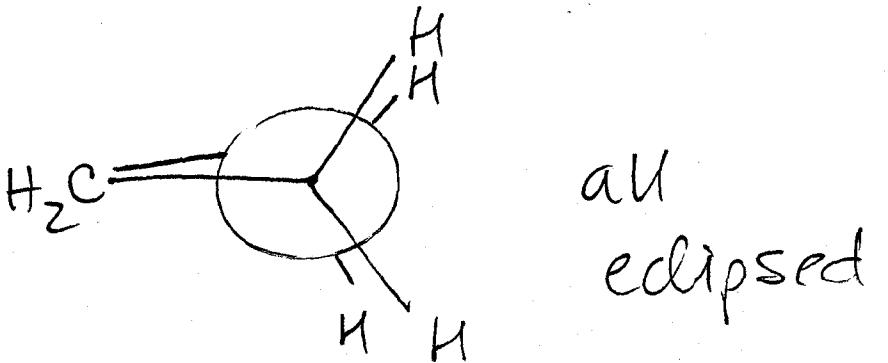
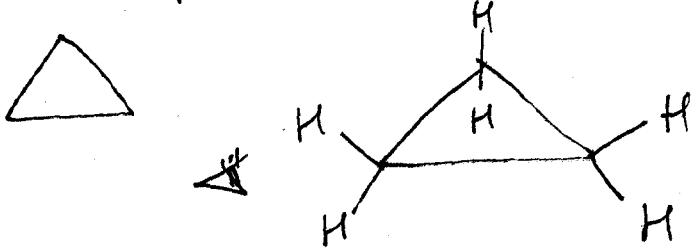


cyclopropane - flat.



very strained  
molecule

What is "ring strain"?

two components.

1. angle strain - caused by distortion  
of bond angles away from tetrahedral.

(cyclopropane:  $60^\circ$  vs  $109.5^\circ$ )

2. steric strain - caused by eclipsing  
hydrogens / substituents

How can we quantify this?

We can measure the heat of combustion for straight-chain alkanes. For every  $\text{CH}_2$  added to the chain,  $\Delta H^\circ$  increases by about 157 kcal/mol.

propane:  $\Delta H = -530.6$

butane:  $-687.4$

pentane:  $-845.2$

Since cyclic alkanes have formula  $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ , we should be able to predict  $\Delta H$  for combustion

<u>Ring</u>	<u>Predicted</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u><math>\Delta</math></u>
cyclopropane	-492.2 kcal/mol	-499.8	27.6 kcal/mol
cyclobutane	-629.6	-655.9	26.3
cyclohexane	-944.4	-944.5	0.1

↑  
ring strain

Look @ lots of examples:

small rings (3,4) - highly strained

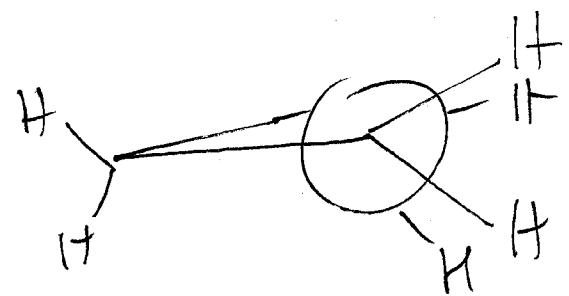
common rings (5,6,7) - little strain

medium rings (8-12) - strained

large rings ( $> 12$ ) - little strain

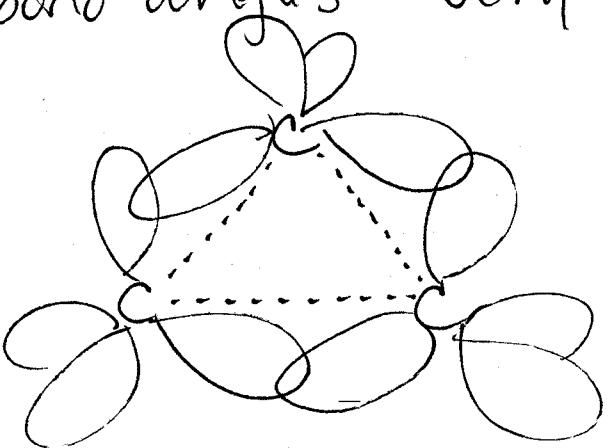
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### cyclopropane



c-c bonds in cyclopropane are relatively weak  
(not formed by max. orbital overlap)

60° bond angles - very distorted.

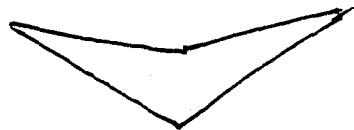


"banana bonds"

$$\Delta H^\circ \text{ (bond strength)} = 65 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Compare: 90 kcal/mol in ethane

cyclobutane - not planar - puckered



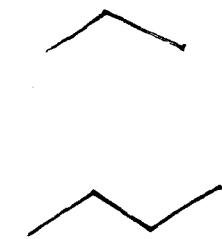
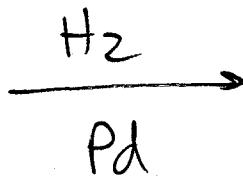
bent  $26^\circ$  out of planarity.

- decreases bond angles (thereby increases that component of ring strain)
- lets H's get away from being eclipsed (decreases the steric/torsional strain)

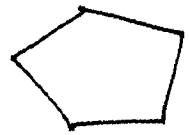
$$\Delta H^\circ = 63 \text{ kcal/mol}$$



or



## cyclopentane -



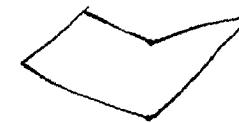
might be expected to be planar ( $108^\circ$  bond angles) - but the steric/torsional strain would be very high.

Instead, it is also puckered.

This increases the angle strain somewhat, but

greatly decreases the steric strain.

Overall - very little strain.



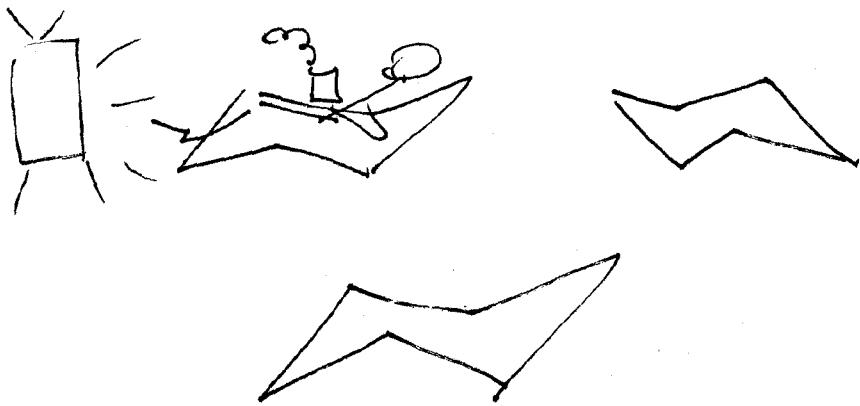
## cyclohexane



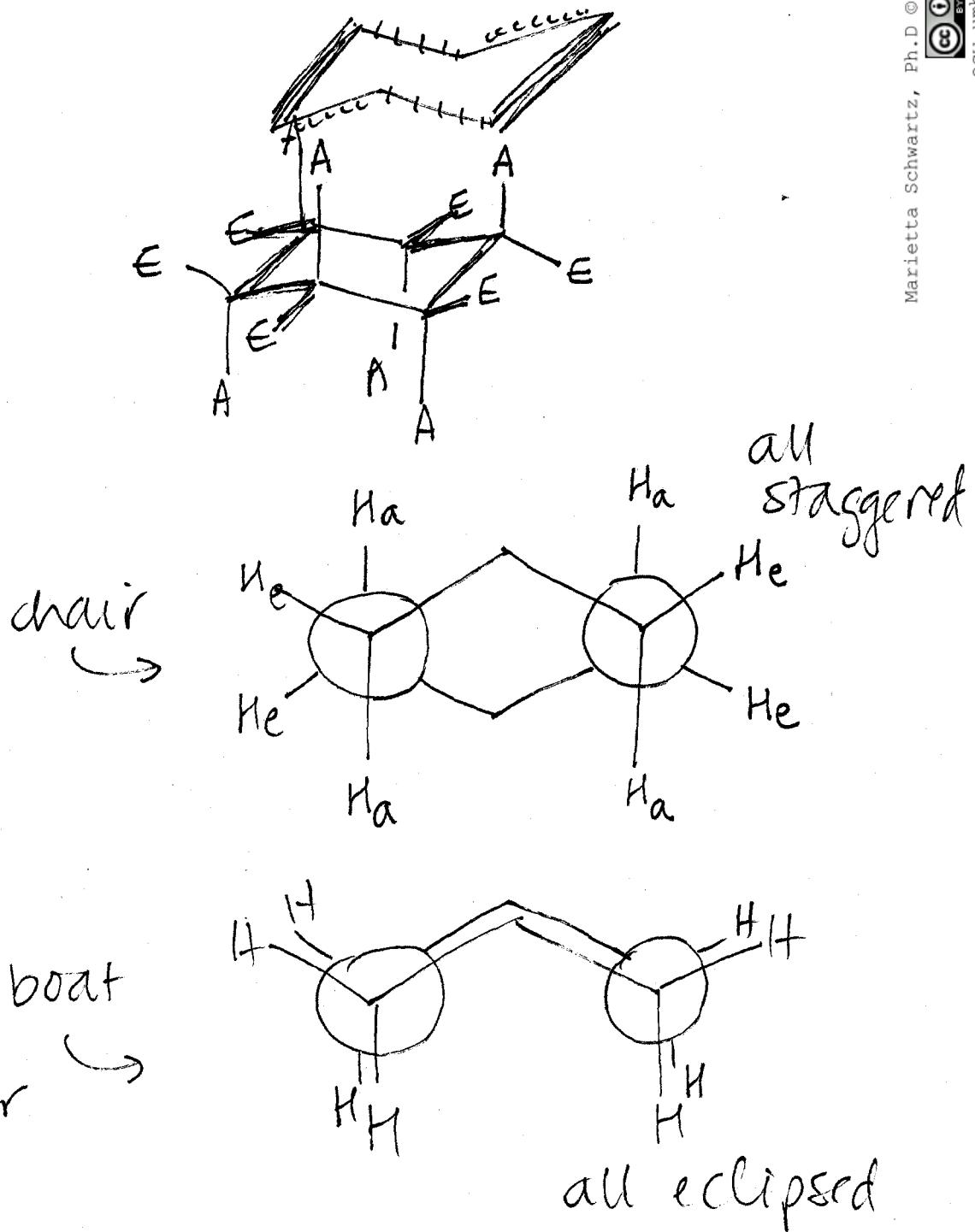
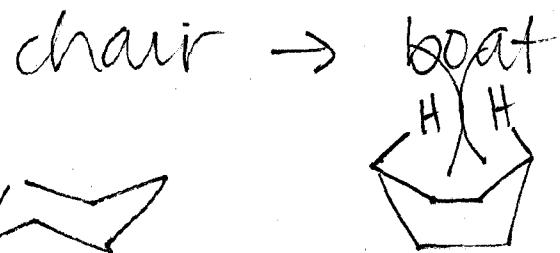
Strain-free

most stable conformation called "chair" - tetrahedral bond angles zero eclipsing interactions.





conformational  
change -



"ring flip" - convert one chair into the other  
this interconverts axial + equat

