) AB_2 spin pattern (ν_A : –16.4 ppm, ν_B : 20.0 ppm, J_{PNP} = 77.1 Hz). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) SiCH_2CH_3 , δ = 0.76 (qm) 2H; SiCH_2CH_3 , δ = 1.00 (tm) 3H. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) SiCH_2CH_3 , ν = 5.06 ppm (d) (J_{POSi} = 1.2 Hz); SiCH_2CH_3 , ν = 6.27 (s). IR 1180 cm^{-1} (vs, PN); 1080 cm^{-1} (vs, POSi). MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{30}\text{C}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{P}_3\text{Si}_2$, 539; found 539 (Cl₄ isotope pattern). Elem. anal. calcd. for **9**: C, 26.72; H, 5.62; N, 7.79; Si, 10.42. Found: C, 26.65; H, 5.86; N, 7.46; Si, 9.55.

Synthesis of $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (4)

Monobutoxypentachlorocyclotriphosphazene (**10**) (5.00 g, 0.0130 mol) and Ph_3SiCl (15.3 g, 0.0519 mol) were heated at 180°C in an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. During the reaction, the ^{31}P NMR AB_2 spin pattern associated with **10** disappeared and a new AB_2

spin pattern appeared for **4** after approximately 20 hours. When cooled, the contents of the reaction vessel were transferred to a vacuum sublimator in a nitrogen-filled dry bag and were heated at 100°C (0.05 mm Hg). Excess Ph_3SiCl sublimed onto a water-cooled cold finger, and *n*-BuCl was collected in a trap at –196°C. The sublimation was recrystallized several times from hot heptane to yield a white solid. Yield 2.4 g (31%); m.p. 121–122°C.

Characterization Data for 4. ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) AB_2 spin pattern (ν_A : 2.9 ppm, ν_B : 22.1 ppm, J_{PNP} = 70.0 Hz). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ = 7.74–7.38 (m). IR 1195 cm^{-1} (vs, PN), 1070 cm^{-1} (vs, POSi). MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{Cl}_5\text{N}_3\text{OP}_3\text{Si}$, 587 (Cl₅ isotope pattern). Elem. anal. calcd. for **4**: C, 36.79; H, 2.58; N, 7.15; Si, 4.78. Found: C, 36.95; H, 2.49; N, 7.23; Si, 5.05.

Synthesis of $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OSiPh}_3)_6$ (5)

Hexabutoxycyclotriphosphazene (**11**) (1.00 g, 0.00174 mol) and Ph_3SiCl (12.3 g, 0.0417 mol) were stirred together at 200°C in an atmosphere of dry nitrogen for approximately 144 hours. ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy showed that all of **11** had been converted to **5**. When cooled, the contents of the reaction vessel were transferred to a vacuum sublimator in a nitrogen-filled dry bag and then heated at 90°C (0.05 mm Hg) to remove residual Ph_3SiCl and *n*-BuCl as described previously. The sublimation residue was recrystallized twice from a CH_2Cl_2 /hexane solvent mixture and once from a toluene/heptane solution to yield **5** as a white solid. Yield 0.3 g (10%), m.p. >300°C.

Characterization Data for 5. ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) –3.3 ppm (s). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ = 7.70–7.15 (m). IR 1240 cm^{-1} (s, PN), 1050–970 cm^{-1} (vs, POSi). Elem. anal. calcd. for **5**: C, 72.57; H, 5.09; N, 2.35; Si, 9.43. Found: C, 72.76; H, 5.55; N, 2.24; Si, 9.50.

Synthesis of $\text{N}_2\text{P}_2(\text{OPh})_4\text{NHP}(\text{OPh})(\text{O})$ (14) (via **12** and Et_2SiONa)

Triethylsilanol (12.5 g, 0.0945 mol) was dissolved in dry dioxane and was added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (2.15 g, 0.0896 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). After the evolution of hydrogen had ceased, the solution of sodium triethylsiloxide was added to a solution of **12** (8.00 g, 0.0126 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). The reaction mixture was then refluxed at 100°C for a period of 52 hours. When cooled to room temperature, dioxane was removed under reduced pressure and the resultant oil was dissolved in ethanol (80 mL). Concentrated HCl (10 mL) was added

to the ethanolic solution, which gave a white precipitate. Water (100 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with 3–100 mL portions of methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure to yield an oil. Chromatography on silica gel using 100% methylene chloride eluted hexaethylcyclotriphosphazene and residual triethylsilanol. A solvent mixture that consisted of 90% CH_2Cl_2 /10% ethanol eluted **14**, which was recrystallized from 95% ethanol. Yield 3.6 g (46%); m.p. 162–164°C (lit. [24] 163–165°C).

*Characterization Data for **14**.* ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) AB₂ spin pattern (v_A : –5.5 ppm, v_B : 2.7 ppm, $J_{\text{PNP}} = 53.4$ Hz); (dioxane, D_2O lock) AB₂ spin pattern (v_A : 4.5 ppm, v_B : –2.9 ppm, $J_{\text{PNP}} = 61.6$ Hz). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) $\delta = 7.21$ –6.88 (m), 2.49 (br). IR 1200, 1180 cm^{-1} (vs, PN). MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{P}_3$, 617; found, 617. Elem. anal. calcd. for **14**: C, 58.35; H, 4.25; N, 6.81. Found: C, 58.23; H, 4.39; N, 6.67.

Synthesis of $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3(\text{OPh})_5\text{OSiPh}_3$ (3)

Compound **14** (3.00 g, 0.0486 mol) was dissolved in dry dioxane (20 mL) and was added to NaH (0.30 g, 0.0125 mol) in dry dioxane (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred until the evolution of hydrogen had ceased, then filtered through a medium-porosity fritted addition funnel under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen to remove excess NaH. To the solution of **13** was added Ph_3SiCl (2.86 g, 0.00970 mol), then the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for a period of 12 hours. The reaction mixture was again filtered through a medium-porosity fritted addition funnel under a dry nitrogen atmosphere to remove precipitated NaCl. Solvent was removed from the filtrate under vacuum to yield a viscous oil. The oil was transferred to a vacuum sublimator and heated at 160°C (0.05 mm Hg) until all of the residual Ph_3SiCl sublimed onto the cold finger, which was cooled to –78°C. Compound **3** remained as an oil. Yield 2.8 g (65%).

*Characterization Data for **3**.* ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) AB₂ spin pattern (v_A : 2.5 ppm, v_B : 8.3 ppm, $J_{\text{PNP}} = 96.0$ Hz). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) $\delta = 7.59$ –6.61 (m). IR 1300–1250 cm^{-1} (vs, PN), 1070 cm^{-1} (m, POSi). MS calcd. for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{P}_3\text{Si}$, 875; found, 875. Elem. anal. calcd. for **3**: C, 65.81; H, 4.61; N, 4.80; Si, 3.21. Found: C, 65.59; H, 4.56; N, 4.45; Si, 3.17.

The Reaction between $\text{gem-N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2) and Ph_3SiONa

A solution of Ph_3SiONa was prepared by the dropwise addition of Ph_3SiOH (3.34 g, 0.0121 mol) in dry

dioxane (50 mL) to NaH (0.32 g, 0.0133 mol) in dry dioxane (30 mL). (It was sometimes necessary to gently heat the reaction mixture to initiate the formation of Ph_3SiONa .) On completion of hydrogen evolution, the mixture was filtered under nitrogen to remove excess NaH, then transferred to a graduated addition funnel. Compound **2**, $\text{gem-N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2.00 g, 0.00242 mol), was dissolved in dry dioxane (50 mL) and $(n\text{-Bu})_4\text{NBr}$ (0.2 g, 0.00062 mol) was added. One equivalent of Ph_3SiONa (ca. 15–20 mL) was added to the solution of **2** and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 25°C. ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy showed that **2** was completely converted to intermediate **7**. To the NMR aliquot was added Ph_3SiCl , which converted **7** back to **2**. A portion of the reaction mixture (10 mL) was evaporated to dryness and washed successively with hexane and toluene. The residual white solid was analyzed by thin layer chromatography and gas chromatography, which showed that this compound was $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSiPh}_3$, by retention time comparison with an authentic sample. The remainder of the Ph_3SiONa solution was added to the reaction mixture, which was then stirred at 25°C for 24 hours. ^{31}P NMR spectroscopic analysis indicated that **7** had been completely converted to **8**. Addition of Ph_3SiCl to the NMR aliquot yielded **7**, which gave **2** on addition of more Ph_3SiCl . To another NMR aliquot of **8** was added excess Et_3SiCl , which yielded $\text{gem-N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$, as determined by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopic analysis.

X-ray Structure Determination Technique

Crystals of **2** for X-ray diffraction examination were grown from hexane/methylene chloride by slow solvent evaporation at 25°C. A clear crystal, 0.08 × 0.20 × 0.67 mm, was mounted on a glass fiber, which was then transferred to a eucentric goniometer head and attached to an Enraf-Nonius four-circle CAD4 automated diffractometer controlled by a PDP 8A computer. A full rotation orientation photograph was taken with a Polaroid cassette accessory, and 25 reflections of moderate intensity were chosen and centered accurately with the use of an Enraf-Nonius program [44]. These reflections were then used to obtain an orientation matrix for data collection. A monoclinic cell of dimensions $a = 16.850(8)$ Å, $b = 12.829(4)$ Å, $c = 18.505(15)$ Å, and $\beta = 101.00(6)^\circ$ with $V = 3927(7)$ Å³ was chosen. The volume found is consistent with $Z = 4$ and a $d(\text{calcd.}) = 1.400$ g/cm³. The observed systematic extinctions ($h01, 1 = 2n + 1; 0k0, k = 2n + 1$) uniquely define the space group $P2_1/c$.

A graphite single-crystal incident beam monochromator was used for the data collection with Mo K_α

TABLE 4 Thermal Parameters for *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ (**2**)

Atom	<i>U</i> (1,1)	<i>U</i> (2,2)	<i>U</i> (3,3)	<i>U</i> (1,2)	<i>U</i> (1,3)	<i>U</i> (2,3)
Cl(1)	0.074(1)	0.072(1)	0.095(2)	-0.019(1)	0.003(1)	-0.019(1)
Cl(2)	0.082(2)	0.117(2)	0.080(2)	0.013(2)	-0.025(1)	-0.011(2)
Cl(3)	0.079(1)	0.149(2)	0.136(2)	-0.031(1)	0.026(1)	0.064(2)
Cl(4)	0.070(1)	0.140(2)	0.123(2)	0.033(1)	0.031(1)	-0.021(2)
P(1)	0.0362(9)	0.041(1)	0.043(1)	-0.0037(9)	0.0065(8)	0.0028(9)
P(2)	0.043(1)	0.073(1)	0.060(1)	-0.009(1)	0.001(1)	-0.014(1)
P(3)	0.043(1)	0.077(1)	0.065(1)	-0.005(1)	0.0193(9)	-0.002(1)
Si(1)	0.045(1)	0.040(1)	0.050(1)	0.000(1)	0.0101(9)	0.002(1)
Si(2)	0.039(1)	0.037(1)	0.045(1)	0.0026(9)	0.0069(9)	-0.001(1)
O(1)	0.059(3)	0.034(3)	0.070(3)	0.000(2)	0.020(2)	0.000(2)
O(2)	0.043(3)	0.048(3)	0.054(3)	0.005(2)	0.007(2)	0.004(2)
N(1)	0.051(3)	0.068(4)	0.047(3)	-0.014(3)	0.014(3)	-0.010(3)
N(2)	0.040(3)	0.109(5)	0.085(4)	-0.021(4)	0.015(3)	-0.028(4)
N(3)	0.040(3)	0.067(4)	0.044(3)	-0.010(3)	0.010(3)	-0.011(3)
C(11)	0.049(4)	0.058(5)	0.046(4)	-0.009(4)	0.010(3)	0.008(4)
C(12)	0.036(4)	0.066(5)	0.075(5)	0.005(4)	0.012(4)	0.027(4)
C(13)	0.058(5)	0.090(6)	0.081(6)	-0.006(5)	0.013(4)	0.028(5)
C(14)	0.068(5)	0.116(7)	0.072(5)	-0.000(5)	0.019(4)	0.017(6)
C(15)	0.096(6)	0.120(7)	0.060(5)	-0.044(6)	0.014(5)	-0.028(5)
C(16)	0.079(5)	0.081(6)	0.070(5)	-0.024(5)	0.017(4)	-0.029(5)
C(21)	0.050(4)	0.045(4)	0.051(4)	-0.002(4)	0.009(3)	0.005(4)
C(22)	0.065(5)	0.069(5)	0.063(5)	-0.002(4)	0.017(4)	-0.003(5)
C(23)	0.071(5)	0.087(6)	0.074(5)	0.001(5)	0.026(4)	-0.005(5)
C(24)	0.076(6)	0.092(7)	0.100(6)	0.003(5)	0.025(5)	-0.002(6)
C(25)	0.084(6)	0.109(7)	0.098(6)	0.034(5)	0.025(5)	-0.006(6)
C(26)	0.057(5)	0.076(6)	0.081(5)	0.021(4)	0.016(4)	-0.003(5)
C(31)	0.046(4)	0.049(4)	0.053(4)	0.004(4)	0.010(3)	0.013(4)
C(32)	0.084(6)	0.076(6)	0.051(5)	-0.007(5)	-0.014(5)	0.004(5)
C(33)	0.084(6)	0.102(7)	0.067(5)	-0.004(6)	0.008(5)	0.005(6)
C(34)	0.090(6)	0.111(7)	0.072(6)	-0.010(6)	0.013(5)	0.027(5)
C(35)	0.081(6)	0.104(7)	0.112(7)	-0.030(5)	-0.013(6)	0.051(6)
C(36)	0.073(5)	0.079(6)	0.081(6)	-0.010(5)	-0.006(5)	0.041(5)
C(41)	0.039(3)	0.039(4)	0.050(4)	0.003(3)	0.012(3)	-0.005(4)
C(42)	0.062(5)	0.053(5)	0.078(5)	0.000(4)	0.008(4)	-0.011(4)
C(43)	0.087(6)	0.053(5)	0.112(7)	-0.017(5)	0.034(5)	-0.018(5)
C(44)	0.095(6)	0.056(5)	0.095(6)	0.003(5)	0.039(5)	-0.001(5)
C(45)	0.086(6)	0.058(5)	0.101(6)	-0.007(5)	0.017(5)	0.018(5)
C(46)	0.062(5)	0.048(5)	0.077(5)	-0.003(4)	0.010(4)	0.006(4)
C(51)	0.046(4)	0.029(4)	0.063(4)	-0.002(3)	0.017(3)	-0.006(4)
C(52)	0.042(4)	0.042(4)	0.079(5)	-0.003(4)	0.002(4)	0.001(4)
C(53)	0.048(4)	0.056(5)	0.088(6)	0.003(4)	0.012(4)	-0.006(5)
C(54)	0.060(5)	0.055(5)	0.137(7)	-0.003(4)	0.038(5)	-0.022(5)
C(55)	0.067(5)	0.064(5)	0.102(6)	-0.004(4)	0.035(4)	-0.022(5)
C(56)	0.050(4)	0.053(5)	0.081(5)	-0.003(4)	0.026(4)	-0.011(4)
C(61)	0.044(4)	0.040(4)	0.049(4)	0.012(3)	0.020(3)	0.002(4)
C(62)	0.060(4)	0.061(5)	0.046(4)	-0.002(4)	0.020(3)	0.001(4)
C(63)	0.077(5)	0.071(5)	0.046(4)	0.005(4)	0.020(4)	-0.008(4)
C(64)	0.075(5)	0.068(5)	0.048(4)	0.018(4)	0.008(4)	-0.004(4)
C(65)	0.071(5)	0.052(5)	0.060(5)	0.011(4)	0.006(4)	-0.011(4)
C(66)	0.059(4)	0.035(4)	0.065(5)	0.007(4)	0.002(4)	-0.004(4)

radiation ($\lambda = 0.71703 \text{ \AA}$) at room temperature (take-off angle 2.80°). A θ -2 θ scan method was used with a variable scan rate ranging from 5°/min for the most reflections to 1°/min for the weak ones. The angular scan width (ω) was variable and amounted to (0.8 + 0.347 tan θ)° both below $k\alpha_1$ and above $k\alpha_2$. Right and left backgrounds were each scanned for 25% of the total scan time. During data collection,

three "standard" reflections were recorded after every 90 minutes of actual X-ray exposure time and were recentered automatically after every 250 reflections to monitor crystal stability and orientation. The standard reflections were used to rescale the data automatically to correct for drift during data collection (drift corrections were random and varied from 0.974 to 1.042). A total of 5136 reflections were

collected for $3.0 < 2\theta < 43.2^\circ$; of these, 2972 had intensities with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ and were considered observed. No correction was made for absorption ($\mu = 5.18 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for Mo K_α).

The nonhydrogen atoms were located by direct methods using the program MULTAN78 [45], and their coordinates were determined by successive least-squares refinements. The hydrogen atoms were located and fixed at their calculated positions ($C-H = 0.97 \text{ \AA}$) and were assigned isotropic temperature parameters ($B = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$). Refinement of all positional and anisotropic thermal parameters [46] of all nonhydrogen atoms using a non-poisson-type distribution with a weighting factor of 0.07 yielded a final $R_1 = 0.0601$ and $R_2 = 0.0800$. Here, $R_1 = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ and $R_2 = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w(F_o)^2]^{1/2}$.

In the final cycle, the maximum shift was 0.00 esd. Neutral atomic scattering factors [47] were used for all atoms and were corrected for anomalous dispersion [48] (both real and imaginary parts). The final difference map was essentially featureless with a maximum electron density of $0.44 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$. The thermal parameters for the final cycle of refinement are shown in Table 4.

The following data are available as supplementary material: observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes (Table 5); selected weighted least-squares planes and the distance of atoms from those planes (Table 6); and the stereoscopic view of the molecular structure (Figure 2).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the United States Air Force Office of Scientific Research for support of this work. We also thank J. L. Desorcie for obtaining the high field ^1H NMR spectra.

REFERENCES

- [1] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, R. J. Allen, *Inorg. Chem.*, **18**, 1985, 139.
- [2] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, J. M. Graaskamp, M. Parvez, *Organometallics*, **5**, 1986, 2434.
- [3] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, J. M. Graaskamp, *Macromolecules*, **21**, 1988, 1.
- [4] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, B. S. Dunn, M. Parvez, *Inorg. Chem.*, **27**, 1988, 3226.
- [5] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **341**, 1988, 231.
- [6] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, B. S. Dunn, *Macromolecules*, **22**, 1989, 1534.
- [7] H. R. Allcock, W. D. Coggio, R. S. Archibald, D. J. Brennan, *Macromolecules*, **22**, 1989, 3571.
- [8] H. R. Allcock, W. D. Coggio, *Macromolecules*, **23**, 1990, 1626.
- [9] D. J. Brennan, J. Graaskamp, B. S. Dunn, H. R. Allcock, *Inorg. Synth.*, **25**, 1989, 60.
- [10] W. D. Coggio, D. J. Brennan, R. S. Archibald, H. R. Allcock, *Polym. Prepr. (ACS Polym. Div.)*, **30**, 1989, 204.
- [11] H. R. Allcock, W. D. Coggio, M. Parvez, M. L. Turner, *Organometallics*, **10**, 1991, 677.
- [12] H. R. Allcock, C. J. Nelson, W. D. Coggio, *Organometallics*, **19**, 1991, 3819.
- [13] H. R. Allcock, W. D. Coggio, *Macromolecules*, **26**, 1993, 764.
- [14] H. R. Allcock, C. J. Nelson, W. D. Coggio, I. Manners, W. J. Koros, D. R. B. Walker, L. A. Pessan, *Macromolecules*, **26**, 1993, 1493.
- [15] H. R. Allcock, D. E. Smith, Y.-B. Kim, J. J. Fitzgerald, *Macromolecules*, **27**, 1994, 5206.
- [16] S. E. Kuharcik, D. E. Smith, C. J. Nelson, H. R. Allcock, J. J. Fitzgerald, *Polym. Mater. Sci. Eng. Prepr. (ACS Div. Polym. Mater.)*, **71**, 1994, 542.
- [17] H. R. Allcock, D. E. Smith, *Chem. Mater.*, 1995, in press.
- [18] H. R. Allcock, S. E. Kuharcik, *J. Inorg. Organomet. Polym.*, **4** (4), 1995, in press.
- [19] J. E. Mark, H. R. Allcock, R. West (eds.): *Inorganic and Organometallic Polymers*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Chap. 3 (1992).
- [20] H. R. Allcock, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, **12**, 1979, 351.
- [21] S. N. Borisov, M. G. Voronkov, E. Ya. Lukevits: *Organosilicon Derivatives of Phosphorus and Sulfur*, Plenum Press, New York-London, chap. 1 (1971).
- [22] H. R. Allcock, S. E. Kuharcik, *Inorg. Organomet. Polym.*, **5** (1), 1996, in press.
- [23] H. R. Allcock, D. J. Brennan, R. W. Allen, *Macromolecules*, **18**, 1985, 139.
- [24] (a) S. M. Zhivukhin, V. B. Tolstoguzov, A. I. Ivanov, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1962, 1134. (b) S. I. Belykh, S. M. Zhivukhin, V. V. Kireev, G. S. Kolesnikov, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.*, **14**(5), 1969, 668.
- [25] H. R. Allcock: *Phosphorus-Nitrogen Compounds. Cyclic, Linear, and High Polymeric Systems*, Academic Press, New York (1972).
- [26] H. R. Allcock, R. L. Kugel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 1965, 4216.
- [27] H. R. Allcock, R. L. Kugel, K. J. Valan, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1966, 1709.
- [28] S. I. Belykh, S. M. Zhivukhin, V. V. Kireev, H. S. Kolesnikov, *Polym. Sci. USSR*, **11**, 1969, 711.
- [29] B. W. Fitzsimmons, C. Hewlett, K. Hills, R. A. Shaw, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1964, 1735.
- [30] A. A. Volodin, S. N. Zelenetskii, V. V. Kireev, V. V. Korschak, *J. Gen. Chem. USSR*, **45**, 1975, 32.
- [31] K. S. Dhathathreyan, S. S. Krishnamurthy, A. R. Vasudeva Murthy, R. A. Shaw, M. Woods, *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.*, **27**, 1982, 1549.
- [32] H. R. Allcock, M. S. Connolly, R. R. Whittle, *Organometallics*, **2**, 1983, 1514.
- [33] H. R. Allcock, P. R. Suszko, L. J. Wagner, R. R. Whittle, B. Boso, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **106**, 1984, 4966.
- [34] G. J. Bullen, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1971, 1450.
- [35] W. C. Marsh, J. Trotter, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1971, 169.
- [36] G. B. Ansell, G. J. Bullen, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1971, 2498.
- [37] N. G. Bokii, G. N. Zakharova, Yu. T. Struchkov, *J. Struct. Chem.*, **13**, 1972, 267.
- [38] M. A. Hossain, M. B. Hursthouse, K. M. A. Malik, *Acta Crystallogr., B35*, 1979, 522.
- [39] M. F. Sorokin, V. K. Latov, *J. Gen. Chem. USSR*, **35**, 1965, 1472.

- [40] B. Dishon, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 1949, 2251.
 [41] B. W. Fitzsimmons, R. A. Shaw, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1964, 1735.
 [42] E. T. McBee, K. Okuhara, C. J. Morton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1966, 450.
 [43] H. R. Allcock, T. L. Evans, T. J. Fuller, *Inorg. Chem.*, **19**, 1980, 1026.
 [44] All programs used in data collection, reduction, and refinement were part of the Enraf-Nonius Structure Determination Package (SDP), Enraf-Nonius, Delft, Holland, 1975, revised 1977.
 [45] Main, P. MULTAN 78. A system of computer pro-
 grams for the automatic solutions of crystal structures. Dept. of Physics, University of York, York, England, 1978; obtained from J. G. Williams, Brookhaven National Labs., Upton, NY.
 [46] Isotropic thermal parameters are of the form $\exp[-B(\sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)]$. Anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form $\exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}a^*h^2 + U_{22}b^*k^2 + U_{33}c^*l^2 + 2U_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2U_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2U_{23}b^*c^*kl)]$.
 [47] (a) D. T. Cromer, J. B. Mann, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **A24**, 1968, 321; (b) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 1965, 3175.
 [48] *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, vol. IV, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England (1968).

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

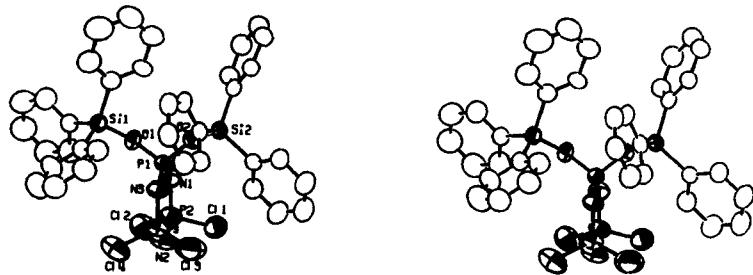


FIGURE 2 Stereoscopic view of the molecular structure of compound 2.

TABLE 5

A. Equations Defining Least-Squares Planes

Plane 1 through P(1), P(2), P(3), N(1), N(2), N(3):
 $-0.3361x + 0.8652y - 0.3722z + 1.6799 = 0$

Plane 2 through P(2), P(3), N(1), N(2), N(3):
 $-0.3238x + 0.8707y - 0.3701z + 1.6511 = 0$

Plane 3 through C(11), C(12), C(13), C(14), C(15), C(16):
 $0.2979x + 0.3733y - 0.8786z + 5.3079 = 0$

Plane 4 through C(21), C(22), C(23), C(24), C(25), C(26):
 $-0.5354x - 0.8165y - 0.2163z + 8.2818 = 0$

Plane 5 through C(31), C(32), C(33), C(34), C(35), C(36):
 $0.7251x - 0.4699y - 0.5034z + 5.5560 = 0$

Plane 6 through C(41), C(42), C(43), C(44), C(45), C(46):
 $0.7279x - 0.3935y - 0.5616z + 3.9557 = 0$

Plane 7 through C(51), C(52), C(53), C(54), C(55), C(56):
 $-0.0696x - 0.9911y - 0.1137z + 3.2659 = 0$

Plane 8 through C(61), C(62), C(63), C(64), C(65), C(66):
 $-0.5286x - 0.6148y - 0.5852z + 7.8474 = 0$

TABLE 5 Selected Least-Squares Planes and Distances of Atoms from Planes for *gem*-N₃P₃Cl₄(OSiPh₃)₂ (**2**) (continued)**B. Distances of Some Atoms from Plane 1 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations**

P(1)	0.003(2)	N(1)	0.011(6)
P(2)	-0.006(2)	N(2)	0.054(7)
P(3)	0.000(2)	N(3)	-0.035(6)

D. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 3 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(11)	-0.004(7)	C(14)	0.005(9)
C(12)	0.011(7)	C(15)	0.006(9)
C(13)	-0.014(8)	C(16)	-0.004(8)

E. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 4 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(21)	0.000(7)	C(24)	0.001(10)
C(22)	-0.003(8)	C(25)	-0.005(10)
C(23)	0.003(9)	C(26)	0.003(8)

F. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 4 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(21)	0.000(7)	C(24)	0.001(10)
C(22)	-0.003(8)	C(25)	-0.005(10)
C(23)	0.003(9)	C(26)	0.003(8)

G. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 5 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(31)	0.006(7)	C(34)	0.003(10)
C(32)	-0.003(9)	C(35)	0.005(10)
C(33)	-0.003(9)	C(36)	-0.009(9)

H. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 6 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(41)	-0.011(7)	C(44)	-0.006(9)
C(42)	0.010(8)	C(45)	-0.002(9)
C(43)	0.001(9)	C(46)	0.012(8)

I. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 7 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(51)	0.004(6)	C(54)	0.015(8)
C(52)	-0.005(7)	C(55)	-0.014(8)
C(53)	-0.003(8)	C(56)	0.003(7)

J. Distances (A) of Some Atoms from Plane 8 and Their Estimated Standard Deviations

C(61)	0.007(7)	C(64)	0.004(8)
C(62)	-0.009(7)	C(65)	-0.004(8)
C(63)	0.003(8)	C(66)	-0.003(7)

K. Chi-Squared Values for the Weighted Least-Squares Planes

Plane 1	110	Plane 5	2
Plane 2	81	Plane 6	7
Plane 3	6	Plane 7	8
Plane 4	1	Plane 8	3

L. Dihedral Angles (degrees) Between Planes

1 and 2	0.8	1 and 6	112.1
1 and 3	56.6	1 and 7	142.3
1 and 4	116.5	1 and 8	22.0
1 and 5	117.6		

TABLE 6 Structure Factor Tables of F_{obs} and F_{calc} for *gem*- $\text{N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (2) (continued)

Page 4												
Values of $10^4 F_{\text{obs}}$ and $10^4 F_{\text{calc}}$						Page 5						
H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}	S_{if}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}	S_{if}	
2	8	4	467	453	7	2	12	-2	264	262	11	
2	8	5	705	715	12	2	12	3	183	204	15	
2	8	6	277	226	9	2	12	3	161	128	16	
2	8	7	274	254	9	2	12	6	115	145	24	
2	8	11	213	208	12	2	12	7	159	129	17	
2	8	12	222	204	12	2	13	-1	154	170	18	
2	8	13	162	147	17	2	13	0	110	87	24	
2	8	14	268	262	12	2	13	1	370	333	9	
2	9	-14	206	197	13	2	13	2	147	176	20	
2	9	-10	129	134	18	2	13	3	283	263	12	
2	9	-8	188	182	13	3	0	-16	102	86	21	
2	9	-7	162	151	14	3	0	-14	102	86	21	
2	9	-6	362	341	7	3	0	-12	877	937	15	
2	9	-5	115	69	17	3	0	-10	987	933	13	
2	9	-4	515	528	10	3	0	-8	411	430	7	
2	9	-3	371	381	7	3	0	-6	337	336	5	
2	2	9	-2	109	149	17	3	0	-4	187	146	6
2	2	9	-1	324	315	7	3	0	-2	1030	1059	7
2	2	9	0	335	367	7	3	0	0	249	230	6
2	2	9	1	230	246	9	3	0	2	903	908	8
2	2	9	2	208	195	10	3	0	4	252	320	5
2	2	9	5	453	471	3	0	4	1257	10	3	
2	2	9	6	166	14	3	0	8	847	854	12	
2	2	9	7	470	500	8	3	0	10	216	210	9
2	2	9	8	153	162	17	3	0	12	549	512	10
2	2	9	13	220	227	14	3	0	14	689	715	12
2	2	10	-11	125	96	19	3	0	16	214	216	13
2	2	10	-9	196	173	13	3	1	-18	178	145	13
2	2	10	-7	168	153	15	3	1	-17	150	153	15
2	2	10	-5	262	259	10	3	1	-16	156	149	15
2	2	10	-3	312	303	8	3	1	-15	135	116	17
2	2	10	-2	270	288	9	3	1	-14	644	651	11
2	2	10	-1	105	134	22	3	1	-13	134	115	14
2	2	10	0	264	303	9	3	1	-12	370	352	7
2	2	10	2	220	216	11	3	1	-11	249	266	7
2	2	10	3	313	331	9	3	1	-10	619	678	10
2	2	10	4	121	85	19	3	1	-9	854	943	11
2	2	10	5	205	129	12	3	1	-7	440	524	8
2	2	10	6	184	148	15	3	1	-6	377	392	6
2	2	11	-8	215	188	12	3	1	-5	645	618	9
2	2	11	-4	296	237	9	3	1	-4	2525	2479	7
2	2	11	-3	206	220	13	3	1	-3	2700	2554	7
2	2	11	0	168	150	14	3	1	-2	377	427	6
2	2	11	3	317	319	9	3	1	-1	134	118	7
2	2	10	10	184	148	15	3	1	-6	1030	1018	7
2	2	11	7	163	138	16	3	1	0	1225	1107	7
2	2	11	9	136	141	21	3	1	1	696	709	8
2	2	11	10	120	140	24	3	1	2	2554	2706	13
2	2	12	-8	171	167	16	3	1	3	567	571	8
2	2	12	-7	173	157	16	3	1	5	967	962	9
2	2	12	-4	104	36	24	3	1	6	752	861	10

Values of $10^4 F_{\text{obs}}$ and $10^4 F_{\text{calc}}$

Page 7													
H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	SigF	H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	SigF		
5	1-14	161	166	14	5	2	12	147	152	17	5	4	4
5	1-13	507	542	8	5	2	13	209	213	13	5	4	5
5	1-11	526	550	9	5	2	16	218	213	14	5	4	6
5	1-9	267	285	6	5	3	18	176	149	16	5	4	7
5	1-8	313	299	5	5	3	14	577	568	9	5	4	8
5	1-6	1029	976	10	5	3	13	122	98	17	5	4	9
5	1-5	1577	1468	9	5	3	12	517	524	9	5	4	10
5	1-4	1106	956	9	5	3	9	798	815	13	5	4	11
5	1-3	819	736	9	5	3	8	434	378	8	5	4	12
5	1-2	200	184	6	5	3	7	512	514	9	5	4	14
5	1-1	1158	1148	8	5	3	6	259	204	4	5	5	15
5	1-0	913	896	9	5	3	5	212	142	7	5	5	12
5	1-1	673	694	10	5	3	4	191	191	7	5	5	11
5	1-2	777	820	10	5	3	3	268	289	5	5	5	10
5	1-3	700	615	10	5	3	2	596	270	5	5	5	9
5	1-4	556	520	10	5	3	-1	596	600	10	5	5	-8
5	1-5	202	192	7	5	3	0	282	275	5	5	5	-7
5	1-6	368	385	6	5	3	1	567	507	10	5	5	-5
5	1-7	1073	1071	12	5	3	2	590	579	10	5	5	-4
5	1-8	127	117	13	5	3	3	583	532	10	5	5	-3
5	1-9	880	892	14	5	3	4	331	303	5	5	5	-2
5	1-10	336	326	7	5	3	5	215	246	8	5	5	-1
5	1-11	304	9	5	3	6	165	126	9	5	5	0	
5	1-12	385	375	8	5	3	7	160	130	11	5	5	1
5	1-13	244	241	11	5	3	8	233	184	8	5	5	2
5	2-7	233	237	12	5	3	9	115	138	17	5	5	3
5	2-16	179	179	13	5	3	12	312	328	9	5	5	4
5	2-15	217	242	12	5	3	13	257	255	11	5	5	5
5	2-14	105	97	22	5	3	14	360	366	9	5	5	6
5	2-3	99	45	19	5	3	15	135	100	20	5	5	8
5	2-11	90	109	19	5	3	16	149	141	19	5	5	9
5	2-10	463	456	7	5	4	18	168	167	17	5	5	11
5	2-8	450	479	7	5	4	15	196	180	13	5	5	12
5	2-7	210	215	7	5	4	14	472	462	7	5	5	17
5	2-5	97	58	12	5	4	12	733	723	14	5	5	15
5	2-4	268	283	5	5	4	11	275	283	8	5	5	13
5	2-3	151	132	8	5	4	10	302	313	7	5	5	11
5	2-2	159	157	7	5	4	9	429	433	7	5	5	10
5	2-1	717	601	9	5	4	8	188	172	9	5	5	9
5	2-0	923	945	9	5	4	7	181	154	9	5	5	8
5	2-1	1030	964	9	5	4	6	596	543	11	5	5	7
5	2-2	617	596	10	5	4	5	1312	1294	10	5	5	6
5	2-3	404	407	7	5	4	4	154	156	9	5	5	5
5	2-4	499	505	9	5	4	3	677	598	11	5	5	4
5	2-5	262	195	6	5	4	2	621	679	11	5	5	3
5	2-6	124	110	13	5	4	1	130	154	10	5	5	2
5	2-7	380	397	8	5	4	0	646	583	11	5	5	-1
5	2-8	180	11	5	4	1	1	111	113	11	5	5	1
5	2-9	178	144	15	5	4	2	219	212	7	5	5	2
5	2-10	144	154	15	5	4	3	153	145	10	5	5	3
5	2-11	243	249	10	5	4	3	629	620	11	5	5	2

TABLE 6 Structure Factor Tables of F_{obs} and F_{calc} for $\text{gem-N}_3\text{P}_3\text{Cl}_4(\text{OSiPh}_3)_2$ (continued)

Page 8											
H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}	S_{if}	H	K	L	F_{obs}	F_{calc}	S_{if}
5	9	-10	253	267	11	6	0	8	706	748	12
5	9	-9	131	96	19	6	0	12	603	607	12
5	9	-8	106	75	22	6	1	18	246	249	12
5	9	-7	610	578	9	6	1	17	239	224	11
5	9	-6	199	224	13	6	1	13	342	359	7
5	9	-4	164	161	13	6	1	12	89	102	20
5	9	0	160	164	13	6	1	11	208	9	6
5	9	2	256	244	9	6	1	10	476	486	7
5	9	3	145	162	16	6	1	8	947	976	11
5	9	4	331	335	8	6	1	7	261	205	6
5	9	5	181	181	14	6	1	6	910	936	10
5	9	6	279	276	10	6	1	5	702	758	10
5	9	7	149	137	16	6	1	4	461	498	8
5	9	8	166	150	15	6	1	3	633	693	10
5	10	-11	155	177	18	6	1	-2	264	288	5
5	10	-9	200	183	13	6	1	-1	169	182	7
5	10	-7	321	317	9	6	1	0	789	789	10
5	10	-6	131	133	19	6	1	1	138	125	9
5	10	-5	136	194	18	6	1	2	225	198	6
5	10	-1	151	153	16	6	1	3	229	207	6
5	10	0	115	111	20	6	1	4	86	96	15
5	10	1	245	229	10	6	1	5	183	137	9
5	10	3	533	538	7	6	1	6	353	318	7
5	10	7	113	115	22	6	1	7	331	360	4
5	10	9	236	229	13	6	1	8	281	280	7
5	10	10	171	160	17	6	1	11	296	305	9
5	11	-5	177	195	15	6	1	14	164	172	16
5	11	-3	152	145	16	6	1	15	177	146	16
5	11	-1	228	231	11	6	1	16	178	169	16
5	11	0	122	94	20	6	2	16	171	172	14
5	11	1	136	184	19	6	2	14	108	90	20
5	11	2	350	347	9	6	2	13	146	111	14
5	12	-7	105	115	26	6	2	12	296	313	8
5	12	-6	188	191	14	6	2	11	233	212	8
5	12	-1	118	72	21	6	2	10	394	385	8
5	12	2	150	164	19	6	2	-9	224	197	8
5	12	3	262	279	11	6	2	-8	233	214	7
5	12	5	302	307	10	6	2	-7	924	973	11
6	0	-18	161	183	15	6	2	-6	183	199	8
6	0	-16	126	125	18	6	2	-5	133	109	9
6	0	-14	306	326	8	6	2	-4	281	292	5
6	0	-10	250	232	7	6	2	-3	457	355	7
6	0	-8	1245	1192	11	6	2	-2	469	486	8
6	0	-6	1140	1092	10	6	2	-1	229	241	6
6	0	-4	438	393	8	6	2	0	362	336	6
6	0	-2	287	330	5	6	2	1	134	119	9
6	0	0	1254	1181	9	6	2	2	824	789	10
6	0	2	1543	1552	9	6	2	4	320	344	5
6	0	4	895	867	11	6	2	5	762	756	12
6	0	6	383	333	6	6	2	6	479	460	9

