

Nomenclature of Aldehydes

The common or trivial names of aldehydes are derived from the names of acids from which they are obtained by their oxidation. The suffix 'al' is used in IUPAC nomenclature of an aldehyde. The nomenclature of aldehyde has been described below as per the common system and IUPAC system.

Common system $\Rightarrow$

The common or trivial names of aldehydes are derived from the names of acids from which they are obtained by their oxidation. The aliphatic aldehydes are named by replacing the suffix 'ic' of the corresponding acid with the word 'aldehyde'.

For example $\Rightarrow$

Formic acid (HCOOH) is obtained by oxidising HCHO . Thus, this aldehyde is named formaldehyde, acetaldehyde is the common name of CH_3CHO which oxidizes to acetic acid (CH_3COOH). The Greek letters ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ etc) are used for indicating the position of substituents in aldehyde chain.

The carbon attached directly to $-\text{CHO}$ group is the α -carbon.

For example $\Rightarrow$

