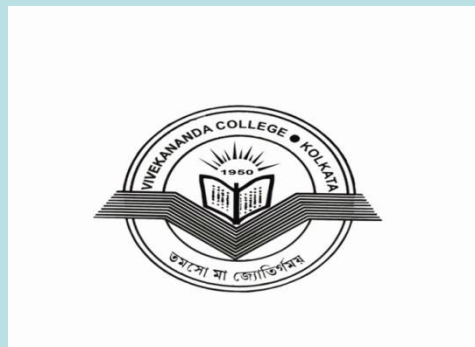


VIVEKANANDA COLLEGE
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NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE



Topic: Stereochemistry: Conformational Analysis-2

Course Title: Organic Chemistry -2

Paper: CEMA-CC-2-3-TH

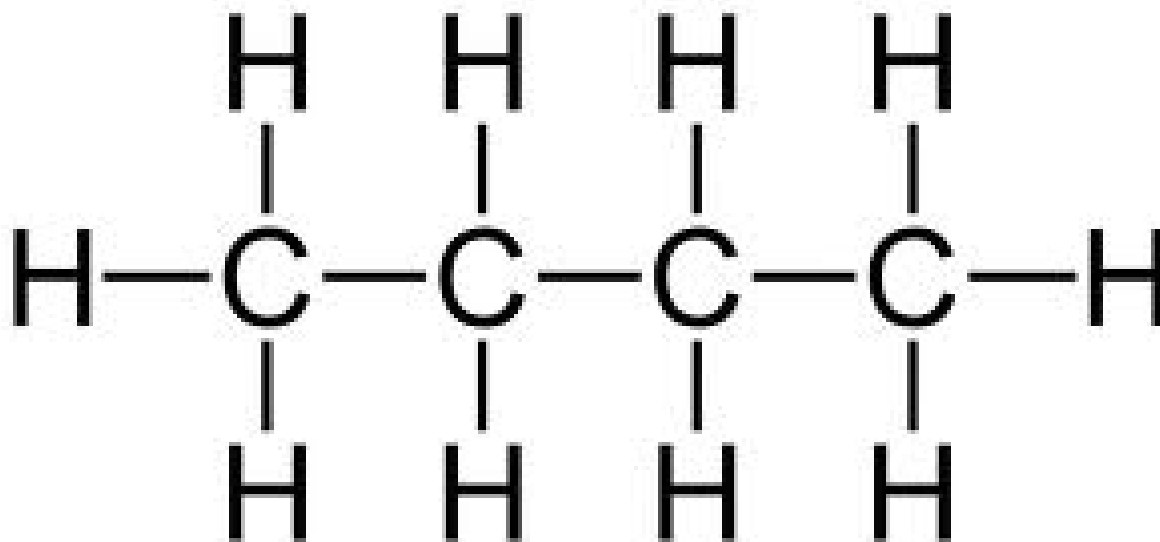
Unit: L-2

Semester: 2 (Hons)

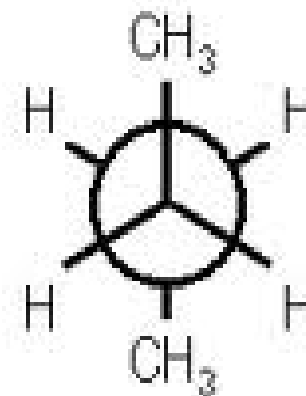
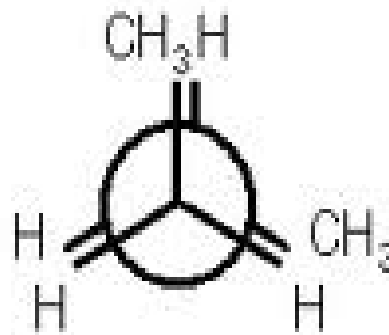
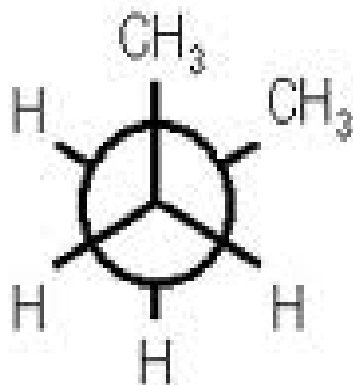
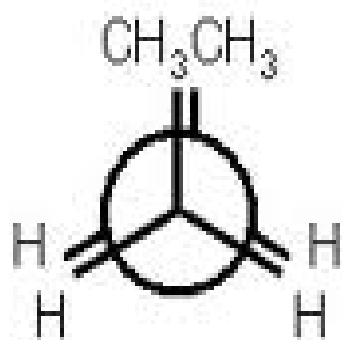
Name of the Teacher: Yasin Nuree

Name of the Department: Chemistry

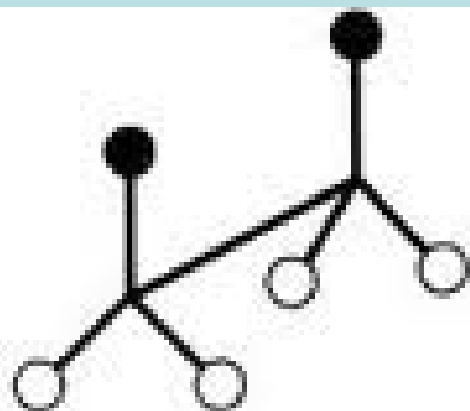
Butane



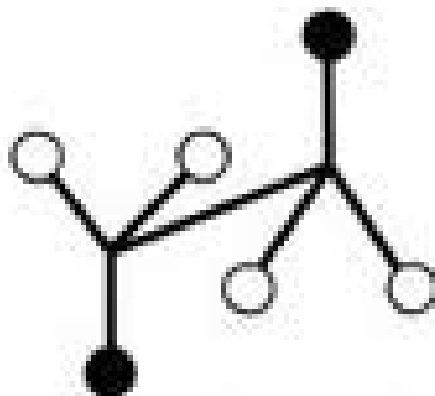
Newman Projection



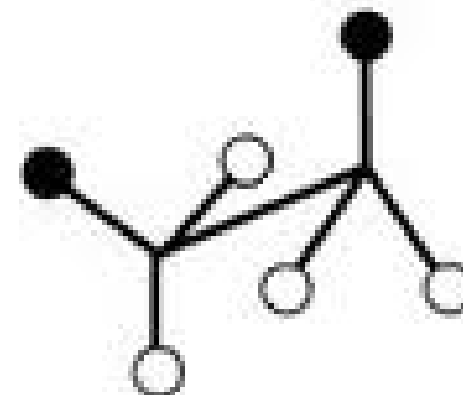
Sawhorse Projection



eclipsed conformation



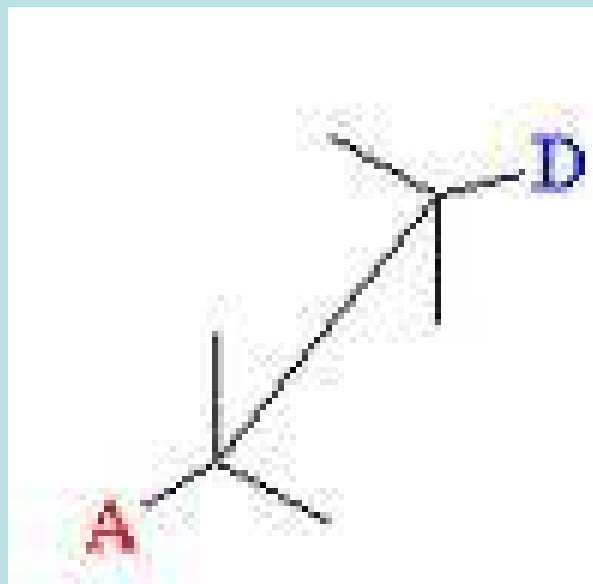
anti conformation



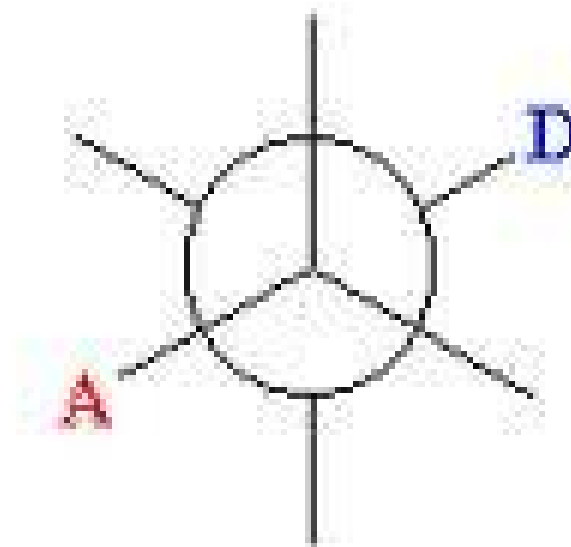
gauche conformation

● = methyl group

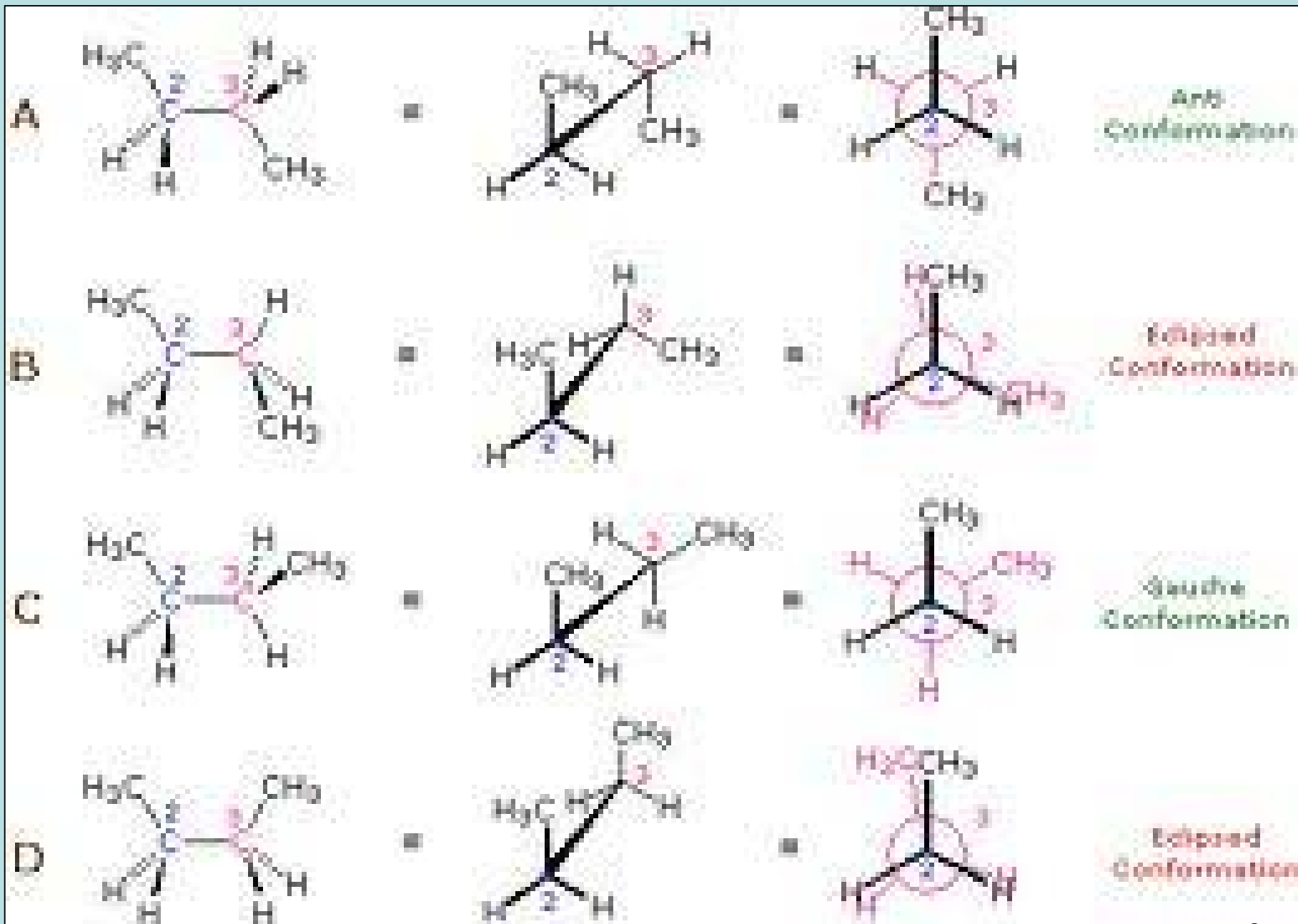
Conversion of Newman to Sawhorse

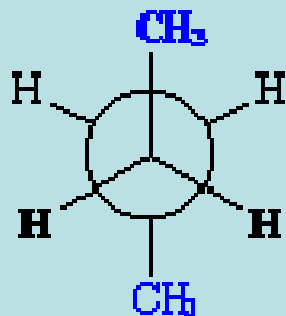


Sawhorse projection



Newman projection



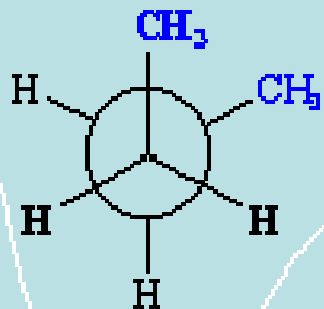


C → “anti-periplanar” or “anti”

No torsional strain as the groups are staggered and CH₃ groups are far apart

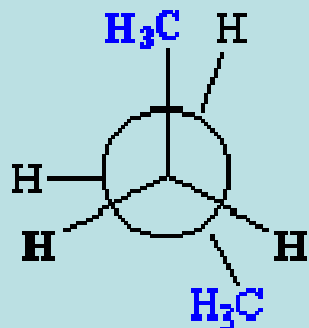
A → “synclinal” or “gauche”

van der Waals forces between two CH₃ groups are repulsive: the electron clouds repel each other which accounts for 0.9 Kcal/mole more energy compared to anti conformer



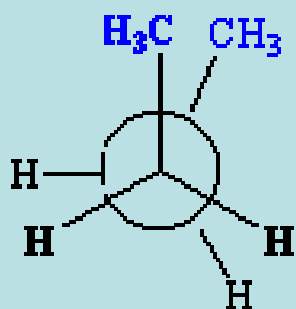
B → “anticlinal”

torsional strain and large van der waals repulsive forces between the H and CH₃ groups

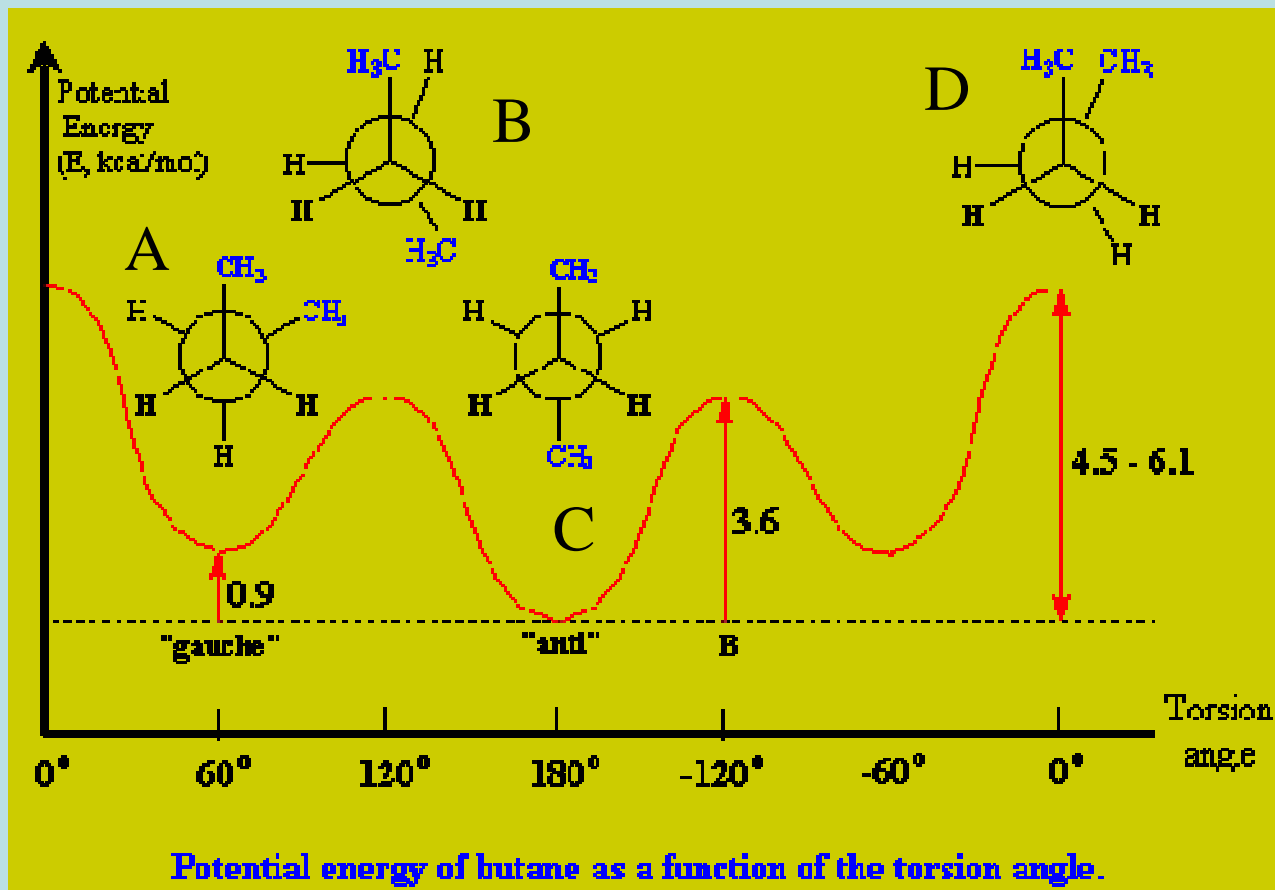


D → “syn-periplanar” or “fully eclipsed”

Highest energy due to torsional strain and large van der waals repulsive force between the CH₃ groups



Conformations of butane



Potential energy of butane as a function of torsion angle

- A → “synclinal” or “gauche”
- B → “anticlinal”
- C → “anti-periplanar” or “anti”
- D → “syn-periplanar” or “fully eclipsed”

References:

1. Advanced Organic Chemistry By Carey and Sundberg, Chapter 3 , Part- A
2. Advanced Stereochemistry by D. Nasipuri
3. Advanced Stereochemistry by S Sengupta
4. Advanced Stereochemistry by Eliel.