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Tris(2-amino-1,3-thiazolium) hydrogen sulfate sulfate monohydrate

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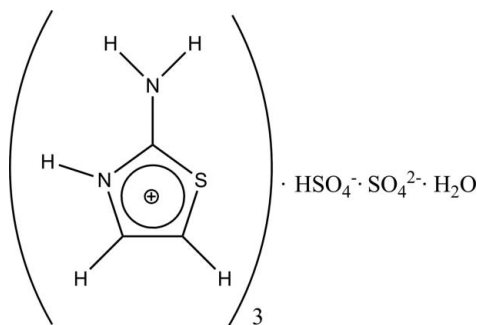
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 120$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.029; wR factor = 0.075; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.7.

The centrosymmetric crystal structure of the novel semi-organic compound, $3\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{HSO}_4^-\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is based on chains of alternating anions and water molecules (formed by $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds). The chains are interconnected with the 2-amino-1,3-thiazolium cations *via* strong $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen-bonding interactions into a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For the use of 2-aminothiazole as organo-functionalized films of TiO_2 or SiO_2 particles for decontamination of aqueous media or ethanol fuel, see: Cristante *et al.* (2007); Takeuchi *et al.* (2007) and for the use of 2-aminothiazole and its derivatives as anticorrosive films, see: Ciftci *et al.* (2011). For use of 2-aminothiazole and its derivatives in medicine, see: De *et al.* (2008); Aridoss *et al.* (2009); Franklin *et al.* (2008); Li *et al.* (2009); Alexandru *et al.* (2010). For the non-linear optical properties of similar aminotriazole compounds, see: Yesilel *et al.* (2008); Matulková *et al.* (2007, 2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $3\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{HSO}_4^-\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 514.59$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 11.6418$ (1) Å
 $b = 9.8549$ (1) Å
 $c = 17.4291$ (1) Å
 $\beta = 90.3853$ (7)°

 $V = 1999.57$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 5.89$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 120$ K
 $0.52 \times 0.15 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

 Agilent Xcalibur Atlas Gemini ultra diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.136$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

 25544 measured reflections
 3558 independent reflections
 3455 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.075$
 $S = 1.05$
 3558 reflections
 280 parameters

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.33$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.68$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O3}-\text{H1O3}\cdots\text{O9}^{\text{i}}$	0.91 (2)	1.56 (2)	2.474 (2)	178 (2)
$\text{O5}-\text{H2O5}\cdots\text{O8}$	0.84 (3)	1.91 (3)	2.7376 (19)	166 (2)
$\text{O5}-\text{H1O5}\cdots\text{O4}$	0.75 (3)	2.03 (3)	2.7628 (19)	166 (3)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N1}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.83 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.904 (2)	158 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H2N1}\cdots\text{O7}^{\text{iii}}$	0.83 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.869 (2)	172 (2)
$\text{N2}-\text{H1N2}\cdots\text{O6}^{\text{iii}}$	0.80 (3)	1.89 (3)	2.695 (2)	175 (2)
$\text{N3}-\text{H1N3}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.83 (3)	1.91 (3)	2.730 (2)	179 (3)
$\text{N4}-\text{H1N4}\cdots\text{O7}^{\text{ii}}$	0.80 (3)	2.23 (3)	2.968 (2)	156 (3)
$\text{N4}-\text{H2N4}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.83 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.958 (2)	167 (2)
$\text{N5}-\text{H1N5}\cdots\text{O8}^{\text{iv}}$	0.88 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.870 (2)	165.0 (19)
$\text{N5}-\text{H2N5}\cdots\text{O5}$	0.83 (3)	1.94 (3)	2.755 (2)	164 (2)
$\text{N6}-\text{H1N6}\cdots\text{O6}^{\text{iv}}$	0.83 (2)	2.02 (2)	2.814 (2)	160 (2)
$\text{C8}-\text{H8}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{iii}}$	0.93	2.44	3.238 (2)	144
$\text{C9}-\text{H9}\cdots\text{O5}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.53	3.380 (2)	152

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *pubCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: VM2128).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o3216–o3217 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536811046010]

Tris(2-amino-1,3-thiazolium) hydrogen sulfate sulfate monohydrate**Irena Matulková, Ivan Němec, Jaroslav Cihelka, Michaela Pojarová and Michal Dušek****S1. Comment**

Recent ecological studies show interest in TiO₂ or SiO₂ particles modified by 2-aminothiazole. Sorption and photocatalytic reduction or degradation in aqueous solutions by 2-aminothiazole modified TiO₂ particles has been described (Cristante *et al.*, 2007). Metal impurities in ethanol fuel can be detected by the electrodes modified with 2-aminothiazole organo-functionalized silica (Takeuchi *et al.*, 2007).

The last few years, there is a huge interest in the field of fundamental research of conducting polymers such as polyaminothiazoles (Ciftci *et al.*, 2011).

Natural and synthetic thiazole derivatives find applications as antioxidants, antibacterial drugs and fungicide (De *et al.* 2008; Aridoss *et al.*, 2009). Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities were observed for thiazolyl and benzo-thiazolyl derivatives (Franklin *et al.*, 2008). The medical application of metal complexes of 2-aminothiazole and its derivatives involve their use as inhibitors of human cancer, Alzheimers disease, antitumor activity and activity against leukemia (Li *et al.*, 2009; Alexandru *et al.*, 2010).

The salt, bis(2-aminothiazolium) squarate dihydrate (Yesilel *et al.*, 2008), was widely studied for hydrogen bond interactions, which are very attractive in the biological activities, biochemical processes, material and supramolecular chemistry.

The preparation of the title compound was motivated by the previous study on salts or cocrystals of similar amino-triazoles (Matulková *et al.*, 2007, 2008). 2-aminothiazole compounds easily build hydrogen bonding networks, very useful for the preparation of materials with potential non-linear optical properties. Unfortunately, the title compound crystallizes in the centrosymmetric space group $P2_1/n$, which excludes the second order non-linear optical properties.

The crystal structure of the title compound (Fig. 1) is based on chains of alternating anions and water molecules formed *via* O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds with donor-acceptor distances in the interval 2.474 (2)–2.7628 (19) Å (Fig. 2). The chains are interconnected with 2-aminothiazolium (1+) cations *via* strong N—H \cdots O (2.695 (2)–2.968 (2) Å) and weak C—H \cdots O (3.238 (2)–3.380 (2) Å) hydrogen interactions (Table 1) into a three-dimensional network (Fig. 3). The cation rings are oriented along the axis *b* and are perpendicular to the *ac* plane.

S2. Experimental

Crystals of the title compound, were obtained from a solution of 1.0 g of 2-aminothiazole (97%, Aldrich) and 0.56 ml of sulfuric acid (96%, Lachema) in 200 ml of water. The solution was left to crystallize at room temperature for several weeks. The colourless crystals obtained were filtered off, washed with methanol and dried in a vacuum desiccator over KOH.

The infrared spectrum was recorded at room temperature using DRIFTS and the nujol or fluorolube mull techniques on a Nicolet Magna 6700 FTIR spectrometer with 2 cm⁻¹ resolution and Happ-Genzel apodization in the 400–4000 cm⁻¹ region.

FTIR spectrum (cm^{-1}): 3315 *s*; 3235 *s*; 3119 *s*; 3085 *s*; 2980 *m*; 2930 *m*; 2850 *m*; 2758 *m*; 1727 *w*; 1621 *s*; 1576 *m*; 1434 *m*; 1398 *w*; 1339 *w*; 1276 *m*; 1189 *mb*; 1079 *m*; 1062 *m*; 1028 *m*; 1005 *mb*; 887 *mb*; 868 *m*; 860 *m*; 772 *mb*; 739 *sh*; 732 *m*; 698 *m*; 639 *m*; 600 *s*; 592 *sh*; 562 *s*; 550 *sh*; 494 *m*; 408 *mb*.

The Raman spectrum of polycrystalline sample was recorded at room temperature on a Thermo Scientific DXR Raman microscope interface to on Olympus microscope (3 cm^{-1} resolution, 780 nm diode laser excitation, 15–20 mW power at the sample) in the 50–3300 cm^{-1} region.

Raman spectrum (cm^{-1}): 3164 *m*; 3157 *m*; 3085 *m*; 3082 *m*; 3074 *w*; 1684 *w*; 1606 *w*; 1557 *m*; 1410 *w*; 1366 *m*; 1282 *m*; 1174 *m*; 1076 *mb*; 1032 *sh*; 977 *m*; 901 *wb*; 879 *wb*; 863 *wb*; 748 *vs*; 708 *m*; 593 *w*; 568 *m*; 418 *w*; 395 *m*; 267 *vw*; 113 *sh*; 89 *m*; 79 *m*; 62 *m*.

S3. Refinement

H atoms attached to C and N atoms were calculated in geometrically idealized positions, $Csp^2 - H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The positions of H atoms attached to O and N atoms were localized in difference Fourier maps, the distances were left unrestrained and the hydrogen atoms were refined isotropically with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}$ of parent atom.

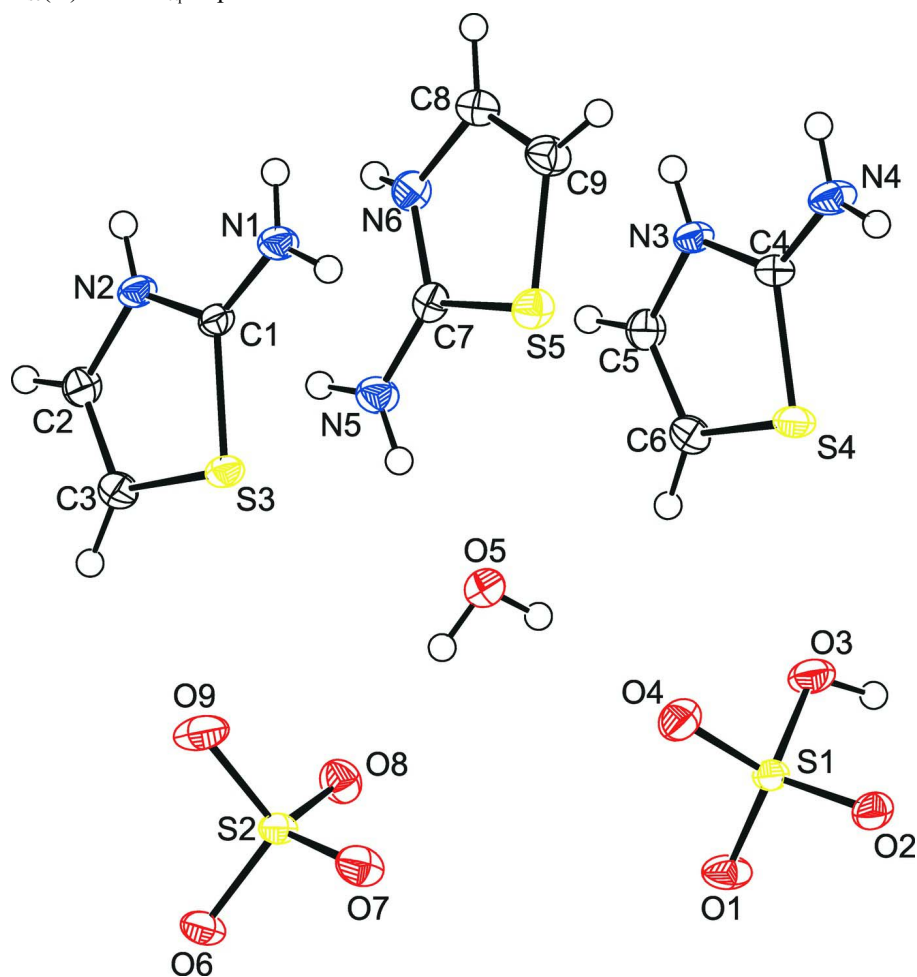


Figure 1

The atom-labelling scheme of tris(2-aminothiazolium) hydrogen sulfate - sulfate monohydrate. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

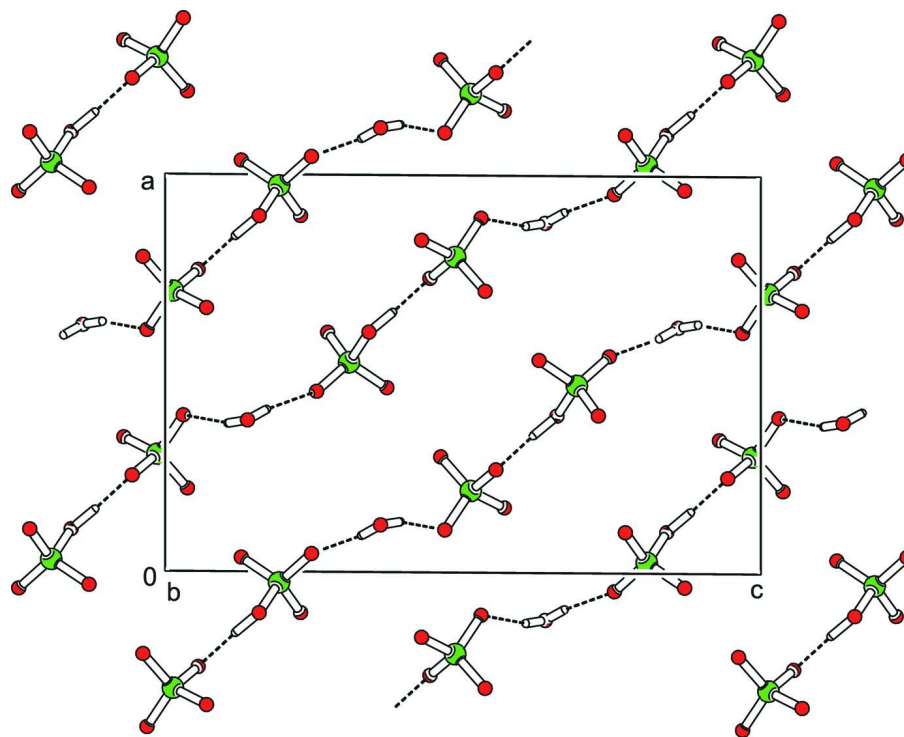


Figure 2

A packing scheme of the anions and water molecules in the crystals of tris(2-aminothiazolium) hydrogen sulfate - sulfate monohydrate (projection along $[010]$). The dashed lines indicates the hydrogen bonds.

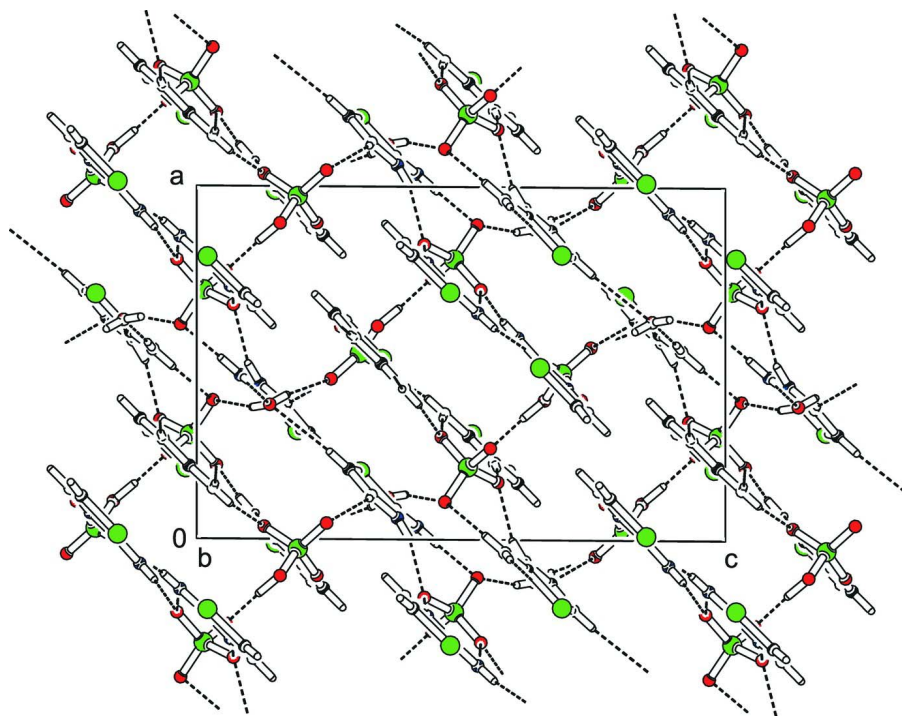


Figure 3

A packing scheme of the structure of tris(2-aminothiazolium) hydrogen sulfate - sulfate monohydrate (projection along [010]). Hydrogen bonds are indicated by dashed lines.

Tris(2-amino-1,3-thiazolium) hydrogen sulfate sulfate monohydrate

Crystal data

$3\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{HSO}_4^-\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 514.59$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1n$

$a = 11.6418\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 9.8549\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 17.4291\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 90.3853\ (7)^\circ$

$V = 1999.57\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 1064$

$D_x = 1.709\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 19931 reflections

$\theta = 3.8\text{--}66.9^\circ$

$\mu = 5.89\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 120\ \text{K}$

Plate, colourless

$0.52 \times 0.15 \times 0.10\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Atlas Gemini ultra diffractometer

Radiation source: Enhance Ultra (Cu) X-ray Source

Mirror monochromator

Detector resolution: $10.3784\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

Rotation method data acquisition using ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)

$T_{\min} = 0.136$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

25544 measured reflections

3558 independent reflections

3455 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$

$\theta_{\max} = 67.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 4.6^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -18 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.075$
 $S = 1.05$
 3558 reflections
 280 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0412P)^2 + 1.5439P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.33 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.68 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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. The hydrogen atoms were localized from the difference Fourier map. Despite of that, all hydrogen atoms connected to C were constrained to ideal positions. The N—H and O—H distances were left unrestrained. The isotropic temperature parameters of hydrogen atoms were calculated as $1.2 * U_{\text{eq}}$ of the parent atom.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.29359 (14)	0.74559 (18)	0.51444 (9)	0.0168 (3)
C2	0.16124 (15)	0.69841 (19)	0.60694 (10)	0.0203 (4)
H2	0.1057	0.7191	0.6432	0.024*
C3	0.19494 (15)	0.57200 (18)	0.59119 (10)	0.0207 (4)
H3	0.1662	0.4948	0.6150	0.025*
O1	-0.10315 (11)	0.07767 (13)	0.22736 (8)	0.0248 (3)
O2	0.03550 (11)	0.11665 (13)	0.12781 (7)	0.0231 (3)
O3	-0.10426 (12)	0.29105 (13)	0.15778 (8)	0.0261 (3)
H1O3	-0.153 (2)	0.265 (2)	0.1193 (14)	0.031*
O4	0.04573 (11)	0.24617 (13)	0.24574 (7)	0.0264 (3)
O5	0.11893 (12)	0.41726 (14)	0.36173 (8)	0.0243 (3)
H2O5	0.127 (2)	0.354 (3)	0.3937 (14)	0.029*
H1O5	0.091 (2)	0.380 (3)	0.3292 (15)	0.029*
O6	0.16351 (11)	0.06136 (12)	0.56939 (7)	0.0232 (3)
O7	0.29107 (11)	0.10060 (13)	0.46267 (8)	0.0259 (3)
O8	0.10714 (11)	0.21584 (13)	0.46956 (7)	0.0239 (3)
O9	0.25934 (12)	0.27724 (13)	0.55539 (8)	0.0308 (3)
S1	-0.02774 (3)	0.17660 (4)	0.19126 (2)	0.01635 (10)
S2	0.20561 (3)	0.16181 (4)	0.51308 (2)	0.01708 (10)
S3	0.29952 (4)	0.57034 (4)	0.52038 (2)	0.01888 (10)
N1	0.35685 (14)	0.82017 (17)	0.46841 (9)	0.0221 (3)
H1N1	0.399 (2)	0.780 (2)	0.4378 (14)	0.026*

H2N1	0.344 (2)	0.903 (3)	0.4650 (13)	0.026*
N2	0.21729 (13)	0.79555 (16)	0.56378 (8)	0.0178 (3)
H1N2	0.2031 (19)	0.875 (3)	0.5679 (12)	0.021*
C7	0.08543 (14)	0.75482 (19)	0.37523 (10)	0.0180 (3)
C8	0.12455 (15)	0.96823 (19)	0.33003 (10)	0.0223 (4)
H8	0.1162	1.0619	0.3267	0.027*
C9	0.19866 (16)	0.89764 (19)	0.28789 (11)	0.0243 (4)
H9	0.2476	0.9356	0.2518	0.029*
S5	0.19216 (4)	0.72483 (5)	0.30915 (2)	0.02143 (10)
N5	0.03629 (14)	0.65995 (17)	0.41708 (9)	0.0223 (3)
H1N5	-0.012 (2)	0.683 (2)	0.4538 (14)	0.027*
H2N5	0.055 (2)	0.580 (3)	0.4078 (13)	0.027*
N6	0.06105 (13)	0.88732 (16)	0.37947 (8)	0.0200 (3)
H1N6	0.003 (2)	0.915 (2)	0.4024 (13)	0.024*
S4	-0.01139 (4)	0.57716 (4)	0.14954 (2)	0.020
C4	0.00150 (14)	0.75220 (18)	0.15074 (10)	0.017
C5	-0.13895 (15)	0.71377 (19)	0.23921 (10)	0.022
H5	-0.1933	0.7379	0.2757	0.026*
C6	-0.11839 (16)	0.58563 (19)	0.21834 (10)	0.0230 (4)
H6	-0.1565	0.5106	0.2381	0.028*
N3	-0.07096 (12)	0.80736 (16)	0.20091 (8)	0.0176 (3)
H1N3	-0.0797 (19)	0.889 (3)	0.2095 (12)	0.021*
N4	0.07243 (14)	0.82190 (17)	0.10758 (10)	0.0238 (3)
H1N4	0.116 (2)	0.782 (3)	0.0809 (14)	0.029*
H2N4	0.073 (2)	0.906 (3)	0.1111 (13)	0.029*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0194 (8)	0.0133 (8)	0.0176 (8)	0.0016 (6)	-0.0015 (6)	-0.0017 (6)
C2	0.0194 (8)	0.0210 (9)	0.0206 (8)	-0.0009 (7)	0.0042 (7)	-0.0008 (7)
C3	0.0222 (8)	0.0190 (9)	0.0208 (8)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0025 (7)	0.0020 (7)
O1	0.0255 (6)	0.0157 (6)	0.0333 (7)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0138 (5)	0.0015 (5)
O2	0.0280 (7)	0.0184 (6)	0.0231 (6)	-0.0021 (5)	0.0101 (5)	-0.0029 (5)
O3	0.0332 (7)	0.0145 (6)	0.0305 (7)	0.0028 (5)	-0.0066 (6)	-0.0013 (5)
O4	0.0310 (7)	0.0227 (7)	0.0255 (7)	-0.0009 (6)	-0.0037 (5)	-0.0041 (5)
O5	0.0306 (7)	0.0198 (7)	0.0225 (7)	-0.0021 (5)	0.0012 (6)	-0.0019 (6)
O6	0.0280 (6)	0.0156 (6)	0.0260 (6)	0.0041 (5)	0.0109 (5)	0.0048 (5)
O7	0.0255 (7)	0.0224 (7)	0.0298 (7)	0.0039 (5)	0.0122 (5)	0.0043 (6)
O8	0.0229 (6)	0.0261 (7)	0.0228 (6)	0.0032 (5)	0.0004 (5)	0.0026 (5)
O9	0.0349 (7)	0.0148 (7)	0.0425 (8)	0.0003 (5)	-0.0122 (6)	-0.0016 (6)
S1	0.0188 (2)	0.0124 (2)	0.0179 (2)	-0.00083 (15)	0.00330 (16)	-0.00037 (15)
S2	0.0185 (2)	0.0126 (2)	0.0201 (2)	0.00032 (15)	0.00292 (16)	0.00103 (15)
S3	0.0230 (2)	0.0126 (2)	0.0210 (2)	0.00234 (15)	0.00299 (16)	-0.00110 (15)
N1	0.0297 (8)	0.0143 (8)	0.0223 (8)	0.0016 (6)	0.0099 (6)	0.0001 (6)
N2	0.0203 (7)	0.0123 (7)	0.0208 (7)	0.0027 (6)	0.0033 (6)	-0.0020 (6)
C7	0.0157 (8)	0.0204 (9)	0.0178 (8)	0.0019 (7)	-0.0013 (6)	-0.0020 (7)
C8	0.0240 (9)	0.0175 (9)	0.0253 (9)	-0.0007 (7)	-0.0001 (7)	0.0022 (7)

C9	0.0233 (9)	0.0227 (10)	0.0269 (9)	-0.0025 (7)	0.0038 (7)	0.0029 (8)
S5	0.0196 (2)	0.0205 (2)	0.0243 (2)	0.00299 (16)	0.00520 (17)	-0.00179 (17)
N5	0.0250 (8)	0.0178 (8)	0.0243 (8)	0.0031 (6)	0.0056 (6)	0.0015 (6)
N6	0.0188 (7)	0.0208 (8)	0.0204 (7)	0.0041 (6)	0.0044 (6)	-0.0007 (6)
S4	0.025	0.013	0.024	0.000	0.004	0.002
C4	0.018	0.013	0.021	0.000	0.000	0.001
C5	0.022	0.022	0.021	0.001	0.006	-0.001
C6	0.0271 (9)	0.0211 (9)	0.0210 (9)	-0.0051 (7)	0.0040 (7)	0.0028 (7)
N3	0.0189 (7)	0.0120 (7)	0.0220 (7)	0.0011 (6)	0.0032 (6)	-0.0014 (6)
N4	0.0251 (8)	0.0148 (8)	0.0317 (9)	-0.0014 (6)	0.0128 (7)	-0.0032 (7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—N1	1.317 (2)	C7—N5	1.319 (2)
C1—N2	1.335 (2)	C7—N6	1.338 (2)
C1—S3	1.7315 (18)	C7—S5	1.7254 (17)
C2—C3	1.335 (3)	C8—C9	1.333 (3)
C2—N2	1.384 (2)	C8—N6	1.390 (2)
C2—H2	0.9300	C8—H8	0.9300
C3—S3	1.7395 (18)	C9—S5	1.7446 (19)
C3—H3	0.9300	C9—H9	0.9300
O1—S1	1.4576 (13)	N5—H1N5	0.88 (2)
O2—S1	1.4577 (12)	N5—H2N5	0.83 (3)
O3—S1	1.5490 (13)	N6—H1N6	0.83 (2)
O3—H1O3	0.91 (3)	S4—C4	1.7316 (18)
O4—S1	1.4465 (13)	S4—C6	1.7369 (18)
O5—H2O5	0.84 (3)	C4—N4	1.314 (2)
O5—H1O5	0.75 (3)	C4—N3	1.335 (2)
O6—S2	1.4797 (13)	C5—C6	1.336 (3)
O7—S2	1.4620 (13)	C5—N3	1.389 (2)
O8—S2	1.4701 (13)	C5—H5	0.9300
O9—S2	1.4908 (14)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—H1N1	0.83 (3)	N3—H1N3	0.83 (2)
N1—H2N1	0.83 (3)	N4—H1N4	0.80 (3)
N2—H1N2	0.81 (2)	N4—H2N4	0.83 (3)
N1—C1—N2	124.34 (17)	N5—C7—S5	124.39 (14)
N1—C1—S3	124.81 (14)	N6—C7—S5	110.97 (13)
N2—C1—S3	110.84 (13)	C9—C8—N6	113.02 (17)
C3—C2—N2	113.17 (16)	C9—C8—H8	123.5
C3—C2—H2	123.4	N6—C8—H8	123.5
N2—C2—H2	123.4	C8—C9—S5	111.31 (14)
C2—C3—S3	111.26 (13)	C8—C9—H9	124.3
C2—C3—H3	124.4	S5—C9—H9	124.3
S3—C3—H3	124.4	C7—S5—C9	90.40 (9)
S1—O3—H1O3	115.0 (15)	C7—N5—H1N5	119.7 (15)
H2O5—O5—H1O5	101 (3)	C7—N5—H2N5	116.7 (16)
O4—S1—O1	112.89 (8)	H1N5—N5—H2N5	124 (2)

O4—S1—O2	113.00 (8)	C7—N6—C8	114.30 (15)
O1—S1—O2	111.42 (7)	C7—N6—H1N6	121.2 (16)
O4—S1—O3	103.77 (8)	C8—N6—H1N6	123.1 (15)
O1—S1—O3	107.65 (8)	C4—S4—C6	90.36 (9)
O2—S1—O3	107.55 (8)	N4—C4—N3	124.35 (17)
O7—S2—O8	111.76 (8)	N4—C4—S4	124.64 (14)
O7—S2—O6	110.62 (7)	N3—C4—S4	111.01 (13)
O8—S2—O6	108.90 (8)	C6—C5—N3	113.14 (16)
O7—S2—O9	109.09 (8)	C6—C5—H5	123.4
O8—S2—O9	107.58 (8)	N3—C5—H5	123.4
O6—S2—O9	108.80 (8)	C5—C6—S4	111.34 (14)
C1—S3—C3	90.30 (8)	C5—C6—H6	124.3
C1—N1—H1N1	117.7 (16)	S4—C6—H6	124.3
C1—N1—H2N1	119.3 (16)	C4—N3—C5	114.15 (15)
H1N1—N1—H2N1	122 (2)	C4—N3—H1N3	126.5 (15)
C1—N2—C2	114.42 (15)	C5—N3—H1N3	119.3 (15)
C1—N2—H1N2	123.7 (16)	C4—N4—H1N4	118.6 (18)
C2—N2—H1N2	121.9 (15)	C4—N4—H2N4	118.9 (16)
N5—C7—N6	124.62 (16)	H1N4—N4—H2N4	122 (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>
O3—H1O3...O9 ⁱ	0.91 (2)	1.56 (2)	2.474 (2)	178 (2)
O5—H2O5...O8	0.84 (3)	1.91 (3)	2.7376 (19)	166 (2)
O5—H1O5...O4	0.75 (3)	2.03 (3)	2.7628 (19)	166 (3)
N1—H1N1...O2 ⁱⁱ	0.83 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.904 (2)	158 (2)
N1—H2N1...O7 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.83 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.869 (2)	172 (2)
N2—H1N2...O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.80 (3)	1.89 (3)	2.695 (2)	175 (2)
N3—H1N3...O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.83 (3)	1.91 (3)	2.730 (2)	179 (3)
N4—H1N4...O7 ⁱⁱ	0.80 (3)	2.23 (3)	2.968 (2)	156 (3)
N4—H2N4...O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.83 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.958 (2)	167 (2)
N5—H1N5...O8 ^{iv}	0.88 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.870 (2)	165.0 (19)
N5—H2N5...O5	0.83 (3)	1.94 (3)	2.755 (2)	164 (2)
N6—H1N6...O6 ^{iv}	0.83 (2)	2.02 (2)	2.814 (2)	160 (2)
C8—H8...O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.44	3.238 (2)	144
C9—H9...O5 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.53	3.380 (2)	152

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