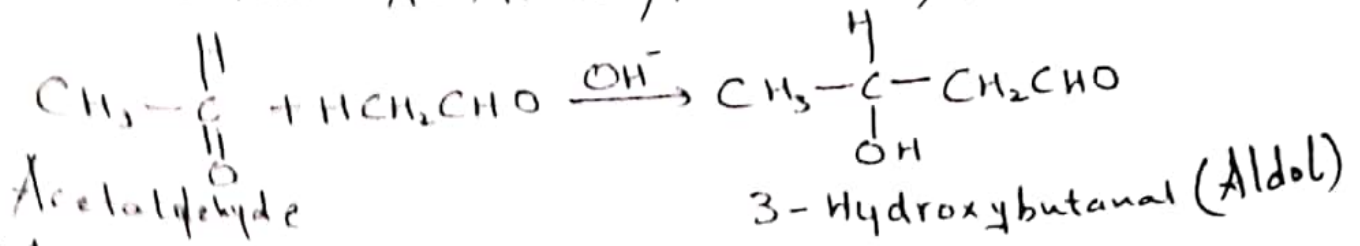
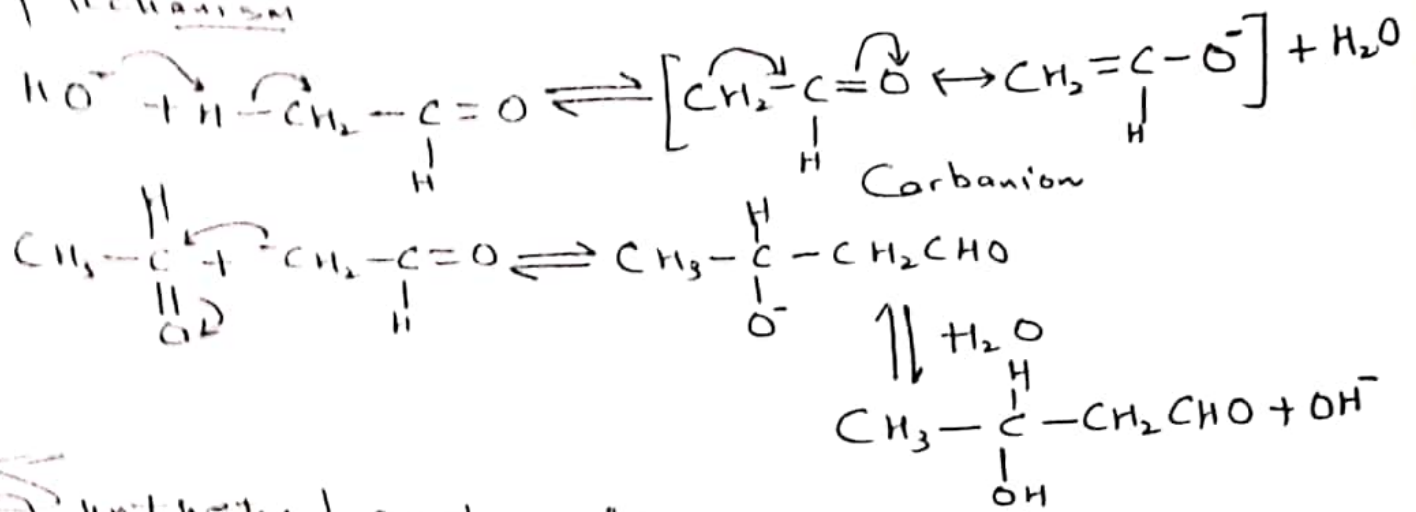


Defn
Aldol Condensation :- In the pr. of dil. Base, two molecules of α -Aldehyde and/or ketone having α -hydrogen atom combine to form β -hydroxyaldehyde. This is known as Aldol and the rxn. is Aldol Condensation.



Mechanism

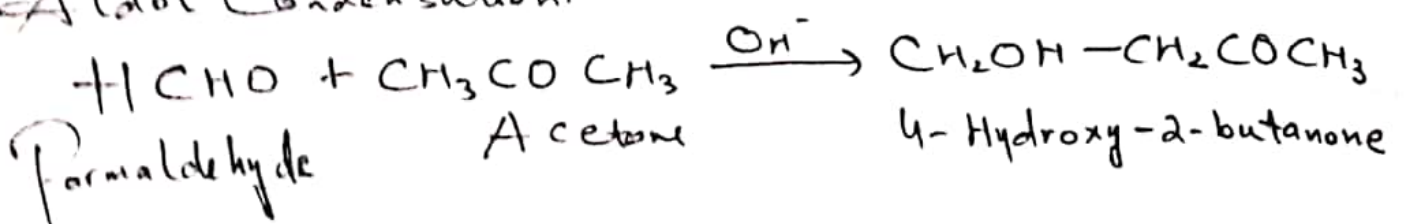


Synthetic Importance :-

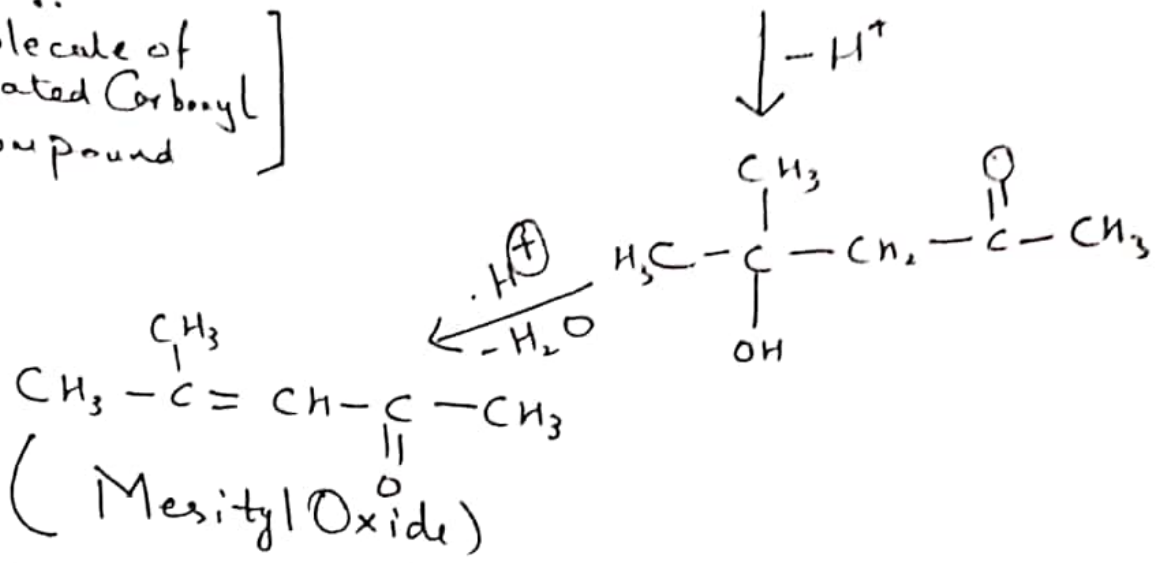
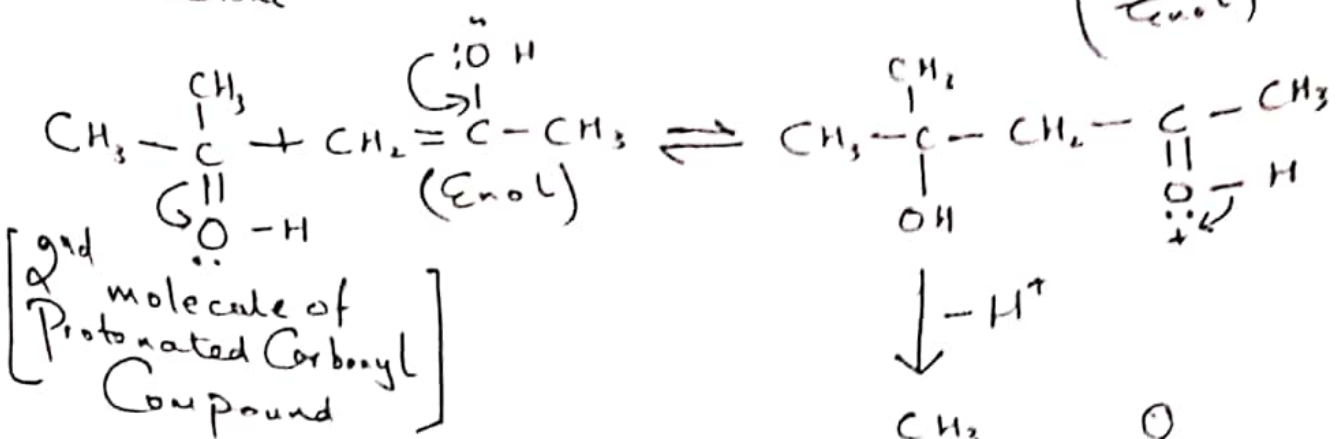
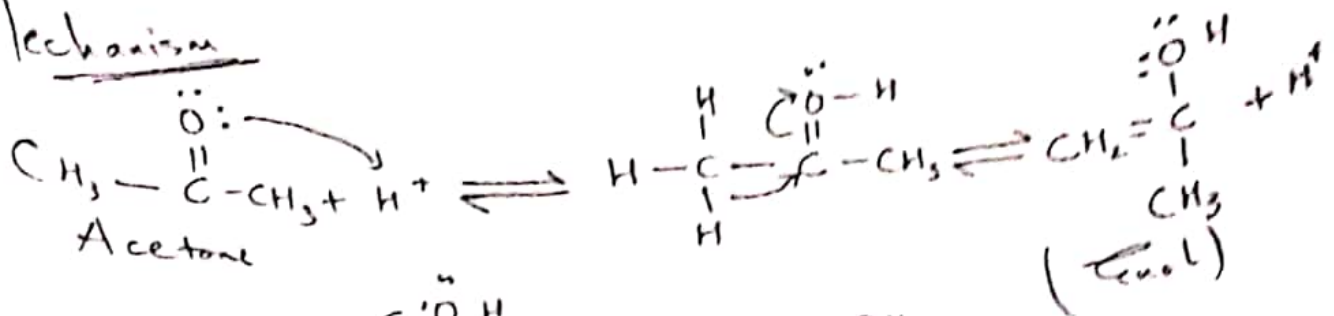
The β -hydroxyaldehydes obtained from base catalysed aldol condensation are easily dehydrated on warming with acids.

Therefore, aldol condensation commands considerable synthetic importance. It can be employed for the preparation of α, β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds, α, β -unsaturated alcohols etc.

Defn
Crossed Aldol Condensation :- Aldol Cond. takes place b/w two different aldehydes or ketones. Such aldol condensation is referred as Cross-Aldol Condensation.

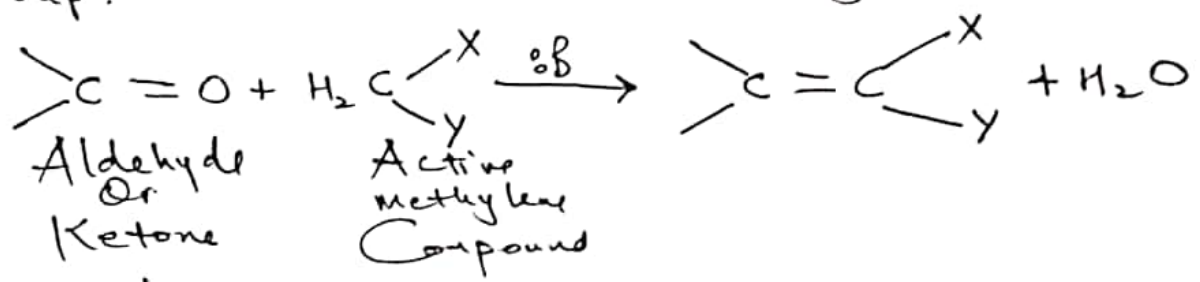


Mechanism

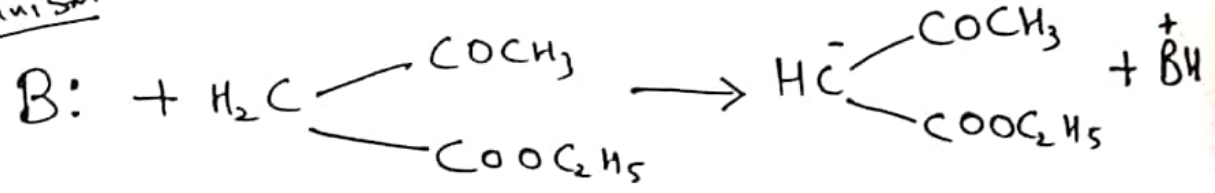


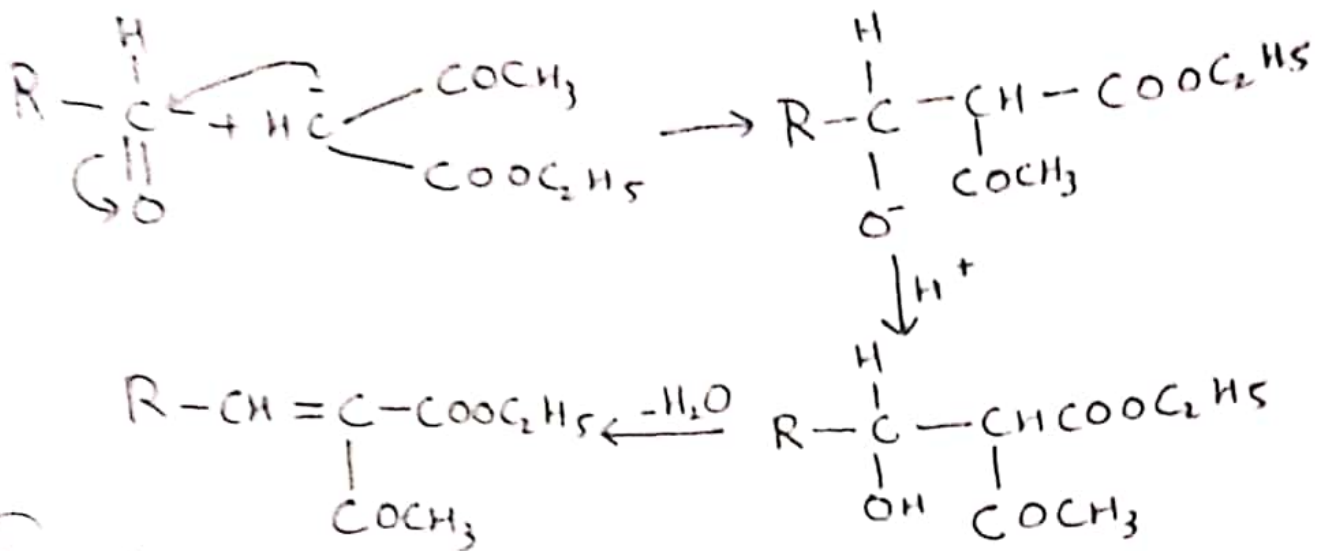
Knövenagel Reaction

This is another Rxⁿ. closely Related to Aldol Condensation. It involves the Condensation b/w Aldehyde or Ketone and a Compound having an active methylene group.



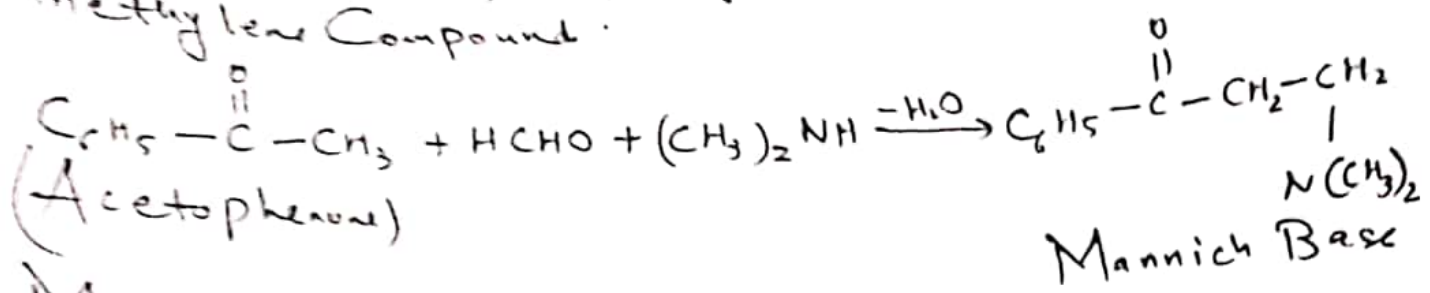
Mechanism



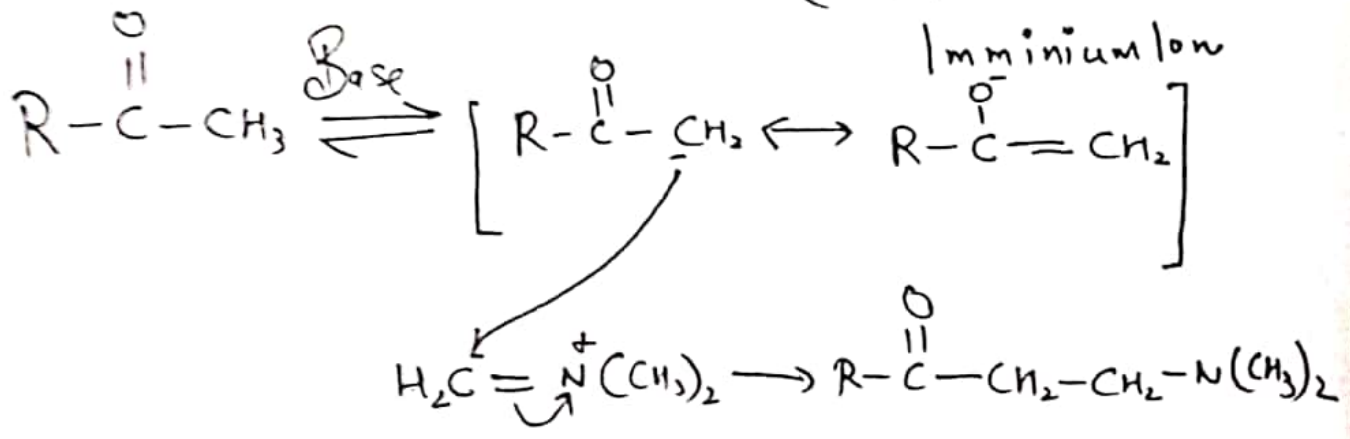
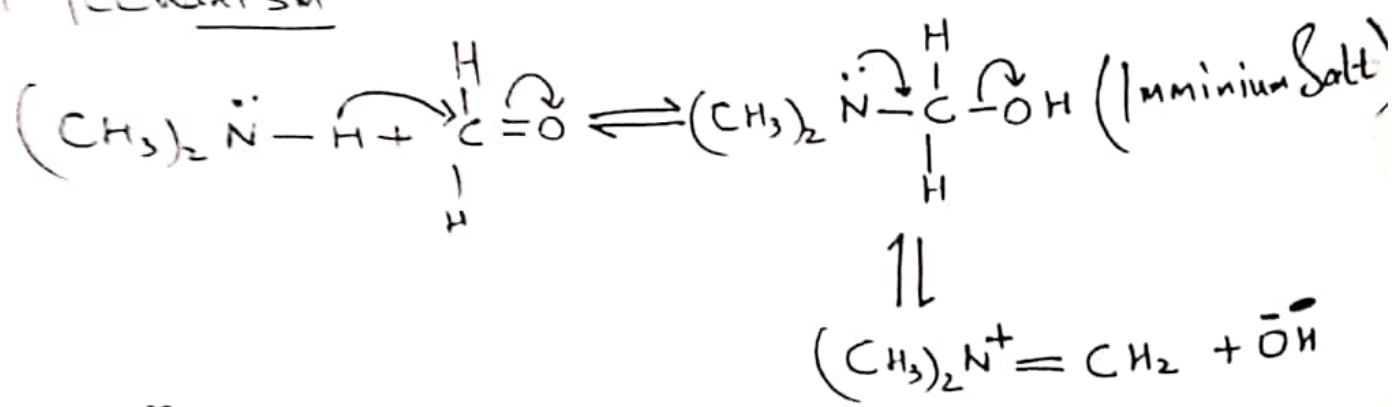


Mannich Rxⁿ :-

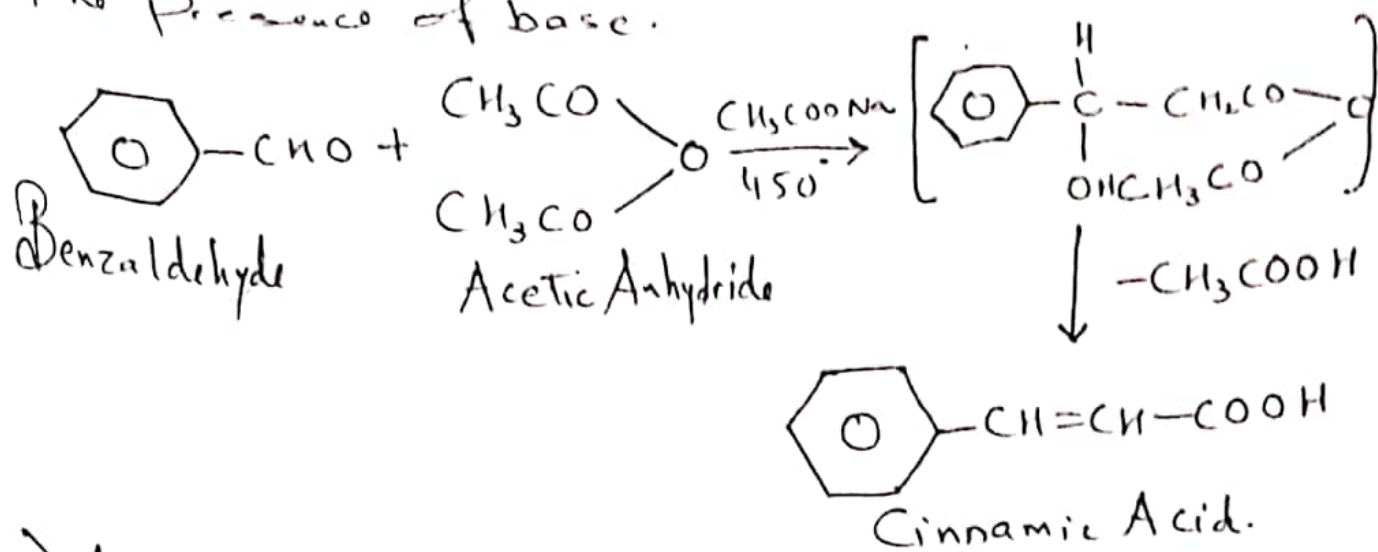
This is a Rxⁿ b/w Aldehyde, an amine and an active methylene Compound.



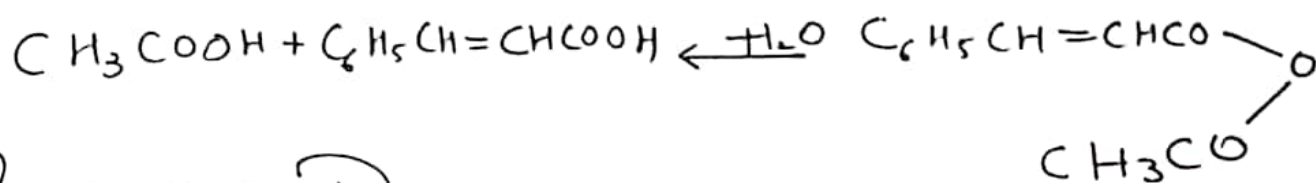
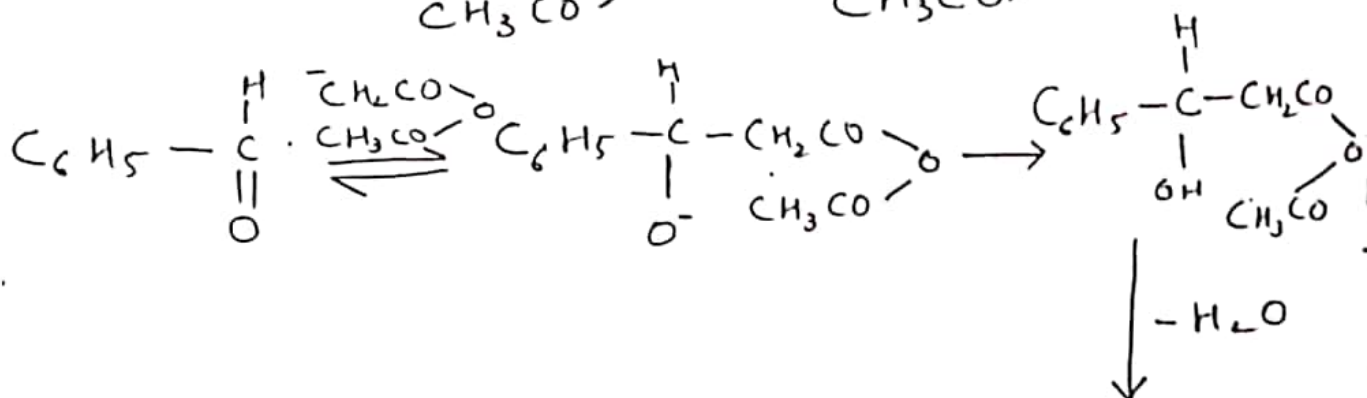
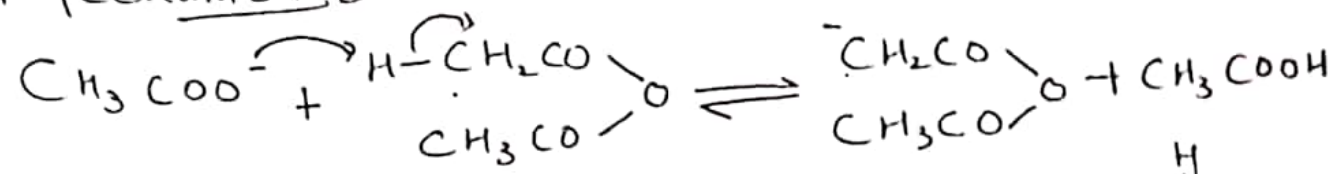
Mechanism



Perkin Reaction: It involves the addition of Acid Anhydrides to Aromatic Aldehydes in the presence of base.

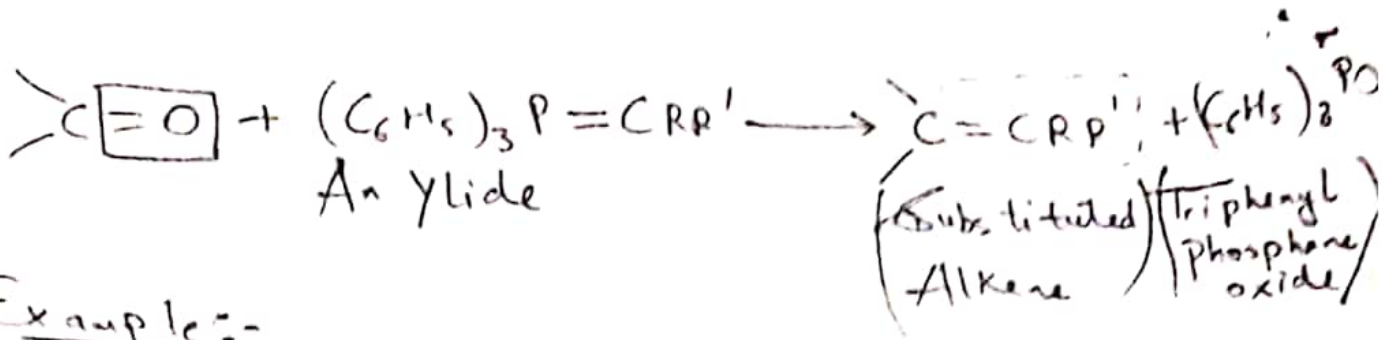


Mechanism

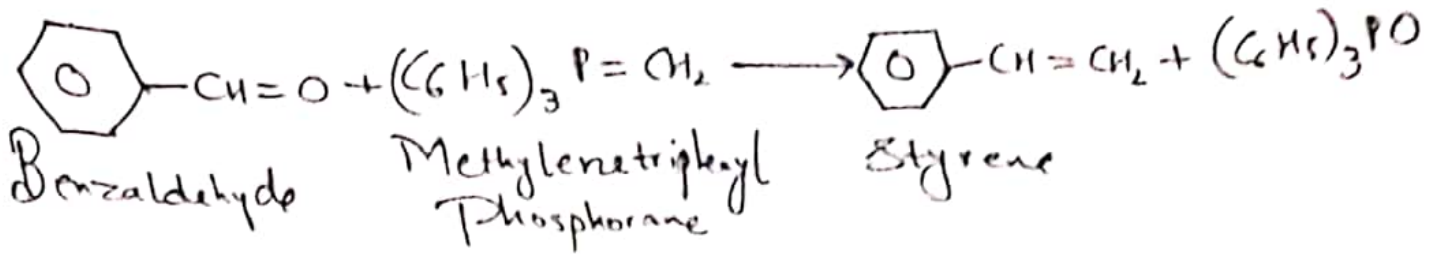


Wittig Reaction

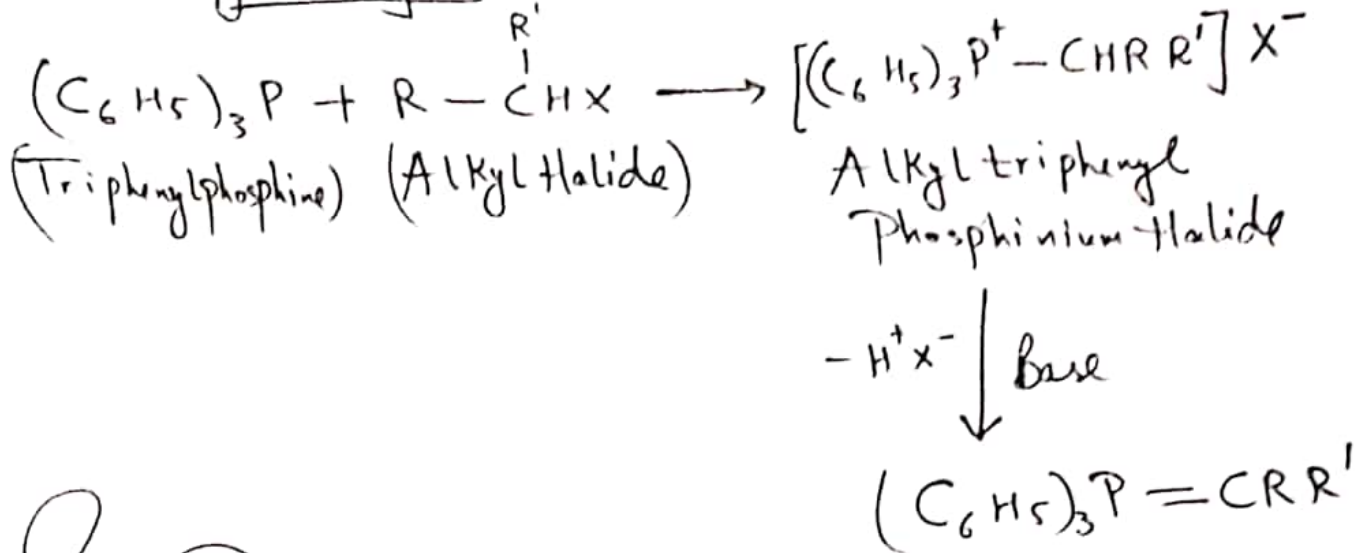
This is a reaction between aldehydes or ketones and a type of compound known as phosphorus ylides to form substituted Alkenes



Example :-

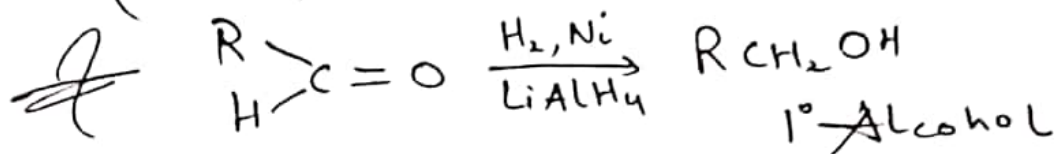


Wittig Reagent :-



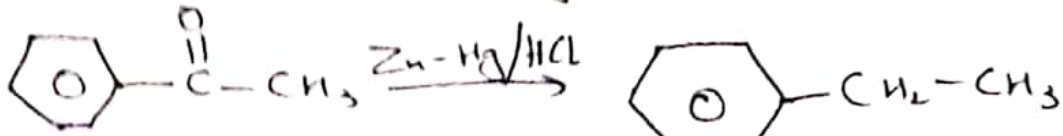
REDUCTION

a) Reduction to Alcohols :- Aldehydes can be reduced to 1° Alcohols and Ketones to 2° Alcohols either by halogenation or by using reducing agents like (LiAlH_4) and (NaBH_4)



Redⁿ to Methylene Group :- The Carbonyl group is Aldehydes and Ketones can also be reduced to methylene group to form hydrocarbons.

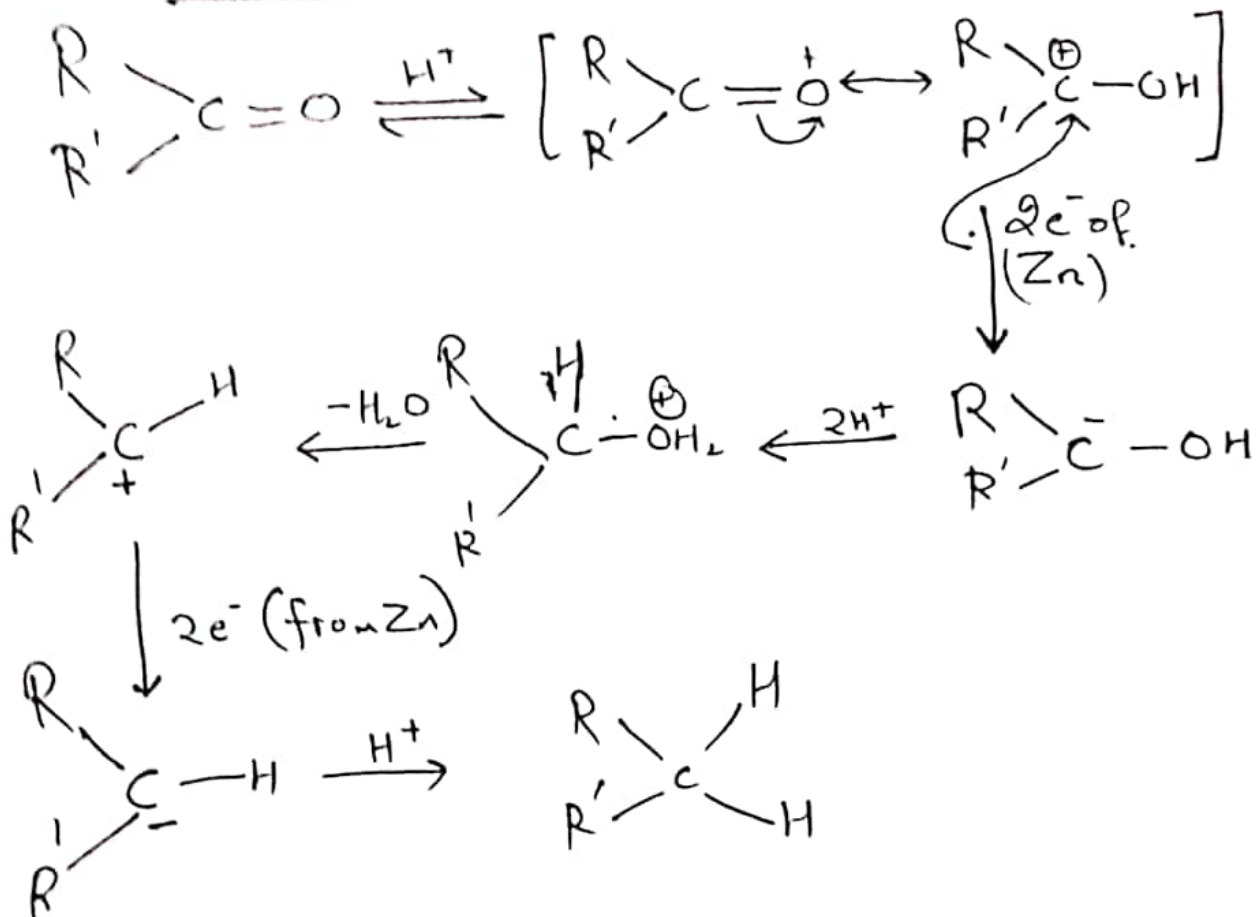
a) Clemmensen Redⁿ :- This works well for ketones but not for aldehydes.



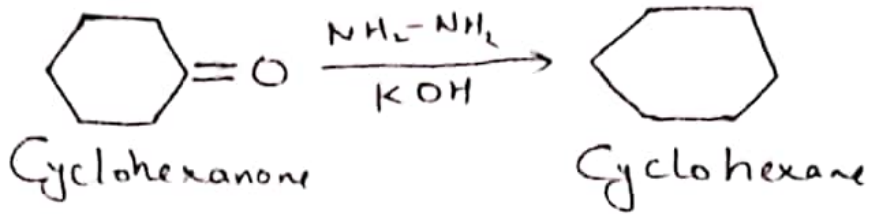
Acetophenone.

Ethyl Benzene

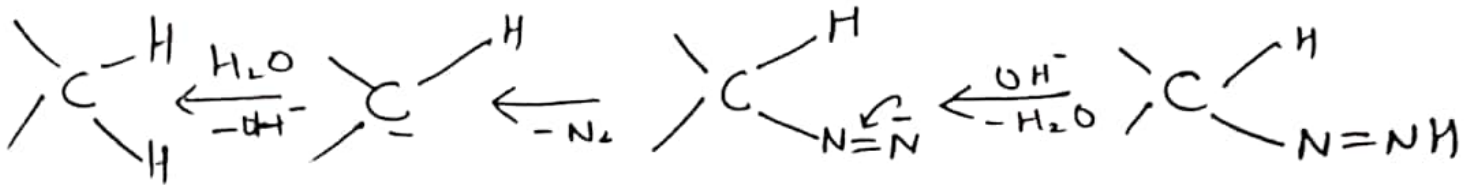
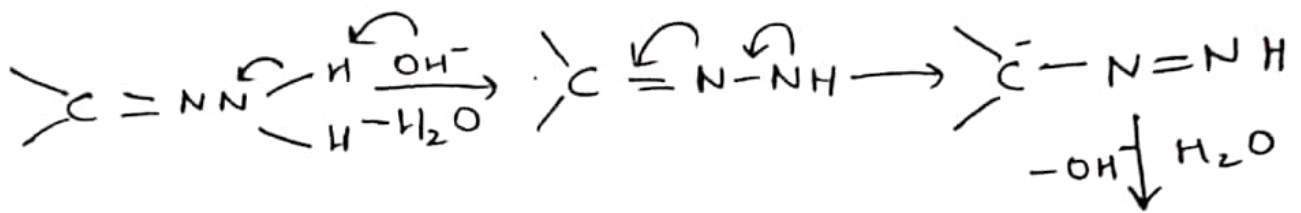
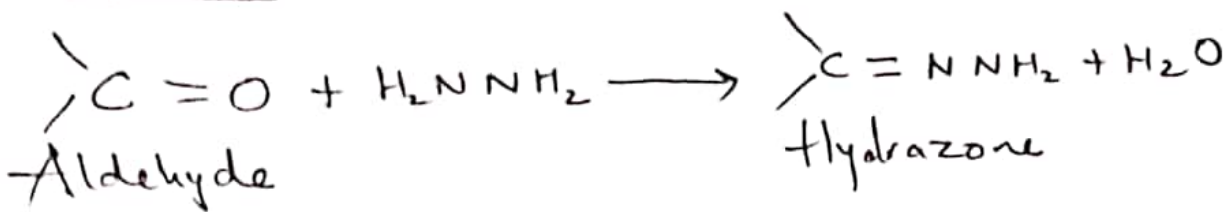
Mechanism :-



Wolff-Kishner Redⁿ :- In this method Ketone or Aldehyde is heated with hydrazine and a strong base like potassium hydroxide.



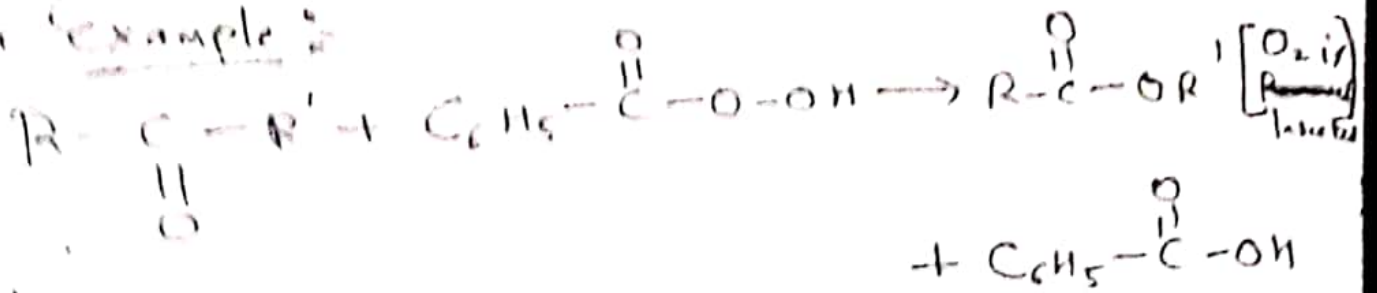
Mechanism



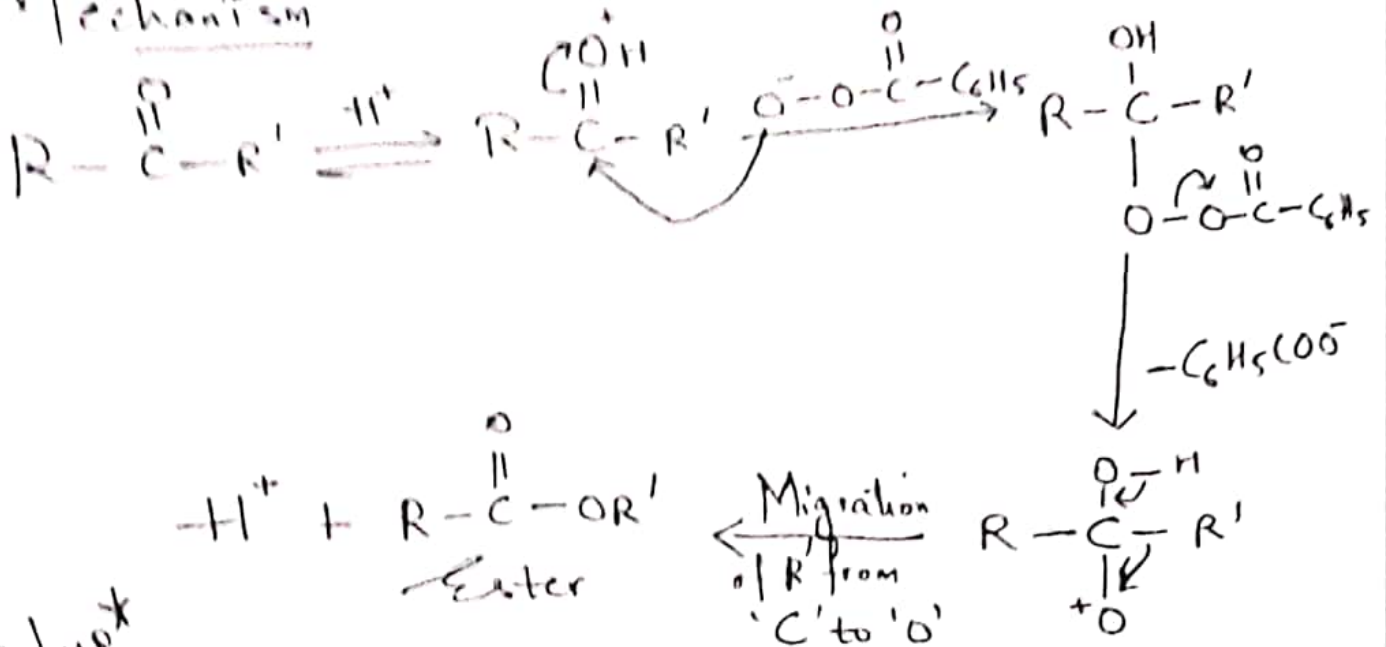
Baeyer-Villiger Oxidation :-

This reaction involves the conversion of ketones into esters by reaction with per acids. The formation of esters takes place due to the introduction of an oxygen atom between carbonyl carbon and α -carbon.

In Example 2



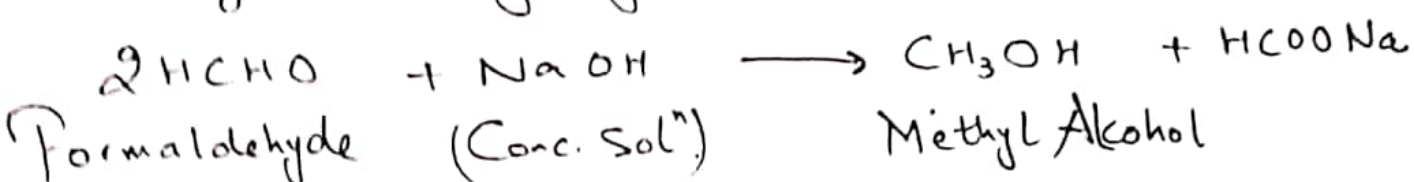
Mechanism



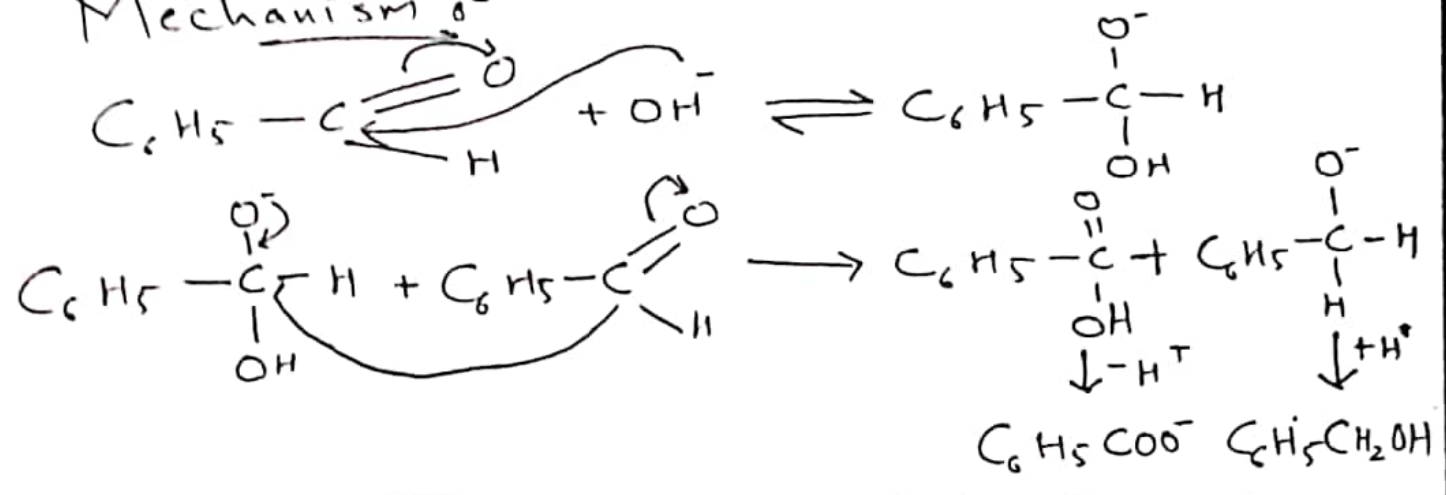
Imp*

Cannizzaro Reaction

This is self oxidation and reduction or disproportionation rxⁿ. which is undergone by aldehydes having no α -hydrogen.



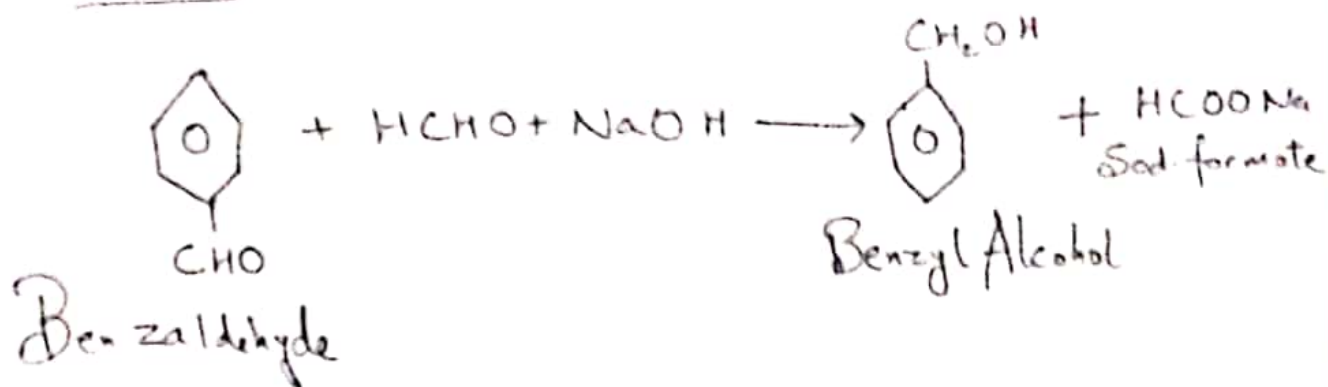
Mechanism



Crossed Cannizzaro Reaction

It can take place b/w two different aldehydes not having α -hydrogen. It is known as Crossed Cannizzaro Reaction and can lead to the formation of four different products.

For Example:-



—————X