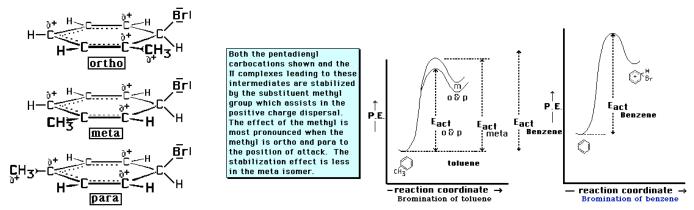
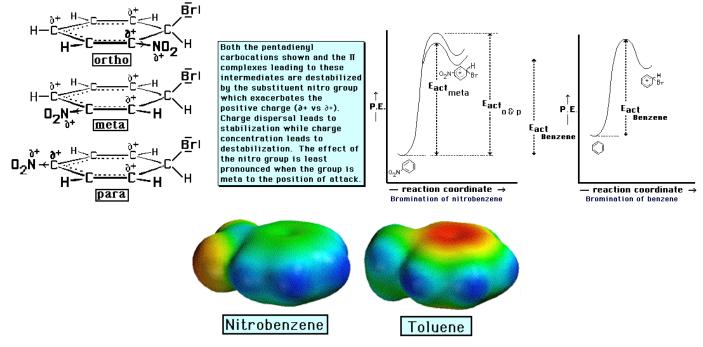
## Substitutent Effects on Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution

When substituted aromatic compounds undergo electrophilic substitution reactions, constitutional isomers can be formed. Electron-donating substituents on the ring facilitate further substitutions and direct the incoming electrophile to the *ortho*- and *para*-positions. Electron-withdrawing substituents deactivate further substitutions and are *meta*-directing. The halogens are an exception; they deactivate the ring but are *ortho*, *para*-directing. These effects can be rationalized by considering the resonance stabilization of the  $\sigma$ -complex. Substituents on aromatic rings can therefore be classified as **ortho**, **para**- and **meta-directing** groups:

ortho,para: HO,  $H_2N$ ,  $R_2N > RO > AcHN > R > CI$ , Br, I (mildly deactivating).



**meta**:  $R_3N^+$ ,  $O_2N$ , N=C (strongly deactivating) >  $HO_3S$  > OHC > ORC >  $HO_2C$  >  $RO_2C$  >  $H_2NOC$ .



Note: The electron density is much higher on the aromatic ring of toluene (activating) than on the aromatic ring of nitrobenzene.

With more than one substituent already present on the aromatic ring, the most electron-donating groups are generally more important in directing the electrophile.