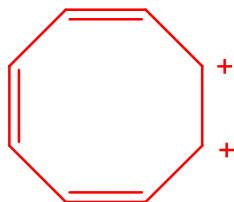
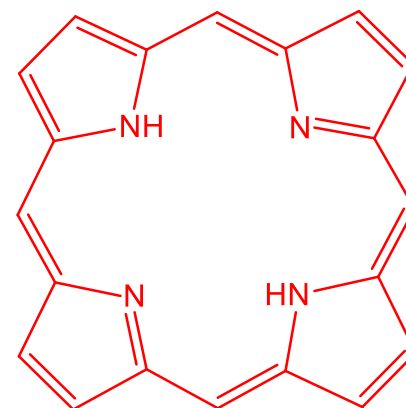
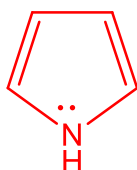
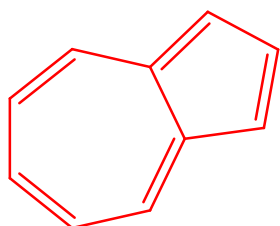
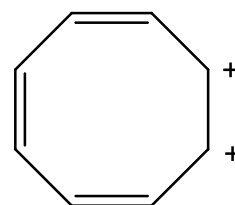
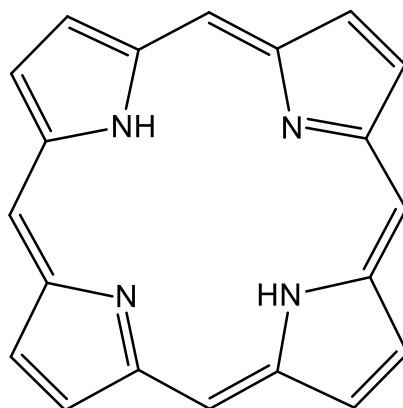
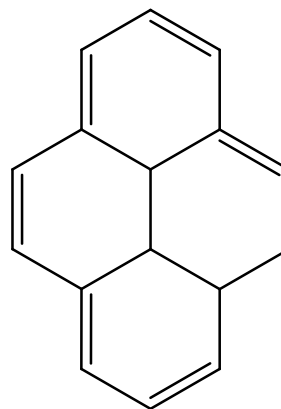
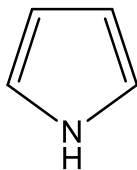
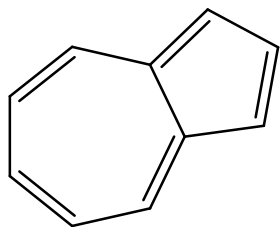


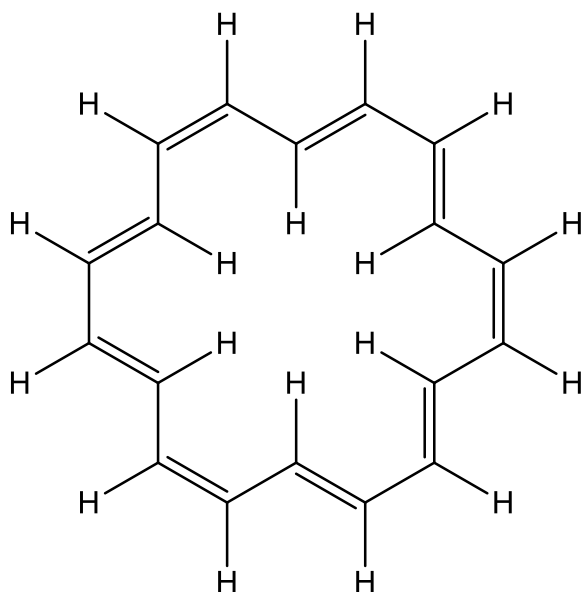
### Problem Set 3 – Aromatic Systems

1. Which of the following structures represent aromatic systems?



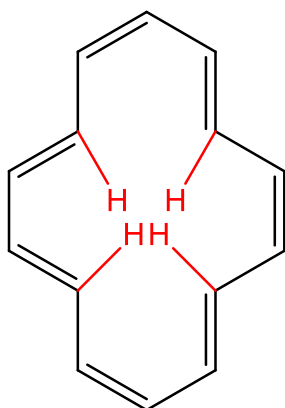
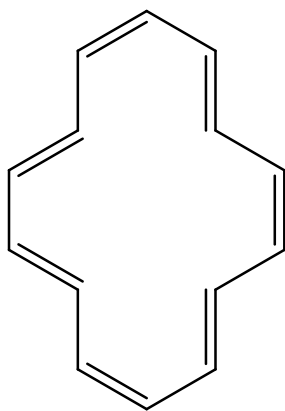
2. Sondheimer synthesized a series of conjugated cyclic polyalkenes which are known as [n]-annulenes where n indicates the size of the ring.

a. [18]-annulene, shown below, is aromatic. Explain.



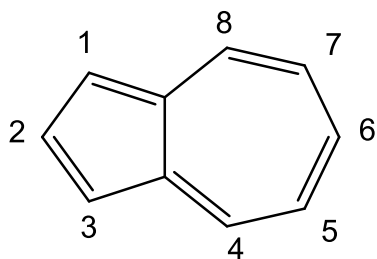
[18]-annulene is cyclic and planar with 18  $\pi$  electrons delocalized over the whole ring. 18 is a Hückel number.

- b. [14]-annulene is not aromatic. It reacts with bromine at ambient temperature. Explain.



[14]-annulene is cyclic and has 14  $\pi$  electrons delocalised over the ring which satisfies the Hückel rule. However the ring is not planar due to the crowding of the hydrogens at the centre of the ring.

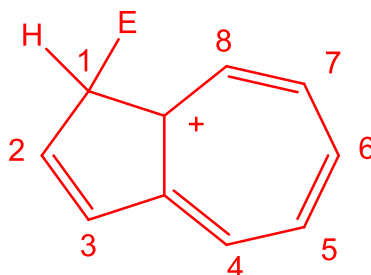
3. Azulene is readily attacked by electrophiles at C-1 and by nucleophiles at C-4.



- a. Azulene, is aromatic. Justify.

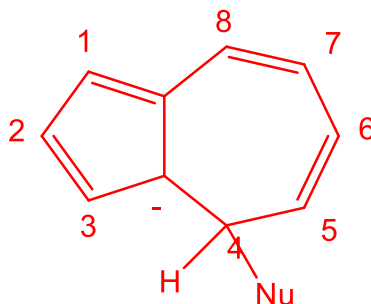
The molecule is planar, cyclic with 10  $\pi$  electrons delocalized.

- b. One resonance structure of the cation formed by attack at carbon-1 is shown below. Justify electrophilic attack at this carbon.



The seven-membered ring is aromatic.

- c. One resonance structure of the anion formed by attack at carbon-4 is shown below. Justify nucleophilic attack at this carbon.



The five-membered ring is aromatic.