

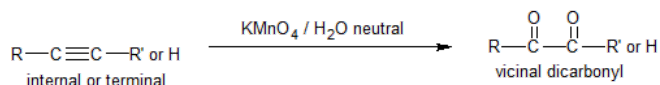
## 10.7: OXIDATION OF ALKYNES

### Learning Objective

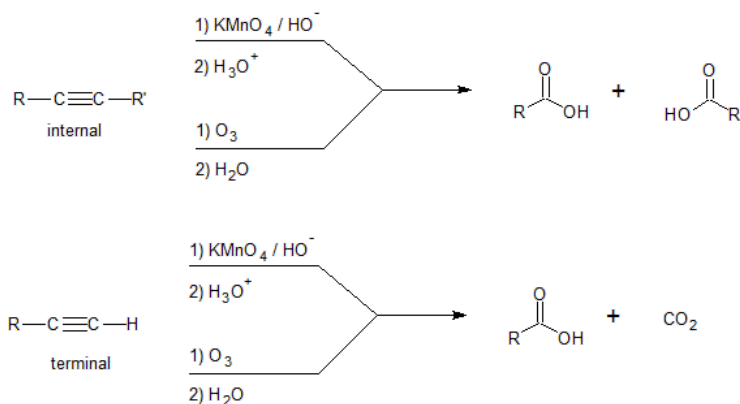
- predict the products and specify the reagents for the oxidation of alkynes

Alkynes, similar to alkenes, can be oxidized gently or strongly depending on the reaction environment. Since alkynes are less stable than alkenes, the reaction conditions can be gentler. For example, alkynes form vicinal dicarbonyls in neutral permanganate solution. For the alkene reaction to vicinal diols, the permanganate reaction requires a lightly basic environment for the reaction to occur. During strong oxidation with ozone or basic potassium permanganate, the alkyne is cleaved into two products. Because at least one of the reaction products is a carboxylic acid, it is important to consider the acid-base chemistry of the product in the reaction solution. Carboxylic acids are deprotonated in basic solutions to carboxylates. A second reaction step is required to protonate the carboxylate to the neutral form of the carboxylic acid. The generic reactions are summarized below for the different oxidative conditions - gentle or strong.

#### Gentle Alkyne Oxidation

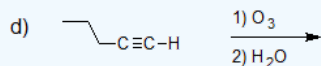
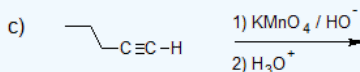
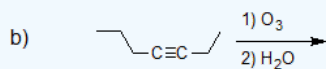
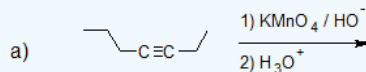


#### Strong Alkyne Oxidation - Oxidative Cleavage



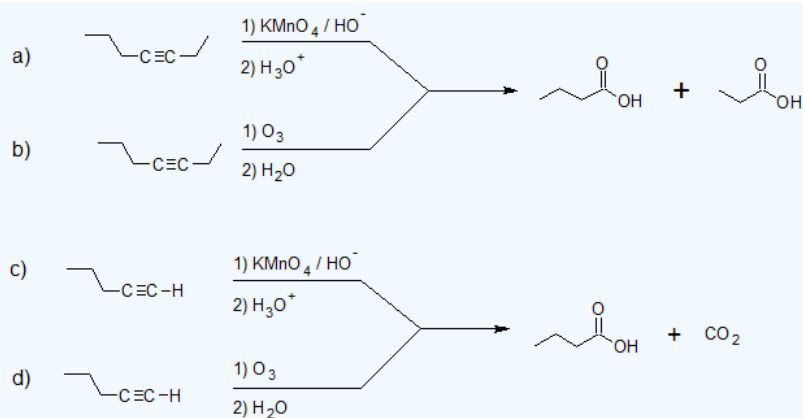
### Exercise

1. Draw the bond-line structures for the product(s) of the following reactions.



### Answer

1.



Oxidative cleavage of alkynes produces carboxylic acids and/or carbon dioxide.  
Aldehydes are not produced.

## CONTRIBUTORS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

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