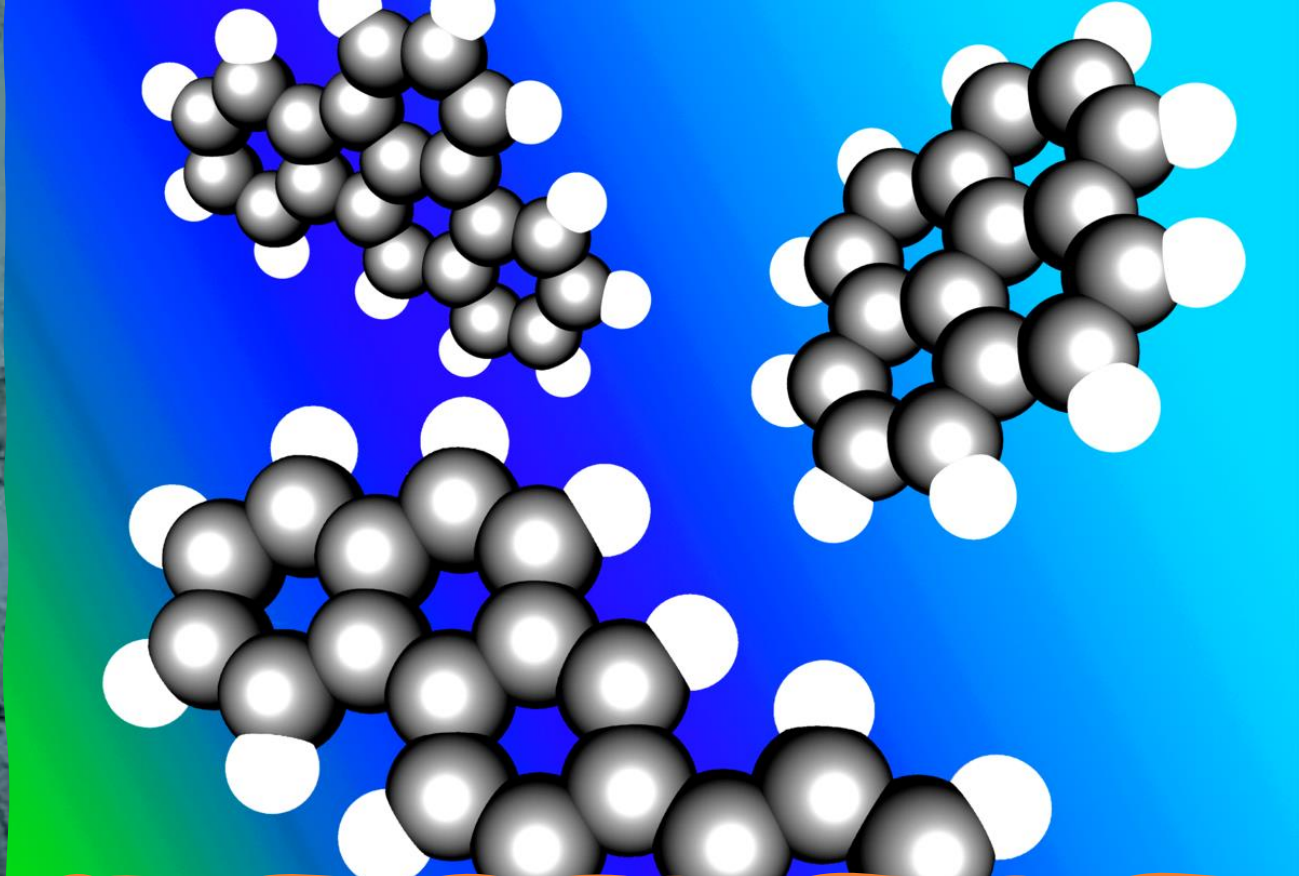




Hydrocarbon Organic Compounds and Aromatic Rings

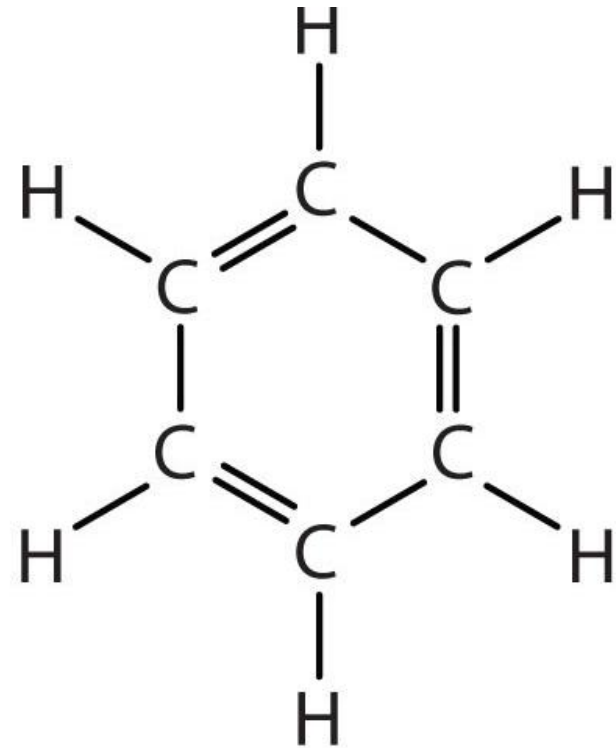
By: Janice Bacsa, Amaya Nayak, and Sasha Mallory



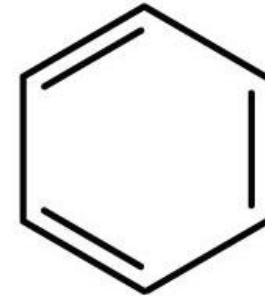
Aromatic Hydrocarbons

A class of unsaturated hydrocarbons which have one or more planar six-carbon rings called benzene rings, to which hydrogen atoms and other atoms can be attached.

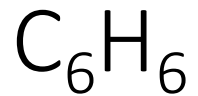
Long-term effects of being exposed to Aromatic Hydrocarbon: cataracts, kidney and liver damage, and jaundice, contact to the skin can be irritating, breathing in large quantities results in the breakdown of red blood cells.



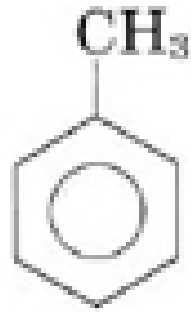
or



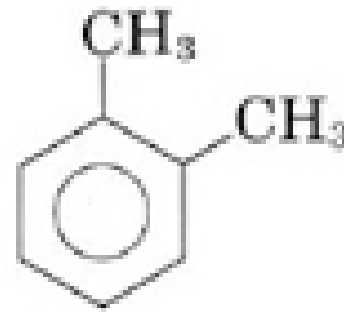
Molecular
Formula for
Benzene:



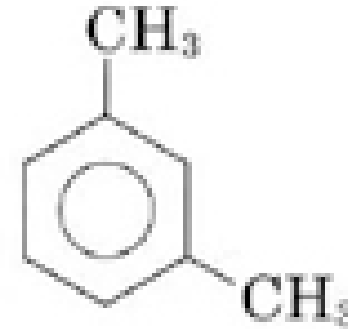
Structural formula
will change with
different
functionalization of
the aromatic ring.



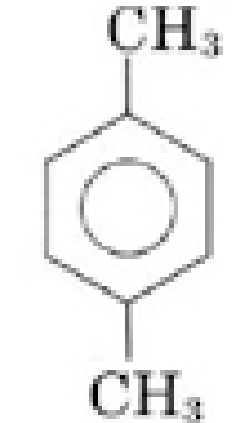
Toluene
 C_7H_8



ortho-Xylene
(*o*-Xylene)
 C_8H_{10}



meta-Xylene
(*m*-Xylene)
 C_8H_{10}



para-Xylene
(*p*-Xylene)
 C_8H_{10}

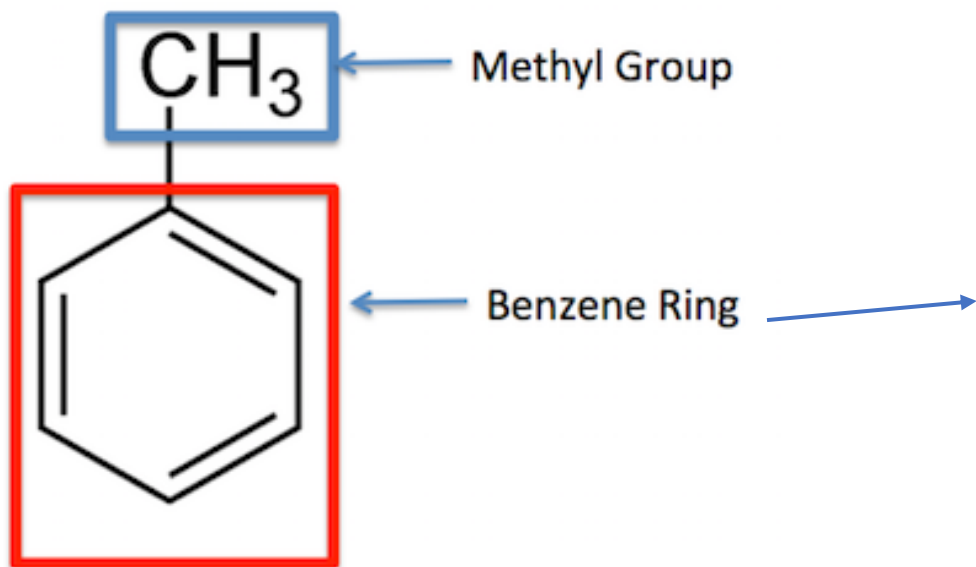
- Aromatic hydrocarbons include benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene.
- Characteristics:
 - All are very nonpolar
 - All are very unreactive
 - High boiling points
 - Low vapor pressures
 - Colorless
 - Dissolve in nonpolar solvents
 - Don't mix with water

Functional Groups and How It Makes The Compound Behave

A functional group gives a compound properties that is different than it otherwise would have. When adding a functional group to the compound, the polarity will change. The chemical properties and reactivity will also change.

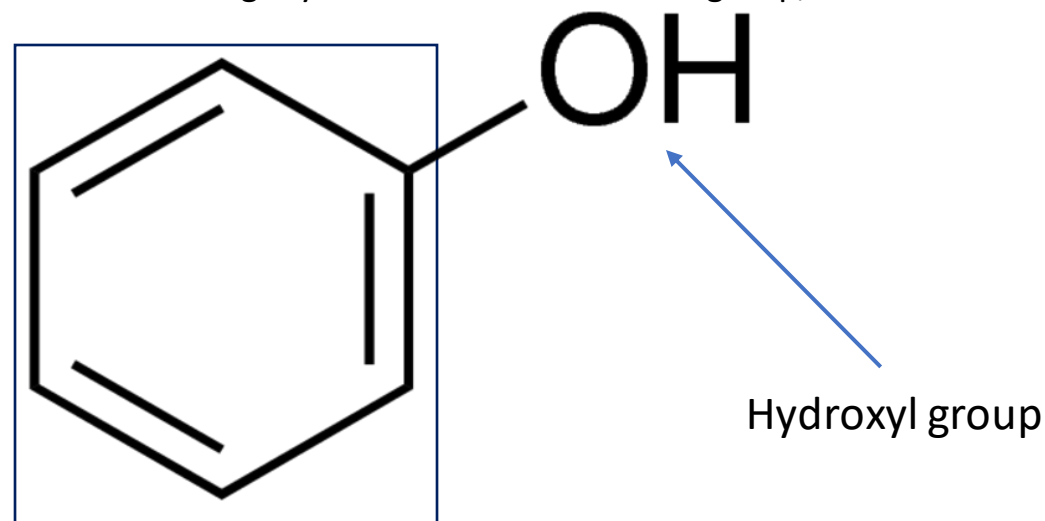
Toluene C_7H_8

- Clear, nonpolar, colorless liquid.
- Characteristic benzene odor.
- Insoluble in water –floats.
- Very stable and unreactive because of the benzene ring. (Benzene rings are characterized by stability.)



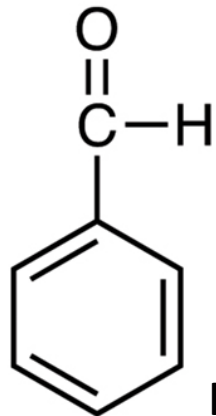
Phenol C_6H_6O

- White crystalline solid, strong disinfectant smell.
- Much more polar than Toluene (reason why its solid)
- The oxygen is very electronegative pulling electrons out of the aromatic ring functional group.
- The OH group activates the aromatic ring making it susceptible to chemical attack.
- Phenols are slightly acidic because of the OH group, while Toluene is neutral.

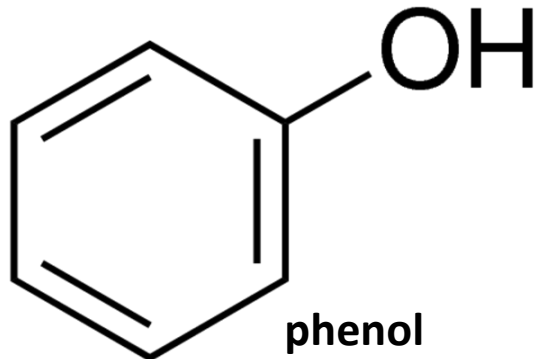


-Hypothesize- How and why aromatic hydrocarbons would behave differently with a different functional group

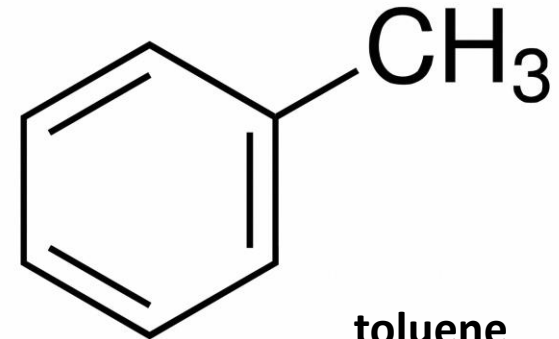
- If other functional groups such as aldehyde, hydroxyl, methyl groups, etc. are present on the benzene ring, the compound is a substituted benzene, and these substituted benzenes will have chemical properties of both the benzene ring and of the functional group. The functional group will determine how the substituted benzene reacts.
- For example, the benzaldehyde group contains benzene and the aldehyde functional group, so benzaldehyde will have properties of both benzene and aldehyde.
- The presence of the hydroxyl group will have more properties of an alcohol along with the properties of benzene.
- Toluene or methyl benzene has a methyl group. Since the methyl group is easily oxidized, it will be removed from the system easily, making it less carcinogenic than benzene.



benzaldehyde



phenol



toluene

5 question quiz + answers

1. True or False?

Aromatic hydrocarbons are a class of unsaturated hydrocarbons, which have one or more planar six-carbon rings called benzene rings, to which hydrogen atoms are attached.

Answer: True

2. True or False?

Two long-term effects of being exposed to aromatic hydrocarbons are jaundice and cataracts.

Answer: True

3. True or False?

Three examples of aromatic hydrocarbons are benzene, xylene, and toluene

Answer: True

4. True or False?

Hydroxyl groups will not be a functional group on an aromatic hydrocarbon

Answer: False

5. True or False?

The molecular formula of aromatic hydrocarbons is **$C_{4r+2}H_{2r+3}$**

Answer: False ($C_{4r+2}H_{2r+4}$)

Work Cited

Aromatic Hydrocarbons. (2020, August 25). Retrieved August 15, 2021, from <https://chem.libretexts.org/@go/page/24384>

Ezike, N. (2009). Polycyclic aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). <http://www.idph.state.il.us/cancer/factsheets/polycyclicaromatichydrocarbons.htm#:~:text=Long%2Dterm%20health%20effects%20of,breakdown%20of%20red%20blood%20cells>.

Moore, Justin Shorb, Xavier Prat-Resina, Tim Wendorff, E. V., John W., & Hahn, A. (2021, July 28). Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Retrieved August 15, 2021, from <https://chem.libretexts.org/@go/page/49442>

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