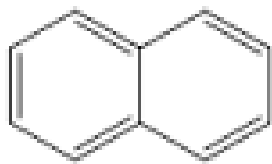
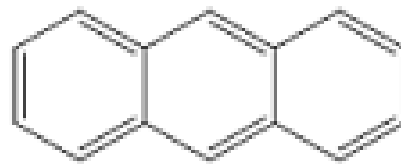


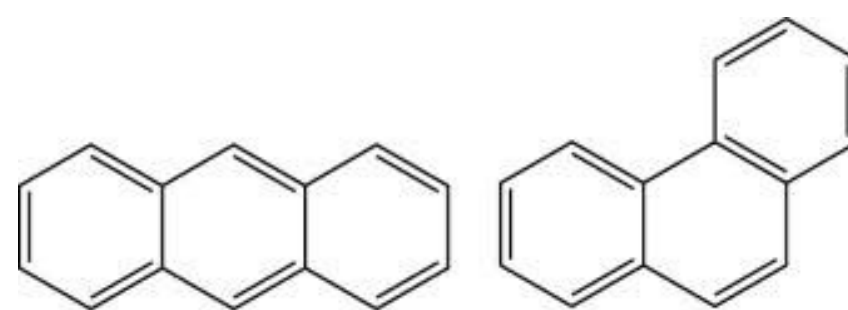
(benzene)



(naphthalene)

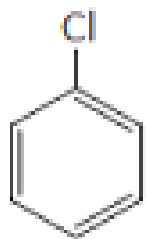


(anthracene)

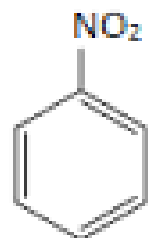


anthracene

phenanthrene



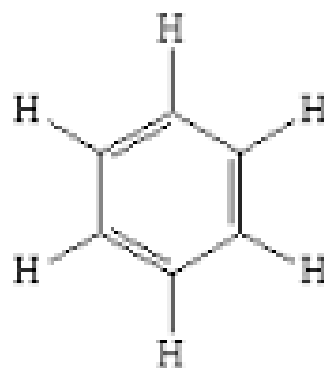
(chlorobenzene)



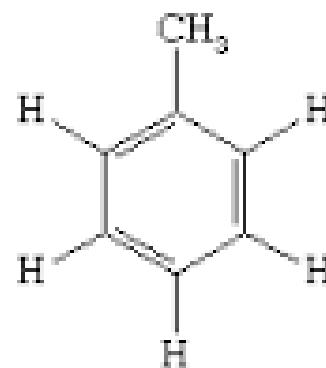
(nitrobenzene)

Dr. Sangeeta Kumar, Dept of Chemistry

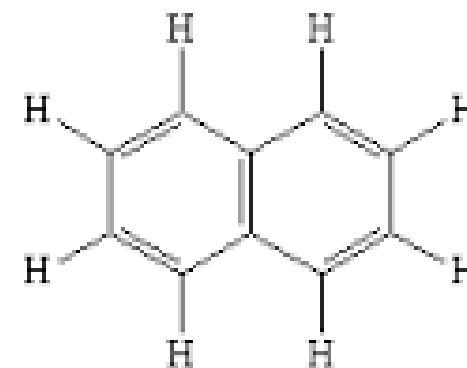
AROMATICS



benzene



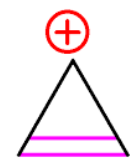
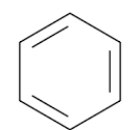
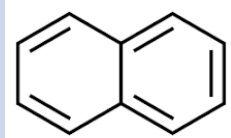
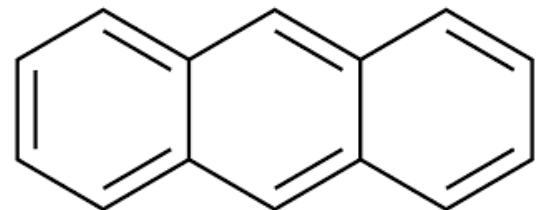
toluene



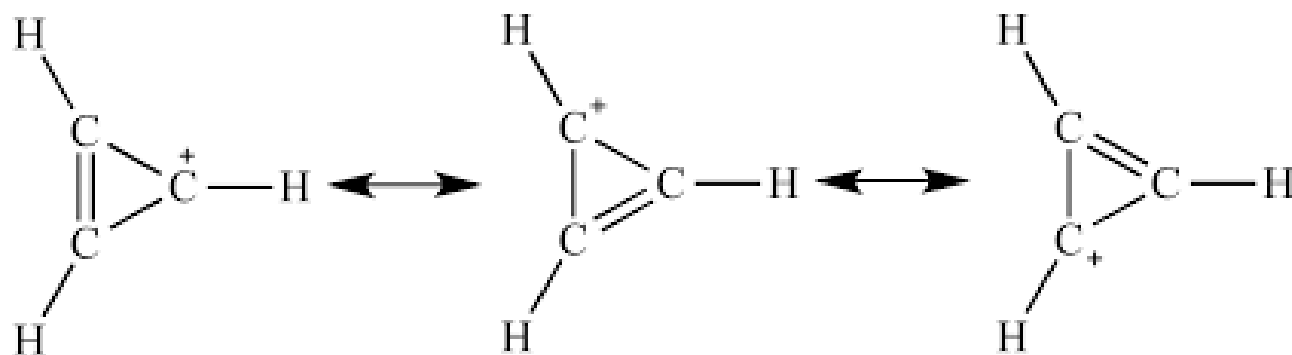
naphthalene

CONDITIONS FOR AROMATICITY

- Compound must be cyclic and planar.
- Each carbon on the ring must be sp^2 hybridized.
- There must be conjugation in the cyclic ring.
- The π electrons are delocalized.
- Each atom in the cyclic system must have a p orbital perpendicular to the ring.
- There should be resonance in the ring.
- Huckel's rule should be followed. That is, there should be $4n+2$ π electrons. Here n refers to the number of rings.
- From Huckels rule it follows that there are odd pair of electrons in the aromatic system.

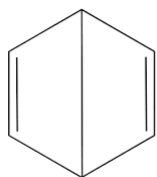
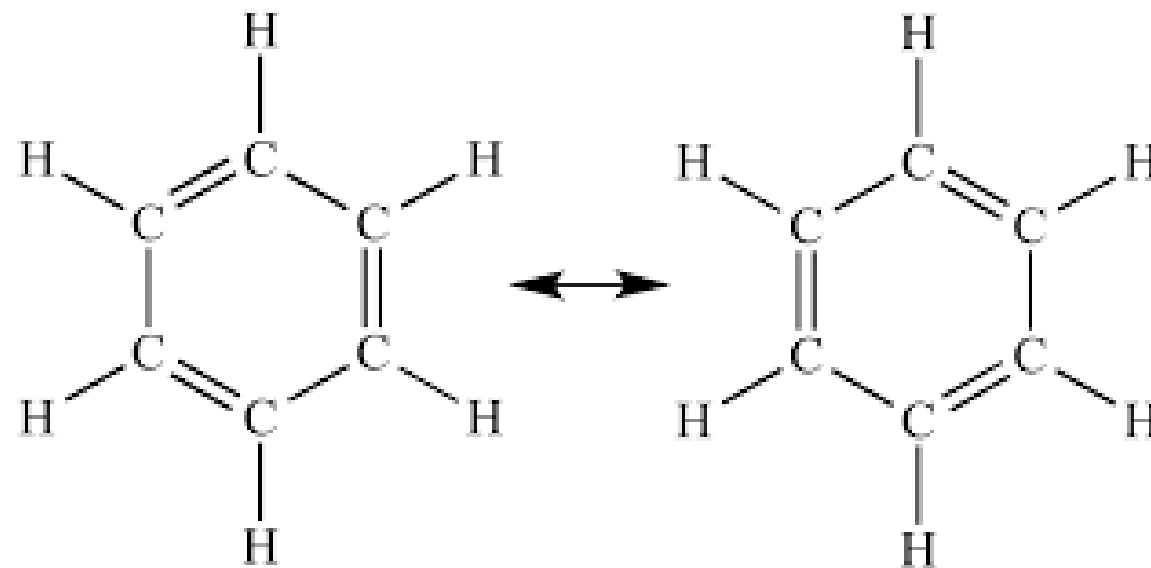
S.No	n	$4n+2$ π electrons	No. of double bonds	Example	
1	0	2	1	Cyclo propenyl cation	
2	1	6	3	Benzene	 <small>ChemEssen.com</small>
3	2	10	5	Napthalene	
4	3	14	7	Anthracene	

RESONANCE STRUCTURES OF AROMATICS



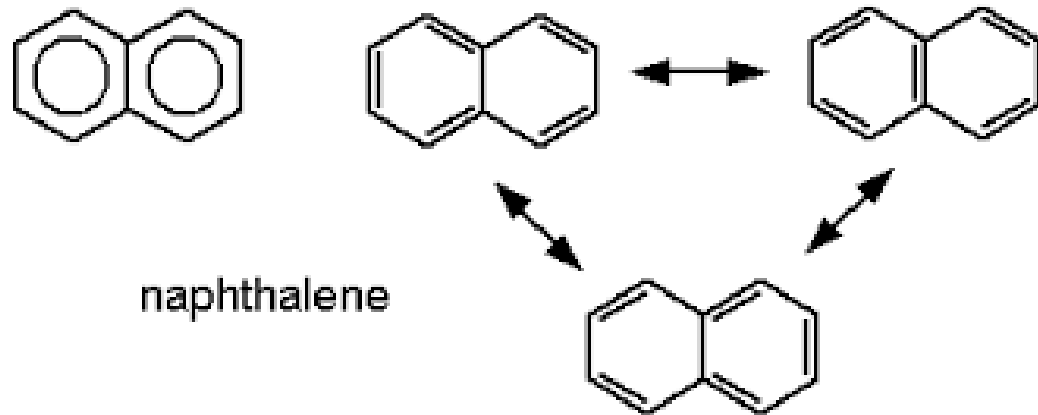
Cyclopropenyl cation
resonance
structures

Resonance structures
of benzene by Kekule.

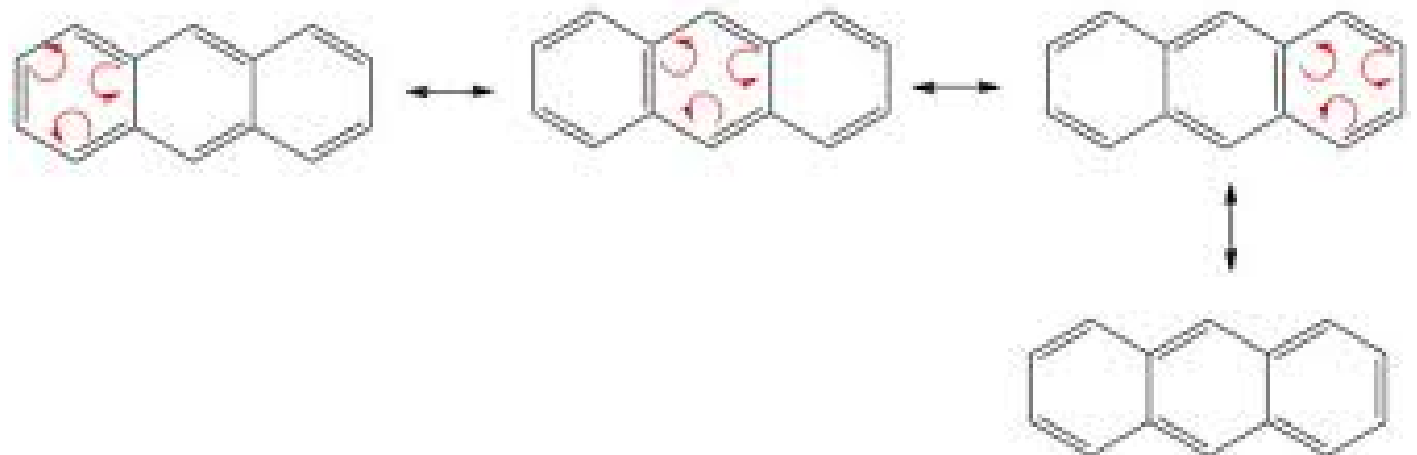


Dewar structure of
benzene

Resonance structures of Naphthalene



Resonance structures of Anthracene



IDENTIFY THE AROMATICS

