

## DL-Asparginium perchlorate

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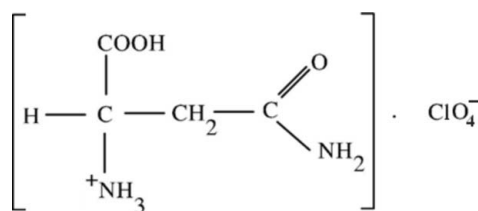
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.034;  $wR$  factor = 0.100; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.2.

Two enantiomeric counterparts (L- and D-asparginium cations related by glide planes) are present in the structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^+\cdot\text{ClO}_4^-$ , with a 1:1 cation-anion ratio. The structure is built up from asparginium cations and perchlorate anions. In the crystal, molecules assemble in double layers parallel to (100) through  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds. In the asparginium layers, hydrogen bonds generate alternating  $R_2^2(8)$  and  $R_4^3(18)$  graph-set motifs. Further hydrogen bonds involving the anions and cations result in the formation of a three-dimensional network.

### Related literature

For the use of DL-asparagine in growth-media for bacteria, see: Gerhardt & Wilson (1948); Palleroni *et al.* (1973); van Wagtenonk *et al.* (1963). For related structures, see: Aarthy *et al.* (2005); Anitha *et al.* (2005); Bendjeddou *et al.* (2009); Verbist *et al.* (1972); Wang *et al.* (1985); Yamada *et al.* (2007). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^+\cdot\text{ClO}_4^-$   
 $M_r = 232.58$   
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

$a = 9.861$  (5) Å  
 $b = 10.289$  (4) Å  
 $c = 16.700$  (5) Å

$V = 1694.4$  (12) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.47$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.09 \times 0.04 \times 0.02$  mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur  
Sapphire2 CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: none  
45509 measured reflections

2818 independent reflections  
2205 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$   
 $S = 1.12$   
2818 reflections  
127 parameters

1 restraint  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.68$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

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

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.76	2.5485 (19)	161
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{ii}}$	0.89	2.02	2.837 (2)	152
$\text{N1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O5}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89	2.03	2.910 (2)	171
$\text{N1}-\text{H1C}\cdots\text{O3}$	0.89	2.30	2.886 (2)	123
$\text{N1}-\text{H1C}\cdots\text{O5}$	0.89	2.16	2.907 (2)	142
$\text{N2}-\text{H4N}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iv}}$	0.84	2.54	3.341 (2)	159
$\text{N2}-\text{H5N}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{v}}$	0.84	2.57	3.362 (2)	157
$\text{N2}-\text{H5N}\cdots\text{O5}^{\text{vi}}$	0.84	2.55	3.089 (2)	123
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O7}^{\text{vi}}$	0.98	2.44	3.201 (2)	134
$\text{C3}-\text{H3A}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{ii}}$	0.97	2.58	3.326 (2)	134
$\text{C3}-\text{H3B}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{v}}$	0.97	2.41	3.253 (2)	145

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999), *PARST97* (Nardelli, 1995) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: AT2865).

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o2264-o2265 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536809033534 ]

## DL-Asparaginium perchlorate

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### Comment

The asparagine is one of twenty natural amino acids the most common land. DL-asparagine has been used in growth-media for bacteria-growth such as *Brucellae* (Gerhardt & Wilson, 1948), *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Palleroni *et al.*, 1973) and lambda particles (Wagtendonk *et al.*, 1963).

The crystal structure of *L*-asparagine (Yamada *et al.*, 2007), *L*-asparagine monohydrate, (Verbist *et al.*, 1972), *L*-asparagine-*L*-aspartic acid monohydrate (Wang *et al.*, 1985), *L*-asparaginium nitrate (Aarthy *et al.*, 2005) and *L*-asparaginium picrate (Anitha *et al.*, 2005) have been solved. In this paper, the crystal structure information of DL-asparaginium perchlorate at 100 K was undertaken.

The asymmetric unit of (I) (Fig. 1) is formed by a monoprotonated asparaginium cation and a perchlorate anion. A proton transfer from the perchloric acid to atom N(1) of asparagine resulted in the formation of salts. This protonation lead to the different C—O bond distances [1.2179 (18)Å and 1.3086 (18) Å] and bond angle [126.42 (13)°] of the carboxyl group. This type of protonation is observed in various asparagine acid complexes (Anitha *et al.*, 2005; Aarthy, *et al.*, 2005).

The average Cl—O bond distances and O—Cl—O bond angles of the perchlorate anion are 1.4434Å and 109.47 °, respectively, confirming a tetrahedral configuration, similar to other perchlorate studied at low temperature (Bendjeddou *et al.*, 2009).

In (I), the ions are connected *via* N—H···O, O—H···O and C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) into three-dimensional hydrogen bonded double layers which run parallel to the (100) plane (Fig. 2). All ammonium H atoms are involved in hydrogen bonds, with three different perchlorate ions, while two anions accepts one hydrogen bond. These Two interactions link the anions and cations in to zigzag infinite chains along the [010] direction, which can be described by the graph-set motif  $C_2^2(6)$  (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) (Fig. 3). The third anion participate in two centred hydrogen bonds with O(5) atom to form a finite chaine D(4). An intramolecular hydrogen bond is also observed between the  $\alpha$ -amino group and the  $\gamma$ -carbonyl group with the graph-set motif S(6) (Fig. 4).

The carboxylic acid H and carbonyl O atoms participates respectively with a neighbouring cation through an O—H···O and N—H···O hydrogen bond. The combination of these hydrogen bonds generates an alternating noncentrosymmetric rings in two-dimensional network which can be described by the graph-set motif  $R_2^2(8)$  and  $R_4^3(18)$  (Fig. 5).

The junction between the cationic entities is consolidated by three weak independent C—H···O hydrogen bonds *via* the perchlorate anions, forming an  $R_8^8(32)$  and  $R_4^4(14)$  centrosymmetric Rings in two-dimensional network (Fig. 6).

## Experimental

The monocrystals of the compound DL-asparaginium perchlorate are obtained by slow evaporation at room temperature of an aqueous solution containing DL-asparagine monohydrate and the perchloric acid in a 1:1 stoichiometric ratio. The solution was maintained in 293 K under agitation during twenty minutes.

## Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined in the riding-model approximation, with C—H = 0.98 Å (methine) or 0.97 Å (methylene), N—H = 0.89 Å (ammonium) or 0.84 Å (amine), O—H = 0.82 Å, and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ .

## Figures

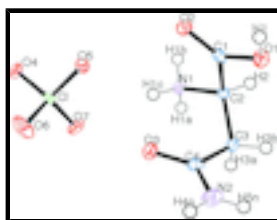


Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit of of DL-asparaginium perchlorate, showing the crystallographic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radii.

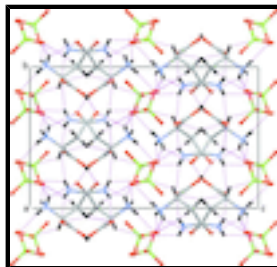


Fig. 2. A packing diagram for the title compound, viewed down the  $a$  axis, showing the double layers. Dashed lines indicate N—H...O, O—H...O and C—H...O hydrogen bonds

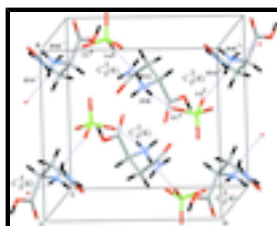


Fig. 3. Part of the crystal structure, showing the aggregation of  $C^{22}(6)$  motif *via* N—H...O hydrogen bonds. Atoms marked with a hash symbol (#), dollar sign (\$), a percent sign (%), or a star (\*) are at the symmetry positions  $(1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$ ,  $(1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$ ,  $(1.5 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$ ,  $(1.5 - x, -1/2 + y, z)$  respectively.

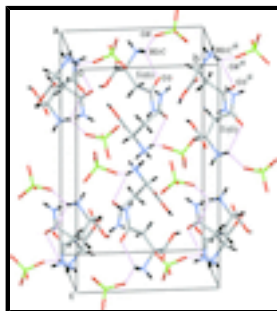


Fig. 4. Part of the crystal structure, showing the formation of a finite chain D(4) and S(6) rings. Atoms marked with an hash symbol (#), are at the symmetry position  $(x, 1.5 - y, -1/2 + z)$ .

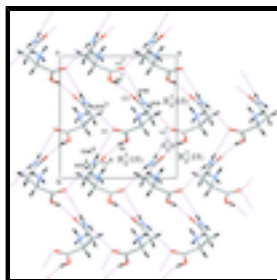


Fig. 5. Part of the crystal structure, showing the formation of  $R_2^2(8)$  and  $R_4^3(18)$  rings. Atoms marked with an ampersand (&), a hash symbol (#), dollar sign (\$), or a star (\*) are at the symmetry positions  $(1 - x, 1/2 + y, 1.5 - z)$ ,  $(1 - x, -1/2 + y, 1.5 - z)$ ,  $(-1/2 + x, y, 1.5 - z)$ ,  $(1/2 + x, y, 1.5 - z)$ , respectively.

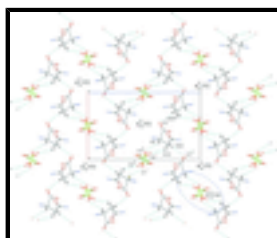
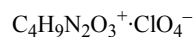


Fig. 6. Part of the crystal structure, showing the formation of  $R_8^8(32)$  rings. Atoms marked with a star (\*), dollar sign (\$), an ampersand (&), a hash symbol (#) are at the symmetry positions  $(1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$ ,  $(1.5 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$ ,  $(-1/2 + x, y, 1.5 - z)$ ,  $(1/2 + x, y, 1.5 - z)$  respectively.

## DL-Asparaginium perchlorate

### Crystal data



$$M_r = 232.58$$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$$a = 9.861 (5) \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 10.289 (4) \text{ \AA}$$

$$c = 16.700 (5) \text{ \AA}$$

$$V = 1694.4 (12) \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$Z = 8$$

$$F_{000} = 960$$

$$D_x = 1.823 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$$

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

Cell parameters from 2818 reflections

$$\theta = 3.1\text{--}31.5^\circ$$

$$\mu = 0.47 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$T = 100 \text{ K}$$

Needle, colourless

$$0.09 \times 0.04 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$$

### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Sapphire2 CCD diffractometer 2205 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

$$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$$

Monochromator: graphite

$$\theta_{\text{max}} = 31.5^\circ$$

$T = 100 \text{ K}$

$$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$$

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

$$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$$

Absorption correction: none

$$k = -15 \rightarrow 11$$

45509 measured reflections

$$l = -24 \rightarrow 24$$

2818 independent reflections

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

1 restraint

Least-squares matrix: full

H-atom parameters constrained

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$$

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0538P)^2 + 0.6998P]$$

## supplementary materials

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$$wR(F^2) = 0.100$$

$$S = 1.12$$

2818 reflections

127 parameters

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

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.68 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: none

### Special details

**Geometry.** Bond distances, angles *etc.* have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

**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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.58079 (10)	0.69351 (10)	0.73615 (6)	0.0162 (3)
O2	0.45528 (9)	0.59815 (10)	0.63971 (6)	0.0139 (3)
O3	0.61640 (11)	0.32442 (10)	0.70705 (6)	0.0158 (3)
N1	0.67333 (11)	0.48834 (11)	0.57093 (6)	0.0115 (3)
N2	0.71473 (14)	0.37342 (13)	0.82581 (7)	0.0204 (4)
C1	0.56293 (14)	0.62144 (13)	0.67245 (8)	0.0117 (3)
C2	0.69857 (13)	0.56919 (13)	0.64328 (8)	0.0111 (3)
C3	0.77716 (13)	0.49753 (13)	0.70849 (8)	0.0126 (3)
C4	0.69625 (14)	0.39103 (13)	0.74834 (8)	0.0127 (3)
Cl	0.47309 (3)	0.19831 (3)	0.51836 (2)	0.0127 (1)
O4	0.40552 (10)	0.17287 (10)	0.44286 (6)	0.0158 (3)
O5	0.43440 (10)	0.32809 (10)	0.54535 (6)	0.0145 (3)
O6	0.43348 (15)	0.10450 (12)	0.57652 (7)	0.0315 (4)
O7	0.61761 (11)	0.19650 (11)	0.50614 (7)	0.0226 (3)
H1	0.50733	0.72120	0.75158	0.0243*
H1A	0.75164	0.45681	0.55290	0.0172*
H1B	0.63499	0.53694	0.53310	0.0172*
H1C	0.61828	0.42291	0.58350	0.0172*
H2	0.75352	0.64382	0.62663	0.0133*
H3A	0.85826	0.46000	0.68513	0.0151*
H3B	0.80548	0.55964	0.74887	0.0151*
H4N	0.67437	0.31063	0.84737	0.0246*
H5N	0.77523	0.41807	0.84813	0.0246*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0144 (5)	0.0187 (5)	0.0156 (5)	0.0014 (4)	0.0022 (4)	-0.0059 (4)

O2	0.0116 (4)	0.0155 (5)	0.0146 (5)	0.0008 (3)	0.0014 (3)	0.0001 (4)
O3	0.0162 (5)	0.0177 (5)	0.0135 (4)	-0.0048 (4)	-0.0012 (4)	0.0035 (4)
N1	0.0113 (5)	0.0127 (5)	0.0104 (5)	0.0015 (4)	0.0010 (4)	0.0002 (4)
N2	0.0253 (7)	0.0250 (7)	0.0110 (5)	0.0020 (5)	-0.0013 (4)	0.0023 (5)
C1	0.0134 (6)	0.0092 (5)	0.0125 (6)	-0.0007 (4)	0.0028 (4)	0.0024 (5)
C2	0.0104 (5)	0.0108 (5)	0.0120 (5)	-0.0010 (4)	0.0013 (4)	-0.0014 (4)
C3	0.0102 (5)	0.0141 (6)	0.0135 (6)	-0.0005 (4)	-0.0017 (4)	-0.0010 (5)
C4	0.0128 (5)	0.0133 (6)	0.0119 (6)	0.0045 (5)	0.0010 (4)	-0.0002 (5)
Cl	0.0164 (2)	0.0106 (2)	0.0112 (2)	-0.0003 (1)	-0.0021 (1)	0.0004 (1)
O4	0.0155 (5)	0.0178 (5)	0.0142 (5)	-0.0034 (4)	-0.0043 (4)	-0.0027 (4)
O5	0.0165 (5)	0.0125 (5)	0.0145 (5)	0.0006 (3)	-0.0008 (4)	-0.0023 (4)
O6	0.0588 (9)	0.0177 (5)	0.0179 (6)	-0.0056 (5)	0.0043 (5)	0.0082 (4)
O7	0.0145 (5)	0.0267 (6)	0.0265 (6)	0.0061 (4)	-0.0080 (4)	-0.0079 (4)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Cl—O5	1.4601 (13)	N1—H1C	0.8900
Cl—O6	1.4239 (15)	N1—H1B	0.8900
Cl—O4	1.4499 (13)	N2—H4N	0.8400
Cl—O7	1.4398 (13)	N2—H5N	0.8400
O1—C1	1.3086 (18)	C1—C2	1.522 (2)
O2—C1	1.2179 (18)	C2—C3	1.527 (2)
O3—C4	1.2511 (18)	C3—C4	1.510 (2)
O1—H1	0.8200	C2—H2	0.9800
N1—C2	1.4879 (19)	C3—H3A	0.9700
N2—C4	1.3190 (19)	C3—H3B	0.9700
N1—H1A	0.8900		
O5—Cl—O6	109.74 (7)	O1—C1—C2	110.01 (11)
O5—Cl—O7	108.32 (6)	O1—C1—O2	126.42 (13)
O6—Cl—O7	111.07 (8)	N1—C2—C3	113.22 (11)
O4—Cl—O5	108.27 (6)	N1—C2—C1	108.09 (10)
O4—Cl—O6	110.17 (7)	C1—C2—C3	112.86 (11)
O4—Cl—O7	109.23 (6)	C2—C3—C4	113.37 (11)
C1—O1—H1	109.00	N2—C4—C3	117.32 (12)
C2—N1—H1A	109.00	O3—C4—N2	123.53 (13)
C2—N1—H1B	109.00	O3—C4—C3	119.16 (12)
H1B—N1—H1C	109.00	N1—C2—H2	107.00
H1A—N1—H1C	109.00	C1—C2—H2	107.00
C2—N1—H1C	109.00	C3—C2—H2	107.00
H1A—N1—H1B	109.00	H3A—C3—H3B	108.00
C4—N2—H5N	117.00	C2—C3—H3A	109.00
H4N—N2—H5N	125.00	C2—C3—H3B	109.00
C4—N2—H4N	117.00	C4—C3—H3A	109.00
O2—C1—C2	123.57 (12)	C4—C3—H3B	109.00

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.8200	1.7600	2.5485 (19)	161.00



## supplementary materials

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N1—H1A···O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.8900	2.0200	2.837 (2)	152.00
N1—H1B···O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.8900	2.0300	2.910 (2)	171.00
N1—H1C···O3	0.8900	2.3000	2.886 (2)	123.00
N1—H1C···O5	0.8900	2.1600	2.907 (2)	142.00
N2—H4N···O2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.8400	2.5400	3.341 (2)	159.00
N2—H5N···O2 <sup>v</sup>	0.8400	2.5700	3.362 (2)	157.00
N2—H5N···O5 <sup>v</sup>	0.8400	2.5500	3.089 (2)	123.00
C2—H2···O7 <sup>vi</sup>	0.9800	2.4400	3.201 (2)	134.00
C3—H3A···O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.9700	2.5800	3.326 (2)	134.00
C3—H3B···O2 <sup>v</sup>	0.9700	2.4100	3.253 (2)	145.00

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

Fig. 1

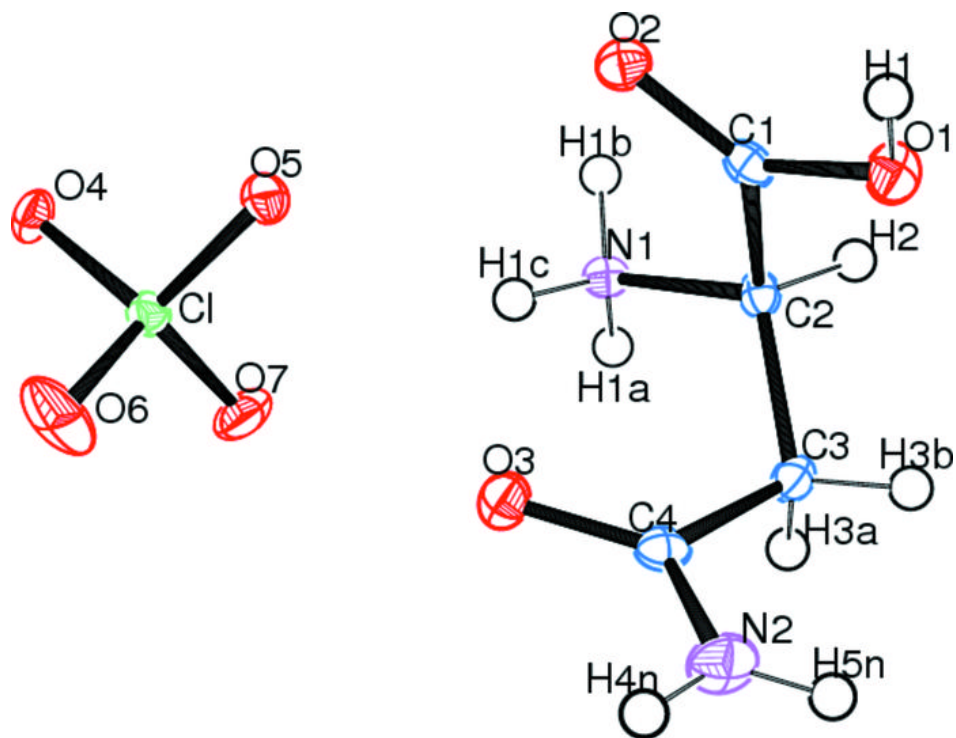


Fig. 2

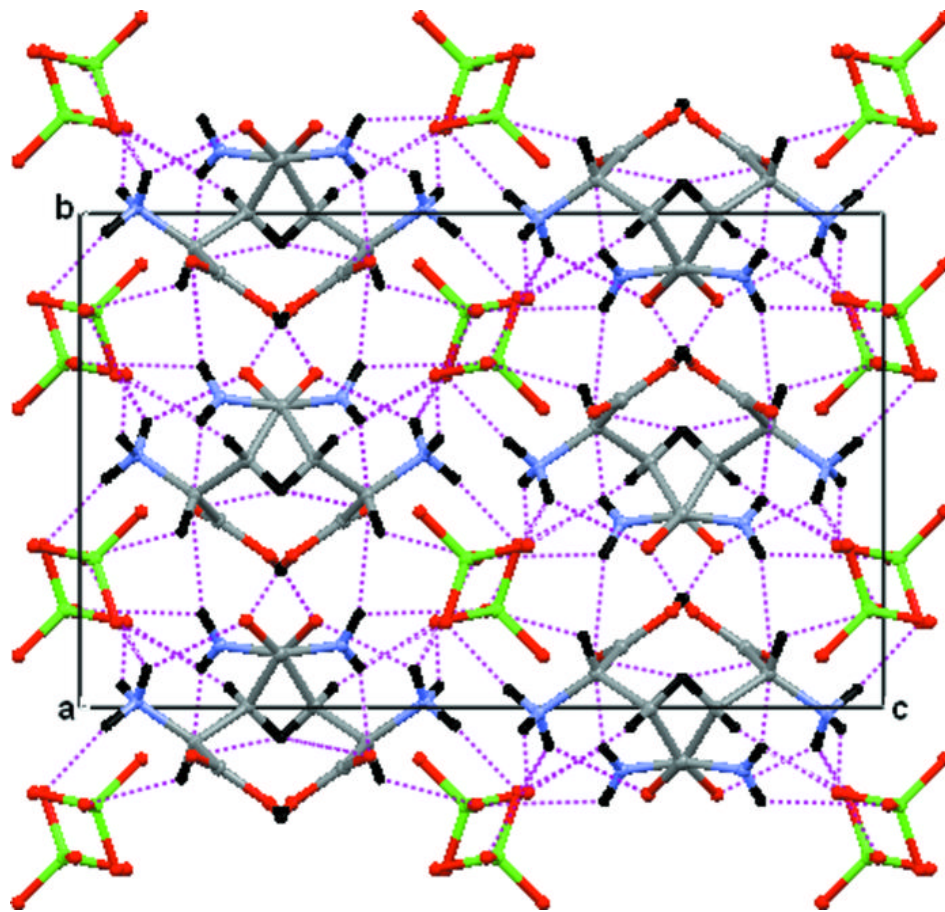


Fig. 3

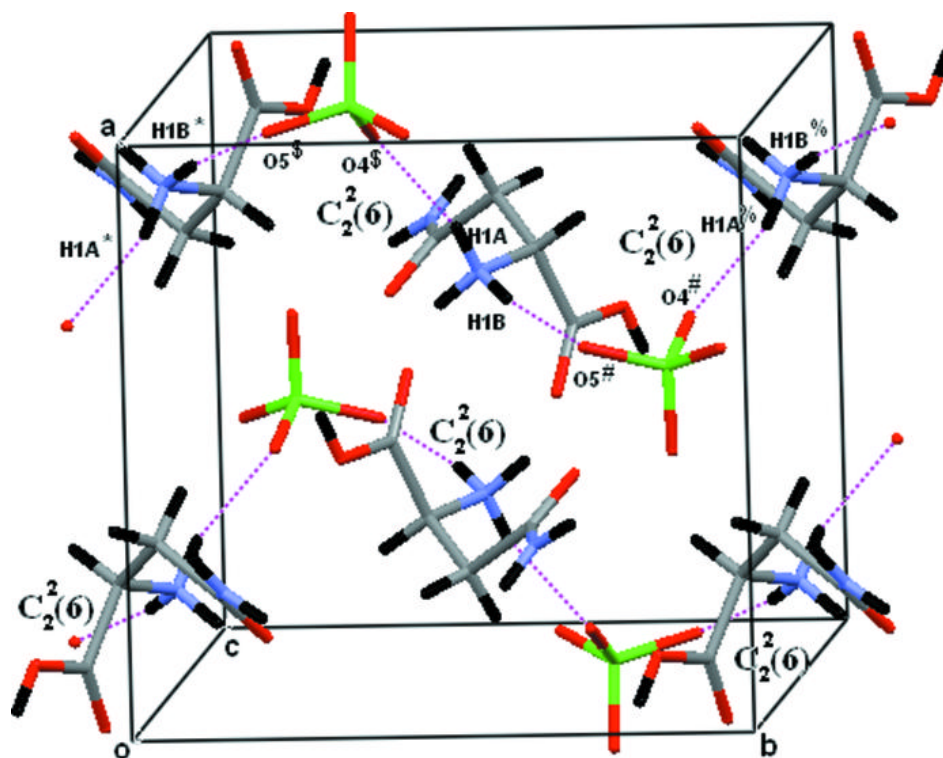


Fig. 4

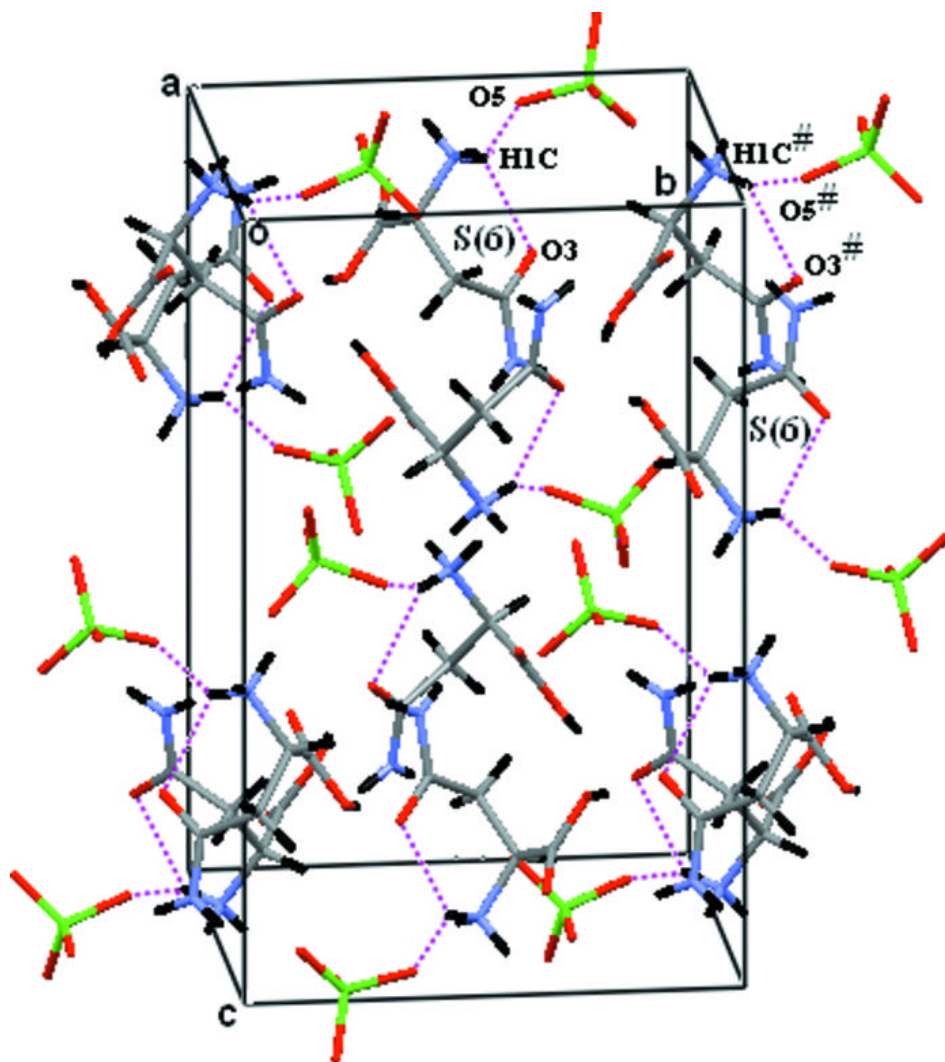


Fig. 5

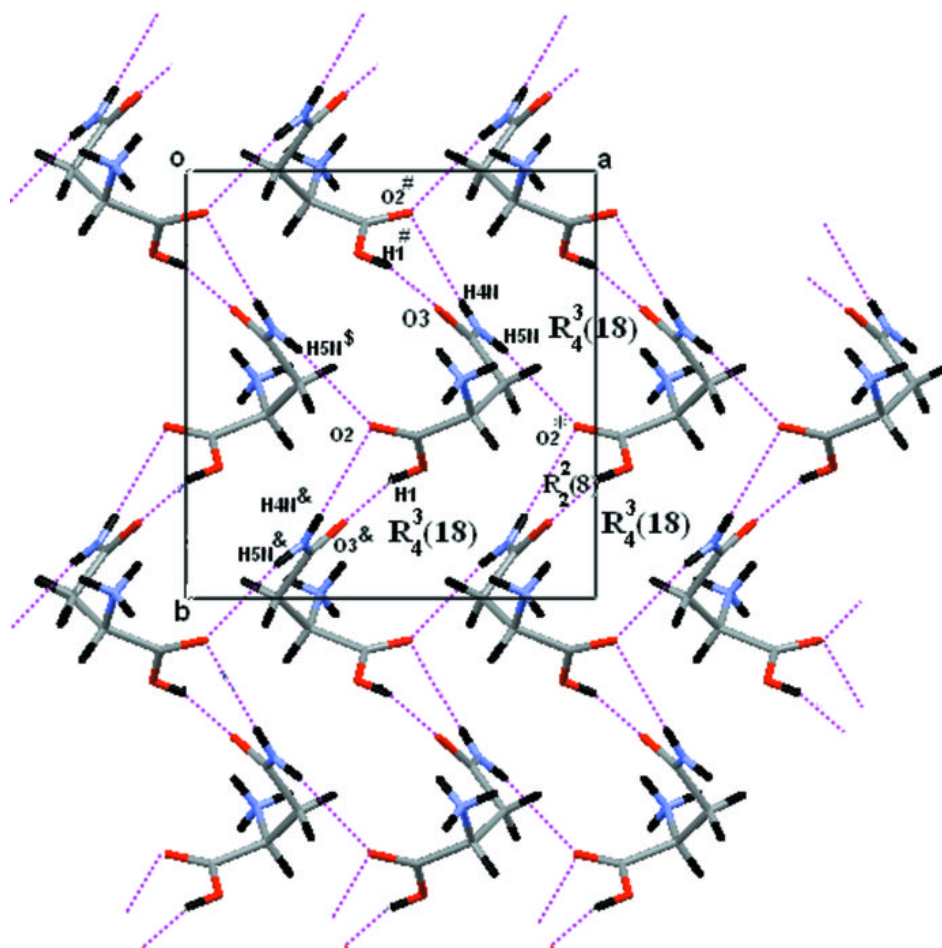


Fig. 6

