

Course 345 Chem (Section 1) Lecturer Gellman  
Day ~~Thursday~~ Friday Date 1/27/17  
Notes Taken By A. Brezny Total # of Pages 6

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Ch. 16 Benzene + Derivatives

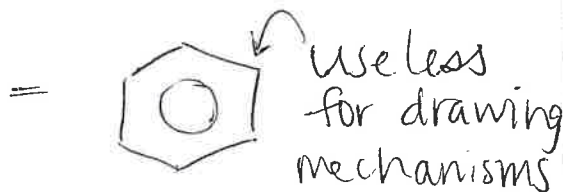
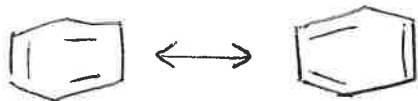
→ reactivity w/ electrophiles

Rec. Problems: 4-9, 12-27, 29-33, 35-37, 39-41,  
43-46, 48-50, 52-54, 60-66

Recall: Aromaticity

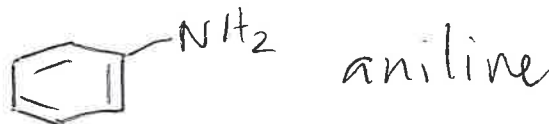
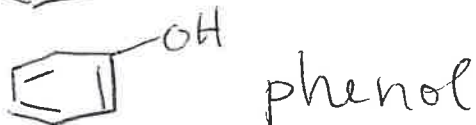
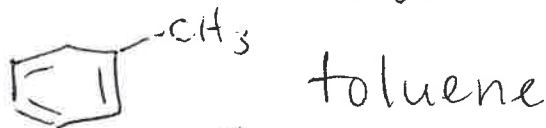
- 1) cyclic
- 2) uninterrupted  $\pi$  system ( $sp^2$ -hybrid.)
- 3)  $4n+2$   $\pi e^-$
- 4) Planar

Benzene:



Terms:

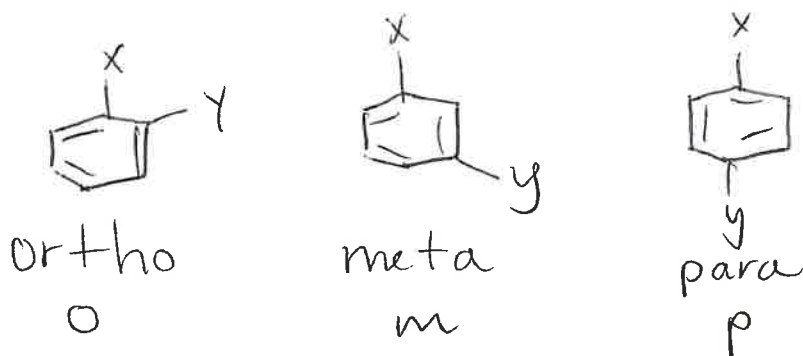
1) common names:



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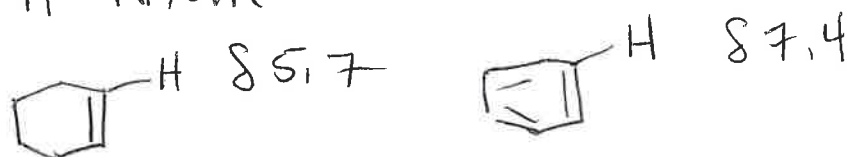
## 2) Disubstitute benzene



## ③ Spectroscopy

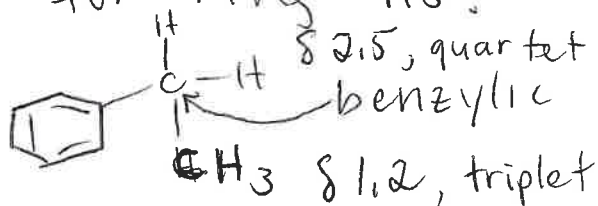
1) IR - see text

2)  $^1\text{H-NMR}$



Explanation (see figure 16.2)

- magnetic field induces motion of  $\pi$ - $e^-$  that augments the external field for ring H's.



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<sup>13</sup>C NMR



8 110-160

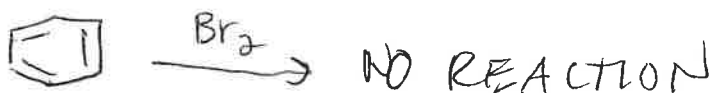
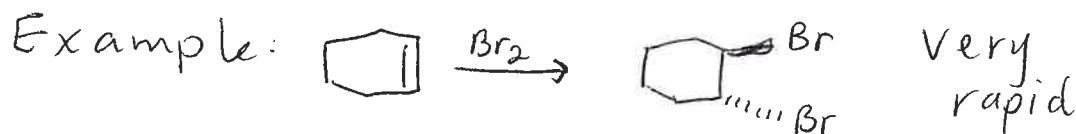
UV-VIS

-skip

16.3D

## Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS)

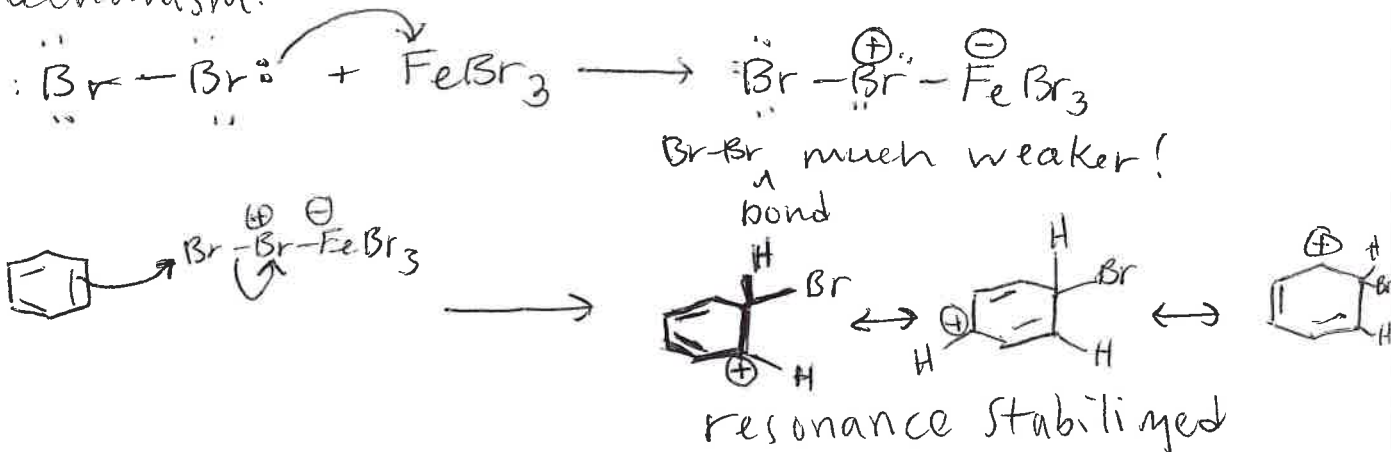
- $\pi$  system much less reactive than alkene
- Energy penalty to breaking aromaticity



How to make electrophile more reactive?  
 ↳ use a Lewis acid

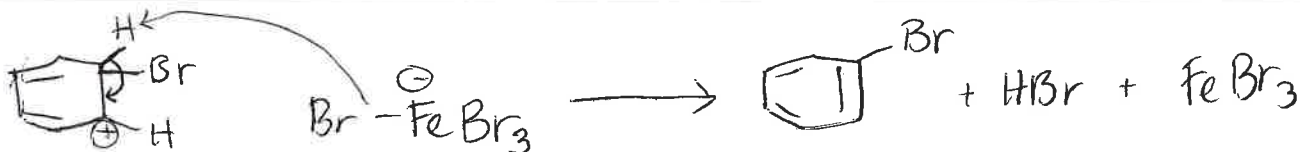


Mechanism:



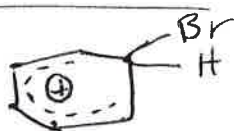
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Breaking aromaticity is slowest (rate determining) step! Reforming aromaticity is downhill.

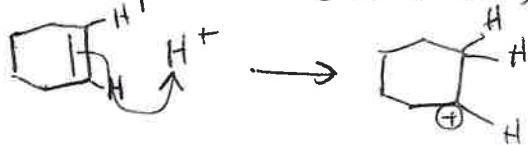
Intermediate



delocalized over 5  $sp^2$  carbons

Not aromatic  
 $4\pi e^-$   
 Not planar

Step 1: similar to alkene  $\pi$  system attack on an electrophile (like  $H^+$ )



Step 2: similar to 2nd step of E1 elimination

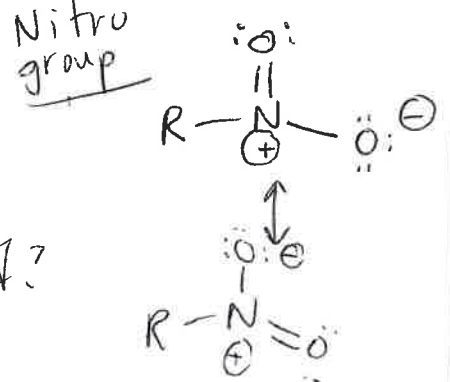
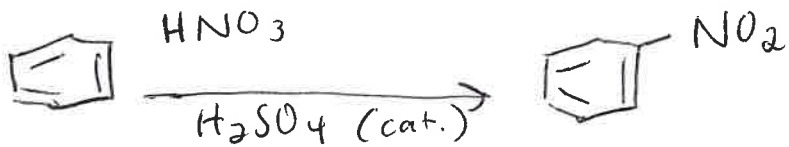


Chlorination:

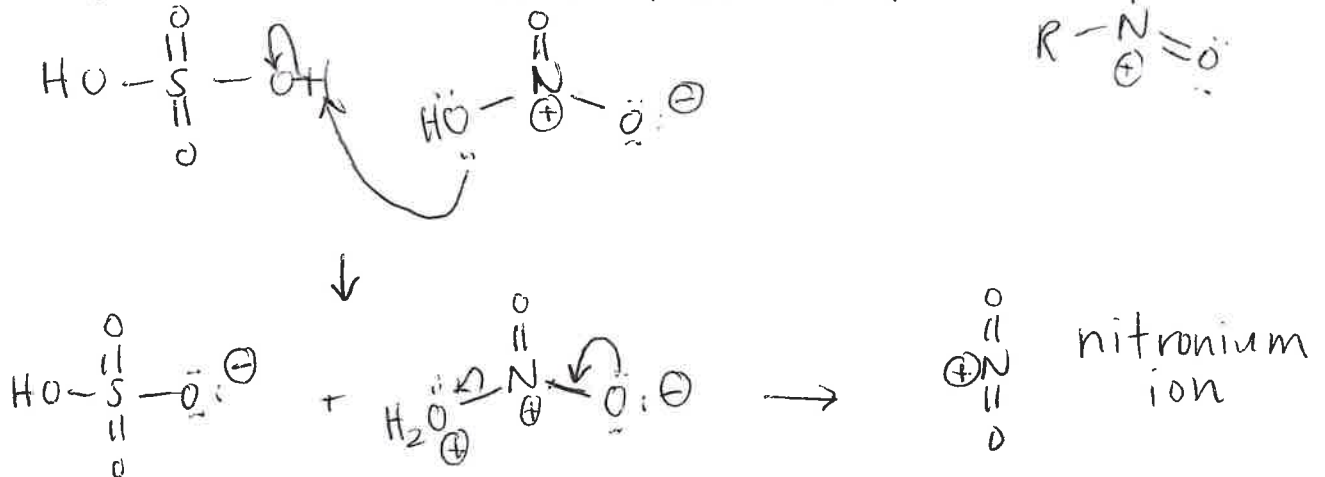


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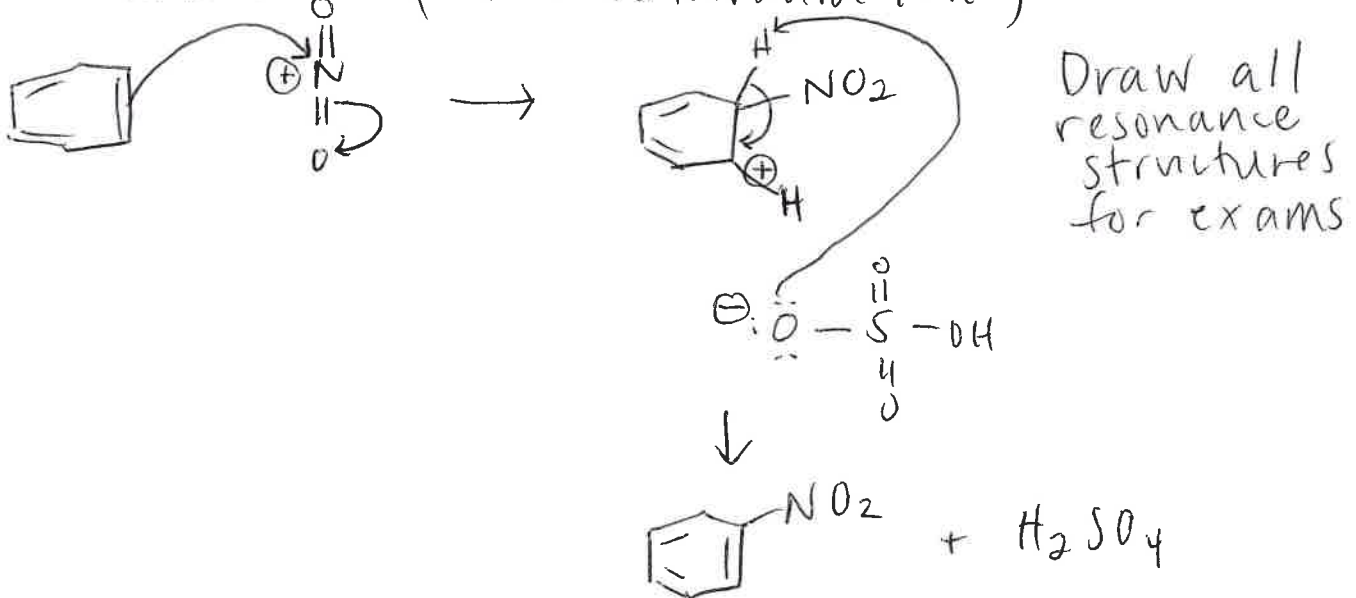
Nitration:



Why do we need the sulfuric acid?



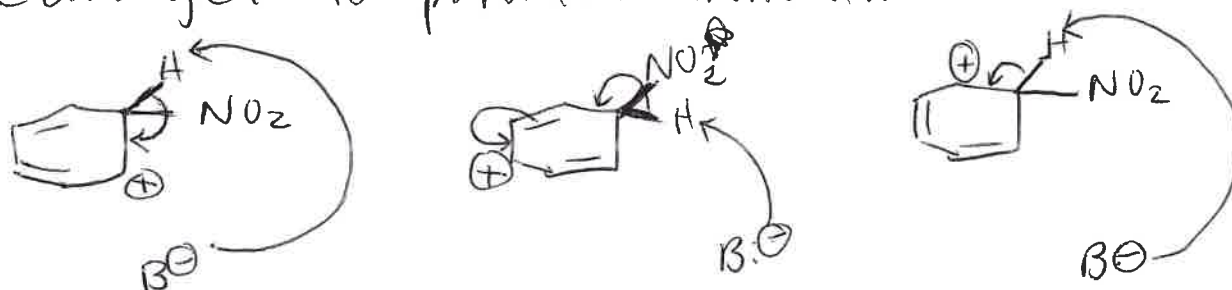
(Sulfuric acid enables the dehydration for formation of the nitronium ion)



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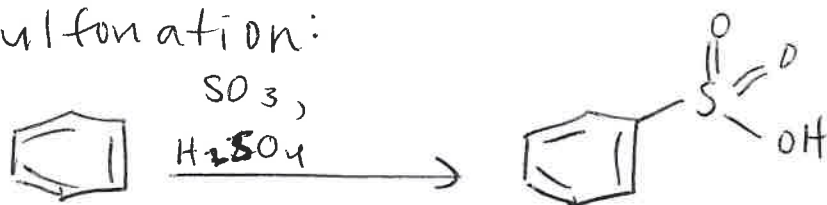
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Note: the book does not show all 3 resonance structures, which is too bad...  
 Can get to product from any of them

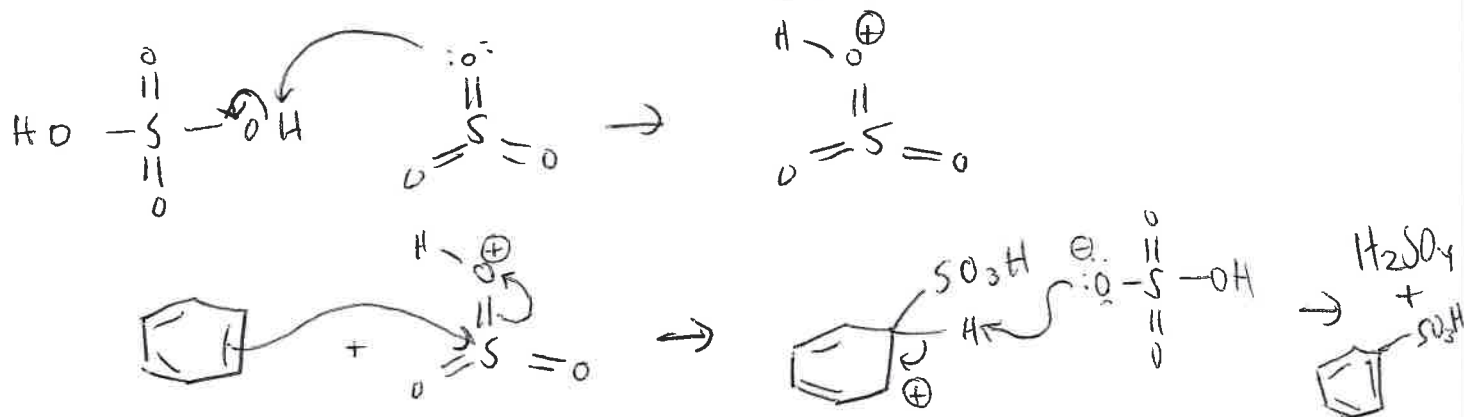


\*Draw all 3 on exams\*

Sulfonation:



sulfonic acid  
 (3 oxygens, 1 carbon)



practice other resonance structures