

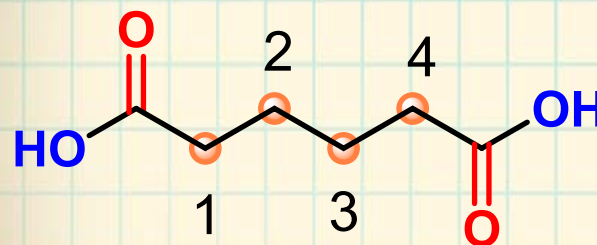
Routes to adipic acid (esters)

— Carbonylation of 1,3-butadiene

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Supervisor: Dr. Ping Lu

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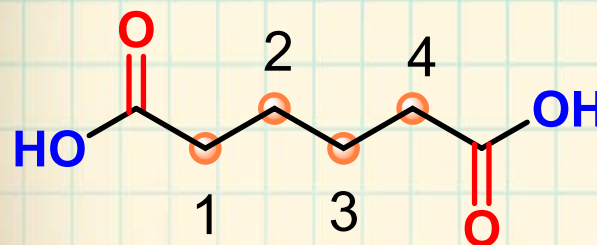
1 Background

2 Routes to adipic acid (esters)

3 Carbonylation of 1,3-butadiene

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1 Background

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Industry status

Global adipic acid demand

- Over 2.7 million metric tons
- growing at 3–5% per year
- Over 4.6 billion US dollars

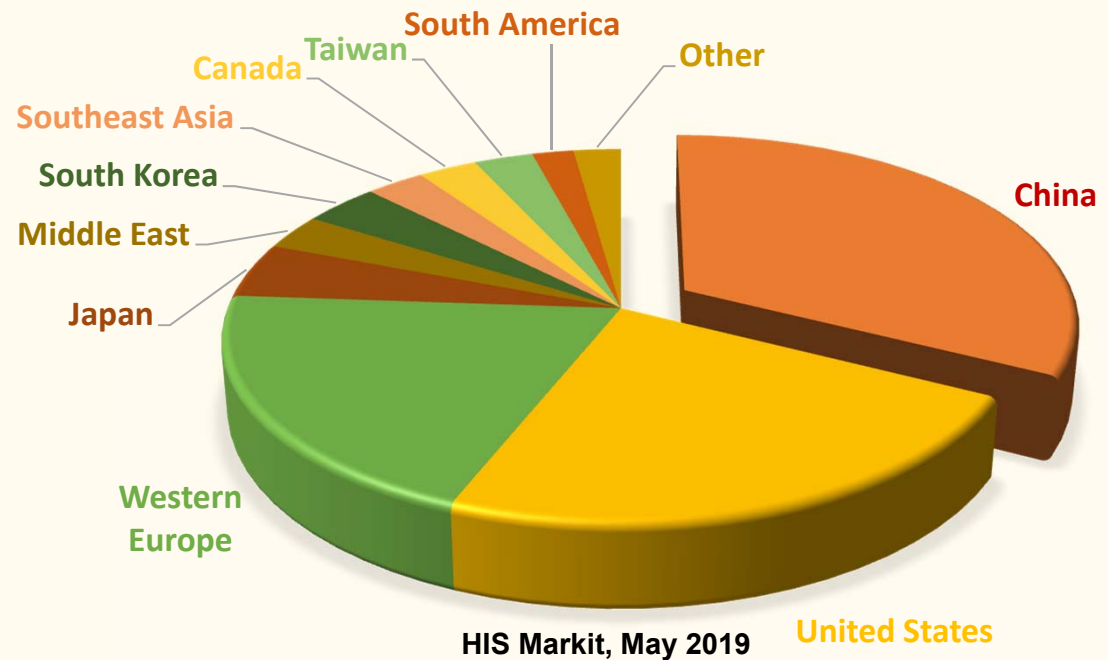
Asia adipic acid demand

- 45–55% of global consumption
- growing at 4.7% per year

China adipic acid demand

- 30% of global consumption
- growing at 6% per year

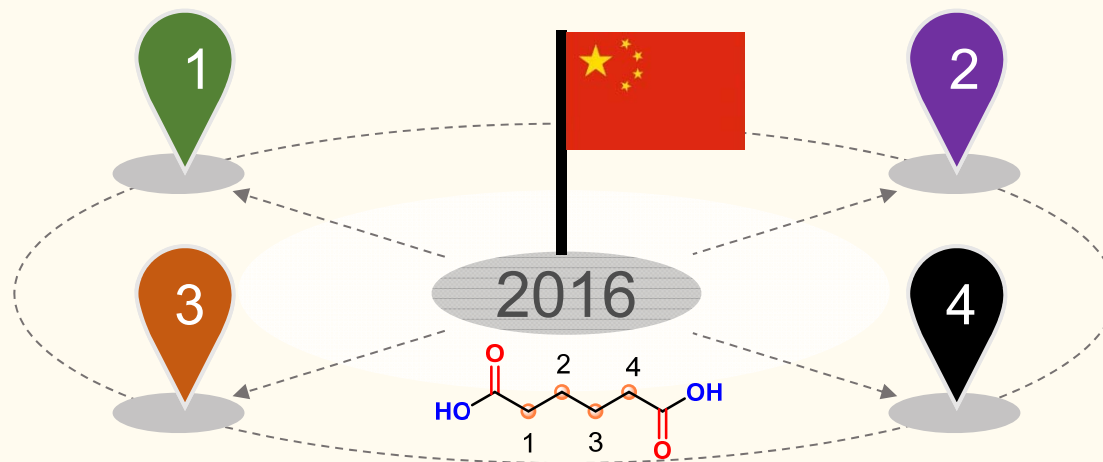
World Consumption Of Adipic Acid (2018)



» In terms of magnitude and growth, China leads the pack

total global capacity
~ 50%

global production
40%

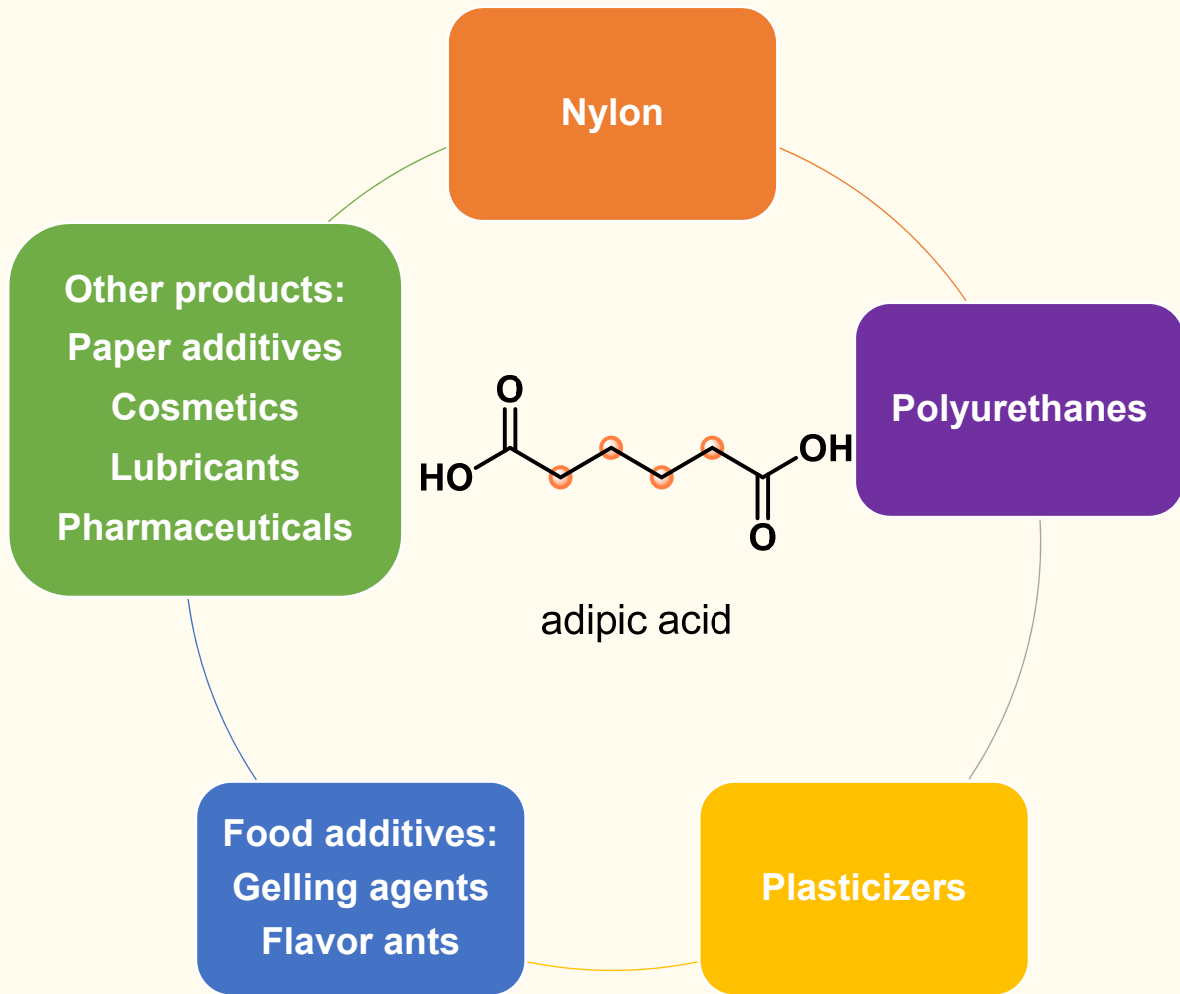


global consumption
30%

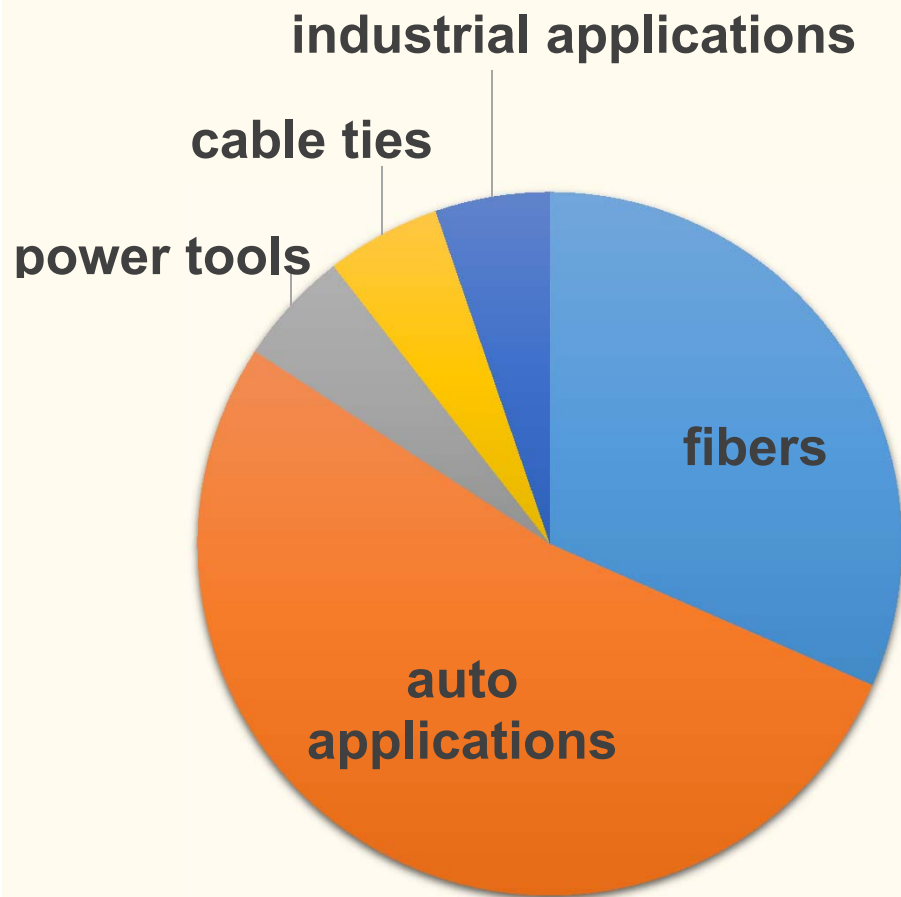
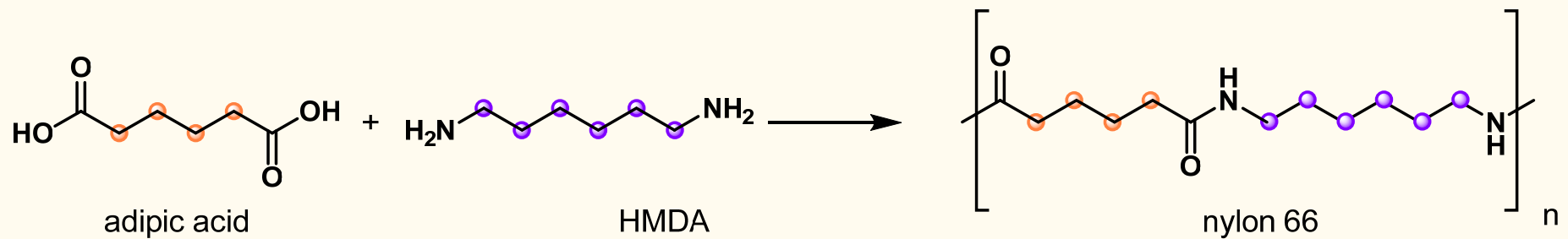
global export market
> 50%

HIS Markit, May 2019

Adipic acid is used for?



» The major market: a feedstock for nylon 66

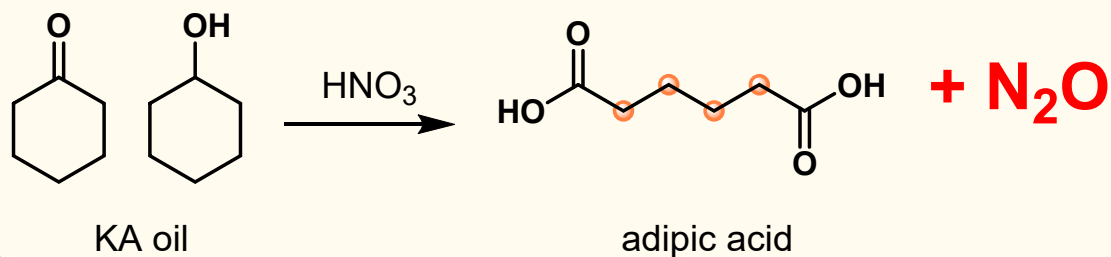


Nylon 66 will be the fastest-growing market for adipic acid in the forecasting period.

Problems existing in conventional way



N_2O , laughing gas
popular drug among 16~24 age group



N_2O

safety concerns

large investment

equipment corrosion

» Barton Challenge: Adipic acid from n-hexane

—by Roberts, In Feb. 1998



Derek H. R. Barton
8 Sep. 1918 ~ 16 Mar. 1998



John D. Roberts
8 Jun. 1918 ~ 19 Oct. 2016

Purpose



In honor of Barton's groundbreaking research in selective oxidation of aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons

Award



\$5,000

Content



the first person or research group to produce adipic acid by a chemical or biochemical oxidation hexane with an 85% yield on the basis of hexane consumed

- Many chemists thought the person best suited to meet the Barton Challenge was Barton himself.
- But Barton, died **March 16, 1998**.
- On the day of Barton's death," Roberts says, "I received a letter from him and, with respect to the challenge, he wrote: 'The competition prize will probably escape me in this world. I will work on it in heaven where time is infinite.' "

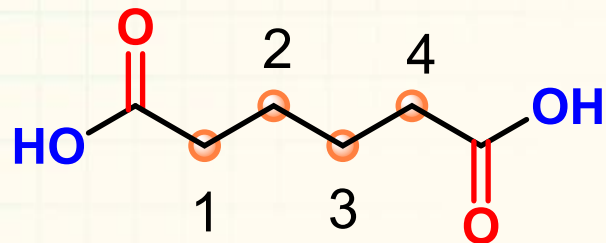
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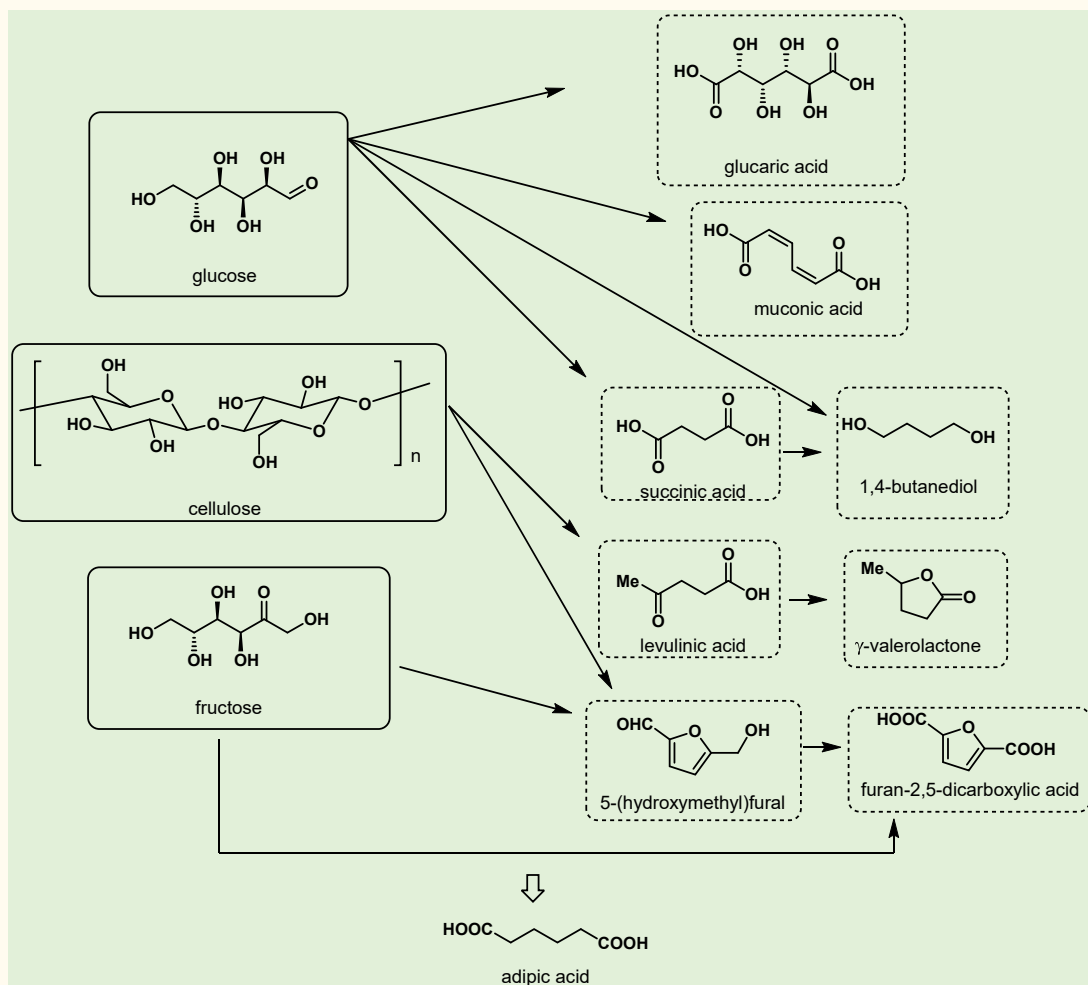


- The bio-based routes
- The petrochemical-based routes

bio-based routes

- the most important dicarboxylic acid from an industrial point of view
- a suitable platform chemical for Biobased production

—— the International Energy Agency (IEA)



- ✓ sustainable
- ✓ low production costs
- ✓ technology-specific market

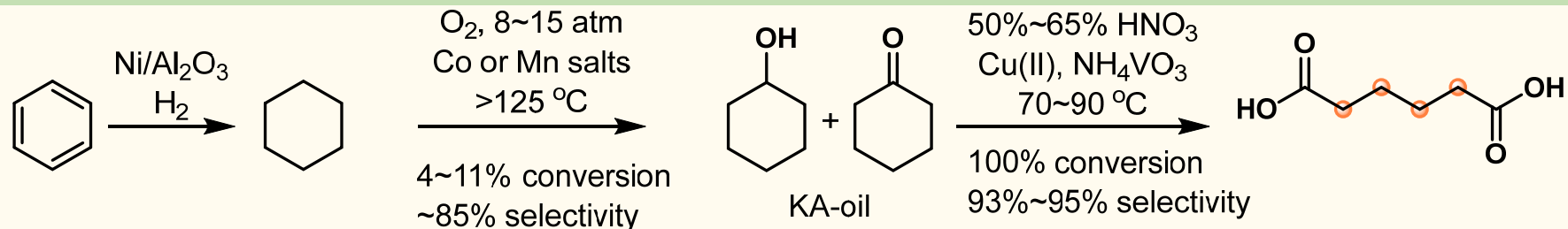
| acid production | requirements |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| titer | 50–100 g/L |
| rate | 1–3 g/L h⁻¹ |
| yield | > 0.5 g/g |

Y. Zhang, *Angew. Chem.* **2014**, 126, 4284
 Y. G. Kim, *Tetrahedron* **2017**, 73, 4758
 B. Xu, *ACS Catal.* **2017**, 7, 6619
 Y. Wang, *Chem. Commun.*, **2019**, 55, 11017
 Y. Wang, *Chem. Commun.*, **2019**, 55, 8013
 B. Xu, *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.* **2020**, 3, 99

petrochemical-based routes: Industrial processes

From cyclohexane via cyclohexanone and cyclohexanol (KA oil)

— the conventional process (by DuPont)

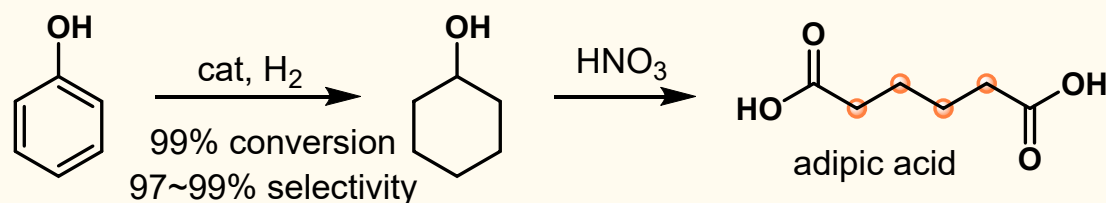


- ✓ mature
- ✓ economical efficiency

- environmental pollution
- large investment
- serious equipment corrosion
- safety concerns

From phenol via cyclohexanol

— by Solutia and Radici



- ✓ safer and less complex
- ✓ product is extremely pure
- environmental pollution
- large investment
- serious equipment corrosion
- safety concerns

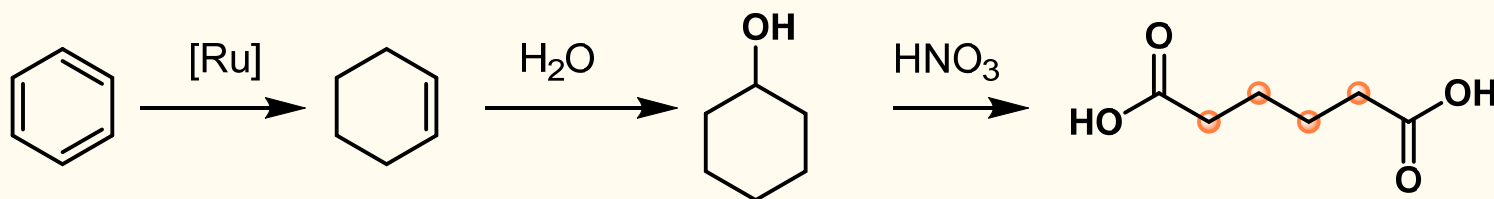
US Patent 4263453, **1981**
 Japanese Patents 59184138, **1984**
 R. J. Cicerone, *Nature* **1986**, 319, 109

H. Nagahara and M. Konishi, *ibid.* **1987**, 62, 45541
 W. C. Trogler, *Science* **1991**, 251, 932
 P. E. Tomlinson, *Environ. Prog.* **1994**, 13, 134

US Patent 5547905, **1996**
 A. Scott, *Chem. Week* **1998**, 160, 37
 US Patent 6147256, **2000**

petrochemical-based routes: Industrial processes

From benzene via cyclohexanol by partial hydrogenation and hydration
— (by the Asahi Chemical)



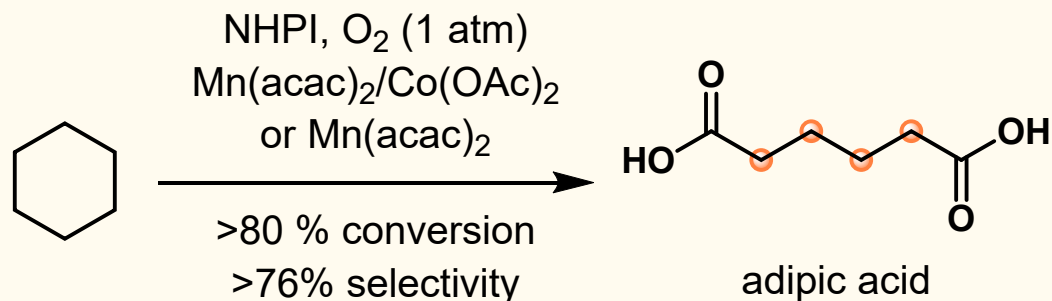
70~75% conversion
80% selectivity

99% selectivity

✓ mature and economical efficiency
✓ high selectivity

- environmental pollution
- large investment
- serious equipment corrosion
- safety concerns

From cyclohexane use of NHPI as the catalyst
— the new process (by Daicel Chemical)



>80 % conversion
>76% selectivity

- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ environmental friendly
- the high amount of NHPI and decay to phthalimide
- complex

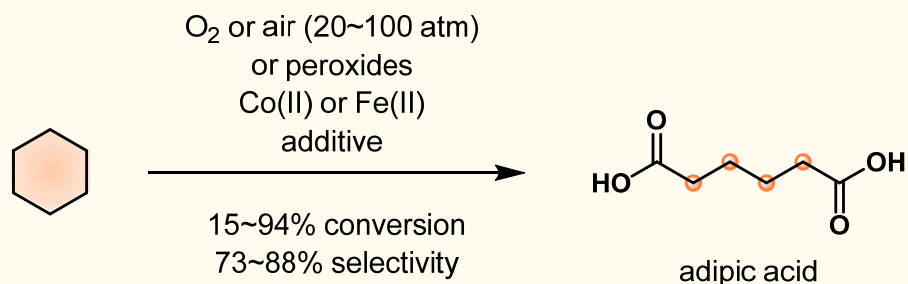
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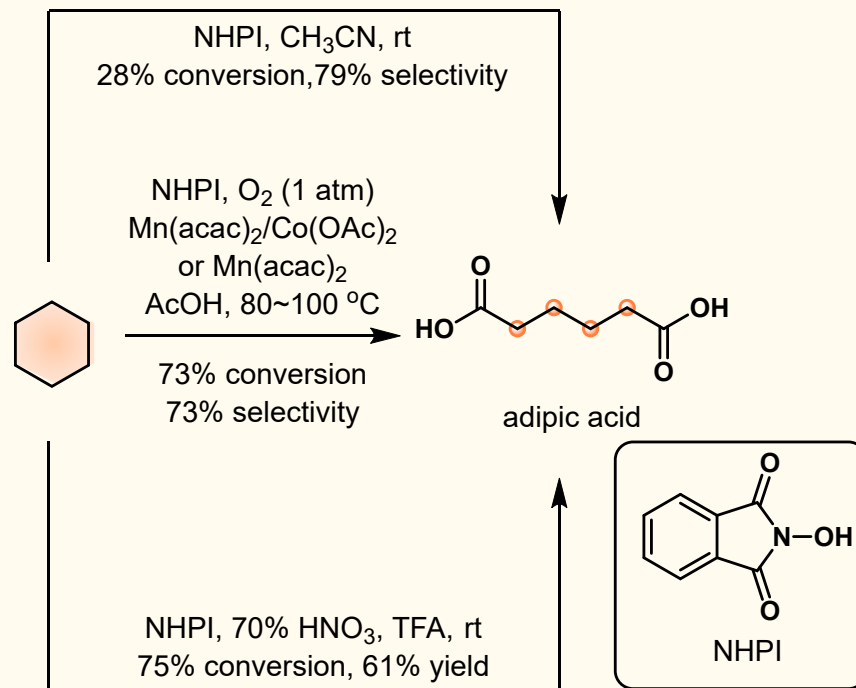


Adipic acid from cyclohexane in Lab



K. Tanaka, *CHEMTECH* **1974**, 6, 555
J. G. D. Schulz, *J. Org. Chem.* **1973**, 38, 3729
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US Patent 4902827, **1990**
J. Singh, *J. Chem. Tech. Biotechnol.* **1991**, 50, 57
BASF, WO 9,407,833, **1994**
US Patent 5547905, **1996**
J. M. Thomas, *Catalysis Letters* **1998**, 55, 15
J. M. Thomas, *Angew. Chem. Int.* **2000**, 39, 2310
J. M. Thomas, *Angew. Chem. Int.* **2000**, 39, 2313
US Patent 6147256, **2000**
Y. Ishii *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 66, 7889

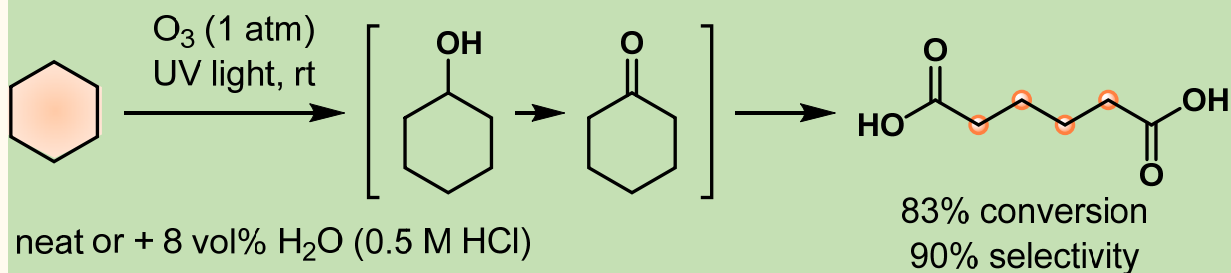
- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ environmental friendly
- low conversion
- low selectivity
- additives
- tough conditions



Y. Ishii, *Org. Proc. Res. & Dev.* **1998**, 2, 255
O. Onomura, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* 2018, 22, 1312
W. Zhong and L. Mao, *Journal of Catalysis* 2019, 378, 256

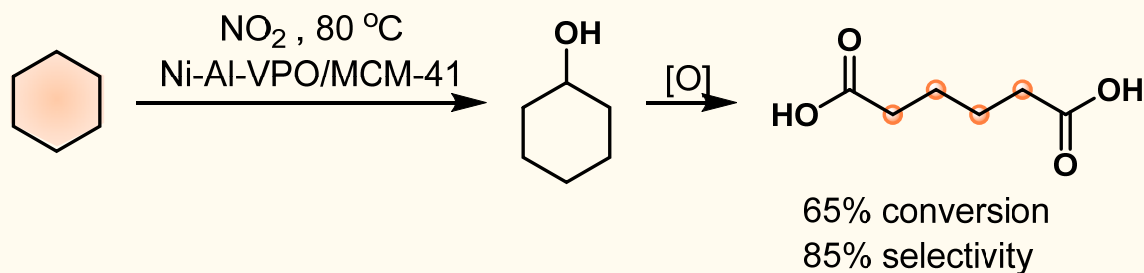
- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ environmental friendly
- the high amount of NHPI and decay to phthalimide
- complex

Adipic acid from cyclohexane in Lab



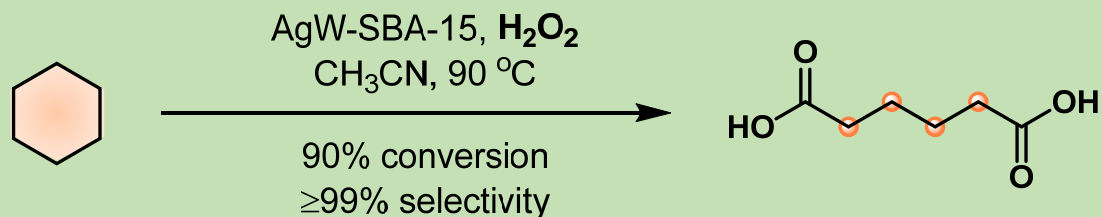
- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ environmental friendly
- ✓ more economical
- explosive organic peroxides
- technical issues

K. C. Hwang, *Science* **2014**, 346, 1495



- ✓ mild condition
- ✓ NO_2 as oxidant, green
- scaled-up issue
- materials recovery issue
- low conversion
- low selectivity

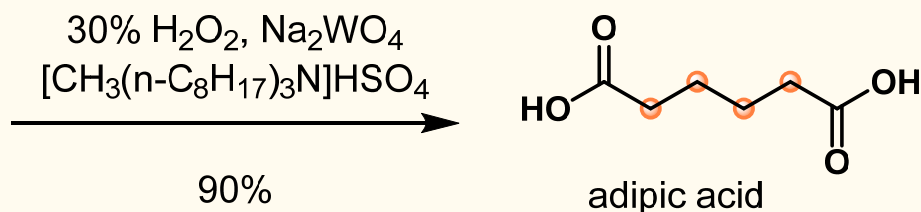
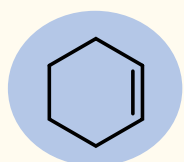
H. Luo, *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2016**, 55, 3729



- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ high conversion
- ✓ high selectivity
- ✓ green
- scaled-up issue
- materials recovery issue

A. Bordoloi, *ACS Appl. Nano Mater.* **2019**, 2, 5989

Adipic acid from cyclohexene in Lab





- ✓ one step oxidation
- ✓ less corrosive
- ✓ clean, safe, and reproducible
- expensive systems
- PTC- environmental pollution

R. Noyori, *Science* **1998**, 281,1646

| Condition | Yield | References |
|---|---------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ $[\text{PO}_4\{\text{W}_2\text{O}_2(\text{m-O}_2)_2(\text{O}_2)_2\}_2]^{3-}$ ➤ Na_2WO_4 with H_2SO_4 ➤ microflow packed-bed reactors ➤ Pickering Interfacial Catalysist systems ➤ Microemulsions ➤ Inert Polymeric Membrane Reactor ➤ microwave irradiation ➤ | 59%-95% | <p>J. Chen, <i>Green Chem.</i> 1999, 1, 275 E. Perez, <i>Tetrahedron</i> 2010, 66, 7124 E. Drioli, <i>OPR&D</i> 2010, 14, 252 K. Holmberg, <i>Green Chem.</i> 2010, 12, 1861 X. Wang, <i>Catalysis Today</i> 2011, 175, 619 M. Tang, <i>J. Mol. Struct.</i>, 2011, 992, 1 C. O. Kappe, <i>ChemSusChem</i> 2013, 6, 978 V. Hessel, <i>Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.</i> 2016, 55, 2669 V. N. Rataj, <i>Chem. Sci.</i>, 2019, 10, 501 </p> |



Advantages and disadvantages (high conversion and selectivity routes)

| METHODS | | ADVANTAGES | DISADVANTAGES |
|---|--|--|---|
| Bio-based | | sustainable specific market low production costs | titer rate yield scaled-up issues |
|  | KA oil, HNO ₃ | economical efficiency mature technology | environmental pollution large investment equipment corrosion safety concerns |
| | ozone and UV light | one-step oxidation Green economical efficiency | safety concerns technical issues |
| | H ₂ O ₂ , Ag/WO ₃ material | one-step oxidation Green | scaled-up materials recovery |
| | NHPI / Mn(acac) ₂ | one-step oxidation green | high amount of NHPI NHPI decay to phthalimide |
|  | via cyclohexanol, HNO ₃ | safer less complex low investment costs | environmental pollution large investment serious equipment corrosion safety concerns |
| | H ₂ O ₂ , PTC, cat (Na ₂ WO ₄) | one-step oxidation clean, safe, and reproducible less corrosive no operational problems | >4 eq H ₂ O ₂ , cost prohibitive PTC is expensive environmental pollution |

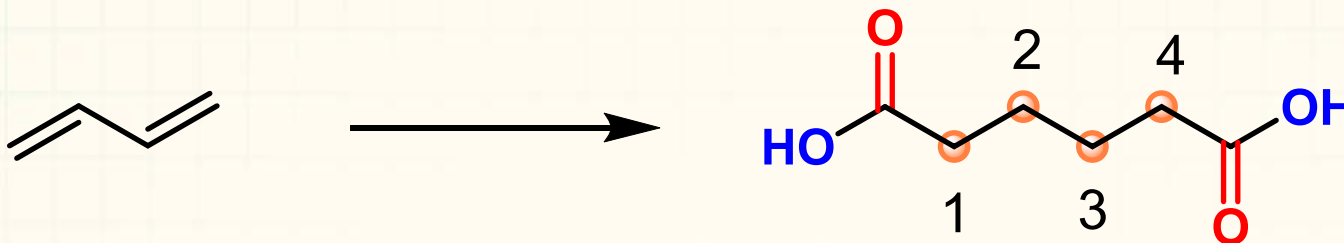
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Dihydroformylation of 1,3-butadiene

