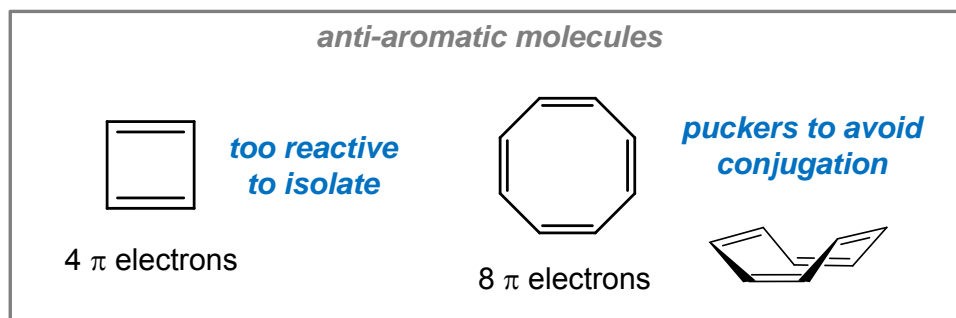
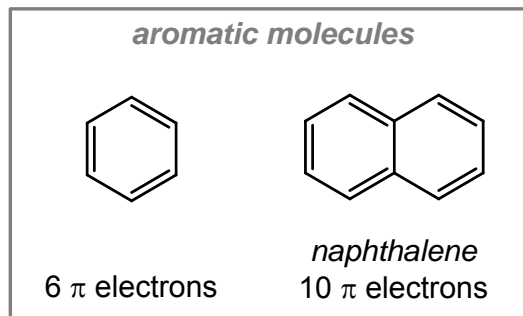


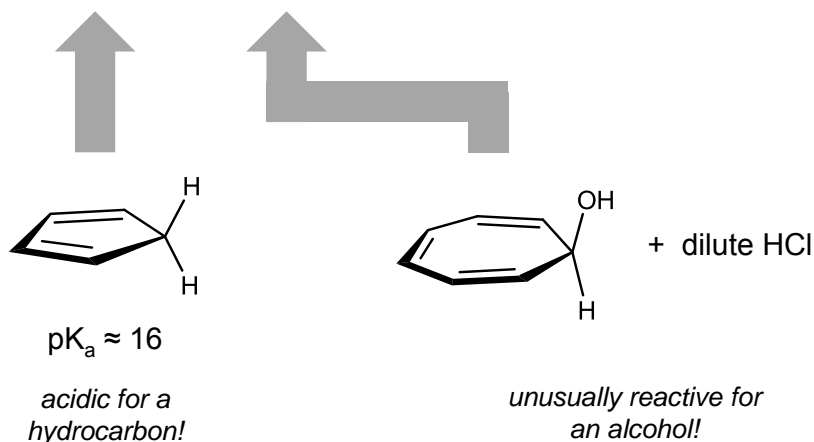
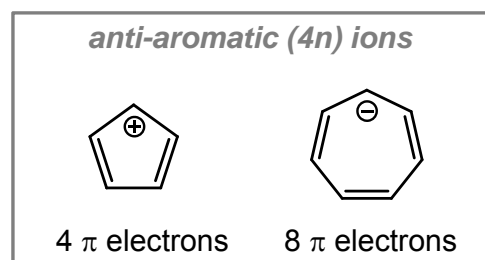
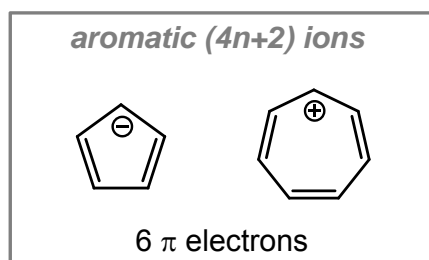
# Hückel's Rule of Aromaticity

For a continuous, planar circle of  $p$  orbitals,

- Molecules with  $(4n + 2)$  electrons (where  $n$  is an integer) are stabilized, "aromatic".
- Molecules with  $(4n)$  electrons are destabilized, "anti-aromatic".



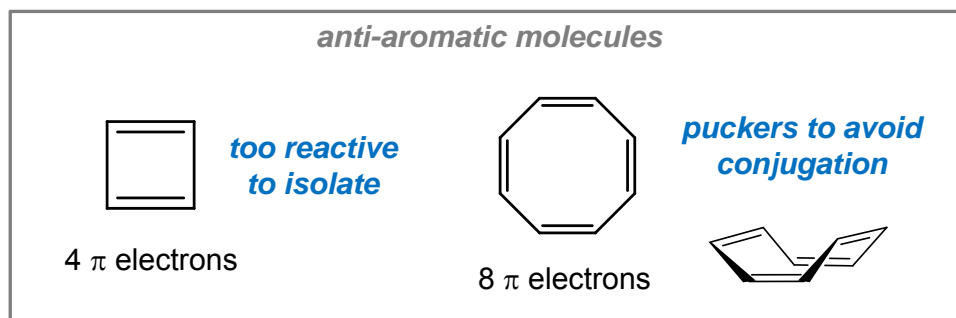
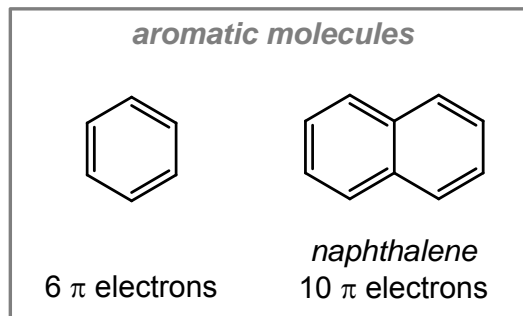
## Aromatic and Anti-Aromatic Ions



# Hückel's Rule of Aromaticity

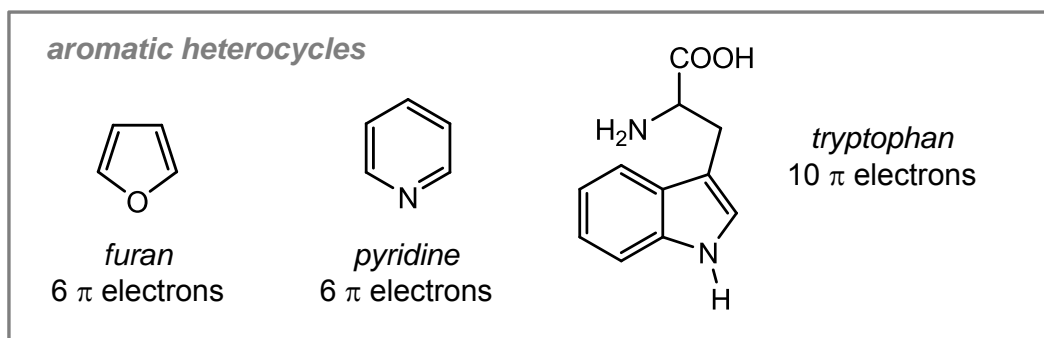
For a continuous, planar circle of  $p$  orbitals,

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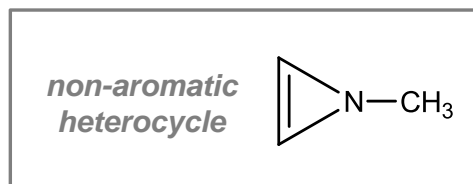


## Aromatic Heterocycles

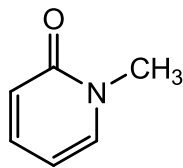
*Heterocycle*: A ring containing atoms other than carbon.  
("Heteroatoms". Typically N, O, S, or P.)



Hybridization of heteroatoms is determined by aromaticity.



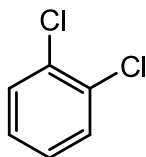
## Aromaticity by Resonance



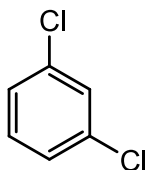
*Is this molecule aromatic?*

- Check to see if  $\pi$  orbital system is contiguous.
- Check resonance structures.  
If any of them have  $(4n+2)$   $\pi$  electrons, the molecule is aromatic.

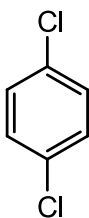
## Naming Disubstituted Benzenes



1,2-dichlorobenzene  
*ortho*-dichlorobenzene  
*o*-dichlorobenzene



1,3-dichlorobenzene  
*meta*-dichlorobenzene  
*m*-dichlorobenzene



1,4-dichlorobenzene  
*para*-dichlorobenzene  
*p*-dichlorobenzene