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Chap 7 - Cyclic molecules + Stereochemistry of organic

* Rec. Probs: 1, 5, 6, 8-16, 19, 21, 23-37, 39-65

Cycloalkanes Δ cyclopropane • 5+6 membered rings are really commonRecall: Heats of Formation (ΔH_f°)

Benchmark: linear alkanes

 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3 \Rightarrow$ incremental ΔH_f° per $\text{CH}_2 = -5.0 \text{ kcal/mol}$

• Energetically favorable to form from elements

Cycloalkanes ΔH_f° per CH_2 

+4.2



+1.7

} unfavorable to form from elements



-3.7

-5.0 $\leftarrow$ same as linear alkanes

>7C's

-3.5 to -4.6

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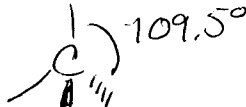
Observations

- 1) Smallest rings ($\Delta + \square$) have some destabilization relative to larger rings or linear alkanes - "Internal strain"
- 2) Cyclohexane is unique (matches linear alkanes)
- 3) $\square \star \geq 7C's$ - modest destabilization relative to linear alkanes

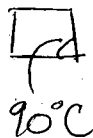
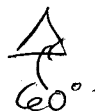
Explanations

- 1) Δ or $\square$ - 2 sources of internal strain

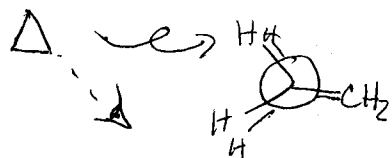
- Angle strain

Recall: $sp^3 C$  109.5°

Consider:



- Torsional strain



Totally eclipsed!

- Internal compromises between sources of strain (angle + torsional).

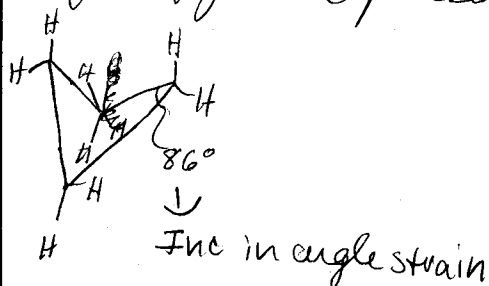
Consider:

 $\rightarrow 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ so perfectly flat molecule

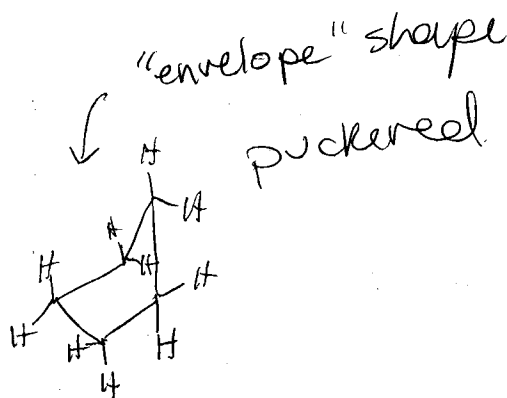
- Perfectly flat would also be perfectly eclipsed!

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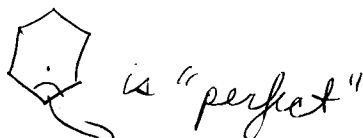
Result: molecule is not going to stay flat - deforms from perfectly flat ("pucker"); relieves some torsional strain



Compromise in cyclopentane
 108° "Flat" - max. eclipsing

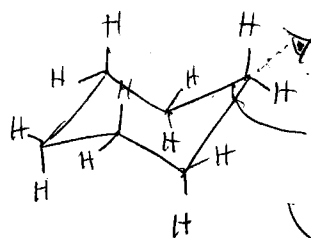


Recall:

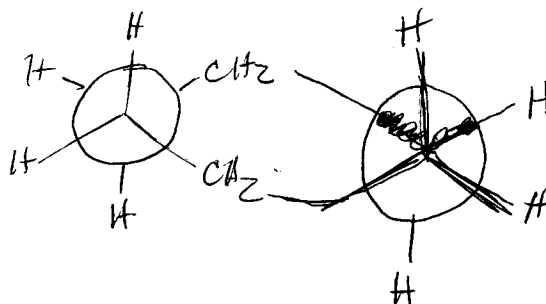


120° for flat cyclohexane

Cyclohexane's most stable form: Chair conformation



• No angle strain or torsional strain!



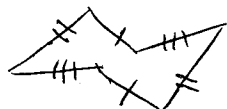
2 C-C bonds are parallel

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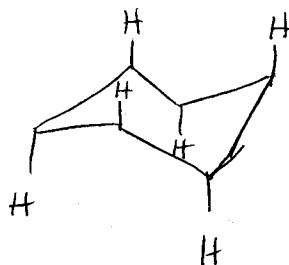
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Rules for cyclohexane chair drawing

1. C-C bonds form 3 pairs of parallel lines

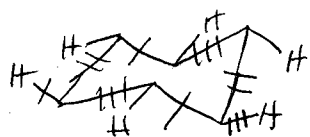


2. Each carbon has one H indicated w/ a vertical line



"axial" positions (ax.)

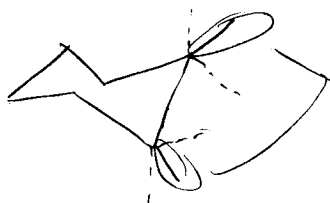
3. Another H on each C is "to the side"



"Equatorial" positions (eq.)

Each eq CH bond is parallel to a pair of C-C bonds of the ring that are not directly attached.

Nonsense



not axial or
equatorial!!

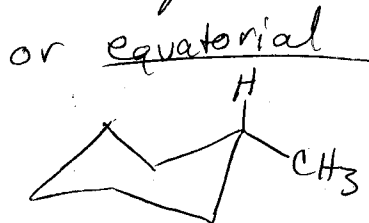
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Equivalency: all axial H's are equivalent to each other
in cyclohexane all equatorial H's are equivalent to each other

BUT axial is different from equatorial!!

Thus, different possible positions for a substituent



- Axial CH_3 is less stable than eq. CH_3