

Nomenclature of Alkenes

- ▷ Alkenes are named using the same four steps in the previously used nomenclature, though the suffix of “ane” is replaced with “ene.”
- ▷ When choosing the parent chain, choose the parent chain that **includes** the double bond.
- ▷ When numbering the parent chain, the double bond should receive the **lowest** number possible.
 - Define the location k of the double bond as being the number of its first carbon.
 - The locant (k) of the double bond should be placed right before the suffix of “ene,” though, it was previously recommended before the parent (both are acceptable), e.g., 2-pentene = pent-2-ene
- ▷ Name and the side groups (other than hydrogen) according to the appropriate rules.
- ▷ Define the position of each side group as the number of the chain carbon it is attached to.
- ▷ **E-Z notation:** recommended instead of *cis* and *trans* in order to account for cases that has more than two different groups attached to the double bond by first determining the **CIP priority** ↗.
 - **E**, *entgegen*, “opposite”.
 - **Z**, *zusammen*, “together”; “on ze zame zide.”
- ▷ Commonly recognized alternative names:



- ▷ Groups containing C=C have common names as well, which can be found under **types of alkenes** ↗.