B.Sc. Semester-VI Organic Chemistry Paper-XIV

3. Heterocyclic Compounds



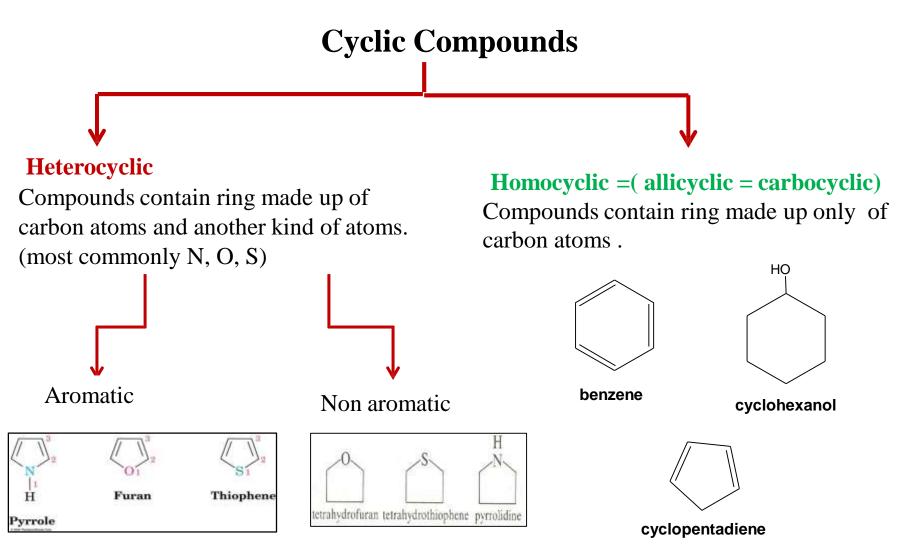
Coverage:

1. Heterocyclic Compounds: Classification and Structure



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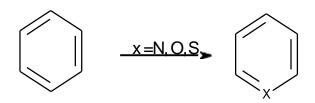
Homocyclic and Heterocyclic Compounds



Heterocyclic Compound:

If the ring system is made up of carbon atoms and at least one other element is hetero atom, the compound can be classified as heterocyclic.

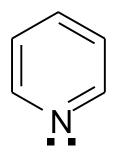
As hetero atom can be N, O, S, B, Al, Si, P, Sn, As or Cu. But, the elements that are found most commonly together with carbon in a ring system are Nitrogen (N), Oxygen(O), and Sulfur(S).



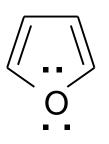
Definition: Heterocyclic compounds are organic compounds that contain a ring structure containing atoms in addition to carbon, such as sulfur, oxygen or nitrogen, as the heteroatom. The ring may be aromatic or non-aromatic

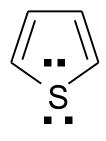
Significance – Two thirds of all organic compounds are aromatic heterocycles. Most pharmaceuticals are heterocycles.

Some Examples of Heterocyclic Compounds:







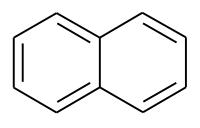


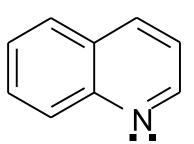
Pyridine

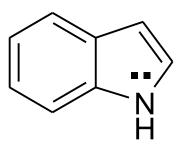
Pyrrole

Furan

Thiophene





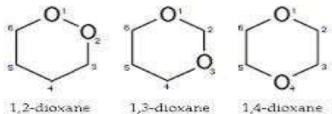


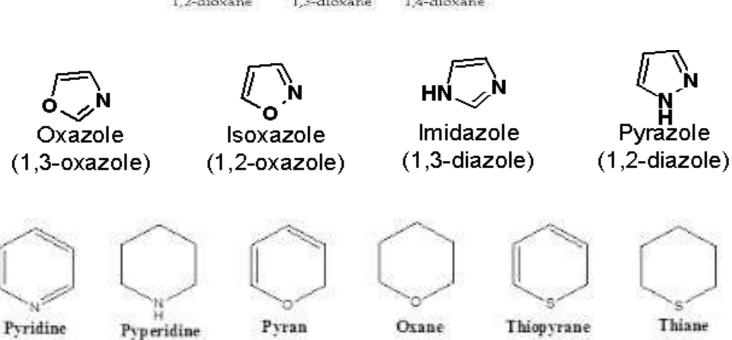
Naphthalene Not Heterocyclic

Quinoline

1H-Indole

Some More Examples of Heterocyclic Compounds:





Some More Examples of Heterocyclic Compounds:

common ring-fused azoles

