

# [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

## Unit - 2

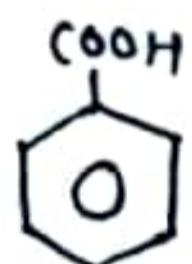
### • Aromatic carboxylic acid

### # Acidity & effect of substituent on Acidity

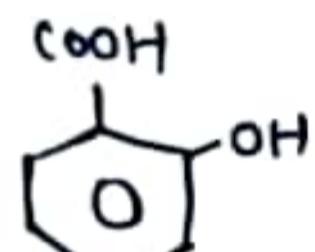
- Aromatic acid are the compound in which one (or) more carboxyl groups (-COOH) are attached directly to aromatic ring.

→ They are named as Benzoic acid (or) its derivatives.

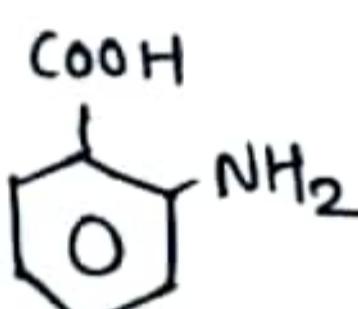
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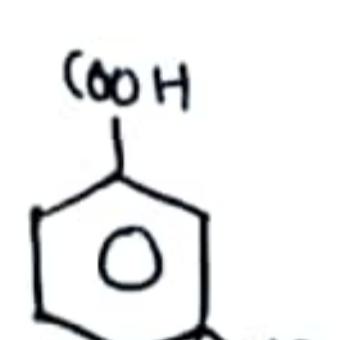
Benzoic acid



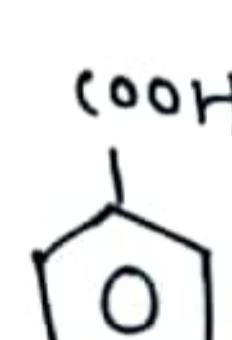
6-Hydroxy Benzoic acid  
(Salicylic acid)



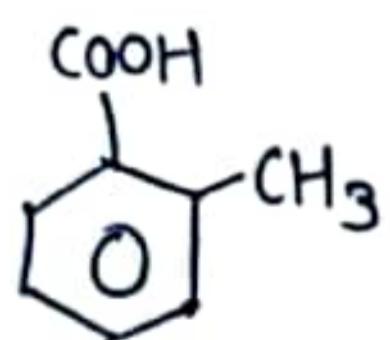
6-Amino Benzoic acid  
(Anthranilic acid)



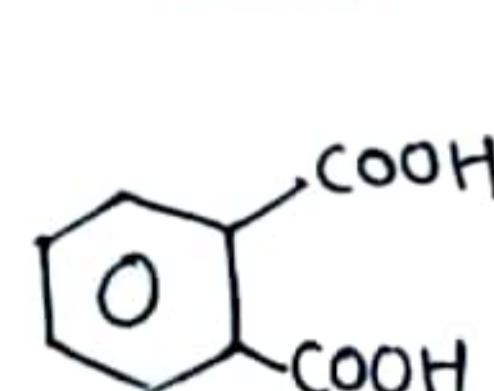
m-Nitro Benzoic acid.



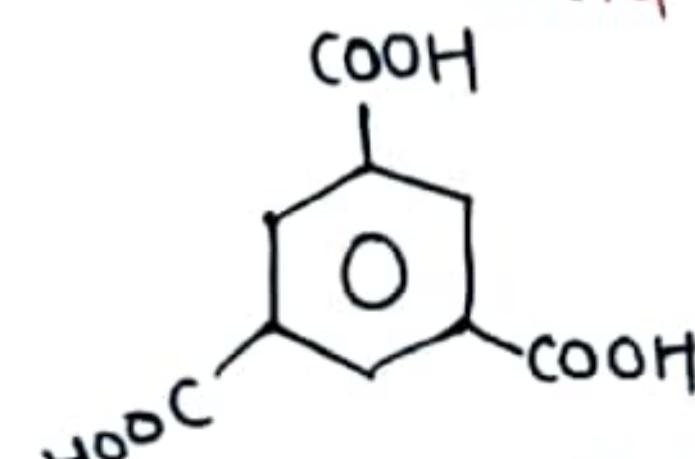
p-Bromo Benzoic acid.



O-Toluic acid



phthalic acid

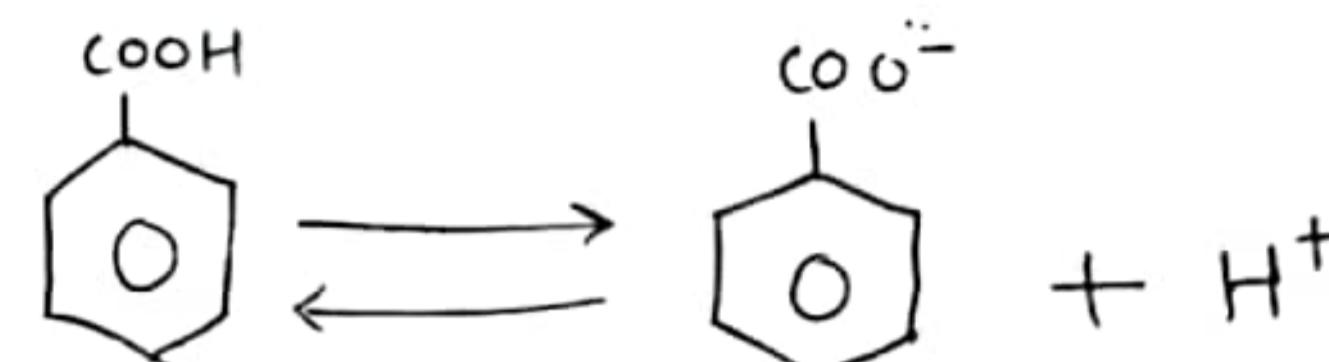


Benzene 1,3,5 tricarboxylic acid  
(Trimesic acid).

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### \* Acidity of carboxylic acid:

Benzoic acid undergo dissociation and gives benzoate ion & proton.

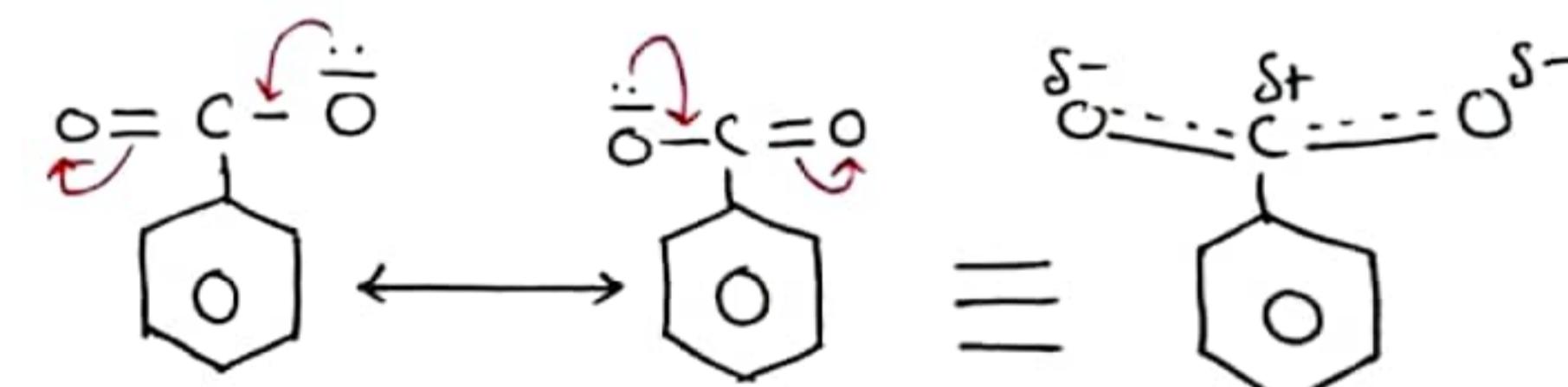


Benzoic acid

Benzoate Ion.

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• These ions are Resonance stabilized.



Resonance structure

Resonance Hybrid.

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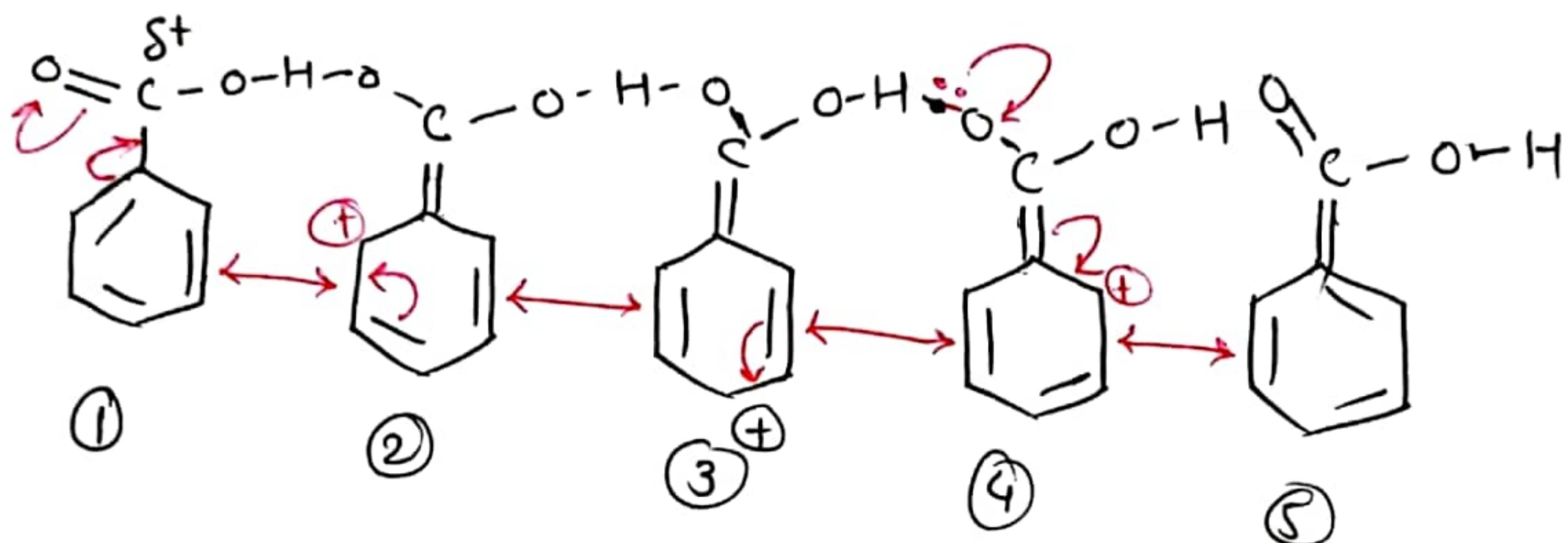
The small positive charge on carboxyl carbon will attract  $\pi e^-$  of the aromatic ring & thus we can say that COOH group is  $e^-$  withdrawing group.

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②

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⇒ This will also help in the release of  $H^+$  Ion faster, so aromatic acids are acidic in nature.



⇒ This Resonance also stabilized the Benzoate Ion in same manner.

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