

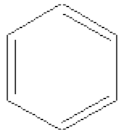
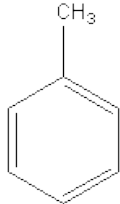
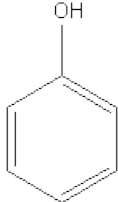
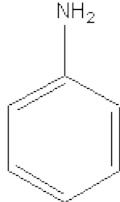
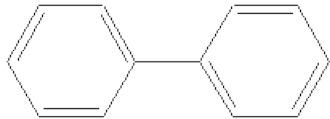
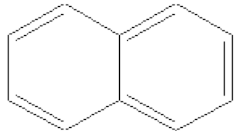
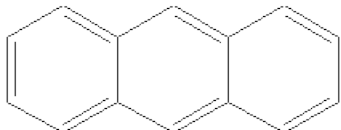
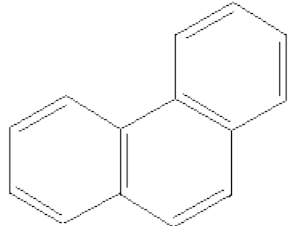
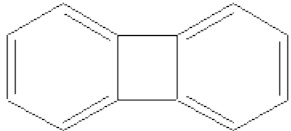
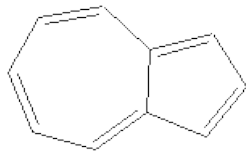
QUELQUES COMPOSES AROMATIQUES

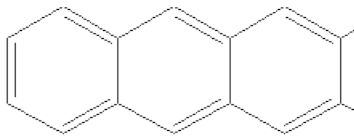
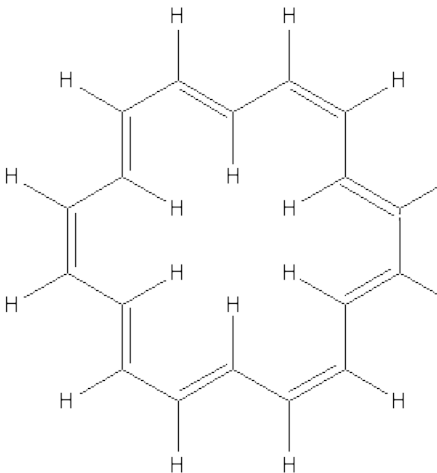
URL source du document

<http://pedagogie.ac-montpellier.fr:8080/Disciplines/scphysiques/academie/ABCDorga/Famille/Produit/AROMATIQUES.html>

Règle de Hückel : Seuls les polyènes conjugués cycliques contenant $4n+2$ électrons \neq sont aromatiques, avec n entier, valant 1,2,3,.....

Ainsi le benzène (6 électrons \neq donc $n=1$); le [18]annulène (18 électrons \neq donc $n=4$)...

BENZENE (C_6H_6)		TOLUENE (C_7H_8)	
PHENOL (ou BenzénoI (IUPAC) ou BenzophénoI) (C_6H_6O)		ANILINE (C_6H_7N)	
DIPHENYLE ($C_{12}H_{10}$)		NAPHTALENE ($C_{10}H_8$)	
ANTHRACENE ($C_{14}H_{10}$)		PHENANTHRENE ($C_{14}H_{10}$)	
DIPHENYLENE ($C_{12}H_8$)		AZULENE ($C_{10}H_8$)	

<p>TETRACENE (ou Naphtacène) ($C_{18}H_{12}$)</p>		<p>[18]ANNULENE ou cyclooctadéca- 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15, 17-nonaène ($C_{18}H_{18}$)</p>	
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