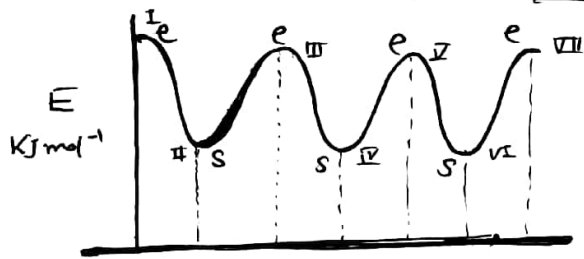




Energy Profile diagram or Potential energy diagram or Torsional Curve.



$\phi (H/H)$
[more specifically $\phi (H_a/H_a')$]

e \rightarrow eclipsed. (I, III, V, VII)
s \rightarrow staggered (II, IV, VI).

(Two extreme energy set, all other isomers falls within this energy set).

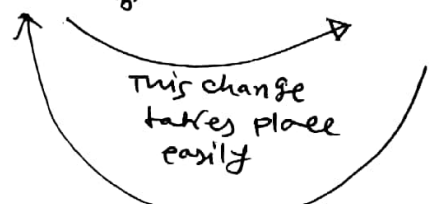
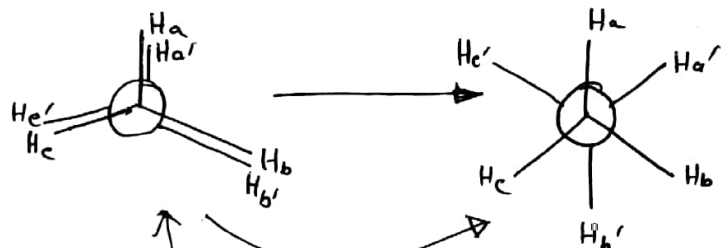
i.e. there are three

equivalent energy minima correspond to staggered, these are called Conformer or rotamer with

$\phi = 60^\circ, 180^\circ, -60^\circ$
angle. \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
(sta-II) (sta-IV) (sta-VI)

$\phi =$ dihedral angle or torsion

Torsion angle?



* On the other hand three equivalent energy state that corresponds to eclipsed structures having torsional angle $\phi = 0^\circ; 120^\circ, -120^\circ$

(sta-I) (sta-III) (sta-V)

But this change not occur easily because it will lead to more energy structure, so energy is to be supplied to rotate through this angle (60°) i.e. a torsion is being produced because of C-H/e-H eclipsing state (called Pitzer strain), so this angle also called torsional angle and from this concept energy profile diagram is a torsional curve



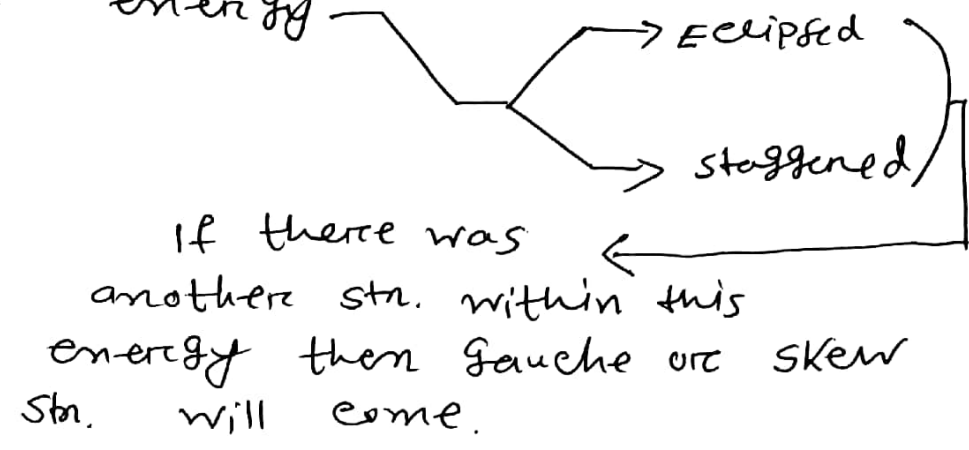
H/H \rightarrow distance (below 0.23 nm. (below Van der Waals radius))

H/H \rightarrow eclipsing energy = 4 KJ mol^{-1}

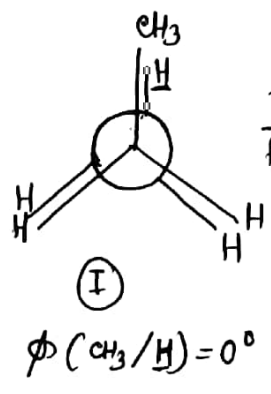
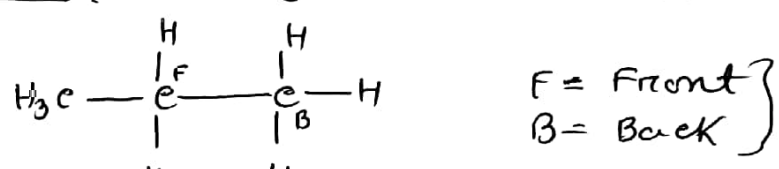
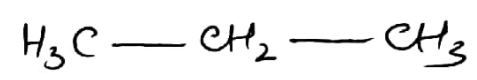
Total energy = 12 KJ mol^{-1} (for 3 eclipsing H/H pair)

The energy barrier of ethane thus 12 KJ mol^{-1}

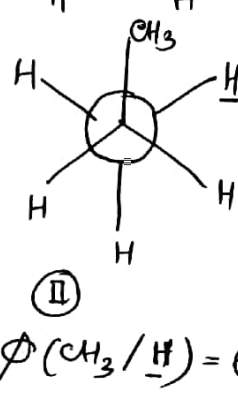
In case of ethane two extreme sets of energy



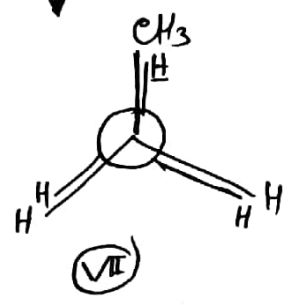
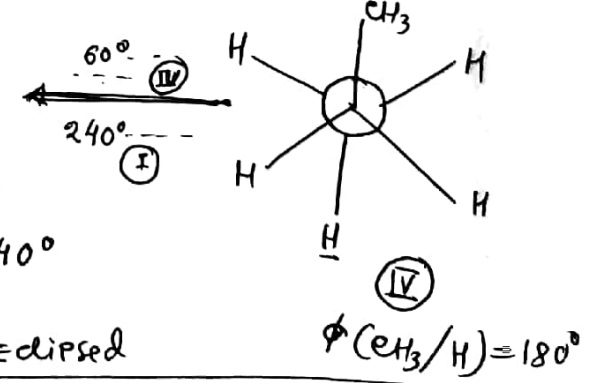
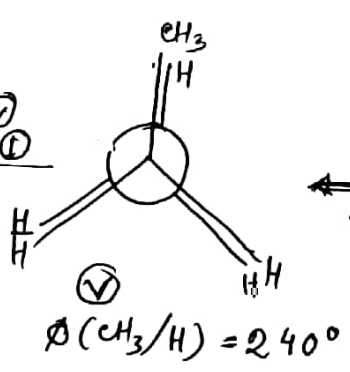
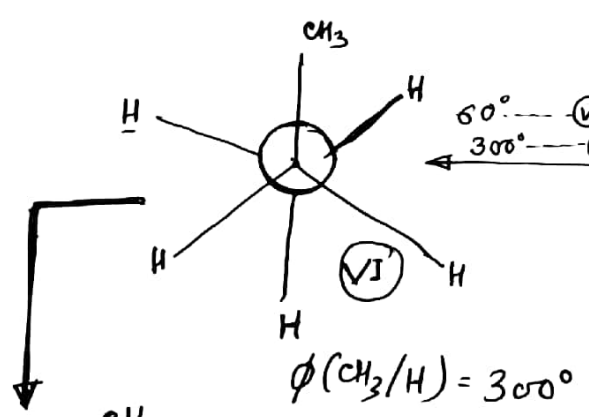
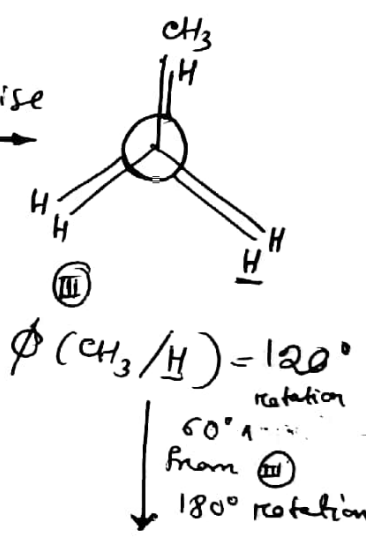
For n-Propane:



60° clockwise rotation of front carbon through C_F-C_B bond

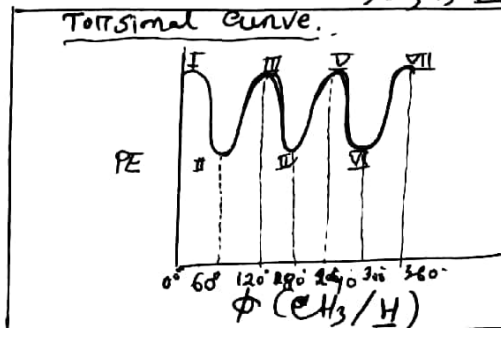


60° clockwise rotation of front carbon (120° rotation from ①)



I, III, V, VII → eclipsed

II, IV, VI → staggered



Difference in energy between the conformations P_e and P_s is 14 kJ mol⁻¹ (2 kJ mol⁻¹ is higher than that of ethane).