

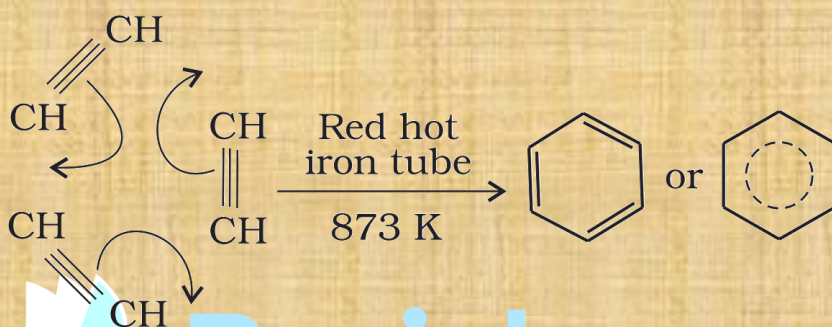
CHAPTER 13

HYDROCARBONS

Preparation of Benzene:

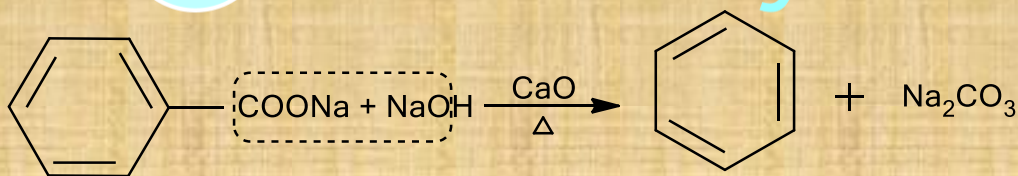
From cyclic Polymerisation of ethyne:

Ethyne when through red hot iron tube at 873 K undergoes cyclic Polymerisation to form benzene.



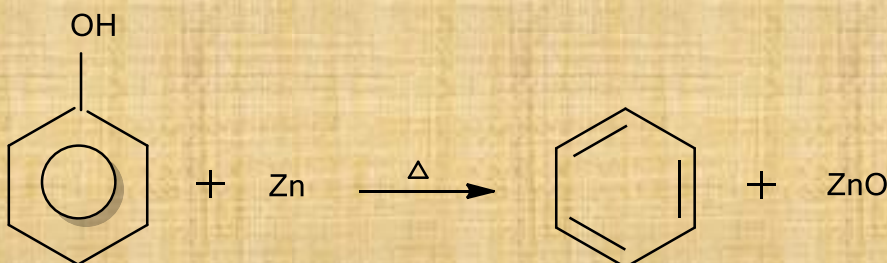
Decarboxylation of aromatic acids:

Sodium salt of benzoic acid on heating with soda lime undergoes decarboxylation to form benzene.



Reduction of phenol:

When vapours of phenol are passed over heated zinc dust, it undergoes reduction to give benzene.



Physical properties:

- Aromatic hydrocarbons are usually colourless liquids or solids with characteristic smell.
- They are immiscible with water but miscible with organic solvents as they are non-polar.
- Aromatic compounds burn with sooty flame.

