Mitsubishi Acrylic Acid and Acrylic Esters Technology

1. **AA (Acrylic Acid) and AE (Acrylates) product chain**

The major derivatives of AA are Super Absorbent Polymer, Detergent Builder. The major ones of AE are Dispersion, Plastics Additives, Textile Treatment and Acrylic Rubber.

**Product Chain**

![Diagram of the product chain](image)

- **Crude Acrylic Acid**
  - Oxidation
  - Propylene
  - n-ButOH, Oct2OH (2EHOH)
  - Methanol, Ethanol

- **Glacial Acrylic Acid**
  - Purification
  - Acrylate

- **Applications**
  - Super Absorbent Polymer
  - Polyacrylates
  - Detergent Builder

- **End Uses**
  - Water Treatment
  - Detergent
  - ABS, MBS, PMMA, LLDPE
  - Clothing
  - Automobile

**Diapar**

Super Absorbent Polymer (SAP)

**Paint**

Acrylate, Emulsion

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Mitsubishi AA/AE process and oxidation catalyst are our original. Our plants of AA/AE are located in Yokkaichi near Nagoya. Also, several companies are operating Mitsubishi AA/AE process and catalyst all over the world. Mitsubishi Chemical Co. (MCC) has the down stream users as group companies, such as Chuo Rika for Dispersions.

2. FEATURES OF PROCESS

The AA/AE processes are designed based on the actual plant data in Yokkaichi and our licensees. We have much experience of operation and maintenance know-how. The characteristics and superiorities of Mitsubishi AA/AE technology are following points.

(1) Economical process Product Application

a) CATALYST for AA
Mitsubishi oxidation catalyst is top performance. It has very high yield and long life. And Mitsubishi continues the development of oxidation catalyst. Many users are satisfied by Mitsubishi oxidation catalyst.

b) Process of AA
There is little wastewater from Mitsubishi AA process. So, Mitsubishi AA process is not only economical but also good for ecology. Operation of Mitsubishi AA process is stable, because it prevents polymer formation. So, plant user does not need often to shut down the plant for cleaning.

c) Process of AE
Mitsubishi AE process is continuous reaction system and uses specialized esterification catalyst. And also Mitsubishi AE process is low energy consumption.

(2) High Safety
Our licensees and our own plants have never met serious accidents and perfect safety records.
3. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

(1) AA Process
Acrylic Acid is produced from Propylene and Air.

This section consists of the following two sections
(1) Oxidation Reaction section
(2) Purification section

The main reactions are as follows.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2 + \text{O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
(\text{Propylene}) & \quad (\text{Acrolein})
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCHO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOOH} \\
(\text{Acrylic Acid}) & \quad (\text{Acrylic Acid})
\end{align*}
\]

(2) AE Process
In this process, Acrylates are produced from Acrylic Acid and Alcohols.

This section consists of the following process.
(1) Esterification Reaction
(2) Purification Process

The main reaction is as follows.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOOH} + \text{ROH} & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOOR} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
(\text{Acrylic Acid}) & \quad (\text{Alcohol}) & \quad (\text{Acrylate})
\end{align*}
\]
4. New technology - New Waved-Plate Reactor-

Mitsubishi has developed a new technology, Waved-Plate Reactor.

The merit of new reactor

1) Higher Productivity (high space time yield)
2) Low Pressure Difference
3) Easy Catalyst-Renewal Operation
4) Low construction cost and variable cost

Mitsubishi will start the new Waved-plate Reactor in Yokkaichi from 2014.