Melting Points and Boiling Points of Alkanes

The boiling points and melting points of alkanes show a definite pattern especially within a single homologous series. The table below give the boiling points and melting points of the first 20 straight-chain alkanes:

Alkane	m.pt. (°C)	b.pt. (°C)
CH ₄	-183	-162
C_2H_6	-172	-88
C_3H_8	-188	-42
C_4H_{10}	-138	0
C_5H_{12}	-130	36
C_6H_{14}	-95	69
$C_{7}H_{16}$	-91	98
C_8H_{18}	-57	126
$C_{9}H_{20}$	-54	151
$C_{10}H_{22}$	-30	174
$C_{11}H_{24}$	-26	196
$C_{12}H_{26}$	-10	216
$C_{13}H_{28}$	-5	235
$C_{14}H_{30}$	6	254
$C_{15}H_{32}$	10	271
$C_{16}H_{34}$	18	287
$C_{17}H_{36}$	22	302
$C_{18}H_{38}$	28	317
$C_{19}H_{40}$	32	331
$C_{20}H_{42}$	36	344

Questions:

- 1. Plot these data on a graph of temperature, (one of m.p, and one of b.p) vs. number of carbon atoms, on the same graph paper, using the same axis.
- 2. Which compounds are gases at about 25°C? Which are solids at the same temperature?
- 3. What general trends do you notice for the boiling points and melting points?
- 4. How could the general trends be explained?
- 5. What differences do you see in the two sets data?
- 6. Use your graph to estimate the boiling point of undecane and dodecane.