Felkin-Anh Diastereoselection

Features:
1) $R_L$ (for steric reasons) OR $X$ (for stereo-electronic reasons) placed perpendicular to carbonyl
2) $Nu$ approaches over $R_S$ at Burgi-Dunitz angle
3) $R_S$ distal to carbonyl irrespective of size of R (even R = H) to facilitate approach of $Nu$

$R_L$ = bulkiest group
$X$ = electronegative atom/group

NB: 1) blue arrows relate to rotation of groups at the 'back'
2) bolded bonds in final Newman projections are those forming the 'zig-zag' backbone of the product as drawn

CASE A

CASE B

CASE C

$X = non$-chelating electronegative atom/group

$X = chelating$ heteroatom/group