

# Melaminium 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoate dihydrate

Timothy J Prior,\* Osman Goch and Rebecca L Kift

Department of Chemistry, University of Hull, Kingston upon Hull HU6 7RX, England  
Correspondence e-mail: t.prior@hull.ac.uk

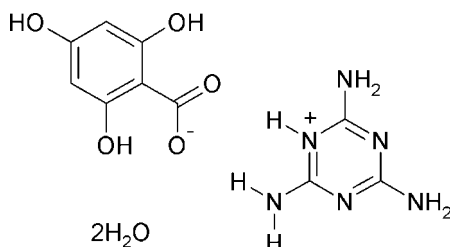
Received 4 August 2009; accepted 5 August 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 150$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  
R factor = 0.042; wR factor = 0.127; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.1.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{N}_6^+ \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5^- \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the melaminium and benzoate ions are approximately planar (r.m.s. deviation of the non-hydrogen atoms is 0.093 Å) and there is a strong  $\text{C}_2^2(8)$  hydrogen-bonding embrace between them. The centre of symmetry generates a second acid–base pair which is bound to the first by a  $\text{C}_2^2(8)$  (N–H...N) embrace common between melamine molecules in similar compounds. Further extensive hydrogen bonding assembles the components into a three-dimensional hydrogen-bonded network.

## Related literature

For 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid and some of its compounds, see: Jankowski *et al.* (2007). For compounds of melamine with aromatic acids, see: Zhang & Chen (2005); Perpétuo & Janczak (2005); Zhang *et al.* (2004); Karle *et al.* (2003); Janczak & Perpétuo (2001). For a description of the Cambridge Crystallographic Database, see: Allen (2002). For a structure related to the title compound with C–H...O interactions with a homomeric  $\text{C}_2^2(8)$  motif, see: Bouvet *et al.* (2007).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{N}_6^+ \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5^- \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 332.29$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 6.9914$  (6) Å  
 $b = 11.7105$  (14) Å  
 $c = 17.1784$  (14) Å  
 $\beta = 93.247$  (7)°

$V = 1404.2$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.13$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 150$  K  
0.55 × 0.30 × 0.24 mm

### Data collection

Stoe IPDS2 diffractometer  
Absorption correction: analytical  
(*X-RED*; Stoe & Cie, 2002)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.945$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.973$

17706 measured reflections  
6005 independent reflections  
3332 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.047$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.127$   
 $S = 0.85$   
6005 reflections  
272 parameters

31 restraints  
All H-atom parameters refined  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.46$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

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>
O1W–H1B...O2	0.88 (2)	1.96 (2)	2.8015 (15)	160 (2)
O1W–H1A...O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.887 (19)	2.04 (2)	2.8329 (13)	148 (2)
O2W–H2B...O5	0.897 (19)	2.01 (2)	2.8835 (16)	166 (2)
O2W–H2A...O1W <sup>ii</sup>	0.906 (19)	1.903 (19)	2.8050 (15)	173 (2)
N1–H1...O1	0.908 (16)	1.869 (16)	2.7729 (13)	173.9 (19)
N4–H4A...O2	0.942 (17)	1.886 (17)	2.8245 (14)	174 (2)
N4–H4B...O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.890 (14)	2.214 (16)	3.0049 (14)	147.9 (16)
N5–H5A...O2W <sup>iv</sup>	0.902 (15)	2.145 (17)	2.8319 (15)	132.2 (15)
N5–H5B...N2 <sup>v</sup>	0.917 (15)	2.017 (15)	2.9339 (15)	179.0 (17)
N6–H6A...O3 <sup>vi</sup>	0.902 (15)	2.334 (16)	3.1215 (14)	145.9 (16)
N6–H6B...O2W <sup>vii</sup>	0.905 (15)	2.013 (16)	2.9096 (15)	170.2 (17)
O3–H3...O1	0.928 (19)	1.64 (2)	2.5235 (12)	156 (2)
O4–H4C...O1W <sup>viii</sup>	0.880 (18)	1.858 (18)	2.7284 (13)	170 (2)
O5–H5...O2	0.921 (19)	1.70 (2)	2.5461 (13)	151 (2)
C6–H6...O4 <sup>ix</sup>	0.975 (17)	2.582 (17)	3.5529 (15)	173.9 (15)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z$ ; (ii)  $x - 1, y, z$ ; (iii)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iv)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$ ; (v)  $-x + 2, -y, -z$ ; (vi)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (vii)  $x + 1, y - 1, z$ ; (viii)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ix)  $-x + 1, -y + 2, -z$ .

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

RLK thanks the University of Hull for the award of a studentship.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZL2230).

## References

- Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.  
Bouvet, M., Malezieux, B., Herson, P. & Villain, F. (2007). *CrystEngComm*, **9**, 270–272.  
Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.  
Janczak, J. & Perpétuo, G. J. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **C57**, 123–125.  
Jankowski, W., Kadziewski, A. & Gdaniec, M. (2007). *Pol. J. Chem.* **81**, 1095–1108.  
Karle, I., Gilardi, R. D., Rao, C. C., Muraleedharan, K. M. & Ranganathan, S. (2003). *J. Chem. Crystallogr.* **33**, 727–749.  
Perpétuo, G. J. & Janczak, J. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, o287–o289.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
Stoe & Cie (2002). *X-AREA* and *X-RED*. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.  
Zhang, X.-L. & Chen, X.-M. (2005). *Cryst. Growth Des.* **5**, 617–622.  
Zhang, J., Kang, Y., Wen, Y.-H., Li, Z.-J., Qin, Y.-Y. & Yao, Y.-G. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, o462–o463.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o2133 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536809031055 ]

## Melaminium 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoate dihydrate

T. J. Prior, O. Goch and R. L. Kift

### Comment

Melamine (2,4,6-triamino-*s*-triazine, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>6</sub>) has been widely studied for its potential in the formation of extended hydrogen-bonded solids. For example, crystals of melamine with the following aromatic acids have been reported: benzoic acid (Perpétuo & Janczak, 2005); phthalic acid (Janczak & Perpétuo, 2001); terephthalic acid (Zhang *et al.*, 2004, and Zhang & Chen, 2005); mellitic acid (Karle *et al.*, 2003). The structure of 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid and those of some co-crystals of this acid have been reported previously by Jankowski *et al.* (2007). Here we report a co-crystal of melamine and 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid obtained from aqueous solution.

The title compound crystallizes in the centrosymmetric space group  $P2_1/n$  with four formula units in the unit cell. The 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid molecule is deprotonated at the carboxylic acid function. One of the nitrogen atoms of the triazine ring of melamine is protonated. This acid-base pair forms a complementary C<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(8) embrace illustrated in Figure 1. Details of the hydrogen bonding within this structure are given in Table 1. A second acid-base pair is generated by the inversion centre. This forms a pair of strong hydrogen bonds to the first through the two melaminium ions. This melamine-melamine C<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(8) embrace is observed in many other compounds involving melamine. This four molecule unit (illustrated in Figure 2) can be thought of as the repeat unit in an infinite chain. These links are held together by weaker, non-classical C—H...O hydrogen bonds between the C6-(H6) and the hydroxyl group (O4) of another acid unit. This is illustrated in Figure 3. The C...O distance here is 3.5529 (15) Å and the H...O distance is 2.5812 (17) Å. A brief review of about 350 structures with a similar C—H...O (aromatic hydroxyl) homomeric C<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(8) embrace in the Cambridge Structural Database (Allen, 2002) reveals that the distances and geometry displayed here are in good agreement with those previously reported. One similar example is reported by Bouvet *et al.* (2007).

Infinite chains formed from this repeat unit are arranged in stacks. The vertical separation between chains is 3.3496 (5) Å. These stacks of chains are arranged along the *c* axis. The chains within adjacent stacks are alternately parallel to the [120] and [1 $\bar{2}$ 0] directions. The angle between chains parallel to [120] and [1 $\bar{2}$ 0] is 33.242 (8) °. A view of part of the structure down the crystallographic *c* axis is shown in Figure 4. Between these stacks a large number of classical hydrogen bonds are formed. These are reinforced by the presence of the two water molecules. Full details are given in Table 1.

### Experimental

A solution of melamine and 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoic acid (0.012 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> in each component) was prepared in deionized water. 5 mL portions of this solution were allowed to evaporate at room temperature in air from suitably sized vials. After a period of approximately two weeks, good sized colourless crystals were obtained.

## Refinement

The data were of sufficient quality to allow identification of all the hydrogen atoms within a difference Fourier map once the heavier atoms had been located. The positions and displacement parameters of the hydrogen atoms were refined independently subject to soft restraints that chemically equivalent bonds should have similar lengths.

## Figures

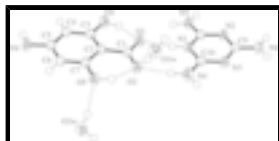


Fig. 1. : *ORTEP* plot of the asymmetric unit of the title compound. Atoms are drawn as 70% thermal ellipsoids. Dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds.

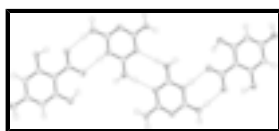


Fig. 2. : Repeat unit of the chains present in the title compound.

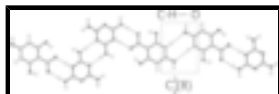


Fig. 3. : Part of one of the infinite chains is illustrated. The weak dimeric C—H...O (phenol) interaction joining the links is highlighted.



Fig. 4. : View of the structure down [001]. Stacks of chains running parallel to [120] and [120] are visible.

## Melaminium 2,4,6-trihydroxybenzoate dihydrate

### Crystal data

$C_3H_7N_6^+ \cdot C_7H_5O_5^- \cdot 2H_2O$

$M_r = 332.29$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2yn$

$a = 6.9914\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 11.7105\ (14)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 17.1784\ (14)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 93.247\ (7)^\circ$

$V = 1404.2\ (2)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 696$

$D_x = 1.572\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 10461 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}34.7^\circ$

$\mu = 0.13\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.55 \times 0.30 \times 0.24\ \text{mm}$

### Data collection

Stoe IPDS2  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

6005 independent reflections

3332 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.047$

Detector resolution: 6.67 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 150$  K  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: analytical  
 (X-RED; Stoe & Cie, 2002)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.945$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.973$   
 17706 measured reflections

$\theta_{\max} = 34.8^\circ$   
 $\theta_{\min} = 2.9^\circ$   
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 9$   
 $k = -18 \rightarrow 16$   
 $l = -27 \rightarrow 27$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.127$   
 $S = 0.85$   
 6005 reflections  
 272 parameters  
 31 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct  
 methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map  
 Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map  
 All H-atom parameters refined  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0793P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.46 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: none

### 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 ( $\text{Å}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.73313 (18)	0.52661 (10)	0.05113 (6)	0.0196 (2)
C2	0.68970 (18)	0.63258 (9)	0.00699 (6)	0.0183 (2)
C3	0.69836 (18)	0.63594 (10)	-0.07492 (6)	0.0194 (2)
H3	0.776 (3)	0.4883 (18)	-0.0746 (12)	0.056 (6)*
C4	0.65003 (19)	0.73346 (10)	-0.11738 (6)	0.0211 (2)
H4	0.660 (2)	0.7325 (14)	-0.1742 (9)	0.023 (4)*
C5	0.59022 (19)	0.83049 (10)	-0.07820 (6)	0.0210 (2)
C6	0.5819 (2)	0.83144 (10)	0.00264 (6)	0.0216 (2)
H6	0.542 (3)	0.8992 (15)	0.0306 (10)	0.034 (5)*
C7	0.63057 (18)	0.73331 (10)	0.04389 (6)	0.0194 (2)

## supplementary materials

---

O1	0.78156 (15)	0.43781 (8)	0.01487 (5)	0.02431 (19)
O2	0.71931 (15)	0.52808 (8)	0.12494 (5)	0.0244 (2)
O3	0.75288 (15)	0.54163 (8)	-0.11399 (5)	0.0253 (2)
O4	0.53417 (16)	0.92717 (8)	-0.11604 (5)	0.0277 (2)
H4C	0.545 (3)	0.9184 (17)	-0.1665 (10)	0.043 (5)*
O5	0.61673 (15)	0.73672 (8)	0.12263 (5)	0.0243 (2)
H5	0.643 (3)	0.6637 (17)	0.1401 (13)	0.057 (6)*
N1	0.85916 (16)	0.24155 (9)	0.10129 (5)	0.01968 (19)
H1	0.826 (3)	0.3064 (15)	0.0749 (11)	0.039 (5)*
C8	0.91589 (18)	0.14661 (10)	0.06277 (6)	0.0194 (2)
N2	0.97775 (16)	0.05353 (8)	0.10108 (5)	0.0199 (2)
C9	0.98111 (18)	0.06016 (10)	0.17934 (6)	0.0191 (2)
N3	0.92138 (17)	0.14924 (9)	0.22141 (5)	0.0222 (2)
C10	0.86211 (19)	0.23957 (10)	0.18066 (6)	0.0205 (2)
N4	0.8030 (2)	0.33205 (10)	0.21642 (6)	0.0274 (2)
H4A	0.766 (3)	0.3971 (16)	0.1869 (11)	0.047 (6)*
H4B	0.801 (3)	0.3291 (15)	0.2681 (9)	0.028 (4)*
N5	0.90875 (19)	0.14847 (10)	-0.01381 (6)	0.0254 (2)
H5A	0.855 (3)	0.2084 (14)	-0.0399 (10)	0.033 (5)*
H5B	0.944 (3)	0.0848 (14)	-0.0407 (10)	0.032 (5)*
N6	1.04817 (18)	-0.02974 (9)	0.21995 (6)	0.0235 (2)
H6A	1.055 (3)	-0.0259 (16)	0.2725 (9)	0.033 (5)*
H6B	1.102 (3)	-0.0896 (15)	0.1960 (10)	0.033 (5)*
O1W	1.03866 (16)	0.57703 (9)	0.22527 (5)	0.0268 (2)
H1A	1.108 (3)	0.5212 (19)	0.2061 (13)	0.059 (7)*
H1B	0.925 (3)	0.573 (2)	0.2010 (14)	0.066 (7)*
O2W	0.22325 (17)	0.76457 (9)	0.16102 (6)	0.0294 (2)
H2A	0.171 (3)	0.7042 (18)	0.1850 (13)	0.059 (7)*
H2B	0.349 (3)	0.753 (2)	0.1578 (14)	0.062 (7)*

### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0214 (6)	0.0183 (5)	0.0188 (4)	0.0010 (4)	-0.0005 (4)	0.0010 (4)
C2	0.0225 (6)	0.0170 (5)	0.0155 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0009 (3)
C3	0.0220 (6)	0.0197 (5)	0.0164 (4)	0.0010 (4)	0.0010 (4)	-0.0020 (3)
C4	0.0257 (6)	0.0221 (5)	0.0154 (4)	0.0015 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0008 (4)
C5	0.0239 (6)	0.0192 (5)	0.0197 (5)	0.0016 (4)	0.0004 (4)	0.0022 (4)
C6	0.0281 (7)	0.0185 (5)	0.0183 (5)	0.0042 (4)	0.0019 (4)	0.0002 (4)
C7	0.0223 (6)	0.0197 (5)	0.0163 (4)	0.0015 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0007 (3)
O1	0.0338 (5)	0.0176 (4)	0.0215 (4)	0.0046 (3)	0.0016 (3)	0.0002 (3)
O2	0.0352 (6)	0.0205 (4)	0.0175 (4)	0.0044 (4)	0.0011 (3)	0.0024 (3)
O3	0.0389 (6)	0.0204 (4)	0.0168 (3)	0.0066 (4)	0.0026 (3)	-0.0019 (3)
O4	0.0423 (6)	0.0218 (4)	0.0193 (4)	0.0088 (4)	0.0020 (4)	0.0050 (3)
O5	0.0386 (6)	0.0197 (4)	0.0147 (3)	0.0064 (4)	0.0027 (3)	0.0006 (3)
N1	0.0254 (5)	0.0174 (4)	0.0163 (4)	0.0029 (4)	0.0014 (3)	0.0018 (3)
C8	0.0213 (6)	0.0197 (5)	0.0172 (4)	0.0006 (4)	0.0013 (4)	0.0007 (3)
N2	0.0251 (6)	0.0185 (4)	0.0161 (4)	0.0024 (4)	0.0012 (3)	0.0006 (3)

C9	0.0218 (6)	0.0179 (5)	0.0176 (4)	-0.0009 (4)	0.0004 (4)	0.0009 (3)
N3	0.0316 (6)	0.0189 (4)	0.0160 (4)	0.0038 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0003 (3)
C10	0.0242 (6)	0.0193 (5)	0.0179 (4)	-0.0001 (4)	0.0015 (4)	-0.0005 (4)
N4	0.0430 (7)	0.0214 (5)	0.0179 (4)	0.0079 (5)	0.0024 (4)	0.0000 (3)
N5	0.0363 (7)	0.0228 (5)	0.0170 (4)	0.0078 (4)	0.0014 (4)	0.0012 (3)
N6	0.0340 (7)	0.0186 (4)	0.0179 (4)	0.0042 (4)	0.0007 (4)	0.0024 (3)
O1W	0.0306 (6)	0.0269 (5)	0.0227 (4)	0.0023 (4)	0.0000 (4)	-0.0043 (3)
O2W	0.0324 (6)	0.0274 (5)	0.0286 (4)	0.0063 (4)	0.0024 (4)	0.0053 (4)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C1—O1	1.2680 (14)	N1—H1	0.908 (16)
C1—O2	1.2772 (13)	C8—N5	1.3139 (15)
C1—C2	1.4768 (16)	C8—N2	1.3327 (15)
C2—C7	1.4120 (16)	N2—C9	1.3455 (14)
C2—C3	1.4124 (15)	C9—N6	1.3333 (15)
C3—O3	1.3580 (14)	C9—N3	1.3487 (15)
C3—C4	1.3865 (16)	N3—C10	1.3221 (15)
C4—C5	1.3967 (17)	C10—N4	1.3226 (16)
C4—H4	0.983 (15)	N4—H4A	0.942 (17)
C5—O4	1.3524 (14)	N4—H4B	0.890 (14)
C5—C6	1.3932 (16)	N5—H5A	0.902 (15)
C6—C7	1.3825 (16)	N5—H5B	0.917 (15)
C6—H6	0.975 (17)	N6—H6A	0.902 (15)
C7—O5	1.3622 (13)	N6—H6B	0.905 (15)
O3—H3	0.928 (19)	O1W—H1A	0.887 (19)
O4—H4C	0.880 (18)	O1W—H1B	0.88 (2)
O5—H5	0.921 (19)	O2W—H2A	0.906 (19)
N1—C10	1.3625 (14)	O2W—H2B	0.897 (19)
N1—C8	1.3642 (15)		
O1—C1—O2	122.41 (11)	C10—N1—H1	120.3 (12)
O1—C1—C2	119.33 (10)	C8—N1—H1	120.8 (12)
O2—C1—C2	118.26 (10)	N5—C8—N2	120.06 (11)
C7—C2—C3	117.01 (10)	N5—C8—N1	118.46 (11)
C7—C2—C1	121.90 (9)	N2—C8—N1	121.48 (10)
C3—C2—C1	121.05 (10)	C8—N2—C9	115.66 (10)
O3—C3—C4	118.48 (10)	N6—C9—N2	117.57 (11)
O3—C3—C2	119.91 (10)	N6—C9—N3	116.15 (10)
C4—C3—C2	121.60 (10)	N2—C9—N3	126.27 (11)
C3—C4—C5	119.17 (10)	C10—N3—C9	115.62 (9)
C3—C4—H4	119.0 (10)	N3—C10—N4	120.39 (10)
C5—C4—H4	121.8 (10)	N3—C10—N1	122.00 (11)
O4—C5—C6	116.43 (11)	N4—C10—N1	117.60 (11)
O4—C5—C4	122.40 (10)	C10—N4—H4A	119.7 (13)
C6—C5—C4	121.15 (11)	C10—N4—H4B	117.1 (12)
C7—C6—C5	118.77 (11)	H4A—N4—H4B	123.3 (17)
C7—C6—H6	119.4 (11)	C8—N5—H5A	120.1 (12)
C5—C6—H6	121.8 (11)	C8—N5—H5B	119.6 (11)
O5—C7—C6	117.08 (10)	H5A—N5—H5B	119.8 (16)

## supplementary materials

O5—C7—C2	120.62 (10)	C9—N6—H6A	118.7 (12)
C6—C7—C2	122.29 (10)	C9—N6—H6B	121.1 (12)
C3—O3—H3	103.2 (14)	H6A—N6—H6B	119.5 (17)
C5—O4—H4C	109.7 (13)	H1A—O1W—H1B	106 (2)
C7—O5—H5	105.9 (14)	H2A—O2W—H2B	109 (2)
C10—N1—C8	118.89 (10)		
O1—C1—C2—C7	178.44 (12)	C3—C2—C7—O5	179.37 (12)
O2—C1—C2—C7	-1.23 (19)	C1—C2—C7—O5	1.85 (19)
O1—C1—C2—C3	1.01 (19)	C3—C2—C7—C6	0.30 (19)
O2—C1—C2—C3	-178.65 (12)	C1—C2—C7—C6	-177.22 (12)
C7—C2—C3—O3	-179.54 (12)	C10—N1—C8—N5	178.60 (13)
C1—C2—C3—O3	-2.00 (19)	C10—N1—C8—N2	-1.51 (18)
C7—C2—C3—C4	-0.34 (19)	N5—C8—N2—C9	179.55 (12)
C1—C2—C3—C4	177.20 (12)	N1—C8—N2—C9	-0.35 (18)
O3—C3—C4—C5	178.81 (12)	C8—N2—C9—N6	-177.79 (12)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.4 (2)	C8—N2—C9—N3	2.79 (19)
C3—C4—C5—O4	-177.51 (13)	N6—C9—N3—C10	177.49 (12)
C3—C4—C5—C6	1.2 (2)	N2—C9—N3—C10	-3.09 (19)
O4—C5—C6—C7	177.54 (12)	C9—N3—C10—N4	-179.08 (13)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-1.3 (2)	C9—N3—C10—N1	0.93 (19)
C5—C6—C7—O5	-178.62 (12)	C8—N1—C10—N3	1.20 (19)
C5—C6—C7—C2	0.5 (2)	C8—N1—C10—N4	-178.79 (12)

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1W—H1B $\cdots$ O2	0.88 (2)	1.96 (2)	2.8015 (15)	160 (2)
O1W—H1A $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.887 (19)	2.04 (2)	2.8329 (13)	148 (2)
O2W—H2B $\cdots$ O5	0.897 (19)	2.01 (2)	2.8835 (16)	166 (2)
O2W—H2A $\cdots$ O1W <sup>ii</sup>	0.906 (19)	1.903 (19)	2.8050 (15)	173 (2)
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O1	0.908 (16)	1.869 (16)	2.7729 (13)	173.9 (19)
N4—H4A $\cdots$ O2	0.942 (17)	1.886 (17)	2.8245 (14)	174 (2)
N4—H4B $\cdots$ O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.890 (14)	2.214 (16)	3.0049 (14)	147.9 (16)
N5—H5A $\cdots$ O2W <sup>iv</sup>	0.902 (15)	2.145 (17)	2.8319 (15)	132.2 (15)
N5—H5B $\cdots$ N2 <sup>v</sup>	0.917 (15)	2.017 (15)	2.9339 (15)	179.0 (17)
N6—H6A $\cdots$ O3 <sup>vi</sup>	0.902 (15)	2.334 (16)	3.1215 (14)	145.9 (16)
N6—H6B $\cdots$ O2W <sup>vii</sup>	0.905 (15)	2.013 (16)	2.9096 (15)	170.2 (17)
O3—H3 $\cdots$ O1	0.928 (19)	1.64 (2)	2.5235 (12)	156 (2)
O4—H4C $\cdots$ O1W <sup>viii</sup>	0.880 (18)	1.858 (18)	2.7284 (13)	170 (2)
O5—H5 $\cdots$ O2	0.921 (19)	1.70 (2)	2.5461 (13)	151 (2)
C6—H6 $\cdots$ O4 <sup>ix</sup>	0.975 (17)	2.582 (17)	3.5529 (15)	173.9 (15)

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



Fig. 1

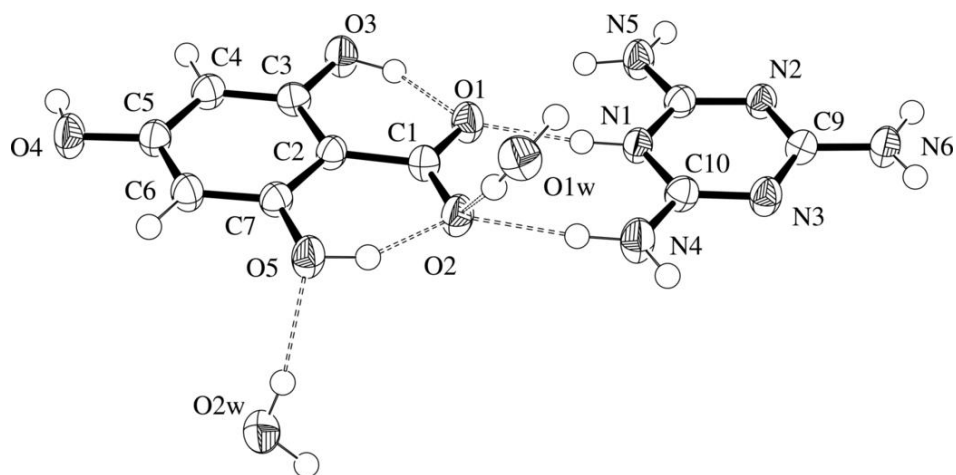


Fig. 2

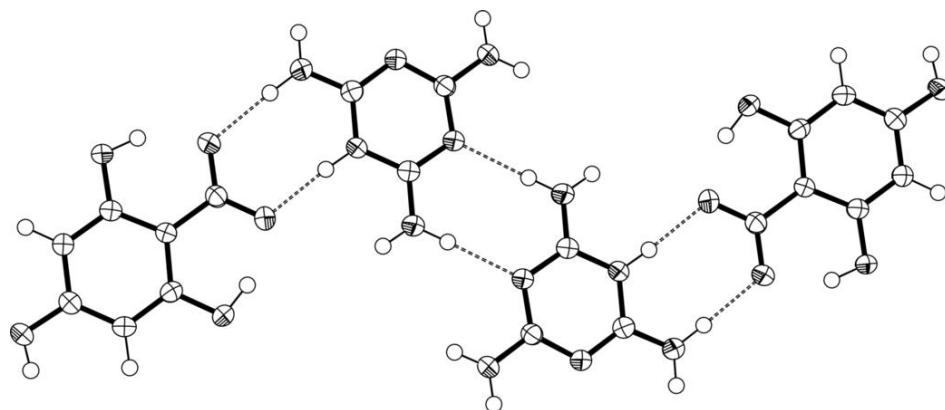


Fig. 3

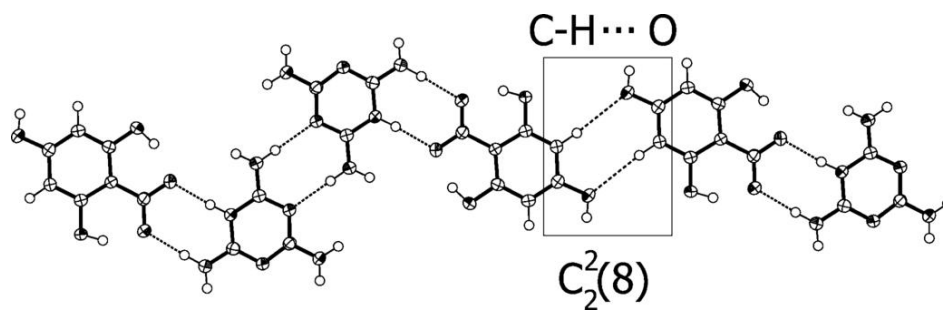


Fig. 4

