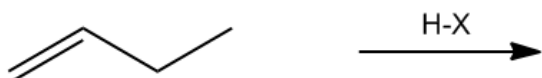


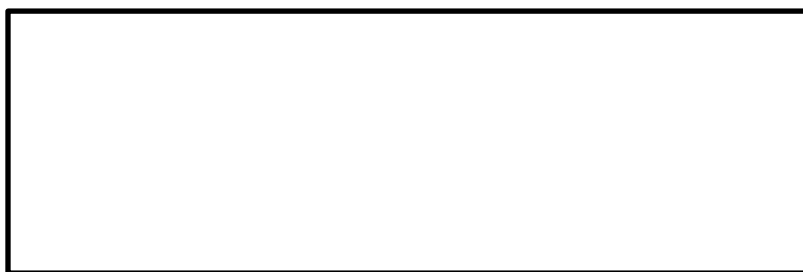
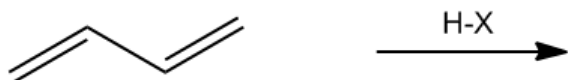
CONCEPT: CONJUGATED HYDROHALOGENATION

Recall the addition of a strong halohydric acid on a double bond. This reaction is called **hydrohalogenation**.

- Carbocation rearrangements are possible



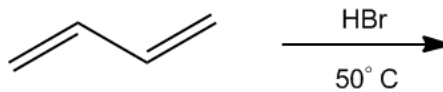
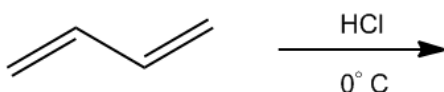
Conjugated hydrohalogenation, also known as *hydrohalogenation of dienes*, or *1,2 vs. 1,4 addition to dienes*, is the same reaction, except with a possibility of multiple products due to the presence of a conjugated intermediate.



This reaction undergoes *kinetic vs. thermodynamic control*.

- Temperatures above 40° C favor the _____, also called the *thermodynamic product*.
- Temperatures below 0° C favor the _____, also called the *kinetic product*.

EXAMPLE: Products of *conjugated hydrohalogenation* at different temperatures.

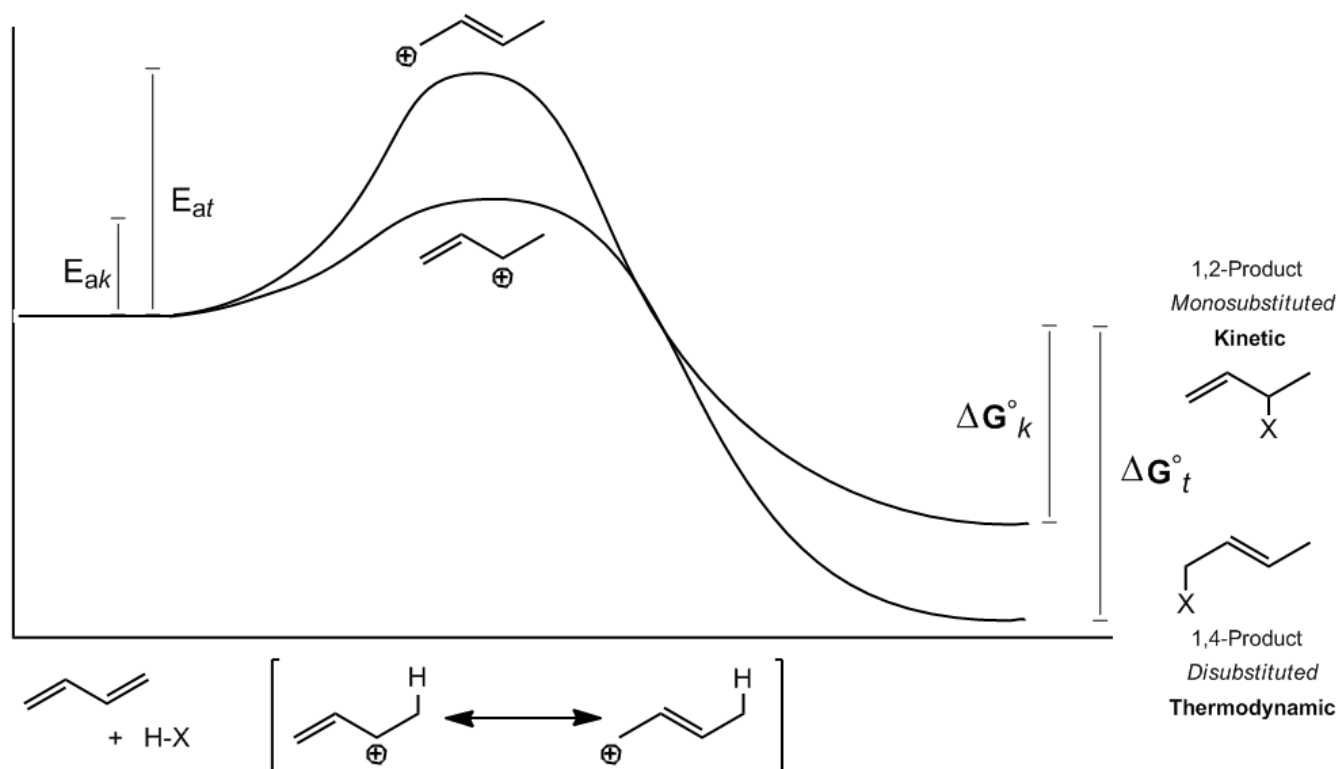


CONCEPT: CONJUGATED HYDROHALOGENATION – KINETIC VS THERMODYNAMIC CONTROL

Conjugated hydrohalogenation is one of the reactions that undergoes *kinetic vs. thermodynamic control*.

- Hot reaction conditions favor the *thermodynamic product* _____
- Cold reaction conditions favor the *kinetic product* _____

EXAMPLE: Simplified Conjugated Hydrohalogenation Energy Diagram



Summarizing Temperature Control:

The **kinetic pathway** has a more stable intermediate _____ but less stable product _____

The **thermo pathway** has a less stable intermediate _____ but more stable product _____