Conjugated dienes (alkenes with two double bonds and a single bond in between) can be polymerized to form important compounds like rubber. This takes place, in different forms, both in nature and in the laboratory. Interactions between double bonds on multiple chains leads to cross-linkage which creates elasticity within the compound.

**Polymerization of 1,3-Butadiene**

For rubber compounds to be synthesized, 1,3-butadiene must be polymerized. Below is a simple illustration of how this compound is formed into a chain. The 1,4 polymerization is much more useful to polymerization reactions.

![1,2-Polymerization of 1,3-Butadiene](image1)

Above, the green structures represent the base units of the polymers that are synthesized and the red represents the bonds between these units which form these polymers. Whether the 1,3 product or the 1,4 product is formed depends on whether the reaction is thermally or kinetically controlled.

**Synthetic Rubber**

The most important synthetic rubber is Neoprene which is produced by the polymerization of 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene.

![Neoprene Synthesis](image2)

In this illustration, the dashed lines represent repetition of the same base units, so both the products and reactants are polymers. The reaction proceeds with a mechanism similar to the Friedel-Crafts mechanism. Cross-linkage between the chlorine atom of one chain and the double bond of another contributes to the overall elasticity of neoprene. This cross-linkage occurs as the chains lie next to each other at random angles, and the attractions between double bonds prevent them from sliding back and forth.
Colored molecules

The conjugated double bonds in beta-carotene produce the orange color in carrots. The conjugated double bonds in lycopene produce the red color in tomatoes.

Outside links


References


Problem

Draw out the mechanism for the natural synthesis of rubber from 3-methyl-3-butene pyrophosphate and 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene. Show the movement of electrons with arrows.
Natural Rubber Synthesis

continues....