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If you're seeing this message, that means we have problems loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web page filter, please make sure the \*.kastatic.org and \*.kasandbox.org domains are unlock. Introduction. Qu mica Org Nica is this part of Qu mica that primarily studies carbon-containing compounds, however not all carbon compounds including sticky carbonates, such as carbonates, carbon metallic, xido and carbon dioxide. Knowledge and use of org nicos compounds are confused with the origins of many of humans, natural origin water, plants and animal extracts can cause death or relieves disease, have been used since ancient times. Contains clusters of volumes that provide orgic composite features as micas, or ability to react with other specific substances. They are so-called Functional Groups. Most or nicas substances are only composed of Carbon, Ox geno and Hydrar geno, but the way in which these bound components can provide increases in different compounds, which do our part in different functional groups. In our report we will analyze a Functional Group: Aldeh Dose and Ketonas, providing the main features, standard nomenclature, main reactions, and applications of industry. THE DEFINITION OF ALDEHEYDES AND KETONES. The functional group known as the carbonyl group, a carbon volume attached with an oxygen volume by a double binding - was found in compounds called aldeh doses and ketones. In the aldeh two, the carbon discharge group joins a volume of hydrade and a radical Alquilo, with an exception of formaldehyde iron or metanal. In the ketones, is carbonyl attached to two radicals that can be equal, different, cause alku. The abbreviated formula of a ketone is RCOR. As both structures have the carbon group, the chemistry of aldehede de and ketones is similar. Aldeh doses and keton are very reactive, but the former are usually the most reactive. The carbony group is attached to two radical hydrocarbon: if their actions are the same, the ketones are called Sim's sadness, while the different ones are referred to as sadness. According to the type of radical hydrocarbon attached to the functional group, Aldehede two cases: alif ticos, R-HOT, and aromatics, Ar-HOT; while keton are ranked in: alif ticas, R-CO-R', aromatics, Ar-CO-Ar, and mix; R-CO-Ar, so that the two radicals attached to the carbonyl group are alif ticos, aromatic or one of each class, respectively. NOMENCLATURE OF ALDEHYD AND KETONES. The IUPAC system can be names for the dose of aldeh and ketones. In both cases you must find the long dog I'm hydrocarbon that of the carbon group. The end - or hydrocarbons is replaced by -al indicate an aldeh done. Ketones are called to change the end - or to dogs in my linear s long that has the carbonyl group by -one ending of carbonyl to the carbonish dog. Some aldeh and keton are common. Condensed formula name seg N IUPAC Name as n Aldeh do HCHO Metanal Fomaldeh do CH3CHO Etanal Acetaldeh do CH3CH2CHO Propanalaldeh do CH3CH2CH2CHO Butanalaldeh make C6H5CHO Benzaldeh do Benzalde Doh Ketones CH3COCH3 Propanone Ketone (dimethylketone) CH3COC2CH5 Butanene Methylethylketone C65COC6G6H5 Diphenylmethane /Ketone Benzophenone C6H100 clicoexone Cyclohexanone REACTIONS. Alcohol oxidation reaction. Primary alcohol can be oxidized to high alcohol in ketones. The following oxidations are presented as follows: Alcohol Tetri does not oxidize, as no hydrogen can be removed from the carbon that supports the hydroxyl group oxidation of main methanol and ethanol, by heating of 50 C and dichromate potassium acid (K2Cr2O7) formaldeh products made with acetaldeh fe, respectively, the preparation of an aldeh done by this I am usually seamless, as aldeh de oxidized to carbohydration: Additional oxidation is not a problem for aldehede of and low boiling points, such as acetaldeh do, since the product can be distilled from the reaction mixture as its form. Reactions to the adicin of the carbon group. The most important reaction to aldehede de and keton are our addition reactions. A wide variety of compounds are added to dual carbon-ox linked to the carbon group. Water consumption. Aldehede de and Keton show small tendency to add water and stable composite shape: When the carbonyl group is attached to other very electronic people, such as chlorinate, a stable hydrate is formed: Alcohol adicin. Aldehede's two reacts with alcohol in the presence of hydrochloric acid (catalyst), which formed an adici us or composed, called emissary, which, by addicted us to another molecular alcohol relationship, formed an acetal, stable: Keton provides similar reactions to forming hemorrhage and stops. Grignard Admissions Admissions. When reacts with a Grignard compound, the metanal results in the form of primary alcohol; the other aldeh of high alcohol products; and keton, alcohol to stem. In all these terms, the jeno-half jeno group (electrophic reagent) are added to the negative ox geno and the radical alchely, of carbon in carbon groups. Reduction. Carbon diabetic group doses of aldeh and keton can be reduced, given primary or high alcohol, respectively. The reduction can be made by actions in the molecular hydride in contact with a well-divided metal Neither Pt, which acts as the catalyst. They can also hydrogen (reduced) and hydrogen found in the action of an acid on a metal. Aldehede de are transformed into main alcohol: Under the same conditions, the keton is transformed into high alcohol: Aldeh de hydrogenation and keton, which alcohol origin, is the inverse reaction of dehydrogenation dehydrogenation to obtain carbon dioxide compounds quoted: METHODOS DETEN NCI N. IRRITation of alchim. In the presence of rich rich acid rich and dilated rich acids, as catalysts, a water molecule is added to the triple liquidation of a alkin, therefore a newly formed insolation that, being unstable, isolated by manicup of a carbon compound. technically when accelerated is used as a starting product you get acetaldeh done, our sec reaction: This industrial procedure is most used today for the manufacture of the acetaldeh industry, which is the raw material of a large number of important organic industries. When alkylsustituted the accessible used final product is a platform. Friedel and crafts reaction. He used to get aldeh doses and aromatic keton. It consists of reacting an acid chlorido or a ion stealth with an appropriate aromatic compound. To get a key continues as : Ozonization of alcohol. The ozonization of alchens results in aldehede de or ketones, so that olef nico carbon contains one or two hydrocarbon replacements. This reaction is not usually used for preparation purposes, but rather in the determination of structure to find positions of double links. OUR SENSORS IN ALDEH DOSE. Aldeh Two and Keton are reacting with a wide variety of compounds, but overall the former are more reactive than heart ketones. The kiosks took advantage of the ease with which an aldeh can be oxidized to develop various visual tests for identification. The most commonly used aldeh detection tests are those of Tollens, Benedict and Fehling. The test tollens. The reagent tollens, the severe oxidation agent used in this test, are a solution alcohol agent aligned, transparent with color. To avoid precipitation in silver areas as silver oxide in a large pH, a few drops of an added harmonious solution, consisting of the silver versions a water-soluble complex: By oxidizing an aldeh made with the reactive Tollens, the corresponding carbohydrate acid product and the silver versions are reduced together with metal agents. For example, acetaldeh iron commodities and resolute tico, silver is usually deposited in a mirror on the inner surface of the reaction vessel. Sharing a silver mirror is a positive test of an aldeh done. If the is acetaldeh does be treated with the Reactive Tollens, the reaction is as follows: Aldeh does oxidize to carboxy acid; is a reduced agent. Ion y Agents reduce agents; they oxidize agents. Ice Studded usually performs with Reactive Tollens. Glucose or formaldeh is used as a reducing agent in the commercial procedure. Benedict and Fehling testing. Benedict and Kiprous achievements are inline solutions of copper sulfate in an intense blue color, composition slightly different. When an aldeh performs is oxidized with the reagents of Benedict and Fehling, he finds or precipices red sparkle in xido cuprous (Cu2O). The reaction with acetaldeh iron is: Acetaldeh does oxidize tico's acid; prico ions (Cu+2) are reduced to kiprous ions (Cu+). Alpha-hydroxycytones. Generally, keton is not oxidized by oxidisers' actions such as the Benedict Solution or the Fehling. However, Keton who has a carbonyl group attached with a carbon that supports a hydroxyl group provides positive and reactive tests to the Tollens, Benedict and Fehling. These compounds are called alpha-hydroxyldede de and alpha-hydroxycytones, and their general structures are: alpha-hydroxyldede de alpha-hydroxycytones this group is usually available in az cars. FEATURES ALDEHEYDES AND KETONES. The carbonyl band, a sico character in the aldeh do with ketones, lecturers reactivity special on stotos. Because the oxygen volume is much more electronegative, it attracts more electrons than carbon takes. Carbon in the carbonyl group was sp2 hybridization for the 3 volumes that attached directly to it to the same aircraft at about 120. Aldeh doses and keton are characterized by common reactions due to the structure of carbonyl. However, the different location of the carbon group of dogs in hydrocarbon (at the end for aldeh two) implies certain differences between the two functions. The two aldehede and keton of the infrared have an absorption band between 1,670 and 1,730 cm-1, due to the vibrations of carbon oxygen links. In ultraviolet there is also an absorption between 2600 and 3000 A. In MRI spectroscopy, the aldehede function can distinguish from the ketone function by its different chemical considerations in the spectrum. Both aldehede and ketone have a reaction and the 2,4-dinitrophenyldracin provide the corresponding hydraulics that construct a red-orange rainfall, which makes it possible to showcase its presence. Boil point. Aldeh doses and keton cannot form intermolecular links in hydmal, because missing hydroxyl group (-OH) boil points are lower than the corresponding alcohol. However, aldehede de and keton may be attracted to each other through polar carbonyl polar interactions with boiled dots above those of corresponding alcohol. With the exception of the metanal, which is fuel in the temperature most of the two aldehede and the liquid keton and upper miro are lido. The first rminos aldehede de alif series the alif have strong and irritation odors, but the twin's aldehede and almost all keton are pleasant centers for being used in perfect and as silver flavors. Compound Point Fusi [oC] Boiling Point [oC] Solubility in Water [g/100ml] Aldeh Dose Fomeldeh-92 -21 Completely Missible Acetaldeh Iron -123 20 20 Completely Missible Butaldehede -99 back 764 Bezaldeh Iron -26 179 0.3 Acetone Ketones -95 56 fully miscible Methylketone -86 80 25 Dietylketone -42 101 5 Benzophenone 48 306 Insoluble Solubility in water. Aldehede two and Keton can form hydrogen links with polar water molecules. The first members of the series (formal iron, acetaldeh iron and acetone) are solib of water throughout proportion. As the length of the hydrocarbon dog increases, the solubility of water decreases. When the carbonated dog is greater than five or six carbon, the solubility of aldehede and keton is very low. Presumably, all doses of aldehede and keton are solid in non-polar solvents. THE EFFECTS OF ALDEHEYDES AND KETON ON HUMAN HEALTH. When alcohol et alcohol is drunk, it's oxidized in RG navy acetaldeh acetaldeh done, which, in turn, oxidize tico acid acid, ultimately, carbon dioxide and water: consumption of large amounts of etanol causes the accumulation of high concentrations of acetaldeh made in the blood that can lead to a sharp decrease in the pressure of blood, acceleration of the pulse and general sense of discomfort, that is, a rehab. Continued alcohol abuse can lead to a damage to the keeper called Cirrhosis, due to consistently high levels of acetaldeh making. Methanol, sometimes called wood alcohol, is very tactical. When methanol enters the body, Carr asks to be absorbed by the neo's flow and passes to the keeper, where he oxidizes the iron. Formaldeh is a highly reactive compound that destroys the catalyst power of enzymes and causes difficulty in hepatic tissue. For this reason we formalde make solutions used to conserve biotic specialties. When methanol is small, temporary or permanent blind can occur, give or cause the opticos nerve.APPLICATION ALDHEIDS AND CETONES. A wide variety of aldeh doses and keton have been isolated from plants and animals; many of them, particularly those with high molecular weight, have fragran or penetrating odors. They are usually referred to by their common name, which indicates their source or some property features. Sometimes aldehede de aromatic serves as taste silver. Benzaldeh Iron (also called bitter almond oil) is an element of almond; it is a liquid without color and a pleasant mail. cinamaldeh provides the twist feature of smell in the sense of cinnamon. Vanilla - which produces flavors of popular vanilla - was found only in the pod-shaped cusas consisting of certain deceased orq climbing. Today d a, most vanilla product beltman: Vanillin is an interesting tico cula because it has different functional groups: aldehede group two and an aromatic ring, so it's an aldeh made of tico. Camphor is a ketone finding naturally and is found in the bar of the barbol of the same name. He had a smell of fragran and penetrating centers; Long known for its medicine properties, it is a psycho-widely used analg in liniments. Two other natural keton, beta-ionone and miskona, are used in perfume. Beta Phone is the essence of the virgin. The miskona, found in these gl-uidoras feras in the muscle layer man, has a ringed structure and 15 carbon. The simple aldehede makes me, formaldeh iron, is a gas flow with a bouquet displayed. From an industrial point of view it is very important, but difficult to handle in a gas stae; it is often found as a 40% water solution called formal; or in the form of a white lido pole called paraformaldeh iron. If cured domestic, paraformaldehede breaks down and releases formal iron: Fomelin used to preserve biotic giko. Formaldeh is made of solucin combined with protective tissue na and difficult ones, making them insoluble in water. This prevents the decomposition of the sciences. Fomelin can also be used as general antiseptics. The most important use of formal iron is in the manufacture of synthetic reputations. When polymerized with phenol, a formal resin phenol, known as Bakelite, is formed. Bakelite is an excellent isolation of the etrico; for some time it is used to make bilyard balls. Acetaldeh iron is a colour, color, volial liquid and an interrupting twist. It is a very useful material before all correction is used in the manufacture of many compounds. If it is acetaldeh makes drivers with an acid catalyst, it is polymerized to provide a fluid called parade iron. Paradeh is used as a sedative and ipnotic; its use of carer due to its unpleasant centers and the discovery of more efficient replacements. The most important industrial key is acetone, a blood flow, liquid light that boils at 56 C. It is used as solvent for resin, pl sticos and varnishes; besides, it is misible with water throughout proportion. Asetone is produced in the human body as a byproduct of fat metabolism; its normal concentration is less than 1 mg/100 ml of blood. However, in diabetes mellitus, acetone reaches increased amounts of money, resulting in a drastic increase in its levels in the body. It appears in the urine and in severe cases can even be detected in the breath. Methylcetone, Avenue industrially to remove waxes from lubrication oil, during sophistication; it is also a common solvent of the team removed from the u ace. OUR CONCLUSION. Aldehede de and Keton win the Carbon Digits Group (C-O). The carbon diet of an iron aldehede is tied as mmo to an idum geno (R-HOT), but the carbon dioxide in a clear no hydrogen (R-CO-R). Formaldeh is the simple aldehede I s (HCHO); Asetone (CH3COCH3) is my simple sketone. Sicas and Qu mikas owners of aldehede doses and keton are influenced by the high polarity of the carbony group. Aldehede de and key molecules can be attracted between s of polar polar interactions. These compounds have boiled points higher than those corresponding alcohol, but lower than the corresponding alcohol. Aldehede de and Keton can form hydrogen links, and low molecular weight links are completely solib in water. Aldehede doses and keton are produced by the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohol, respectively. Aldehede two are usually more reactive than Keton and are good reducing agents. An aldehede can be oxidized to the corresponding carboxic acid; In contrast, keton resisted to subsequent oxidation. Many aldehede de and keton have important applications. The most important industrial compounds are formal iron, acetaldeh iron, called formulein, are used as well as preserved gico bike speeds. Benzaldehede do, cinamaldeh iron, vanilla, are some of the many aldehede and ketones with fragran odors. BIBLIOGRAPH A. Encyclopedia NORMA. Editorial Norma Sr. Author: Francisco Villegas Posada. Book of Qu mica Org nica, University of Chile. Author: Anthony Wilbraham – Michael Matta. Qu mica Org nica, Series Schaum. Editorial Mc-Graw Hill Author: Schaum. Qu mica Org nica, University of Design. Author: Guillermo Saavedra. Internet. Internet.

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