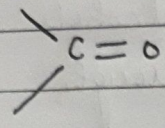


Aldehydes, Ketones
& Carboxylic acid

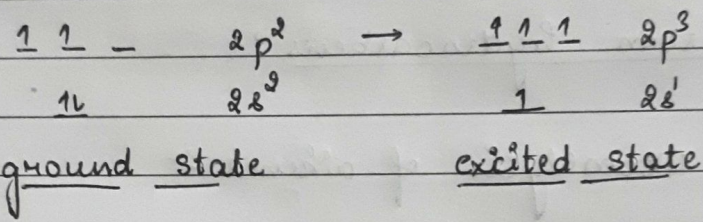
Date ___/___/___

Structure of carbonyl groups

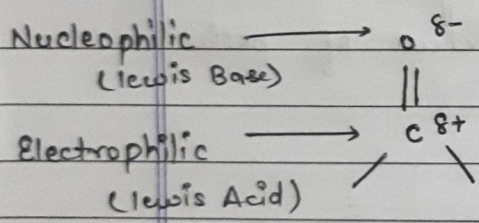
geometry:
trigonal
coplanar



Carbon of carbonyl group = sp^2



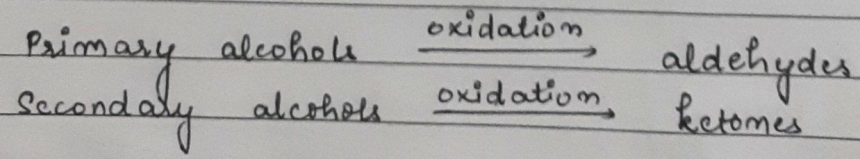
Polarity of Carbonyl group:



O is more electronegative than C.

General Preparation of Aldehydes & Ketones :-

(i) oxidation of alcohols :-



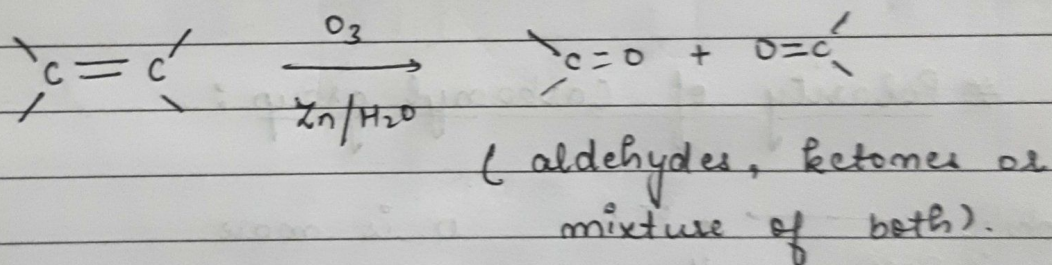
Reagents :- PCC (Pyridinium chloro chromate)
 CrO_3 in ~~acid~~ medium acid

(2.) Dehydrogenation of alcohols :-

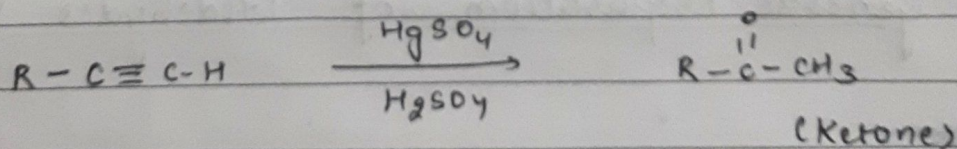
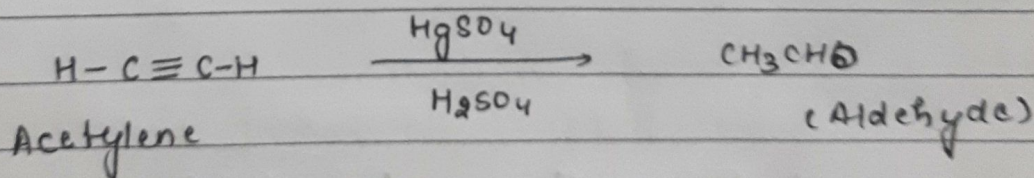
- Industrial method
- Suitable for volatile alcohols
- Alcohols are passed through Silver (Ag) or Copper (Cu) catalyst.

(3.) From hydrocarbons :-

a) Ozonolysis of alkenes :-

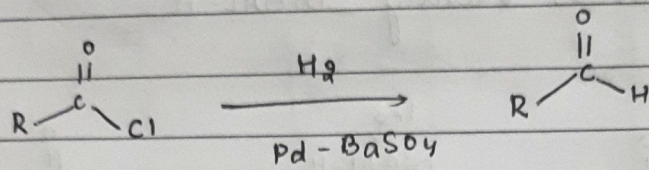


b) Hydration of alkynes :-



Special Preparation of Aldehydes :-

(1) From Acyl chloride :

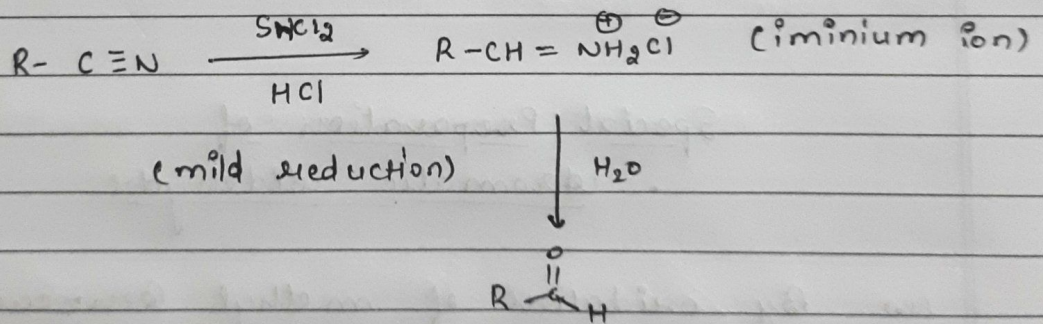


Rosenmund Reaction

Quinoline

- BaSO₄ has low surface area, reduces the activity of Pd.
- For some reactions acid chloride poisons such as Thiourea, Quinoline etc.

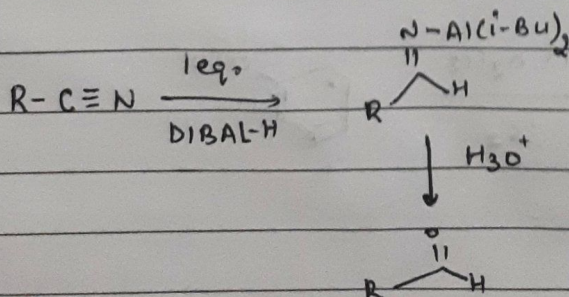
(2) From Nitriles :



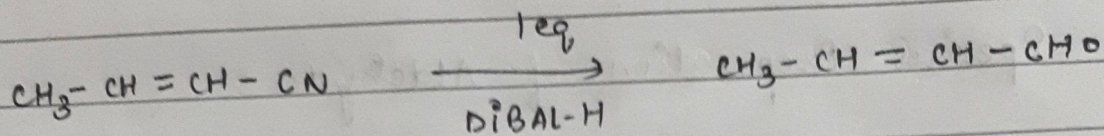
Stephen Reaction

(3) From Nitrile using DIBAL-H

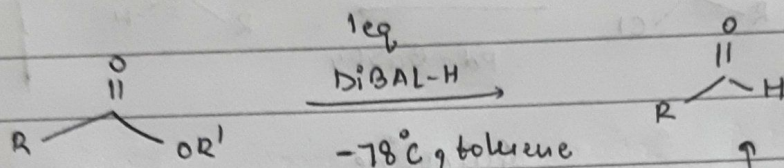
(Di-isobutyl Aluminium Hydride)



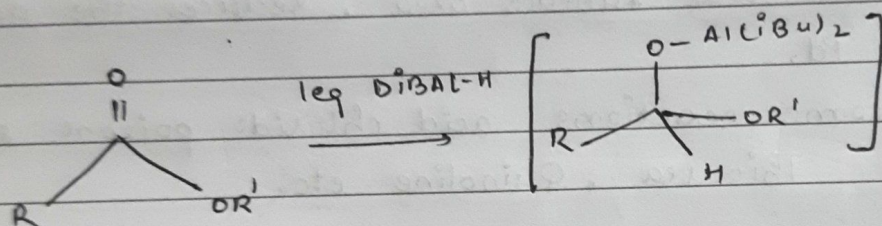
(Milder than LiAlH₄ but stronger than NaBH₄)



(4) From Esters using DIBAL-H



on hydrolysis
only
aldehyde
is produced

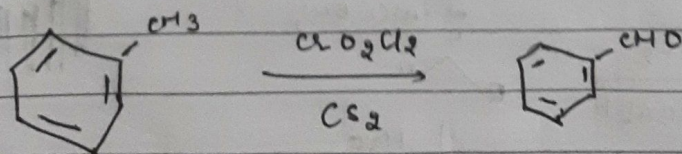


Stable at
low temp.

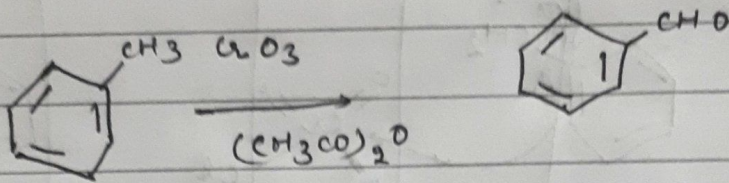
Special Preparation of
Aromatic aldehydes

(1) By oxidation of methyl Benzene

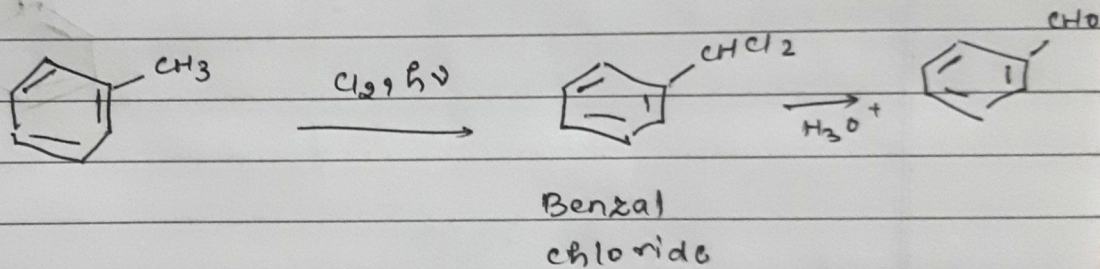
(A) By oxidation with CrO_2Cl_2 (chromium chloride)



(B) By oxidation with $\text{CrO}_3 / (\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$

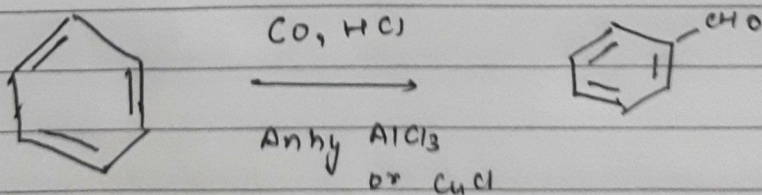


(2) By Side Chain Chlorination followed by Hydrolysis

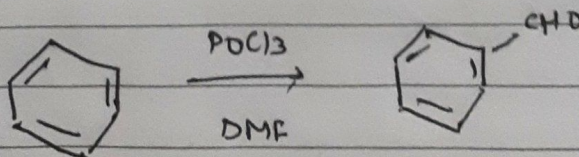


(3) From Benzene:

(A) WATTERMANN-KOCH : CO, HCl anhy AlCl_3

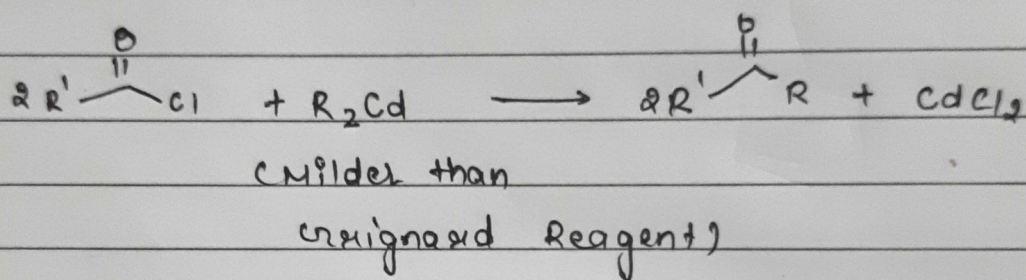
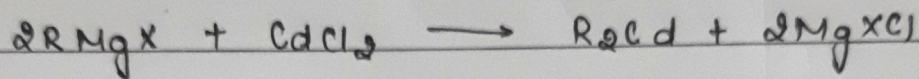
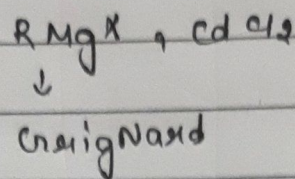


(B) VILSMEIER-HAACK : $\text{POCl}_3, \text{DMF}$

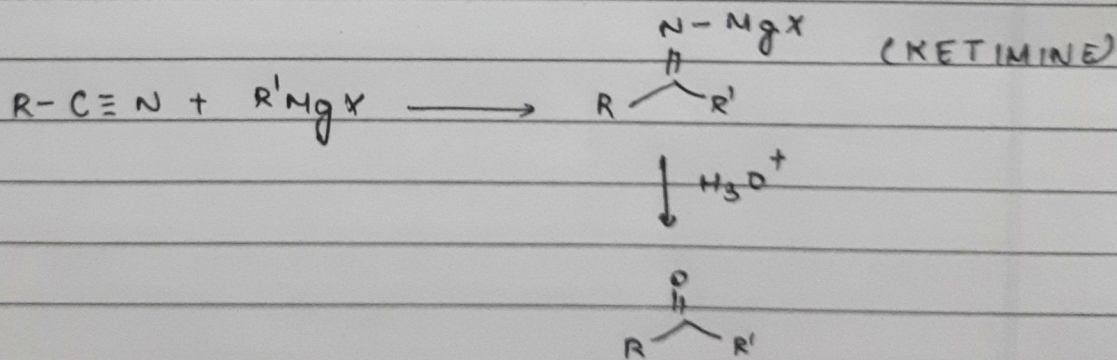
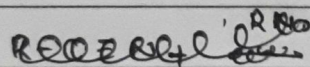


SPECIAL PREPARATION OF KETONES

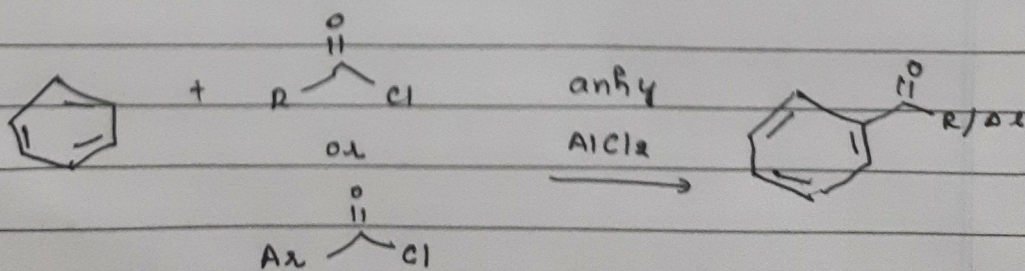
(1) From Acid chlorides :



(2) From Nitriles :



(3) From Benzene :



Friedel Craft
Reaction