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(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
MISHIMA, YUJI, JP
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
SUED-CHEMIE CATALYSTS JAPAN, INC., JP
(74) Agent: MARKS & CLERK

(54) Titre : CATALYSEUR POUR LA DESHYDROGENATION D'UN COMPOSE ALKYL AROMATIQUE QUI A DES PROPRIETES PHYSIQUES AMELIOREES, PROCEDE DE FABRICATION DU CATALYSEUR ET PROCEDE DE DESHYDROGENATION

(54) Title: DEHYDROGENATION CATALYST OF ALKYL AROMATIC COMPOUNDS HAVING IMPROVED PHYSICAL STRENGTH, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SAME, AND DEHYDROGENATION METHOD THEREOF

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst of alkyl aromatic compounds used in industrial scale, comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide, having improved physical strength of catalyst pellets, and a method for producing the catalyst, and the dehydrogenation method using the catalyst are disclosed. In producing high cerium-containing pellets by using a dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide, cerium carbonate hydroxide or a mixture of cerium carbonate hydroxide and other cerium compounds is used as a cerium source to produce catalytic pellets having improved physical strength.



ABSTRACT

A high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst of alkyl aromatic compounds used in industrial scale, comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide, having improved physical strength of catalyst pellets, and a method for producing the catalyst, and the dehydrogenation method using the catalyst are disclosed.

In producing high cerium-containing pellets by using a dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide, cerium **carbonate** hydroxide or a mixture of cerium **carbonate** hydroxide and other cerium compounds is used as a cerium source to produce catalytic pellets having improved physical strength.

Specification

Dehydrogenation Catalyst of Alkyl Aromatic Compounds Having Improved Physical Strength, Process for Producing Same, And Dehydrogenation Method Thereof

Technical Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to a dehydrogenation catalyst having improved physical strength, process for producing the catalyst and dehydrogenation method thereof, in a catalyst used in a production of vinyl aromatic compounds, mainly styrene monomer, by dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds, mainly ethylbenzene, in the presence of water vapor.

Technical Background

[0002] A styrene monomer is normally produced by dehydrogenating ethylbenzene, and it is utilized as a material monomer for synthetic rubber, ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) resin, polystyrene and the like, therefore, the production volume is increasing yearly.

[0003] A dehydrogenation reaction of ethylbenzene is an endothermic reaction accompanied by a volume expansion as shown in the formula below.

[0004] [Formula 1]



The dehydrogenation reaction was studied intensively in the 1940s in the U.S.A. to meet the social demands for the production of synthetic rubber. During the period, a system of dehydrogenating ethylbenzene with contact under steam dilution was established technically, which is now employed globally and it has become a typical method for production of styrene.

[0005] Because of the volume expansion in the reaction, steam diluting of a reactant gives an advantage in chemical equilibration. Moreover, steam dilution has the following advantages.

- (a) As the reaction is carried out at the high temperature of 550 – 650 °C, steam can be utilized as a heat source for heating ethylbenzene.
- (b) Water gas reaction with steam can be utilized to remove the carbonaceous matters which are separated out by side reaction, by which a catalyst is revived and the catalyst can be used continuously.
- (c) Steam as a dilution agent can be separated from a product easily by merely liquefying the product.

[0006] As described above, the dehydrogenation reaction system in the presence of steam is an industrially excellent production method for continuous production of styrene under the advantageous condition in chemical equilibration. This kind of operation method has become possible technically by confirming that a dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide used in the reaction maintains a stable high performance. Further more attempts had been made to improve the performance of the catalyst until the catalyst became industrially utilizable, in particular, a number of catalyst compositions and adding promoters had been studied. For example, it has been found that high cerium-containing iron oxide and potassium oxide dehydrogenation catalysts containing 11 – 50 % by weight of Ce_2O_3 show high ethylbenzene conversion rate and styrene yield, and that increasing the amount of cerium compounds as basic compounds is an effective measure to improve the performance (see Patent Document 1).

[0007] Also, in producing styrene using dehydrogenation catalyst in industrial scale, fixed-bed reactors are used in most cases, and extruded moldings of pellets in various forms such as cylindrical form of 2.5 – 6 mm in diameter or gear form and the like are often used. Because of that, when the catalytic pellets do not have sufficient physical strength, pulverization and deterioration occur in the catalytic pellets while loading the

catalyst into a reactor or during the operation of a reactor, catalytic activity and selectivity are decreased by increased pressure drop of the reactor, and then it results not only in decrease of styrene yield but also in discontinuing production because of the shut-down of the reactor, therefore, improvement of physical strength of catalytic pellets is one of the most desired requirement in industrial catalyst as well as the performance improvement.

[0008] Furthermore, in case that a dehydrogenation catalyst is produced in industrial scale, carbonates, oxides, hydroxides and the like are used as a source of cerium because of the time, labor in handling and the cost reduction. In case that a high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst comprising 5 – 35 % by weight of CeO_2 is prepared, the performance is improved as expected, however, the physical strength becomes too low to use in industrial scale.

[0009] Therefore, it is disclosed by Sherrod et al. that 3 – 20 % by weight of cement binding agents such as Portland cement or aluminate cement and the like are used in a dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide containing 10 – 60 % by weight of Ce_2O_3 in order to improve the physical strength of catalyst pellets (see Patent Document 2).

[0010] Also, it is disclosed by Dellinger et al. that 0.2 – 10 % of sodium compounds as sodium oxide and 1.5 – 20 % of calcium compounds as calcium oxide are used in addition to the cement binding agents in order to improve the physical strength of a high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide (see Patent Document 3).

[0011] However, there still exists a problem that the catalyst activity will deteriorate considerably when cement binding agents or sodium compounds are added, compared to the products wherein those are not added.

[0012] Accordingly, it has been very difficult to produce a dehydrogenation catalyst containing high cerium having sufficient physical strength and quality by a conventional process.

[0013] Meanwhile, cerium carbonate hydroxide is known as a material of cerium oxide which has excellent absorption and releasing capacities of oxygen (see Patent Document 4). Also, it is well known that cerium carbonate hydroxide is widely used as a material for producing cerium (III) compounds (see Patent Document 5). Furthermore, the use is very limited. It is only used in a cerium abrading agent and also as a material of high functional cerium compounds (see Patent Document 6). In other words, in the conventional process, cerium carbonate hydroxide has rarely been used actively as a source of cerium for a dehydrogenation catalyst, moreover, it has never been used for the purpose of improving the physical strength of a dehydrogenation catalyst.

[0014] Patent Document 1: Japanese patent publication No. 3-11812

Patent Document 2: United States patent No. 4,758,543, Specification

Patent Document 3: United States patent No. 5,376,613, Specification

Patent Document 4: Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 5-105428

Patent Document 5: Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 2000-159521

Patent Document 6: Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 2003-238948

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0015] The object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned conventional technical problem and to provide a dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds, comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide containing high cerium, having improved physical strength of catalyst pellets used in industrial scale and a method for producing the catalyst, and the dehydrogenation method using the catalyst.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM

[0016] The inventors have diligently investigated and found that, among cerium compounds, cerium carbonate hydroxide is suitable as a cerium compound, which is easy to handle in case that it is used in preparation of a catalyst wherein only a small amount of moisture is contained and its particle diameter is in the order of a few μm , also which has a high performance when it is used in a dehydrogenation catalyst as a cerium source.

[0017] By using cerium carbonate hydroxide as a cerium source, they have succeeded in preparing a high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst containing 5 – 35 % by weight of CeO_2 , wherein sufficient physical strength and catalytic performance are achieved. Moreover, the cost can be kept at the same level because cerium carbonate hydroxide can be handled like cerium compounds conventionally used in the production of a dehydrogenation catalyst.

[0017.1] According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of which the final catalyst composition comprises:

35.0 - 85.0 % by weight of iron oxide calculated as Fe_2O_3 ;

5.0 - 30.0 % by weight of potassium compounds calculated as K_2O ; and

5.0 - 35.0 % by weight of cerium compounds calculated as CeO_2 , and which is obtained by using only cerium carbonate hydroxide as a cerium source or cerium carbonate hydroxide mixed with other cerium compounds.

[0017.2] According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing a calcined dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds comprising the following steps of:

preparing an extrudable mixture by admixing compositions of a dehydrogenation catalyst for hydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds as described herein with sufficient water to form an extrudable mixture;

molding the extrudable mixture into pellets; and

drying and calcining the pellets to be a finished catalyst.

[0017.3] According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for dehydrogenation of alkyl aromatic compounds to produce vinyl aromatic compounds by contacting alkyl aromatic compounds with water vapor in the presence of a dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds obtained by the process as described herein.

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The present invention enables the production of dehydrogenation catalyst pellets having sufficient physical strength durable for the industrial use by using only cerium carbonate hydroxide as a cerium source, or cerium carbonate hydroxide mixed with other cerium compounds, in a high cerium-containing dehydrogenation catalyst comprising iron oxide and potassium oxide.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0019] The present invention is described below in detail.

[0020] The cerium carbonate hydroxide used in the present invention are characterized such that the amount contained in the oxide is greater or equal to 60 %, more preferably greater or equal to 65 %, and its particle diameter is 0.1 – 30 μm , more preferably 0.5 – 5 μm .

[0021] The cerium carbonate hydroxide (Cerium Carbonate Hydroxide, CeCO_3OH or Cerium Carbonate Hydroxide Hydrate, $\text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) used in the present invention is also called Basic Cerium Carbonate or Cerium Hydroxycarbonate. Also, it is sometimes called Cerium Oxide Carbonate Hydrate and described as $\text{Ce}(\text{CO}_3)_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CeO}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the like. If the characteristics are similar to the above, any names and chemical formulae can be used.

[0022] Catalytic components converted into its oxide in percentage on the basis of total weight of the catalyst are in the range as follows:

Fe_2O_3 35.0 – 85.0 % by weight

K_2O 5.0 – 30.0 % by weight

CeO_2 5.0 – 35.0 % by weight

[0023] Furthermore, as a promoter, it contains 0.0001 – 6.0 % by weight of at least one oxide selected from the group consisting of magnesium, calcium, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, niobium, chrome, molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, rhenium, ruthenium, osmium, cobalt, rhodium, iridium, nickel, palladium, platinum, copper, silver, gold, zinc, boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, silicon, germanium, stannum, phosphorus, antimony, bismuth, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium and samarium, respectively on the basis of total weight of the catalyst.

[0024] The iron oxides used in the present invention can be red, yellow, brown or black iron oxides in different conformation, especially, red iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) is preferable. A mixture of some iron oxides such as a mixture of yellow iron oxide ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) and red iron oxide can be used as well.

[0025] As to the potassium compounds used in the present invention, oxides, hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates and the like and any mixture thereof are preferable, especially, potassium carbonate or a mixture of potassium carbonate and

potassium oxide is the most preferable.

[0026] As to the cerium compounds used in the present invention, cerium carbonate hydroxide or a mixture of cerium carbonate hydroxide and other cerium compounds is preferable. Other cerium compounds include cerium oxide, cerium hydroxide, cerium carbonate, cerium nitrate and any mixture thereof.

[0027] Components to be added as promoters are not necessarily limited to oxides. Any components which are thermally decomposable can be used, however, it is required that the components do not comprise any catalyst poisons such as sulfur and the like.

[0028] Catalyst materials including iron dioxide are subject to wet kneading. In this process, it is possible to use only cerium carbonate hydroxide as a source of cerium, but also a mixture of cerium carbonate hydroxide and other cerium compounds can be used. In the latter case, the physical strength of dehydrogenation catalyst pellets to be obtained in further process is sometimes improved.

[0029] The amount of moisture to be added in kneading process should be the amount suitable to the following extrusion molding process. The amount differs depending on the material to be used. Generally, in the range of 2 – 50 % by weight of water is added and subjected to sufficient kneading, and then subjected to extrusion molding then dried and calcined, as a result, the desired dehydrogenation catalyst pellets are obtained. Drying of the mixture is carried out only to the extent to remove free water contained in the extrusion molded product, generally carried out at 70 – 200 °C, more preferably at 100 – 150 °C. On the other hand, calcination is carried out to decompose each catalyst precursor contained in the dried product and to improve the physical stability of the catalyst pellets as well as to improve its performance, generally carried out at in the range of 400 – 1000 °C, more preferably at in the range of 500 – 900 °C.

[0030] The dehydrogenation catalyst of alkyl aromatic compounds of the present invention is effective as a dehydrogenation catalyst producing vinyl aromatic compounds by contacting alkyl aromatic compound with water vapor. It is effective especially in promoting dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene in producing styrene by contacting ethylbenzene with water vapor and it stabilizes the dehydrogenation reaction in the presence of steam physically.

[0031] The pellets comprising the above-mentioned dehydrogenation catalyst composition of the present invention has catalyst performance equal to the conventional dehydrogenation catalytic pellets, and its crash strength in resting state and its abrasion strength in moving state are doubled respectively. Namely, considerably high physical strength wherein the crash strength is 20 – 50 N/mm and the abrasion strength is 0.3 – 4 % can be achieved and a catalyst which is durable for an industrial use can be obtained.

[0032] The following examples describe the present invention in more detail but the invention is not limited to those examples.

EXAMPLE 1

[0033] All materials of a dehydrogenation catalyst of alkyl aromatic compounds used were commercially available products and a catalyst was prepared as follows: 500 g of red iron oxide, 106 g of potassium carbonate, 21 g of calcium hydroxide, 19 g of molybdenum oxide and 217 g of cerium carbonate hydroxide were weighed and introduced into a kneader, mixed and processed to a paste by gradually adding pure water, then the resulting product was extruded and molded into cylindrical pellets having 3 mm diameter, dried for several hours in a dryer, then transferred into an electrical furnace and calcined for 2 hours at 900 °C.

[0034] The obtained catalyst had the following compositions:

Fe ₂ O ₃	66.0 % by weight
K ₂ O	9.5 % by weight
CeO ₂	20.0 % by weight
CaO	2.0 % by weight
MoO ₃	2.5 % by weight

EXAMPLE 2

[0035] A catalyst was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1, except that the amount of cerium carbonate hydroxide was changed to 108 g and 152 g of cerium carbonate were added in the wet kneading process of catalyst materials including iron oxide. The compositions of the catalyst were also the same as Example 1.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 1

[0036] A catalyst was prepared according to the procedure of Example 1, except that cerium carbonate hydroxide was not added but 303 g of cerium carbonate were added as a cerium source in the wet kneading process of catalyst materials including iron oxide. The compositions of the catalyst were also the same as Example 1.

EXPERIMENTAL EXAMPLE

[0037] Crash strength measurement and abrasion strength measurement were carried out to measure the physical strength.

[0038] Crash strength is a property indicating a compression strength of catalytic pellets, wherein a catalytic particle is contacted at the ridge line and it is subject to weight bearing gradually from above and the force required to destroy the catalyst pellets (N) is measured, crash strength (N/mm) is obtained by dividing N by length of a catalyst (mm) and expressed in an average value of 25 catalyst pellets. As a measurement apparatus, a Chatillon hardness tester, model TCD500 made by Chatillon was used.

[0039] Abrasion strength indicates abrasion resistance and it indicates the strength in moving state while crash strength indicates the strength in resting state. Catalytic pellets were sieved with a 20 mesh standard sieve and then 40 g thereof was weighed and taken. The pellets were introduced into a cylindrical LOA measurement container having 275 mm of inner diameter and 260 mm of length equipped with one baffle with a height of 25.4 mm and a length of 260 mm and then rotated for 30 minutes at 56 rpm. The pellets were sieved with a 20 mesh standard sieve and then the weight of the remaining pellets on the sieve was measured, abrasion strength (%) was calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Abrasion strength (\%)} = (40\text{g} - \text{the weight of the remaining pellets on the sieve (g)}) / 40\text{g} \times 100$$

[0040] Performance evaluation was carried out under the following conditions.

H₂O/ethylbenzene (ratio by weight) 2.0

Reaction temperature (°C) 620, 600, 570, 540

As for performance evaluation, a conversion rate was derived from the ethylbenzene concentration (wt%) at entry and exit points of catalyst layer and a selectivity rate was derived from the ethylbenzene concentration (wt%) at entry and exit points of catalyst layer and styrene concentration (wt%) at exit point of catalyst layer. Performance evaluation was expressed in T60 (reaction temperature indicating 60 % of conversion rate) and S60 (selectivity at 60 % of conversion rate).

[0041] The physical strength and the performance evaluation of each dehydrogenation catalyst are given in Table 1 below.

[0042] [Table 1]

Physical Strength and Catalyst Performance of
Each Dehydrogenation Catalyst

	Crash Strength (N/mm)	Abrasion Strength (%)	T60 (°C)	S60 (wt%)
Example 1	45	3.7	576	97.3
Example 2	36	1.5	573	97.2
Comparative Example 1	17	8.0	578	97.3

[0043] The result of Table 1 demonstrates that the physical strength of the pellets of dehydrogenation catalyst using cerium carbonate hydroxide as a cerium source in the alkyl aromatic dehydrogenating catalyst or those using a mixture of cerium carbonate hydroxide and cerium carbonate was improved to obtain the strength almost twice as much as the pellets of dehydrogenation catalyst using cerium carbonate. It was confirmed that they were not only sufficiently adoptable for industrial use but also they were almost at the same level in performance.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of which the final catalyst composition comprises:
 - 35.0 - 85.0 % by weight of iron oxide calculated as Fe_2O_3 ;
 - 5.0 - 30.0 % by weight of potassium compounds calculated as K_2O ; and
 - 5.0 - 35.0 % by weight of cerium compounds calculated as CeO_2 , and which is obtained by using only cerium carbonate hydroxide as a cerium source or cerium carbonate hydroxide mixed with other cerium compounds.
2. The dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of claim 1, wherein the iron oxide is red iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) or a mixture of red iron oxide and yellow iron oxide ($\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$).
3. The dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of claim 1 or 2, wherein the potassium compounds are oxides, hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates, or any combination thereof.
4. The dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the other cerium compounds are cerium oxide, cerium hydroxide, cerium carbonate, cerium nitrate, or any combination thereof.
5. The dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds of any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising respectively 0.0001 - 6.0 % by weight of at least one oxide or compound as a promoter which is magnesium, calcium, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, niobium, chrome, molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, rhenium, ruthenium, osmium, cobalt, rhodium, iridium, nickel, palladium, platinum, copper, silver, gold, zinc, boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, silicon, germanium, stannum, phosphorus, antimony, bismuth, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, or any combination thereof.

6. A process for producing a calcined dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds comprising the following steps of:

preparing an extrudable mixture by admixing compositions of a dehydrogenation catalyst for hydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5 with sufficient water to form an extrudable mixture;

molding the extrudable mixture into pellets; and

drying and calcining the pellets to be a finished catalyst.

7. A method for dehydrogenation of alkyl aromatic compounds to produce vinyl aromatic compounds by contacting alkyl aromatic compounds with water vapor in the presence of a dehydrogenation catalyst for dehydrogenating alkyl aromatic compounds obtained by the process of claim 6.

8. The method for dehydrogenation according to claim 7, wherein the alkyl aromatic compound is ethylbenzene and the vinyl aromatic compound is styrene.