

meso stilbene dibromide structure

Delving into the Intriguing World of Meso Stilbene Dibromide Structure

The world of organic chemistry often reveals molecules with fascinating structures and properties. One such molecule, meso stilbene dibromide, presents a captivating example of stereochemistry and its impact on physical and chemical behavior. While not widely known outside specialized chemical fields, understanding its unique structure unlocks a deeper appreciation for the intricacies of molecular configuration and its implications. This article will delve into the meso stilbene dibromide structure, exploring its characteristics, related concepts, and potential applications. We'll move beyond the basic molecular formula to uncover the subtleties that make this compound a fascinating subject of study.

Understanding the Structure: A Visual Exploration

Meso stilbene dibromide, chemically represented as $C_{14}H_{12}Br_2$, is a dibrominated derivative of stilbene. Stilbene itself is a simple hydrocarbon featuring a central ethylene bridge connecting two phenyl rings. The addition of two bromine atoms to the stilbene molecule introduces a crucial element: stereochemistry. The positioning of these bromine atoms determines the molecule's isomeric form. While stilbene dibromide can exist as different stereoisomers (including racemic and meso forms), this article focuses on the meso isomer. The key to understanding the meso stilbene dibromide structure lies in its symmetry. The molecule possesses a plane of symmetry – an imaginary plane that bisects the molecule, creating two mirror-image halves. This internal symmetry is the defining characteristic of a meso compound. Unlike chiral molecules that exist as enantiomers (non-superimposable mirror images), meso compounds are achiral, despite containing chiral centers. (Insert a clear, high-quality image of the meso stilbene dibromide structure here. Ideally, a 3D model would be beneficial. Consider using a software like ChemDraw or similar to create this image). The image should clearly show the two bromine atoms on opposite sides of the central double bond (now a single bond after dibromination), highlighting the plane of symmetry. The labelling of atoms and bonds will further enhance understanding.

Stereochemistry and Isomerism: A Deeper Dive

The existence of meso stilbene dibromide underscores the importance of stereochemistry in organic chemistry. Stereochemistry deals with the three-dimensional arrangement of atoms within a molecule. This arrangement can significantly affect a molecule's physical and chemical properties, including its reactivity, melting point, and optical activity. Isomerism refers to the existence of molecules with the same molecular formula but different structural arrangements. In the case of stilbene dibromide, we encounter diastereomers – stereoisomers that are not mirror images of each other. The meso form is a diastereomer of the racemic mixture (a 1:1 mixture of two enantiomers). The following table summarizes the key differences:

Isomer Type	Bromine Atom Positions	Plane of Symmetry	Optical Activity
Meso Stilbene Dibromide	Trans (opposite sides)	Present	Inactive
Racemic Stilbene Dibromide	One molecule has both bromines on one side; the other has both on the other.	Absent in each individual molecule, present in the mixture as a whole	Inactive (net zero rotation)

Synthesis and Applications of Meso Stilbene Dibromide

Meso stilbene dibromide is typically synthesized through the addition of bromine (Br_2) to trans-stilbene. This reaction proceeds via an electrophilic addition mechanism. The reaction conditions need to be carefully controlled to favor the formation of the meso isomer. Other isomers might also form depending on the reaction setup. While meso stilbene dibromide itself doesn't have widespread commercial applications, its synthesis and study serve as crucial learning tools in organic chemistry education and research. It provides a concrete example to illustrate fundamental concepts of stereochemistry and isomerism. Its role is primarily academic, offering a practical demonstration of theoretical principles. Furthermore, its synthesis and characterization contribute to refining techniques used in organic synthesis and analytical chemistry.

Related Compounds and Reactions: Expanding the Scope

The understanding of meso stilbene dibromide's structure is directly related to the study of other vicinal dibromides and their stereochemical implications. Similar reactions and concepts apply to other alkenes undergoing electrophilic addition.

Case Study: Analyzing Reaction Yields and Stereoselectivity

Let's consider a hypothetical case study: a student conducts the bromination of trans-stilbene. The aim is to determine the yield and stereoselectivity of the reaction. By analyzing the resulting product mixture using techniques like NMR

spectroscopy, the student can quantify the amount of meso stilbene dibromide formed compared to other possible isomers. A high yield of the meso isomer would indicate a highly stereoselective reaction. This type of analysis helps fine-tune reaction parameters for optimal product formation. (A table showing hypothetical NMR data and yield calculations could be included here to illustrate the point.)

Conclusion: A Foundation for Further Exploration

Meso stilbene dibromide, while not a commercially prominent compound, holds significant pedagogical value in organic chemistry. Its structure serves as a potent example for understanding the nuances of stereochemistry, isomerism, and reaction mechanisms. Its synthesis and analysis contribute to developing practical skills in organic chemistry laboratories and refining the theoretical understanding of molecular configuration. Further research into related compounds and their applications continues to expand our knowledge of this fascinating area of chemistry.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between meso and racemic compounds? Meso compounds are achiral despite having chiral centers due to an internal plane of symmetry. Racemic mixtures are composed of equal amounts of two enantiomers and are optically inactive.
1. How is meso stilbene dibromide identified? Techniques like NMR spectroscopy and X-ray crystallography can be used to confirm its structure and distinguish it from other isomers.
1. What are the potential hazards associated with meso stilbene dibromide and its synthesis? Bromine is a corrosive and toxic substance. Appropriate safety precautions and handling procedures should be followed during synthesis and handling.
1. Are there any industrial applications for similar compounds? Vicinal dihalides, while not exactly meso stilbene dibromide, are used as intermediates in various organic syntheses and in some specialized applications.
1. How does the stereochemistry of the starting material (trans-stilbene) affect the outcome of the bromination reaction? The trans configuration of the starting material is crucial for the formation of the meso isomer; the cis isomer would produce a different stereochemical outcome.

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in studying reaction mechanisms and Arrhenius theory and transition state theory A comprehensive yet accessible reference on the subject, *Perspectives on Structure and Mechanism in Organic Chemistry* is an excellent learning resource for students of organic chemistry, medicine, and biochemistry. The text is ideal as a primary text for courses entitled Advanced Organic Chemistry at the upper undergraduate and graduate levels. **meso stilbene dibromide structure:** *Experimental Organic Chemistry* John C. Gilbert, Stephen F. Martin, 2006 This proven and well-tested laboratory manual for organic chemistry students contains procedures for both miniscale (also known as small scale) and microscale users. This lab manual gives students all the necessary background to enter the laboratory with the knowledge to perform the experiments with confidence. For the microscale labs, experiments were chosen to provide tangible quantities of material, which can then be analyzed. Chapters 1-2 introduce students to the equipment, record keeping, and safety of the laboratory. Chapters 3-6, and 8 are designed to introduce students to laboratory techniques needed to perform all experiments. In Chapters 7 and 9 through 20, students are required to use the techniques to synthesize compounds and analyze their properties. In Chapter 21, students are introduced to multi-step syntheses of organic compounds, a practice well known in chemical industry. In Chapter 23, students are asked to solve structures of unknown compounds. The new chapter 24 introduces a meaningful experiment into the textbook that reflects the increasing emphasis on bioorganic chemistry in the sophomore-level organic lecture course. This experiment not only gives students the opportunity to accomplish a mechanistically interesting and synthetically important coupling of two amino acids to produce a dipeptide but also provides valuable experience regarding the role of protecting groups in effecting synthetic transformations with multiple functionalized molecules. **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Structure Reports** , 1956 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Structure Reports for ...** , 1956 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Advances in Organobromine Chemistry II** J.-R. Desmurs, M.J. Goldstein, B. Gérard, 1995-01-13 The organic molecules that are used, particularly in the areas of pharmacy and agrochemicals, are becoming more and more complex both in their chemical nature and spacial configuration. A complex molecular structure is inevitably fragile; it cannot be produced under severe conditions (in particular high pressure and temperature). In addition there is a problem of the scale-up of a product from the laboratory to the industrial scale. The control of the reactivity, selectivity, and yield and the use of sufficiently mild industrial conditions are all factors that must be taken into account by industrial chemists. Amongst the tools giving controllable reactivity, selectivity, and relatively mild reaction conditions is bromine. The organic chemistry of bromine sometimes gives surprising selectivities compared to those of chlorine. This volume which is based on *Orgabrom '93*, brings together the main contributions presented at this event. **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Monthly Abstract Bulletin from the Kodak Research Laboratories** Eastman Kodak Company. Research Laboratories, 1946 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Science Abstracts** , 1946 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Experiments in Organic Chemistry** Louis Frederick Fieser, 1957 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Structure and Reactivity in Organic Chemistry** Mark G. Moloney, 2008-04-28 The jump from an understanding of organic chemistry at lower undergraduate level to that required at postgraduate level or in industry can be difficult. Many advanced textbooks contain a level of detail which can obscure the essential mechanistic framework that unites the huge range of facts of organic chemistry. Understanding this underlying order is essential in any advanced study or application of organic chemistry. *Structure and Reactivity in Organic Chemistry* aims to bridge that gap. The text opens with a short overview of the way chemists understand chemical structure, and how that understanding is essential in developing a good knowledge of chemical reactivity and mechanism. The remainder of the text presents a mechanistic classification of modern organic chemistry, developed in the context of synthetic organic chemistry and exemplified by reference to stereoselective synthesis and protecting group chemistry. This approach is intended to illustrate the importance and value of a good grasp of organic reaction mechanisms, which is a prerequisite for a broader understanding of organic chemistry. Written by an expert educator with a sound understanding of the needs of different audiences, the subject is presented with clarity and precision, and in a highly practical manner. It is relevant to undergraduates, postgraduates and industrial organic chemists. **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry** Chemical Society (Great Britain), 1940 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Macroscale and Microscale Organic Experiments** Kenneth L. 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these prefixes and others such as trans, cyclo and iso remain, and where a name is sought which contains these, it should be searched for both with and without regard for the prefix. The Formula Index which lists Metals and Inorganic substances, is arranged in alphabetical order of chemical symbols. Organic compounds are listed in the Index of Carbon Compounds, which is indexed first by C, then H with other elements following in alphabetical order of chemical symbols. A carbon compound not appearing in this Index should also be sought in the Formula Index. The scheme usually employed for the transliteration of Russian is given below. w. B. PEARSON Waterloo 20 October 1982 TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN a a H p r III 1 b H j 6 C S ! ~ ~ B V K k T t h l Y g r n l y u . **meso stilbene dibromide structure:** *Organic Experiments* Louis Frederick Fieser, Kenneth L. Williamson, 1983 **meso stilbene dibromide structure: Organic Reaction Mechanisms 1966** B. Capon, M. J. Perkins, C. W. 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