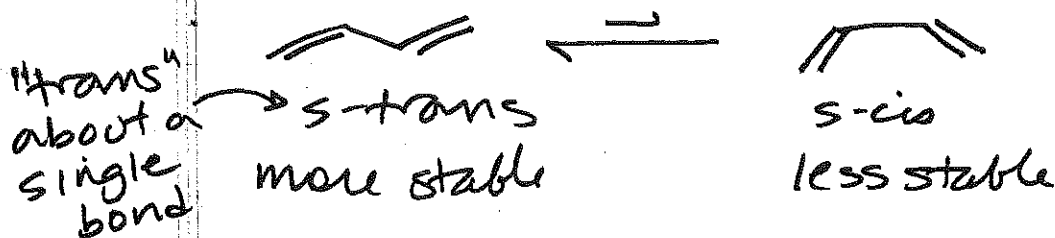


# Ch 16 - Conjugated Dienes

Recall: Conjugated  $\pi$  bonds (16.1-16.2) (eg. 1,3-butadiene)

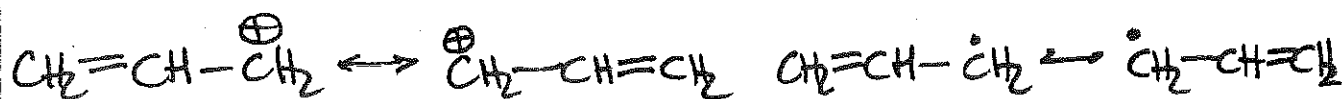
\*aligned sets of  
p-orbitals can  
interact/delocalize  
\*Resonance!\*



## Diene Stability

		$\Delta H_{\text{hydrogenation}}$ (kcal/mol)
(A)	$\text{cumulated } (\perp \text{ p orbitals})$ 	-70.3
(B)	$\text{isolated (unrelated p orb.)}$ 	-60.7 ( $\Delta H_{\text{alkene}} \times 2$ )
(C)	$\text{conjugated (aligned p orb.)}$ 	-54.1

## Allylic Carbocations, ... + radicals

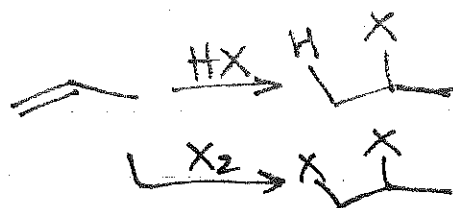


\*both are resonance stabilized (delocalized  $e^-$  in p orbitals)

# Electrophilic Additions to Dienes (16.4)

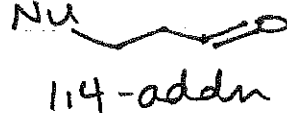
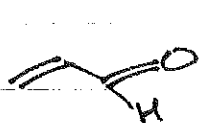
16.2

Recall: alkenes  
(8-2, 8-3, 8-8)

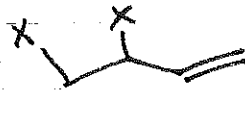
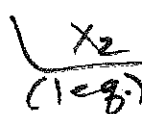
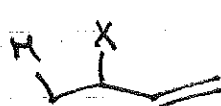
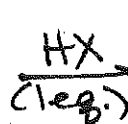
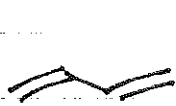


Markovnikov Addn

$\alpha,\beta$ -unsatd ketone  
(22-18)



Conj. dienes  
(15-5)

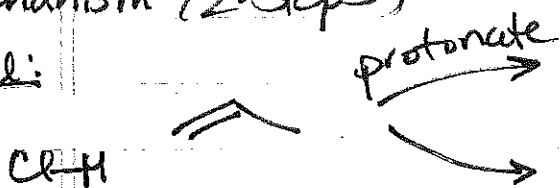


1,2-addition

1,4-addn

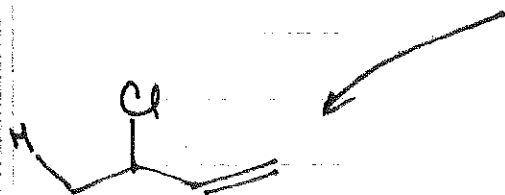
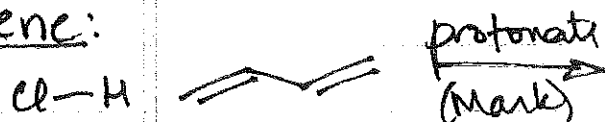
Mechanism (2-steps)

Alkene:



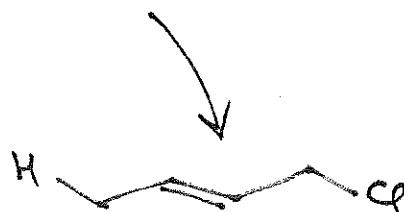
\* the reason behind Markovnikov's Rule

Diene:



1,2 "kinetic" product

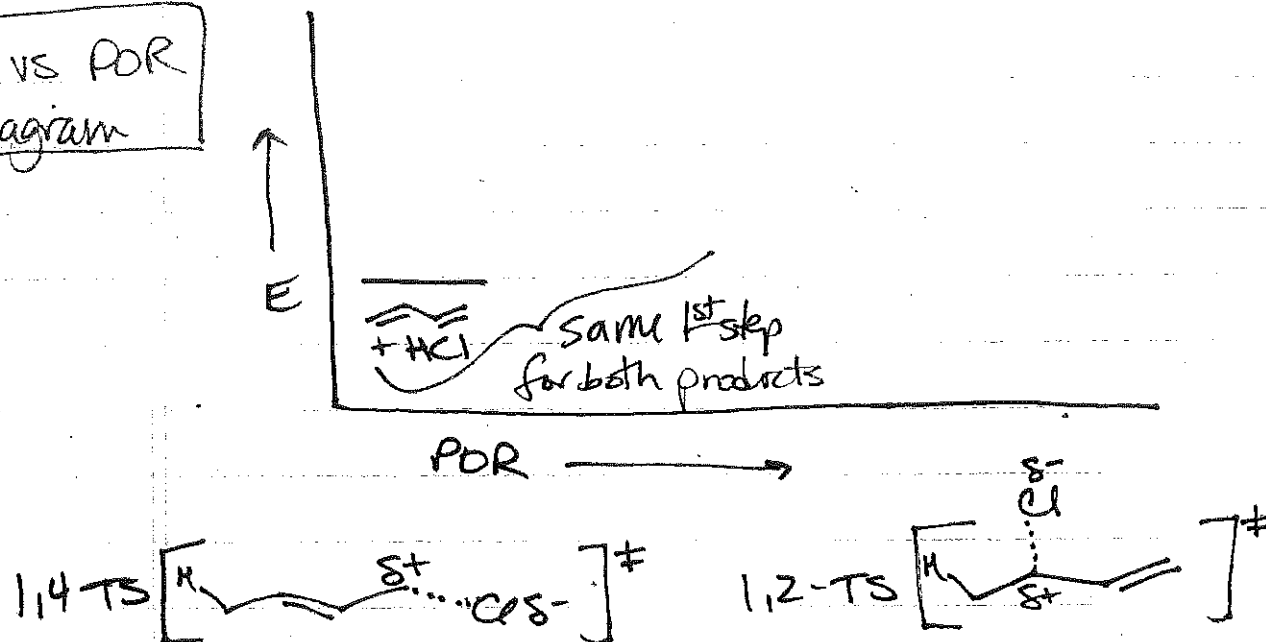
→ favored in cold rxn conditions



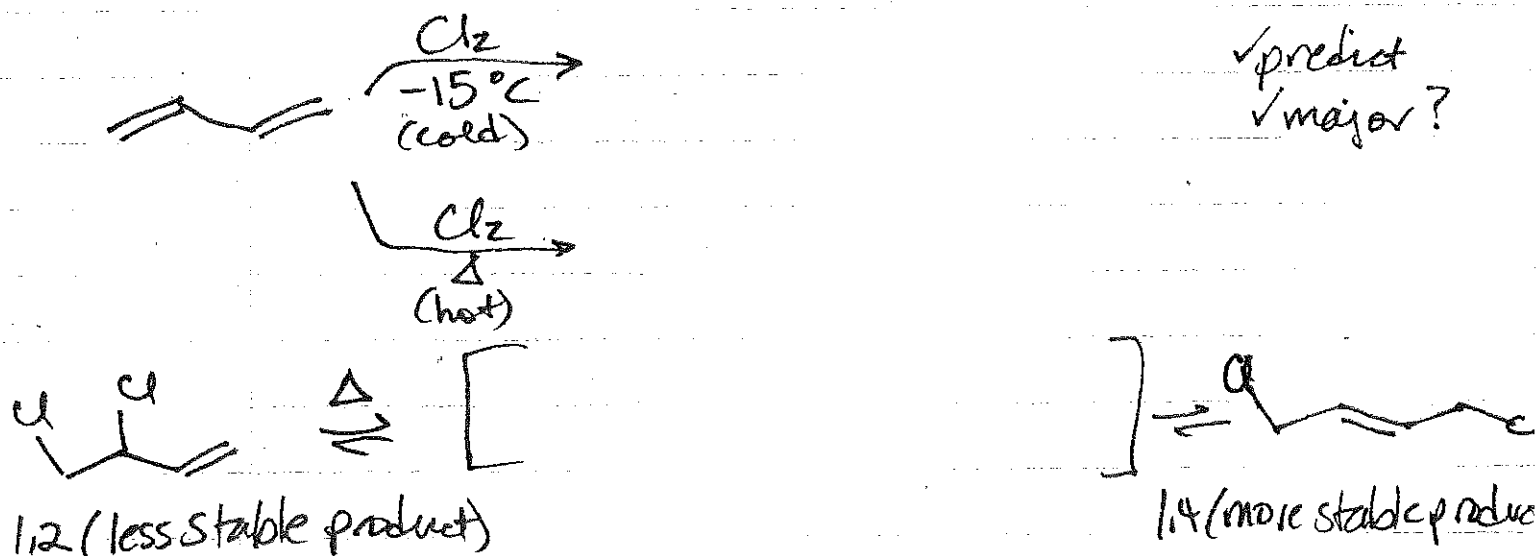
1,4 "thermodynamic" product

→ favored in hot rxn. cond.

E vs POR  
Diagram



### Kinetic vs. Thermodynamic Control (16.5)



# Diels Alder Reaction (16.7)

16-4



\* Diels-Alder is a concerted, pericyclic reaction called a  $[4+2]$  cycloaddition

## Dienophiles ( $E^+$ )

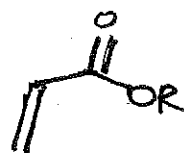
→ alkene or alkyne

→ best if  $e^-$  poor (typically has EWG)

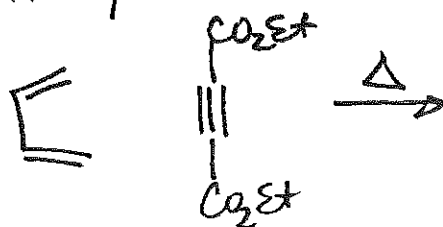


EWG =  $-\text{CN}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OR}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}$ ,  $-\text{NO}_2$

Why are these good  $E^+$ ?



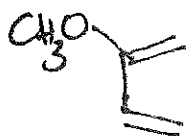
Alkyne Example



## Dienes ( $\text{nu:}$ )

\* best if  $e^-$  rich (often has EDG:  $-\text{R}$ ,  $-\text{OR}$ ,  $-\text{OH}$ )

Why are these good  $\text{nu:}$ ?

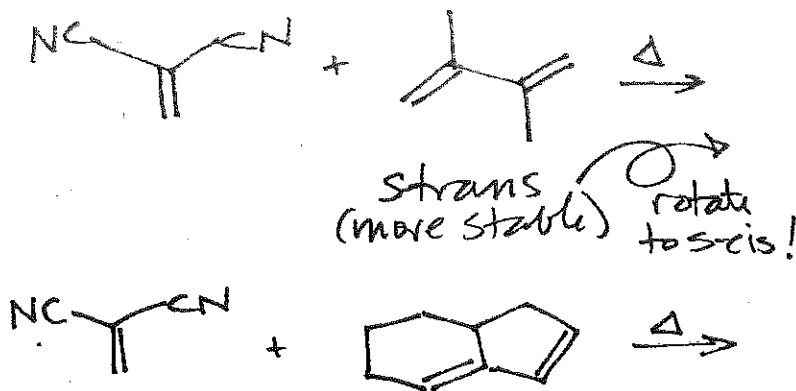


Consider:  
  
stable?

A skeletal structure of a diene, consisting of a double bond with two generic substituents, one of which is a hydroxyl group ( $-\text{OH}$ ). The text "Consider:" and "stable?" are written next to it.

Diels-Alder  
Rxn...

\* Dienes must have "s-cis" conformation 16.5

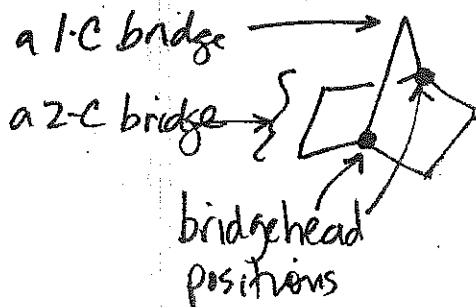
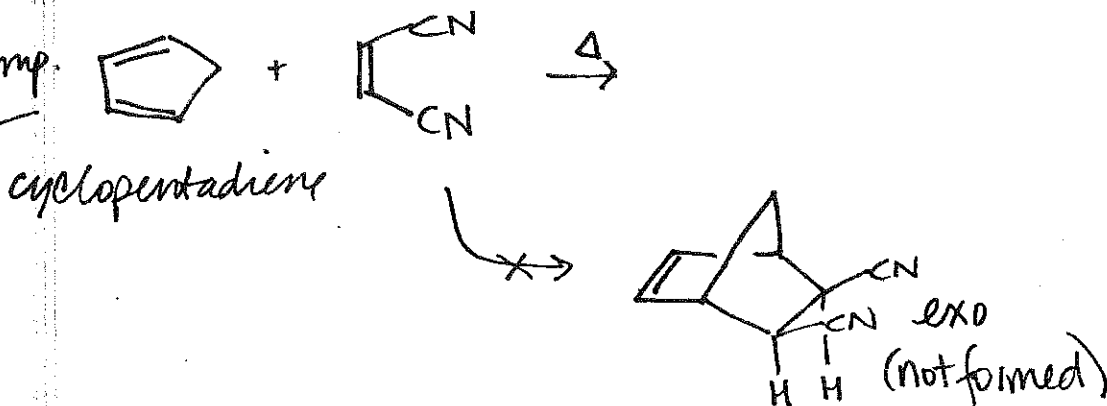


\* Cyclic dienes are great for Diels Alder Rxn.

→ perfect for D.A. because locked in s-cis conf.

→ stereochemistry: gives "endo" product

@ room temp.  
does D.A.  
w/itself!  
predict!



norbornane (common name)  
IUPAC (FYI) bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane



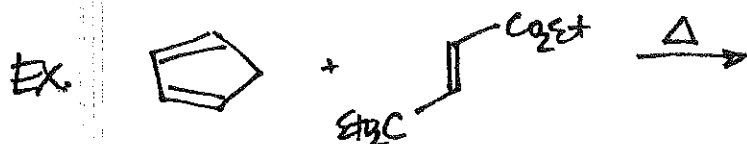
list bridge  
sizes in  
decreasing  
order



# Stereochemistry of the Diels Alder Rxn

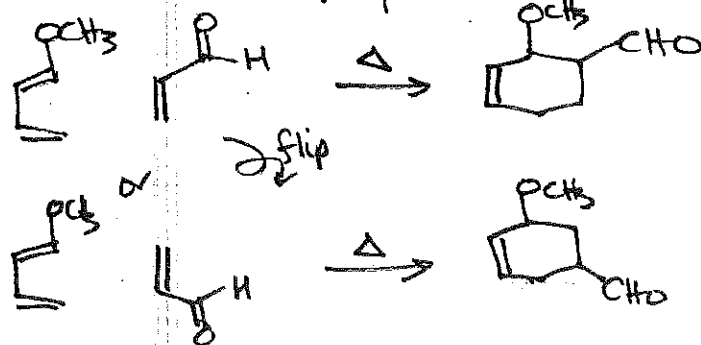
16.6

- endo is major product if bicyclic
- stereochem. of dienophile is retained
- chiral products are formed as racemate

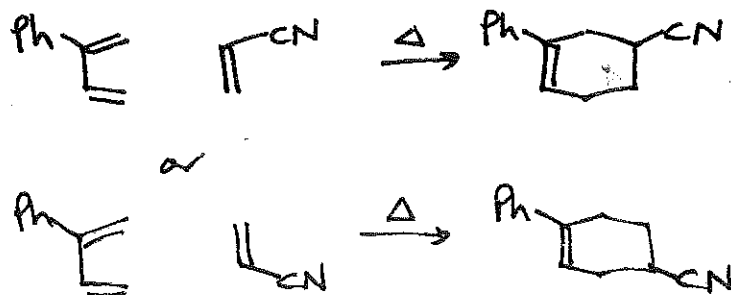


## Regiochemistry of the Diels-Alder Rxn

Rule: 1,2-product preferred over 1,3-



Rule: 1,4-product preferred over 1,3-



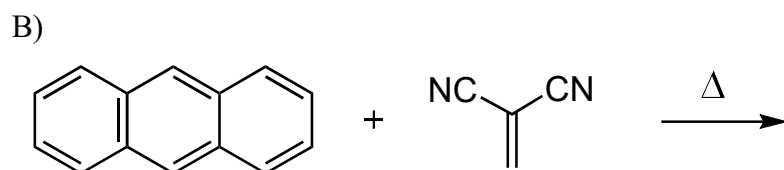
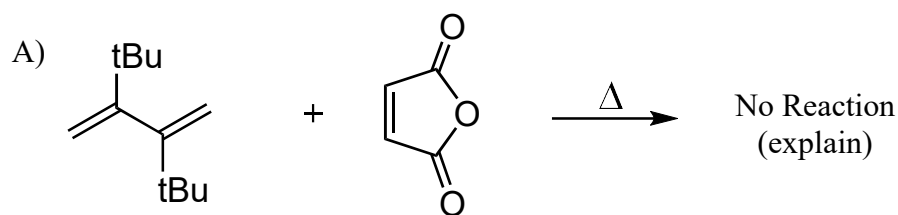
Why? See discussion of MO Theory: highest occupied MO (HOMO) + lowest unoccupied (LUMO)  
↳ best nu: + ↳ best E<sup>+</sup>



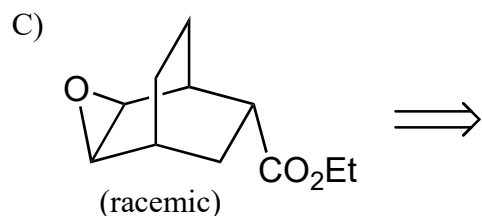
consider: regiochemistry + stereochemistry!

# Diels-Alder Practice Problems

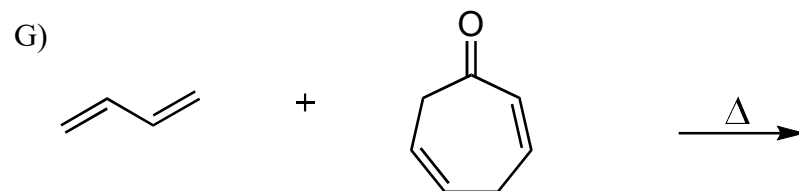
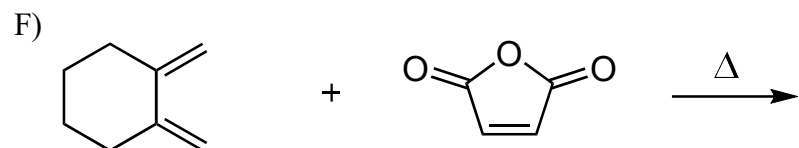
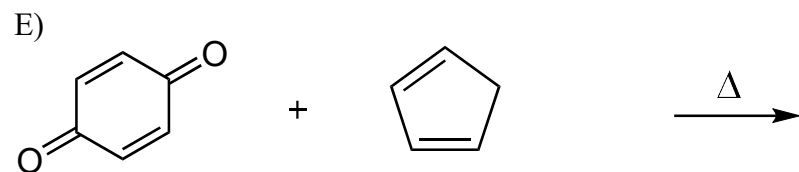
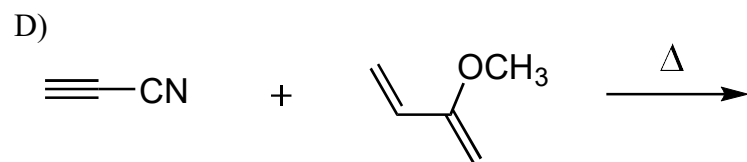
16-7



(why is it okay to do a Diels-Alder on anthracene, an aromatic compound?)

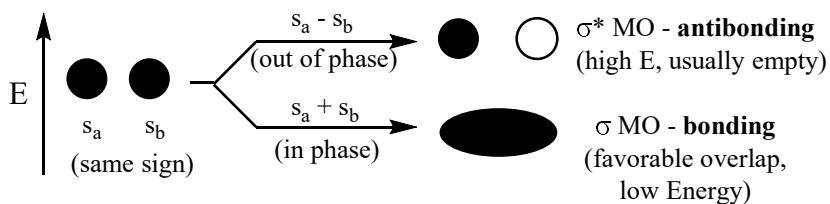


synthesize the above TM from starting materials containing no more than six carbon atoms (first, consider retrosynthesis)

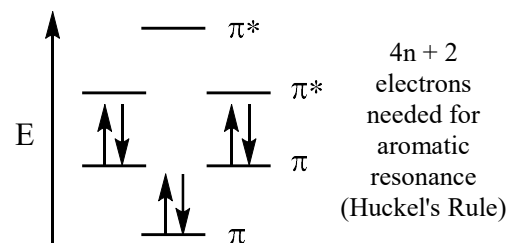


which pi bond reacts? (explain)

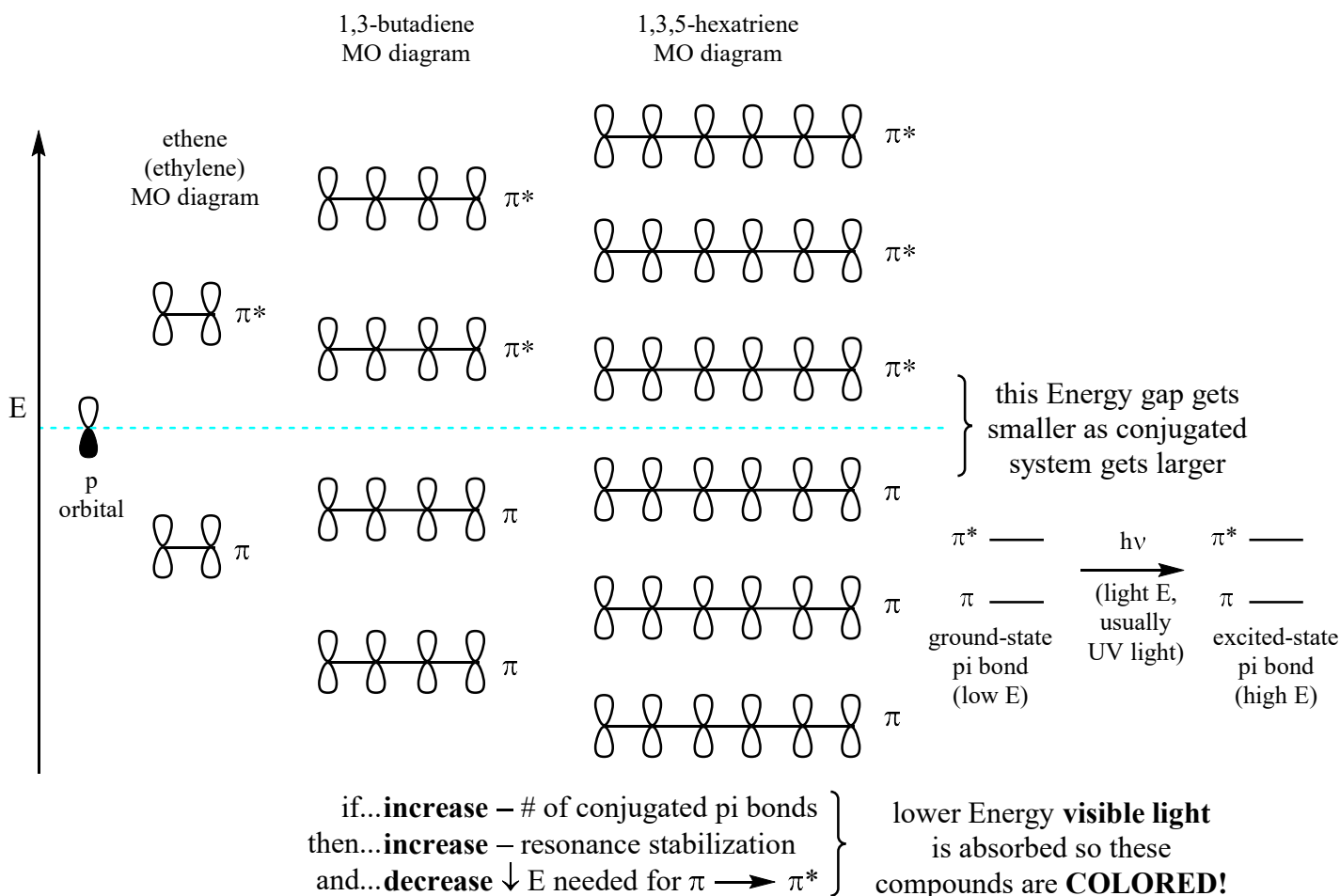
## Molecular Orbital theory of bonding



## MO theory of aromaticity



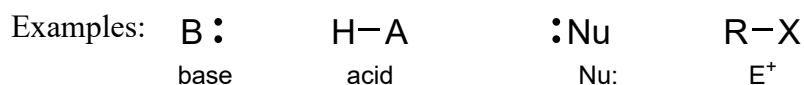
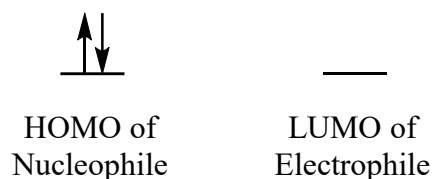
## Molecular Orbital theory of conjugated systems (UV-Vis Spectroscopy) (Klein 16.11)



## Molecular Orbital theory of chemical reactions

**Nucleophile** (electron donor) uses electrons in the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO)

**Electrophile** (electron acceptor) has a vacancy in the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO)



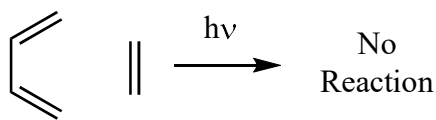
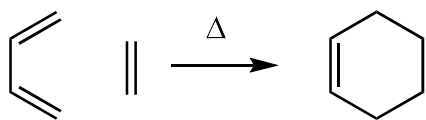
HOMO = n orbital (filled nonbonding orbital)

LUMO =  $\sigma^*$  orbital (empty orbital can accept electrons)

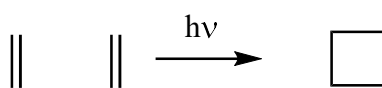
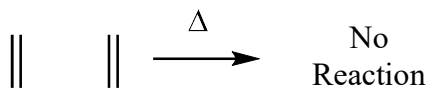


# MO theory of pericyclic reactions (the Woodward-Hoffmann rules) (Klein 16.8) 16-9

## Heat-promoted pericyclic reactions    Light-promoted pericyclic reactions



4+2 cycloadditions are thermally/photochemically allowed

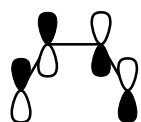


2+2 cycloadditions are thermally/photochemically allowed

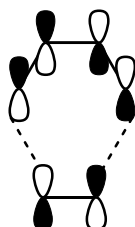
### Why is a [4+2] cycloaddition thermally allowed while the [2+2] is not?

Butadiene  
HOMO ( $\pi$ )

Ethene  
LUMO ( $\pi^*$ )



+



*orbital symmetry is conserved*

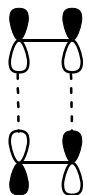
thermal [4+2]  
cycloaddition  
is allowed

Ethene  
HOMO ( $\pi$ )

Ethene  
LUMO ( $\pi^*$ )



+



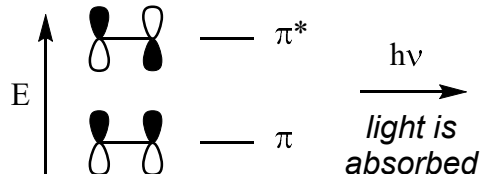
*orbital symmetry is NOT conserved*

thermal [2+2]  
cycloaddition  
is forbidden

### Why is a [2+2] cycloaddition photochemically allowed?

Ethene MO's  
(ground state)

Ethene MO's  
(excited state)



HOMO of  
excited state



LUMO of  
ground state



photochemical [2+2]  
cycloaddition is  
symmetry-allowed