



CLASS 10 - SCIENCE

CHAPTER 4 - CARBON AND ITS  
COMPOUNDS

PART 4 - HYDROCARBONS

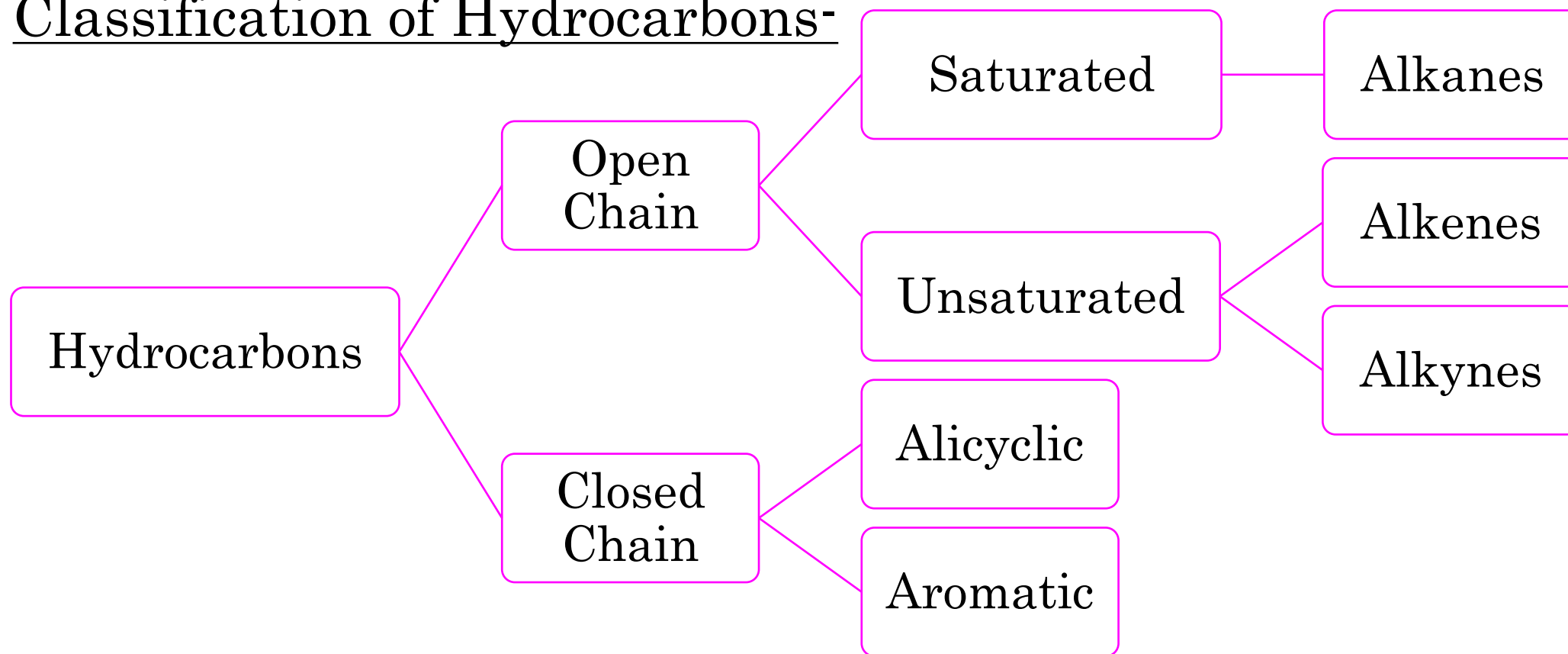




# HYDROCARBONS

Definition- All the carbon compounds which contain only carbon and hydrogen are called hydrocarbons.

Classification of Hydrocarbons-

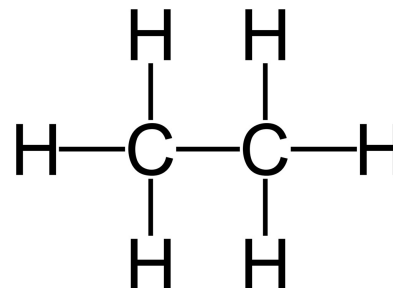
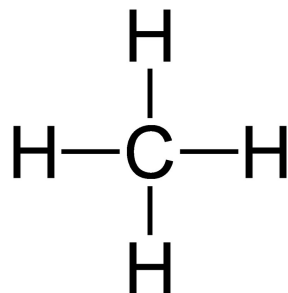




# OPEN CHAIN HYDROCARBONS

## 1) Saturated Hydrocarbons

- They are straight chain carbon compounds containing only single covalent bonds.
- Also known as Alkanes
- General formula is  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  (where n is the number of carbon atoms)
- Examples- Methane  $CH_4$ , Ethane  $C_2H_6$  etc.

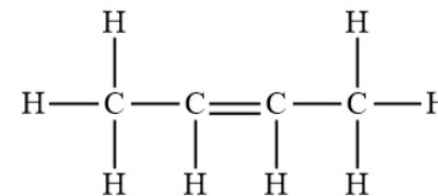
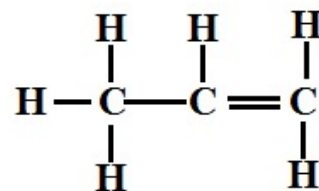
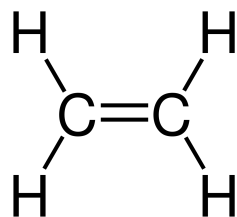




## OPEN CHAIN HYDROCARBONS (contd...)

### 2) Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

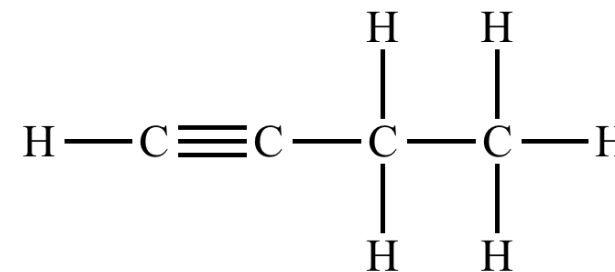
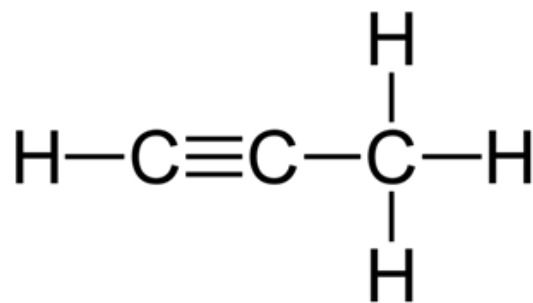
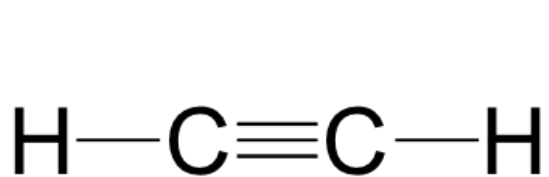
- They are straight chain carbon compounds containing double or triple covalent bonds.
- Classified into two types- Alkenes and Alkynes
- Alkenes- The hydrocarbons with a double bond between carbon atoms are known as alkenes.
- General formula is  $C_nH_{2n}$
- Examples- Ethene  $C_2H_4$ , Propene  $C_3H_6$ , Butene  $C_4H_8$





## OPEN CHAIN HYDROCARBONS (contd...)

- Alkynes- The hydrocarbons with a triple bond between carbon atoms are known as alkynes.
- General formula is  $C_nH_{2n-2}$
- Examples- Ethyne  $C_2H_2$ , Propyne  $C_3H_4$ , Butyne  $C_4H_6$





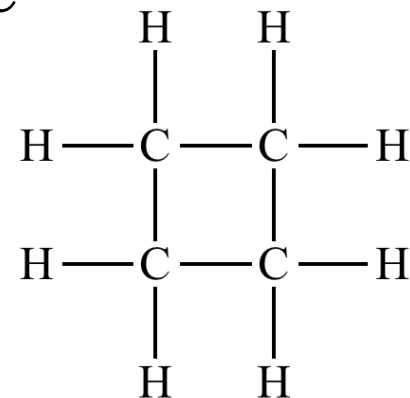
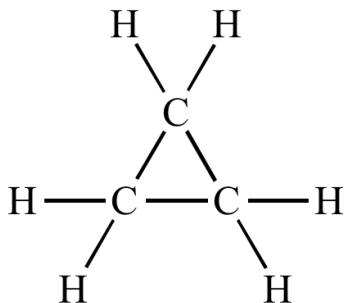
# OPEN CHAIN HYDROCARBONS (easy way to learn)

Alkanes		Alkenes		Alkynes	
Name	Formula	Name	Formula	Name	Formula
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	-	-	-	-
Ethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Ethene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Ethyne	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Propene	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	Propyne	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
Butane	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	Butene	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Butyne	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
Pentane	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	Pentene	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	Pentyne	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
Hexane	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	Hexene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	Hexyne	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
Heptane	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	Heptene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	Heptyne	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>12</sub>
Octane	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	Octene	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	Octyne	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>14</sub>
Nonane	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	Nonene	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	Nonyne	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>16</sub>
Decane	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	Decene	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	Decyne	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>18</sub>



## CYCLIC/ CLOSED CHAIN HYDROCARBONS

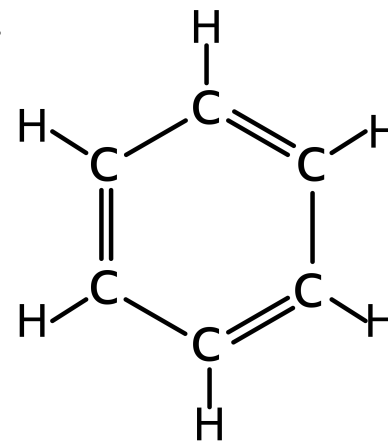
- The compounds of carbon which contain a closed ring of carbon atoms are called cyclic hydrocarbons.
- Two types are- Alicyclic and Aromatic
- Alicyclic- The hydrocarbons in which three or more carbon atoms are linked together in the form of a ring or cycle are called alicyclic hydrocarbons.
- Examples- Cyclopropane, Cyclobutane





## CYCLIC/ CLOSED CHAIN HYDROCARBONS (contd..)

- Aromatic- The aromatic hydrocarbons are the unsaturated hydrocarbons which have one or more planar six-carbon closed rings to which hydrogen atoms are attached.
- These compounds have at least one conjugated ring of alternate single and double bonds with delocalized electrons
- Examples- Benzene is one of the simplest aromatic hydrocarbons with chemical formula  $C_6H_6$ .





THANK YOU