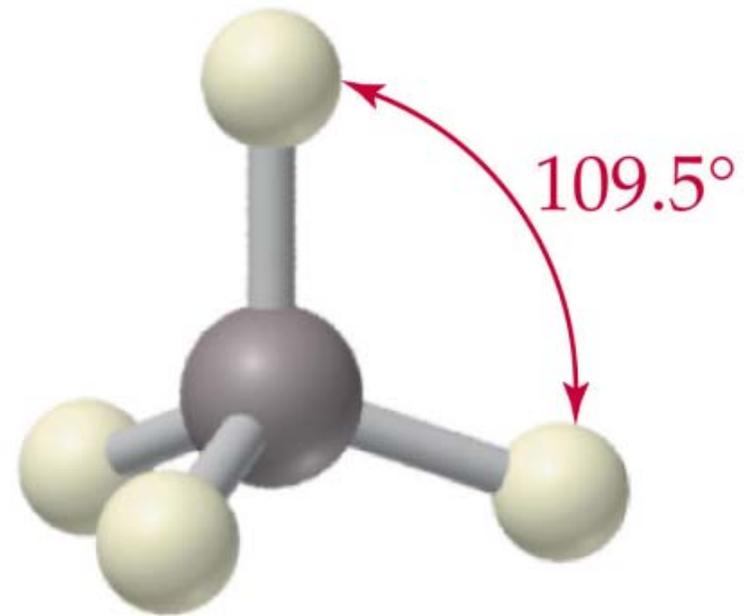
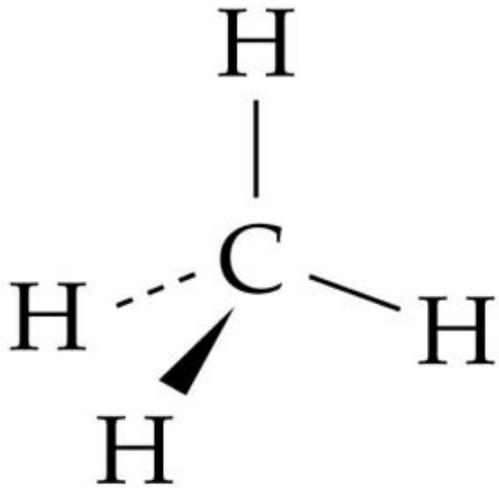
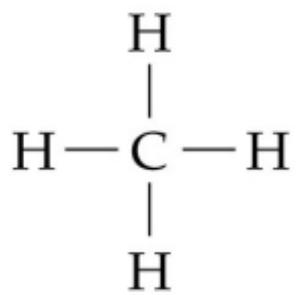
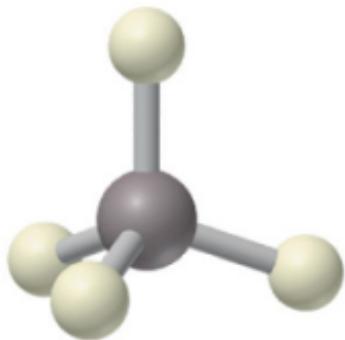
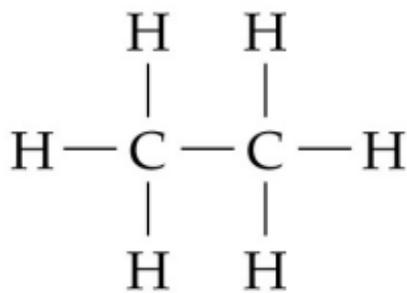
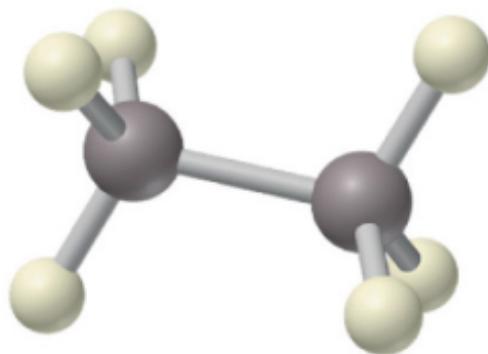


## Methan: Strukturformel und Bindungswinkel

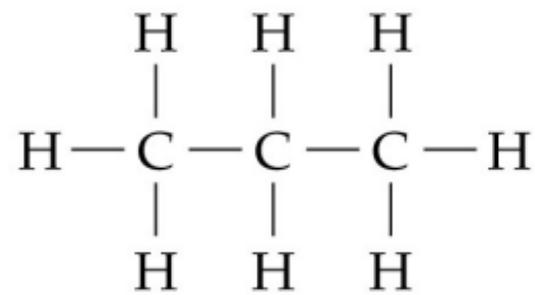
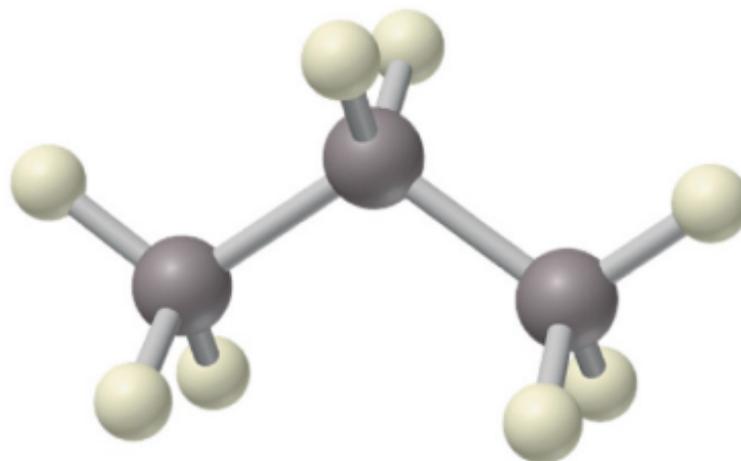




Methane,  $\text{CH}_4$



Ethane,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$



Propane,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$

## Nomenklatur gesättigter aliphatischer Kohlenwasserstoffe

<b>Alkane <math>C_nH_{2n+2}</math></b>	<b>Alkyl <math>C_nH_{2n+1}</math>-</b>
CH <sub>4</sub> Methan	methyl CH <sub>3</sub> -
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> Ethan	ethyl C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Propan	propyl C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> -
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> Butan	butyl C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> -
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> Pentan	pentyl C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> -
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> Hexan	hexyl C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub> -
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub> Heptan	heptyl C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub> -
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub> Octan	octyl C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>16</sub> -
C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> Nonan	nonyl C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>19</sub> -
C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Decan	decyl C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub> -

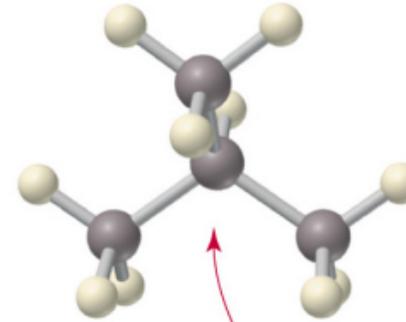
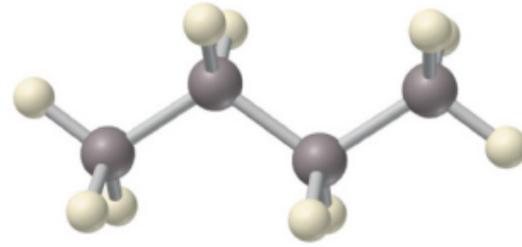
### Einige physikalisch-chemische Eigenschaften von n-Alkanen

Name	Formel	Smp. [°C]	Sdp. [°C]	Dichte der Flüssigkeit* [g /cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Anzahl der Konstitutionsisomeren
Methan	CH <sub>4</sub>	-182	-161	0,42	1
Ethan	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	-183	-89	0,55	1
Propan	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	-188	-42	0,58	1
Butan	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	-138	-0,5	0,60	2
Pentan	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	-130	+36	0,63	3
Hexan	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	-95	69	0,66	5
Heptan	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	-91	98	0,68	9
Octan	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>	-57	126	0,70	18
Nonan	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub>	-54	151	0,72	35
Decan	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>22</sub>	-30	174	0,73	75
Dodecan	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub>	-10	216	0,75	355
Hexadecan	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>34</sub>	+18	287	0,77	10359
Heptadecan	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>36</sub>	+22	302	0,78	24894

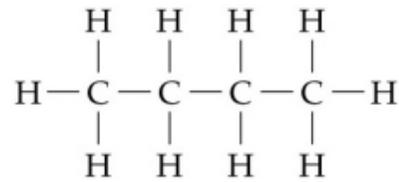
## Erdölfractionen

Fraktion	Siedebereich [°C]	Zahl der C-Atome	Verwendung der Bestandteile
Gas	< 20	C <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>4</sub>	Brennstoff; ehem. Synthesegas
Petrolether	20 - 90	C <sub>5</sub> - C <sub>7</sub>	Lösungsmittel
Ligroin	90 - 120	C <sub>7</sub> - C <sub>8</sub>	Lösungsmittel
Benzin	100 - 200	C <sub>7</sub> - C <sub>12</sub>	Motortreibstoff
Kerosin	200 - 315	C <sub>12</sub> - C <sub>16</sub>	Flugbenzin
Diesel-, Heizöl	250 - 375	C <sub>15</sub> - C <sub>18</sub>	Motortreibstoff, Brennstoff
Schmieröl und -fett	> 350	C <sub>16</sub> - C <sub>20</sub>	Schmiermittel
Paraffinwachs	Smp. 50 - 60	C <sub>20</sub> - C <sub>30</sub>	Kerzen
Asphalt, Bitumen	nichtflüchtig, hochviskos		Straßenbau
Rückstand	fest		Festbrennstoff

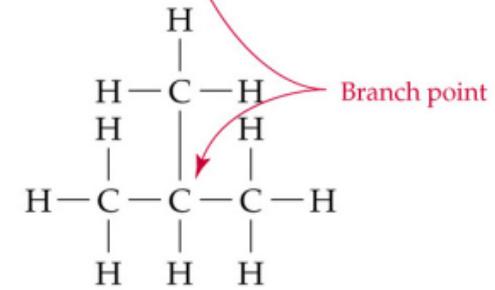
# Strukturisomerie (Konstitutionsisomerie)



$C_4H_{10}$

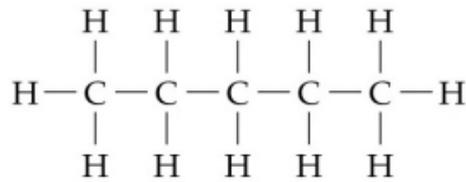


Butane (straight chain)

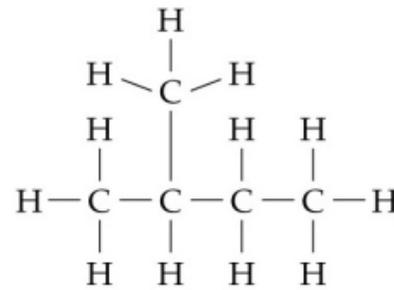


2-Methylpropane (branched chain)

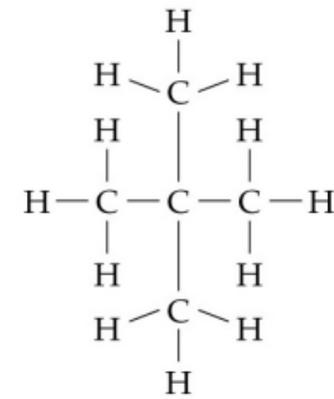
$C_5H_{12}$



Pentane  
(straight chain)

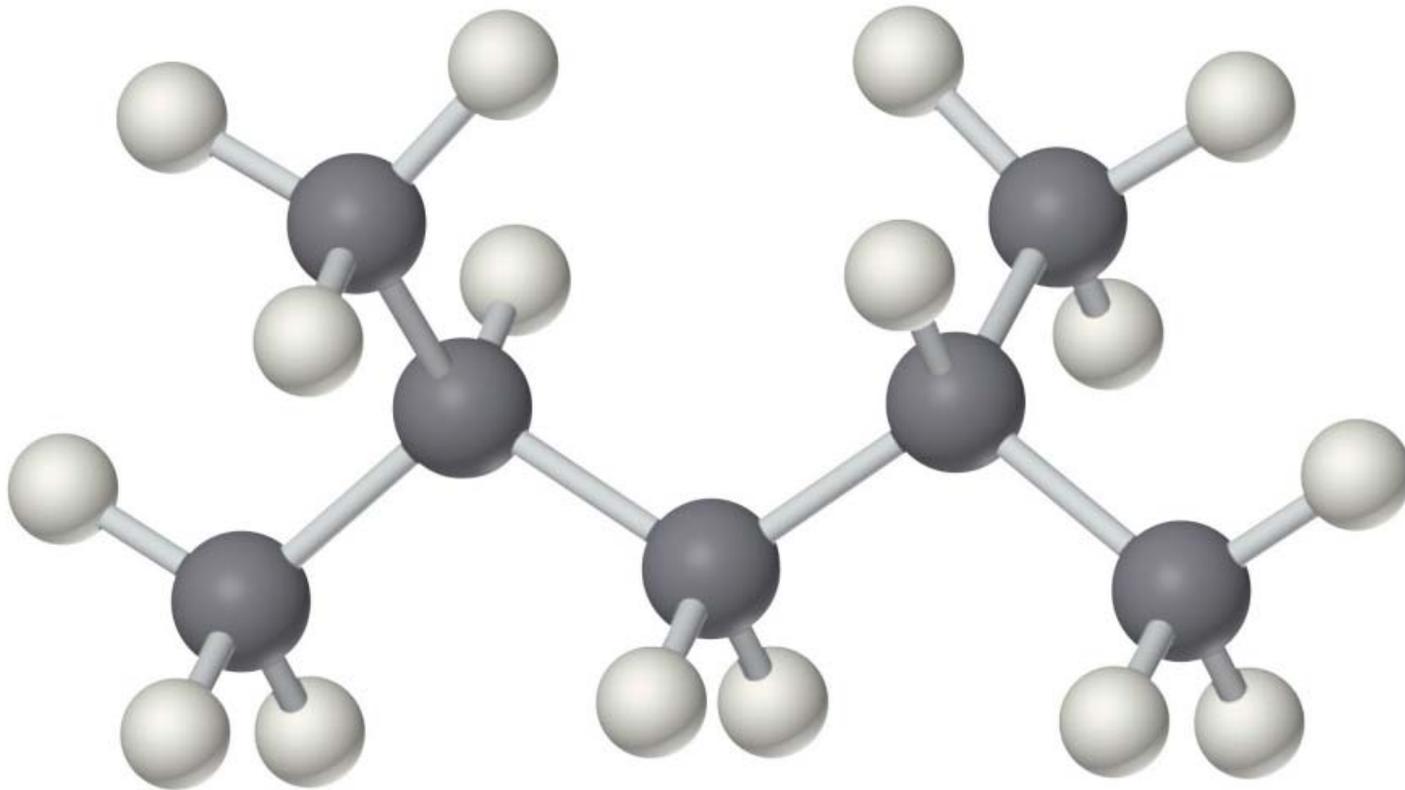


2-Methylbutane  
(branched chain)

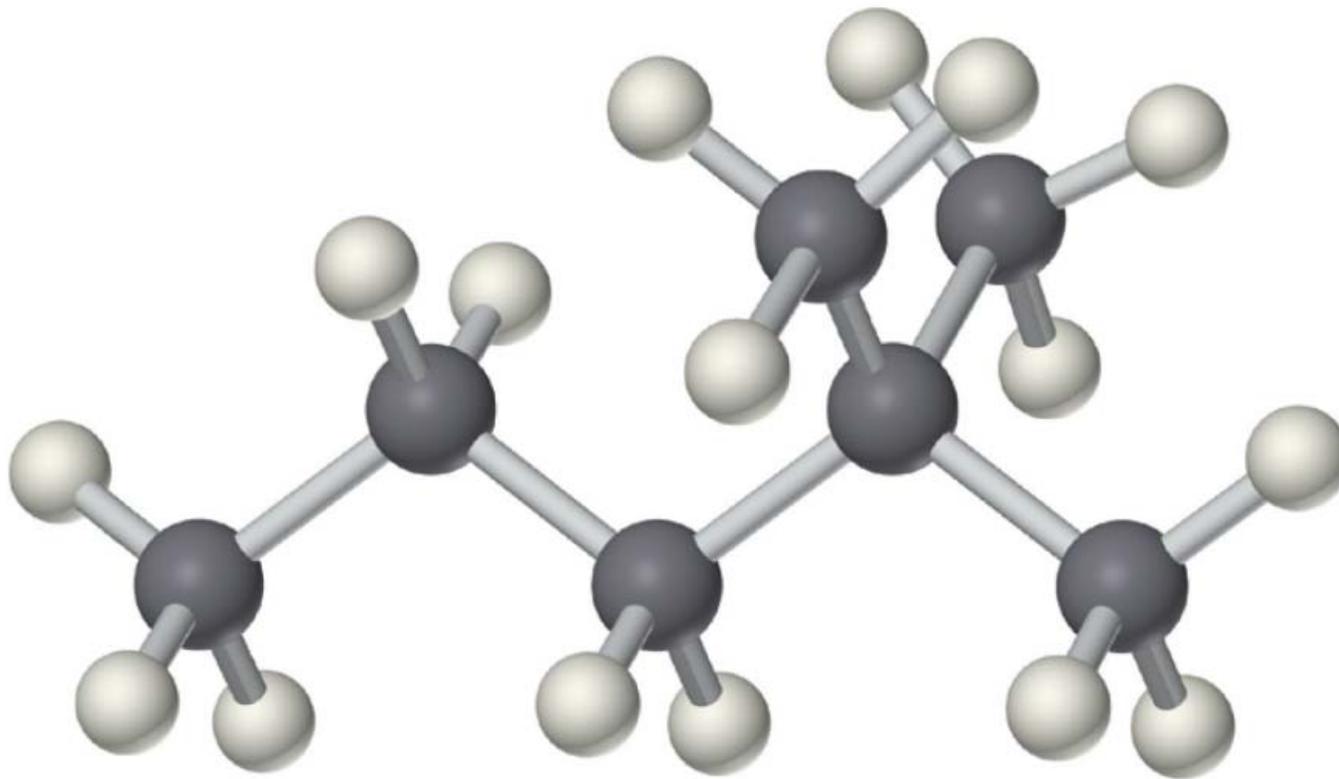


2,2-Dimethylpropane  
(branched chain)

# Strukturformel von 2,4-Dimethylpentan



Wie heißt dieser aliphatische Kohlenwasserstoff?



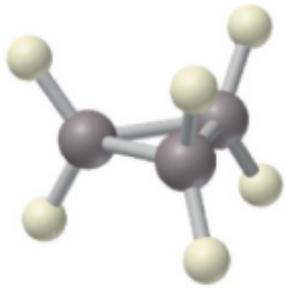
## Einfache Alkyl-Reste

Formel	Name	Abkürzung in Formeln
CH <sub>3</sub>	Methyl	Me
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Ethyl	Et
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	Propyl	Pr*
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	<i>i</i> -Propyl ( <i>iso</i> -Propyl)	<i>i</i> -Pr*
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	Butyl	Bu
CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Methylpropyl ( <i>i</i> -Butyl)	( <i>i</i> -Bu)**
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	1-Methylpropyl ( <i>sec</i> -Butyl)	( <i>sec</i> -Bu)
C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	<i>t</i> -Butyl ( <i>tertiär</i> -Butyl)	<i>t</i> -Bu
C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+1</sub> (beliebiger Rest)	Alkyl	R

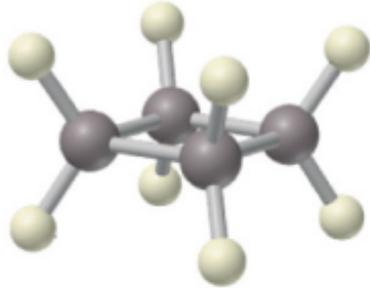
\* Die Abkürzung Pr für Propyl ist unglücklich, als Pr das offizielle Symbol für das Element Praseodym ist.

\*\* Unglückliche Bezeichnung, da sie stets zu Verwechslungen führt mit *sec*-Butyl

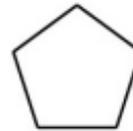
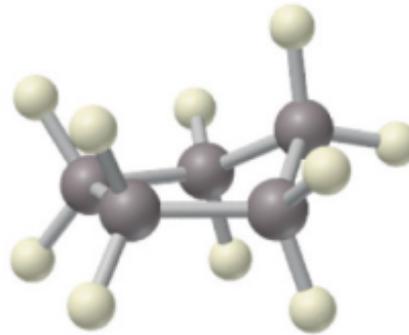
## Beispiele für cyclische aliphatische Kohlenwasserstoffe



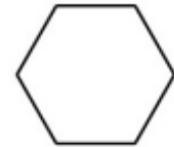
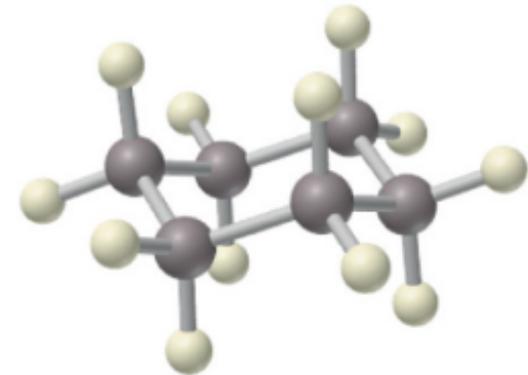
Cyclopropan



Cyclobutan

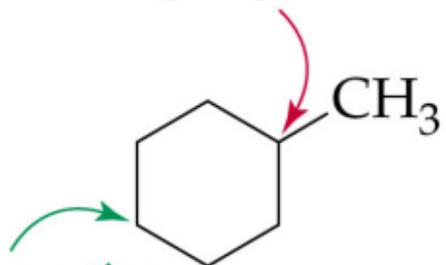


Cyclopentan

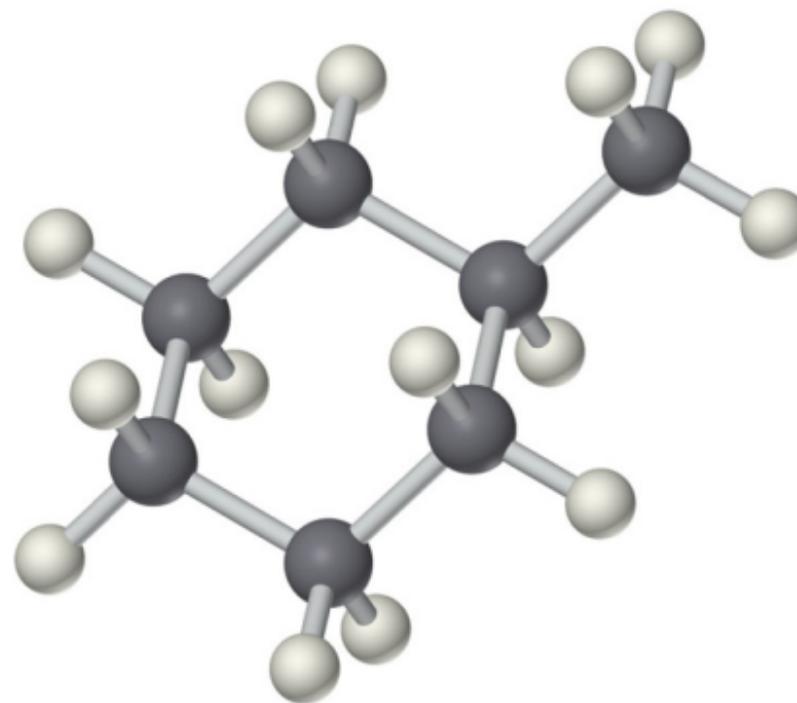


Cyclohexan

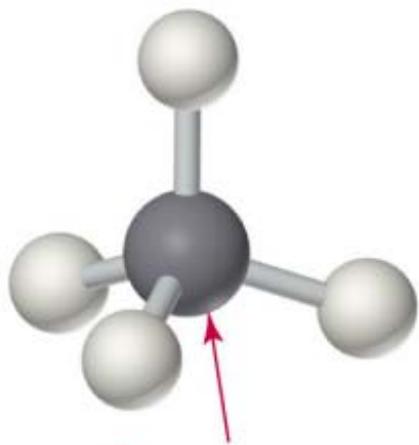
This three-way intersection  
is a CH group.



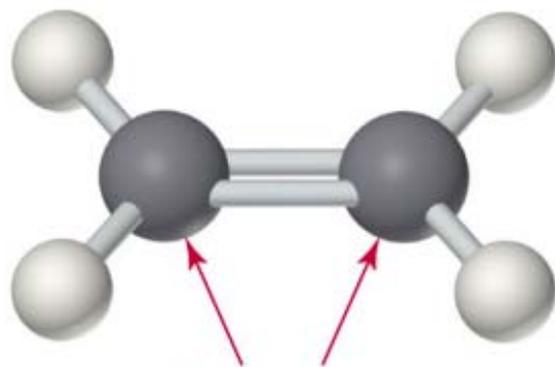
This intersection  
is a  $\text{CH}_2$  group.



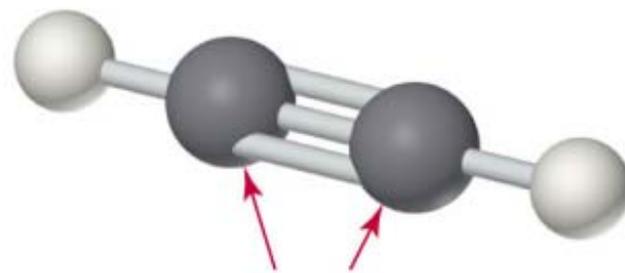
Methylcyclohexane



$sp^3$  hybridized

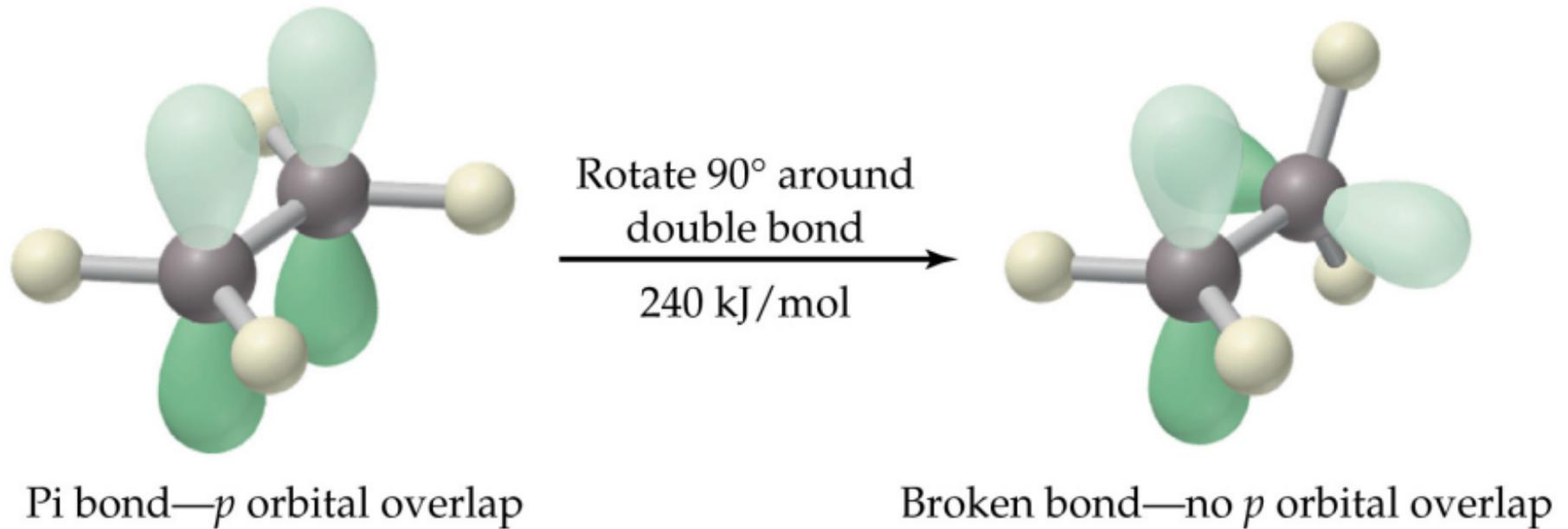


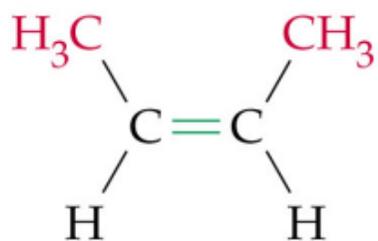
$sp^2$  hybridized



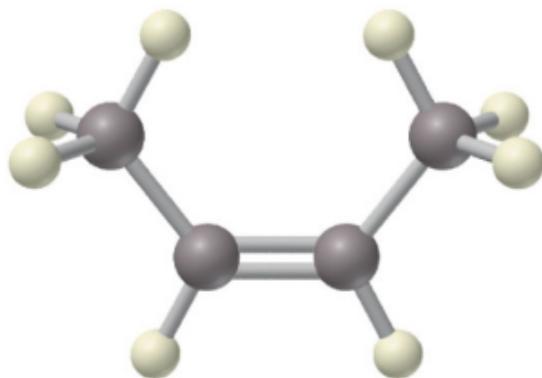
$sp$  hybridized

Die Drehung um eine Doppelbindung erfordert einen sehr hohen Energieaufwand, d.h. die Bindung ist „starr“

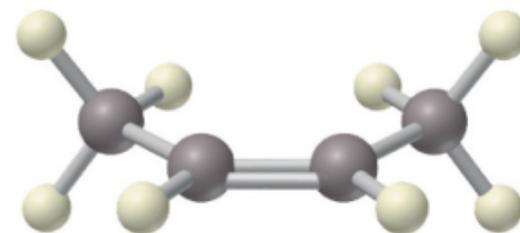




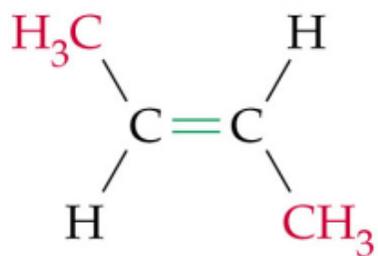
*cis*-2-Butene  
(methyl groups on  
the same side)



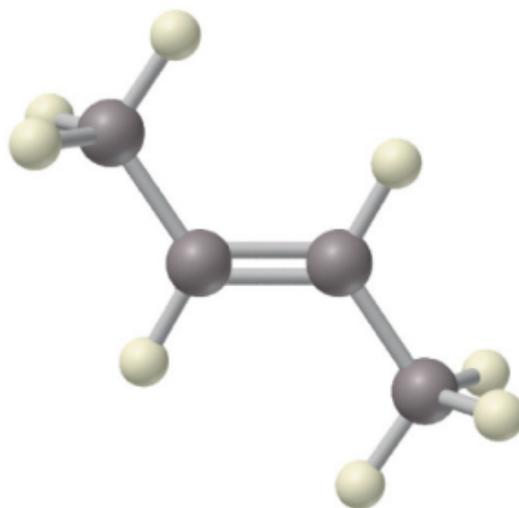
(Top view)



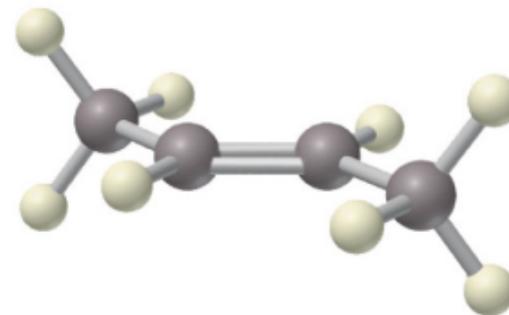
(Side view)



*trans*-2-Butene  
(methyl groups on  
opposite sides)



(Top view)



(Side view)

Einige wichtige Polymere, die sich von Alkenen bzw. substituieren Alkenen ableiten

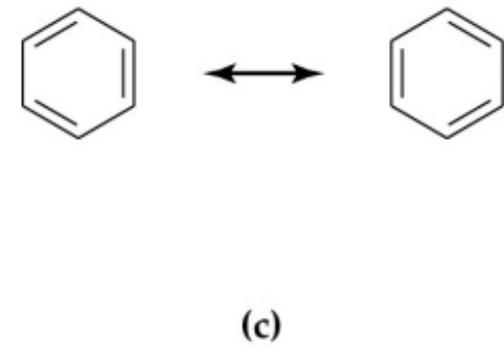
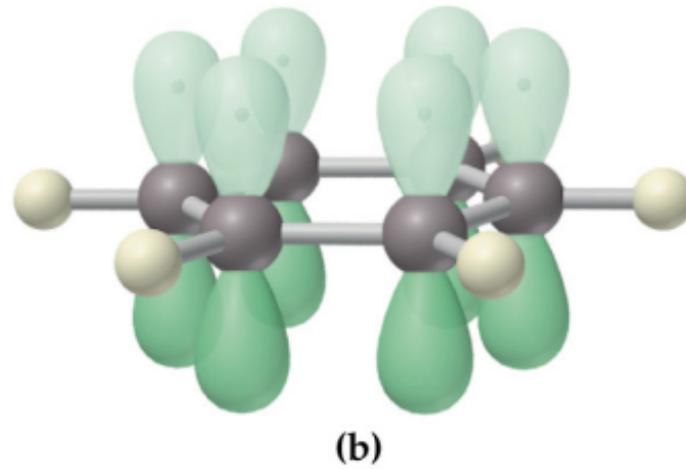
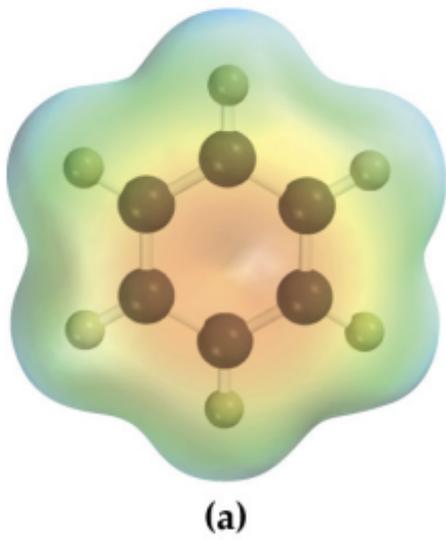
**TABLE 23.3** Some Alkene Polymers and Their Uses

Monomer Name	Structure	Polymer Name	Uses
Ethylene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	Polyethylene	Packaging, bottles
Propylene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	Polypropylene	Bottles, rope, pails medical tubing
Vinyl chloride	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$	Poly(vinyl chloride)	Insulation, plastic pipe
Styrene	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-$ 	Polystyrene	Foams and molded plastics
Acrylonitrile	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	Orlon, Acrilan	Fibers, outdoor carpeting

# Nomenklatur ungesättigter aliphatischer Kohlenwasserstoffe

<b>Alkene <math>C_nH_{2n}</math></b>	<b>Alkine <math>C_nH_{2n-2}</math></b>
-	-
$C_2H_4$ Ethen	$C_2H_2$ Ethin
$C_3H_6$ Propen	$C_3H_4$ Propin
$C_4H_8$ Buten	$C_4H_6$ Butin
$C_5H_{10}$ Penten	$C_5H_8$ Pentin
$C_6H_{12}$ Hexen	$C_6H_{10}$ Hexin
$C_7H_{14}$ Hepten	$C_7H_{12}$ Heptin
$C_8H_{16}$ Octen	$C_8H_{14}$ Octin
$C_9H_{18}$ Nonen	$C_9H_{16}$ Nonin
$C_{10}H_{20}$ Decen	$C_{10}H_{18}$ Decin

# Strukturformel und Elektronenverteilung im Benzol



# Strukturformel von Naphthalin

