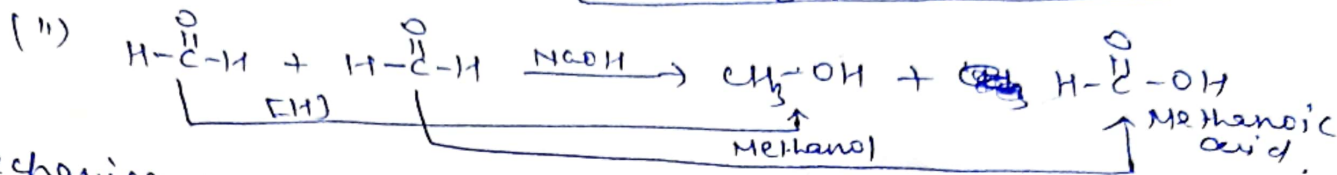
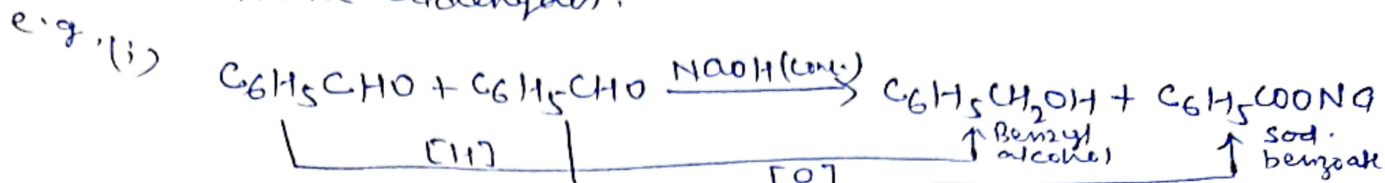
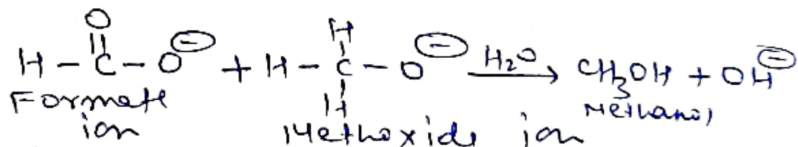
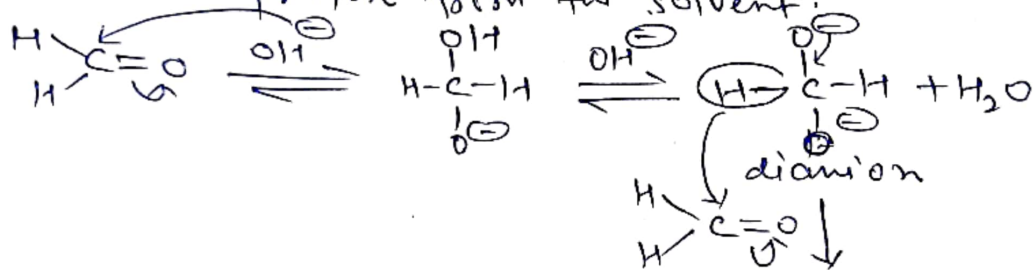


# Cannizzaro Reaction :-

Aldehydes having no  $\alpha$ -hydrogen (like  $\text{HCHO}$ ,  $\text{ArCHO}$  - etc) undergo disproportionation in the presence of concentrated caustic alkali solutions. One molecule of the aldehyde oxidises another to the acid and is itself reduced to primary alcohol. The reaction best proceeds with aromatic aldehydes.

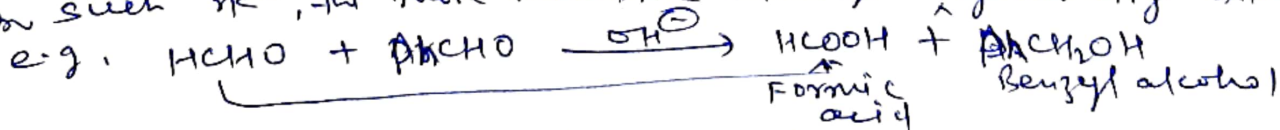


Mechanism :- The first step of the reaction is reversible addition of  $\text{OH}^\ominus$  ion to the  $>\text{C}=\text{O}$  gr. resulting in the formation of hydroxyalkoxide, which also lose a proton in the basic solution to give dianion. The strong electron donating character of  $\text{O}^\ominus$  makes the dianion much more powerful hydride ion donor, so it transfers its hydride ion directly to another aldehyde to yield acid & alkoxide ion. The alkoxide ion acquires a proton from the solvent.



Evidence - When rxn is carried out in presence of deuterated water ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ), no C-D bond is found in the resulting alcohol, as it would have been, if  $\text{H}^\ominus$  ion had become free & it shows direct  $\text{H}^\ominus$  transfer from one molecule to another.

Extension & Application :- When the Cannizzaro rxn is taking place between two different aldehydes, then it is called crossed-  
In such rxn, the more reactive aldehyde is generally oxidised.



ii) Intramolecular Cannizzaro reaction :-

