



Crystal structure of a silver-, cobalt- and iron-based phosphate with an alluaudite-like structure: $\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$

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Received 20 April 2017
Accepted 19 May 2017

Edited by E. F. C. Herdtweck, Technische Universität München, Germany

Keywords: crystal structure; $\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$; transition metal phosphate; solid-state reaction synthesis; alluaudite-like structure.

CCDC reference: 1551181

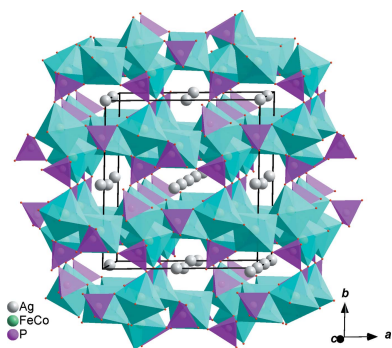
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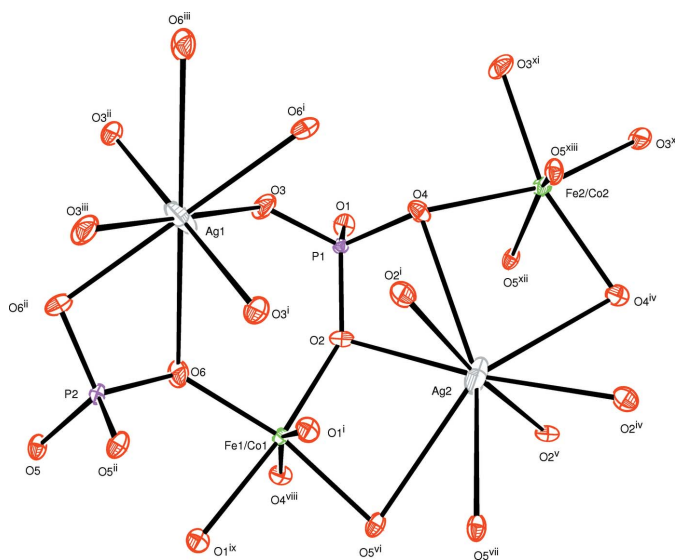
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The new silver-, cobalt- and iron-based phosphate, silver cobalt iron tris(orthophosphate), $\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$, was synthesized by solid-state reactions. Its structure is isotypic to that of $\text{Na}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}(\text{PO}_4)_3$, and belongs to the alluaudite family, with a partial cationic disorder, the Ag^{I} atoms being located on an inversion centre and twofold rotation axis sites (Wyckoff positions $4a$ and $4e$), with partial occupancies of 0.885 (2) and 0.7688 (19), respectively. One of the two P atoms in the asymmetric unit completely fills one $4e$ site while the Co and Fe atoms fill another $4e$ site, with partial occupancies of 0.86 (5) and 0.14 (5), respectively. The remaining Co^{2+} and Fe^{3+} cations are distributed on a general position, $8f$, in a 0.39 (4):0.61 (4) ratio. All O atoms and the other P atoms are in general positions. The structure is built up from zigzag chains of edge-sharing $[\text{MO}_6]$ ($M = \text{Fe}/\text{Co}$) octahedra stacked parallel to $[101]$. These chains are linked together through PO_4 tetrahedra, forming polyhedral sheets perpendicular to $[010]$. The resulting framework displays two types of channels running along $[001]$, in which the Ag^{I} atoms (coordination number eight) are located.

1. Chemical context

Compounds belonging to the large alluaudite structural family (Moore, 1971; Moore & Ito, 1979; Hatert *et al.*, 2000, 2004) have been of continuing interest owing to their open-framework architecture, with hexagonal-shaped channels, and their physical properties. This fact is amply justified by their practical applications, for example as corrosion inhibitors, passivators of metal surfaces, and catalysts (Korzenski *et al.*, 1999). In addition, interest in alluaudite phosphates with monovalent cations has continued to grow in the electrochemical field, where they have applications as positive electrodes in lithium and sodium batteries (Trad *et al.*, 2010). Accordingly, our attention is mostly focused on the elaboration and structural characterization of new alluaudite-type phosphates within the $A_2\text{O}-\text{MO}-\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ systems ($A = \text{monovalent cation}$, $M = \text{divalent cation}$). For instance, most recently, the hydrothermal investigation of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{MO}-\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ pseudo-ternary system has allowed the isolation of the sodium- and magnesium-based alluaudite phosphate $\text{NaMg}_3(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)_2$ (Ould Saleck *et al.*, 2015). On the other hand, within the $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{CoO}-\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3-\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{ZnO}-\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3-\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ pseudo-quaternary systems, solid-state synthesis has allowed $\text{Na}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ (Bouraima *et al.*, 2015) and $\text{Na}_{1.67}\text{Zn}_{1.67}\text{Fe}_{1.33}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ (Khmiyas *et al.*, 2015) to be obtained. With the same objective, a new



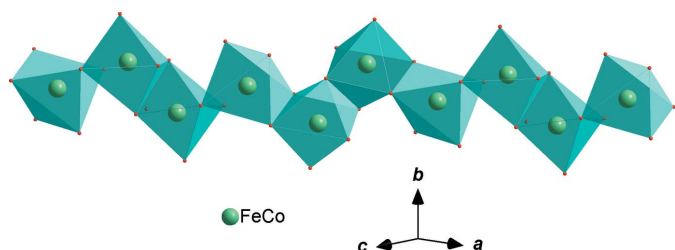

Figure 1

The principal building units in the structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y + 1, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (iv) $-x + 2, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (v) $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (vi) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (vii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + 1$; (viii) $x, -y + 1, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ix) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (x) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (xi) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$; (xii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (xiii) $x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z + 1$.]

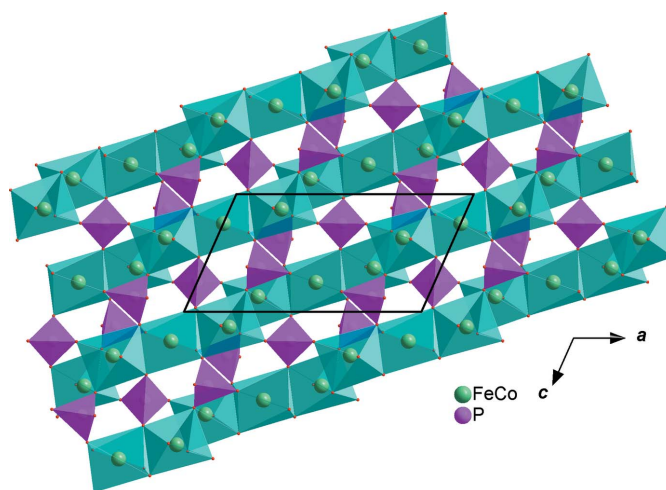
silver-, cobalt- and iron-based alluaudite-type phosphate, namely $\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$, has been synthesized by means of solid-state reactions and characterized by single crystal X-ray diffraction.

2. Structural commentary

In the new isolated compound, either cobalt or iron atoms are distributed in the two octahedral sites while the phosphorus atoms are tetrahedrally coordinated, as shown in Fig. 1. The structure is built up from two edge-sharing $[(\text{Co1}/\text{Fe1})\text{O}_6]$ octahedra, leading to the formation of $[(\text{Co1}/\text{Fe1})_2\text{O}_{10}]$ dimers. Those dimers are connected by a common edge to $[(\text{Fe2}/\text{Co2})\text{O}_6]$ octahedra, forming an infinite chain (Fig. 2). The junction between these chains is ensured by sharing vertices with the PO_4 tetrahedra so as to form an open layer perpendicular to $[010]$ (Fig. 3). The three-dimensional framework resulting from the stacking of the sheets along the b -axis direction delimits channels parallel to $[001]$ in which the Ag^+ cations are accommodated, as shown in Fig. 4.


Figure 2

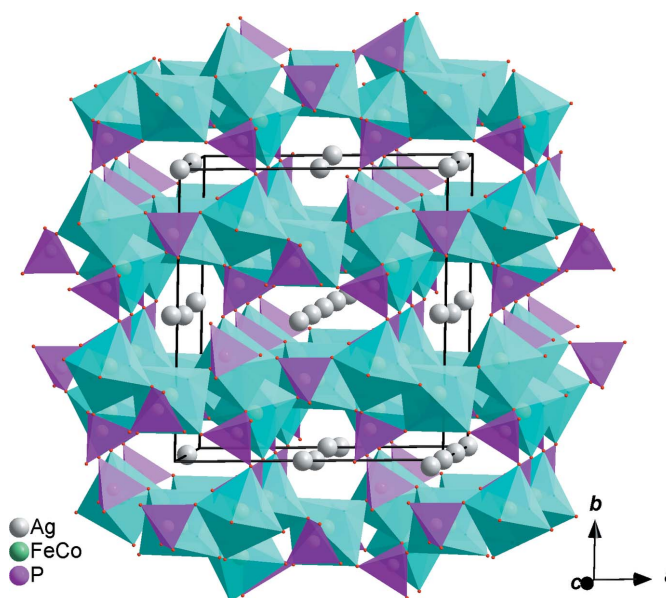
Edge-sharing $[(\text{Fe}/\text{Co})\text{O}_6]$ octahedra forming a layer parallel to $[101]$.


Figure 3

A view along $[010]$, showing a layer resulting from the connection of chains *via* vertices of PO_4 tetrahedra and $[\text{FeO}_6]$ octahedra.

3. Comparison with a related structure

It is worth mentioning that the distribution of metallic cations observed in the case of the silver–cobalt–iron-based phosphate is not encountered in the sodium homologue. Hence, in the title silver-based phosphate, the octahedral $M1$ site (Wyckoff position $8f$) is occupied to 60% by Fe1 and to 40% by Co1. The octahedrally surrounded $M2$ site (Wyckoff position $4e$) is essentially occupied by Fe2 atoms (43%) along with a small amount of Co2 (7%). However, in the $\text{Na}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ phosphate, the $M1$ and $M2$ sites are entirely occupied by Fe and Co atoms, respectively. For the mixed sites, the occupancy rate was refined without any constraint. The results


Figure 4

Polyhedral representation of $\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$, showing channels running along $[001]$.

Table 1
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	Ag _{1.655} Co _{1.64} Fe _{1.36} (PO ₄) ₃
<i>M</i> _r	2544.10
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>C2/c</i>
Temperature (K)	296
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	11.8680 (3), 12.5514 (3), 6.4386 (2)
β (°)	114.012 (1)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	876.09 (4)
<i>Z</i>	1
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> α
μ (mm ⁻¹)	9.51
Crystal size (mm)	0.31 × 0.26 × 0.22
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker X8 APEX
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Krause <i>et al.</i> , 2015)
<i>T</i> _{min} , <i>T</i> _{max}	0.066, 0.124
No. of measured, independent and observed [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)] reflections	13097, 2137, 2079
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.030
(<i>sin</i> θ / λ) _{max} (Å ⁻¹)	0.833
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [<i>F</i> ² > 2 σ (<i>F</i> ²)], <i>wR</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>S</i>	0.020, 0.047, 1.19
No. of reflections	2137
No. of parameters	99
$\Delta\rho_{\max}$, $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	1.47, -0.92

Computer programs: *APEX2* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009), *SHELXT2014* (Sheldrick, 2015a), *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015b), *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012), *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006) and *pubCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

of the refinements are in good agreement with the electrical neutrality of the compound and calculations of the bond-valence sums of the atoms in the structure (Brown & Altermatt, 1985). Accordingly, in the silver-based phosphate, the cations at the *M1* site form double octahedra [(Fe1/Co1)₂O₁₀] alternating with [(Fe2/Co2)O₆] octahedra, while in the sodium homologue phosphate, the obtained [Co₂O₁₀] double octahedra alternate with [FeO₆] octahedra (Fig. 4). Moreover, both the Ag1 and Ag2 atoms are located in channels, surrounded by eight oxygen atoms with Ag1–O bond lengths between 2.3320 (13) Å and 2.9176 (13) Å, whereas Ag2–O bond lengths are in the range 2.4733 (13)–2.9035 (12) Å. The structure of the title phosphate is isotopic to that of Na₂Co₂Fe(PO₄)₃ (Bouraima *et al.*, 2015) and Na_{1.67}Zn_{1.67}Fe_{1.33}(PO₄)₃ (Khmiyas *et al.*, 2015).

4. Synthesis and crystallization

The title compound was isolated from solid-state reactions in air by mixing nitrates of silver, cobalt and iron with phosphoric acid. The various precursors are taken in the molar ratio Ag:Co:Fe:P = 2:2:1:3. The mixture was stirred at room

temperature overnight. After different heat treatments in a platinum crucible at up to 873 K, the reaction mixture was heated to the melting temperature of 1221 K. The molten product was then cooled to room temperature at a rate of 5 K h⁻¹. Brown homogeneous crystals corresponding to the title compound of a suitable size for X-ray diffraction were obtained.

5. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1. The maximum and minimum residual electron densities in the final Fourier map are 0.68 and 0.55 Å⁻³ from Ag1 and Ag2, respectively.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the Unit of Support for Technical and Scientific Research (UATRS, CNRST) for the X-ray measurements.

Funding information

Funding for this research was provided by: Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco.

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2017). E73, 890-892 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S205698901700740X]

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Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXT2014* (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

Silver cobalt iron tris(orthophosphate)

Crystal data

$\text{Ag}_{1.655}\text{Co}_{1.64}\text{Fe}_{1.36}(\text{PO}_4)_3$

$M_r = 2544.10$

Monoclinic, *C2/c*

$a = 11.8680$ (3) Å

$b = 12.5514$ (3) Å

$c = 6.4386$ (2) Å

$\beta = 114.012$ (1)°

$V = 876.09$ (4) Å³

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 1194$

$D_x = 4.822$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 2137 reflections

$\theta = 3.3$ – 36.3 °

$\mu = 9.51$ mm⁻¹

$T = 296$ K

Block, brown

$0.31 \times 0.26 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Bruker X8 APEX

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Krause *et al.*, 2015)

$T_{\min} = 0.066$, $T_{\max} = 0.124$

13097 measured reflections

2137 independent reflections

2079 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$

$\theta_{\max} = 36.3$ °, $\theta_{\min} = 3.3$ °

$h = -19 \rightarrow 19$

$k = -20 \rightarrow 20$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.020$

$wR(F^2) = 0.047$

$S = 1.19$

2137 reflections

99 parameters

0 restraints

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0121P)^2 + 3.2851P]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.47$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.92$ e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: *SHELXL2014*

(Sheldrick, 2015b),

$F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.00102 (10)

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
Ag1	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.01952 (7)	0.885 (2)
Ag2	1.0000	0.48916 (3)	0.7500	0.02408 (10)	0.7688 (19)
Fe1	0.78227 (2)	0.34311 (2)	0.37115 (3)	0.00565 (6)	0.61 (4)
Co1	0.78227 (2)	0.34311 (2)	0.37115 (3)	0.00565 (6)	0.39 (4)
Fe2	1.0000	0.76503 (2)	0.7500	0.00714 (8)	0.14 (5)
Co2	1.0000	0.76503 (2)	0.7500	0.00714 (8)	0.86 (5)
P1	0.76272 (3)	0.61138 (3)	0.37428 (6)	0.00502 (8)	
P2	0.5000	0.28909 (4)	0.2500	0.00535 (10)	
O1	0.77807 (11)	0.67841 (10)	0.18620 (19)	0.00908 (19)	
O2	0.81856 (12)	0.49999 (9)	0.3820 (2)	0.0112 (2)	
O3	0.62598 (11)	0.60711 (11)	0.3280 (2)	0.0135 (2)	
O4	0.83676 (12)	0.66524 (9)	0.60788 (19)	0.00917 (19)	
O5	0.45841 (10)	0.21873 (10)	0.03381 (18)	0.00821 (19)	
O6	0.60284 (12)	0.36401 (10)	0.2530 (2)	0.0122 (2)	

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Ag1	0.02917 (14)	0.00879 (9)	0.01123 (10)	-0.00389 (7)	-0.00138 (8)	-0.00128 (6)
Ag2	0.01069 (12)	0.02795 (16)	0.02519 (15)	0.000	-0.00133 (10)	0.000
Fe1	0.00485 (9)	0.00657 (9)	0.00575 (9)	0.00037 (6)	0.00240 (6)	0.00058 (6)
Co1	0.00485 (9)	0.00657 (9)	0.00575 (9)	0.00037 (6)	0.00240 (6)	0.00058 (6)
Fe2	0.00620 (12)	0.00833 (13)	0.00796 (13)	0.000	0.00398 (10)	0.000
Co2	0.00620 (12)	0.00833 (13)	0.00796 (13)	0.000	0.00398 (10)	0.000
P1	0.00488 (15)	0.00490 (15)	0.00521 (15)	0.00006 (11)	0.00198 (11)	0.00022 (10)
P2	0.00397 (19)	0.0071 (2)	0.00466 (19)	0.000	0.00138 (16)	0.000
O1	0.0101 (5)	0.0112 (5)	0.0062 (4)	-0.0001 (4)	0.0036 (4)	0.0020 (3)
O2	0.0118 (5)	0.0070 (4)	0.0144 (5)	0.0024 (4)	0.0048 (4)	-0.0013 (4)
O3	0.0067 (4)	0.0125 (5)	0.0221 (6)	0.0007 (4)	0.0066 (4)	0.0031 (4)
O4	0.0127 (5)	0.0083 (4)	0.0062 (4)	-0.0011 (4)	0.0034 (4)	-0.0013 (3)
O5	0.0064 (4)	0.0124 (5)	0.0053 (4)	-0.0011 (4)	0.0018 (3)	-0.0017 (3)
O6	0.0085 (5)	0.0119 (5)	0.0166 (5)	-0.0036 (4)	0.0054 (4)	0.0007 (4)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Ag1—O6 ⁱ	2.3320 (13)	Fe1—O4 ^{viii}	2.0481 (12)
Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱ	2.3320 (13)	Fe1—O1 ⁱ	2.0669 (11)
Ag1—O3 ⁱ	2.4356 (14)	Fe1—O5 ^{vi}	2.0705 (12)
Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱ	2.4356 (14)	Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	2.1695 (12)

Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.5724 (13)	Fe2—O3 ^x	2.1099 (13)
Ag1—O3	2.5725 (13)	Fe2—O3 ^{xi}	2.1099 (13)
Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.9176 (13)	Fe2—O5 ^{xii}	2.1575 (11)
Ag1—O6	2.9176 (13)	Fe2—O5 ^{xiii}	2.1575 (11)
Ag2—O2 ^{iv}	2.4733 (13)	Fe2—O4 ^{iv}	2.1717 (12)
Ag2—O2	2.4733 (13)	Fe2—O4	2.1717 (12)
Ag2—O2 ⁱ	2.6204 (13)	P1—O3	1.5270 (13)
Ag2—O2 ^v	2.6204 (13)	P1—O2	1.5393 (12)
Ag2—O4	2.8341 (12)	P1—O1	1.5451 (12)
Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	2.8341 (12)	P1—O4	1.5543 (12)
Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	2.9035 (13)	P2—O6 ⁱⁱ	1.5346 (13)
Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	2.9035 (12)	P2—O6	1.5346 (13)
Fe1—O6	1.9656 (13)	P2—O5 ⁱⁱ	1.5498 (12)
Fe1—O2	2.0108 (12)	P2—O5	1.5498 (12)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱ	180.00 (4)	O2—Ag2—O1 ⁱ	64.62 (4)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱ	80.58 (4)	O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	49.21 (3)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱ	99.42 (4)	O2 ^v —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	136.08 (3)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱ	99.42 (4)	O4—Ag2—O1 ⁱ	92.94 (3)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱ	80.58 (4)	O4 ^{iv} —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	162.54 (3)
O3 ⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱ	180.0	O5 ^{vi} —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	52.36 (3)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	108.21 (5)	O5 ^{vii} —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	56.78 (3)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	71.79 (5)	O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O1 ^v	64.62 (4)
O3 ⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	66.27 (5)	O2—Ag2—O1 ^v	119.96 (4)
O3 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	113.73 (5)	O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O1 ^v	136.08 (3)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O3	71.79 (5)	O2 ^v —Ag2—O1 ^v	49.21 (3)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3	108.21 (5)	O4—Ag2—O1 ^v	162.54 (3)
O3 ⁱ —Ag1—O3	113.73 (5)	O4 ^{iv} —Ag2—O1 ^v	92.94 (3)
O3 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3	66.27 (5)	O5 ^{vi} —Ag2—O1 ^v	56.78 (3)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ag1—O3	180.0	O5 ^{vii} —Ag2—O1 ^v	52.36 (3)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	53.64 (5)	O6—Fe1—O2	93.77 (5)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	126.36 (5)	O6—Fe1—O4 ^{viii}	110.10 (5)
O3 ⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	95.49 (4)	O2—Fe1—O4 ^{viii}	86.76 (5)
O3 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	84.51 (4)	O6—Fe1—O1 ⁱ	86.70 (5)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	68.02 (4)	O2—Fe1—O1 ⁱ	100.62 (5)
O3—Ag1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	111.98 (4)	O4 ^{viii} —Fe1—O1 ⁱ	161.33 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Ag1—O6	126.36 (5)	O6—Fe1—O5 ^{vi}	163.25 (5)
O6 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6	53.64 (5)	O2—Fe1—O5 ^{vi}	101.04 (5)
O3 ⁱ —Ag1—O6	84.51 (4)	O4 ^{viii} —Fe1—O5 ^{vi}	78.79 (5)
O3 ⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6	95.49 (4)	O1 ⁱ —Fe1—O5 ^{vi}	82.95 (5)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6	111.98 (4)	O6—Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	80.26 (5)
O3—Ag1—O6	68.02 (4)	O2—Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	171.95 (5)
O6 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ag1—O6	180.0	O4 ^{viii} —Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	90.22 (4)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O2	173.70 (6)	O1 ⁱ —Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	84.52 (5)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O2 ⁱ	101.33 (4)	O5 ^{vi} —Fe1—O1 ^{ix}	85.66 (5)
O2—Ag2—O2 ⁱ	78.34 (4)	O3 ^x —Fe2—O3 ^{xi}	80.97 (7)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O2 ^v	78.34 (4)	O3 ^x —Fe2—O5 ^{xii}	91.27 (5)
O2—Ag2—O2 ^v	101.33 (4)	O3 ^{xi} —Fe2—O5 ^{xii}	112.81 (5)

O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O2 ^v	174.04 (5)	O3 ^x —Fe2—O5 ^{xiii}	112.81 (5)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O4	118.73 (4)	O3 ^{xi} —Fe2—O5 ^{xiii}	91.27 (5)
O2—Ag2—O4	55.50 (4)	O5 ^{xii} —Fe2—O5 ^{xiii}	148.74 (7)
O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O4	61.33 (4)	O3 ^x —Fe2—O4 ^{iv}	85.08 (5)
O2 ^v —Ag2—O4	113.50 (4)	O3 ^{xi} —Fe2—O4 ^{iv}	164.39 (5)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	55.50 (4)	O5 ^{xii} —Fe2—O4 ^{iv}	74.29 (4)
O2—Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	118.73 (4)	O5 ^{xiii} —Fe2—O4 ^{iv}	87.71 (4)
O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	113.50 (4)	O3 ^x —Fe2—O4	164.39 (5)
O2 ^v —Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	61.33 (4)	O3 ^{xi} —Fe2—O4	85.08 (5)
O4—Ag2—O4 ^{iv}	77.51 (5)	O5 ^{xii} —Fe2—O4	87.71 (4)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	114.87 (4)	O5 ^{xiii} —Fe2—O4	74.29 (4)
O2—Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	71.23 (4)	O4 ^{iv} —Fe2—O4	109.56 (7)
O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	101.56 (4)	O3—P1—O2	112.57 (7)
O2 ^v —Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	83.86 (4)	O3—P1—O1	108.72 (7)
O4—Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	125.84 (3)	O2—P1—O1	109.47 (7)
O4 ^{iv} —Ag2—O5 ^{vi}	144.70 (3)	O3—P1—O4	109.98 (7)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	71.23 (4)	O2—P1—O4	107.31 (7)
O2—Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	114.87 (4)	O1—P1—O4	108.73 (7)
O2 ⁱ —Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	83.86 (4)	O6 ⁱⁱ —P2—O6	104.43 (10)
O2 ^v —Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	101.56 (4)	O6 ⁱⁱ —P2—O5 ⁱⁱ	108.75 (7)
O4—Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	144.70 (3)	O6—P2—O5 ⁱⁱ	112.14 (7)
O4 ^{iv} —Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	125.84 (3)	O6 ⁱⁱ —P2—O5	112.14 (7)
O5 ^{vi} —Ag2—O5 ^{vii}	52.03 (4)	O6—P2—O5	108.75 (7)
O2 ^{iv} —Ag2—O1 ⁱ	119.96 (4)	O5 ⁱⁱ —P2—O5	110.52 (9)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y+1, z+1/2$; (ii) $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$; (iii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iv) $-x+2, y, -z+3/2$; (v) $-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$; (vi) $x+1/2, -y+1/2, z+1/2$; (vii) $-x+3/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$; (viii) $x, -y+1, z-1/2$; (ix) $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$; (x) $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z+1/2$; (xi) $-x+3/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; (xii) $-x+3/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; (xiii) $x+1/2, y+1/2, z+1$.