Title	Carboxylation of cyclohexanone with carbon dioxide and potassium phenoxide. dependence of the reaction upon the amount of carbon dioxide complexed with potassium phenoxide
Sub Title	
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Publisher	共立薬科大学
Publication year	1985
Jtitle	共立薬科大学研究年報 (The annual report of the Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy). No.30 (1985.), p.112- 112
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	抄録
Genre	Technical Report
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000030-0112

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Carboxylation of Cyclohexanone with Carbon Dioxide and Potassium Phenoxide. Dependence of the Reaction upon the Amount of Carbon Dioxide Complexed with Potassium Phenoxide*

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The uptake of CO_2 by potassium phenoxide (PhOK) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) was investigated in a vacuum system. Further, the carboxylation of cyclohexanone by various amounts of CO_2 complexed with PhOK was studied. The yield of the carboxylate at 30 s increased with the increase of M.R. (molar ratio of CO_2 absorbed by PhOK to PhOK initially added) in the range of M.R. less than 0.41. However, in the range of M.R. above 0.60, it decreased with increase of M.R. The time required for completion of the reaction depended on the M.R., and three ranges were distinguishable. The ultimate yield of the carboxylate in the carboxylation increased proportionally to M.R. value. It is considered that the source of CO_2 for carboxylate formation was CO_2 complexed with PhOK rather than uncomplexed CO_2 .

* 本報告は *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 33, 3469—3472 (1985) に発表