

**diastereoisomer excess (diastereoisomeric excess)**

This is defined by analogy with *enantiomer excess*, as  $D_1 - D_2$  [and the percent diastereoisomer excess as  $100(D_1 - D_2)$ ], where the mole fractions of two diastereoisomers in a mixture or the fractional yields of two diastereoisomers formed in a reaction are  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  ( $D_1 + D_2 = 1$ ). The term is not applicable if more than two diastereoisomers are present. Frequently this term is abbreviated to d.e.

See *stereoselectivity*, *diastereoisomerism*.  
1996, 68, 2205