Physical Properties of Alkanes:

They are hydrophobic and dissolve in nonpolar or weakly polar solvents.

They are less dense than water.

The boiling point of alkane increases by 20-30 degree Celsius with each additional methylene group.

For isomeric alkanes, the boiling point decreases with branching due to an overall increase in surface area.

Chemical Properties of Alkanes:

Halogenation:

$$CH_4+Cl_2 \xrightarrow{h\nu} CH_3Cl + HCl$$
Chloromethane

Halogen follow free radical mechanism and it is an example of chain reaction.

· Combustion:

On heating in presence of air, they are completely oxidized to carbon dioxide with large amount of heat.

$$CH_4(g)+2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)+2H_2O(1); \Delta_e H^0 = -890 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Nitration:

When an alkane is treated with concentrated nitric acid, then nitroalkane is formed.

NO₂
|
CH₃CH₂CH₃
$$\xrightarrow{HNO_2}$$
 CH₃CH₂CH₂NO₂ + CH₃CHCH₃ + C₂H₅NO₂ + CH₃NO₂

· Sulphonation:

On heating with concentrated sulphuric acid sulphonation take place forming alkane sulphonic acid.

$$H_3C$$
 $CHCH_3$
 $H_2SO_4+SO_3$
 H_3C
 $CHSO_3H$
 H_3C
 CH_3
 C