

IR Vibration and Characterization of All L-Arginine Chlorides

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Abstract. The reaction of L-arginine with hydrochloric acid (HCl) in water solvent at 0–33°C temperature was investigated in detail in this study. In total, five compounds were successfully obtained and identified, of which L-Arg·HCl (P1), L-Arg·HCl (P2₁), L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁), L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) were known, and L-Arg·2HCl (new) crystal was a novel finding in this study. The conditions for the formation of all compounds were described in this study. Moreover, we present and compare the FT-IR ATR spectra and other properties of all obtained crystals from the L-Arg+HCl+H₂O and L-Arg+HBr+H₂O systems. The novel compound L-Arg·2HCl (new) compound contains two double-charged crystallographically independent argininium (L-Arg²⁺) cations and four chloride ions in a unit cell.

Keywords: L-arginine halides, chloride, dichloride, bromide, dibromide, IR spectra

1. Introduction

The salts of optically active L-amino acids, in particularly L-arginine, crystallize in enantiomorphous space groups P2₁2₁2₁, P2₁, P1 and very rarely in others. These space groups being acentric allow displaying nonlinear optical (NLO) and piezoelectric properties, while polar P2₁ and P1 groups, also pyroelectric effect. Search and investigation of L-arginine (L-Arg) salts is interesting both with respect to discovering crystals with above-mentioned properties and to investigating structural features and formation mechanisms. The systematic investigations of L-arginine salts as objects related to proteins began from the study of halides at the beginning of the sixties. Mazumder and Srinivasan [1] investigated the structures of L-Arg·HCl (P2₁), L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁), L-Arg·HBr·H₂O (P2₁) with space group P2₁ and showed that the last two are isomorphous. L-Arg·HCl (P2₁) as promising NLO materials were recognized by Davydov et al. [2]. The authors [3] obtained another L-Arg·HCl (P1) compound and determined a crystal structure having a triclinic structure. Later on, issues of growth and study of various properties of halides of single charged L-arginine cation were elucidated in [4–14]. The crystals of L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁), L-Arg·HBr·H₂O (P2₁) were studied by IR spectroscopy [5–9]. FT-IR ATR spectrum of L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁) was presented in [5, 6]. It is not however clear from [7] that the spectrum of L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁) or the spectrum of L-Arg·HCl (P2₁) is given. FT-IR ATR spectrum of L-Arg·HBr·H₂O (P2₁) was presented in [8]. The authors [9] claim to have studied the L-Arg·HBr crystal, but all data, including the FT-IR ATR spectrum, are consistent with the L-Arg·HBr·H₂O (P2₁) crystal data. The spectrum of L-Arg·HCl (P1) crystal was not described in the literature. The authors [15–17] discovered a whole class of salts with a double charged L-Arg²⁺ arginine cation, including halides. The structure of crystalline salts of L-Arg²⁺ cation has essential distinctions from the structure of crystals with L-Arg⁺ cation, which may

manifest also in physical properties. In [15] presented IR spectra of L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) and L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P₂₁2₁2₁) compounds registered with nujol. In [17] study was the determination of crystal structures of L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) and L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P₂₁2₁2₁), and comparison with each other halides. Crystal L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) has good pyroelectric properties, the parameter of which ($\gamma/\varepsilon=6.8 \mu\text{Cm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$) is comparable to the parameter of the known TGS crystal ($\gamma/\varepsilon=11 \mu\text{Cm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$). However, the temperature dependence of the pyroelectric coefficient allows the L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) crystal to be used over a wider temperature range (up to 345 K) compared to the TGS crystal (up to 322 K) [17]. L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P₂₁2₁2₁) crystal does not have good pyroelectric properties like L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) because they are not isostructural.

It is known that salts of L-arginine can exist in various polymorphic modifications. We assume that their isostructural types also exist. Although L-arginine halides (HBr, HCl) have been thoroughly studied by a number of researchers, so far there has been no report of obtaining L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P1) crystal to isostructure L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1), or their anhydrous types. Therefore, in this paper, we have investigated L-Arg+HCl+H₂O system in detail in order to obtain the crystals above.

2. Experimental part

As initial reagents we used L-arginine (L-Arg, 98%) purchased from “Sigma” and hydrochloric acid (HCl) “VWR Chemicals”, analytical reagent), which is 37%, $\rho=1.18 \text{ g/cm}^3$ solution. We investigated in more detail the reaction of L-arginine with hydrochloric acid (HCl) in water media at 0–33°C temperature. The main difficulty in crystallization of L-Arginine chlorides is connected to very high solubility in water. For this reason, the solutions were placed in a silica gel with a closed vessel at 0–4°C temperature. 66 (33×2) solutions were prepared in L-Arg:mHCl molar ratio, where $m=1\div 9$ and changes by 0.25 steps. The materials were weighed on a “KERN ADJ 200–4” scale with an accuracy of 0.0001. The pH of the solutions was determined by “pH–673M” and “HI 2211” pH-meters. Attenuated total reflection Fourier transform infrared (FT–IR ATR) spectra were registered using “Perkin–Elmer Spectrum Two FT–IR” spectrometer with ZnSe prism (4000–450 cm^{-1} , single reflection accessory, ATR distortion is corrected, number of scans: 32, resolution: 4 cm^{-1}). For the study of thermal properties, we used a “Boëtius” type microscope with the heating stage (with 20°C up to 350°C intervals).

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Conditions for obtaining compounds

The crystals L-Arg·HCl (P1), L-Arg·HCl (P₂₁) and L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P₂₁) are formed from aqueous solutions at a temperature of 0–33°C in the molar ratio L-Arg:mHCl, where $m = 1\div 1.25$, which corresponds to the pH = 7.5–2.5 (see Fig. 1). The crystal L-Arg·HCl (P₂₁) is formed from a solution in the molar ratio L-Arg:mHCl, where $m=1\div 1.2$ (pH=7.75÷3.5), at a temperature of 0–4 or 20–33°C. The solutions were placed in a silica gel with a closed vessel at 0–4°C. L-Arg·HCl (P₂₁) crystals repeat their crystallization at 0–4°C and become L-Arg·HCl (P1) at 18–33°C by fast evaporation. The crystal L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P₂₁) is formed from a solution in the molar ratio 1:1.1 at 10–30°C by slow evaporation. The authors [5] report that single crystals of L-arginine hydrochloride monohydrate were successfully grown at ambient temperature (28.5°C) from its aqueous solution (pH=5.4) by slow evaporation. As shown in the Fig. 1, the current study and the authors of [5] indicate the same conditions for the formation of the L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P₂₁) crystal. The 1·1 and 1·2 crystal mixture is formed from a solution in the molar ratio L-Arg:mHCl, where $m=1.25\div 1.75$ (pH=2.55÷1.48). The crystal L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P₂₁2₁2₁) is formed from a solution in the molar ratio L-Arg:mHCl, where $m=1.75\div 2.25$ (pH=1.48÷0.44) at 10–33°C by slow evaporation. The crystal L-Arg·2HCl (new) is formed from a solution in the molar ratio L–

Arg:mHCl, where $m=2.5\div 9$, and the pH value in that range has a negative sign (see Fig. 1). The crystal L-Arg·2HCl (new) is formed at a temperature of 0–33°C by fast evaporation.

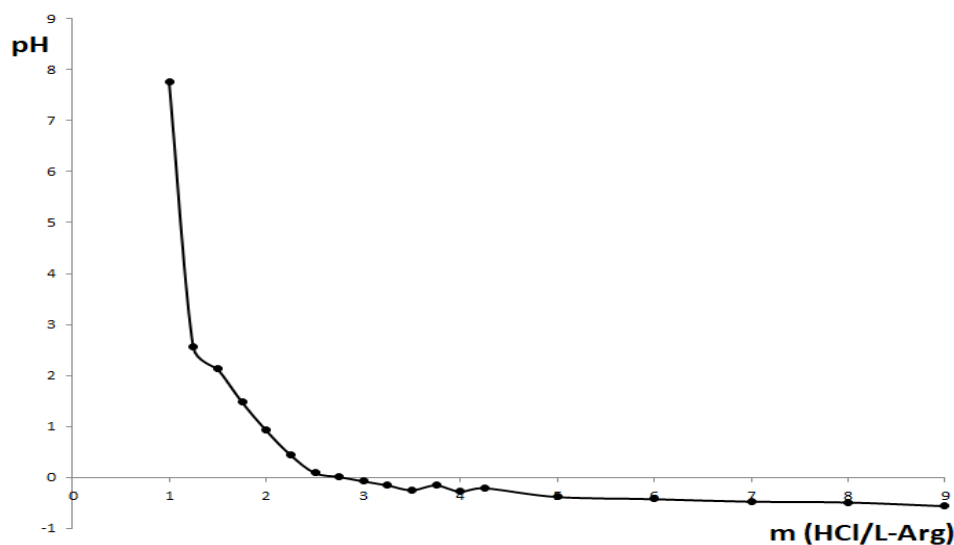


Fig. 1. The curve of pH dependence on L-Arg:mHCl molar ratio, where $m=1\div 9$, changes by 0.25 steps.

3.2 Thermal properties

In the literature, the melting point ranges from 216 to 240°C for L-Arg·HCl (P1) and L-Arg·HCl (P2₁). We have studied the thermal properties of all crystals by a “Boëtius” microscope with a heating stage.

Oddly enough, both crystals L-Arg·HCl (P2₁) and L-Arg·HCl (P1) melt with decomposition at the same temperature of 220°C. The L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁) crystal loses water at 98°C and melts at 222°C and L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) crystal melts at 65°C and loses water at 135°C. The L-Arg·2HCl (new) crystal melts at 120°C, and decomposes at 250°C.

3.3 FT-IR ATR Spectra

All compounds were registered and identified by FT-IR ATR spectra (see Fig. 2, 3). Wavenumbers (in cm⁻¹) and assignment of peaks in FT-IR ATR spectra are given in Table 1. We present and compare the FT-IR ATR spectra of all obtained crystals from the L-Arg+HCl/HBr+H₂O systems in order to clarify ambiguities in the literature. The compounds L-Arg·HCl (P1) [3] and L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁) [6] have two crystallographically independent arginium (L-Arg⁺) cations in the unit cell as found by X-ray analysis. IR spectra do not easily allow to visualize of two crystallographically independent arginium (L-Arg⁺) cations (see Fig. 2) due to the fact that the characteristic bands for (COO⁻) and for (NH₃⁺), (NH₂) groups are in the same range. But (L-Arg²⁺) cation has a typical absorption band around 1700 cm⁻¹ (see Fig. 3) and in the IR spectrum of the compound L-Arg·2HCl (new) two typical absorption bands at 1731 and 1714 cm⁻¹ exist (see Fig. 3c, Table 1). In the FT-IR spectra of L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) (1512 cm⁻¹) and L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) (1525 cm⁻¹) a characteristic deformation band of the NH₃³⁺ group, present in all amino acids, appears at 1520 cm⁻¹. The FT-IR spectrum of L-Arg·2HCl has an absorption band with two peaks at 1530 and 1513 cm⁻¹. A detailed study of the Raman spectrum of the L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P2₁) crystal [18] showed that the lines at about 1100 cm⁻¹ belong to NH₃...O (where O belongs to the COOH groups of another molecule) and NH₃...Cl hydrogen bonds. In the IR spectrum of L-Arg·2HCl (new), the absorption band at 1280–950 cm⁻¹ is very different from the spectra of other chlorides of L-arginine, which is also due to the presence of hydrogen bonds of (NH₃...O) and (NH₃...Cl) between two arginine cations and four Cl⁻ ions. The FT-IR spectrum of L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) contains an absorption band with an unusually high frequency of 3605 cm⁻¹ (3607 cm⁻¹ [17]), which should be assigned confidently to ν(O-H)

stretching vibrations of a water molecule. In the case of L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O, the absorption band of a water molecule is at 3119 cm⁻¹.

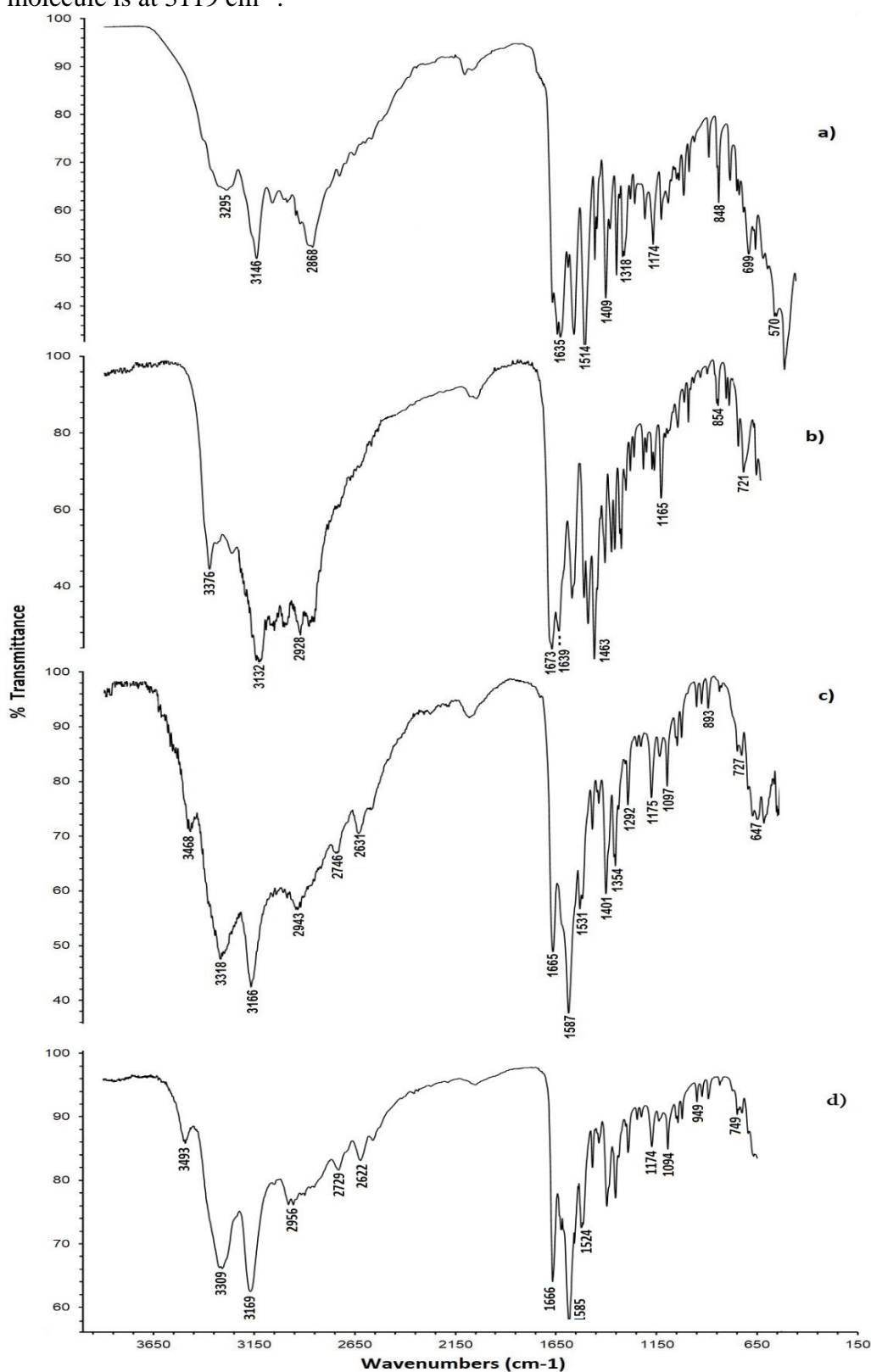


Fig. 2. FT-IR ATR spectra of a) L-Arg-HCl (P₂₁), b) L-Arg-HCl (P₁), c) L-Arg-HCl·H₂O (P₂₁), d) L-Arg-HBr·H₂O.

There is no absorption band of the water molecule in the spectrum of FT-IR spectrum of L-Arg·2HCl (new). From FT-IR spectra discussion, we can claim the compound L-Arg·2HCl

(new) contains crystallographically independent two double-charged arginium cations and four Cl^- ions in the unit cell.

An X-ray study of $\text{L-Arg}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (P2_1) and $\text{L-Arg}\cdot\text{HBr}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (P2_1) crystals showed that the crystals are isostructural [1]. We see their IR spectra are very similar, too (see Fig. 2 c, d). Unlike the $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HCl}$ (new) crystal, which has two doubly charged arginine cations in the unit cell.

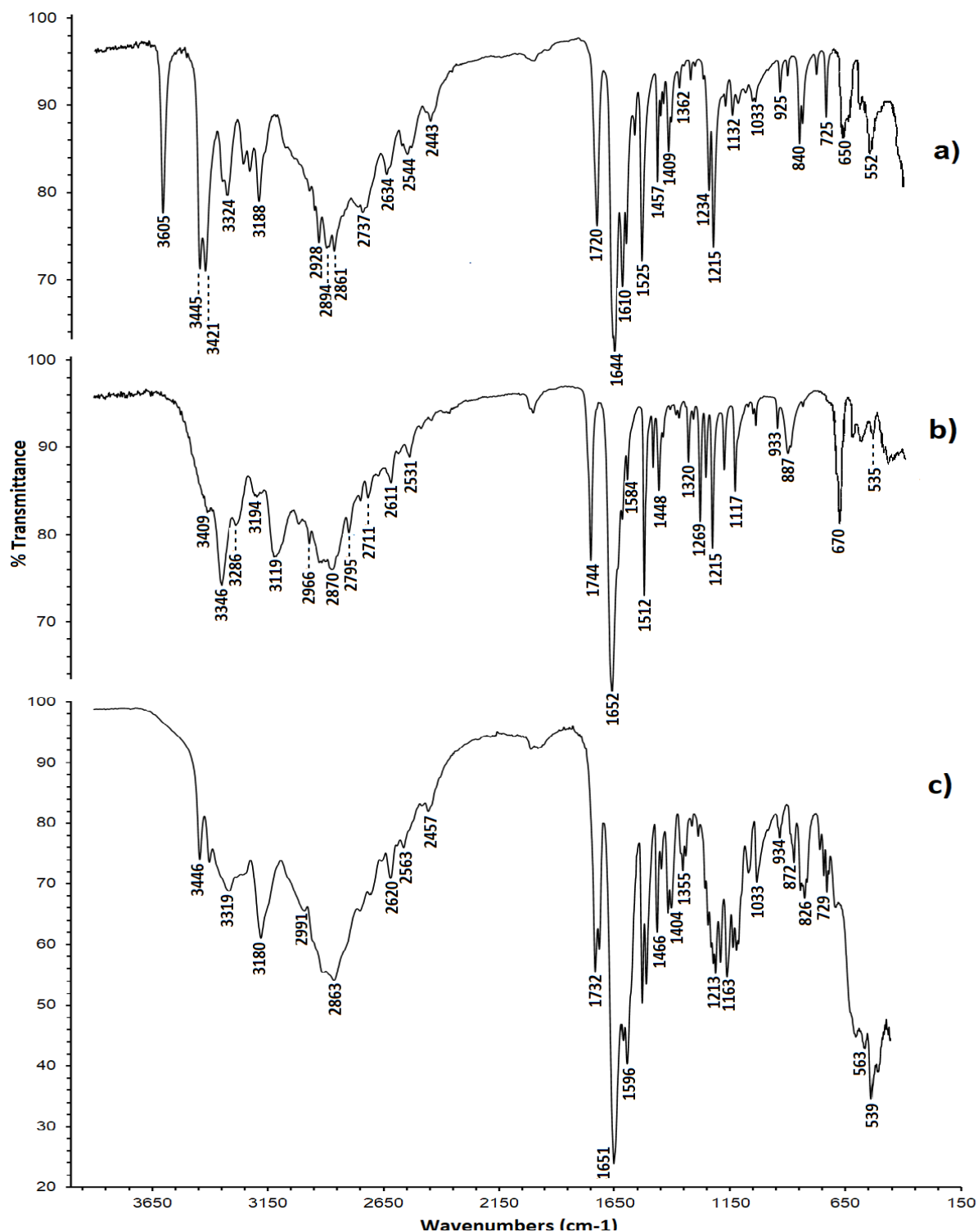


Fig. 3. FT-IR ATR spectra of a) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HBr}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (P1), b) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{P2}_12_12_1$), and c) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HCl}$ (new).

Table 1. Wavenumbers (in cm^{-1}) and assignment of peaks in FT-IR ATR spectra I) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (P1), II) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (P2_1), III) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (P2_1), IV) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{P2}_12_12_1$) and V) $\text{L-Arg}\cdot 2\text{HCl}$ (new) crystals.

I	II	III	IV	V	Assignment
		3318 (3328[6])	3119 (3119[17])		$\nu(\text{OH}) \text{H}_2\text{O}$
3376; 3266; 3132; 3057; 3007	3295; 3146; 3069	3468; 3166	3346; 3425; 3409; 3286; 3194; 3011	3445; 3403; 3317; 3179	$\nu(\text{NH}) \text{NH}_2$, NH_3^+
2928; 2884	2993; 2868	2943	2966; 2870;	2865	$\nu(\text{CH})$ CH, CH_2
2049	2734; 2661	2746; 2631; 2568, 2081	2795; 2744; 2711; 2611; 2579; 2531; 2481; 2436; 1994	2620; 2564; 2456; 2351; 1985	Overtones Combinational H-bond
			1744	1731; 1714	$\nu(\text{C=O})$
1673	1674	1665			$\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{COO}^-)$
1639; 1573	1635; 1567	1587	1652; 1607; 1582	1649; 1595	$\nu(\text{C-N})$ $\delta_{\text{as}}(\text{NH}_3^+)$ $\delta(\text{NH}_2)$
1514; 1494	1514	1531; 1519	1512	1530; 1513	$\delta_{\text{s}}(\text{NH}_3^+)$
1463; 1410	1464; 1454; 1409	1469; 1437; 1401	1473; 1448;	1466, 1448; 1405	(CH_2)
			1430	1416	$\nu(\text{C-O})\text{COOH}$
1378; 1361; 1329; 1306; 1284	1389; 1356; 1318; 1287	1354; 1339; 1292	1360; 1320; 1298	1354; 1316; 1288	$\omega(\text{CH}_2)$ $\tau(\text{CH}_2)$
1265; 1219; 1204; 1176; 1165; 1131; 1109; 995; 969	1265; 1215; 1174; 1134; 1099; 995; 969	1247; 1228 1175; 1134 1097; 995 951; 926	1269; 1244; 1215; 1164; 1117	1214; 1192; 1162; 1137; 1121	$\rho_{\text{r}}(\text{NH}_3^+)$ $\omega(\text{NH}_2^+)$ $\rho(\text{CH}_2)$
1047; 1016	1046; 1022	1055; 1047; 1025	1060; 1027	1070; 1035	$\nu(\text{C-N})$
			933	934	$\gamma(\text{OH}) \text{COOH}$
854; 447; 807; 792; 747; 721; 657	897; 856; 848; 791; 746; 665	893; 837; 748; 727; 647; 616	887; 822; 735; 630	877; 844; 835 825; 815; 759 742; 728; 691	$\nu(\text{C-C})$ $\gamma(\text{NH}_2)$
		672	670		$\nu_{\text{L}}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
581; 574; 558; 543	570; 561; 521	565; 553; 548; 543	560; 480; 460	605; 567; 539; 512	$\rho(\text{NH}_2)$
ν – stretching, δ – deformation scissoring, ω – wagging, τ – twisting, ρ – rocking, γ – out-of-plane bending, ν_{L} – librational, s – symmetric, as – asymmetric					

L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) and L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) crystals each contain one doubly charged cation arginine (see Fig. 3). In contrast to appropriate isomorphous mono-halide monohydrates the crystals L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) and L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) are not isomorphous [17].

The IR spectra of L-Arg·2HCl (new) as well as L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) and L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) are also significantly different (see Fig. 3). According to the IR spectra, it can be argued that the L-Arg·2HCl (new) crystal is also not isostructural for the L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P2₁2₁2₁) and L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) crystals. The difference in the IR spectra shows that the crystals differ from each other in the interaction of cations, anions, and a water molecule.

3. Conclusions

Five compounds were obtained and identified from the L-Arg + HCl + aq system. We have succeeded in obtaining an anhydrous type of L-arginine dihydrochloride. We have shown that the number of cations in a unit cell is two for L-Arg·2HCl (new) crystal, which is same for L-Arg·HCl (P1), L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P₂₁) and crystals. The crystals {L-Arg·HCl (P1), L-Arg·HCl (P₂₁), L-Arg·HCl·H₂O (P₂₁), L-Arg·2HCl·H₂O (P₂₁2₁2₁), L-Arg·HBr·H₂O (P₂₁), L-Arg·2HBr·H₂O (P1) and L-Arg·2HCl (new)} were considered fully studied by spectroscopic and thermal methods and the exact conditions for obtaining crystals are indicated.

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