# VEIN BATCH 2027



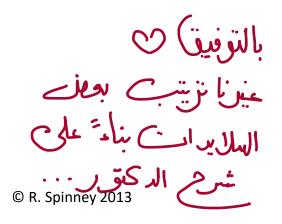
MARIN

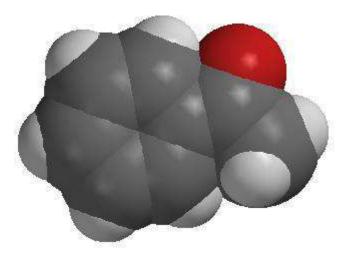
Sub:	Organic	المادة:
Lecture:	4	المحاضرة:
By: Khalid Awa	adallah &Johainal	<b>إعداد:</b> Taha
Fdited:		تعديل:



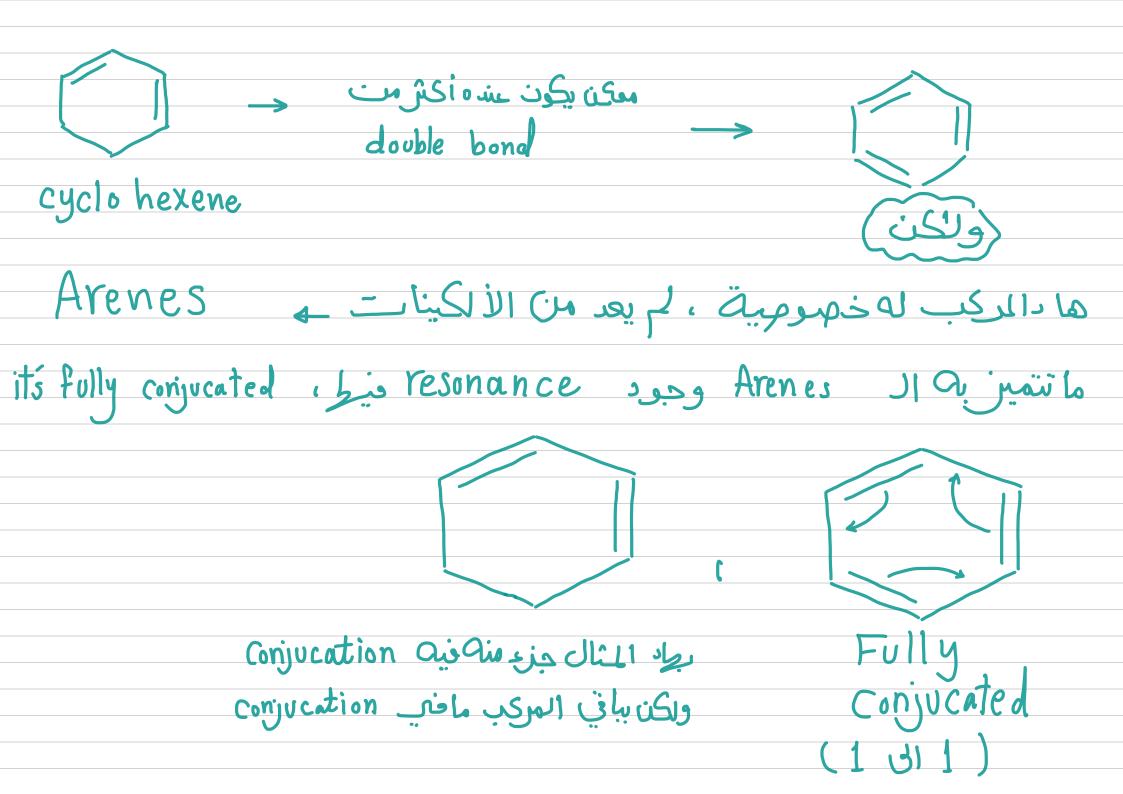
### **Chapter 4: Aromatic Compounds**

Done by: Johainah Taha Khalid Awadallah





Hydrocarbon Recordq Unsaturated Saturated Alkyne Arenes Alkene Alkane Cycloalkane ¥خىللقول ھۆت كىسكىد موقعىما بالريكورد ♡



فني دلالات كثرة بتدل على انه البنزين اله Resonance من مركبات الألجن وحدة من الخصائص الي بتعين البنزين عن الألكين ، وExtra stability ابي كاسبط مقارنة بالألكين). C-C bond اناعم أحتي عن double bond موثابتك ، إضابتغل تلف على ال C-C bond موثابتك ، إضابتغل أناماعندي Segma و Pi ئابنين وهاد بعني انه C-C bond في جمع الحاقت لازم أطوالط تكون متشابرة أي متساولة ، وإلى تكون عن ي

localised single bond, localized double bond

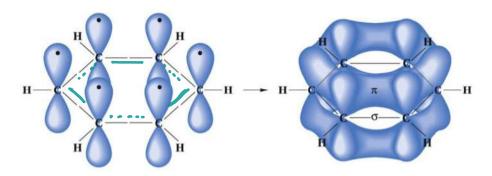
ی بالمختص ہ

Tesonance = in sinder

1.39 ← C-C bond Job -: Benzene J! 1.54 ← C-C intermediate J!loj 1.34 ← C=C € Intermediate J!loj

طبب تعالوا نحيى، شكل البنزين في الفراغ .

Porbital , Porbital un overlaping ( un Thond ) Quit \*

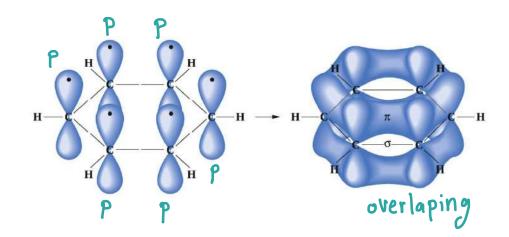


\* در prigatrovo موجود بداخل الحلغانة بشكل كامل مثل ما انتوا ملاحين .

### **General Properties**

#### Benzene:

- C-C bond length: <u>1.39 Å</u>
  - Intermediate to C-C (1.54 Å) and C=C (1.34 Å)
  - All C-C bond lengths are the same -> resonance!



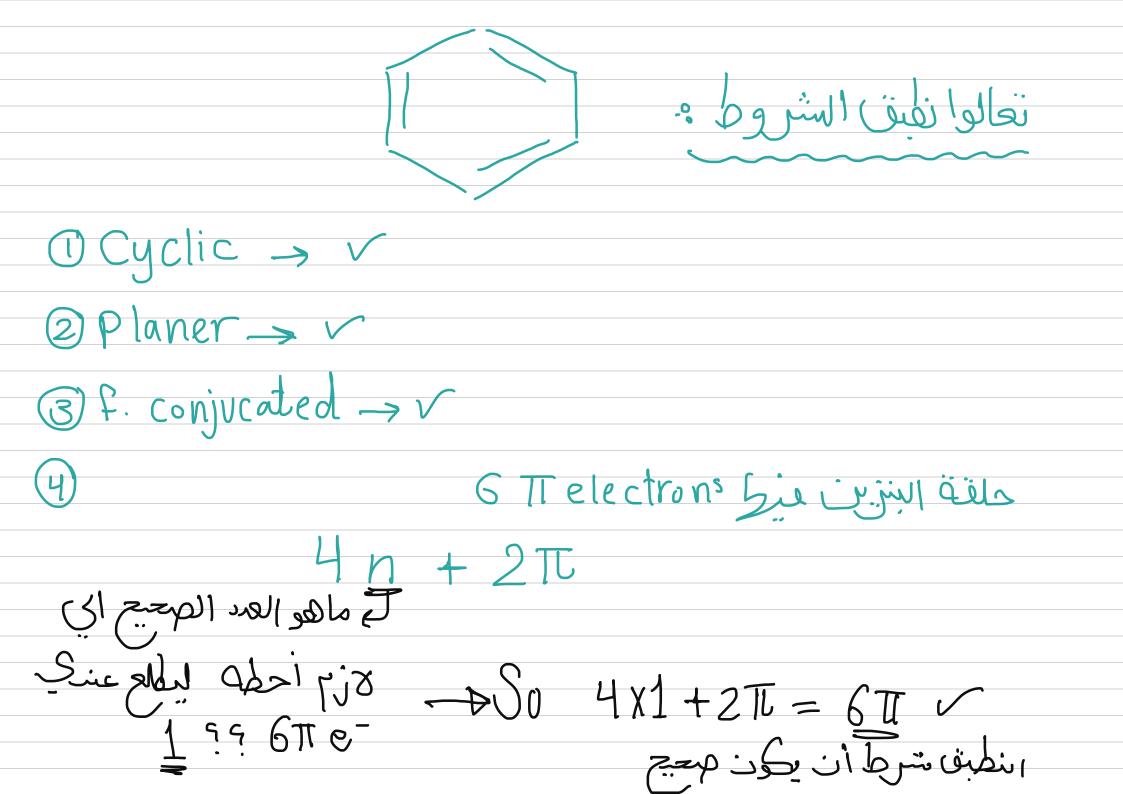
### **General Properties**

Why the difference between benzene and an alkene?

Aromaticity: the <u>extra stability</u> associated with aromatic compounds.

Aromatic compounds are:

- ()− Cyclic بنا → ().
  - planar -> Parallel بنت المستوى و Porbital بنت الم
  - عد عني عني Porbital ، بقد راحركه هن الد وring عالة Porbital ، بقد راحركه هن ال
  - contain 4n + 2 π electrons (n=1,2,3...) (Huckel's rule: equivalent to an odd number of π electrons pairs in the ring system). Huckel's rule لازم تكون ناتجة من معا دلات



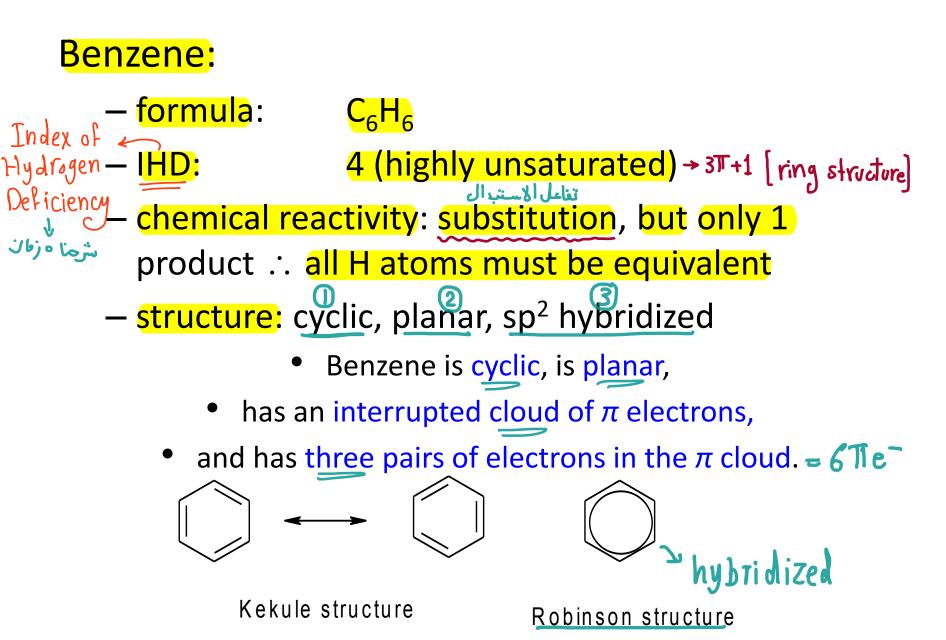
 $\bigcirc$  Cycled  $\rightarrow \vee$ (2) planer  $\rightarrow \sqrt{}$ 3 F. conjucated ~> V (4)  $4 Te^{-} = 4 n + 2T$ n=0لاتعا عدد صحيح Nerry reactive. Aromatic my cific bad stability.

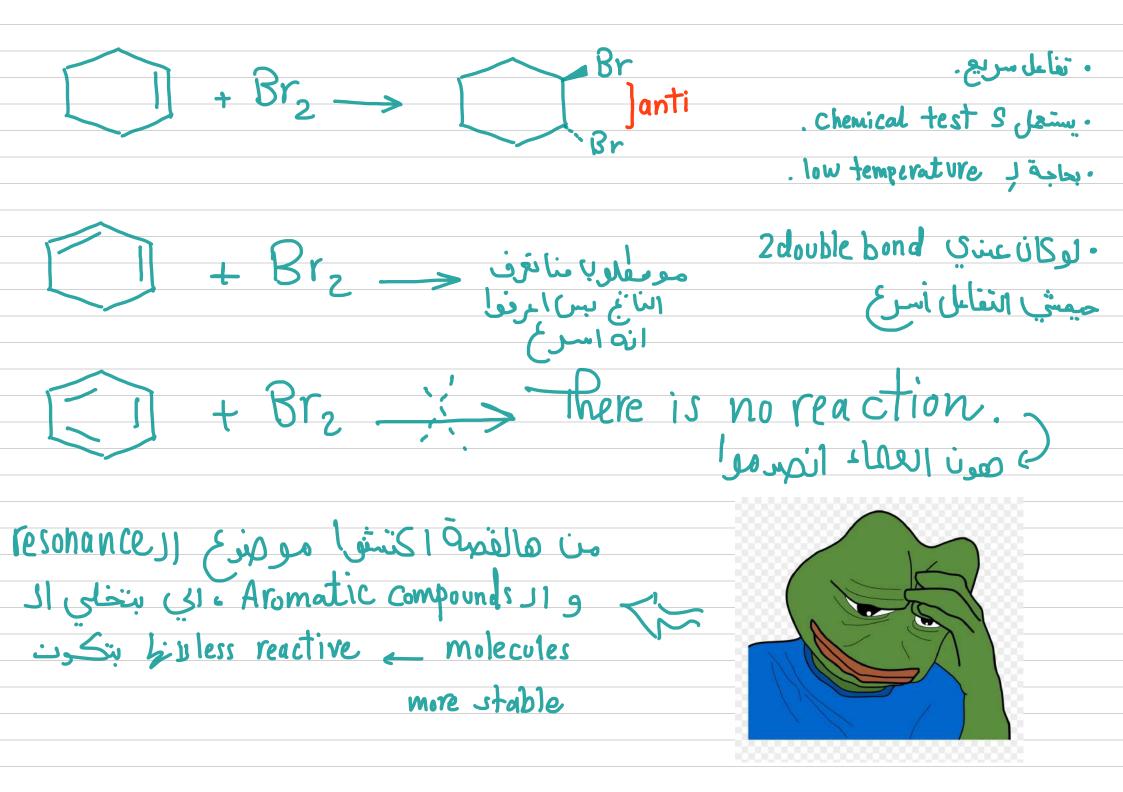
## The difference between Benzene and Alkene cont'd

- What is Huckel's rule?
   the structure must contain (4n+2 π) electrons
   (n=1,2,3...)
- In benzene => 6 π electrons = applies to huckel's rule:
   4\*1+2 = 6
- Another i.e. \_\_\_\_ Cyclobutdiene => not aromatic even though it's a cyclic fully conjugated planar since it doesn't apply huckel's rule

In the above structure we have  $4 \pi$  electrons => doesn't apply to Huckel's rule :  $4n+2=4 => (n \notin 1,2,3...)$ 

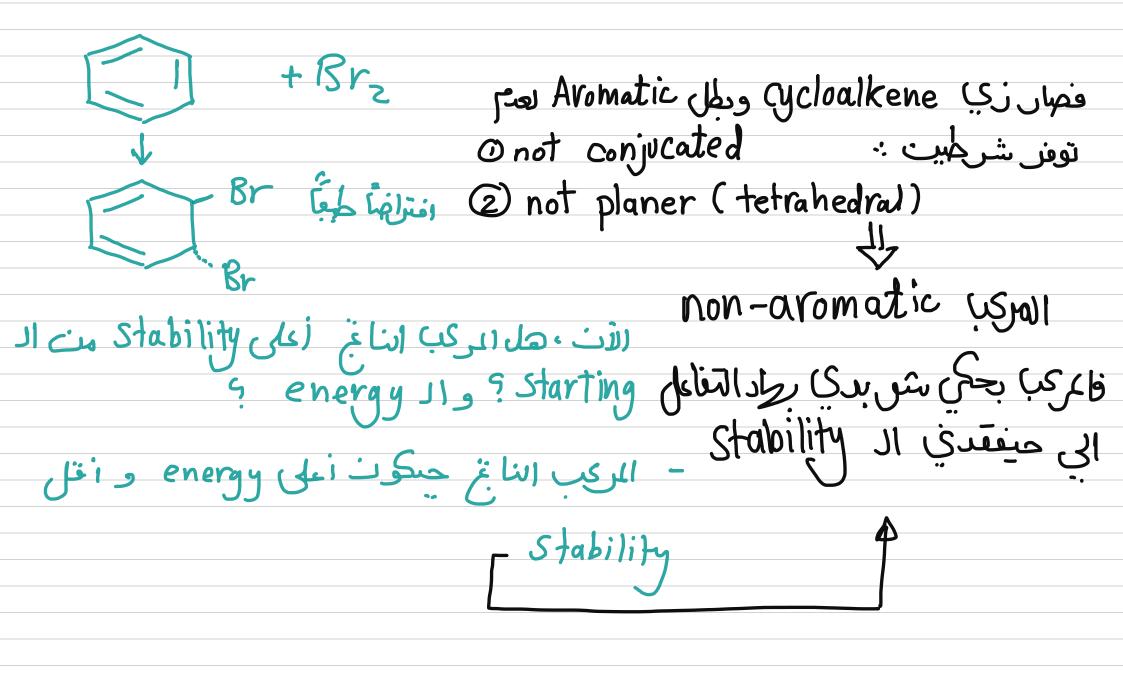
### **General Properties**

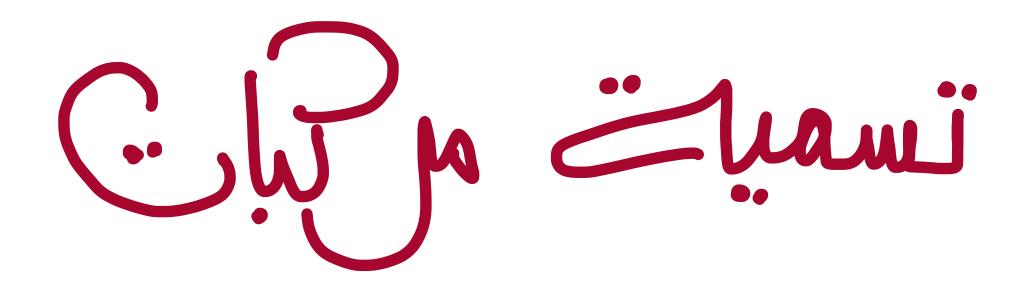




### General Properties بقد أعل عن هريق (الإجبار) هما البن اله Nu قليلة فلازم أخليف اله مركب ال E تبعه عالية Benzene: Chemical reactivity: electrophilic substitution هون ملك استبدل و H + additio as opposed to electrophilic addition Nu Nu-هاد النوع من التفاعل يسبب Electrophilic Aromatic substitution بسبب

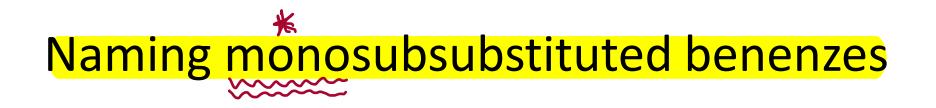
افتراضاً، لوجبت واهد من ال Electrophile وأجبرناه انه يتناعل معه



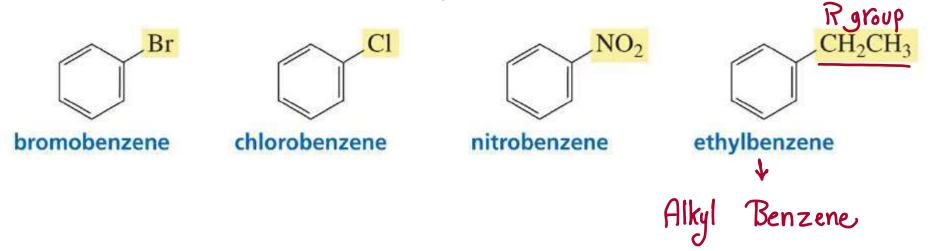




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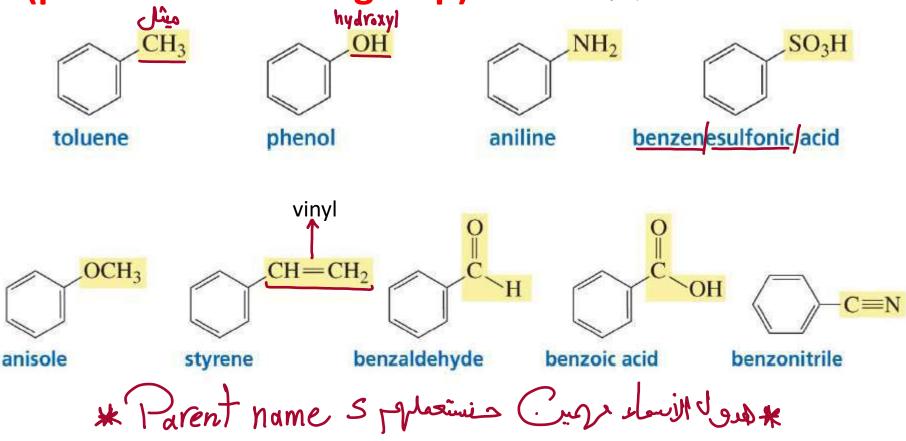
- 2 ways :
- 1. Adding the name of substituent to 'benzene'



## Naming monosubsubstituted benenzes cont'd

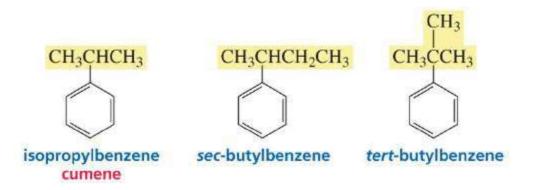
### 2. Names that incorporate the substituent

(parent functional group): -> Common Names



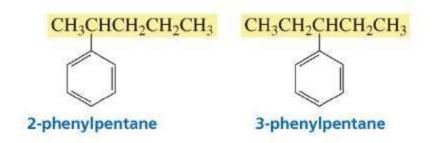


- 2 ways to name them :
- ~Common name
- 1. If the alkyl group has a name :
- Alkyl-substituted benzene



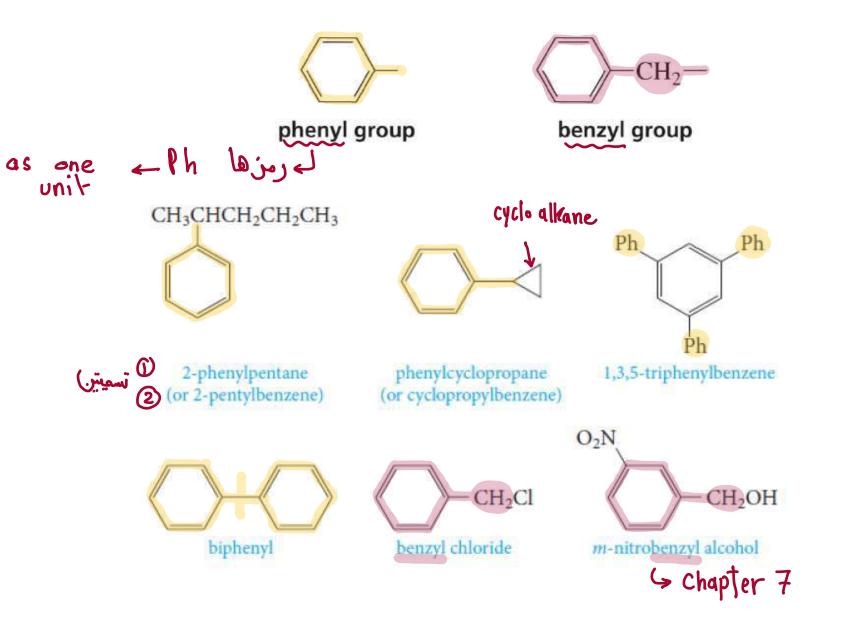
### Alkyl-substituent benzenes cont'd

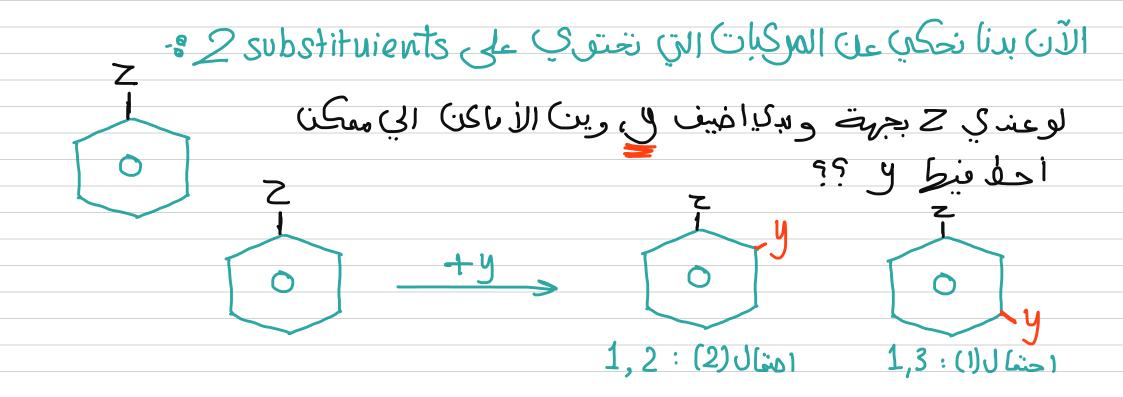
If the alkyl group doesn't have a name :
 Phenyl-substituted alkane



 <u>Note</u>: toluene (methyl substituted benzene) is an exception.

### **Phenyl and Benzyl Substituents**





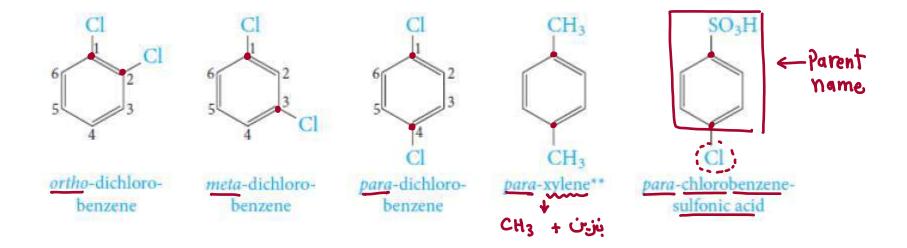
## Naming 2 substituents in benzene compounds

- First, find if we have a parent functional group and prioritize it on C1.
- We have 3 structures possible :

x ortho => substituents are on 1,2
meta=> substituents are on 1,3
para=> substituents are on 1,4

 Note : O,M,P always comes first and doesn't apply alphabet order

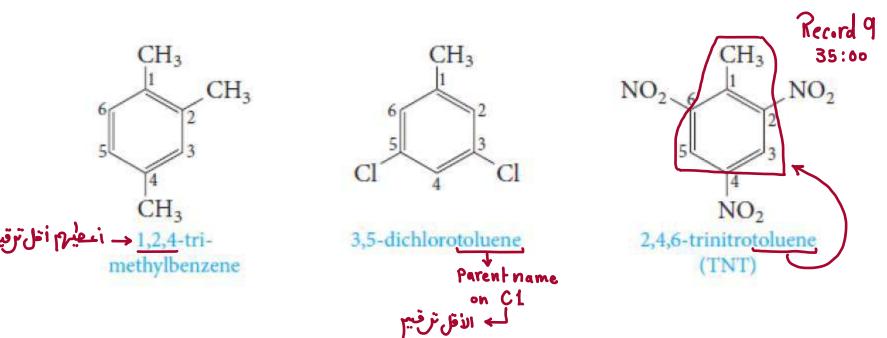
### Examples on 2 substituents naming

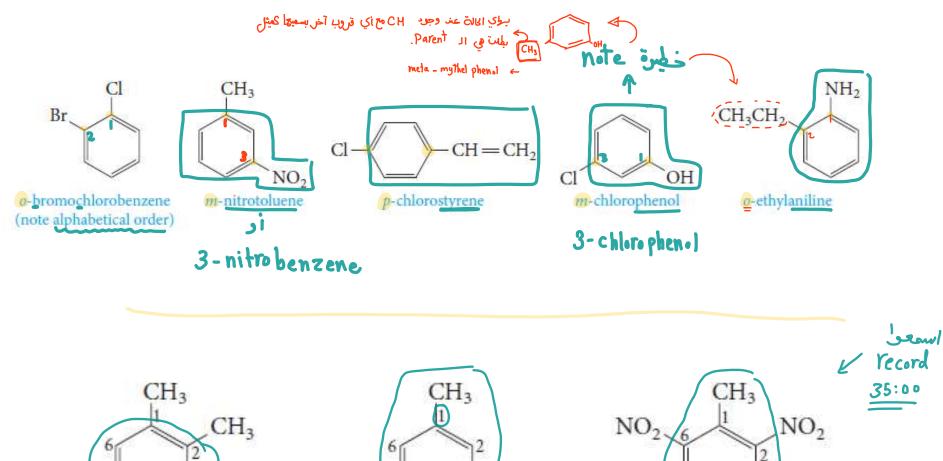


Note: if u have CH3 and another parent u prioritize the other parent naming CH3 as methyl substituent not toluene compound

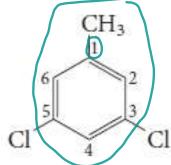
### Naming 3+ substituent benzenes

- If we have parent group => prioritize it on C1
- If all are Non-parent groups =>prioritize by giving the lesser # to the substituents





5 CH<sub>3</sub> اعلیہ اقل ترتسہ 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene



3,5-dichlorotoluene parent name 5

 $NO_2$ 

2,4,6-trinitrotoluene

(TNT)

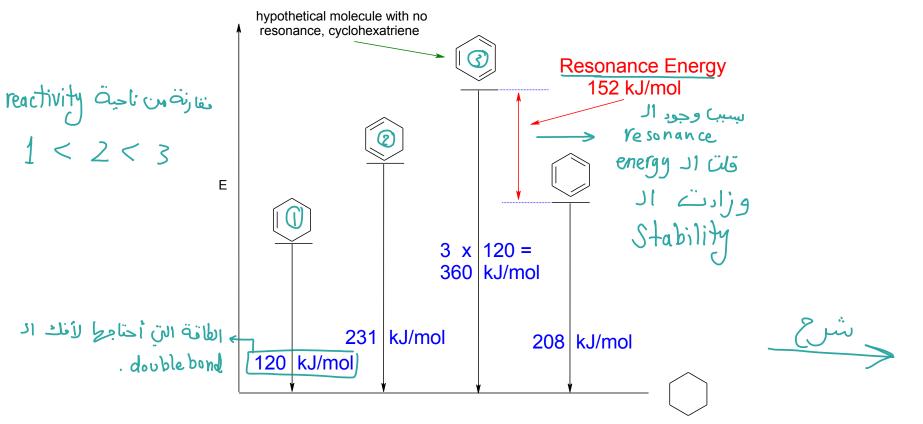
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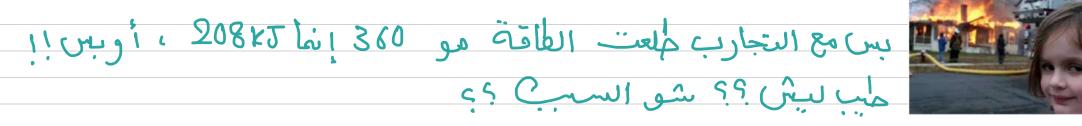
### **Resonance Energy**

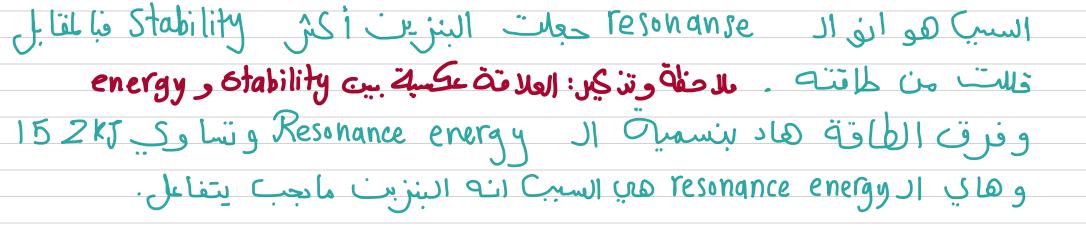
The resonance energy is a measure of the extra stability of the cyclic conjugated system compared to the corresponding number of isolated double bonds, i.e.



الدكتور ما وضح وماركن عالسلايد الي فبل مس حاوضح المم شو الي بعير بالفبغ:

هسا الطاقة إلى أنا بعتاجير لتكسير المله الع في الألكين و تحويله الى ألكان =120kJ فالعلماء حكوا إذاً أكبر البزين اللي في المه ع عرف المعان هيك الطامة ويساوي 360 kT حيون العلمان هيك الطامة ويساوي





إن شاء الله حيث تكون وصنحن

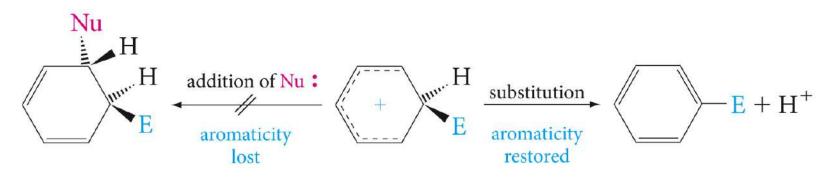


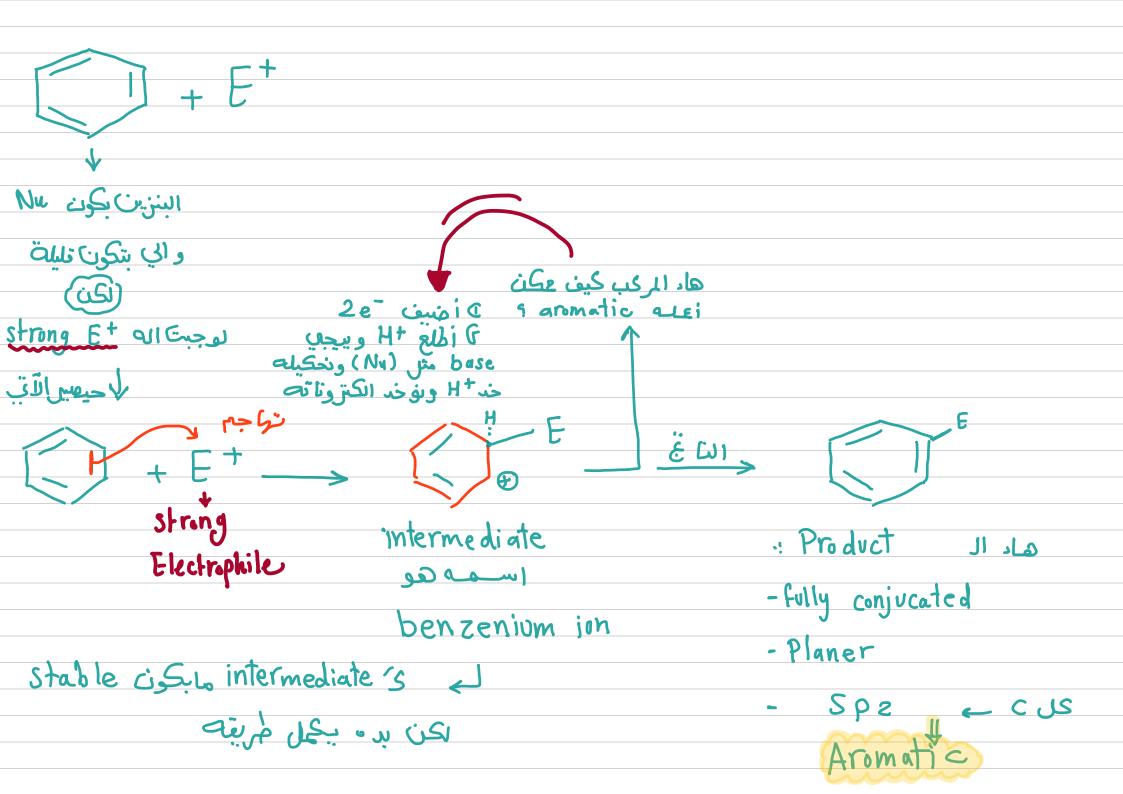
## **Resonance Energy**



The large resonance stabilization energy seen in aromatic compounds results in two effects on their chemical reactivity:

- 1) Since the resonance stabilization energy is lost when an electrophile adds to the ring you need to use much stronger electrophiles than for alkenes/alkynes, generally this means using a catalyst.
- 2) The resonance energy can be regained if the intermediate carbocation loses a H<sup>+</sup>, this results in a substitution rather than the addition seen in alkenes/alkynes. The H<sup>+</sup> is lost to a base, even weak ones suffice here.



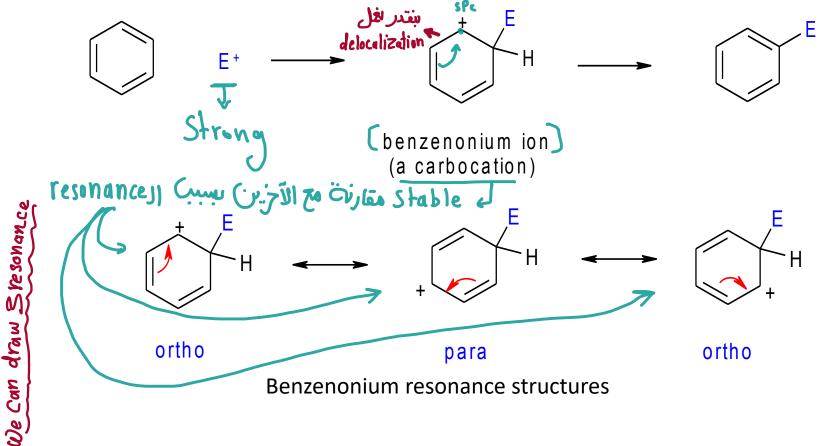


ف الى صارعة بي في Electrophilic Aromatic substitution (ف الى صارعة بي في انه أول شي حلقة البنزين بنهاجم ال Electro phile الي لازم يكون Strong رقم 2 مجيس عنا عملية abstraction ل At as H abstraction وقاترا وأرجع هاي الكربونات الد SP2 لر SP2 وبالنځاية برجع لمركب ال aromatic . Stable ج

### Mechanism of Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EArS)

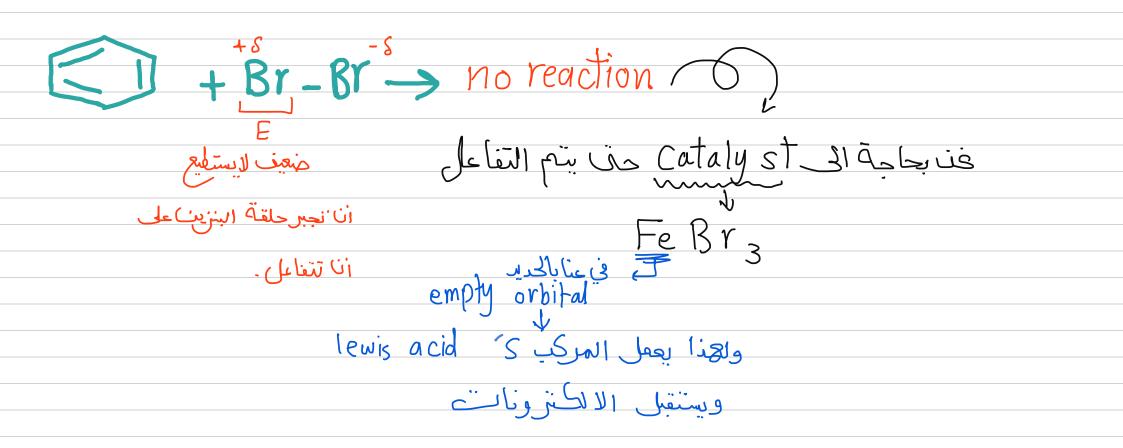
Η+

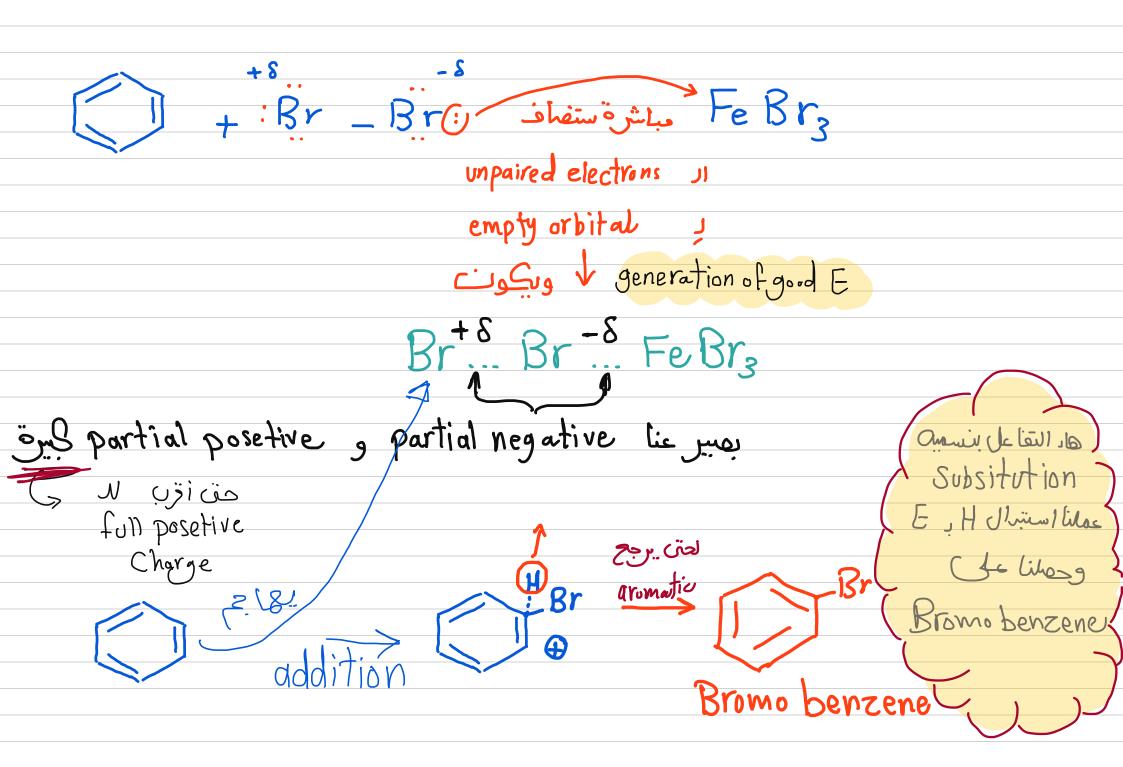
In general all EArS reactions proceed by the same mechanism:





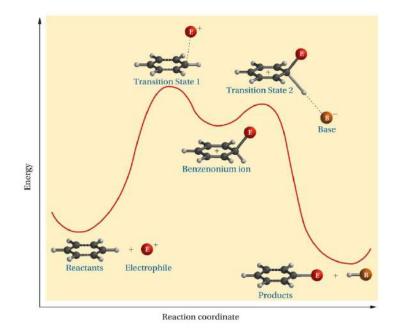






### Mechanism of Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EArS)

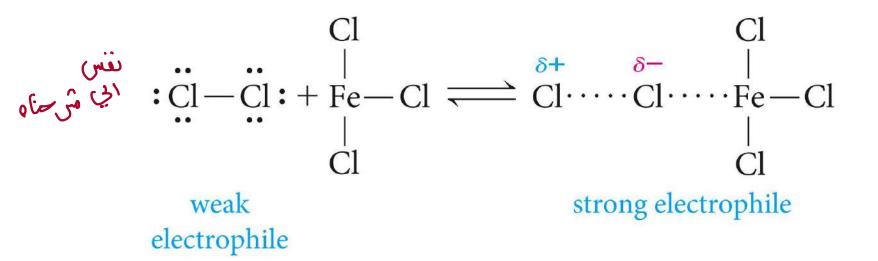
As with allenes and alkynes, the carbocation generated by the addition of the electrophilic is a stable intermediate, i.e.



The formation of the carbocation is the rate determining step as it takes energy to break the aromaticity.

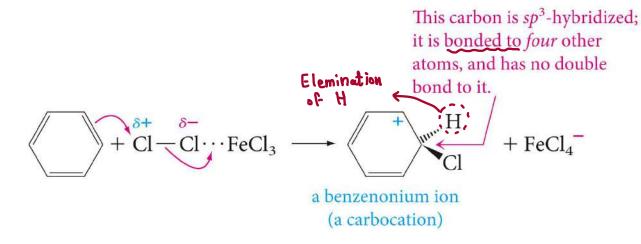


- Cl<sub>2</sub> and Br<sub>2</sub> are weak electrophiles on their own so need to be "activated" by using a Lewis acid catalyst.
- Commonly the corresponding iron trihalide is used,
   FeCl<sub>3</sub> or FeBr<sub>3</sub>



### **EArS - Halogenation**

#### The rate determining step is:



#### The base in this case is the chloride ion:

