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Diels-Alder Reaction

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Diels-Alder (D-A) reaction is a $(4\pi+2\pi)$ cycloaddition reaction. It is used to generate six-membered rings by combining two π -systems. The key components of this reaction are a conjugated diene (an alkene with two π -bonds) and a **dienophile** (simple alkene or alkyne). During this concerted reaction, two new sigma bonds are formed and change of two π -bonds into sigma bonds takes place.

The D-A reaction is a **pericyclic reaction** (1,4-addition). Some examples are given below.



 $R = H, CH_2OMe, CH_2OCH_2Ph, SiMe_3$

In the following D-A reaction, vinyl sulfone acts as a dienophile. Sulfone (-SO,Ph) is a powerful electron withdrawing group.



The products of a Diels-Alder reaction can be either exo or endo as shown below.



At high temperature, the exo-product is formed and at low temperature, the endo-product is formed. In the exoproduct the bulky group is situated away from the double bond. The endo-product is kinetically favored due to secondary orbital interaction.

Features of the Diels-Alder reaction

1. The conjugated diene must be in the cisoid configuration.

Cyclic dienes react faster than acyclic dienes as acyclic dienes have to be rotated about the single bond to achieve the cisoid configuration. D-A reaction takes place if the diene forms s-cis configuration.



butadiene cyclopentadiene

Reactivity of dienes increases as follows.



2. The electron-donating groups of the diene enhance the rate of the reaction.

Reactivity of dienes increases as follows.



3. This reaction is sensitive to steric factors; thus, it is regioselective.

From the three isomers of 1,4-diphenyl butadiene, only the *trans-trans* (1E,3E) isomer undergoes this reaction.



Ortho **or** *para* substitution is favored over *meta*. The regioselectivity can be predicted by identifying most stable diradical "intermediate". Observations made on Diels-Alder reactions between butadiene system and methyl acrylate are given Table 1.

$$R + \prod_{para}^{CO_2Me} R + \prod_{para}^{R} CO_2Me + \prod_{meta}^{R} CO_2Me$$

Table 1: % Yield and para/meta ratio of the above reaction

R	Yield %	<i>para:meta</i> ratio
EtO	50	100:0
Me	54	5.4:1
Pr ⁱ	65	3:1

4. The electron-withdrawing groups of the dienophile increase the reaction rate.

Reactivity of dienophiles increases as follows.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} CN \\ CN \end{array} \right) > \left(\begin{array}{c} COOH \\ COOH \end{array} \right) > \left\| \right\} > \left(\begin{array}{c} COOH \\ COOH \end{array} \right)$$

5. The addition of a *cis*-dienophile gives the *cis*product, whilst the *trans*-alkene adds on antifashion to give the *trans*-product.







 The reaction can be catalyzed by Lewis acids (such as BF₃, SnCl₄, AlCl₃) and they increase the stereoand regio-selectivity.



Problems

1. Predict the products of the following reactions.

