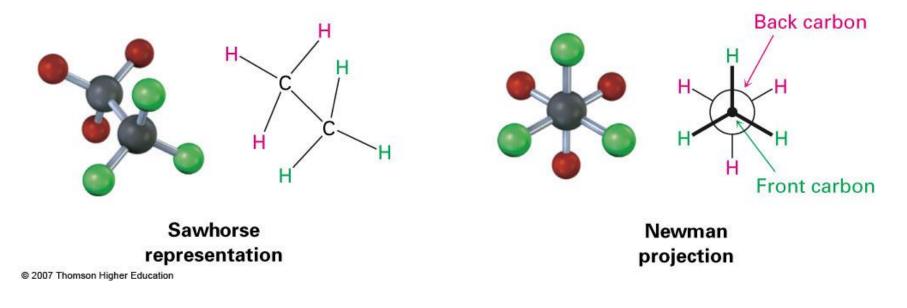
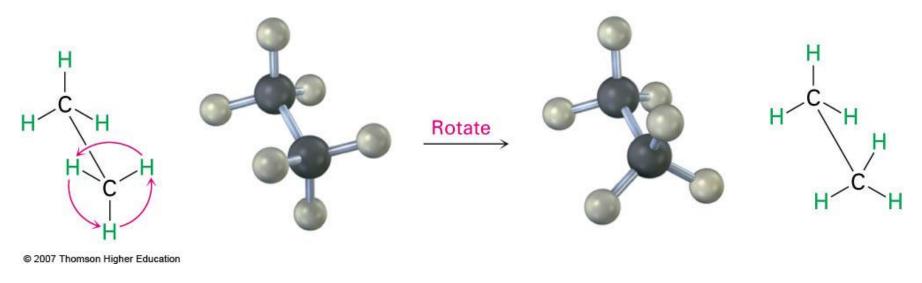
- Conformation Different arrangement of atoms resulting from bond rotation
- Conformations can be represented in 2 ways:

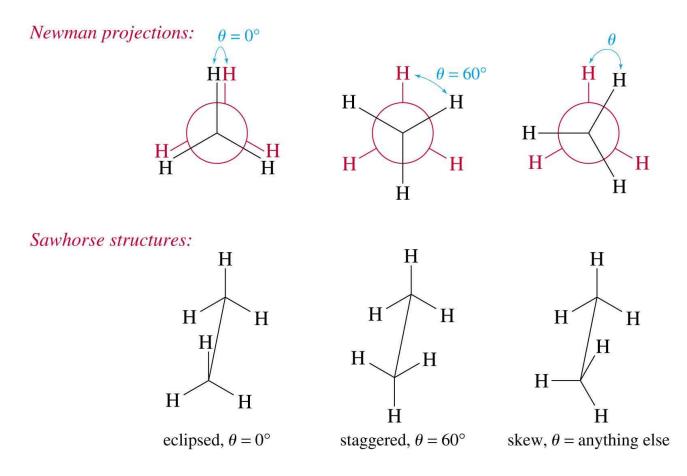


- We do not observe perfectly free rotation
- There is a barrier to rotation, and some conformers are more stable than others
- Staggered- most stable: all 6 C-H bonds are as far away as possible
- Eclipsed- least stable: all 6 C-H bonds are as close as possible to each other

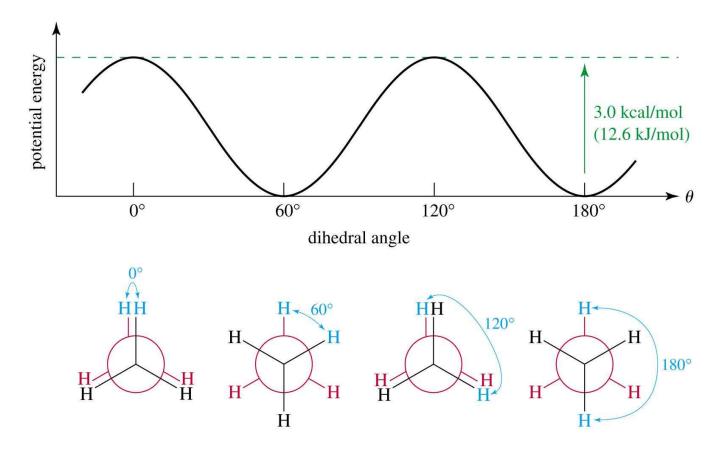
- Stereochemistry concerned with the 3-D aspects of molecules
- Rotation is possible around C-C bonds in open-chain molecules (not cyclic)



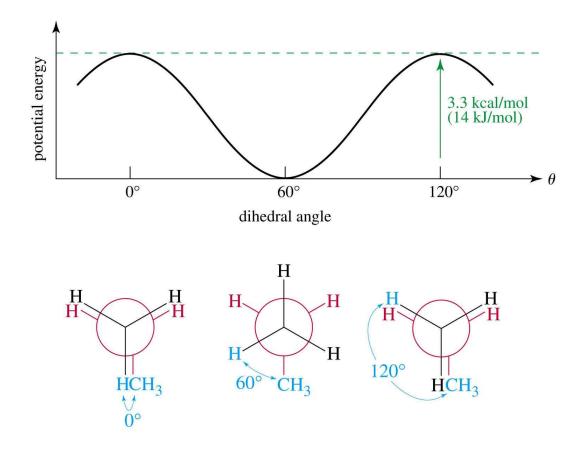
- Eclipsed conformer has highest energy
- Dihedral angle = 0 degrees



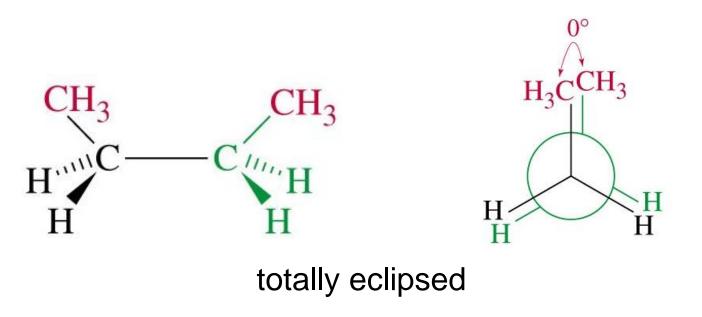
- Torsional strain: resistance to rotation.
- For ethane, only 3.0 kcal/mol



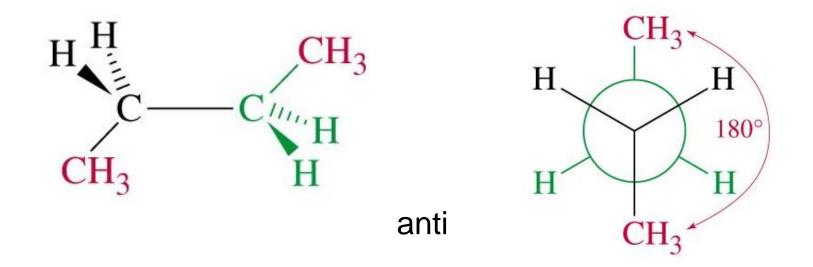
Note slight increase in torsional strain due to the more bulky methyl group.



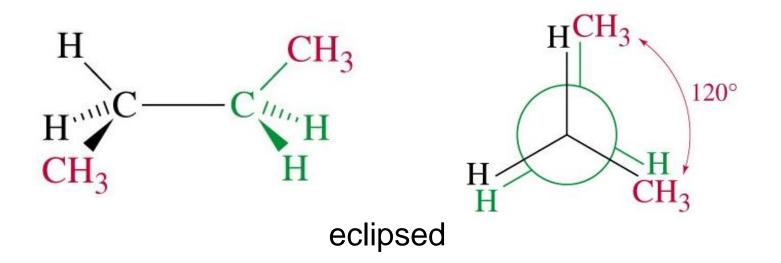
- Highest energy has methyl groups eclipsed.
- Steric hindrance
- Dihedral angle = 0 degrees



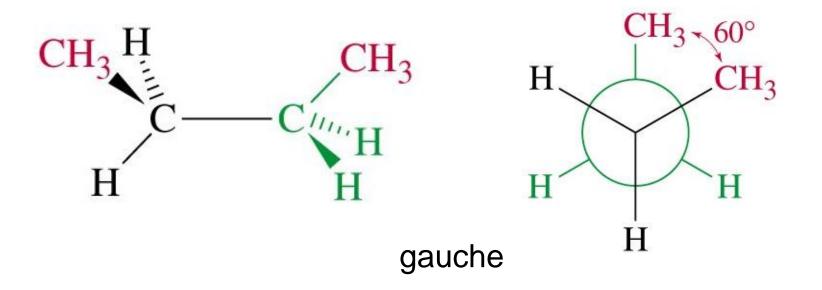
- Lowest energy has methyl groups anti.
- Dihedral angle = 180 degrees



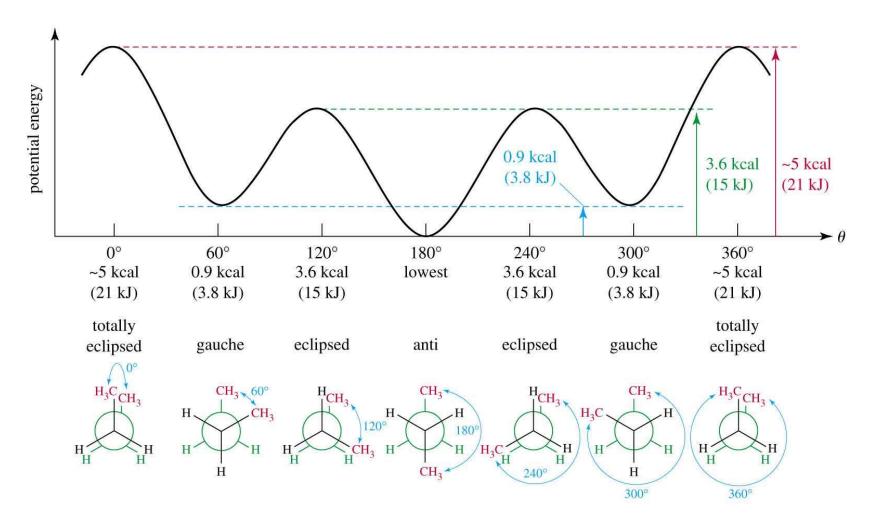
- Methyl groups eclipsed with hydrogens
- Higher energy than staggered conformer
- Dihedral angle = 120 degrees



- Gauche, staggered conformer
- Methyls closer than in anti conformer
- Dihedral angle = 60 degrees

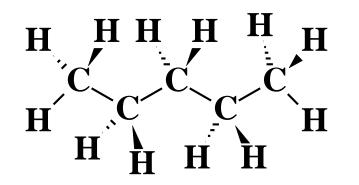


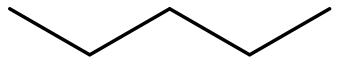
Conformational Analysis



- Anti conformation is lowest in energy.
- "Straight chain" actually is zigzag.

CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃





Interaction	Cause	Energy cost	
		(kJ/mol)	(kcal/mol)
H↔H eclipsed	Torsional strain	4.0	1.0
$H \leftrightarrow CH_3$ eclipsed	Mostly torsional strain	6.0	1.4
$CH_3 \leftrightarrow CH_3$ eclipsed	Torsional and steric strain	11	2.6
CH ₃ ↔CH ₃ gauche	Steric strain	3.8	0.9

Table 3.5 Energy Costs for Interactions in Alkane Conformers

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