Compounds

Bicyclic compounds

: two rings share a common single or double bond, which are said to be fused rings. A common

multicyclic compounds

heterocyclic _ heterocyclic

القاعدة العامة:

اسم ال heterocyclic substituent لتفرع [حرف _ أرقام] اسم ال heterocyclic parent الأصل

① كيف نحدد ال parent من ال substituent؟ (قواعد)

Ⓐ اذا كان عنا حلقتين وحدة فيها N وحدة لا، الحلقة يلي فيها N ← Parent

Ⓑ اذا كان الحلقتين فيهم N ، الحلقة الأكبر (فيها كربونات أكثر) هي ال parent

Ⓒ اذا الاثنين فيهم N، ونفس الحجم (يعني نفس عدد الكربونات) ، يلي فيها N أكثر هي ال parent .

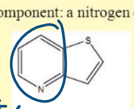
Ⓓ فيهم الثنين N، ونفس الحجم ونفس عدد ال N ؛ نختار يلي بتعطي ال N أقل ترقيم (parent) .

examples

Selection of base component:

- Nitrogen containing component: a nitrogen containing component is selected as base component.

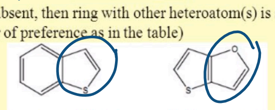
parent = Base



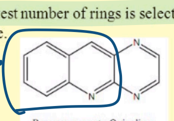
- If nitrogen is absent, then ring with other heteroatom(s) is selected as base component (order of preference as in the table)

N ①

O>S>P ②

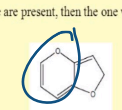


Component with greatest number of rings is selected and named with recognized trivial name if possible.



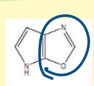
- If rings of unequal size are present, then the one with largest size of the ring is selected

بنشوف ال heteroatom ؛ نختار الحلقة الأكبر



- If rings or equal size with different number of heteroatoms are present, then the ring with greater number of heteroatoms of any kind is considered as a base component.

نختار الحلقة الأكثر تنوع من ال heteroatom



benzene _ heterocyclic

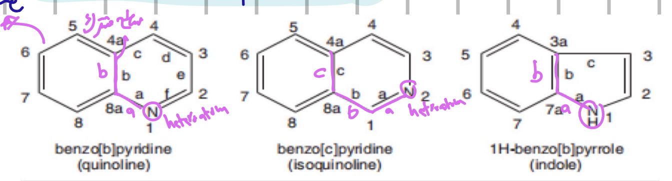
القاعدة العامة:

benzo [ ] اسم ال heterocyclic

small letter (حرف صغير) يعبر عن موقع اتصال ال heterocycle ال benzene

O > S > N > P

examples:-



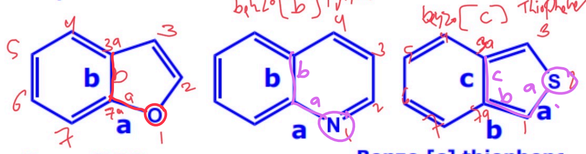
benzo [b] pyridine — benzo [c] pyridine — benzo [b] pyrrole

بنشوف ال heteroatom الرابط المشترك بين الحلقتين، نعطي الك (—) حرف

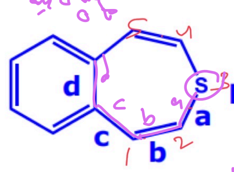
حلقة خماسية N فيها

حلقة ثنائية N فيها

naphtho and so on.

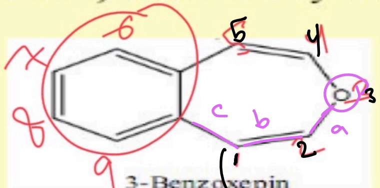


benzo [b] furan — benzo [b] pyridine — benzo [c] Thiophene



Thia + ep + ine → Thiepine

benzo [d] Thiepine



benzo [d] oxepine

② طريقة — أول كربونة

[رقم] - Benzo + اسم heterocyclic

benzo [d] oxepine

3 - Benzoxepine

الترقيم بيمشي من أول كربونة قبل ال heteroatom ، وبنمشي بالطريقة الي يعطيني أقل ترقيم .

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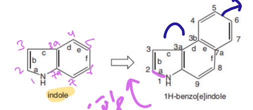
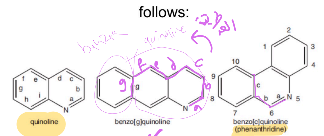
①



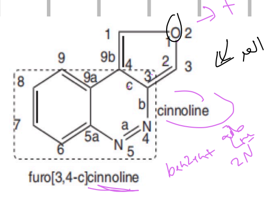
benzo [e] indole

مش مهم كتير يجي بالامتحان

Two of the isomers that can be formed from quinoline are shown as follows:



benzo [g] quinoline — benzo [c] quinoline

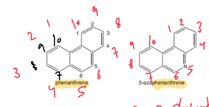


furo [3,4 - c] cinnoline

من furan

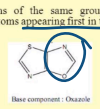
2.8. THE REPLACEMENT NOMENCLATURE SYSTEM

At this point, we can introduce an entirely different system of nomenclature that is nevertheless accepted by IUPAC and is extremely valuable in multicyclic and bridged saturated systems. This is the "replacement system," where the hydrocarbon name that would correspond to the entire ring structure, as if no heteroatom were present, is stated, and then given a Hantzsch–Widman prefix and number for the heteroatom(s). Thus, phenanthridine shown previously has the ring framework of the hydrocarbon phenanthrene, with N at position 5. The replacement name would be 5-azaphenanthrene.



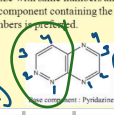
5-azaphenanthrene

- If rings of equal size with equal number of different heteroatoms are present, then the component containing ring with greatest variety of heteroatoms is selected.
- If two heteroatoms of the same group are present, then components containing heteroatoms appearing first in table is preferred.



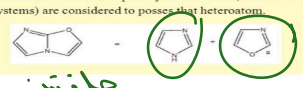
Base component : Oxazole

- If rings of same size with same numbers and same kinds of heteroatoms are present, then the component containing the ring with heteroatoms which have lowest locant numbers is preferred.

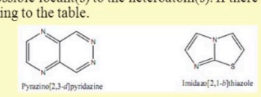


Base component : Pyridazine

- If a position of fusion is occupied by a heteroatom, both the components (ring systems) are considered to posses that heteroatom.

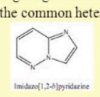


- Fused heterocyclic system is numbered independently of combining components. The numbering is started from the atom adjacent to the bridgehead position with the lowest possible locant(s) to the heteroatom(s). If there is choice, priority is given according to the table.



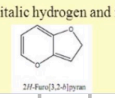
Pyrazino[2,3-d]pyridazine Imidazo[2,1-b]thiazole

Carbon atom common to two rings is given the lowest possible position, both not numbered. However, the common heteroatom is numbered.



Imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazine

The position of a saturated atom is indicated by an italic hydrogen and is given the lowest possible number locant.



2H-Furo[3,2-b]pyran