



Al-Mustaqbal University College

Anesthesiology Techniques Department

First Class

General Chemistry

3th lecture

Organic chemistry

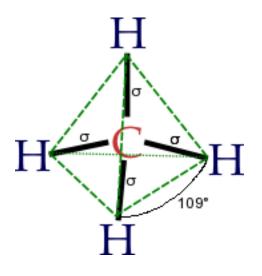


Article teacher M.S.c. Zaínab M. N.

Organic chemistry

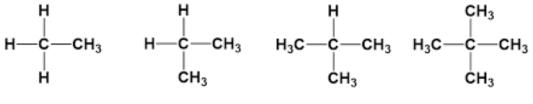
is the scientific study of the structure, properties, composition, reactions, and synthesis of organic compounds that by definition contain carbon.

- Organic compounds are molecules composed of carbon and hydrogen, and may contain any number of other elements.
- Many organic compounds contain nitrogen, oxygen, halogens, and more rarely phosphorus or sulphur.



Carbon atoms classified according to their degree of substitution by other carbons.

- *Primary carbon* is directly attached to another one carbon.
- Secondary carbon is directly attached with two other carbons,
- *Tertiary carbon* is directly attached with three other carbons
- Quaternary carbon is directly attached with four other



1º Carbon 2º Carbon 3º Carbon 4º Carbon

 CH_3

carbons.

<u>Hydrocarbon compounds</u>

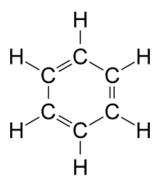
Hydrocarbons are organic chemical compounds that consist only of carbon and hydrogen elements, where carbon atoms are bound together to form the structure of the compound.

Types of hydrocarbon compounds

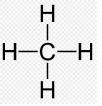
 Aliphatic hydrocarbons : It is divided into three main groups depending on the type of bonds they contain. These groups are: alkanes. Alkenes. Alkenes

- Aromatic hydrocarbons

- Another name for aromatic hydrocarbons is Arenes.
- The most important aromatic hydrocarbon is *Benzene*.

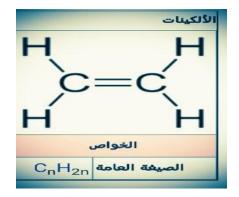


<u>Alkanes</u>: They are Saturated organic compounds consisting of carbon and hydrogen, and the bond in these compounds is mono covalent and its common formula CnH2n + 2such as methane



<u>Alkene</u>: Hydrocarbons unsaturated compounds have double bond a covalent bond between the two carbon atoms called Olefins and its common formula CnH2n

Such as Ethen



Alkyne: They are hydrocarbons with at least a triple bond between two carbon atoms. Alkenes are also known in the name of acetylene and its common formula CnH2n - 2Such as ethyne

106.0 pm H−C≡C−H 120.3 pm

جدول بسيط يوضح المركبات الهيدروكاربونية

مثال			المجموعة الوظيفية		
الصيغة	الإسمر	الصيغة العامة	الصيغة	الإسمر	العائلة
CH4	الميثان	CnH2n+2	c—c	الرابطة الأحادية	الألكانات
с ₂ н ₄	الإيثلين	CnH2n	$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c}$	الرابطة الثنائية	الألكينات
с ₂ н ₂	الأسـيتلين	CnH2n-2	c≡c	الرابطة الثلاثية	الألكاينات
сн ₃ сі	کلورید المیثیل	R—X	c—x	ذرة الهالوجين	هاليدات الألكيل