doi:10.1351/goldbook.I03352

isotopomer

Isomers having the same number of each isotopic atom but differing in their positions. The term is a contraction of 'isotopic isomer'. Isotopomers can be either constitutional isomers (e.g. $CH_2DCH{=}O$ and $CH_3CD{=}O$) or isotopic stereoisomers [e.g. (*R*)- and (*S*)-CH_3CHDOH or (*Z*)- and (*E*)-$CH_3CH{=}CHD$].

Source:
PAC, 1994, *66*, 1077 *(Glossary of terms used in physical organic chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994))* on page 1132
PAC, 1996, *68*, 2193 *(Basic terminology of stereochemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1996))* on page 2211

