

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMISTRY

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AND
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To Nancy, Christopher, Kevin, Jackson, Jennifer, and Jason

Encyclopedia of Chemistry

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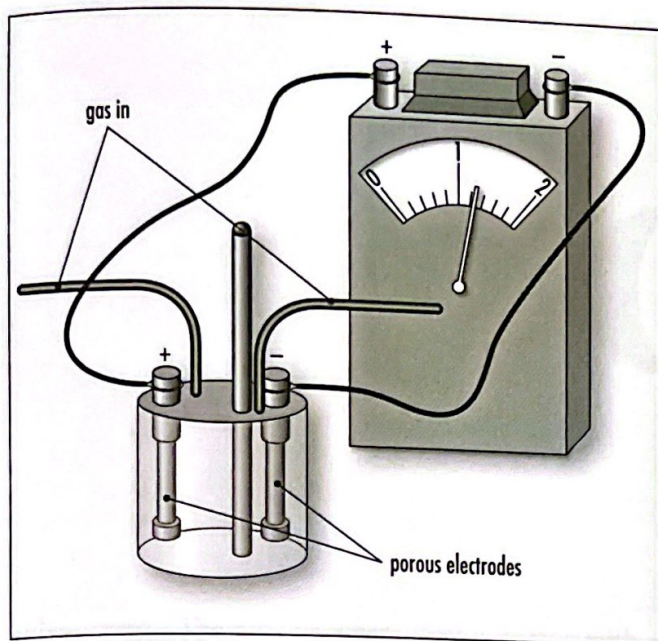
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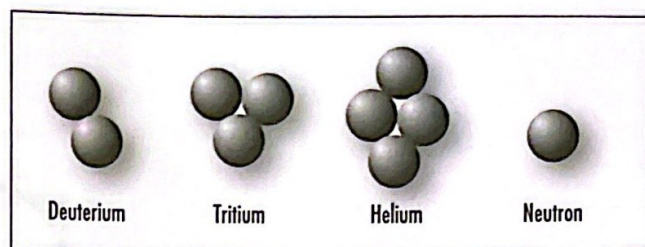
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Fuel cell. A voltaic cell where reactants are continually supplied to convert chemical energy to electrical energy

fullerene An ALLOTROPE of carbon containing five- and six-membered rings, whose structure is based on that of C_{60} , BUCKMINSTERFULLERENE.

functional group Organic compounds are thought of as consisting of a relatively unreactive backbone—for example, a chain of sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms—and one or several functional groups. The functional group is an atom (or a group of atoms) that has similar chemical properties whenever it occurs in different



Fusion. A nuclear reaction in which light atomic nuclei combine to form heavier nuclei, typically accompanied by the release of energy

compounds. It defines the characteristic physical and chemical properties of families of organic compounds.

fur The iron-uptake-regulating protein present in PROKARYOTES that binds simultaneously Fe and DNA, thereby preventing the biosynthesis of ENZYMES for the production of SCAVENGER chelates (SIDEROPHORES).

See also CHELATION.

fused-ring compound A fused ring is two rings joined together through one or more atoms. Examples include *trans*-decalin, *cis*-decalin, bicyclo [2.2.2] octane, bicyclo [2.2.1] heptane (norbornane), and adamantane.

fusion A nuclear reaction in which light atomic nuclei combine to form heavier nuclei, typically accompanied by the release of energy. Also used to describe chemical reactions in which rings are formed.