# ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

### DOUBTS : -

* Alkanes/kene/kynes
* Propan-1-ol and Propan-2-ol
* Cyclic Compounds
* Grignard Reagent - RMgX
* Vinyl/Aryl/Alkyl Group
* Benzene Diazonium Chloride (salt)
* Diazonium Compounds
* Phenol
* m-cresol
* Esters
* Ethers
* R, R’, R’’
* Aldehyde
* Anisole – CH3OC6H5
* Ortho – 1,2 ; Meta – 1,3 ; Para- 1,4
* Isomers and Isotopes are different. Isotopes are two atoms with the same number of protons, but a different number of neutrons. Because they have the same number of proton they are atoms of the same element, but with different masses. For example, most carbon is C-12 (with 6 protons and 6 neutrons); the radioactive isotope used for carbon dating is C-14 (with 6 protons and 8 neutrons).  
   Isomers are two molecules with the same atoms joined together in a different shape. For example, butane is C4H10, with the four carbon atoms joined in a straight chain; methylpropane is also C4H10, but with the carbon atoms joined in a T shape.
* **Iso**- Isomer. **isopentane** which is the same as 2-methylbutane. **isobutane** which is the same as 2-methylpropane
* **Iso-** isomer, **sec-** Secondary , **tert-** Tertiary.
* The prefix ***neo-*** refers to a substituent whose second-to-last carbon of the chain is trisubstituted (has three methyl groups attached to it). A neo-pentyl has five carbons total. Eg neoheptane, neopentane.