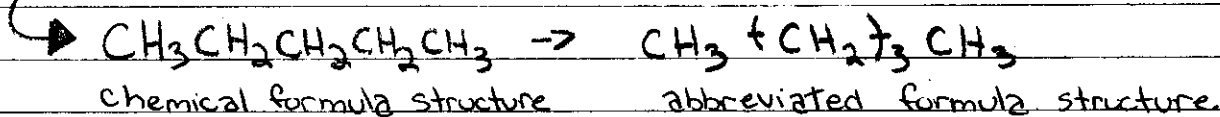
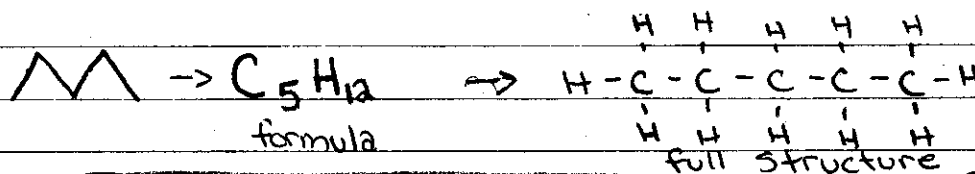
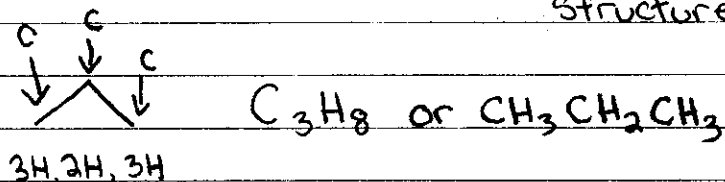
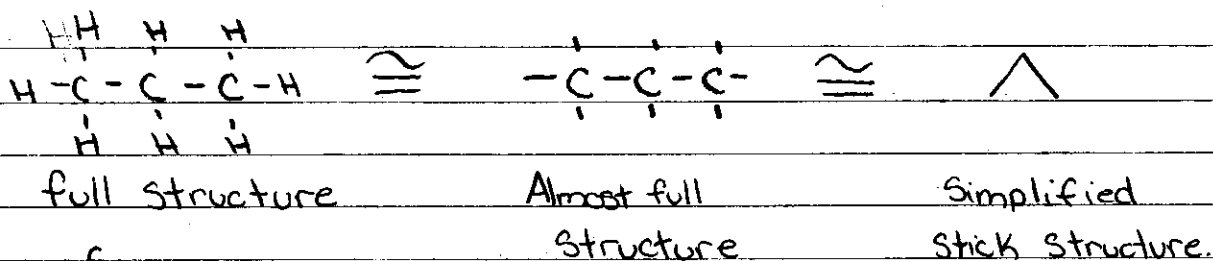


Organic Nomenclature

- The naming of organic compounds
- Counting Carbons
- functional group
- functional group location
- attachments. ☺



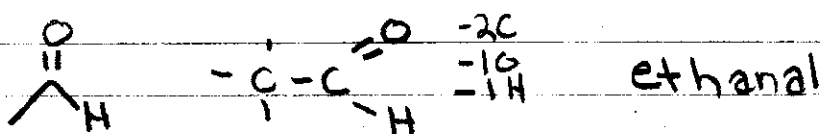
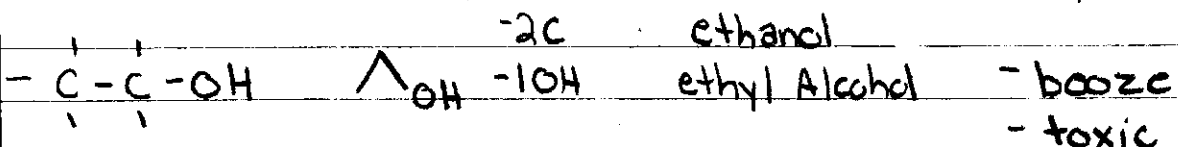
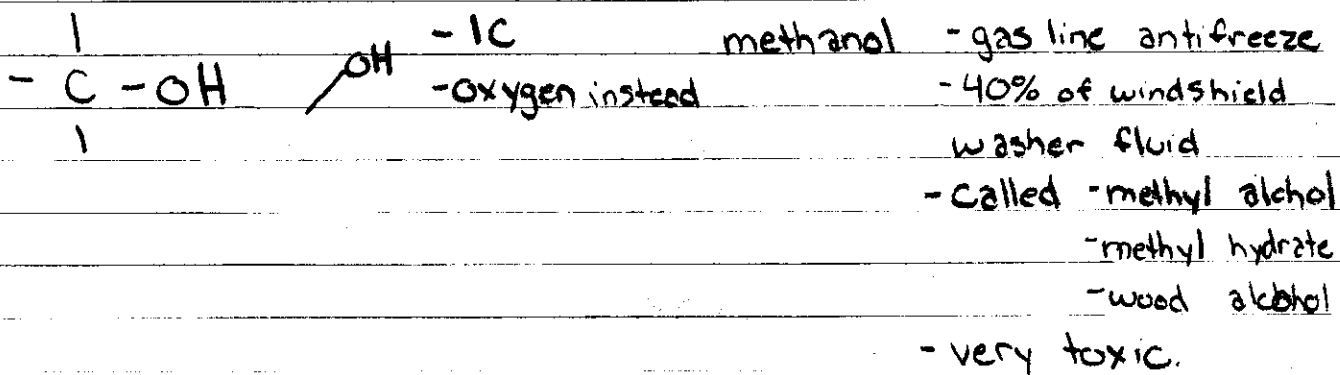
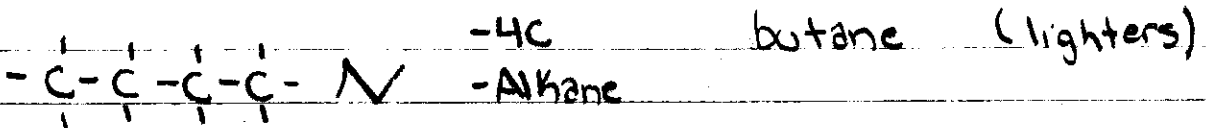
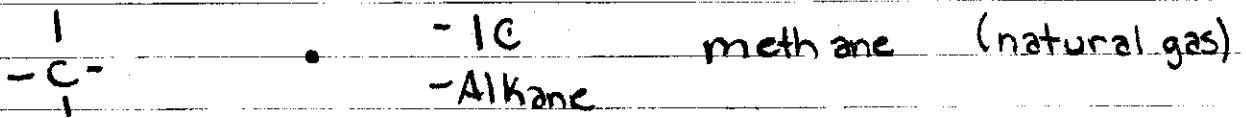
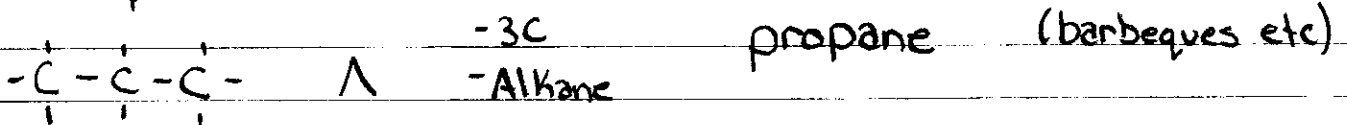
The number of carbons is given by a prefix

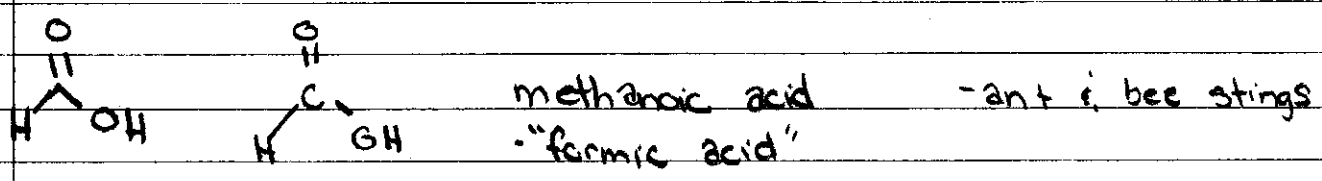
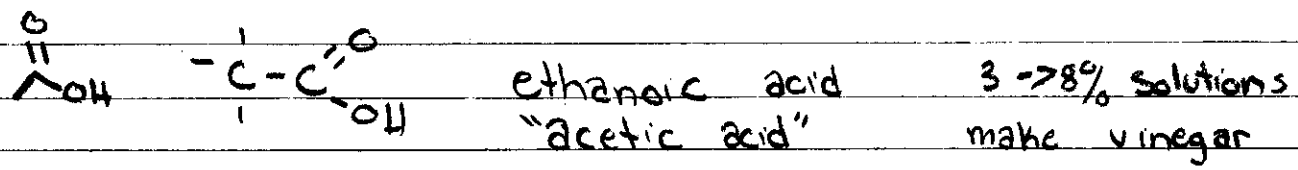
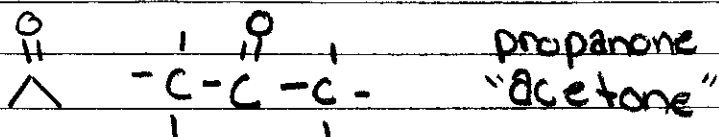
| # of C | Prefix |
|--------|--------|
| 1 | meth |
| 2 | eth |
| 3 | prop |
| 4 | but |
| 5 | pent |
| 6 | hex |
| 7 | hept |
| 8 | oct |
| 9 | non |
| 10 | dec |

The functional group is identified by Suffix

| functional group | Suffix |
|------------------|------------|
| Alkane | ane |
| Alkene | ene |
| Alkyne | yne |
| Alcohol | anol |
| Aldehyde | anal |
| Ketone | anone |
| Carboxylic acid | anoic acid |

Examples



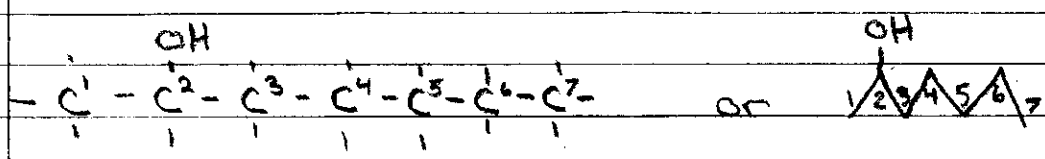


- functional group location

- Unless the functional group must be located at the end of a chain (eg aldehyde and Carboxylic acids) a number should be used to give the location of the functional group

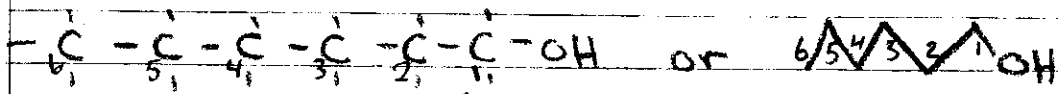
- This will require numbering the Carbon chain

- The Carbon chain will be numbered such that the functional group gets the lowest number.



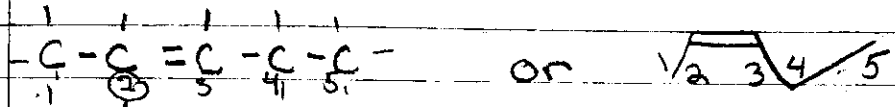
2-heptanol

↑
Tells you where the -OH group is located



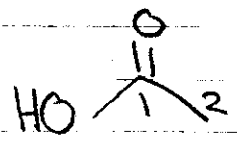
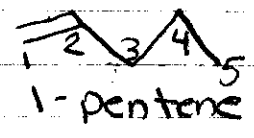
1-hexanol

↑
lowest number at functional group



↓
This is the location
(lowest number)

2-Pentene



← ethanoic acid
no number because it must be 1