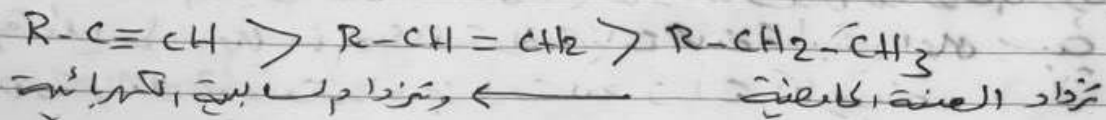
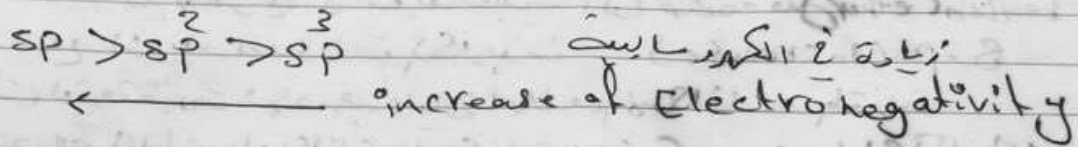


Wafaa Alkoofee

Alkynes: (Acetylenes) C_nH_{2n-2} (SP)

- Unsaturated Aliphatic hydrocarbons
- The carbon-carbon is triple bond - linear - is thus made up of one strong σ bond and two weaker π bonds. $180^\circ A$ - قيمة الزاوية بين الروابط = $180^\circ A$

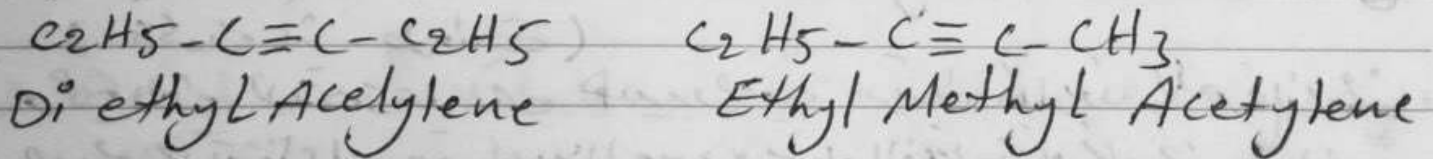
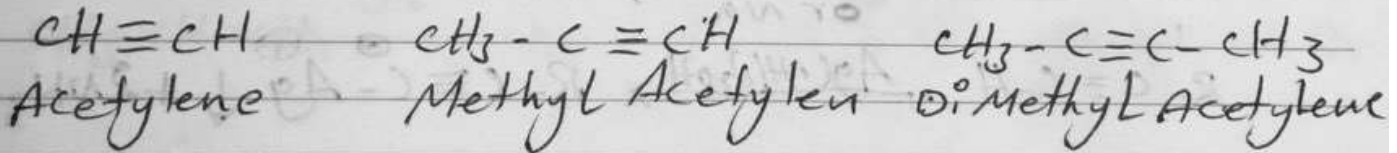


Nomenclature

تسمية الألكينات

- Common Name

يمكن تسمية الألكينات البسيطة كدقائق n - هيدروكربون
 طبقاً لعدد ذراته أو ذراته هيدروجينية معاً أو حسب الأجزاء
 أو مجموعات Alkyl

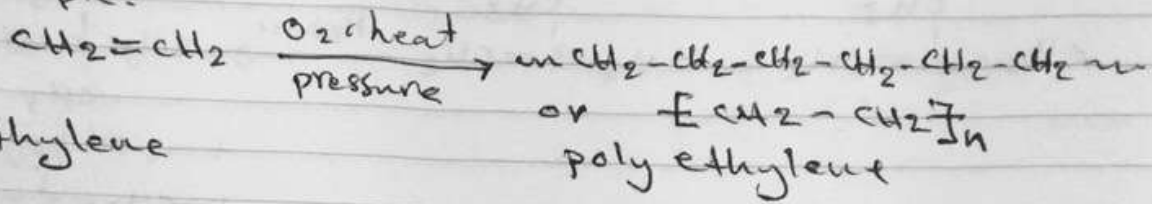


- systematic name IUPAC:

التسمية من ناحية لقواعد تسمية الألكان، ألكين، ألكاين
 في نهاية المقطع (yne) بدل المقطع (ane) Alkane

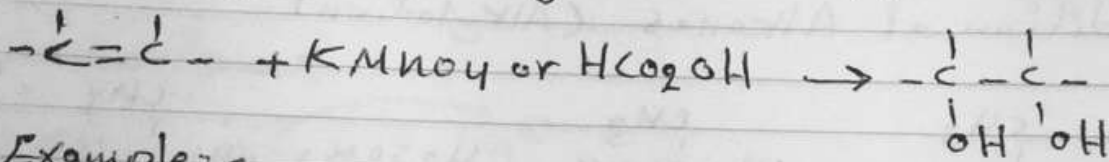
11- polymerisation

Example:-

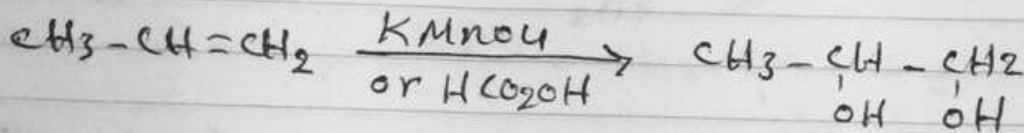


Ethylene

12- Hydroxylation - glycol formation

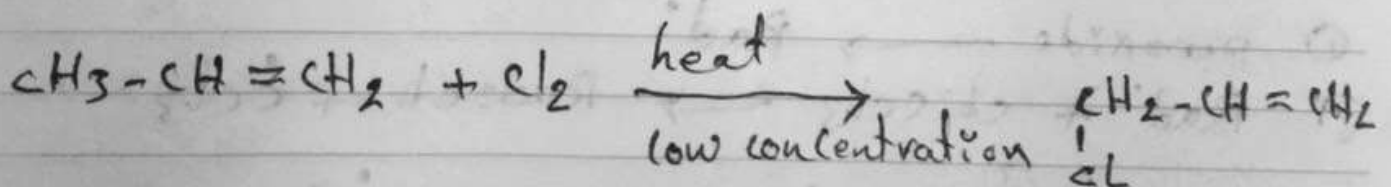
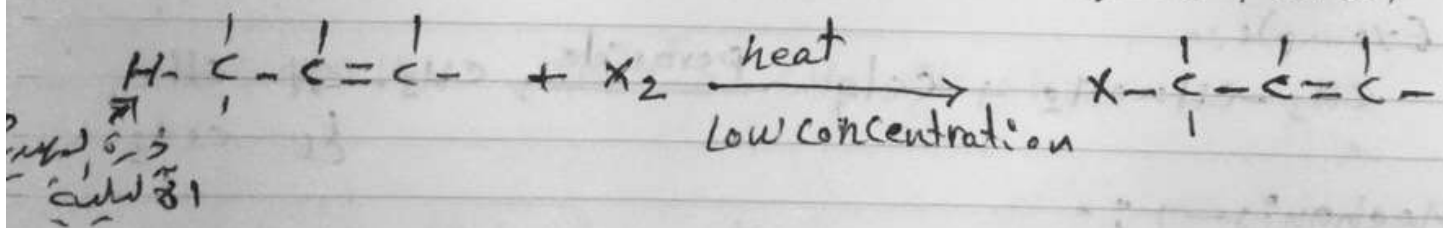


Example:-

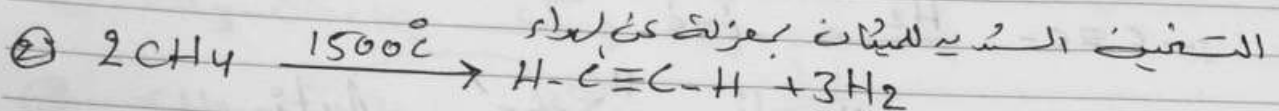
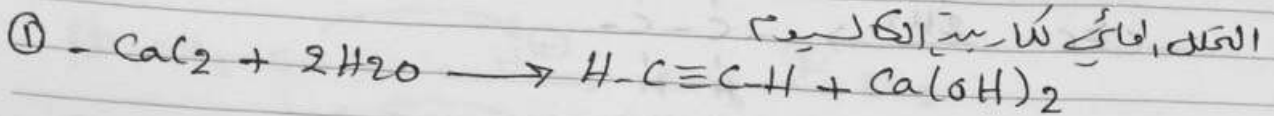
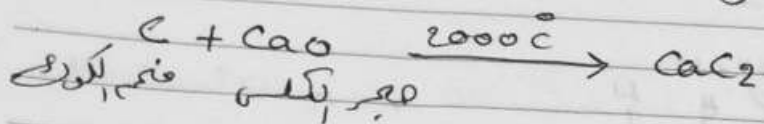


13- Halogenation Allylic substitution

البرهانية في المواقع الأليجية
تعد هذه البرهانية تراكيز قليلة مع حرارة عالية أو استخدام
قاعدة NBS والبرهانية هنا تحدث على الكاربون المجاور للكربون
الأصغر المزدوج.

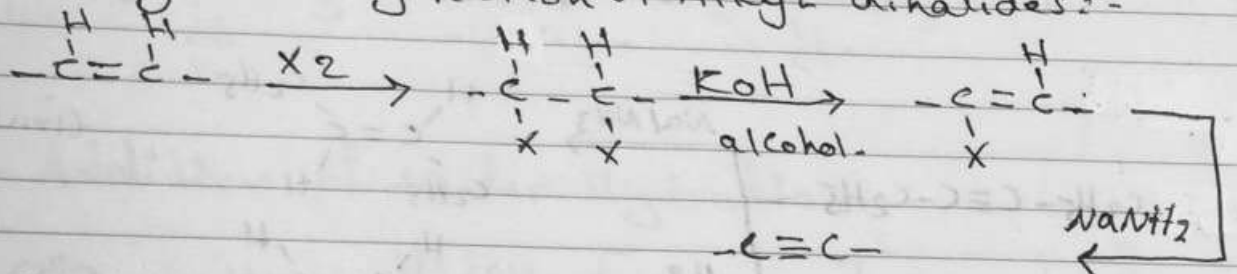


Industrial source of acetylene:-

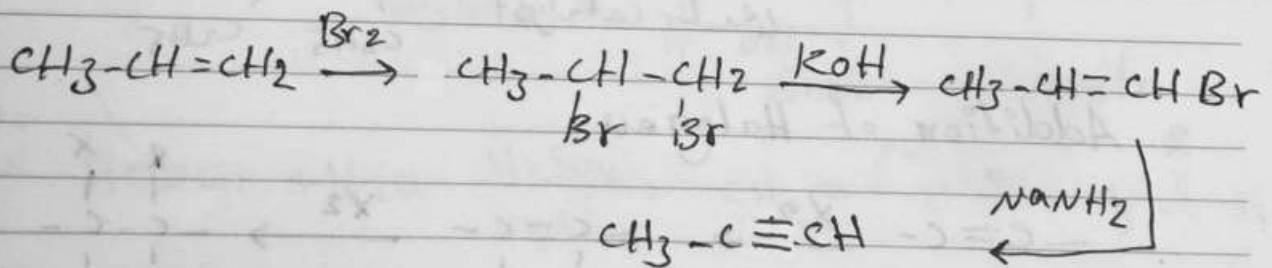


- preparation of Alkynes:-

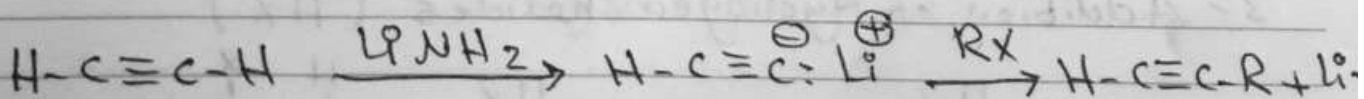
1- Dehydrohalogenation of Alkyl dihalides:-

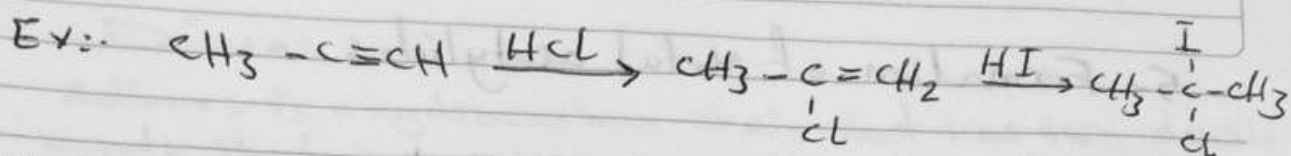


ex:-

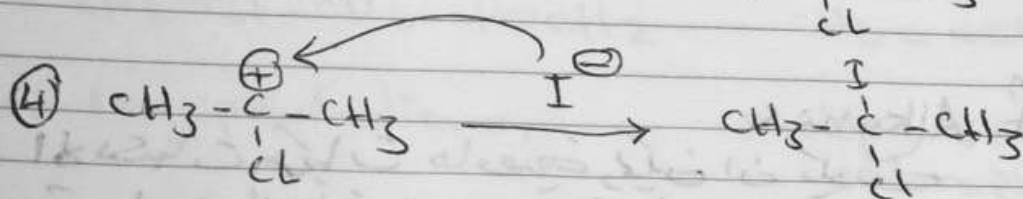
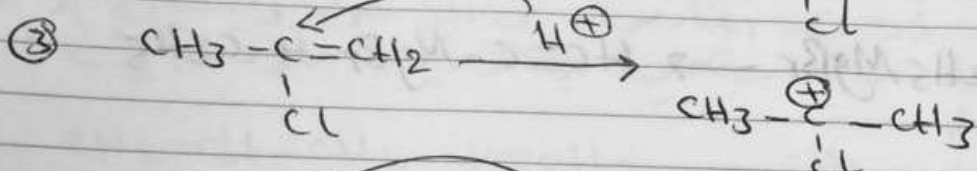
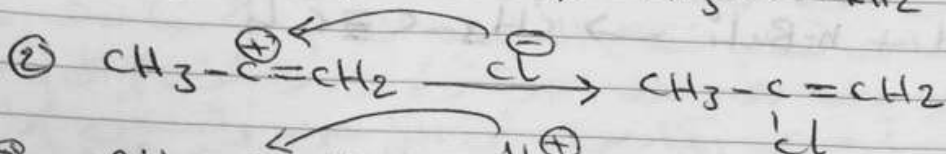


2- Reaction of Metal acetylides with primary alkyl halides.

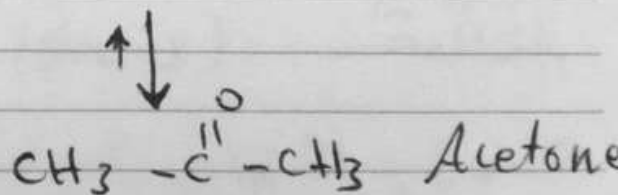
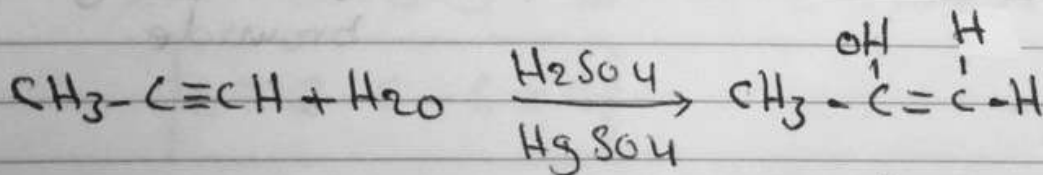
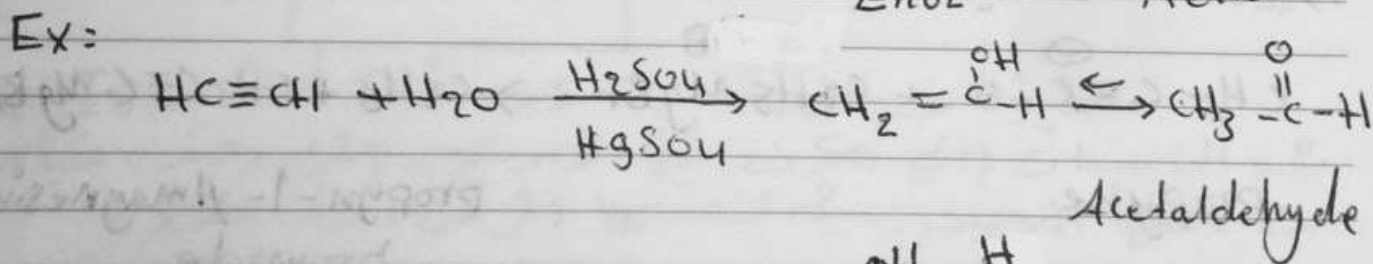
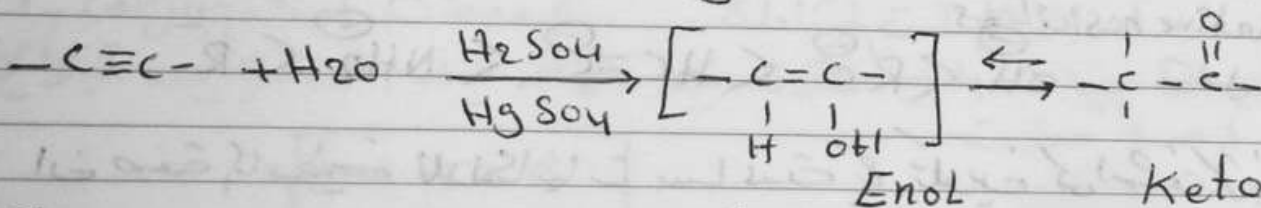




Mechanism:

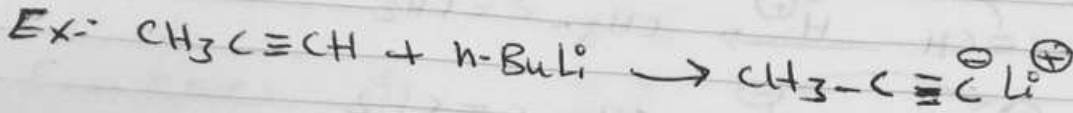
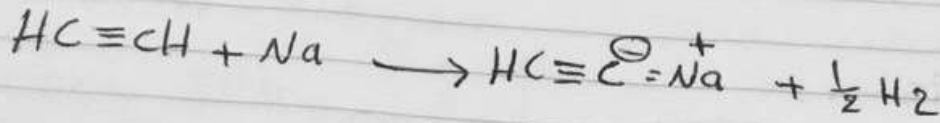


4 - Addition of water Hydration



5- Formation of Metal acetylides

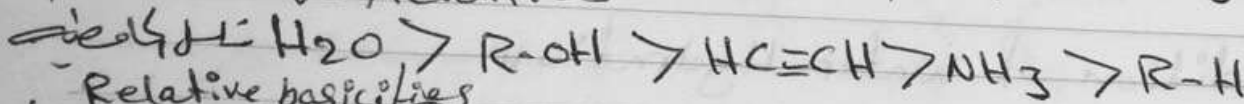
Ex:



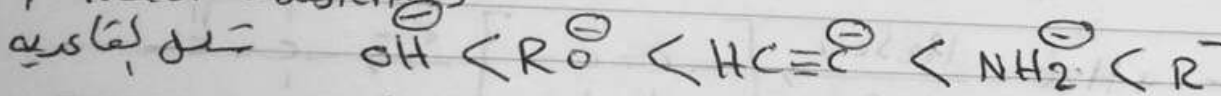
* Acidity of Alkynes

الانكيتات مركبات حامضية ويمكن ان تكون
تلك الحامضية لبعض المركبات

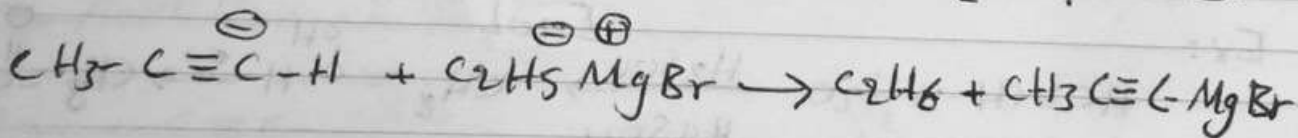
Relative Acidities



Relative basicities

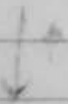


ان صفة حامضية للانكيتات سادت في تكوين كواشف كورسبارد



propyne

propyn-1-ylmagnesium
bromide

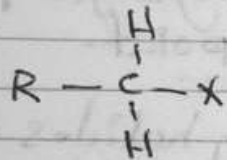


Alkyl Halides :

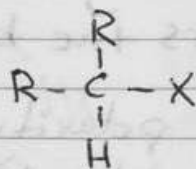
مركبات عضوية تحتوي على ذرة الكاربون بذرة هالوجين أحدها
 صيغة عامة (C_nH_{2n+1}X) ، هالوجين إما
 الأصدى ، الهالوجين ، الكاربون والهالوجين لذاتها
 الأصدى الهالوجين

- classification and nomenclature

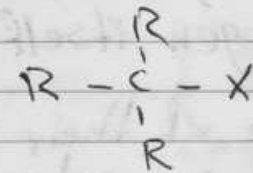
We classify a carbon atom as primary, secondary or tertiary, according to the number of other carbon atoms attached to it. An Alkyl halide is classified according to the kind of carbon that bears the halogen:



primary (1)

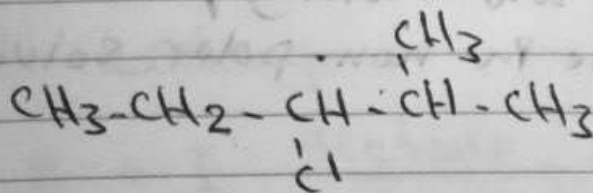
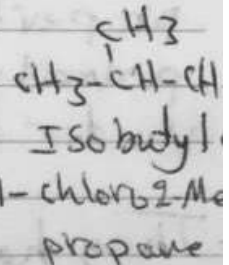
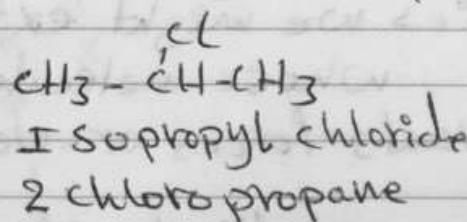
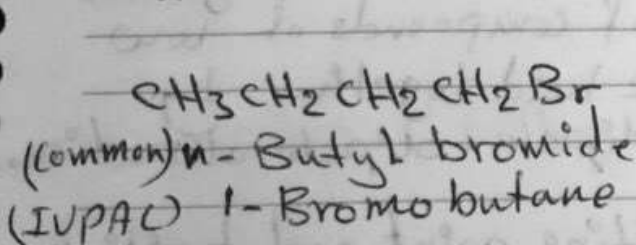


Secondary (2)



Tertiary (3)

As we have seen, alkyl halides can be given two kinds of names: common names (for the simpler halides): and IUPAC names, in which the compound is simply named as an alkane with a halogen attached as a side chain. For example:

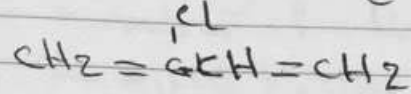
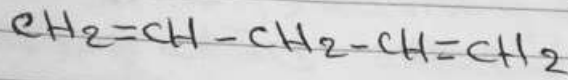


3-chloro-2Methylpentane

Dienes :-

Adienes is a hydrocarbon chain that has two double bonds that may or may not be adjacent to each other.

عبارة عن الهيدروكربونات التي تحتوي على آصرة مزدوجة واحدة
 هذا هو الاسم الذي سمي سابقاً وقانونه العام $C_n H_{2n-2}$
 تسمى الهيدروكربونات التي تحتوي على آصرة مزدوجة واحدة $C_n H_{2n-2}$
 diene - والتي يدل على وجود آصرة مزدوجة واحدة في الاسم
 البالي على عدد ذرات الكربون في الـ diene وليس في الاسم
 الرئيسي الذي يدل على موقع الـ diene المزدوجتين :-

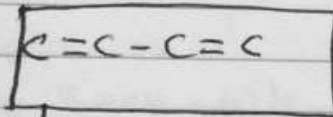


1,4-pentadiene

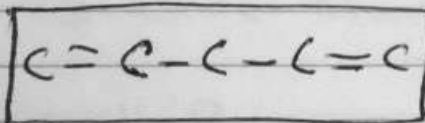
2-chloro-1,3-butadiene
chlorophene

Types of Dienes :-

1- Conjugated Dienes الهيدروكربونات المتبادلة
 وهي الهيدروكربونات التي تكون فيها الآصرة المزدوجة متبادلة
 مع آصرة مفردة

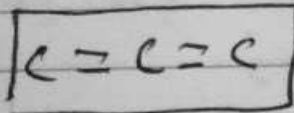


2- Isolated Dienes الهيدروكربونات المفزولة
 وهي الهيدروكربونات التي تكون فيها الآصرة المزدوجة متبادلة
 عن بعضها البعض بحيث تنصلها آصرة مفردة



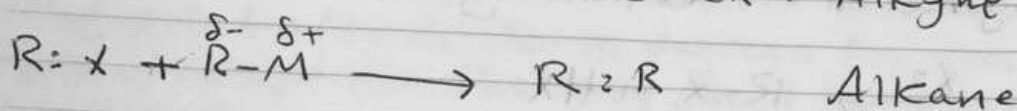
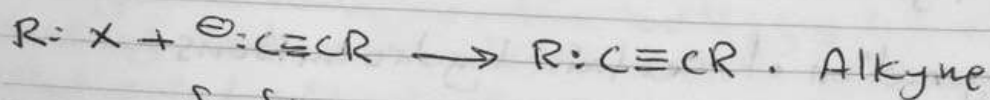
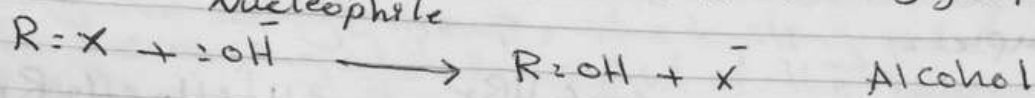
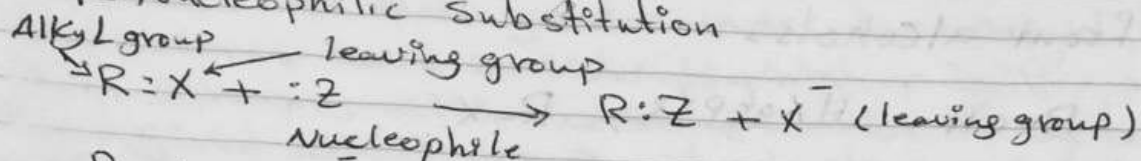
3- cumulated Dienes (Allenes) الهيدروكربونات المتراكمة

تسمى ذرات الكربون وهي عبارة عن ذرات متبادلة تكون فيها الآصرة
 المزدوجة متبادلة على نفس ذرة الكربون في الآصرة المزدوجة
 على كحسب cumulated

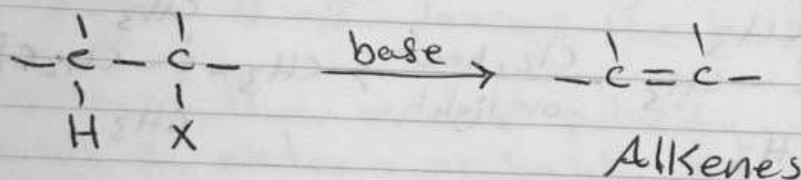


Reactions of Alkyl Halides :-

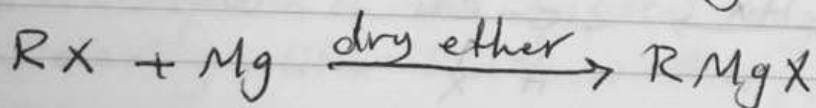
1- Nucleophilic Substitution



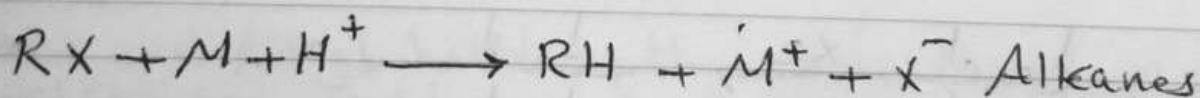
2- Dehydrohalogenation: Elimination



3- preparation of Grignard reagent



4- Reduction



Physical properties:-

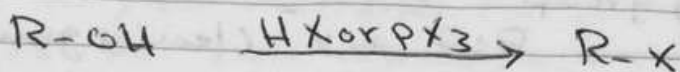
Because of their greater molecular weights, haloalkanes have considerably higher boiling points than alkanes with the same number of carbons. For a given alkyl group, the boiling point increases with increasing atomic weight of the halogen, so that a fluoride is the lowest boiling, an iodide the highest boiling.

For a given halogen, the boiling point rises with increasing carbon number; as with alkanes, the boiling point rise is 20-30 degrees for each added carbon, except for the very small homologs.

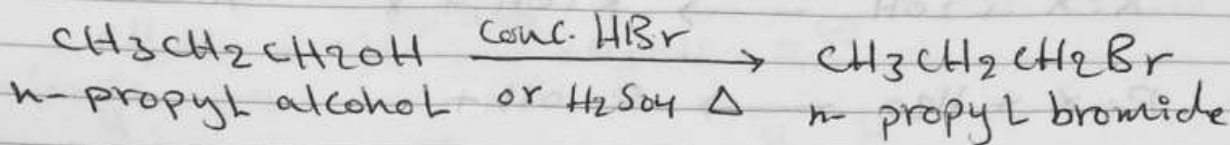
- As before, branching - involving either alkyl group or the halogen itself - lowers the boiling point.
- In spite of their modest polarity, alkyl halides are insoluble in water, probably because of their inability to form hydrogen bonds.
- They are soluble in the typical organic solvents of low polarity, like benzene, ether, chloroform, ...
- Iodo, bromo, and polychloro compounds are more dense than water.
- Alkane and Alkyl halides, then, have the physical properties we might expect of compounds of low polarity, whose molecules are held together by Vander Waals forces or weak dipole-dipole attraction.
- They have relatively low melting point and boiling point and are soluble in non-polar solvents and insoluble in water.

preparation of Alkyl halides

1- From alcohols-



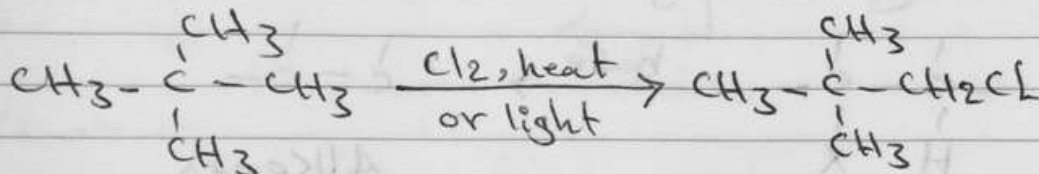
Examples:-



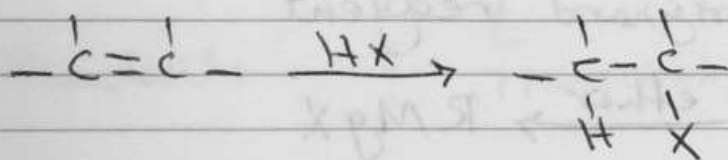
2- Halogenation of certain hydrocarbons-



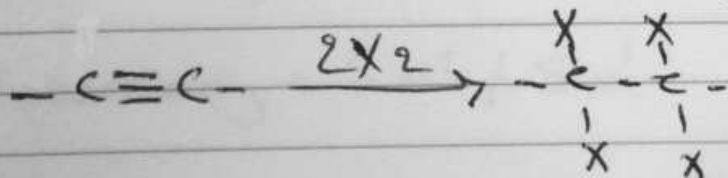
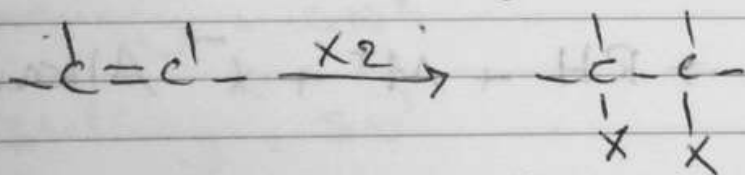
Example:-



3- Addition of hydrogen halides to alkenes-



4- Addition of halogens to alkenes and alkynes



5- Halide exchange

