



Organic Chemistry

2nd stage

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Lecture 1: Aromatic compound

Department of Biochemistry

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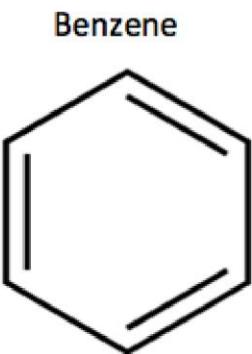
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1.1 Aromatic compound

Aromatic compounds are unusually **stable** and have important chemical and synthetic uses. But, what makes a compound aromatic? A short list of rules, **discovered by Eric Huckel** in the 1930's, lists the properties of aromatic compounds.

The Huckel aromaticity rules are:

1. Molecule is cyclic
2. Have one p orbital per atom of the ring (conjugated)
3. Be planar, in an sp^2 hybridized orbital, over every atom of the ring
4. Have a closed loop of $4n+2$ pi-bond electrons, where n is equal to any integer (0,1,2,3,...)



Since benzene has 6 pi electrons:

$$4n + 2 = 6$$

Find n:

$$4n + 2 = 6$$

$$4n = 6 - 2$$

$$4n = 4$$

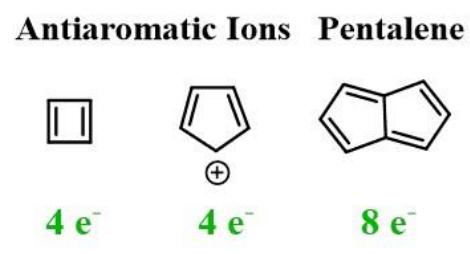
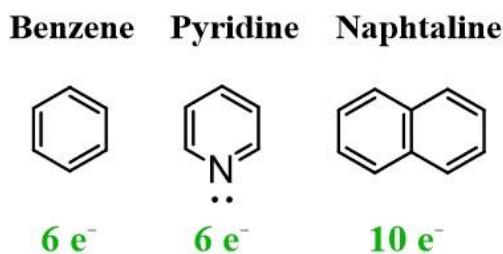
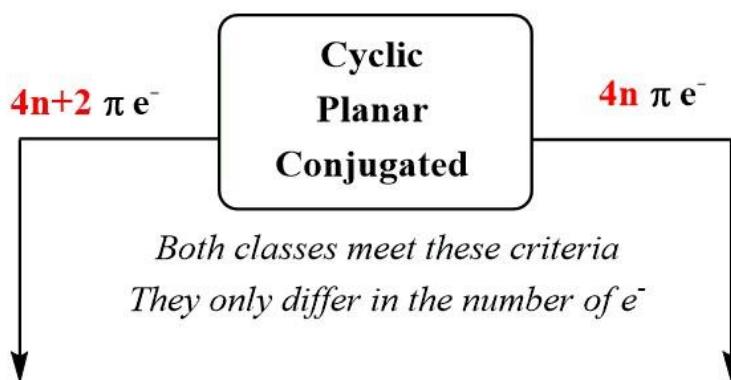
$$n = 1$$

An aromatic compound follows Huckel's rule if n is equal to zero or a positive whole number.

Benzene is aromatic

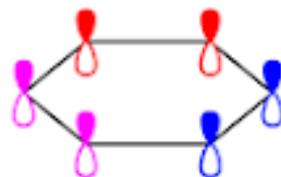
1.2 Classification of aromatic compound

Classification of Aromatic and Antiaromatic Compounds



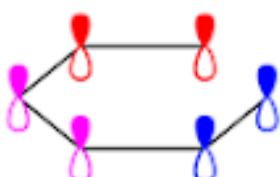
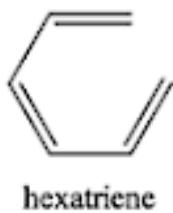
Aromatic

Antiaromatic



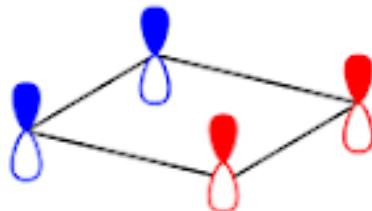
1. Cyclic
2. p -orbital for each member of the ring
3. Planar ring (sp^2 hybridized)
4. $4n+2 \pi$ -bond electron count.

Aromatic



1. NOT Cyclic
2. p -orbital for each member of the ring
3. Planar ring (sp^2 hybridized)
4. $4n+2 \pi$ -bond electron count.

Non-Aromatic



1. Cyclic
2. p -orbital for each member of the ring
3. Planar ring (sp^2 hybridized)
4. Closed $4n \pi$ -bond electron count.

Anti-Aromatic

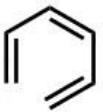
Four Rules For Aromaticity

Condition #1: The molecule must be cyclic No exceptions!



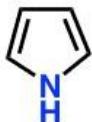
cyclic

Benzene
Aromatic



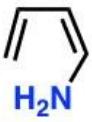
acyclic

(Z)-1,3,5 hexatriene
Not aromatic



cyclic

Pyrrole
Aromatic

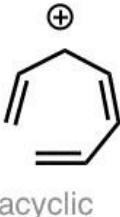


acyclic

Not aromatic



"Tropylium" ion
Aromatic



acyclic

Not aromatic



cyclohexene
(not aromatic)

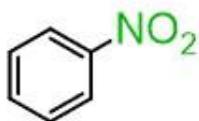


tetrahydrofuran
(not aromatic)

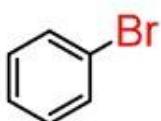
Just to be clear: not all cyclic molecules are aromatic...

1.3 Nomenclature of aromatic compounds

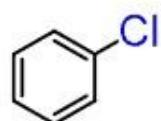
common names



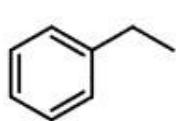
nitrobenzene



bromobenzene

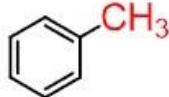


chlorobenzene

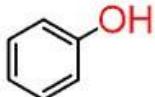


ethylbenzene

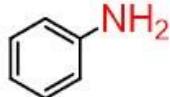
Common IUPAC names of monosubstituted aromatic compounds



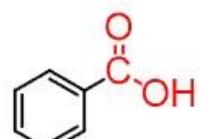
Toluene



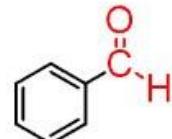
Phenol



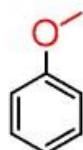
Aniline



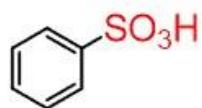
Benzoic acid



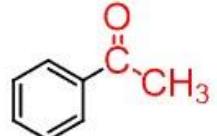
Benzaldehyde



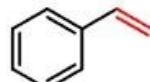
Anisole



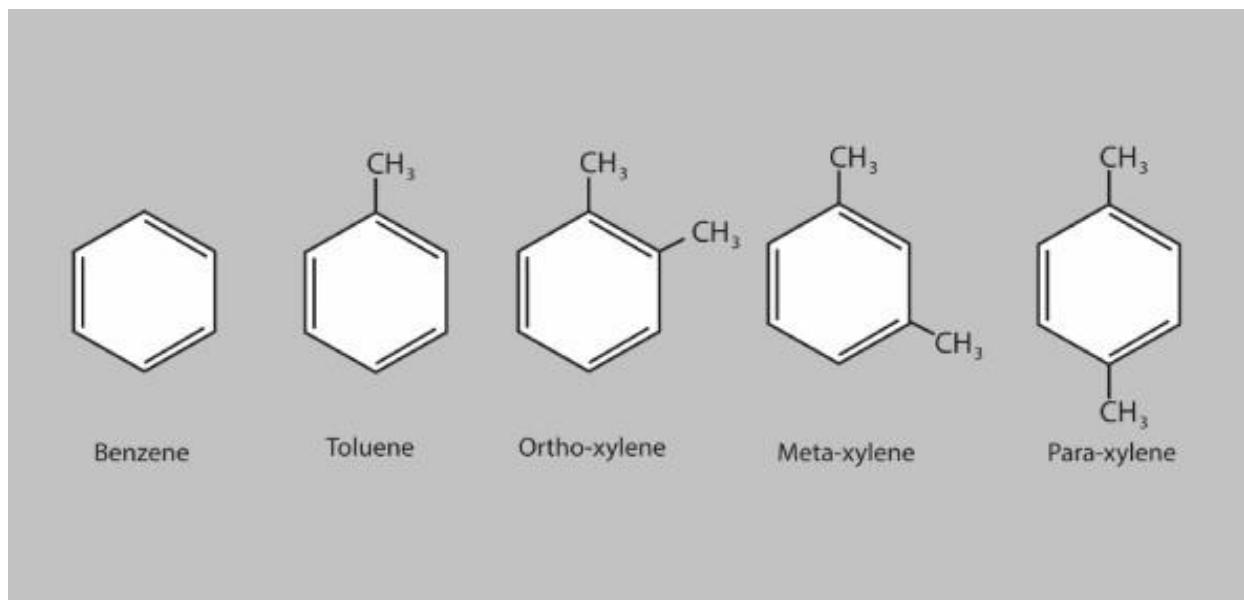
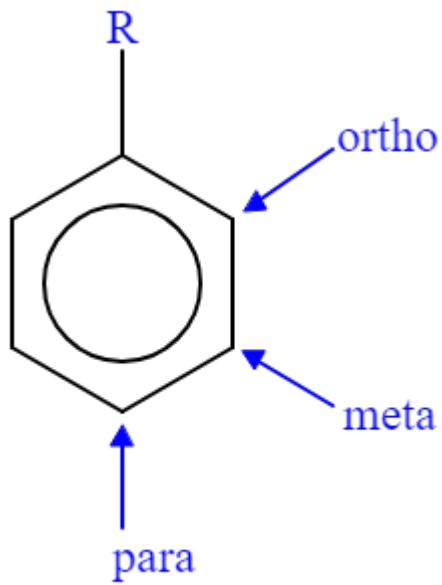
Benzenesulfonic acid

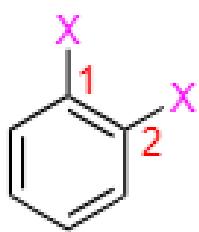


Acetophenone

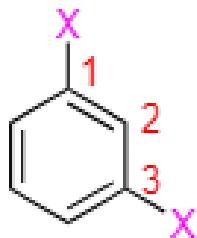


Styrene

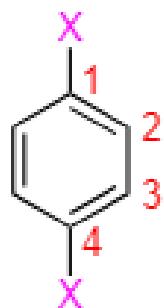




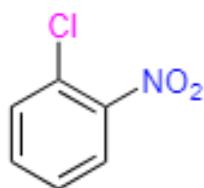
ortho-Disubstituted
(1,2)



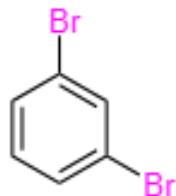
meta-Disubstituted
(1,3)



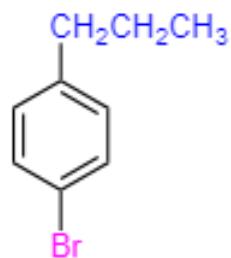
para-Disubstituted
(1,4)



ortho-Chloronitrobenzene



meta-Dibromobenzene



para-Bromopropylbenzene