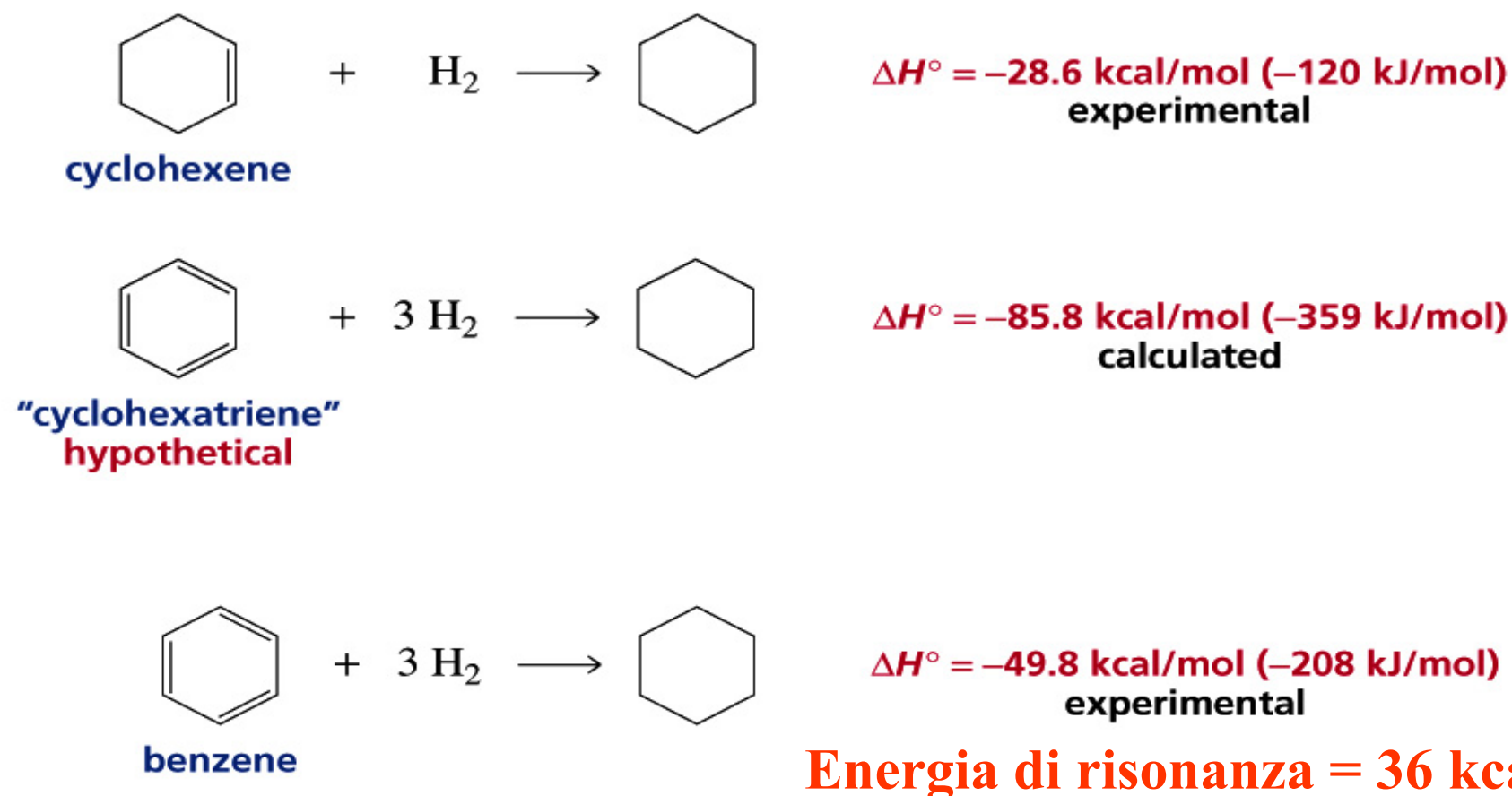


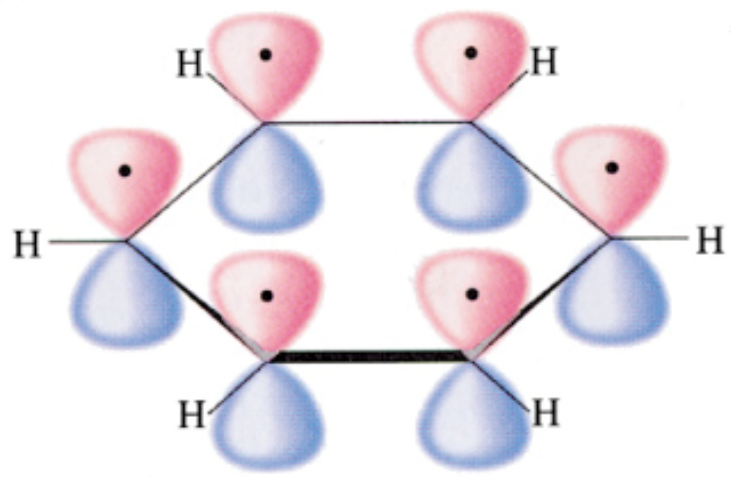
Il Benzene è stabilizzato dalla delocalizzazione elettronica.

La stabilità aggiuntiva di un composto che scaturisce dal fatto di possedere elettroni delocalizzati è chiamata **energia di delocalizzazione** o **energia di risonanza**

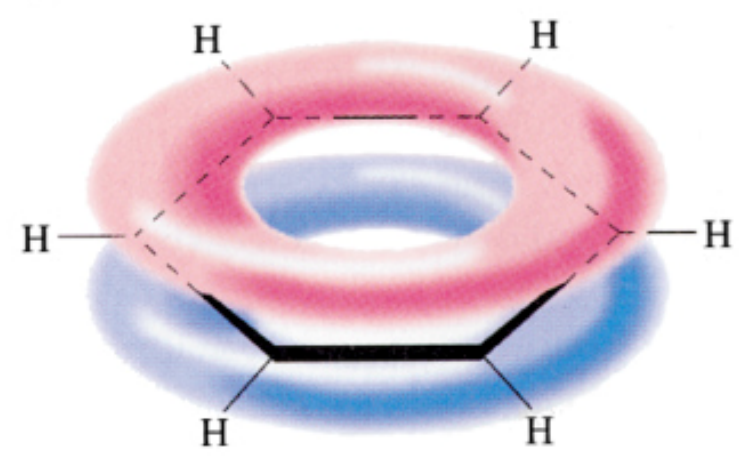


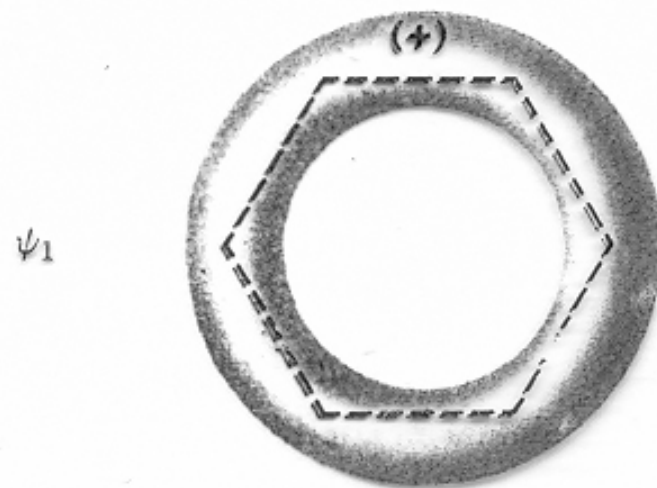
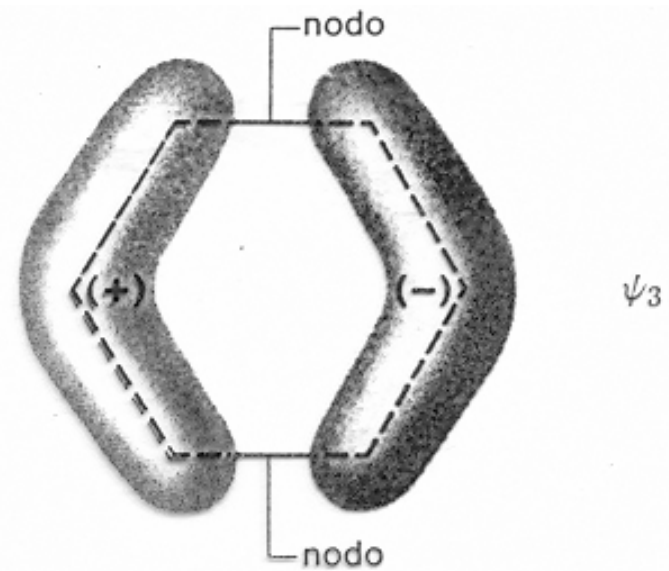
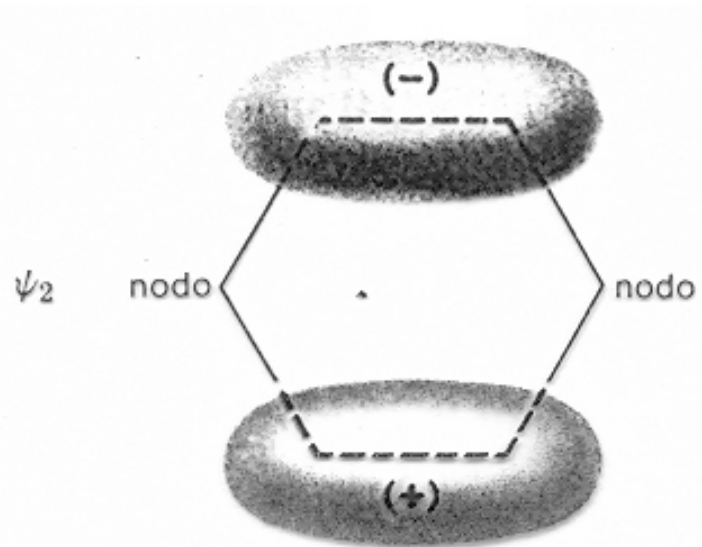
Energia di risonanza = 36 kcal/mol

(a)

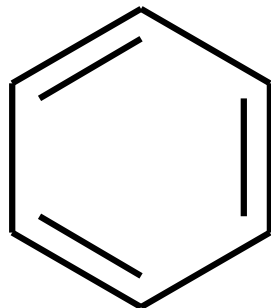


(b)

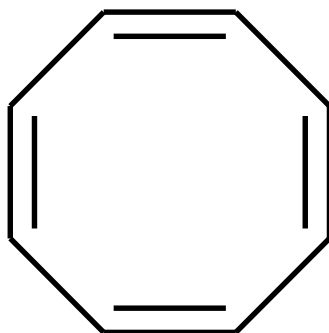




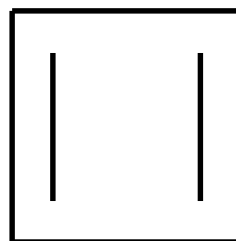
(nessun nodo:
interazione di legame
fra tutti gli atomi)



Composti *non* aromatici



cicloottatetraene

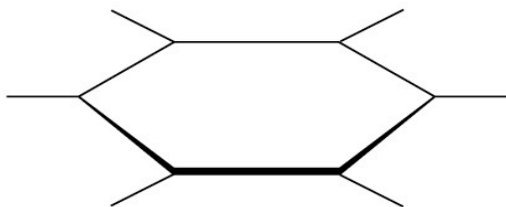


ciclobutadiene

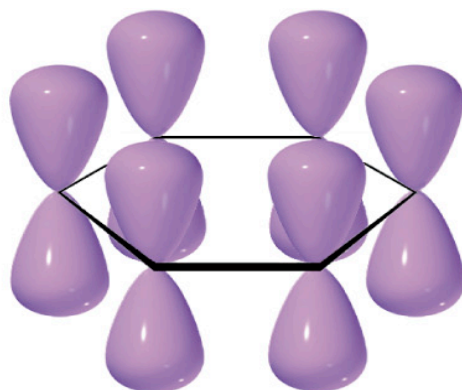
Benzene

- Molecola planare
- I sei legami carbonio–carbonio hanno tutti la stessa lunghezza

a.



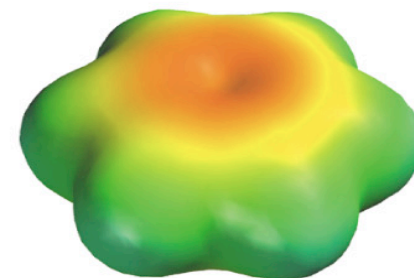
b.



c.



d.

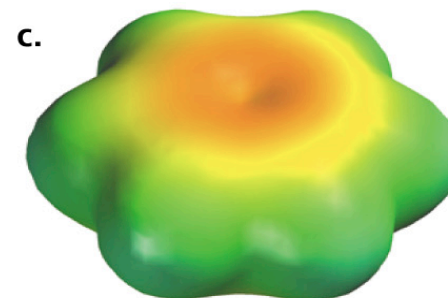
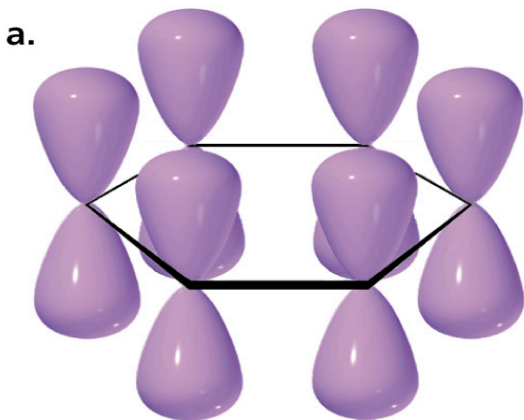


- Ognuno dei sei elettroni π è condiviso tra i sei atomi di carbonio
- Gli elettroni π sono delocalizzati

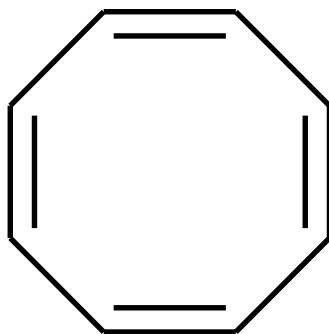
Criteri per l' Aromaticità

1. Un composto, per essere aromatico, deve essere ciclico e planare (ogni atomo dell' anello deve essere ibridato sp^2).
2. La nuvola π deve essere formata da un numero dispari di coppie di elettroni π (regola di Huckel).

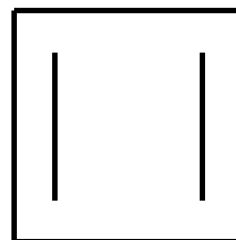
Regola del $4n+2$, (nota come **regola di Hückel**): un composto ciclico planare è aromatico se la sua nuvola π contiene $(4n+2)$ elettroni π , dove n è un qualsiasi numero intero, positivo, compreso lo zero



Composti *non* aromatici

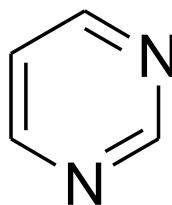
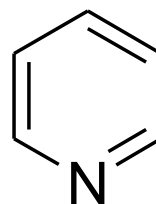
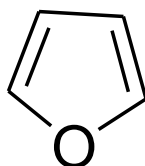
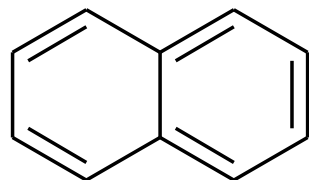


cicloottatetraene

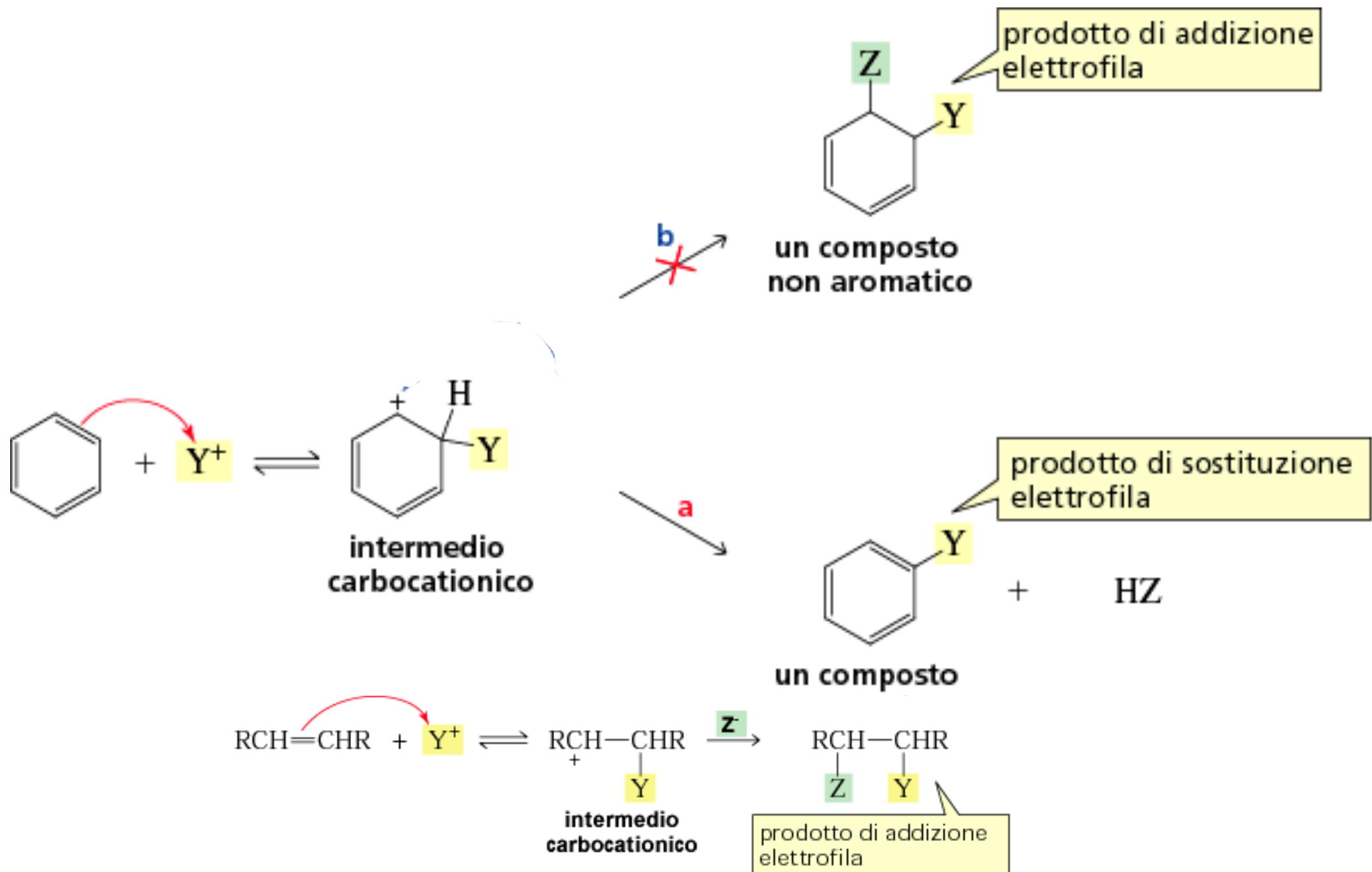


ciclobutadiene

Altri composti aromatici



Composti
Eterociclici
aromatici



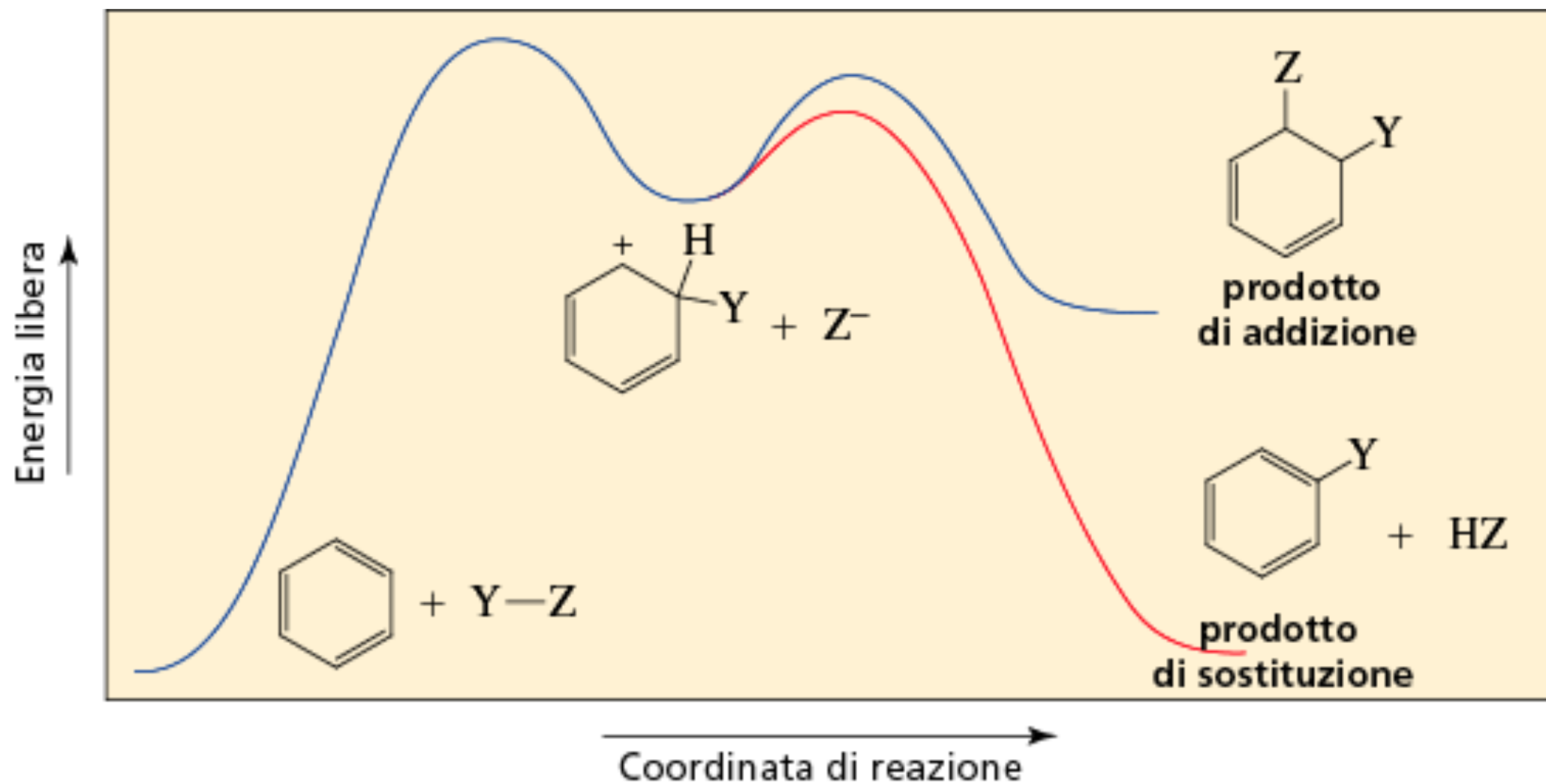
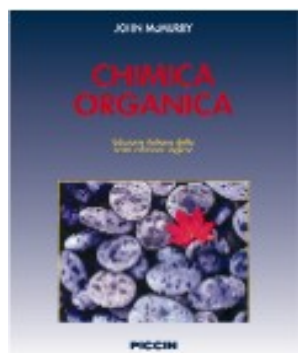
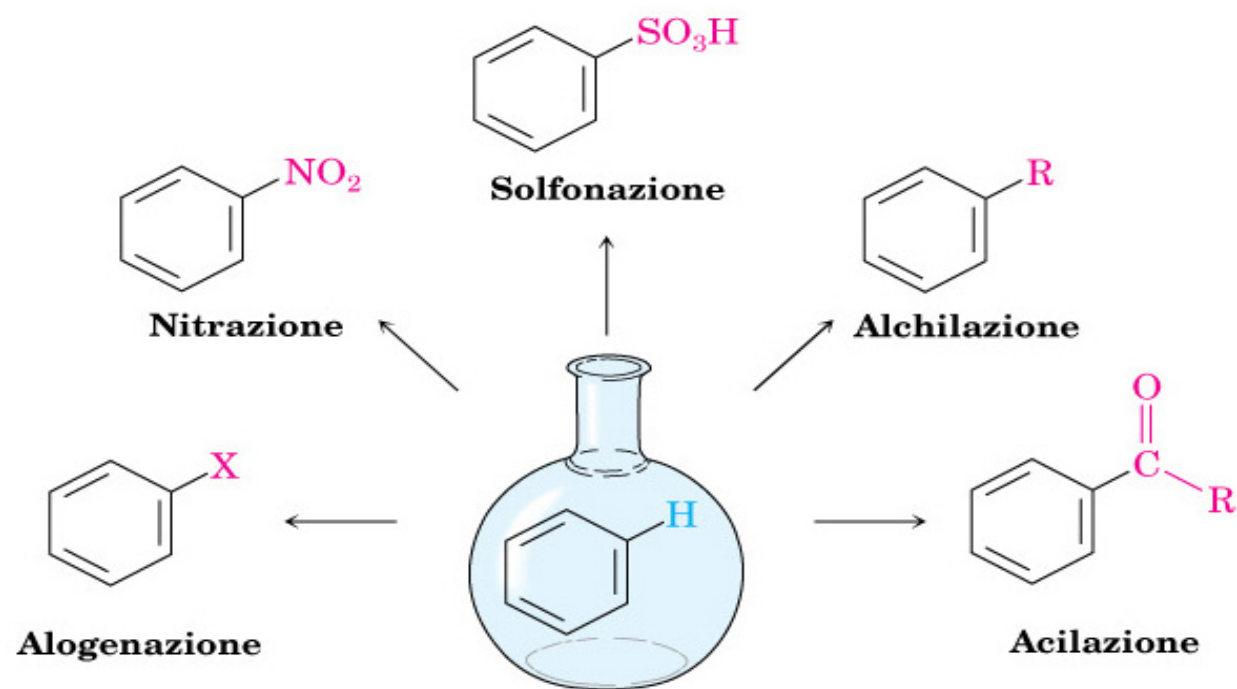
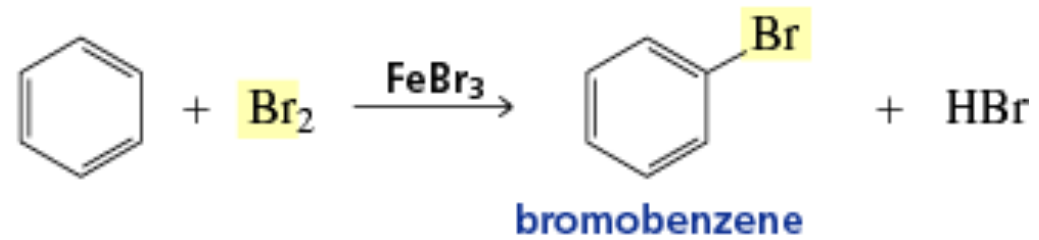


FIGURA 16.1 Alcune reazioni di sostituzione elettrofila aromatica.

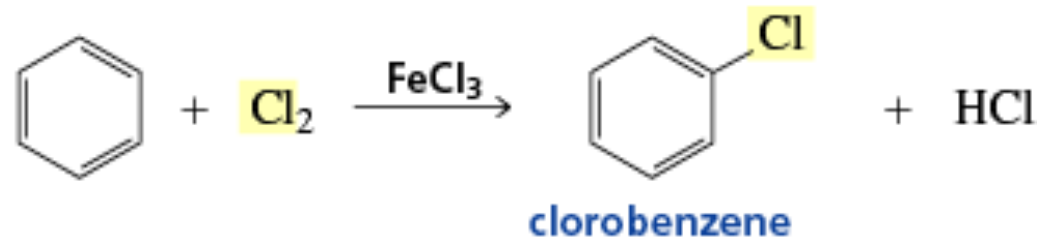


ALOGENAZIONE DEL BENZENE

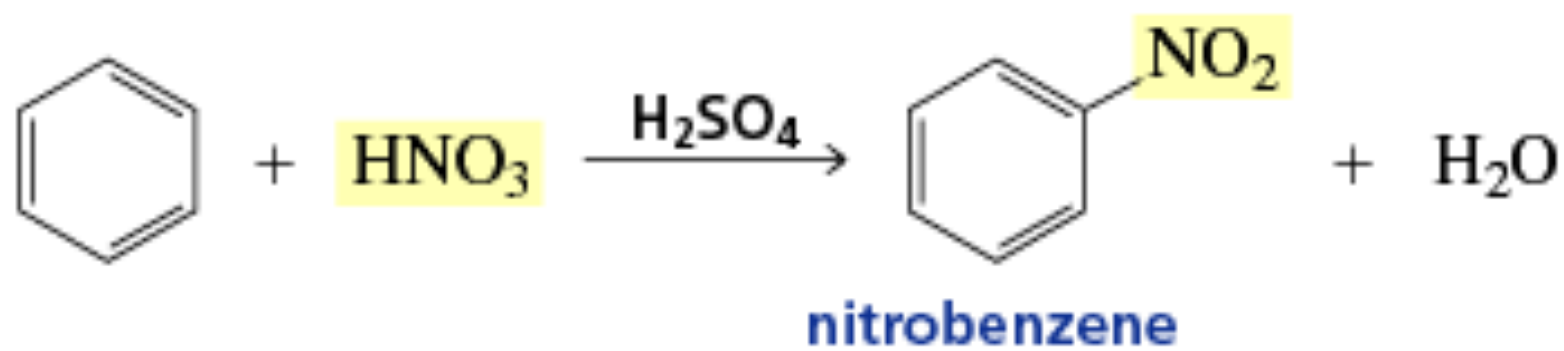
bromurazione



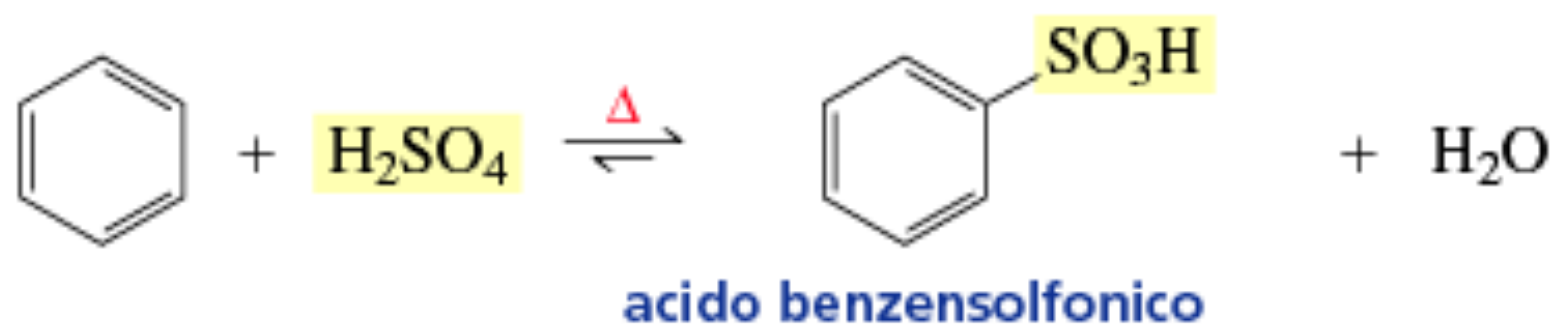
clorurazione



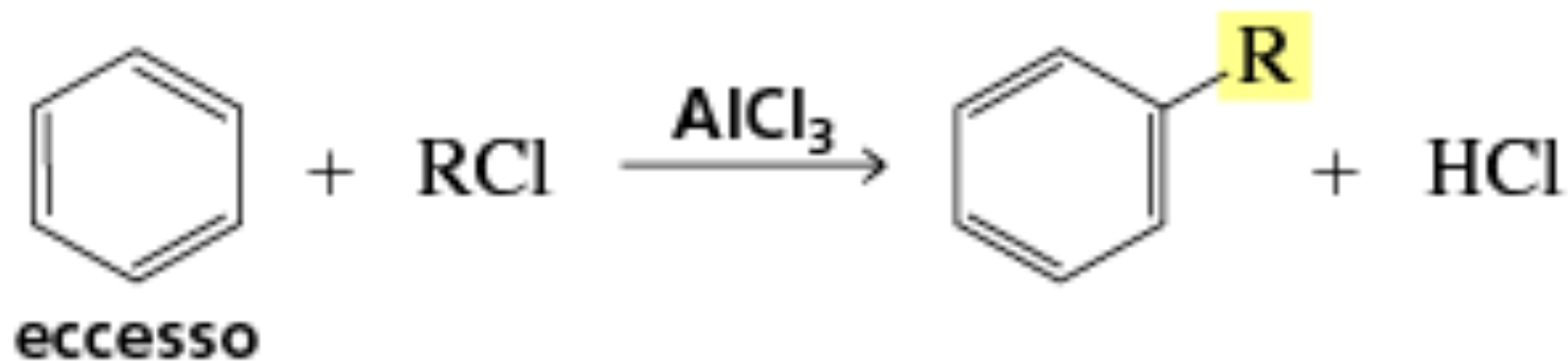
nitrazione



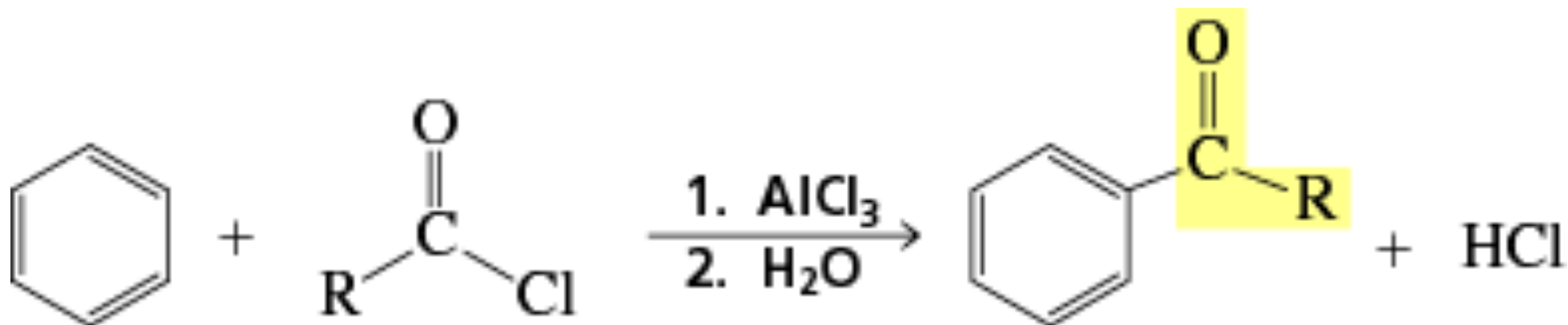
solfoazione



ALCHILAZIONE DI FRIEDEL-CRAFTS



ACILAZIONE DI FRIEDEL-CRAFTS



Reazione di Gatterman-Koch

