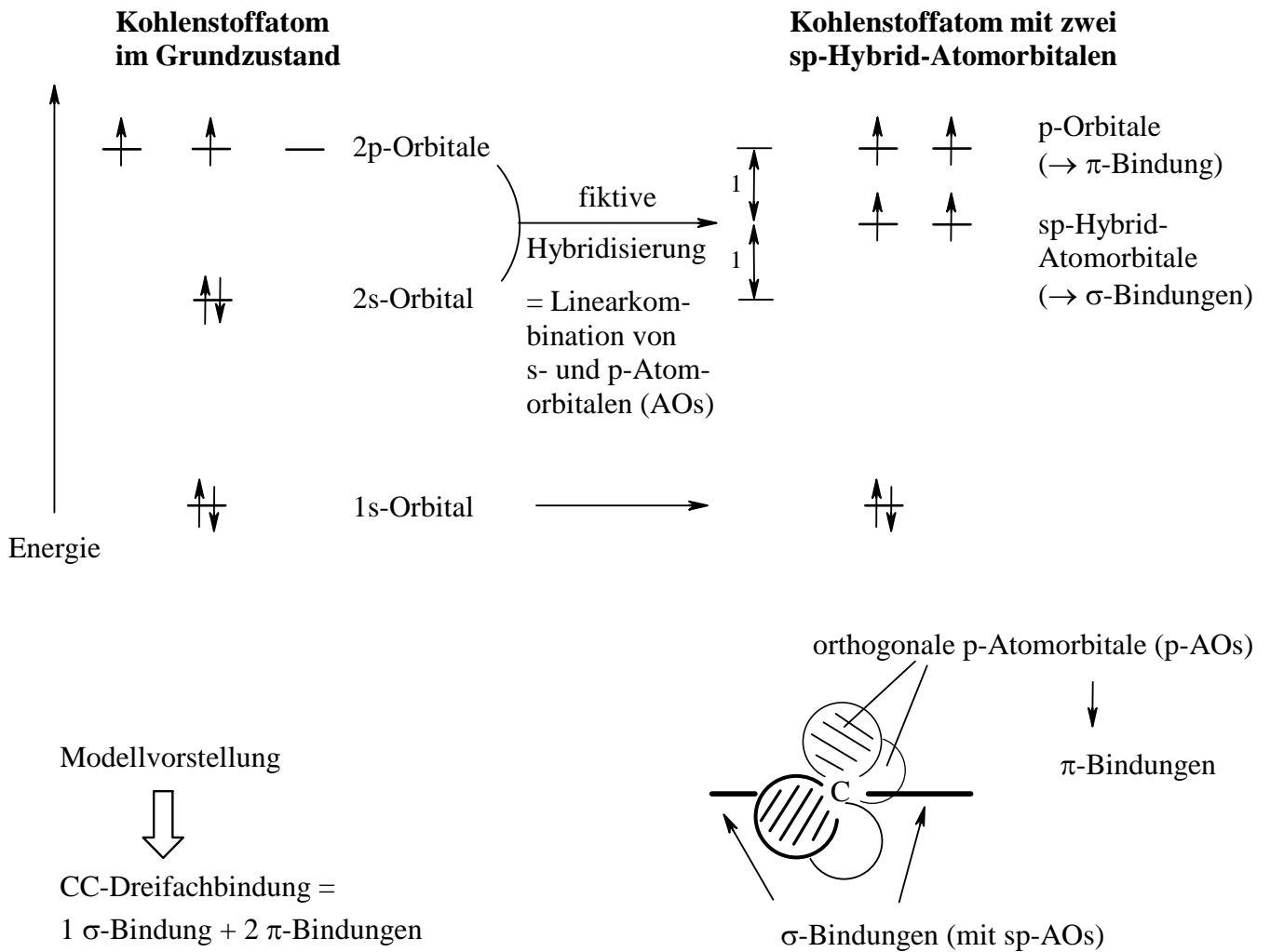
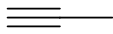
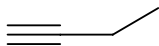
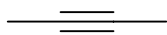
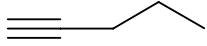
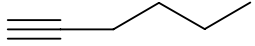
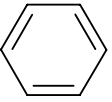
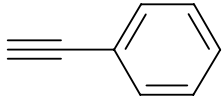


Zweifach koordiniertes Kohlenstoffatom mit linearer Anordnung der Liganden

Beispiel Alkine

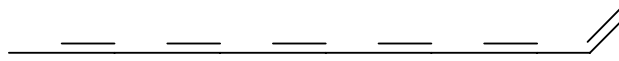
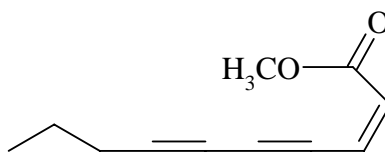
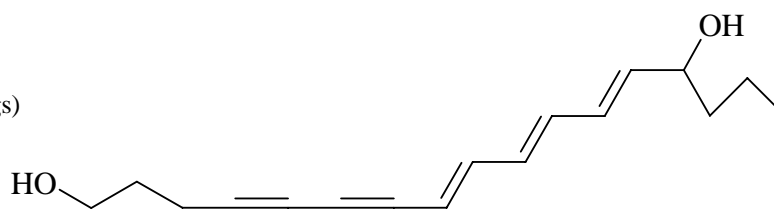
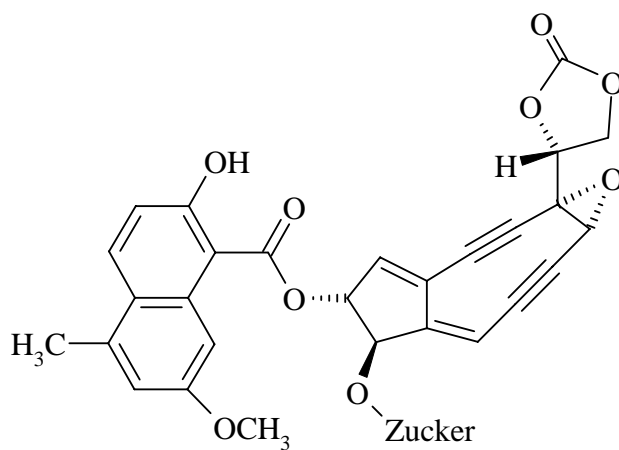


Alkine $C_nH_{(2n-2)}$

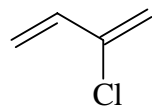
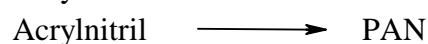
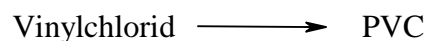
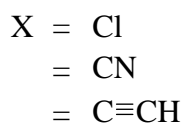
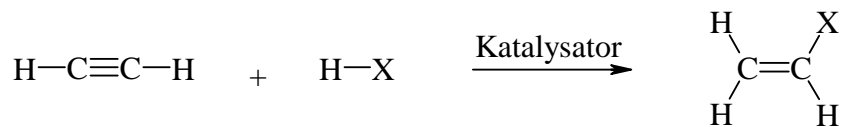
systematischer Name (Trivialname)	Konstitution		Siedepunkt [°C]
	ausführliche Schreibweise	Stenographie	
Ethin (Acetylen)	$HC\equiv CH$		- 84
Propin (Methylacetylen)	$HC\equiv C-CH_3$		- 23
1-Butin (Ethylacetylen)	$HC\equiv C-CH_2-CH_3$		8
2-Butin (Dimethylacetylen)	$H_3C-C\equiv C-CH_3$		27
1-Pentin	$HC\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$		40
1-Hexin	$HC\equiv C-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$		71
Phenylethin (Phenylacetylen)	$HC\equiv C-$ 		142 - 144

Natürlich vorkommende Polyine

(gelbes Pigment aus Sonnenblumen)

Lachnophyllum-ester
(aus Gänseblümchen)Cicutoxin
(Giftstoff des Wasserschierlings)Neocarcinostatin
(Antitumor-Antibiotikum
aus Streptomyces)

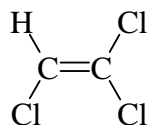
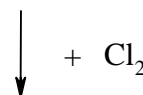
Additionsreaktionen an Ethin



Poly-
chloropren

Vinylacetylen
(1-Buten-3-in)

Chloropren



Trichlorethylen

