

AROMATICITY

Huckel's Rule

In 1931, the German physicist Erich Hückel carried out a series of mathematical calculations to furnish a rule for the prediction of aromaticity.

According to this rule, planar monocyclic rings containing $(4n+2)$ π electrons, where $n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, have closed shell of delocalized electrons and should be aromatic.

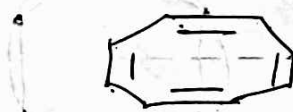
Therefore, benzene is aromatic because it has 6 π electrons ($n=1$) whereas cyclooctatetraene having 8 π electrons does not obey Huckel's rule and ^{is} not aromatic.



Benzene

(6 π electrons)

($n=1$ for Huckel's $(4n+2)$ π electron rule)



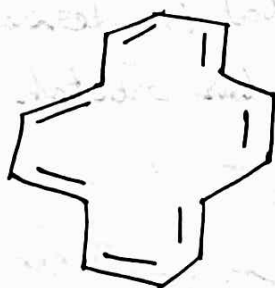
cyclooctatetraene

(8 π electrons)

(Not aromatic)

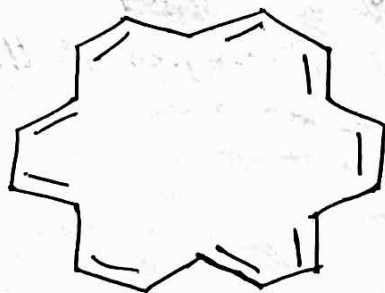
According to Huckel's rule, rings containing 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, \dots π electrons are aromatic.

For example -



[14] Annulene

Aromatic, because
 $n=3$ for Huckel's
 $(4n+2)$ π electron rule



[18] Annulene

Aromatic, because
 $n=4$ for Huckel's $(4n+2)$ π
electron rule

The Rules for Aromaticity

1. The molecule must be cyclic, ⁿ and planar (or nearly planar) with conjugated π -bonds.
2. The ring atoms are usually sp^2 hybridized or occasionally sp hybridized. So, each atom in the ring must have an unhybridized p -orbital.
3. The unhybridized p -orbitals must overlap to form a continuous ring of ~~parallel~~ parallel orbitals.
4. For cyclic system to be aromatic, it will contain ~~4n+2~~ $(4n+2)\pi$ electrons, where n is an integer, 0, 1, 2, 3, ...
5. Whether a compound is aromatic or not, can be determined from $^1\text{H NMR}$ spectrum. If the protons attached to the ring are shifted downfield from the normal olefinic region, then the compound is diatropic and aromatic.

Thus compared to ordinary olefinic H , which are found around 5-6 δ , the H s of the benzene ring are located around 7-8 δ .

Annulenes

The name annulene has been proposed as a general name for monocyclic compounds that can be represented by structures having alternating single and double bonds.

The ring size of an annulene is indicated by a number in brackets.

Example

Benzene is [6]annulene and cyclooctatetraene is [8]annulene.



Benzene
([6]annulene)

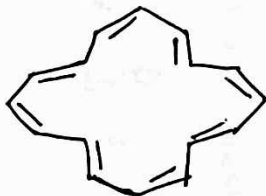


Cyclooctatetraene
([8]annulene)

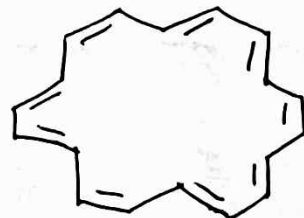
Some examples of Annulenes are:



[14] Annulene



[16] Annulene



[18] Annulene