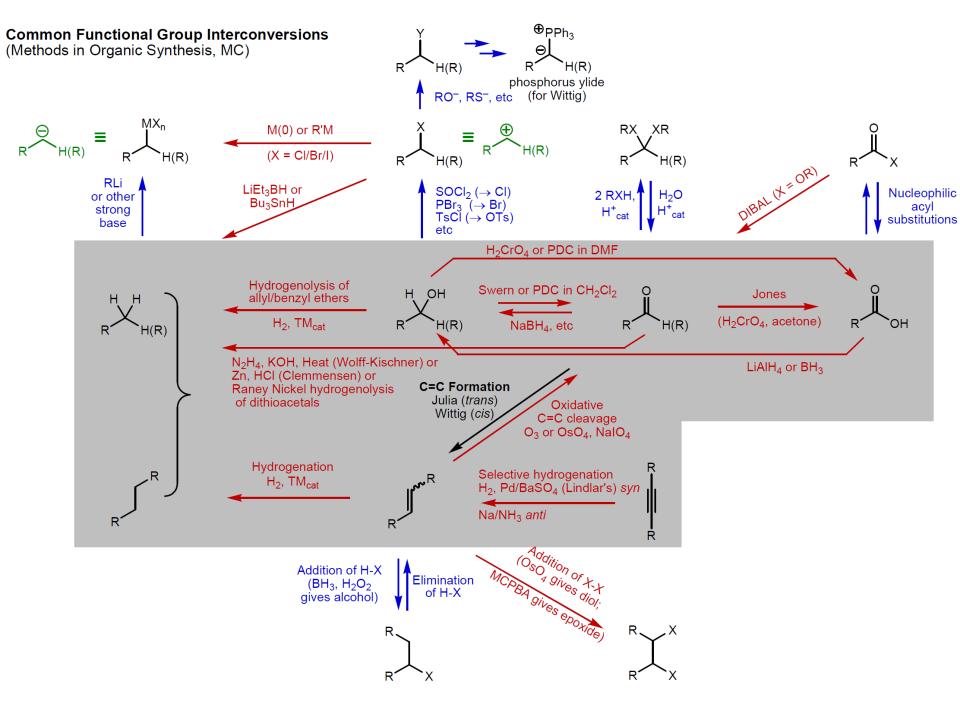
University of Zagreb Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology Study programme Chemical and Environmental Technology

FORMATION OF NEW C=C BOND

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Introduction

The C = C bond in the allyl alcohol may be E or Z depending on the synthesis method

$$R \xrightarrow{mCPBA} R \xrightarrow{O} OH H \xrightarrow{R} OH \xrightarrow{mCPBA} H \xrightarrow{R} OH Syn-4$$

in Claisen condensation of cyclohexanone with ethyl formate a more stable Z-enol ketoaldehyde is formed while in condensation with benzaldehyde an E-product is formed

Reactions yielding *E*-isomers

1. Aldol reactions followed by dehydration

2. Base-catalyzed condensation of nitromethane with aldehydes

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{RCHO, base}} & \text{NO}_2 \\ \text{nitromethane} & \xrightarrow{\text{E-}} & \text{NO}_2 \end{array}$$

3. Dehydratation of tertiary alcohols

4. Heck reaction with α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & ArI \\
\hline
 & CO_2Et
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
 & ArI \\
\hline
 & PdI
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
 & Syn-elimination \\
 & of PdHI
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
 & Ar
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 & CO_2Et
\end{array}$$

5. Nucleophile addition on α,β -unsaturated alkynes

6. From allyl alcohols and allyl halides via allylic cation

7. From organometal complexes of allyl halides

1. Only 1 alkene is formed: cyclic cis (Z) alkenes

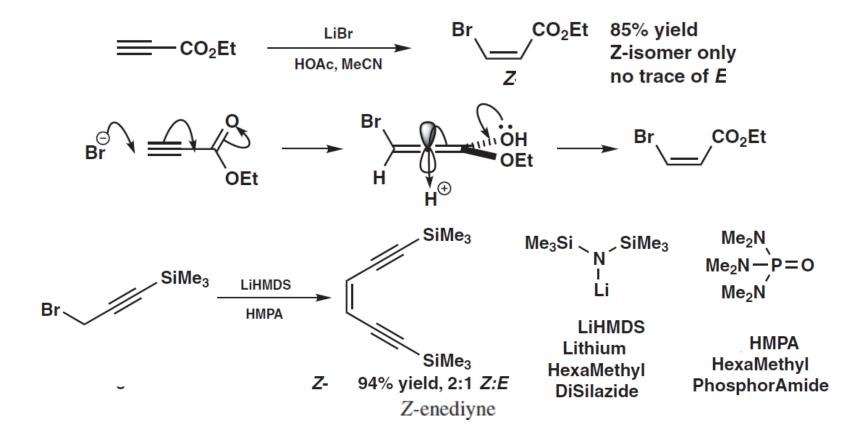
alkenes in 3- to 7-membered rings are exclusively cis (Z) isomers;
 8-membered rings may form trans (E) alkenes but are unstable;
 from the 12-membered rings further, trans (E) isomers are formed as more stable isomers

2. Two alkenes are in equilibrium and trans (E) is formed

in the reaction of both diastereomers of σ-alcohol with acid the same mixture of alkenes is formed in which the trans isomer dominates

3. Cis (Z) alken is formed stereoselective

- Michael's alkyne addition
- there is no free rotation in the alene intermediate



Wittig reaction

 with aldol condensation and Diels-Alder reaction, one of the most important reactions in organic synthesis

$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P = 0$$

$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P = 0$$

$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P = 0$$

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$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P = 0$$

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$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P = 0$$

$$Ph_{3}P \xrightarrow{CH_{3}I} Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{base} Ph_{3}P - CH_{2} + Ph_{3}P - CH_{3} + Ph_{3}P - CH$$

the last stage of the Wittig reaction is stereospecific

4. Trans (E) alkene is formed stereoselective

E2 elimination reactions

Trans selective Wittig reaction

simple ilides show Z-selectivity while ilids in which the carbanion is stabilized except with the P + atom, and with some conjugate group, most often carbonyl, show E-selectivity

Stereoselective methods for *E***-alkene:**

1. "Julia" reaction

- similar to the Wittig reaction but sulfonium salts are used instead of the phosphonium salt
- the difference is in the stereoselective elimination step and both diastereomers of the intermediate give the same isomer in the case of straightchain compounds
- elimination produces mostly the E-isomer and in the case of cyclic compounds the Z-isomer

Interconversion of E i Z alkenes

Photochemical isomerization in Z-isomer

❖ irradiated a more stable E-isomer at higher wavelengths produces a less stable Z-isomer