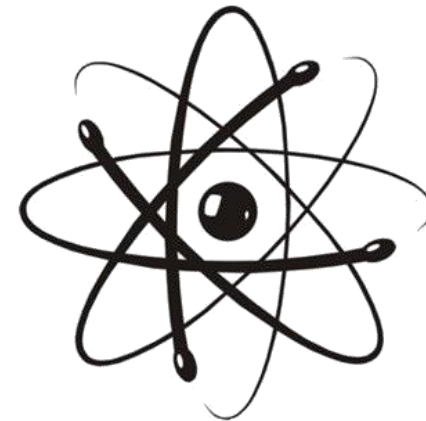


# Isomeria Espacial: Óptica I

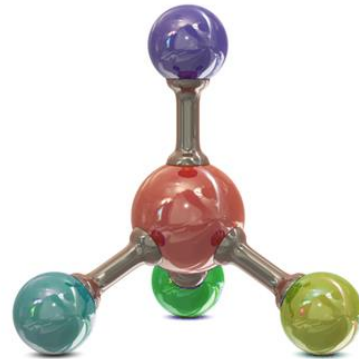
**Prof. Francis Isotton**  
Química



## Condições para que ocorra isomeria óptica

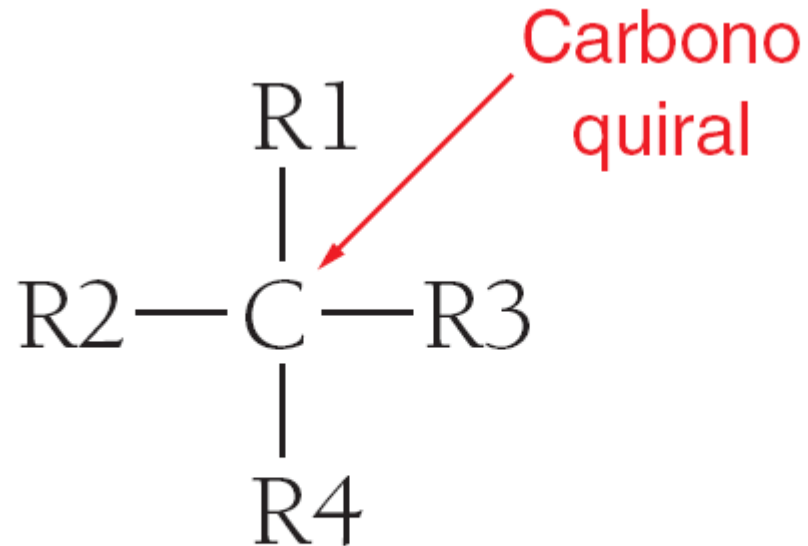
Assimetria  
molecular

Carbano  
assimétrico



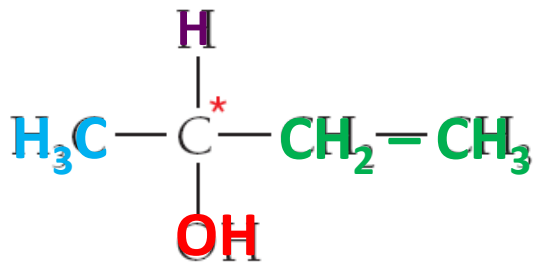
# Isomeria Óptica I

Obs : Carbono assimétrico ou quiral

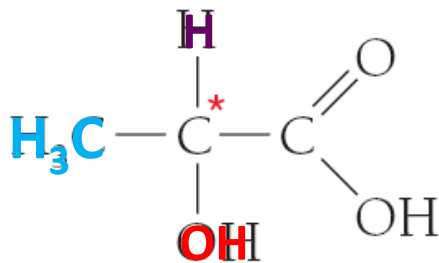


R1, R2, R3 e R4, todos diferentes entre si

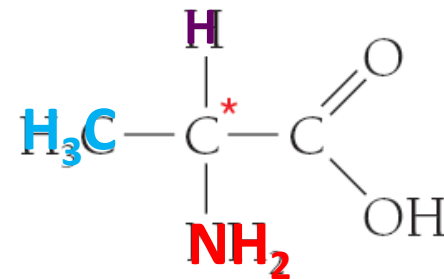
# Isomeria Óptica I



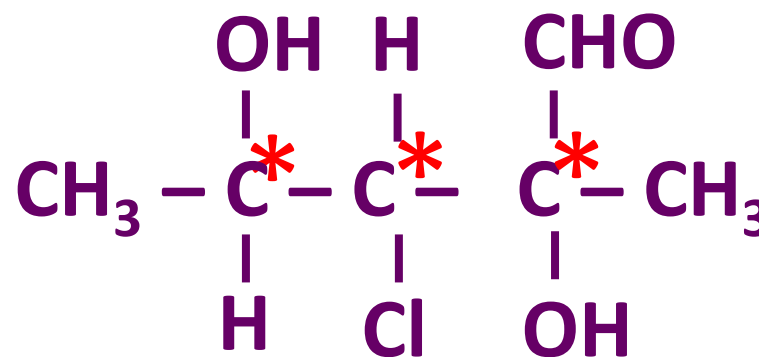
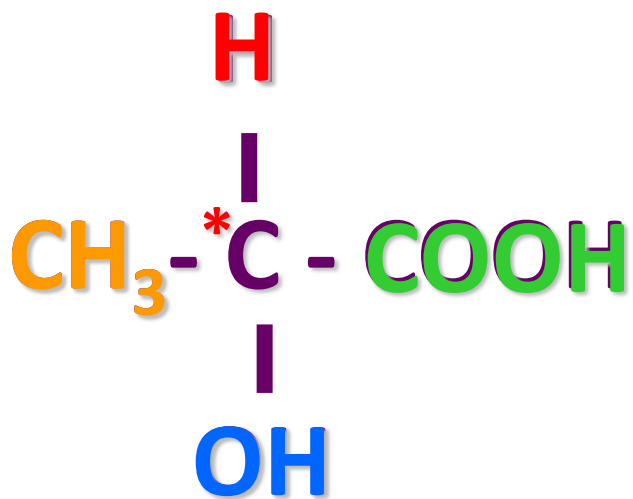
butan-2-ol



ácido láctico

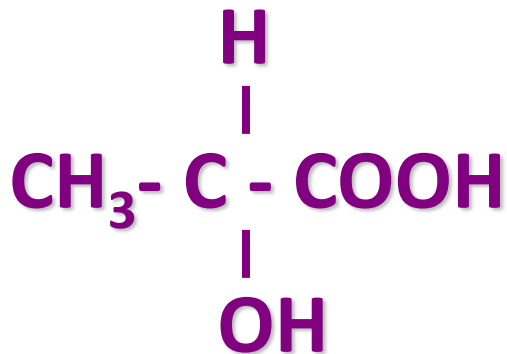
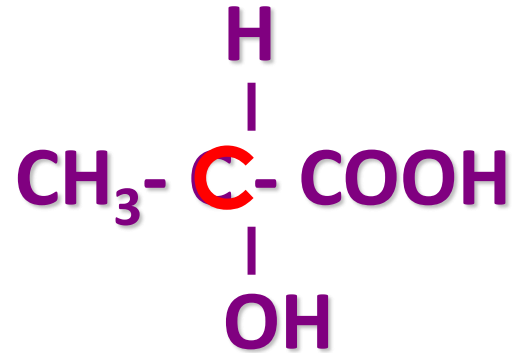


alanina (um aminoácido)

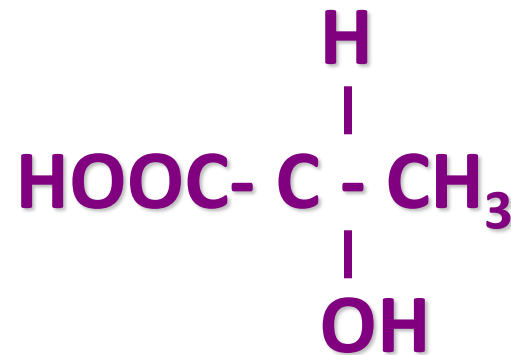


# Isomeria Óptica I

1º caso ( um átomo de carbono assimétrico )



Ác. (+) d-Láctico

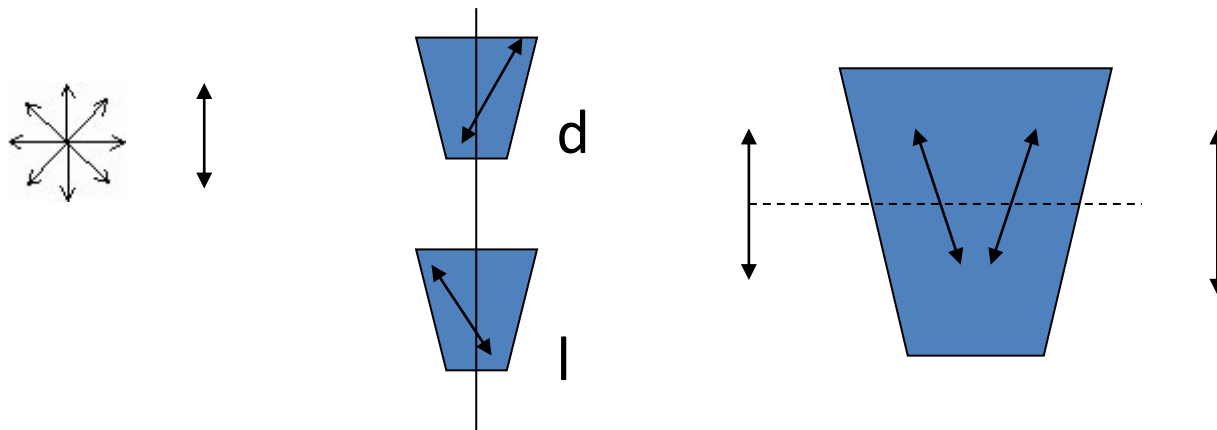


Ác. (-) l-Láctico

# Isomeria Óptica I

## Mistura Racêmica ( dl )

É a mistura equimolar (mesma proporção) de dextrogiro e levogiro)



Enantiomorfos

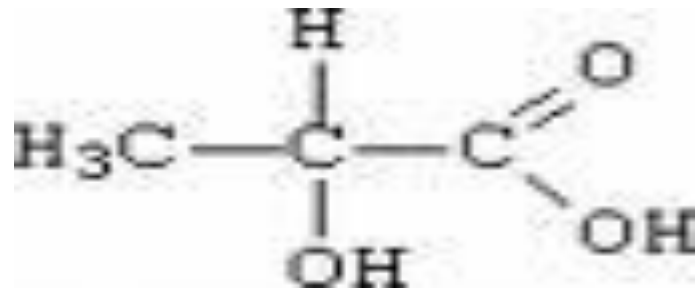
(mesmo ângulo sentido oposto)

Opticamente ativos

Mistura Racêmica ( dl )

Opticamente inativo

# Isomeria Óptica I



Resumindo

Todo a substância com um átomo de carbono assimétrico possui:

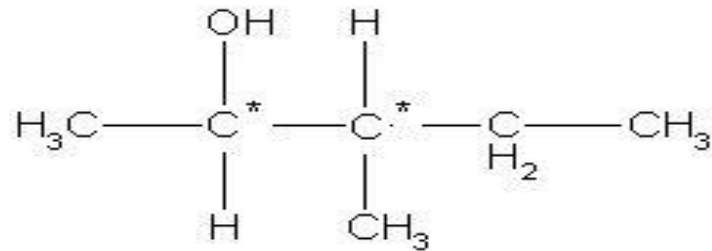
Um dextrogiro (d)	}	Isômeros ativos
Um levogiro (l)		
Uma mistura racêmica (dl)	}	mistura inativa

# Isomeria Óptica I

2º caso ( Mais de um carbono assimétrico diferente)

**Lei de le bell e van't hoff**

$2^n = n^\circ$  de isômeros ativos



$2^n = 2^2 = 4$  isômeros ativos

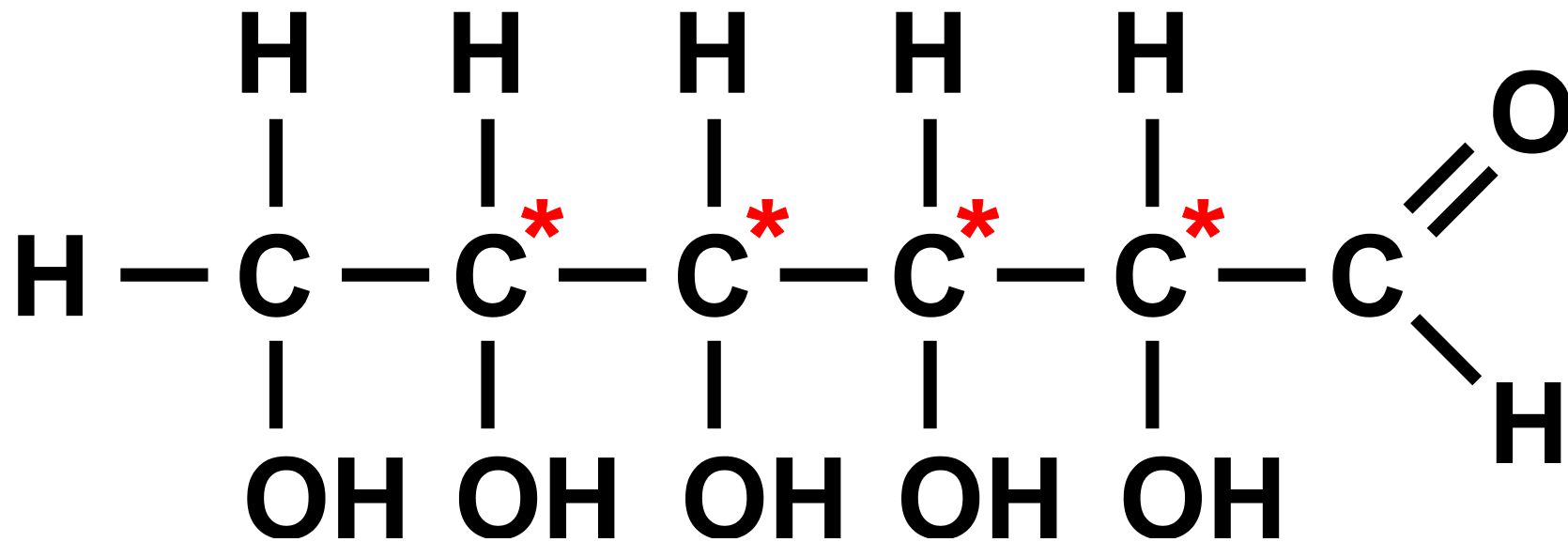
2 dextrogiros

2 levogiros

Obs: a metade de isômeros ativos corresponde ao número de misturas racêmicas ( 2 dl )



# Isomeria Óptica



$2^n =$  isômeros ativos

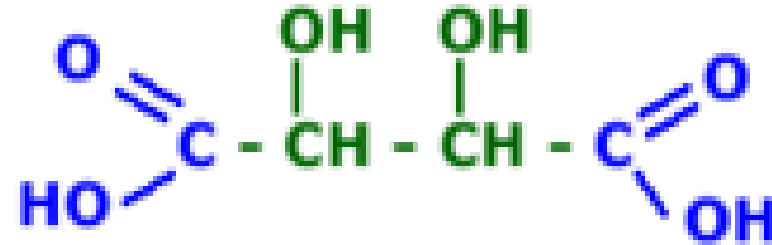
$2^n = 2^4 = 16$  ativos

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ d} \\ 8 \text{ l} \end{array} \right.$

8 misturas racêmicas ( inativas)

# Isomeria Óptica

## 3º Caso: dois átomos de carbonos assimétricos iguais



Não podemos utilizar a fórmula de le bell

Neste caso (particular ) sempre e somente teremos:

um **d** ,um **l** ,uma **mistura racêmica** e um isômero chamado **meso**

(que só aparece quanto houver dois átomos de carbonos assimétricos iguais) .

Módulo 13

242, 244, 245,

247, 248.

Agenda 2020