

Names: _____
Chem 226/ Fall 2009

Section _____
Dr. Rusay

Optical Rotation / Polarimetry (PART 1)

Refer to Lab Text/Guide pp.54-57, Class Notes, and the Web page listed below

Work in pairs. There will be no need for a formal report and records in your lab notebook for this experiment. There are 3 PARTS. Complete this form and the questions in PART 2 for the on-line *jmol* structures, and turn-in before beginning PART 3 (Analysis of the Experimental Resolution of (+/-) Ibuprofen).

PART I: Optical rotation, optical purity, enantiomeric excess

<http://chemconnections.org/organic/chem226/226assign-09.html#polarimetry>

Olfactory discrimination of enantiomers is possible as you have seen with carvone. In PART I of this experiment you will determine the optical purity of a sample of carvone using a polarimeter and relate your experimental results to the enantiomer's smell, physical properties and absolute configuration. Each partner should independently determine α for the unknown carvone solution A that has been prepared for you. Unknown B has its data provided. Take the average of the two and then calculate $[\alpha]$ for each of the carvone unknowns. Show your calculations below the Table.

Experimental Data:

Cell path length = 100. mm	Temperature = 25 °C	$\lambda = 589 \text{ nm}$ (sodium D)	solvent = ethanol	$\alpha_{\text{solvent}} =$ 0°
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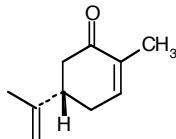
	Mass (mg)	Volume (mL)	α_1	α_2	α_{avg}	$[\alpha]$ (calc.)	Smell: (mint , caraway or cannot tell)
Unknown A	4,002	25.00					
Unknown B	3,945	25.00	+7.0°	+7.1°	+7.05°		

Calculations:

$[\alpha]_{\text{A}} =$

$[\alpha]_{\text{B}} =$

Consult the chemical literature and complete the following table of physical / optical data for the respective carvone enantiomers. (To determine the absolute configurations (R- or S-) refer to the structure below of d-carvone.)



	boiling point	density	$[\alpha]$	Abs. Config.
d-carvone				
l-carvone				

Using the literature and experimental data complete the following questions for the unknowns A and B. Show your calculations for optical purity and enantiomeric excess.

	optical purity	% R-	% S-	Enantiomeric Excess: (%) <i>indicate d- or l-</i>	Smell
<i>Unknown A</i>					
<i>Unknown B</i>					

Calculations:

Optical Purity (Enantiomeric Excess) A

Optical Purity B (Enantiomeric Excess B)

A) Are the observed smells consistent with your results? Briefly discuss.

B) The LD₅₀ for racemic carvone is reported as 1640 mg/kg . 1) Is carvone considered toxic? 2) Would you expect this value to be the same for each enantiomer? Briefly explain your answer.