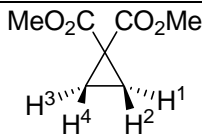
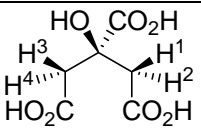
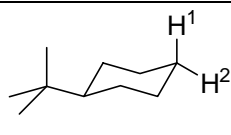
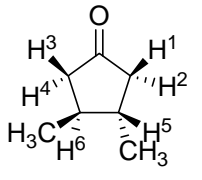
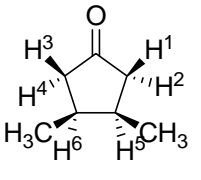
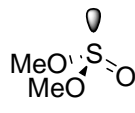


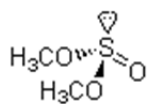
# 210451 Stereochemie und stereoselektive Synthese

Wintersemester 2014/15

## 2. Übungsblatt

1. Topizität. Bestimmen Sie, ob die entsprechenden Gruppen homotop, heterotop, enantiotop oder diastereotop sind.

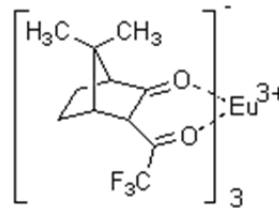
<p>a)</p>  <p>H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>2</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>4</sup> H<sup>2</sup>/H<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>b)</p>  <p>H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>2</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>4</sup> H<sup>2</sup>/H<sup>4</sup> CH<sup>1</sup>H<sup>2</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>H / CH<sup>3</sup>H<sup>4</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>H</p>	<p>c)</p>  <p>H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>2</sup></p>
<p>d)</p>  <p>H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>2</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>4</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>3</sup> H<sup>5</sup>/H<sup>6</sup> H<sup>2</sup>/H<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>e)</p>  <p>H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>2</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>4</sup> H<sup>1</sup>/H<sup>3</sup> H<sup>5</sup>/H<sup>6</sup> H<sup>2</sup>/H<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>f)</p>  <p>Methylgruppen</p> <p>Welches NMR-Spektrum erwarten Sie in</p> <p>a) achiralem Lösungsmittel</p> <p>b) in Gegenwart eines chiralen Shiftreagens</p>



0.1 M in CCl<sub>4</sub>  
mit 0.05 M "FACAM"

Dimethylsulfid

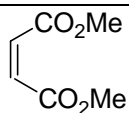
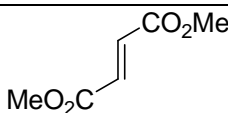
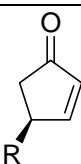
Tris-[3-trifluormethylhydroxymethylen-  
(+)-campherato]-europium(III)



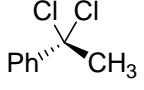
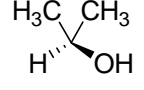
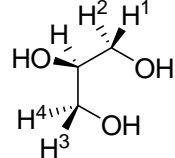
<sup>1</sup>H: Δδ(CH<sub>3</sub>) = 0.06 ppm

<sup>13</sup>C: Δδ(CH<sub>3</sub>) = 0.20 ppm

2. Bestimmen Sie, ob die entsprechenden Halbräume homotop, enantiotop oder diastereotop sind. Welche Produkte entstehen daraus bei der Epoxidierung? Welche Symmetrie haben diese? Welche Produkte entstehen bei der Ringöffnung der Epoxide mit Nucleophilen?

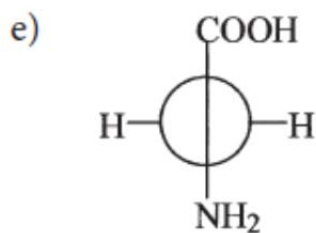
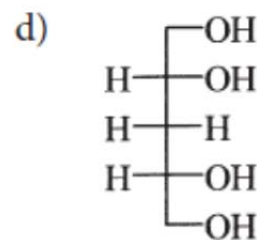
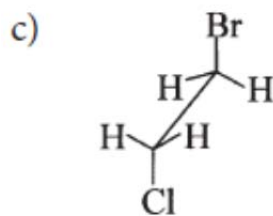
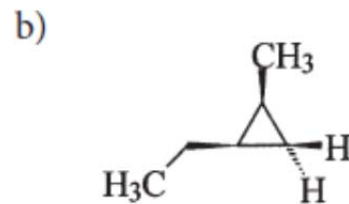
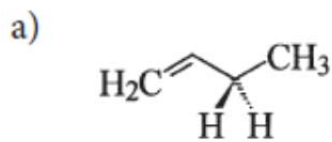
<p>a)</p> 	<p>b)</p> 	<p>c)</p> 
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3. Prochiralität. Klassifizieren Sie folgende prochiralen Substituenten nach dem pro-R/pro-S – System und nach dem Re/Si – System

<p>a) Cl/Cl</p> 	<p>b) CH<sub>3</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub></p> 	<p>c) CH<sup>1</sup>H<sup>2</sup>OH / CH<sup>3</sup>H<sup>4</sup>OH H<sup>1</sup> / H<sup>2</sup></p> 
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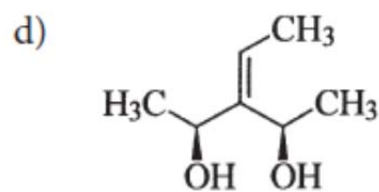
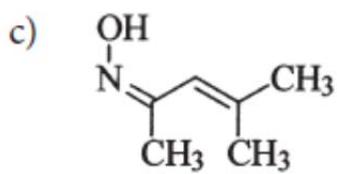
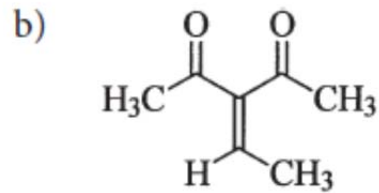
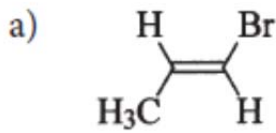
4.

Kennzeichnen Sie in den folgenden Formeln die Wasserstoffatome an den Prochiralitätszentren mit *pro-R* und *pro-S*.



5.

Sind die beiden Seiten der Doppelbindungen folgender Verbindungen homotop, enantiotop oder diastereotop? Geben Sie, wenn möglich, geeignete Deskriptoren für die Ihnen zugewandte Seite an.



6. Izumi-Tai-Klassifizierung

Erläutern Sie, um welche Art der Differenzierung nach Izumi-Tai es sich bei folgenden Reaktionen handelt:

