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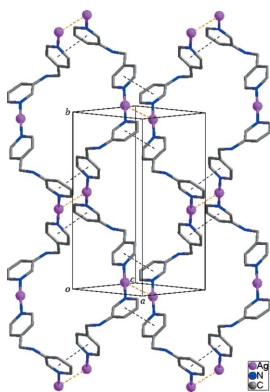
Crystal structure of a helical silver(I) coordination polymer based on an unsymmetrical dipyriddy ligand: *catena*-poly[[silver(I)- μ -*N*-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine- κ^2 N:N'] tetrafluoridoborate methanol hemisolvate]

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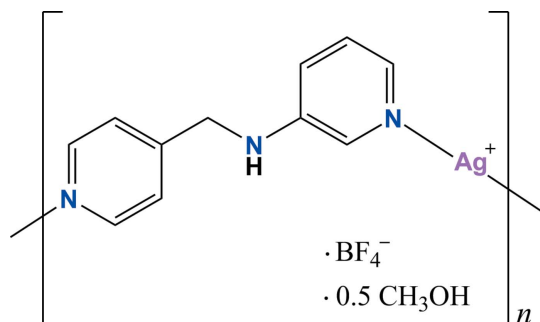
The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $\{[\text{Ag}L]\cdot\text{BF}_4\cdot 0.5\text{CH}_3\text{OH}\}_n$, $L = N$ -(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3$, contains one Ag^{I} ion, one ligand L , one tetrafluoridoborate anion disordered over two orientations in a 0.669 (13):0.331 (13) ratio and one half of a methanol solvent molecule situated on an inversion center. Each Ag^{I} ion is coordinated by two N atoms from two L ligands in a distorted linear geometry [$\text{N}-\text{Ag}-\text{N} = 174.70 (19)^\circ$]. Each L ligand bridges two Ag^{I} ions, thus forming polymeric helical chains propagating in $[010]$. In the crystal, $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{Ag}$ [3.3369 (10) Å] and π - π interactions between the aromatic rings [centroid-to-centroid distance = 3.676 (4) Å] link these chains into layers parallel to $(10\bar{1})$. $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{F}$ and weak $\text{N}(\text{C})-\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ interactions further consolidate the crystal packing.

1. Chemical context

In supramolecular chemistry and material science, infinite helical coordination polymers have attracted particular interest for the past two decades because of their fascinating architecture, their similarities to biological systems and their potential applications in catalysis and optical materials (Leong & Vittal, 2011; Wang *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2009). Despite numerous examples of helical coordination polymers, the rational strategy of construction of helical coordination polymers is still constrained by our poor understanding of the role of the metal ions and spacer ligands. Nevertheless, the combination of a silver ion with a linear coordination geometry and flexible unsymmetrical dipyriddy ligands composed of two terminal pyridines with different substituted-nitrogen positions is one of the most promising strategies for achieving helical coordination polymers. Our group and that of Gao have already reported helical coordination polymers obtained through the reactions of silver salts and some unsymmetrical dipyriddy ligands such as *N*-(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)pyridine-2-amine (Moon & Park, 2013), *N*-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine (Moon & Park, 2014) and *N*-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine (Moon *et al.*, 2014; Lee *et al.*, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2013). Herein, we report the crystal structure of the title compound prepared by the reaction of silver tetrafluoridoborate with the unsymmetrical dipyriddy ligand, *N*-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine (L), synthesized according to the procedure described by Lee *et al.* (2013). The structure of the title compound is related to those



of the Ag^{I} coordination polymers with three different counter-anions such as nitrate, perchlorate and trifluoromethane-sulfonate (Moon *et al.*, 2014; Lee *et al.*, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2013).



2. Structural commentary

The molecular components of the title structure are shown in Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit consists of one Ag^{I} ion, one *L* ligand, one tetrafluoridoborate anion and one half of a methanol molecule. Each Ag^{I} ion is coordinated by two pyridine N atoms from two symmetry-related ligands in a geometry which is slightly distorted from linear [$\text{N1}-\text{Ag1}-\text{N3} = 174.70(19)^\circ$], forming an infinite helical coordination polymer. The helical chain propagates along $[010]$ (Fig. 2) with a pitch length of $15.6485(14) \text{ \AA}$, shorter than that [$16.7871(8) \text{ \AA}$] of the nitrate-containing Ag^{I} coordination polymer reported by Moon *et al.* (2014). The two pyridine rings coordinating the Ag^{I} ion are tilted by $13.8(3)^\circ$ with respect to each other. The two pyridine rings in the *L* ligand

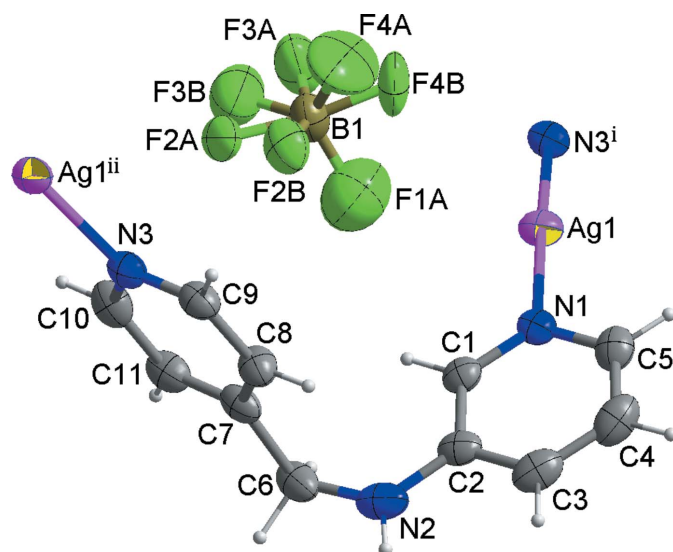


Figure 1

A view of the molecular structure of the title compound with the atom numbering. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. The F atoms of the tetrafluoridoborate group are disordered over two sets of sites with refined site-occupancy factors of 0.669 (13) (part A) and 0.331 (13) (part B). The disordered methanol solvent molecule is omitted for clarity. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$.]

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{F2A}^{\text{i}}$	0.88	2.10	2.887 (9)	148
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{F2B}^{\text{i}}$	0.88	2.58	3.357 (17)	148
$\text{C6}-\text{H6A}\cdots\text{F4A}^{\text{ii}}$	0.99	2.39	3.259 (12)	146
$\text{C10}-\text{H10}\cdots\text{F4A}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.41	3.318 (19)	159
$\text{C12}-\text{H12B}\cdots\text{F1A}$	0.98	2.14	3.08 (4)	160

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

are almost perpendicular, the dihedral angle between their mean planes being $89.34(15)^\circ$.

3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal structure, symmetry-related right- and left-handed helical chains are arranged alternately through $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{Ag}$ [$3.3369(10) \text{ \AA}$] and $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{F}$ interactions [$\text{Ag1}\cdots\text{F1A}$

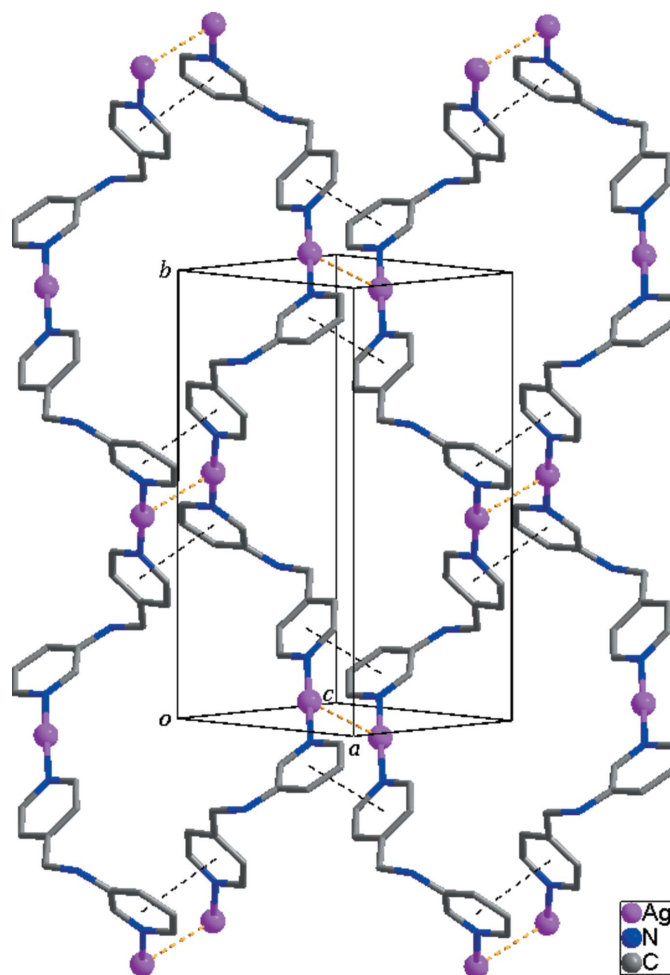


Figure 2

The two-dimensional supramolecular network formed through $\text{Ag}\cdots\text{Ag}$ (yellow dashed lines) and $\pi-\pi$ (black dashed lines) interactions. The disordered methanol molecules and tetrafluoridoborate anions are omitted for clarity.

Table 2
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	[Ag(C ₁₁ H ₁₁ N ₃)](BF ₄)·0.5CH ₄ O
<i>M</i> _r	395.93
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>
Temperature (K)	173
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	9.2597 (8), 15.6485 (14), 10.3574 (10)
β (°)	107.185 (2)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	1433.8 (2)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.45
Crystal size (mm)	0.50 × 0.40 × 0.40
Data collection	
Diffraction	Bruker SMART CCD area detector
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2000)
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.531, 0.595
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)] reflections	8014, 2821, 1883
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.077
(sin θ/λ) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.617
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2σ(<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.053, 0.167, 1.02
No. of reflections	2821
No. of parameters	227
No. of restraints	31
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
Δρ _{max} , Δρ _{min} (e Å ⁻³)	1.18, -0.70

Computer programs: *SMART* and *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2000), *SHELXS97*, *SHELXL97* and *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2005).

= 2.84 (2), Ag1···F1B = 2.815 (15) and Ag1···F4B (−*x* + 1, −*y*, −*z* + 1) = 2.879 (10) Å] and π–π interactions between the pyridine rings of adjacent helical chains [centroid-to-centroid distance = 3.676 (4) Å], resulting in the formation of a two-dimensional supramolecular network parallel to the (10 $\bar{1}$) plane (Fig. 2). Furthermore, several N–H···F and C–H···F hydrogen bonds (Table 1) between the helical chains and the anions contribute to stabilization of the crystal structure.

4. Database survey

The non-solvated structures of the silver(I) nitrate and perchlorate complexes of the same ligand have been reported by Zhang *et al.* (2013). Our group has reported the solvated form of the silver nitrate complex with an *L* ligand (Moon *et al.*, 2014). These complexes adopt single-stranded helical structures. Our group has also reported the silver trifluorido-

methanesulfonate complex with an *L* ligand, which displays a double-stranded helical structure (Lee *et al.*, 2015).

5. Synthesis and crystallization

The *N*-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine ligand was synthesized according to a literature method (Lee *et al.*, 2013). X-ray quality single crystals of the title compound were obtained by slow evaporation of a methanol solution of the ligand with AgBF₄ in the molar ratio 1:1.

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. The methanol solvent molecule resides on an inversion centre. Therefore the C12/O12 atoms were refined at the same sites with site occupancy factors of 0.5 using EXYZ/EADP constraints. All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with *d*(C–H) = 0.95 Å for Csp²–H, 0.88 Å for amine N–H, 0.84 Å for hydroxyl O–H, 0.98 Å for methyl C–H and 0.99 Å for methylene C–H. For all H atoms *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2–1.5*U*_{eq} of the parent atom.

Acknowledgements

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supporting information

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Crystal structure of a helical silver(I) coordination polymer based on an unsymmetrical dipyridyl ligand: *catena*-poly[[silver(I)- μ -*N*-(pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-pyridine-3-amine- κ^2 *N:N'*] tetrafluoridoborate methanol hemisolvate]

Suk-Hee Moon, Youngjin Kang and Ki-Min Park

Computing details

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINTE-Plus* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINTE-Plus* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2005); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

catena-Poly[[silver(I)- μ -*N*-(pyridine-4-ylmethyl)pyridine-3-amine- κ^2 *N:N'*] tetrafluoridoborate methanol hemisolvate]

Crystal data

[Ag(C₁₁H₁₁N₃)](BF₄)·0.5CH₄O
 $M_r = 395.93$
 Monoclinic, *P2₁/n*
 Hall symbol: -P 2yn
 $a = 9.2597$ (8) Å
 $b = 15.6485$ (14) Å
 $c = 10.3574$ (10) Å
 $\beta = 107.185$ (2)°
 $V = 1433.8$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 780$
 $D_x = 1.834$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
 Cell parameters from 2696 reflections
 $\theta = 2.4$ – 24.7°
 $\mu = 1.45$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 173$ K
 Block, colorless
 $0.50 \times 0.40 \times 0.40$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area detector
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)
 $T_{\min} = 0.531$, $T_{\max} = 0.595$

8014 measured reflections
 2821 independent reflections
 1883 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.077$
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -17 \rightarrow 19$
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.167$
 $S = 1.02$
 2821 reflections

227 parameters
 31 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites
H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1027P)^2]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.18 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.70 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ 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 (Å^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
Ag1	0.67175 (6)	-0.04405 (3)	0.54637 (6)	0.0593 (3)	
B1	0.6447 (9)	0.1230 (5)	0.8147 (8)	0.077 (3)	
F1A	0.733 (3)	0.0831 (17)	0.751 (3)	0.217 (10)	0.669 (13)
F2A	0.7295 (8)	0.1786 (5)	0.9050 (9)	0.094 (3)	0.669 (13)
F3A	0.6034 (13)	0.0671 (7)	0.9030 (10)	0.127 (4)	0.669 (13)
F4A	0.5186 (12)	0.1597 (13)	0.7407 (16)	0.197 (8)	0.669 (13)
F1B	0.735 (2)	0.0733 (11)	0.762 (2)	0.072 (5)	0.331 (13)
F2B	0.6706 (19)	0.2035 (7)	0.7697 (18)	0.095 (6)	0.331 (13)
F3B	0.680 (3)	0.1190 (19)	0.9487 (12)	0.143 (9)	0.331 (13)
F4B	0.533 (2)	0.0941 (12)	0.7100 (13)	0.103 (8)	0.331 (13)
N1	0.7799 (6)	0.0402 (3)	0.4442 (6)	0.0510 (13)	
N2	1.1086 (8)	0.1806 (4)	0.5210 (8)	0.0774 (19)	
H2	1.1636	0.2066	0.4765	0.093*	
N3	0.9214 (6)	0.3630 (3)	0.8522 (6)	0.0556 (13)	
C1	0.8958 (7)	0.0881 (4)	0.5113 (7)	0.0515 (15)	
H1	0.9210	0.0901	0.6071	0.062*	
C2	0.9820 (7)	0.1356 (4)	0.4482 (7)	0.0554 (16)	
C3	0.9445 (10)	0.1342 (5)	0.3107 (8)	0.070 (2)	
H3	1.0018	0.1660	0.2650	0.083*	
C4	0.8219 (11)	0.0860 (5)	0.2380 (8)	0.077 (2)	
H4	0.7934	0.0851	0.1420	0.092*	
C5	0.7414 (9)	0.0390 (4)	0.3067 (8)	0.0639 (19)	
H5	0.6580	0.0053	0.2572	0.077*	
C6	1.1541 (8)	0.1869 (4)	0.6647 (10)	0.071 (2)	
H6A	1.2613	0.2049	0.6947	0.085*	
H6B	1.1491	0.1290	0.7015	0.085*	
C7	1.0659 (7)	0.2468 (4)	0.7280 (8)	0.0576 (17)	
C8	0.9678 (8)	0.3085 (4)	0.6527 (8)	0.0617 (18)	
H8	0.9486	0.3119	0.5576	0.074*	
C9	0.8995 (7)	0.3642 (4)	0.7187 (8)	0.0585 (17)	

H9	0.8329	0.4059	0.6666	0.070*	
C10	1.0124 (8)	0.3026 (4)	0.9239 (8)	0.0656 (19)	
H10	1.0274	0.2992	1.0186	0.079*	
C11	1.0858 (8)	0.2446 (4)	0.8627 (8)	0.0621 (18)	
H11	1.1509	0.2028	0.9165	0.074*	
C12	1.022 (2)	0.0409 (10)	0.980 (3)	0.256 (12)	0.50
H12A	1.0264	0.0829	1.0514	0.385*	0.50
H12B	0.9477	0.0594	0.8961	0.385*	0.50
H12C	1.1217	0.0362	0.9658	0.385*	0.50
O12	1.022 (2)	0.0409 (10)	0.980 (3)	0.256 (12)	0.50
H12	1.1101	0.0377	0.9735	0.385*	0.50

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Ag1	0.0566 (4)	0.0409 (3)	0.0845 (5)	0.0059 (2)	0.0271 (3)	0.0069 (2)
B1	0.081 (6)	0.077 (6)	0.064 (6)	-0.011 (5)	0.010 (5)	-0.004 (5)
F1A	0.237 (13)	0.226 (13)	0.203 (13)	0.004 (9)	0.088 (9)	-0.034 (9)
F2A	0.090 (5)	0.079 (5)	0.120 (8)	-0.025 (4)	0.043 (5)	-0.053 (5)
F3A	0.138 (9)	0.147 (9)	0.090 (7)	-0.053 (7)	0.026 (6)	-0.008 (6)
F4A	0.102 (9)	0.28 (2)	0.173 (12)	0.070 (12)	-0.014 (8)	0.009 (14)
F1B	0.112 (9)	0.053 (7)	0.066 (7)	-0.005 (6)	0.050 (6)	-0.034 (5)
F2B	0.108 (10)	0.057 (7)	0.113 (10)	-0.006 (6)	0.022 (7)	-0.013 (6)
F3B	0.148 (12)	0.155 (13)	0.125 (11)	0.010 (9)	0.037 (9)	-0.024 (9)
F4B	0.154 (19)	0.090 (12)	0.057 (9)	-0.039 (12)	0.015 (10)	-0.029 (8)
N1	0.049 (3)	0.035 (3)	0.069 (4)	0.007 (2)	0.018 (3)	0.001 (2)
N2	0.074 (4)	0.048 (3)	0.127 (6)	0.000 (3)	0.054 (4)	-0.002 (4)
N3	0.051 (3)	0.038 (3)	0.078 (4)	-0.004 (2)	0.018 (3)	-0.004 (3)
C1	0.057 (4)	0.038 (3)	0.062 (4)	0.013 (3)	0.022 (3)	-0.001 (3)
C2	0.058 (4)	0.035 (3)	0.081 (5)	0.011 (3)	0.032 (4)	0.003 (3)
C3	0.092 (6)	0.049 (4)	0.079 (5)	0.025 (4)	0.042 (4)	0.021 (4)
C4	0.115 (7)	0.061 (5)	0.060 (5)	0.025 (5)	0.034 (5)	0.013 (4)
C5	0.073 (5)	0.047 (4)	0.067 (5)	0.015 (3)	0.014 (4)	-0.003 (3)
C6	0.051 (4)	0.045 (4)	0.111 (7)	0.006 (3)	0.014 (4)	-0.019 (4)
C7	0.046 (3)	0.036 (3)	0.085 (5)	-0.004 (3)	0.011 (3)	-0.001 (3)
C8	0.056 (4)	0.048 (4)	0.074 (5)	0.013 (3)	0.009 (3)	-0.008 (3)
C9	0.047 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.078 (5)	0.006 (3)	0.011 (3)	0.001 (3)
C10	0.072 (4)	0.042 (4)	0.074 (5)	-0.008 (3)	0.008 (4)	0.010 (3)
C11	0.054 (4)	0.035 (3)	0.092 (6)	0.002 (3)	0.013 (4)	0.008 (3)
C12	0.145 (14)	0.29 (3)	0.36 (3)	-0.016 (16)	0.106 (15)	-0.01 (2)
O12	0.145 (14)	0.29 (3)	0.36 (3)	-0.016 (16)	0.106 (15)	-0.01 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Ag1—N1	2.118 (5)	C2—C3	1.362 (11)
Ag1—N3 ⁱ	2.121 (5)	C3—C4	1.386 (12)
Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱ	3.3369 (10)	C3—H3	0.9500
B1—F4A	1.324 (8)	C4—C5	1.384 (11)

B1—F3B	1.330 (10)	C4—H4	0.9500
B1—F4B	1.336 (9)	C5—H5	0.9500
B1—F2A	1.348 (11)	C6—C7	1.514 (9)
B1—F1A	1.349 (10)	C6—H6A	0.9900
B1—F1B	1.367 (9)	C6—H6B	0.9900
B1—F2B	1.388 (9)	C7—C11	1.352 (10)
B1—F3A	1.398 (8)	C7—C8	1.396 (9)
N1—C1	1.325 (9)	C8—C9	1.371 (10)
N1—C5	1.363 (10)	C8—H8	0.9500
N2—C2	1.385 (9)	C9—H9	0.9500
N2—C6	1.425 (11)	C10—C11	1.394 (10)
N2—H2	0.8800	C10—H10	0.9500
N3—C10	1.336 (8)	C11—H11	0.9500
N3—C9	1.337 (9)	C12—C12 ^{iv}	1.44 (3)
N3—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.121 (5)	C12—H12A	0.9800
C1—C2	1.388 (9)	C12—H12B	0.9800
C1—H1	0.9500	C12—H12C	0.9800
N1—Ag1—N3 ⁱ	174.70 (19)	N1—C1—H1	118.5
N1—Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱ	98.63 (14)	C2—C1—H1	118.5
N3 ⁱ —Ag1—Ag1 ⁱⁱ	86.18 (14)	C3—C2—N2	119.4 (7)
F4A—B1—F3B	121.9 (14)	C3—C2—C1	118.6 (7)
F4A—B1—F4B	48.5 (9)	N2—C2—C1	121.9 (7)
F3B—B1—F4B	136.5 (18)	C2—C3—C4	119.5 (7)
F4A—B1—F2A	110.8 (11)	C2—C3—H3	120.3
F3B—B1—F2A	52.5 (14)	C4—C3—H3	120.3
F4B—B1—F2A	159.0 (12)	C5—C4—C3	119.3 (7)
F4A—B1—F1A	118.5 (16)	C5—C4—H4	120.4
F3B—B1—F1A	119.4 (17)	C3—C4—H4	120.4
F4B—B1—F1A	83.3 (16)	N1—C5—C4	121.0 (7)
F2A—B1—F1A	109.0 (14)	N1—C5—H5	119.5
F4A—B1—F1B	123.6 (14)	C4—C5—H5	119.5
F3B—B1—F1B	113.5 (15)	N2—C6—C7	117.7 (6)
F4B—B1—F1B	84.3 (15)	N2—C6—H6A	107.9
F2A—B1—F1B	110.2 (10)	C7—C6—H6A	107.9
F1A—B1—F1B	8 (2)	N2—C6—H6B	107.9
F4A—B1—F2B	67.8 (10)	C7—C6—H6B	107.9
F3B—B1—F2B	112.2 (17)	H6A—C6—H6B	107.2
F4B—B1—F2B	101.7 (11)	C11—C7—C8	117.5 (7)
F2A—B1—F2B	61.5 (9)	C11—C7—C6	120.3 (6)
F1A—B1—F2B	93.7 (15)	C8—C7—C6	122.1 (8)
F1B—B1—F2B	101.3 (12)	C9—C8—C7	118.7 (7)
F4A—B1—F3A	106.6 (11)	C9—C8—H8	120.6
F3B—B1—F3A	47.1 (14)	C7—C8—H8	120.6
F4B—B1—F3A	91.4 (10)	N3—C9—C8	123.8 (6)
F2A—B1—F3A	99.5 (7)	N3—C9—H9	118.1
F1A—B1—F3A	110.8 (14)	C8—C9—H9	118.1
F1B—B1—F3A	102.9 (12)	N3—C10—C11	121.3 (7)

F2B—B1—F3A	153.5 (11)	N3—C10—H10	119.3
C1—N1—C5	118.6 (6)	C11—C10—H10	119.3
C1—N1—Ag1	121.3 (5)	C7—C11—C10	121.1 (6)
C5—N1—Ag1	119.8 (5)	C7—C11—H11	119.5
C2—N2—C6	123.0 (6)	C10—C11—H11	119.5
C2—N2—H2	118.5	C12 ^{iv} —C12—H12A	109.5
C6—N2—H2	118.5	C12 ^{iv} —C12—H12B	109.5
C10—N3—C9	117.5 (6)	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C10—N3—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	119.4 (5)	C12 ^{iv} —C12—H12C	109.5
C9—N3—Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ	122.9 (4)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
N1—C1—C2	123.0 (7)	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5
N3 ⁱ —Ag1—N1—C1	-87 (2)	C3—C4—C5—N1	0.7 (10)
Ag1 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—N1—C1	117.9 (4)	C2—N2—C6—C7	-75.9 (9)
N3 ⁱ —Ag1—N1—C5	86 (2)	N2—C6—C7—C11	168.5 (6)
Ag1 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—N1—C5	-69.4 (5)	N2—C6—C7—C8	-14.7 (10)
C5—N1—C1—C2	-1.5 (9)	C11—C7—C8—C9	1.2 (10)
Ag1—N1—C1—C2	171.4 (4)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-175.7 (6)
C6—N2—C2—C3	178.6 (6)	C10—N3—C9—C8	-1.6 (10)
C6—N2—C2—C1	-4.6 (10)	Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ —N3—C9—C8	175.0 (5)
N1—C1—C2—C3	1.2 (9)	C7—C8—C9—N3	0.0 (10)
N1—C1—C2—N2	-175.6 (6)	C9—N3—C10—C11	2.0 (9)
N2—C2—C3—C4	177.0 (6)	Ag1 ⁱⁱⁱ —N3—C10—C11	-174.7 (5)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.2 (10)	C8—C7—C11—C10	-0.8 (10)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.0 (11)	C6—C7—C11—C10	176.1 (6)
C1—N1—C5—C4	0.6 (9)	N3—C10—C11—C7	-0.8 (10)
Ag1—N1—C5—C4	-172.4 (5)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+3/2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (iii) $-x+3/2, y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (iv) $-x+2, -y, -z+2$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N2—H2...F2A ^v	0.88	2.10	2.887 (9)	148
N2—H2...F2B ^v	0.88	2.58	3.357 (17)	148
C6—H6A...F4A ^{vi}	0.99	2.39	3.259 (12)	146
C10—H10...F4A ^{vii}	0.95	2.41	3.318 (19)	159
C12—H12B...F1A	0.98	2.14	3.08 (4)	160

Symmetry codes: (v) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2$; (vi) $x+1, y, z$; (vii) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$.