

***Al-Mustaqbal University College***

***Department of Medical Physics***

***First Class***

***Organic Chemistry***

***Lec 4 Alkenes***

***MSc .Doaa Nassr***

***MSc .Issa Farahan***

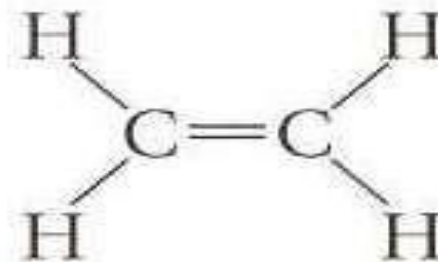
## Alkenes

Members of the alkene group have a double bond between two carbon atoms.

One hydrogen atom has been removed from two adjacent carbon atoms, thereby allowing the two adjacent carbon atoms to form a double bond.

General formula is  **$C_nH_{2n}$**

Begins with **ethene (ethylene)**



**Ethene (ethylene)**

# Some Members of the Alkene Series

Name	Molecular Formula	Condensed Structural Formula
Ethene (ethylene)	$C_2H_4$	$CH_2=CH_2$
Propene	$C_3H_6$	$CH_3CH=CH_2$
1-Butene	$C_4H_8$	$CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2$
2-Butene	$C_4H_8$	$CH_3CH=CHCH_3$
1-Pentene	$C_5H_{10}$	$CH_3(CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$

# Physical properties

Carbon-carbon double bond changes the physical properties of alkenes.

- At R.T. , alkenes exist in all three phases, solid, liquids, and gases.

- 1 . Physical state:

- Ethene, Propene, and Butene exists as colorless gases.

- Members of the 5 or more carbons such as Pentene, Hexene, and Heptene are liquid

- Members of the 15 carbons or more are solids

- Density: Alkenes are lighter than water

3.Solubility: insoluble in water.

Alkenes are only soluble in nonpolar solvent like benzene, ether, chloroform.

4.Boiling point : depends on more molecular mass (chain length.)  
more intermolecular mass is added, the higher the boiling point.

5.Melting point : depends on the packaging of the molecules.

Alkenes have similar melting points to that of alkanes

## Naming Alkenes

- “ - *ane*” suffix for the corresponding alkane is changed to “*ene*” for alkenes.
- A number preceding the name indicates the C atom on which the double bond starts.
- *The carbons are numbered such that the double bond has the lowest number.*
- For example, 1-butene and 2-butene







Thank  
you

