

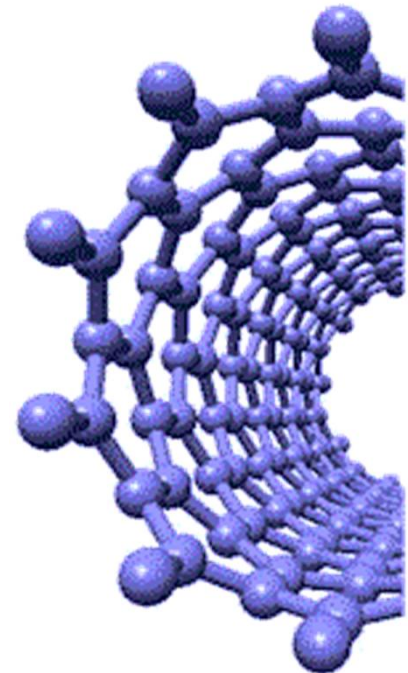


INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

# Innovation and Development of Study Field Nanomaterials at the Technical University of Liberec

[nano.tul.cz](http://nano.tul.cz)

These materials have been developed within the ESF project: Innovation and development of study field Nanomaterials at the Technical University of Liberec



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF LIBEREC  
[www.tul.cz](http://www.tul.cz)



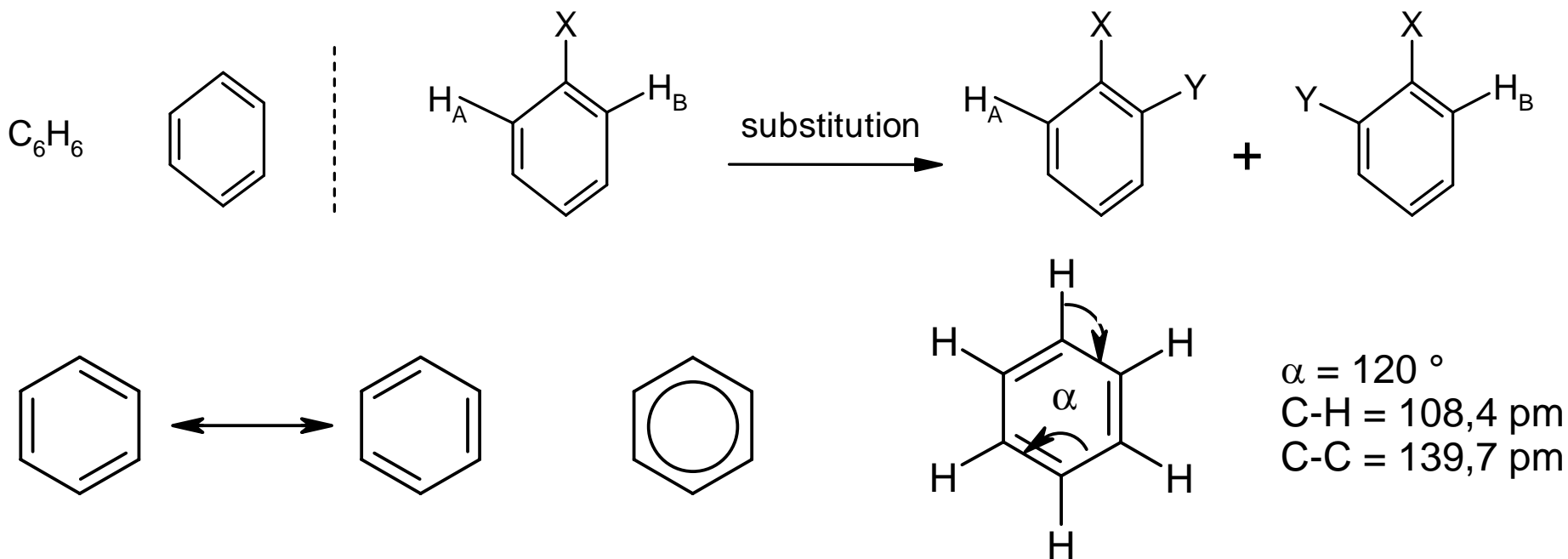


# Organic Chemistry I – 13. Chemistry of aromatics



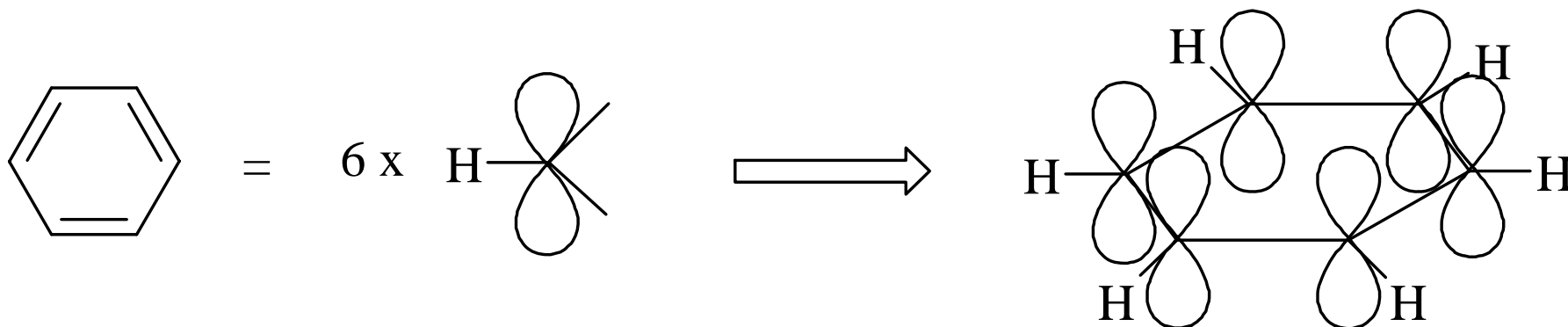
## History

- discovery of benzene (M. Faraday – 1825)
- structure of benzene (F.A. Kekulé – 1864)
- conjugation, resonance structures





## Aromaticity

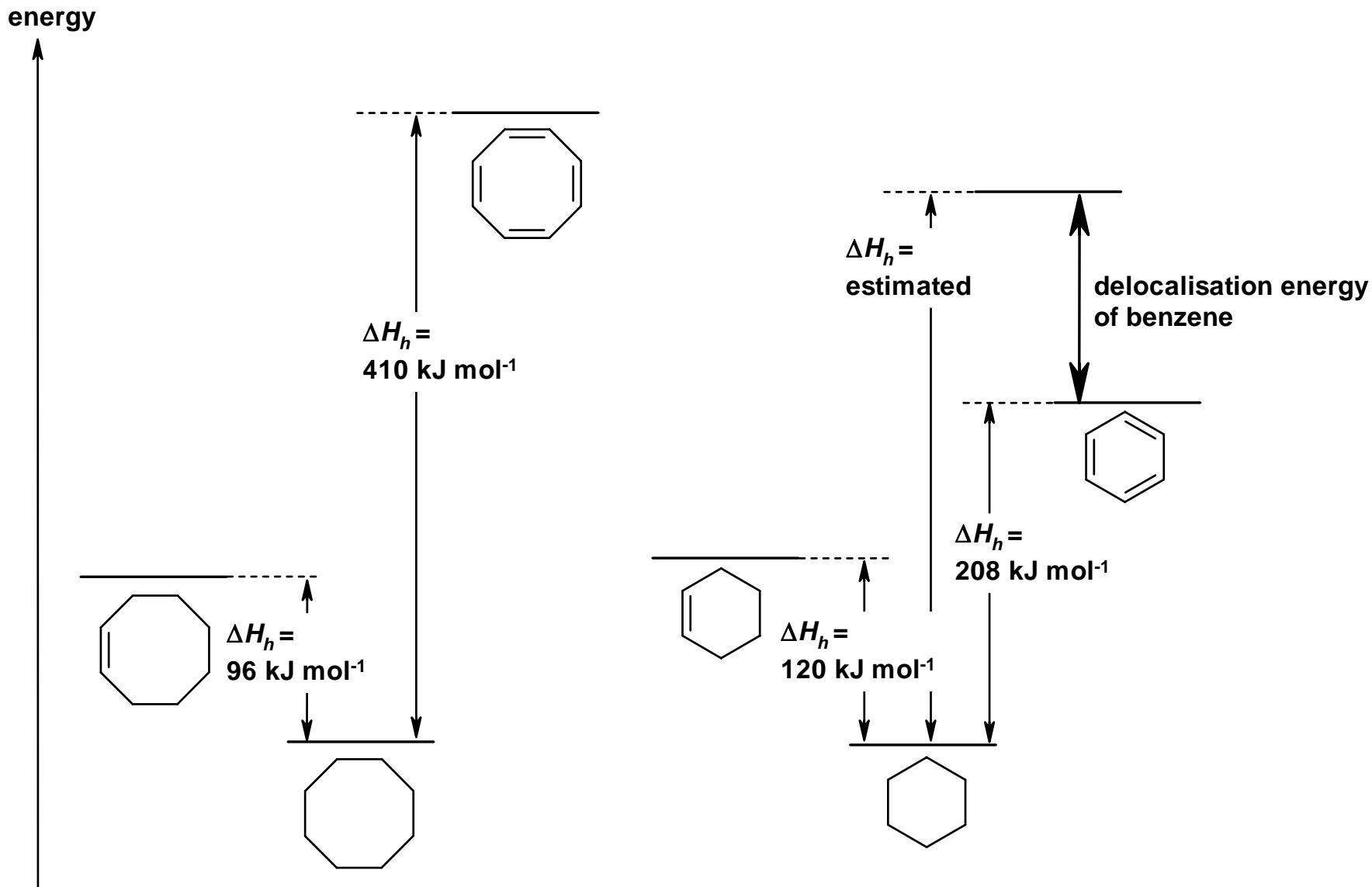


**Delocalisation of  $\pi$  – electrons**

**- is it favourable process ???**



# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics





## Aromaticity

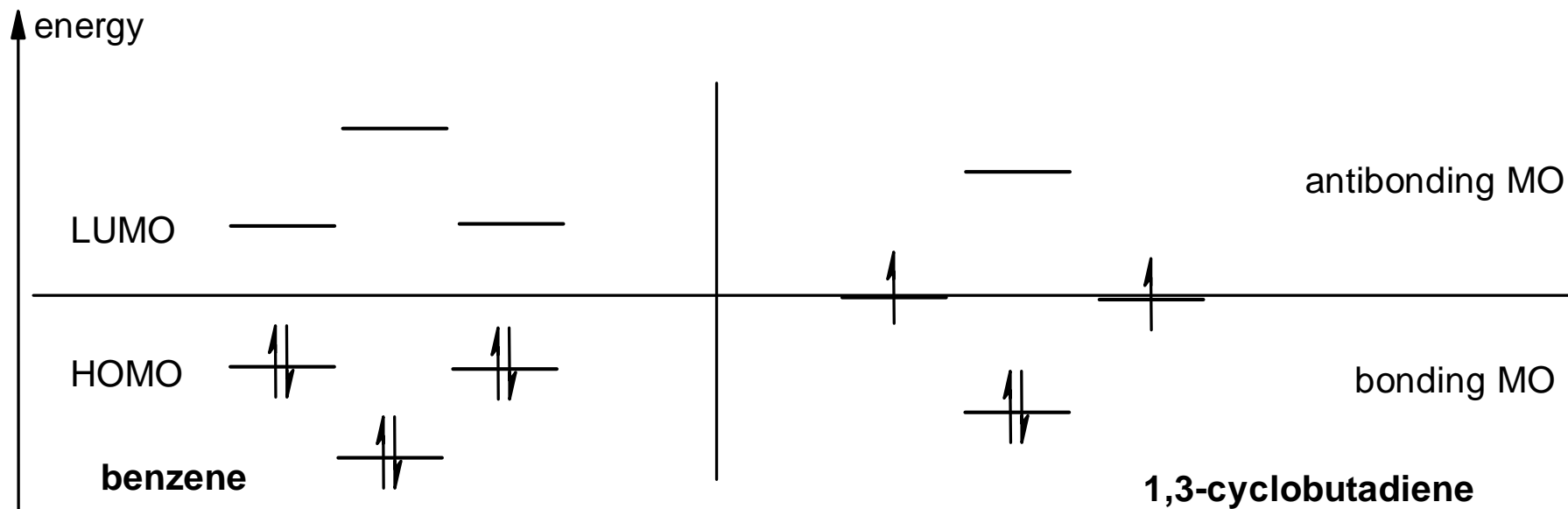
„Hückel rule“

**Aromatic compounds have to have**

- cyclic structure
- conjugated system of double bonds
- $4n + 2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ )  $\Pi$  – electrons
- planar structure (shape) of aromatic part



## Aromaticity – $\pi$ - orbital picture

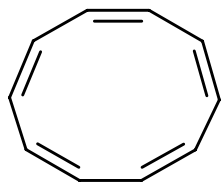




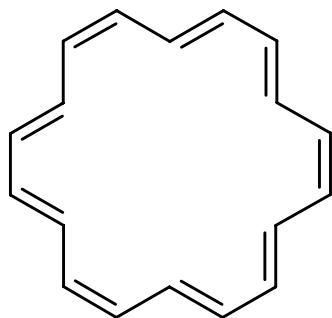
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



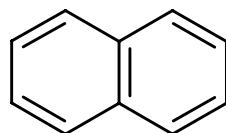
## Aromatic compounds



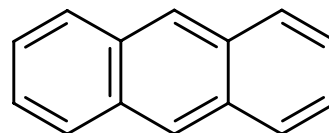
[10]-annulene



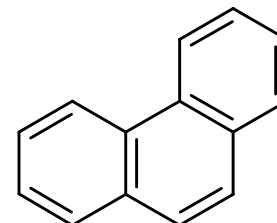
[18]-annulene



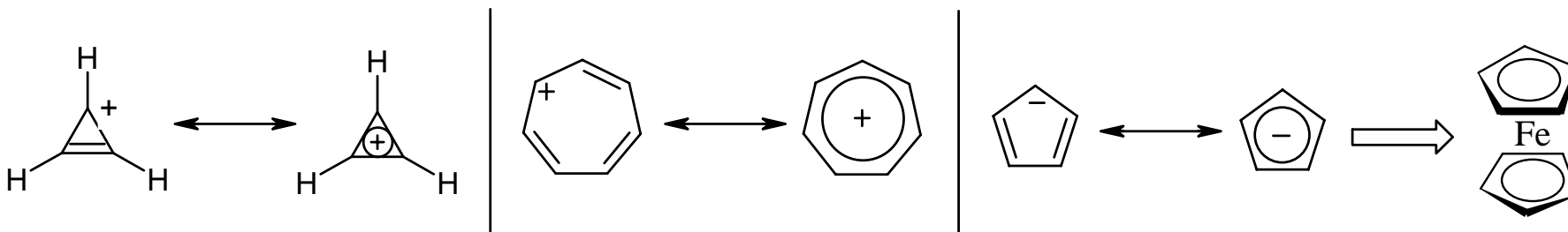
naphthalene



anthracene

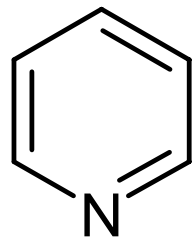


phenanthrene

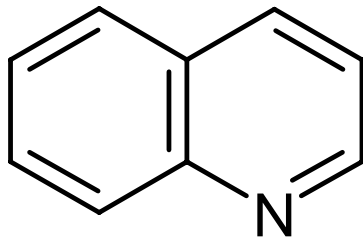




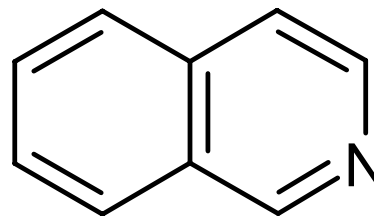
Heteroaromatic compounds



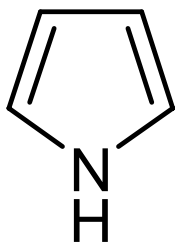
pyridine



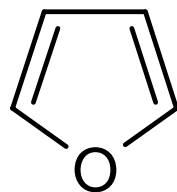
quinoline



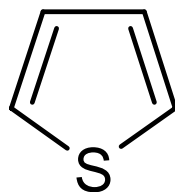
isoquinoline



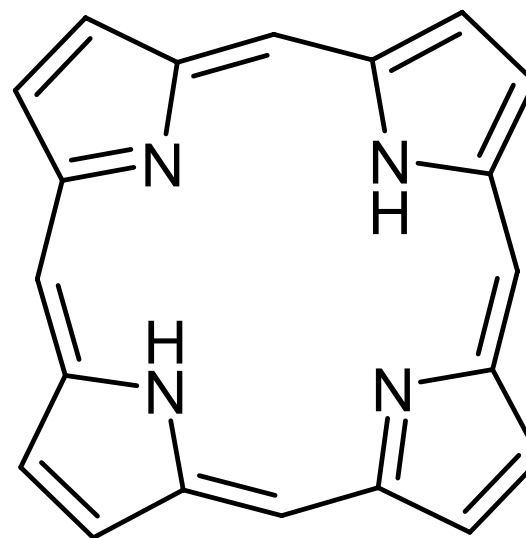
pyrrole



furane



thiophene



porphyrine

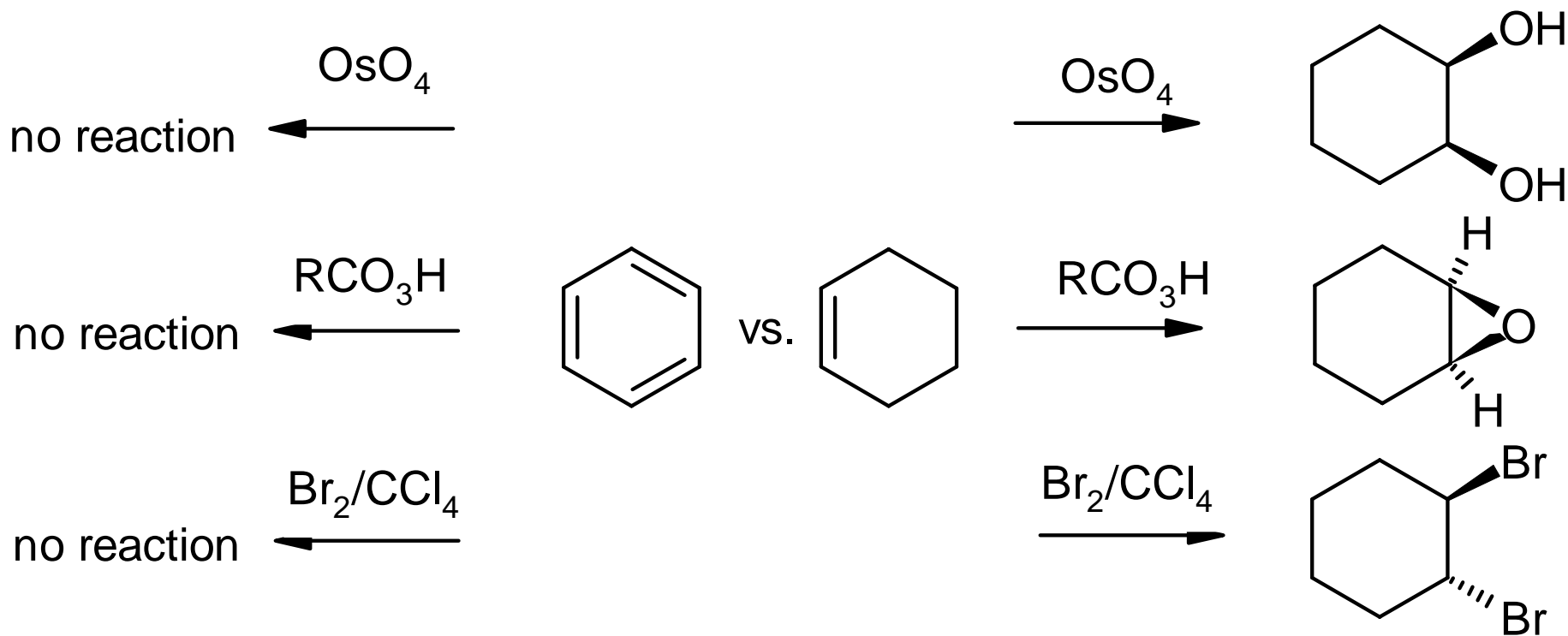




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds - reactivity

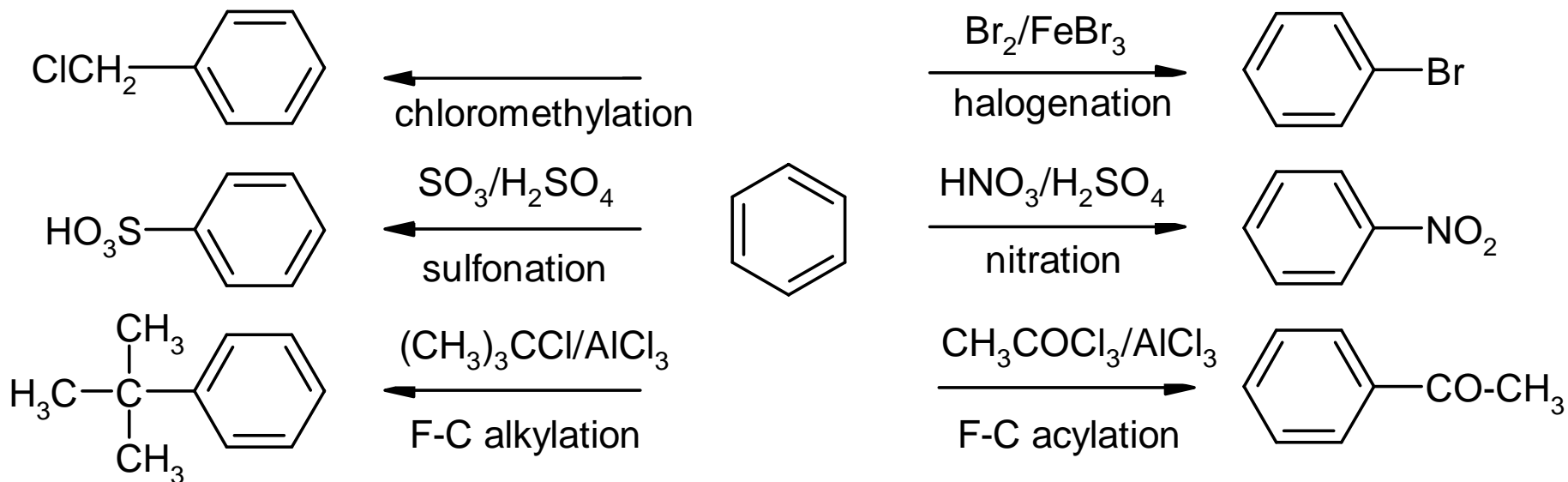




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – reactivity – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic

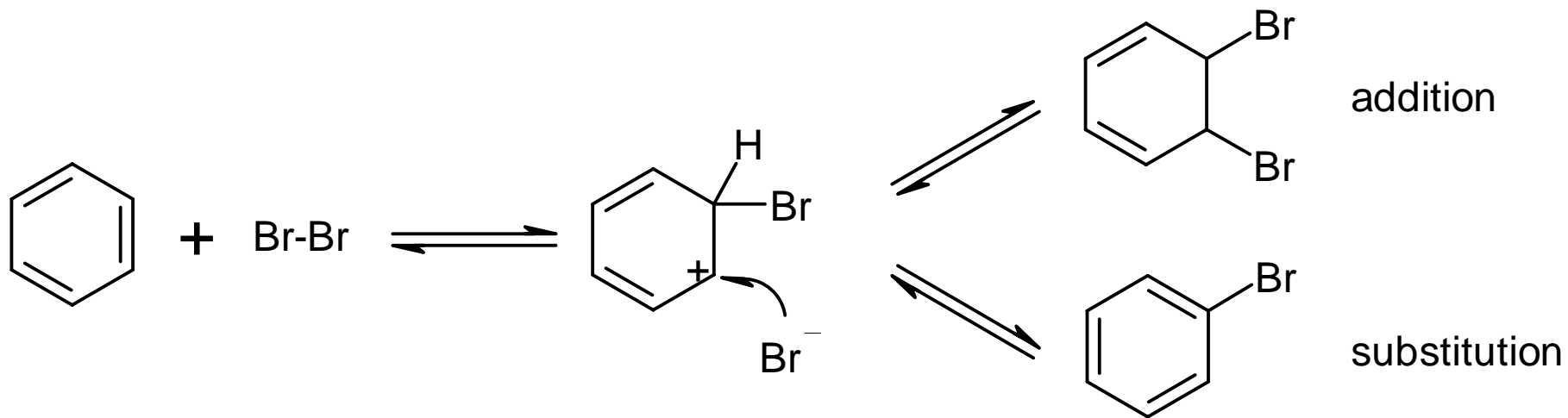




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics

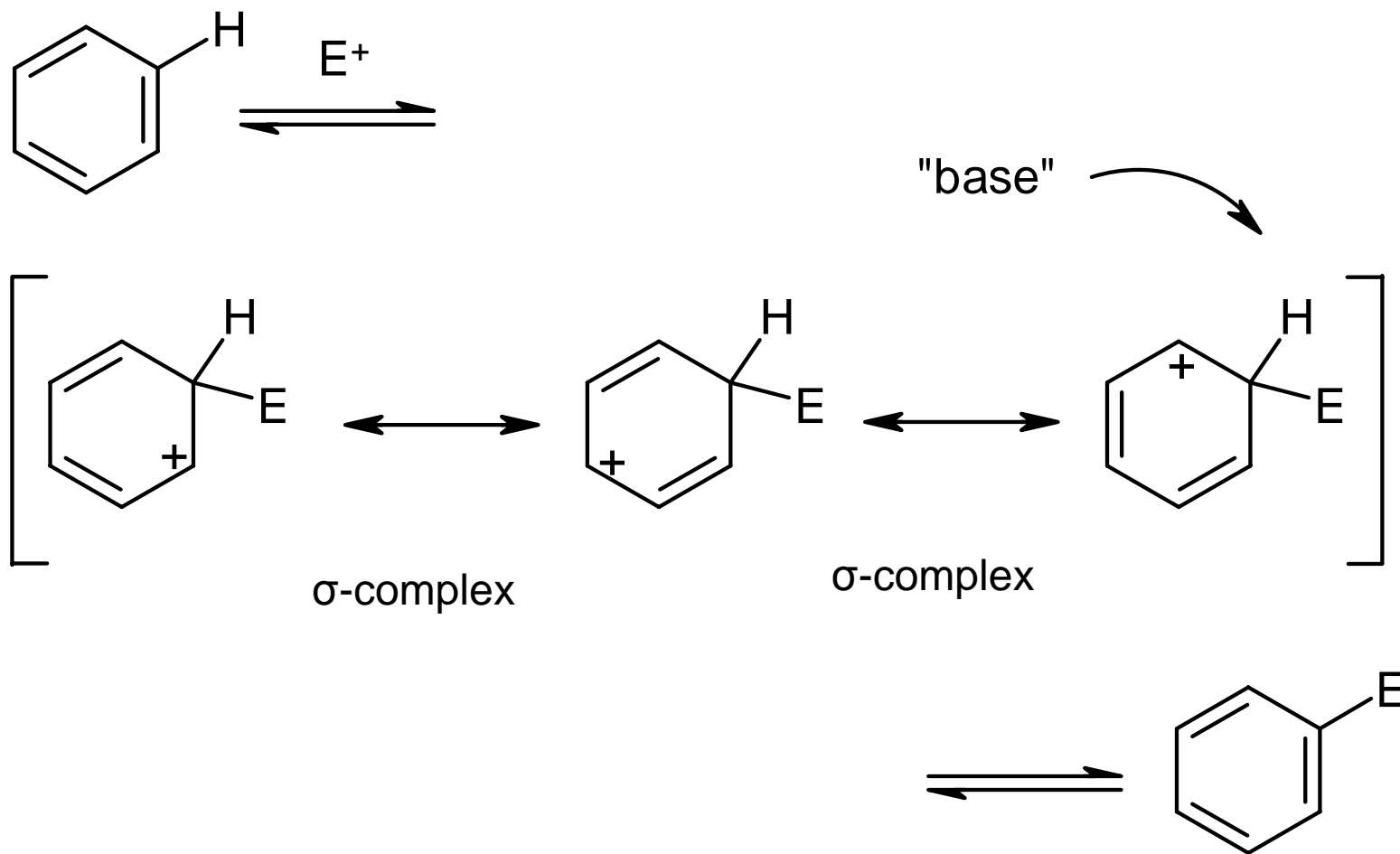


## Aromatic compounds – retention of aromatic character



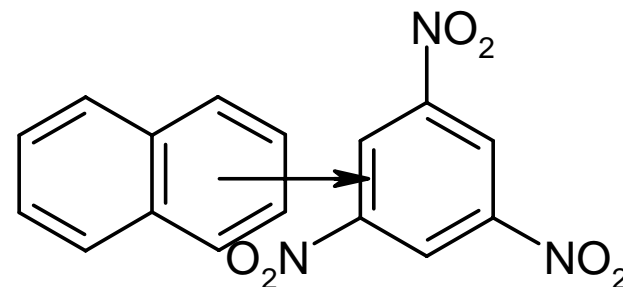
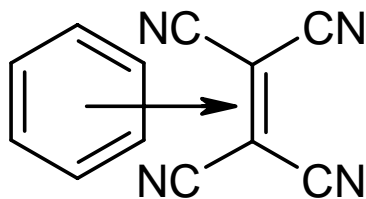
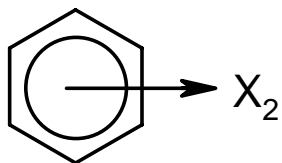


## Aromatic compounds – reactivity – $S_E$ aromatic





## Aromatic compounds – reactivity – $S_E$ aromatic

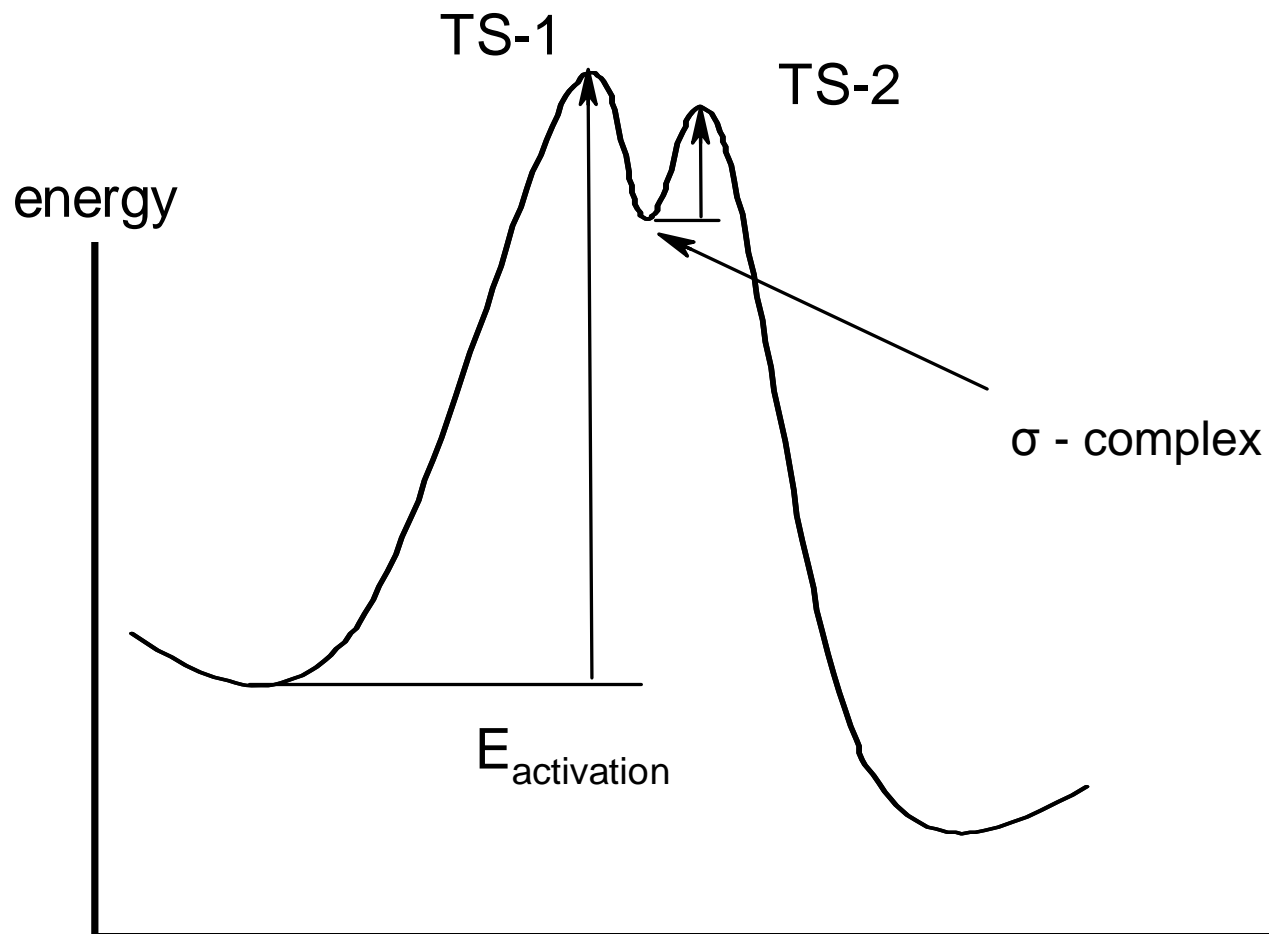


$\pi$  – complexes

C-T (charge-transfer) complexes



Aromatic compounds – reactivity –  $S_E$  aromatic

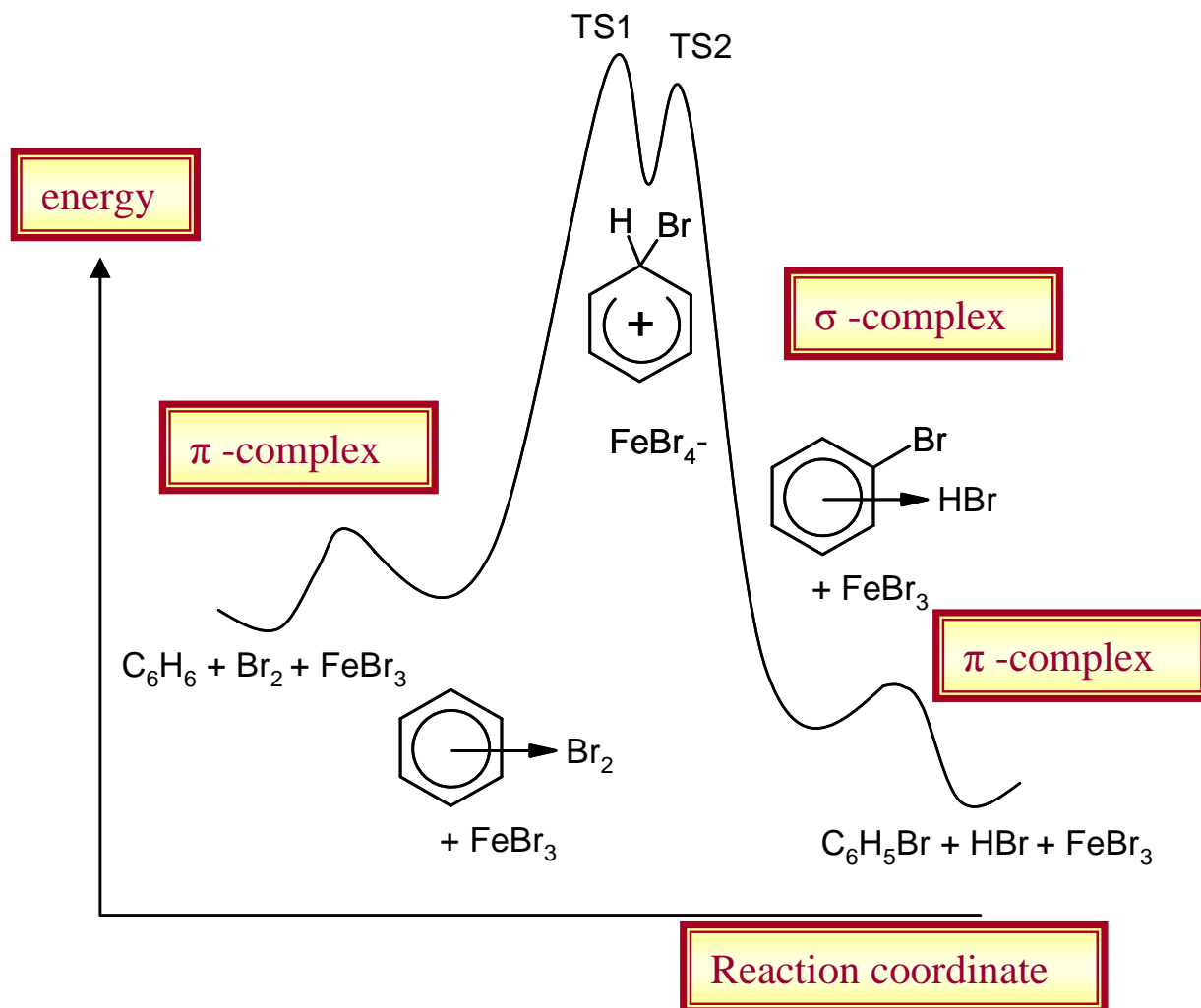




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – reactivity – $S_E$ aromatic

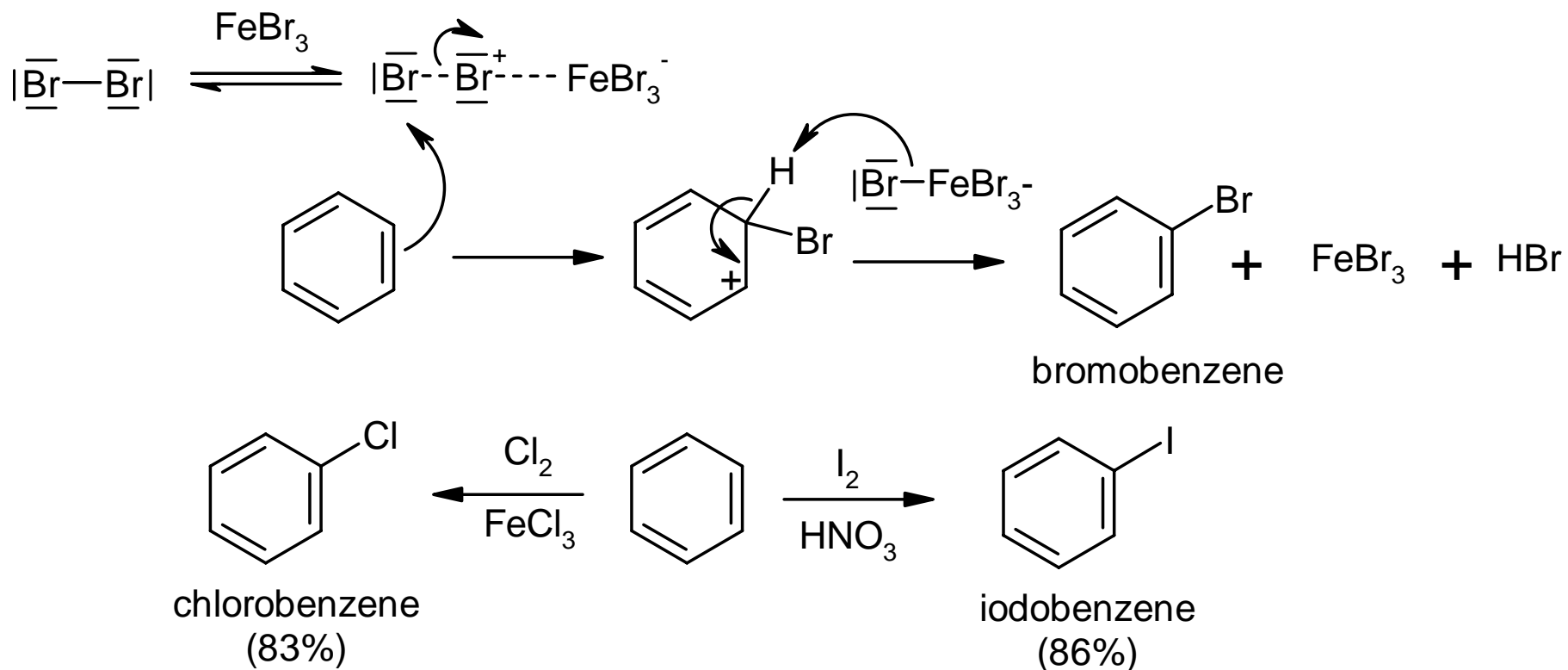




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



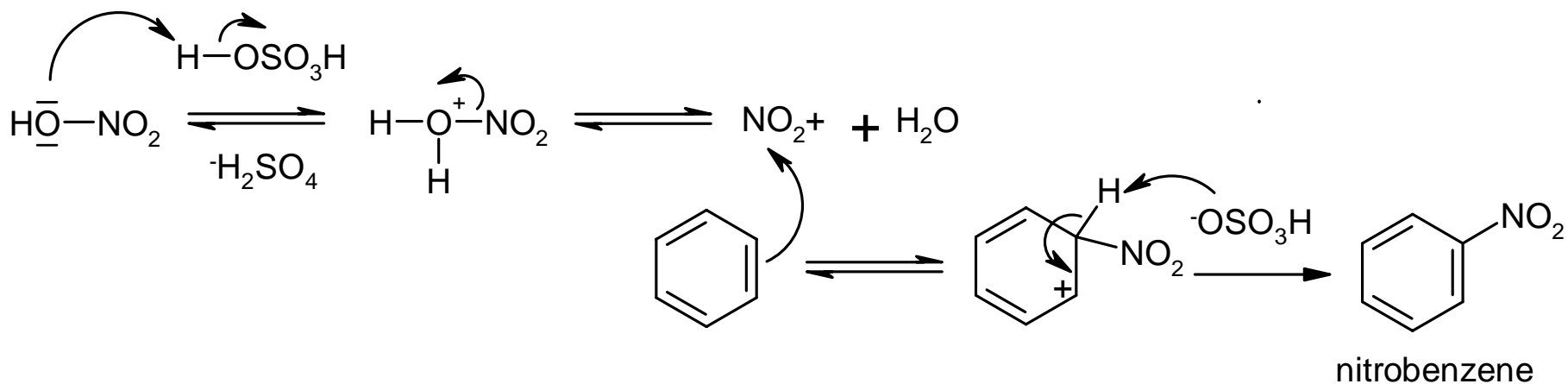
## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic - halogenation







## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic - nitration



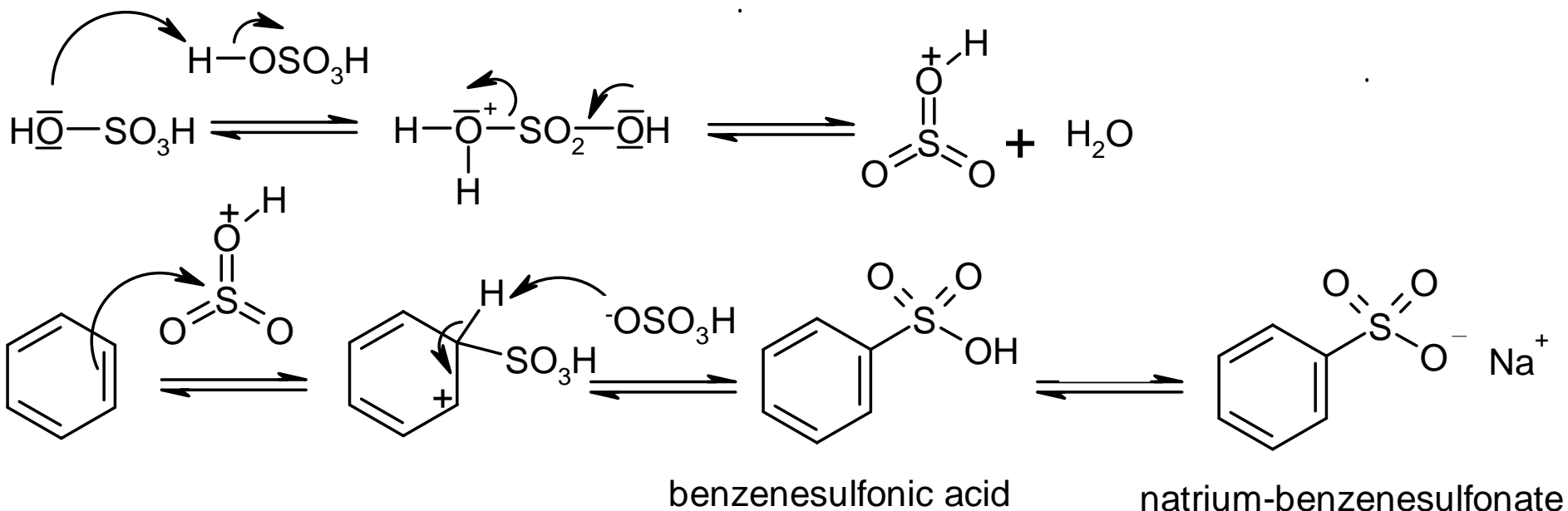
stable salts  $\text{NO}_2^+ \text{X}^-$  ( $\text{X} = \text{BF}_4, \text{ClO}_4, \text{PF}_6$ )



# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic - sulfonation

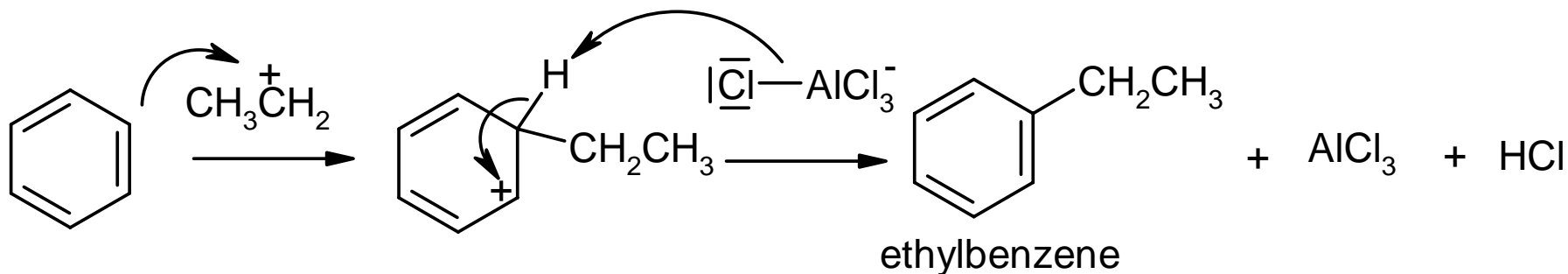
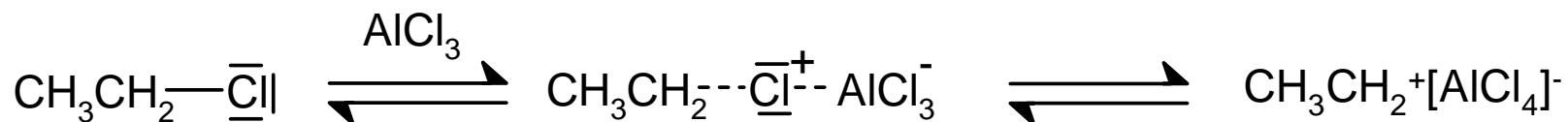




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – F-C alkylation

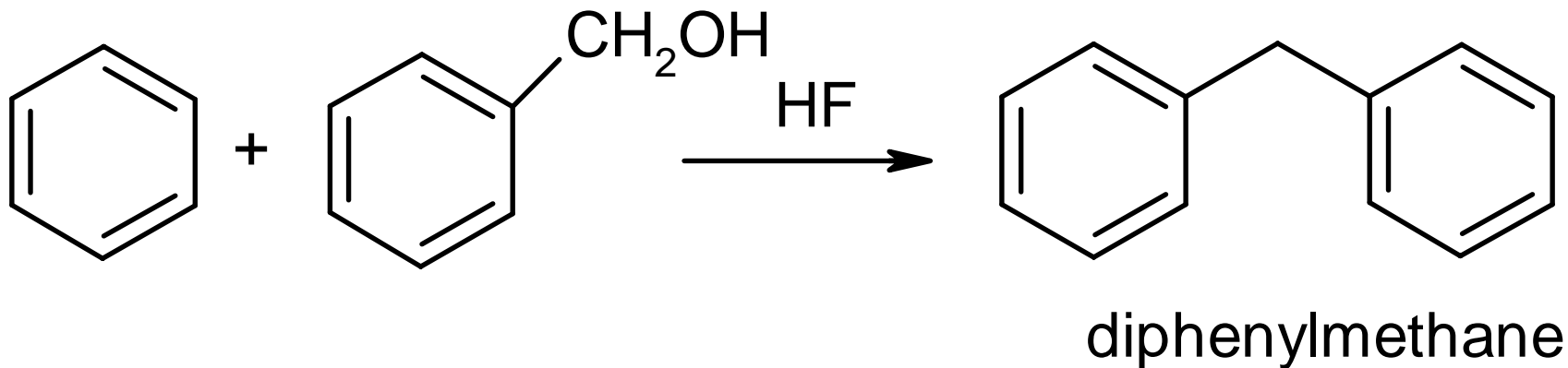
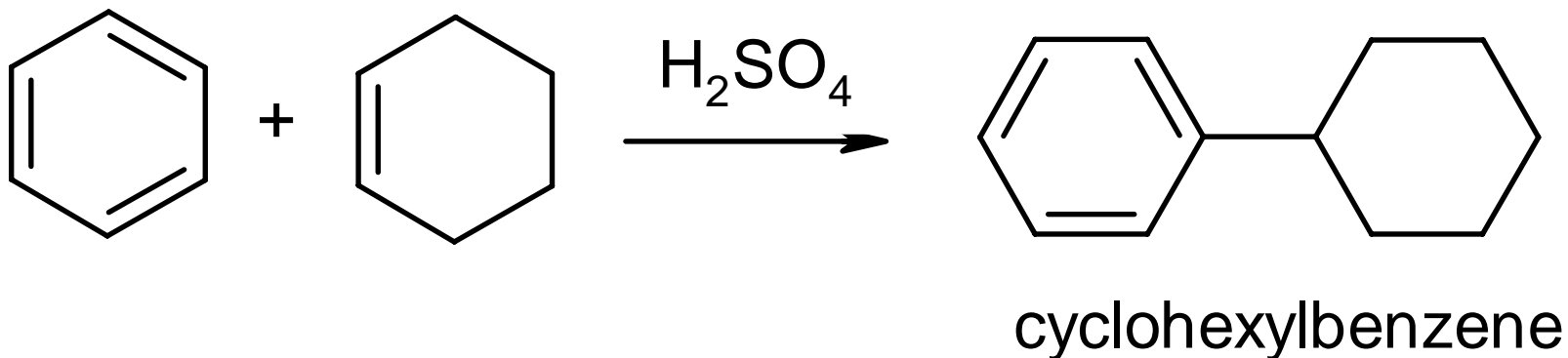




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – F-C alkylation

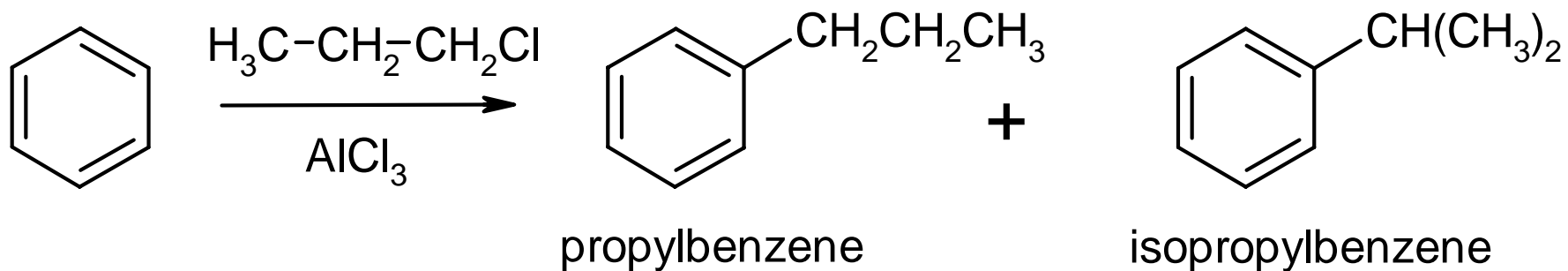
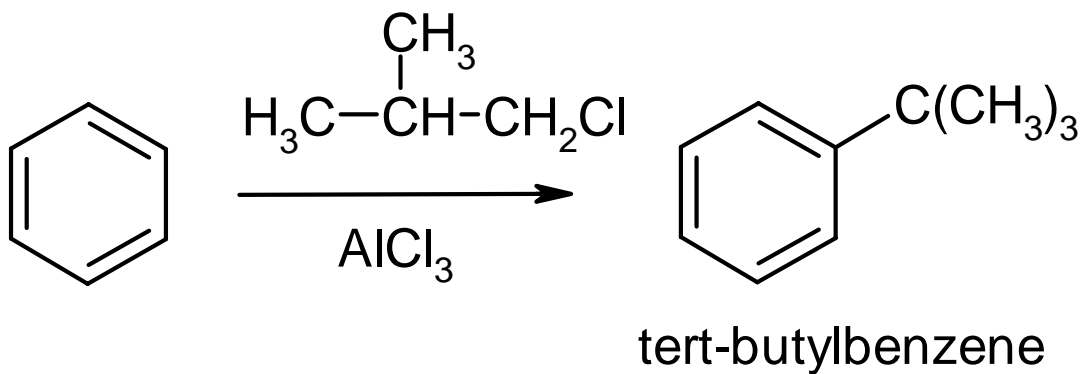




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – F-C alkylation

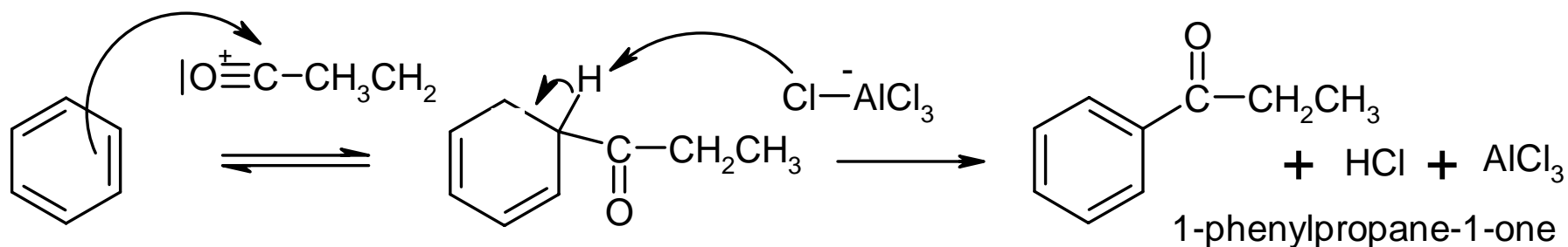
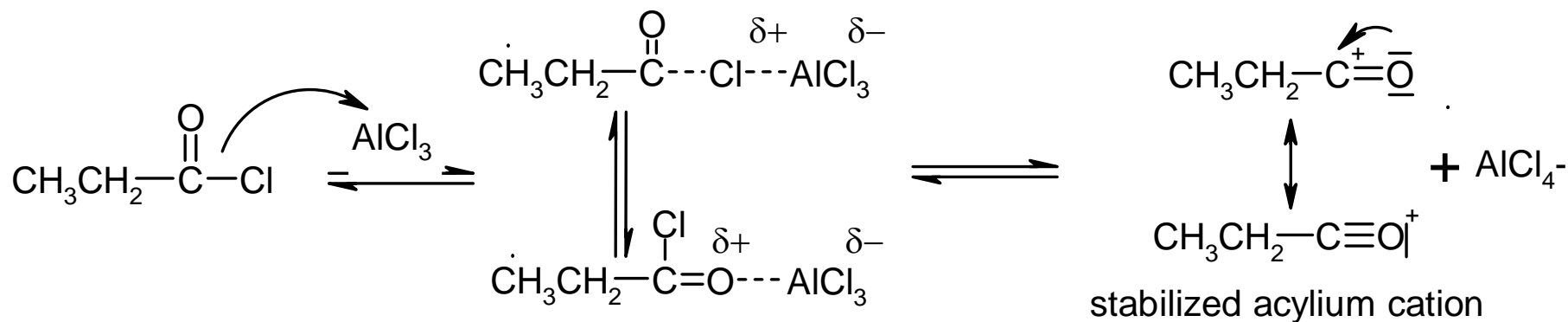




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – F-C acylation

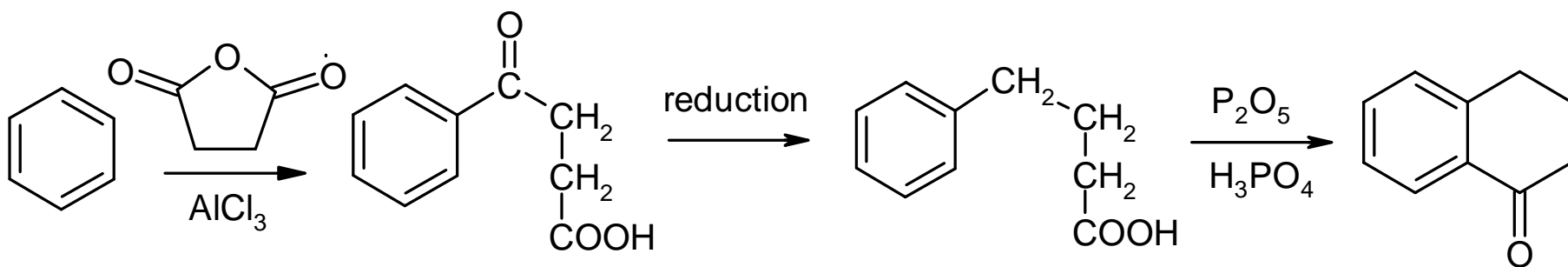
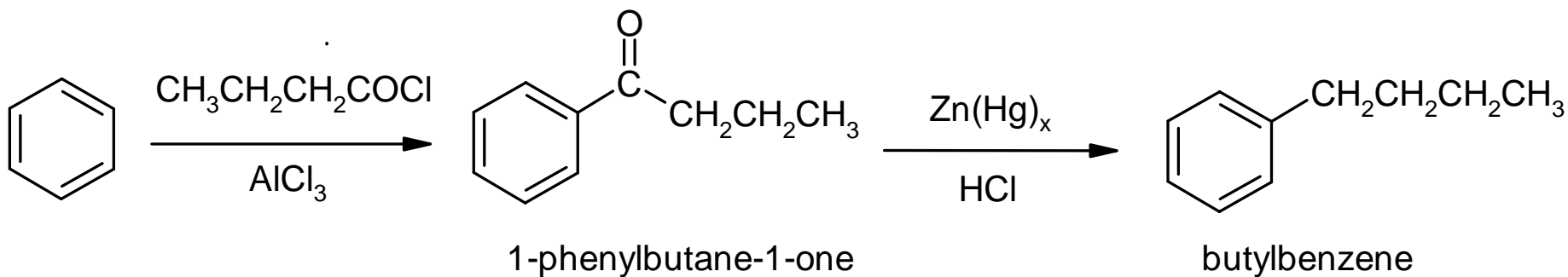




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – $S_E$ aromatic – F-C acylation

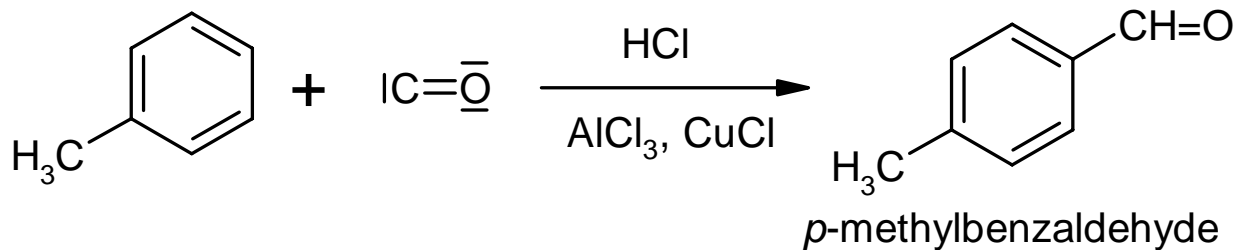




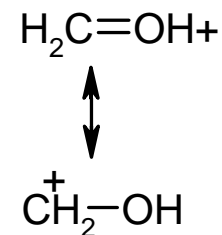
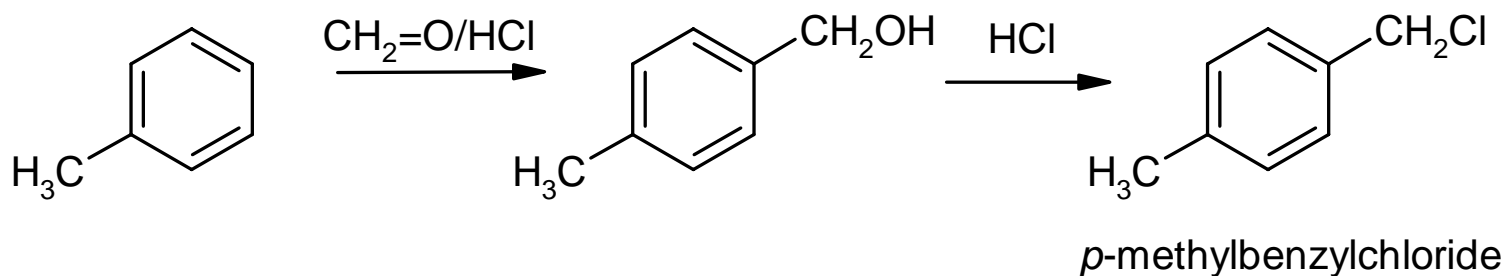
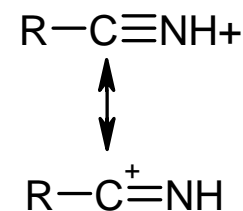
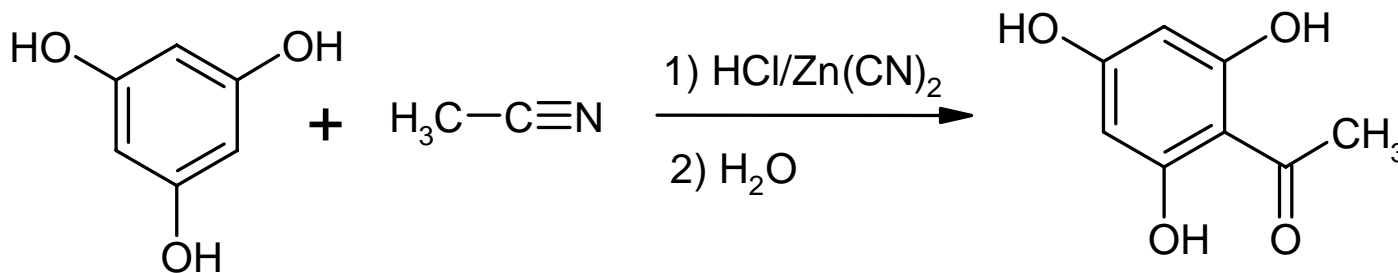
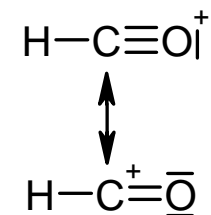
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – varia



electrophile formed



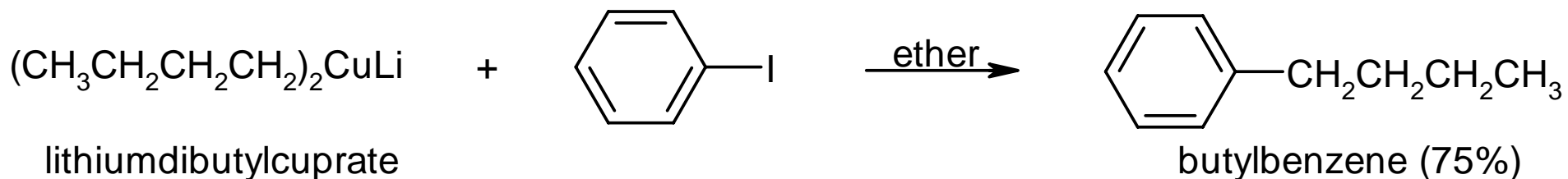
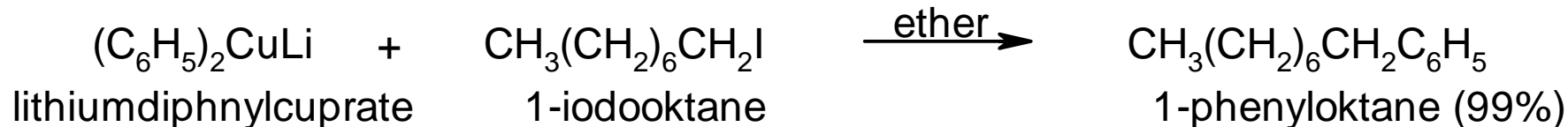
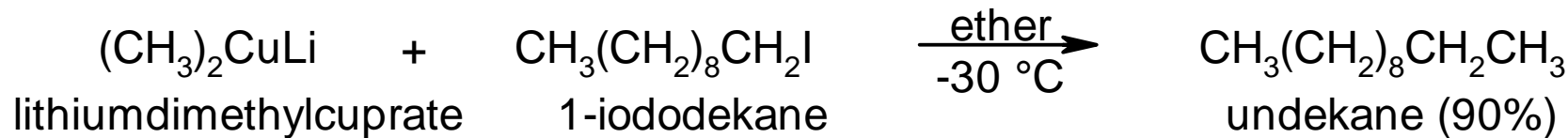




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – varia



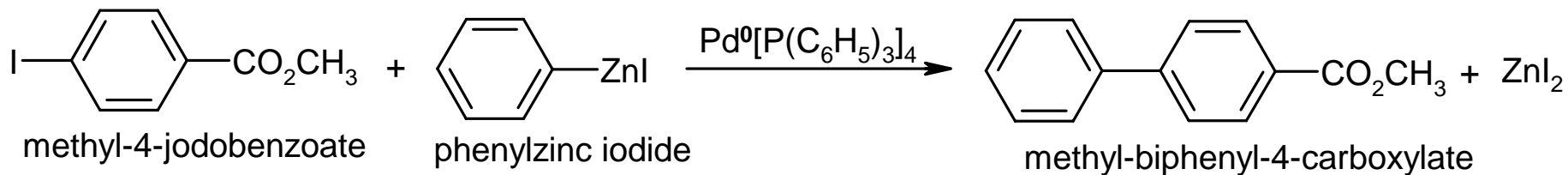


# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



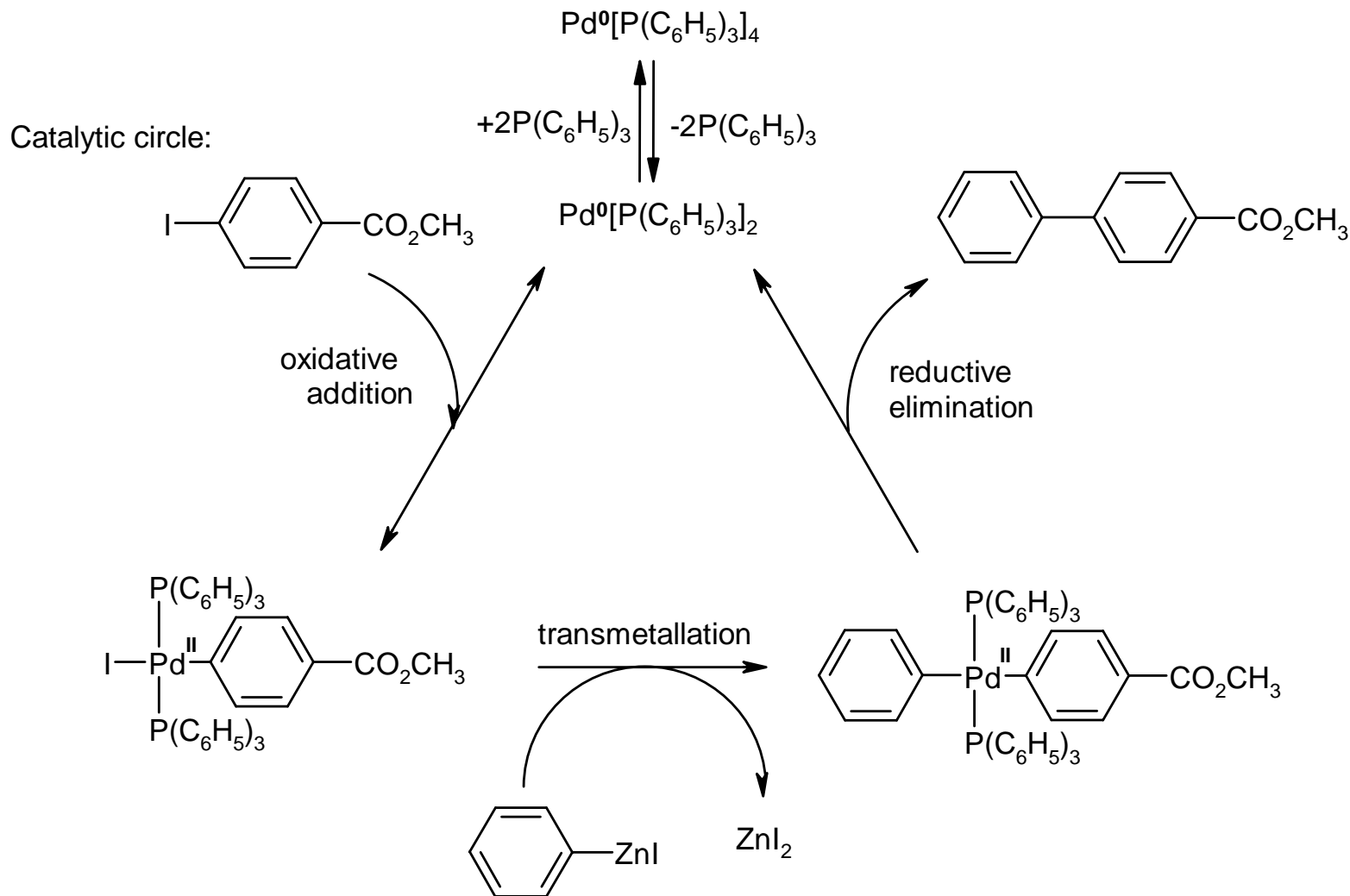
## Aromatic compounds – varia

Negishi reaction:



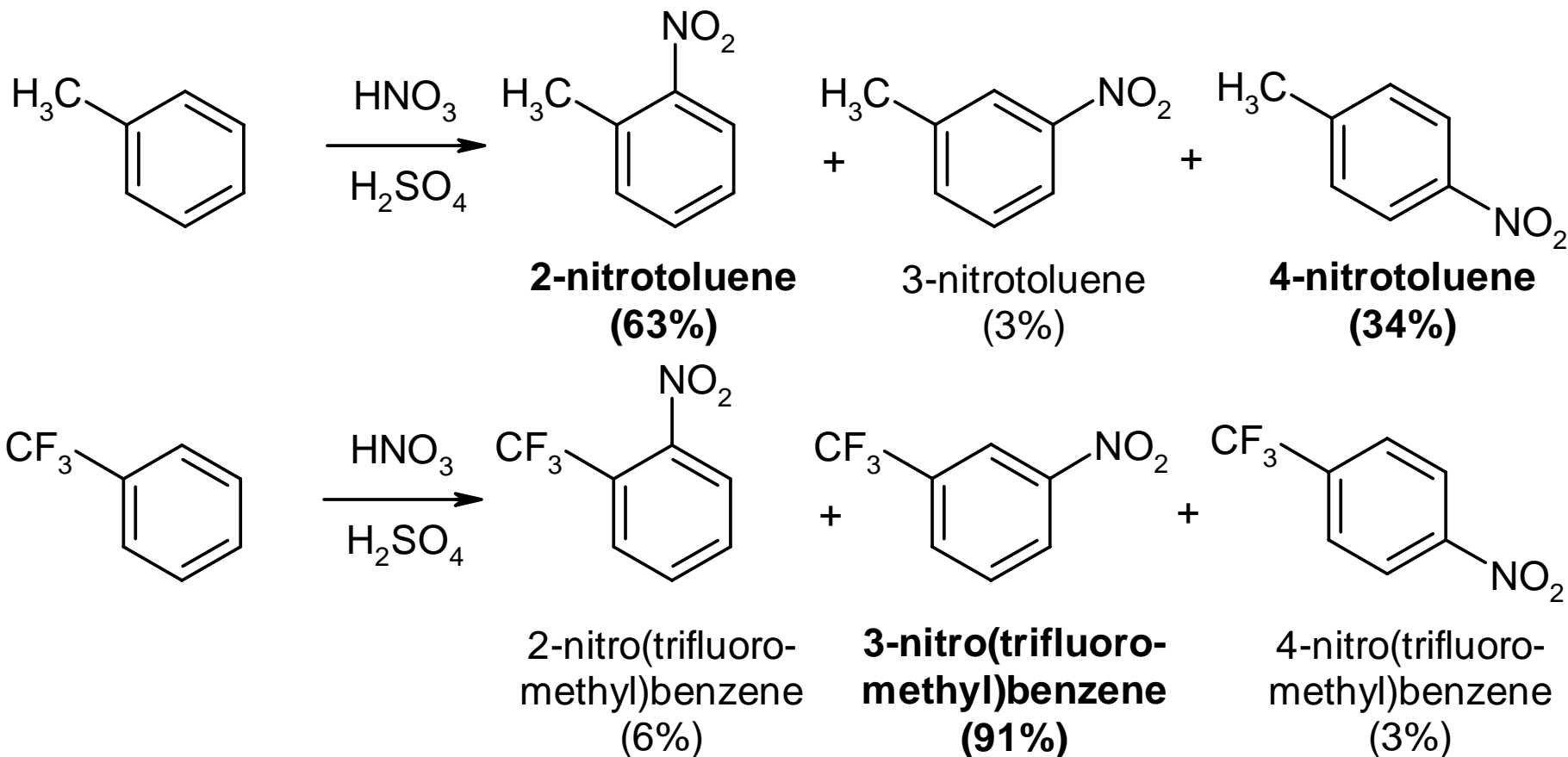


## Aromatic compounds – varia



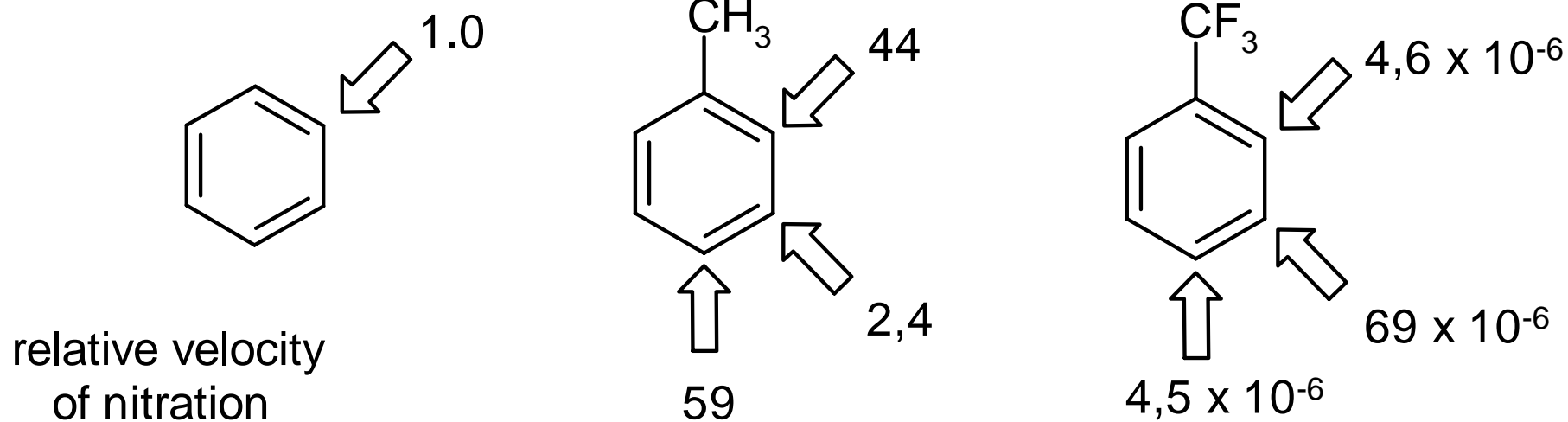


## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect





## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect

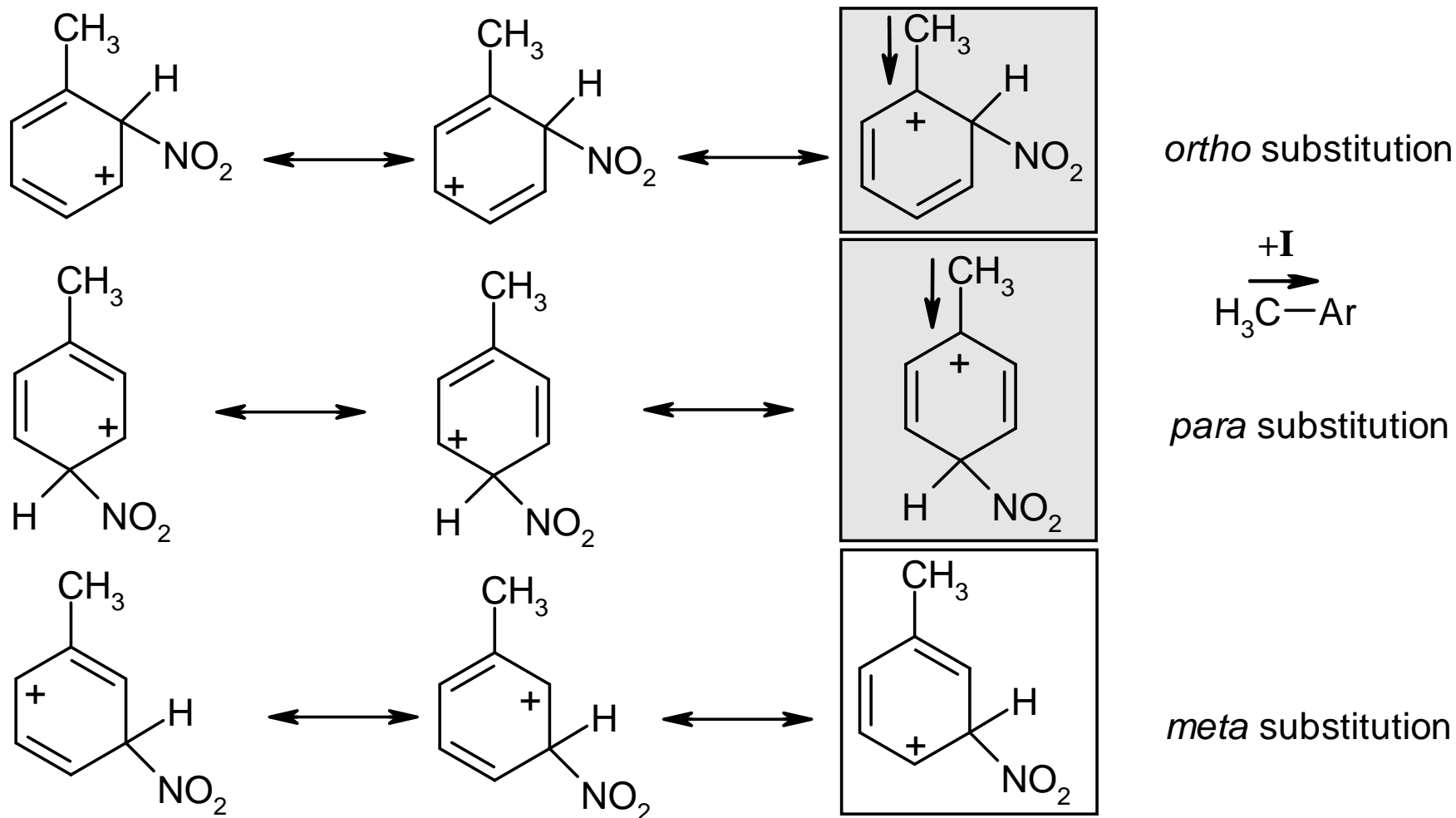




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics

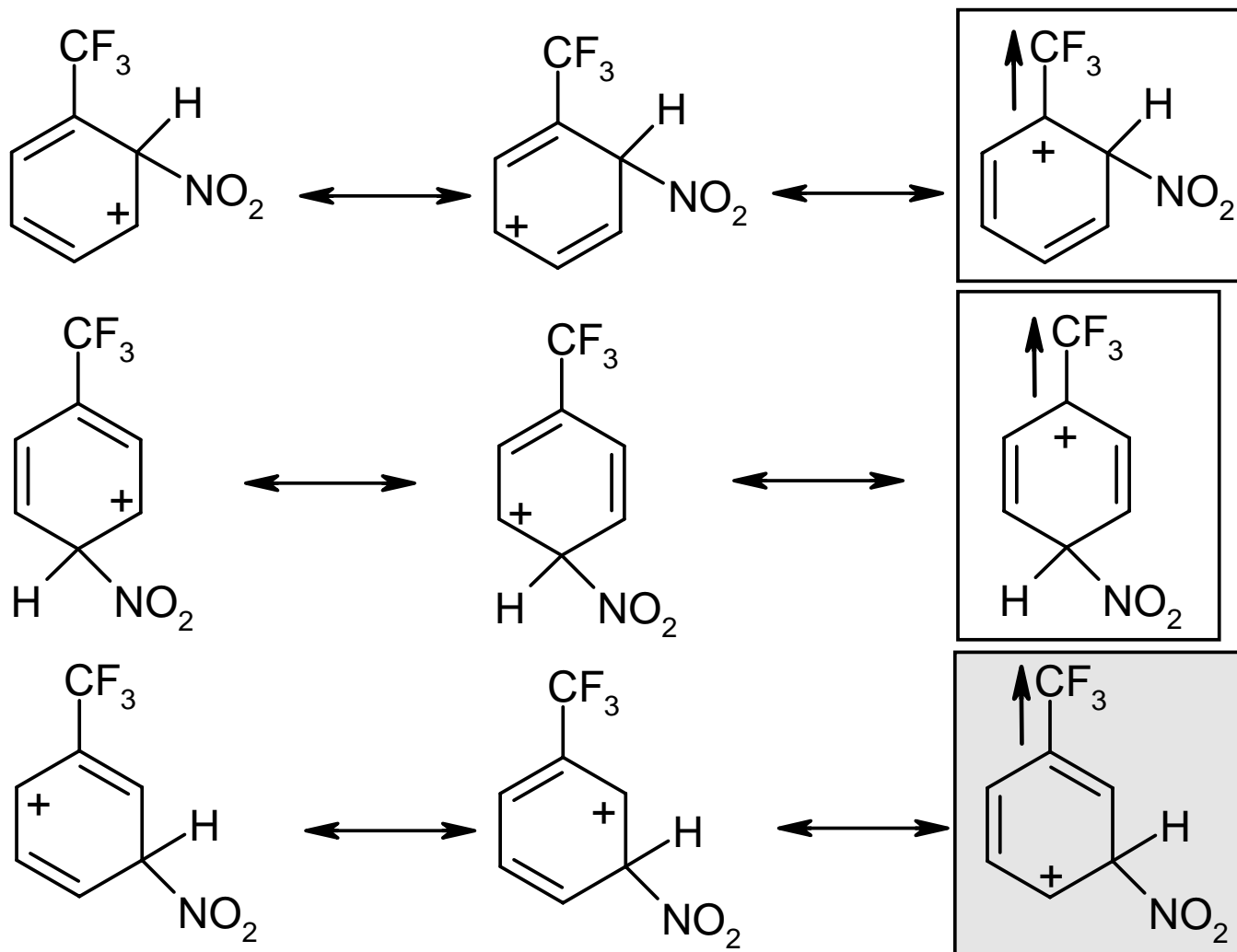


## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect

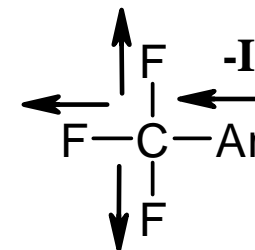




## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect



*ortho* substitution



*para* substitution

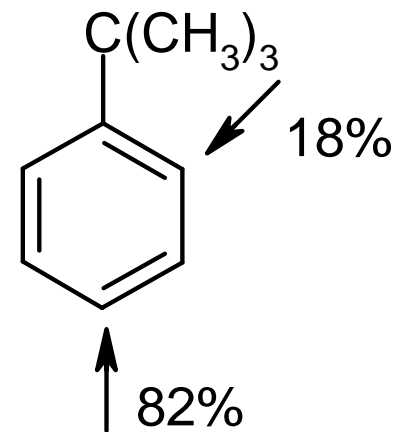
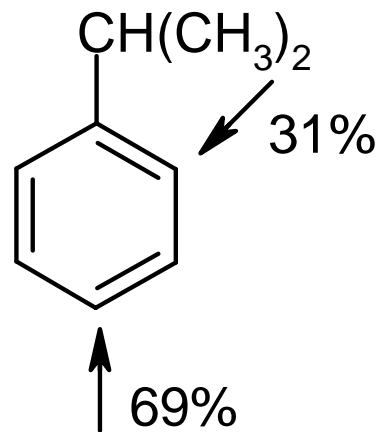
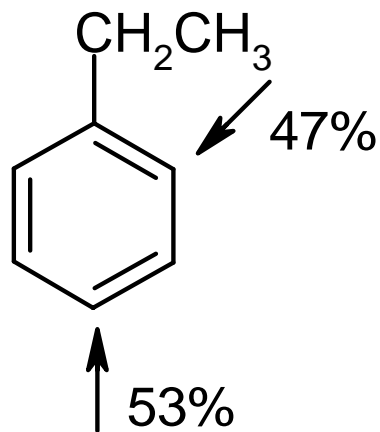
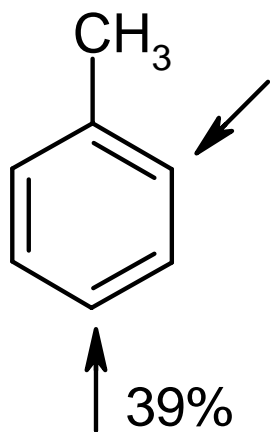
*meta* substitution



# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – $S_E$ aromatic – directive effect



**Steric effect**

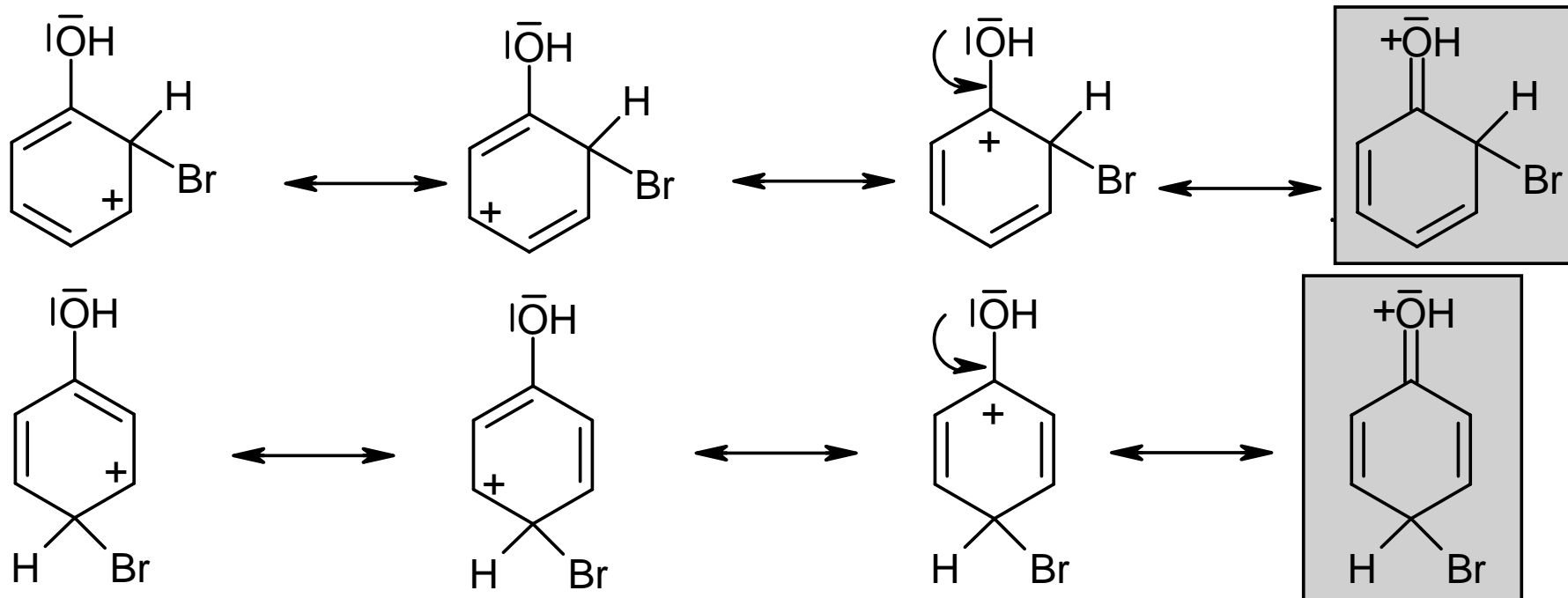




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect



**-I<sub>+</sub>M** substituents



# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub>Ar aromatic – directive effect

| Velocity of S <sub>E</sub> Ar | Substituent  | Name   | Orientation       |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| super activating              | $-\bar{\text{N}}\text{H}_2$  | amino  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                               | $-\bar{\text{N}}\begin{matrix} \text{R}_1 \\ \text{R}_2 \end{matrix}$      | alkylamino (R <sub>1</sub> =H)<br>dialkylamino (R <sub>1</sub> ,R <sub>2</sub> ≠H) | <i>ortho/para</i> |
| Strongly activating           | $-\bar{\text{O}}\text{H}$  | hydroxy  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                               | $-\text{H}\bar{\text{N}}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}$ | acylamino  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                               | $-\bar{\text{O}}-\text{R}$   | alkoxy   | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                               | $-\bar{\text{O}}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}$         | acyloxy  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
| activating                    | -R, -Ar  | alkyl, aryl  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                               | -CH=CR <sub>2</sub>  | alkenyl  | <i>ortho/para</i> |
| reference                     | H  |  |                   |



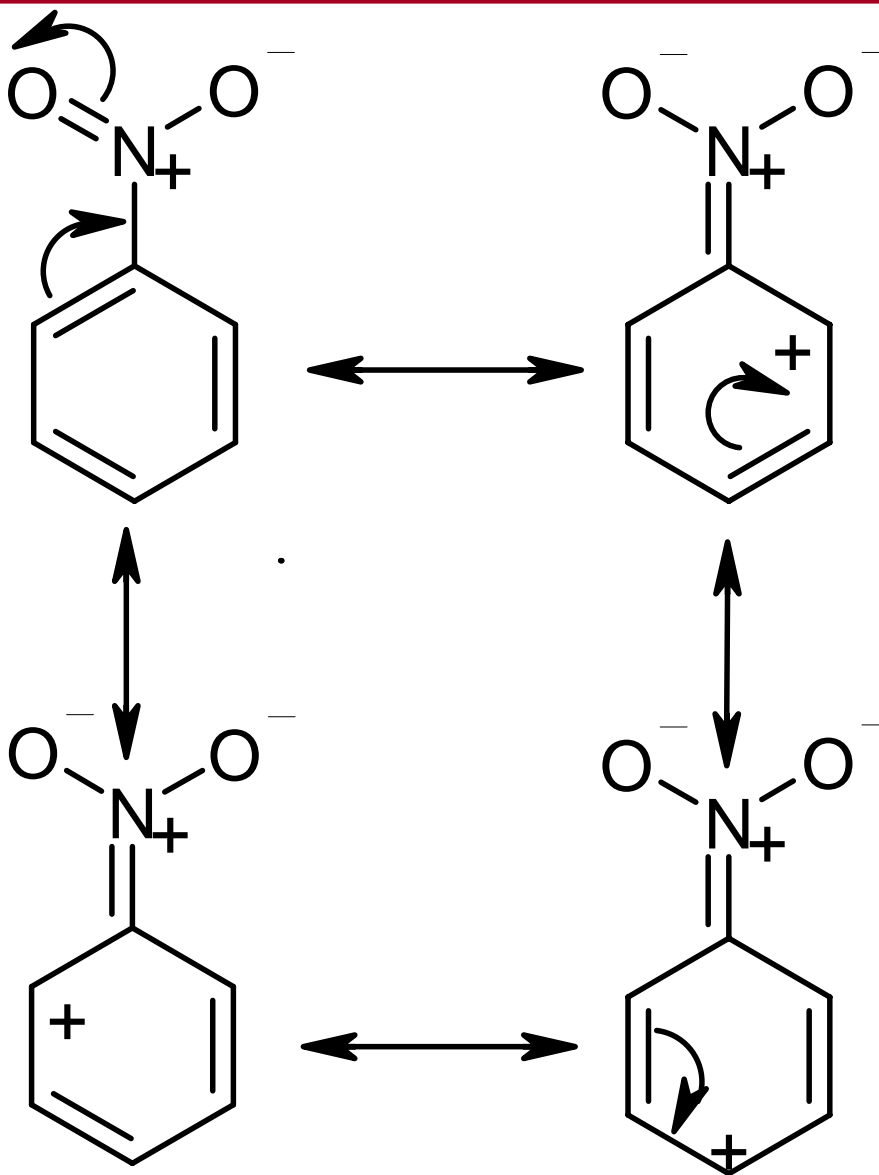
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



| Velocity $S_{EAr}$         | Substituent   | Name  | Orientation       |
|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| reference                  |   |   |                   |
| weakly deactivating        | $-\overline{X} $<br>(X=F, Cl, Br, I)  | halogen   | <i>ortho/para</i> |
|                            | $-\text{CH}_2\overline{X} $   | halogenmethyl   | <i>ortho/para</i> |
| strongly deactivating      |   | acyl (Y=R)  | <i>meta</i>       |
| H                          | $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{C}-\text{Y} \end{array}$             | acylchloride (Y=Cl)<br>carboxylic acid (Y=OH)<br>ester (Y=OR) |                   |
|                            | $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N} $  | cyano   | <i>meta</i>       |
|                            | $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  | sulfonic acid   | <i>meta</i>       |
| Very strongly deactivating | $-\text{CF}_3$  | trifluormethyl  | <i>meta</i>       |
|                            | $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\    \\ -\text{N}^+ \\   \\ \text{O}^- \end{array}$ | nitro   | <i>meta</i>       |

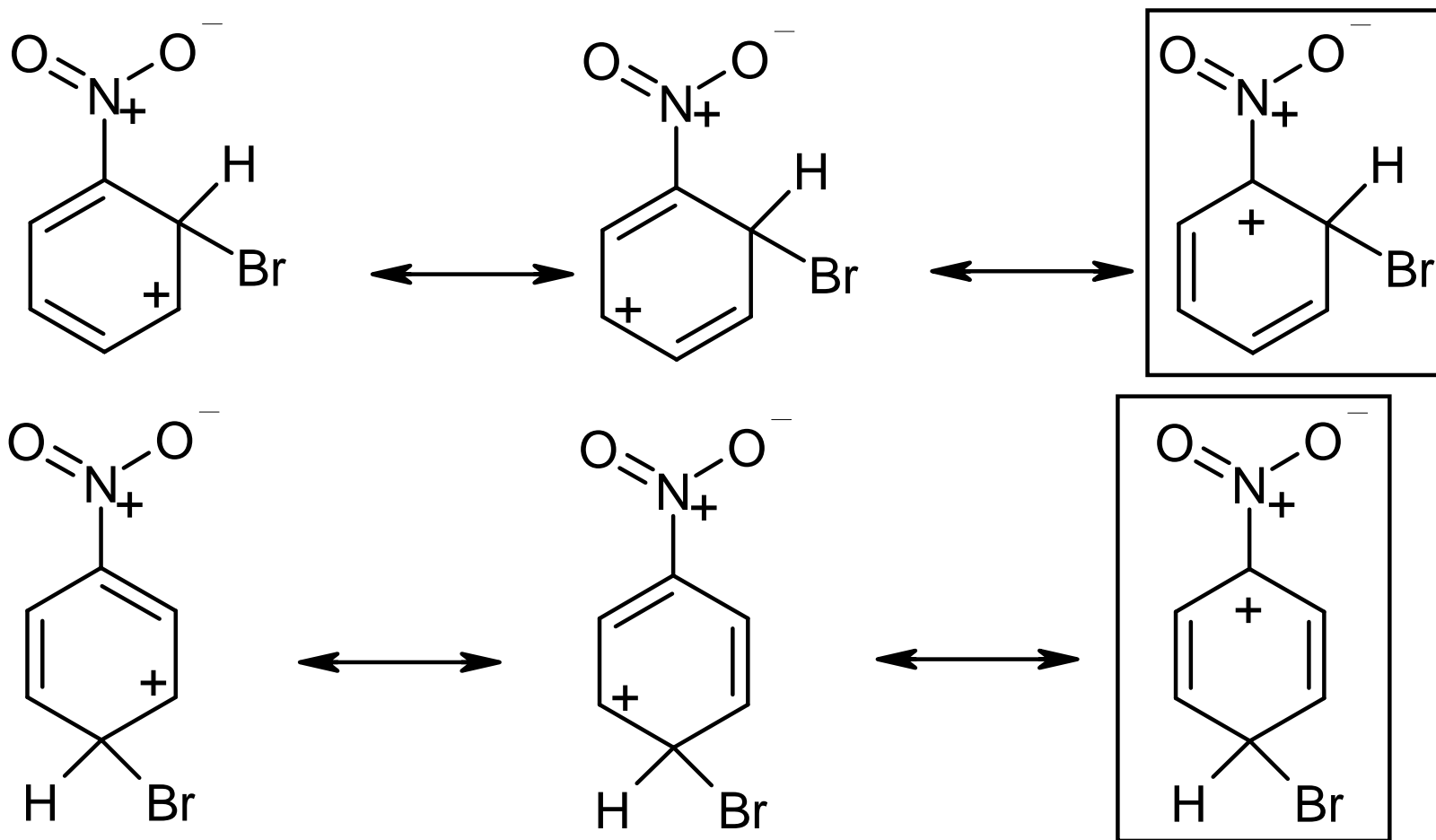


# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics





## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – directive effect

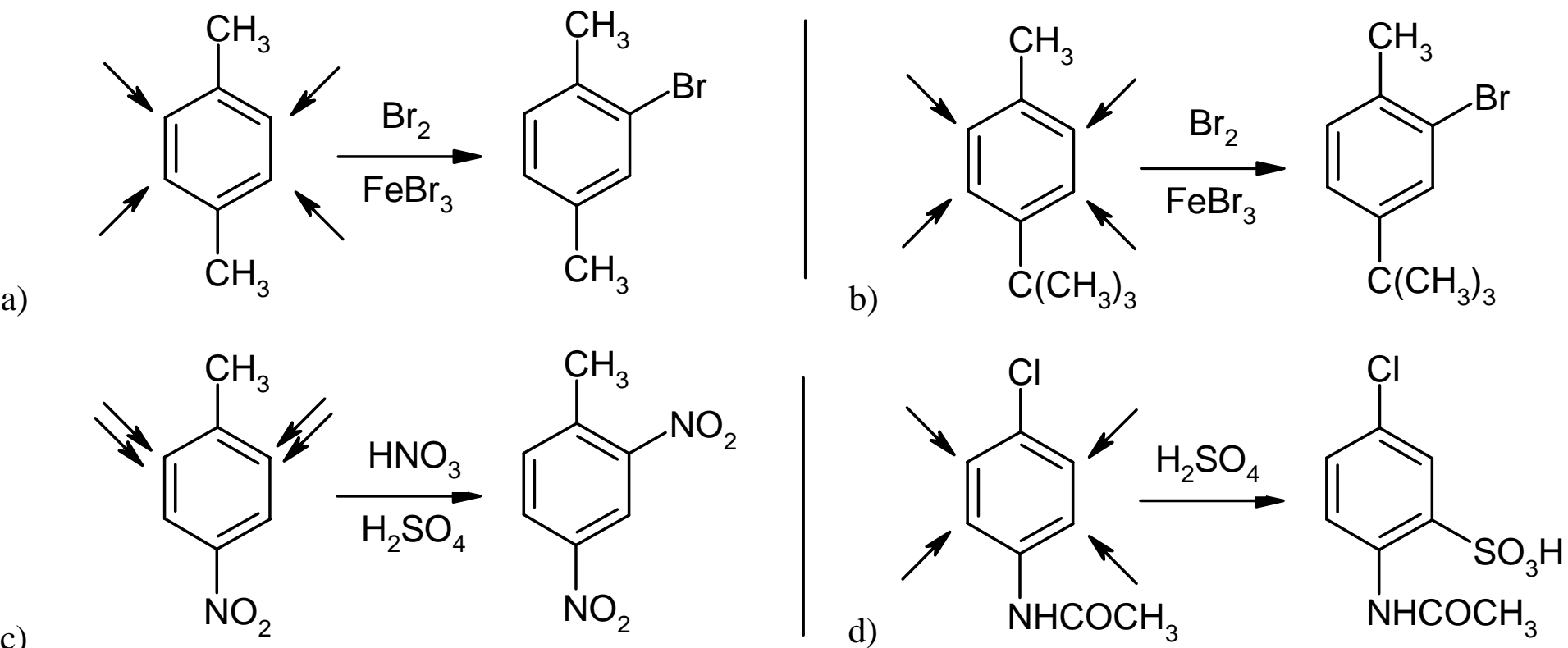




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – multiple effect

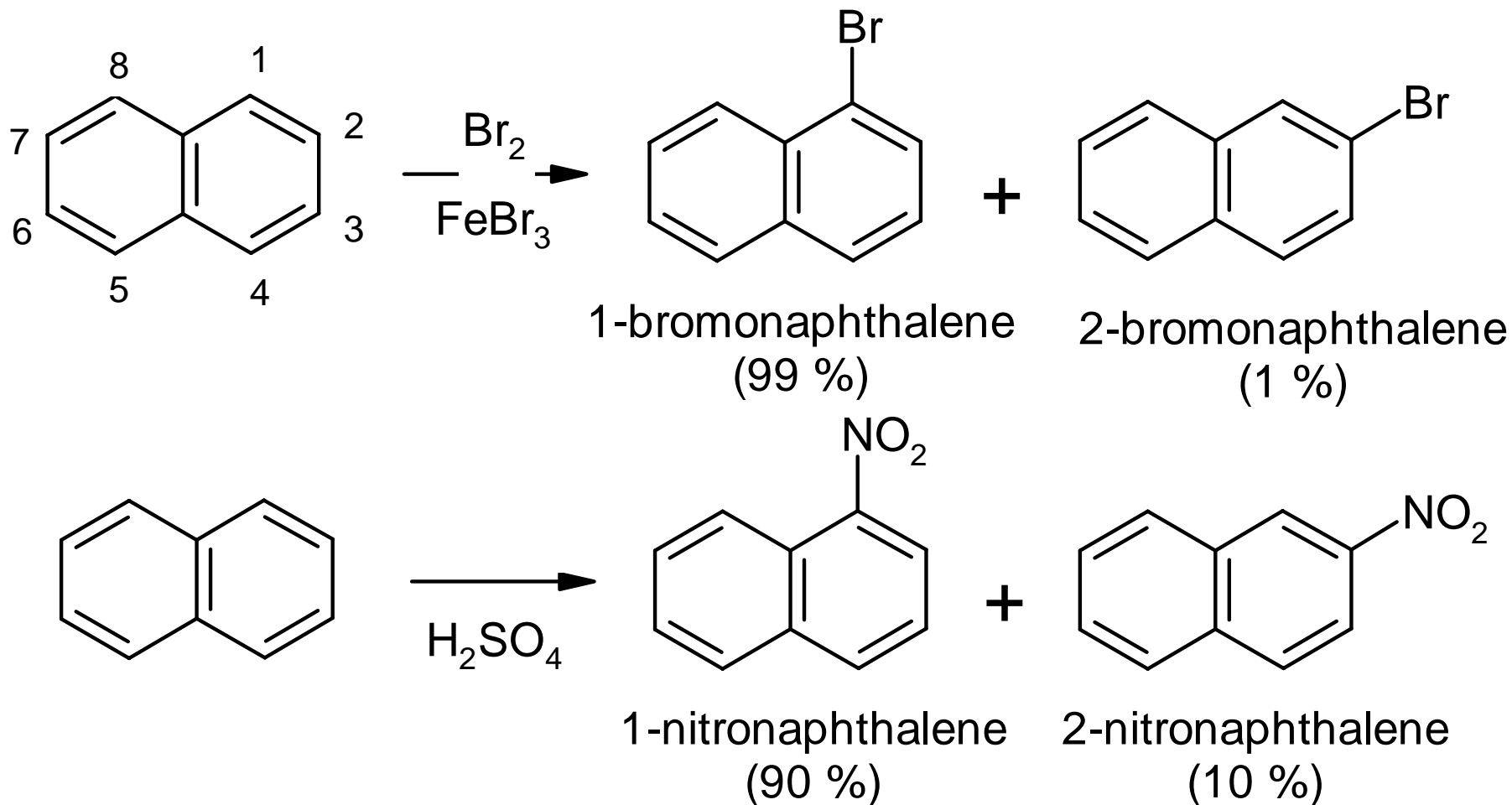




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – naphthalene

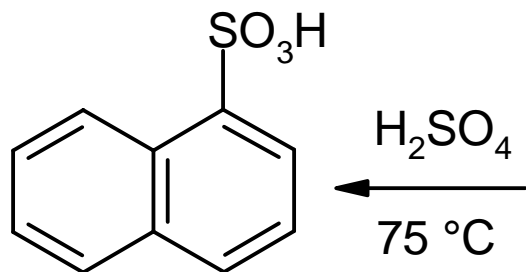




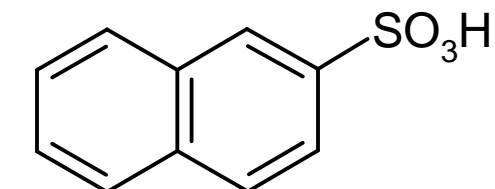
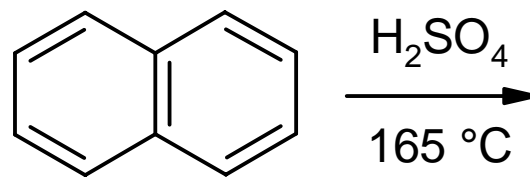
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



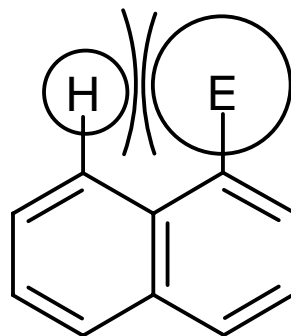
## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – naphthalene



naphthalene-1-sulfonic acid  
acid (98 %)



naphthalene-2-sulfonic  
acid (88 %)



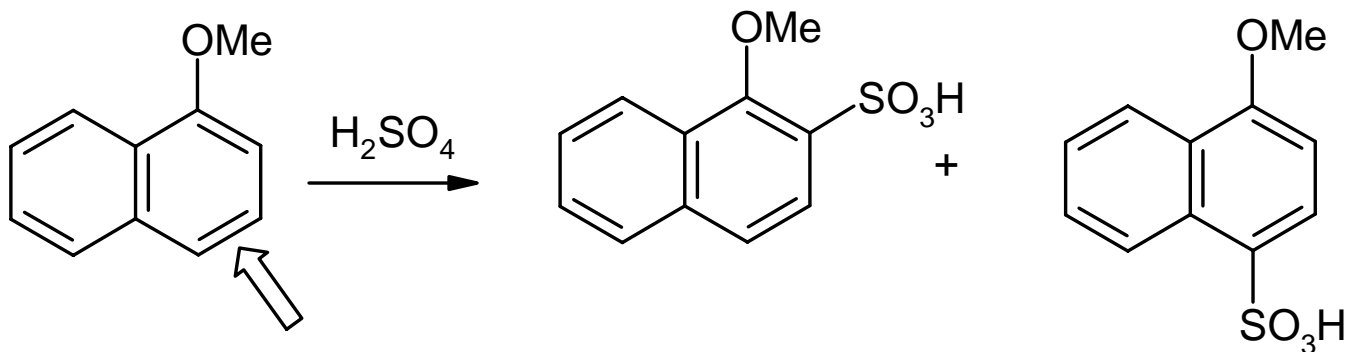




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics

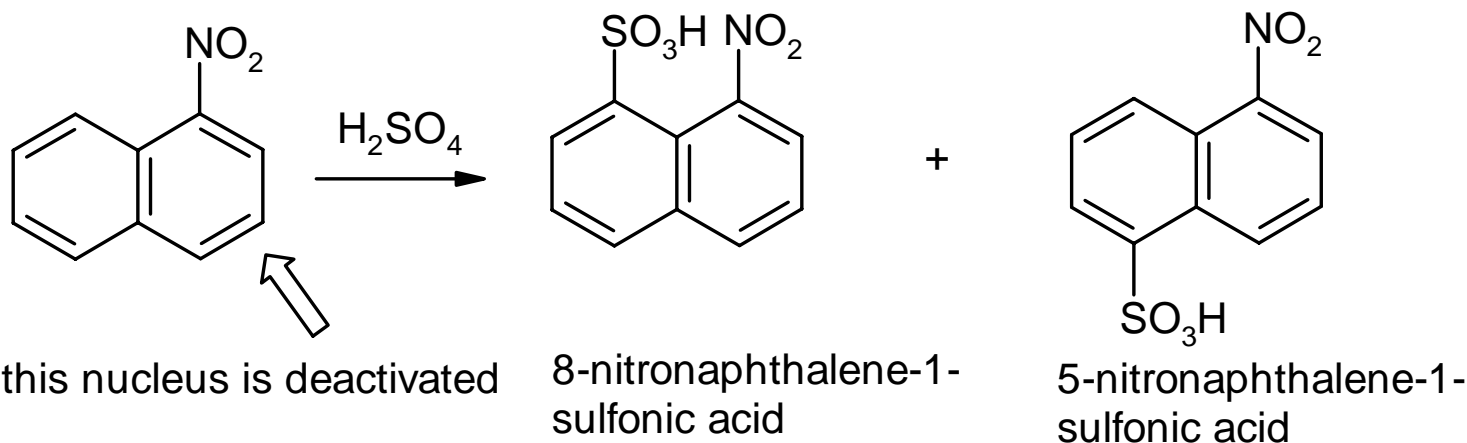


## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – naphthalene



this nucleus is activated

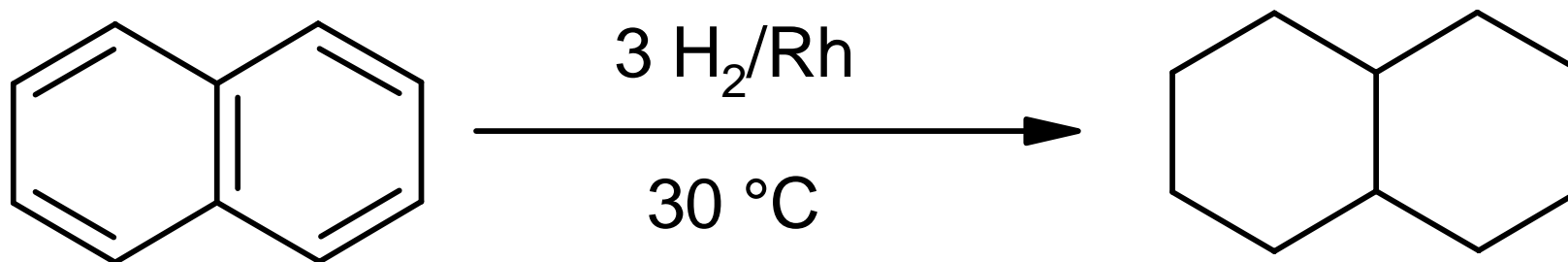
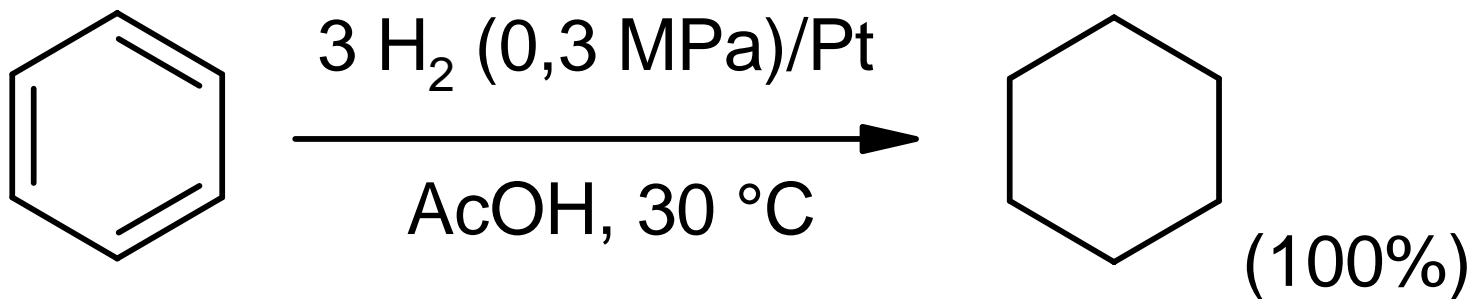
Me = CH<sub>3</sub>



this nucleus is deactivated



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – reduction

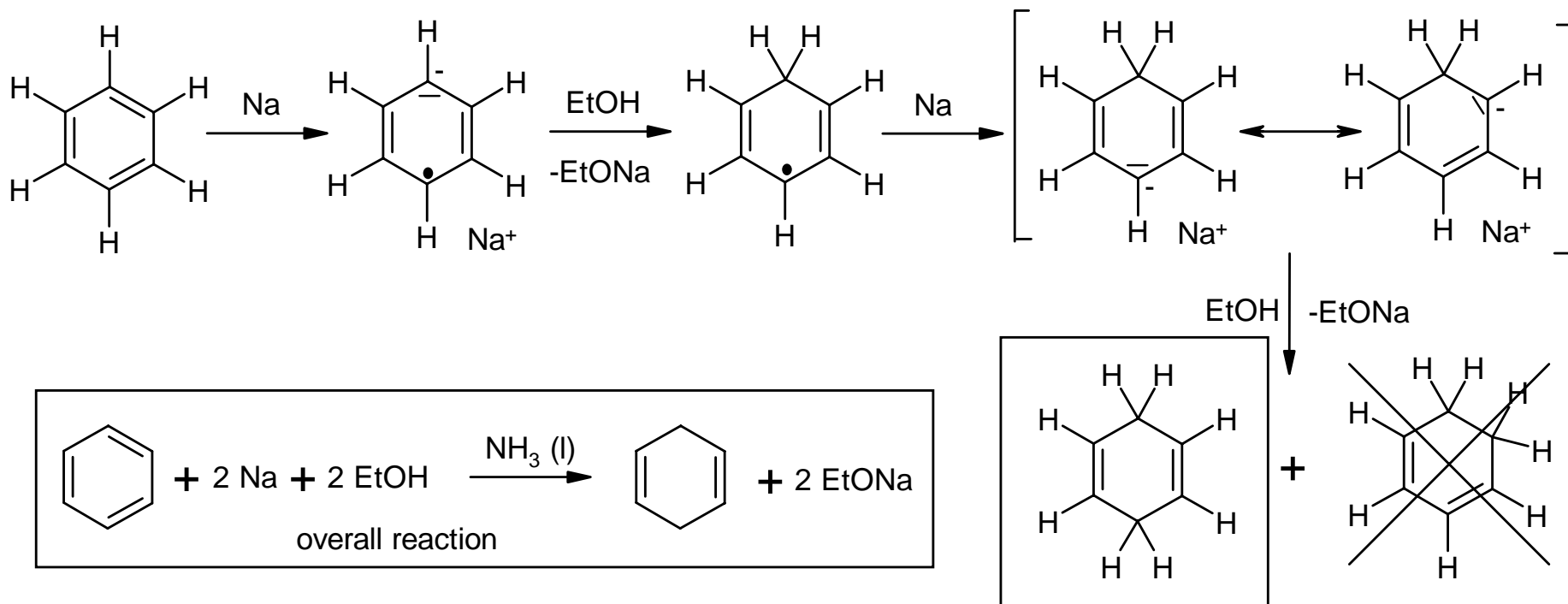




# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



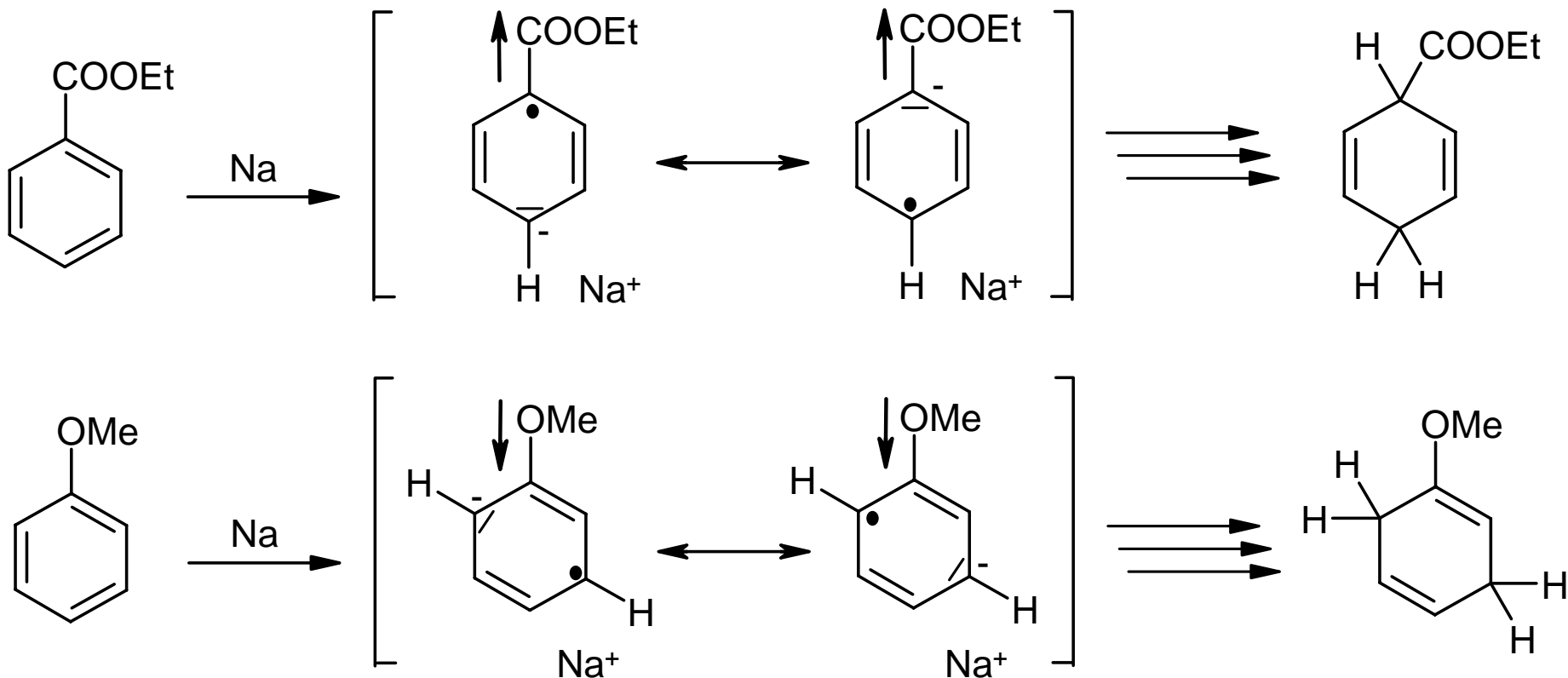
## Aromatic compounds – $S_E$ aromatic – reduction



Et = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>



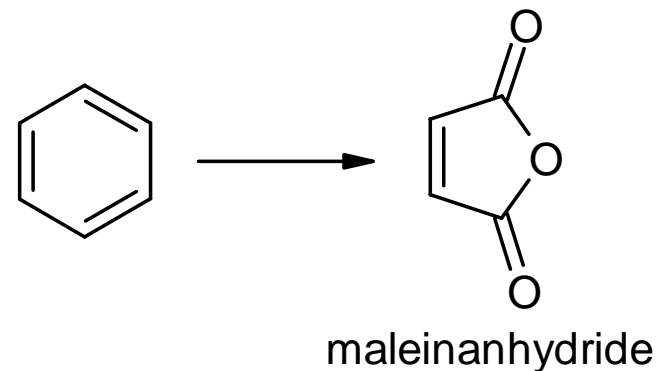
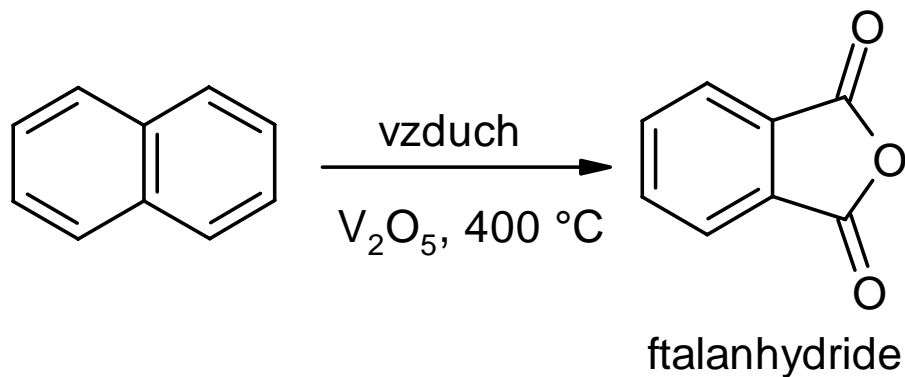
## Aromatic compounds – $S_E$ aromatic – reduction



Me =  $\text{CH}_3$ , Et =  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – oxidation

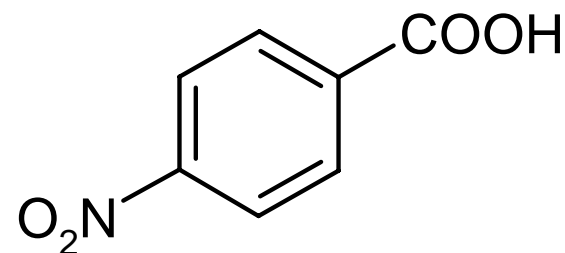
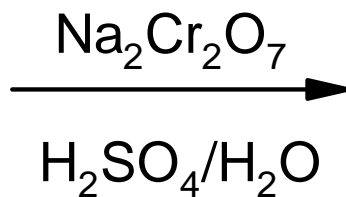
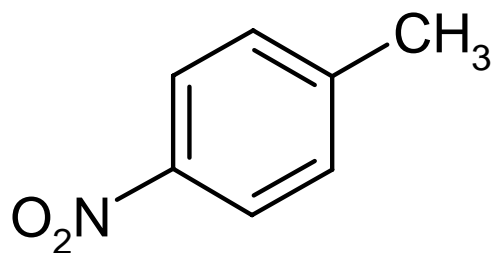




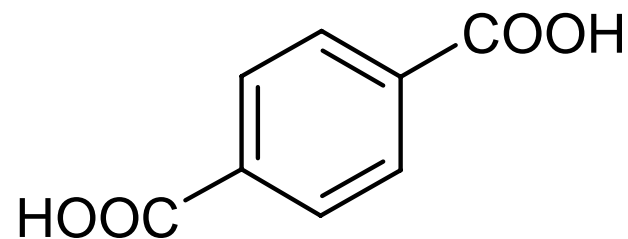
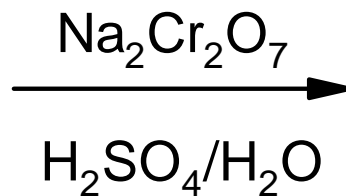
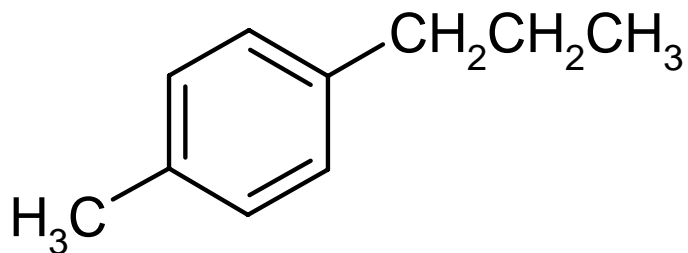
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## Aromatic compounds – S<sub>E</sub> aromatic – oxidation



*p*-nitrobenzoic acid



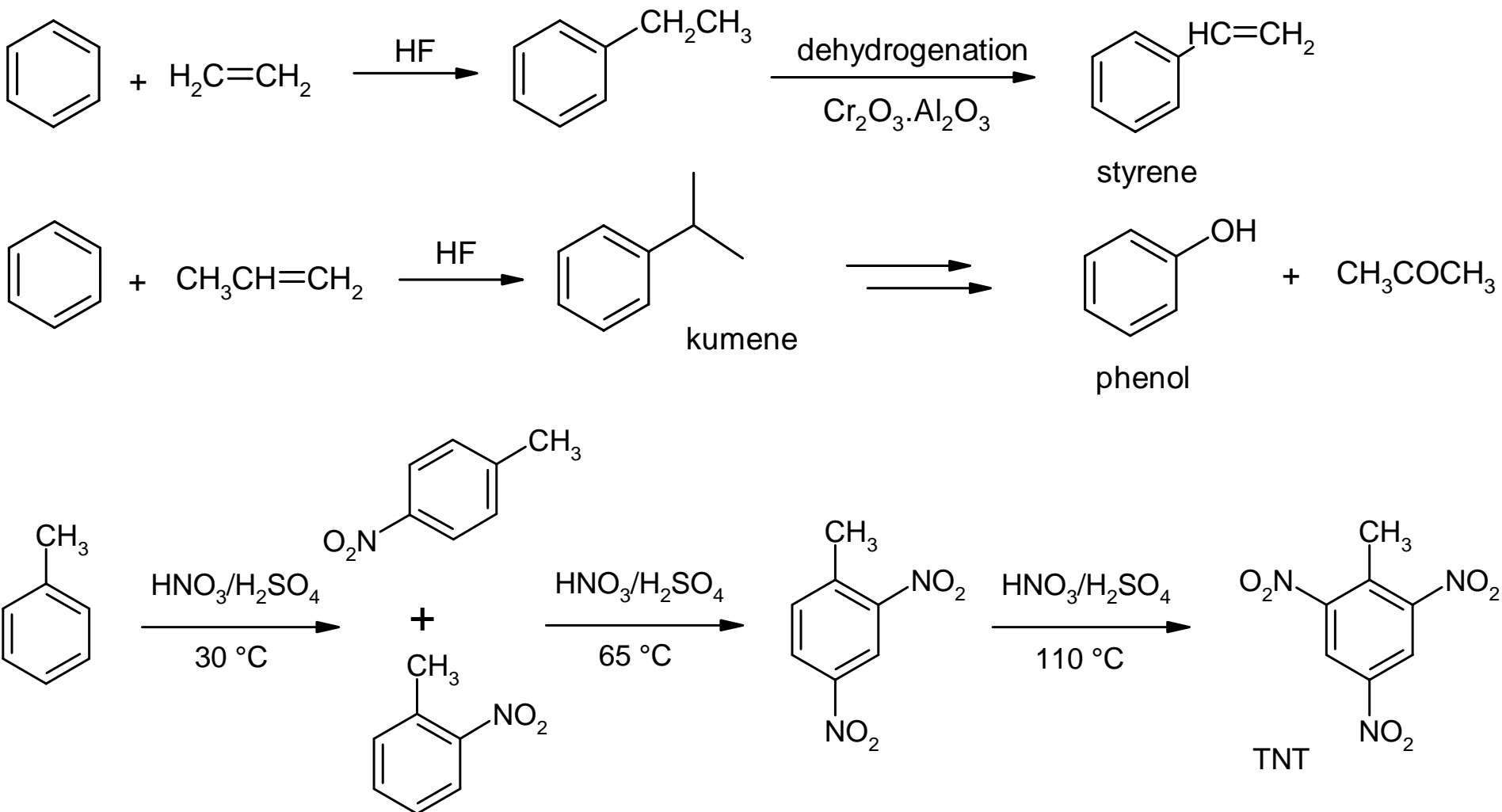
benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid  
(terephthalic acid)



# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics

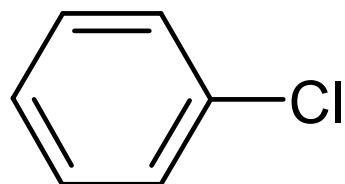


## Aromatic compounds – technically important

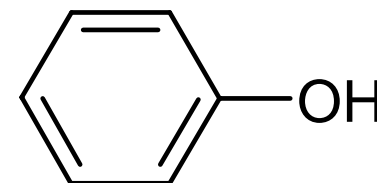
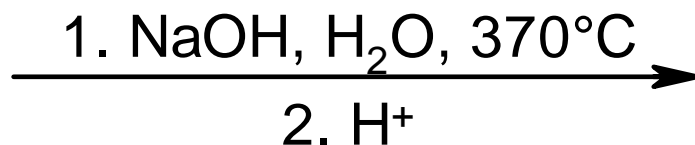




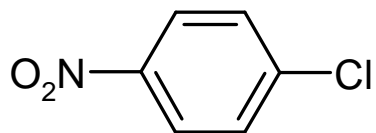
## Phenols - $S_N$ on aromatic halogen



chlorobenzene

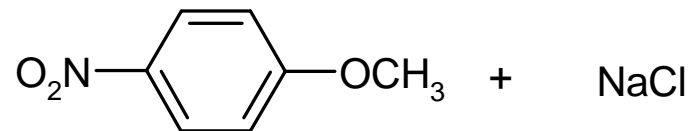
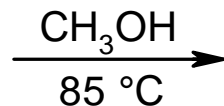


phenol (97%)



4-chloronitrobenzene

+



methyl(4-nitrophenyl)ether (92%)

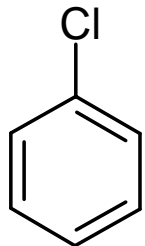
+ NaCl





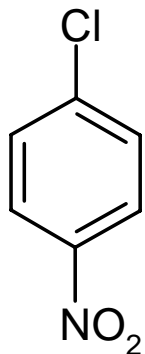
## Phenols - $S_N$ on aromatic skeleton

Relative velocity  
reaction with  $\text{NaOCH}_3$ :



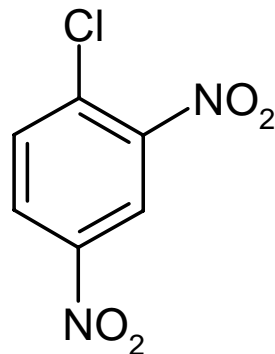
chlorobenzene

1,0



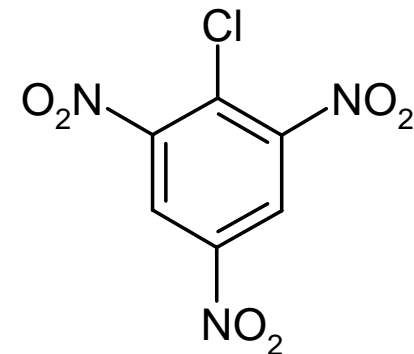
1-chloro-  
4-nitrobenzene

$7 \times 10^{10}$



1-chloro-  
2,4-dinitrobenzene

$2,4 \times 10^{15}$



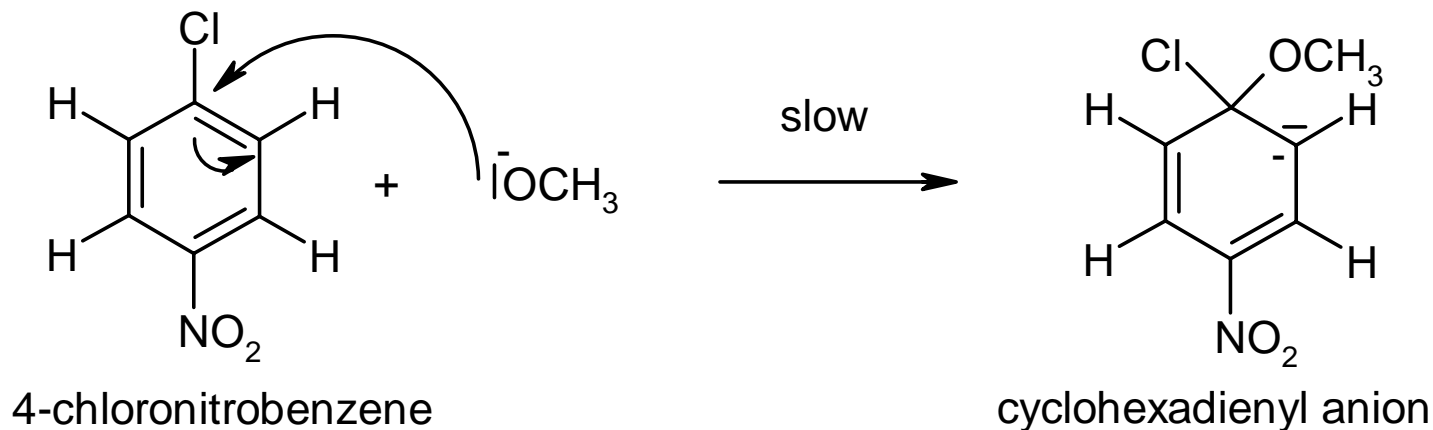
2,4,6-trinitro-  
chlorobenzene

too high to be  
determined

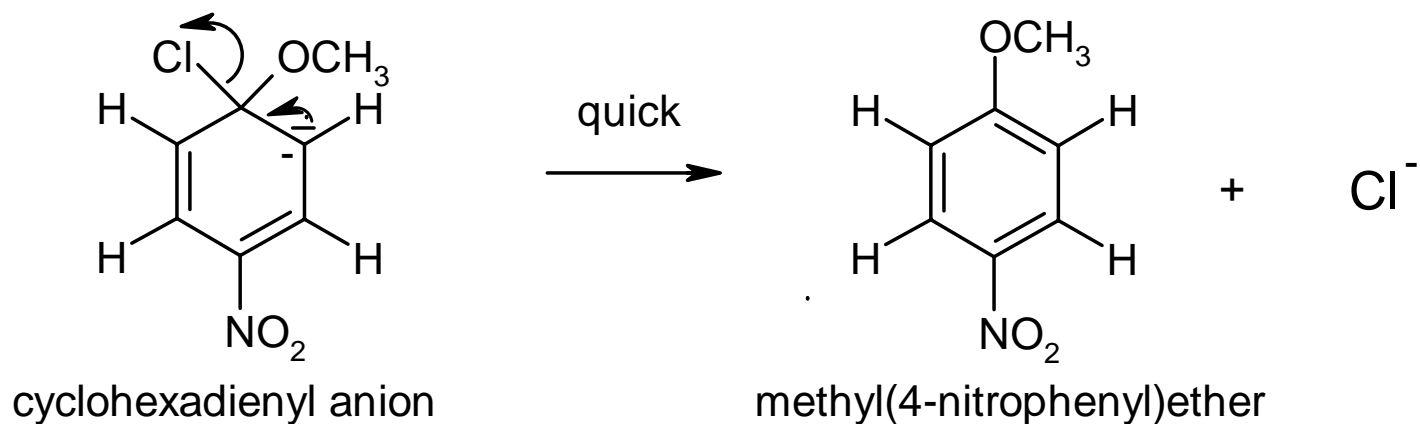


## Phenols - $S_N$ on aromatic skeleton - mechanism

1. step:



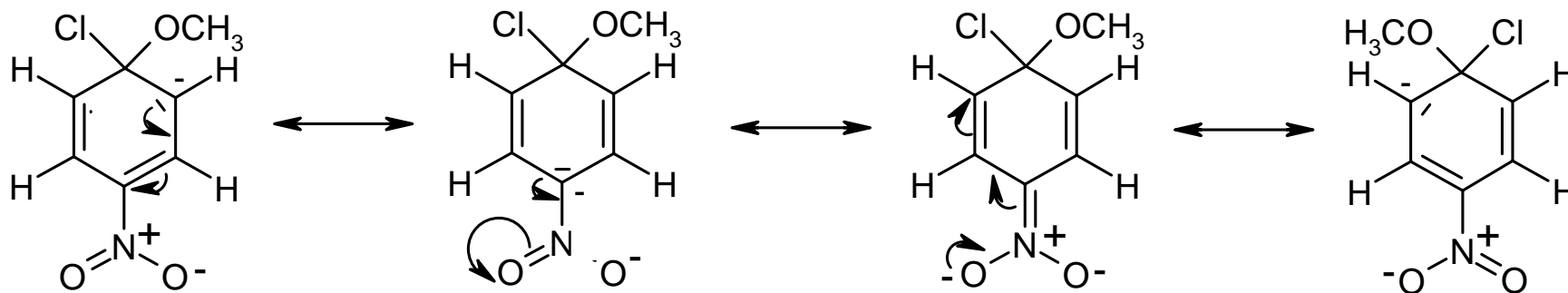
2. step:





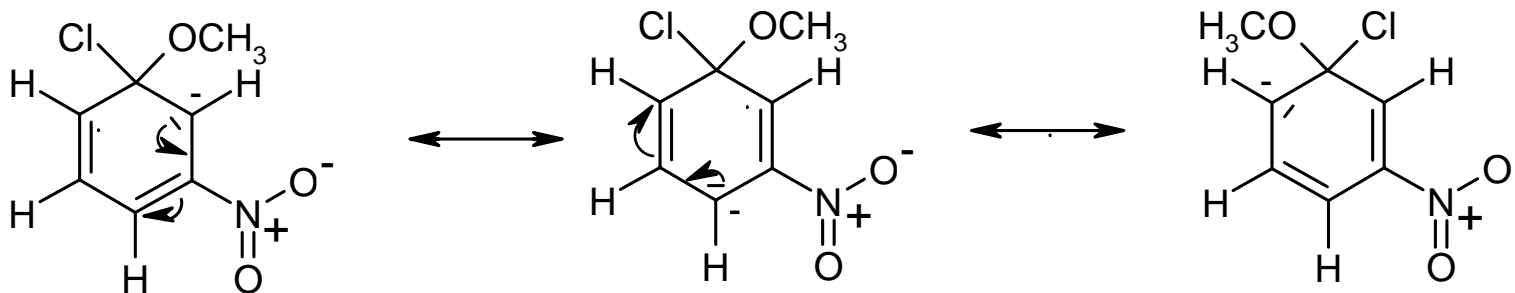
## Phenols - $S_N$ on aromatic skeleton - mechanism

4-nitrochlorobenzene:



The most stable mesomeric structure  
(negative charge on oxygen)

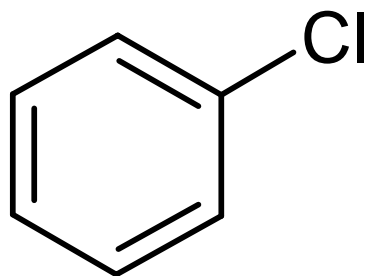
3-nitrochlorobenzene:



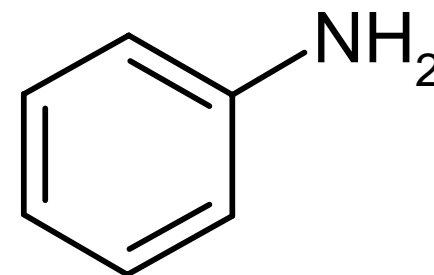
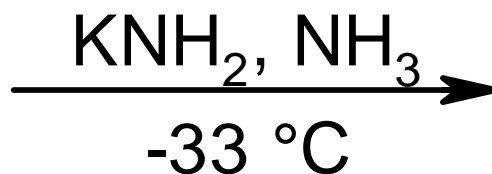
Negative charge can be located on carbon atoms only



$S_N$  on aromatic skeleton – addition-elimination mechanism



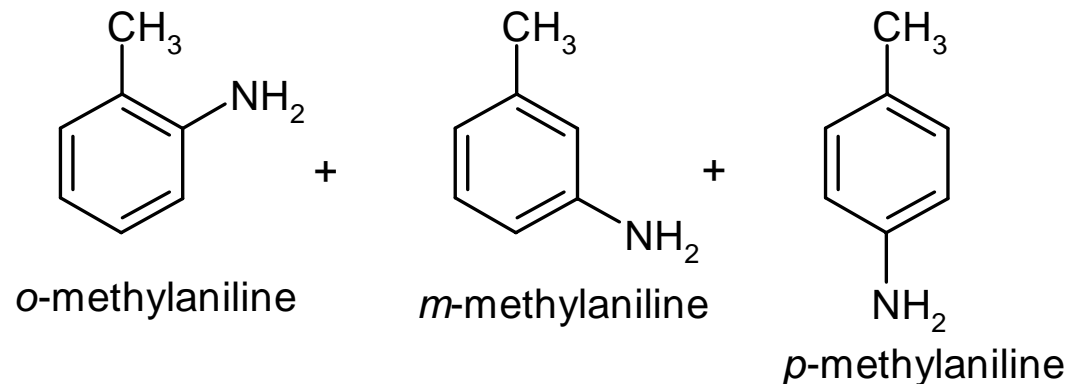
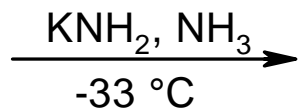
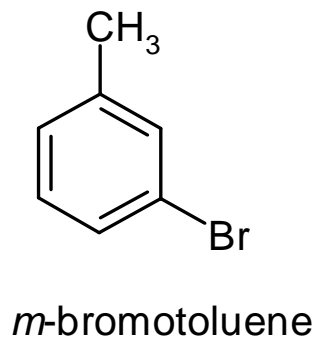
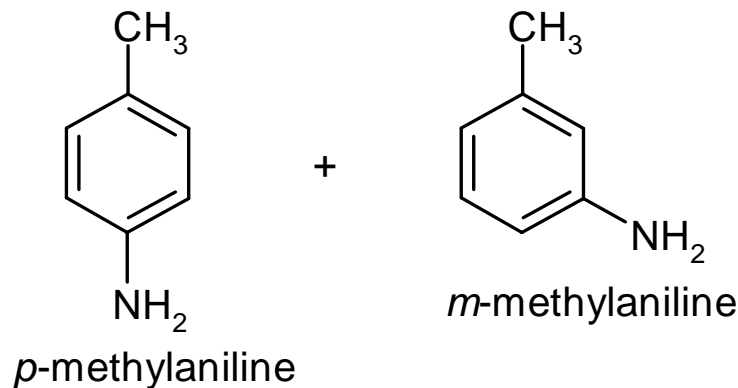
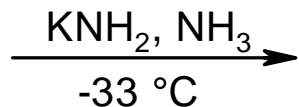
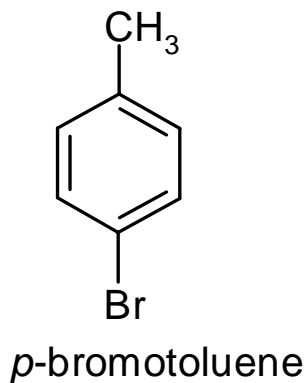
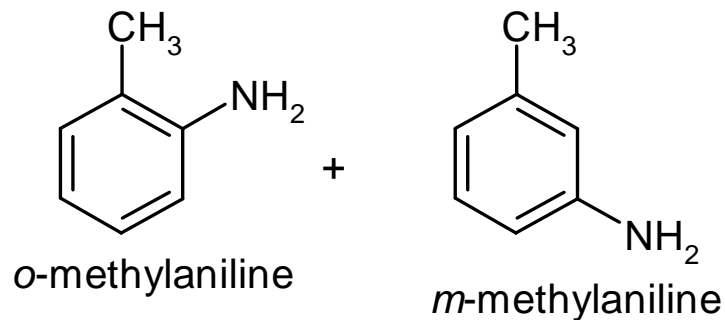
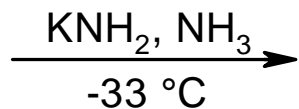
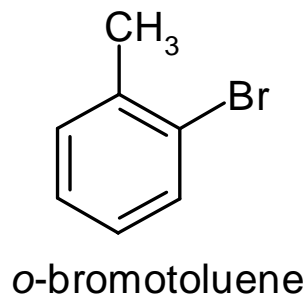
chlorobenzene



aniline (52%)



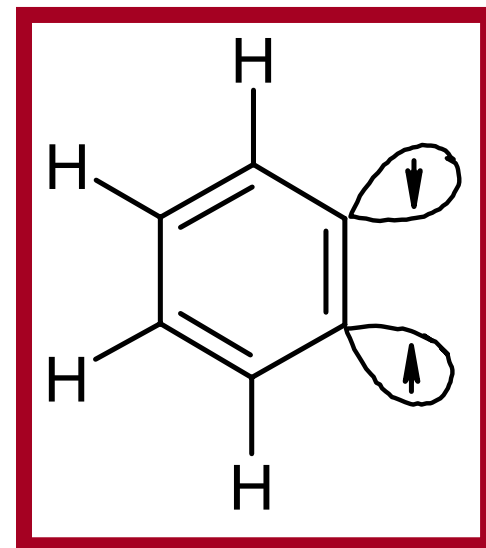
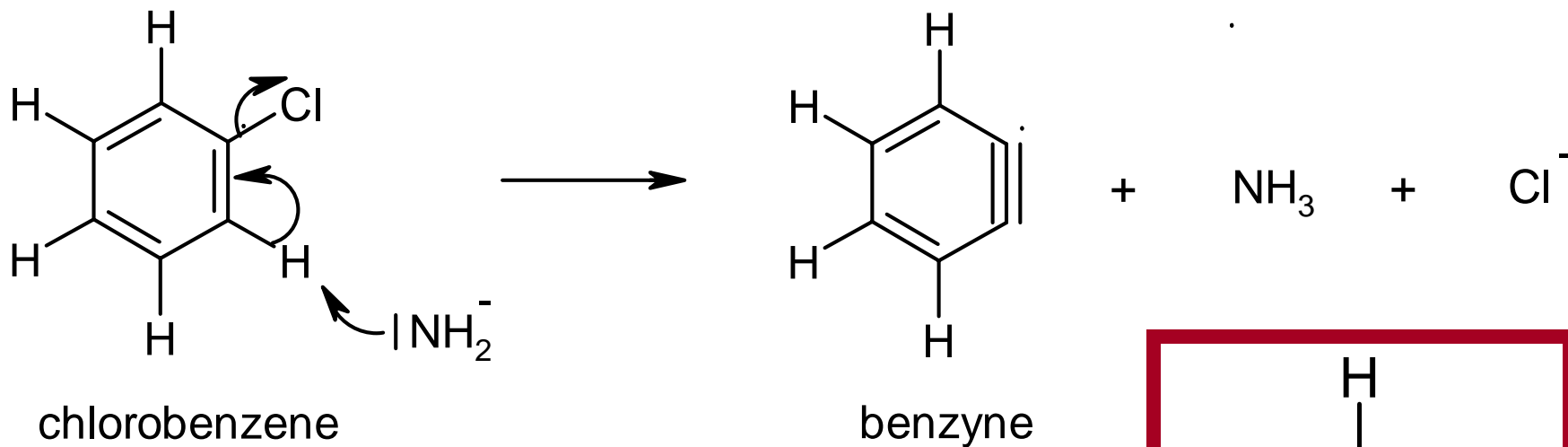
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics





## $S_N$ on aromatic skeleton – addition-elimination mechanism

1. step - elimination:

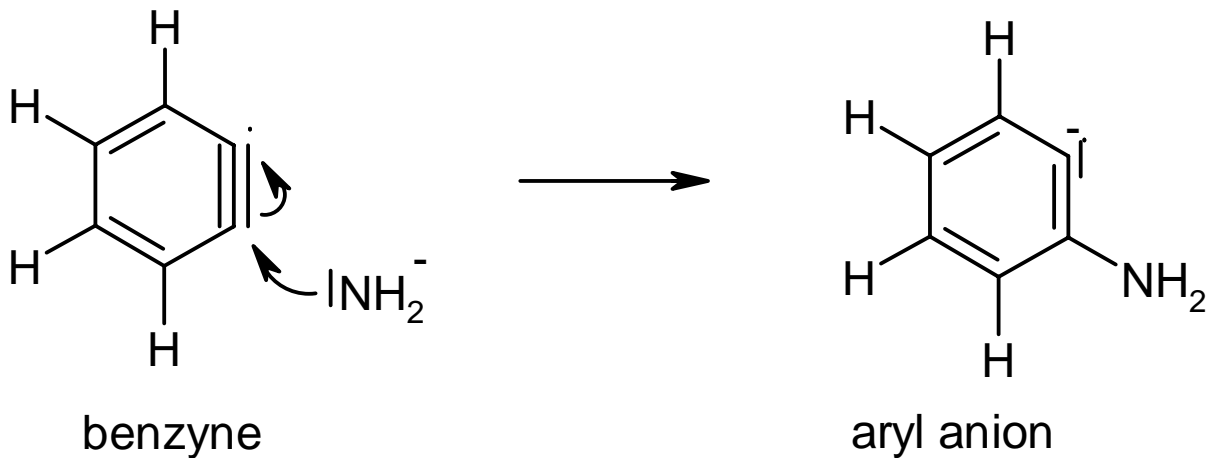




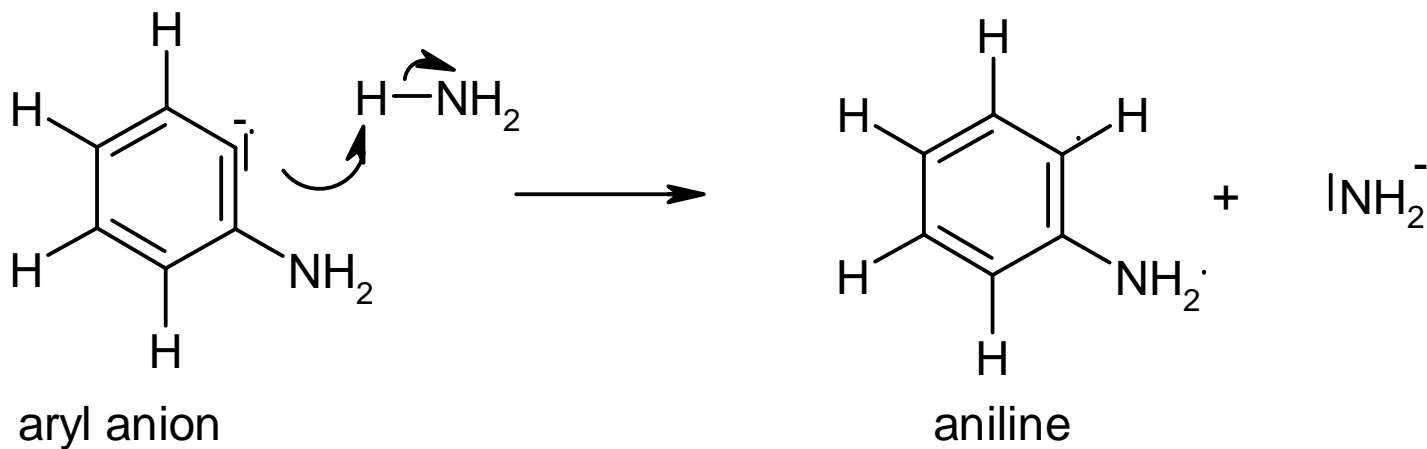
# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



2. step - addition amide anion:



3. step - protonation:





# Organic Chemistry – chemistry of aromatics



## $S_N$ on aromatic skeleton – addition-elimination mechanism

