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Synthesis and crystal structure of catena-poly[[bis(nitrate- κ^2 O,O')strontium(II)]-di- μ -L-histidine- κ^3 O,O':O; κ^2 O:O']

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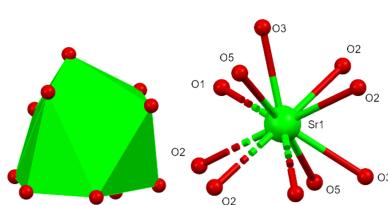
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The title mono-periodic coordination polymer, $[\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_2)]_n$, was synthesized from L-histidine and strontium nitrate. Crystallizing in the monoclinic space group $C2$, the structure features an Sr^{2+} cation (site symmetry 2) coordinated by ten oxygen atoms from zwitterionic L-histidine ligands and nitrate anions, forming a distorted decahedral geometry with $\text{Sr}-\text{O}$ bond lengths ranging from 2.645 (4) to 2.863 (4) Å. The bridging L-histidine molecules generate a polymeric chain extending along the [010] direction. The structure is consolidated by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$, $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ and weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, creating layers lying parallel to the bc plane.

1. Chemical context

Coordination polymers and metal–organic frameworks are hybrid inorganic–organic materials characterized by extended crystal structures formed through coordination bonds between metal ions or metal-containing bridged clusters and multi-functional organic ligands. These structures can form chains, layers or three-dimensional networks, making them highly versatile materials (e.g., Tăbăcaru *et al.*, 2018; Jiao *et al.*, 2019; Pettinari *et al.*, 2016). Over the past few decades, these phases have garnered significant attention from chemists, material scientists, and physicists, both in academia and industry, due to their remarkable structural diversity and wide-ranging applications in fields such as sensors (Wu *et al.*, 2020; Wang, 2020), catalysis (Wu & Zhao, 2017; Zhu *et al.*, 2017), photonics (Dhakshinamoorthy *et al.*, 2016), gas storage and separation (Farrusseng, 2011), electronics (Baumann *et al.*, 2019) and other applications.

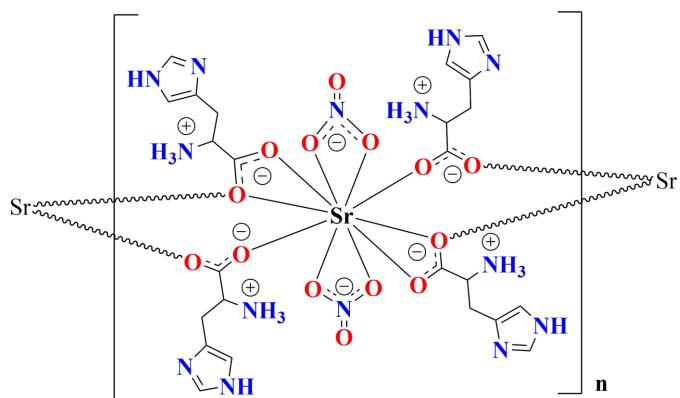
Al-Terkawi *et al.* (2017) reported the synthesis and structural analysis of strontium coordination polymers containing deprotonated tetrafluorophthalic and phthalic acids. They synthesized two strontium-based dicarboxylate systems by a mechanochemical method and determined their structures from powder X-ray diffraction data. Dynamic vapor sorption tests showed no significant difference in adsorption behavior between dehydrated and hydrated samples. Zhang *et al.* (2014) synthesized and characterized a strontium(II) coordination polymer with pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate anions, sulfate ions and water molecules. The crystal structure of this coordination polymer is consolidated by hydrogen bonding and $\pi-\pi$



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stacking interactions. Fei *et al.* (2005) described the synthesis and crystal structure of a hydrated di-periodic strontium-imidazolium carboxylate coordination polymer. The crystal structure reveals that the polymeric sheets are separated by near-planar water sheets. The water molecules form edge-sharing hexagons linked by O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds and establish hydrogen bonds with the imidazolium ions, while not interacting with the strontium cations.



L-histidine-based crystal structures have attracted significant attention in materials science due to their diverse properties and wide-ranging applications (Thangavel *et al.*, 2022; Pereira *et al.*, 2023; Li *et al.*, 2022). The ability of L-histidine ($C_6H_9N_3O_2$) to coordinate with metals makes it an effective reagent for preparing metal–organic frameworks used in catalysis and adsorption. Additionally, these structures exhibit nonlinear optical properties, as well as piezoelectric and ferroelectric characteristics. Building on these earlier findings, and as part of our ongoing research into L-histidine-based metal–organic frameworks, we present here the synthesis and crystal structure of the title mono-periodic coordination polymer, $[Sr(NO_3)_2(C_6H_9N_3O_2)_2]_n$ (**I**), formed from the reaction of L-histidine and strontium nitrate in aqueous solution.

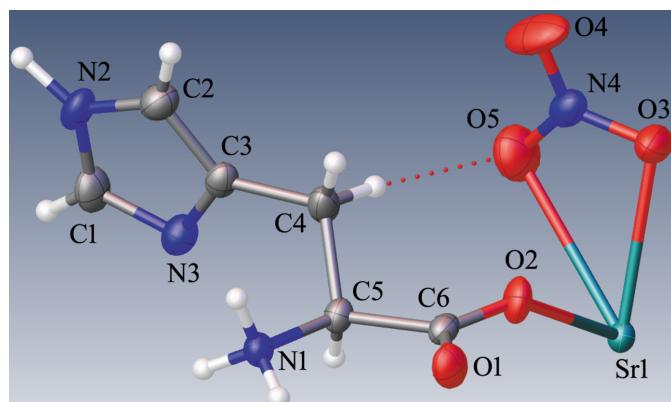


Figure 1
The asymmetric unit of (**I**) showing 50% displacement ellipsoids.

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Sr1—O2	2.645 (4)	Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	2.863 (4)
Sr1—O3	2.674 (2)	C6—O2	1.245 (4)
Sr1—O1 ⁱ	2.681 (2)	C6—O1	1.257 (4)
Sr1—O5	2.824 (3)		
Sr1—O2—Sr1 ⁱⁱⁱ	115.42 (6)		
C3—C4—C5—N1	-55.2 (4)	N1—C5—C6—O2	-177.5 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-177.7 (3)	C4—C5—C6—O2	-54.8 (4)

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

2. Structural commentary

Compound (**I**) crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2$. The asymmetric unit consists of one zwitterionic L-histidine molecule, one nitrate anion and one Sr^{2+} cation (Fig. 1). The bond lengths (Table 1) around the carboxylate group of the L-histidine molecule indicate deprotonation, *i.e.*, carrying a negative charge. The amine group of the L-histidine is protonated, resulting in its zwitterionic form in the crystal structure. The Sr^{2+} ion lies on a crystallographic twofold axis and is coordinated by ten oxygen atoms (Fig. 2). Among them, four originate from two L-histidine molecules that simultaneously chelate the Sr^{2+} cation *via* atoms O1 and O2, while two others come from two different bridging L-histidine molecules (*via* O2). The remaining four oxygen atoms belong to two chelating nitrate anions, which act as *O,O*-bidentate ligands. As a result, the Sr^{2+} cation adopts a distorted decahedral geometry. The Sr—O bond lengths range from 2.645 (4) to 2.863 (4) \AA while the O—Sr—O angles vary between 45.60 (9) and 146.16 (10) $^\circ$. These values are comparable to previously reported data (Parsekar *et al.*, 2022; Natarajan *et al.*, 2011; Arularasan *et al.*, 2013). The bond lengths and bond angles in the L-histidine molecule are consistent with earlier reported crystal structures (Gokul Raj *et al.*, 2006; Raghavalu *et al.*, 2007; Muralidharan *et al.*, 2013) : key torsion angles are presented in Table 1. The expected S configuration of C5 is confirmed by the refinement. The bridging L-histidine molecules connect neighboring metal ions into a polymeric chain propagating along [010] *via* atom O2, resulting in a $Sr \cdots Sr$ separation of 4.6574 (5) \AA for adjacent metal ions (Fig. 2), *i.e.*, the *b* cell dimension.

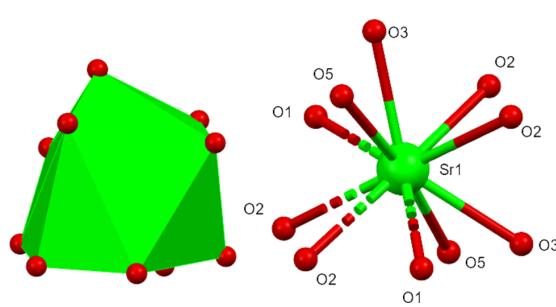


Figure 2
A view of the coordination environment surrounding the strontium atom in (**I**).

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N1—H1B \cdots N3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.90 (2)	1.92 (2)	2.818 (3)	179 (3)
N1—H1C \cdots O3 ^{iv}	0.85 (2)	2.99 (4)	3.387 (4)	111 (3)
N1—H1C \cdots O1 ^v	0.85 (2)	2.24 (2)	3.039 (3)	156 (3)
N2—H2A \cdots O4 ^{vi}	1.00 (5)	2.25 (5)	2.854 (3)	118 (4)
N2—H2A \cdots O5 ^{vii}	1.00 (5)	2.28 (5)	3.180 (4)	148 (4)
C4—H4B \cdots O5	0.97	2.54	3.507 (5)	175
C5—H5 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.98	2.55	3.373 (4)	142

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

3. Supramolecular features

In the extended structure, each polymeric chain is interconnected with neighboring chains *via* hydrogen bonds, including N2—H2A \cdots O5 and N1—H1B \cdots O1 (Table 2). The structure is consolidated by additional hydrogen-bonding interactions, including N1—H1B \cdots N3, N1—H1A \cdots O3, N1—H1A \cdots O4, and N1—H1C \cdots O1. Finally, the N1—H1A \cdots O3 interaction results in the formation of a three-dimensional supramolecular architecture (Table 2, Fig. 3).

4. Database survey

A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, Version 5.45, update of June 2024; Groom *et al.*, 2016) using Conquest (Bruno *et al.*, 2002) for a zwitterionic L-histidine molecule gave 87 hits, ten of which involved coordination to metal atoms, *viz.*: Zn [CSD refcode: DOBBEC01 (Mekhatria *et al.*, 2011), KEKWIH (Chen & Bu 2006), NADWIA (Dong *et al.*, 2010), and YAHL0J (Fan *et al.*, 2005)], Rh (EYEWUD; Jalilehvand *et al.*, 2021), Cd [HADXOD (Seo & Ok 2021), KITCIC (Sihem *et al.*, 2019), KITCIC01 (Mohamed *et al.*,

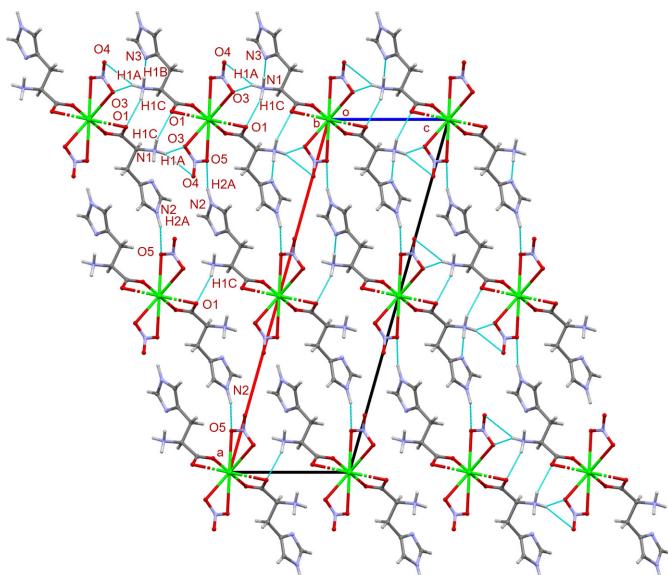


Figure 3

A view along the b -axis showing the packing of (I) with hydrogen bonds indicated by blue dashed lines.

Table 3
Experimental details.

Crystal data	[Sr(NO ₃) ₂ (C ₆ H ₉ N ₃ O ₂) ₂]
Chemical formula	521.96
M_r	Monoclinic, C2
Crystal system, space group	298
Temperature (K)	24.9533 (7), 4.6575 (1), 8.1543 (2)
a, b, c (Å)	105.695 (1)
β (°)	912.36 (4)
V (Å ³)	2
Z	Mo $K\alpha$
Radiation type	3.03
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.20 \times 0.11 \times 0.02
Crystal size (mm)	
Data collection	Bruker D8 VENTURE diffractometer with PHOTON II detector
Diffractometer	Multi-scan (SADABS; Krause <i>et al.</i> , 2015)
Absorption correction	0.593, 0.799
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	9589, 1859, 1859
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	0.027
R_{int}	0.641
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\max}$ (Å ⁻¹)	
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$, $wR(F^2)$, S	0.016, 0.045, 1.13
No. of reflections	1859
No. of parameters	158
No. of restraints	7
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\max}, \Delta\rho_{\min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.36, -0.19
Absolute structure	Reffined as an inversion twin.
Absolute structure parameter	0.037 (8)

Computer programs: APEX4 and SAINT (Bruker, 2021), SHELXT2014/5 (Sheldrick, 2015a), SHELXL2018/3 (Sheldrick, 2015b), ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 2012) and Mercury (Macrae *et al.*, 2020).

2019), and KITCIC02 (Seo & Ok 2021)], Ag (TIGHEY; Mirolo *et al.*, 2013). In contrast, a search for the neutral non-zwitterionic L-histidine molecule gave 28 hits, six of which displayed metal coordination: Pt [FARYUS (Baidina *et al.*, 1990), and KUWQEZ (Ye *et al.*, 2009)], Hg (HISHGC; Adams *et al.*, 1970), Ir (SETMOT; Krämer *et al.*, 1990), Pd (VIWSUP01; Caubet *et al.*, 1992), and V (WEGFIX01; Cernuszewicz *et al.*, 1994). The coordination modes varied across these structures: mono *O*-coordination through the carboxyl group was observed in complexes with Zn (DOBBEC01), Cd (HADXOD, KITCIC, KITCIC 01, KITCIC 02), Zn (KEKWIH), and Hg (HISHGC). A bidentate *O,O*-coordination mode was seen in LIKREE (Arularasan *et al.*, 2013). Coordination *via* N atoms either the amino group, the imidazole-ring nitrogen atom, or both, was evident in Pt (FARYUS, and KUWQEZ), Ir (SETMOT), Pd (VIWSUP01).

5. Synthesis and crystallization

In a 250 ml beaker, L-histidine (1.552 g) and strontium nitrate (2.12 g) were taken in equimolar amounts and dissolved in deionized water (30 ml) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred thoroughly for 4 h using a magnetic stirrer and then filtered. The beaker was placed in an undisturbed area to

allow the mother solution to slowly evaporate. After 12 days, colorless single crystals of (**I**) with a well-formed triangular shape were harvested with dimensions of up to $0.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.3$ mm.

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 3. The N-bound H atoms were located in a difference-Fourier map and refined with isotropic displacement parameters. All C-bound H atoms were included in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms with C–H = 0.93–0.98 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The crystal studied was refined as a two-component inversion twin.

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supporting information

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Synthesis and crystal structure of catena-poly[[bis(nitrato- κ^2O,O')strontium(II)]-di- μ -L-histidine- $\kappa^3O,O':O;\kappa^2O:O'$]

Sathish Marimuthu, Thangavelu Balakrishnan, M. Judith Percino and Perumal Venkatesan

Computing details

catena-Poly[[bis(nitrato- κ^2O,O')strontium(II)]-di- μ -L-histidine- $\kappa^3O,O':O;\kappa^2O:O'$]

Crystal data

[Sr(NO₃)₂(C₆H₉N₃O₂)₂]

$M_r = 521.96$

Monoclinic, C2

$a = 24.9533$ (7) Å

$b = 4.6575$ (1) Å

$c = 8.1543$ (2) Å

$\beta = 105.695$ (1)°

$V = 912.36$ (4) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 528$

$D_x = 1.900$ Mg m⁻³

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

Cell parameters from 9983 reflections

$\theta = 3.4\text{--}27.1$ °

$\mu = 3.03$ mm⁻¹

$T = 298$ K

Plate, colourless

0.20 × 0.11 × 0.02 mm

Data collection

Bruker D8 VENTURE

diffractometer with PHOTON II detector

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω and φ scan

Absorption correction: multi-scan

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

$T_{\min} = 0.593$, $T_{\max} = 0.799$

9589 measured reflections

1859 independent reflections

1859 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.1$ °, $\theta_{\min} = 3.4$ °

$h = -31 \rightarrow 31$

$k = -5 \rightarrow 5$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.016$

$wR(F^2) = 0.045$

$S = 1.13$

1859 reflections

158 parameters

7 restraints

Primary atom site location: dual

Hydrogen site location: mixed

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0202P)^2 + 0.2576P]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.36$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.19$ e Å⁻³

Absolute structure: Refined as an inversion twin.

Absolute structure parameter: 0.037 (8)

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. Refined as a 2-component inversion twin.

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Sr1	0.500000	0.90071 (5)	1.000000	0.01832 (9)
C1	0.27741 (10)	0.8961 (15)	0.2136 (3)	0.0323 (5)
H1	0.271782	1.046398	0.135723	0.039*
C2	0.26207 (12)	0.5153 (7)	0.3481 (4)	0.0297 (6)
H2	0.245095	0.357124	0.382380	0.036*
C3	0.31540 (11)	0.6064 (6)	0.4157 (3)	0.0234 (5)
C4	0.35847 (11)	0.4845 (7)	0.5642 (3)	0.0288 (7)
H4A	0.345129	0.301837	0.594645	0.035*
H4B	0.362698	0.612670	0.660601	0.035*
C5	0.41568 (10)	0.4382 (8)	0.5331 (3)	0.0206 (6)
H5	0.430841	0.625543	0.513984	0.025*
C6	0.45482 (10)	0.3017 (6)	0.6917 (3)	0.0210 (5)
O1	0.47792 (9)	0.0682 (5)	0.6740 (3)	0.0305 (5)
O2	0.46051 (8)	0.4284 (9)	0.8299 (2)	0.0312 (5)
O3	0.42251 (9)	0.6821 (6)	1.1355 (3)	0.0404 (6)
O4	0.33890 (11)	0.5834 (8)	0.9953 (4)	0.0652 (9)
O5	0.38281 (11)	0.9385 (10)	0.9198 (3)	0.0528 (9)
N1	0.41140 (9)	0.2554 (5)	0.3799 (3)	0.0221 (4)
N2	0.23858 (10)	0.7020 (6)	0.2203 (3)	0.0312 (5)
N3	0.32485 (9)	0.8489 (5)	0.3311 (3)	0.0287 (7)
N4	0.38007 (10)	0.7320 (6)	1.0161 (3)	0.0291 (5)
H1A	0.4028 (12)	0.357 (7)	0.286 (3)	0.040 (10)*
H1C	0.4414 (10)	0.165 (8)	0.386 (5)	0.043 (11)*
H1B	0.3835 (11)	0.127 (6)	0.364 (4)	0.035 (10)*
H2A	0.198 (2)	0.692 (12)	0.154 (6)	0.070 (15)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Sr1	0.01760 (13)	0.02030 (14)	0.01563 (13)	0.000	0.00204 (9)	0.000
C1	0.0333 (12)	0.0333 (13)	0.0270 (11)	0.012 (2)	0.0027 (9)	0.006 (2)
C2	0.0239 (12)	0.0333 (13)	0.0314 (14)	0.0004 (11)	0.0064 (11)	-0.0006 (12)
C3	0.0196 (12)	0.0270 (12)	0.0225 (12)	0.0061 (10)	0.0040 (10)	-0.0031 (10)
C4	0.0234 (12)	0.042 (2)	0.0199 (11)	0.0091 (10)	0.0041 (10)	0.0014 (10)
C5	0.0199 (9)	0.0204 (19)	0.0189 (10)	0.0010 (11)	0.0011 (8)	0.0008 (11)
C6	0.0164 (11)	0.0236 (11)	0.0214 (12)	-0.0021 (8)	0.0020 (9)	0.0037 (9)
O1	0.0322 (10)	0.0312 (12)	0.0257 (10)	0.0112 (9)	0.0037 (8)	0.0065 (8)
O2	0.0321 (8)	0.0347 (14)	0.0203 (8)	-0.0028 (12)	-0.0041 (6)	-0.0038 (12)

O3	0.0265 (10)	0.0620 (16)	0.0309 (11)	-0.0031 (10)	0.0049 (9)	0.0114 (11)
O4	0.0360 (13)	0.087 (2)	0.077 (2)	-0.0342 (15)	0.0238 (14)	-0.0464 (18)
O5	0.0569 (14)	0.054 (2)	0.0441 (12)	0.0125 (17)	0.0086 (10)	0.0157 (17)
N1	0.0214 (10)	0.0264 (12)	0.0174 (10)	0.0018 (9)	0.0034 (8)	0.0017 (9)
N2	0.0204 (11)	0.0402 (14)	0.0280 (12)	0.0057 (10)	-0.0018 (9)	-0.0051 (11)
N3	0.0263 (10)	0.028 (2)	0.0284 (11)	0.0007 (9)	0.0024 (8)	-0.0024 (9)
N4	0.0232 (11)	0.0348 (15)	0.0283 (12)	0.0002 (10)	0.0050 (10)	-0.0090 (11)

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

Sr1—O2 ⁱ	2.645 (4)	C3—C4	1.497 (4)
Sr1—O2	2.645 (4)	C4—C5	1.531 (3)
Sr1—O3 ⁱ	2.674 (2)	C4—H4A	0.9700
Sr1—O3	2.674 (2)	C4—H4B	0.9700
Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.681 (2)	C5—N1	1.492 (4)
Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.681 (2)	C5—C6	1.532 (3)
Sr1—O5	2.824 (3)	C5—H5	0.9800
Sr1—O5 ⁱ	2.824 (3)	C6—O2	1.245 (4)
Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.863 (4)	C6—O1	1.257 (4)
Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	2.863 (4)	O3—N4	1.251 (3)
C1—N3	1.325 (3)	O4—N4	1.212 (4)
C1—N2	1.337 (6)	O5—N4	1.256 (5)
C1—H1	0.9300	N1—H1A	0.878 (19)
C2—N2	1.362 (4)	N1—H1C	0.85 (2)
C2—C3	1.363 (4)	N1—H1B	0.90 (2)
C2—H2	0.9300	N2—H2A	1.00 (5)
C3—N3	1.376 (4)		
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O2	67.44 (12)	N2—C1—H1	124.0
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O3 ⁱ	72.05 (7)	N2—C2—C3	106.4 (3)
O2—Sr1—O3 ⁱ	71.04 (7)	N2—C2—H2	126.8
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O3	71.04 (7)	C3—C2—H2	126.8
O2—Sr1—O3	72.05 (7)	C2—C3—N3	109.5 (2)
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O3	135.25 (13)	C2—C3—C4	128.2 (3)
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱ	135.21 (7)	N3—C3—C4	122.3 (2)
O2—Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱ	76.97 (8)	C3—C4—C5	114.6 (2)
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱ	71.26 (7)	C3—C4—H4A	108.6
O3—Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱ	122.88 (6)	C5—C4—H4A	108.6
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	76.97 (8)	C3—C4—H4B	108.6
O2—Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	135.21 (7)	C5—C4—H4B	108.6
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	122.88 (6)	H4A—C4—H4B	107.6
O3—Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	71.26 (7)	N1—C5—C4	111.1 (2)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Sr1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	146.16 (10)	N1—C5—C6	110.8 (3)
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O5	112.88 (10)	C4—C5—C6	109.2 (2)
O2—Sr1—O5	73.43 (11)	N1—C5—H5	108.6
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O5	138.34 (8)	C4—C5—H5	108.6
O3—Sr1—O5	45.60 (9)	C6—C5—H5	108.6
O1 ⁱⁱ —Sr1—O5	80.21 (7)	O2—C6—O1	124.7 (3)

O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Sr1—O5	97.68 (8)	O2—C6—C5	117.3 (3)
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O5 ⁱ	73.43 (10)	O1—C6—C5	118.0 (2)
O2—Sr1—O5 ⁱ	112.88 (10)	O2—C6—Sr1 ^{iv}	67.8 (2)
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O5 ⁱ	45.60 (9)	O1—C6—Sr1 ^{iv}	59.51 (14)
O3—Sr1—O5 ⁱ	138.34 (8)	C5—C6—Sr1 ^{iv}	161.20 (19)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Sr1—O5 ⁱ	97.68 (8)	C6—O1—Sr1 ^{iv}	96.65 (16)
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Sr1—O5 ⁱ	80.21 (7)	C6—O2—Sr1	143.5 (2)
O5—Sr1—O5 ⁱ	172.85 (19)	C6—O2—Sr1 ^{iv}	88.4 (2)
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	115.42 (6)	Sr1—O2—Sr1 ^{iv}	115.42 (6)
O2—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	177.14 (9)	N4—O3—Sr1	99.34 (17)
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	109.54 (7)	N4—O5—Sr1	92.04 (19)
O3—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	108.60 (7)	C5—N1—H1A	112 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	100.50 (7)	C5—N1—H1C	112 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	47.01 (7)	H1A—N1—H1C	109 (3)
O5—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	104.94 (10)	C5—N1—H1B	112 (2)
O5 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	68.60 (10)	H1A—N1—H1B	104 (2)
O2 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	177.14 (10)	H1C—N1—H1B	108 (3)
O2—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	115.42 (6)	C1—N2—C2	107.2 (2)
O3 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	108.61 (7)	C1—N2—H2A	130 (3)
O3—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	109.54 (7)	C2—N2—H2A	123 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	47.01 (7)	C1—N3—C3	104.9 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	100.50 (7)	O4—N4—O3	120.7 (3)
O5—Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	68.60 (10)	O4—N4—O5	122.5 (3)
O5 ⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	104.94 (10)	O3—N4—O5	116.8 (3)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Sr1—O2 ⁱⁱ	61.72 (10)	O4—N4—Sr1	157.1 (2)
N3—C1—N2	112.0 (4)	O3—N4—Sr1	57.43 (14)
N3—C1—H1	124.0	O5—N4—Sr1	64.34 (16)
N2—C2—C3—N3	0.4 (3)	O1—C6—O2—Sr1	114.7 (4)
N2—C2—C3—C4	177.2 (3)	C5—C6—O2—Sr1	-66.8 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	132.6 (3)	Sr1 ^{iv} —C6—O2—Sr1	133.1 (3)
N3—C3—C4—C5	-51.0 (4)	O1—C6—O2—Sr1 ^{iv}	-18.4 (3)
C3—C4—C5—N1	-55.2 (4)	C5—C6—O2—Sr1 ^{iv}	160.1 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-177.7 (3)	N3—C1—N2—C2	-0.7 (4)
N1—C5—C6—O2	-177.5 (2)	C3—C2—N2—C1	0.2 (4)
C4—C5—C6—O2	-54.8 (4)	N2—C1—N3—C3	0.9 (4)
N1—C5—C6—O1	1.1 (3)	C2—C3—N3—C1	-0.7 (3)
C4—C5—C6—O1	123.8 (3)	C4—C3—N3—C1	-177.8 (3)
N1—C5—C6—Sr1 ^{iv}	-76.2 (6)	Sr1—O3—N4—O4	153.1 (2)
C4—C5—C6—Sr1 ^{iv}	46.5 (7)	Sr1—O3—N4—O5	-26.0 (3)
O2—C6—O1—Sr1 ^{iv}	19.8 (3)	Sr1—O5—N4—O4	-154.9 (3)
C5—C6—O1—Sr1 ^{iv}	-158.6 (2)	Sr1—O5—N4—O3	24.2 (3)

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

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

$D\cdots H$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
N1—H1B \cdots N3 ^{iv}	0.90 (2)	1.92 (2)	2.818 (3)	179 (3)

N1—H1C···O3 ^v	0.85 (2)	2.99 (4)	3.387 (4)	111 (3)
N1—H1C···O1 ^{vi}	0.85 (2)	2.24 (2)	3.039 (3)	156 (3)
N2—H2A···O4 ^{vii}	1.00 (5)	2.25 (5)	2.854 (3)	118 (4)
N2—H2A···O5 ^{viii}	1.00 (5)	2.28 (5)	3.180 (4)	148 (4)
C4—H4B···O5	0.97	2.54	3.507 (5)	175
C5—H5···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.55	3.373 (4)	142

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