Kirk-Othmer

Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology

Third Edition

Volume 2   Alkoxides, Metal to Antibiotics, Peptides

KIRK-OTHMER

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

THIRD EDITION

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ALKOXIDES, METAL
TO
ANTIBIOTICS (PEPTIDES)

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NOTE ON CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS AND NOMENCLATURE

Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Numbers are unique numerical identifiers assigned to substances recorded in the CAS Registry System. They appear in brackets in the *Chemical Abstracts* (CA) substance and formula indexes following the names of compounds. A single compound may have many synonyms in the chemical literature. A simple compound like phenethylamine can be named β-phenylethylamine or, as in *Chemical Abstracts,* benzeneethanamine. The usefulness of the Encyclopedia depends on accessibility through the most common correct name of a substance. Because of this diversity in nomenclature careful attention has been given the problem in order to assist the reader as much as possible, especially in locating the systematic CA index name by means of the Registry Number. For this purpose, the reader may refer to the CAS Registry Handbook-Number Section which lists in numerical order the Registry Number with the Chemical Abstracts index name and the molecular formula; eg, **458-88-8,** Piperidine, 2-propyl-, (*S*)-, $C_8H_{17}N$; in the Encyclopedia this compound would be founder under its common name, coniine [*458-88-8*]. The Registry Number is a valuable link for the reader in retrieving additional published information on substances and also as a point of access for such on-line data bases as Chemline, Medline, and Toxline.

In all cases, the CAS Registry Numbers have been given for title compounds in articles and for all compounds in the index. All specific substances indexed in *Chemical Abstracts* since 1965 are included in the CAS Registry System as are a large number of substances derived from a variety of reference works. The CAS Registry System identifies a substance on the basis of an unambiguous computer-language description of its molecular structure including stereochemical detail. The Registry Number is a machine-checkable number (like a Social Security number) assigned in sequential order to each substance as it enters the registry system. The value of the number lies in the fact that it is a concise and unique means of substance identification, which is

independent of, and therefore bridges, many systems of chemical nomenclature. For polymers, one Registry Number is used for the entire family; eg, polyoxyethylene (20)sorbitan monolaurate has the same number as all of its polyoxyethylene homologues.

Registry numbers for each substance will be provided in the third edition index (eg, Alkaloids will show the Registry Number of all alkaloids (title compounds) in a table in the article as well, but the intermediates will have their Registry Numbers shown only in the index). Articles such as Absorption, Adsorptive separation, Air conditioning, Air pollution, Air pollution control methods will have no Registry Numbers in the text.

Cross-references have been inserted in the index for many common names and for some systematic names. Trademark names appear in the index. Names that are incorrect, misleading, or ambiguous are avoided. Formulas are given very frequently in the text to help in identifying compounds. The spelling and form used, even for industrial names, follow American chemical usage, but not always the usage of *Chemical Abstracts* (eg, *coniine* is used instead of (S)-2-*propylpiperidine, aniline* instead of *benzenamine,* and *acrylic acid* instead of *2-propenoic acid*).

There are variations in representation of rings in different disciplines. The dye industry does not designate aromaticity or double bonds in rings. All double bonds and aromaticity will be shown in the Encyclopedia as a matter of course. For example, tetralin has an aromatic ring and a saturated ring and its structure will appear in the
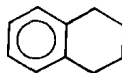
Encyclopedia with its common name, Registry Number enclosed in brackets, and parenthetical CA index name, ie, tetralin [119-64-2], (1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene). With names and structural formulas, and especially with CAS Registry Numbers, the aim is to help the reader have a concise means of substance identification.

CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND UNIT SYMBOLS

SI Units (Adopted 1960)

A new system of metric measurement, the International System of Units (abbreviated SI), is being implemented throughout the world. This system is a modernized version of the MKSA (meter, kilogram, second, ampere) system, and its details are published and controlled by an international treaty organization (The International Bureau of Weights and Measures) (1).

SI units are divided into three classes:

BASE UNITS

length	meter[†] (m)
mass[‡]	kilogram (kg)
time	second (s)
electric current	ampere (A)
thermodynamic temperature[§]	kelvin (K)
amount of substance	mole (mol)
luminous intensity	candela (cd)

[†] The spellings "metre" and "litre" are preferred by ASTM; however, "-er" will be used in the Encyclopedia.

[‡] "Weight" is the commonly used term for "mass."

[§] Wide use is made of "Celsius temperature" (t) defined by

$$t = T - T_0$$

where T is the thermodynamic temperature, expressed in kelvins, and $T_0 = 273.15$ K by definition. A temperature interval may be expressed in degrees Celsius as well as in kelvins.

SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS

| plane angle | radian (rad) |
| solid angle | steradian (sr) |

DERIVED UNITS AND OTHER ACCEPTABLE UNITS

These units are formed by combining base units, supplementary units, and other derived units (2–4). Those derived units having special names and symbols are marked with an asterisk in the list below:

Quantity	Unit	Symbol	Acceptable equivalent
*absorbed dose	gray	Gy	J/kg
acceleration	meter per second squared	m/s^2	
*activity (of ionizing radiation source)	becquerel	Bq	1/s
area	square kilometer	km^2	
	square hectometer	hm^2	ha (hectare)
	square meter	m^2	
*capacitance	farad	F	C/V
concentration (of amount of substance)	mole per cubic meter	mol/m^3	
*conductance	siemens	S	A/V
current density	ampere per square meter	A/m^2	
density, mass density	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m^3	g/L; mg/cm^3
dipole moment (quantity)	coulomb meter	C·m	
*electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C	A·s
electric charge density	coulomb per cubic meter	C/m^3	
electric field strength	volt per meter	V/m	
electric flux density	coulomb per square meter	C/m^2	
*electric potential, potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V	W/A
*electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A
*energy, work, quantity of heat	megajoule	MJ	
	kilojoule	kJ	
	joule	J	N·m
	electron volt[†]	eV[†]	
	kilowatt hour[†]	kW·h[†]	

[†] This non-SI unit is recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained because of practical importance or use in specialized fields (1).

Quantity	Unit	Symbol	Acceptable equivalent
energy density	joule per cubic meter	J/m^3	
*force	kilonewton	kN	
	newton	N	$kg \cdot m/s^2$
*frequency	megahertz	MHz	
	hertz	Hz	$1/s$
heat capacity, entropy	joule per kelvin	J/K	
heat capacity (specific), specific entropy	joule per kilogram kelvin	$J/(kg \cdot K)$	
heat transfer coefficient	watt per square meter kelvin	$W/(m^2 \cdot K)$	
*illuminance	lux	lx	lm/m^2
*inductance	henry	H	Wb/A
linear density	kilogram per meter	kg/m	
luminance	candela per square meter	cd/m^2	
*luminous flux	lumen	lm	$cd \cdot sr$
magnetic field strength	ampere per meter	A/m	
*magnetic flux	weber	Wb	$V \cdot s$
*magnetic flux density	tesla	T	Wb/m^2
molar energy	joule per mole	J/mol	
molar entropy, molar heat capacity	joule per mole kelvin	$J/(mol \cdot K)$	
moment of force, torque	newton meter	$N \cdot m$	
momentum	kilogram meter per second	$kg \cdot m/s$	
permeability	henry per meter	H/m	
permittivity	farad per meter	F/m	
*power, heat flow rate, radiant flux	kilowatt	kW	
	watt	W	J/s
power density, heat flux density, irradiance	watt per square meter	W/m^2	
*pressure, stress	megapascal	MPa	
	kilopascal	kPa	
	pascal	Pa	N/m^2
sound level	decibel	dB	
specific energy	joule per kilogram	J/kg	
specific volume	cubic meter per kilogram	m^3/kg	
surface tension	newton per meter	N/m	
thermal conductivity	watt per meter kelvin	$W/(m \cdot K)$	
velocity	meter per second	m/s	
	kilometer per hour	km/h	
viscosity, dynamic	pascal second	$Pa \cdot s$	
	millipascal second	$mPa \cdot s$	
viscosity, kinematic	square meter per second	m^2/s	

Quantity	Unit	Symbol	Acceptable equivalent
	square millimeter per second	mm^2/s	
volume	cubic meter	m^3	
	cubic decimeter	dm^3	L(liter) (5)
	cubic centimeter	cm^3	mL
wave number	1 per meter	m^{-1}	
	1 per centimeter	cm^{-1}	

In addition, there are 16 prefixes used to indicate order of magnitude, as follows:

Multiplication factor	Prefix	Symbol	Note
10^{18}	exa	E	
10^{15}	peta	P	
10^{12}	tera	T	
10^9	giga	G	
10^6	mega	M	
10^3	kilo	k	
10^2	hecto	h[a]	[a] Although hecto, deka, deci, and centi are
10	deka	da[a]	SI prefixes, their use should be avoided
10^{-1}	deci	d[a]	except for SI unit-multiples for area
10^{-2}	centi	c[a]	and volume and nontechnical use of
10^{-3}	milli	m	centimeter, as for body and clothing
10^{-6}	micro	μ	measurement.
10^{-9}	nano	n	
10^{-12}	pico	p	
10^{-15}	femto	f	
10^{-18}	atto	a	

For a complete description of SI and its use the reader is referred to ASTM E 380 (4) and the article Units and Conversion Factors which will appear in a later volume of the Encyclopedia.

A representative list of conversion factors from non-SI to SI units is presented herewith. Factors are given to four significant figures. Exact relationships are followed by a dagger. A more complete list is given in ASTM E 380-76(4) and ANSI Z210.1-1976 (6).

Conversion Factors to SI Units

To convert from	To	Multiply by
acre	square meter (m^2)	4.047×10^3
angstrom	meter (m)	1.0×10^{-10}†
are	square meter (m^2)	1.0×10^2†
astronomical unit	meter (m)	1.496×10^{11}
atmosphere	pascal (Pa)	1.013×10^5
bar	pascal (Pa)	1.0×10^5†
barrel (42 U.S. liquid gallons)	cubic meter (m^3)	0.1590
Bohr magneton, μ_β	J/T	9.274×10^{-24}
Btu (International Table)	joule (J)	1.055×10^3

† Exact.

To convert from	*To*	*Multiply by*
Btu (mean)	joule (J)	1.056×10^3
Btu (thermochemical)	joule (J)	1.054×10^3
bushel	cubic meter (m^3)	3.524×10^{-2}
calorie (International Table)	joule (J)	4.187
calorie (mean)	joule (J)	4.190
calorie (thermochemical)	joule (J)	$4.184^\dagger$
centipoise	pascal second (Pa·s)	$1.0 \times 10^{-3\dagger}$
centistokes	square millimeter per second (mm^2/s)	$1.0^\dagger$
cfm (cubic foot per minute)	cubic meter per second (m^3/s)	4.72×10^{-4}
cubic inch	cubic meter (m^3)	1.639×10^{-5}
cubic foot	cubic meter (m^3)	2.832×10^{-2}
cubic yard	cubic meter (m^3)	0.7646
curie	becquerel (Bq)	$3.70 \times 10^{10\dagger}$
debye	coulomb·meter (C·m)	3.336×10^{-30}
degree (angle)	radian (rad)	1.745×10^{-2}
denier (international)	kilogram per meter (kg/m)	1.111×10^{-7}
	tex‡	0.1111
dram (apothecaries')	kilogram (kg)	3.888×10^{-3}
dram (avoirdupois)	kilogram (kg)	1.772×10^{-3}
dram (U.S. fluid)	cubic meter (m^3)	3.697×10^{-6}
dyne	newton (N)	$1.0 \times 10^{-5\dagger}$
dyne/cm	newton per meter (N/m)	$1.00 \times 10^{-3\dagger}$
electron volt	joule (J)	1.602×10^{-19}
erg	joule (J)	$1.0 \times 10^{-7\dagger}$
fathom	meter (m)	1.829
fluid ounce (U.S.)	cubic meter (m^3)	2.957×10^{-5}
foot	meter (m)	$0.3048^\dagger$
footcandle	lux (lx)	10.76
furlong	meter (m)	2.012×10^2
gal	meter per second squared (m/s^2)	$1.0 \times 10^{-2\dagger}$
gallon (U.S. dry)	cubic meter (m^3)	4.405×10^{-3}
gallon (U.S. liquid)	cubic meter (m^3)	3.785×10^{-3}
gauss	tesla (T)	1.0×10^{-4}
gilbert	ampere (A)	0.7958
gill (U.S.)	cubic meter (m^3)	1.183×10^{-4}
grad	radian	1.571×10^{-2}
grain	kilogram (kg)	6.480×10^{-5}
gram force per denier	newton per tex (N/tex)‡	8.826×10^{-2}
hectare	square meter (m^2)	$1.0 \times 10^{4\dagger}$
horsepower (550 ft·lbf/s)	watt (W)	7.457×10^2
horsepower (boiler)	watt (W)	9.810×10^3
horsepower (electric)	watt (W)	$7.46 \times 10^{2\dagger}$
hundredweight (long)	kilogram (kg)	50.80
hundredweight (short)	kilogram (kg)	45.36
inch	meter (m)	$2.54 \times 10^{-2\dagger}$
inch of mercury (32°F)	pascal (Pa)	3.386×10^3

† Exact.
‡ See footnote on p. xviii.

To convert from	To	Multiply by
inch of water (39.2°F)	pascal (Pa)	2.491×10^2
kilogram force	newton (N)	9.807
kilowatt hour	megajoule (MJ)	3.6[†]
kip	newton (N)	4.448×10^3
knot international	meter per second (m/s)	0.5144
lambert	candela per square meter (cd/m^2)	3.183×10^3
league (British nautical)	meter (m)	5.559×10^3
league (statute)	meter (m)	4.828×10^3
light year	meter (m)	9.461×10^{15}
liter (for fluids only)	cubic meter (m^3)	1.0×10^{-3}[†]
maxwell	weber (Wb)	1.0×10^{-8}[†]
micron	meter (m)	1.0×10^{-6}[†]
mil	meter (m)	2.54×10^{-5}[†]
mile (U.S. nautical)	meter (m)	1.852×10^3[†]
mile (statute)	meter (m)	1.609×10^3
mile per hour	meter per second (m/s)	0.4470
millibar	pascal (Pa)	1.0×10^2
millimeter of mercury (0°C)	pascal (Pa)	1.333×10^2[†]
minute (angular)	radian	2.909×10^{-4}
myriagram	kilogram (kg)	10
myriameter	kilometer (km)	10
oersted	ampere per meter (A/m)	79.58
ounce (avoirdupois)	kilogram (kg)	2.835×10^{-2}
ounce (troy)	kilogram (kg)	3.110×10^{-2}
ounce (U.S. fluid)	cubic meter (m^3)	2.957×10^{-5}
ounce-force	newton (N)	0.2780
peck (U.S.)	cubic meter (m^3)	8.810×10^{-3}
pennyweight	kilogram (kg)	1.555×10^{-3}
pint (U.S. dry)	cubic meter (m^3)	5.506×10^{-4}
pint (U.S. liquid)	cubic meter (m^3)	4.732×10^{-4}
poise (absolute viscosity)	pascal second (Pa·s)	0.10[†]
pound (avoirdupois)	kilogram (kg)	0.4536
pound (troy)	kilogram (kg)	0.3732
poundal	newton (N)	0.1383
pound-force	newton (N)	4.448
pound per square inch (psi)	pascal (Pa)	6.895×10^3
quart (U.S. dry)	cubic meter (m^3)	1.101×10^{-3}
quart (U.S. liquid)	cubic meter (m^3)	9.464×10^{-4}
quintal	kilogram (kg)	1.0×10^2[†]
rad	gray (Gy)	1.0×10^{-2}[†]
rod	meter (m)	5.029
roentgen	coulomb per kilogram (C/kg)	2.58×10^{-4}
second (angle)	radian (rad)	4.848×10^{-6}
section	square meter (m^2)	2.590×10^6
slug	kilogram (kg)	14.59

[†] Exact.