

# Carbonyl Compounds

A-Level Chemistry ■ Topic 17

A-Level Chemistry



# What we will cover

- 1 Aldehydes vs ketones
- 2 Nucleophilic addition
- 3 Tests for carbonyls
- 4 Silver mirror & iodoform



*propanone, a ketone*

1

# Structure and mechanism

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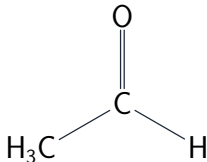
# Aldehydes vs ketones

Both have the **carbonyl** 羰基 ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ) group:

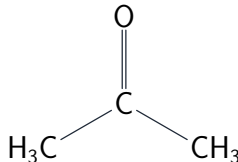
- an **aldehyde** 醛 ( $-\text{CHO}$ ) –  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  on the end
- a **ketone** 酮 –  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  in the middle

Both are made by the **oxidation** 氧化 of an alcohol with acidified  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ : a **primary** alcohol with **distillation** 蒸馏 gives the aldehyde, a **secondary** alcohol gives the ketone.

aldehyde

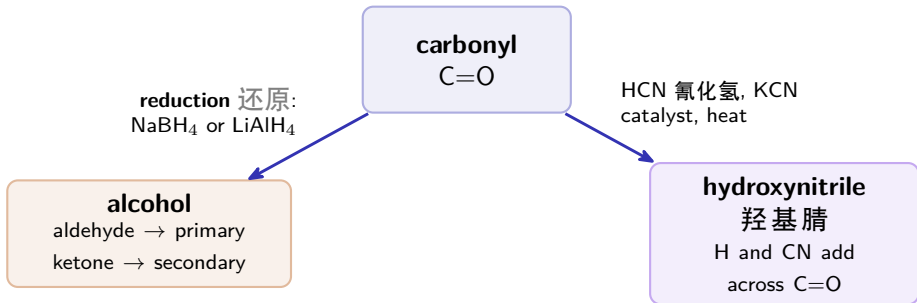


ketone



$\text{C}=\text{O}$  carbon on the end    $\text{C}=\text{O}$  carbon in the middle,

# Reactions

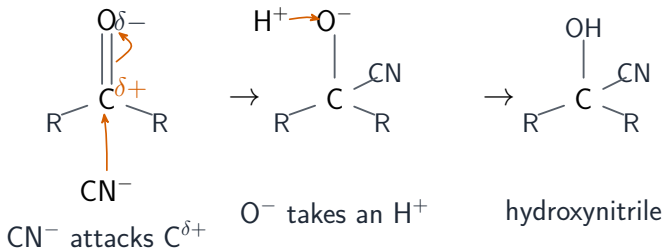


# Nucleophilic addition

HCN adds across the  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  by **nucleophilic addition** 亲核加成:

- $\text{CN}^-$  attacks the  $\delta^+$  carbon
- $\text{C}=\text{O}$  breaks to  $\text{O}^-$
- $\text{O}^-$  takes an  $\text{H}^+$   $\rightarrow$  a **hydroxynitrile** 羟基腈

**Reduction** 还原 ( $\text{NaBH}_4$ ) gives back an alcohol.



2

Tests

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# Tests for carbonyls

tell an aldehyde from a ketone



**Fehling's**  
(blue)  
→ brick-red ppt



**Tollens'**  
(colourless)  
→ silver mirror

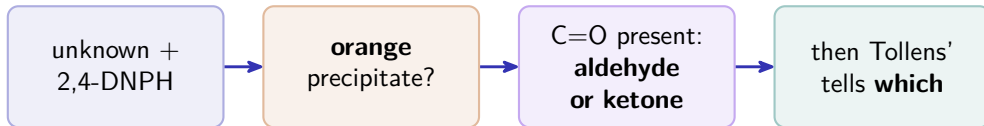
a **ketone**  
gives **no change**  
with either test

**2,4-DNPH** 2,4-二硝基苯肼 gives  
an orange precipitate → any  
carbonyl.

To tell them apart (aldehydes oxidise, ketones don't):  
**Fehling's** 斐林试剂 →  
brick-red; **Tollens'** 托伦试剂  
→ silver mirror – only with  
an aldehyde.

## Detecting any carbonyl

Add **2,4-DNPH** reagent (2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine):



2,4-DNPH detects **any** carbonyl; it cannot tell an aldehyde from a ketone.

## Silver mirror and iodoform



A positive **Tollens'** 托伦试剂 test coats the tube with a shiny silver mirror – the aldehyde reduces  $\text{Ag}^+$  to silver. The **iodoform test** 碘仿试验 (alkaline  $\text{I}_2$ ) detects the  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-$  group, giving yellow  $\text{CHI}_3$ .

# Nucleophilic addition, and telling aldehyde from ketone

|                           |                                                                                             |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| step 1                    | the nucleophile attacks the $\delta+$ carbon of the $\text{C}=\text{O}$                     |
| step 2                    | this breaks the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ double bond, leaving a negative oxygen ( $\text{O}^-$ ) |
| step 3                    | the $\text{O}^-$ takes a proton, giving the alcohol group                                   |
| the difference            | aldehydes are easily oxidised to carboxylic acids; ketones are not                          |
| Tollens'                  | the silver mirror test – aldehyde positive, ketone negative                                 |
| Fehling's<br>reagent 斐林试剂 | blue solution to a brick-red precipitate – aldehyde positive, ketone negative               |

An aldehyde's carbonyl carbon carries a hydrogen, which is what can be oxidised 氧化. A ketone's does not – so both tests are really testing for that hydrogen.

## Exam tips

- **2,4-DNPH** gives an orange precipitate with **any** carbonyl – it tests for  $C=O$ .
- **Tollens' (silver mirror)** and **Fehling's (brick-red)** are positive for **aldehydes only** – this is how you tell aldehydes from ketones.
- Nucleophilic addition of HCN adds **one carbon** ( $\rightarrow$  hydroxynitrile); show the curly arrows.
- The **iodoform (tri-iodomethane)** test is positive for  $CH_3CO-$  groups.

3

Recap

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## Worked example – aldehyde or ketone?

**Propanal and propanone are in unlabelled tubes. Give one test that tells them apart.**

- Both give an orange precipitate with **2,4-DNPH** – that only proves a  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  is present.
- So 2,4-DNPH **cannot** separate them. Use an **oxidising** 氧化的 test instead.
- Add Tollens' reagent and warm: propanal (aldehyde) reduces  $\text{Ag}^+$  to a **silver mirror**.
- Propanone gives **no change** – a ketone has no H on the carbonyl carbon to lose.

2,4-DNPH proves  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  **present**. Tollens' or Fehling's then splits aldehyde (positive) from ketone (negative).

## Topic 17 – key takeaways

1

### Carbonyl

aldehyde ( $-\text{CHO}$ ) vs ketone  
(middle)

2

### Mechanism

nucleophilic addition of  $\text{HCN}$

3

### Detect

2,4-DNPH gives an orange  
precipitate

4

### Distinguish

Fehling's & Tollens' react with  
aldehydes

## Check yourself

- 1 Where is the  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  in a ketone?
- 2 What attacks the carbonyl carbon in the HCN mechanism?
- 3 What reagent confirms any carbonyl?
- 4 What does Tollens' give with an aldehyde?



**Answers** 1. in the middle of the chain 2. the cyanide ion  $\text{CN}^-$  3. 2,4-DNPH 4. a silver mirror