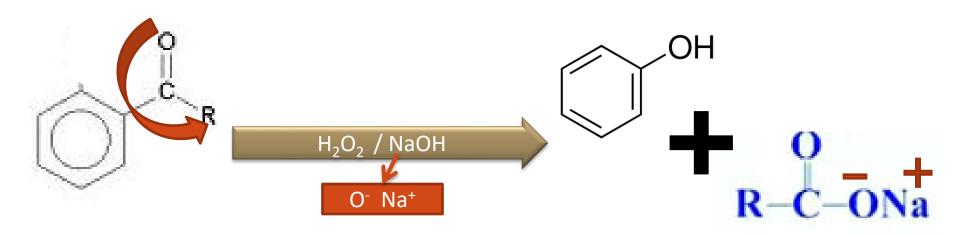
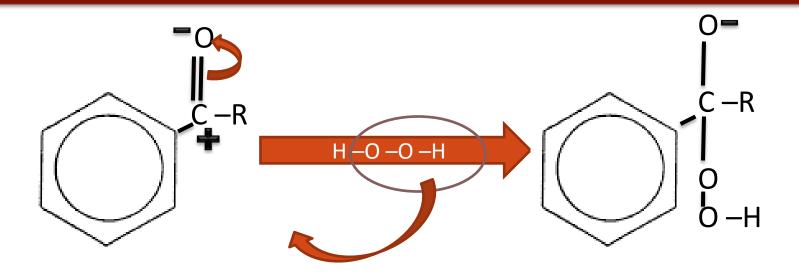
# DAKIN REACTION

 Conversion of aromatic carbonyl compound [aldehyde/ketone] to phenol/carbolic acid in the presence of hydrogen peroxide H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and base like NaOH

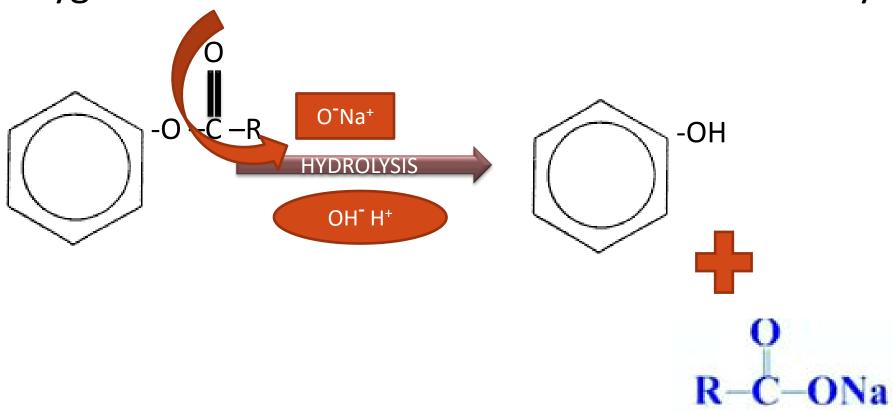


- The R –C =O is released from the benzene ring and R –[C=O] –O<sup>-</sup>Na<sup>+</sup> is formed
- OH gets attached to benzene and phenol is formed



- •Oxygen is electronegative element so it will break the double bond with carbon. O will get negative charge and C will get positive charge
- •L.P of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> will be attracted to C [with + charge]
- •Then L.P. of oxygen will also attract benzene ring

Oxygen will form double bond to maintain valency



- The compound will then react with NaOH and undergo hydrolysis
- O=C-R and O<sup>-</sup> Na<sup>+</sup> will together form a compound
- H<sup>+</sup> from H<sub>2</sub>O will attach to O<sup>-</sup> on benzene and phenol formation will take place