④ Use of Sec. for Secondary molecules.

→ In Common naming, Secondary molecules are named by using Sec- as a Suffix

Ex:

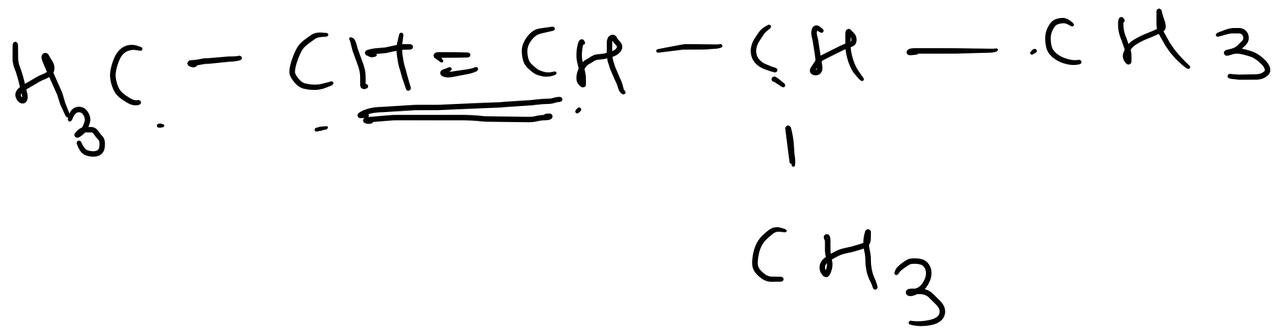
(1) $CH_3 - CH_2 - \underset{\underset{R_2}{|}}{\underset{\underset{(R)_1}{|}}{CH}} - OH$ → Sec Butyl Alcohol.

(2) $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{Br}{|}}{CH}}$ → Sec propyl bromide

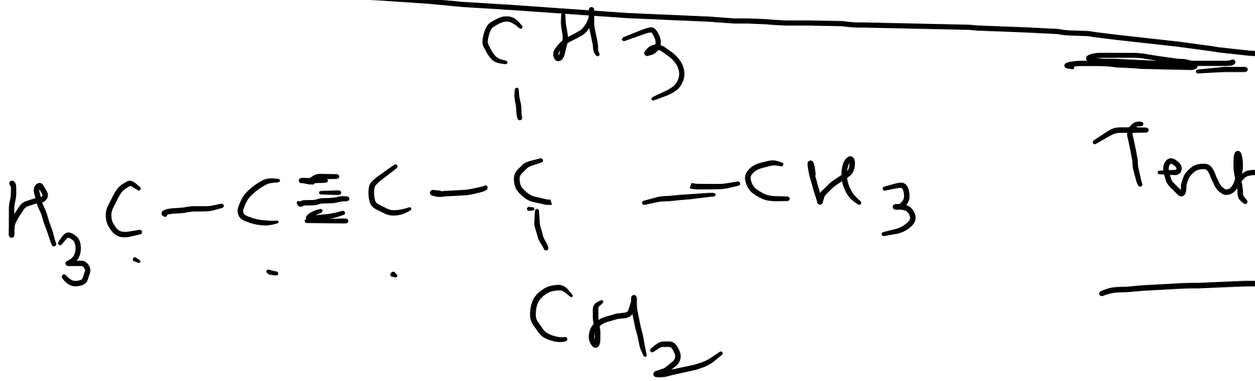
(3) $H_3C-CH=\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}-CH_3$ → Se< pentene { Alkenes cannot have 3° structures at double bond position }

(4) $H_3-C\equiv\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}$ → Pentyne { Alkynes cannot have 2° or 3° Structures at Triple bond position }

→ 2° & 3° Alkene & Alkynes are possible at non double or Triple bond position

(5) 

Se̲e̲Hexene



Tertheptyne

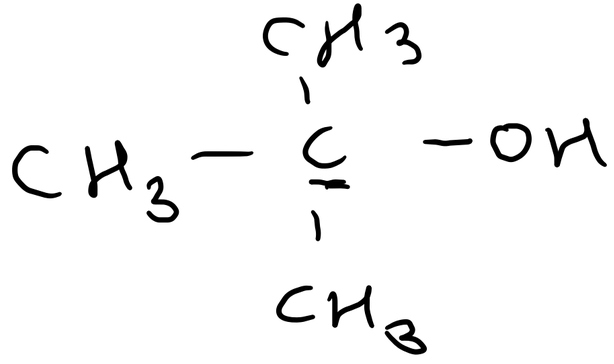
write it for tertiary ter̲t̲-

(5) Use of tert for tertiary molecules.

→ In common naming we use tert - as a suffix to name tertiary molecules.

ex:

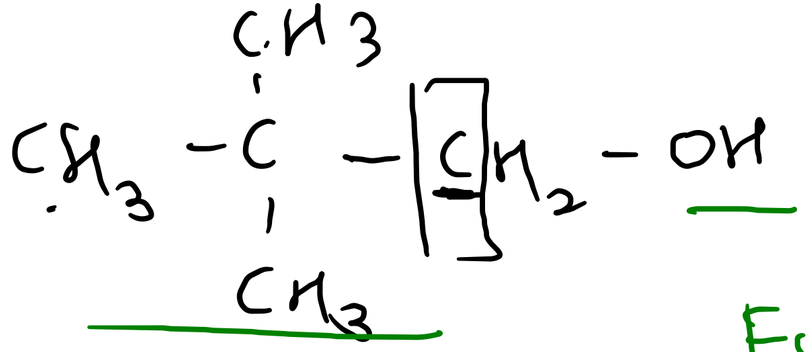
(1)



→ Tertybutyl alcohol.

→ Neo butyl alcohol

(2)

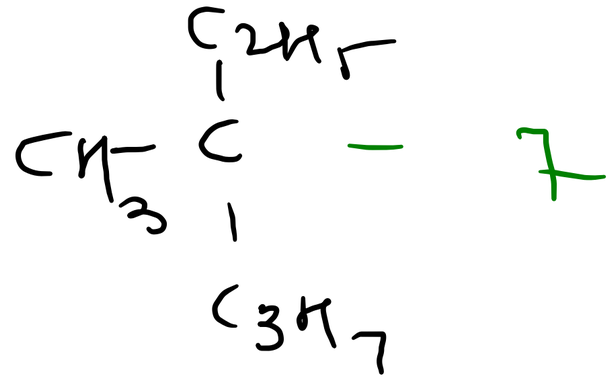


R

Functional

Neo Pentyl alcohol

(2)



Tert-butyl 7luoride

But is not tertiary molecule

⑥ Alkene derivates.

→ When Alkene is used in place of Alkane to form any molecule than that is called as Alkene derivate

→ In such cases instead of Alkyl we use Alkenyl.(Alkeno)

→ Alway keep the double in the middle & do not make the double bond carbon a secondary carbon

ex:

(1) $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_2-OH$ → Butenyl alcohol

(C_4H_7-OH)

(2) $CH_3-CH=CH-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-Br$ → Sec Hexenyl Bromide

(3) $CH_3-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}=CH-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-OH$ → Iso Heptenyl Alcohol

Sec-Heptenyl Alcohol

① Alkyne derivates.

→ When Alkynes are used in place of Alkanes to form different molecules it is called Alkyne derivates

→ we use Alkinyl in place of Alkyl to denote Alkenes.

→ While writing structures always keep the Triple bonds in the midde..

ex:

(1) $CH_3-C\equiv C-CH_2-OH$ → n-Butinyl Alcohol

(2) $CH_3-C\equiv C-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{CH}-CH_2-OH$ → Iso Hexinyl alcohol

(3) $CH_3-C\equiv C-\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{\overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C}}-CH_2-OH$ → Neo Heptinyl Alcohol

(8) Alkylene

→ Alkylene is used in Common naming when there are two functional groups attached to two different Carbons

→ Also called as Vicinyl. In case of Ethylene

$CH_2(OH)-CH_2(OH)$ → Vicinyl alcohol

ex:

① $CH_3 - \underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{CH} - CH_2 - OH$ → Propylene alcohol

(~~[illegible]~~)

② $CH_3 - CH_2 - \underset{Br}{\underset{|}{CH}} - \underset{Br}{\underset{|}{CH_2}} - CH_3$ → Pentylene dibromide

⑨ Alkylidene

→ Alkyledene is used to denote difuctional groups ie- when the Central Carbon has 2 Functional groups attached

→ Also Called Eteminal. molecules in Cased Ethylidene

CH_3-CHCl_2 → Ethyliden chloride
Gem chloride

ex:

① $CH_3-CH_2-\underset{\underset{OH}{|}}{CH}-OH \rightarrow$ Propylidene Alcohol

② $CH_3-CH_2-\underset{\underset{Br}{|}}{CH}-Br \rightarrow$ Propylidene Bromide

(10) use of Vinyl

→ Vinyl is used to name Ethene derivates

ex:-

(1) $CH_2-CH-OH$ → Vinylalcohol

(2) $CH_2-CH-Br$ → Vinyl Bromide

→ only applicable to Ethene ($H_2C=CH_2$)

(11) Use of Allyl:

→ Allyl is used to name propene derivates

ex: ① $CH_3-CH=CH-OH$ → Allylalcohol

② $CH_2(Br)-CH=CH_2$ → Allyl bromide.

(12) Halo forms. Halogen Specific

→ Halo forms is used to name Trimethylhalides

ex: (1) $CHCl_3$ → Chloroform

(2) $CHBr$ → Bromoform

(3) CHI_3 → Iodoform

(13) Tetrahalides.

→ It is used to name tetra methyl halides

ex: CCl_4 (1) CCl_4 → Tetra chloro methane

Carbontetrachloride

(2) CBr_4 → Tetra Bromo methane

carbon Tetrabromide