



# **Aromatic Hydrocarbons**

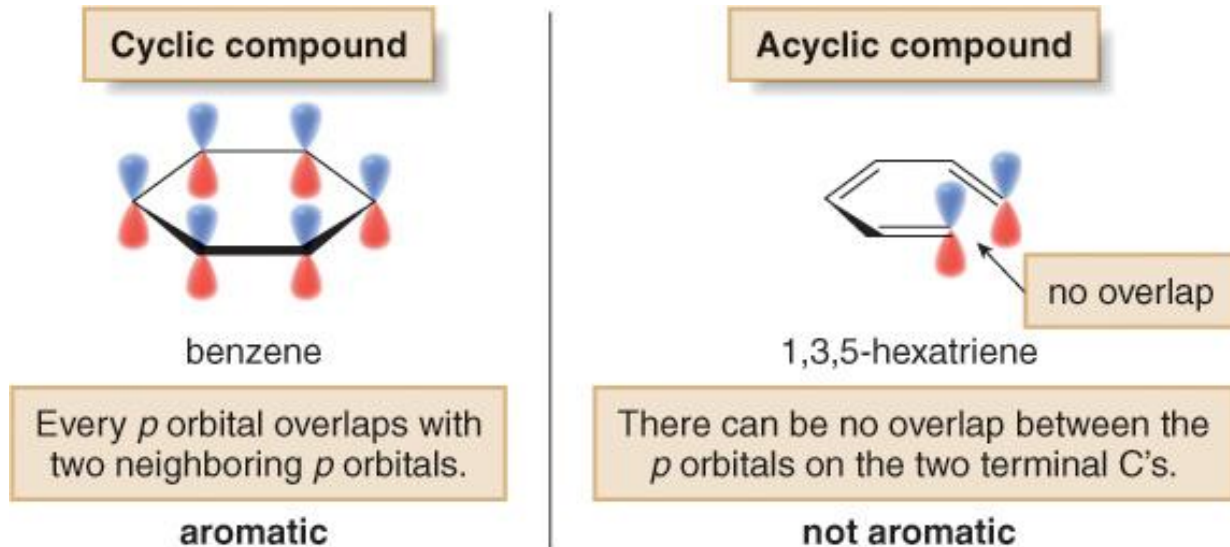
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# **AROMATICITY**

# The Criteria for Aromaticity:

Four structural criteria must be satisfied for a compound to be aromatic.

[1] A molecule must be cyclic.

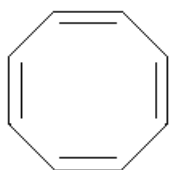


To be aromatic, each  $p$  orbital must overlap with adjacent atoms.  $p$  orbitals on

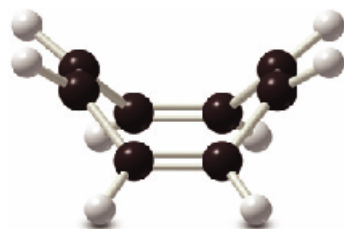
# The Criteria for Aromaticity:

[2] A molecule must be planar.

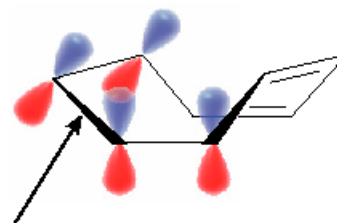
All adjacent  $p$  orbitals must be aligned so that the  $\pi$  electron density can be delocalized.



cyclooctatetraene  
**not aromatic**

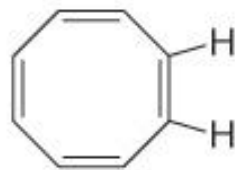


a tub-shaped,  
eight-membered ring

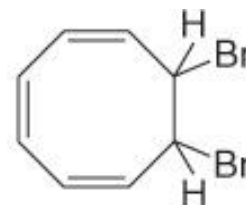


Adjacent  $p$  orbitals cannot overlap.  
Electrons cannot delocalize.

Since cyclooctatetraene is non-planar, it is not aromatic, and it undergoes addition reactions just like those of other alkenes.



cyclooctatetraene

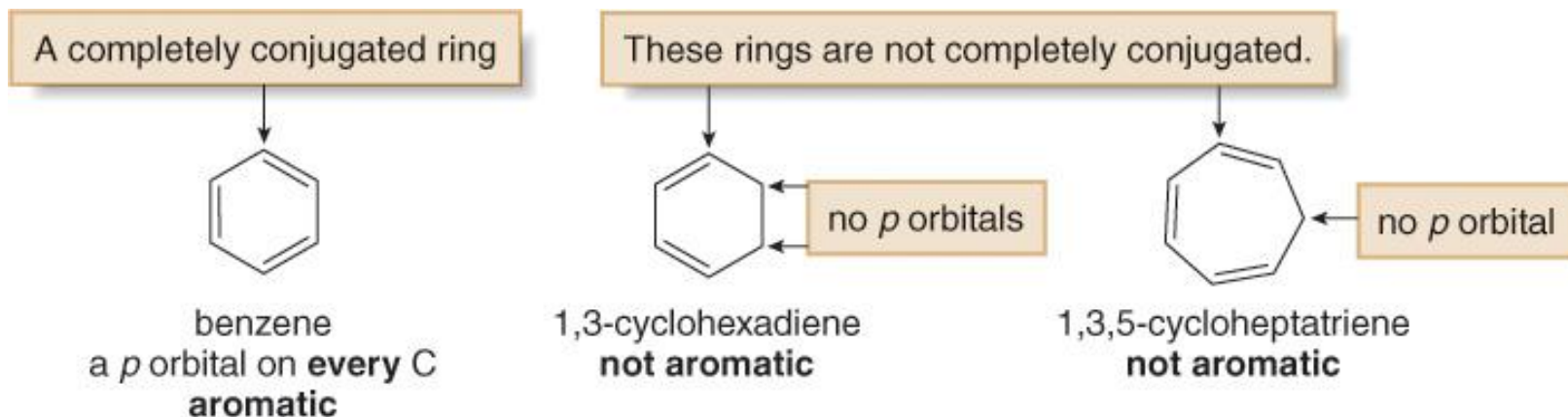


**addition product**

# The Criteria for Aromaticity:

[3] A molecule must be completely conjugated.

Aromatic compounds must have a  $p$  orbital on every atom and each must overlap with adjacent  $p$  orbitals.

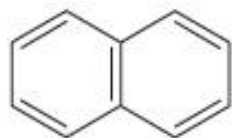


# The Criteria for Aromaticity:

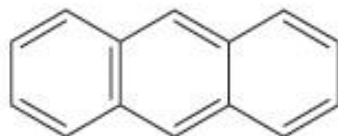
[4] A molecule must satisfy Hückel's rule, which requires a particular number of  $\pi$  electrons.

## Hückel's rule:

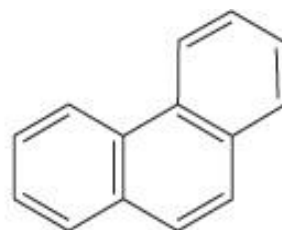
- An aromatic compound must contain  $4n + 2 \pi$  electrons ( $n = 0, 1, 2,$  and so forth).
- Cyclic, planar, and completely conjugated compounds that contain  $4n \pi$  electrons are especially unstable, and are said to be *antiaromatic*.



naphthalene  
**10  $\pi$  electrons**



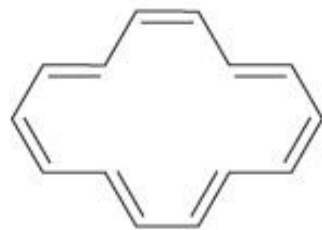
anthracene  
**14  $\pi$  electrons**



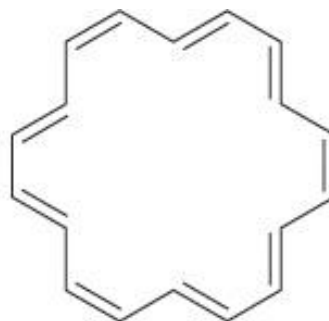
phenanthrene  
**14  $\pi$  electrons**

## Annulene

- An annulene is a monocyclic hydrocarbon with alternating double and single bonds.
- To name an annulene, indicate the number of atoms in the ring in brackets and add the word annulene.



[14]-annulene  
 $4n + 2 = 4(3) + 2 =$   
14  $\pi$  electrons  
**aromatic**

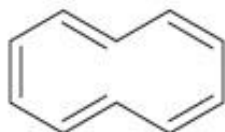


[18]-annulene  
 $4n + 2 = 4(4) + 2 =$   
18  $\pi$  electrons  
**aromatic**



- **[10]-Annulene** has 10  $\pi$  electrons, which satisfies Hückel's rule, but a planar molecule would place the two H atoms inside the ring too close to each other. Thus, the ring puckers to relieve this strain.
- Since [10]-annulene is not planar, the 10  $\pi$  electrons can't delocalize over the entire ring and it is not aromatic.

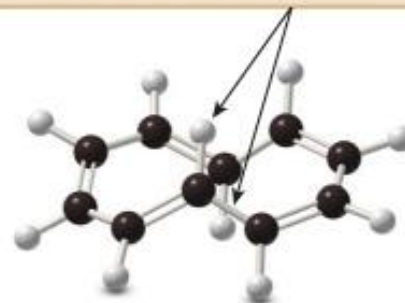
[10]-Annulene fits Hückel's rule,  
but it's **not planar**.



[10]-annulene  
10  $\pi$  electrons  
**not aromatic**

=

The molecule puckers to keep  
these H's further away from each other.



3-D representation

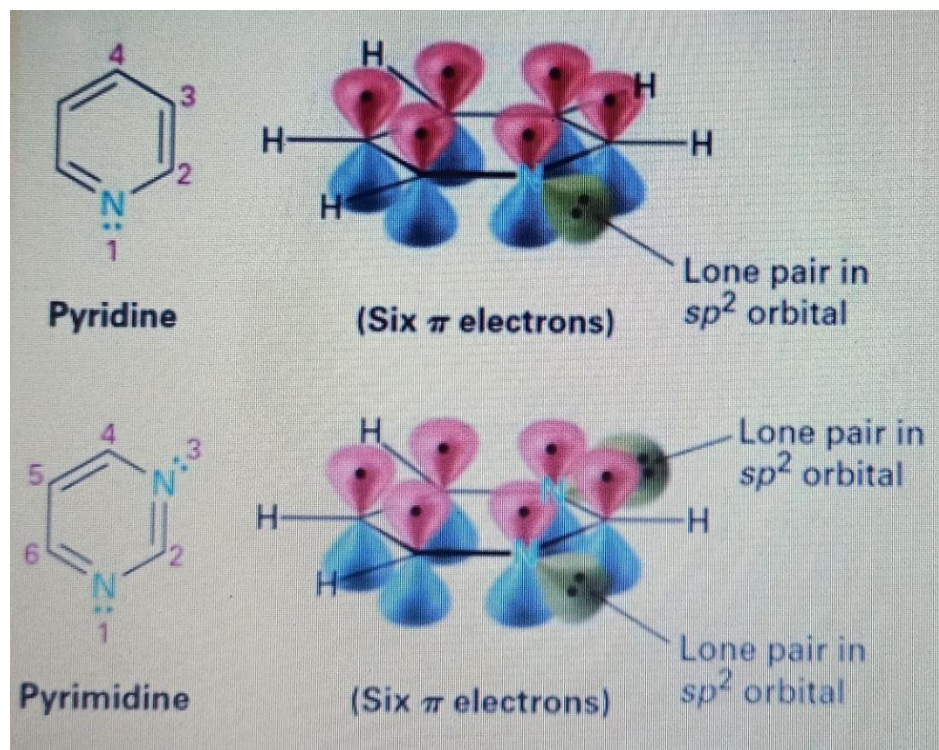
**Heterocycle:** Cyclic compound that comprises atoms of two or more elements in its ring

## Pyridine

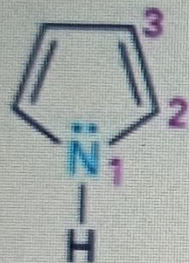
- Six-membered heterocycle with a nitrogen atom in its ring
  - $\pi$  electron structure resembles benzene (6 electrons)
  - The nitrogen lone pair electrons are not part of the aromatic system (perpendicular orbital)
- 
- The  $\pi$  structure of pyridine is quite similar to that of benzene
    - All five  $sp^2$ -hybridized ions possess a p orbital perpendicular with one to the plane of the ring
    - Each p orbital comprises one  $\pi$  electron
    - The nitrogen atom is also  $sp^2$ -hybridized and possesses one electron in a p orbital

Pyrimidine comprises two nitrogen atoms in a six-membered, unsaturated ring

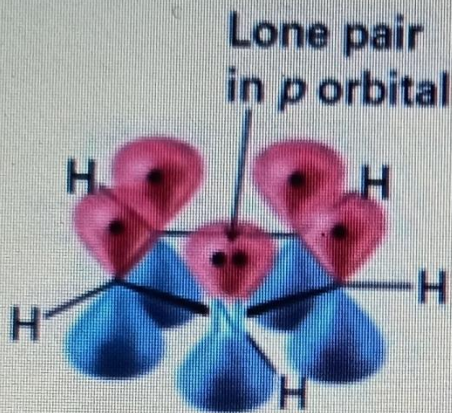
- The  $sp^2$ -hybridized nitrogen atoms share an electron each to the aromatic  $\pi$  system



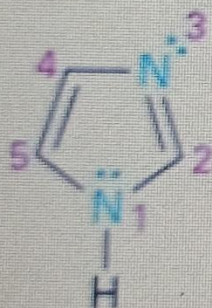




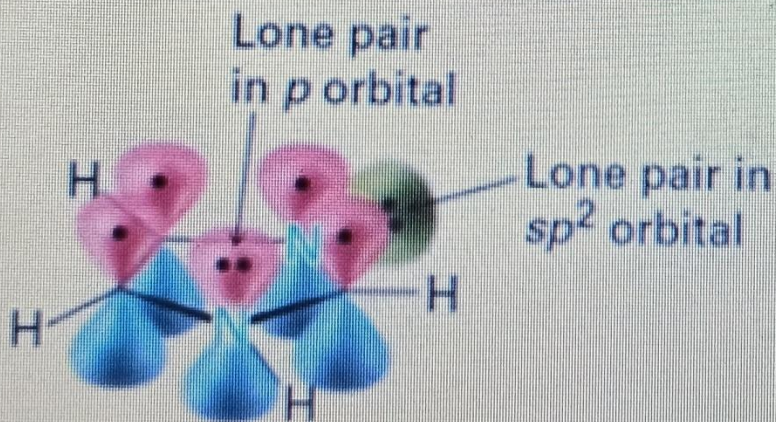
**Pyrrole**



**(Six  $\pi$  electrons)**

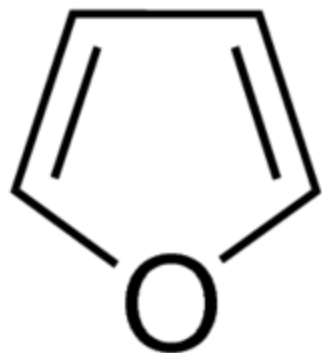


**Imidazole**

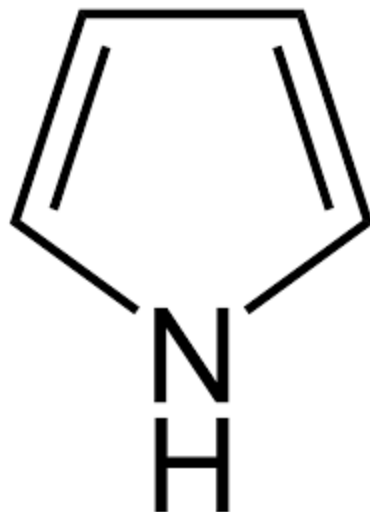


**(Six  $\pi$  electrons)**

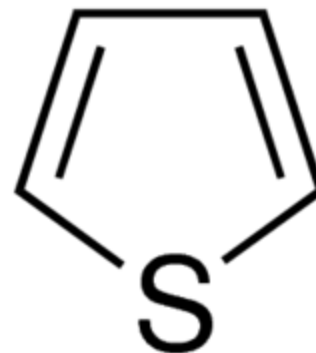
**Work example**



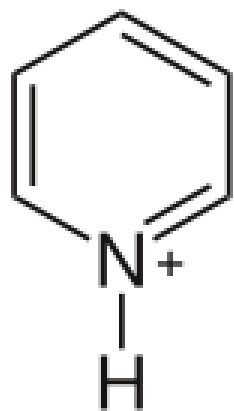
**Furan**



**Pyrrole**



**Thiophene**



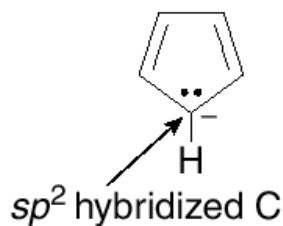
**Pyridinium ion**



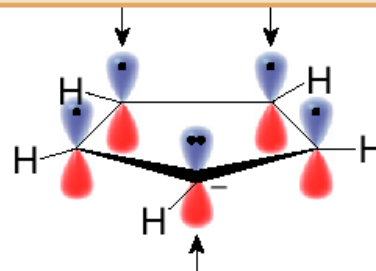
**Protonated Pyrrole**

Both negatively and positively charged ions can be aromatic if they possess all the necessary elements.

**The cyclopentadienyl anion**



The ring is completely conjugated with **6  $\pi$  electrons**.



The lone pair resides in a  $p$  orbital.

- The cyclopentadienyl anion is aromatic because it is cyclic, planar, completely conjugated, and has six  $\pi$  electrons.



One can draw five equivalent resonance structures for the cyclopentadienyl anion.

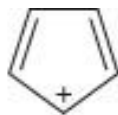
- Having the “right” number of electrons is necessary for a species to be unusually stable by virtue of aromaticity.
- Thus, although five resonance structures can also be drawn for the **cyclopentadienyl cation** and radical, only the cyclopentadienyl anion has 6  $\pi$  electrons, a number that satisfies Hückel’s rule.



**cyclopentadienyl anion**

- 6  $\pi$  electrons
- contains  $4n + 2 \pi$  electrons

**aromatic**



**cyclopentadienyl cation**

- 4  $\pi$  electrons
- contains  $4n \pi$  electrons

**antiaromatic**



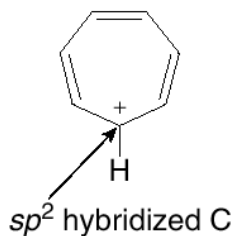
**cyclopentadienyl radical**

- 5  $\pi$  electrons
- does not contain either  $4n$  or  $4n + 2 \pi$  electrons

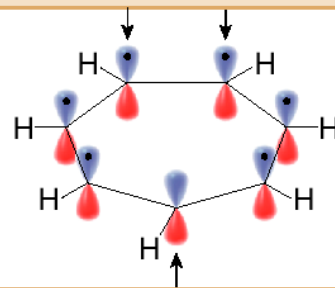
**nonaromatic**

- The **tropylium cation** is a planer carbocation with three double bonds and a positive charge contained in a seven-membered ring.
- Because the tropylium cation has three  $\pi$  bonds and no other nonbonded electron pairs, it contains six  $\pi$  electrons, thereby satisfying Hückel's rule.

The tropylium cation



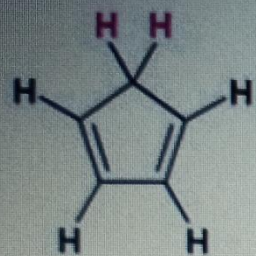
The ring is completely conjugated with 6  $\pi$  electrons.



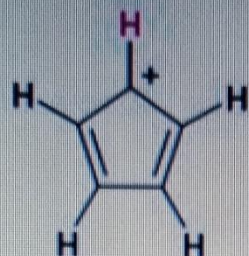
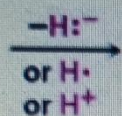
One  $p$  orbital is vacant.

- The tropylium cation is aromatic because it is cyclic, planar, completely conjugated, and has six  $\pi$  electrons delocalized over the seven atoms of the ring.



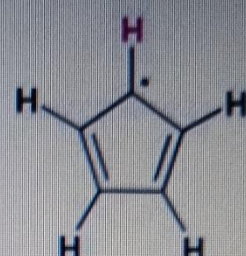


1,3-Cyclopentadiene



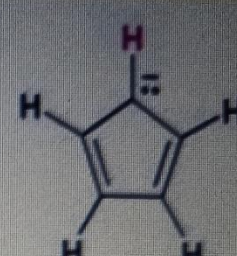
Cyclopentadienyl cation  
(four  $\pi$  electrons)

or

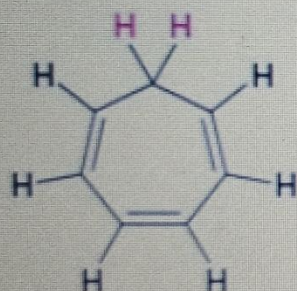


Cyclopentadienyl radical  
(five  $\pi$  electrons)

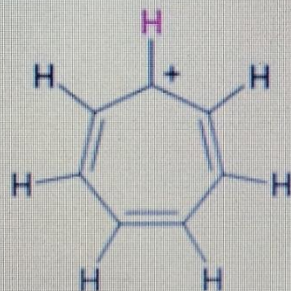
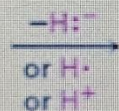
or



Cyclopentadienyl anion  
(six  $\pi$  electrons)

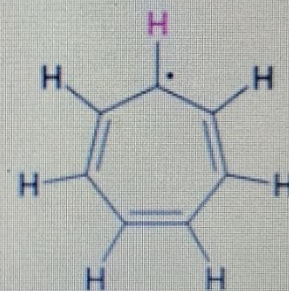


1,3,5-Cycloheptatriene



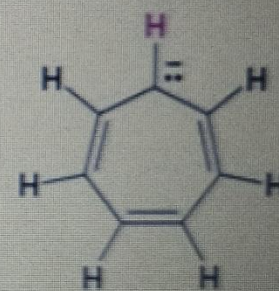
Cycloheptatrienyl cation  
(six  $\pi$  electrons)

or



Cycloheptatrienyl radical  
(seven  $\pi$  electrons)

or



Cycloheptatrienyl anion  
(eight  $\pi$  electrons)

# Aromatic, Antiaromatic and Nonaromatic Compounds

Note the relationship between each compound type and a similar open-chained molecule having the same number of  $\pi$  electrons.

- An aromatic compound is *more* stable than a similar acyclic compound having the same number of  $\pi$  electrons. Benzene is more stable than 1,3,5-hexatriene.
- An antiaromatic compound is *less* stable than an acyclic compound having the same number of  $\pi$  electrons. Cyclobutadiene is less stable than 1,3-butadiene.
- A compound that is not aromatic is *similar* in stability to an acyclic compound having the same number of  $\pi$  electrons. 1,3-Cyclohexadiene is similar in stability to *cis,cis*-2,4-hexadiene, so it is not aromatic.

