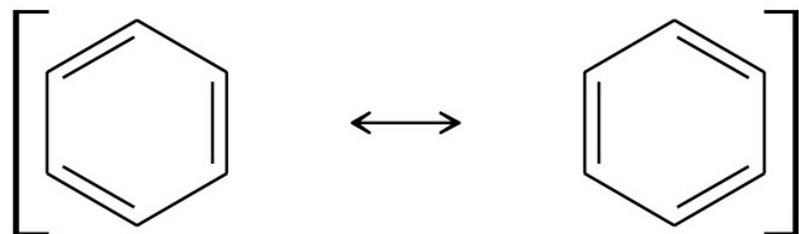


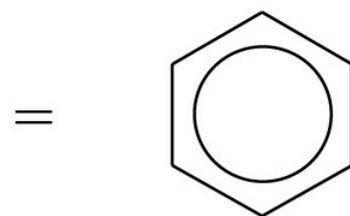
# Bonding in Benzene

Preview from NotesalBeo.uk  
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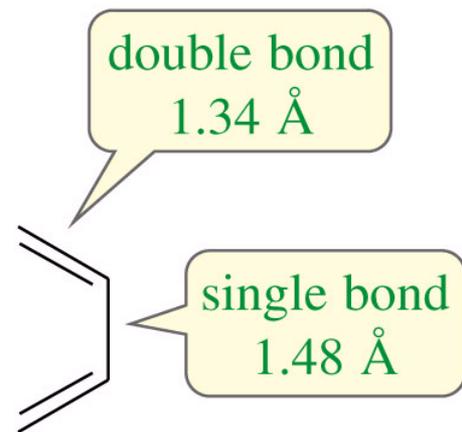
resonance representation

all C—C bond  
lengths 1.397 Å



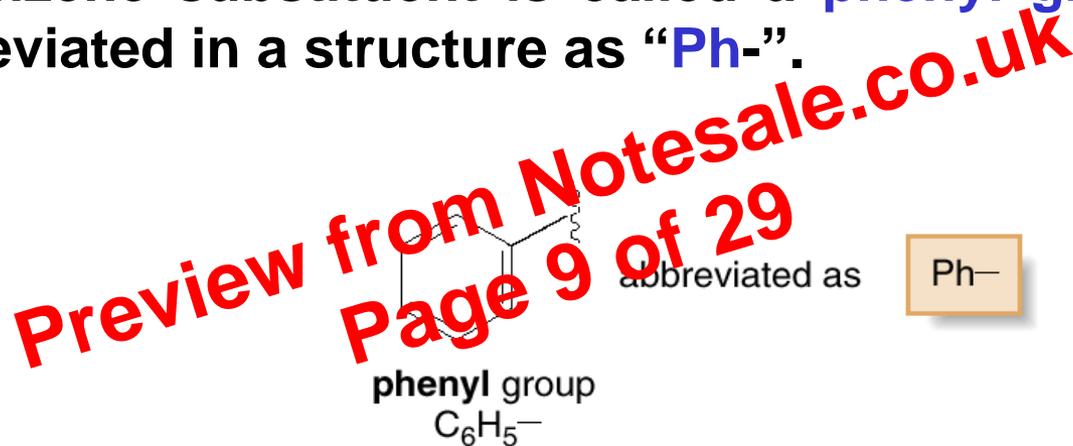
bond order =  $1\frac{1}{2}$

combined representation



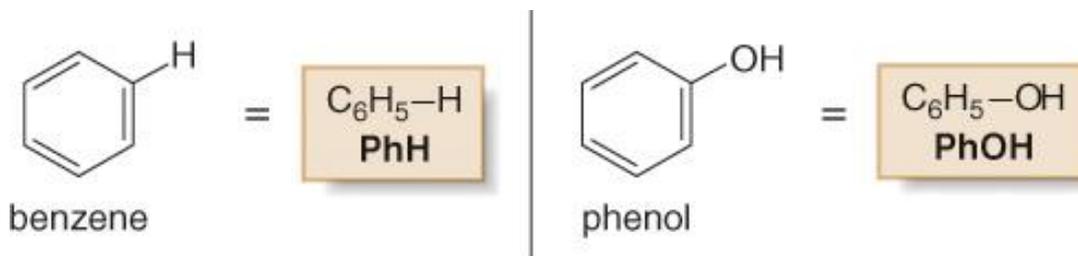
butadiene

- A benzene substituent is called a **phenyl group**, and it can be abbreviated in a structure as “**Ph-**”.



- A phenyl group ( $C_6H_5-$ ) is formed by removing one hydrogen from benzene ( $C_6H_6$ ).

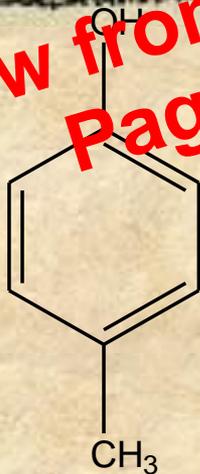
- Therefore, benzene can be represented as **PhH**, and **phenol** would be **PhOH**.



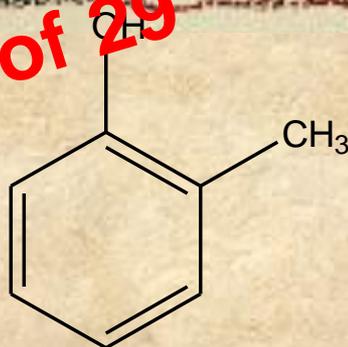
# Phenols



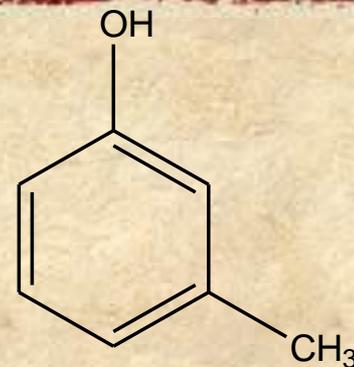
Phenol



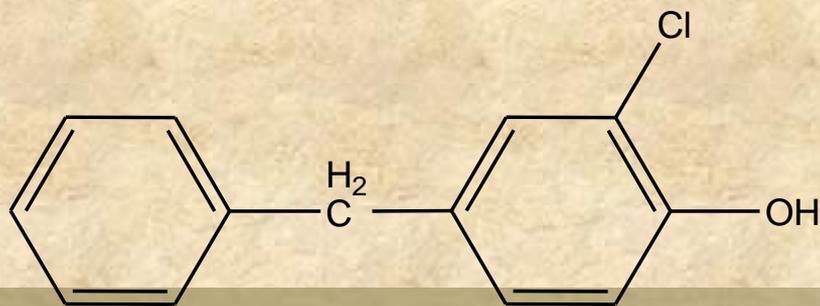
p-Cresol



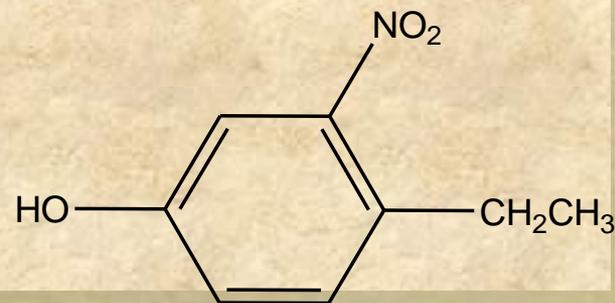
o-Cresol



m-Cresol



4-Benzyl-2-chlorophenol



4-Ethyl-3-nitrophenol

# Phenol Acidity

## Phenols

- Phenols ( $pK_a \sim 10$ ) are much more acidic than alcohols ( $pK_a \sim 16$ ) due to resonance stabilization of the phenoxide ion
- Phenols react with NaOH solutions (but alcohols do not), forming salts that are soluble in dilute aqueous solution
- A phenolic component can be separated from an organic solution by extraction into basic aqueous solution and is isolated after acid is added to the solution

