

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research AL-Mustaqbal University College of Science Department of medical Forensic Evidence



Organic Chemistry Lecture 8

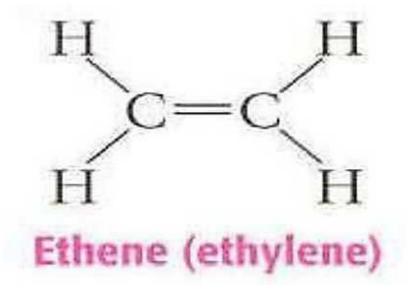
Alkenes

^By Dr. Assel Amer Hadi

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	$CH_2 = CH_2$
Propene	C_3H_6	CH ₃ CH=CH ₂
1-Butene	C ₄ H ₈	$CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2$
2-Butene	C4H8	CH ₃ CH=CHCH ₃
1-Pentene	C _{\$} H ₁₀	$CH_3(CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$

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
- \succ Members of the 15 carbons or more are solids .

2) Density:

> Alkenes are lighter than water.

3) Solubility:

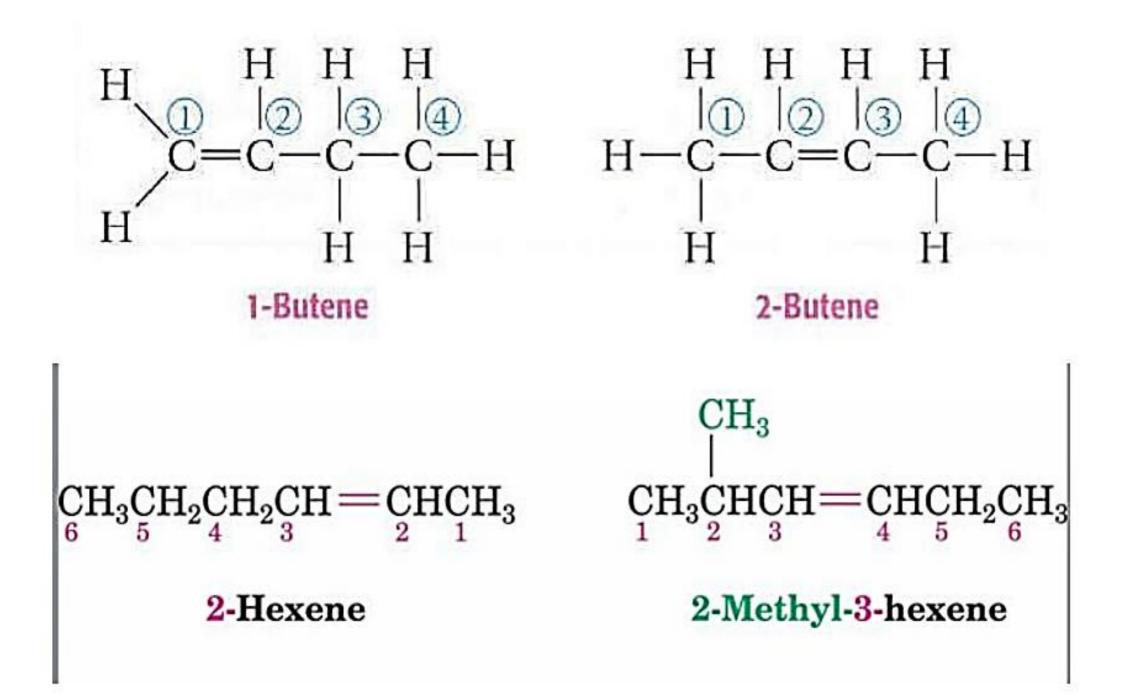
- ➢ Insoluble in water.
- Alkenes are only soluble in nonpolar solvent like benzene, ether, chloroform.

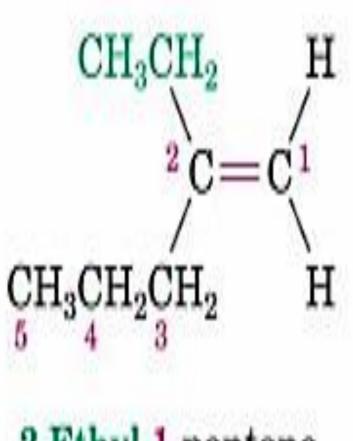
4) Boiling point:

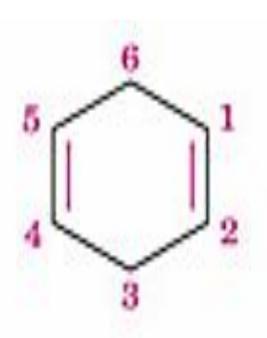
- > Depends on more molecular mass (chain length.)
- 5) Melting point:
- Depends on the packaging of the molecules. Alkenes have similar melting points to that of alkanes.

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.

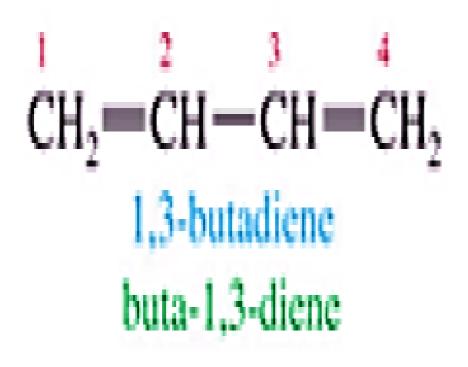


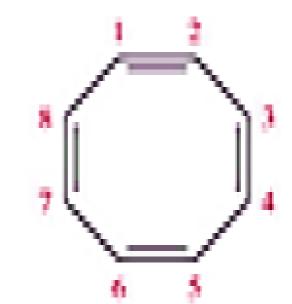




1,4-Cyclohexadiene

2-Ethyl-1-pentene





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

