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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  $\text{CO}_2$  by potassium phenoxide (PhOK) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) was investigated in a vacuum system. Further, the carboxylation of cyclohexanone by various amounts of  $\text{CO}_2$  complexed with PhOK was studied. The yield of the carboxylate at 30 s increased with the increase of M.R. (molar ratio of  $\text{CO}_2$  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  $\text{CO}_2$  for carboxylate formation was  $\text{CO}_2$  complexed with PhOK rather than uncomplexed  $\text{CO}_2$ .

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