

### OCR (A) Chemistry A-level Topic 6.1.1 - Aromatic compounds

#### Flashcards

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# What is the structure and formula of Benzene?







#### What is the structure and formula of Benzene?









# What is the empirical formula of Benzene?







#### What is the empirical formula of benzene?









# What is the state of benzene at room temperature?







#### What is the state of benzene at room temperature?

#### Liquid







# What is the bond angle of benzene?







#### What is the bond angle of benzene?

#### Bond angle = $120^{\circ}$







### What are the 3 features of benzene that don't support Kekule's model?







What are the 3 features of benzene that don't support Kekule's model?

- Benzene is resistant to addition reactions
- Enthalpy change of hydrogenation of benzene is more stable than predicted
- All the carbon bonds are same length







# What technique was used to find the bond lengths of benzene?







### What technique was used to find the bond lengths of benzene?

#### X ray diffraction







### What happens to the 4th electron in the p-orbital of each carbon atom in benzene?







What happens to the 4th electron in the p-orbital of each carbon atom in benzene?

It delocalises to form rings of electron density above and below the hexagon, forming rings of delocalised electron density above/below the hexagon.







### How do the rings of electron density affect the stability of Benzene?

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## How do the rings of electron density affect the stability of Benzene?

# Makes benzene very stable, even though it is unsaturated (aromatic stability)







# Draw the skeletal structure of cyclohexa-1,3,5-triene.













# Why does benzene have a relatively high melting point?







Why does benzene have a relatively high melting point?

# Close packing of flat hexagonal molecules when solid







### Is benzene soluble in water? Explain why?







#### Is benzene soluble in water? Explain why?

#### No because it is non polar







# Dangers of benzene - why it is not used in schools?







#### Dangers of benzene - why it is not used in schools?

#### It is a carcinogen







# How do you name compounds containing a benzene ring?







How do you name compounds containing a benzene ring?

-benzene, or phenyl- ; can designate position on ring using numbers if there is more than one substituent







# Why is benzene attacked by electrophiles?







#### Why is benzene attacked by electrophiles?

# High electron density above/below ring due to delocalised electrons







### Draw a general electrophilic substitution mechanism of benzene, using EI+ to represent an electrophile







Draw a general electrophilic substitution mechanism of benzene, using EI+ to represent an electrophile.





# Nitration of benzene is what type of reaction?







#### Nitration of benzene is what type of reaction?

#### **Electrophilic substitution reaction**







# Which ion is used to nitrate benzene?







#### Which ion is used to nitrate benzene?









# What is the catalyst in nitration of benzene?







#### What is the catalyst in nitration of benzene?

#### Sulfuric acid







### How is this NO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion generated? (conditions and equations)







## How is this $NO_2^+$ ion generated? (conditions and equations)

### Concentrated $H_2SO_4$ and concentrated $HNO_3$ . $H_2SO_4 + HNO_3 \rightarrow H_2NO_3^+ + HSO_4^ H_2NO_3^+ \rightarrow H_2O + NO_2^+$ Overall: $H_2SO_4 + HNO_3 \rightarrow HSO_4^- + NO_2^+ + H_2O_4^-$





# How is the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> catalyst regenerated in the nitration of benzene?







### How is the $H_2SO_4$ catalyst regenerated in the nitration of benzene?

## $HSO_4^- + H^+ \rightarrow H_2SO_4$ (H<sup>+</sup> from benzene ring)







### Draw a mechanism and write an overall equation for the nitration of benzene.







Draw a mechanism and write an overall equation for the nitration of benzene.







# What type of catalyst is used for a Friedel-Crafts reaction?







## What type of catalyst is used for a Friedel-Crafts reaction?

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A halogen carrier (e.g. AICI_3)
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# Why does benzene not react directly with halogens?







#### Why does benzene not react directly with halogens?

#### The aromatic ring is too stable







### What is happening when AICI<sub>4</sub> is formed in terms of electrons?







## What is happening when AICl<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> is formed in terms of electrons?

# The lone pair of electrons on the chlorine atom is forming a coordinate bond to Al







# How is the AICl<sub>3</sub> catalyst reformed?







#### How is the AICl<sub>3</sub> catalyst reformed?

#### $AICI_4^- + H^+ \rightarrow HCI + AICI_3 (H^+ \text{ from benzene})$







### How could you use a

### Friedel-Crafts mechanism to

### add a methyl group to a

### benzene ring?

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How could you use a Friedel-Crafts mechanism to

add a methyl group to a benzene ring?

Use a halogenoalkane and AICl<sub>3</sub> to create an electrophile that can attack

benzene







# Draw the mechanism for the acylation of benzene from RCO<sup>+</sup>.







### Draw the mechanism for the acylation of benzene from RCO<sup>+</sup>.





#### Draw the structure of phenol?





### What reactions can you carry out to show the weak acidity of phenol?







What reactions can you carry out to show the weak acidity of phenol?

#### A neutralisation reaction with NaOH occurs but absent when you react phenol with carbonates







### Write the equation of the reaction between phenol with bromine to 2,4,6-tribromophenol?







Write the equation of the reaction between phenol with bromine to 2,4,6-tribromophenol?







# Write the equation for the reaction between phenol with dilute nitric acid.







Write the equation for the reaction between phenol with dilute nitric acid.





### What is the relative ease of electrophilic substitution of phenol compared to benzene and why?







What is the relative ease of electrophilic substitution of phenol compared to benzene and why?

It is easier for electrophilic substitution to occur with phenol because oxygen lone pair of electrons from the -OH group are partially delocalised into ring therefore this increases the electron density of the ring thus electrophiles are more attracted phenol







# What is the directing effect of electron donating groups OH and NH<sub>2</sub>?







What is the directing effect of electron donating groups OH and  $NH_2$ ?

### They direct group to the 2 and 4 position of the ring in electrophilic substitution of aromatic compounds







# What is the directing effect of electron withdrawing group $NO_2^2$ ?







What is the directing effect of electron withdrawing group  $NO_2$ ?

### NO<sub>2</sub> directs atoms to the 3 position of the ring in electrophilic substitution of aromatic compounds



