

Organic Chemistry



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Part 9

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This is a homologue of ethylene (ethene) – propylene (methyl ethylene, propene).



This is a propadiene molecule with two sequential double bonds ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$).



This is a homologue of propadiene – butadiene-1,2 ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$) and ...

... its isomer – butadiene-1,3 ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$).





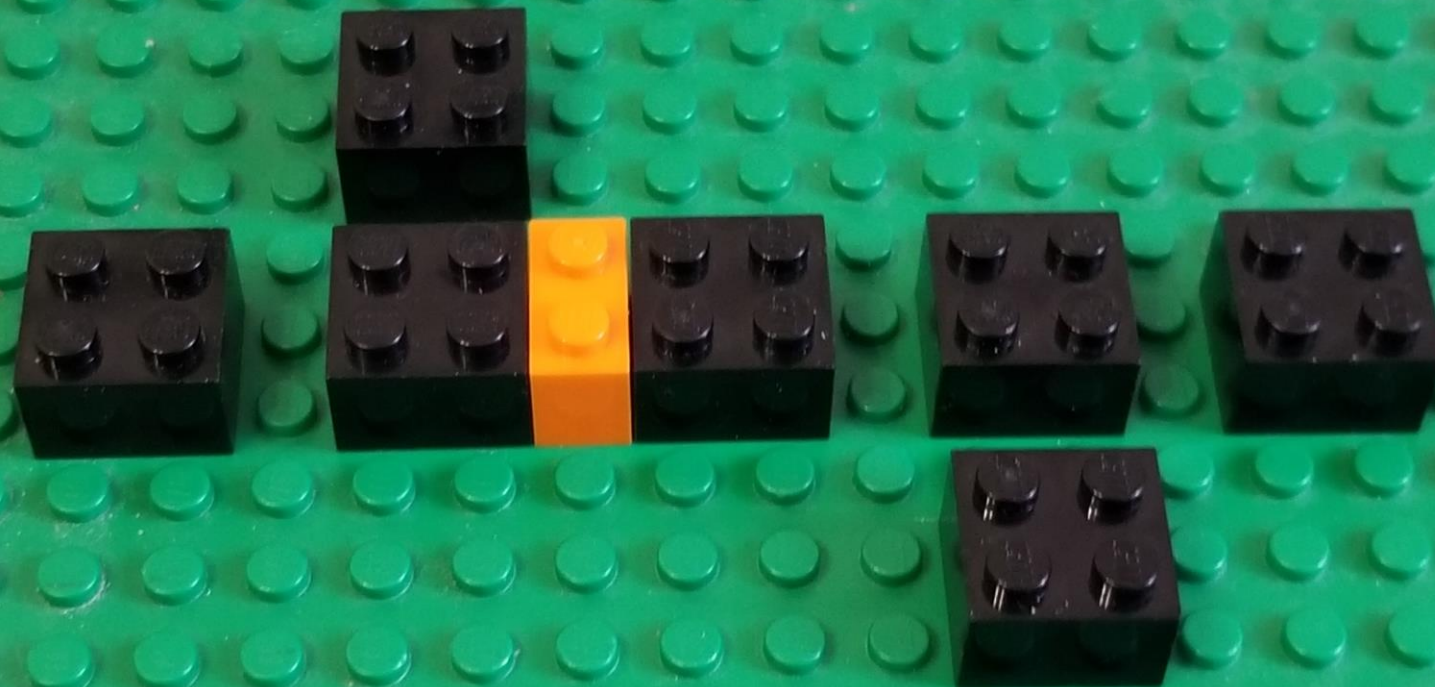
This is a 1-heptene (hept-1-ene) molecule.



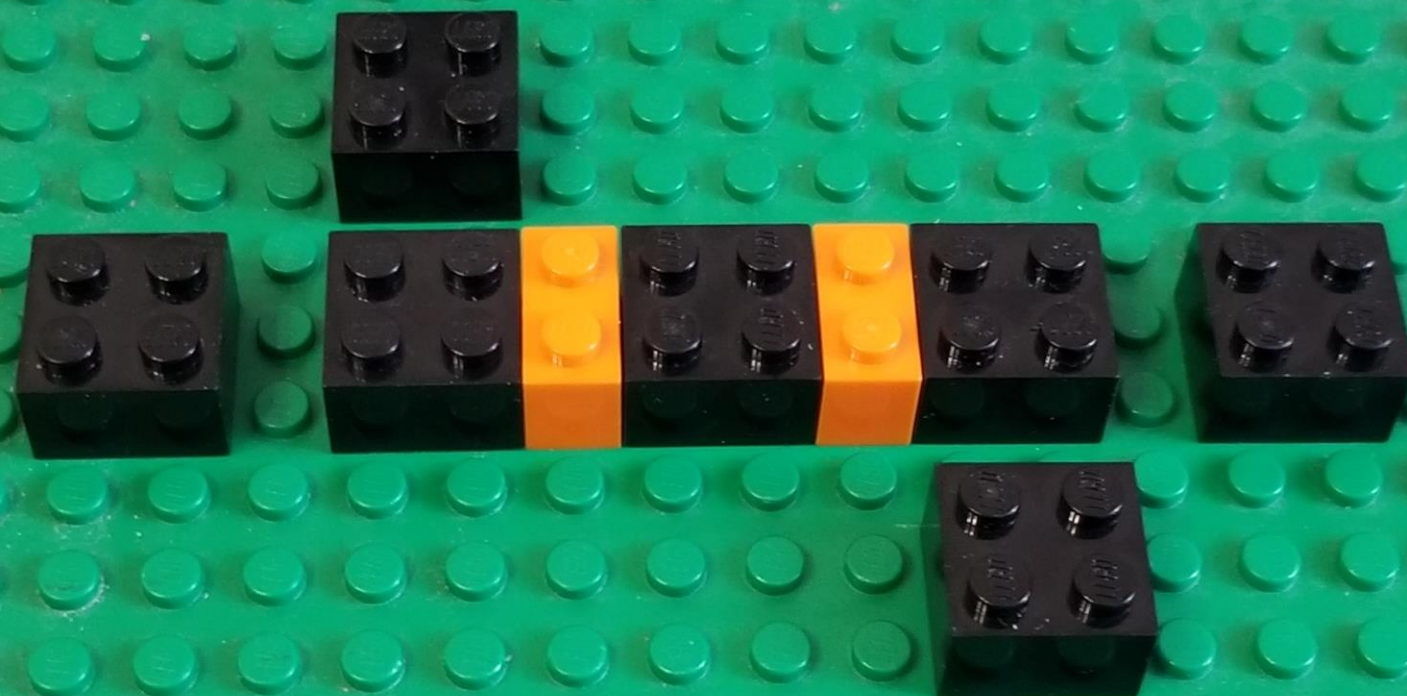
This is a 2-heptene (hept-2-ene) molecule.



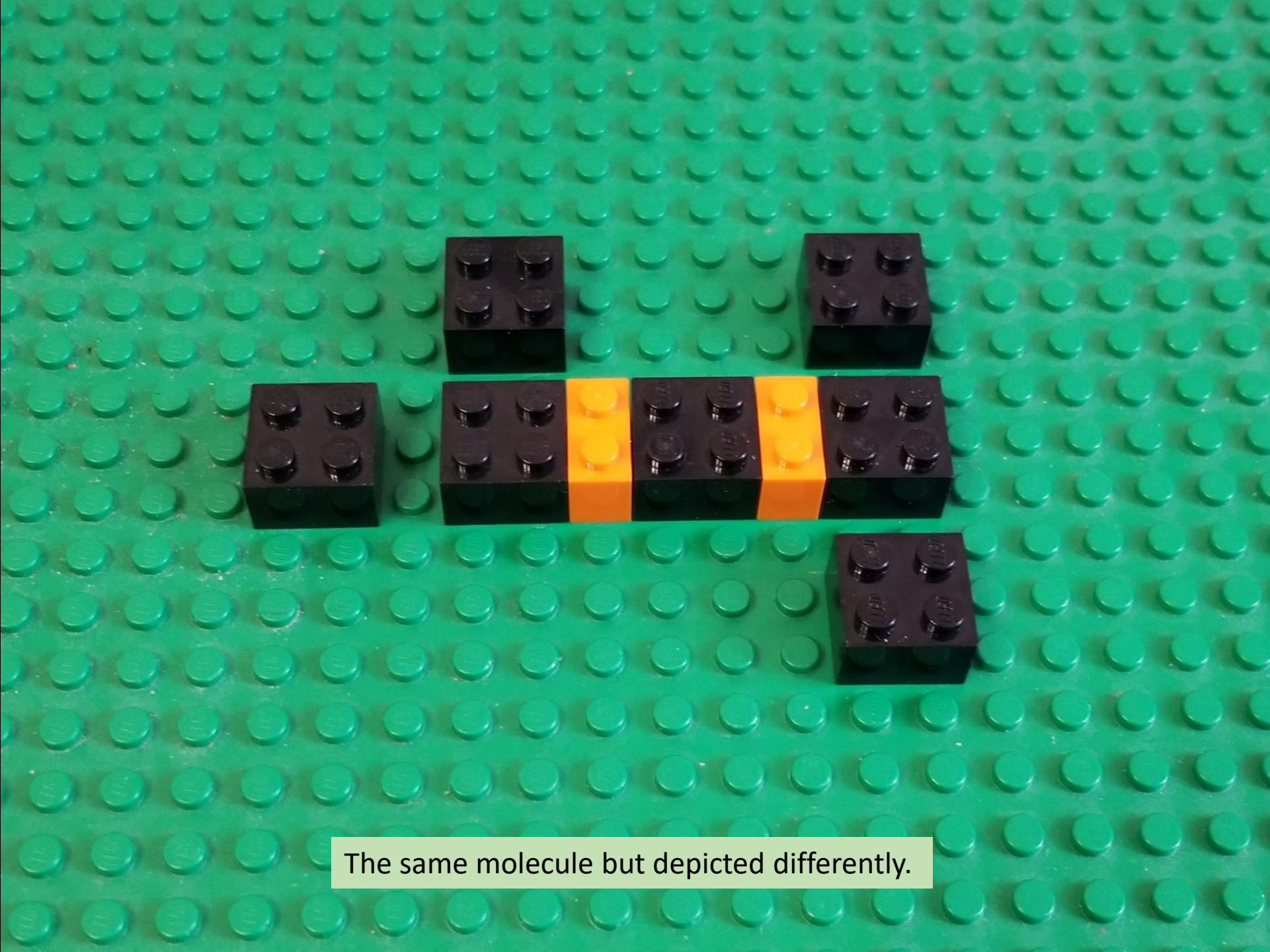
This is a 3-heptene (hept-3-ene) molecule.



This is the example of a branched olefin (alkene, a hydrocarbon with one double bond).



This is the example of a branched diene
(a hydrocarbon with two double bonds).



The same molecule but depicted differently.



This is a homologue of ethyne (acetylene) – propyne (methyl acetylene, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$).



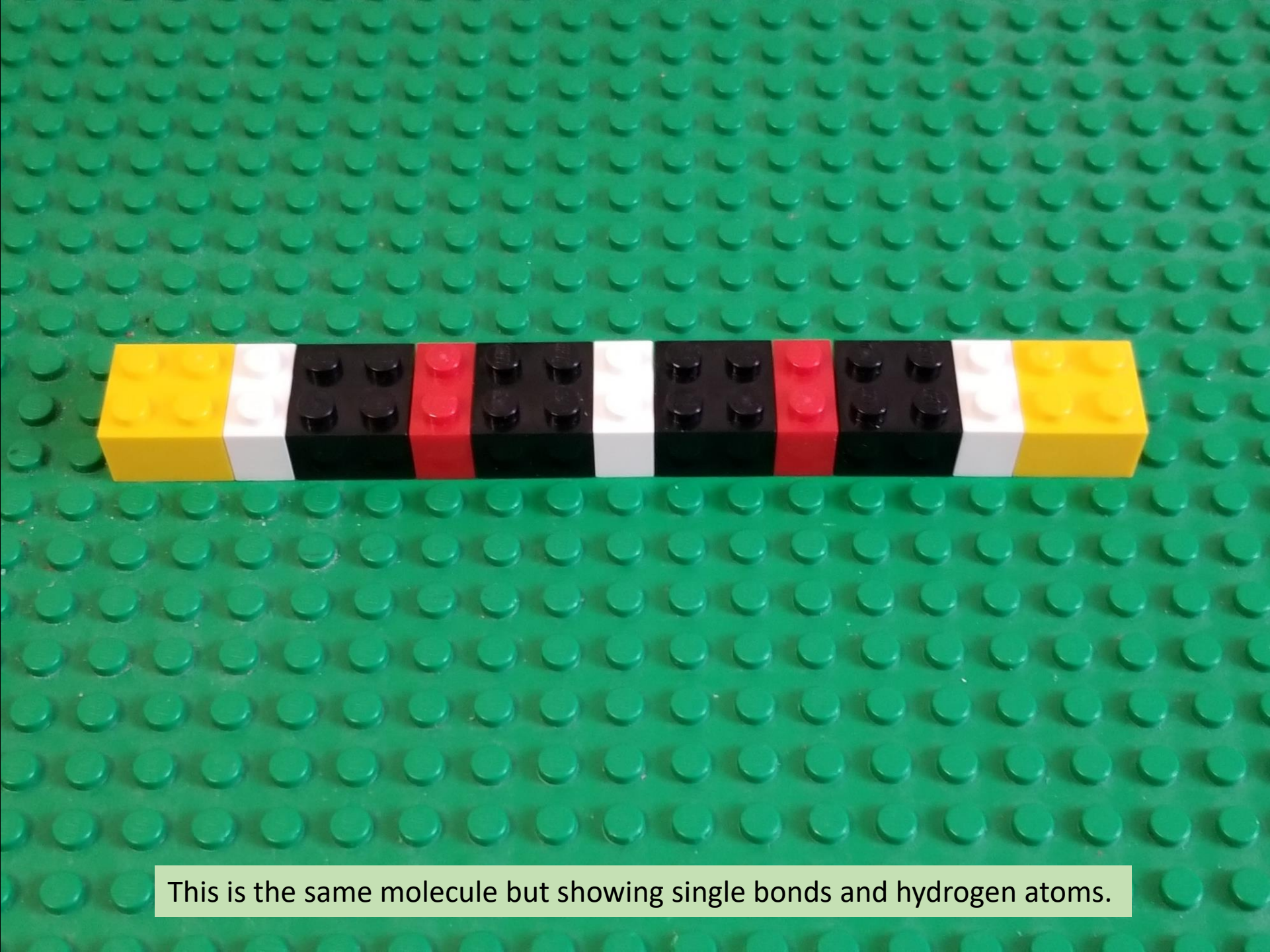
This is a 2-butyne molecule (but-2-yne, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-CH}_3$) and its isomer ...

... 1-butyne (but-1-yne, ethyl ethyne, $\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$).






This is an example of diyne (two triple bonds) – a 1,3-butadiyne molecule ($\text{CH}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$).



This is the same molecule but showing single bonds and hydrogen atoms.



Continued with
Part 10