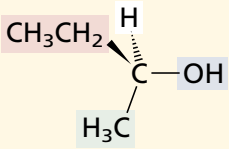
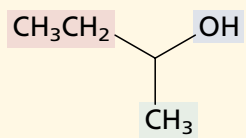
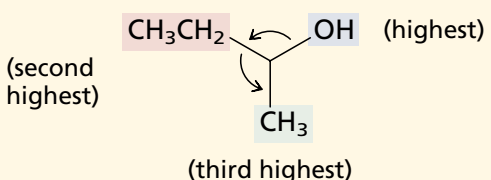


TABLE 7.1 Absolute Configuration According to the Cahn–Ingold–Prelog Notational System

Step number	Example
<p>Given that the absolute configuration of (+)-2-butanol is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the substituents at the stereogenic center, and rank them in order of decreasing precedence according to the system described in Section 5.4. Precedence is determined by atomic number, working outward from the point of attachment at the stereogenic center. 2. Orient the molecule so that the lowest ranked substituent points away from you. 3. Draw the three highest ranked substituents as they appear to you when the molecule is oriented so that the lowest ranked group points away from you. 4. If the order of decreasing precedence of the three highest ranked substituents appears in a clockwise sense, the absolute configuration is <i>R</i> (Latin <i>rectus</i>, "right," "correct"). If the order of decreasing precedence is anticlockwise, the absolute configuration is <i>S</i> (Latin <i>sinister</i>, "left"). 	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(+)-2-Butanol</p> </div> <p>In order of decreasing precedence, the four substituents attached to the stereogenic center of 2-butanol are</p> $\text{HO—} > \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—} > \text{CH}_3\text{—} > \text{H—}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(highest) (lowest)</p> <p>As represented in the wedge-and-dash drawing at the top of this table, the molecule is already appropriately oriented. Hydrogen is the lowest ranked substituent attached to the stereogenic center and points away from us.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>The order of decreasing precedence is <i>anticlockwise</i>. The configuration at the stereogenic center is <i>S</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>