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## Aldehydes, Ketones and Carboxylic Acids

## **REDUCTION**

Group	Product	LAH inEther	NaBH <sub>4</sub> in H <sub>2</sub> O	B <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> in THF	H <sub>2</sub> /Catalyst∆
1°RX	RH	+	_	_	+
-C≡C-	-СН=СН-	-	-	+	+
>C=C<	>CH-CH<	_	_	+	+
-СНО	-CH <sub>2</sub> OH	+	+	+	+
>C=O	>CH-OH	+	+	+	+
-CO <sub>2</sub> H	–CH <sub>2</sub> OH	+	-	+	+
-CO <sub>2</sub> R	–CH <sub>2</sub> OH	+	_	+	+
-COC1	-CH <sub>2</sub> OH	+	+	_	+
-CONH <sub>2</sub>	-CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	+	_	+	+
(RCO) <sub>2</sub> O	RCH <sub>2</sub> OH	+	-	+	+
-CN	-CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	+	-	+	+
>C=NOH	-CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	+	-	_	+

## Note:

- 1. B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> in THF not able to reduce cyclic ester.
- 2. NaBH<sub>4</sub> can also reduce imine group (C = NH).

3. Reactivity order towards 
$$H_2/Ni$$
,  $\Delta \Rightarrow -C \equiv N > -C - O - R$ 

Name	Reagent	Function
Wolf Kishner Reduction	(i) $N_2H_4$ / (ii) KOH, $\Delta$	$\rightarrow$ O $\rightarrow$ H
Clemmenson Reduction	Zn-Hg/HCl	$\rightarrow$ O $\rightarrow$ H
Mozingo Reduction	SH Dry HCl, followed by Raney Ni	$\rightarrow$ H

Stephen's Reduction	SnCl <sub>2</sub> /HCl followed by H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	R-C≡N → R-CH=O
Rosenmund Reduction	H <sub>2</sub> , Pd–BaSO <sub>4</sub>	$ \begin{array}{cccc} O & O \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ R-C-Cl \longrightarrow R-C-H \end{array} $
		*—C≡C— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —
DIBAL-H (–78°C)	H—Al $\left(\begin{array}{c} -CH_2 - CH - CH_3 \\ CH_3 \\ \end{array}\right)_2$ followed by $H_3O^{\oplus}$	$ \begin{array}{c} -\text{COOR} \\ -\text{C} \equiv \text{N} \\ -\text{COOCl} \\ \text{O}  \text{O} \\ \parallel  \parallel \\ -\text{C} = \text{O} = \text{C} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow -\text{CHO} $
MPV Reduction	$AI \left( -O-CH \begin{pmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{pmatrix} \middle/ HO-CH \begin{pmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{pmatrix}$	$\rightarrow$ OH
Red phosphorus in presence of HI	Red P + HI	$R-CO_{2}H \longrightarrow RCH_{3}$ $R-CH=O \longrightarrow RCH_{3}$ $R-C-R \longrightarrow RCH_{2}R$ $\parallel$ $O$ $R-OH \longrightarrow R-H$
Hydroboration Reduction	B <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> /AcOH, H <sub>2</sub> O	$C=C \longrightarrow C-C$ $H H$ $H$
Bouvoult Blank Reduction	Na/EtOH	R-COO-R → RCH <sub>2</sub> OH + ROH
Transfer Hydrogenation	$N_2H_4/H_2O_2$	$C=C \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow C$