$$H$$
 $C=C$ H

o Ethene or ethylene, C₂H₄, is the simplest organic compound containing a double bond.

Lewis dot formula

$$N = 2(8) + 4(2) = 24$$

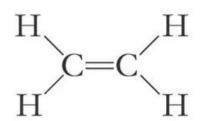
 $A = 2(4) + 4(1) = 12$
 $S = 12$

 Compound must have a double bond to obey octet rule.

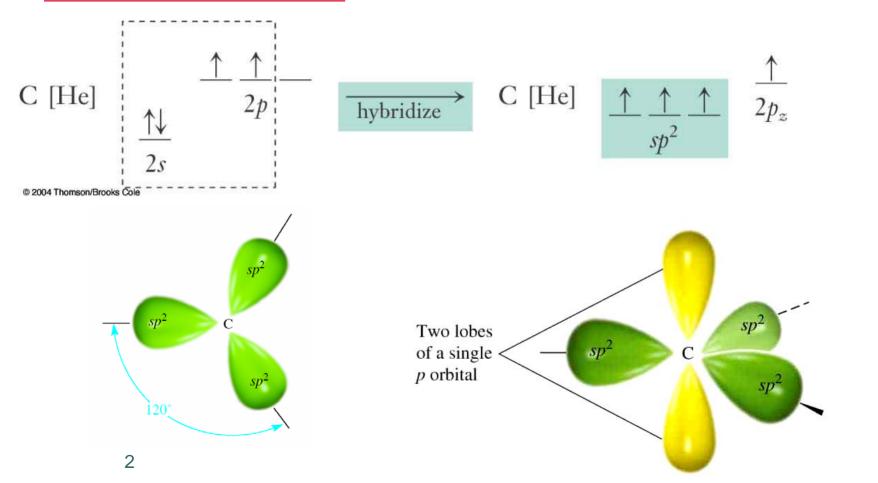
$$S = N - A$$

= $24 - 12 = 12e^{-}$ shared

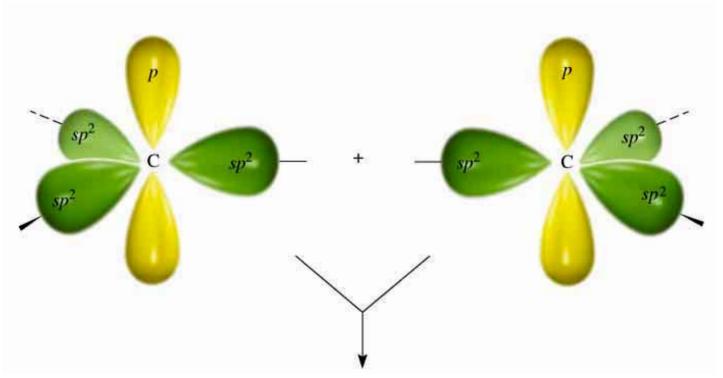
H C=C H



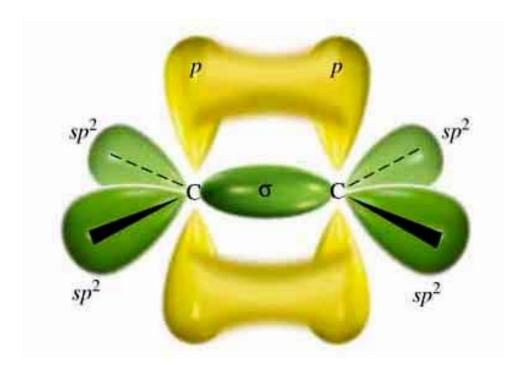
Valence Bond Theory



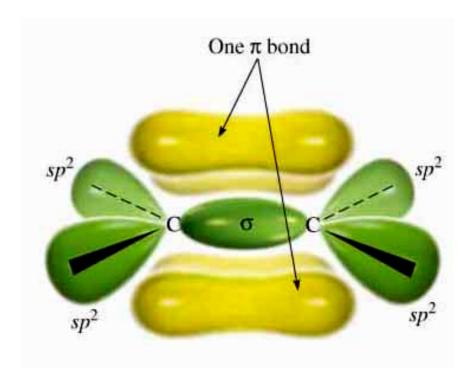
 Two sp² hybridized C atoms plus p orbitals in proper orientation to form C=C double bond.



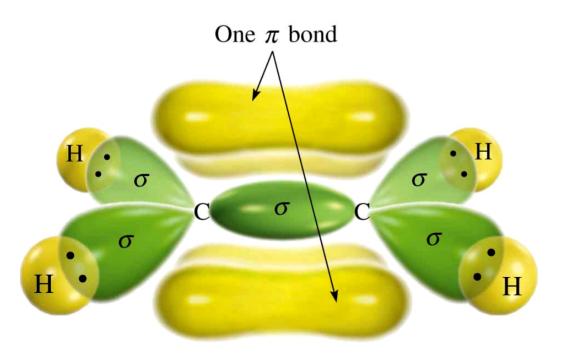
o The portion of the double bond formed from the head-on overlap of the sp² hybrids is designated as a σ bond.

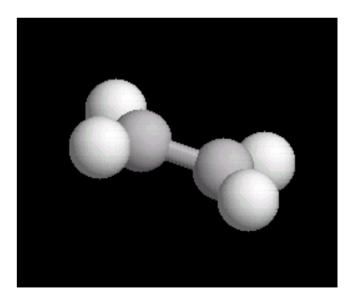


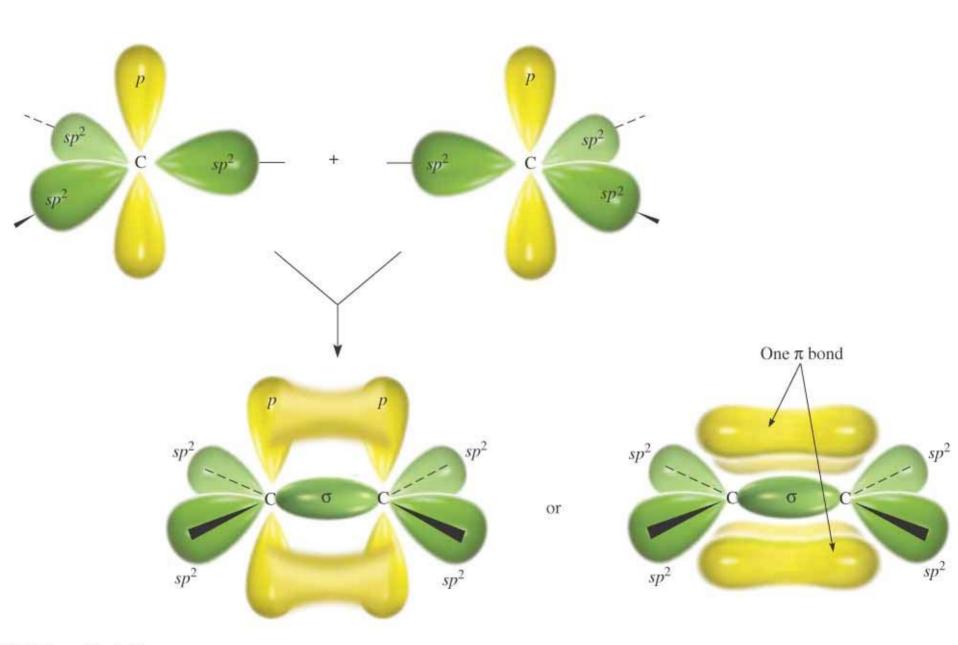
o The other portion of the double bond, resulting from the side-on overlap of the p orbitals, is designated as a π bond.



o Thus a C=C bond looks like this and is made of two parts, one σ and one π bond.







1

o Ethyne or acetylene, C₂H₂, is the simplest triple bond containing organic compound.

Lewis Dot Formula

$$N = 2(8) + 2(2) = 20$$

 $A = 2(4) + 2(1) = 10$
 $S = 10$

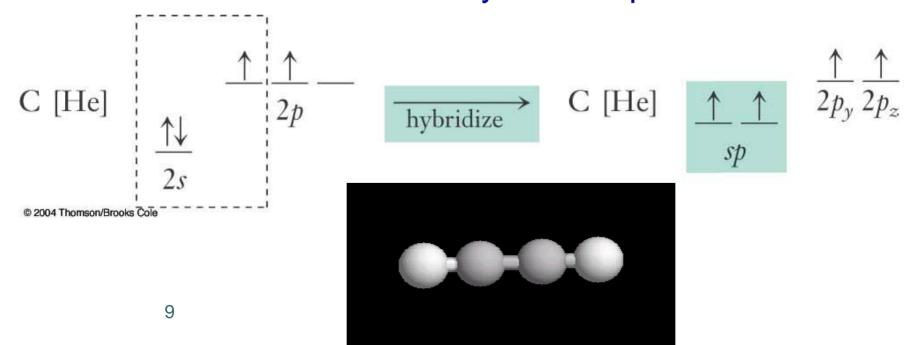
 Compound must have a triple bond to obey octet rule.

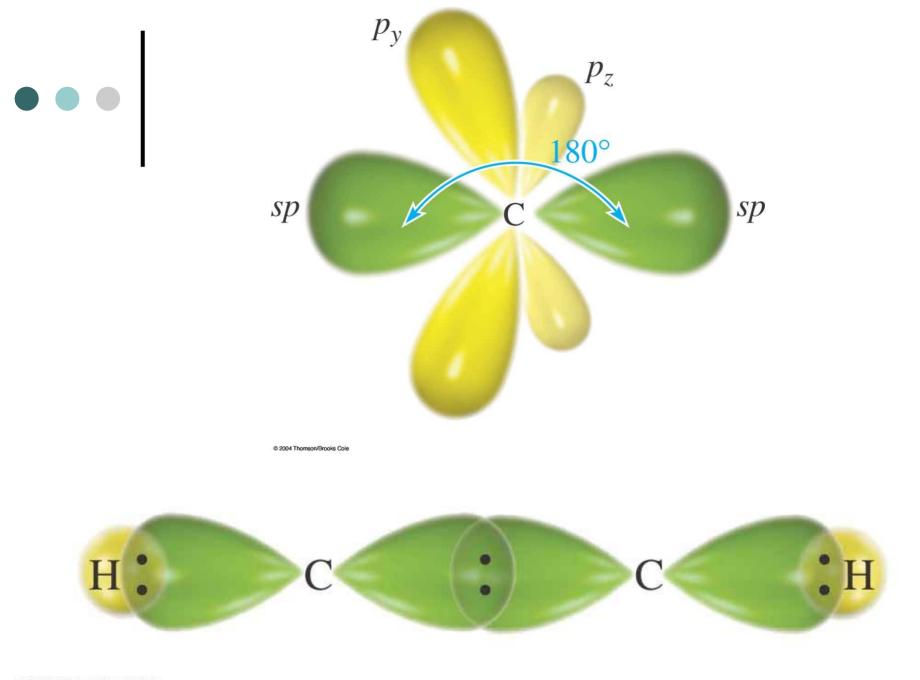
Valence Bond Theory (Hybridization)

Carbon has 4 electrons.

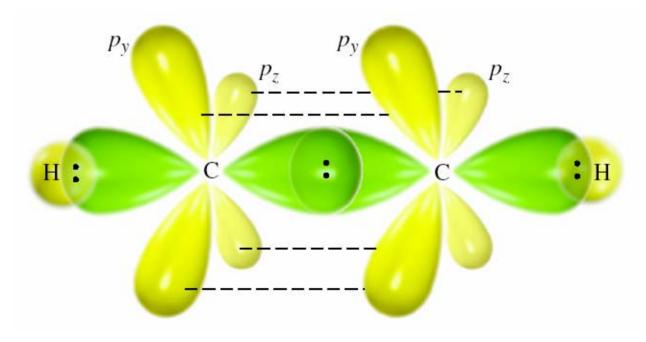
Two of the electrons are in sp hybrids.

Two electrons remain in unhybridized p orbitals.

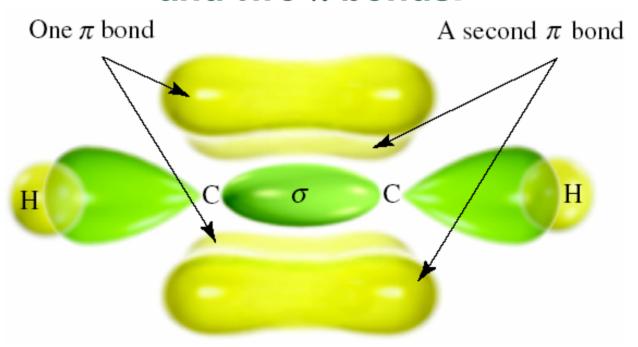


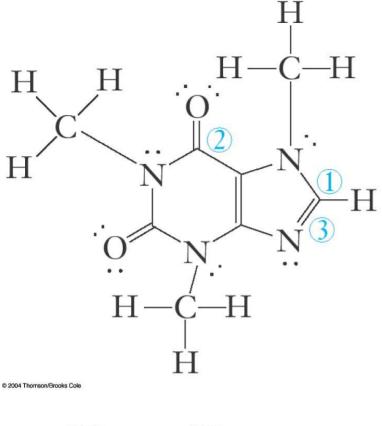


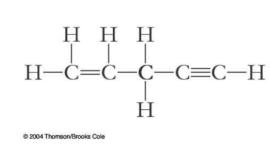
A σ bond results from the head-on overlap of two sp hybrid orbitals.

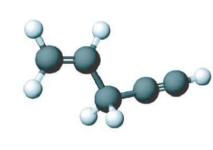


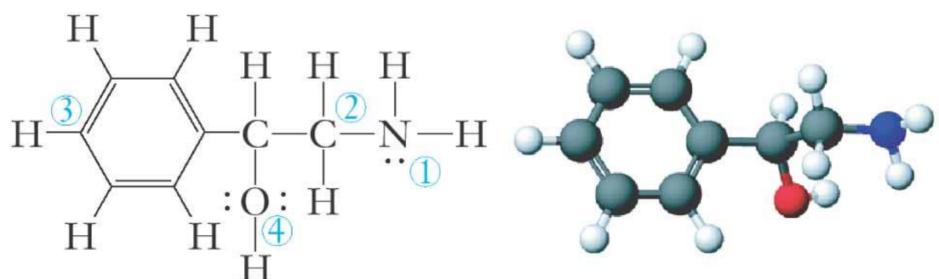
- The unhybridized p orbitals form two π bonds.
 - Note that a triple bond consists of one σ and two π bonds.

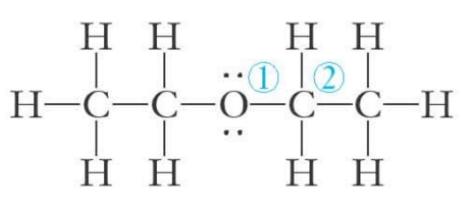


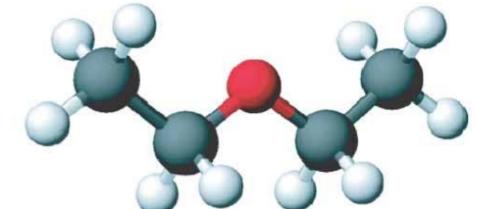












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