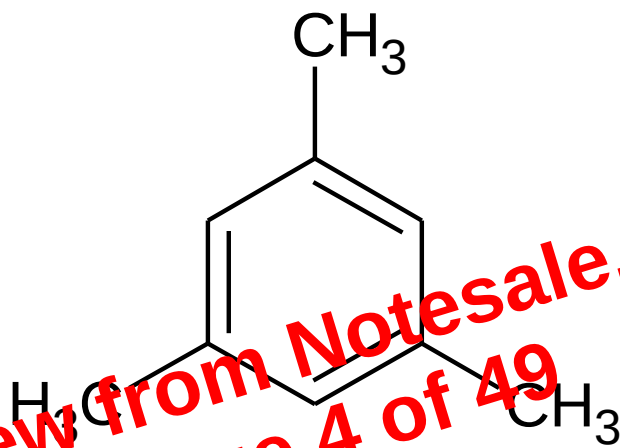
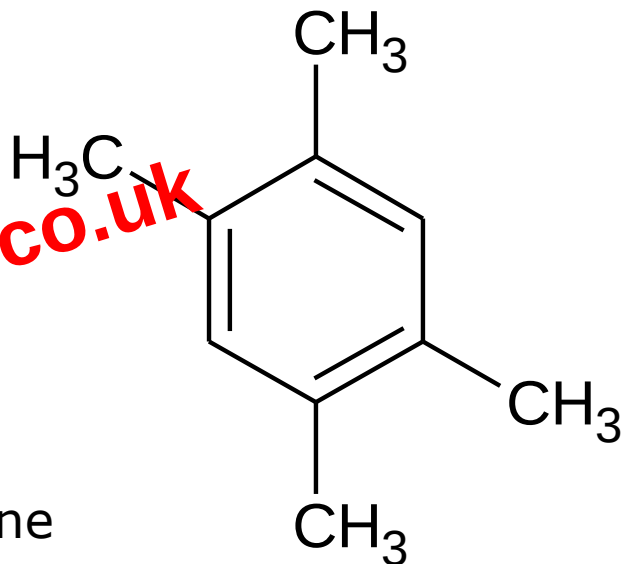


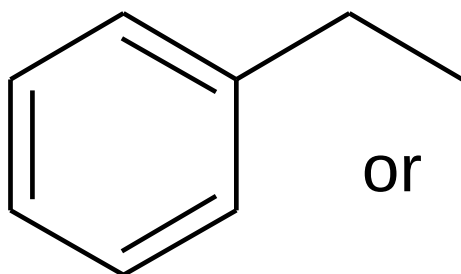
1,4-Dimethylbenzene
p-xylene



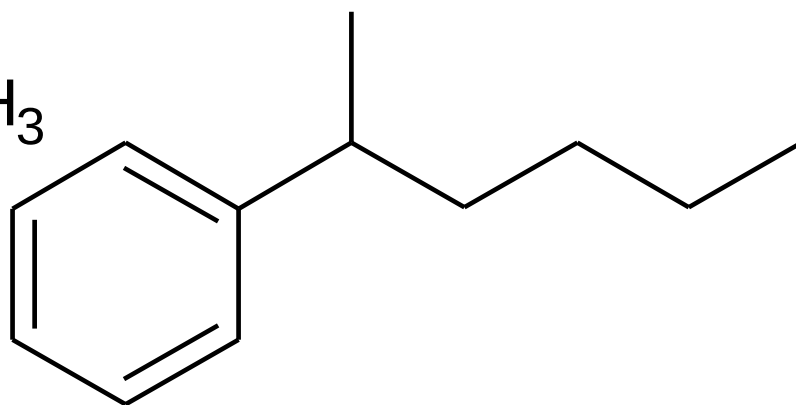
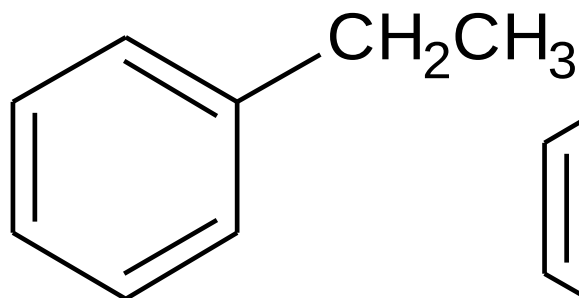
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
(mesityrene)



1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene
(durene)



Ethylbenzene



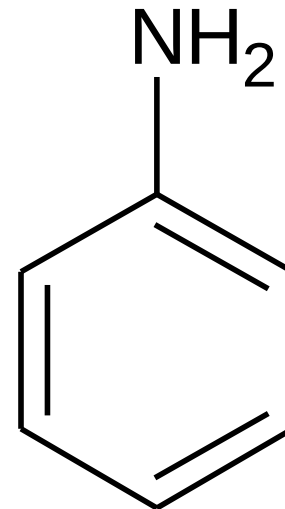
2-Phenylhexane



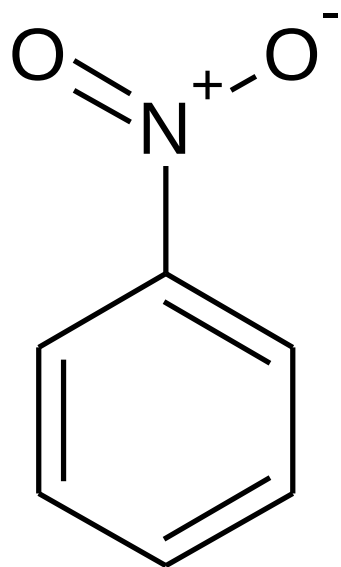
Biphenyl



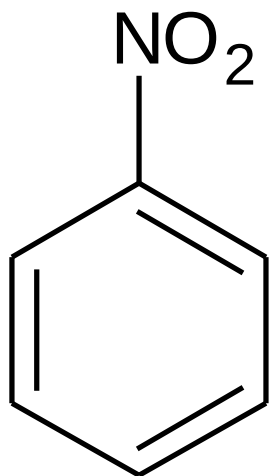
Phenol



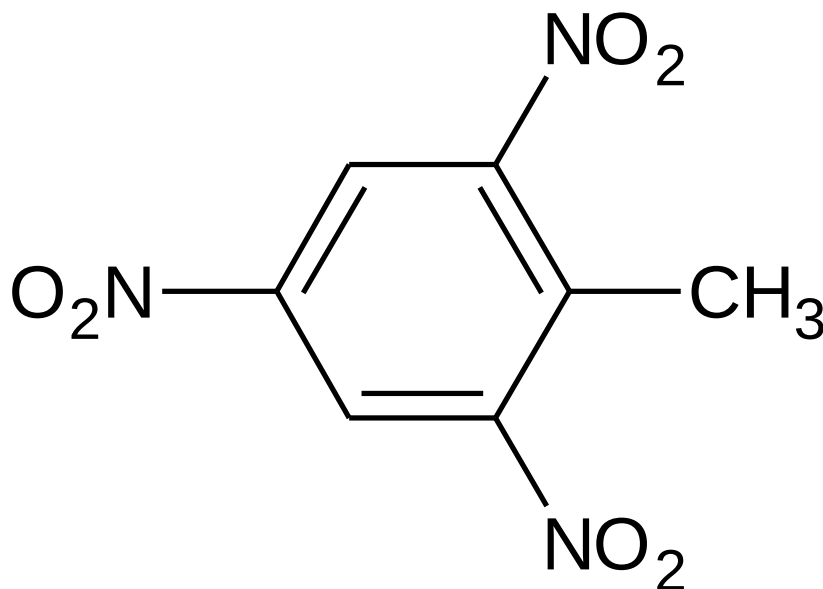
Aminobenzene
(aniline)



or



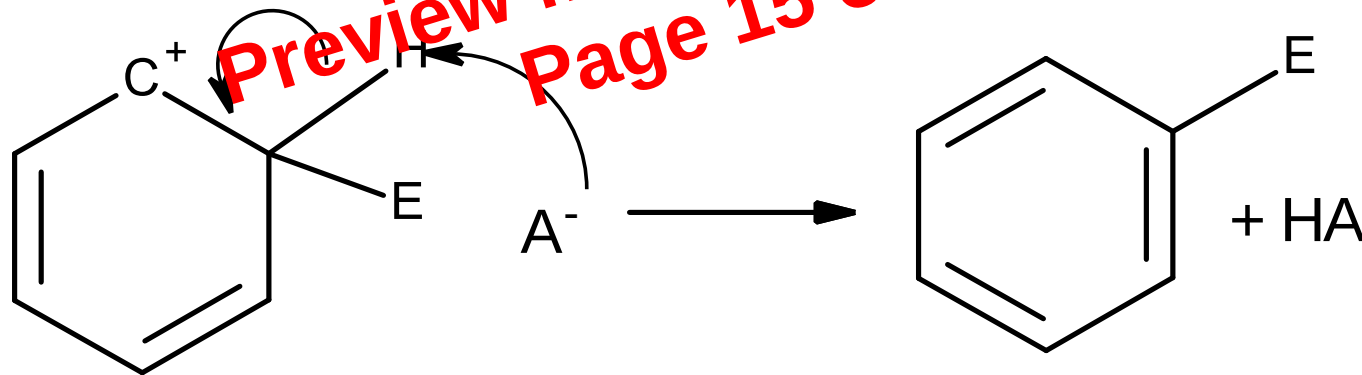
Nitrobenzene



2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

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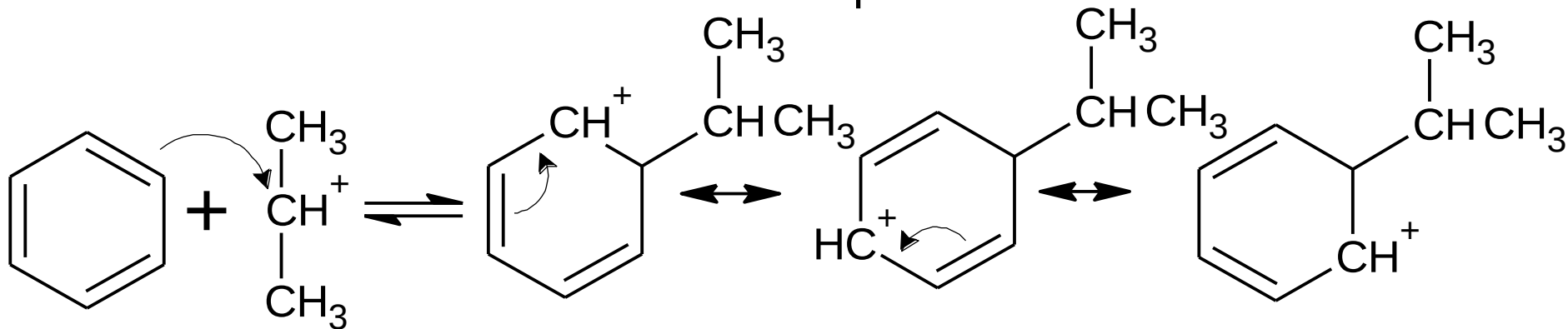
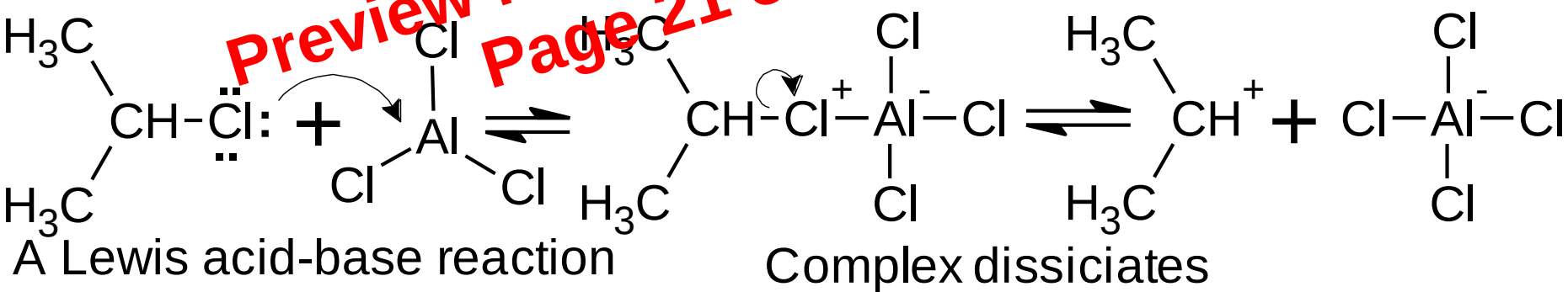
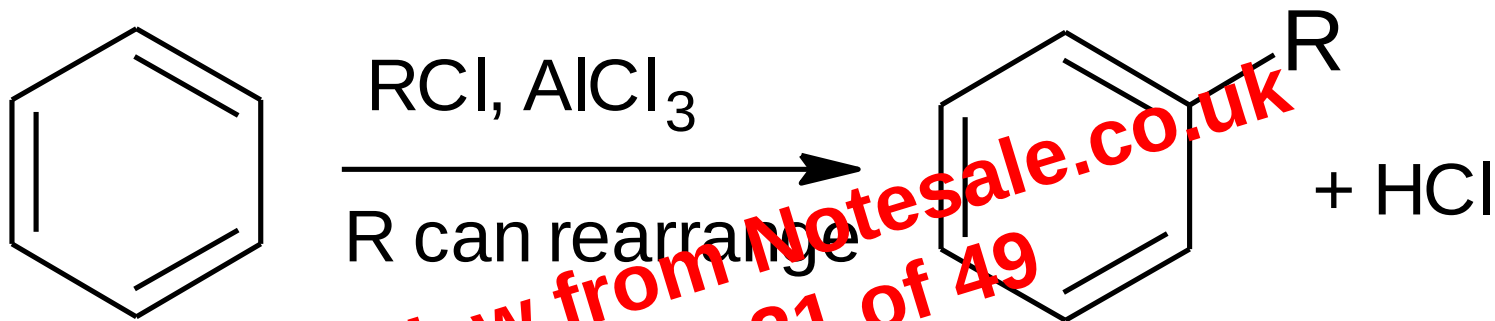
A proton is removed from the carbon atom of the arenium ion that bears the electrophile. It is removed by any of the bases present, for example by the anion derived from the electrophile.

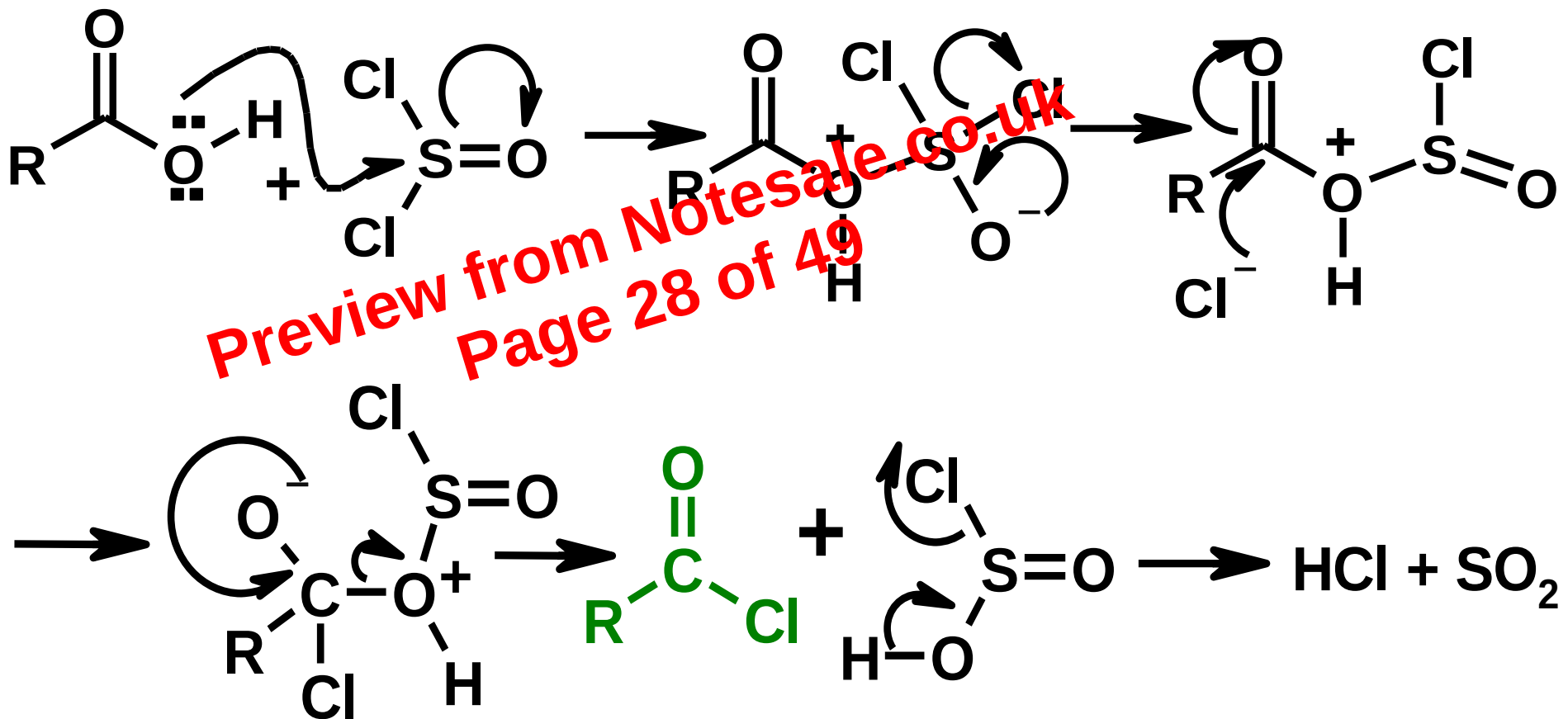


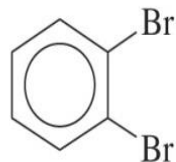
The electrophiles are either a positive ion (E^+) or some other electron deficient species with a large partial positive charge.

Halogenation of benzene: Benzene reacts with chlorine or bromine only when a Lewis acid is present in the mixture

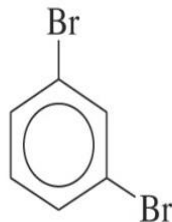
Friedel-Crafts Alkylation







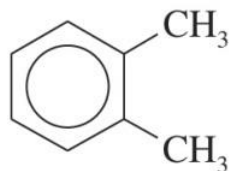
1,2-Dibromobenzene
(*o*-dibromobenzene)
ortho



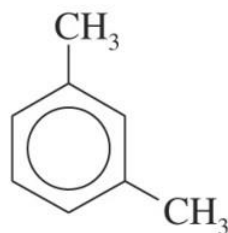
1,3-Dibromobenzene
(*m*-dibromobenzene)
meta



1,4-Dibromobenzene
(*p*-dibromobenzene)
para



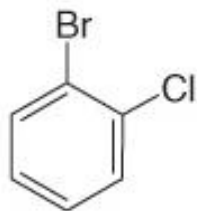
1,2-Dimethylbenzene
(*o*-xylene)



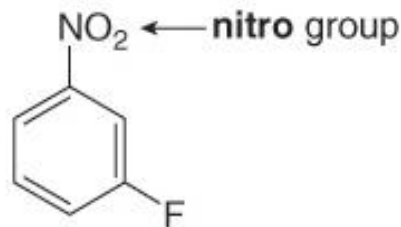
1,3-Dimethylbenzene
(*m*-xylene)



1,4-Dimethylbenzene
(*p*-xylene)



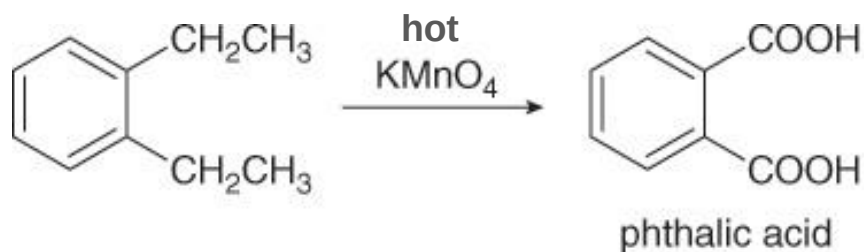
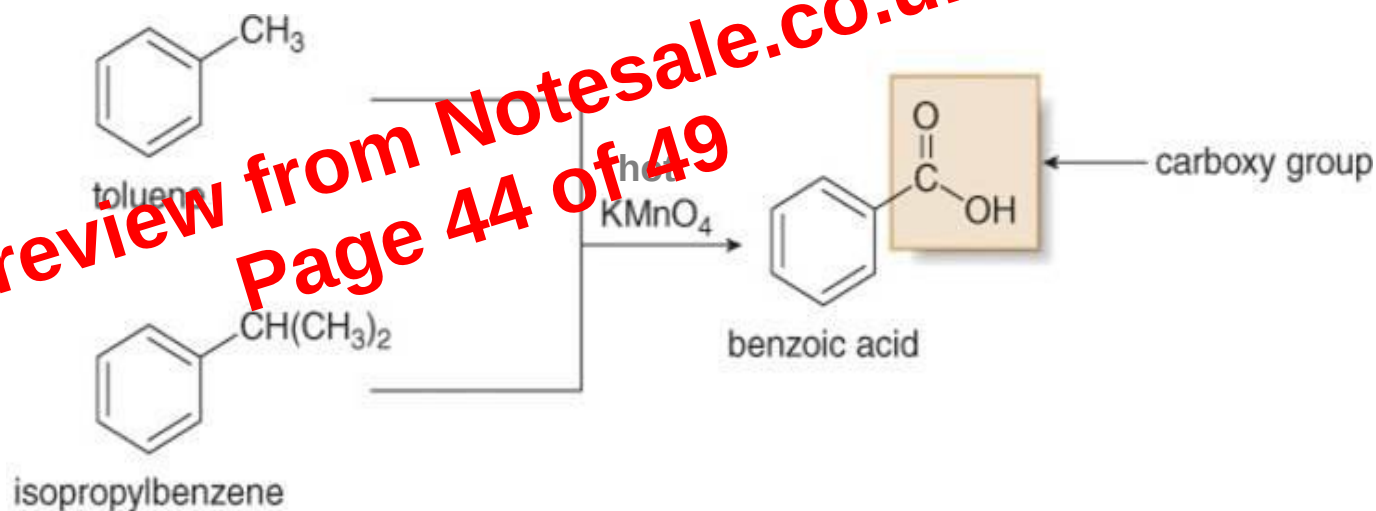
o-bromochlorobenzene



m-fluoronitrobenzene

B) Oxidation of an Alkyl Side-Chain

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Examples:

