

Report Sheet:

Molecular Models



Department of Chemistry

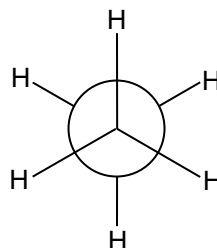
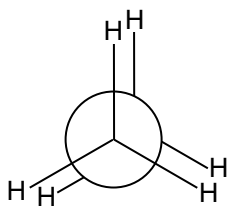
LAST NAME: _____ SEC # _____ LOCKER # _____

FIRST NAME: _____

- Go to the website www.molview.org
- At the search window in the upper-left, enter in the **compound name** for questions below. *In all cases, you can just copy/paste the name directly from this PDF file into the website.*
- Rotate the 3D model onscreen if necessary. Answer the **questions** on the report sheet. All **blue-purple shaded boxes** are places to write answers or checkmark (☒) choices.

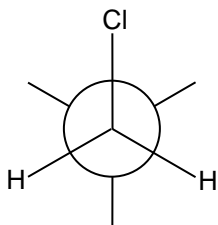
Part 1 – Bond Rotation and Conformers

1. **Ethane** Select the **correct name** for each conformation. **Check (☒)** the conformation of lower energy. **Which conformation** did the website generate? _____

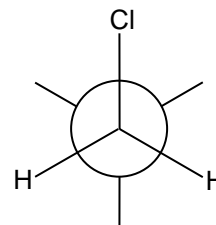
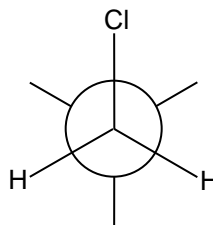


2. **1,2-Dichloroethane**

Complete the three Newman projections for the staggered conformations by **writing in the second chlorine atoms** in the correct spot. **Check (☒)** the conformation of lower energy.



anti

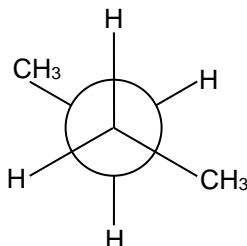


gauche

Which conformation did the website generate, **anti or gauche**? _____

What colour spheres did the website use to represent chlorine atoms? _____

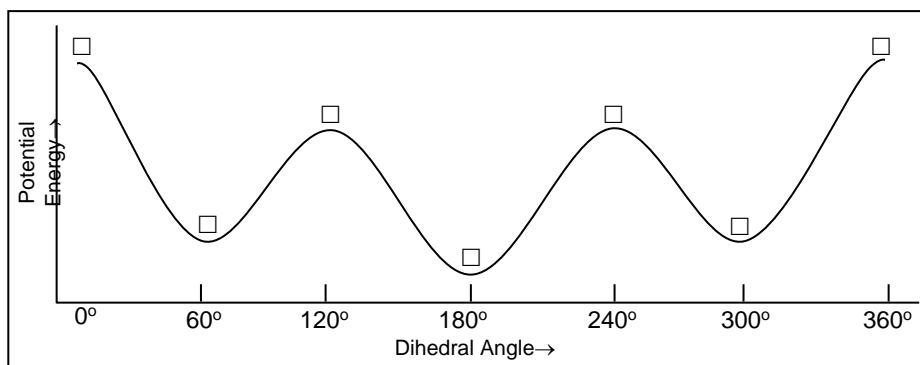
3. **Butane** The website generates a specific conformer. Rotate the 3D model to look straight down the C-C bond between carbon 2 and 3, as shown in the diagram below. Fill out the blank with the **correct name for this conformation**. The four choices are:



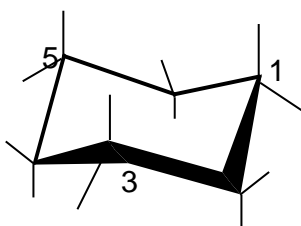
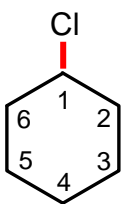
- anti
- gauche
- eclipsed
- staggered

Conformation is: _____

Check (☑) the position(s) where the above conformation would be on this energy curve:



5. **Cyclohexane** Rotate the 3D model online.
Is this the **boat or chair** conformation? _____
6. Now rotate the 3D model online so that 3 hydrogens are pointing up in axial positions and 3 hydrogens are pointing axially down. Notice how they are located around the carbon-ring in alternating up-down positions. This is due to the sp^3 hybridization. In a similar manner, you should see 6 hydrogens located in equatorial positions around the ring, alternating up and down.
7. **Chlorocyclohexane** The website will show the top-down diagram given below at left. Rotate the model into an edge-on position, with the chlorine-atom **above** the plane of the carbon ring. **Show on the edge-on diagram** where the chlorine is located.
Is this an **axial or equatorial** position? _____



For the top-down diagram, should the website use a **"dash"** or **"wedge"** to show the correct spatial-orientation of the C-Cl bond (shown in red here):

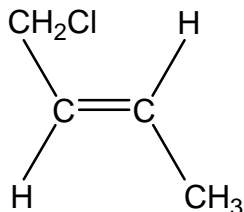
website's top-down

edge-on

Part 2 – Geometrical Isomerism

1. **Check (☑)** the **correct name** of the compound drawn below. You can use the website if you want, but it is not required here.

☐ 1-chloro-*cis*-2-butene ☐ 1-chloro-*trans*-2-butene

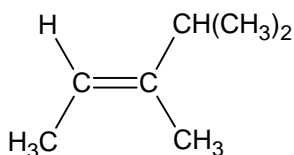


Specify the configuration (**E or Z**) of the compound: _____

Is it possible to convert this to the other isomer without breaking any bonds? (**yes or no**) _____

3. **Check (☑)** whether the geometry of each alkene is *E* or *Z*. **First**, determine which group (or atom) on each C of the double bond has the higher priority. Show this by **clicking on 2 of the 4 round buttons** for **each** molecule. If you want to use the website, the names are given in blue.

2-isopropyl-2-butene

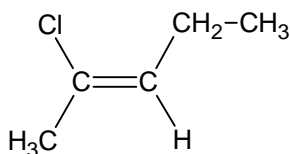


☐ **E**

or

☐ **Z**

2-chloro-2-pentene

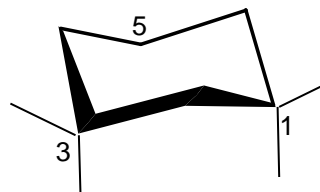
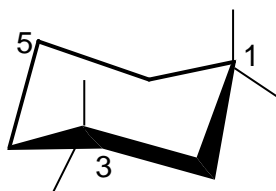
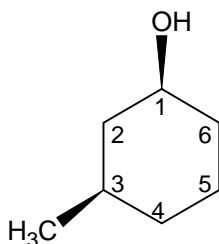


☐ **E**

or

☐ **Z**

5. **cis-3-methylcyclohexanol** The diagram at left below matches the website. Complete the two chair conformations, **showing the position of the hydroxyl and methyl groups only**. Do **not** include the hydrogens. Are the groups in **axial or equatorial** positions? **Fill in the blanks**.



-OH and -CH₃ located in: _____ positions
axial or equatorial

_____ positions
axial or equatorial

Part 3 – Optical Isomerism

1. Bromochloromethane CH_2ClBr

Does the online model have a plane of symmetry? (yes or no) _____

Would a second molecule of CH_2ClBr be superimposable on the first? (yes or no) _____

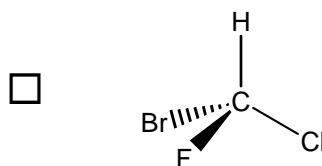
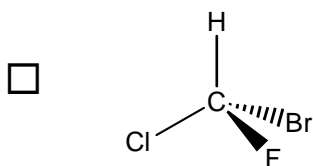
Is CH_2ClBr **chiral or achiral**? _____

2. Bromochlorofluoromethane CHClBrF

The online model will likely be positioned with the C-H bond going behind the screen, and the Br, Cl, and F atoms coming towards the viewer.

Is the online model showing the **R or S enantiomer**? _____

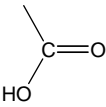
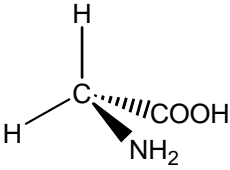
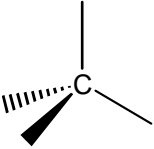
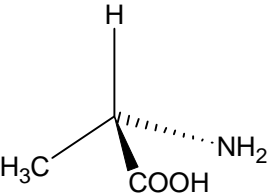
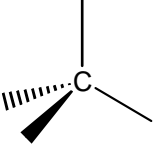
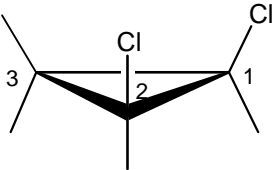
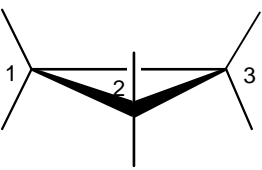
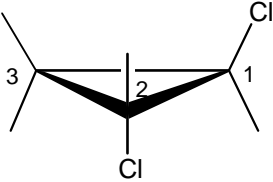
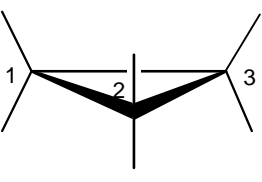
Check (☑) which one diagram shown below matches the online model:

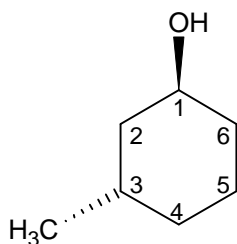


Would a second molecule of CHClBrF be superimposable on the first? (yes or no) _____

Part 3 – Optical Isomerism – continues on the next page.

Use models of the following compounds and then complete the table:

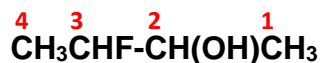
Compound	Online Model <i>Rotate it to match the diagram shown below</i>	Sketch of the Mirror Image <i>Fill out the diagrams below showing the mirror images.</i> <i>The red line is the mirror plane.</i>	Is Mirror Image Superimposable? (yes/no)	Internal Plane of Symmetry? (yes/no)	Number of Chiral Centres
3.1 Glycine COOH means: 	 The model shows how planar this molecule is.	 This compound is achiral.			
3.2 Alanine This compound is chiral.	 Is this R or S ? _____	 Is this R or S ? _____			
4.1 cis-1,2-dichlorocyclopropane	 Is carbon atom 1 R or S ? _____	 Is carbon atom 1 R or S ? _____			
4.2 trans-1,2-dichlorocyclopropane	 Is carbon atom 1 R or S ? _____	 Is carbon atom 1 R or S ? _____			

5. **trans-3-methylcyclohexanol**

How many **chiral centres** does it have? _____

Is there a **plane of symmetry**? (yes/no) _____

What is the **R/S configuration** at carbon 1? _____

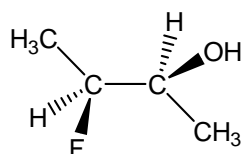
6. **3-fluorobutan-2-ol**

Fill in the blanks below:

The online model will likely match stereoisomer **(d)** shown below. Answer that one first.

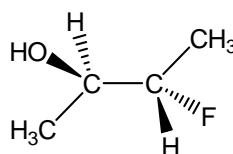
In all diagrams, the -OH group is attached to carbon 2 and the -F group is on carbon 3.

Show the configuration (R or S) at carbons 2 & 3 on stereoisomers (b), (c) & (d) below:



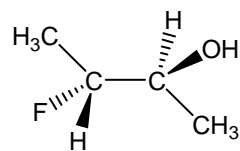
2S,3S

(a)



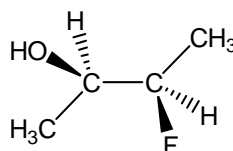
2____,3____

(b)



2____,3____

(c)



2____,3____

(d)

Refer to the bottom of page 172 of the lab manual for these questions:

Give the letter (b, c or d) of **one** enantiomer of conformer (a): _____

Give the letters (a, b, d) of **two** diastereomers of conformer (c): _____ and _____

Please save this PDF and submit to your lab instructor as per their instructions.