

# The energetic double salt nitro-guanidinium nitrate–guanidinium nitrate (1/1)

Georg Steinhauser,<sup>a‡</sup> Margaret-Jane Crawford,<sup>b</sup> Chaza Darwich,<sup>b</sup> Thomas M. Klapötke,<sup>b\*</sup> Carles Miró Sabaté<sup>b</sup> and Jan M. Welch<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Atominstytut der Österreichischen Universitäten, Vienna University of Technology, Stadionallee 2, 1020 Vienna, Austria, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, Butenandtstrasse 5–13 (Haus D), D-81377 Munich, Germany  
Correspondence e-mail: tmk@cup.uni-muenchen.de

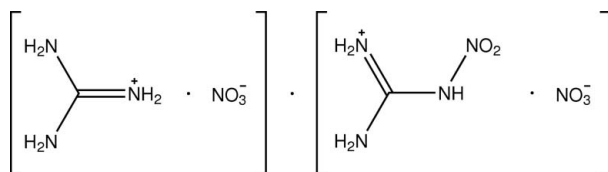
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{N}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.028;  $wR$  factor = 0.054; data-to-parameter ratio = 7.7.

The title compound,  $\text{CH}_5\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^+ \cdot \text{CH}_6\text{N}_3^+ \cdot 2\text{NO}_3^-$ , consists of alternating layers of guanidinium and nitroguanidinium cations, these cations being parallel to each other within the layers and perpendicular in adjacent layers. The layers are connected by  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds to nitrate anions, forming an infinite three-dimensional framework. These hydrogen-bond patterns are closely related to those of guanidinium nitrate.

## Related literature

For related literature and structures, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995); Bryden *et al.* (1956); Haas *et al.* (1965); Hiskey *et al.* (2005); Jeffrey (1997); Katrusiak & Szafranski (1994, 1996); Pace & Flippen-Anderson (1984).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{CH}_5\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^+ \cdot \text{CH}_6\text{N}_3^+ \cdot 2\text{NO}_3^-$   
 $M_r = 289.17$   
Monoclinic,  $Cc$   
 $a = 12.7337$  (11) Å

$b = 6.9096$  (6) Å  
 $c = 13.7852$  (13) Å  
 $\beta = 115.623$  (11)°  
 $V = 1093.6$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.17$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 100$  (2) K  
 $0.29 \times 0.2 \times 0.17$  mm

### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur3 CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*ABSPACK*; Oxford Diffraction, 2006)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.894$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.970$   
4546 measured reflections  
1586 independent reflections  
1116 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.054$   
 $S = 0.88$   
1586 reflections  
205 parameters

2 restraints  
Only H-atom coordinates refined  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A} \cdots \text{O4}^i$	0.87 (3)	2.59 (3)	3.287 (3)	138 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A} \cdots \text{O5}^i$	0.87 (3)	2.23 (3)	3.058 (3)	157 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1B} \cdots \text{O6}^{ii}$	0.84 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.956 (3)	164 (2)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{O3}^i$	0.88 (3)	2.63 (3)	3.199 (3)	123 (2)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{O4}^i$	0.88 (3)	2.13 (3)	2.952 (2)	155 (2)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O6}^{iii}$	0.75 (2)	2.17 (3)	2.910 (2)	169 (3)
$\text{N3}-\text{H3B} \cdots \text{O4}^{ii}$	0.84 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.880 (3)	175 (3)
$\text{N3}-\text{H3A} \cdots \text{O5}^{iii}$	0.86 (2)	2.13 (2)	2.988 (2)	179 (2)
$\text{N6}-\text{H7} \cdots \text{O2}^{iv}$	0.87 (3)	2.07 (3)	2.928 (3)	170 (2)
$\text{N6}-\text{H8} \cdots \text{O3}$	0.84 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.897 (2)	161 (2)
$\text{N7}-\text{H11} \cdots \text{O1}$	0.87 (3)	1.92 (3)	2.766 (2)	165 (3)
$\text{N8}-\text{H9} \cdots \text{O1}^{iv}$	0.87 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.954 (3)	174 (2)
$\text{N8}-\text{H10} \cdots \text{O3}^v$	0.74 (3)	2.39 (3)	3.069 (2)	153 (3)
$\text{N8}-\text{H10} \cdots \text{O7}$	0.74 (3)	2.19 (3)	2.660 (3)	122 (3)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 2005) and *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *ORTEP-3*.

The authors thank Matthias Scherr, Peter Mayer and Jörg Stierstorfer for the data collection and helpful discussion. Financial support of this work by the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich (LMU), the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie (FCI), the European Research Office (ERO) of the US Army Research Laboratory (ARL) under contract Nos. N 62558-05-C-0027 and 9939-AN-01, and the Bundeswehr Research Institute for Materials, Explosives, Fuels and Lubricants (WIWEB) under contract Nos. E/E210/4D004/X5143 and E/E210/7D002/4 F088, is gratefully acknowledged. Georg Steinhauser thanks the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) for financial support (Erwin Schrödinger Auslandsstipendium, project No. J2645-N17).

<sup>‡</sup> Current address: Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, Butenandtstrasse 5–13 (Haus D), D-81377 Munich, Germany.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NC2037).

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**supplementary materials**

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## The energetic double salt nitroguanidinium nitrate-guanidinium nitrate (1/1)

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### Comment

Guanidinium and nitroguanidinium compounds are objects of investigation for a possible application as energetic materials (*e.g.*, Hiskey *et al.*, 2005; Pace & Flippen-Anderson, 1984). The crystal structures of guanidinium nitrate (GN) (Katrusiak & Szafranski, 1994, 1996) and nitroguanidinium nitrate (NGN) (Pace & Flippen-Anderson, 1984) have been determined previously. Here, we report the structure of a new nitroguanidinium nitrate-guanidinium nitrate (NGN-GN) double salt.

As for every potential energetic material, a high density is desired. The density of NGN-GN – 1.757 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (100 K) – is comparable to that of NGN (1.80 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>; Pace & Flippen-Anderson, 1984), and significantly higher than that of the three phases of GN (GN1, GN2 and GN3). The respective densities are for GN1: 1.458 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (153 K), 1.443 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (185 K), 1.421 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (257 K), 1.410 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (291 K), for GN2: 1.444 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> (292 K), and for GN3: 1.400 (391 K) (Katrusiak & Szafranski, 1996).

NGN-GN contains one guanidinium and one nitroguanidinium ion and two nitrate counter-ions. The compound consists of alternating, perpendicular layers of guanidinium and nitroguanidinium cations.

The bond lengths in the guanidinium ion are similar to those found in guanidinium chloride (Haas *et al.*, 1965). The geometry of the nitroguanidinium ion is similar to that in Bryden *et al.* (1956) and Pace & Flippen-Anderson (1984).

H-bonds in NGN-GN are medium to weak according to Jeffrey (1997). The only ring pattern observed is R2,2(8), and a variety of chain patterns are also observed: C2,2(6), C2,2(8) and C1,2(6) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). An intramolecular H-bond is also present (N8–H10···O7).

### Experimental

NGN-GN formed in a side reaction using 4.00 g (17 mmol) copper(II) nitrate pentahemihydrate, 6.30 g GN (52 mmol) and 4.5 ml of concentrated HNO<sub>3</sub> at 373 K. Single crystals of the compound were obtained upon evaporation of HNO<sub>3</sub>.

### Refinement

Because no strong anomalously scattering atoms are present the absolute structure cannot be determined and therefore, Friedel opposites were merged in the refinement.

H atoms were located in Fourier difference maps and their coordinates were refined with  $U_{iso}$  fixed at 0.03 Å<sup>2</sup>.

## Figures

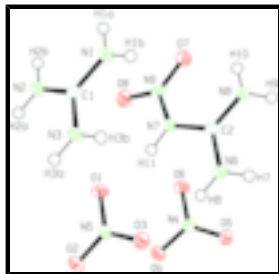


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of NGN-GN with labelling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

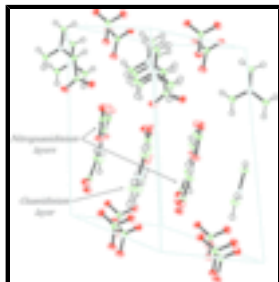


Fig. 2. Crystal structure of NGN-GN showing the layers of guanidinium alternating with layers of nitroguanidinium (the nitroguanidinium cations are eclipsed by the guanidinium ions on the subsequent layer).

## nitroguanidinium nitrate–guanidinium nitrate (1/1)

### Crystal data



$M_r = 289.17$

Monoclinic,  $Cc$

Hall symbol:  $C -2yc$

$a = 12.7337$  (11) Å

$b = 6.9096$  (6) Å

$c = 13.7852$  (13) Å

$\beta = 115.623$  (11)°

$V = 1093.6$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 600$

$D_x = 1.756$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

$\theta = 4.1$ – $30.0$ °

$\mu = 0.17$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 100$  (2) K

Block, colorless

$0.29 \times 0.2 \times 0.17$  mm

### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur3 CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 100$ (2) K

$\omega$  scan

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(ABSPACK; Oxford Diffraction, 2006 or??2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.894$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.970$

4546 measured reflections

1586 independent reflections

1116 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 30.0$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 4.1$ °

$h = -17 \rightarrow 16$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -19 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$

$wR(F^2) = 0.054$

$S = 0.88$

1586 reflections

205 parameters

2 restraints

Only H-atom coordinates refined

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0275P)^2]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

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.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.08343 (17)	0.1042 (3)	0.20399 (16)	0.0172 (4)
C2	0.34933 (15)	0.2984 (3)	0.14373 (16)	0.0161 (4)
N1	0.18538 (15)	0.0198 (3)	0.26283 (17)	0.0221 (4)
N2	0.03241 (17)	0.2099 (3)	0.25130 (16)	0.0214 (4)
N3	0.03384 (16)	0.0827 (3)	0.09806 (15)	0.0188 (4)
N4	0.24964 (13)	0.8432 (3)	0.03346 (13)	0.0179 (4)
N5	0.01983 (14)	0.5459 (3)	-0.02710 (14)	0.0172 (4)
N6	0.30525 (15)	0.2977 (3)	0.03790 (14)	0.0185 (4)
N7	0.28239 (16)	0.3904 (3)	0.18546 (14)	0.0192 (4)
N8	0.44917 (14)	0.2152 (3)	0.20268 (15)	0.0186 (4)
N9	0.31847 (14)	0.4428 (3)	0.29147 (14)	0.0196 (4)
O1	0.06327 (12)	0.5503 (2)	0.07493 (11)	0.0218 (4)
O2	-0.07552 (12)	0.6259 (2)	-0.08132 (11)	0.0232 (4)
O3	0.07414 (12)	0.4623 (2)	-0.07189 (11)	0.0228 (4)
O4	0.14695 (12)	0.9014 (2)	-0.01956 (12)	0.0224 (4)
O5	0.30983 (12)	0.7982 (2)	-0.01384 (12)	0.0272 (4)
O6	0.29080 (12)	0.8303 (2)	0.13394 (12)	0.0250 (4)
O7	0.41354 (12)	0.3896 (2)	0.35785 (12)	0.0240 (4)
O8	0.24830 (12)	0.5406 (2)	0.30883 (12)	0.0249 (4)
H1A	0.217 (2)	0.040 (4)	0.332 (2)	0.030*
H1B	0.221 (2)	-0.049 (4)	0.237 (2)	0.030*
H2A	-0.026 (2)	0.251 (4)	0.217 (2)	0.030*
H2B	0.064 (2)	0.216 (4)	0.322 (2)	0.030*
H3A	-0.031 (2)	0.144 (3)	0.065 (2)	0.030*

## supplementary materials

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H3B	0.071 (2)	0.029 (4)	0.067 (2)	0.030*
H7	0.347 (2)	0.241 (4)	0.010 (2)	0.030*
H8	0.247 (2)	0.366 (4)	0.002 (2)	0.030*
H9	0.486 (2)	0.162 (4)	0.170 (2)	0.030*
H10	0.472 (2)	0.206 (4)	0.262 (2)	0.030*
H11	0.219 (2)	0.450 (4)	0.143 (2)	0.030*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0179 (9)	0.0184 (11)	0.0169 (11)	-0.0031 (9)	0.0092 (9)	0.0016 (9)
C2	0.0173 (10)	0.0144 (10)	0.0167 (11)	-0.0025 (8)	0.0075 (9)	0.0022 (9)
N1	0.0169 (8)	0.0331 (12)	0.0146 (9)	0.0037 (8)	0.0053 (7)	0.0008 (9)
N2	0.0197 (9)	0.0282 (11)	0.0141 (9)	0.0051 (8)	0.0052 (8)	-0.0002 (9)
N3	0.0182 (9)	0.0231 (10)	0.0126 (9)	0.0049 (8)	0.0043 (7)	-0.0006 (8)
N4	0.0167 (9)	0.0192 (9)	0.0166 (10)	-0.0025 (7)	0.0061 (8)	-0.0009 (8)
N5	0.0130 (8)	0.0206 (10)	0.0163 (10)	-0.0022 (7)	0.0048 (7)	-0.0008 (8)
N6	0.0187 (9)	0.0233 (10)	0.0114 (9)	0.0021 (7)	0.0047 (7)	0.0005 (8)
N7	0.0143 (8)	0.0281 (10)	0.0128 (10)	0.0023 (7)	0.0036 (7)	-0.0008 (8)
N8	0.0170 (8)	0.0262 (10)	0.0131 (8)	0.0024 (8)	0.0070 (7)	0.0017 (9)
N9	0.0213 (10)	0.0238 (10)	0.0124 (9)	-0.0043 (7)	0.0060 (8)	-0.0013 (8)
O1	0.0197 (7)	0.0304 (9)	0.0130 (8)	0.0030 (7)	0.0050 (6)	0.0013 (7)
O2	0.0151 (7)	0.0295 (8)	0.0205 (8)	0.0026 (7)	0.0033 (6)	0.0028 (7)
O3	0.0194 (7)	0.0291 (8)	0.0192 (8)	0.0030 (7)	0.0078 (7)	-0.0025 (7)
O4	0.0156 (7)	0.0307 (9)	0.0175 (8)	0.0042 (6)	0.0041 (6)	-0.0010 (7)
O5	0.0219 (8)	0.0424 (10)	0.0206 (9)	0.0074 (7)	0.0123 (7)	0.0028 (8)
O6	0.0189 (7)	0.0390 (10)	0.0160 (8)	0.0042 (7)	0.0066 (6)	0.0005 (7)
O7	0.0167 (7)	0.0375 (9)	0.0156 (8)	-0.0007 (7)	0.0049 (6)	0.0002 (7)
O8	0.0249 (7)	0.0314 (8)	0.0218 (8)	0.0031 (7)	0.0134 (6)	-0.0031 (8)

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

C1—N2	1.322 (3)	N4—O6	1.254 (2)
C1—N3	1.325 (3)	N4—O4	1.257 (2)
C1—N1	1.332 (3)	N5—O2	1.246 (2)
C2—N8	1.309 (3)	N5—O3	1.250 (2)
C2—N6	1.317 (3)	N5—O1	1.270 (2)
C2—N7	1.373 (3)	N6—H7	0.87 (3)
N1—H1A	0.87 (3)	N6—H8	0.84 (3)
N1—H1B	0.84 (3)	N7—N9	1.377 (2)
N2—H2A	0.75 (2)	N7—H11	0.87 (3)
N2—H2B	0.88 (3)	N8—H9	0.87 (3)
N3—H3A	0.86 (2)	N8—H10	0.74 (3)
N3—H3B	0.84 (3)	N9—O7	1.216 (2)
N4—O5	1.241 (2)	N9—O8	1.224 (2)
N2—C1—N3	120.3 (2)	O6—N4—O4	119.86 (18)
N2—C1—N1	120.0 (2)	O2—N5—O3	120.81 (18)
N3—C1—N1	119.8 (2)	O2—N5—O1	119.89 (19)

N8—C2—N6	121.4 (2)	O3—N5—O1	119.30 (17)
N8—C2—N7	123.7 (2)	C2—N6—H7	116.1 (16)
N6—C2—N7	114.90 (18)	C2—N6—H8	119.8 (19)
C1—N1—H1A	117.5 (17)	H7—N6—H8	123 (3)
C1—N1—H1B	123.9 (17)	C2—N7—N9	125.70 (17)
H1A—N1—H1B	119 (2)	C2—N7—H11	120.4 (18)
C1—N2—H2A	118 (2)	N9—N7—H11	111.8 (18)
C1—N2—H2B	119.0 (17)	C2—N8—H9	117.6 (16)
H2A—N2—H2B	122 (3)	C2—N8—H10	123 (2)
C1—N3—H3A	114.5 (17)	H9—N8—H10	119 (3)
C1—N3—H3B	120.1 (18)	O7—N9—O8	126.37 (18)
H3A—N3—H3B	125 (3)	O7—N9—N7	119.05 (18)
O5—N4—O6	120.27 (16)	O8—N9—N7	114.58 (16)
O5—N4—O4	119.87 (17)		
N8—C2—N7—N9	13.7 (3)	C2—N7—N9—O7	-7.4 (3)
N6—C2—N7—N9	-166.8 (2)	C2—N7—N9—O8	172.97 (18)

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1A $\cdots$ O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.59 (3)	3.287 (3)	138 (2)
N1—H1A $\cdots$ O5 <sup>i</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.23 (3)	3.058 (3)	157 (2)
N1—H1B $\cdots$ O6 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.956 (3)	164 (2)
N2—H2B $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.88 (3)	2.63 (3)	3.199 (3)	123 (2)
N2—H2B $\cdots$ O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.88 (3)	2.13 (3)	2.952 (2)	155 (2)
N2—H2A $\cdots$ O6 <sup>iii</sup>	0.75 (2)	2.17 (3)	2.910 (2)	169 (3)
N3—H3B $\cdots$ O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.880 (3)	175 (3)
N3—H3A $\cdots$ O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.86 (2)	2.13 (2)	2.988 (2)	179 (2)
N6—H7 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.07 (3)	2.928 (3)	170 (2)
N6—H8 $\cdots$ O3	0.84 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.897 (2)	161 (2)
N7—H11 $\cdots$ O1	0.87 (3)	1.92 (3)	2.766 (2)	165 (3)
N8—H9 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.954 (3)	174 (2)
N8—H10 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>v</sup>	0.74 (3)	2.39 (3)	3.069 (2)	153 (3)
N8—H10 $\cdots$ O7	0.74 (3)	2.19 (3)	2.660 (3)	122 (3)

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



Fig. 1

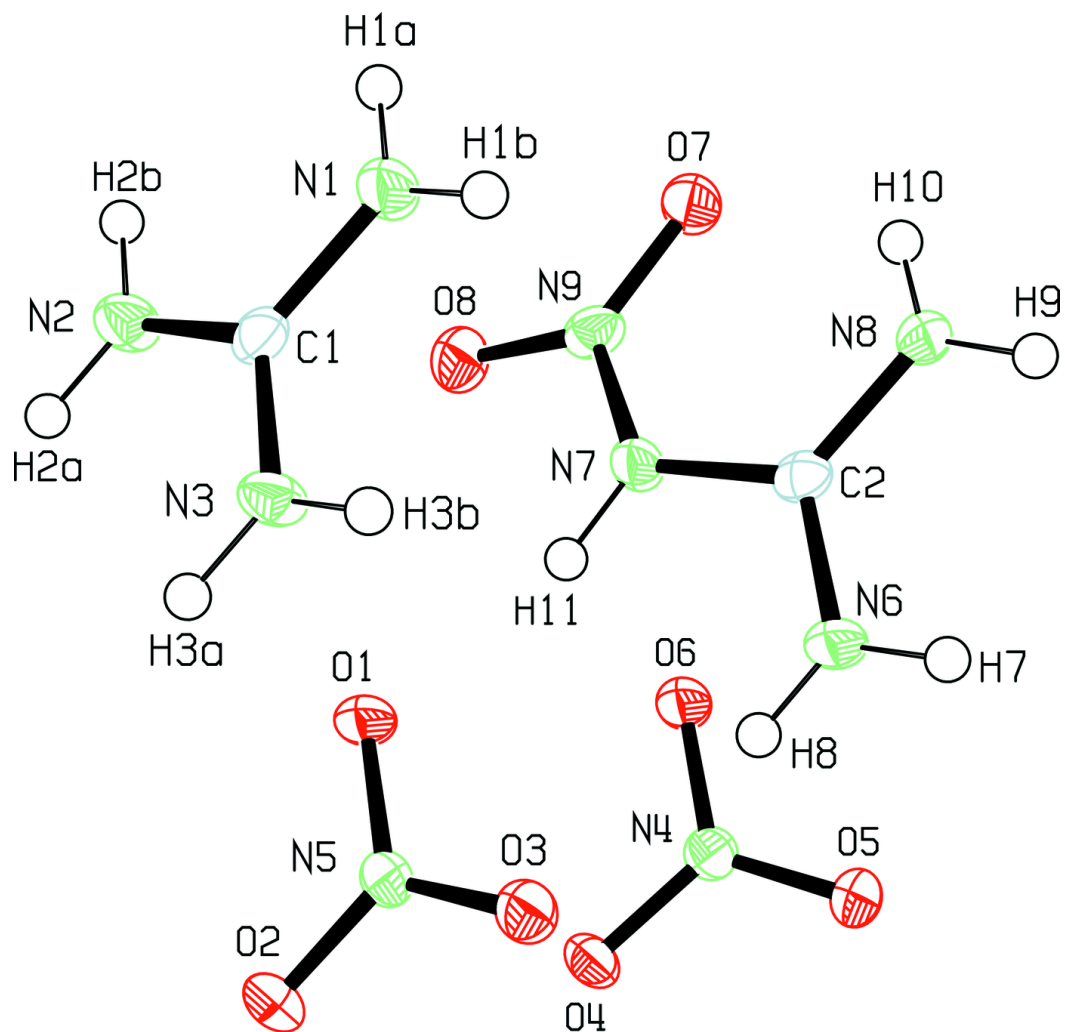


Fig. 2

