

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)

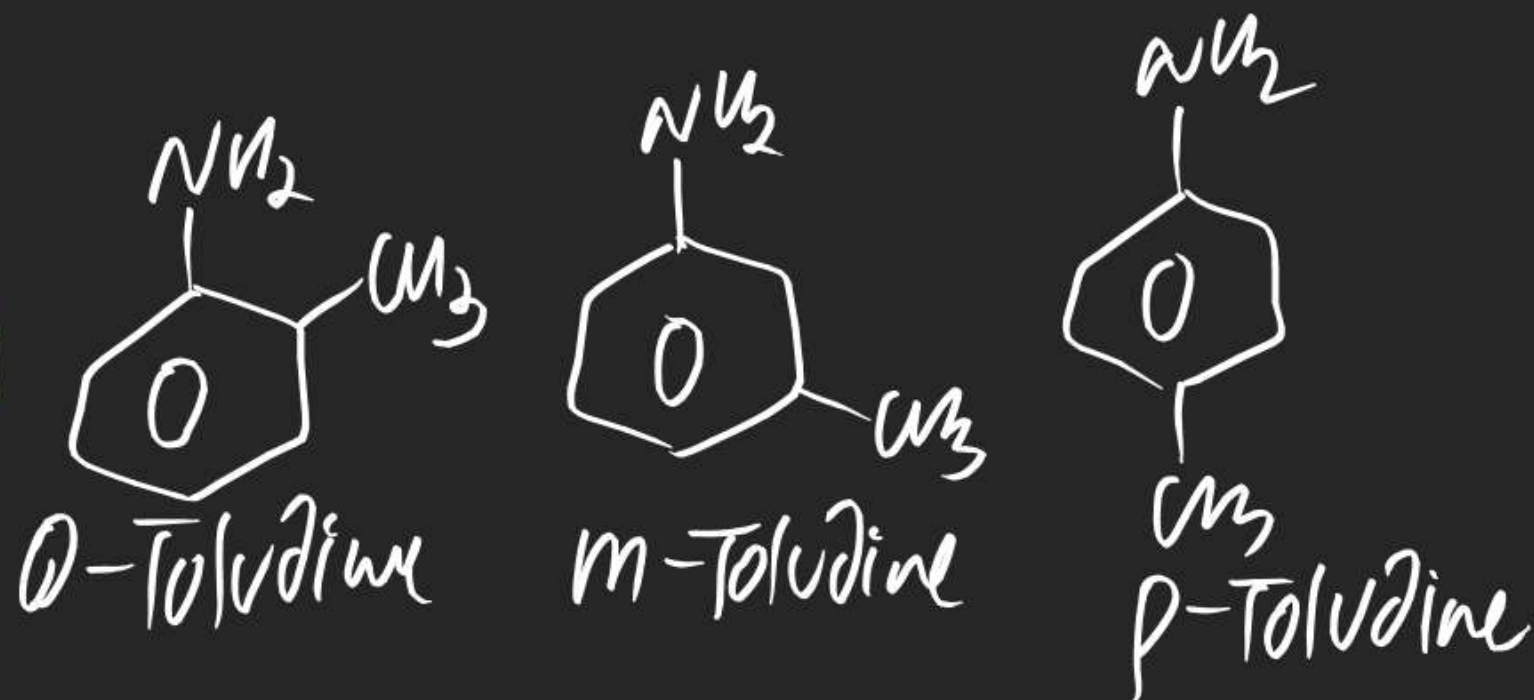
(11) Benzene diazonium chloride

(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) Tri phthalic Acid

(23) Xylene (o, m, p)

(24) Styrene

(25) Anisole

(26) Furan

(27) Pyrole

(28) Thiophene

(29) pyridine

(30) Naphlene

(31) Anthracene

(32) phenthrene

(33) Azulene

(34) α -Naphthol

(35) β -naphthol

(36) DDT (Insecticide)

(37) picric Acid

(38) TNT (Explosive)

(39) phenolphthalein

(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

(#) Reactions shown By Aromatic Compound:-



Note (i) Aromatic Compound don't undergo addⁿ 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 $SN-Ar$ Reaction.

possible mechanism

(i) $Ipso / SN^2-Ar / S_NAE$ mechanism

(ii) $SN^1-Ar / Aryl$ Cation mechanism

(iii) $S_NEA / Cine / Benzyne$ mechanism.

SN^2-Ar mechanism





Where

Z (EWG)

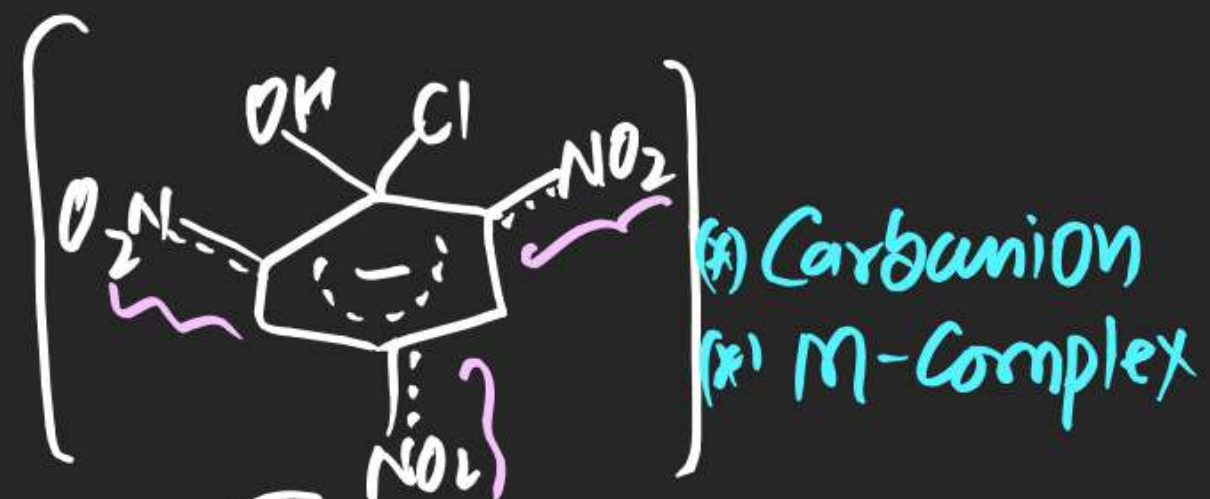
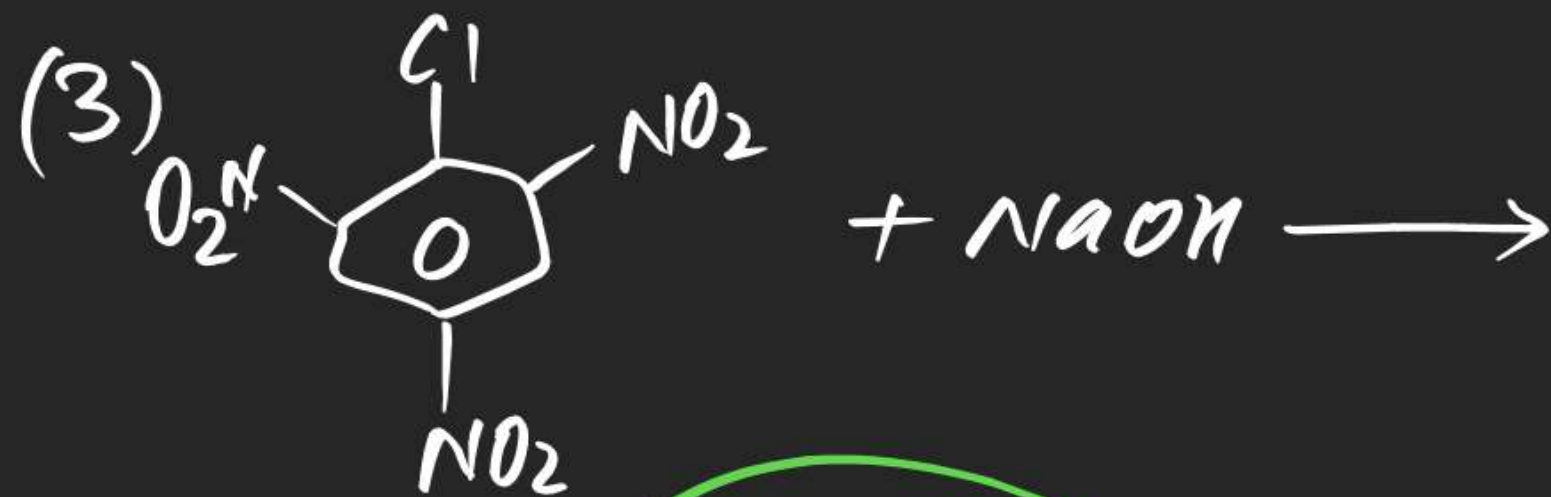
-F
 -Cl
 -Br
 -I
 -NO₂
 -CN
 -C(=O)R
 :
 :
 :

lg

-F
 -Cl
 -Br
 -I
 :
 :
 :
 :

Nu⁻

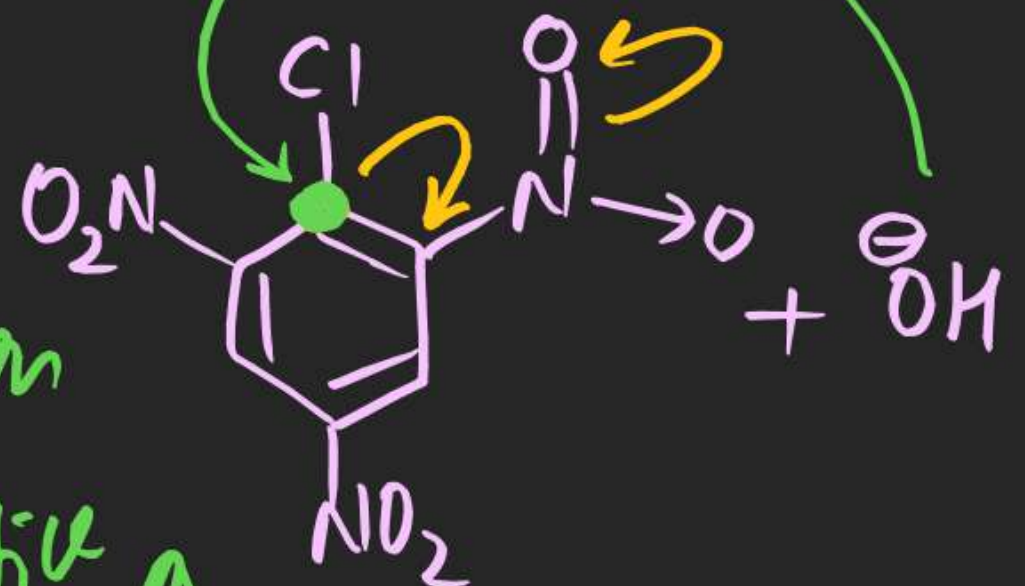
OH⁻
 OR⁻
 CN⁻
 NH₂-NH₂
 OH₂⁻
 :
 :
 :
 :



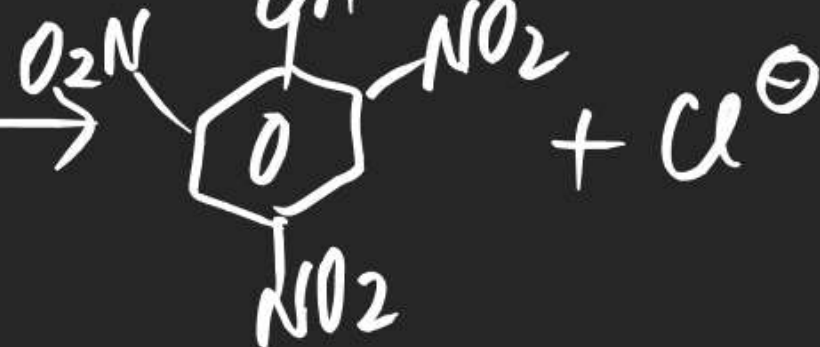
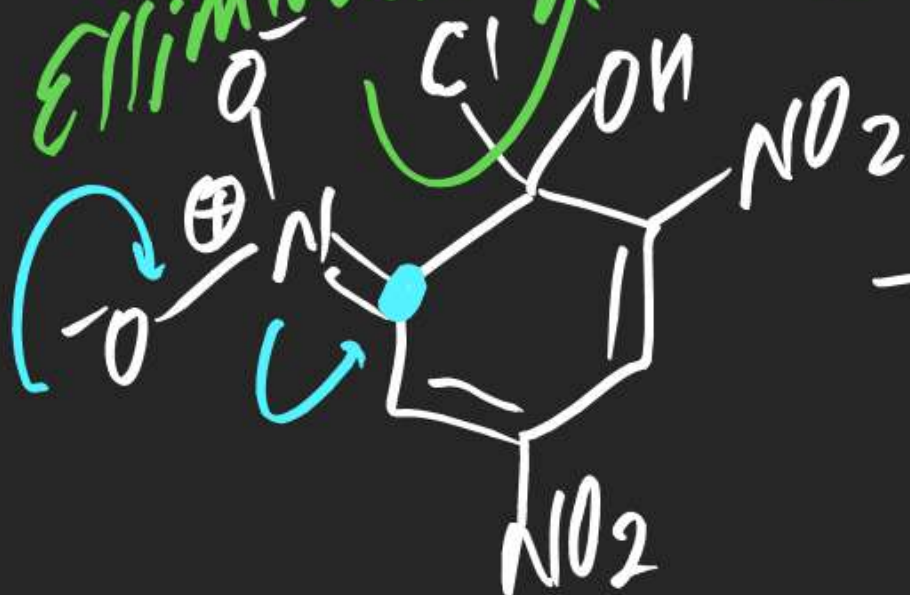
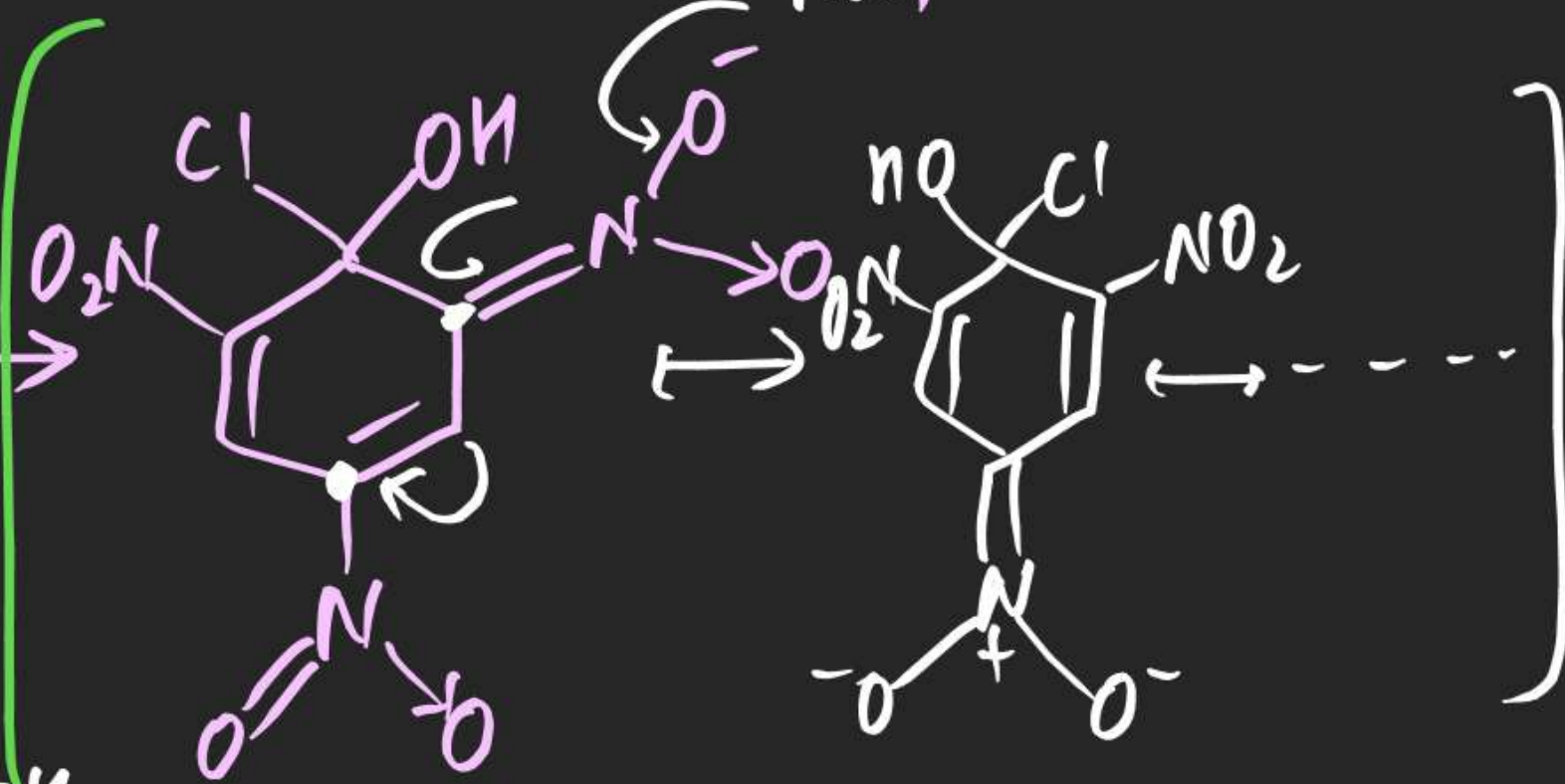
Mechⁿ

Addition

Elimination



γ -dis



Note (i) Carbanion (m-complex) intermediate

(ii) Formation of m complex / addn of Nu⁻ / loss in Aromaticity is r-ds

(iii) Rate of Reaction SN-Ar \propto Stability of m-complex
 \propto (EWG)

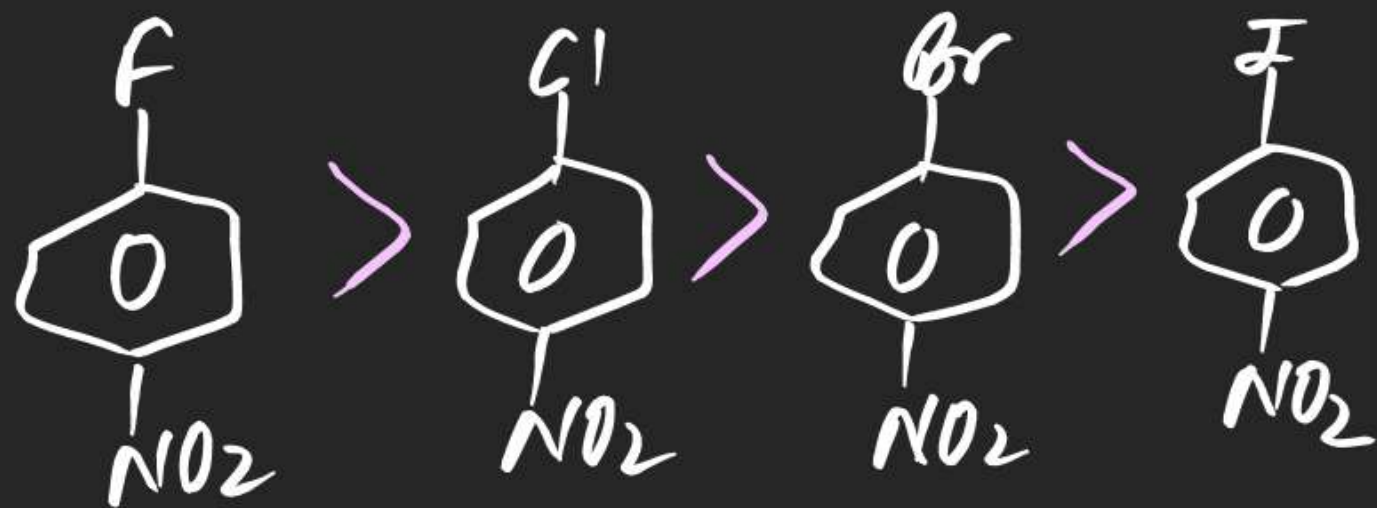
m-IMP

(iv) m-complex can be stabilized by

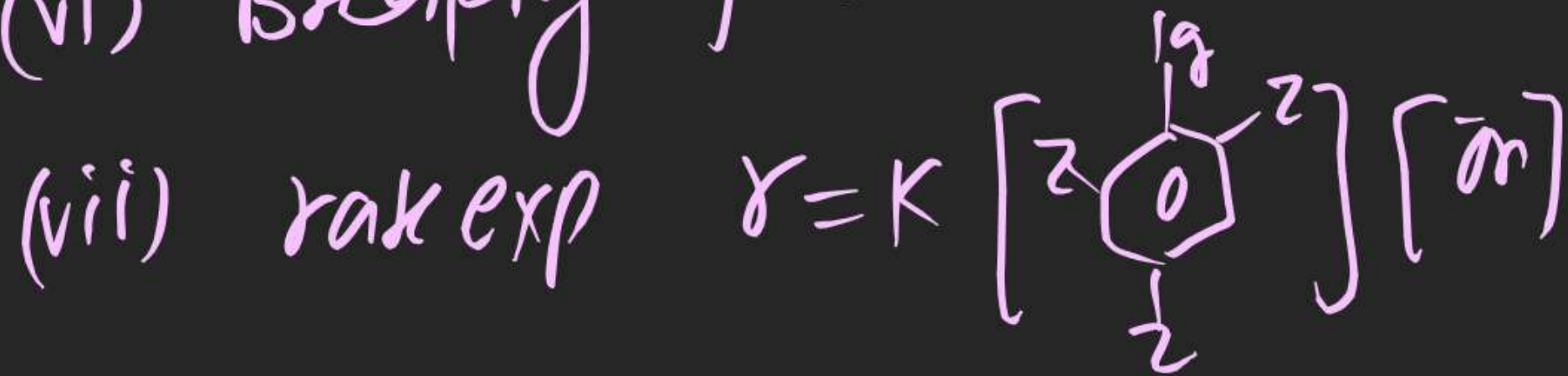
(a) EWG present at ortho & para site

(b) -I effect of lg

(v) order of rate of S_N2 -Ar mechⁿ for Ar-X



(vi) Breaking of C-X Bond is not involved in r.d.s



(viii) II-order

(ix) Bimolecular

(X) P.E Diagram

PE

m-Complex

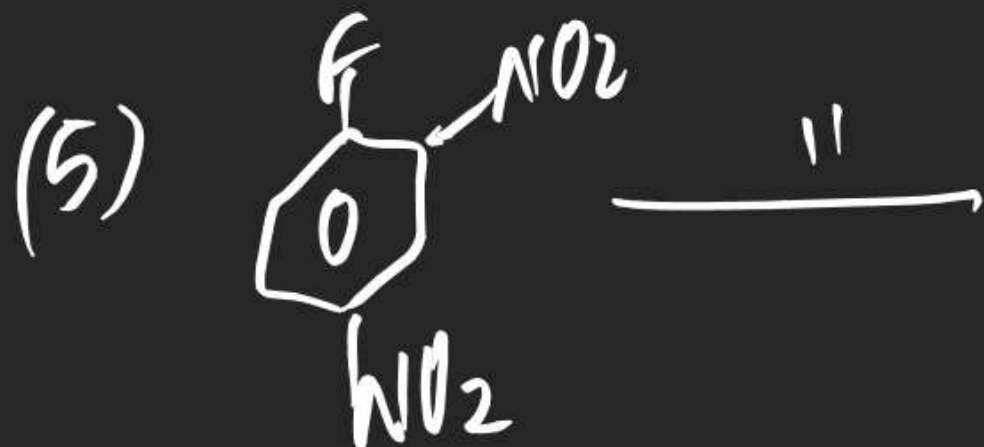
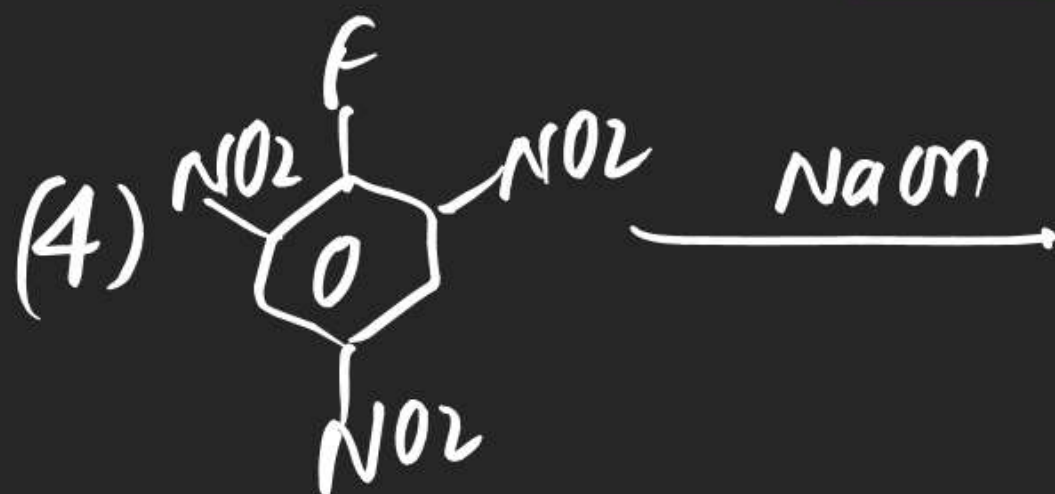
(xi) Two step mechⁿ

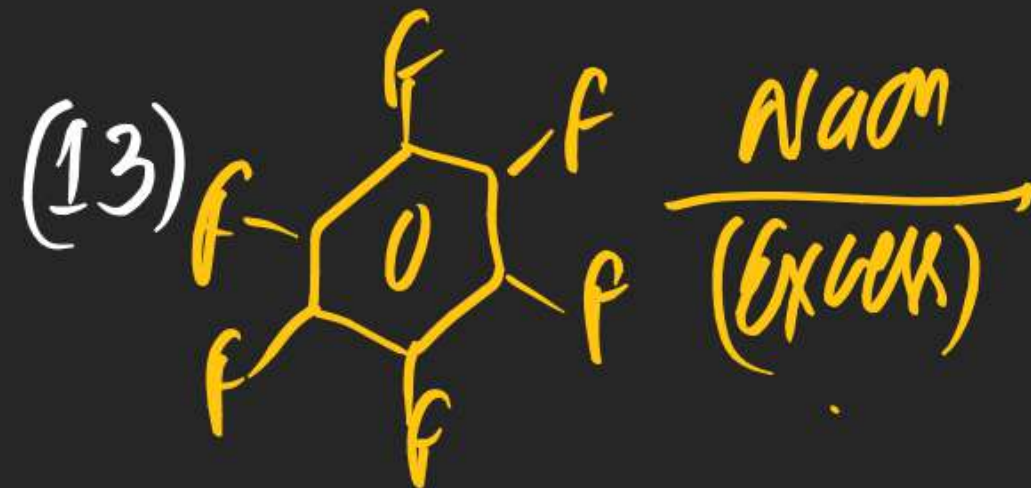
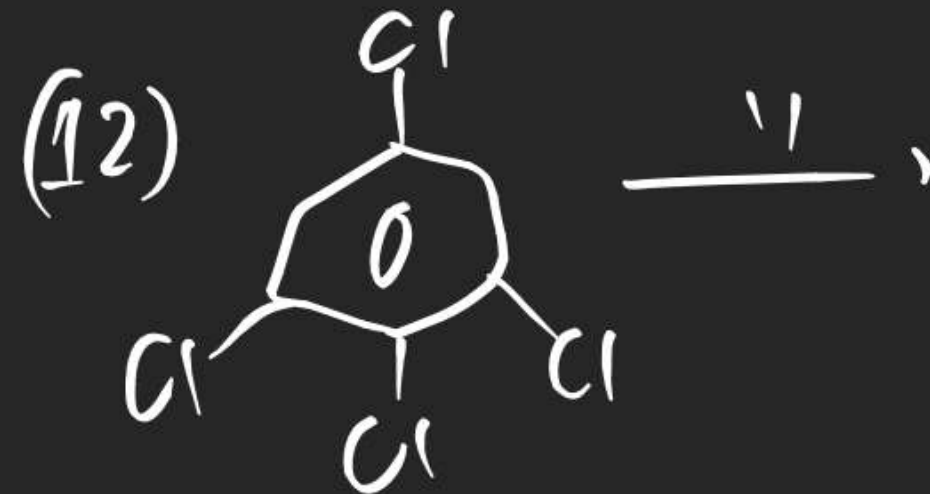
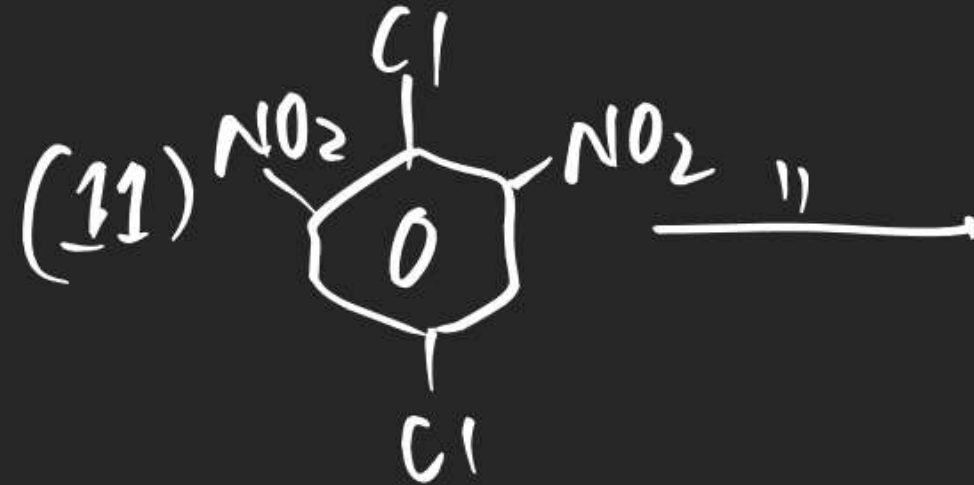
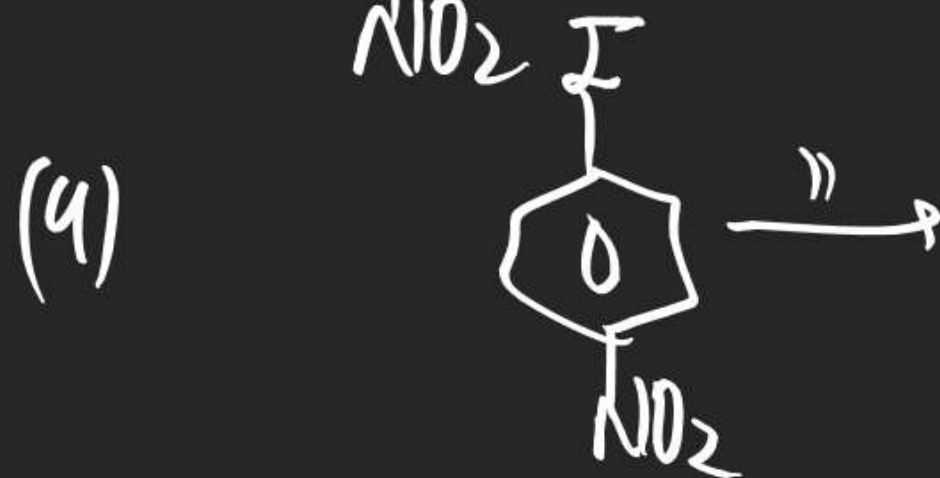
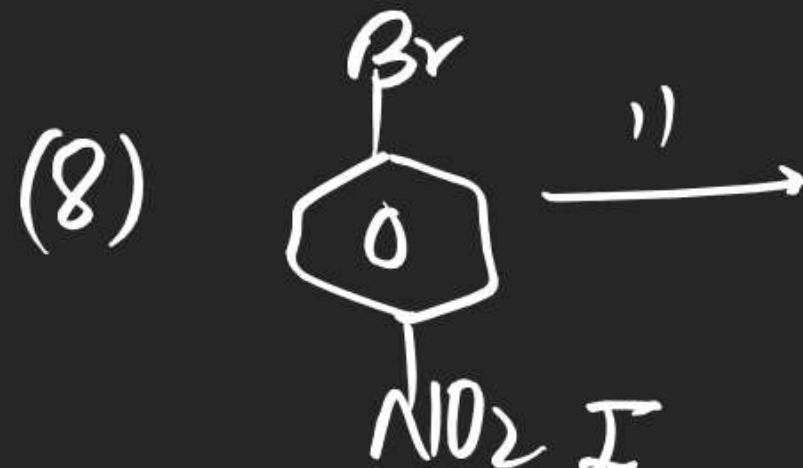
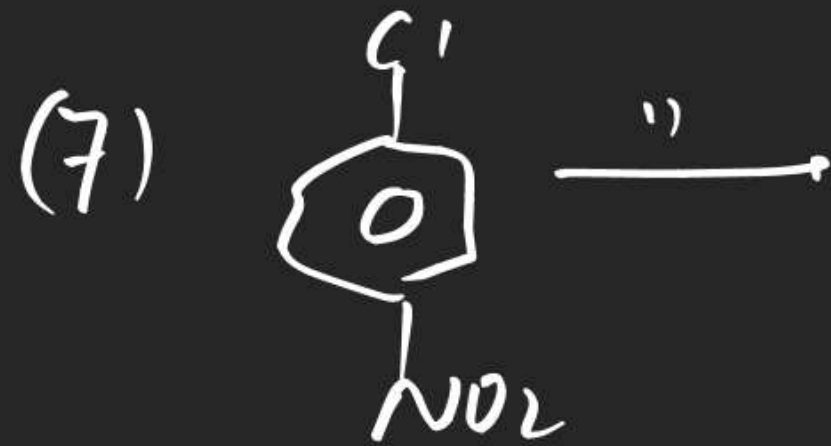
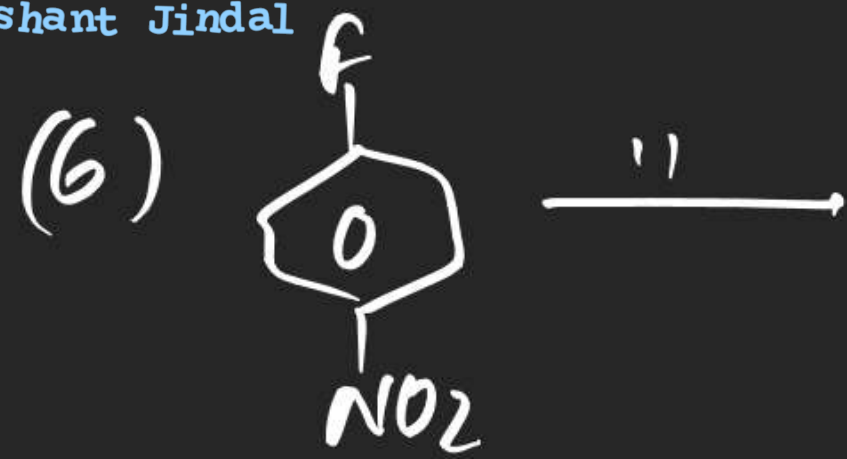
Product

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

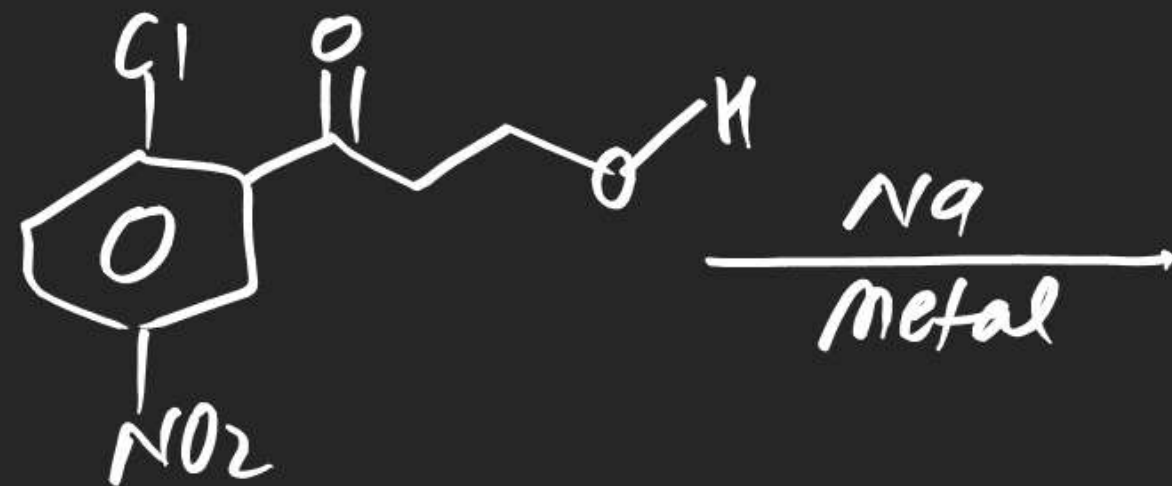
m-Complex

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

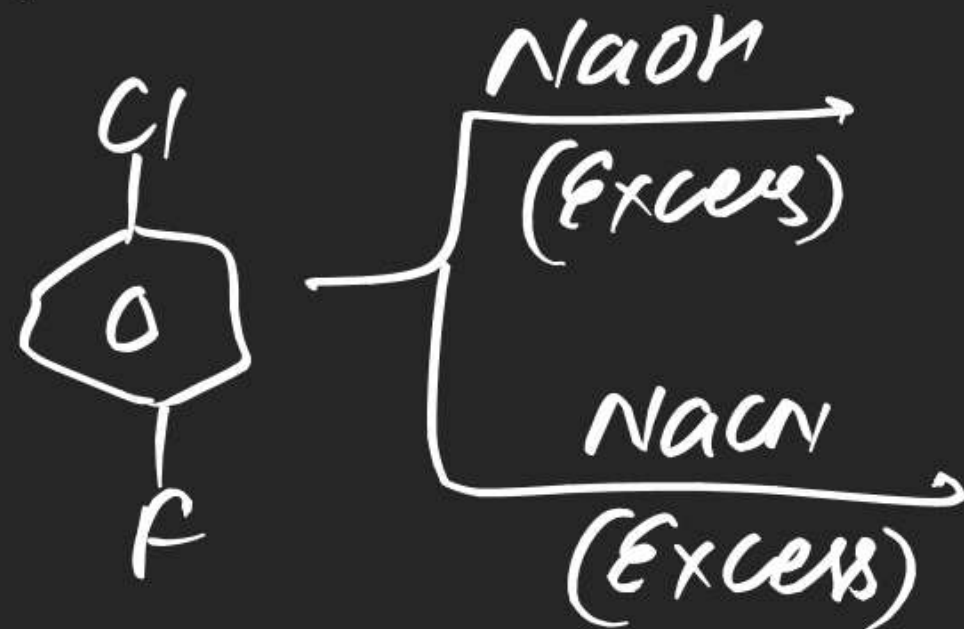




(14)



(15)

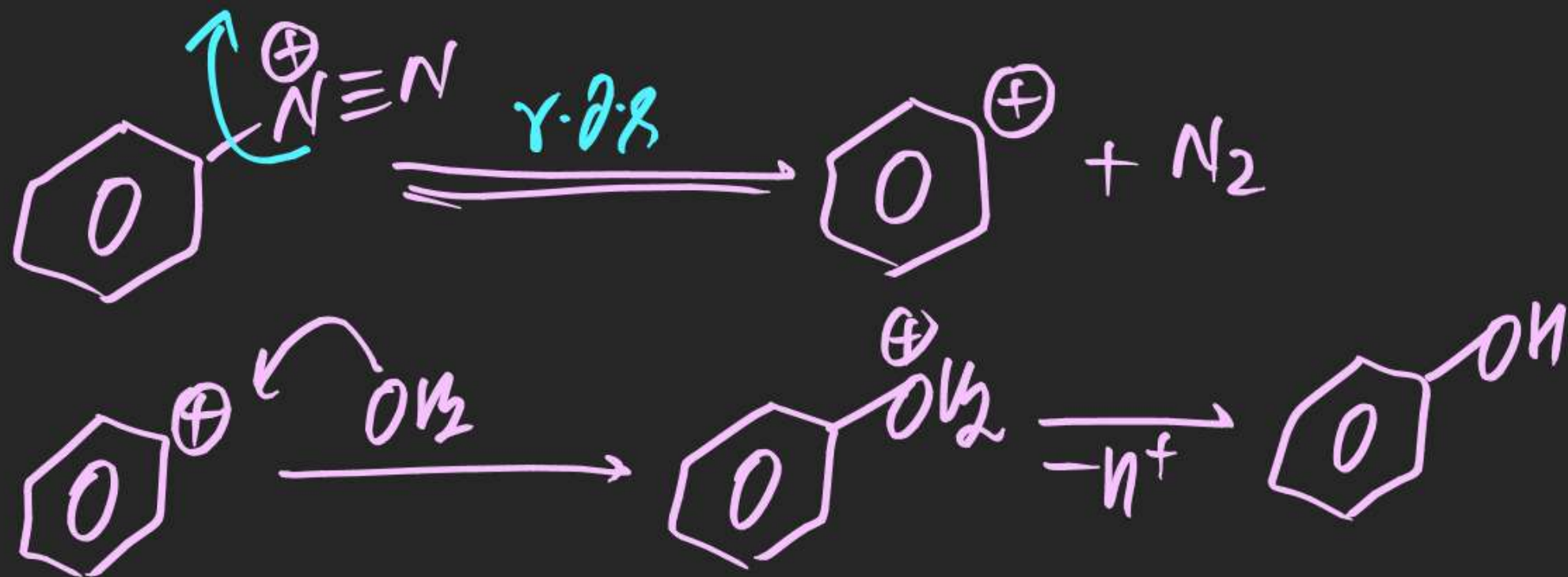


(#) SN¹-Ar mechⁿ!

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



mechⁿ!



Note (i) Aryl cation intermediate

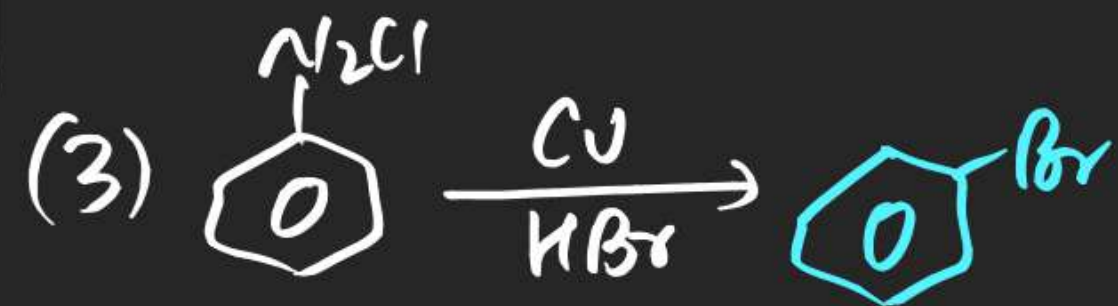
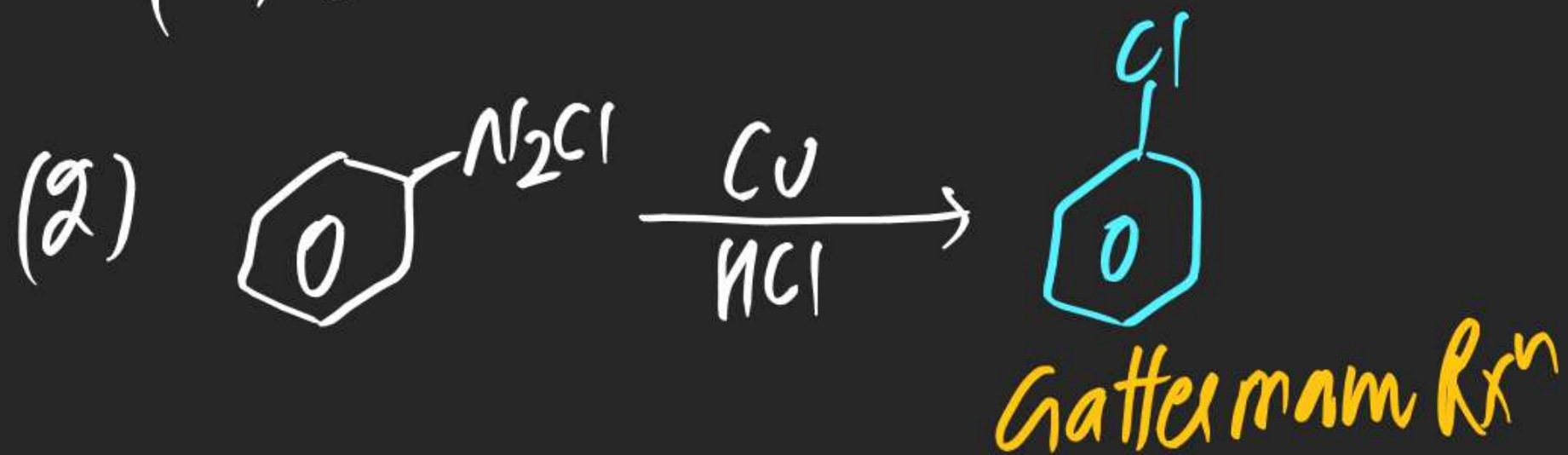
(ii) Formation of Aryl cation is r.d.s

(iii) Nu is not involved in r.d.s

(iv) rate exp $\gamma = K \left[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl} \right]$

(v) unimolecular Rxn

(vi) SN^1 -Ar.



Gattermann Rxn

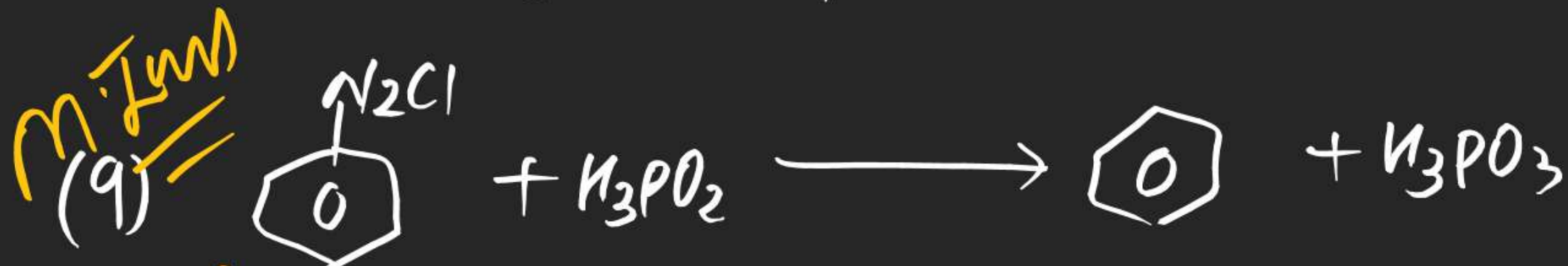
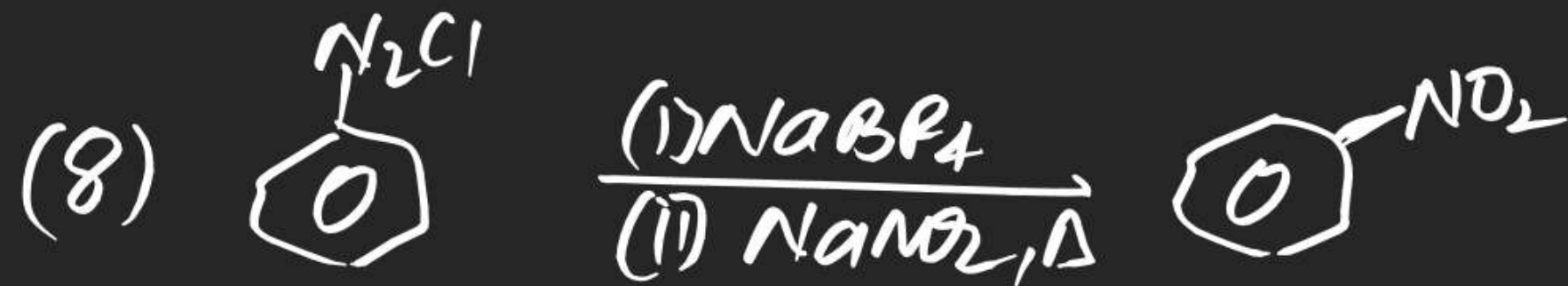


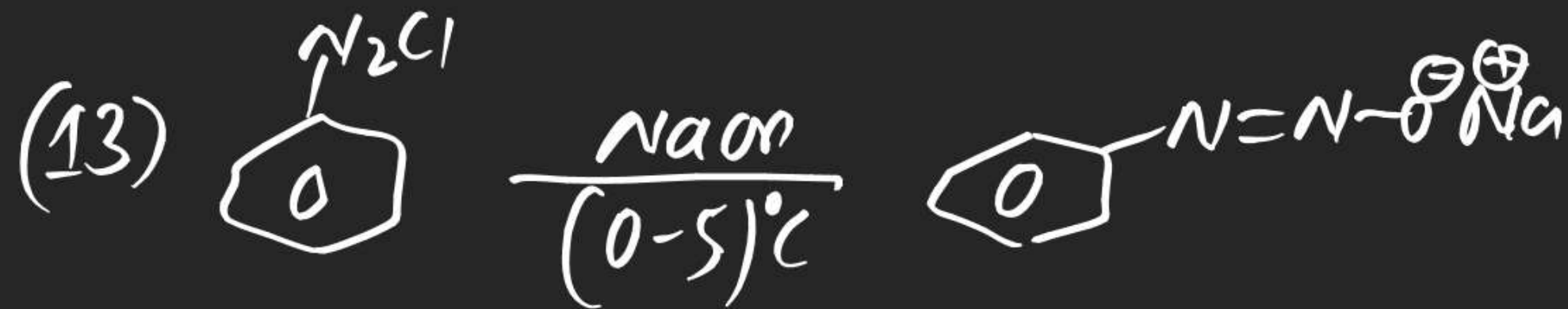
Sandmeyer's Rxn



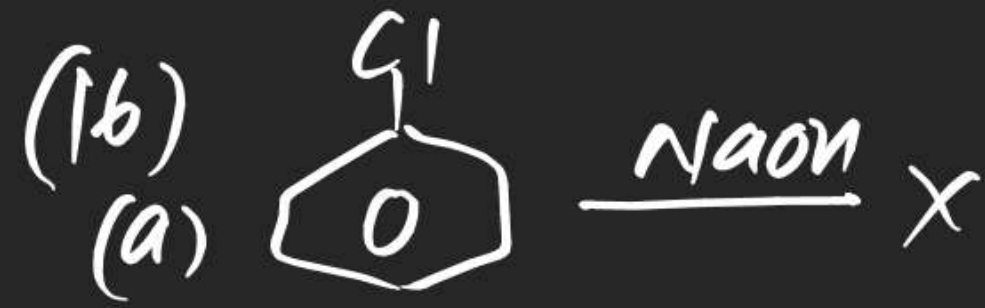
Sandmeyer's Rxn.







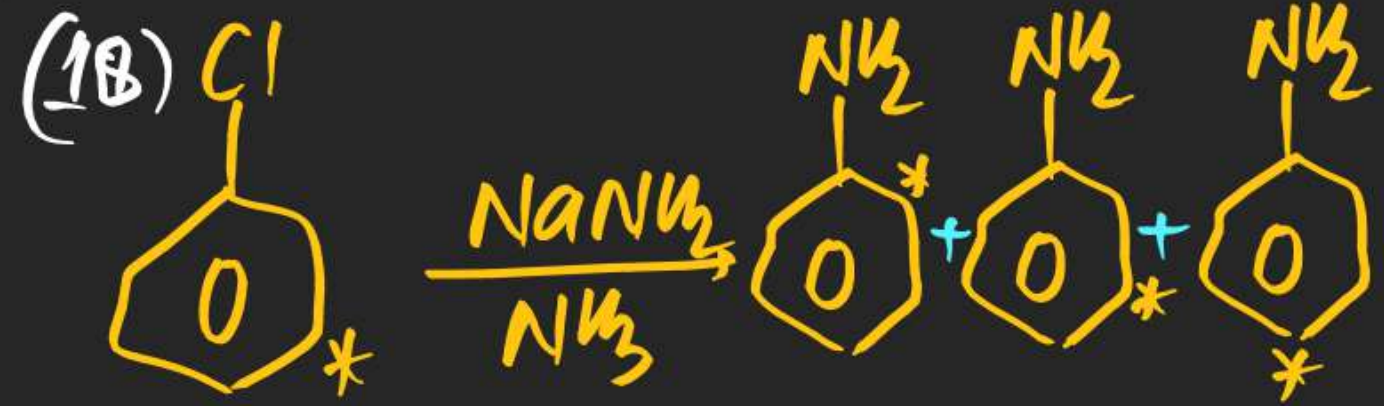
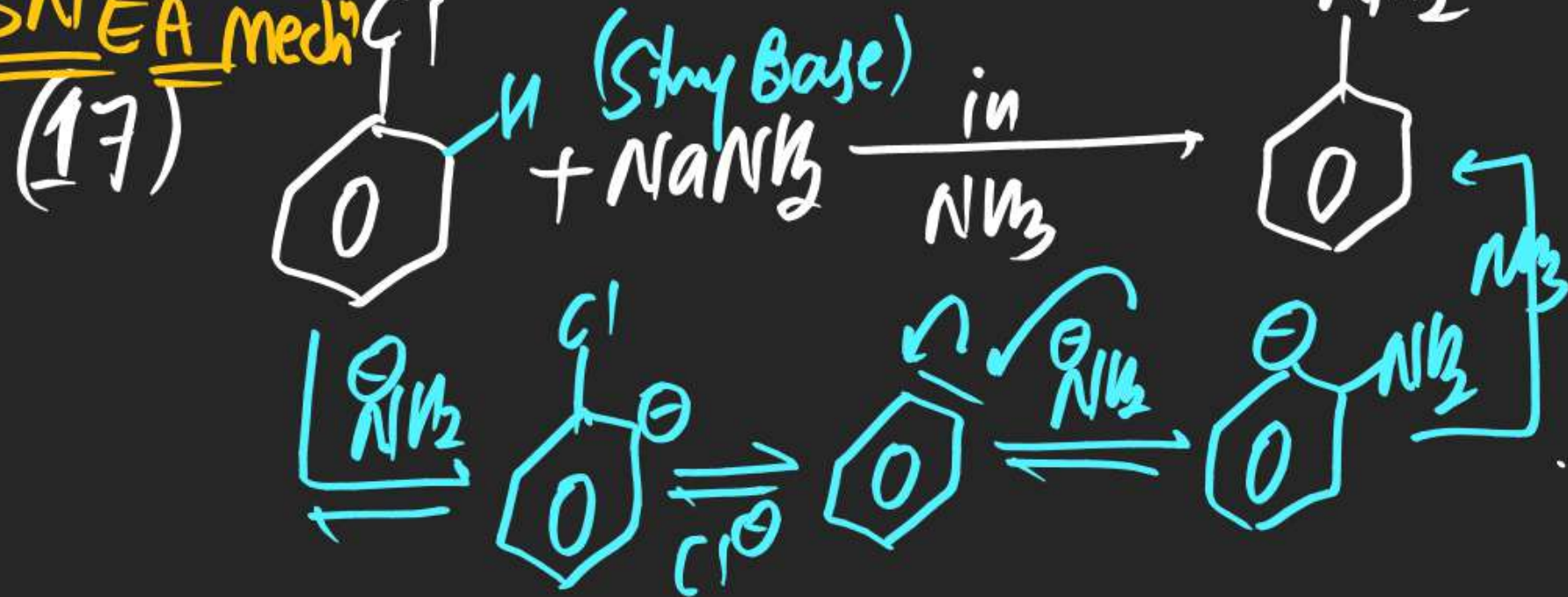
(Dow's Process)



~~Imp~~
(c)



* SN1EA Mechⁿ

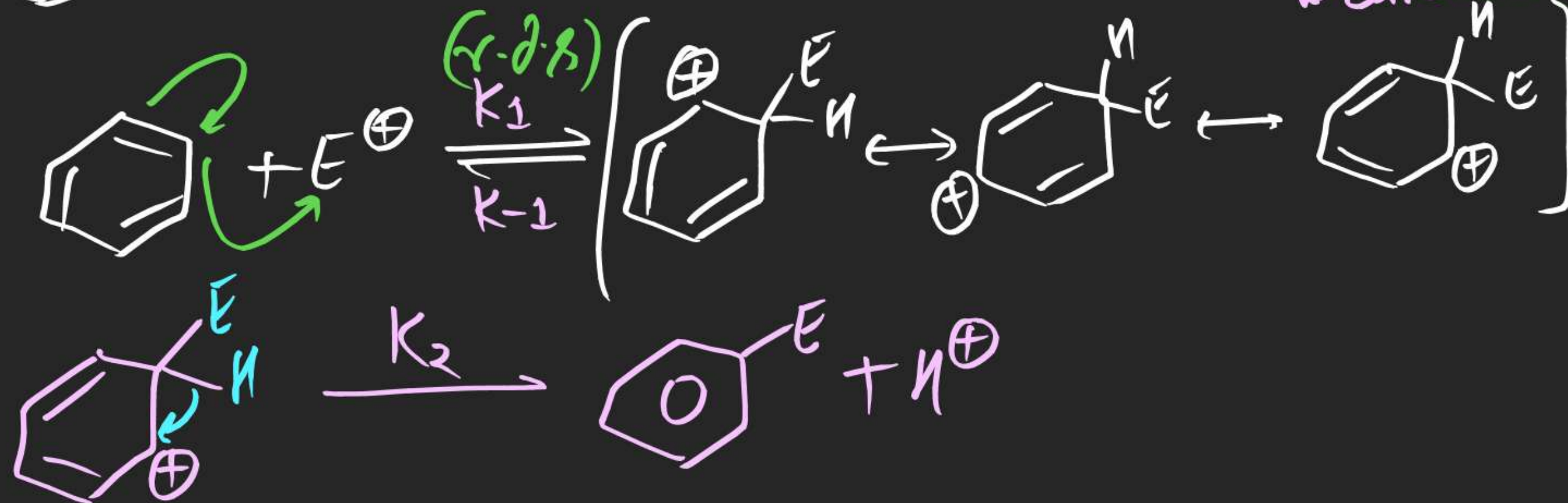


Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution

⇒ Aromatic compounds usually prefer to show Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution C_6H_6, C_6D_6, C_6T_6



mechⁿ



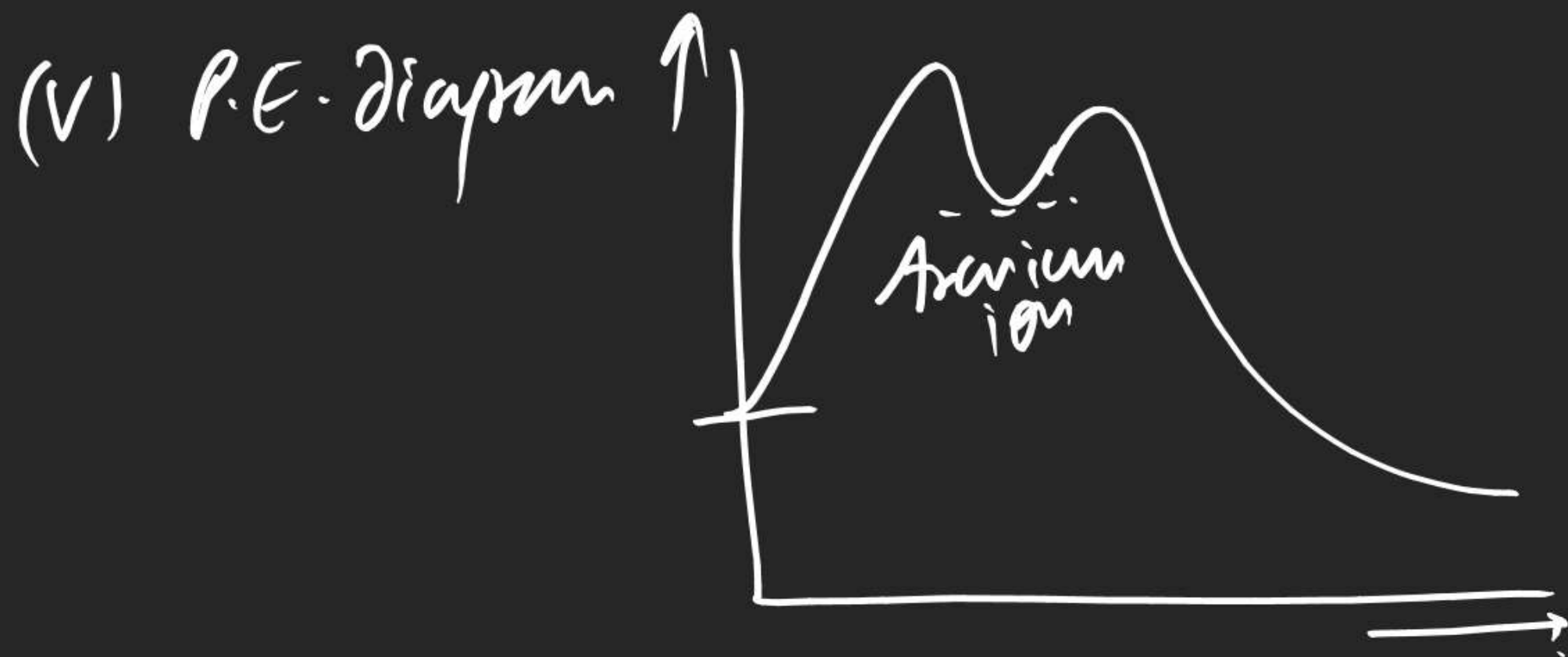
* Arenium Ion
 * σ -Complex
 * Wheland In
 * Carbocation

Note (i) Step-I is r.d.s

(ii) Arenium ion intermediate

(iii) Rate of Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution \propto Stability of Arenium ion \propto EDG.

(iv) rate exp $r = k [\text{C}_6\text{H}_6] [\text{E}^{\oplus}]$



(vi) if $k_2 \gg k_{-1}$

\Rightarrow Rxn is irreversible

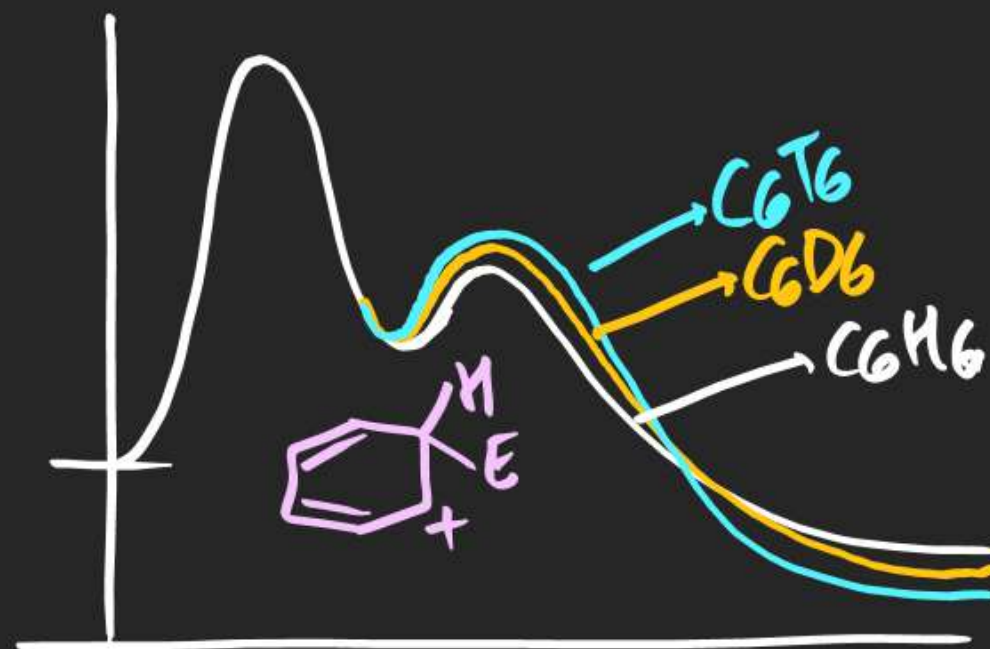
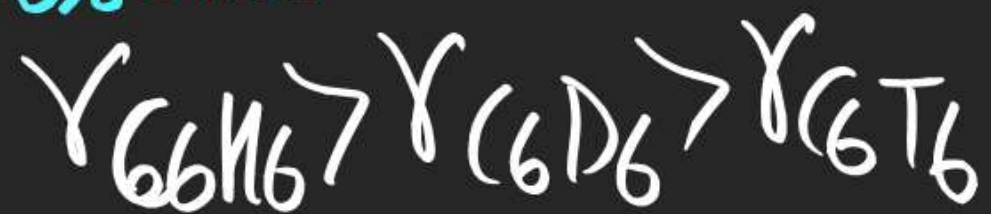
\Rightarrow No kinetic isotopic effect observed.



(vii) If $k_2 > k_{-1}$

\Rightarrow Rxn is Reversible

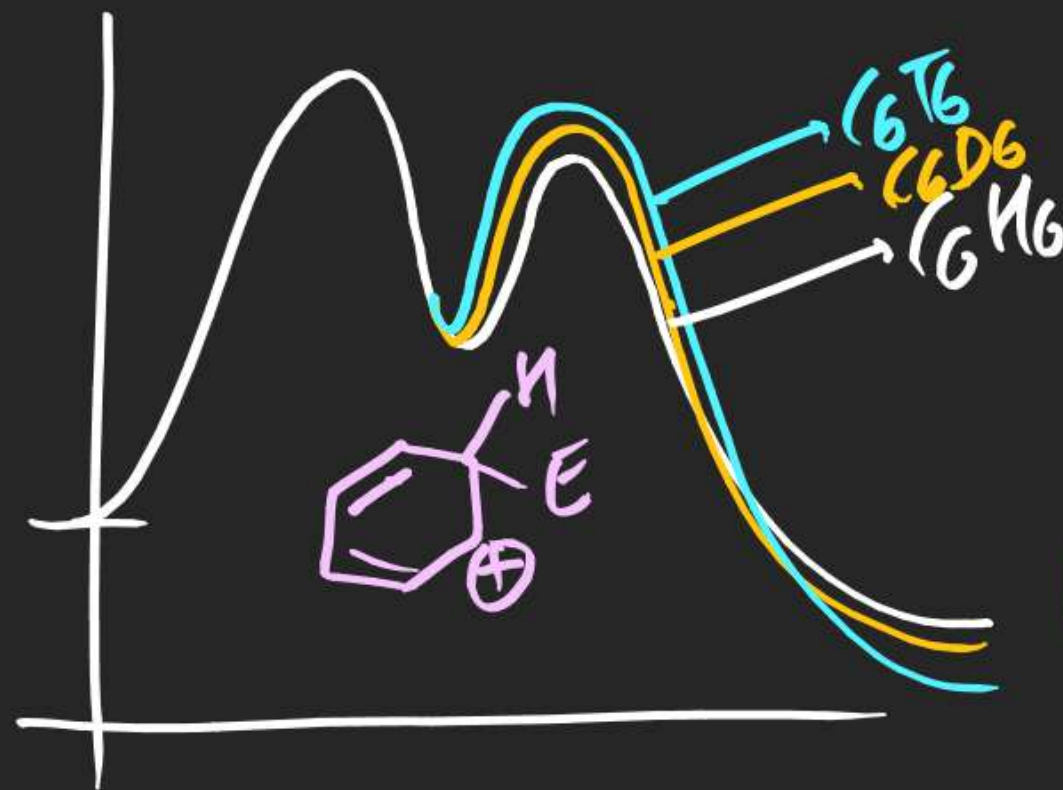
\Rightarrow Kinetic isotopic effect observed.



Ex: (i) Nitration

(ii) Chlorination of Benzene

(iii) Bromination of Benzene.



Ex: (i) Sulphonation

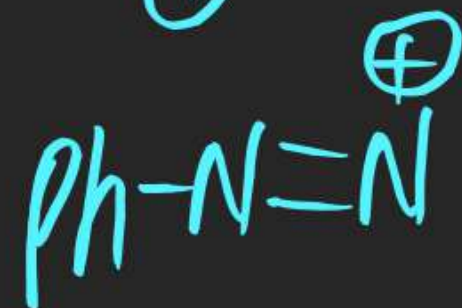
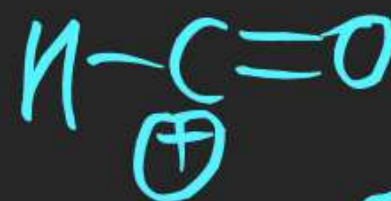
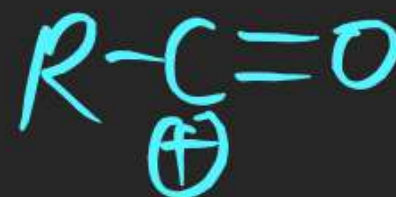
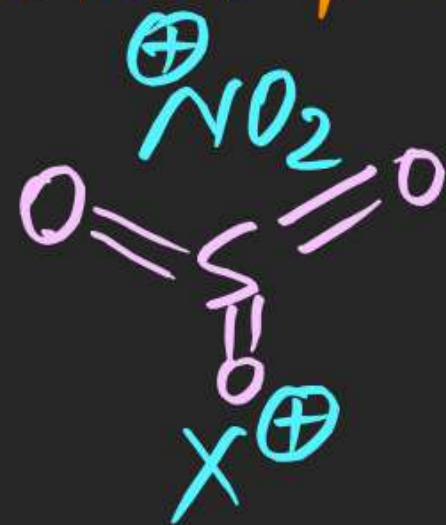
(ii) Iodination of Benzene

(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^+)



Nitration of Benzene

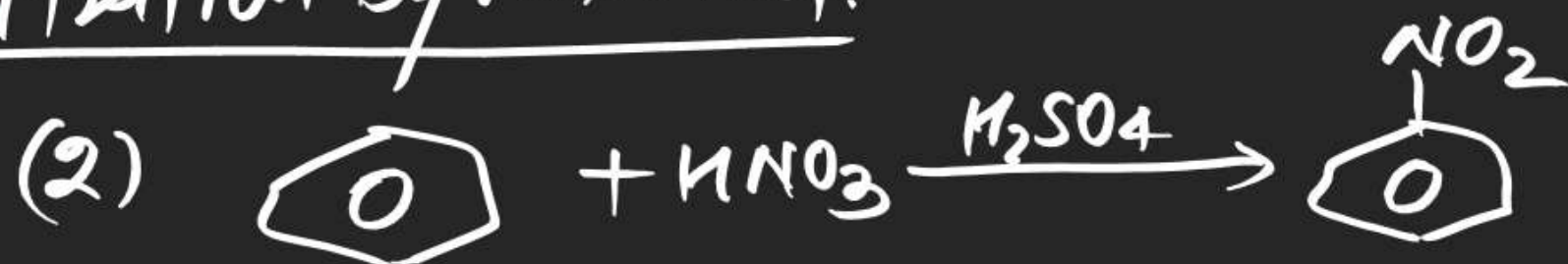
⇒ On nitration of Benzene, nitro Benzene is obtained as a Product.



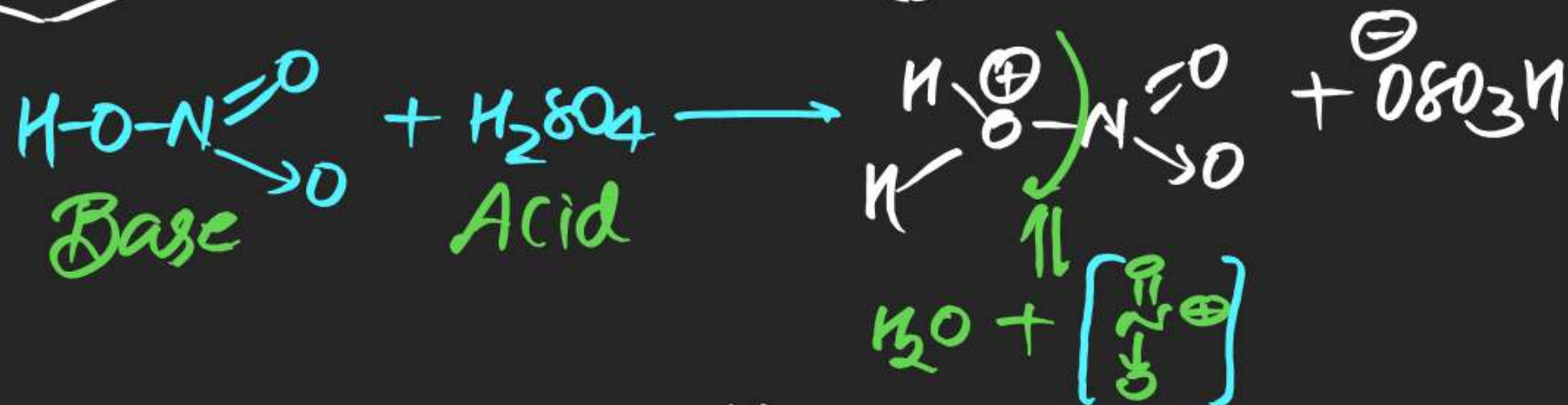
p may be

- (i) mixed Acid/Nitrating mixture / $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
- (ii) conc. HNO_3
- (iii) Dil HNO_3
- (iv) N_2O_5 / AcONO_2
- (v) NO_2BF_4 / NO_2ClO_4

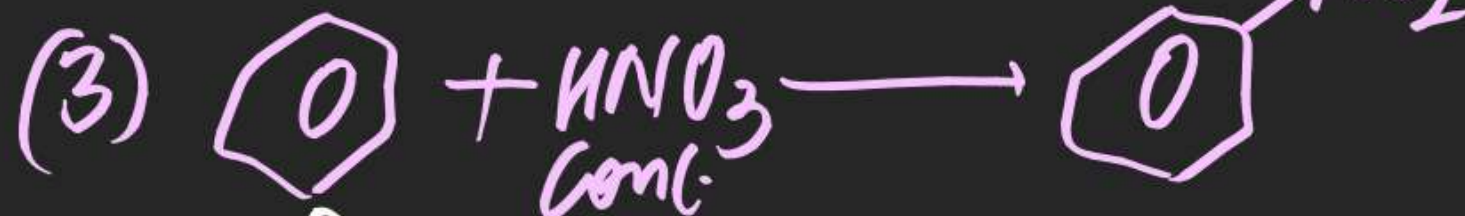
Nitration By mix Acid:



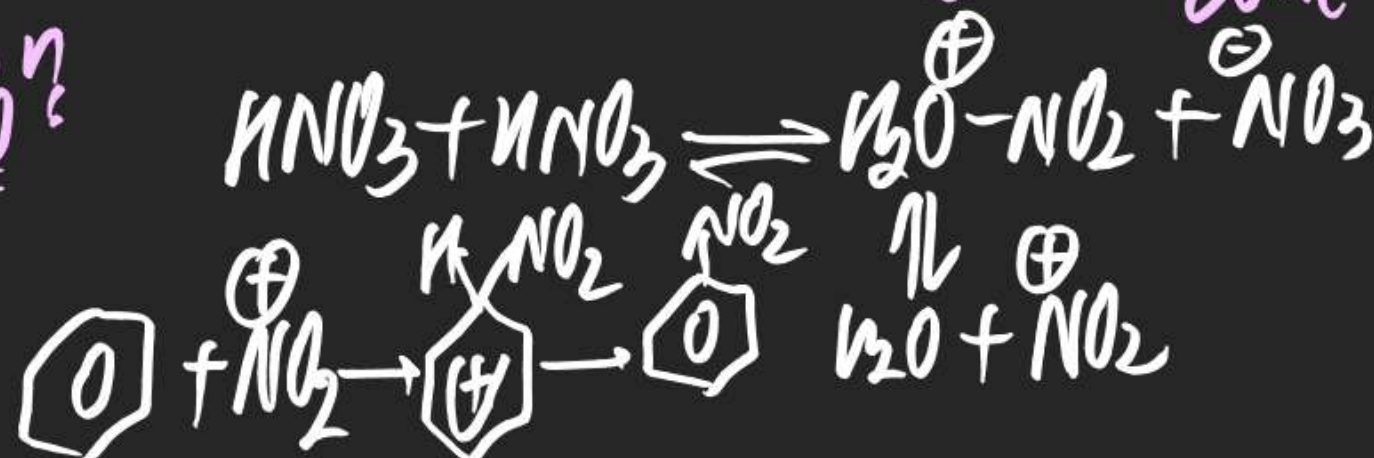
mechⁿ



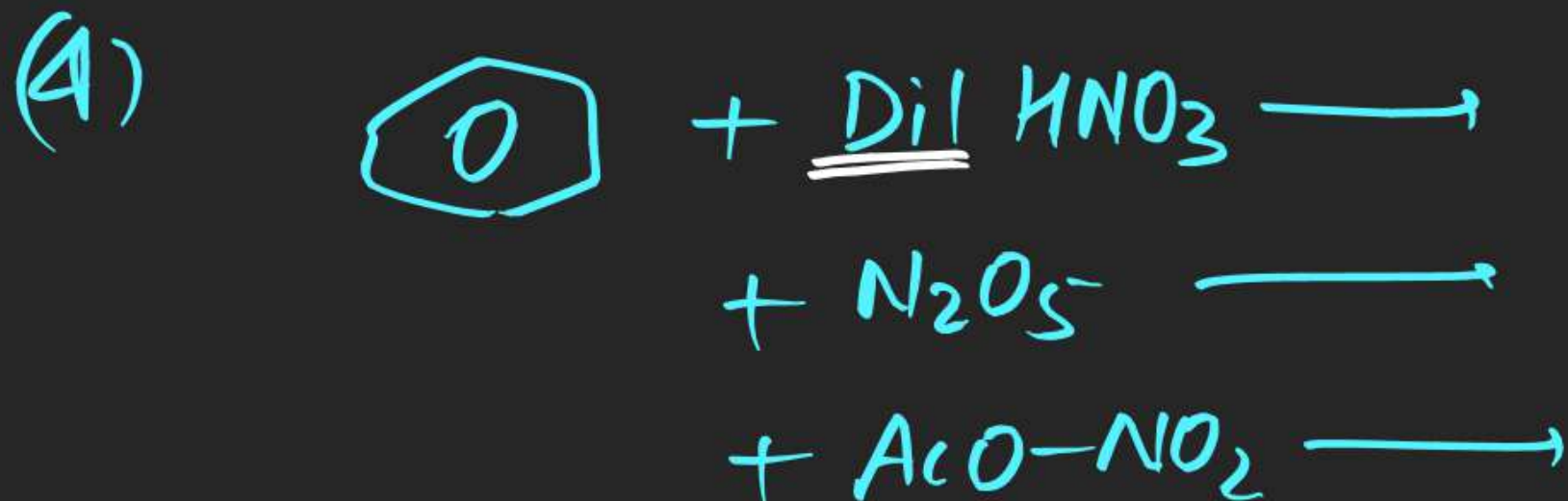
Nitration By Conc. HNO_3 :



mechⁿ



(#) Nitration By Dil HNO_3 / N_2O_5 / AcONO_2



mechⁿ

