

# MolecModels3D™

## Cat.No. 1021000

### Organic Stereochemistry (Student) Set

#### Contents

Qty	Element	colour	holes / type	Dia mm
30	Hydrogen H	white	1 molydome®	17
14	Carbon C	black	4 tetrahedral.	23
6	Carbon C	black	5 tribipyramid	23
6	Oxygen O	red	2 angular	23
4	Nitrogen N	blue	4 tetra.	23
8	Chlorine Cl	green	1 hole.	17
2	Bromine Br	orange	1 hole	17
2	Iodine I	purple	1 hole	17
2	Metal	grey	6 holes	23
<b>Orbitals</b>				
6	p-orbital	Pink	2D flat	
6	p-orbital	purple	2D flat	
<b>Bonds</b>				
40	Link -medium	grey	single bonds	19 / 31 *
12	Link -long flexible	grey	double/triple	32 / 43 *
50	Link -short	white	all	2 / 10 *
1	Tool			* total

**Isomerism** – Molecules with the same molecular formula but different structures.

**Stereoisomers** – Molecules that differ because of the different locations the atoms adopt in space.

**Optical isomerism**  
e.g. Lactic acid

**Enantiomers** – Mirror images of each other



**Positional isomerism**  
e.g. Butene C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>

The position of the non-carbon group, atom or multiple bond varies, giving rise to more than one option.



**Skeletal isomerism**  
e.g. Butane C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>

Note the carbon skeleton back bone differences



**Functional groups** e.g. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O These give rise to 2 different functional groups. In this example an alcohol (ethanol) and an ether are shown.



**Geometric isomerism**

Where rotation along a bond is not possible, such as in a double bond when a *cis*- or *trans* isomer is possible.



**Cis & trans versions of 1,2-Cyclopentanediol**  
Puckered versions.



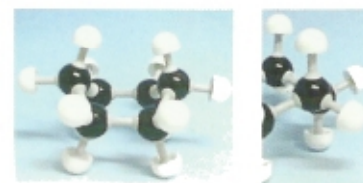
**Conformational isomerism**

Free rotation about the carbon-carbon single bond.  
e.g. ethane

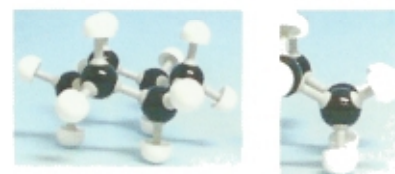


**Conformations of Cyclohexane**  
**Boat (perfectly staggered)**

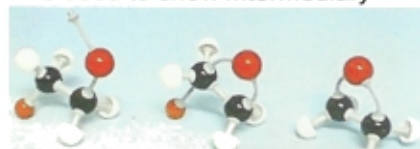
Note the "crowding of the 2 flagpole hydrogens".



Now "flip" the model into the Chair conformation.  
**Chair (eclipsed)**



**5-hole carbon atoms** can be used to show intermediary stages during the hydrolysis of an epoxide, leading to 1,2-diols and is stereospecific.



**Molecular orbital explanation of thermal cyclization of butadienes.**

Ground state (homo)

Conrotation of the excited state



**Benzene C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>**

Molecular orbital model of benzene made using the 5 hole carbons and pink and purple p-orbital lobes.



**Disassembly of Compact Models**

Please read the following instructions for the recommended use of the Link Remover tool.