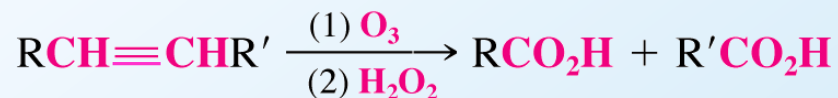
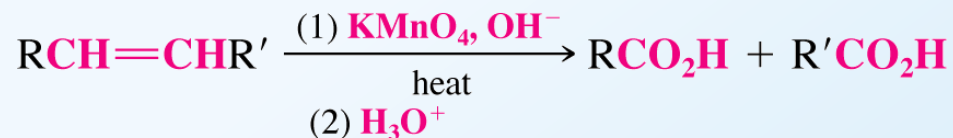


Carboxylic Acid Synthesis and Reactions

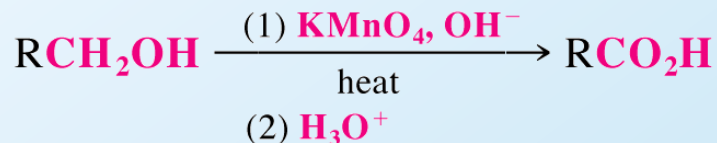
Dr. Sapna Gupta

Synthesis of Carboxylic Acids

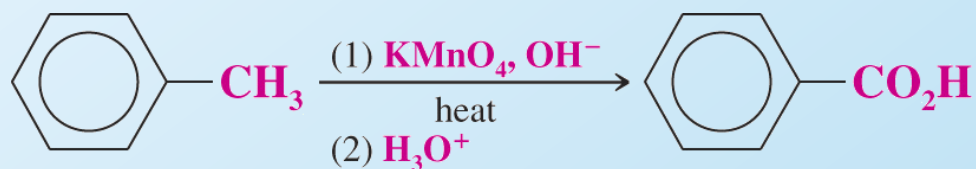
1) By Oxidation of Alkenes and Alkynes



2) By Oxidation of Aldehydes and Primary Alcohols

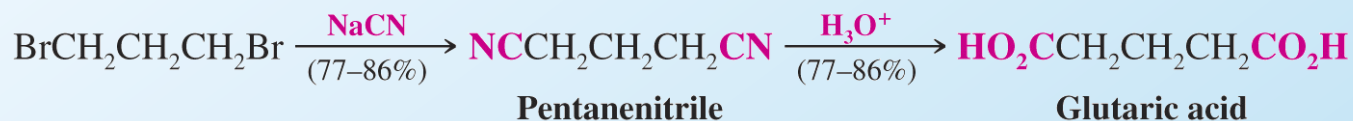
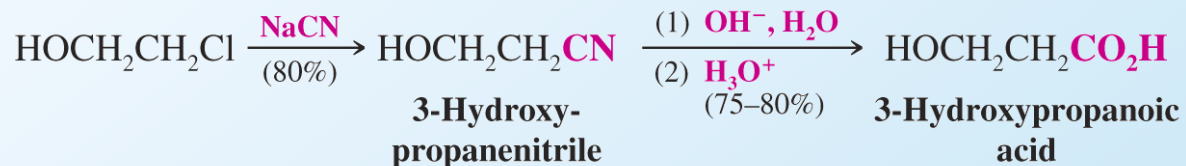
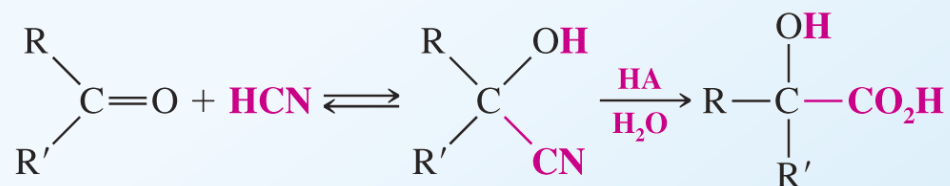


3) By Oxidation of Alkylbenzenes



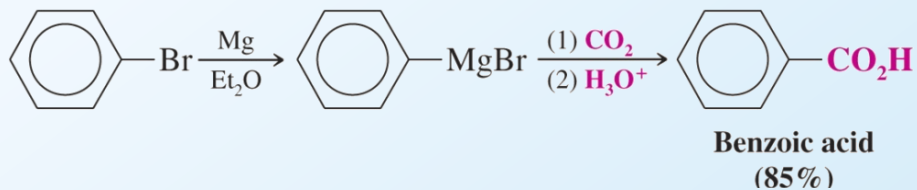
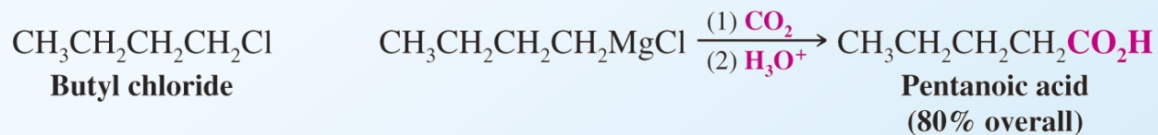
Hydrolysis of Nitriles

4) By Hydrolysis of Cyanohydrins and Other Nitriles



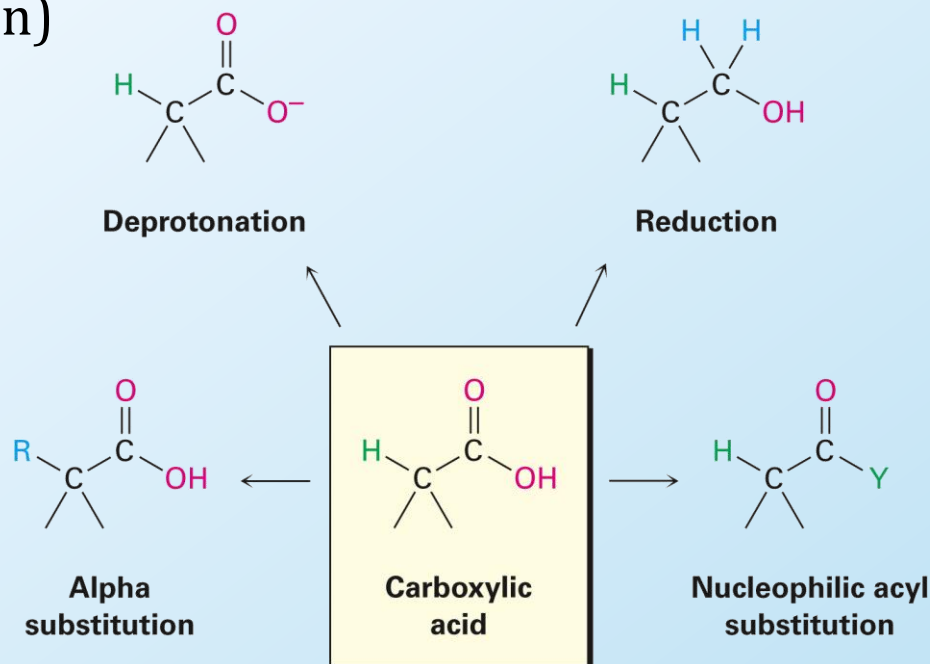
From Grignard Reactions

5) From Carbonation of Grignard Reagent



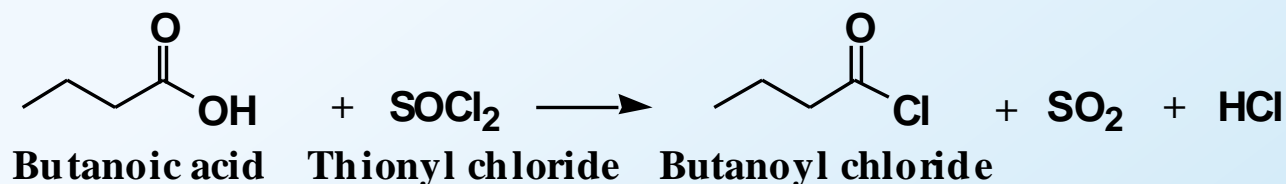
Reactions of Carboxylic Acids

- Acid – base reaction (see intro power point)
- Nucleophilic additions, just like all carbonyls.
- In some conditions carboxylic acids can also undergo nucleophilic substitution where – OH is the leaving group.
- Reactions can also occur on the alpha carbon (carbon next to carbonyl carbon)

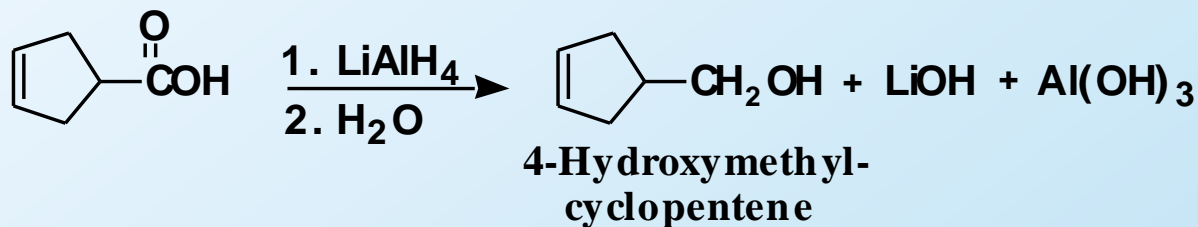


Reactions of Carboxylic Acids

1) **Acid chlorides** are most often prepared by treating a carboxylic acid with thionyl chloride or PCl_3 or PCl_5 .

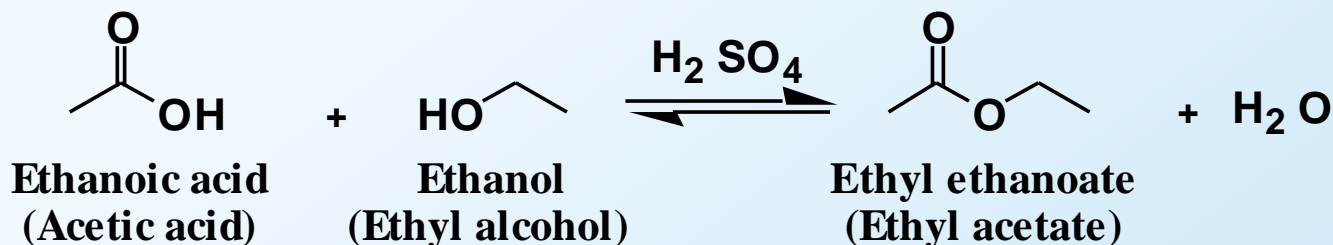


2) **Reduction**: Lithium aluminum hydride reduces a carboxyl group to a 1° alcohol. Usually done by converting acid to acyl chloride first.

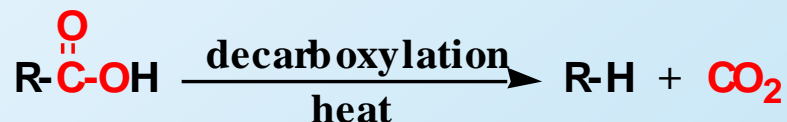


Reactions of Carboxylic Acids

3) **Esterification**: Esters can be prepared by treating a carboxylic acid with an alcohol in the presence of an acid catalyst, commonly H_2SO_4 or gaseous HCl . (Mechanism will be covered later.)



4) **Decarboxylation**: loss of CO_2 from a carboxyl group. Most carboxylic acids, if heated to a very high temperature, undergo thermal decarboxylation.



Key Concepts

- Synthesis
 - Oxidations
 - Hydrolysis of nitriles
 - Carboxylation using Grignard
- Reactions
 - Acid base reactions
 - Reductions
 - Esterification