

Ammonium Salts

$$\mathbf{R} \longrightarrow \mathbf{R} \qquad A \text{ quaternary} \\ ammonium \text{ ion} \\ (R_4 N^+) \\ \mathbf{R} \qquad (R_4 N^+) \\ \mathbf{R}$$

• Named by naming the positive ion first and then naming the negative ion.

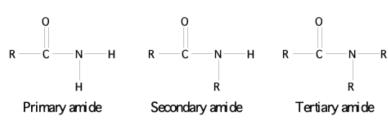
$$CH_{3}CH_{2}$$
— $N^{+}_{H}HCl^{-}_{CH_{3}}$ ethyldimethylammonium chloride

- Pharmaceutical companies often name amine salts by naming the parent amine followed by the name of the acid used to synthesize the salt:
 - HCl: amine hydrochlorides
 - H₂SO₄: amine hydrogen sulfates

R

Amides

Classification of amides by the number of alkyl chains:

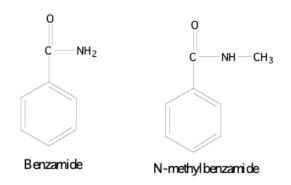


Amides are named as alkanamides.

- IUPAC replaces *-oic acid* ending with *-amide*.
- Common names replace -*ic acid* ending with -*amide*.
 O
 II Methanamide (IUPAC)
 II Propanamide (IUPAC)
 II Prop
 - An alkyl group bonded to the N atom is named as *N*-alkyl in front of the amide name.
- O H || || CH₃—C—N—CH₃ *N*-methylethanamide (IUPAC)

N-methylacetamide (ron AC)

- O H || || CH₃—CH₂—C—N—CH₂—CH₃ *N*-ethylpropanamide (IUPAC) *N*-ethylpropionamide (common)
- The amide of benzene is named benzamide.



Naming Amines and Amides Key (Rules)

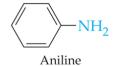
Name the following amines (common names): $\begin{array}{c} \hline CH_3CH_2CH_2 & CH_2CH_2CH_3 \\ H \\ Dipropylamine \end{array} \begin{array}{c} CH_3CH_2 & CH_3CH_2 & CH_2CH_3 \\ H \\ CH_2CH_3 \\ Triethylamine \end{array}$

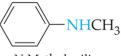
CH3 CH₃CH-NH₂ Isopropylamine Cyclohexylamine

 NH_2

Name the following amines (IUPAC names):

 $\begin{array}{cccc} CH_{3}CH_{2} & -N & -CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3} \\ & & & & & \\ H \\ N-Ethyl propylamine \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{cccc} CH_{3} & -N & -CH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3} \\ & & & & \\ CH_{3} \\ N,N-Dimethyl propylamine \end{array}$





N-Methylaniline

Name the following amine:

H₂NCH₂CH₂COOH

3-Aminopropanoic acid