

CONTENIDOS

Aprenderemos como nombrar los siguientes compuestos orgánicos:

- *Alcanos, alquenos y alquinos.*
- *Hidrocarburos alicíclicos.*
- *Hidrocarburos aromáticos.*
- *Haluros de alquilo.*
- *Alcoholes.*
- *Éteres.*
- *Aldehídos y cetonas.*
- *Ácidos carboxílicos, ésteres y amidas.*
- *Aminos*

HIDROCARBUROS



ALCANOS

01



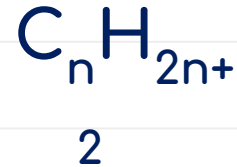
Hidrocarburos saturados.

02



Se encuentran principalmente en el gas natural y el petróleo

03



ALCANOS NO RAMIFICADOS O ALCANOS NORMALES

Nombre: Prefijo que indica el n° de carbonos + ano

Hepta + ano



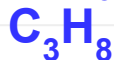
Heptano



Metano



Etano



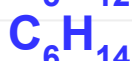
Propano



Butano



Pentano



Hexano



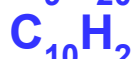
Heptano



Octano



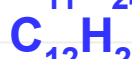
Nonano



Decano

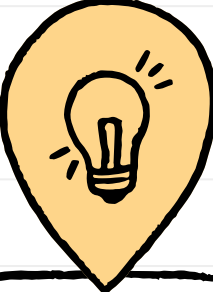


Undecano



Dodecano

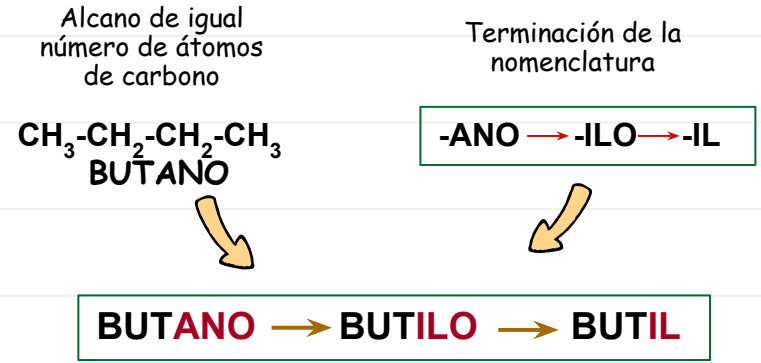
GRUPOS ALQUILO



Eliminando un átomo de hidrógeno en un hidrocarburo saturado se obtiene un:

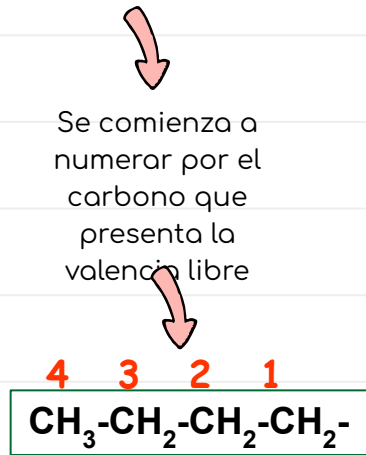
GRUPO ALQUILO O RADICAL ALQUILO

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL NOMBRE



Nombre del grupo alquilo

NUMERACIÓN



Nombre como sustituyente

NOMBRE DE LOS GRUPOS ALQUILOS SENCILLOS

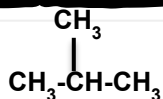
R-

ALCANOS	RADICALES	NOMBRES
CH_4 METANO	CH_3-	METILO (Me)
CH_3-CH_3 ETANO	CH_3-CH_2-	ETILO (Et)
$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ PROPANO	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$	PROPILO (Pr)
	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	ISOPROPILO (Pr ⁱ , i-Pr)
$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ BUTANO	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$	BUTILO (Bu)
	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	SEC-BUTILO (Bu ^s , s-Bu)

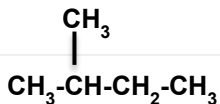
NOMBRES PROPIOS DE ALCANOS RAMIFICADOS Y SUS RADICALES

R-

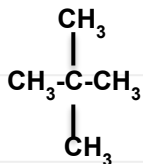
ALCANOS RAMIFICADOS



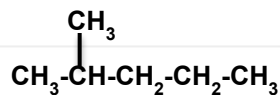
ISOBUTANO



ISOPENTANO

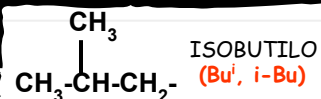


NEOPENTANO



ISOHEXANO

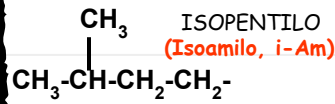
RADICALES RAMIFICADOS



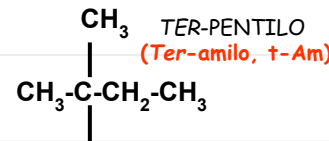
ISOBUTILO
(Bu', i-Bu)



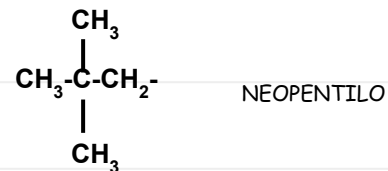
TER-BUTILO
(Bu^t, t-Bu)



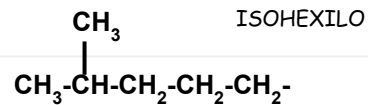
ISOPENTILO
(Isoamilo, i-Am)



TER-PENTILO
(Ter-amilo, t-Am)



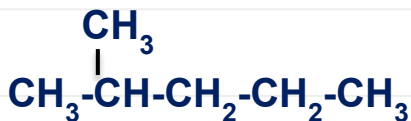
NEOPENTILO



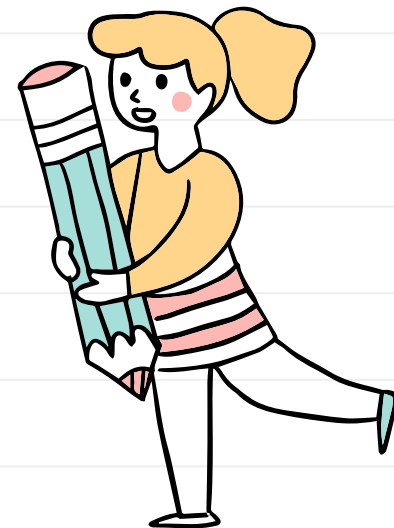
ISOHEXILO

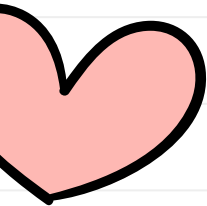
NOMENCLATURA IUPAC DE LOS COMPUESTOS DEL CARBONO

ALCANOS RAMIFICADOS



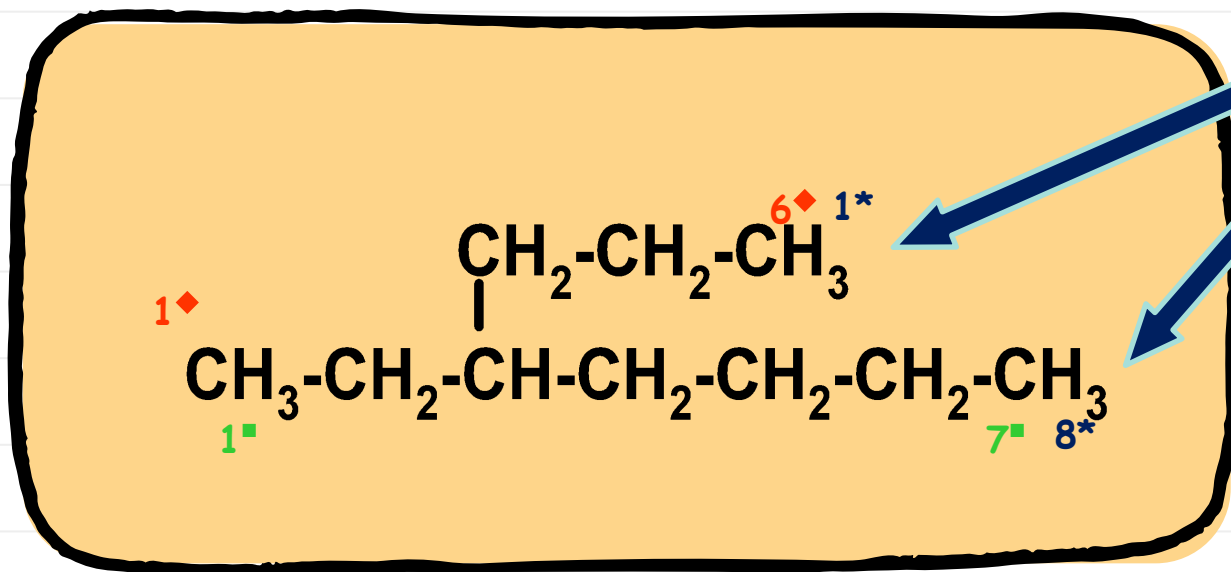
- **Nombre base:** el de la *cadena principal* que es la cadena de átomos de carbono continua más larga.
- **Sustituyentes:** grupos unidos a la cadena principal. Cada sustituyente se localiza por su nombre y por el número del átomo de carbono al cual está unido.





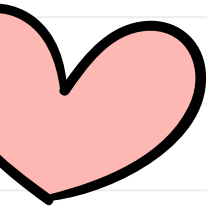
1. Elección de la cadena principal

1.1. Se elige la cadena de mayor número de átomos de carbono



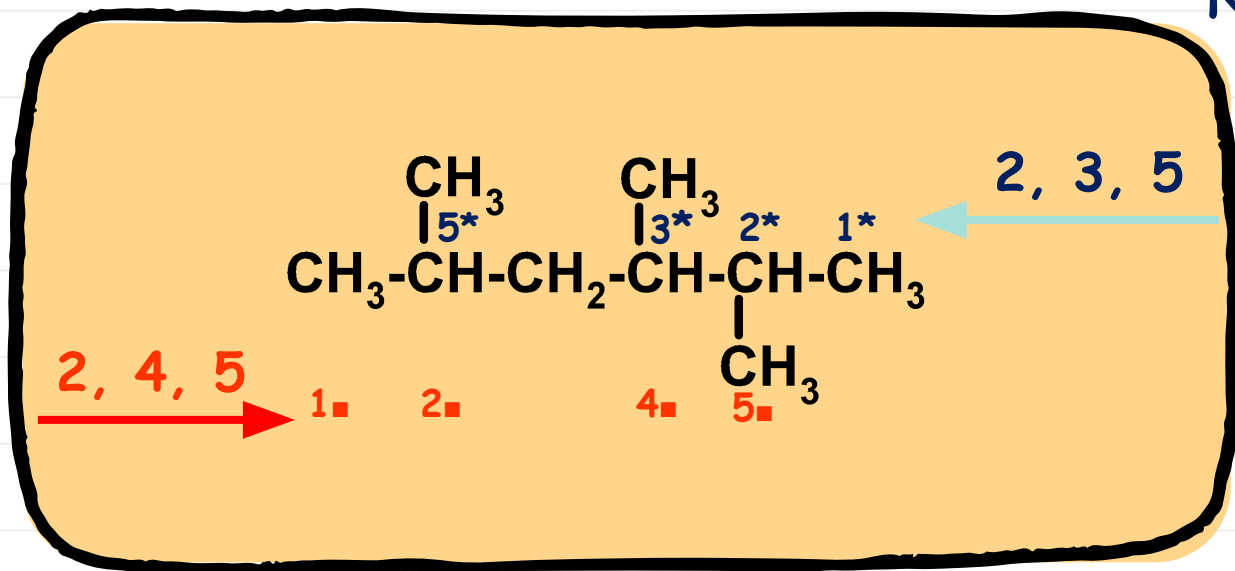
*Cadena principal





2. La Numeración

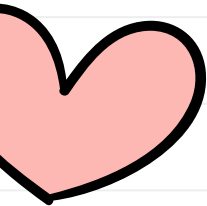
2.1. Números más bajos a los sustituyentes



***NUMERACIÓN CORRECTA**

■ Numeración incorrecta

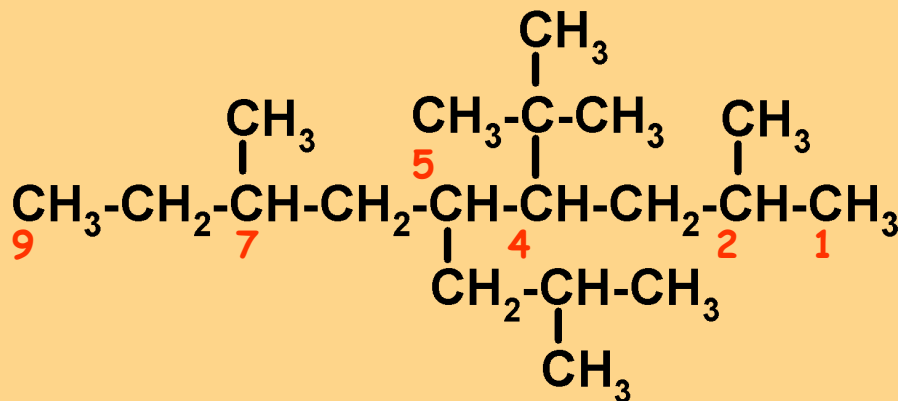




3.3. Los prefijos multiplicativos (di-, tri-, tetra, etc) no se alfabetizan

3.4. Los prefijos n-, sec-, ter- no se alfabetizan

3.5. Los prefijos iso, neo y ciclo si se alfabetizan y se escriben sin guión



4-*ter*-Butil-5-isobutil-2,7-dimetilnonano



ALQUENOS

- Para designar un *doble enlace* C=C, se usa la terminación *eno*
- Dieno, trieno, etc para más de un doble enlace.

ALQUINOS

- Para un *triple enlace* se utiliza la terminación *ino*
- Diino para dos triples enlaces.

- *Eninos*: compuestos con un doble y un triple enlace.

PASOS PARA LA NOMENCLATURA:

01

Se debe *seleccionar la cadena más larga* que incluya **ambos** carbonos del doble o triple enlace.

02

Numerar la cadena a partir del extremo más **cercano al enlace múltiple**. (Los átomos de C de dicho enlace deben tener los números más pequeños posibles)

03

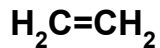
Si el enlace múltiple es equidistante a ambos extremos de la cadena, *la numeración empieza a partir del extremo más cercano a la 1^o ramificación*

04

Indicar la posición del enlace múltiple mediante el *número* del **primer** carbono de dicho enlace.

EJEMPLOS

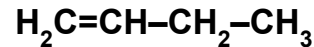
ETENO (ETILENO)



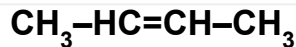
PROPENO (PROPILENO)



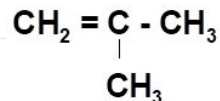
1-buteno



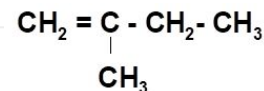
2-BUTENO



**METILPROPENO
(ISOBUTILENO)**

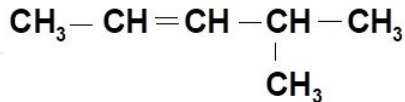


2-METIL-1-BUTENO

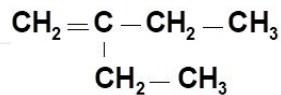


~~4-METIL-2-PENTENO~~

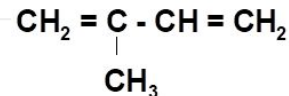
0



2-ETIL-1-BUTENO



2-METIL-1,3-BUTADIENO



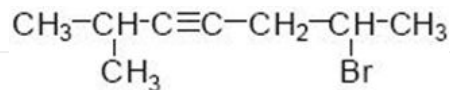
ACETILENO



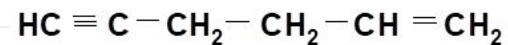
2-butino



~~6-BROMO-2-METIL-3-HEPTENO~~
NO



1-HEXEN-5-INO

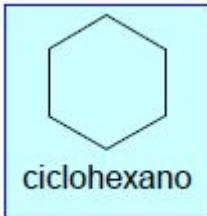


HIDROCARBUROS ALIFÁTICOS CÍCLICOS

01



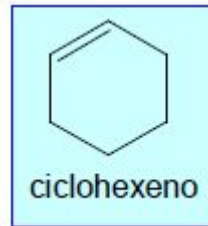
CICLOALCANOS



02



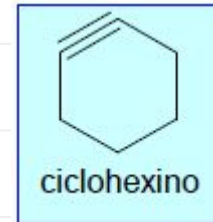
CICLOALQUENOS



03

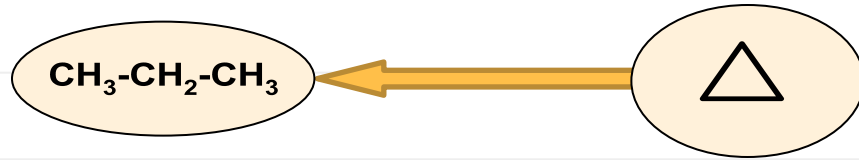


CICLOALQUINOS

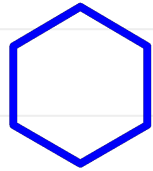


1.1. Se antepone el prefijo **ciclo-** al nombre del alcano de igual número de carbonos

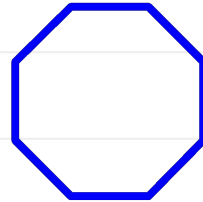
Cicloalcano



Propano  **Ciclopropano**

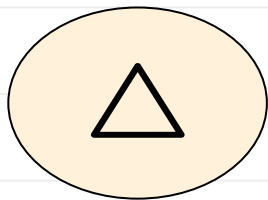


Ciclohexano

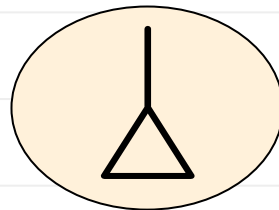


Ciclooctano

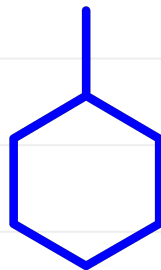
1.2. Los radicales se nombran cambiando **-ano** por **-ilo**



Cicloprop**ano**

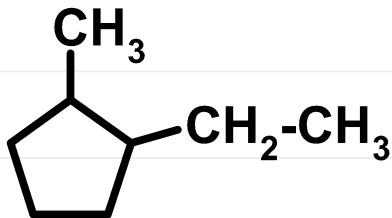


Cicloprop**ilo**

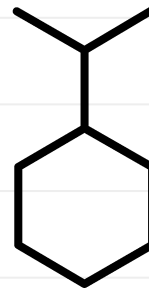


Ciclohex**ilo**

1.3. Cicloalcanos sustituidos: Se utilizan las mismas reglas que para alcanos. Cuando sólo hay un sustituyente, **no** se precisa localizador.

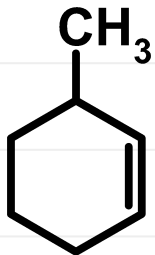


1-Etil-2-metilciclopentano

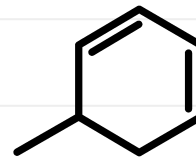


Isopropilciclohexano

1.4. Cicloalquenos y cicloalquinos: Se utilizan las mismas reglas que para alquenos y alquinos.



3-Metilciclohexeno

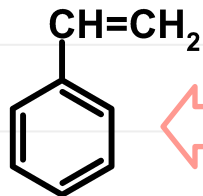


5-Metil-1,3-ciclohexadieno

HIDROCARBUROS AROMÁTICOS

Nombre: localizadores + sustituyentes + benceno

MONOSUSTITUI-
DOS

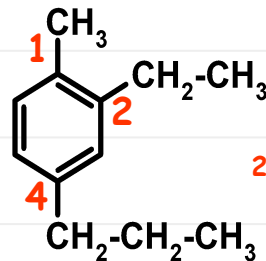


No necesita
localizador
6 carbonos
equivalentes



POLISUSTITUI-
DO

Numeración: Se dan los n° más bajos a los sustituyentes



2-Etil-1-metil-4-propilbenceno

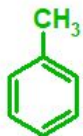
NOMBRES PROPIOS Y SUS RADICALES

Ar-

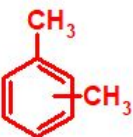
ALCANOS RAMIFICADOS



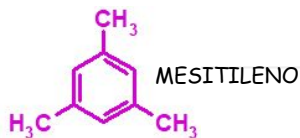
BENCENO



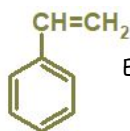
TOLUENO



o-XILENO
m-XILENO
p-XILENO



MESITILENO



ESTIRENO

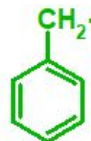
RADICALES RAMIFICADOS



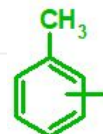
FENILO
(Ph-)



o-FENILENO
m-FENILENO
p-FENILENO



BENCILO



o-TOLILO
m-TOLILO
p-TOLILO

Disustituídos

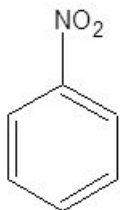
orto- ➔ o- ➔ 1,2-

meta- ➔ m- ➔ 1,3-

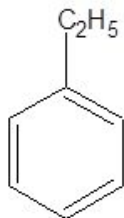
para- ➔ p- ➔ 1,4-

EJEMPLOS

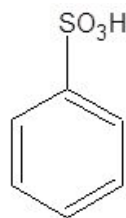
NITROBENCENO



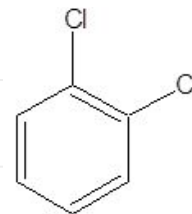
ETILBENCENO



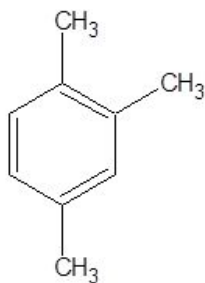
ÁCIDO BENCENOSULFÓNICO



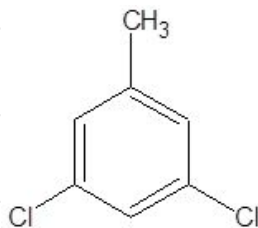
O-DICLOROBENCENO



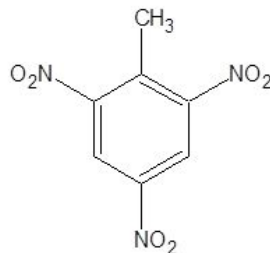
1,2,4-TRIMETILBENCENO



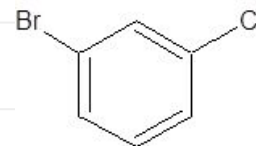
3,5-DICLOROTOLUENO



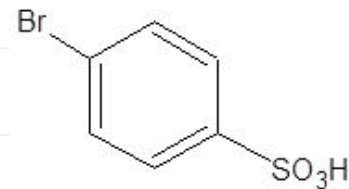
2,4,6-TRINITROTOLUENO (TNT)



M-BROMOCLOROBENCENO

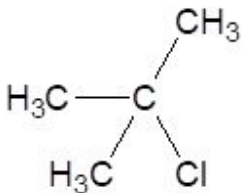


ÁC. P-BROMOBENCENOSULFÓNICO

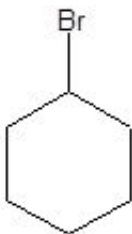




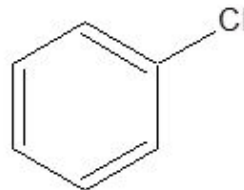
HALOGENUROS DE ALQUILO Y ARILO



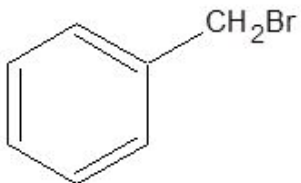
**2-CLORO-2-METILPROPANO
CLORURO DE T-BUTILO**



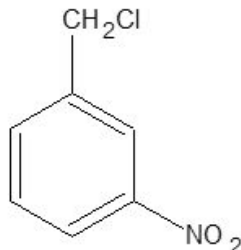
**Bromociclohexano
Bromuro de ciclohexilo**



Clorobenceno



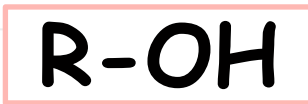
Bromuro de bencilo



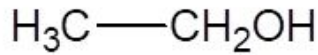
Cloruro de m-nitrobencilo



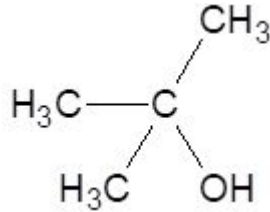
ALCOHOLES



METANOL
ALCOHOL METÍLICO



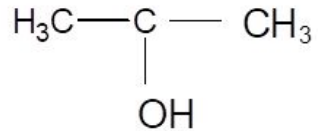
Etanol
Alcohol etílico



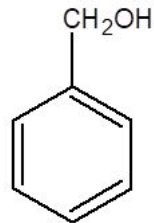
2-metil-2-propanol
Alcohol t-butílico



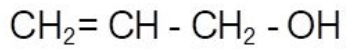
1-BUTANOL
ALCOHOL N-BUTÍLICO



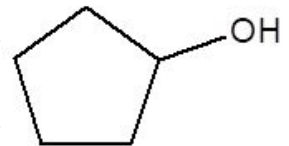
2-propanol
Alcohol isopropílico



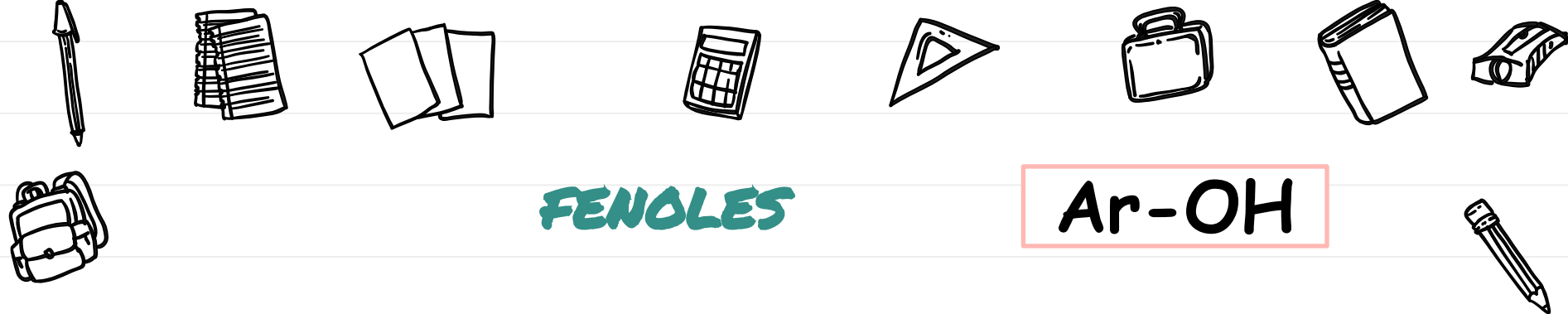
Alcohol bencílico



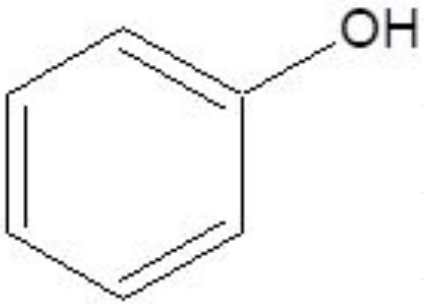
2-PROPEN-1-OL



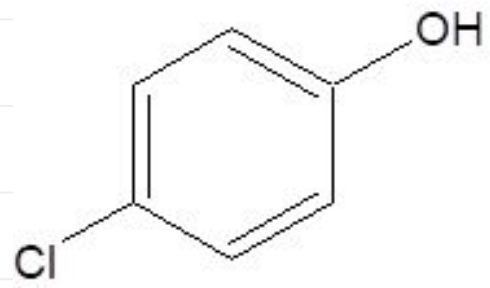
Ciclopentanol
Alcohol ciclopentílico



FENOLES



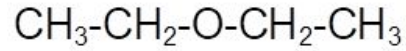
FENOL



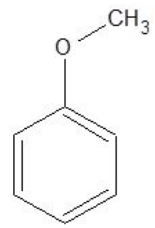
p-CLOROFENOL



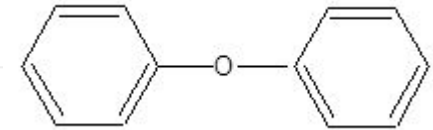
ÉTERES



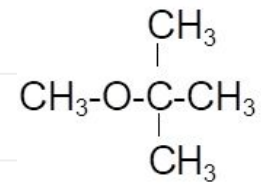
DIETILÉTER
ÉTER ETÍLICO



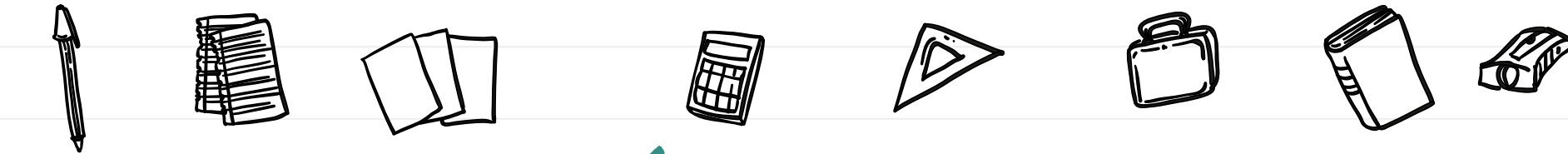
Fenilmetiléter
Anisol



Difeniléter

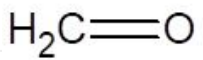


t-butilmetiléter

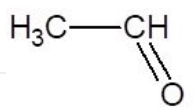


ALDEHÍDOS Y CETONAS

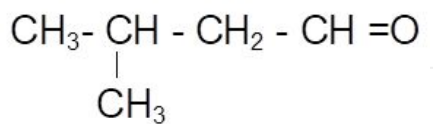
R-CHO



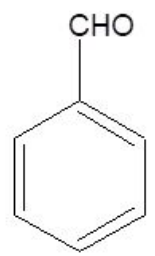
METANAL
(Formaldehído)



ETANAL
(Acetaldehído)

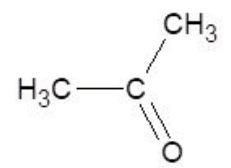


3-metilbutanal

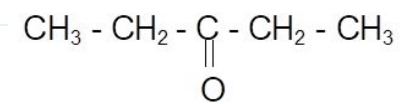


BENZALDEHÍDO

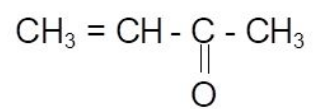
R-CO-R



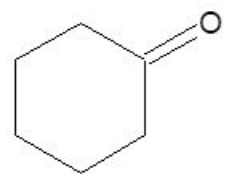
PROPANONA
(Acetona)



3-pentanona



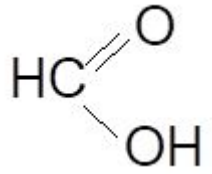
3-buten-2-ona



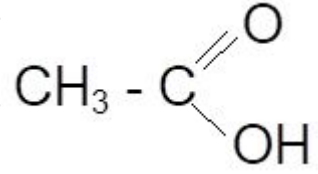
CICLOHEXANONA



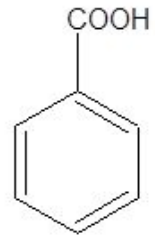
ÁCIDOS CARBOXÍLICOS



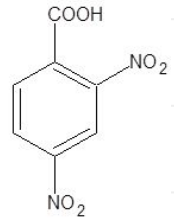
**ÁCIDO METANOICO
(ÁCIDO FÓRMICO)**



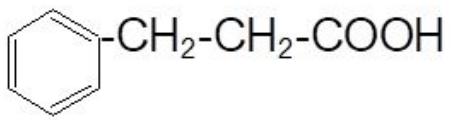
**Ácido etanoico
(Ácido Acético)**



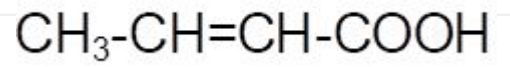
Ácido benzoico



Acido 2,4-dinitrobenzoico



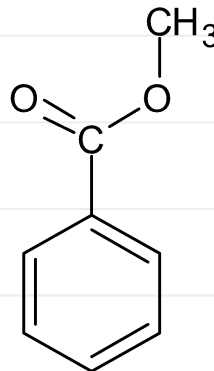
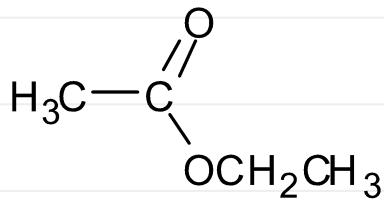
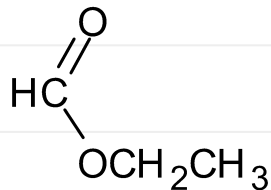
Ácido 3-fenilpropanoico



ÁCIDO 2-BUTENOICO



ÉSTERES



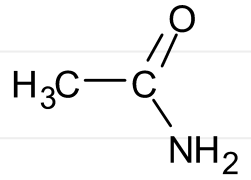
**METANOATO DE ETILO
(FORMIATO DE ETILO)**

**Etanoato de etilo
(Acetato de etilo)**

Benzoato de metilo

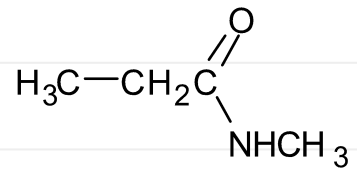
AMIDAS

PRIMARIAS



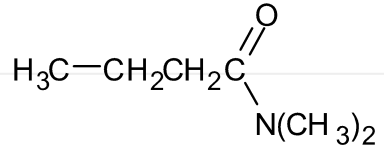
etanamida

SECUNDARIAS

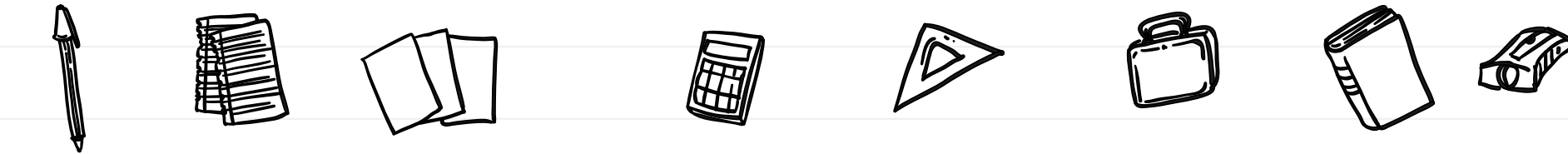


N-METILPROPANAMIDA

TERCIARIAS



N,N-dimetilbutanamida



AMINAS

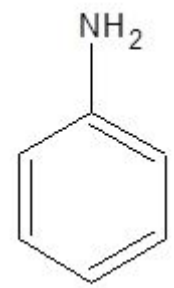
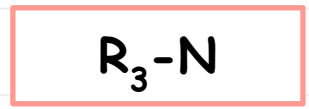
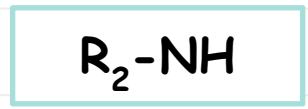
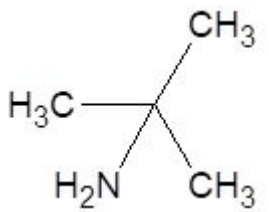
PRIMARIAS

AROMÁTICAS

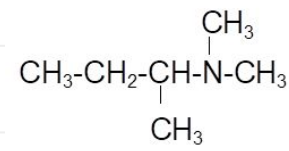
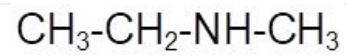


SECUNDARIAS

TERCIARIAS



t-butilamina



Anilina

ETILMETILAMINA

sec-butildimetilamina

MUCHAS GRACIAS!

