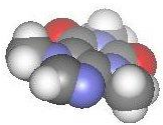


Einführung in die Organische Chemie

PD Dr. Eric Fontain

Technische Universität München
Fakultät für Chemie



Einführung in die Organische Chemie

■ Einführung

- Was ist Organische Chemie?
- Strukturbausteine, Alkylketten, Funktionelle Gruppen
- Strukturprinzipien, Isomerie, Geometrie, Chiralität

■ Kohlenwasserstoffe

- Alkane, Cycloalkane
- Alkene, Alkine
- Aromatizität, Aromaten

■ Sauerstoffverbindungen

- Die polare Bindung
- Alkohole, Ether
- Aldehyde, Ketone
- Carbonsäuren, Ester

■ Erdöl, Petrochemie, Kraftstoffe, Triglyceride

- Erdöl und Petrochemie
- Fette, Öle, Triglyceride, Fettsäuren
- Moderne Kraftstoffe
- Bioethanol, Biodiesel, Synthetische Kraftstoffe

■ Wasser und Organische Moleküle

- Die Struktur des Wassers
- Entropie, Hydrophilie, Hydrophobie
- Polare und unpolare Lösungsmittel
- Tenside, Fett-Verseifung, Phospholipide

■ Organische Farbstoffe und Pigmente

- Entstehung und Wahrnehmung von Licht und Farben
- Chromophore
- Natürliche Organische Farbstoffe: Indigo und Krapp
- Triphenylmethan-, Teer-, Azofarbstoffe, Phthalocyanine
- Moderne Hochleistungspigmente
- Optische Aufheller

■ Kohlenhydrate

- Glucose und isomere Zucker
- Halbacetal-Bildung und Pyranosen
- Mono-, Di-, und Polysaccharide
- Stärke, Cellulose

■ Proteine

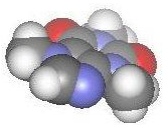
- Aminosäuren und Peptidbindung
- Peptide, Proteine
- Primär-, Sekundär-, Tertiärstruktur
- Das Schlüssel-Schloss-Prinzip
- Faserproteine: Keratine, Kollagen

■ Kunststoffe

- Thermoplaste, Elastomere und Duroplaste
- Polymertypen
- Polymerisation und Polymerisate
- Polykondensation und Polykondensate
- Polyaddition und Polyaddukte

■ Vertiefung (nicht für GEO)

- Industrielle Organische Chemie: Pharmazeutika
- Evaluierung von chemischen Reaktionen: Ausbeute und Atomökonomie
- Terpene
- DNA und RNA

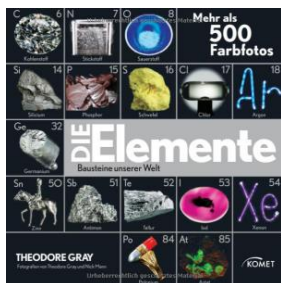


Vorlesungsmaterial und weitere Literatur

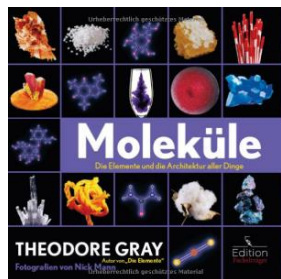
PowerPoint-Folien und Übungen, Klausuren

PD Dr. Eric Fontain in www.moodle.tum.de

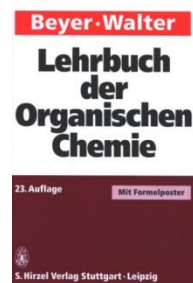
Vorher muss die LV-Anmeldung in TUMonline erfolgt sein!



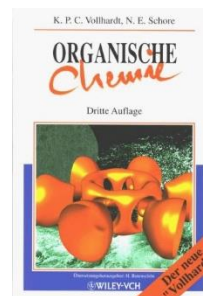
Elemente:
Bausteine unserer Welt
Theodore Gray



Moleküle:
Die Elemente und die Architektur aller Dinge
Theodore Gray



Lehrbuch der Organischen Chemie
H. Beyer,
W. Walter,
W. Franke
einfacher

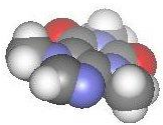


Organische Chemie
K.P.C. Vollhardt,
N.E. Shore
"hardcore"

Prüfungsrelevanz

Diese PowerPoint-Folien dienen im Wesentlichen als Grundlage und zur **Demonstration des Vorlesungsinhaltes**. Die Kenntnis ihres Inhalts allein garantiert nicht das Bestehen der Klausur. Zum Erreichen des Lernziels sind auch die verbal in der Vorlesung und den Übungen gegebenen Informationen relevant.

Die manchmal sehr detaillierten Stoffinformationen und Verbindungsnamen in Tabellen etc. sind dann Lernstoff, wenn dies in der Vorlesung besonders angemerkt wird.



Der Begriff "Organische Chemie"



Jöns Jacob Berzelius
(1779-1848)

Anorganisch

Wasser
Salze
Erze
Mineralien
Metalle

1806



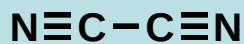
Vitalismus

Organisch

Alkohol
Essigsäure
Zucker
Glycerin
Fette, Öle, Wachse

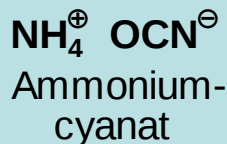
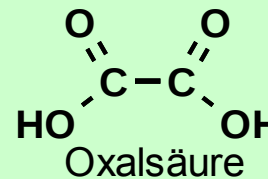


Friedrich Wöhler
(1800-1882)

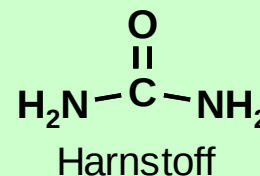


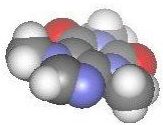
Dicyan

1824



1828





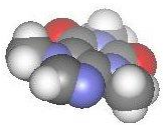
Moderne Definition "Organische Chemie"

**Die Organische Chemie ist die Chemie der
KOHLENSTOFF-VERBINDUNGEN**

(außer CO, CO₂, CS₂ und deren Derivate)

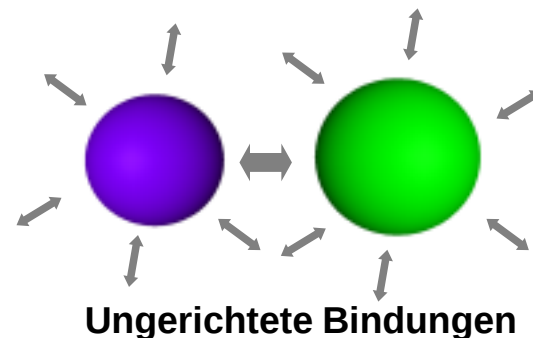
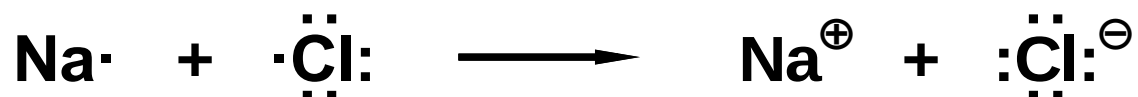
Anzahl bekannter Organischer Verbindungen (Stand Mrz2007, Quelle: Beilstein): 9.780.073

Hier sind keine Biopolymere (Gene, Proteine etc.) mitgezählt.

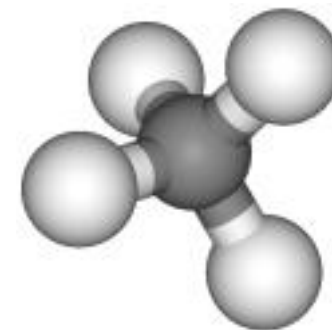
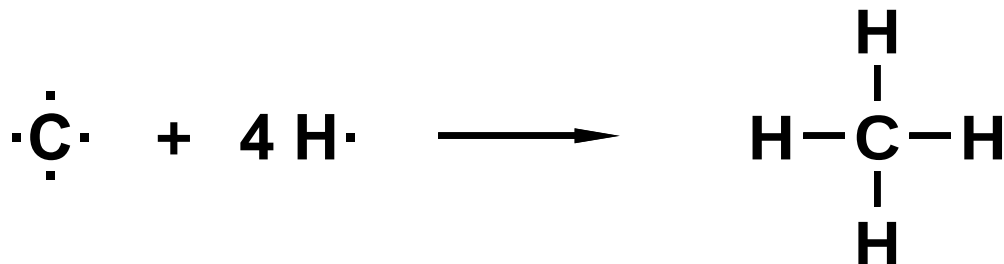


Organische Chemie vs. Anorganische Chemie

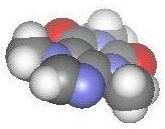
Anorganische Chemie ist meist ionisch:



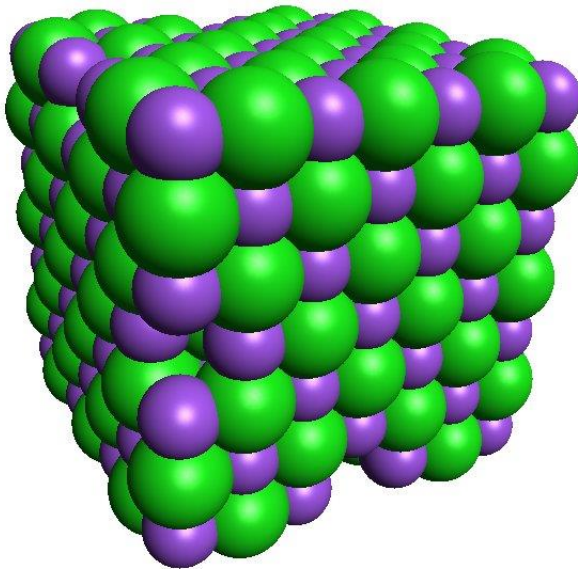
Organische Chemie ist meist kovalent:



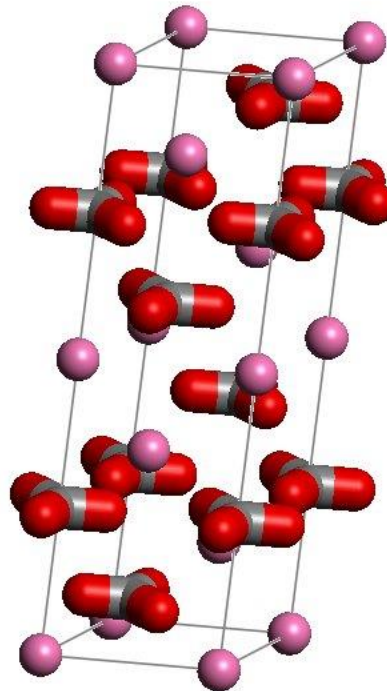
Gerichtete Bindungen



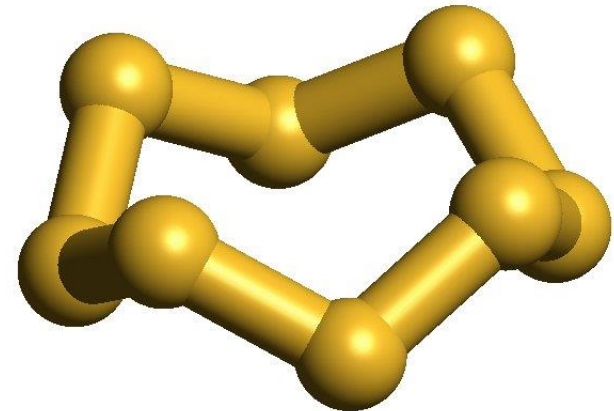
Strukturen der Anorganische Chemie



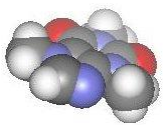
Kochsalz
 NaCl



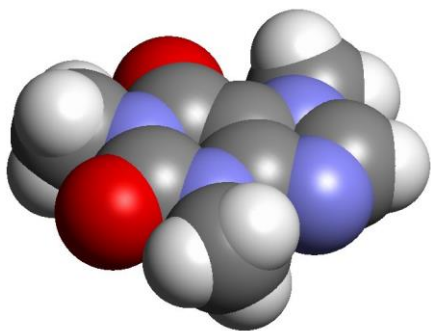
Calcit
 CaCO_3



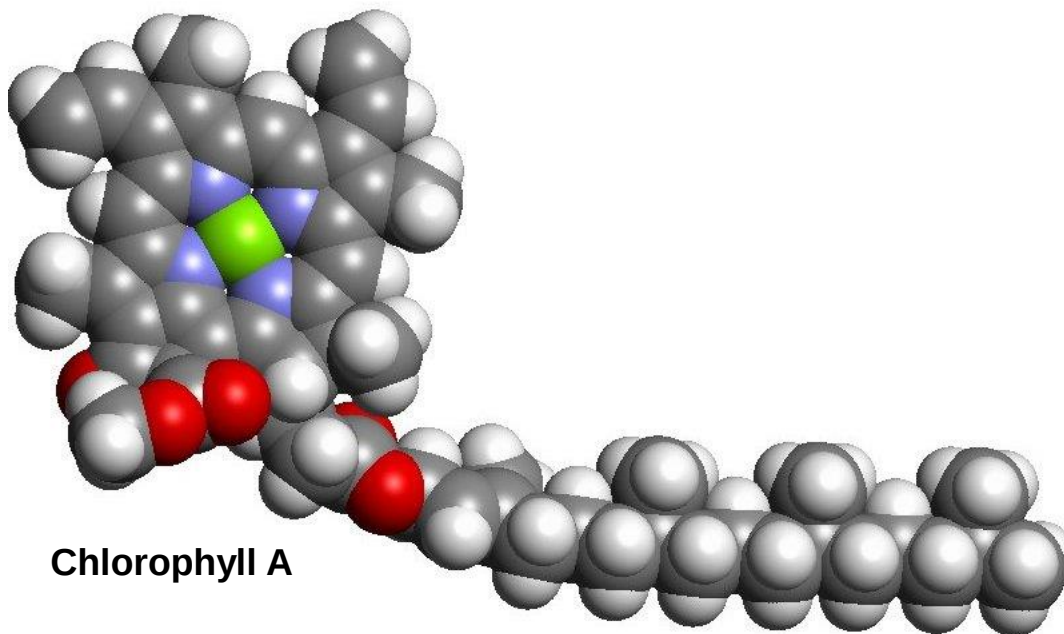
α -Schwefel
 S_8



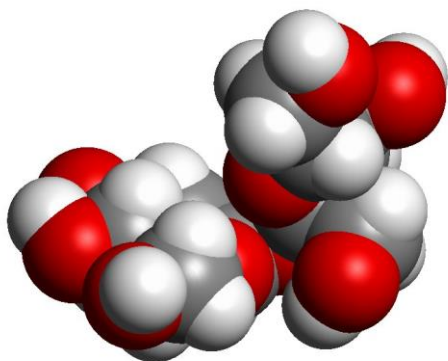
Strukturen der Organische Chemie



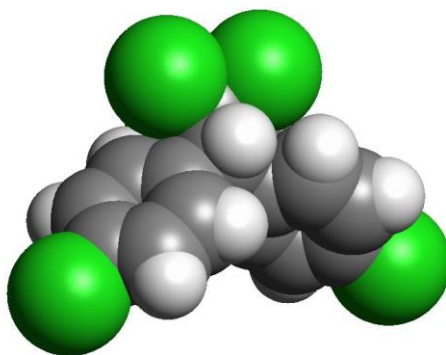
Coffein



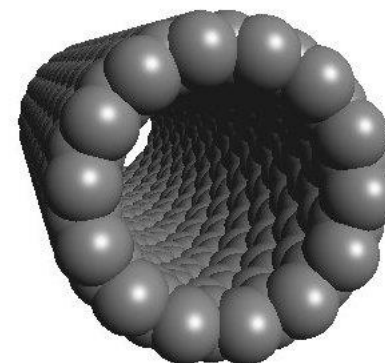
Chlorophyll A



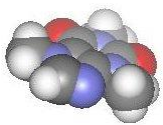
Saccharose



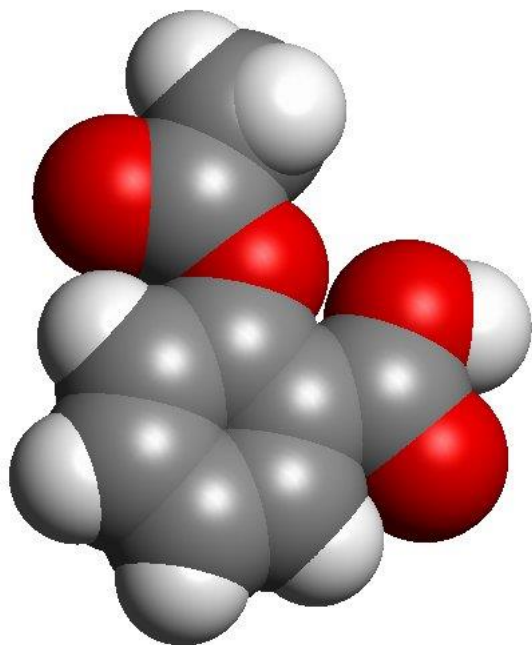
DDT (Dichlordiphenyltrichlorethan)



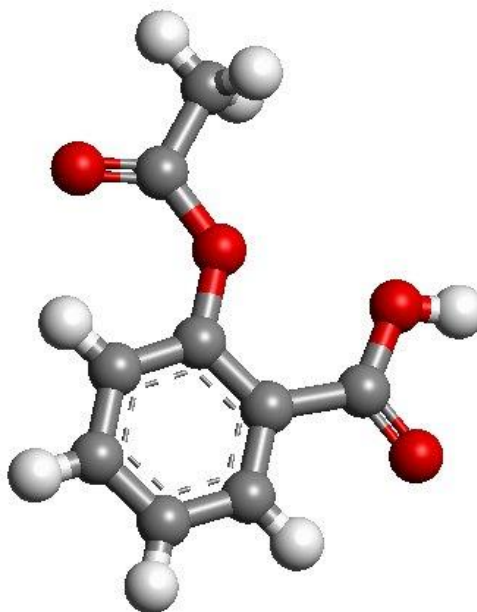
Nanotube (C_n)



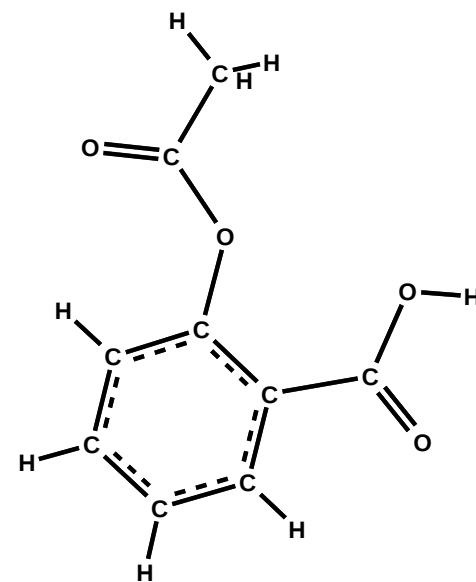
3D-Strukturmodelle (Aspirin)



Kalottenmodell (CPK)

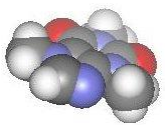


Ball-and-Stick-Modell

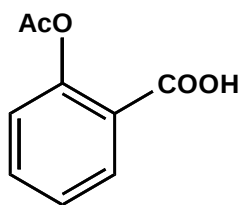
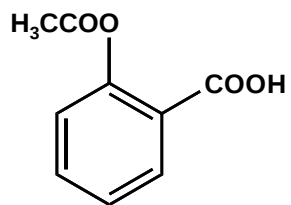
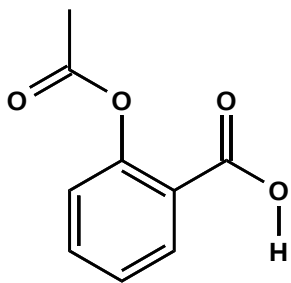


Strichmodell

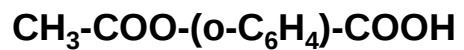




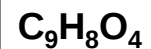
2D-1D-(0D)-Strukturmodelle (Aspirin)



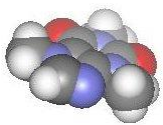
**Vereinfachte 2D-
Strukturzeichnungen**



1D-Zeilenformel

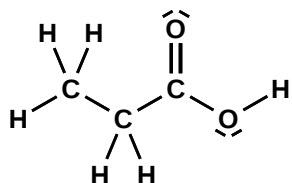


Summenformel (0D)



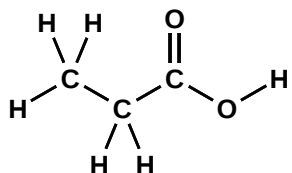
Auf richtige Darstellung achten!

Beispiel Propansäure



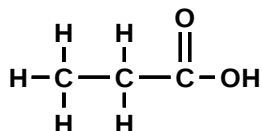
RICHTIG

Sehr ausführlich, mit allen Atomen, allen Bindungen und mit den freien Elektronenpaaren



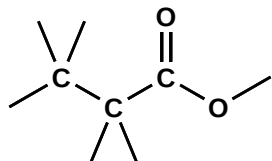
RICHTIG

Auf freie Elektronen kann verzichtet werden, außer sie sind relevant für eine Eigenschaft oder Reaktivität.



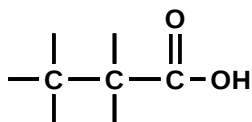
RICHTIG

Die Winkel zwischen den Bindungen müssen keine Tetraeder darstellen.



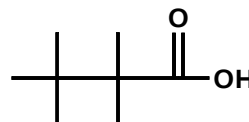
FALSCH

Striche sind normalerweise Methylgruppen. Gemeint sind allerdings H-Atome.



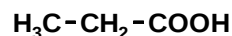
FALSCH

Striche sind normalerweise Methylgruppen. Gemeint sind allerdings H-Atome.



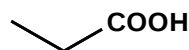
FALSCH

Das dargestellte Molekül heißt 2,2,3,3-Tetramethylbutansäure.



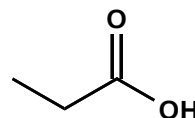
RICHTIG

Eindimensionale Zeilenformel. Gut für Listen und Tabellen. Erfordert jedoch zusätzliche Kenntnisse über die Codierung funktioneller Gruppen.



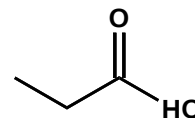
RICHTIG

Kürzer geht's nicht. Erfordert jedoch zusätzliche Kenntnisse über die Codierung funktioneller Gruppen



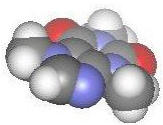
RICHTIG

Implizite Annahme der H-Atome. Nur die Heteroatome werden dargestellt. Verkürzung von funktionellen Gruppen. Häufigste Darstellungsart in der OC.



FALSCH

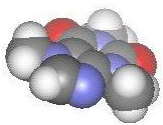
Die Bindung der OH-Gruppe erfolgt über das O-Atom und nicht über das H-Atom.



Elemente der Organische Chemie

I		II										III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
H																	He	1
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	2
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	3
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	4
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	5
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	6
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Ha														7

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr



Leben: Warum Kohlenstoff und nicht Silicium?

Silicium

silicon

Kohlenstoff

carbon



Anteil in der Erdhülle:

25,8 %

0,087 %

Aggregatzustand der Oxide:

SiO_2 ist fest (Quarz)

CO_2 ist gasförmig

Stabilität der Oxide:

$\Delta H_f^\circ (\text{SiO}_2) = -909 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$\Delta H_f^\circ (\text{CO}_2) = -394 \text{ kJ/mol}$

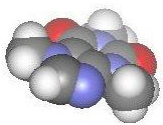
Stabilität der Ketten:

$D_{298}^\circ (\text{Si-Si}) = 302 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$D_{298}^\circ (\text{C-C}) = 345 \text{ kJ/mol}$

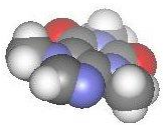
$D_{298}^\circ (\text{C=C}) = 615 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$D_{298}^\circ (\text{C}\equiv\text{C}) = 811 \text{ kJ/mol}$



Bauelemente Organischer Moleküle

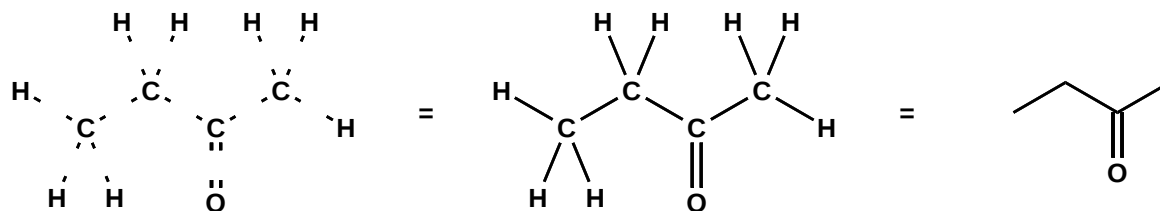
		Heteroatome				
C	H	O	N	X = F, Cl, Br, I	S	P



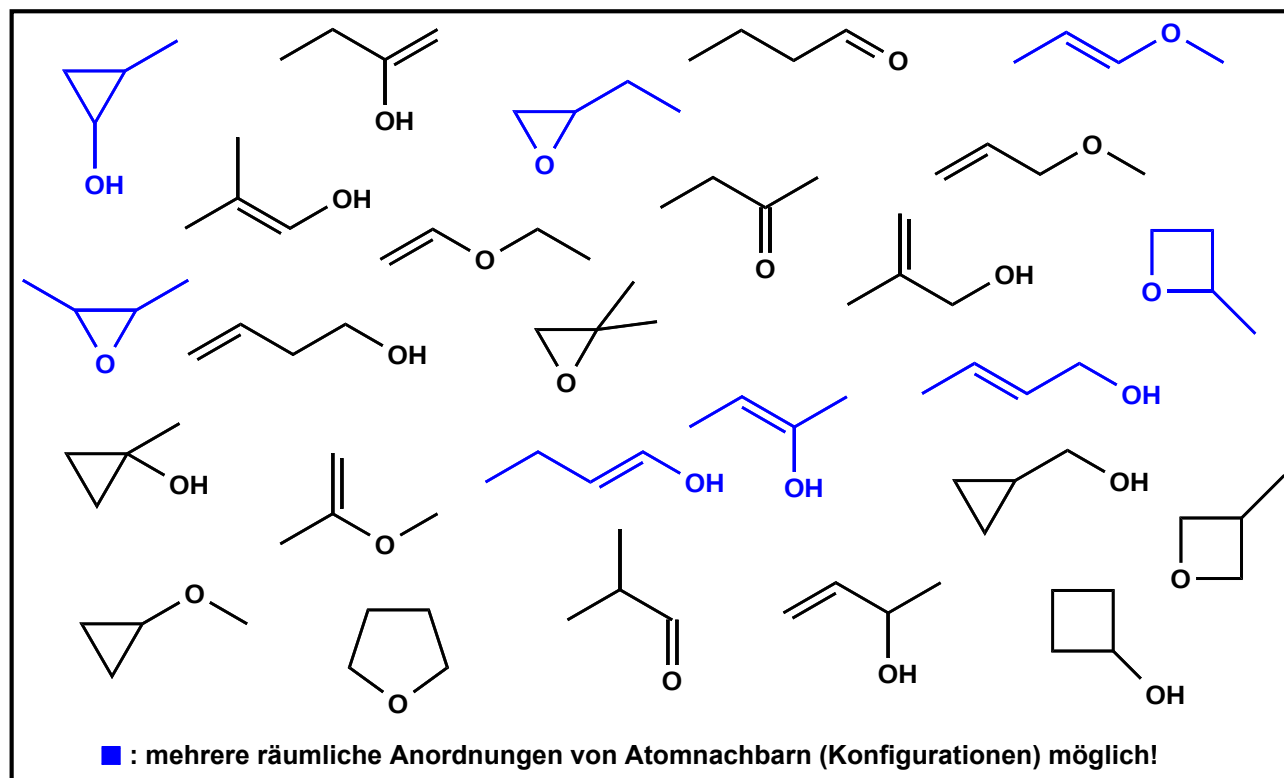
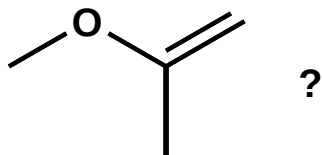
Zusammenbau der Bauelemente

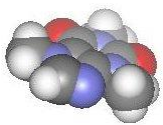
Summenformel C_4H_8O

26 Moleküle können
gebaut werden:



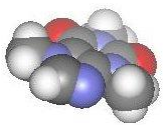
Wo steckt



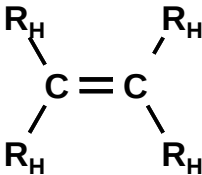
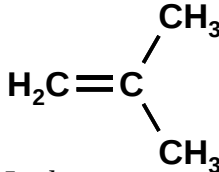
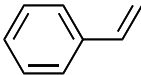
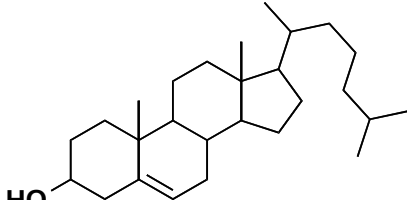
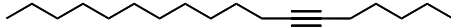
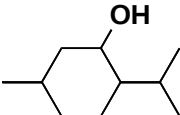
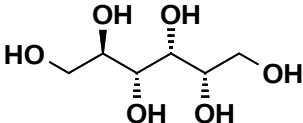
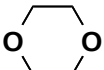
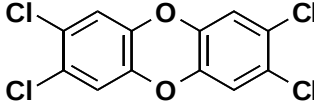


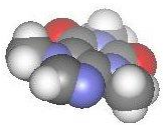
Alkylketten als Strukturbausteine

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{-----}$	Methyl-	Me	
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{-----}$	Ethyl-	Et	
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{-----}$	n-Propyl-	n-Pr	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}-\text{-----} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array}$	Isopropyl-	i-Pr	
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{-----}$	n-Butyl-	n-Bu	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{-----} \\ \diagup \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array}$	Isobutyl-	i-Bu	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{-----} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{array}$	tert.-Butyl-	t-Bu	
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{-----}$	Pentyl- (Amyl-)		

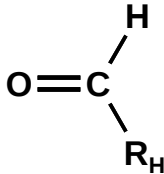
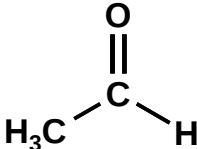
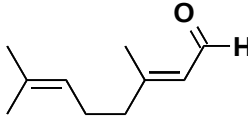
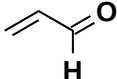
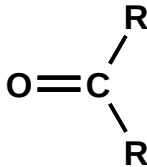
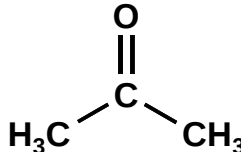
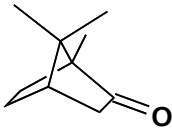
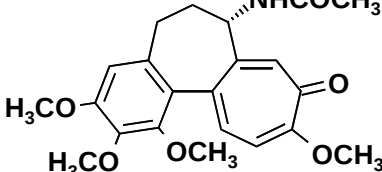
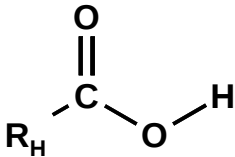
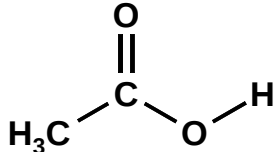
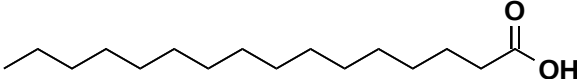
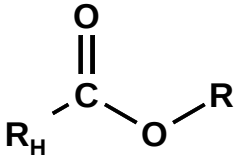
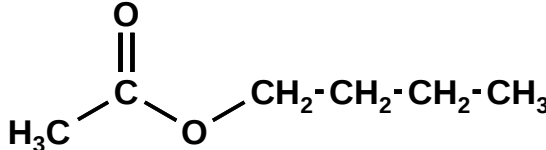
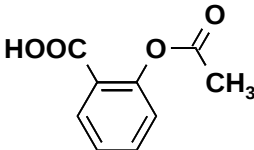


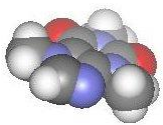
Funktionelle Gruppen 1

Verbindungs- klasse	Funktionelle Gruppe	R = C-Rest R _H = C-Rest / H	Beispiele
Alkene			 <i>Isobuten</i>  <i>Styrol</i>  <i>Cholesterin (Cholesterol)</i>
Alkine	$R_H - C \equiv C - R_H$		$HC \equiv CH$ <i>Ethin (Acetylen)</i>  <i>6-Octadecin</i>
Alkohole	$R - O - H$		$H_3C - CH_2 - OH$ <i>Ethanol</i>  <i>Menthol</i>  <i>D-Sorbit</i>
Ether	$R - O - R$		$H_3C - CH_2 - O - CH_3$ <i>Ethylmethylether</i>  <i>Dioxan</i>  <i>Dioxin (TCDD)</i>



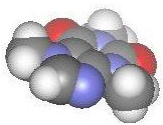
Funktionelle Gruppen 2

Verbindungs- klasse	Funktionelle Gruppe	R = C-Rest R _H = C-Rest / H	Beispiele
Aldehyde			 <i>Acetaldehyd</i>  <i>Citral a (Geranial)</i>  <i>Acrolein</i>
Ketone			 <i>Aceton</i>  <i>Campher</i>  <i>Colchicin</i>
Carbonsäuren			 <i>Essigsäure</i>  <i>Palmitinsäure</i>
Ester			 <i>Essigsäurebutylester</i>  <i>Acetylsalicylsäure (Aspirin)</i>



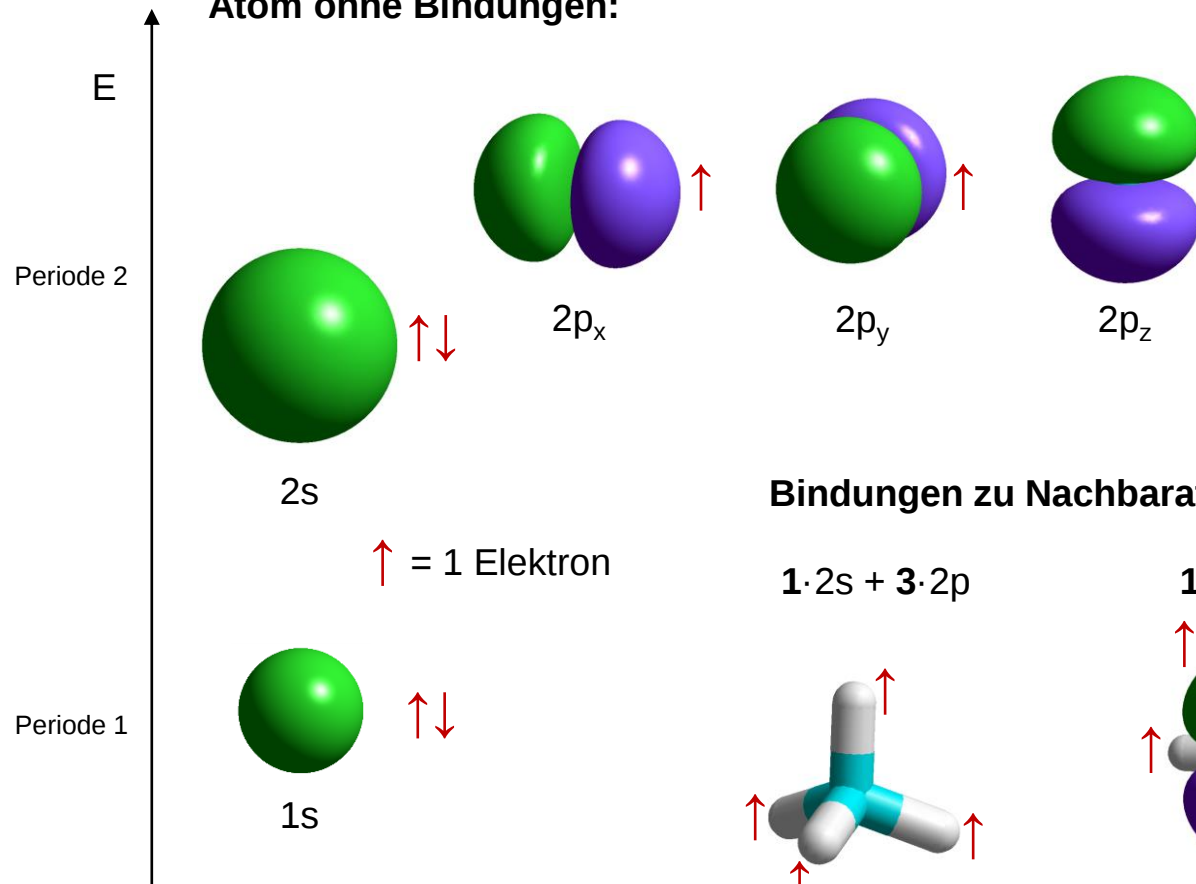
Funktionelle Gruppen 3

Verbindungs- klasse	Funktionelle Gruppe	R = C-Rest R _H = C-Rest / H	Beispiele
Amine			 <i>Dimethylamin</i> <i>Atropin</i>
Nitro- verbindungen			 <i>Nitromethan</i> <i>Nitrobenzol</i> <i>Trinitrotoluol (TNT)</i>
Amide			 <i>Dimethylformamid</i> <i>Glutathion (γ-Glu-Cys-Gly-Peptid)</i>
Azo- verbindungen			 <i>Azobenzol</i> <i>β-Naphtholorange (Orange II)</i>

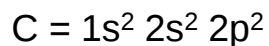


Elektronische Struktur des C-Atoms

Atom ohne Bindungen:



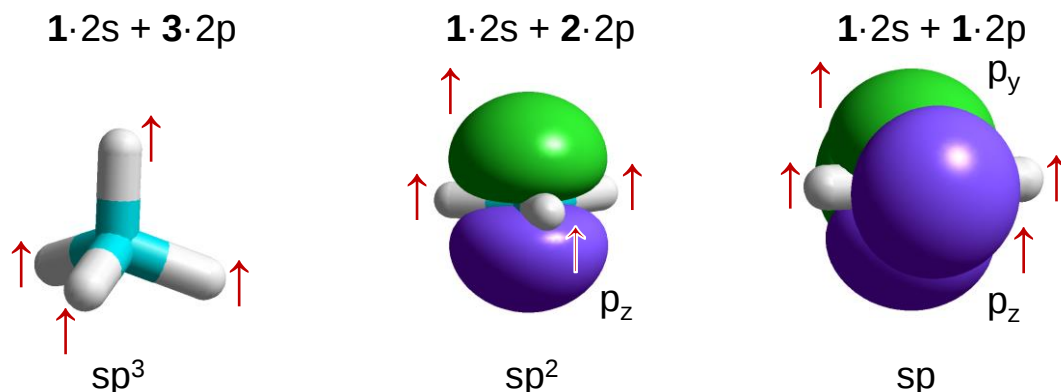
Elektronenkonfiguration:

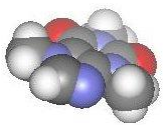


Kern:

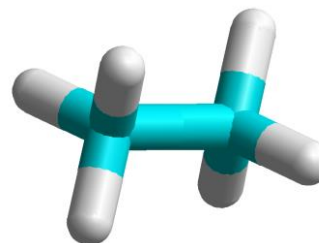
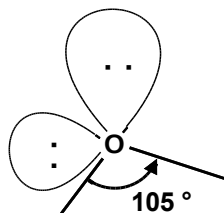
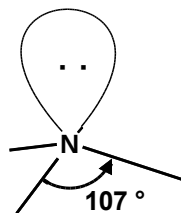
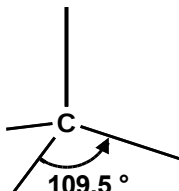
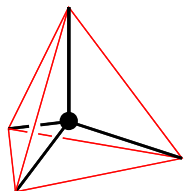
6 Protonen + 6(7) Neutronen

Bindungen zu Nachbaratomen (Hybridisierung):





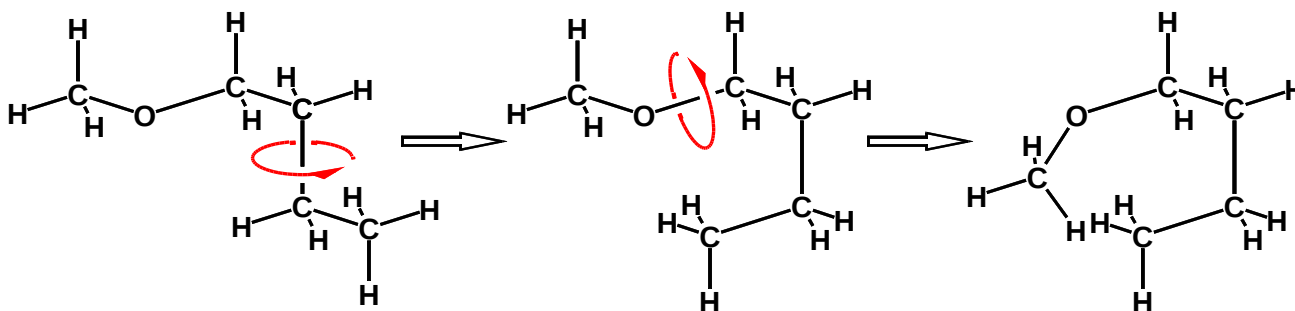
Geometrie der Bauelemente: sp^3 -C-Atome



Gesättigte C-Atome,
 sp^3 -Hybridisierung
⇒ Tetraeder

O, N: freie Elektronenpaare
benötigen mehr Platz
⇒ kleinerer Winkel

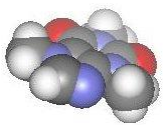
σ -Bindungen



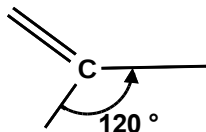
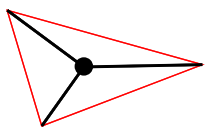
Bei Normaltemperatur wandeln sich die obigen Strukturen (und weitere) durch interne Rotation beliebig ineinander um. Die Strukturen beschreiben damit *nicht unterscheidbare Moleküle*. Die freie Rotierbarkeit der Einfachbindungen kann eingeschränkt oder aufgehoben sein durch:

- sperrige Gruppen oder
- partiellen Doppelbindungscharakter der Einfachbindungen

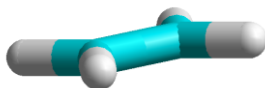




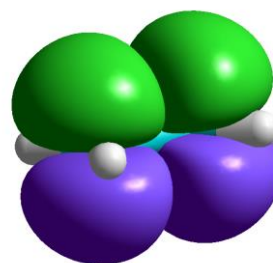
Geometrie der Bauelemente: sp^2 -C-Atome



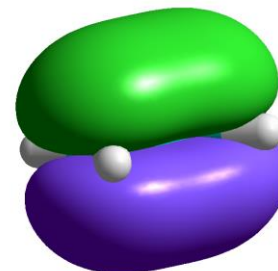
Ungesättigte C-Atome
 sp^2 -Hybridisierung
 $\Rightarrow$ planar-trigonal



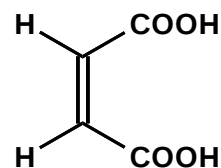
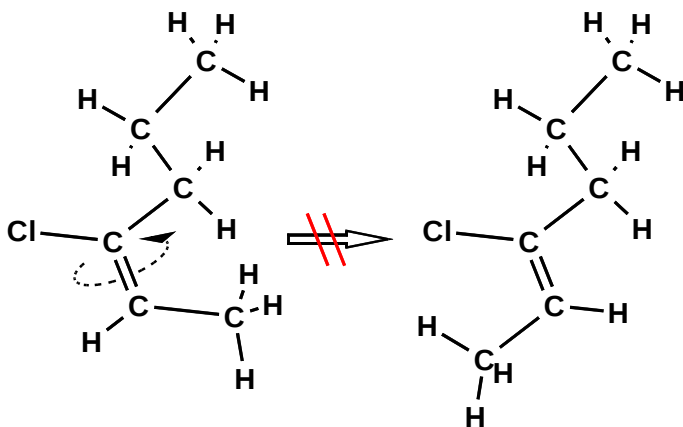
σ -Bindungen



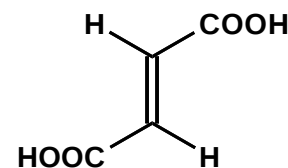
p_z -Atomorbitale



π -Molekülorbital
Doppelbindung



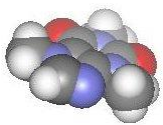
Maleinsäure
cis (Z)



Fumarsäure
trans (E)

Die Nachbarn von Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindungen liegen in einer *Ebene*.
Die *interne Rotation* der Molekülteile entlang der Doppelbindung ist *nicht möglich*.
Es existieren nicht ineinander umwandelbare Moleküle mit unterschiedlichen Geometrien an der C=C-Doppelbindung (*cis/trans*-Geometrie oder *E/Z*-Geometrie).
Diese Substanzen zeigen *unterschiedliche* physikalische und chemische *Eigenschaften*.

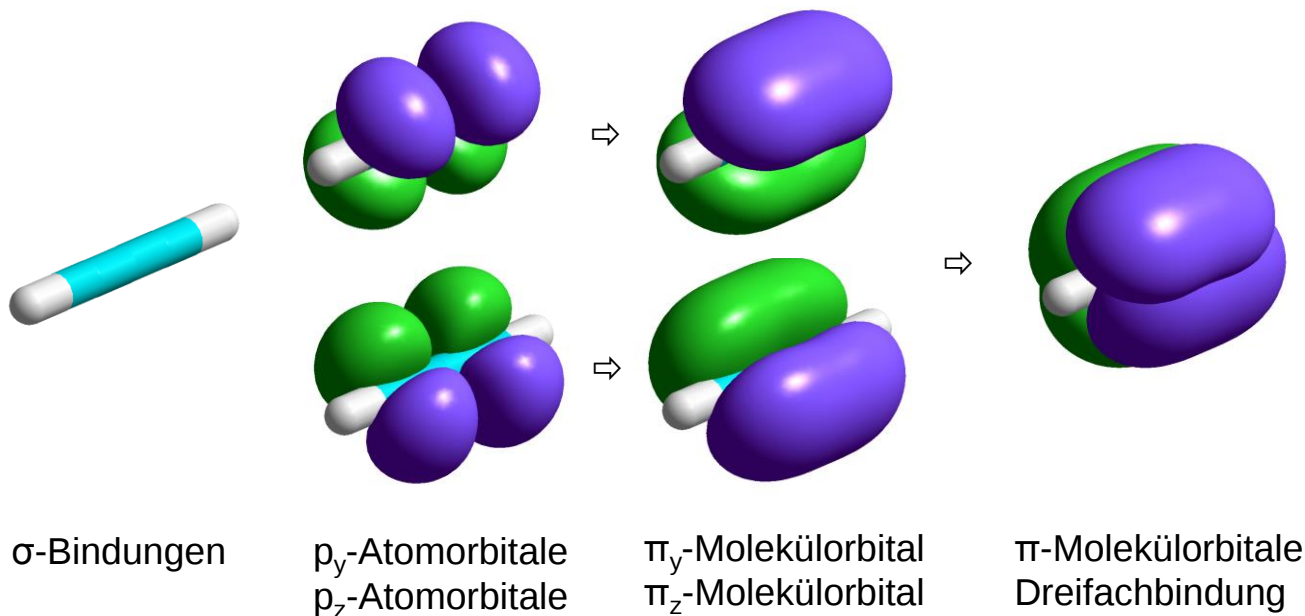




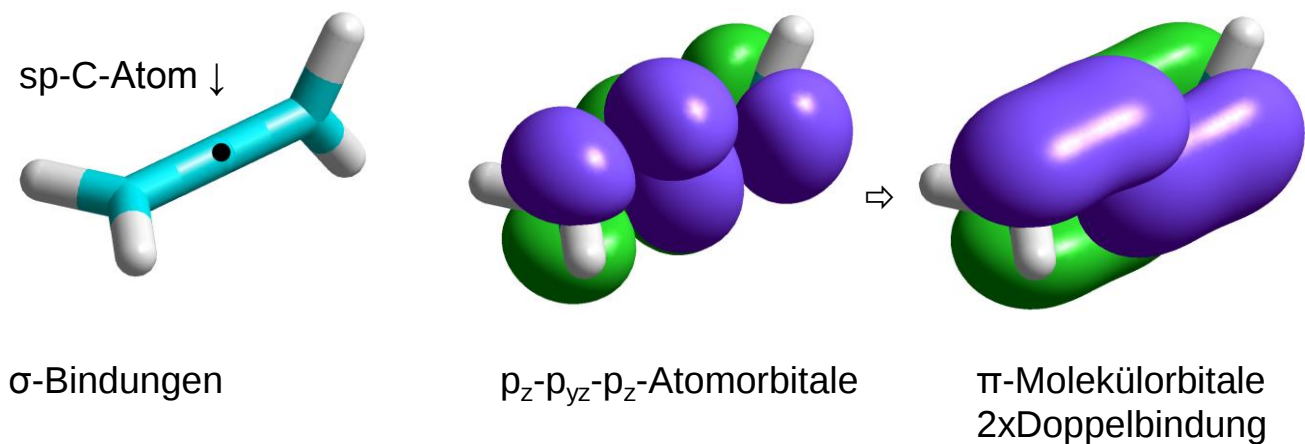
Geometrie der Bauelemente: sp-C-Atome

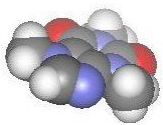


Ungesättigte C-Atome
sp-Hybridisierung
⇒ linear

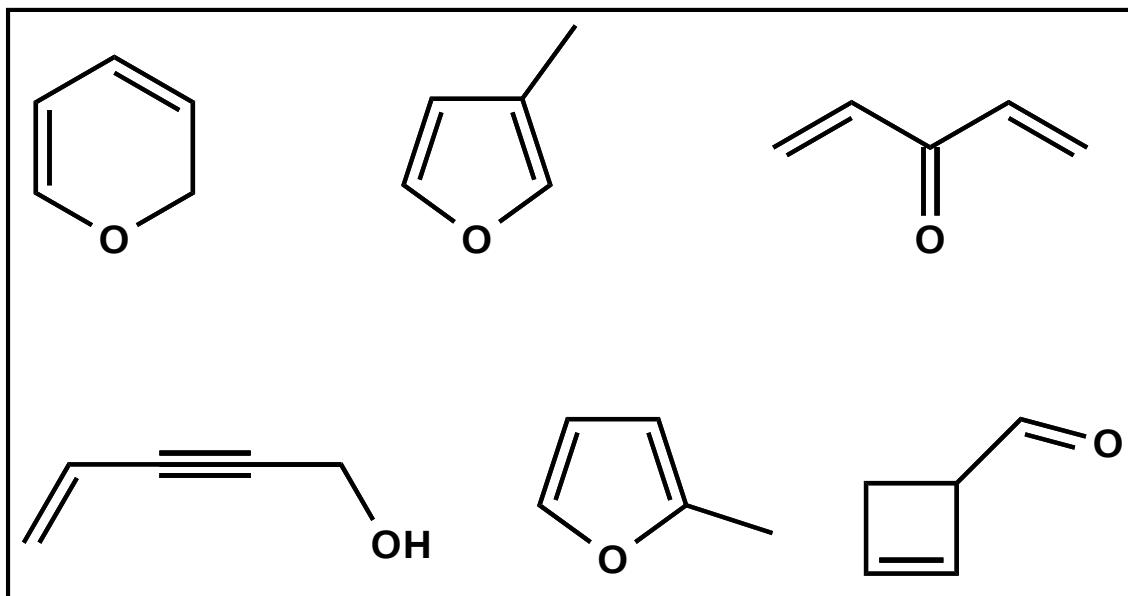


Ungesättigte C-Atome
 sp^2 - sp - sp^2 -Hybridisierung
⇒ linear mit 90° Drehung





Isomerie: Konstitution

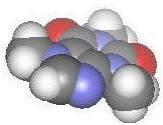


Die *Konstitution* beschreibt die Bindungsverhältnisse zwischen den Atomen eines Moleküls.

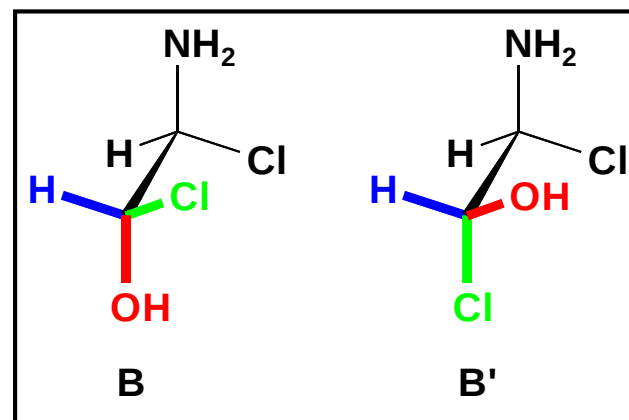
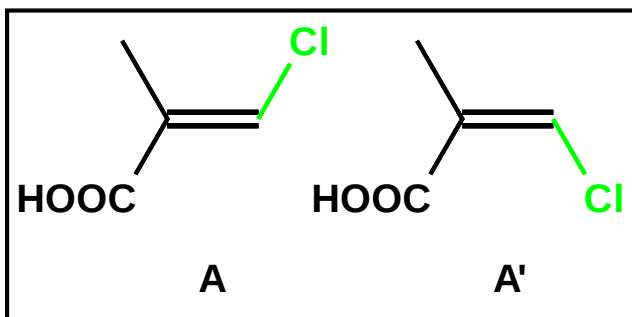
Konstitutionsisomere haben dieselbe atomare Zusammensetzung (*Summenformel*), die Atome sind jedoch unterschiedlich miteinander verknüpft.

Die Substanzen haben meist stark *unterschiedliche* chemische und physikalische *Eigenschaften* und sind im allgemeinen *nicht* unmittelbar ineinander *umwandelbar*.

Abgebildet sind einige Konstitutionsisomere der Summenformel C_5H_6O (von insgesamt 205).



Isomerie: Konfiguration

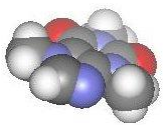


Die *Konfiguration* definiert bei gegebener Konstitution die relative *räumliche Anordnung* der Substituenten an den *Bindungsstellen*.

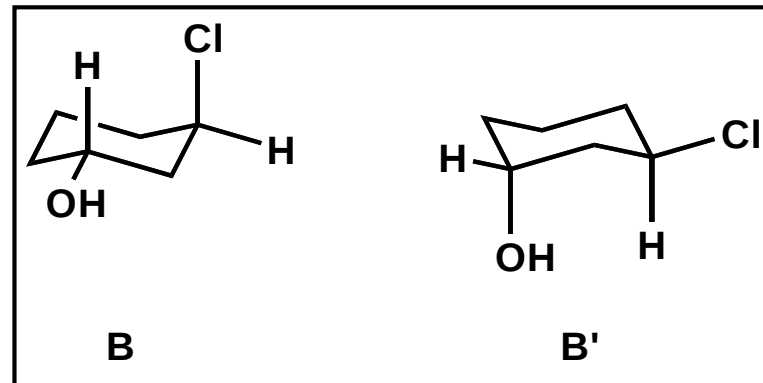
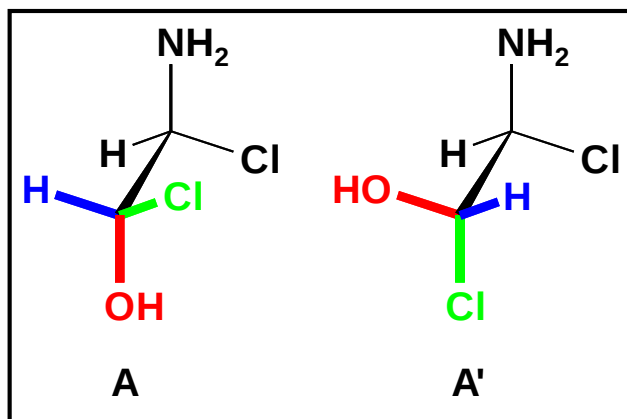
Konfigurationsisomere haben meist *ähnliche*, aber doch *unterschiedliche* chemische und physikalische *Eigenschaften*.

Unterscheidbare Konfigurationsisomere, die sich *nicht wie Bild und Spiegelbild* verhalten (siehe Chiralität), heißen *Diastereomere* (Moleküle B und B').

Konfigurationsisomere sind *nicht* einfach ineinander *umwandelbar*, entstehen bei chemischen Reaktionen oft als Gemische und müssen, um sie in reiner Form zu erhalten, meist auf *unterschiedlichen Synthesewegen* hergestellt werden.



Isomerie: Konformation

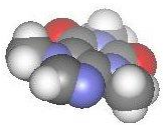


Die *Konformation* beschreibt die unterschiedlichen räumlichen Anordnungen der Molekülteile, die sich durch *Rotation* um *Einfachbindungen* ergeben (z.B. Moleküle A und A').

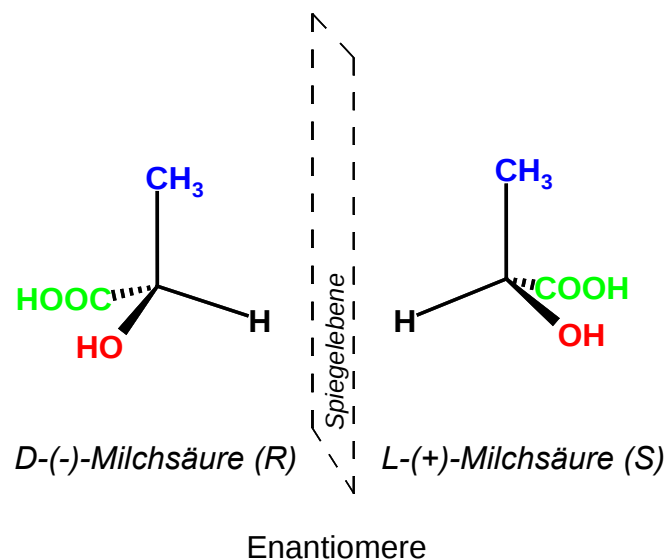
Im allgemeinen sind unterschiedliche Konformationen eines Moleküls *nicht* einzeln *beobachtbar*, sondern sie wandeln sich ständig ineinander um. Sie sind unter Normalbedingungen *nicht unterscheidbar*.

Die makroskopischen *Eigenschaften* einer Verbindung ergeben sich aus der jeweiligen *Mischung* der Eigenschaften der Konformationen, wobei jede gemäß ihrem relativen Anteil (Stabilität!) beiträgt.

In *Ringstrukturen* führt der Wechsel zwischen unterschiedlichen Konformationen zu einem Durchschwingen (*Flip*) des Ringes zusammen mit *Ortswechsel* der Substituenten (Moleküle B und B').



Isomerie: Chiralität



Achirale Objekte



Chirale Objekte



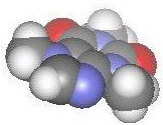
Die Geometrie der Molekülbauelemente erlaubt den Aufbau von Molekülen *gleicher Konstitution*, die mit ihrem eigenen *Spiegelbild nicht identisch* sind. Solche Moleküle sind *chiral*.

Die Paare aus Struktur und nicht identischer Spiegelbildstruktur nennt man dann *Enantiomere*.

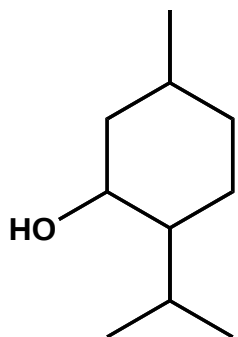
Enantiomere zeigen in vielen physikalischen und chemischen Experimenten *identische Eigenschaften* (wie z.B. Reaktivität, Schmelzpunkt, Siedepunkt, Löslichkeit, Dichte etc.).

Lediglich in Kombination *mit anderen chiralen Objekten* (z.B. Teile des polarisierten Lichts, andere chirale Moleküle, wie Proteine o.ä.) verhalten sie sich *unterschiedlich*.

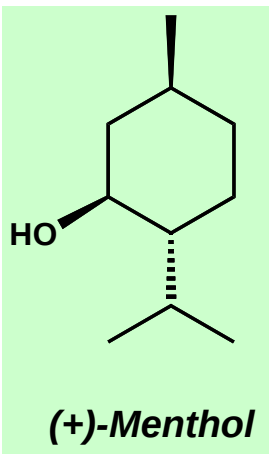
Im Prinzip sind *fast alle Gegenstände* unserer Umwelt *chiral*. Real existierende *Paare von Enantiomeren* (wie z.B. unsere Hände/Füße, oder links- und rechtsdrehende Schrauben) sind *seltener*.



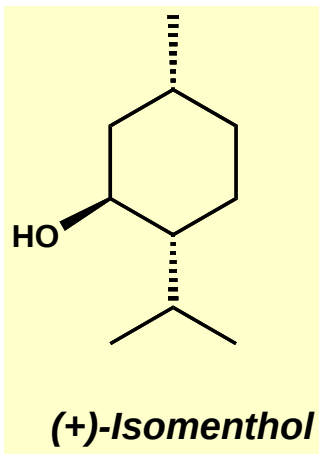
Isomerie: Stereozentren (Beispiel Menthol)



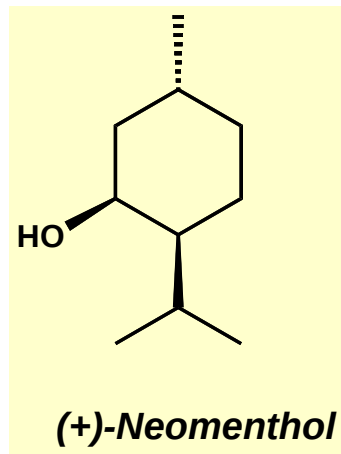
Konstitution



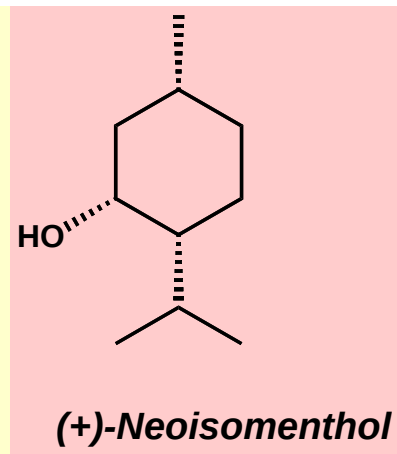
(+)-Menthol



(+)-Isomenthol

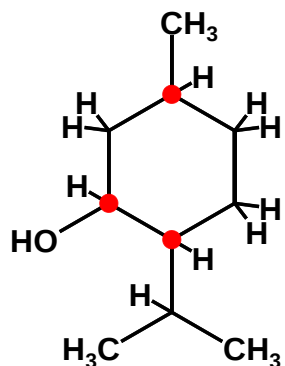


(+)-Neomenthol

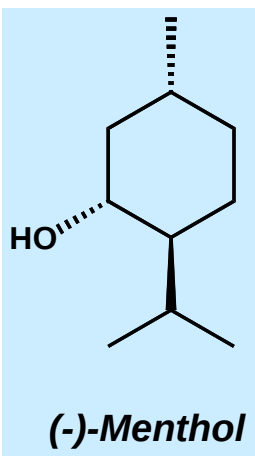


(+)-Neoisoomenthol

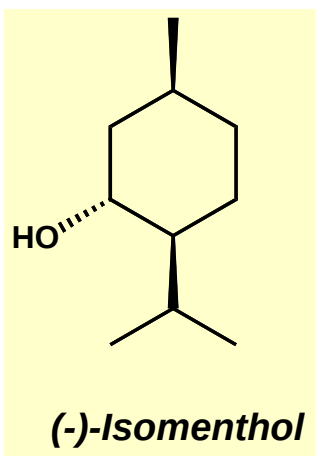
Spiegelebene



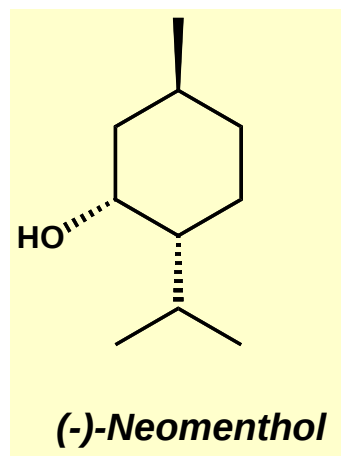
Stereozentren



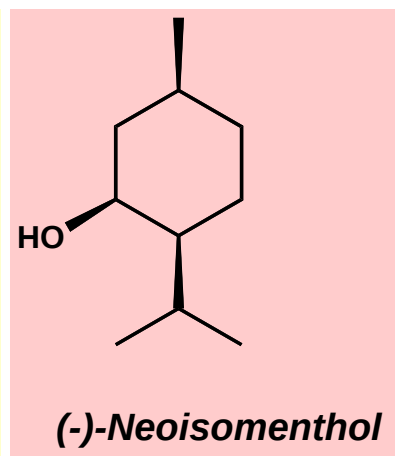
(-)-Menthol



(-)-Isomenthol



(-)-Neomenthol



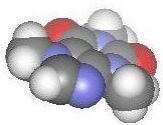
(-)-Neoisoomenthol

Stark frisch minzig süß

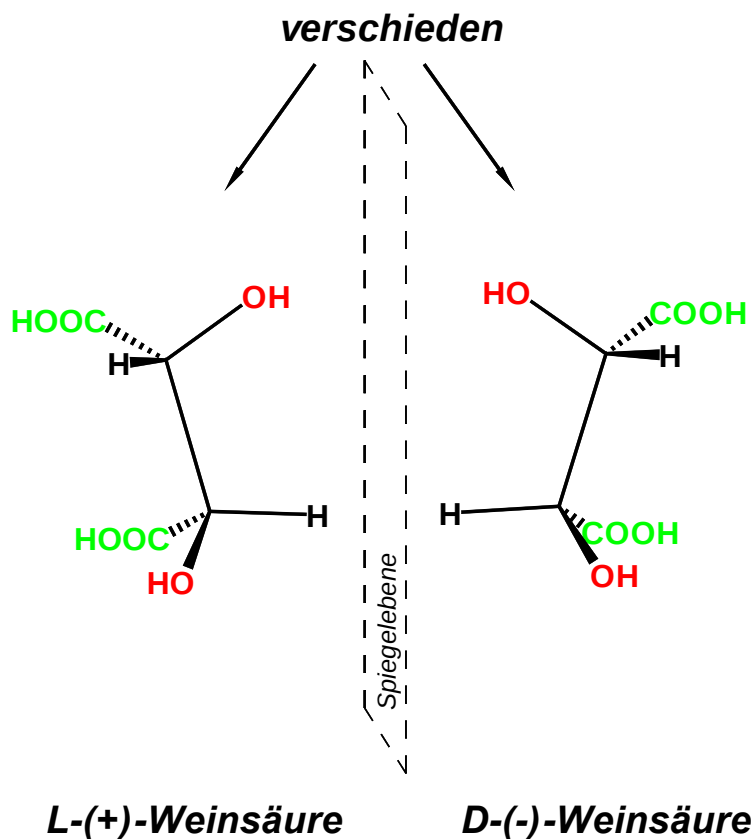
Schwach frisch minzig süß

Dumpf muffig

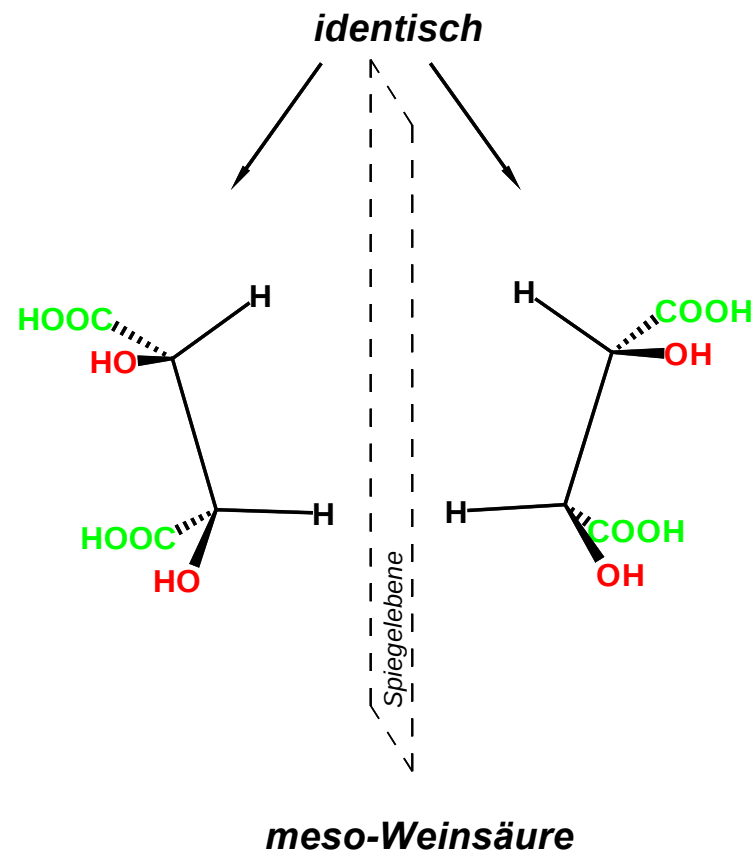
Campher



Isomerie: Enantiomere und Mesoverbindungen

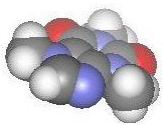


chiral



nicht chiral

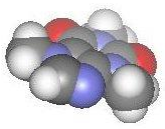
Enantiomere sind *nicht-identische* Strukturen, die sich wie *Bild und Spiegelbild* zueinander verhalten.
Mesoverbindungen haben eine *interne Symmetrieebene* oder ein *Inversionszentrum*.

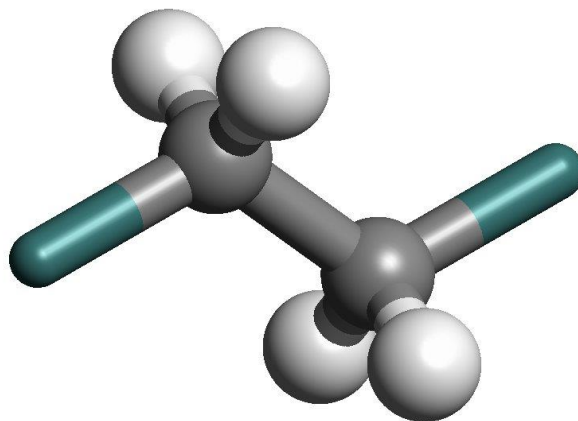
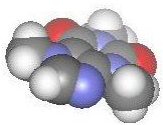


Isomerie: Übersicht

	Moleküle					
Summenformeln	$C_9H_8O_4$	$C_4H_9NO_2$	C_2H_6O	C_6H_6	$C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$	+ ...
Konstitutionsisomere					+ ...	
Konfigurationsisomere						+ ...
Konformationsisomere						+ ...

Bei Raumtemperatur normalerweise nicht unterscheidbar, da die Umwandlung permanent erfolgt

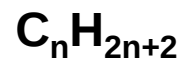


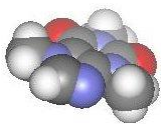


Andere Bezeichnungen:

**gesättigte Kohlenwasserstoffe
Paraffine**

Allgemeine Summenformel:

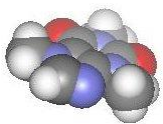




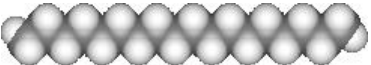
Alkane (Tabelle 1)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Methan CH ₄	<chem>CH4</chem> 	-182	-164
Ethan C ₂ H ₆	<chem>H3C-CH3</chem> 	-183	-89
Propan C ₃ H ₈	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-190	-42
Butane (insgesamt 2 Isomere)			
Butan C ₄ H ₁₀	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-138	-1
Isobutan C ₄ H ₁₀	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-CH-CH3</chem> 	-159	-12
Pentane (insgesamt 3 Isomere)			
Pentan C ₅ H ₁₂	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-130	36
Isopentan C ₅ H ₁₂	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-CH-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-160	28
2,2-Dimethyl- propan C ₅ H ₁₂	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-C-CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> 	-17	10

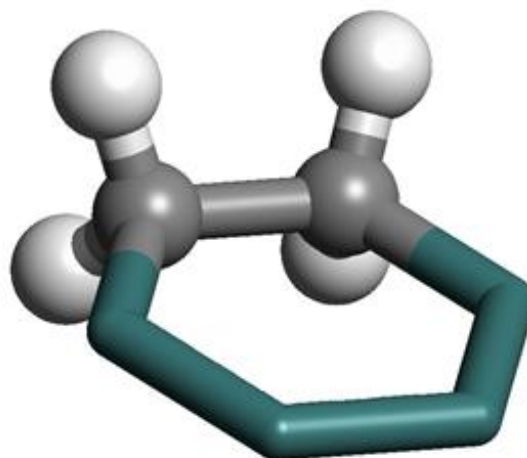
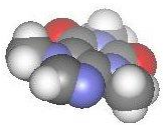
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Hexane (insgesamt 5 Isomere)			
Hexan C ₆ H ₁₄	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-95	69
Isohexan C ₆ H ₁₄	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-CH-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-154	60
3-Methyl- pentan C ₆ H ₁₄	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-CH2-CH-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-6	63
2,2-Dimethyl- butan C ₆ H ₁₄	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-C-CH2-CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> 	-100	50
2,3-Dimethyl- butan C ₆ H ₁₄	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-CH-CH-CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> 	-129	58
Heptane (insgesamt 9 Isomere)			
Heptan C ₇ H ₁₆	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-91	98
Octane (insgesamt 18 Isomere)			
Octan C ₈ H ₁₈	<chem>H3C-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH3</chem> 	-57	126
2,2,4- Trimethyl- pentan C ₈ H ₁₈	<chem>CH3</chem> <chem>H3C-C-CH2-CH-CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> <chem>CH3</chem> 	-107	99



Alkane (Tabelle 2)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Nonane (insgesamt 35 Isomere) und längerkettige Alkane			
Nonan C ₉ H ₂₀	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ 	-51	151
Decan C ₁₀ H ₂₂	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ 	-30	174
Dodecan C ₁₂ H ₂₆	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{10}-\text{CH}_3$ 	-10	216
Tetra- decan C ₁₄ H ₃₀	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{12}-\text{CH}_3$ 	6	254
Hexa- decan C ₁₆ H ₃₄	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{14}-\text{CH}_3$ 	18	287
Octadecan C ₁₈ H ₃₈	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{16}-\text{CH}_3$ 	28	316
Eicosan C ₂₀ H ₄₂	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{18}-\text{CH}_3$ 	37	343

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Langkettige Alkane			
Penta- cosan C ₂₅ H ₅₂	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{23}-\text{CH}_3$ 	53	402
Triacontan C ₃₀ H ₆₂	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{28}-\text{CH}_3$ 	66	450
Tetra- contan C ₄₀ H ₈₂	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\left[\text{CH}_2\right]_{38}-\text{CH}_3$ 	81	-



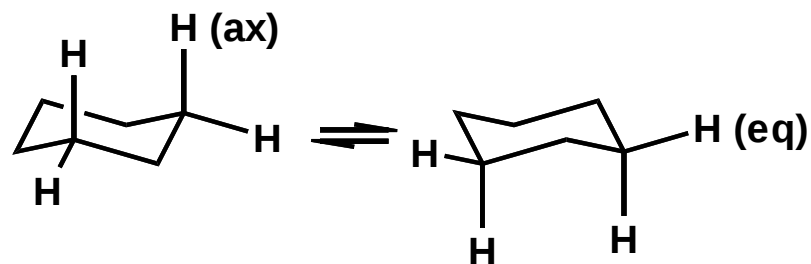
Allgemeine Summenformel:

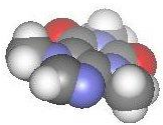


Gespannte Ringe:
Spannungsfrei:

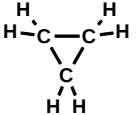
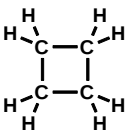
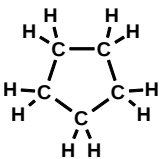
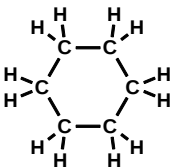
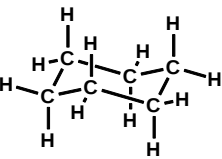
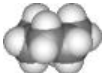
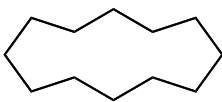
3, 4, ab 7 C-Atome im Ring
5 oder 6 C-Atome im Ring

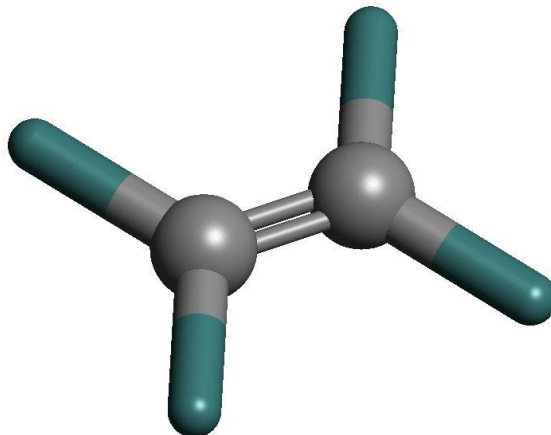
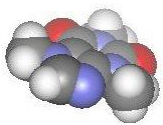
Konformationen:





Cycloalkane (Tabelle)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Cyclo- propan C_3H_6	 	-128	-33
Cyclo- butan C_4H_8	 	-50	12
Cyclo- pentan C_5H_{10}	 	-94	49
Cyclo- hexan C_6H_{12}	  	7	81
Cyclo- dodecan $C_{12}H_{24}$	 	61	247

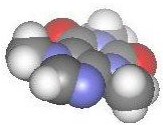


Andere Bezeichnungen:

**ungesättigte Kohlenwasserstoffe
Olefine**

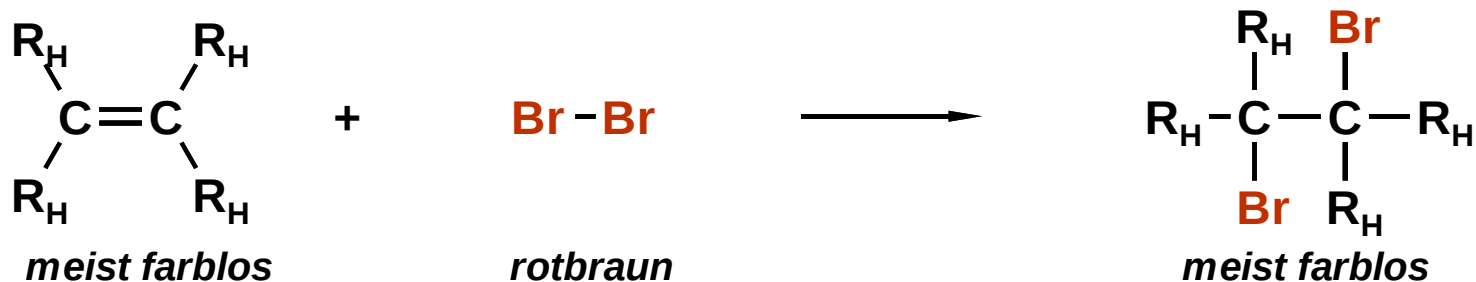
Allgemeine Summenformel:

C_nH_{2n}



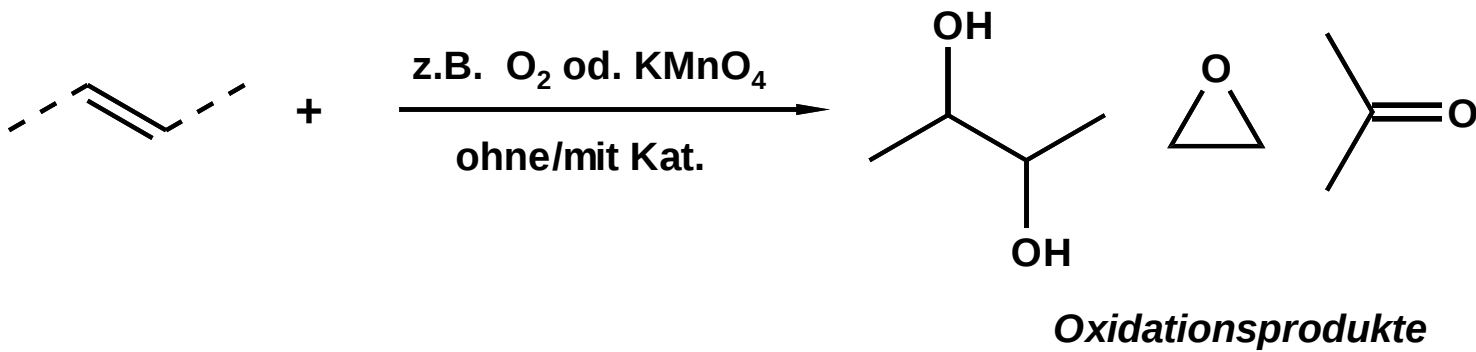
Reaktionen an Doppelbindungen

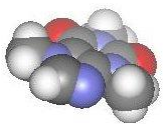
Addition:



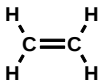
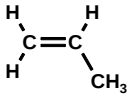
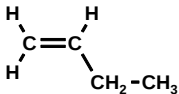
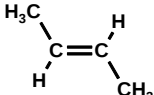
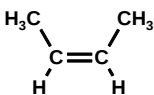
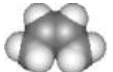
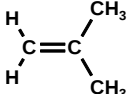
Auch mit Cl₂, I₂, HCl, HBr, HI, H₂O, H₂SO₄, H₂ etc.

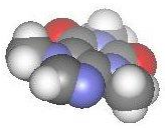
Oxidation:



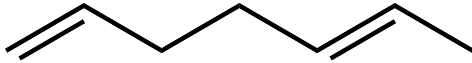


Alkene (Tabelle)

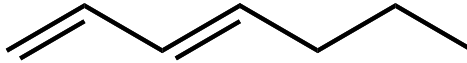
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Ethen C_2H_4	 	-169	-104
Propen C_3H_6	 	-185	-47
Butene (insgesamt 4 Isomere)			
1-Buten C_4H_8	 	-185	-6
trans-2-Buten C_4H_8	 	-106	1
cis-2-Buten C_4H_8	 	-139	4
Isobuten C_4H_8	 	-140	-7



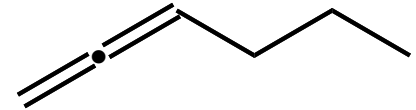
Polyalkene und cyclische Alkene



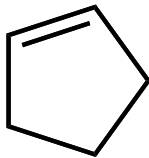
*isolierte
Doppelbindungen*



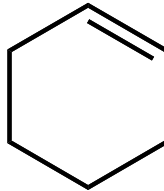
*konjugierte
Doppelbindungen
energetisch günstiger
stabiler*



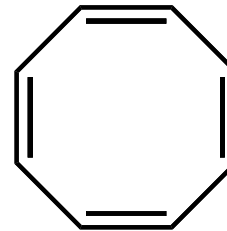
*kumulierte
Doppelbindungen*



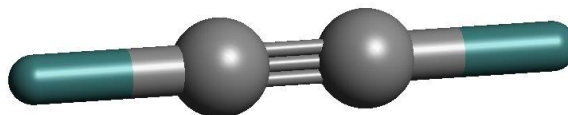
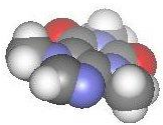
Cyclopenten



Cyclohexen



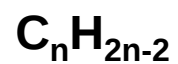
Cyclooctatetraen

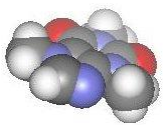


Andere Bezeichnungen:

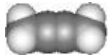
Acetylenverbindungen

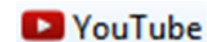
Allgemeine Summenformel:

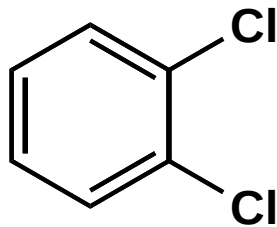
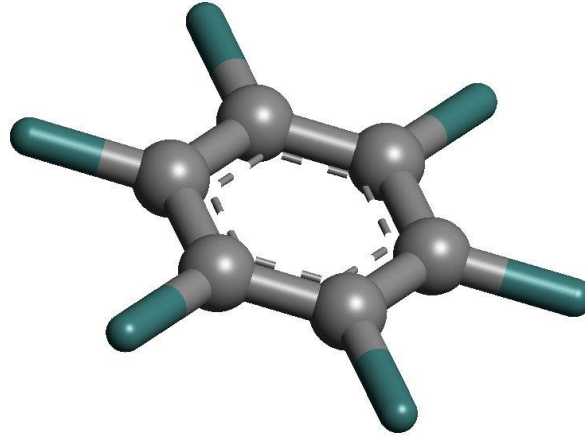
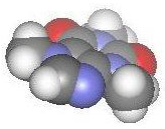




Alkine (Tabelle)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Ethin C ₂ H ₂	$\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$ 	-81	-84 (subl.)
Propin C ₃ H ₄	$\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ 	-102	-23
Butine (insgesamt 2 Isomere)			
1-Butin C ₄ H ₆	$\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ 	-126	8
2-Butin C ₄ H ₆	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$ 	-32	27

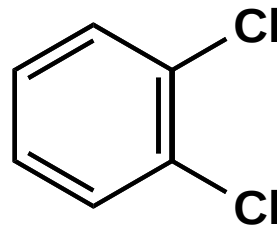




"Einhorn"

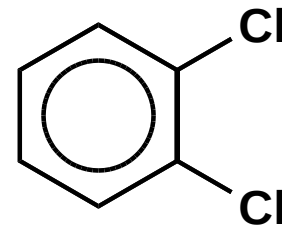
fiktiv

≡

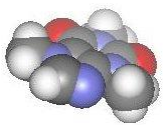


"Drache"

≡

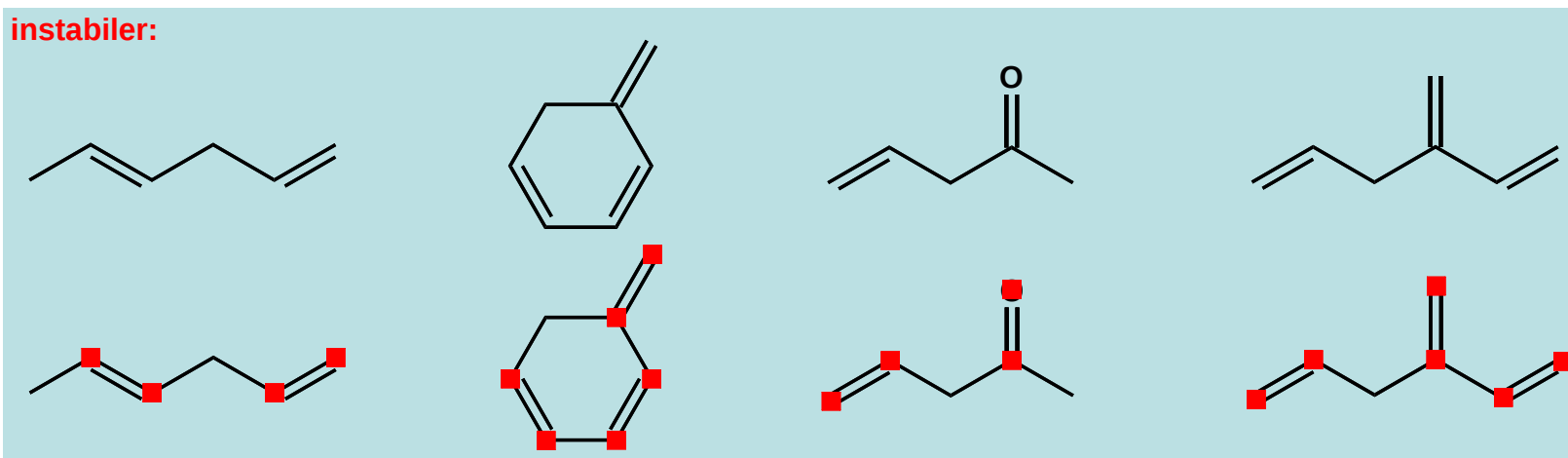


Nashorn
real

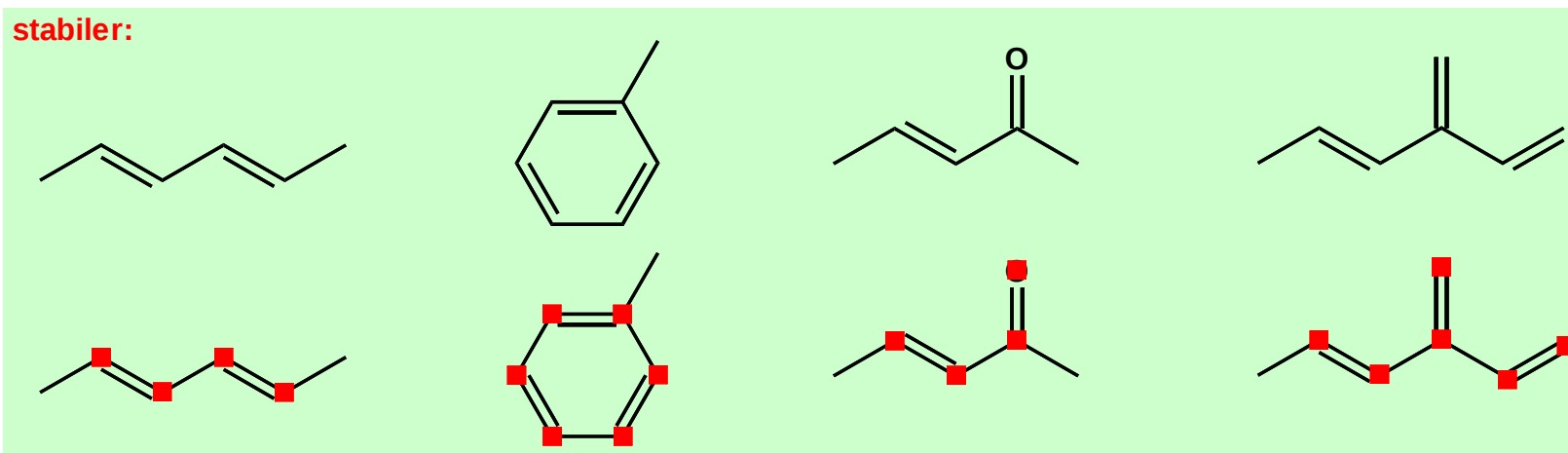


Resonanzstabilisierung, Mesomerie

instabiler:



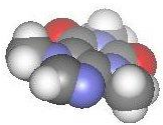
stabiler:



■ : sp^2 -Atom mit p_z -Orbital

Die Moleküle im unteren grünen Feld besitzen eine *größere Stabilität* als die jeweils vergleichbaren Moleküle im oberen blauen Feld.

Sie haben eine **größere Zahl unmittelbar benachbarter sp^2 -Atome mit einem p_z -Orbital**, weisen damit ein größeres *resonanzfähiges π -System* auf (*Mesomerie*) oder sind aromatisch.

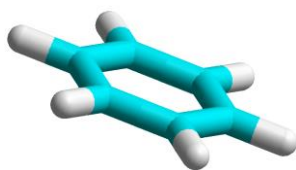


Historisch:

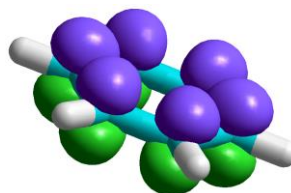
Aromatisch sind ungesättigte Verbindungen, die kein Brom addieren.

Hückelregel:

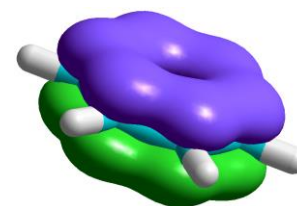
Voraussetzung für **Aromatizität** ist ein **ebener Ring** mit einem **konjugierten π -System** von **$4n+2$** ($n=0,1,2,\dots$) **π -Elektronen**. Gilt bei einfachen Ringsystemen, Vorsicht bei Polycyclen!



σ -Bindungen

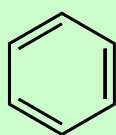


p_z -Atomorbitale

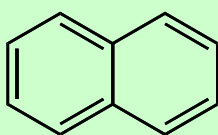


π -Molekülorbital

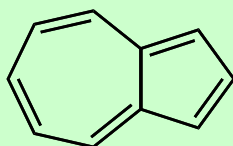
Aromatisch:



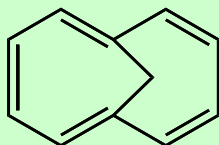
Benzol



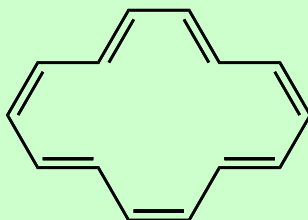
Naphthalin



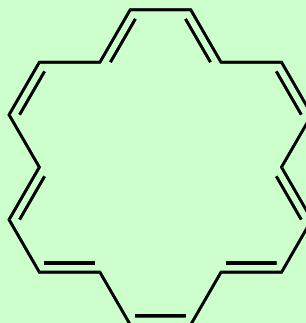
Azulen



1,6-Methano-
[10]annulen



[14]Annulen

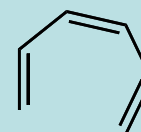


[18]Annulen

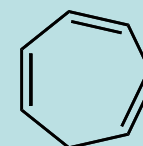
Nicht aromatisch:



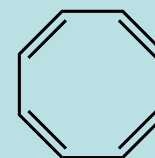
Cyclo-
butadien
[4]Annulen



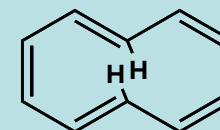
1,3,5-Hexatrien
(kein Ring)



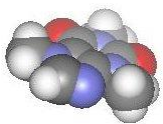
Cycloheptatrien
(keine Ringkonjugation)



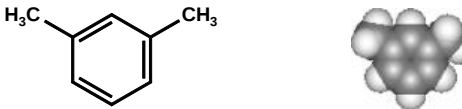
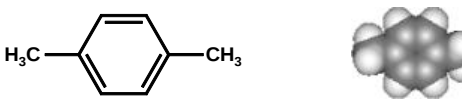
Cyclooctatetraen
[8]Annulen

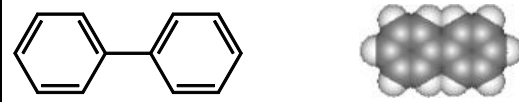
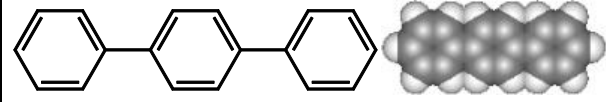
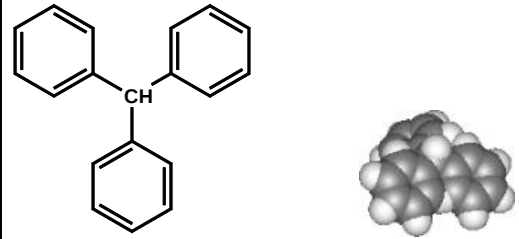


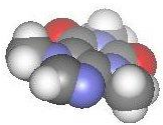
[10]Annulen
(kein ebenes Ringsystem)



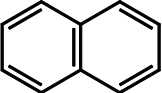
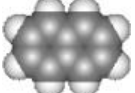
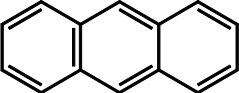
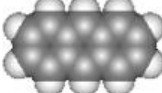
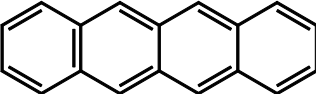
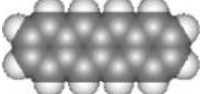
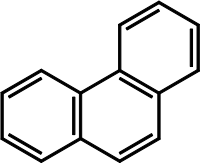
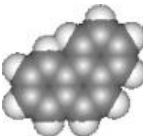
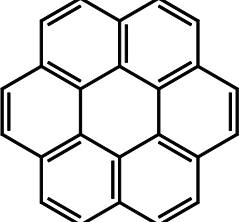
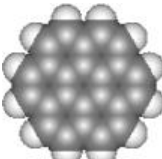
Aromaten (Tabelle 1)

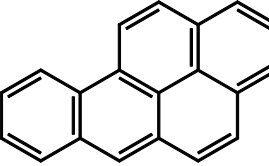
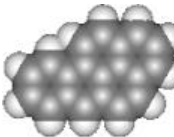
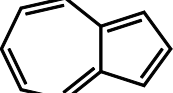
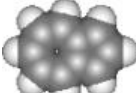
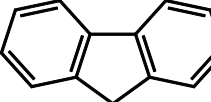
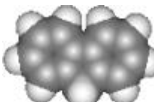
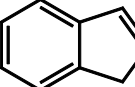
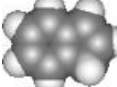
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Benzol C_6H_6		6	80
Toluol C_7H_8		-95	111
Xylole (insgesamt 3 Isomere)			
o-Xylol C_8H_{10}		-25	144
m-Xylol C_8H_{10}		-48	139
p-Xylol C_8H_{10}		13	138

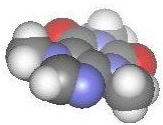
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Mehrkerne nichtkondensierte Aromaten			
Bipenyl $C_{12}H_{10}$		71	255
p-Ter- phenyl $C_{18}H_{14}$		171	250
Triphenyl- methan $C_{19}H_{16}$		93	359

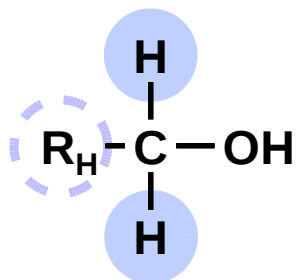
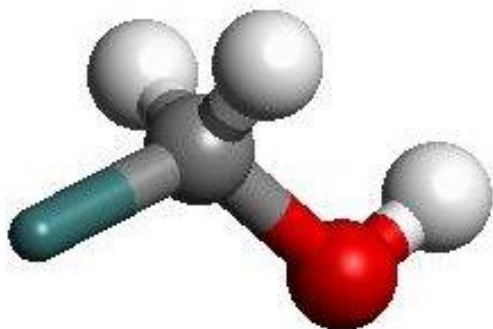
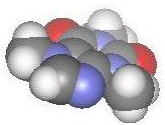


Aromaten (Tabelle 2)

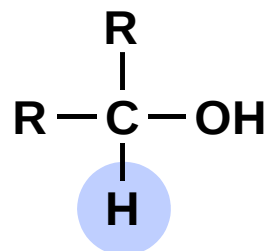
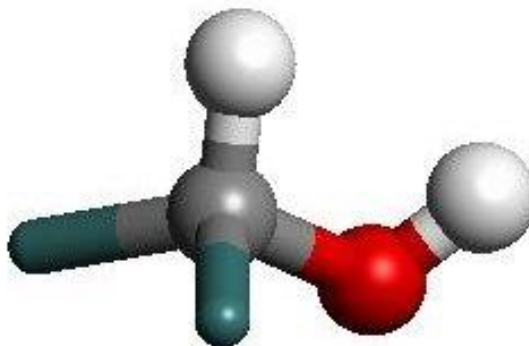
Mehrkernige kondensierte Aromaten				
Naphthalin $C_{10}H_8$			80	218
Anthracen $C_{14}H_{10}$			216	354
Naphthalen $C_{18}H_{12}$			355	-
Phenanthren $C_{14}H_{10}$			101	340
Coronen $C_{24}H_{12}$			440	-

Mehrkernige kondensierte Aromaten				
3,4-Benzopyren $C_{20}H_{12}$			179	-
Azulen $C_{10}H_8$			99	270
Aromaten mit CH_2 -Gruppen				
Fluoren $C_{13}H_{10}$			114	295
Inden C_9H_8			-2	181

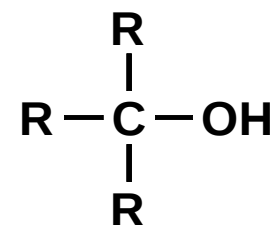
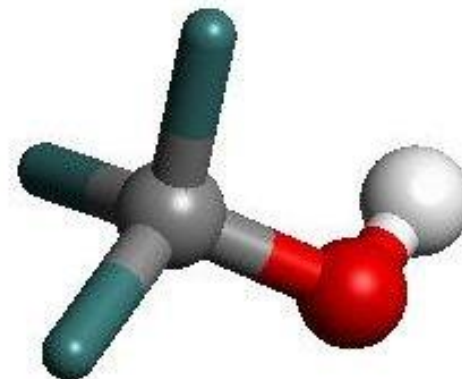




primärer Alkohol



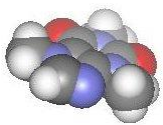
sekundärer Alkohol



tertiärer Alkohol

$\text{R}_\text{H} = \text{C-Rest oder H}$

$\text{R} = \text{C-Rest}$



Vergleich Ethan - Methanol



Ethan

$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3$

MW = 30 g/mol

Kp = -89 °C

Gas

**nicht
wasserlöslich**



Methanol

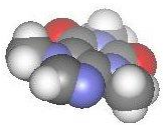
$\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$

MW = 32 g/mol

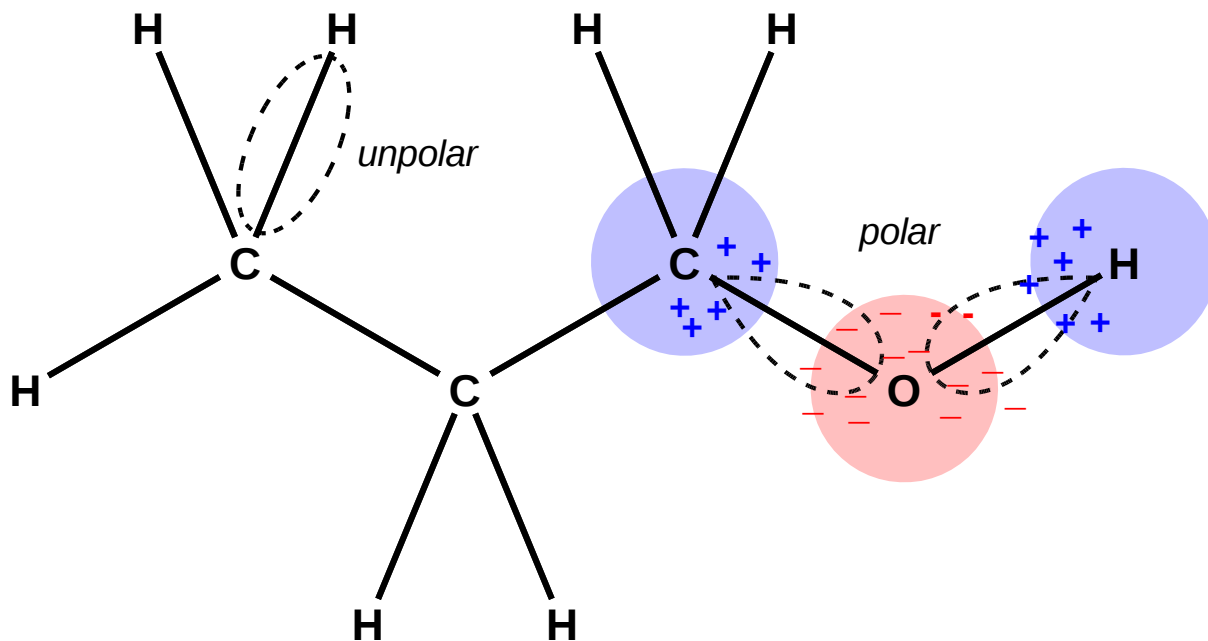
Kp = +65 °C

Flüssigkeit

wasserlöslich



Die polare Bindung



Polare Bindungen aufgrund stark unterschiedlicher Elektronegativitäten

Elektronegativität:

(L. Pauling)

H : 2,20

C : 2,55

O : 3,44

1

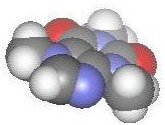
→

4

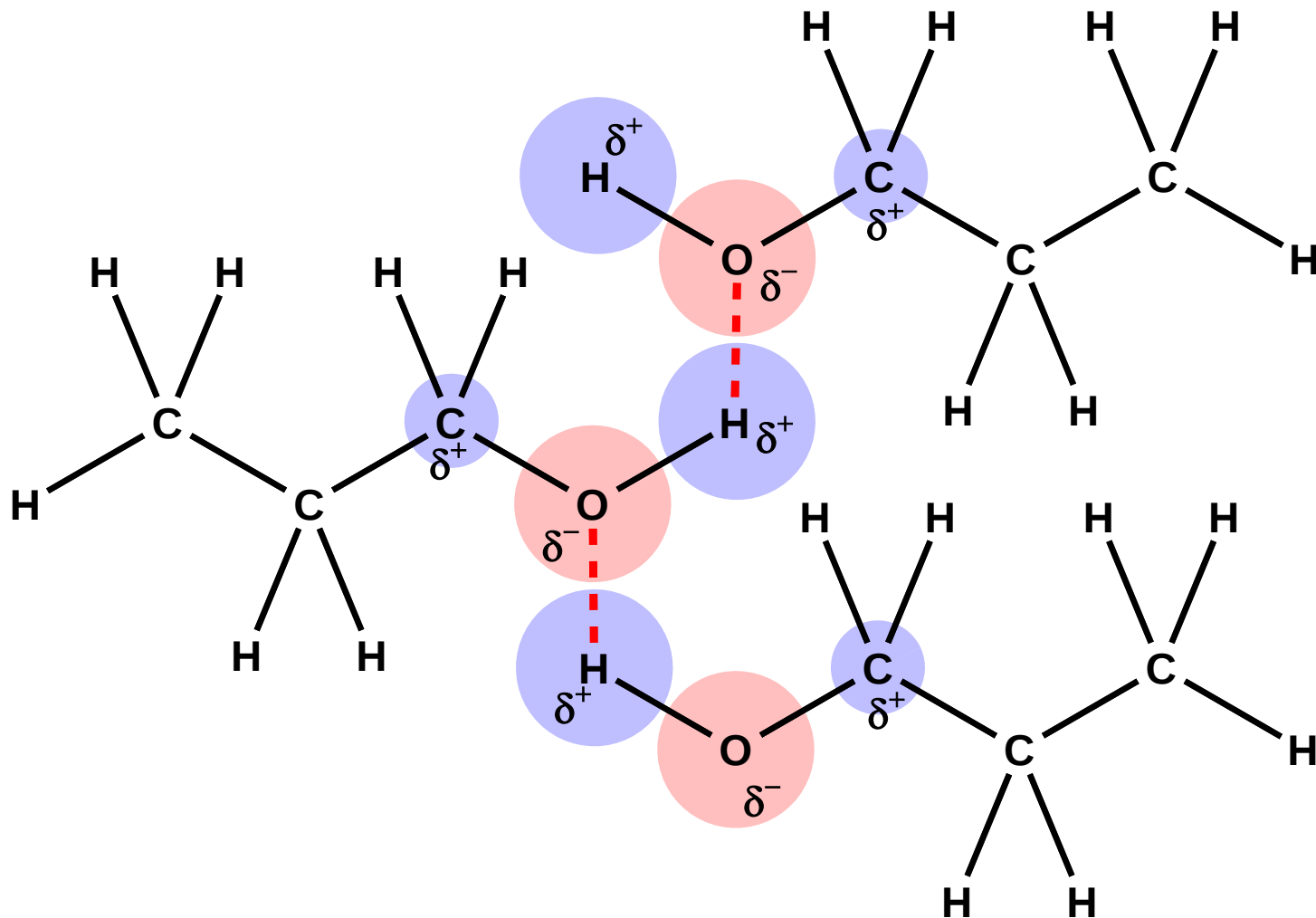
I		II												III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII					
H																		He	1					
Li	Be																	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	2
Na	Mg																	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	3
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	4						
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	5						
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	6						
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Ha																7				

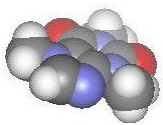
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

1

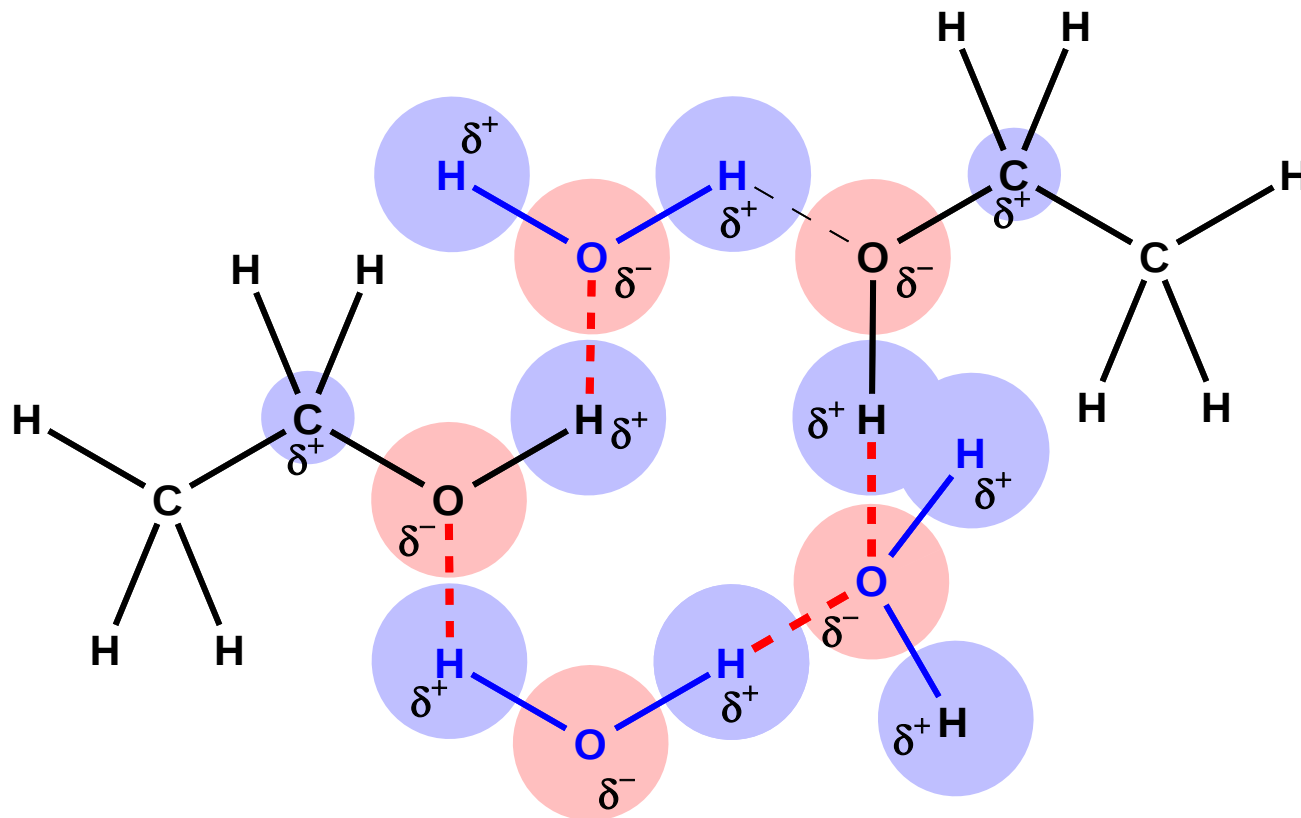


Assoziation über Wasserstoffbrücken





Löslichkeit in Wasser



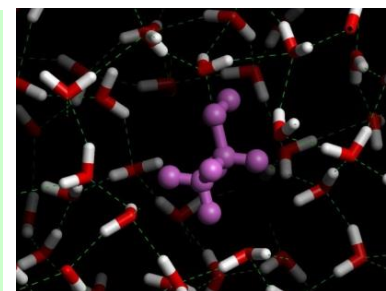
Alkohol	Lösl. H ₂ O
CH ₃ OH	∞
C ₂ H ₅ OH	∞
C ₃ H ₇ OH	∞
C ₄ H ₉ OH	79 g/L
C ₅ H ₁₁ OH	23 g/L
C ₆ H ₁₃ OH	6 g/L
C ₇ H ₁₅ OH	2 g/L
C ₈ H ₁₇ OH	0,5 g/L
C ₉ H ₁₉ OH	0 g/L
C ₁₀ H ₂₁ OH	0 g/L

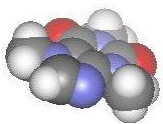
Ähnliches löst sich in Ähnlichem

similia similibus solvuntur

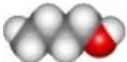
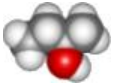
Paracelsus

(Philippus Theophrastus Aureolus Bombastus von Hohenheim, 1493-1541)

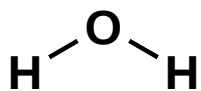
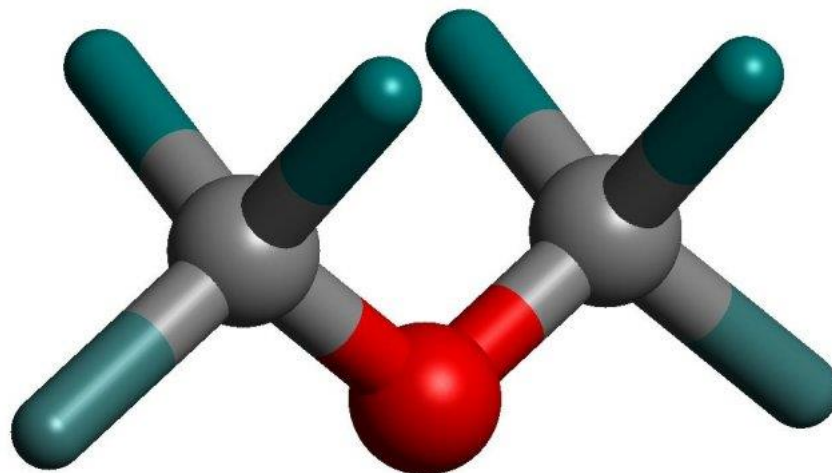
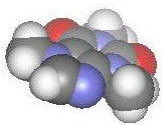




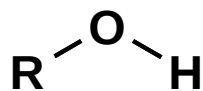
Alkohole (Tabelle)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Methanol CH ₄ O	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ 	-94	65
Ethanol C ₂ H ₆ O	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 	-117	79
Propanole (insgesamt 2 Isomere)			
Propanol C ₃ H ₈ O	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 	-127	97
Iso- propanol C ₃ H ₈ O	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 	-90	82
Butanole (insgesamt 4 Isomere)			
Butanol C ₄ H ₁₀ O	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 	-90	117
sec- Butanol C ₄ H ₁₀ O	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 	-	100
tert- Butanol C ₄ H ₁₀ O	$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 	26	82

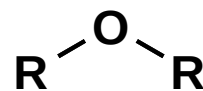
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Wachsalkohole			
Cetyl- alkohol C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-[\text{CH}_2]_{15}-\text{OH}$ 	50	344
Höherwertige Alkohole			
Glycol C ₂ H ₆ O ₂	$\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 	-13	197
Glycerin C ₃ H ₈ O ₃	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ & & \\ \text{OH} & \text{OH} & \text{OH} \end{array}$ 	20	290



Wasser

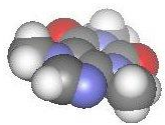


Alkohol



Ether

R = C-Rest



Vergleich Alkohole – Ether (Koch- und Flammpunkte)



Ethanol: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
 $K_p = 78\text{ °C}$
 $\text{Flp} = 12\text{ °C}$

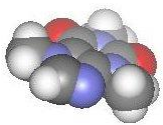
Butanol: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
 $K_p = 118\text{ °C}$
 $\text{Flp} = 35\text{ °C}$

Dimethylether: CH_3OCH_3
 $K_p = -25\text{ °C}$
 $\text{Flp} = \text{n.b.}$

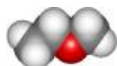
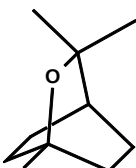
Diethylether: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$
 $K_p = 35\text{ °C}$
 $\text{Flp} = -40\text{ °C} !!!$

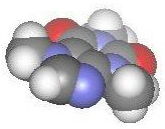
Zum Vergleich:

Flammpunkte von: Benzin (-20 °C), Kerosin (38 °C), Dieselöl (60 °C), Sonnenblumenöl (316 °C)

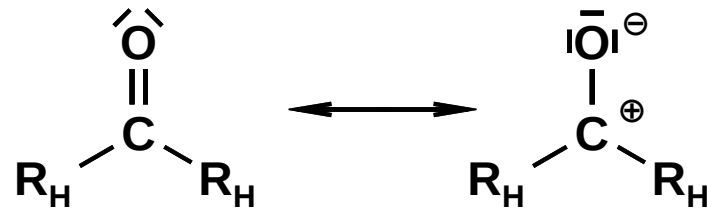
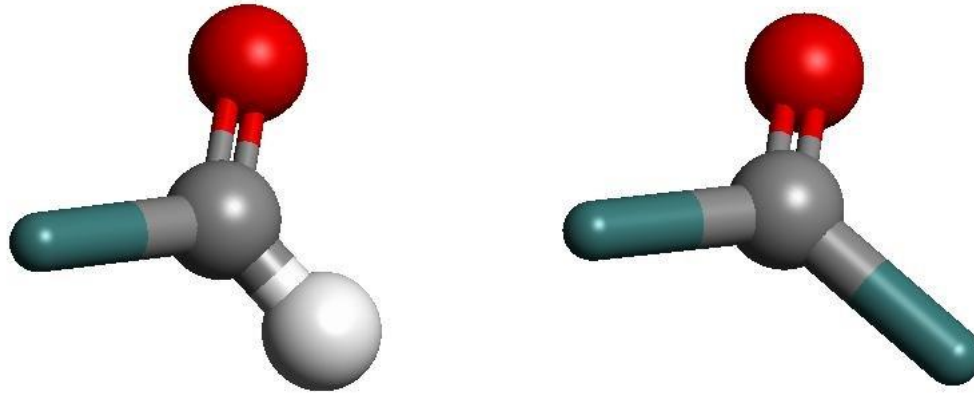


Ether (Tabelle)

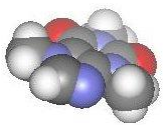
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Dimethyl- ether C_2H_6O	$H_3C-O-CH_3$ 	-138	-23
Ethyl- methyl- ether C_3H_8O	$H_3C-CH_2-O-CH_3$ 	-	11
Diethyl- ether $C_4H_{10}O$	$H_3C-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3$ 	-116	35
Cineol $C_{10}H_{18}O$	 	2	177



Aldehyde und Ketone

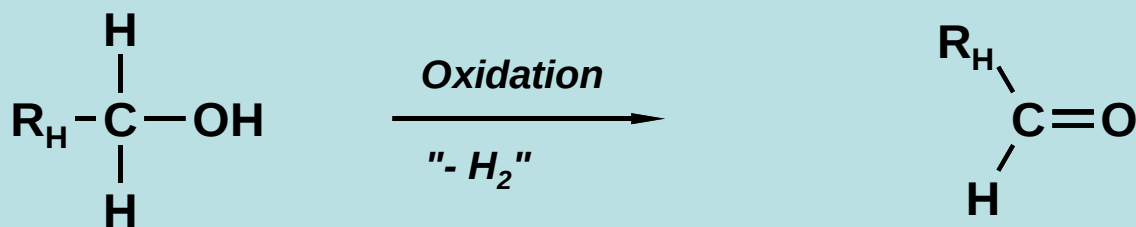


Carbonylgruppe

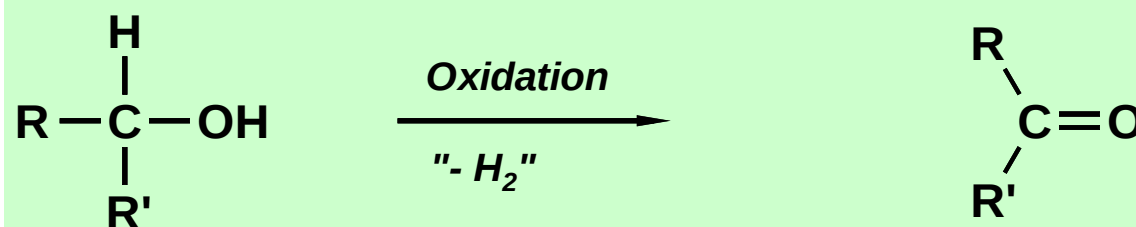


Oxidation von Alkoholen

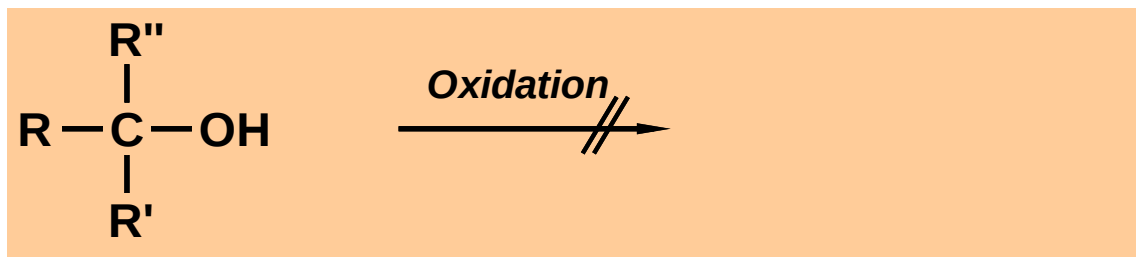
**Primäre Alkohole
bilden bei der
Oxidation Aldehyde**



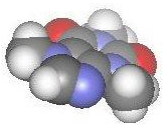
**Sekundäre Alkohole
bilden bei der
Oxidation Ketone**



**Tertiäre Alkohole
lassen sich nicht
oxidieren**

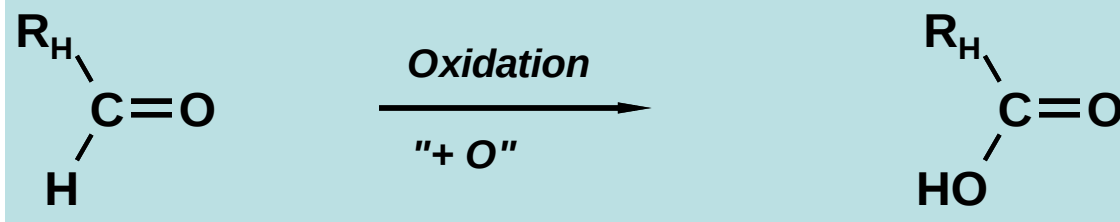


Oxidationsmittel: z.B. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, Luft + Ag oder $\text{PdCl}_2/\text{CuCl}_2$

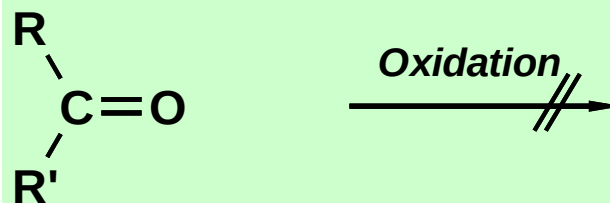


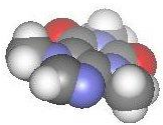
Oxidation von Aldehyden

Aldehyde bilden bei der Oxidation Carbonsäuren



Ketone lassen sich nicht oxidieren

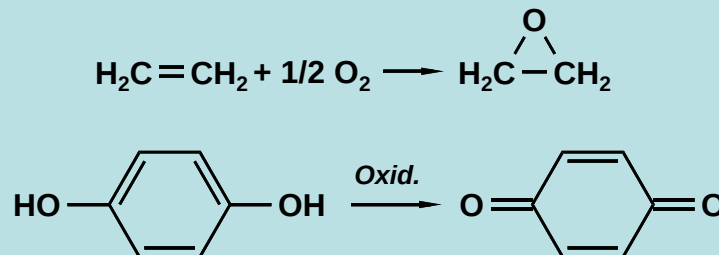




Oxidation und Reduktion (einfache Darstellung)

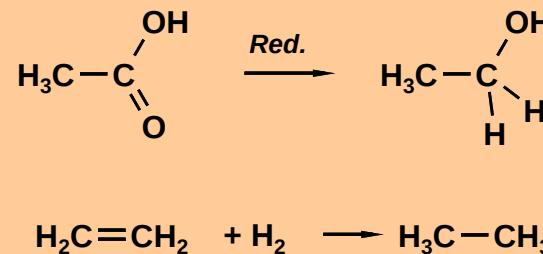
Oxidation:

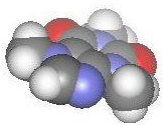
- Hinzufügen von Sauerstoff
- Entfernen von Wasserstoff
- Entfernen von Elektronen



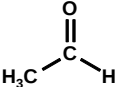
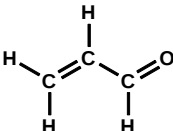
Reduktion:

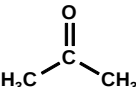
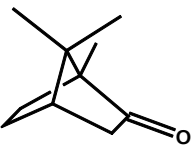
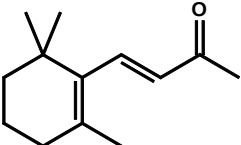
- Entfernen von Sauerstoff
- Hinzufügen von Wasserstoff
- Hinzufügen von Elektronen

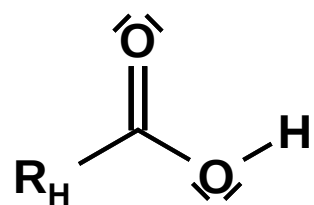
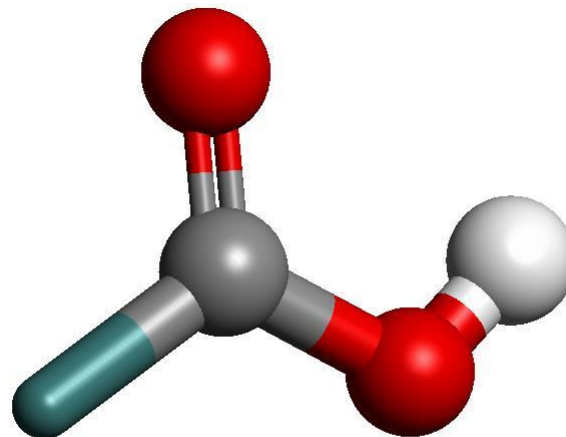
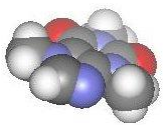




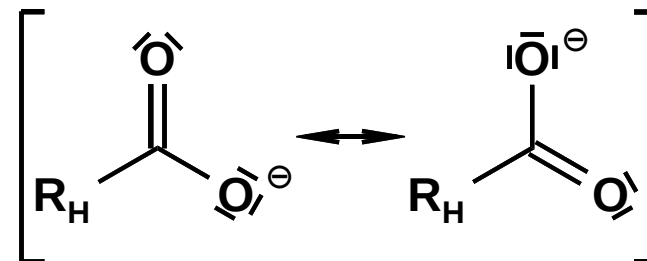
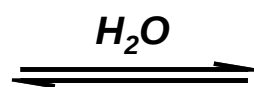
Aldehyde und Ketone (Tabelle)

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Aldehyde			
Methanal Form- aldehyd CH ₂ O	 	-92	-21
Ethanal Acet- aldehyd C ₂ H ₄ O	 	-121	21
Propenal Acrolein C ₃ H ₄ O	 	-87	53

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Ketone			
Propanon Aceton C ₃ H ₆ O	 	-95	56
Campher C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	 	180	204
β-Jonon C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O	 	-	-

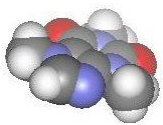


Carbonsäure

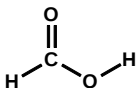
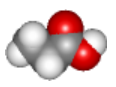
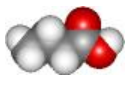
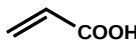
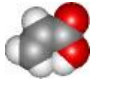
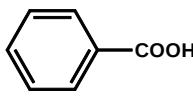


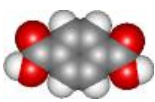
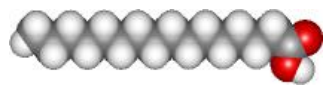
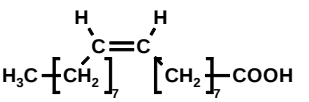
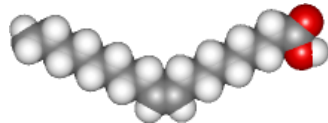
Carboxylat-Anion

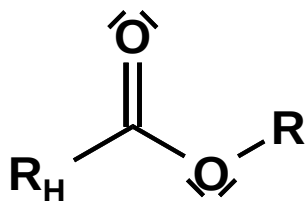
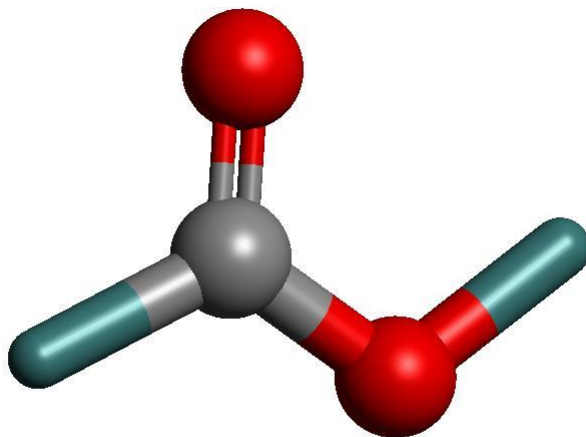
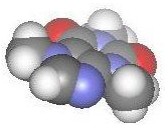
stabil, weil die Ladung mesomer verteilt ist



Carbonsäuren (Tabelle)

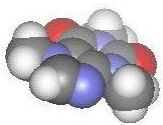
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Monocarbonsäuren			
Ameisen- säure CH_2O_2	 	8	101
Essig- säure $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{COOH}$ 	17	118
Propion- säure $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ 	-21	141
Butter- säure $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ 	-4	164
Acryl- säure $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$	 	13	142
Benzoe- säure $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$	 	122	249

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Dicarbonsäuren			
Oxalsäure $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$	$\text{HOOC}-\text{COOH}$ 	189	157
Tere- phthal- säure $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$	$\text{HOOC}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{COOH}$ 	> 300	-
Fettsäuren			
Palmitin- säure $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-[\text{CH}_2]_{14}-\text{COOH}$ 	63	390
Ölsäure $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$	 	16	-

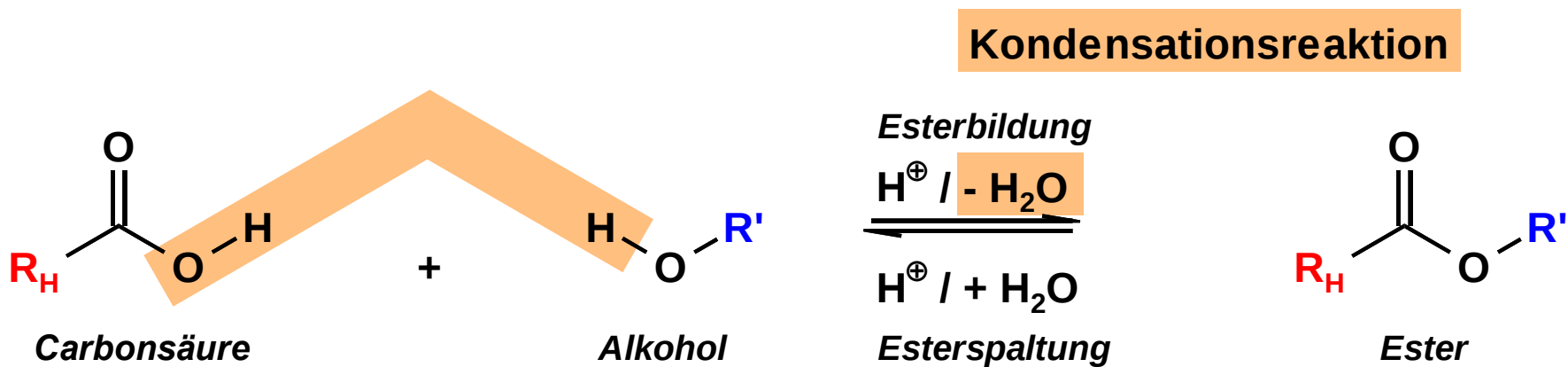


Ester

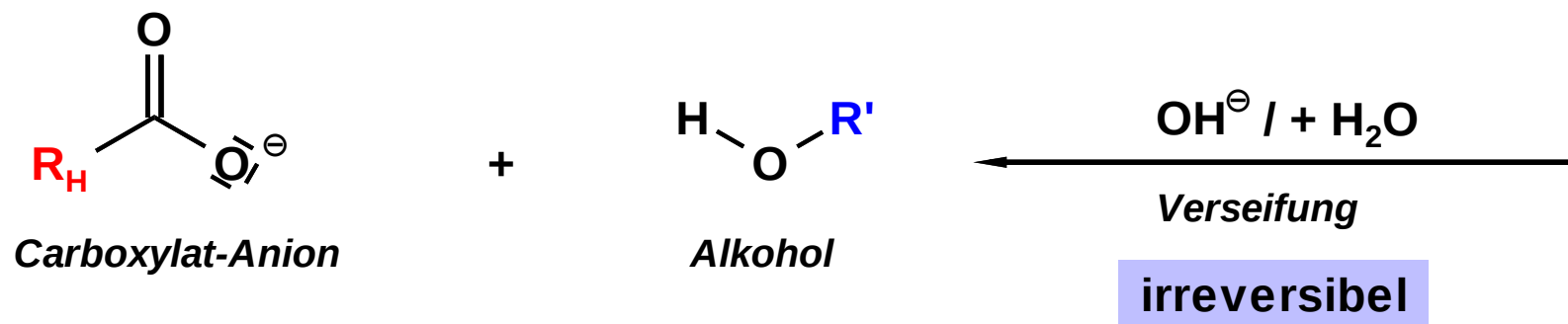
R = C-Rest

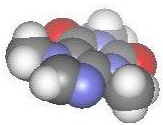


Esterbildung und -spaltung

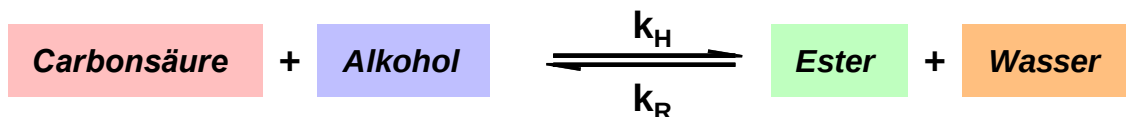


reversibel (Gleichgewicht)





Gleichgewichtsreaktionen



Bildungsgeschwindigkeit **Ester** $= d[\text{E}] / dt = d[\text{W}] / dt = k_H [\text{C}] [\text{A}]$

Bildungsgeschwindigkeit **Carbonsäure** $= d[\text{C}] / dt = d[\text{A}] / dt = k_R [\text{E}] [\text{W}]$

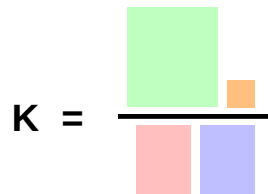
Im Gleichgewicht gilt:

$$d[\text{E}] / dt = d[\text{C}] / dt \quad \text{und} \quad k_H [\text{C}] [\text{A}] = k_R [\text{E}] [\text{W}]$$

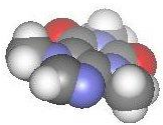
Massenwirkungsgesetz:

$$\frac{k_H}{k_R} = K = \frac{[\text{E}] [\text{W}]}{[\text{C}] [\text{A}]}$$

Prinzip des kleinsten Zwangs:
(Le Chatelier 1884)



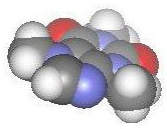
*z.B. Entfernung des Wassers
erhöht die Ausbeute an Ester*



Ester (Tabelle)

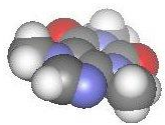
Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Methyl- formiat $C_2H_4O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-99	32
Ethyl- acetat $C_4H_8O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-84	77
Methyl- butyrat $C_5H_{10}O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-85	102
Ethyl- butyrat $C_6H_{12}O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-101	124
Butyl- acetat $C_6H_{12}O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-78	126

Name Summen- formel	Strukturformel Kalottenmodell	Fp (°C)	Kp (°C)
Isoamyl- acetat $C_7H_{14}O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \\ \parallel \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-79	142
Isoamyl- butyrat $C_9H_{18}O_2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \\ \parallel \quad \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-	179
Triglycerid $C_{55}H_{104}O_6$		-	-



Erdöl, Petrochemie, Kraftstoffe, Triglyceride





Mineralöle



Kohlenwasserstoffe aus Erdöl

z.B.: Dieselöl, Motorenöl, Paraffinöl

Fette Öle



Triglyceride von langkettigen Carbonsäuren aus Pflanzen und Tieren

bleibender Fettfleck (keine Verdunstung)

teilweise trocknend: Filmbildung durch Oxidation

z.B.: Olivenöl, Schweinefett, Leinöl

Etherische Öle



Terpene und Terpenoide aus Pflanzen

stark riechend, hoher Dampfdruck, kein

bleibender Fettfleck, verdunsten, teilweise

bakterizid/fungizid

z.B.: Terpentinöl, Lavendelöl, Rosenöl, Nelkenöl, Anisöl

Siliconöle

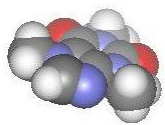


Polymerisierte Siloxane mit organ. Seitenketten

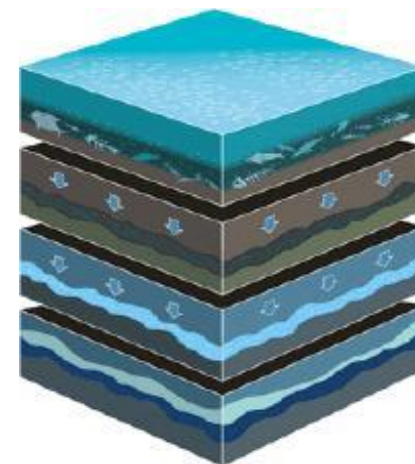
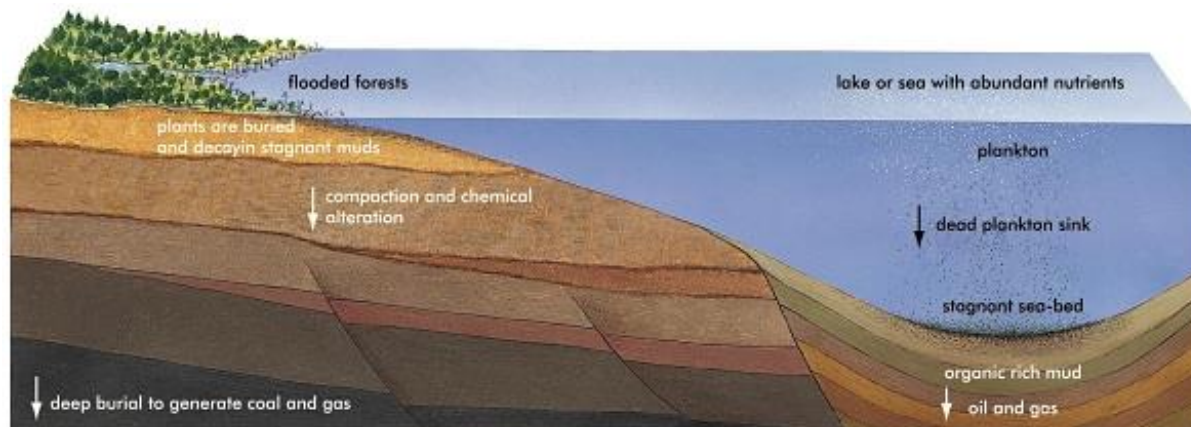
synthetisch, klar, farblos, ungiftig, neutral, geruchslos,

chemisch inert, temperaturstabil, hydrophob

Anwendung als Schmiermittel, Hydrauliköl, Isolator, Kraftfluid, Trennstoff



Entstehung des Erdöls



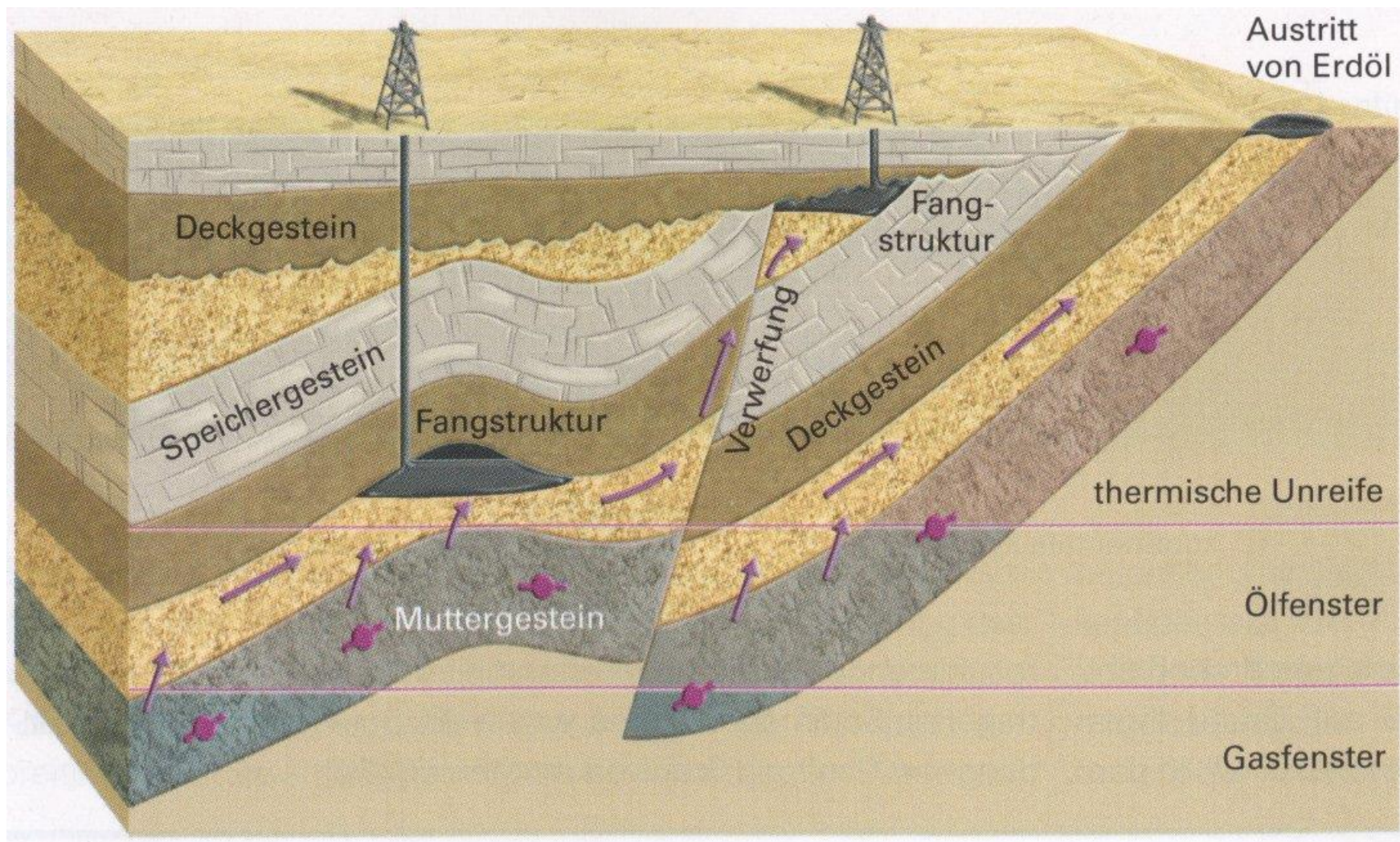
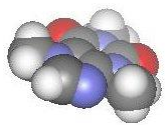
Biogenetische Theorie (akzeptiert):

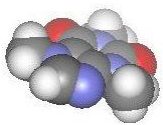
Abgestorbene Meeresorganismen sinken schnell in eine **anaerobe** Wasserschicht und werden von Sedimenten bedeckt.

Durch hohen **Druck** und **Temperatur**, im Verbund mit katalytisch wirkenden **Tonmineralien** formen sich Kerogene (Alkane, Olefine, Isoprenoide, Terpenoide, Dimethylfuran, Vanadium- od. Nickel-Porphyrine etc.), aus denen sich durch Transportprozesse (Migration) das Erdöl bildet.

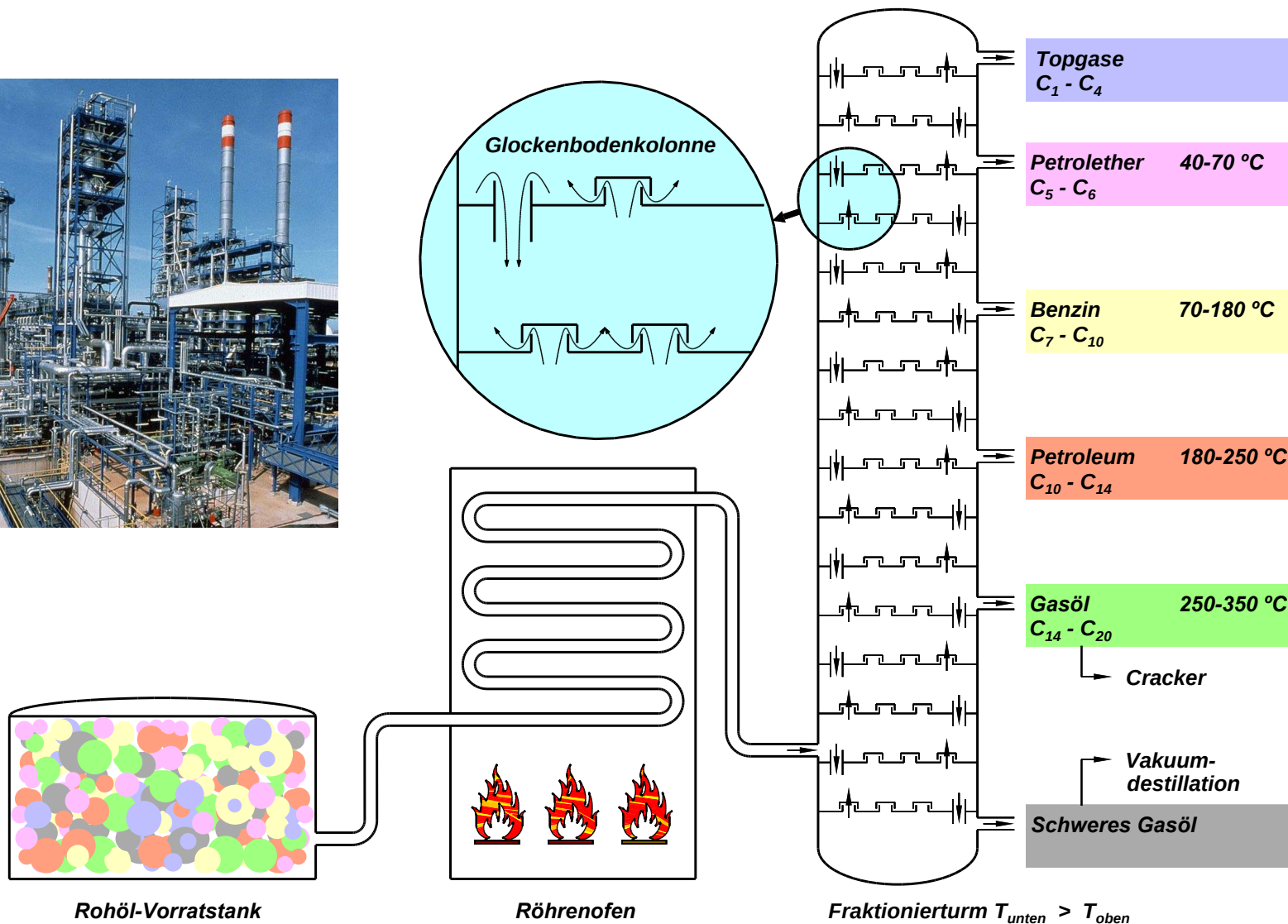
Abiogenetische Theorie (veraltet):

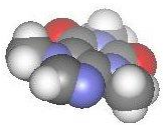
Bei der Erdentstehung gebildete Kohlenwasserstoffe werden aufgrund der geringen Dichte an die Oberfläche gepresst.



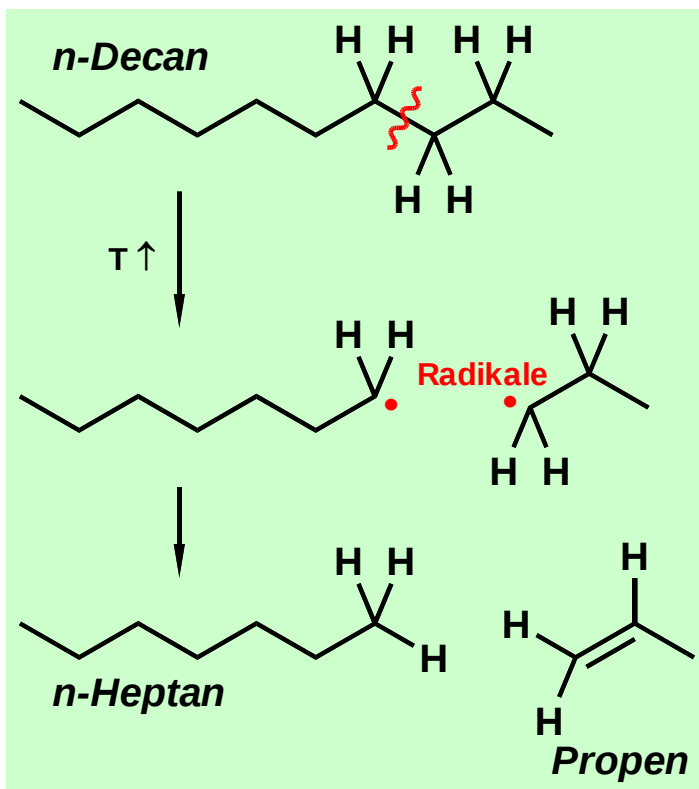


Fraktionierte Destillation des Rohöls





Cracken, Reforming



Cracken:

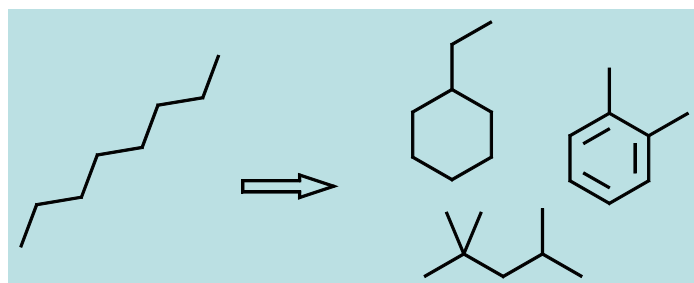
Bei **hoher Temperatur** (thermisches Cracken), meist zusammen mit Aluminiumsilikat-Katalysatoren (Zeolithe) werden aus längeren Kohlenwasserstoffen kürzere Alkane erzeugt. Diese werden neu fraktioniert und z.B. als Kraftstoffe verwendet.

Hydrocracken:

Bei Zusatz von **Wasserstoff** (hoher Druck) werden damit aus Schweröl niedrig siedende Benzine generiert. Dabei entstehen keine Olefine.

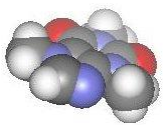
Steamcracken:

Zusammen mit **Wasserdampf** gelangt man zu sehr hohen Anteilen an Olefinen und Aromaten. Dieses Verfahren ist die Hauptquelle für die Polymergrundstoffe Ethen und Propen.

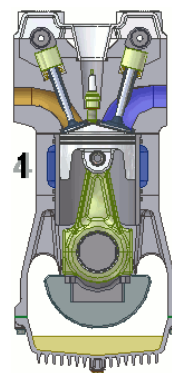
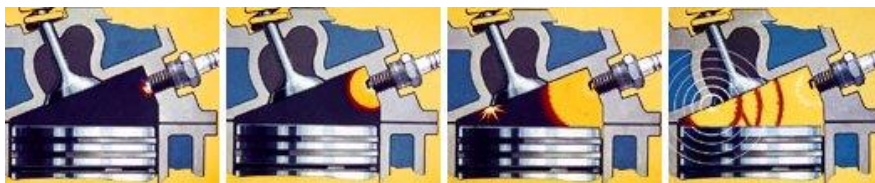


Reforming:

Durch Erhitzen an **Platinkatalysatoren** werden aus geradkettigen Kohlenwasserstoffen verzweigte und ringförmige hochwertige (hoch-octanige) Kraftstoffe (Platformat).



Octanzahl, Antiklopffmittel



Klopfen:

Vorzeitiges Zünden des Kraftstoff/ Luft-Gemisches (noch in der Aufwärtsbewegung des Motorkolbens) führt zu hohem Verschleiß und schlechter Energienutzung.

Octanzahl:

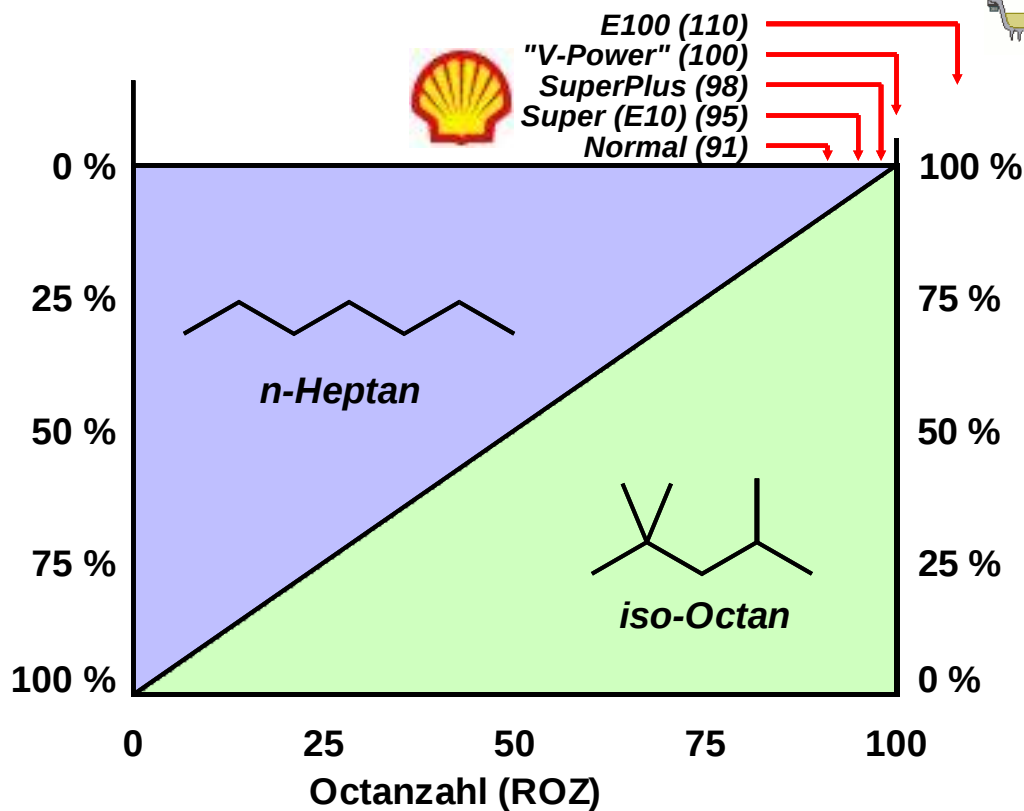
Ein Kraftstoff mit der Octanzahl A zeigt in einem Testmotor dasselbe Klopfverhalten wie ein binäres Gemisch aus A% iso-Octan und 100-A% n-Heptan.

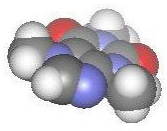
Antiklopffmittel:

$\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$ sehr giftig, Katalysatorgift, 1972 0,4 g/l, 1976 0,15 g/l, seit 1988 verboten im Normalbenzin, seit 2000 in anderen Kraftstoffen.

Heute:

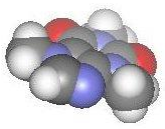
tert.-Butylmethylether, Alkohole, höhere Anteile an verzweigten und cyclischen Alkanen (z.T. auch Aromaten)



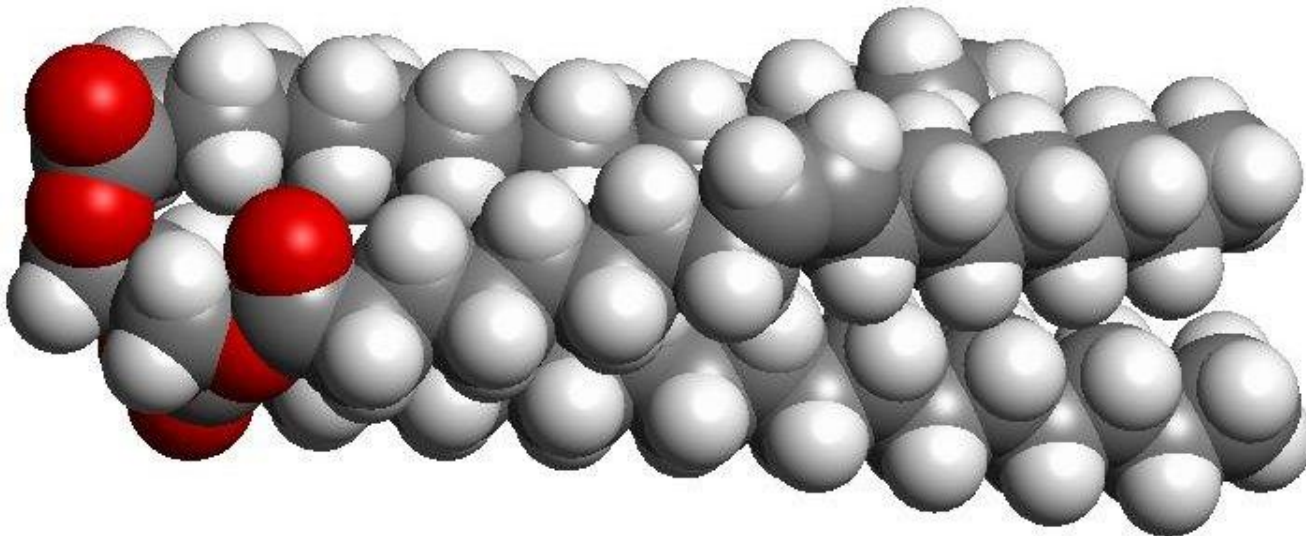
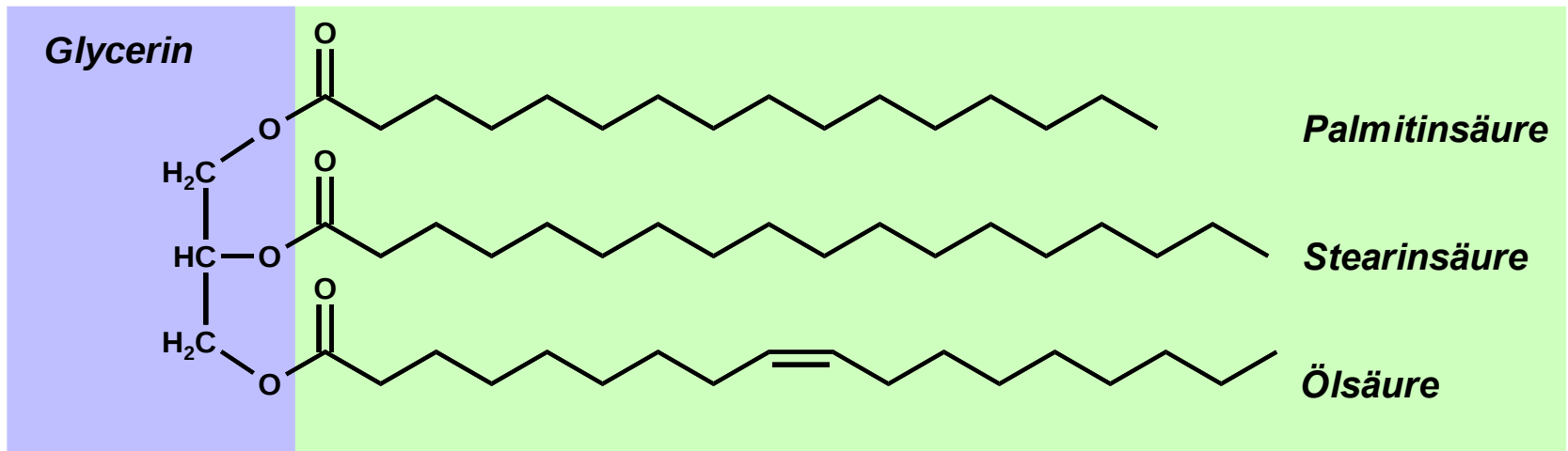


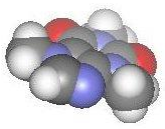
Fette, Öle, Triglyceride





Triglyceride



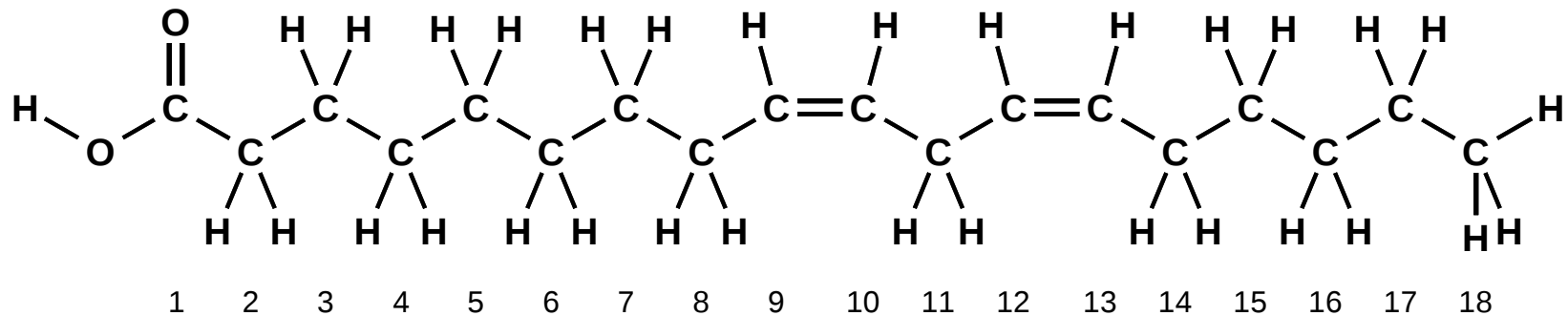


Fettsäuren (Beispiel)

gerade Anzahl von C-Atomen

cis und nicht konjugiert!

1x -CH₂- zwischen den Doppelbindungen



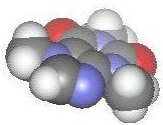
Linolsäure

Octadeca-9,12-diensäure

18:2 (9,12) Fettsäure

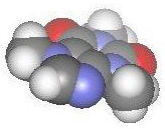
9,12-Octadecadiensäure

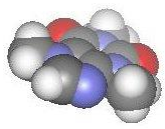
Omega-6 Fettsäure



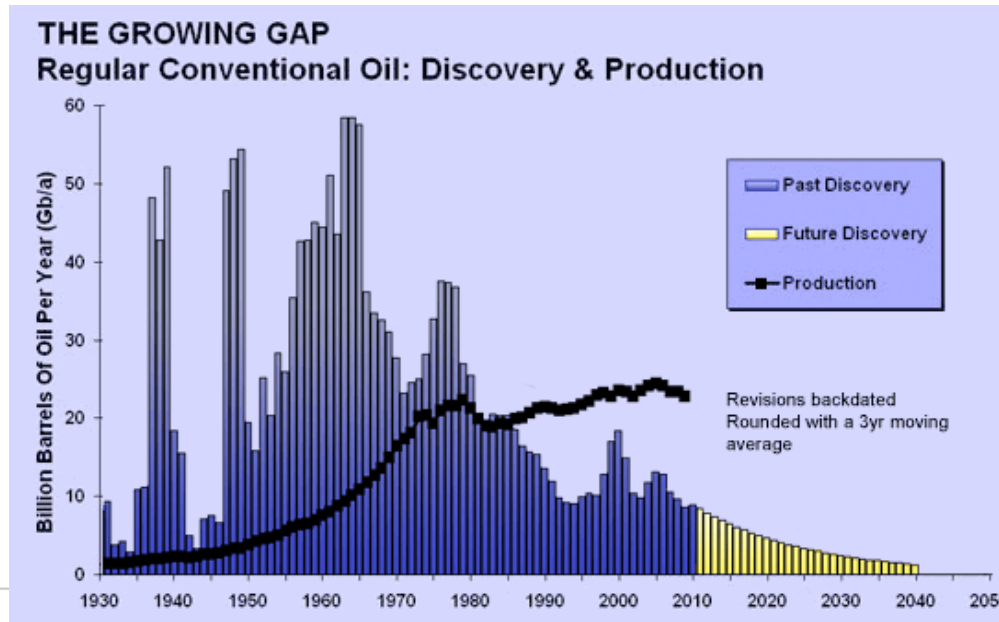
Fettsäuren (Tabelle)

Name	Summenformel	Kurzschreibweise	Strukturformel	Fp (°C)
Gesättigte Fettsäuren				
Laurinsäure Dodecansäure	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	12:0	$CH_3-(CH_2)_{10}-COOH$	44
Myristinsäure Tetradecansäure	$C_{14}H_{28}O_2$	14:0	$CH_3-(CH_2)_{12}-COOH$	54
Palmitinsäure Hexadecansäure	$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	16:0	$CH_3-(CH_2)_{14}-COOH$	63
Stearinsäure Octadecansäure	$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	18:0	$CH_3-(CH_2)_{16}-COOH$	70
Einfach ungesättigte Fettsäuren				
Ölsäure 9-Octadecensäure	$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	18:1 (9)	$CH_3-(CH_2)_7-CH=CH-(CH_2)_7-COOH$	16
Ricinolsäure 12-Hydroxy-9-Octadecensäure	$C_{18}H_{34}O_3$	12OH 18:1 (9)	$CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CHOH-CH_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_7-COOH$	8
Mehrfach ungesättigte Fettsäuren				
Linolsäure 9,12-Octadecadiensäure	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	18:2 (9,12)	$CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_7-COOH$	-5
Linolensäure 9,12,15-Octadecatriensäure	$C_{18}H_{30}O_2$	18:3 (9,12,15)	$CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_7-COOH$	-11
Arachidonsäure 5,8,11,14-Eicosatetraensäure	$C_{20}H_{32}O_2$	20:4 (5,8,11,14)	$CH_3-(CH_2)_4-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_3-COOH$	-50





Erdölverknappung und Preisentwicklung



Dollars per Barrel

200

Rohölpreise
in \$ / 159 L

150

100

50

0

1990

1995

2000

2005

2010

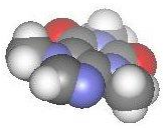
2015

2020

— Europe Brent Spot Price FOB

Quellen:

ASPO Association for the Study of Peak
<http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/LeafHandler.ashx?n=p&s=rbrte&f=d>

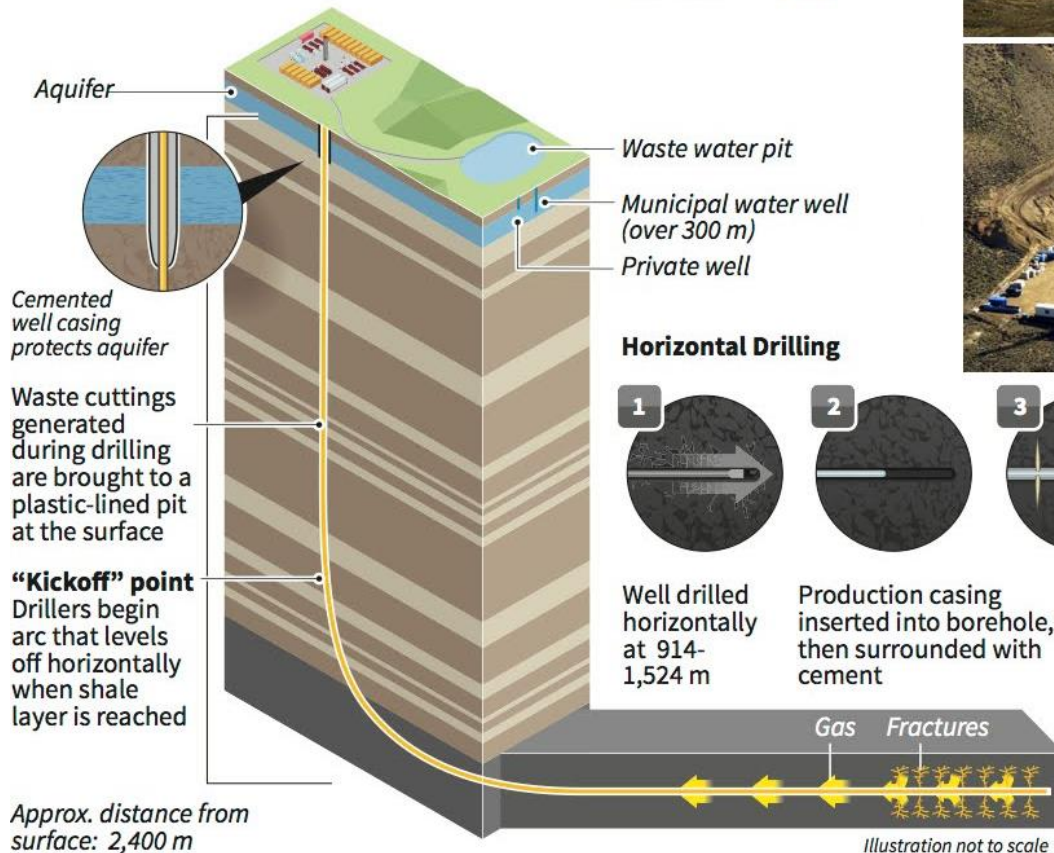
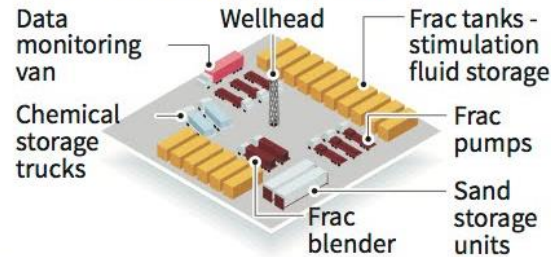


Hydraulic Fracturing ("Fracking")

THE PROCESS

Hydraulic fracturing, commonly known as fracking, is the creation of fractures in rock formations in the earth using pressurised fluid, generally for the purpose of extracting natural gas

Common Fracturing Equipment



Horizontal Drilling



1
Well drilled horizontally at 914-1,524 m

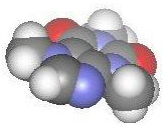
2
Production casing inserted into borehole, then surrounded with cement

3
Charges then detonated inside a perforating gun, blasting small holes into the shale

4
Pressurised mixture of water, sand and chemicals then pumped into the well at 15,900 litres a minute

5
The fluid generates numerous small fissures in the shale, freeing trapped gas that flows to the surface

Sources: National Geographic, Chesapeake Energy, EIA., USGS



(Chemie)-Konzepte zur Erhaltung der Mobilität

■ Benzin/Diesel

- Energiedichte 43-45 MJ/kg
- Rohstoffengpässe absehbar
- Leichtere, langsamere, sparsamere Autos
- Im Flugbetrieb aktuell alternativlos

■ Elektromobilität

- Energiedichte 3,6 MJ/kg (Li-Air)
- Noch in der Entwicklung (Marktdurchdringung ab 2030?)
- Hohe Investition in Batterie (Geld und Masse)
- Benötigt großes Stromnetz (Dichte und Leistung)
- Mögliche neue Rohstoffengpässe (Lithium, Platin, Palladium, Kobalt, Neodym etc.)
- Klimatisierung im KFZ noch schlecht gelöst

■ Wasserstoff

- Energiedichte 120,0 MJ/kg, 1,2 MJ/kg inkl. Speicher
- Entwicklung stagniert zugunsten Elektromobilität
- Rohstoffe: Methan (aktuell), Wasser, hohe Verluste
- Speicherung problematisch:
350-700 bar Druck => Sicherheit, Diffusion
Tiefkalt (Kp = -253 °C) => Verdampfung, Isolierung
- Keine Infrastruktur an den Tankstellen
- Energieträger für Brennstoffzellen => Elektromobilität

■ Erdgas

- Energiedichte 24,3 MJ/kg
- 1 kg Methan = 1,5 L Benzin
- Höchster H-Anteil bei fossilen Kraftstoffen
Methan: $C/H=1/4$ $CH_4 + 2 O_2 \Rightarrow CO_2 + 2 H_2O$
Octan: $C/H=4/9$ $2 C_8H_{18} + 25 O_2 \Rightarrow 16 CO_2 + 18 H_2O$
- Neue verfügbare Ressourcen z.B. durch "Fracking"
- Auch als Biogas verfügbar, aktuell eher für BHKs
aber dann: Wettbewerb Tank-Teller

■ Bioethanol

- Energiedichte 26,8 MJ/kg
- Zumischung zu Benzin als E5/E10 oder E85
- Rohstoffe: Zucker, Getreide, Cellulose
- Oktanzahl ca. 110
- Korrosion von Aluminiumteilen
- Lösung von Weichmachern in Kunststoffen
- Abrodung von Wäldern zur Anpflanzung von Zuckerrohr, Weizen o.ä.
- Wettbewerb Tank-Teller

■ Biodiesel

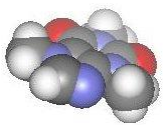
- Energiedichte 37 MJ/kg
- Umesterung von pflanzlichen Triglyceriden
- Rohstoffe: Pflanzliche Öle (Raps, Palmöl etc.)
- Wettbewerb Tank-Teller

■ Synthetische Kraftstoffe

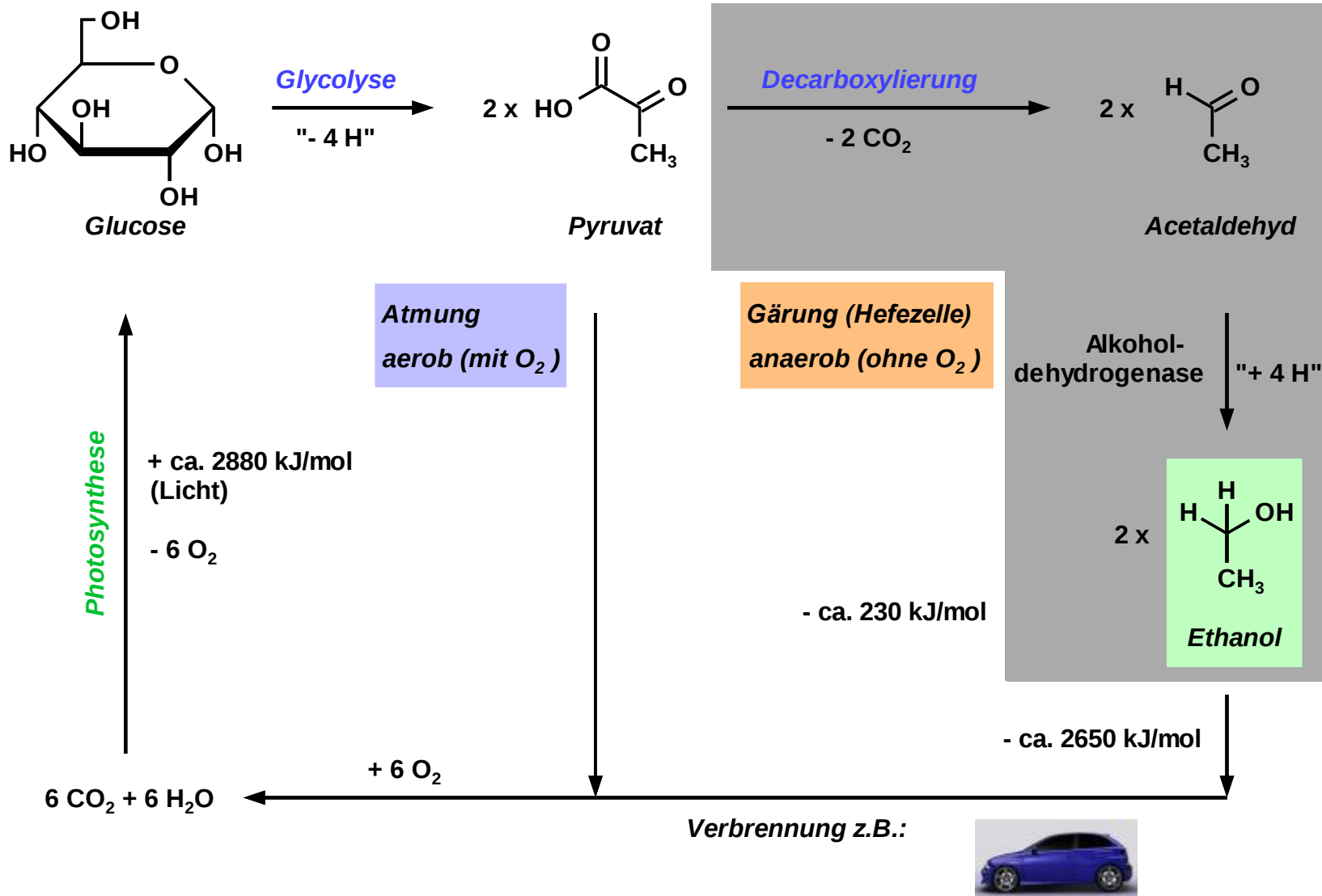
- Analog Benzin oder Diesel
- Über Fischer-Tropsch-Verfahren aus Synthesegas
- Rohstoffquellen sind Kohle, Erdgas, Biogas, Holz oder Biomasse anderer Herkunft
- Keine Änderung der Infrastruktur, Motorentechnik etc.
- Wettbewerb Tank-Teller bei Verwendung von Biomasse

■ Weitere Konzepte

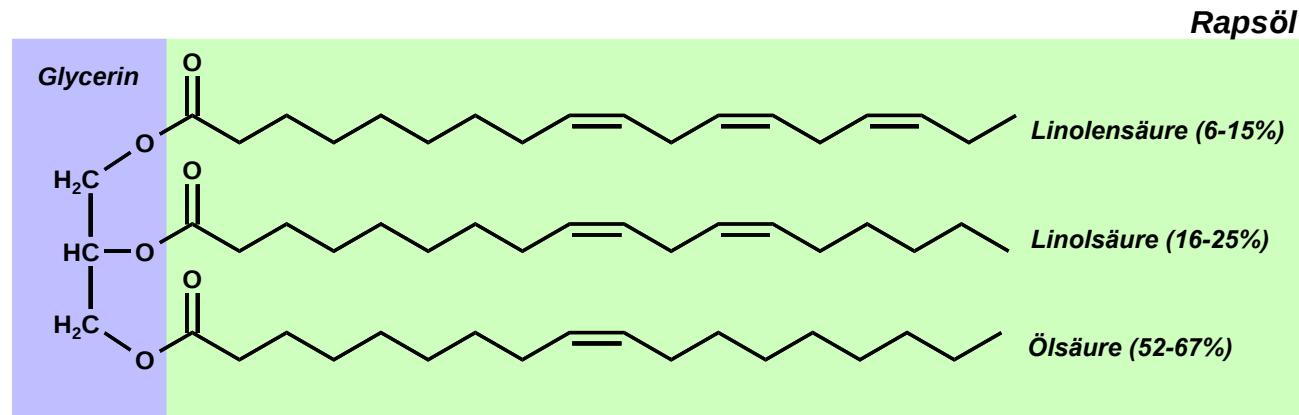
- CO_2 -Verwertung für Energiematerialien
- Künstliche Photosynthese



Ethanolgewinnung durch Gärung



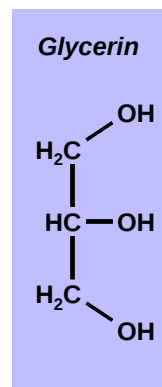
Biodiesel, Rapsölmethylester



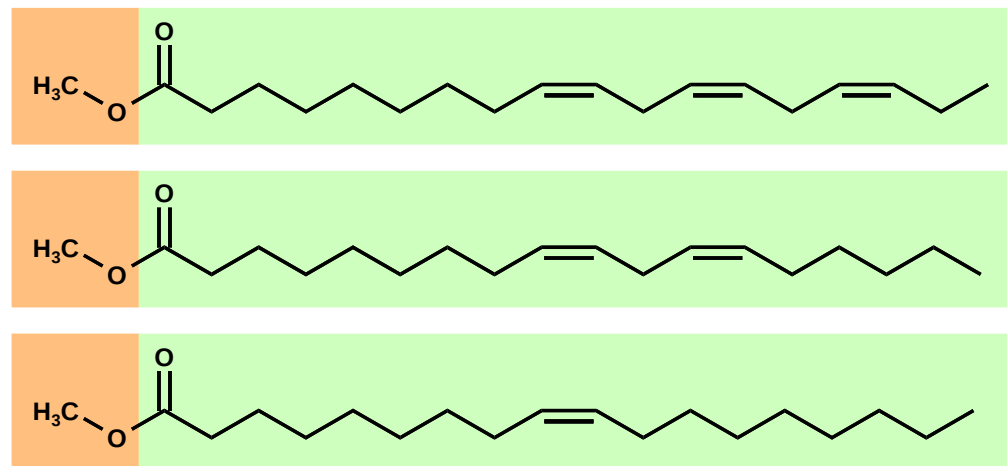
Umesterung

+ 3 CH₃OH (Methanol)

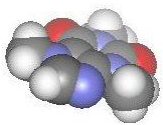
+ NaOCH₃ (Na-Methanolat als Katalysator)



**mit Wasser
abtrennbar**

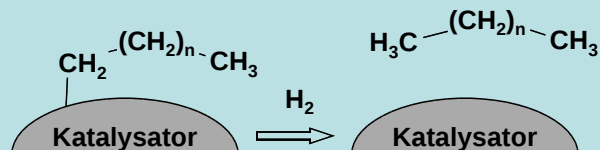
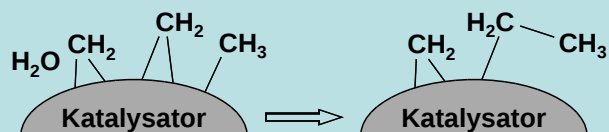
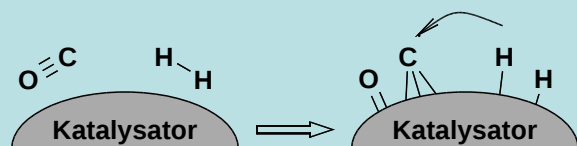


RME = Rapsölmethylester (Gemisch der Fettsäuremethylester)

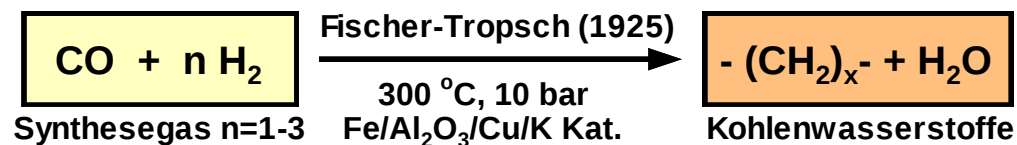


Fischer-Tropsch-Verfahren

Heterogene Katalyse



Sasol Slurry Phase Reactor



Alkohole
 Essigsäure
 Glykole
 etc.

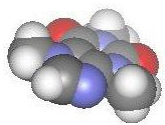


Franz Fischer
(1877-1947)

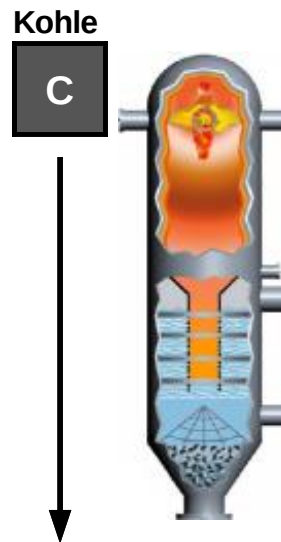
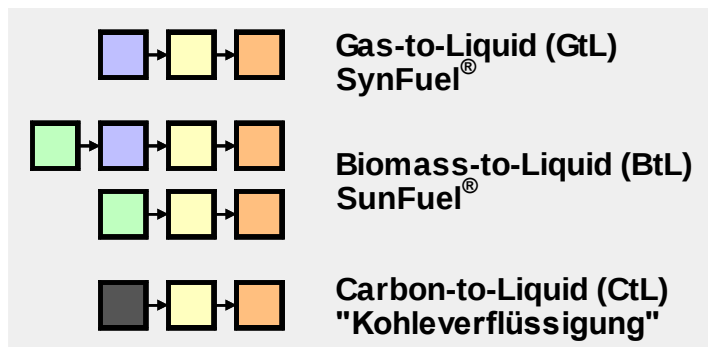
Hans Tropsch
(1889-1935)



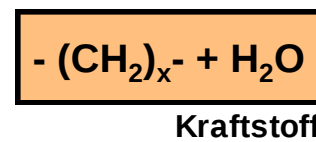
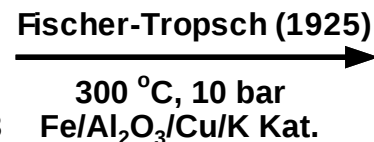
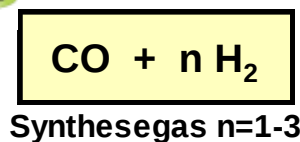
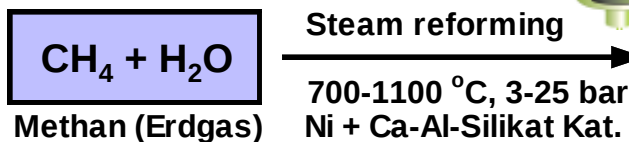
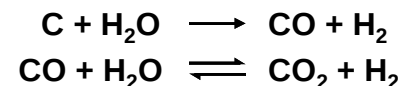
South African Synthetic Oil Ltd.



Synthetische Kraftstoffe: SynFuel - SunFuel



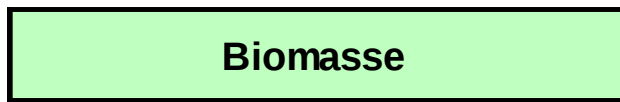
Kohlevergasung (z.B. Lurgi-Prozess)



anaerobe
Vergärung



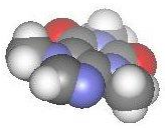
Carbo V®



Mais, Weizen, Abfälle etc.

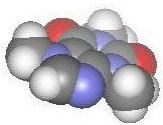
Holz





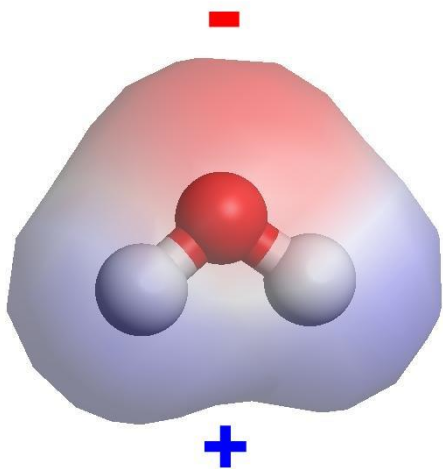
Wasser und Organische Moleküle



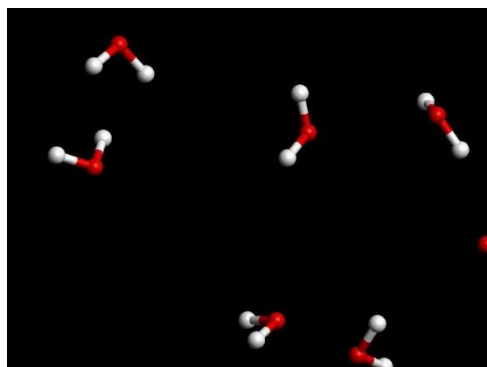
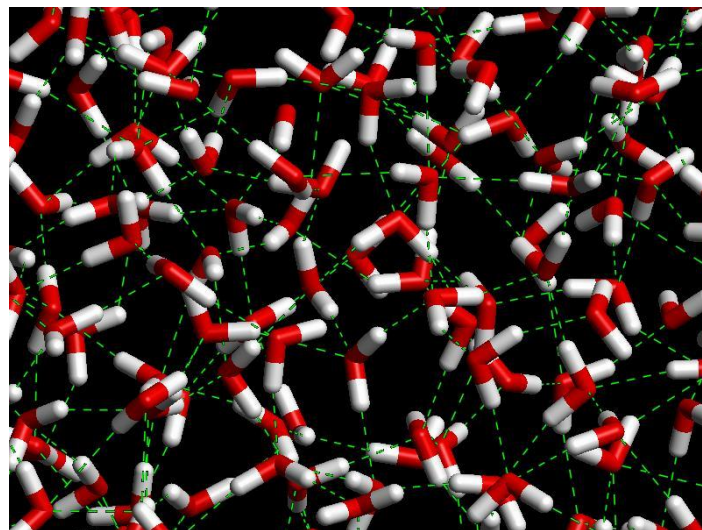


Die Struktur von Wasser

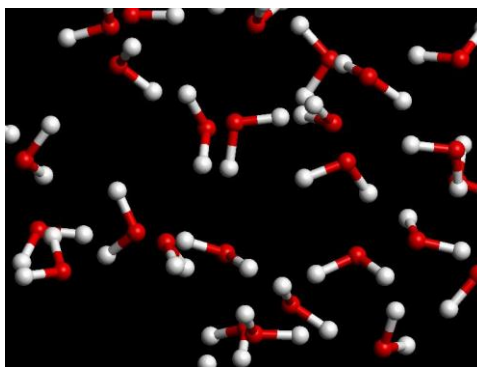
Wasser als Dipol



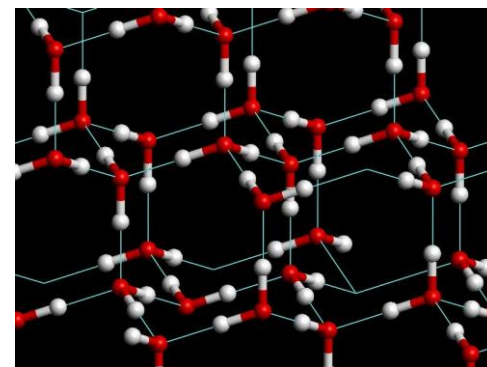
Wasserstoffbrücken



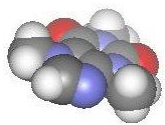
gasförmig (Dampf)



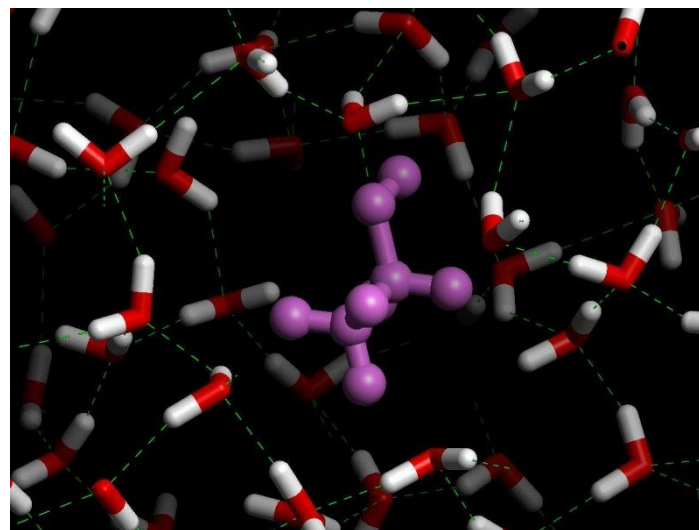
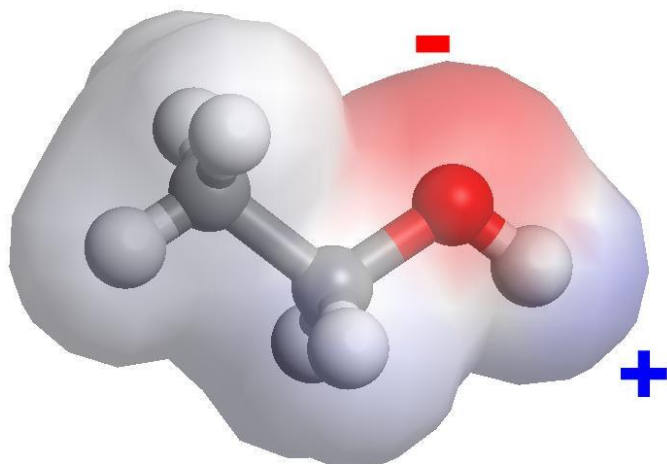
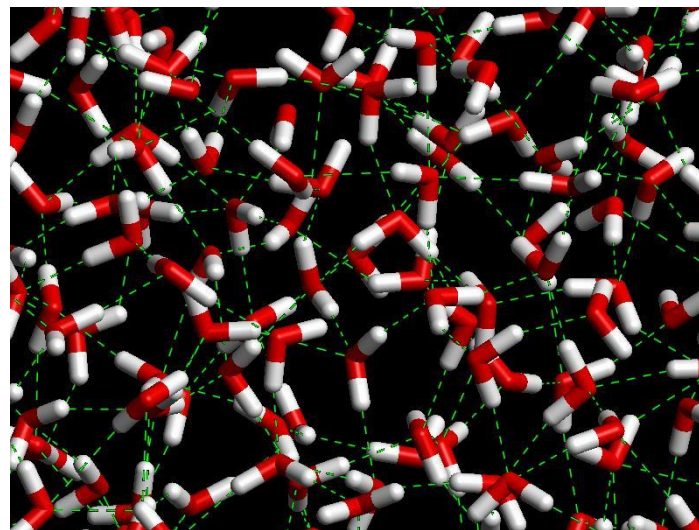
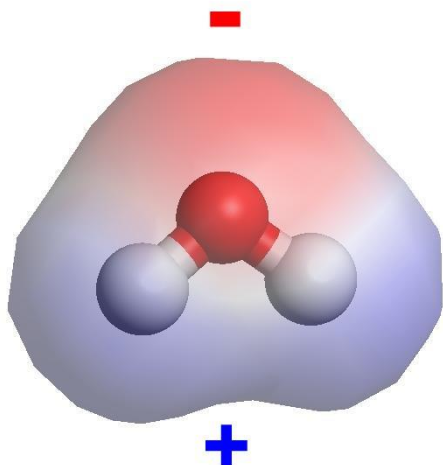
flüssig (Wasser)

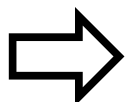
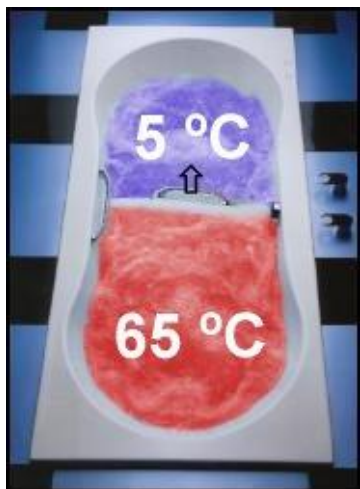
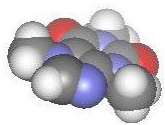


fest (Eis)



Alkohol - Wasser - Gemisch



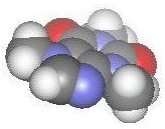


1. Hauptsatz der Thermodynamik:

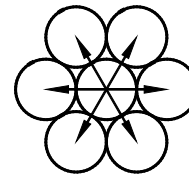
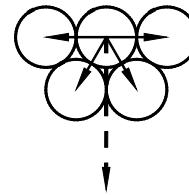
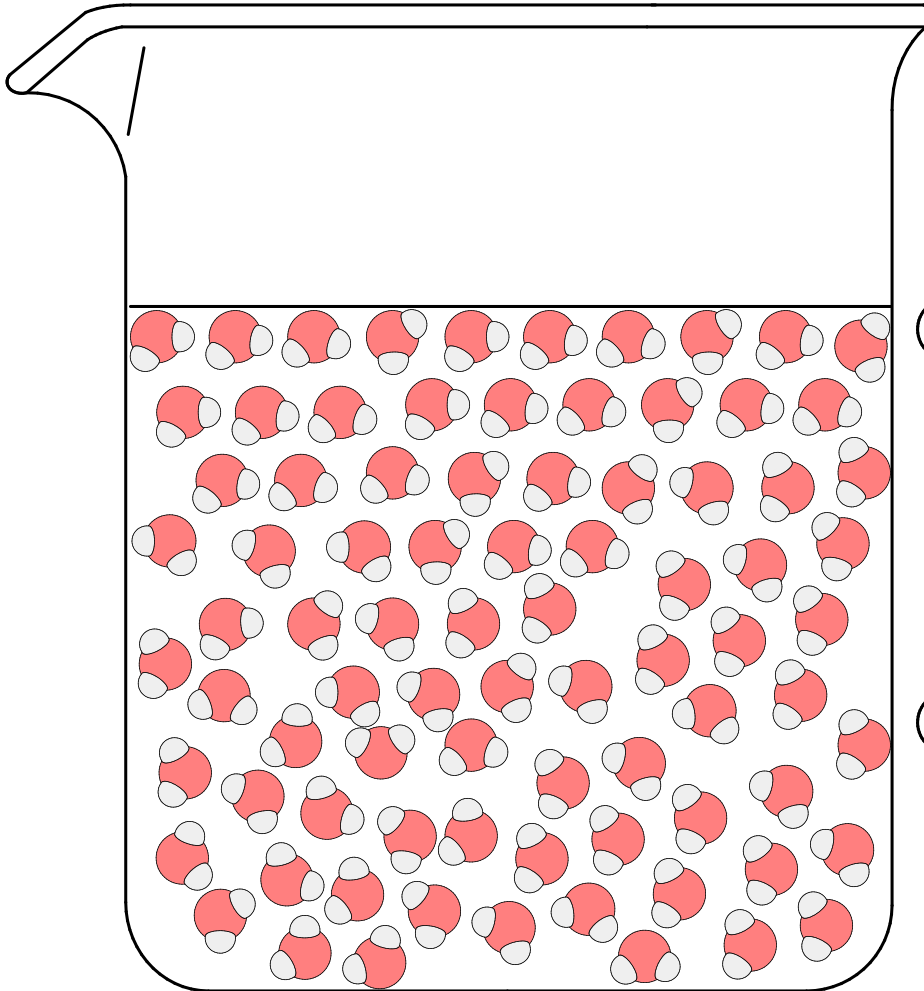
In einem abgeschlossenen System (kein Energieaustausch mit der Umgebung) bleibt die innere Energie **erhalten**.

2. Hauptsatz der Thermodynamik:

Jedes abgeschlossene makroskopische System strebt nach dem wahrscheinlichsten Zustand. Das ist der Zustand, der durch die meisten mikroskopischen Realisierungsmöglichkeiten, also durch die größte Entropie (**Unordnung**) gekennzeichnet ist.



Oberflächenspannung



Oberflächen:

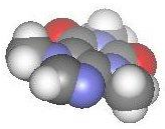
Hohe Ordnung der Wassermoleküle

⇒ Entropie nimmt ab

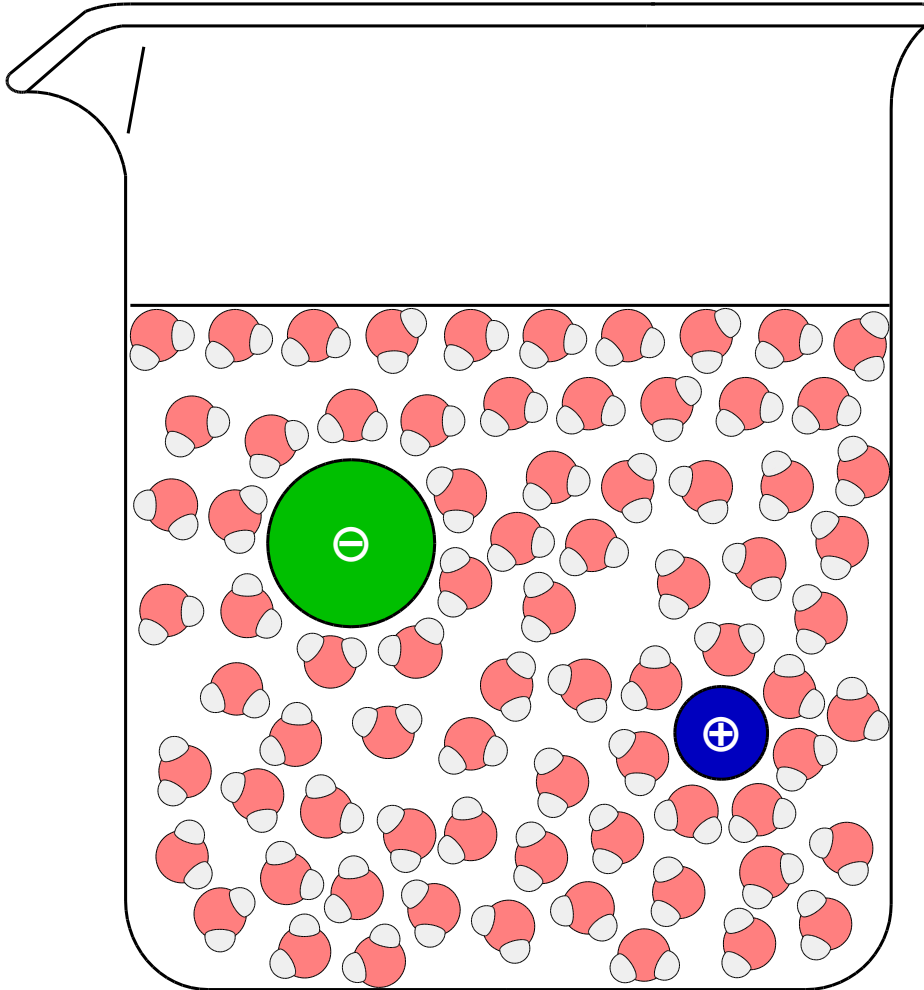
⇒ Ungünstiger Zustand

⇒ Wasser meidet Oberflächen

⇒ z.B. kugelförmige Tropfen



Ionen in wässriger Lösung



Ionen:

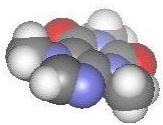
Hohe Ordnung der Wassermoleküle in der Hydrathülle

⇒ Entropie nimmt ab

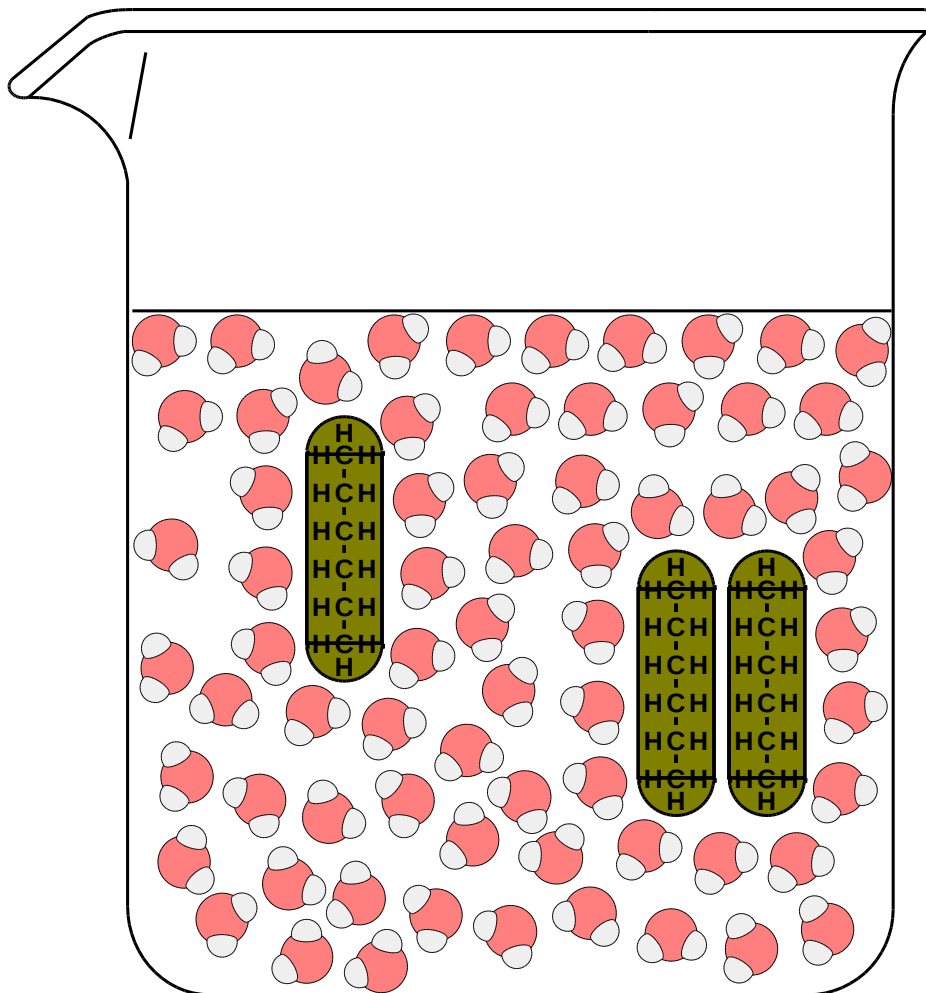
⇒ Ungünstiger Zustand

Aber! Energiegewinn durch Hydratation

⇒ Ionen bleiben gelöst, wenn die Gitterenergie des Kristalls nicht zu groß ist



Öl-Wasser Emulsion



Öltröpfchen:

Hohe Ordnung der Wassermoleküle um die Ölmoleküle

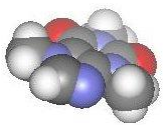
⇒ Entropie nimmt ab

⇒ Ungünstiger Zustand

Kein Ausgleich durch Hydratationsenergie

⇒ Zusammenlagerung der Ölmoleküle (auch bei gleicher Dichte wie Umgebung)

⇒ Wasser meidet auch innere Oberflächen



Ist Bierschaum in Ordnung?



Bier (Schaum):

- sehr dünne Flüssigkeitsfilme
- sehr viel Oberfläche
- hohe Ordnung der Wassermoleküle
- große Zwangsbedingungen

=> niedrige Entropie

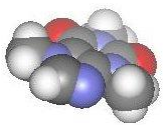
Bier (Flüssigkeit):

- großes Volumen für Wassermoleküle
- kaum Oberfläche
- niedrige Ordnung der Wassermoleküle
- kleine Zwangsbedingungen

=> hohe Entropie

Der Schaum zerfällt! ☹

Weil damit die Entropie des Bierglases inklusive Inhalt insgesamt größer wird. Na denn Prost! ☺



Hydrophilie:

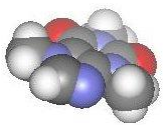
Die Neigung einer Substanz, in Wasser einzudringen und die Struktur des Wassers zu unterstützen.

hydrophil = lipophob = polar

OH, COOH, NH₂, C=O, geladene Gruppen etc.

hydrophob = lipophil = unpolar

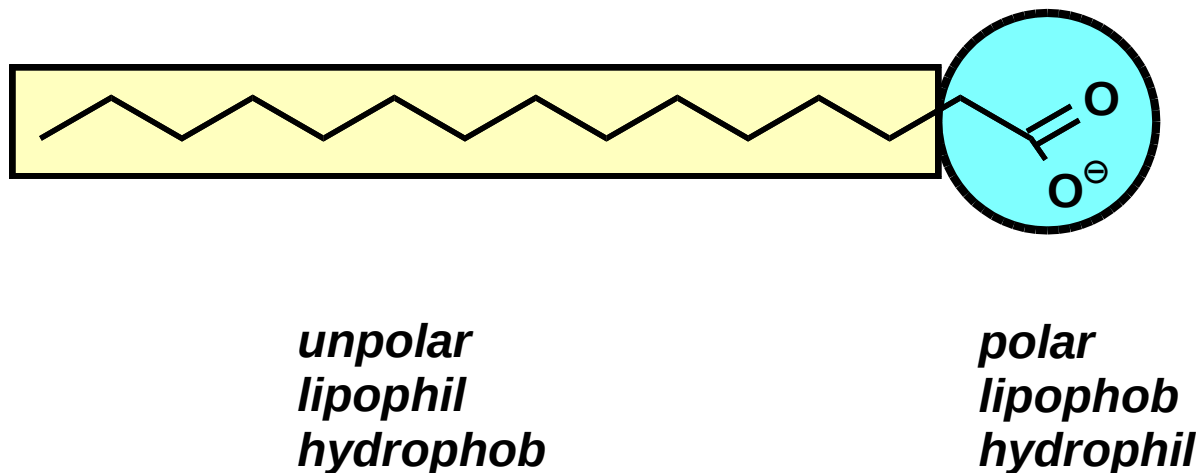
-(CH₂)_n-, Aromaten etc.

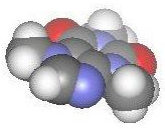


Tenside sind *amphiphile* Verbindungen,

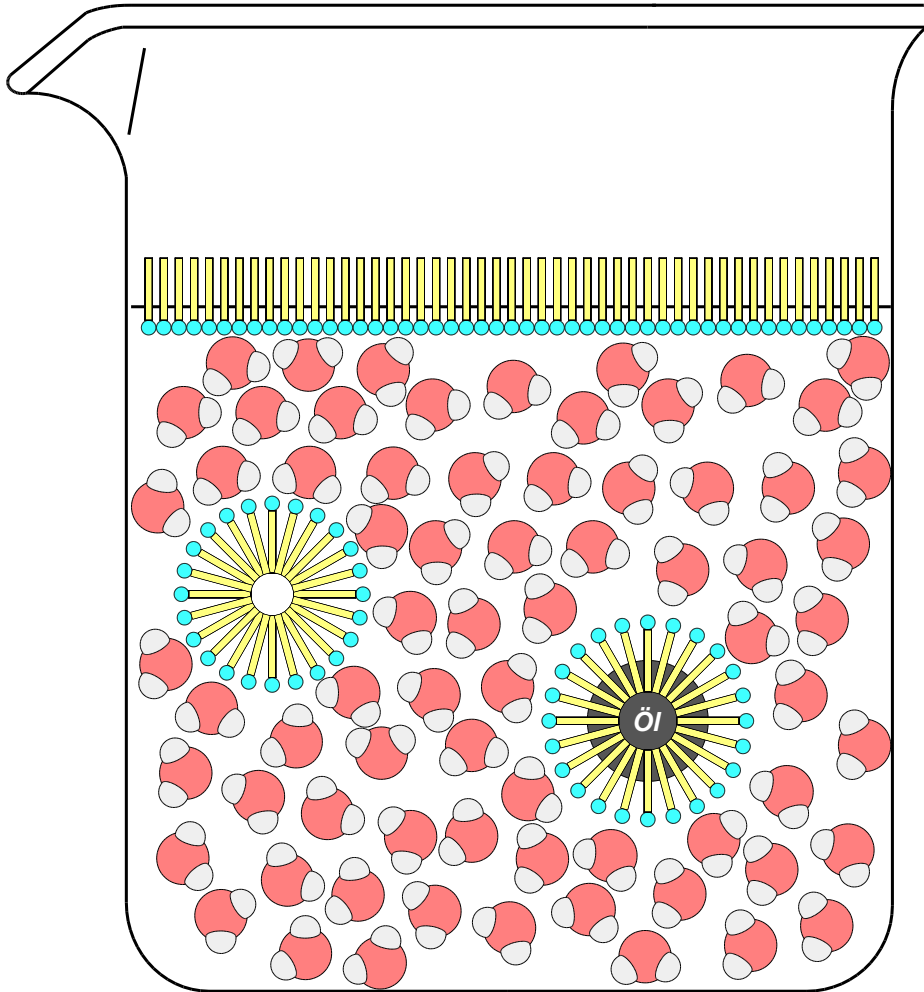
d.h. sie zeigen an einem Ende stark *polaren* Charakter (*hydrophil*),
am anderen Ende sind sie *unpolar* (*hydrophob*).

Andere Bezeichnungen: Detergentien, Emulgatoren.





Tenside als Lösungsvermittler



Herabsetzung der Oberflächenspannung:

⇒ Verkleinerung der Tröpfchengrößen, besseres Verfließen

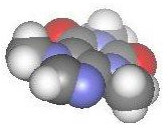
⇒ größere Benetzung von anderen Materialien

Micellenbildung:

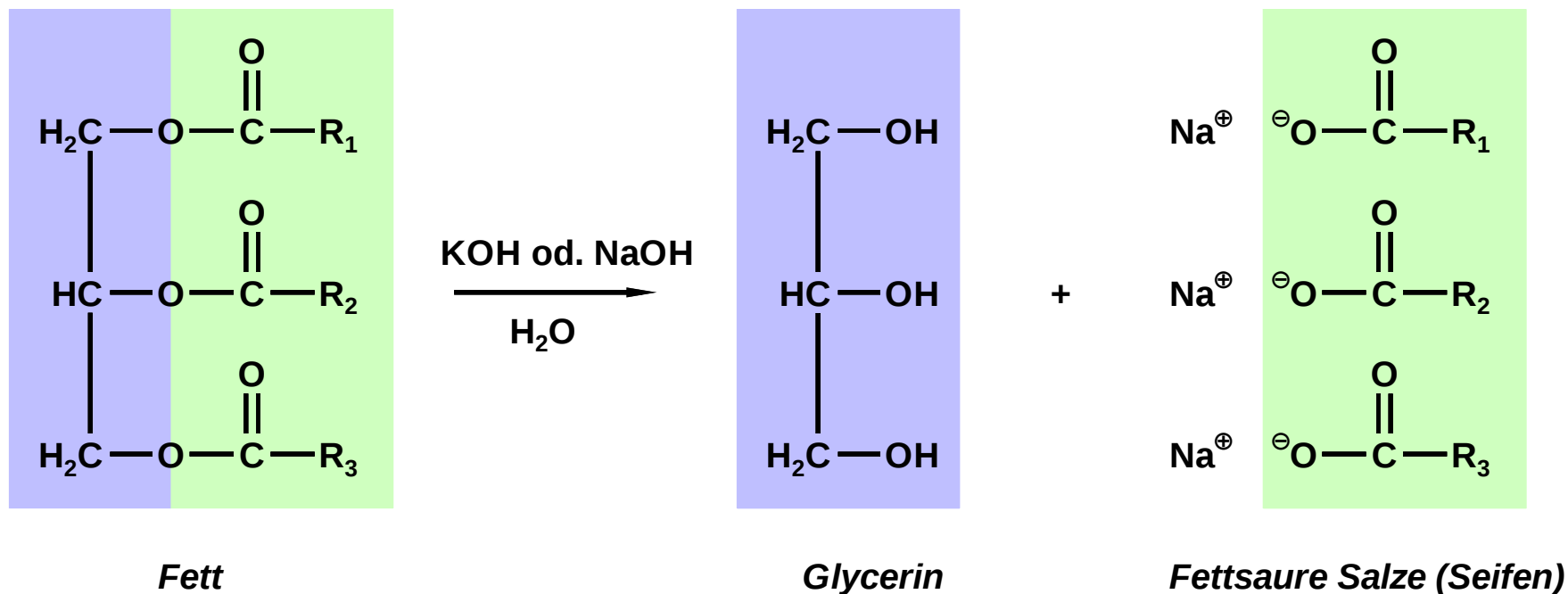
⇒ Zusammenlagerung der Tenside zu „zellartigen“ Körpern

Solubilisierung:

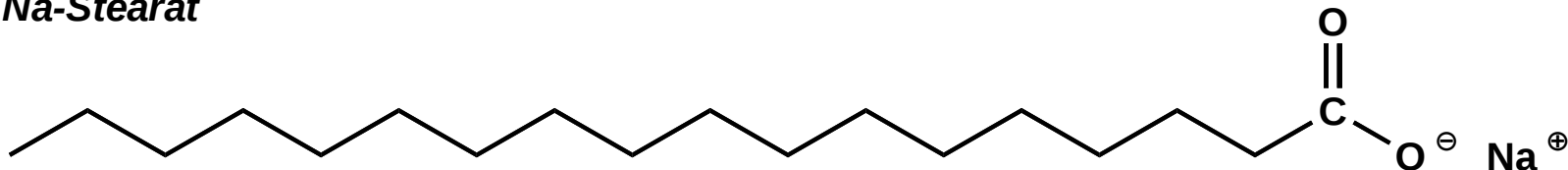
⇒ Einschluss und Transport von hydrophobem Material

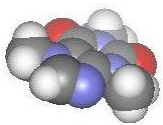


Verseifung eines Fetts



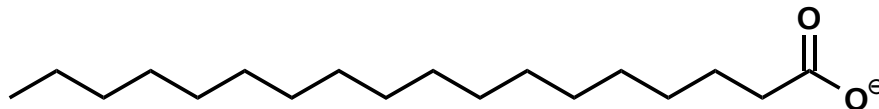
Na-Stearat



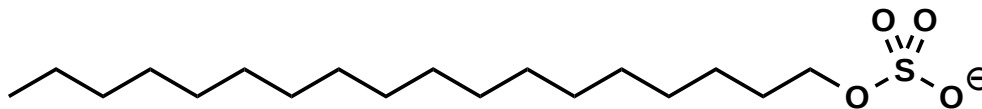


Einige gebräuchliche Tenside (Tabelle 1)

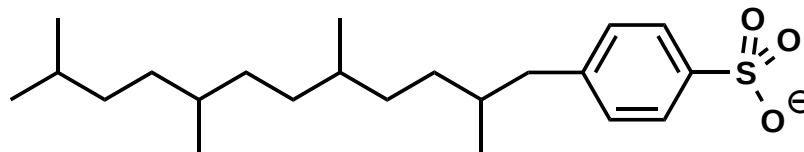
Anionische Tenside



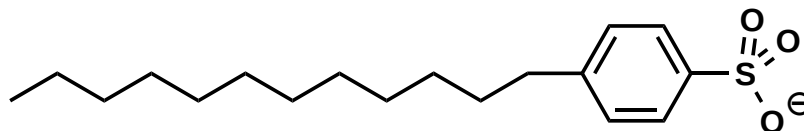
Stearat (Seife)



Fettalkoholsulfat

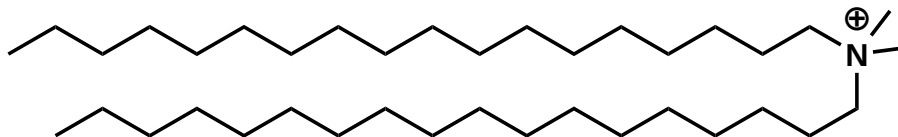


Tetrapropylenbenzolsulfonat (TPS)

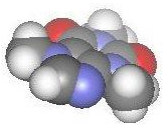


Dodecylbenzolsulfonat (DBS)

Kationische Tenside

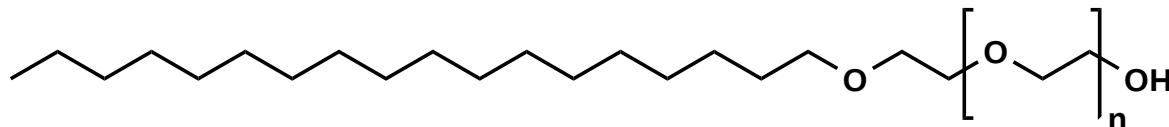


Dimethyldistearylammoniumchlorid

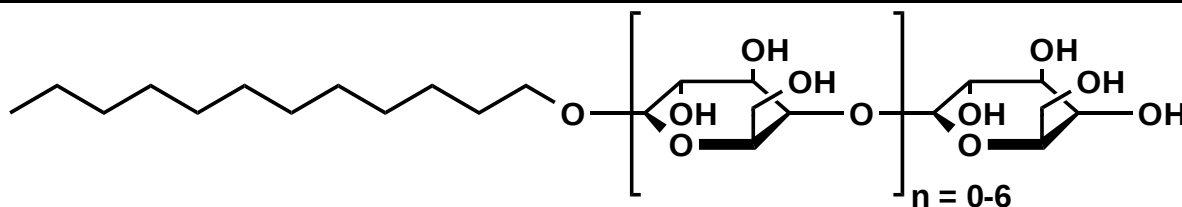


Einige gebräuchliche Tenside (Tabelle 2)

Nichtionische Tenside

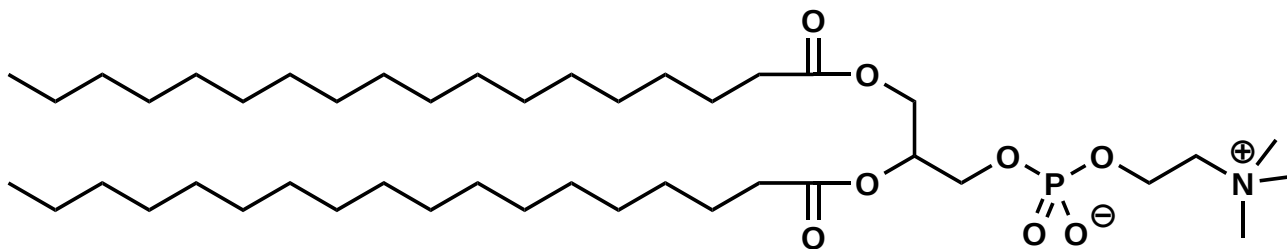


Fettalkoholpolyglycolether

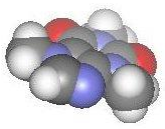


Alkylglycoside (wie z.B. Plantaren®)

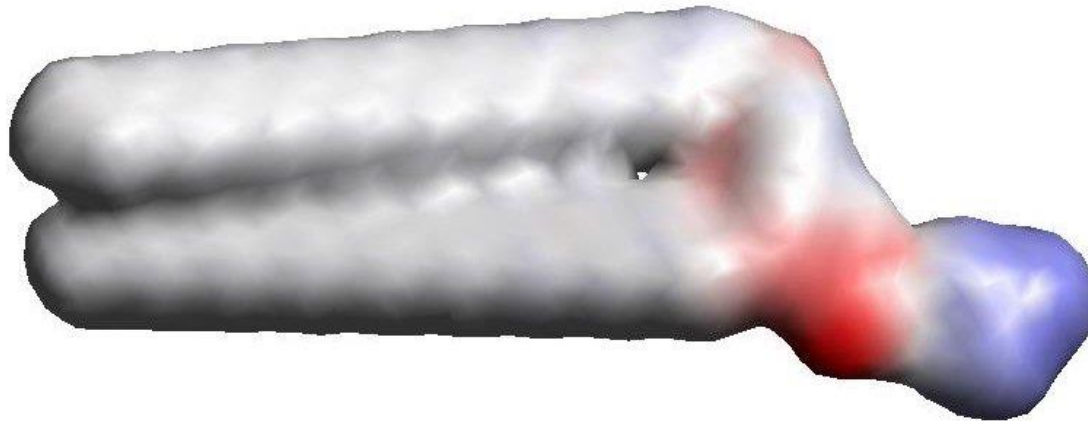
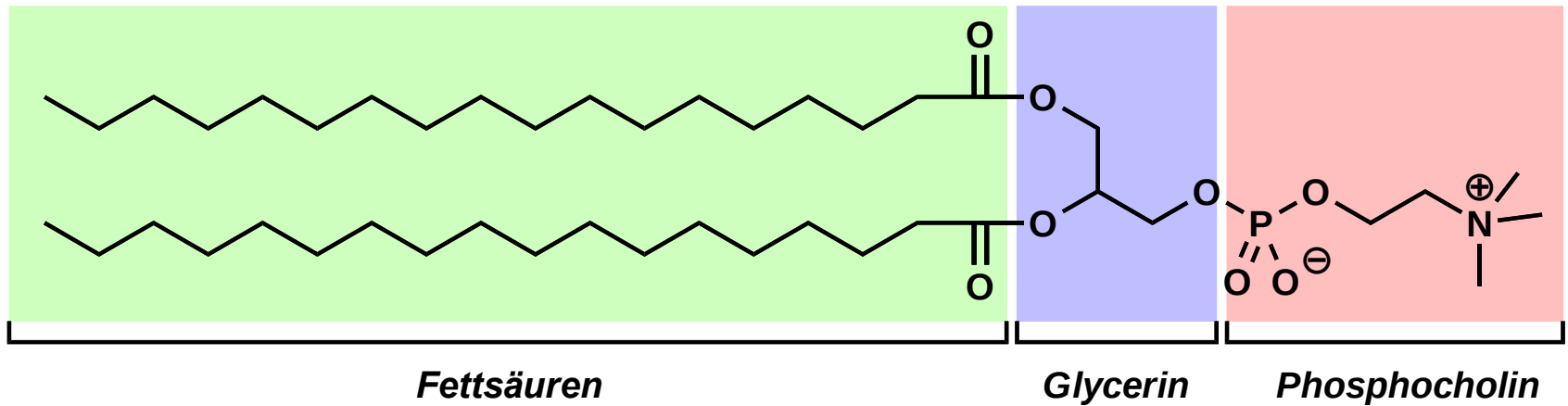
Phospholipide

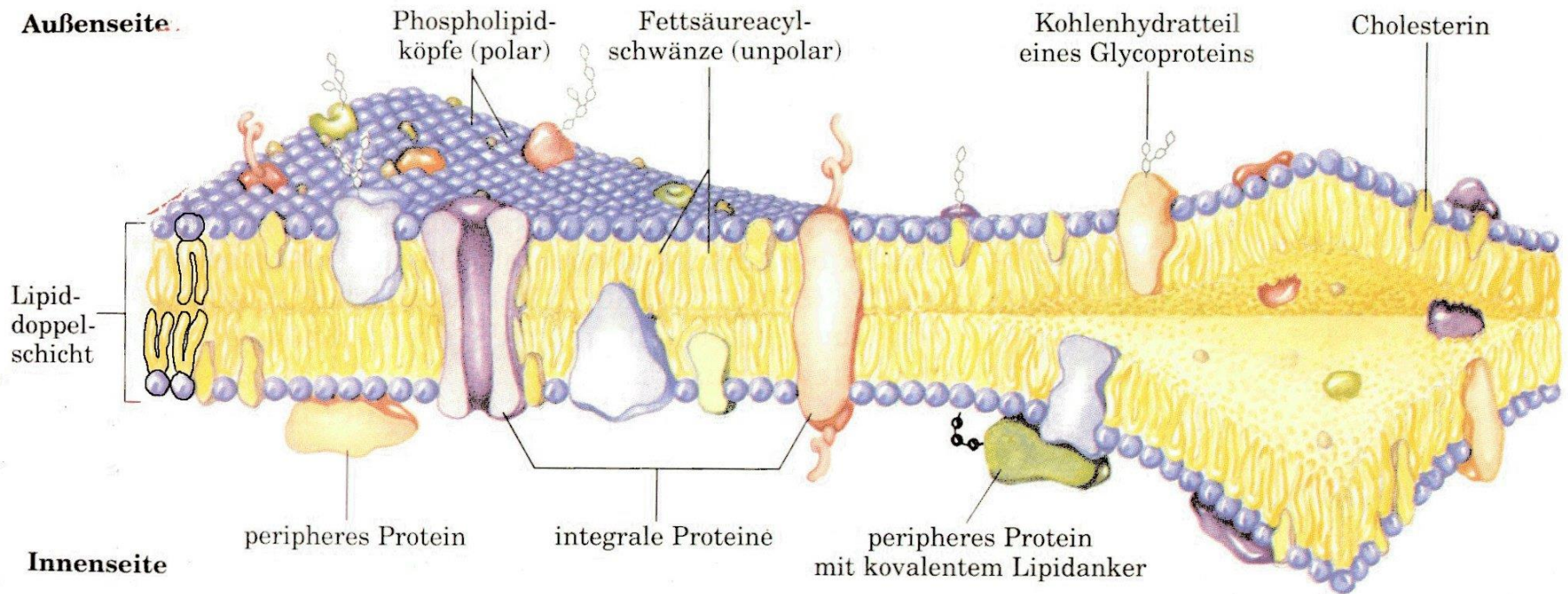
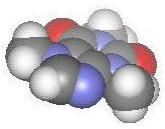


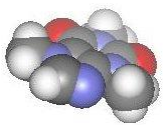
Distearylphosphatidylcholin



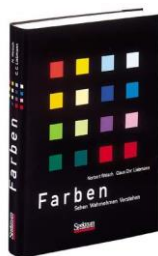
Phospholipid z.B. Distearylglycerophosphocholin:







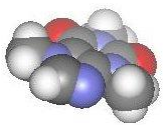
Organische Farbstoffe und Pigmente



Farben

Norbert Welsch,
Claus Chr. Liebmann
Spektrum Akademischer Verlag
ISBN 3827413834
€ 39,80





Elektromagnetisches Spektrum

$$\lambda \cdot \nu = c$$

$$E = h \cdot \nu = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda}$$

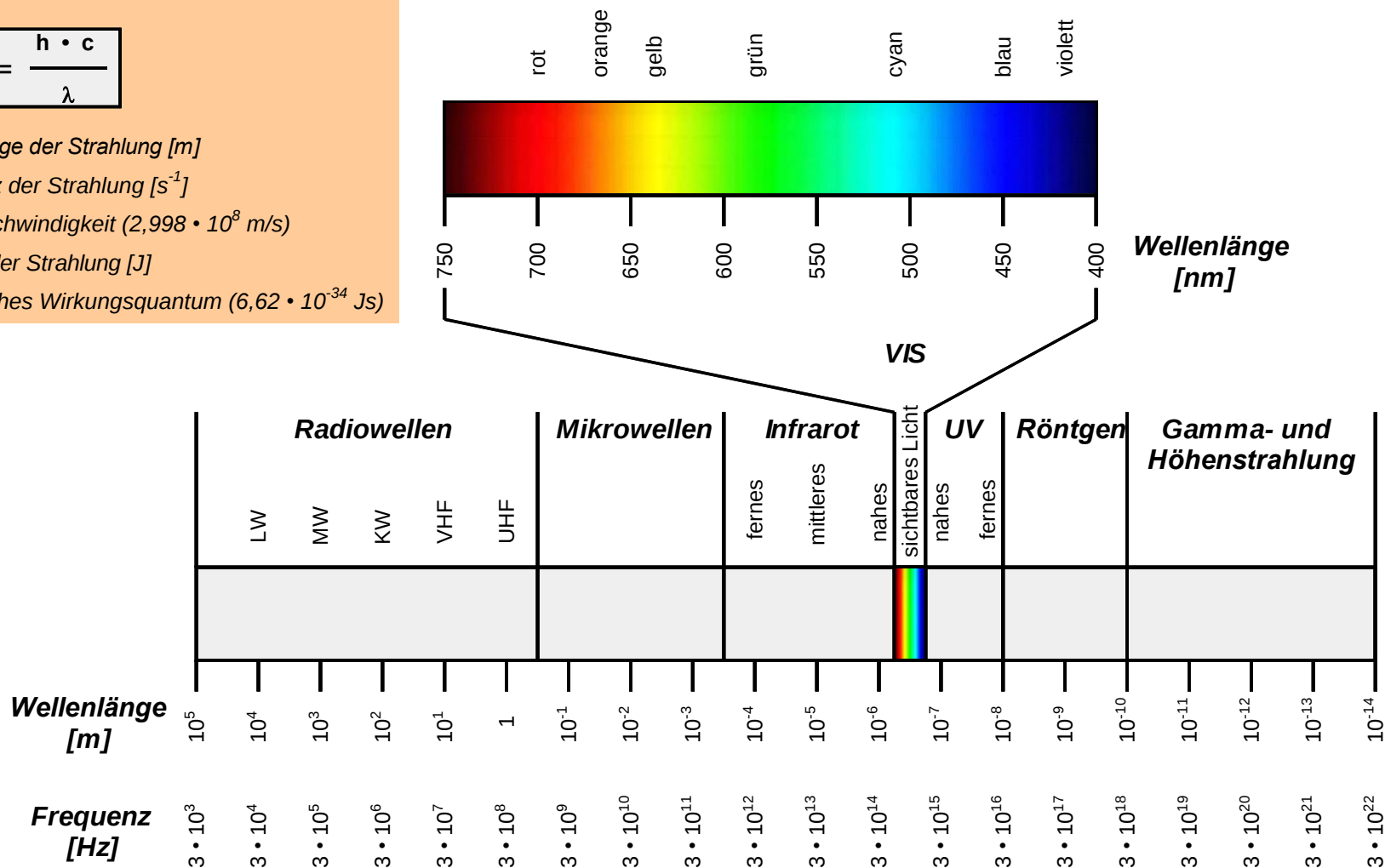
λ : Wellenlänge der Strahlung [m]

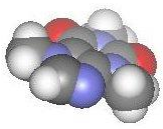
ν : Frequenz der Strahlung [s^{-1}]

c : Lichtgeschwindigkeit ($2,998 \cdot 10^8$ m/s)

E : Energie der Strahlung [J]

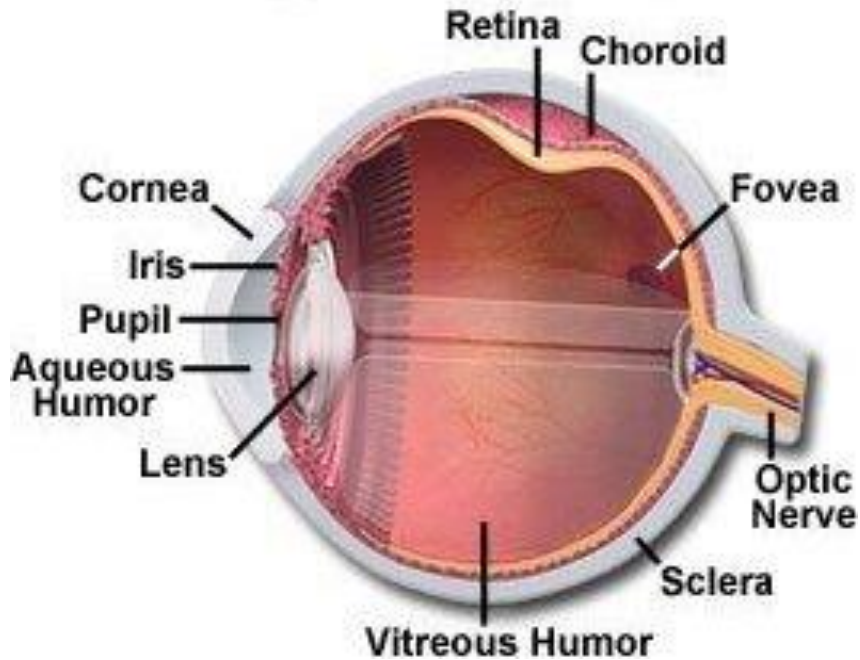
h : Plancksches Wirkungsquantum ($6,62 \cdot 10^{-34}$ Js)



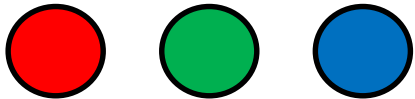


Trichromatisches Sehen

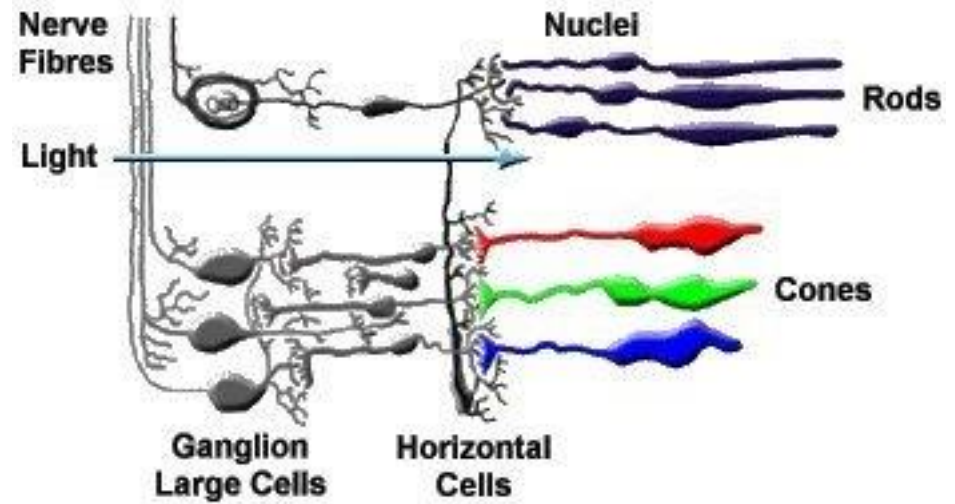
Anatomie des Auges:



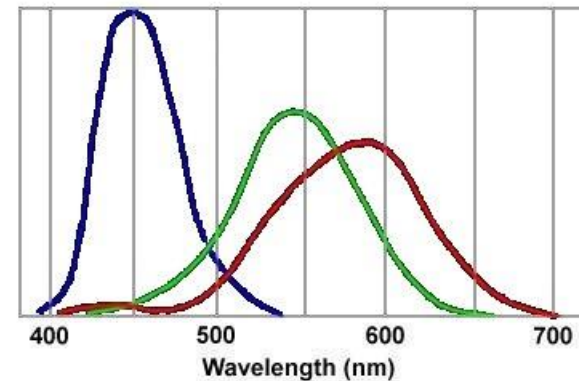
Rot – Grün – Blau (RGB):

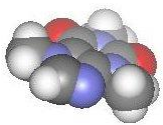


Retina:

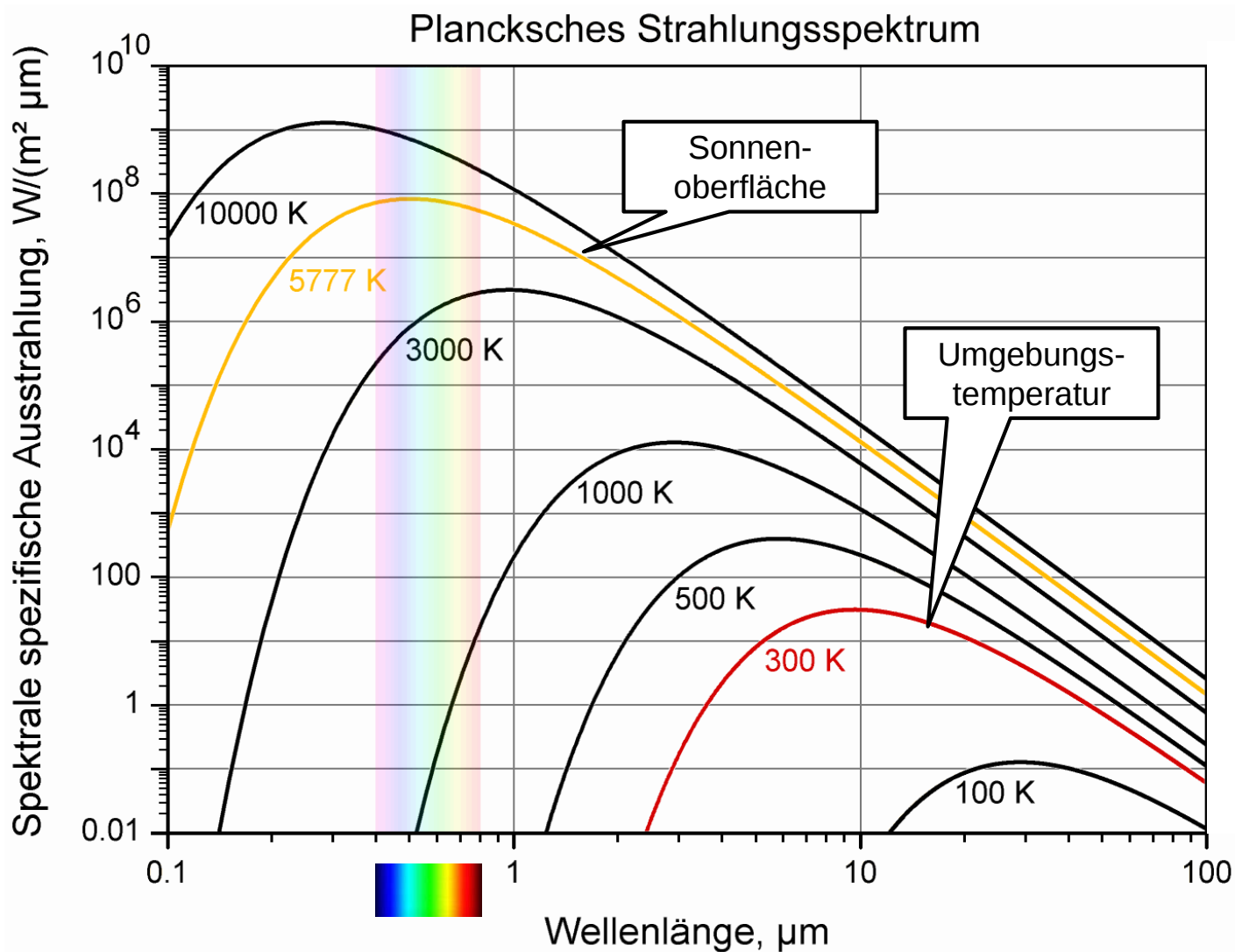


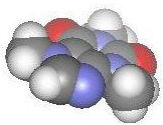
Empfindlichkeit der Zäpfchen:



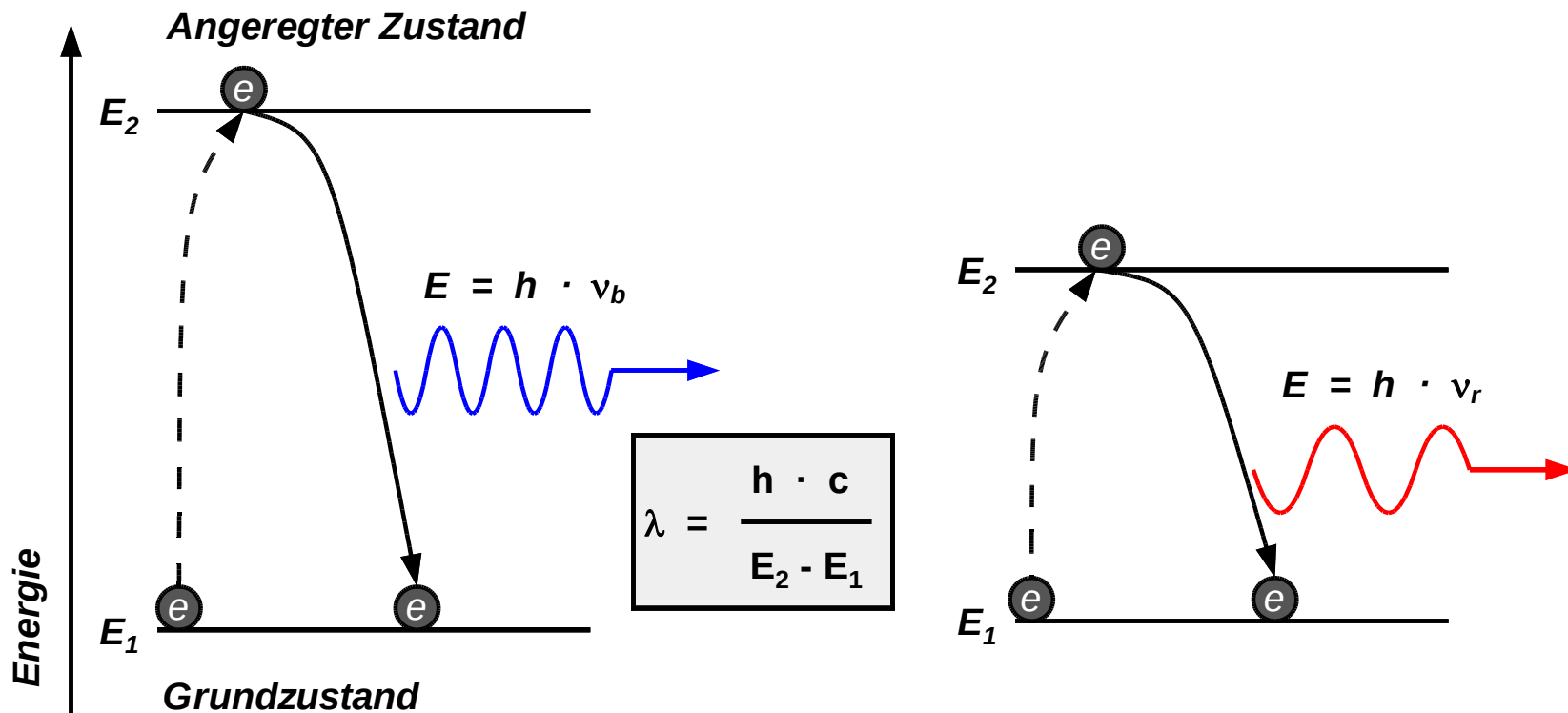


1. Wie Licht entsteht (thermisch, kontinuierlich)



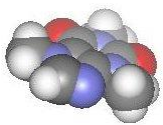


2. Wie Licht entsteht (diskrete Spektrallinien)

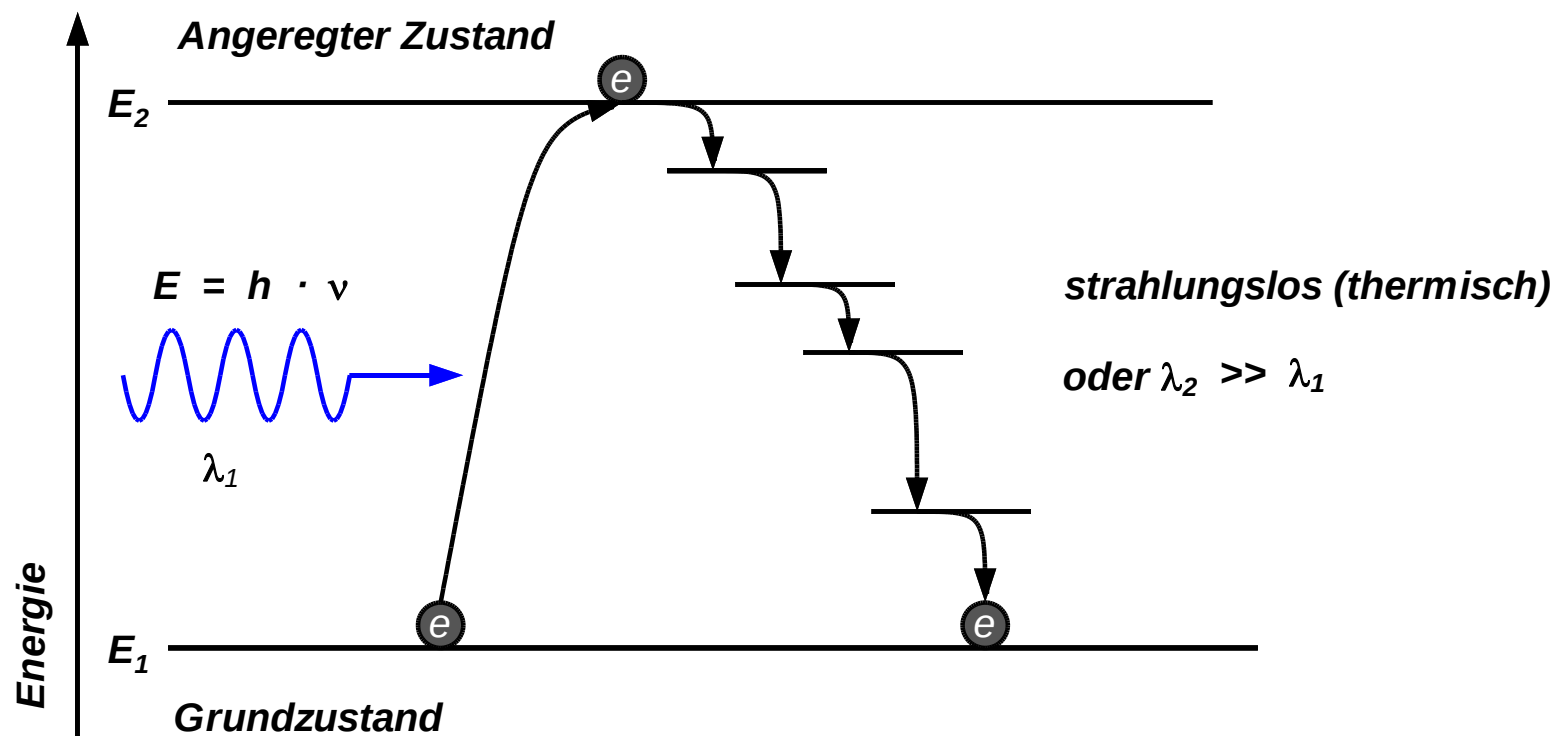


Großer Energieunterschied $E_2 - E_1$:
=> kleine Wellenlänge (hohe Frequenz)
=> Emission am "blauen Ende"

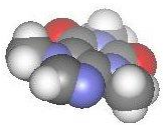
Kleinerer Energieunterschied $E_2 - E_1$:
=> größere Wellenlänge (niedrigere Frequenz)
=> Emission am "roten Ende"



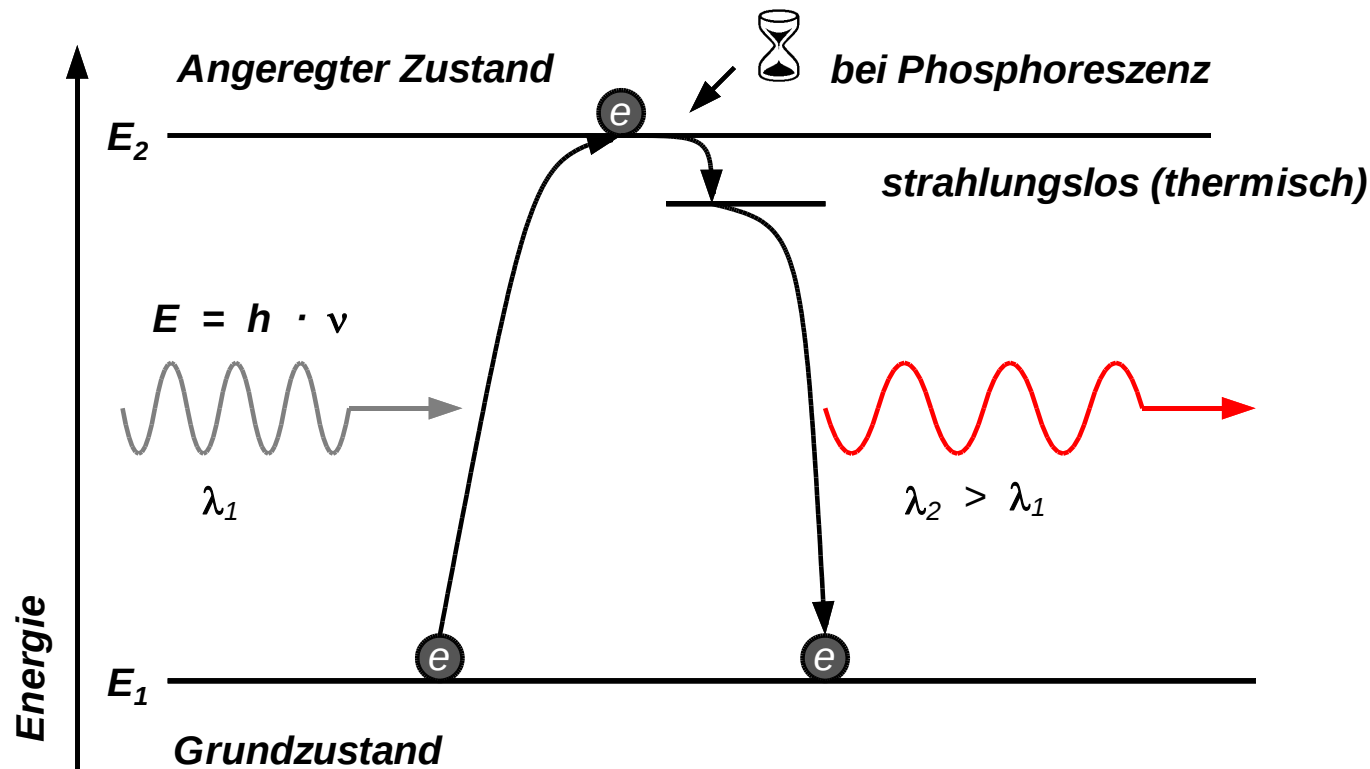
Wie Licht verschwindet (Absorption)



Eingestrahltetes Licht bestimmter Wellenlänge wird nach der Absorption in kleinen Paketen "strahlungslos" an die Umgebung abgegeben.
=> Diese Anteile fehlen im reflektierten Licht

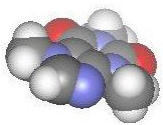


Fluoreszenz und Phosphoreszenz

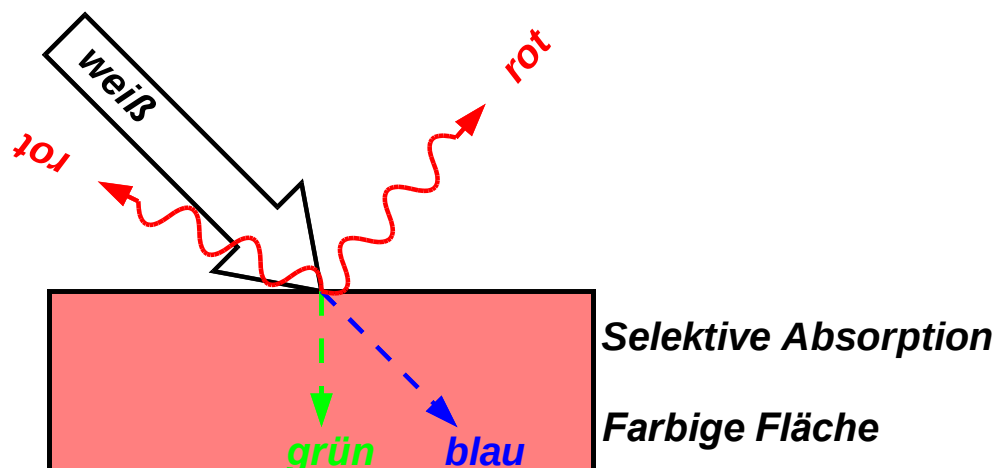
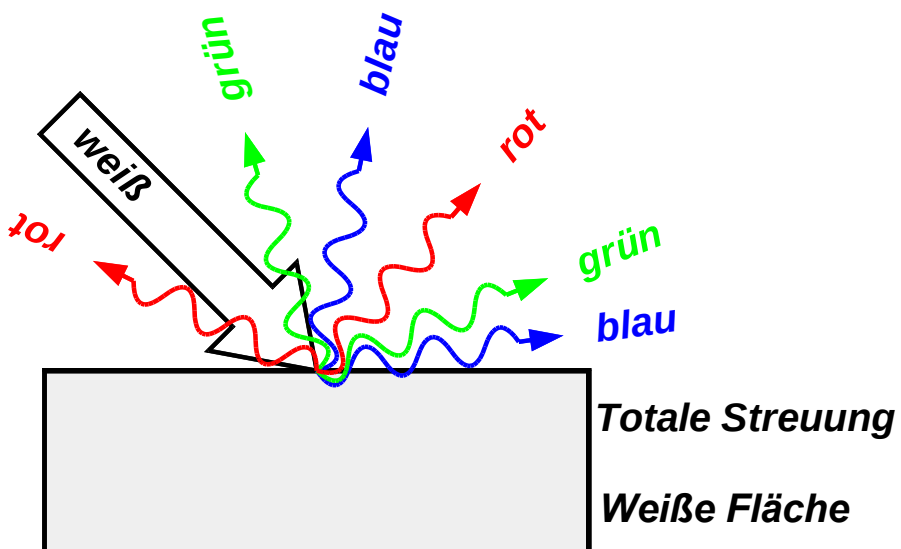
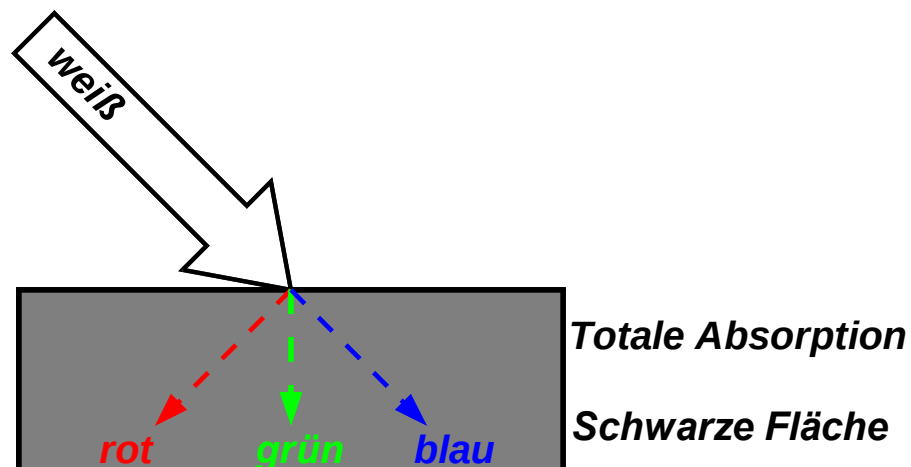
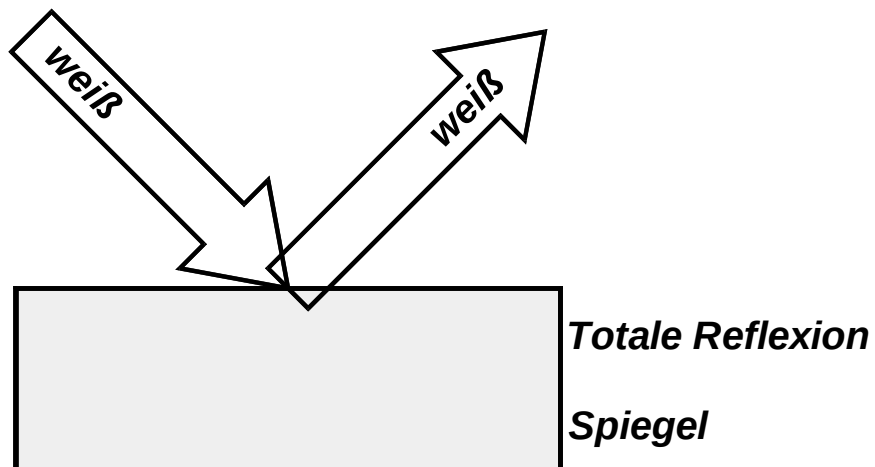


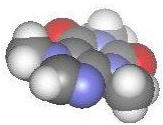
Eingestrahktes Licht bestimmter Wellenlänge wird nach der Absorption "in der Energie reduziert" und als Licht größerer Wellenlänge reflektiert.

=> So wird z.B. aus UV-Licht blaues oder rotes Licht (Leuchtfarben, Textmarker)



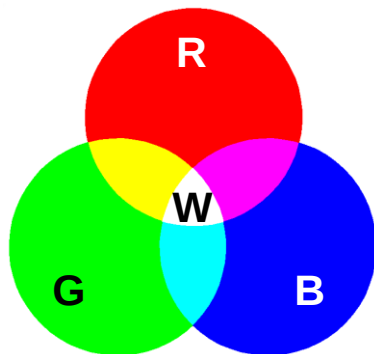
Wie Farbe entsteht (Selektive Absorption)



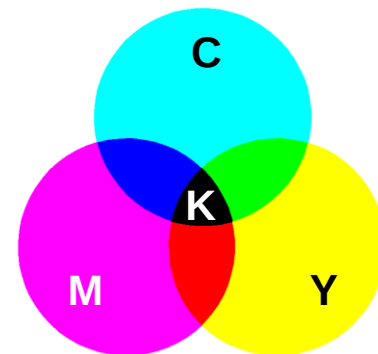


Farbmischung (additiv und subtraktiv)

Addition von
Lichtfarben z.B.
Scheinwerfer oder
Display

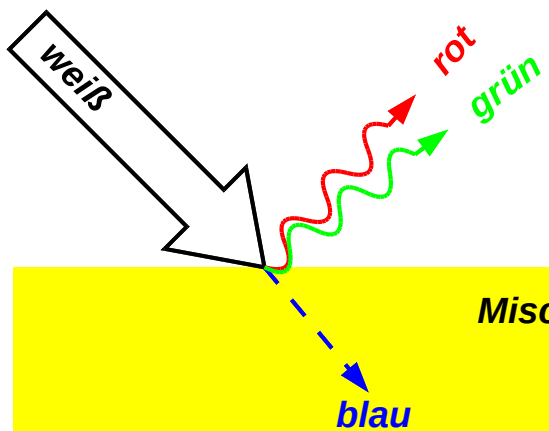


Subtraktion von
Körperfarben z.B.
Wasser- oder
Druckerfarben auf
weißem Papier



ADDITIVE Mischung von Lichtfarben

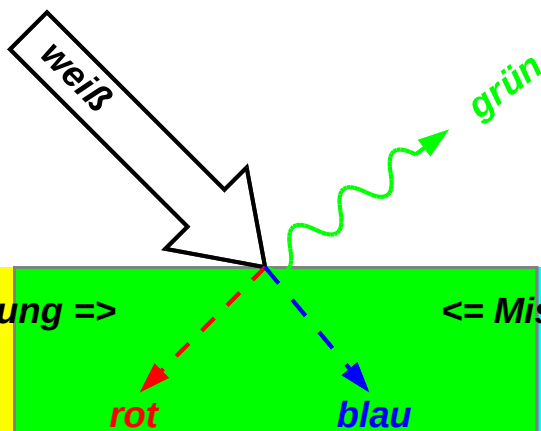
rot + grün = gelb



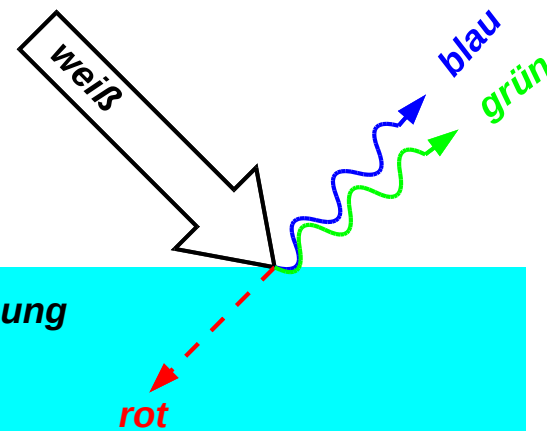
Selektive Absorption von Blau
weiß - blau = gelb

ADDITIVE Mischung von Lichtfarben

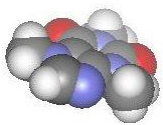
blau + grün = cyan



SUBTRAKTIVE Mischung
von Körperfarben
gelb + cyan = grün



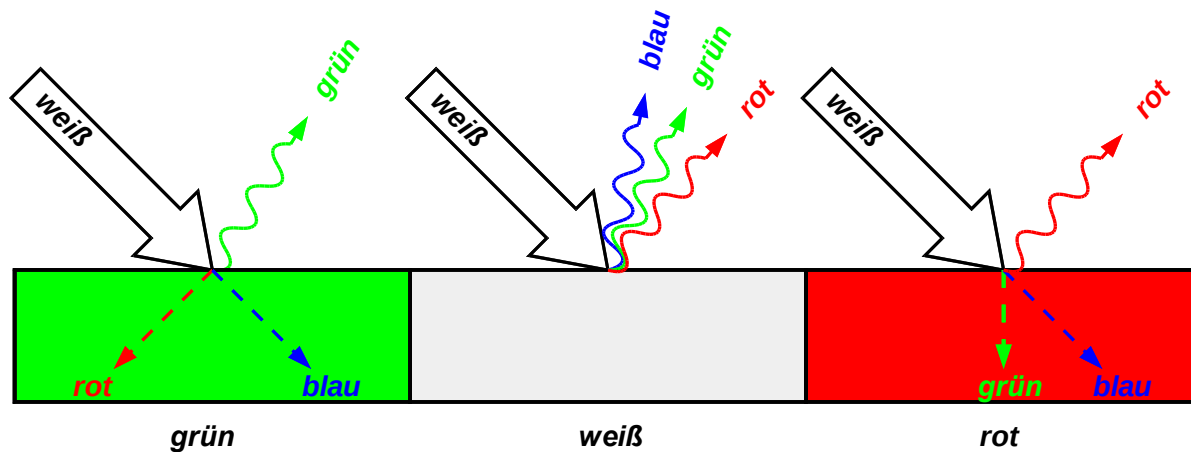
Selektive Absorption von Rot
weiß - rot = cyan



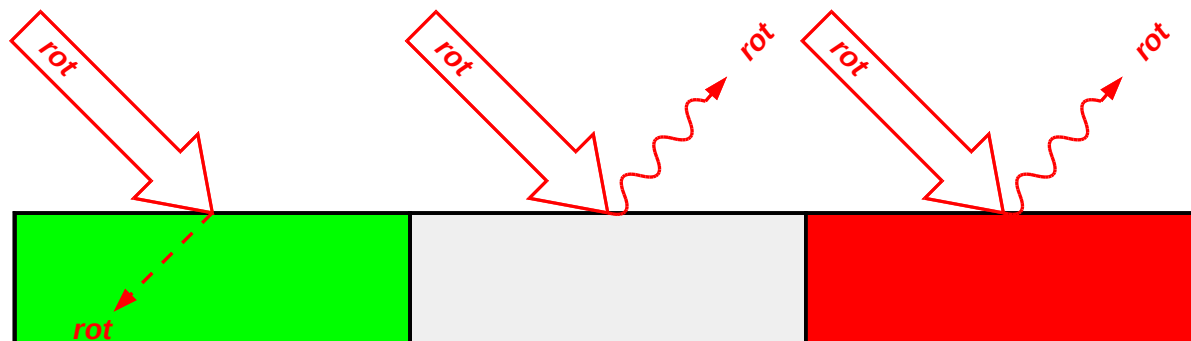
Italien im Rotlicht



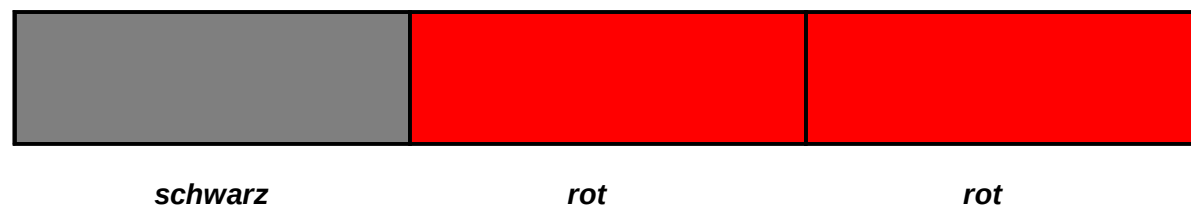
Weißes Licht:

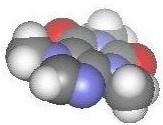


Rotes Licht:

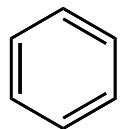


Sichtbar:





Chromophore

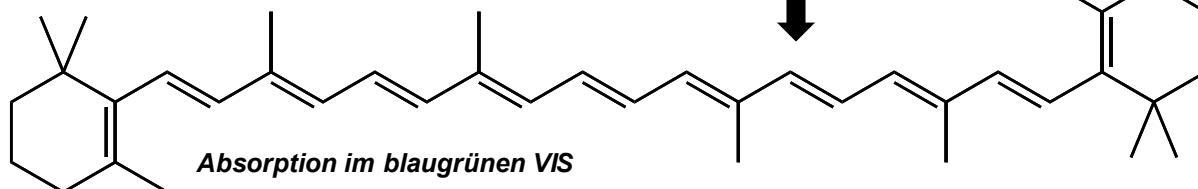


Benzol

Absorption nur im UV

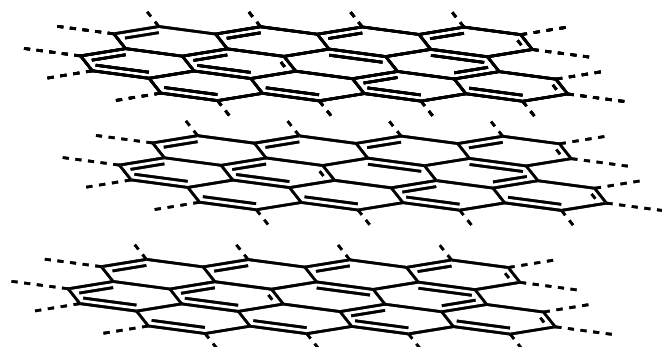
⇒ **FARBLOS**

Chromophor:
großes konjugiertes
 π -Elektronensystem



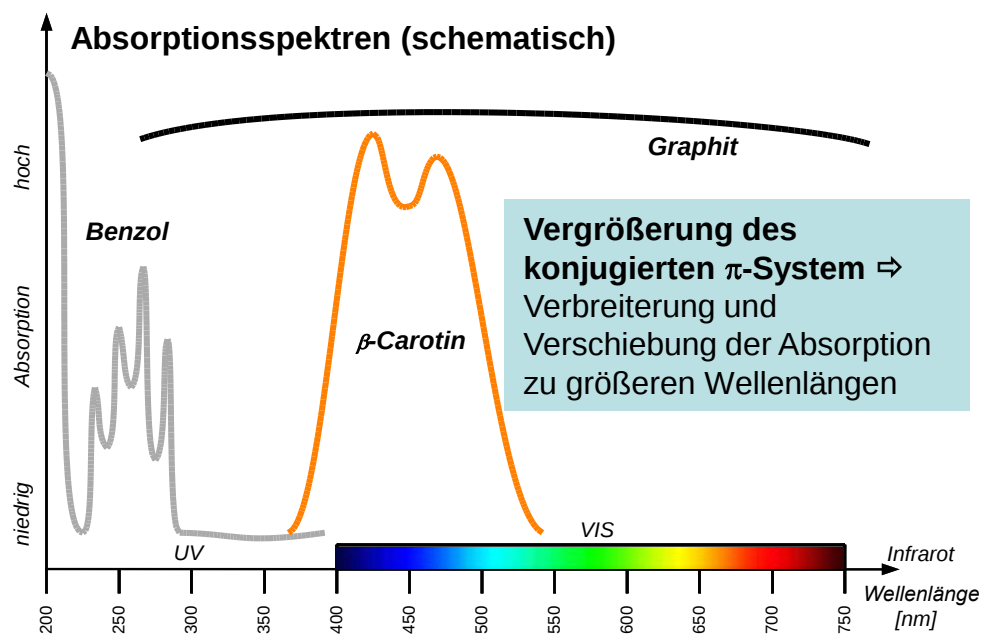
Absorption im blaugrünen VIS

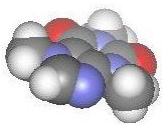
β -Carotin ⇒ **ORANGE**



Graphit Absorption im gesamten VIS

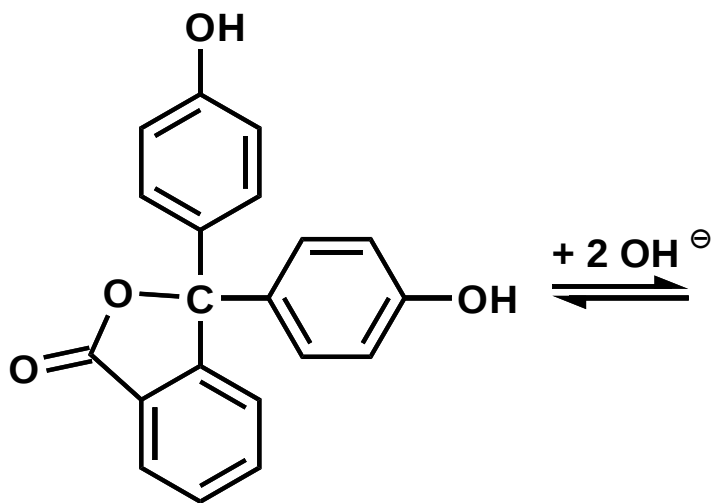
⇒ **SCHWARZ**



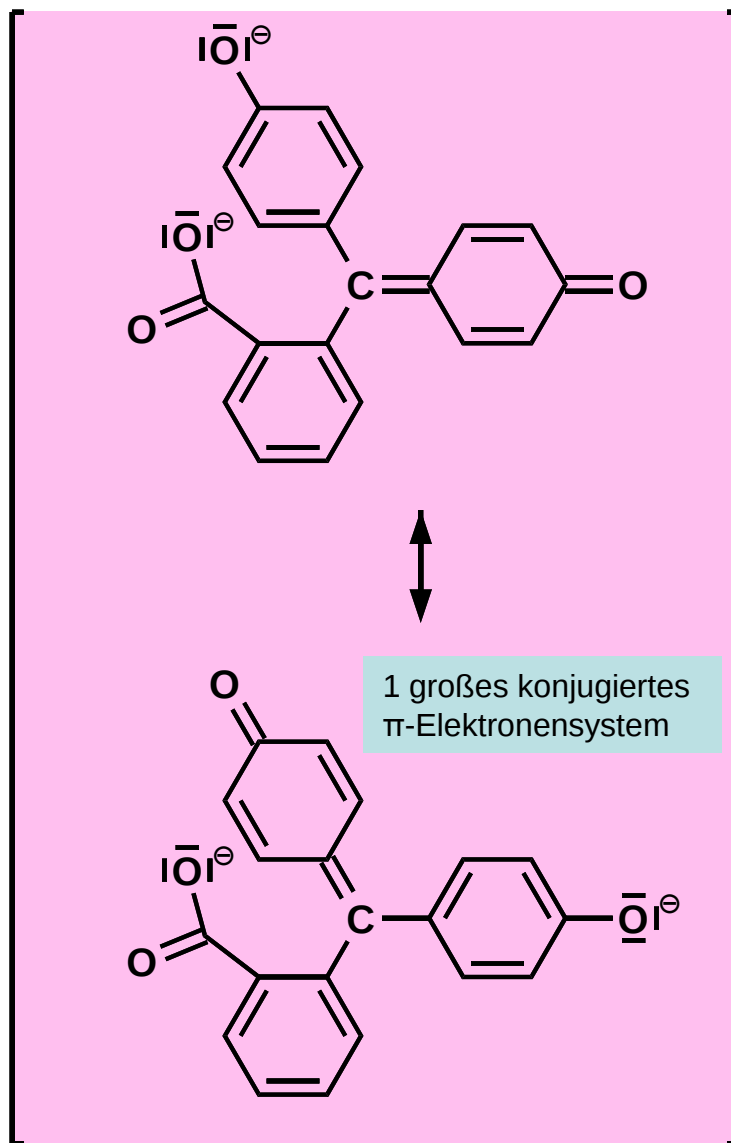


Säure/Base-Indikator Phenolphthalein

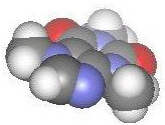
3 kleinere konjugierte
 π -Elektronensysteme



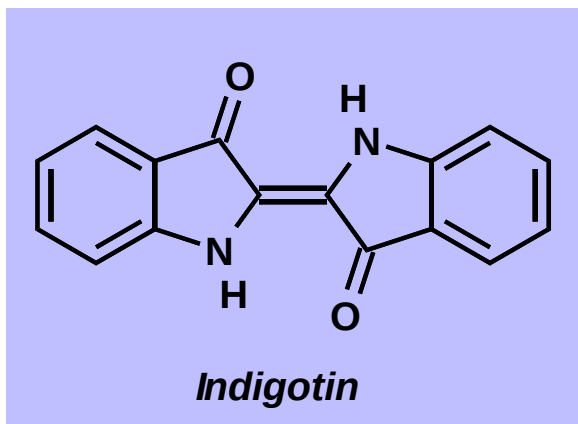
**Sauer / Neutral
farblos**



**Basisch
rot**



(Natürliche) Organische Farbstoffe: Indigo



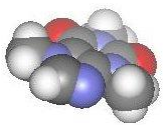
Indigo
natürlich und
künstlich



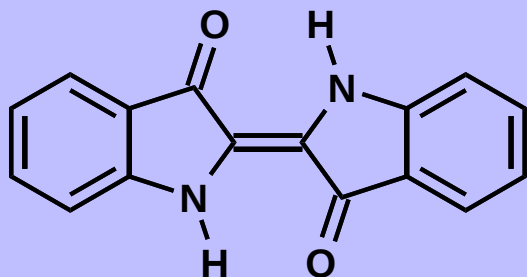
Indigopflanze
Indigofera tinctoria



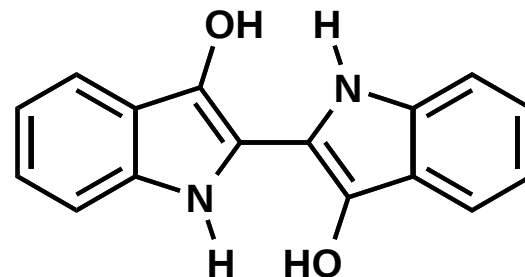
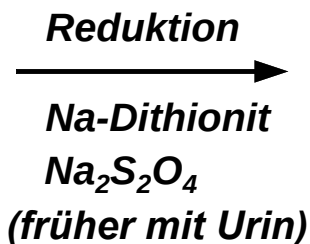
Färberwaid
Isatis tinctoria L.



Küpfärben mit Indigo



Indigotin (blau)
(nicht wasserlös.)



Leukindigo (Indigweiß)
als Na-Salz ("farblos", wasserlös.)

Blaues Tuch

Oxidation

An der Luft aufhängen

Pflanzl./tier. Garne
"färben"

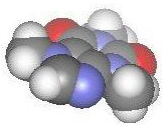
Weißes Tuch

Indigo ist der
Jeans-Farbstoff



Küpe





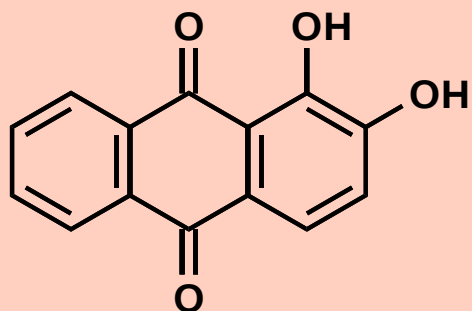
Beizenfärberei mit Krapp



Färberröte (Krapp)
Rubia tinctoria L.



Uniform eines Offiziers der
Königlichen Polnischen
Garde aus dem Jahr 1732

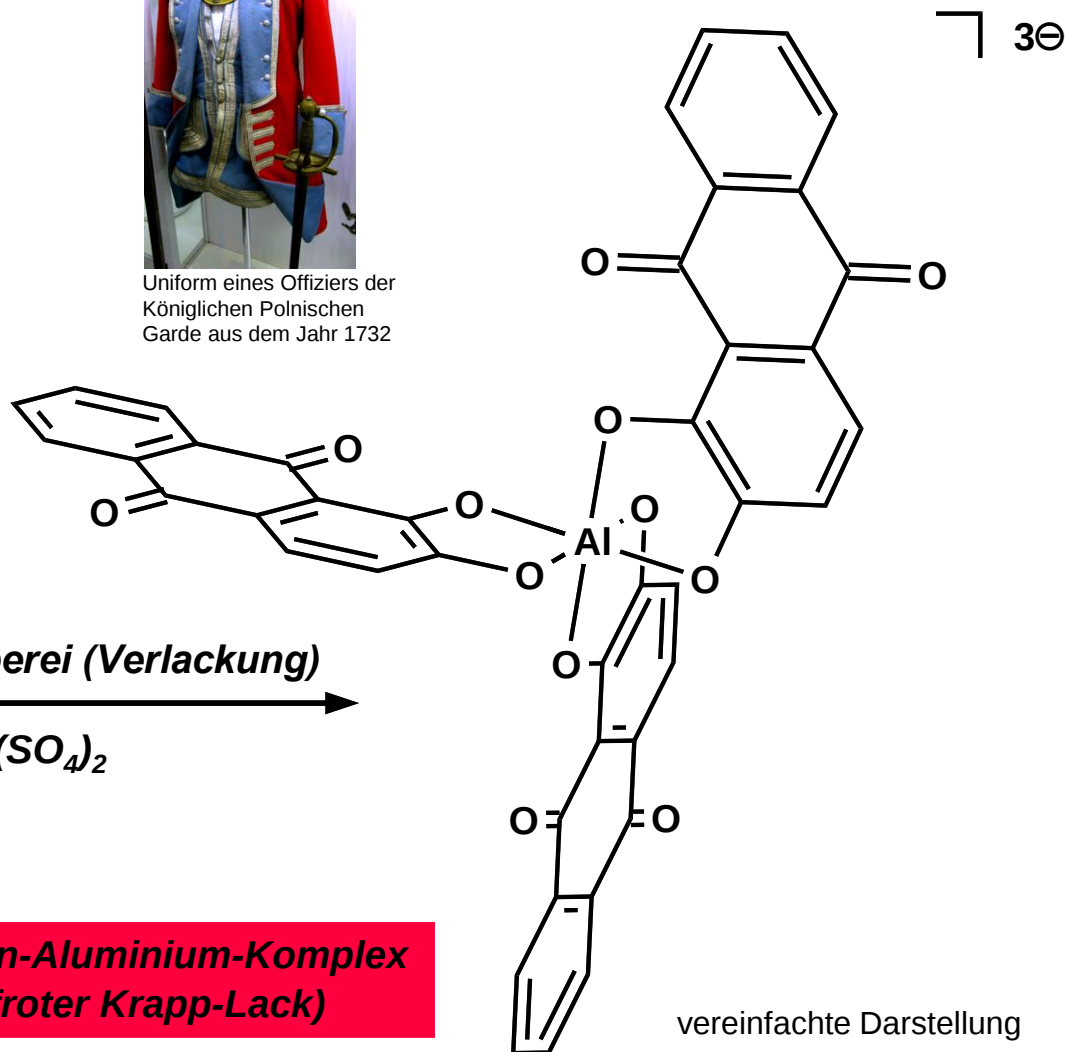


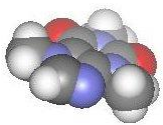
Alizarin

Beizenfärberei (Verlackung)

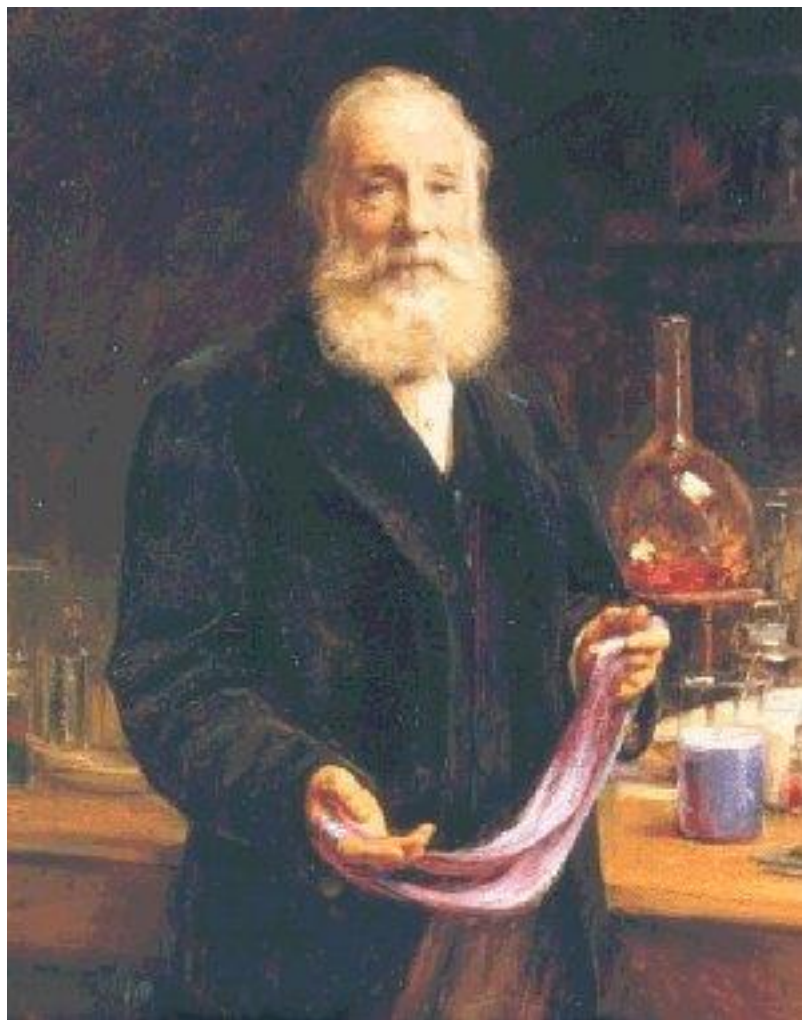
Alaun $KAl(SO_4)_2$

**Alizarin-Aluminium-Komplex
(tiefroter Krapp-Lack)**

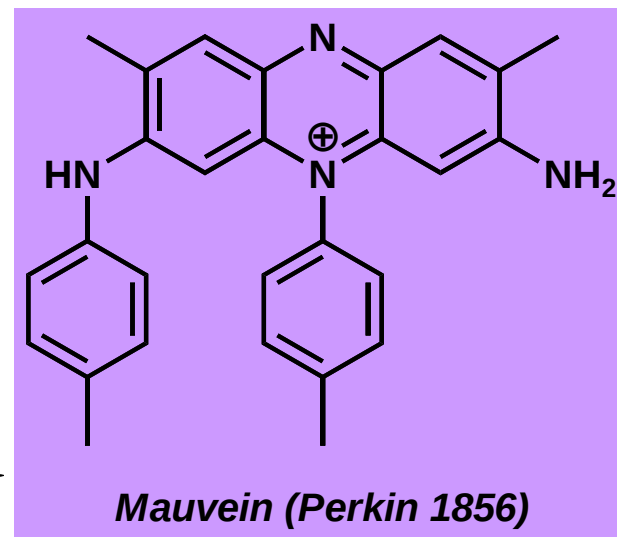
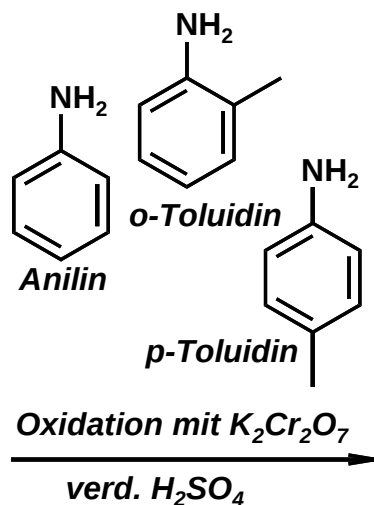




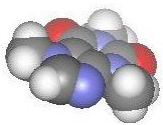
Teerfarben: William Perkin



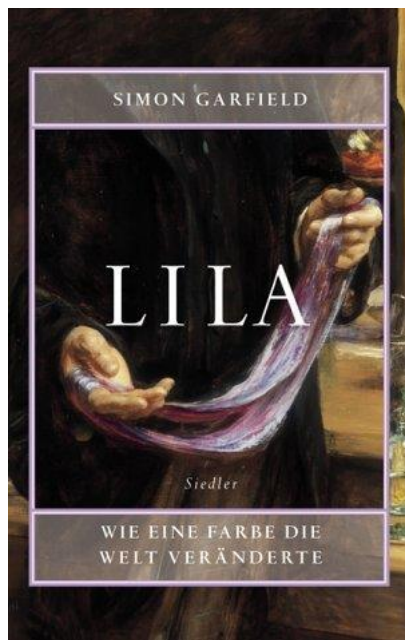
Sir William Henry Perkin
(1838-1907)



Greenford Green
(Harrow, Middlesex, UK)



Teerfarben: Mauvein



Lila - Wie eine Farbe die Welt veränderte

Simon Garfield

Siedler, 2001

ISBN 3886807193

€ 19,95

Stoffprobe für Queen Victoria



Schal aus dem Jahr 1862



Briefmarke 1901



Juliette Récamier

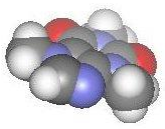


Biedermeiermode:

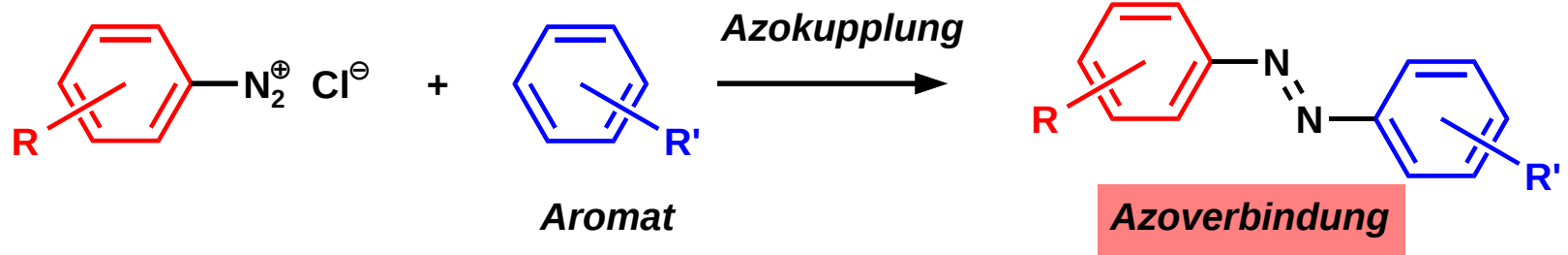
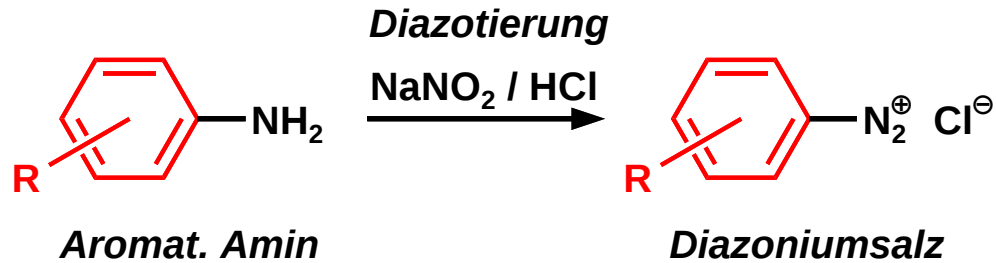
meist weiß oder
schwach gefärbt
rot und blau meist
nur für Uniformen

Mauvein

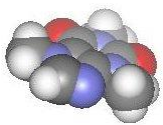




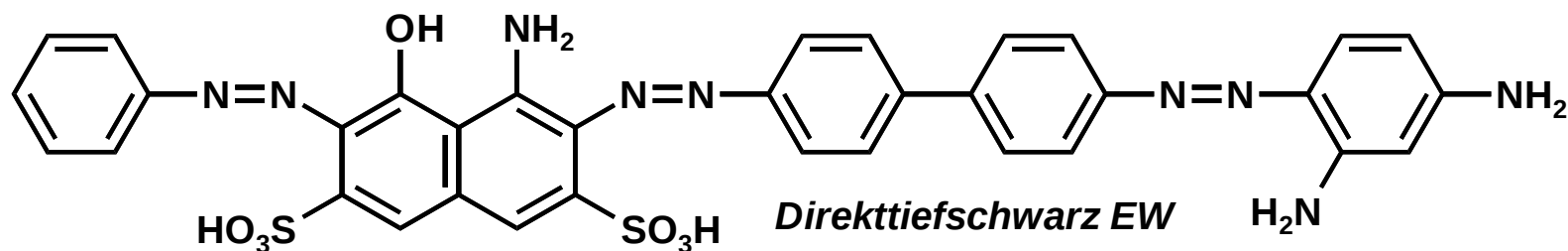
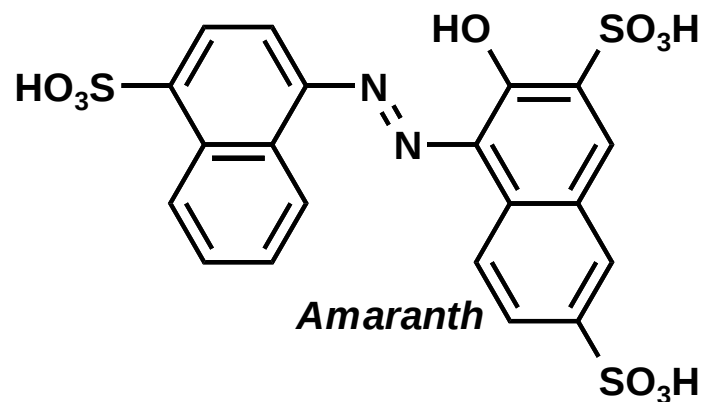
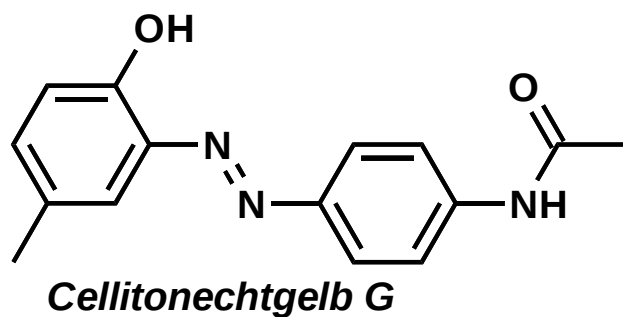
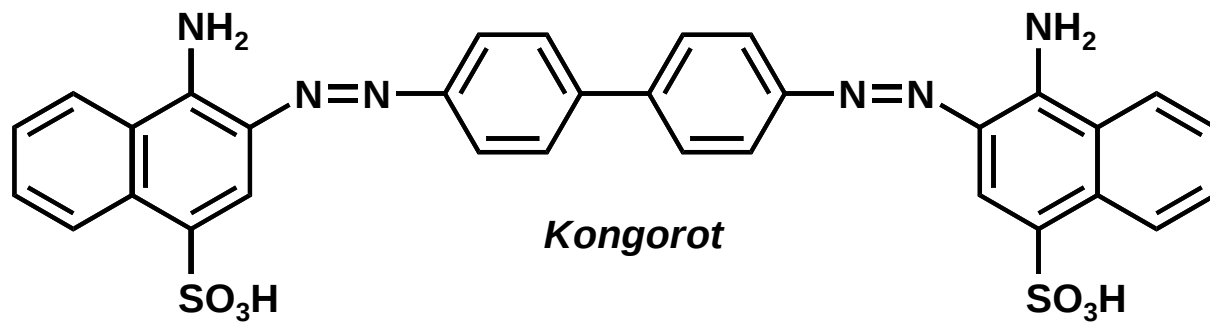
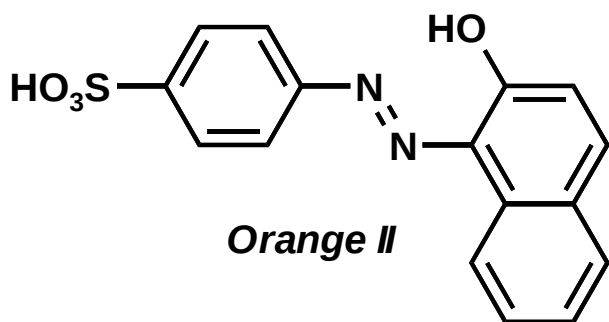
Azofarbstoffe: Synthese

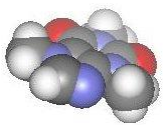


Erlaubt die gezielte Synthese von Farbstoffen und Pigmenten

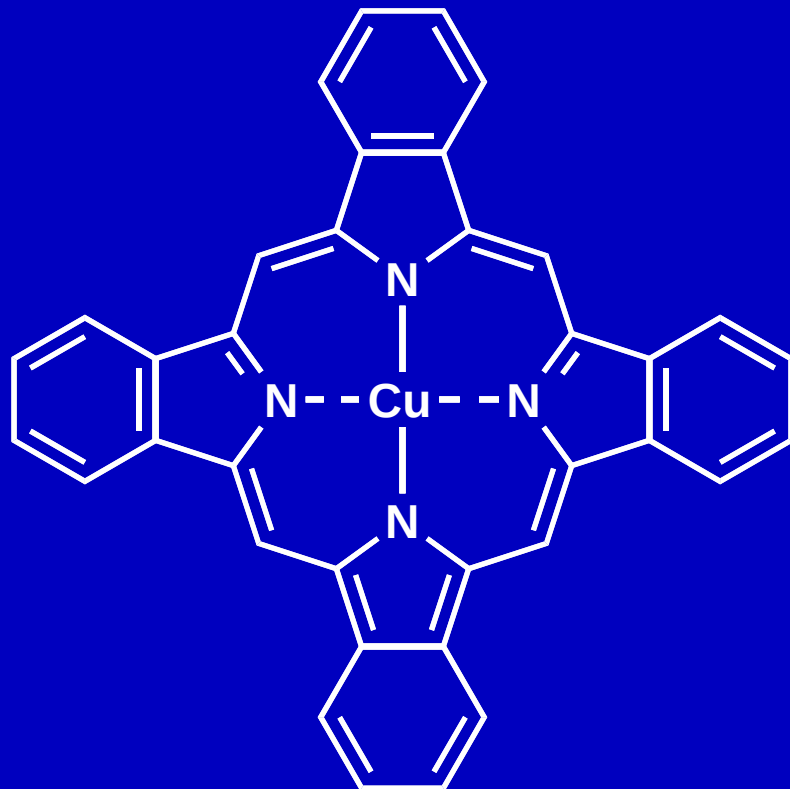


Azofarbstoffe: Beispiele





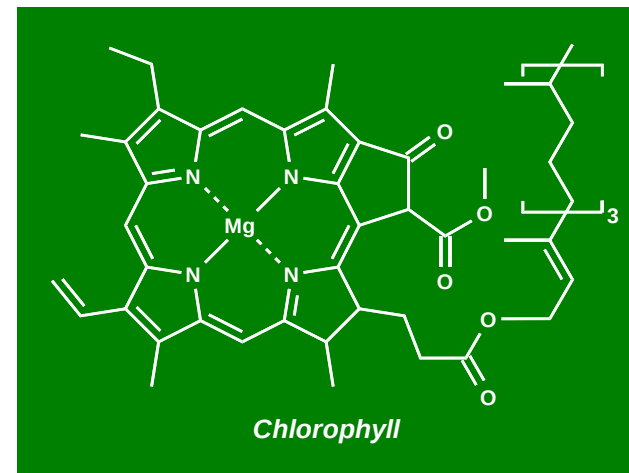
Phthalocyanine



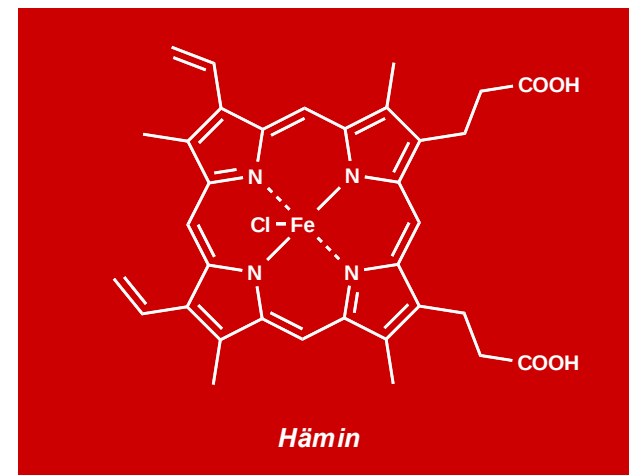
Kupferphthalocyanin

C.I. Pigment Blau 15

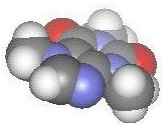
Natürliche Verwandten der Phthalocyanine:



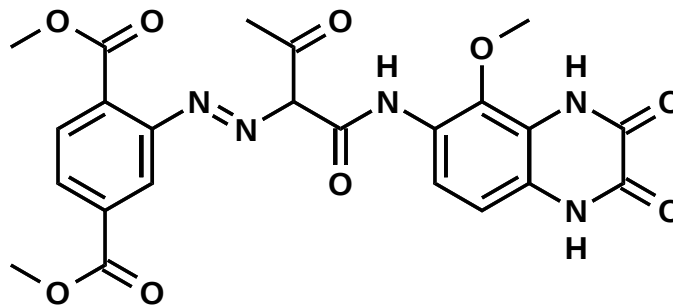
Chlorophyll



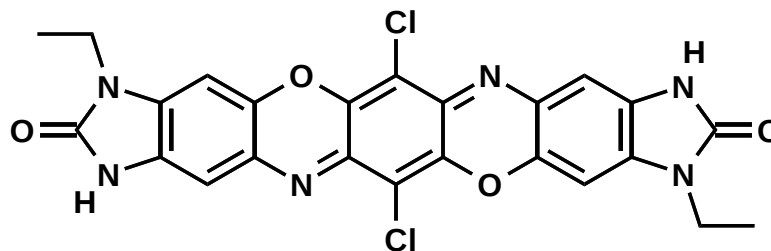
Hämin



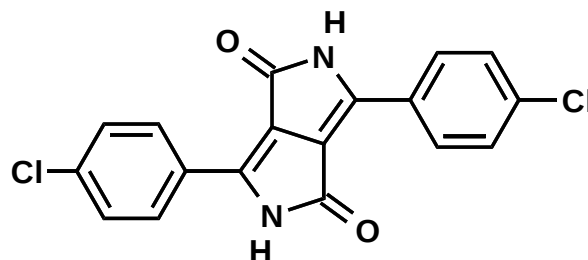
Hochleistungspigmente



Hostaperm-Gelb H5G
C.I. Pigment Yellow 213



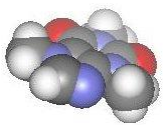
Hostaperm-Blau R5R
C.I. Pigment Blue 80



Hostaperm-Rot D2G 70
C.I. Pigment Red 254

Ferrari 812 Superfast 800 PS V12

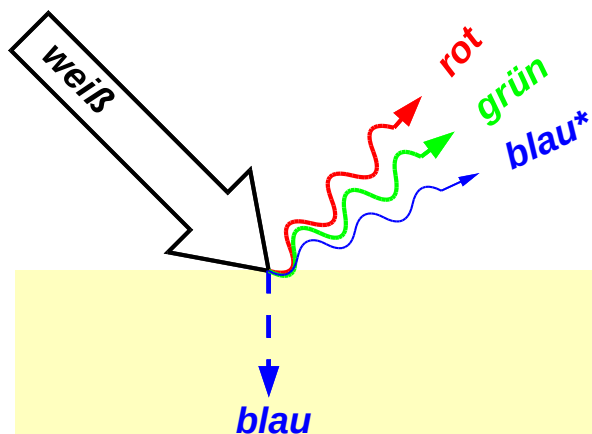




Blauwäsche gegen vergilbte Wäsche



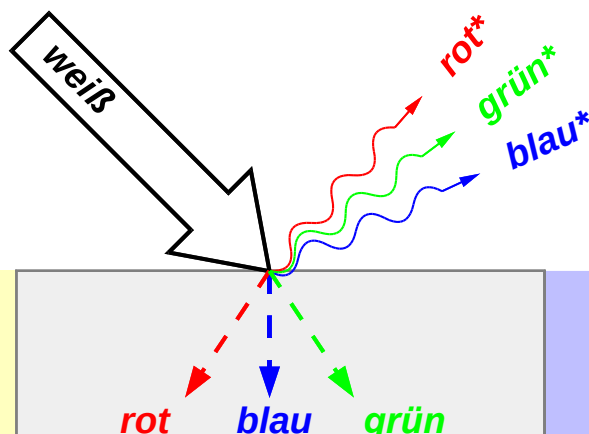
$\text{rot} + \text{grün} + \text{blau}^* = \text{schwachgelb}$



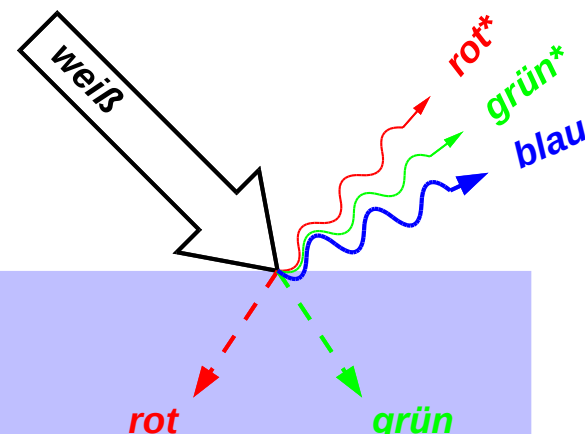
*Schwache Absorption von Blau
weiß - wenig blau = schwachgelb*

** = geschwächte Farbanteile*

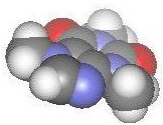
$\text{rot}^* + \text{grün}^* + \text{blau} = \text{schwachblau}$



*schwachgelb +
schwachblau =
hellgrau*



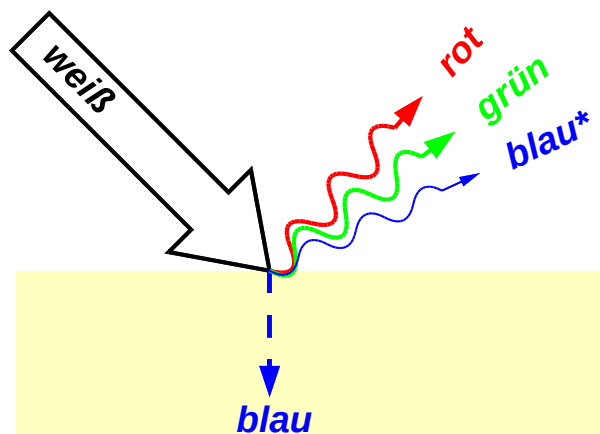
*Schwache Absorption
von Rot und Grün
(oder niedrige Konzentration)
weiß - wenig rot - wenig grün =
schwachblau*



Optische Aufheller: Prinzip

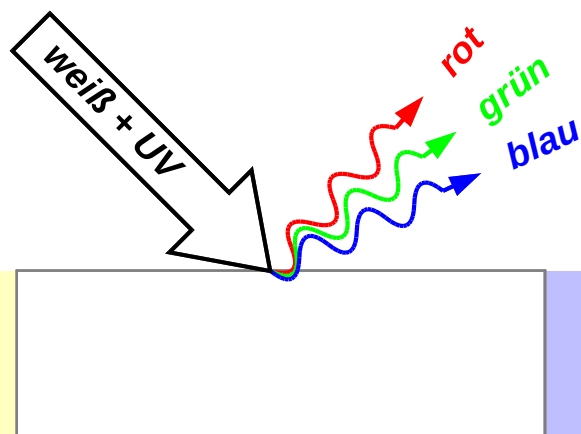


$\text{rot} + \text{grün} + \text{blau}^* = \text{schwachgelb}$

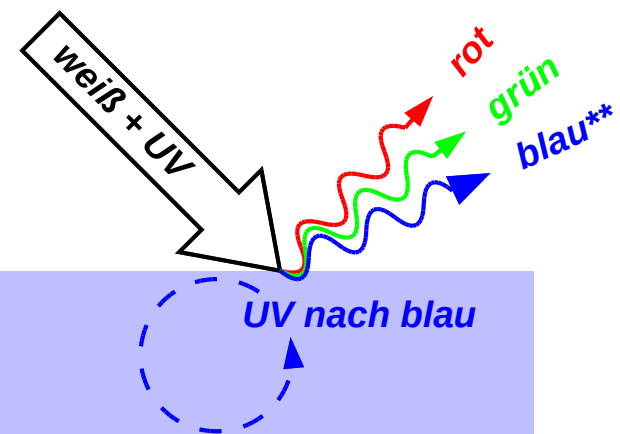


Schwache Absorption von Blau
weiß - wenig blau = schwachgelb

$\text{rot} + \text{grün} + \text{blau}^{**} = \text{überblau}$

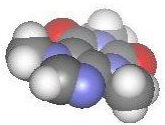


schwachgelb + überblau = weiß

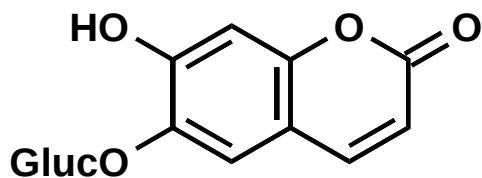


Fluoreszenz
weiß + wenig blau = überblau

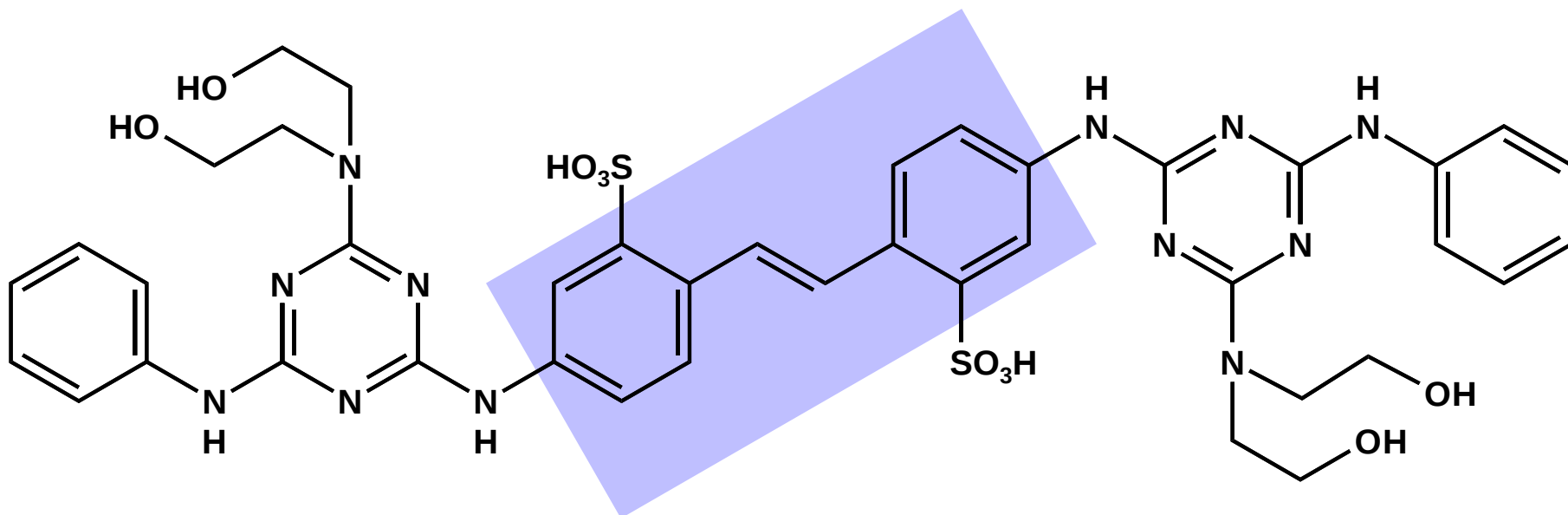
** = geschwächte Farbanteile, ** = gestärkte Farbanteile*



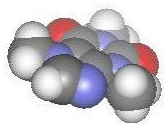
Optische Aufheller: Beispiele



Aesculin (aus z.B. der Roßkastanie)
Glycosid des 6,7-Dihydroxycumarin

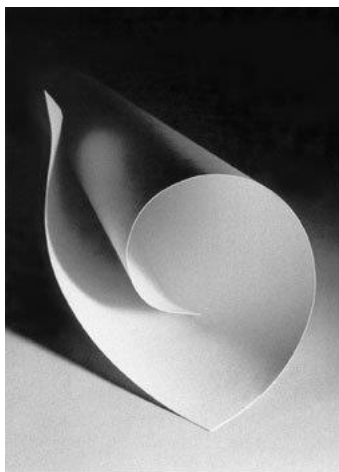
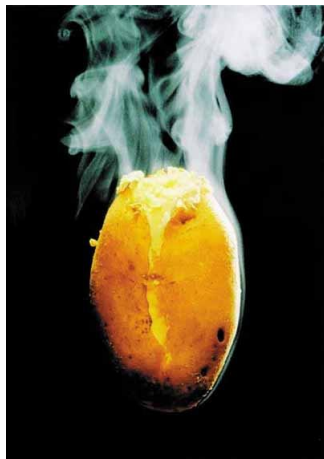


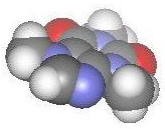
C.I. Fluorescent Brightening Agent 28
(ein Stilben-Derivat)



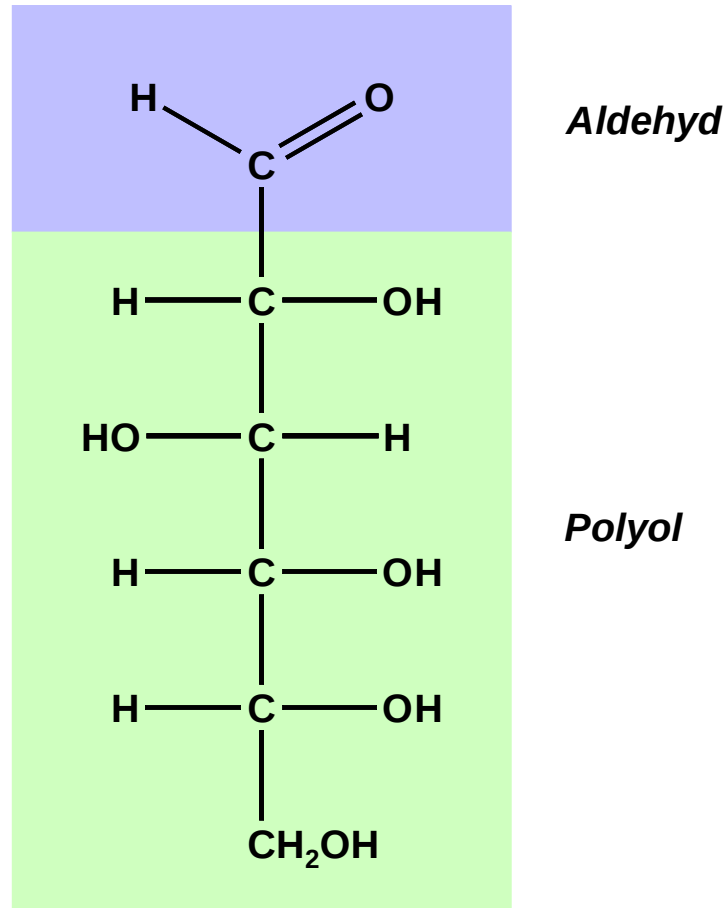
Kohlenhydrate

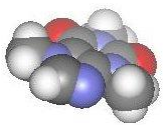
Allgemeine Summenformel: $C_n(H_2O)_n$



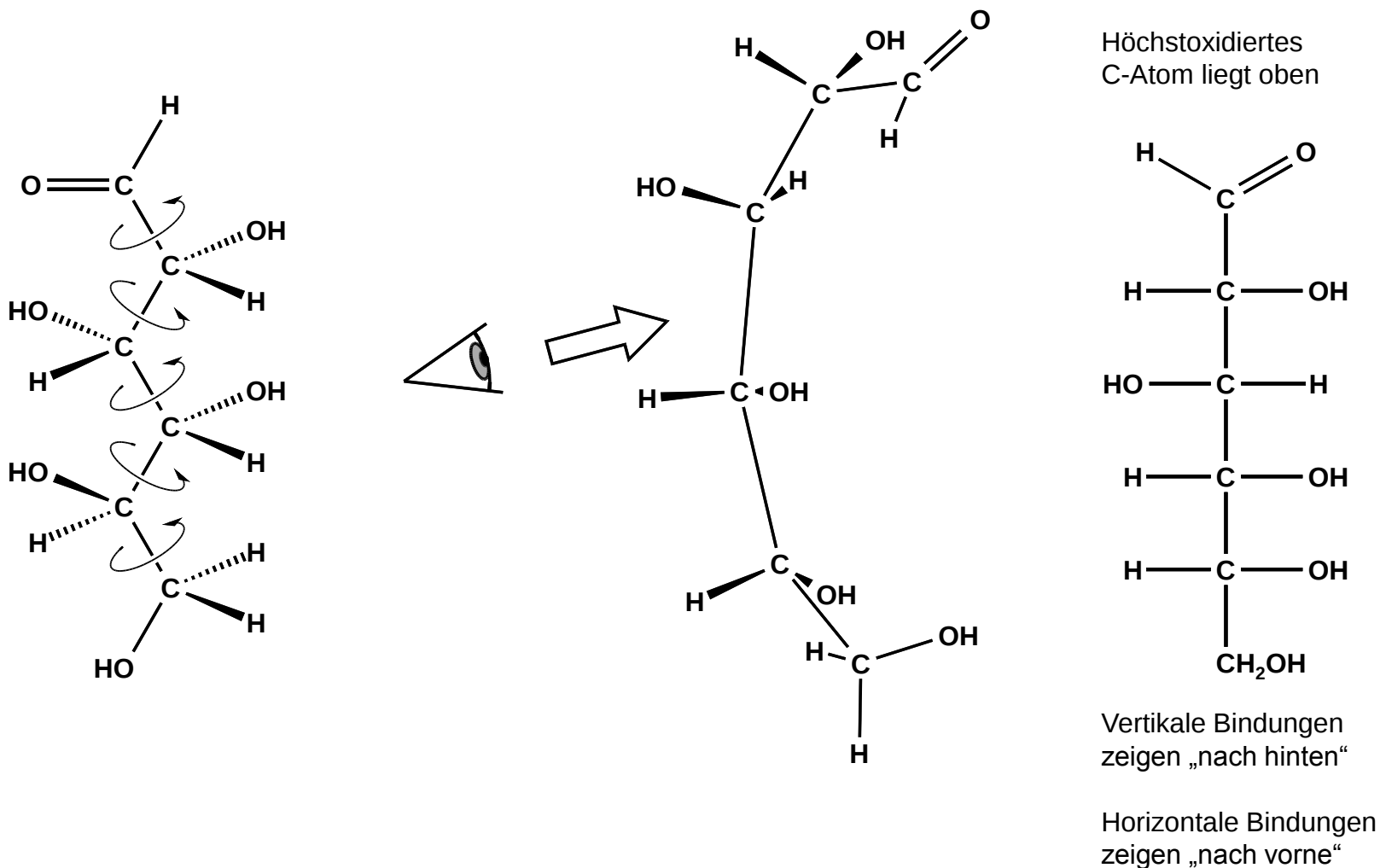


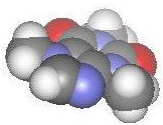
Glucose, der Standardzucker



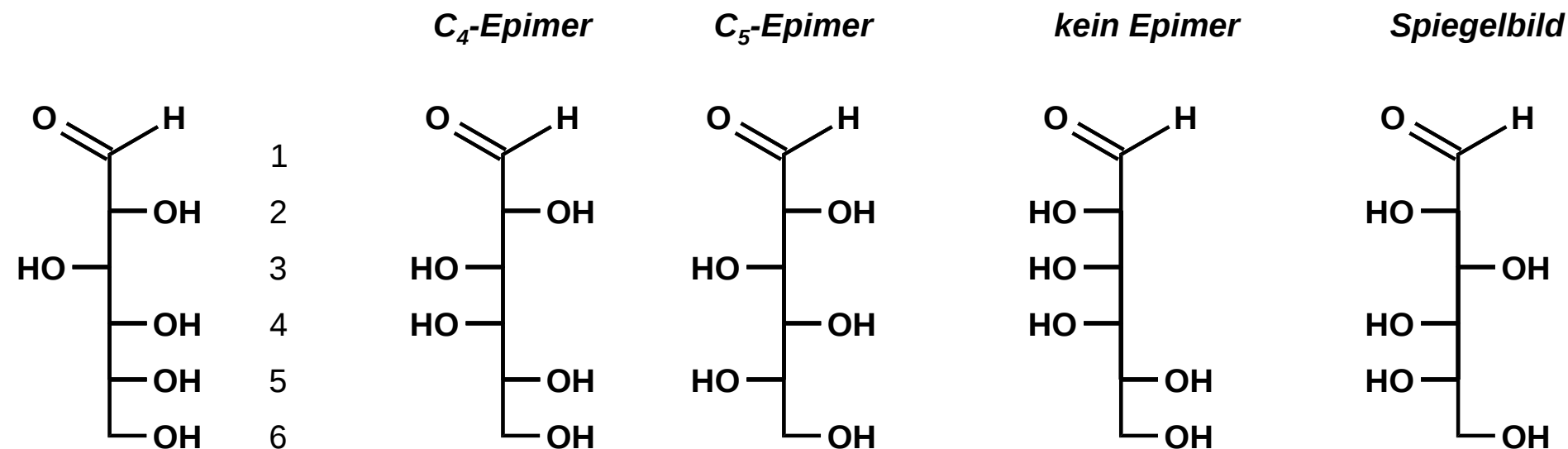


Fischerprojektion





Isomere Zucker



C₁ und C₆ sind keine Stereozentren!

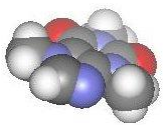
D-Glucose

D-Galactose

L-Idose

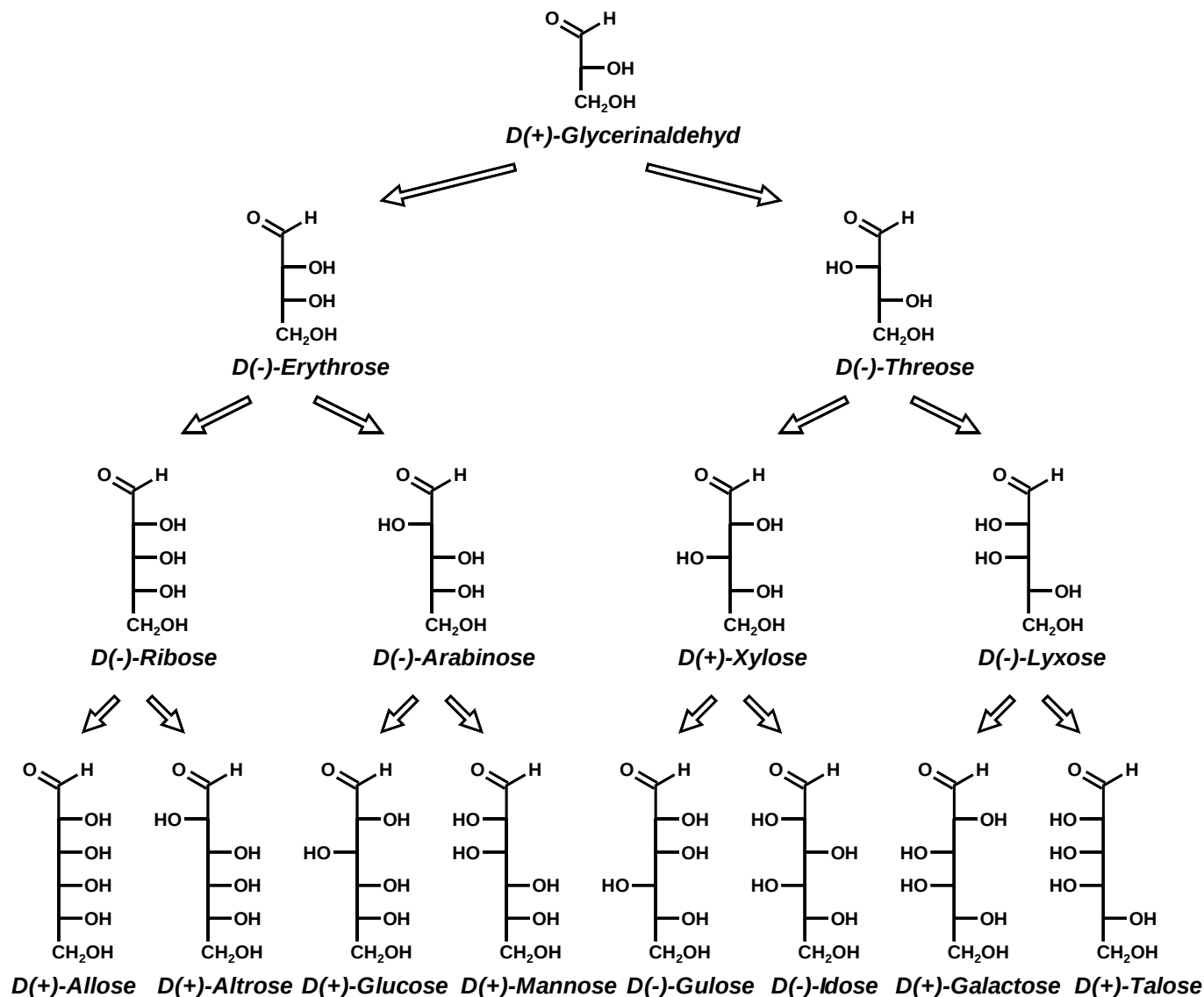
D-Talose

L-Glucose

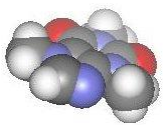


Stammbaum der Aldosen

D-Aldosen:

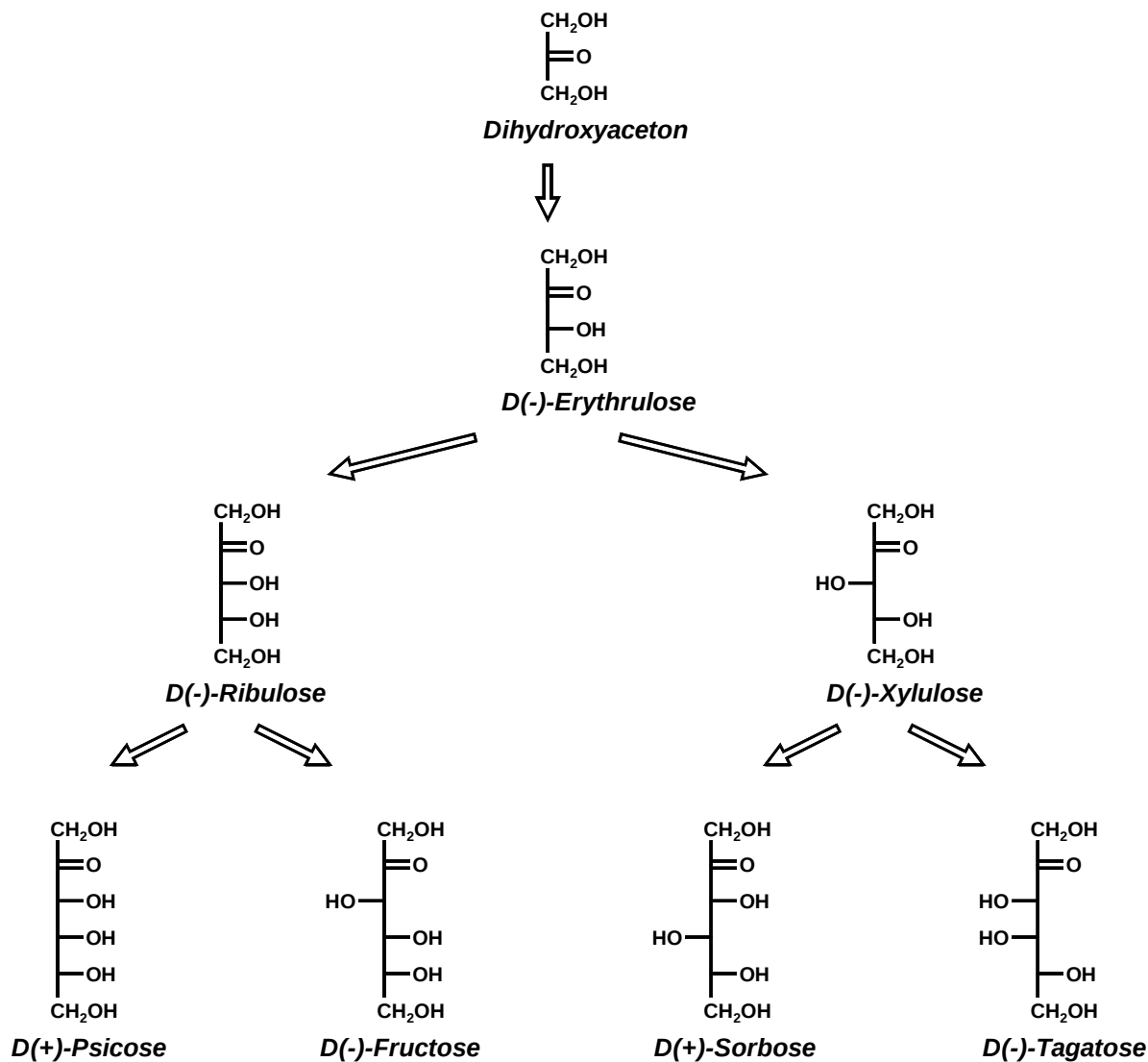


Die L-Aldosen
ergeben sich als
die Spiegelbilder
der D-Aldosen

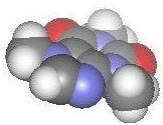


Stammbaum der Ketosen

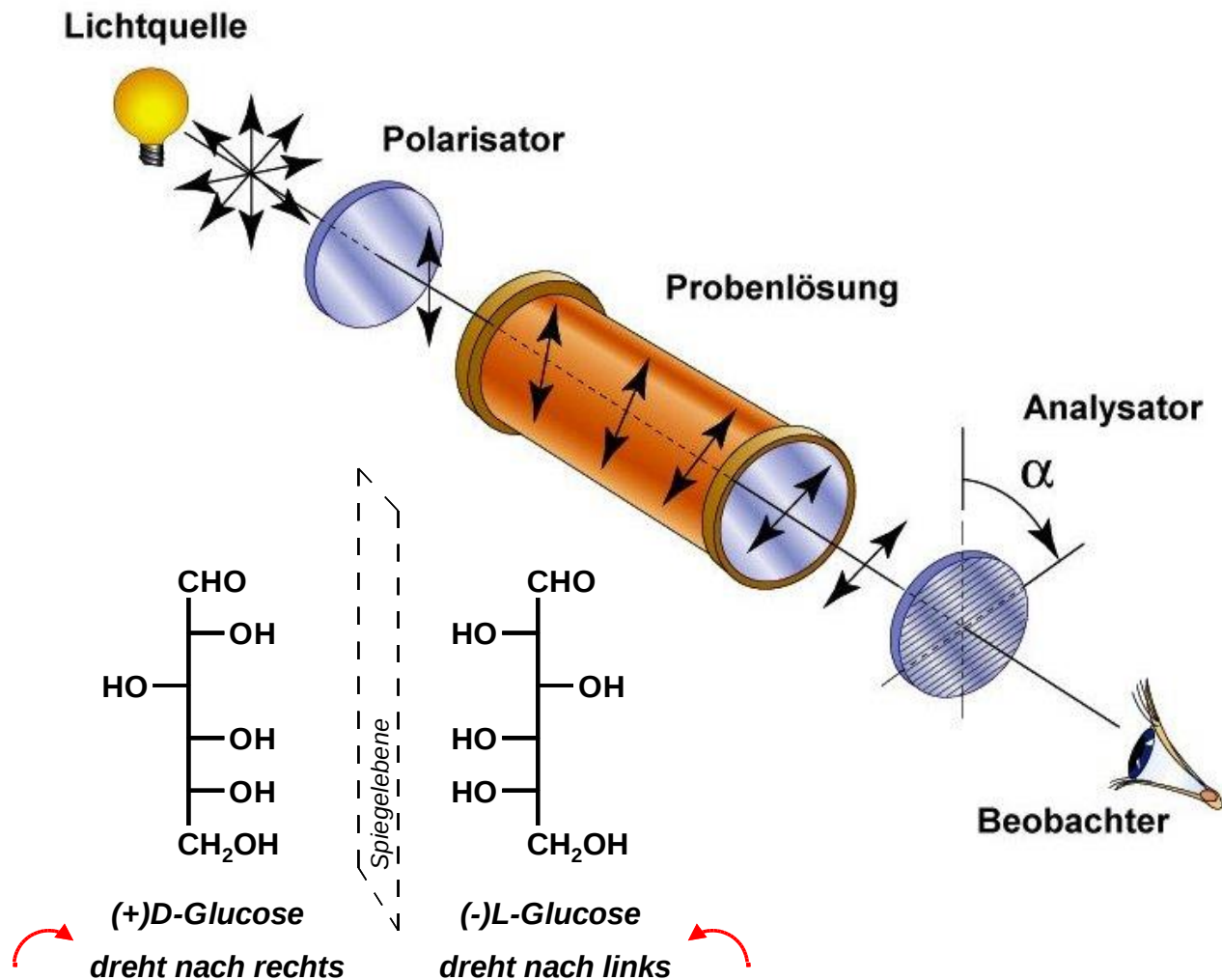
D-Ketosen:

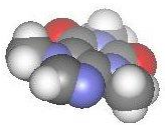


Die L-Ketosen
ergeben sich als
die Spiegelbilder
der D-Ketosen

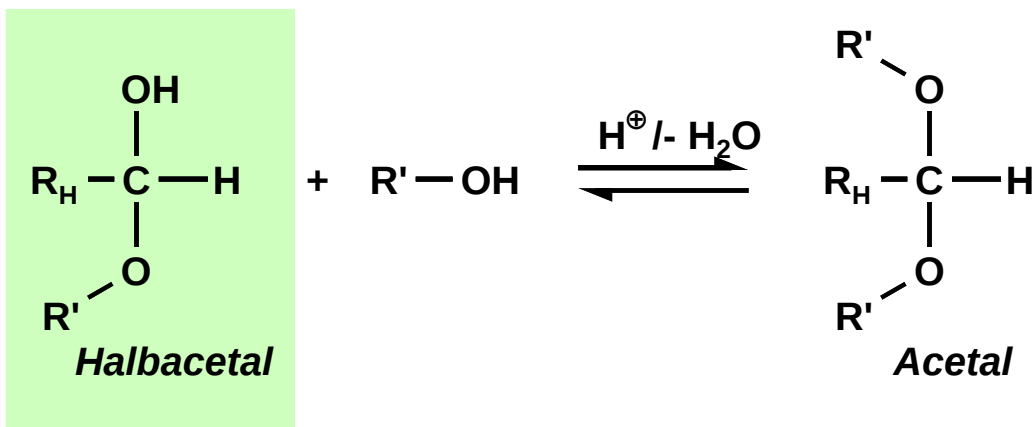
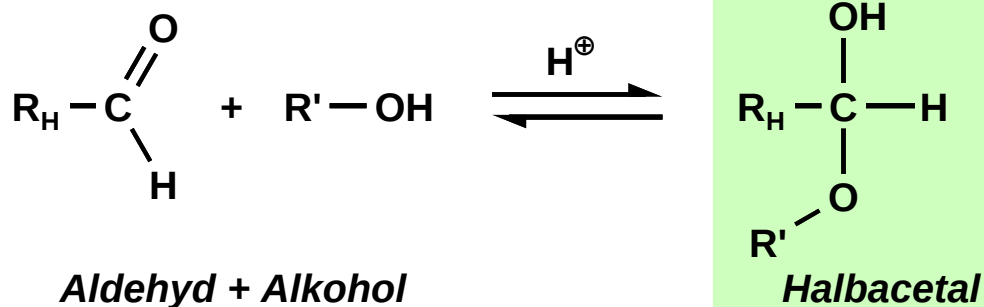


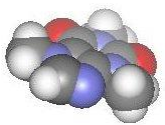
Polarimeter



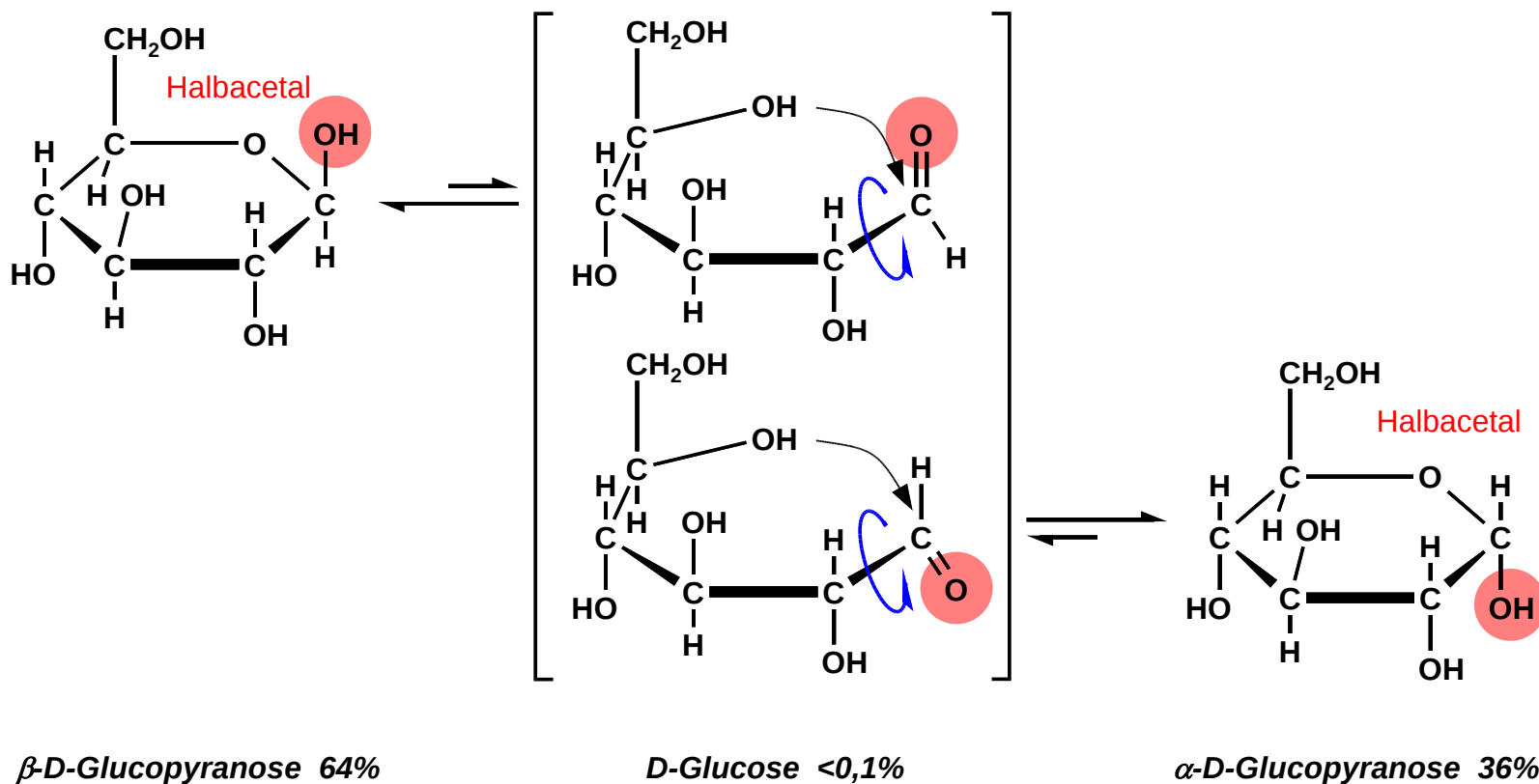


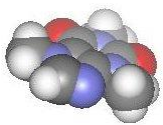
Halbacetal/Acetal-Bildung





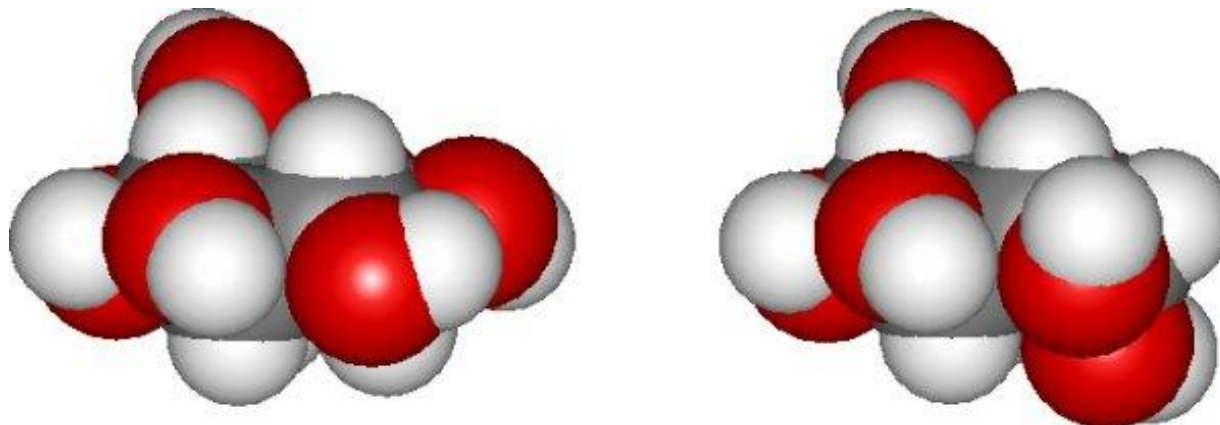
Pyranosen: Anomerie



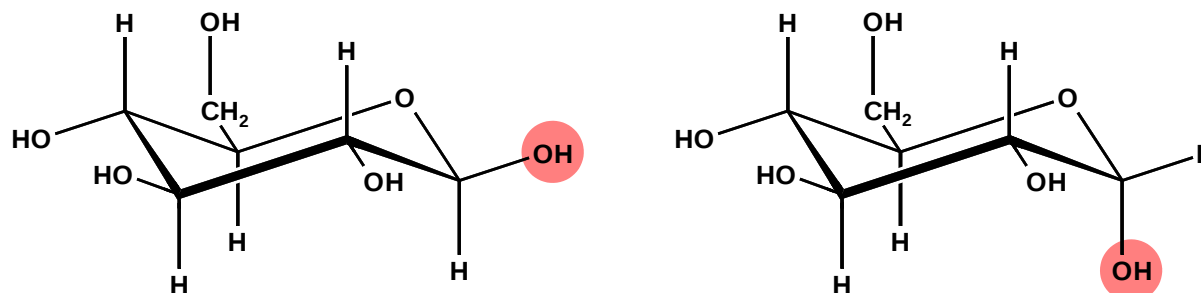


Glucose: 3D-Struktur und Anomerie

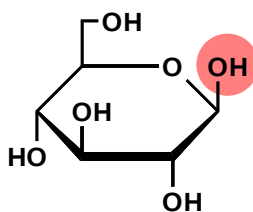
CPK-Modelle



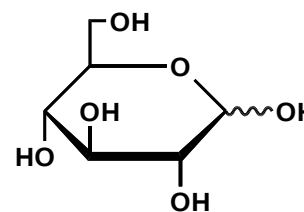
Sesselform



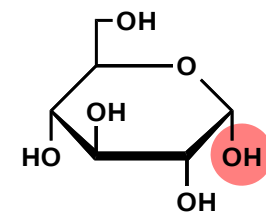
Haworth-Projektion



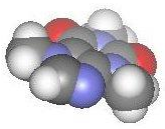
β -D-Glucopyranose



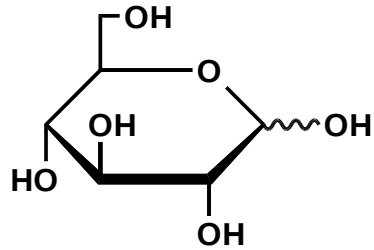
*α/β -D-Glucopyranose
(unbestimmt)*



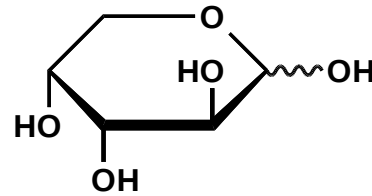
α -D-Glucopyranose



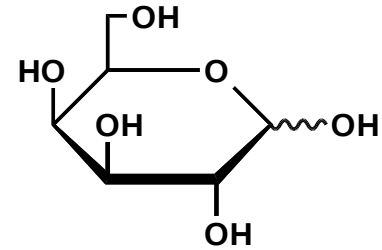
Monosaccharide



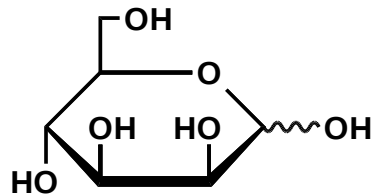
Glucose



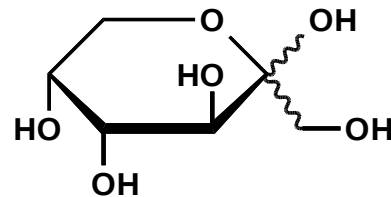
Arabinose



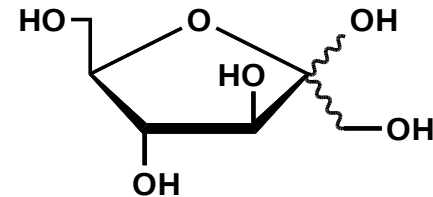
Galactose



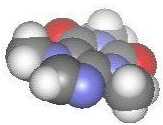
Mannose



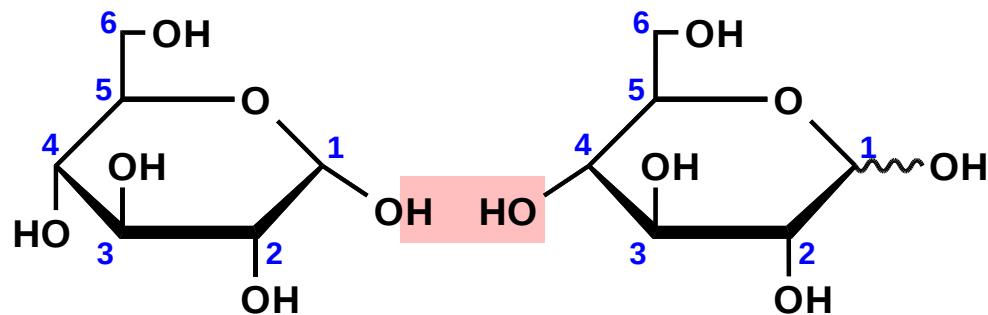
Fructose (Pyranose)



Fructose (Furanose)



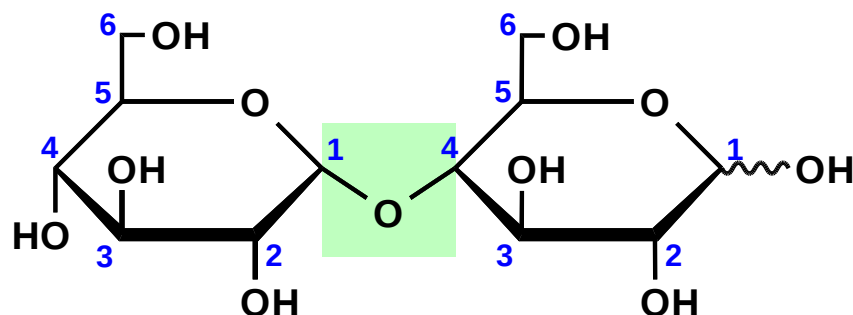
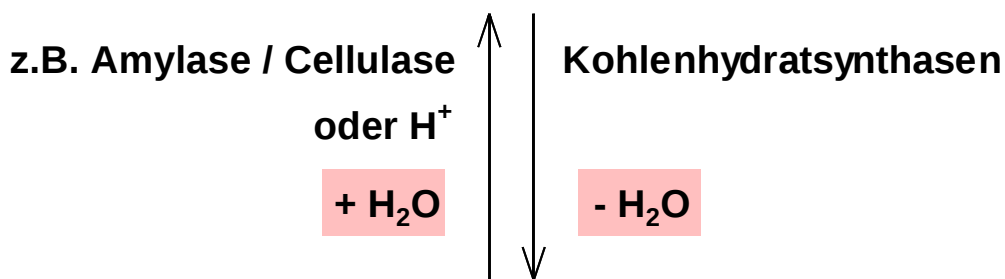
Die glycosidische Bindung



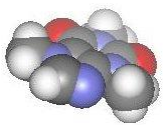
Monosaccharide werden biosynthetisch nach einer Phosphataktivierung über Kohlenhydratnucleotide durch eine glycosidische Bindung (Etherbrücke) zu Oligosacchariden verknüpft.

Nach Bildung des Glycosids ist die "linke" Pyranose in der aktuellen Form stabilisiert, d.h. es gibt keine Öffnung des Rings und damit an dieser Stelle keine Umwandlung von α - in β -Form und umgekehrt.

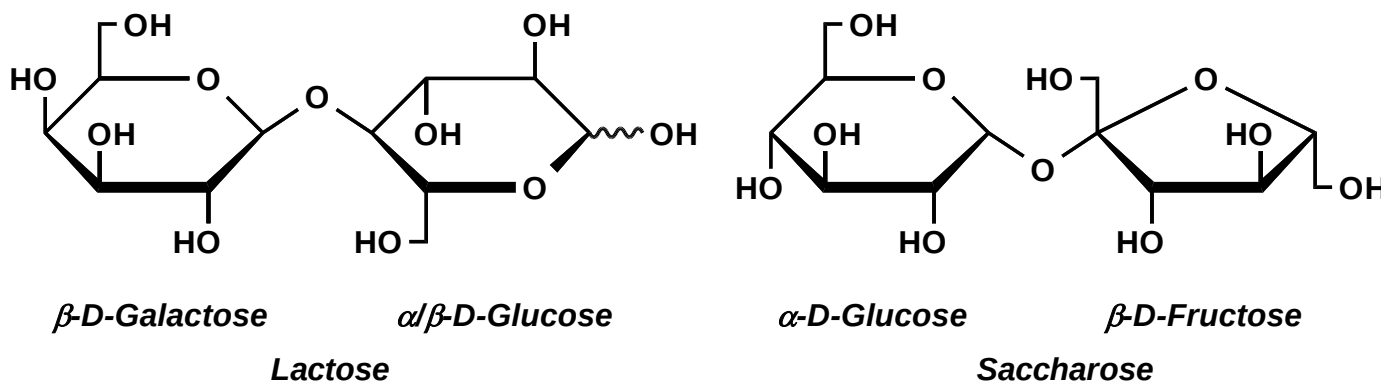
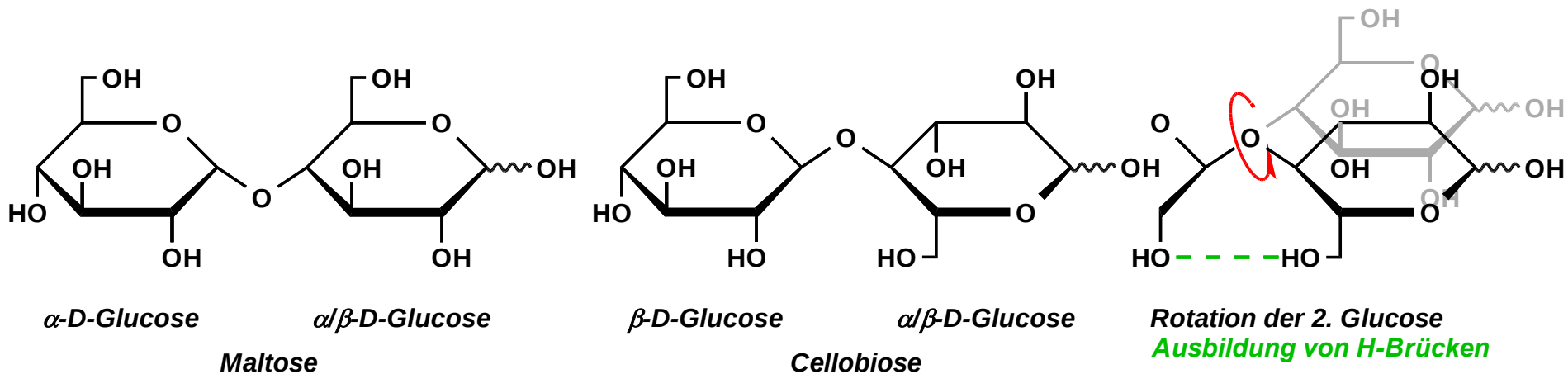
Die Spaltung der Glycoside kann auch durch Einwirkung von Säuren erfolgen.

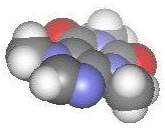


$\alpha(1 \rightarrow 4)$ -glycosidische Bindung

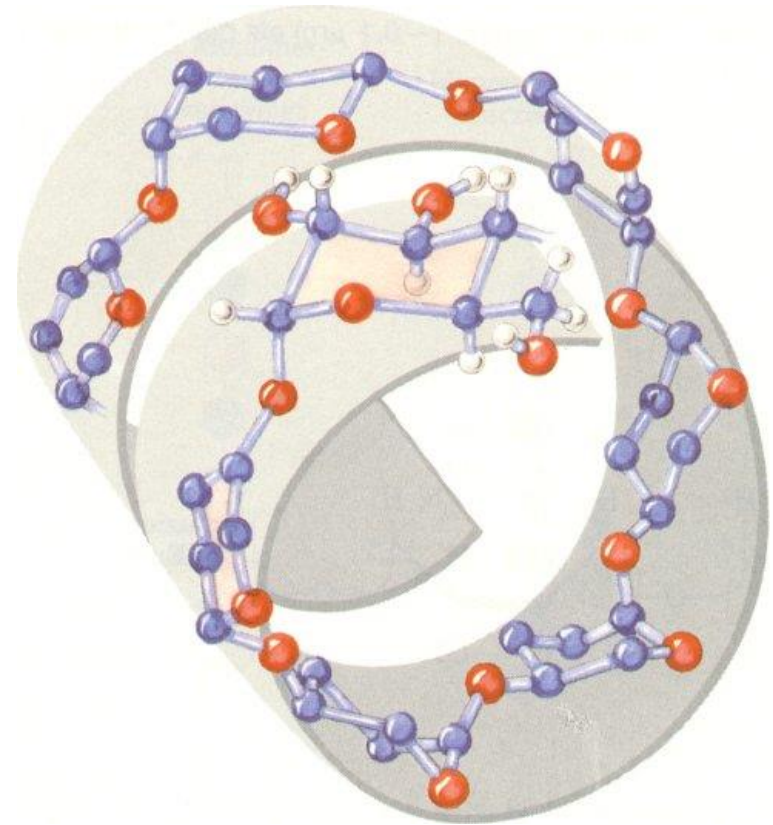
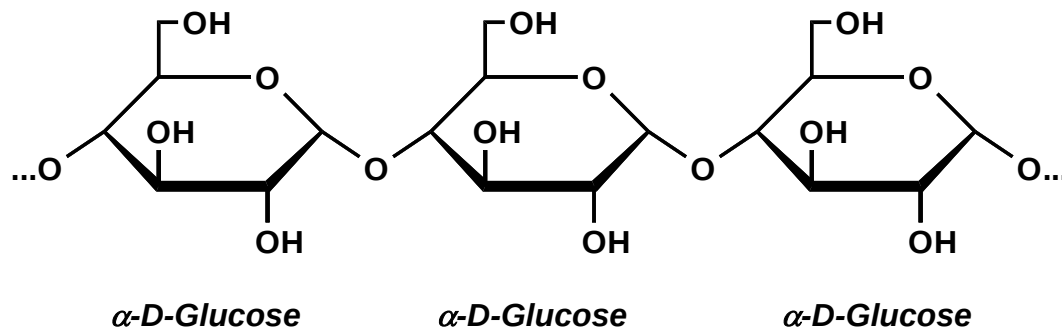


Disaccharide



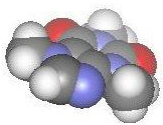


Polysaccharide: Stärke (Amylose)

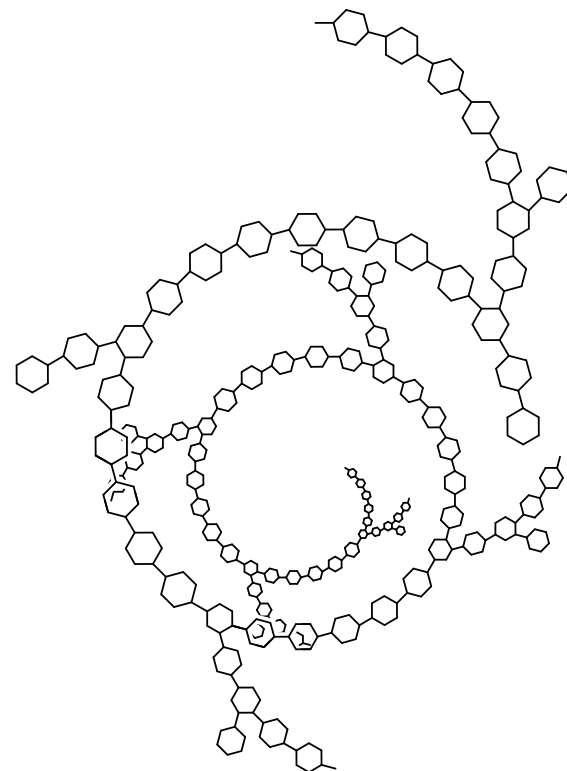
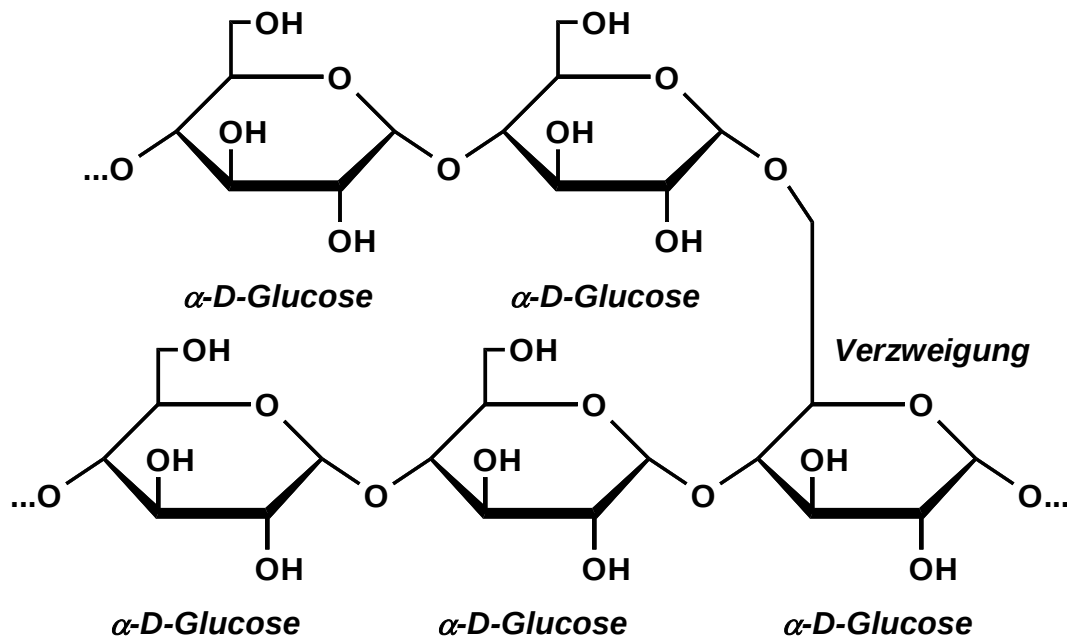


Lineares α (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) Glucose-Polymer

Länge: ca. 200 Monomere



Polysaccharide: Stärke (Amylopectin)

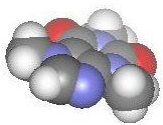


Verzweigtes α (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) und α (1 $\rightarrow$ 6) Glucose-Polymer

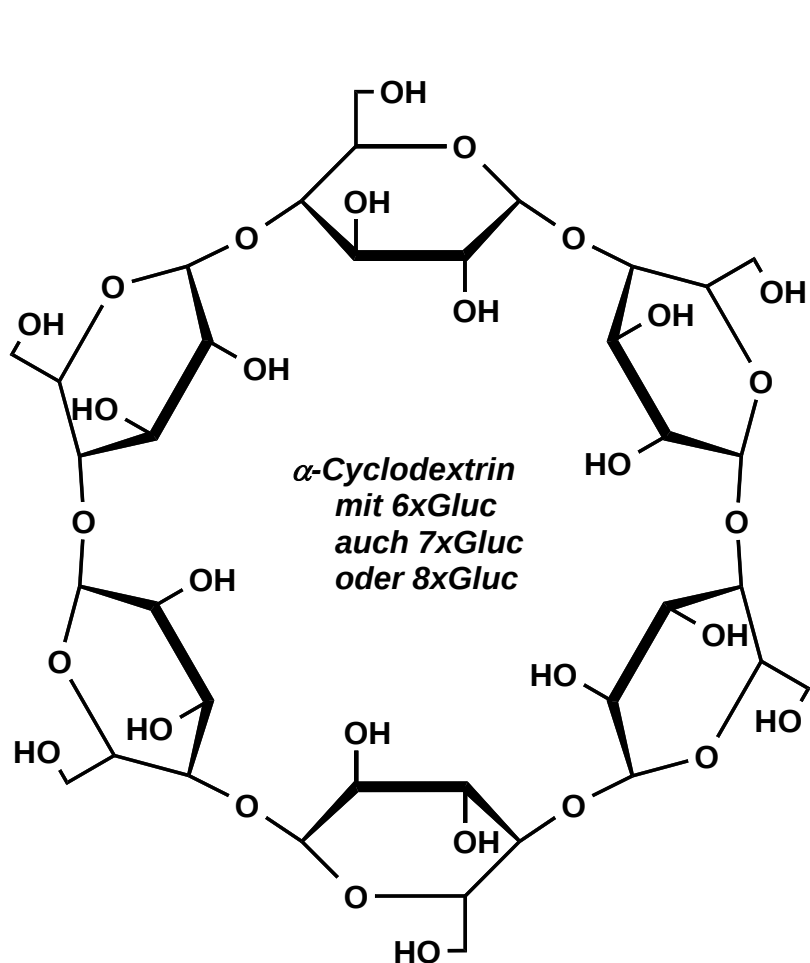
Länge: ca. 10000 Monomere

Bei **Amylopectin** (Pflanzen) α (1 $\rightarrow$ 6) jede 25. Glucose,

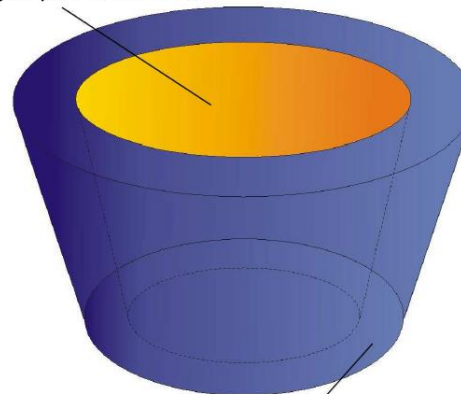
bei **Glycogen** (Tiere) stärker verzweigt weil Jagd und Flucht benötigt schnell Energie.



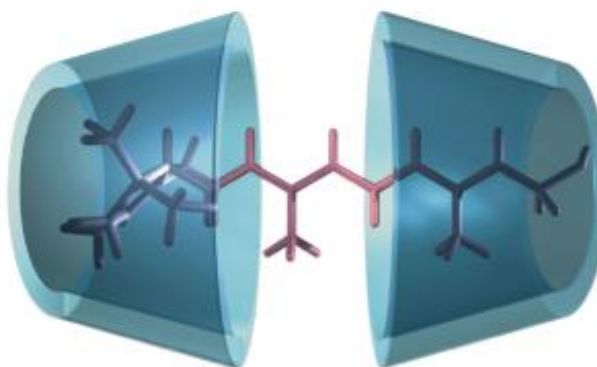
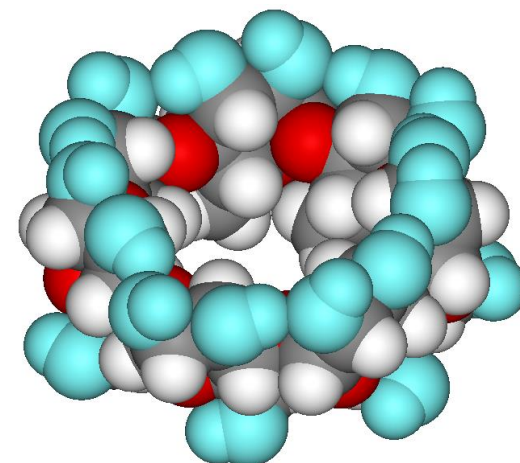
Cyclodextrine



hydrophober Hohlraum

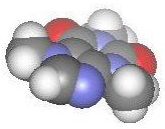


hydrophile Hülle

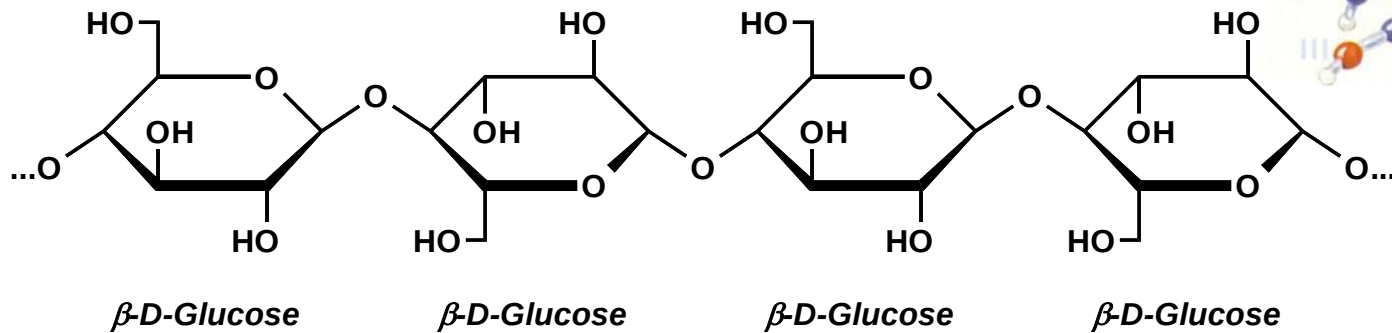
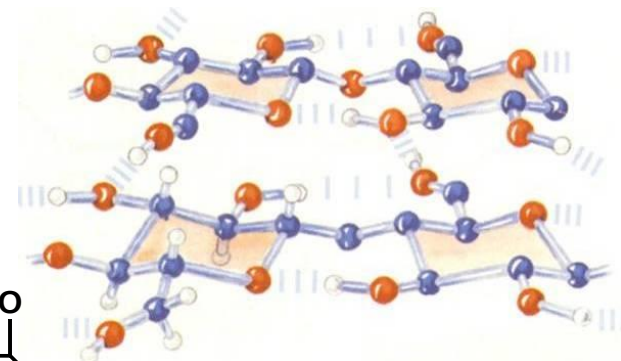
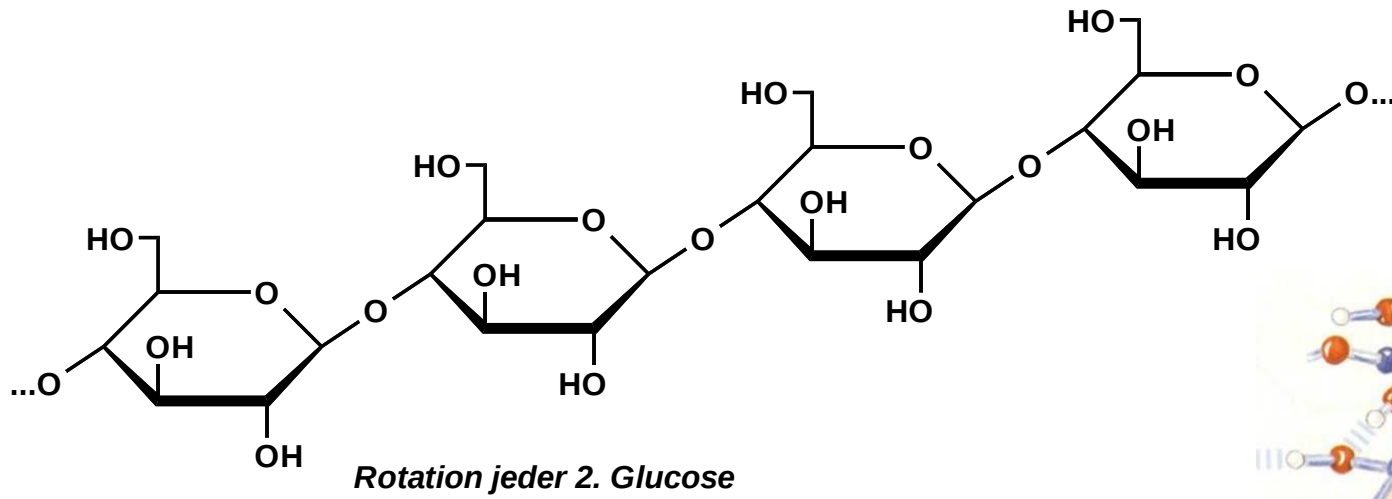


Einkapselung von unpolaren Molekülen
(Medikamente, Aromen, Parfums etc.)



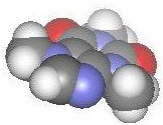


Polysaccharide: Cellulose

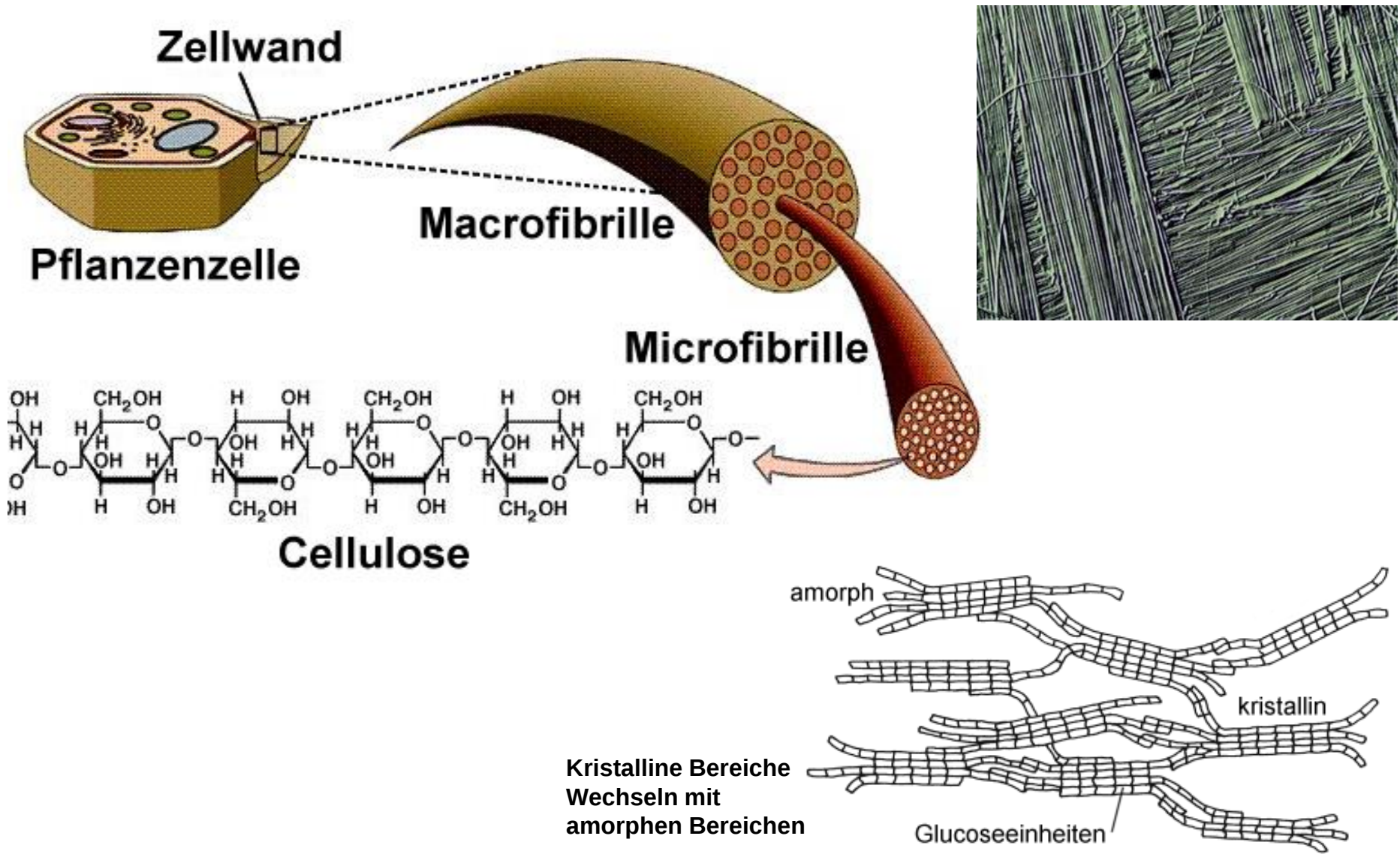


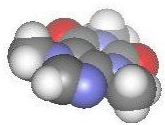
Lineares β (1 $\rightarrow$ 4) Glucose-Polymer

Länge: ca. 1000-15000 Monomere



Struktur der Pflanzenzellwände





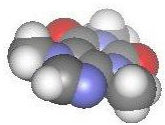
Der Verbundwerkstoff Holz



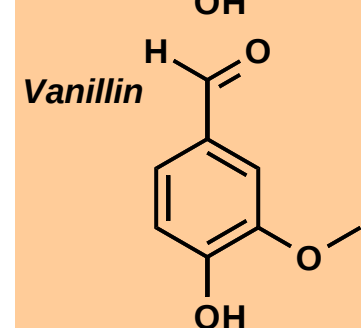
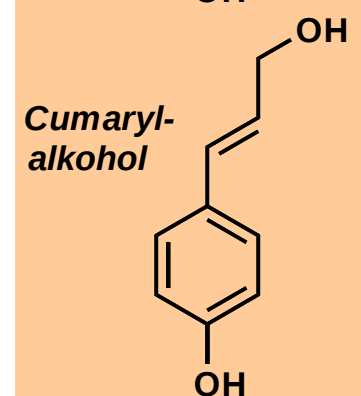
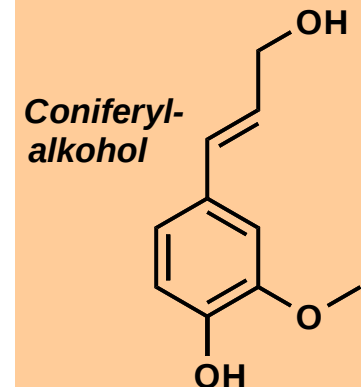
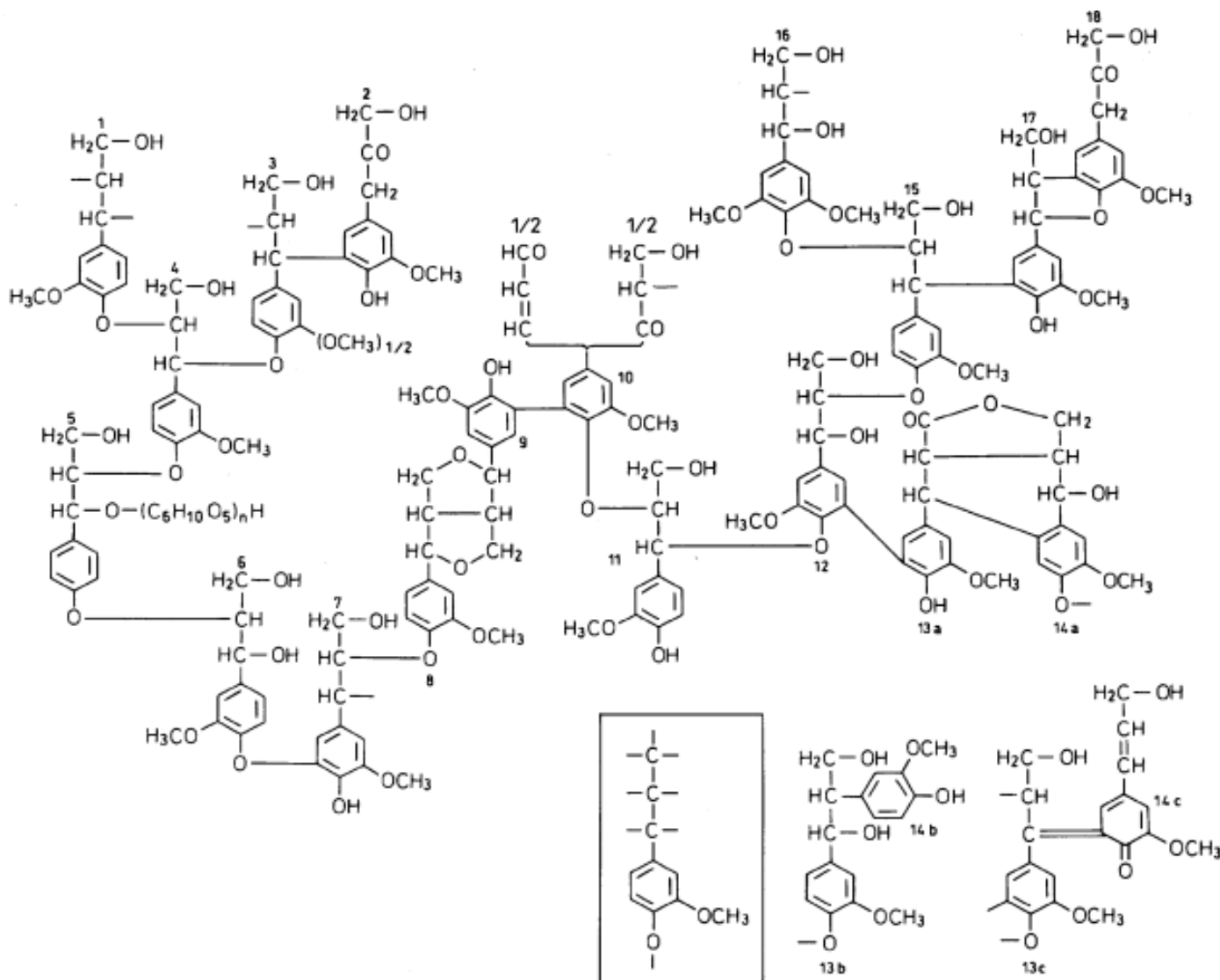
Chemie Lexikon RÖMPP online (Thieme): „Vorkommen: Holz kommt hauptsächlich in Wäldern vor ...“

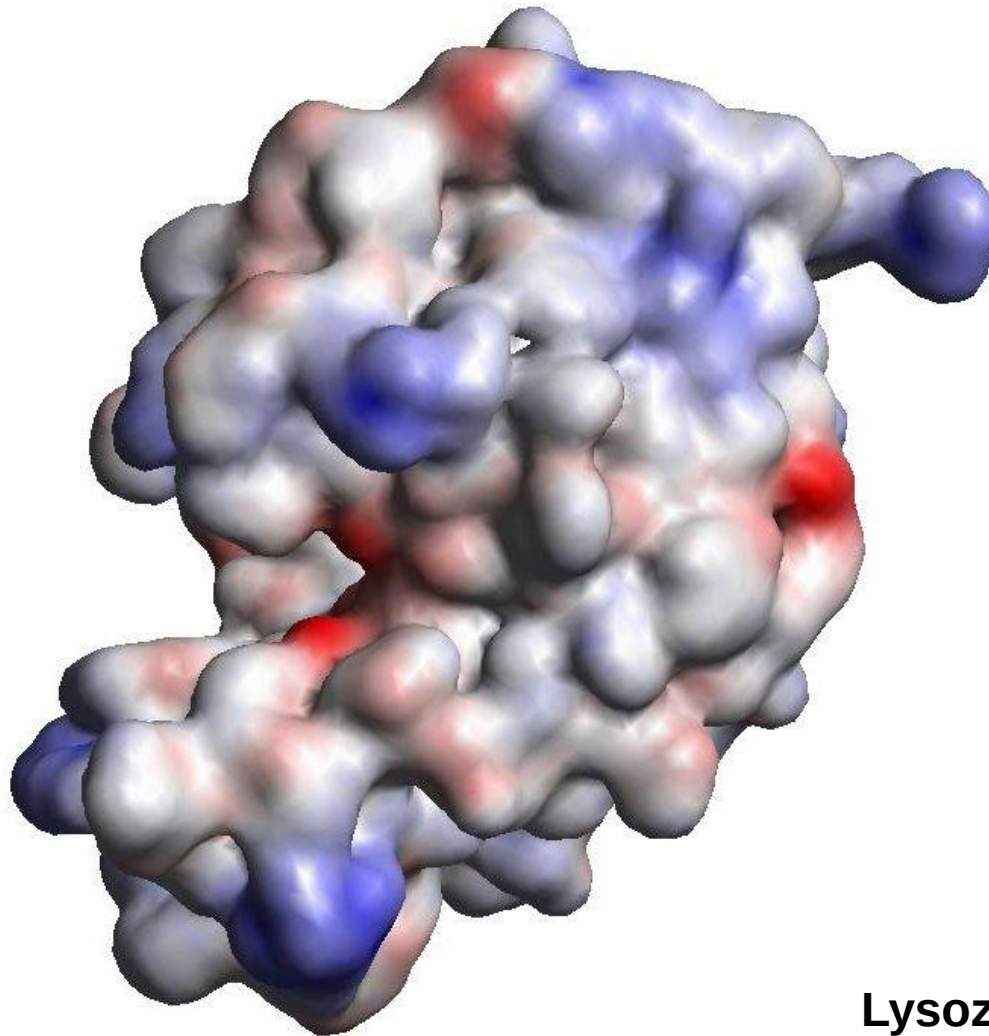
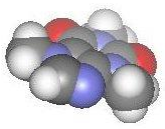


Cellulosefasern

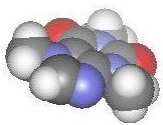


Lignin

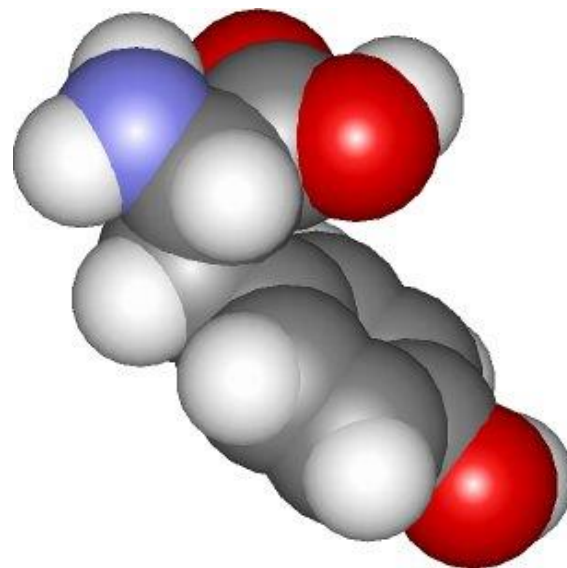
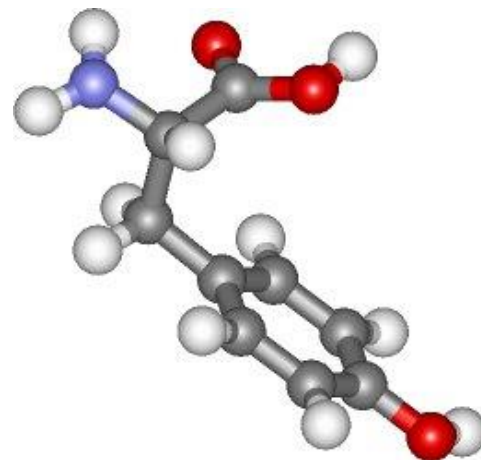
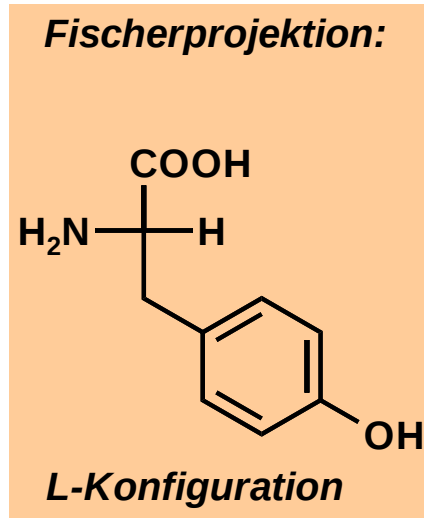
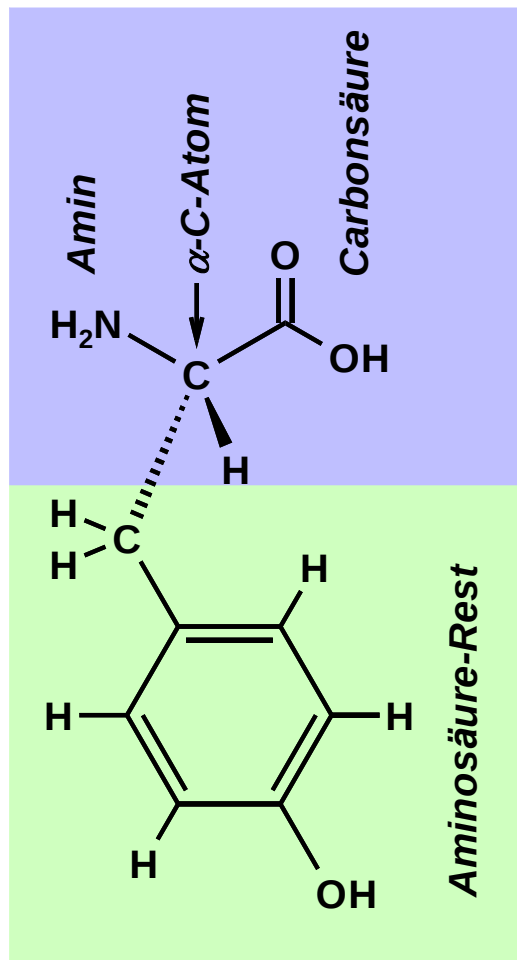


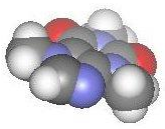


Lysozym

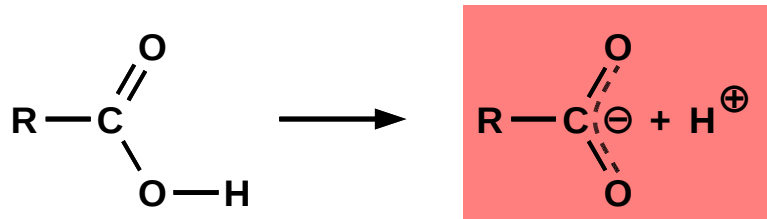


Tyrosin, eine Aminosäure

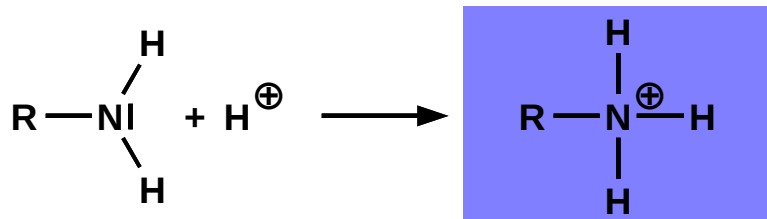




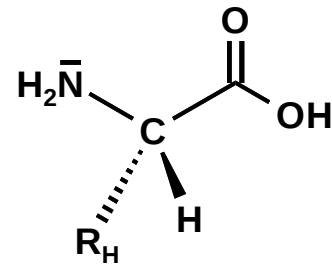
Zwitterionen



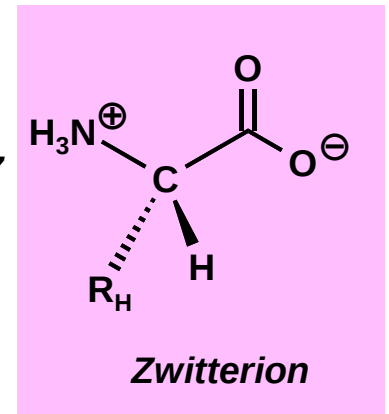
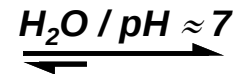
Carbonsäure (sauer)



Amin (basisch)

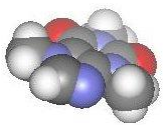


nichtionische Form



Zwitterion

Aminosäure



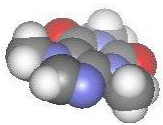
Aminosäuren (Tabelle 1)

Unpolar, aliphatisch:

Glycin	Alanin	Valin	Leucin	Isoleucin	Prolin
Gly G	Ala A	Val V	Leu L	Ile I	Pro P

Polar, ungeladen:

Serin	Threonin	Cystein	Methionin	Asparagin	Glutamin
Ser S	Thr T	Cys C	Met M	Asn N	Gln Q



Aminosäuren (Tabelle 2)

Aromatisch:

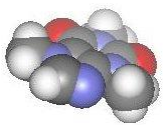
Phenylalanin	Tyrosin	Tryptophan
H_3N^+ COO^-	H_3N^+ COO^-	H_3N^+ COO^-
Phe F	Tyr Y	Trp W

Positiv geladen:

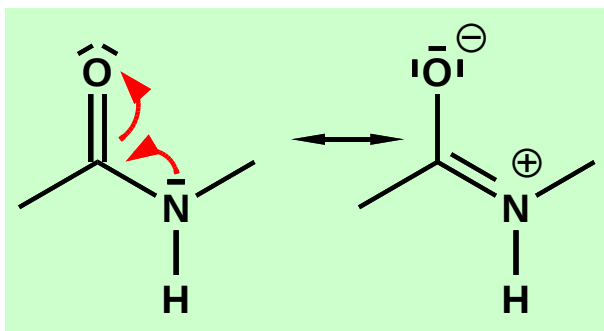
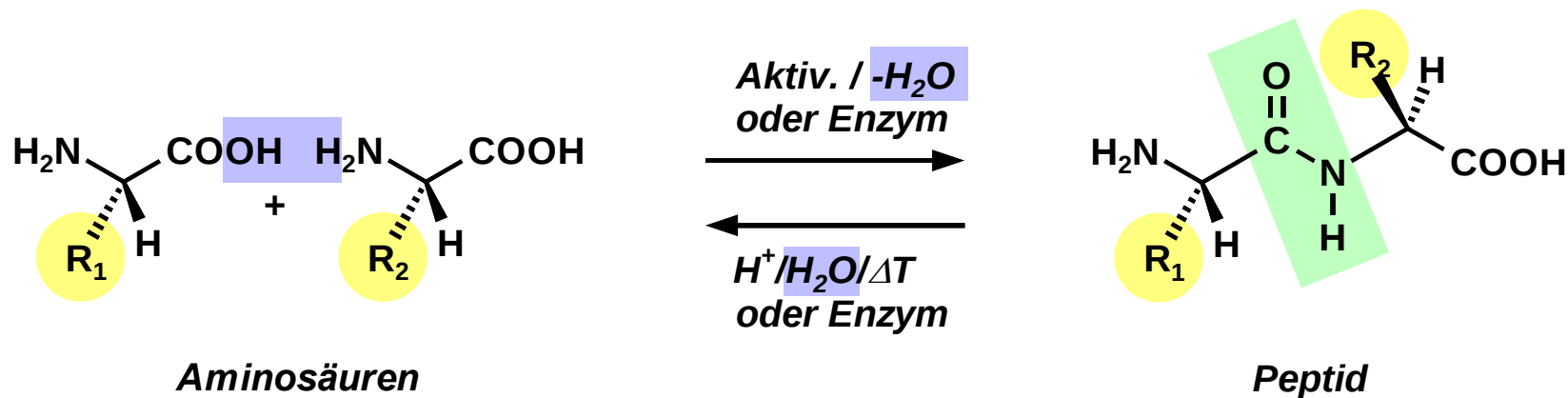
Lysin	Arginin	Histidin
H_3N^+ COO^-	H_3N^+ COO^-	H_3N^+ COO^-
Lys K	Arg R	His H

Negativ geladen:

Aspartat	Glutamat
H_3N^+ COO^-	H_3N^+ COO^-
Asp D	Glu E



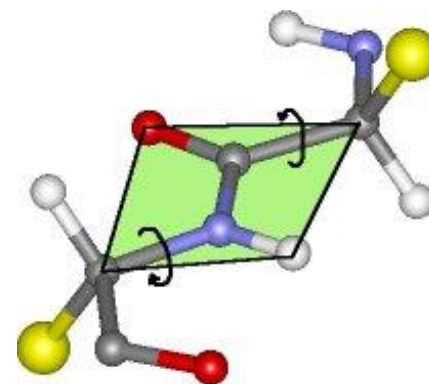
Die Peptidbindung

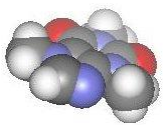


C-N-Bindungsordnung $\approx 1,5$

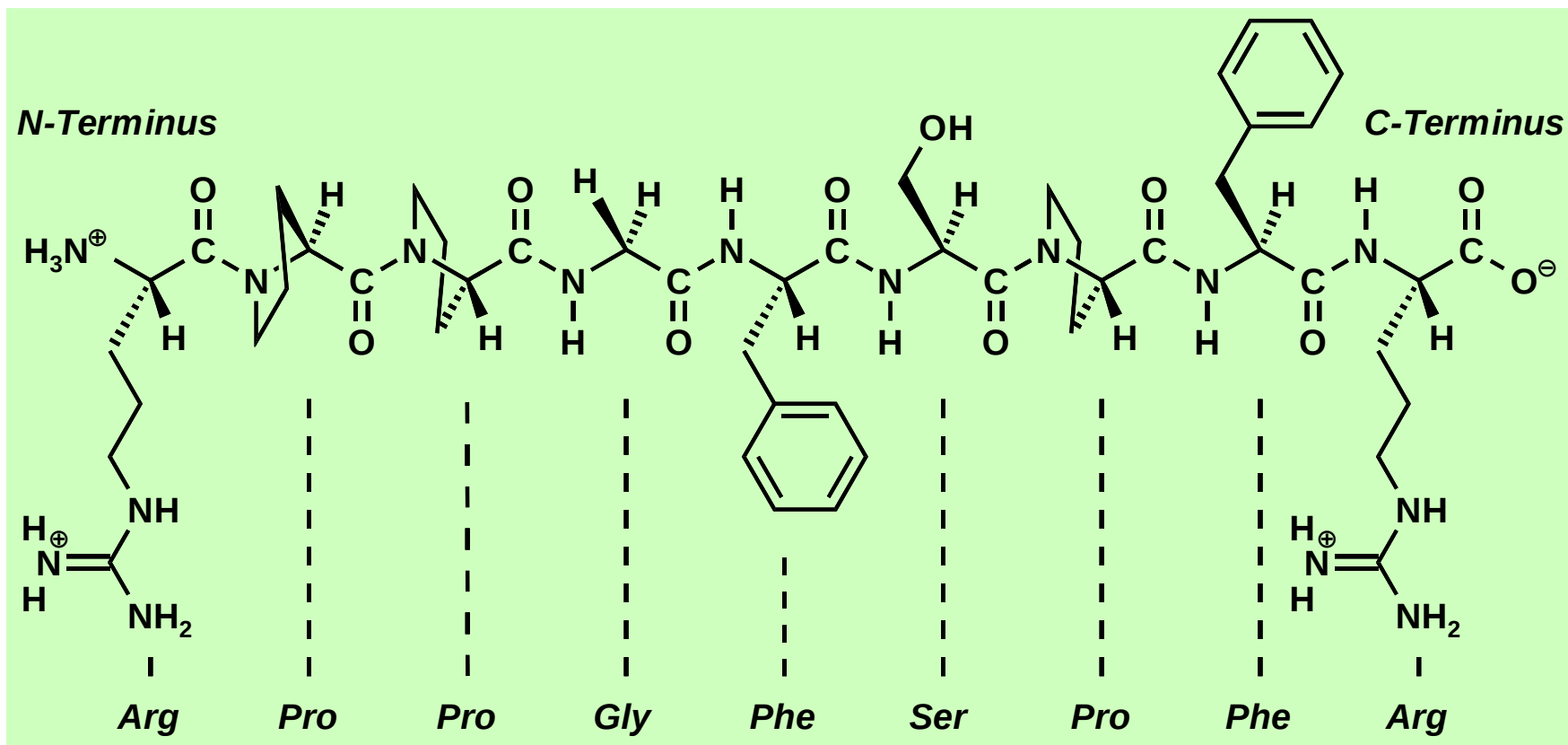
Die Peptidbindung hat einen Doppelbindungscharakter und ist starr.

Eine Rotation ist nur um die Bindungen zu den α -C-Atomen möglich.

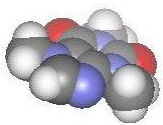




Bradykinin, Aminosäuresequenz



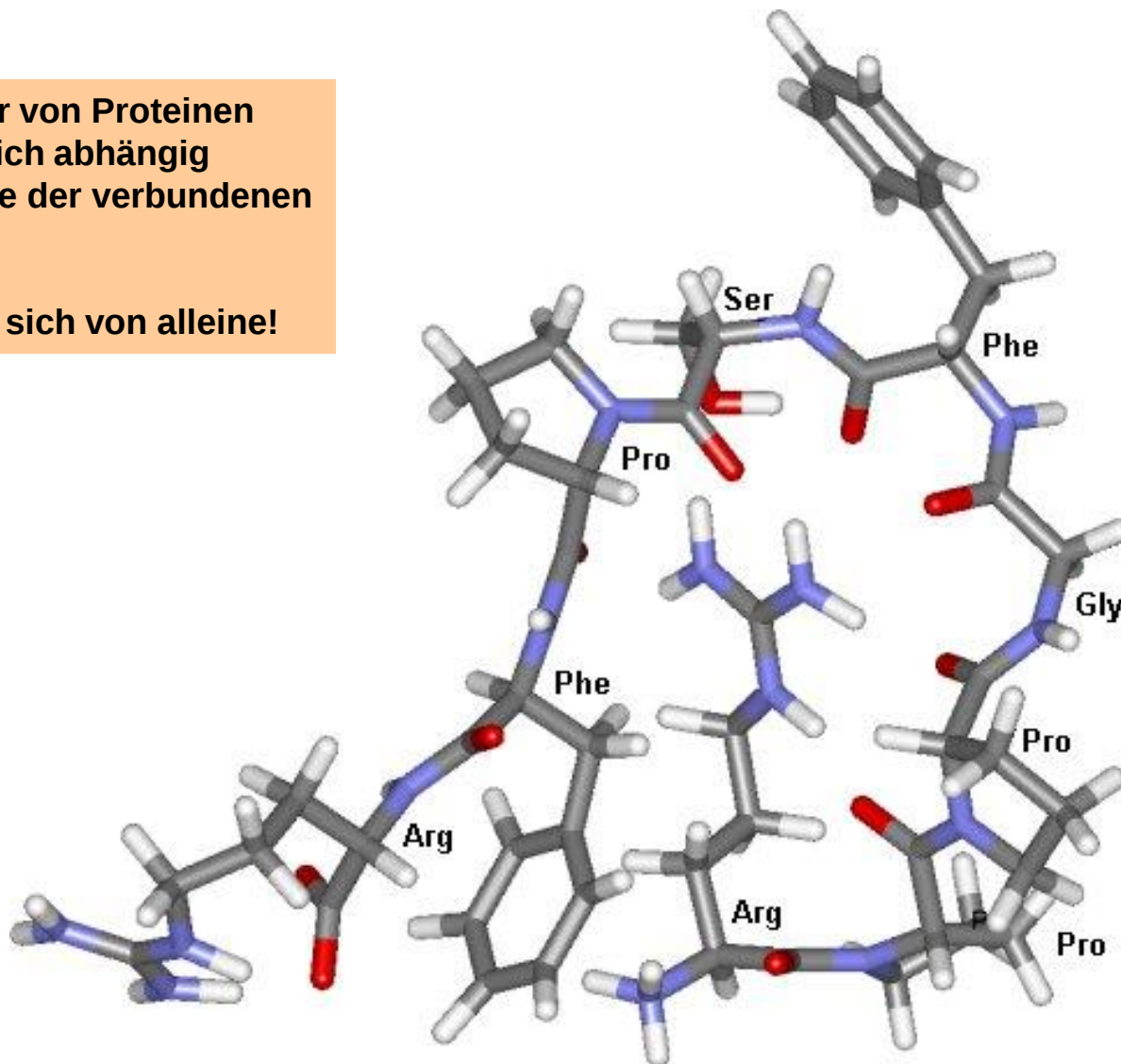
Aminosäuresequenz: Arg-Pro-Pro-Gly-Phe-Ser-Pro-Phe-Arg
RPPGFSPFR

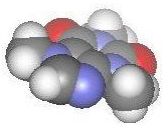


Bradykinin, 3D-Struktur

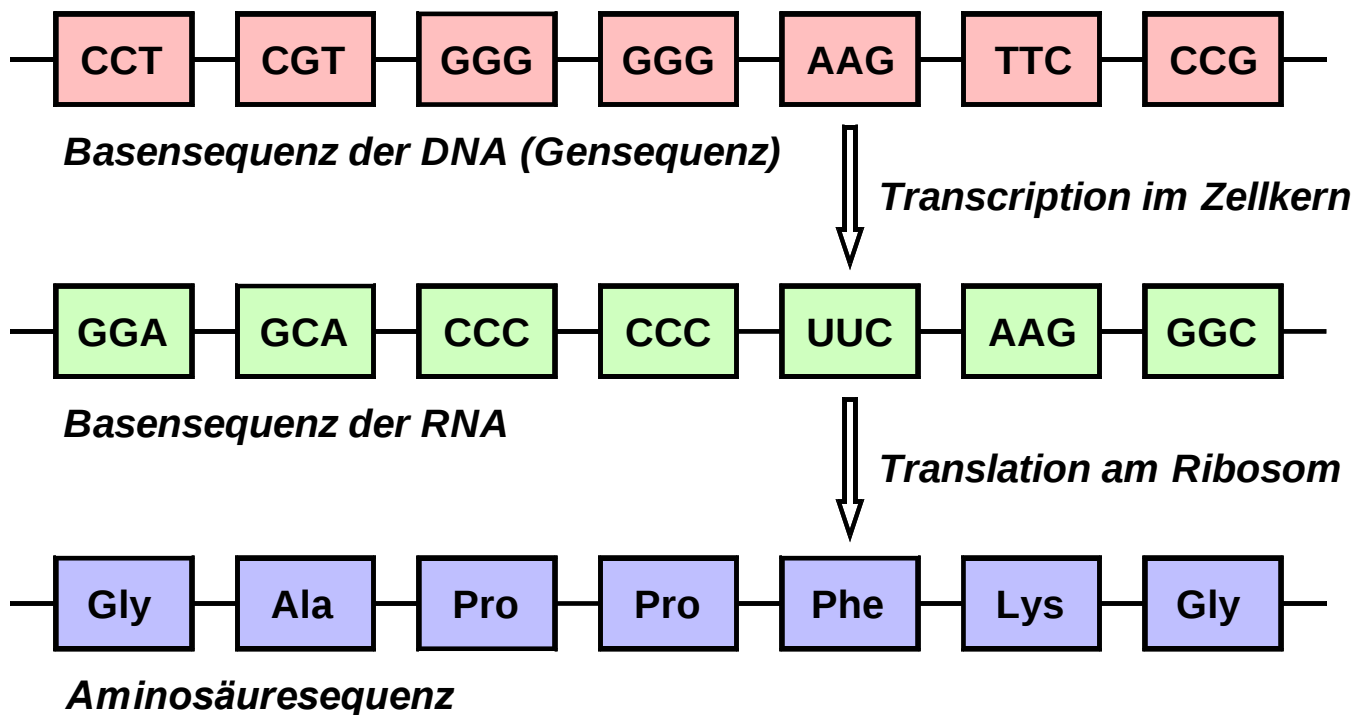
Die 3D-Struktur von Proteinen ist ausschließlich abhängig von der Abfolge der verbundenen Aminosäuren.

Proteine falten sich von alleine!



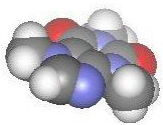


Proteinstruktur-Hierarchie: Primärstruktur

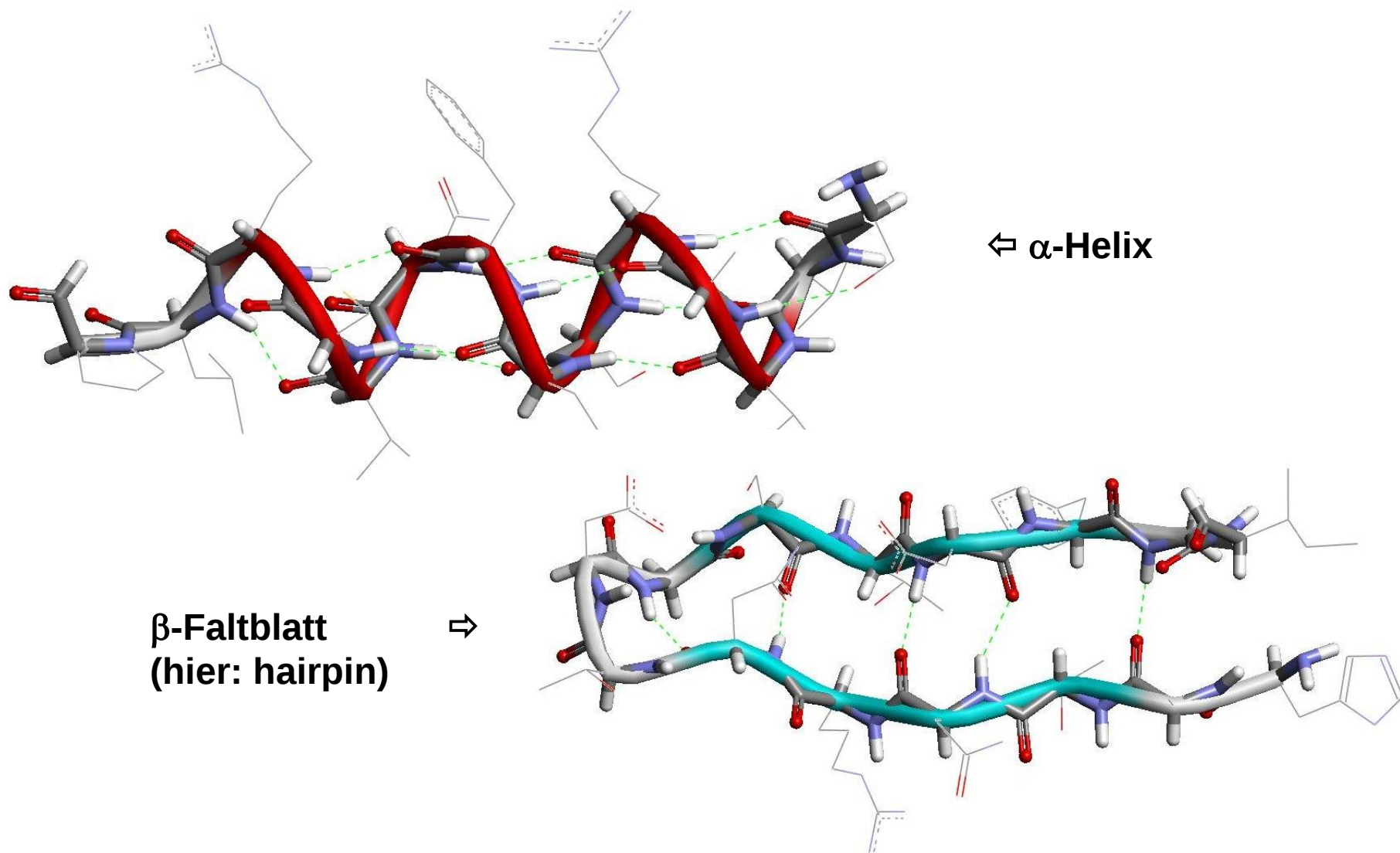


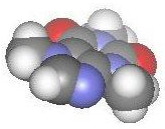
Lysozym:
Sequenz mit
129 Aminosäuren

LYS VAL TYR GLY ARG CYS GLU LEU ALA ALA ALA MET LYS ARG LEU GLY LEU ASP ASN TYR
 ARG GLY TYR SER LEU GLY ASN TRP VAL CYS ALA ALA LYS PHE GLU SER ASN PHE ASN THR
 HIS ALA THR ASN ARG ASN THR ASP GLY SER THR ASP TYR GLY ILE LEU GLN ILE ASN SER
 ARG TRP TRP CYS ASN ASP GLY ARG THR PRO GLY SER LYS ASN LEU CYS ASN ILE PRO CYS
 SER ALA LEU LEU SER SER ASP ILE THR ALA SER VAL ASN CYS ALA LYS LYS ILE ALA SER
 GLY GLY ASN GLY MET ASN ALA TRP VAL ALA TRP ARG ASN ARG CYS LYS GLY THR ASP VAL
 HIS ALA TRP ILE ARG GLY CYS ARG LEU

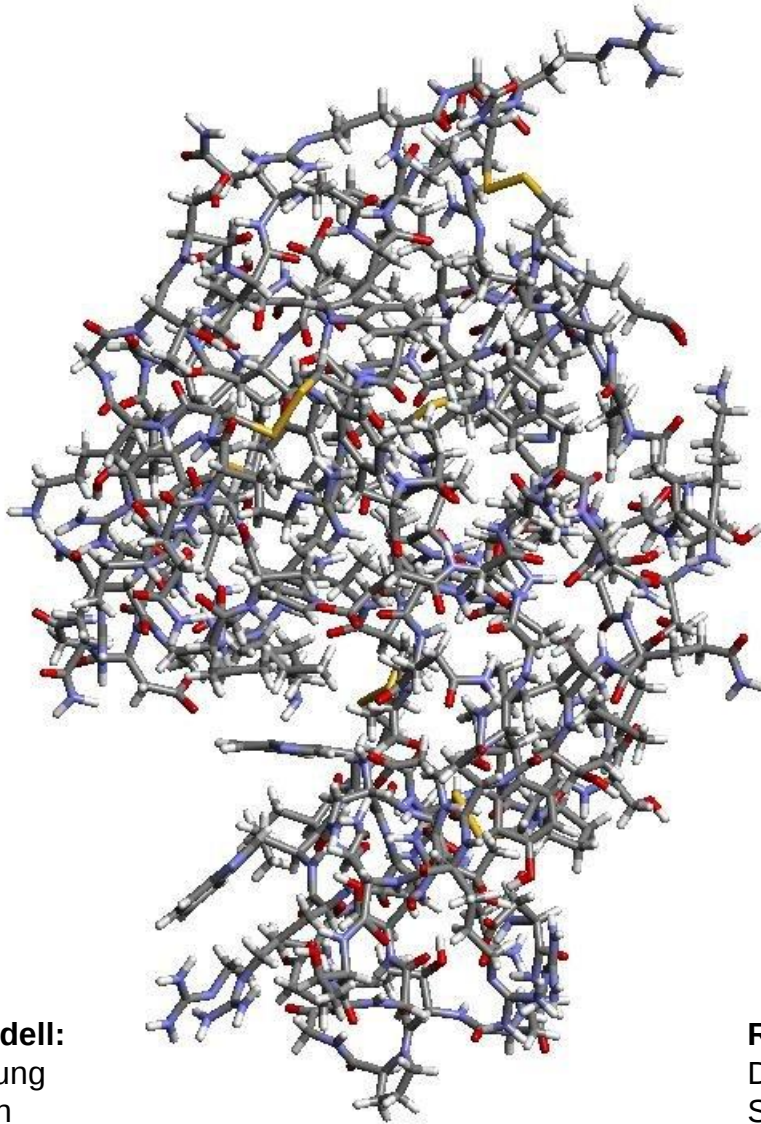


Proteinstruktur-Hierarchie: Sekundärstruktur

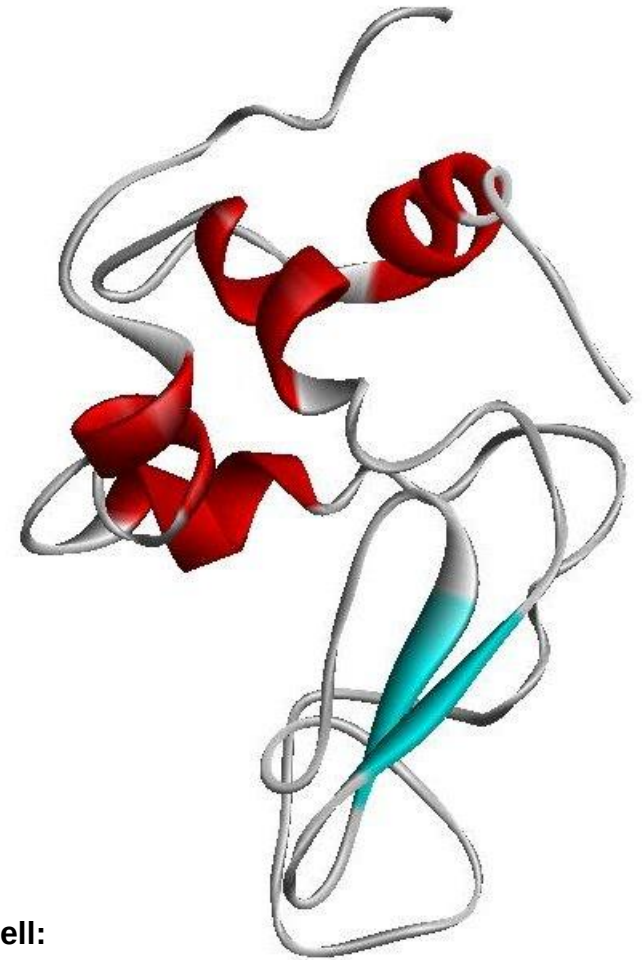




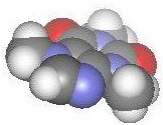
Proteinstruktur-Hierarchie: Tertiärstruktur



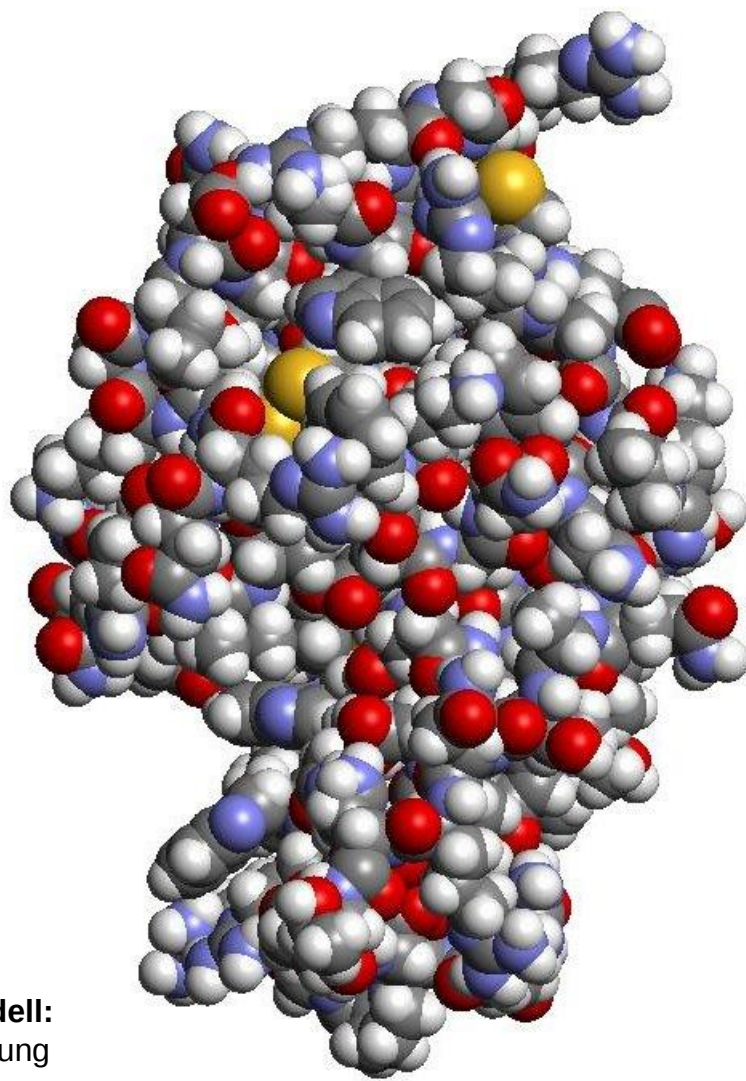
Bindungsmodell:
Stick-Darstellung
der Bindungen



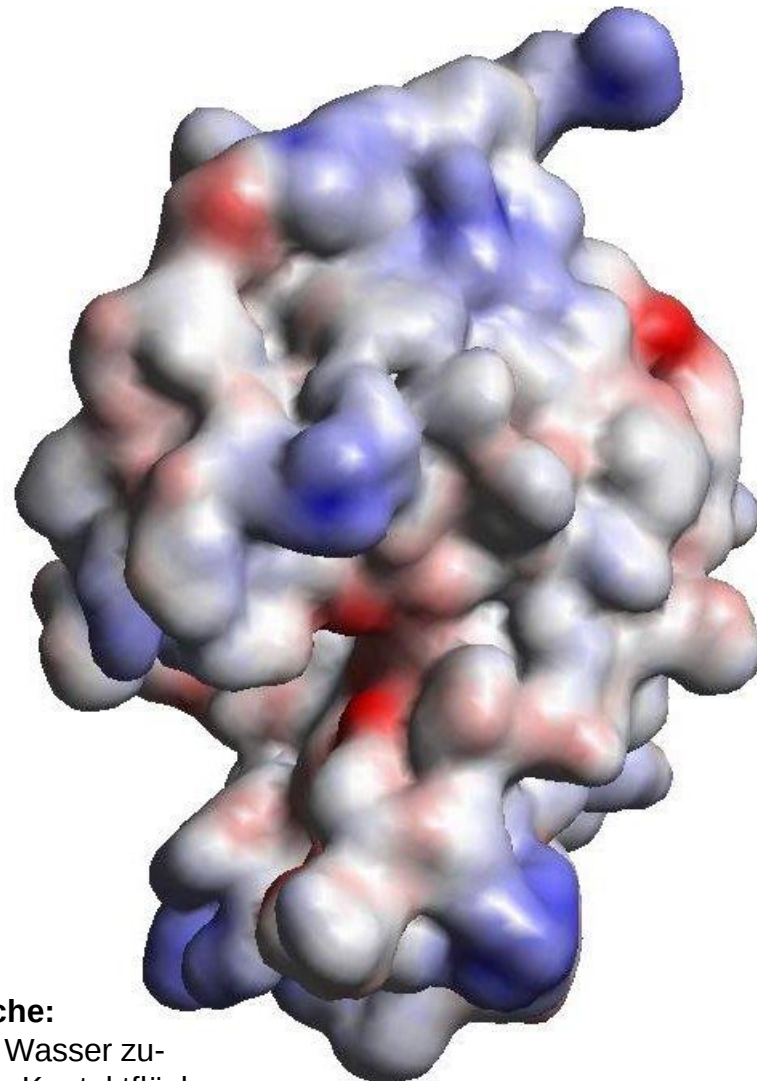
Ribbonmodell:
Darstellung der
Sekundärstrukturen



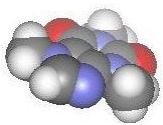
Proteinstruktur: Oberfläche



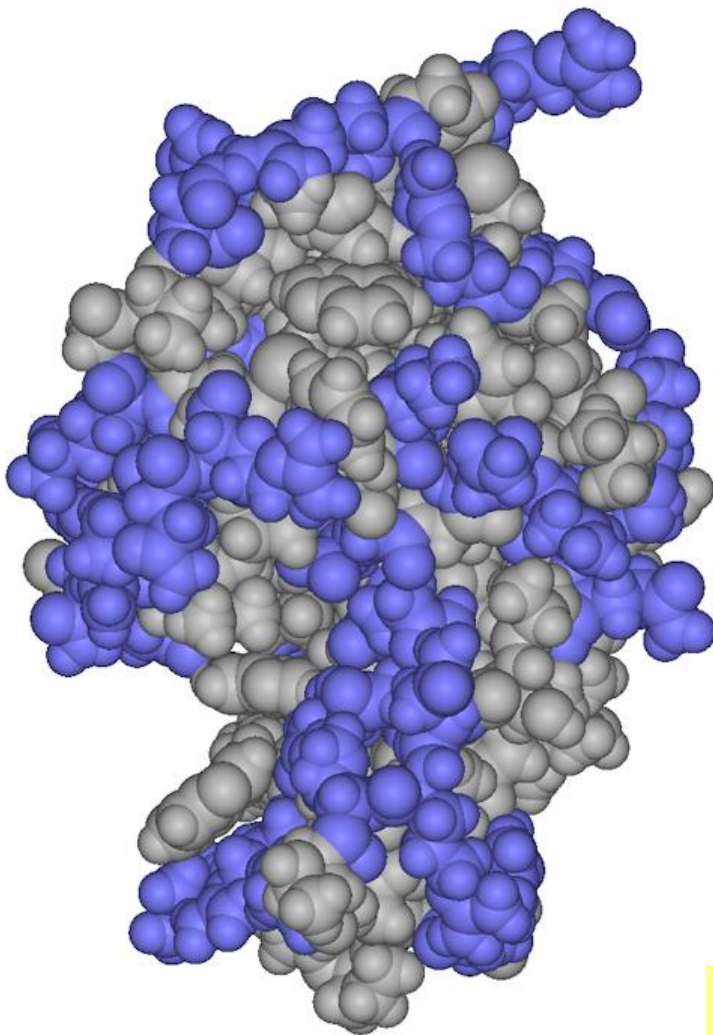
Kalottenmodell:
CPK-Darstellung
der Atome



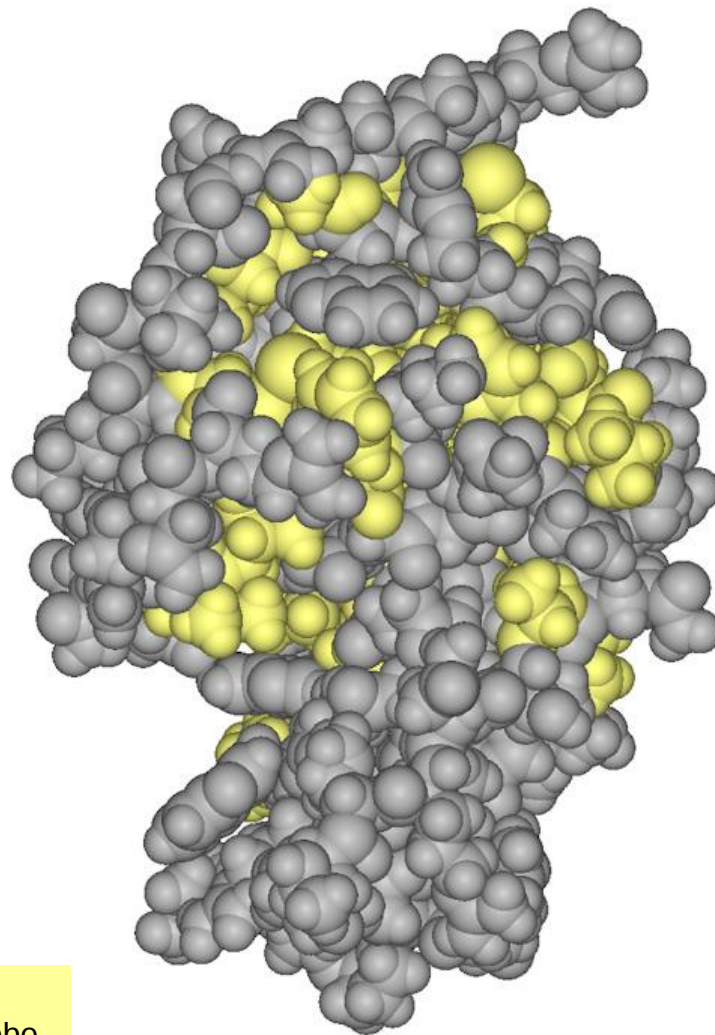
Oberfläche:
Die dem Wasser zu-
gängliche Kontaktfläche



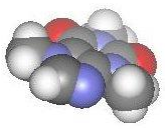
Proteinstruktur: Hydrophilie und Hydrophobie



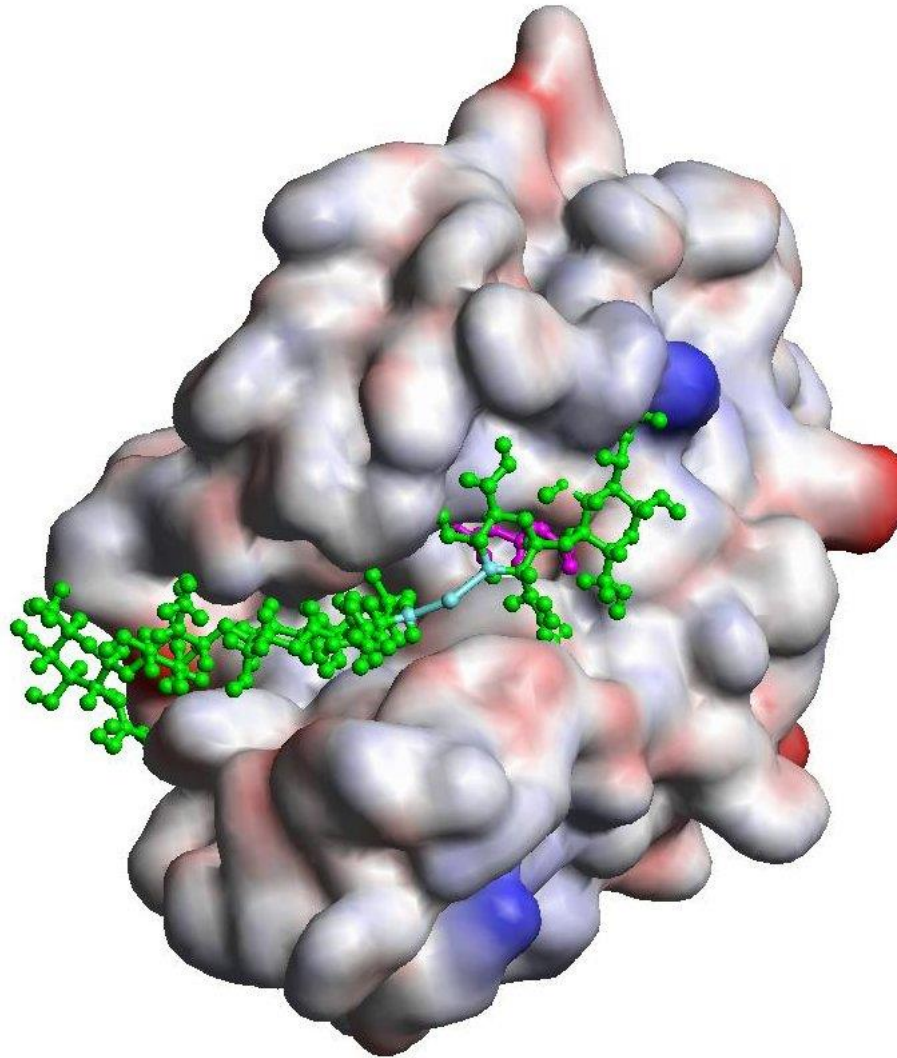
Außen:
Hydrophile
Aminosäuren



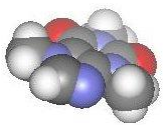
Innen:
Hydrophobe
Aminosäuren



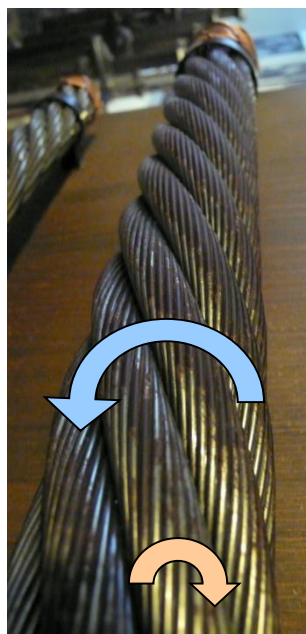
Das Schlüssel-Schloss-Prinzip



Lysozym
mit seinem Substrat
(N-Acetylglucosamin)₆



Faserproteine: Keratine



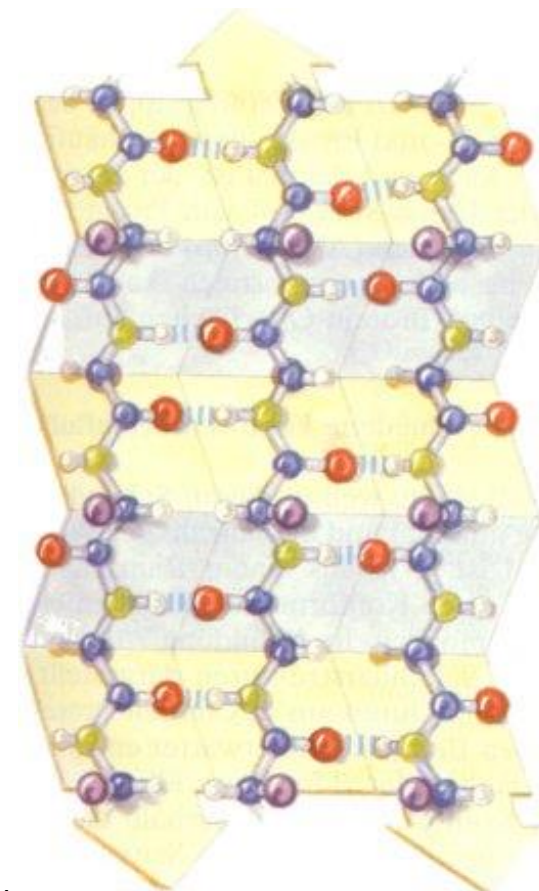
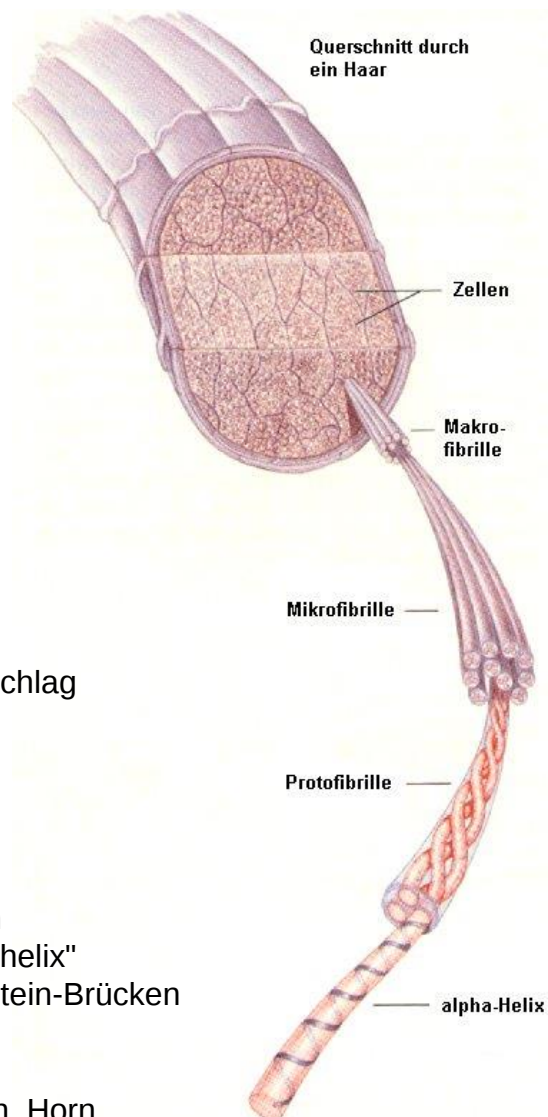
Drahtseil mit Gegenschlag

α -Keratin:

2 oder 3 α -Helices in linksgängiger "Superhelix" stabilisiert durch Cystein-Brücken

Vorkommen:

Wolle, Haare, Nägeln, Horn



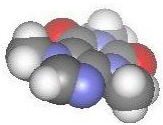
β -Keratin:

antiparalleles β -Faltblatt

Vorkommen:

Federn.

Seide (Seidenfibroin mit $[\text{Gly-Ser-Gly-Ala-Gly-Ala}]_n$, Spinnennetz

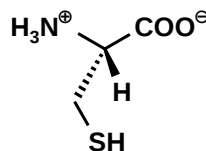


Faserproteine: Keratine (Cystein-Brücken)

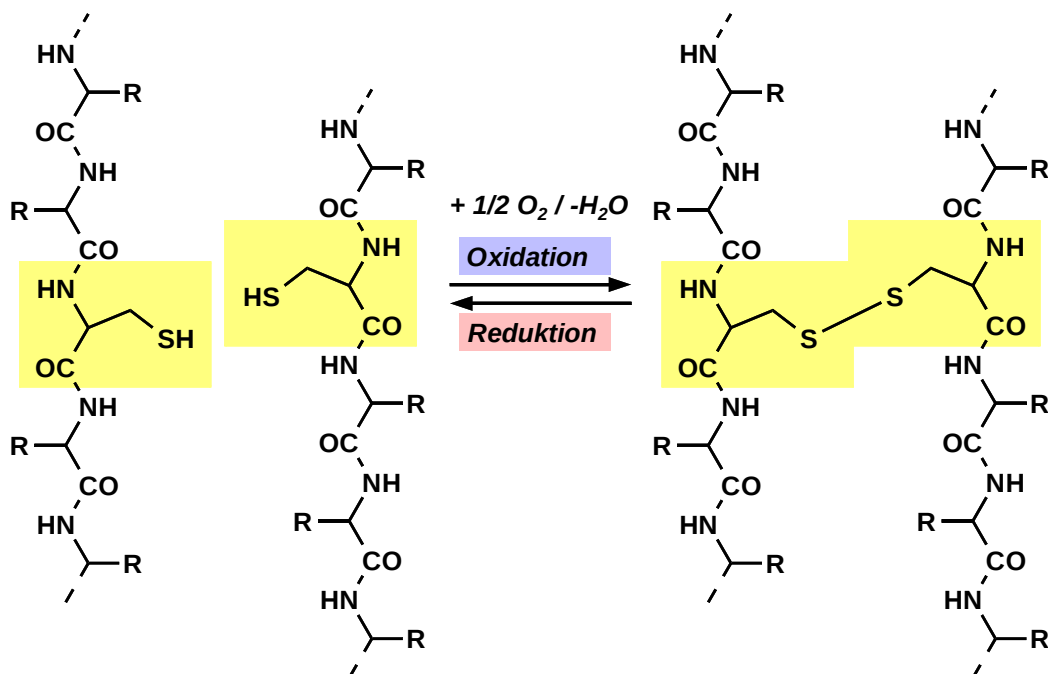
Cystein:

Vorkommen in Proteinen generell: ca. 2,8 %

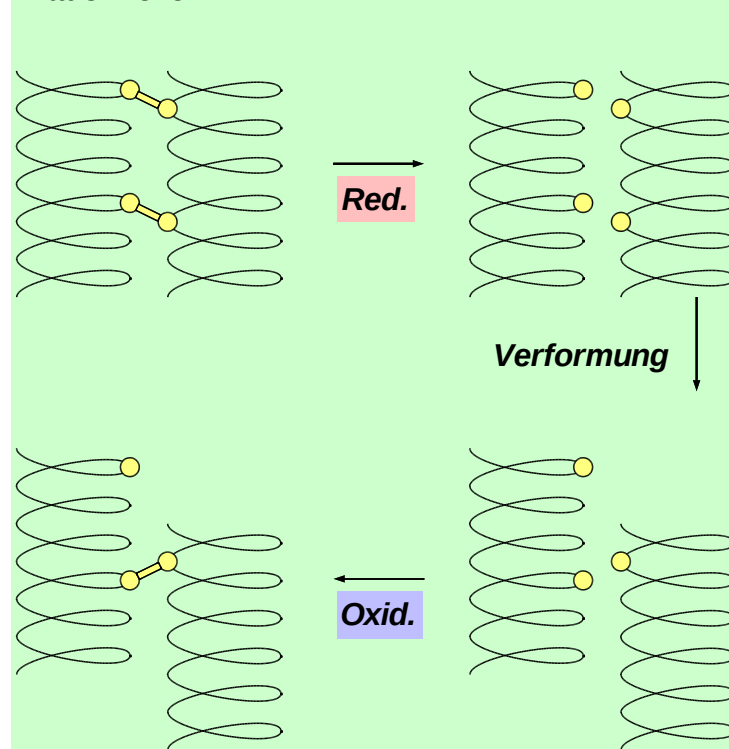
Vorkommen in Keratinen (Wolle, Haar): 10 - 16 %

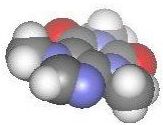


Bildung von Disulfid-Brücken:

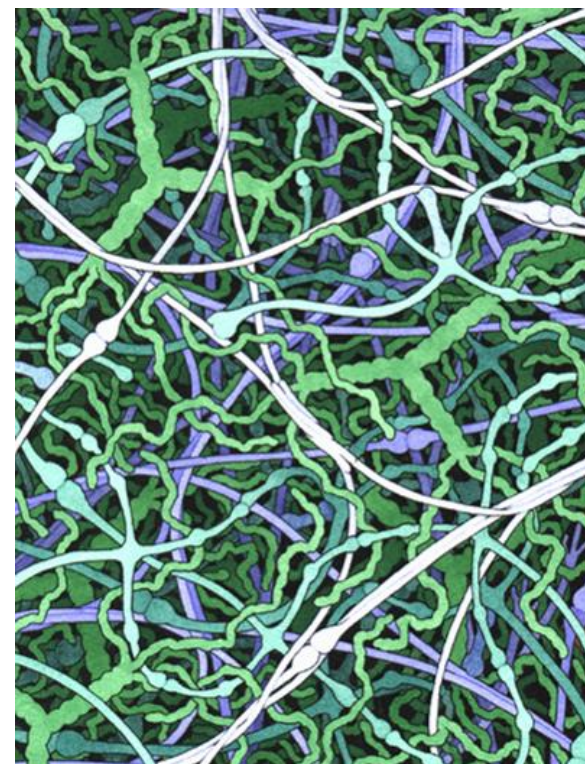
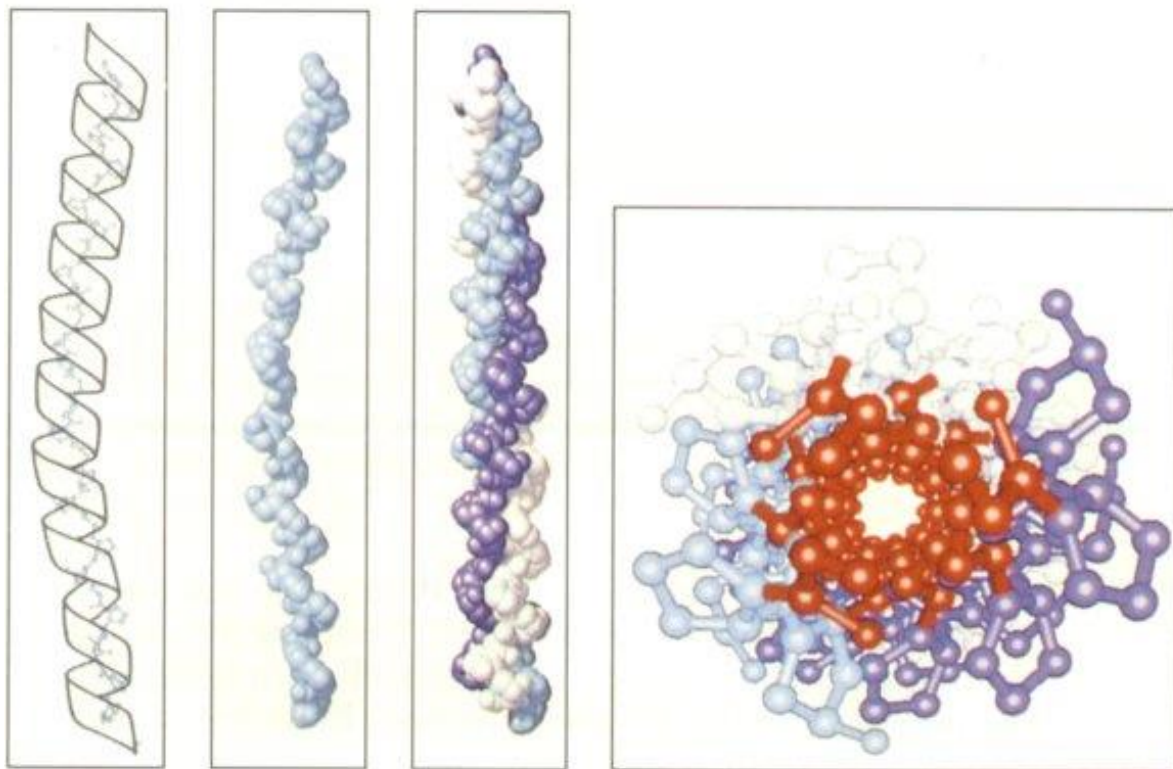


Dauerwelle





Faserproteine: Kollagen



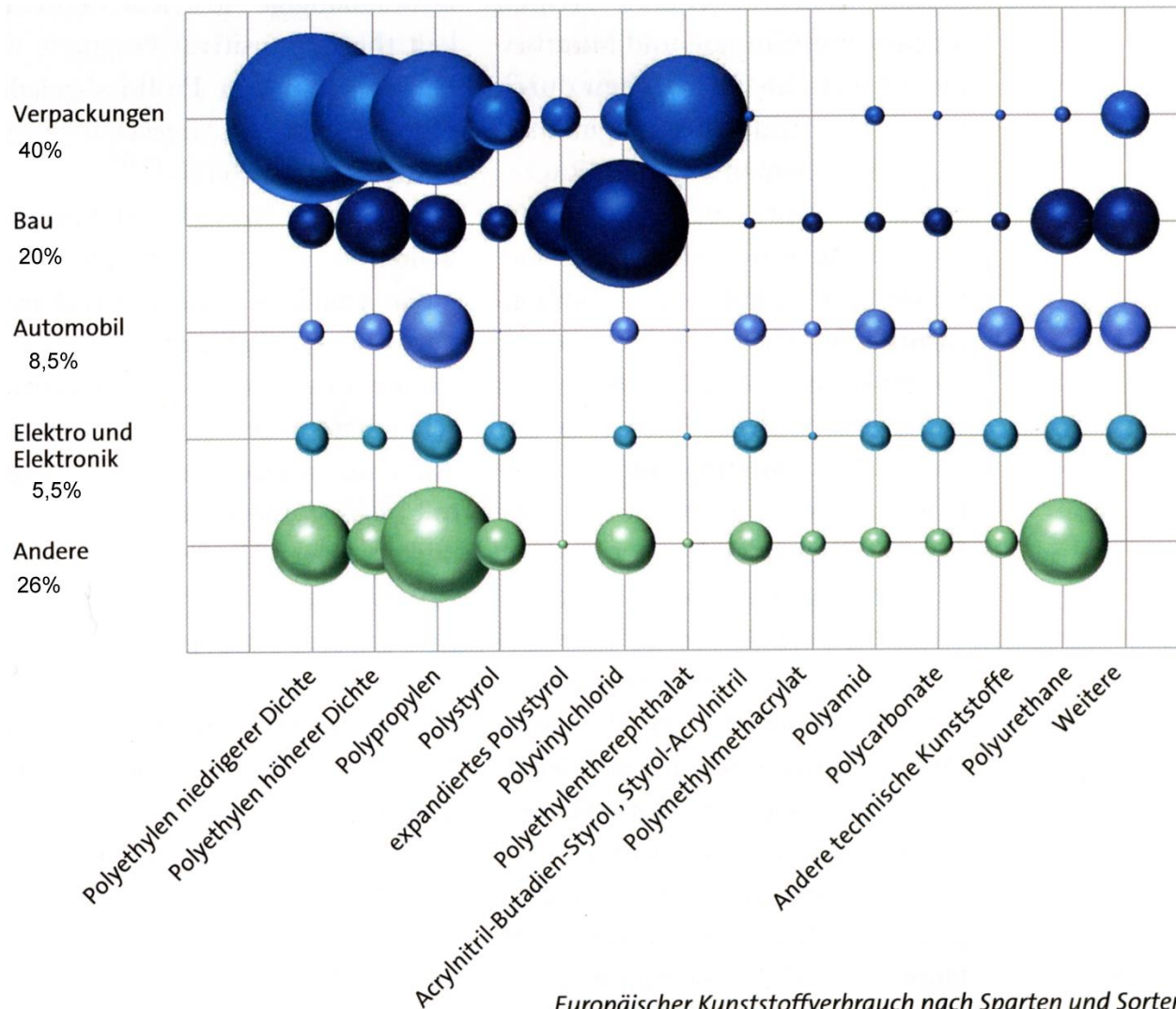
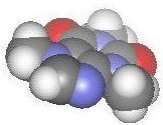
Kollagen:

3 linksgängige Kollagen-Helices mit Gly-X-Pro
in rechtsgängiger "Superhelix" mit Gly nach innen

Vorkommen:

Haut, Knorpel, Sehnen etc.

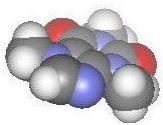




Jahresweltproduktion: 250 Mio t

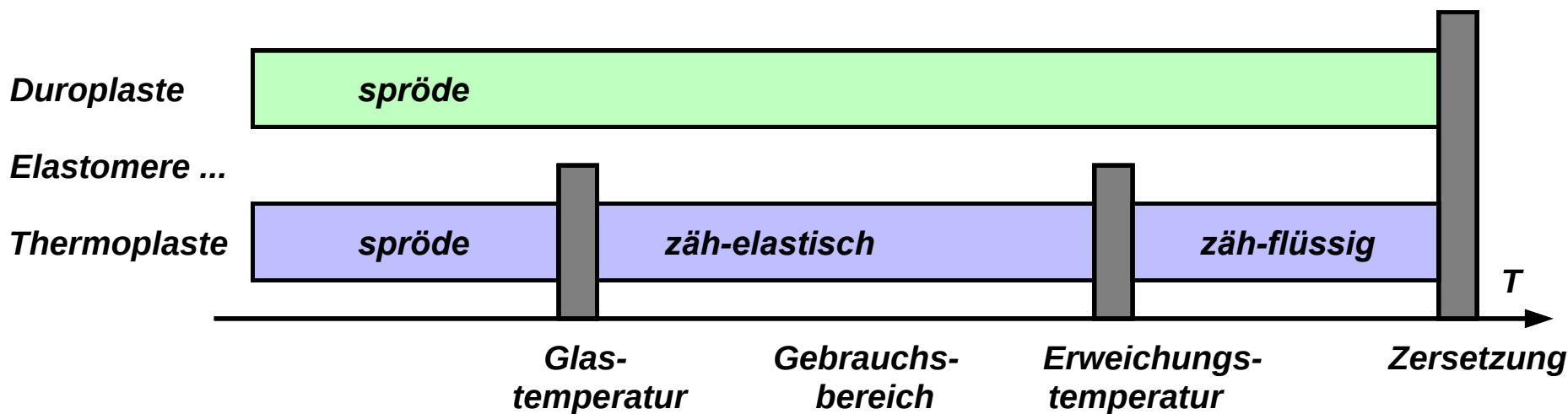
Europäischer Kunststoffverbrauch nach Sparten und Sorten.

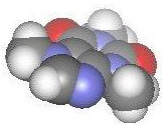
Stand 2013 Quelle: Plastics Europe, Consultic



Duroplaste und Thermoplaste

Thermoplaste		Elastomere	Duroplaste
<i>linear</i>	<i>verzweigt</i>	<i>schwach vernetzt</i>	<i>stark vernetzt</i>

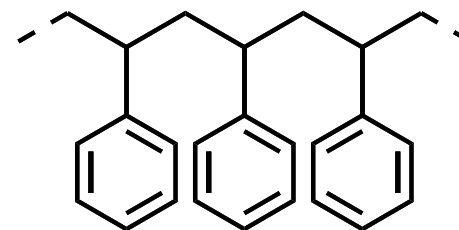
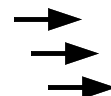
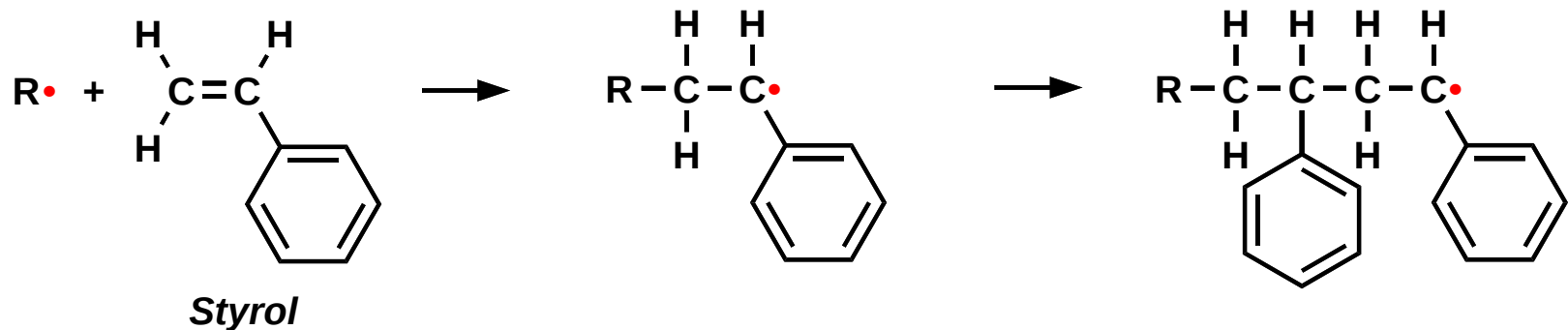
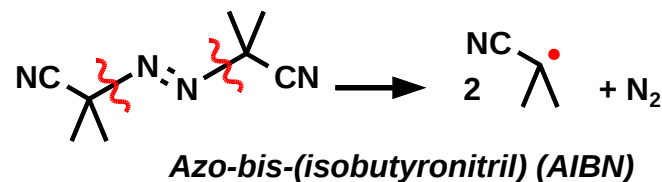
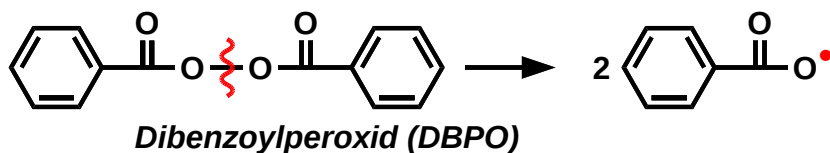




Polymerisation

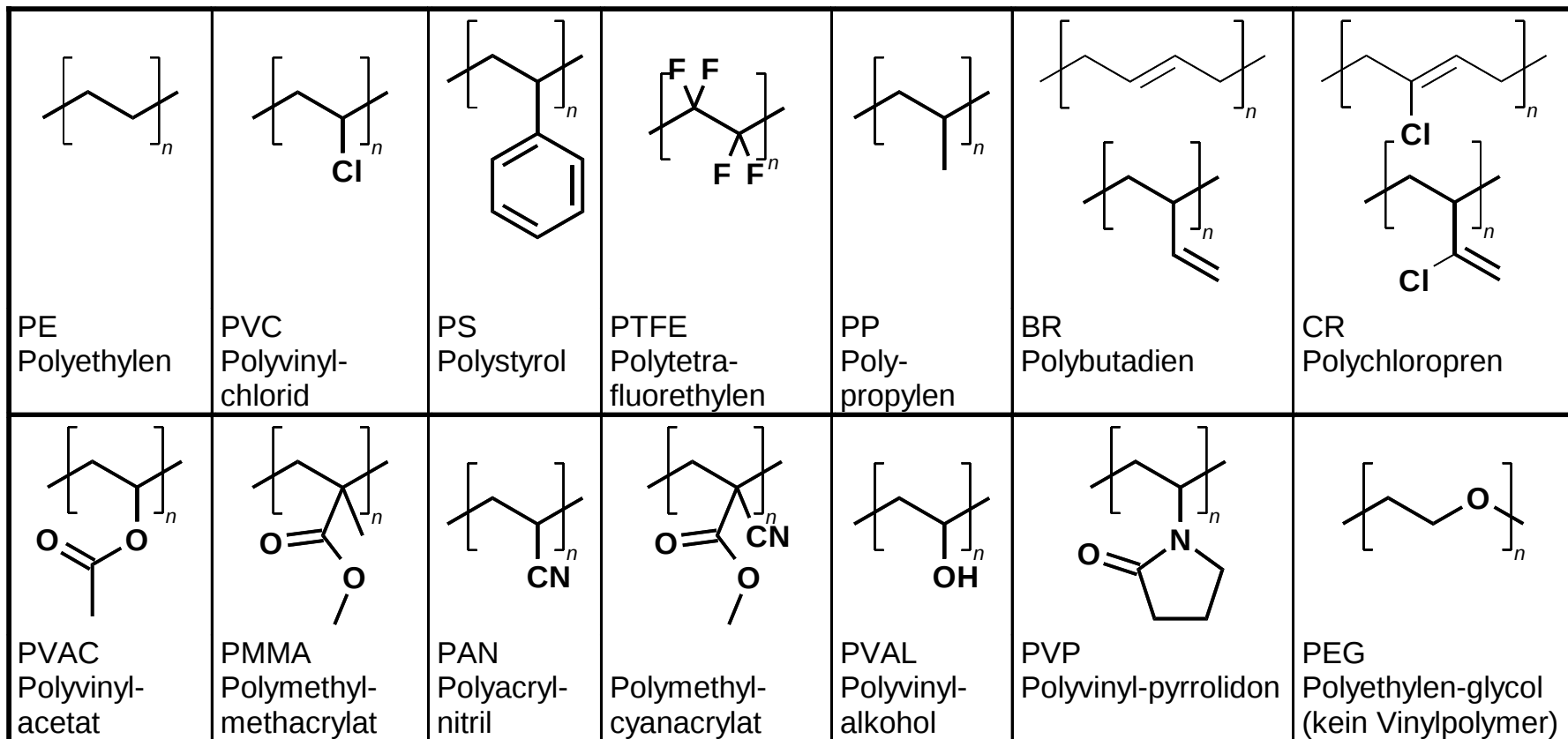


Beispiele:



Polystyrol (PS)

Polymerisationen
gibt es zudem
anionisch, kationisch und
am Katalysator

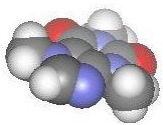


ABS
SAN

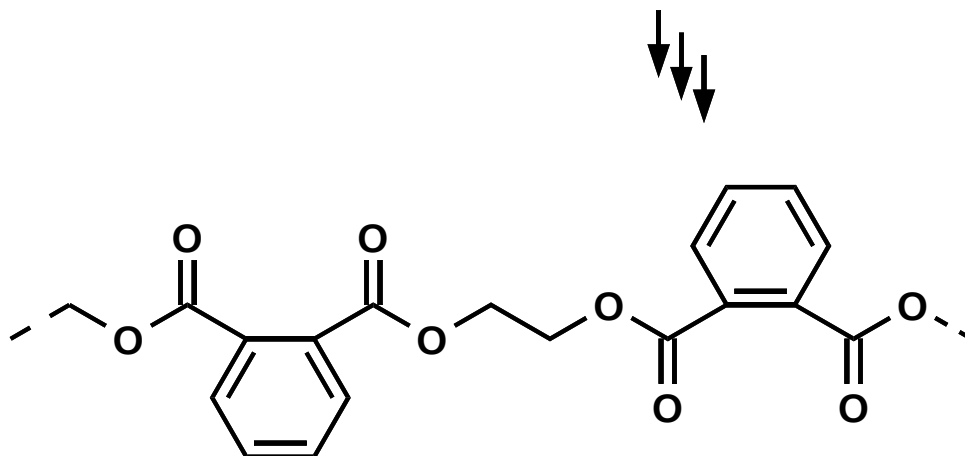
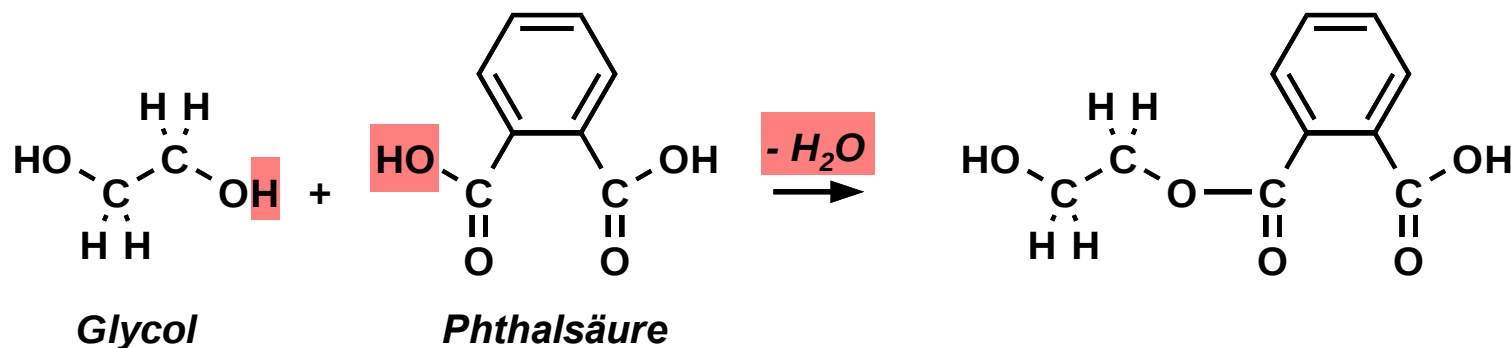
Acrylnitril-Butadien-Styrol
Styrol-Acrylnitril

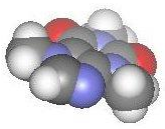
EVA
PP/PE

Ethylen-Vinylacetat
Propylen-Ethylen

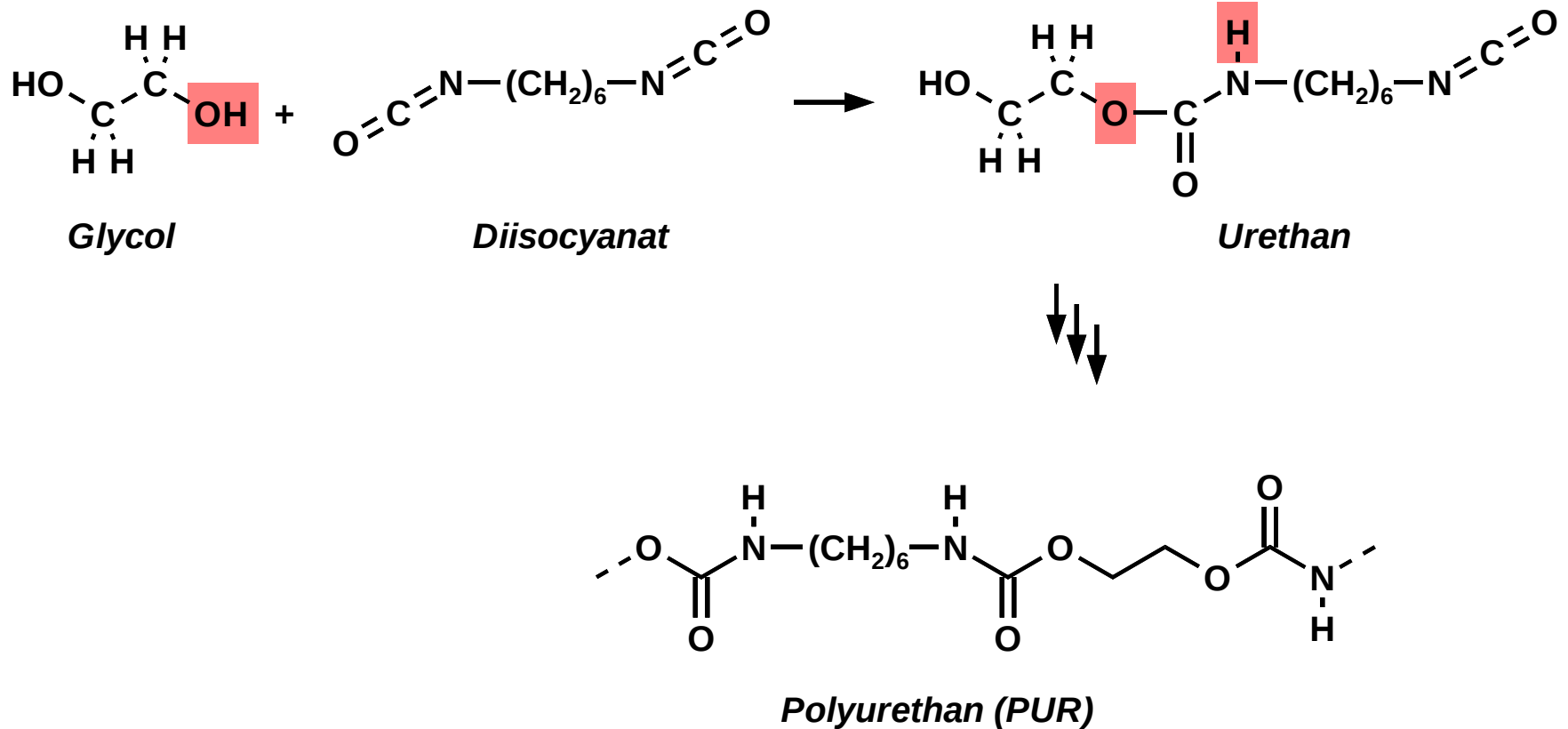


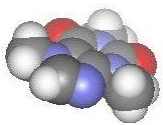
Polykondensationsreaktionen: Abspaltung kleiner Moleküle (meist Wasser oder HCl)



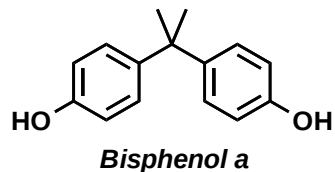


Polyadditionsreaktionen: ohne Abspaltung kleiner Moleküle

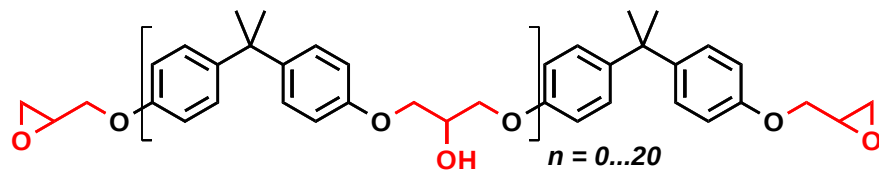
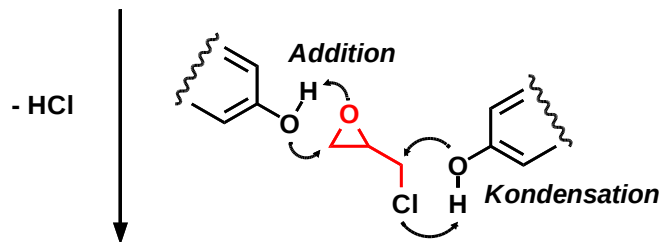
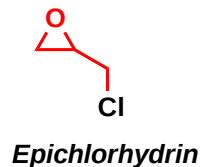




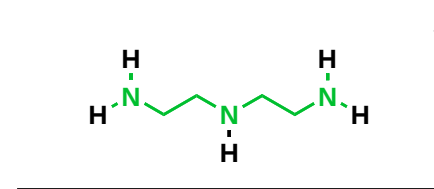
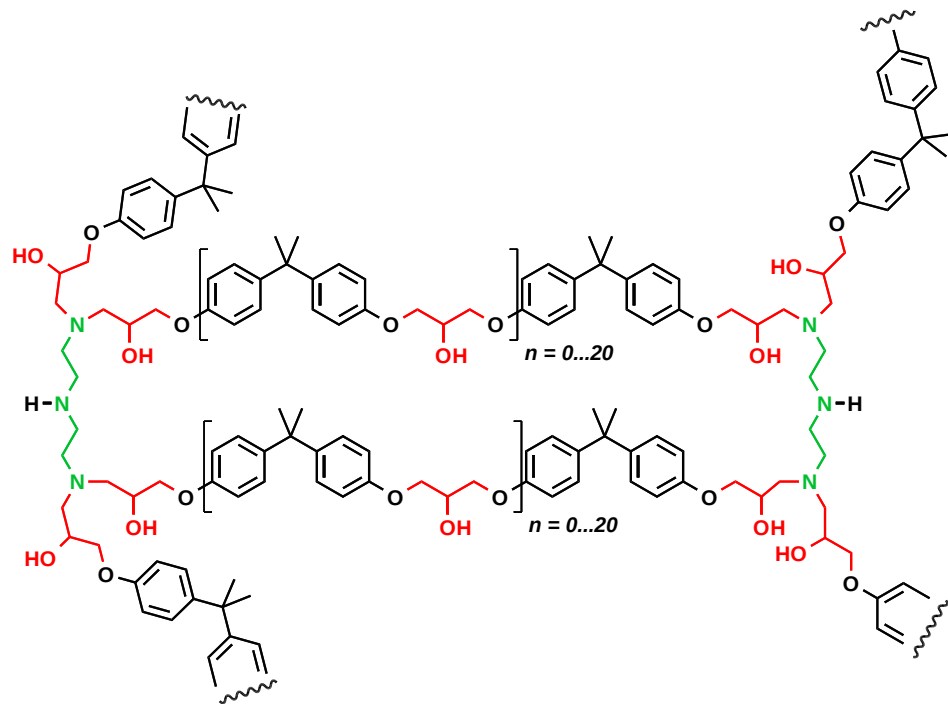
Elastomere/Duroplaste: z.B. Epoxidharze



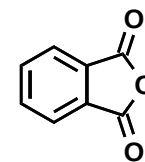
+



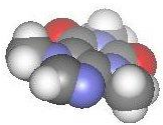
Epoxid-Präpolymer



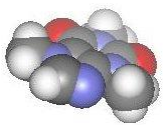
Diethylentriamin (DETA)
(Härter)



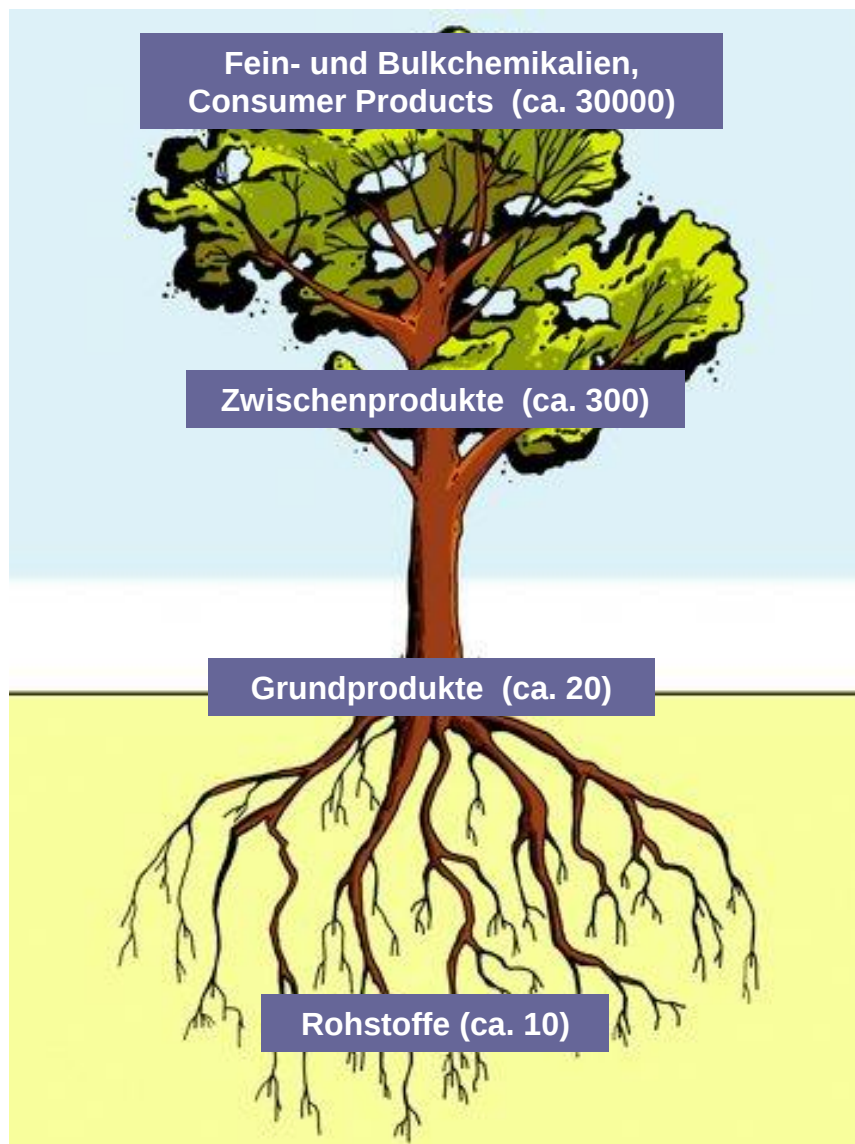
Alternative:
Phthalsäureanhydrid (PSA)



Industrielle Organische Chemie: Pharmazeutika



Der Stammbaum chemischer Produkte

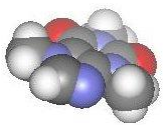


Kunststoffe, Pharmazeutika, Farbstoffe und Pigmente, Lösungsmittel, Düngemittel, Fasern, Kosmetika, Bauchemikalien, ...

Methanol, Vinylchlorid, Styrol, Formaldehyd, Ethylenoxid, Essigsäure, Acrylnitril, Cyclohexan, Acrylsäure, ...

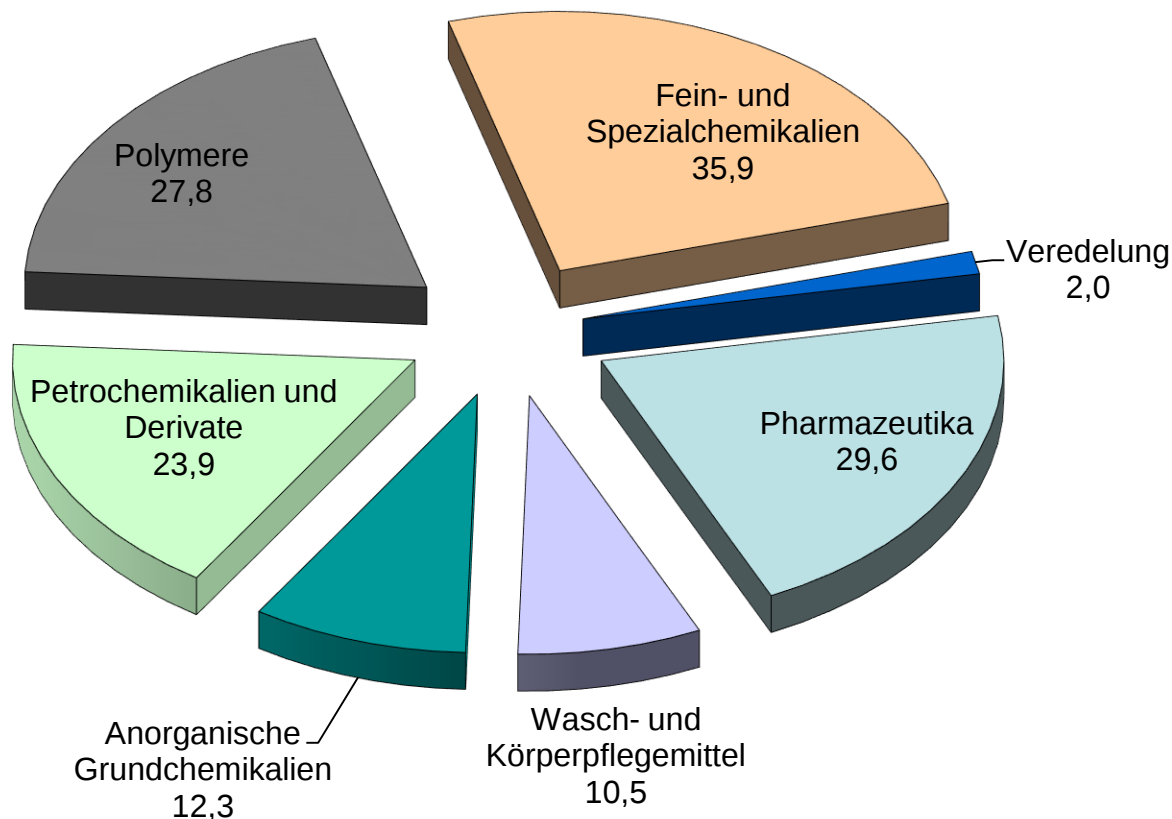
Ethen, Propen, Butadien, Benzol, Synthesegas, Acetylen, Ammoniak, Schwefelsäure, Soda, Chlor, ...

Erdöl, Erdgas, Kohle, Biomasse, Steinsalz, Phosphat, Schwefel, Luft, Wasser, ...

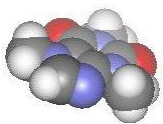


Produktionsstruktur in Deutschland

Produktionswerte der Chemieindustrie in Deutschland in Mrd. Euro
(Summe: 142,1 Mrd. Euro)



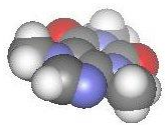
Quelle: VCI
Stand: 2015



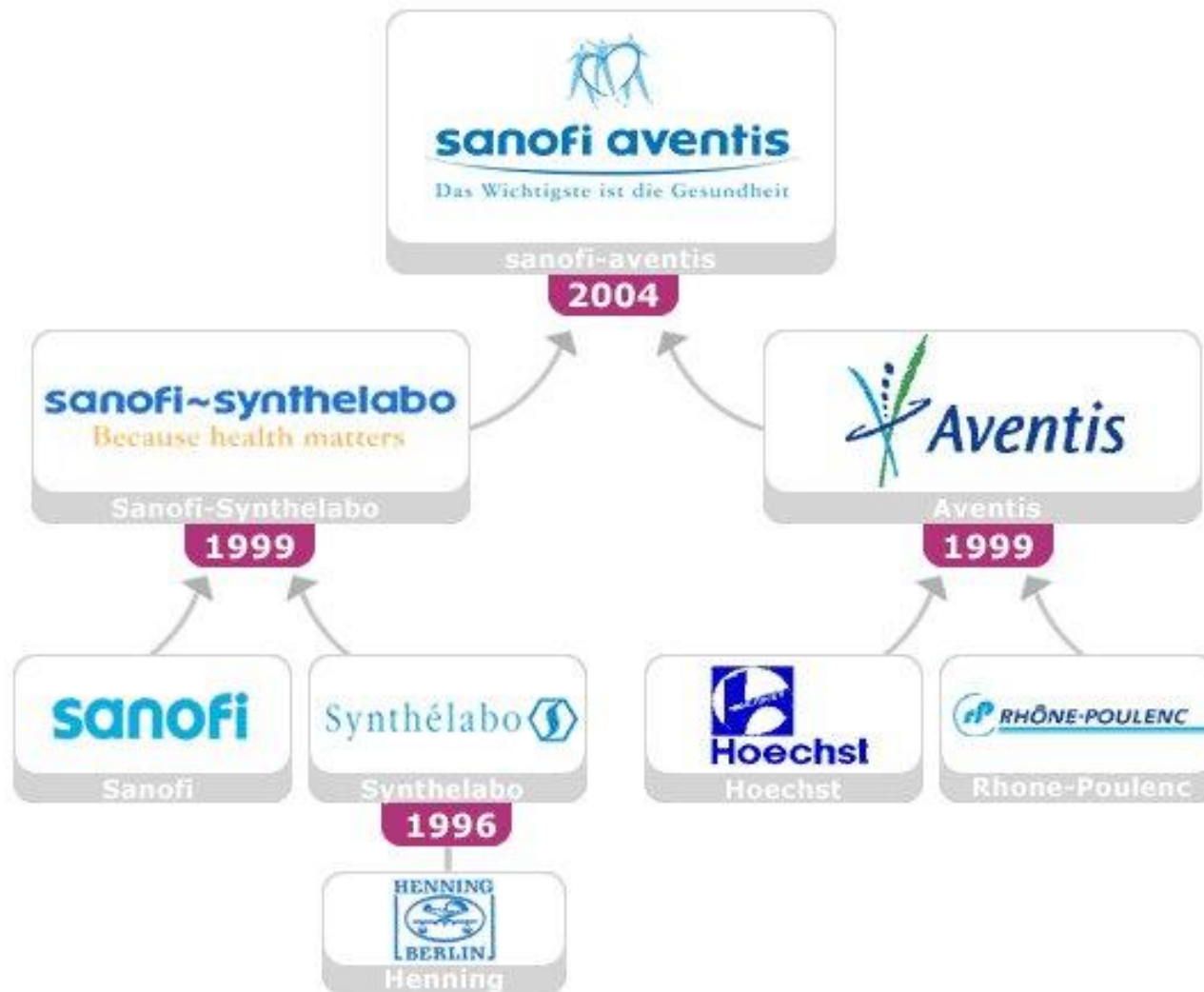
Die chemische Industrie in Deutschland

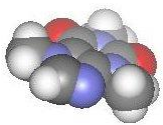
Rang	Unternehmen	Umsatz (weltweit in Mrd. €)	Beschäftigte (weltweit)
1	BASF SE	70,4	112.400
2	Bayer AG	46,3	116.800
3	Fresenius SE	27,6	222.300
4	Henkel AG & Co. KGaA	18,1	49.400
5	Linde AG	17,9	65.100
6	Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH	14,8	47.500
7	Evonik Industries AG	13,5	33.300
8	Merck KGaA	12,8	49.600
9	Covestro AG	12,1	15.800
10	Lanxess AG	7,9	16.200

Quelle: VCI
Stand: 2015



Wo ist Hoechst ?





Das Schmerzmittel Ibuprofen



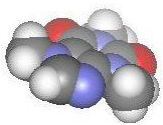
Wirkungen:

analgetisch (schmerzstillend)
antiphlogistisch (entzündungshemmend)
antipyretisch (fiebersenkend)

In seiner Wirkung ist es der Acetylsalicylsäure (Aspirin®) überlegen, wobei das Nebenwirkungspotential bei Ibuprofen geringer ist.

Nebenwirkungen:

Entzündung und Blutungen der Magenschleimhaut
Gerinnungshemmung des Blutes



1. Gewebsverletzung führt u.a. zur Ausschüttung von Arachidonsäure.

2. Cyclooxygenasen (COX) wandeln Arachidonsäure in Prostaglandine um.

3. Bradykinin wird gebildet.

4. Histaminausschüttung.

5. Ödembildung, Rötung, vermehrtes Eindringen von Leukozyten.

6. Cytokine schalten das ZNS auf Fieber.



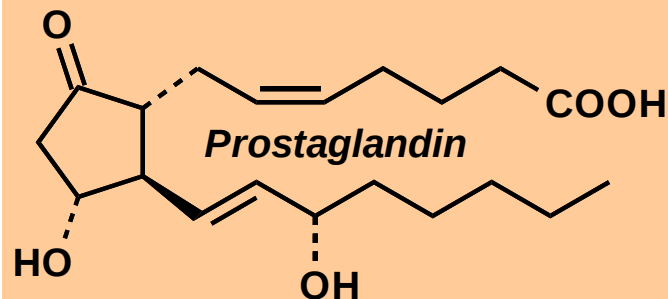
COX-1 ständig aktiv im Endothel
z.B. zum Schutz der Magenschleimhaut

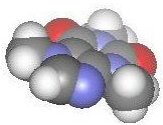
COX-2 nur induziert aktiv in Leukozyten
z.B. bei Verletzungen

Aspirin®, Ibuprofen, Paracetamol etc.
hemmen COX-1 **UND** COX-2



Suche nach COX-2 selektiven Inhibitoren
z.B. Rofecoxib (Vioxx®, Rückzug 2004)





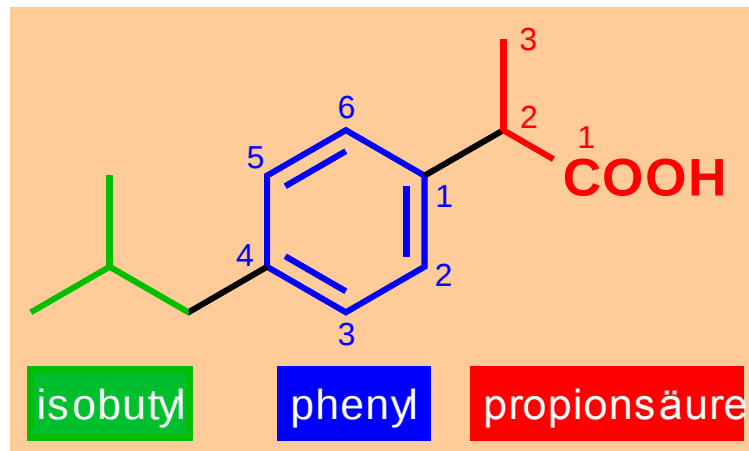
Ibuprofen (Nomenklatur und Struktur)

Systematische Bezeichnung:

(±)-2-(4-Isobutylphenyl)propionsäure

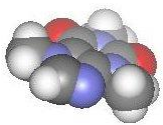
**Freiname, Generic Name,
INN International Nonproprietary Name:**

Ibuprofen



Markennamen:

Act 3; Adex 200; Adran; Advil; Alaxan; Algofen; Am-Fam 400; Amibufen; Anafen; Anco; Andran; Anflagen; Antarene; Antiflam; Apo-Ibuprofen; Apsifen; Artofen; Artril; Artril 300; Atril 300; Balkaprofen; Betaprofen; Bloom; Bluton; Brofen; Brufanic; Brufen; Brufen 400; Brufen Retard; Bruflam; Brufort; Buburone; Buluofen; Burana; Butacortelone; Butylenin; Carol; Cobo; Codral Period Pain; Combiflam; Dansida; Dentigoa; Dibufen; Dolgin; Dolgigid; Dolgit; Dolmaral; Dolo-Dolgit; Dolocyl; Dolofen; Dolofen F; Dolomax; Dorlormin; Donjust B; Dorival; Drin; Easifon; Ebufac; Emflam; Emflam 200; Emodin; Epobron; Femadon; Fenbid; Fenspan; Focus; Gofen; Gynofug; Haltran; IB 100; IP 82; Ibosure; Ibren; Ibu-Attritin; Ibu-Tab; Ibu-slow; Ibufen; Ibuflamar; Ibufug; Ibugen; Ibugesic; IbuHEXAL; Ibuleve; Ibulgan; Ibumetin; Ibupirac; Ibuprocin; Ibuprofen; Ibuprohm; Ibusal; Ibutad; Ifen; Inabrin; Inflam; Inza; Ipre; Irfen; Isodol; Lamidon; Librofem; Lidifen; Liptan; Lopane; Mensoton; Motrin; Motrin IB; Mynosedin; NSC 256857; Nagifen-D; Napacetin; Nobafon; Nobfelon; Nobgen; Noritis; Norton; Novogent; Novoprofen; Nuprin; Nurofen; Optifen; Opturem; Ostarin; Ostofen; Paduden; Panafen; Pantrop; Paxofen; Pediaprofen; Perofen; Proartinal; Profen; Proflex; Prontalgin; Provon; Quadrax; RD 13621; Rafen; Ranofen; Recidol; Relcofen; Roidenin; Rufin; Rupan; Secloclin; Stelar; Suspren; Syntofene; Tabalon; Tabalon 400; Tarein; Tatanal; Tofen; Trendar; U 18753; Unipron; Upfen; Uprofen; Urem; Zafen; Zofen;



Curriculum vitae von Ibuprofen

1950er Jahre

Suche nach einem Ersatz für Aspirin® (gefährliche Nebenwirkungen bei Hochdosierung).

1961

Mitarbeiter der Fa. Boots Pure Drugs (UK) erkennen die Alkylcarbonsäurederivate als wirksam und melden dafür ein Patent an. Unter dieser Verbindungsklasse ist auch das spätere Ibuprofen.

1961 (Dez.)

Erste Synthese von Ibuprofen durch die Fa. Boots.

1964

Das Patent wird erteilt (971700).



1966

Erste klinische Tests am Northern General Hospital in Edinburgh, Schottland.

1969

Markteinführung in UK unter dem Namen Brufen®.

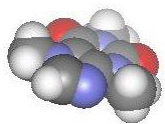
1974

Markteinführung in den USA in höherer Dosierung.

1980er Jahre

Aufhebung der Verschreibungspflicht (1983 UK, 1984 USA, 1989 D). Eine neue Synthese wird entwickelt. Erste Generika kommen auf den Markt (Nurofen, Advil, Motrin) und werden z.B. in den USA in normalen Supermärkten verkauft (over-the-counter).





Targeting

Target Identifizierung und Validierung

Welche Krankheit? Welche mögliche Behandlungsmöglichkeit?
Welches molekulare Ziel (Rezeptor, Enzym oder anderes Protein)?

Screening – Auffinden aktiver Substanzen

Aufbau von pharmakologischen Testsystemen. Lead-Structures aus Pflanzen, Tieren, Mikroorganismen, Seren oder durch intellektuelle Findung (Computer Modeling).

Chemische Optimierung

Erhöhung der Wirkung und Bioverfügbarkeit durch Variation der Lead-Structures.

Start Patentschutz
Laufzeit 20 Jahre

Klinische Prüfung

Präklinik – Klinische Sicherheit und Wirksamkeit

Einsatz von Zellkulturen und Tierversuchen.

Phase I – Untersuchung an Gesunden

Test der Aufnahme und Nebenwirkungen mit geringen Wirkstoffmengen an 20-80 gesunden freiwilligen Probanden in Form von Machbarkeitsstudien (Proof-of-Concept [PoC]).

Phase II – Untersuchung an wenigen Kranken

Prüfung der Wirkung und Dosisfindung an 100-300 freiwilligen Patienten. Test und Vergleich gegen Scheinmedikamente (Placebos) oder eine andere verfügbare Therapie.

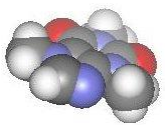
Phase III – Untersuchung mit vielen Kranken

Nachweis der Wirksamkeit unter definierten Bedingungen an oft mehreren tausend Patienten an international verteilten Kliniken. Informationen zur unbedenklichen Anwendung und Behandlung.

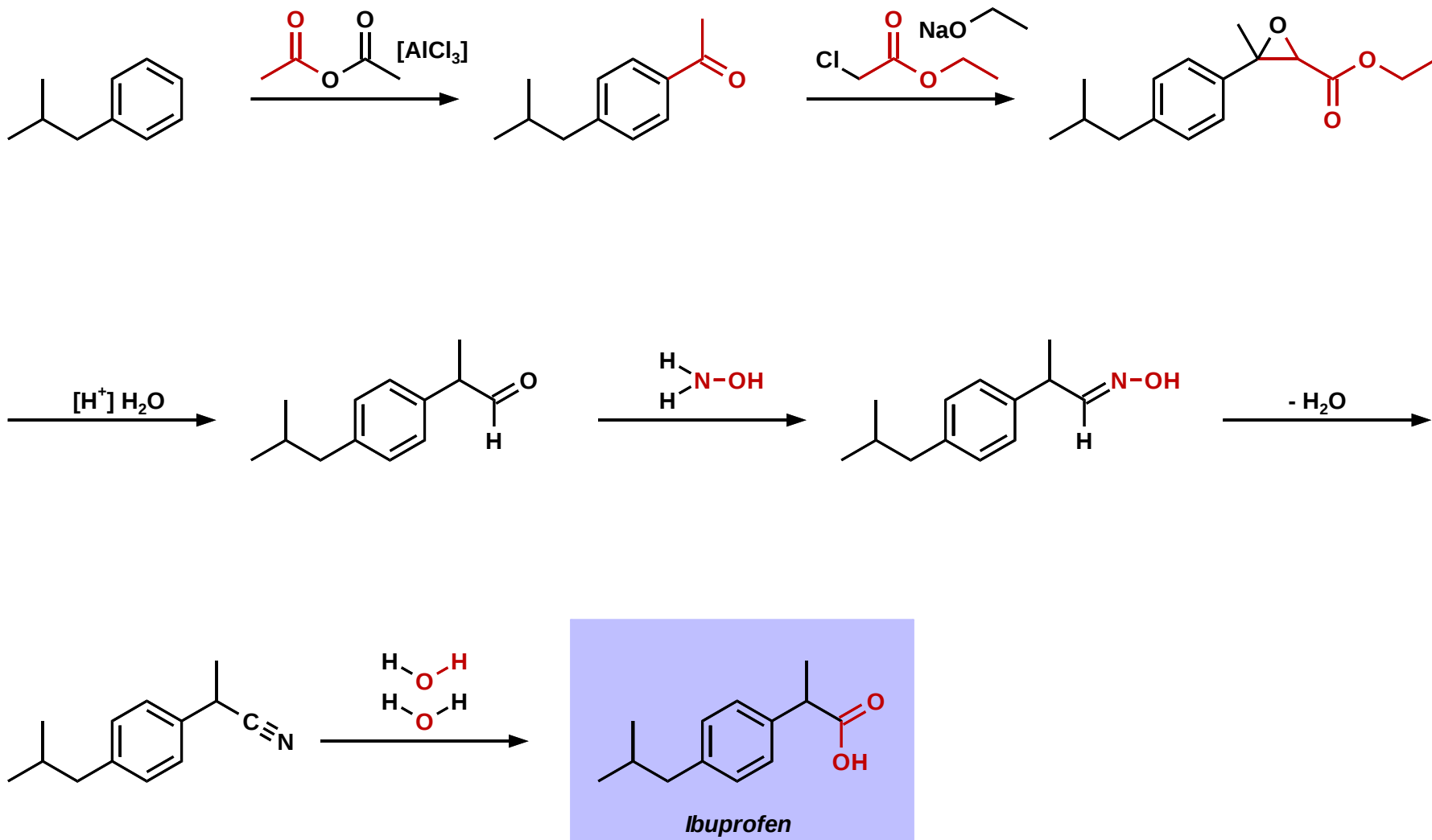
Zulassung

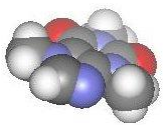
Zulassungsvorgang

Prüfung der Studienergebnisse z.B. beim Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte (BfArM) oder bei der European Medicines Agency (EMA). Gegebenenfalls **Markteinführung**.

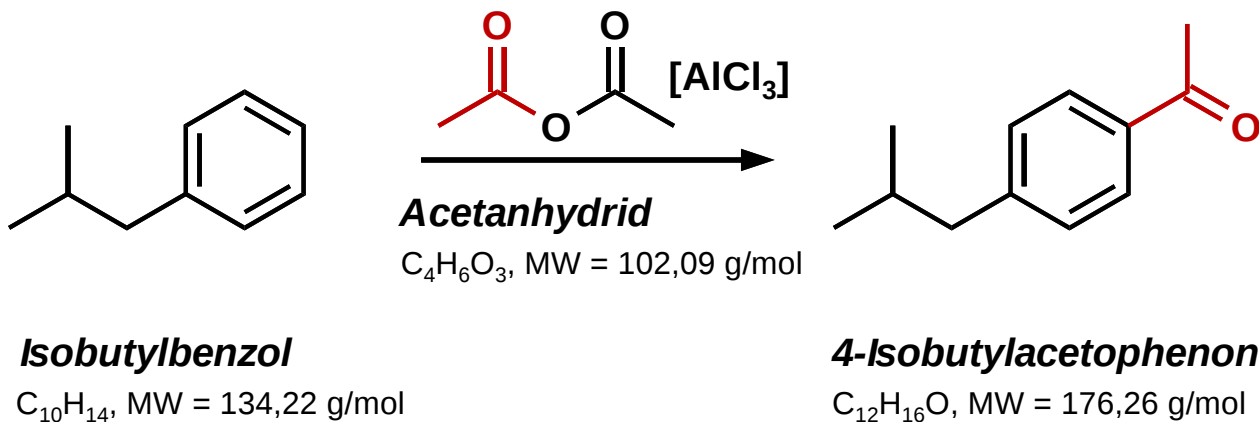


Boots-Synthese von Ibuprofen (1961)





Effizienzkriterium für Reaktionen: Ausbeute



Eingesetzte Substanzen (Edukte):

30,0 g	Isobutylbenzol	0,223 mol
35,7 g	Acetanhydrid	0,350 mol
1,2 g	AlCl_3	Kat.

Erhaltenes Produkt:

28,3 g	4-Isobutylacetophenon	0,161 mol
--------	-----------------------	-----------

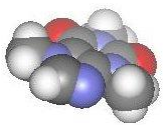
Limitierendes Edukt:

Isobutylbenzol	0,223 mol
----------------	-----------

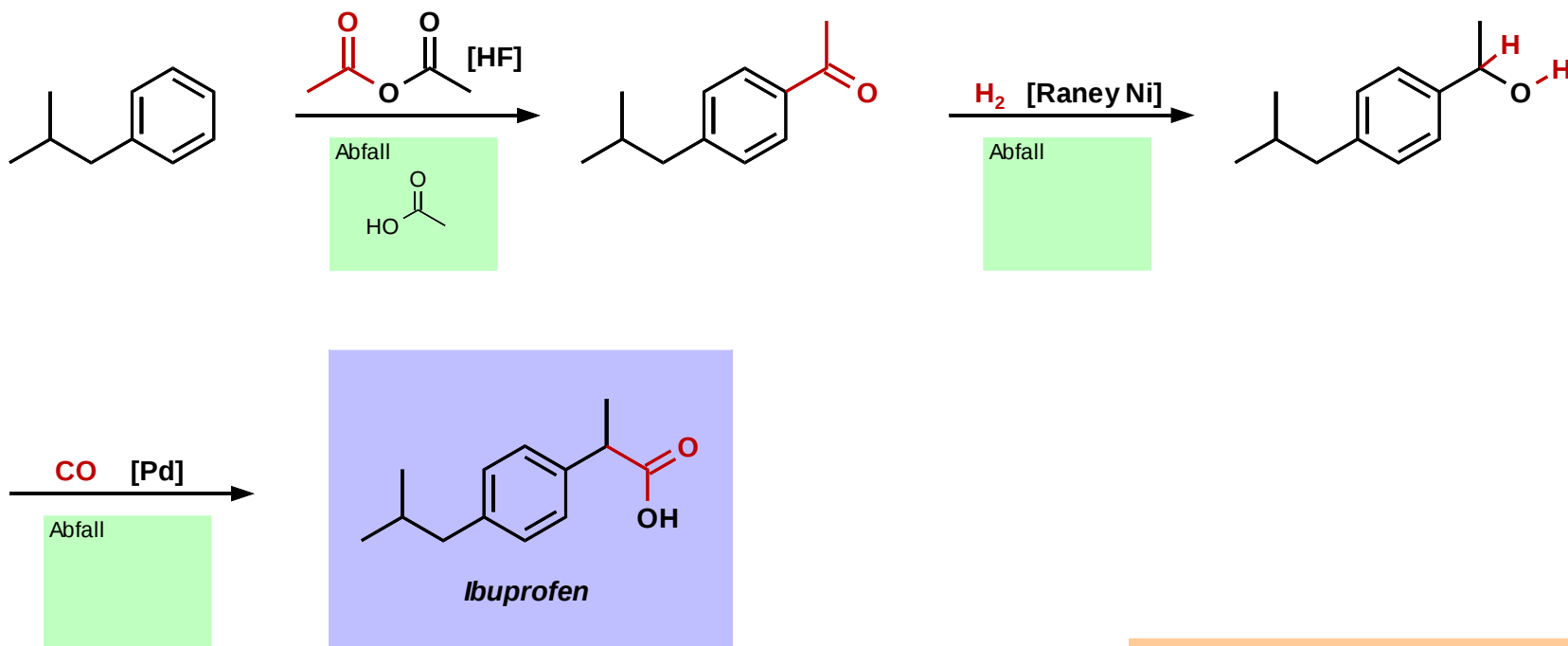
Theoretische Produktmenge bei 100 % Umsatz:

4-Isobutylacetophenon	0,223 mol
-----------------------	-----------

Ausbeute = Erhaltene Produktmenge /
 Theoretische Produktmenge
 = 0,161 mol / 0,223 mol = **72 %**



BHC-Synthese von Ibuprofen (1980er)

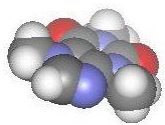


Effizienz durch Katalyse !

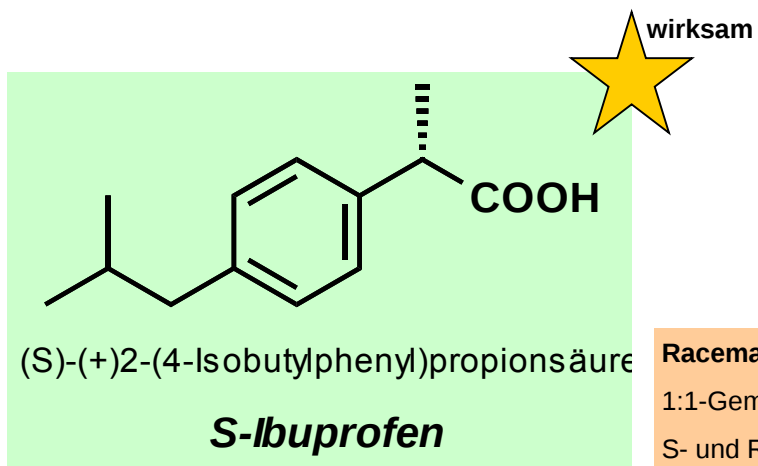
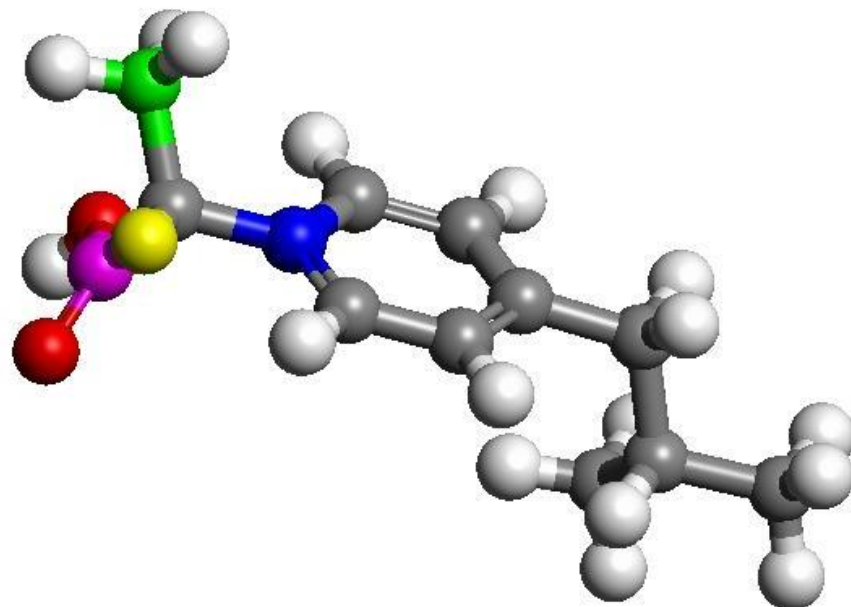
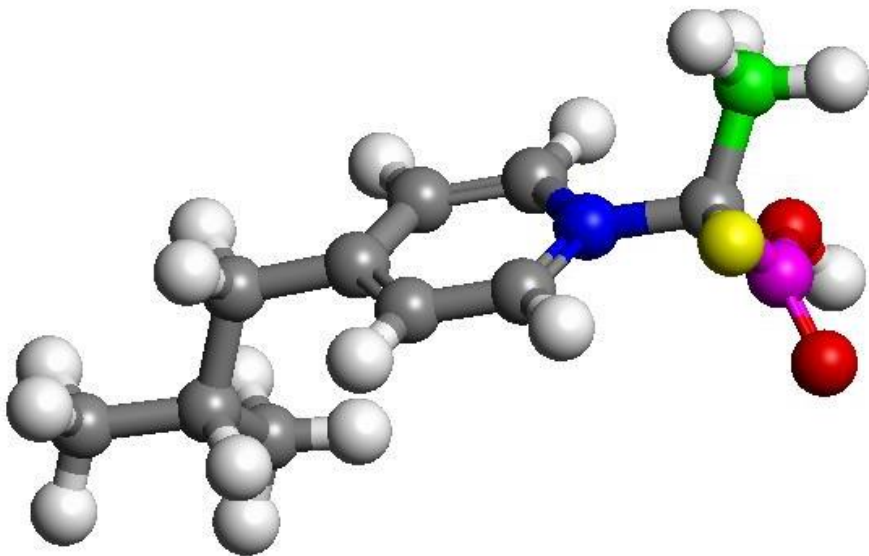
Atomökonomie

M _w (Reagenzien C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₄) :	266,0 g/mol
M _w (Ibuprofen C ₁₃ H ₁₈ O ₂) :	206,0 g/mol
M _w (Abfälle C ₂ H ₄ O ₂) :	60,0 g/mol

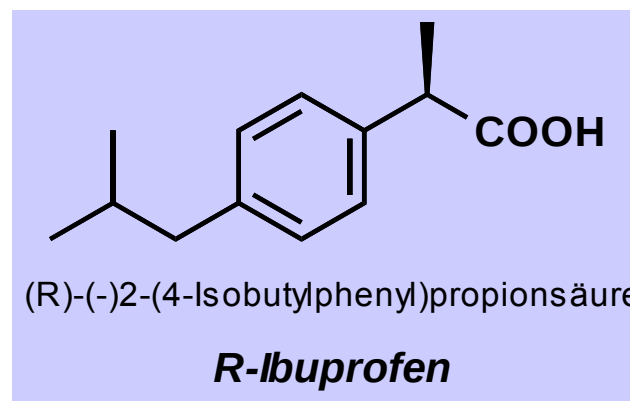
$$\text{Atomökonomie} = \frac{M_w(\text{Ibuprofen})}{M_w(\text{Reagenzien})} = 77,4 \%$$



Ibuprofen ist chiral!

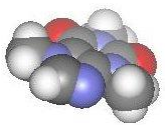


nicht wirksam

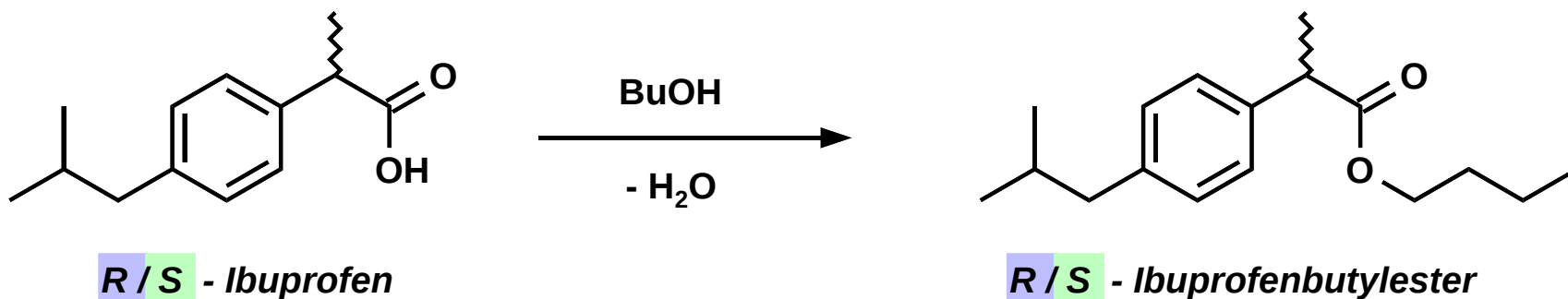


Racemat
1:1-Gemisch von
S- und R-Ibuprofen

S und R sind Deskriptoren zur Nomenklatur von Stereozentren nach Cahn-Ingold-Prelog, S = sinister (links), R = rectus (rechts)

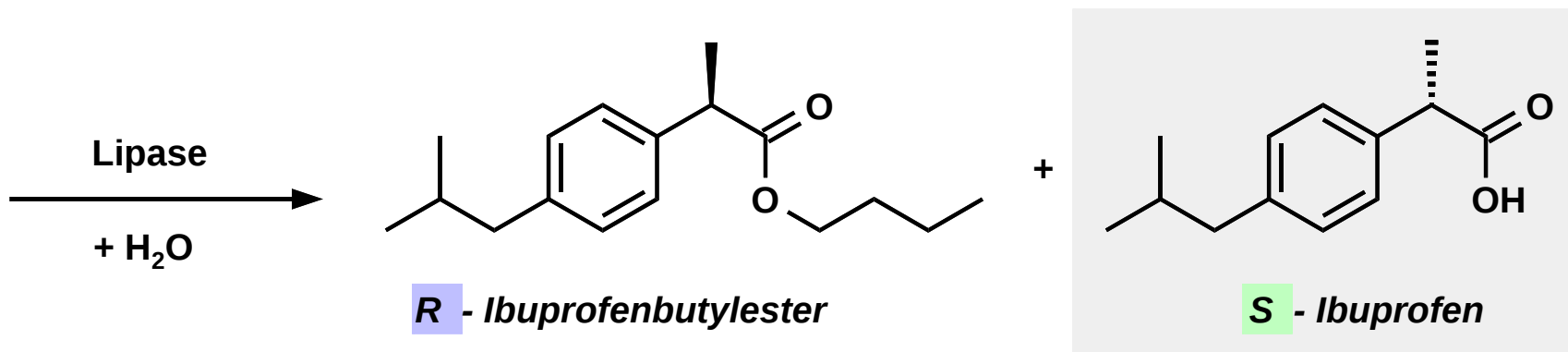


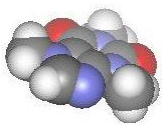
Enzymatische Racematspaltung



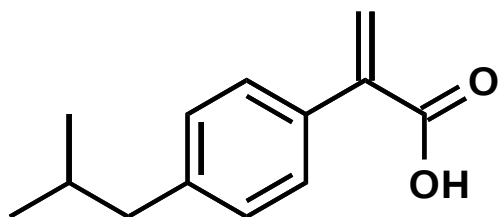
nicht einfach (kaum) trennbar

einfach trennbar

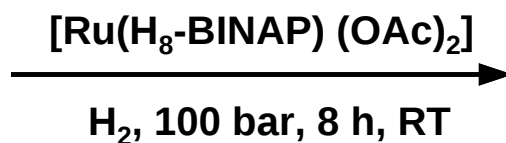




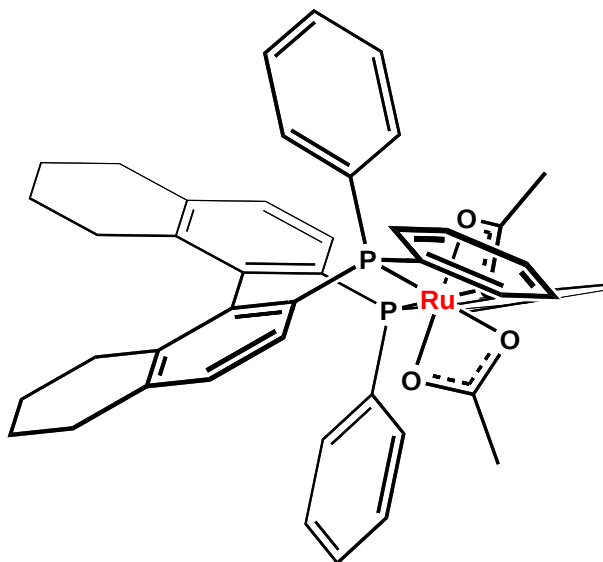
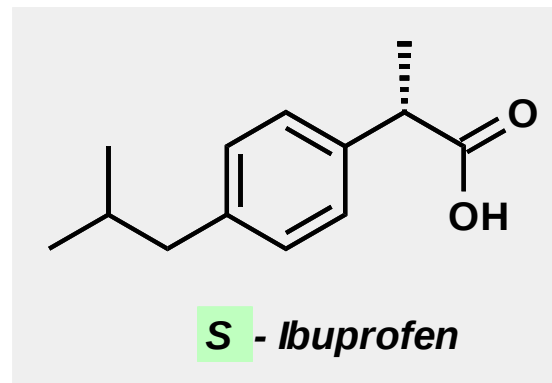
Asymmetrische Synthese



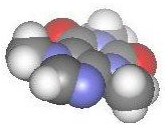
*achirale Vorstufe
(mit prochiralen Seiten)*



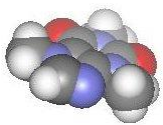
*stereoselektive Hydrierung
mit chiraalem Katalysator*



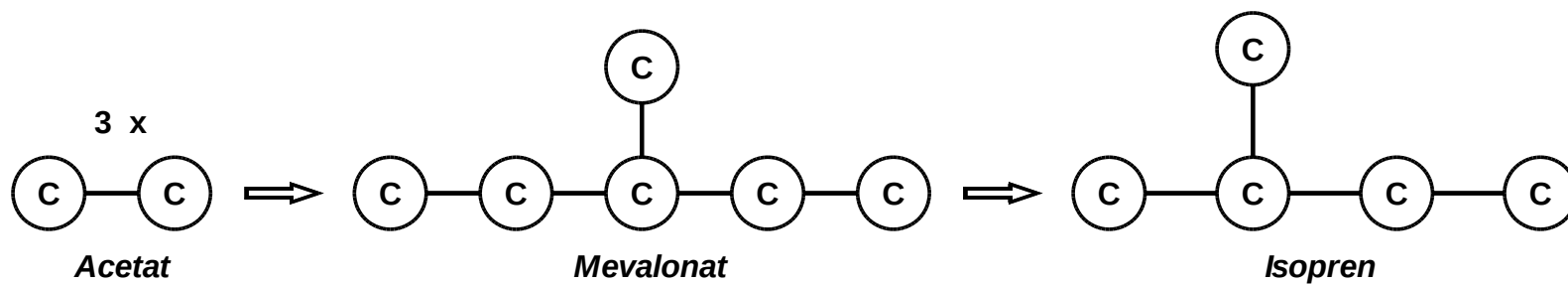
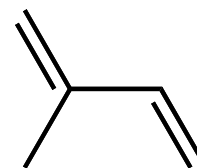
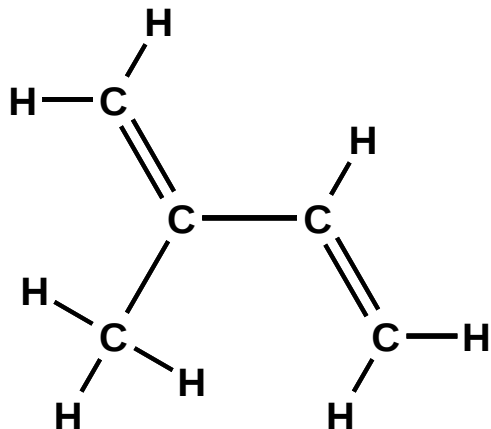
Ryoji Noyori (1938-)
Nobelpreis 2001

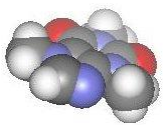


Terpene

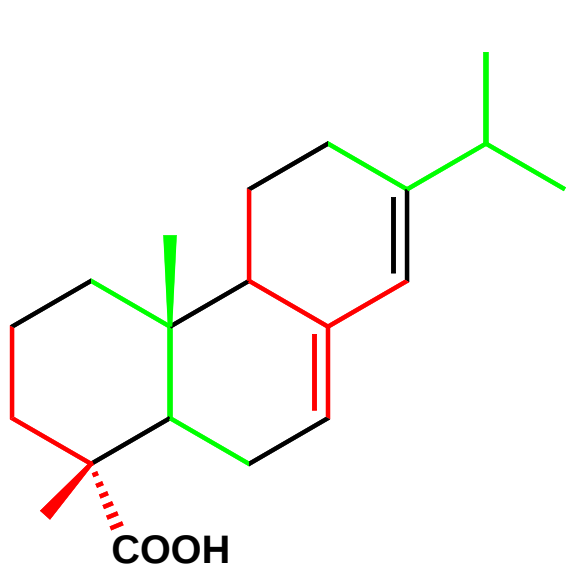


Isopren





Isopren als Baustein in Terpenen

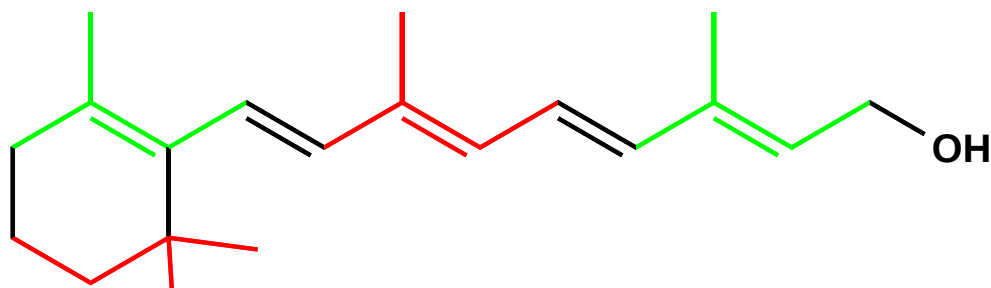


Abietinsäure



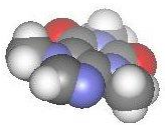
Terpen-
bausteine

— weitere
Bindungen

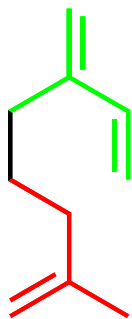


Vitamin A

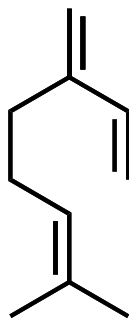
Monoterpene:	2x Isopren	C10	Terpentinöl, Etherische Öle
Sesquiterpene:	3x Isopren	C15	Etherische Öle und andere Riechstoffe
Diterpene:	4x Isopren	C20	Harze, Vitamin A, Phytol, Gibberellinsäure
Sesterpene:	5x Isopren	C25	- sehr selten
Triterpene:	6x Isopren	C30	Squalen, Lanosterin, Harze, Sterine
Tetraterpene:	8x Isopren	C40	Carotine, andere Pflanzenfarbstoffe
Polyprene:	nx Isopren	Cn*5	Naturkautschuk, Guttapercha



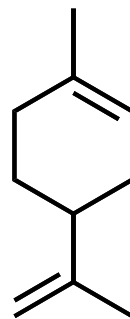
Monoterpene



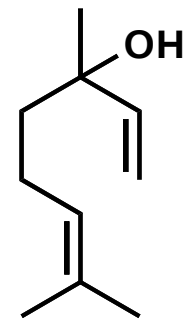
α -Myrcen



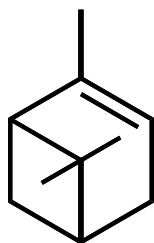
β -Myrcen



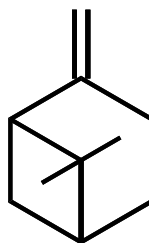
Limonen



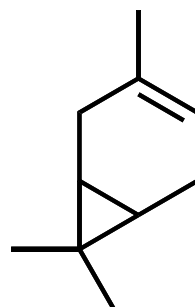
Linalool



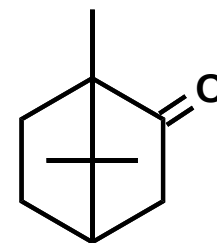
α -Pinen



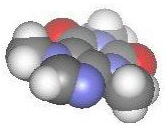
β -Pinen



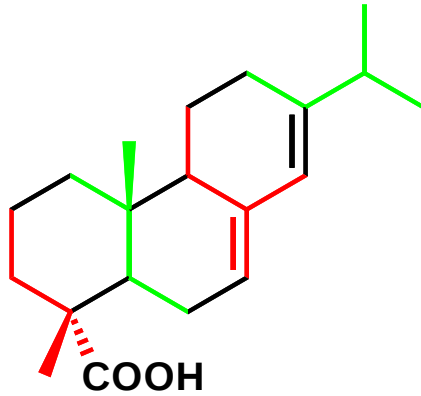
Δ 3-Caren



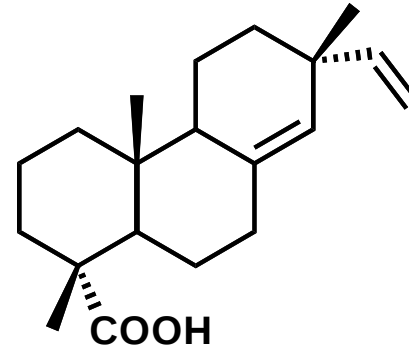
Campher



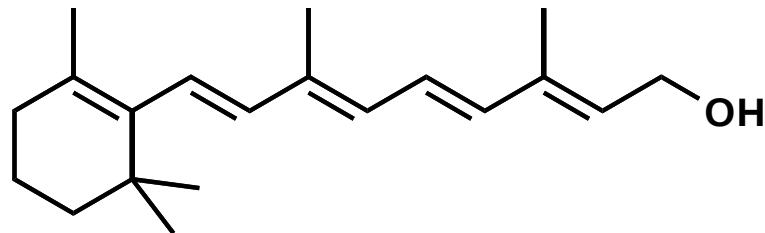
Diterpene



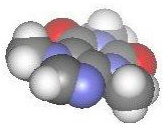
Abietinsäure



Sandaracopimarsäure

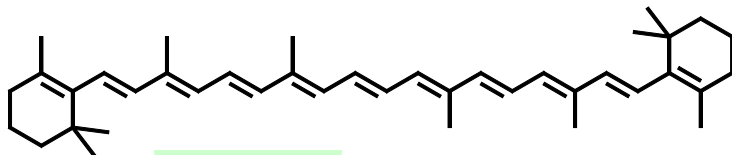


Vitamin A



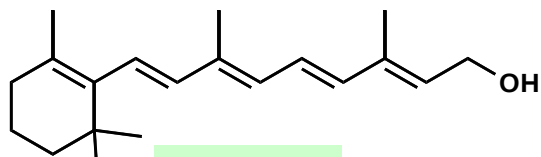
Rhodopsin und der Sehvorgang

β -Carotin
(Provitamin A)



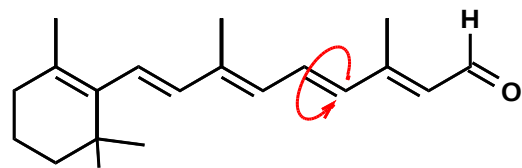
Carotin-
dioxy-
genase

all-trans-Retinol
(Vitamin A)



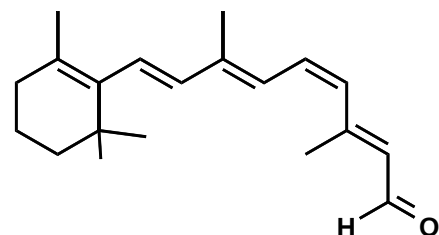
Retinol-
dehydro-
genase

all-trans-Retinal

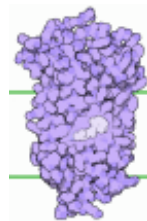


Retinal-
isomerase

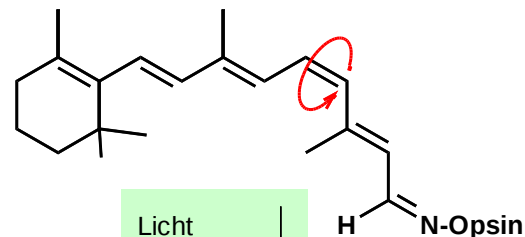
11-cis-Retinal



Opsin

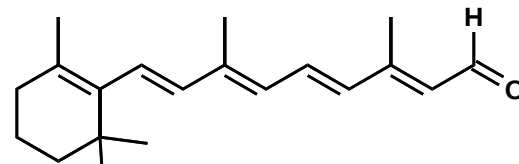


Rhodopsin

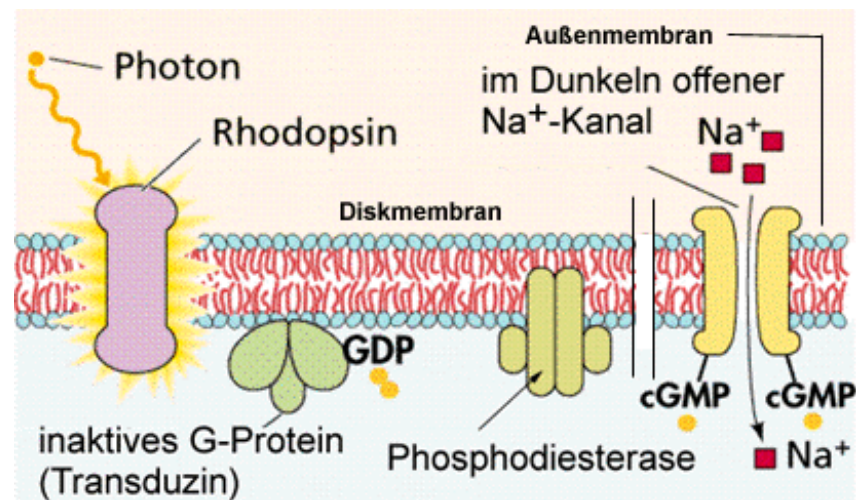


11-cis-Retinal
im Rhodopsin
gebunden

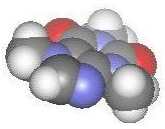
Licht



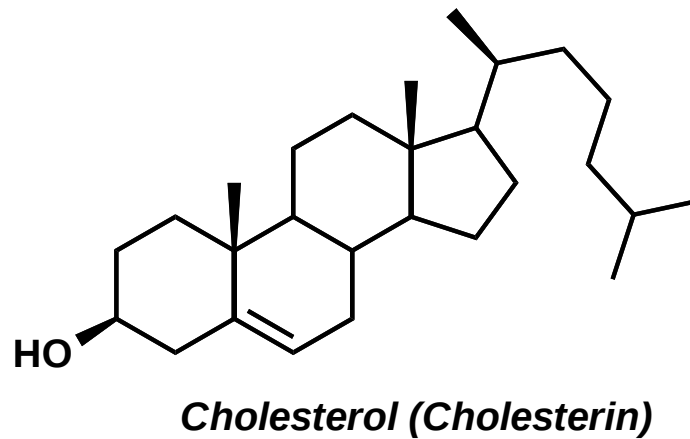
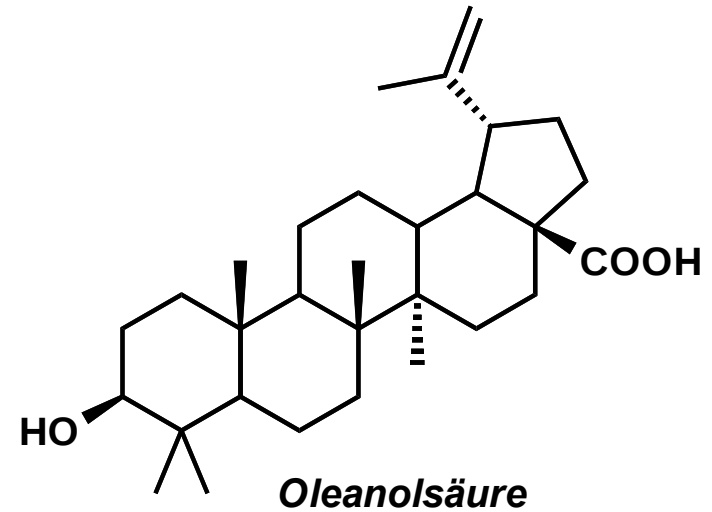
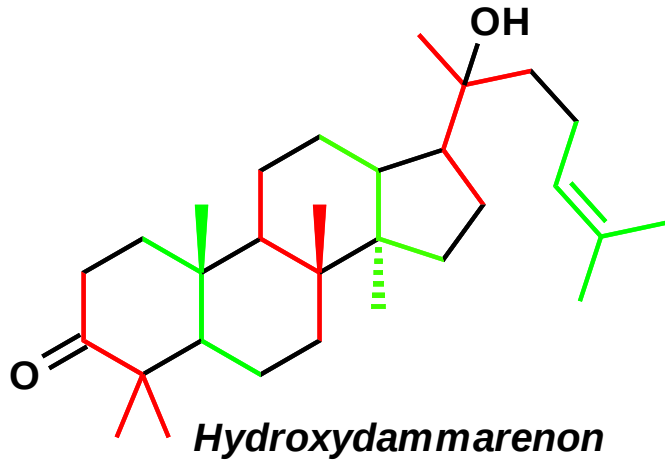
all-trans-Retinal
vom Rhodopsin
abgespalten



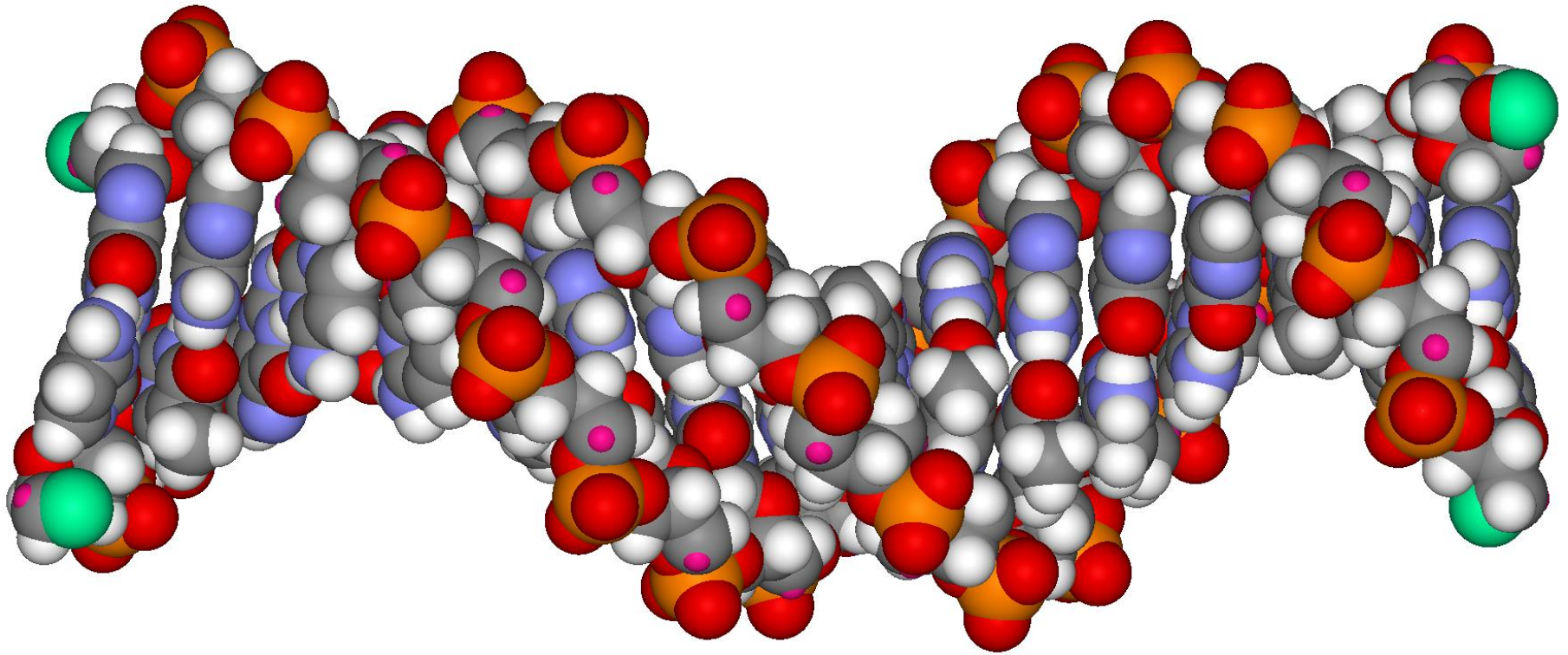
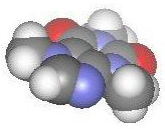
G-Protein gesteuerte Signalkette

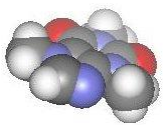


Triterpene

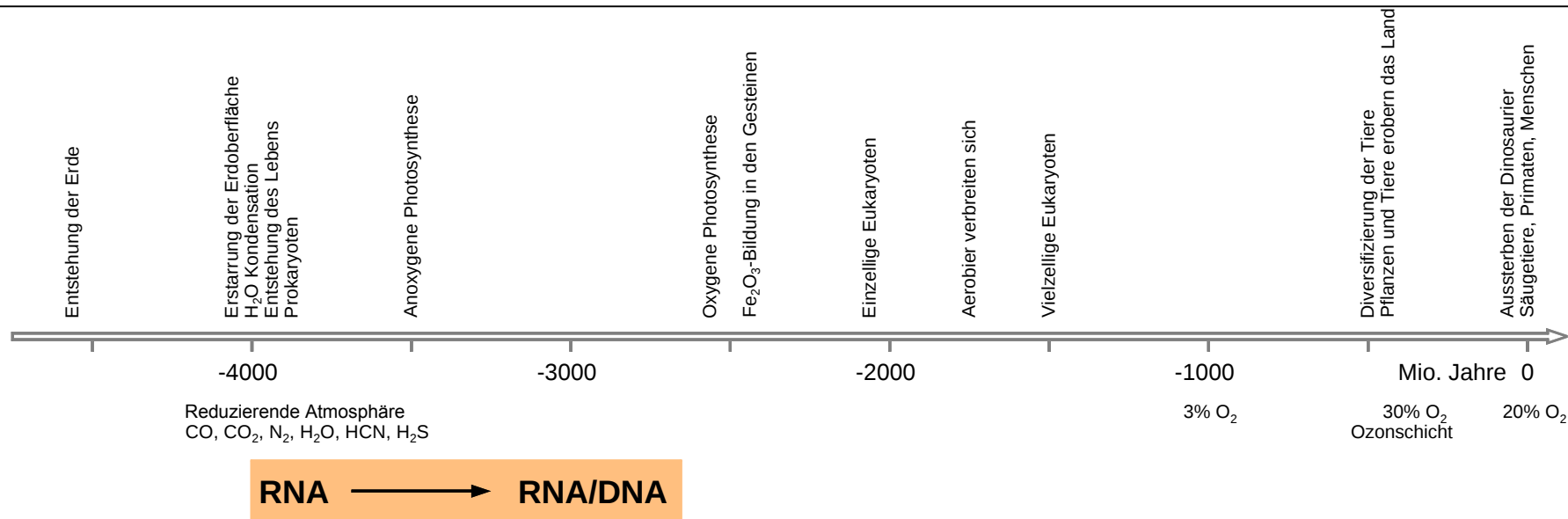


Triterpen - 3 oxidativ abgespaltenen CH_3 -Gruppen (C_{27} -Steroid)

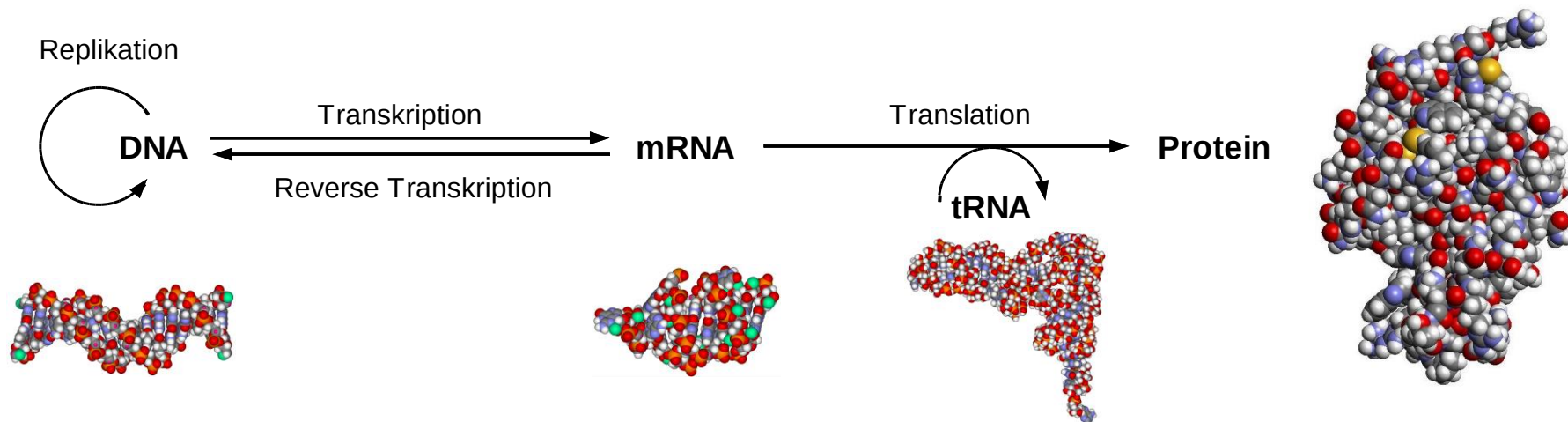


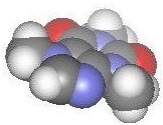


RNA und DNA sind sehr frühe Lebensbausteine

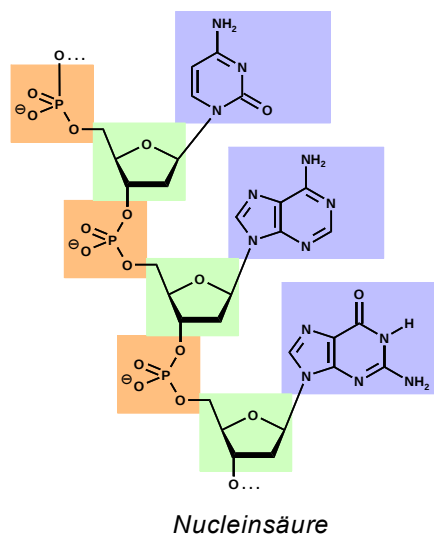
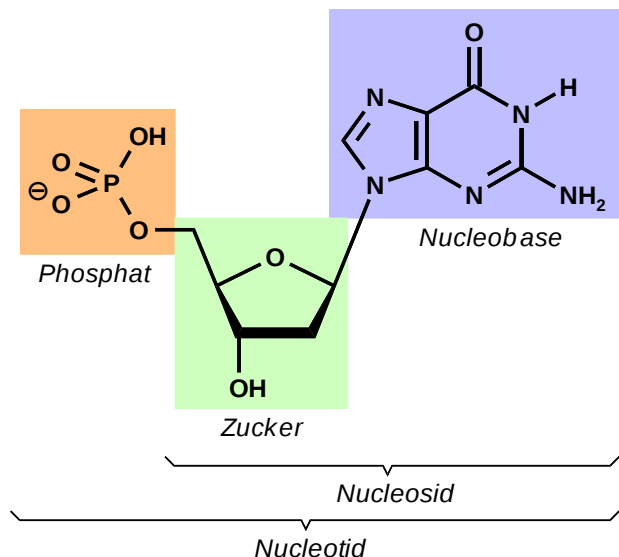


Zentrales molekularbiologisches “Dogma“ der Übertragung von Information nach Funktion:
James D. Watson: “DNA makes RNA makes Protein“





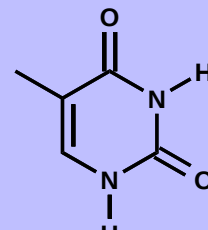
Nucleoside, Nucleotide und Nucleinsäuren



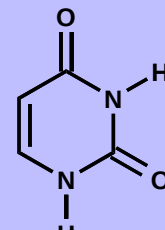
Nucleobasen:



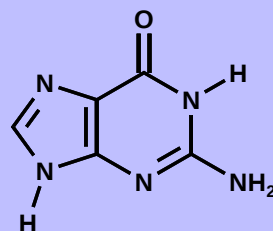
Adenin (A)



Thymin (T)
bei DNA



Uracil (U)
bei RNA

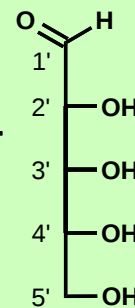
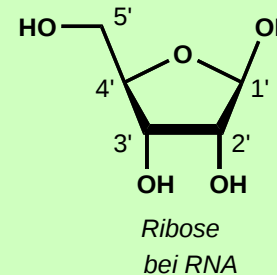
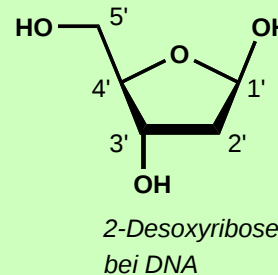


Guanin (G)

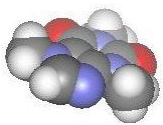


Cytosin (C)

Zucker:



Bezifferung ohne ' würde sich auf die Atome der Nucleobasen beziehen.



Watson-Crick-Paarung in DNA und RNA



Watson



Crick



Wilkins



Franklin



Chargaff



Donohue

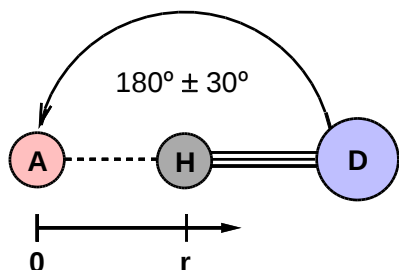


Pauling



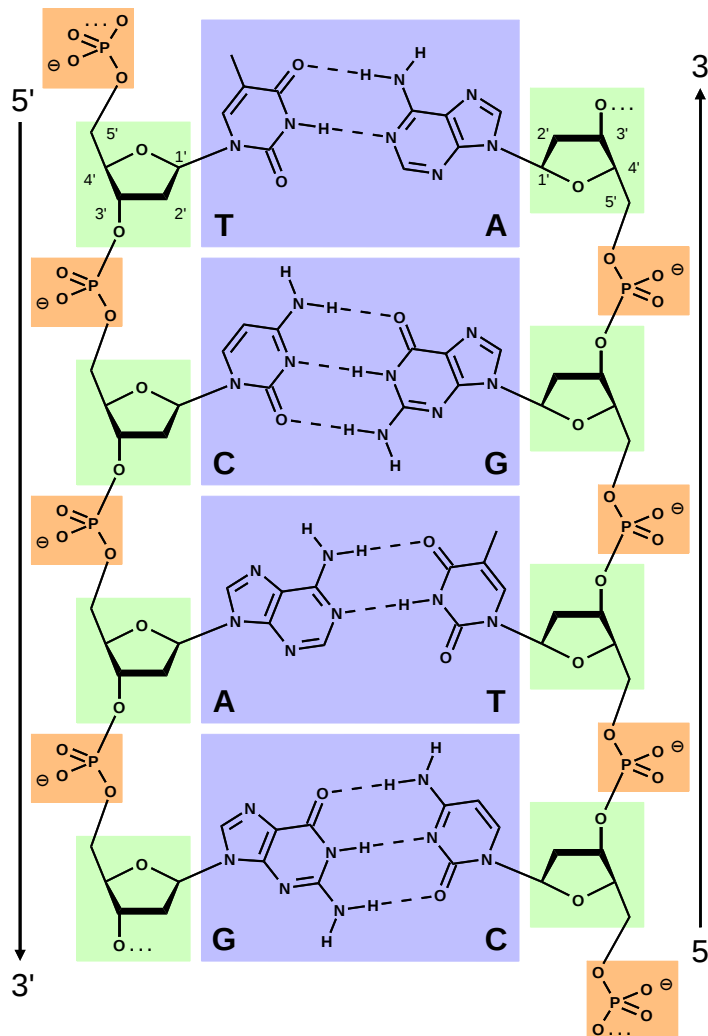
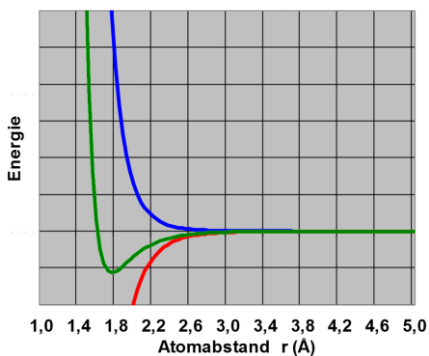
Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids
A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid,
J.D. Watson, F.H.C. Crick,
Nature, **171**, pp 737-738 (1953).

**H-Brücke - - - zwischen
H-Donor und H-Acceptor
für A, D typisch: O, N, S, Hal**

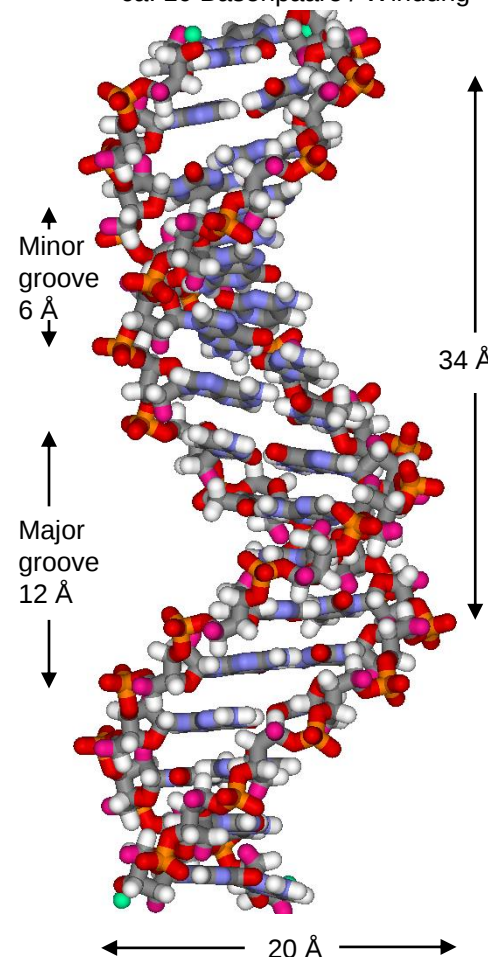


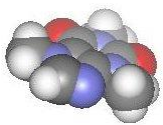
$$E_{HB} = \frac{Ab}{r^{12}} - \frac{An}{r^{10}}$$

Abstoßung
Anziehung

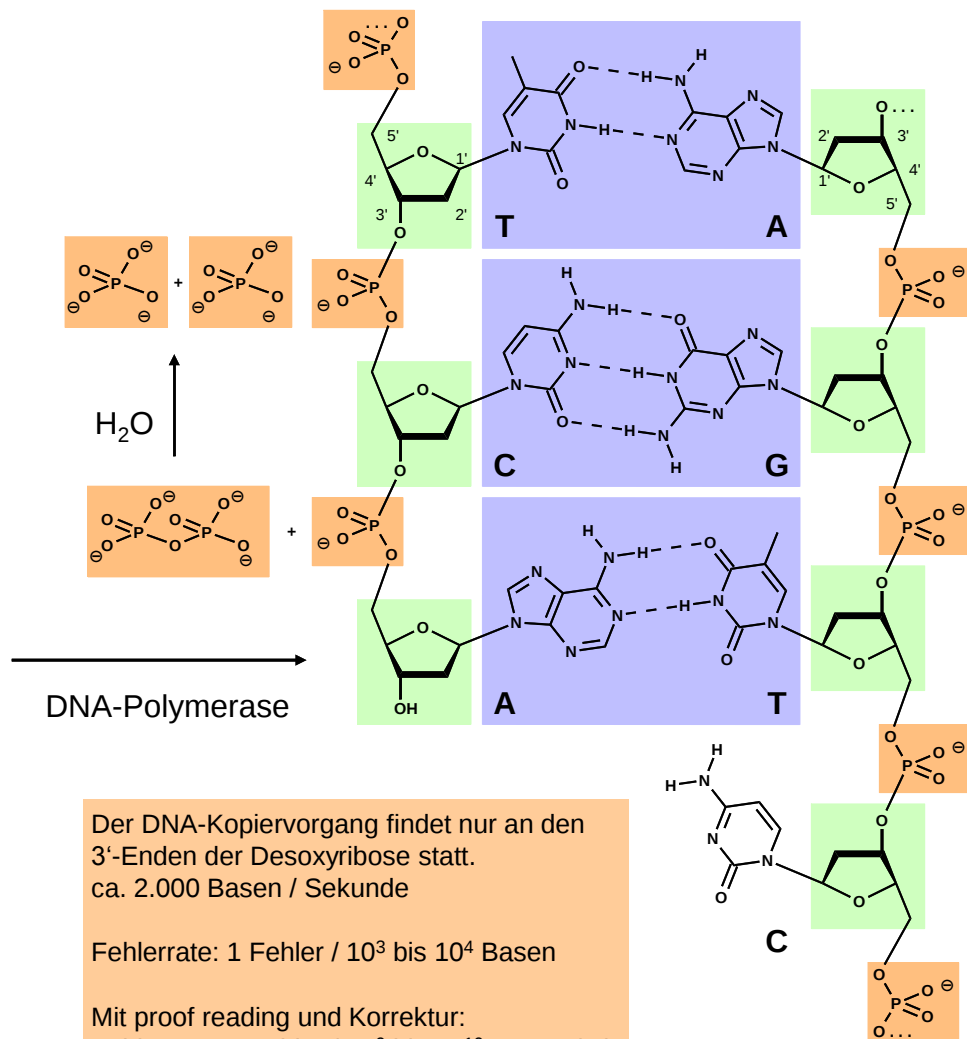
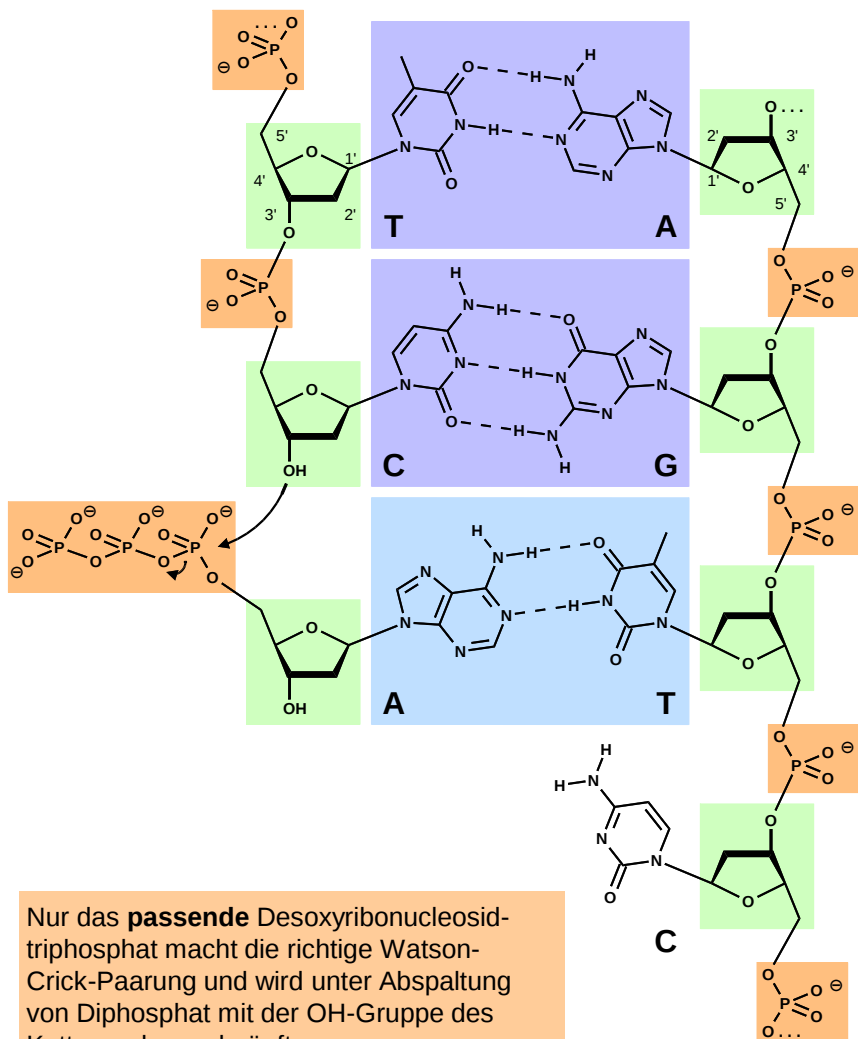


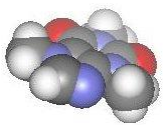
ca. 10 Basenpaare / Windung



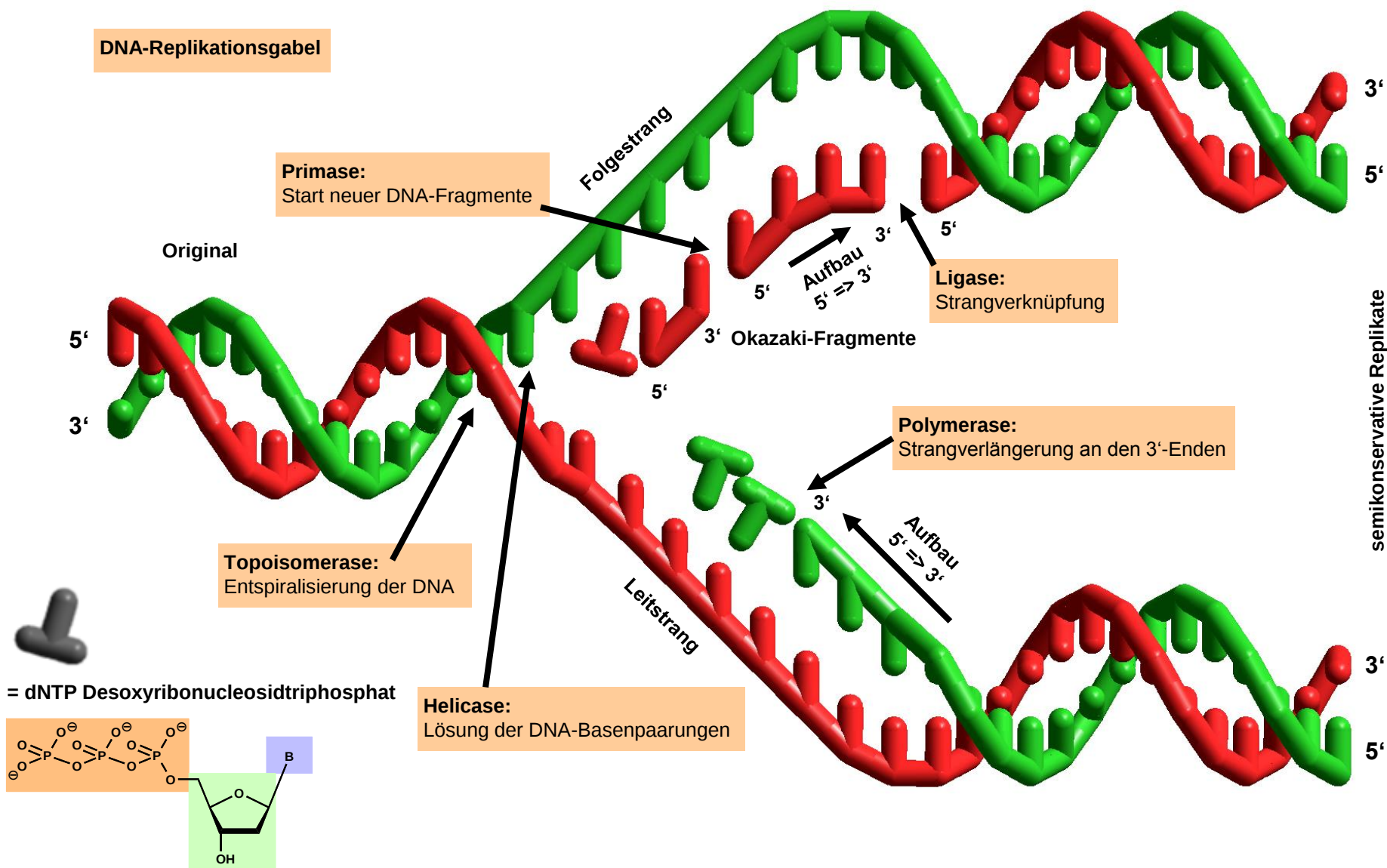


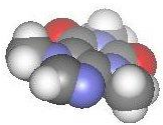
Nucleotidverknüpfung



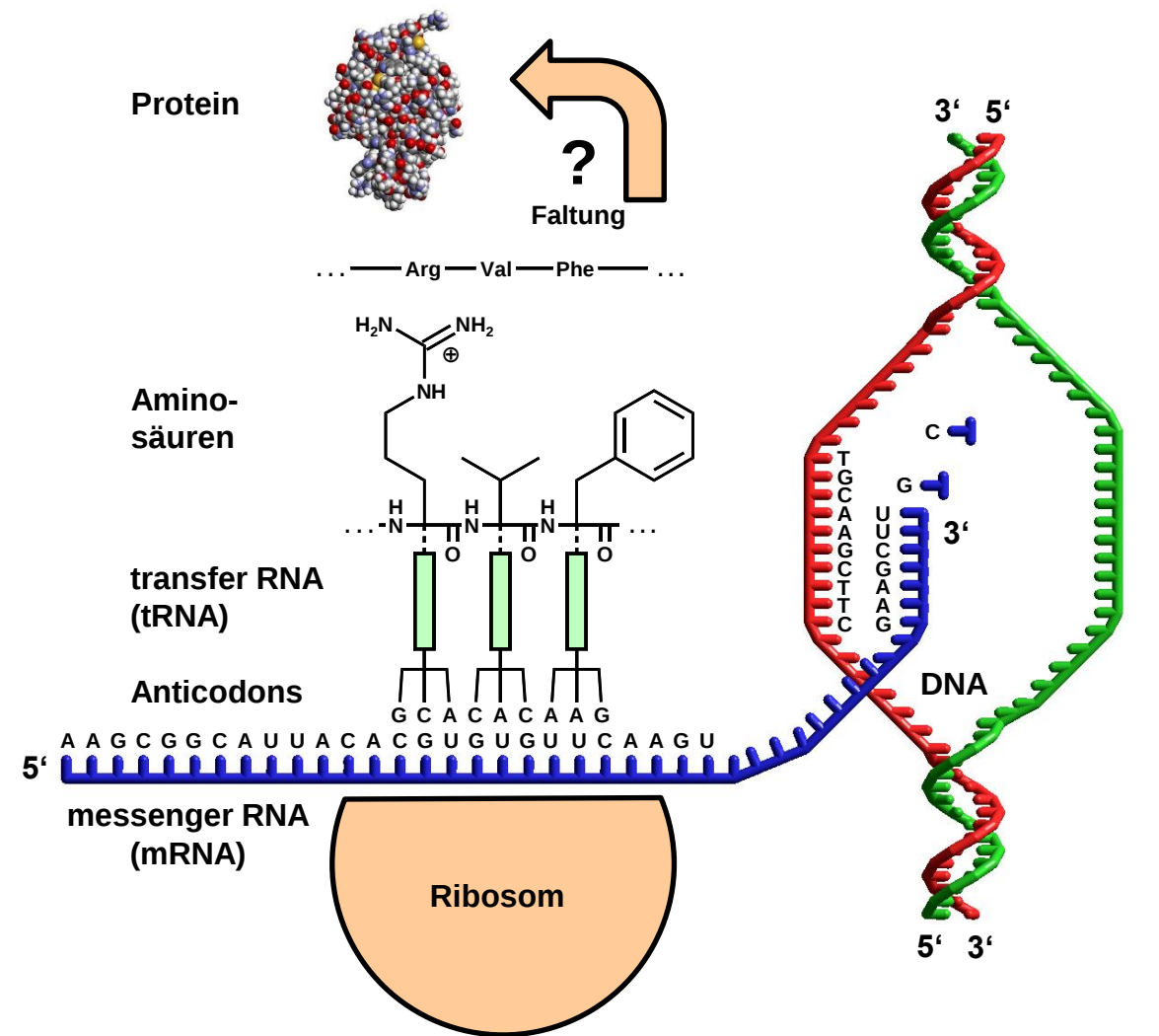


DNA-Replikation





Proteinsynthese durch Transkription und Translation



Genetischer Code:

1. Base	U	C	A	G
U	UUU Phe UUC Phe UUA Leu UUG Leu	UCU Ser UCC Ser UCA Ser UCG Ser	UAU Tyr UAC Tyr UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU Cys UGC Cys UGA Stop UGG Trp
C	CUU Leu CUC Leu CUA Leu CUG Leu	CCU Pro CCC Pro CCA Pro CCG Pro	CAU His CAC His CAA Gln CAG Gln	CGU Arg CGC Arg CGA Arg CGG Arg
A	AUU Ile AUC Ile AUA Ile AUG Met*	ACU Thr ACC Thr ACA Thr ACG Thr	AAU Asn AAC Asn AAA Lys AAG Lys	AGU Ser AGC Ser AGA Arg AGG Arg
G	GUU Val GUC Val GUA Val GUG Val	GCU Ala GCC Ala GCA Ala GCG Ala	GAU Asp GAC Asp GAA Glu GAG Glu	GGU Gly GGC Gly GGA Gly GGG Gly

unpolar (hydrophob)

polar, neutral (hydrophil)

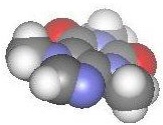
basisch, positiv (hydrophil)

sauer, negativ (hydrophil)

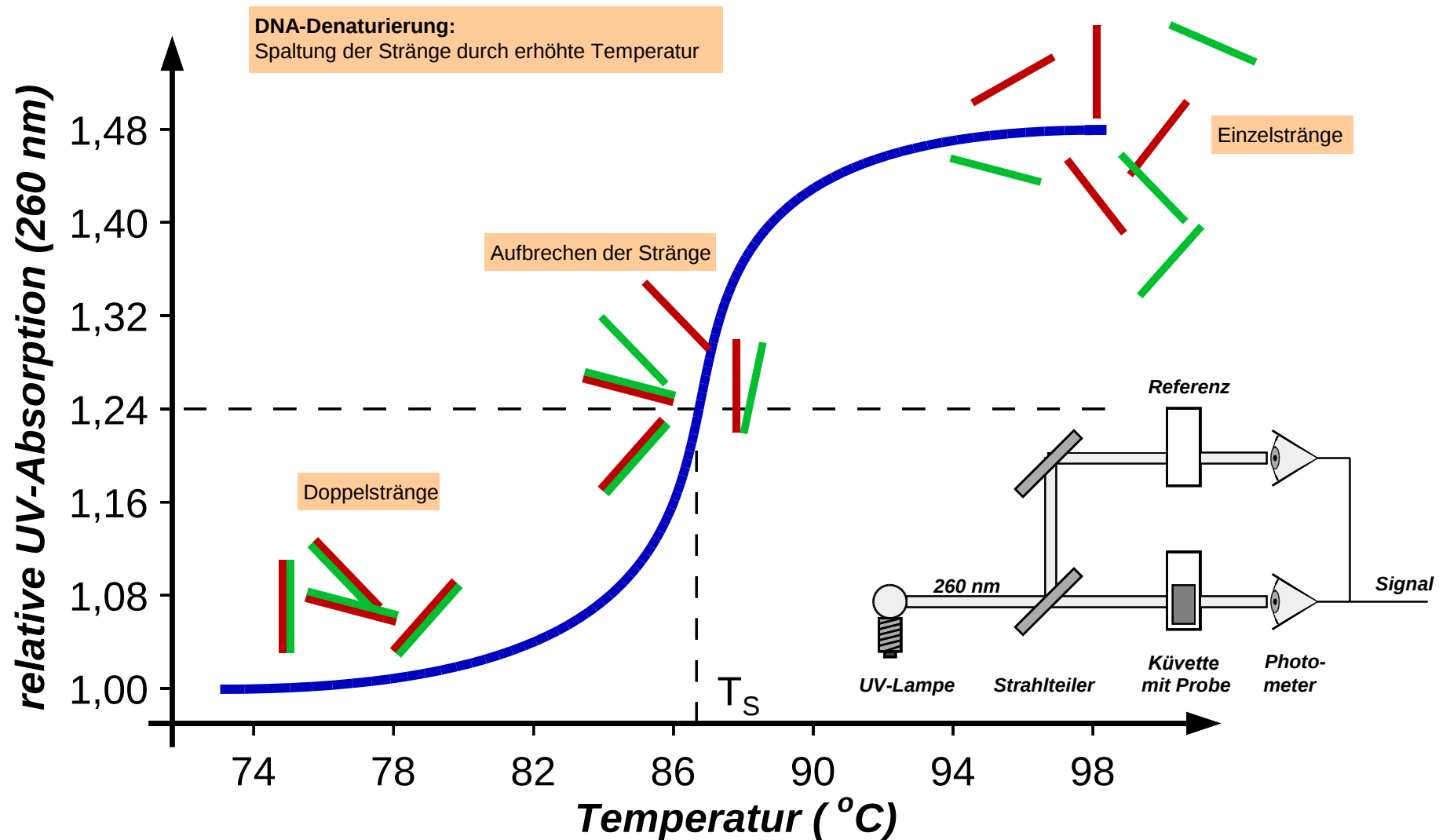
* = Start

4 Nucleobasen, mit universellem nicht überlappendem, kommafremem und degeneriertem Triplet-Code

$4^3 = 64$ Triplets (- 3x Stop) = 61 Codons
=> 20 proteinogene Aminosäuren

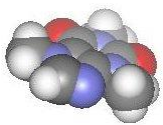


Schmelztemperatur von DNA

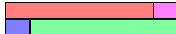


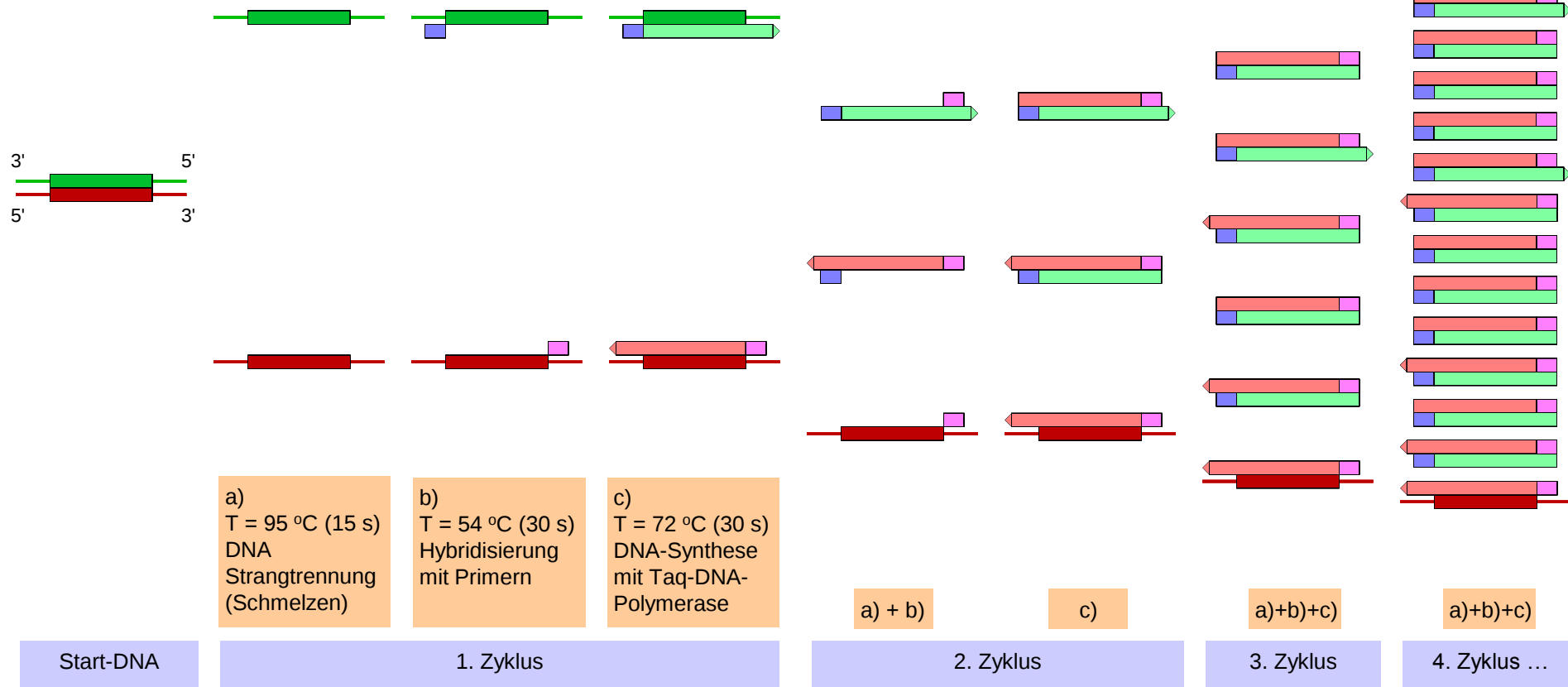
Hyperchromizität:
Einzel-DNA-Stränge absorbieren UV-Licht stärker (ca. 40%) als Doppelstränge.

Abhängigkeit vom Anteil der Nucleotide:
mehr AT $\Rightarrow T_S$ sinkt, mehr GC $\Rightarrow T_S$ steigt



Polymerase-Kettenreaktion (PCR)

 zu kopierender DNA-Abschnitt
  passende Primerstücke (Rahmen)
 DNA-Kopien



DNA-Kopien: 1

2

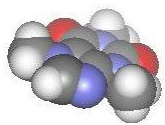
4

8

16

Nach ca. 1 Stunde im Thermocycler (ca. 30 Zyklen) sind 2^{Zyklus} = ca. 1 Mrd. DNA-Kopien entstanden (es gibt aber auch die 1-Sekunden PCR)





PCR-Anwendungsmöglichkeiten (Beispiele)

Trennung und Darstellung der DNA-Fragmente:

Agarosegel-Elektrophorese zur größenabhängigen Auftrennung in elektrischem Feld. Kleines wandert schneller als großes. Färbung mit Ethidiumbromid zeigt Fluoreszenz bei doppelsträngiger DNA.

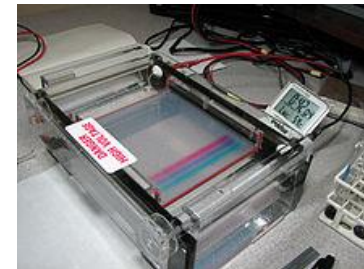
real-time PCR

Messungen der Fluoreszenz-Stärke führt zur Konzentrationsbestimmung für DNA-Fragmente.

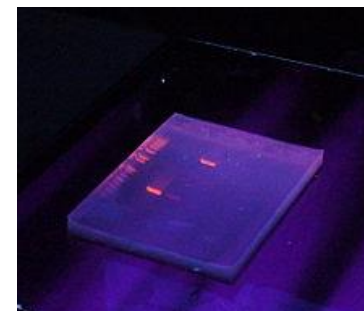
digitale PCR

Konzentrationsbestimmung in Mikrochips (Reaktionsvolumen im femto-Liter Bereich ($1 \text{ fL} = 10^{-15} \text{ Liter}$))

Verteilung einer verdünnten Lösung in Mikroreaktoren führt zur 0/1-Anwesenheit von DNA-Fragmenten



Agarosegel-Elektrophorese



Fluoreszenzfärbung des Gels

Diagnostik

Erkennung von Krebs, Rezidiven und Infektionen durch Bakterien und Viren schon sehr früh (z.B. HIV, Hepatitis), auch bevor eine Immunantwort ausgelöst worden ist.

Bei der Organtransplantation kann die Erkennung der HLA-Typen von Spender und Empfängern schnell erfolgen zur Bestimmung der Verträglichkeit im MHC.

HLA = humane Leukozytenantigen-System, MHC = Haupthistokompatibilitätskomplex

Forensik

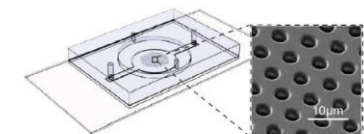
95% des menschlichen Genoms sind sog. Introns (nicht-kodierende Bereiche)

In 2-10 Basenpaaren langen und oft 1000fach wiederholten STR-Bereichen ohne offensichtliche Funktion unterscheiden sich Menschen besonders stark. STR = short tandem repeats

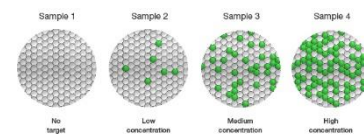
Die Längenbestimmung festgelegter (meist 4zähliger) STRs (z.B. AATGAATGAATGAATGAATG) führt zu einem personenspezifischen Zahlenmuster (genetischer Fingerabdruck).

Archäologie

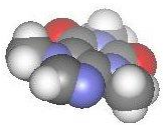
DNA ist sehr stabil (stabiler als RNA) => Sequenzvergleich aus Fundstücken führt zur Identifizierung von fossilen Arten und zur Aufdeckung von Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen.



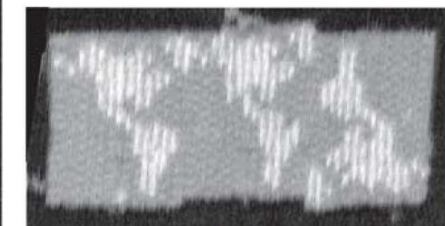
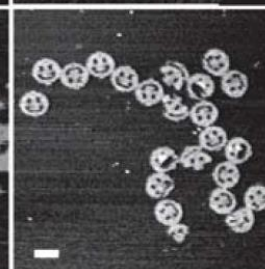
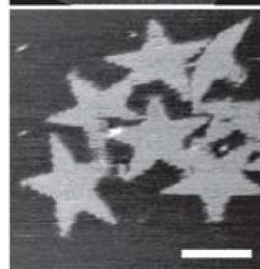
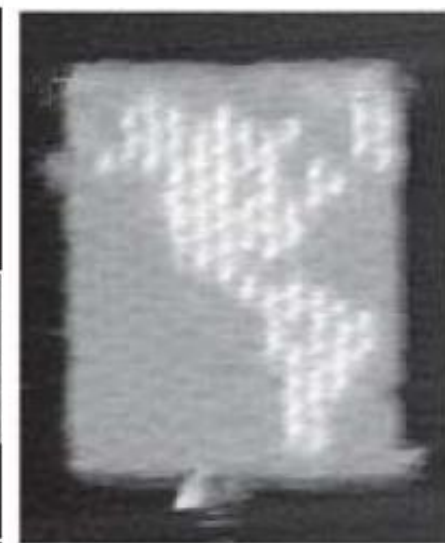
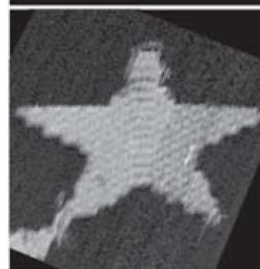
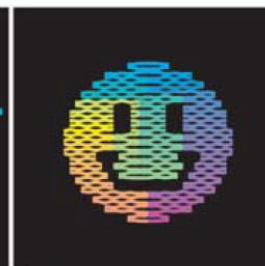
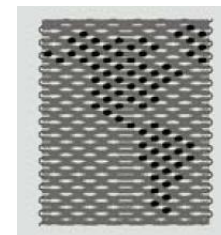
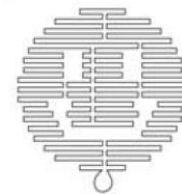
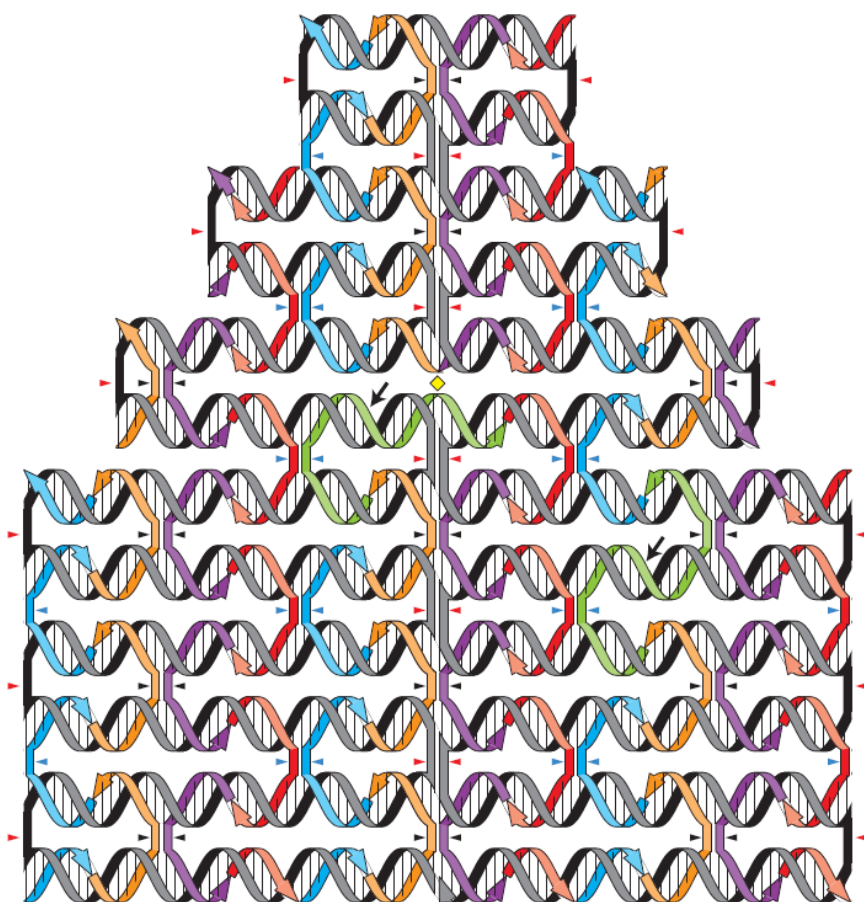
Digital-PCR-Reaktor



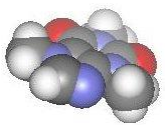
Digital-PCR Ergebnisse



DNA-Origami



Quelle: Folding DNA to create nanoscale shapes and patterns, Paul W.K. Rothemund, *Nature*, **440**, pp 297-302 (2006).



Ende