

## Complex metal hydride reductions: $\text{LiAlH}_4$ and $\text{NaBH}_4$

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## TOPICS COVERED

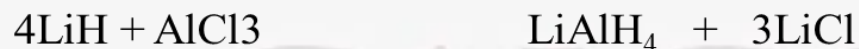
- Lithium Aluminium Hydride (LAH)
- Mechanism of Reduction using LAH
- Reduction of carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acid using LAH
- Reduction of amides, esters, epoxides using LAH
- Comparative analysis of  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  and  $\text{NaBH}_4$
- Stereochemistry of Ketone Reduction and Problems

## Lithium Aluminum Hydride (LAH)

Lithium aluminum hydride (LAH) is a strong reducing agent with chemical formula  $\text{LiAlH}_4$ . It can reduce a variety of functional groups such as aldehydes, esters, acids, ketones, nitriles, epoxides and azides. It vigorously reacts with water and all the reactions are performed in polar aprotic solvents.

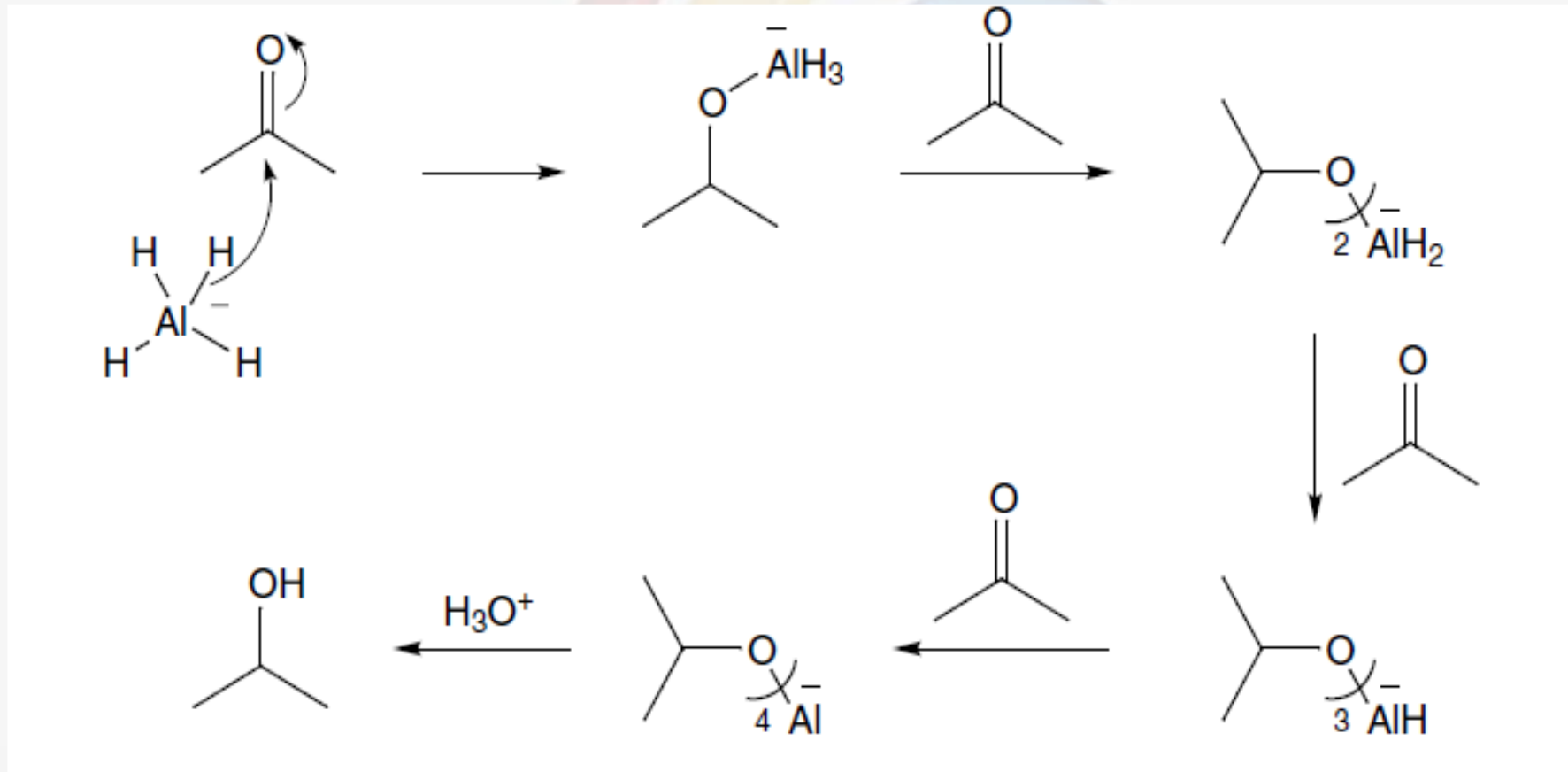
### Preparation

It was first prepared by treating lithium hydride ( $\text{LiH}$ ) with aluminum chloride ( $\text{AlCl}_3$ )

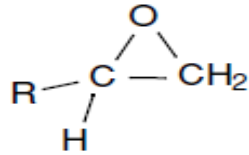
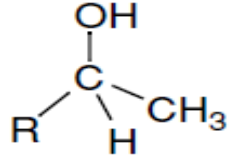


In industrial scale, it is prepared from sodium aluminum hydride which is prepared by reaction of sodium, aluminum and hydrogen at high temperature and pressure

## Mechanism of Ketone Reduction Using LAH



## Functional group reduced by LAH

Functional group	Reduction product
RCHO	RCH <sub>2</sub> OH
R <sub>2</sub> C=O	RCH(OH)R
RCO <sub>2</sub> R'	RCH <sub>2</sub> OH + R'OH
RCO <sub>2</sub> H	RCH <sub>2</sub> OH
RCONHR'	RCH <sub>2</sub> NHR'
RCONR' <sub>2</sub>	RCH <sub>2</sub> NR' <sub>2</sub> or RCH(OH)NR' <sub>2</sub> (→ RCHO + R' <sub>2</sub> NH)
RC≡N	RCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> or RCH=NH (→ RCHO)
RCH=NOH	RCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
RNO <sub>2</sub>	RNH <sub>2</sub>
ArNO <sub>2</sub>	ArNHNHAr or ArN=NAr
RCH <sub>2</sub> Br	RCH <sub>3</sub>
RCH <sub>2</sub> OSO <sub>2</sub> Ar	RCH <sub>3</sub>
	

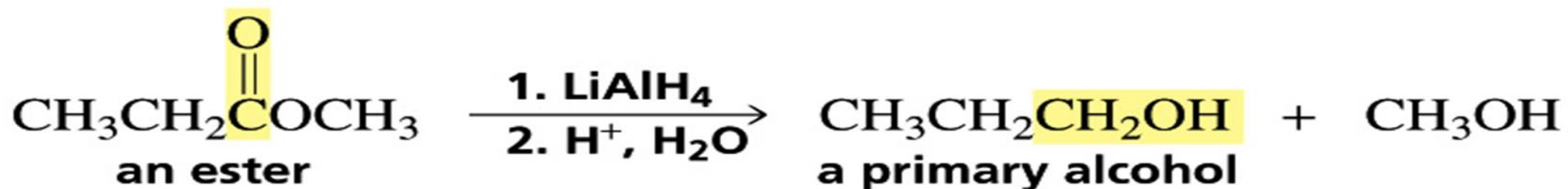
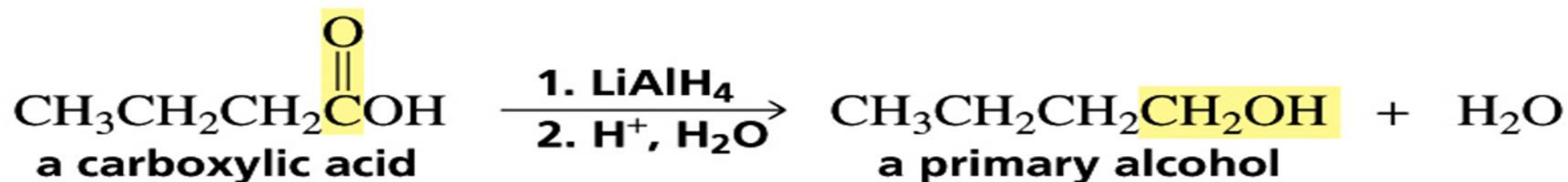
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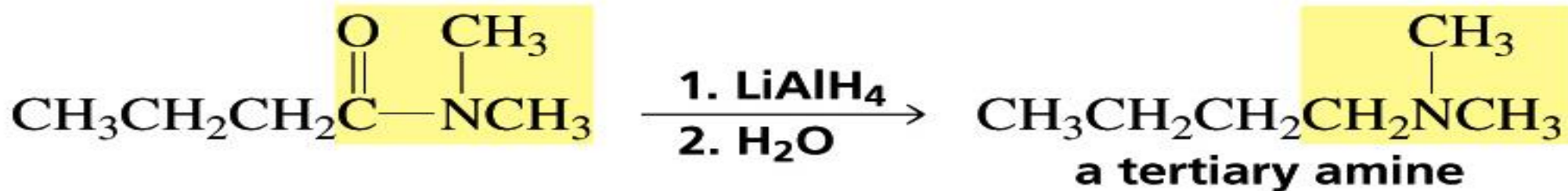
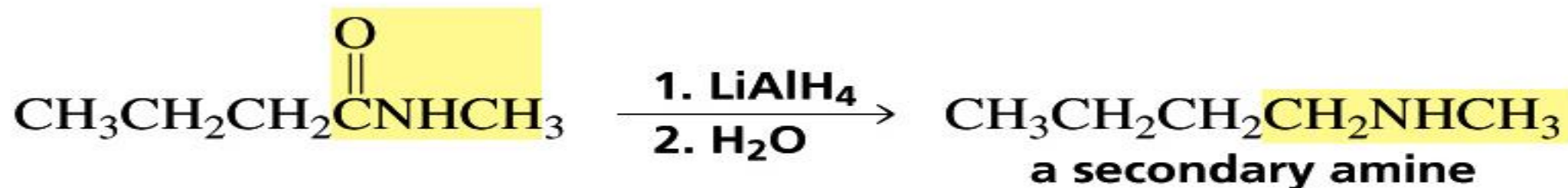
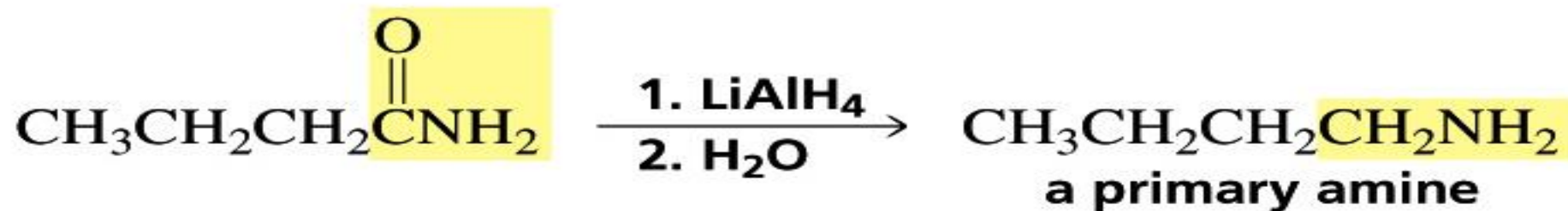
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$\text{LiAlH}_4$  is a stronger reducing agent than  $\text{NaBH}_4$

$\text{LiAlH}_4$  is used to reduce compounds that are nonreactive toward  $\text{NaBH}_4$



## Formation of Amines by Reduction

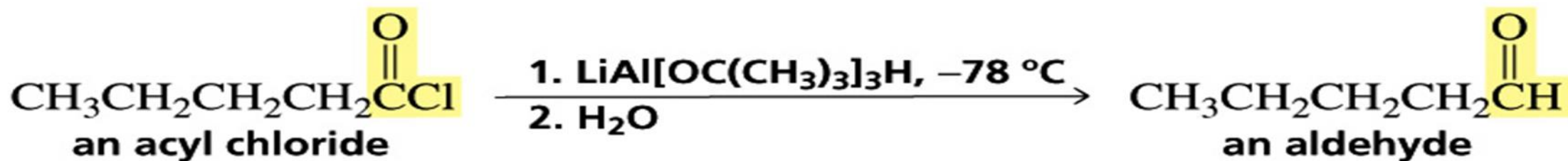
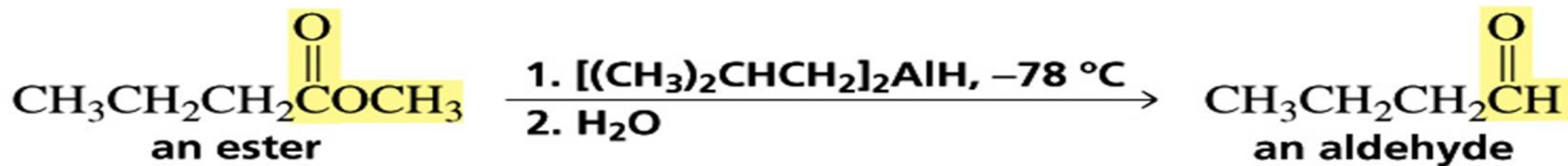


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DIBAL allows the addition of one equivalent of hydride to an ester  
Replacing some of hydrogens of  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  with OR groups decreases the reactivity of the metal hydride



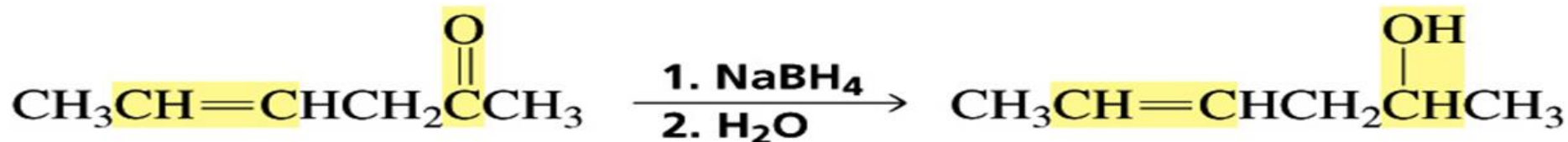
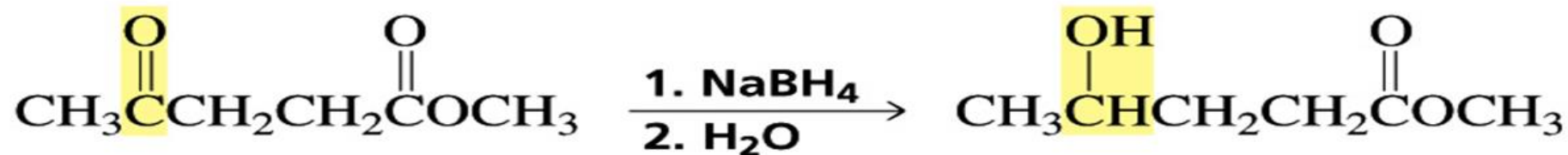


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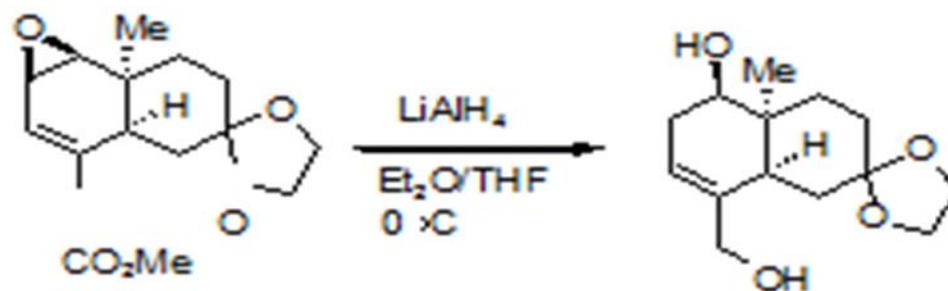
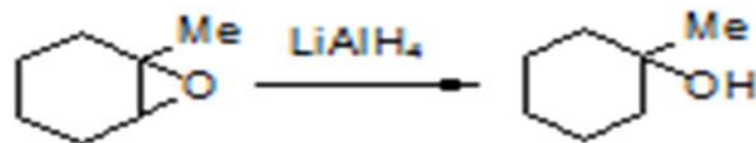
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$\text{NaBH}_4$  can be used to selectively reduce an aldehyde or a keto group in a compound

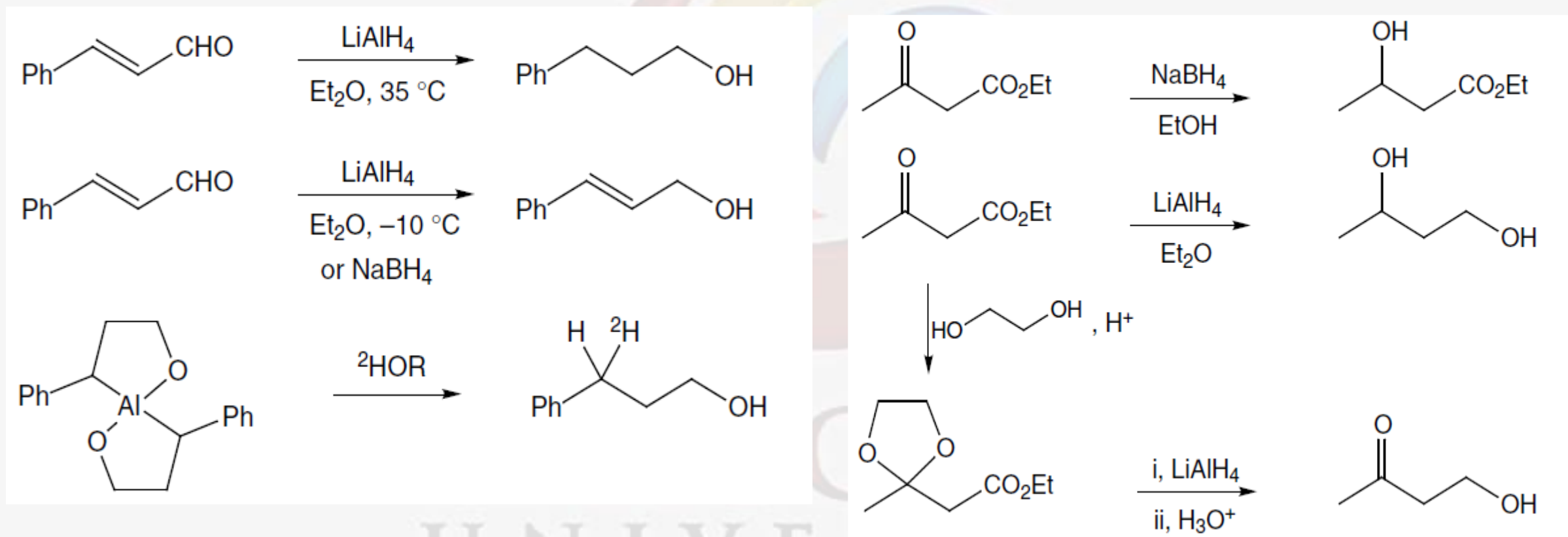


## Reduction of Epoxides

The epoxides are reduced to the corresponding alcohols . The hydride ion is transferred to the less hindered side of the epoxides.



## More Examples of Reduction by LAH



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## References

- W. Carruthers, Some Modern Methods of Organic Synthesis, 3rd edition, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1998.
- J. Clayden, N. Greeves and S. Warren, Organic Chemistry, Oxford University Press, 2nd edition, 2012.
- T.L. Gilchrist, Heterocyclic Chemistry, 3rd edition, Addison-Wesley Longman Ltd., England, 1997.
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The logo of Galgotias University, featuring a stylized 'G' composed of three curved, overlapping bands in shades of yellow, blue, and red.

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