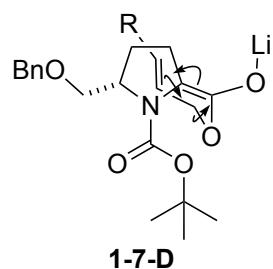
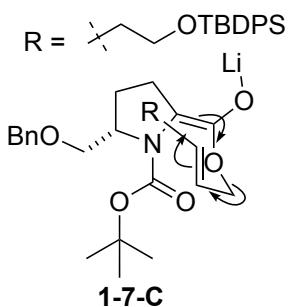
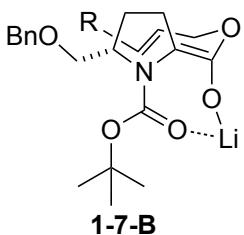
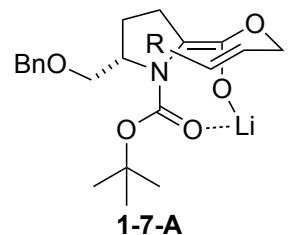
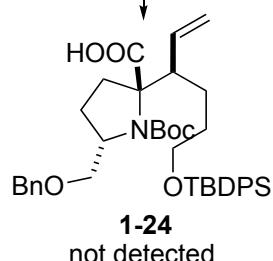
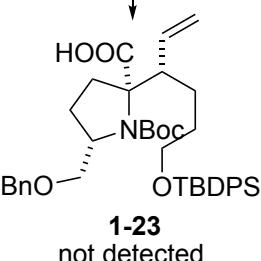
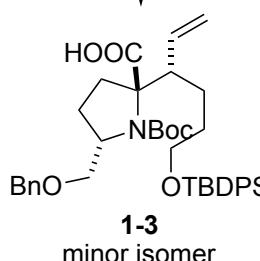
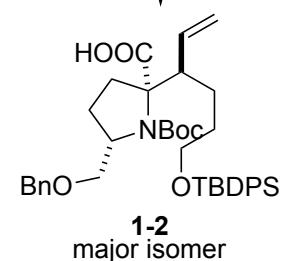
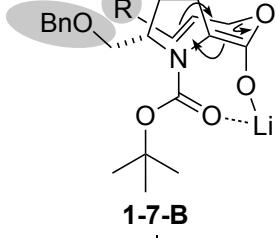
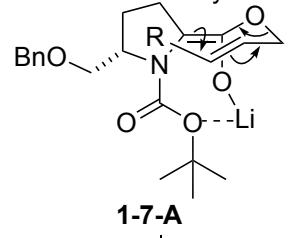


Discussion 1-1

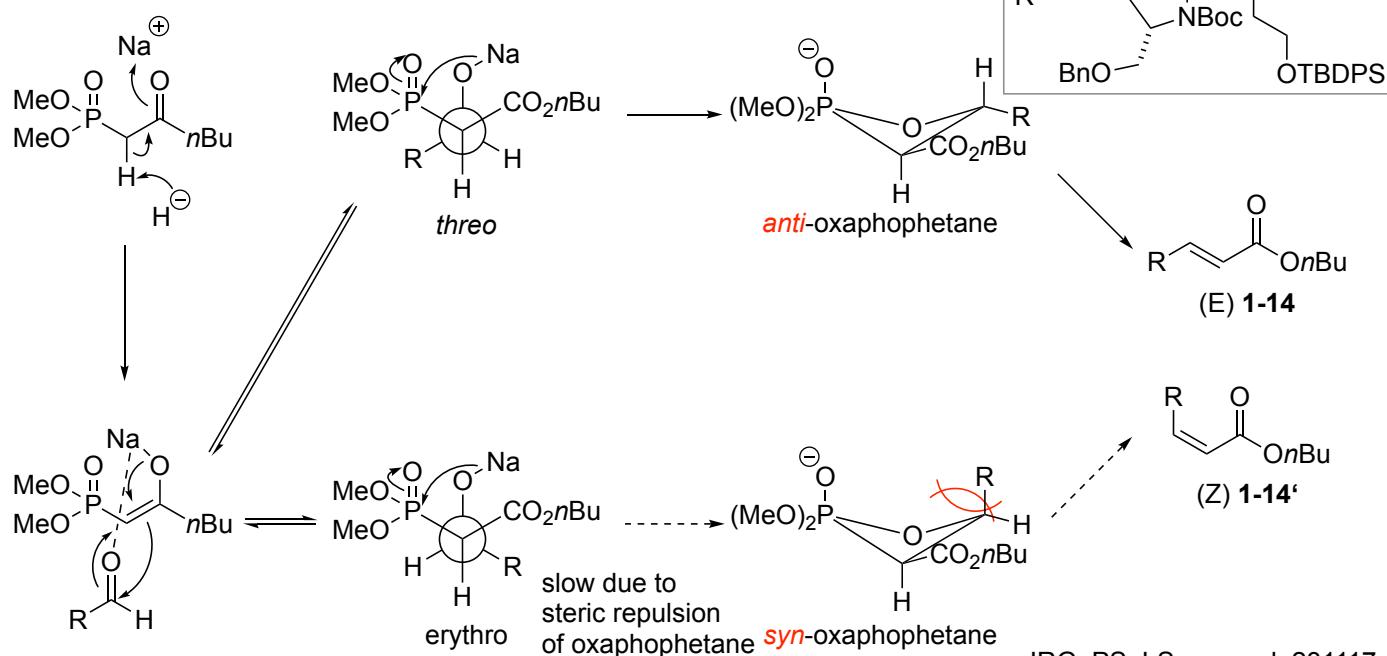
A. E/Z selectivity: chelation control



B. facial selectivity

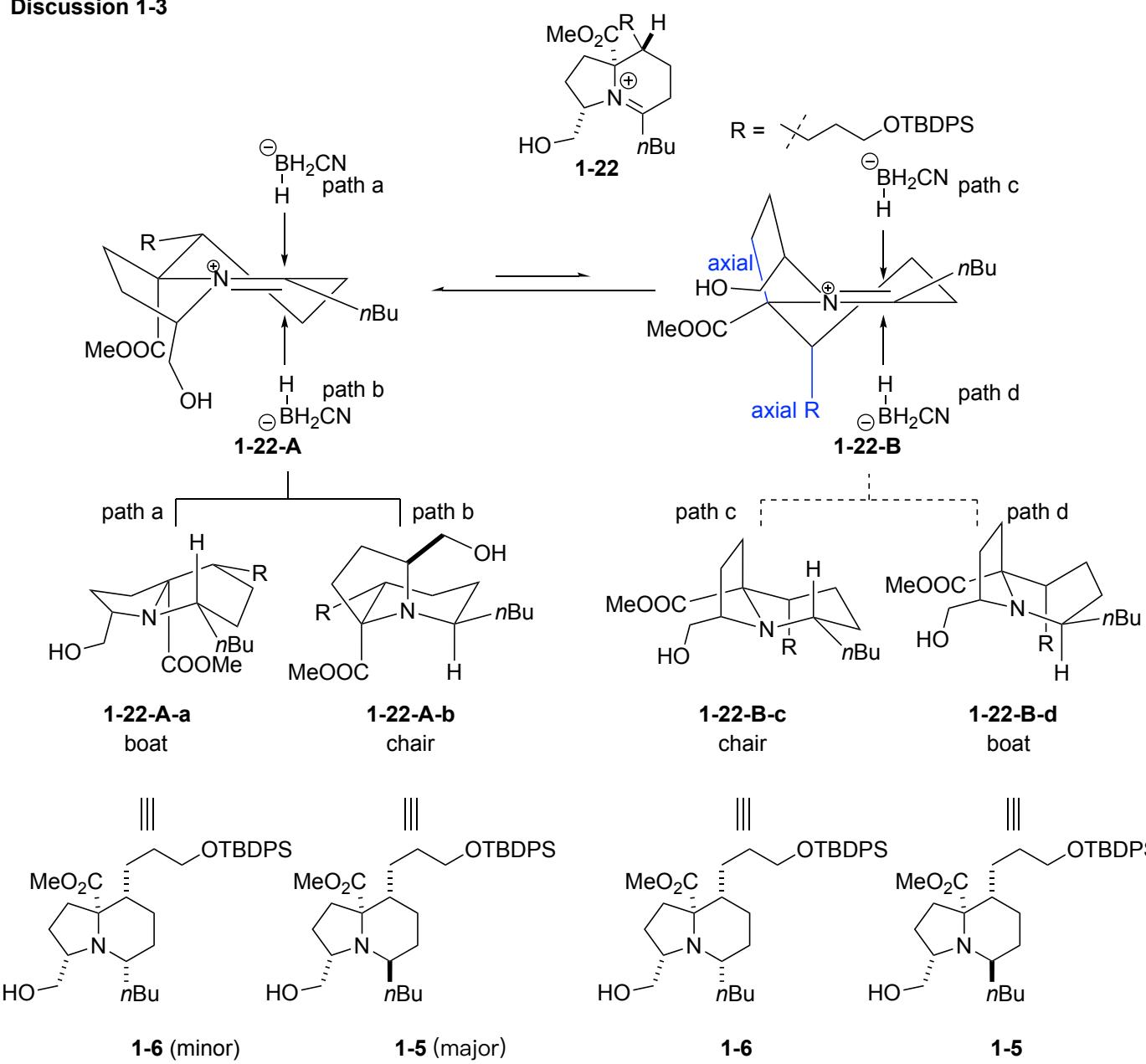


Discussion 1-2

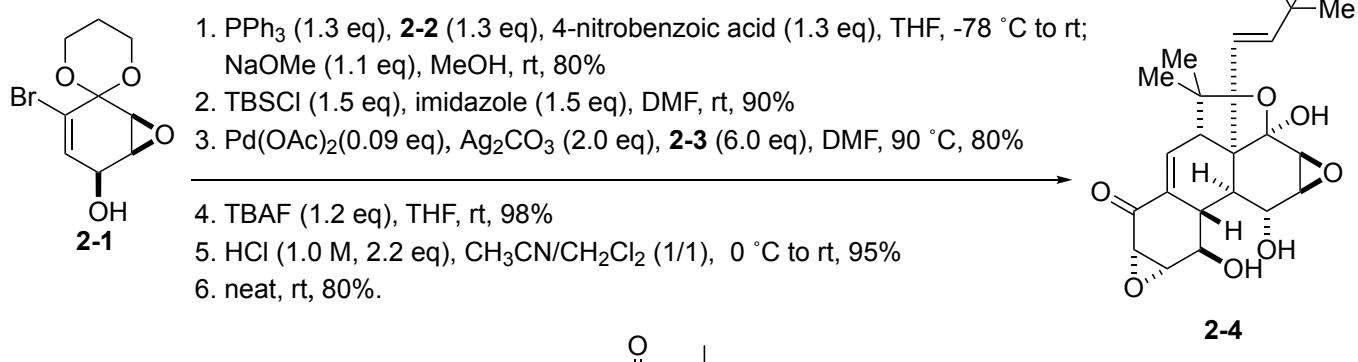


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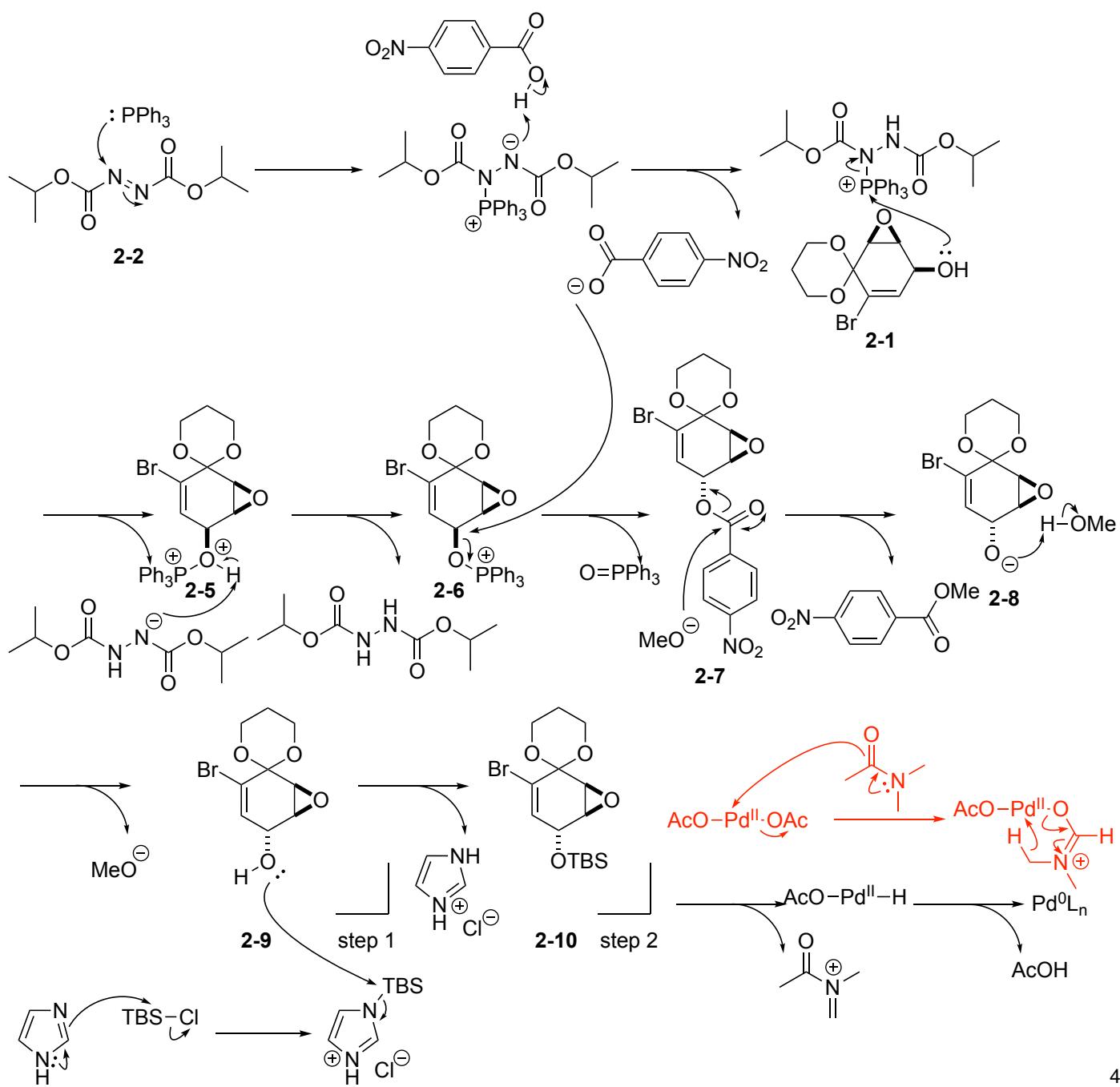
Discussion 1-3



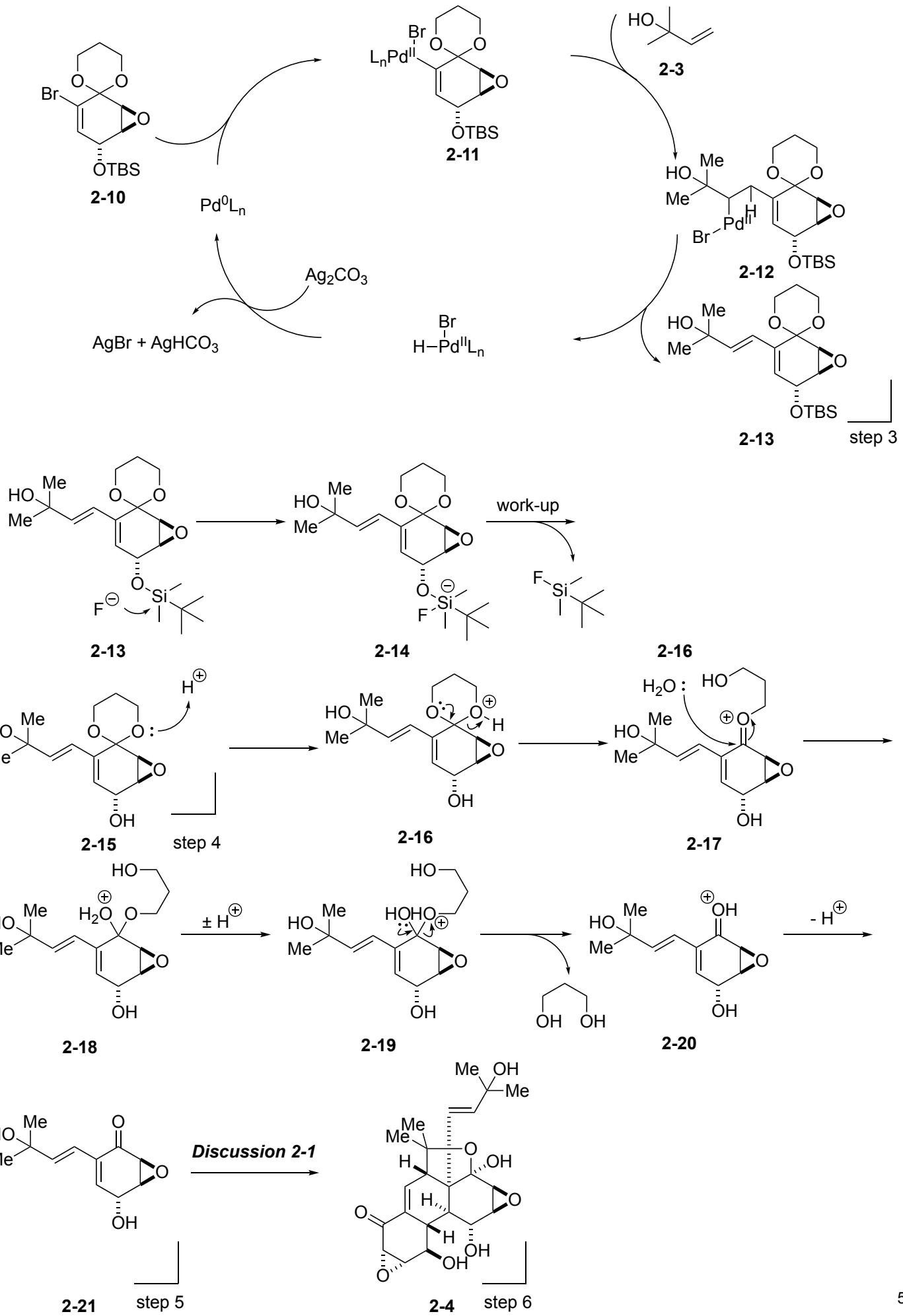
problem 2



Lei, X.; Johnson, R. P.; Porco, J. A. *Angew. Chem.* **2003**, 115, 4043.

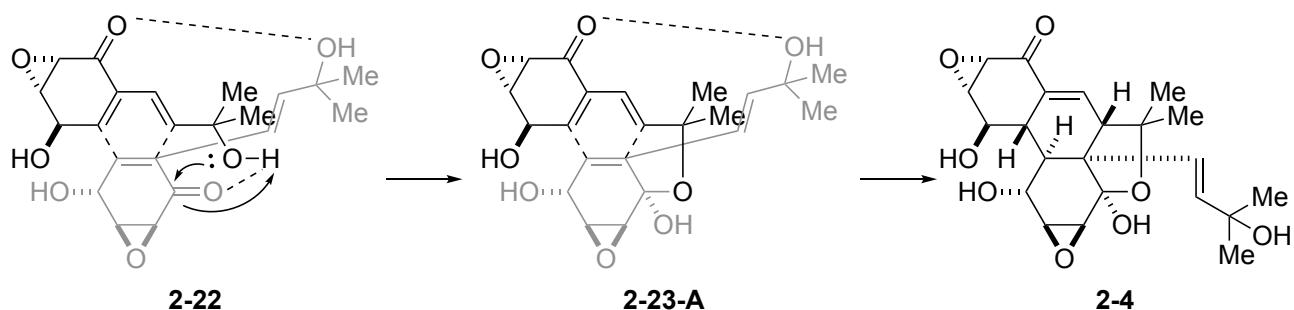


- a) Molina de la Torre, J. A.; Espinet, P.; Albeniz, A. C. *Organometallics* **2013**, 32, 5428.
 b) Sherwood, J.; Clark, J. H.; Fairlamb, I. J.; Slattery, J. M. *Green Chem.* **2019**, 21, 2164.



Discussion 1-3

path a: hemiacetal formation

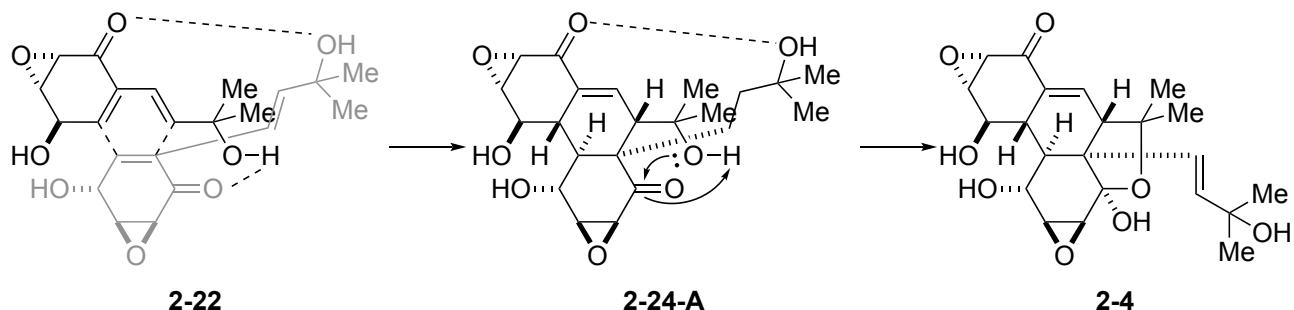


2-22

2-23-A

2-4

path b: Diels-Alder dimerization

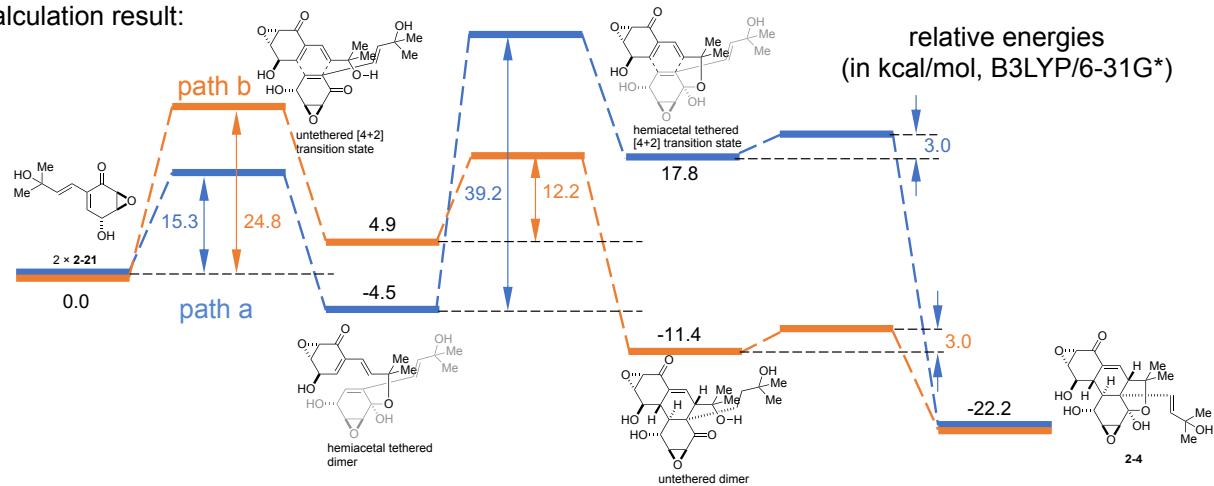


2-22

2-24-A

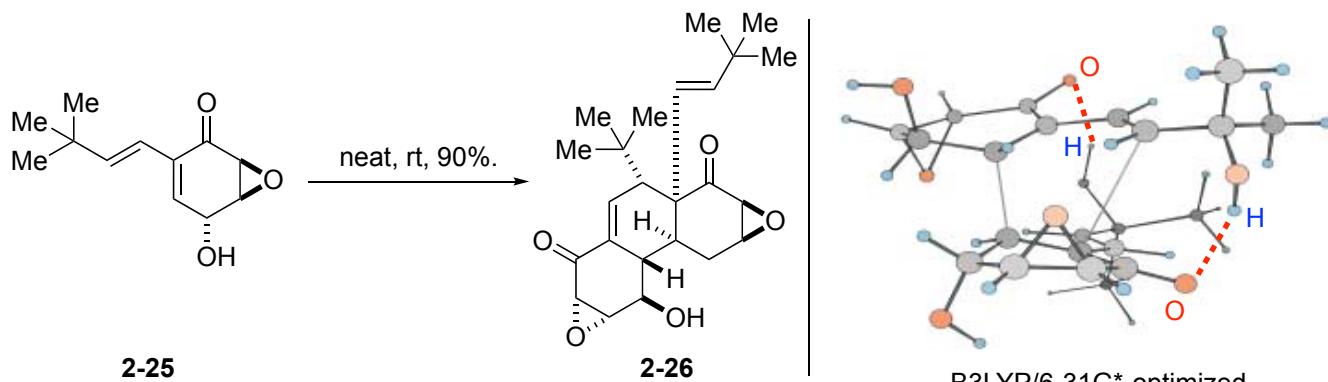
2-4

calculation result:



From the calculation result, although the initial formation of the hemiacetal link provided the advantage of an intramolecular [4+2] reaction, the dienophile became much less reactive because it was no longer an enone. So path b is more preferable.

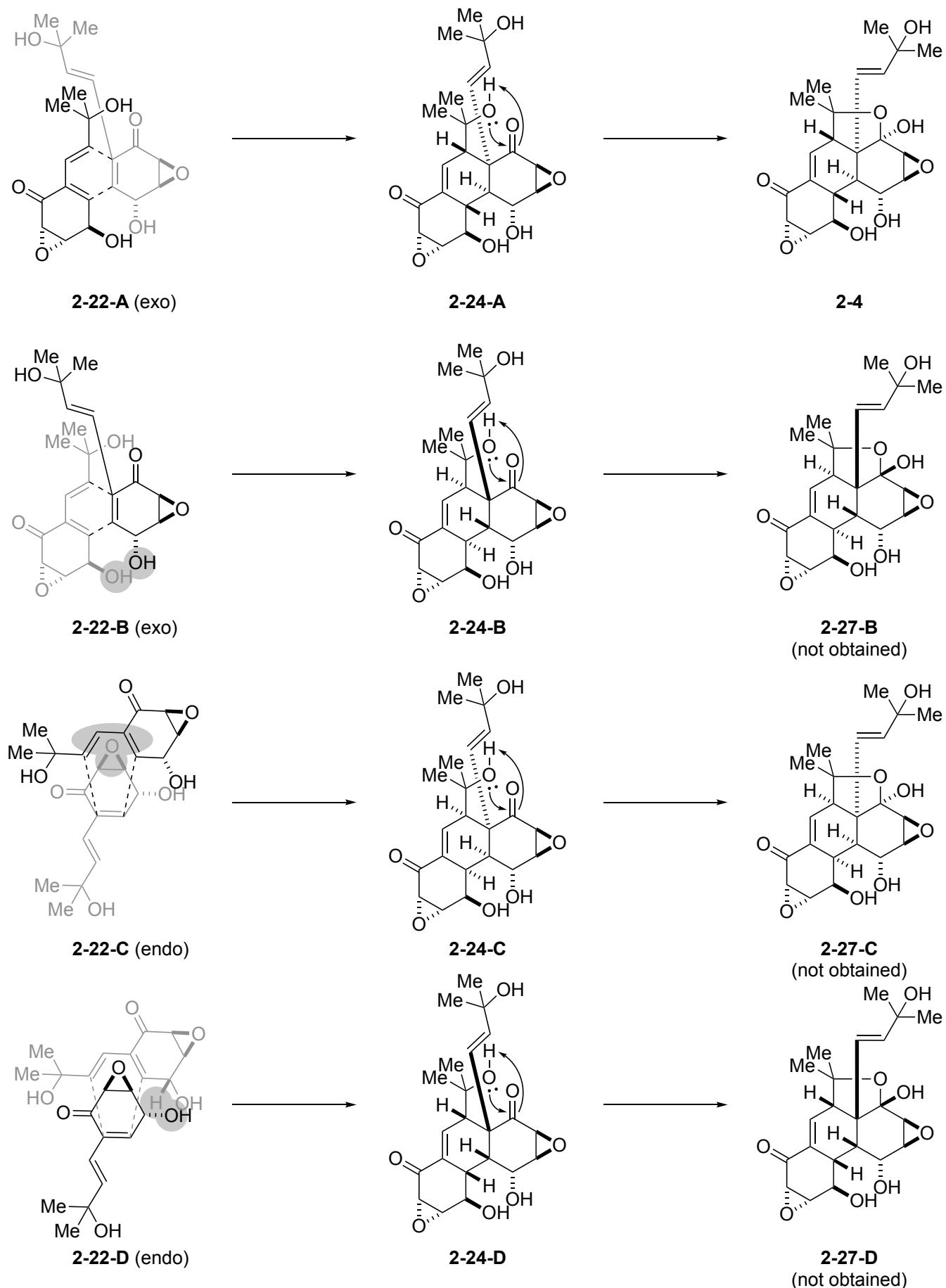
model experiment:

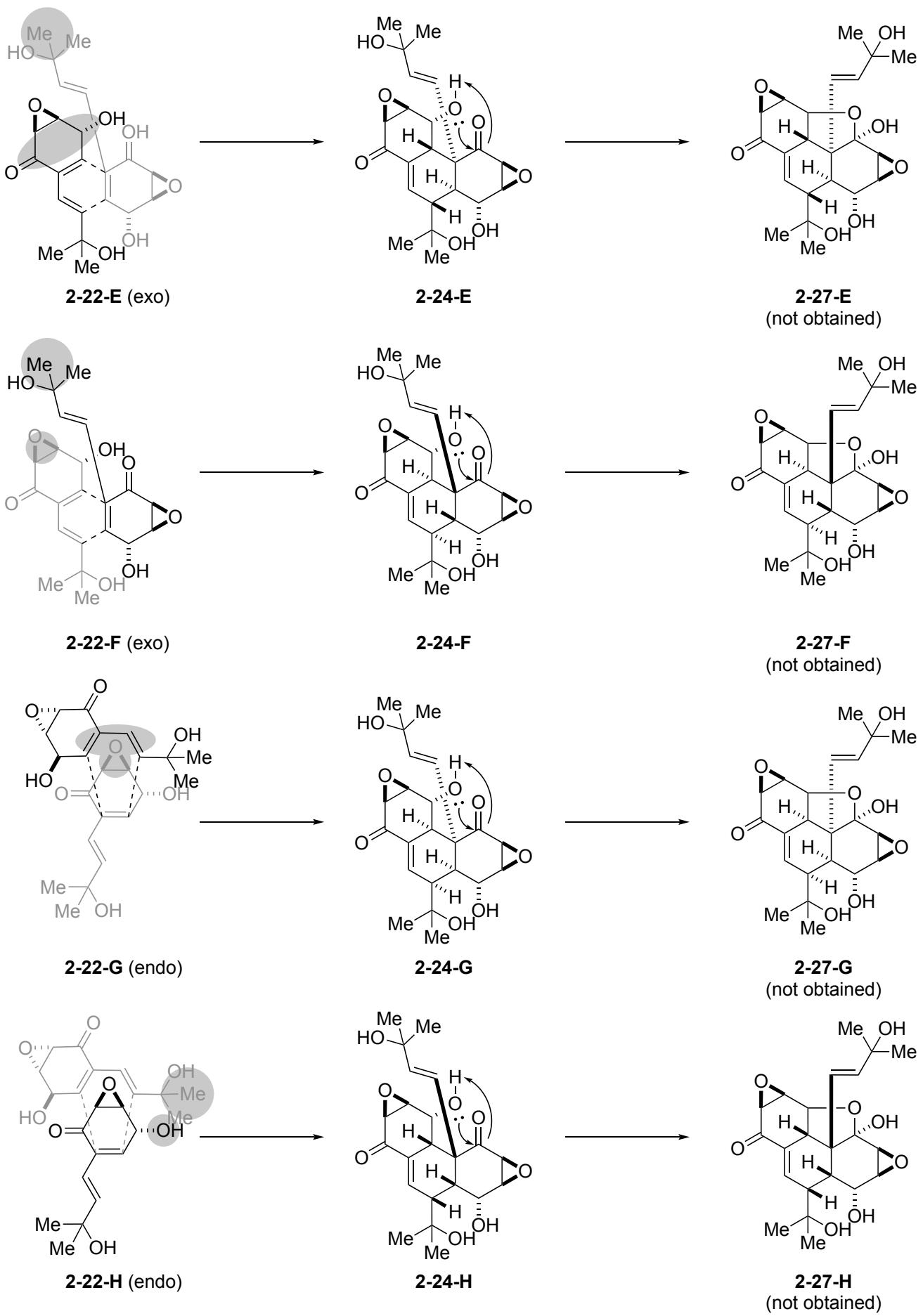


B3LYP/6-31G*-optimized transition-state structure of **2-4**

Production of dimer **2-26** confirms that that tertiary hydroxy group of monomers **2-22** and hydrogen-bond organization

is not essential for successful Diels–Alder dimerization. Furthermore, from the calculated transition-state structure of **2-4**, the marked hydrogen bond may not work well.





Steric interactions were major reasons for this stereoselective Diels–Alder dimerization.