

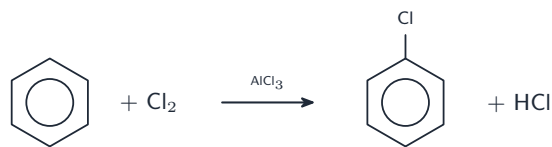
Halogen compounds

A-Level Chemistry

Making halogenoarenes

A **halogenoarene** 卤代芳烃 (also called an aryl halide) is formed when an **arene** 芳烃 reacts with Cl_2 or Br_2 , using AlCl_3 or AlBr_3 as a **catalyst** 催化剂. This is the electrophilic substitution from the arenes topic — the halogen replaces a hydrogen on the ring.

- benzene gives chlorobenzene.
- methylbenzene gives 1-chloro-2-methylbenzene and 1-chloro-4-methylbenzene (the methyl group directs the chlorine to positions 2 and 4).



Making a halogenoarene by electrophilic substitution: with an AlCl_3 catalyst, a chlorine replaces a hydrogen on the ring (giving HCl)



Many pesticides and herbicides are halogenoarenes — chlorine atoms bonded to a benzene ring

Why a halogenoarene is less reactive than a halogenoalkane

Compare chloroethane (a **halogenoalkane** 卤代烷) with chlorobenzene (a halogenoarene).

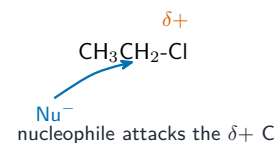
A halogenoalkane reacts easily by **nucleophilic substitution** 亲核取代: its $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ bond is polar, so a nucleophile can attack the slightly positive carbon and push the halogen out.

A halogenoarene is **very unreactive** towards nucleophilic substitution. There are two reasons:

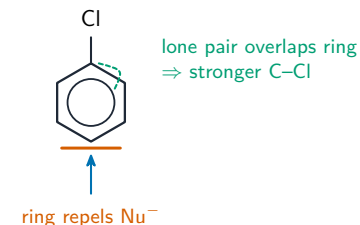
- a **lone pair** 孤对电子 on the chlorine overlaps sideways with the **delocalised** 离域 ring of electrons. This gives the $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ bond partial double-bond character, making it shorter and stronger, so it is much harder to break.
- the electron-rich ring repels an approaching **nucleophile** 亲核试剂.

So chlorobenzene does **not** react with nucleophiles such as OH^- under normal conditions, while chloroethane does.

chloroethane: reactive



chlorobenzene: unreactive



Chloroethane reacts (a nucleophile attacks the $\delta+$ carbon), but chlorobenzene does not: the Cl lone pair strengthens the $\text{C}-\text{Cl}$ bond and the ring repels nucleophiles

Exam tips

- A **halogenoarene** is **less reactive** than a halogenoalkane: the lone pair delocalises into the ring, giving the $\text{C}-\text{X}$ bond partial double-bond character.
- Distinguish a halogen **on the ring** (needs a catalyst, unreactive to substitution) from one on a **side chain** (reacts like a halogenoalkane).