- A. Through chemical interconversion
- B. Through chiroptical methods
- "C". Sign of the CE and the octant rule
- for cyclohexanones only (sector rules are available for many more systems)
- based on general observations of the sign of $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ with substitution
- principle:
- space around the cyclohexanone is divided into octants



- octants receive signs (+ or -)
- atom in an octant makes a contribution to the CE according to the sign of the octant
- contributions are additive

I. Viewing the cyclohexanone



Lightner, Gurst, Stereochemistry from circular dichroism spectroscopy, Wiley, NY, 2000

II. Placing substituents

Simplified for our purposes:

- substituent in a positive sector in general makes a positive contribution
- substituents on or near nodes make no or small contributions

But first:

Common mistakes when drawing cyclohexan(on)es, to avoid!!



axial substituent: straight up or down



wrong angle on C=O group, looks like upright position



not, though, when ring bonds are horizontal!



... but is in fact upside down!



III. Determining the absolute configuration (!!!)
example

Is (+)-3-methylcyclohexanone R or S configured?



Requirement for ORD/CD as an absolute method: Knowledge of the conformation! \Rightarrow configuration is R from the drawing on top

IV. Size of the CE and front octants

cholestanones



Eliel, Wilen, Stereochemistry of organic compounds, Wiley, NY, 1994