

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Since organic compounds often exist as mixtures, a variety of techniques have also been developed to assess purity such as :

- HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)
- Gas Chromatography
- Distillation

PROPERTIES OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Melting and boiling properties

- Organic compounds typically melt and many boil. In contrast, while inorganic materials generally can be melted, many do not boil, tending instead to degrade.
- Some organic compounds, especially symmetrical ones, sublime, that is they evaporate without melting. A well-known example of a sublimable organic compound is para-dichlorobenzene, the odiferous constituent of modern mothballs.
- Organic compounds are usually not very stable at temperatures above 300 °C, although some exceptions exist.