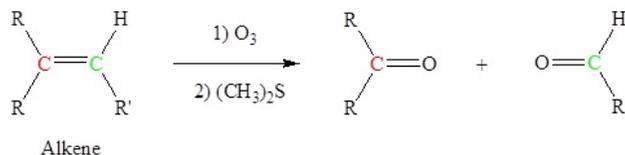


19.3: REVIEW OF KETONE AND ALDEHYDE SYNTHESIS

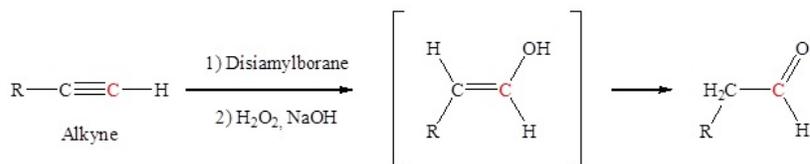
So far this text has discussed aldehyde and ketone synthesis from the ozolysis of alkenes, hydration of alkynes, oxidation of alcohols, and Friedel-Crafts acylation of benzene rings.

ALKENES CAN BE CLEAVED USING OZONE (O₃) TO FORM ALDEHYDES AND/OR KETONES



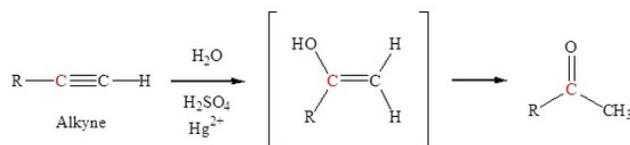
HYDRATION OF AN ALKYNE TO FORM ALDEHYDES

Anti-Markovnikov addition of a hydroxyl group to an alkyne forms an aldehyde. The addition of a hydroxyl group to an alkyne causes tautomerization which subsequently forms a carbonyl.

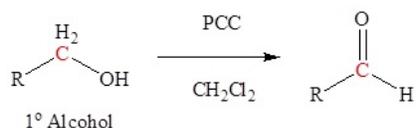


HYDRATION OF AN ALKYNE TO FORM KETONES

The addition of a hydroxyl group to an alkyne causes tautomerization which subsequently forms a carbonyl. Markovnikov addition of a hydroxyl group to an alkyne forms a ketone.

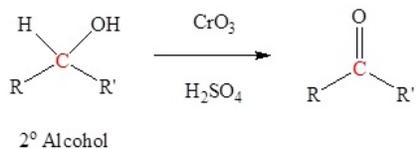


OXIDATION OF 1° ALCOHOLS WITH PCC TO FORM ALDEHYDES

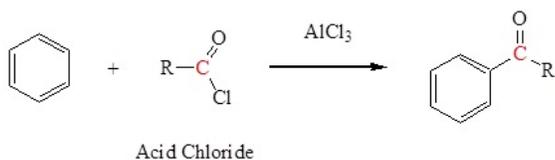


OXIDATION OF 2° ALCOHOLS TO FORM KETONES

Typically uses Jones reagent (CrO₃ in H₂SO₄) but many other reagents can be used

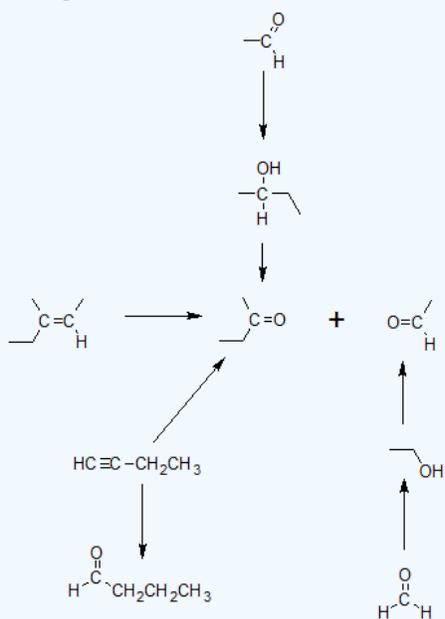


FRIEDEL-CRAFTS ACYLATION TO FORM A KETONE



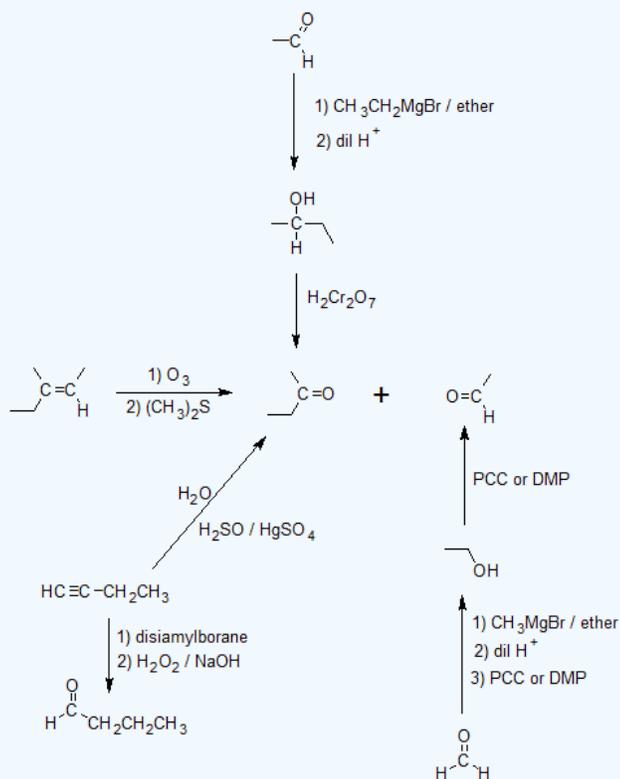
Exercise

2. Specify the reagents to complete the reaction map below.



Answer

2.



CONTRIBUTORS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

- Dr. Dietmar Kennepohl FCIC (Professor of Chemistry, Athabasca University)
- Prof. Steven Farmer (Sonoma State University)

19.3: Review of Ketone and Aldehyde Synthesis is shared under a [CC BY-NC-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by LibreTexts.