



The chemistry of Carbon

# ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

# hydrocarbons

- Hydrocarbons are composed of **C** and **H** atoms (*at least: may contain O, N, etc.*)
- Carbon atoms are uniquely able to bond with other carbon atoms
- May be long carbon chains, branched chains, or multi-carbon rings

# Carbon

- 4 valence electrons
- Nearly always covalently bonds
- **Almost always forms 4 covalent bonds**
- Single, double or triple bonds are possible

# Hydrogen

- only has 1 valence electron
- Nearly always covalently bonds
- **ONLY forms 1 covalent bond**
- NEVER the central atom
- “one and done” rule

# Alkanes

- hydrocarbon chains where carbons have only single bonds
- Each carbon bonds to other carbons or hydrogens
- $C_nH_{(2n+2)}$

# Alkanes

- $\text{CH}_4$ 
  - Methane
- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ 
  - Ethane
- $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ 
  - Propane
- $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ 
  - Butane
- $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ 
  - Pentane

- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$ 
  - Hexane
- $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}$ 
  - Heptane
- $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$ 
  - Octane
- $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}$ 
  - Nonane
- $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$ 
  - Decane



# Condensed structural formulas

- Rather than draw out the entire structure, often condensed structural formulas are used
- Each carbon is listed by itself, followed with how many hydrogens are bonded to it





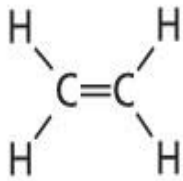
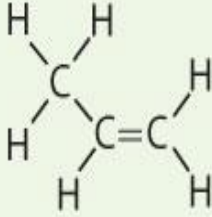
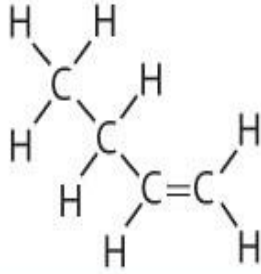
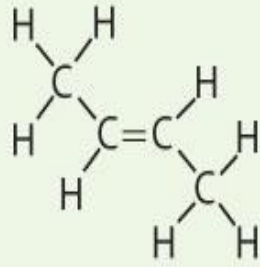
# Alkenes

- hydrocarbon chains where carbons have **double bonds**
- Considered to be “unsaturated” because there isn’t the maximum number of hydrogens.
- $C_nH_{2n}$

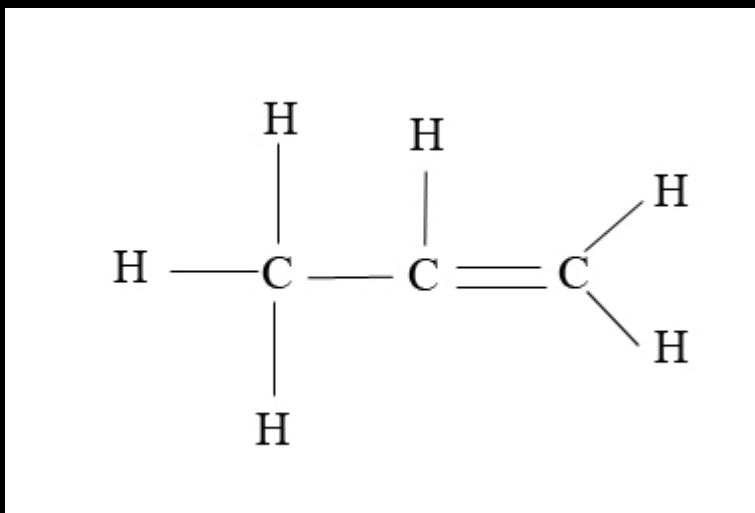
# Alkenes

**Table 21.5**

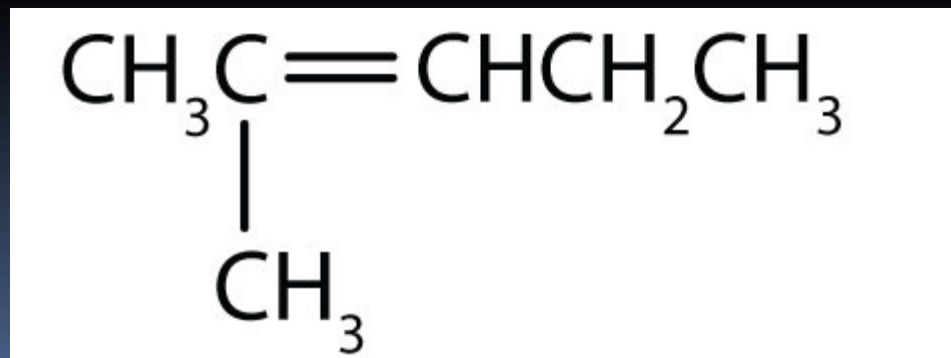
**Examples of Alkenes**

Name	Ethene	Propene	1-Butene	2-Butene
Molecular formula	$C_2H_4$	$C_3H_6$	$C_4H_8$	$C_4H_8$
Structural formula				
Condensed structural formula	$CH_2=CH_2$	$CH_3CH=CH_2$	$CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2$	$CH_3CH=CHCH_3$

# propene



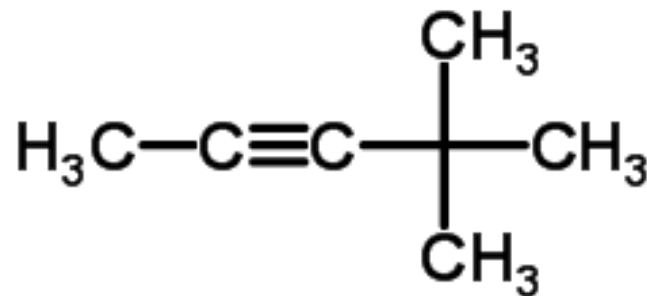
# 2-methyl-2-pentene



# Alkynes

- hydrocarbon chains where carbons have one or more **triple bonds**
- Often very reactive.
- $C_nH_{(2n-2)}$

4,4-dimethyl-2-pentyne



# Alkynes

**Table 21.6** Examples of Alkynes

Name	Molecular Formula	Structural Formula	Condensed Structural Formula
Ethyne	$C_2H_2$	$H-C \equiv C-H$	$CH \equiv CH$
Propyne	$C_3H_4$	$\begin{array}{c} H \\   \\ H-C \equiv C-C-H \\   \\ H \end{array}$	$CH \equiv CCH_3$
1-Butyne	$C_4H_6$	$\begin{array}{c} H \quad H \\   \quad   \\ H-C \equiv C-C-C-H \\   \quad   \\ H \quad H \end{array}$	$CH \equiv CCH_2CH_3$
2-Butyne	$C_4H_6$	$\begin{array}{c} H \quad \quad H \\   \quad \quad   \\ H-C-C \equiv C-C-H \\   \quad \quad   \\ H \quad \quad H \end{array}$	$CH_3C \equiv CCH_3$



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