

# Addition an C–C Mehrfachbindungen von Alkenen/Alkinen

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

**Termine** (6+2 Stunden):

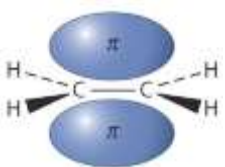
Donnerstag, 9.5.: 10.00 – 11.45

Freitag, 10.5.: 10.00 – 11.45

13.15 – 15.00

Übungen: Di, 21.5.: 13.15 – 15.00

Exam: 04.06.2019



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### 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012

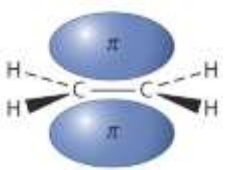


M. B. Smith, J. March, *Advanced Organic Chemistry*, Wiley, 2007

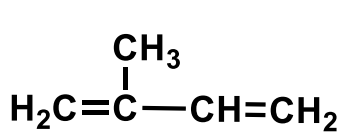


K. P. C. Vollhardt, N. E. Schore *Traité de chimie organique*, De Boeck, 2009

# Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

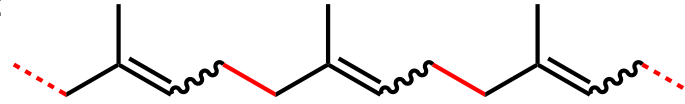


Alkene als **Naturstoffe**: Beispiele: **Terpene** in Pflanzen



"Isopren"

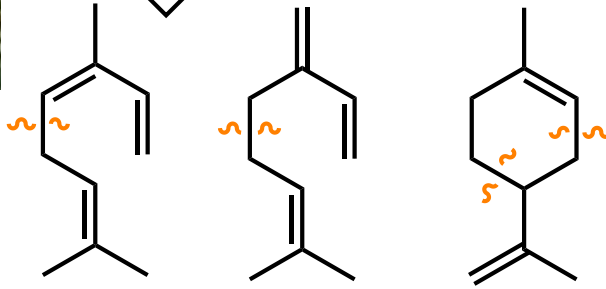
Polymerisation:



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



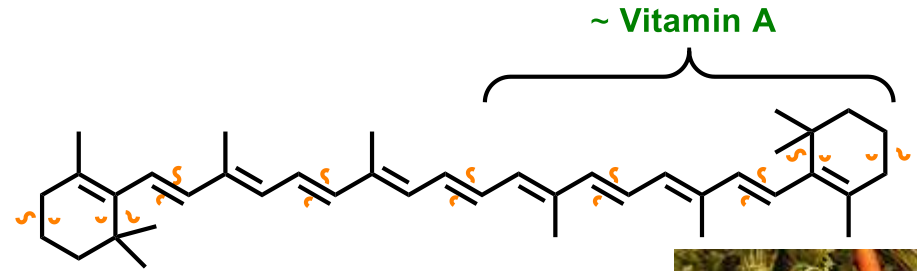
Oligomerisation:



**Ocimen**  
(Basilikum)

**Myrcen**  
(Lorbeer)

**Limonen**  
(Zitrus,...)

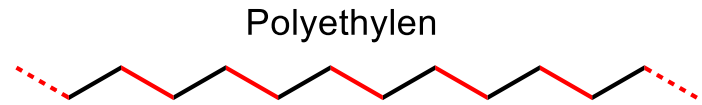
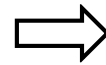


**β-Carotin**

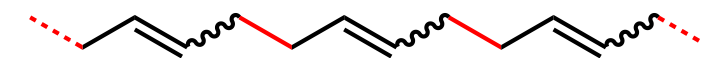
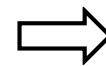
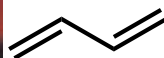
~ **Vitamin A**



**Alkene in der Technik:**



Polyethylen

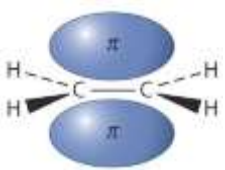


Butadien-Kautschuk



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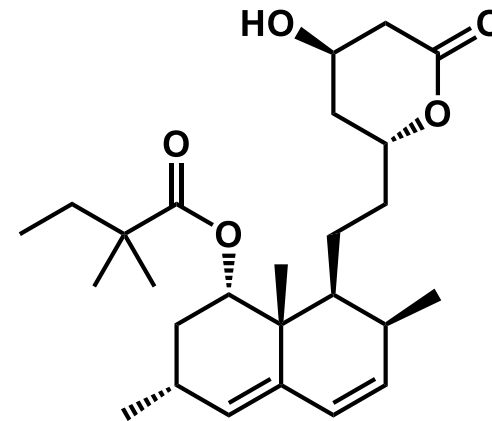
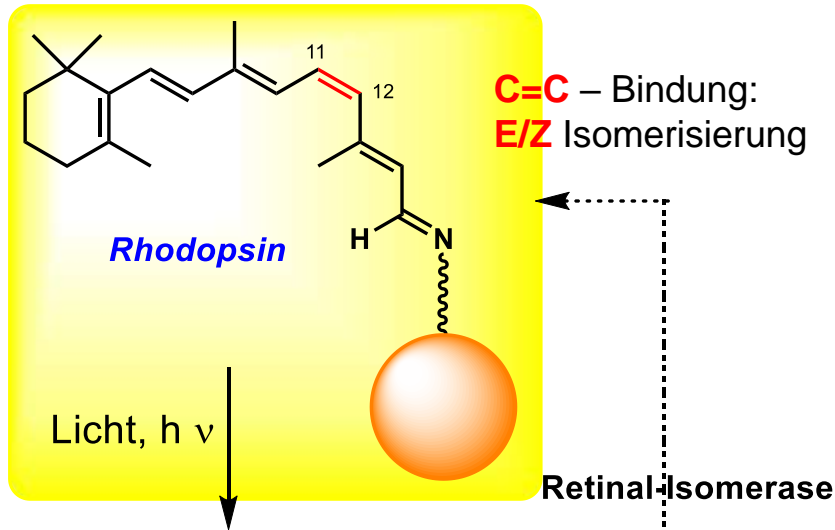
# Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen



**Physiologie: Sehvorgang:**



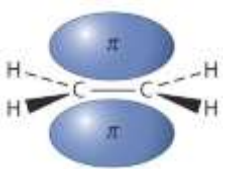
**Alkene als Arzneistoffe:**



**Simvastatin (Zocor<sup>®</sup>)**

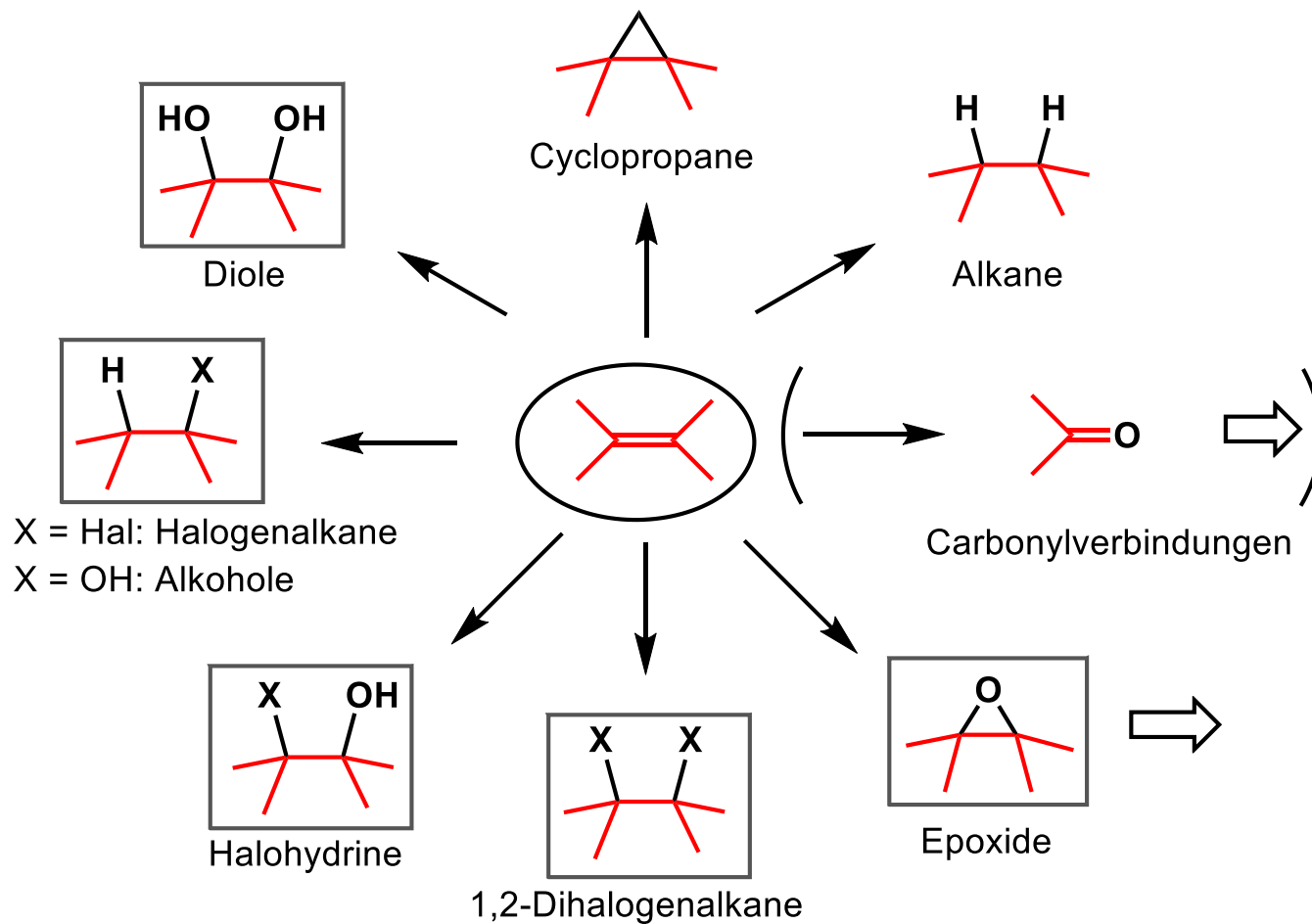
HMG-CoA Reduktase Inhibitor  
(senkt LDL Cholesterin-Spiegel)

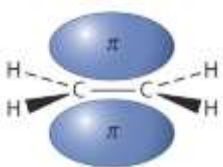
Reizimpuls im Sehnerv



# Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

## Alkene in der Organischen Synthesechemie:





# Einführung: Bedeutung von Alkenen

**Alkene** in der **Organischen Synthesechemie**:

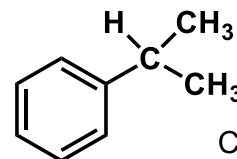
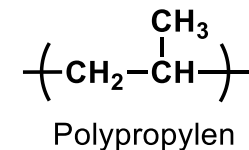
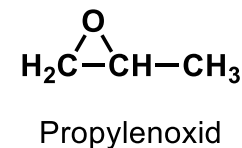
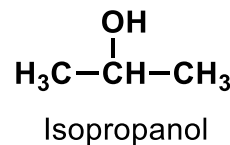
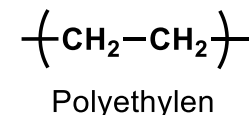
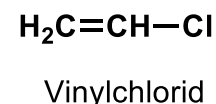
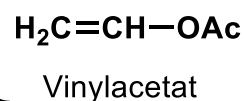
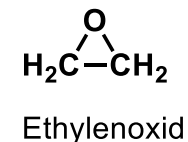
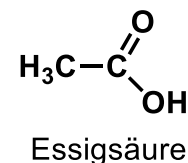
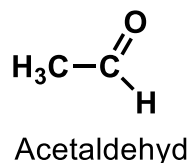
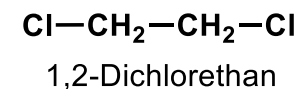
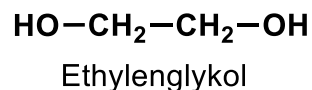
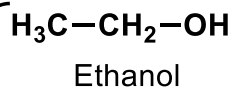
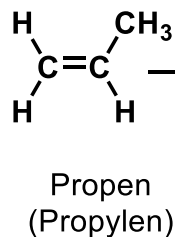
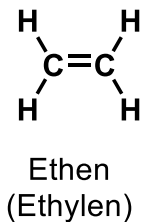
**Ethylen** und **Propylen** sind die Hauptprodukte der Petrochemie

→ Ausgangsprodukte zur Synthese von **Feinchemikalien**

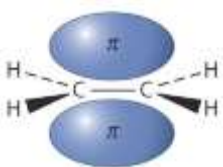
*~2 Mio t/a in Frankreich*



Erdöl, Erdgas

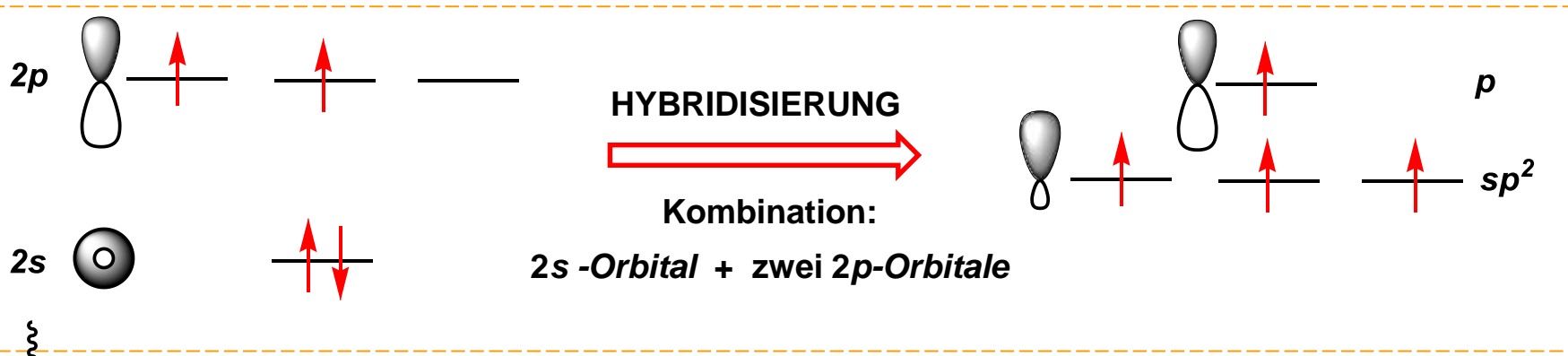


# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

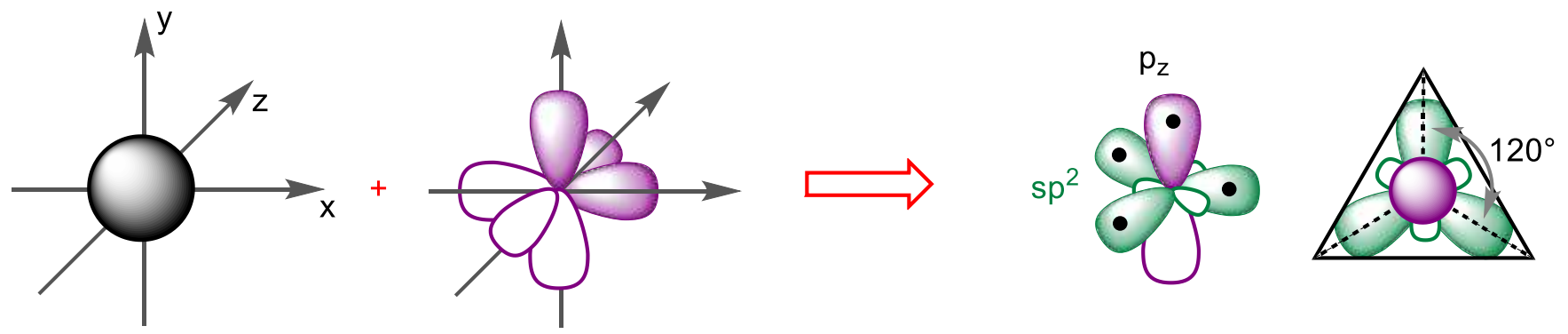


## Geometrie bei Alkenen – Hybridisierung und Orbitale

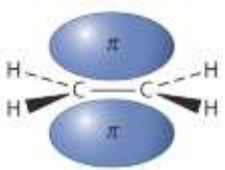
ENERGIE



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



# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



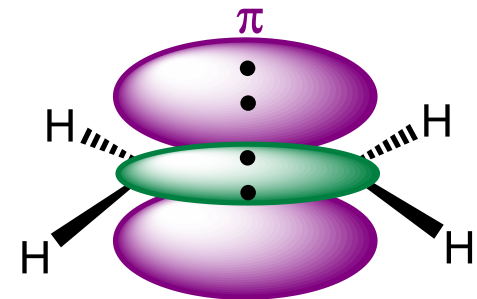
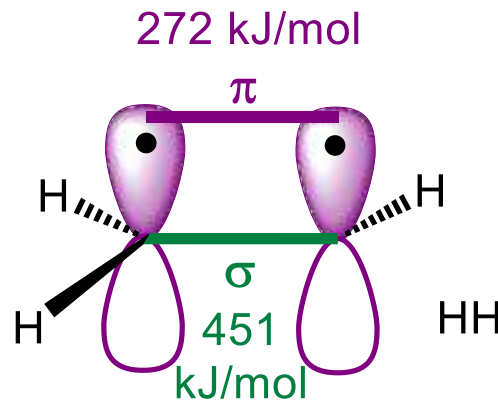
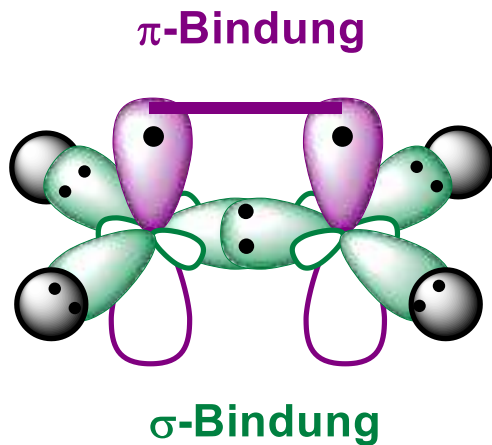
**Doppelbindung in Alkenen =  $\sigma$ -Bindung +  $\pi$ -Bindung**

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

Die **Elektronendichte** der  $\pi$ -Bindung oberhalb und unterhalb der Bindungsebene ist gleich!

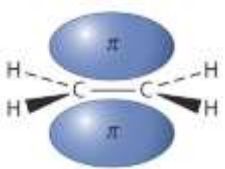
Die  $\sigma$ -Bindung ist durch bessere axiale Überlappung der Orbitale auf der Bindungsachse „**stärker**“ als die  $\pi$ -Bindung mit seitlicher Überlappung

→ höherer Anteil an der Gesamt-Bindungsenergie

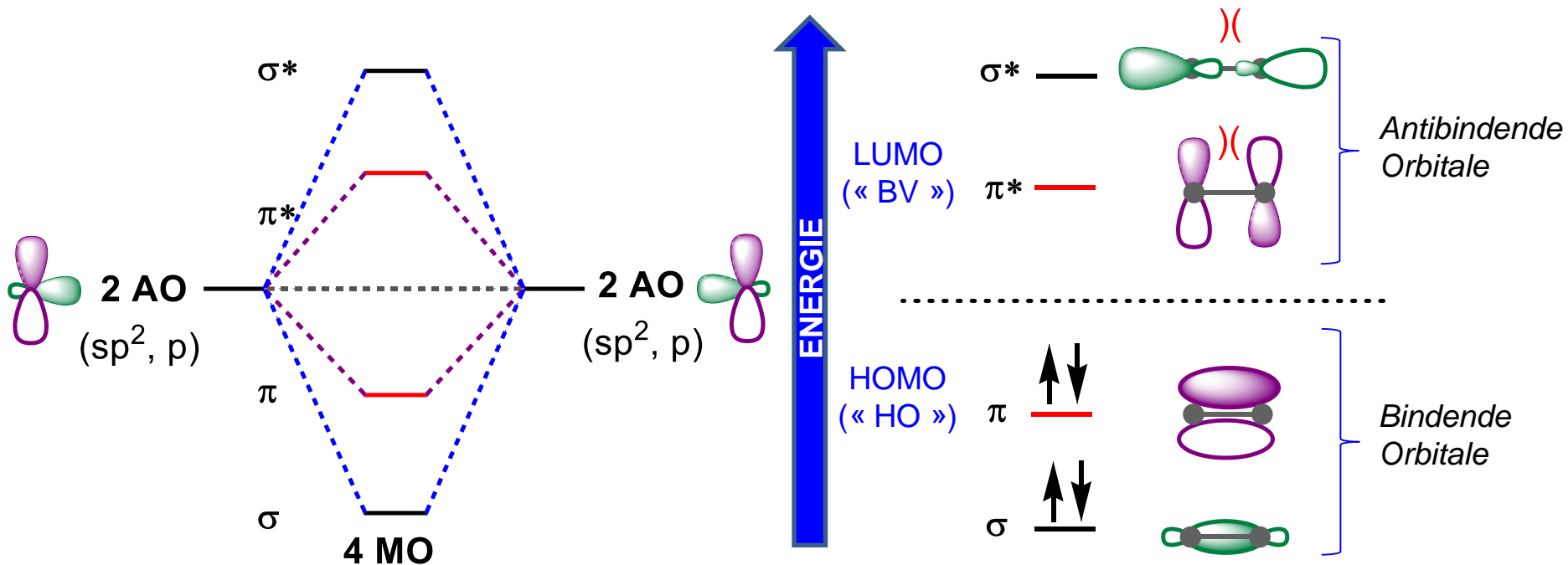




# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen



## Molekülorbitale der C=C -Doppelbindung: relative Energien

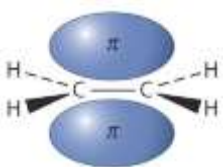


Für Reaktionen: **Front-Orbitale:**

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

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

# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

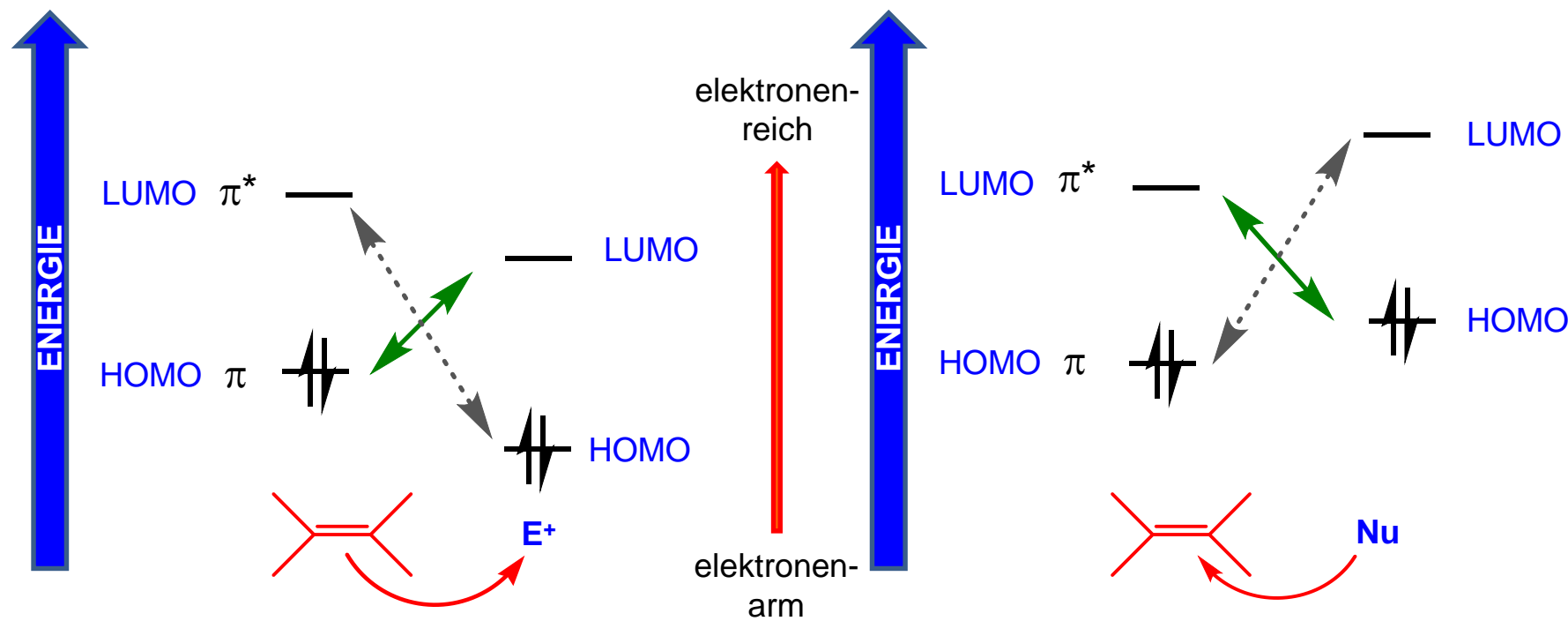


K. Fukui (1918-1998)  
Nobelpreis 1982

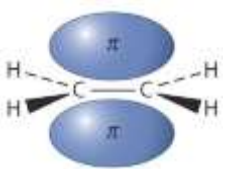


Chemische Reaktionen:

- 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**

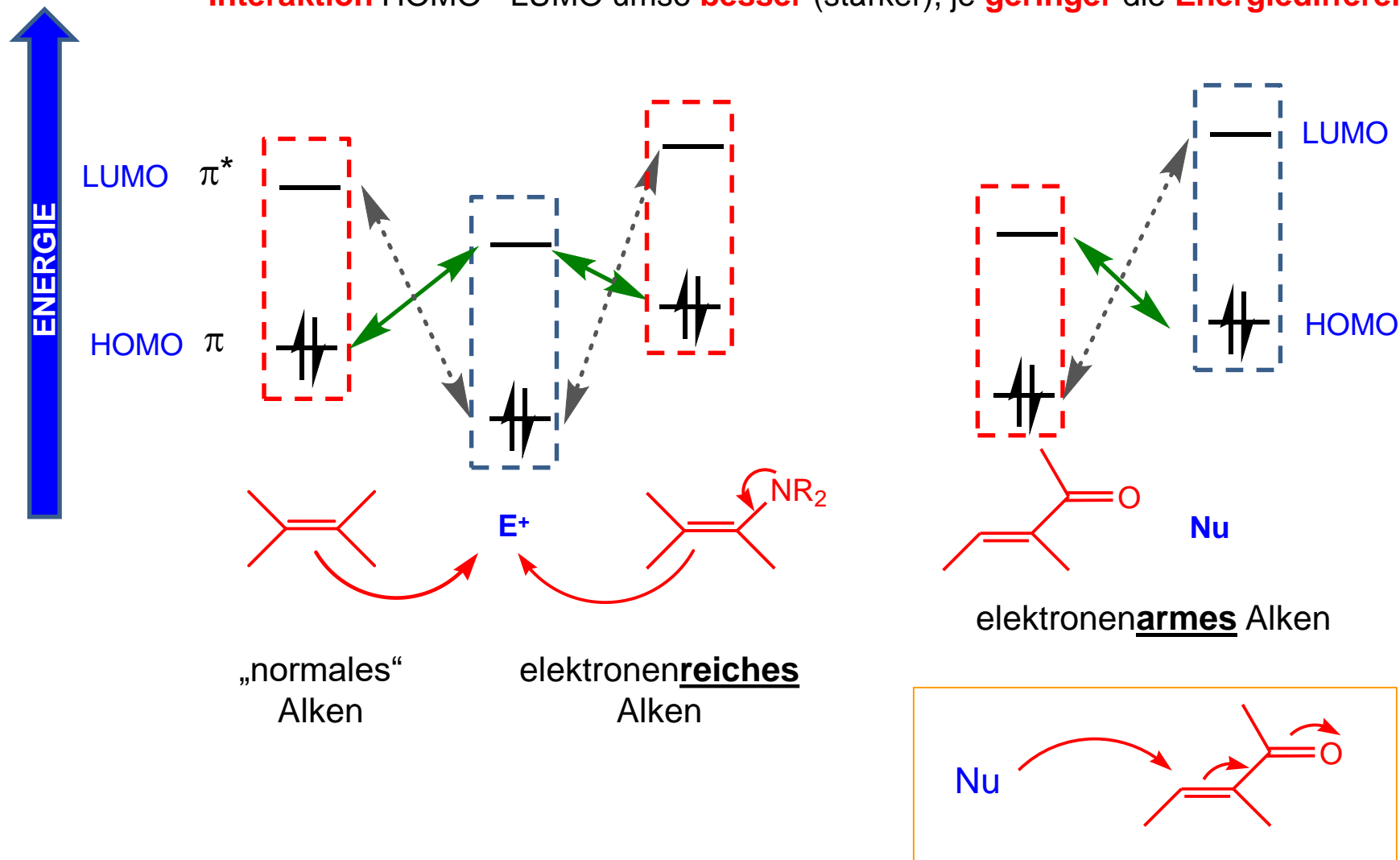


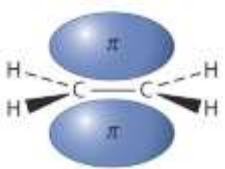
⇒ Einfache (+ elektronenreiche) Alkene reagieren am besten mit **Elektrophilen**



# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

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

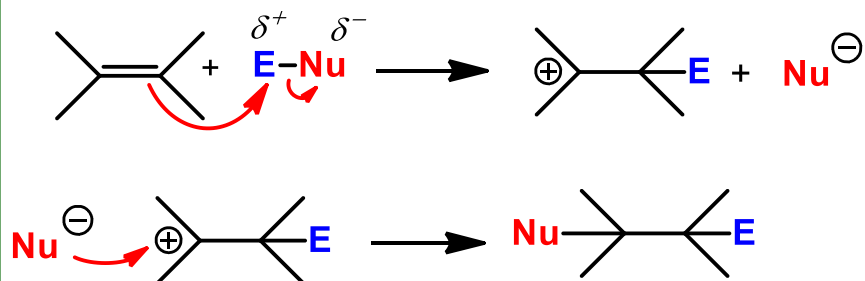




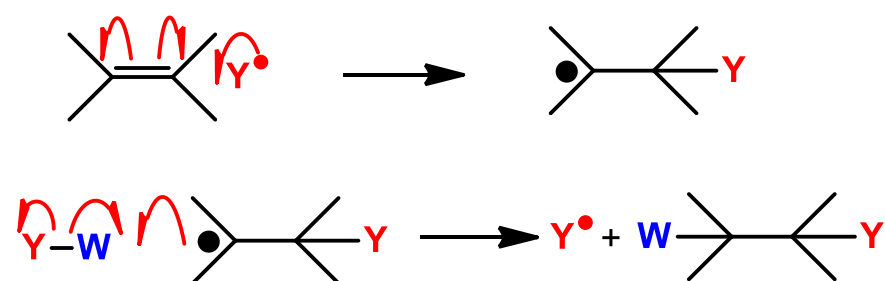
# I. Struktur und Reaktivität von Alkenen

## Additionsreaktionen an Alkene

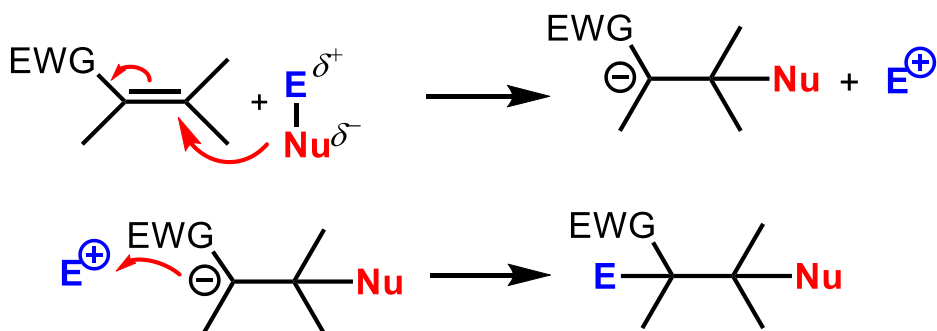
### Elektrophile Addition



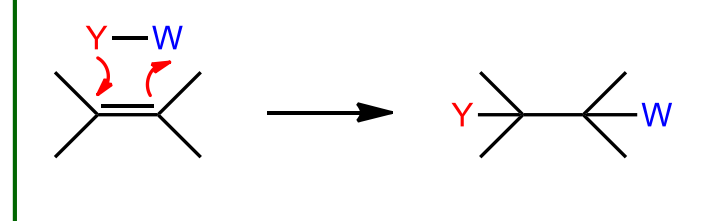
### Radikalische Addition



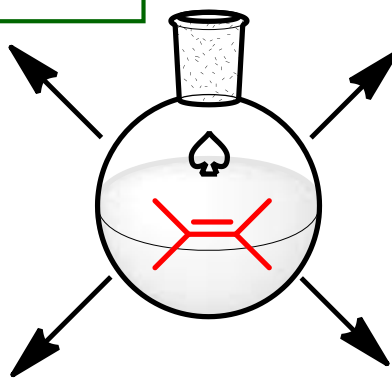
### Nukleophile Addition

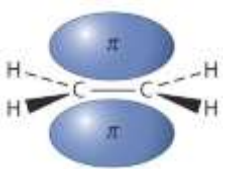


### Konzertierte Addition



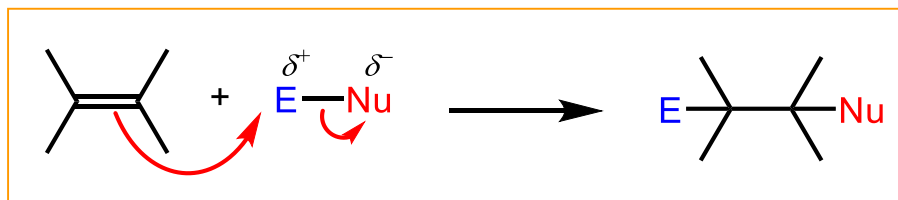
EWG = „electron withdrawing group“





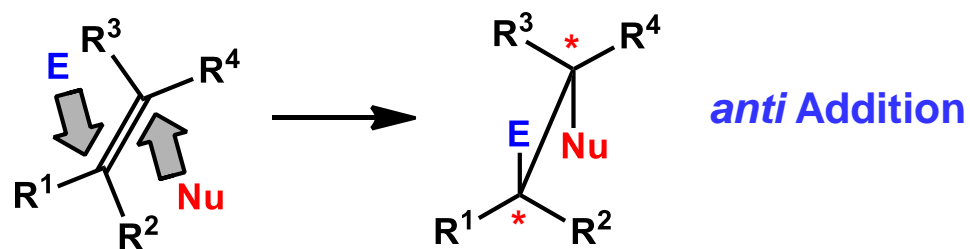
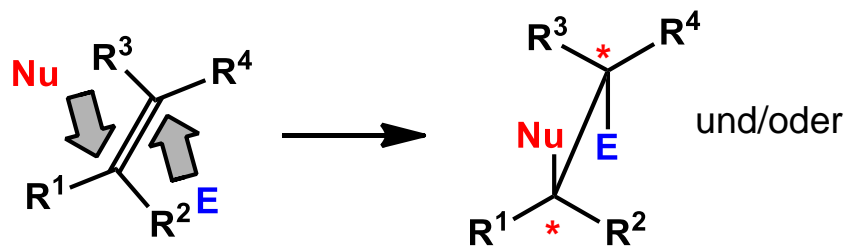
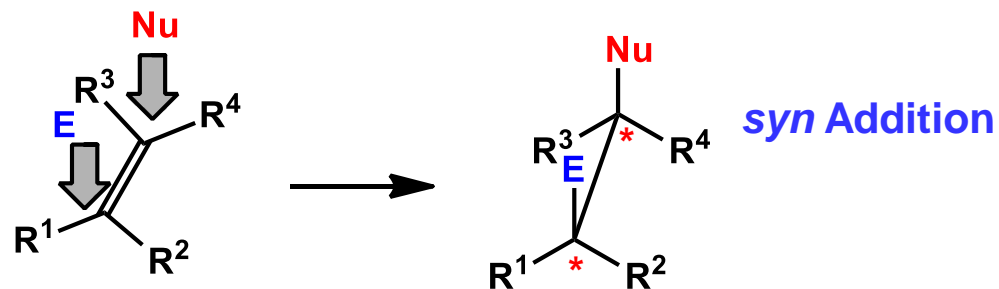
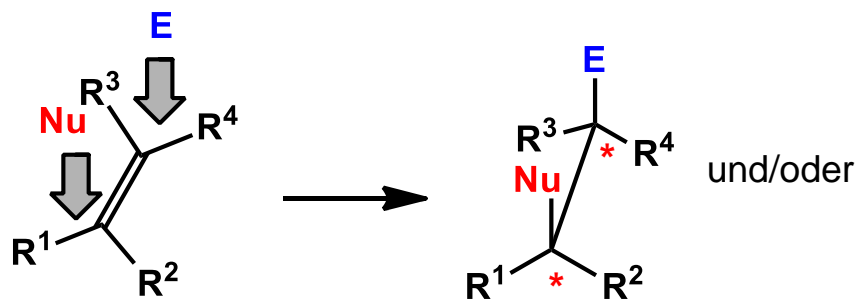
## II. Elektrophile Addition

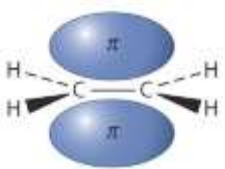
### Selektivität der elektrophilen Addition ?



### Regioselektivität (Orientierung) ?

### Stereoselektivität ? Diastereoselektivität (+ Enantioselektivität)





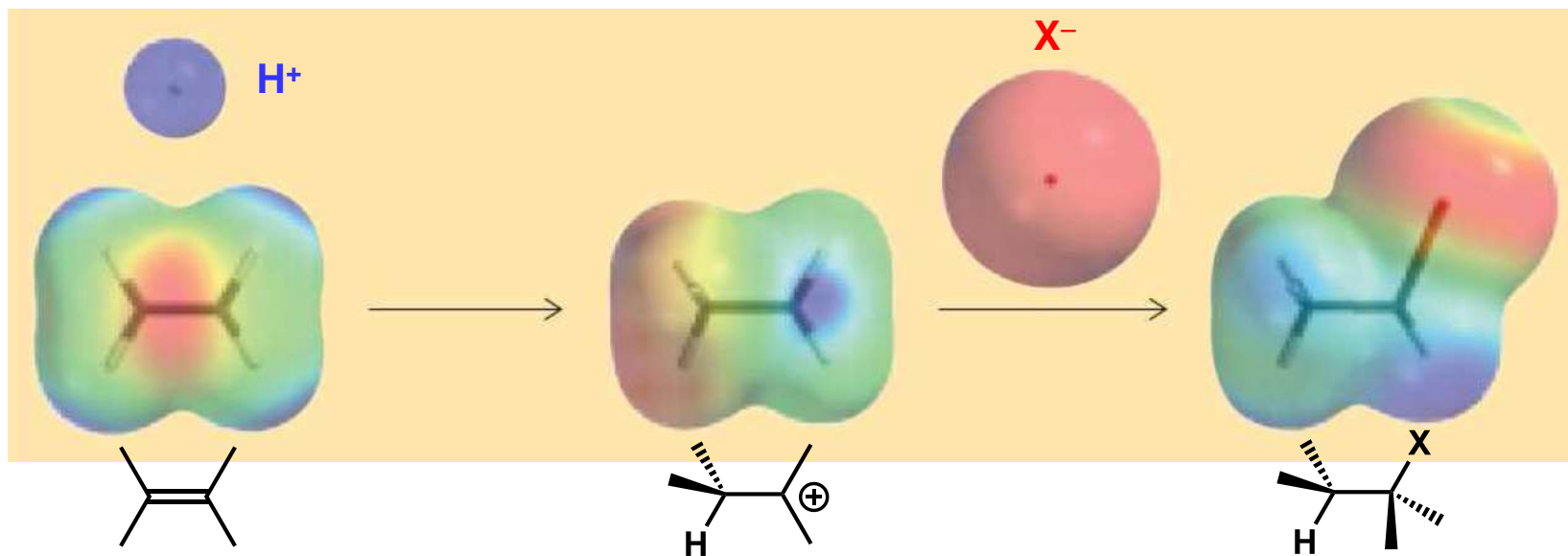
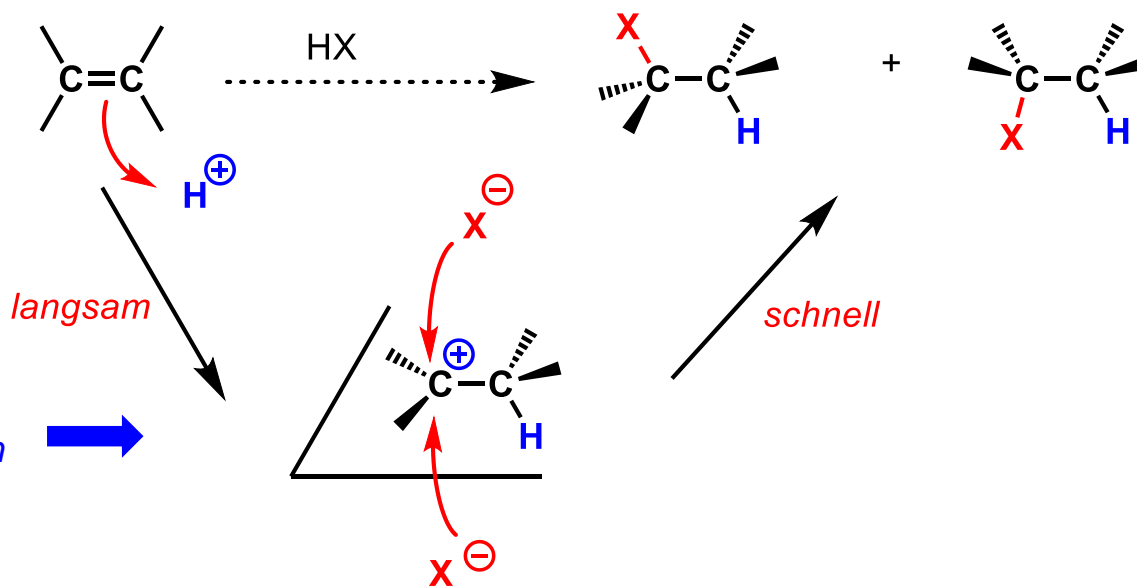
## II. Elektrophile Addition

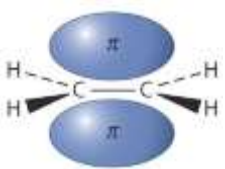
### II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

Allgemeines Schema:

Proton ist das „einfachste“ Elektrophil

Verlauf über ein  
planares Carbokation  
 $sp^2$





## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

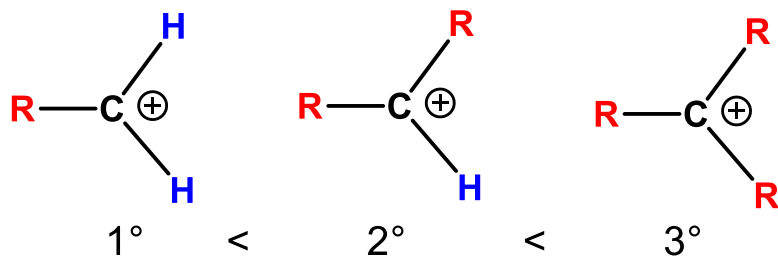
#### Regioselektivität

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

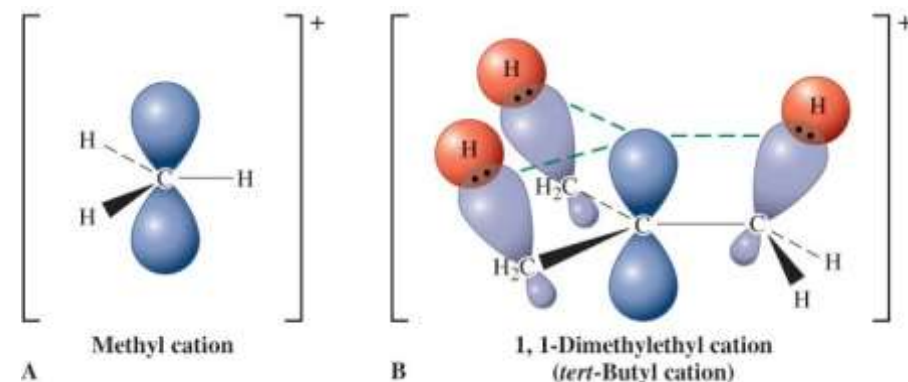
#### Stabilitäten von Carbokationen:

weniger stabil

am stabilsten



Stabilität

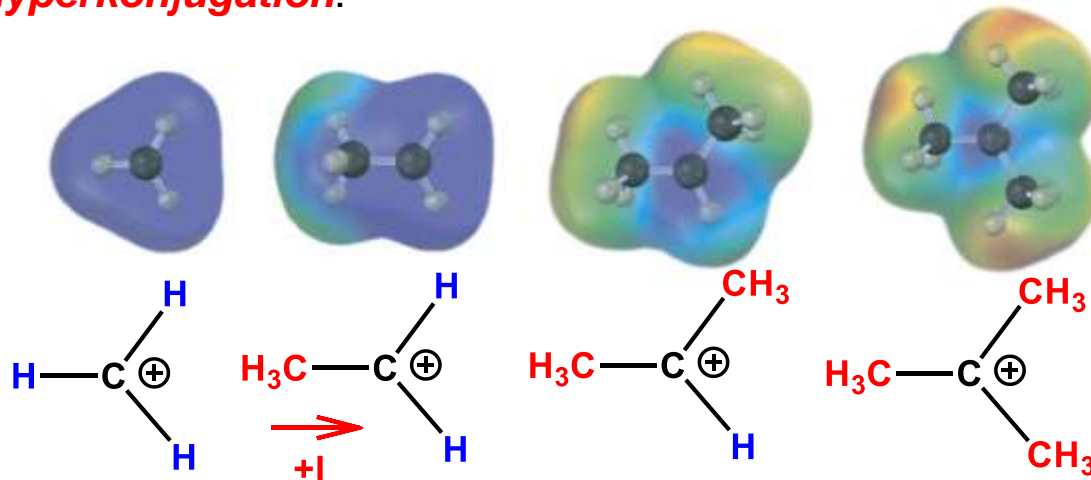


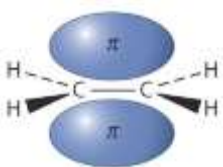
© 2007 Thompson higher education

Positive Ladung wird stabilisiert durch **Hyperkonjugation**:

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

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



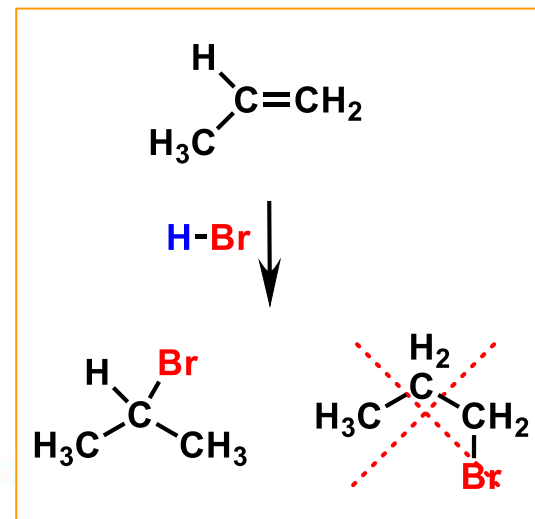
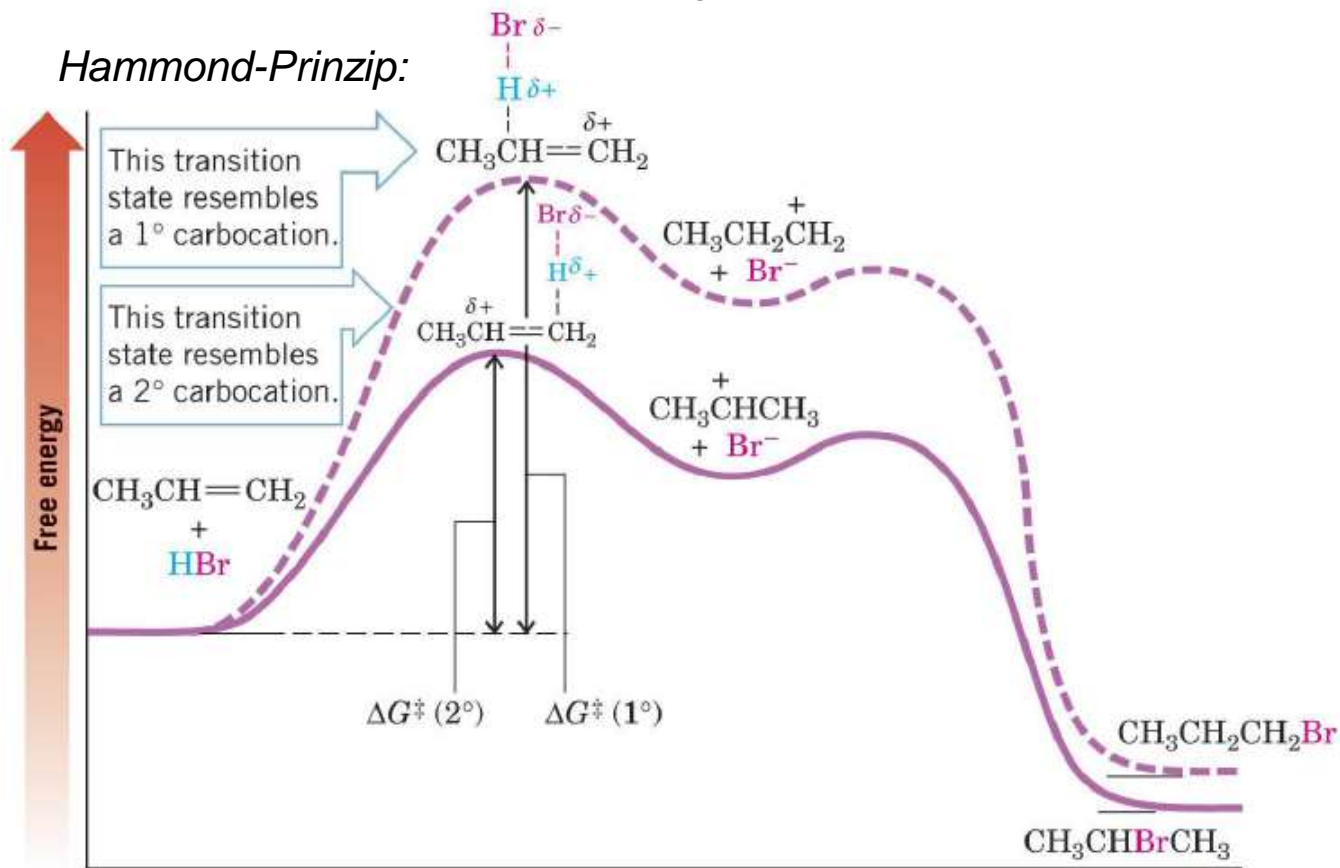


## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

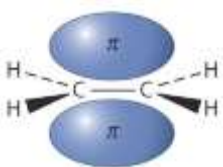
#### Regioselektivität

**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





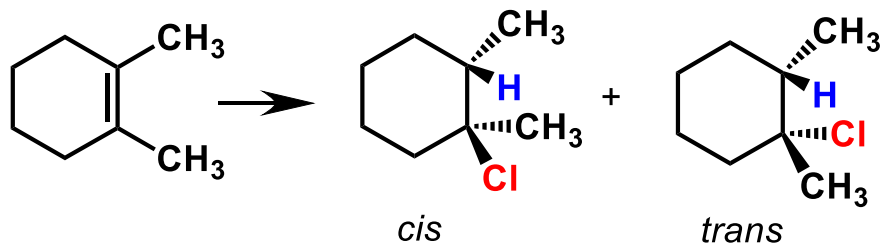
## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

#### Diastereoselektivität

**Diastereoselektivität** (*syn* oder *anti* ?): meist **nicht** selektiv, vgl. planares Carbokation

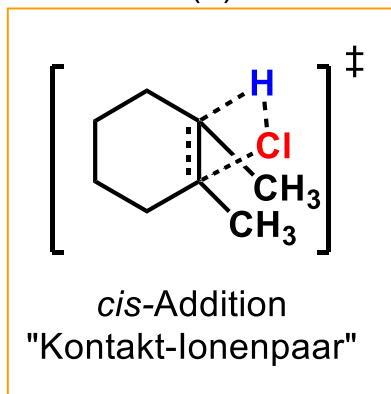
aber:



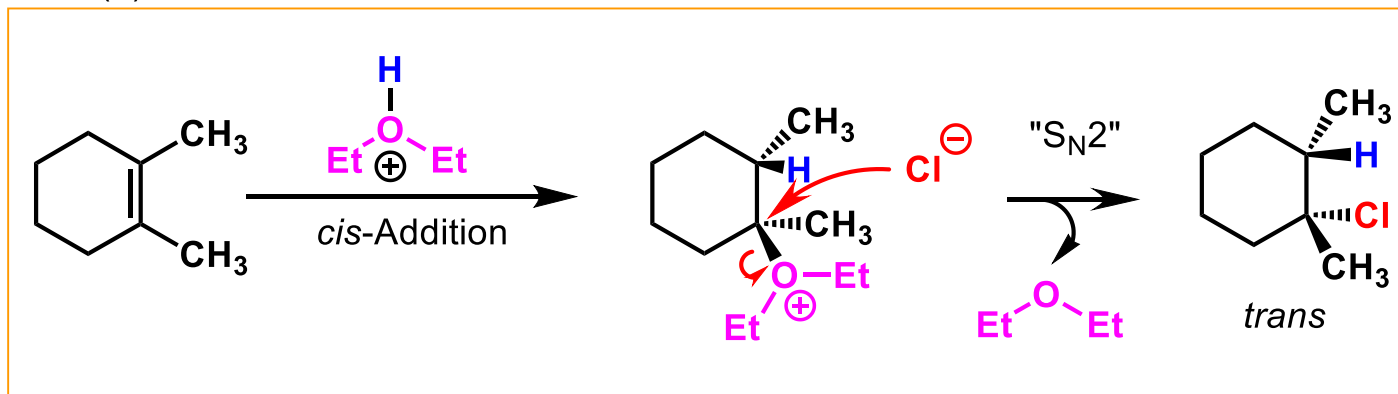
Inertsolvens (z.B. Nitromethan): 1 : 1

Bedingung	Temp.	<i>cis/trans</i>
(1) H-Cl (trocken)	-98°C	87 : 13
(2) H-Cl / Et <sub>2</sub> O	0°C	5 : 95

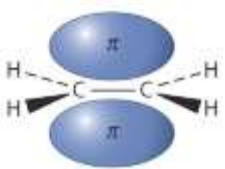
(1)



(2)



Becker, K. B.; Grob, C. A. *Synthesis* **1973**, 789.

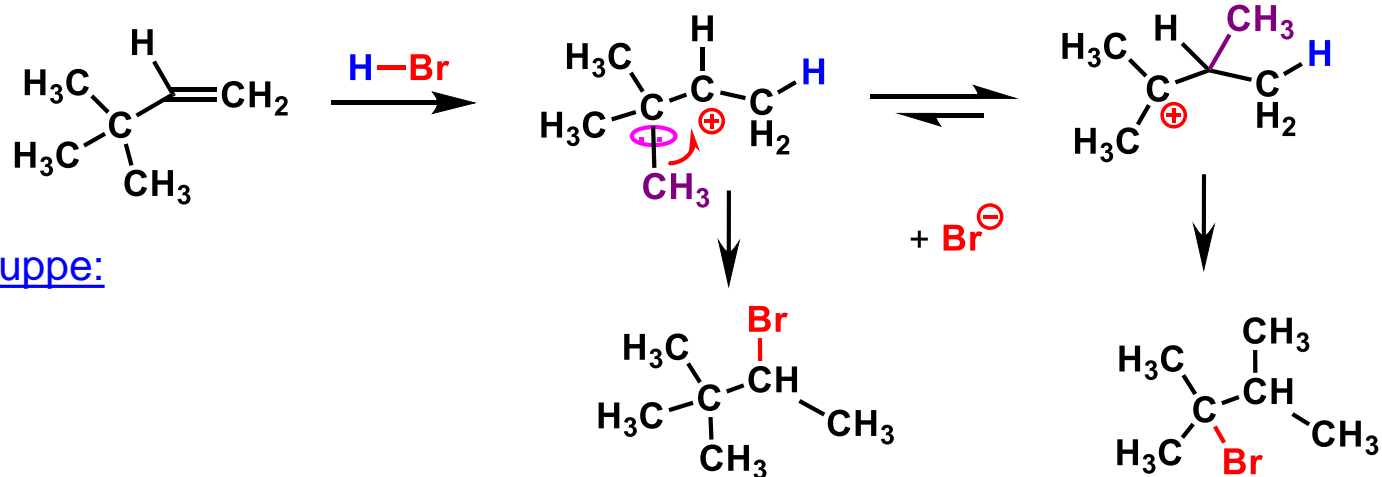


## II. Elektrophile Addition

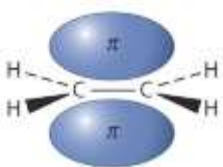
### II. 1. Hydrohalogenierung

#### 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:

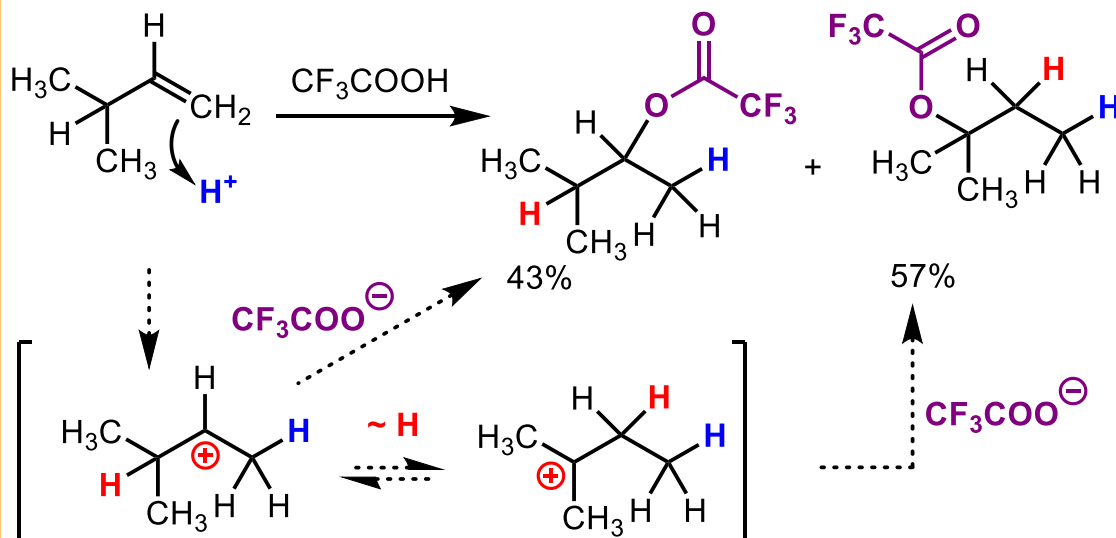
1,2-Wanderung hängt von vielen Faktoren ab: Struktur des Alkens, Solvens, Temperatur, Konzentration und Stärke des Nucleophils, ... → **Vorhersage schwierig**

#### Allgemein gilt:

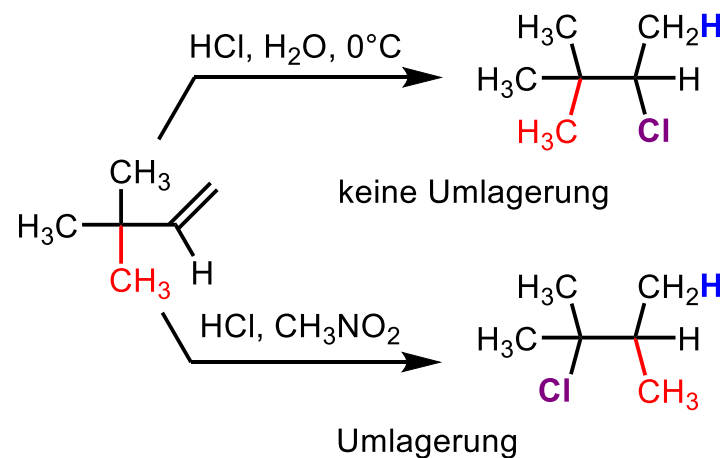
- Umlagerungen begünstigt bei Bildung **stabilerer** Carbokationen (tertiäre > sekundäre)
- Umlagerungen begünstigt bei **Verringerung** von **Ringspannung** (siehe Übung!)
- Umlagerungen laufen **leicht** in Gegenwart **schwacher Nucleophile** (Zeitfaktor!)
- Umlagerungen laufen leicht bei **geringer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

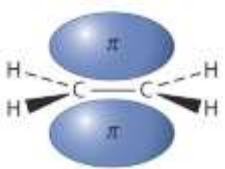
#### Beispiele:

##### Effekt des **Nucleophils**: z. B. schwaches Nu



##### Effekt des **Solvens**

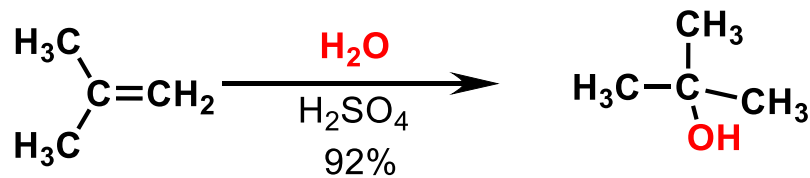




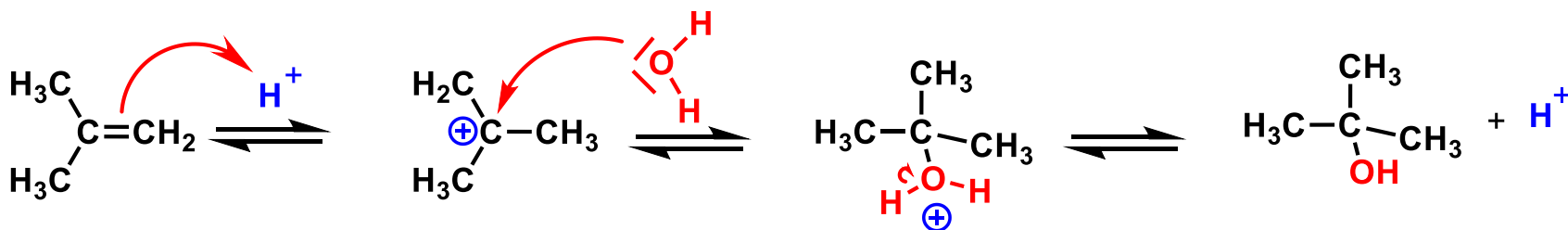
## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 2. Hydratation (sauer)

- Addition von **H–OH**
- 2. Schritt: **Nu = H<sub>2</sub>O** in saurem wässrigen Milieu (Konkurrenz ?)
- wenn Anion der Säure schwach nucleophil, z. B. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> / HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>



#### Mechanismus:



Wasser zu schwache Säure



Proton ist Katalysator der Reaktion

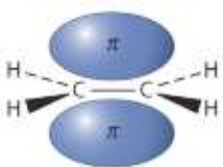


Alle Schritte sind reversibel



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

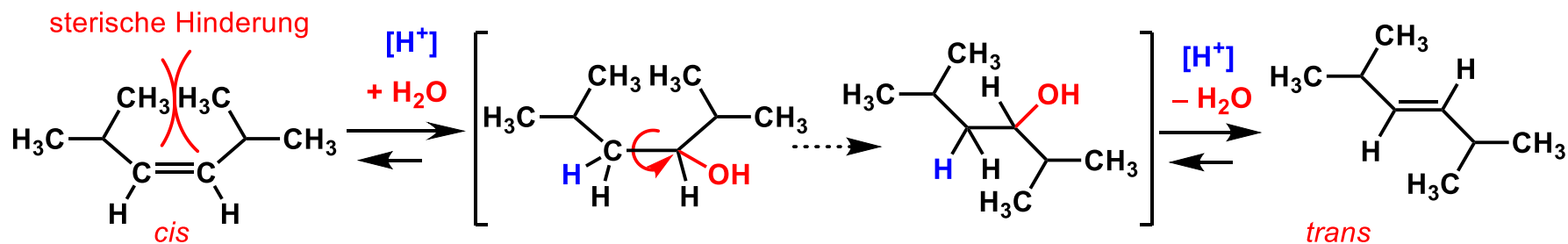
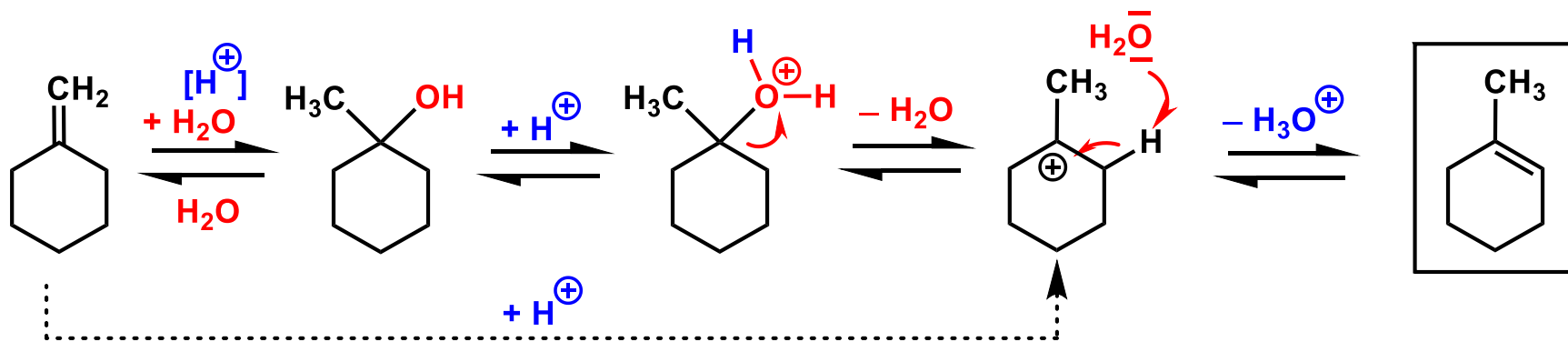
## II. 2. Hydratation

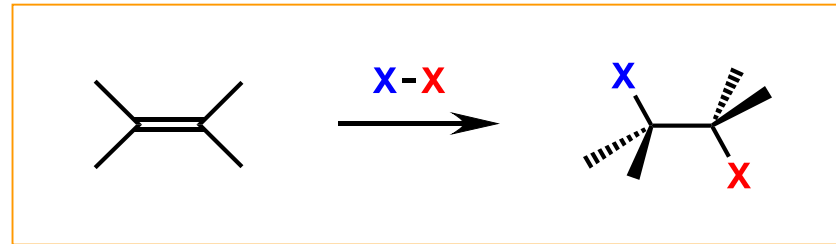
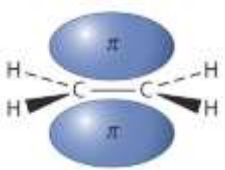


Alle Schritte sind reversibel: Addition  $\leftrightarrow$  Eliminierung

### 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)

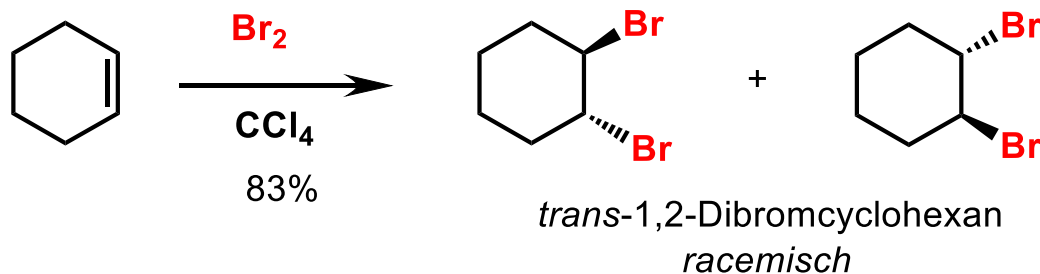
Normalfall:

**Bedingungen:**

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

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

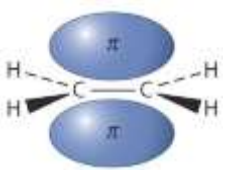
**Stereochemie:** Addition stereospezifisch **anti** !



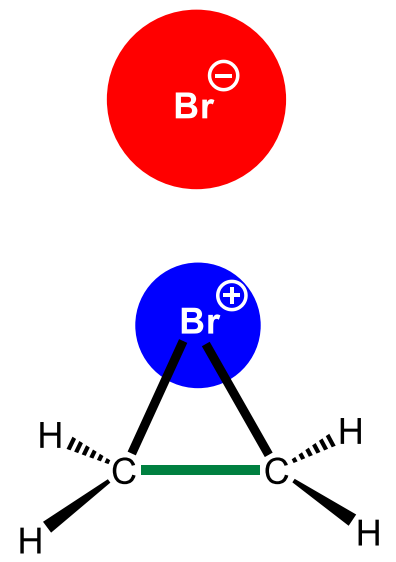
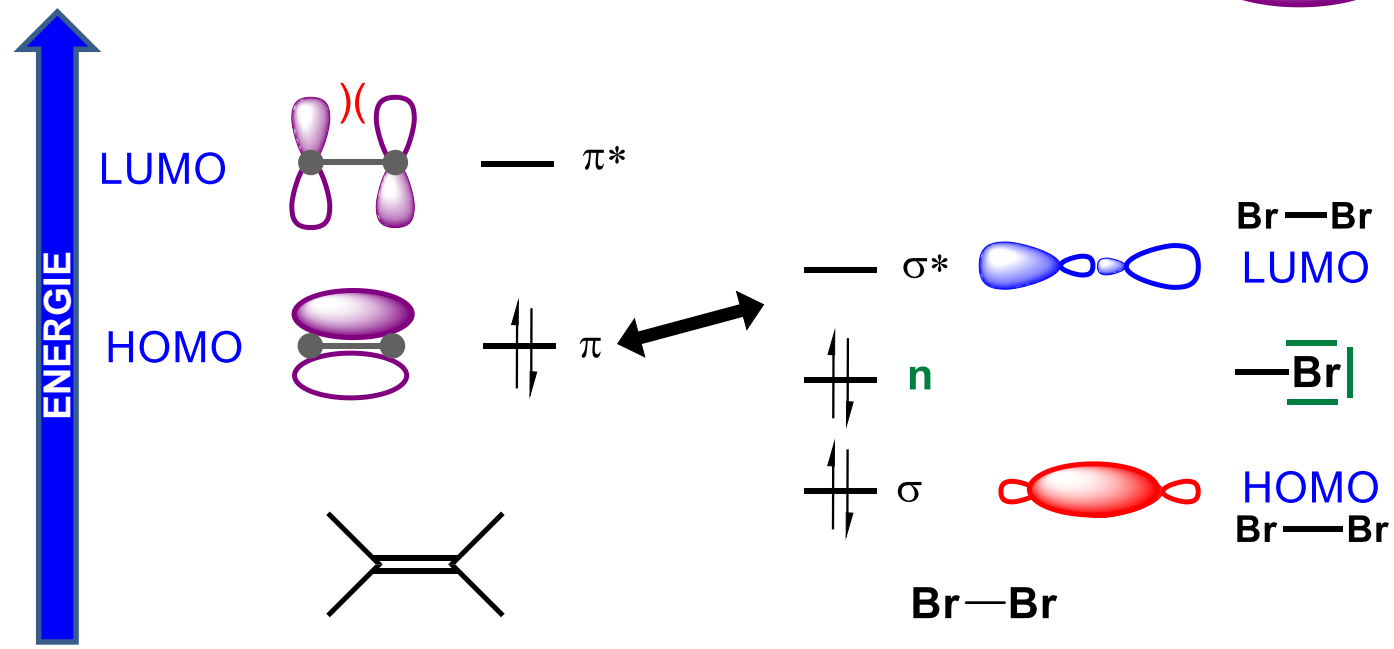
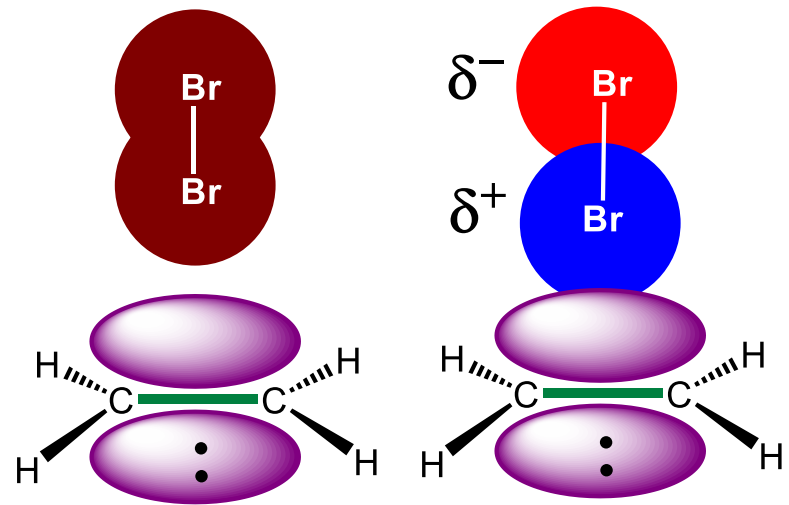
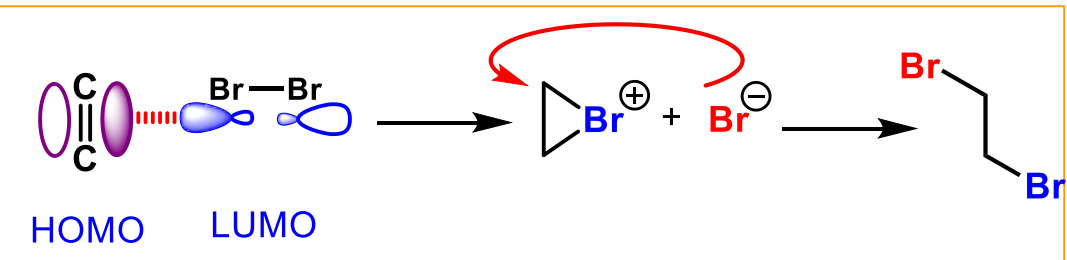
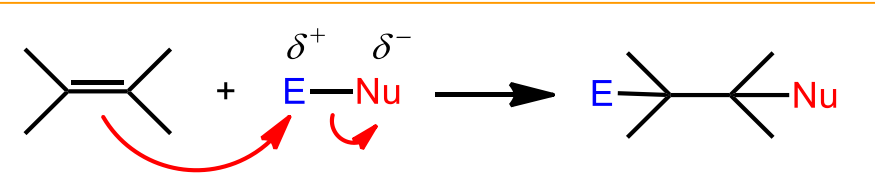
**Br<sub>2</sub>**

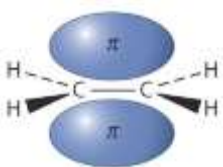
# II. Electrophile Addition

## II. 3. Halogenierung



**Mechanismus:**



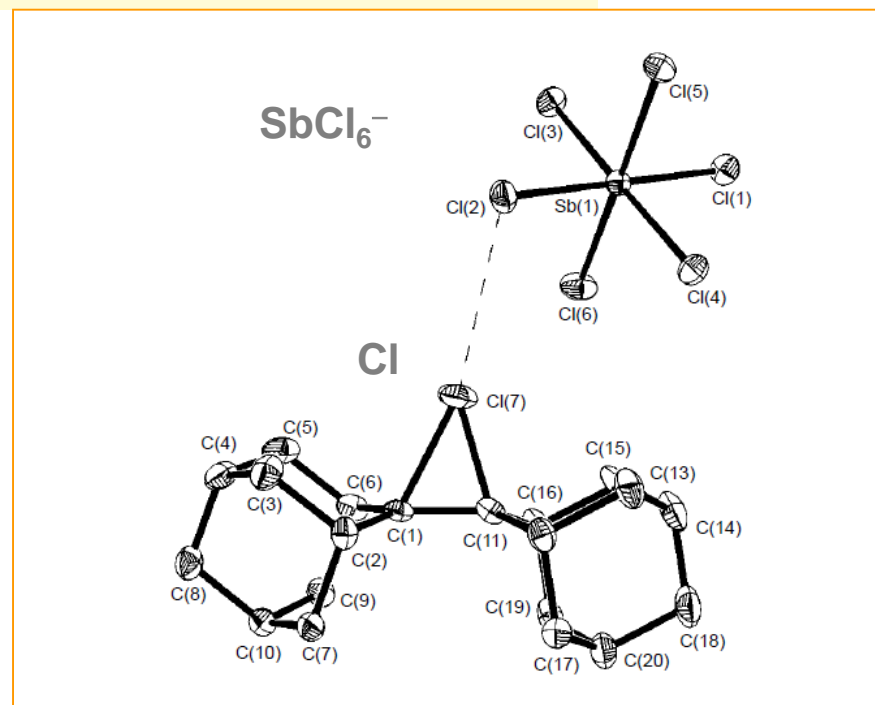
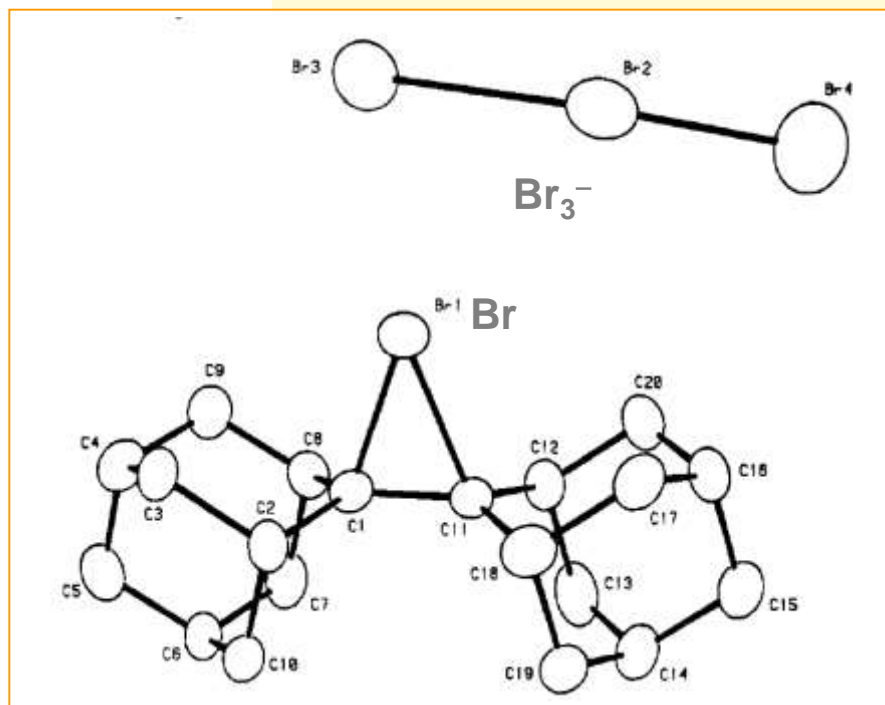


## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 3. Halogenierung

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

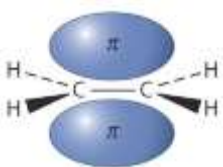
(1) *sterisch stark gehinderte Alkene bilden ein verbrücktes Bromonium-Ion, das nicht mehr von einem Nucleophil angegriffen werden kann*



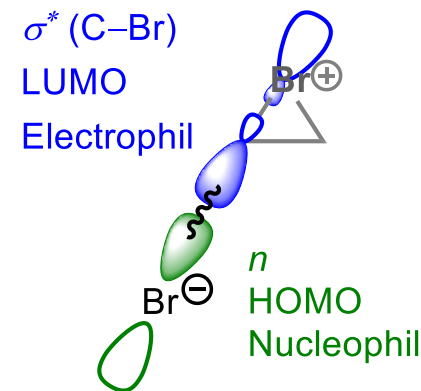
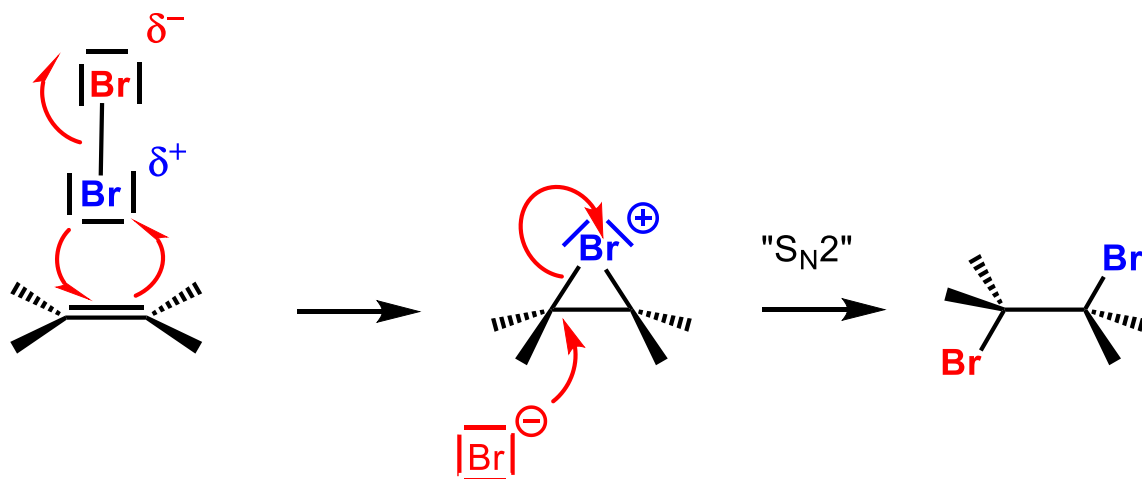
R. S. Brown *et al.* *JACS.* **1985**, *107*, 4504.

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





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

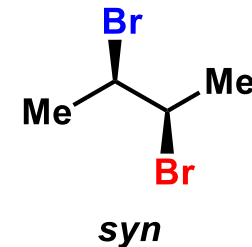
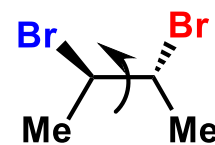
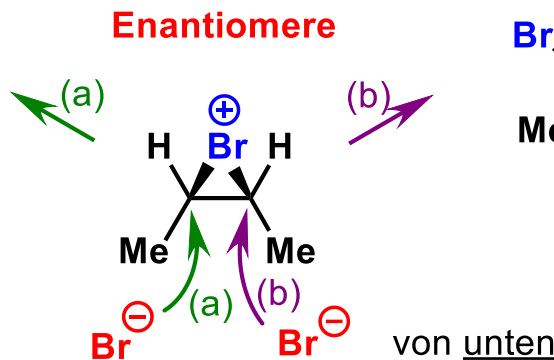
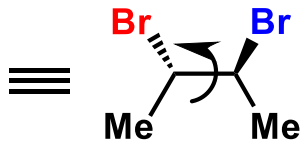
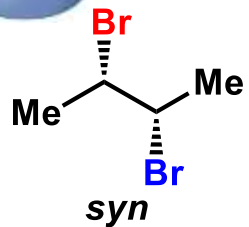
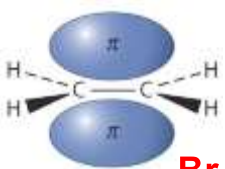


### Stereospezifische Reaktion:

- 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 → 1 Diastereomer als Produkt (2 Enantiomere)
- (abhängig von Struktur/Symmetrie)

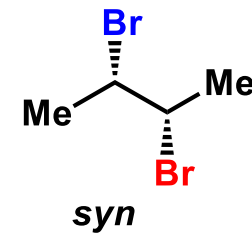
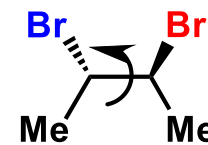
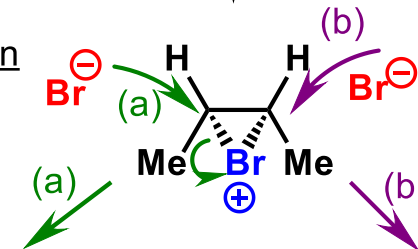
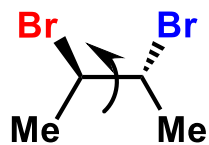
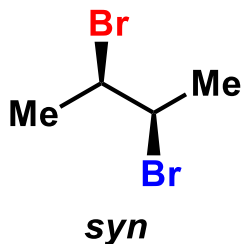
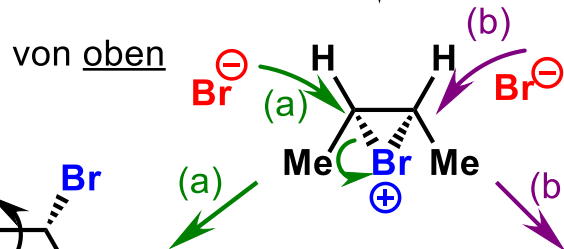
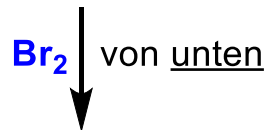
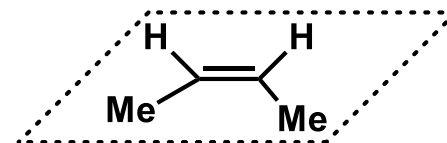
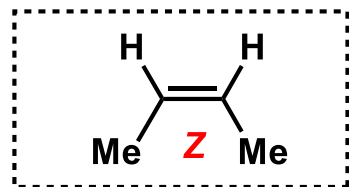
# II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 3. Halogenierung



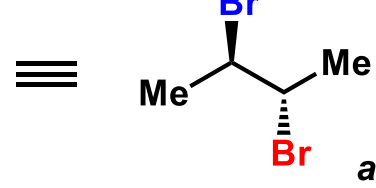
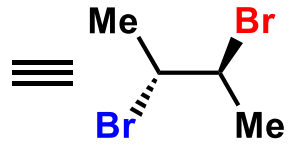
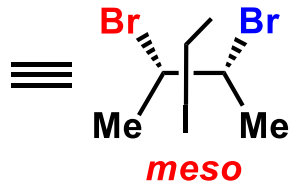
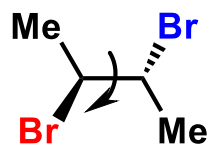
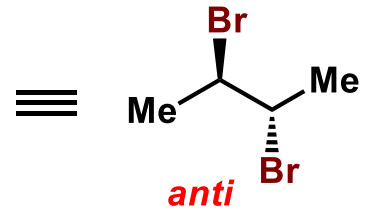
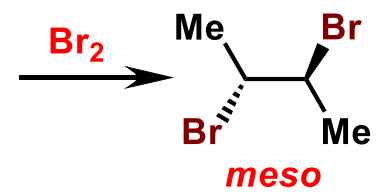
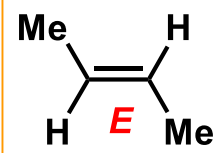
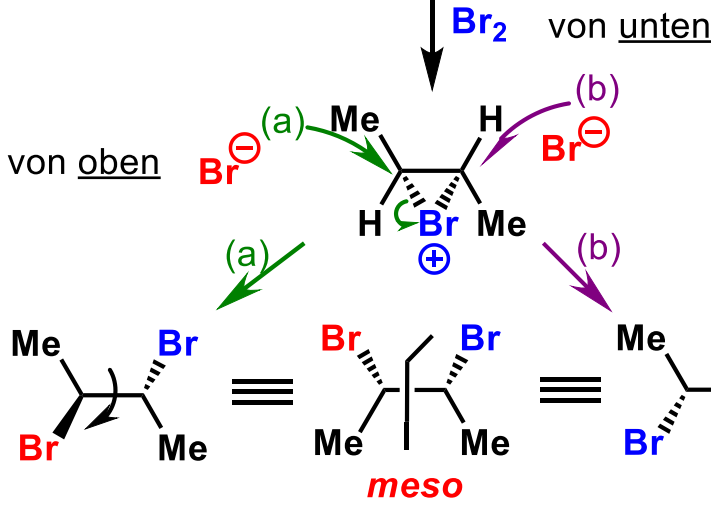
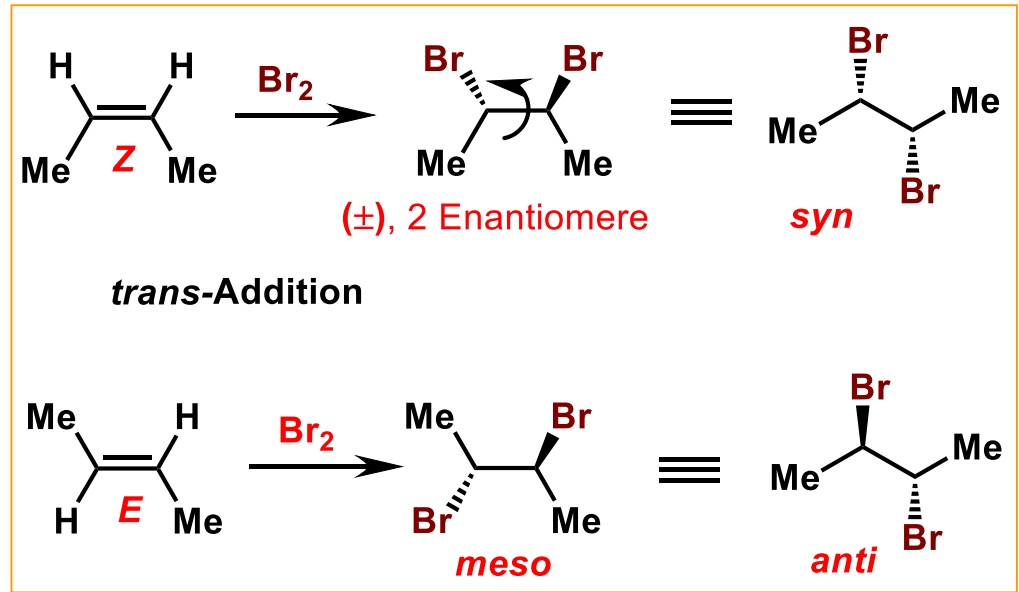
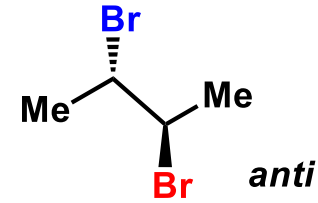
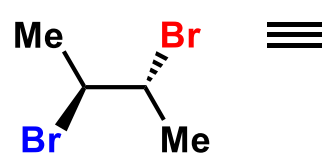
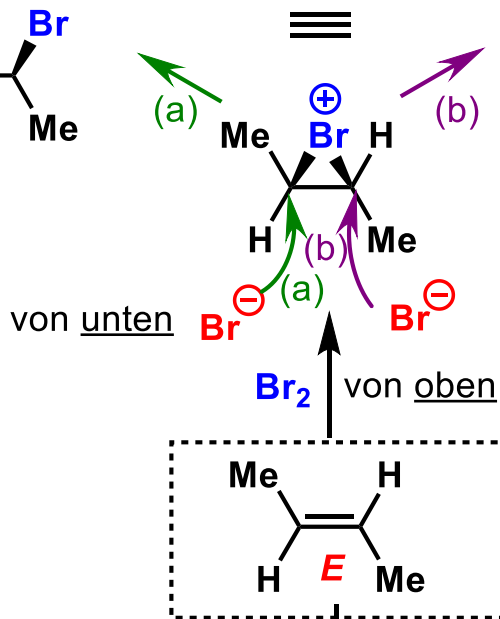
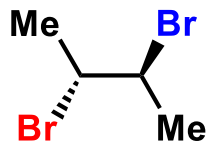
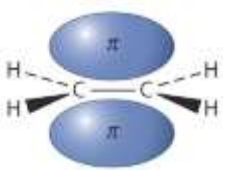
„zickzack“- Schreibweise nach Masamune:

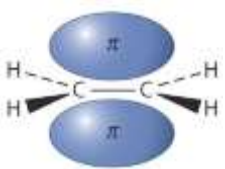
*trans*-Addition → *syn*-Produkt



# II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 3. Halogenierung

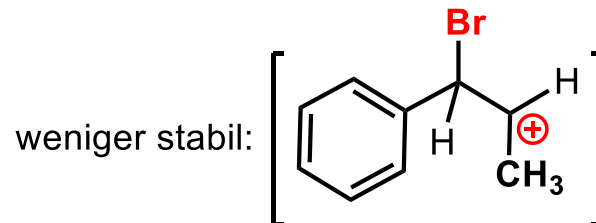
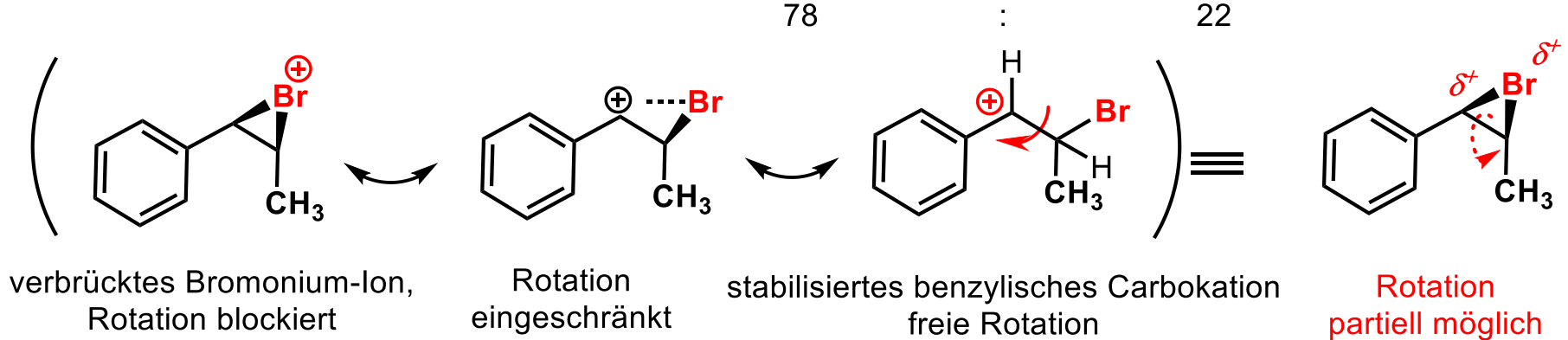
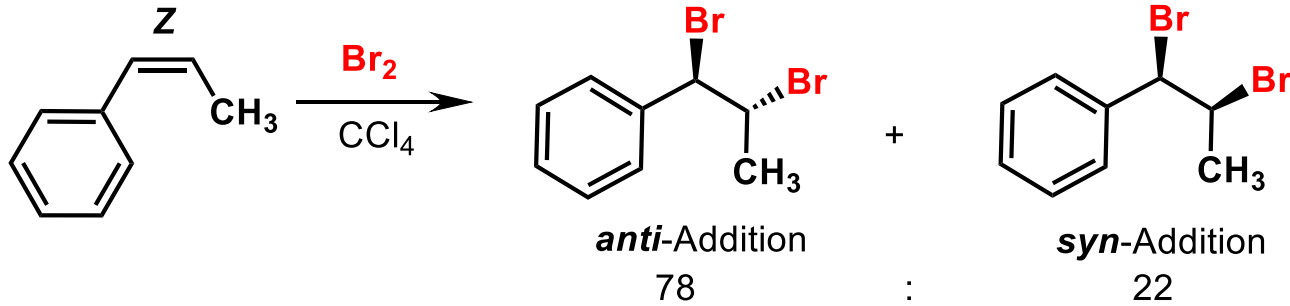


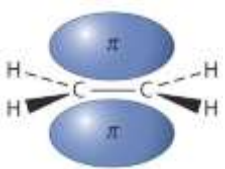


## Stereoselektivität: Ausnahmen

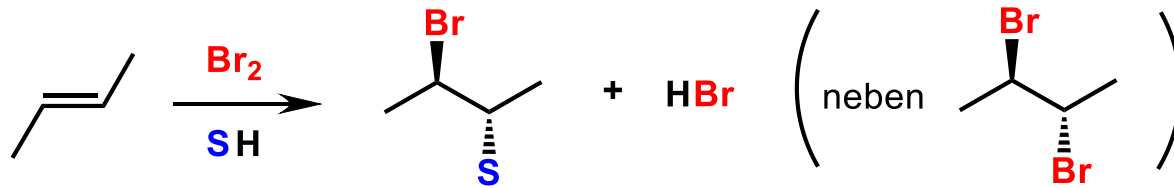


Verlust an Stereoselektivität, wenn ein intermediäres Carbokation stabilisiert ist:

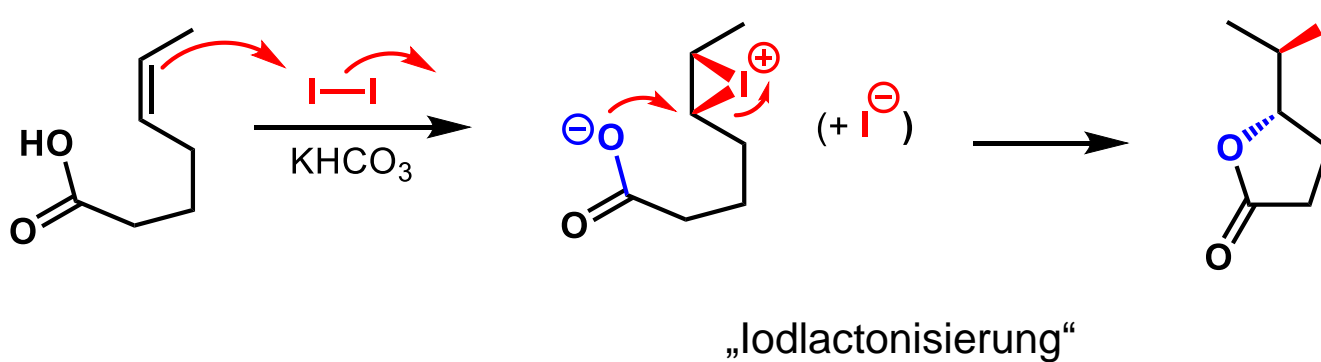
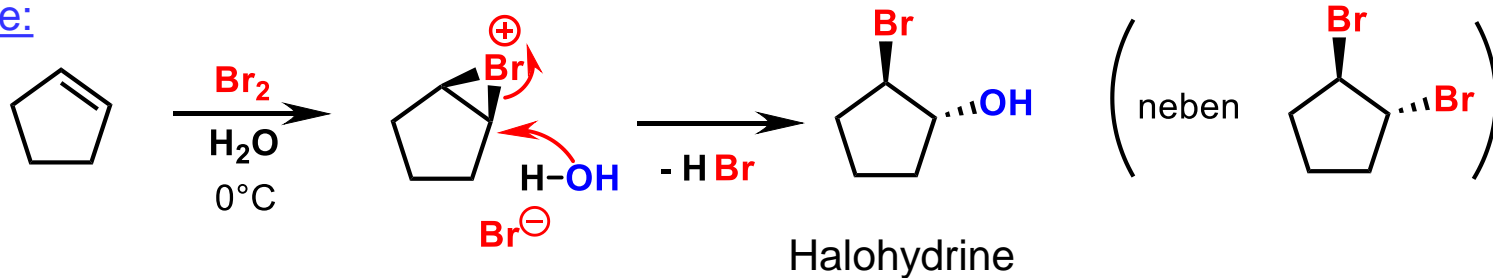


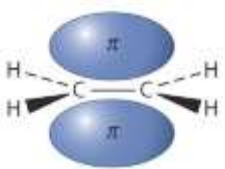


(3) Das Bromonium-Ion kann durch ein **Konkurrenz-Nucleophil**, z. B. durch ein (protisches) **Solvens-Molekül** - **abgefangen** werden ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ROH}$ ,  $\text{RCOOH}$ ):



Beispiele:



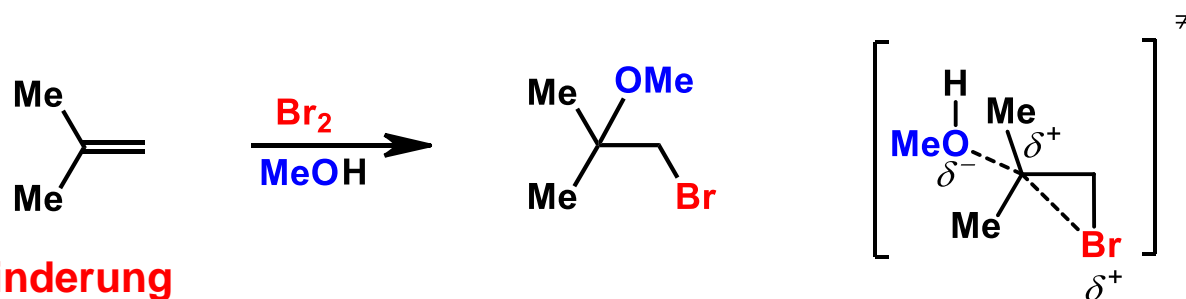


**Regioselektivität** für Angriff des (Konkurrenz-)Nucleophils:

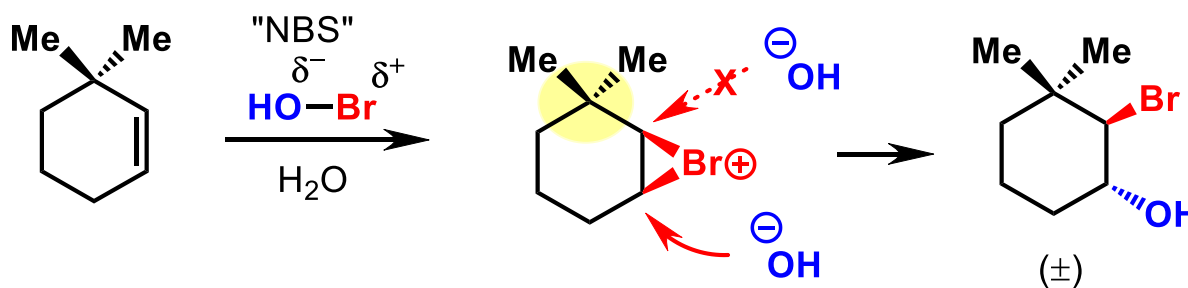


### (1) Typ Markovnikov – elektronische Steuerung

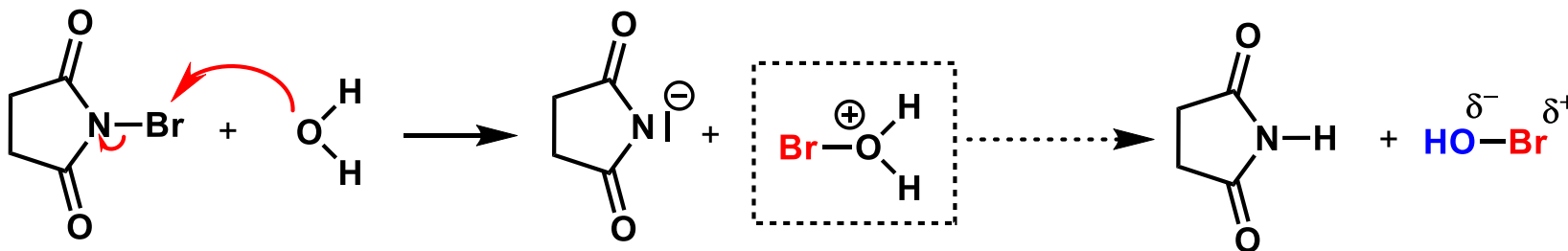
Elektrophil an weniger substituiertes C-Atom, Nucleophil am höher substituierten – via stabileres Carbokation!

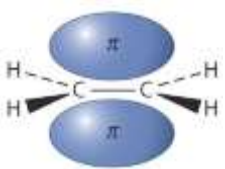


### (2) sterische Hinderung



N-Bromsuccinimid: milde "Quelle" für  $\text{Br}_2$  bzw. " $\text{Br}^+$ ":

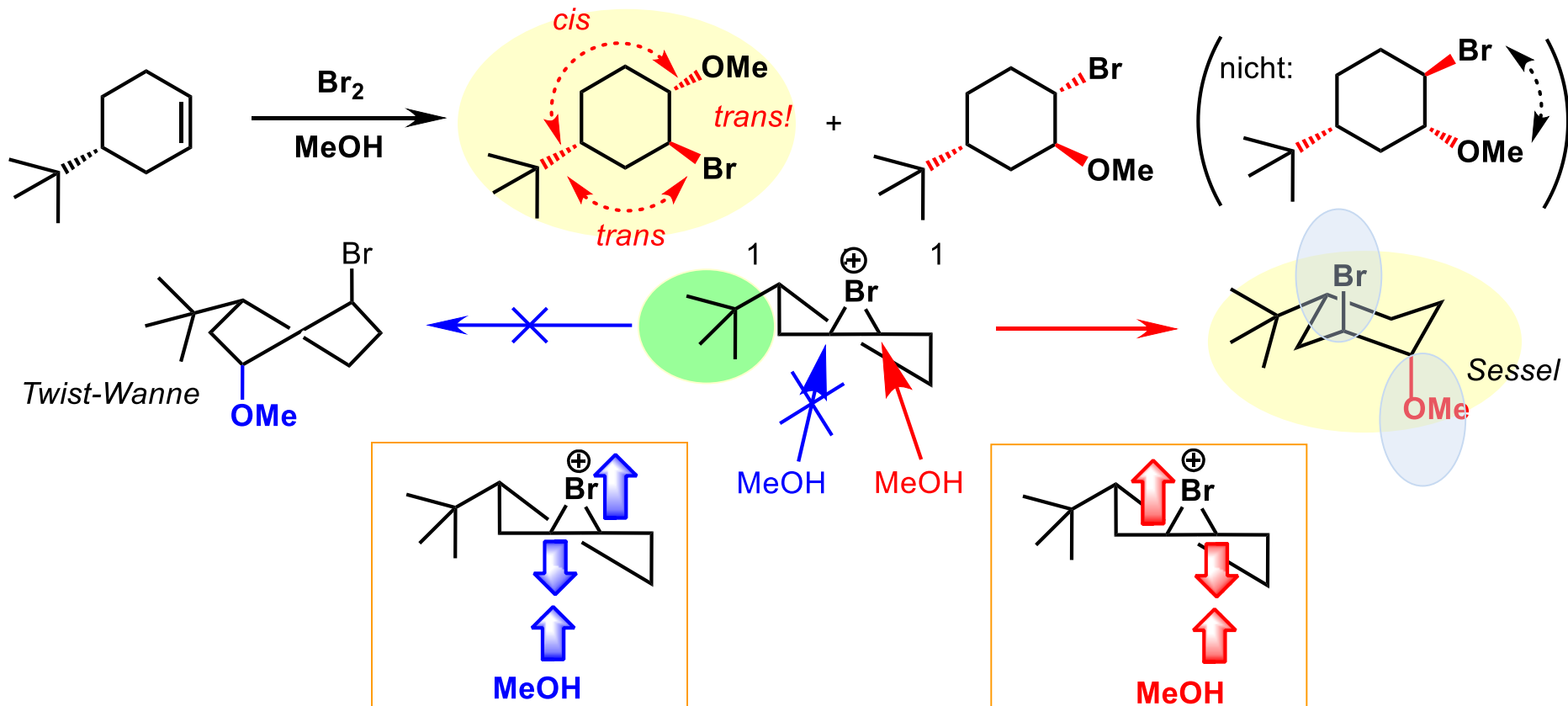




## II. Elektrophile Addition

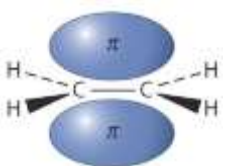
## II. 3. Halogenierung

**Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität** an substituierten Cyclohexenen:



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

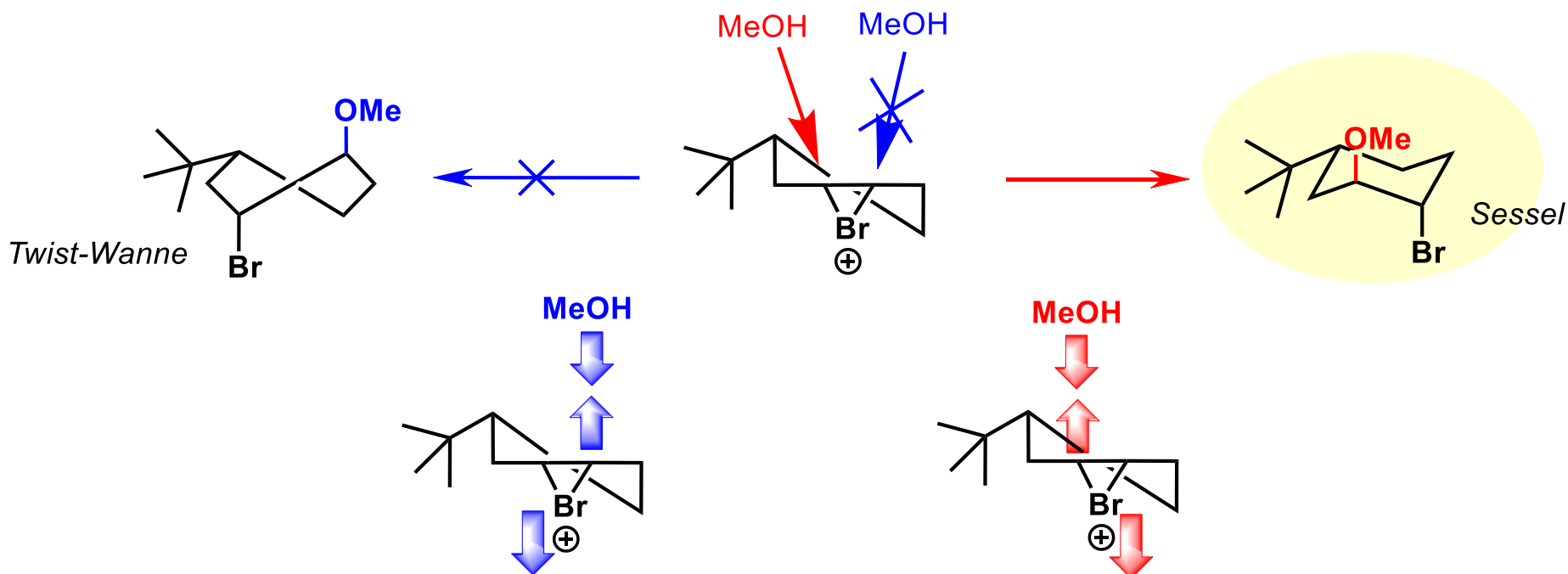
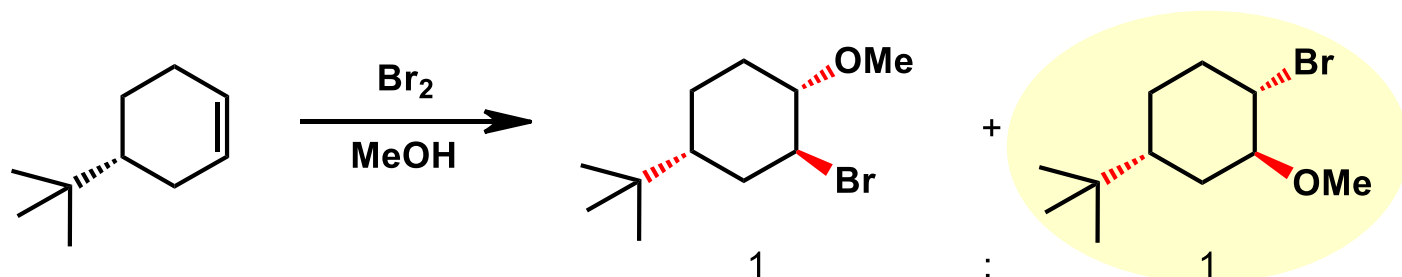
- 1) Die **Bildung** des Dreiringes erfolgt so, dass sperrige Substituenten **pseudo-equatorial** stehen.
- 2) Bei der nucleophilen Ringöffnung von Cyclohexan-anelierten Dreiringen ist **die** Regioselektivität **begünstigt**, die primär ein **trans-diaxial** mit Nucleophil und Abgangsgruppe versehenes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



## II. Elektrophile Addition

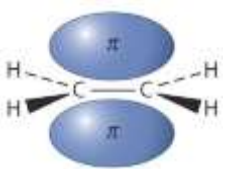
### II. 3. Halogenierung

#### Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität:



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

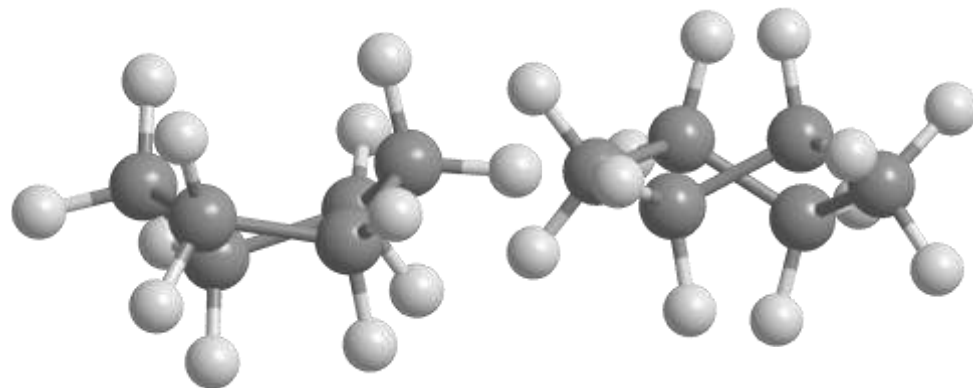
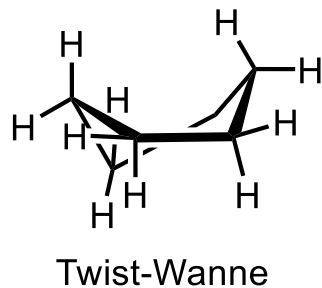
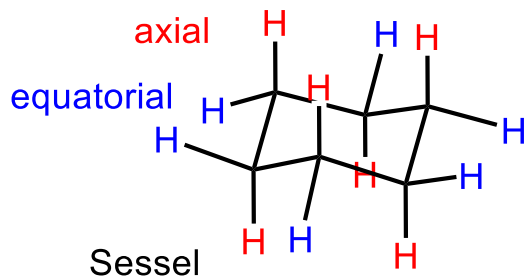




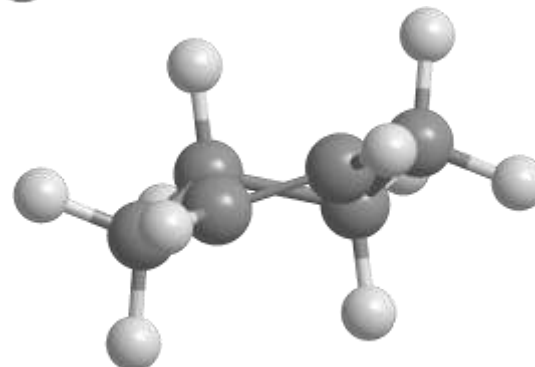
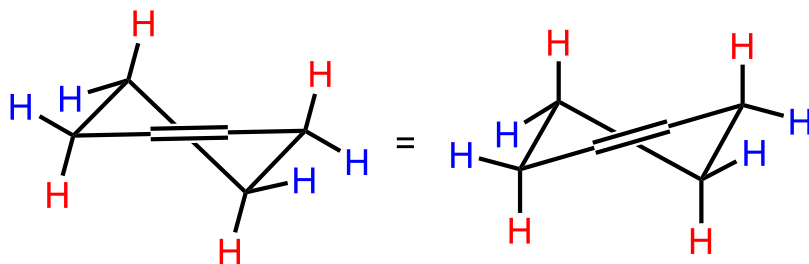
# Ergänzung:

## Konformationen:

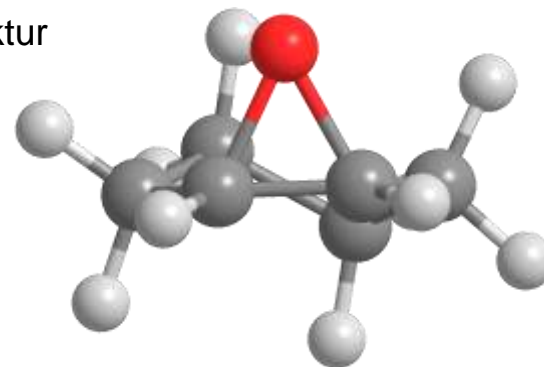
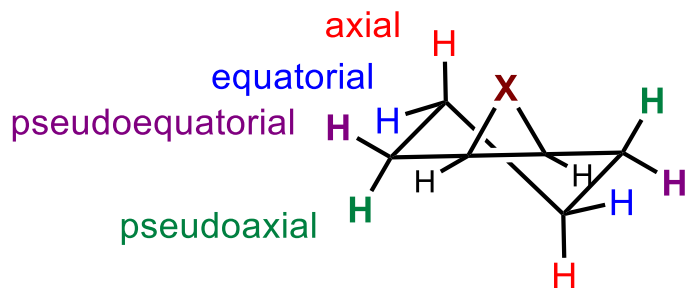
- **Cyclohexan:** alle C sind  $sp^3$

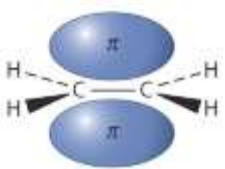


- **Cyclohexen:** 4 x  $sp^3$  und 2 x  $sp^2$



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

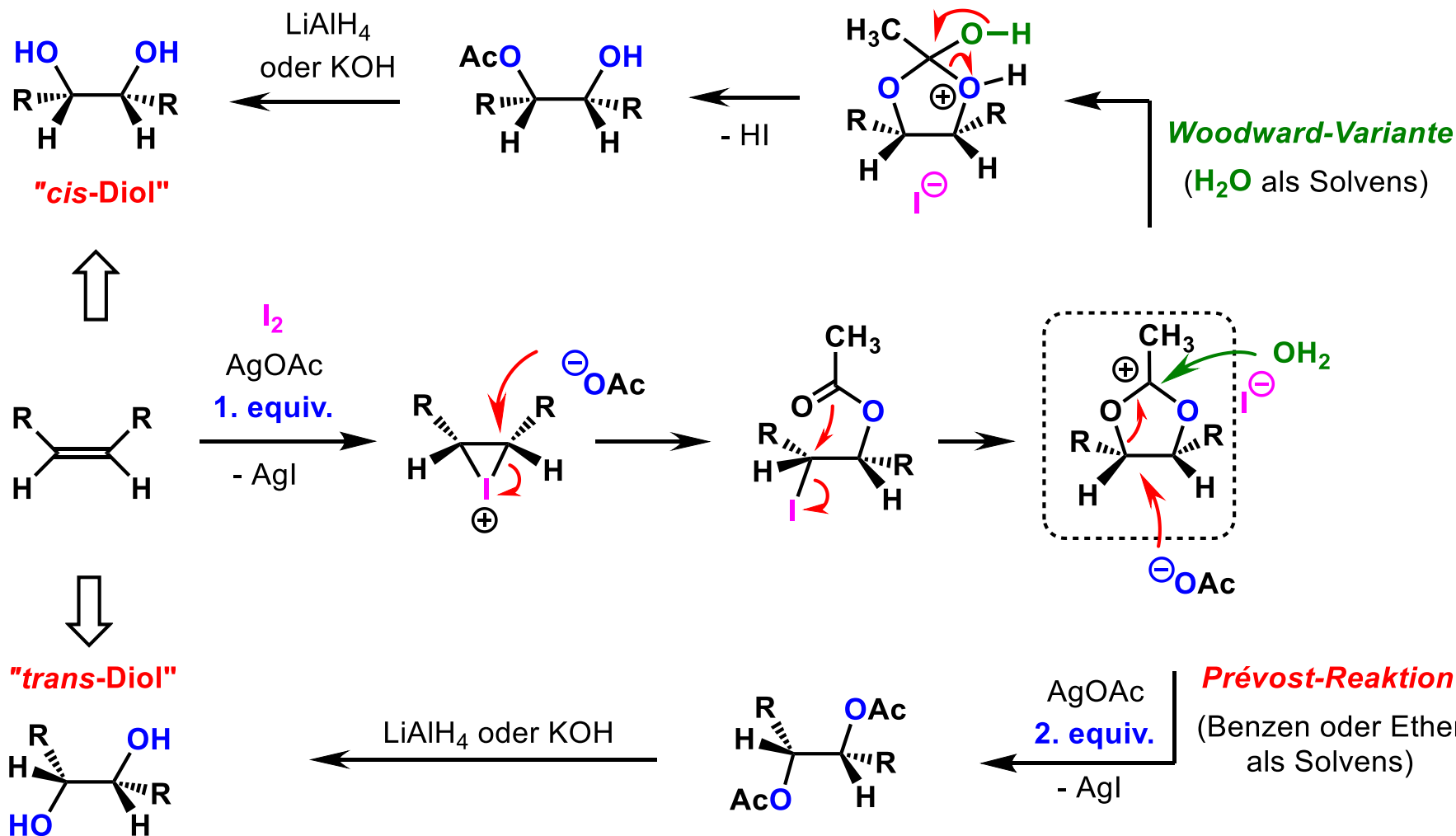


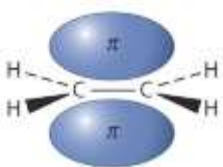


## II. Elektrophile Addition

### II. 3. Halogenierung

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



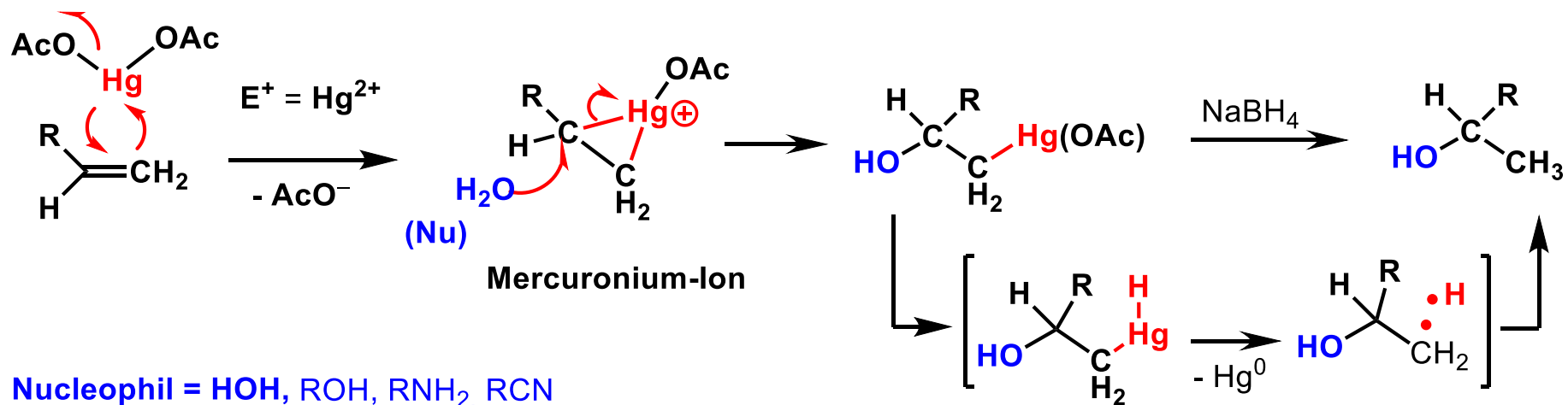


## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 4. Oxymercurierung-Demercurierung

(Hydratation spezial)

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

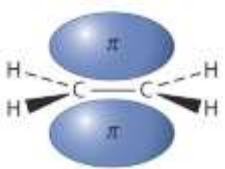


Mercurierung ist **regioselektiv** (Markovnikov-Regel) und **stereoselektiv** (*anti-Addition*) !

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)



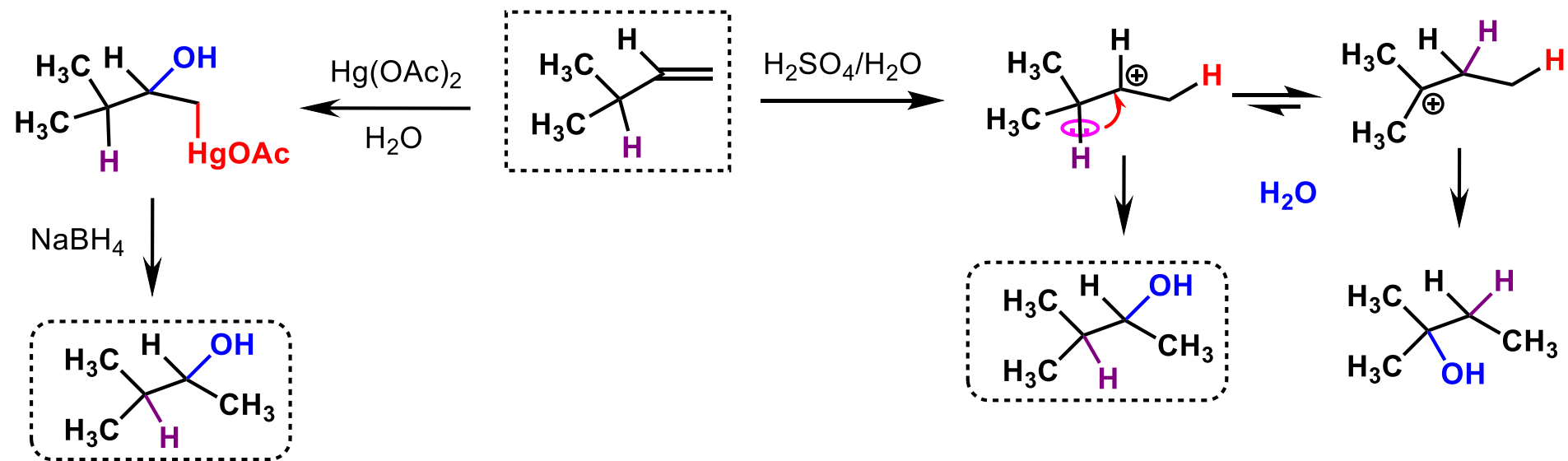
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 4. Oxymercurierung-Demercurierung

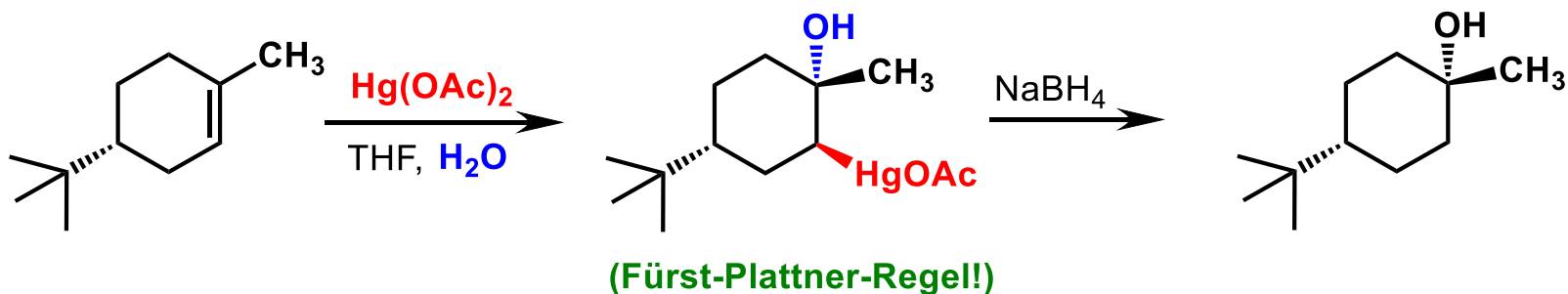
**Regioselektivität und Stereoselektivität:**

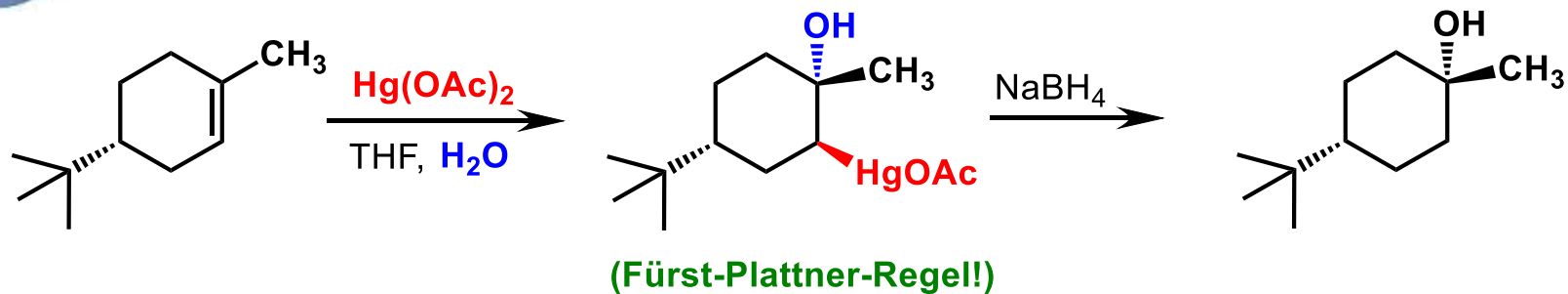
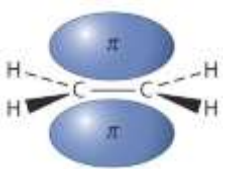
(Hydratation spezial)

3) Keine Umlagerungen da keine Bildung von intermediären Carbokationen:

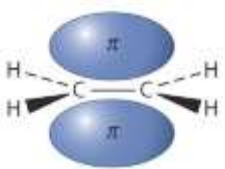


4) Fürst-Plattner-Regeln gelten: da verbrücktes Intermediat





Übung:



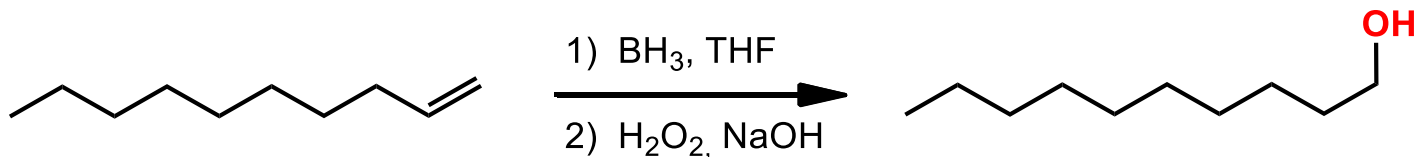
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

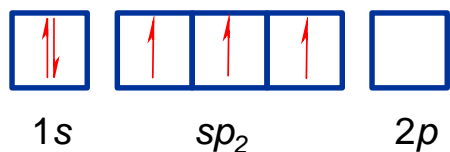
Hydratation vom Typ *anti*-Markovnikov:

(Hydratation spezial)

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

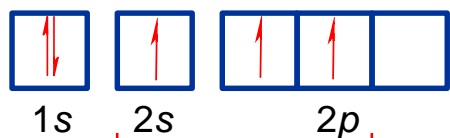


Reagenz: „BH<sub>3</sub>“



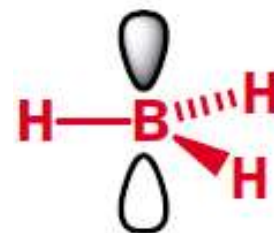
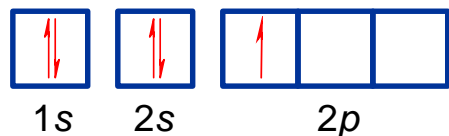
↑ Hybridisierung

angeregter Zustand:

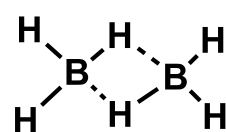


↑

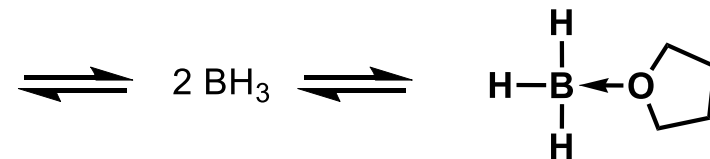
Grundzustand:



reaktive Species:  
Lewis-Säure  
Elektrophil



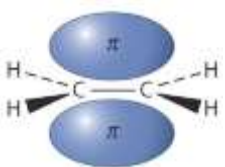
B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>  
"Diboran"



2 BH<sub>3</sub> • THF

oder BH<sub>3</sub> • SMe<sub>2</sub>

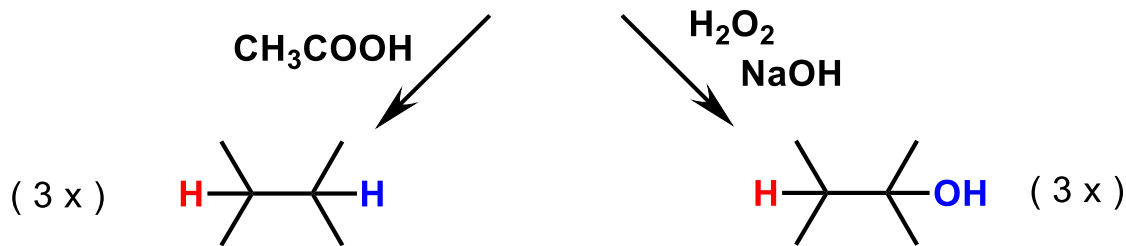
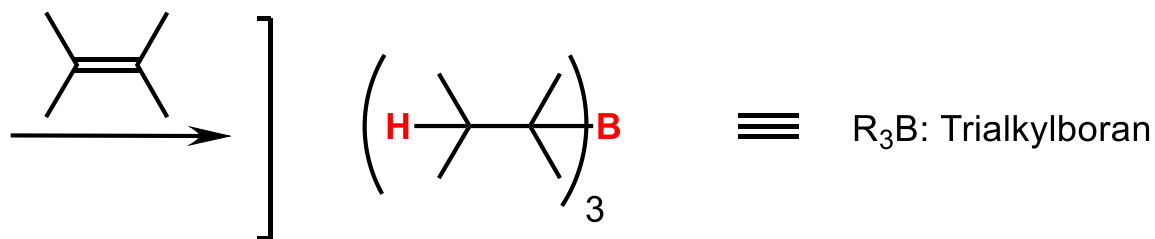
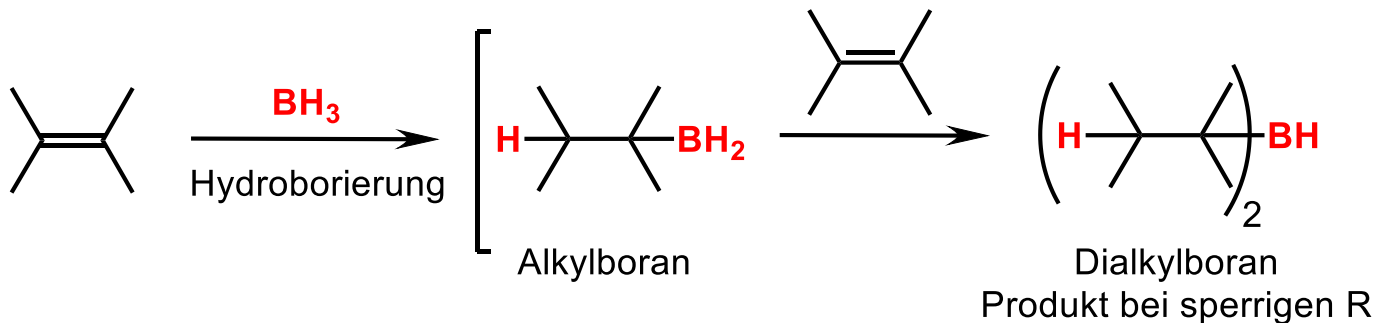
Elektronenkonfiguration des Bor-Atoms



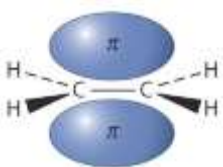
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

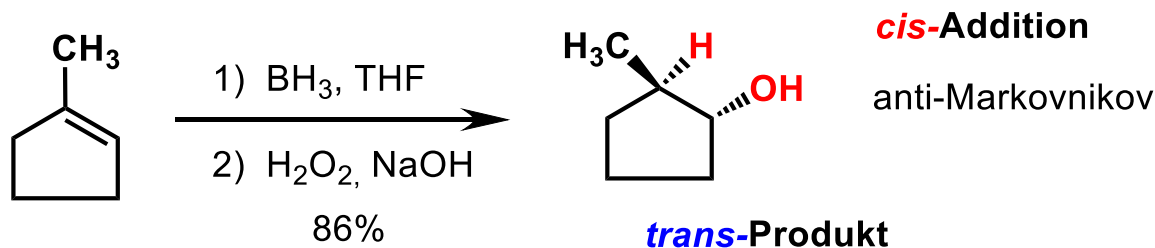
Reaktionsfolge:



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



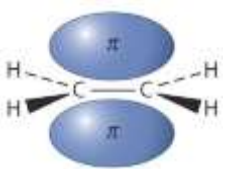
### Beispiel:



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

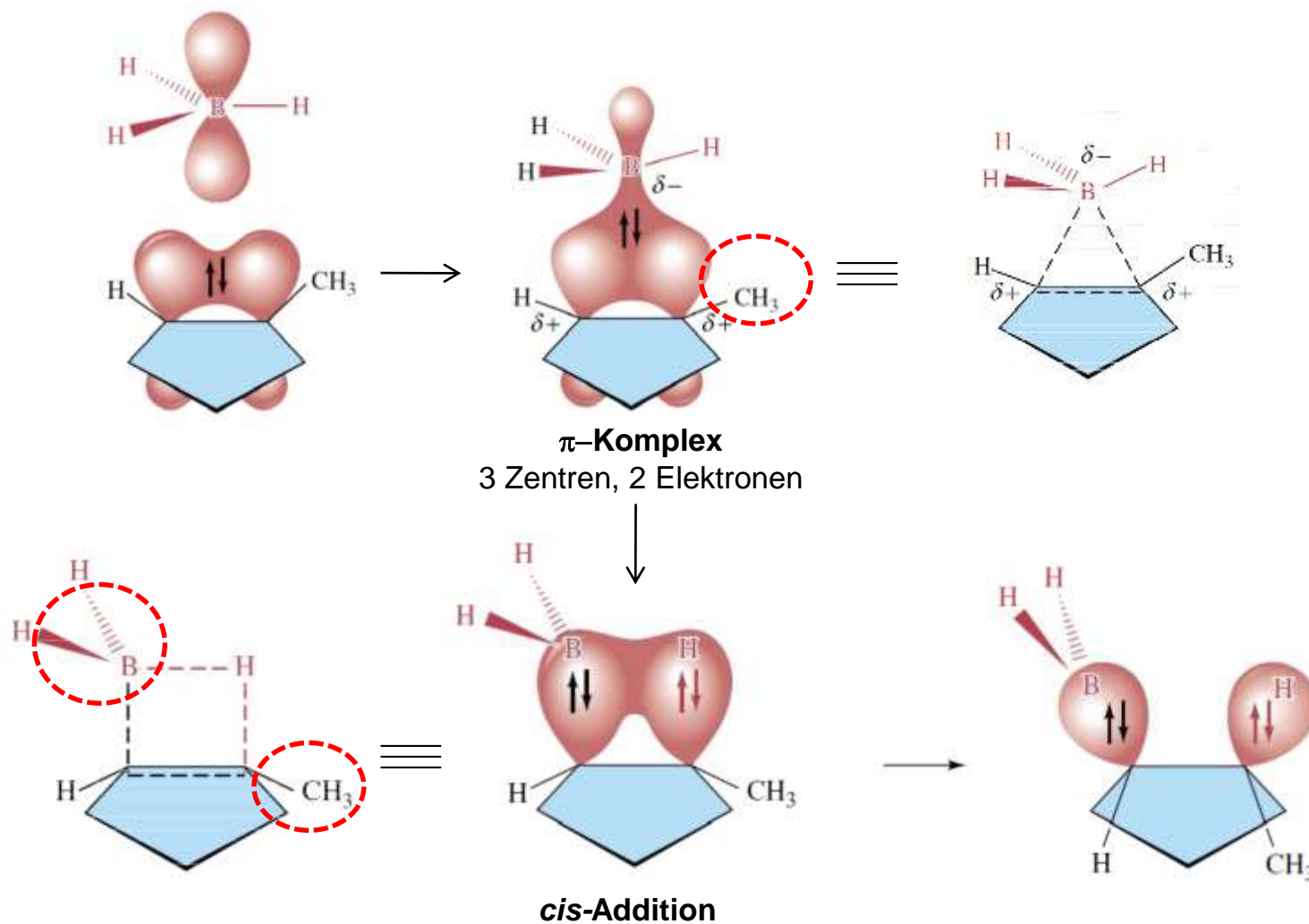




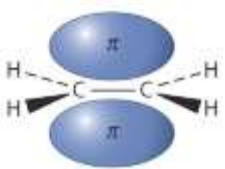
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

### Mechanismus Hydroborierung



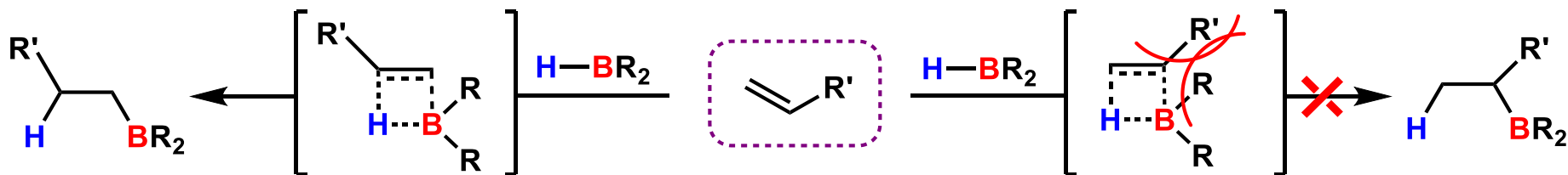
F. A. Carey *Organic Chemistry*, McGraw-Hill Higher education, 4th edition, 2000



## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

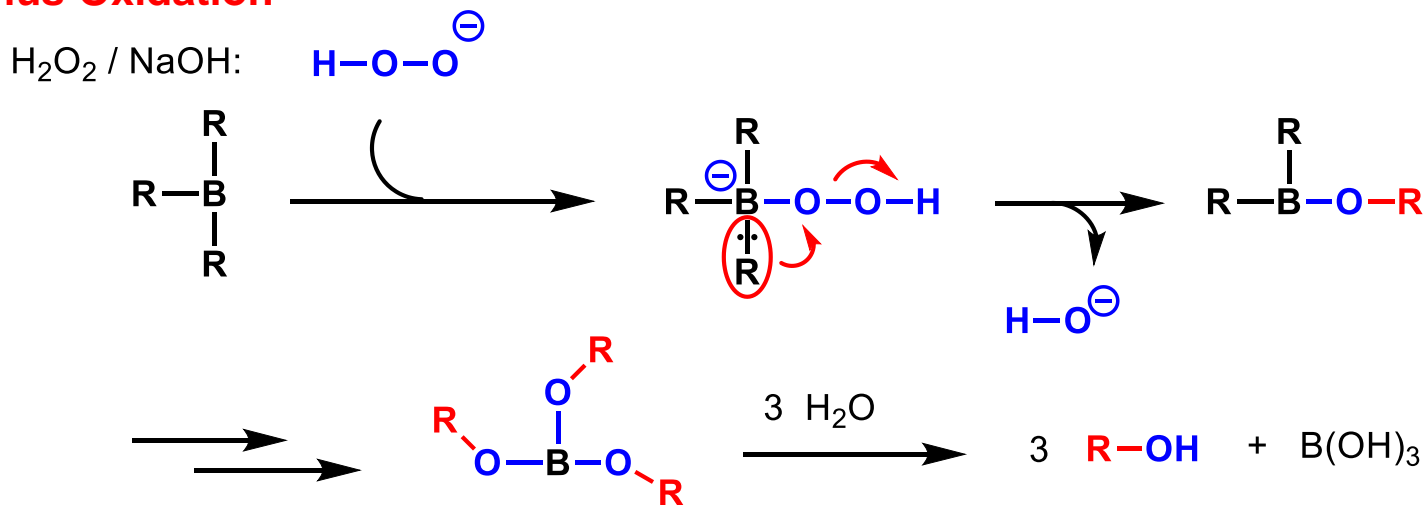
### Mechanismus Hydroborierung

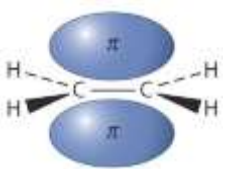


### Addition hoch regioselektiv:

- ☞ **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

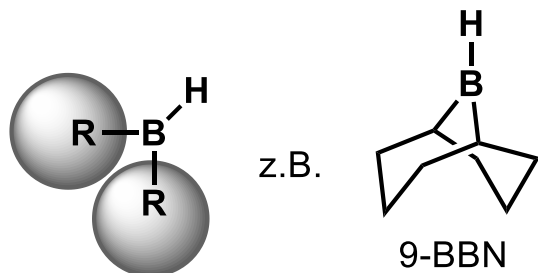




## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 5. Hydroborierung-Oxidation

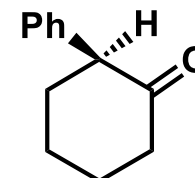
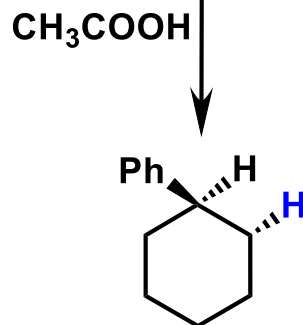
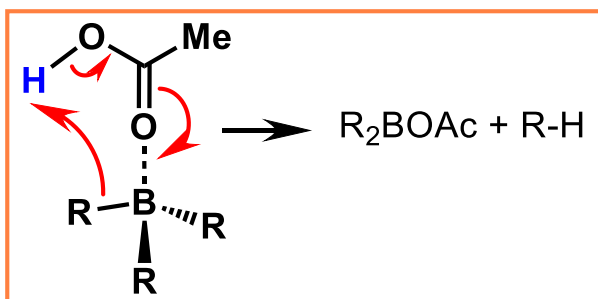
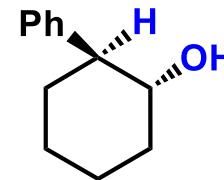
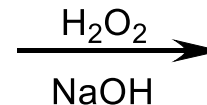
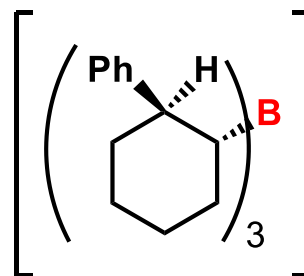
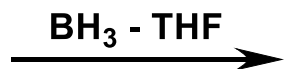
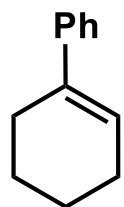
Anwendung in der Synthese:

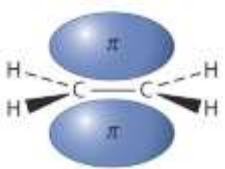


Regioselektivität:

9-BBN: 99 : 1

BH<sub>3</sub>-THF: 94 : 6

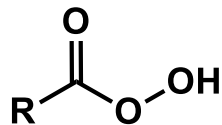




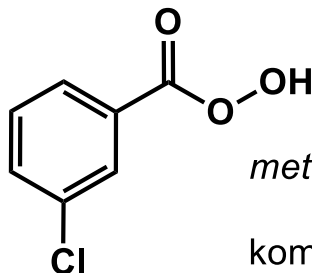
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 6. Epoxidierung

**Reagenz:**



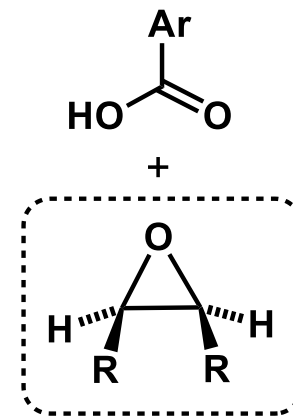
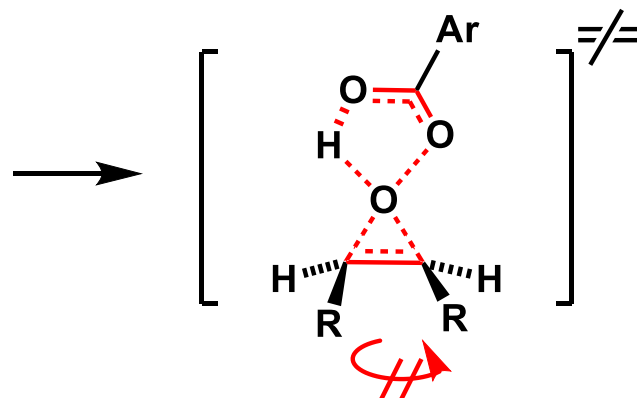
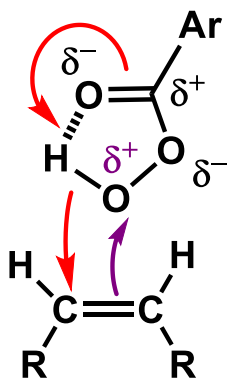
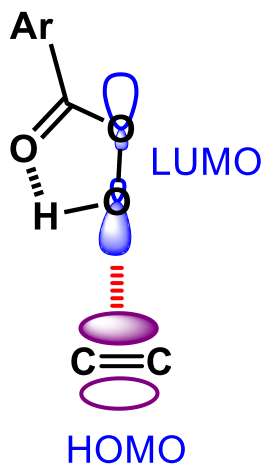
Persäure



*meta*-Chlorperbenzoesäure (mCPBA)

kommerziell erhältlich, fest, löslich in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

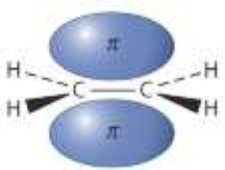
**Mechanismus:** Prilezhaev – Reaktion (1909)



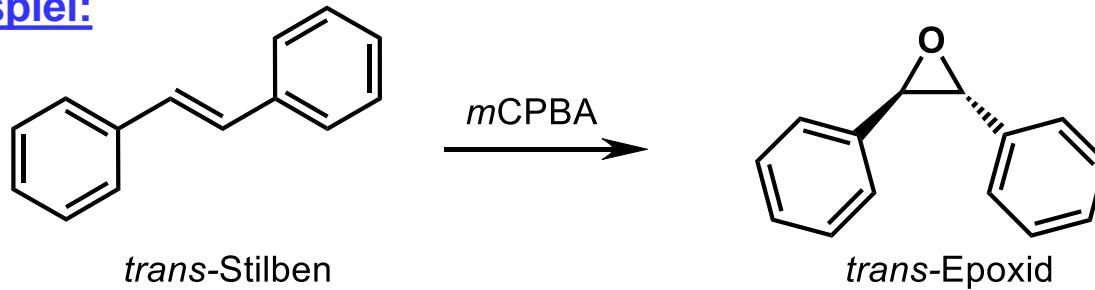
**Übergangszustand:** « Schmetterling (papillon) »

**Reaktion: syn-stereospezifisch**

**konzertierter Mechanismus: 4 Elektronenpaare verschieben sich simultan!**

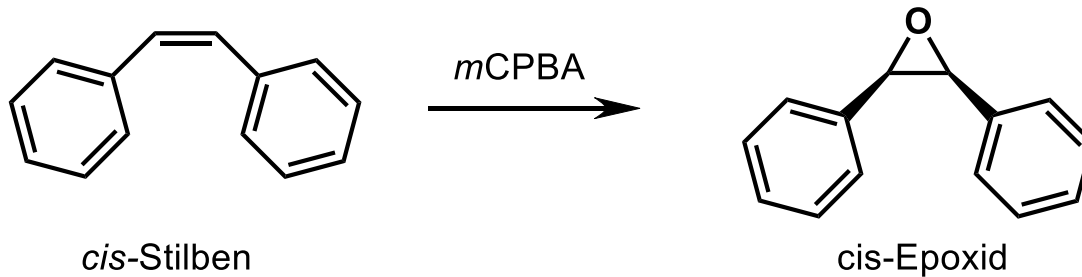


**Beispiel:**

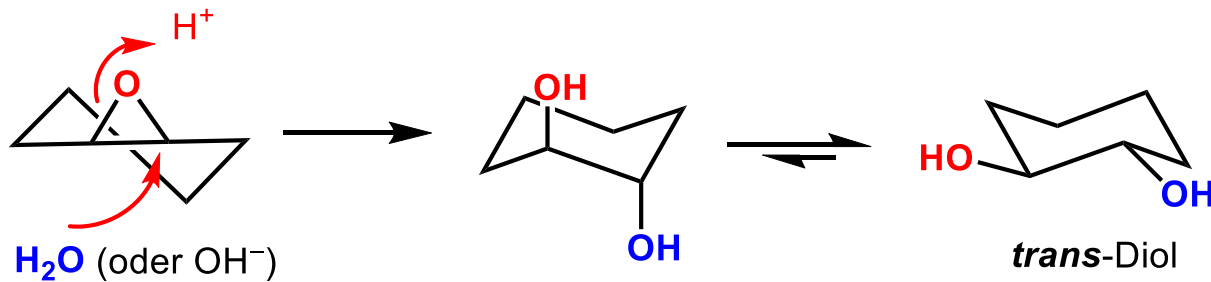


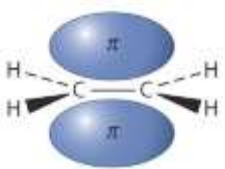
stereospezifische Reaktion

*syn*-Addition



Ringöffnung von Epoxiden:

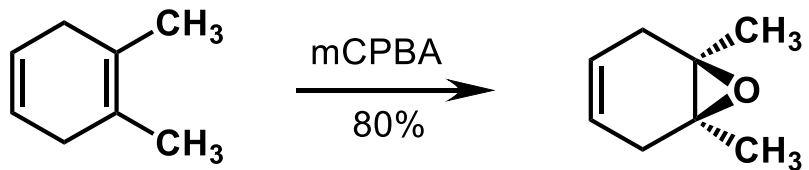




## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 6. Epoxidierung

### Regioselektivität und Reaktivität



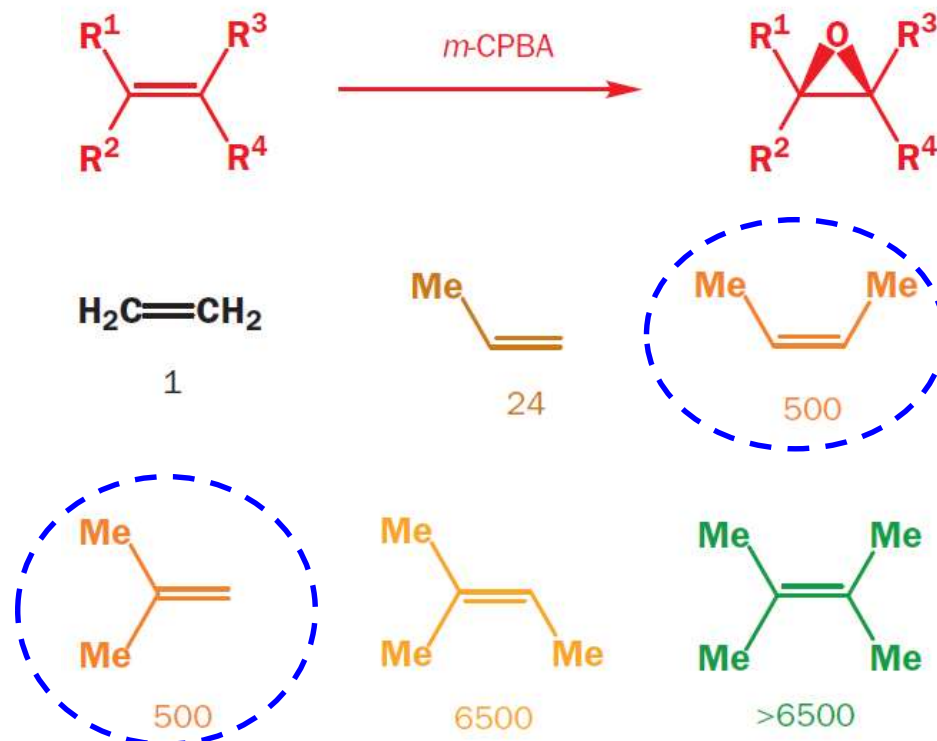
**Regioselektivität bei A<sub>E</sub>:**

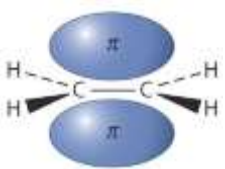
Die **elektronreichere** (höher substituierte)

Doppelbindung wird bevorzugt

**Reaktionsgeschwindigkeit:**  
Elektronendichte + sterische Hinderung ?

*Relative Geschwindigkeit:*

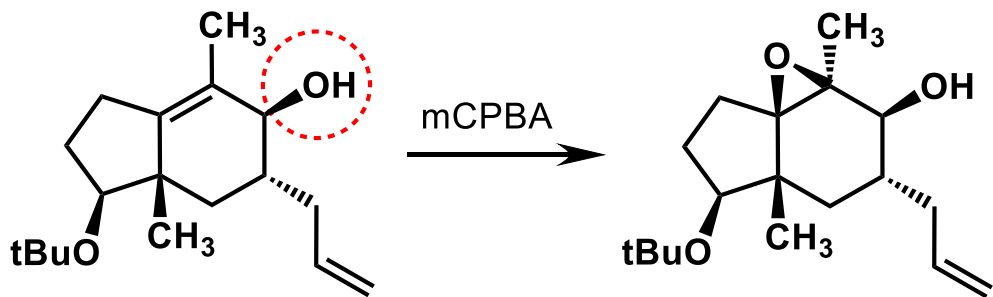




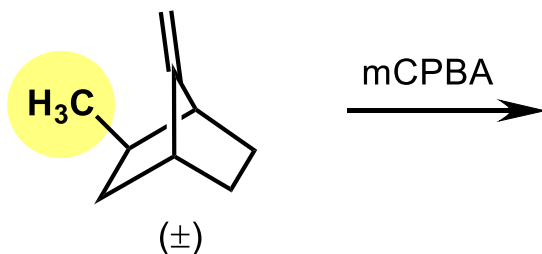
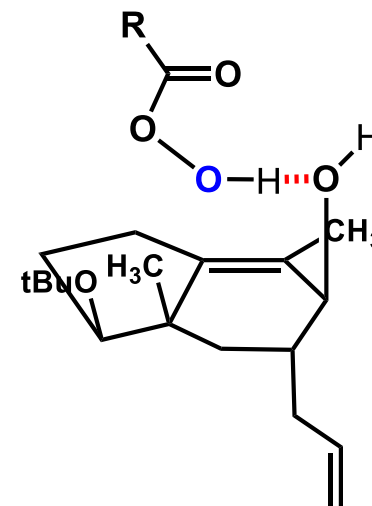
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 6. Epoxidierung

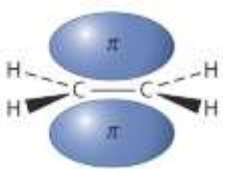
### Regioselektivität



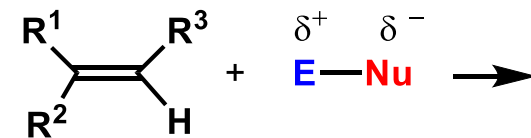
**Wasserstoff-Brückenbindung**  
(zwischen OH und mCPBA)  
steuert Regio- und Stereoselektivität



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

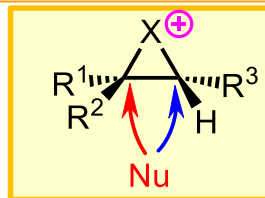
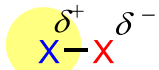


## II. Elektrophile Addition: Zusammenfassung I



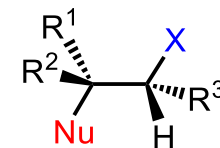
Bedingungen    E<sup>+</sup>    Nu<sup>-</sup>    Intermediat    Orientierung    Stereochemie    Produkt

### Halogenierung

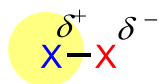


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*anti*



### Halohydrinbildung

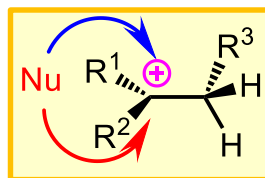


Markownikov

*anti*

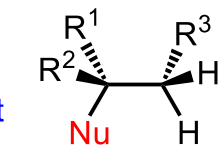


### Hydrohalogenierung

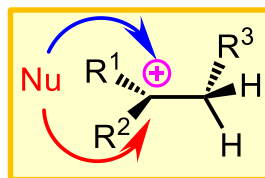
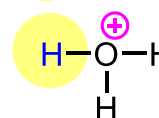
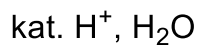


Markownikov

nicht kontrolliert

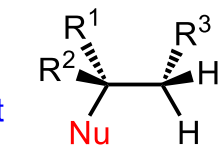


### Hydratation

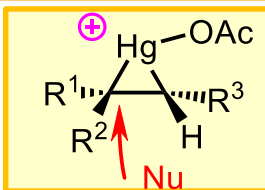
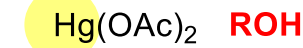
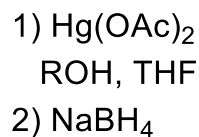


Markownikov

nicht kontrolliert

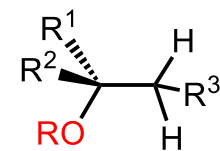


### Oxymercuration/ Demercuration

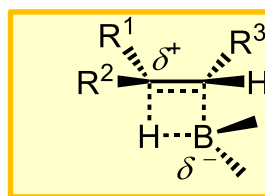
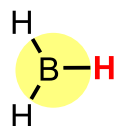
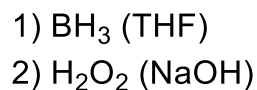


Markownikov  
(Demercuration nicht kontrolliert)

*anti*

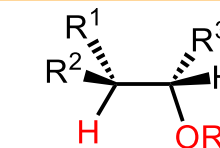


### Hydroborierung/ Oxidation

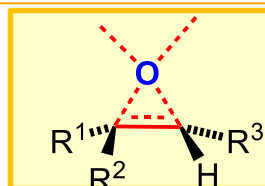


*anti*-  
Markownikov

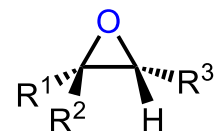
*syn*



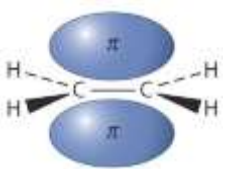
### Epoxidierung



*syn*







# II. Elektrophile Addition

## Zusammenfassung II: Reaktivität

Bedingungen

E<sup>+</sup>

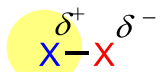
Nu<sup>-</sup>

Intermediat

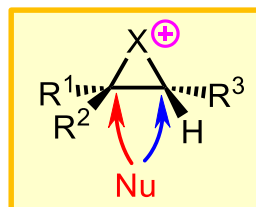
Reaktivität / Regioselektivität

**Halogenierung**

X<sub>2</sub>

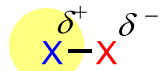


X<sup>-</sup>

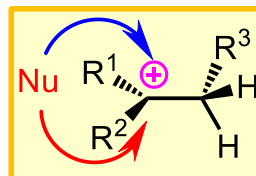


Halohydrinbildung

X<sub>2</sub>, ROH

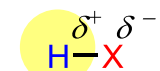


ROH



**Hydrohalogenierung**

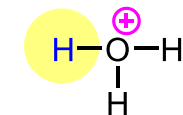
H-X



X<sup>-</sup>

**Hydratation**

kat. H<sup>+</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O



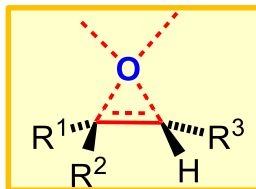
H<sub>2</sub>O

**Epoxidierung**

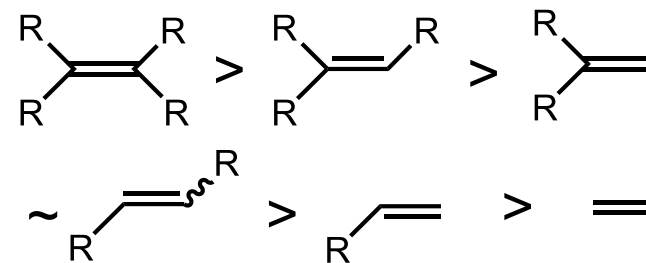
RCOOH

[O]

--



im Allgemeinen::

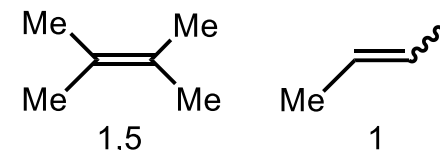
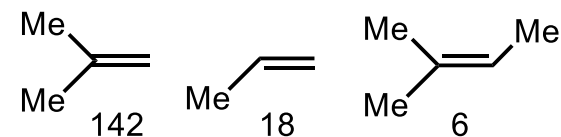
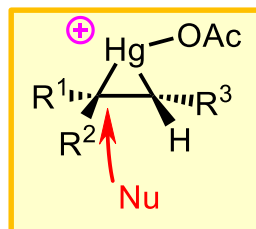


**Oxymercuration /  
Demercuration**

1) Hg(OAc)<sub>2</sub>  
ROH, THF  
2) NaBH<sub>4</sub>

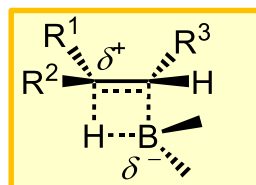
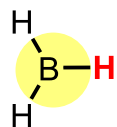
Hg(OAc)<sub>2</sub>

ROH

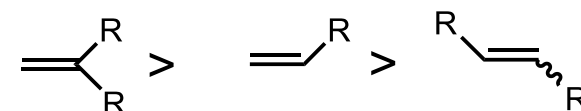


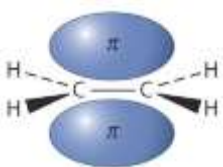
**Hydroborierung /  
Oxidation**

1) BH<sub>3</sub> (THF)  
2) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (NaOH)



im Allgemeinen::

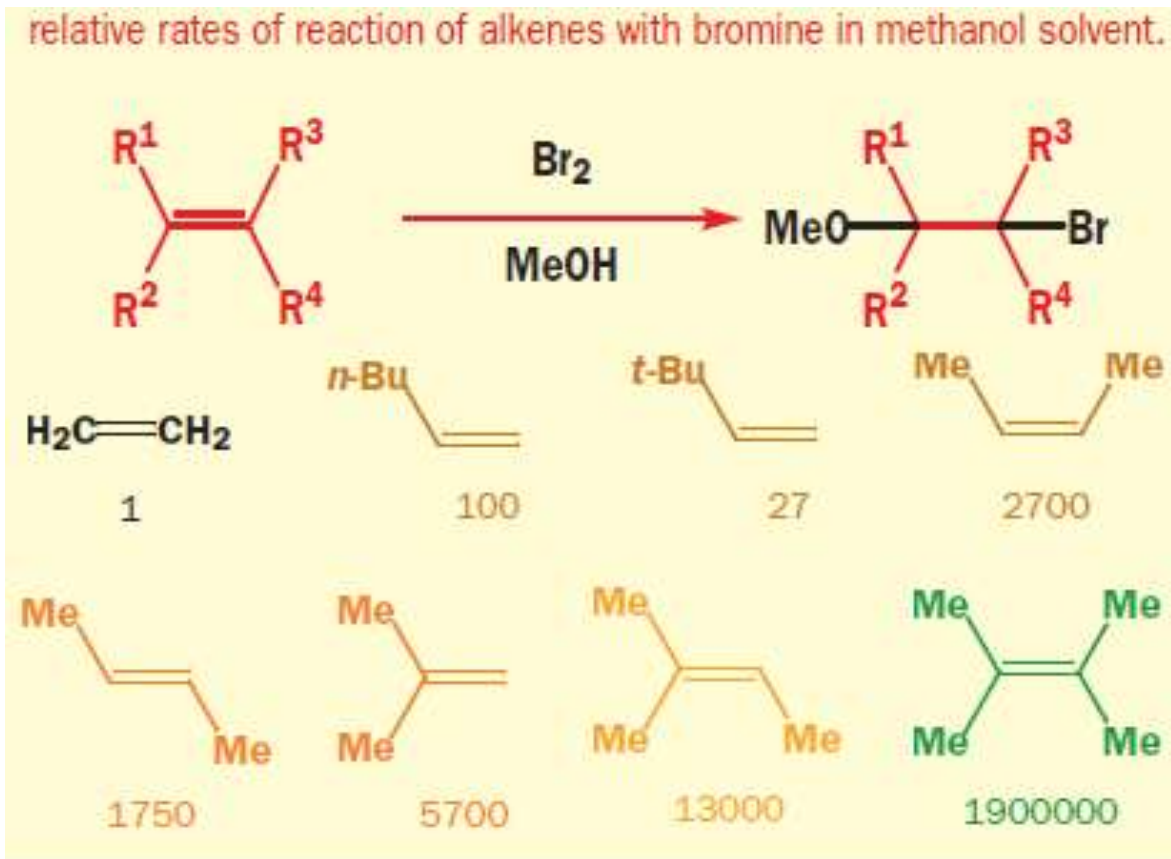
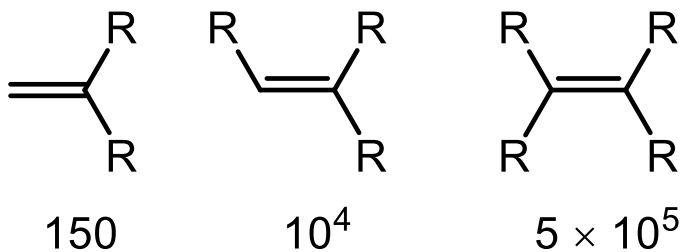
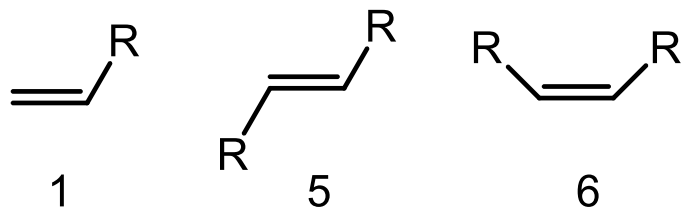


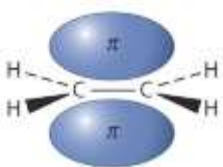


$A_E$  begünstigt durch elektronenreiche Doppelbindung,  
aber sensibel für sterische Hinderung

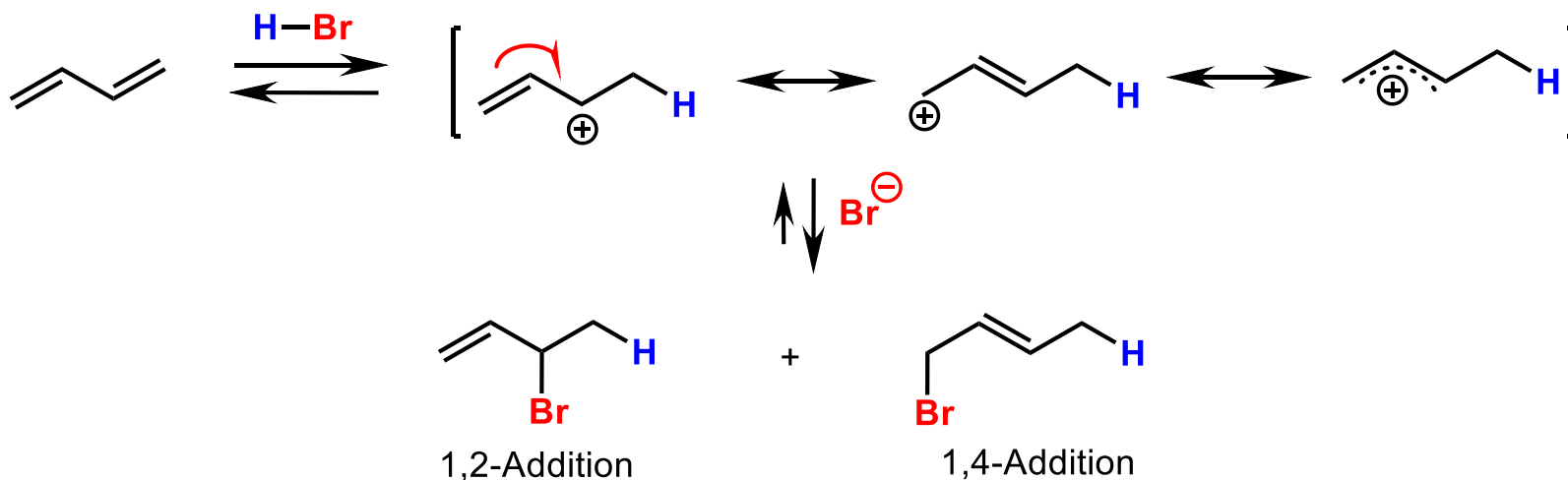
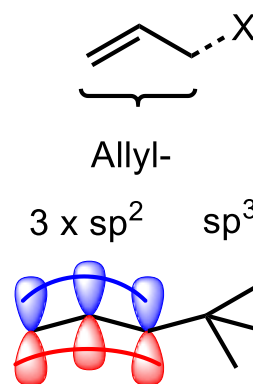
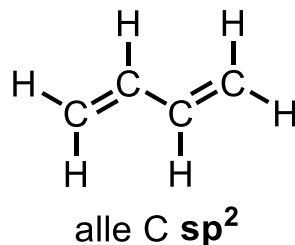
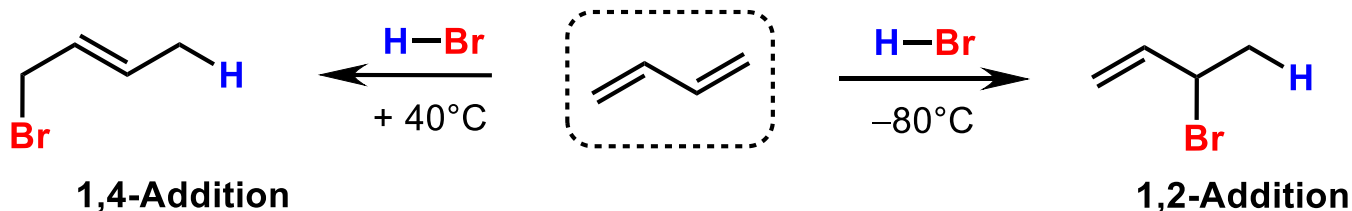
Relative Geschwindigkeit

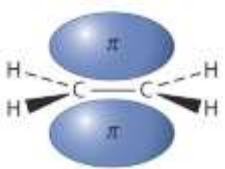
**Halogenierung:** im Allgemeinen



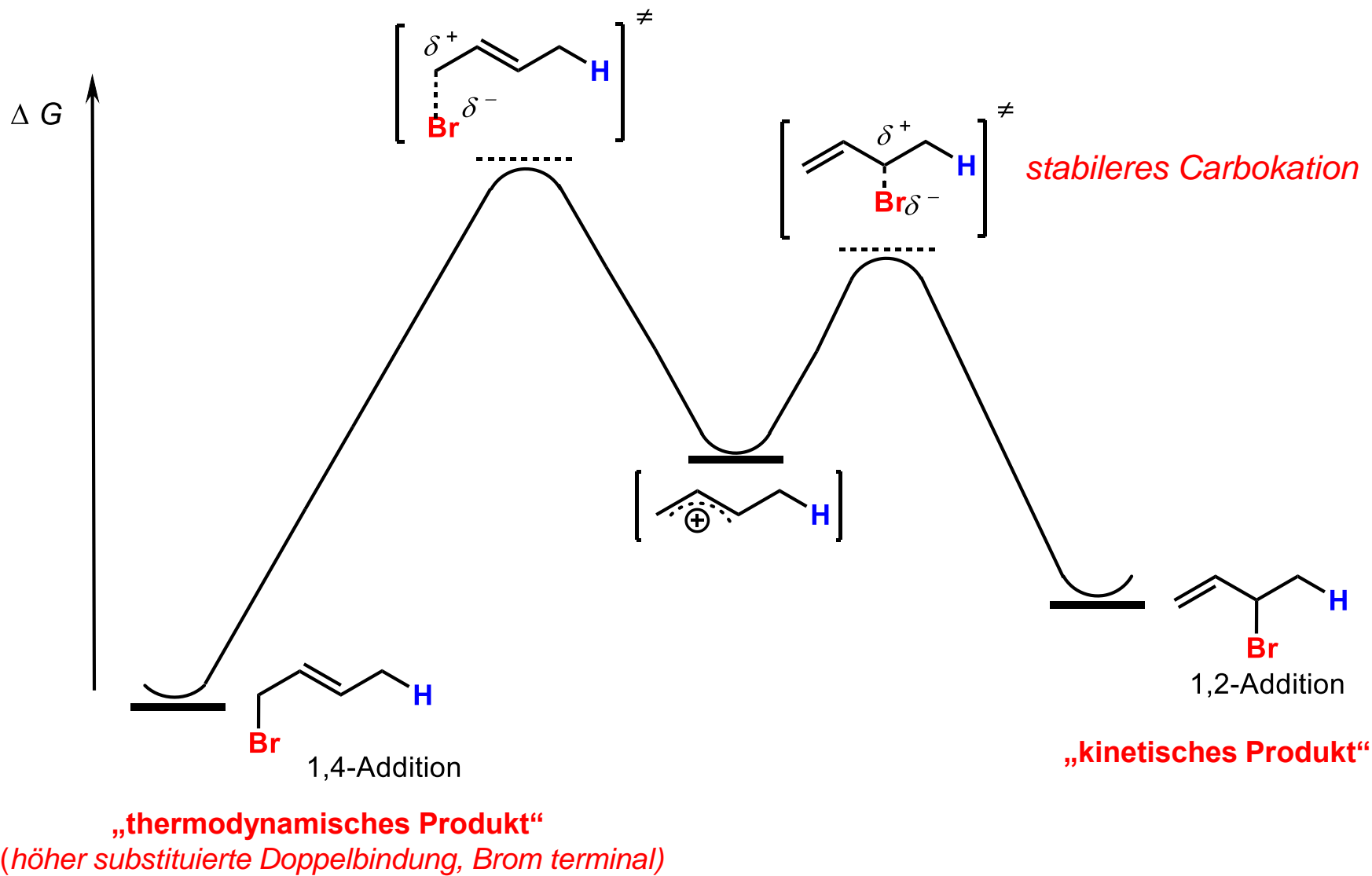


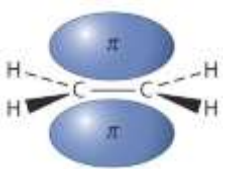
## Addition an konjugierte Diene: Hydrohalogenierung



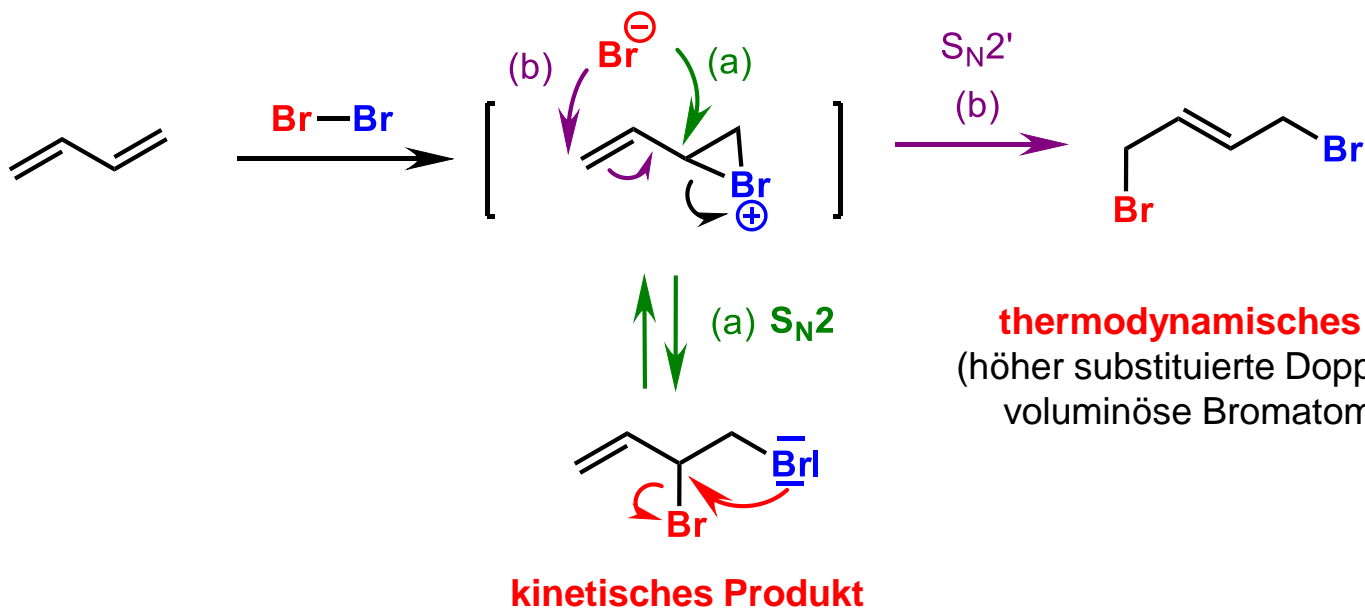
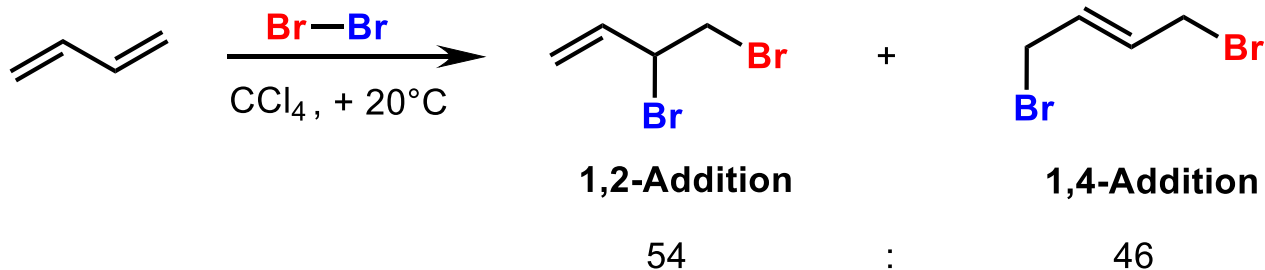


### Addition an konjugierte Diene:

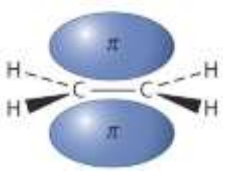




## Addition an konjugierte Diene: Halogenierung

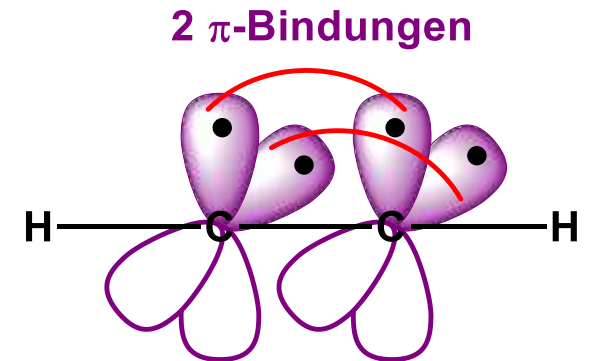
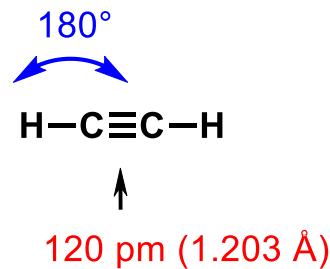
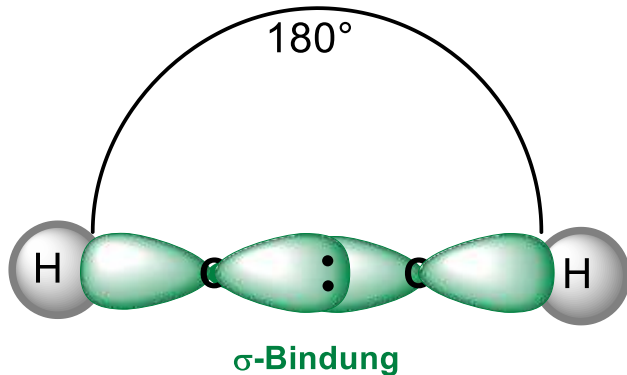
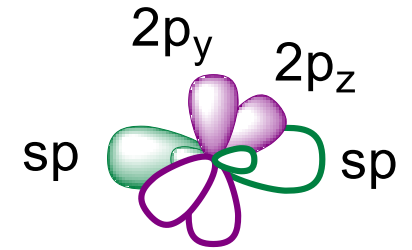
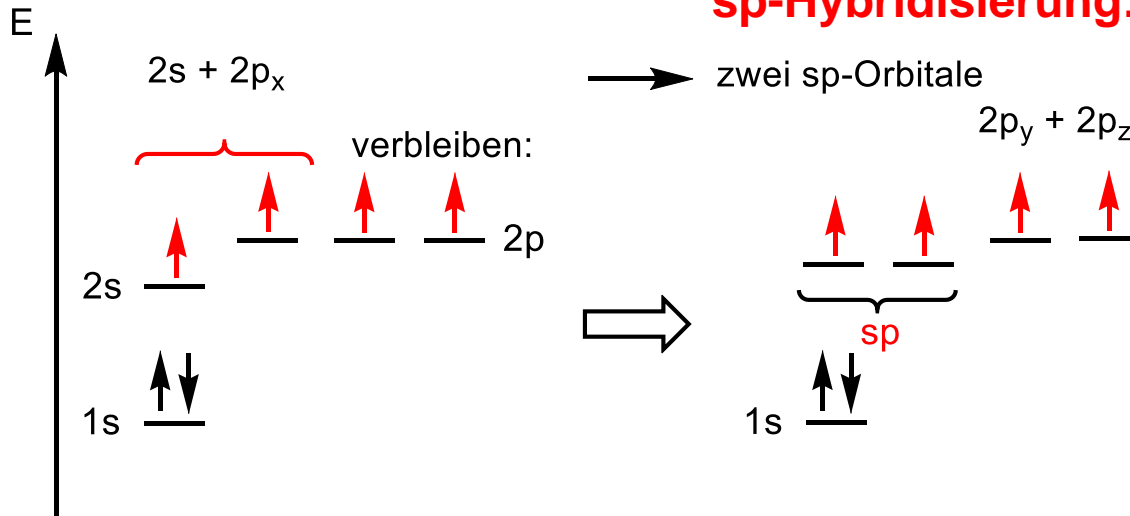


II. Elektrophile Addition



Geometrie der Alkine – Orbitale und Hybridisierung:

sp-Hybridisierung:

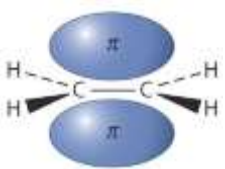


Bindungsenergie:

Alkin: **958 kJ/mol**

Ethen: 723 kJ/mol (451+272)

Ethan: 376 kJ/mol

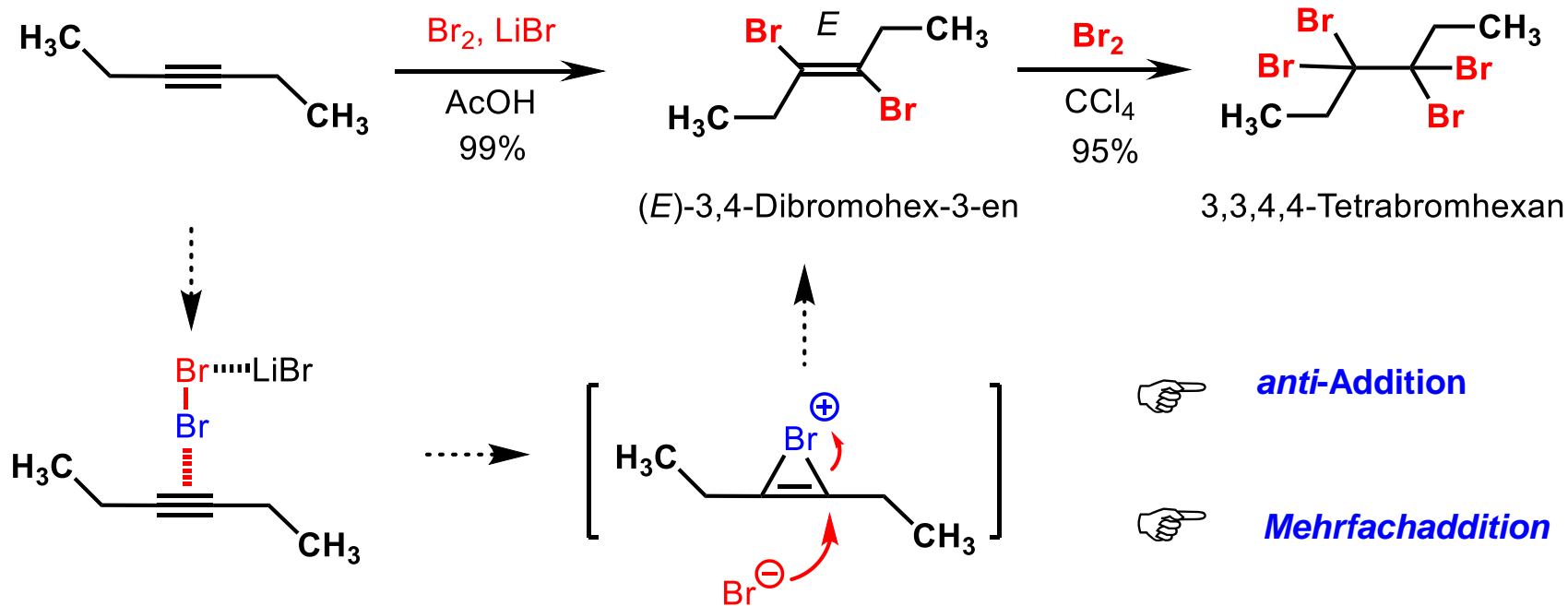


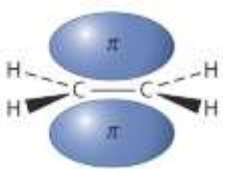
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 8. Alkine

### Halogenierung

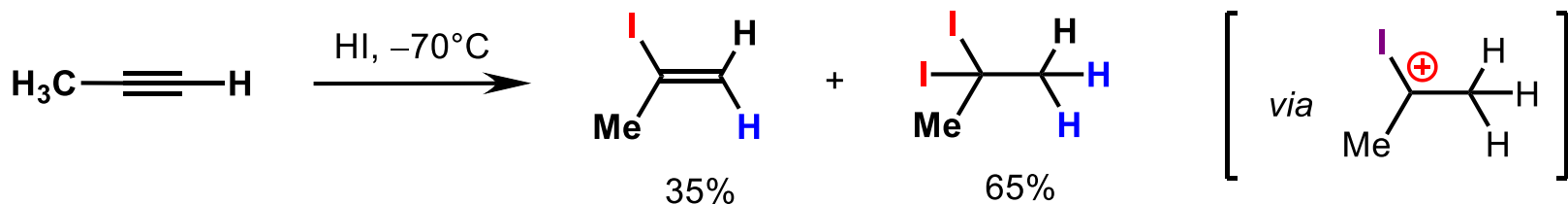
#### Beispiel:



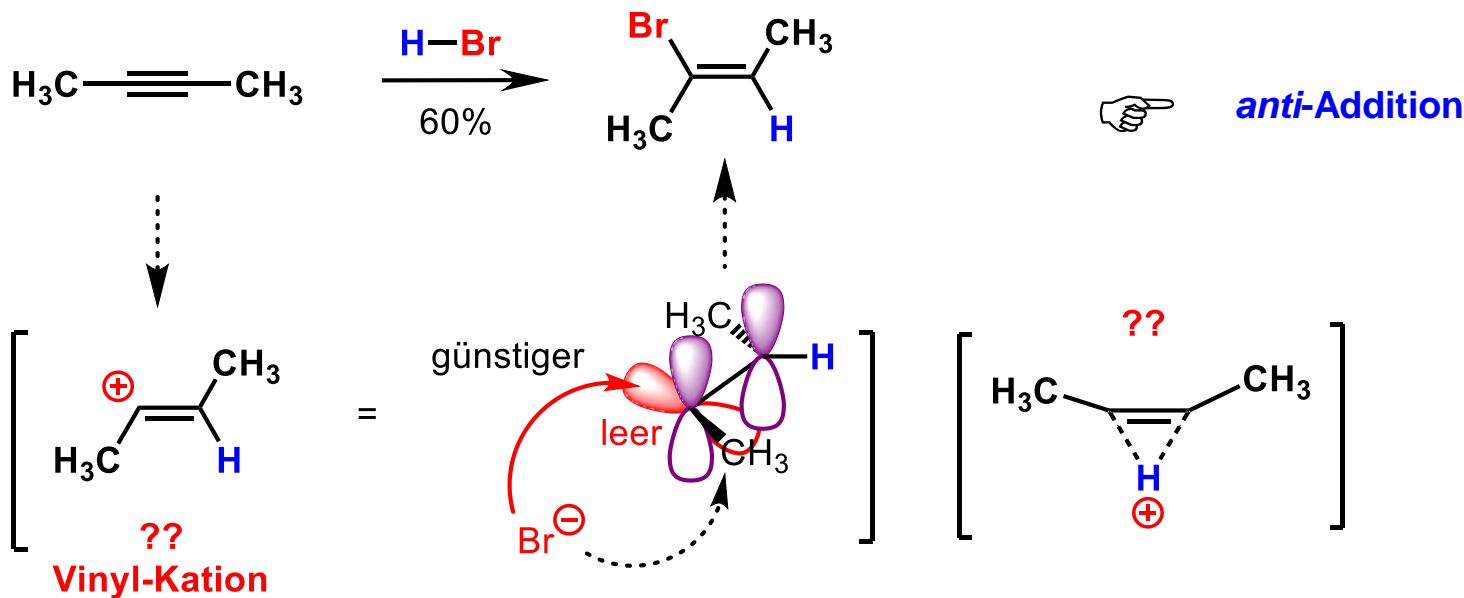


## Hydrohalogenierung

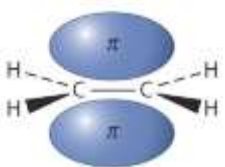
### Beispiele:



Addition ist schwierig auf der Stufe des Alkens zu „stoppen“



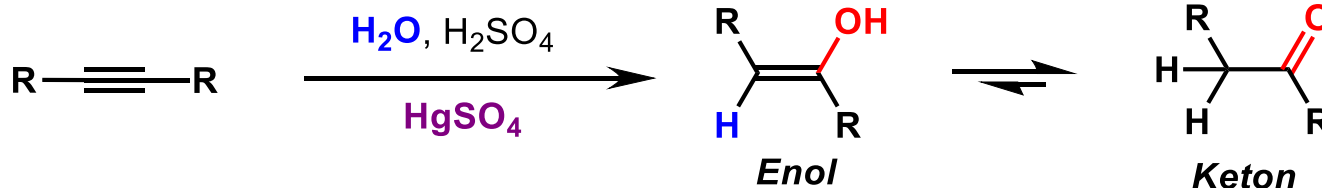




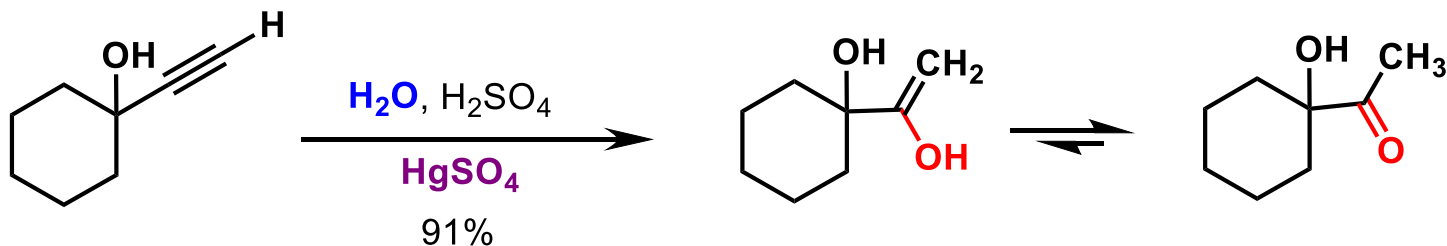
## II. Elektrophile Addition

## II. 8. Alkine

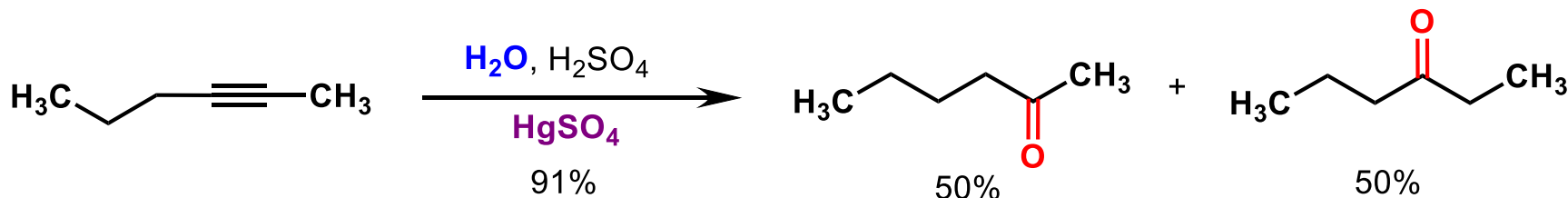
### Hydratisierung



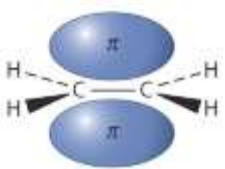
### Beispiele:



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



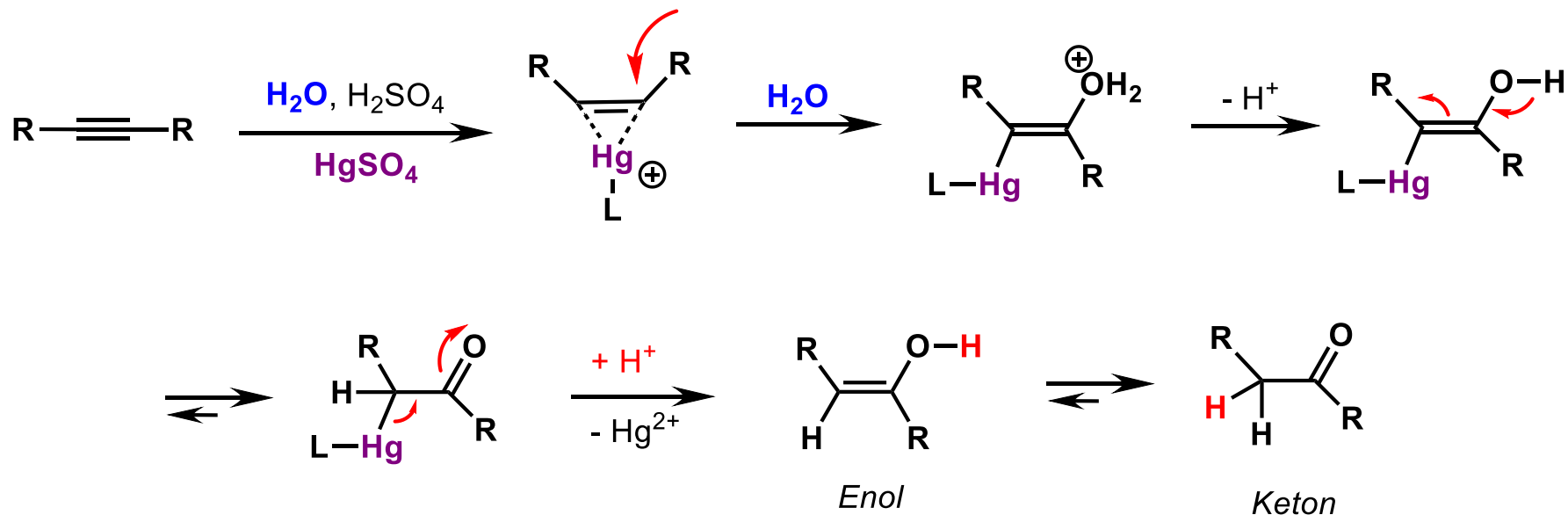
**Unsymmetrische Alkine** ergeben Keton-Gemische



## II. Elektrophile Addition

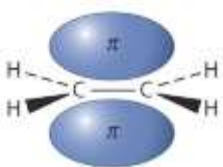
## II. 8. Alkine

### Mechanismus: Oxymercurierung

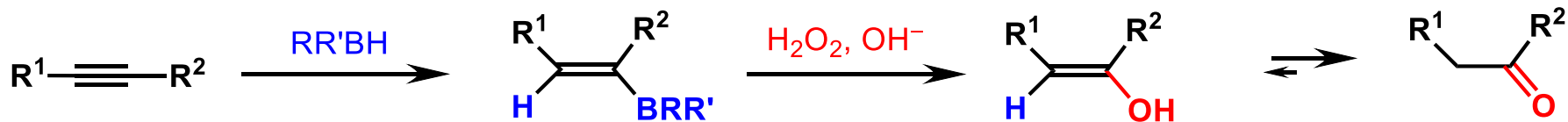


$\text{Hg}^{2+}$  und  $\text{L} = \ominus$

(keine Demercurierung durch Reduktion!)



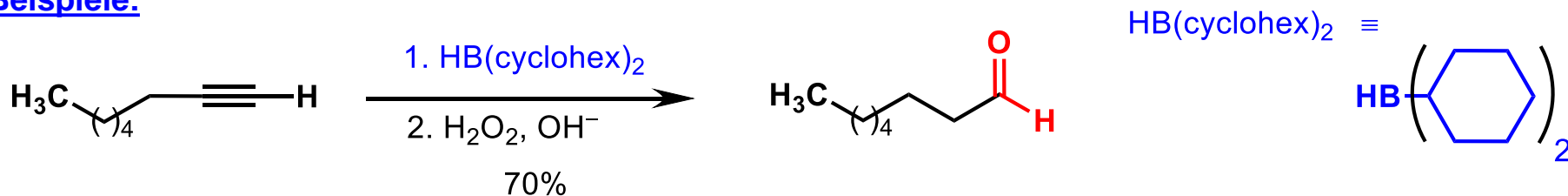
## Hydroborierung



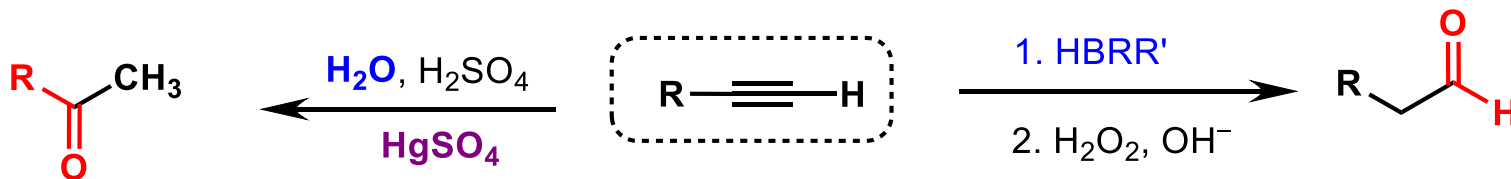
☞ Verwendung **sperriger Borane**, um die Reaktion auf der Stufe des **Alkenyl**borans zu stoppen

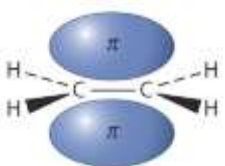
☞ **syn-Addition**

### 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

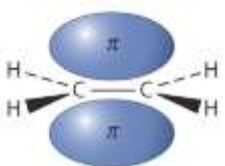
III. 1. Die Reaktion

III. 2. Das Dien

III. 3. Das Dienophil

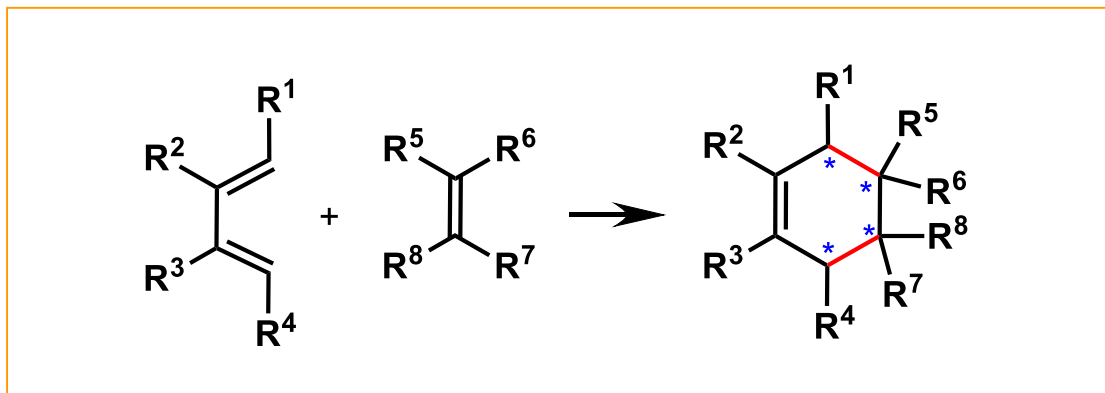
III. 4. Die Selektivität

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



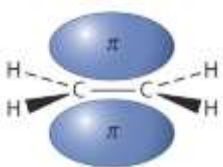
**Otto Diels**  
(1876-1954)



**Kurt Alder**  
(1902-1958)

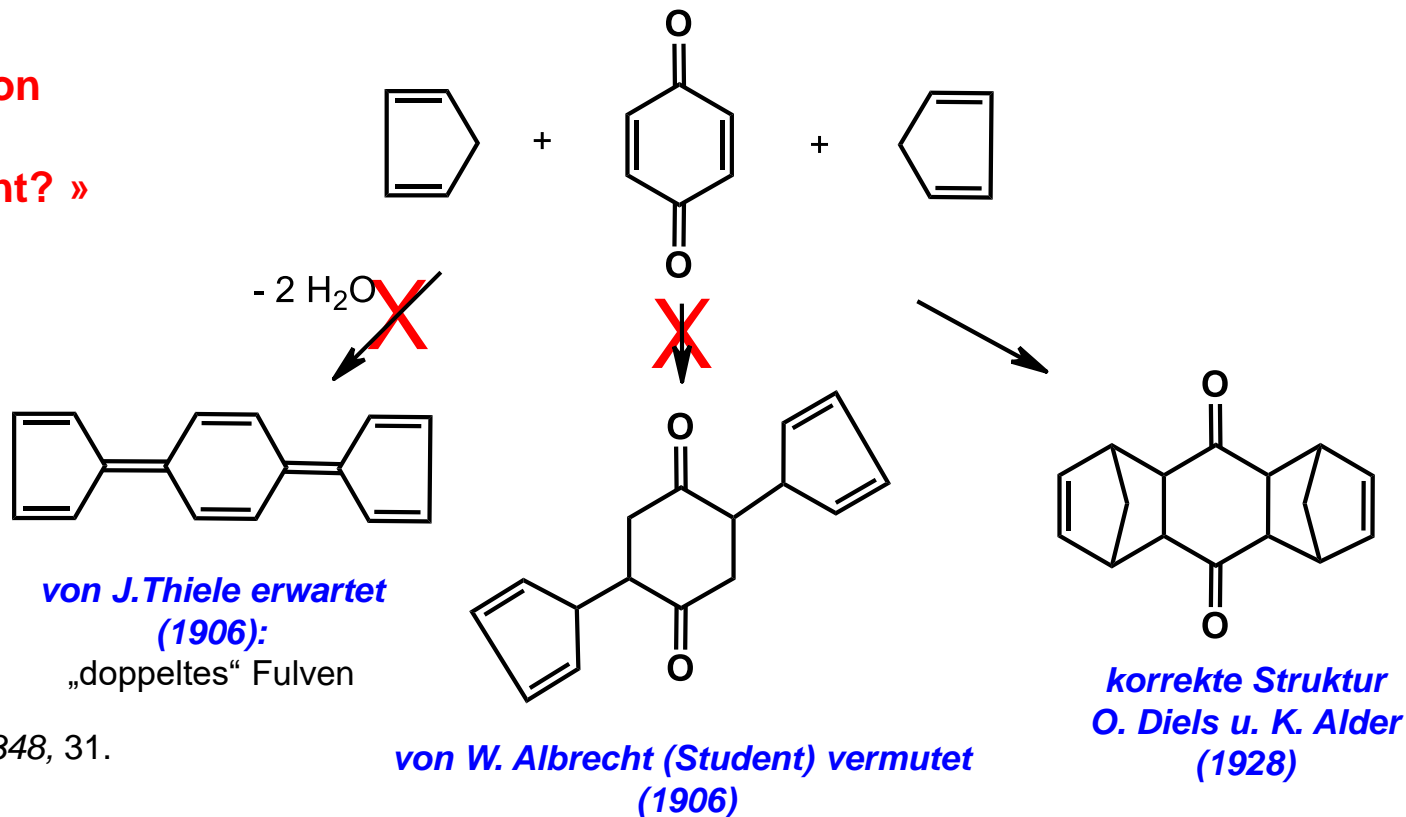
**Nobelpreis 1950**

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



### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

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

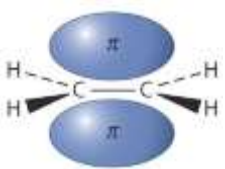


W. Albrecht *Ann.* **1906**, 348, 31.

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 »**

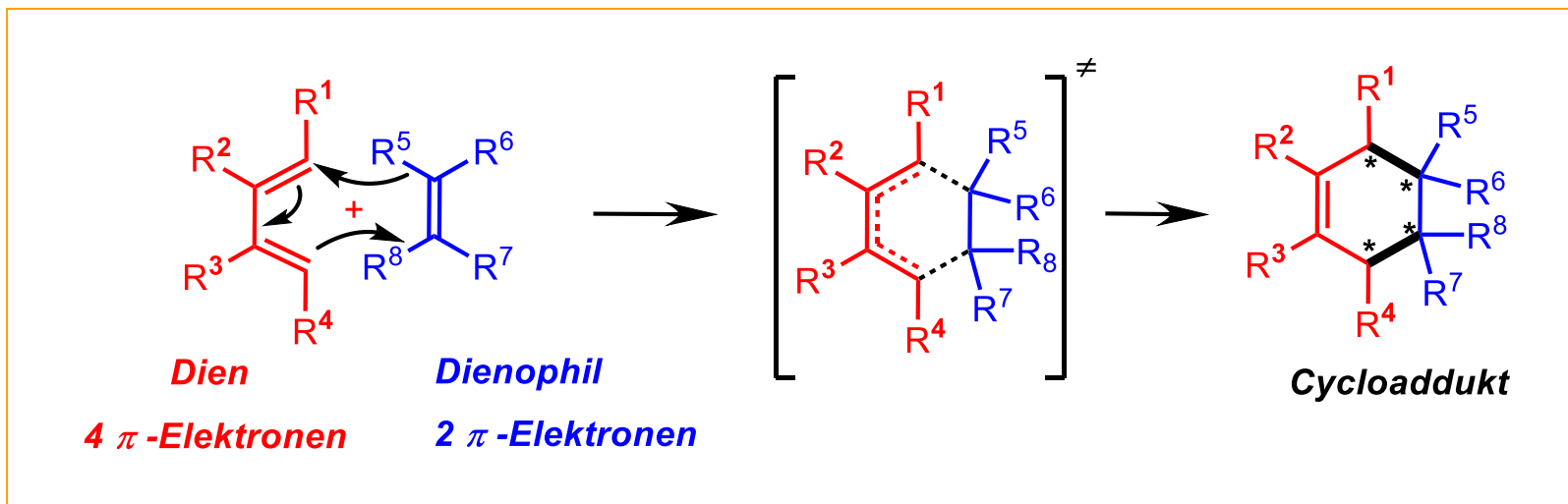
O. Diels et K. Alder *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1928**, 460, 98.






### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

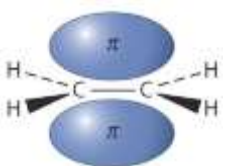
### 1. Die Reaktion

Reaktionstyp:  
**Pericyclische Reaktion -**  
**Cycloaddition [4+2]**



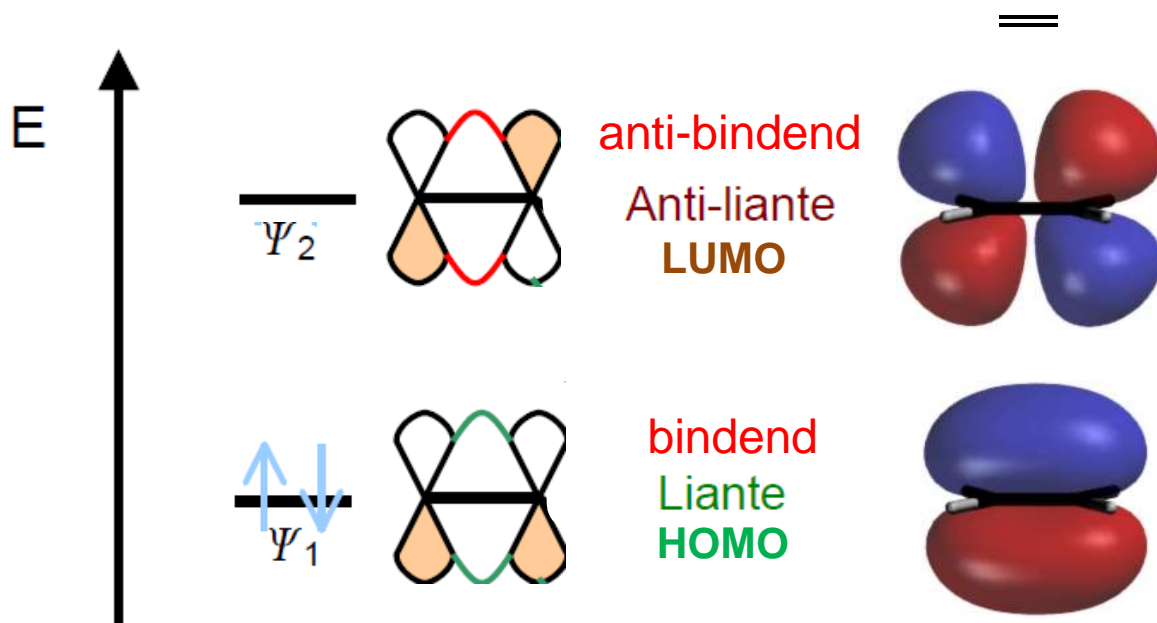
Die Diels-Alder ist eine **konzertierte Reaktion**

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

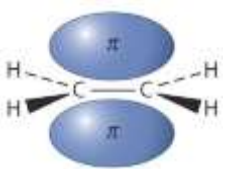


### Front-Molekülorbitale von Ethen

2 Atomorbitale (2p) → 2 Molekülorbitale ( $\pi$ )





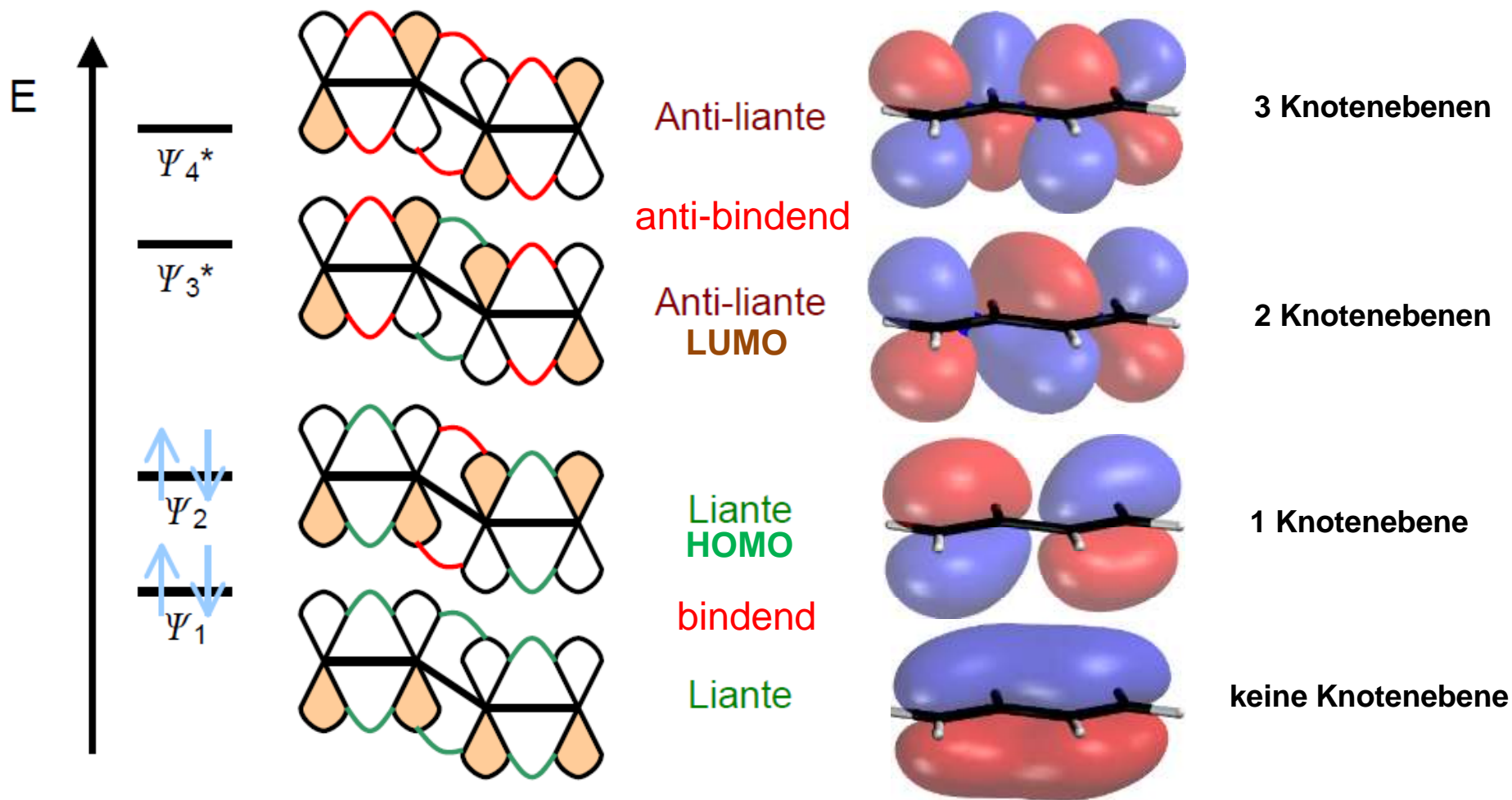
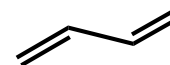


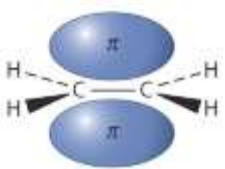
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 1. Die Reaktion

### Front-Molekülorbitale von 1,3-Butadien

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



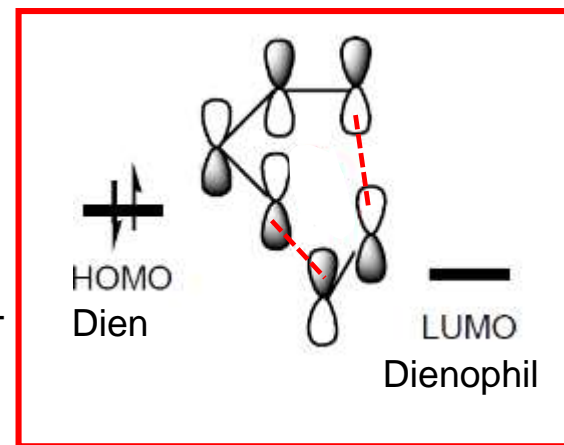
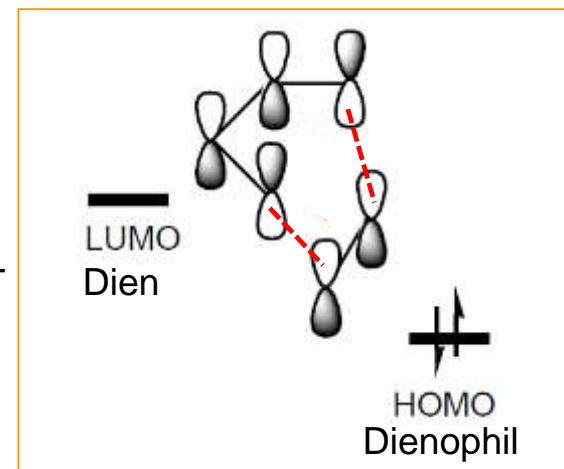
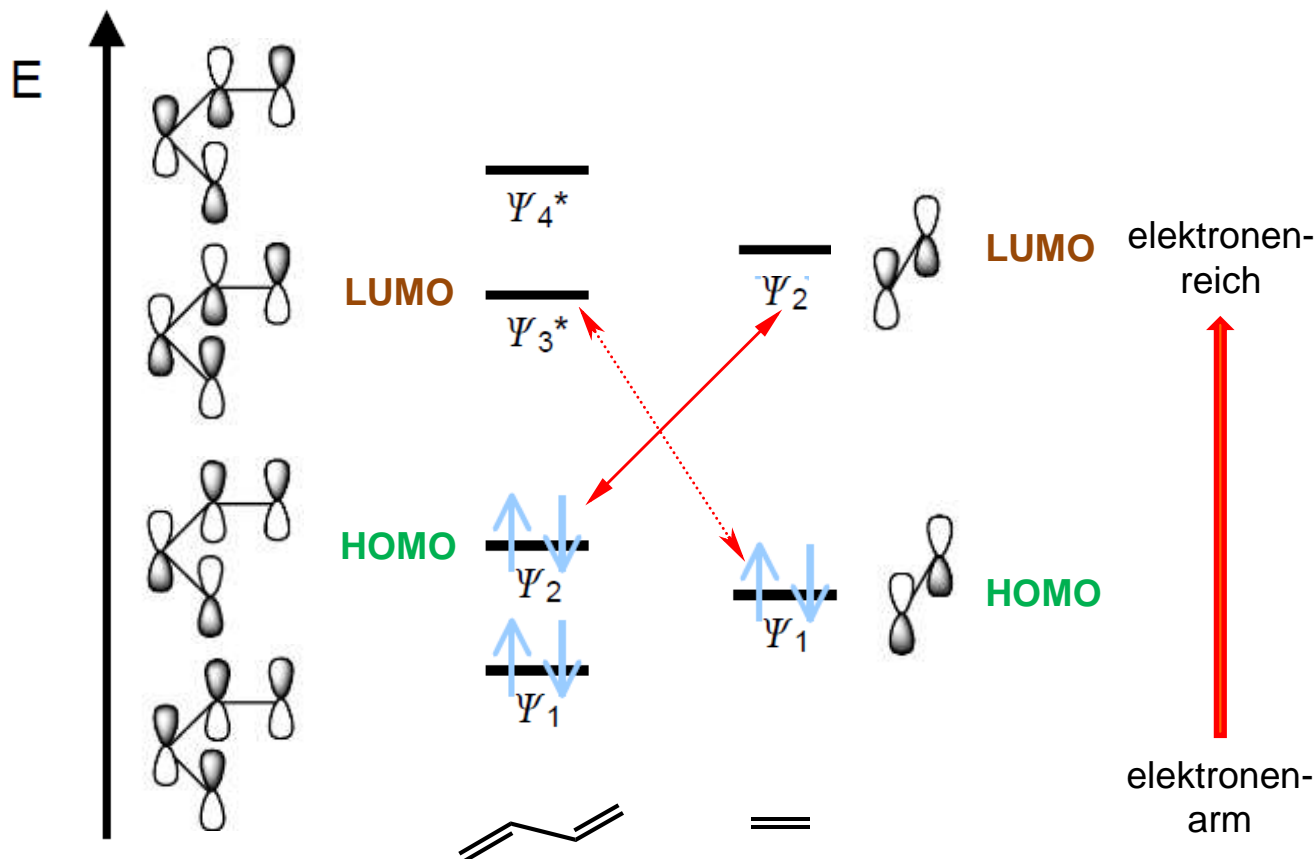


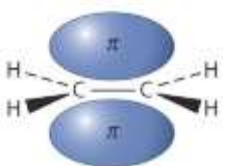
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 1. Die Reaktion

Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle:**

abhängig von **Substituenten:**

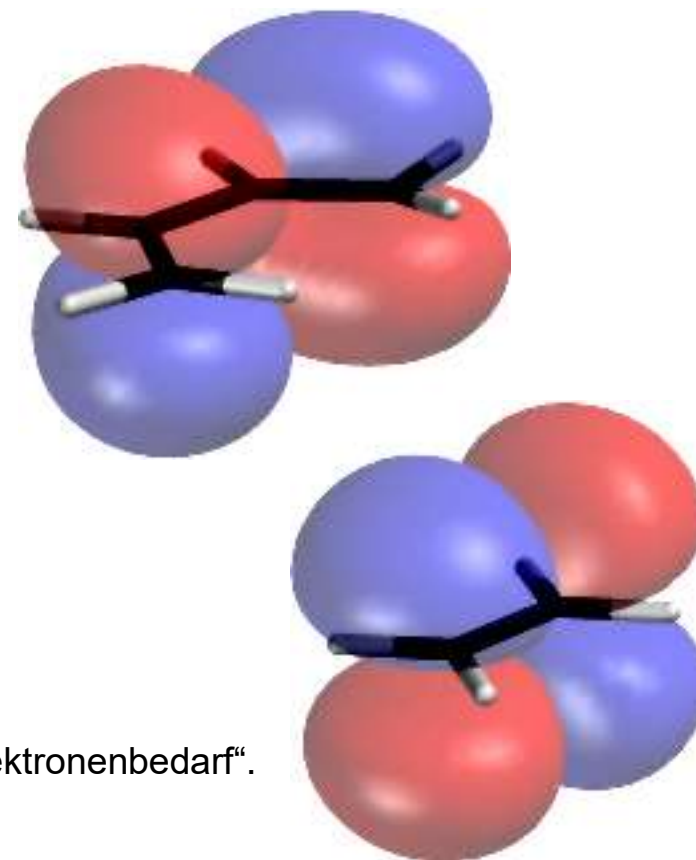
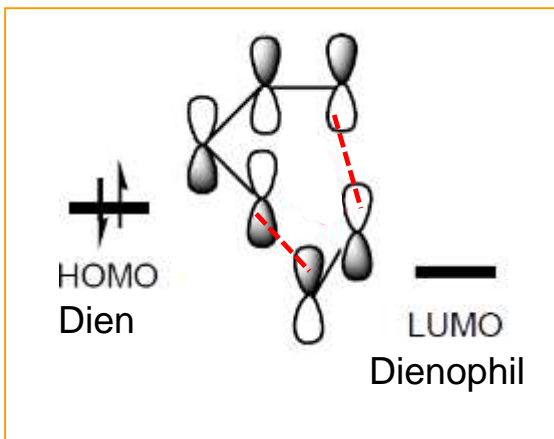




### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

#### 1. Die Reaktion

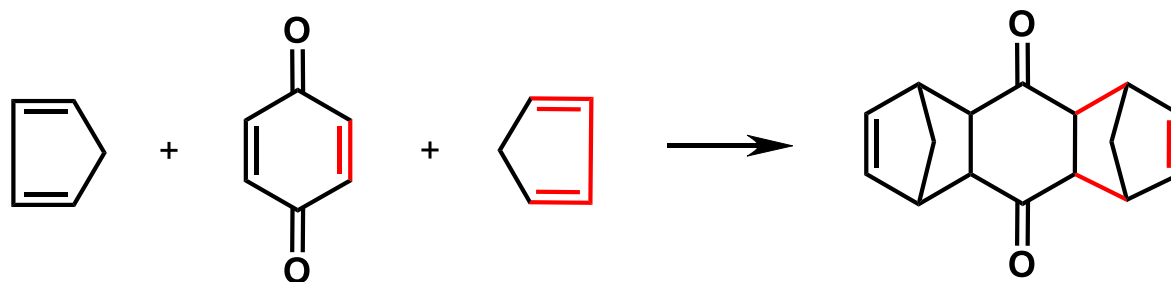
Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle**:

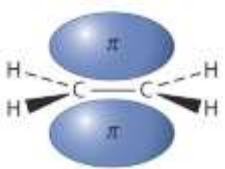


Im Allgemeinen reagiert das **HOMO des Diens (v. a. wenn elektronenreich)** mit dem **LUMO des Dienophils (v. a. wenn elektronenarm)**.

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

historisches Beispiel:

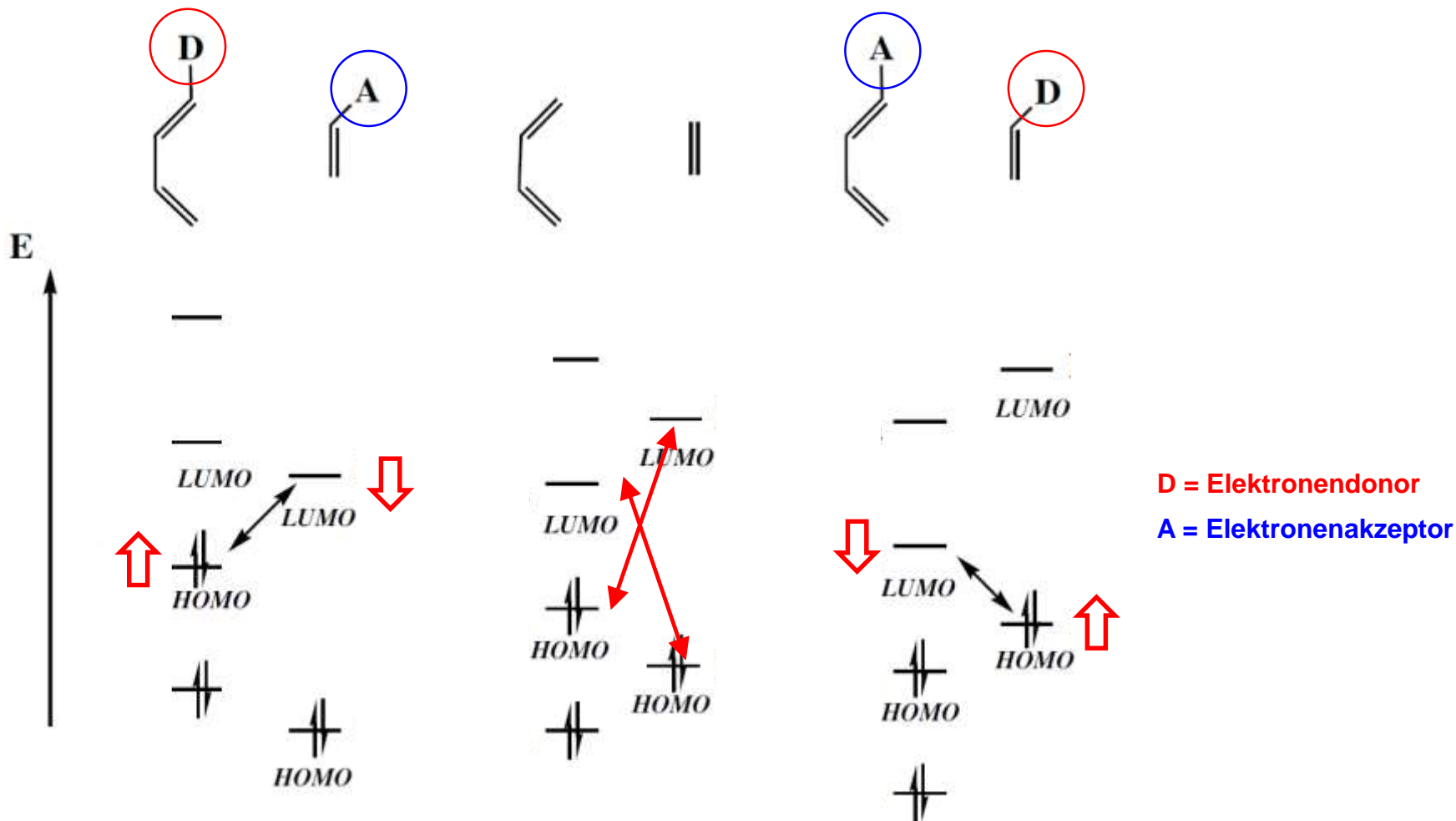




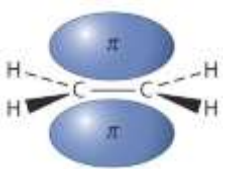
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 1. Die Reaktion

Reaktion unter **Orbital-Kontrolle**:



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

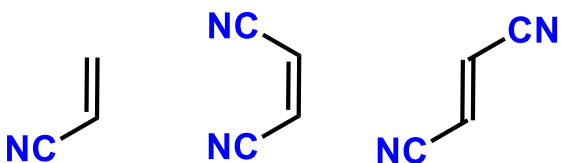
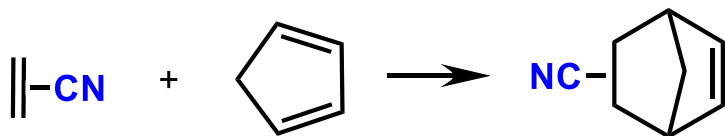


# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

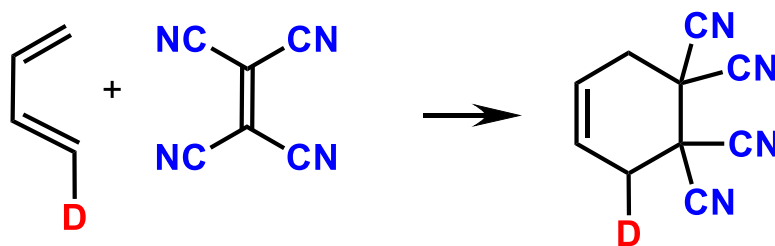
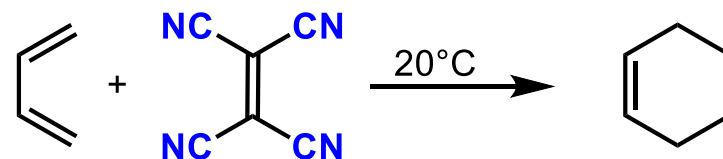
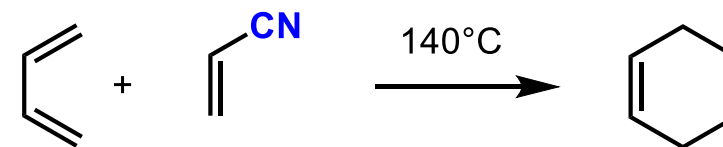
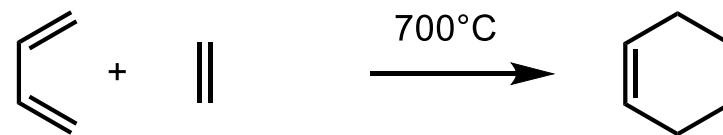
## 1. Die Reaktion

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

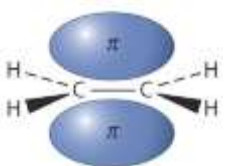
**HOMO des Diens (elektronenreich)** mit **LUMO des Dienophils (elektronenarm)**.



<b>k (relativ):</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>91</b>
	<b>45 500</b>	<b>480 000</b>	<b>43 000 000</b>



<b>D</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Me</b>	<b>Ph</b>	<b>OMe</b>
<hr/>				
<b>k relativ</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>50 900</b>

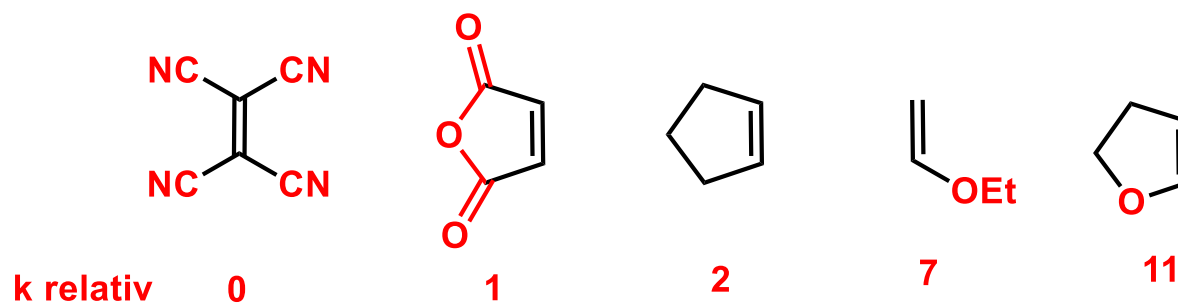
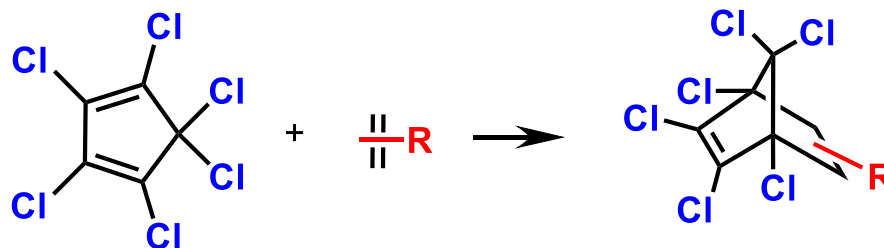


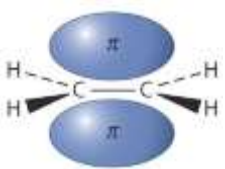
### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

#### 1. Die Reaktion

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

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





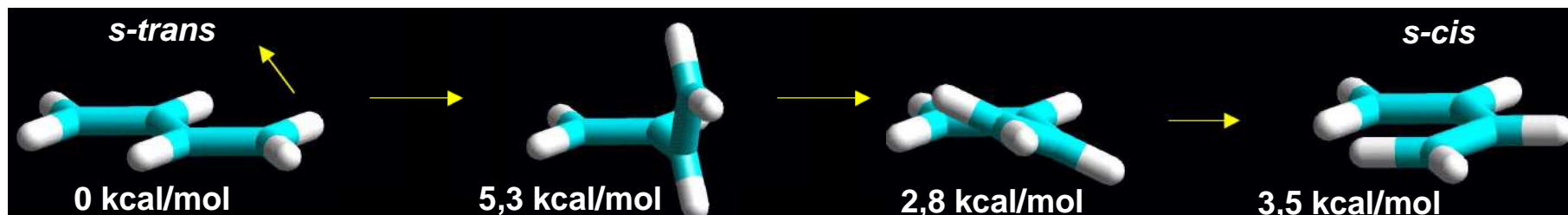
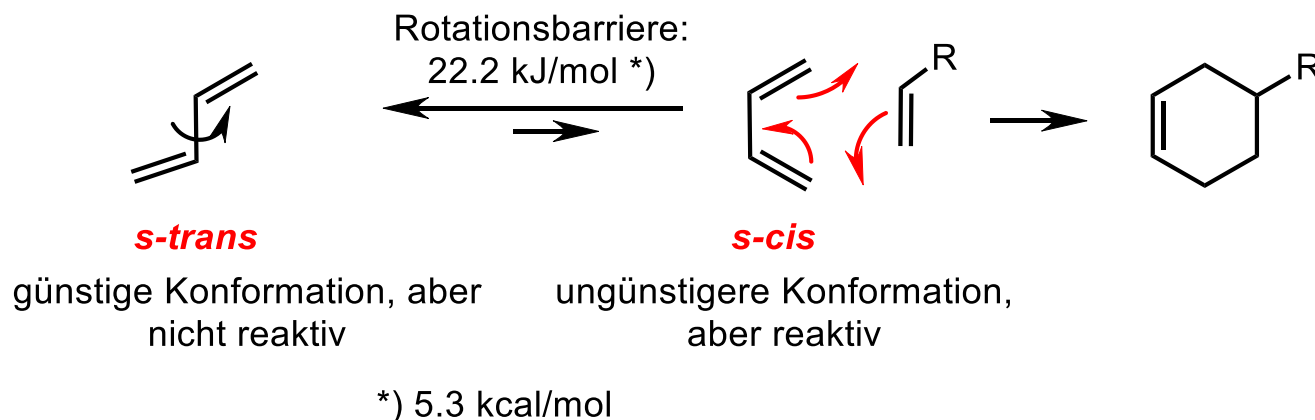
### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 2. Das Dien

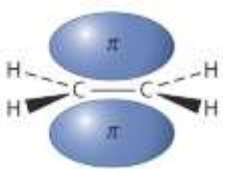
Die **Reaktivität** des **Diens** wird **erhöht** durch:

**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)



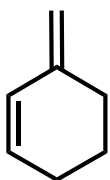
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 2. Das Dien

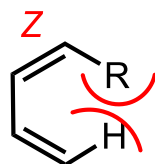
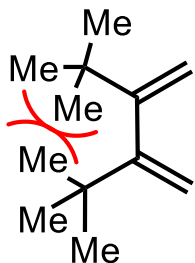
Die **Reaktivität** des **Diens** wird **erhöht** durch:

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

*unreaktiv !*



nur ***s-trans*** möglich  
(cyclisch)

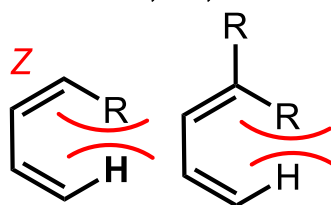


R = Ph, *t*-Bu

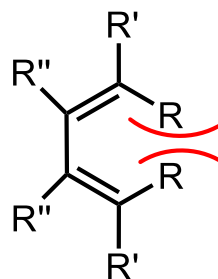
***s-cis*** sehr ungünstig  
(sterische Hinderung)

*wenig reaktiv !*

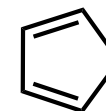
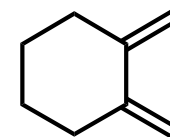
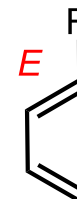
R = Me, Et, ...



***s-cis*** ungünstig  
(sterische Hinderung)

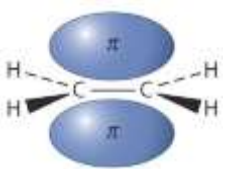


*sehr reaktiv*



nur ***s-cis*** möglich !

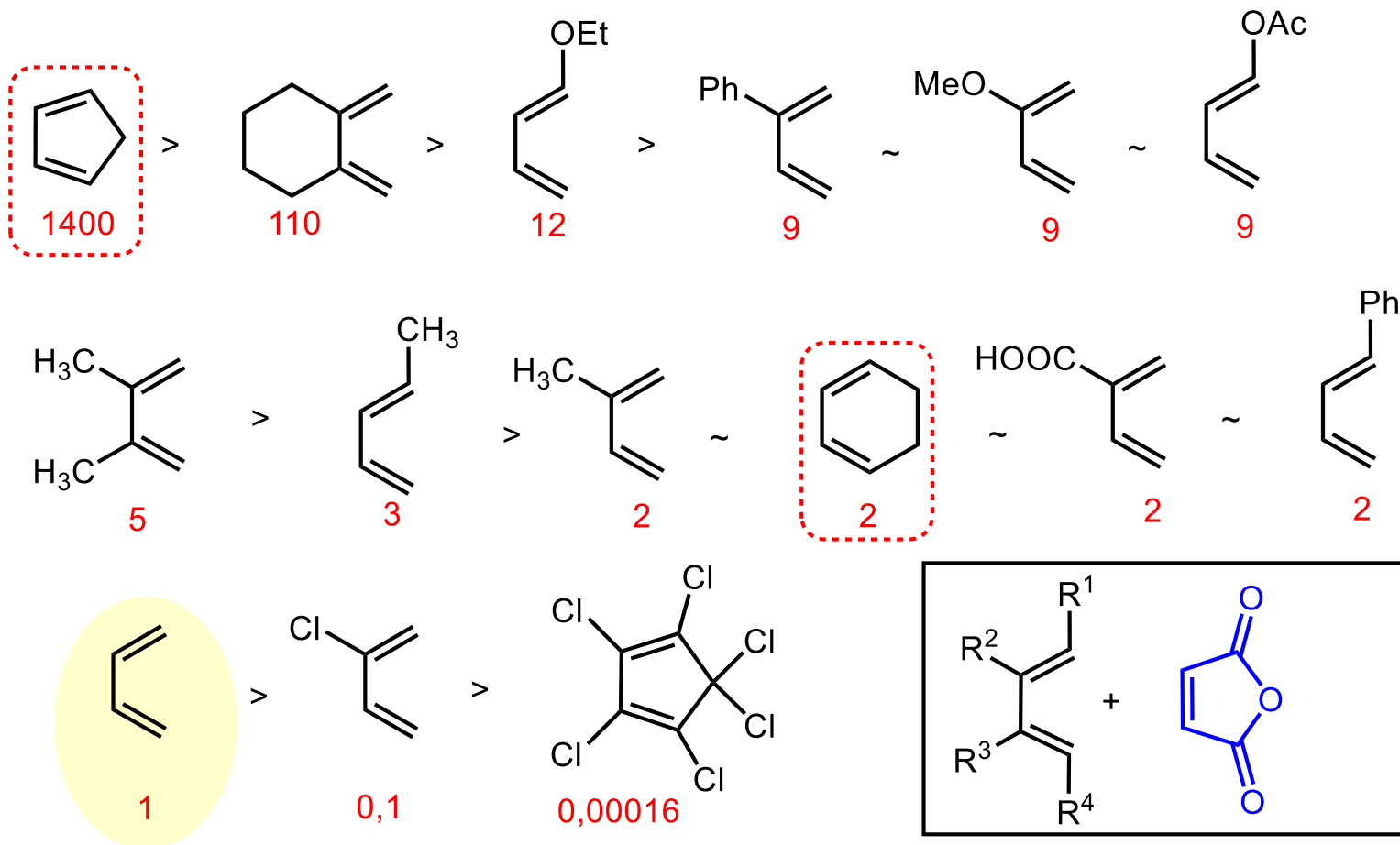




# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

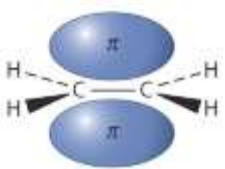
## 2. Das Dien

**Relative Reaktivität** (mit Maleinsäure-Anhydrid als Dienophil):



Überlagerung:

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



# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 3. Das Dienophil

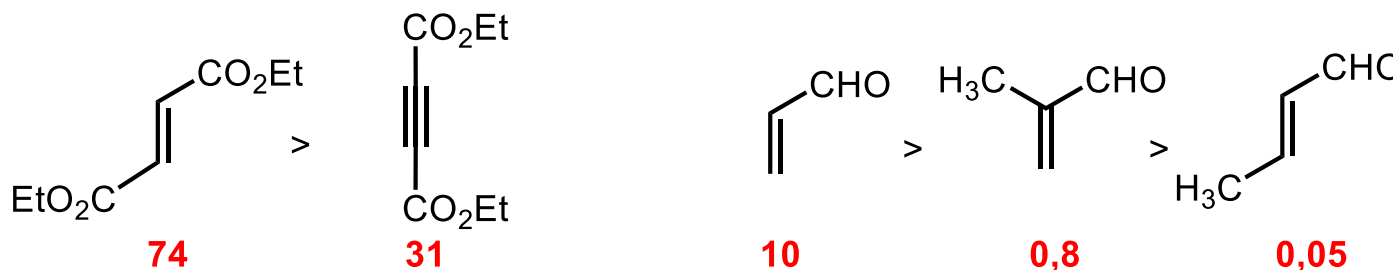
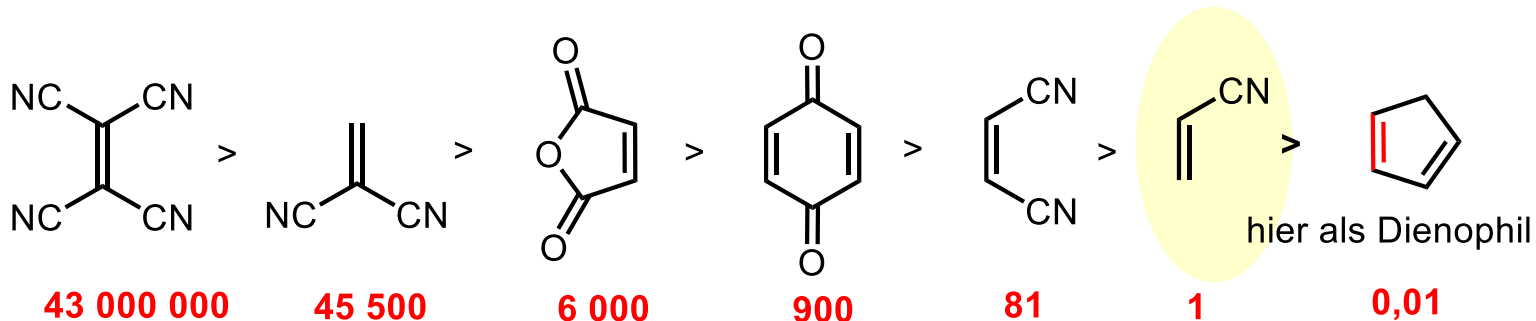
Die **Reaktivität** des **Dienophils** wird **erhöht** durch:



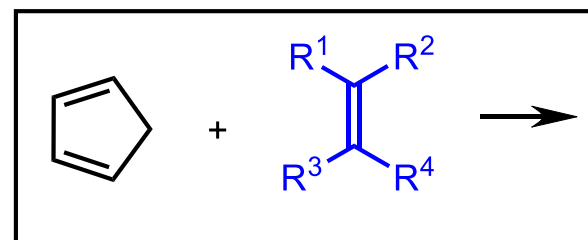
**Elektronenziehende Substituenten** (DA-Reaktion mit **normalem** Elektronenbedarf)

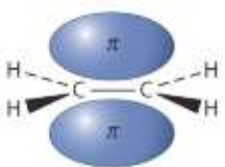


**Geringe** sterische Hinderung



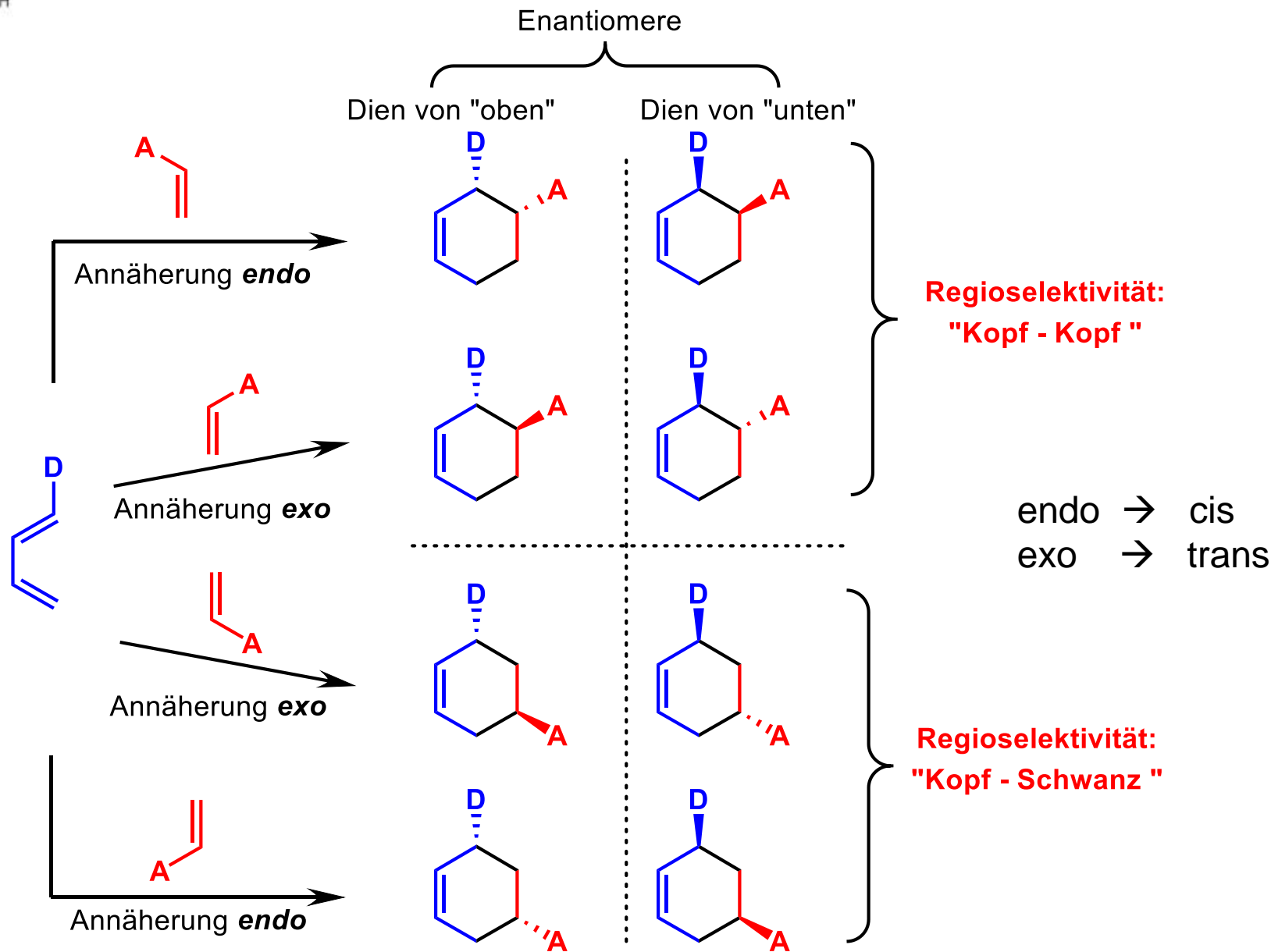
**Relative Reaktivität** mit Cyclopentadien als Dien:

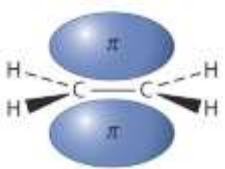




# III Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 4. Selektivität



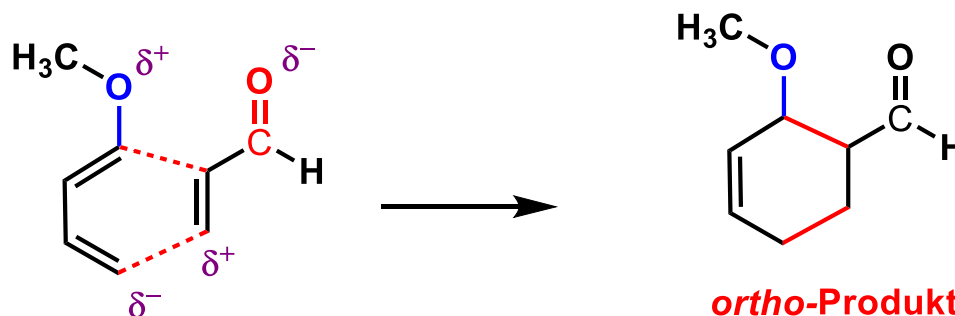
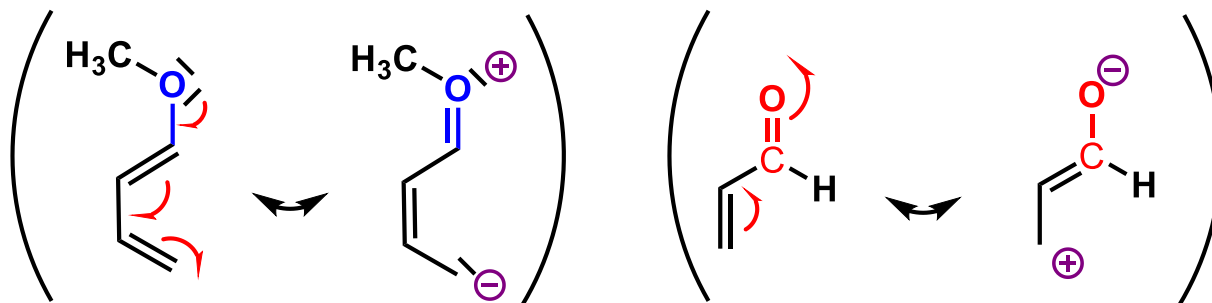
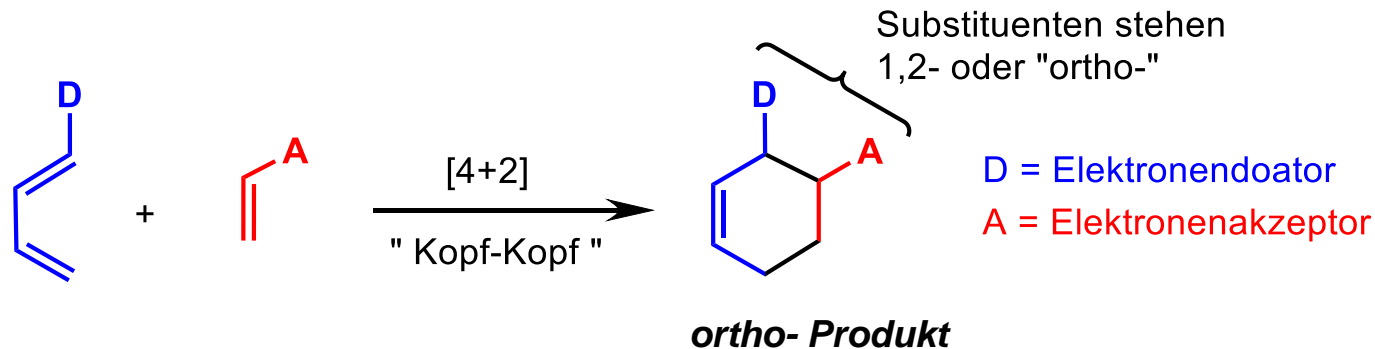


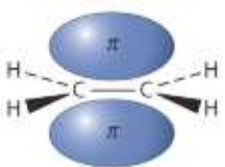
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 4. Selektivität

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

#### ortho-Regel

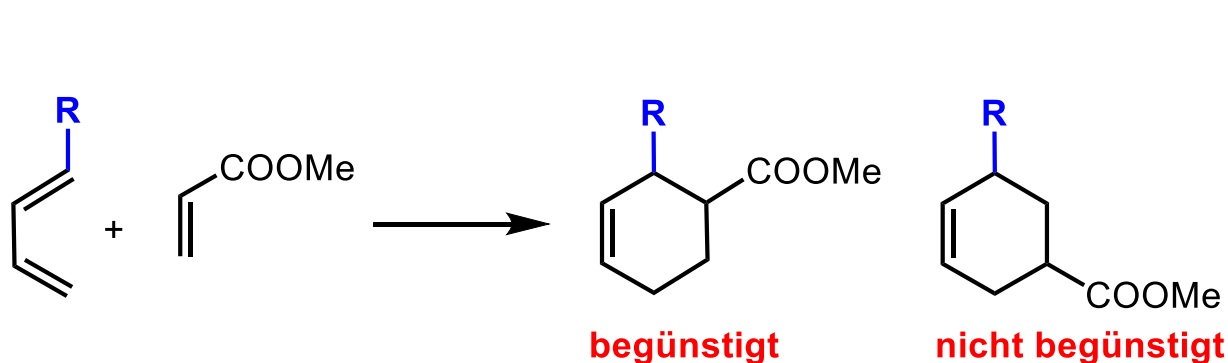




### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

### 4. Selektivität

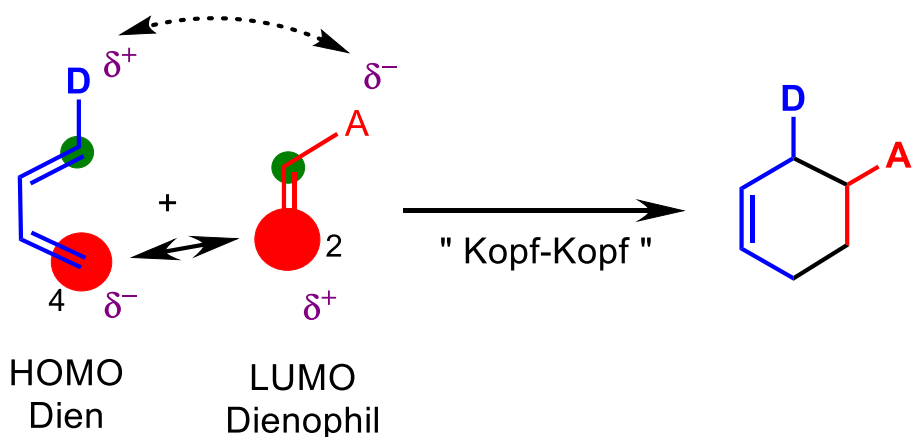
**Regioselektivität: ortho- und para-Regel**



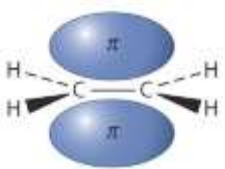
D  
↓

R = NEt <sub>2</sub>	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

↑



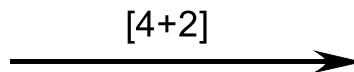
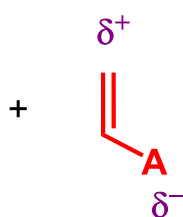
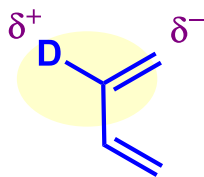
**stärkste Wechselwirkung der Grenzorbitale zwischen C-4 des Diens und C-2 des Dienophils**



### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

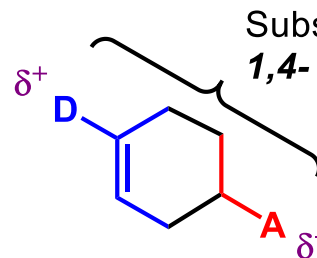
### 4. Selektivität

***para*-Regel**



"Kopf-Schwanz"

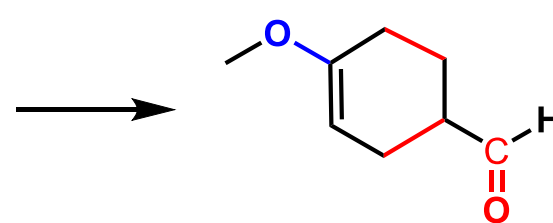
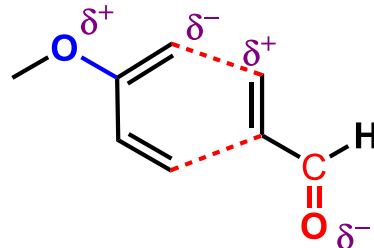
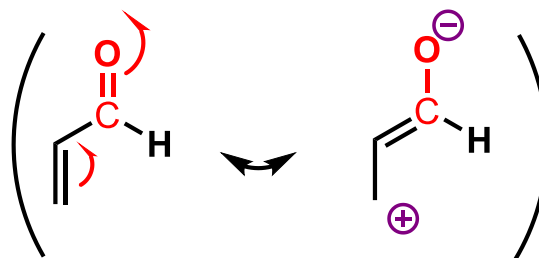
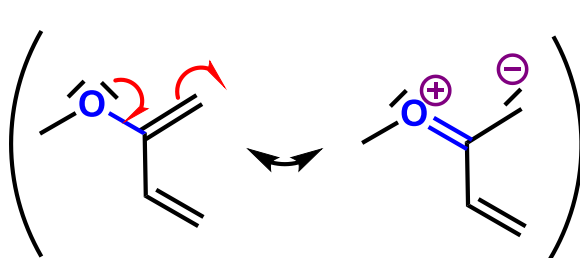
"push-pull" Effekt  
bereits im ÜZ



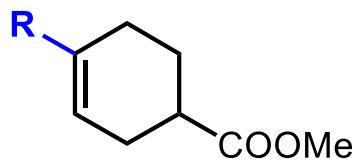
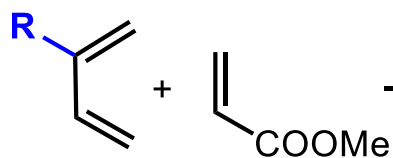
Substituenten stehen  
1,4- oder "*para*"

***para*-Produkt**

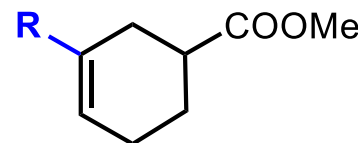
D = Elektronendoator  
A = Elektronenakzeptor



***para*-Produkt**

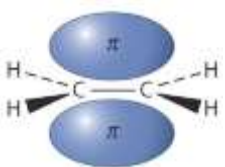


**begünstigt**



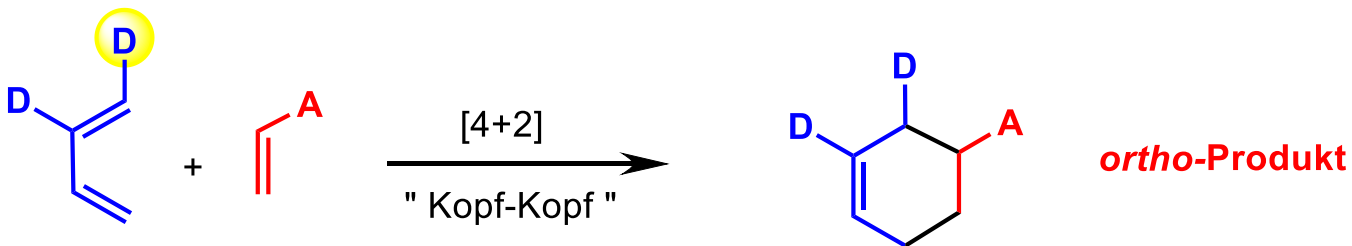
**nicht begünstigt**

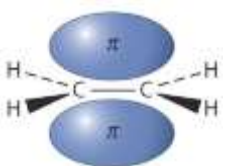
R = OEt	160 °C	100 : 0
R = Ph	150 °C	4.5 : 1
R = Me	200 °C	2 : 1
R = <i>i</i> -Pr	200 °C	3 : 1
R = <i>t</i> -Bu	200 °C	3.5 : 1



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

stärker dirigierende Wirkung!





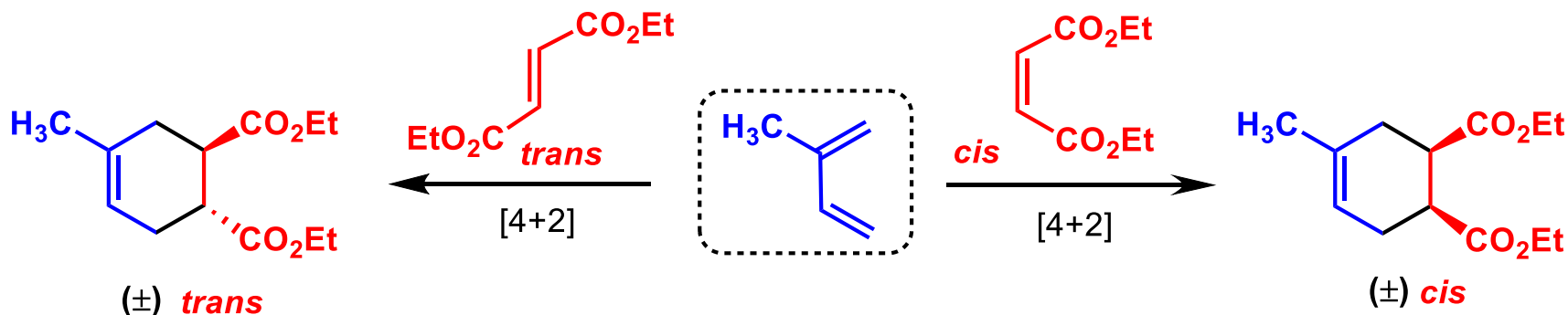
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 4. Selektivität

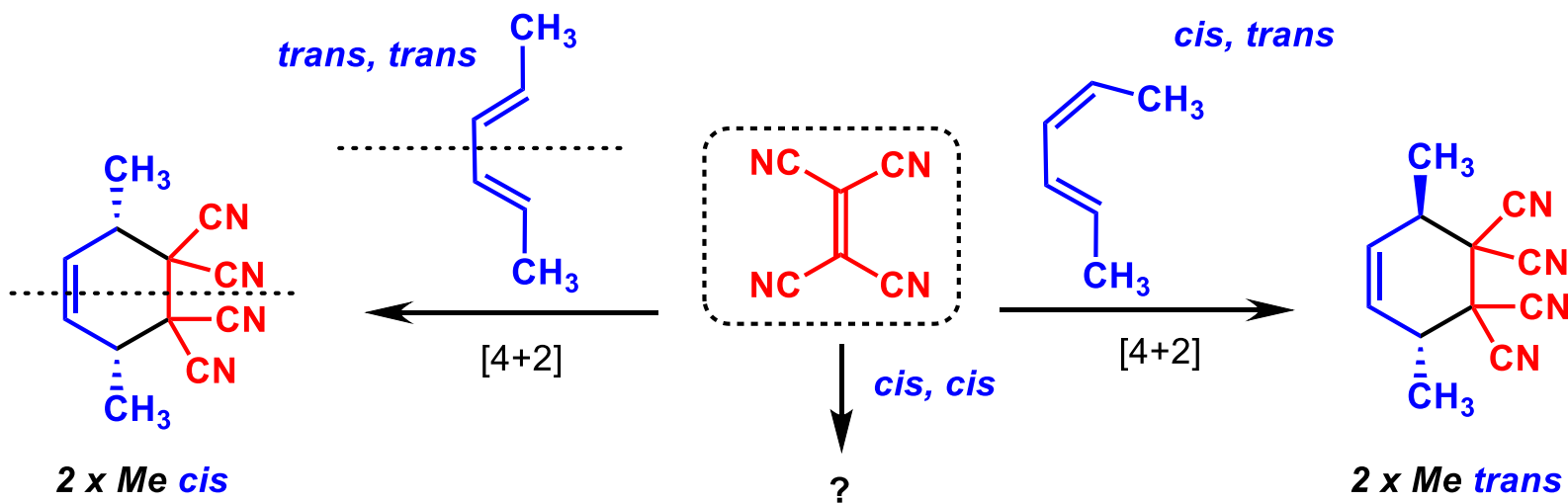
### Stereoselektivität:

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

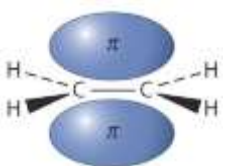
Fall 1: → Die **Stereochemie des Dienophils** bleibt erhalten (konserviert):



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





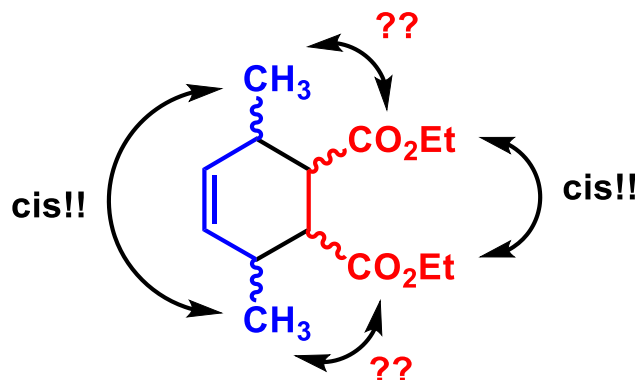
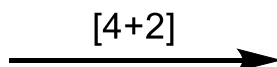
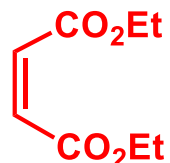
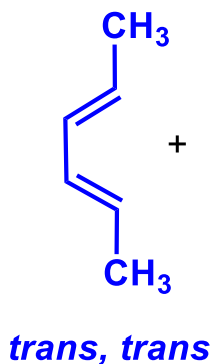


### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

### 4. Selektivität

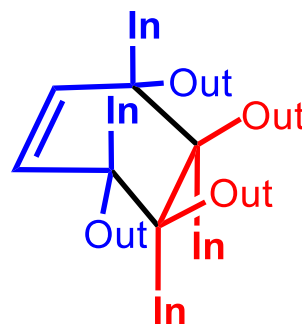
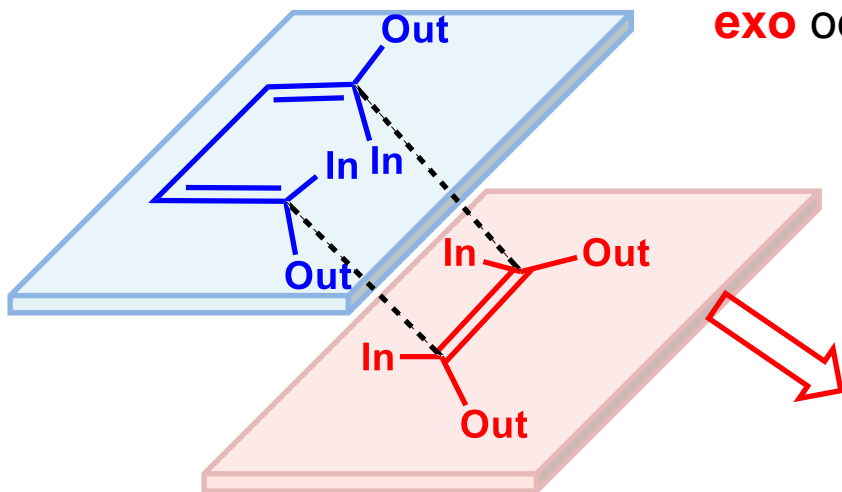
#### Stereoselektivität:

Fall 3:

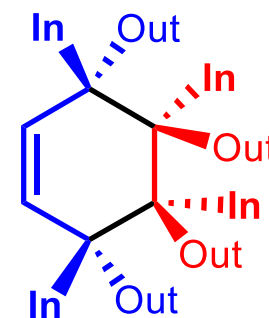


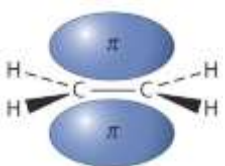
exo oder endo ?

Dieses Bild erklärt alles!



≡



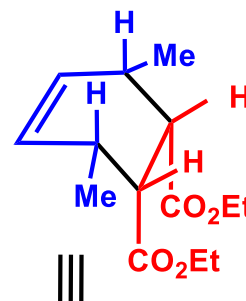
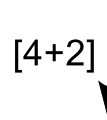
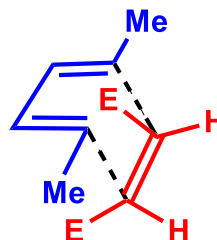
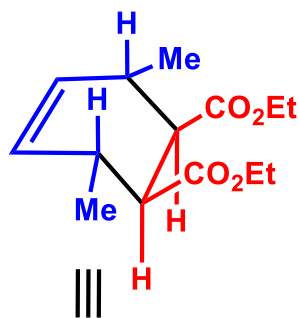
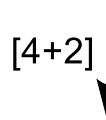
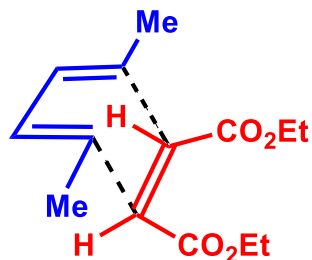


# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 4. Selektivität

### Stereoselektivität:

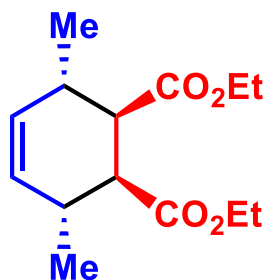
Annäherung *exo*



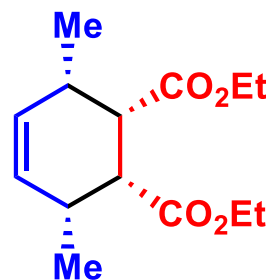
Annäherung *endo*

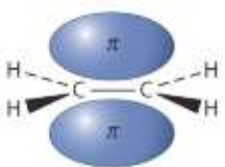
(E = COOEt)

*exo* Produkt  
(minor)



*endo* Produkt  
(major)





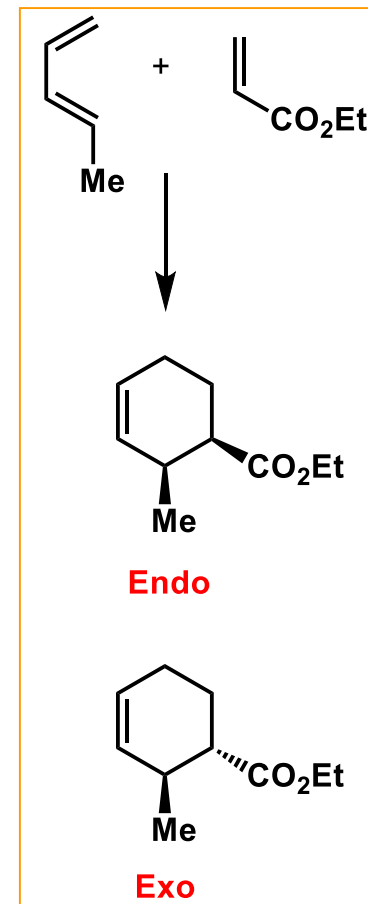
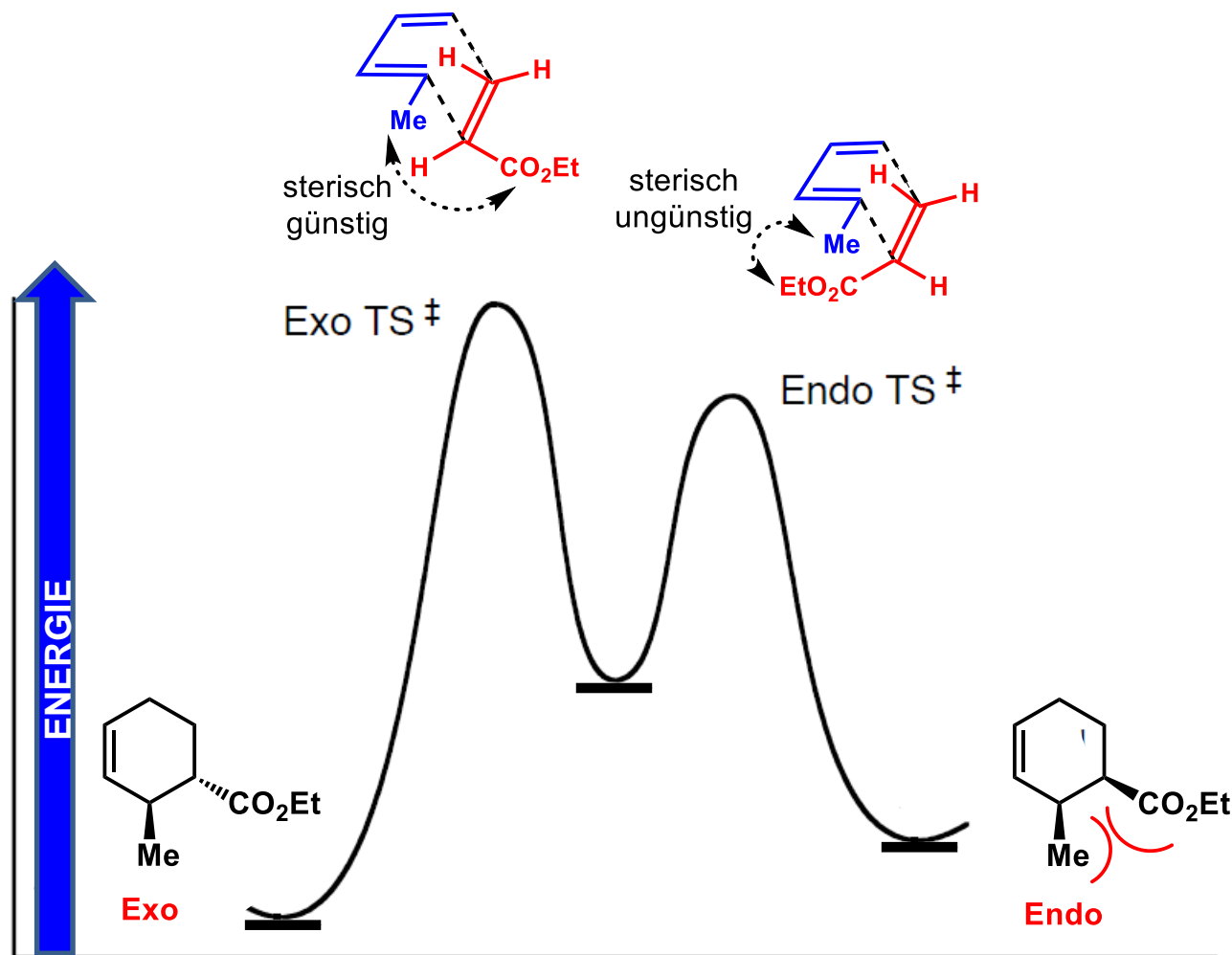
### III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

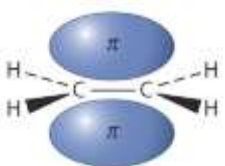
### 4. Selektivität

#### Stereoselektivität:

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

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





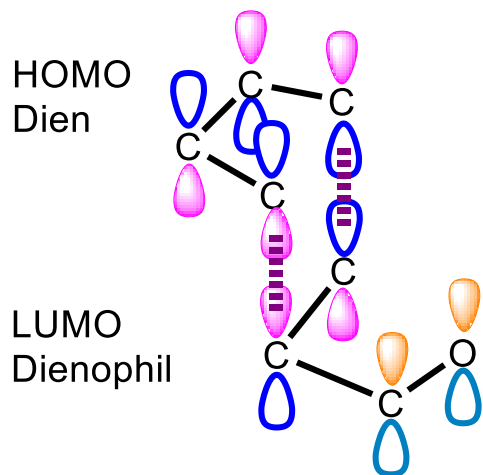
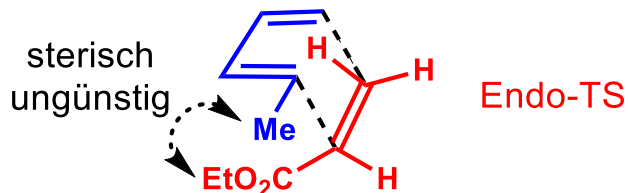
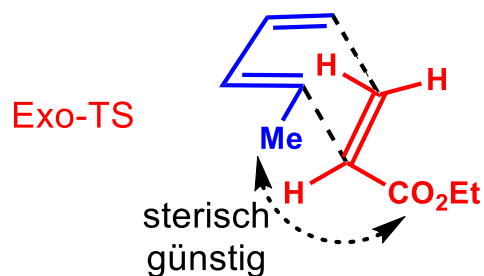
# III. Diels-Alder Reaktionen

## 4. Selektivität

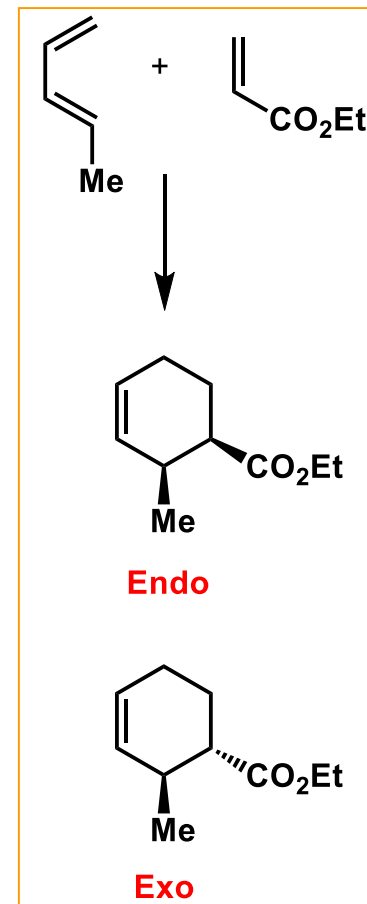
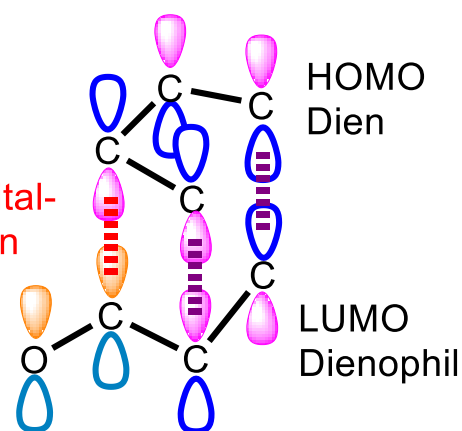
### Stereoselektivität:

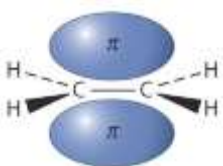
**endo-Produkt** ist kinetisch begünstigt:

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**

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