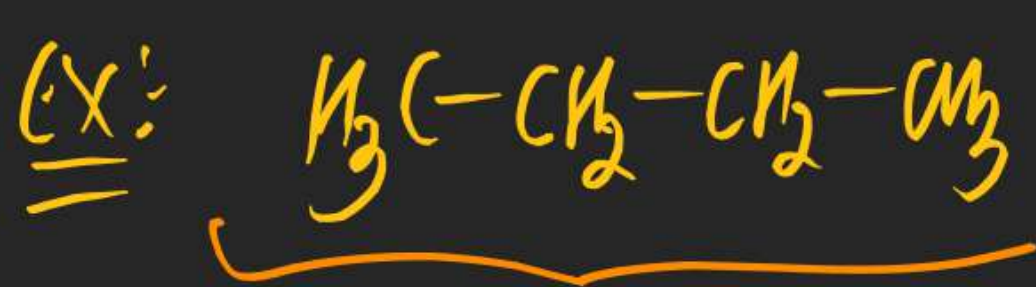


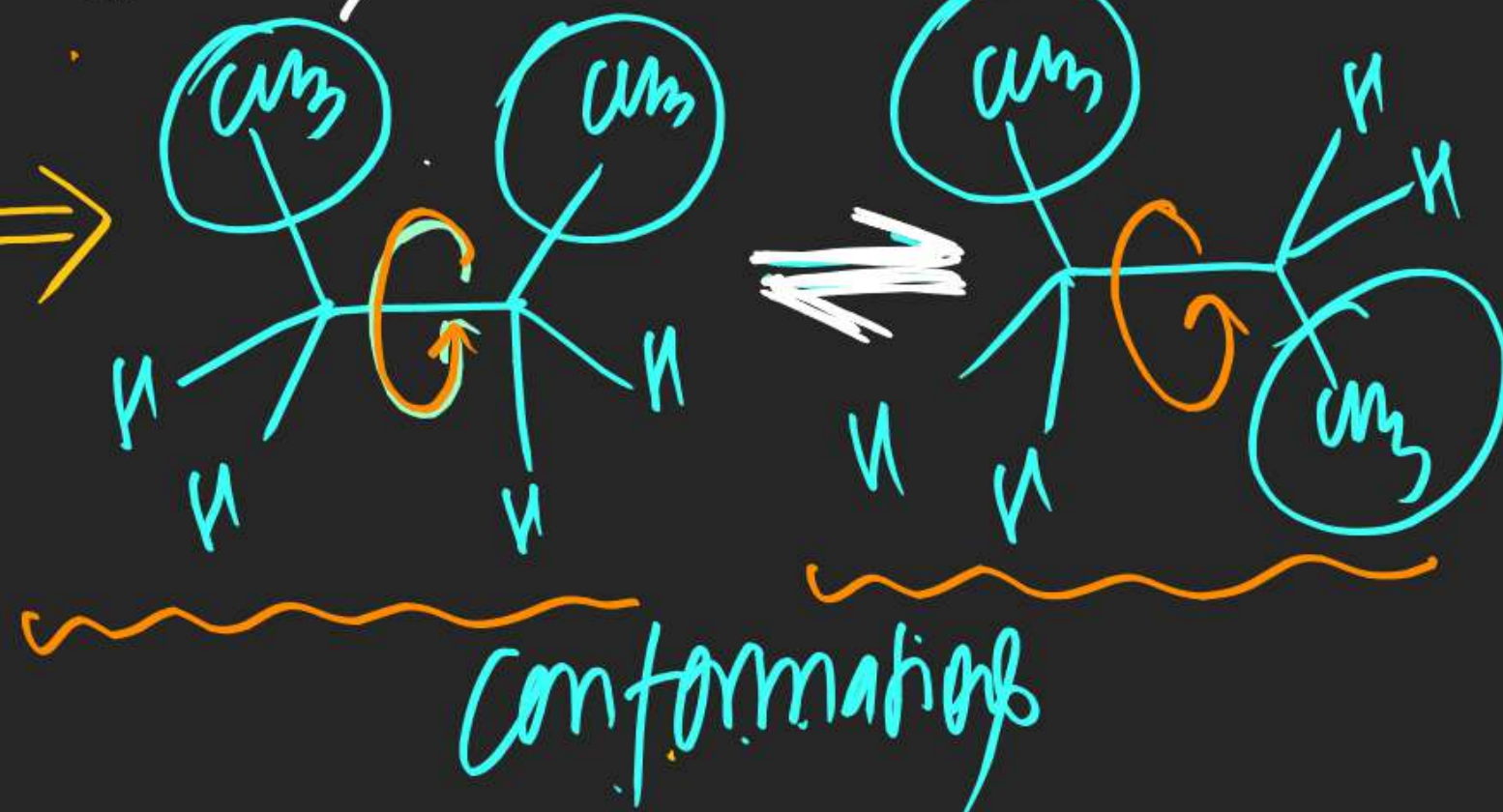
Conformational Isomerism

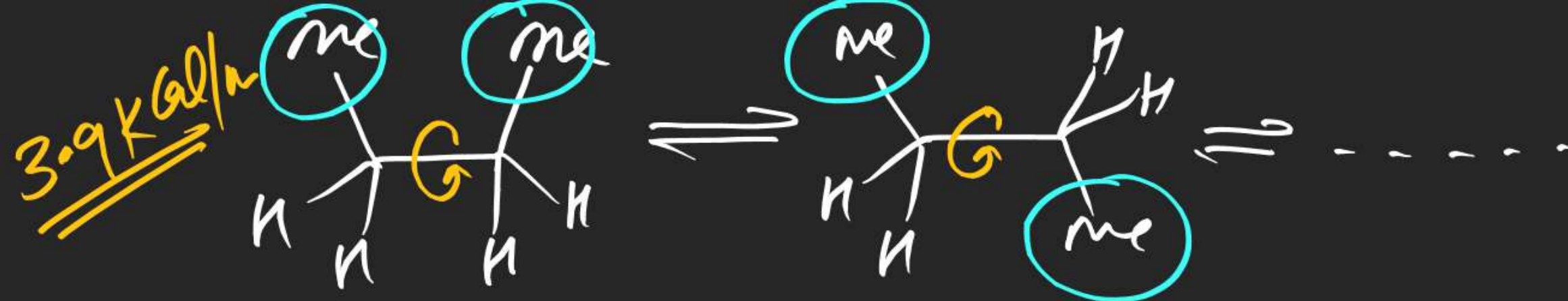
Representations having same molecular formula & same structural formula But different arrangement of atom & groups in space & representation which are interconvertible are known as Conformational isomers.

(C₄H₁₀) mol. formula



Butane





(*) Free Rotation

(*) Intramolecular

(*) Can't be isolated at Room Temp

(*) Conformational isomers

(*) Rotamers

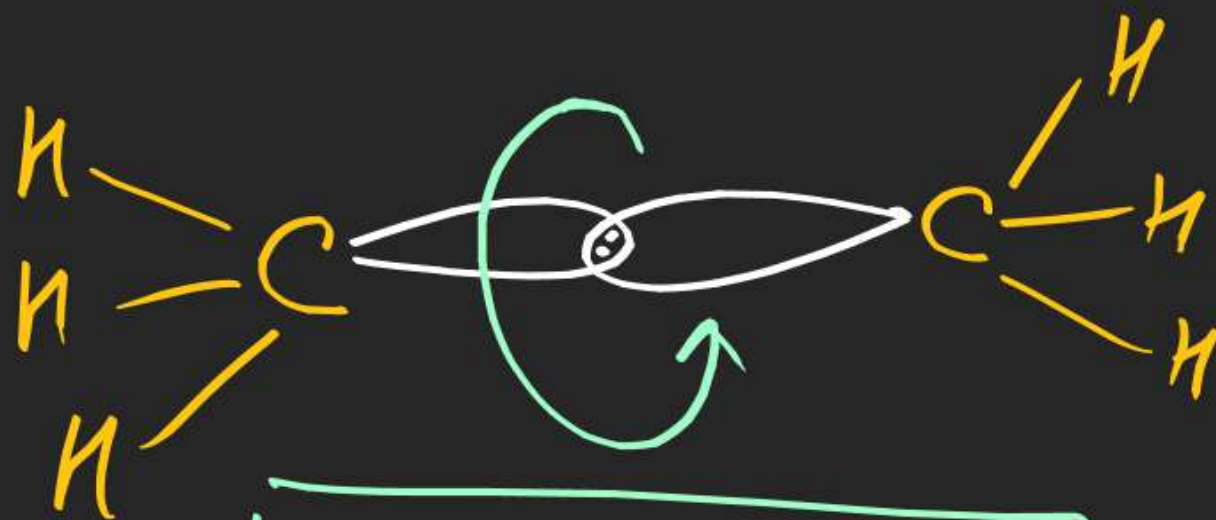
(*) Not True isomers

Note (i) Each organic molecule contains 25 KCal available energy at Room Temp.

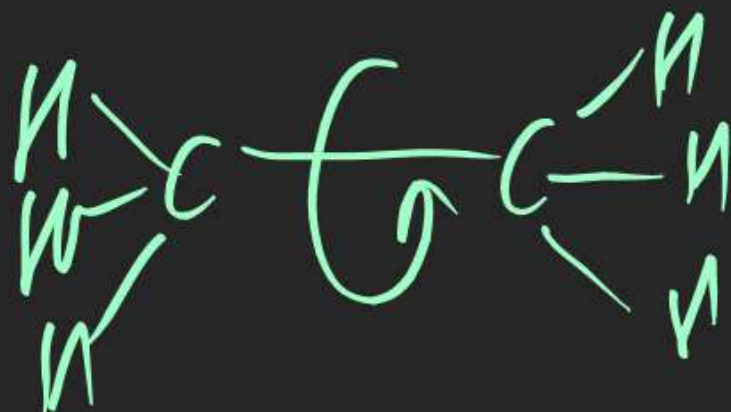
(ii) There are infinite possible conformations for any compound having conformational phenomena.

(iii)

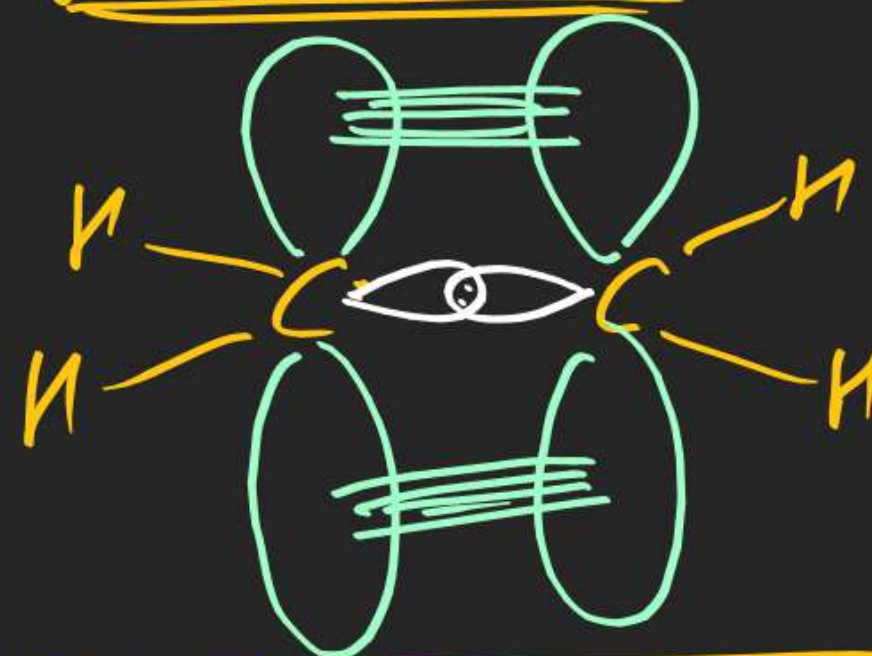
In Simple Bond



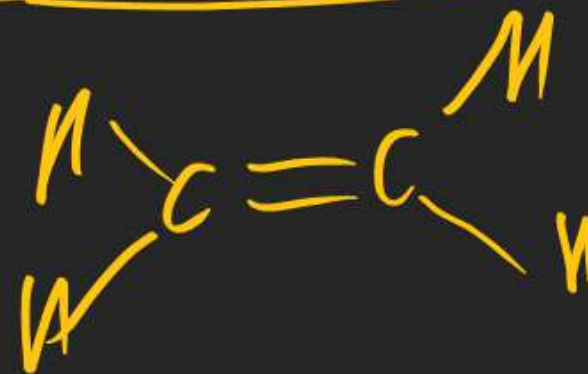
Free Rotation



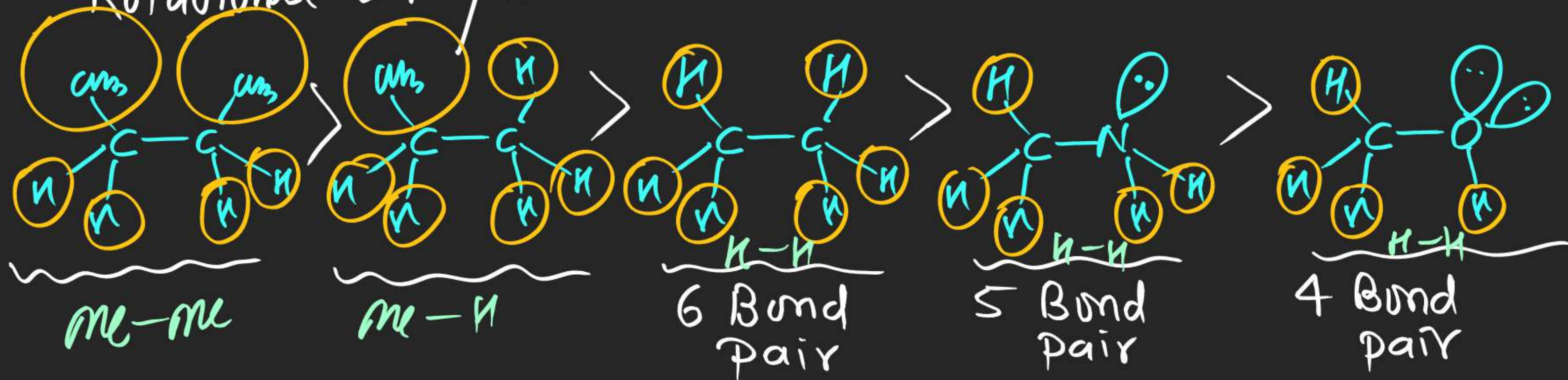
In double Bond



Restricted Rotation



Ex: Arrange following in \downarrow order of Bond Rotational Energy Barriers.





Note Bond pair occupies more space than lone pair




(#) Representation Formula:

(1) Wedge-Dash Formula:

Wedge Bond  or  \Rightarrow Bond towards observer

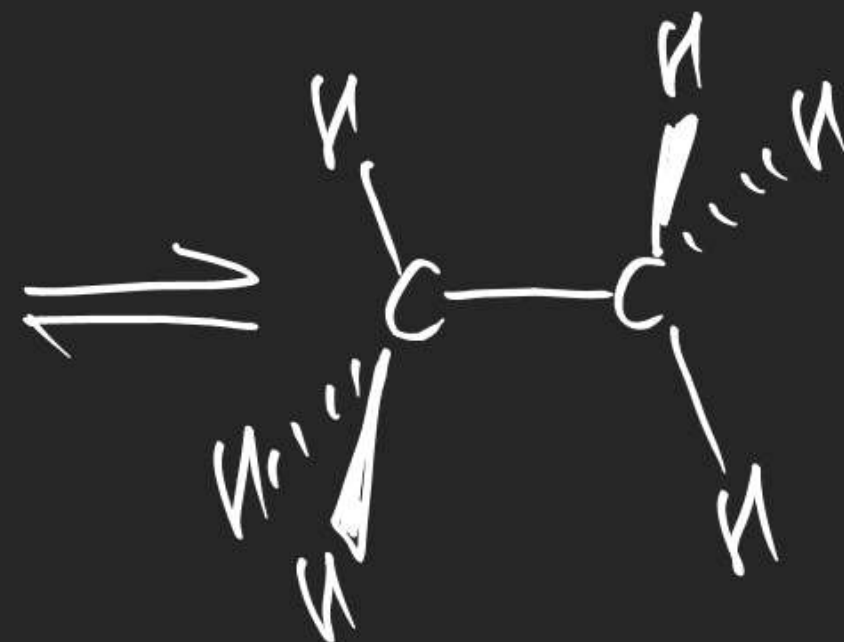
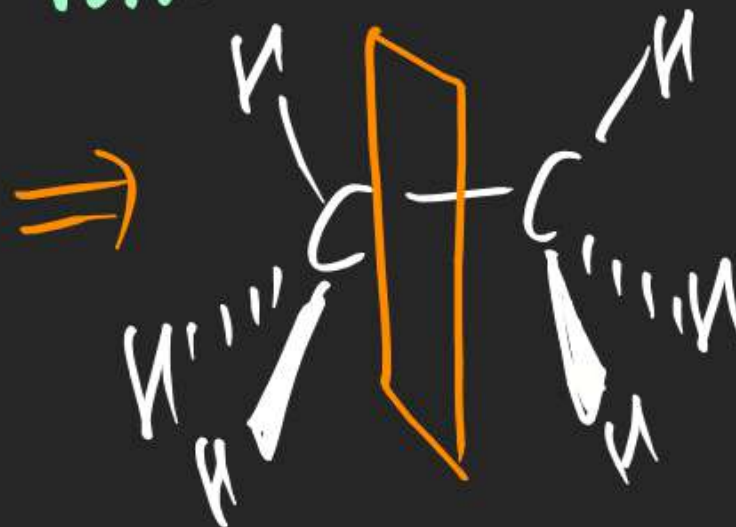
Dash Bond  \Rightarrow Bond away to observer

Simple Bond  \Rightarrow Bond in the plane of paper

Variable Bond  \Rightarrow Variable Bond.

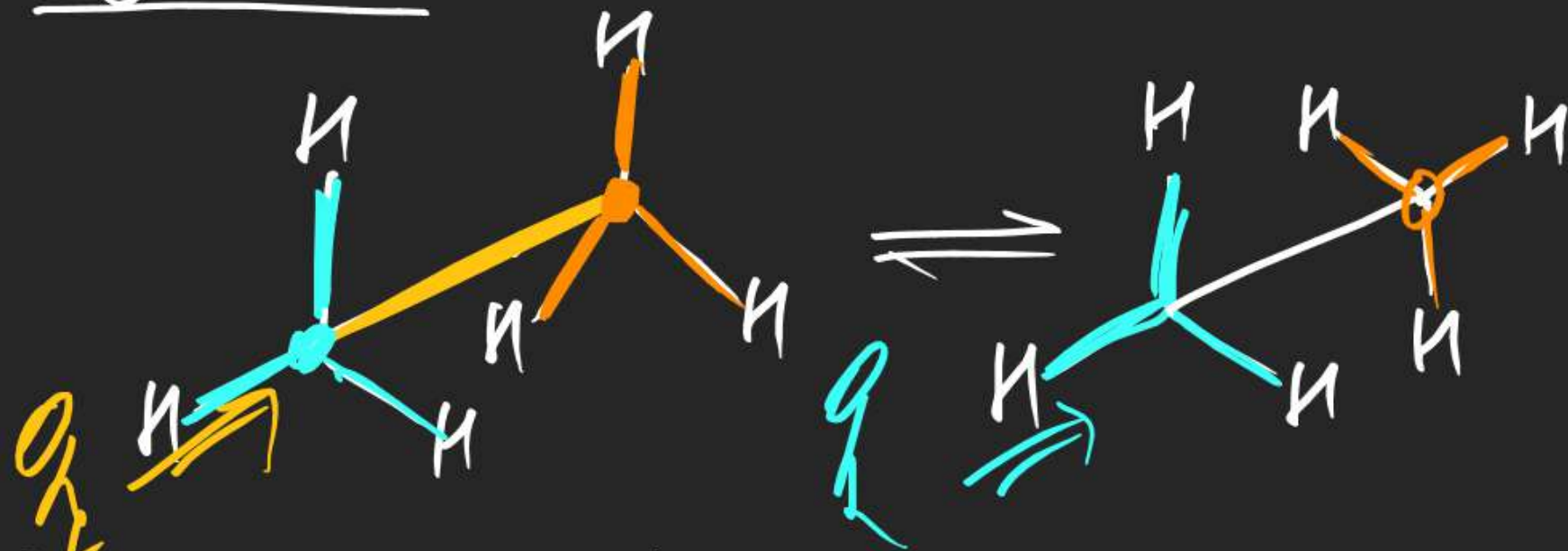
Variable Bond

Ex-11 Ethane
 $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH}_3$



(2) Sawhorse Projection Formula:-

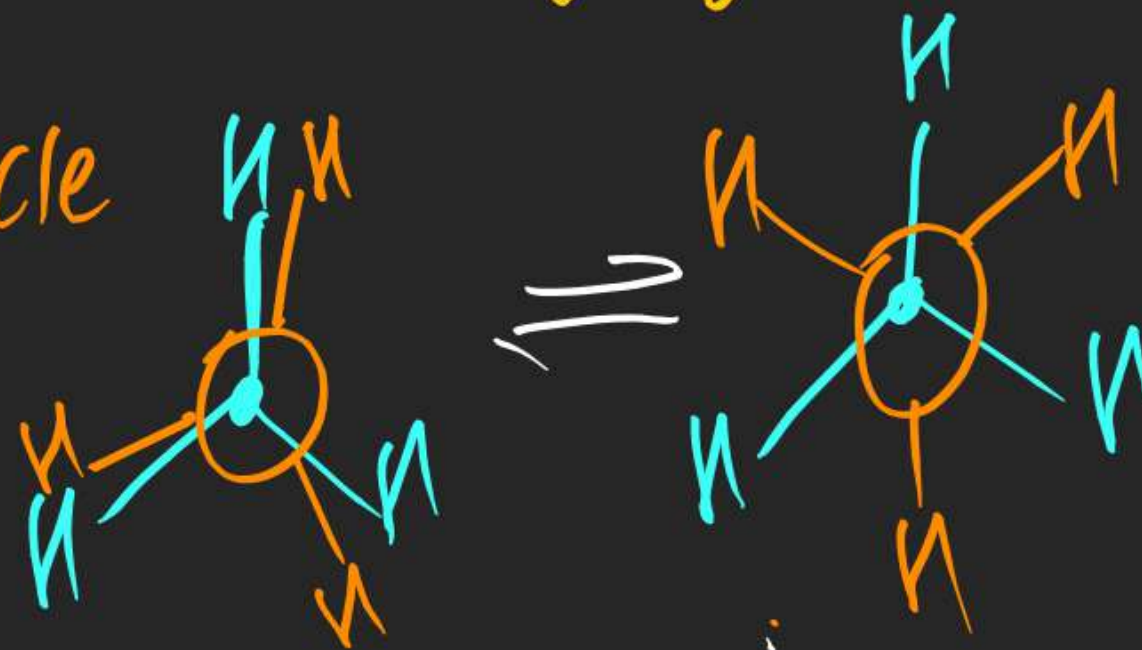
Ex: Ethane
 CH_3-CH_3



(3) Newmann Projection Formula:-

⇒ select a Bond across which molecule is going to be observed.
Front atom "•" dot
Back atom ○ Circle

Ex: Ethane
 CH_3-CH_3



Few important Terms of
Conformational analysis

