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Lev, Ovadia

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Ammonium and caesium carbonate peroxosolvates: supramolecular networks formed by hydrogen bonds

Alexander G. Medvedev,^a Alexey A. Mikhaylov,^a
Andrei V. Churakov,^{a*} Petr V. Prihodchenko^{a‡} and
Ovadia Lev^b

^aN. S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences, 31 Leninskii prospect, Moscow 119991, Russian Federation, and ^bCasali Institute of Applied Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem 91904, Israel
Correspondence e-mail: churakov@igic.ras.ru

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Diammonium carbonate hydrogen peroxide monosolvate, $2\text{NH}_4^+ \cdot \text{CO}_3^{2-} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, (I), and dicaesium carbonate hydrogen peroxide trisolvate, $2\text{Cs}^+ \cdot \text{CO}_3^{2-} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, (II), were crystallized from 98% hydrogen peroxide. In (I), the carbonate anions and peroxide solvent molecules are arranged on twofold axes. The peroxide molecules act as donors in only two hydrogen bonds with carbonate groups, forming chains along the *a* and *c* axes. In the structure of (II), there are three independent Cs^+ ions, two of them residing on twofold axes, as are two of the four peroxide molecules, one of which is disordered. Both structures comprise complicated three-dimensional hydrogen-bonded networks.

Comment

The structures of peroxosolvates formed by simple inorganic salts have been intensively studied to establish correlations between crystal packing and stability. Significant interest has been shown in the oxalates (Pedersen, 1972*a,b*; Adams *et al.*, 1976, 1980*a,b*; Adams & Pritchard, 1976), phosphates (Adams & Ramdas, 1978; Oeckler & Montbrun, 2008) and sulfates (Adams *et al.*, 1978; Adams & Pritchard, 1978; Pritchard *et al.*, 2005) of alkali metals (Adams *et al.*, 1980*a,b*; Oeckler & Montbrun, 2008; Adams *et al.*, 1978; Adams & Pritchard, 1978; Pritchard *et al.*, 2005) and of ammonium (Pedersen, 1972*a,b*) and guanidinium (Adams *et al.*, 1976; Adams & Pritchard, 1976; Adams & Ramdas, 1978) cations. These substances were considered potential H_2O_2 carriers. Special attention has been paid to $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, one of the most important industrially produced bleaching and oxidation agents (Jakob *et al.*, 2005; McKillop & Sanderson, 2000). The structure of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ has been determined several times under

various conditions (Adams & Pritchard, 1977; Carrondo *et al.*, 1977; Pritchard & Islam, 2003). The unusual peroxosolvate potassium hydroxopercarbonate $\{\text{K}[\text{H}(\text{O}_2)\text{CO}_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2\}$ has been studied previously (Adam & Mehta, 1998). It should be noted that hydrogen bonding plays a predominant role in the formation of the structures of both organic and inorganic peroxosolvates.

However, in all the above-cited works, the target peroxosolvates were crystallized from dilute (30 or 50%) hydrogen peroxide. Some time ago, we introduced concentrated (96–98%) peroxide as a medium for peroxosolvate synthesis (Churakov *et al.*, 2005). This method allowed us to synthesize several peroxosolvates that were not accessible using less concentrated H_2O_2 , namely $\text{Ph}_4\text{AsCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (Churakov *et al.*, 2005), glycine hydrogen peroxide sesquisolvate (Churakov *et al.*, 2009), isoleucine hydrogen peroxide monosolvate and β -alanine hydrogen peroxide disolvate (Prihodchenko *et al.*, 2011). Furthermore, the use of highly concentrated hydrogen peroxide solved the problem of partial substitution of H_2O_2 by water molecules in the crystal structures (Pedersen, 1972*b*; Churakov *et al.*, 2005, 2009; Prihodchenko *et al.*, 2011). Herein, the structures of diammonium carbonate hydrogen peroxide monosolvate, (I), and dicaesium carbonate hydrogen peroxide trisolvate, (II), both crystallized from 98% hydrogen peroxide, are presented.

In the structure of (I), both independent carbonate anions and both independent H_2O_2 solvent molecules are arranged on twofold axes. In the peroxide molecules, the O—O distances (see Table 1) are close to those observed previously in the accurately determined structures of crystalline H_2O_2 [1.461 (3) Å; Savariault & Lehmann, 1980] and urea per-

Figure 1

The hydrogen-bonded (dotted lines) chains formed by the hydrogen peroxide molecules and carbonate anions in (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $x + 1, y, z$; (iii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (iv) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (v) $x, y, -z + 1$; (vi) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z - \frac{1}{2}$.]

‡ Also at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

Figure 2

The crystal packing in the structure of (I), viewed along the *b* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dotted lines.

hydrate [1.4573 (8) Å; Fitchie & McMullan, 1981]. Partial substitutional disorder of hydrogen peroxide by water molecules (Pedersen, 1972*b*) was not observed, as no residual peaks with intensities greater than 0.16 e Å^3 were present in the region of the hydrogen peroxide molecules (Churakov *et al.*, 2009; Prikhodchenko *et al.*, 2011). The hydrogen peroxide molecules containing atoms O1 and H1 (denoted molecule 1) and atoms O2 and H2 (denoted molecule 2) have a skew geometry (C_2 symmetry), with H—O—O—H torsion angles of $-133 (2)$ and $137 (2)^\circ$, respectively. The carbonate anions lie on crystallographic twofold axes which pass through the C atom (C1 or C2) and one O atom (O11 or O21, respectively), and are therefore planar by symmetry. The ammonium cations are tetrahedral [H—N—H angles = $104.2 (11)$ – $113.7 (12)^\circ$] and the N—H bond lengths range from 0.859 (15) to 0.893 (13) Å.

Both peroxide molecules 1 and 2 are involved as donors in only two almost linear hydrogen bonds with adjacent car-

Figure 3

The coordination environment of the four independent hydrogen peroxide molecules in (II), showing (a) the H1—O1—O1ⁱ—H1ⁱ molecule, (b) the minor part of the disordered H2—O2—O2ⁱⁱ—H2ⁱⁱ site (open bonds), (c) the H3—O3—O4—H4 molecule and (d) the H5—O5—O6—H6 molecule. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y - \frac{1}{2}, z$; (ii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z$.]

Figure 4

The hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) formed by the carbonate anions in (II). The H2—O2—O2—H2 molecule is disordered over two positions. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + 1, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z$; (iv) $-x + 1, -y, -z$; (v) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$.]

bonate anions (Table 2). These hydrogen bonds are of medium strength and are somewhat longer than those found for similar hydrogen bonds in the structure of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ [2.5569 (10)–2.6022 (8) Å at 100 K; Pritchard & Islam, 2003]. Compound (I) is a rare example of a structure in which the hydrogen peroxide solvent molecules serve only as donors in hydrogen bonds (Churakov *et al.*, 2005; Thierbach *et al.*, 1980). Usually, hydrogen peroxide molecules are involved in both donor and acceptor interactions, forming six (two donors and four acceptors) (Fitchie & McMullan, 1981; Adams & Ramdas, 1979), five (two donors and three acceptors) (Adams & Ramdas, 1978; Prikhodchenko *et al.*, 2011), four (two donors and two acceptors) (Pedersen, 1972a; Churakov *et al.*, 2009; Prikhodchenko *et al.*, 2011) or three (two donors and one acceptor) (Mak & Lam, 1978; Prikhodchenko *et al.*, 2011) hydrogen bonds in the structures of peroxosolvates.

The two hydrogen bonds between peroxide molecules 1 and 2 and the carbonate groups form chains along the *a* and *c* axes, respectively (Fig. 1). These chains are crosslinked by ammonium cations *via* relatively weak ammonium–carbonate $\text{N}—\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, resulting in a three-dimensional network (Fig. 2). In (I), all H atoms are engaged in hydrogen bonding.

It should be noted that anhydrous $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ and its hydrates are not known. Commercially available ‘ammonium carbonate’ consists of a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbamate. In contrast, the structure of ammonium bicarbonate is well known (Brooks & Alcock, 1950). Compound (I) may be considered as an environmentally friendly hydrogen-peroxide-containing reagent.

The crystals of (II) were obtained by cooling a saturated solution (room temperature) of caesium carbonate in 98%

hydrogen peroxide to 255 K. Compound (II) also crystallizes from 30 or 50% hydrogen peroxide (Dobrynina & Dzyatkovich, 1967; Jones & Griffith, 1980). However, the crystals of (II) grown from dilute H_2O_2 solutions were of poor quality and not suitable for single-crystal X-ray structural investigations. A preliminary study of (II) revealed an orthorhombic unit cell with dimensions $a = 5.926$, $b = 8.444$ and $c = 17.827$ Å, in good agreement with the values previously found for $\text{Rb}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ($a = 5.65$, $b = 8.15$ and $c = 18.01$ Å) from powder diffraction data (Bakulina *et al.*, 1972). However, all attempts to solve the structure of (II) using that unit cell failed. Further detailed examination showed that the actual unit cell is doubled along the *b* axis. The axes were then transformed to the standard setting for the space group *Pccn*.

Compound (II) is an example of a structure in which hydrogen peroxide simultaneously coordinates an alkali metal and serves as a donor in hydrogen bonds to oxyacid ions. In the structure of (II), the three Cs^+ ions are crystallographically independent. Cation Cs1 occupies a general position, and the other two Cs^+ ions lie on twofold axes. Cations Cs1, Cs2 and Cs3 possess irregular coordination polyhedra with coordination numbers 13, 10, and 14, respectively. The Cs—O distances vary within the range 3.0558 (18)–3.5127 (18) Å. There are four independent peroxide molecules in (II), two of them arranged on twofold axes. One of these is orientationally disordered over two positions with an occupancy ratio of 0.812 (7):0.188 (7) (Fig. 3b). Both the major and minor components of the disordered molecule are anchored to the same carbonate and Cs^+ ions. The same type of disorder was observed previously in both polymorphs of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (Adams & Pritchard, 1977; Carrondo *et al.*, 1977; Pritchard &

Figure 5

The structure of (II), showing how the Cs^+ ions fill the cavities in the hydrogen-bonded three-dimensional network formed by the carbonate ions and hydrogen peroxide molecules.

Islam, 2003). The O—O bond lengths are in the range 1.464 (3)–1.470 (3) Å (Table 3). All of the peroxide O atoms (except O6) coordinate three Cs⁺ ions (Fig. 3). Atom O6 is bonded to only one Cs⁺ ion.

All peroxide molecules are involved as donors in only two hydrogen bonds with adjacent carbonate anions (Table 4). No hydrogen bonds were observed between peroxide molecules. The maximum allowed number of hydrogen bonds (six) are formed by the carbonate ion (Fig. 4). These hydrogen bonds are almost linear [167 (3)–179 (3)°] and the O···O separations are in the range 2.596 (2)–2.656 (3) Å. As expected, the carbonate–peroxide C—O···O angles are close to the ideal value of 120° for *sp*²-hybridized carbonate O atoms serving as donors of lone electron pairs.

In the crystal structure, the hydrogen peroxide molecules and carbonate anions are linked by hydrogen bonds in a complicated three-dimensional-network (Fig. 5). Cs⁺ ions fill the cavities in this extended framework.

Experimental

Ammonium carbamate, ammonium hydrocarbonate, caesium carbonate and 50% hydrogen peroxide were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich (CAS No. 506-87-6). The 98% hydrogen peroxide was prepared by an extraction method from serine peroxosolvate (Wolanov *et al.*, 2010). **CAUTION–HAZARD:** concentrated hydrogen peroxide is corrosive and its use carries significant fire and explosion risks. Consult full current safety documentation before use. Handling procedures are described in detail elsewhere (Schumb *et al.*, 1955; Maass & Hatcher, 1920).

Colourless crystals of (I) and (II) were obtained by cooling saturated solutions (room temperature) of anhydrous ammonium carbamate, (NH₄)(COONH₂), and anhydrous caesium carbonate, Cs₂CO₃, in 98% H₂O₂ (H₂O₂–H₂O molar ratio of approximately 26:1) to 255 K. Tiny crystals of (I) also crystallize from a saturated solution (room temperature) of ammonium hydrocarbonate NH₄HCO₃ in 30% H₂O₂ at 255 K. The crystals of (I) and (II) are stable for several hours in air.

The crystals were extracted from the mother liquor using a plastic spatula and covered immediately with inert oil to prevent contact with atmospheric moisture. They were then rapidly mounted on the top of a hair fibre and transferred to a cold nitrogen stream on the diffractometer.

Compound (I)

Crystal data

2NH ₄ ⁺ ·CO ₃ ²⁻ ·H ₂ O ₂	<i>V</i> = 562.45 (12) Å ³
<i>M_r</i> = 130.11	<i>Z</i> = 4
Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>n</i>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 7.5657 (9) Å	<i>μ</i> = 0.16 mm ⁻¹
<i>b</i> = 9.9027 (12) Å	<i>T</i> = 150 K
<i>c</i> = 7.5819 (9) Å	0.40 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm
<i>β</i> = 98.050 (2)°	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	5575 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2008)	1349 independent reflections
<i>T_{min}</i> = 0.940, <i>T_{max}</i> = 0.970	1256 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)
	<i>R_{int}</i> = 0.018

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for (I).

C1—O12	1.2846 (8)	O1—O1 ⁱ	1.4652 (14)
C1—O11	1.2928 (14)	O1—H1	0.855 (15)
C2—O22	1.2835 (8)	O2—O2 ⁱⁱ	1.4685 (13)
C2—O21	1.2965 (14)	O2—H2	0.843 (15)
O12 ⁱ —C1—O12	120.15 (11)	O22—C2—O21	119.79 (5)
O12 ⁱ —C1—O11	119.92 (5)	O22 ⁱⁱ —C2—O21	119.79 (5)
O12—C1—O11	119.92 (5)	O1 ⁱ —O1—H1	98.9 (9)
O22—C2—O22 ⁱⁱ	120.42 (10)	O2 ⁱⁱ —O2—H2	98.3 (10)
H1—O1—O1 ⁱ —H1 ⁱ	−133 (2)	H2—O2—O2 ⁱⁱ —H2 ⁱⁱ	137 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for (I).

<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>
O1—H1···O22 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.855 (15)	1.816 (15)	2.6683 (10)	175.0 (14)
O2—H2···O12	0.843 (15)	1.823 (16)	2.6648 (10)	175.9 (15)
N1—H11···O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.871 (14)	1.948 (14)	2.7965 (10)	164.4 (12)
N1—H12···O11	0.881 (13)	1.961 (13)	2.8376 (9)	173.7 (11)
N1—H13···O21	0.859 (15)	2.029 (15)	2.8795 (8)	170.7 (13)
N1—H14···O22 ^{iv}	0.893 (13)	1.989 (13)	2.8429 (10)	159.5 (12)
N2—H21···O11 ^v	0.871 (15)	2.096 (15)	2.9361 (9)	161.8 (13)
N2—H22···O22 ^{vi}	0.881 (13)	1.921 (13)	2.7817 (10)	165.0 (12)
N2—H23···O12	0.886 (13)	1.934 (14)	2.8136 (10)	171.9 (12)
N2—H24···O21 ^v	0.893 (14)	1.974 (14)	2.8615 (9)	172.0 (12)

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

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$

$wR(F^2) = 0.074$

S = 1.12

1349 reflections

115 parameters

All H-atom parameters refined

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Compound (II)

Crystal data

2Cs ⁺ ·CO ₃ ²⁻ ·3H ₂ O ₂	<i>V</i> = 1786.3 (4) Å ³
<i>M_r</i> = 427.88	<i>Z</i> = 8
Orthorhombic, <i>Pccn</i>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 17.820 (2) Å	<i>μ</i> = 8.18 mm ⁻¹
<i>b</i> = 5.9357 (8) Å	<i>T</i> = 173 K
<i>c</i> = 16.888 (2) Å	0.25 × 0.20 × 0.15 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	16916 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2008)	2154 independent reflections
<i>T_{min}</i> = 0.234, <i>T_{max}</i> = 0.373	1841 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)
	<i>R_{int}</i> = 0.030

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.018$

$wR(F^2) = 0.047$

S = 1.12

2154 reflections

134 parameters

16 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.88 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.48 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 3

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °) for (II).

O1—O1 ⁱ	1.465 (4)	O5—O6	1.470 (3)
O2A—O2A ⁱⁱ	1.469 (5)	C1—O11	1.281 (4)
O2A—H2A	0.89 (2)	C1—O12	1.285 (3)
O2B—O2B ⁱⁱ	1.470 (15)	C1—O13	1.290 (3)
O3—O4	1.464 (3)		
O1 ⁱ —O1—H1	99 (2)	O6—O5—H5	100 (2)
O2A ⁱⁱ —O2A—H2A	99 (3)	O5—O6—H6	100 (2)
O2B ⁱⁱ —O2B—H2B	102	O11—C1—O12	120.5 (2)
O4—O3—H3	102 (2)	O11—C1—O13	119.9 (2)
O3—O4—H4	98 (2)	O12—C1—O13	119.7 (2)
H1—O1—O1 ⁱ —H1 ⁱ	67 (5)	H3—O3—O4—H4	−83 (3)
H2A—O2A—O2A ⁱⁱ —H2A ⁱⁱ	58 (6)	H5—O5—O6—H6	−65 (3)
H2B—O2B—O2B ⁱⁱ —H2B ⁱⁱ	−48		

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y - \frac{1}{2}, z$; (ii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z$.

Table 4

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for (II).

<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>
O1—H1...O11 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.88 (2)	1.77 (2)	2.642 (2)	167 (3)
O2A—H2A...O11 ^{iv}	0.89 (2)	1.74 (2)	2.628 (3)	175 (4)
O2B—H2B...O11 ^{iv}	0.90	1.72	2.619 (10)	178
O3—H3...O13	0.87 (2)	1.72 (2)	2.596 (2)	179 (3)
O4—H4...O13 ^{iv}	0.89 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.637 (3)	177 (3)
O5—H5...O12 ^v	0.88 (2)	1.73 (2)	2.603 (2)	173 (3)
O6—H6...O12	0.87 (2)	1.79 (2)	2.656 (3)	177 (3)

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

In (I), all H atoms were found in a difference Fourier synthesis and refined isotropically. In (II), atom O2B belonging to the minor disorder component [occupancy 0.188 (7)] was refined isotropically, with a similarity restraint (weight 0.02 Å) between the O—O distances in the two components. All H atoms (except disordered atom H2B) were found in a difference Fourier synthesis and refined with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ and O—H distances restrained to be similar with a weight of 0.02 Å. Atom H2B was placed on a line between atoms O2B and O11 at a distance of 0.90 Å from O2B, and was refined using a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H2B}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O2B})$.

For both compounds, data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: OLEX2 (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LG3077). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

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supporting information

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Ammonium and caesium carbonate peroxosolvates: supramolecular networks formed by hydrogen bonds

Alexander G. Medvedev, Alexey A. Mikhaylov, Andrei V. Churakov, Petr V. Prikhodchenko and Ovadia Lev

Computing details

For both compounds, data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

(I) Diammonium carbonate hydrogen peroxide monosolvate

Crystal data

$M_r = 130.11$

Monoclinic, *P2₁/n*

Hall symbol: -P 2yac

$a = 7.5657$ (9) Å

$b = 9.9027$ (12) Å

$c = 7.5819$ (9) Å

$\beta = 98.050$ (2)°

$V = 562.45$ (12) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 280$

$D_x = 1.537$ Mg m⁻³

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

Cell parameters from 3976 reflections

$\theta = 3.4\text{--}31.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.16$ mm⁻¹

$T = 150$ K

Block, colourless

$0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2008)

$T_{\min} = 0.940$, $T_{\max} = 0.970$

5575 measured reflections

1349 independent reflections

1256 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

$\theta_{\max} = 28.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.1^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$

$wR(F^2) = 0.074$

$S = 1.12$

1349 reflections

115 parameters

0 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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0376P)^2 + 0.127P]$

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

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

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. Reflection 0 2 2 was omitted since it was shadowed by beam stop.

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 ($\text{\AA}^2$)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.2500	0.49722 (12)	0.7500	0.0117 (2)
O11	0.2500	0.62777 (8)	0.7500	0.01472 (19)
O12	0.23366 (8)	0.43251 (6)	0.60176 (8)	0.01538 (16)
C2	0.2500	0.99784 (11)	0.2500	0.0115 (2)
O21	0.2500	0.86692 (8)	0.2500	0.01431 (19)
O22	0.10173 (8)	1.06223 (6)	0.24039 (8)	0.01540 (16)
N1	0.01578 (10)	0.77268 (8)	0.49210 (10)	0.01475 (17)
N2	0.50642 (10)	0.27396 (8)	0.49087 (10)	0.01502 (17)
O1	0.21872 (10)	0.05271 (8)	0.83718 (10)	0.0292 (2)
O2	0.16038 (9)	0.53849 (8)	0.27668 (10)	0.02511 (19)
H1	0.115 (2)	0.0185 (15)	0.8065 (19)	0.030 (3)*
H2	0.1875 (19)	0.5078 (15)	0.381 (2)	0.032 (3)*
H11	−0.0656 (19)	0.7167 (13)	0.4437 (18)	0.025 (3)*
H12	0.0873 (17)	0.7223 (12)	0.5667 (17)	0.020 (3)*
H13	0.0754 (19)	0.8060 (14)	0.4141 (19)	0.027 (3)*
H14	−0.0360 (17)	0.8350 (13)	0.5530 (17)	0.022 (3)*
H21	0.5714 (19)	0.3208 (15)	0.4270 (19)	0.028 (3)*
H22	0.4527 (17)	0.2106 (13)	0.4213 (17)	0.022 (3)*
H23	0.4269 (17)	0.3243 (13)	0.5360 (17)	0.020 (3)*
H24	0.5757 (18)	0.2322 (12)	0.5795 (18)	0.022 (3)*

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

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0081 (5)	0.0141 (5)	0.0131 (5)	0.000	0.0022 (4)	0.000
O11	0.0160 (4)	0.0117 (4)	0.0160 (4)	0.000	0.0007 (3)	0.000
O12	0.0174 (3)	0.0160 (3)	0.0128 (3)	0.0000 (2)	0.0023 (2)	−0.0025 (2)
C2	0.0136 (5)	0.0132 (5)	0.0080 (5)	0.000	0.0021 (4)	0.000
O21	0.0157 (4)	0.0107 (4)	0.0166 (4)	0.000	0.0025 (3)	0.000
O22	0.0133 (3)	0.0152 (3)	0.0178 (3)	0.0027 (2)	0.0025 (2)	0.0003 (2)
N1	0.0145 (4)	0.0146 (4)	0.0153 (3)	0.0008 (3)	0.0026 (3)	0.0001 (3)
N2	0.0153 (3)	0.0150 (4)	0.0149 (3)	−0.0006 (3)	0.0027 (3)	−0.0010 (3)

O1	0.0194 (4)	0.0462 (5)	0.0233 (4)	−0.0100 (3)	0.0073 (3)	−0.0120 (3)
O2	0.0202 (4)	0.0371 (4)	0.0192 (4)	0.0082 (3)	0.0065 (3)	0.0076 (3)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—O12	1.2846 (8)	N2—H21	0.871 (15)
C1—O11	1.2928 (14)	N2—H22	0.881 (13)
C2—O22	1.2835 (8)	N2—H23	0.886 (13)
C2—O21	1.2965 (14)	N2—H24	0.893 (14)
N1—H11	0.871 (14)	O1—O1 ⁱ	1.4652 (14)
N1—H12	0.881 (13)	O1—H1	0.855 (15)
N1—H13	0.859 (15)	O2—O2 ⁱⁱ	1.4685 (13)
N1—H14	0.893 (13)	O2—H2	0.843 (15)
O12 ⁱ —C1—O12	120.15 (11)	H12—N1—H14	109.5 (12)
O12 ⁱ —C1—O11	119.92 (5)	H13—N1—H14	113.7 (12)
O12—C1—O11	119.92 (5)	H21—N2—H22	107.2 (12)
O22—C2—O22 ⁱⁱ	120.42 (10)	H21—N2—H23	112.4 (11)
O22—C2—O21	119.79 (5)	H22—N2—H23	110.5 (12)
O22 ⁱⁱ —C2—O21	119.79 (5)	H21—N2—H24	110.3 (12)
H11—N1—H12	104.2 (11)	H22—N2—H24	107.1 (11)
H11—N1—H13	111.3 (13)	H23—N2—H24	109.1 (12)
H12—N1—H13	109.0 (12)	O1 ⁱ —O1—H1	98.9 (9)
H11—N1—H14	108.8 (12)	O2 ⁱⁱ —O2—H2	98.3 (10)
H1—O1—O1 ⁱ —H1 ⁱ	−133 (2)	H2—O2—O2 ⁱⁱ —H2 ⁱⁱ	137 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, y, -z+3/2$; (ii) $-x+1/2, y, -z+1/2$.*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O22 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.855 (15)	1.816 (15)	2.6683 (10)	175.0 (14)
O2—H2 $\cdots$ O12	0.843 (15)	1.823 (16)	2.6648 (10)	175.9 (15)
N1—H11 $\cdots$ O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.871 (14)	1.948 (14)	2.7965 (10)	164.4 (12)
N1—H12 $\cdots$ O11	0.881 (13)	1.961 (13)	2.8376 (9)	173.7 (11)
N1—H13 $\cdots$ O21	0.859 (15)	2.029 (15)	2.8795 (8)	170.7 (13)
N1—H14 $\cdots$ O22 ^{iv}	0.893 (13)	1.989 (13)	2.8429 (10)	159.5 (12)
N2—H21 $\cdots$ O11 ^v	0.871 (15)	2.096 (15)	2.9361 (9)	161.8 (13)
N2—H22 $\cdots$ O22 ^{vi}	0.881 (13)	1.921 (13)	2.7817 (10)	165.0 (12)
N2—H23 $\cdots$ O12	0.886 (13)	1.934 (14)	2.8136 (10)	171.9 (12)
N2—H24 $\cdots$ O21 ^v	0.893 (14)	1.974 (14)	2.8615 (9)	172.0 (12)

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

(II) Dicaesium carbonate hydrogen peroxide trisolvate

Crystal data $M_r = 427.88$ Orthorhombic, *Pccn*

Hall symbol: -P 2ab 2ac

 $a = 17.820$ (2) Å $b = 5.9357$ (8) Å $c = 16.888$ (2) Å $V = 1786.3$ (4) Å³ $Z = 8$ $F(000) = 1552$ $D_x = 3.182$ Mg m⁻³Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 6366 reflections

 $\theta = 2.3$ – 30.5° $\mu = 8.18$ mm⁻¹ $T = 173$ K

Block, colourless

 $0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.15$ mm*Data collection*Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Bruker, 2008)

 $T_{\min} = 0.234$, $T_{\max} = 0.373$

16916 measured reflections

2154 independent reflections

1841 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$ $\theta_{\max} = 28.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.3^\circ$ $h = -23 \rightarrow 23$ $k = -7 \rightarrow 7$ $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$ *Refinement*Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.018$ $wR(F^2) = 0.047$ $S = 1.12$

2154 reflections

134 parameters

16 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier
map

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0121P)^2 + 2.8879P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.88$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.48$ e Å⁻³Extinction correction: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick,
2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001x\text{Fc}\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.00131 (5)

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. Reflections 0 2 0, 0 4 0, and 3 1 4 were omitted since they were partially shadowed by beam stop.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
Cs1	0.568970 (11)	0.74369 (2)	0.128088 (8)	0.01521 (7)	
Cs2	0.7500	0.2500	0.127336 (10)	0.01535 (8)	

Cs3	0.2500	0.7500	0.121872 (11)	0.01560 (8)	
O1	0.71862 (11)	−0.1703 (3)	0.01451 (11)	0.0229 (4)	
H1	0.6953 (19)	−0.218 (5)	−0.0285 (16)	0.034*	
O2A	0.71933 (13)	0.6673 (4)	0.23817 (13)	0.0234 (8)	0.812 (7)
H2A	0.698 (2)	0.705 (7)	0.2835 (17)	0.035*	0.812 (7)
O2B	0.7192 (5)	0.8325 (16)	0.2378 (6)	0.021 (3)*	0.188 (7)
H2B	0.6980	0.8089	0.2854	0.032*	0.188 (7)
O3	0.59079 (10)	0.2527 (3)	0.19456 (11)	0.0200 (4)	
H3	0.5430 (13)	0.221 (5)	0.1906 (19)	0.030*	
O4	0.60188 (12)	0.2502 (3)	0.28048 (12)	0.0254 (4)	
H4	0.5860 (18)	0.389 (4)	0.291 (2)	0.038*	
O5	0.62291 (10)	0.3401 (3)	0.00515 (11)	0.0217 (4)	
H5	0.5996 (17)	0.438 (5)	−0.0248 (17)	0.033*	
O6	0.56758 (11)	0.1565 (3)	0.00480 (11)	0.0228 (4)	
H6	0.5308 (16)	0.222 (5)	0.0297 (19)	0.034*	
C1	0.41505 (16)	0.2589 (4)	0.12783 (12)	0.0133 (6)	
O11	0.34326 (12)	0.2563 (3)	0.12443 (8)	0.0184 (4)	
O12	0.45348 (9)	0.3638 (3)	0.07507 (10)	0.0168 (4)	
O13	0.44913 (9)	0.1551 (3)	0.18450 (10)	0.0188 (4)	

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cs1	0.01616 (11)	0.01374 (10)	0.01572 (10)	0.00010 (5)	−0.00007 (5)	−0.00007 (5)
Cs2	0.01148 (12)	0.02110 (14)	0.01347 (12)	0.00129 (7)	0.000	0.000
Cs3	0.01448 (13)	0.01901 (13)	0.01332 (12)	0.00027 (7)	0.000	0.000
O1	0.0164 (9)	0.0319 (10)	0.0204 (9)	0.0035 (8)	−0.0001 (8)	−0.0060 (8)
O2A	0.0156 (13)	0.0359 (17)	0.0186 (11)	−0.0054 (10)	0.0004 (9)	−0.0104 (10)
O3	0.0144 (9)	0.0250 (10)	0.0206 (9)	−0.0024 (7)	0.0009 (7)	−0.0037 (7)
O4	0.0276 (10)	0.0247 (11)	0.0239 (10)	0.0046 (8)	−0.0103 (8)	−0.0021 (8)
O5	0.0146 (9)	0.0274 (10)	0.0231 (10)	0.0009 (8)	−0.0011 (7)	0.0080 (8)
O6	0.0213 (10)	0.0182 (9)	0.0288 (10)	0.0014 (8)	0.0060 (8)	0.0018 (7)
C1	0.0075 (12)	0.0177 (15)	0.0149 (14)	0.0000 (8)	0.0001 (7)	−0.0008 (8)
O11	0.0099 (9)	0.0300 (11)	0.0155 (9)	−0.0010 (7)	−0.0009 (6)	0.0026 (7)
O12	0.0137 (8)	0.0193 (8)	0.0174 (8)	−0.0006 (7)	0.0020 (7)	0.0055 (7)
O13	0.0136 (8)	0.0251 (9)	0.0179 (8)	−0.0019 (7)	−0.0035 (7)	0.0080 (7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cs1—O3	3.1471 (18)	Cs3—O11	3.3690 (19)
Cs1—O12	3.1813 (17)	Cs3—O11 ⁱ	3.4346 (18)
Cs1—O6 ⁱ	3.2156 (18)	Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.441 (2)
Cs1—O13 ⁱⁱ	3.2246 (18)	Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	3.467 (3)
Cs1—O3 ⁱ	3.2466 (17)	Cs3—O2B ^v	3.473 (10)
Cs1—O2A	3.293 (2)	O1—O1 ^{vi}	1.465 (4)
Cs1—O2B	3.299 (9)	O1—H1	0.88 (2)
Cs1—O5	3.313 (2)	O2A—O2A ^{vii}	1.469 (5)
Cs1—O1 ⁱ	3.3244 (19)	O2A—H2A	0.89 (2)

Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.363 (2)	O2B—O2B ^{vii}	1.470 (15)
Cs1—O13 ⁱ	3.3810 (18)	O2B—H2B	0.9000
Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	3.414 (2)	O3—O4	1.464 (3)
Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.5127 (18)	O3—H3	0.87 (2)
Cs2—O3	3.0558 (18)	O4—H4	0.89 (2)
Cs2—O5	3.1101 (18)	O5—O6	1.470 (3)
Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	3.150 (10)	O5—H5	0.88 (2)
Cs2—O2A	3.152 (2)	O6—H6	0.87 (2)
Cs2—O1	3.188 (2)	C1—O11	1.281 (4)
Cs3—O4 ⁱⁱ	3.112 (2)	C1—O12	1.285 (3)
Cs3—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.1649 (19)	C1—O13	1.290 (3)
O3—Cs1—O12	61.58 (4)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	79.06 (5)
O3—Cs1—O6 ⁱ	159.65 (5)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	101.94 (5)
O12—Cs1—O6 ⁱ	110.66 (5)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	121.48 (6)
O3—Cs1—O13 ⁱⁱⁱ	60.74 (5)	O11—Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	58.50 (6)
O12—Cs1—O13 ⁱⁱⁱ	95.51 (4)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	178.56 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱⁱⁱ	139.38 (5)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	102.51 (5)
O3—Cs1—O3 ⁱ	136.36 (6)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	119.52 (5)
O12—Cs1—O3 ⁱ	146.55 (4)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	62.62 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O3 ⁱ	61.03 (5)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	63.42 (5)
O13 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O3 ⁱ	79.89 (5)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	57.19 (4)
O3—Cs1—O2A	64.56 (5)	O11—Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	123.98 (4)
O12—Cs1—O2A	126.00 (5)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	45.20 (4)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O2A	118.48 (6)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	136.17 (4)
O13 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O2A	60.31 (5)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O1 ^x	119.52 (5)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O2A	80.53 (5)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O1 ^x	102.51 (5)
O3—Cs1—O2B	81.22 (17)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O1 ^x	63.42 (5)
O12—Cs1—O2B	142.80 (17)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O1 ^x	62.62 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O2B	104.37 (18)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O1 ^x	123.98 (4)
O13 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O2B	63.64 (18)	O11—Cs3—O1 ^x	57.19 (4)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O2B	63.89 (15)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O1 ^x	136.17 (4)
O2A—Cs1—O2B	17.11 (16)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O1 ^x	45.20 (4)
O3—Cs1—O5	61.19 (5)	O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O1 ^x	95.97 (6)
O12—Cs1—O5	59.92 (4)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	60.32 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O5	98.48 (5)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	76.86 (5)
O13 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O5	121.75 (4)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	117.01 (5)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O5	148.75 (5)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	118.04 (5)
O2A—Cs1—O5	91.04 (5)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	56.47 (5)
O2B—Cs1—O5	103.41 (15)	O11—Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	122.34 (5)
O3—Cs1—O1 ⁱ	104.41 (5)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	44.77 (5)
O12—Cs1—O1 ⁱ	117.74 (5)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	133.86 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O1 ⁱ	61.02 (5)	O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	85.00 (5)
O13 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O1 ⁱ	132.19 (4)	O1 ^x —Cs3—O2A ⁱⁱ	179.03 (4)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O1 ⁱ	87.73 (5)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	76.86 (5)
O2A—Cs1—O1 ⁱ	72.19 (6)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	60.32 (5)
O2B—Cs1—O1 ⁱ	69.41 (18)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	118.04 (5)
O5—Cs1—O1 ⁱ	61.10 (5)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	117.01 (5)

O3—Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	119.38 (4)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	122.34 (5)
O12—Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	57.92 (4)	O11—Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	56.47 (5)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	55.11 (6)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	133.86 (5)
O13 ⁱⁱ —Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	127.69 (4)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	44.77 (5)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	98.83 (5)	O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	179.03 (4)
O2A—Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	171.86 (5)	O1 ^x —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	85.00 (5)
O2B—Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	159.08 (17)	O2A ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2A ^{ix}	94.04 (8)
O5—Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	85.36 (4)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	76.82 (16)
O1 ⁱ —Cs1—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	99.69 (5)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	60.32 (13)
O3—Cs1—O13 ⁱ	130.27 (4)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	103.24 (17)
O12—Cs1—O13 ⁱ	100.52 (5)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	134.12 (13)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱ	68.11 (4)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	44.98 (17)
O13 ⁱⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱ	77.18 (4)	O11—Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	133.62 (17)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱ	46.06 (4)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	56.17 (13)
O2A—Cs1—O13 ⁱ	117.03 (5)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	122.65 (13)
O2B—Cs1—O13 ⁱ	103.84 (15)	O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	88.00 (16)
O5—Cs1—O13 ⁱ	151.91 (4)	O1 ^x —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	161.54 (15)
O1 ⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱ	123.94 (4)	O2A ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	18.15 (14)
O6 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O13 ⁱ	66.66 (4)	O2A ^{ix} —Cs3—O2B ^{xiii}	91.13 (15)
O3—Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	87.67 (4)	O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^v	60.32 (13)
O12—Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	63.79 (4)	O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O2B ^v	76.82 (16)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	106.10 (5)	O5 ^x —Cs3—O2B ^v	134.12 (13)
O13 ⁱⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	57.91 (4)	O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^v	103.24 (17)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	86.56 (4)	O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O2B ^v	133.62 (17)
O2A—Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	118.16 (5)	O11—Cs3—O2B ^v	44.98 (17)
O2B—Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	117.91 (17)	O11 ⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^v	122.65 (13)
O5—Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	123.40 (4)	O11 ^{xii} —Cs3—O2B ^v	56.17 (13)
O1 ⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	167.06 (5)	O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^v	161.54 (15)
O6 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	69.79 (4)	O1 ^x —Cs3—O2B ^v	88.00 (16)
O13 ⁱ —Cs1—O4 ⁱⁱ	45.66 (4)	O2A ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O2B ^v	91.13 (15)
O3—Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	101.20 (4)	O2A ^{ix} —Cs3—O2B ^v	18.15 (14)
O12—Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	61.49 (5)	O2B ^{xiii} —Cs3—O2B ^v	93.9 (3)
O6 ⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	60.34 (4)	O1 ^{vi} —O1—Cs2	111.81 (13)
O13 ⁱⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	156.59 (4)	O1 ^{vi} —O1—Cs1 ^{iv}	120.87 (14)
O3 ⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	121.36 (4)	Cs2—O1—Cs1 ^{iv}	85.19 (4)
O2A—Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	128.25 (5)	O1 ^{vi} —O1—Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ	110.14 (12)
O2B—Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	132.07 (16)	Cs2—O1—Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ	78.71 (5)
O5—Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	44.72 (4)	Cs1 ^{iv} —O1—Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ	128.90 (6)
O1 ⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	63.62 (4)	O1 ^{vi} —O1—H1	99 (2)
O6 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	45.39 (4)	Cs2—O1—H1	146 (2)
O13 ⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	109.54 (4)	Cs1 ^{iv} —O1—H1	93 (2)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs1—O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	110.01 (4)	Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ —O1—H1	76 (2)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O3	136.38 (7)	O2A ^{vii} —O2A—Cs2	113.34 (16)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O5 ^{viii}	64.50 (5)	O2A ^{vii} —O2A—Cs1	120.88 (17)
O3—Cs2—O5 ^{viii}	157.43 (5)	Cs2—O2A—Cs1	85.07 (5)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O5	157.43 (5)	O2A ^{vii} —O2A—Cs3 ^v	111.11 (15)
O3—Cs2—O5	64.50 (5)	Cs2—O2A—Cs3 ^v	79.41 (6)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O5	96.87 (7)	Cs1—O2A—Cs3 ^v	127.71 (7)

O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2B ^{vii}	67.83 (15)	O2A ^{vii} —O2A—H2A	99 (3)
O3—Cs2—O2B ^{vii}	86.41 (17)	Cs2—O2A—H2A	142 (3)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2B ^{vii}	113.67 (17)	Cs1—O2A—H2A	96 (3)
O5—Cs2—O2B ^{vii}	112.60 (15)	Cs3 ^v —O2A—H2A	70 (3)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	86.41 (17)	O2B ^{vii} —O2B—Cs2 ⁱ	113.2 (7)
O3—Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	67.83 (15)	O2B ^{vii} —O2B—Cs1	119.9 (7)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	112.60 (15)	Cs2 ⁱ —O2B—Cs1	86.2 (2)
O5—Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	113.67 (17)	O2B ^{vii} —O2B—Cs3 ⁱⁱ	111.0 (6)
O2B ^{vii} —Cs2—O2B ^{iv}	107.4 (4)	Cs2 ⁱ —O2B—Cs3 ⁱⁱ	79.4 (2)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	67.31 (5)	Cs1—O2B—Cs3 ⁱⁱ	128.7 (2)
O3—Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	86.82 (5)	O2B ^{vii} —O2B—H2B	102.1
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	97.62 (6)	Cs2 ⁱ —O2B—H2B	136.5
O5—Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	130.94 (5)	Cs1—O2B—H2B	97.8
O2B ^{vii} —Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	103.67 (17)	Cs3 ⁱⁱ —O2B—H2B	64.4
O2B ^{iv} —Cs2—O2A ^{viii}	20.01 (16)	O4—O3—Cs2	104.05 (12)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2A	86.82 (5)	O4—O3—Cs1	112.30 (11)
O3—Cs2—O2A	67.31 (5)	Cs2—O3—Cs1	89.26 (5)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O2A	130.95 (5)	O4—O3—Cs1 ^{iv}	110.44 (11)
O5—Cs2—O2A	97.62 (6)	Cs2—O3—Cs1 ^{iv}	88.73 (4)
O2B ^{vii} —Cs2—O2A	20.01 (16)	Cs1—O3—Cs1 ^{iv}	136.36 (6)
O2B ^{iv} —Cs2—O2A	103.67 (17)	O4—O3—H3	102 (2)
O2A ^{viii} —Cs2—O2A	107.15 (9)	Cs2—O3—H3	151 (2)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	93.63 (5)	Cs1—O3—H3	93 (2)
O3—Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	112.38 (5)	Cs1 ^{iv} —O3—H3	70 (2)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	67.07 (5)	O3—O4—Cs3 ^v	129.75 (14)
O5—Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	66.21 (5)	O3—O4—Cs1 ^v	109.15 (12)
O2B ^{vii} —Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	73.01 (19)	Cs3 ^v —O4—Cs1 ^v	121.11 (6)
O2B ^{iv} —Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	179.59 (17)	O3—O4—Cs2	53.34 (10)
O2A ^{viii} —Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	159.91 (6)	Cs3 ^v —O4—Cs2	76.41 (5)
O2A—Cs2—O1 ^{viii}	76.73 (6)	Cs1 ^v —O4—Cs2	162.46 (6)
O3 ^{viii} —Cs2—O1	112.38 (5)	O3—O4—H4	98 (2)
O3—Cs2—O1	93.63 (5)	Cs3 ^v —O4—H4	100 (2)
O5 ^{viii} —Cs2—O1	66.21 (5)	Cs1 ^v —O4—H4	69 (2)
O5—Cs2—O1	67.07 (5)	Cs2—O4—H4	112 (2)
O2B ^{vii} —Cs2—O1	179.59 (17)	O6—O5—Cs2	111.33 (12)
O2B ^{iv} —Cs2—O1	73.01 (19)	O6—O5—Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ	110.62 (12)
O2A ^{viii} —Cs2—O1	76.73 (6)	Cs2—O5—Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ	84.24 (5)
O2A—Cs2—O1	159.91 (6)	O6—O5—Cs1	110.12 (12)
O1 ^{viii} —Cs2—O1	106.60 (7)	Cs2—O5—Cs1	85.40 (5)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O4 ^{ix}	116.01 (8)	Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ —O5—Cs1	139.00 (6)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O5 ^x	165.00 (5)	O6—O5—H5	100 (2)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O5 ^x	75.66 (5)	Cs2—O5—H5	147 (2)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	75.66 (5)	Cs3 ⁱⁱⁱ —O5—H5	93 (2)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	165.00 (5)	Cs1—O5—H5	75 (2)
O5 ^x —Cs3—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	94.65 (7)	O5—O6—Cs1 ^{iv}	123.87 (12)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ^{xi}	114.28 (5)	O5—O6—Cs1 ⁱⁱⁱ	110.95 (11)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O11 ^{xi}	64.86 (5)	Cs1 ^{iv} —O6—Cs1 ⁱⁱⁱ	124.89 (6)
O5 ^x —Cs3—O11 ^{xi}	60.58 (4)	O5—O6—H6	100 (2)

O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ^{xi}	120.57 (4)	Cs1 ^{iv} —O6—H6	92 (2)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11	64.86 (5)	Cs1 ⁱⁱⁱ —O6—H6	72 (2)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O11	114.28 (5)	O11—C1—O12	120.5 (2)
O5 ^x —Cs3—O11	120.57 (4)	O11—C1—O13	119.9 (2)
O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11	60.58 (4)	O12—C1—O13	119.7 (2)
O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O11	178.53 (5)	C1—O11—Cs3	118.89 (14)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ⁱ	65.33 (5)	C1—O11—Cs3 ^{iv}	119.61 (14)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O11 ⁱ	113.83 (5)	Cs3—O11—Cs3 ^{iv}	121.48 (6)
O5 ^x —Cs3—O11 ⁱ	101.94 (5)	C1—O12—Cs1	119.56 (14)
O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ⁱ	79.06 (5)	C1—O12—Cs1 ⁱⁱⁱ	121.90 (14)
O11 ^{xi} —Cs3—O11 ⁱ	58.50 (6)	Cs1—O12—Cs1 ⁱⁱⁱ	118.51 (5)
O11—Cs3—O11 ⁱ	121.48 (6)	C1—O13—Cs1 ^v	127.10 (15)
O4 ⁱⁱ —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	113.83 (5)	C1—O13—Cs1 ^{iv}	115.67 (14)
O4 ^{ix} —Cs3—O11 ^{xii}	65.33 (5)	Cs1 ^v —O13—Cs1 ^{iv}	117.23 (5)
H1—O1—O1 ^{vi} —H1 ^{vi}	67 (5)	H3—O3—O4—H4	−83 (3)
H2A—O2A—O2A ^{vii} —H2A ^{vii}	58 (6)	H5—O5—O6—H6	−65 (3)
H2B—O2B—O2B ^{vii} —H2B ^{vii}	−47.8		

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

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O11 ^{xiv}	0.88 (2)	1.77 (2)	2.642 (2)	167 (3)
O2A—H2A $\cdots$ O11 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (2)	1.74 (2)	2.628 (3)	175 (4)
O2B—H2B $\cdots$ O11 ⁱⁱ	0.90	1.72	2.619 (10)	178
O3—H3 $\cdots$ O13	0.87 (2)	1.72 (2)	2.596 (2)	179 (3)
O4—H4 $\cdots$ O13 ⁱⁱ	0.89 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.637 (3)	177 (3)
O5—H5 $\cdots$ O12 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.88 (2)	1.73 (2)	2.603 (2)	173 (3)
O6—H6 $\cdots$ O12	0.87 (2)	1.79 (2)	2.656 (3)	177 (3)

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