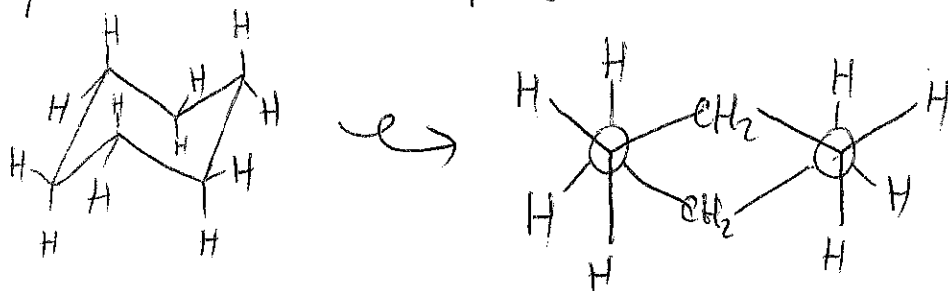


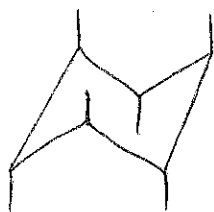
Course chem 343 Lecturer Sam Ballman
Day Monday Date 10/21/13
Notes Taken By Floriana Poarta Total # of Pages 6

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Recall: Cyclohexane displays unusual stability, among cycloalkanes
Conformational analysis of cyclohexane...



Two types of H positions (one per C): Axial and Equatorial

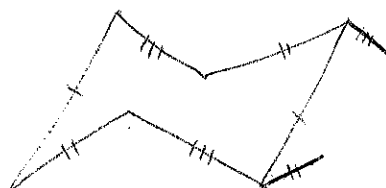


Axial

vs



Equatorial → Rules-system of parallel lines;



cyclohexane
nonsense!



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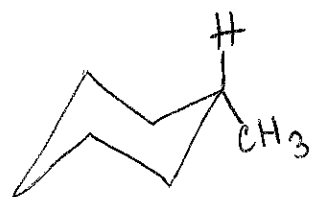
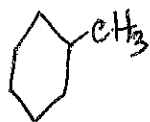
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Principles

In M , all axial H's are equivalent to one another, and all equatorial H's are equiv. to one another, BUT axial positions are different from equatorial

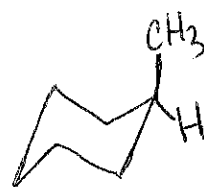
(Apply to substituted cyclohexanes as well)

Consider a monosubstituted cyclohexane:



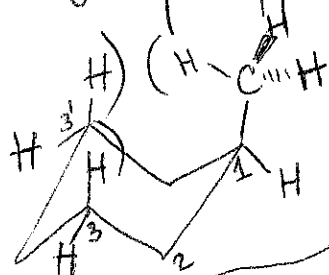
Equatorial CH_3

is
more
stable
than



axial CH_3

Origin of difference - internal strain in the axial CH_3 conformation



"Relative numbering"

"1,3-diaxial interactions"

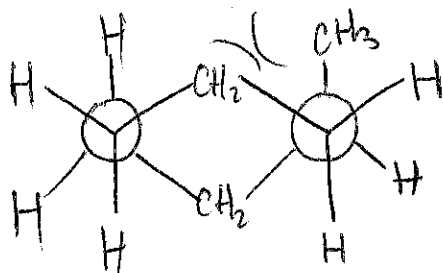
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Alternative view:



Gauche interaction of CH_3 vs a ring CH_2

Questions:

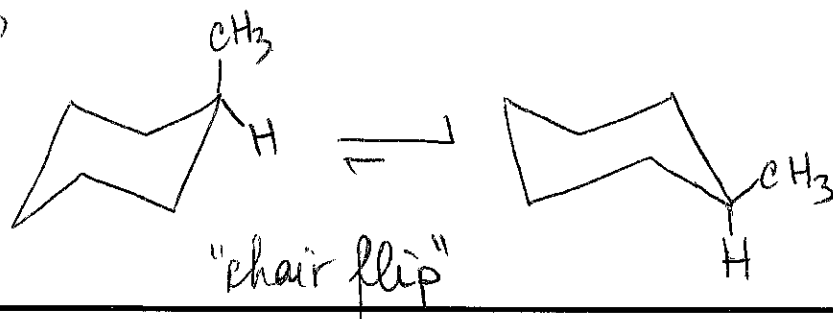
① Where is the second 1,3 diaxial interaction from the Newman perspective?

② What is the Newman proj. of the equatorial conformation?

Why no gauche?

^{nearly} ✓ Every cyclohexane derivative has two chair conformations. Switching from one to the other interconverts all axial and equatorial substituents.

Thus,



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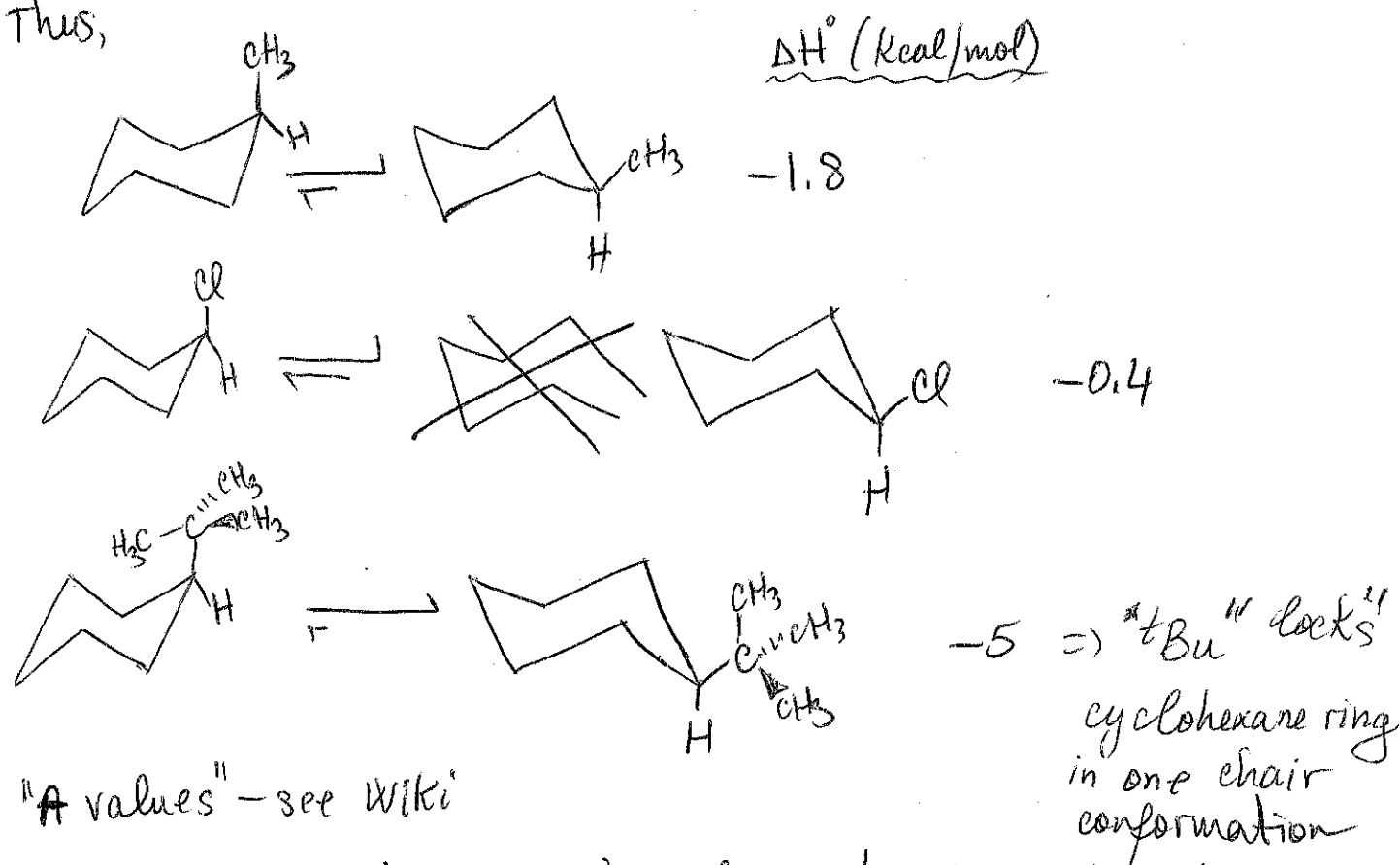
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Since axial position experiences steric crowding (1,3-diaxial), but equatorial position does not, position of "chair flip" equilibrium provides insight on substituent size.

Thus,



"A values" - see Wiki

We must be able to recognize when drawings, based on different perspectives, define the same molecule/conformation.

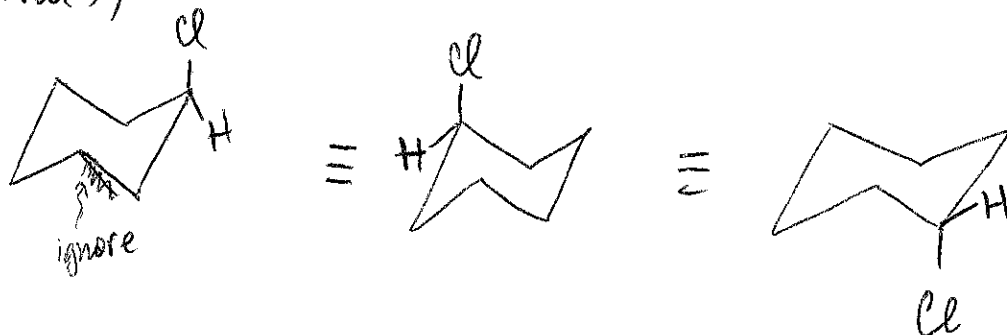
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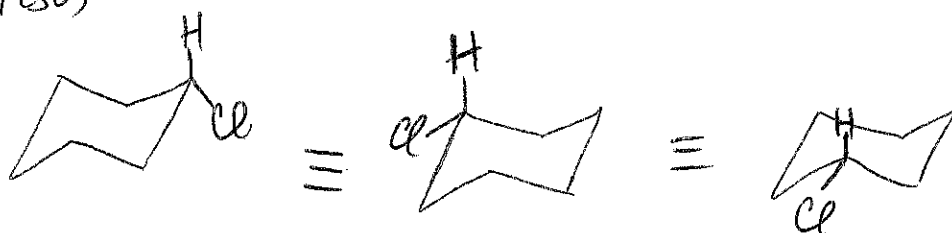
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Thus,

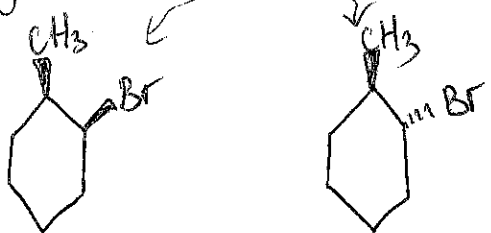


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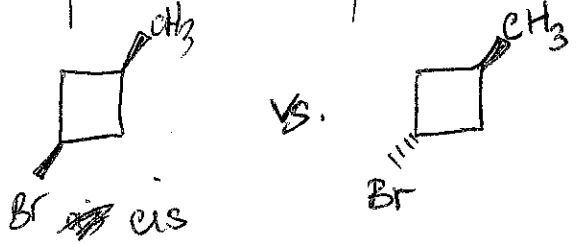


Disubstituted cyclohexanes

In general, cis vs trans



Also for stereoisomers of other ring sizes:



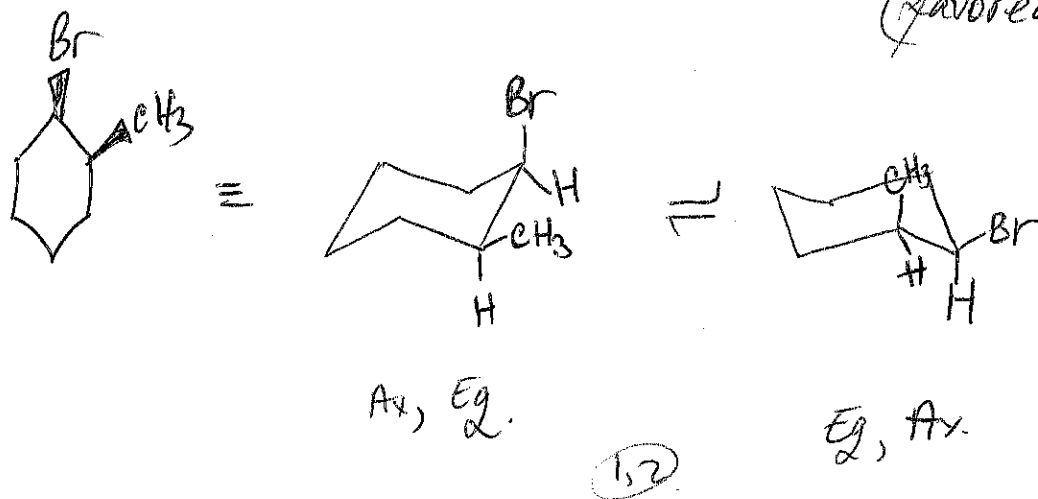
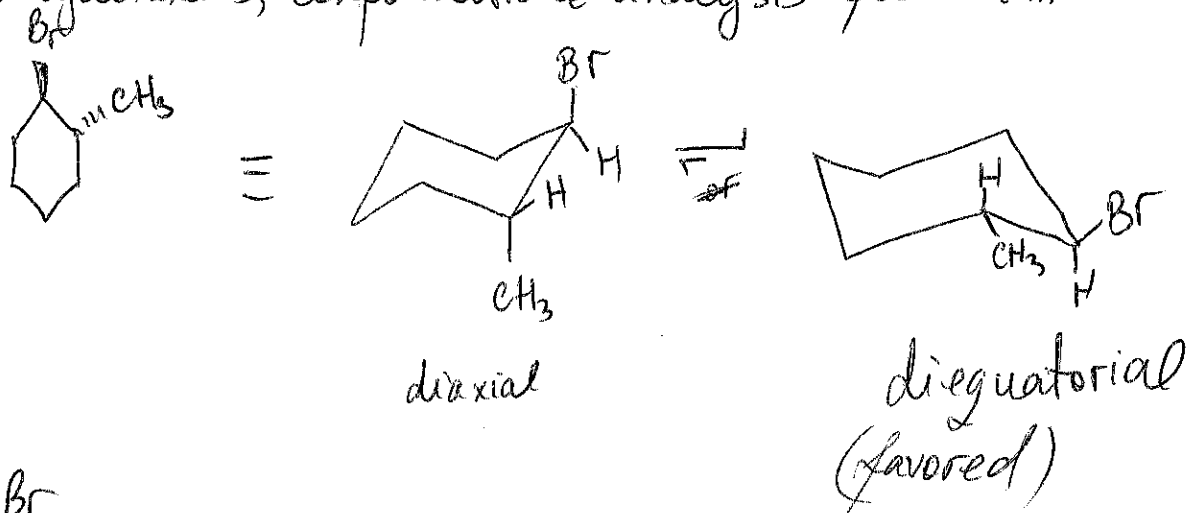
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For cyclohexanes, conformational analysis possible...



challenge-
relate cis vs
trans to
ax/eq. for
1,3 and 1,4

(1,2)