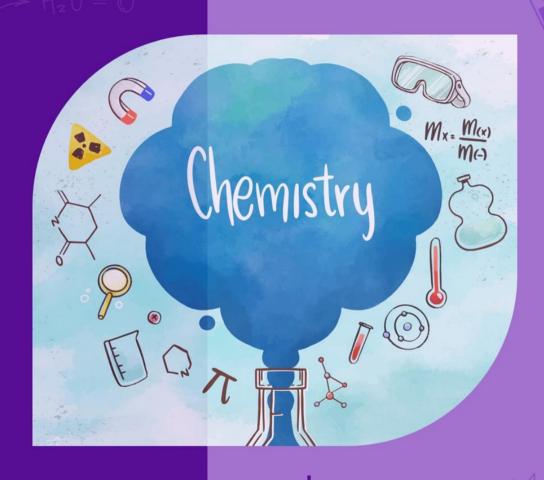


CHEMISTRY 2ND PAPER

: c-07 - C-06 extended LECTURE

CHAPTER 2 : ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Momen Clature Sadat Ahmed Digno







Alkene (> C=CC Alkene (_ C=C -

CnH2n+2

A homologous series is a series of compounds with the same general formula, usually varying by a single parameter—such as the length of a carbon chain and thus molecular mass and the next member of the series has a $(-CH_2-)$ group more than the previous member then that series is called a homologous series. The members are called **Homologue of**

one another.

Cts we the line

CH3-H

CH3-H

CH3-H

C2H6

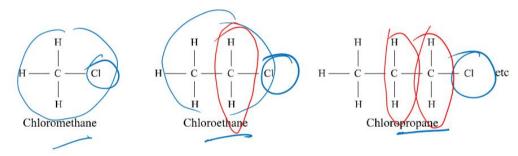
C3H8

The atom or group in the molecule of a organic compound that denotes its chemical properties and directs its reactions is called the functional group of that compound. Because of the presence of functional group, the homologues show same properties and reactions.



Characteristics of the Compounds in Homologous Series

01. Similar structural formula. example: structural formula of alkyl chloride series,

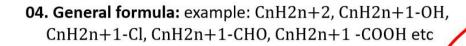


Halo alleane,

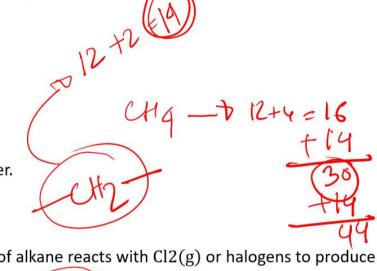
02.Molecular formula: The molecular formula differes by one or more -CH2- group

03. Similar functional group: example: alcohol has the functional group -OH, amine has-NH2, and aldehyde has -CHO etc





05. Molecular mass: The mass of a member is 14 more than the previous member.



Similar chemical properties: example: in presence of sunlight all members of alkane reacts with Cl2(g) or halogens to produce alkyl chloride/halides.

Similar preparation process: example: Alkanes can be produced by hydrogenation of alkene or decarboxylation of carboxylic acid.



- ☐ Alkane

Chtl2n+2

Alkene

CnHan

☐ Alkyne

Catten-2

Alcohol — OH

- Aldehyde -> CHO



Carbony

- Carboxylic Acid — Coth



According to UPAC system there are three parts in the nomenclature of organic compounds 03. Suffix Pno. of Carbons in parcent 77 H-756 chain and

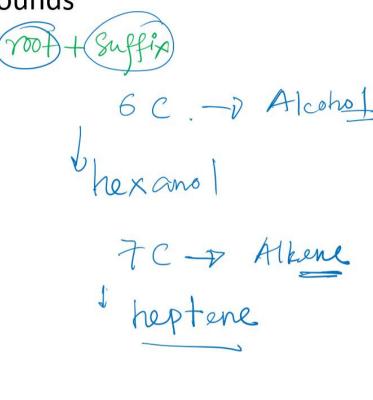


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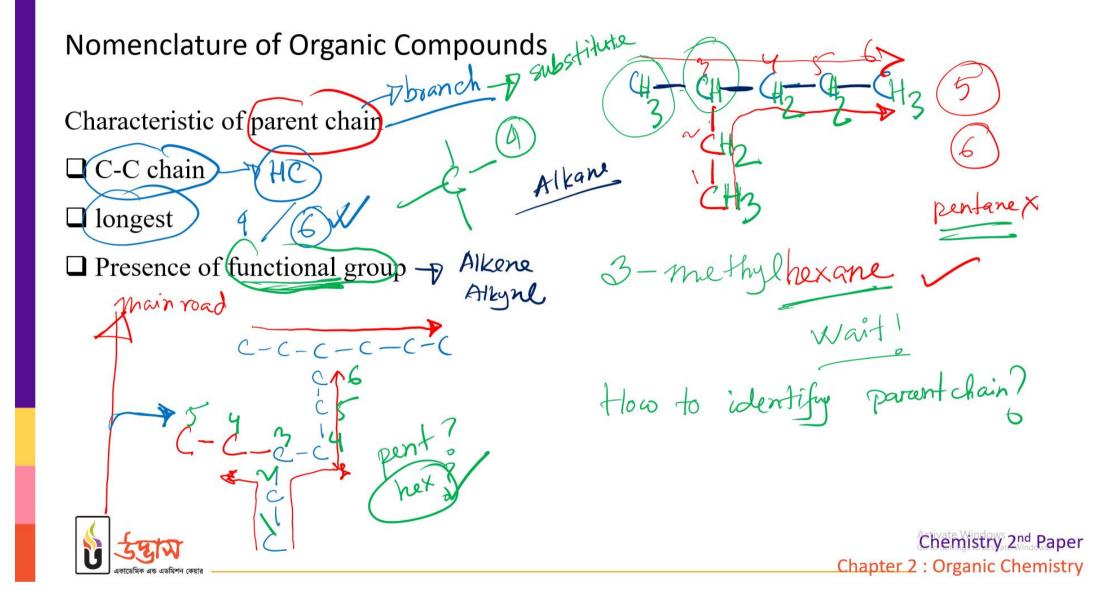


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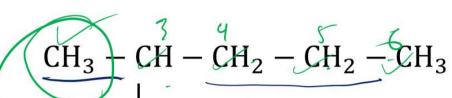
C Atom in parent	
chain	
C_1	meth
C_2	eth
C_3	prop
C_4	but
C ₅	pent
C_6	hex
C ₇	hept
C ₈	oct
C_9	Non
C ₁₀	dec



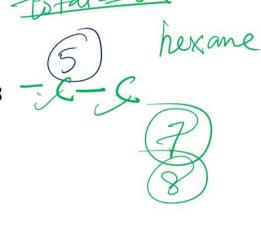






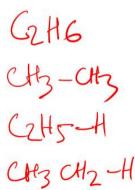






How many carbons are there in the longest chain?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (e) 6
 - (d) 7





In case of naming branched alkanes, at first the longest chain is determined

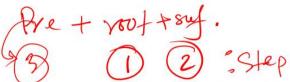
numbering?

$$\begin{array}{c} C H_3 - C H_2 - C H_2 - C H - C H_3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

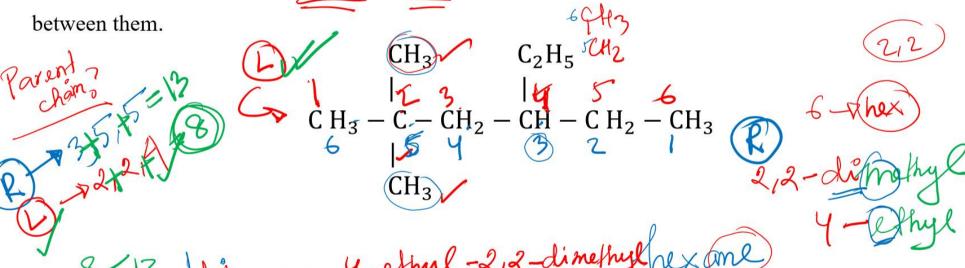
L-I

9 methylpentanex 2-methylpentanex





- If more than one side chains are attached with more than one carbons, then their names will be mentioned in alphabetical orders
- ☐ Hyphen (-) is given between number and words and if there is more than one number comma (,) is given



ক্রিক্তার এড এডিমিশন কেয়ার

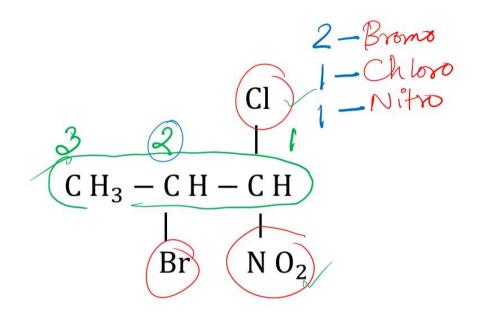
tetra - 212,914

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Chapter 2: Organic Chemistry

$$\begin{array}{c} C H_3 - CH_2 - C H - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \\ \hline Br \end{array}$$





2-bromo-1-chloro-1- nutro propane



Nomenclature of Organic Compounds $C(C_2H_5)H - (CH_2)_2^{U} - C(CH_3)H - CH(CH_3)_2$ CCl_3NO_2 Chemistry 2nd Paper Chapter 2 : Organic Chemistry



long time ago when organic compounds are named as iso, neo etc. When a methyl group (-CH3) is there as a branch the compound is named as iso. like,

if there are two methyl groups with the same carbon as branches in that case it is named as neo. like, 0 - C - C - C

CH₃
CH₃
CH₃
CH₃
CH₃

C-C-C-C-C

C L

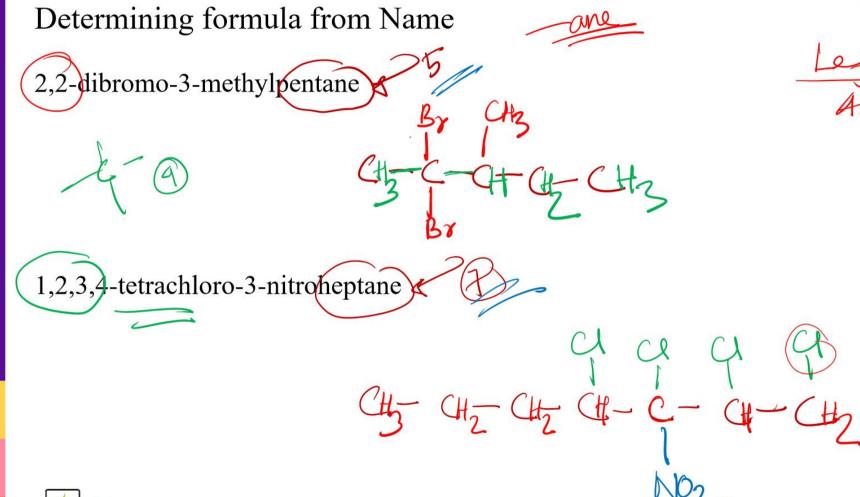
C Morentane

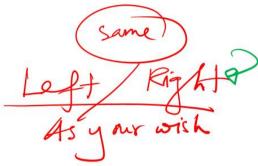
C Assivate Windows

ক্রিয়ার একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

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Chapter 2 : Organic Chemistry

Naming of alkenes

01. (ene' is written after the name of the compounds

02. Including the carbon carbon double bond the longest chain is considered the main chain.

03. The parent chain is selected in such a manner that all the side chains must be directly connected to the

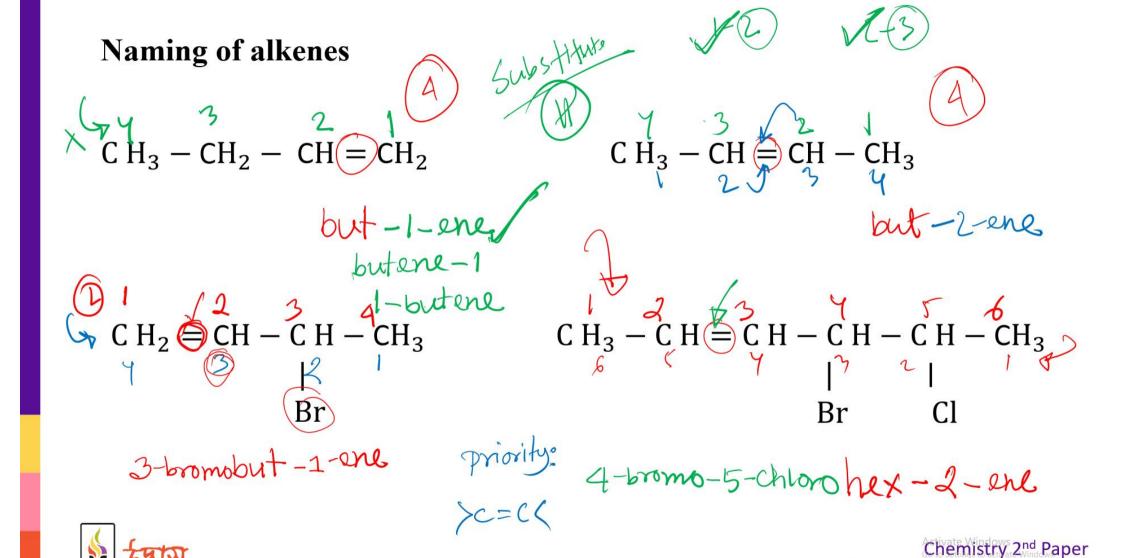
parent chain. This implies that none of the side chains will have additional branches.

04. The carbons in the main chain are numbered. Numbering is started from where the carbon carbon

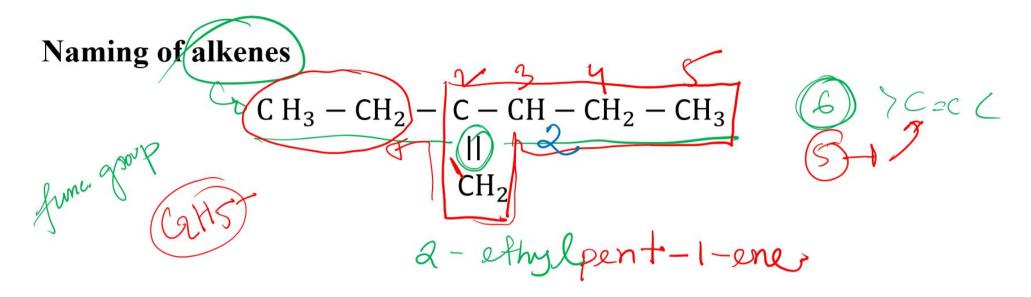
double bond is near







Chapter 2 : Organic Chemistry



How many carbons are their in the parent chain of the compound?

(a) 4

(b) 5

(c) 6

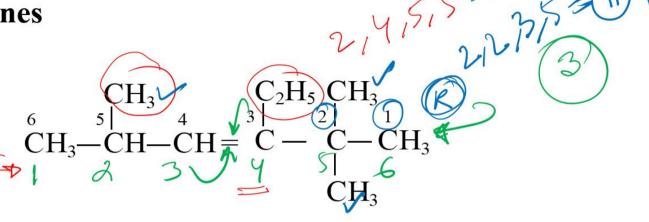


Naming of alkenes

Primity

A finet. Post

H Substitute



3-ethyl-2,2,5-trimethylfrex-3-ene



Naming of alkenes

ming of alkenes

$$CH_3 - CH = CH - CH - CH_3$$

Br Cl

50/Ve:

4-bromo-6-chlorohept-214-diene



Naming of alkynes

01. Yne will be their after the names of each compounds.

02. Keeping carbon carbon triple bond included ($-C \equiv C$) the longest chain is taken as the main chain.

03. Rest of the rules similar to alkene

Naming of alkynes

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - C \equiv CH$$

but -1-yne

$$CH \stackrel{?}{=} C - \stackrel{?}{C} H - CH_3$$

$$|$$
Br

501ve;

3-bromo-but-1-yre

$$CH_3 - C = C - CH_3$$

4-bromo-5-chlorohex-2-yne



Naming of alkynes

$$C H_3 - C \equiv C - C \equiv C - C H - CH_3$$



mother

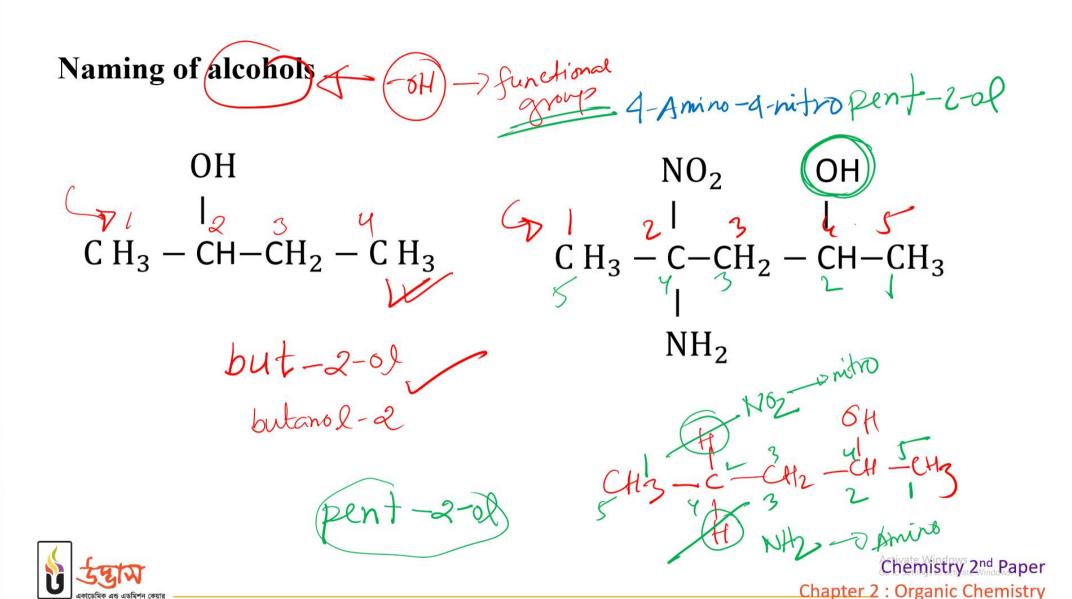
What will be the name of the compound?

- (a) 2-chlorohept-3,5-diyne
- (b) 6-chlorohept (2,4-diyne



Presence of both carbon carbon double bond $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{C}$ and carbon carbon triple bond $(-C \equiv C)$ Alkenine. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}$ hept-2-ene-6-yne





Naming of alcohols

eno 1 - Denetal

⁵CH₃-CH=CH-CH₂-CH₂-OH

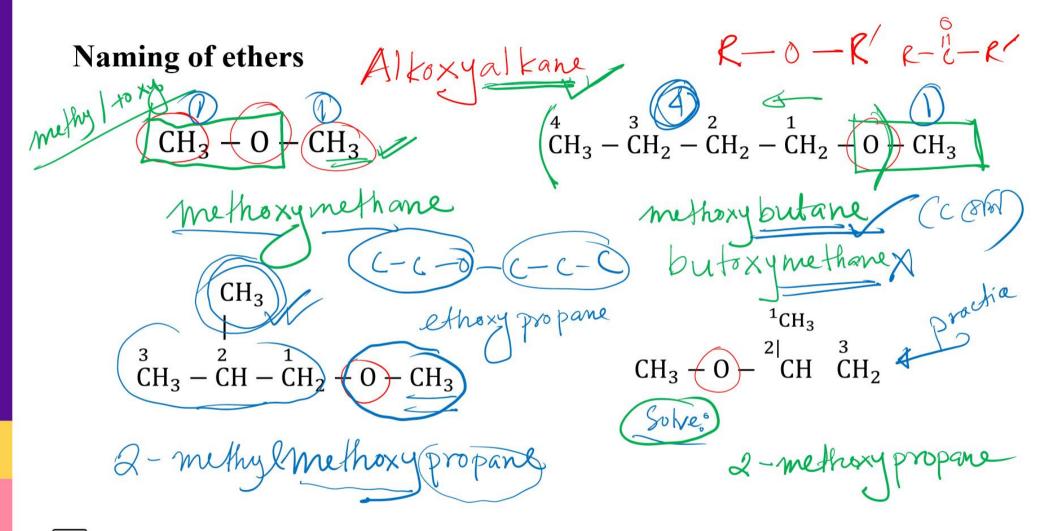
pen t -3-ene-1-ol

OH OH $CH_3 - C-CH_2 - CH-CH_3$ NH_2

2-aminopent -2,4-diol



diol





Naming of allehydes

 $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CHO$

but-1-al butanal

C-C-C-CHO

Cl 3-chlorobutanal

 NO_2 $CH_3 - C-CHO$ NH_2

Solve:

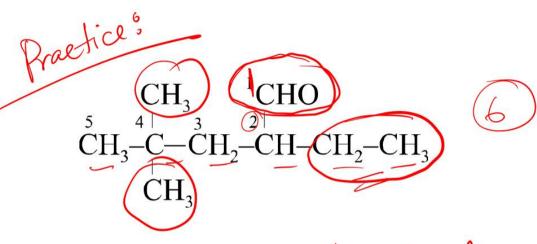
2-anino-2-nitropropanal



Naming of aldehydes

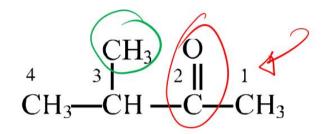
$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \text{CHO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CHO} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

but-1,4-dial



2-estingl-4,4-dinestry/pert-1-al

Naming of Ketones



3-methylbut -2-one

4-ene-2-one

$$CH_3$$
 $7 6 \mid 5 4 3$
 CH_3 — CH — CH = CH — CH_2 — CH_3

Solve

6-methylhept-4-ene-2-one

Naming of Ketones



Naming of Carboxylic Acids

$$^{4}_{C}H_{3} - ^{3}_{C}H_{2} - ^{2}_{C}H_{2} - ^{2}_{C}OOH$$

butanoic acid

$$NO_2$$
 Fraction I_2 I_3 I_2 I_3 I_4 I_5 I_5

Solve: 2-Amino 2-nitropropanoicacid COOH - CH2 - CH2 - COOH

but - 1/4 - dioic acid



Naming Of Compounds if there are Organic Compound

Naming Of Compounds if there are Two Functional Groups in the Molecule Of

01. The longest carbon chain is taken as the main chain which includes the functional group.

02. By keeping the main functional group nearest, numbering of the carbon is done.

03. The substituents or secondary functional groups are named in alphabetical order and expressed by their positions.

If they are more than one in number they are expressed as di, tri, tetra etc.

04. According to the main functional group the compound is named as its homologue



Order of reactivity of functional groups

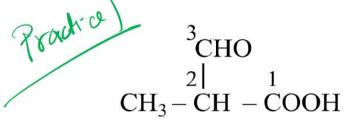
order	homologous series	Functional group	name of the secondary	name of the main
			group	functional group
01	carboxylic acid *	-соон	carboxy	oic acid
02	ester	-coor	alcoxycarbonyl	alkyl oate
03	acid halide	-COX	haloformyl	oyl halide
04	amide	-CONH ₂	carbamoyl	amide
05	nitrile _	-CN	cyano	nitrile
06	aldehyde *	-СНО	formyl	al or nal
07	ketone *	CO	oxo or keto	one
08	alcohol * √	-OH	hydroxy	((ol)X
09	oil	-SH	mercapto	thiol
10	amine	$-NH_2$	amino	amine
11	ether	-OR	alcoxy	
12	alkene *	$-C \equiv C -$	yne	yne (Allenyh
13	alkvne *	C = C	ene ene	ene
14	halide	-X	halo	1
15	nitro	$-NO_2$	nitro	-

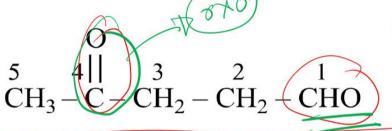


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Naming Of Compounds if there are Two Functional Groups in the Molecule Of

Organic Compound





3-carbaldehyde-2-methyl propon-1-orcacid 4-ox Open+-1-al

5-hydroxy hept-5-ene-1-al



