87-320678/45 £17

UNIC 11.11.79 \*US 4703-064-A

UNION CARRIDE CORP.

28.11.83-US-555637 (+ US-091242) (27.10.87) C07c-27/06 C07c-67

Prodn. of ethylene glycol, methanol and ethanol from synthesis gas using as catalyst a synergistic combination of ruthenium carbonyl complexes in soln. C87-136714

Other Priorities: 19.03.82-US-359778 30.06.81-US-279095

Methanol, ethylene glycol and ethanol are produced by reacting a mixt. of hydrogen and carbon monoxide in a solvent contg. liq. phase in the presence of a ruthenium carbonyl complex catalyst at 50-400°C, 500-15,000 psia. The catalyst is a synergistic combination of ruthenium complexes (I) and (II), characterised by three significant IR bands at 2100, 2015 and 1990 cm 1 ± 10 cm.

 $Ru(CO_{1}I_{3}$  (I)  $HRu_{3}(CO)I_{1}$  (II)

ADVANTAGE /USE

The process is stable, and significant loss of ruthenium from reaction or catalyst does not occur. The process can yield predominantly any one of the three specified prods.;

it is esp. of use for the production of ethylene glycol at low cost.

E(10-E4B, 10-E4E1, 10-E4E2) N(5-B)

LIQUID PHASE

The solvent is polar or complexing; it may be water, a carboxylic acid (in which case carboxylates of the specified prods. are formed), a sulphone, lactam, ether (e.g. crown ether, alkylene glycol alkyl ether or polyalkylene glycol dialkyl ether) or lactone (e.g. butyrolactone).

A promoter is pref. present, esp. an iodide-contg. cpd., e.g. Li, Ns, K or Cs iodide.

CATALYST

Ratio (1):(II) is 0.2:1 to 1:1; the average oxidation state of the ruthenium is between -0.2 and + 0.25. The catalyst combination may be formed separately or in situ in the reaction solvent.

EXAMPLES

100 examples are given, with a range of conditions and results. In a typical example the reaction mixt, consisted of 3 mmole Ru (added as Ru, (CO), 2), 12 mmole KI and 75 ml 18-crown-6 ether as solvent; H2/CO ratio was 1/1. In 0.83 hr at 230°C, 12,500 psig, 1.22g ethylene glycol, 6,73g methanol and 0.63g ethanol were obtained.(18pp1644LDDwgNo0/8).

US4703064-A

EP--68498

UNIC 30.06.81 04956 K/03 £17 E(10-E4B, 10-E4E) N(5-B) \*EP --68-498 UNION CARBIDE CORP. 085 30.06.81-US-279095 (05.01.83) C07c-29/15 C07c-31/04 Prepn. of methanol, ethanol and ethylene alycol - from carbon action of Ru<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub> with excess I. mon: oxide and hydrogen in presence of ruthenium carbonyl complex Reaction is pref. at 100-350 (esp. 150-300)°C in a solvent (pref. polar of relatively high dielectric constant catalyst (i.e. above 2) and/or complexing solvent), e.g. a carboxylic acid (to give the prods, as carboxylates), a sulphone, C83-004893 D/S: E(BE DE FR GE IT NL) lactam, ether (pref. crown ether), an alkyl ether of an alkylene glycol, a dialkyl ether of a polyalkylene glycol, MeOH, ethylene glycol (I) and EtOH are prepd. directly by tetraglyme or a lactone (pref. butyrolactone). Opt. the the liq. phase reaction of H2 and CO at 50-400°C and 500reaction is in the presence of an iodide promoter (pref. an 15,000 (pref. 500-12,500) psia in the presence of a ruthenalkali metal iodide, esp. NaI, LiI, KI or CsI: 0.1-106 ium carbonyl complex (II) catalyst. The IR spectrum of mol./g. atom of Ru). Mol. ratio GO: Hz is 40-1: 1-40 (II) has significant bands at 2100, 2015 and 1990 cm 1 (all (esp. 10-1: 1-10). ± 10 cm-17. EXAMPLE ADVANTAGES Mixt, of sulpholane (75 ml.), NaI (18 mmol), Ru<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub> There is no significant loss of Ru from the reaction or (2 mmol) and 1; 1 H,/CO (12,500)psi) was heated at 230°C. catalyst. to give ethylene glycol (0.38 mol/hr.) and MeOH (2.28 mol/ hr.).(53pp478). DETAILS (E)ISR: EP--13008 US4301253 US4265828 GB2024811 (II) is a synergistic mixt. of the Ru carbonyl complexes (a) Ru(CO), I, and (b) HRu(CO),; has average oxidn. US4270015 US4233466 4. Jnl. Ref. state -0.2 to +0.25, pref. 0 (i.e. mol. ratio (IIa): (IIb) = 0.012-2, pref. 0.2-1). The catalyst system is prepd. by

known methods (US 2535060 etc.), e.g. formed in situ by re-