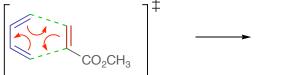


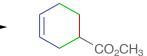
# **Chapter 14 - Conjugated Dienes and Ultraviolet Spectroscopy**

### **Diels-Alder Reaction**

The Diels-Alder cycloaddition involves the reaction of a conjugated diene and an alkene to form a new 6-membered ring. The reaction works best if the diene is electron rich and the dienophile is electron poor (contains an electron withdrawing group (EWG)). The reaction occurs in one step through a cyclic transition state.







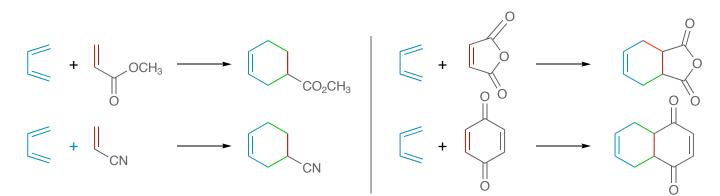
diene

dieneophile

cyclic transition state

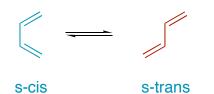
## Dieneophile

Many dienophiles participate in Diels-Alder reactions. Electron withdrawing groups that are usually utilized are carbonyls or other groups with pi-bonds to a heteroatom (eg. N of nitrile).



#### Diene

The conformation of the diene is very important for the Diels-Alder reaction. It must be in the scis conformation to react. Dienes in rings where the conformation is forced to be s-cis are the best. Sterics can influence the conformation of the dienes. Also, if the conjugated diene is in a ring, it could be forced to be in a conformation that cannot do a Diels-Alder reaction.

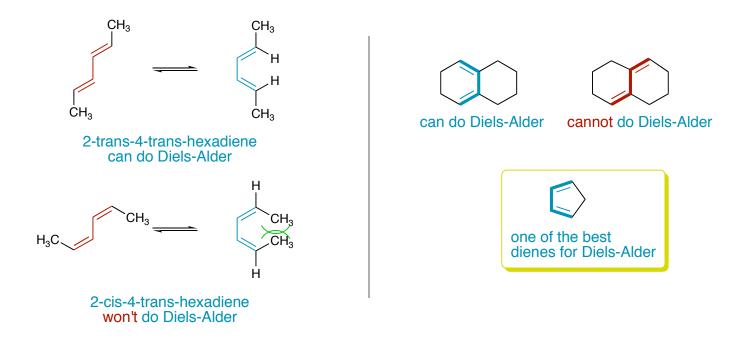




Can form both bonds at the same time

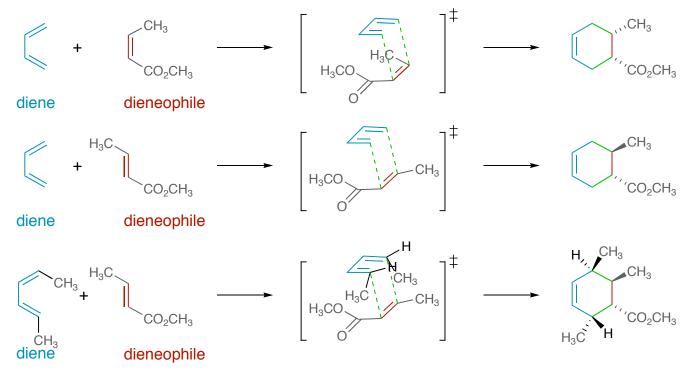


Cannot form both bonds at the same time

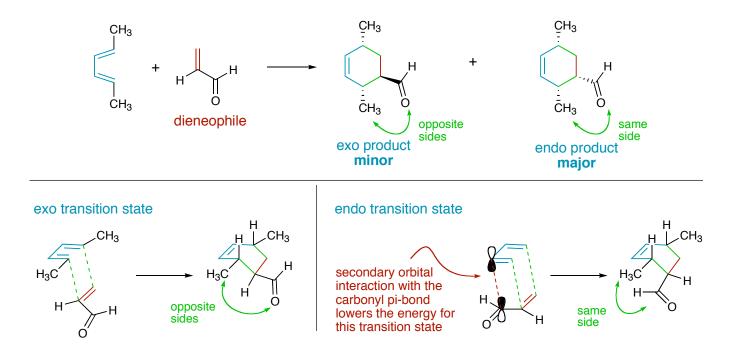


## **Diels Alder Stereochemistry**

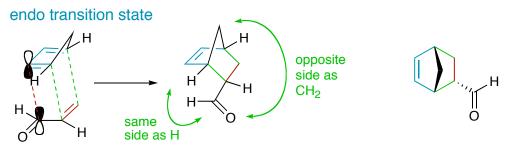
The reaction is stereospecific with regards to the dienophile stereochemistry. A cis-alkene will afford a cis-product and a trans-alkene will afford a trans-product. On the diene, what points into the diene will be up (if looking from the top in the drawing below) and what points away from the diene will end up going down.



The Diels-Alder cycloaddition prefers to place the electron withdrawing group underneath the diene because the carbonyl pi-bond can interact with the diene pi-system. This gives rise to the endo product as the major product in the reaction.



Note that if the groups on the diene are pointing in, they will end up on opposite siteds in the ENDO transition state. For example, look at cyclopentadiene shown below.



If you always draw the reaction with dienophile approaching from the bottom and looking at the product from the top - you can use these simple rules for the stereochemistry for ENDO:

The EWG will always be down in the product

Groups on the end of the diene pointing out will be down in the product

Groups on the end of the diene pointing in will be up in the product

Daily Quiz

