

Addition an C–C Mehrfachbindungen von Alkenen/Alkinen

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<http://www.uni-saarland.de/fak8/speicher>

Termine (6+2 Stunden):

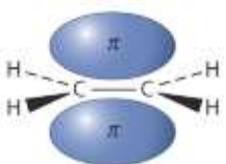
Donnerstag, 9.5.: 10.00 – 11.45

Freitag, 10.5.: 10.00 – 11.45

13.15 – 15.00

Übungen: Di, 21.5.: 13.15 – 15.00

Exam: 04.06.2019



Inhalt Einführung

I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

II. Elektrophile Addition an Alkene

II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

II. 2. Hydratation („sauer“)

II. 3. Halogenierung

II. 4. Oxymercurierung-Demercurierung (Hydratation spezial)

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation (Hydratation spezial)

II. 6. Epoxidierung

II. 7. Regioselektivität und Reaktivität von Dienen

II. 8. Alkine

III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

.....

Zusammenfassung



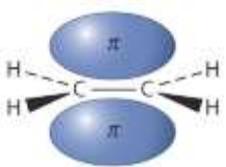
J. Clayden, N. Greeves, S. Warren, *Organic Chemistry*, Oxford University Press, 2nd ed. 2012



M. B. Smith, J. March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Wiley, 2007

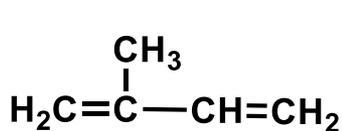


K. P. C. Vollhardt, N. E. Schore *Traité de chimie organique*, De Boeck, 2009



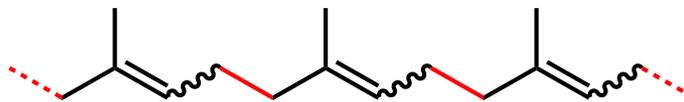
Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

Alkene als **Naturstoffe**: Beispiele: **Terpene** in Pflanzen



"Isopren"

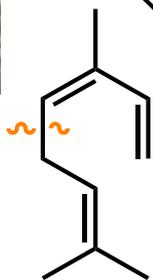
Polymerisation:



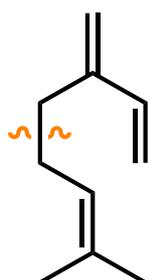
immer *cis*: **Kautschuk**
immer *trans*: **Guttapercha**



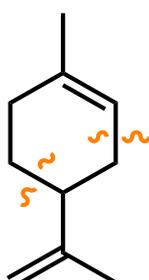
Oligomerisation:



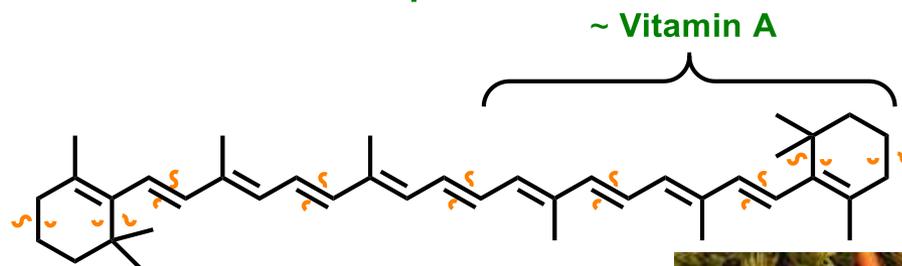
Ocimen
(Basilikum)



Myrcen
(Lorbeer)



Limonen
(Zitrus,...)



β-Carotin

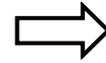
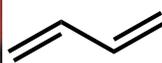
~ **Vitamin A**



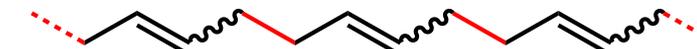
Alkene in der Technik:



Polyethylen

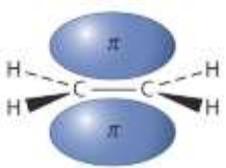


Butadien-Kautschuk



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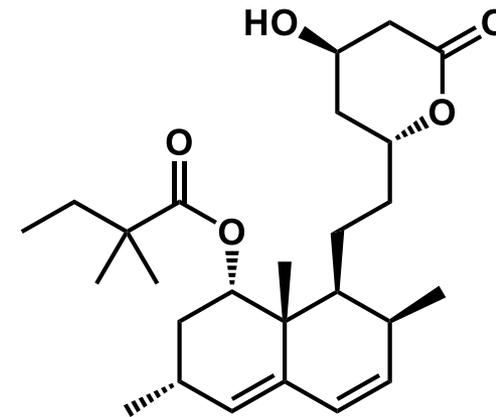
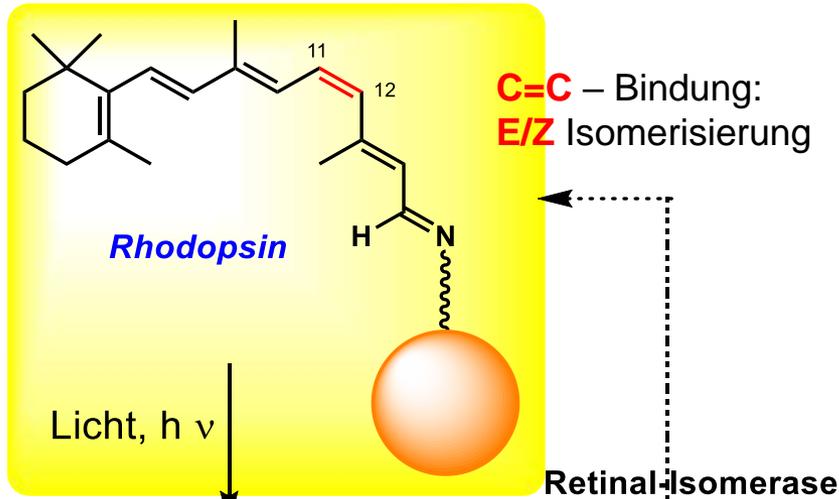
Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen



Physiologie: Sehvorgang:



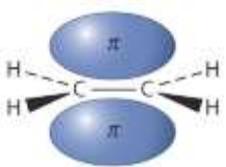
Alkene als Arzneistoffe:



Simvastatin (Zocor[®])

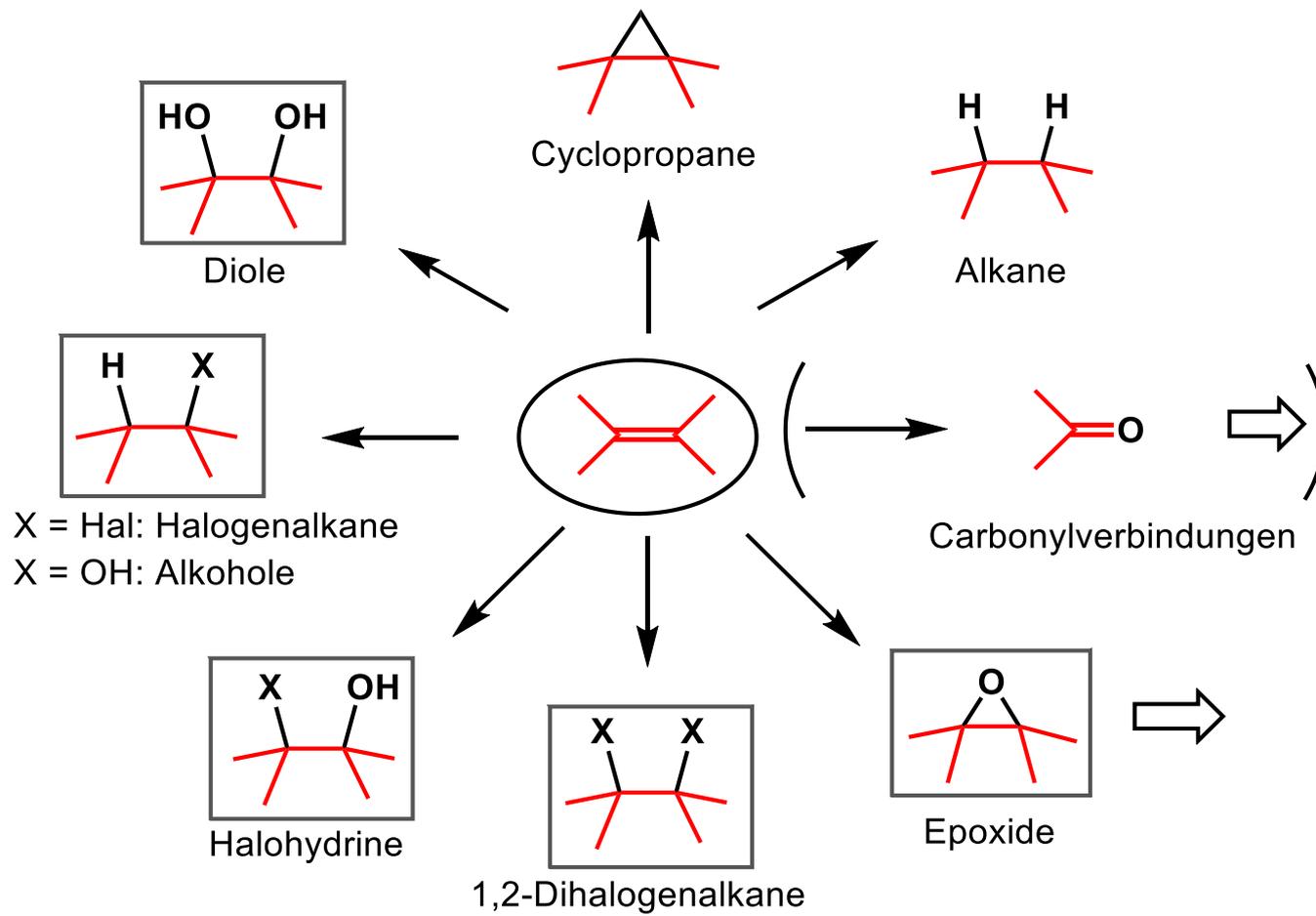
HMG-CoA Reduktase Inhibitor
(senkt LDL Cholesterin-Spiegel)

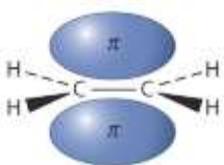
Reizimpuls im Sehnerv



Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

Alkene in der Organischen Synthesechemie:





Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

Alkene in der **Organischen Synthesechemie**:

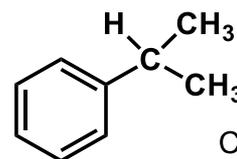
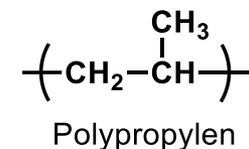
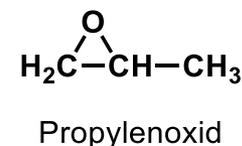
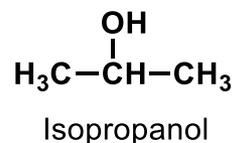
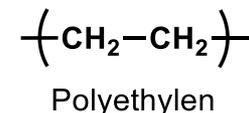
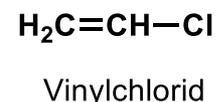
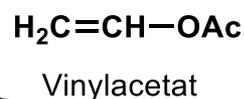
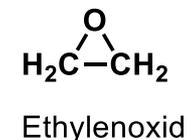
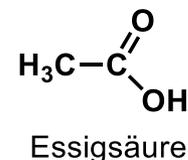
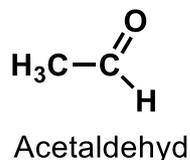
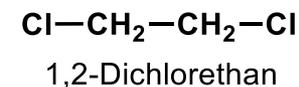
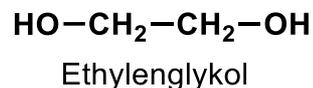
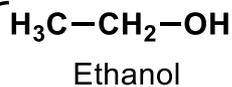
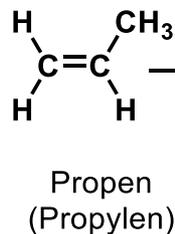
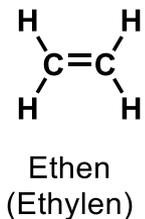
Ethylen und **Propylen** sind die Hauptprodukte der Petrochemie

→ Ausgangsprodukte zur Synthese von **Feinchemikalien**

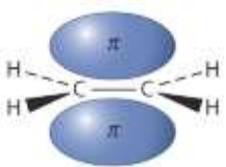
~2 Mio t/a in Frankreich



Erdöl, Erdgas

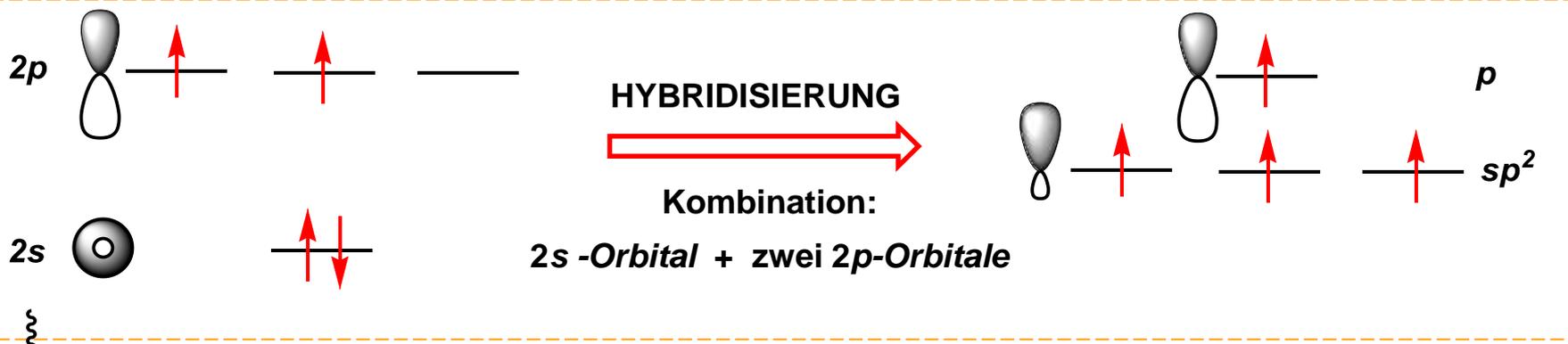


I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



Geometrie bei Alkenen – Hybridisierung und Orbitale

ENERGIE

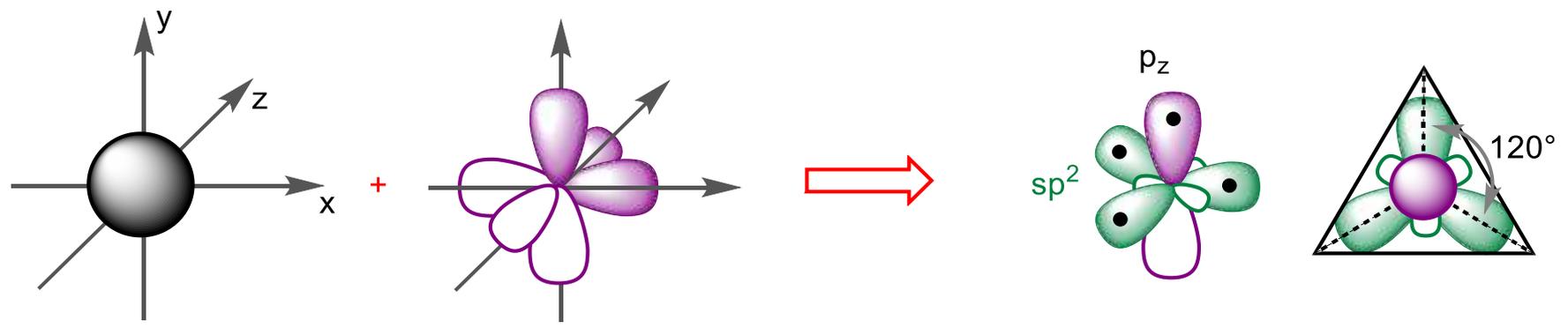


HYBRIDISIERUNG
 Kombination:
 2s -Orbital + zwei 2p-Orbitale

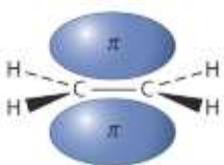
C-Atom im Grundzustand
 $1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^0$

- 3 Hybridorbitale sp^2 (66% p, 33% s)
- energiegleich
- **trigonal-coplanar** (120°)
- 1 x **2p** unverändert

C-Atom im Ethen



I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



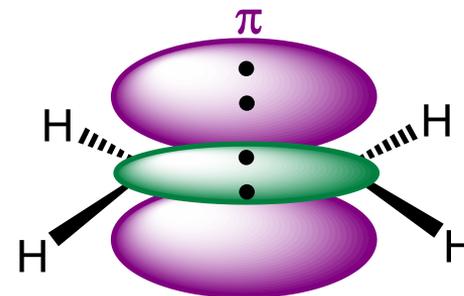
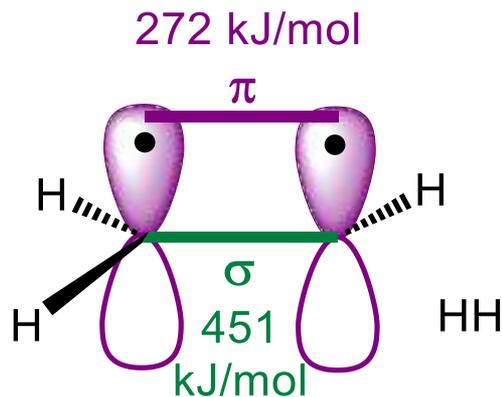
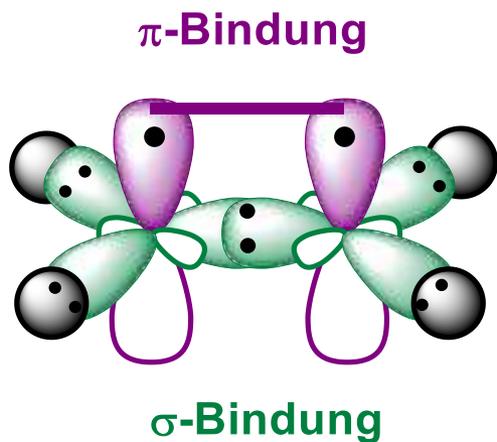
Doppelbindung in Alkenen = σ -Bindung + π -Bindung

π -Bindung = **seitliche Überlappung** der 2p-Orbitale \perp zur Doppelbindungsebene

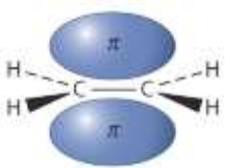
Die **Elektronendichte** der π -Bindung oberhalb und unterhalb der Bindungsebene ist gleich!

Die σ -Bindung ist durch bessere axiale Überlappung der Orbitale auf der Bindungsachse „**stärker**“ als die π -Bindung mit seitlicher Überlappung

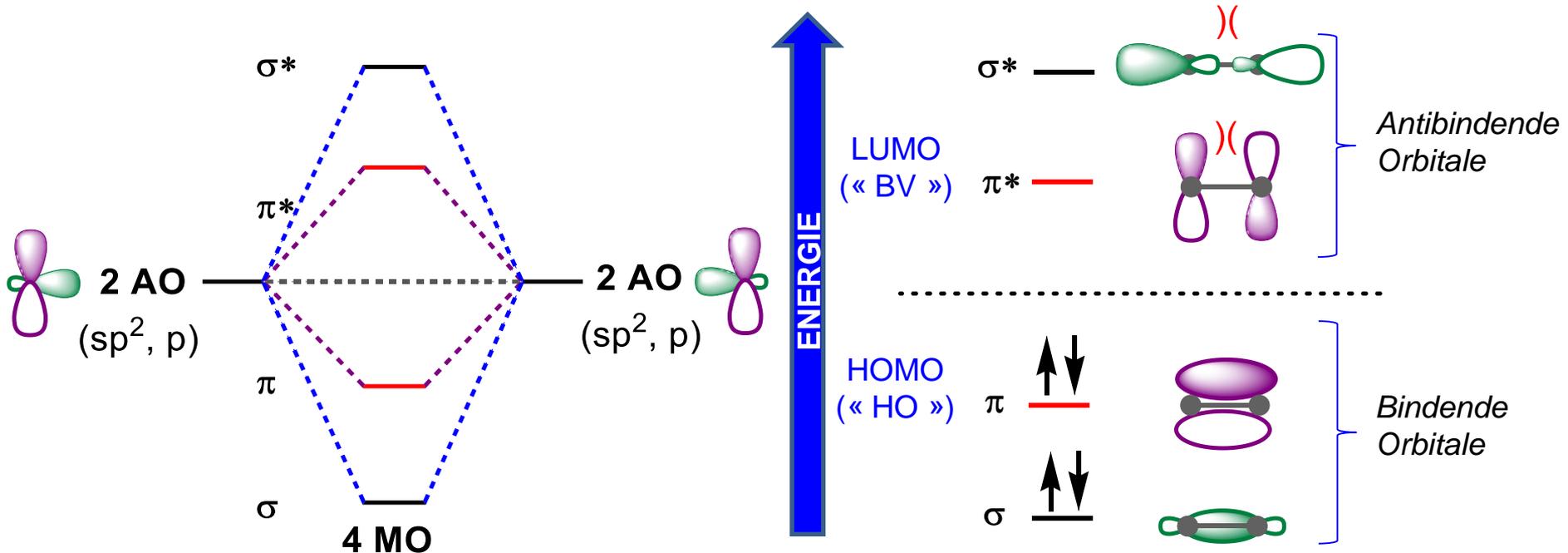
→ höherer Anteil an der Gesamt-Bindungsenergie



I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



Molekülorbitale der C=C -Doppelbindung: relative Energien

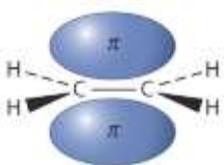


Für Reaktionen: **Front-Orbitale:**

HOMO: Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital (Fr. **HO** - Haute Occupée)

LUMO: Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbital (Fr. **BV** - Basse Vacante)

I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

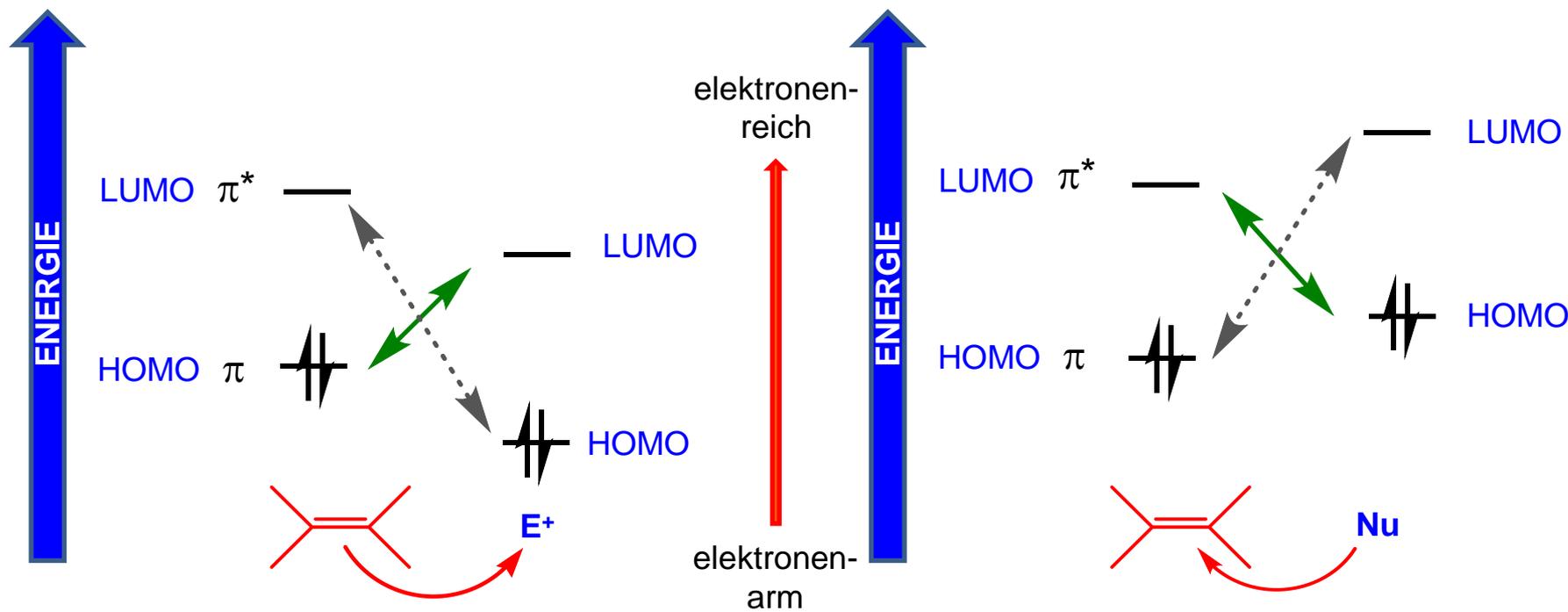


K. Fukui (1918-1998)
Nobelpreis 1982



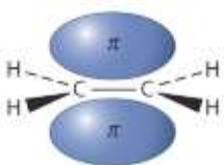
Chemische Reaktionen:

- kontrolliert nach der **Frontorbital-Theorie**
- **HOMO** von **Reaktand 1** mit **LUMO** von **Reaktand 2** (Pauli-Prinzip)
- **elektronenarme** Teilchen besitzen niedrigere Orbitalenergien als **elektronenreiche**
- **Interaktion** zwischen HOMO und LUMO umso **besser** (stärker), je **geringer** die **Energiedifferenz**

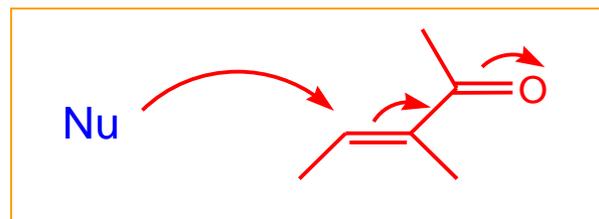
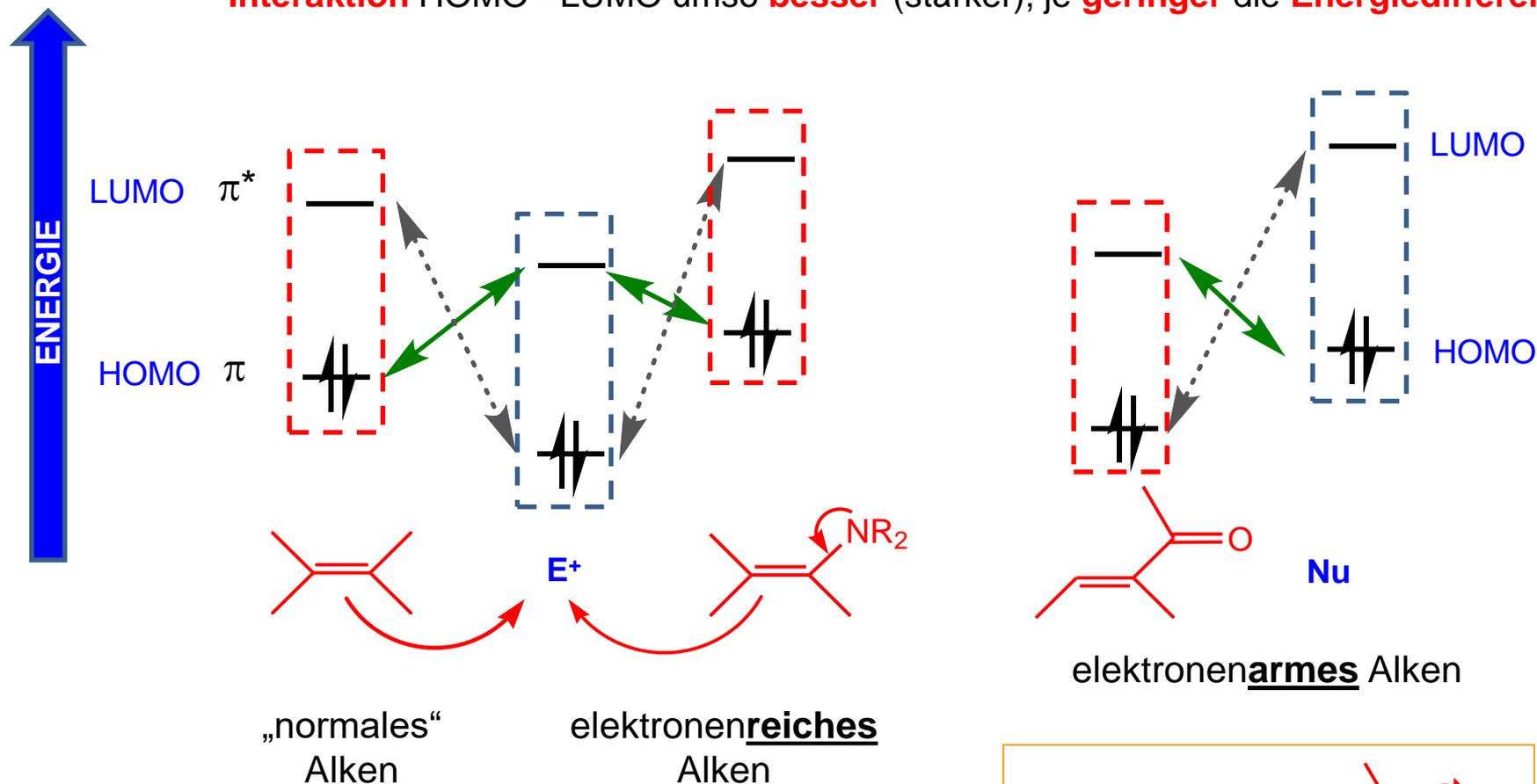


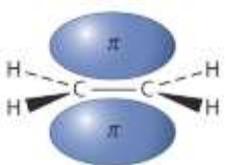
⇒ Einfache (+ elektronenreiche) Alkene reagieren am besten mit **Elektrophilen**

I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



- **elektronenarme** Teilchen besitzen niedrigere Orbitalenergien als **elektronenreiche**
- **Interaktion** HOMO - LUMO umso **besser** (stärker), je **geringer** die **Energiedifferenz**

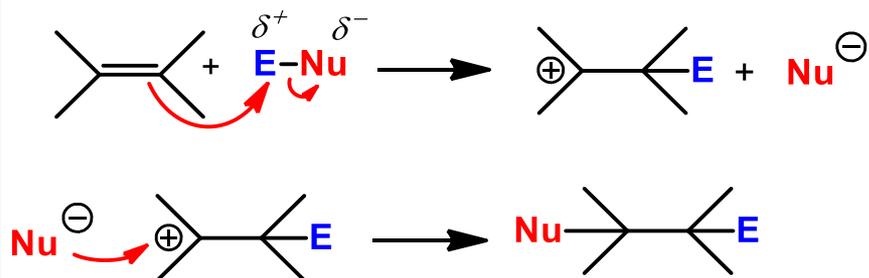




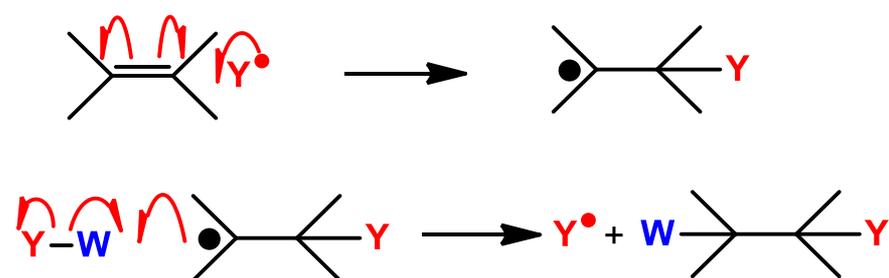
I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

Additionsreaktionen an Alkene

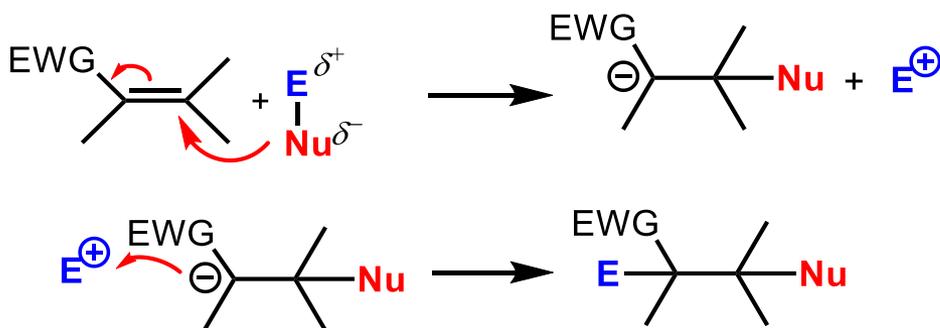
Elektrophile Addition



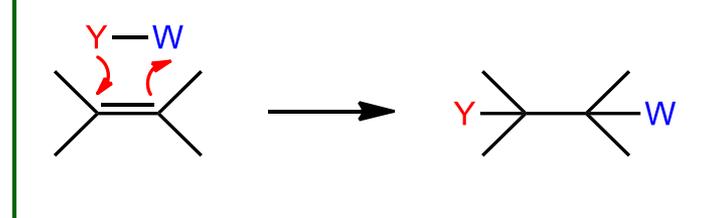
Radikalische Addition



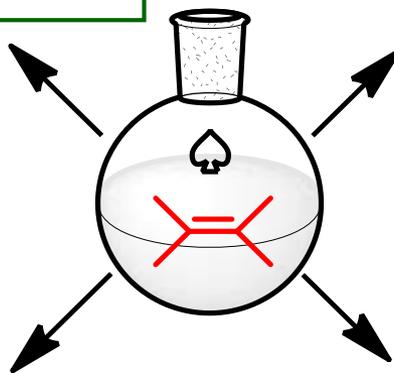
Nukleophile Addition

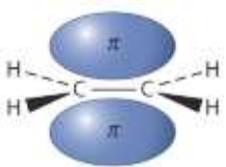


Konzertierte Addition



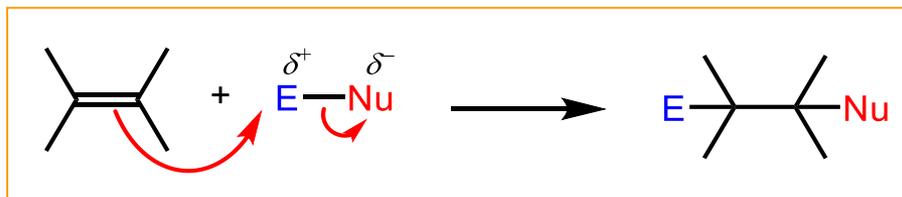
EWG = „electron withdrawing group“





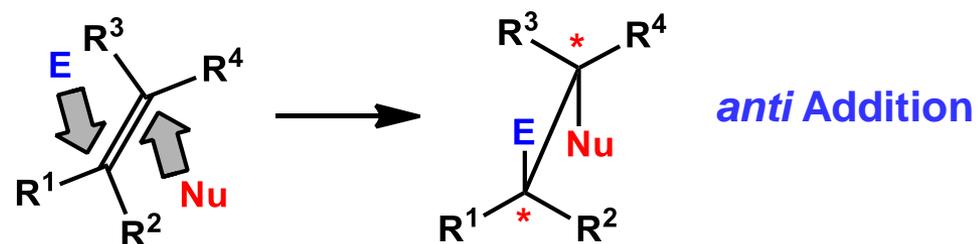
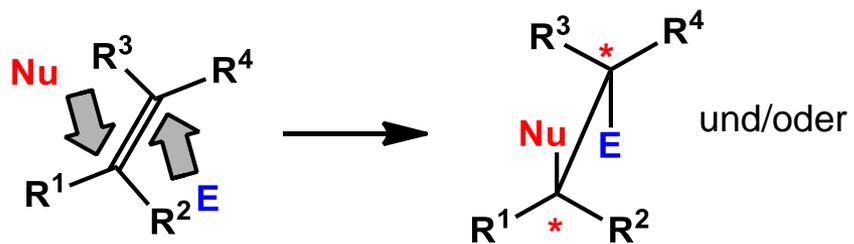
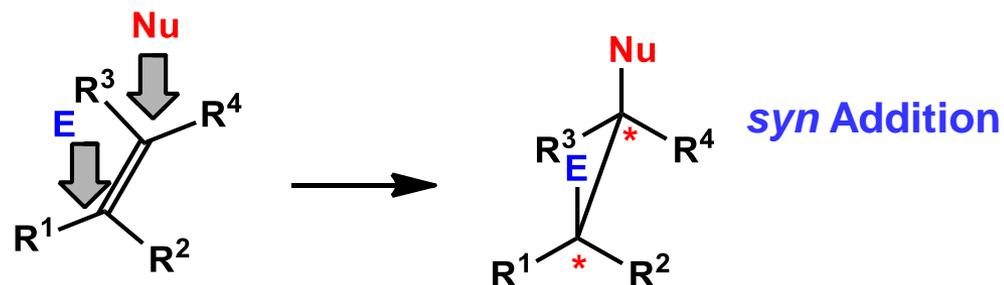
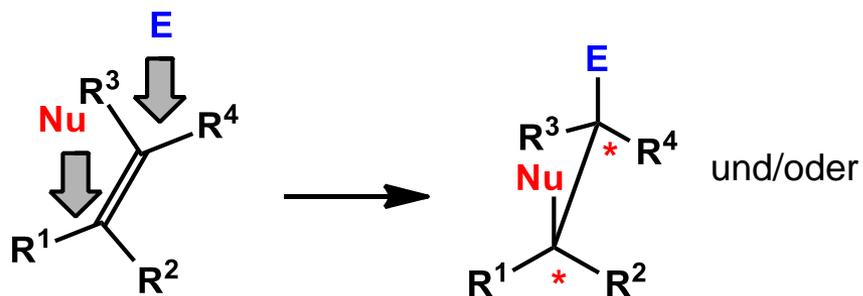
II. Elektrophile Addition

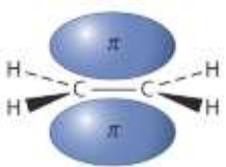
Selektivität der elektrophilen Addition ?



Regioselektivität (Orientierung) ?

Stereoselektivität ? Diastereoselektivität (+ Enantioselektivität)





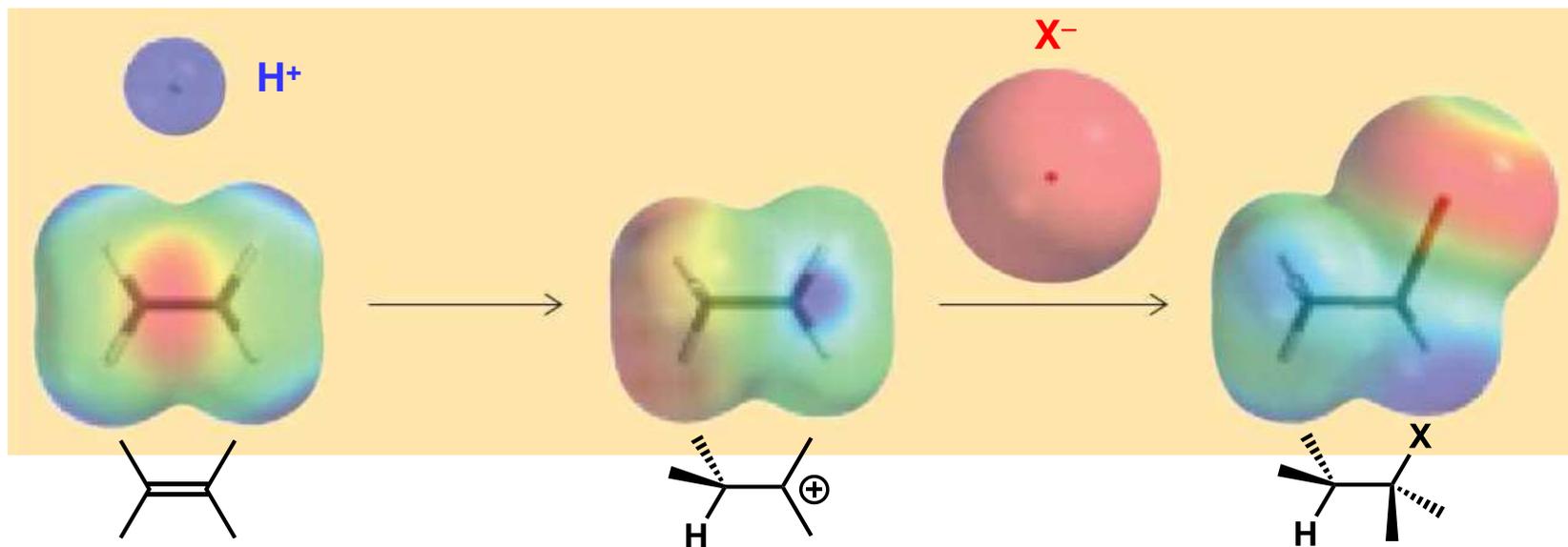
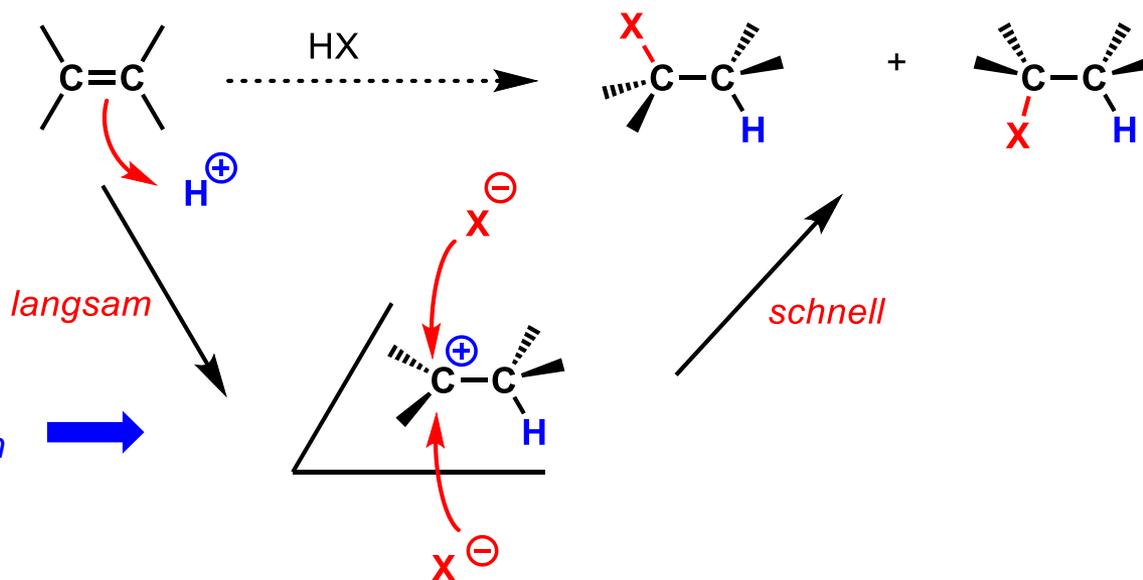
II. Elektrophile Addition

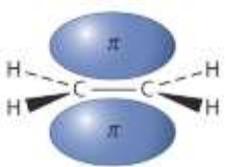
II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

Allgemeines Schema:

Proton ist das „einfachste“ Elektrophil

Verlauf über ein
planares Carbokation
 sp^2





II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

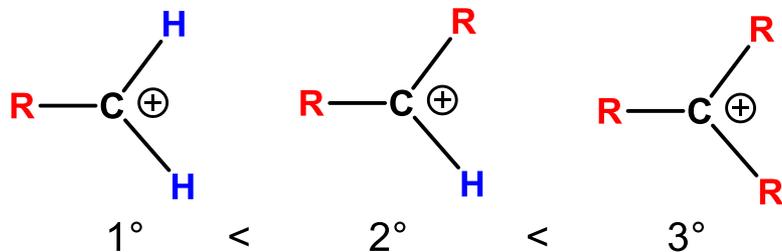
Regioselektivität

Elektrophile Addition an ein unsymmetrisches Olefin: Addition über Bildung des **stabileren Carbokations** („kinetische Kontrolle“)

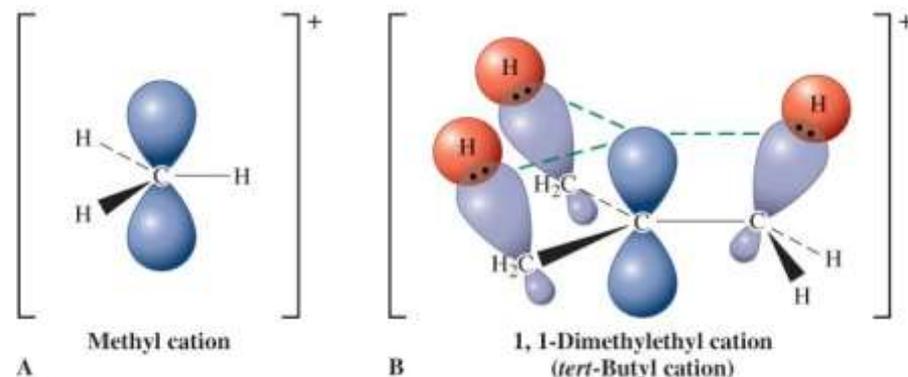
Stabilitäten von Carbokationen:

weniger stabil

am stabilsten



Stabilität

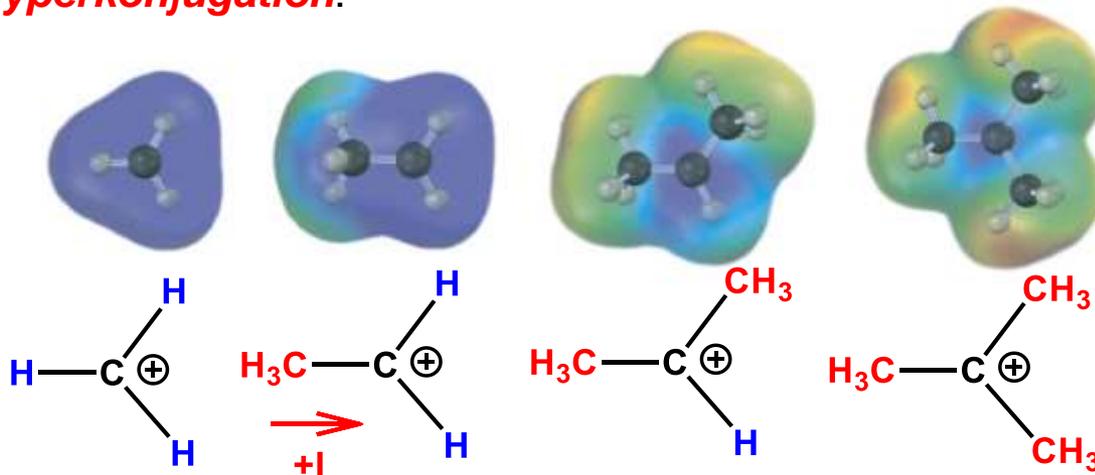


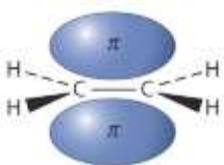
© 2007 Thompson higher education

Positive Ladung wird stabilisiert durch **Hyperkonjugation**:

Überlappung des **leeren p-Orbitals** des Carbokations mit benachbarten **Bindungsbondorbitalen**

→ positiver induktiver Effekt (**+I**) der Alkylgruppen



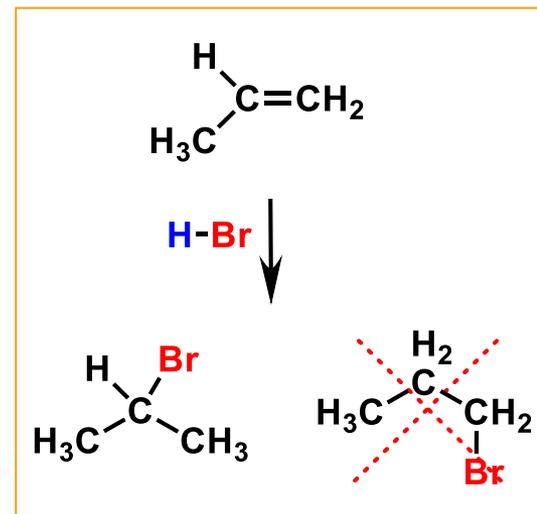
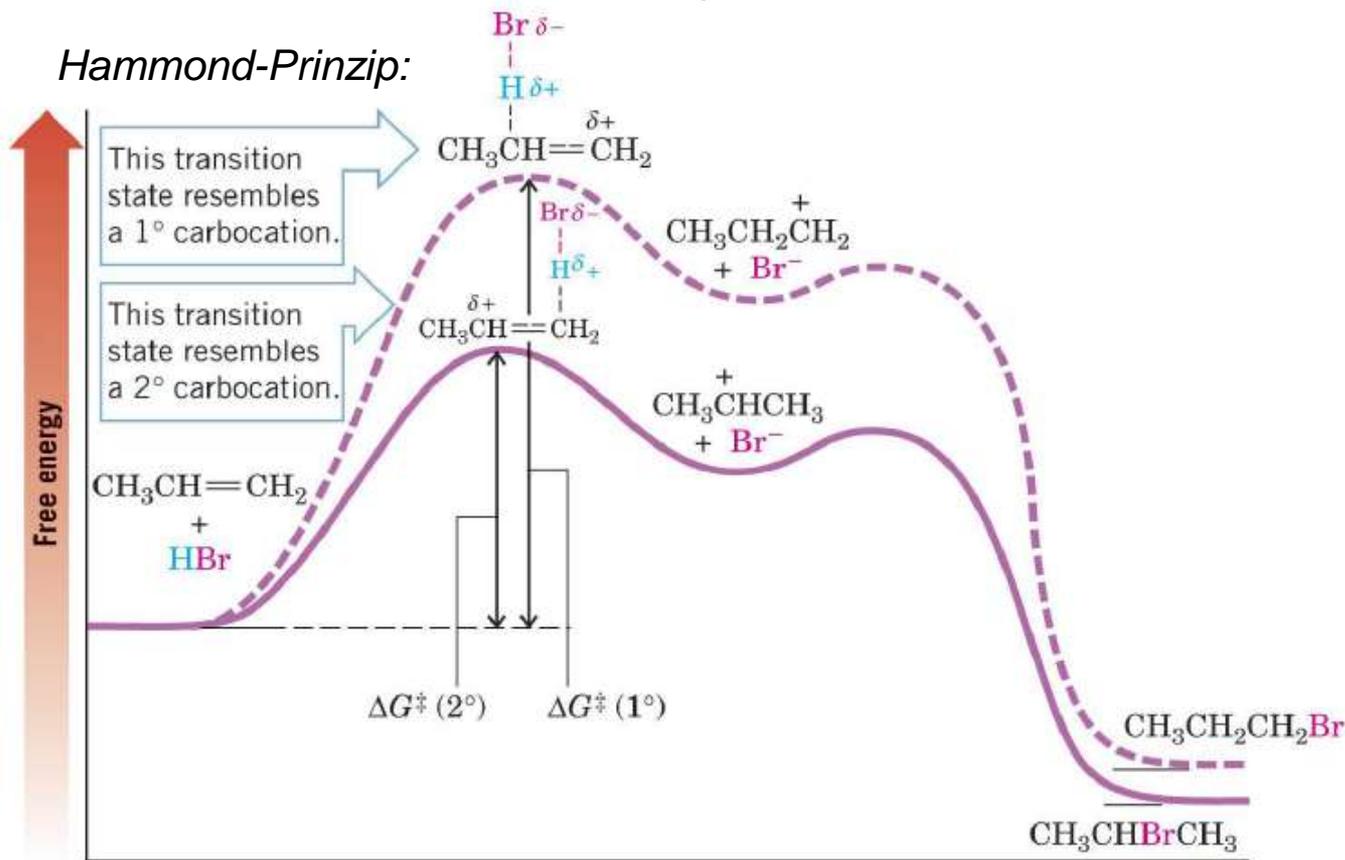


II. Elektrophile Addition

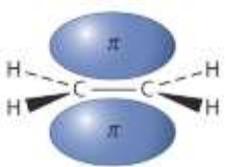
II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

Regioselektivität

kinetische Kontrolle: Bei der elektrophilen Addition an ein **unsymmetrisches Olefin** verläuft die Addition über die Bildung des **stabileren Carbokations:**



Markovnikov-Regel: HX addiert sich an unsymmetrische Alkene so, dass bei der Protonierung das **stabilste Carbokation** gebildet wird. Das Nucleophil addiert sich demnach an das **höchst substituierte** Kohlenstoff-Atom

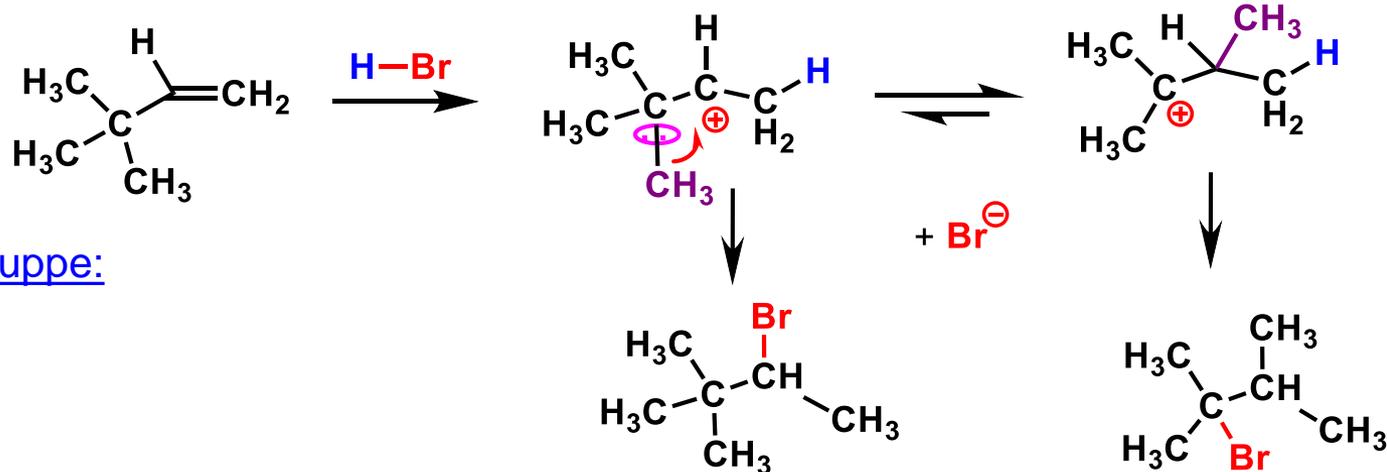


II. Elektrophile Addition

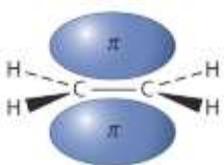
II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

Umlagerungen:

Die Bildung eines Carbokations kann gefolgt sein von einer **1,2-Migration** (Wanderung) von **H** oder **Alkylgruppen**



„Wagner-Meerwein“-Umlagerungen
Hauptprodukt/Nebenprodukt?



II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

Umlagerungen:

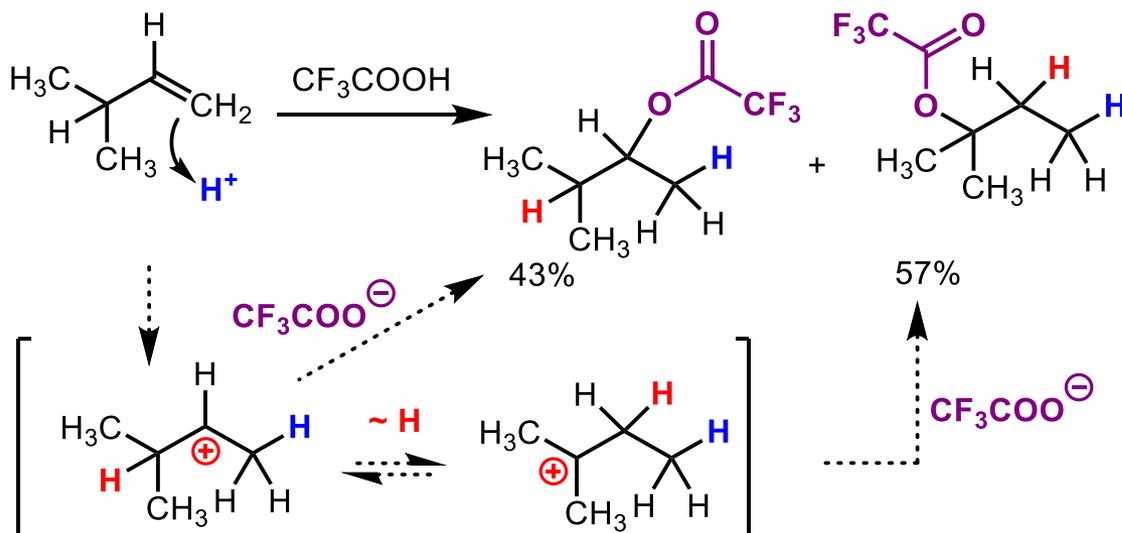
1,2-Wanderung hängt von vielen Faktoren ab: Struktur des Alkens, Solvens, Temperatur, Konzentration und Stärke des Nucleophils, ... → **Vorhersage schwierig**

Allgemein gilt:

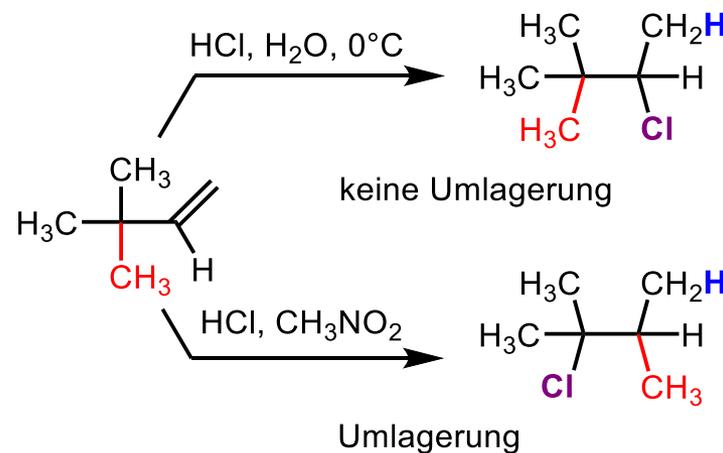
- Umlagerungen begünstigt bei Bildung **stabilerer** Carbokationen (tertiäre > sekundäre)
- Umlagerungen begünstigt bei **Verringerung** von **Ringspannung** (siehe Übung!)
- Umlagerungen laufen **leicht** in Gegenwart **schwacher Nucleophile** (Zeitfaktor!)
- Umlagerungen laufen leicht bei **geringer Solvation** des Carbokations

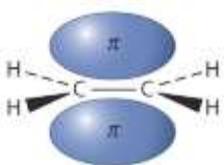
Beispiele:

Effekt des Nucleophils: z. B. schwaches Nu



Effekt des Solvens

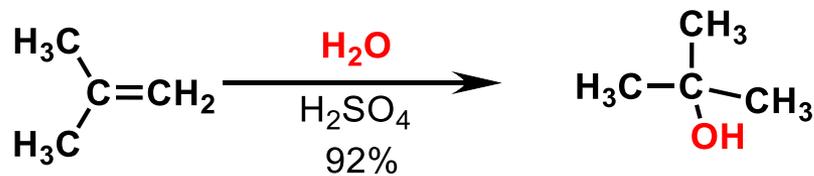




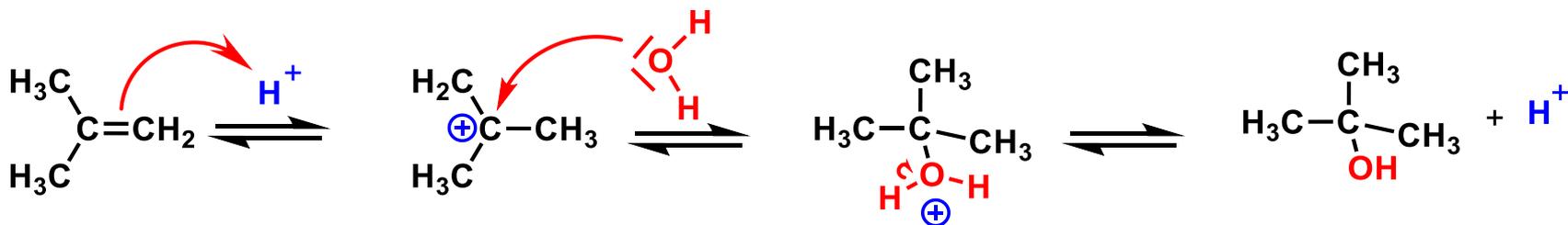
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 2. Hydratation (sauer)

- Addition von **H–OH**
- 2. Schritt: **Nu = H₂O** in saurem wässrigen Milieu (Konkurrenz ?)
- wenn Anion der Säure schwach nucleophil, z. B. H₂SO₄ / HSO₄⁻



Mechanismus:



Wasser zu schwache Säure



Proton ist Katalysator der Reaktion

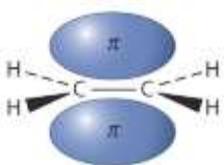


Alle Schritte sind reversibel



Verlauf über ein planares Carbokation

- Regioselektivität nach Markovnikov
- Umlagerung durch 1,2-Wanderung möglich
- keine kontrollierte Stereochemie
- Reaktion begünstigt in der Reihe
tertiäre > sekundäre >> primäre Carbokationen



II. Elektrophile Addition

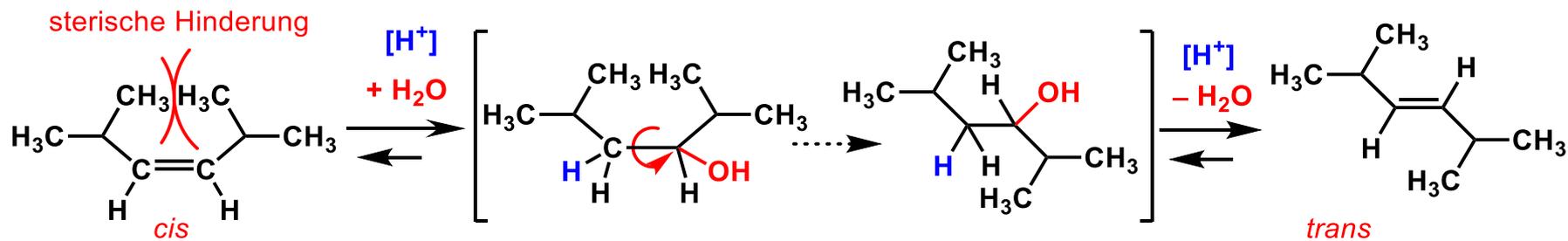
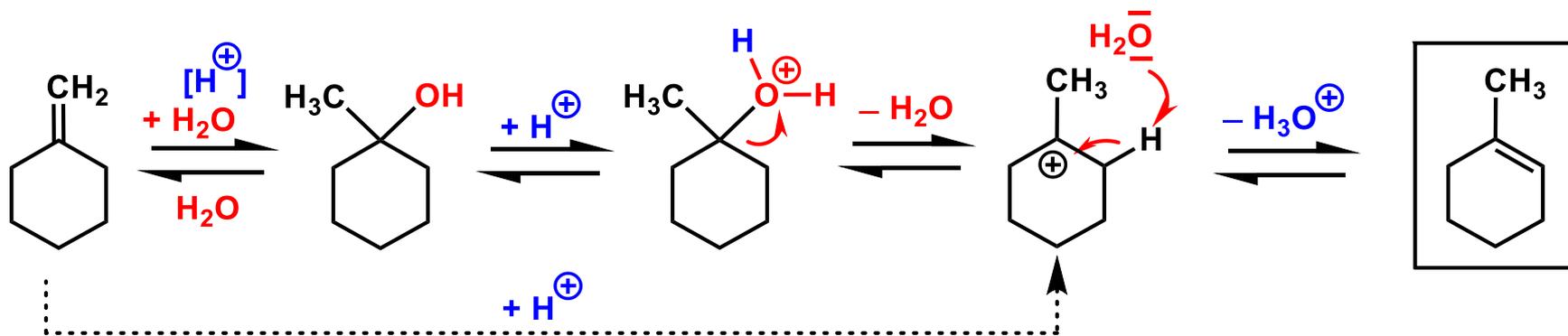
II. 2. Hydratation

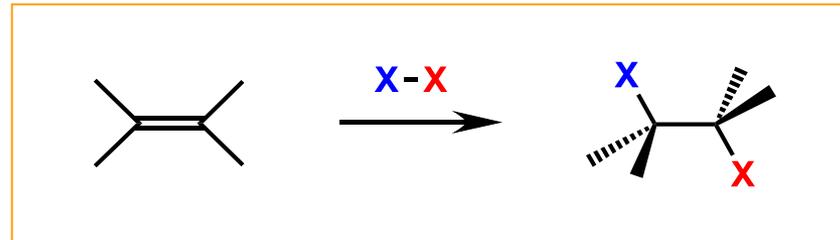
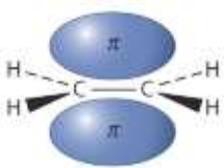


Alle Schritte sind reversibel: Addition \Leftrightarrow Eliminierung

Anwendung:

Umwandlung eines Alkens in ein **stabileres Isomer** (thermodynamische Kontrolle)





X = Br oder **Cl** (F_2 reagiert zu **heftig**, I_2 zu **schwach**, da thermodynamisch nicht günstig)

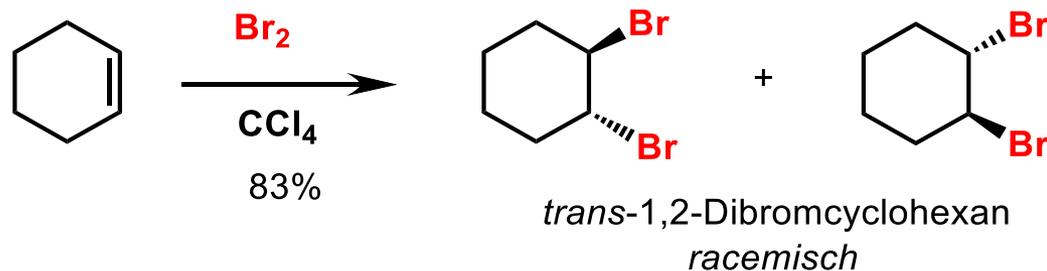
Normalfall:

Bedingungen:

inertes Solvens (z. B. CH_2Cl_2 , $CHCl_3$), Umgebungstemperatur, kein Licht

Regioselektivität (Orientierung): nicht relevant, da symmetrisches Reagenz (X_2)

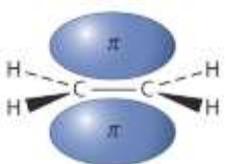
Stereochemie: Addition stereospezifisch **anti** !



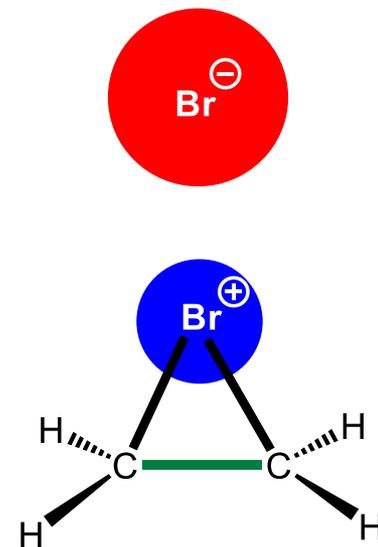
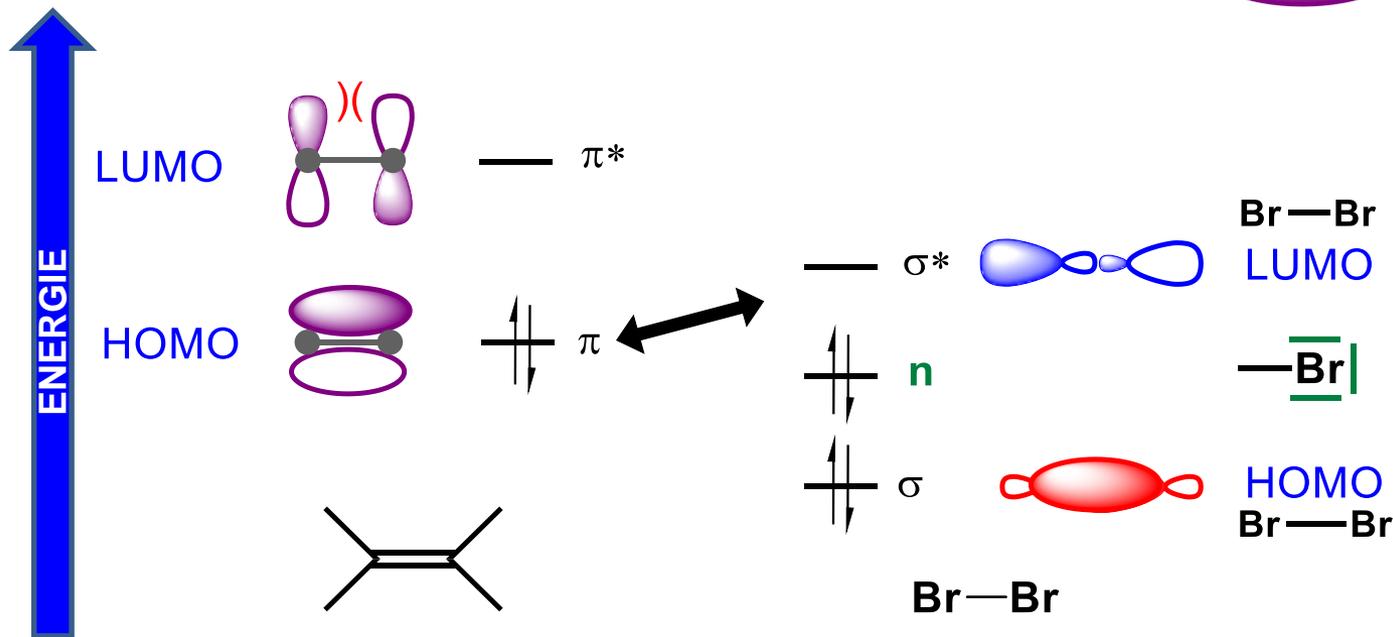
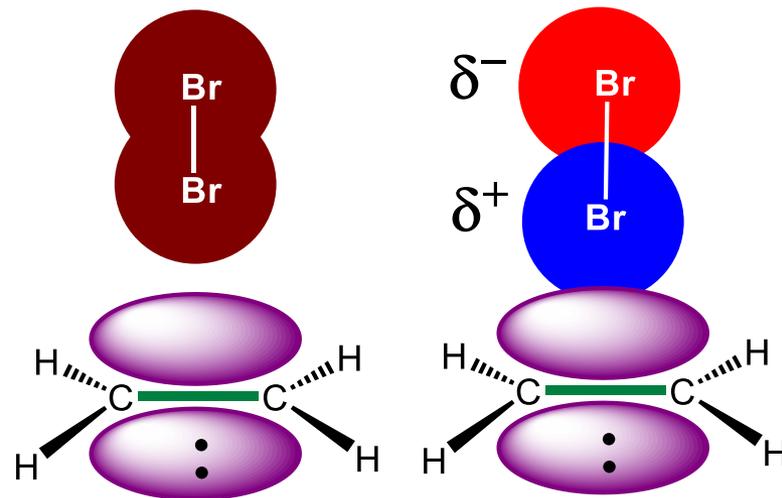
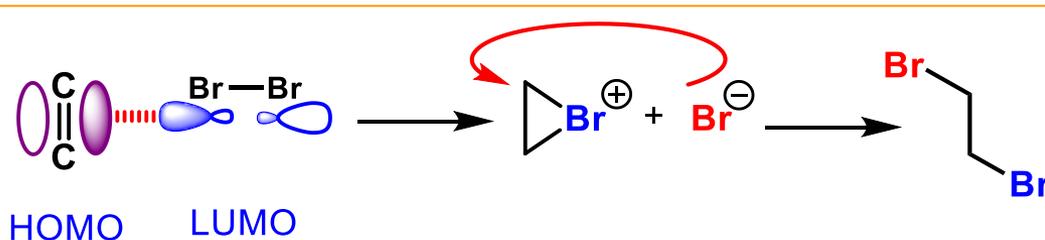
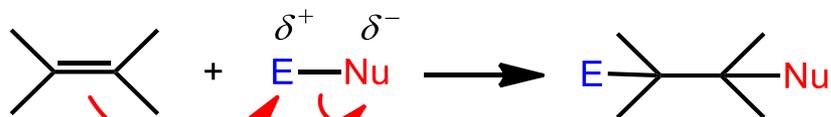
Br₂

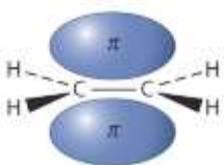
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung



Mechanismus:



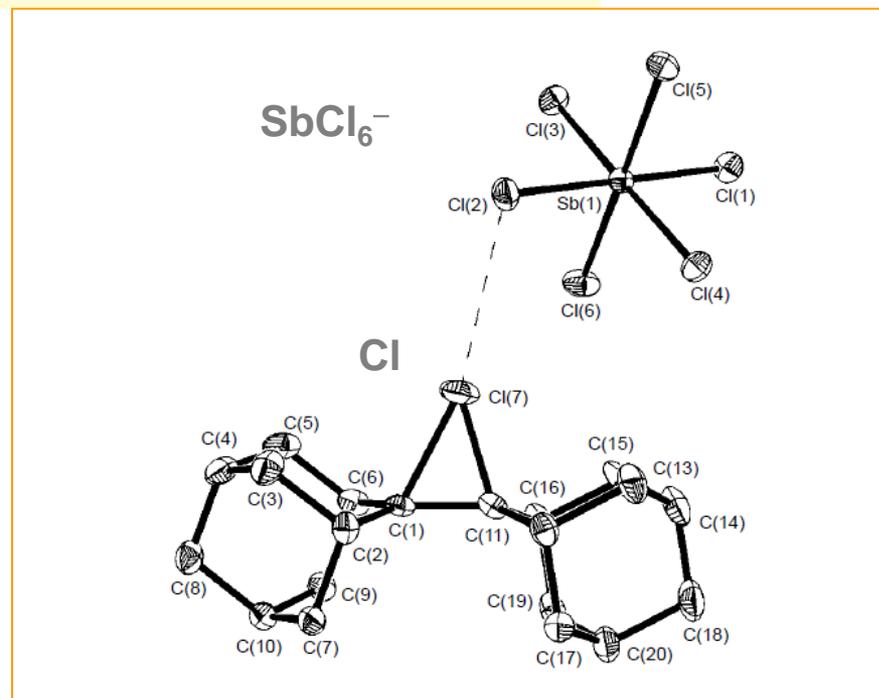
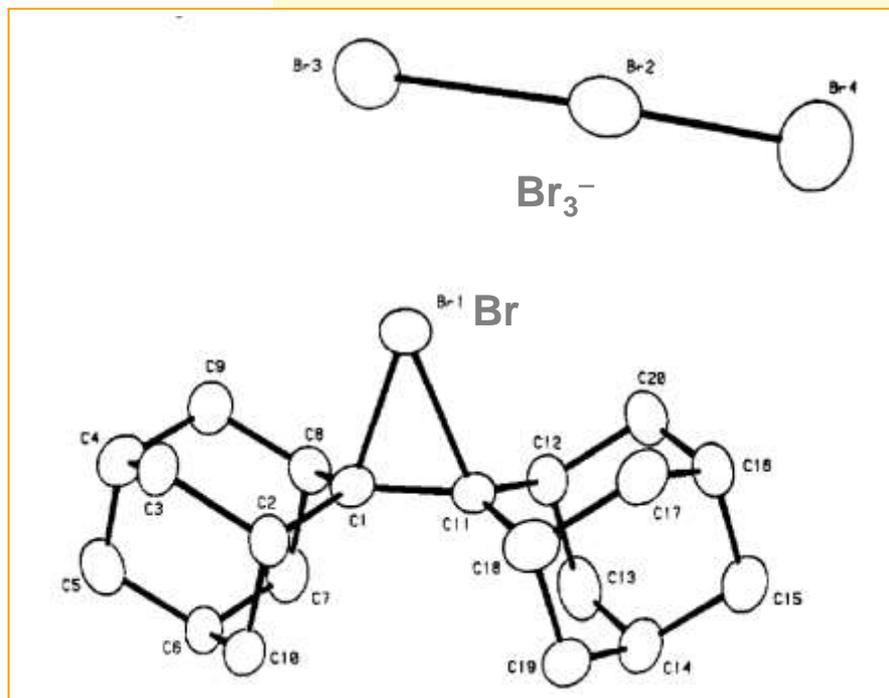


II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung

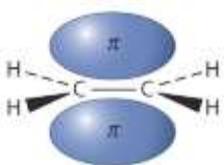
zweistufiger Reaktionsverlauf über ein **verbrücktes Bromonium-Ion** –
experimentelle Beweise:

(1) *sterisch stark gehinderte Alkene bilden ein verbrücktes Bromonium-Ion, das nicht mehr von einem Nucleophil angegriffen werden kann*

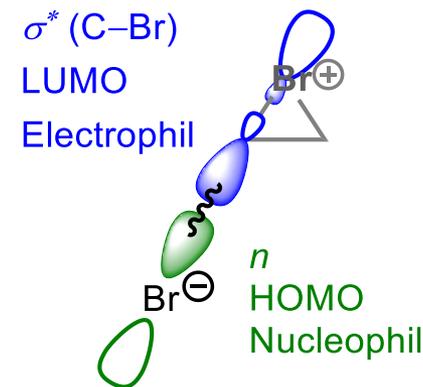
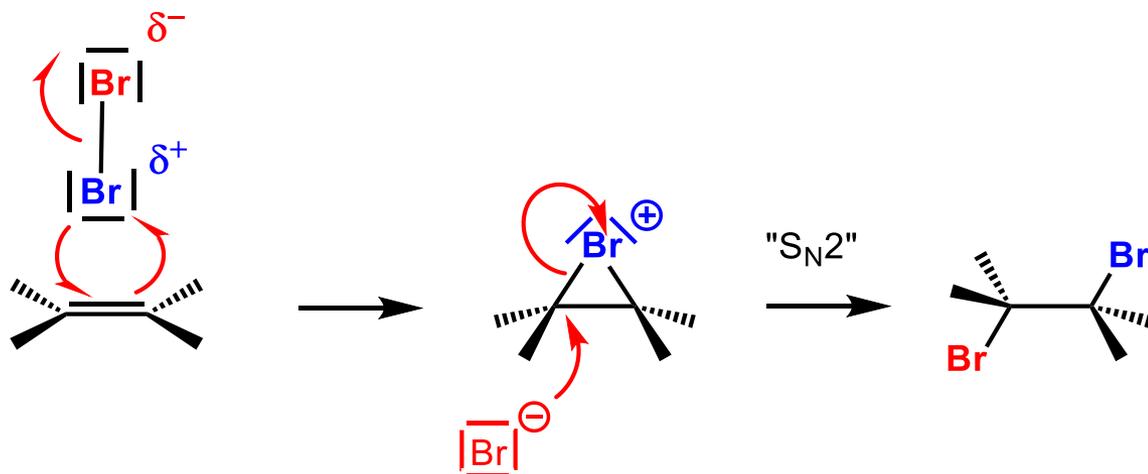


R. S. Brown *et al.* *JACS.* **1985**, *107*, 4504.

J. K. Kochi *et al.* *Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 927



(2) **Stereochemie: trans-Addition** (nur bei zweistufigem Mechanismus möglich):

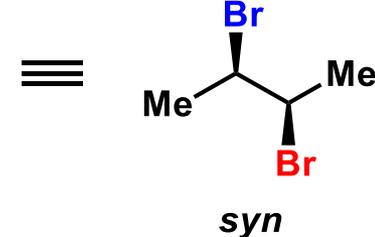
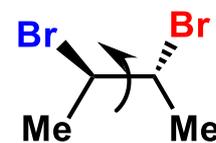
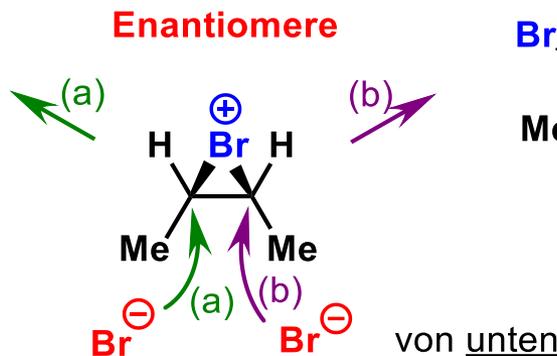
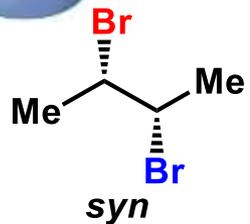
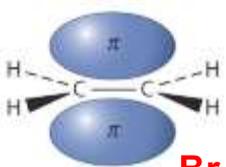


Stereospezifische Reaktion:

- Der **Reaktionsmechanismus** und die **Stereochemie des Substrates** (*E* oder *Z*) bestimmen die **Stereochemie des Produktes**
- Die Bromierung ist eine **diastereoselektive** Reaktion:
- 1 Stereoisomer als Edukt \rightarrow 1 Diastereomer als Produkt (2 Enantiomere)
- (abhängig von Struktur/Symmetrie)

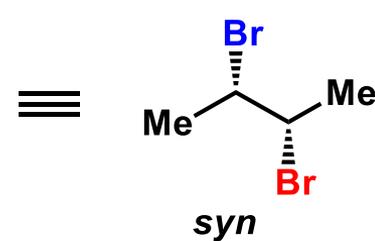
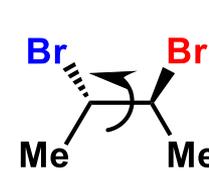
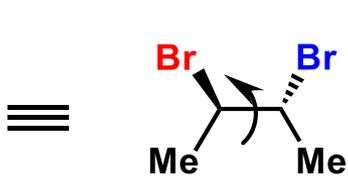
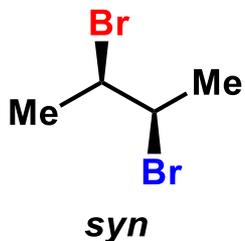
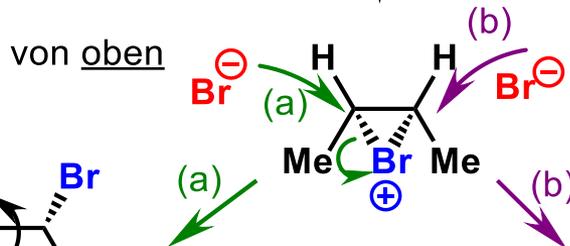
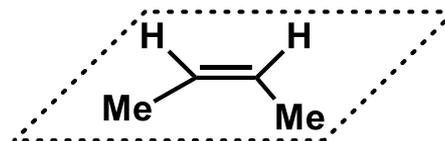
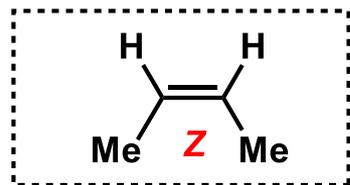
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung



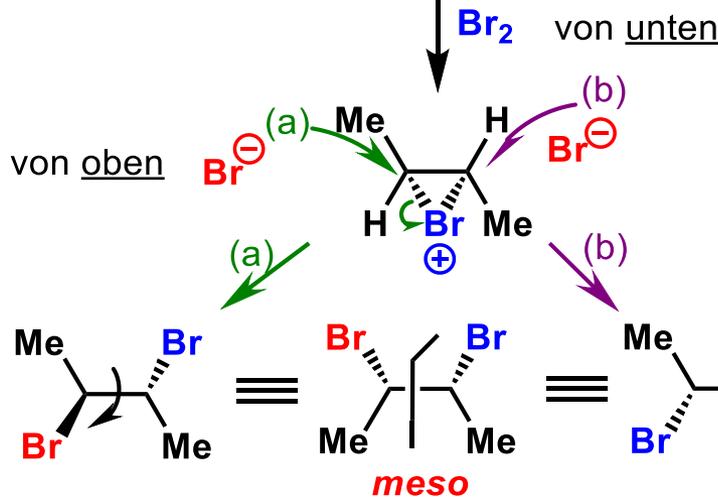
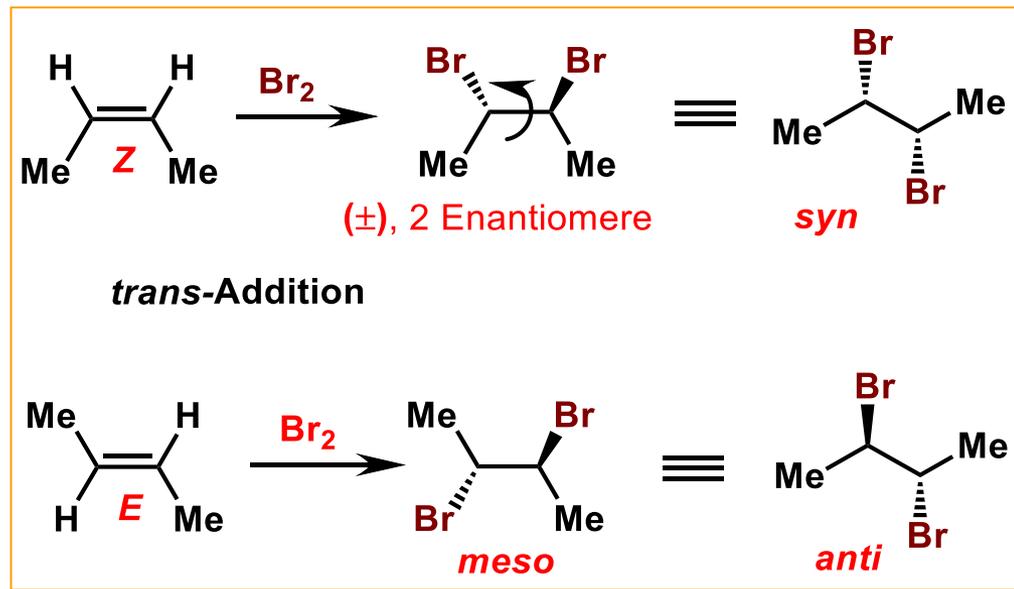
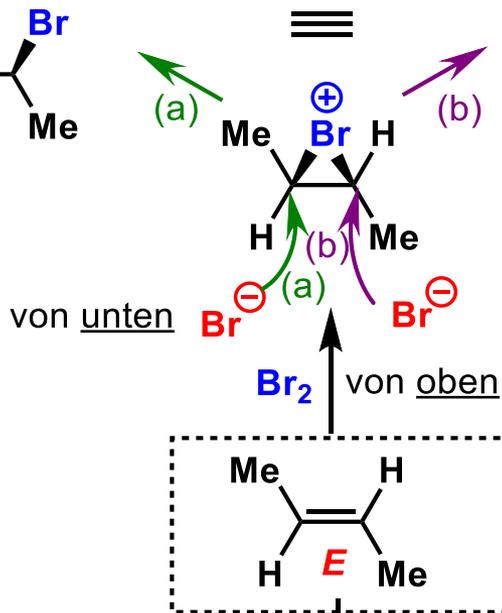
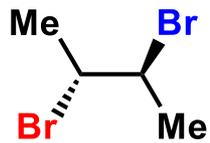
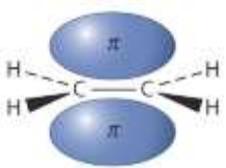
„zickzack“- Schreibweise nach Masamune:

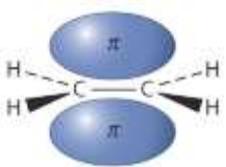
trans-Addition → *syn*-Produkt



II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung

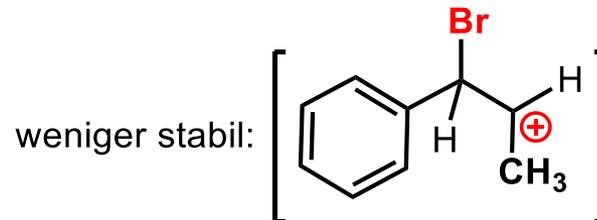
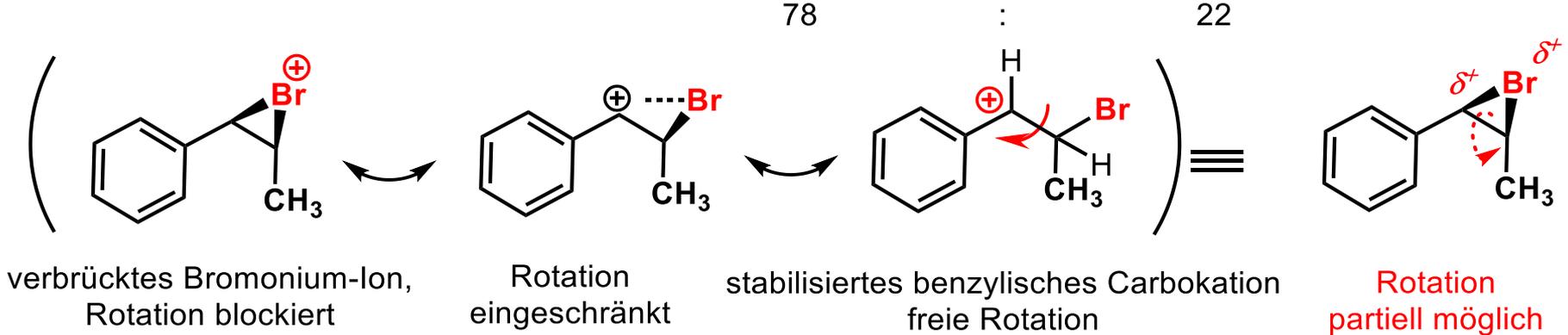
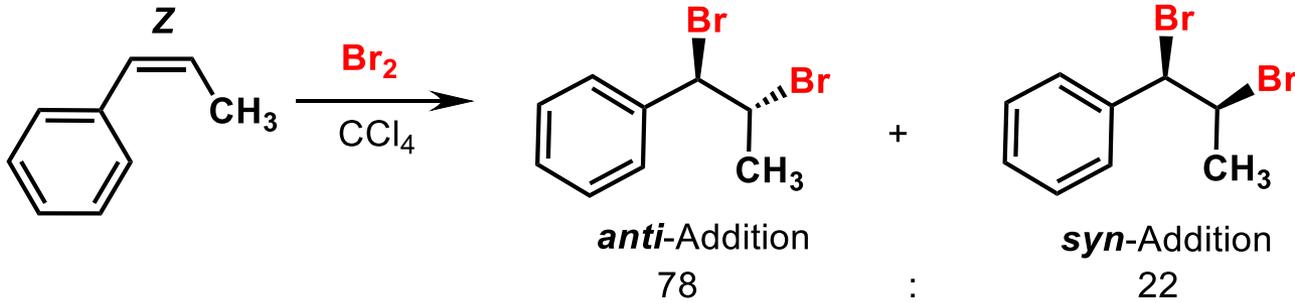


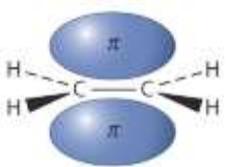


Stereoselektivität: Ausnahmen

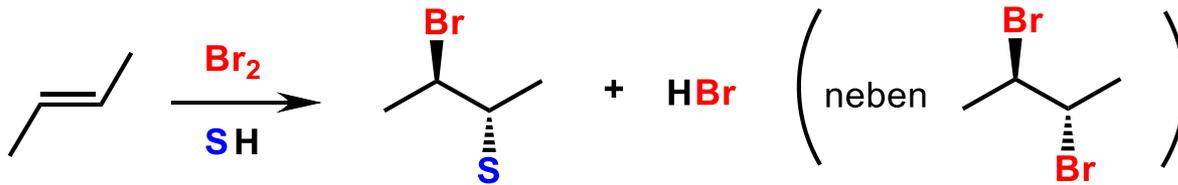


Verlust an Stereoselektivität, wenn ein intermediäres Carbokation stabilisiert ist:

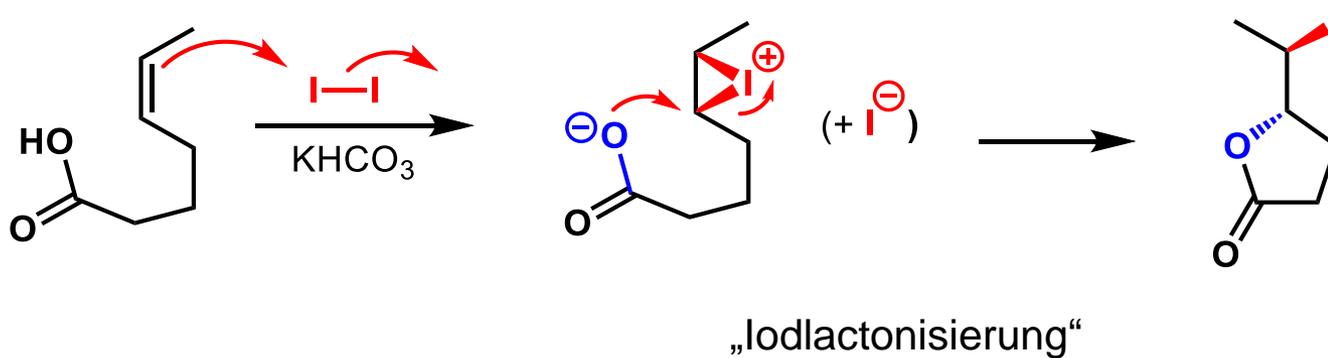
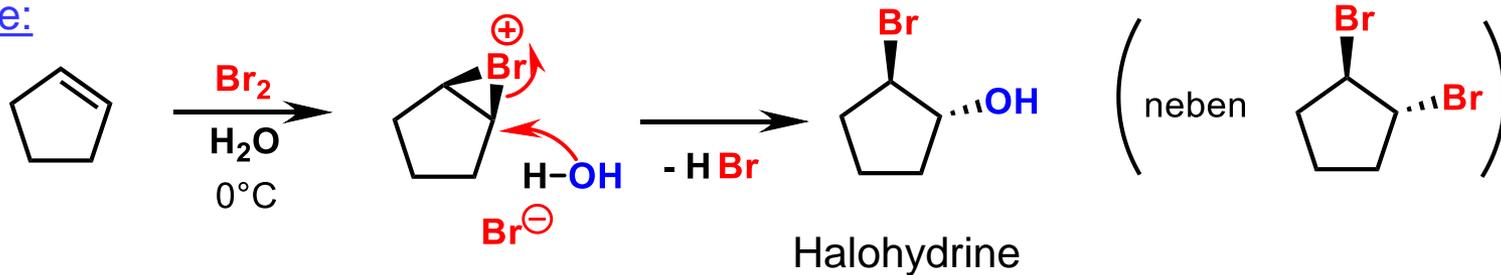


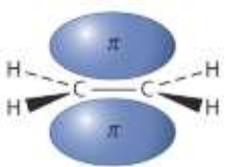


(3) Das Bromonium-Ion kann durch ein **Konkurrenz-Nucleophil**, z. B. durch ein (protisches) **Solvens-Molekül** - **abgefangen** werden (H_2O , ROH , RCOOH):



Beispiele:





II. Elektrophile Addition

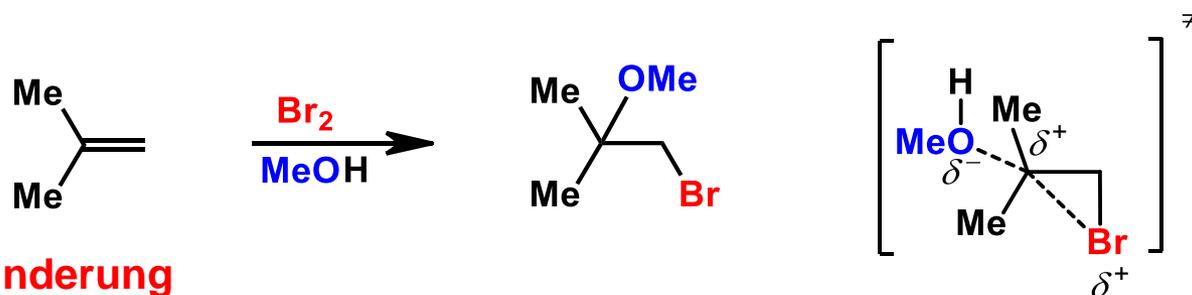
II. 3. Halogenierung

Regioselektivität für Angriff des (Konkurrenz-)Nucleophils:

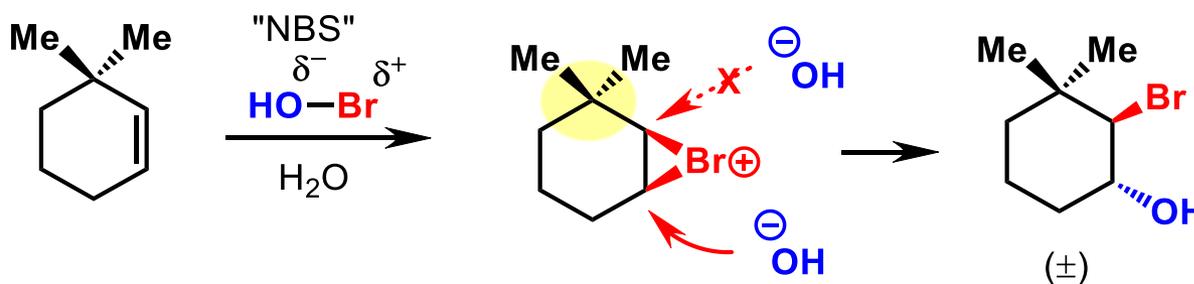


(1) **Typ Markovnikov** – elektronische Steuerung

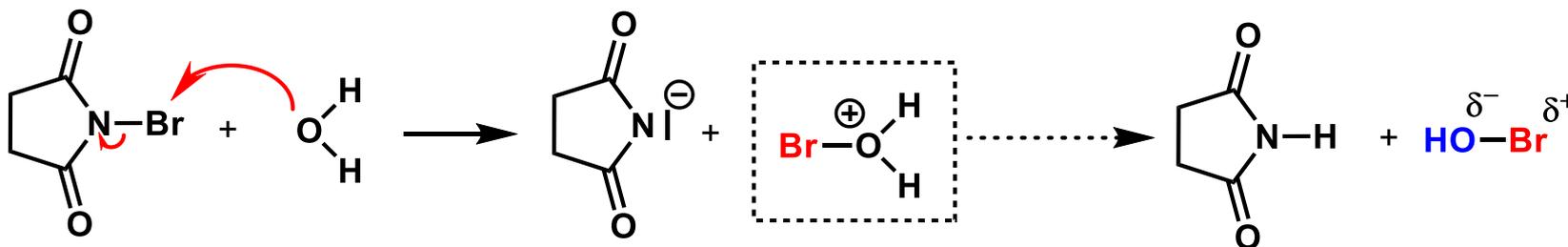
Elektrophil an weniger substituiertes C-Atom, Nucleophil am höher substituierten – via stabileres Carbokation!

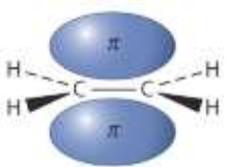


(2) **sterische Hinderung**



N-Bromsuccinimid: milde "Quelle" für Br_2 bzw. " Br^+ ":

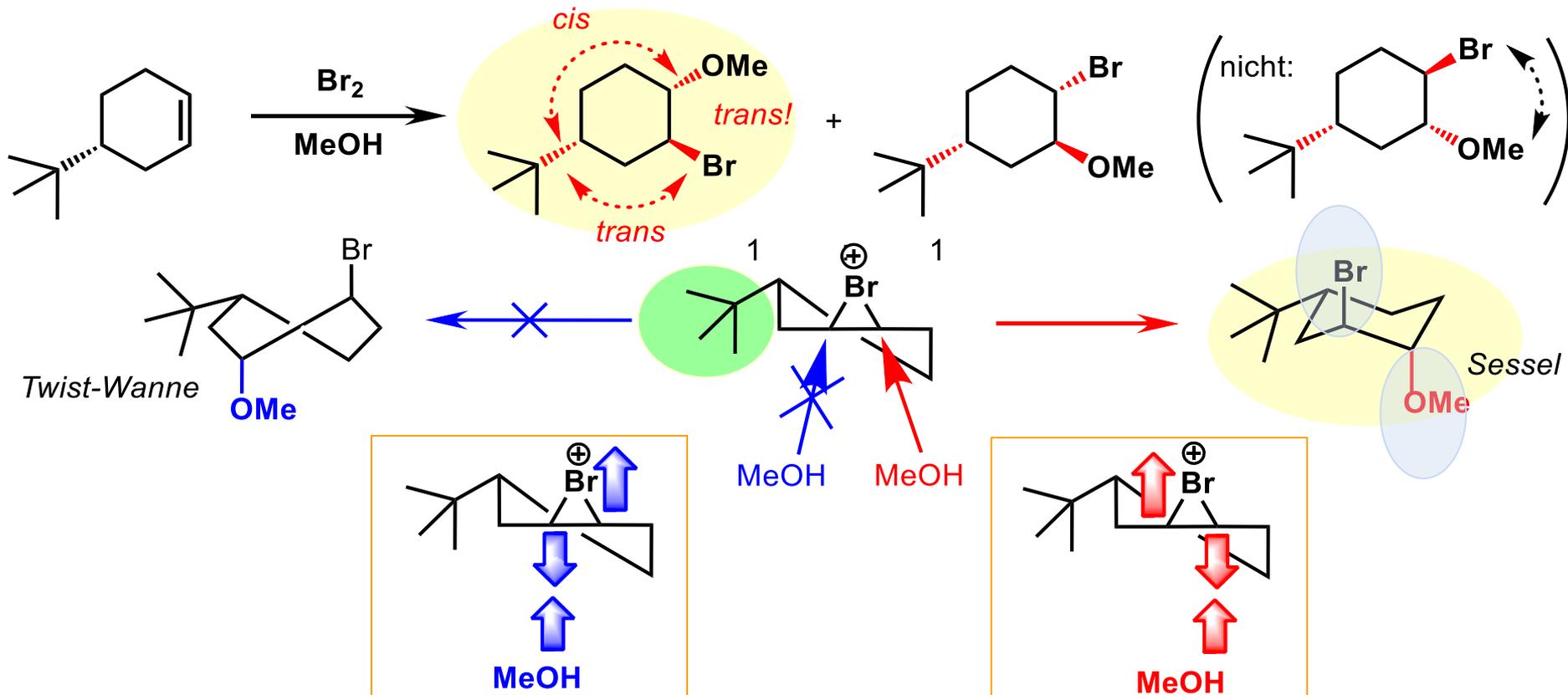




II. Elektrophile Addition

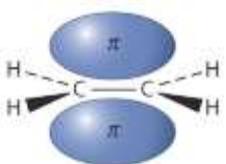
II. 3. Halogenierung

Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität an substituierten Cyclohexenen:



Fürst-Plattner-Regeln: Bildung und Öffnung von Dreiringen bei Addition an Cyclohexene

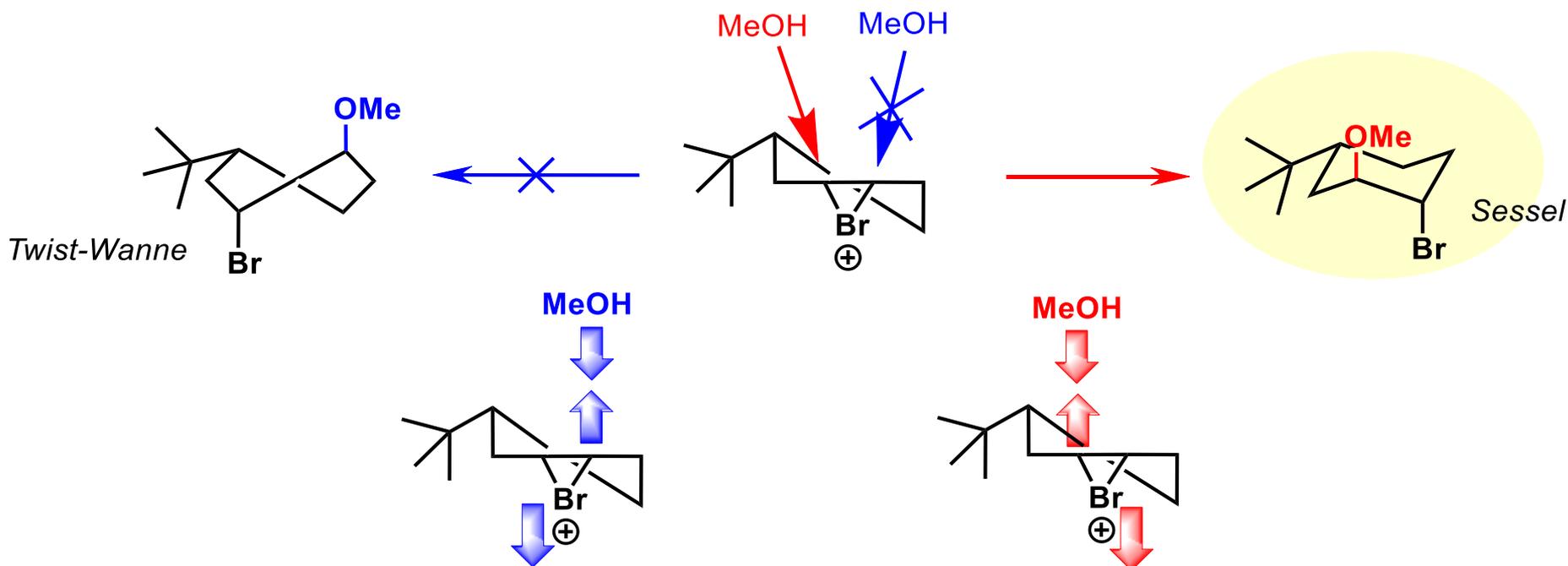
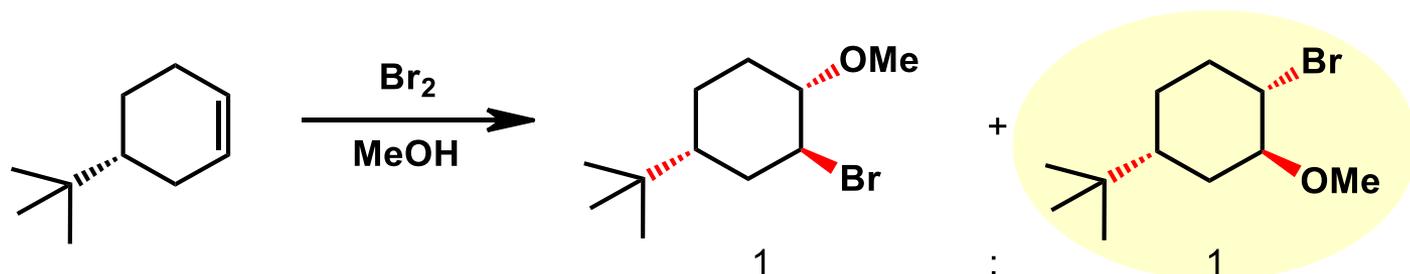
- 1) Die **Bildung** des Dreiringen erfolgt so, dass sperrige Substituenten **pseudo-equatorial** stehen.
- 2) Bei der nucleophilen Ringöffnung von Cyclohexan-anelierten Dreiringen ist die Regioselektivität **begünstigt**, die primär ein **trans-diaxial** mit Nucleophil und Abgangsgruppe versehenes Cyclohexan-**Sesselkonformer** entstehen lässt (kinetische Kontrolle).



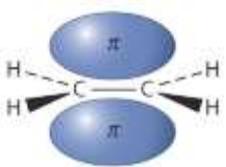
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung

Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität:



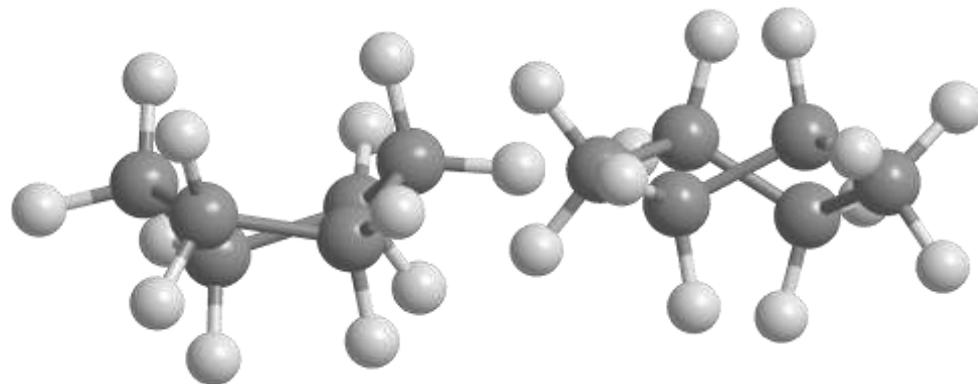
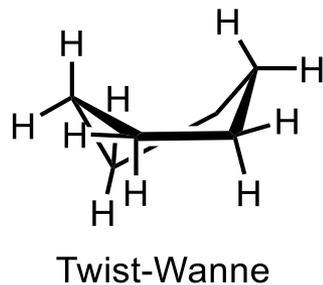
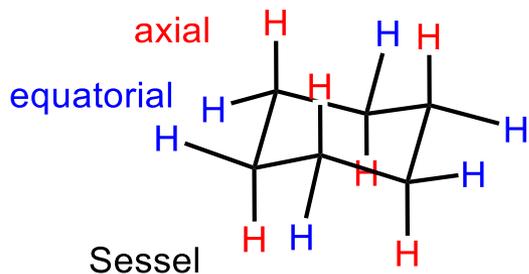
D. J. Pasto, J. A. Gontarz *JACS* **1970**, 92, 7480.



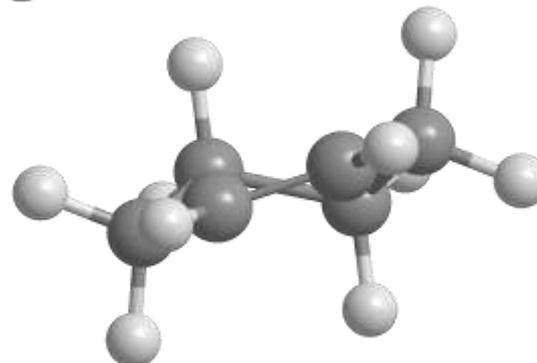
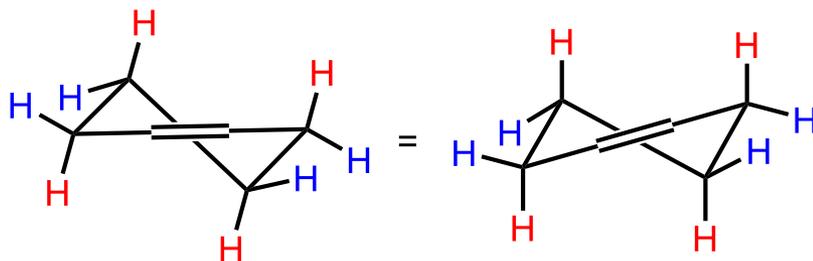
Ergänzung:

Konformationen:

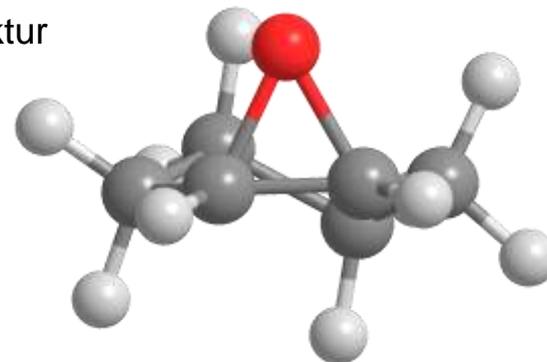
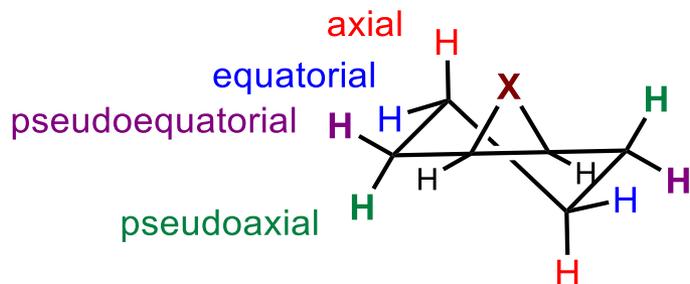
- **Cyclohexan:** alle C sind sp^3

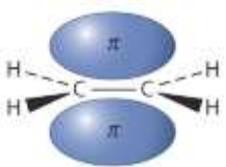


- **Cyclohexen:** 4 x sp^3 und 2 x sp^2



- **„verbrückter“ Sechsring:** 6 x sp^3 , aber Dreiring-Partialstruktur

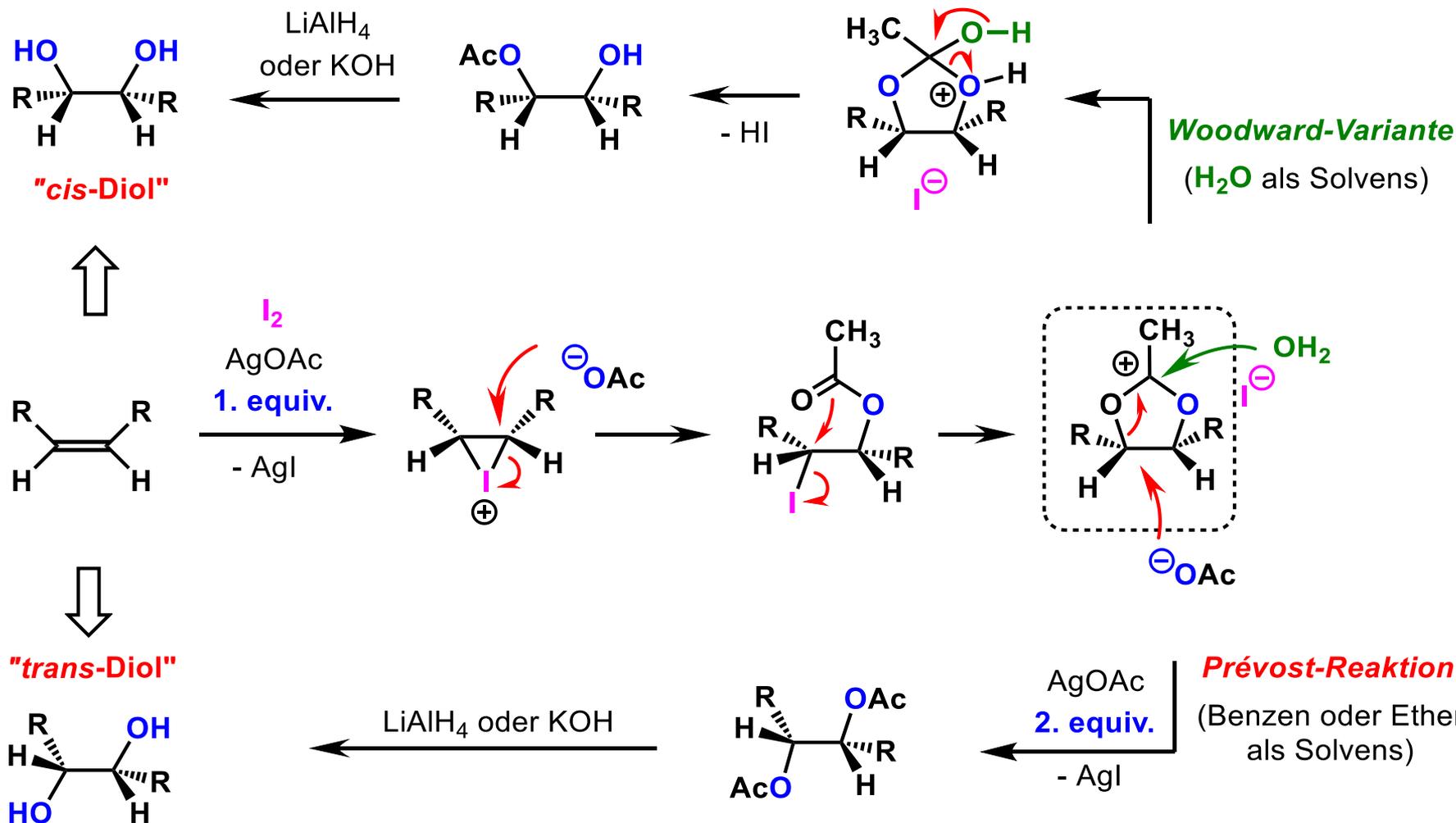


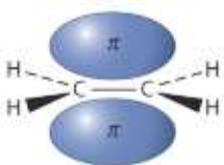


II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 3. Halogenierung

Highlight: Synthese von *cis*- oder *trans*-Diolen via Halogenierung



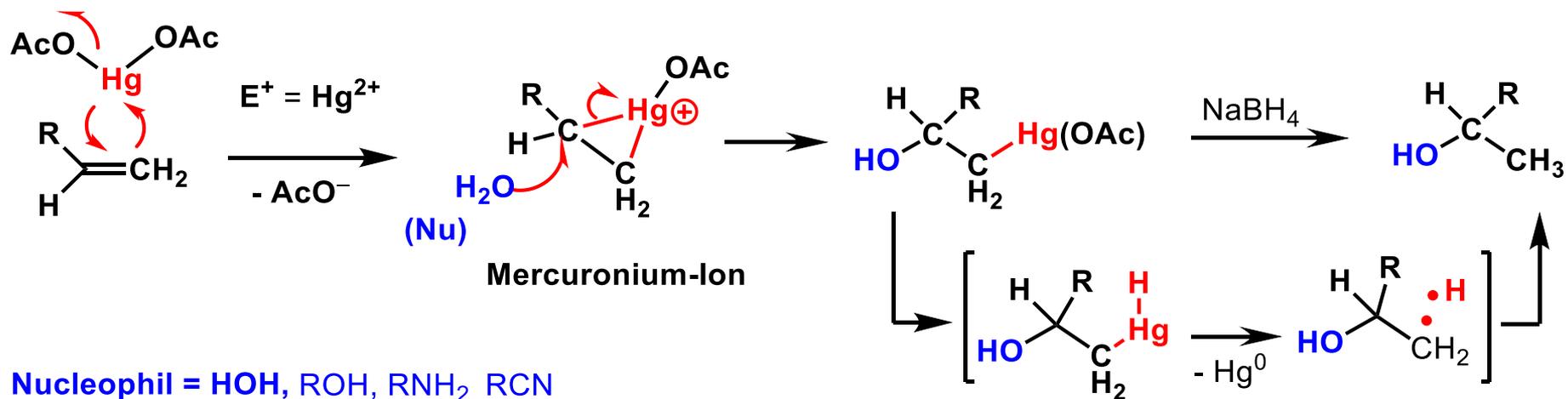


II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 4. Oxymercurierung-Demercurierung

(Hydratation spezial)

Reaktionsweise: mit $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ als Elektrophil in Wasser:

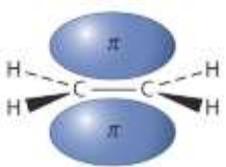


Mercurierung ist **regioselektiv** (Markovnikov-Regel) und **stereoselektiv** (*anti-Addition*) !

Demercurierung ist **nicht stereoselektiv** (radikalischer Verlauf) !

Vorteile in der Synthese gegenüber der Hydratation von Olefinen mit $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}$:

- 1) **milde Bedingungen** (säureempfindliche Substanzen, Polymerisation, ...)
- 2) **in anderen nucleophilen Lösemitteln:** → „Solvomerurierung“ (Übung)



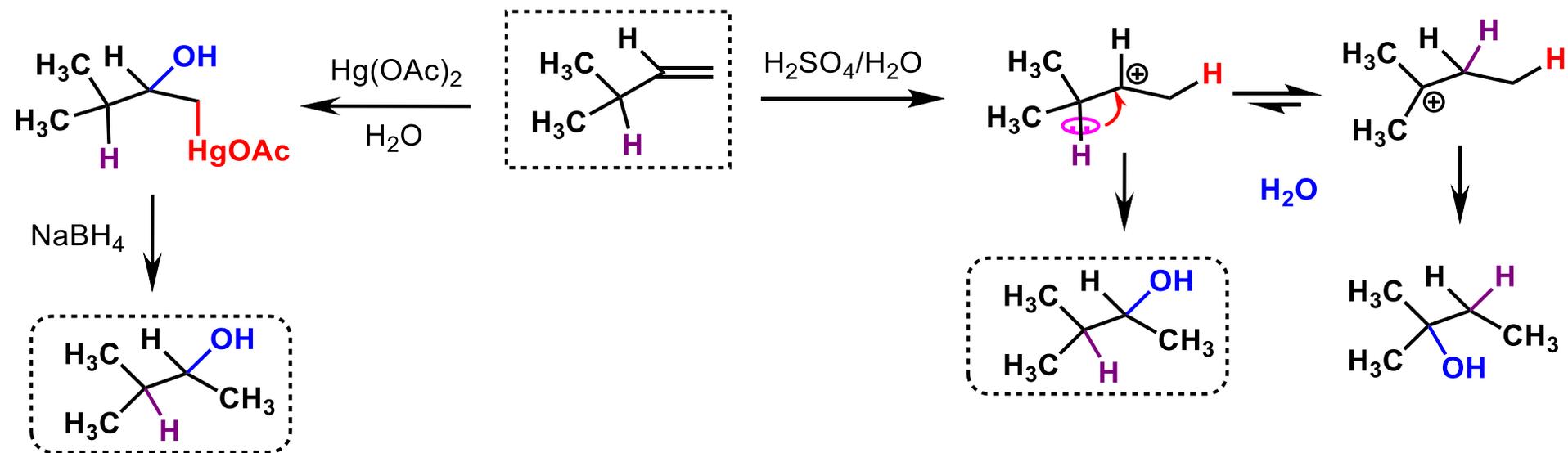
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 4. Oxymercurierung-Demercurierung

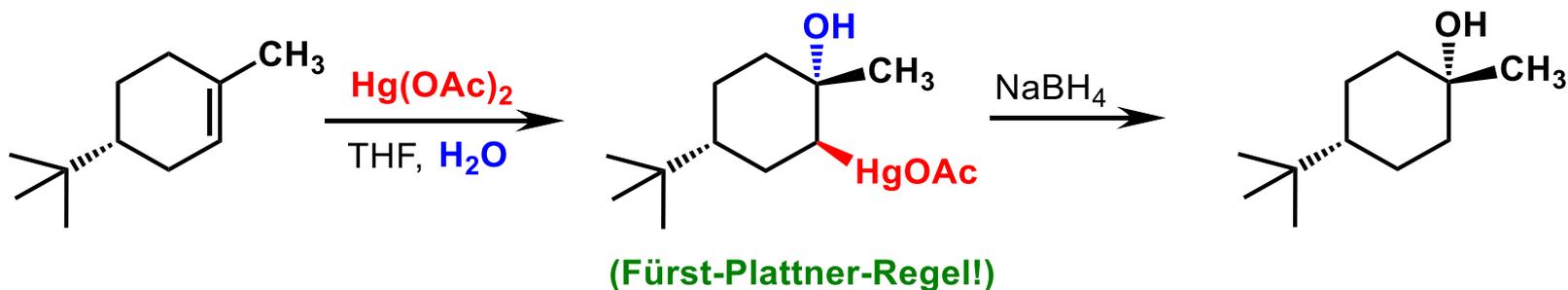
Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität:

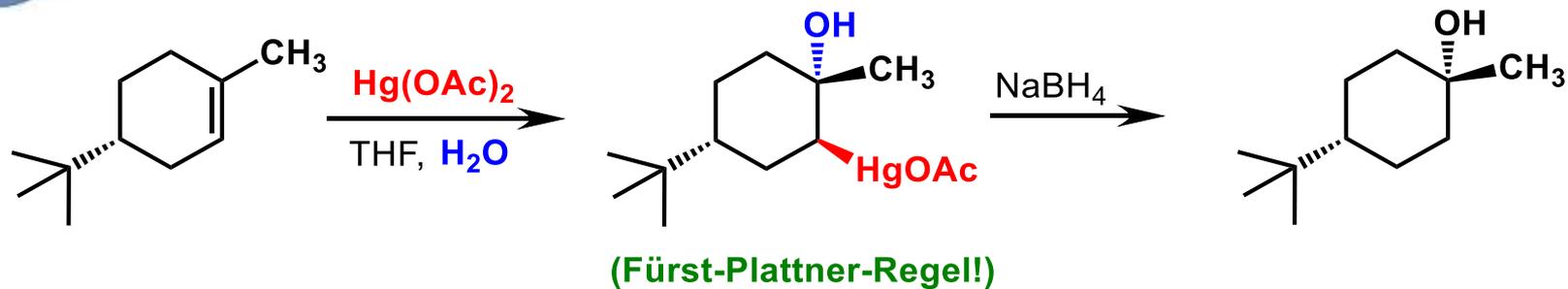
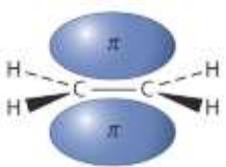
(Hydratation spezial)

3) Keine Umlagerungen da keine Bildung von intermediären Carbokationen:

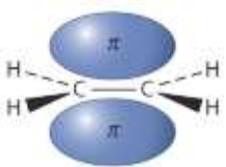


4) Fürst-Plattner-Regeln gelten: da verbrücktes Intermediat





Übung:



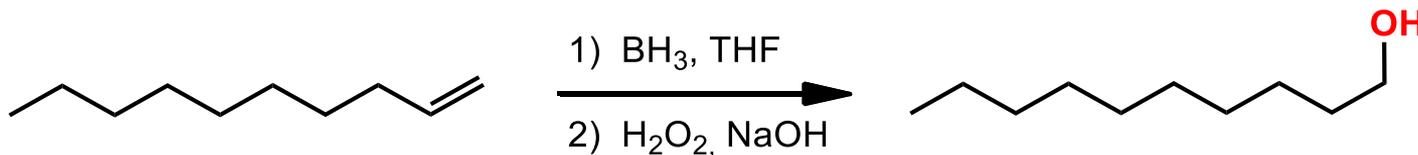
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

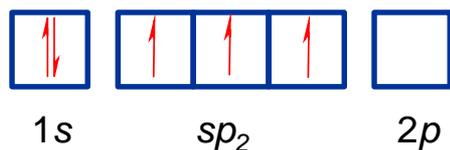
Hydratation vom Typ *anti*-Markovnikov:

(Hydratation spezial)

z. B. 1-Decanol aus 1-Decen ?

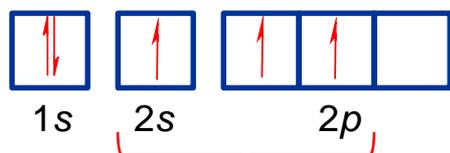


Reagenz: „BH₃“



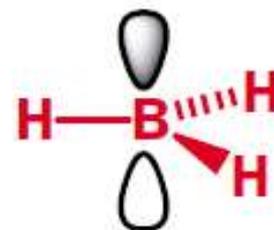
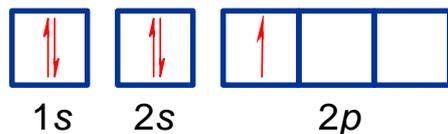
↑ Hybridisierung

angeregter Zustand:

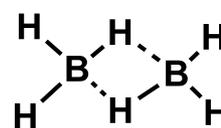


↑

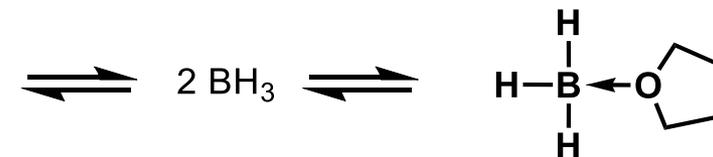
Grundzustand:



reaktive Species:
Lewis-Säure
Elektrophil



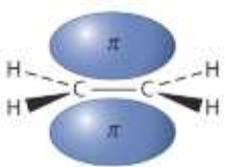
B₂H₆
"Diboran"



2 BH₃ • THF

oder BH₃ • SMe₂

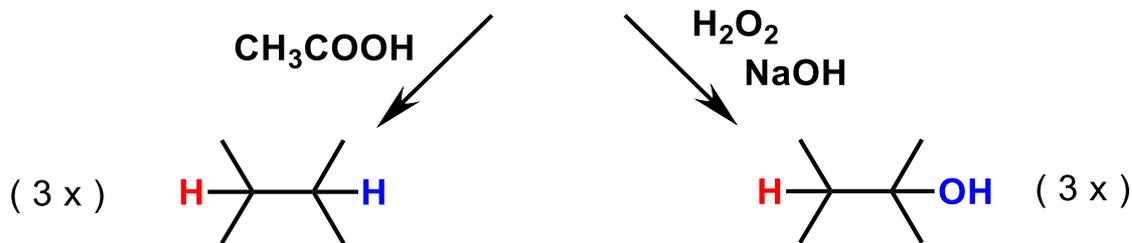
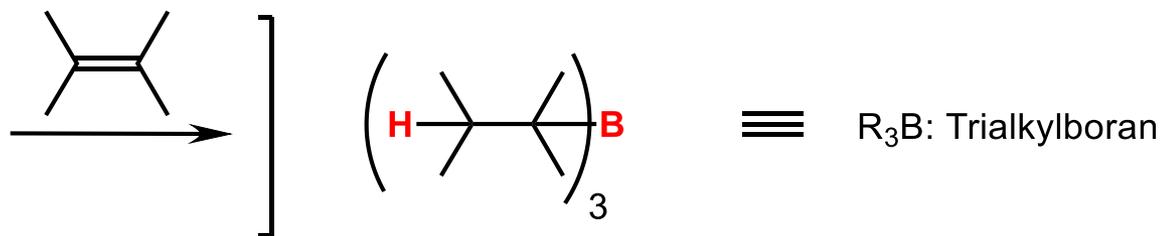
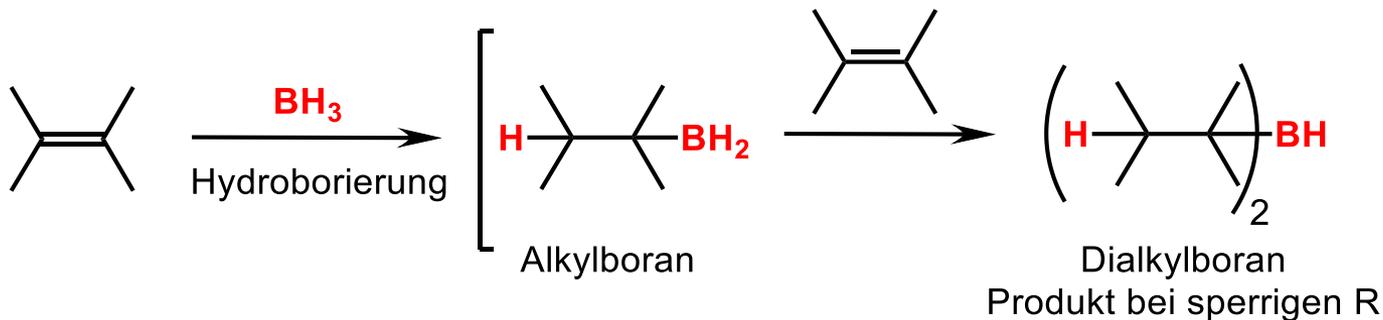
Elektronenkonfiguration des Bor-Atoms



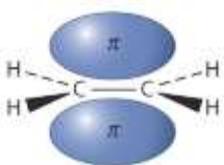
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

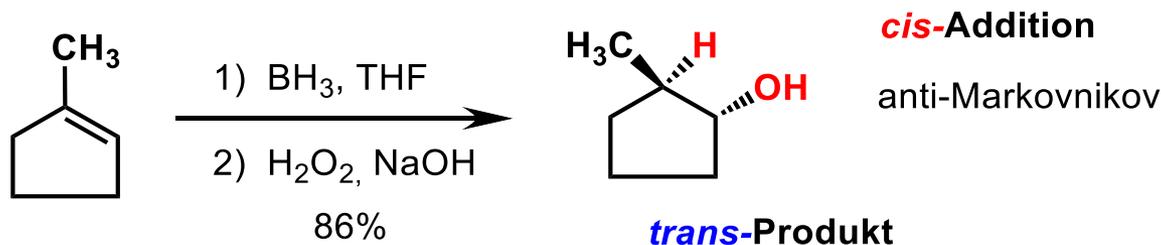
Reaktionsfolge:



H.C. Brown (1912-2004)
 „Bororganische Chemie“
 Nobelpreis 1979

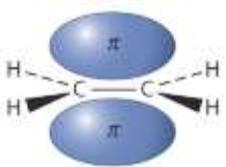


Beispiel:



Im Allgemeinen gilt für die Hydroborierung:

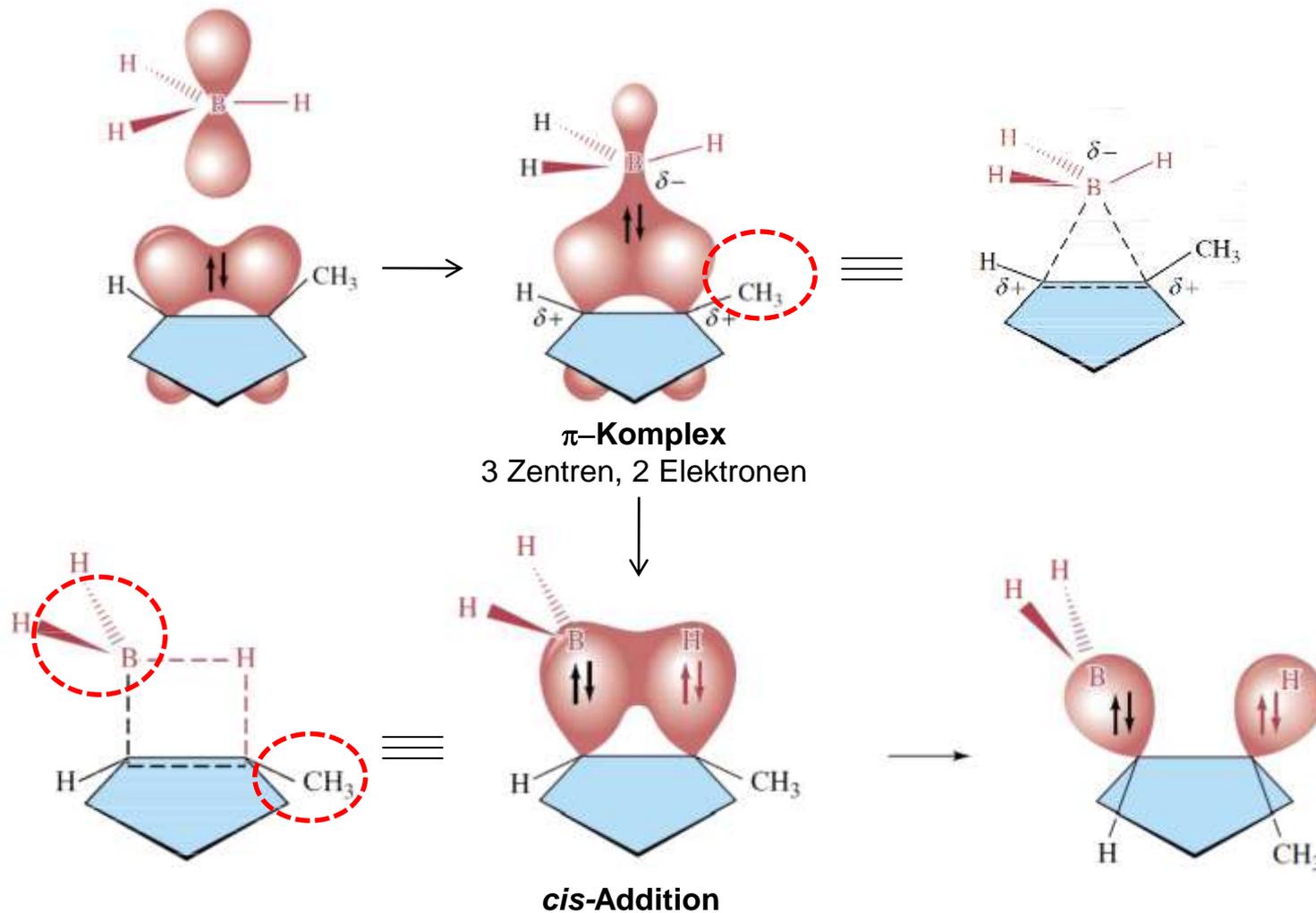
- ☞ **hoch regioselektiv** : Bor addiert an das weniger substituierte C-Atom
→ Alkohol ist „**anti-Markovnikov**“
- ☞ **hoch stereoselektiv: *cis*-Addition**
- ☞ **Keine Umlagerungsprodukte**, da kein intermediäres Carbokation



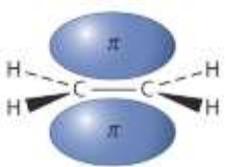
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

Mechanismus Hydroborierung



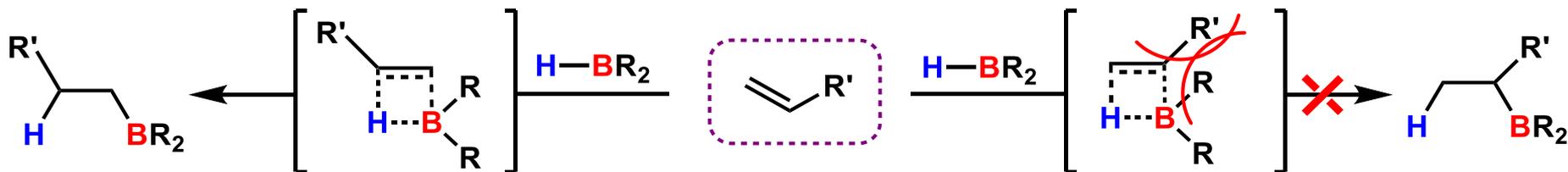
F. A. Carey *Organic Chemistry*, McGraw-Hill Higher education, 4th edition, 2000



II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

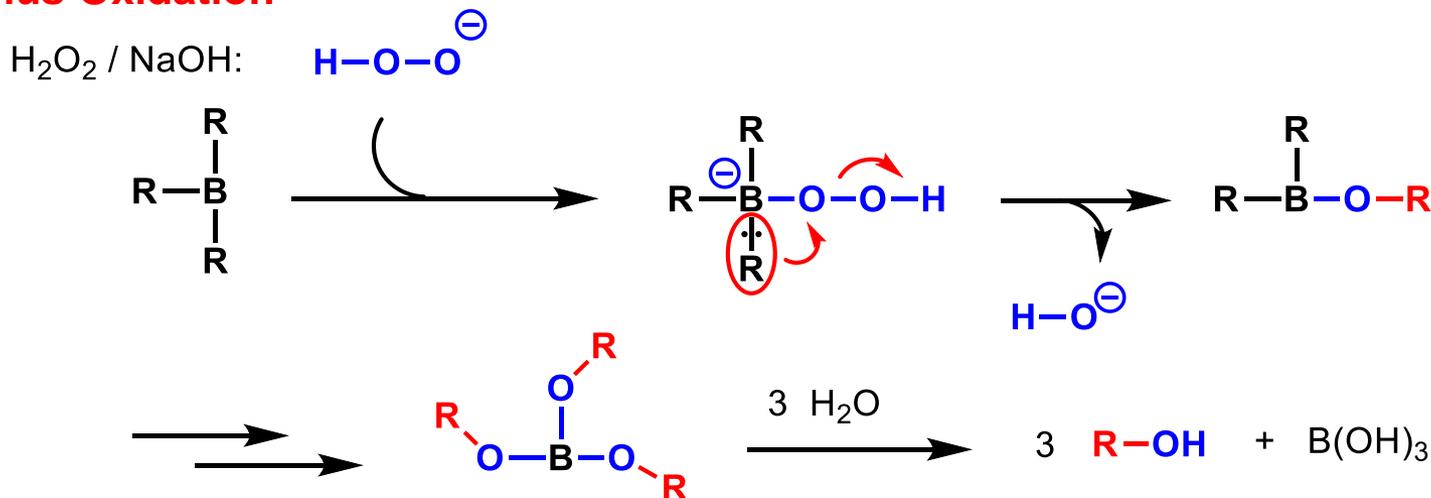
Mechanismus Hydroborierung

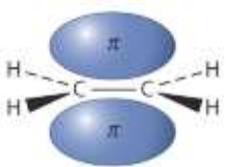


Addition hoch regioselektiv:

- ☞ **Bor** addiert (als Elektrophil !) an das weniger substituierte C-Atom
- ☞ **Wasserstoff** geht (als Nucleophil!) an C-Atom, welches positive Ladung am besten stabilisiert.
- ☞ **Sterische Hinderung:** Bor-Atom (vor allem mit Resten R) ist sterisch anspruchsvoller als H-Atom und addiert sich an das sterisch weniger gehinderte Zentrum (→ Übung)

Mechanismus Oxidation

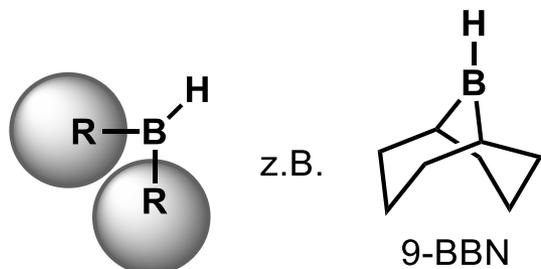




II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

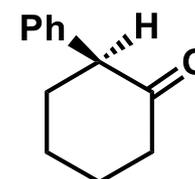
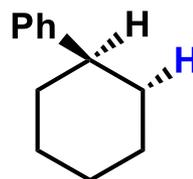
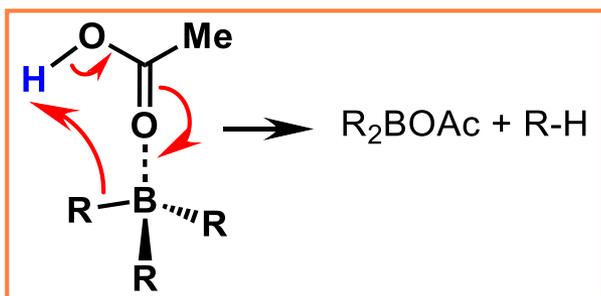
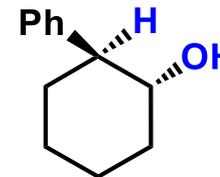
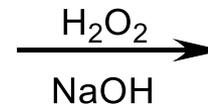
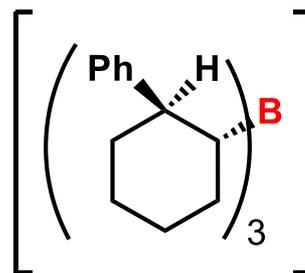
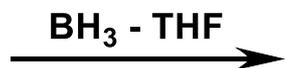
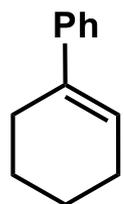
Anwendung in der Synthese:

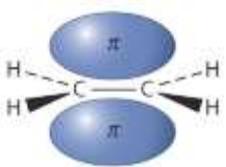


Regioselektivität:

9-BBN: 99 : 1

BH₃-THF: 94 : 6

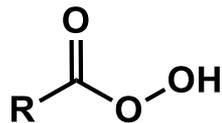




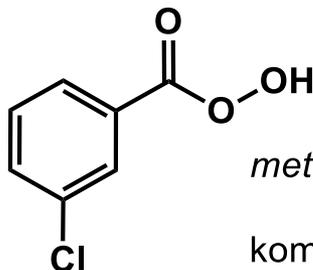
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 6. Epoxidierung

Reagenz:



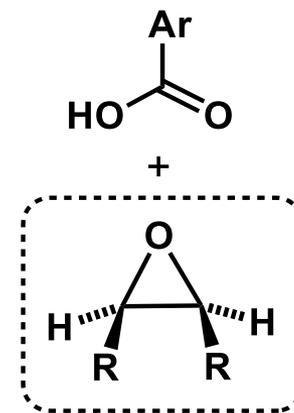
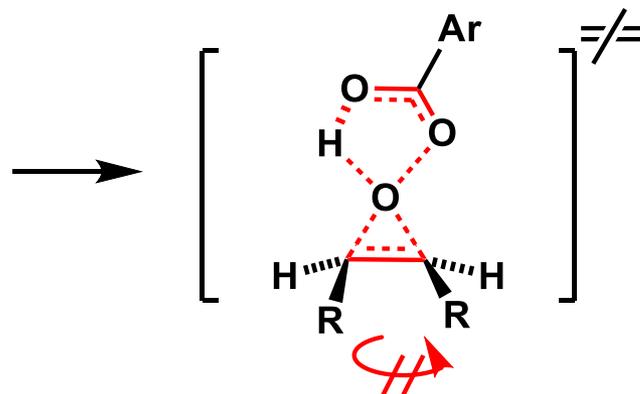
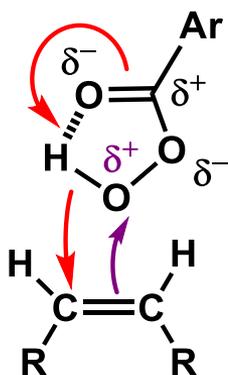
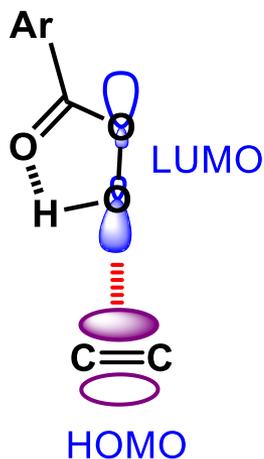
Persäure



meta-Chlorperbenzoesäure (mCPBA)

kommerziell erhältlich, fest, löslich in CH_2Cl_2

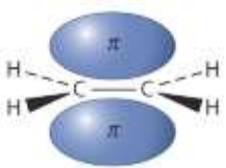
Mechanismus: Prilezhaev – Reaktion (1909)



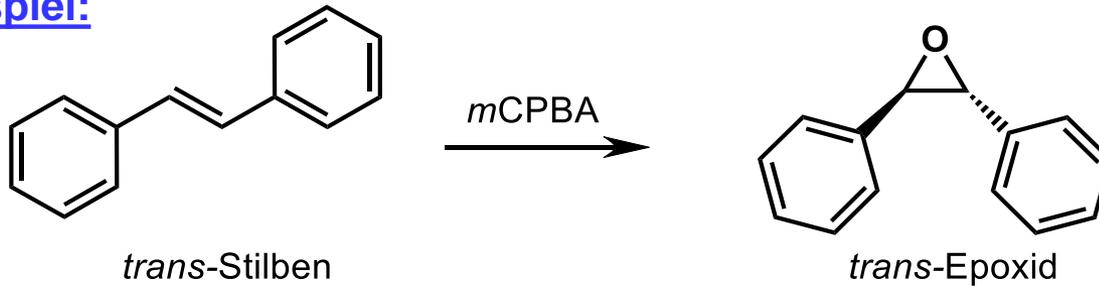
Übergangszustand: « Schmetterling (papillon) »

Reaktion: syn-stereospezifisch

konzertierter Mechanismus: 4 Elektronenpaare verschieben sich simultan!

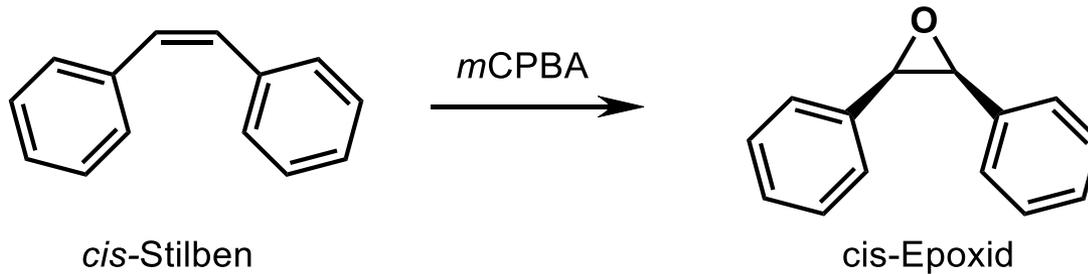


Beispiel:

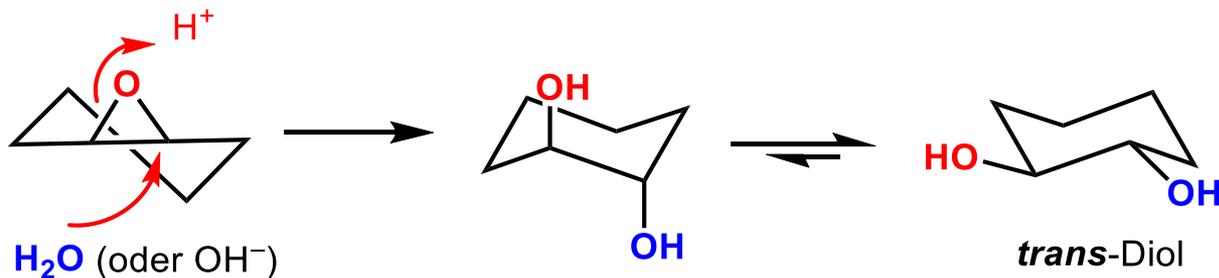


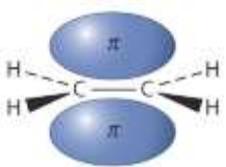
stereospezifische Reaktion

syn-Addition



Ringöffnung von Epoxiden:





II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 6. Epoxidierung

Regioselektivität und Reaktivität



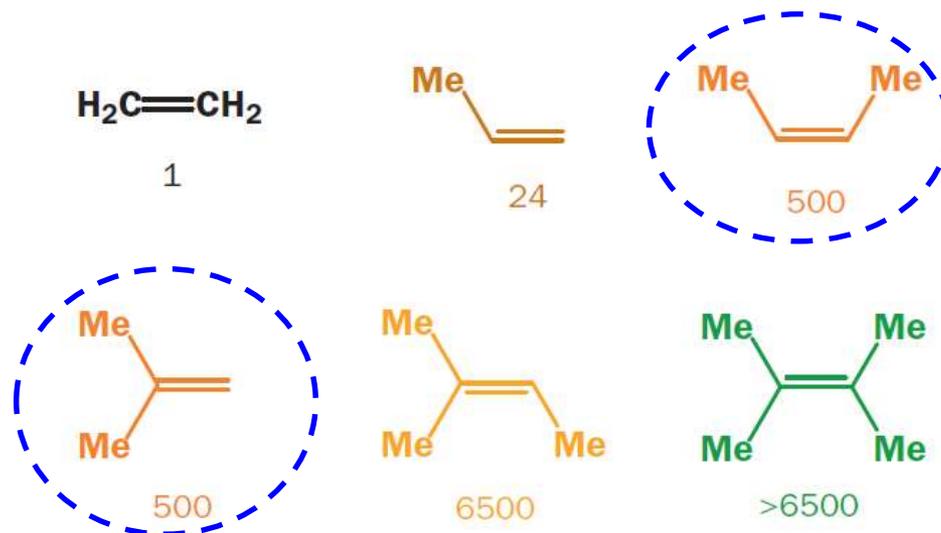
Regioselektivität bei A_E:

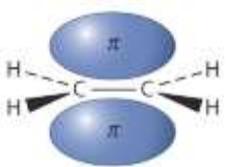
Die **elektronreichere** (höher substituierte) Doppelbindung wird bevorzugt

Reaktionsgeschwindigkeit:
Elektronendichte + sterische Hinderung ?



Relative Geschwindigkeit:

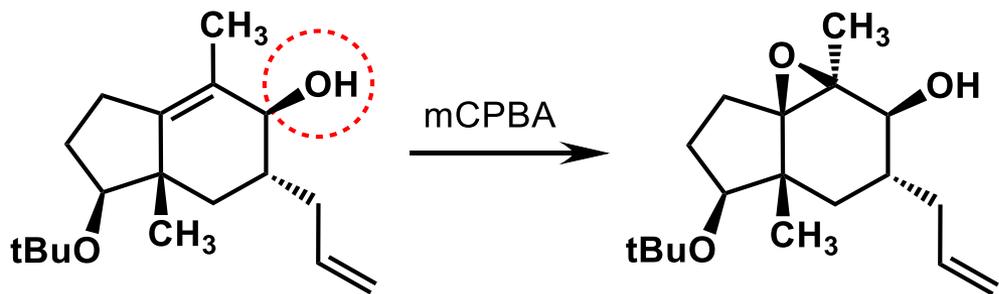




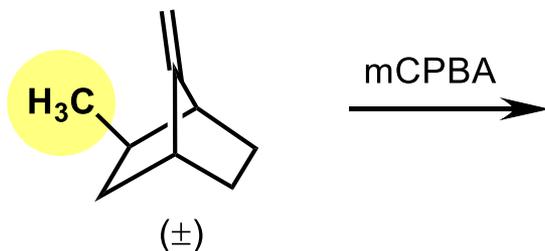
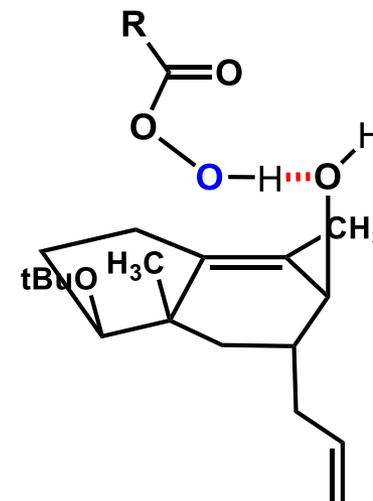
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 6. Epoxidierung

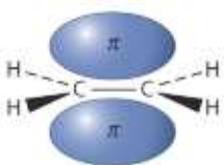
Regioselektivität



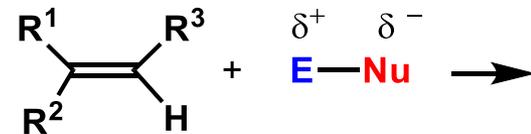
Wasserstoff-Brückenbindung
(zwischen OH und mCPBA)
steuert Regio- und Stereoselektivität



Sterische Hinderung:
Annäherung der Persäure an das Olefin
von der leicht zugänglicheren Seite

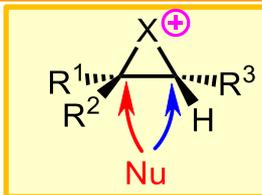
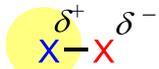


II. Elektrophile Addition: Zusammenfassung I



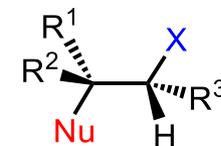
Bedingungen E⁺ Nu⁻ Intermediat Orientierung Stereochemie Produkt

Halogenierung



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anti



Halohydrinbildung

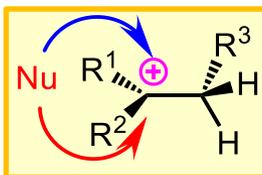
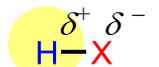


Markownikov

anti

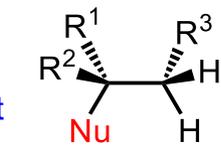


Hydrohalogenierung

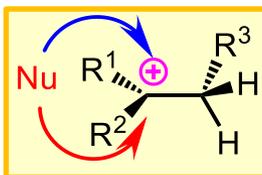
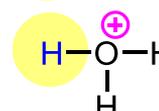
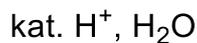


Markownikov

nicht kontrolliert

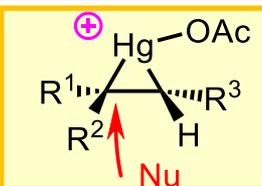
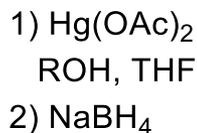


Hydratation



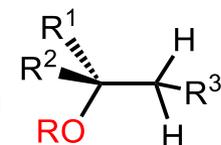
Markownikov

Oxymercuration/ Demercuration

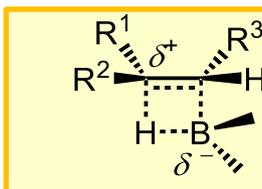
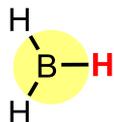
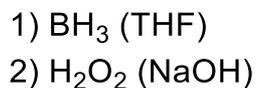


Markownikov
(Demercuration nicht kontrolliert)

anti

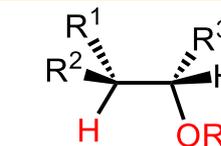


Hydroborierung/ Oxidation



anti-
Markownikov

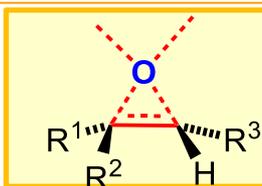
syn



Epoxidierung

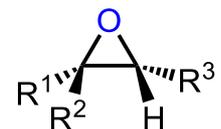


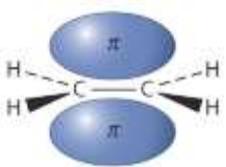
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syn





II. Elektrophile Addition

Zusammenfassung II: Reaktivität

Bedingungen

E⁺

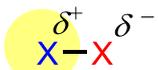
Nu⁻

Intermediat

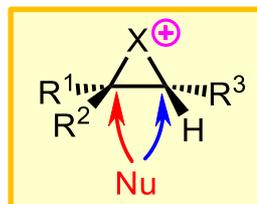
Reaktivität / Regioselektivität

Halogenierung

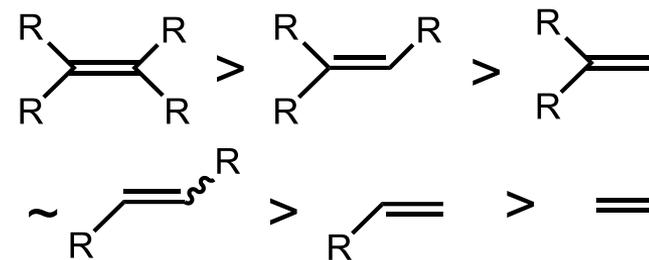
X₂



X⁻

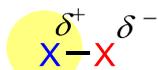


im Allgemeinen::

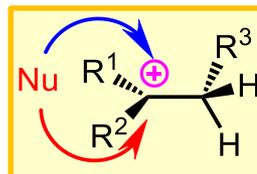


Halohydrinbildung

X₂, ROH

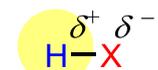


ROH

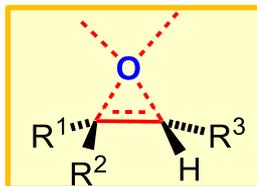


Hydrohalogenierung

H-X

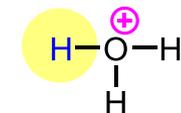


X⁻



Hydratation

kat. H⁺, H₂O



H₂O

Epoxidierung

RCOOH

[O]

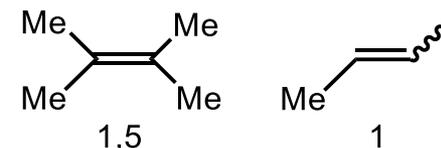
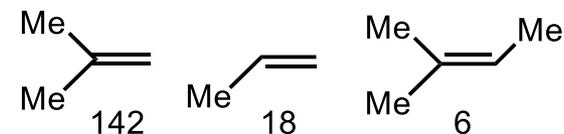
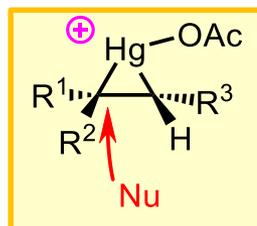
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**Oxymercuration /
Demercuration**

1) Hg(OAc)₂
ROH, THF
2) NaBH₄

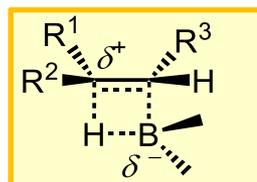
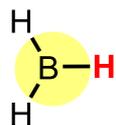
Hg(OAc)₂

ROH

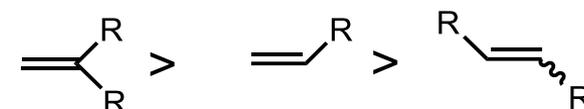


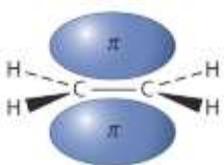
**Hydroborierung /
Oxidation**

1) BH₃ (THF)
2) H₂O₂ (NaOH)



im Allgemeinen::

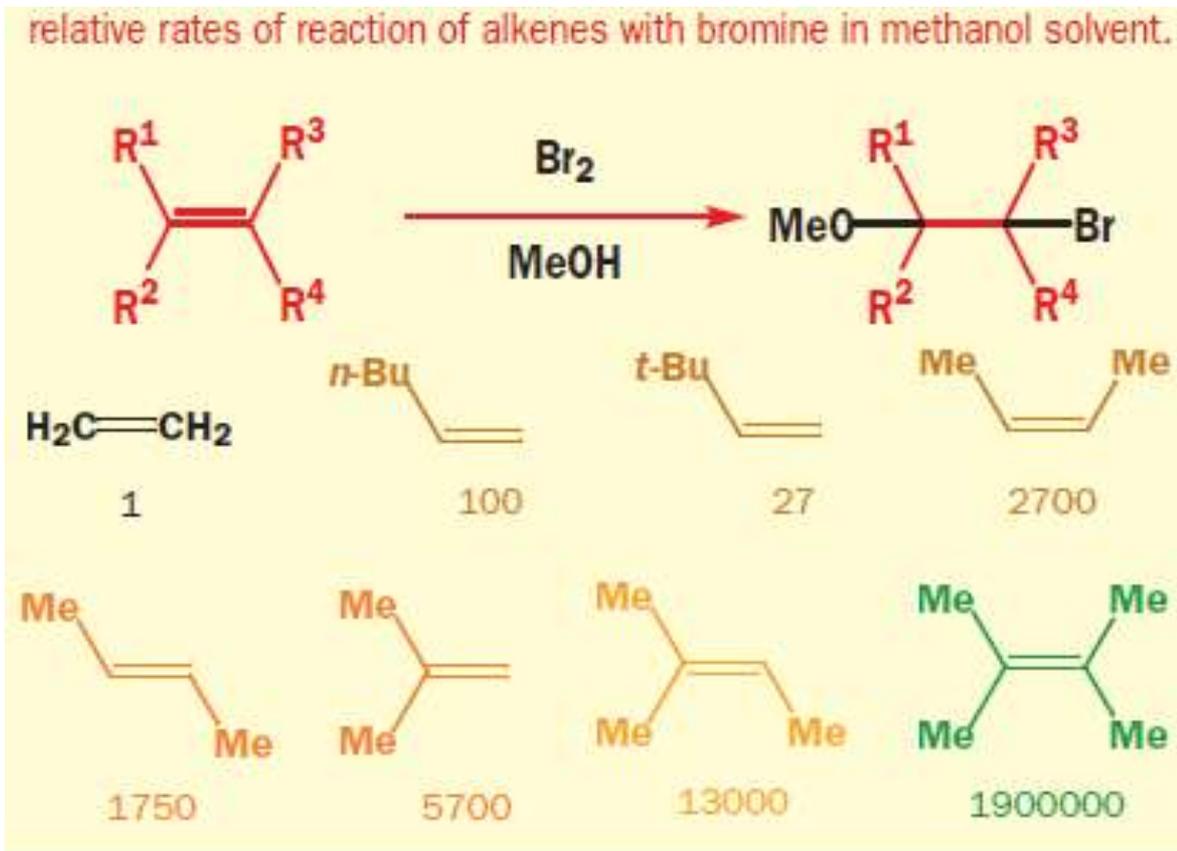
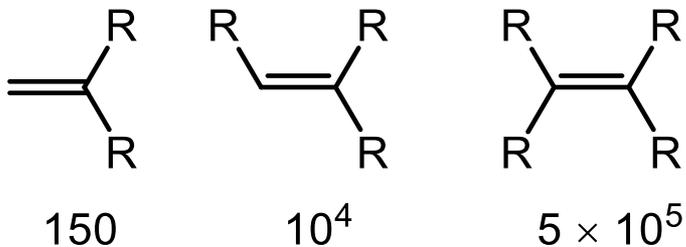
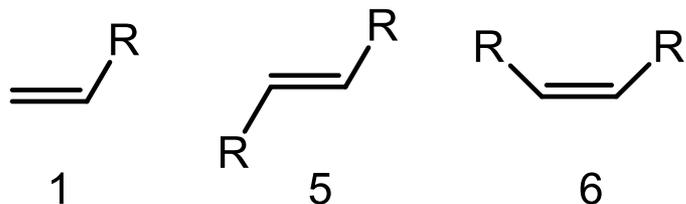


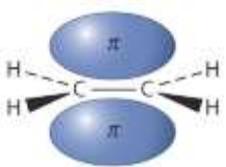


A_E begünstigt durch elektronenreiche Doppelbindung,
aber sensibel für sterische Hinderung

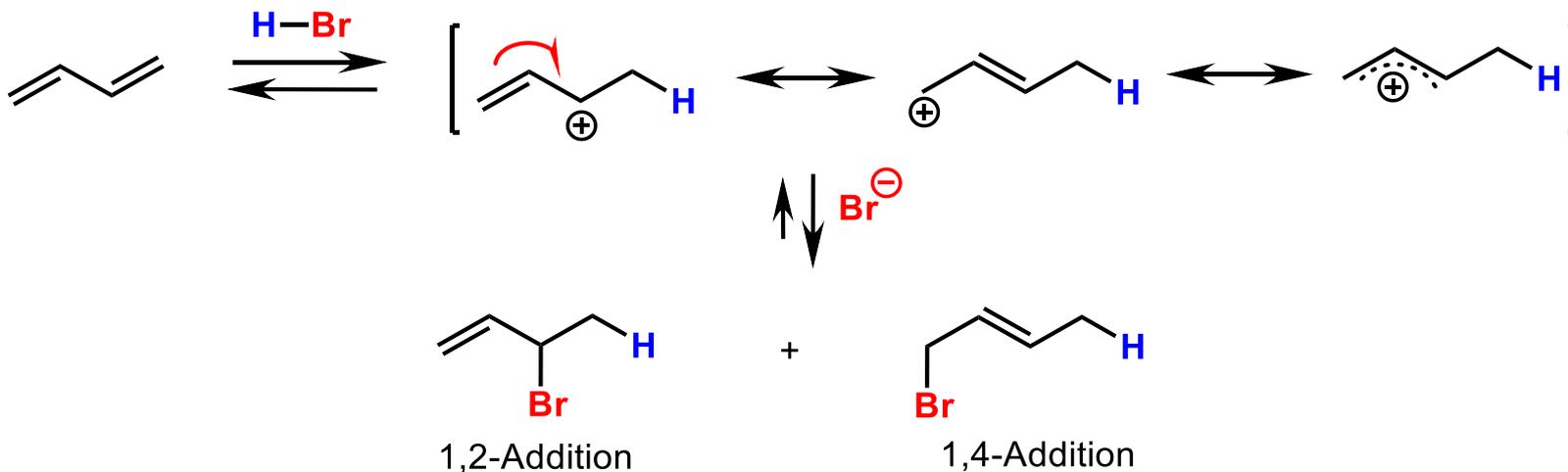
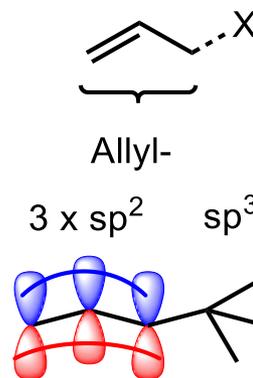
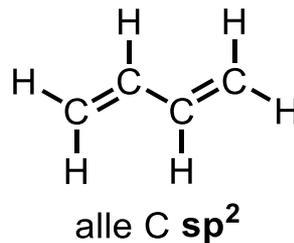
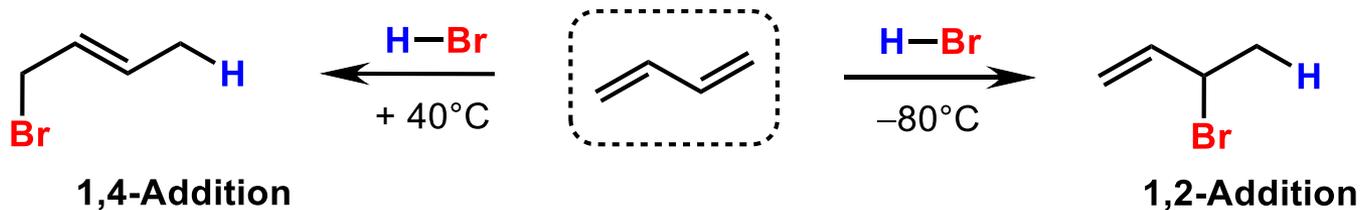
Relative Geschwindigkeit

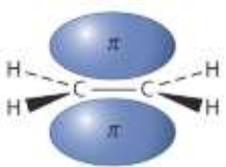
Halogenierung: im Allgemeinen



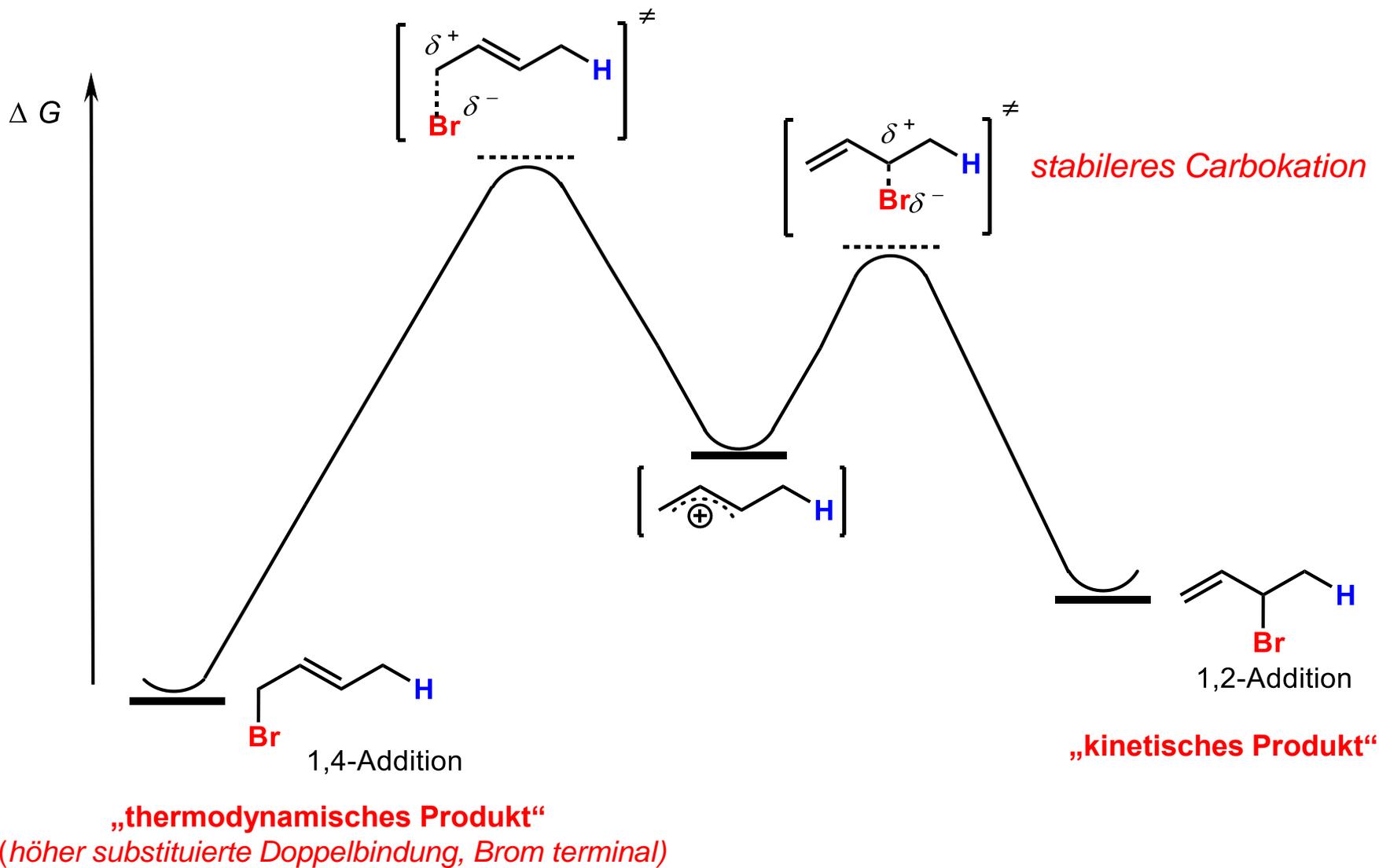


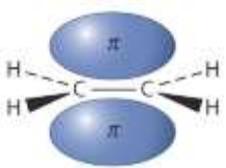
Addition an konjugierte Diene: Hydrohalogenierung





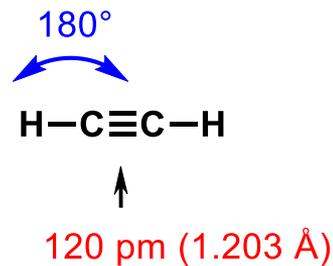
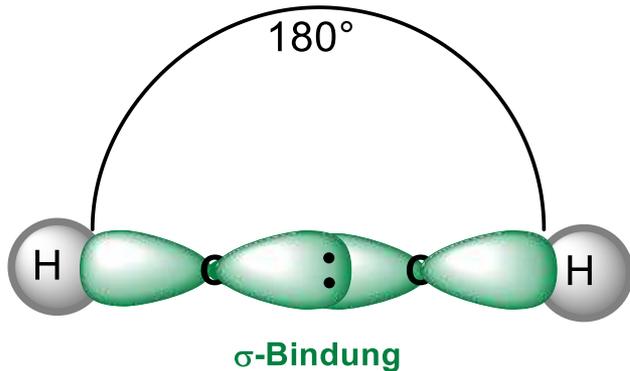
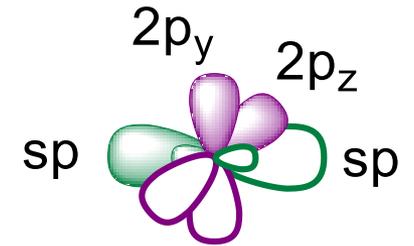
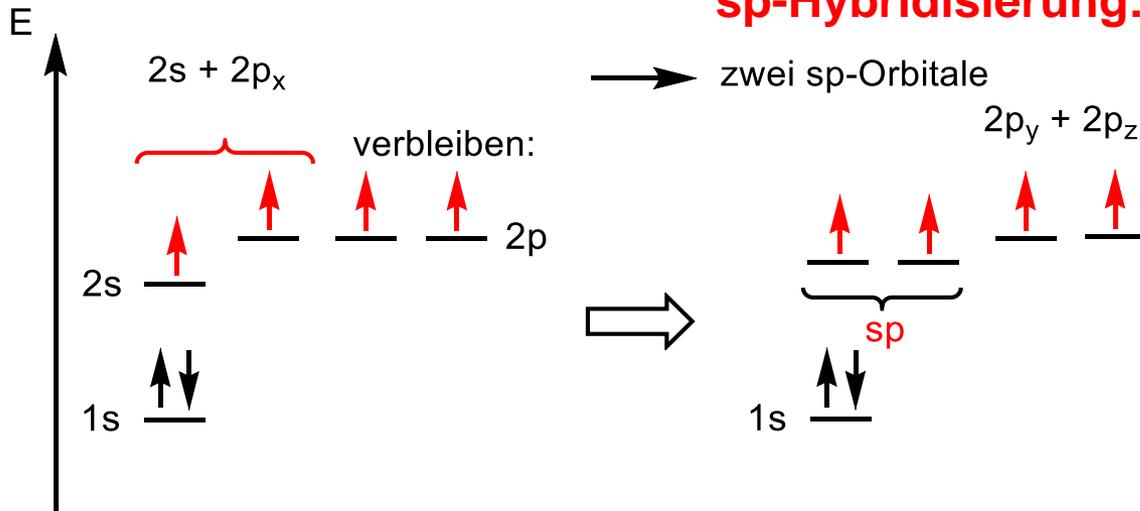
Addition an konjugierte Diene:



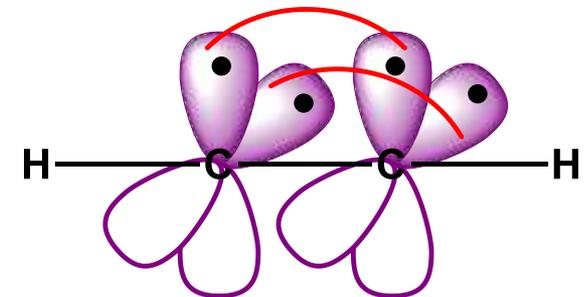


Geometrie der Alkine – Orbitale und Hybridisierung:

sp-Hybridisierung:



2 π-Bindungen

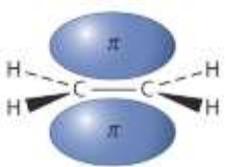


Bindungsenergie:

Alkin: **958 kJ/mol**

Ethen: 723 kJ/mol (451+272)

Ethan: 376 kJ/mol

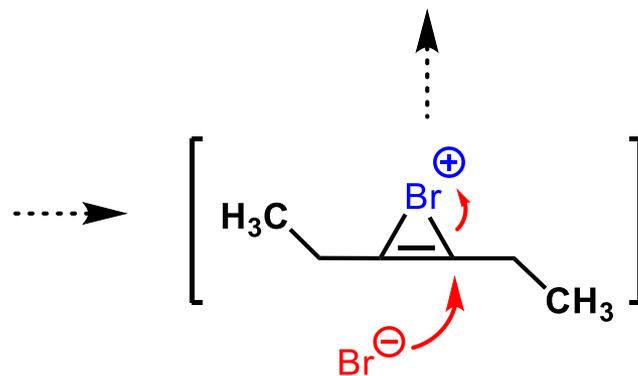
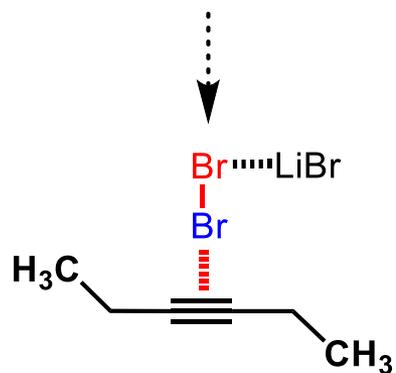
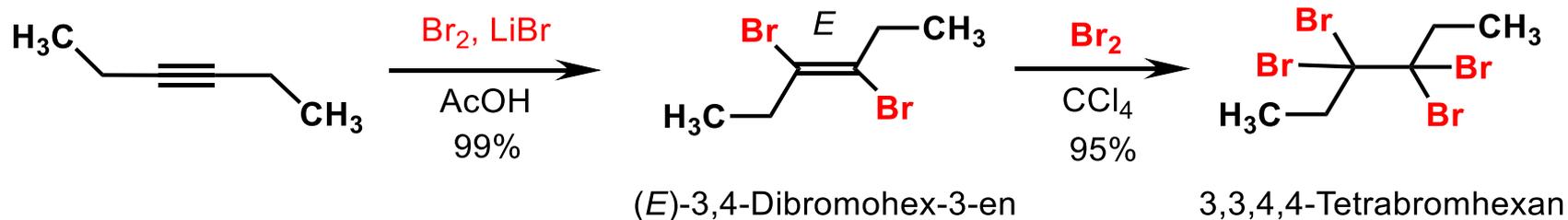


II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 8. Alkine

Halogenierung

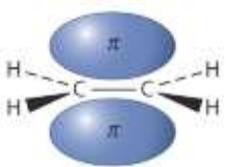
Beispiel:



anti-Addition

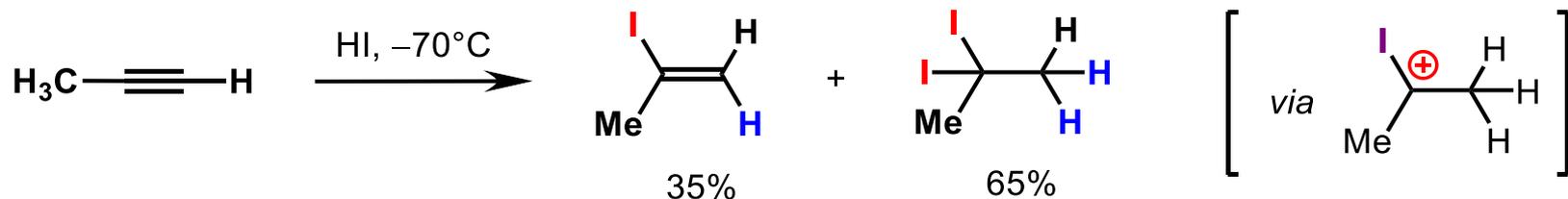


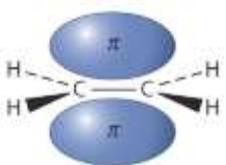
Mehrfachaddition



Hydrohalogenierung

Beispiele:

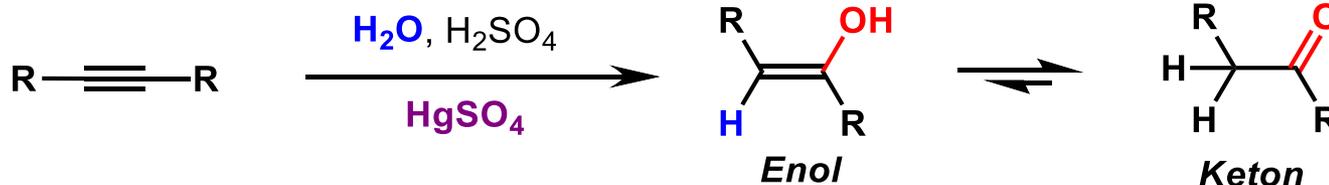




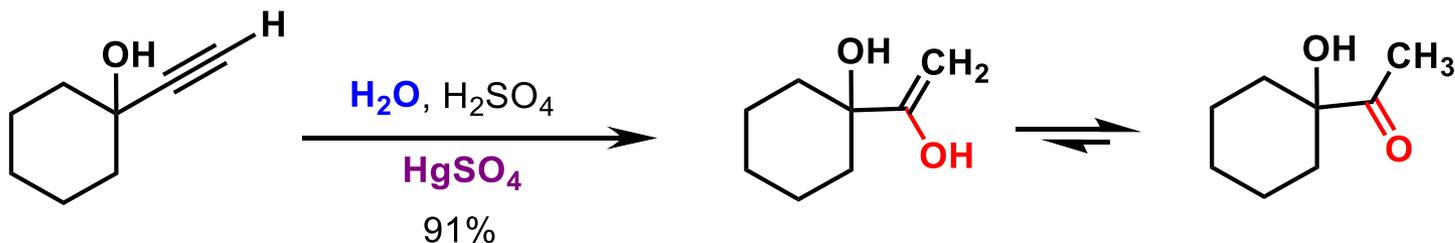
II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 8. Alkine

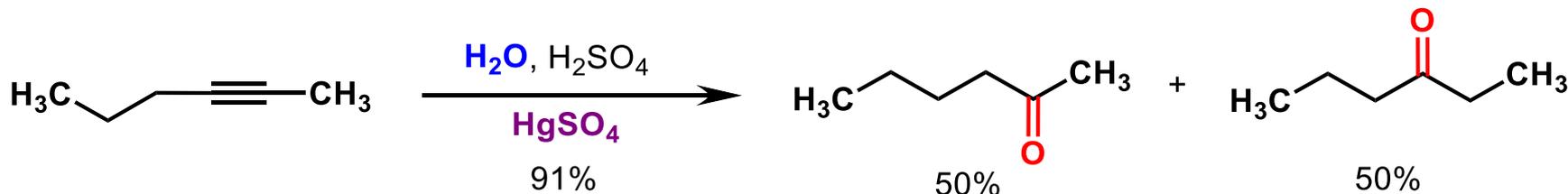
Hydratisierung



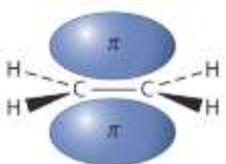
Beispiele:



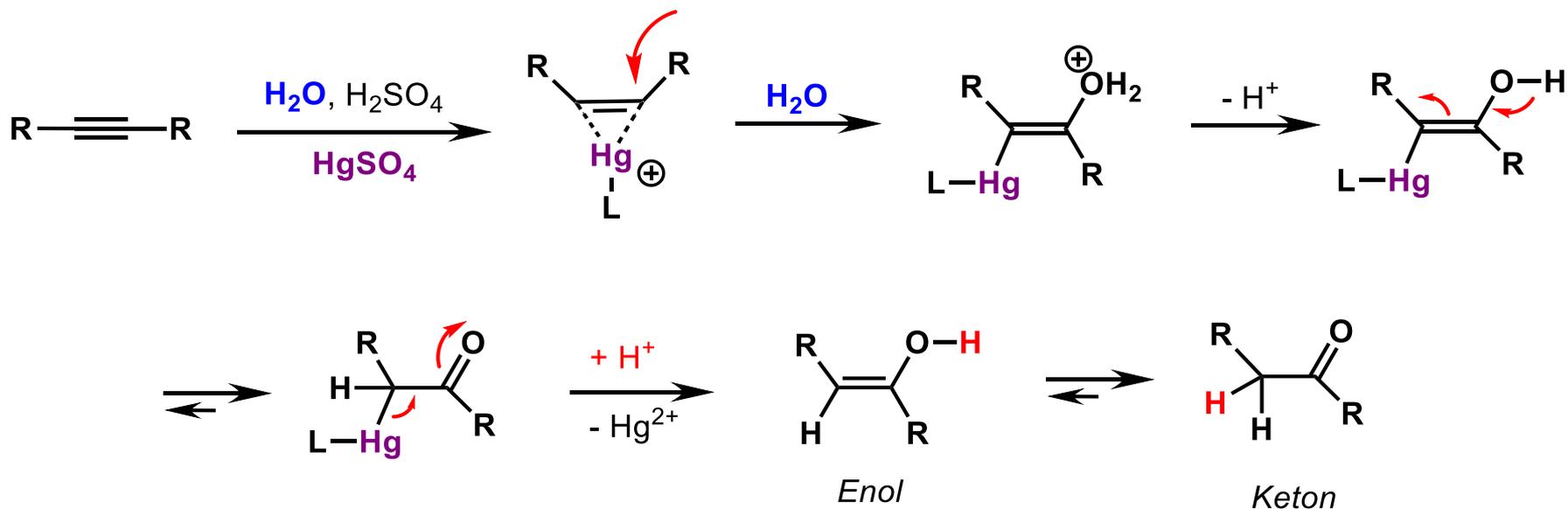
Regioselektivität: Markovnikov, mit terminalen Alkinen Bildung des **Methylketons**



Unsymmetrische Alkine ergeben Keton-Gemische

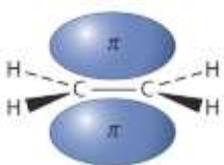


Mechanismus: Oxymercurierung



Hg^{2+} und $\text{L} = \ominus$

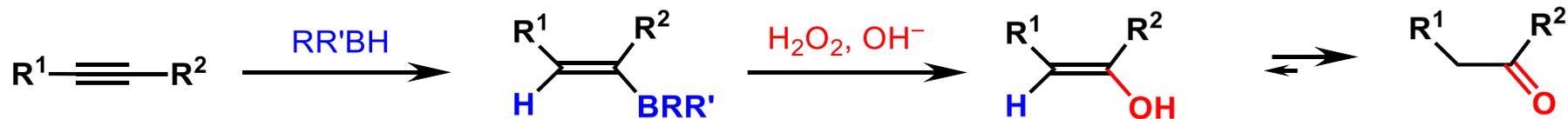
(keine Demercurierung durch Reduktion!)



II. Elektrophile Addition

II. 8. Alkine

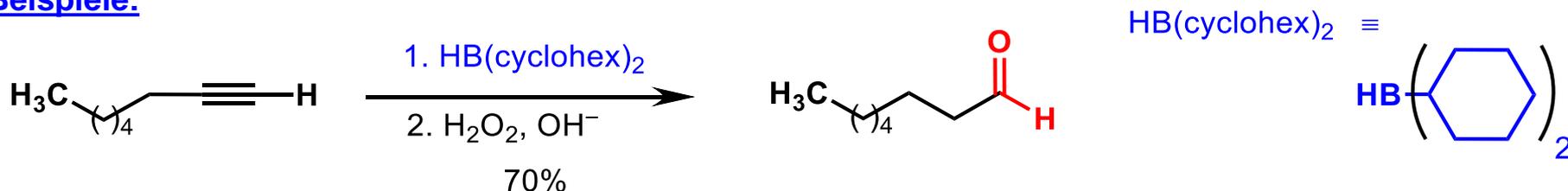
Hydroborierung



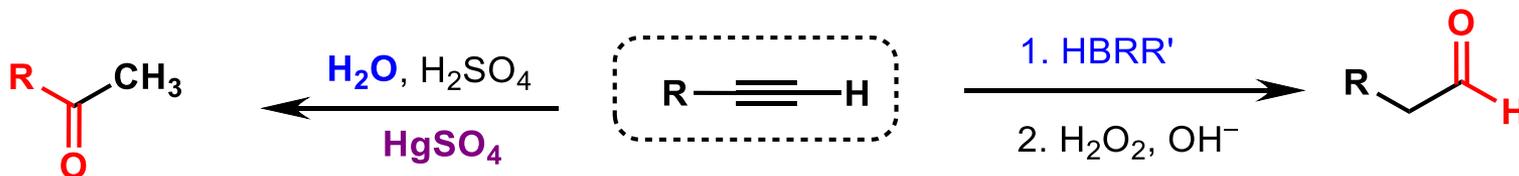
☞ Verwendung **sperriger Borane**, um die Reaktion auf der Stufe des **Alkenyl**borans zu stoppen

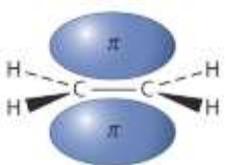
☞ **syn-Addition**

Beispiele:



☞ Bei terminalen Alkinen Bildung des **anti-Markovnikov** Produkts





Inhalt

I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

II. Elektrophile Addition an Alkene

....

→ III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

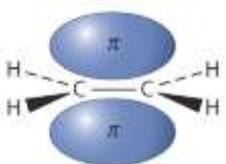
III. 1. Die Reaktion

III. 2. Das Dien

III. 3. Das Dienophil

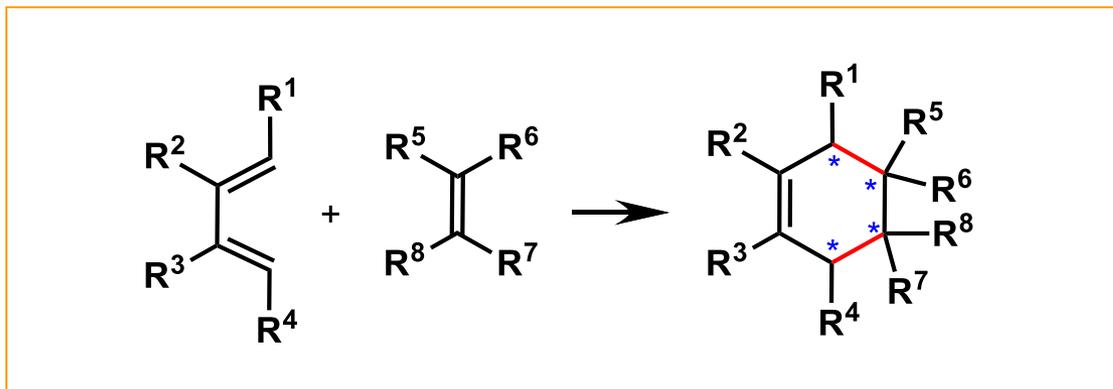
III. 4. Die Selektivität

Zusammenfassung



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

Allgemeines Schema



Eine Stufe (synchron, konzertiert)

-  2 neue C-C -Bindungen
-  1 neuer Ring + 1 Doppelbindung
-  4 mögliche Asymmetriezentren!
-  stereospezifische Reaktion

Eine der elegantesten Reaktionen der Organischen Chemie (gefunden 1928)

-  Effizienz
-  Flexibilität (Varianten)
-  Theoretische Grundlagen (Mechanismus)
-  Anwendungen



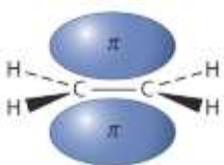
Otto Diels
(1876-1954)



Kurt Alder
(1902-1958)

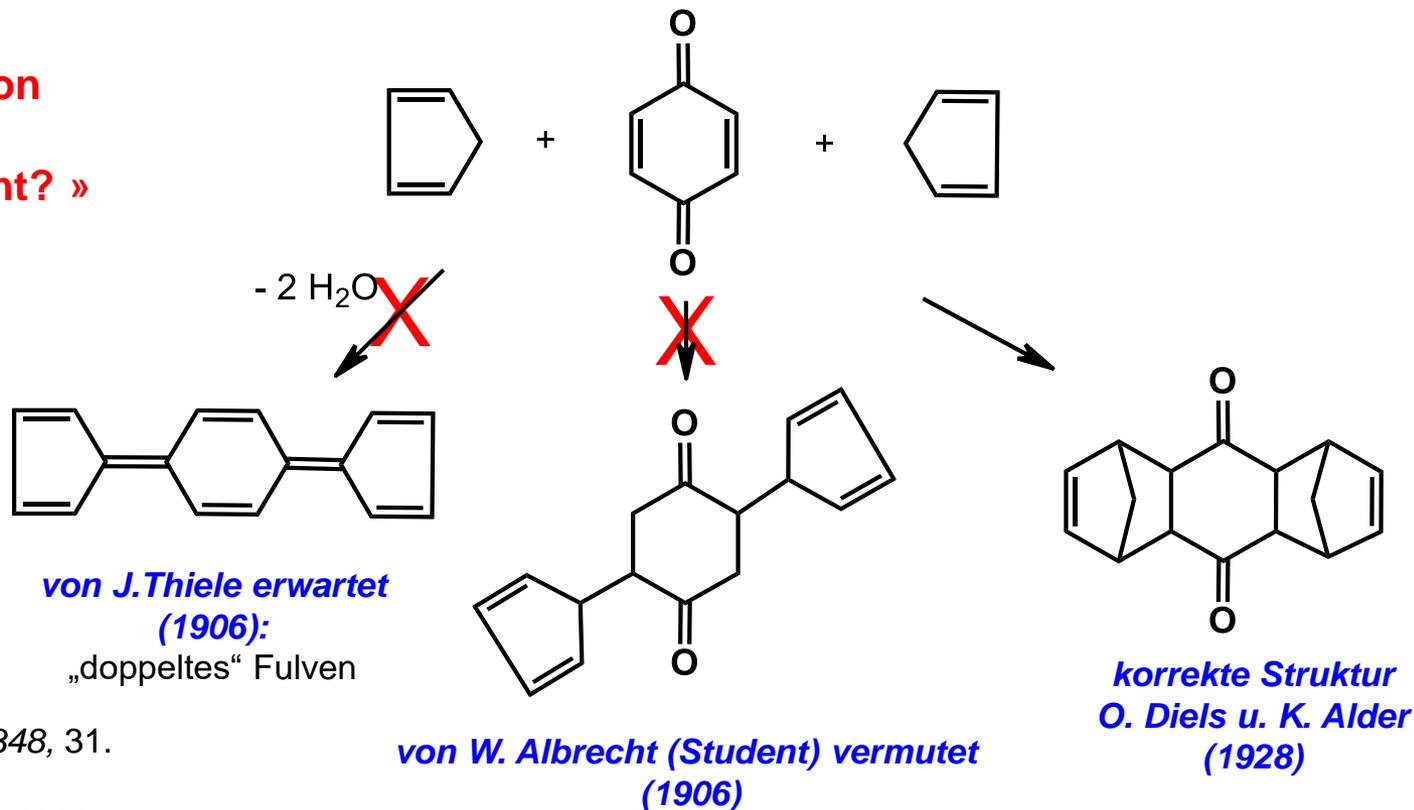
Nobelpreis 1950

 O. Diels, K. Alder *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1928**, 460, 98.



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

**Historisches: Reaktion
« Diels-Alder »
oder « Thiele-Albrecht? »**

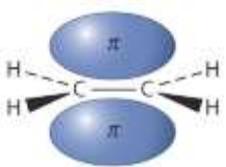


W. Albrecht *Ann.* **1906**, 348, 31.

J. A. Berson *Tetrahedron* **1992**, 48, 3.

« Thus, it appears to us that the possibility of synthesis of complex compounds related to or identical with natural products such as terpenes, sesquiterpenes, perhaps even alkaloids has been moved to near prospect. We explicitly reserve for ourselves the application of the reaction developed by us to the solution of such problems »

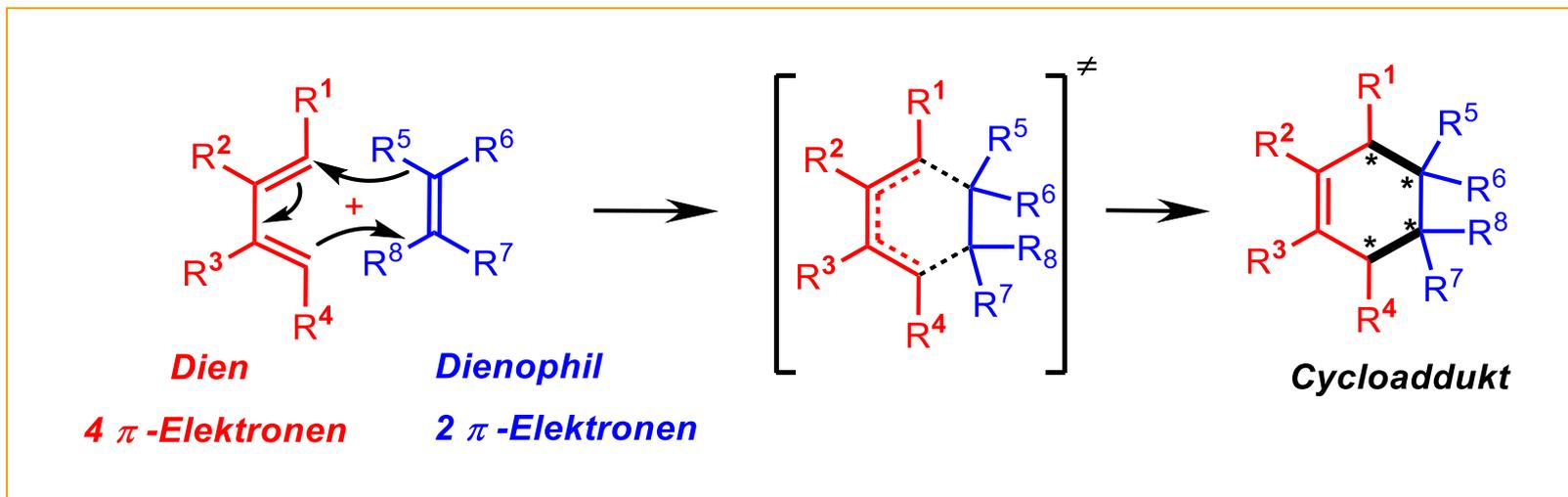
O. Diels et K. Alder *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1928**, 460, 98.



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

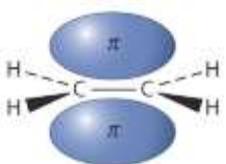
1. Die Reaktion

Reaktionstyp:
Pericyclische Reaktion -
Cycloaddition [4+2]



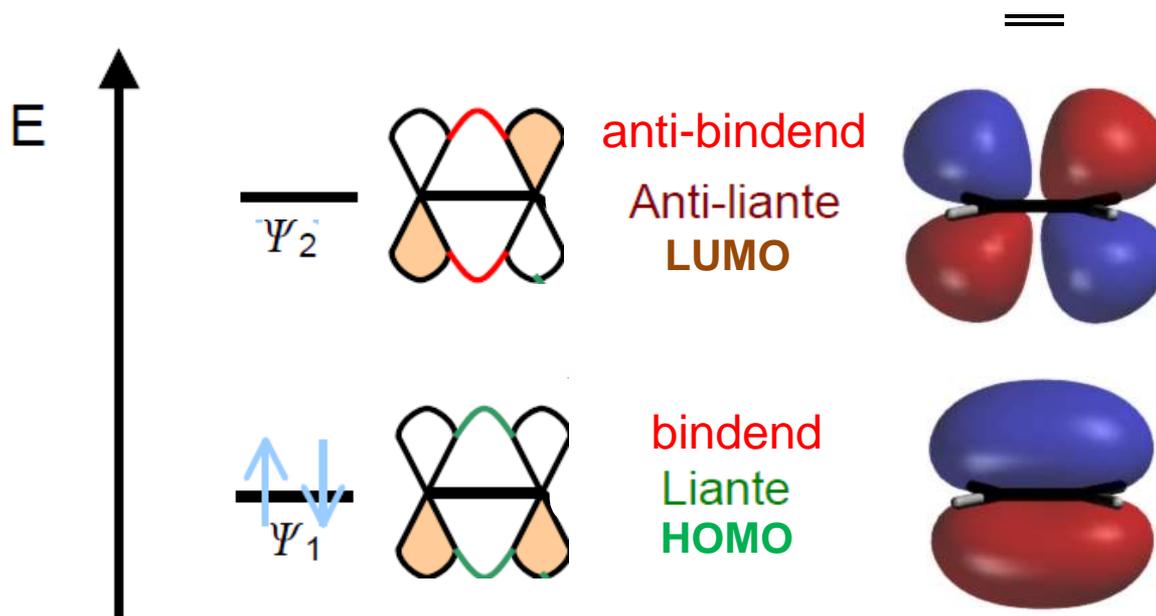
Die Diels-Alder ist eine **konzertierte Reaktion**

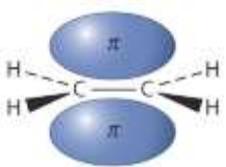
-  3 neue Bindungen (2 σ + 1 π) bilden sich **simultan** beim Bruch von 3 π -Bindungen
-  ein Reaktionsschritt
-  keine Intermediate (Zwischenstufen); keine Ladungen; „no mechanism reaction“



Front-Molekülorbitale von Ethen

2 Atomorbitale (2p) → 2 Molekülorbitale (π)



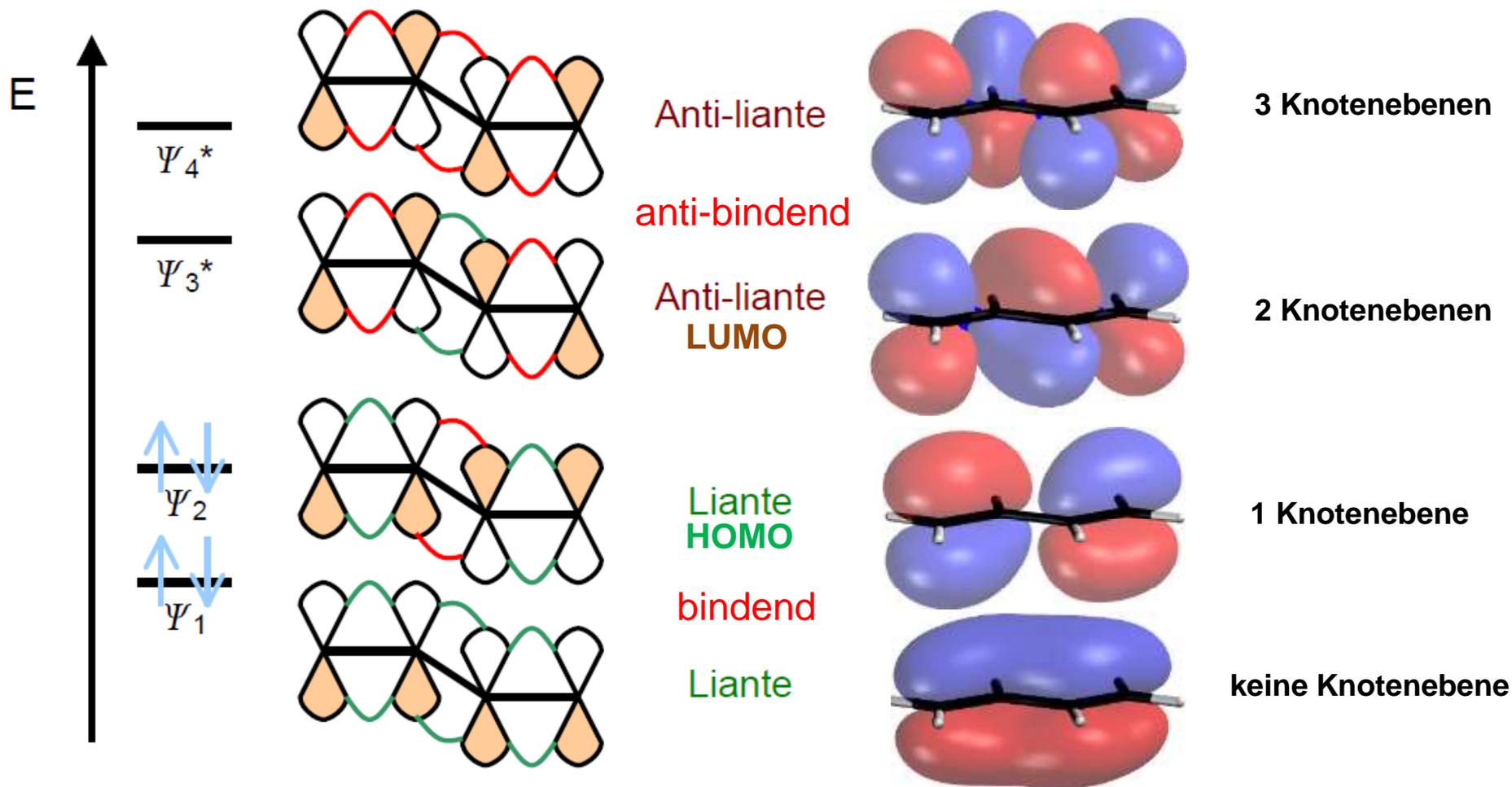
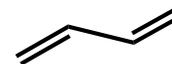


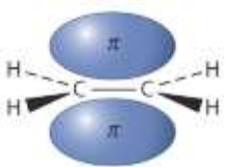
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

1. Die Reaktion

Front-Molekülorbitale von 1,3-Butadien

4 Atomorbitale ($2p$) \rightarrow 4 Molekülorbitale (π)



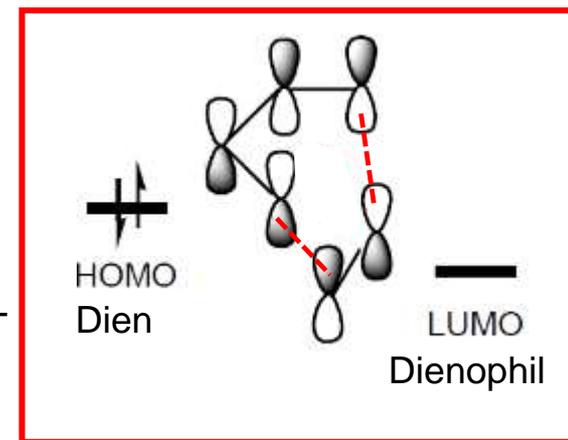
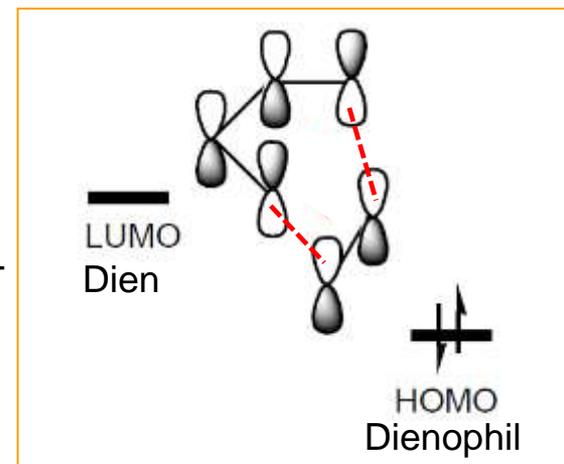
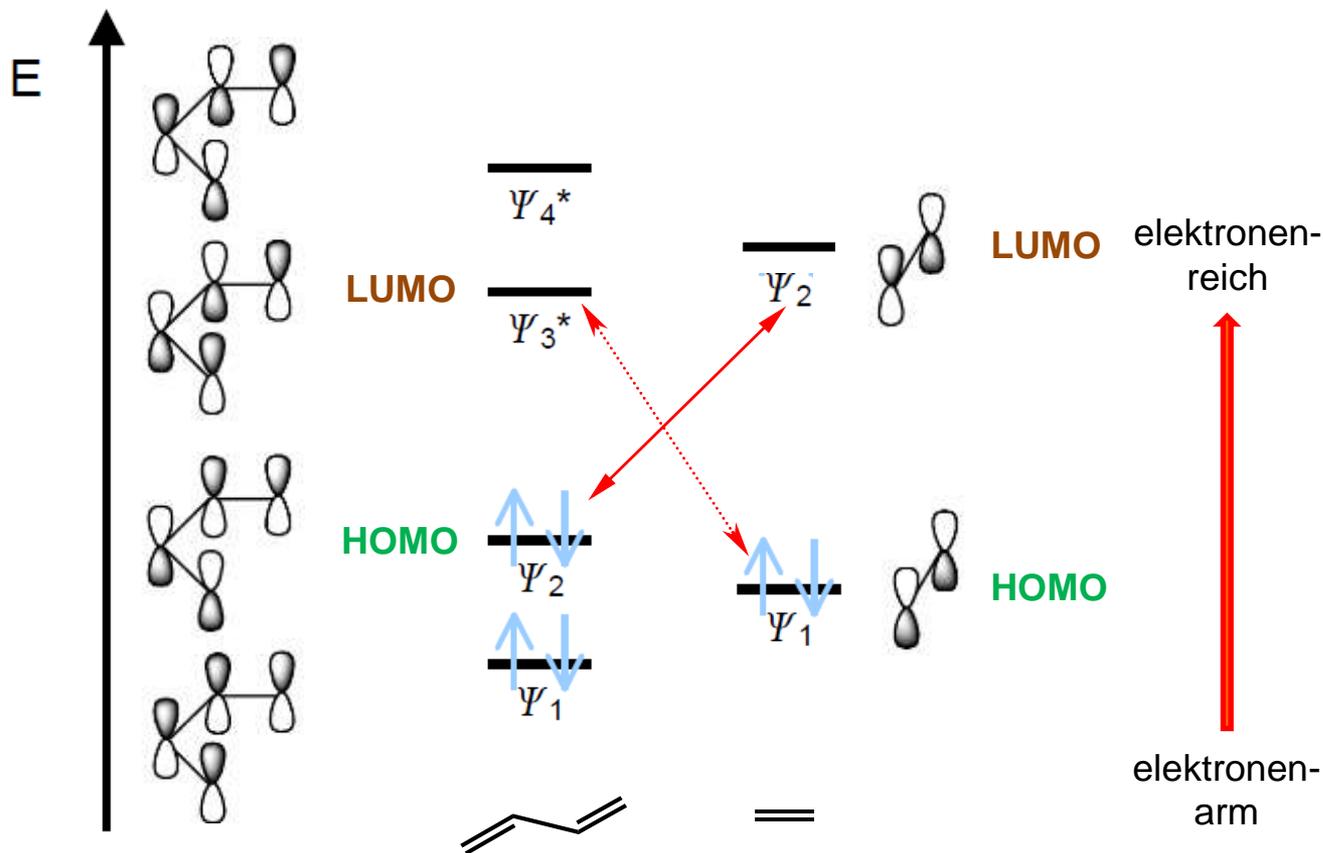


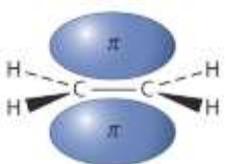
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

1. Die Reaktion

Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle:**

abhängig von **Substituenten:**

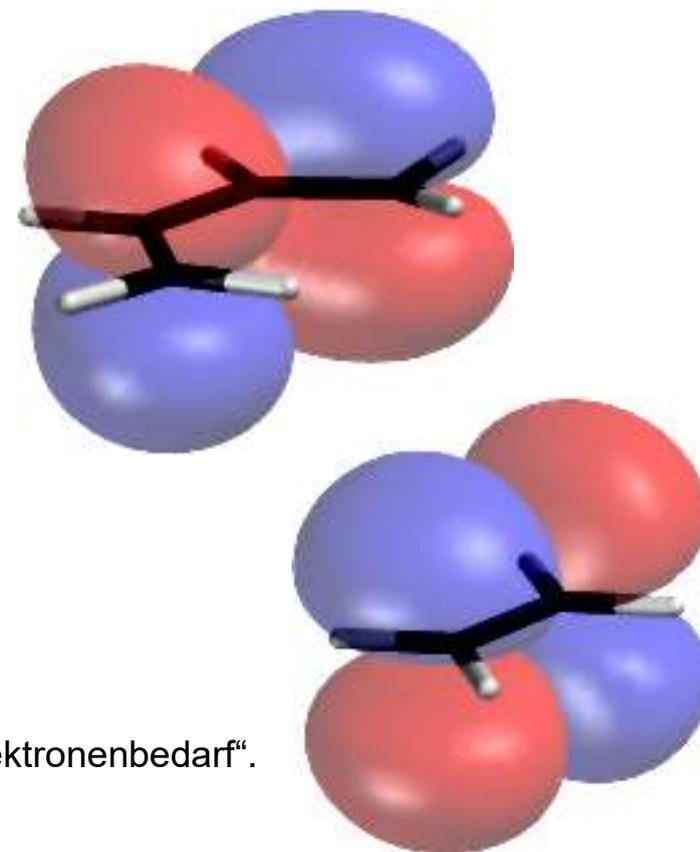
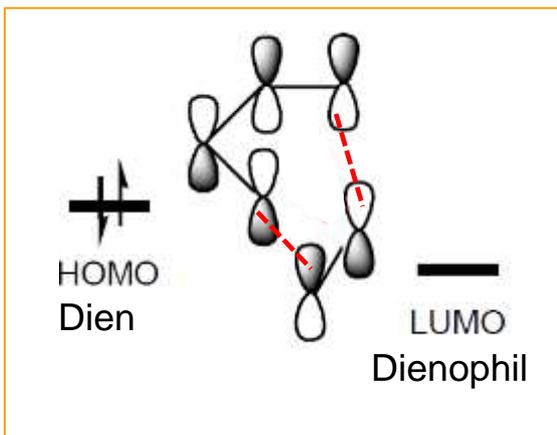




III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

1. Die Reaktion

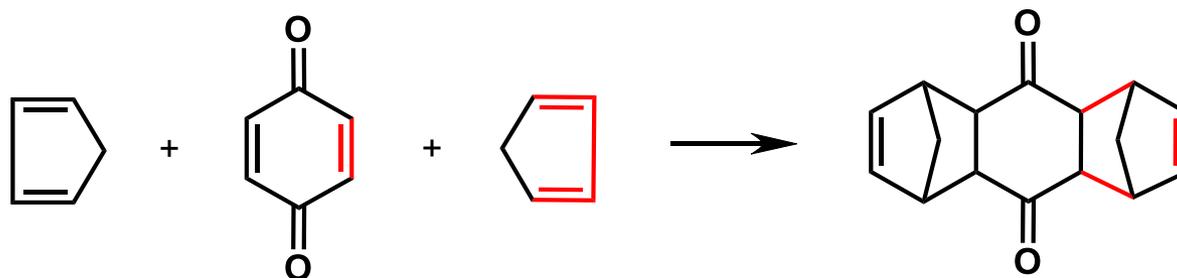
Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle**:

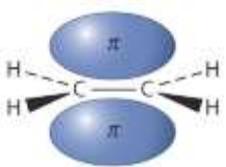


Im Allgemeinen reagiert das **HOMO des Diens (v. a. wenn elektronenreich)** mit dem **LUMO des Dienophils (v. a. wenn elektronenarm)**.

entgegen gesetzter Fall: „Diels-Alder Reaktion mit inversem Elektronenbedarf“.

historisches Beispiel:

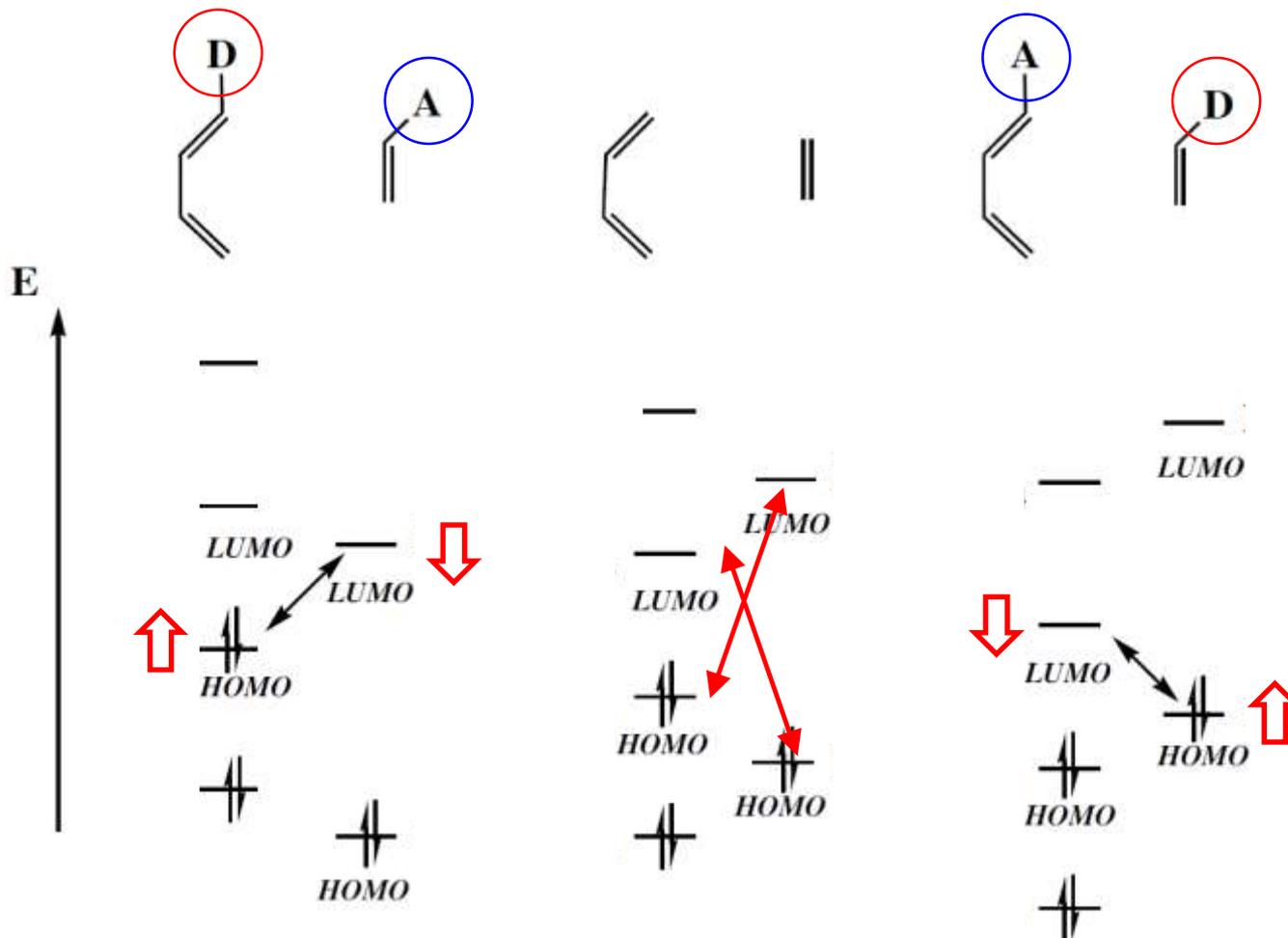




III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

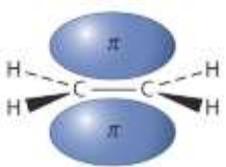
1. Die Reaktion

Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle**:



D = Elektronendonor
A = Elektronenakzeptor

Je geringer der Energieunterschied zwischen den wechselwirkenden MOs, umso größer die Stabilisierung (des Übergangszustandes der Reaktion)

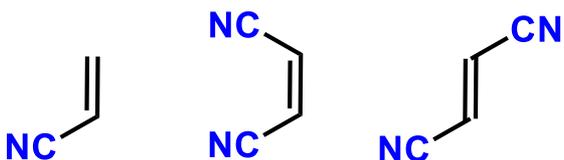
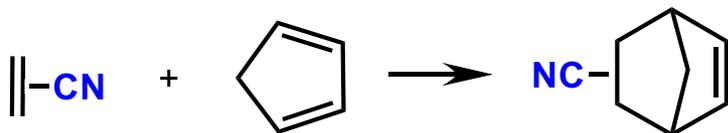


III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

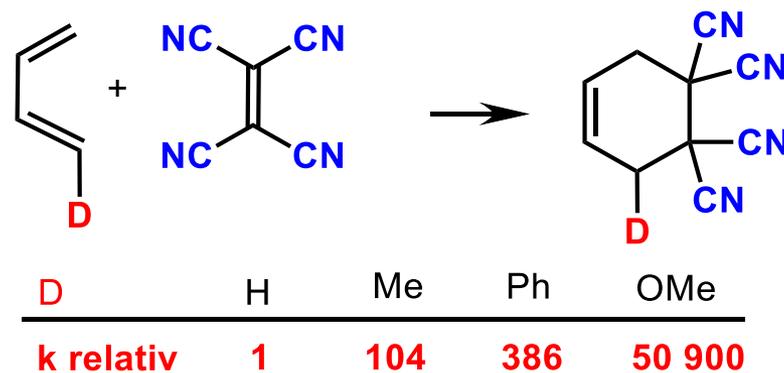
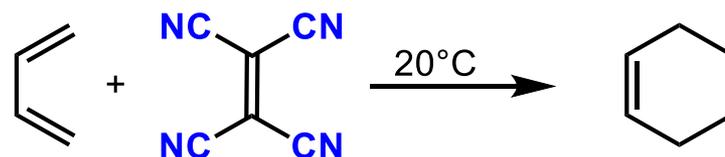
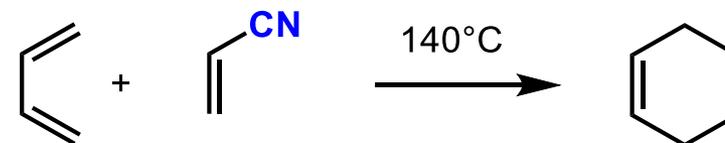
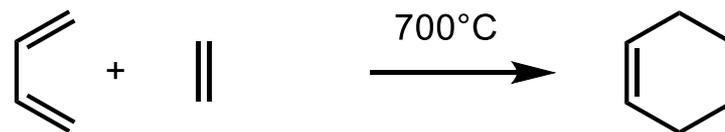
1. Die Reaktion

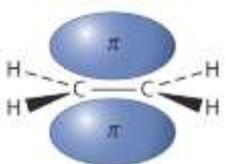
Diels-Alder Reaktion mit **normalem** Elektronenbedarf:

HOMO des Diens (elektronenreich) mit **LUMO des Dienophils (elektronenarm)**.



k (relativ):	1	81	91
	45 500	480 000	43 000 000



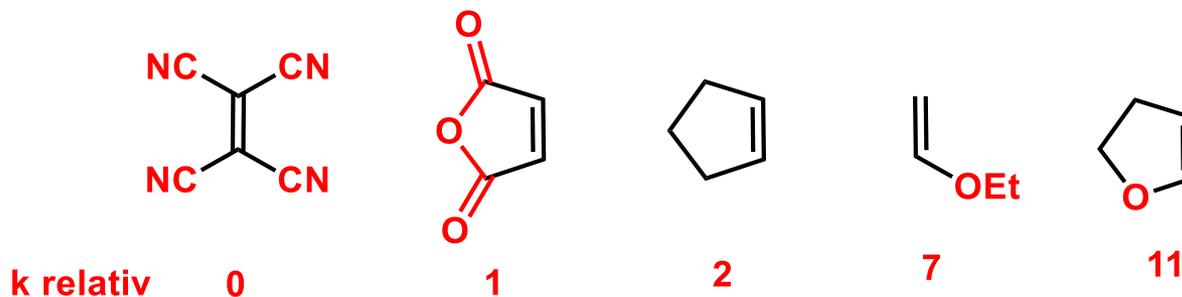
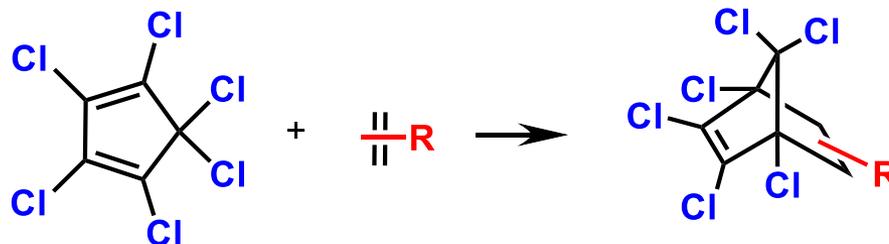


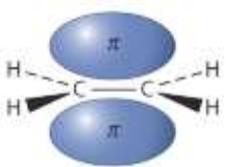
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

1. Die Reaktion

Diels-Alder Reaktion mit **inversem** Elektronenbedarf:

LUMO des Diens (elektronenarm) mit **HOMO des Dienophils (elektronenreich)**.





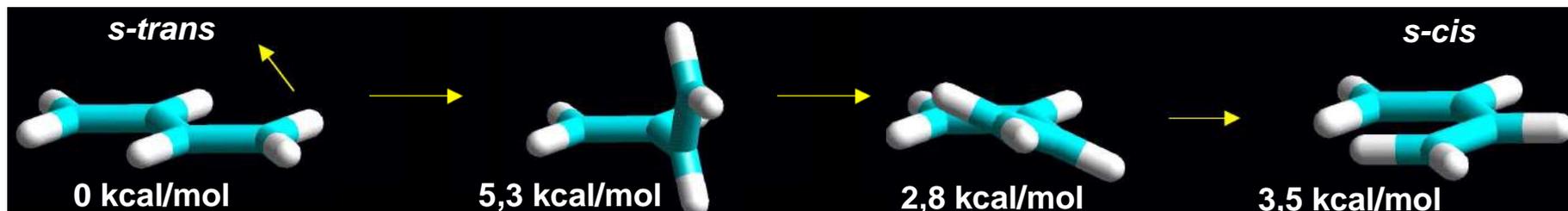
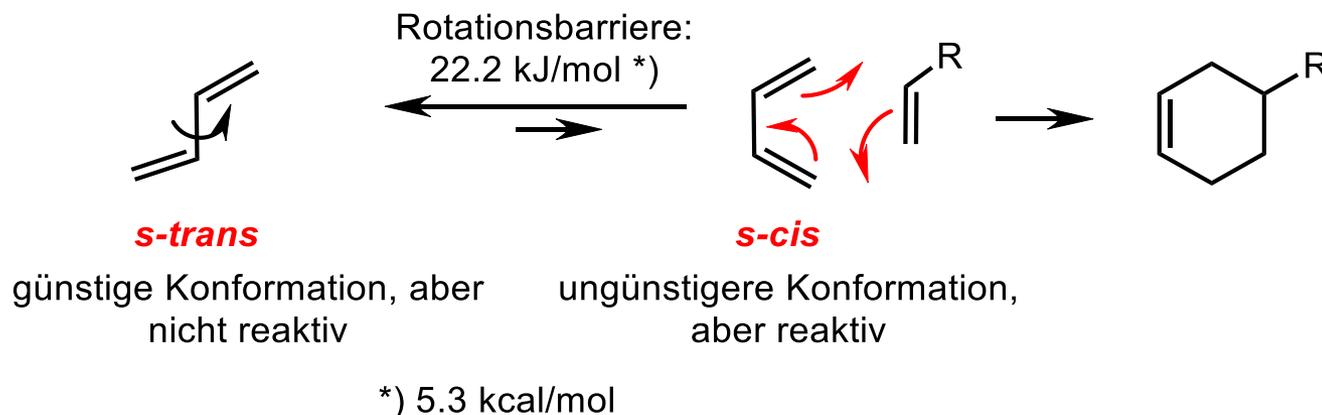
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

2. Das Dien

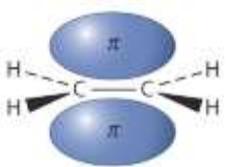
Die **Reaktivität** des **Diens** wird **erhöht** durch:

Elektronen-Donatoren (DA-Reaktion mit **normalem** Elektronenbedarf)

planare *cisoid* Konformation möglich (***s-cis* Ebene**) → **optimale Orbital-Anordnung**



sterische Abstoßung *versus* Konjugation
(beste Orbital-Überlappung bei planarer Anordnung)



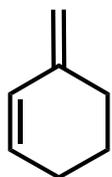
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

2. Das Dien

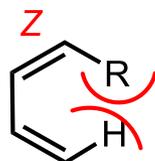
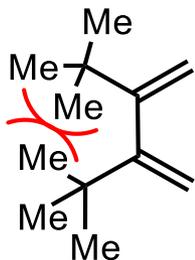
Die **Reaktivität** des **Diens** wird **erhöht** durch:

- Elektronen-Donatoren** (DA-Reaktion mit **normalem** Elektronenbedarf)
- planare *cisoid* Konformation** möglich (***s-cis* Ebene**) → **optimale Orbital-Anordnung**

unreaktiv !



nur ***s-trans*** möglich
(cyclisch)

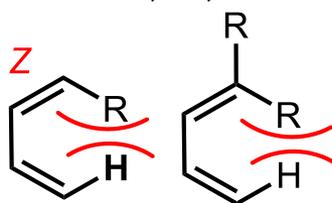


R = Ph, *t*-Bu

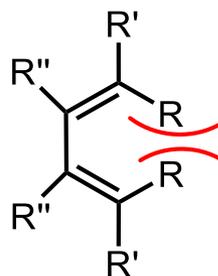
s-cis sehr ungünstig
(sterische Hinderung)

wenig reaktiv !

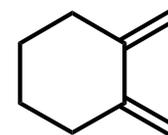
R = Me, Et, ...



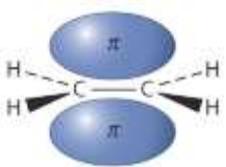
s-cis ungünstig
(sterische Hinderung)



sehr reaktiv



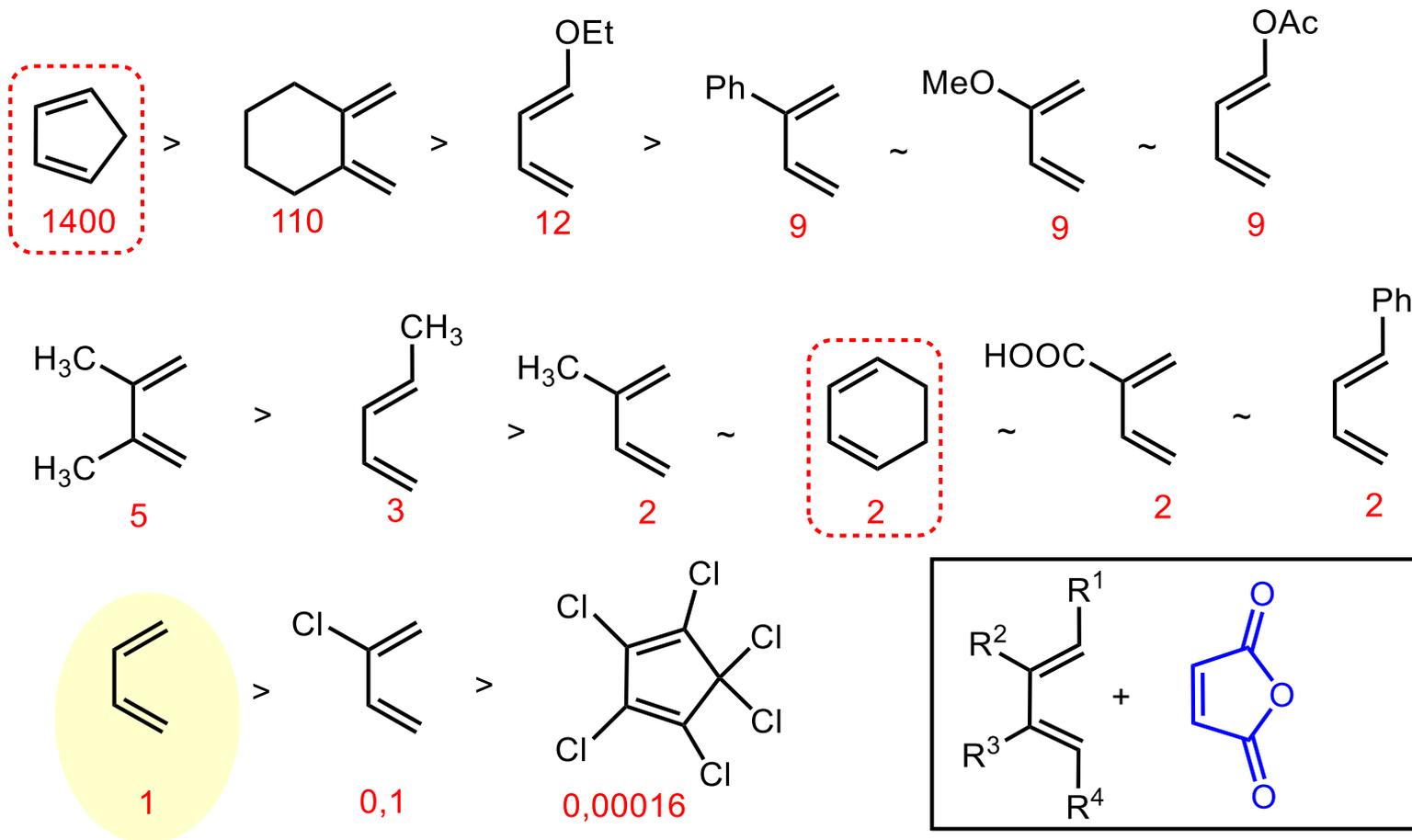
nur ***s-cis*** möglich !



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

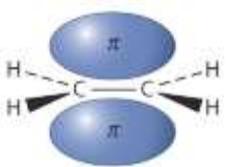
2. Das Dien

Relative Reaktivität (mit Maleinsäure-Anhydrid als Dienophil):



Überlagerung:

sterische + elektronische Effekte, Winkel- und Planaritäts-Effekte, konformere Rigidität



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

3. Das Dienophil

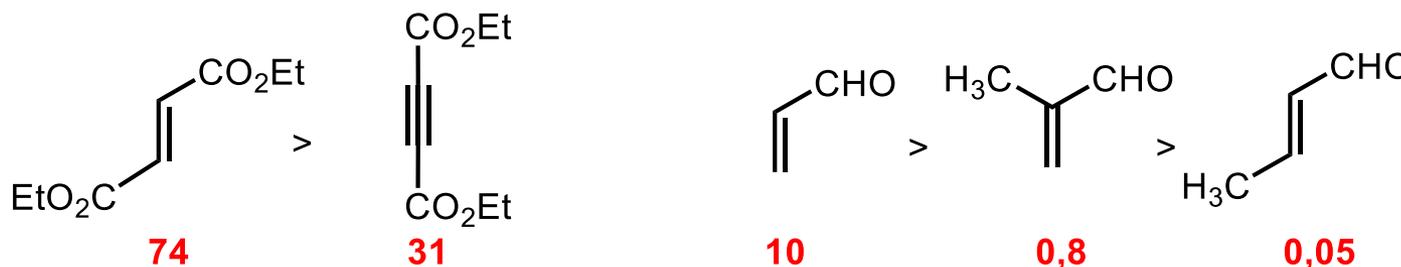
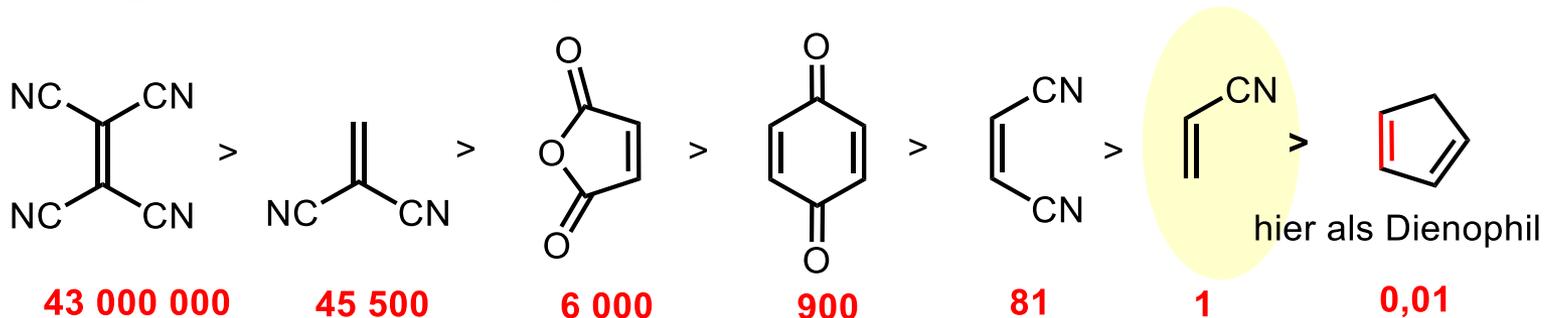
Die **Reaktivität** des **Dienophils** wird **erhöht** durch:



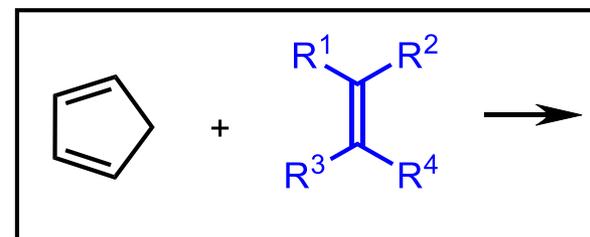
Elektronenziehende Substituenten (DA-Reaktion mit **normalem** Elektronenbedarf)

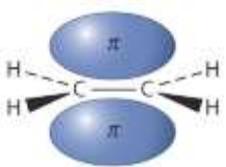


Geringe sterische Hinderung



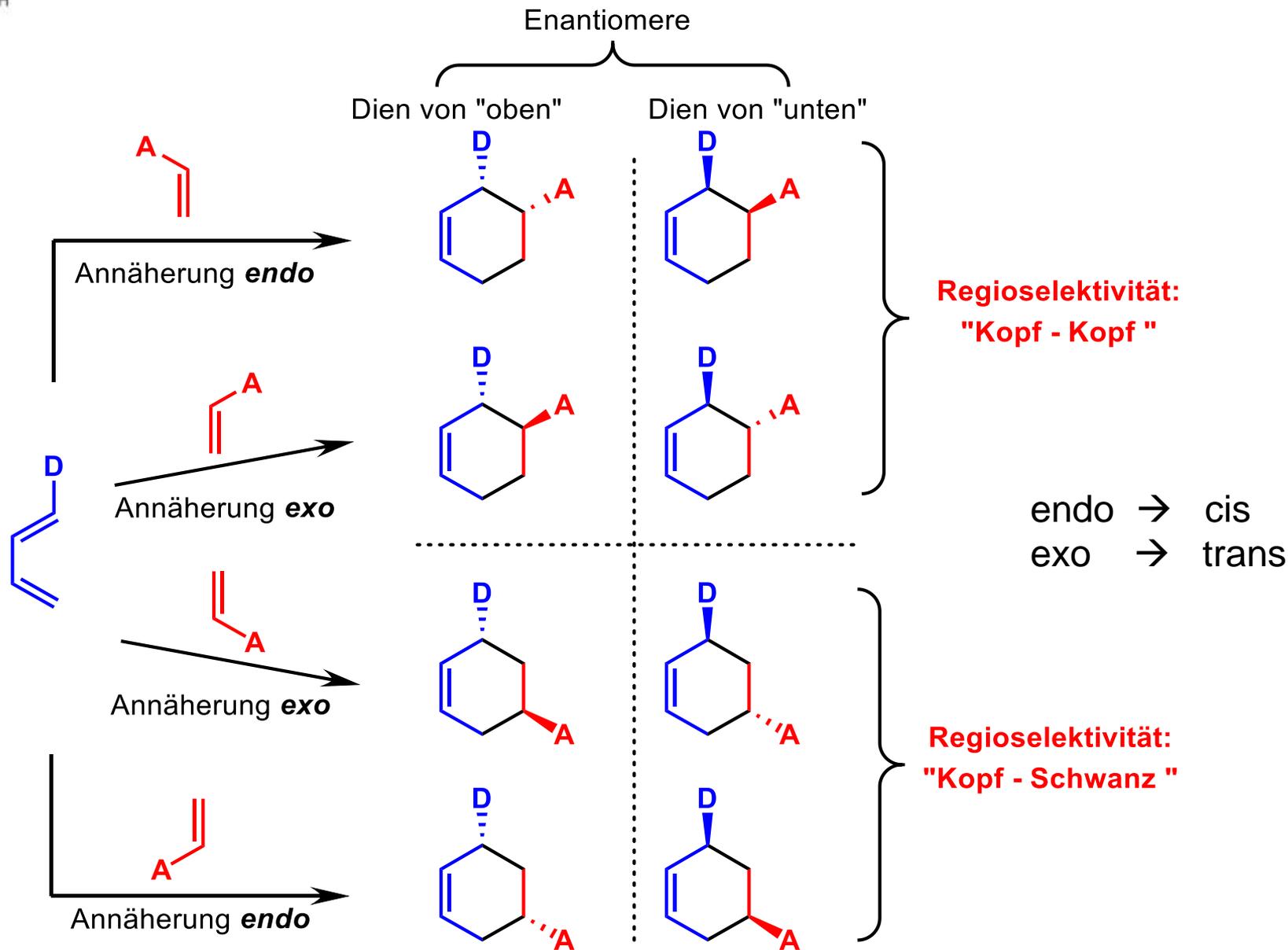
Relative Reaktivität mit Cyclopentadien als Dien:

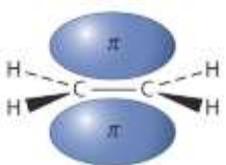




III Diels-Alder Reaktionen

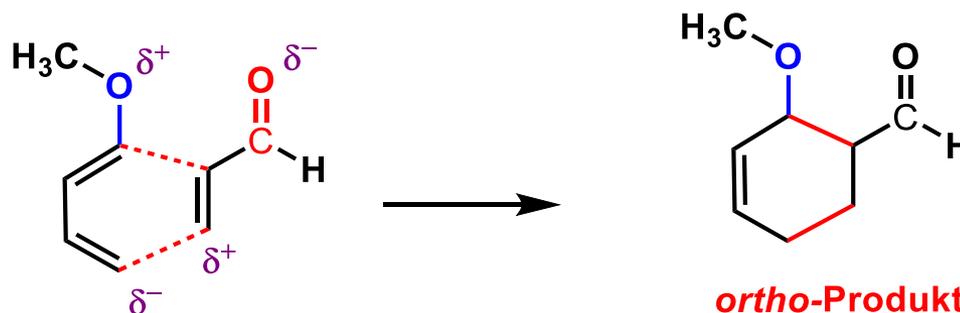
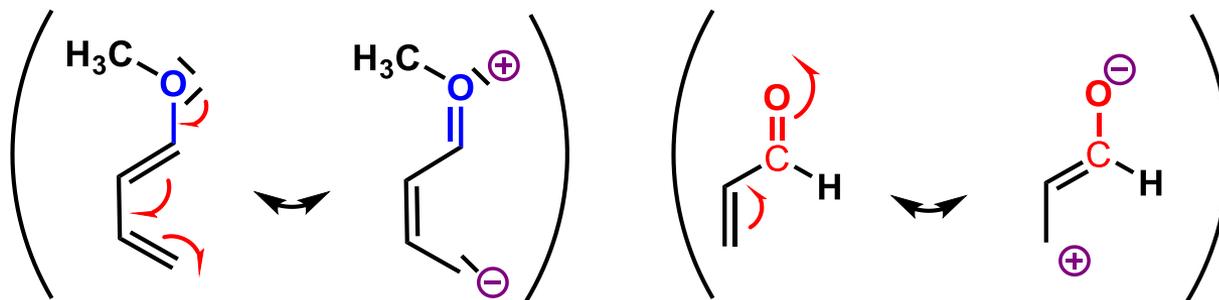
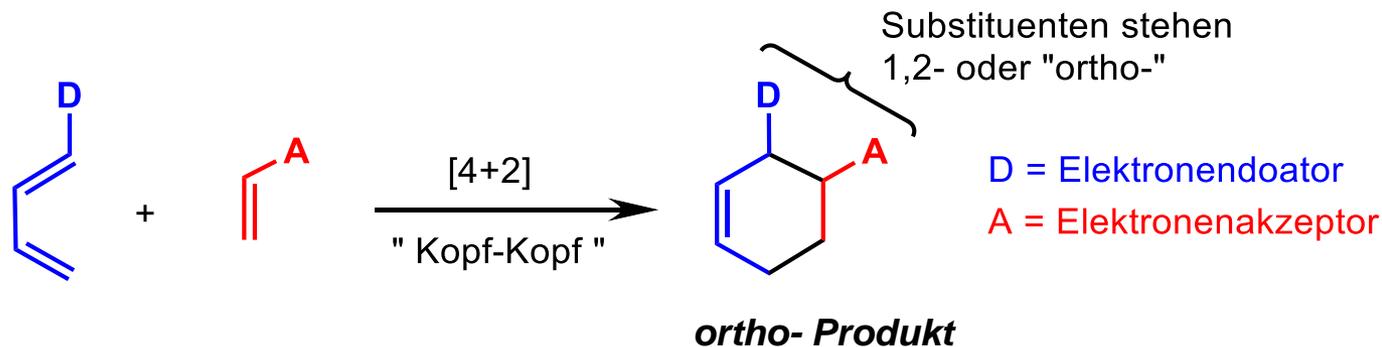
4. Selektivität

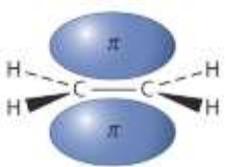




Regioselektivität: *ortho*- und *para*-Regel

ortho-Regel

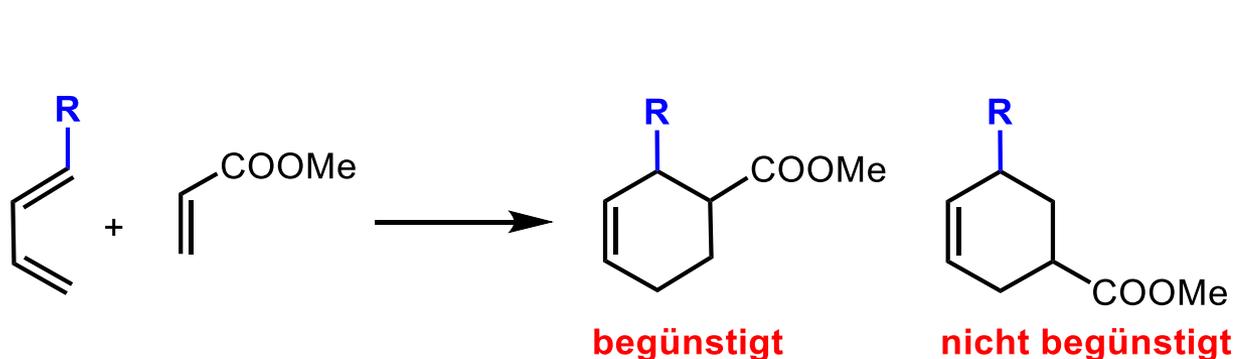




III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

4. Selektivität

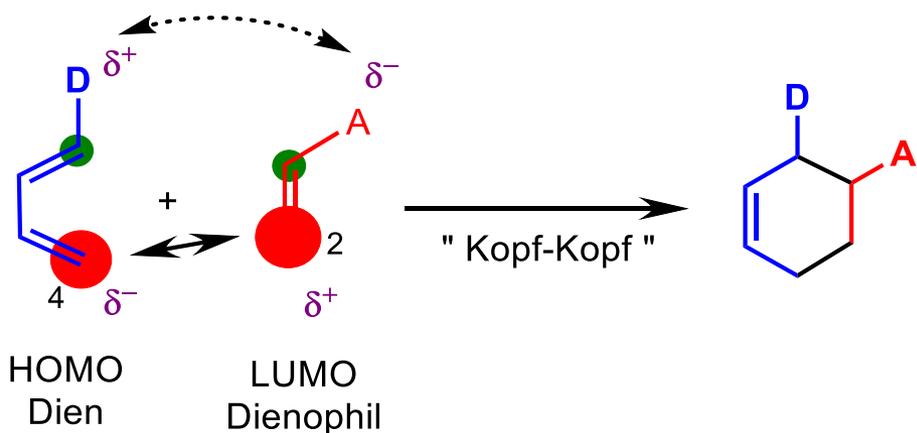
Regioselektivität: *ortho*- und *para*-Regel



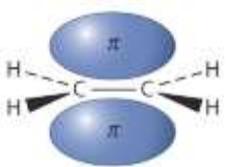
D
↓

R = NEt ₂	20 °C	100 : 0
R = Me	20 °C	18 : 1
R = Me	200 °C	7 : 1
R = <i>i</i> -Pr	200 °C	5 : 1
R = <i>t</i> -Bu	200 °C	4 : 1

↑



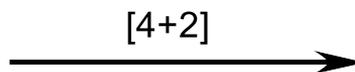
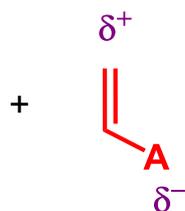
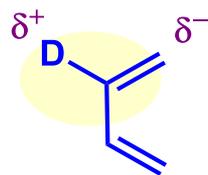
stärkste Wechselwirkung der Grenzorbitale zwischen C-4 des Diens und C-2 des Dienophils



III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

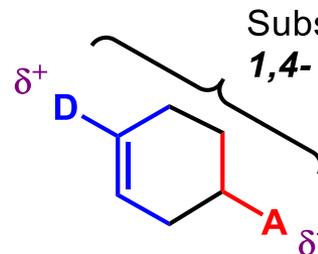
4. Selektivität

***para*-Regel**



"Kopf-Schwanz"

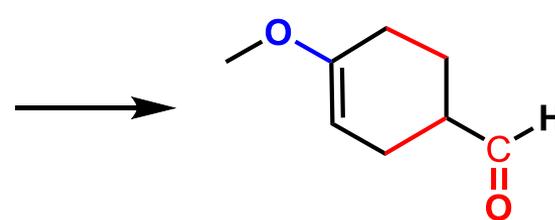
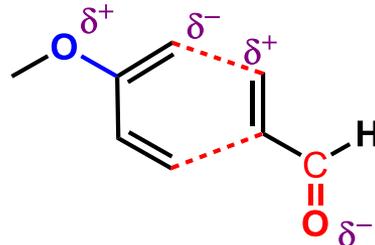
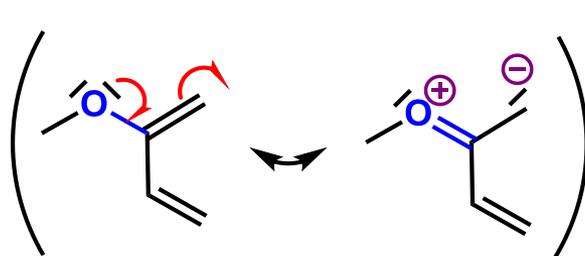
"push-pull" Effekt
bereits im ÜZ



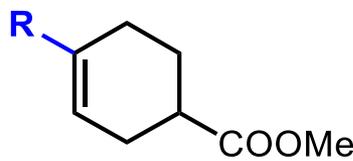
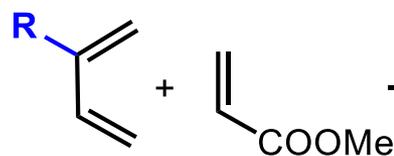
Substituenten stehen
1,4- oder "*para*"

***para*-Produkt**

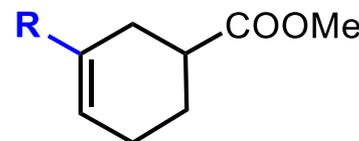
D = Elektronendoator
A = Elektronenakzeptor



***para*-Produkt**

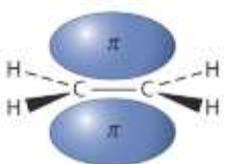


begünstigt



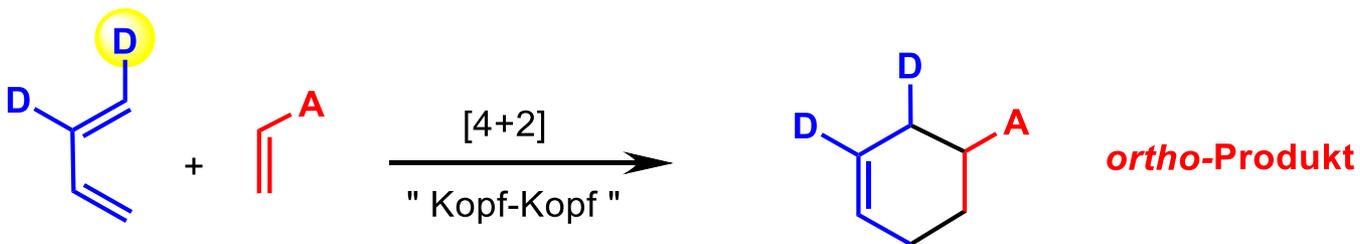
nicht begünstigt

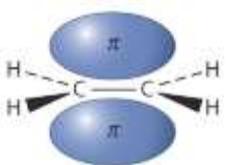
R = OEt	160 °C	100 : 0
R = Ph	150 °C	4.5 : 1
R = Me	200 °C	2 : 1
R = <i>i</i> -Pr	200 °C	3 : 1
R = <i>t</i> -Bu	200 °C	3.5 : 1



Konkurrenz: *ortho*- und *para*-Regel

stärker dirigierende Wirkung!





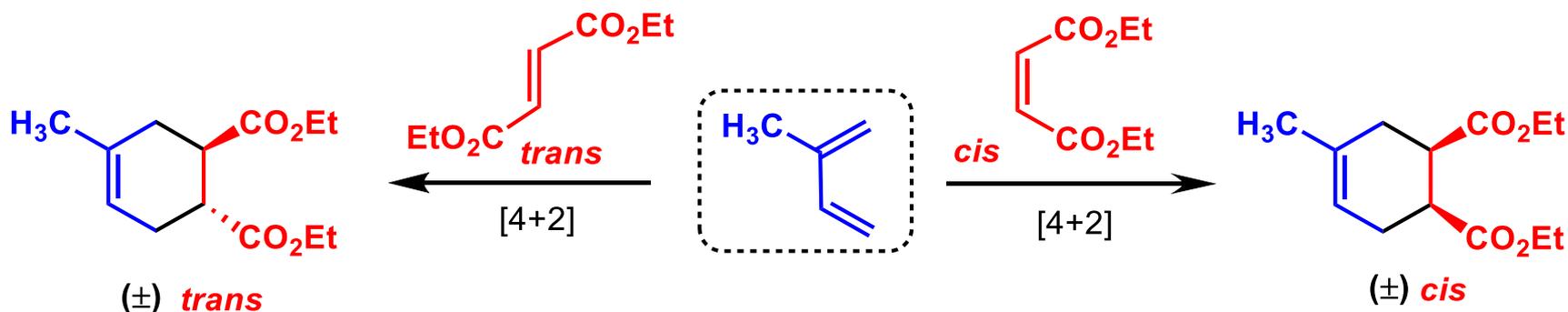
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

4. Selektivität

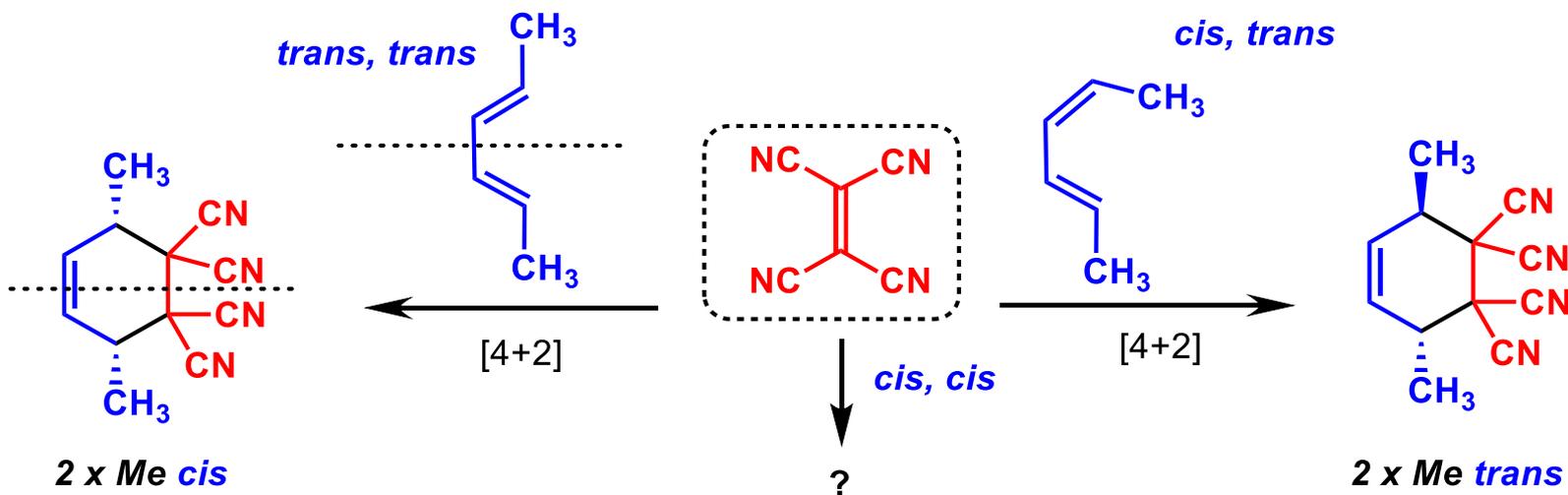
Stereoselektivität:

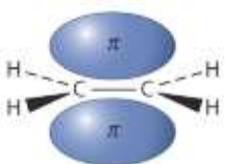
Die Diels-Alder Reaktion ist eine konzertierte **syn-Addition**

Fall 1: → Die **Stereochemie des Dienophils** bleibt erhalten (konserviert):



Fall 2: → Die **Stereochemie des Diens** bleibt erhalten (konserviert):



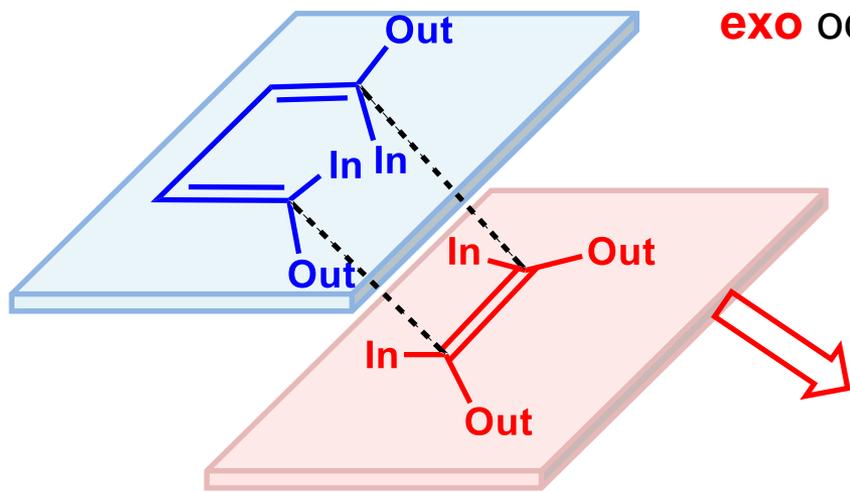
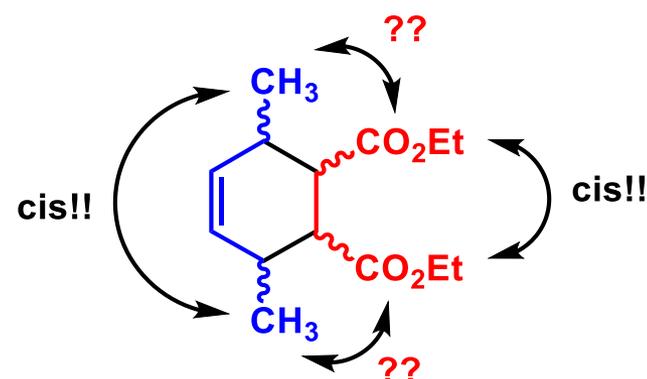
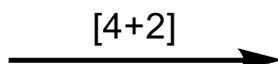
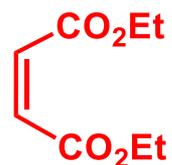
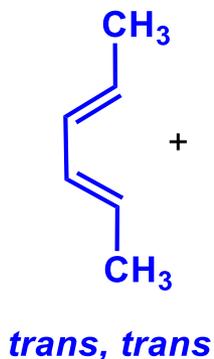


III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

4. Selektivität

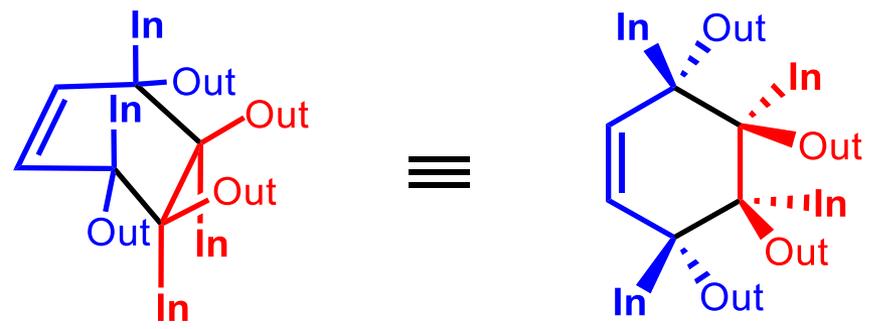
Stereoselektivität:

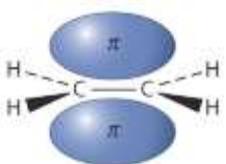
Fall 3:



exo oder endo ?

Dieses Bild erklärt alles!



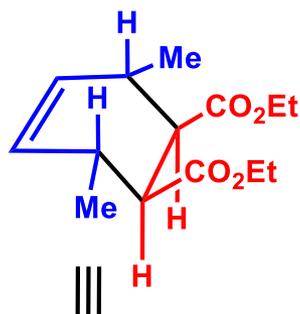
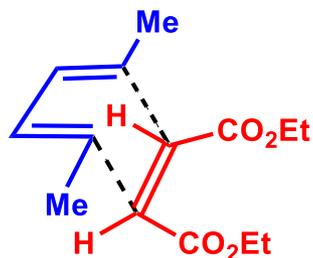


III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

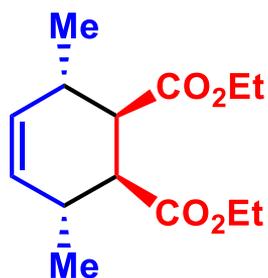
4. Selektivität

Stereoselektivität:

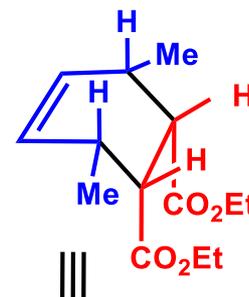
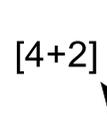
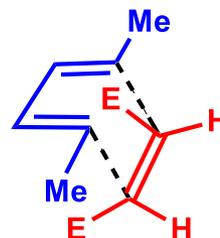
Annäherung *exo*



exo Produkt
(minor)

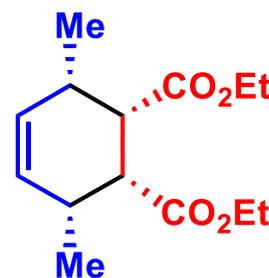


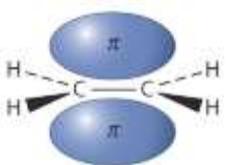
Annäherung *endo*



(E = COOEt)

endo Produkt
(major)





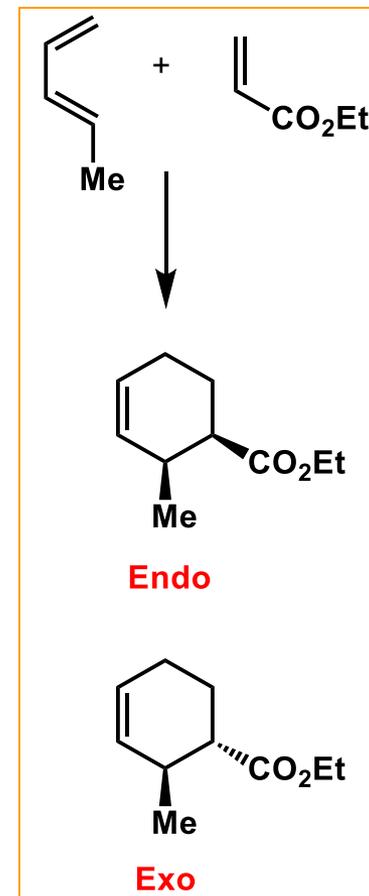
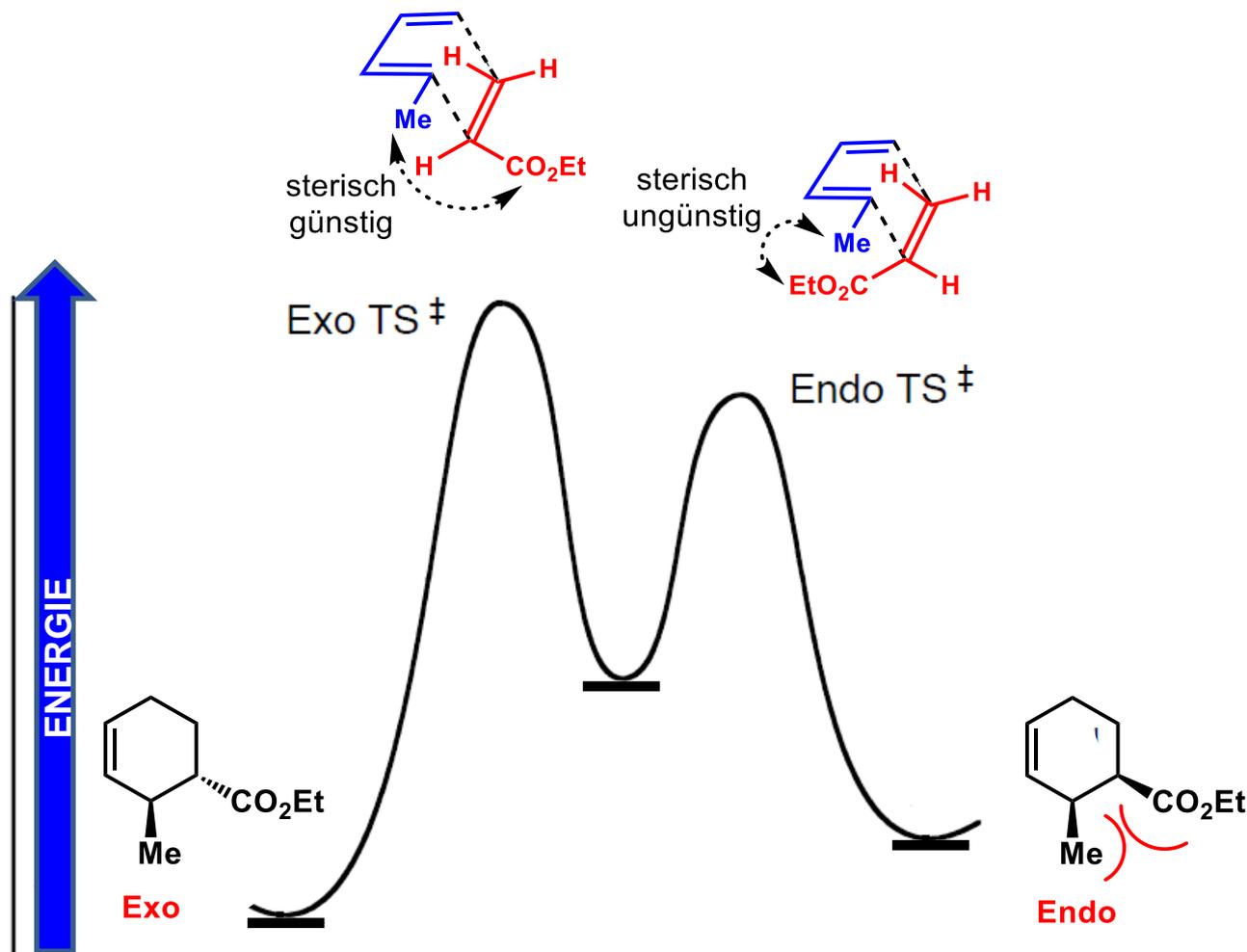
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

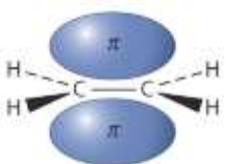
4. Selektivität

Stereoselektivität:

endo-Produkt ist **kinetisch begünstigt**: **Endo-Regel** (Alder)

Bei erhöhter Temperatur bildet sich das **thermodynamisch stabilere exo-Produkt**





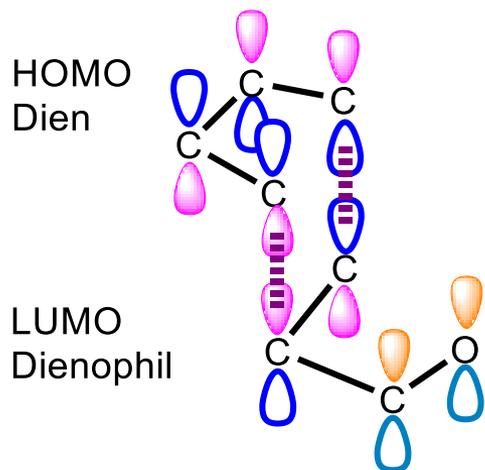
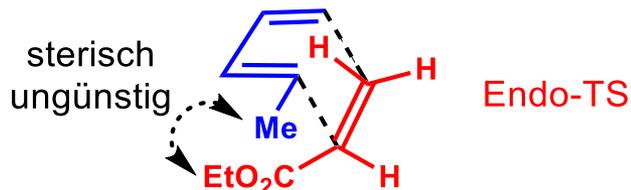
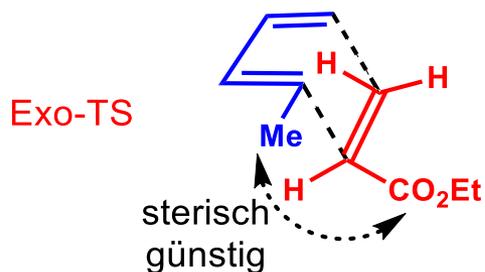
III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

4. Selektivität

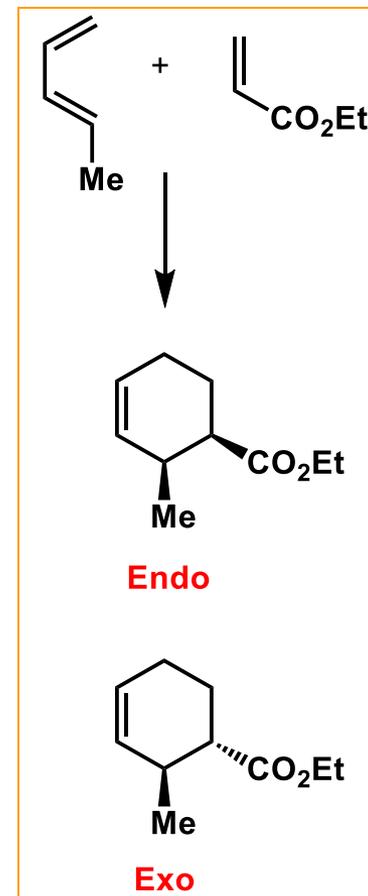
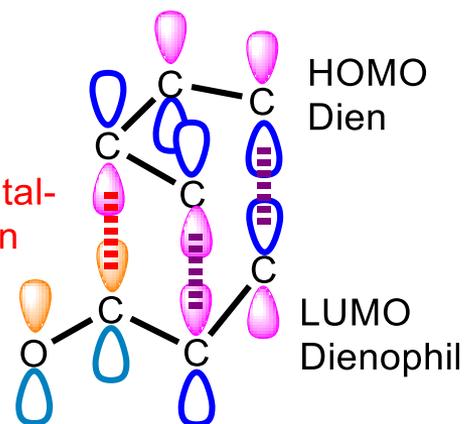
Stereoselektivität:

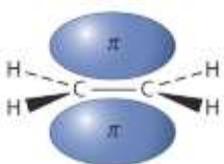
endo-Produkt ist kinetisch begünstigt:

sekundäre Orbitalwechselwirkung im Übergangszustand:



sekundäre p-Orbitalwechselwirkungen (stabilisierend)





Zusammenfassung: Addition an Alkene (Alkine)

- **Elektrophile** Addition
- **Nucleophile** Addition
- **Radikalische** Addition)
- **Cycloaddition** („no mechanism“)

- **Mechanismus**
- **Regioselektivität**
- **Stereoselektivität**
- **Organische Synthese**

Übungen: Dienstag, 21.5.: 13.15-15.00

Klausur: 04.06.2019

Prof. Dr. Andreas Speicher

Universität des Saarlandes

Organische Chemie

Universität, Gebäude C4 2

D-66123 Saarbrücken

Tel: +49 +681 302-2749

e-Mail: anspeich@mx.uni-saarland.de

<http://www.uni-saarland.de/fak8/speicher>