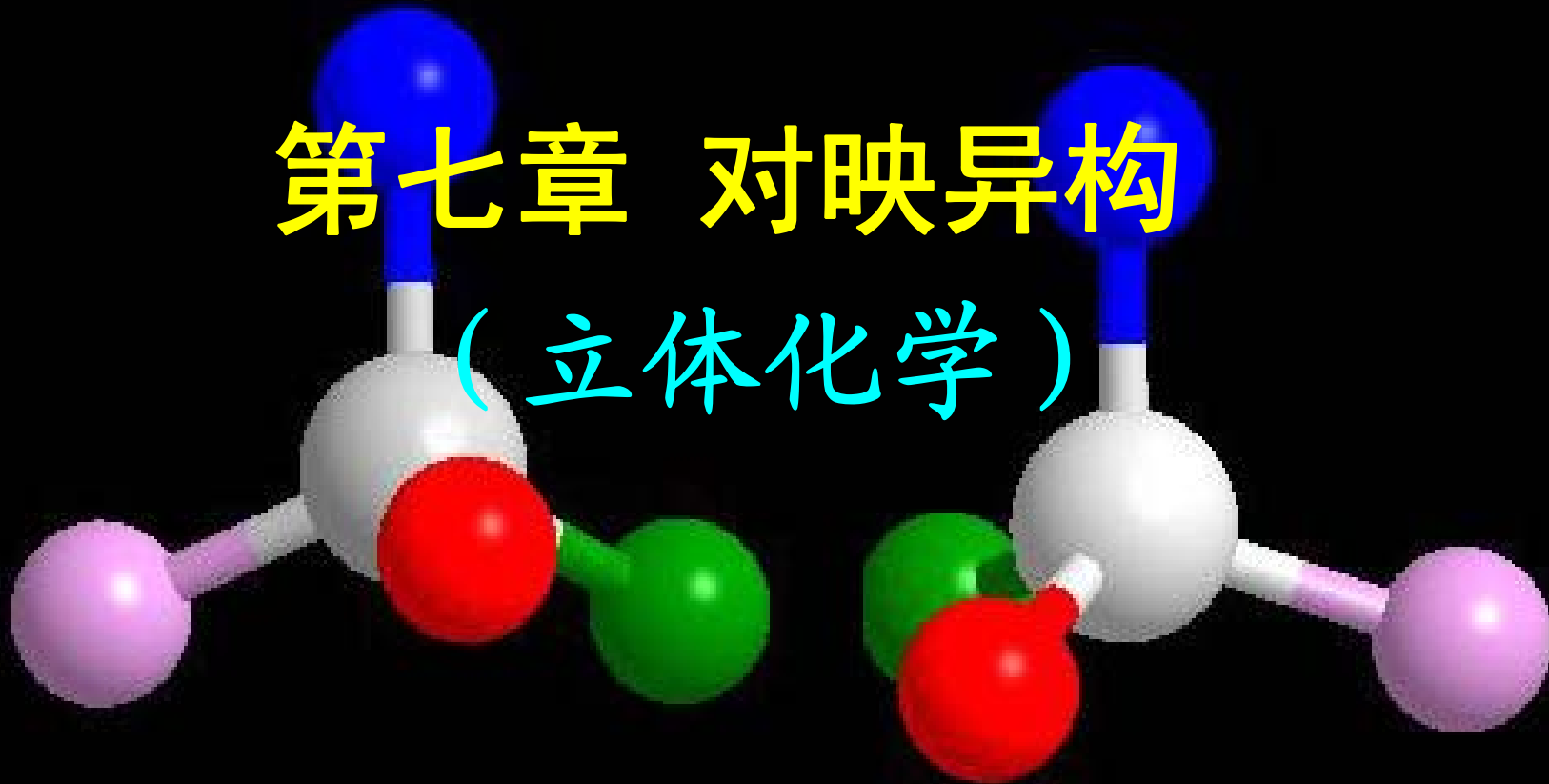


第七章 对映异构

(立体化学)



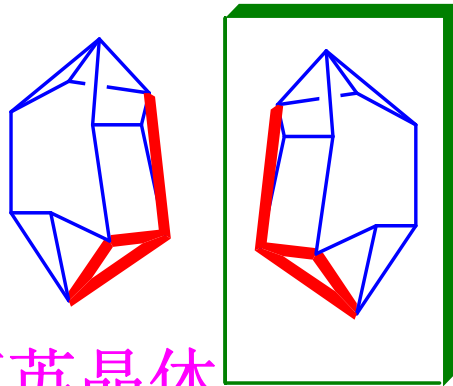
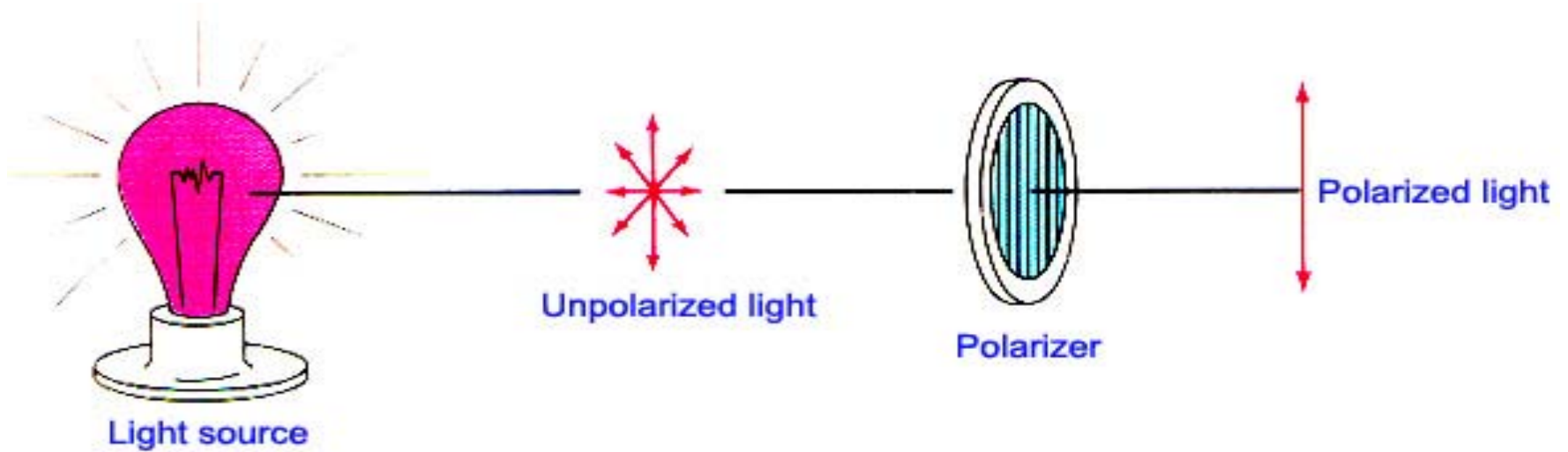


7.1 旋光性和分子结构的对称因素

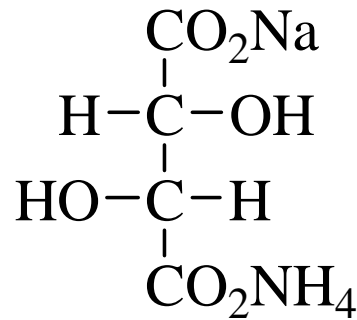




7.1.1 平面偏振光和物质的旋光性

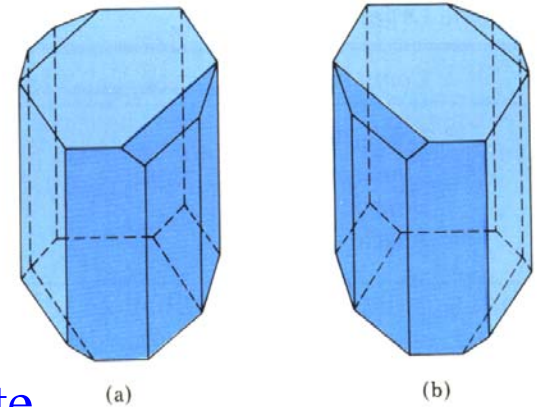


石英晶体



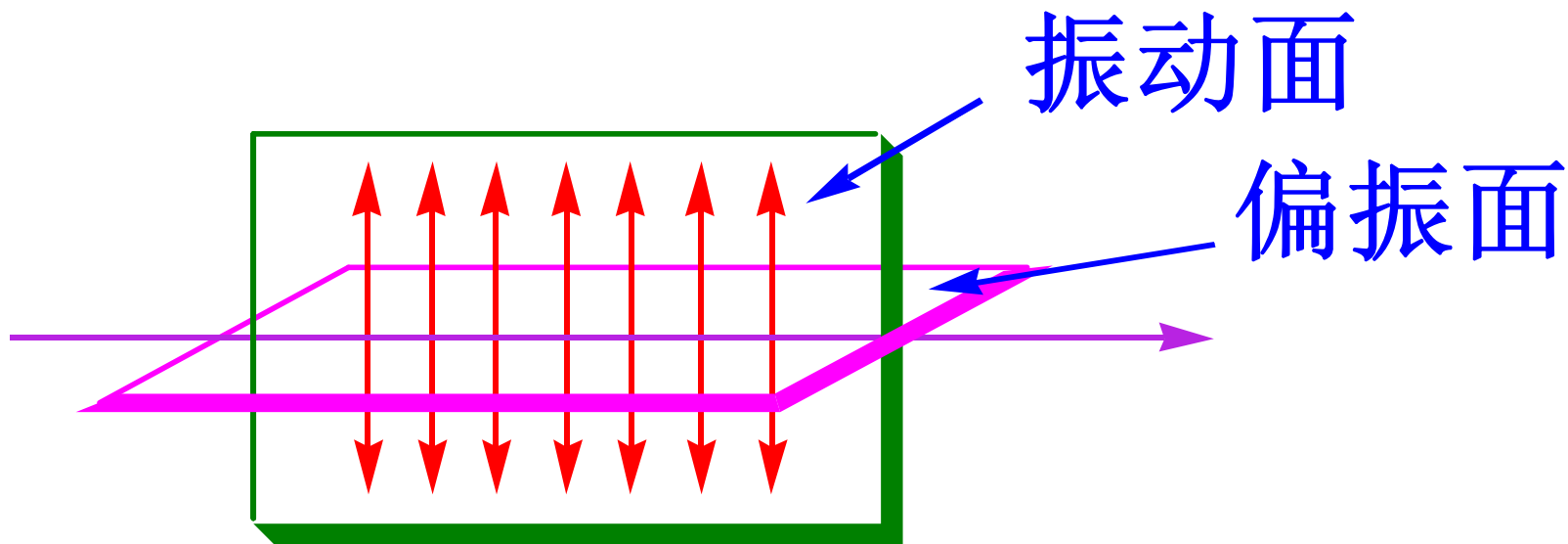
Sodium ammonium tartrate

酒石酸钠铵





振动面和偏振面





平面偏振光和物质的旋光性

- **平面偏振光** — 在同一个平面上振动的光。
- 当平面偏振光通过某物质时，如果该物质能使通过它的平面偏振光的偏振面发生旋转，则称该物质具有**旋光性**或称该物质为**旋光性物质**。

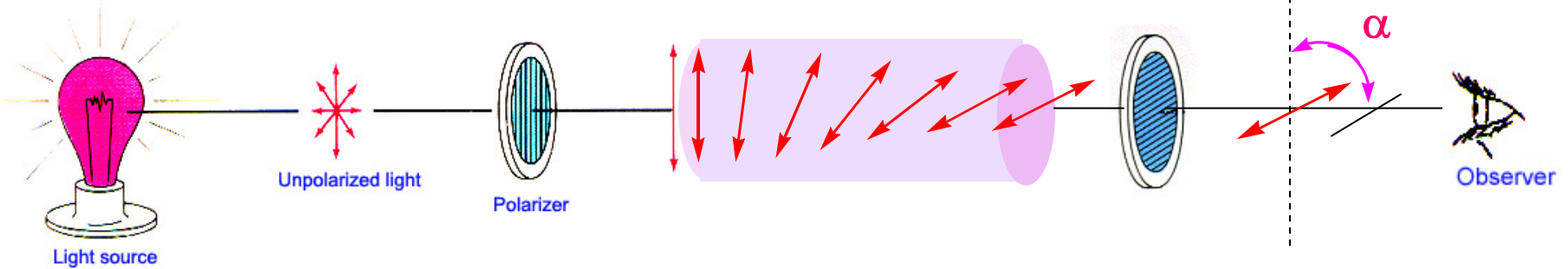




7.1.2 旋光仪和比旋光度



(+) 右旋
(-) 左旋



比旋光度
$$[\alpha]_D^t = \frac{\alpha}{l c}$$

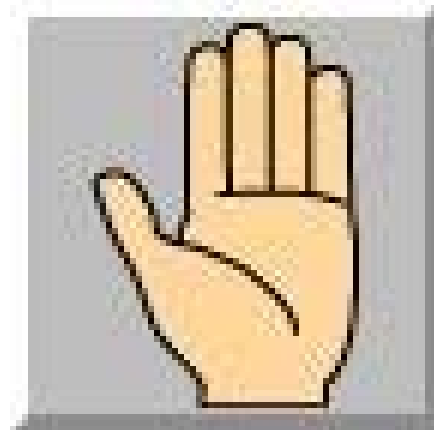
α -样品的旋光度
 l - 样品管的长度
 c - 样品的浓度

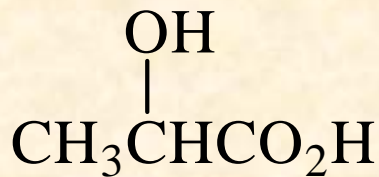




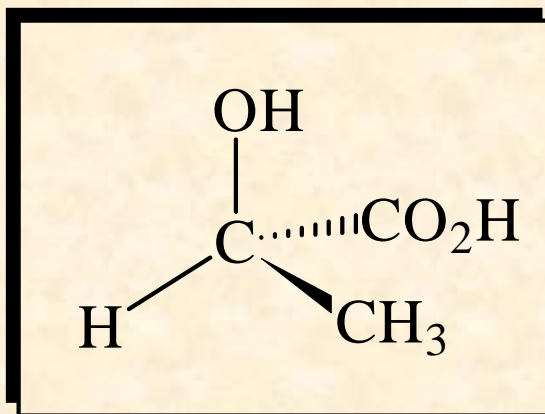
7.1.2 物质的旋光性与分子结构的关系

1. 手性和手性分子

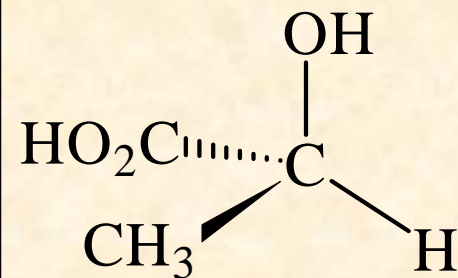




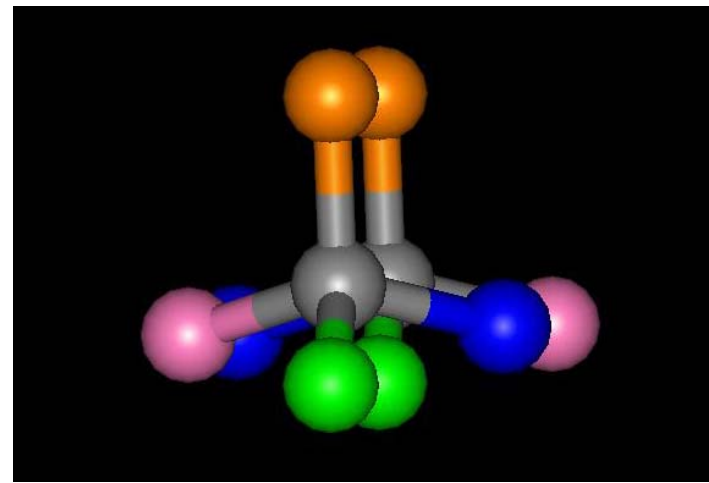
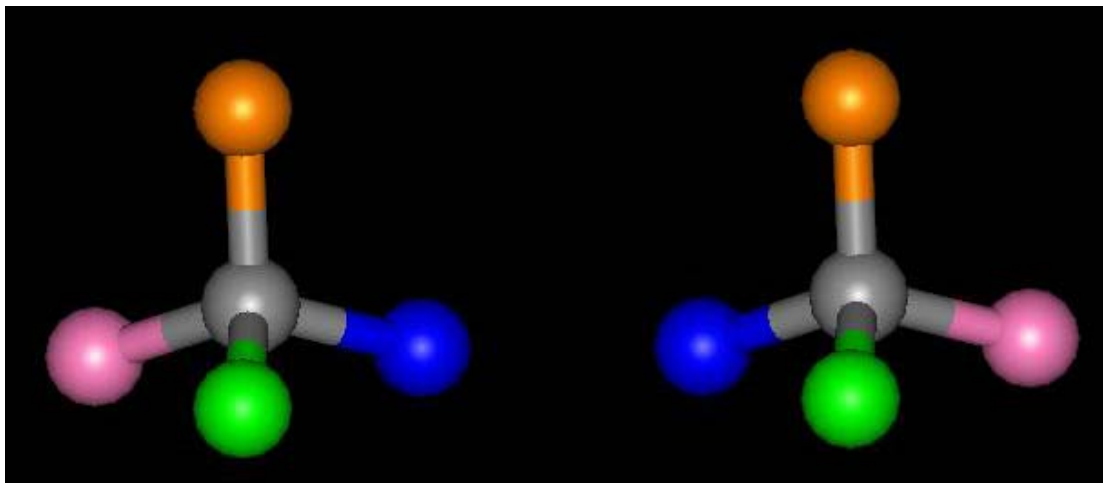
乳酸



镜象

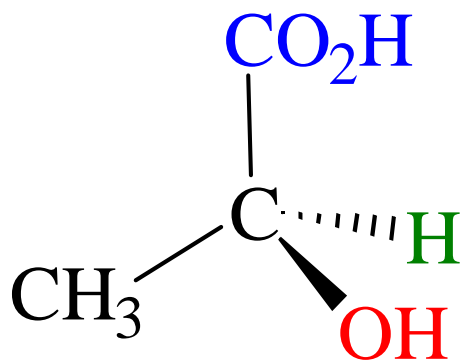


实物

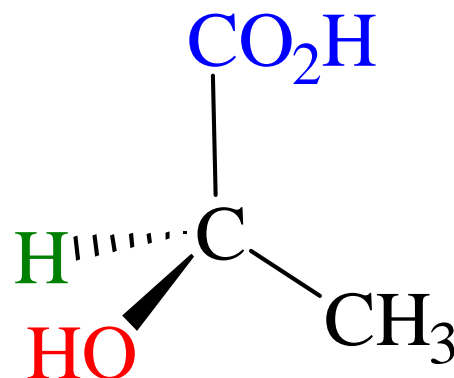




2. 对映异构体



(S)-(+)-乳酸



(R)-(-)-乳酸

(±)-乳酸

m.p. 53 °C

53 °C

18 °C

$[\alpha]_D^{15}$ 3.82

-3.82

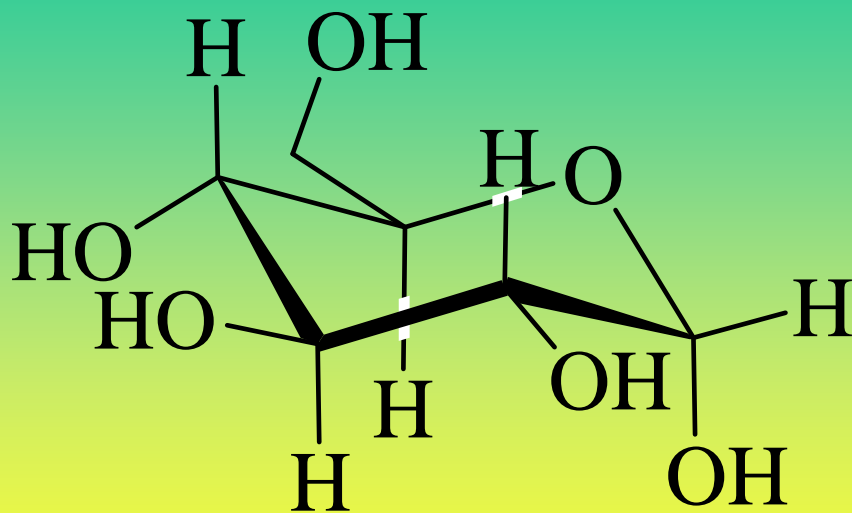
0

pK_a 3.97

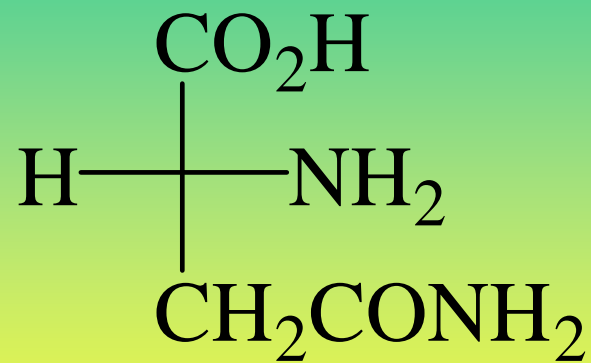
3.80

3.86

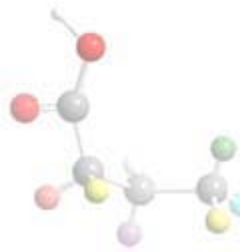


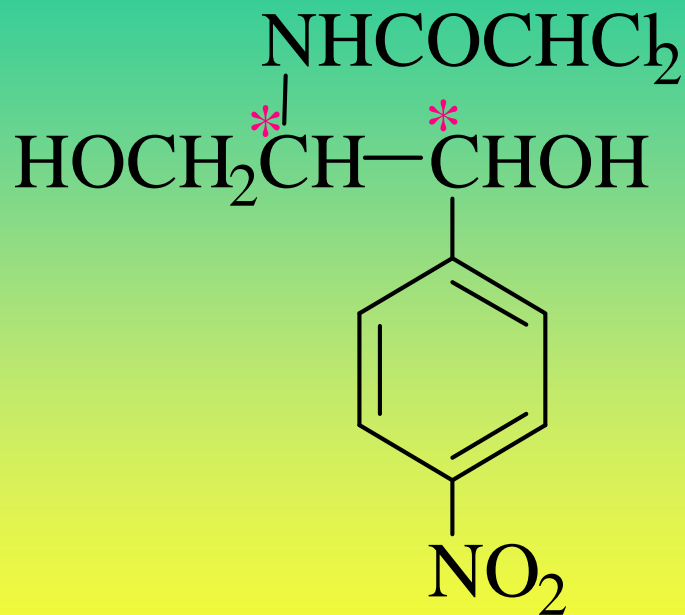


(+)-D-葡萄糖

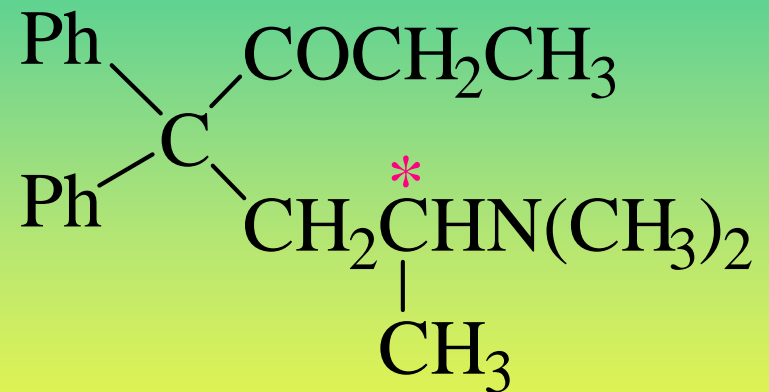


D-天门冬酰胺





氯霉素

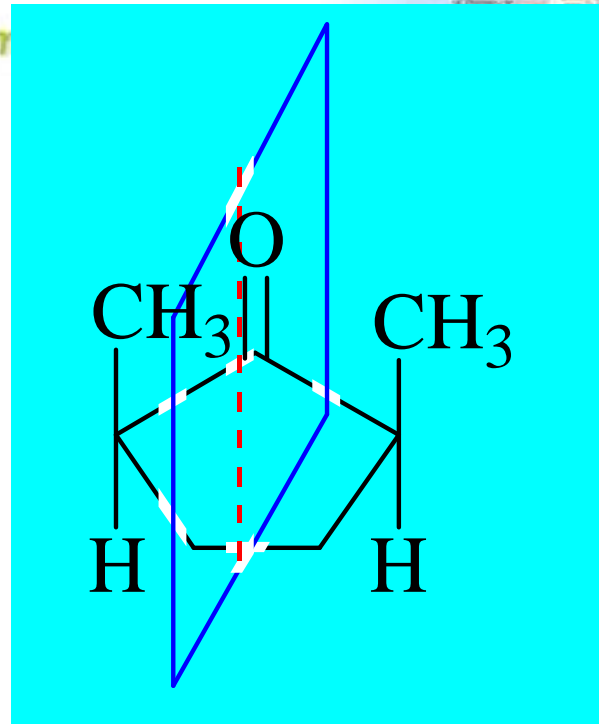


美散痛(Methadone)

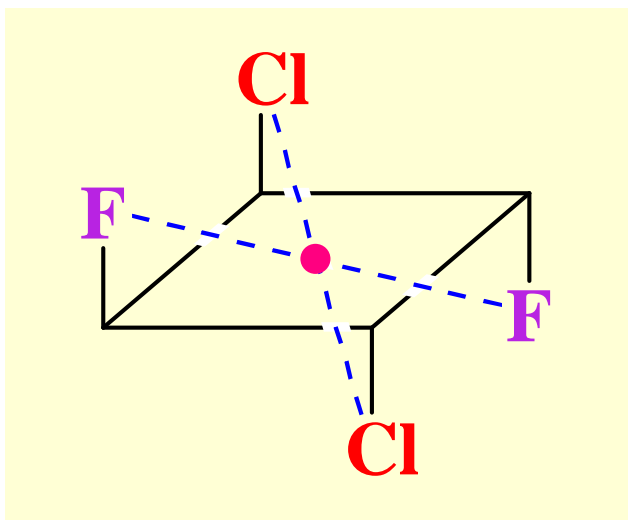
3. 分子的对称性

Xian

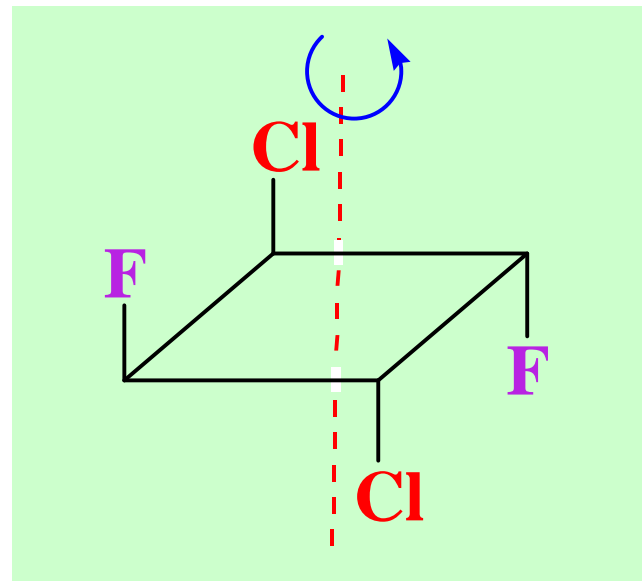
■ 对称面



■ 对称中心

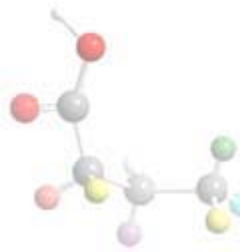
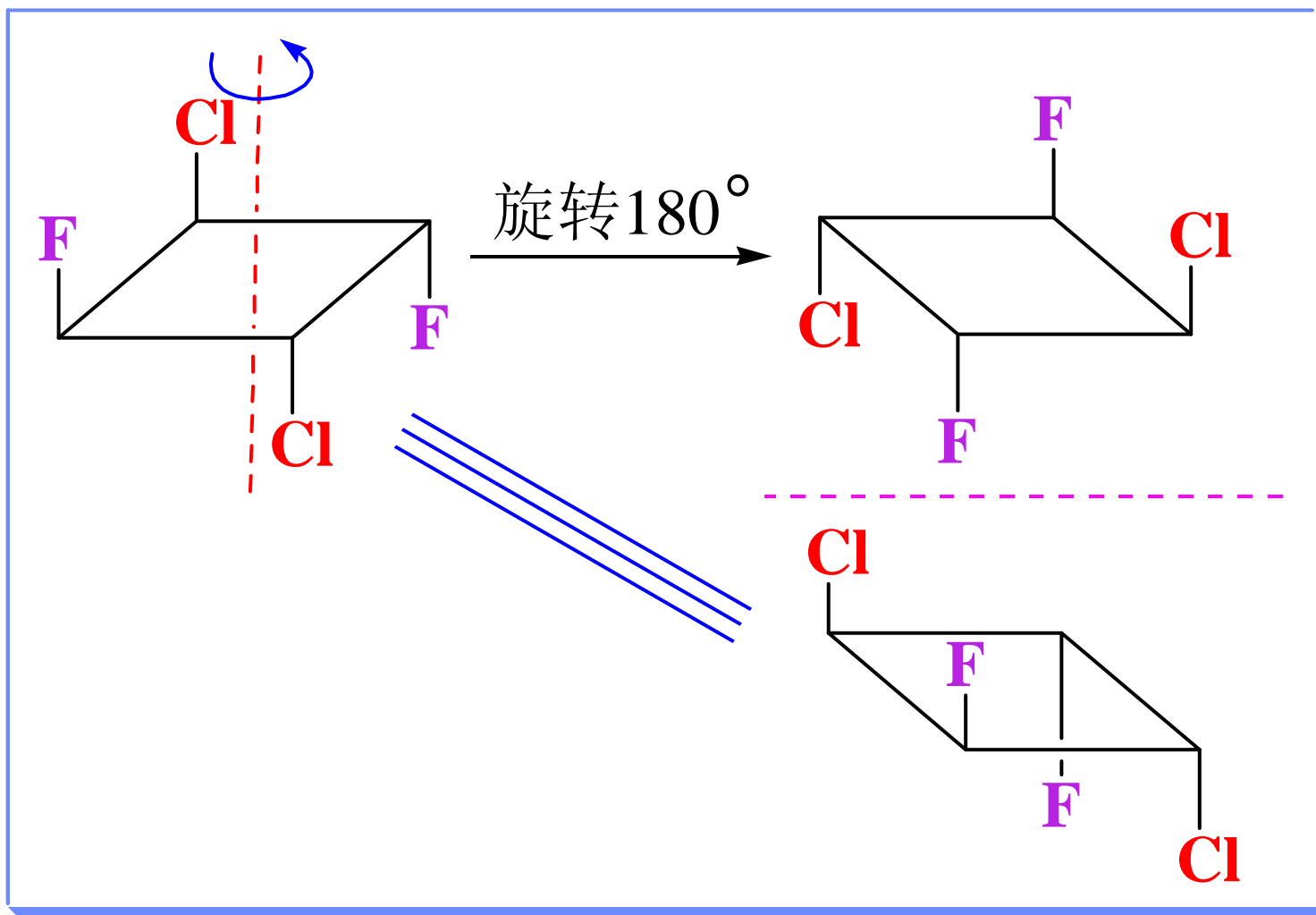


■ 交替对称轴





交替对称轴





7.2 手性分子的分类及情况分析





7.2.1 含一个手性碳原子的化合物

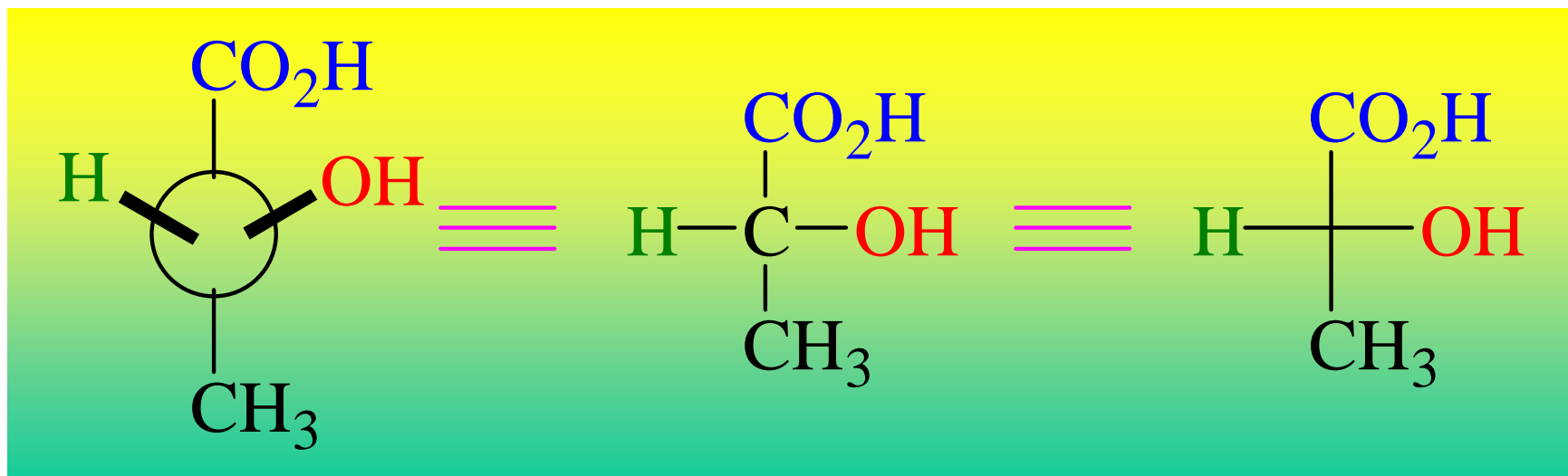
1.几个概念

- **构型**：在分子中，任一原子其所连接的基团在空间是按照一定位置来排列的。我们把这种按一定位置排列的方式称为这个原子的构型。单键的旋转不会引起分子构型的改变。
- **旋光异构体**：构造相同，构型不同的异构体
- **对映体**：互为镜像关系的旋光异构体
- **外消旋体**：一对对映体的等量混合物

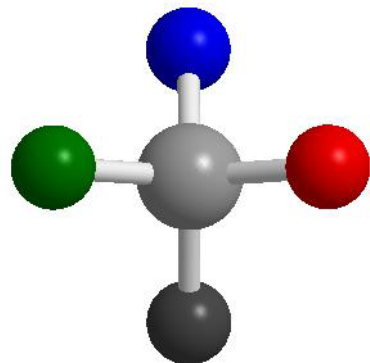




2. 旋光异构体的表达方式——Fischer投影式



Fischer投影式



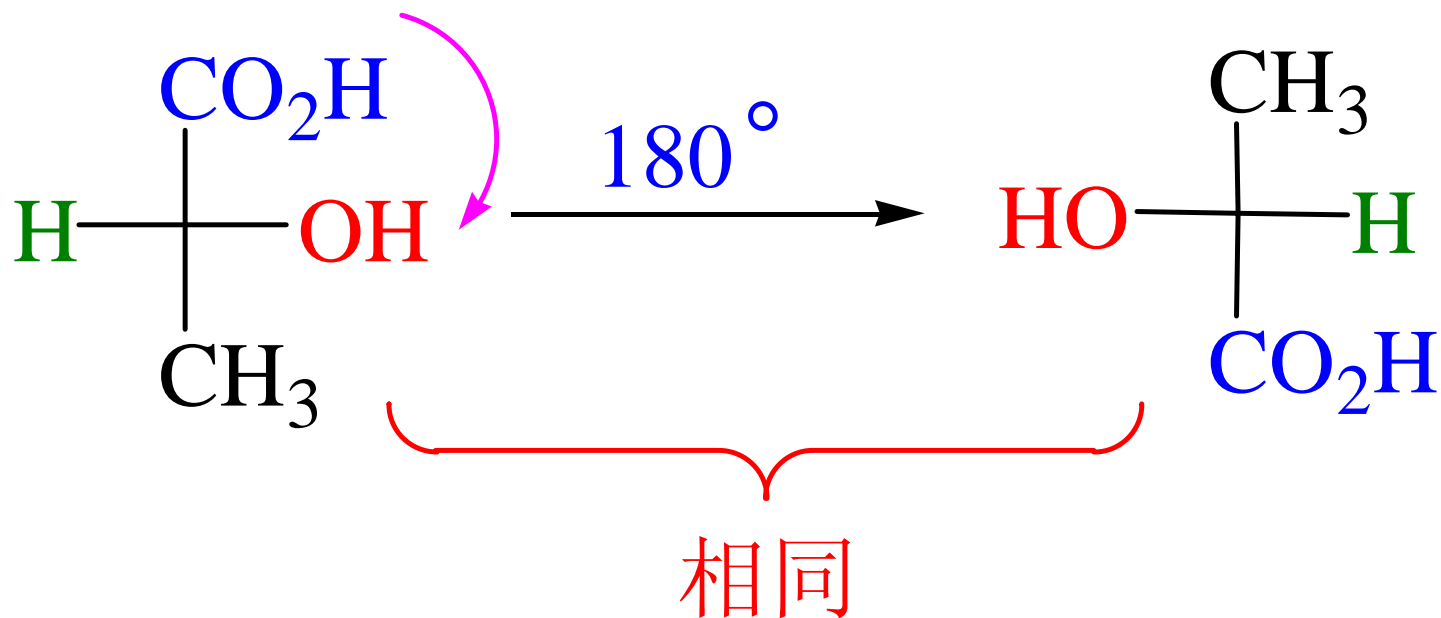
- 横向基团位于平面的前方
- 竖向基团位于平面的后方





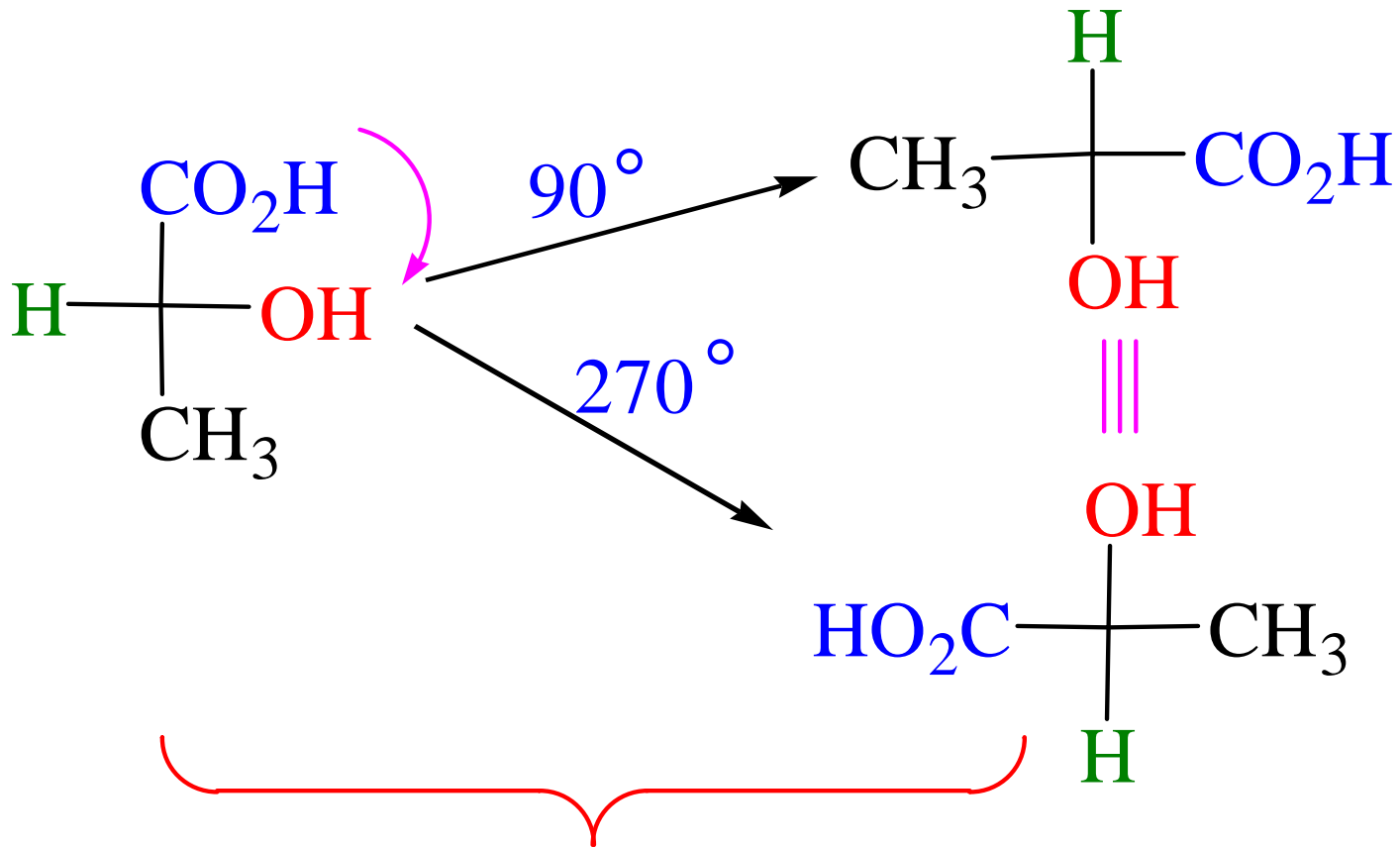
处理Fischer投影式的注意事项

(1) 在平面上旋转 180° ，构型不变。





(2) 在平面上旋转 90° 或 270° ，得到对映体

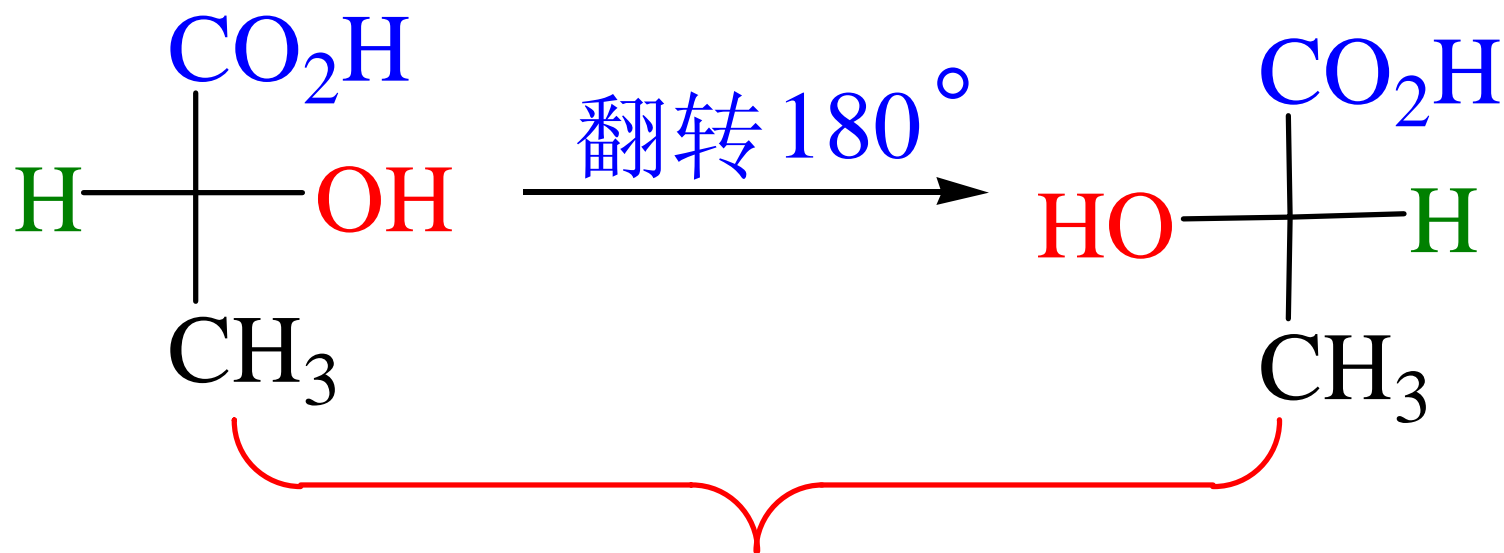


对映体





(3) 离开平面翻转 180° ，得到对映体。

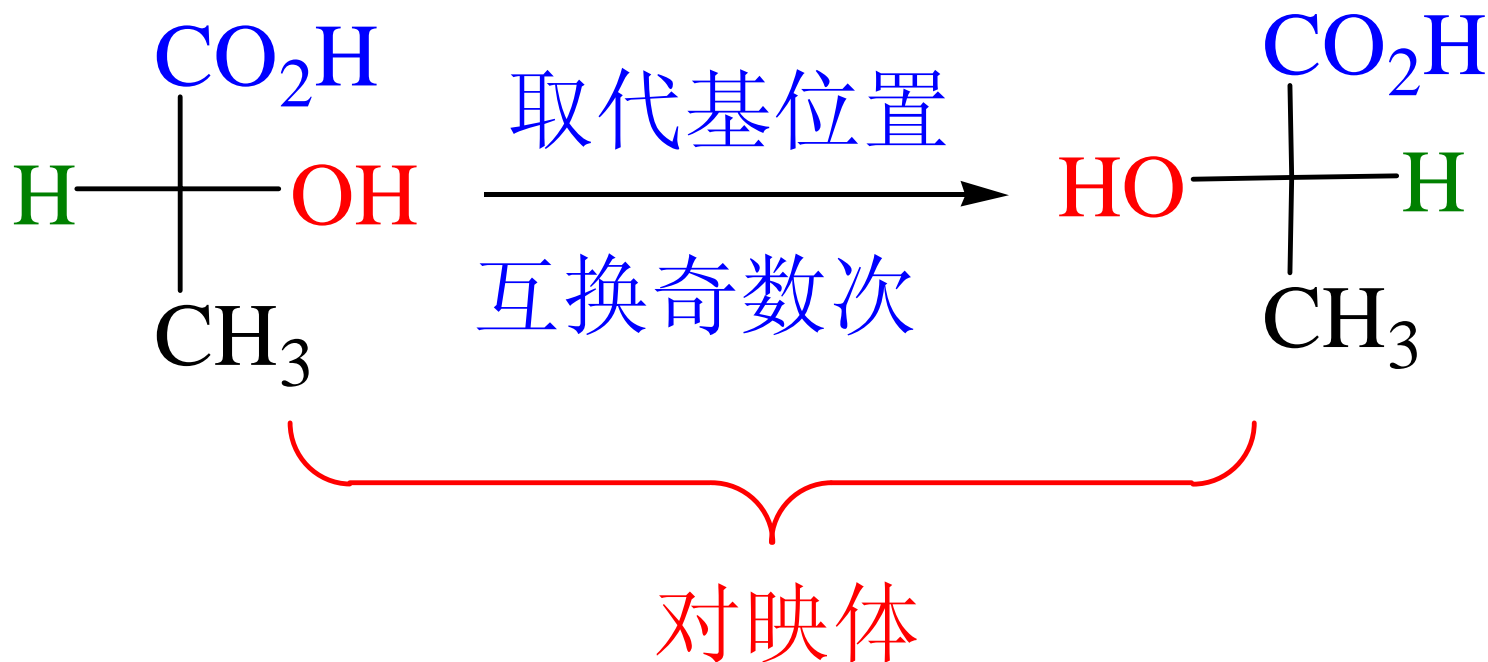


对映体



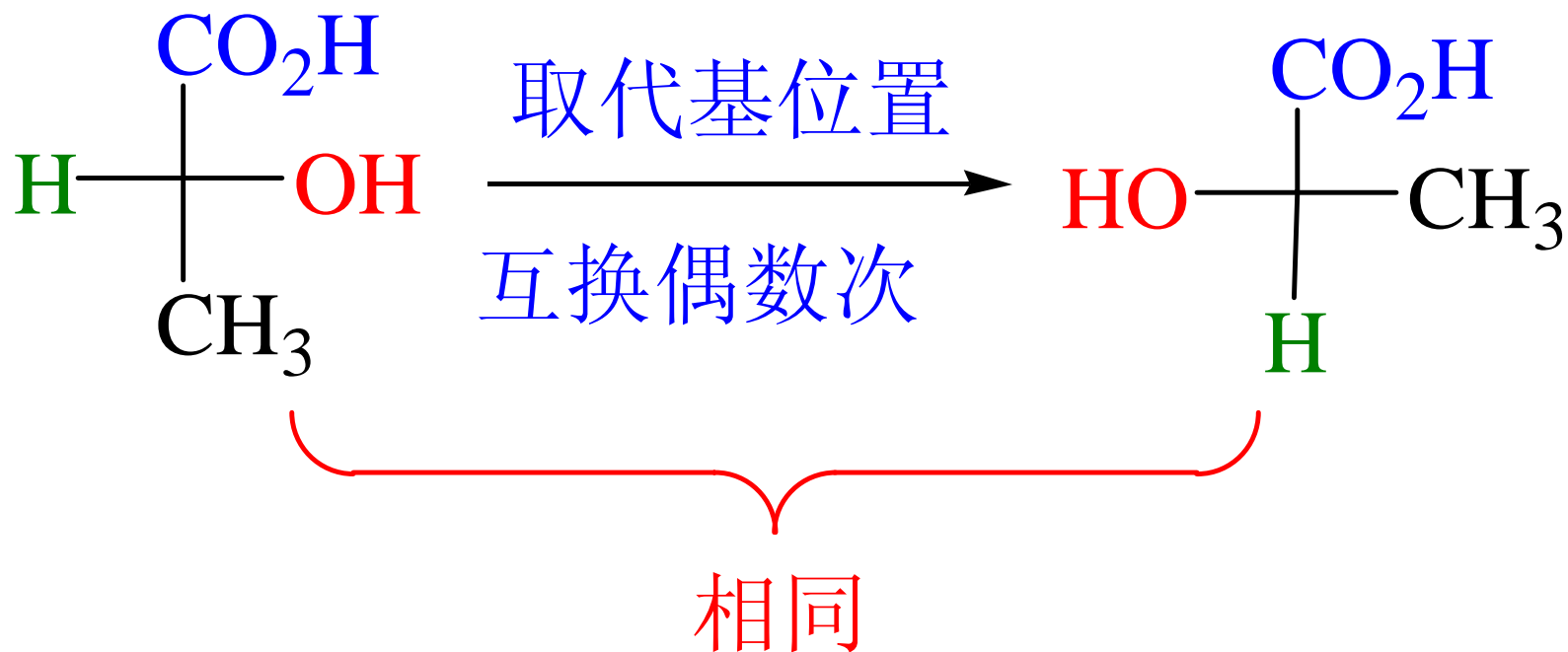


(4) 取代基互换位置奇数次，得到对映体。





(5) 取代基互换位置偶数次，构型不变。



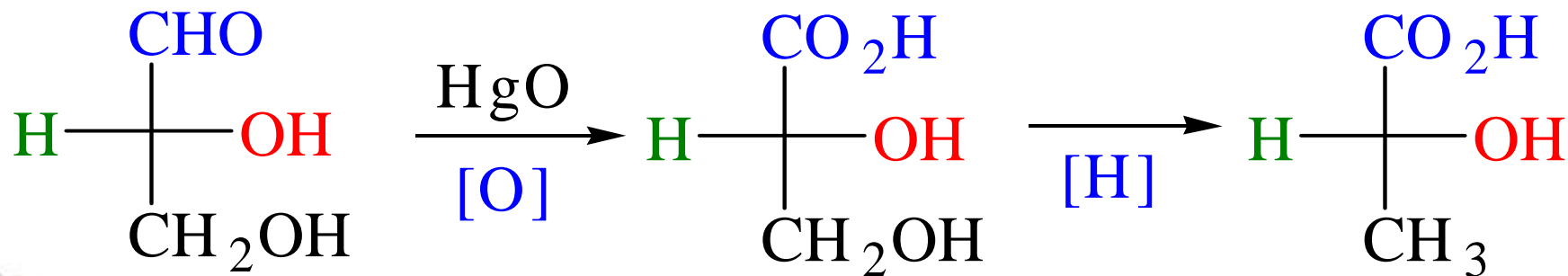


3. 构型标记方法

(1) 相对构型(D, L-构型)表示法

➤ **D型**: 由**D-(+)-甘油醛**反应获得或可转变为**D-(+)-甘油醛**的化合物的构型。

➤ **L型**: 由**L-(-)-甘油醛**反应获得或可转变为**L-(-)-甘油醛**的化合物的构型



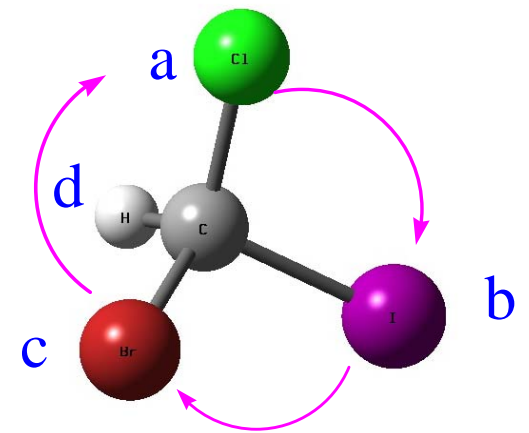
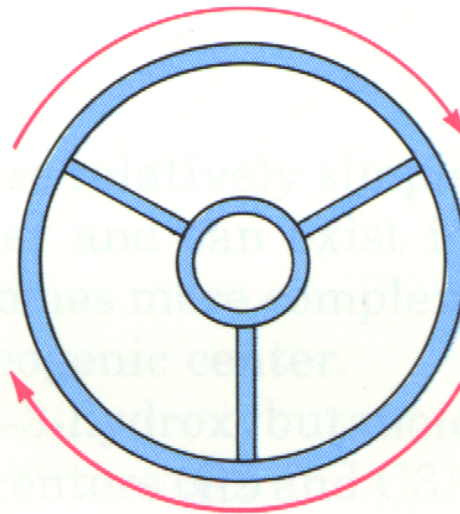
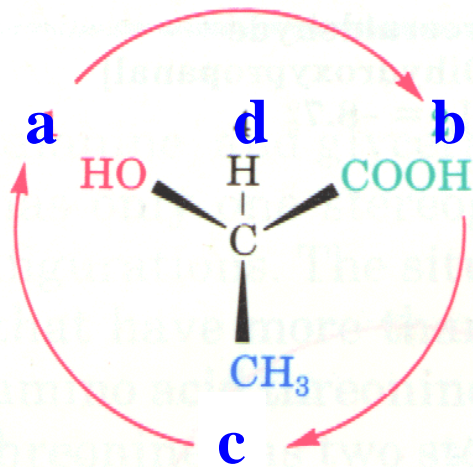
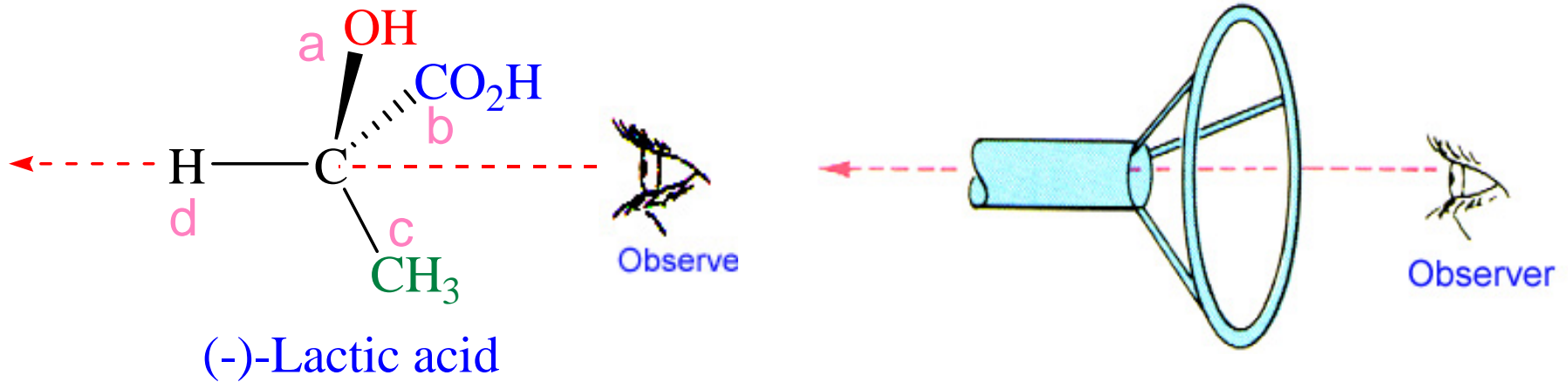
D-(+)-甘油醛

D-(-)-甘油酸

D-(-)-乳酸



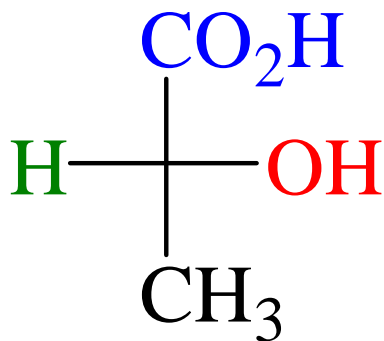
(2) R,S构型表示法



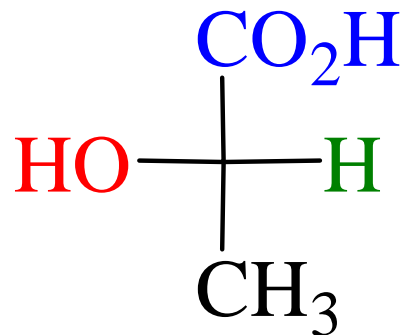
$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ 顺时针 — (R)-型
 $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ 逆时针 — (S)-型



- 首先按次序规则把连在手性碳原子上的四个不同基团进行排序： $a > b > c > d$
- 把最小的基团(D)放在观察者的对面
- $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ 顺时针为R-型
- $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$ 逆时针为S-型



(R)-(-)-乳酸



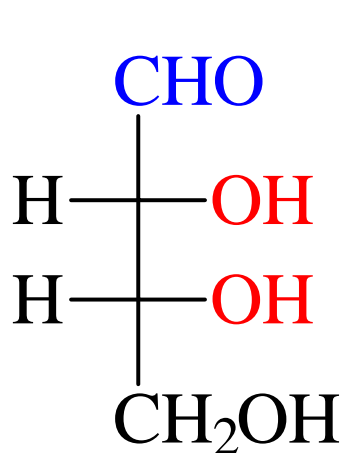
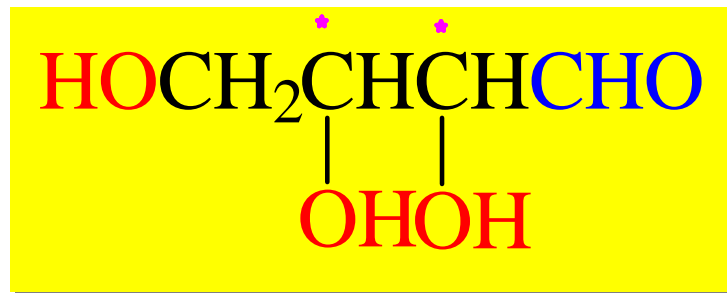
(S)-(+)-乳酸



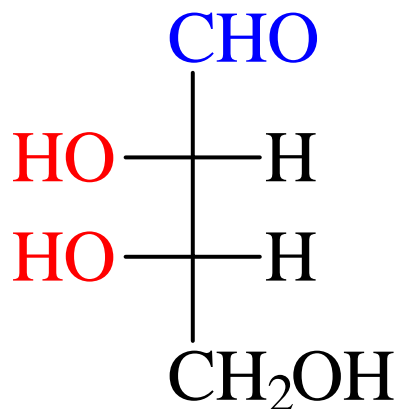


7.2.2 含二个手性碳原子的化合物

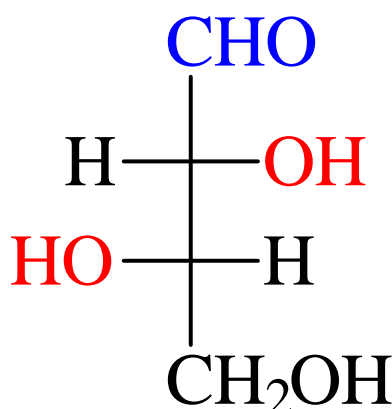
1. 手性碳原子不同



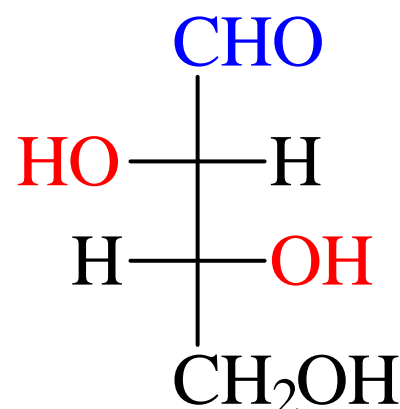
(2R,3R)



(2S,3S)



(2R,3S)



(2S,3R)

对映体

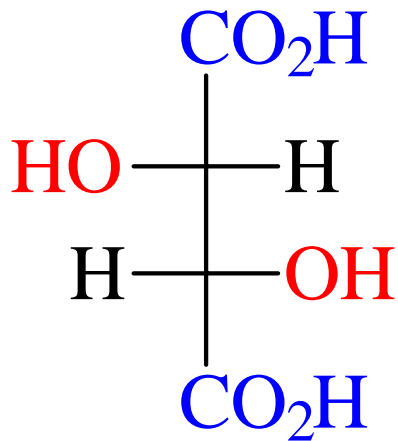
对映体

非对映体 (旋光异构体)

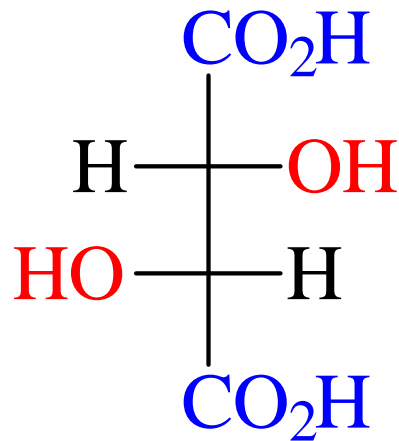




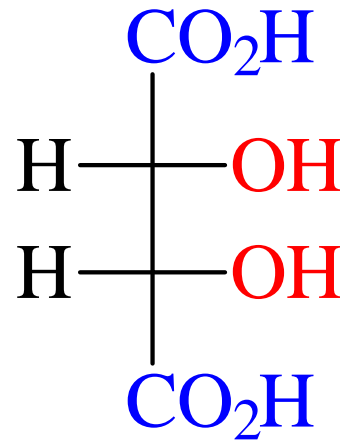
2. 手性碳原子相同或相象



(2S,3S)



(2R,3R)



(2R,3S)

对映体

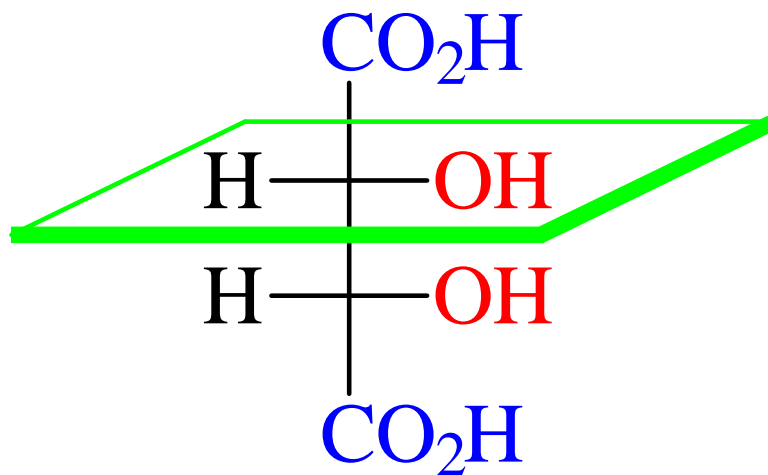
内消旋体





内消旋体

- ▶ 虽含有手性碳原子，但分子中存在对称面的旋光异构体。内消旋体的旋光度为零，不是手性分子。

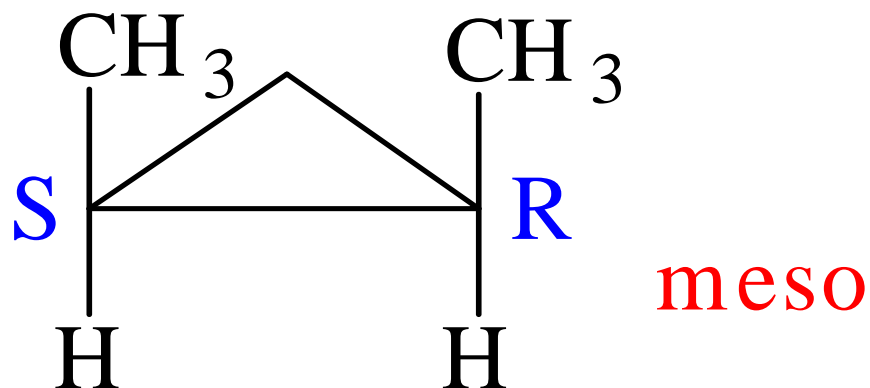


内消旋体 (meso)





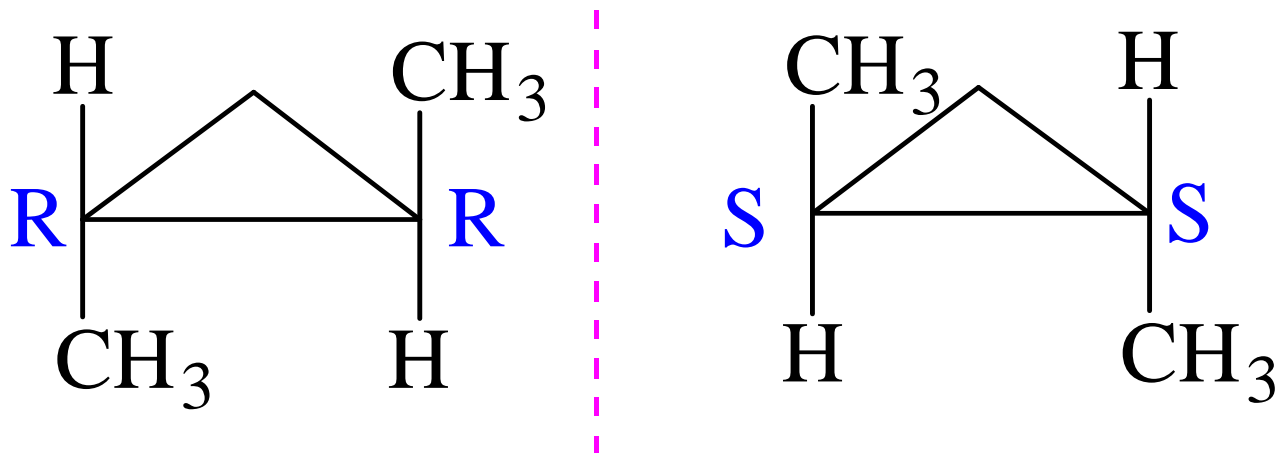
7.2.3 含手性碳原子的单环化合物



顺-1,2-二甲基环丙烷

(1R,2S)-1,2-二甲基环丙烷



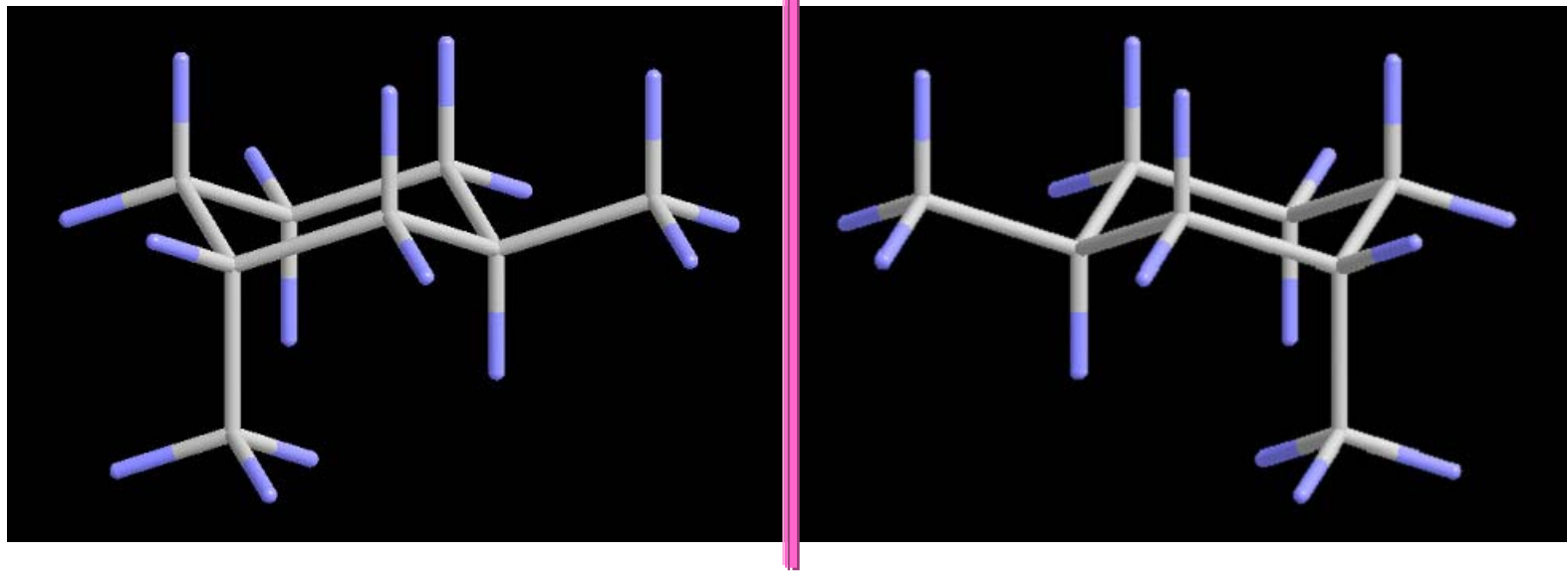
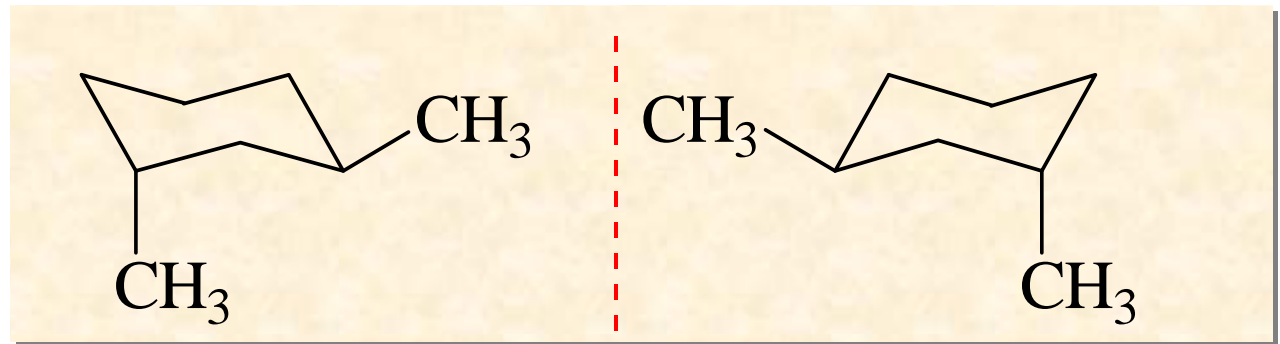
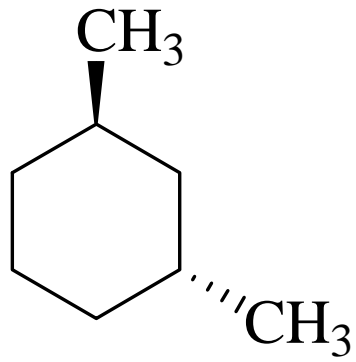


反-1,2-二甲基环丙烷

(1R,2R)-1,2-二甲基环丙烷

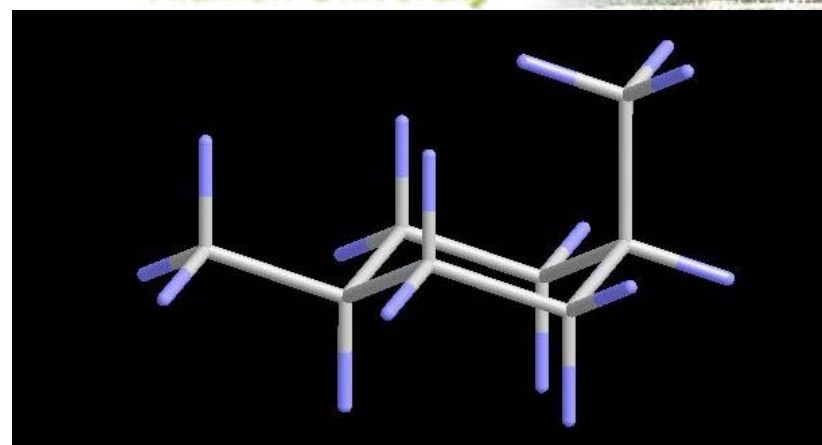
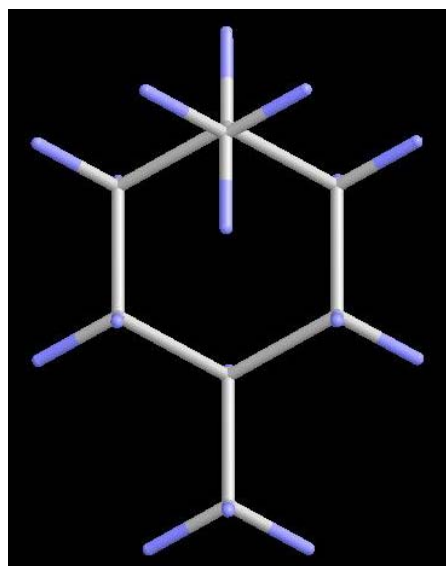
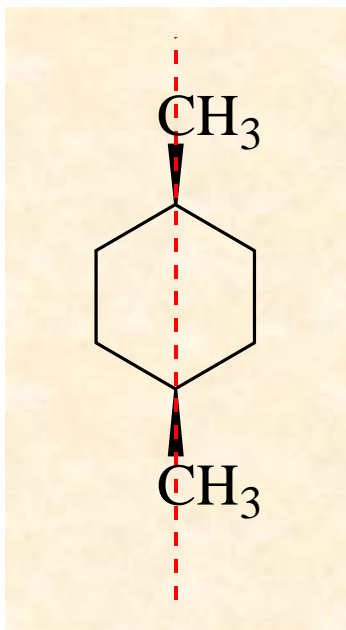
(1S,2S)-1,2-二甲基环丙烷



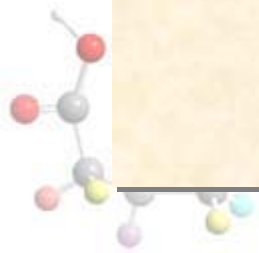
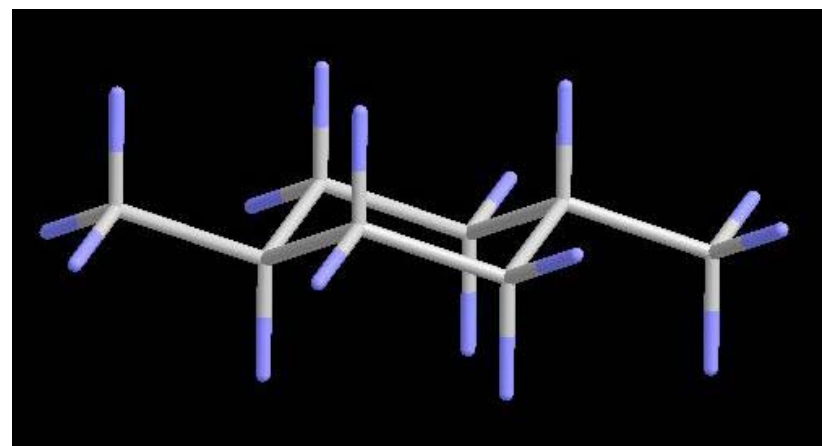
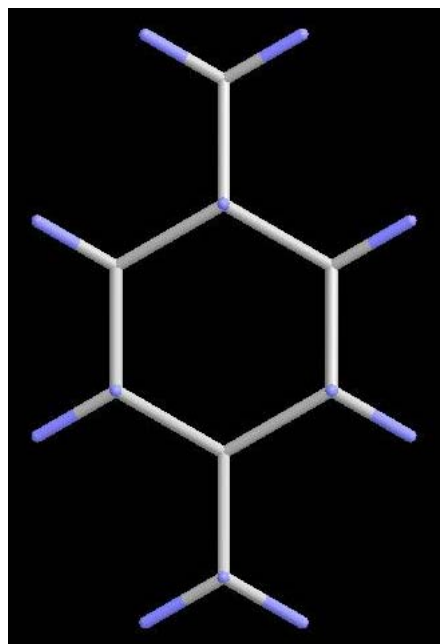
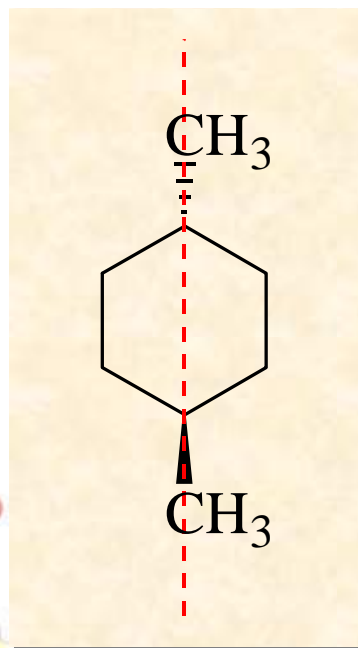


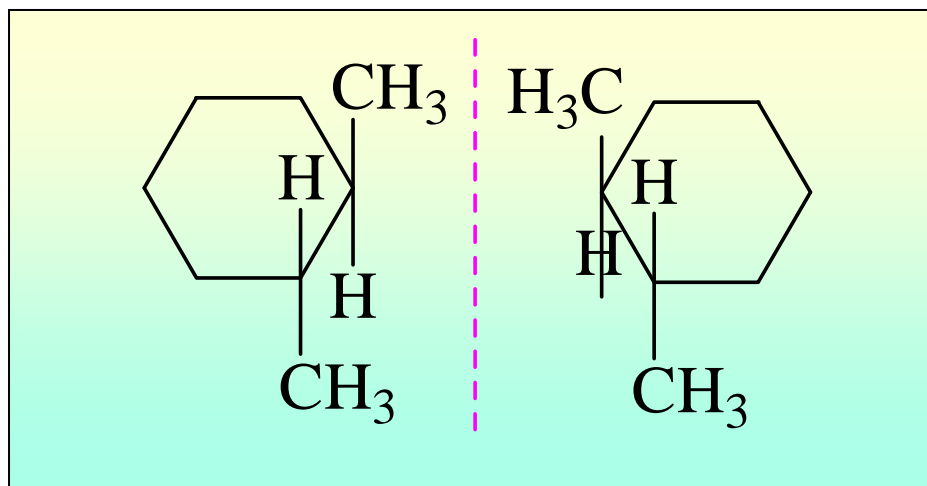
对映体





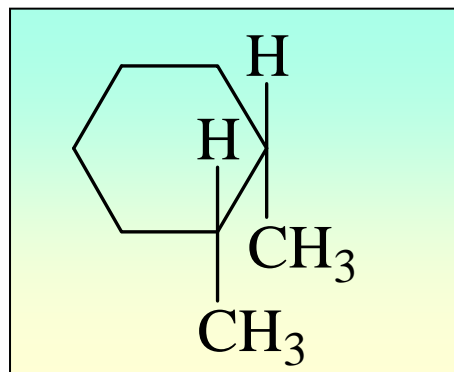
存在对称面





(反式)

有旋光性



(顺式)

无旋光性



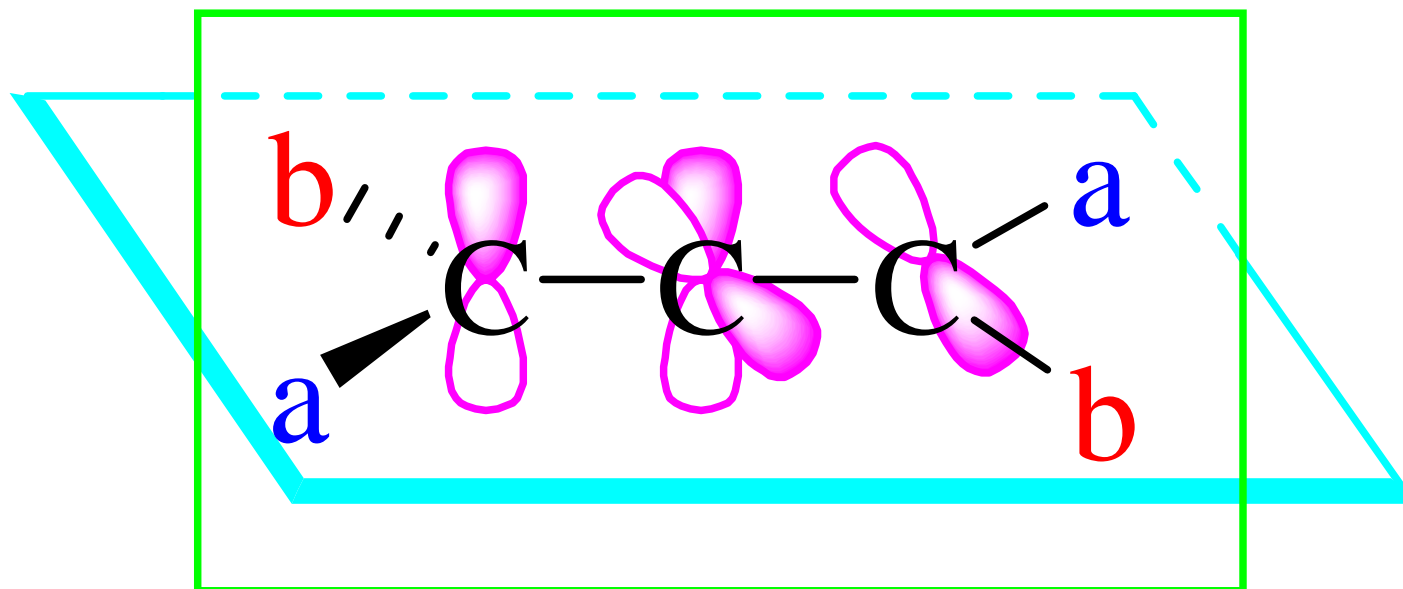
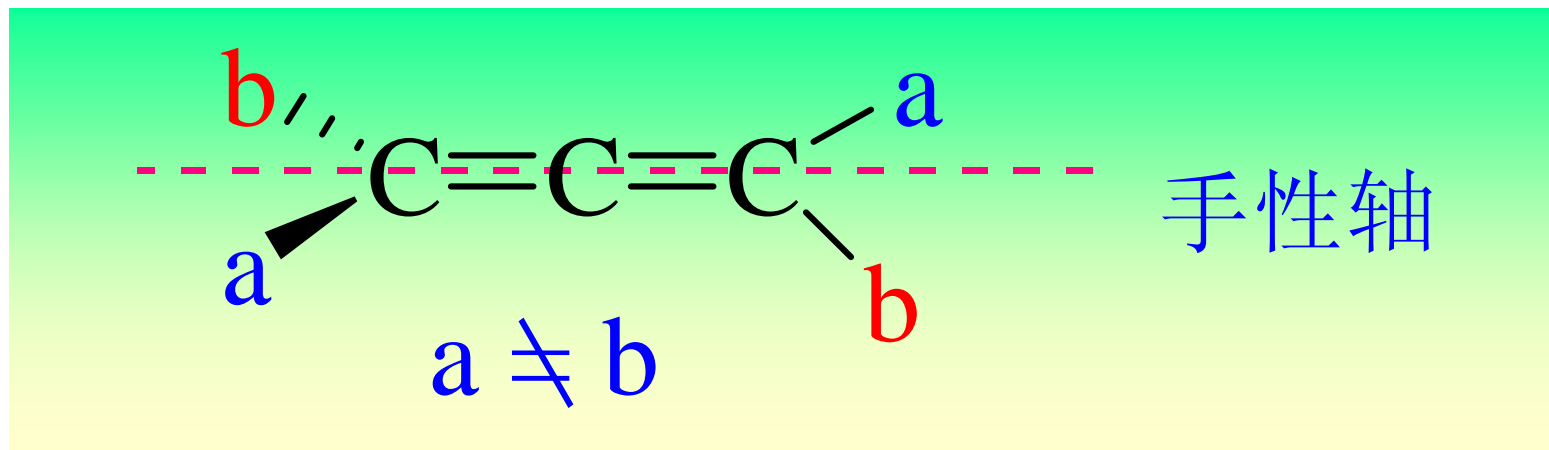


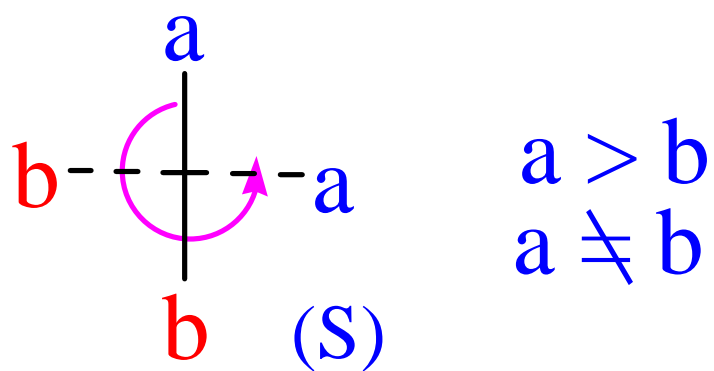
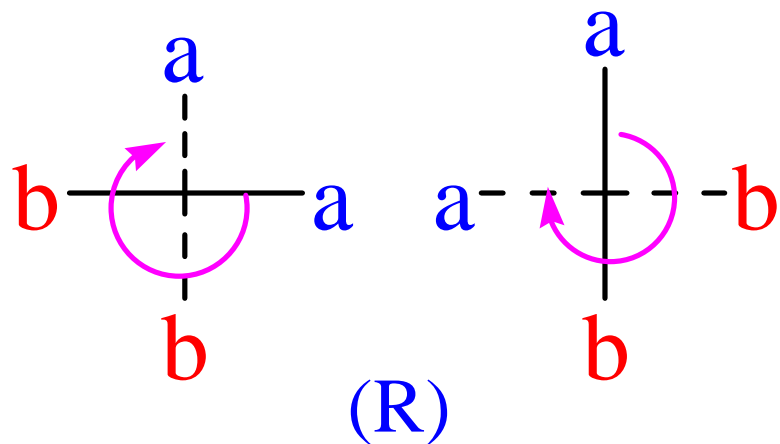
7.2.4 不含手性碳原子的手性分子



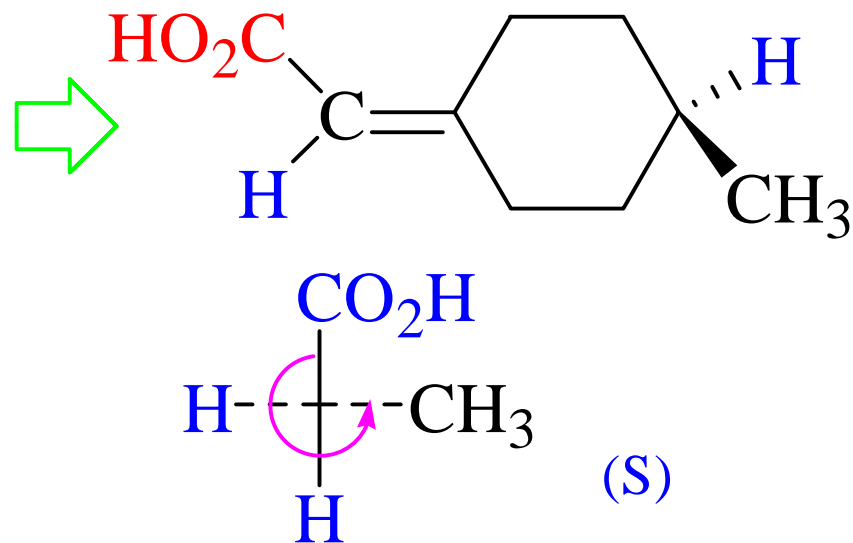


Allenes (丙二烯型)



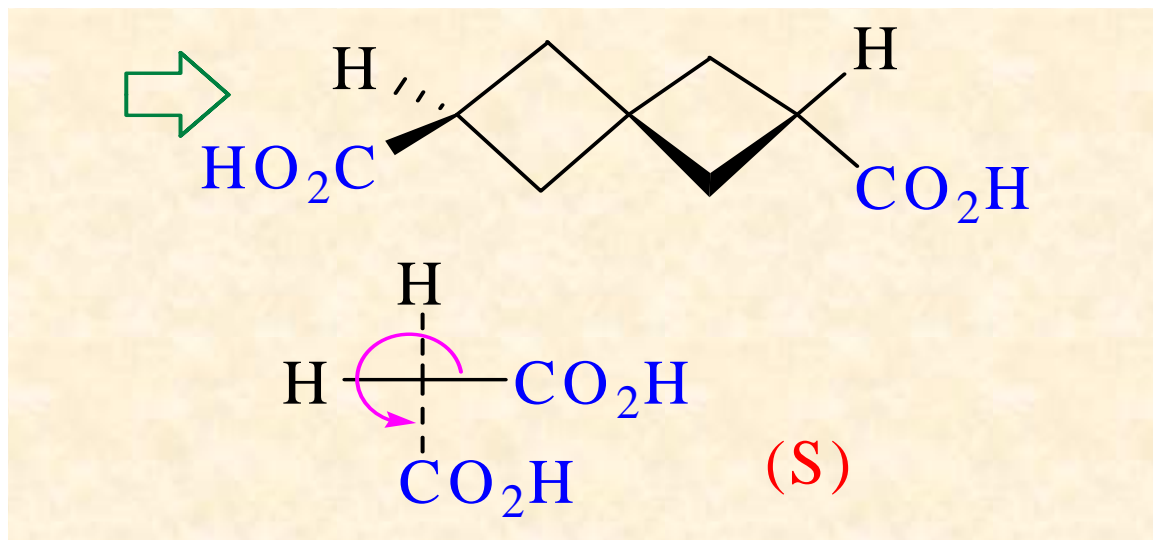


近端 > 远端



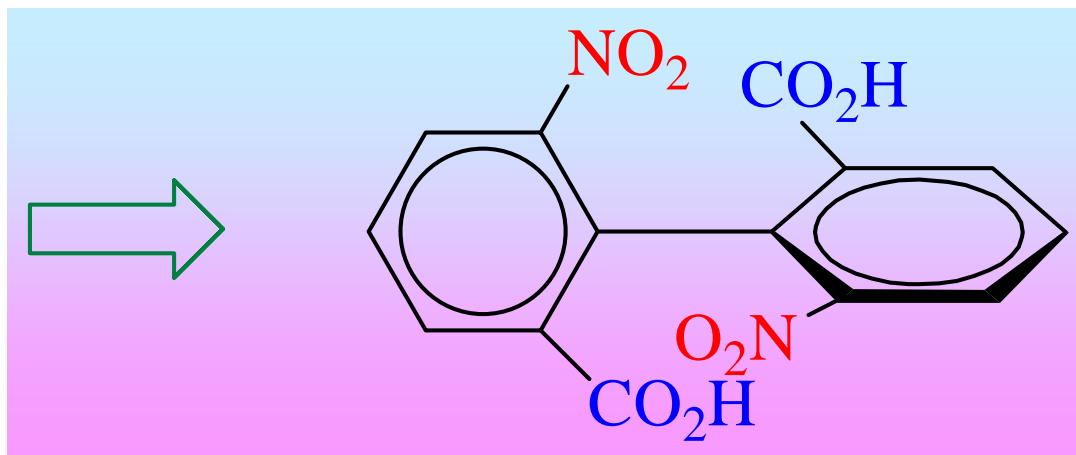


Spiro Compounds (螺环化合物)





Biphenyl Compounds (联苯型)



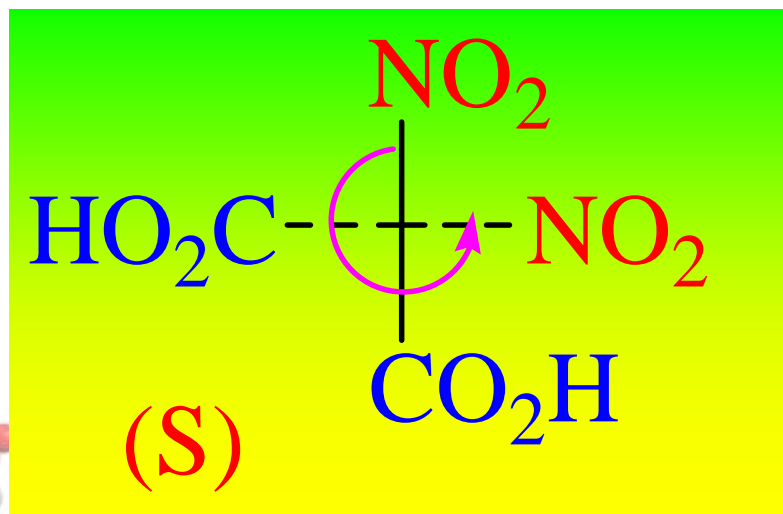
范德华半径较大的基团:

Br, I, CO₂H, NO₂

处于2,2'或6,6'位

两个苯环不能

绕单键自由旋转





7.3 外消旋体的拆分





拆分的方法

- 1. 机械分离法
- 2. 接种结晶法
- 3. 化学拆分法
- 4. 微生物或酶作用下的拆分
- 5. 色谱分离法





化学拆分法

- 使用具有光学活性的试剂作为拆分剂
- 酸性对映体用碱性拆分剂
- 碱性对映体用酸性拆分剂
- 非酸碱性的对映体可先转变为酸或碱再拆分





酸性对映体的拆分

