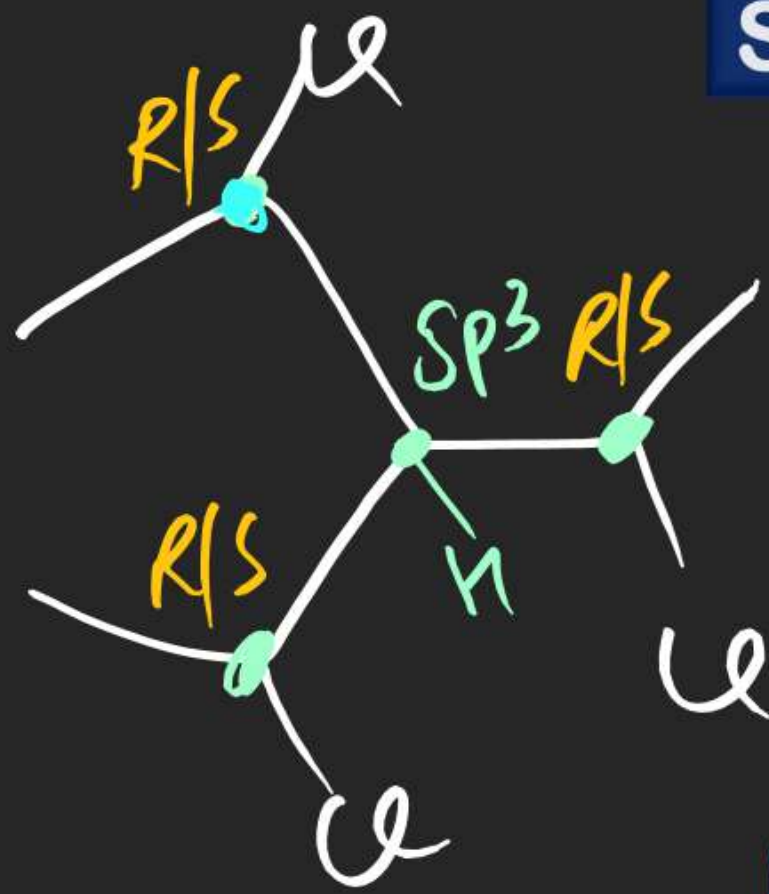
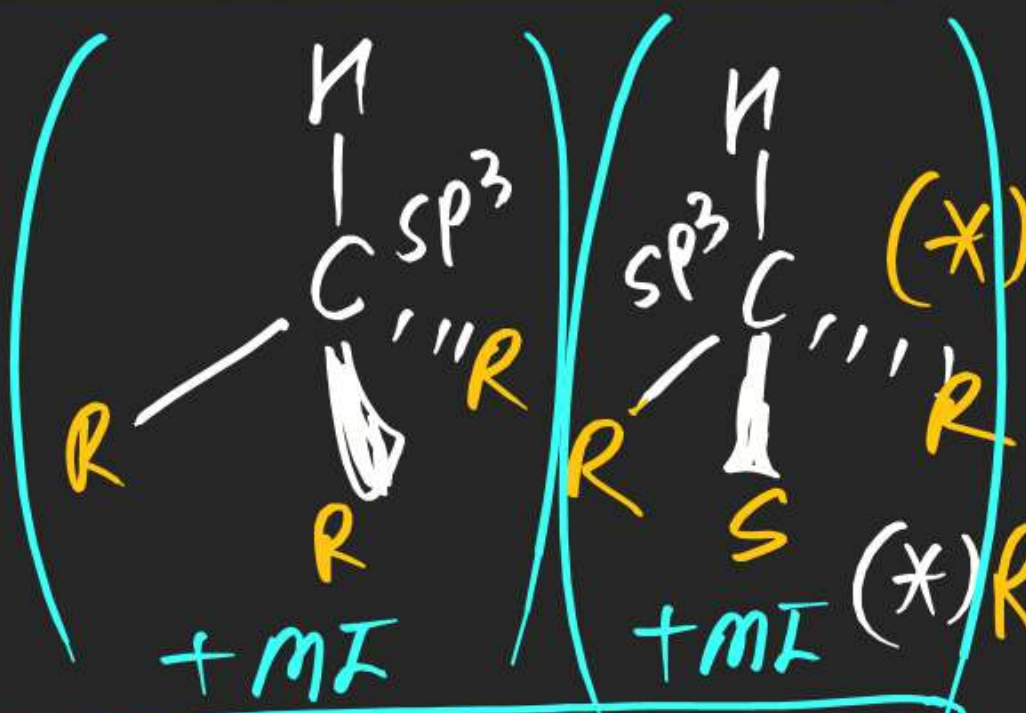
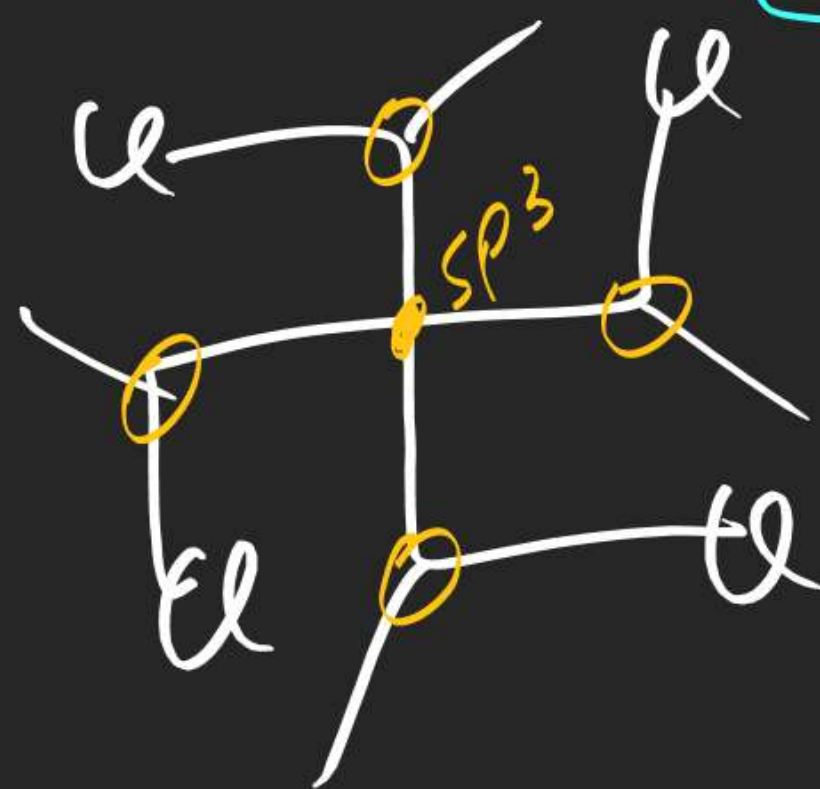


STEREISOISOMERISM

R/S
(27)

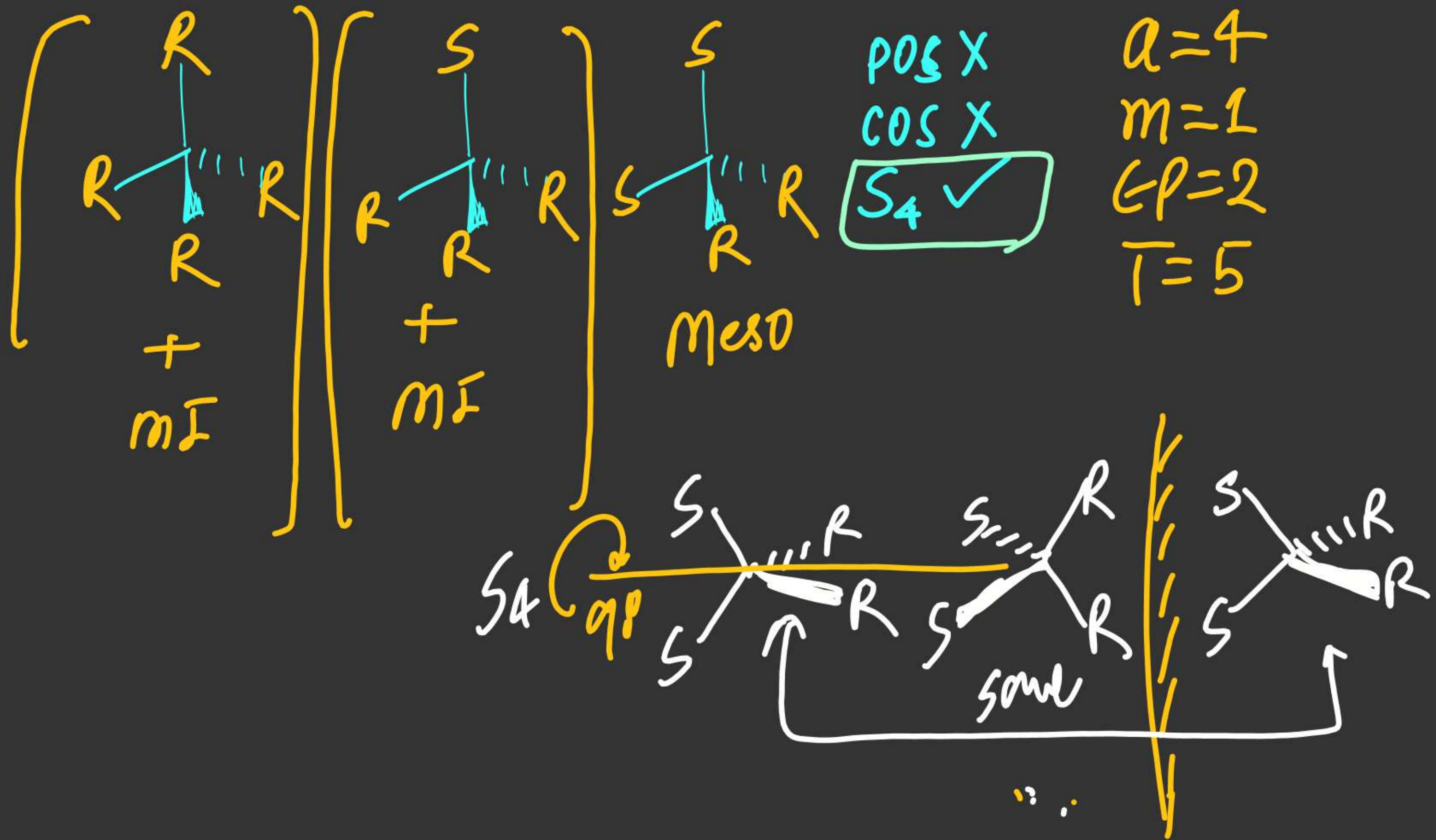


(28)

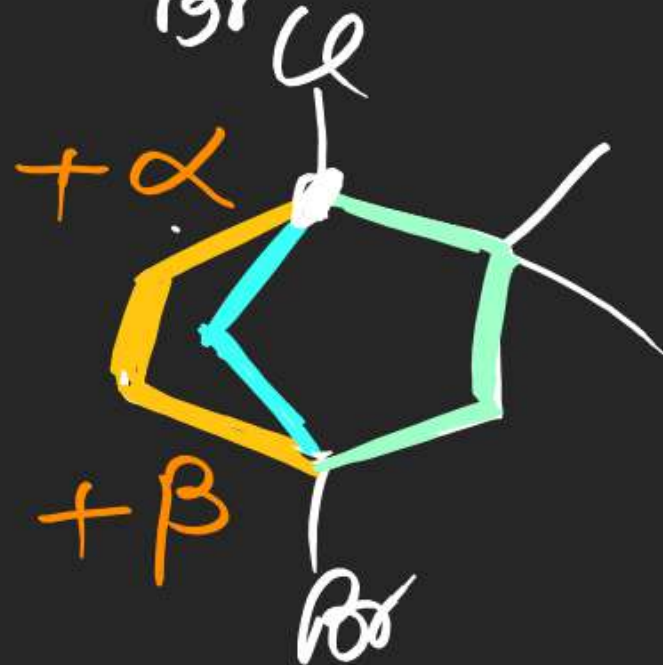


$$a=4, m=0, EP=2, T=4$$

R की mirror image "S" होती है
R/S के Thorough PDS नहीं
सम समाने व्योम
चiral centre पर होता है



(30)



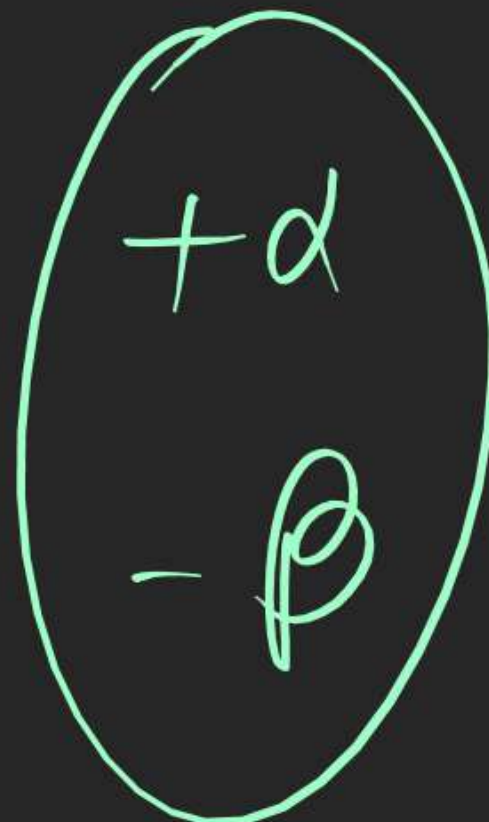
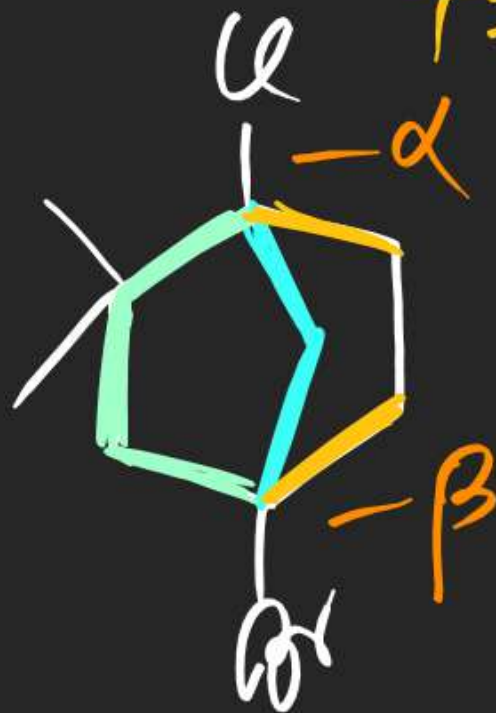
$$CC=2$$

$$a=2$$

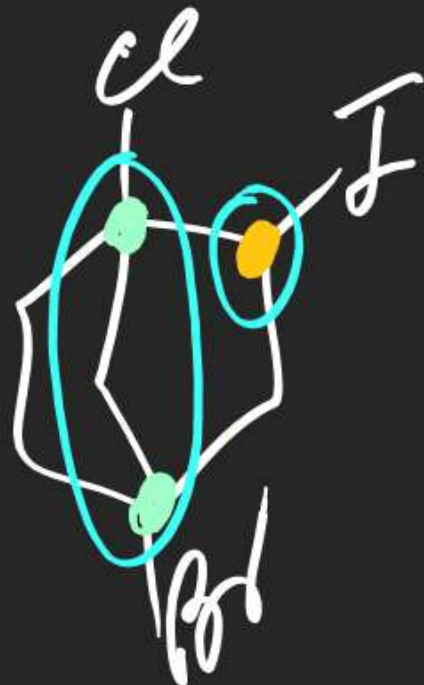
$$m=0$$

$$ep=1$$

$$T=2$$



(31)

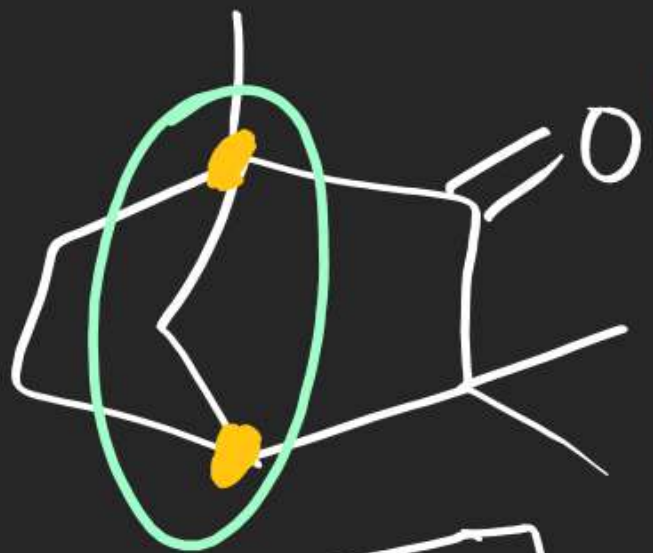


$$CC=3$$

$$TSI=2^2$$

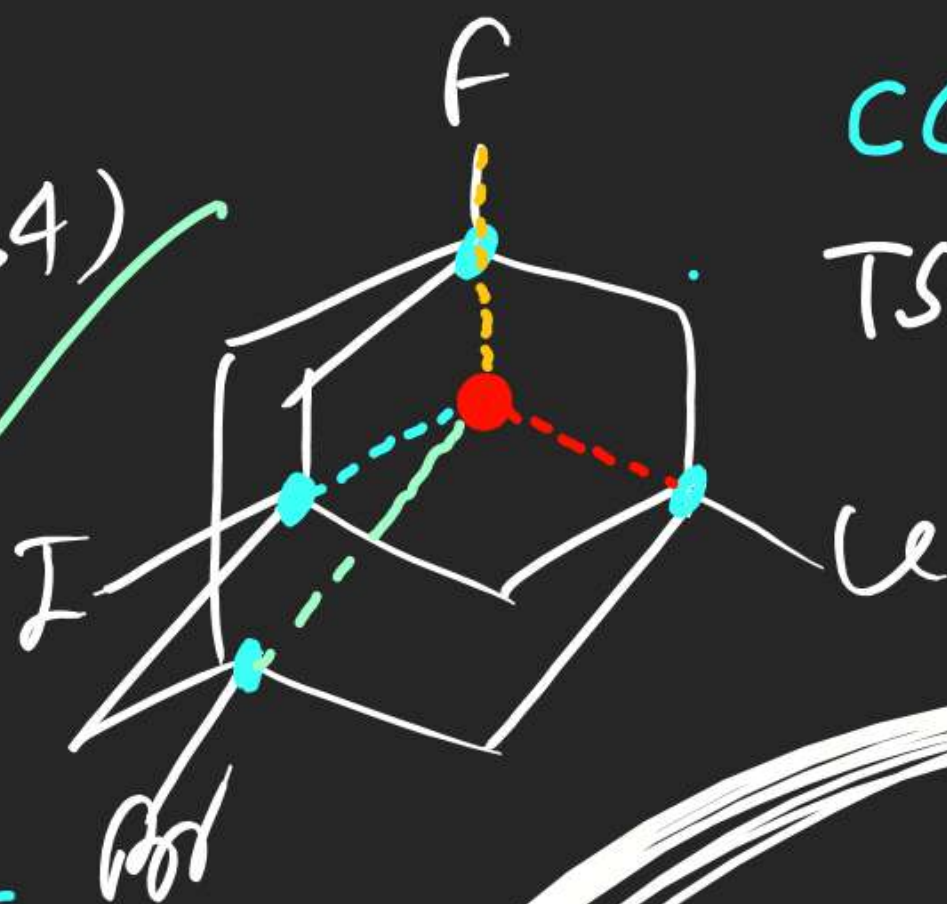
$$=4$$

(32)



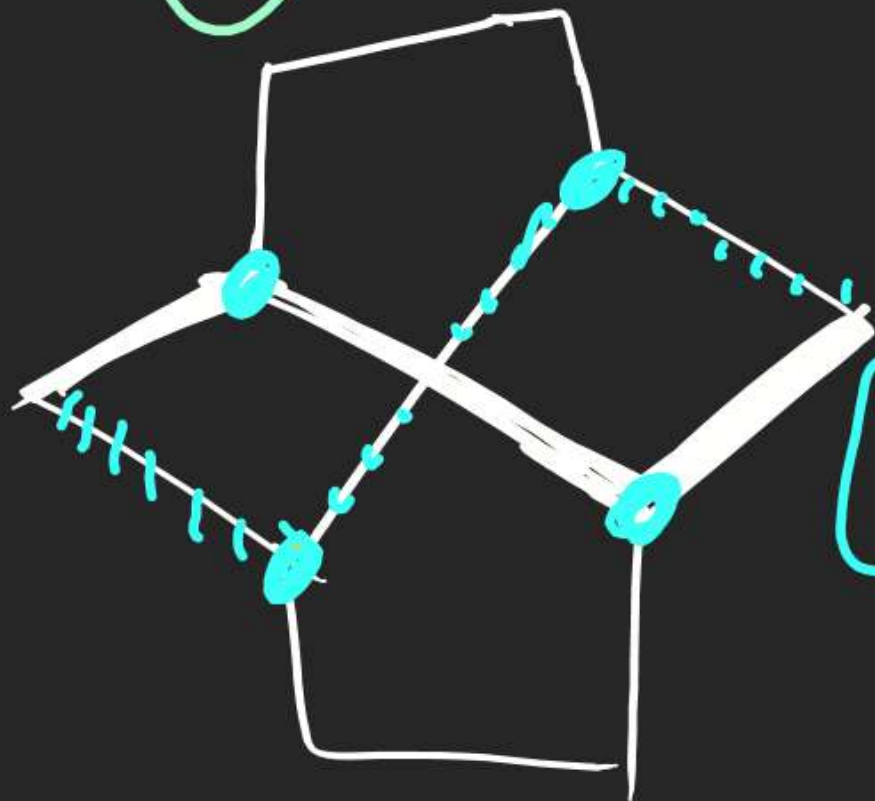
$a=2$
 $TSI=2^1$
 $=2$

(34)



$CC=4$
 $TSI=2^1=2$

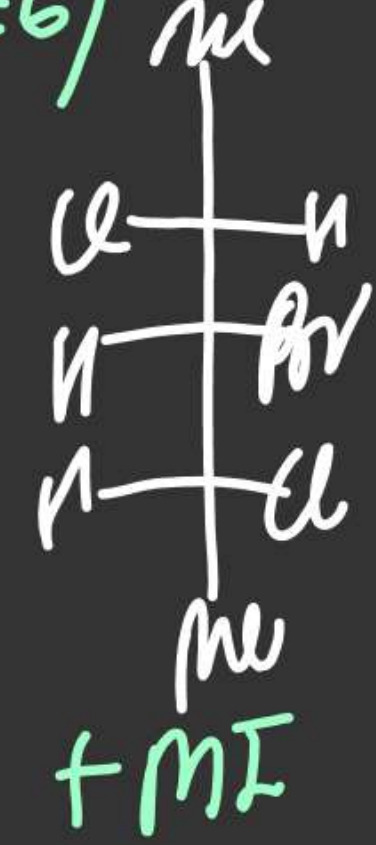
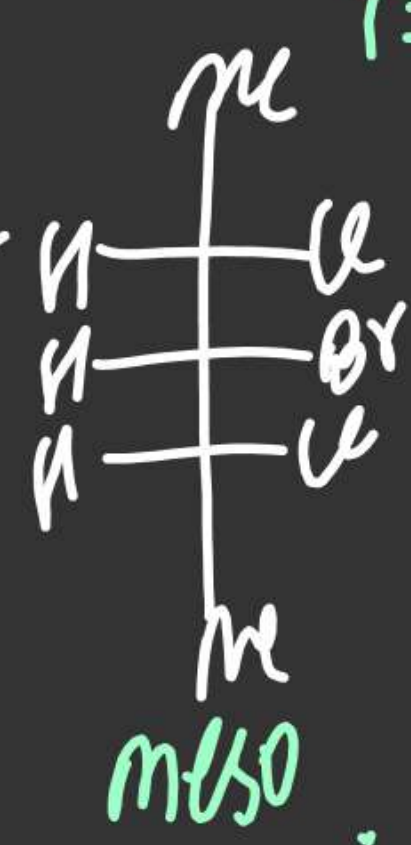
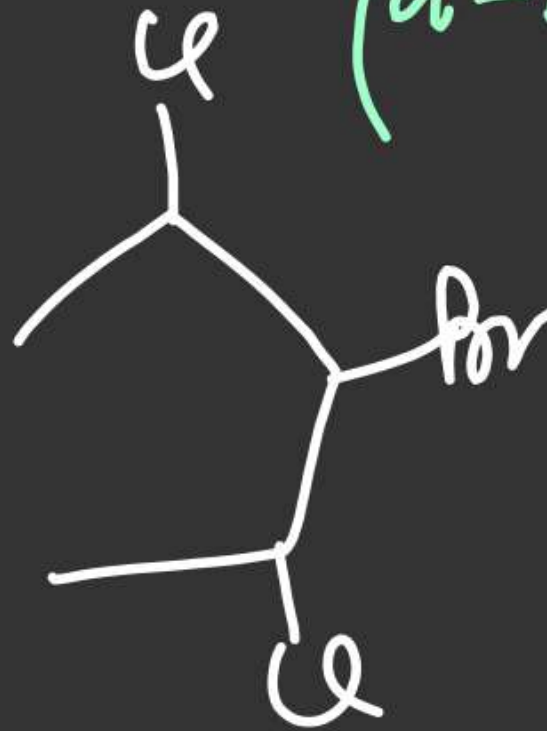
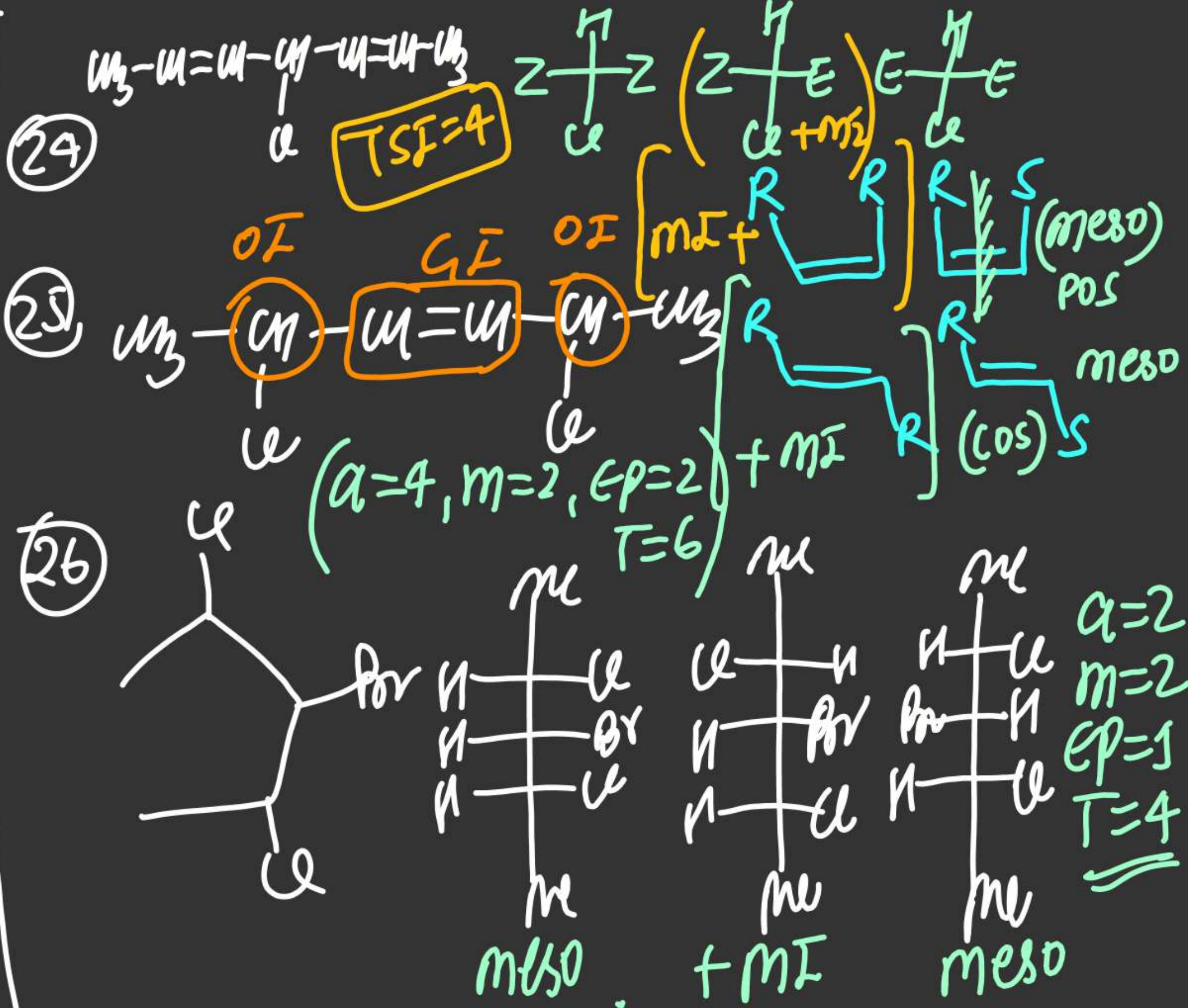
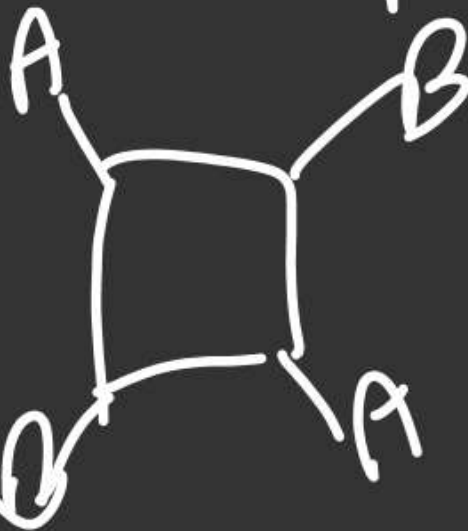
(33)



$TSI=2$

Twistank

$CC=4$



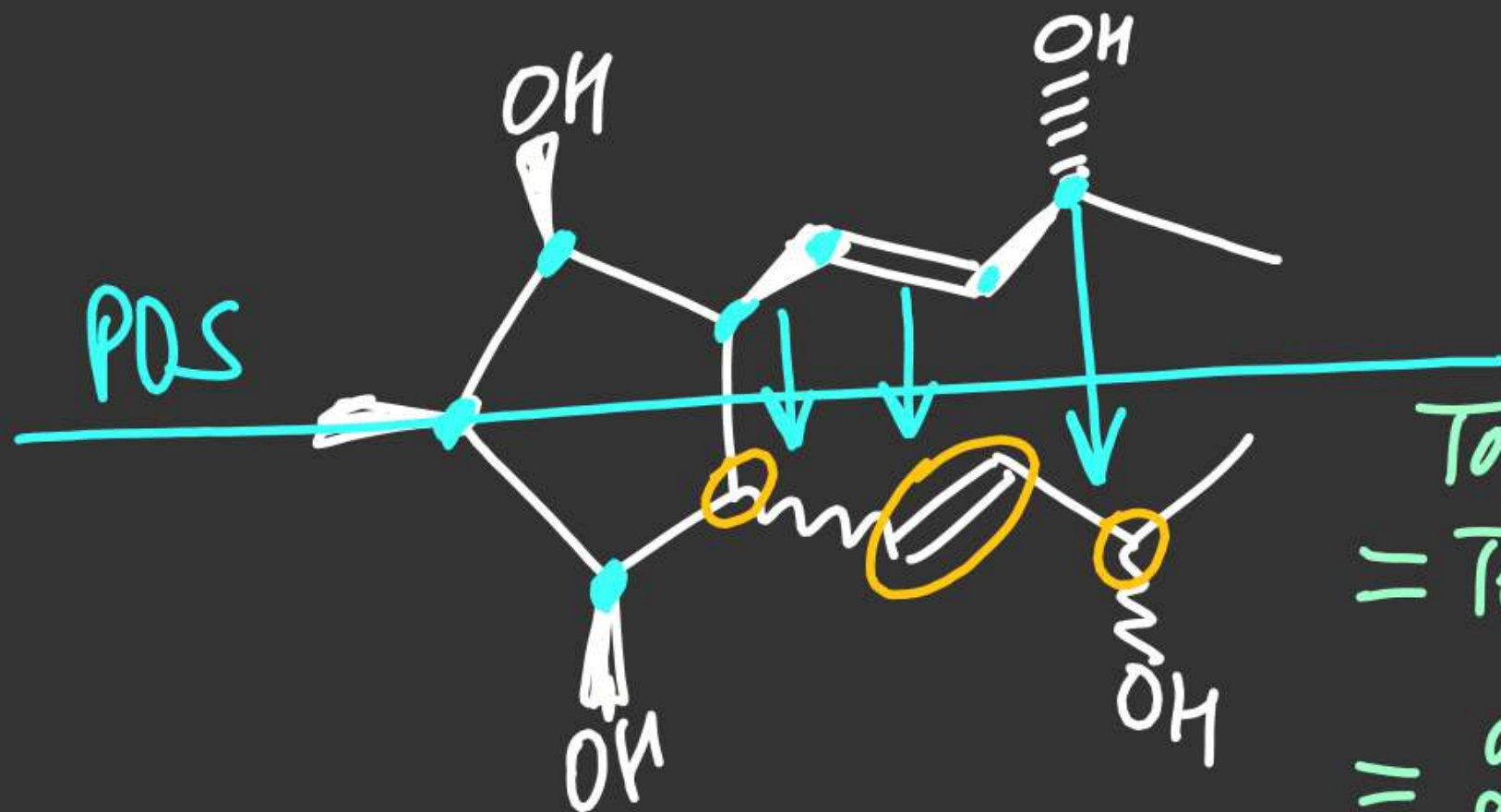
$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ m &= 2 \\ ep &= 1 \\ T &= 4 \\ &= \end{aligned}$$



Nishant Jindal
TIT Advance :-
(35)

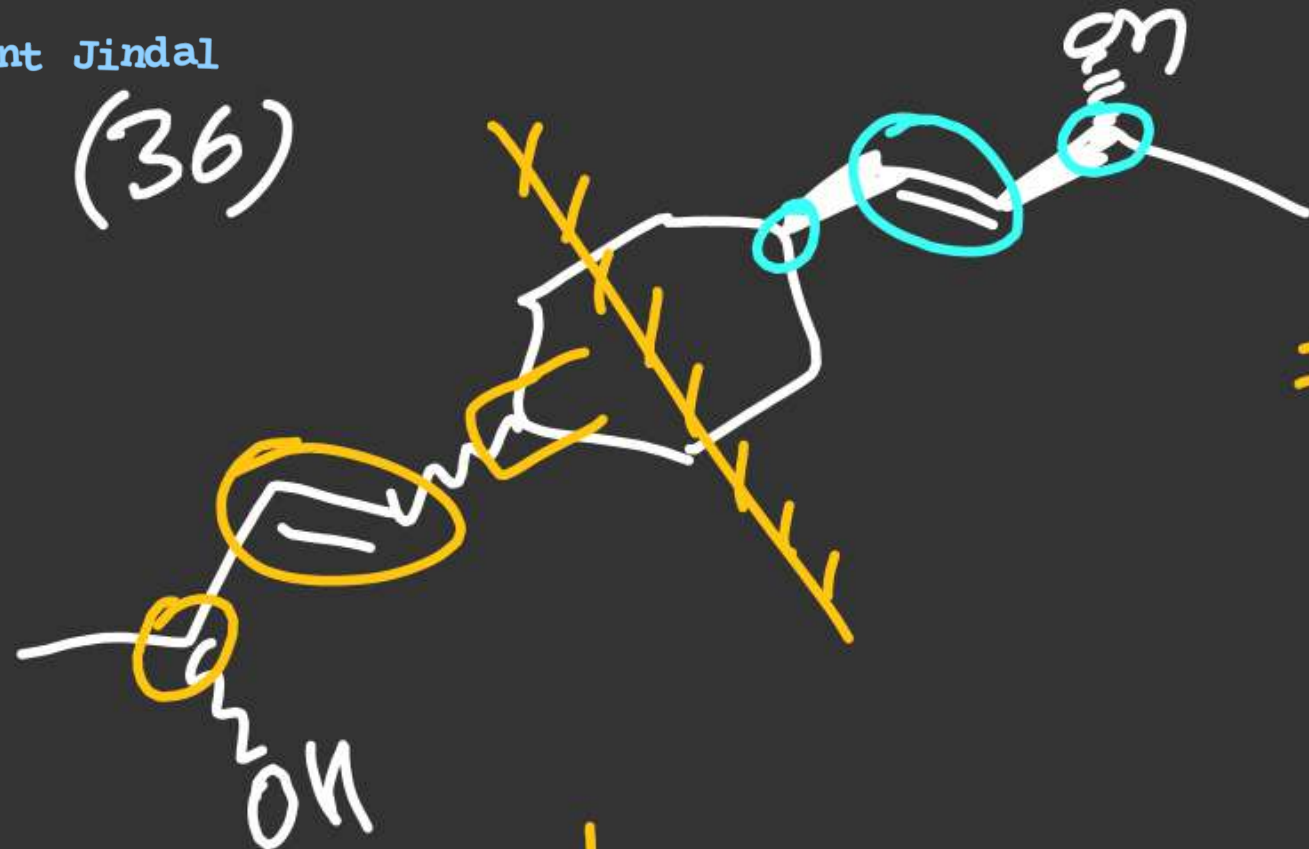
Find Total no. of Chiral product (optically Active)
in following compound where

— & |||| \Rightarrow Configuration fix
 wavy \Rightarrow Variable Configuration



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total chiral isomers} &= \text{Total stereoisomers} - \text{Total inactive isomers} \\ &= 2^3 - 1 \\ &= 7\end{aligned}$$

(36)

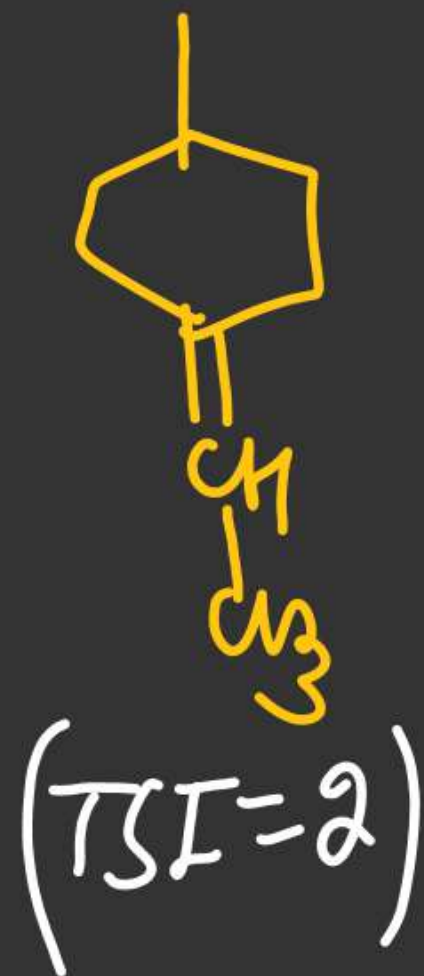


Total chiral isomers

$$= 2^3 - 1 - 1 = 6$$

(POS)(COS)

(37)



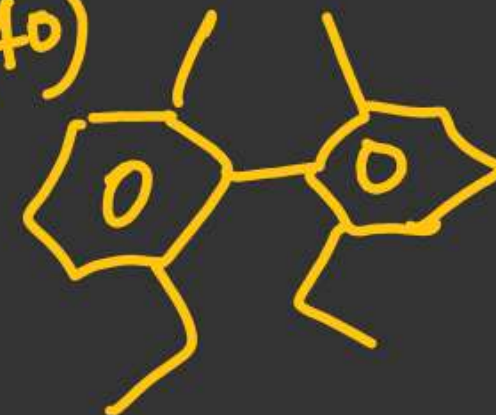
(38)



(39)

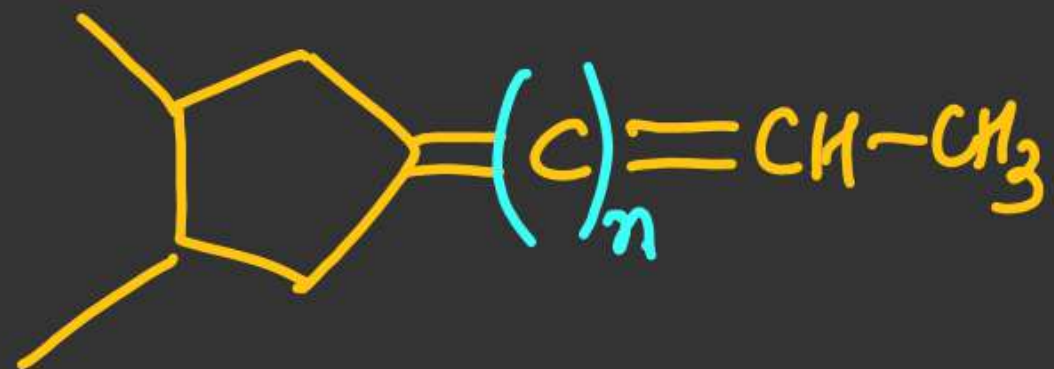


(40)



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

(41)

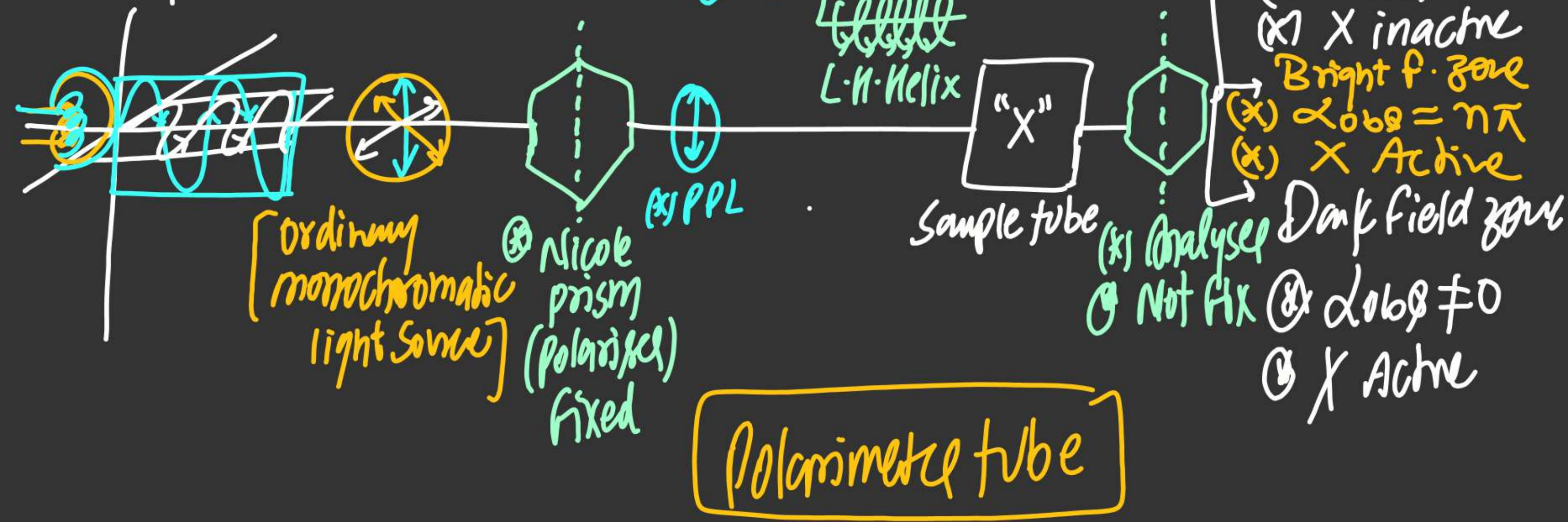


Find Total stereoisomers for all values of "n"

(42)



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



Nishant Jindal
(#) Optically Active Compound:

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{obs} \neq 0$

\Rightarrow Sn absent

\Rightarrow Chiral Compound

dextrorotatory
Compound

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

levorotary
Compound

\Rightarrow Compounds ———
—— anticlockwise ———
(-) & l

NoteR, S / D, L / Thero, Enthro / 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 α_{obs}

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

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

—————> (i)

(iv) length of sample tube on \uparrow length of sample tube α_{obs} increases.

$$\alpha_{\text{obs}} \propto l \longrightarrow \text{(ii)}$$

from eqⁿ (i) & eqⁿ (ii)

$$\alpha_{\text{obs}} \propto l \times C$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{\text{obs}} = [\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{\lambda} l \times C$$

Specific
molar
rotation \Rightarrow

$$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{\lambda} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{obs}}}{l \times C}$$

$l \Rightarrow \text{dm}$
 $C \Rightarrow \text{gm/ml}$

Ex-1: 0.5 m 2-Butanol whenever taken in a sample tube of length 100 cm, it shows α_{obs} of $+20^\circ$

(a) Calculate $[\alpha]_{\lambda}^{t_c}$

(b) ——— $[\alpha]_{\lambda}^{t_c}$ & α_{obs} if length is doubled

(c) ——— $[\alpha]_{\lambda}^{t_c}$ & α_{obs} if dilution is doubled.

Solⁿ:

$$C = 0.5 \text{ m} = \frac{0.5 \times 74}{1000} \text{ gm/ml} \quad \left| \quad \alpha_{obs} = +20^\circ \right.$$

$$l = 100 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ dm} \quad \left| \quad [\alpha]_{\lambda}^{t_c} = \frac{\alpha_{obs}}{l \times C} \right.$$

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(2) How can we distinguish b/w $\alpha_{000} = 0$ & $\alpha_{000} = \pi$

(3) $\alpha_{068} = +100^\circ$ & -10°

(4) why $[\alpha]_D$ gets Rotated when interm. to with chiral molecule.

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

BB

main Exercis (1-30)

Blue Book

Problems & Solution
organic chemistry
Cengage publication (3e)
By S.K. Mishra updated version