Chemical substances

Chemical Compounds (CM)
terms that denote a specific chemical structure, substructure or generic structure
e.g. "water", "methyl" or "ketone"

Chemical elements
substance consisting of one type of atom distinguished by its atomic number
e.g. Carbon, Hydrogen

Reagents or reactants
substance that is added to a system in order to bring about a chemical reaction, or added to see if a reaction occurs
e.g. Millon's reagent

Solvents
a substance that dissolves a solute resulting in a solution
e.g. Pentane, Hexane

Reactions
names of reactions that are derived from terms of type CM (Corbett et al., 2007).
e.g. "ozonolysis" – derived from "ozone"

Compound properties and analytical data
properties that are distinct from the properties of its elemental constituents
e.g. Molecular weight
Melting point
Freezing point
Physical state
HRMS
C-NMR
Elemental Analysis
Infra Red
Density
Colour and odour
Odour threshold
Vapour pressure
Concentration at saturation
Vapour density
Evaporation rate
Coefficient of water/oil distribution
pH
Particle size

Chemical Adjectives
adjectives that are derived from words of type CM and do not occur as part of a CM (Corbett et al., 2007)
e.g. "aqueous" or "citric" in "citric acidity"

Others
chemical family names
e.g. "disaccharide"
partial IUPAC names e.g. "17beta-
names modifying the meaning of the chemical name
e.g. "analogs", 7-substituted" (Klein, 2011)