

Aromatic Compound

Few Aromatic Compounds:

(1) Benzene

(2) Chloro Benzene

(3) Toluene

(4) Cumene

(5) Nitro Benzene

(6) Aniline

(7) Benzaldehyde

(8) Benzoic Acid (white crystalline)

(9) Benzene Sulphonic Acid

(10) Phenol (Carbolic Acid)

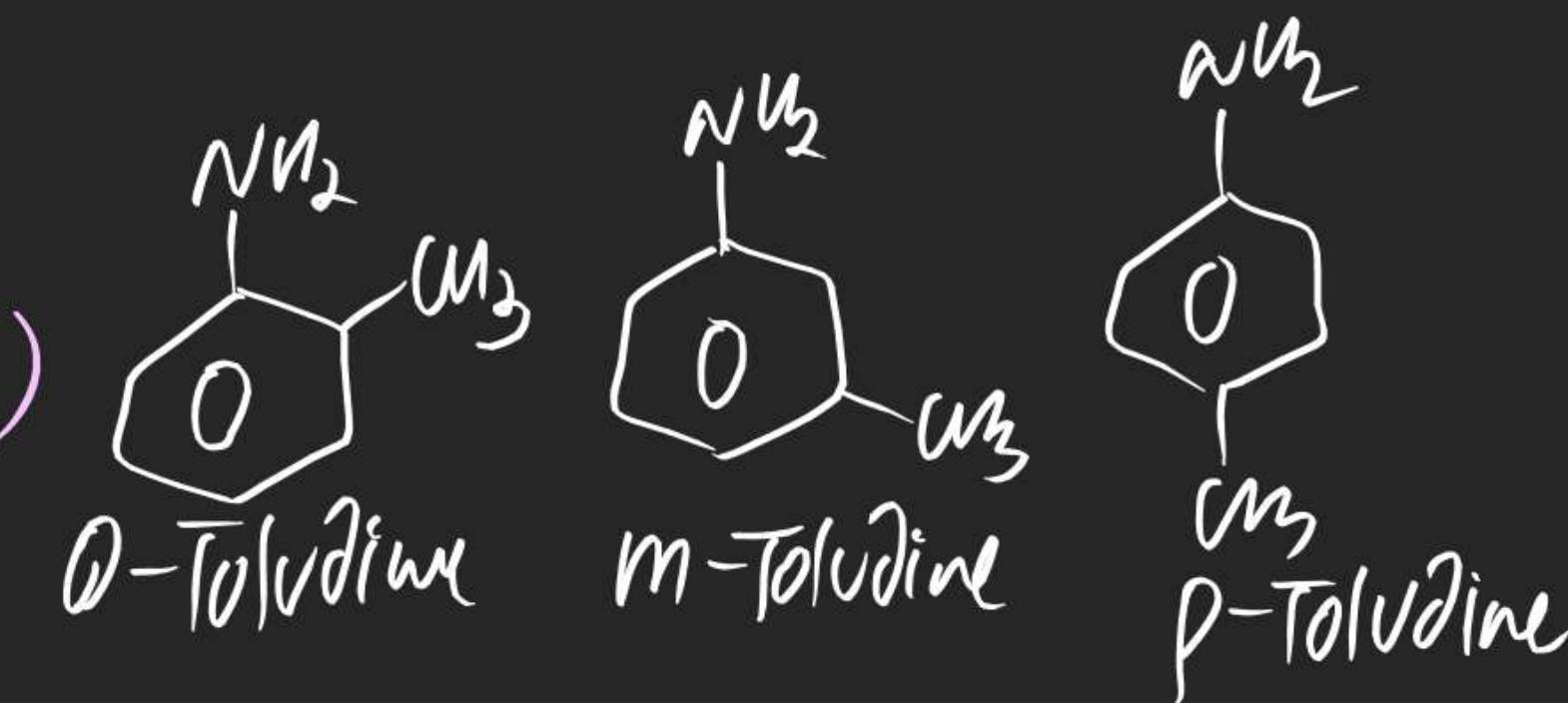
(11) Benzene diazonium chloride

(12) Benzonitrile

(13) Acetophenone

(14) Benzophenone

(15) Toluidine (o, m, p)



(16) Acetanilide

(17) Cresol (o, m, p)

(18) Catechol

(19) Resorcinol

(20) Quinol

(21) Phthalic Acid

(22) Terephthalic Acid

(23) Xylene (o, m, p)

(24) Styrene

(25) Anisole

(26) Furan

(27) Pyrrole

(28) Thiophene

(29) pyridine

(30) Naphthalene

(31) Anthracene

(32) Phenanthrene

(33) Azulene

(34) α -Naphthol

(35) β -naphthol

(36) DDT (Insecticide)

(37) Picric Acid

(38) TNT (Explosive)

(39) phenoptheline

(40) methyl Orange

(41) Aspirin (Analgesic)

(42) paracetamol

(43) oil of wintergreen

(44) chloramine-T

(45) Benzene Sulphonyl chloride

(46) Inorganic Benzene/Borazine/Borazole

(47) Indole

(II) Reactions shown By Aromatic Compound:



Note (i) Aromatic compound don't undergo addition Reaction usually.

(ii) Aromatic compounds usually show Substitution Reaction.

(a) Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution (S_NAr)

(b) Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS)

Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution :

\Rightarrow when a Nucleophile substitutes another NU attached on Aromatic Ring, it is known as $S_N\text{-Ar}$ Reaction.

possible mechanism

- (i) $\text{IPSO} / S_N^2\text{-Ar} / S_{\text{NAE}}$ mechanism
- (ii) $S_N^1\text{-Ar} / \text{Aryl Cation}$ mechanism
- (iii) S_{NEA} / Cine / Benzyne mechanism

$S_N^2\text{-Ar}$ mechanism





Where

$Z(\text{EWA})$

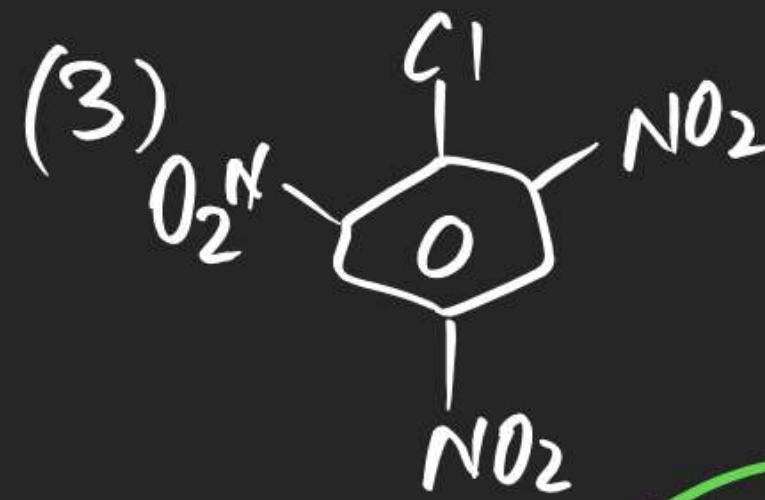
- F
- Cl
- Br
- I
- $-\text{NO}_2$
- $-\text{CN}$
- $-\text{OMD}$
- $-\text{COR}$

Ig

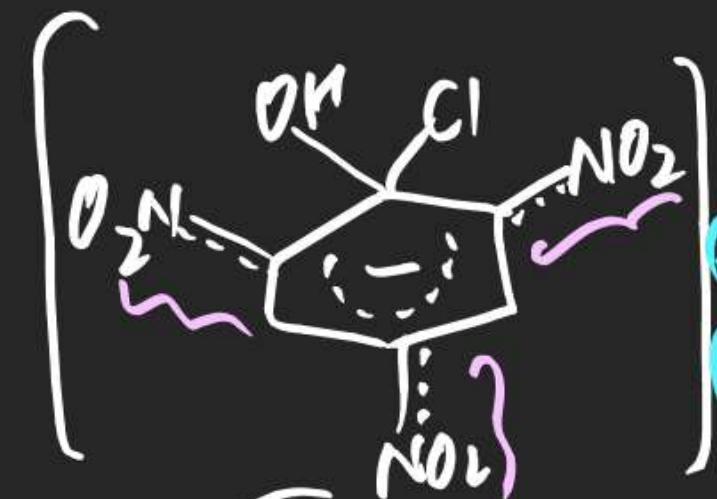
- F
- Cl
- Br
- I
- .
- .
- .
- .

Nu^-

- O^-OH
- O^-OR
- O^-CN
- NH_2^-NH_2
- OH_2^-
- .
- .
- .

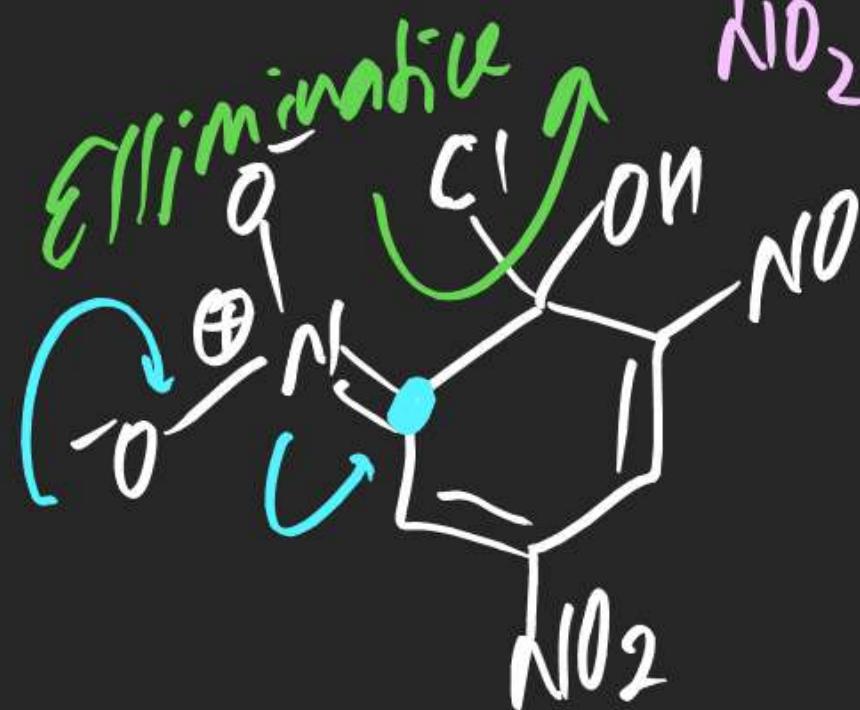
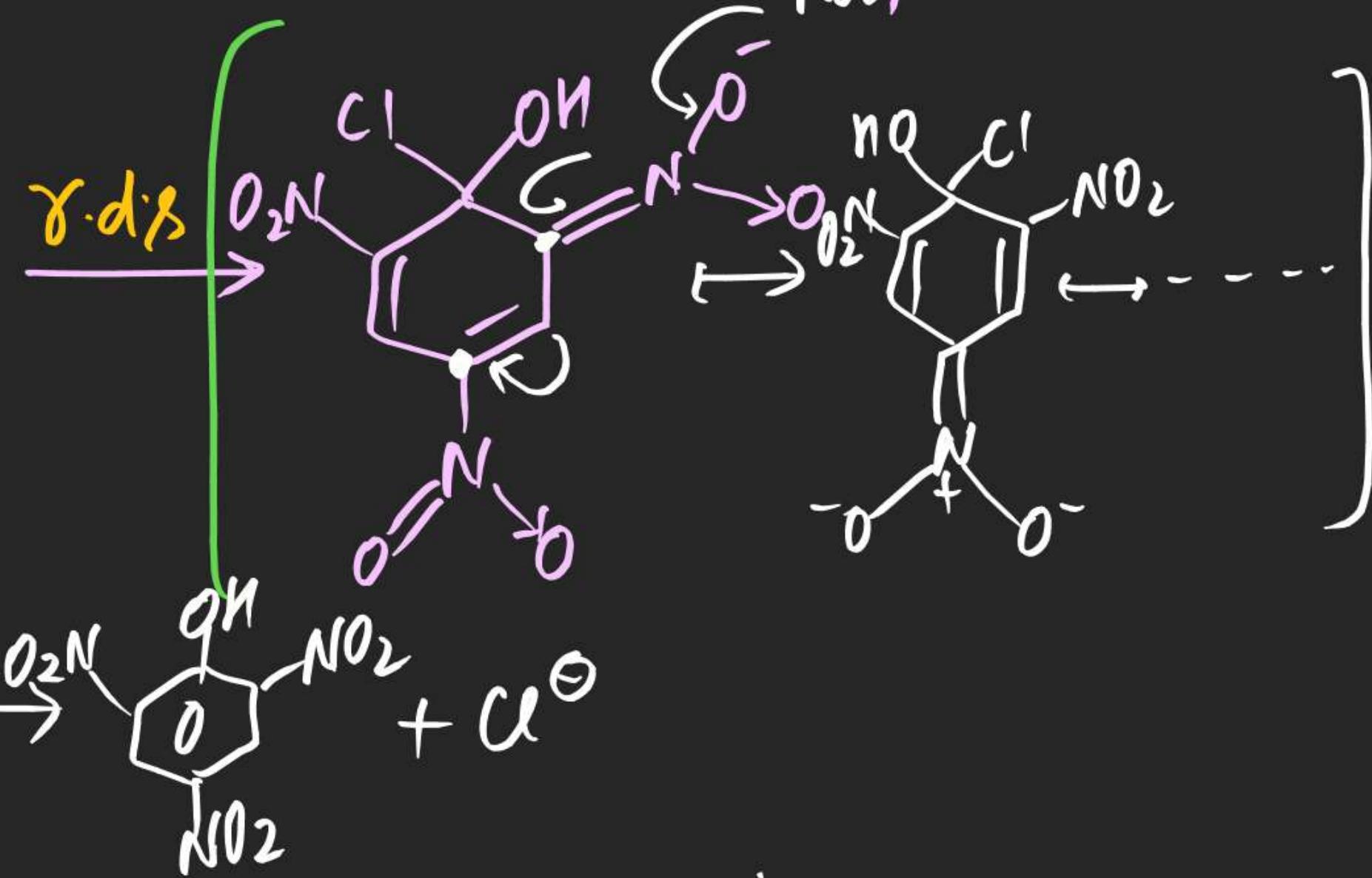
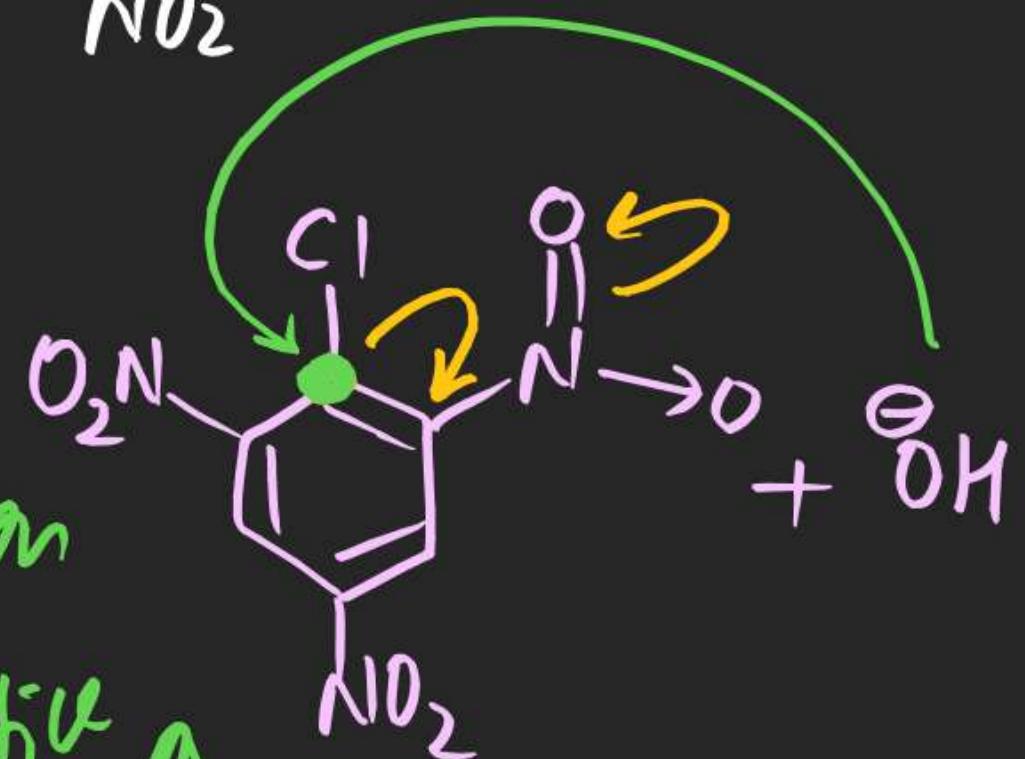


+ NaOH →



(*) Carbanion
(*) M-Complex

Mechn:



Note (i) Carbamion (m -complex) intermediate

(ii) Formation of m complex / addn of NO^- / loss in Aromaticity is \propto

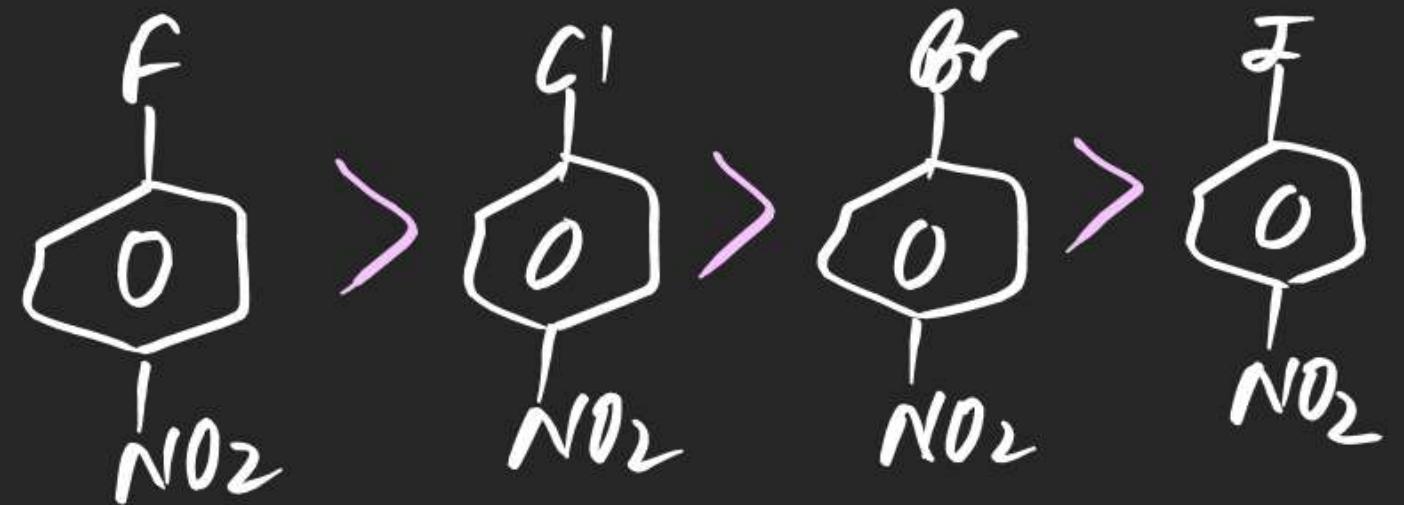
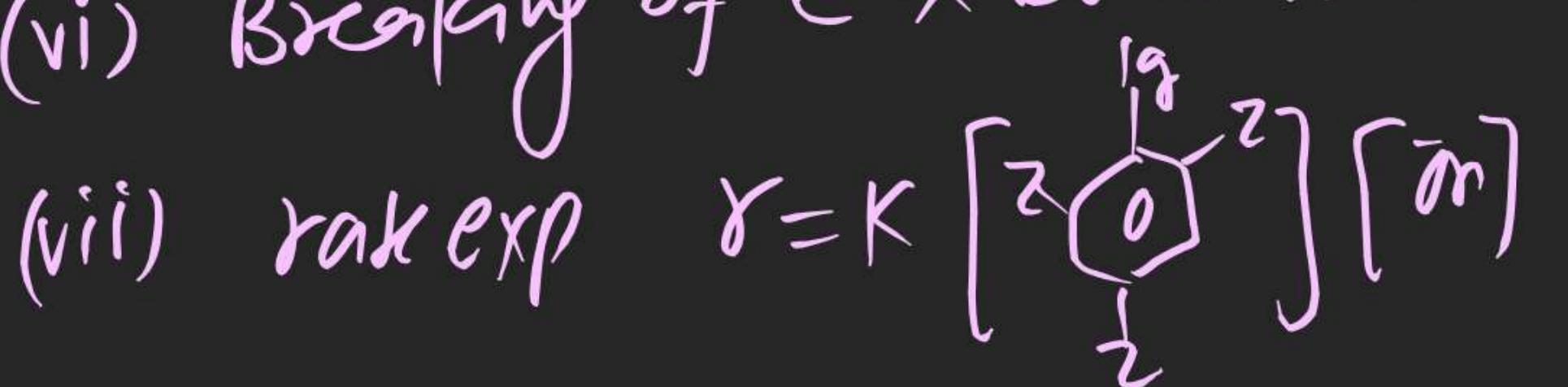
(iii) Rate of Reaction $\text{SN-Ar} \propto$ Stability of m -complex
 $\propto (\text{EWG})$

M-Imp

(iv) m -complex can be stabilized by

(a) EWG present at ortho & para site

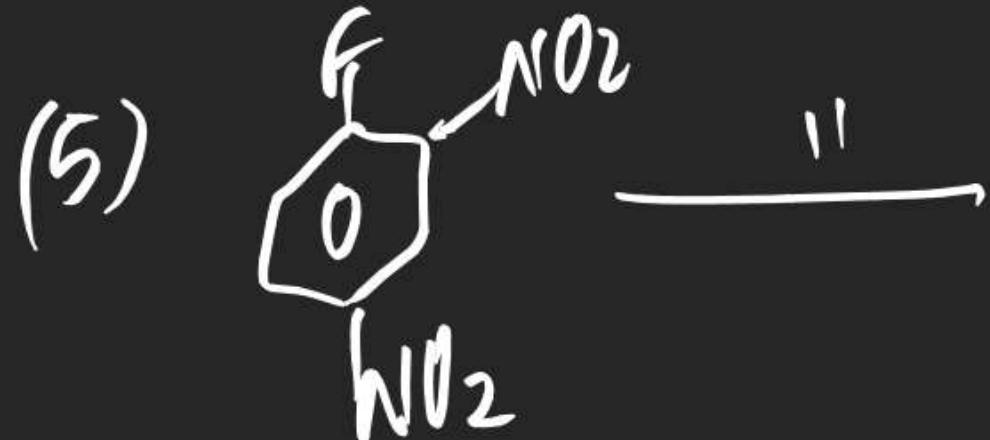
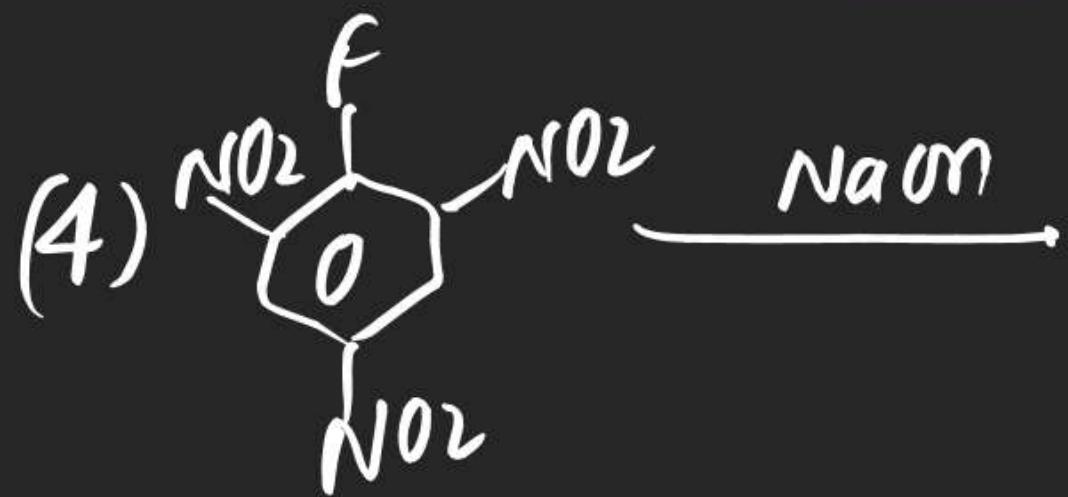
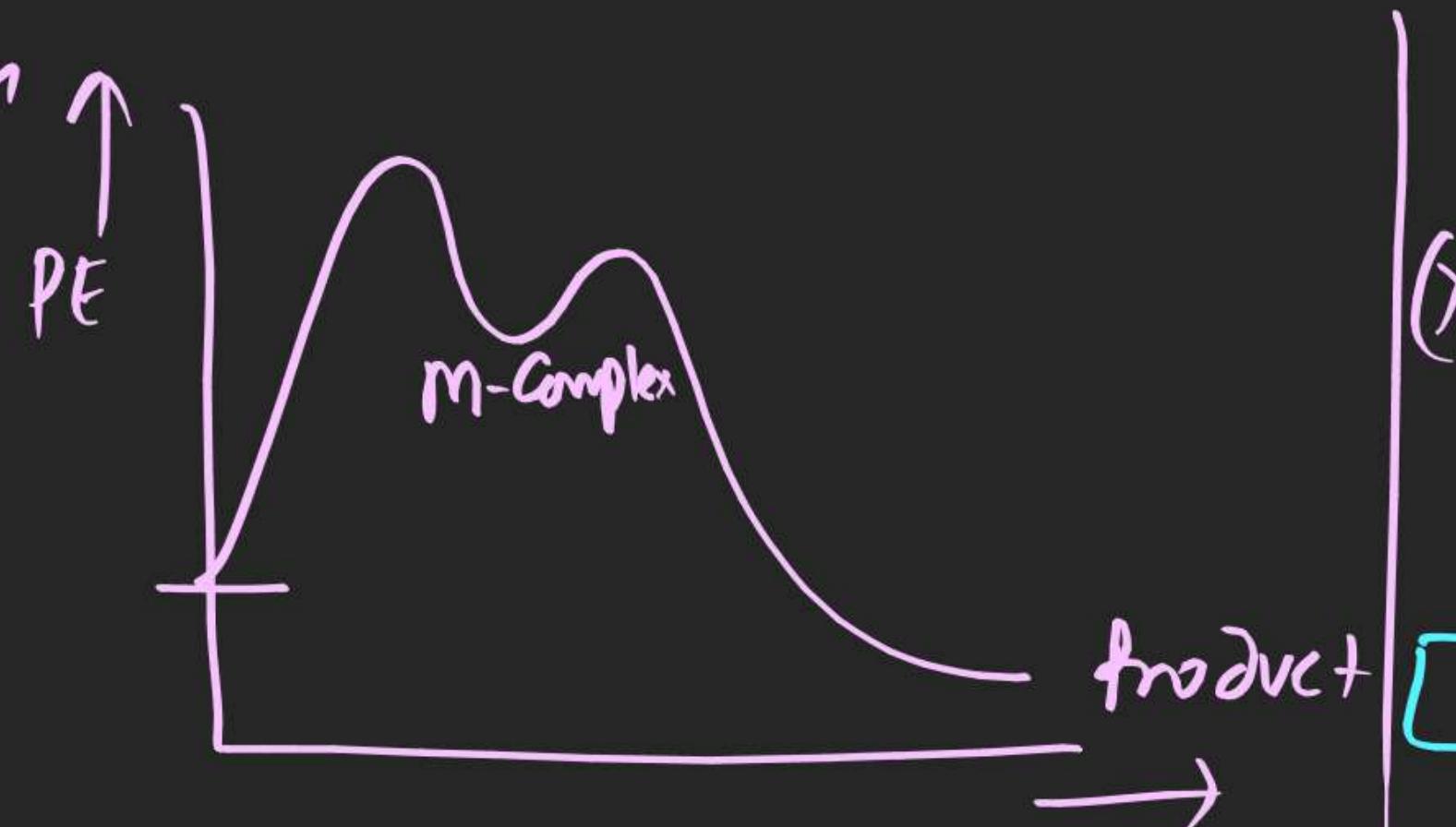
(b) -I effect of Ig

(v) order of rate of S_N^2 -Ar mechⁿ for Ar-X(vi) Breaking of C-X Bond is not involved in γ - β s

(viii) II- order

(ix) Bimolecular

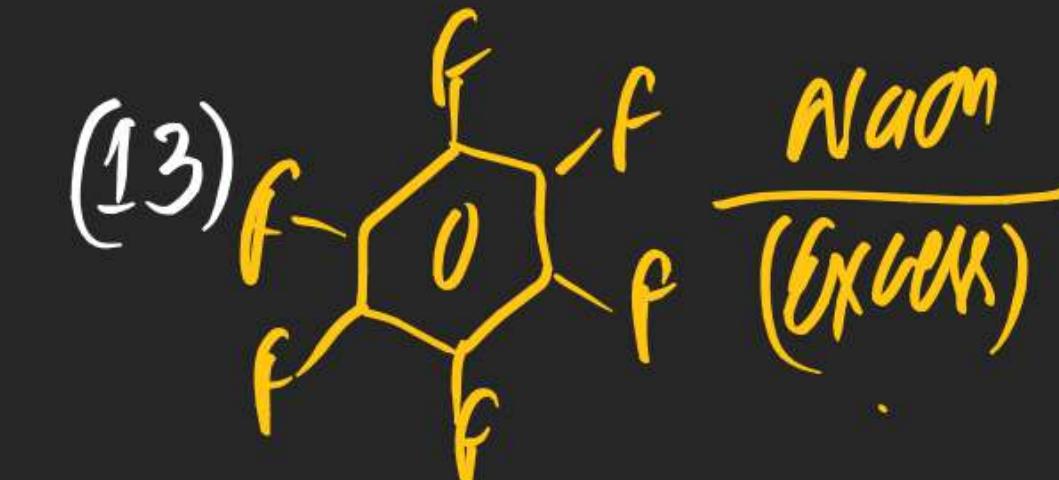
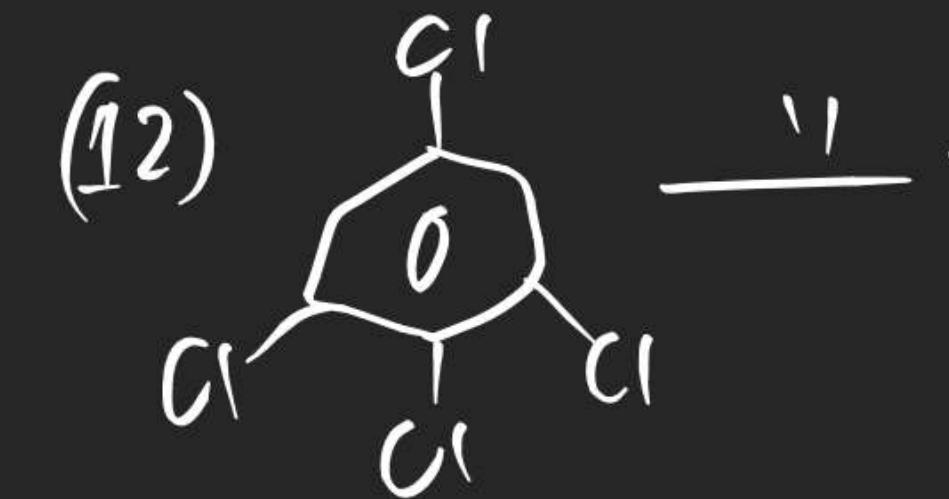
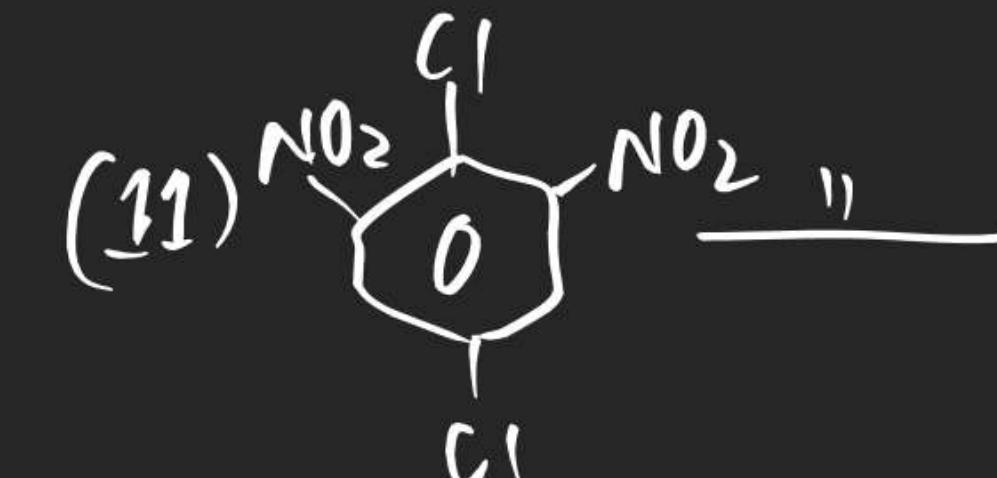
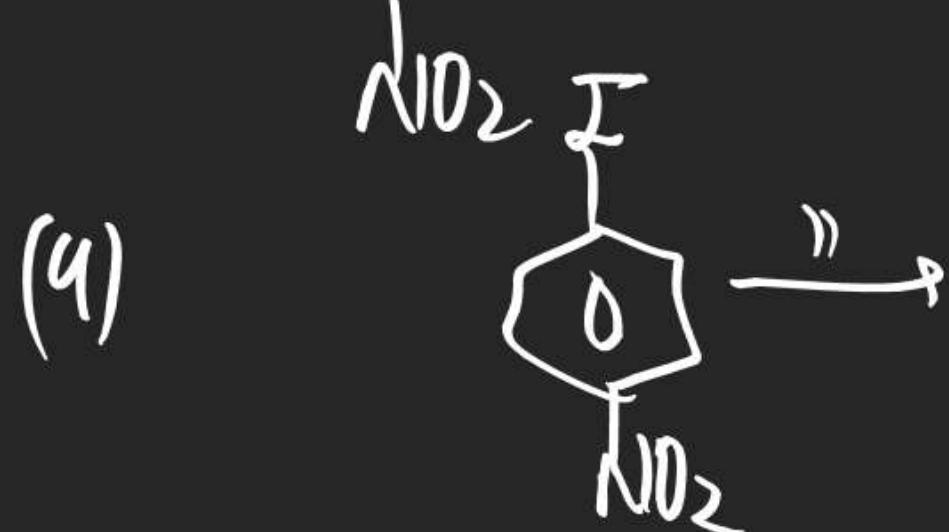
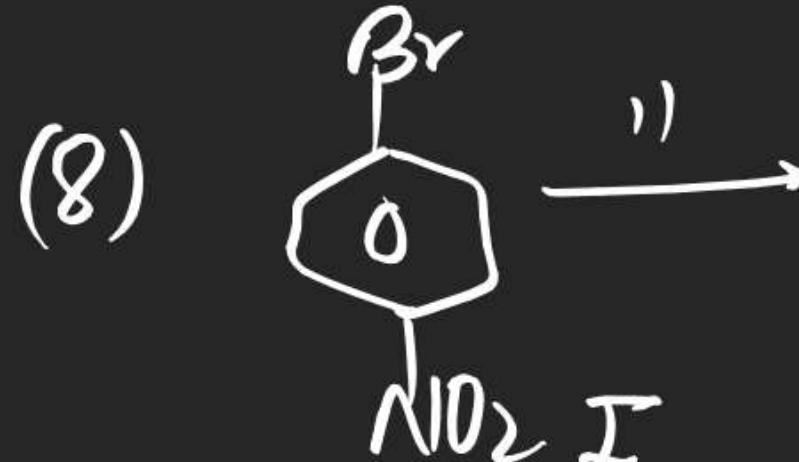
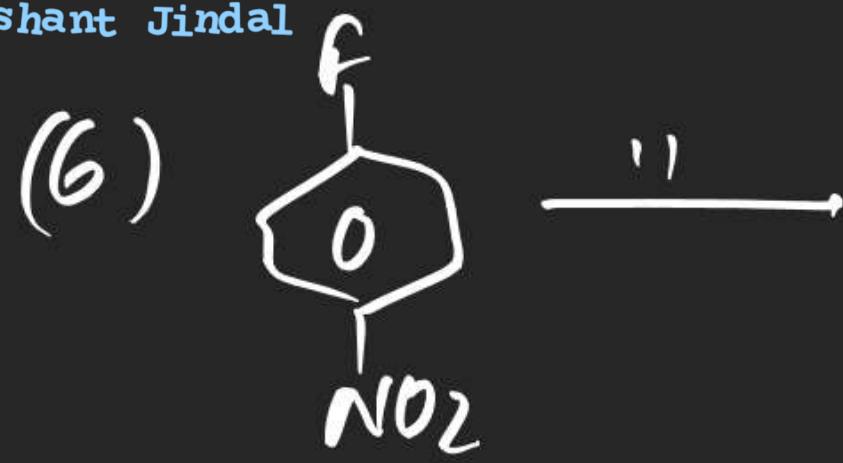
(X) P.E Diagnos ↑

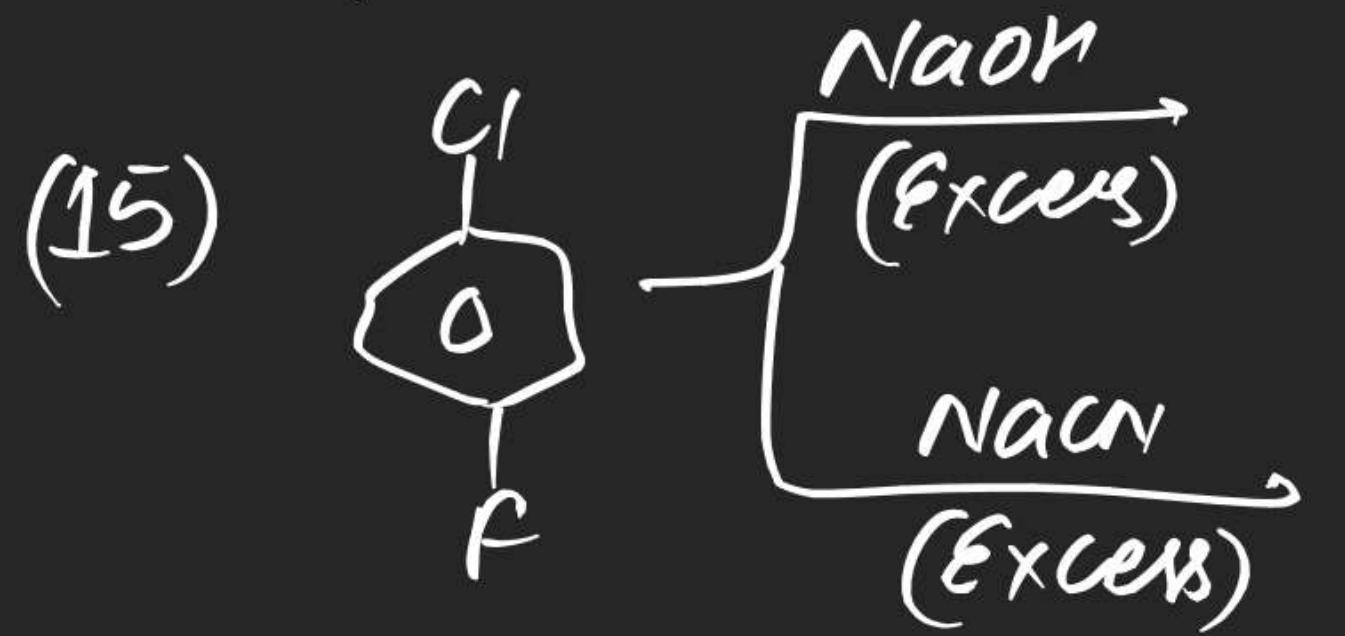
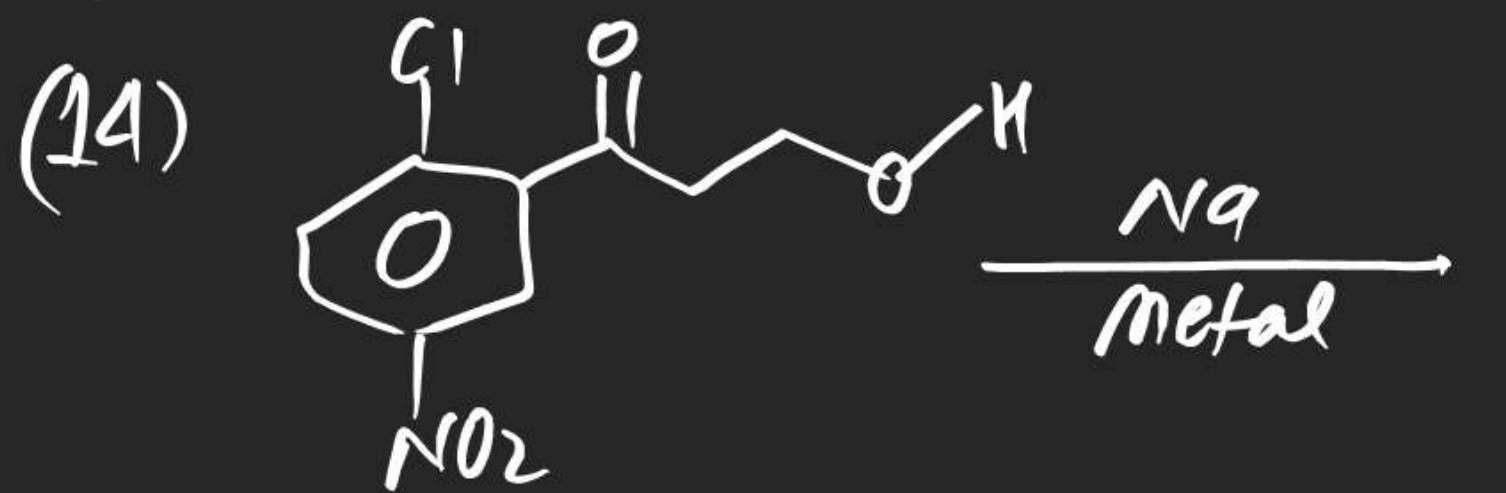
(xi) Two step mechⁿ

(xii) Rxⁿ is used in POC
To distinguish -NO₂ group.

M-Complex

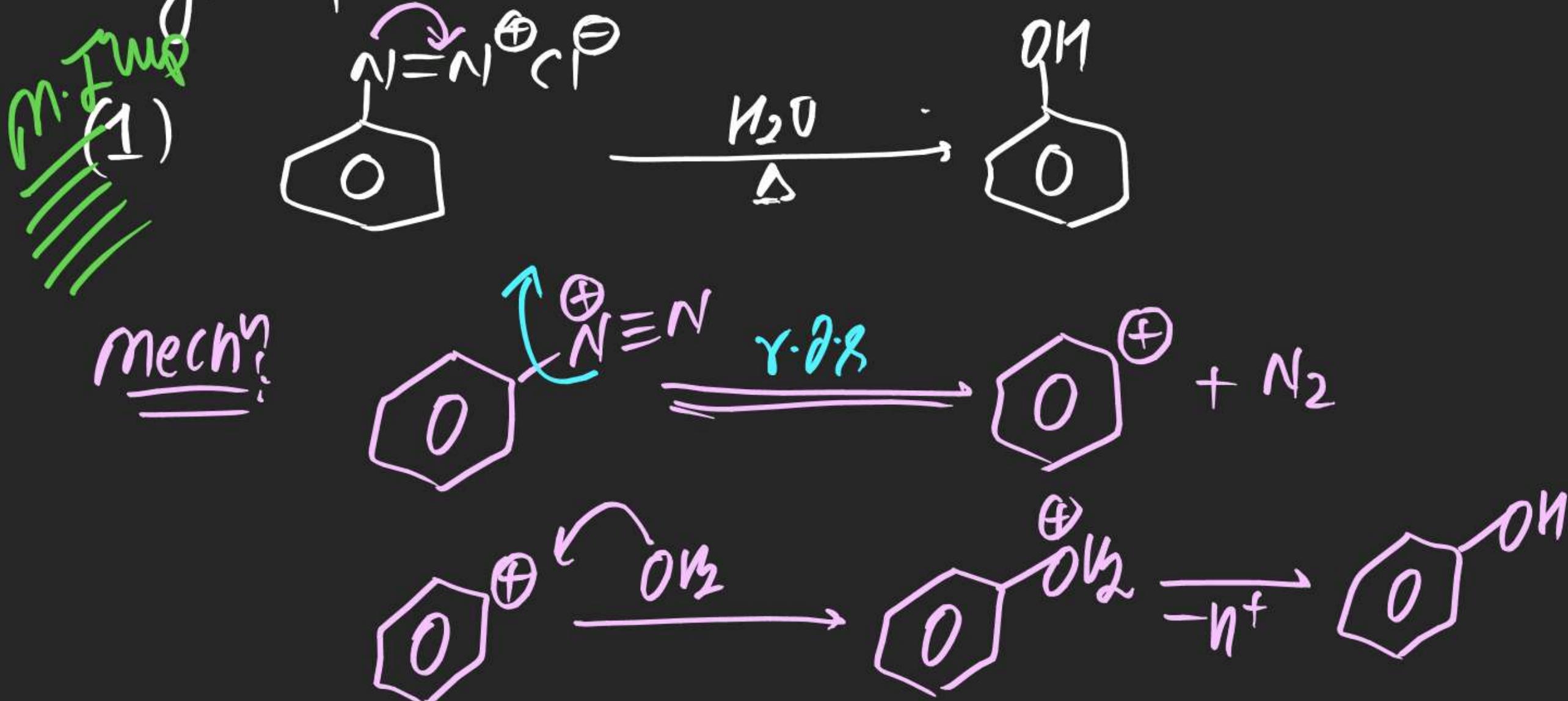
Red when 3 NO₂
purple — 2 NO₂
yellow — 1 NO₂





(#) S_N^1-Ar mechⁿ:

⇒ whenever Benzene diazonium chloride is treated with steam, it gives phenol as a product.



Note (i) Aryl Cation intermediate

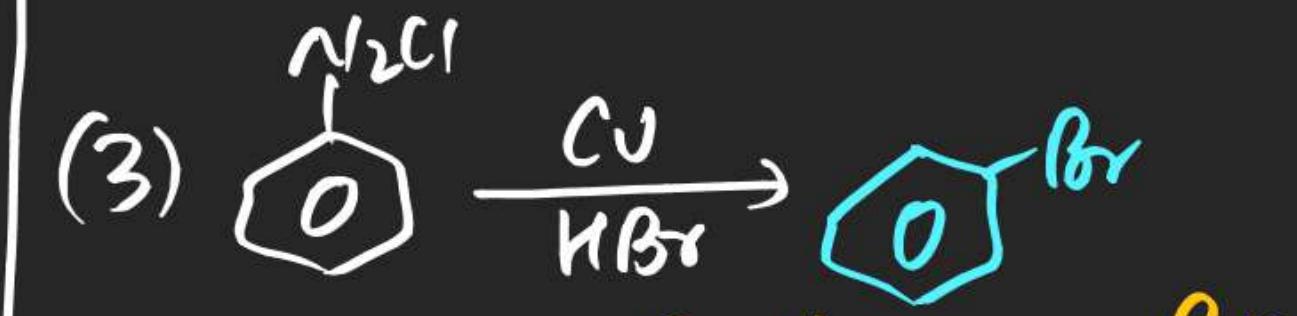
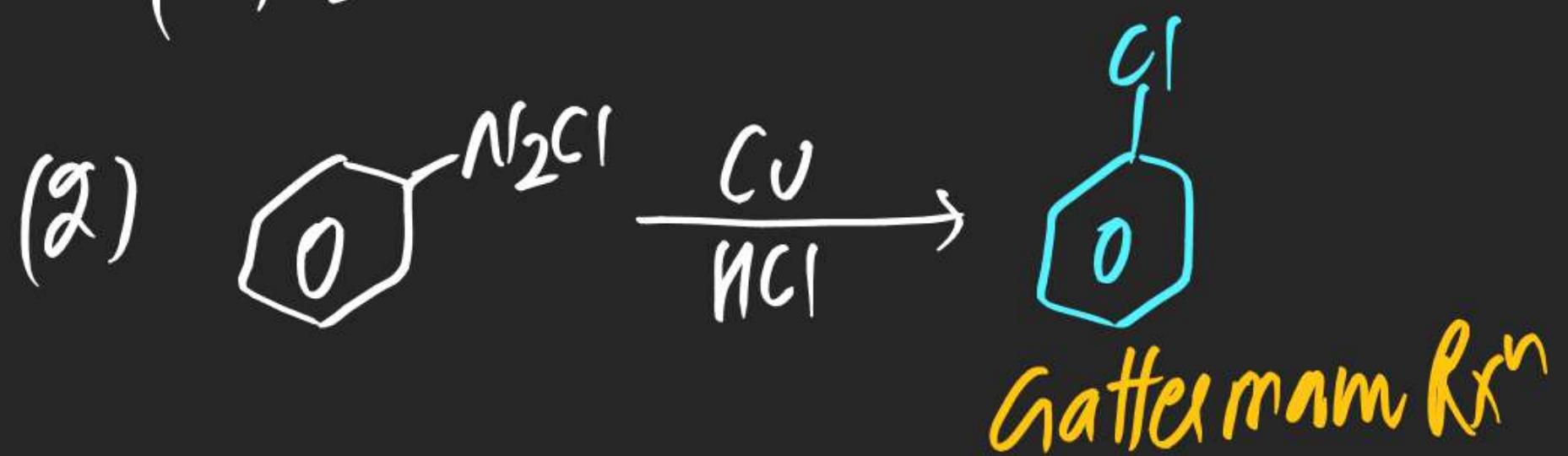
(ii) Formation of Aryl cation is $\gamma \cdot \alpha s$

(iii) Nu is not involved in $\gamma \cdot \alpha s$

(iv) rate exp $\gamma = K \left[\text{Ar}^+ \right]$

(v) bimolecular Rxn

(vi) $SN^1 - Ar$



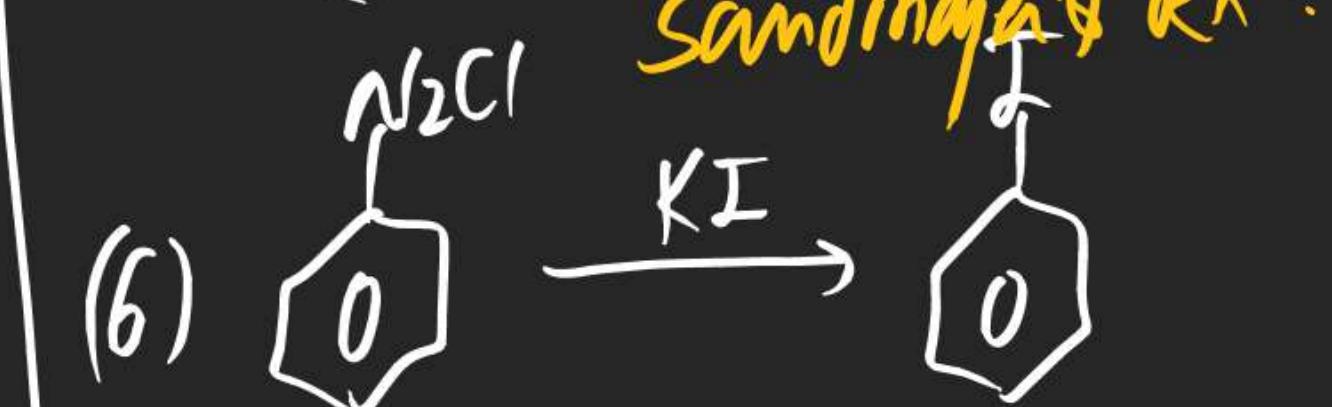
Gattermann Rxn

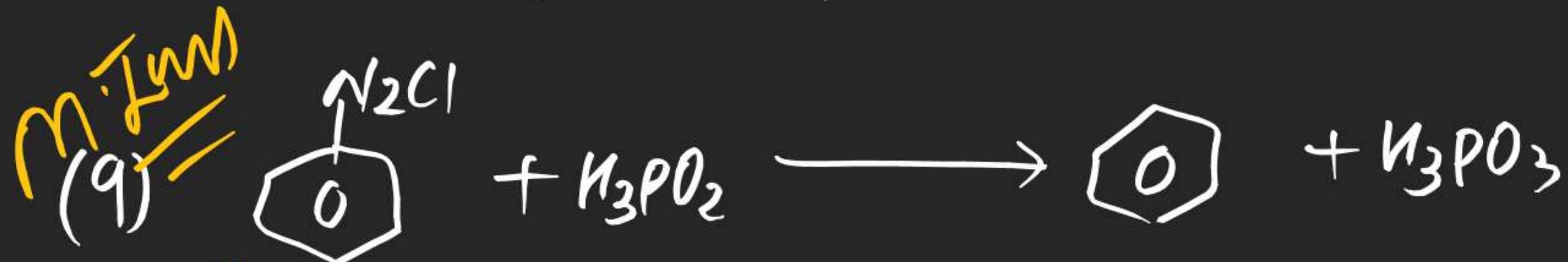


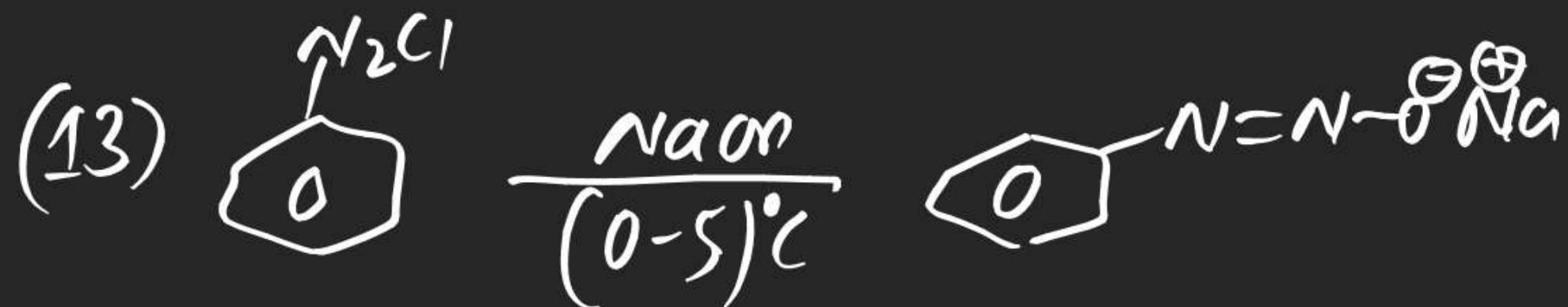
Sandmeyer's Rxn

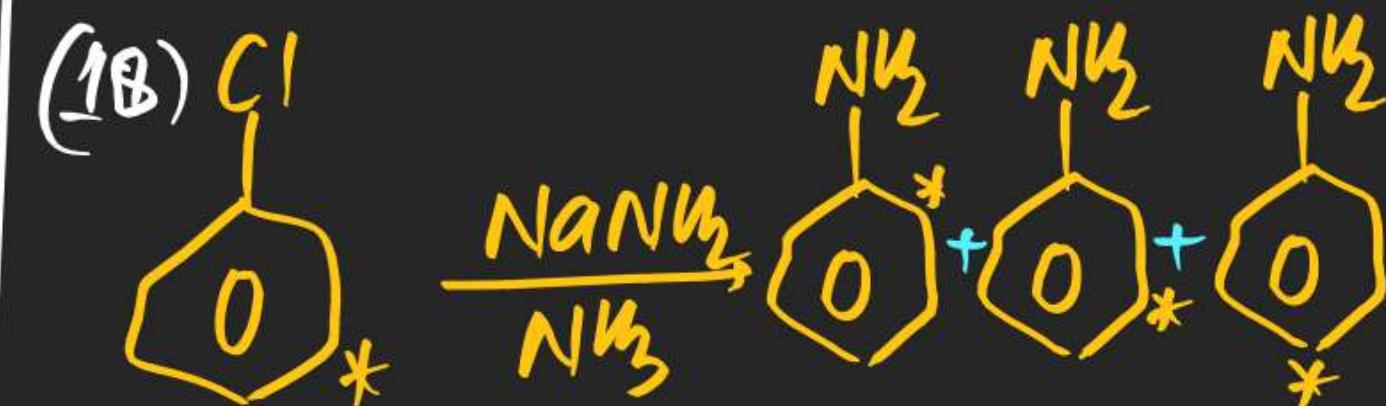
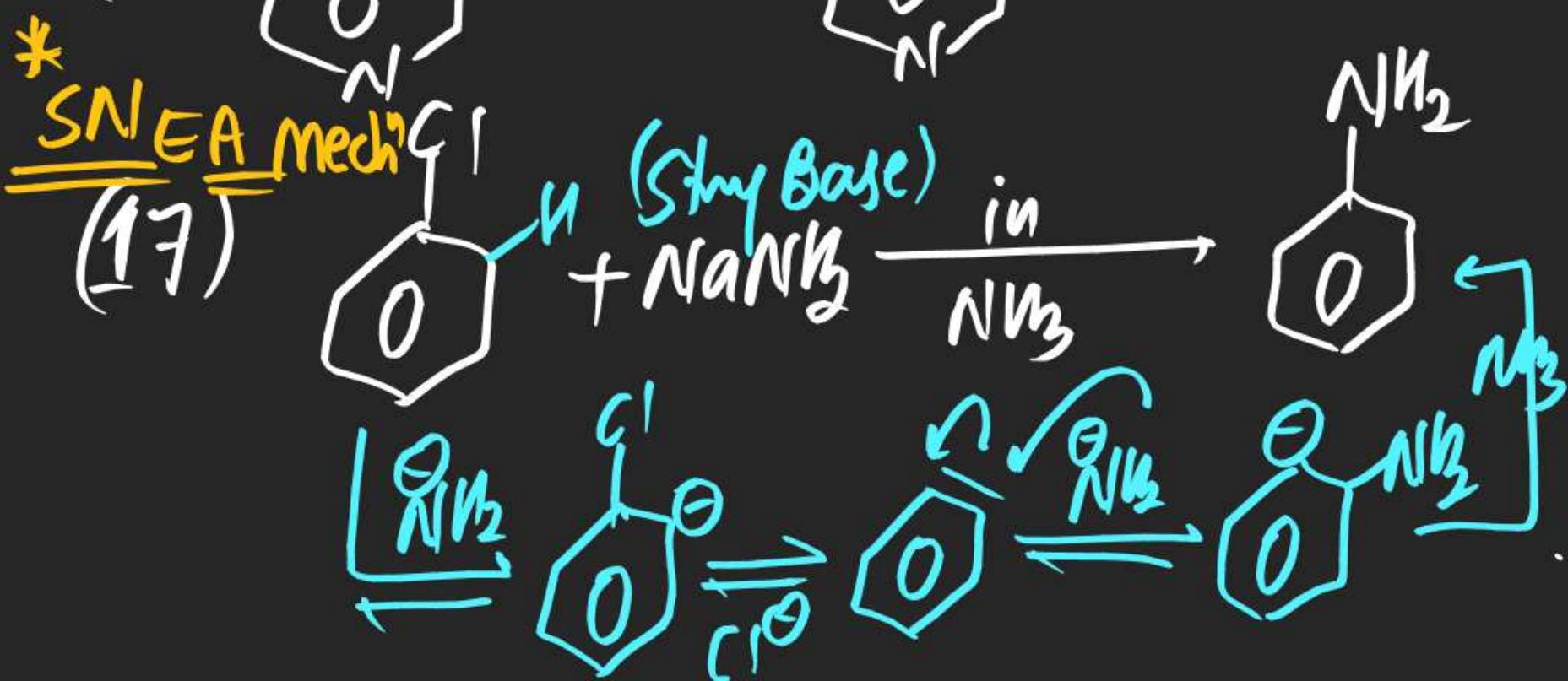
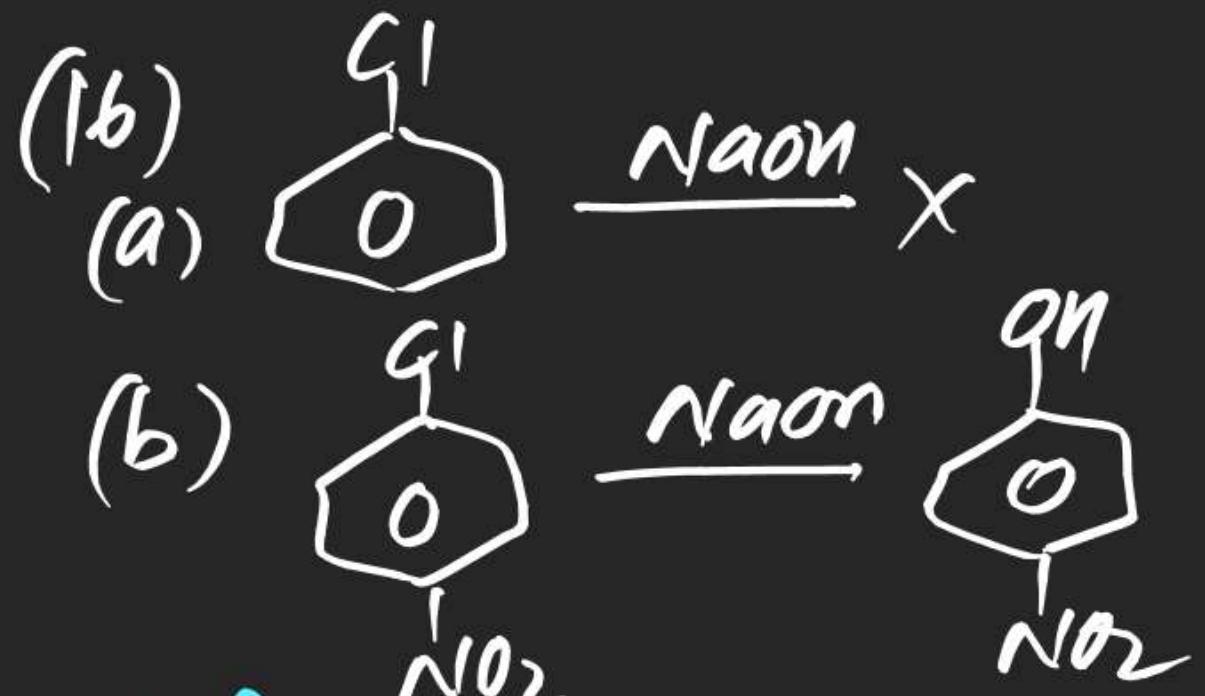


Sandmeyer's Rxn.







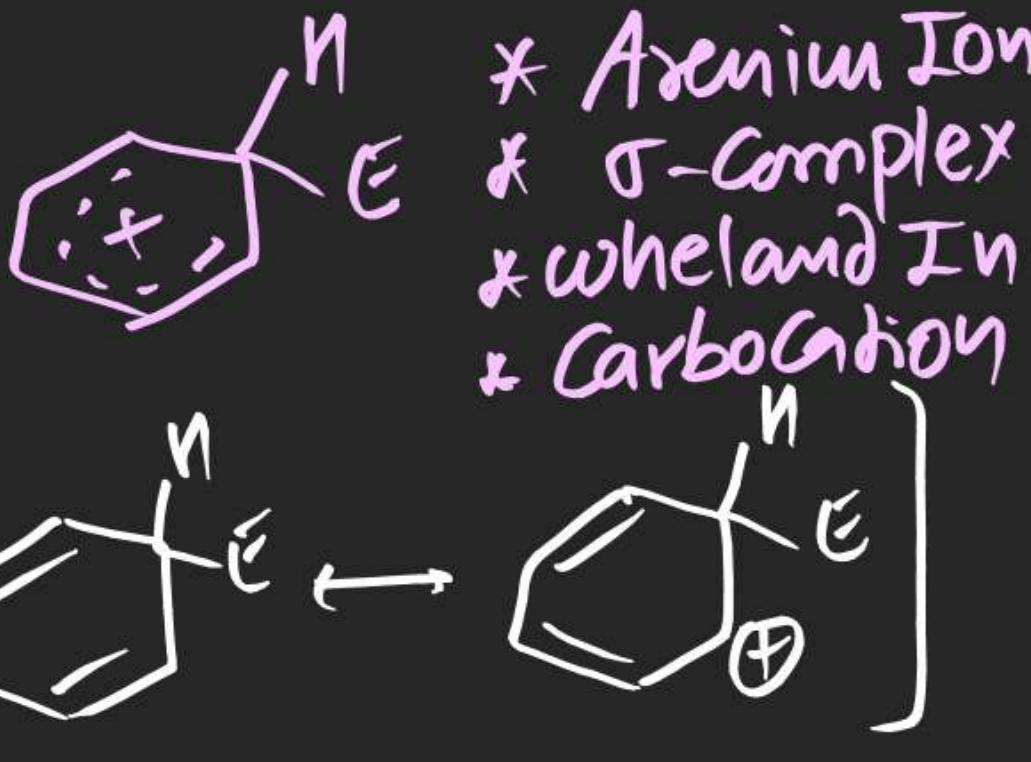
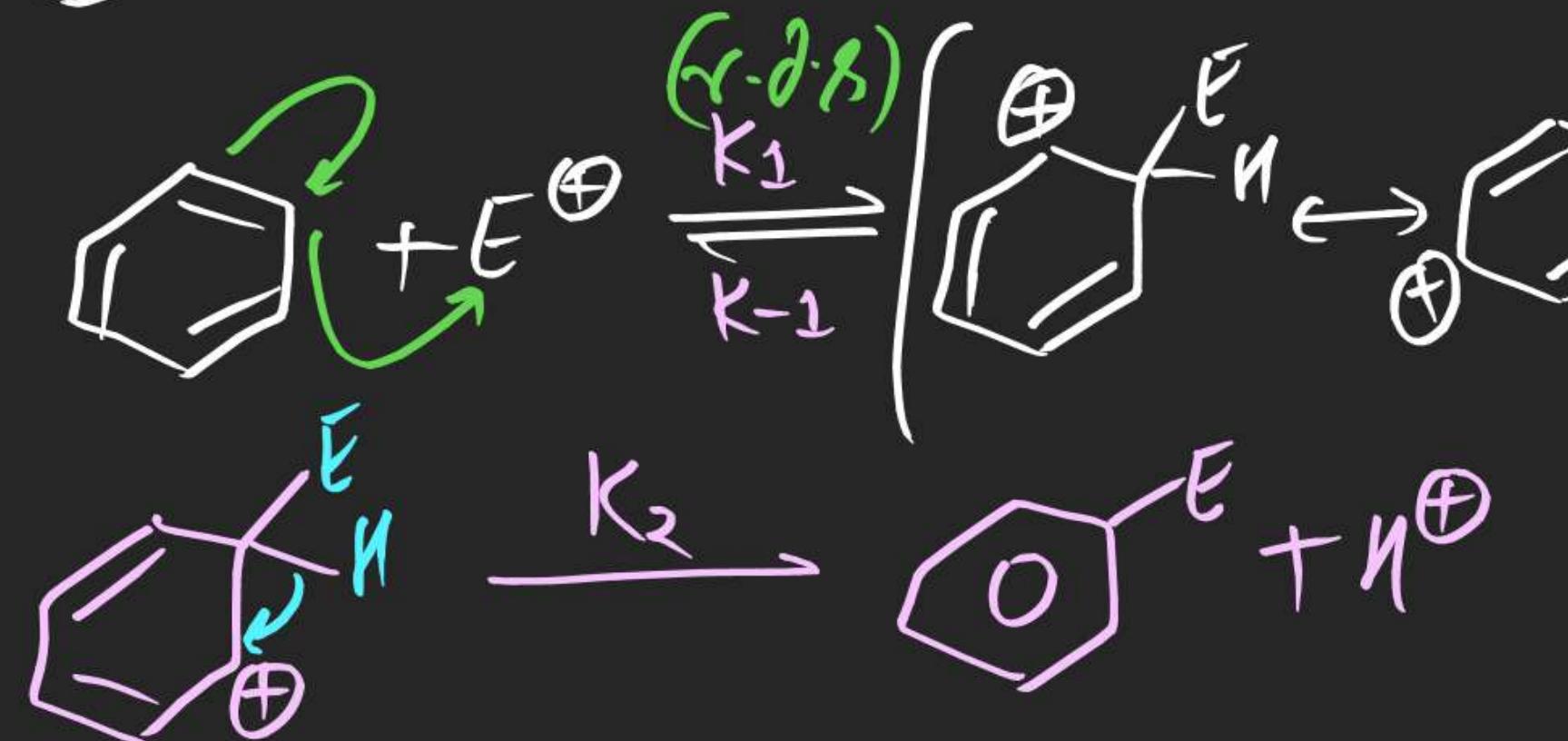


Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution

\Rightarrow Aromatic Compounds usually prefer to show Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution C_6H_6, C_6D_6, C_6T_6



mechⁿ



- * Arsenium Ion
- * σ -Complex
- * Wheland In
- * Carbocation

Note (i) Step-I is $\delta\text{-}\delta$

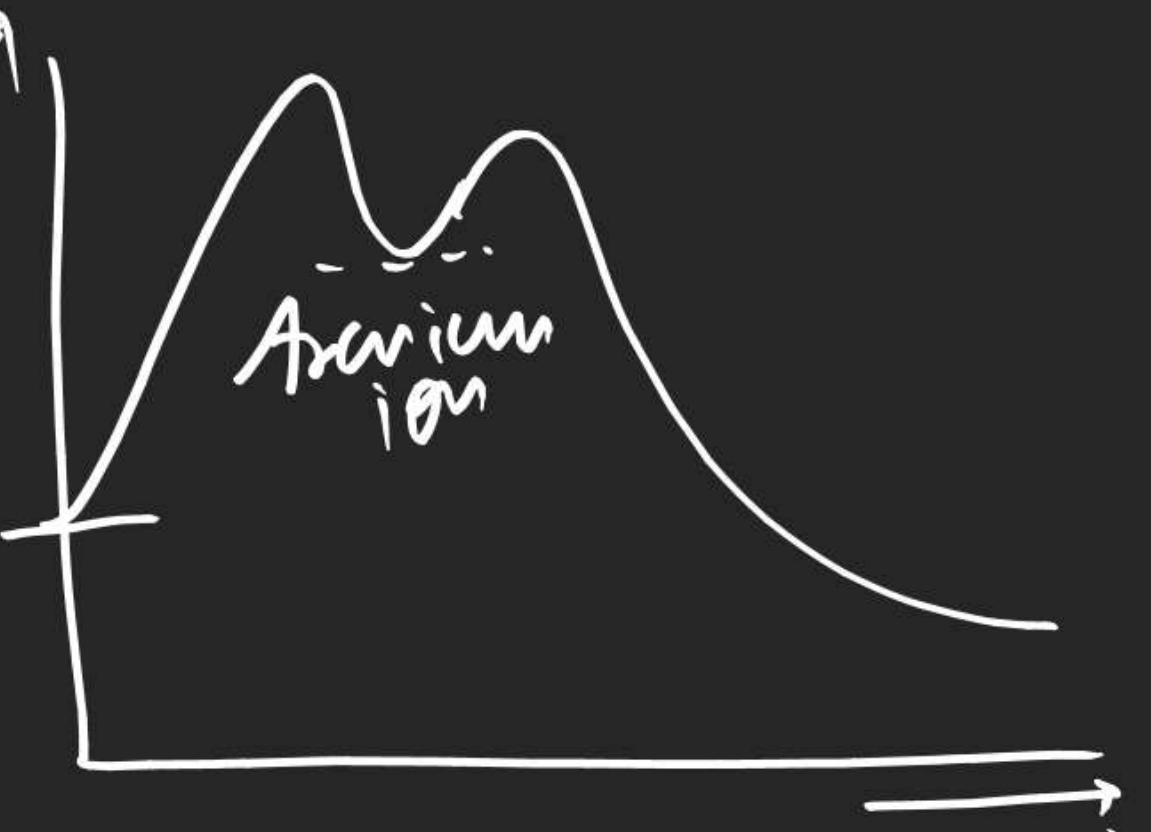
(ii) Acenium ion intermediate

(iii) Rate of Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution \propto Stability of Acenium ion

$\propto \text{EDG}$.

(iv) rate exp $\gamma = K [\text{O}] [E^\oplus]$

(v) P.E. Diagram



(vi) if $K_2 \gg K_{-1}$

\Rightarrow Rxn is irreversible

\Rightarrow No Kinetic isotopic effect observed.

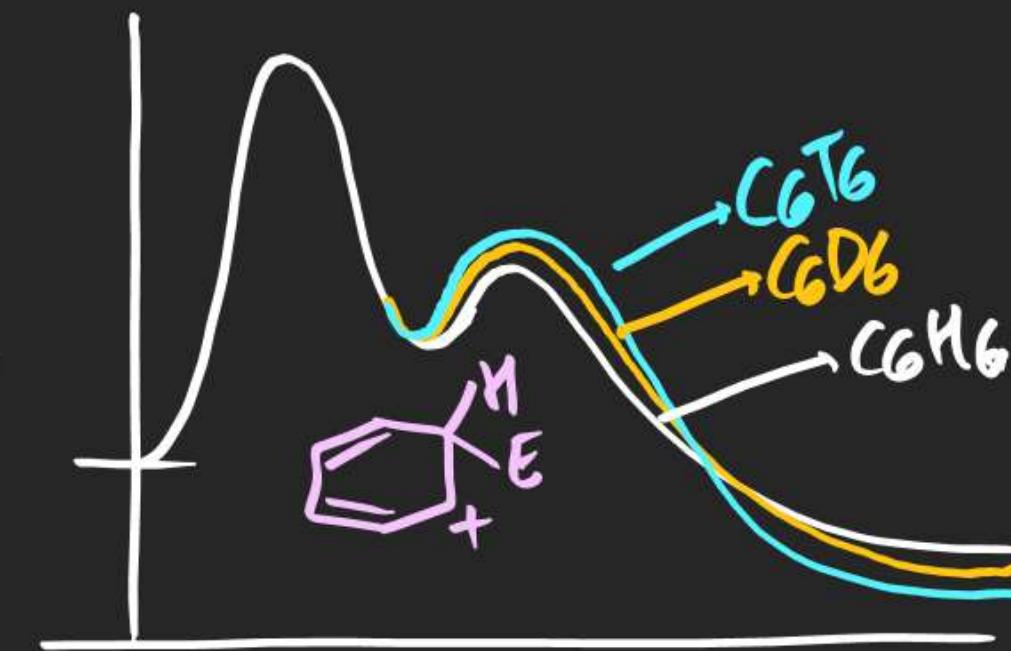
$$\gamma_{C_6H_6} \approx \gamma_{C_6D_6} \approx \gamma_{C_6T_6}$$

(vii) If $K_2 > K_{-1}$

\Rightarrow Rxn is Reversible

\Rightarrow Kinetic isotopic effect observed.

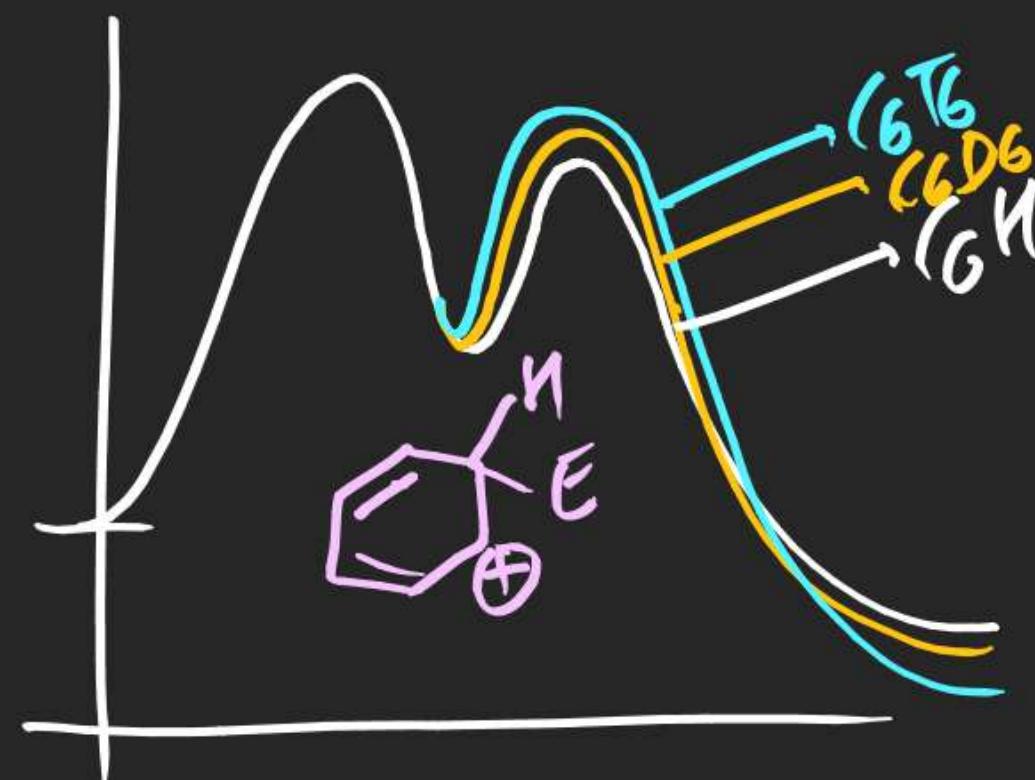
$$\gamma_{C_6H_6} > \gamma_{C_6D_6} > \gamma_{C_6T_6}$$



Ex: (i) Nitration

(ii) Chlorination of Benzene

(iii) Bromination of Benzene.



Ex: (i) Sulphonation

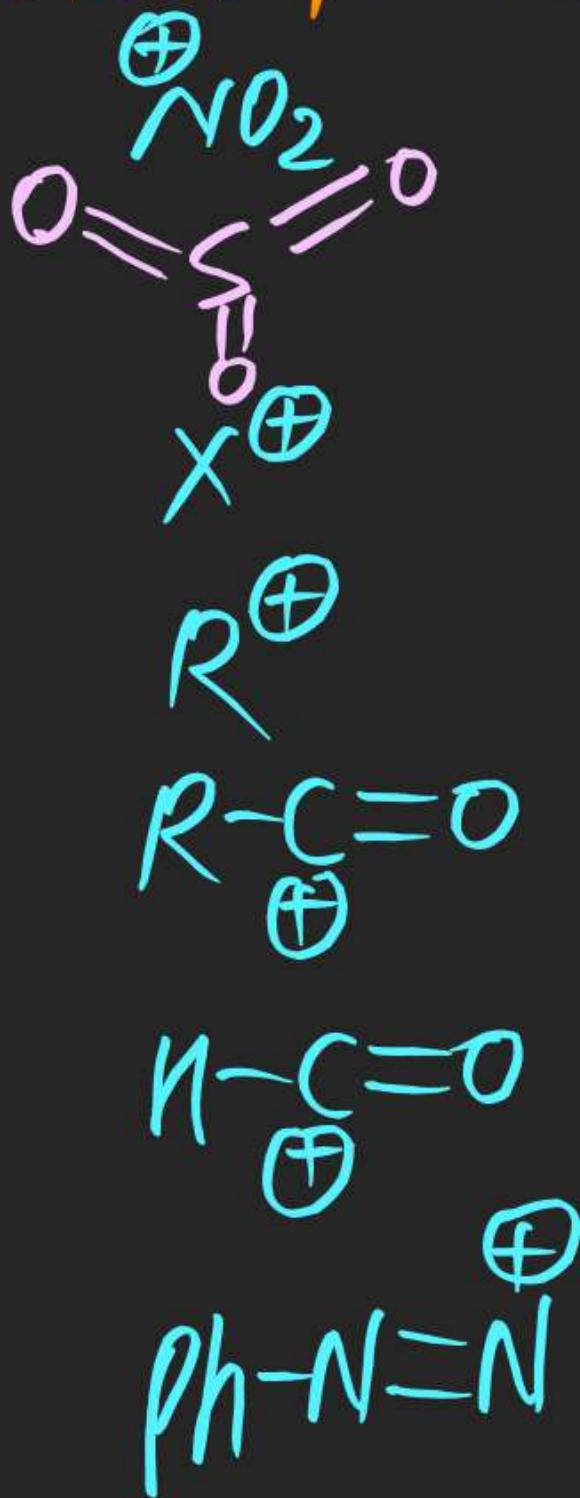
(ii) Iodination of Benzene

(iii) Alkylation

(#) Application of EAS:-

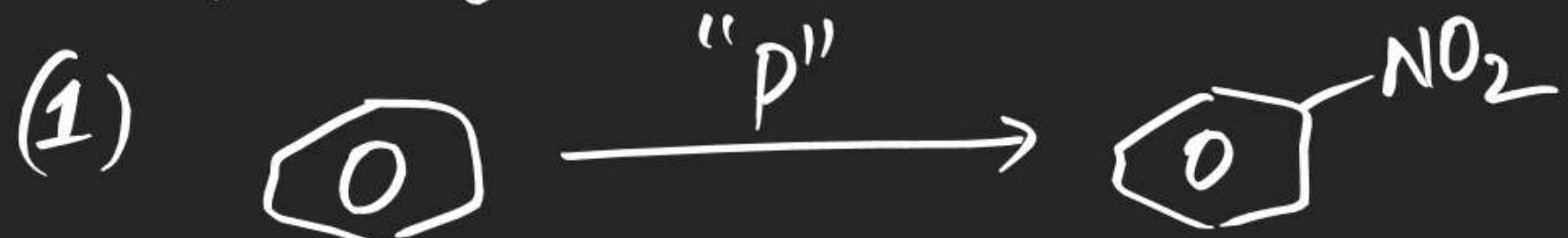
- (i) Nitration of Benzene
- (ii) Sulphonation of Benzene
- (iii) Halogenation of Benzene
- (iv) Alkylation of Benzene
- (v) Acylation of Benzene
- (vi) Formylation of Benzene
- (vii) Coupling RX^n

Electrophile (E^\oplus)



Nitration of Benzene

\Rightarrow On nitration of Benzene, nitro Benzene is obtained as a Product.

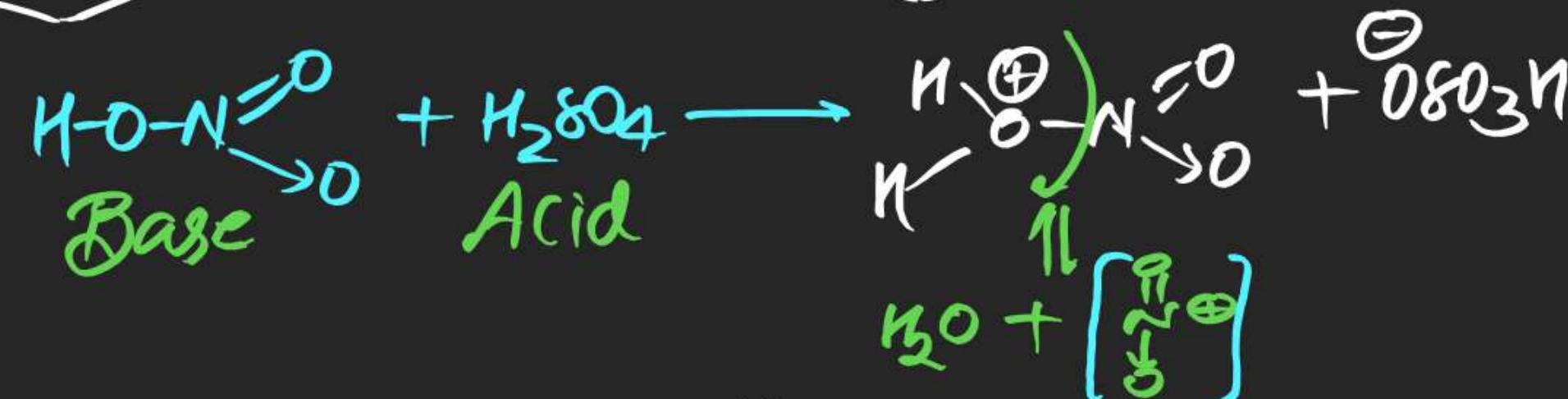


- P may be
- (i) mixed Acid/Nitrating mixture / $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4$
 - (ii) conc HNO_3
 - (iii) Dil HNO_3
 - (iv) N_2O_5 / $AcONO_2$
 - (v) NO_2BF_4 / NO_2ClO_4

~~Mitigation By Mix Acid~~



mech^n



Nitration By Conc. HNO₃

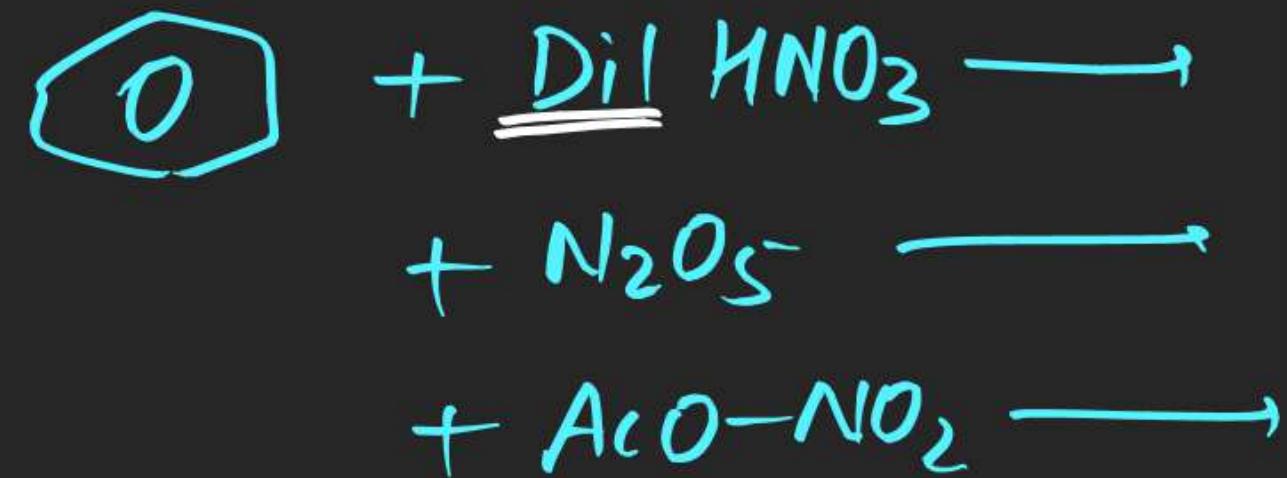


mech



(#) Nitration By Dil HNO₃/N₂O₅/AcONO₂

(A)

Mech?