

# *Aldehydes and Ketones*

- ◆ **Nomenclature**
- ◆ **Properties**
- ◆ **Preparation reactions of Aldehydes and Ketones**
- ◆ **Characteristic reactions of Aldehydes and Ketones**
- ◆ **Carbanion related reactions**
- ◆ **Spectroscopy**

# Aldehydes and Ketones

## + Nomenclature

- + IUPAC

- + Common

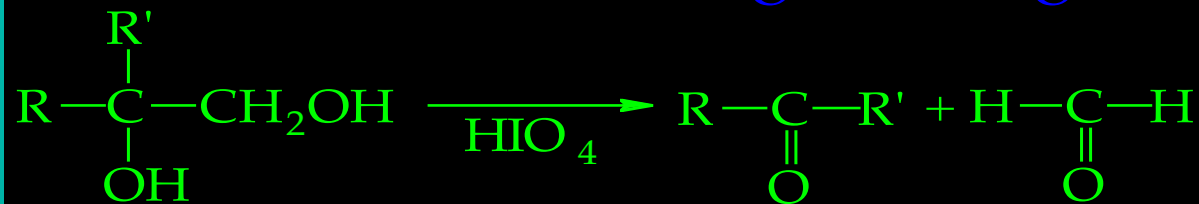
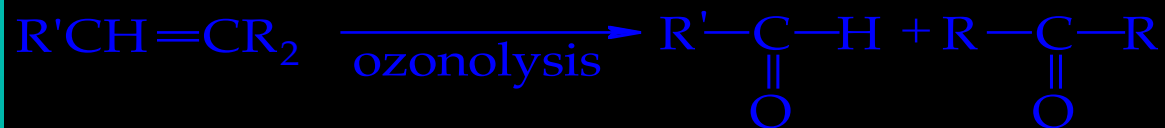
## + Properties

# *Preparation of Aldehydes and Ketones*

- ✦ **Oxidation reactions**
- ✦ **Hydrolysis of Geminal Dihalides**
- ✦ **Hydration of Alkynes**
- ✦ **Reactions with Acid Derivatives and Nitriles**
- ✦ **Reaction with Carboxylic Acids**
- ✦ **Reaction with Thioacetals**

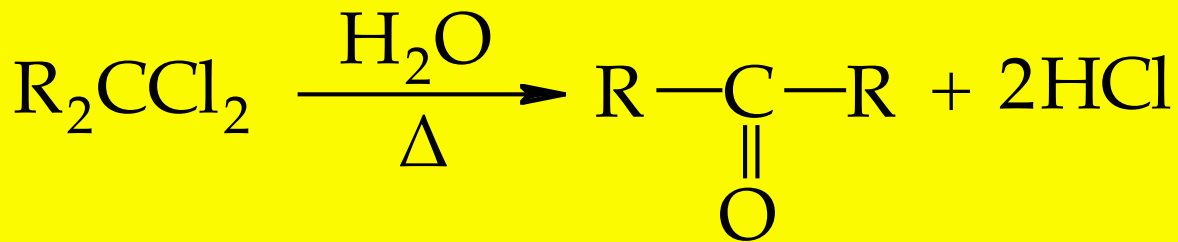
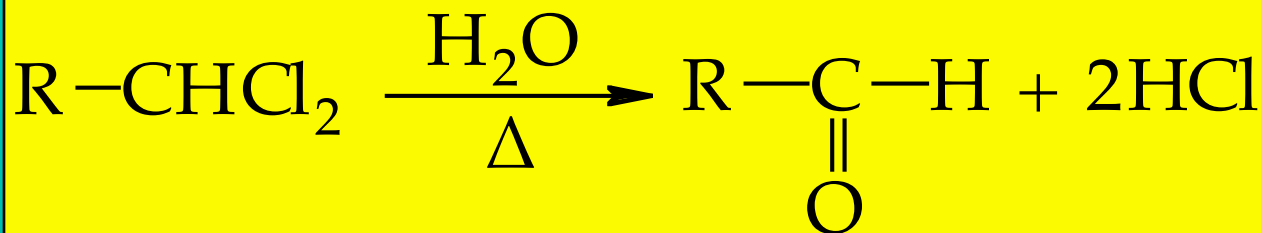
# Aldehydes/Ketones via Oxidation Reactions

- ◆ From Alcohols via PCC
- ◆ From Alkenes via Ozonolysis
- ◆ From Glycols via Periodic Acid Cleavage



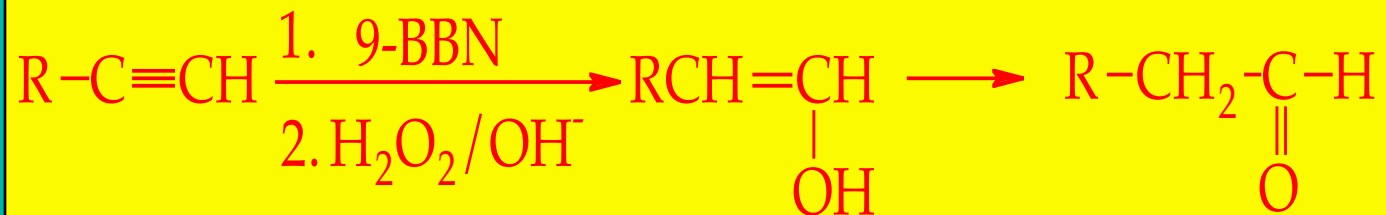
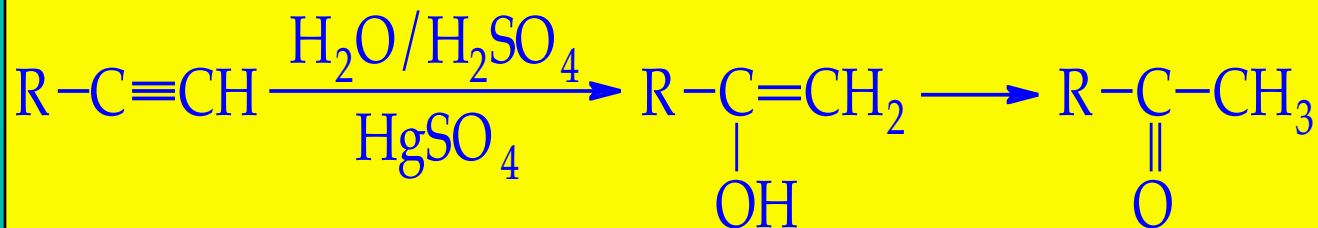
# Hydrolysis of Geminal Dihalides

## Formation of Aldehydes or Ketones



# Hydration of Alkynes

- ◆ Markovnikov Addition
- ◆ Anti-Markovnikov Addition

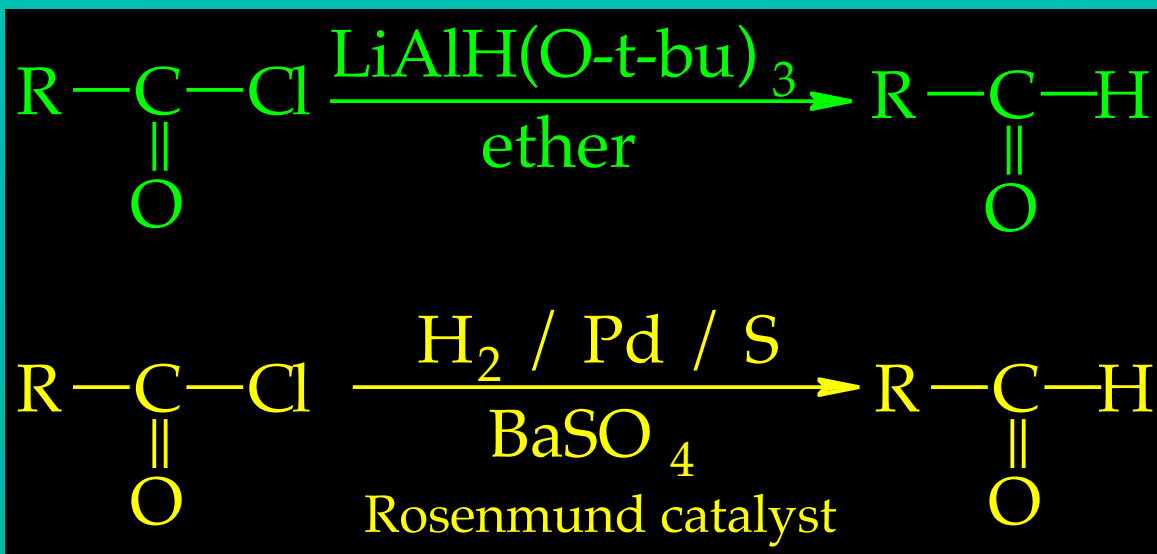


# Reactions with Acid Halides

- ✦ **Aldehydes via Selective Reduction**
  - ✦ **Lithium tri-tert-butoxyaluminum hydride**
  - ✦ **Rosenmund reduction**
- ✦ **Ketones via Friedel-Crafts Acylation**
- ✦ **Ketones via reaction with Organometallics**
  - ✦ **Gilman reagent (organocuprates)**

# ALDEHYDES FROM ACID CHLORIDES

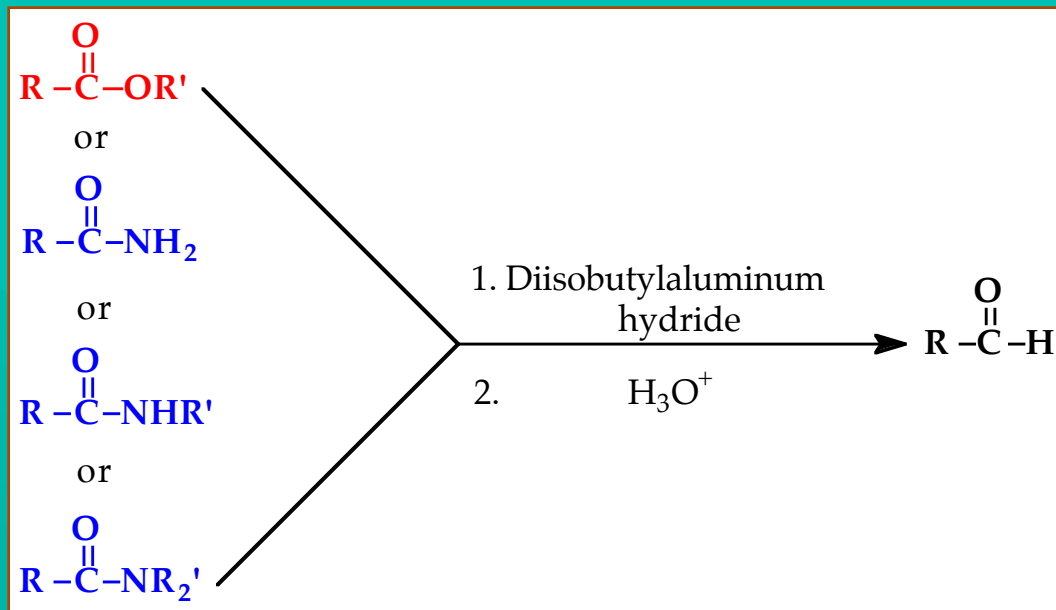
- ◆ Lithium tri-*t*-butoxyaluminum hydride reduction
- ◆ Rosenmund reduction



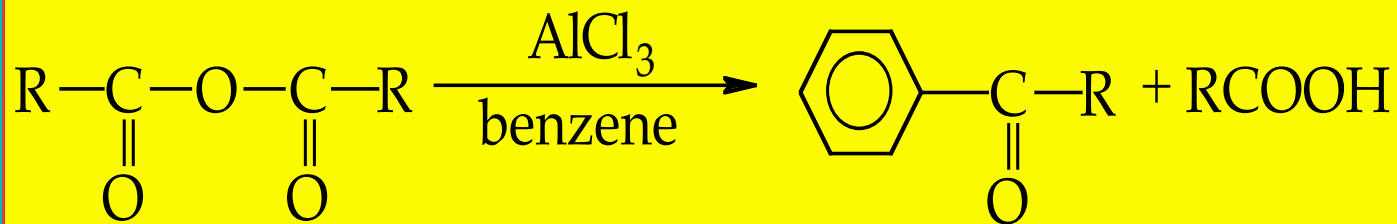
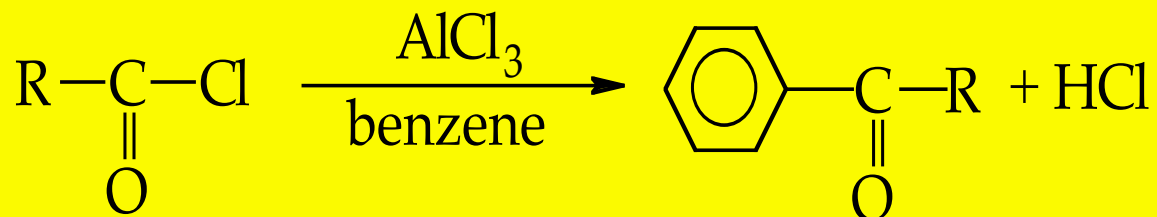


# Aldehydes from Esters and Amides

**Diisobutylaluminum hydride  
(DIBAH or DIBAL-H)**

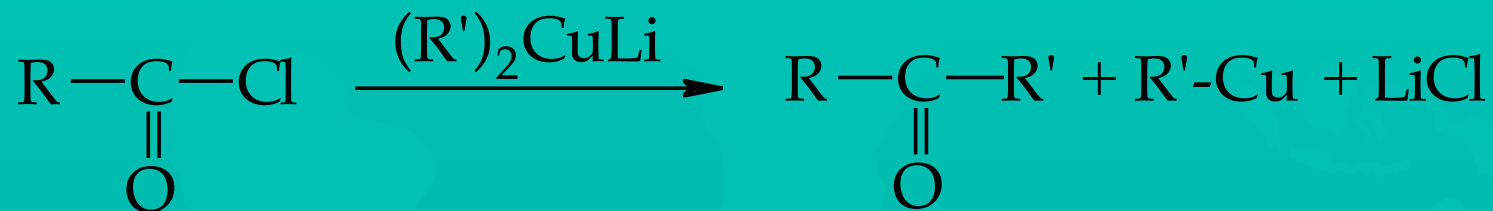


# KETONES VIA FRIEDEL-CRAFTS ACYLATION



# KETONES VIA REACTION WITH ORGANOMETALLICS

## Use of Lithium dialkylcuprates

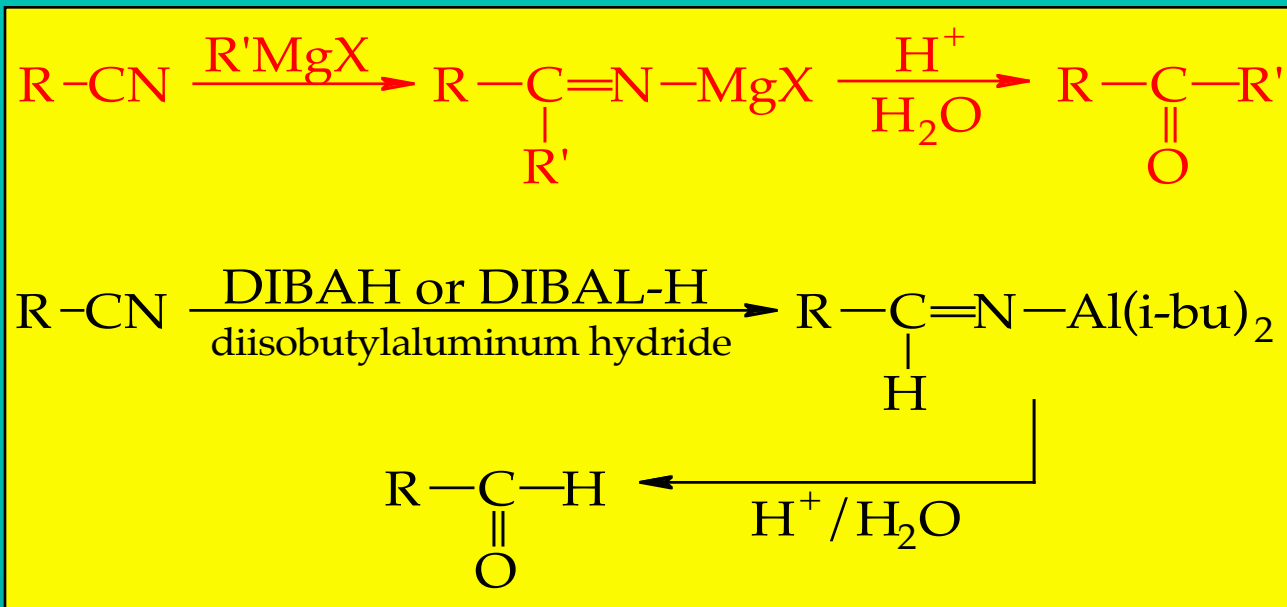


where R' can be alkyl, aryl, or vinyl

# REACTIONS WITH NITRILES

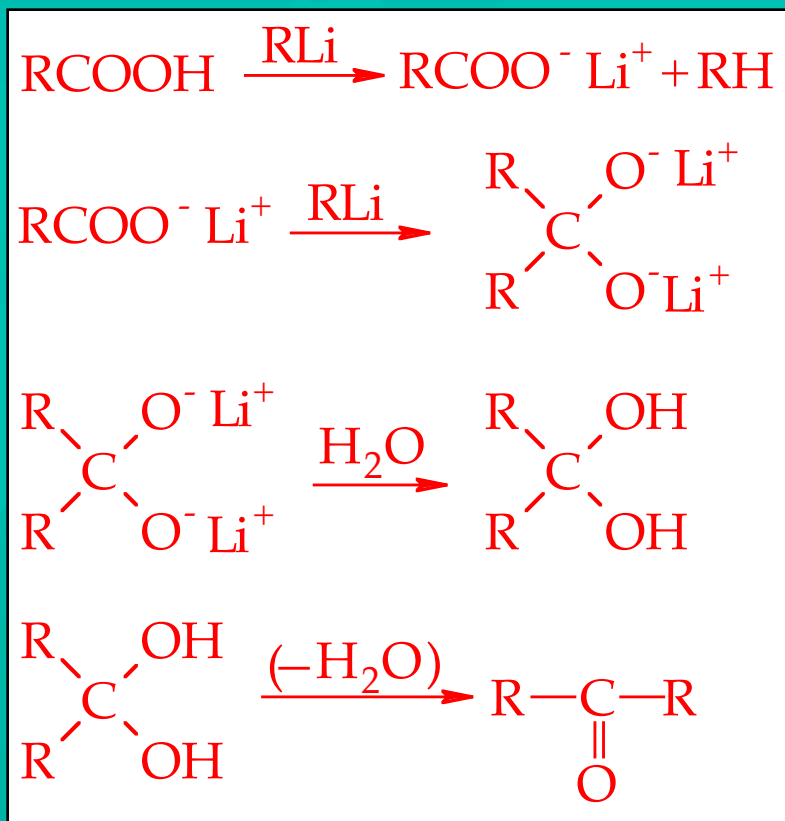
★ Grignard Addition to give Ketones

★ DIBAH Addition to give Aldehydes



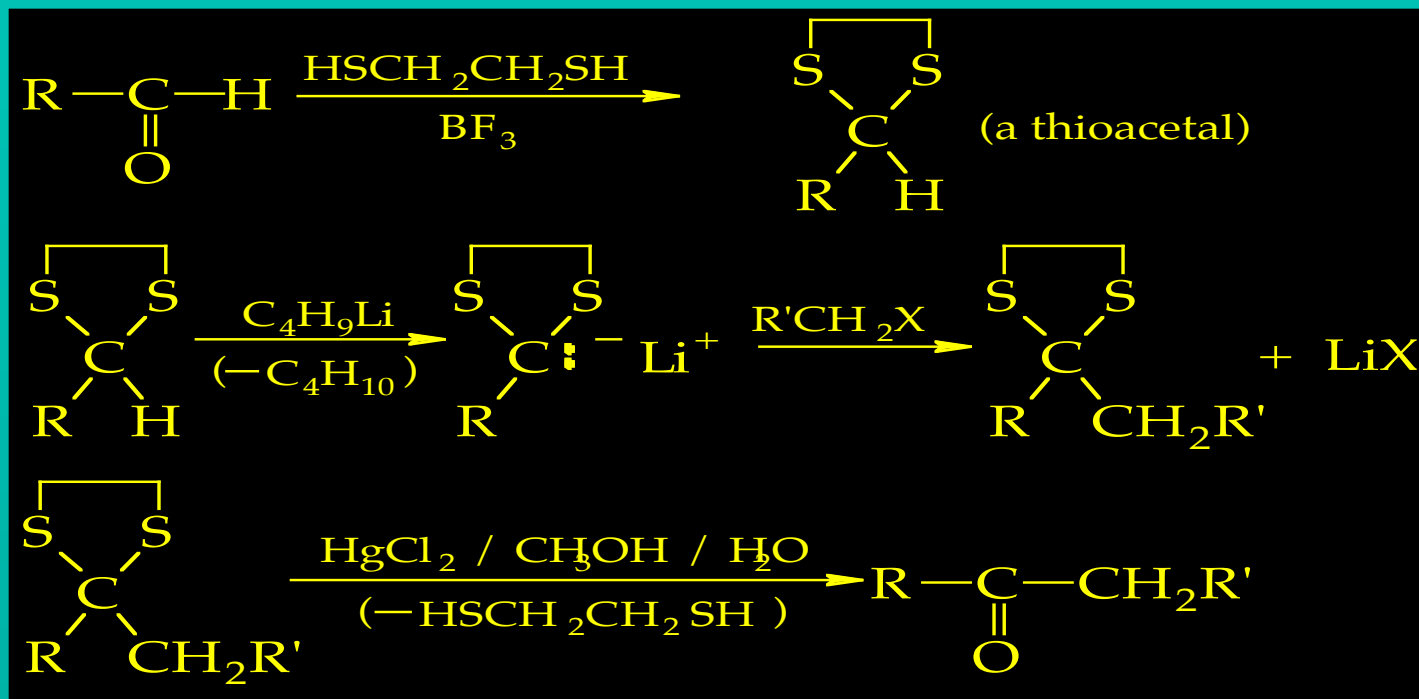
# Ketones from Carboxylic Acids

## Attack by Alkyl Lithium reagents



# Ketones from Thioacetals

- ❁ Thioacetal formation from an aldehyde precursor
- ❁ Alkylation of the thioacetal intermediate using alkyl lithium reagents
- ❁ Hydrolysis of the alkylated thioacetal to give ketone product



# Characteristic Reactions of Aldehydes and Ketones

## ❖ Reduction reactions

- ❖ Alcohol formation
- ❖ Alkane formation

## ❖ Oxidation reactions

## ❖ Nucleophilic addition reactions

- ❖ Grignard additions to form alcohols
- ❖ Addition of water (hydration) to form gem-diols
- ❖ Addition of alcohols to form acetals/ketals
- ❖ Addition of HCN to form cyanohydrins
- ❖ Addition of ammonia and ammonia derivatives

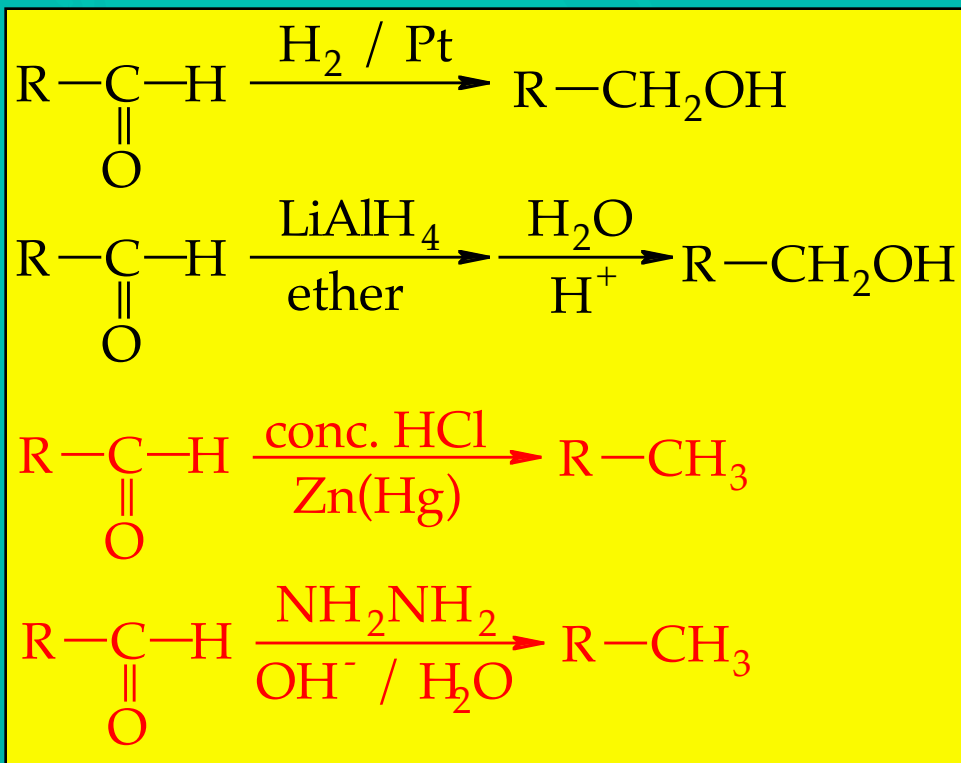
# Reduction Reactions of Aldehydes and Ketones

## ◆ Alcohol formation

- ◆ Hydrogenation
- ◆ Hydride reduction

## ◆ Alkane formation

- ◆ Clemmensen reduction
- ◆ Wolff-Kishner reduction

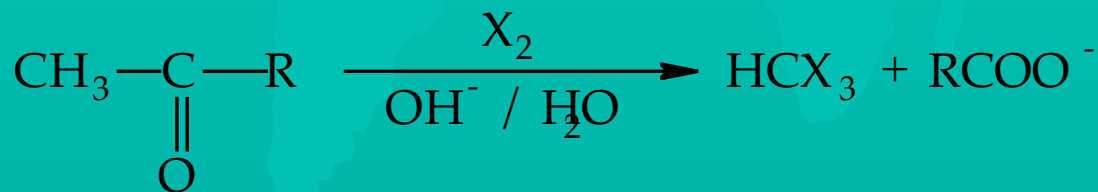
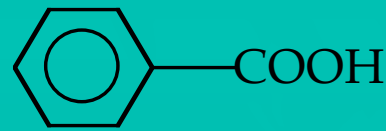
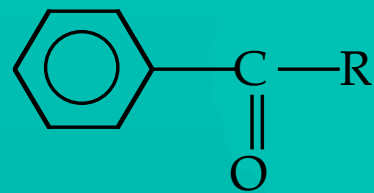
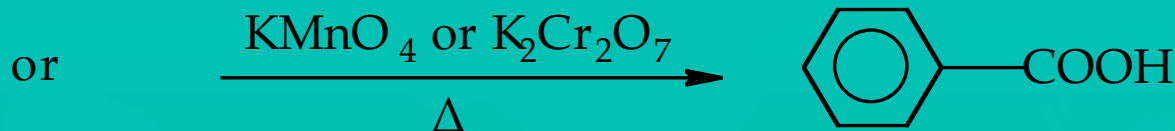
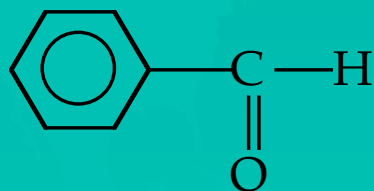
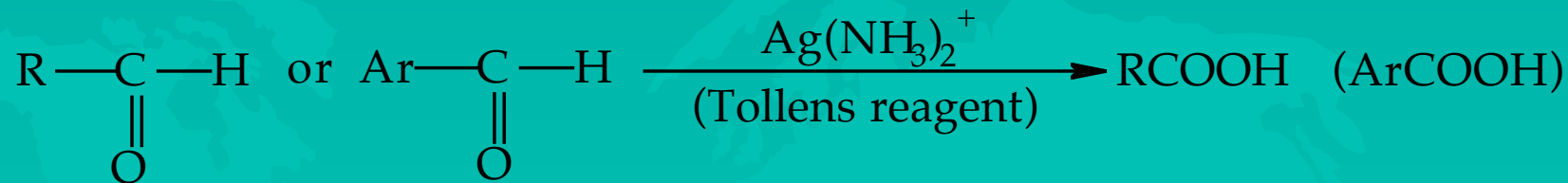




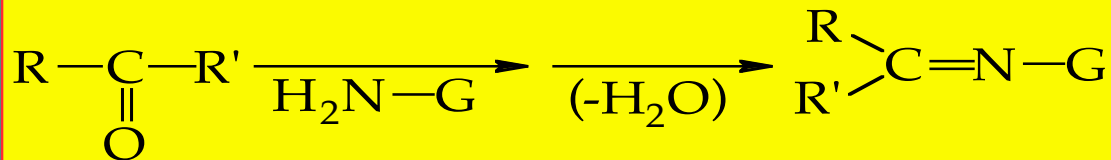
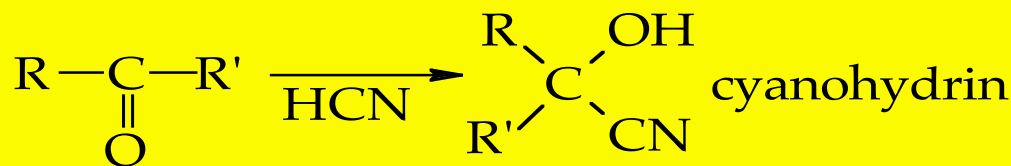
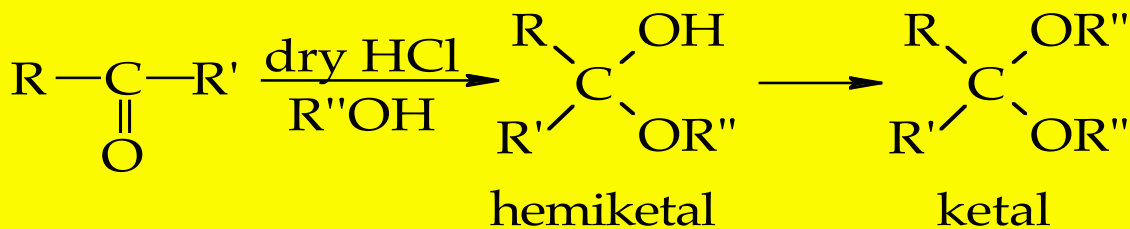
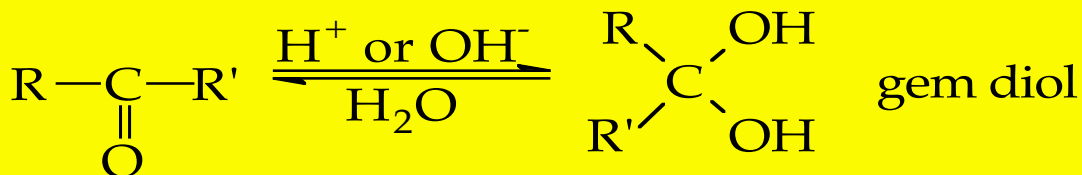
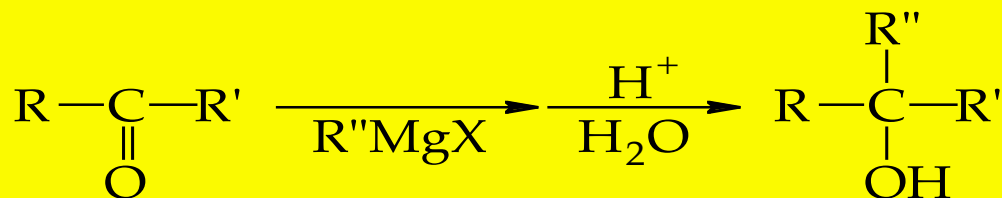
# Oxidation of Aldehydes and Ketones

- ✦ **Conversion of Aldehydes to Carboxylic acids**
- ✦ **Oxidation of Aromatic Aldehydes/Ketones to Benzoic acid derivatives**
- ✦ **Haloform reaction of methyl carbonyls**
- ✦ **Periodic acid cleavage of vicinal diols/diketones**

# Aldehyde / Ketone Oxidations



# Aldehyde / Ketone Nucleophilic Addition Reactions



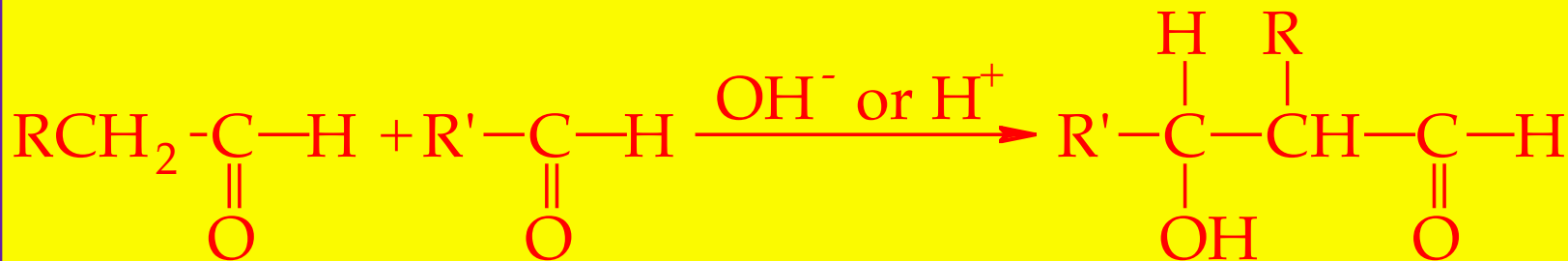
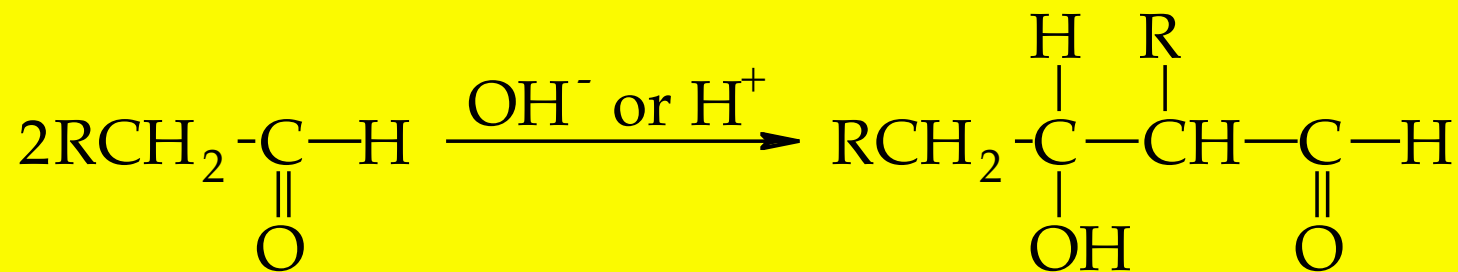
# *Carbanion Related Reactions*

- ★ **Aldol Condensation**
  - ★ **Self vs. Crossed**
- ★ **Claisen Condensation**
  - ★ **Self vs. Crossed**
  - ★ **Dieckmann cyclization**
- ★ **Reformatsky Reaction**
- ★ **Wittig Reaction**
- ★ **Carbanion Alkylations/Acylations/  
Conjugate Addition reactions**

# ALDOL CONDENSATIONS

◆ Self Condensation

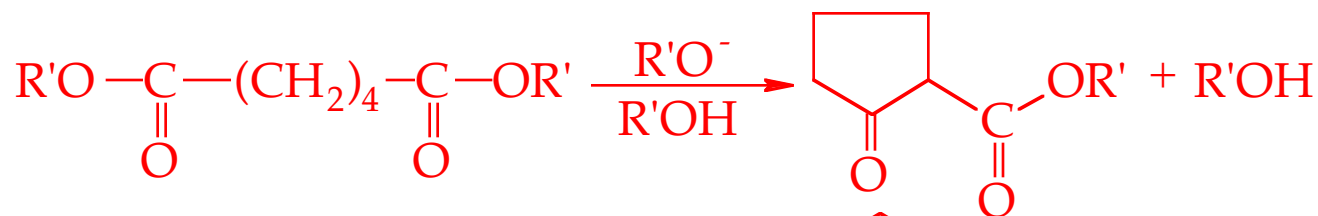
◆ Crossed Condensation



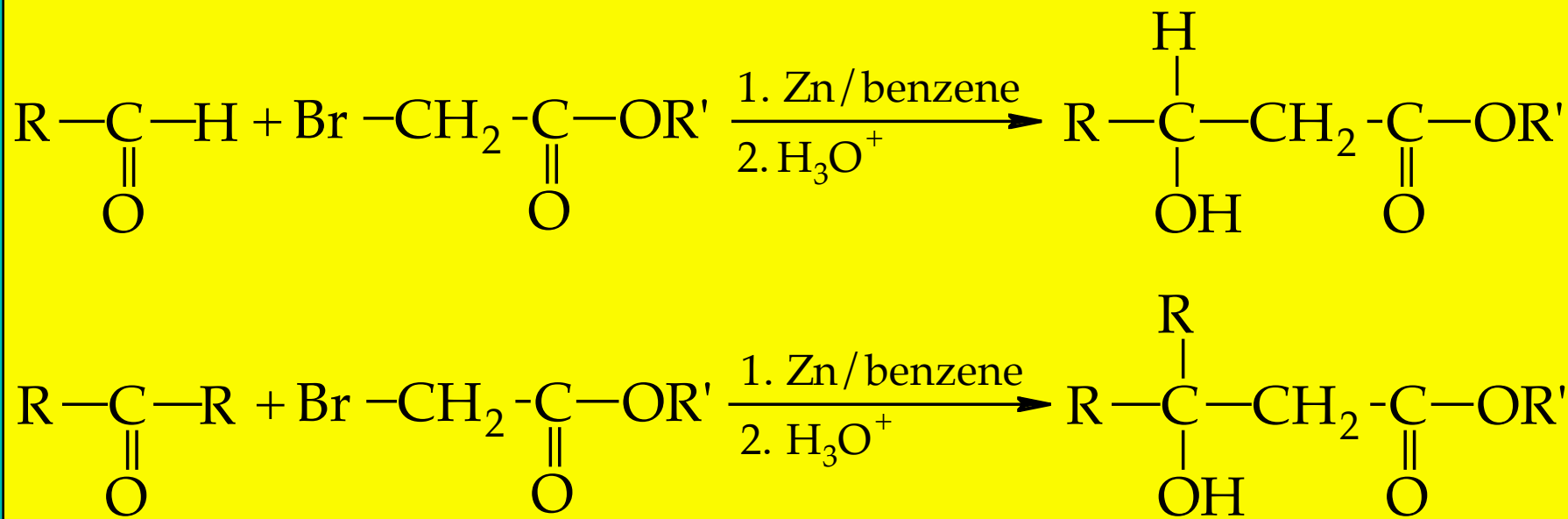
# Claisen Condensations

◆ **Self vs. Crossed Condensation**

◆ **Dieckmann Condensation**



# Reformatsky Reaction

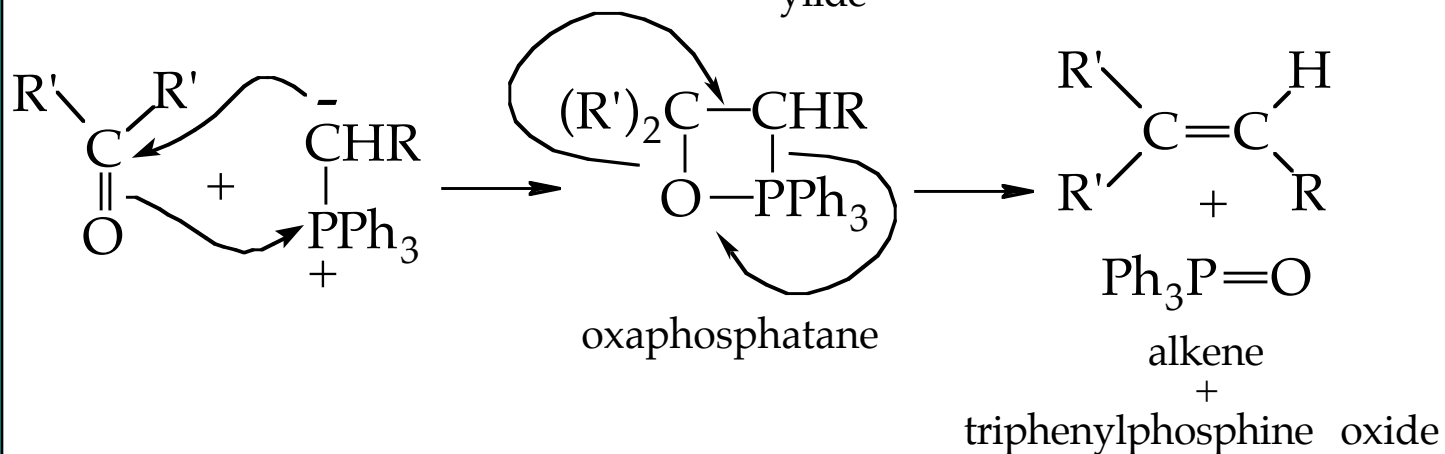
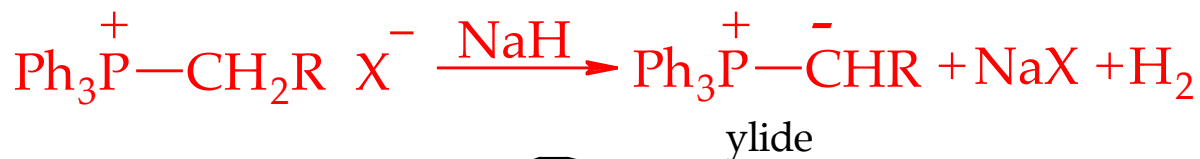
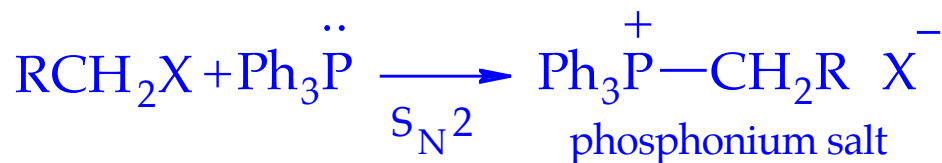


# Wittig Reaction

**Phosponium salt formation**

**Ylide formation**

**Alkene formation**



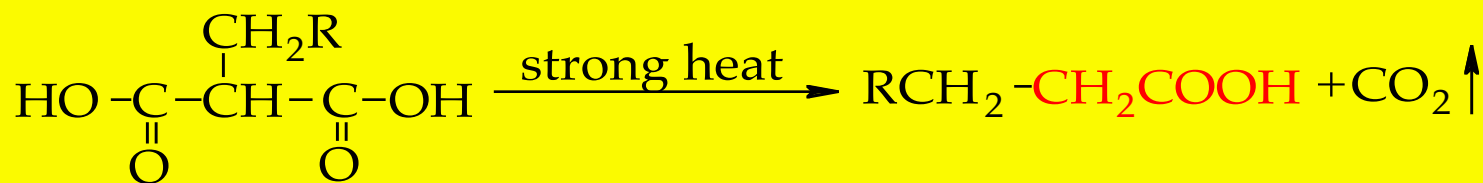
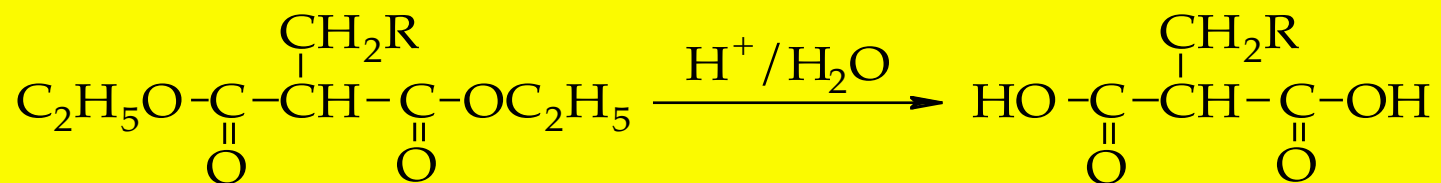
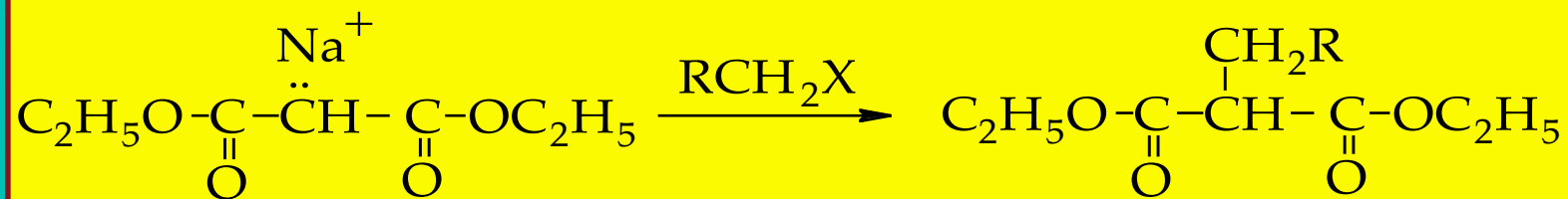
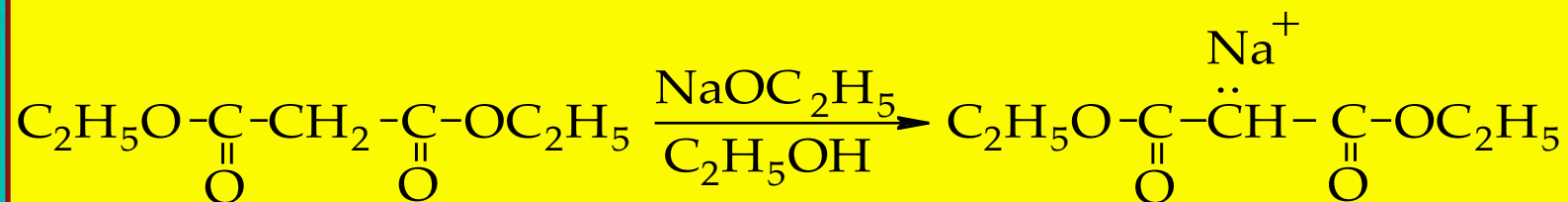


# Carbanion Alkylation/Acylation/ Conjugate Addition Reactions

- ◆ Malonic Ester Synthesis
- ◆ Acetoacetic Ester Synthesis
- ◆ Stork Enamine Synthesis
- ◆ Michael Addition / Conjugate Addition

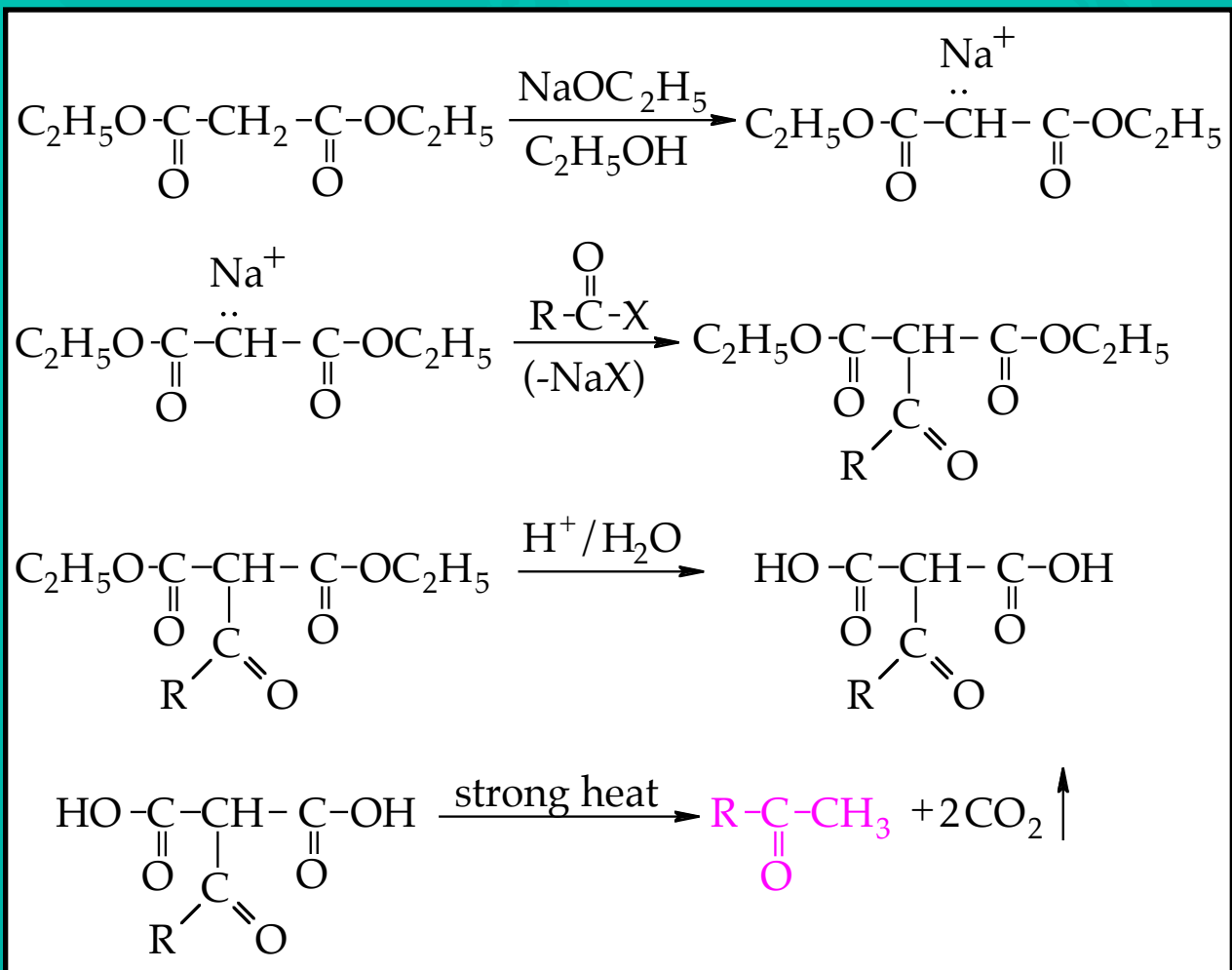
# Malonic Ester Synthesis

Formation of alkylated **acetic acid** derivatives



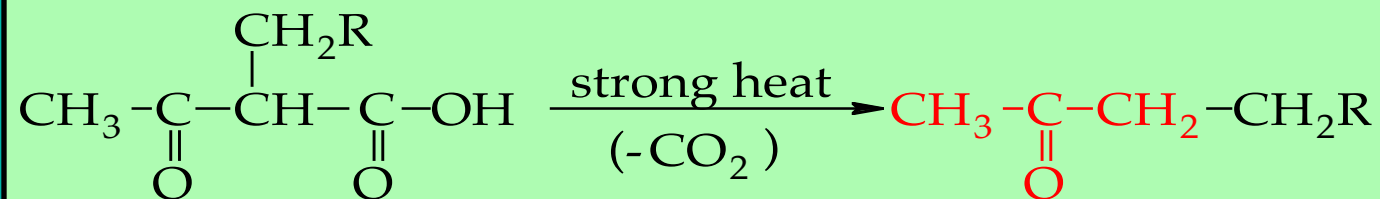
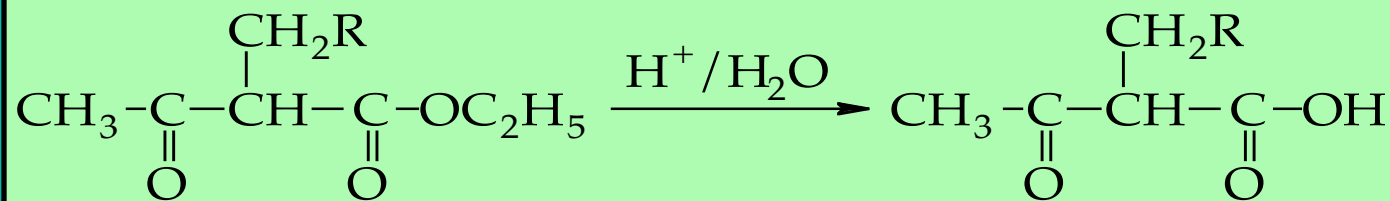
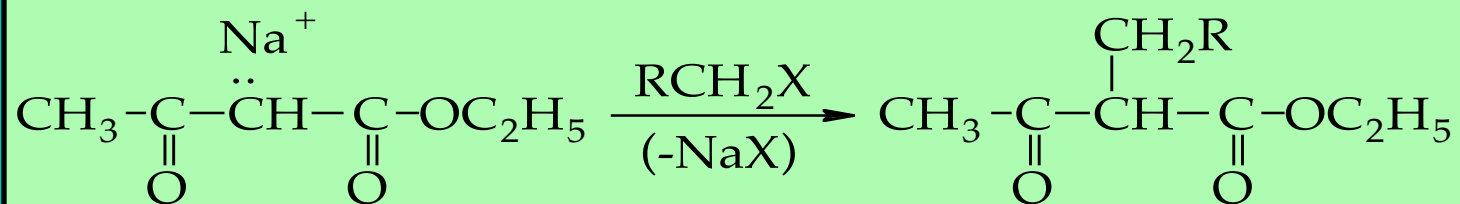
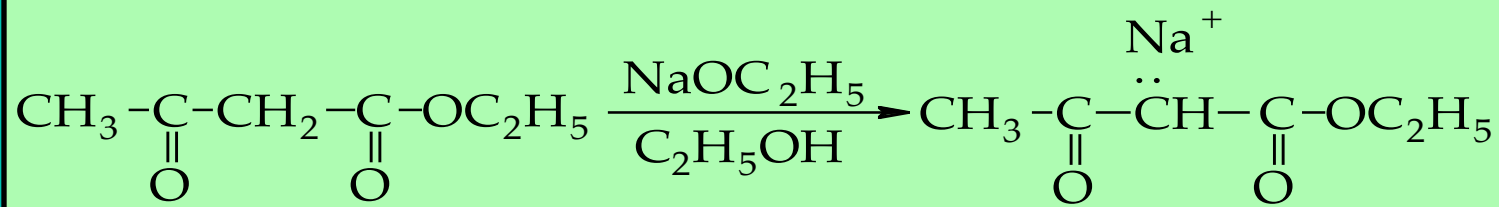
# Malonic Ester Synthesis

## Acylation/Hydrolysis/Decarboxylation



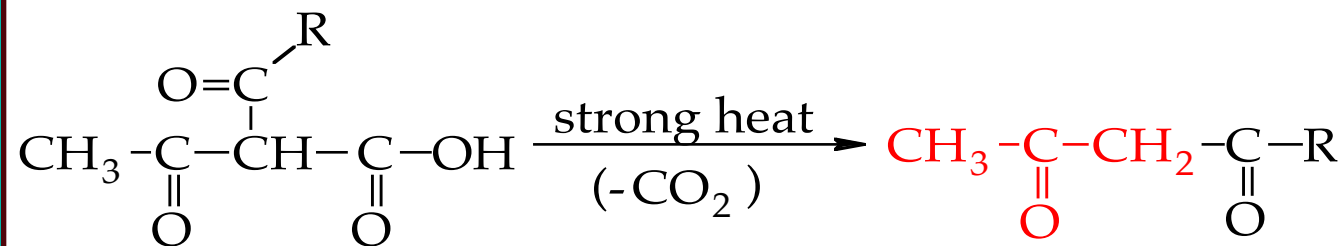
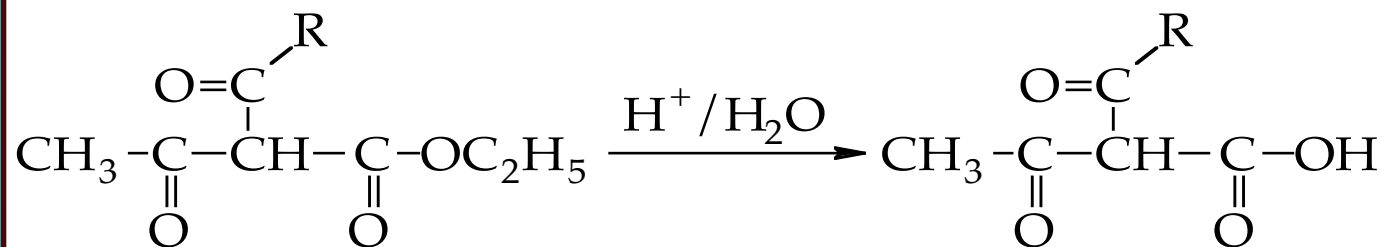
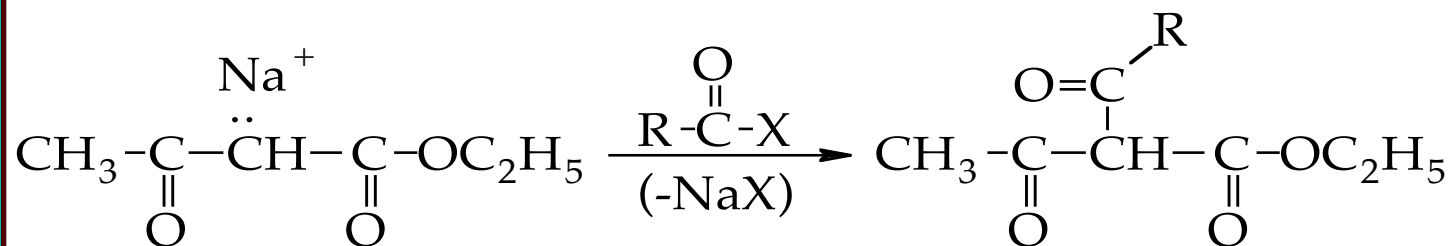
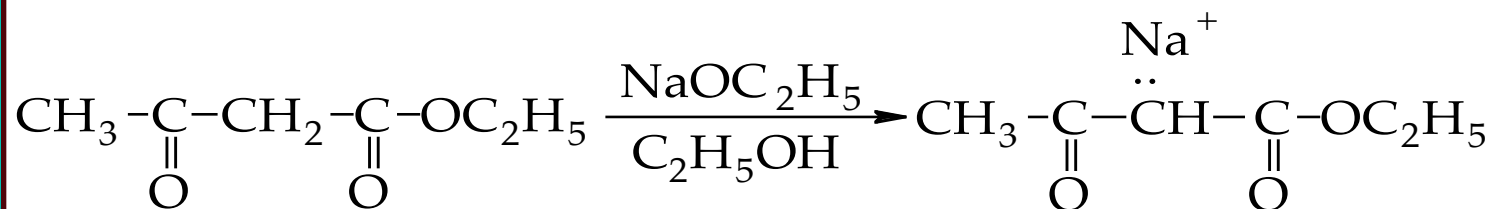
# Acetoacetic Ester Synthesis

## Formation of alkylated acetone derivatives



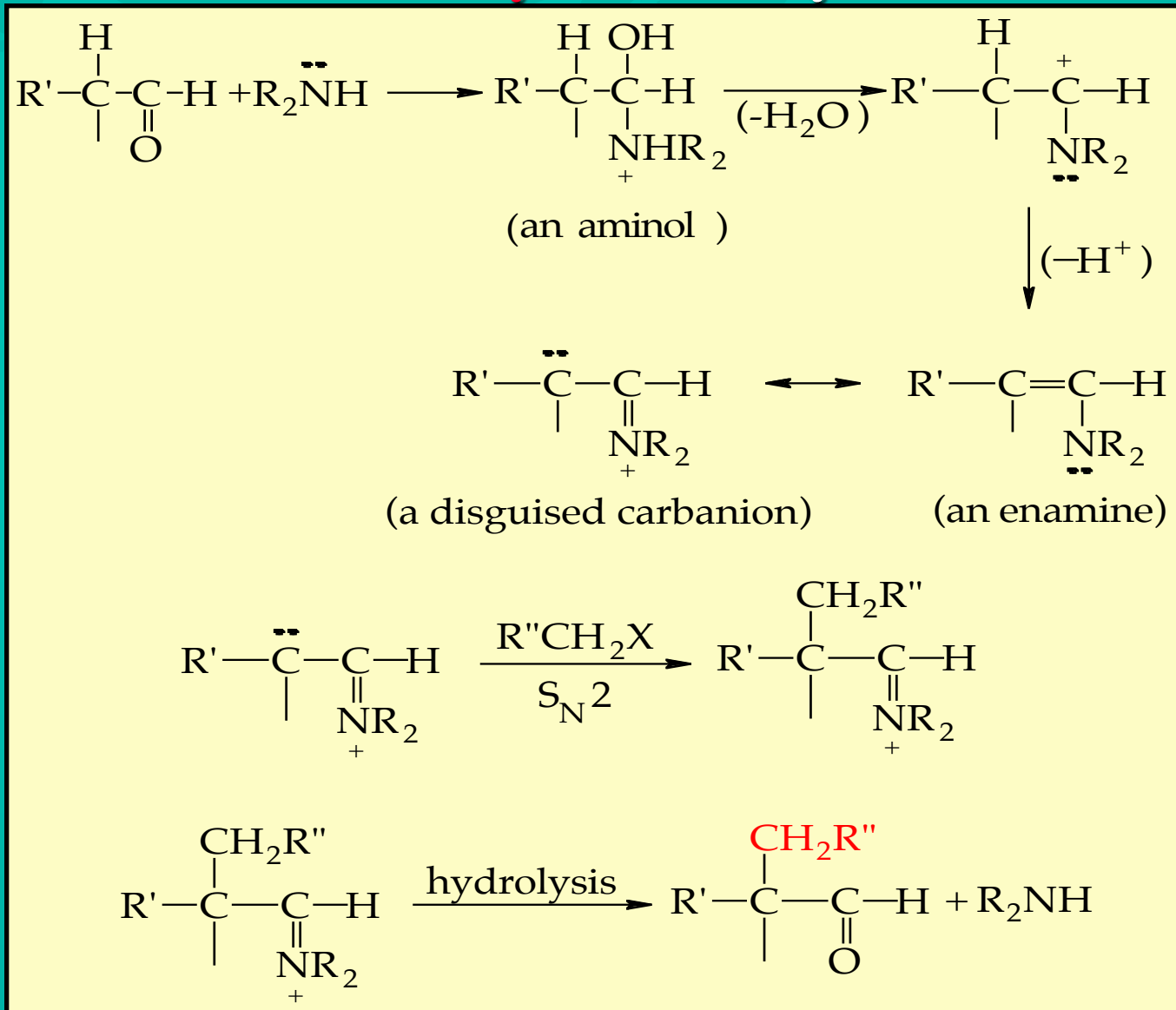
# ACETOACETIC ESTER SYNTHESIS

## Formation of acylated acetone derivatives



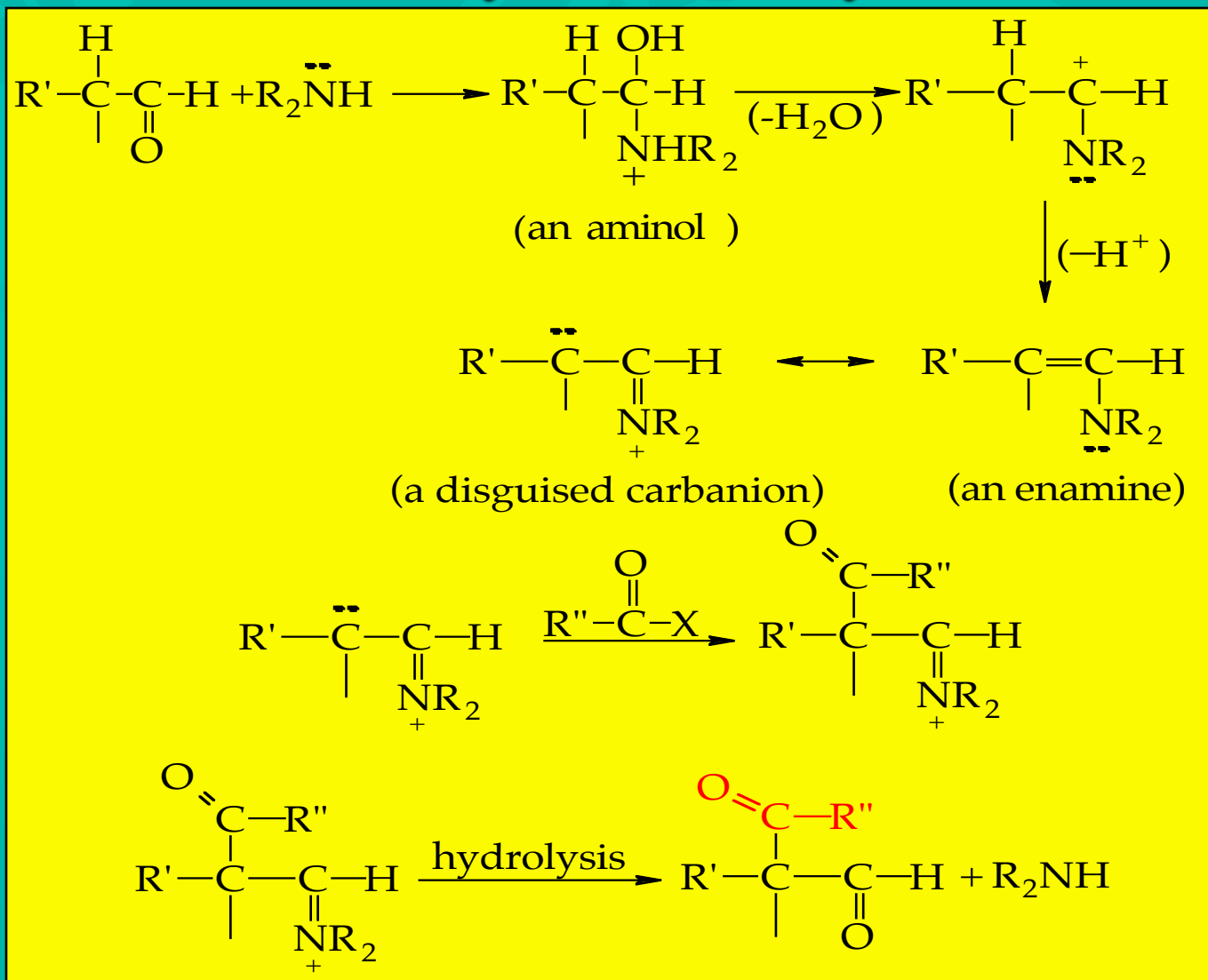
# STORK ENAMINE SYNTHESIS

## Formation of **Alkylated** Aldehydes/Ketones

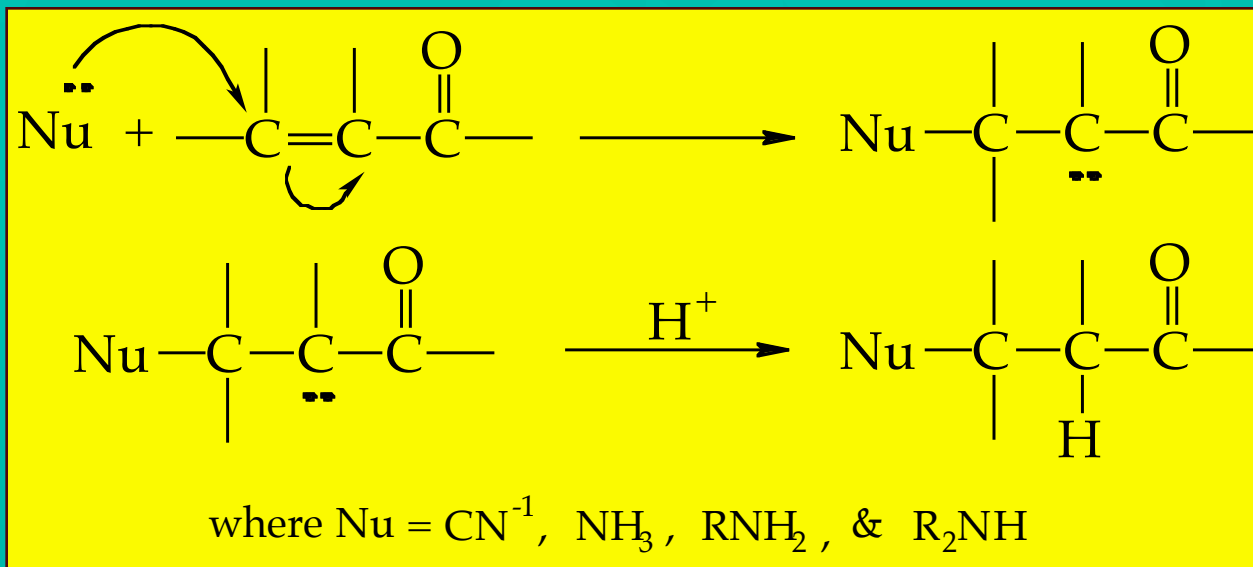


# Stork Enamine Synthesis

## Formation of **Acylated** Aldehydes/Ketones



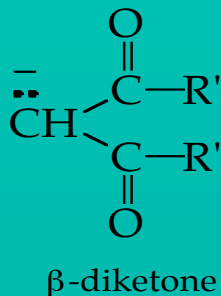
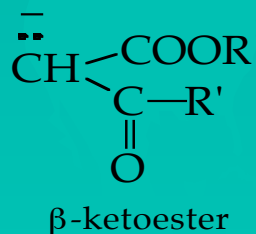
# Conjugate Addition to $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Systems



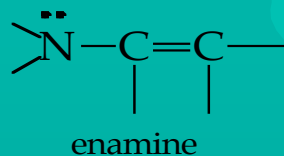


# Michael Addition

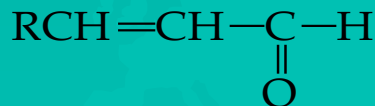
## Michael Donors



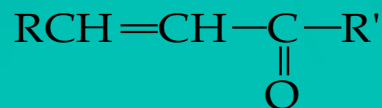
$\text{R}_2\text{CuLi}$   
dialkyl cuprate



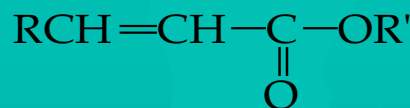
## Michael Acceptors



$\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated aldehyde



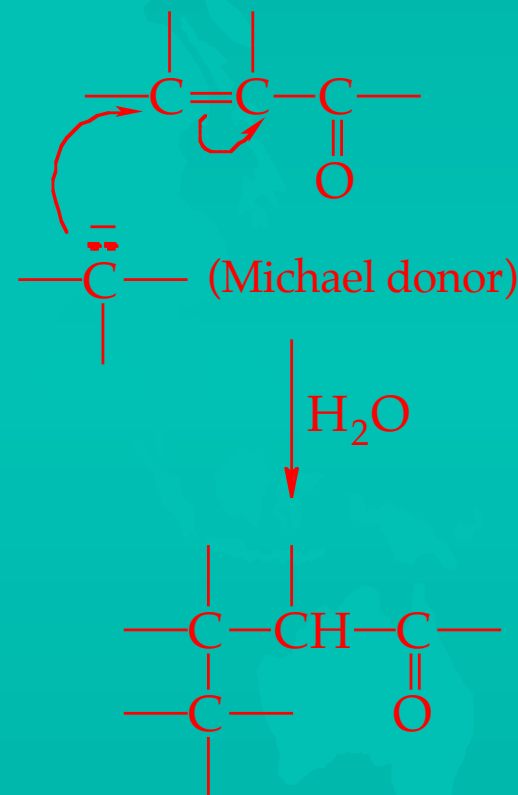
$\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated ketone



$\alpha, \beta$ -unsaturated ester

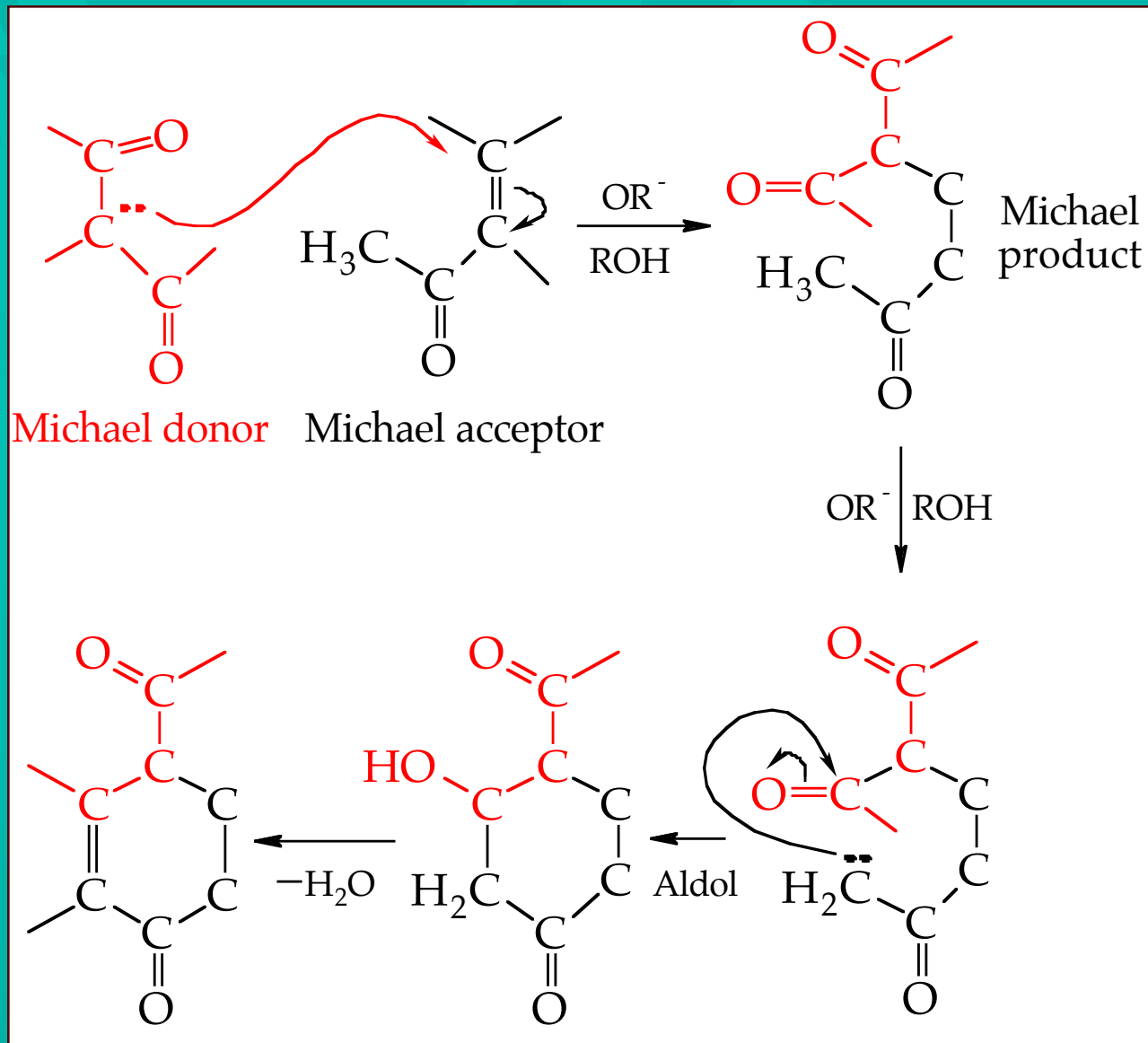


## Michael Product

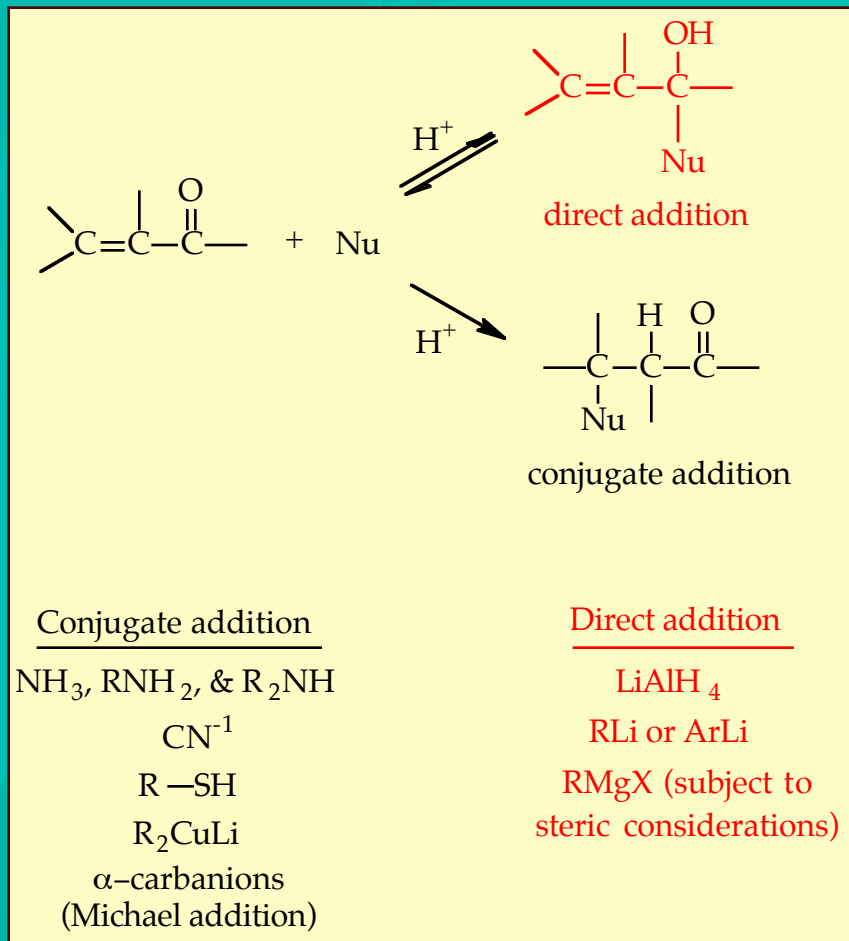


# MICHAEL ADDITION

## Robinson Annulation



# Direct vs. Conjugate Addition to $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Carbonyl Systems



# *Spectroscopy of Aldehydes and Ketones*



- ❖ **Mass Spectrometry**
- ❖ **Infrared Spectroscopy**
- ❖ **Pmr Spectroscopy**
- ❖ **Cmr Spectroscopy**