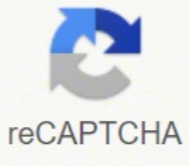




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Solution In this example, we can calculate the oxidation number (review the chapter on oxidation-reduction reactions if necessary) for the carbon atom in each case (note how this would become difficult for larger molecules with additional carbon atoms and hydrogen atoms, which is why organic chemists use the definition dealing with replacing C-H bonds with C-O bonds described). Acetone is a colorless liquid. Recall that oxygen is generally assigned a -2 oxidation number unless it is elemental or attached to a fluorine. For the alcohol (in this case, methanol), the carbon atom has an oxidation number of -2 (the oxygen atom is assigned -2, the four hydrogen atoms each are assigned +1, and the carbon atom balances the sum by having an oxidation number of -2; note that compared to the carbon atom in CH₄, this carbon atom has lost two electrons so it was oxidized); for the aldehyde, the carbon atom's oxidation number is 0 (-2 for the oxygen atom and +1 for each hydrogen atom already balances to 0, so the oxidation number for the carbon atom is 0); for the carboxylic acid, the carbon atom's oxidation number is +2 (two oxygen atoms each at -2 and two hydrogen atoms at +1); and for carbon dioxide, the carbon atom's oxidation number is +4 (here, the carbon atom needs to balance the -4 sum from the two oxygen atoms). Thus, formaldehyde is used for preserving tissue specimens and embalming bodies. Formaldehyde, an aldehyde with the formula HCHO, is a colorless gas with a pungent and irritating odor. It is made commercially by fermenting corn or molasses, or by oxidation of 2-propanol. Because esters do not have hydrogen bonds between molecules, they have lower vapor pressures than the alcohols and carboxylic acids from which they are derived (see Figure 2). The remaining molecules are undissociated in solution. It is partially responsible for the pain and irritation of ant and wasp stings, and is responsible for a characteristic odor of ants that can be sometimes detected in their nests. Many of the reactions of aldehydes and ketones start with the reaction between a Lewis base and the carbon atom at the positive end of the polar $\text{[latex]\text{C} = \text{O}\text{]/latex}$ bond to yield an unstable intermediate that subsequently undergoes one or more structural rearrangements to form the final product (Figure 1). Cider vinegar is produced by allowing apple juice to ferment without oxygen present. Both carboxylic acids and esters contain a carbonyl group with a second oxygen atom bonded to the carbon atom in the carbonyl group by a single bond. The odor of vinegar is caused by the presence of acetic acid, a carboxylic acid, in the vinegar. The distinctive and attractive odors and flavors of many flowers, perfumes, and ripe fruits are due to the presence of one or more esters (Figure 3). Generally only about 1% of the molecules of a carboxylic acid dissolved in water are ionized at any given time. Oleic acid is an unsaturated acid; it contains a $\text{[latex]\text{C} = \text{C}\text{]/latex}$ double bond. Check Your Learning Indicate whether the marked carbon atoms in the three molecules here are oxidized or reduced relative to the marked carbon atom in ethanol: There is no need to calculate oxidation states in this case; instead, just compare the types of atoms bonded to the marked carbon atoms: (a) reduced (bond to oxygen atom replaced by bond to hydrogen atom); (b) oxidized (one bond to hydrogen atom replaced by one bond to oxygen atom); (c) oxidized (2 bonds to hydrogen atoms have been replaced by bonds to an oxygen atom) Aldehydes are commonly prepared by the oxidation of alcohols whose -OH functional group is located on the carbon atom at the end of the chain of carbon atoms in the alcohol: Alcohols that have their -OH groups in the middle of the chain are necessary to synthesize a ketone, which requires the carbonyl group to be bonded to two other carbon atoms: An alcohol with its -OH group bonded to a carbon atom that is bonded to no or one other carbon atom will form an aldehyde. For example, the ester ethyl acetate, CH₃CO₂CH₂CH₃, is formed when acetic acid reacts with ethanol: The simplest carboxylic acid is formic acid, HCO₂H, known since 1670. Its name comes from the Latin word formicus, which means "ant"; it was first isolated by the distillation of red ants. Over 350 different volatile molecules (many members of the ester family) have been identified in strawberries. Hydrogen is generally assigned an oxidation number of +1 unless it is attached to a metal. We prepare carboxylic acids by the oxidation of aldehydes or alcohols whose -OH functional group is located on the carbon atom at the end of the chain of carbon atoms in the alcohol: Esters are produced by the reaction of acids with alcohols. If three carbons are attached to the carbon bonded to the -OH, the molecule will not have a C-H bond to be replaced, so it will not be susceptible to oxidation. Like the $\text{[latex]\text{C} = \text{O}\text{]/latex}$ bond in carbon dioxide, the $\text{[latex]\text{C} = \text{O}\text{]/latex}$ bond of a carbonyl group is polar (recall that oxygen is significantly more electronegative than carbon, and the shared electrons are pulled toward the oxygen atom and away from the carbon atom). The odor of ripe bananas and many other fruits is due to the presence of esters, compounds that can be prepared by the reaction of a carboxylic acid with an alcohol. The fermentation reactions change the sugar present in the juice to ethanol, then to acetic acid. The trigonal planar carbon in the carbonyl group can attach to two other substituents leading to several subfamilies (aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and esters) described in this section. We can prepare a carbonyl group by oxidation of an alcohol—for organic molecules, oxidation of a carbon atom is said to occur when a carbon-hydrogen bond is replaced by a carbon-oxygen bond. Sequentially replacing each of the carbon-hydrogen bonds with a carbon-oxygen bond would lead to an alcohol, then an aldehyde, then a carboxylic acid (discussed later), and, finally, carbon dioxide: $\text{[latex]\text{CH}_4 \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \text{CH}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \text{HCO}_2\text{H}\text{]}\text{}$ What are the oxidation numbers for the carbon atoms in the molecules shown here? Dimethyl ketone, CH₃COCH₃, commonly called acetone, is the simplest ketone. It is sold in an aqueous solution called formalin, which contains about 37% formaldehyde by weight. The hydrogen atom in the functional group of a carboxylic acid will react with a base to form an ionic salt. Carboxylic acids are weak acids (see the chapter on acids and bases), meaning they are not 100% ionized in water. Formaldehyde is used in the manufacture of Bakelite, a hard plastic having high chemical and electrical resistance. The reverse reaction—replacing a carbon-oxygen bond by a carbon-hydrogen bond—is a reduction of that carbon atom. An alcohol with its -OH group attached to two other carbon atoms will form a ketone. (credit: Rebecca Siegel) The other reagents and possible products of these reactions are beyond the scope of this chapter, so we will focus only on the changes to the carbon atoms: Oxidation and Reduction in Organic Chemistry Methane represents the completely reduced form of an organic molecule that contains one carbon atom. This should fit nicely with your understanding of the polarity of C-O and C-H bonds. The carbonyl group is polar, and the geometry of the bonds around the central carbon is trigonal planar. The names for carboxylic acids and esters include prefixes that denote the lengths of the carbon chains in the molecules and are derived following nomenclature rules similar to those for inorganic acids and salts (see these examples): The functional groups for an acid and for an ester are shown in red in these formulas. Ask our 30,000+ educators for help. It is also used to sterilize soil or other materials. Acetic acid, CH₃CO₂H, constitutes 3–6% vinegar. Can't find a question? Yeast cells present in the juice carry out the fermentation reactions. Figure 1. Two of the sp² orbitals on the carbon atom in the carbonyl group are used to form σ bonds to the other carbon or hydrogen atoms in a molecule. The unhybridized p orbital on the carbon atom in the carbonyl group overlaps a p orbital on the oxygen atom to form the π bond in the double bond. In a carboxylic acid, the second oxygen atom also bonds to a hydrogen atom. Formaldehyde causes coagulation of proteins, so it kills bacteria (and any other living organism) and stops many of the biological processes that cause tissue to decay. Figure 3. By the end of this section, you will be able to: Describe the structure and properties of aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and esters Another class of organic molecules contains a carbon atom connected to an oxygen atom by a double bond, commonly called a carbonyl group. In both aldehydes and ketones, the geometry around the carbon atom in the carbonyl group is trigonal planar; the carbon atom exhibits sp² hybridization. Palmitic and stearic acids are saturated acids that contain no double or triple bonds. The importance of molecular structure in the reactivity of organic compounds is illustrated by the reactions that produce aldehydes and ketones. Among the most important of the natural esters are fats (such as lard, tallow, and butter) and oils (such as linseed, cottonseed, and olive oils), which are esters of the trihydroxy alcohol glycerine, $\text{[latex]\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3\text{]/latex}$, with large carboxylic acids, such as palmitic acid, $\text{[latex]\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}_2\text{H}\text{]/latex}$, stearic acid, $\text{[latex]\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}_2\text{H}\text{]/latex}$, and oleic acid, $\text{[latex]\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CO}_2\text{H}\text{]/latex}$. Since carbon does not have a specific rule, its oxidation number is determined algebraically by factoring the atoms it is attached to and the overall charge of the molecule or ion. Figure 2. Among its many uses are as a solvent for lacquer (including fingernail polish), cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, acetylene, plastics, and varnishes; as a paint and varnish remover; and as a solvent in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals. The names for aldehyde and ketone compounds are derived using similar nomenclature rules as for alkanes and alcohols, and include the class-identifying suffixes -al and -one, respectively: In an aldehyde, the carbonyl group is bonded to at least one hydrogen atom. In an ester, the second oxygen atom bonds to another carbon atom. It is an excellent solvent for many organic and some inorganic compounds, and it is essential in the production of cellulose acetate, a component of many synthetic fibers such as rayon. Both aldehydes and ketones contain a carbonyl group, a functional group with a carbon-oxygen double bond. The remaining sp² hybrid orbital forms a σ bond to the oxygen atom. In general, a carbon atom attached to an oxygen atom will have a more positive oxidation number and a carbon atom attached to a hydrogen atom will have a more negative oxidation number. Pure acetic acid has a penetrating odor and produces painful burns. Esters are responsible for the odors associated with various plants and their fruits. In a ketone, the carbonyl group is bonded to two carbon atoms: As text, an aldehyde group is represented as -CHO; a ketone is represented as -C(O)- or -CO-. Video lessons matched directly to the problems in your textbooks. For CH₄, the carbon atom carries a -4 oxidation number (the hydrogen atoms are assigned oxidation numbers of +1 and the carbon atom balances that by having an oxidation number of -4).

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