

Gruppo carbonilico

- Aldeidi
- Chetoni



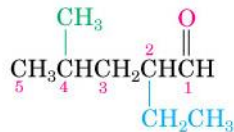
Aldeidi



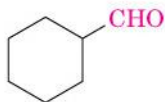
Etanale
(Acetaldeide)



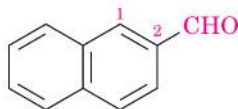
Propanale
(Propionaldeide)



2-Etil-4-metilpentanale



Cicloesancarbaldeide



2-Naftalencarbaldeide



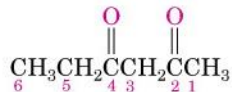
Chetoni



3-Esanone



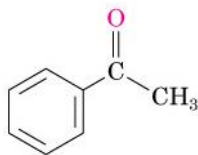
4-Esen-2-one



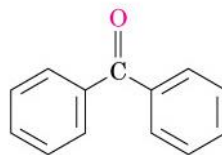
2,4-Eсандione



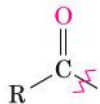
Acetone



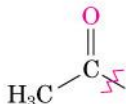
Acetofenone



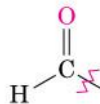
Benzofenone



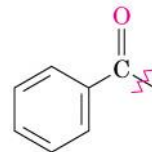
Gruppo acile



Acetile



Formile



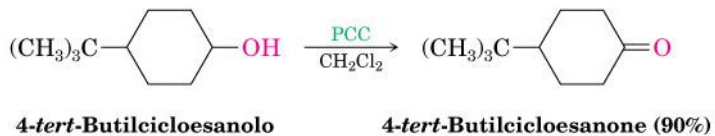
Benzoile



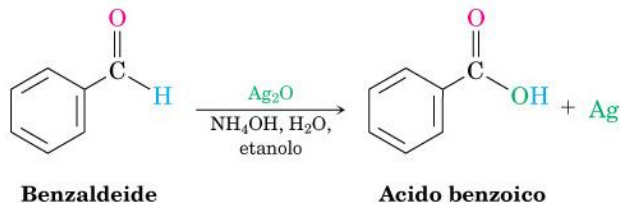
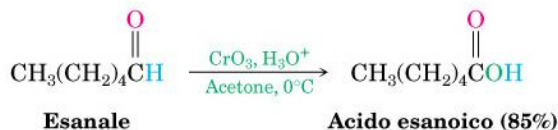
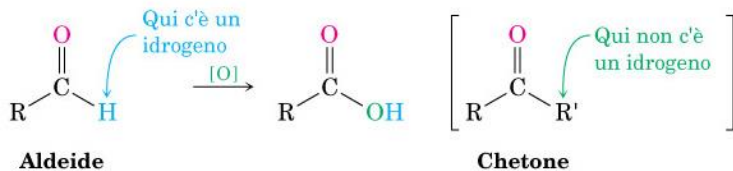
Metile 3-ossoesanoato



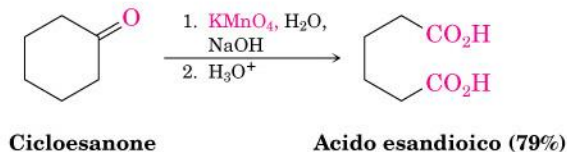
Sintesi: ossidazione alcoli



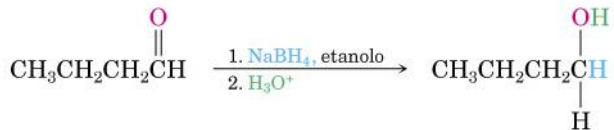
Le aldeidi vengono ossidate ad acidi carbossilici



I chetoni sono inerti nei confronti dei comuni agenti ossidanti ma in presenza di permanganato di potassio in soluzione alcalina a caldo subiscono una lenta ossidazione con rottura del legame C-C adiacente al gruppo carbonilico. Reazione utile solo per i chetoni simmetrici (sintesi acido adipico per produzione nylon)



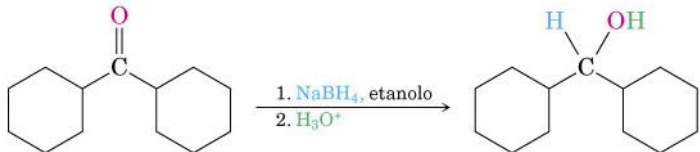
Riduzione di una aldeide



Butanale

1-Butanolo (85%)
(alcol 1°)

Riduzione di un chetone



Dicicloesilchetone

Dicicloesilmetanolo (88%)
(alcol 2°)



