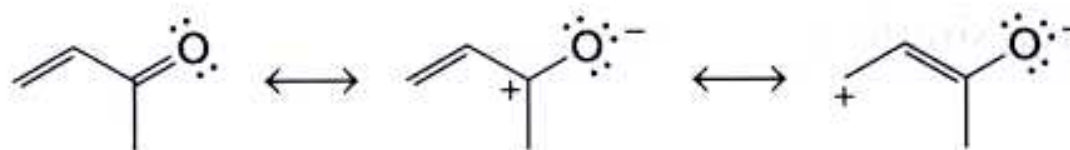
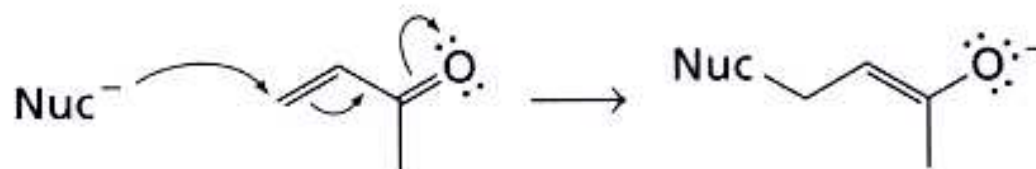


## L' addizione coniugata

In un sistema carbonilico  $\alpha,\beta$ -insaturo dove avverrà l'attacco di un nucleofilo? Al carbonio carbonilico o al doppio legame?



Il sistema ha due centri elettrofili: il carbonio carbonilico e il carbonio terminale del sistema insaturo.



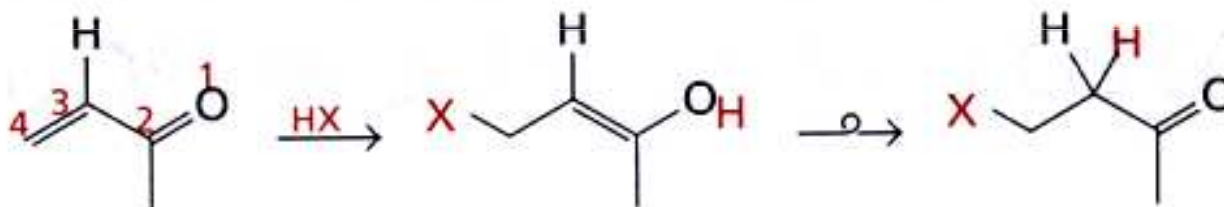
Se l'attacco avviene al carbonio insaturo si parla di **addizione coniugata**

## Addizione-1,2 verso addizione-1,4

1,2-Addition



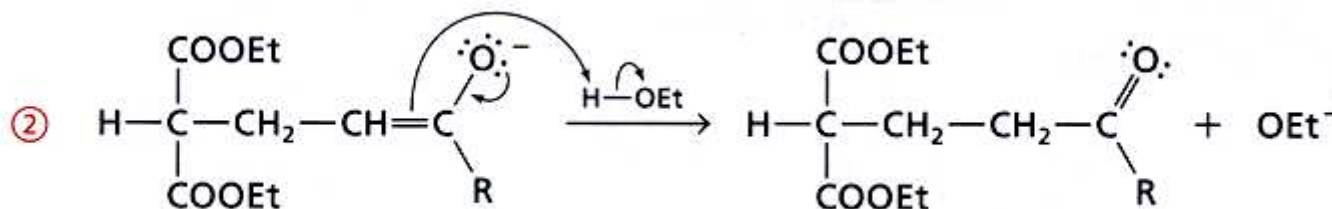
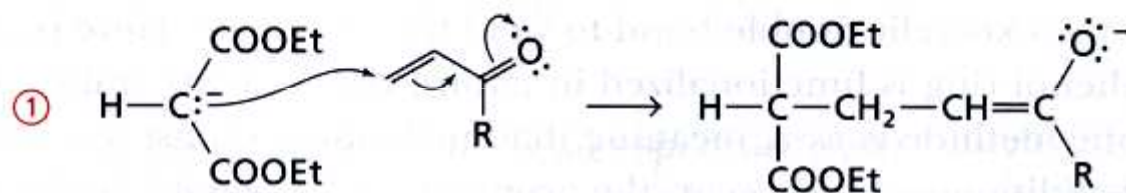
1,4-Addition



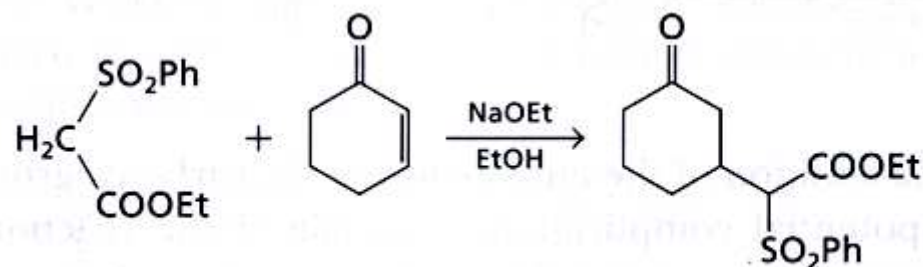
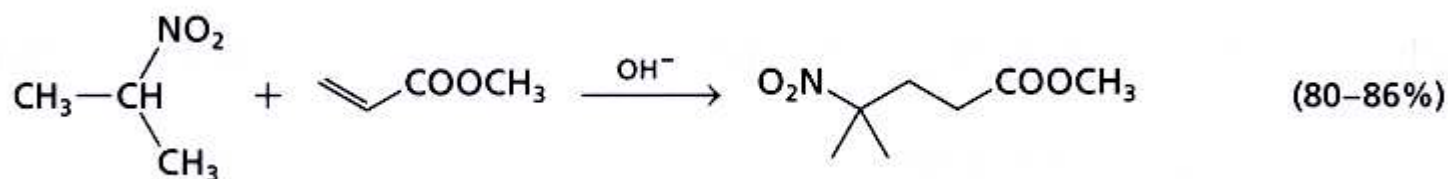
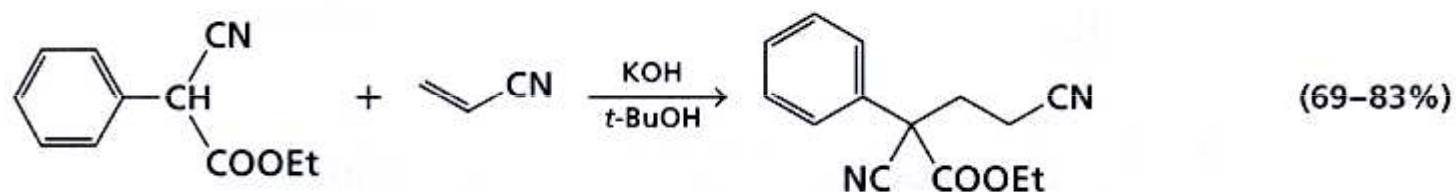
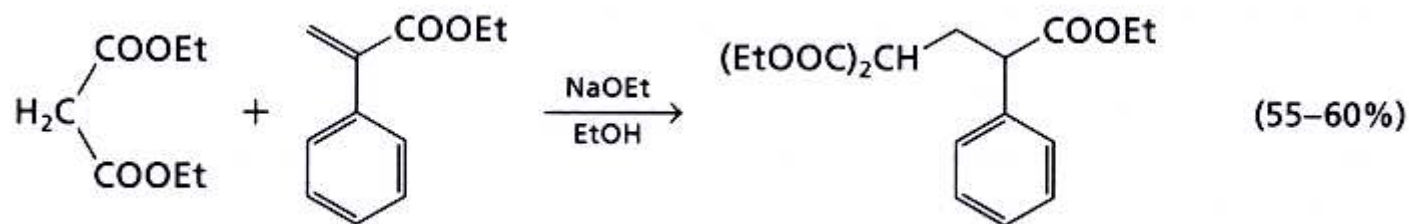
A causa della tautomerizzazione finale del prodotto (da enolo a composto carbonilico) il prodotto ultimo corrisponde alla formale addizione di HX al doppio legame

## La reazione di Michael

L'addizione di Michael consiste nell'addizione di un enolato di un derivato metilenico attivato con un sistema  $\alpha,\beta$  coniugato (**accettore di Michael**). Tali trasformazioni possono avvenire in presenza di quantità catalitiche di  $\text{OH}^-$  o  $\text{RO}^-$ .

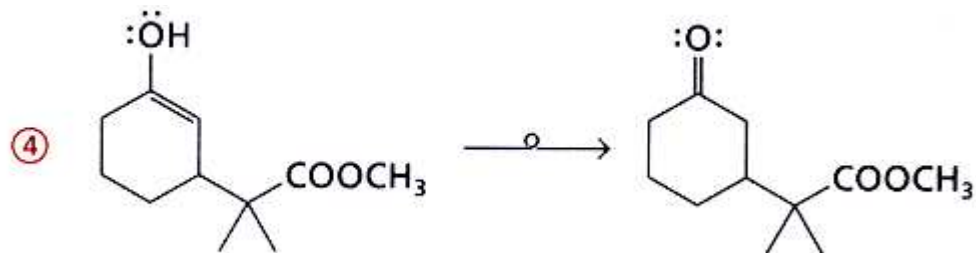
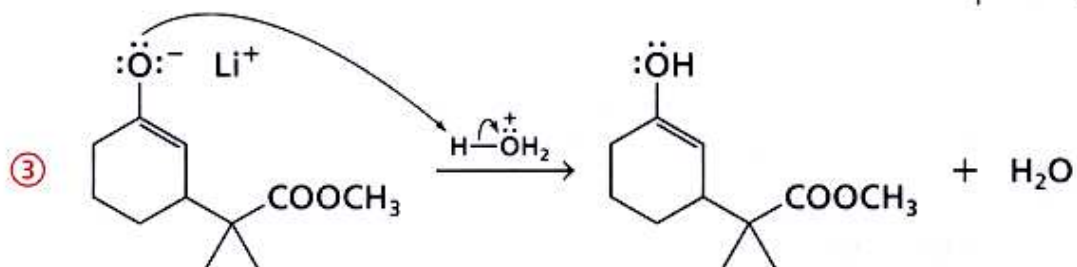
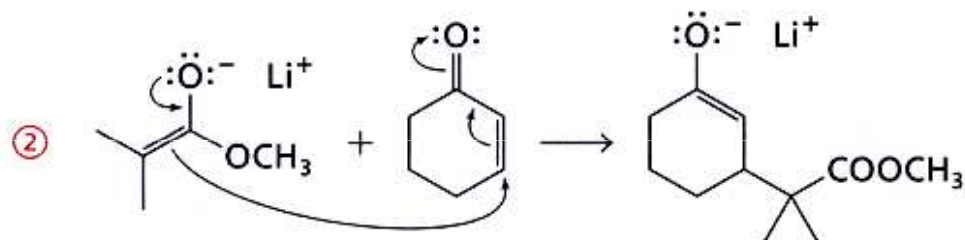
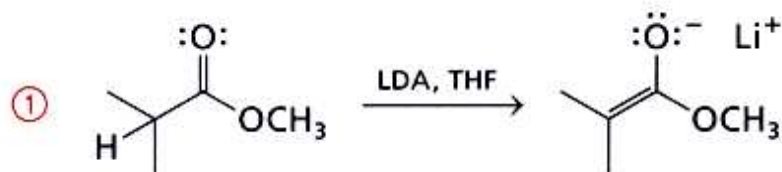


## Esempi di reazioni di Michael

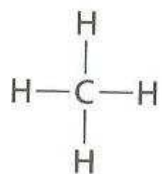


Se la reazione avviene sotto il controllo termodinamico (condizioni di equilibrio) avviene più facilmente se l'enolato deriva da composti con protoni piuttosto acidi ( $pK_a < 14$ ).

Se la reazione avviene invece sotto il controllo cinetico molti tipi di ioni enolato possono reagire con gli accettori di Michael.

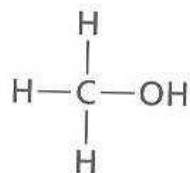


## Stato di ossidazione delle molecole organiche



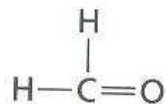
Methane

0



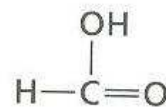
Methanol

1



Formaldehyde

2



Formic acid

3



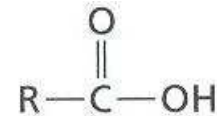
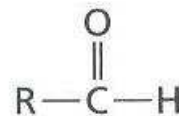
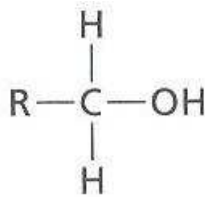
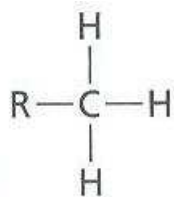
Carbon dioxide

4

more oxidized



more reduced

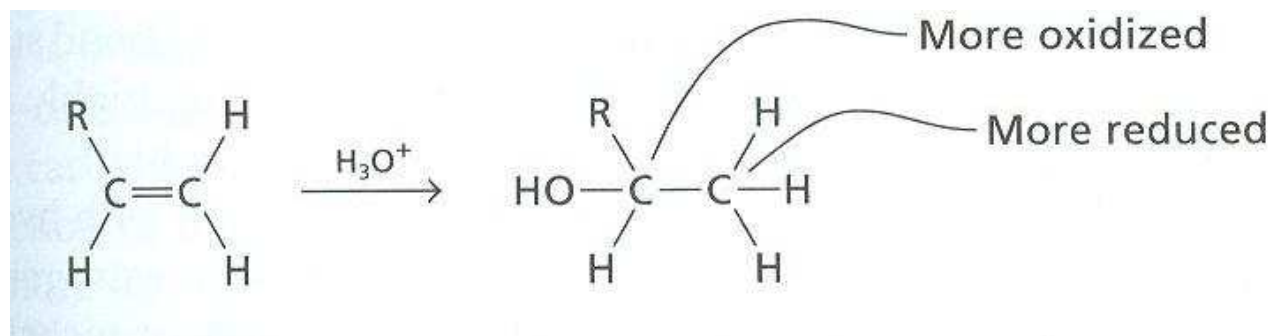
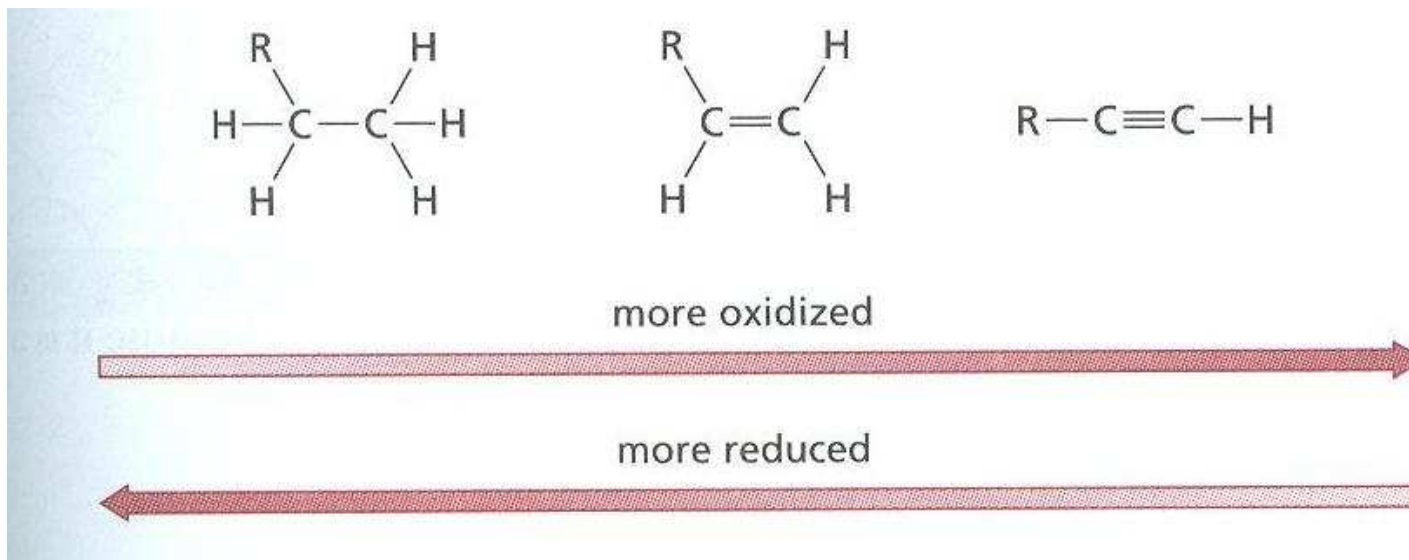


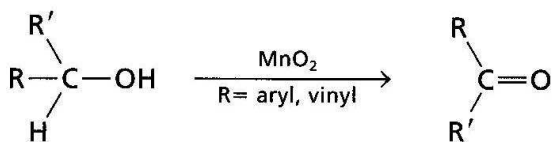
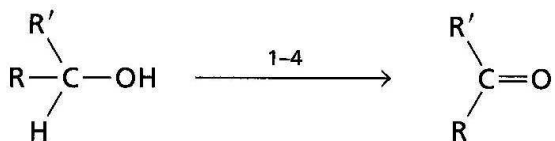
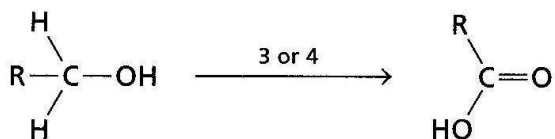
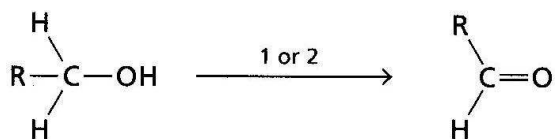
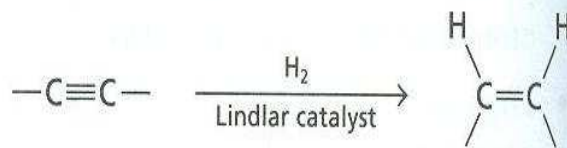
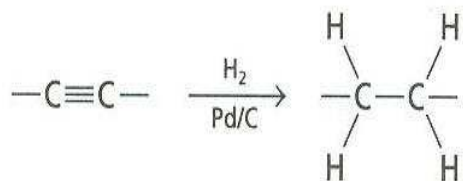
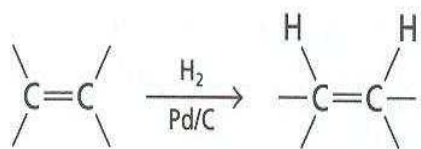
more oxidized



more reduced







Key:

1.  $\text{CrO}_3$ , pyridine,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$
2. PCC,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$
3.  $\text{CrO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
4.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$