

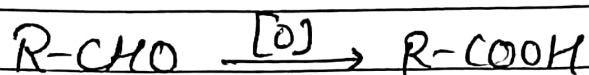
# Aldehydes & Ketones - 09

## Chemical properties - 4

i) Tollen's Test

ii) Fehling's Test

Aldehydes are easily oxidised to corresponding Carboxylic Acids with strong as well as mild oxidising agents



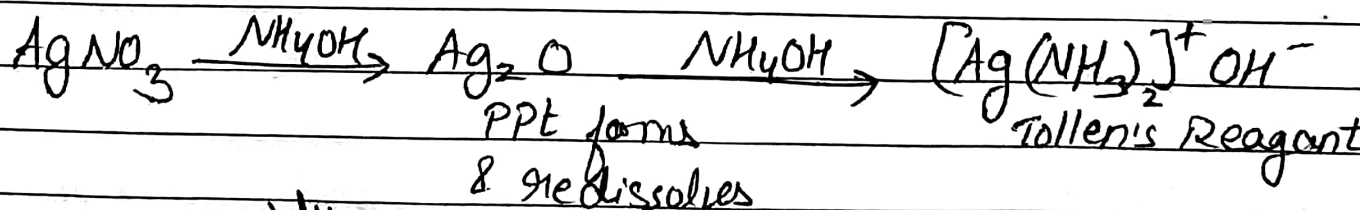
Strong Oxidising agent  $\rightarrow$   $HNO_3$ , acidified  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , acidified  $KMnO_4$ , etc

Mild oxidising agent  $\rightarrow$  Tollen's Reagent, Fehling's Reagent

Ketones are oxidised at high temperature only by strong oxidising agents and not by mild oxidising agents.

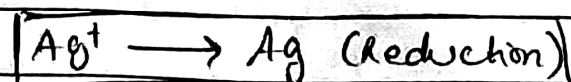
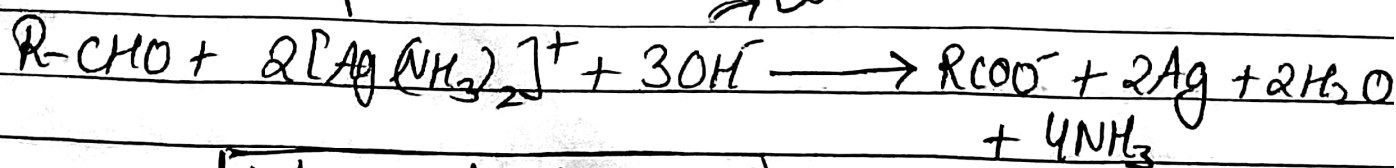
i) Tollen's Test: (Silver Mirror Test)

Tollen's Reagent: Ammoniacal Silver Nitrate

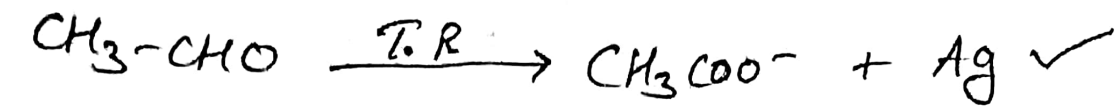


Freshly prepared

$\rightarrow$  Basic medium



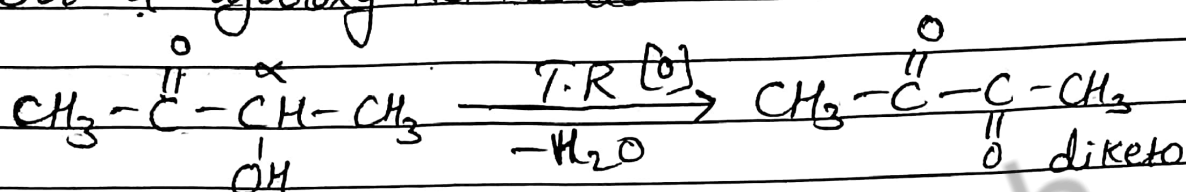
pt of metallic silver formed deposit as a mirror  
 $\Rightarrow$  Silver Mirror Test



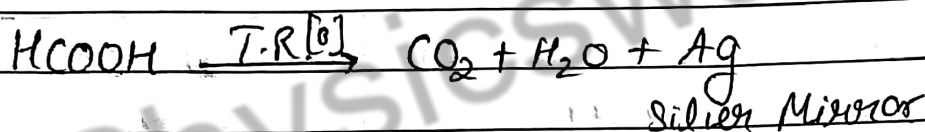
This test is shown by aliphatic as well as Aromatic aldehydes

\*\*\* Ketones do not show this Silver Mirror Test or Tollen's Test

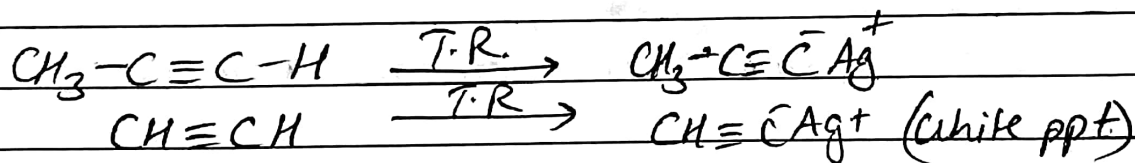
But  $\alpha$ -hydroxy ketones do



Formic acid also gives Positive Tollen's Test



Terminal alkynes also show Tollen's Test But do not form silver mirror test



ii) Fehling's Solution Test:

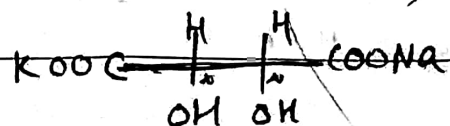
equal mixture of

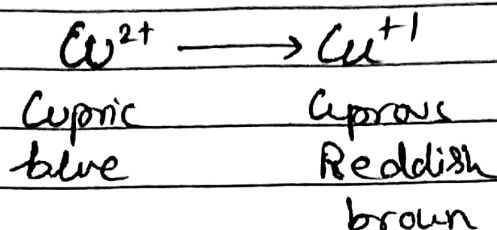
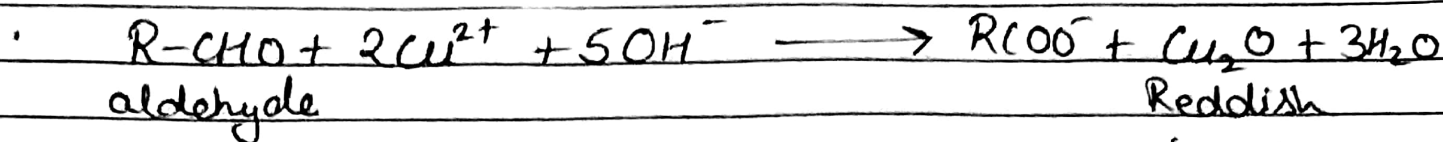
Fehling Solution A  
↓  
aq Copper sulphate

$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
(Blue)

+ Fehling Solution B

↓  
sodium potassium salt of tartaric acid  
(Rochelle salt)





Note: Aromatic aldehydes do not give positive Fehling's Solution test as

Fehling solution is very weak oxidising agent

