

# Ministry of higher education and scientific research AL-Mustaqbal University college Department of medical physics



## **Organic Chemistry**

Lecture 3

## **Alkenes**

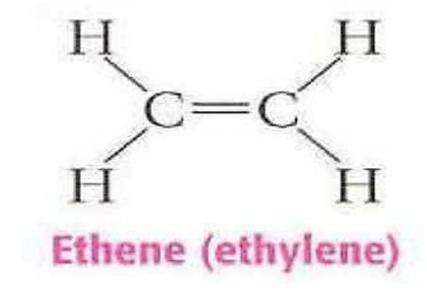
By

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## **Alkenes**

- 1. Members of the alkene group have a double bond between two carbon atoms.
- 2. 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 CnH2n
Begins with Ethene (ethylene)



#### Some Members of the Alkene Series

Name	Molecular Formula	Condensed Structural Formula
Ethene (ethylene)	$C_2H_4$	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub>
Propene	$C_3H_6$	CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
1-Butene	$C_4H_8$	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
2-Butene	$C_4H_8$	CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>3</sub>
1-Pentene	$C_{5}H_{10}$	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH=CH <sub>3</sub>

## Physical properties

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

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.

#### 2) 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.)

#### 5) Melting point:

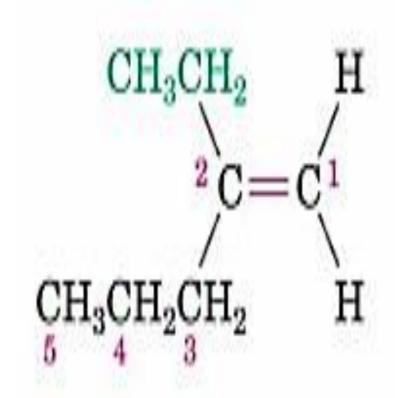
Depends on the packaging of the molecules. Alkenes have similar melting points to that of alkanes.

## Naming Alkenes

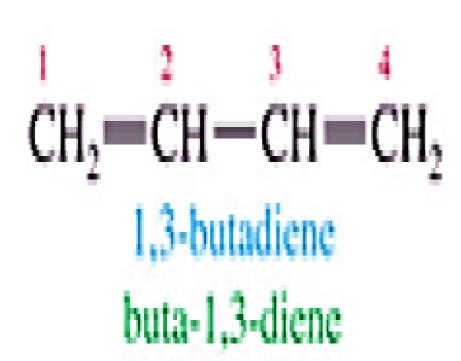
- A. (ane) suffix for the corresponding alkane is changed to (ene) for alkenes.
- B. A number preceding the name indicates the C atom on which the double bond starts.
- C. The carbons are numbered such that the double bond has the lowest number.

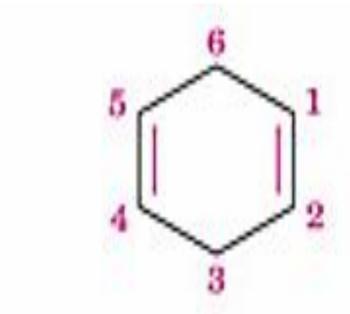
For example, 1-butene and 2-butene.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH} = \text{CHCH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH} = \text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{2-Hexene} & \text{2-Methyl-3-hexene} \end{array}$$

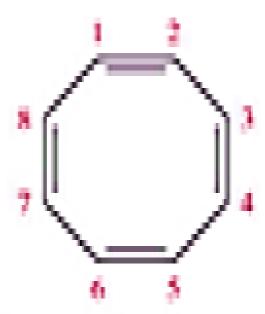


### 2-Ethyl-1-pentene





1,4-Cyclohexadiene



1,3,5,7-cyclooctatetraene cycloocta-1,3,5,7-tetraene

