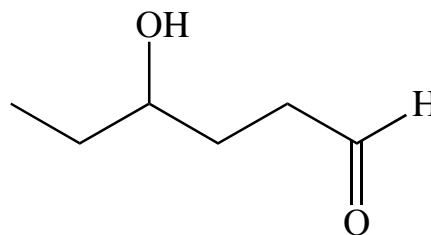
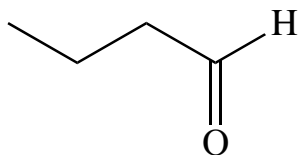
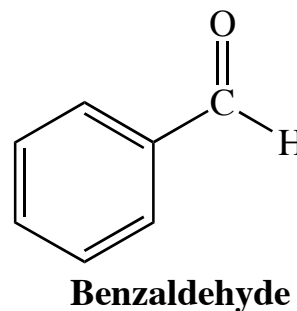
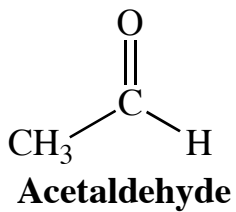
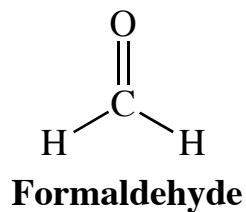


## Chapter 12.3: Nomenclature of Aldehydes and Ketones

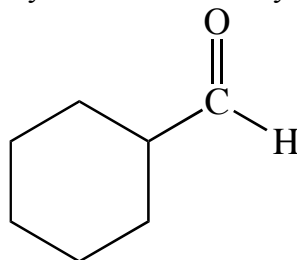
**Aldehydes:** Drop the -e, add -al



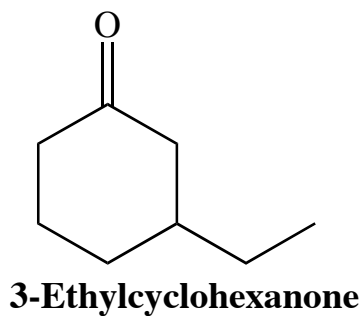
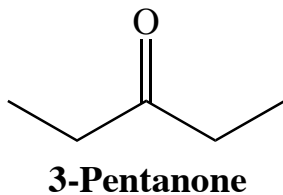
### Common Names



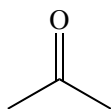
When necessary, name an aldehyde as a -carbaldehyde substituent



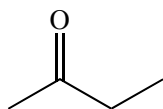
**Ketones:** Drop the -e, add -one



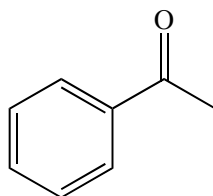
## Common Names:



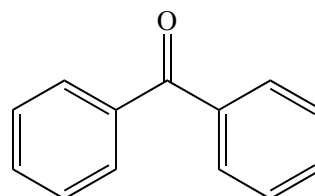
Acetone



Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)

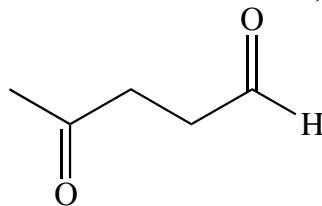


Acetophenone



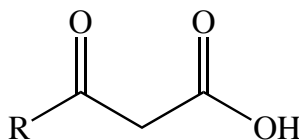
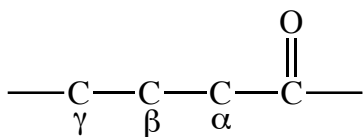
Benzophenone

If aldehydes or ketones need to be named as substituents, use the term "oxo":

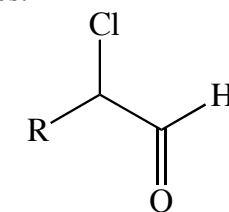


4-oxopentanal

When referring to the location of substituents relative to a carbonyl group, organic chemists sometimes use a Greek letter ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , etc.). This is not normally used in formal naming, but is often used when talking about classes of molecules.



A  $\beta$ -ketoacid



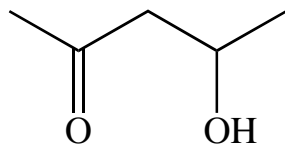
An  $\alpha$ -chloroaldehyde

## Multiple functional group priority

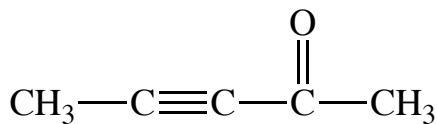
When naming polyfunctional compounds, the functional group with the highest priority goes into the root name, the other groups are named as substituents. The order of priority generally follows oxidation level, more highly oxidized groups have higher priority:

acid > acid derivatives > aldehydes > ketones > alcohol > amine > ether

Double and triple bonds are included in the root name.



4-Hydroxy-2-pentanone  
NOT 4-oxo-2-pentanol



3-Pentyn-2-one