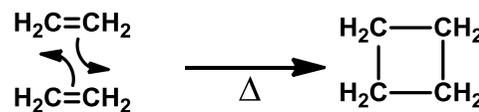


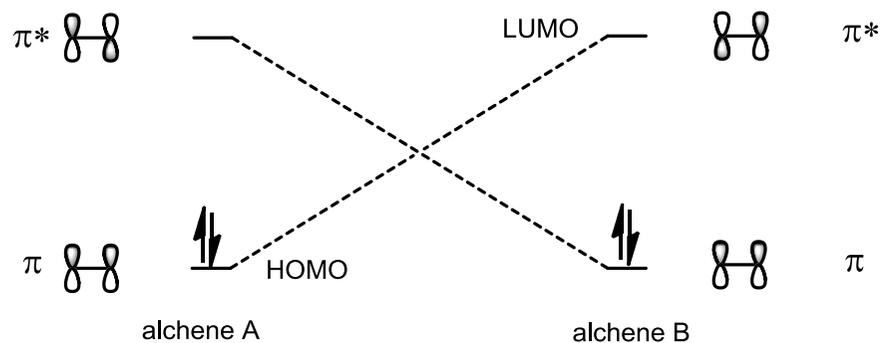
cicloaddizioni $2\pi + 2\pi$ termoindotte

La dimerizzazione termica dell'etilene a dare il tensionato ciclobutano è **termodinamicamente possibile**



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H^0 &= -18.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} \\
 \Delta S^0 &= -41.5 \text{ cal mol}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1} \\
 \Delta G^0 &= -5.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

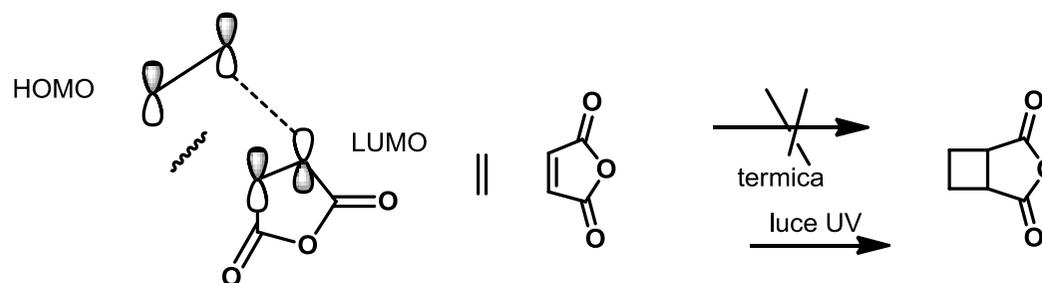
$$\Delta G^0 = \Delta H^0 - T\Delta S^0 \quad \Delta G^0 = -RT \ln K \quad K = 1.8 \times 10^4$$



anche se termodinamicamente possibile la reazione è cineticamente proibita (alta Energia di Attivazione).

Un aumento di T aumenterebbe il fattore entropico e porterebbe a valori positivi di ΔG^0

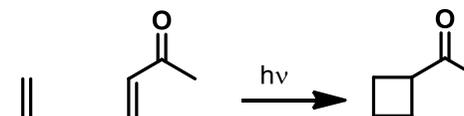
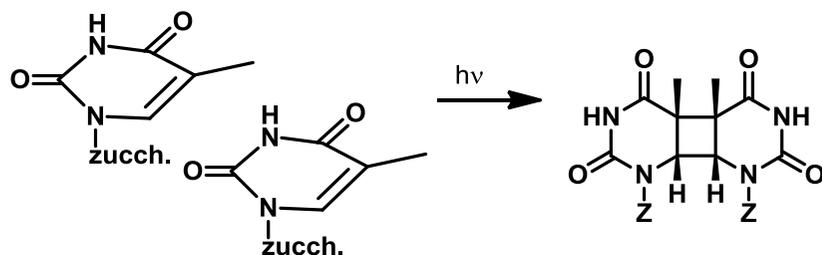
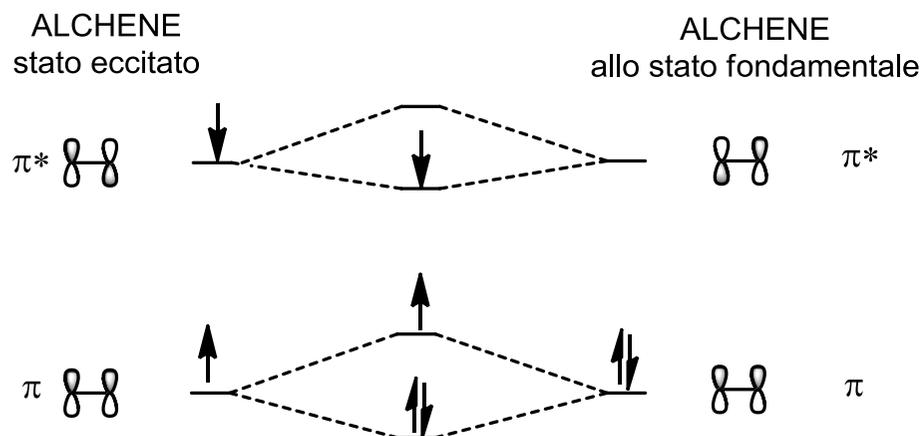
Gli Orbitali Molecolari di Frontiera NON hanno la corretta simmetria per interagire **reazione proibita per simmetria**



**cicloaddizioni $2\pi + 2\pi$ fotoindotte
portano ad anelli a 4**

La incompatibilità di simmetria

degli orbitali di frontiera per i due alcheni è evitata considerando un reagente allo stato eccitato



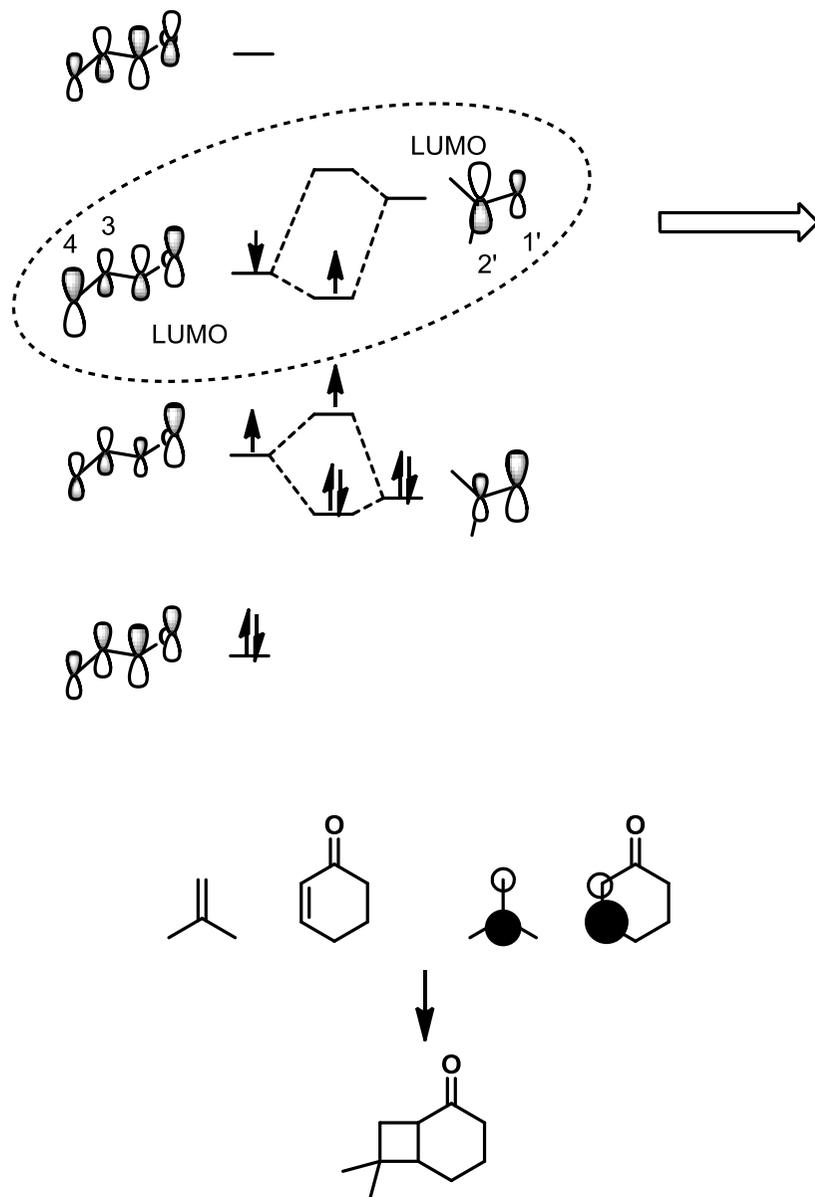
Se un alchene è coniugato, allora può assorbire energia elettromagnetica portandosi nel suo **stato eccitato**, mentre l'altro alchene rimane allo **stato fondamentale**

L'energia richiesta per la reazione diretta o inversa è sempre e solo tipo $h\nu$.

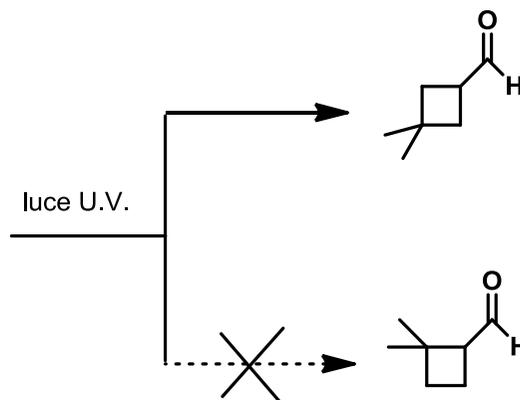
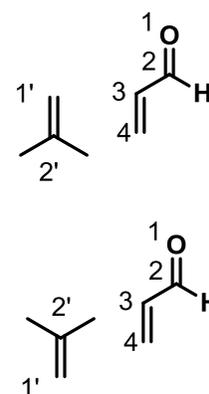
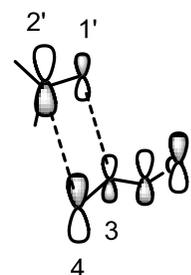
Nel cicloaddotto manca il sistema coniugato che garantirebbe al tensionato ciclobutano di assorbire energia per dare la reazione inversa, pertanto la cicloaddizione è un processo irreversibile

formazione di un dimero di timina quando queste basi si trovano in posizioni adiacenti sullo stesso filamento di DNA
reazione responsabile dell'insorgenza del melanoma

cicloaddizioni [2+2] fotoindotte: Regioselettività



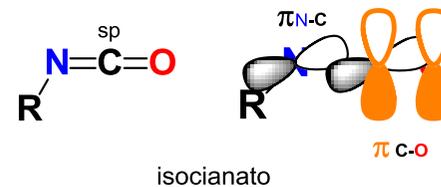
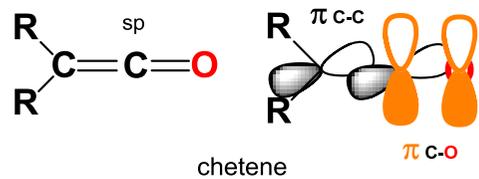
il regiocontrollo è determinato dalla favorevole interazione di orbitali atomici con il maggior coefficiente negli O.M.



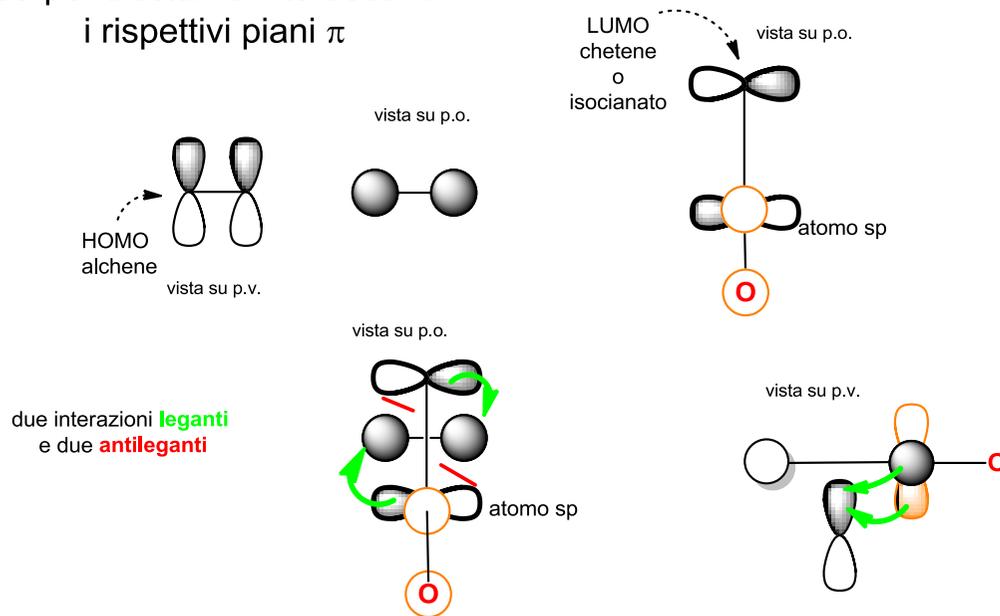
Regioselettività: il modo più rapido per risolverla è quello di scrivere il composto che non ci si aspetterebbe come prodotto di una cicloaddizione termica governata dall'interazione HOMO/LUMO. Qui infatti, la regioselettività è conseguenza dell'interazione di orbitali LUMO/LUMO

$2\pi + 2\pi$ *termoindotte*

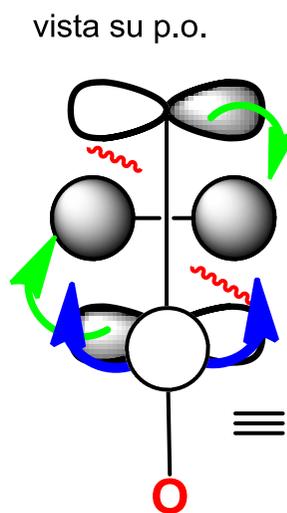
?? possibili per cheteni e isocianati che vi partecipano come elettrofili (LUMO)



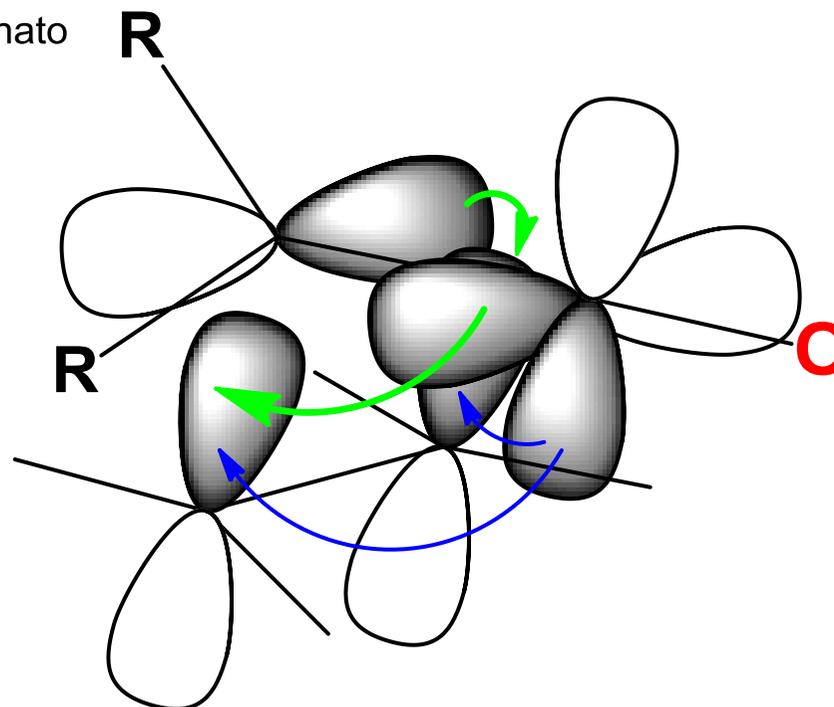
i reagenti si avvicinano orientando perpendicolari e intersecanti i rispettivi piani π



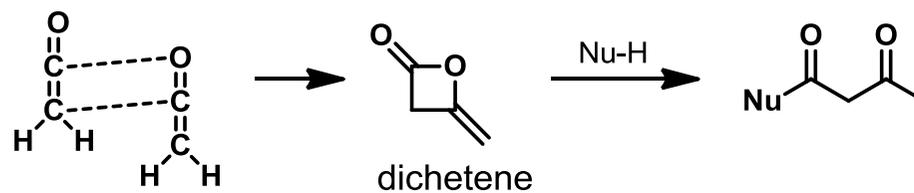
due aggiuntive
interazioni leganti



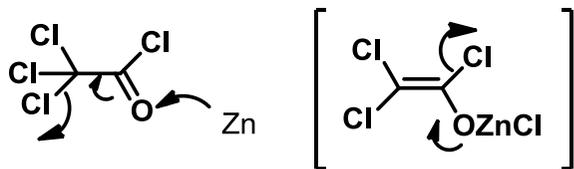
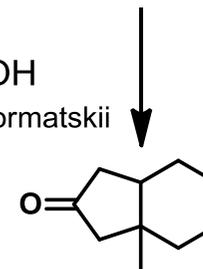
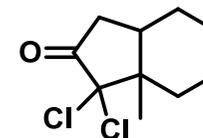
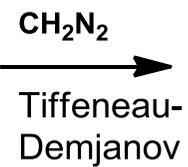
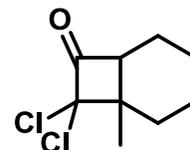
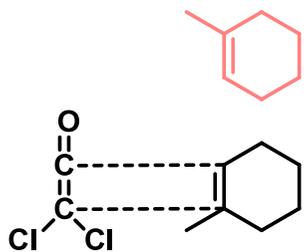
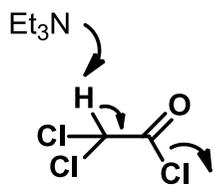
LUMO
chetene
o
isocianato



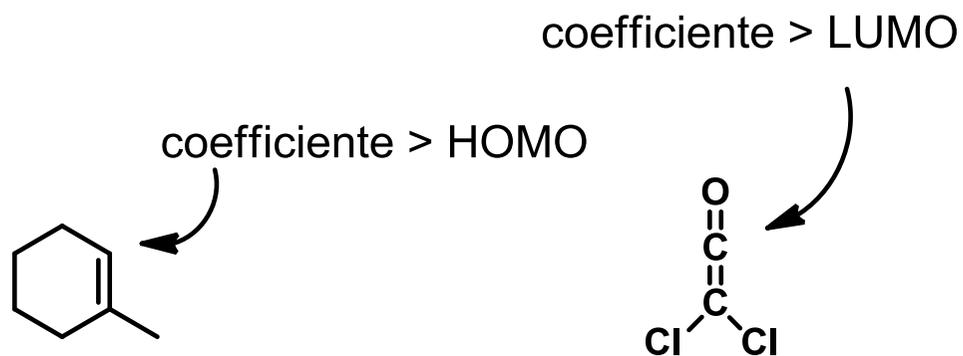
HOMO
alchene



in entrambe l'approccio è regioselettivo



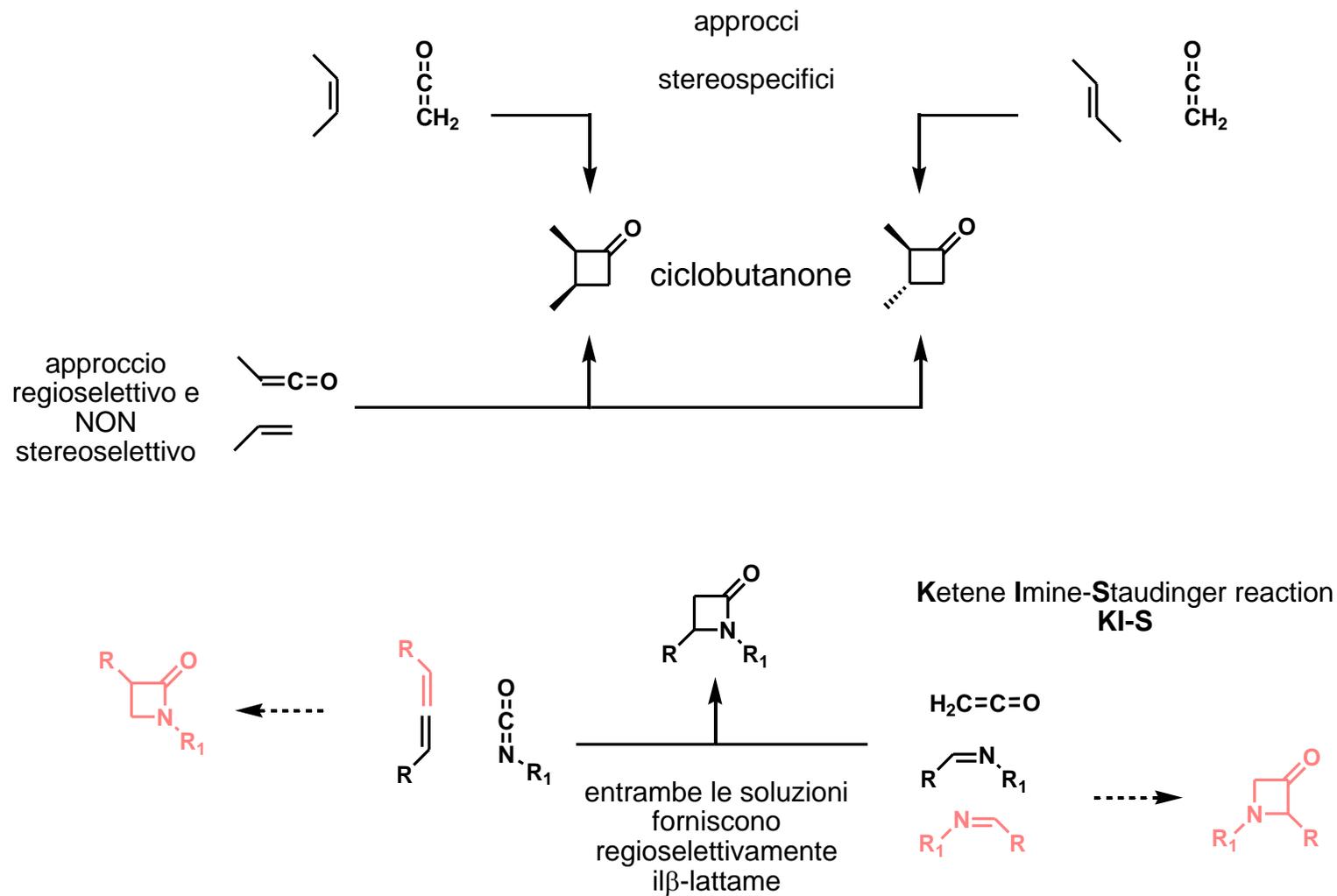
Regioselettività



dove si legherebbe un E?

dove si legherebbe un Nu?

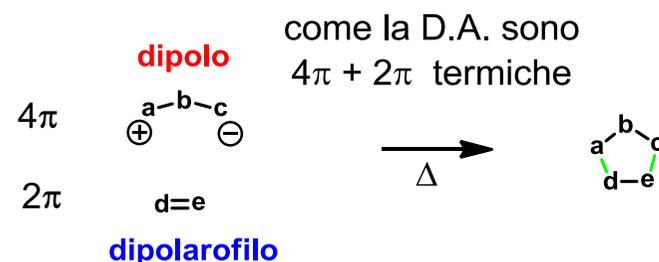
$2\pi + 2\pi$ termica: regio- e stereoselettività



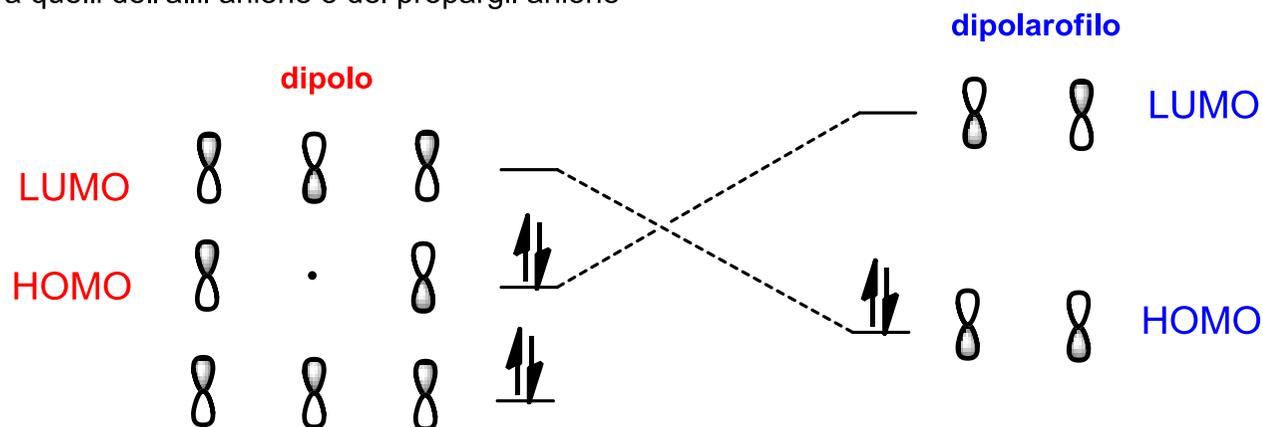
Cicloaddizioni 1,3-dipolari per costruire eterocicli pentaatomici.

1,3-dipolo - è il componente a 4 elettroni π
NITRONI, NITRILOSSIDI, DIAZOALCANI, AZIDI ecc..

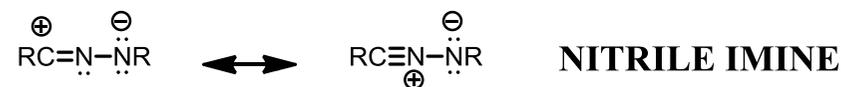
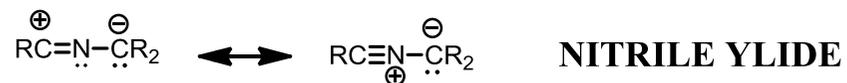
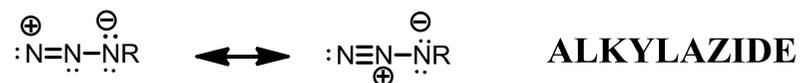
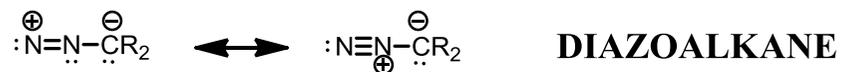
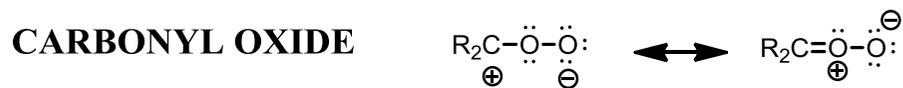
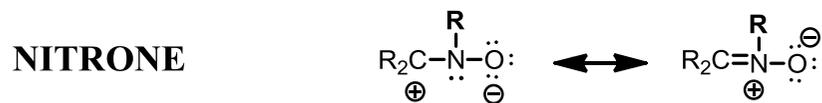
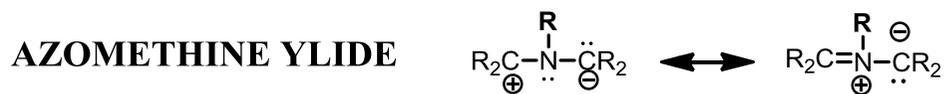
dipolarofilo - è il componente a 2 elettroni π
ALCHENI, ALCHINI, IMMINE, NITRILI, CARBONILI



l'1,3-dipolo costituisce un sistema delocalizzato di 4 elettroni π su 3 orbitali p.
I tre O.M. sono isomorfi a quelli dell'allil anione o del propargil anione

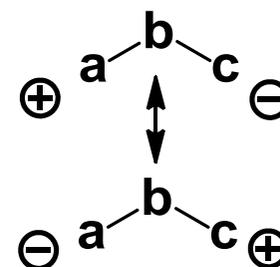


il dislivello energetico e la simmetria degli O.M. di Frontiera è corretta sia per **HOMO-LUMO** sia per **LUMO-HOMO**

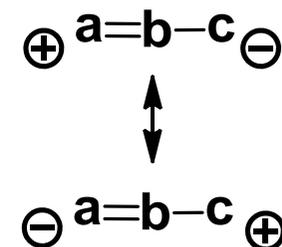


1,3-dipoli

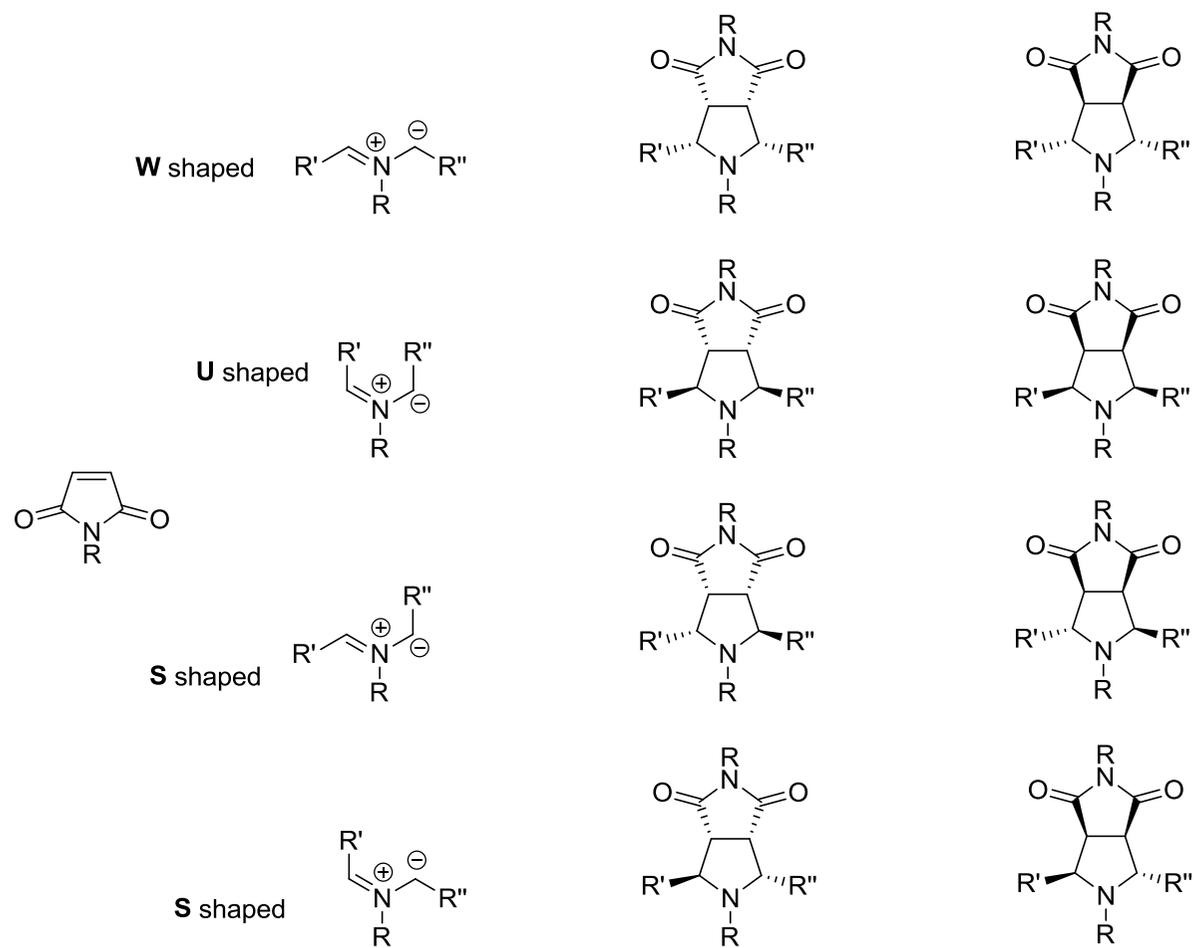
ibrido sp²



ibrido sp

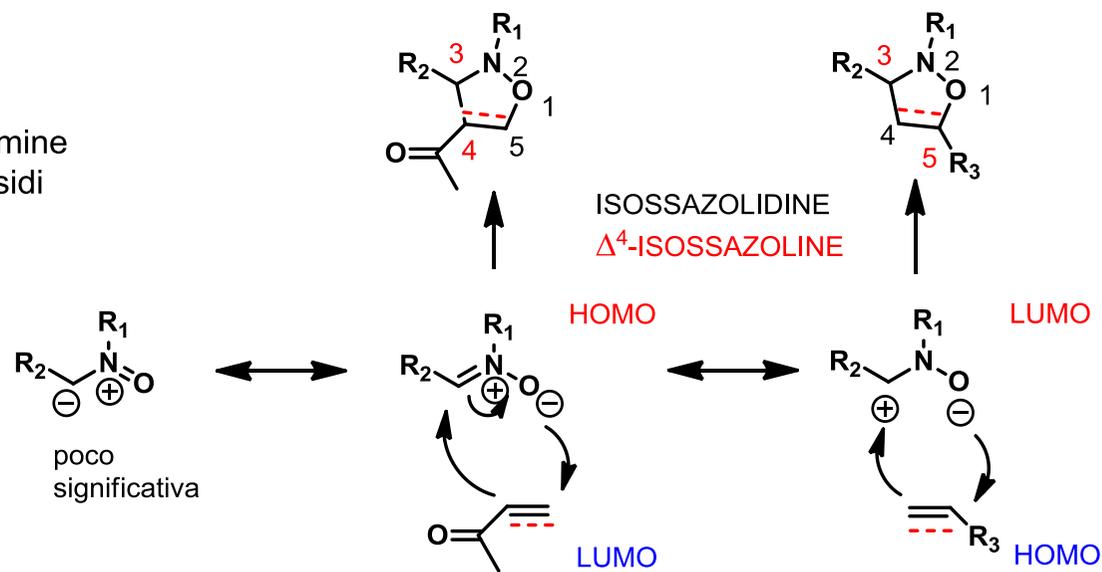


AZOMETHINE YLIDE

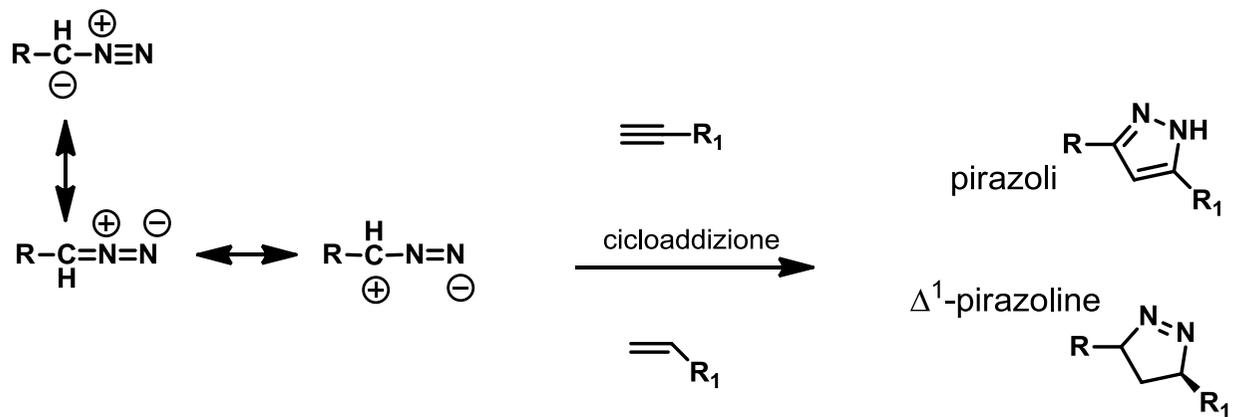


NITRONI

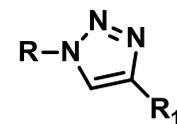
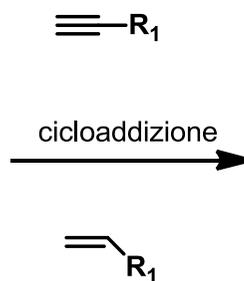
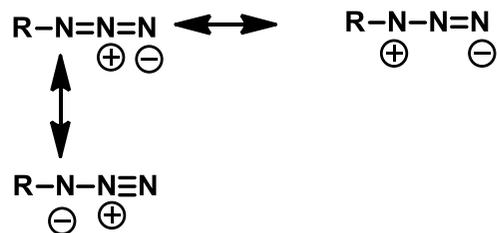
N-ossidi di immine
o azometinossidi



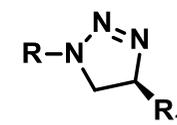
DIAZOALCANI



AZIDI

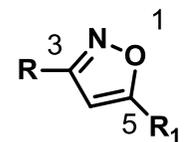
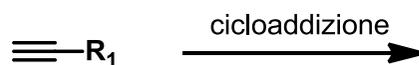
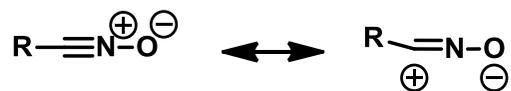


1,2,3-triazoli



1,2,3- Δ^2 -triazoline

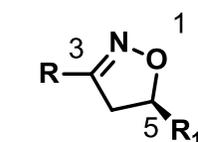
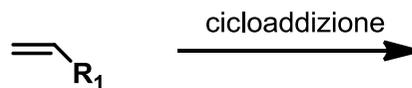
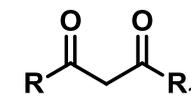
NITRILOSSIDI



isossazoli

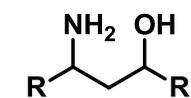
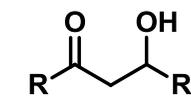
riduzione e
idrolisi

1) $\text{H}_2/\text{Ni-Raney}$
2) H_3O^+

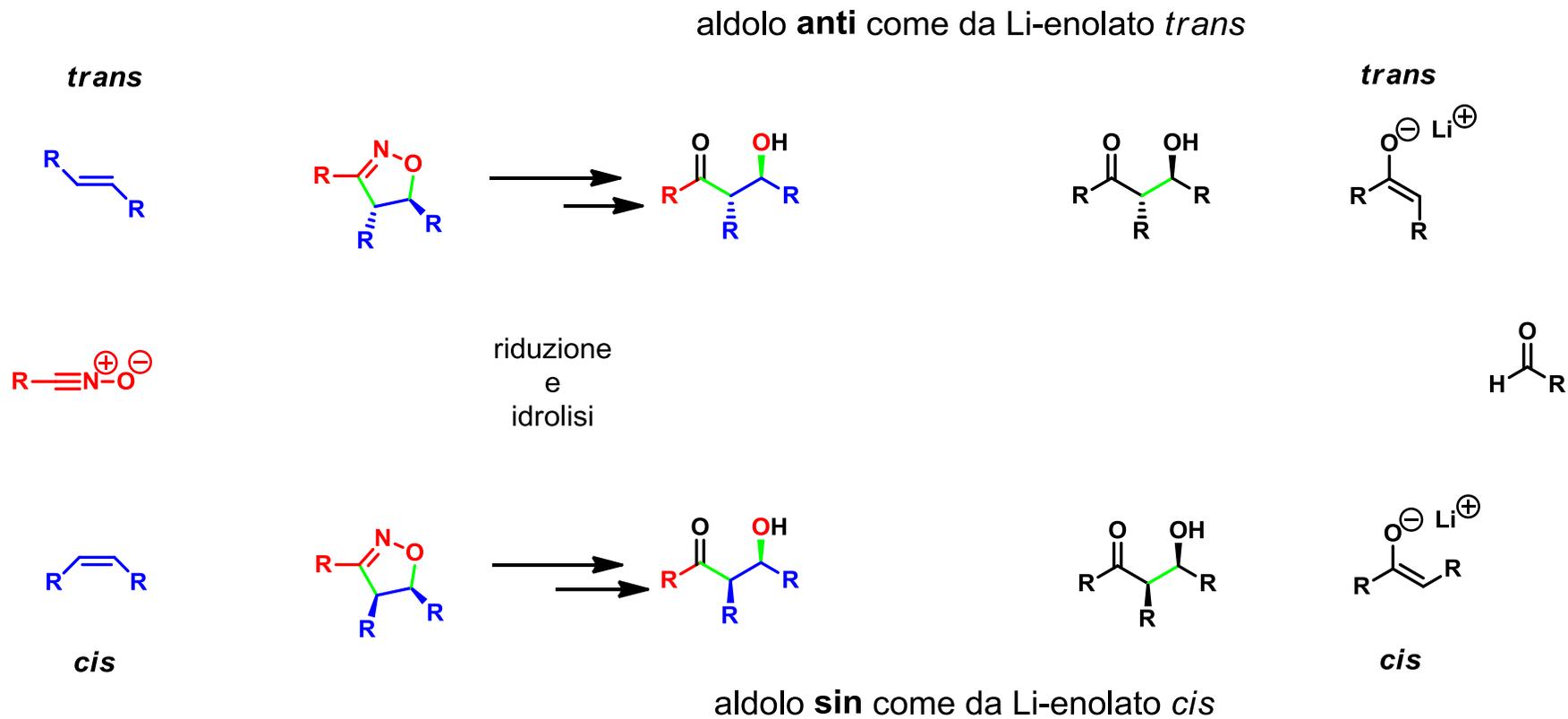


Δ^2 -isossazoline

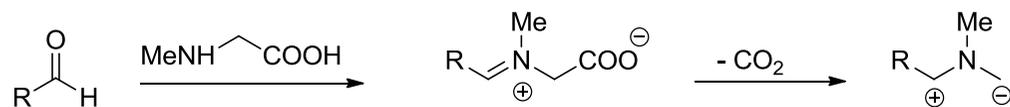
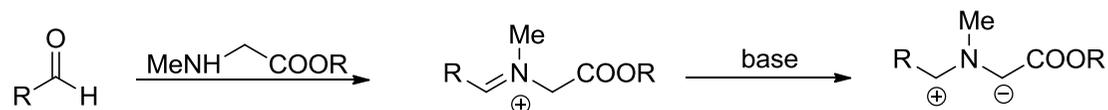
LiAlH_4



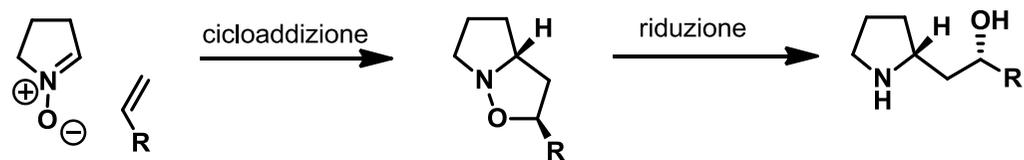
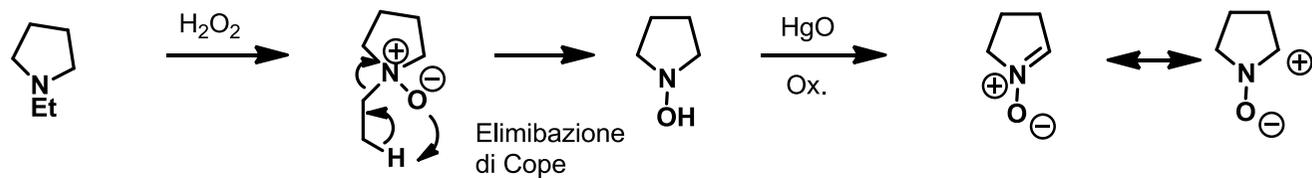
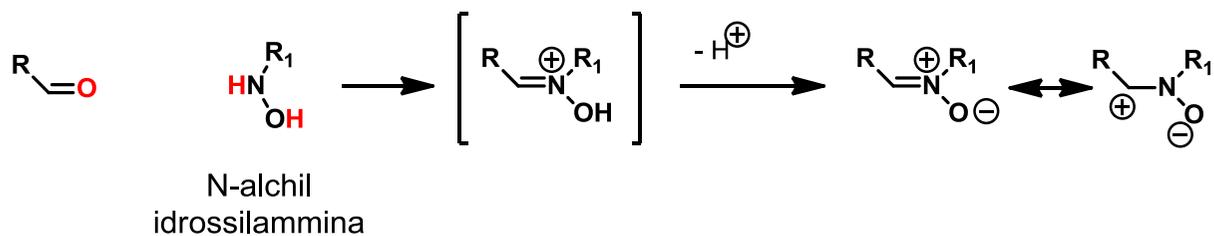
stereo dipolarofilo conservata come nella cicloaddizione di D.A.



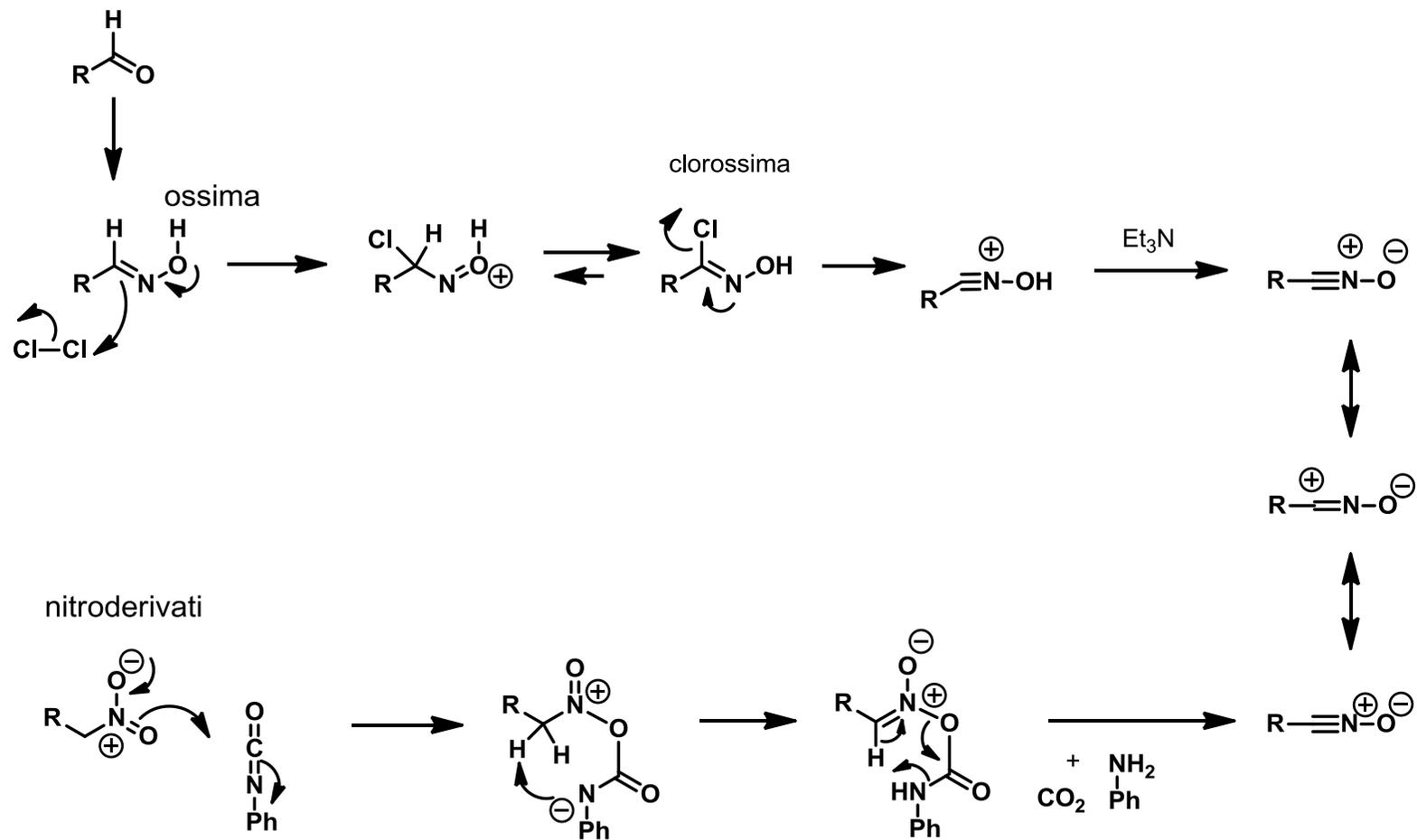
preparare Azomethine Ylides



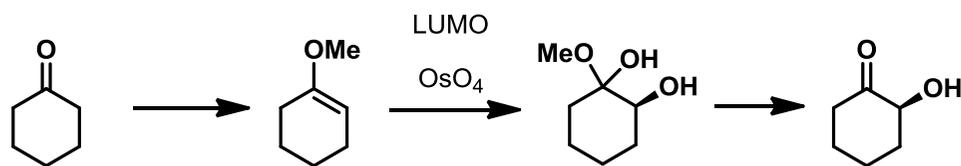
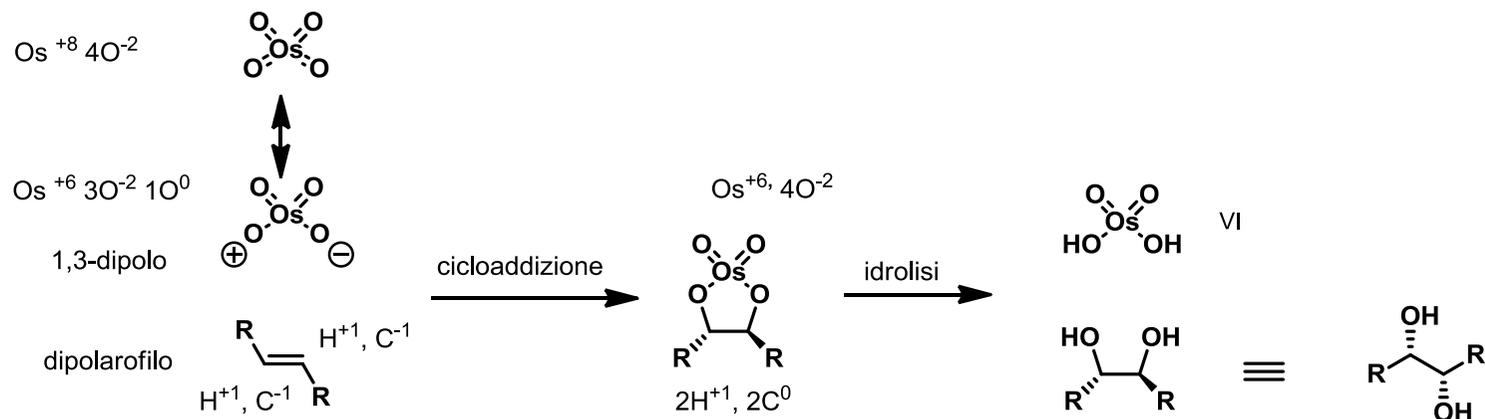
preparare nitroni dipoli stabili come i diazoalcani e le azidi



preparare nitrilossidi dipoli instabili vanno preparati ed usati al momento

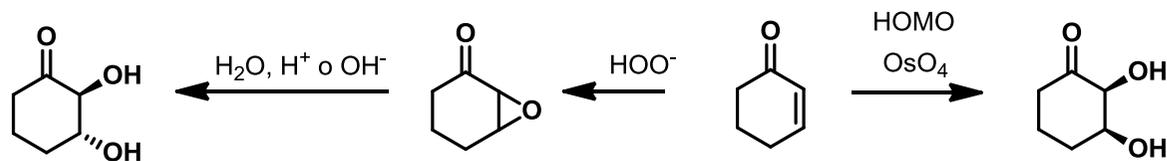


CIS-DIOSSIDRILAZIONE di alcheni

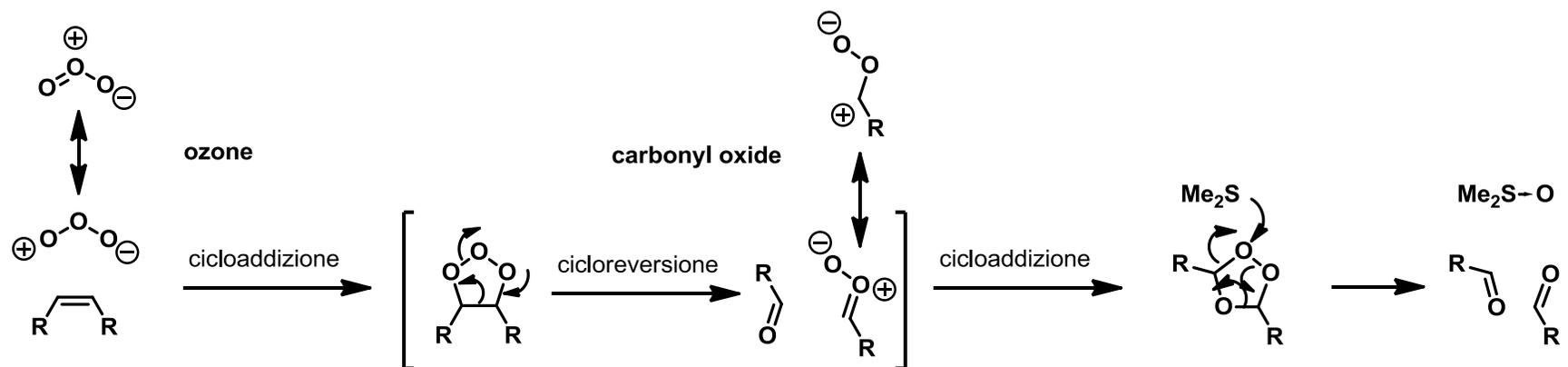


OsO_4 come 1,3-dipolo agisce egualmente bene su olefine elettronricche oppure elettronpovere

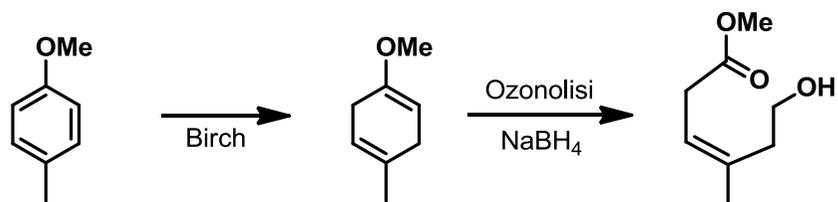
trans-diossidrilazione si effettua per apertura di ossirani con H_2O con catalisi acida o basica !!!



OZONOLISI

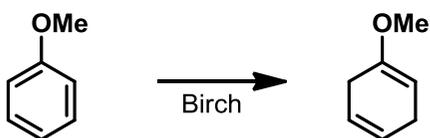
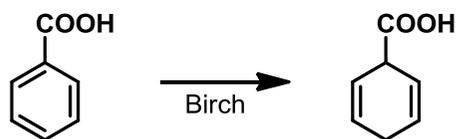
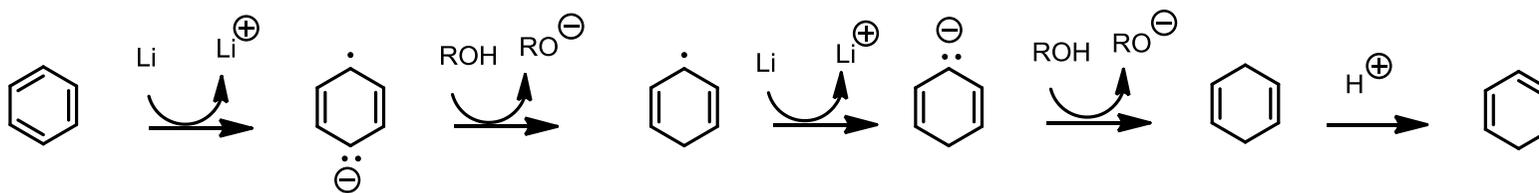


O_3 è specie 1,3-dipolare con carattere elettrofilo poichè preferisce reagire con olefina elettronica.



reazione chemoselettiva

riduzione di Birch



Arthur John Birch
 3 August 1915 – 8 December 1995
 Australian, b. Sydney, Australia
Birch reduction
 Birch, A.J., J. Chem. Soc. 1944, 430

