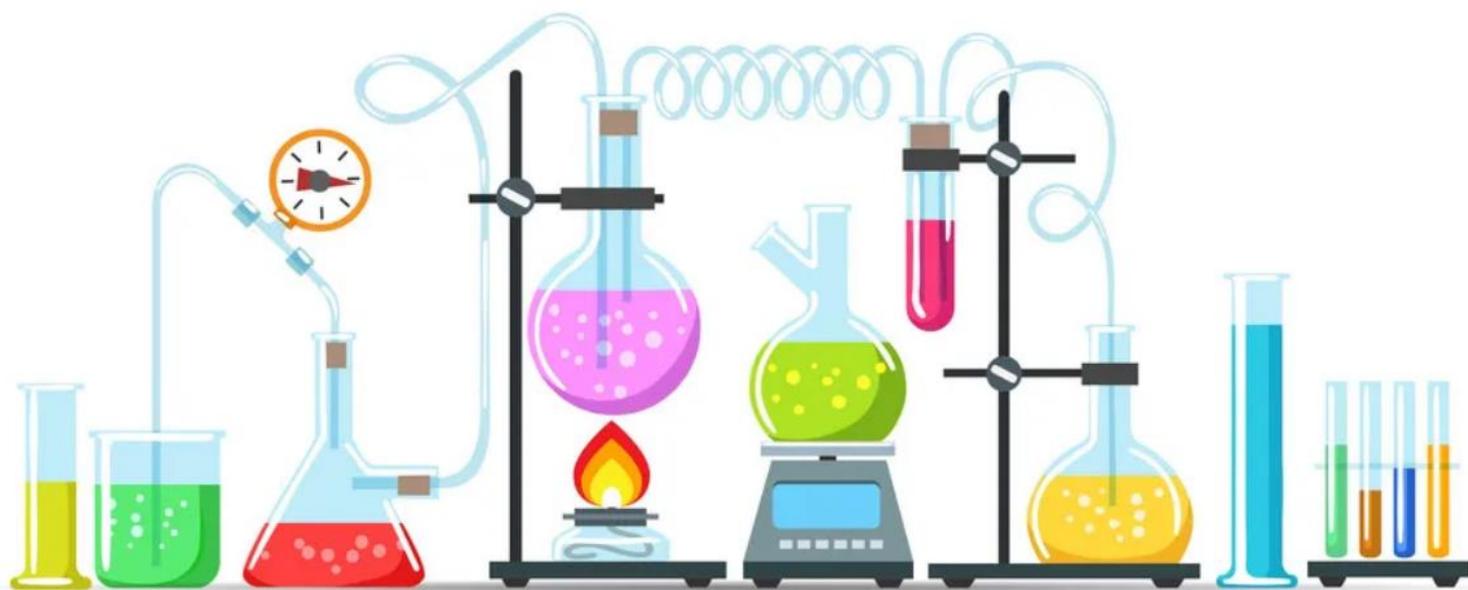


CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER 13: HYDROCARBONS



HYDROCARBONS

Introduction

The term 'hydrocarbon' is self-explanatory meaning compounds of carbon and hydrogen only. Hydrocarbons hold economic potential in our daily life. Natural gas and petroleum are chief sources of aliphatic hydrocarbons at the present time, and coal is one of the major sources of aromatic hydrocarbons. Petroleum is a dark, viscous mixture of many organic compounds, most of them being hydrocarbons, mainly alkanes, cycloalkanes and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Classification

As we are quite aware that there are different types of hydrocarbons. Depending upon the types of carbon-carbon bonds present, they can be classified into three main categories:

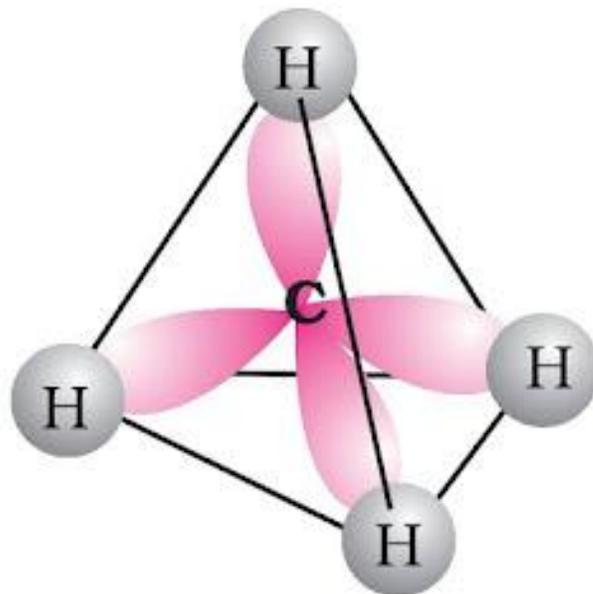
1. Saturated hydrocarbons.
2. Unsaturated hydrocarbons.
3. Aromatic hydrocarbons.

Saturated hydrocarbons contain carbon-carbon and carbon-hydrogen single bonds. If different carbon atoms are joined together to form open chain of carbon atoms with single bonds, they are termed as alkanes. On the other hand, if carbon atoms form a closed chain or ring, they are termed as cycloalkanes. Unsaturated hydrocarbons contain carbon-carbon multiple bonds – double bonds, triple bonds or both. Aromatic hydrocarbons are a special type of cyclic compounds.

Alkanes

These are the saturated chains of hydrocarbons containing carbon-carbon single bonds. Methane (CH_4) is the first member of this family containing single carbon atom. Since it is found in coal mines and marshy areas, is also known

as 'marsh gas'. These hydrocarbons exhibited low reactivity or no reactivity under normal conditions with acids, bases and other reagents, they were earlier known as paraffins. The general formula for alkane is C_nH_{2n+2} , where n stands for number of carbon atoms in the molecule.



Structure of Methane

1. Nomenclature

For nomenclature of alkanes in IUPAC system, the longest chain of carbon atoms containing the single bond is selected. Numbering of the chain is done from the one end so that maximum carbon will be included in chain. The suffix 'ane' is used for alkanes. The first member of the alkane series is CH_4 known as methane (common name) or methane (IUPAC name). IUPAC names of a few members of alkanes are given below:

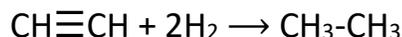
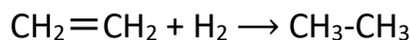
No.	Structure	IUPAC Name
1	CH_4	Methane
2	C_2H_6	Ethane
3	C_3H_8	Propane
4	C_4H_{10}	Butane
5	C_5H_{12}	Pentane
6	C_6H_{14}	Hexane
7	C_7H_{16}	Heptane
8	C_8H_{18}	Octane

	$C_{10}H_{20}$	decane
10.	$C_{10}H_{22}$	decane

2. Preparation of Alkanes

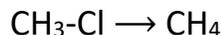
Though petroleum and natural gas are the main sources of alkanes, it can be prepared by several other methods as well.

- i. **From unsaturated hydrocarbons:** The addition of dihydrogen to unsaturated hydrocarbons like alkenes and alkynes in the presence of a suitable catalyst under a given set of conditions produces saturated hydrocarbons or alkanes. This process of addition of dihydrogen is known as hydrogenation process.

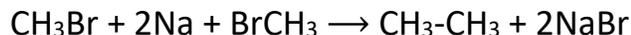


ii. From alkyl halides

- a) **Reduction:** Alkyl halides undergo reduction with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid to give alkanes. In general, the reaction can be represented as



- b) **Wurtz reaction:** Alkyl halides on treatment with sodium metal in dry ether give higher alkanes. This reaction is known as Wurtz reaction.

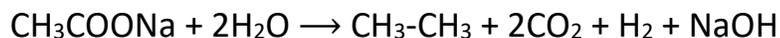


iii. From carboxylic acids

- a) **By decarboxylation of carboxylic acids:** Sodium salts of carboxylic acids on heating with soda lime give alkanes containing one carbon atom less than the carboxylic acid. A molecule of carbon dioxide is eliminated which dissolves in NaOH to form sodium carbonate.



- b) **Kolbe's electrolytic method:** An aqueous solution of sodium or potassium salt of a carboxylic acid on electrolysis gives alkane containing even number of carbon atoms at anode.



3. Properties of Alkanes

I. Physical Properties

- i. **State:** Due to the weak van der Waals forces, the first four members C₁ to C₄

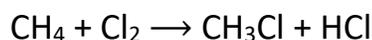
i.e., methane, ethane, propane and butane are gases. From C₅ to C₁₇ are liquids and those containing 18 carbon atoms or more are solids at 298 K. They all are colourless and odourless.

- ii. **Solubility:** Alkanes are generally insoluble in water or in polar solvents, but they are soluble in non-polar solvents like, ether, benzene, carbontetrachloride etc. The solubility of alkanes follow the property "Like Dissolves like".
- iii. **Boiling point:** The boiling points of straight chain alkanes increase regularly with the increase of number of carbon atoms. This is due to the fact that the intermolecular van der Waals forces increase with increase in the molecular size or the surface area of the molecule.

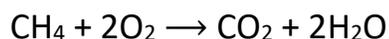
II. Chemical Properties

Generally, alkanes show inertness or low reactivity towards acids, bases, oxidizing and reducing agents at ordinary conditions because of their non-polar nature and absence of π bond. The C–C and C–H bonds are strong sigma bonds which do not break under ordinary conditions but they undergo certain reactions under given suitable conditions.

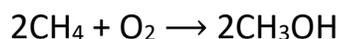
- i. **Halogenation reaction:** When hydrogen atom of an alkane is replaced by a halogen, it is known as halogenation reaction. Halogenation takes place either at high temperature (300–500°C) or in the presence of diffused sunlight or ultraviolet light.



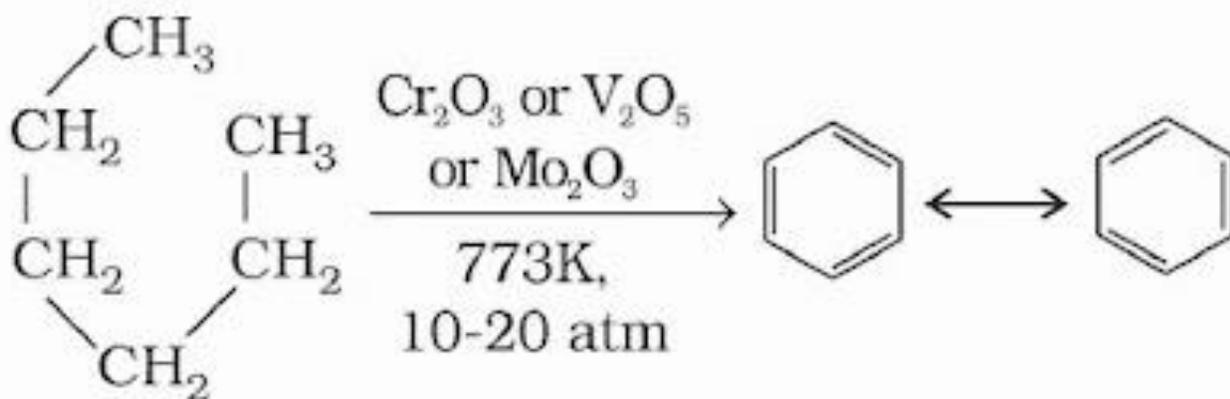
- ii. **Combustion:** Alkanes on heating in presence of air gets completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. It burns with a non-luminous flame. The combustion of alkanes is an exothermic process i.e., it produces a large amount of heat.



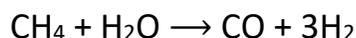
- iii. **Controlled oxidation:** When methane and dioxygen compressed at 100 atm are passed through heated copper tube at 523K yield methanol.



- iv. **Aromatization:** The conversion of aliphatic compounds into aromatic compounds is known as aromatisation. n-Alkanes having six or more carbon atoms on heating to 773K at 10–20 atmospheric pressure in the presence of oxides of vanadium, molybdenum or chromium supported over alumina get dehydrogenated and cyclised to benzene and its homologues. This reaction is also known as reforming.



- v. **Reaction with steam:** Methane reacts with steam at 1273K in the presence of nickel catalyst to form carbon monoxide and dihydrogen. This method is used for industrial preparation of dihydrogen gas.



Alkenes

Alkenes are unsaturated hydrocarbons containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond with general formula C_nH_{2n} . Alkenes are also known as olefins (oil forming) since the first member, ethylene or ethene (C_2H_4) was found to form an oily liquid on reaction with chlorine.

1. Nomenclature

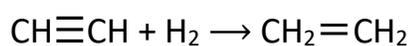
For nomenclature of alkenes in IUPAC system, the longest chain of carbon atoms containing the double bond is selected. Numbering of the chain is done from the end which is nearer to the double bond. The suffix 'ene' replaces 'ane' of alkanes. The first member of the alkene series is C_2H_4 known as ethylene (common name) or ethene (IUPAC name). IUPAC names of a few members of alkenes are given below:

S.No.	Structure	IUPAC Name
1.	C_2H_4	Ethene
2.	C_3H_6	Propene

3.	C ₄ H ₈	Butene
4.	C ₅ H ₁₀	Pentene
5.	C ₆ H ₁₂	Hexene
6.	C ₇ H ₁₄	Heptene
7.	C ₈ H ₁₆	Octene
8.	C ₉ H ₁₈	Nonene
9.	C ₁₀ H ₂₀	Dekene

2. Preparation

- i. **From alkynes:** Alkynes undergo partial reduction with calculated amount of dihydrogen producing alkenes.



- ii. **From alkyl halides:** Alkyl halides (R-X) on heating with alcoholic potash eliminates one molecule of halogen acid to form alkenes. This reaction is known as dehydrohalogenation i.e., removal of halogen acid.



- iii. **From alcohols by acidic dehydration:** Alcohols on heating with concentrated sulphuric acid form alkenes with the elimination of one water molecule since a water molecule is eliminated from the alcohol molecule in the presence of an acid, this reaction is known as acidic dehydration of alcohols.



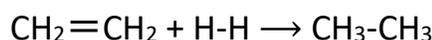
3. Properties of Alkenes

I. Physical properties

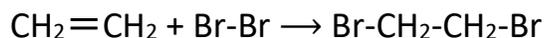
- i. The first three members of alkenes are gases, the next fourteen are liquids and the higher ones are solids.
- ii. Ethene is a colourless gas with a faint sweet smell. All other alkenes are colourless and odourless, insoluble in water but fairly soluble in non-polar solvents like benzene, petroleum ether.
- iii. They show a regular increase in boiling point with increase in size i.e., every —CH_2 group added increase the boiling point by 20–30K.

II. Chemical properties

- i. **Addition of dihydrogen:** Alkenes adds one mole of dihydrogen gas in presence of catalysts such as Ni at 200–250°C, or finely divided Pt or Pd at room temperature to give an alkane.



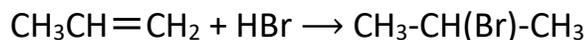
- ii. **Addition of halogens:** Halogens like bromine or chlorine add up to alkene to form vicinal dihalides in presence of CCl_4 as solvent. The order of reactivity of halogens is $\text{F} > \text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$.



- iii. **Addition of hydrogen halides:** Hydrogen halides (HCl, HBr, HI) add upto alkenes to form alkyl halides. The order of reactivity of hydrogen halides is $\text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$. Like addition of halogens to alkenes, addition of hydrogen halides is an example of electrophilic addition reaction.

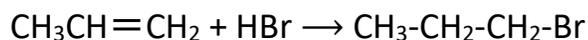


Markovnikov rule: According to the rule, the negative part of the addendum (adding molecule) adds to that carbon atom of the unsymmetrical alkene which is maximum substituted or which possesses lesser number of hydrogen atoms.

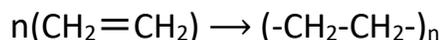


Anti Markovnikov addition or Peroxide effect or Kharash effect: In the presence of peroxide, addition of HBr to unsymmetrical alkenes like propene takes place contrary to the Markovnikov rule. This happens only with HBr but not with

HCl or HI. This reaction is known as peroxide or Kharash effect or addition reaction anti to Markovnikov rule.



- iv. **Polymerisation:** Polymerisation is the process where monomers combines together to form polymers. The large molecules thus obtained are called polymers. Other alkenes also undergo polymerisation.



Alkenes

Like alkenes, alkynes are also unsaturated hydrocarbons with general formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$. They contain at least one triple bond between two carbon atoms. These have four H-atoms less compared to alkanes. The first stable member of alkyne series is ethyne commonly known as acetylenes.

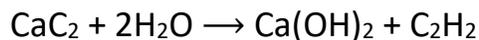
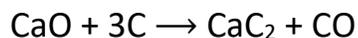
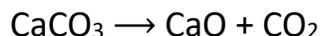
1. Nomenclature

In common system, alkynes are named as derivatives of acetylene. In IUPAC system, they are named as derivatives of the corresponding alkanes replacing 'ane' by the suffix 'yne'. The position of the triple bond is indicated by the first triply bonded carbon. Common and IUPAC names of a few members of alkyne series are given in the table below:

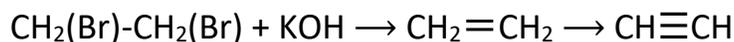
S.No.	Structure	IUPAC Name
1.	C_2H_2	Ethyne
2.	C_3H_4	Propyne
3.	C_4H_6	Butyne
4.	C_5H_8	Pentyne
5.	C_6H_{10}	Hexyne

2. Preparation

- i. **From calcium carbide:** On industrial scale, ethyne is prepared by reacting calcium carbide with water. Calcium carbide is prepared by heating quick lime with coke. Quick lime can be obtained by heating limestone as shown in the following reactions:



- ii. **From vicinal dihalides:** Vicinal dihalides on treatment with alcoholic potassium hydroxide undergo dehydrohalogenation. One molecule of hydrogen halide is eliminated to form alkenyl halide which on treatment with sodamide gives alkyne.



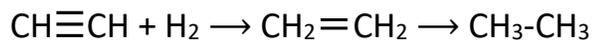
4. Properties of Alkenes

I. Physical properties

- The first three members (acetylene, propyne and butynes) are gases, the next eight are liquids and higher ones are solids.
- All alkynes are colourless. All alkynes except ethyne which have an offensive characteristic odour, are odourless.
- Alkynes are weakly polar in nature and nearly insoluble in water. They are quite soluble in organic solvents like ethers, carbon tetrachloride and benzene.
- Their melting point, boiling point and density increase with increase in molar mass.

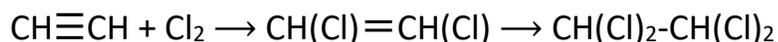
II. Chemical properties

- i. **Addition of dihydrogen:** Alkynes contain a triple bond, so they add up, two molecules of dihydrogen.

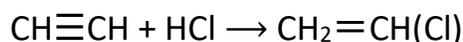


- ii. **Addition of halogens:** Alkynes contain a triple bond, so they add up, two

molecules of halogen.



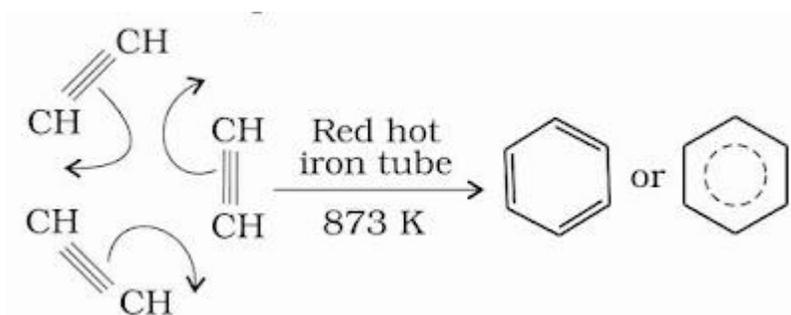
- iii. **Addition of hydrogen halides:** Two molecules of hydrogen halides (HCl, HBr, HI) add to alkynes to form gemdihalides (in which two halogens are attached to the same carbon atom).



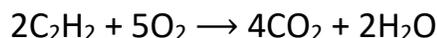
- iv. **Addition of water:** Like alkanes and alkenes, alkynes are also immiscible and do not react with water. However, one molecule of water adds to alkynes on warming with mercuric sulphate and dilute sulphuric acid at 333K to form carbonyl compounds.



- v. **Polymerisation:** Ethyne on passing through red hot iron tube at 873K undergoes cyclic polymerization. Three molecules polymerise to form benzene, which is the starting molecule for the preparation of derivatives of benzene, dyes, drugs and large number of organic compounds.



- vi. **Oxidation:**



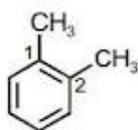
Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Aromatic hydrocarbons are also known as 'arenes'. Since most of them possess pleasant odour (Greek; aroma meaning pleasant smelling), the class of compounds are known as 'aromatic compounds'. Most of the compounds are found to have benzene ring. Benzene ring is highly unsaturated and in a majority of reactions of aromatic compounds, the unsaturation of benzene ring is retained. Aromatic compounds containing benzene ring are known as

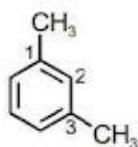
benzenoids and those, not containing a benzene ring are known as non-benzenoids.

1. Nomenclature

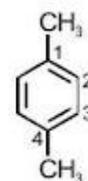
Since all the six hydrogen atoms in benzene are equivalent; so it forms one and only one type of monosubstituted product. When two hydrogen atoms in benzene are replaced by two similar or different monovalent atoms or groups, three different position isomers are possible which differ in the position of substituents. So we can say that disubstituted products of benzene show position isomerism. The three isomers obtained are 1, 2 or 1, 6 which is known as the ortho (o-), the 1, 3 or 1, 5 as meta (m-) and 1, 4 as para (p-) disubstituted compounds.



1, 2-Dimethyl benzene
or o-Dimethylbenzene or o-Xylene



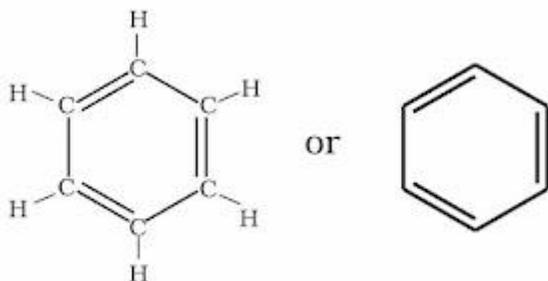
1, 3-Dimethylbenzene
or m-Dimethylbenzene or m-Xylene



1, 4-Dimethyl benzene
or p-Dimethylbenzene or p-Xylene

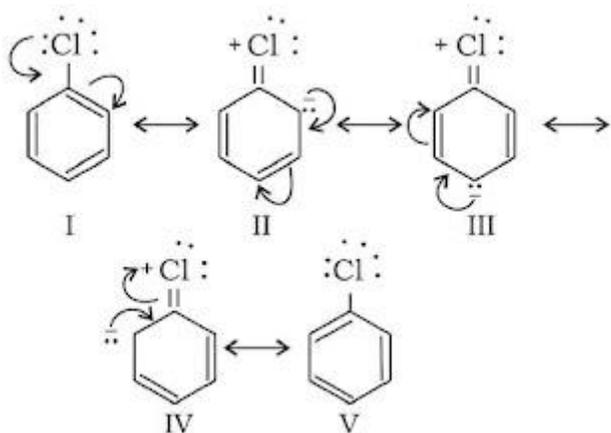
2. Structure

The molecular formula of benzene, C_6H_6 , indicates a high degree of unsaturation. All the six carbon and six hydrogen atoms of benzene are identical. On the basis of this observation August Kekule in 1865 proposed the following structure for benzene having cyclic arrangement of six carbon atoms:



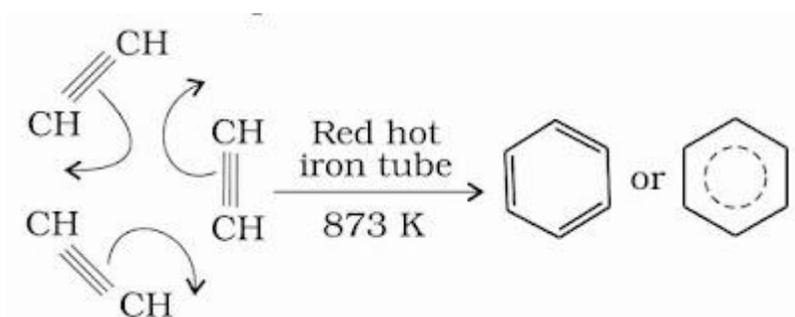
3. Resonance

Even though the double bonds keep on changing their positions. The structures produced is such that the position of nucleus remains the same in each of the structure. The structural formula of such a compound is somewhat intermediate (hybrid) between the various propose formulae. This state is known as Resonance.

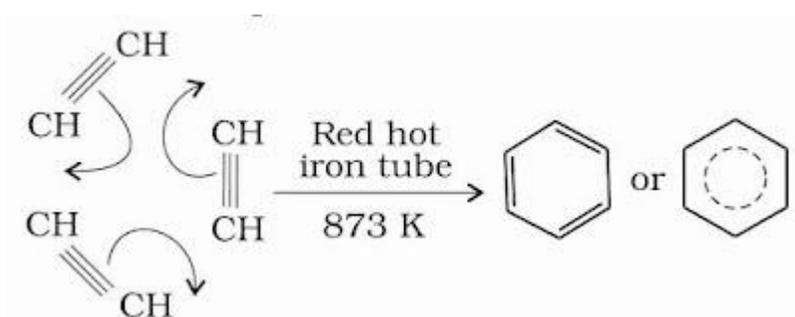


4. Preparation of Benzene

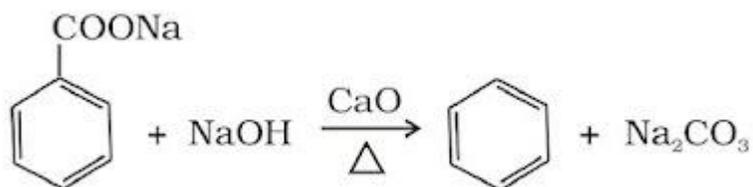
- i. **Cyclic polymerisation of ethyne:** Ethyne on passing through red hot iron tube at 873K undergoes cyclic polymerization.



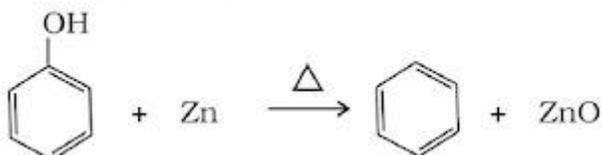
- ii. **Decarboxylation of aromatic acids:** Sodium salt of benzoic acid i.e., sodium benzoate on heating with sodalime gives benzene.



- iii. **Decarboxylation of aromatic acids:** Sodium salt of benzoic acid i.e., sodium benzoate on heating with sodalime gives benzene.



- iv. **Reduction of phenol:** Phenol is reduced to benzene by passing its vapour over heated zinc dust.



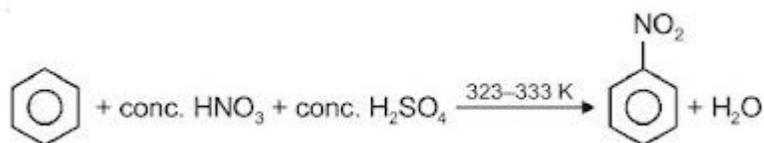
5. Properties of Benzene

I. Physical Properties

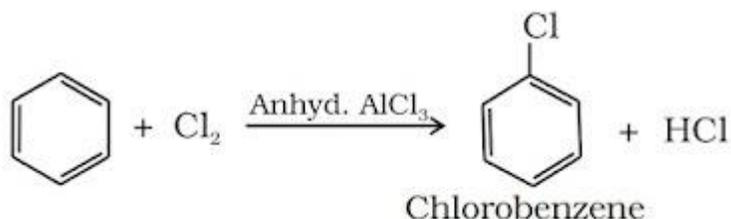
- Aromatic hydrocarbons are non-polar molecules and are usually colourless liquids or solids with a characteristic aroma.
- The naphthalene balls used in toilets and for preservation of clothes because of unique smell of the compound.
- Aromatic compounds are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents such as alcohol and ether.
- They burn with sooty flame.

II. Chemical properties

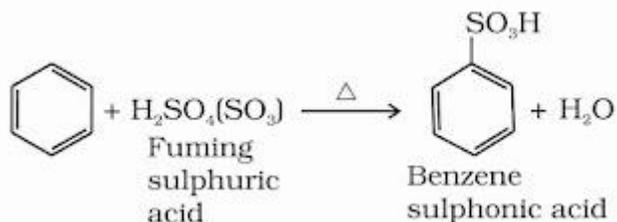
- Nitration:** A nitro group is introduced into the benzene ring when benzene is heated with a mixture of concentrated nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.



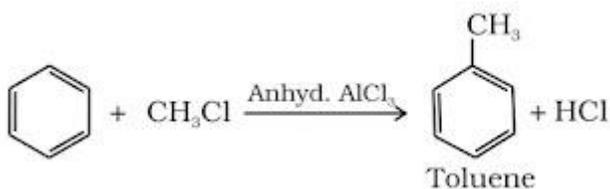
- Halogenation:** Arenes undergo halogenation when it is treated with halogens in presence of Lewis catalyst such as anhydrous FeCl_3 , FeBr_3 or AlCl_3 to yield haloarenes.



- iii. **Sulphonation:** The replacement of a hydrogen atom by a sulphonic acid group in a ring is called sulphonation. It is carried out by heating benzene with fuming sulphuric acid or oleum (conc. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_3$).



- iv. **Friedel-Crafts alkylation reaction:** When benzene is treated with an alkyl halide in the presence of anhydrous aluminium chloride, alkylbenzene is formed.



Activating Groups: Electron donating groups (EDG, +M, +I, +H. C. effect) in the benzene ring will more stabilize the σ -complex (Arenium ion complex) with respect to that of benzene and hence they are known as activator.

Deactivating Groups: Electron drawing groups ($-M$, $-I$ effects) will destabilize σ -complex as compared to that of benzene. Therefore substituted benzenes where substituents are electron withdrawing decreases reactivity towards SE reactions.

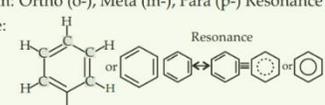
Summary-

- Hydrocarbons:** The compounds which are made up of only carbon and hydrogen elements.
- LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas), LNG (Liquefied natural gas) and CNG (Compressed natural gas) are important fuels.
- Alkanes are saturated hydrocarbons having general formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$. They contain only C—C and C—H sigma bonds.
- Alkenes are unsaturated hydrocarbons having general formula C_nH_{2n} . They contain a carbon-carbon double bond.
- Alkynes are unsaturated hydrocarbons having general formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$. They

- contain a carbon-carbon triple bond.
- Alkanes exhibit conformational isomerism due to almost free rotation about C—C sigma bond.
 - Alkenes exhibit geometric isomerism due to restricted rotation about carbon-carbon double bond.
 - The cis isomer is more polar and has higher boiling point than the trans isomer. On the other hand the melting point of trans isomer is higher.
 - Cracking:** The process of decomposing higher hydrocarbons into lower hydrocarbons by strong heating.
 - Reforming or Aromatisation:** The process of converting aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons into aromatic hydrocarbons by heating in the presence of suitable catalysts such as platinum.
 - Grignard reagent:** RMgX, Alkyl magnesium halide.
 - Soda-lime decarboxylation of sodium salts of carboxylic acids leads to formation of alkane with one carbon less than the starting compound.
 - Dehydrohalogenation of Alkyl halides is carried out by heating with alcoholic solution of KOH.
 - Branched chain hydrocarbons have lower boiling points than straight chain hydrocarbons having same number of carbon atoms.
 - Among isomeric xylenes, para isomer has the highest melting point.
 - Baeyer's reagent:** 1% cold and alkaline solution of KMnO_4 .
 - Markovnikov's rule:** During electrophilic addition across unsymmetrical double bond, the negative part of the adding molecule goes to that carbon which has less number of hydrogen atoms.
 - Kharash effect:** Anti-Markovnikov addition of HBr to alkenes in the presence of organic peroxides.
 - Arenes are aromatic hydrocarbons. They contain at least one benzene ring.
 - The important reactions of alkanes are free radical substitution reactions while that of alkenes and alkynes are electrophilic addition reactions.
 - Aromatic hydrocarbons are undergo mainly electrophilic substitution reactions in spite of high degree of unsaturation present in them.
 - Aromaticity in aromatic compounds is due to the presence cyclic, delocalized system of $(4n+2) \pi$ electrons.

23. Substitution reactions are common for alkanes and arenes whereas addition reactions are common for alkenes and alkynes.
24. The catalyst for Friedel-Craft reaction is anhydrous AlCl_3 .
25. Terminal alkynes are acidic in character.
26. Electron releasing groups increase the reactivity of benzene ring towards electrophilic substitution reactions. Some examples are $-\text{R}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{OR}$, $-\text{NHCOCH}_3$, etc.

Class : 11th Chemistry
Chapter- 13: Hydrocarbons

- Types: Benzenoids – contain benzene ring, Non-benzenoids – does not contain benzene ring.
- Isomerism: Ortho (o-), Meta (m-), Para (p-) Resonance and
- Structure:
 
- Aromaticity: Planarity, complete delocalisation of the π -electrons in the ring, presence of $(4n + 2)$ π electrons in the ring where n is an integer ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) (Huckel rule)
- Preparation:

$$C_6H_5COONa + NaOH \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_6H_6 + Na_2CO_3$$

$$C_6H_5OH + Zn \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_6H_6 + ZnO$$

- Non-polar, usually colourless liquids or solids with characteristic aroma.
- Immiscible with water but miscible with organic solvents.
- Burns with sooty flame.
- Chemical Properties:

$$C_6H_6 + conc. HNO_3 + conc. H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{323-333K} C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$$

$$C_6H_6 + Cl_2 \xrightarrow{Anhyd. AlCl_3} C_6H_5Cl + HCl$$

$$C_6H_6 + H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{\Delta} C_6H_5SO_3H + H_2O$$

$$C_6H_6 + CH_3Cl \xrightarrow{Anhyd. AlCl_3} C_6H_5CH_3 + HCl$$

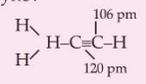
$$C_6H_6 + CH_3COCl \xrightarrow{Anhyd. AlCl_3} C_6H_5COCH_3 + HCl$$

Classification

- Saturated:** Contain C-C and C-H single bonds. (alkanes)
- Unsaturated:** Contain C-C multiple bonds.
- Aromatic:** Contain Cyclic Compounds

Mechanism of Electrophilic substitution reactions

- Generation of Electrophile
- Formation of carbocation intermediate
- Removal of proton

- IUPAC name: replacing 'ane' by the suffix 'yne'.
- Shows position and chain isomerism
 
- Preparation:

$$CaCO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} CaO + CO_2$$

$$CaO + 3C \rightarrow CaC_2 + CO$$

$$CaC_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 + C_2H_2$$

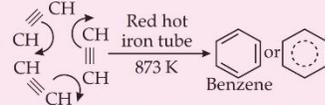
$$CH_2Br-CH_2Br + KOH \xrightarrow[-H_2O]{-KBr} H_2C=CHBr \xrightarrow[-NH_3]{-NaNH_2} CH \equiv CH$$
- Physical Properties:
 - First three members are gases, next eight are liquids and higher ones are solids.
 - Colourless, ethyne has characteristic odour and other are odourless.
 - Lighter than water, immiscible with water but soluble in organic solvents.
 - m.p, b.p. and density increase with increase in molar mass.
- Chemical Properties:

$$HC \equiv CH + Na \rightarrow HC \equiv CNa + 1/2 H_2$$

$$HC \equiv CH + H_2 \xrightarrow{Pt/Pd/Ni} [H_2C=CH_2] \xrightarrow{H_2} CH_3-CH_3$$

$$CH_3-C \equiv CH + Br_2 \rightarrow [CH_3CBr=CHBr] \xrightarrow{Br_2} CH_3-C(Br)_2-CH(Br)_2$$

$$HC \equiv C-H + HBr \rightarrow [CH_2C=CH-Br] \rightarrow CH_2Br-CH_2Br$$

$$HC \equiv CH + H_2O \xrightarrow[333 K]{Hg^{2+}/H^+} [CH_2=C(H)-OH] \xrightarrow{Isomerisation} CH_3-C(=O)-H$$
- Polymerisation
 

- H-C-H bond angles – 190.5, C-C and C-H bond lengths are 154 pm and 112 pm respectively.
- Shows structural and chain isomerism.
- Preparation:

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2 \xrightarrow{Pt/Pd/Ni} CH_3-CH_3$$

$$CH_3Cl + H_2 \xrightarrow{Zn, H^+} CH_4 + HCl$$
- Wurtz reaction:

$$CH_3Br + 2Na + BrCH_3 \xrightarrow{Dry ether} CH_3-CH_3 + 2NaBr$$

$$CH_3COO^-Na^+ + NaOH \xrightarrow{CaO} CH_4 + Na_2CO_3$$

$$2CH_3COONa + 2H_2O \rightarrow C_2H_6 + 2CO_2 + H_2 + 2NaOH$$
- Physical Properties:
 - Non-polar, weak van der Waals forces, colourless, odourless.
 - B.P increases with increases in molecular size.
- Chemical Properties:

$$CH_4 \xrightarrow{+Cl_2, hv/-HCl} CH_3Cl \xrightarrow{+Cl_2, hv/-HCl} CH_2Cl_2 \xrightarrow{+Cl_2, hv/-HCl} CHCl_3 \xrightarrow{+Cl_2, hv/-HCl} CCl_4$$

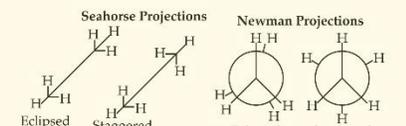
$$C_nH_{2n+2} + \left(\frac{3n+1}{2}\right) O_2 \rightarrow nCO_2 + (n+1)H_2O$$

$$2CH_4 + O_2 \xrightarrow{Cu, 523K/100atm} 2CH_3OH$$

$$CH_4 + O_2 \xrightarrow{Mn_2O_7, \Delta} HCHO + H_2O$$

$$CH_4(CH_2)_3 \xrightarrow{Anhyd AlCl_3/HCl} CH_3-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_3 + CH_3-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_3$$

$$CH_4 + H_2O \xrightarrow{Ni, \Delta} CO + 3H_2$$

$$C_6H_{14} \xrightarrow{-733 K} \begin{cases} C_6H_{12} + H_2 \\ C_{10}H_{18} + C_2H_6 \\ C_3H_6 + C_2H_4 + CH_4 \end{cases}$$
- Seahorse Projections and Newman Projections
 

Hydrocarbons

Alkenes (C_nH_{2n-2})Alkene (C_2H_{2n-2})Alkenes (C_2H_{2n})

- Shows structural and geometrical isomerism
- Preparation:

$$RC \equiv CR' + H_2 \xrightarrow{Pd/C} \begin{matrix} R & R' \\ \diagdown & / \\ C & = & C \\ / & \diagdown \\ H & & H \end{matrix} \text{ cis-Alkene}$$

$$RC \equiv CR' + H_2 \xrightarrow{Na/Liquid NH_3} \begin{matrix} R & & R' \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & C & = & C \\ & / & \diagdown & \\ & H & & H \end{matrix} \text{ trans-Alkene}$$

$$H_3C-CH_2X \xrightarrow{Alk.KOH, \Delta} H_2C=CH_2$$

$$CH_2Br-CH_2Br + Zn \rightarrow CH_2=CH_2 + ZnBr_2$$

$$H_3CCH_2OH \xrightarrow{conc. H_2SO_4, \Delta} CH_2=CH_2 + H_2O$$
- Physical Properties:
 - Ethene is a colourless gas with faint sweet smell.
 - All other are colourless and odourless, insoluble in water but fairly soluble in non-polar solvents.
 - Increase in b.p. with increased molecular size.
- Chemical Properties:

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + Br_2 \xrightarrow{CCl_4} BrCH_2-CH_2Br$$

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + HBr \rightarrow CH_3-CH_2Br$$

$$CH_3-CH=CH_2 + HBr \xrightarrow{\text{Markovnikov rule}} \begin{cases} CH_3-CH(Br)-CH_3 \\ CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-Br \end{cases}$$

$$H_3C-C(=CH_2)-CH_3 + H_2O \xrightarrow{H^+} \begin{matrix} CH_3 & CH_3 \\ | & | \\ C & - & C \\ | & | \\ CH_3 & OH \end{matrix}$$

$$CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3 \xrightarrow{KMnO_4/H^+} 2CH_3COOH$$

$$n(CH_2 = CH_2) \xrightarrow{\text{High Temp./Pressure, Catalyst}} -(CH_2-CH_2)_n-$$

$$n(CH_3-CH=CH_2) \xrightarrow{\text{High Temp./Pressure, Catalyst}} -(CH-CH_2)_n-$$

Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. Which of the following compounds will exhibit geometrical isomerism?

- (a) 1 – Phenyl – 2 – butene
- (b) 3 – Phenyl – 1 – butene
- (c) 2 – Phenyl – 1 butene
- (d) 1, 1 – Diphenyl – propene.

Question 2. Hydrocarbon containing following bond is most reactive

- (a) $C \equiv C$
- (b) $C = C$
- (c) $C - C$
- (d) All of these

Question 3. A gas decolourised by $KMnO_4$ solution but gives no precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride is

- (a) Ethene
- (b) Propane
- (c) Propene
- (d) Methane

Question 4. A dibromo derivative of an alkane reacts with sodium metal to form an alicyclic hydrocarbon. The derivative is _____

- (a) 1, 4-dibromobutane
- (b) 1, 2-dibromoethane
- (c) Carbon
- (d) None of the above

Question 5. Reaction of HBr with propene in the presence of peroxide gives:

- (a) 3 – Bromo propane
- (b) Allyl bromide
- (c) n – Propyl bromide
- (d) Isoproyl bromide

Question 6. Which branched chain isomer of the hydrocarbon with molecular mass 72u gives only one isomer of mono substituted alkyl halide?

- (a) Neopentane
- (b) Carbon
- (c) Isohexane
- (d) Neohexane

Question 7. Aromatic compounds burn with a sooty flame because?

- (a) They have a ring structure of carbon atoms
- (b) They have a relatively high percentage of hydrogen
- (c) They have a relatively high percentage of carbon
- (d) They resist reaction with oxygen of air

Question 8. The lowest alkene, that is capable of exhibiting geometrical isomerism is

- (a) Ethene
- (b) But – 1- ene
- (c) But – 2 – ene
- (d) Propene

Question 9. Which one of these is NOT TRUE for benzene?

- (a) Heat of hydrogenation of benzene is less than the theoretical value
- (b) There are three carbon-carbon single bonds and three carbon-carbon double bonds
- (c) It forms only one type of monosubstituted product
- (d) The bond angle between carbon-carbon bonds is 120°

Question 10. Ethyl benzene cannot be prepared by _____.

- (a) Wurtz Reaction
- (b) Wurtz Fittig reaction
- (c) Clemmensen Reduction
- (d) Carbon

Question 11. Propyne on polymerization yields

- (a) Mesitylene
- (b) Benzene

- (c) Ethyl benzene
- (d) Propyl benzene.

Question 12. A gas decolourised by KMnO_4 solution but gives no precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride is

- (a) Ethene
- (b) Propane
- (c) Propene
- (d) Methane

Question 13. Among the following compounds the one that is most reactive towards electrophilic nitration is

- (a) Toluene
- (b) Benzene
- (c) Benzoic Acid
- (d) Nitrobenzene

Question 14. HBr reacts with $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{OCH}_3$ under anhydrous conditions at room temperature to give

- (a) CH_3CHO and CH_3Br
- (b) BrCH_2CHO and CH_3OH
- (c) $\text{BrCH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{OCH}_3$
- (d) $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CHBr} - \text{OCH}_3$

Question 15. The angle strain in cyclobutane is

- (a) $24^\circ 44'$
- (b) $29^\circ 16'$
- (c) $19^\circ 22'$
- (d) $9^\circ 44'$

Very Short:

1. Give different isomers of C_4H_{10} with their I.U.P.A.C. names.
2. Give the I.U.P.A.C. name of the lowest molecular weight alkane that contains a quaternary carbon.
3. Which of the following has the highest boiling point?

- (i) 2-methylpentane
 - (ii) 2, 3 – dimethylbutane
 - (iii) 2, 2-dimethylbutane.
4. Give the structure of the alkene (C_4H_8) which adds on HBr in the presence and in the absence of peroxide to give the same product C_4H_9Br .
 5. How will you separate propene from propyne?
 6. Name two reagents that can be used to distinguish \ between ethene and ethyne.
 7. How will you detect the presence of unsaturation in an organic compound?
 8. Arrange the following In order of increasing volatility: gasoline, kerosene, and diesel.
 9. Arrange the following: HCl, HBr, HI, HF in order of decreasing reactivity towards alkenes.
 10. Out of ethylene and acetylene which is more acidic and why?

Short Questions:

1. What are the various products expected when propane reacts with fuming nitric acid?
2. What is aromatization? How will you convert Δ hexane into benzene?
3. Give the different conformations of ethane with their
 - (i) Sawhorse representation and
 - (ii) Newmann Projection formulae.
4. What are the relative stabilities of different conformations of ethane? Is it possible to isolate these at room temperature?
5. What is Saytzeff Rule? What are the expected products when 2-Bromobutane is dehydrohalogenation with aq. KOH?
6. Define Markownikov rule. Explain it with an example.

Long Questions:

1. Alkynes are less reactive than alkenes towards addition reaction even though they contain σ - π bond. Give reason.
2. Why do addition reactions occur more readily with alkenes & alkynes than with aromatic hydrocarbons?

3. A Hydrocarbon A,ss adds one mole of hydrogen in presence of platinum catalyst from n-Hexane. When A is oxidized vigorously with KMnO_4 , a single carboxylic acid, containing three carbon atoms is isolated. Give the structure of A & explain.
4. How would you carry out the following conversion?
5. How would you convert the following compounds to benzene?
 - (i) Acetylene
 - (ii) Benzoic acid
 - (iii) Hexane
 - (iv) Benzene diazonium chloride

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) followed by a statement of Reason (R) is given. Choose the correct option out of the choices given below each question.

Assertion (A) : Toluene on Friedel Crafts methylation gives o- and p-xylene.

Reason (R) : CH_3 -group bonded to benzene ring increases electron density at o- and p- position.

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (iii) Both A and R are not correct.
- (iv) A is not correct but R is correct.

2. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) followed by a statement of Reason (R) is given. Choose the correct option out of the choices given below each question.

Assertion (A) : Nitration of benzene with nitric acid requires the use of concentrated sulphuric acid.

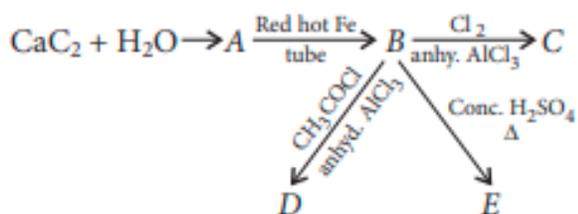
Reason (R) : The mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and concentrated nitric acid produces the electrophile, NO_2

- (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (iii) Both A and R are not correct.
 (iv) A is not correct but R is correct.

Case Study Based Question:

1. Compound (A) is an important industrial feed stocks, but it's largest use as the fuel for the oxyacetylene torch. It is a colourless, foul smelling gas that burns in air with a yellow, sooty flame.



(1) Identify the product A.

- (a) Ethane
 (b) Ethyne
 (c) Ethene
 (d) Methane

(2) The compound (B) formed is:

- (a) Cyclohexane
 (b) Benzene
 (c) Hexane
 (d) Cyclopentane.

(3) The product E is:

- (a) Nitrobenzene
 (b) Benzene sulphonic acid
 (c) Both (a) and b
 (d) None of these.

(4) Identify the product 'D'.

- (a) Chlorobenzene
 (b) Bromobenzene
 (c) Toluene

(d) Acetophenone

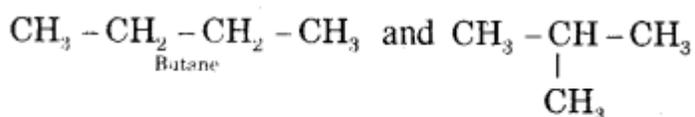
Answer Key:

MCQ

- (a) 1 – Phenyl – 2 – butene
- (a) C = C
- (a) Ethene
- (a) 1, 4-dibromobutane
- (c) n – Propyl bromide
- (a) Neopentane
- (c) They have a relatively high percentage of carbon
- (c) But – 2 – ene
- (b) There are three carbon-carbon single bonds and three carbon-carbon double bonds
- (a) Wurtz Reaction
- (a) Mesitylene
- (a) Ethene
- (a) Toluene
- (d) $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CHBr} - \text{OCH}_3$
- (d) 9°44

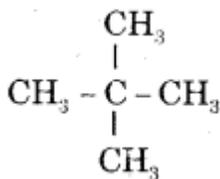
Very Short Answer:

1.



2 – Methylpropane

2.



It is and its I.U.P.A.C. name is 2, 2-Dimethylpropane.

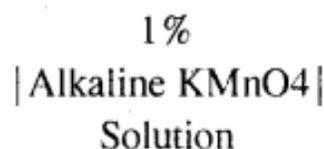
3. (i) 2-methyl pentane has the largest surface area and hence has the highest boiling point.

4. 2-Butene with structure $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3$ being symmetrical gives the same product, i.e., 2-bromobutane $\text{CH}_3 \text{CH}(\text{Br}) \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.

5. Bypassing the mixture through ammoniacal AgNO_3 solution when propyne reacts while propene passes over.

6. Tollen's reagent | Ammoniacal AgNO_3 | and amm. CuCl solution.

7. Either by Baeyer's reagent



or by Br, in CCl_4 .

8. Diesel, kerosene, gasoline.

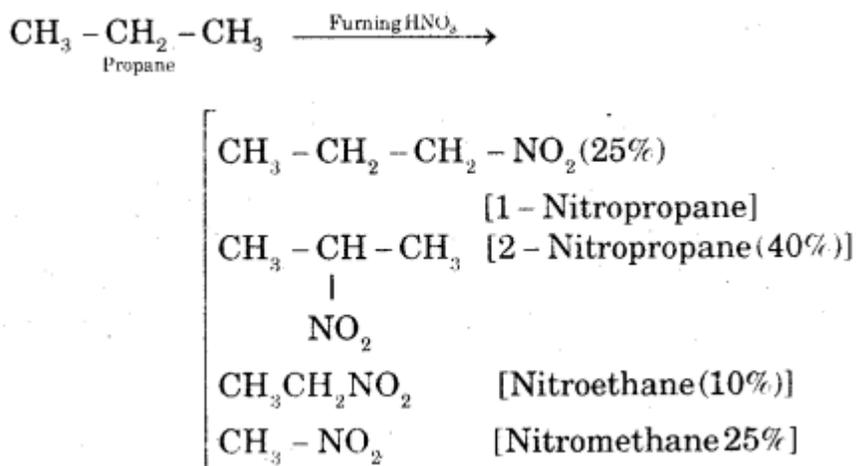
9. HF, HCl, HBr, HI..

10. Acetylene. Ethylene and acetylene have sp^2 , sp hybridized C atoms respectively.

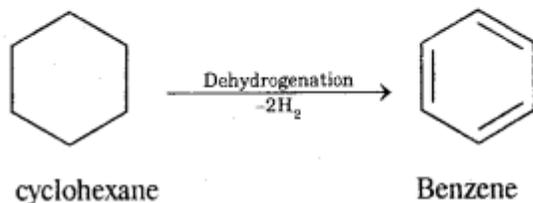
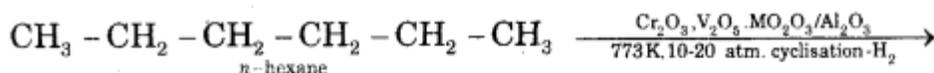
Due to the 50% s character of the C – H bond of acetylene rather than the 33% s-Character of the C – H bond in ethene, acetylene is more acidic.

Short Answer:

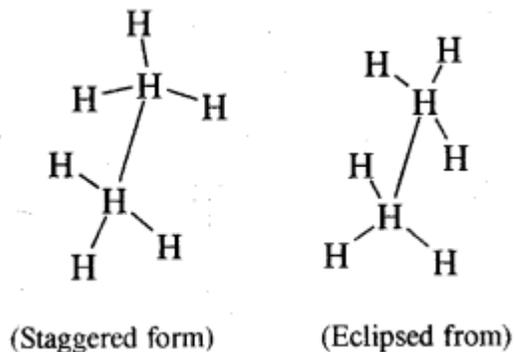
Ans: 1



Ans: 2. Aromatization. It is the process that involves cyclization, isomerization, and dehydrogenation with the application of heat and catalyst to convert alkanes containing six or more carbon atoms into aromatic hydrocarbons.

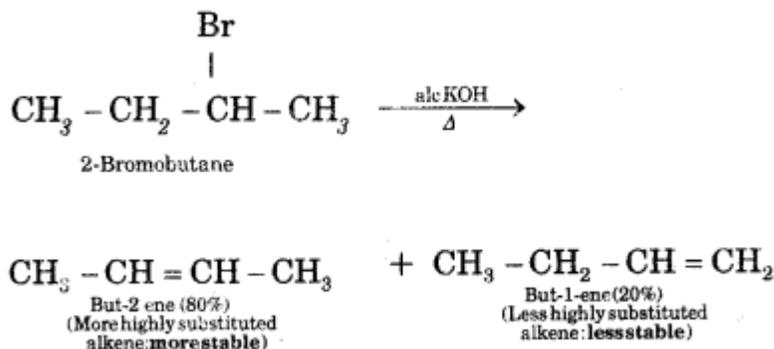


Ans: 3. Sawhorse representation Newmann projection models

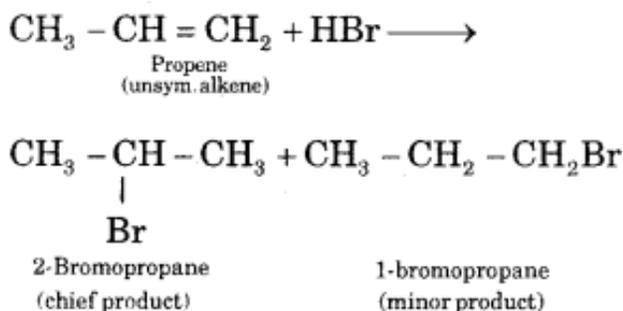


Ans: 4. The staggering form of ethane is more stable than the eclipsed form because the force of repulsion between hydrogen atoms on adjacent C atoms is minimum. The energy difference between the staggered form and eclipsed form of ethane is just $12.55 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Therefore, it is not possible to separate these two forms of ethane at room temperature.

Ans: 5. The staggering form of ethane is more stable than the eclipsed form because the force of repulsion between hydrogen atoms on adjacent C atoms is minimum. The energy difference between the staggered form and eclipsed form of ethane is just $12.55 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Therefore, it is not possible to separate these two forms of ethane at room temperature.



Ans: 6. Markownikov rule states. The negative part of the addendum adding to an unsymmetric alkene goes to that C atom of the double bond which is attached to a lesser number of C atoms.



Long Answer:

Ans: 1. This is due to

- greater electronegativity of sp -hybridized carbon of alkynes than sp^2 hybridized carbon atoms of alkenes which holds the π -electrons of alkynes more tightly and
- greater delocalization of π -electrons in alkynes (because of the cylindrical nature of their n electron cloud) than in alkenes. As a result, n electrons of alkynes are less easily available for addition reactions than those of alkenes.

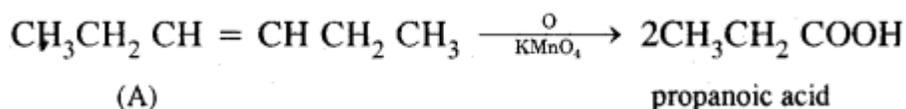
Consequently, alkynes are less reactive than alkenes towards addition reactions.

Ans: 2. The energy gained by forming two sigma bonds (of four sigma bonds) more than compensates for the loss of one or two π bonds when addition occurs to an alkene or alkyne. However, in aromatic hydrocarbons, the aromatic ring is specially stabilized by the delocalization of π electrons about the ring.

It, therefore, requires substantial activation energy to cause the loss of its aromatic character. The most usual reaction in arenes is thus substitution rather than addition, since substitution does not result in loss of aromatic character.

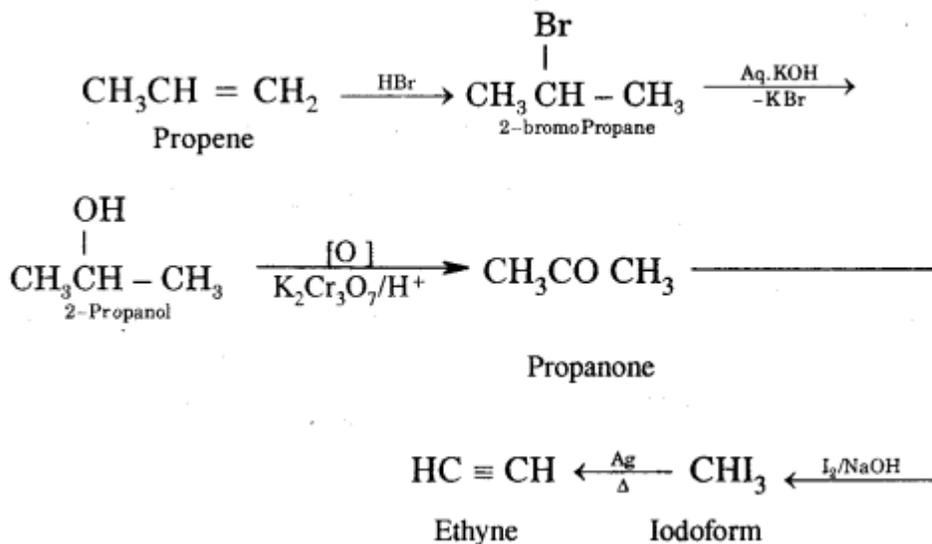
Ans: 3.

1. Since hydrocarbon A adds one molecule of H_2 in presence of platinum to form n-hexane. A must be a hexene.
2. Since A on vigorous oxidation with $KMnO_4$ gives a single carboxylic acid containing three carbon atoms, therefore, A must be asymmetrical hexene i.e. hex-3-ene.



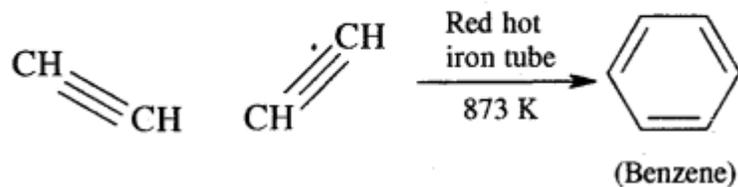
Thus, the given hydrocarbon A is hex-3-ene.

Ans: 4. Propene to Ethyne

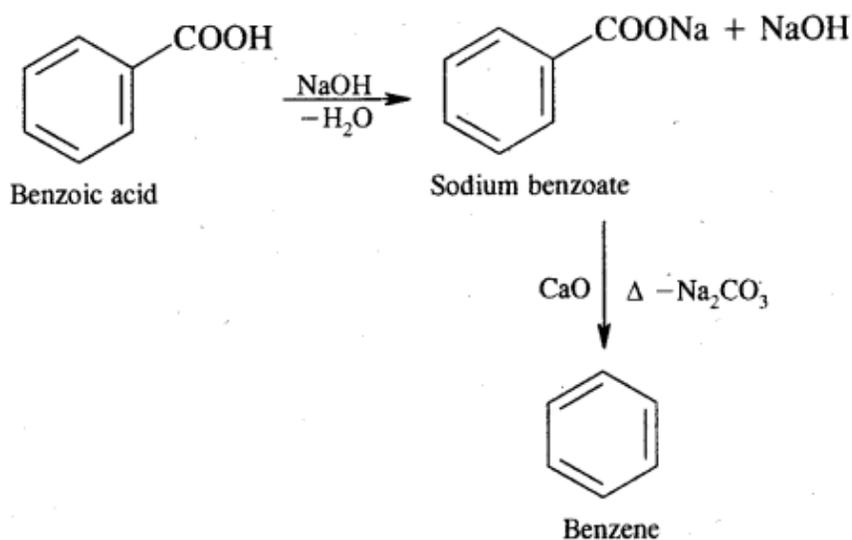


Ans: 5. (i) Acetylene into benzene. Ethyne (Acetylene) in passing through a red hot

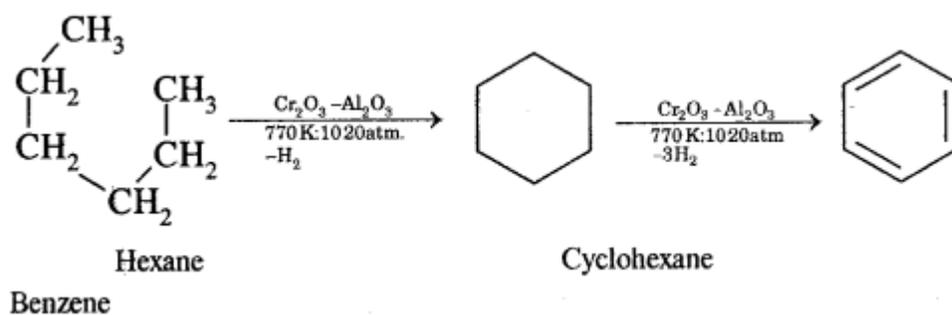
iron tube at 873 K undergoes cyclic polymerization as shown below.



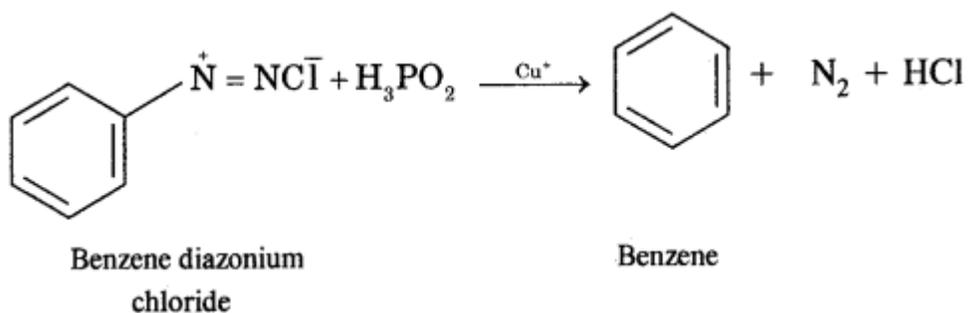
(ii) Benzoic acid into benzene



(iii) Hexane into benzene



(iv) Benzene diazonium chloride into benzene



Assertion Reason Answer:

1. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. (i) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Case Study Answer:

1. **Answer:**

- (1) (b) Ethyne
- (2) (c) Hexane
- (3) (b) Benzene sulphonic acid
- (4) (d) Acetophenone