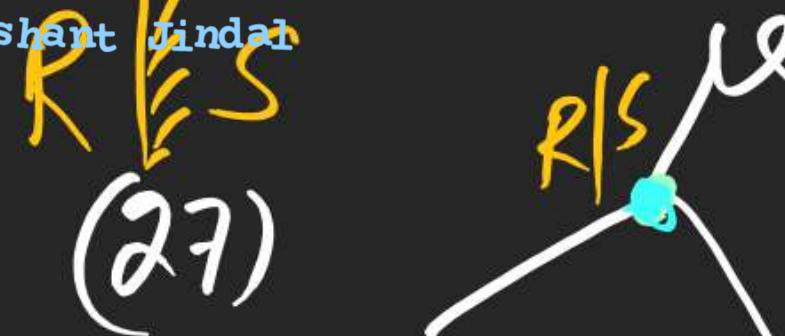
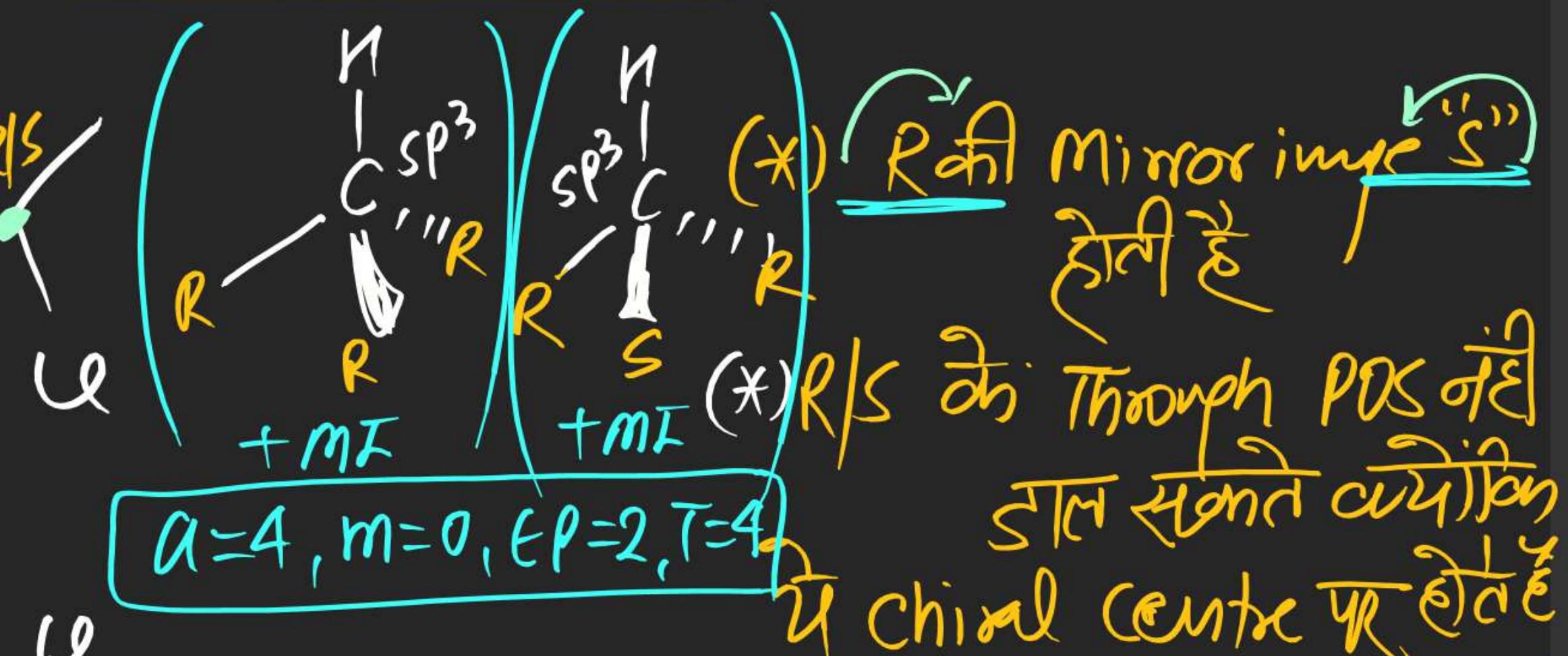
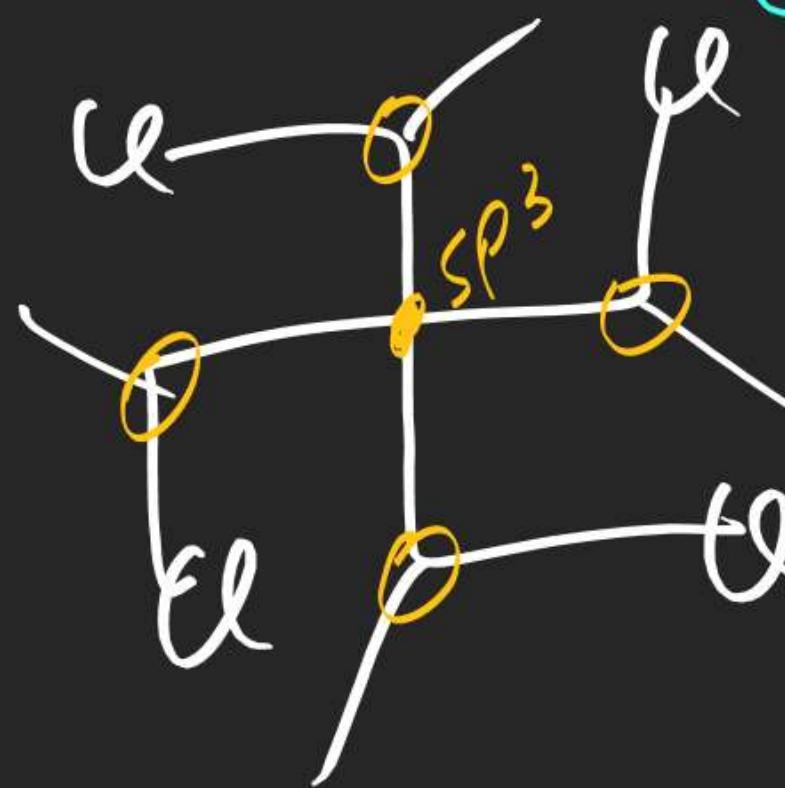
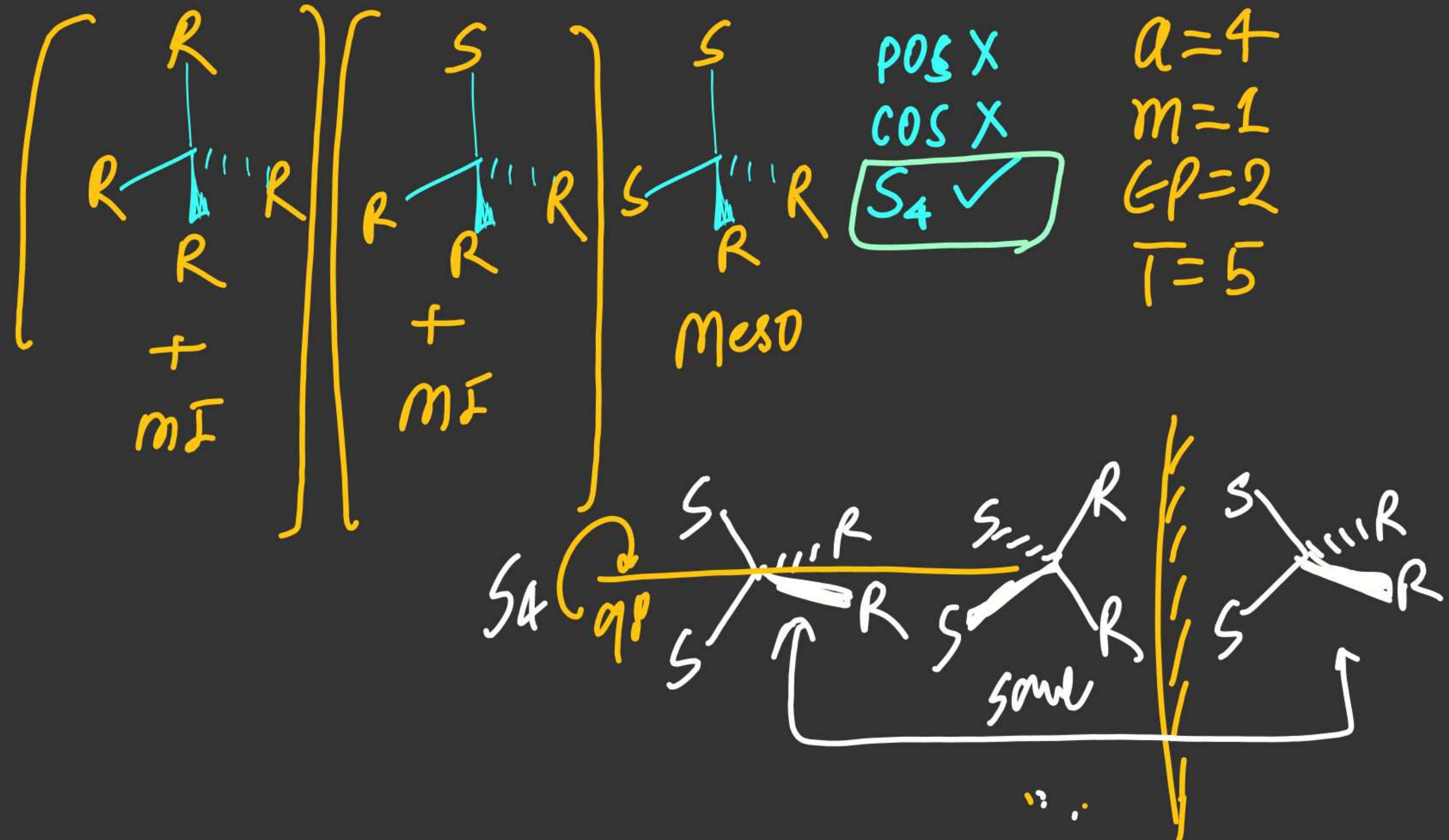


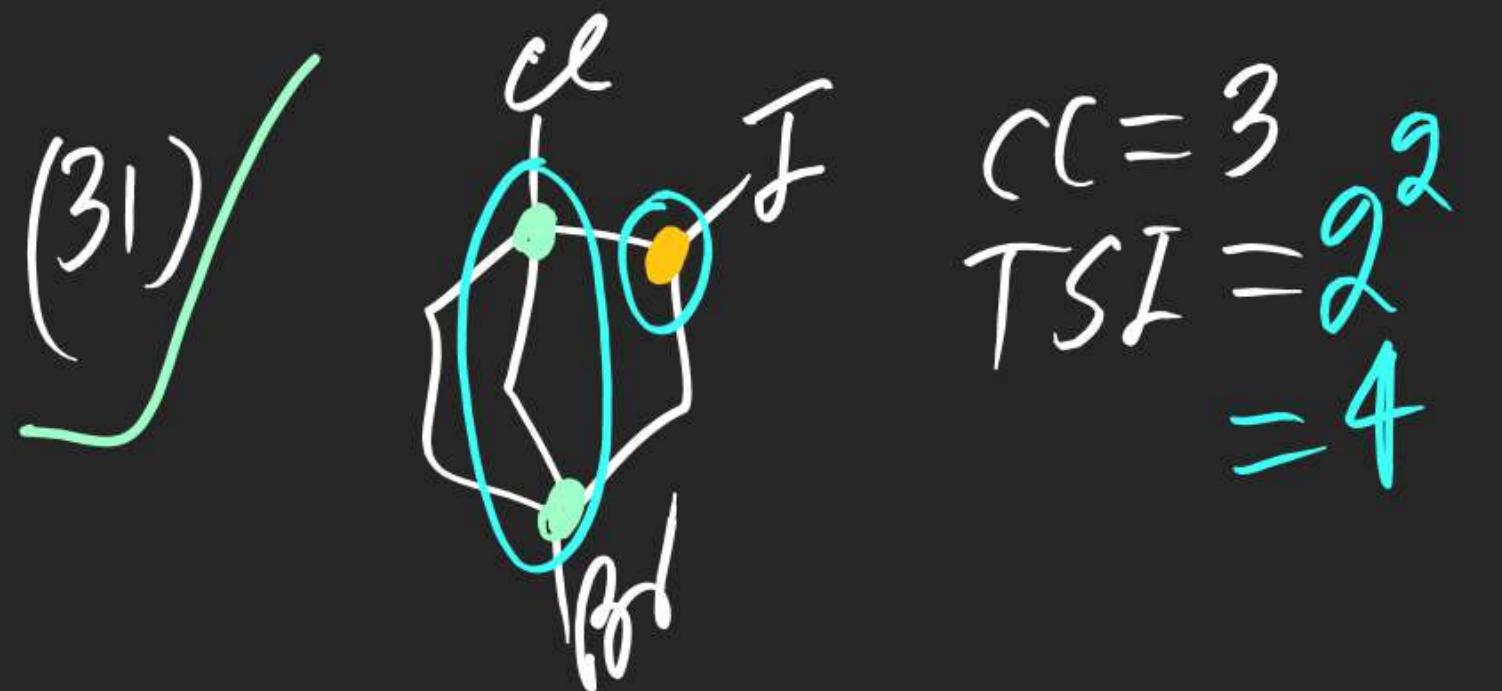
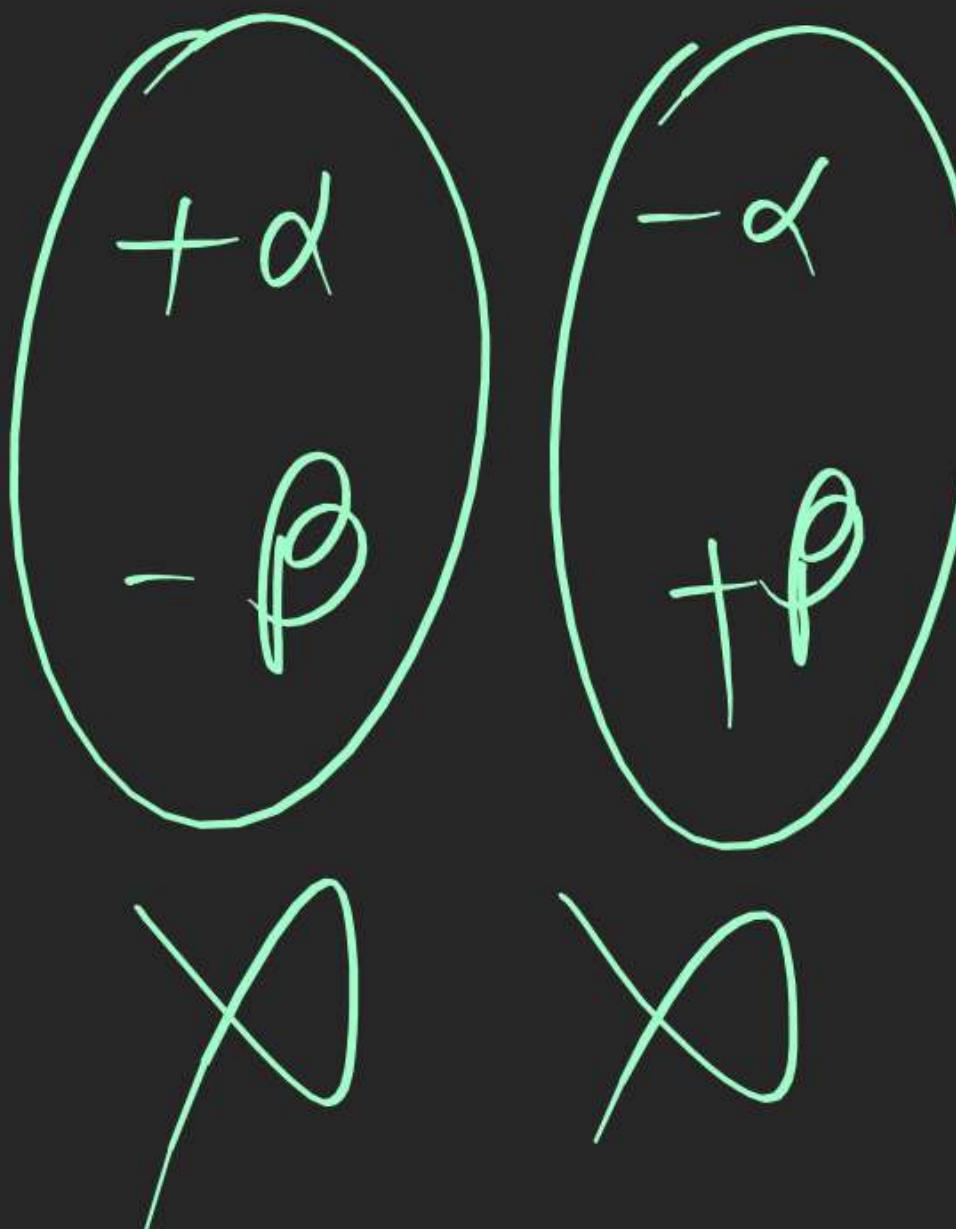
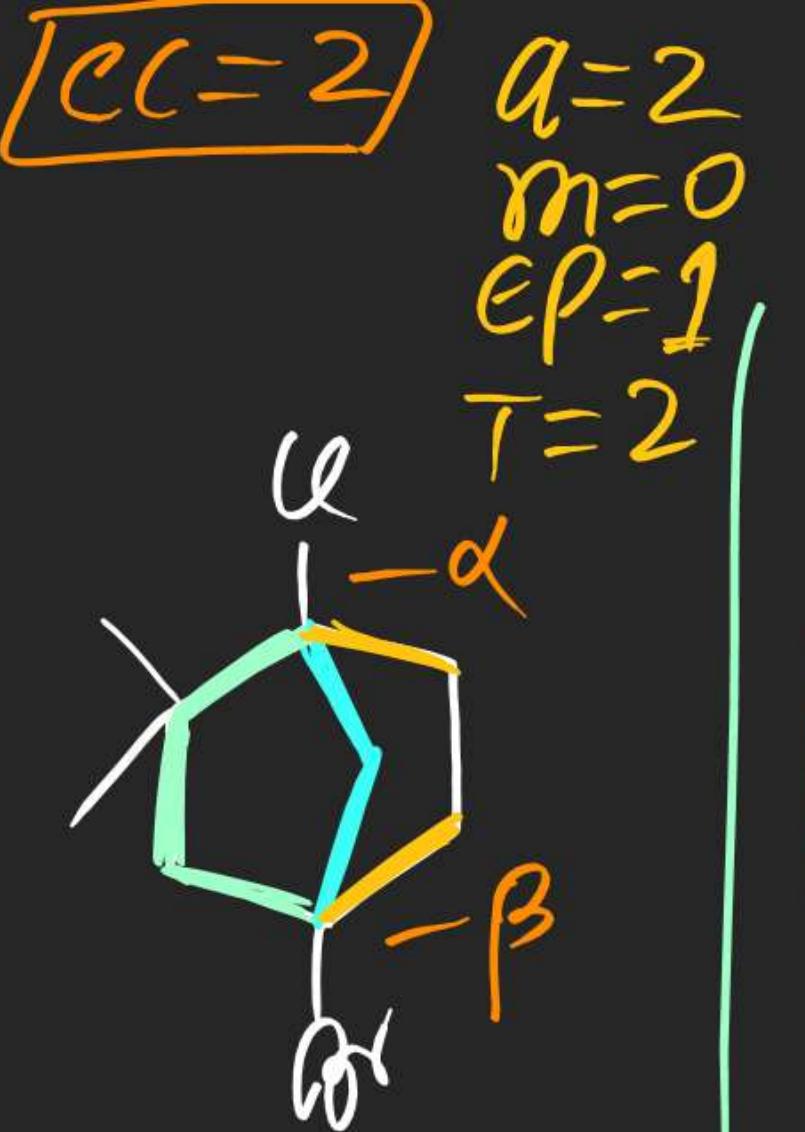
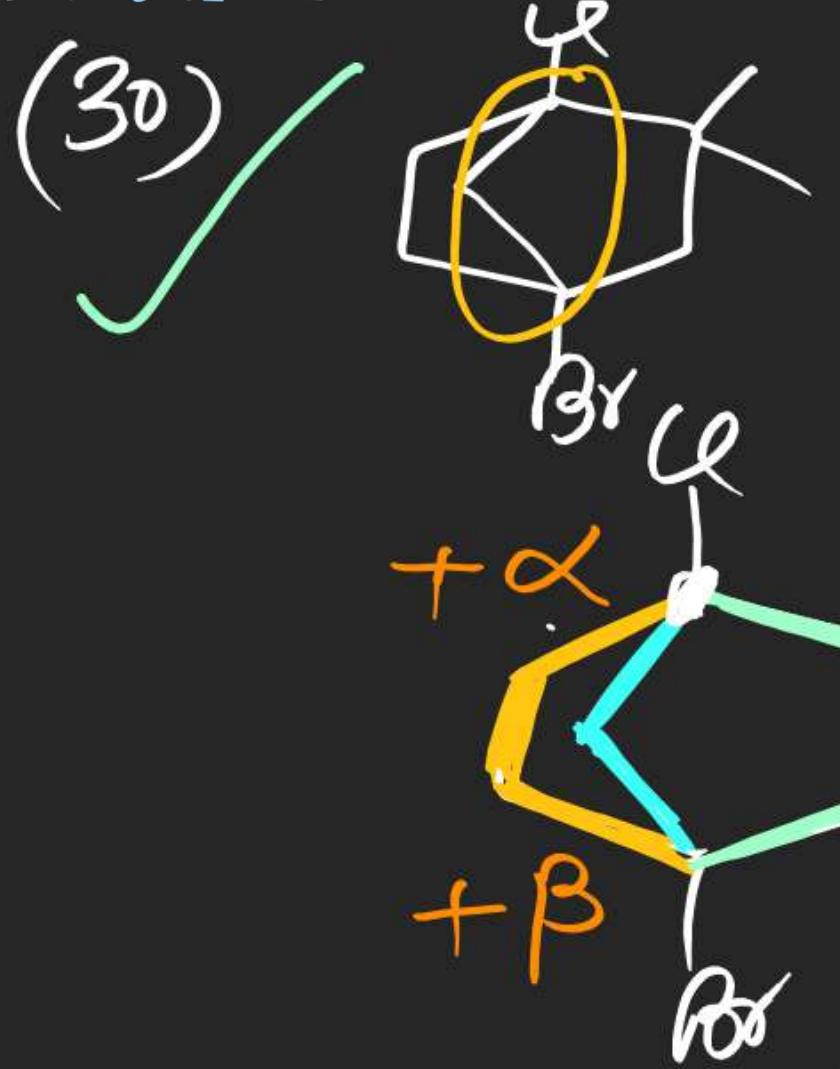
STEREOISOMERISM



(28)







(32)

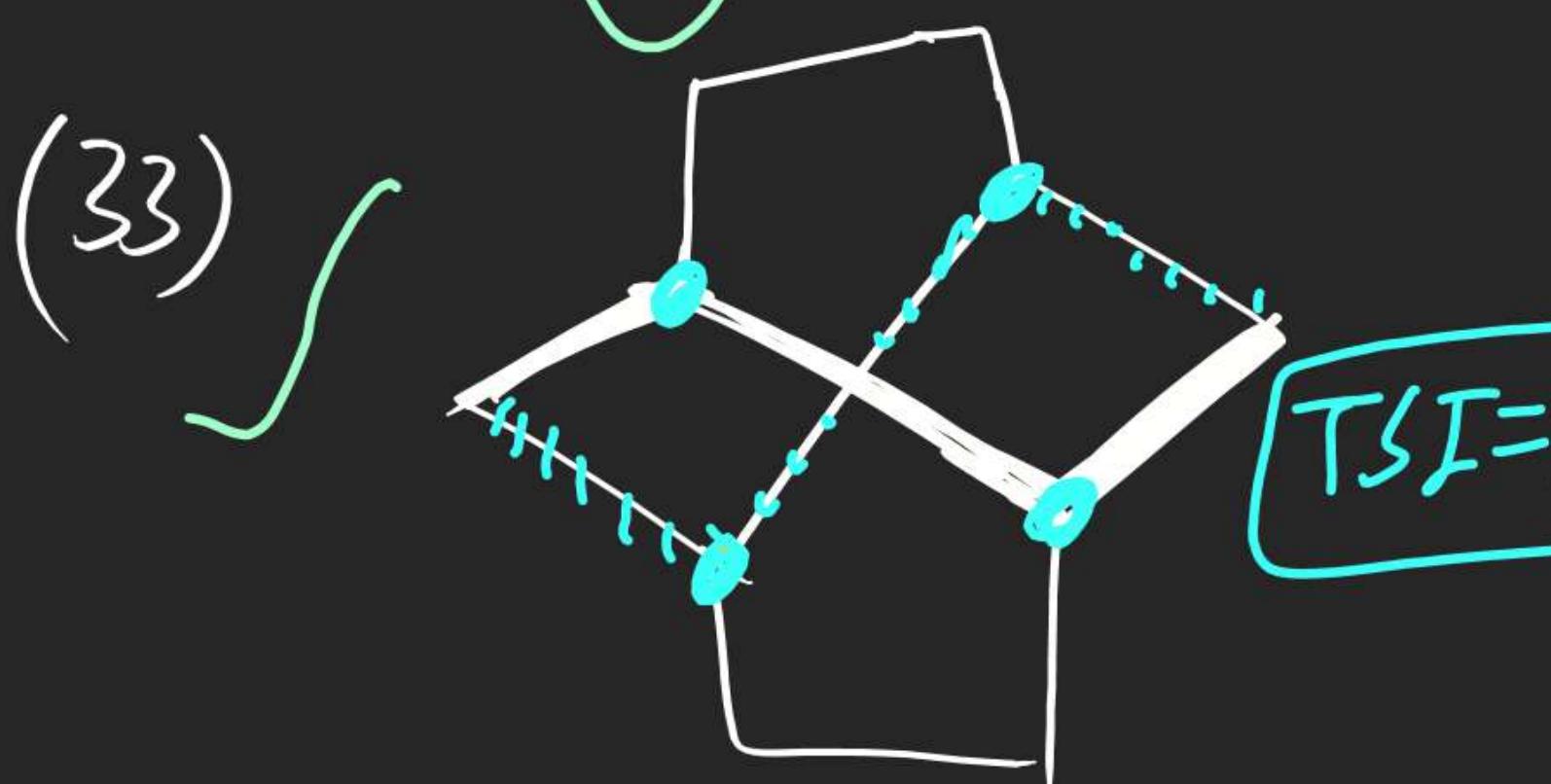
$$a=2$$

$$\text{TSI} = 2^1 = 2$$

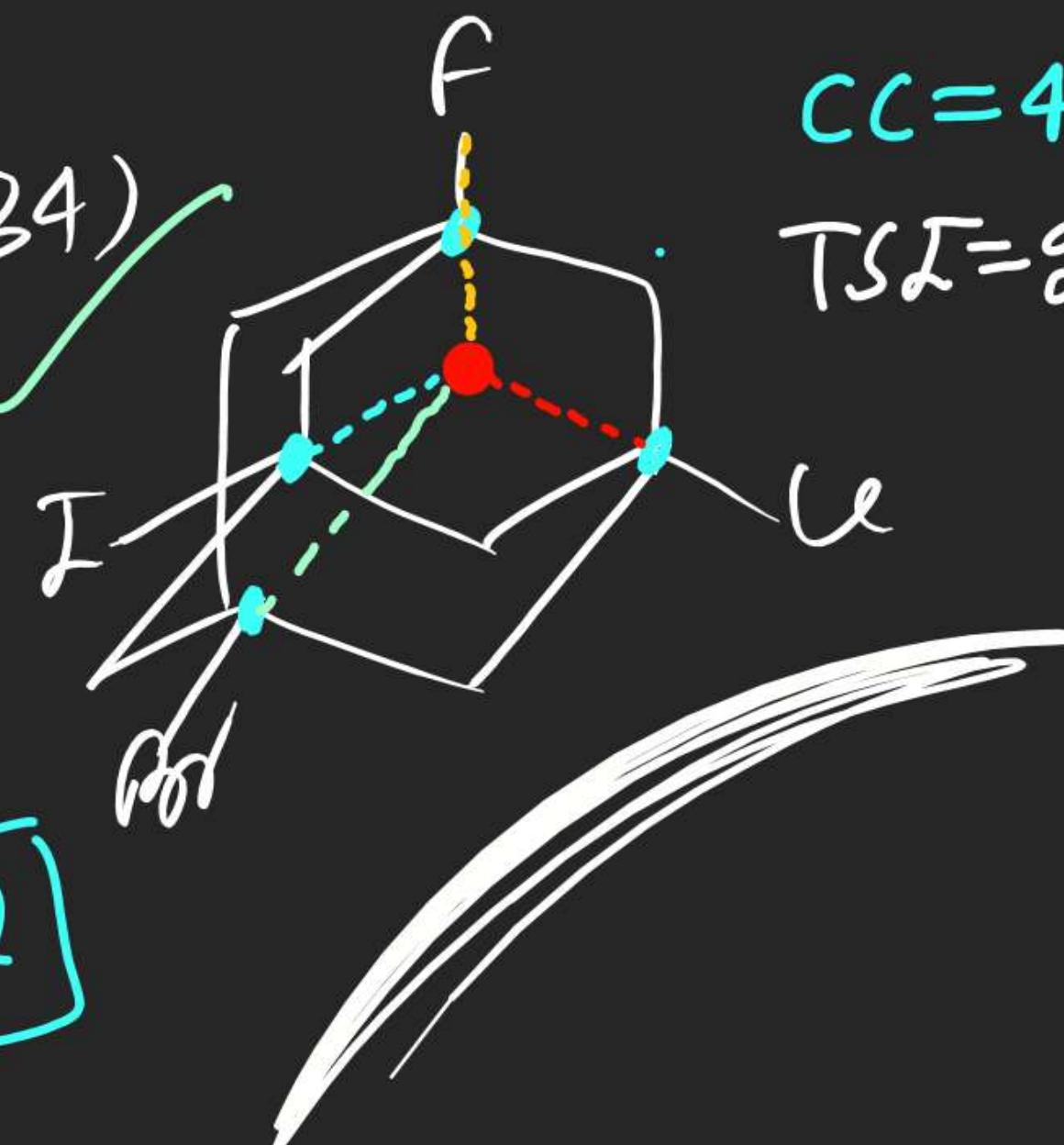
(34)

$$CC=4$$

$$\text{TSI} = 2^1 = 2$$



$$\text{TSI}=2$$



Twistor

$$CC=4$$

A hand-drawn diagram of a trapezoid. The top horizontal side is labeled with a large letter B . The bottom horizontal side is labeled with three letters A : one on the left, one in the middle, and one on the right. The left vertical side is also labeled with a letter A .

(25)

Diagram (25) illustrates a branched polymer chain. It features a central rectangular unit labeled 'B' at its top vertices. Two vertical lines extend downwards from the top vertices, each terminating in a horizontal line segment. The left segment is labeled 'A' and the right segment is also labeled 'A'. These two 'A' segments meet at a point, from which a single vertical line extends further down, ending in another horizontal line segment labeled 'A'.

(26)

Diagram (26) illustrates a branched polymer chain. It features a central rectangular unit labeled 'B' at its top vertices. Two vertical lines extend downwards from the top vertices, each terminating in a horizontal line segment. The left segment is labeled 'A' and the right segment is labeled 'C'. These two segments meet at a point, from which a single vertical line extends further down, ending in another horizontal line segment labeled 'A'.

(26)

(24) $m_3 - m = m - M - m = m - M$

a TSF = 4

$z \neq z$ $(z \neq e) e \neq e$

$a + m_2$

$R R S$ (meso)
pos

(25) $m_3 - C_1 - m = m - C_1 - m_3$

OI GI OI $m I +$

$m = m$ C_1 $R R$ (meso)

e (e) $+ m_2$ $R R$ (cos) S

$(a=4, m=2, EP=2)$
 $T=6$

(26)  for m a m $a=2$
for n b n $m=2$
for n b n $EP=1$
 m c m $T=4$
meso + MI meso

$z \not\models z$
 $\epsilon \not\models \epsilon$

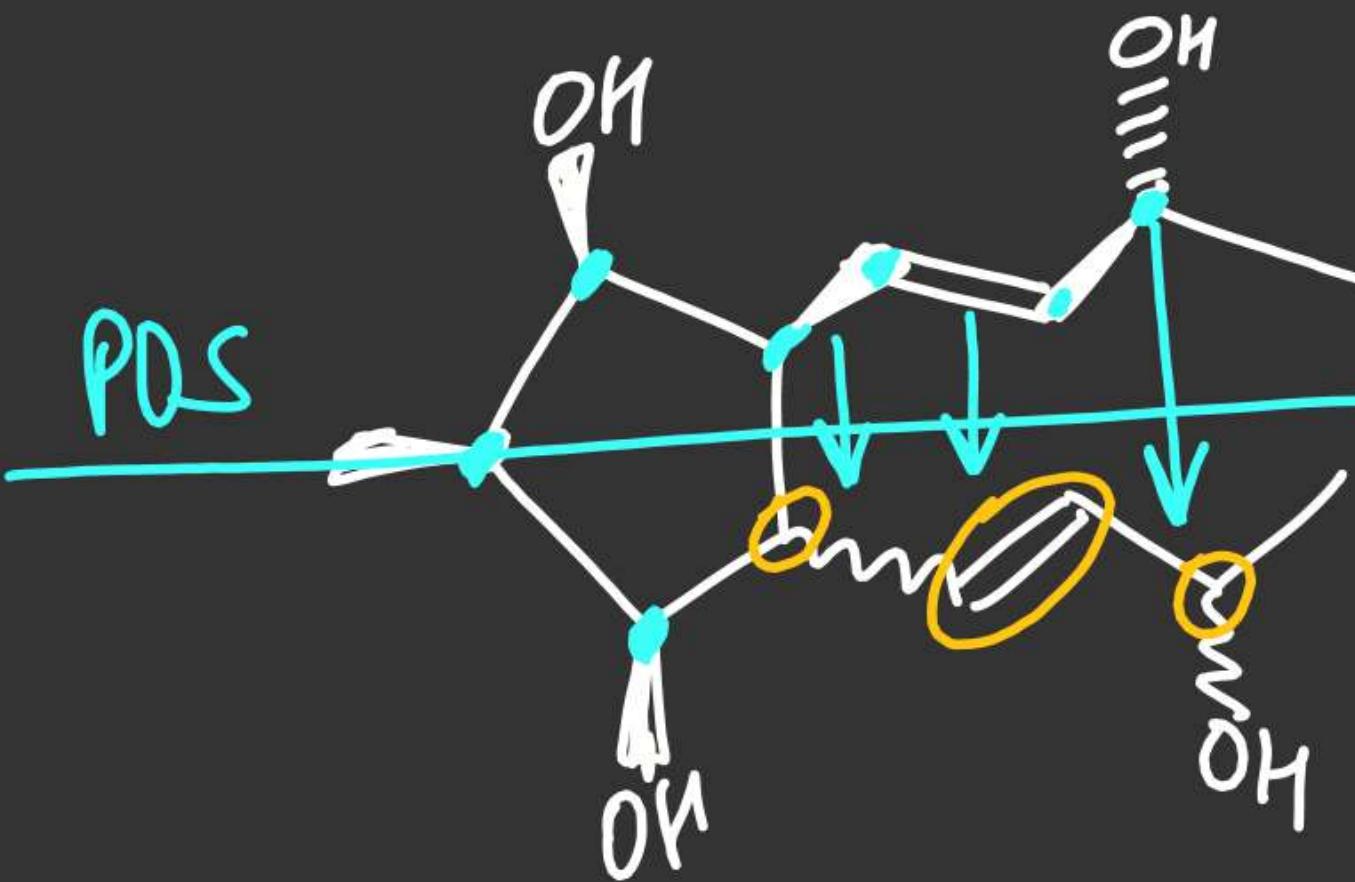
$R \not\models S$
 $S \not\models R$

~~III Advance :-~~

(35)

Find Total no. of Chiral product (optically Active)

in following compound where

— & , „ „ „ ⇒ Configuration fix„ „ „ ⇒ Variable Configuration

Total chiral isomers

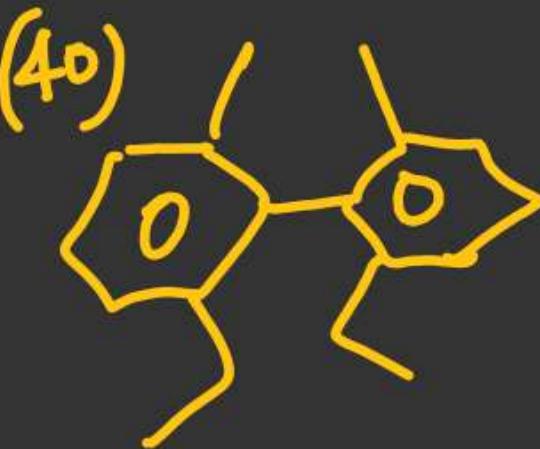
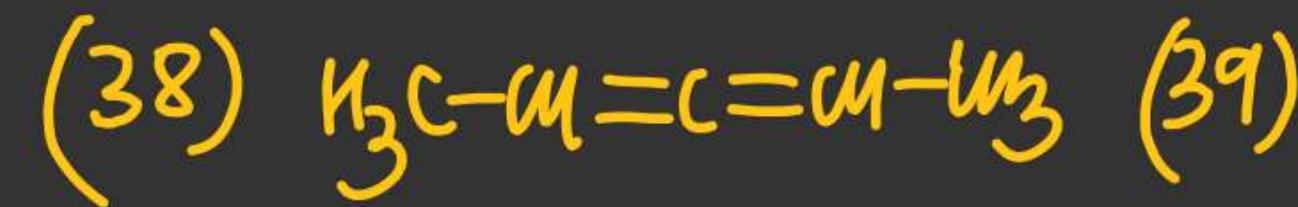
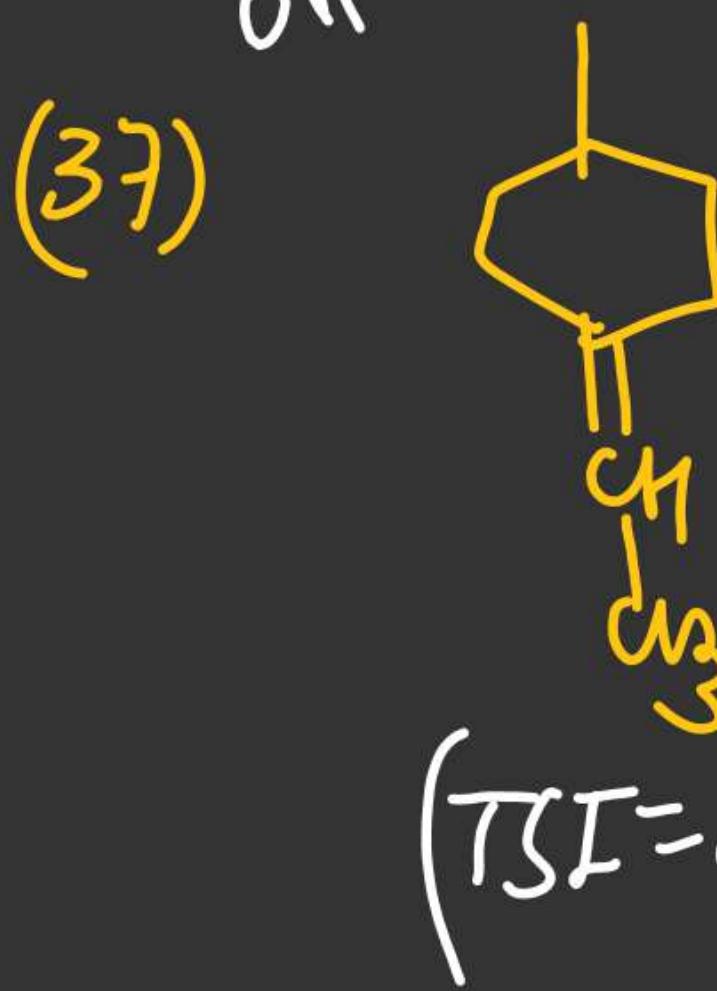
$$= \text{Total stereoisomers} - \text{Total inactive isomers}$$

$$= 2^3 - 1$$

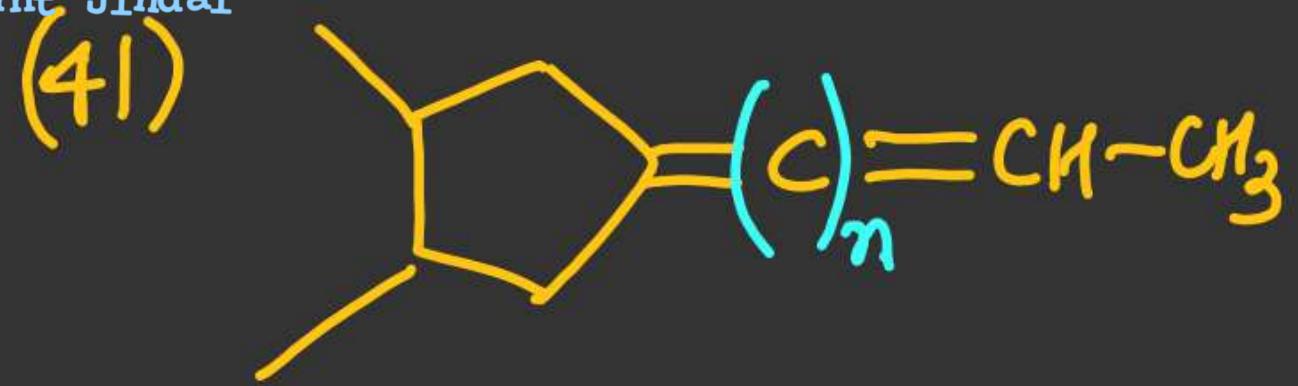
$$= 7$$



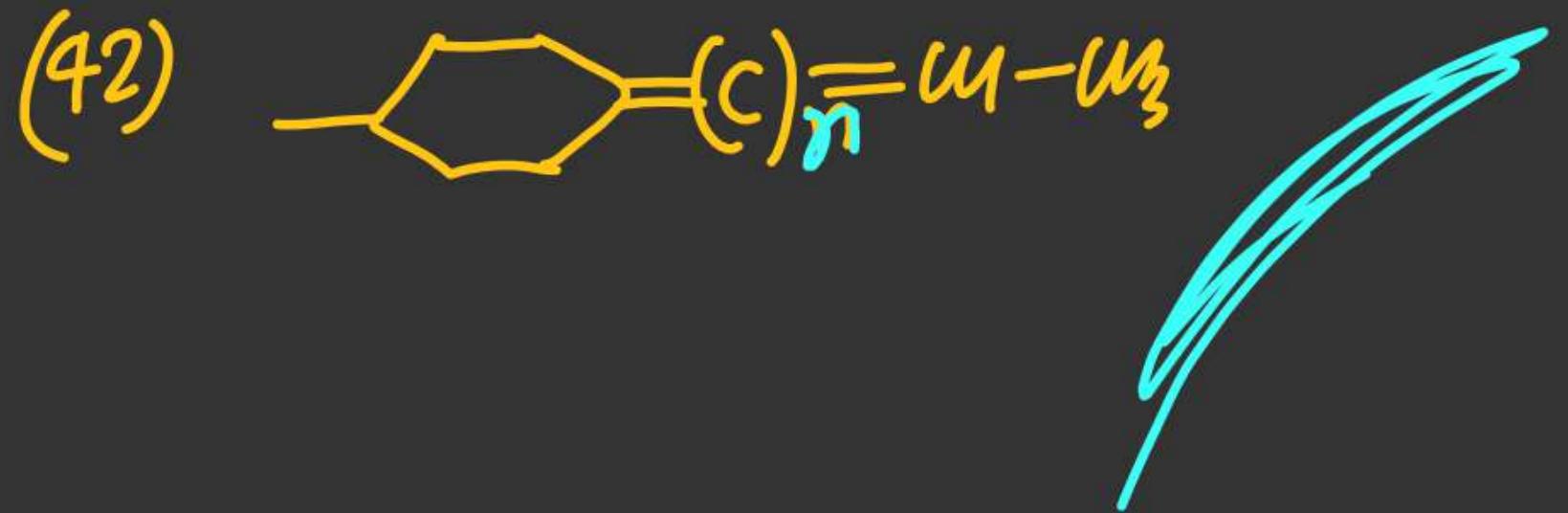
Total chiral isomers
 $= 2^3 - 1 - 1 = 6$
 $(POS)(COS)$



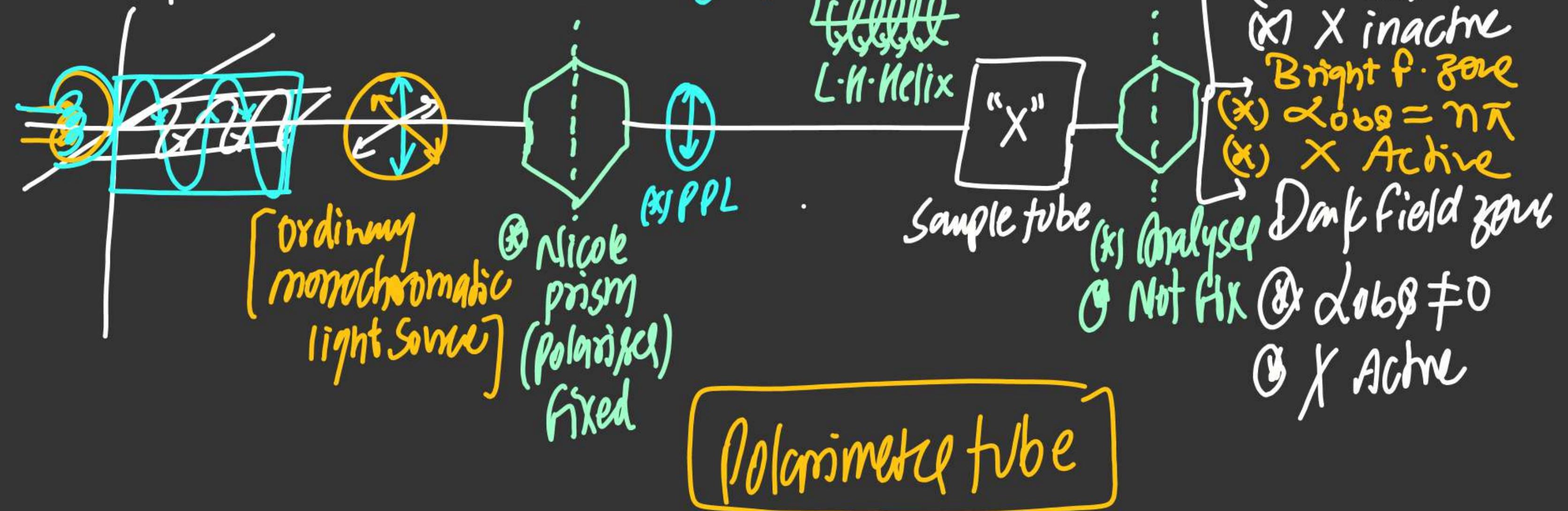
Each question from (37-40)
 contains Terminal in L plane
 have no Sn present hence active



Find Total stereoisomers for all values of "n"



Plane Polarised light (PPL): A ordinary monochromatic light source whenever passed through nicole prism it gives light in single plane known R.H.Nelix as PPL. On passing PPL through sample tube following



(#) Optically Active Compounds

⇒ $\alpha_{D} \neq 0$

⇒ Sn absent

⇒ Chiral Compound

dextrorotatory
Compound

levorotatory
Compound

→ Compounds which rotate PPL
in clockwise direction
(+) or d

→ Compounds —————
— Anti clockwise —————
(-) & l

Note R, S / D, L / Threo, Erythro / d, l

no direct Relation

only this

implies

about ~~sense~~

of rotation

\Rightarrow optically inactive compound

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\text{obs}} = 0$$

\Rightarrow at least Sn absent for one "n"

(#) Observed Angle of Rotation (α'_{obs})

Angle b/w plane of PPL just before & after interaction with sample.

Factors which affect $\alpha_{D\text{obs}}$

- (i) Wavelength of light source: - Usually Sodium lamp ($\lambda = 589 \text{ A}^\circ$) is used
 λ remains constant
- (ii) Temperature: - Usually Room Temp is maintained ($T = 25^\circ\text{C}$)
- (iii) Conc. of Sample: - An increasing conc. of Sample $\alpha_{D\text{obs}}$ increases.

$$\alpha_{D\text{obs}} \propto C$$

→ (i)

(M) length of sample tube \propto on \uparrow length of sample tube
 α_{Dob} increases.

$$\alpha_{Dob} \propto l \rightarrow (ii)$$

From eq^n(i) & eq^n(ii)

$$\alpha_{Dob} \propto l \times c$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{Dob} = [\alpha]_{f.c}^l \times l \times c$$

specific
power of
rotation \Rightarrow

$$[\alpha]_{f.c}^l = \frac{\alpha_{Dob}}{l \times c}$$

$$l \rightarrow dm \\ c \Rightarrow gm/ml$$

Ex-1: 0.5 m 2-Butanol whenever taken in a sample tube of length 100 cm, it shows α_{D60} of +2°

(a) Calculate $[\alpha]_l^{TC}$

(b) ————— $[\alpha]_l^{TC}$ & α_{D60} if length is doubled

(c) ————— $[\alpha]_l^{TC}$ & α_{D60} if dilution is doubled.

Soln: $C = 0.5 \text{ M} = \frac{0.5 \times 74}{1000} \text{ gm/ml}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{D60} = +2^\circ \\ [\alpha]_l^{TC} = \frac{\alpha_{D60}}{l \times C} \end{array} \right.$

$$\ell = 100 \text{ cm} = l \text{ dm}$$

(2) How can we distinguish b/w $\alpha_{D,0} = 0$ & $\alpha_{D,0} = \pi$

(3) $\alpha_{D,0} = +100^\circ$ & -100°

(4) why PPL gets rotated when interact with chiral molecule.

HW: Stereoisomerism / Ex-1 (1-30)
sheet



main
exercises (1-30)



Blue Book
Problems & Solution
organic chemistry
Concise publication (3e) 2nd version

By S.K. Mishra