

Re-refinement of sodium ammonium sulfate dihydrate at 170 K

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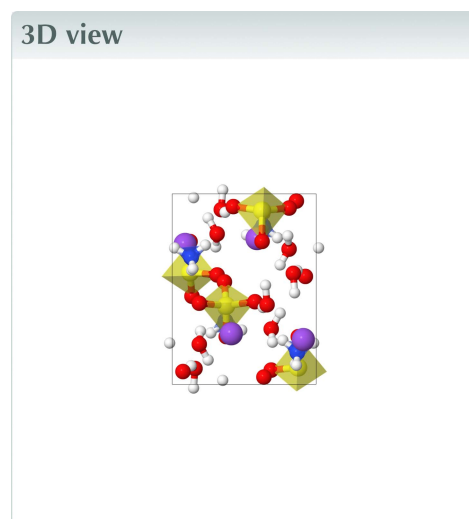
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Structural data: full structural data are available from iucrdata.iucr.org

The title compound, sodium ammonium sulfate dihydrate (SASD), $\text{NaNH}_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a synthetic analogue of the mineral lecontite, is a well known ferroelectric. The crystal structure of the paraelectric phase has been re-refined at 170 K on the basis of single-crystal X-ray data, improving the previous study [Arzt & Glazer (1994). *Acta Cryst. B* **50**, 425–431] in terms of accuracy regarding hydrogen-atom positions and thus details of the hydrogen bonding. $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds between the principal building units [$\text{Na}(\text{OH}_2)_4\text{O}_2$ octahedra, SO_4 tetrahedra and ammonium cations] constitute a three-dimensional network structure.



Structure description

The title compound, sodium ammonium sulfate dihydrate (SASD), $\text{NaNH}_4\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is the synthetic analogue of the mineral lecontite (Hawthorne *et al.*, 2000), as revealed by Faust & Bloss (1963) through a diffractometry study of both synthetic and natural material. The crystal structure of SASD was first determined by Corazza *et al.* (1967) from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs at room temperature. Arzt & Glazer (1994) redetermined the crystal structure at room temperature based on serial detector data. Properties of the well-known ferroelectric SASD have been widely studied (Arzt & Glazer, 1994; Fawcett *et al.*, 1975; Genin & O'Reilly, 1969; Hlilczar *et al.*, 1991, 1992, 1993; Kanesaka & Ozaki, 1994; Kassem & Hedewy, 1988; Kloprogge *et al.*, 2006; Lipinski *et al.*, 2003; Lipinski & Kuriata, 2005; Ono *et al.*, 1993; Osaka, 1978; Osaka & Makita, 1970; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2006). Kloprogge *et al.* (2006) also reported a Rietveld refinement of the structure of SASD at room temperature, thereby confirming the results of the previous single-crystal X-ray analyses. We have now re-refined the crystal structure of the paraelectric phase of SASD at 170 K on the basis of single-crystal X-ray diffraction data.

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Na1—O2 ⁱ	2.3229 (15)	Na1—O4 ⁱ	2.4546 (14)
Na1—O4	2.3733 (14)	S1—O5	1.4628 (14)
Na1—O2	2.4054 (16)	S1—O4	1.4721 (12)
Na1—O1	2.4087 (15)	S1—O3	1.4728 (15)
Na1—O1 ⁱ	2.4389 (16)	S1—O6	1.4740 (15)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O4	111.05 (5)	O4—Na1—O4 ⁱ	167.55 (5)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O2	166.61 (6)	O2—Na1—O4 ⁱ	86.58 (5)
O4—Na1—O2	81.31 (5)	O1—Na1—O4 ⁱ	92.00 (5)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O1	103.97 (6)	O1 ⁱ —Na1—O4 ⁱ	81.23 (5)
O4—Na1—O1	83.54 (5)	O5—S1—O4	109.42 (8)
O2—Na1—O1	81.97 (5)	O5—S1—O3	109.02 (11)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O1 ⁱ	83.03 (5)	O4—S1—O3	110.07 (8)
O4—Na1—O1 ⁱ	101.42 (5)	O5—S1—O6	109.17 (11)
O2—Na1—O1 ⁱ	89.58 (5)	O4—S1—O6	109.83 (8)
O1—Na1—O1 ⁱ	169.50 (3)	O3—S1—O6	109.31 (9)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O4 ⁱ	81.28 (5)		

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

As shown in Fig. 1, the sodium cation is hexa-coordinated with a considerably distorted octahedral coordination sphere formed by four water molecules in the equatorial plane and two sulfate O atoms in the apical positions. Selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 1. Each of the ligands links two sodium cations in a μ -coordination mode, resulting in chains along the [100] direction with the Na cations located near to a 2_1 screw axis. Na1ⁱ···Na1ⁱ and Na1ⁱ···Na1ⁱⁱ are separated by 3.1317 (2) and 3.1316 (2) Å, respectively [symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$; (ii) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$]. The chains can be described as consisting of NaO₆ octahedra sharing one face (Fig. 2) defined by atoms O1, O2 and O4. The sulfate anion exhibits the typical tetrahedral shape with an r.m.s. deviation from exact T_d symmetry of only

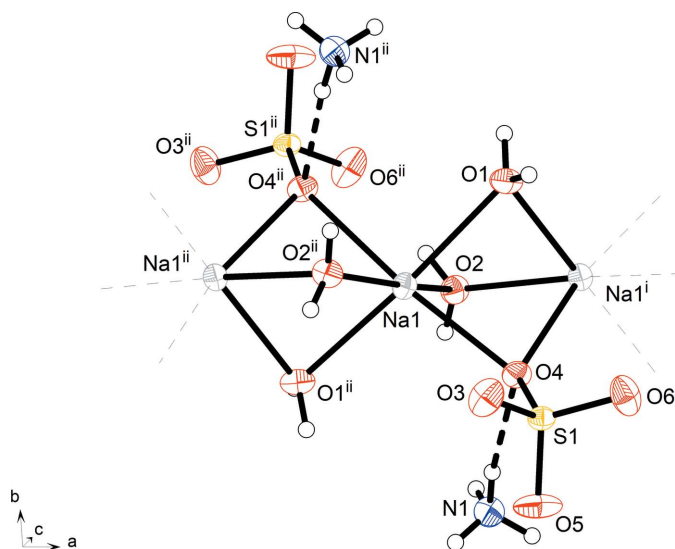


Figure 1
Section of the crystal structure of SASD, viewed approximately along the c -axis direction towards the origin. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are represented by small spheres of arbitrary radius. Thick dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds. [Symmetry codes: (i) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 1$.]

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1A···O6 ⁱⁱ	0.84 (2)	1.99 (2)	2.812 (2)	165 (3)
O1—H1B···O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.85 (2)	1.89 (2)	2.7439 (19)	175 (3)
O2—H2A···O3 ^{iv}	0.81 (2)	1.98 (2)	2.781 (2)	171 (3)
O2—H2B···O6 ⁱ	0.81 (2)	1.98 (2)	2.781 (2)	175 (3)
N1—H1C···O4	0.81 (2)	2.14 (2)	2.948 (2)	172 (3)
N1—H1D···O3 ^{iv}	0.83 (2)	2.03 (2)	2.854 (2)	172 (3)
N1—H1E···O3 ^v	0.81 (2)	2.23 (2)	2.977 (2)	152 (3)
N1—H1E···O5 ^v	0.81 (2)	2.60 (3)	3.324 (3)	149 (3)
N1—H1F···O5 ^{vi}	0.81 (2)	2.58 (3)	3.245 (3)	140 (3)
N1—H1F···O6 ^{vi}	0.81 (2)	2.13 (2)	2.897 (3)	157 (3)

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

0.0092 Å, as calculated with MOLSYM in PLATON (Spek, 2020). In the chains, the SO₄ tetrahedra have one O atom in common with a pair of NaO₆ octahedra. Chain motifs are encountered in the structures of many other sulfates (Gorogotskaya & Bokii, 1973).

The crystal structure features hydrogen bonds of the O—H···O and N—H···O type (Table 2). The water molecules form medium-strong and nearly linear intra- and interchain hydrogen bonds to sulfate oxygen atoms. The interstices between the $[\text{Na}(\mu\text{-SO}_4)(\mu\text{-H}_2\text{O})_2]_n^-$ chains accommodate the ammonium cations, which form hydrogen bonds to sulfate oxygen atoms, thus establishing a three-dimensional network. The positions of the ammonium hydrogen atoms determined in the current study appear to be more accurate than those in the room-temperature structure reported by Arzt & Glazer (1994). Note that details of hydrogen bonding were not discussed in the latter report; based on the reported structure data (Arzt & Glazer, 1994), N—H distances range between 0.73 and 0.99 Å. Corazza *et al.* (1967) did not refine hydrogen-

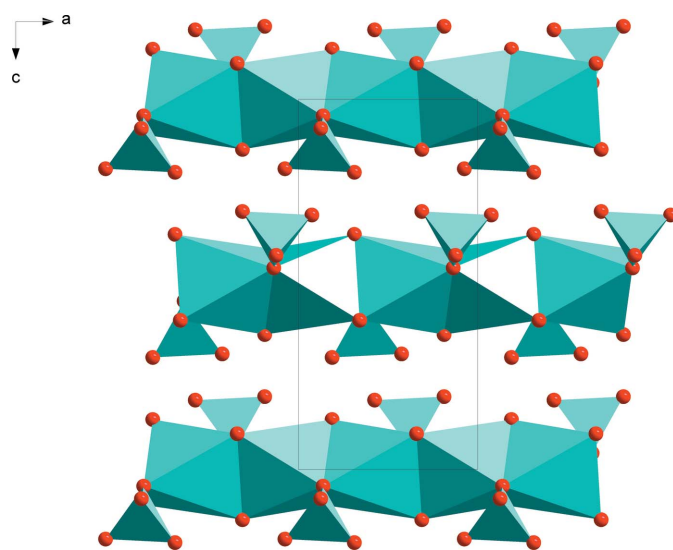


Figure 2
The crystal structure of SASD viewed down the b -axis direction, showing the chains featuring face-sharing NaO₆ octahedra with appended SO₄ tetrahedra. Ammonium ions are omitted for clarity.

atom parameters in the original room-temperature structure determination but included their presumed positions in the structure-factor calculation for the final refinement of the non-hydrogen atoms. In the current study, semi-free refinement applying only similarity restraints on the 1,2-distances involving hydrogen atoms resulted in reasonable hydrogen-atom parameters and a sensible hydrogen-bonding scheme.

The absolute structure of the crystal was established by anomalous-dispersion effects in the diffraction data, as indicated by a Flack x parameter close to zero with a reasonably small standard uncertainty (Table 3). The Hooft y parameter (Hooft *et al.*, 2008), as calculated with *PLATON*, is 0.07 (2). Interestingly, the structure exhibits chirality opposite to the previously reported room temperature structures (Corazza *et al.*, 1967; Arzt & Glazer, 1994).

Synthesis and crystallization

A crystal of the title compound suitable for single-crystal X-ray analysis was obtained unintentionally from a solution in an acetonitrile/water mixture after synthesis of an organic compound. Ammonium ions and sodium sulfate in this mixture originated from an employed reagent and the drying agent, respectively.

Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 3.

Acknowledgements

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Table 3

Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	NaNH ₄ SO ₄ ·2H ₂ O
M_r	173.12
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
Temperature (K)	170
a, b, c (Å)	6.2001 (2), 8.1917 (3), 12.8121 (6)
V (Å ³)	650.72 (4)
Z	4
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.53
Crystal size (mm)	0.50 × 0.48 × 0.28
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Stoe IPDS 2T
Absorption correction	Multi-scan [<i>MULABS</i> (Blessing, 1995) in <i>PLATON</i> (Spek, 2020)]
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.728, 1.117
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	14489, 1754, 1690
R_{int}	0.038
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.023, 0.058, 1.09
No. of reflections	1754
No. of parameters	114
No. of restraints	12
H-atom treatment	All H-atom parameters refined
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.20, -0.34
Absolute structure	Flack x determined using 672 quotients $[(I^+) - (I^-)] / [(I^+) + (I^-)]$ (Parsons <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
Absolute structure parameter	-0.05 (2)

Computer programs: *X-AREA* and *X-RED* (Stoe & Cie, 2016), *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015a), *SHELXL2018* (Sheldrick, 2015b), *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2018), *enCIFer* (Allen *et al.*, 2004) and *pubCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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full crystallographic data

IUCrData (2020). 5, x201275 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2414314620012754]

Re-refinement of sodium ammonium sulfate dihydrate at 170 K

Tamira Eckhardt, Christoph Wagner, Peter Imming and Rüdiger W. Seidel

Ammonium sodium sulfate dihydrate

Crystal data

$\text{Na}^+\cdot\text{NH}_4^+\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 173.12$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

$a = 6.2001$ (2) Å

$b = 8.1917$ (3) Å

$c = 12.8121$ (6) Å

$V = 650.72$ (4) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 360$

$D_x = 1.767$ Mg m⁻³

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

Cell parameters from 15574 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}29.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.53$ mm⁻¹

$T = 170$ K

Prism, colourless

$0.50 \times 0.48 \times 0.28$ mm

Data collection

STOE IPDS 2T

diffractometer

Radiation source: sealed X-ray tube, Incoatec

1 μs

Detector resolution: 6.67 pixels mm⁻¹

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

[*MULABS* (Blessing, 1995) in *PLATON* (Spek, 2020)]

$T_{\min} = 0.728$, $T_{\max} = 1.117$

14489 measured reflections

1754 independent reflections

1690 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

$\theta_{\max} = 29.2^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -8 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.023$

$wR(F^2) = 0.058$

$S = 1.09$

1754 reflections

114 parameters

12 restraints

Primary atom site location: dual

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map

All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0357P)^2 + 0.0942P]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.34$ e Å⁻³

Absolute structure: Flack x determined using

672 quotients $[(I^-)-(I)]/[(I^+)+(I)]$ (Parsons *et al.*, 2013)

Absolute structure parameter: -0.05 (2)

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.

Refinement. Hydrogen-atom positions were located in a difference Fourier map, and their parameters were refined with standard similarity restraints on 1,2-distances for O—H and N—H bonds (with a standard uncertainty of 0.02 Å). $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values were refined freely.

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Na1	0.08933 (10)	0.73476 (8)	0.51432 (5)	0.01968 (17)
S1	0.37520 (7)	0.41221 (5)	0.62681 (3)	0.01762 (11)
O1	0.3414 (2)	0.91744 (17)	0.59691 (11)	0.0248 (3)
H1A	0.368 (6)	0.903 (4)	0.6609 (18)	0.060 (10)*
H1B	0.351 (5)	1.020 (3)	0.587 (2)	0.050 (9)*
O2	0.3121 (2)	0.79007 (17)	0.36474 (11)	0.0228 (3)
H2A	0.303 (5)	0.721 (3)	0.320 (2)	0.040 (8)*
H2B	0.250 (5)	0.873 (3)	0.348 (2)	0.035 (7)*
O3	0.1880 (3)	0.4256 (2)	0.69708 (12)	0.0326 (3)
O4	0.3627 (2)	0.53757 (14)	0.54471 (10)	0.0212 (3)
O5	0.3756 (4)	0.25020 (16)	0.57880 (12)	0.0390 (4)
O6	0.5751 (2)	0.4335 (2)	0.68758 (12)	0.0337 (4)
N1	0.3688 (3)	0.3331 (2)	0.35538 (13)	0.0244 (3)
H1C	0.356 (5)	0.394 (3)	0.4051 (19)	0.042 (8)*
H1D	0.364 (6)	0.401 (3)	0.308 (2)	0.051 (9)*
H1E	0.483 (4)	0.284 (4)	0.354 (3)	0.056 (10)*
H1F	0.269 (4)	0.269 (3)	0.358 (3)	0.050 (9)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Na1	0.0170 (3)	0.0211 (3)	0.0209 (3)	0.0009 (2)	0.0010 (3)	−0.0001 (2)
S1	0.02186 (19)	0.01448 (17)	0.01652 (18)	−0.00021 (15)	0.00033 (15)	0.00224 (14)
O1	0.0334 (7)	0.0183 (6)	0.0226 (6)	−0.0006 (6)	−0.0037 (5)	−0.0011 (5)
O2	0.0253 (6)	0.0237 (6)	0.0195 (6)	0.0023 (5)	−0.0034 (5)	0.0005 (5)
O3	0.0308 (7)	0.0383 (8)	0.0288 (7)	0.0050 (6)	0.0113 (6)	0.0072 (6)
O4	0.0259 (6)	0.0170 (5)	0.0206 (5)	−0.0001 (5)	−0.0020 (5)	0.0056 (4)
O5	0.0715 (11)	0.0150 (6)	0.0304 (7)	0.0014 (8)	0.0006 (8)	−0.0004 (5)
O6	0.0311 (7)	0.0402 (8)	0.0298 (7)	−0.0088 (6)	−0.0106 (6)	0.0138 (6)
N1	0.0263 (8)	0.0266 (7)	0.0201 (7)	0.0006 (7)	0.0007 (7)	−0.0009 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Na1—O2 ⁱ	2.3229 (15)	S1—O3	1.4728 (15)
Na1—O4	2.3733 (14)	S1—O6	1.4740 (15)
Na1—O2	2.4054 (16)	O1—H1A	0.84 (2)
Na1—O1	2.4087 (15)	O1—H1B	0.85 (2)
Na1—O1 ⁱ	2.4389 (16)	O2—H2A	0.81 (2)
Na1—O4 ⁱ	2.4546 (14)	O2—H2B	0.81 (2)
Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	3.1316 (2)	N1—H1C	0.814 (19)
Na1—Na1 ⁱ	3.1317 (2)	N1—H1D	0.828 (19)

Na1—H2B	2.61 (3)	N1—H1E	0.81 (2)
S1—O5	1.4628 (14)	N1—H1F	0.81 (2)
S1—O4	1.4721 (12)		
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O4	111.05 (5)	O1 ⁱ —Na1—H2B	89.2 (6)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O2	166.61 (6)	O4 ⁱ —Na1—H2B	68.8 (5)
O4—Na1—O2	81.31 (5)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —Na1—H2B	59.5 (6)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O1	103.97 (6)	Na1 ⁱ —Na1—H2B	104.3 (6)
O4—Na1—O1	83.54 (5)	O5—S1—O4	109.42 (8)
O2—Na1—O1	81.97 (5)	O5—S1—O3	109.02 (11)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O1 ⁱ	83.03 (5)	O4—S1—O3	110.07 (8)
O4—Na1—O1 ⁱ	101.42 (5)	O5—S1—O6	109.17 (11)
O2—Na1—O1 ⁱ	89.58 (5)	O4—S1—O6	109.83 (8)
O1—Na1—O1 ⁱ	169.50 (3)	O3—S1—O6	109.31 (9)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—O4 ⁱ	81.28 (5)	Na1—O1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	80.48 (4)
O4—Na1—O4 ⁱ	167.55 (5)	Na1—O1—H1A	118 (2)
O2—Na1—O4 ⁱ	86.58 (5)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —O1—H1A	112 (2)
O1—Na1—O4 ⁱ	92.00 (5)	Na1—O1—H1B	127 (2)
O1 ⁱ —Na1—O4 ⁱ	81.23 (5)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —O1—H1B	112 (2)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	144.84 (5)	H1A—O1—H1B	105 (3)
O4—Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	50.70 (4)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —O2—Na1	82.93 (4)
O2—Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	47.40 (4)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —O2—H2A	118 (2)
O1—Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	50.18 (4)	Na1—O2—H2A	113 (2)
O1 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	126.60 (5)	Na1 ⁱⁱ —O2—H2B	127 (2)
O4 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱⁱ	118.04 (5)	Na1—O2—H2B	95 (2)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱ	49.66 (4)	H2A—O2—H2B	111 (3)
O4—Na1—Na1 ⁱ	141.29 (5)	S1—O4—Na1	129.03 (8)
O2—Na1—Na1 ⁱ	117.40 (5)	S1—O4—Na1 ⁱⁱ	136.05 (8)
O1—Na1—Na1 ⁱ	130.11 (5)	Na1—O4—Na1 ⁱⁱ	80.86 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱ	49.34 (4)	H1C—N1—H1D	99 (3)
O4 ⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱ	48.44 (4)	H1C—N1—H1E	114 (3)
Na1 ⁱⁱ —Na1—Na1 ⁱ	163.71 (5)	H1D—N1—H1E	110 (3)
O2 ⁱ —Na1—H2B	149.9 (5)	H1C—N1—H1F	107 (3)
O4—Na1—H2B	99.0 (5)	H1D—N1—H1F	116 (3)
O2—Na1—H2B	18.0 (5)	H1E—N1—H1F	110 (3)
O1—Na1—H2B	80.9 (6)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; (ii) $x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$.

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1A \cdots O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.84 (2)	1.99 (2)	2.812 (2)	165 (3)
O1—H1B \cdots O5 ^{iv}	0.85 (2)	1.89 (2)	2.7439 (19)	175 (3)
O2—H2A \cdots O3 ^v	0.81 (2)	1.98 (2)	2.781 (2)	171 (3)
O2—H2B \cdots O6 ⁱ	0.81 (2)	1.98 (2)	2.781 (2)	175 (3)
N1—H1C \cdots O4	0.81 (2)	2.14 (2)	2.948 (2)	172 (3)
N1—H1D \cdots O3 ^v	0.83 (2)	2.03 (2)	2.854 (2)	172 (3)

N1—H1E...O3 ^{vi}	0.81 (2)	2.23 (2)	2.977 (2)	152 (3)
N1—H1E...O5 ^{vi}	0.81 (2)	2.60 (3)	3.324 (3)	149 (3)
N1—H1F...O5 ^{vii}	0.81 (2)	2.58 (3)	3.245 (3)	140 (3)
N1—H1F...O6 ^{vii}	0.81 (2)	2.13 (2)	2.897 (3)	157 (3)

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