3.8 Distinction between alkanes, alkenes and alkynes.

Property	Alkane (Ethane)	Alkene (Ethene)	Alkyne (Ethyne)
Molecular formula	$C_nH_{2n+2}(C_2H_6)$	$C_nH_{2n}(C_2H_4)$	$C_nH_{2n-2}(C_2H_2)$
Nature	Saturated	Unsaturated	Unsaturated
	Single bond between carbon atoms. Each carbon atoms sp³-hybridized C – C Bond length 1.54 Å Bond energy: 83 Kcal mol ⁻	Double bond between two carbon atoms. Both carbon atoms are sp ² -hybridized C = C 1.34 Å 146 Kcal mol ⁻¹	Triple bond between two carbon atoms both carbon atoms are sp-hybridized - C ≡ C − 1.20 Å 200 Kcal mol ⁻¹
Burning	Burns with nonluminous flame $C_2H_6+7/2O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2+3H_2O$	Burns with luminous flame $C_2H_4+3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2+2H_2O$	Burns with smoky flame $C_2H_2+5/2O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2+H_2O$
Reaction with H ₂	_	Forms alkane	Forms alkene and alkane
		$C_nH_{2n} + H_2 \xrightarrow{Ni} C_nH_{2n} + A_0$ $C_2H_4 + H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6$	$C_nH_{2n} + H_2 \xrightarrow[300^{\circ}C]{N_i} C_nH_{2n+Alkane}$ $C_nH_{2n-2} + H_2 \xrightarrow[300^{\circ}C]{N_i} C_nH_{2n}^{Alkene}$
Reaction with conc. H ₂ SO ₄ and hydrolysis	_	Addition $C_2H_4+H_2SO_4 \rightarrow C_2H_5HSO_4$ $\xrightarrow{H_2O} C_2H_5OH$	Addition $C_{2}H_{2} \rightarrow CH_{3}CH(HSO_{4})_{2}$ $Alcoholo$ $CH_{3}CHO$ Alde
Br ₂ /CCl ₄	_	Decolorizes Dibromo derivative, $C_2H_4 + Br_2 \rightarrow C_2H_4Br_2$	Decolorizes Tetrabromo derivative, $C_2H_2Br_4$

Baeyer's reagent (Alk. KMnO ₄)	_	Decolorizes Glycol is formed CH_2 CH_2OH $ + H_2O + O \rightarrow $ CH_2 CH_2OH	Decolorizes Oxalic acid is formed CH $COOH$ $ + 4O \rightarrow $ CH $COOH$
Ammonical Cu ₂ Cl ₂	_	_	Red precipitate $CH \qquad CCu$ $ + Cu_2Cl_2 + 2NH_4OH \rightarrow $ $CH \qquad CCu$ (Red) $+ 2NH_4CI + 2H_2O$
Ammonical silver nitrate	_	_	White precipitate CH $C - Ag$ $\parallel + 2AgNO_3 + 2NH_4OH \rightarrow \parallel C - Ag$ $+ 2NH_4CI + 2H_2O$