



# **Organic Chemistry**

**2<sup>nd</sup> stage**

**Asst. Lect.Zahraa Hazim Hamid**

**Lecture 3: Aromatic compound (reaction& preparation)**

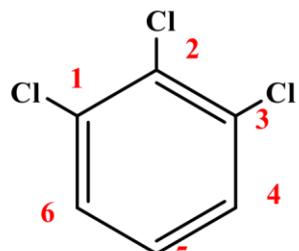
**Department of Bio chemistry**

**2026-2025**

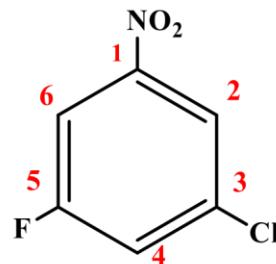
## List of Contents

Item	Subject	Page No.
1.1	<b>Naming of aromatic compound</b>	3
1.2	<b>Resonance of benzene</b>	4
1.3	<b>Reaction of benzene</b>	5
1.4	<b>Preparation of Benzene</b>	6

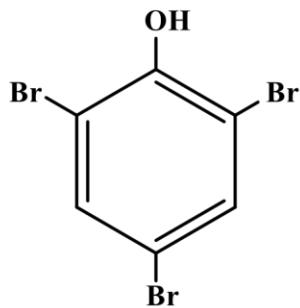
## 1.1 Naming of aromatic compound



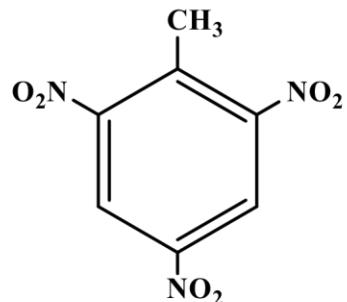
1,2,3-trichlorobenzene



3-chloro-5-fluoronitrobenzene

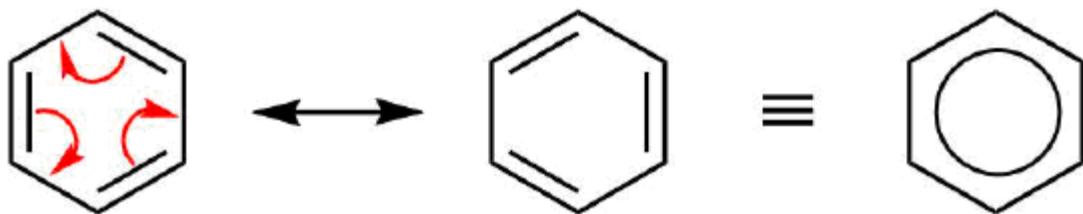


2,4,6-tribromophenol



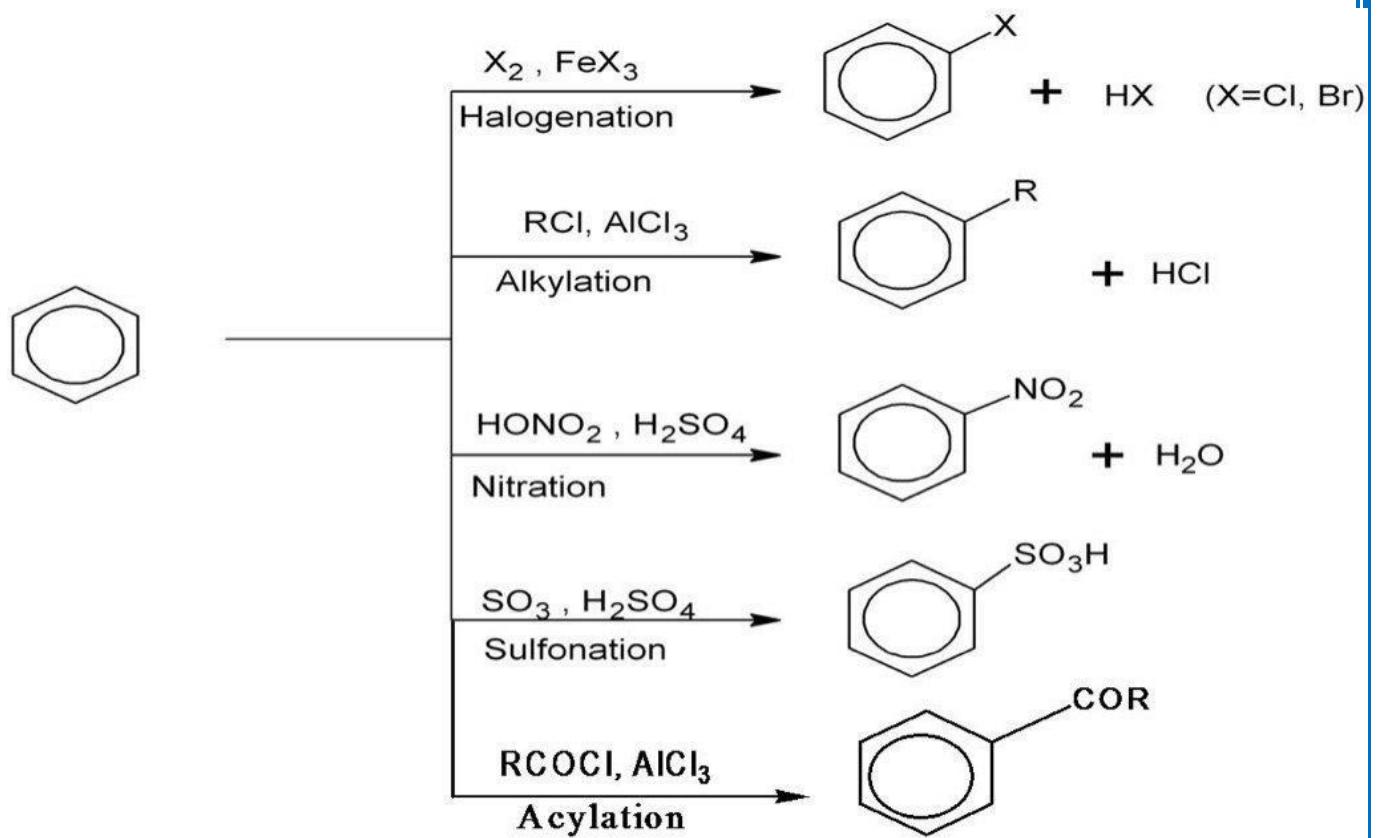
2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)

## 1.2 Resonance of benzene



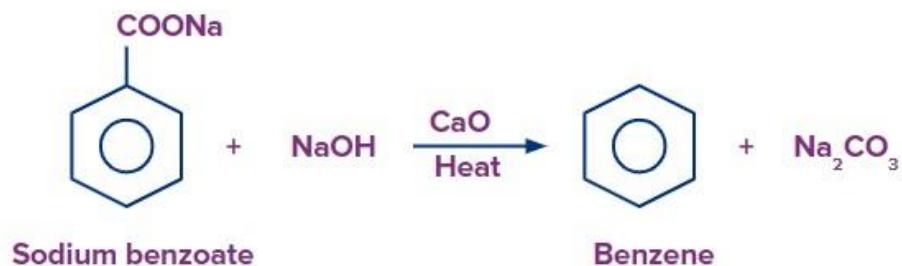
Benzene has delocalized  $\pi$ -electrons, making it more stable than expected. Instead of alternating single and double bonds, all C–C bonds are equal ( $\sim 1.39$  Å). This resonance hybrid lowers benzene's energy by  $\sim 36$  kcal/mol, explaining its low reactivity in addition reactions and preference for electrophilic aromatic substitution (EAS).

## 1.3 Reaction of benzene



## 1.4 Preparation of Benzene

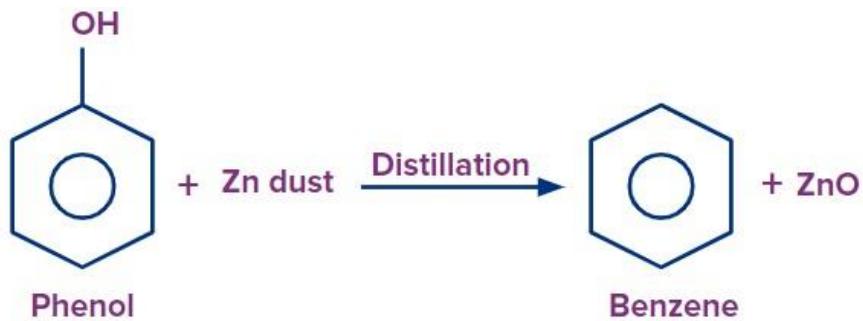
## 1. Preparation of Benzene from Aromatic Acids



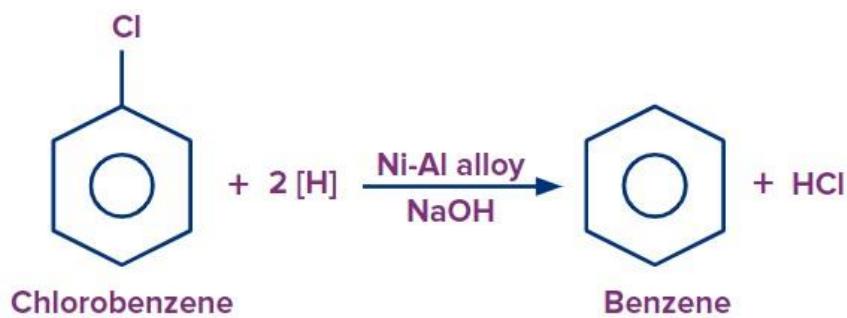
## 2. Preparation of Benzene from Sulphonic Acid



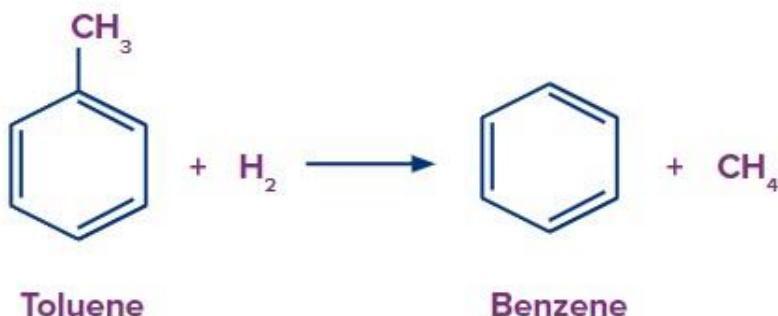
### 3. Preparation of Benzene from Phenol



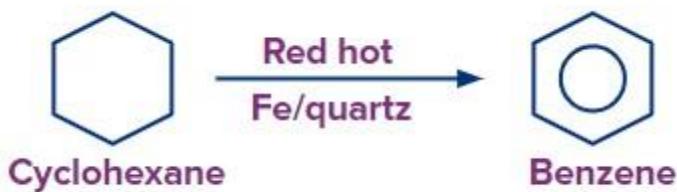
### 4. Preparation of Benzene from Chlorobenzene



## 5. Preparation of Benzene by Toluene Hydrodealkylation



## 6. Preparation of Benzene from Cyclohexane



## 7. Preparation of Benzene from Grignard Reagent

