

Kapitel 1

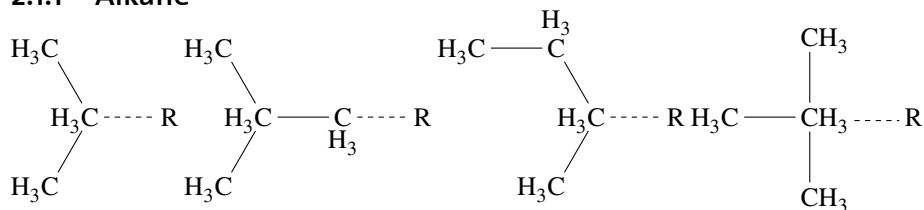
Allgemeine Chemie

Kapitel 2

Organische Chemie

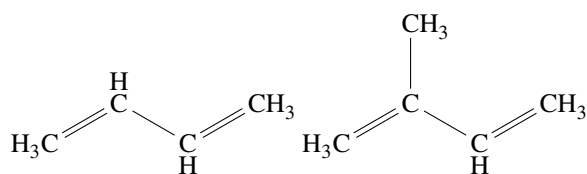
2.1 Moleküllatalog

2.1.1 Alkane



Isopropyl = 1-Methylpropyl Isobutyl = 2-Methylpropyl sekundärer Butyl = 1-Methylpropyl tertiärer Butyl = 1,1-Dimethylethyl

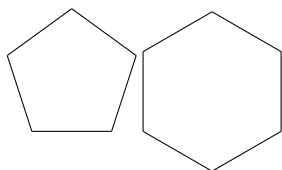
2.1.2 Alkene



1,3-Butadien

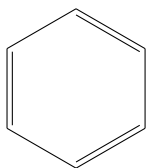
2-Methylbuta-1,3-dien

2.1.3 Cykloalkane

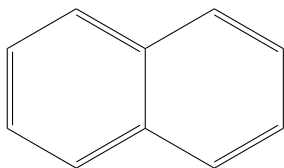


Cyclopentan Cyclohexan

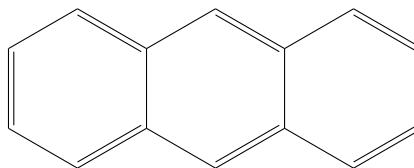
2.1.4 Aromaten



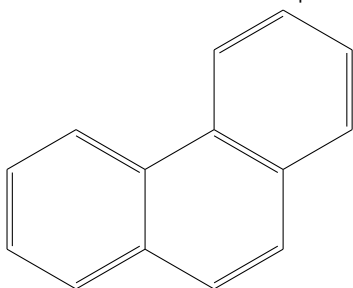
Benzol



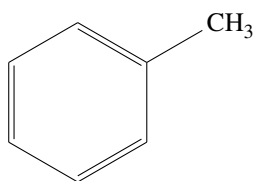
Naphtalin



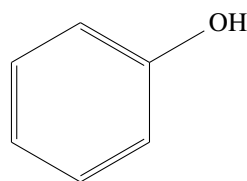
Anthracen



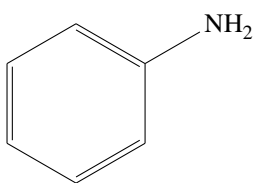
Penanthren



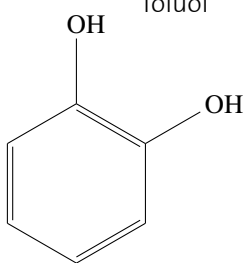
Toluol



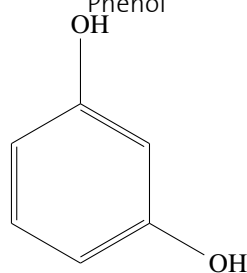
Phenol



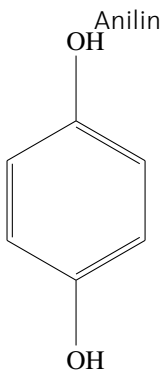
Anilin



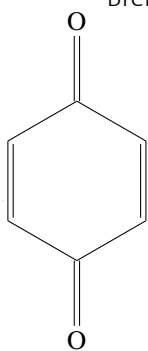
Brenzcatechin



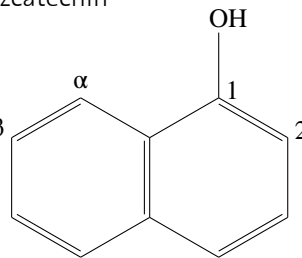
Resorcin



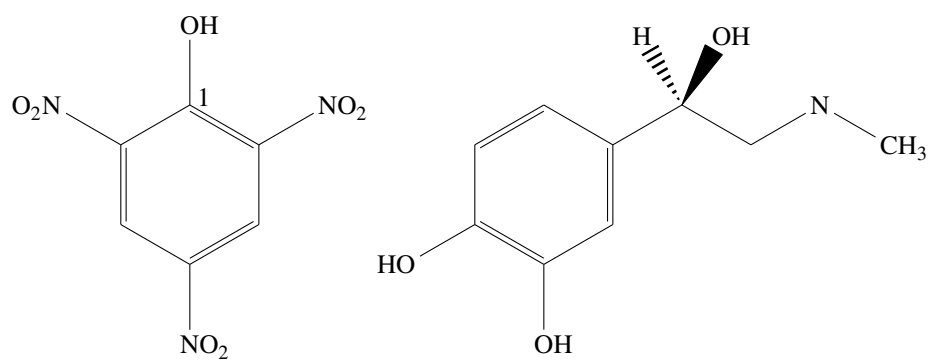
Hydrochinon



Chinon

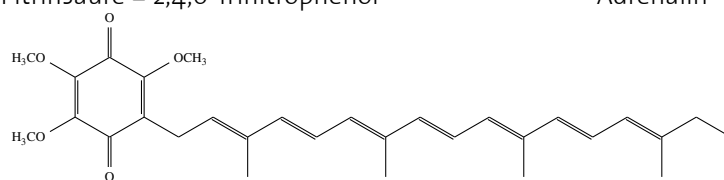


α -Naphtol

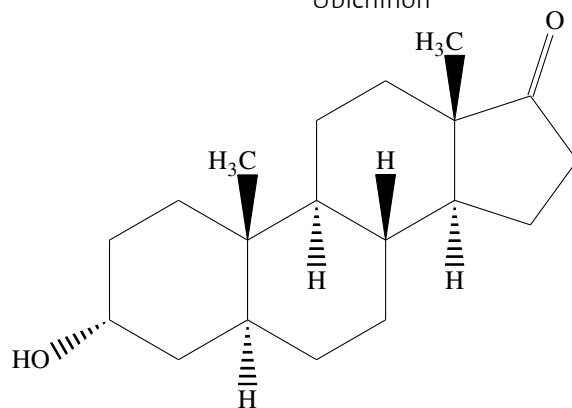


Pittrinsäure = 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol

Adrenalin



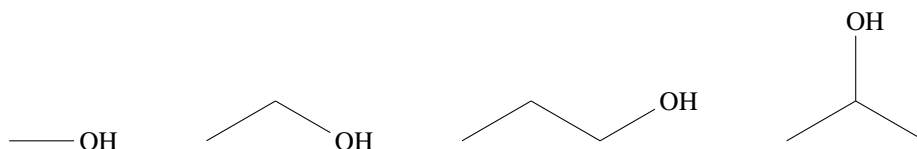
Ubichinon



Androsteron

2.1.5 Alkohole, Ether, Amine

Alkohole

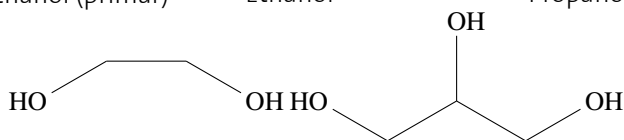


Methanol (primär)

Ethanol

Propanol

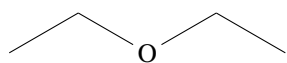
Isopropanol (sekundär)



Glykol (zweiwertig)

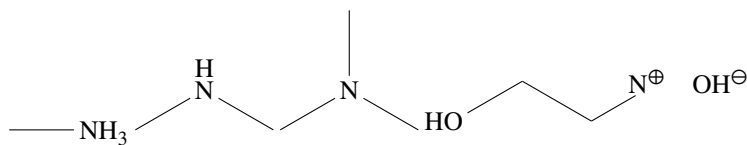
Glycerin (dreiwertig)

Ether



Diethylether

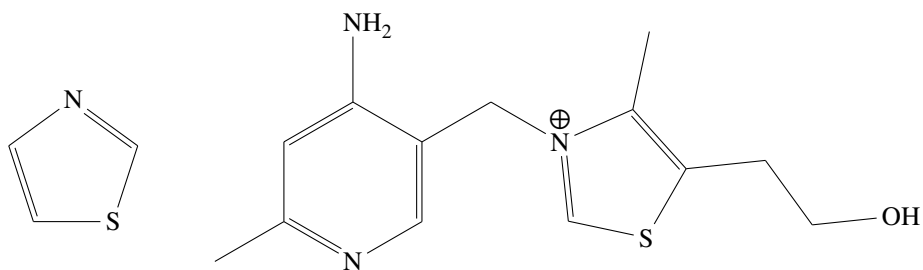
Amine



Methylanilin (primär) Dimethylanilin (sekundär) Trimethylanilin (tertiär)

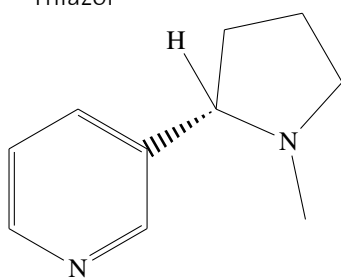
Cholin

Diverse



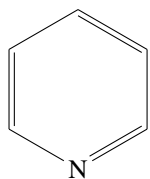
Thiazol

Vitamin B₁

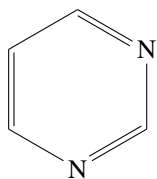


Nicotin

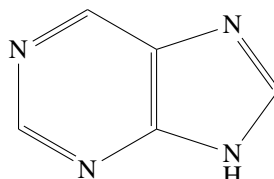
2.1.6 Heterocyclen (aromatische und nichtaromatische)



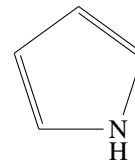
Pyrim



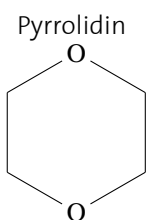
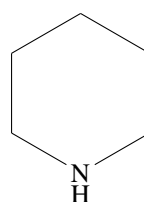
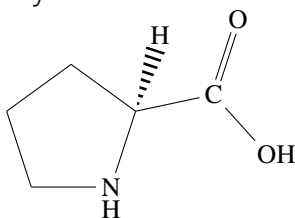
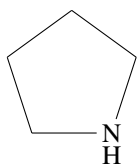
Pyrimidin



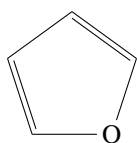
Purin



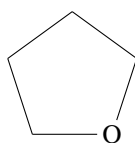
Pyrrol



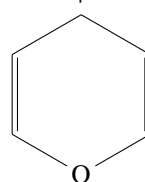
Pyrrolidin



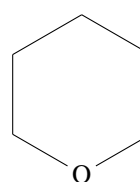
Prolin



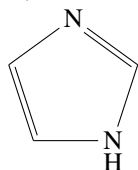
Piperidin



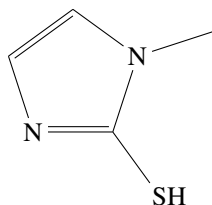
Oxidan



1,4-Dioxidan

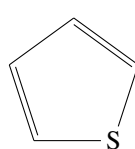


Furan



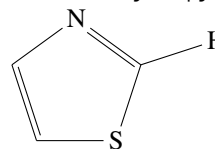
Thiamazol

Tetrahydrofuran



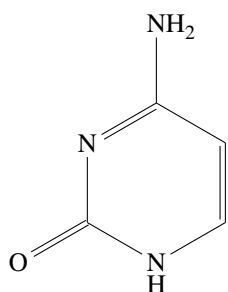
Thiophren

Pyran

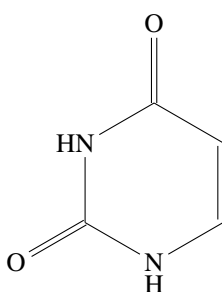


Thiazol

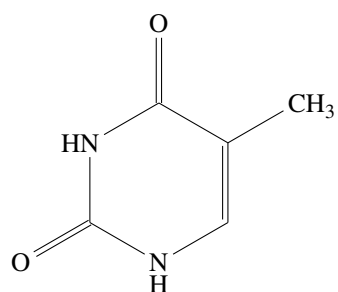
Tetrahyrdopyran



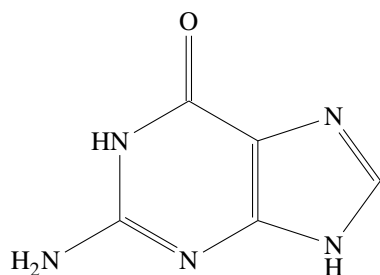
Cytosin



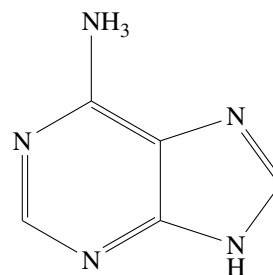
Uracil



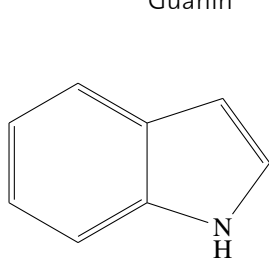
Thymin



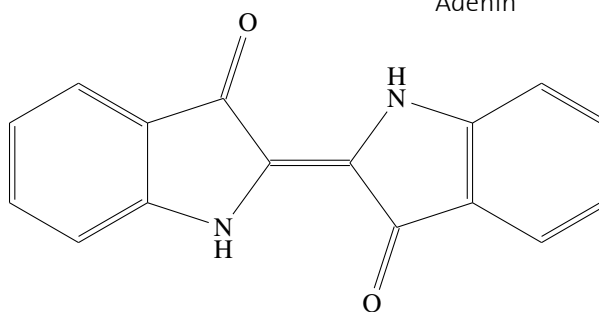
Guanin



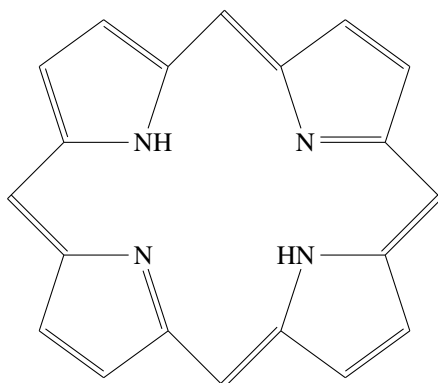
Adenin



Indol

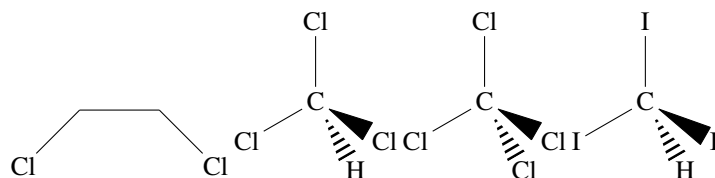


Indigo



Porphyrin

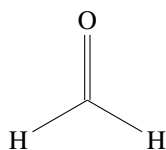
2.1.7 Halogenide



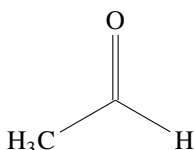
Methylenchlorid (Dichlormethan) Chloroform (Trichlormethan) Iodoform (Triiodomethan)

2.1.8 Oxo-Verbindungen (Aldehyde und Ketone)

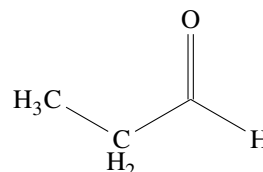
Aldehyde



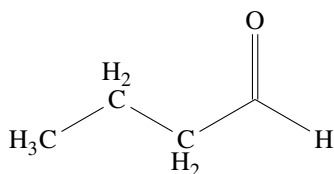
Formaldehyd



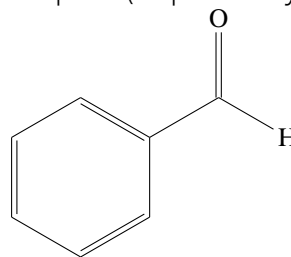
Ethanal (Acetaldehyd)



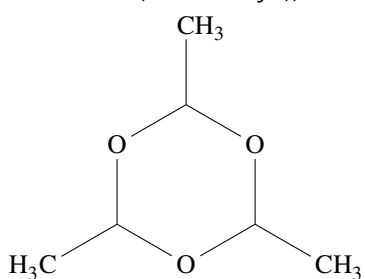
Propanal (Propionaldehyd)



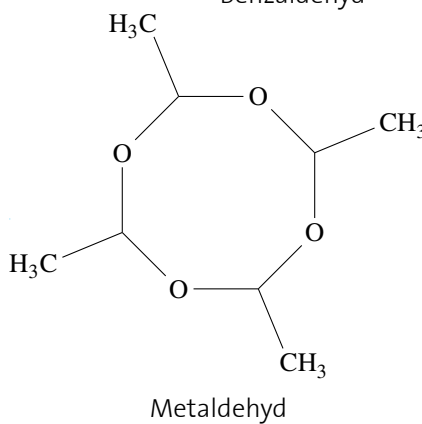
Butanal (Butraldehyd)



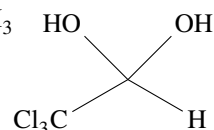
Benzaldehyd



Paraldehyd (Trimer)

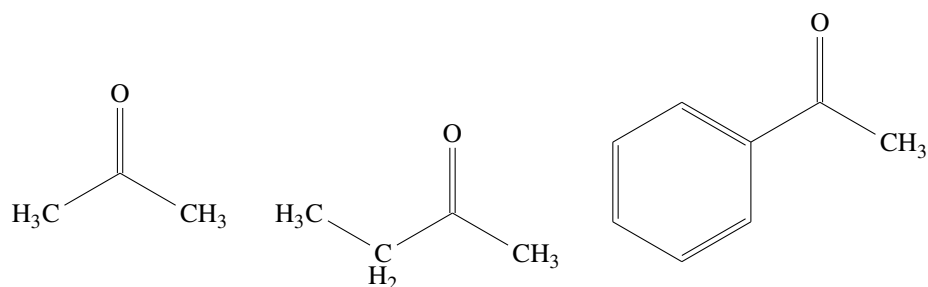


Metaldehyd



Chloralhydrat

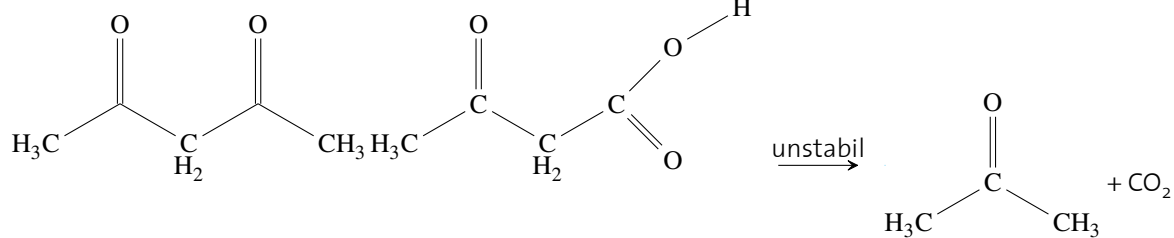
Ketone



Propanon (Aceton)

Butanon (Methylethylketon)

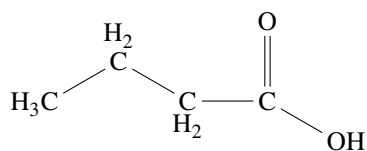
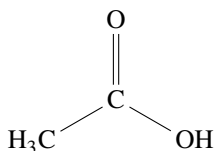
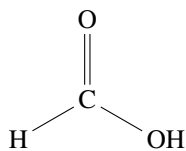
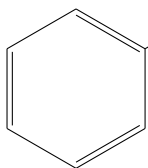
Acetophenon



Pentan-2,4-dion (Acetylacetone)

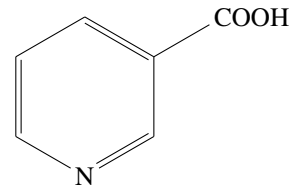
3-oxopropionsäure

2.1.9 Carbonsäuren und deren Derivate

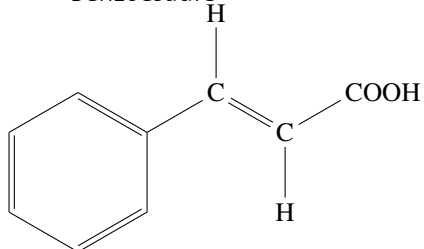
Ameisensäure (formic acid) COOH

Essigsäure

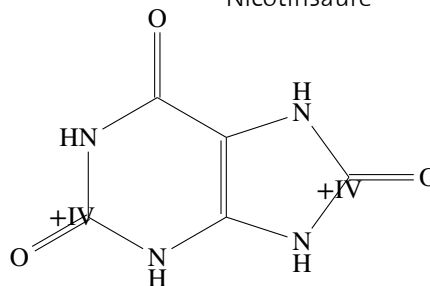
Buttersäure



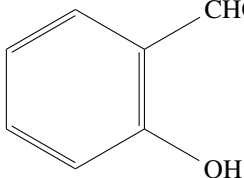
Benzoesäure



Nicotinsäure



Harnsäure

Zimtsäure CHO

2-Hydroxybenzaldehyd

Todo list