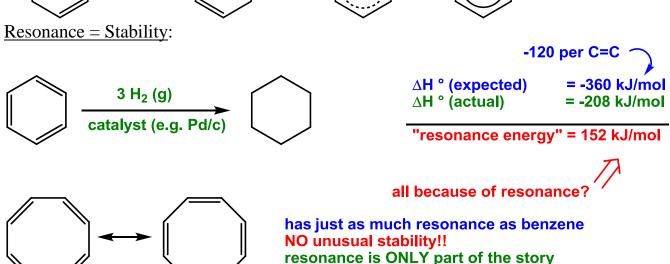
#### Overheads: - Outline

### Recap Chem 241: Benzene & Resonance

1860's: cyclic structure first proposed by Kekulé

Now know: actually resonance hybrid:



Benzene is <u>Aromatic</u>: 

⇒ special kind of cyclic compound with unusual stability

⇒ named because of "aroma" of benzene

In order to be Aromatic, 2 criteria must BOTH apply:

1) Must have an <u>uninterrupted</u> ring of atoms with a p orbital on <u>each</u> atom in the ring 

⇒ gives a cloud of electrons above and below ring

- like a donut with chocolate on both sides!
- In order for this to occur, the molecule must be:
  - a) cyclic
  - b) planar (flat) so that all orbitals overlap
  - c) have a p orbital on each atom

2) There must be an odd number of pairs of  $\pi$  electrons in the ring



Another way to think about it:

<u>Huckel's Rule</u>: to be aromatic, a compound must have  $4n+2\pi$  electrons (where n = any integer: 0, 1, 2, etc.)

Antiaromatic: a compound that fits rule #1,

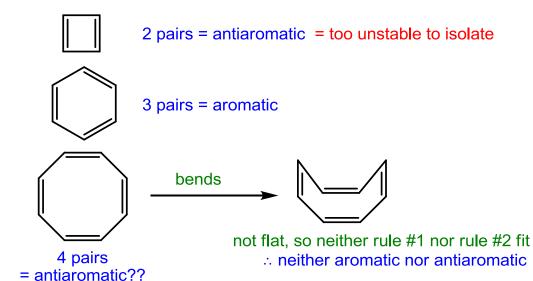
but NOT rule #2

⇔ cyclic, flat

**♦** NOT 4n+2

p orbital on each atom

- \*\* antiaromatic compounds are VERY unstable
- ⇒ worse than if no resonance at all!



But... since not flat, can't do resonance either, so like unconjugated diene
\*\* If molecule can bend to avoid being antiaromatic it will

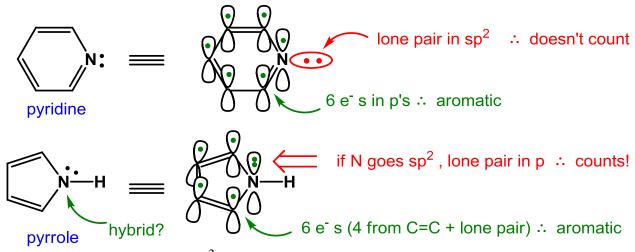
### **Examples of Aromatics:**

1) 2 or more joined (fused) rings:



### 2) Atoms other than C in ring:

- lone pairs on O, N etc count only if in p orbitals (part of "resonance")



 $\Rightarrow$  heteroatom can go sp<sup>2</sup> and put lone pair in p if doing so will make it aromatic  $\Rightarrow$  if heteroatom is already part of a double bond, p is already "used" so lone pair goes in sp<sup>2</sup> (doesn't count)

this lone pair in 
$$p$$
 : counts : 6 = aromatic this lone pair in  $p$  : doesn't count furan

## Examples:

$$H_3C$$
 $HO$ 
 $NH_2$  3-methylaniline (or meta...)
 $NH_2$  4-aminophenol (or para...)
 $OH > NH_2$ 

# Other Terminology:

