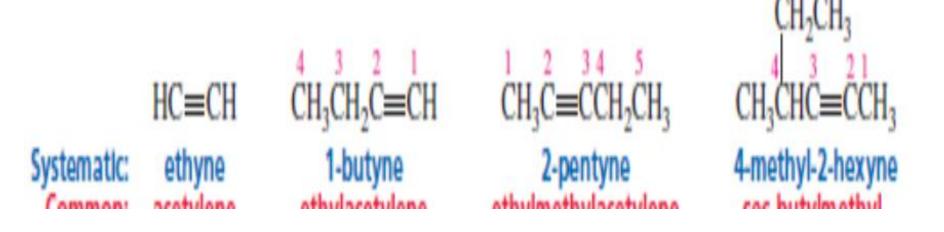
## **Alkynes**

- Are hydrocarbons that contain a carbon—carbon triple bond.
- The general molecular formula for an alkyne is CnH2n-2.
- There are only a few naturally occurring alkynes.
   Examples include capelin, which has fungicidal activity

# **Nomenclature of Alkynes**



Cl Br

$$CH_3CHCHC = CCH_2CH_2CH_3$$
 $CH_3CHCHC = CCH_2CH_2CH_3$ 
 $CH_3CHCHC = CCH_2CH_3$ 
 $CH_3CHCHC = CCH_3$ 
 $CH_3CHCHC$ 
 $CH_3CHCHC$ 

CH<sub>3</sub>

$$CH_3CHC = CCH_2CH_2Br$$

$$6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1$$
1-bromo-5-methyl-3-hexyne

1-bromo-5-methyl-3-hexyne

## **Preparation of Alkynes**

 They considered as important industrial sources. They can be produced industrially from the effect of water on calcium carbide which is prepared from calcium monoxide and coal at high temperature using electrical ovens:

$$2000C^{o}$$
  $H_{2}O$   
Coal + CaO ------  $\rightarrow$  CaC<sub>2</sub> -----  $\rightarrow$  H—C  $\equiv$  C—H  
Acetylene

There is an other industrial method for production of acetylene by controlled partial oxidation of methane:

$$1500 \text{ C}^{\circ}$$
  $6\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 - - - - 2 \text{ H} - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} - \text{H} + \text{CO} + 10 \text{ H}_2$ 

### Preparation of acetylenes: (in laboratory)

1. By elimination of two molecules of hydrogen halide:

#### Example:

• KOH | NaNH2 
$$\cdot \text{CH}_3\text{-----} \text{CH}_3\text{-C} -\text{CH}_2 \quad -\text{------} \text{CH}_3\text{CH} -\text{CH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-----} \text{CH}_3\text{------} \text{CH}_3\text{-------} \text{Propyne}$$

Br Br

1,2-dibromopropane

### 2. Reaction of sodium acetylide with primary alky halide:

• NaNH2  
H—C 
$$\equiv$$
C—H ------ H—C $^ \equiv$  C—Na $^+$   
• Or/ Na Sod. acetylide

• H—C 
$$\equiv$$
 C-—Na+ + RX  $\rightarrow$  H—C  $\equiv$  C—R + NaX

- Sod. acetylide R=1°
- H—C  $\equiv$  C<sup>-</sup>—Na<sup>+</sup> +CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br  $\rightarrow$  H—C  $\equiv$ CCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- Sod. Acetylide n-ButylBromide 1- Hexyne
- $CH_3(CH_2)_4C\equiv C^-$ — $Na^++CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_2CI \rightarrow CH_3(CH_2)_4C\equiv C(CH_2)_4CH_3$
- Sod. n-pentylacetylide n- Pentylchloride 6-Dodecyne

### 3. Removal of halogen from tetra halide molecules:

```
XX
• H –C---C- H + 2Zn ------ 2 ZnX<sub>2</sub> + -C≡C-
 XX
  Example:
     Br Br
• CH3-C-C-H + Zn ------ CH3 – C ≡C-H
                              Propyne
     Br Br
```

Addition of H2

•

**Addition of X2** 

But-1-yne

(E)-1,2-Dibromobut-1-ene 1,1,2,2-Tetrabromobutane

Addition of H2O

$$CH_3C = CCH_3 + H_2O \xrightarrow{H_2SO_4} CH_3C = CH_2CH_3 \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} CH_3C - CH_2CH_3$$
an enol a ketone

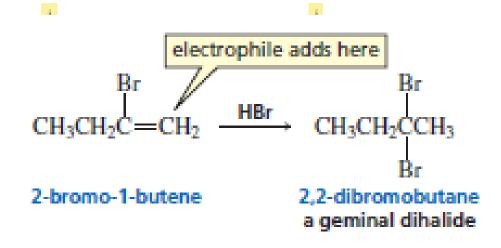
$$CH_{3}CH_{2}C \equiv CCH_{2}CH_{3} + H_{2}O \xrightarrow{H_{2}SO_{4}} CH_{3}CH_{2}CCH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3}$$

$$CH_{3}C \equiv CCH_{2}CH_{3} + H_{2}O \xrightarrow{H_{2}SO_{4}} CH_{3}CCH_{2}CH_{2}CH_{3} + CH_{3}CH_{2}CCH_{2}CH_{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_{2}\text{O}, \text{H}_{2}\text{SO}_{4} \\ \text{HgSO}_{4} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_{3}\text{C} = \text{CH}_{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_{2}} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \text{HgSO}_{4} \\ \text{CH}_{3}\text{C} = \text{CH}_{2} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_{3}\text{CCH}_{3}} \\ \text{CH}_{3}\text{C} = \text{CH}_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_{3}\text{CCH}_{3}} \xrightarrow{\text{a ketone}} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH$$

#### Addition of HX

The electrophile adds to the sp carbon of a terminal alkyne that is bonded to the hydrogen.



$$CH_3C \equiv CCH_3$$
 $HC$ 
 $CH_3C = CCH_3$ 
 $C=C$ 
 $CI$ 
2-butyne (Z)-2-chloro-2-butene