# **Conformations Of Cyclic Hydrocarbons**

## A. Introduction

**B. Angle Strain** 



sp<sup>3</sup> hybrid orbitals is around  $109^{\circ}$ .

ideal bond angles the molecule has *angle* strain.

relative to the ideal value for *sp*<sup>3</sup>-hybridization: *cyclopropane / cyclobutane*.

wider than the ideal value for sp<sup>3</sup>-hybridization if they were flat cyclohexane / cycloheptane / cyclooctane.

most compressed and expanded angles are: cyclopropane / cyclooctane.

# **C. Torsional Strain**



Valence bond angles involve 3 atoms, whereas torsional angles involve 4.

involves interactions between e<sup>-</sup> in bonds and is minimized as

Eclipsed conformations involve high torsional strain.

# D. Cyclohexanes

## **Unsubstituted Cyclohexane**

cyclopentane would have *less* angle strain because the internal angle is *closer to* the ideal  $sp^3$  angle.

are not flat due to torsional strain.



The two conformers have exactly the same energies.



then		then	$\overline{}$
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 then		then	

Cyclohexene with a double bond at the front:

Flipping between chairs involves half-chair transition states and twist-boat intermediates (*Not a solution-understand this diagram and the relationship between conformations and energy levels*):







Boat conformers are not necessarily intermediates in flipping

describe interconversion of two chair conformers are three-dimensional.



the bonds around  $C^{e} - C^{b}$  are aligned like the *antiperiplanar* conformation of butane, whereas in the boat form they are like the *gauche* conformer.

#### **Monosubstituted Cyclohexanes**



methyl group is axial has 2 H-to-Me gauche interactions, whereas there are 0 similar interactions



The axial conformer of *tert*-butylcyclohexane is much less stable than the other members of this series because, unlike for the other substituents, no rotamer (rotation about the  $\sigma$ -bond) around the *C*-<sup>t</sup>Bu group allows the methyls to avoid the axial hydrogens.

equilibrium so much that only the *equatorial* conformer is observed.

NMR does give distinct peaks for the monosubstituted

equilibrate faster than about 1,000 times per second.







The axial conformer of methoxycyclohexane is slightly more stable than ethylcyclohexane because C - O bonds have lower  $\sigma^*$ -orbitals, thus the energy gap between this and the  $C - H \sigma$ -orbital is less and this stabilizes  $\sigma$ -to- $\sigma^*$  interaction.

### **Disubstituted Cyclohexanes**





#### Decalins

Decalins feature two cyclohexane rings sharing a bond; look up the structure in Wiki.



None of the above structures can undergo a ring flip. If ring **A** were flipped, ring **B** would have to flip too, but it cannot because B/C is a *trans*-decalin, and *trans*-decalins cannot flip.

## Cyclohexenes



# E. Other Rings





cyclopentane

In solution these molecules *do* rapidly interchange (on the NMR time-scale)

Three membered rings in cyclopropanes are *rigid and flat*.

Cyclopropane substituents are *eclipsed* relative to each other.