ORGANIC CHEM.

STEREOCHEMISTRY

NAMING ENANTIOMERS

When naming enantiomers, one should use the Cahn, Ingold & Prelog (CIP) rules. They are as follows:

- Look at the atom that is attached to the chiral centre. The chiral centre usually is a Carbon atom that is bonded to four <u>different</u> groups.
- 2. Assign priority using the highest atomic number. The element with the highest atomic number has the highest priority. For e.g. if ¹⁴N, ³²S, ¹⁶O and ¹²C were attached to the chiral centre, then ¹⁶S would have the highest priority, hence it would be numbered as 1. Here are some common atoms usually attached to the chiral terte, from lowest to highest priority:
 - Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulfur, Physicous
 - Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine, Decie
 - It is important that the emember there
- priority group in the back. The group that is placed in the back is represented by a hash. This picture from Dpt. Of Chemistry -University of Calgary will give an ideal representation.

