CLEMMENSON REDUCTION

- Reduction of aldehyde and ketone and formation of alkane in the presence of clemmenson's reagent
- Clemmenson's reagent are zinc amalgam-ZnHg and concentrated HCl

- At first 2e⁻ from Zn²⁺ attack carbon and oxygen respectively, which develops negative charge on both
- Now 2 H⁺ atoms attack both C & O, OH⁻ is formed
- H⁺ again attacks the compound and H₂O is removed resulting in +ve charge of carbon
- 1e⁻ again attacks and make the carbon –ve which is stabilized by attachment of H⁺

