Alkene and Alkyne Nomenclature

E, Z - Nomenclature

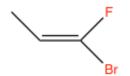
- E Entegegen Opposite
- Z Zusammen Together

Naming based on atomic number, similar process to identifying S/R stereochemistry

Example 2: 1-Bromo-1-fluoro-1-propene



1-bromo-1-fluoropropene



1-bromo-1-fluoropropene

Question: Are the compounds above the same?

Answer: No, they are diastereomers and we can differentiate them by using the E and Z nomenclature

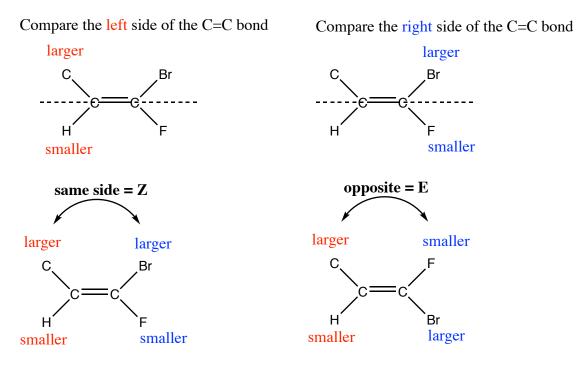
E, Z - Nomenclature

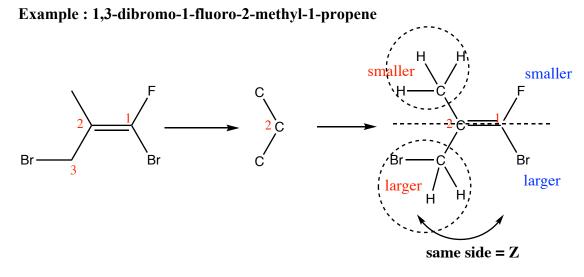
E - Entegegen - Opposite

Z - Zusammen – Together

Example 1: 1-bromo-1-fluoro-1-propene

- compare the atomic no. of the adjacent atoms.

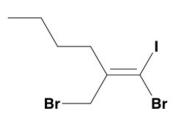




Therefore the name is: (Z)-1,3-dibromo-1-fluoro-2-methyl-1-propene

If you cannot decide on basis of atomic number of atoms directly attached to double bond, go to the next set of atoms until a higher atomic number is found

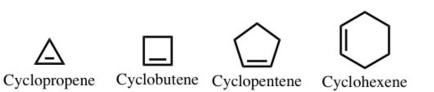
Example 3:

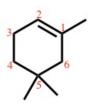


E-1-Bromo- 2-bromomethyl-1-iodohex-1-ene

Iodine is on the opposite side to the bromomethyl (highest priority groups on either side of the alkene) and so the stereochemistry is deemed E.

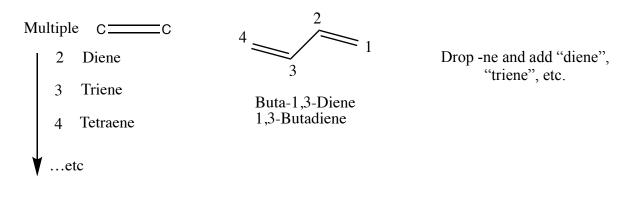
Nomenclature of Cycloalkenes



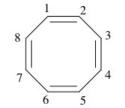


1,5,5-trimethyl-1-cyclohexene

Nomenclature of alkenes with multiple carbon-carbon double bonds (poly-enes):



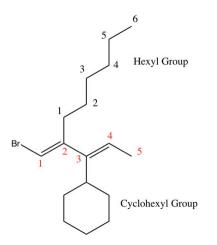
2 1 3



Buta-1,3-diene 1,3-Butadiene

1,3-Cylcobutadiene

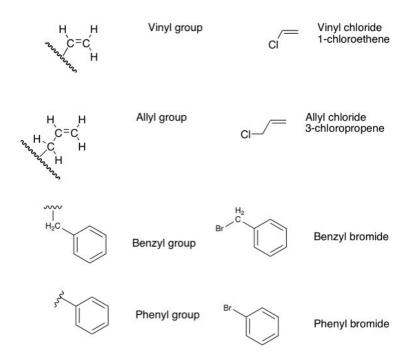
1,3,5,7-Cyclooctatetraene COT



Note: Carbons attached to double and triple bonds are depicted as additional carbon-carbon bonds in the representations

1E,3E-1-Bromo-3-cyclohexyl-2-hexyl-1,3-pentadiene

Special Nomenclature of Common Groups:



phenyl bromide is commonly called bromobenzene