

Cycloadditions: the Diels-Alder Reaction

The stereochemistry of the reactants is preserved in the product, i.e. a cisdienophile give cis substituents in the product, a trans-dienophile give trans substituents in the product, i.e.



Alkynes



- Alkynes are sp hybridized
- Linear bond angle 180°
- 2 σ and 2 π bond (or 1 single and 1 triple)
- C≡C double bond ~ 1.21 Å



مناعلان الالكان فريت حدا عن تفاعلان الالكيل

Most of the reactions discussed for alkenes also apply to alkynes, although the alkynes usually react slower.

There are a couple of differences.

Bromination: the first bromine adds trans to the alkyne. It can be stopped at this by controlling the amount of Br_2 present, but a second addition is possible.



Hydrogenation: ordinary Pt or Ni catalysts produce alkanes. However a special Pd catalyst called *Lindlar's reagent* causes only 1 H₂ in a syn addition to produce a cis-alkene



Markovnikov's rule is followed for asymmetric alkynes, R-C=C-H المالة Markovnikov ي المالة الم





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Hydration: requires an additional mercury (Hg²⁺) catalyst. The initial product, an enol, rearranges rapidly to form a ketone, i.e.



Alkynes: Acidity

The alkyne proton is quite acidic for a hydrocarbon with a pK_a of ~25. This means it can be removed by strong bases such as sodium amide (made by adding metallic sodium to ammonia).



Alkynes: Acidity

The reason for the high acidity is the hybridization of the C atom in an alkyne. As the hybridization becomes more s like the acidity increases.



This is very import as it is one of the few ways to generate a carbon nucleophile!