

Walden Inversion

II. The Crystal Structure and Absolute Configuration of Cobalt(II) (—)-Malate Trihydrate

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Cobalt(II) (—)-malate trihydrate ($\text{Co}(\text{OOC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{COO})\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is monoclinic with $a = 8.450 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.062 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.789 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 105.42^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1$ (No. 4), and there are 2 formula units per unit cell. The X-ray analysis was based on intensity data obtained from an automatic counter diffractometer using $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation. The positions of all the atoms were found. The structure was refined to an R -factor of 0.028. The absolute configuration of the (—)-malate group was found by the anomalous dispersion method. The cobalt atoms were excited by $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation and a comparison of 20 Friedel related reflections gave an unequivocal indication of the chirality of the (—)-malate group. A discussion is given of the Walden inversion in the chlorosuccinic acid-malic acid reaction.

The inversion of optical activity and hence of chirality in a sequence of reactions was discovered by Walden¹ who was able to convert (—)-malic acid *via* (+)-chlorosuccinic acid to (+)-malic acid. In a Walden cycle some reactions must retain configuration whereas others must invert configuration. The determination of absolute configuration by anomalous scattering of X-rays of two of the species in a Walden cycle appeared to be the obvious method to decide which reaction produces a change in chirality.

This work on the absolute configuration of the (—)-malate group together with a previous paper² on the crystal structure and absolute configuration of (—)-chlorosuccinic acid shows that (—)-chlorosuccinic acid and (—)-malic acid have the same chirality. Some correlations with chemical experience are discussed.

EXPERIMENTAL

C h e m i s t r y

The cobalt(II) (—)-malate trihydrate was prepared by adding cobalt(II) carbonate to a boiling aqueous solution of (—)-malic acid (mol ratio 1/1). From this solution the compound crystallized at slow cooling in a Dewar flask.

Optical activity

The specific rotation of the malic acid used for the synthesis was checked. Furthermore the specific rotations of cobalt(II) (-)-malate trihydrate and malic acid extracted from the cobalt salt by precipitating cobalt with sodium sulphide were measured: (-)-malic acid, starting product: $\alpha_D^{22} = -1.3^\circ$, uranyl (-)-malic acid complex: $\alpha_D^{22} = -426^\circ$, cobalt(II) (-)-malate trihydrate $\alpha_D = +47^\circ$, extracted malic acid-uranyl complex $\alpha_D = -386^\circ$. Thus malic acid did not undergo an inversion in forming the cobalt complex. A Zeiss Kreis polarimeter equipped with a sodium lamp was used.

X-Ray intensity measurements

(a) MoK α data (graphite monochromatized radiation). Intensities hkl $l=0$ to 7 were recorded with a linear diffractometer of the Arndt-Phillips design.³ A pulse height analyzer and a scintillation counter were used. Reflections within a hemisphere of reciprocal space were measured out to a Bragg angle of 30° . Rejecting all reflections for which $\xi < 0.1$ and averaging symmetry related sets, 1101 independent reflections were obtained. Of these 996 had an intensity greater than twice the standard deviation estimated as the square root of the total number of counts in an intensity measurement.

(b) CuK α data (graphite monochromatized radiation). Again the linear diffractometer was used, equipped for counting as before. The intensities of Friedel pairs $hk0$ and $\overline{h}k0$ were recorded out to a Bragg angle of 28° , giving a total of 20 independent pairs.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates, their estimated standard deviations are multiplied by 10^4 . The isotropic temperature factor coefficients and their estimated standard deviations (in \AA^2) are given for the hydrogen atoms.

Atom	x	$\sigma(x)$	y	$\sigma(y)$	z	$\sigma(z)$	B	$\sigma(B)$
Co	0.1685	1	0.0000	—	0.0252	1	—	—
O1	0.2752	4	0.0544	4	0.3793	5	—	—
O2	0.3979	4	0.0947	3	0.0153	5	—	—
O3	0.0804	4	0.2133	3	0.9595	7	—	—
O4	0.9275	4	0.9561	3	0.0340	6	—	—
O5	0.2450	3	0.7830	3	0.1086	6	—	—
O6	0.1123	4	0.9392	4	0.6676	6	—	—
O7	0.4532	4	0.2058	4	0.6122	6	—	—
O8	0.1463	5	0.6431	4	0.5969	7	—	—
C1	0.3850	5	0.1526	5	0.4142	7	—	—
C2	0.4309	5	0.2103	5	0.1912	7	—	—
C3	0.1496	4	0.3362	4	0.0001	7	—	—
C4	0.3353	5	0.3491	4	0.0964	8	—	—
H1	0.3750	50	0.3926	50	0.9849	74	1.1	0.9
H2	0.3549	53	0.4219	50	0.2046	86	1.3	0.9
H3	0.1801	67	0.9867	87	0.5598	103	4.3	1.3
H4	0.4645	52	0.7250	51	0.7622	78	1.2	0.9
H5	0.3277	56	0.7775	54	0.2193	93	2.3	1.0
H6	0.4147	56	0.1281	53	0.9112	86	2.0	1.0
H7	0.1407	80	0.6059	78	0.7110	124	5.8	1.7
H8	0.1775	67	0.7484	71	0.1270	112	4.1	1.4
H9	0.0898	81	0.6203	77	0.5171	131	6.2	1.7
H10	0.1108	61	0.8694	60	0.6500	94	2.5	1.1

CRYSTAL DATA

The compound $\text{Co}(\text{OOC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{COO})\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $M=245$, is monoclinic $a=8.450 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(a)=0.006 \text{ \AA}$. $b=9.062 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(b)=0.010 \text{ \AA}$. $c=5.789 \text{ \AA}$, $\sigma(c)=0.002 \text{ \AA}$. $\beta=105.42^\circ$, $\sigma(\beta)=0.04^\circ$. $V_c=427 \text{ \AA}^3$, density found by flotation in $\text{CCl}_4/\text{CHBr}_3$: 1.89 g cm^{-3} . Density calculated for $n=2$: 1.91 g cm^{-3} .

$\text{CuK}\alpha$ -radiation was used for single crystal oscillation, Weissenberg and precession photographs. Reflections $0k0$ were absent for $k=2n+1$. The crystals are piezoelectric, and hence the space group is $P2_1$ in agreement with the fact that the compound was prepared from optically active malic acid.

Table 2. Thermal parameters (in $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^{-4}$) and their estimated standard deviations (in $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^{-7}$).

	u_{11}	$\sigma(u_{11})$	u_{22}	$\sigma(u_{22})$	u_{33}	$\sigma(u_{33})$	u_{12}	$\sigma(u_{12})$	u_{13}	$\sigma(u_{13})$	u_{23}	$\sigma(u_{23})$
Co	145	2	142	2	178	2	-3	2	24	2	7	2
O1	308	16	349	18	199	14	-128	15	43	13	-9	15
O2	191	14	200	15	231	14	11	12	96	12	4	12
O3	170	14	136	14	527	21	-23	12	27	15	4	15
O4	196	14	169	15	396	17	-23	14	83	13	-34	15
O5	191	14	212	16	344	17	21	12	10	13	72	14
O6	365	18	234	15	244	15	-48	14	93	14	8	14
O7	282	17	434	22	206	15	-110	16	13	13	-39	15
O8	588	26	391	24	384	20	-185	20	77	19	4	18
C1	144	17	226	20	179	19	-18	15	23	16	7	16
C2	84	16	231	21	236	19	-8	16	25	15	-9	17
C3	107	17	164	21	288	22	3	15	54	17	37	18
C4	116	18	141	20	331	24	-28	15	13	17	5	18

Table 3. Bond lengths in \AA and their estimated standard deviations (in $\text{\AA} \times 10^{-3}$).

	l	$\sigma(l)$		l	$\sigma(l)$
Co-O1	2.067	3	C4-H1	0.879	42
Co-O2	2.136	3	C4-H2	0.911	43
Co-O3	2.071	3	O2-H6	0.808	50
Co-O4	2.088	3	O2-O7	2.691	4
Co-O5	2.086	3	O5-O7	2.721	4
Co-O6	2.073	3	O5-H5	0.868	40
O3-C3	1.251	5	O5-H8	0.763	58
O4-C3	1.257	5	O6-O1	2.646	5
O1-C1	1.262	5	O6-O8	2.732	5
O7-C1	1.237	5	O6-O8	2.960	4
O2-C2	1.435	5	O6-H3	0.982	59
C3-C4	1.521	5	O6-H10	0.842	53
C4-C2	1.517	5	O8-O4	2.921	5
C2-C1	1.534	6	O8-H9	0.718	57
C2-H4	0.862	41	O8-H7	0.825	66

The crystals are dark red and are elongated in the [001] direction and bounded by {110} and {010}. The terminating phaces are irregular. The crystal from which diffractometer data were obtained was 0.5 mm long and the average diameter was approximately 0.05 mm.

The linear absorption coefficients are $\mu = 21.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation and $\mu = 156 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $\text{CuK}\alpha$ -radiation.

Atomic coordinates, thermal parameters, bond lengths and angles, dihedral angles, observed and calculated structure factors and phases are listed in Tables 1–6. Fig. 1 shows the coordination octahedra in the structure. Fig. 2 shows the (–)-malate group in its absolute configuration.

Table 4. Angles and their standard deviations (in degrees).

	v°	$\sigma(v)^\circ$		v°	$\sigma(v)^\circ$
O1–Co–O2	76.82	0.12	C3–C4–H1	108.20	2.19
O1–Co–O3	90.49	0.12	C3–C4–H2	107.89	2.63
O1–Co–O4	101.02	0.13	H1–C4–H2	98.29	3.94
O1–Co–O5	88.18	0.12	H1–C4–C2	111.44	2.57
O1–Co–O6	167.91	0.13	H2–C4–C2	111.51	2.49
O2–Co–O3	84.36	0.11	C4–C2–C1	110.92	0.35
O2–Co–O4	167.28	0.10	C4–C2–O2	111.29	0.29
O2–Co–O5	99.06	0.11	C4–C2–H4	112.26	2.96
O2–Co–O6	92.81	0.12	O2–C2–C1	107.80	0.32
O3–Co–O4	83.12	0.11	O2–C2–H4	107.47	3.06
O3–Co–O5	175.94	0.14	H4–C2–C1	106.87	3.00
O3–Co–O6	94.71	0.13	C2–O2–H6	104.82	3.14
O4–Co–O5	93.37	0.11	C2–C1–O7	119.17	0.34
O4–Co–O6	90.46	0.13	C2–C1–O1	116.44	0.32
O5–Co–O6	87.34	0.12	O1–C1–O7	124.38	0.40
O3–C3–O4	122.79	0.32	H5–O5–H8	113.85	5.19
O3–C3–C4	121.61	0.32	H3–O6–H10	108.00	5.67
O4–C3–C4	115.58	0.32	H7–O8–H9	101.24	6.77
C2–C4–C3	117.71	0.32			

Table 5. Dihedral angles in degrees.

Atom sequence	Dihedral angle	Atom sequence	Dihedral angle
Co–O3–C3–C4	6.2	O2–C2–C1–O1	–27.3
O3–C3–C4–C2	–12.7	C2–C1–O1–Co	–3.7
C3–C4–C2–C1	–64.9	C1–O1–Co–O2	21.9
C4–C2–C1–O1	94.8	O1–Co–O2–C2	–35.1
C2–C1–O1–Co	–3.7	C3–C4–C2–O2	55.0
C1–O1–Co–O3	–62.5	C4–C2–O2–Co	–79.7
O1–Co–O3–C3	52.0	C2–O2–Co–O3	56.2
Co–O2–C2–C1	42.1	O2–Co–O3–C3	–24.7

All 10 hydrogen atoms were found from difference-Fourier syntheses. Further refinement in which the hydrogen atoms were assumed to have isotropic temperature factors, reduced the R -factor to 0.028.

An absorption correction was introduced. Also an empirical correction for extinction was tried, but it was without significant effect. The final R -value attained was 0.028.

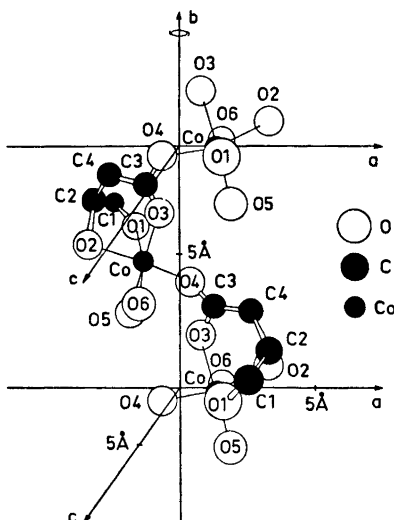


Fig. 1. Cobalt(II) (-)-malate trihydrate. Projection of the structure showing the tridentate malate group connecting the cobalt-oxygen octahedra. The malate oxygen (O₅) which does not co-ordinate to cobalt is left out.

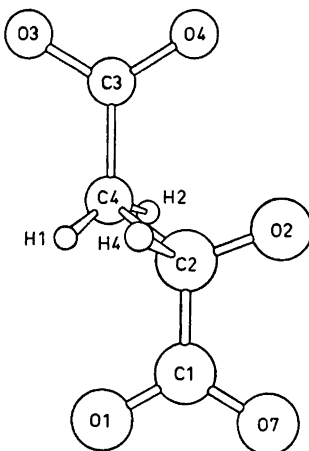


Fig. 2. The malate group of (-)-malic acid in the absolute configuration as determined from the structure of cobalt(II) (-)-malate trihydrate. The conformation shown differs from the conformation in the complex.

COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

The reduction of all diffractometer data was performed using an ALGOL program G 404.⁴ The other programs used were the following: A Fourier program by Lauesen,⁵ structure factor program D 445 by Danielsen,⁶ least squares program G 403 by Grønbæk Hazell,⁷ and Well's absorption program.⁸

The atomic scattering curves used were for Co, O, and C, calculated as averages of the curves given by Cromer and Waber,⁹ and Cromer and Mann.¹⁰ The scattering curve for H was that given by Stewart, Davidson and Simpson.¹¹ The scattering curves were represented by Bassi¹² polynomials. At the end of the refinement the scattering curves for Co, O, and C were corrected for anomalous dispersion effects (Cromer¹³). The correction terms for CuK α -radiation given in the same paper were used during the investigation of the CuK α data.

The weighting scheme used for the least squares refinement was: $1/w = (\sigma_c(F^2) + (1+a)F_o^2)^{1/2} - |F_o|$ with $F^2 > 2\sigma_c(F^2)$ and otherwise zero. The parameter a , initially chosen to be 0.020, was subject to refinement and the final value attained was 0.023. An analysis of $\sum w_i(F_o^i - F_c^i)^2$ as a function of $|F_o^i|$ and $(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2$ showed smooth distributions indicating the validity of the weighting scheme.

Bond lengths and angles were computed by means of a program written by J. Danielsen and J. Nyborg.¹⁴

The absolute configuration was found by comparing the intensities of the 20 independent Friedel pairs observed with those calculated for the arbitrarily selected enantiomorph. Of these 12 pairs showed unequivocally that the chosen

Table 7. Comparison of intensities used in the determination of absolute configuration. The ratio $q = I(hkl)/I(\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l})$ is given as observed and as calculated.

hkl	$q(\text{obs})$	$\sigma(q)$	$q(\text{calc})$	hkl	$q(\text{obs})$	$\sigma(q)$	$q(\text{calc})$
$250/\bar{2}50$	1.33	0.022	1.27	$420/\bar{4}20$	1.13	0.027	1.08
$250/\bar{2}50$	1.18	0.023	1.27	$420/\bar{4}20$	1.18	0.031	1.08
$150/\bar{1}50$	1.00	0.012	0.99	$320/\bar{3}20$	1.15	0.017	1.15
$150/\bar{1}50$	0.96	0.013	0.99	$320/\bar{3}20$	1.24	0.021	1.15
$340/\bar{3}40$	0.78	0.010	0.75	$220/\bar{2}20$	0.82	0.008	0.81
$340/\bar{3}40$	0.77	0.011	0.75	$220/\bar{2}20$	0.81	0.009	0.81
$240/\bar{2}40$	1.45	0.015	1.49	$120/\bar{1}20$	0.87	0.004	0.83
$240/\bar{2}40$	1.52	0.017	1.49	$120/\bar{1}20$	0.89	0.005	0.83
$140/\bar{1}40$	0.81	0.010	0.78	$020/\bar{0}20$	2.05	0.016	1.91
$140/\bar{1}40$	0.84	0.012	0.78	$510/\bar{5}10$	0.54	0.021	0.56
$040/\bar{0}40$	0.72	0.007	0.67	$510/\bar{5}10$	0.63	0.026	0.56
$430/\bar{4}30$	0.74	0.014	0.73	$410/\bar{4}10$	1.00	0.011	1.03
$430/\bar{4}30$	0.80	0.017	0.73	$410/\bar{4}10$	1.10	0.013	1.03
$330/\bar{3}30$	1.05	0.014	1.03	$310/\bar{3}10$	0.99	0.008	0.98
$330/\bar{3}30$	1.09	0.017	1.03	$310/\bar{3}10$	1.06	0.010	0.98
$230/\bar{2}30$	0.81	0.005	0.80	$210/\bar{2}10$	0.52	0.004	0.48
$230/\bar{2}30$	0.81	0.006	0.80	$210/\bar{2}10$	0.55	0.005	0.48
$130/\bar{1}30$	1.28	0.009	1.27	$110/\bar{1}10$	1.12	0.004	1.19
$130/\bar{1}30$	1.30	0.010	1.27	$110/\bar{1}10$	1.10	0.006	1.19

absolute configuration was the correct one, *i.e.* the ratio $I_o(hk0)/I_o(\bar{h}\bar{k}0)$ differed less than 3 standard deviations from $I_c(hk0)/I_c(\bar{h}\bar{k}0)$ whereas it differed more than 3 standard deviations from $I_c(\bar{h}\bar{k}0)/I_c(hk0)$. None of the remaining 8 Friedel pairs showed any contradiction. The results are shown in Table 7.

The calculations were all carried out at Aarhus University's Computing Centre except for the absorption correction which was carried out at NEUCC at Lundtofte.

DISCUSSION

The structure is characterized by the octahedral coordination of oxygen by cobalt as shown in Fig. 1. Four oxygens, O₁, O₂, O₃, and O₄ in an octahedron, belong to malate groups. The remaining O₅ and O₆ belong to water molecules. The octahedra are bridged together by the group O₃-C₃-O₄. An infinite spiral of malate groups is thus formed round the *b*-axis, leaving the malate group somewhat strained (C₃-C₄-C₂ 117.7°). Two oxygen atoms O₇ belonging to a water molecule and O₈ belonging to the malate group are not coordinated by cobalt. The structure is similar to those of Co(II) and Zn(II) aspartate trihydrate described by Doyne, and Pepinsky and Watanabe.¹⁵

The cobalt-oxygen distances fall within the range from 2.07 to 2.09 Å except for the Co-O₂ distance which is 2.14 Å, standard deviation 0.003 Å, probably due to the strain in the malate group.

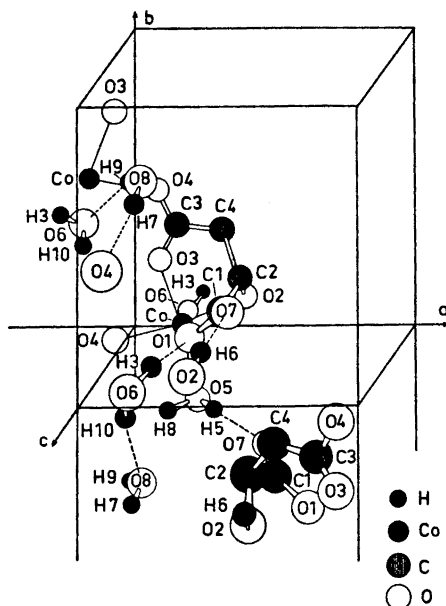
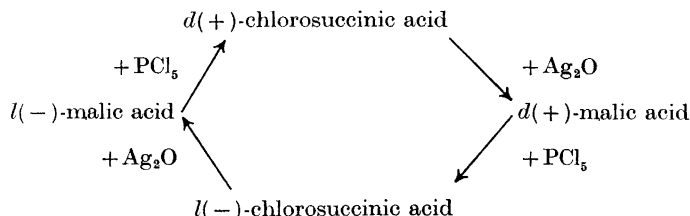


Fig. 3. Hydrogen bonds in cobalt(II) (-)-malate trihydrate. The broken lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

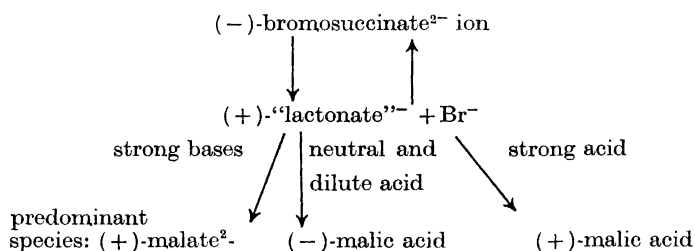
The carbon-carbon and carbon-oxygen distances are in agreement with those for ammonium hydrogen tartrate determined by Bommel and Bijvoet.¹⁶ The structure is hydrogen bonded as shown in Fig. 3.

The classical description of the Walden inversion dating back to 1896 is the following:



Walden¹⁷ repeats this description in his monograph from 1919 and it has been faithfully quoted in numerous textbooks ever since.

In 1913 Holmberg¹⁸ showed by careful kinetic experiments that the hydrolysis of bromo- or chlorosuccinic acid in neutral solutions proceeds *via* an intermediate not containing halogen. Holmberg proposed that the intermediate were a β -lactone. He found that solutions containing as much as 75 % of the intermediate could be prepared. If the intermediate prepared from (-)-bromosuccinic acid is hydrolysed in strongly alkaline solution 60 %–70 % of (+)-malate ions and 30 %–40 % of (-)-malate ions are produced. This is also the case if enough Ag_2O is added to make the solution sufficiently alkaline. In dilute acid or in neutral solution (-)-malic acid is the dominating species. The silver salts of halogen succinic acids and of malic acid are sparingly soluble. The reactions of halogen succinic acids with Ag_2O have mostly resulted in heterogeneous reactions in a neutral environment and it is apparently the acidity of the solution and not the presence of silver which determines the chirality of the malic acid produced in the reaction. Holmberg's results have been confirmed by Rørdam¹⁹ who has extended the investigations to hydrolysis in strongly acidic solutions. His and Holmberg's results can be summarized as follows:



Ingold *et al.*²⁰ assumed that the lactone was formed with inversion of configuration whereas the alkaline hydrolysis should retain configuration.

Since we now know with certainty that (-)-chlorosuccinic acid and (-)-malic acid have the same chirality, the reaction path from (-)-chlorosuccinic acid to (+)-malic acid must involve an odd number of inversions whereas the production of (-)-malic acid from (-)-chlorosuccinic acid must involve an even number of inversions. None of the reactions quoted yield pure com-

pounds. Fumaric acid is often formed in smaller or greater amounts and the highest yields obtained of one particular enantiomorph are about 70 %. No reaction mechanism has so far been described which explains the percentages of enantiomers obtained in the various reactions. Malic acid and the halogen succinic acids themselves racemize very slowly under the conditions of the experiments quoted from the literature. Thus three or four molecules of malic acid of one chirality are formed more or less simultaneously with two of the opposite chirality in the hydrolysis of bromo- or chlorosuccinic acid. Since the chemistry of the Walden inversion is rather complex, we cannot point to one single reaction which will retain or invert configuration. As correlation of configurations is of high importance in organic chemistry we shall summarize the results of well documented X-ray investigations employing anomalous scattering on carboxylic acids containing four carbon atoms:

Compounds of similar chirality:

(-)-chlorosuccinic acid ²	(<i>S</i> -configuration)
(-)-malic acid	(<i>S</i> -configuration)
(-)-tartaric acid ²¹	(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> -configuration)

Chemical correlations of configurations based on reactions where Walden inversion does not take place are in agreement with the crystallographic results.

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