

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## (±)-Bis(1-carboxy-2-phenyl-ethaniminium) hexafluorosilicate(VI)

 Ratiba Belhouas,<sup>a</sup> Sofiane Bouacida,<sup>a\*</sup> Chaouki Boudaren,<sup>a</sup> Jean-Claude Daran<sup>b</sup> and Thierry Roisnel<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Unité de Recherche de Chimie de l'Environnement et Moléculaire Structurale (CHEMS), Université Mentouri-Constantine, 25000 Algeria, <sup>b</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination, UPR CNRS 8241, 205 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex, France, and <sup>c</sup>Centre de Diffractométrie X, UMR 6226 CNRS Unité Sciences Chimiques de Rennes, Université de Rennes I, 263 Avenue du Général Leclerc, 35042 Rennes, France

Correspondence e-mail: bouacida\_sofiane@yahoo.fr

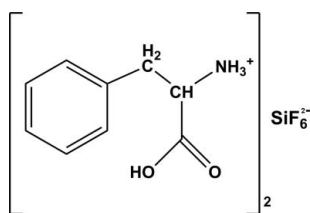
Received 18 April 2012; accepted 12 May 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.086; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8.

The asymmetric unit of the title fluorosilicate salt,  $2\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2^+ \cdot \text{SiF}_6^{2-}$ , consists of a phenylalaninium cation and half of a fluorosilicate anion, the Si atom being located on an inversion center. In the crystal, all of the F atoms act as hydrogen-bond acceptors and link the cations through different graph-set motifs, forming layers developing parallel to (100).

## Related literature

For applications of fluorosilicate salts, see: Katayama *et al.* (2001); Kalem (2004); Airoldi & De Farias (2000); Han *et al.* (2000); Gelmboldt (1989); Gelmboldt *et al.* (2007). For our previous work on hydrogen-bonding interactions in the crystal structures of protonated amines, see: Bouacida *et al.* (2005, 2007, 2009); Benslimane *et al.* (2007); Bouacida (2008). For a description of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Etter *et al.* (1990); Bernstein *et al.* (1995); Janiak (2000).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$2\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2^+ \cdot \text{SiF}_6^{2-}$   
 $M_r = 474.48$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 11.183$  (2) Å

$b = 5.7531$  (10) Å  
 $c = 17.000$  (4) Å  
 $\beta = 105.59$  (2)°  
 $V = 1053.5$  (4) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.19$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 295$  K  
 $0.59 \times 0.50 \times 0.37$  mm

## Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer  
 2412 measured reflections  
 2412 independent reflections  
 1917 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.086$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 2412 reflections  
 144 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.22$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**  
 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{F2}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.84	2.6456 (14)	167
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.89	2.04	2.8511 (17)	151
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{F3}$	0.89	1.88	2.7656 (15)	171
$\text{N2}-\text{H2C} \cdots \text{F1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89	2.01	2.8549 (15)	158

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $x, y - 1, z$ .

Data collection: COLLECT (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); cell refinement: DIRAX/LSQ (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2003); data reduction: EVALCCD (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEPIII (Burnett & Johnson, 1996), ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

Thanks are due to MESRS and ANDRU (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique et l'Agence Nationale pour le Développement de la Recherche Universitaire - Algérie) for financial support via the PNR programme.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: EZ2295).

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, o1791–o1792 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812021587]

**(±)-Bis(1-carboxy-2-phenylethanaminium) hexafluorosilicate(VI)****Ratiba Belhouas, Sofiane Bouacida, Chaouki Boudaren, Jean-Claude Daran and Thierry Roisnel****S1. Comment**

Fluorosilicate salts involving onium cations of N- and O- containing organic bases and amino acids have practical applications as ionic liquids (Katayama *et al.*, 2001), dielectrics with cryptocrystalline structure (Kalem, 2004), layered organic-inorganic hybrid materials (Airoldi & De Farias, 2000) and chemical reagents (Han *et al.*, 2000; Gelmboldt, 1989). Their structures are commonly dominated by strong directional interactions involving F atoms and convenient hydrogen-bond donors, although the relationships in such systems can be complicated due to the presence of competitive OH and NH binding sites (Gelmboldt *et al.*, 2007). We report here the synthesis, crystal structure and hydrogen-bonded frameworks of a new hybrid compound based on fluorosilicate. The title compound (I) was prepared as part of our ongoing studies of hydrogen-bonding interactions in the crystal structures of protonated amines (Bouacida *et al.*, 2005, 2007, 2009; Benslimane *et al.*, 2007; Bouacida, 2008). From the molecular point of view, the structure is quite simple, since the individual components do not deviate from the expected geometries, with bond distances and angles lying within reported values for these species (CSD, Allen, 2002). The most attractive aspect of these structures resides in their extensive hydrogen-bonding schemes.

The asymmetric unit of (I) is built up from a (+/-)-phenylalaninium cation and half a molecule of a hexafluorosilicate anion located on an inversion center, connected by N—H··F hydrogen bonds (Fig. 1).

As observed in compound I, all the F atoms of the hexafluorosilicate anion act as hydrogen bond acceptors and are engaged in N—H··F and O—H··F bonds with the alaninium part of the cation (Fig. 2, Table 1). Two H atoms, H2B and H2C and their symmetry related counterparts (-x, -y, 1 - z), of the ammonium NH<sub>3</sub> interact with two symmetry related fluorosilicate (-x, -y, 1 - z) building a  $R_4^2(8)$  ring labelled **B1**, whereas H2A, the third H atom of the NH<sub>3</sub> and the H atom of the symmetry related (-x, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2) carboxylate complete a  $R_3^3(10)$  graph set motif labelled **B2**. Furthermore, two symmetry related (-x, y - 1/2, 1/2 - z) cations and one fluorosilicate (x, y - 1, z) form a  $R_3^3(14)$  ring labelled **B3**, through N2—H2C··F1, N2—H2B··O2 and O1—H··F2 (Etter *et al.*, 1990; Bernstein *et al.*, 1995), see Table 1, Fig. 2.

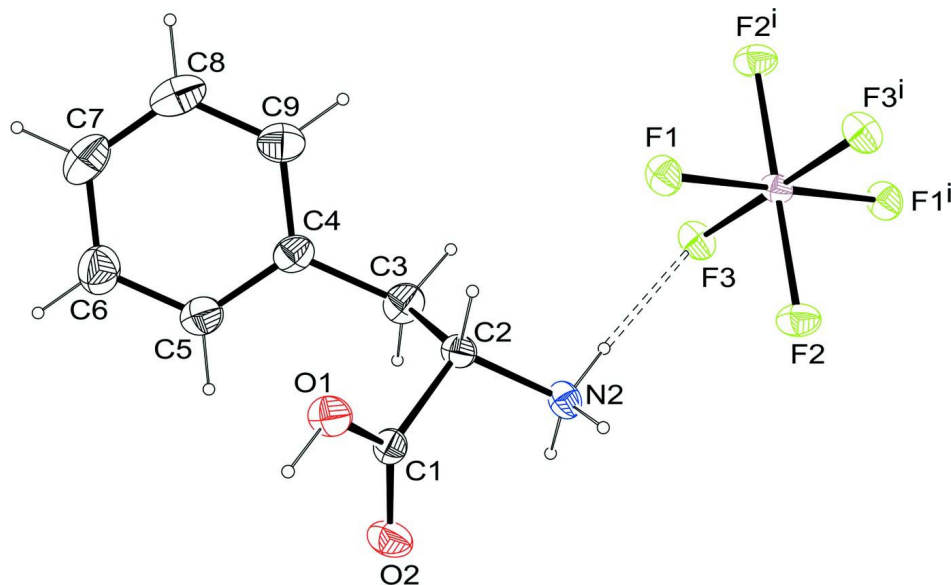
These hydrogen bonds result in the formation of layers parallel to the (1 0 0) plane. In these layers, chains of cations and anions alternate (Fig. 3). As shown in the Figure, the phenyl rings of the symmetry related layers are intercalated; however the centroid to centroid distance between the phenyl rings are too long (4.958 (1) and 4.523 (1) Å) to consider  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions (Janiak, 2000).

**S2. Experimental**

Crystals of compound I were grown from an aqueous solution that was obtained by dissolving 1 mmol SiO<sub>2</sub> and 2 mmol phenylalanine in hydrofluoric acid (HF). The solutions were slowly evaporated to dryness for a couple of weeks. Some white crystals were carefully isolated under polarizing microscope for analysis by X-ray diffraction.

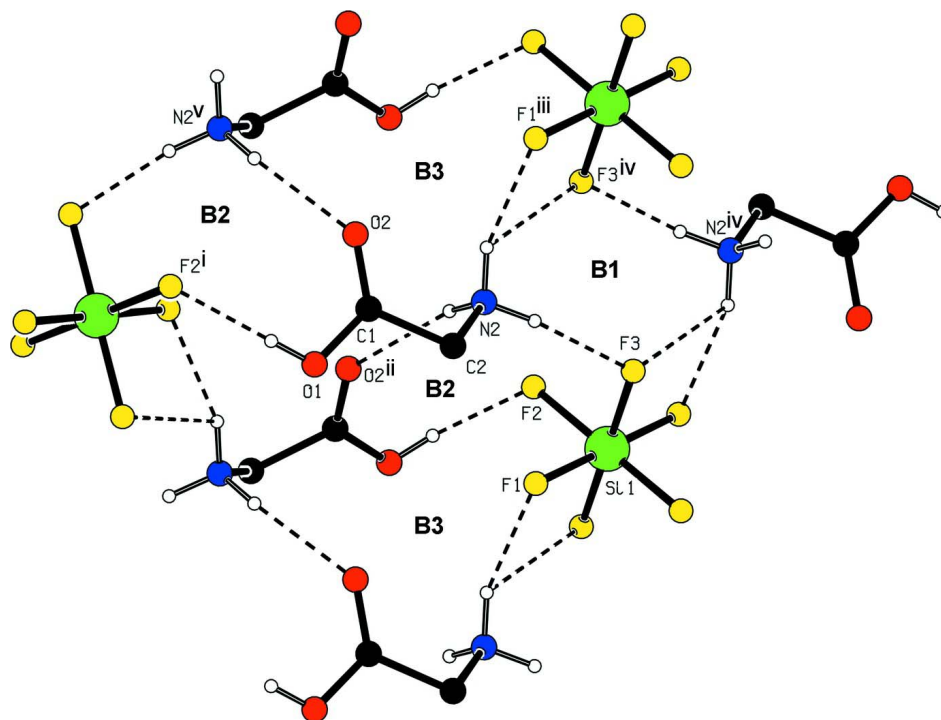
### S3. Refinement

All non-H atoms were refined with anisotropic atomic displacement parameters. All H atoms were localized on Fourier maps but introduced in calculated positions and treated as riding on their parent C, N and O atoms, with C—H = 0.93, 0.97, 0.98 Å, N—H = 0.89 Å and O—H = 0.82 Å with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$  or  $1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C, N or O})$ .

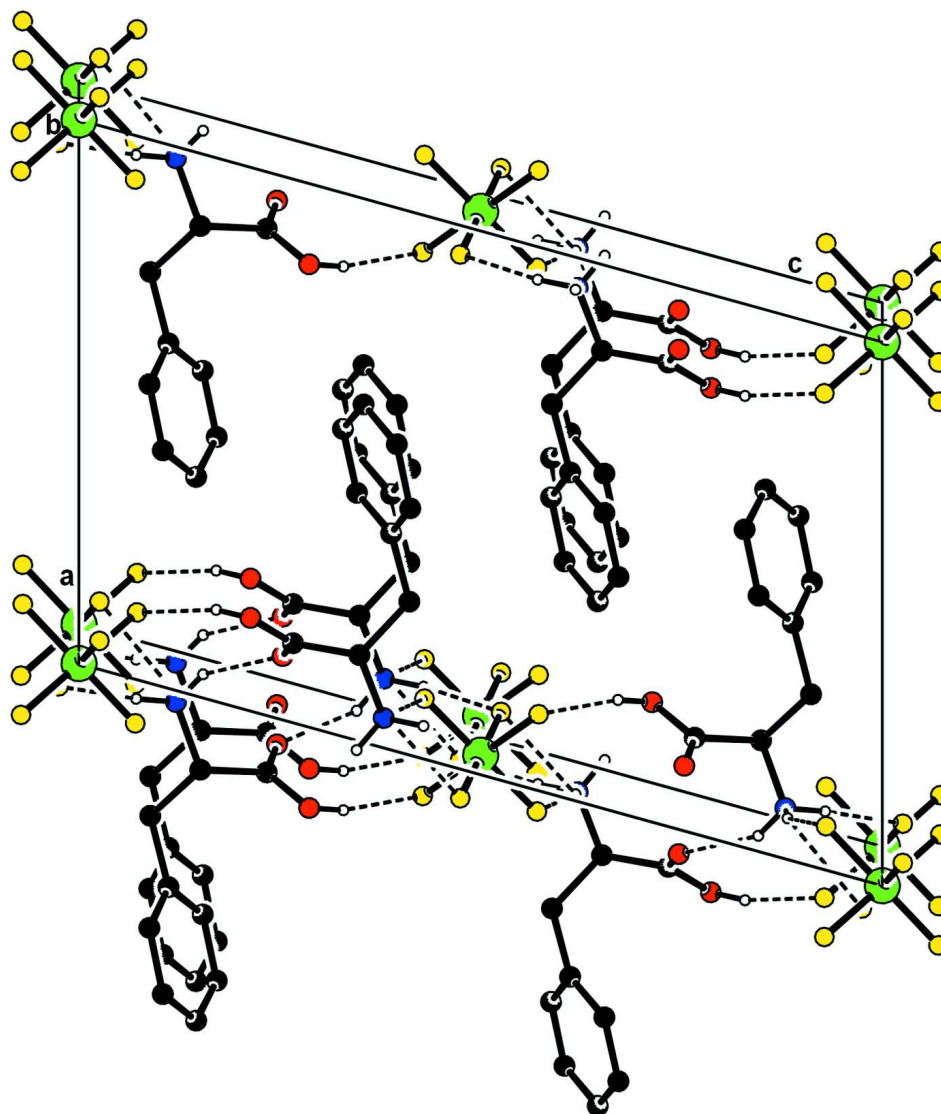


**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of (I) with the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii. Hydrogen bond is shown as dashed line. [Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$ ]

**Figure 2**

Partial view of compound (I), showing the formation of  $R_4^2(8)$  (**B1**),  $R_3^3(10)$  (**B2**) and  $R_3^3(14)$  (**B3**) graph set motifs through N—H $\cdots$ F, N—H $\cdots$ O and O—H $\cdots$ F hydrogen bonds. The  $C_6H_5CH_2$  fragment have been omitted for the sake of clarity. [Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, y - 1/2, -z + 1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2$ ; (iii)  $x, y - 1, z$ ; (iv)  $-x, -y, -z + 1$ ; (v)  $-x, y - 1/2, 1/2 - z$ ]



**Figure 3**

Packing view projected down the  $b$  axis showing the formation of layers parallel to the (1 0 0) plane. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity.

**(±)-Bis(1-carboxy-2-phenylethanaminium) hexafluorosilicate(VI)**

*Crystal data*

$2\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2^+ \cdot \text{SiF}_6^{2-}$

$M_r = 474.48$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 11.183\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 5.7531\ (10)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 17.000\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 105.59\ (2)^\circ$

$V = 1053.5\ (4)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 492$

$D_x = 1.496\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 4769 reflections

$\theta = 5.0\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.19\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295\ \text{K}$

Block, white

$0.59 \times 0.50 \times 0.37\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2412 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1917 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Graphite monochromator	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.000$
Detector resolution: 9 pixels $\text{mm}^{-1}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 5.0^\circ$
CCD rotation images, thick slices scans	$h = -14 \rightarrow 13$
2412 measured reflections	$k = 0 \rightarrow 7$
	$l = 0 \rightarrow 22$

Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.086$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0329P)^2 + 0.2833P]$
$S = 1.03$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2412 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
144 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

Special details

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Si1	0.0000	0.5000	0.5000	0.02345 (13)
F1	0.07812 (8)	0.54094 (14)	0.43002 (5)	0.0345 (2)
F2	-0.11419 (8)	0.36774 (15)	0.42781 (5)	0.0371 (2)
F3	0.07100 (8)	0.24091 (13)	0.52540 (5)	0.0346 (2)
O1	0.17794 (11)	0.0905 (2)	0.21347 (6)	0.0403 (3)
H1	0.1700	0.0176	0.1709	0.060*
O2	0.10064 (12)	-0.23340 (19)	0.25348 (6)	0.0431 (3)
N2	0.05617 (12)	0.0158 (2)	0.37935 (7)	0.0307 (3)
H2A	-0.0126	0.0728	0.3455	0.046*
H2B	0.0661	0.0763	0.4289	0.046*
H2C	0.0499	-0.1381	0.3820	0.046*
C2	0.16410 (14)	0.0759 (2)	0.34897 (8)	0.0293 (3)
H2	0.1696	0.2449	0.3435	0.035*
C1	0.14352 (13)	-0.0392 (2)	0.26636 (8)	0.0289 (3)
C3	0.28085 (15)	-0.0161 (3)	0.41120 (9)	0.0410 (4)
H3A	0.2872	0.0580	0.4634	0.049*
H3B	0.2708	-0.1816	0.4182	0.049*

C4	0.40009 (15)	0.0225 (3)	0.38861 (9)	0.0374 (4)
C6	0.55760 (19)	-0.1169 (4)	0.32857 (12)	0.0563 (5)
H6	0.5865	-0.2308	0.2994	0.068*
C9	0.47022 (18)	0.2226 (3)	0.41237 (11)	0.0493 (4)
H9	0.4405	0.3395	0.4399	0.059*
C8	0.58322 (19)	0.2497 (4)	0.39562 (12)	0.0585 (5)
H8	0.6297	0.3835	0.4124	0.070*
C5	0.44501 (17)	-0.1453 (3)	0.34602 (11)	0.0469 (4)
H5	0.3988	-0.2791	0.3289	0.056*
C7	0.62729 (18)	0.0799 (4)	0.35423 (12)	0.0580 (5)
H7	0.7041	0.0975	0.3435	0.070*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Si1	0.0314 (3)	0.0221 (2)	0.0178 (2)	-0.0039 (2)	0.00823 (19)	-0.00049 (18)
F1	0.0451 (5)	0.0334 (4)	0.0310 (4)	-0.0022 (4)	0.0206 (4)	0.0025 (3)
F2	0.0414 (5)	0.0393 (5)	0.0281 (4)	-0.0112 (4)	0.0049 (4)	-0.0044 (3)
F3	0.0472 (5)	0.0277 (4)	0.0311 (4)	0.0050 (4)	0.0141 (4)	0.0041 (3)
O1	0.0516 (7)	0.0483 (6)	0.0232 (5)	-0.0117 (5)	0.0137 (5)	-0.0002 (4)
O2	0.0606 (8)	0.0396 (6)	0.0310 (5)	-0.0123 (5)	0.0156 (5)	-0.0066 (5)
N2	0.0388 (7)	0.0284 (6)	0.0283 (6)	0.0025 (5)	0.0147 (5)	0.0024 (5)
C2	0.0359 (8)	0.0285 (7)	0.0252 (6)	-0.0043 (6)	0.0110 (6)	-0.0002 (5)
C1	0.0274 (7)	0.0352 (8)	0.0238 (6)	0.0002 (6)	0.0065 (5)	0.0010 (5)
C3	0.0388 (9)	0.0543 (10)	0.0265 (7)	-0.0026 (7)	0.0031 (6)	0.0038 (7)
C4	0.0324 (8)	0.0468 (9)	0.0280 (7)	-0.0026 (7)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0029 (6)
C6	0.0453 (11)	0.0653 (12)	0.0589 (11)	0.0071 (9)	0.0150 (9)	-0.0007 (9)
C9	0.0484 (11)	0.0497 (10)	0.0441 (9)	-0.0052 (8)	0.0027 (8)	-0.0041 (8)
C8	0.0491 (12)	0.0588 (12)	0.0586 (11)	-0.0176 (10)	-0.0009 (9)	0.0077 (10)
C5	0.0412 (10)	0.0472 (10)	0.0502 (10)	-0.0055 (8)	0.0088 (8)	-0.0044 (7)
C7	0.0349 (10)	0.0765 (14)	0.0596 (11)	-0.0056 (10)	0.0071 (9)	0.0138 (10)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Si1—F1 <sup>i</sup>	1.6711 (9)	C2—H2	0.9800
Si1—F1	1.6711 (9)	C3—C4	1.500 (2)
Si1—F3 <sup>i</sup>	1.6895 (8)	C3—H3A	0.9700
Si1—F3	1.6895 (8)	C3—H3B	0.9700
Si1—F2	1.6952 (8)	C4—C5	1.380 (3)
Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	1.6952 (9)	C4—C9	1.391 (2)
O1—C1	1.3036 (17)	C6—C7	1.377 (3)
O1—H1	0.8200	C6—C5	1.379 (3)
O2—C1	1.2121 (17)	C6—H6	0.9300
N2—C2	1.4760 (18)	C9—C8	1.377 (3)
N2—H2A	0.8900	C9—H9	0.9300
N2—H2B	0.8900	C8—C7	1.371 (3)
N2—H2C	0.8900	C8—H8	0.9300
C2—C1	1.5135 (19)	C5—H5	0.9300



C2—C3	1.537 (2)	C7—H7	0.9300
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F1	180.0	O2—C1—O1	125.37 (13)
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F3 <sup>i</sup>	90.38 (4)	O2—C1—C2	121.67 (13)
F1—Si1—F3 <sup>i</sup>	89.62 (4)	O1—C1—C2	112.95 (12)
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F3	89.62 (4)	C4—C3—C2	114.97 (12)
F1—Si1—F3	90.38 (4)	C4—C3—H3A	108.5
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F3	180.0	C2—C3—H3A	108.5
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F2	90.90 (5)	C4—C3—H3B	108.5
F1—Si1—F2	89.10 (4)	C2—C3—H3B	108.5
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F2	90.00 (4)	H3A—C3—H3B	107.5
F3—Si1—F2	90.00 (4)	C5—C4—C9	118.37 (17)
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	89.10 (4)	C5—C4—C3	120.33 (15)
F1—Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	90.90 (5)	C9—C4—C3	121.26 (16)
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	90.00 (4)	C7—C6—C5	120.05 (19)
F3—Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	90.00 (4)	C7—C6—H6	120.0
F2—Si1—F2 <sup>i</sup>	180.0	C5—C6—H6	120.0
C1—O1—H1	109.5	C8—C9—C4	120.73 (18)
C2—N2—H2A	109.5	C8—C9—H9	119.6
C2—N2—H2B	109.5	C4—C9—H9	119.6
H2A—N2—H2B	109.5	C7—C8—C9	120.13 (18)
C2—N2—H2C	109.5	C7—C8—H8	119.9
H2A—N2—H2C	109.5	C9—C8—H8	119.9
H2B—N2—H2C	109.5	C6—C5—C4	120.84 (17)
N2—C2—C1	106.69 (11)	C6—C5—H5	119.6
N2—C2—C3	107.57 (11)	C4—C5—H5	119.6
C1—C2—C3	112.16 (13)	C8—C7—C6	119.84 (19)
N2—C2—H2	110.1	C8—C7—H7	120.1
C1—C2—H2	110.1	C6—C7—H7	120.1
C3—C2—H2	110.1		
N2—C2—C1—O2	-39.96 (18)	C4—C9—C8—C7	0.8 (3)
C3—C2—C1—O2	77.58 (18)	C7—C6—C5—C4	0.5 (3)
N2—C2—C1—O1	140.88 (13)	C9—C4—C5—C6	1.0 (2)
C3—C2—C1—O1	-101.58 (15)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-176.65 (15)
N2—C2—C3—C4	177.95 (13)	C9—C8—C7—C6	0.8 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	60.93 (18)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-1.4 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-92.09 (19)	C4—C3—C2—C1	60.93 (18)
C2—C3—C4—C9	90.30 (18)	C4—C3—C2—N2	177.95 (13)
C5—C4—C9—C8	-1.7 (2)	C3—C2—C1—O1	-101.58 (15)
C3—C4—C9—C8	175.98 (15)	C3—C2—C1—O2	77.58 (18)

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, -y+1, -z+1$ .

#### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 <sup>ii</sup> ⋯F2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82	1.84	2.6456 (14)	167

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N2—H2A···O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.89	2.04	2.8511 (17)	151
N2—H2B···F3	0.89	1.88	2.7656 (15)	171
N2—H2C···F1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.89	2.01	2.8549 (15)	158

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Symmetry codes: (ii)  $-x, y-1/2, -z+1/2$ ; (iii)  $-x, y+1/2, -z+1/2$ ; (iv)  $x, y-1, z$ .