

# AROMATIC COMPOUNDS

30-04-2020 ( Lecture-8 ) Deg-II (Hons. & sub.)

P-IV

Ch-4

Ch-6

G-'C'

TOPIC - CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTITUENTS

And

THEORY OF ACTIVATION & DEACTIVATION

## Classification of substituents

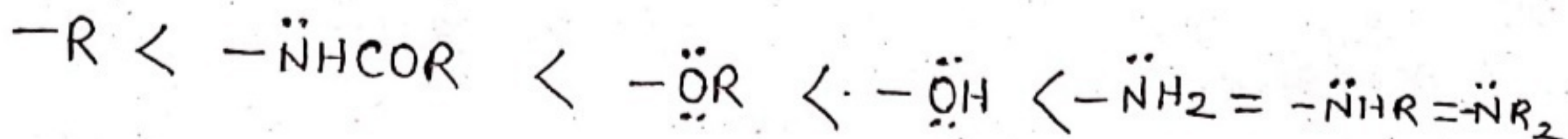
Substituents either activate or deactivate a benzene ring towards electrophiles and direct selective substitution at specific sites on the ring.

All substituents can be divided into three general types: - - -

### Type 1

#### Ortho, Para directors & activators

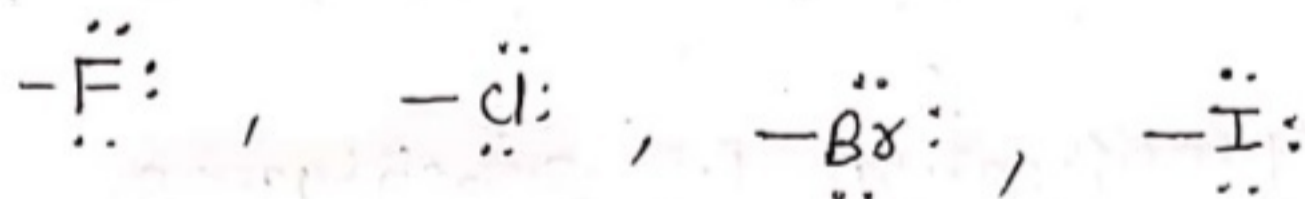
Substituents that activate a benzene ring and direct substitution at ortho and para positions.



INCREASING ACTIVATION 

## Ortho , Para deactivators

Substituents that deactivate a benzene ring and direct substitution at ortho and para position.

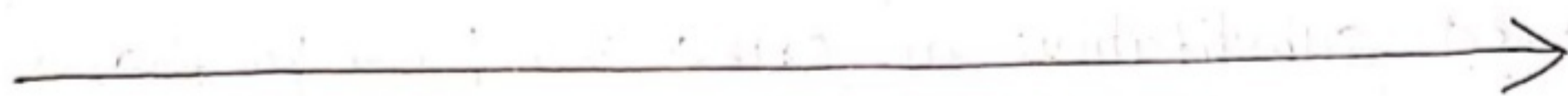
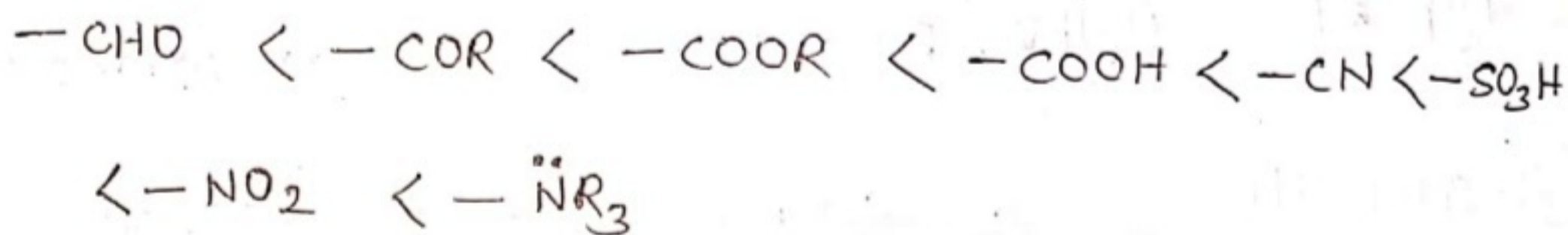


## Type 3

### Meta directors

Substituents that direct substitution at meta position.

All meta directors deactivate the ring.

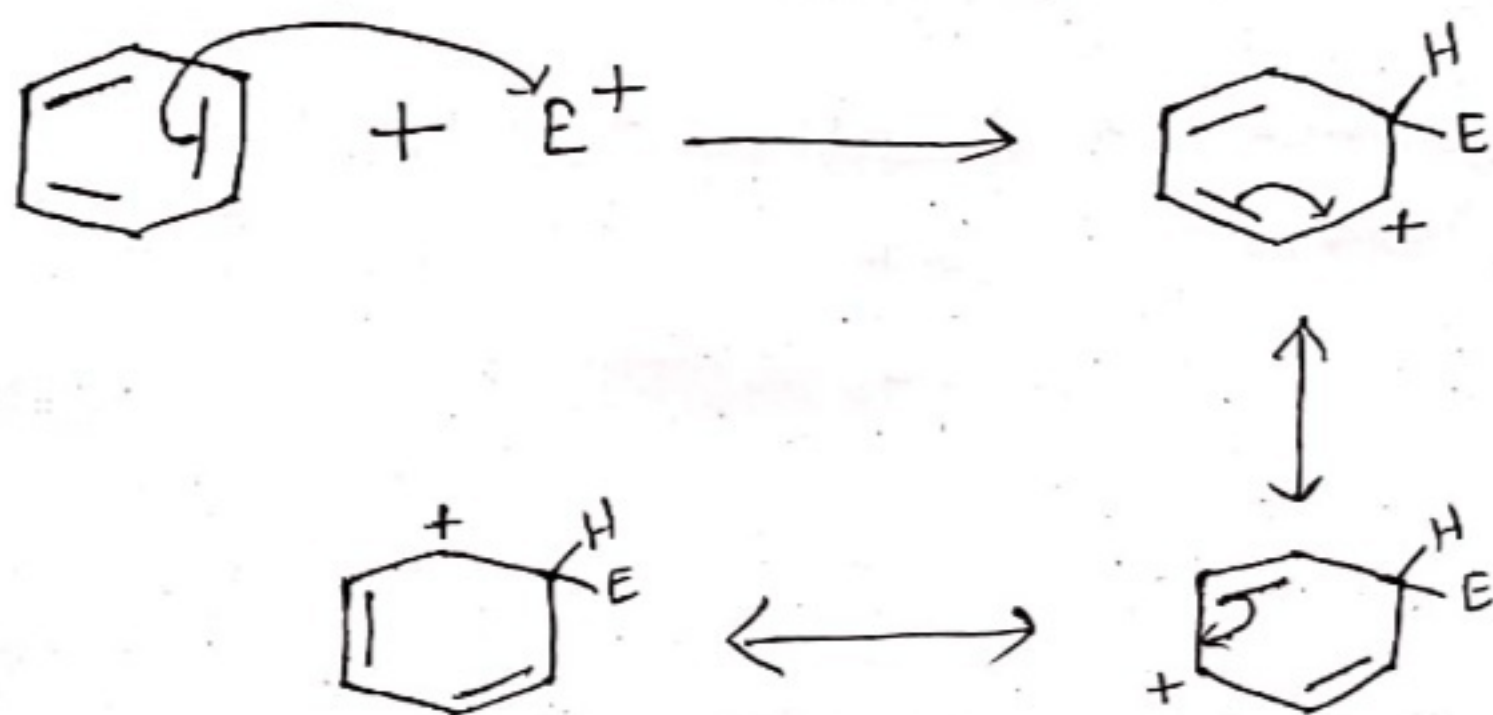


**INCREASING DEACTIVATION**

**Classification of substituents**

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# THEORY OF ACTIVATION & DEACTIVATION



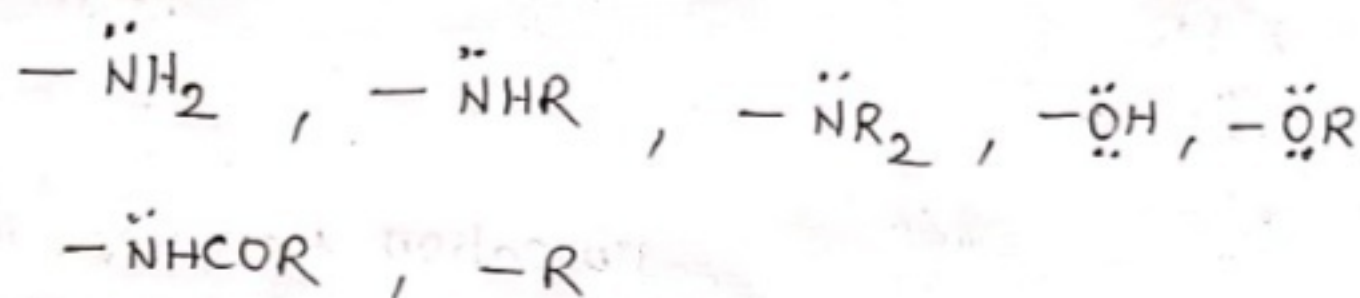
\* Stabilizing the carbocation makes the reaction faster.

1. The most stable the carbocation the lower in energy the transition state that forms it, and the faster the reaction.
2. Electron-donating groups stabilize the carbocation making the reaction faster.
3. Electron-withdrawing groups destabilize the carbocation, making the reaction slower.
4. In other words, electron-donating groups activate benzene ring and electron-withdrawing groups deactivate a benzene ring towards electrophilic attack.

**Note 1.** All activating groups are either 'R' groups or they have a N or O atom with a lone pair directly bonded to the benzene ring.

These are electron donor group.

example ;

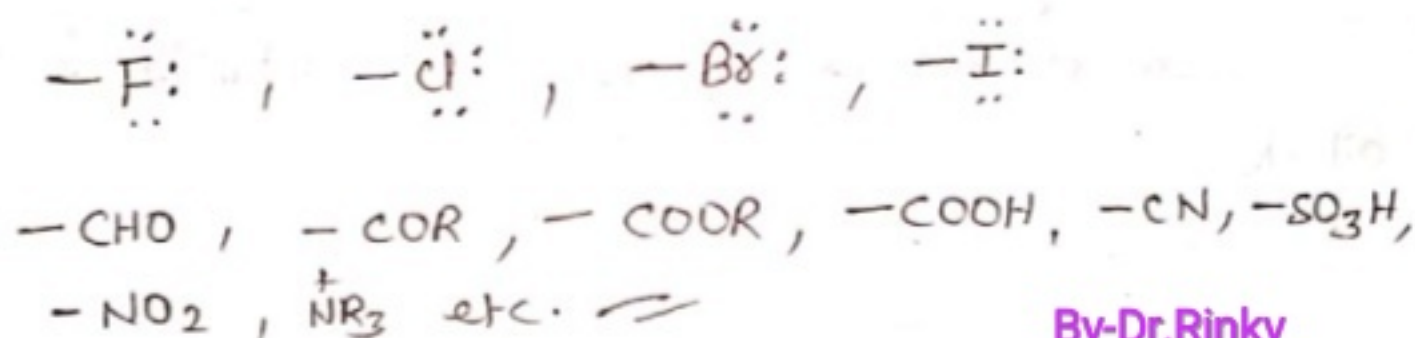


**Note 2.**

All deactivating group are either halogens or they have an atom with a partial or full positive charge bonded directly to the benzene ring.

These are the electron withdrawing groups.

example ;



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Theory of Activation & Deactivation

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