

Course 343-5 Lecturer Prof. Grefman
 Day FRIDAY 11 Date 10/14/2016
 Notes Taken By Sungho Total # of Pages 4

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Recall: Stereochemistry

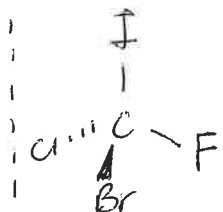
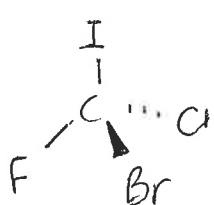
Stereoisomers: differ in spatial arrangements
 of atoms (not in bonding)

Enantiomers - mirror-image structures that are
not superimposable



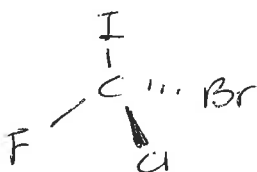
Same - ~~no isomer~~
 achiral or non-chiral
 enantiomers

Contrast:



not superimposable!
 Pair of enantiomers

rotation!



A molecule that has an enantiomer is "chiral"

Trends: ① Most molecules that are chiral contains at least
 one carbon that has 4 different bonding partners
 (chiral center; stereogenic center; asymmetric center)
 (But there are exceptions.)

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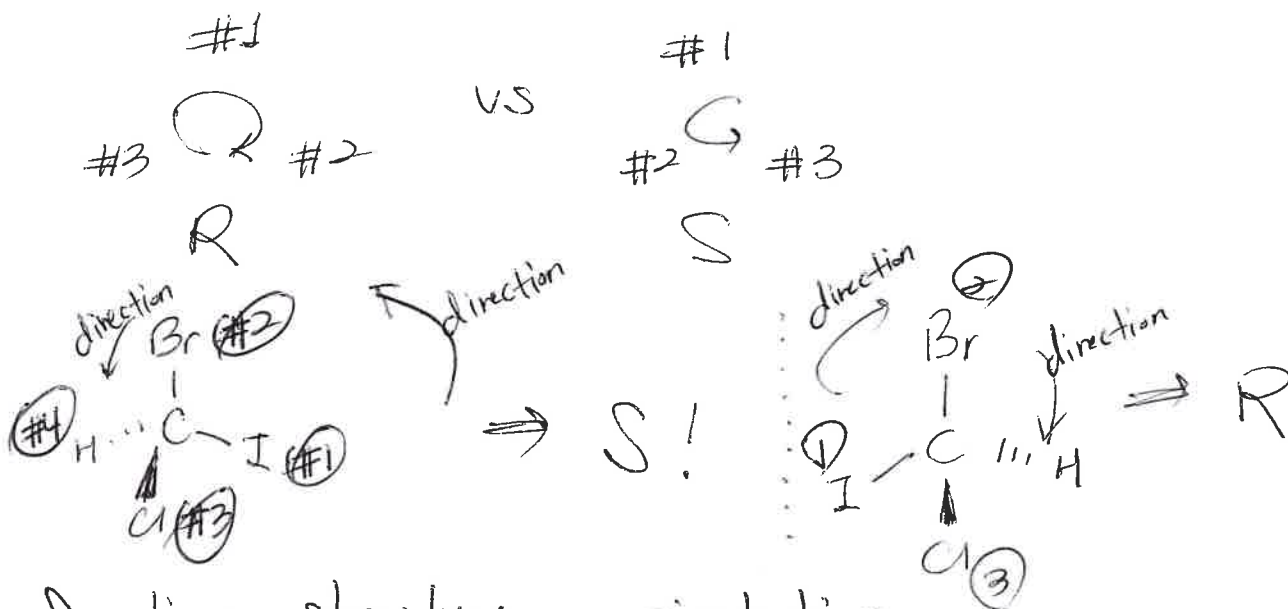
② Some molecules lacking asymmetric carbon centers are chiral.

Chiral centers are designated R vs S
Assign R vs S based on substituent priority.

Procedure

- 1) Assign priority to the four substituents on the central carbon
- 2) View down bond to lowest priority substituent (from carbon side)

observe



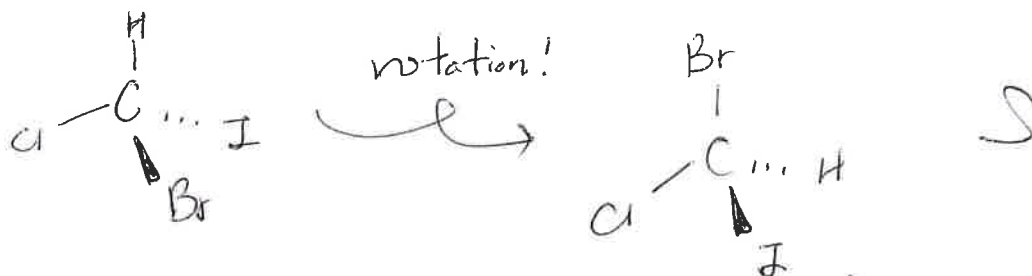
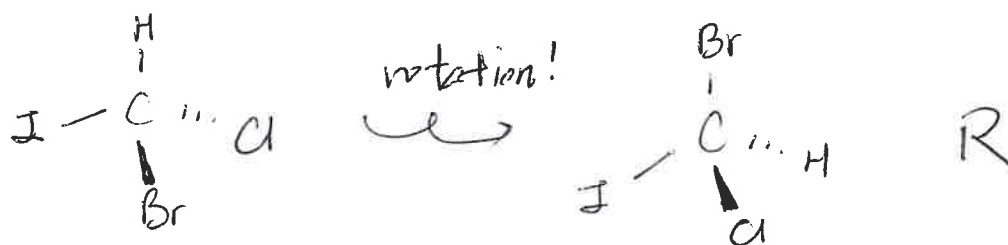
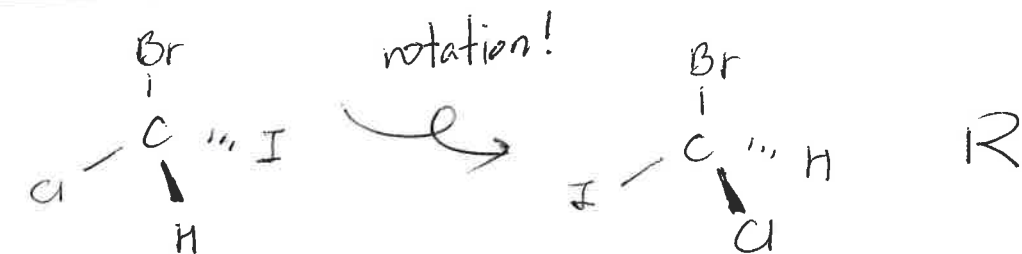
Sometimes, structure reorientation is necessary...

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How to distinguish enantiomers from one another in terms of a physical (measurable) characteristic?

→ "optical activity"

(rotation of ~~the~~ plane-polarized ~~a~~ light as it passes through a solution containing the molecule)

→ PP. 237 - 240 for details

Specific rotation as \neq characteristic parameter

Plane polarized light rotation: Clockwise \Rightarrow (+) angle

Counterclockwise \Rightarrow (-) angle

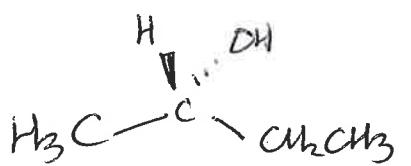
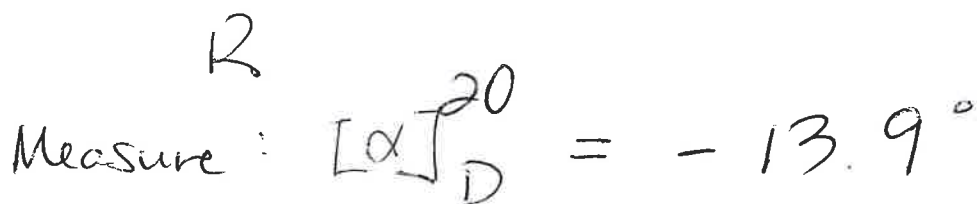
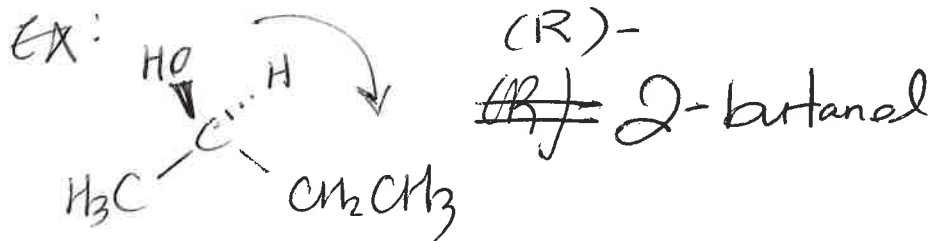
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(S)-2-butanol

$[\alpha]_D^{20} = +13.9^\circ$

(S)-(+)-2-butanol

(R)-(-)-2-butanol

1:1 mixture of enantiomers
= racemic mixture

EX: (\pm)-2-butanol

\equiv racemic mixture