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# Crystal structure reinvestigation of silver(I) fluoride, AgF

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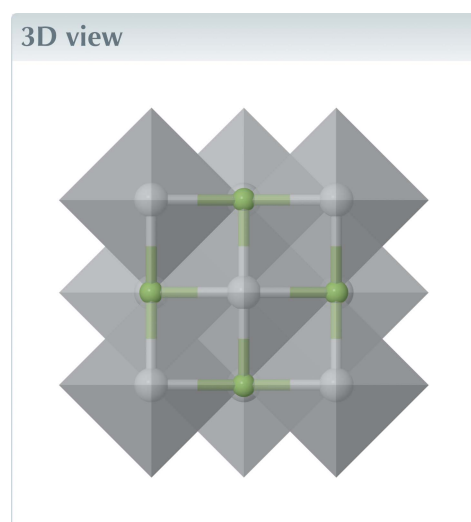
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Keywords: silver(I) fluoride; silver fluorides; crystal structure; single-crystal X-ray diffraction.

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Structural data: full structural data are available from [iucrdata.iucr.org](http://iucrdata.iucr.org)

A crystal structure reinvestigation of AgF based on a low-temperature high-resolution single-crystal X-ray diffraction data is reported. Silver(I) fluoride crystallizes in the rock salt structure type ( $Fm\bar{3}m$ ) with a unit-cell parameter of 4.92171 (14) Å at 100 K, resulting in an Ag–F bond length of 2.46085 (7) Å.



## Structure description

Crystal structure data of the following binary silver fluorides can be retrieved from the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD; Bergerhoff *et al.*, 1983; Zagorac *et al.*, 2019): Ag<sub>2</sub>F, AgF, AgF<sub>2</sub>, AgF<sub>3</sub>, Ag<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, and Ag<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> (Table 1).

The crystal structure of silver subfluoride, Ag<sub>2</sub>F, was elucidated from powder and single-crystal X-ray diffraction data (Ott & Seyfarth, 1928; Terrey & Diamond, 1928; Argay & Náray-Szabó, 1966) as well as studied by powder neutron diffraction measurements from room temperature to 20 K (Williams, 1989). Silver(I) fluoride, AgF, has been investigated at ambient conditions only by powder X-ray diffraction (Ott, 1926; Bottger, & Geddes, 1972). The high-pressure structural behavior of AgF was thoroughly studied by powder X-ray diffraction (Halleck *et al.*, 1972; Jamieson *et al.*, 1975), powder neutron diffraction experiments to 6.5 GPa (Hull & Berastegui, 1998), and by synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction measurements up to 39 GPa (Grzelak *et al.*, 2017a). Silver(II) fluoride, AgF<sub>2</sub>, was studied by powder X-ray diffraction (Ruff & Giese, 1934; Charpin *et al.*, 1966; Baturina *et al.*, 1967; Kiselev *et al.*, 1988) and its crystal structure determined from single-crystal X-ray diffraction data (Jesih *et al.*, 1990), as well as by powder neutron diffraction (Charpin *et al.*, 1970; Fischer *et al.*, 1971). Moreover, the high-pressure structural behavior of AgF<sub>2</sub> was explored employing synchrotron X-ray diffraction (Grzelak *et al.*, 2017a,b). The crystal structure of silver(III) fluoride, AgF<sub>3</sub>, was refined from powder neutron diffraction data and synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction data was also measured (Žemva *et al.*, 1991). A mixed-valence silver(II,III) fluoride



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Table 1

Crystal structure data of binary silver fluorides reported in the ICSD database (only one entry for each crystalline phase is given).

PND = powder neutron diffraction; PXRD = powder X-ray diffraction; SCXRD = single-crystal X-ray diffraction.

Compound	Space group	Unit-cell parameters	Method, conditions	Reference
Ag <sub>2</sub> F	<i>P</i> $\bar{3}$ <i>m</i> 1	<i>a</i> = 2.99877 (5) Å, <i>c</i> = 5.6950 (2) Å	PND, 300 K	Williams (1989)
AgF	<i>Fm</i> $\bar{3}$ <i>m</i>	<i>a</i> = 4.92 Å	PXRD	Ott (1926)
AgF <sub>2</sub>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>	<i>a</i> = 3.34 Å, <i>b</i> = 4.57 Å, <i>c</i> = 4.65 Å, $\beta$ = 84.5°	PXRD, 123 K / 195 K	Baturina <i>et al.</i> (1967)
AgF <sub>2</sub>	<i>Pbca</i>	<i>a</i> = 5.568 (1) Å, <i>b</i> = 5.831 (1) Å, <i>c</i> = 5.101 (1) Å	SCXRD	Jesih <i>et al.</i> (1990)
AgF <sub>2</sub>	<i>Pbcn</i>	<i>a</i> = 5.476 (10) Å, <i>b</i> = 8.331 (15) Å, <i>c</i> = 5.787 (7) Å	Synchrotron PXRD, 14.8 GPa	Grzelak <i>et al.</i> (2017b)
AgF <sub>2</sub>	<i>Pca</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>	<i>a</i> = 5.475 (7) Å, <i>b</i> = 4.704 (6) Å, <i>c</i> = 5.564 (6) Å	Synchrotron PXRD, 10 GPa	Grzelak <i>et al.</i> (2017a)
AgF <sub>3</sub>	<i>P</i> 6 <sub>3</sub> 22	<i>a</i> = 5.0782 (2) Å, <i>c</i> = 15.4523 (8) Å	PND	Žemva <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Ag <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub>	<i>P</i> 1	<i>a</i> = 4.999 (2) Å, <i>b</i> = 11.087 (5) Å, <i>c</i> = 7.357 (3) Å, $\alpha$ = 90.05 (3)°, $\beta$ = 106.54 (4)°, $\gamma$ = 90.18 (4)°	SCXRD	Fischer & Müller (2002)
Ag <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>	<i>a</i> = 5.04664 (8) Å, <i>b</i> = 11.0542 (2) Å, <i>c</i> = 5.44914 (9) Å, $\beta$ = 97.170 (2)°	Synchrotron PXRD, 299 K	Graudejus <i>et al.</i> (2000)

Ag<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, or Ag<sup>II</sup>[Ag<sup>III</sup>F<sub>4</sub>], was structurally characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (Fischer & Müller, 2002), whereas the crystal structure of Ag<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>, or Ag<sup>II</sup>[Ag<sup>III</sup>F<sub>4</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, was determined by synchrotron powder X-ray diffraction (Graudejus *et al.*, 2000). Two recent reports explored the pressure–composition phase diagram of binary silver fluorides by theoretical methods (Kurzydłowski *et al.*, 2021; Rybin *et al.*, 2022).

Herein, a low-temperature high-resolution (0.54 Å) single-crystal X-ray diffraction measurement of AgF (rock salt structure type, *Fm* $\bar{3}$ *m*) is reported (Fig. 1). The unit-cell parameter (Table 2) is in good agreement with the previously reported room-temperature value of 4.936 (1) Å (Bottger & Geddes, 1972). The Ag–F bond length determined from the current low-temperature data is 2.46085 (7) Å.

### Synthesis and crystallization

Agglomerated single-crystals with typical dimensions of ~50 µm were recovered from a solid-state reaction

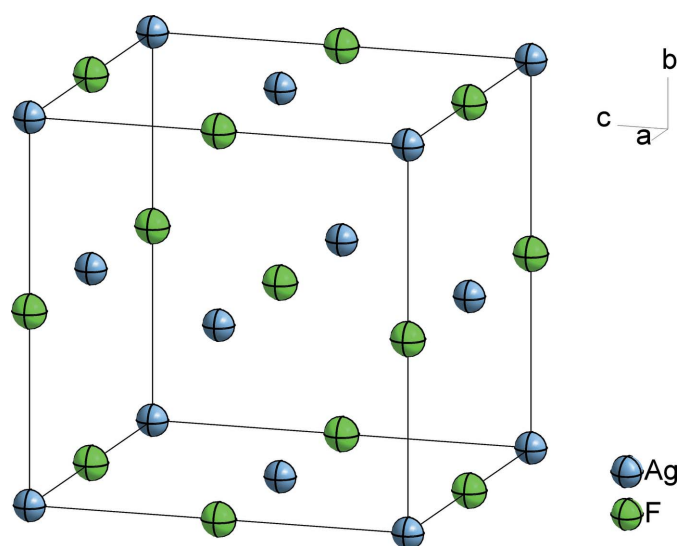


Figure 1 The rock salt-type structure of AgF. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

(*T* = 310 °C) where AgF (Thermo Scientific, 99+%) was used as a starting material. A small amount of sample was placed onto a watch glass and covered with a protective layer of perfluorodecalin (Fluorochem, 96.0%, *cis* and *trans*) inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox (Vigor, H<sub>2</sub>O < 0.1 ppm). The sample was examined under a polarizing microscope outside the glovebox, and selected crystals were mounted on a MiTeGen Dual Thickness MicroLoops with the aid of Baysilone-Paste (Bayer-Silicone, mittelviskos).

### Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	AgF
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	126.87
Crystal system, space group	Cubic, <i>Fm</i> $\bar{3}$ <i>m</i>
Temperature (K)	100
<i>a</i> (Å)	4.92171 (14)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	119.22 (1)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Ag <i>K</i> α, λ = 0.56087 Å
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	8.51
Crystal size (mm)	0.06 × 0.05 × 0.05
Data collection	
Diffractometer	XtaLAB Synergy-S, Dualflex, Eiger2 R CdTe 1M
Absorption correction	Multi-scan ( <i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Rigaku OD, 2022)
<i>T<sub>min</sub></i> , <i>T<sub>max</sub></i>	0.724, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )] reflections	730, 37, 37
<i>R<sub>int</sub></i>	0.050
(sin θ/λ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.926
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )], <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ), <i>S</i>	0.011, 0.020, 1.28
No. of reflections	37
No. of parameters	3
Δρ <sub>max</sub> , Δρ <sub>min</sub> (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.59, −0.55

Computer programs: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2022), *OLEX2.solve* and *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009), *SHELXL* (Sheldrick, 2015), *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2005) and *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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## full crystallographic data

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## Crystal structure reinvestigation of silver(I) fluoride, AgF

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## Silver(I) fluoride

## Crystal data

AgF	Ag <i>Kα</i> radiation, $\lambda = 0.56087 \text{ \AA}$
$M_r = 126.87$	Cell parameters from 689 reflections
Cubic, $Fm\bar{3}m$	$\theta = 5.7\text{--}31.2^\circ$
$a = 4.92171 (14) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 8.51 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$V = 119.22 (1) \text{ \AA}^3$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$Z = 4$	Irregular, colourless
$F(000) = 224$	$0.06 \times 0.05 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
$D_x = 7.068 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$	

## Data collection

XtaLAB Synergy-S, Dualflex, Eiger2 R CdTe 1M diffractometer	$T_{\min} = 0.724$ , $T_{\max} = 1.000$
Radiation source: micro-focus sealed X-ray tube, PhotonJet (Ag) X-ray Source	730 measured reflections
Mirror monochromator	37 independent reflections
Detector resolution: $13.3333 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	37 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.050$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (CrysAlisPro; Rigaku OD, 2022)	$\theta_{\max} = 31.3^\circ$ , $\theta_{\min} = 5.7^\circ$
	$h = -9 \rightarrow 8$
	$k = -9 \rightarrow 8$
	$l = -8 \rightarrow 8$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	0 restraints
Least-squares matrix: full	Primary atom site location: iterative
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.011$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + 0.2914P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.020$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.28$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
37 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.59 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.55 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

## 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.

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Ag1	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.01650 (12)

F1	0.500000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0199 (8)
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*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Ag1	0.01650 (12)	0.01650 (12)	0.01650 (12)	0.000	0.000	0.000
F1	0.0199 (8)	0.0199 (8)	0.0199 (8)	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Ag1—F1 <sup>i</sup>	2.4609 (1)	Ag1—F1 <sup>iii</sup>	2.4609 (1)
Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	2.4609 (1)	Ag1—F1 <sup>iv</sup>	2.4609 (1)
Ag1—F1	2.4609 (1)	Ag1—F1 <sup>v</sup>	2.4609 (1)
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Ag1—F1	90.0	Ag1 <sup>vi</sup> —F1—Ag1	90.0
F1 <sup>v</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>iii</sup>	180.0	Ag1 <sup>vii</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>viii</sup>	180.0
F1 <sup>v</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>vii</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>ix</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>iv</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>iii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>x</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>viii</sup>	90.0
F1—Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	90.0	Ag1—F1—Ag1 <sup>ix</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>iv</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>x</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>ix</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>v</sup>	90.0	Ag1—F1—Ag1 <sup>viii</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>iv</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>vi</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>x</sup>	90.0
F1—Ag1—F1 <sup>v</sup>	90.0	Ag1—F1—Ag1 <sup>vii</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	180.0	Ag1 <sup>vi</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>ix</sup>	180.0
F1 <sup>iv</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>v</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>x</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>vii</sup>	90.0
F1—Ag1—F1 <sup>iv</sup>	180.0	Ag1—F1—Ag1 <sup>x</sup>	180.0
F1 <sup>i</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>iii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>vi</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>viii</sup>	90.0
F1—Ag1—F1 <sup>iii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>viii</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>ix</sup>	90.0
F1 <sup>iii</sup> —Ag1—F1 <sup>ii</sup>	90.0	Ag1 <sup>vi</sup> —F1—Ag1 <sup>vii</sup>	90.0

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x-1/2, y+1/2, z$ ; (ii)  $x-1/2, y-1/2, z$ ; (iii)  $x-1/2, y, z+1/2$ ; (iv)  $x-1, y, z$ ; (v)  $x-1/2, y, z-1/2$ ; (vi)  $x+1/2, y+1/2, z$ ; (vii)  $x+1/2, y, z-1/2$ ; (viii)  $x+1/2, y, z+1/2$ ; (ix)  $x+1/2, y-1/2, z$ ; (x)  $x+1, y, z$ .