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# Distrontium lithium beryllium triborate, $\text{Sr}_2\text{LiBeB}_3\text{O}_8$

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{O}-\text{B}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.026;  $wR$  factor = 0.060; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.5.

Single crystals of distrontium lithium beryllium triborate,  $\text{Sr}_2\text{LiBeB}_3\text{O}_8$ , were obtained by spontaneous nucleation from a high-temperature melt. In the  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Li}[\text{BeB}_3\text{O}_8]$  structure,  $[\text{BeB}_2\text{O}_7]^{6-}$  rings, made up from one  $\text{BeO}_4$  tetrahedron and two  $\text{BO}_3$  triangles, are connected to each other by  $[\text{BO}_3]$  triangles to form the smallest repeat unit  $\{[\text{BeB}_3\text{O}_8]^{8-}\}$  and then form chains along the  $b$  axis. The  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  cations are seven- or eight-coordinated and  $\text{Li}^+$  cations are tetra-coordinated and lie between the chains.

## Related literature

Non-linear optical (NLO) applications of borate crystals with trigonal  $\text{BO}_3$  anions have been discussed by Chen *et al.* (1999). Among this group of compounds, beryllium borates are reported to exhibit the shortest transmission cut-off wavelength (Li, 1989). A review of the geometry of the  $\text{BO}_3$  group is given by Zobetz (1982), and a similar configuration of the  $[\text{BeB}_2\text{O}_7]^{6-}$  unit is found in  $\text{LiB}_3\text{O}_5$  (LBO; Chen *et al.*, 2005) in which  $[\text{B}_3\text{O}_7]^{5-}$  rings are present. The structure of the beryllium borate group  $[\text{BeB}_2\text{O}_7]^{6-}$  is given by Li & Ye (2007).

## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{Sr}_2\text{LiBeB}_3\text{O}_8$	$V = 687.4 (7)\text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 351.62$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.609 (5)\text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 15.53\text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 6.486 (4)\text{ \AA}$	$T = 293\text{ K}$
$c = 12.868 (8)\text{ \AA}$	$0.20 \times 0.12 \times 0.10\text{ mm}$
$\beta = 106.91 (1)^\circ$	

### Data collection

Rigaku Mercury2 diffractometer	5147 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>CrystalClear</i> ; Rigaku, 2007)	1574 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.123$ , $T_{\max} = 0.212$	1429 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$	137 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.060$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.97\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.81\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1574 reflections	

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2004); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BR2197).

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## supplementary materials

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**Distrontium lithium beryllium triborate, Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>****Na Yu and Ning Ye****Comment**

Based on a theoretical study, beryllium borates possess the largest energy gap among all alkaline and alkaline earth borates, and hence the shortest transmission cut-off wavelength (Li, 1989). In addition, borate crystals containing parallelly aligned BO<sub>3</sub> anionic groups are considered to be good candidates for NLO applications (Chen *et al.*, 1999). Therefore, beryllium borates are studied intensively with the purpose of searching for novel compounds with potential applications in the UV region. The title compound, Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, was found from the investigation of the beryllium borate system containing strontium and lithium.

A perspective view of the Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> structure in the a-c plane is shown in Fig.1. It contains a similar beryllium borate group [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> which was found in the structure Na<sub>2</sub>BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (Li & Ye, 2007) as the basic group in the Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> structure. In the structure of non-planar six-ring [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>6-</sup>, the Be atoms are bonded to four O atoms to form distorted BeO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedral. The B atoms are coordinated to three O atoms to form planar BO<sub>3</sub> triangles and two planar BO<sub>3</sub> groups share one common O1 atom, and each of them also shares a different O atom with a BeO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedral. (Fig.3) This structure of the basic structural unit, [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>6-</sup>, is similar to that of [B<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>5-</sup> in LiB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (LBO) (Chen *et al.*, 2005), with a BO<sub>4</sub> replaced by BeO<sub>4</sub>. In the Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> structure, the [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> rings are linked each other by a bridging BO<sub>3</sub> group (B3 atom) to form the smallest repeat unit {[BeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>]<sup>8-</sup>} (n→∞) one dimensional chains along the b Axis (Fig.2). From the study of LBO, it is known that the [B<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>5-</sup> group can yield large NLO effects and short UV transmission cut-offs, but spatial arrangement of the endless helices of [B<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>](n→∞) chains along the z axis is unfavorable for producing a large birefringence. Therefore, the resulting layer structure of [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>](n→∞) along the b axis may be a good candidate for DUV NLO applications. Unfortunately, in the case of Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, the direction of [BeB<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>]<sup>6-</sup> group along the b axis are completely opposite and, therefore, their contributions to the NLO effect cancel out.

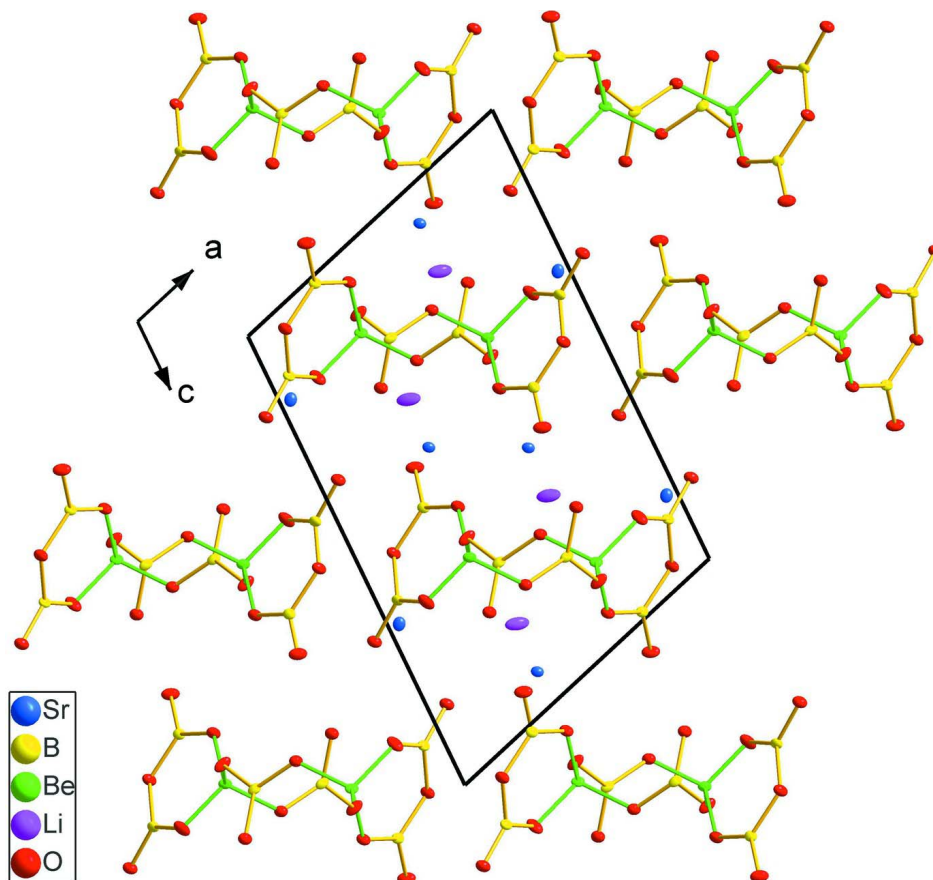
**Experimental**

Single crystals of Sr<sub>2</sub>LiBeB<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> were grown from a high-temperature solution using SrO-B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as a flux. This solution was prepared in a platinum crucible after melting of a mixture of SrCO<sub>3</sub>, BeO, B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> at the ratio of SrO/BeO/B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>=4:2:3:2. The mixture (10 g) was heated in a temperature-programmable electric furnace at 1273 K until the melt became transparent and clear. The homogenized melt solution was then cooled rapidly (323 K/h) to the initial crystallization temperature (1073 K). It was further cooled slowly (276 K/h) to the final crystallization temperature (973 K) and then allowed to cool to room temperature after the furnace was turned off. The flux attached to the crystal was readily dissolved in water.

**Computing details**

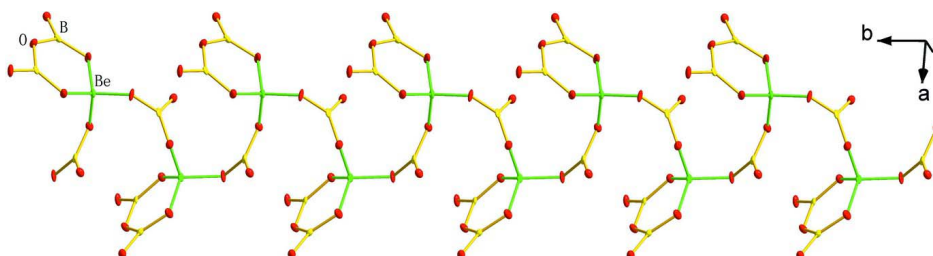
Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); cell refinement: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); data reduction: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure:

*SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2004); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).



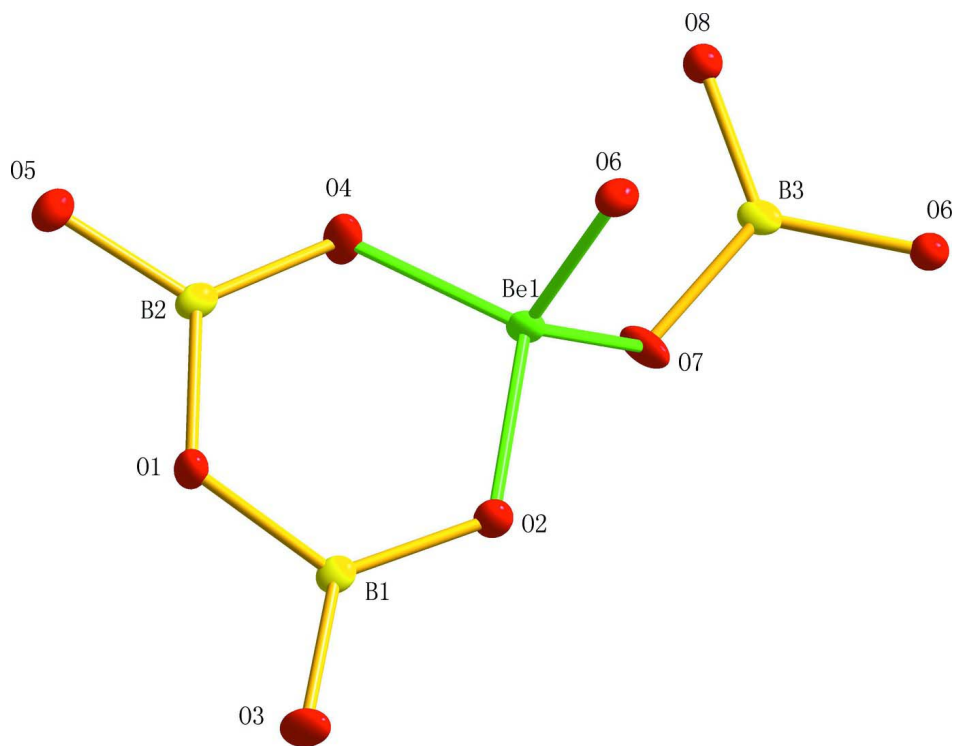
**Figure 1**

The crystal structure of  $\text{Sr}_2\text{Li}[\text{BeB}_3\text{O}_8]$ , viewed along the  $b$  axis, and drawn with anisotropic displacement parameters at the 50% probability level. Sr—O bonds and Li—O bonds were omitted for clarity.



**Figure 2**

The parallel arrangement of the smallest repeat unit  $\{[\text{BeB}_3\text{O}_8]^{8-}\}$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) along  $b$  axis which forms a one-dimensional infinite chain.

**Figure 3**

$[\text{BeB}_2\text{O}_7]^{6-}$  building unit in the title compound.

### Distrontium lithium beryllium triborate

#### Crystal data

$\text{Sr}_2\text{LiBeB}_3\text{O}_8$

$M_r = 351.62$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 8.609\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 6.486\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.868\ (8)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 106.91\ (1)^\circ$

$V = 687.4\ (7)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 648$

$D_x = 3.397\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 764 reflections

$\theta = 4.1\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 15.53\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Prism, colorless

$0.20 \times 0.12 \times 0.10\ \text{mm}$

#### Data collection

Rigaku Mercury2

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution:  $13.6612\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

CCD\_Profile\_fitting scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2007)

$T_{\min} = 0.123$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.212$

5147 measured reflections

1574 independent reflections

1429 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

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

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.5^\circ$

$h = -11 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 8$

$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$

$wR(F^2) = 0.060$

$S = 1.05$

1574 reflections

137 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0325P)^2]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.97 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.81 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
2008),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.0525 (14)

Special details

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Sr1	0.35975 (4)	0.24425 (5)	0.42862 (2)	0.00870 (12)
Sr2	0.96530 (4)	0.89027 (5)	0.34184 (2)	0.01077 (12)
B1	0.7378 (5)	0.2697 (6)	0.4861 (3)	0.0081 (7)
B2	0.9374 (5)	0.3471 (6)	0.3805 (3)	0.0086 (7)
B3	0.4005 (5)	0.4529 (6)	0.2060 (3)	0.0089 (7)
Be1	0.6756 (5)	0.5709 (7)	0.3439 (3)	0.0087 (9)
Li1	0.3681 (9)	0.7734 (10)	0.3261 (5)	0.0212 (15)
O1	0.8842 (3)	0.2319 (4)	0.4584 (2)	0.0115 (5)
O2	0.6391 (3)	0.4284 (4)	0.43886 (18)	0.0108 (5)
O3	0.7074 (3)	0.1423 (4)	0.56005 (19)	0.0135 (5)
O4	0.8589 (3)	0.5215 (4)	0.3371 (2)	0.0143 (5)
O5	1.0594 (3)	0.2620 (4)	0.3497 (2)	0.0118 (5)
O6	0.5555 (3)	0.5273 (4)	0.22195 (18)	0.0105 (5)
O7	0.6566 (3)	0.8100 (4)	0.37736 (19)	0.0132 (5)
O8	0.3055 (3)	0.5106 (4)	0.26900 (19)	0.0114 (5)

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Sr1	0.01050 (19)	0.0059 (2)	0.01079 (19)	0.00014 (11)	0.00487 (13)	0.00049 (11)
Sr2	0.01267 (19)	0.00595 (19)	0.01254 (19)	-0.00039 (12)	0.00184 (13)	0.00046 (12)
B1	0.0104 (19)	0.0045 (19)	0.0099 (18)	-0.0021 (14)	0.0039 (14)	-0.0027 (14)
B2	0.0091 (18)	0.008 (2)	0.0102 (17)	-0.0036 (14)	0.0042 (14)	-0.0019 (15)
B3	0.0151 (19)	0.0043 (19)	0.0073 (17)	0.0016 (15)	0.0032 (14)	0.0022 (14)
Be1	0.012 (2)	0.005 (2)	0.010 (2)	-0.0002 (16)	0.0055 (16)	0.0020 (16)
Li1	0.039 (4)	0.010 (4)	0.021 (3)	-0.007 (3)	0.019 (3)	-0.005 (3)

O1	0.0113 (13)	0.0102 (14)	0.0147 (12)	0.0034 (9)	0.0063 (9)	0.0045 (10)
O2	0.0117 (12)	0.0087 (13)	0.0136 (12)	0.0004 (9)	0.0062 (9)	0.0027 (10)
O3	0.0227 (14)	0.0057 (13)	0.0154 (12)	0.0011 (10)	0.0109 (10)	0.0022 (10)
O4	0.0122 (13)	0.0085 (13)	0.0248 (13)	0.0011 (10)	0.0093 (10)	0.0070 (11)
O5	0.0127 (13)	0.0097 (14)	0.0148 (12)	0.0001 (9)	0.0069 (10)	-0.0013 (10)
O6	0.0123 (12)	0.0091 (13)	0.0112 (12)	-0.0013 (9)	0.0050 (9)	-0.0012 (10)
O7	0.0253 (14)	0.0039 (13)	0.0091 (11)	0.0031 (10)	0.0029 (10)	0.0009 (10)
O8	0.0126 (12)	0.0103 (14)	0.0125 (12)	-0.0018 (10)	0.0054 (9)	-0.0019 (10)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Sr1—O5 <sup>i</sup>	2.491 (3)	B1—O3	1.342 (4)
Sr1—O7 <sup>ii</sup>	2.565 (3)	B1—O2	1.360 (5)
Sr1—O3 <sup>iii</sup>	2.586 (3)	B1—O1	1.428 (5)
Sr1—O8	2.620 (3)	B2—O5	1.344 (4)
Sr1—O2	2.654 (3)	B2—O4	1.352 (5)
Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	2.663 (3)	B2—O1	1.428 (4)
Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	2.722 (3)	B3—O8	1.361 (5)
Sr1—O3	3.051 (3)	B3—O6	1.377 (5)
Sr2—O8 <sup>v</sup>	2.478 (3)	B3—O7 <sup>iv</sup>	1.395 (5)
Sr2—O5 <sup>vi</sup>	2.536 (3)	Be1—O7	1.630 (5)
Sr2—O5 <sup>vii</sup>	2.551 (3)	Be1—O6	1.634 (5)
Sr2—O4	2.556 (3)	Be1—O2	1.634 (5)
Sr2—O1 <sup>viii</sup>	2.642 (3)	Be1—O4	1.638 (5)
Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	2.740 (3)	Li1—O3 <sup>ii</sup>	1.849 (7)
Sr2—O7	2.872 (3)	Li1—O8	1.872 (7)
Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	2.873 (3)	Li1—O6 <sup>v</sup>	1.940 (7)
Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	3.217 (3)	Li1—O7	2.389 (8)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O7 <sup>ii</sup>	93.38 (9)	O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O7	52.40 (8)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O3 <sup>iii</sup>	81.09 (8)	O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O7	117.75 (8)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O3 <sup>iii</sup>	74.69 (8)	O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O7	105.89 (8)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O8	73.89 (8)	O4—Sr2—O7	59.49 (8)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O8	143.67 (8)	O1 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O7	90.30 (8)
O3 <sup>iii</sup> —Sr1—O8	133.75 (8)	O3 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O7	141.98 (7)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O2	144.86 (8)	O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	74.15 (8)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O2	108.59 (8)	O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	50.90 (8)
O3 <sup>iii</sup> —Sr1—O2	130.36 (8)	O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	142.30 (8)
O8—Sr1—O2	72.22 (8)	O4—Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	126.47 (8)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	101.50 (8)	O1 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	81.27 (9)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	137.73 (9)	O3 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	101.09 (8)
O3 <sup>iii</sup> —Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	69.01 (8)	O7—Sr2—O1 <sup>vi</sup>	71.36 (8)
O8—Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	78.59 (9)	O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	93.68 (8)
O2—Sr1—O6 <sup>iv</sup>	80.66 (8)	O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	64.26 (7)
O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	91.93 (8)	O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	47.06 (8)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	59.23 (8)	O4—Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	118.07 (7)
O3 <sup>iii</sup> —Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	132.93 (8)	O1 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	125.21 (8)
O8—Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	86.79 (9)	O3 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	73.47 (8)
O2—Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	77.27 (8)	O7—Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	144.26 (7)
O6 <sup>iv</sup> —Sr1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	156.42 (7)	O1 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O4 <sup>vii</sup>	113.95 (7)

O5 <sup>i</sup> —Sr1—O3	166.09 (8)	O3—B1—O2	123.9 (3)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O3	75.73 (8)	O3—B1—O1	116.1 (3)
O3 <sup>iii</sup> —Sr1—O3	87.60 (8)	O2—B1—O1	120.0 (3)
O8—Sr1—O3	120.00 (7)	O5—B2—O4	124.2 (3)
O2—Sr1—O3	48.81 (8)	O5—B2—O1	115.4 (3)
O6 <sup>iv</sup> —Sr1—O3	81.75 (7)	O4—B2—O1	120.2 (3)
O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Sr1—O3	89.86 (7)	O8—B3—O6	122.7 (3)
O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O5 <sup>vi</sup>	87.68 (9)	O8—B3—O7 <sup>iv</sup>	120.2 (3)
O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O5 <sup>vii</sup>	75.33 (8)	O6—B3—O7 <sup>iv</sup>	117.2 (3)
O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O5 <sup>vii</sup>	106.52 (6)	O7—Be1—O6	109.5 (3)
O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O4	90.61 (9)	O7—Be1—O2	106.6 (3)
O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O4	177.22 (8)	O6—Be1—O2	114.5 (3)
O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O4	75.13 (8)	O7—Be1—O4	111.9 (3)
O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>viii</sup>	140.12 (7)	O6—Be1—O4	105.4 (3)
O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>viii</sup>	100.72 (8)	O2—Be1—O4	109.1 (3)
O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O1 <sup>viii</sup>	136.21 (8)	O3 <sup>ii</sup> —Li1—O8	116.9 (3)
O4—Sr2—O1 <sup>viii</sup>	79.23 (8)	O3 <sup>ii</sup> —Li1—O6 <sup>v</sup>	103.4 (3)
O8 <sup>v</sup> —Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	163.40 (8)	O8—Li1—O6 <sup>v</sup>	137.1 (4)
O5 <sup>vi</sup> —Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	77.37 (8)	O3 <sup>ii</sup> —Li1—O7	109.2 (3)
O5 <sup>vii</sup> —Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	101.86 (8)	O8—Li1—O7	110.9 (3)
O4—Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	104.60 (8)	O6 <sup>v</sup> —Li1—O7	65.3 (2)
O1 <sup>viii</sup> —Sr2—O3 <sup>viii</sup>	51.76 (7)		

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