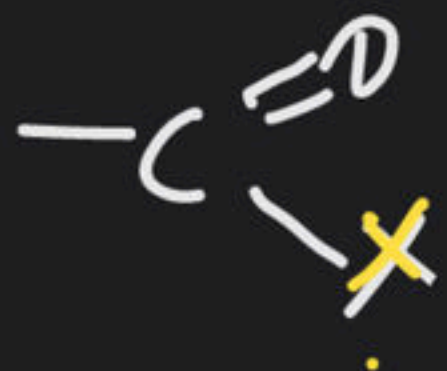


Rules for Selection of Longest Chain - II

Course on Nomenclature of Organic Compounds for Class XI

Functional group	Prefix	Suffix	<u>Suffix</u>
(1) Carboxylic Acid $R-COOH$	Carboxy	-oic Acid $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -C \\ \backslash \\ \text{OH} \end{array}}$	<u>Carboxylic Acid</u> $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -C \\ \backslash \\ \text{OH} \end{array}}$ -----
(2) Sulphonic Acid $R-SO_3H$	Sulpho	Sulphonic Acid $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -S-\text{OH} \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}}$	
(3) Acid anhydride	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \boxed{PC} - C - O - R \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	oic anhydride -oate $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -C \\ \backslash \\ \text{O}- \end{array}}$	Carboxylic acid anhydride
(4) Ester $R-C(=O)-O-PC$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ R-C-O-\boxed{PC} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -C \\ \backslash \\ \text{O}- \end{array}$	Carboxylate $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -C \\ \backslash \\ \text{O}- \end{array}}$

(5) Acid Halide



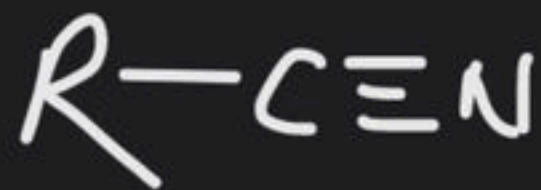
Halo Carbonyl

(6) Acid Amide



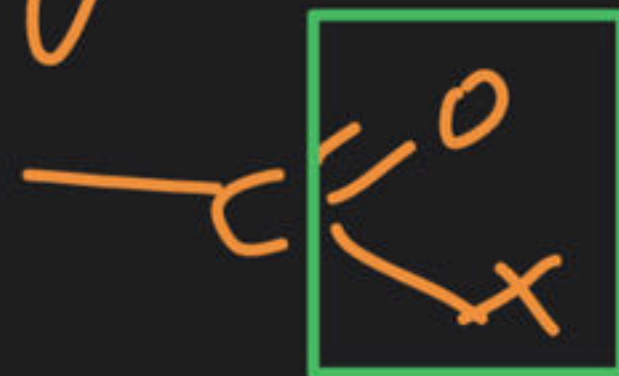
Carbamide

(7) Cyanoide



Cyano

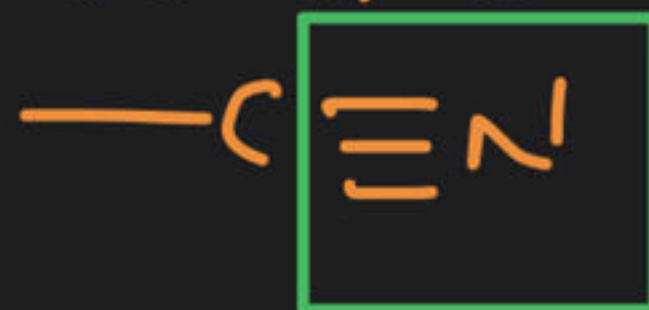
Oyl halide



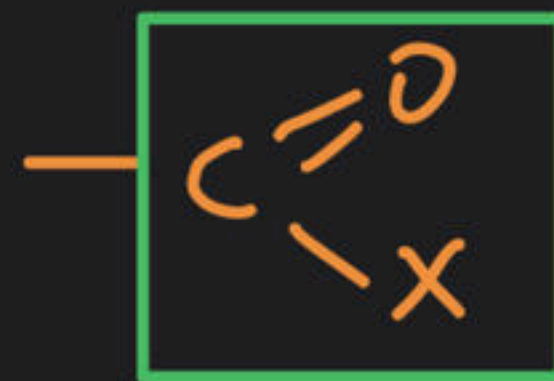
Amide



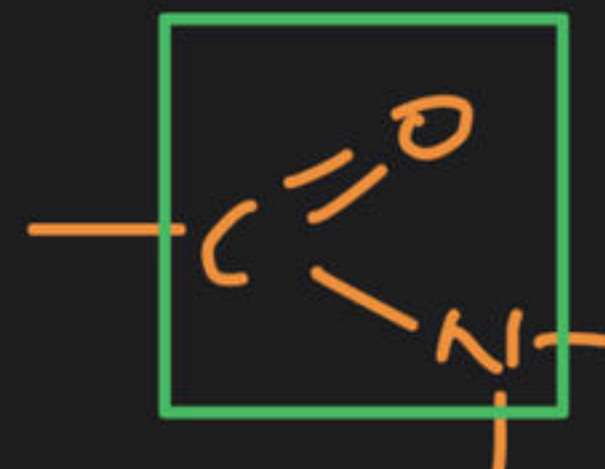
nitrile



Carbonyl halide



Carboxamide



Carbonitrile



(8) isocyanide
 $R-\text{N}^{\oplus} \equiv \text{C}^{\ominus}$

(9) Aldehyde
 $R-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$

(10) ketone
 $R-\text{C}(=\text{O})-R$

(11) Alcohol
 $(R-\text{OH})$

isocyno

Oxo Formyl
 $R-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$ $R-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{H}$

Oxo
 $R-\text{C}(=\text{O})-R$

Hydroxy

isonitrile

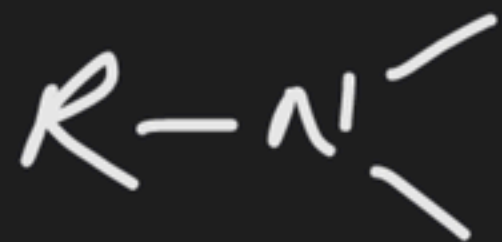
al

one

ol

Carb aldehyde

(13) Amine



(*) Ether

(*) Halide

(*) Nitro

(*) Alkene

(*) Alkyne

Amino

Alkoxy

halo

Nitro

Amine

(1° suffix)

ene

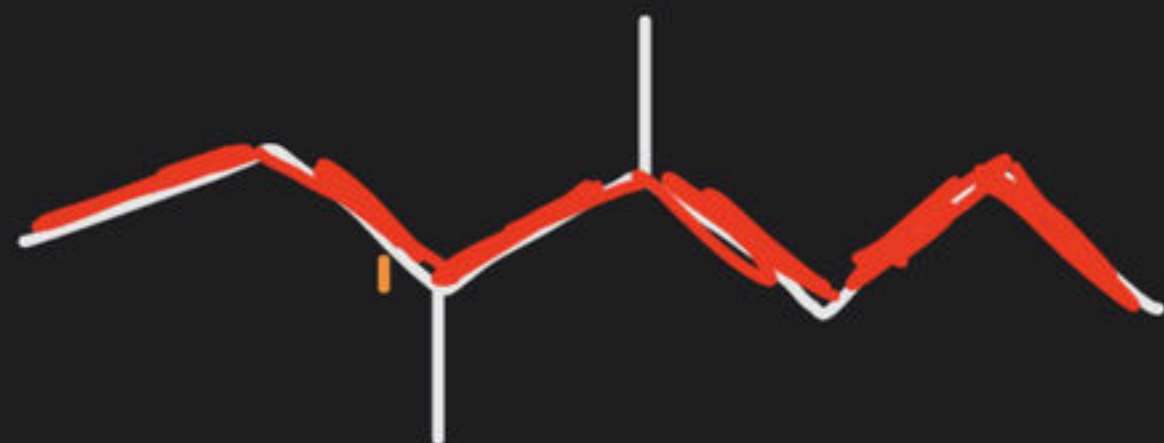
yne

Rules for Selection of Principal chain

(a) Case (i) when Compound is saturated Hydrocarbon or its halide, ether, nitro Compound.

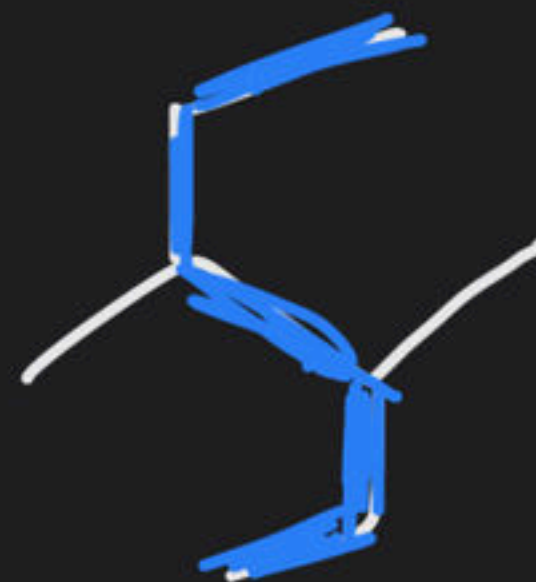
Select longest Carbon chain as a principal chain.

Ex-1 (a)



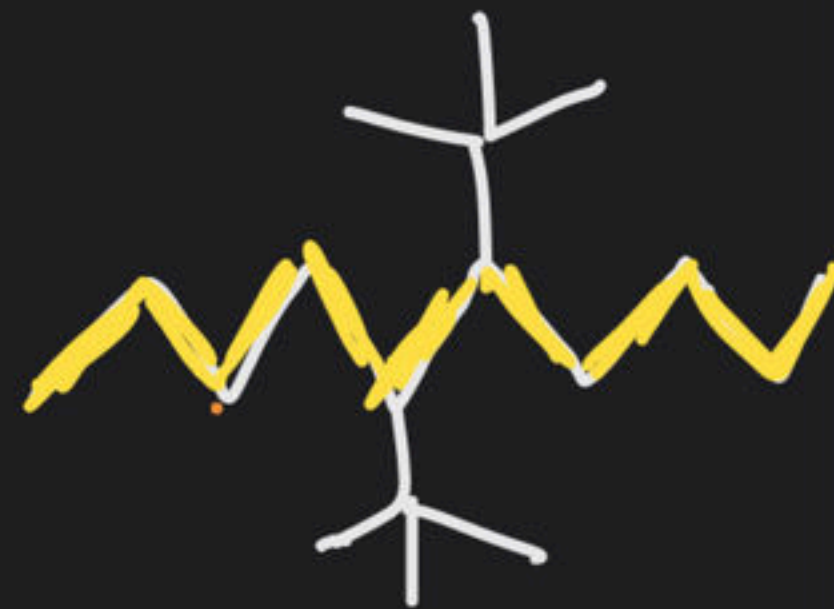
7 Carbon chain

(b)

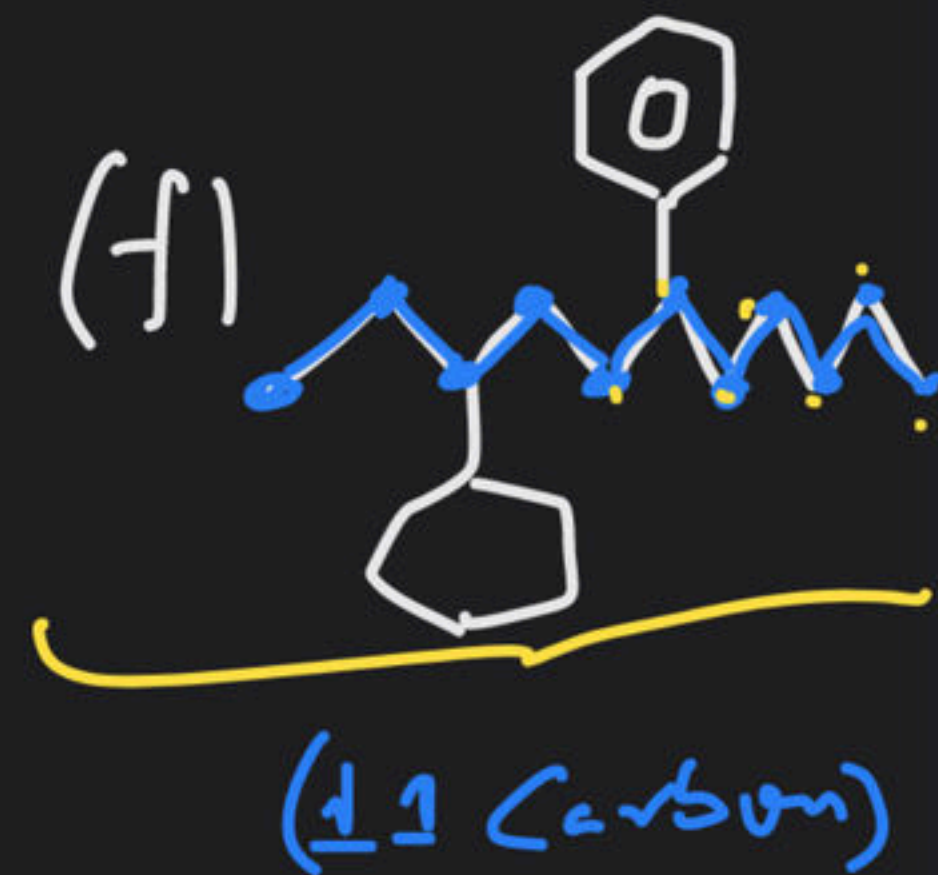
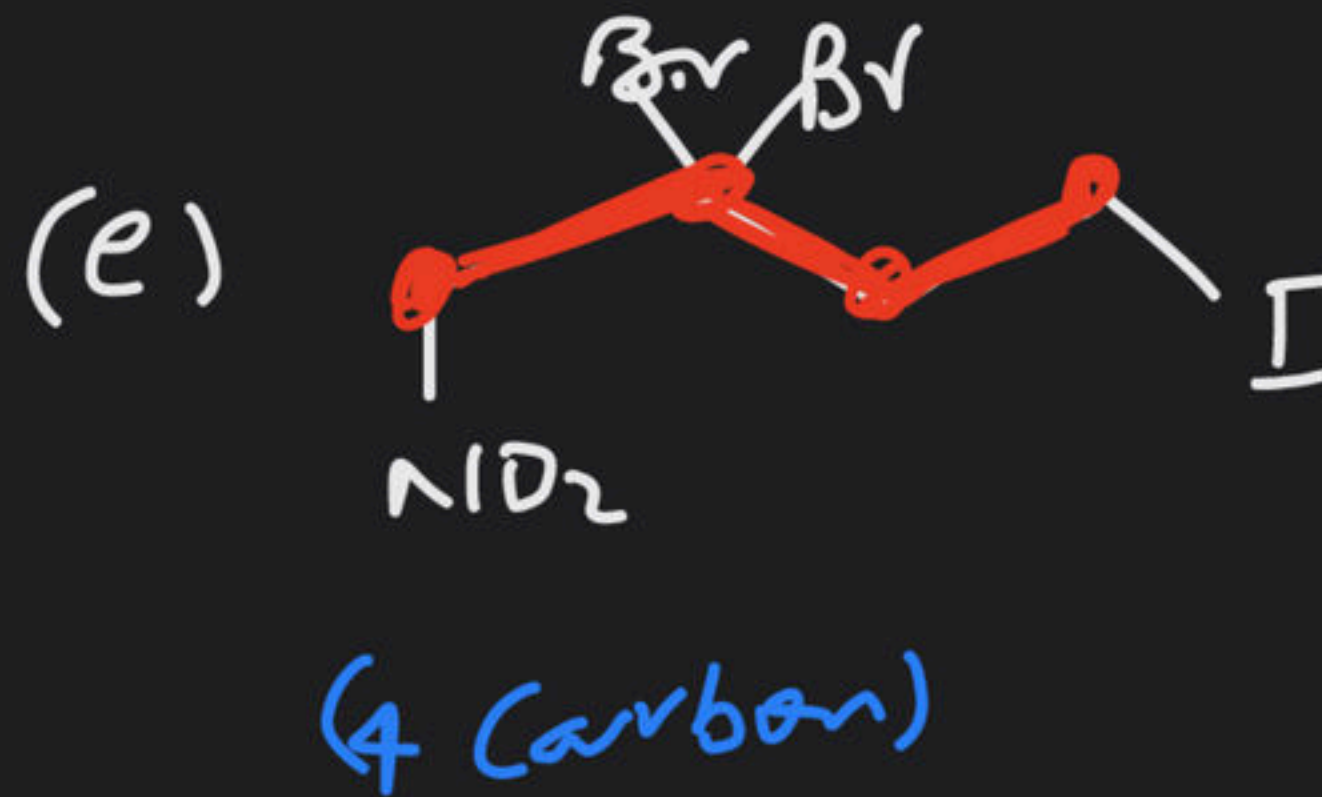
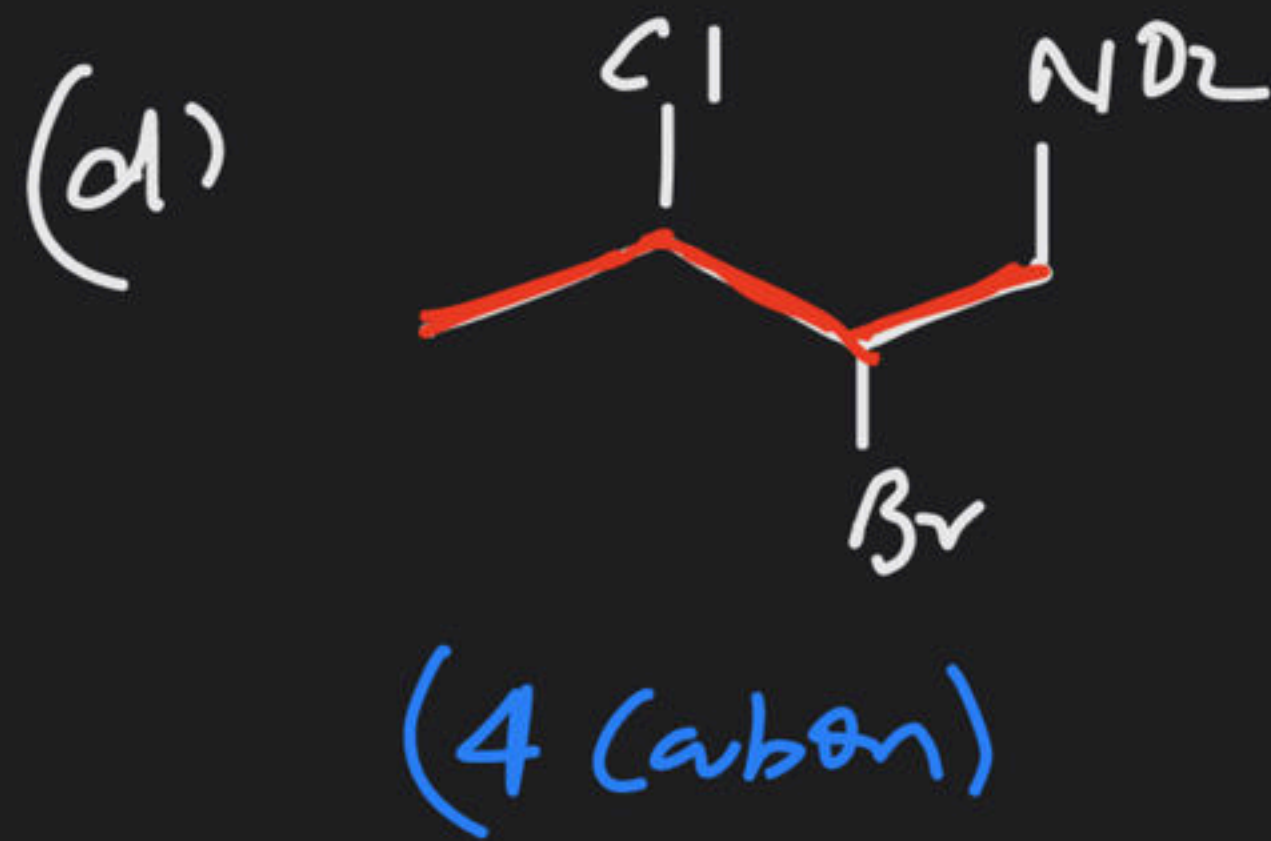


(6 Carbon chain)

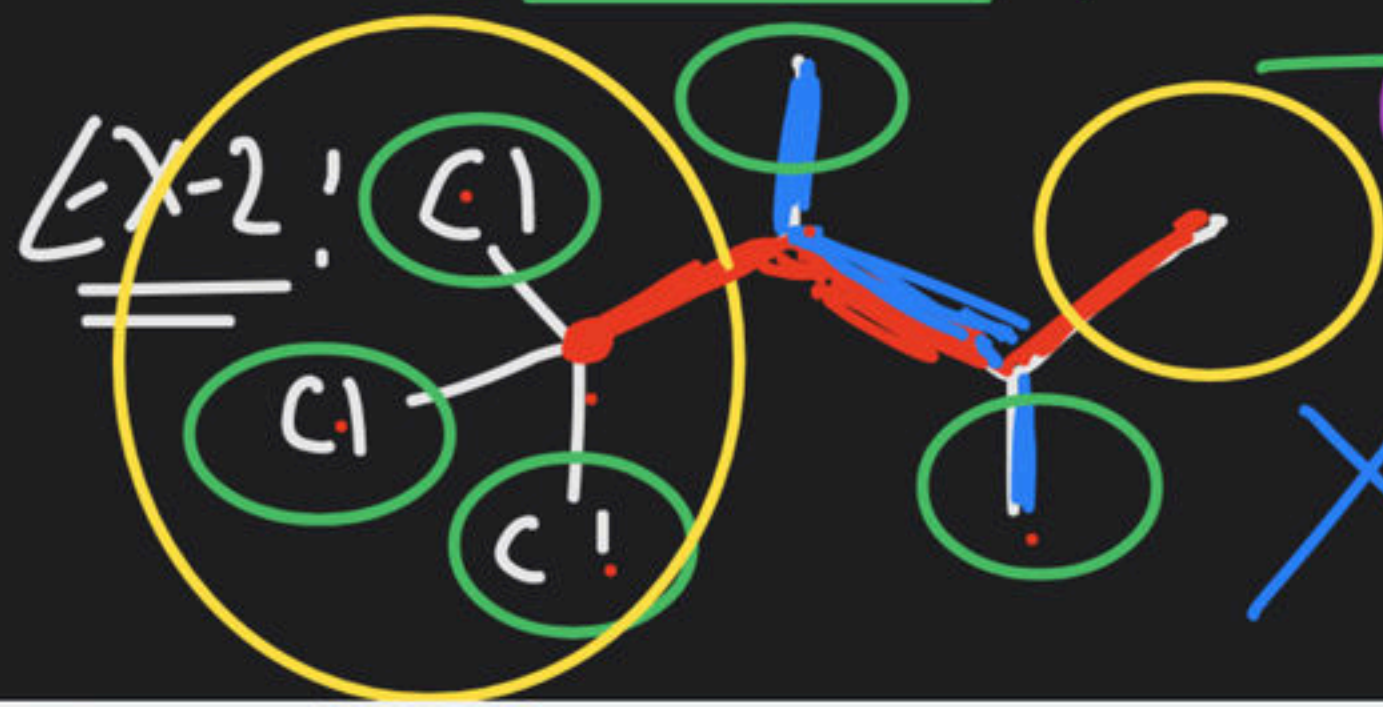
(c)



(10 Carbon chain)



(b) If more than one longest carbon chains are available then select that longest chain which contain highest no of side chain/ substituents.



✓ 4 carbon longest chain & 5 side chains

X 4 carbon longest chain & 2 side chains
नहीं पे हो नहीं सकता

Ex-3:

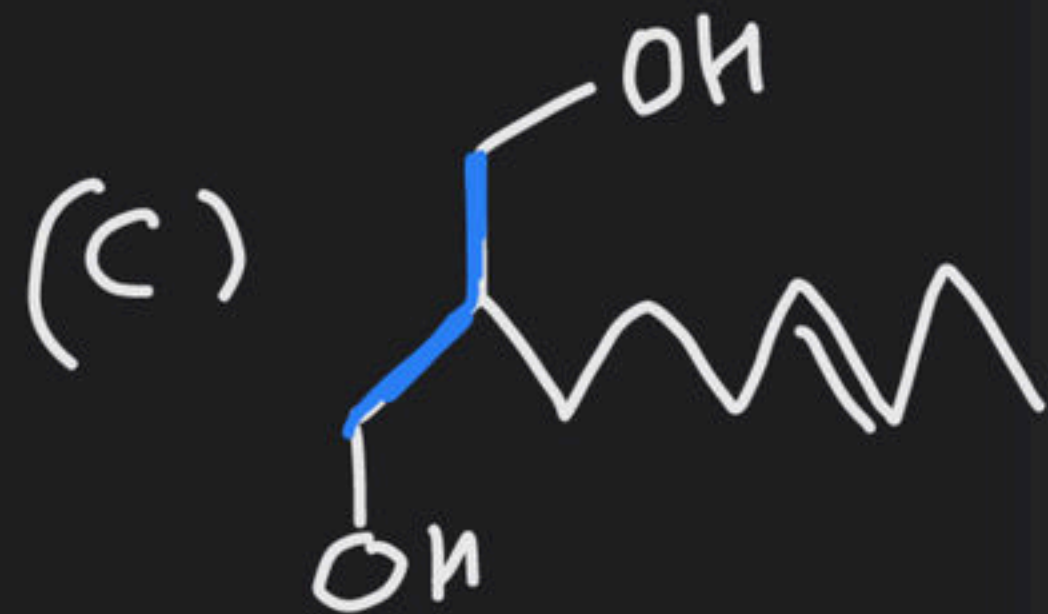
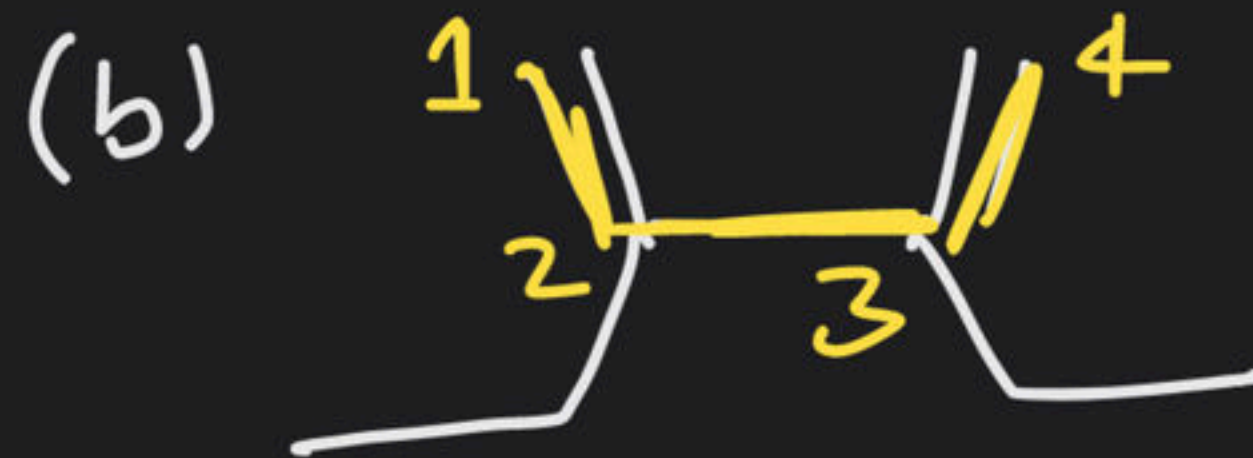
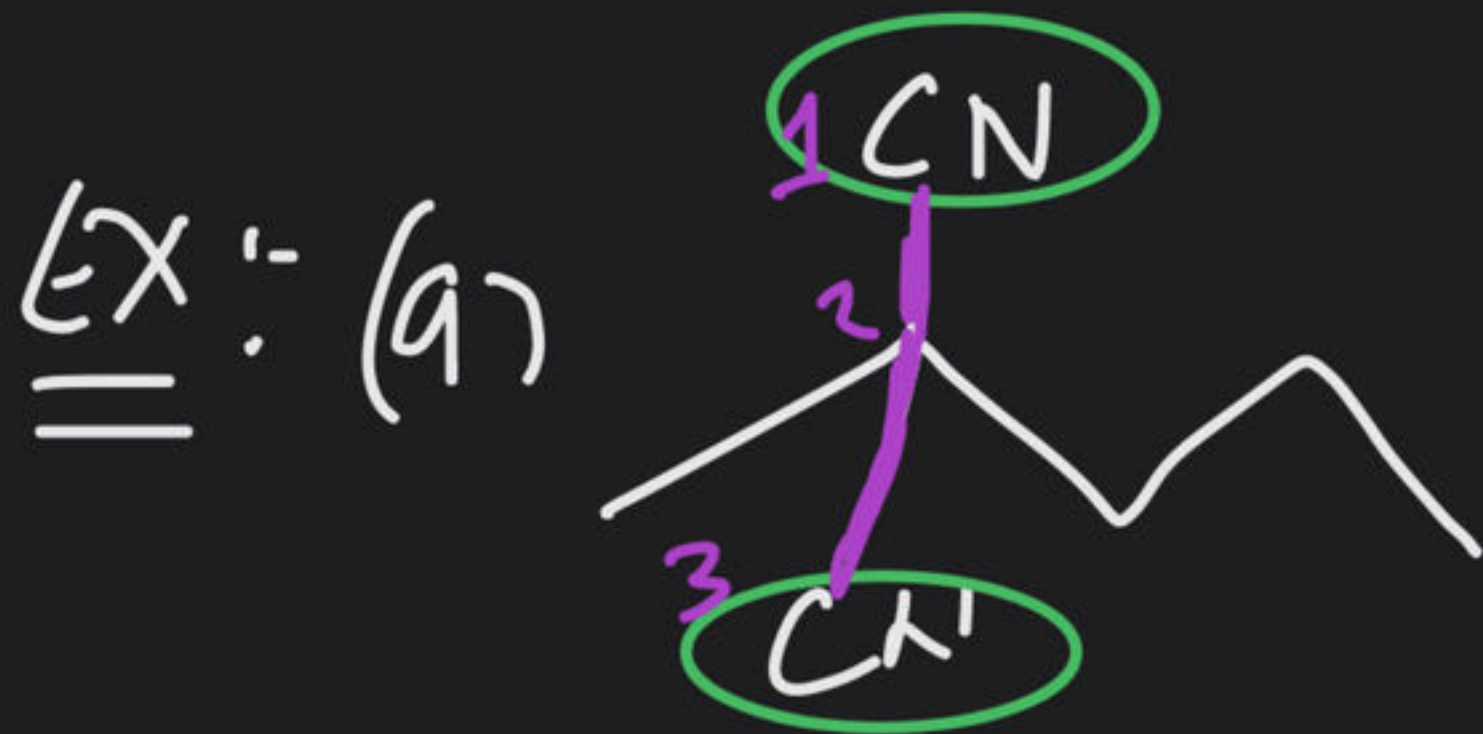


X 6C chain & 2 Side chain
X 6C chain & 4 Side chain
✓ 6C chain & 6 Side chain

Case (ii) When Compound Contains functional groups (Boys), multiple Bonds ($C=C$ / $C\equiv C$) & Side Chain

Select that Chain which contains highest number of f-group (Boys) then highest no. of multiple Bond & at last highest no. of Side chain.

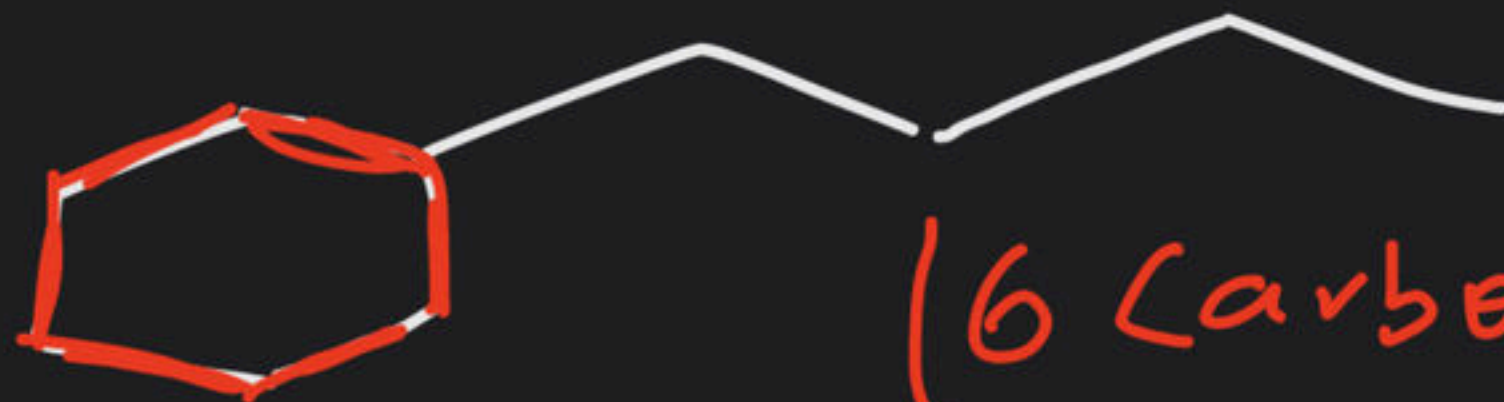
$(\text{F.}) > \underline{\text{M}} > \text{S}$
 (Functional group) multiple Side chains.
 Bonds
 (Boys) ($\text{C}=\text{C}$ & $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$)



(3 Carbon Principal chain) (4 Carbon Principal Chain) (3 Carbon principal chain)

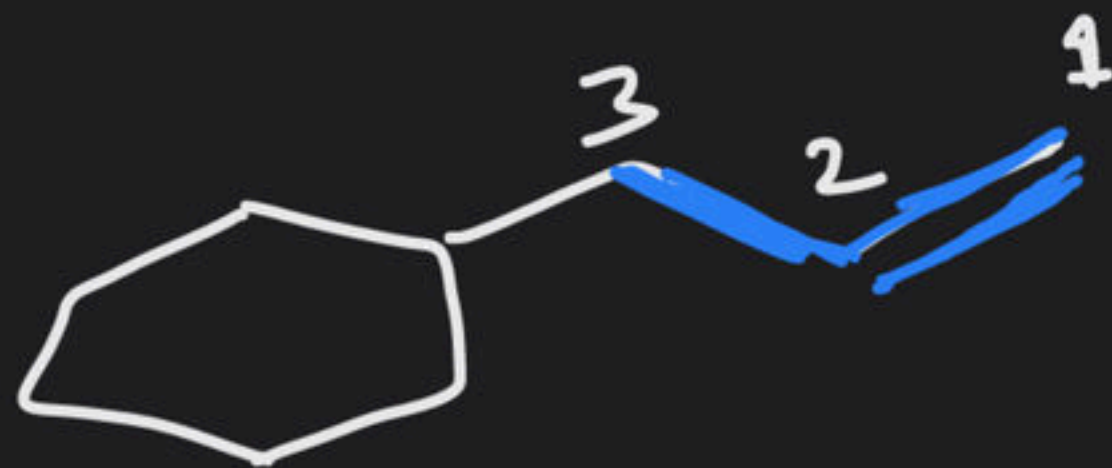
For all Carbon chains principal chain
either would be cyclic
or acyclic

(g)



(6 Carbon Principal chain)

(h)



(3 Carbon Principal chain)

(i)



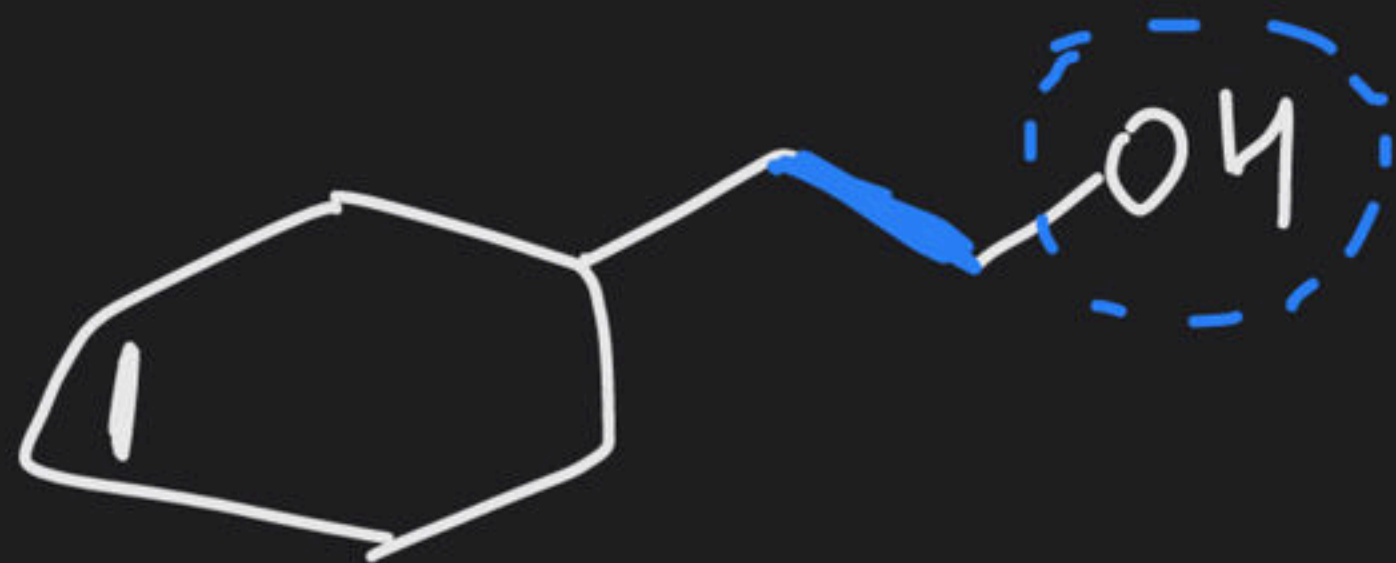
(2 Carbon Principal chain)

(j)



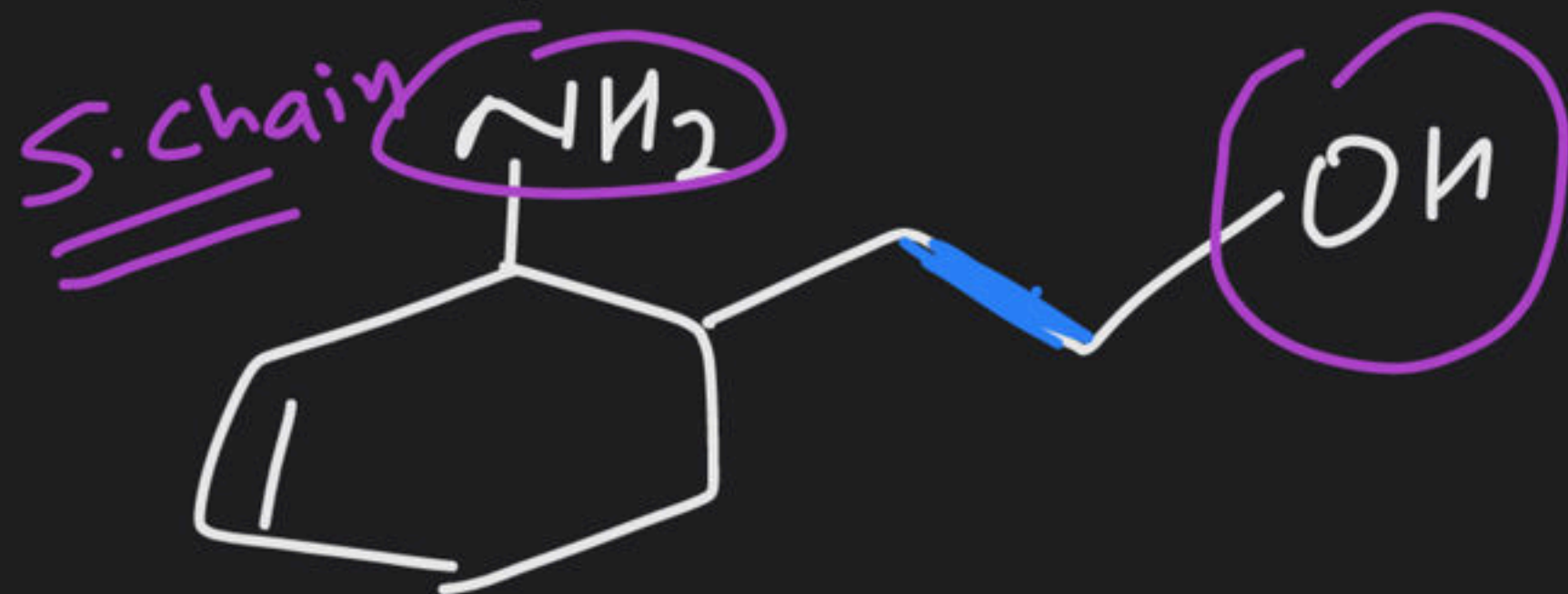
(6 Carbon Principal chain)

(K)



(2 Carbon Main Chain)

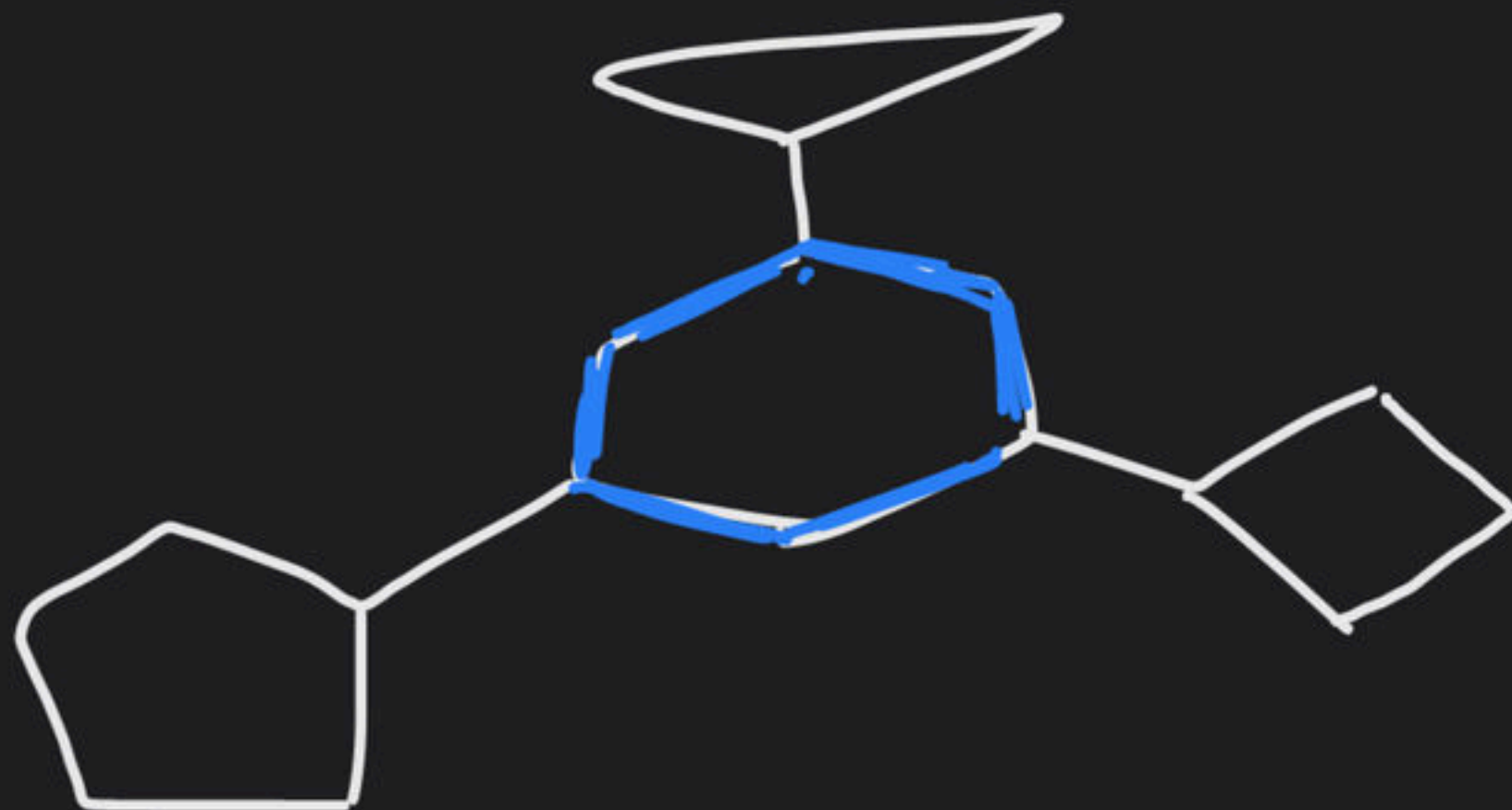
(L)



Boys

(2 Carbon Main Chain)

(m)



(A) 3

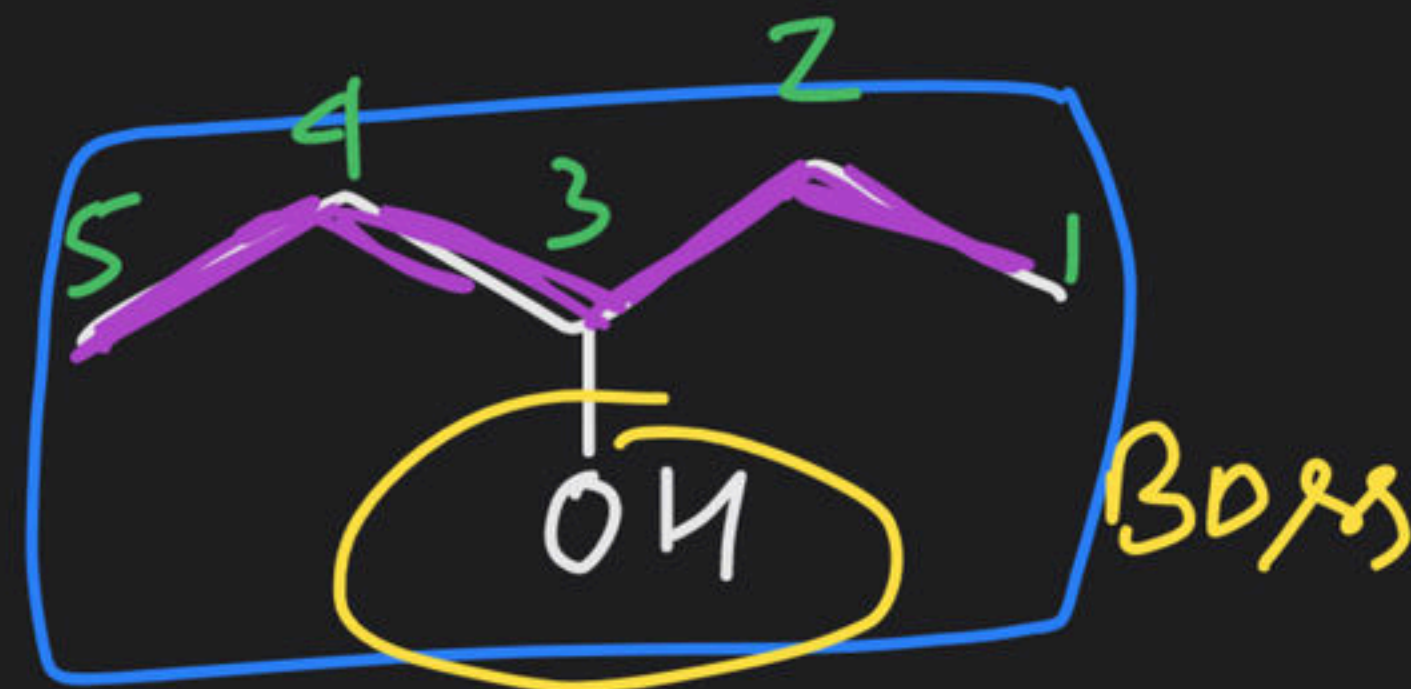
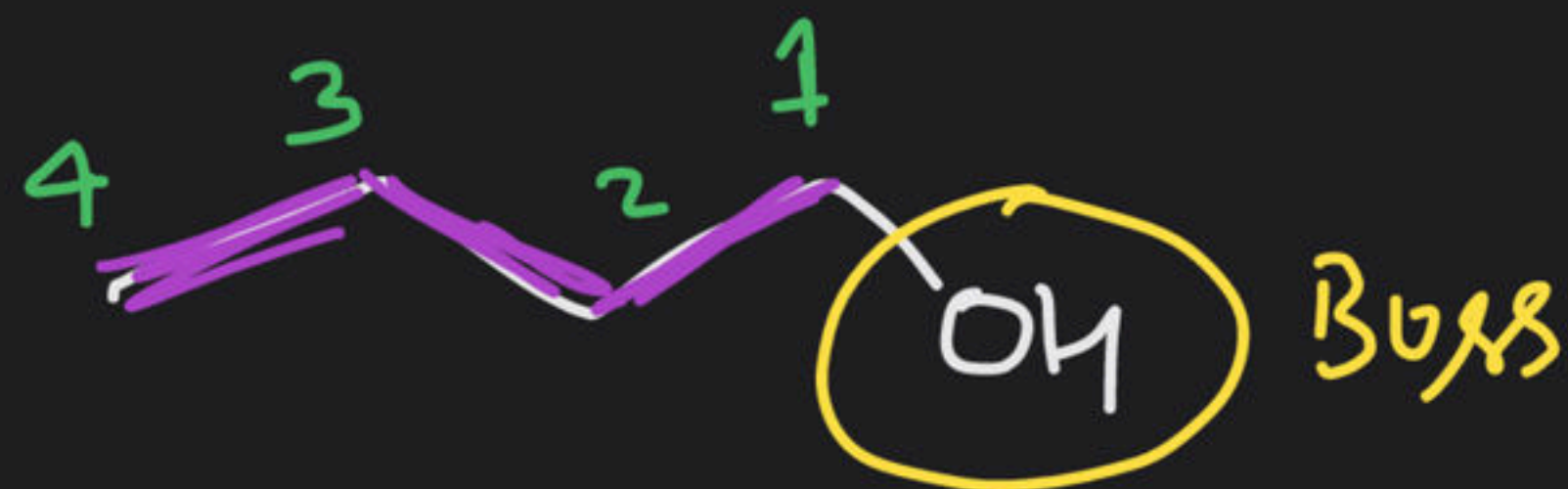
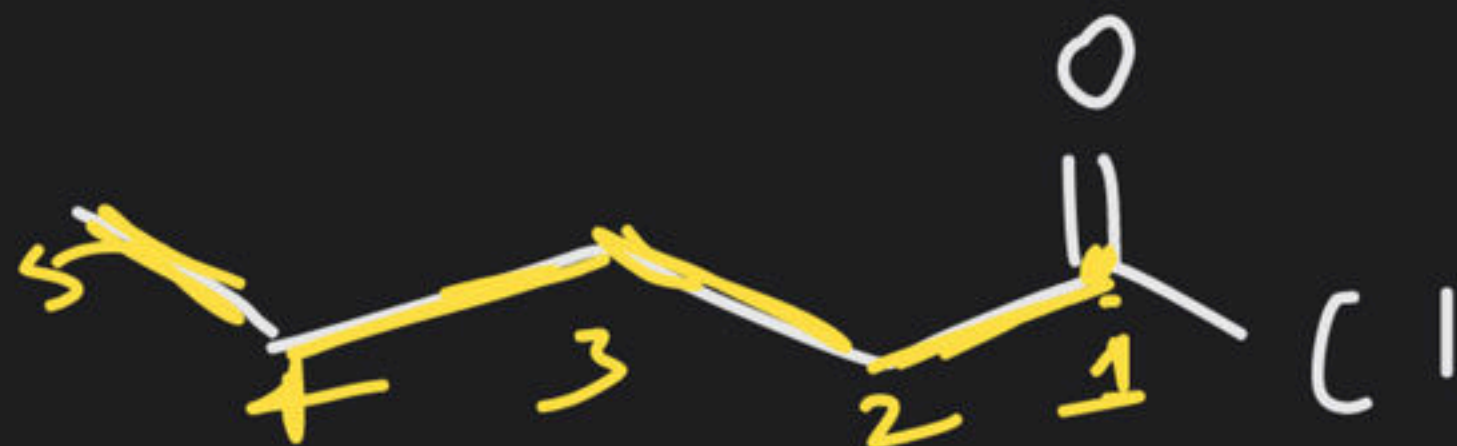
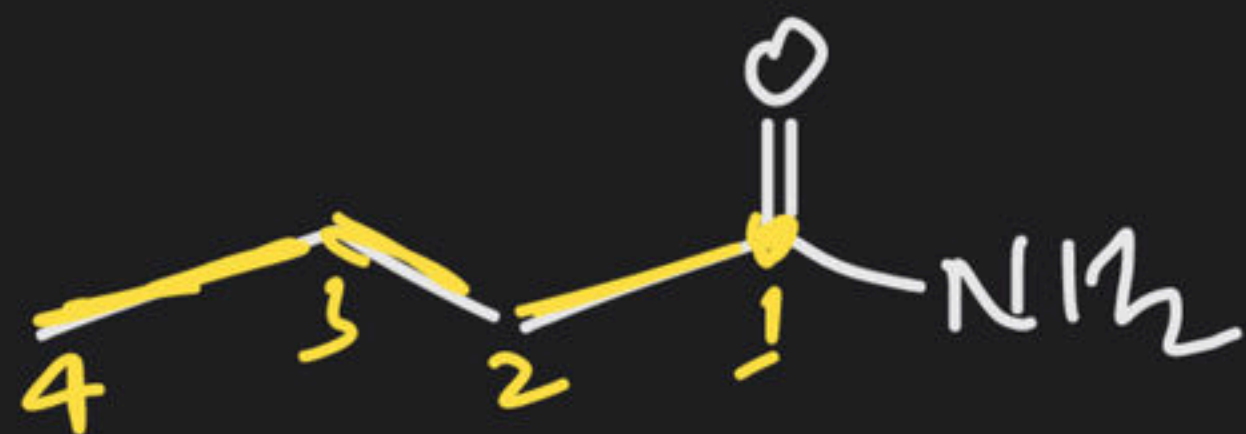
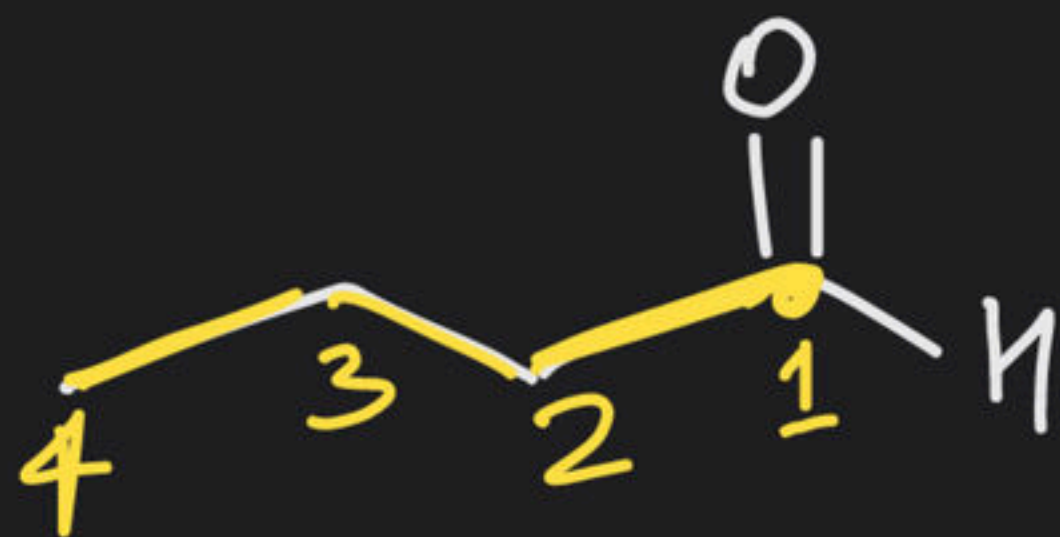
(B) 4

(C) 5

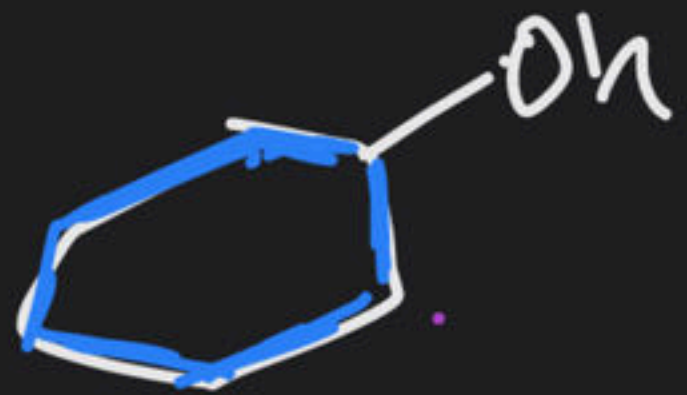
✓ (D) 6

(E)

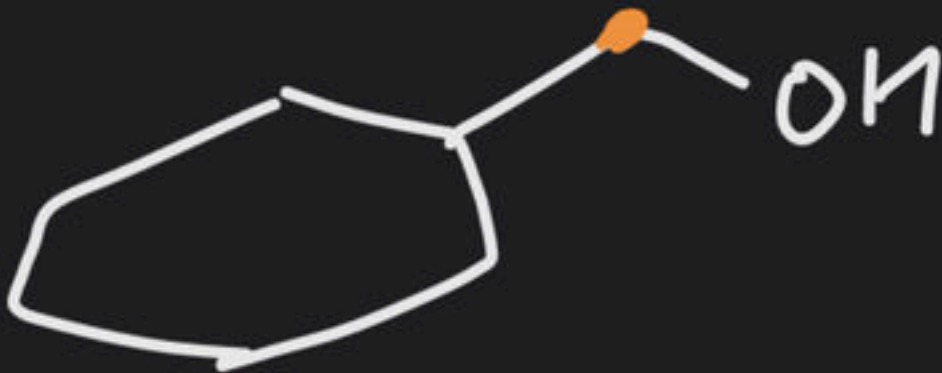
(N)



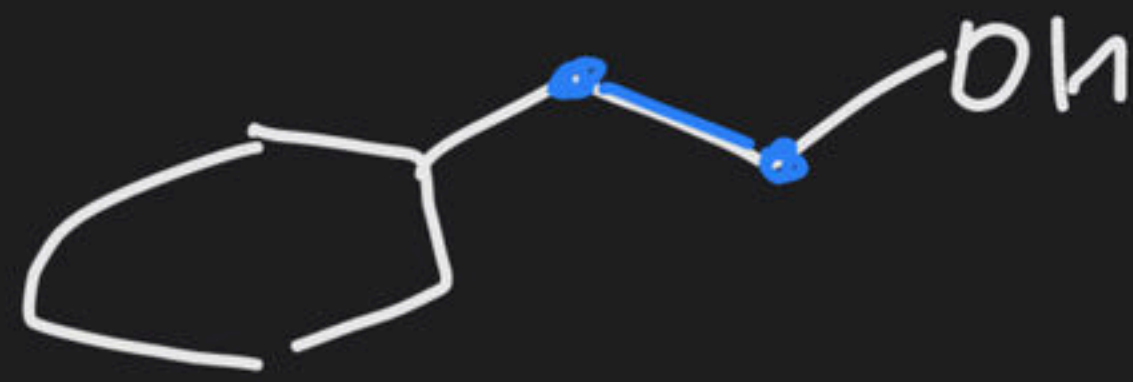
(i)



6 Carbon

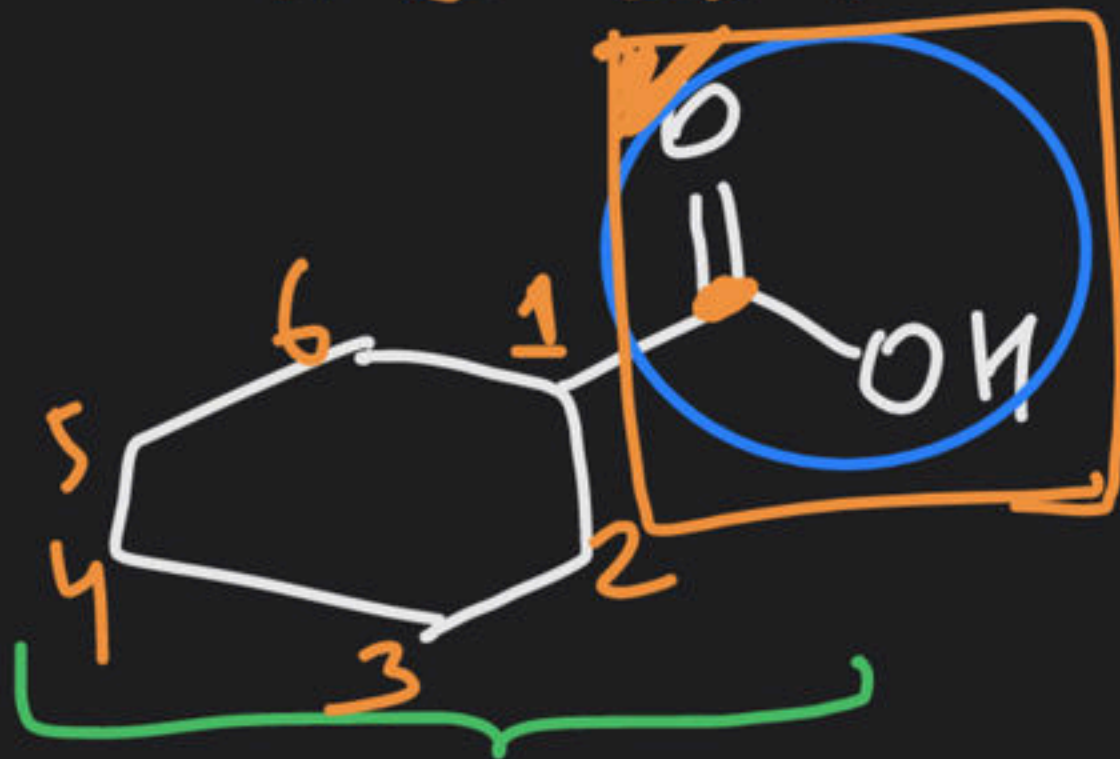


1 Carbon

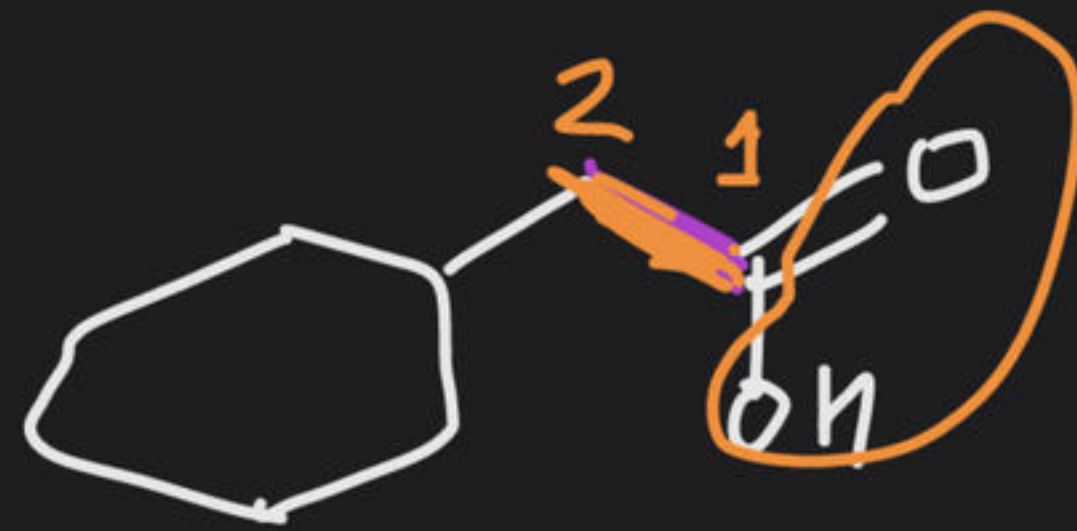


2 Carbon

(ii)



6 Carbon
principal
chain



(2 Carbon)

When $-CH_2-$, $-CHO$, $-COOH$, $-COOR$, $-CONH_2$ is directly attached with ring then Principal chain is cyclic Suffix











