Writing Organic Structures

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Chemical Formulas

- Full structural formula (no lone pairs shown)
- Line-angle formula
- Condensed structural formula
- Molecular formula
- Empirical formula

- CH₃COOH
- $\bullet C_2H_4O_2$
- CH₂O

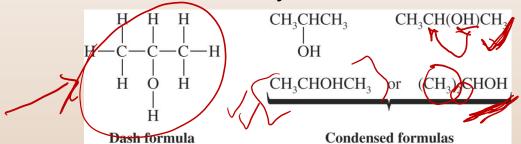
Condensed Structural Formulas

In these representations, generally all lines are omitted

 In partially condensed structures all hydrogens attached to an atom are simply written after it but in some, bonds are explicitly shown

• In fully condensed structure all bonds are omitted and atoms attached to

carbon are written immediately after it



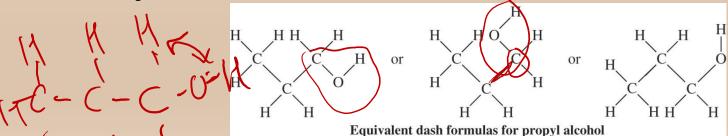
Expanded (Dash) formulas

• Each line represents a pair of electrons

• This type of representation is meant to emphasize connectivity and does not represent the 3-dimensional nature of the molecule

• There is free rotation around single bonds so the structures below are

all equivalent



Line Formulas

- A further simplification of drawing organic molecules is to completely omit all carbons and hydrogens and only show heteroatoms (e.g. O, Cl, N) explicitly
- Each intersection or end of line in a zig-zag represents a carbon with the appropriate amount of hydrogens

Heteroatoms with attached hydrogens must be drawn in explicitly

$$CH_3CHClCH_2CH_3 = CH CH_3 = CI$$

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$$CH_3CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3 = CH_3 CH_2$$
 $CH_3CH_3CH_3 = CH_3 CH_3$
 CH_3

$$(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_3 = N CH_3 = OCH_3$$
 CH_3
 CH_3

 Cyclic compounds are condensed using a drawing of the corresponding polygon

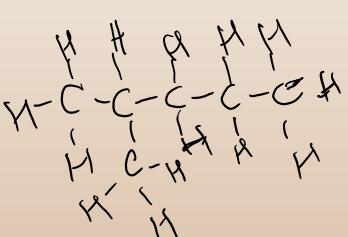
 Multiple bonds are indicated by using the appropriate number of lines connecting the atoms

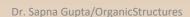
An Example

Molecular Formula – C₆H₁₄
 Condensed Structure – CH₃CH (CH₃)CH₂CH₂CH₃

Expanded structure –

• Line structure –





Another Example

• Line structure –



• Molecular Formula –

• Condensed Structure -

Key Words/Concepts

Writing Organic Compounds

- Molecular formula
- Structural formula
- Line structure
- Expanded structure