

Značaj atoma ugljenika u stvaranju organskih jedinjenja

Neorganska jedinjenja

- Nisu sastavni deo živog sveta
- Mogu se dobiti u laboratoriji

Organska jedinjenja

- Sastavni su deo živog sveta
- Ne mogu se dobiti u laboratoriji jer je za njihovo stvaranje potrebna *životna sila*

1828.god Veler sintetisao ureu!

Osobnosti C atoma;

U organskim jedinjenjima je uvek četvorovalentan

vrste kovalentnih
veza koje gradi
ugljenik



The diagram illustrates four types of covalent bonds formed by carbon (C):

- A central carbon atom (C) with four single bonds extending outwards, representing a tetrahedral geometry.
- A carbon atom (C) with two single bonds on one side and a double bond on the other.
- A carbon atom (C) with two double bonds extending outwards.
- A carbon atom (C) with one single bond on one side and a triple bond on the other.

Klikni na animaciju   Package

UGLJENIK!

Neorganska hemija

- CO, CO₂-oksidi
- H₂CO₃ –ugljena kis
- karbonati (CaCO₃)
- bikarbonati (NaHCO₃)
- (HCN i njene soli,
- karbidi)

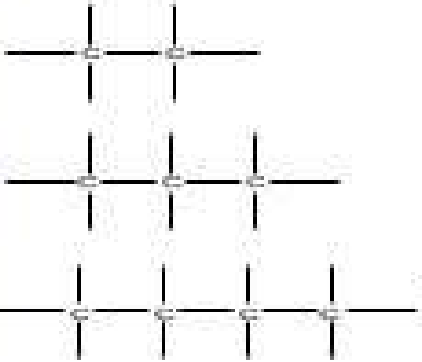
Organska hemija

- Preko 50.000.000. jedinjenja

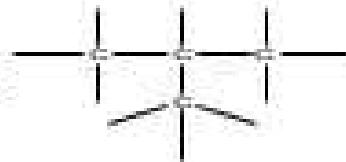
U svim jedinjenjima ugljenik!!!

Nizovi

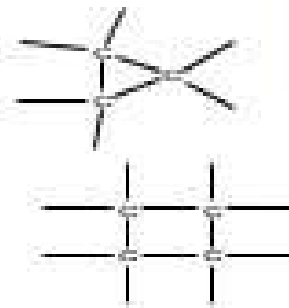
otvoreni nizovi



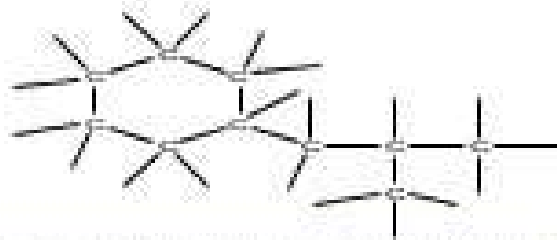
zatvoreni nizovi



granice

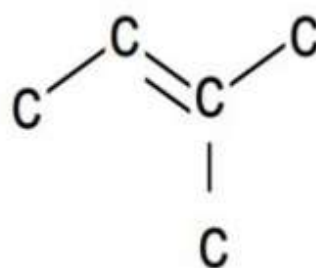
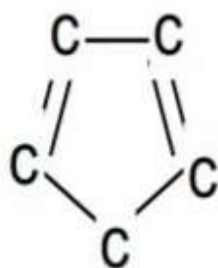
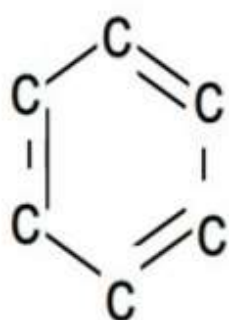
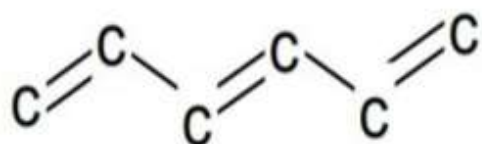


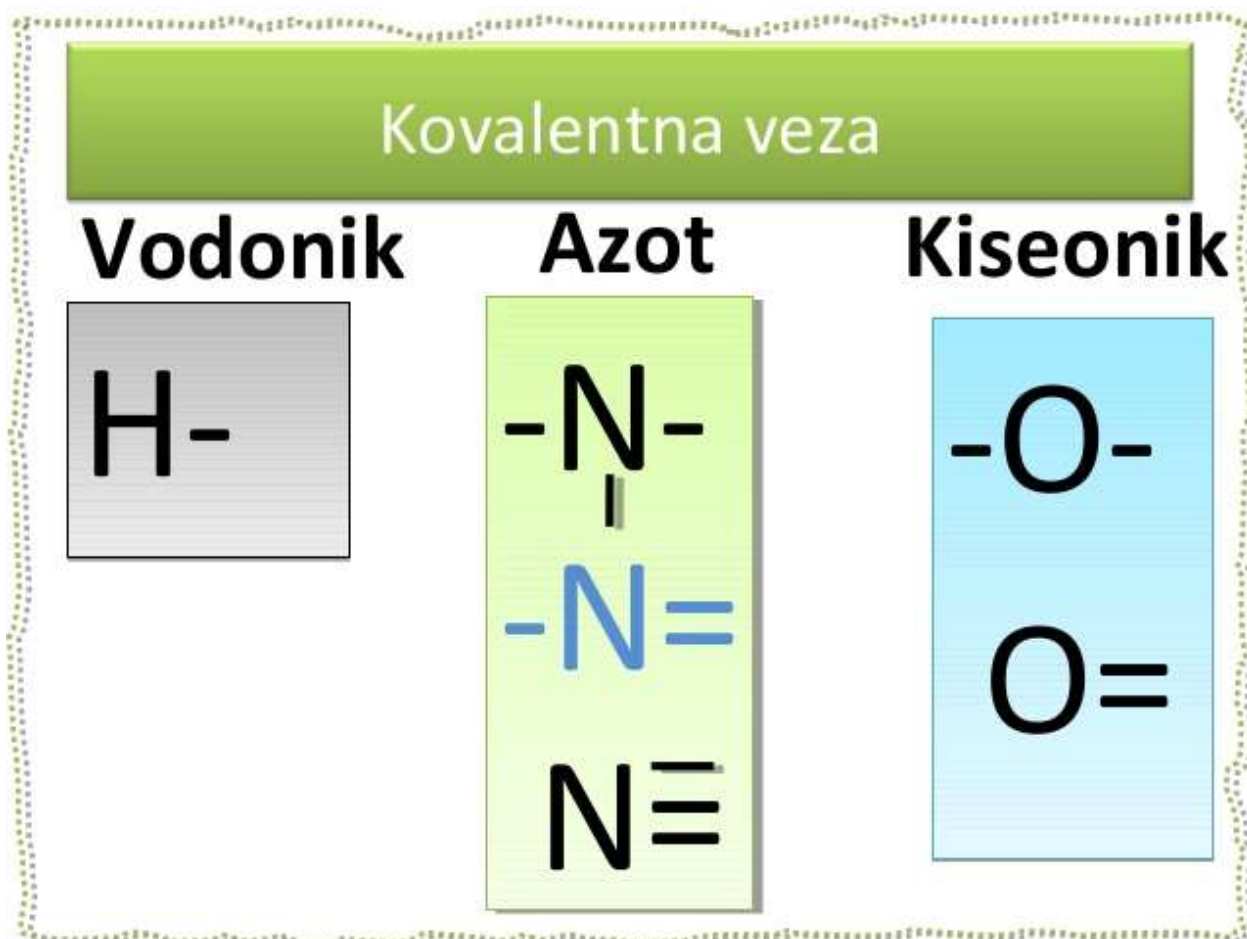
skupni izraz



Otvoreni I zatvoreni nizovi

Nebrojene mogućnosti





Može da gradi veze I sa drugim atomima

Pvo sintetisano organsko jedinjenje je bila Urea. To je pošlo za rukom Veleru 1828 godine.

Od tada pa do dana broj organskih jedinjenja stalno raste.