

United States Patent [19]

Berg et al.

[11] Patent Number: **4,676,875**

[45] Date of Patent: **Jun. 30, 1987**

[54] SEPARATION OF M-XYLENE FROM
O-XYLENE BY EXTRACTIVE
DISTILLATION

[76] Inventors: **Lloyd Berg; An-I Yeh**, both of 1314 S.
Third Ave., Bozeman, Mont. 59715

[21] Appl. No.: **816,576**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 6, 1986**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 656,370, Oct. 1, 1984,
Pat. No. 4,585,526, which is a continuation of Ser. No.
599,277, Apr. 11, 1984, Pat. No. 4,488,937.

[51] Int. Cl.⁴ **B01D 3/40; C07C 7/08**

[52] U.S. Cl. **203/51; 203/56;**
203/60; 203/64; 203/65; 585/805; 585/808;
585/866

[58] Field of Search **203/60, 56, 51, 64,**
203/65; 585/860, 864, 805, 807, 808, 862, 866

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,456,561	12/1948	Lake et al.	203/60
2,494,274	1/1950	Woerner	203/57
2,721,170	10/1955	Johnson	203/57
2,763,604	9/1956	Dorsey et al.	203/60
2,799,629	7/1957	Clough et al.	203/65
2,957,811	10/1960	Geiser	203/60
3,116,224	12/1963	Bailey	203/60
3,328,267	6/1967	Müller	203/60
4,488,937	12/1984	Berg et al.	203/58

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

22532 7/1970 Japan 203/60

Primary Examiner—Wilbur Bascomb

[57] ABSTRACT

m-Xylene is difficult to separate from o-xylene by conventional rectification or distillation because of the close proximity of their boiling points. m-Xylene can be readily separated from o-xylene by using extractive distillation in which the extractive agent is dimethylformamide; dimethylformamide and 1,4-butanediol; dimethylformamide, adiponitrile and dihexyl phthalate.

1 Claim, No Drawings

SEPARATION OF M-XYLENE FROM O-XYLENE BY EXTRACTIVE DISTILLATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 656,370 filed Oct. 1, 1984, now U.S. Pat. No. 4,585,526 which is a continuing application of application Ser. No. 599,277, filed Apr. 11, 1984, now U.S. Pat. No. 4,488,937.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a method for separating m-xylene from o-xylene using individual or mixtures of two or more organic compounds as extractive agents in extractive distillation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Extractive distillation is the method of separating close boiling compounds by carrying out the distillation in a multi-plate rectification column in the presence of an added liquid or liquid mixture, said liquid(s) having a boiling point higher than the compounds being separated. The extractive agent is introduced near the top of the column and flows downward until it reaches the stillpot or reboiler. Its presence on each plate of the rectification column alters the relative volatility of the close boiling compounds in a direction to make the separation on each plate greater and thus require either fewer plates to effect the same separation or make possible a greater degree of separation with the same number of plates. The extractive agent should boil higher than any of the close boiling liquids being separated and not form minimum boiling azeotropes with them. Usually the extractive agent is introduced a few plates from the top of the column to insure that none of the extractive agent is carried over with the lowest boiling component. This usually requires that the extractive agent boil twenty Centigrade degrees or more higher than the lowest boiling component.

At the bottom of a continuous column, the less volatile components of the close boiling mixtures and the extractive agent are continuously removed from the column. The usual methods of separation of these two components are the use of another rectification column, cooling and phase separation, or solvent extraction.

The operation to separate benzene from close boiling non-aromatic hydrocarbons has been well described by Butler, U.S. Pat. No. 3,114,783. He suggests a large number of pure compounds including alcohols, glycol ethers and sulfolanes to separate both benzene and toluene. No information is given here on the relative volatility and thus relative performance of these compounds as extractive distillation agents. Atlani et al, French Patent No. 2,335,584, July 15, 1977 describes the use of several cyanamide derivatives as extractive agents for separating aromatics including benzene from naphthenes and dienes Cooper, U.S. Pat. No. 2,655,467 employs molten phthalic anhydride as the extractive distillation agent to separate aromatics including benzene from non-aromatic hydrocarbons. P. Mikitinko, G. Cohen and L. Asselinieau, German Patent No. 2,313,603, Sept, 27, 1973, separated both benzene and toluene from non-aromatic hydrocarbons using dimethyl formamide and dimethyl acetamide. P. Mikitinko and L. Asselinieau in German Patent No. 2,809,985, Sept. 14, 1978, use these same reagents with water added to bring the non-aromatic hydrocarbons off overhead as a two-phase azeotrope and thus lower the boiling point. K. Eisen-

lohr and H. Mueller in German Patent No. 2,263,344, Dec. 23, 1972 reported on an improved equipment arrangement to separate both benzene and toluene from non-aromatic hydrocarbons by extractive distillation. G. Preusser, M. Schulze, K. Richter and W. Heuwels in German Patent No. 1,960,857, Dec. 4, 1969 described the use of morpholine and some of its derivatives for this separation. Improved equipment for this separation was presented by E. Mueller and K. P. John in German Patent No. 1,808,758, Nov. 14, 1968. L. Berg, U.S. Pat. No. 4,363,704 described the separation of toluene from close boiling non-aromatic hydrocarbons. The separation of isomers by extractive distillation has received considerably less attention. L. Berg, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,292,142 and 4,299, 668 described the use of chloro compounds and oxygenated compounds to separate ethylbenzene from p-xylene and m-xylene. Prior to this invention, nothing has been reported in the separation by extractive distillation of one xylene from another xylene.

The advantage of using extractive distillation in this separation can be seen from Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Theoretical and Actual Plates Required vs. Relative Volatility for m-Xylene - o-Xylene Separation.		
Relative Volatility	Theoretical Plates Required at Total Reflux, 95% Purity	Actual Plates Required, 75% Eff.
1.12	52	70
1.20	33	44
1.25	27	36
1.30	23	31
1.35	20	27
1.40	18	24

The relative volatility of m-xylene to o-xylene is about 1.12. To separate these two by conventional rectification requires a minimum of 52 theoretical plates. This however is at total reflux. At a specific, reflux, it will be more. The theoretical plates have to be converted to actual plates. Plate efficiencies of 75% are commonly employed and this is the basis of the actual plate listing in Table 1. Thus more than 70 actual plates are required, clearly a difficult separation. Several extractive distillation agents that we have discovered push the relative volatility as high as 1.4 and Table 1 shows that they will reduce the actual plate requirement to something close to 24 plates. Converting the total reflux to an actual reflux will increase the plate requirement somewhat but still make for a very attractive separation.

Extractive distillation typically requires the addition of an equal amount to twice as much extractive agent as close boiling compounds on each plate of the rectification column. The extractive distillation agent should be heated to about the same temperature as the plate into which it is introduced. Thus extractive distillation imposes an additional heat requirement on the column as well as somewhat larger plates for the same product output. To be economically attractive, the extractive distillation system must save more in the reduction of the number of theoretical plates and the size of the column than it adds in the cost of larger plates and the additional heat requirement. This will vary depending on the difficulty of the separation and the cost of heat. We found that in the separation of m-xylene from o-xylene, the extractive agent should increase the relative volatility to about 1.3 to make the process economically attractive under the equipment and heat costs in effect at the time of our investigation.

Another consideration in the selection of the extractive distillation agent is its recovery from the bottoms product. The usual method is by rectification in another column. In order to keep the cost of this operation to a minimum, an appreciable boiling point difference between the compound being separated and the extractive agent is desirable. We recommend twenty Centigrade degrees or more difference.

The xylenes are major precursors to many processes for making plastics and dyes. In these uses it is absolutely essential that the xylenes be very pure. It is the presence of impurities that make them poor polymerizing agents as a plastic or render them inconsistent as dye intermediates. The xylenes of commerce originate either from coal tar or from petroleum, usually via the hydroforming of the corresponding naphthenes and thus are always found as mixtures of isomers.

OBJECTIVE OF THE INVENTION

The object of this invention is to provide a process or method of extractive distillation that will enhance the apparent relative volatility of m-xylene to o-xylene in their separation in a rectification column. It is a particular object of this invention to identify suitable combinations of organic compounds which will increase the apparent relative volatility of m-xylene to o-xylene to values higher than 1.3. It is a further object of this invention to identify mixtures of organic compounds which, in addition to the above constraints, are stable, can be separated from o-xylene by rectification with relatively few actual plates and can be recycled to the extractive distillation column and reused with little decomposition.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The objects of this invention are provided by a process for the separation of m-xylene from o-xylene using dimethylformamide, with or without oxygenated, nitrogenous or sulfur containing organic compounds as the agents in extractive distillation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

We have discovered that dimethylformamide, singly but principally in mixtures will enhance the relative volatility of m-xylene to o-xylene. M-Xylene (b.p.=139.2° C.) and o-xylene (b.p.=144.5° C.) have a relative volatility of 1.12. We have discovered a number of extractive distillation agents which will enhance the relative volatility of these two to the 1.3 to 1.4 range. Table 2 shows a number of organic compounds which when mixed with dimethylformamide are excellent extractive distillation agents for this separation. All of the systems in Table 2 possess a relative volatility of 1.3 or greater. The relative volatilities shown in Table 2 are the average of two runs, one at one part of extractive agent per part of xylene mixture and the other at 6/5 parts of extractive agent per part of xylene mixture. We have found that this is the preferred ratio of extractive distillation agent to xylenes in this separation. The amount of each compound in the binaries and ternarys was approximately equal to each other. The exact ratio does not appear to be critical. Likewise the relative volatilities shown in Table 2 do not change appreciably when the ratio of m-xylene to o-xylene is varied. The data presented in Table 2 were obtained in a glass vapor-liquid equilibrium still of the Othmer design. One of the agents listed in Table 2 and whose relative volatility

had been determined in the vapor-liquid equilibrium still, were then evaluated in a glass perforated plate rectification column possessing 4.5 theoretical plates. These data are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 2

Relative Volatilities of m-Xylene - o-Xylene With Mixtures Containing Dimethylformamide (DMFA).		Relative Volatility
Extractive Distillation Agent		
Dimethylformamide (DMFA)		1.33
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Ethylene glycol		1.34
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), 1,4-Butanediol,		1.32
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), 1,5-Pentanediol		1.31
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Diethylene glycol		1.32
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Triethylene glycol		1.32
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Ethylene glycol phenyl ether		
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Adiponitrile, 1,4-Butanediol		1.35
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Adiponitrile, Dihexyl phthalate		1.34
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Hydroquinone, m-Cresol		1.33
Dimethylformamide (DMFA), Hydroquinone, p-Cresol		1.33

TABLE 3

Agent	Data From Run Made In Rectification Column		Relative Volatility
	Wt. % of m-Xylene		
	Overhead	Bottoms	
DMFA, Adiponitrile, 1,4-Butanediol	54.3	24.9	1.33

Notes:

The feed mixture was 150 gm. m-xylene and 350 gm. o-xylene

The agent was added at a rate of 20 ml/min. and 65° C.

Total reflux was 5-10 ml/min.

The weight ratio of the three agents was 1:1:1.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE INVENTION

The usefulness or utility of this invention can be demonstrated by referring to the data presented in Tables 1-3. When m-xylene is being separated from o-xylene, relative volatility 1.12, by rectification in 95% purity, Table 1 shows that about 70 actual plates are required. Table 2 shows that a mixture of dimethylformamide, adiponitrile and 1,4-butanediol changes the relative volatility to 1.35 and referring to Table 1, this requires only 27 actual plates.

WORKING EXAMPLES

Example 1

A mixture comprising 50 grams of m-xylene and 50 grams of o-xylene was charged to an Othmer type vapor-liquid equilibrium still and the mixture refluxed for twelve hours. Samples of vapor and liquid were removed and analysed by gas chromatography. The vapor contained 51.8% m-xylene, 48.2% o-xylene, the liquid contained 49% m-xylene, 51% o-xylene. This indicates a relative volatility of m-xylene to o-xylene of 1.12.

Example 2

A mixture comprising 25 grams of m-xylene, 25 grams of o-xylene and 50 grams of dimethylformamide (DMFA) was charged to the vapor-liquid equilibrium still used in Example 1 and refluxed for twelve hours. Analyses indicated a vapor composition of 59.7% m-xylene, 40.3% o-xylene and a liquid composition of 52.3% m-xylene, 47.7% o-xylene. This indicates a rela-

tive volatility of 1.35. Ten grams of DMFA was added and refluxing continued for another twelve hours. Analyses gave a vapor composition of 58.2% m-xylene, 41.8% o-xylene, a liquid composition of 51.5% m-xylene, 48.5% o-xylene which is a relative volatility of 1.31.

Example 3

A mixture comprising 25 grams of m-xylene, 25 grams of o-xylene, 25 grams of DMFA and 25 grams of 1,4-butanediol was charged to the vapor-liquid equilibrium still and refluxed for eleven hours. Analyses indicated a vapor composition of 57.6% m-xylene, 42.4% o-xylene. This indicates a relative volatility of 1.34. Five grams of DMFA and five grams of 1,4-butanediol were added and refluxing continued for another eight hours. Analyses indicated a vapor composition of 57.1% m-xylene, 42.9% o-xylene, a liquid composition of 50.3% m-xylene, 49.7% o-xylene which is a relative volatility of 1.32.

Example 4

A mixture comprising 25 grams of m-xylene, 25 grams of o-xylene, 17 grams of DMFA, 17 grams of adiponitrile and 17 grams of 1,4-butanediol was charged to the vapor-liquid equilibrium still and refluxed for ten hours. Analyses indicated a vapor composition of 54.9% m-xylene, 45.1% o-xylene and a liquid composition of 47.7% m-xylene, 52.3% o-xylene. This indicates a relative volatility of 1.33. Three grams each of DMFA, adiponitrile and 1,4-butanediol was added and refluxing continued for another twelve hours. Analyses indicated a vapor composition of 54.8% m-xylene, 45.2% o-xylene, a liquid composition of 46.9% m-xylene, 53.1% o-xylene which is a relative volatility of 1.37.

These examples serve to show in detail how the data presented in Table 2 were obtained. Each of the solvent

combinations reported there was determined in this manner.

Example 5

A column consisting of one five plate section of 1 1/2" diameter glass perforated plates equipped with a vacuum jacket was employed. The column was fitted with a Corad constant reflux ratio distilling head. Between the Corad head and the top of the column, a feed line from a constant flow bellows pump was introduced. The column had been calibrated with a test mixture of ethylbenzene and p-xylene, which mixture possesses a relative volatility of 1.06. The column was calibrated as 4.5 theoretical plates at total reflux. A run was made with a charge comprising approximately 150 grams of m-xylene and 350 grams of o-xylene in the stillpot. The column was operated at total reflux for about an hour and then the pump started at a rate to deliver one part of extractive agent to about one part of xylenes being boiled up. The extractive agent in this example was dimethylformamide (DMFA), adiponitrile and 1,4-butanediol. The data obtained is presented in Table 3 and shows an overhead analysis of 54.3% m-xylene, a bottoms analysis 24.9% m-xylene which is a relative volatility of 1.33. Without the extractive agent, it would have been 1.12.

We claim:

1. A method for recovering m-xylene from a mixture of m-xylene and o-xylene which comprises distilling a mixture of m-xylene and o-xylene in a rectification column in the presence of about one part of extractive agent per part of m-xylene o-xylene mixture, recovering m-xylene as overhead product and obtaining the extractive agent and o-xylene from the stillpot, the extractive agent comprises dimethylformamide and at least one material from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, ethylene glycol phenyl ether, adiponitrile, dihexyl phthalate, hydroquinone, m-cresol and p-cresol.

* * * * *

45

50

55

60

65