M.Sc. Semester-IV Core Course-9 (CC-9) Synthetic Organic Chemistry



II. Pericyclic Reactions 7. 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction



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II Pericyclic Reactions 20 Hrs

Molecular orbital symmetry, Frontier orbitals of ethylene, 1,3-butadiene, 1, 3, 5-hexatriene, allyl system, Classification of pericyclic reactions. FMO approach, Woodward-Hoffman correlation diagram method and PMO approach for pericyclic reaction under thermal and photochemical conditions.

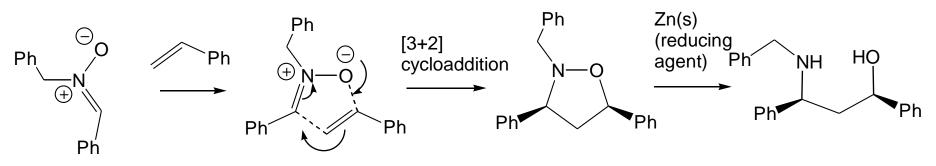
Electrocyclic reactions: Conrotatary and disrotatary motion, 4n and (4n+2) systems, Cycloaddition reaction: [2+2] and [4+2] cycloaddition reaction, Cycloaddition of ketones, Secondary effects in [4+2] cycloaddition. Stereochemical effects on rate of cycloaddition reaction, Diels-Alder reaction, 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, Chelotropic reaction, The Nazarov reaction.

Sigmotropic rearrangement: Suprafacial and antarafacial shift involving H and carbon-moieties, Peripatetic cyclopropane bridge, Retention and inversion of configuration, [3,3]-, [1,5]-, [2,3]-, [4,5]-, [5,5]-, and [9,9]-Sigmatropic rearrangements, Claisen rearrangements (including Aza-Claisen, Ireland-Claisen), Cope rearrangements (including Oxy-Cope, Aza-Cope), Sommelet-Hauser rearrangements, Group transfer reaction, Ene reaction, Mislow - Evans rearrangement, Walk rearrangement.

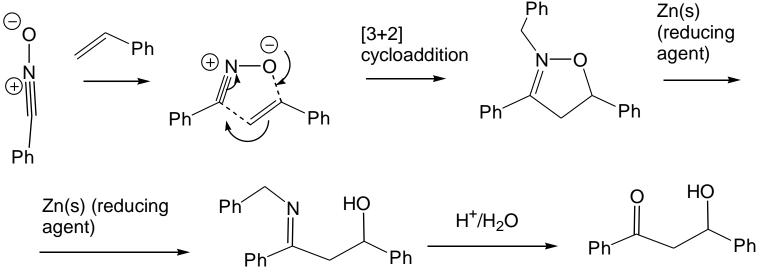
Coverage: 1. 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction

1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reactions

The cycloaddition of nitrones to alkenes (below) is a 6-electron process which proceeds in a suprafacial manner. The cycloaddition product can be reductively opened, thus providing a stereoselective method for the synthesis of 1,3-aminoalcohols.



A similar cycloaddition of nitrile oxides provides a method for the synthesis of 3-hydroxy ketones, all these reactions involve 4n+2 electrons and are suprafacial:

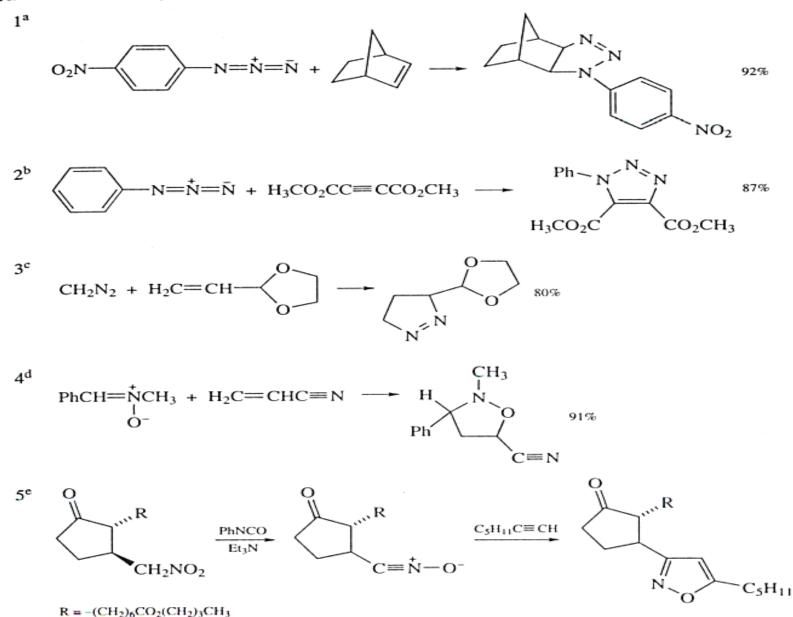


1,3- Dipolar Compounds:

$: N = N - \overline{CR}_2 \longrightarrow : N = N - \overline{CR}_2$	Diazoalkane
$:N = N - \overline{N}R \rightarrow :N = N - \overline{N}R$	Azide
$RC = N - CR_2 \rightarrow RC = N - CR_2$	Nitrile ylide
RC = N - NR - RC = N - NR	Nitrile imine
$RC = N - \overline{O}$: $\rightarrow RC = N - \overline{O}$:	Nitrile oxide
$R_2 \overset{*}{C} - \overset{*}{\underset{R}{}} - \overset{*}{\underset{R}{}} - \overset{*}{\underset{R}{}} R_2 \overset{*}{\longrightarrow} R_2 C = \overset{*}{\underset{R}{}} - \overset{*}{\underset{R}{}} R_2$	Azomethine ylide
$R_2C = \stackrel{\bullet}{R} = \stackrel{\bullet}{\Omega}: \xrightarrow{\bullet} R_2C = \stackrel{\bullet}{R} = \stackrel{\bullet}{\Omega}:$	Nitrone
$R_2\dot{C}-\dot{O}-\dot{O}\dot{c}$ $\rightarrow R_2C=\dot{O}-\dot{O}\dot{c}$	Carbonyl oxide

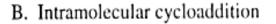
1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction (Intermolecular)

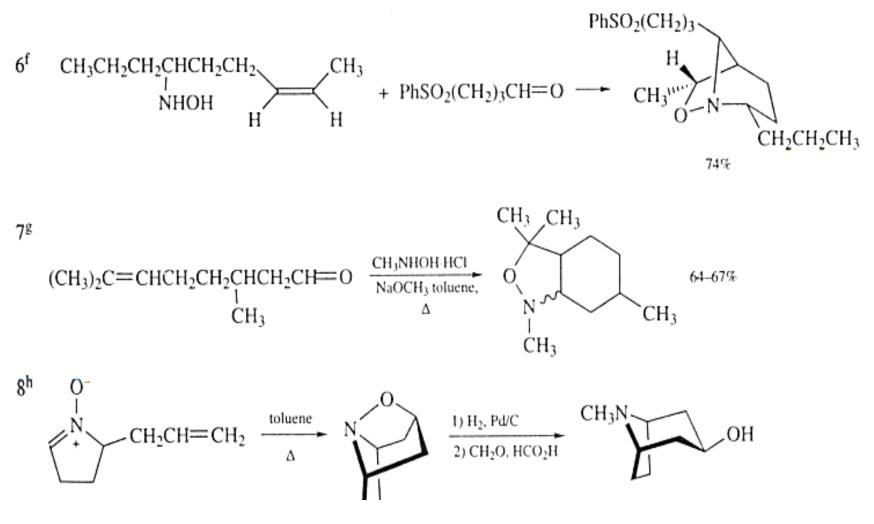
A. Intermolecular cycloaddition



60%

1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reaction (Intramolecular)





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Thank You



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