A carbon-oxygen double bond in an organic compound is called the carbonyl group.

eg.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H} & \quad \text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 & \quad \text{CH}_3 \\
\text{CH}_3 & \quad \text{Cl}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2 & \quad \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_2 \\
\text{CH}_3 & \quad \text{O} \quad \text{NH}_2 \\
\text{CH}_3 & \quad \text{O} \quad \text{OH}
\end{align*}
\]

The carbon atom in a carbonyl group is called the carbonyl carbon and the oxygen atom the carbonyl oxygen.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \quad \text{carbonyl oxygen} \\
\text{C} & \quad \text{carbonyl carbon}
\end{align*}
\]

A compound containing one or more carbonyl groups is called a carbonyl compound.

see also aldehyde, ketone, acid chloride, carboxylic acid ester, amide, carboxylic acid

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**Contributors**

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