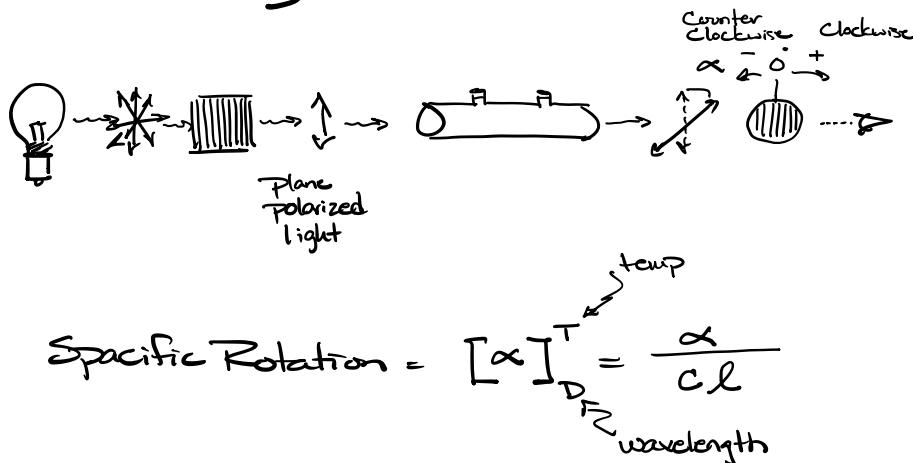


Stereochemistry

Optical Activity



$$\text{Specific Rotation} = [\alpha]_D^T = \frac{\alpha}{c l}$$

temp ↘
wavelength ↗

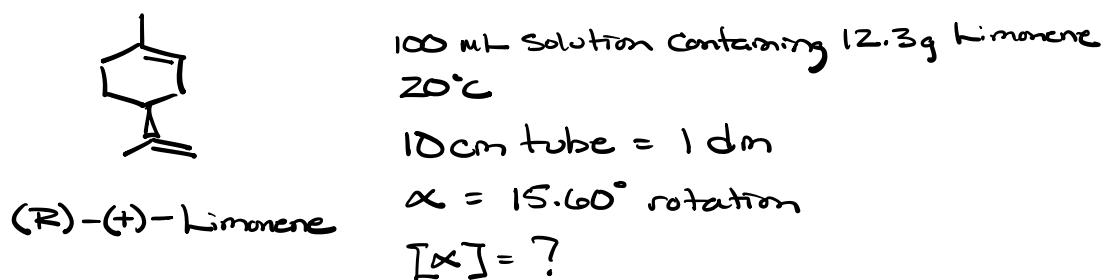
α = Observed rotation

C = Concentration of Sample g/ml

l = Path length dm

D = Sodium D line = 589 nm

T = °C

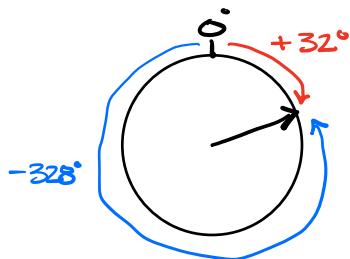


$$[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ\text{C}} = \frac{15.60^\circ}{1 \text{ dm} \times \frac{12.30 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ mL}}} = 126.8^\circ \frac{\text{mL}}{\text{dm} \cdot \text{g}}$$

$$[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ\text{C}} = 126.8^\circ \quad (\text{C } 0.123; \text{ hexane})$$

\swarrow Solvent

What if a molecule has never been measured,
how do we know if rotation is + or -



New molecule

$23.2 \text{ g} / 100 \text{ mL}$ MeOH

20°C

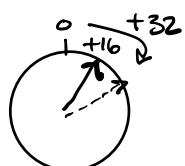
1 dm tube

$$\alpha = +32^\circ \text{ or } -328^\circ ??$$

Consider what happens if we cut concentration in half.

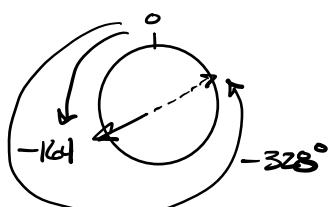
\Rightarrow if $\Sigma J/2$ then $\alpha/2$

If $+32$



$$\text{New } \alpha @ \\ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma J = +16$$

If -328°



$$\text{New } \alpha @ \\ \frac{1}{2} \Sigma J = -164^\circ$$

Mixtures of Enantiomers

Equal amounts of each enantiomer - Racemic

Unequal amounts of each enantiomer - non-Racemic

Enantiomeric excess - the excess of one enantiomer over the other

%ee

Pure enantiomer -

Single isomer

Enantiomerically pure

Optically pure

%ee = measurement of enantiomeric excess

$$\%ee = |\%R - \%S|$$

Sample 75% R & 25% S

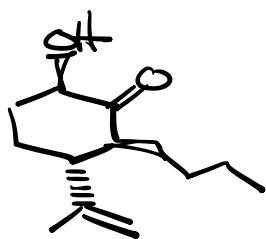
$$|75\%R - 25\%S| = 50\% ee$$

50% ee means I have 50% more of one enantiomer than of the other

$$\% \text{ee} = \frac{| \alpha_{\text{observed}} - | \alpha_{\text{pure enantiomer}} |}{| \alpha_{\text{pure enantiomer}} |} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ee} = \frac{| \text{mole}_R - \text{mole}_S |}{\text{mole}_R + \text{mole}_S} \times 10$$

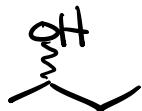
Ways of representing molecules with Stereogenic Centers



wedge & hash bonds

▷ wedge forward

|||||| hash backwards



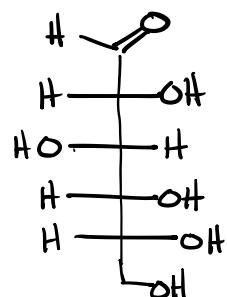
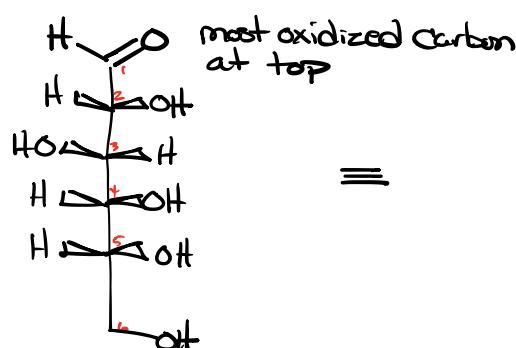
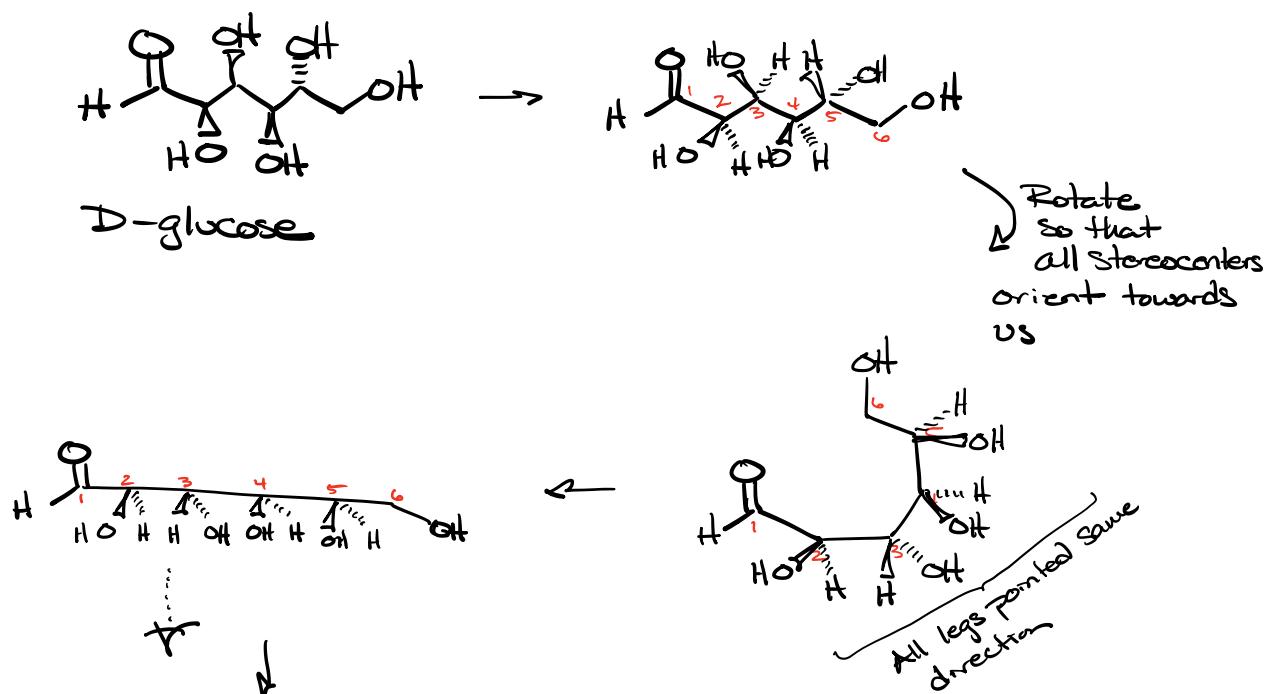
vv wiggly bond

represents something racemic (50/50 mix)
0% ee

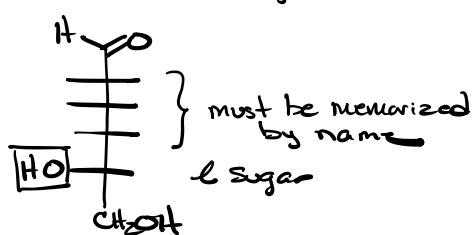
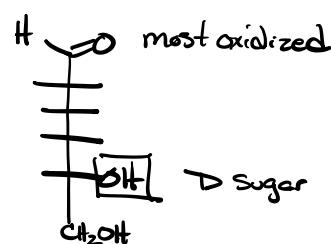


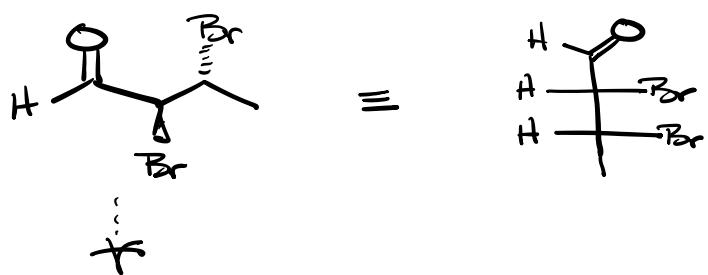
Fischer Projections

Used for Carbohydrates, linear molecules with many stereocenters

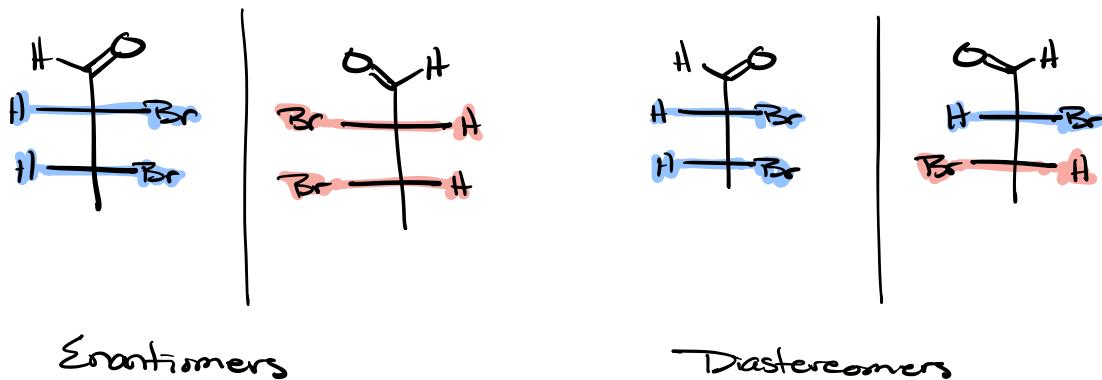


Fischer Projection





Fischer projections not good for Rxn, but good for enantiomers & diastereomer relationships



Resolution of Enantiomers

Enantiomers have same:

B.P.
P.P.
polarity
density
:

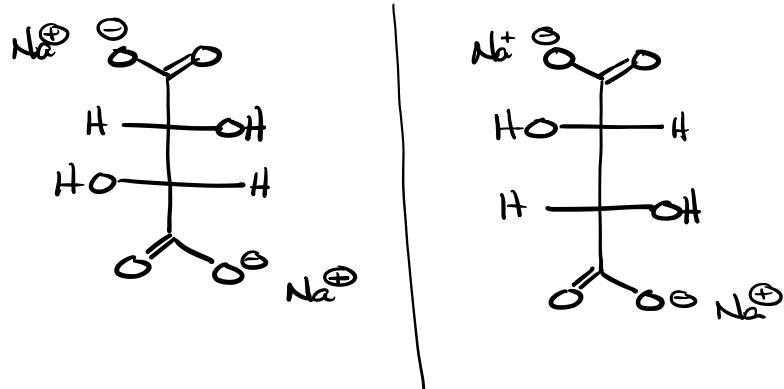
All physical properties except
the rotation of plane polarized light.

⇒ very difficult to separate them

1st time done Pasteur

Crystallized racemic (50/50) tartrate salts

Tartrate

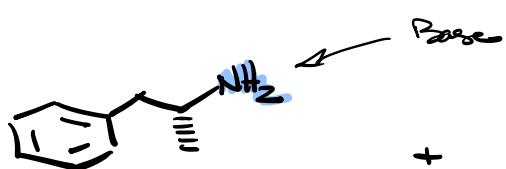
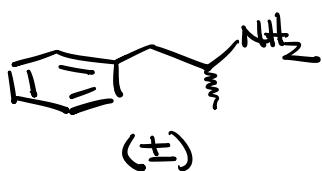


Enantiomers

Crystal structures different & Pasteur
Separated based on crystal pattern

Chiral Resolving Agent

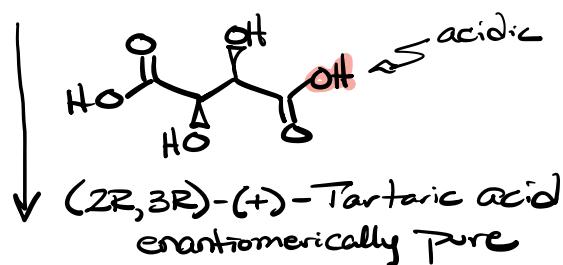
Racemic Amphetamine



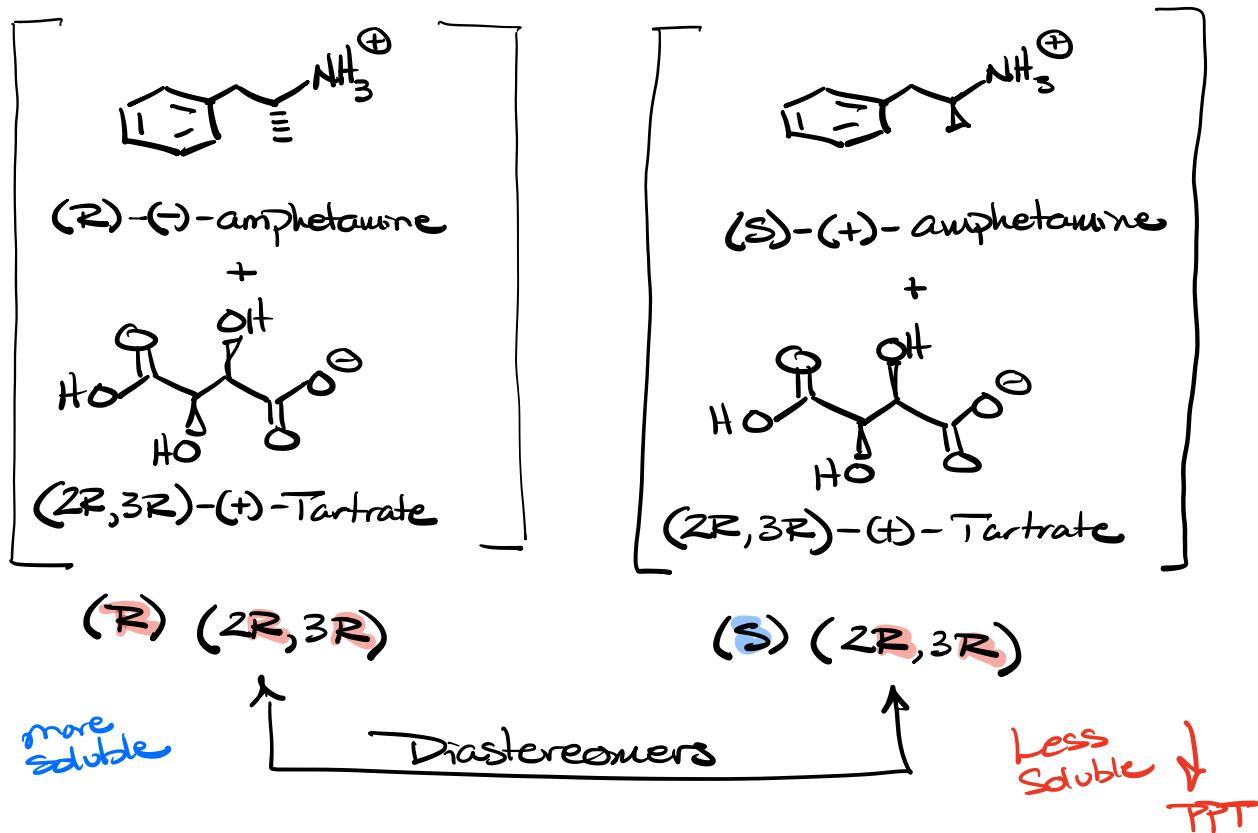
(R)-(-)-amphetamine



(S)-(+) -amphetamine



Salts



Diastereomers have all different physical properties

different

BP

MP

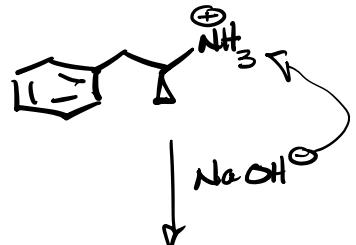
Solubility ←

Dipole moment

:

We use solubility to precipitate the less soluble diastereomeric pair

Salt \rightarrow PPT \rightarrow filter \rightarrow free base
React w/ NaOH



$\xleftarrow[\text{solvent}]{\text{exp}}$



(S)-(+)-amphetamine

100% ee

Single isomer

Resolved

3rd type \Rightarrow Chiral Chromatography

Notations used

\pm Sign of rotation of light Chiral molecule optical rotation
Physical property of molecule

d $d =$ dexterotatory $= +$
l $l =$ levorotatory $= -$ same as \pm

R S Configuration of a single stereogenic Center based
on Cahn - Ingold - Prelog rules



D L Small Cap & Designate the position of highest priority
group on last Chiral Center in Fischer projection

Chiral - molecule that rotates plane polarized light due to having stereogenic centers

Achiral - molecule does not rotate plane polarized light. Either no stereogenic centers or meso

Meso - molecule has plane of symmetry and does not rotate plane polarized light

Racemic = 50/50 mix, (\pm)

Enantiomerically Pure = Single isomer, 100% ee

Non-Racemic = not 50/50, has >0% ee