



US006313318B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Coulson et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,313,318 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Nov. 6, 2001**

(54) **PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF α -METHYLENE LACTONES**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/528,632**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 20, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/126,883, filed on Mar. 30, 1999, and provisional application No. 60/126,884, filed on Mar. 30, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **C07D 313/00; C07D 309/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **549/266; 549/273; 549/295**

(58) **Field of Search** **549/266, 273, 549/295**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention concerns a process for the addition of formaldehyde to the α carbon atom of lactones for the production of α -methylenelactones, and specifically α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone.

27 Claims, No Drawings

**PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF α -
METHYLENE LACTONES**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/126,883 filed Mar. 30, 1999 and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/126,884, filed Mar. 30, 1999.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention concerns a process for the addition of formaldehyde to the α carbon atom of lactones to produce α -methylenelactones, and specifically α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactone is useful as a monomer in the preparation of both homopolymers and copolymers.

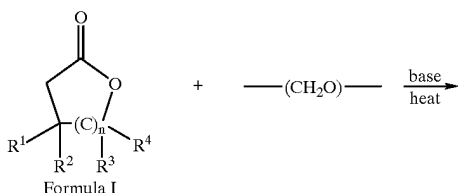
An early synthesis of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone involved two steps (Watts et al., *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Comm.* 27 (1970)). The first is carboxylation of γ -butyrolactone with methyl methoxymagnesium carbonate (Stiles' reagent) to produce the acid. Next, the acid is briefly treated with a mixture of aqueous formaldehyde and diethylamine, followed by a separate treatment of the crude product with sodium acetate in acetic acid. The first step requires 6-7 hours and affords almost quantitative yields, whereas the second step can be accomplished in less than 30 minutes but with yields of only 50%.

A. W. Murray et al. *Synthesis*, January 1985, p 35-38 report the development of a two-step route to α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone that consists of the reaction of γ -butyrolactone with ethyl formate in the presence of sodium hydride base followed by the isolation of the resulting formyl derivative as its sodium salt and subsequent reaction with an aldehyde. B. S. Orlek et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,166,357, use this same route specifying the use of formaldehyde as the aldehyde.

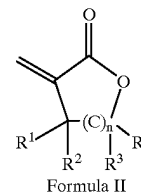
Although the above methods for the production of α -methylene lactones are useful, they are time consuming and are multipart processes. The instant invention represents an advance in the art as it is a single step process that produces the desired product in high yields and good selectivity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a process for preparing α -methylenelactones of Formula II comprising heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst:



-continued



wherein,

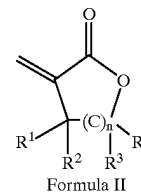
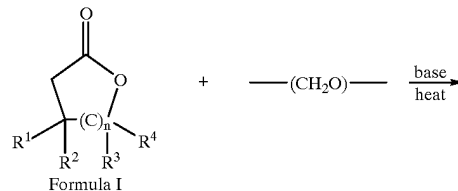
$n=1-11$;

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 taken independently are hydrogen, hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl, C_1-C_{18} unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom. In a specific embodiment the lactone of Formula I is γ -butyrolactone and the α -methylenelactone of Formula II is α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone.

Catalysts suitable in the present invention may be selected from the group consisting of metal oxides, metal hydroxides, and metal carbonates and may be supported or unsupported and may make use of catalyst promoters.

Additionally the invention provides a process for preparing α -methylenelactones of Formula II comprising:

(a) heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst for a time sufficient for the α -methylenelactones of Formula II to be formed;



wherein,

$n=1-11$;

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 taken independently are hydrogen, hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl, C_1-C_{18} unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom;

(b) separating the lactones of Formula I from the basic catalyst;

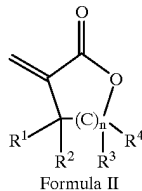
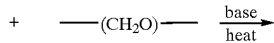
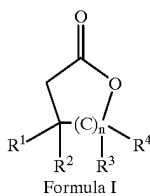
(c) contacting the basic catalyst with oxygen for a time sufficient to permit catalyst regeneration; and

(d) repeating steps (a) through (c).

Additionally the invention provides process for preparing α -methylenelactones of Formula II comprising:

3

(a) heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst for a time sufficient for the α -methylene lactones of Formula II to be formed in a reactor effluent;



wherein,

n=1-11;

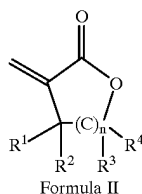
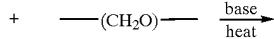
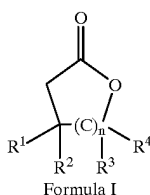
R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ taken independently are hydrogen, hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl, C₁-C₁₈ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom,

(b) collecting the reactor effluent of step (a); and

(c) contacting the collected effluent with the base catalyst at a temperature of above 200° C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The process of the present invention concerns an efficient methenylation of lactones to yield α -methylene lactones of which α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone is a preferred member. The reaction proceeds according to the general scheme:



wherein,

n=1-11;

R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ taken independently are hydrogen, hydrocarbyl or substituted hydrocarbyl, C₁-C₁₈ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl,

4

unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom. In a specific embodiment the lactone of Formula I is γ -butyrolactone and the α -methylene lactone of Formula II is α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone. R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may join to form members of a ring structure selected from the group consisting of, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom in the ring, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom in the ring. Most preferred compounds are where the lactone of Formula I is γ -butyrolactone and the α -methylene lactone of Formula II is α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone.

In the context of this disclosure, a number of terms and abbreviations shall be utilized. The following definitions are provided.

When a group contains a substituent which can be hydrogen, for example R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ then, when this substituent is taken as hydrogen, it is recognized that this is equivalent to said group being unsubstituted.

The term "alkyl" includes straight-chain or branched alkyl, such as, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, or the different butyl, pentyl and hexyl isomers. Also included are all isomers up to and including octadecane.

A "hydrocarbyl group" is a univalent group containing only carbon and hydrogen. If not otherwise stated, it is preferred that hydrocarbyl groups herein contain 1 to about 30 carbon atoms.

By "substituted hydrocarbyl" herein is meant a hydrocarbyl group which contains one or more substituent groups which are inert under the process conditions to which the compound containing these groups is subjected. The substituent groups also do not substantially interfere with the process. If not otherwise stated, it is preferred that substituted hydrocarbyl groups herein contain 1 to about 30 carbon atoms. Included in the meaning of "substituted" are heteroaromatic rings.

One of skill in the art will know where and how to obtain the α -methylene lactones reactant of the present invention. For example γ -butyrolactone is readily available from commercial sources such as Aldrich Chemical Company (Millwaukee, Wis.).

The process of the present invention is carried out in the vapor state, at temperatures greater than 200° C., over highly basic catalysts. Although any temperature above 200° C. is useful, temperature in the range of about 250° C. to about 400° C. are preferred where ranges of about 300° C. to about 340° C. are most preferred. In one preferred embodiment the lactone and formaldehyde of the present invention are in the vapor phase.

The basic catalysts are selected from the metal oxides, hydroxides, and carbonates. The oxides, hydroxides and carbonates employed herein may be used as powders, granules, or other particulate forms, or may be supported on an essentially inert support as is common in the art of catalysis. Representative catalysts include but are not limited to of magnesium oxide, barium oxide, barium hydroxide, lanthanum oxide potassium hydroxide, cadmium oxide, rubidium oxide, lithium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, barium carbonate and mixtures thereof. Preferred catalysts are barium hydroxide and lanthanum oxide, where barium hydroxide is most preferred.

In some cases reaction conditions may result in the decrease of catalytic efficiency. In these situations it may be useful to modify the reaction process to allow for catalyst regeneration. For example, contacting the present catalysts with O₂ at elevated temperatures has the effect of reactivating the catalyst. Contact temperatures with O₂ may range from about 300° C. to about 500° C. where temperatures of about 400° C. to about 425° C. are preferred.

The metal oxide, hydroxide and carbonate catalysts of the present invention may further comprise catalyst additives and promoters which will enhance the efficiency of the catalyst. Use of these materials are common and well known in the art (see for example, *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, Howe-Grant Ed., Vol. 5, pp 326-346, (1993), John Wiley & Sons, New York and *Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry*, Vol. A5, Gerhartz et al., Eds., pp. 337-346, (1986), VCH Publishers, New York, both hereby incorporated by reference.) Particularly useful in the present invention is gold used as a promoter with Ba(OH)₂.

Basic catalysts of the present invention may be supported or unsupported. Where a support is desired suitable supports include but are not limited to silica, titania, zirconia, alumina, carbon, various zeolites and mixtures thereof. Particularly suitable catalyst-support combinations include barium hydroxide and lanthanum oxide supported on SiO₂.

Preferred catalysts of the present invention have been effective in producing product at good selectivities. Selectivities of greater than 50% are typical where selectivities of greater than 95% are common.

It will be appreciated that the selectivities and yields of product may be enhanced by additional contact with the catalyst. For example, yields and selectivities may be increased where the reactor effluent containing a mixture of reactant and product may be passed one or more times over the catalyst under the reaction conditions to enhance the conversion of reactant to product.

One component of the invention is formaldehyde. Formaldehyde may be supplied in a variety of forms including as a solution or in the form of a formaldehyde polymer. Polymers of formaldehyde are more generally denominated polyacetals and include or are characterized by a linear polymer chain containing recurring —(CH₂O)— units or groups. A convenient form of formaldehyde was formalin, (37% aqueous formaldehyde).

The desired products, including α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone, are recovered using techniques common to the art. For example, when allowed to cool the α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone reaction mixture forms a viscous, clear mass. Alternatively, when heated under vacuum, the α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone/ γ -butyrolactone mixture can be distilled directly from the reaction mixture. Additionally, the reaction mixture can be dissolved in water, adjusted to pH=4 with 6N HCl, then distilled. Similarly, the separation of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone from γ -butyrolactone can be accomplished using vacuum distillation with a spinning band column. Another method to recover the desired product is to polymerize α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone in the γ -butyrolactone solution using standard free-radical polymerization, isolate the polymer by precipitation from methanol, then thermally depolymerize back to α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone by heating under vacuum. Finally, α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone may also be separated from γ -butyrolactone by melt crystallization.

Table 1 summarizes the results of Examples 1-29. Of the catalysts tested Ca(OH)₂/SiO₂, NaOH/SiO₂, LiOH/SiO₂, Sr(OH)₂/SiO₂, KOH/SiO₂ and Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂ gave yields

exceeding 5%. The best overall catalyst was 8 wt % Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂ which gave an 11% yield of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone at 37% conversion of the γ -butyrolactone (37% product selectivity) at 340° C. No significant amounts of other volatile compounds were noted.

As seen from Table 1, the base oxides or hydroxides of Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba (Group IIA) are active catalysts. Similarly, the base oxides or hydroxides of Na, K and Rb (in combination with Mg) (Group IA) are active catalysts. These Groups include the most basic metal oxides known. Most of these materials were tested as deposited on an oxide support.

The support material need not have a special character except that it should be stable to the reaction conditions. Metal oxides of Groups IVB and higher, up to Group IVA, are preferable. Rare earth oxides are also acceptable. It is believed that a support is preferred in order to maintain high catalyst surface areas.

Table 2 shows examples (30-34) wherein feed ratios are varied. The most significant improvement in the % selectivities to α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone came from variations in the reactant feed ratio. When the feed ratio was increased from 1:1 to 1:8 (lactone:formaldehyde) the average % yield increased as the ratio of formaldehyde increased.

Table 3 shows results with the varied catalysts and conditions. Example 37 identifies LiOH/Silica as an especially useful catalyst/support combination. Table 4 shows the formation of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone and γ -methylene- γ -butyrolactone using preferred catalyst (LaO/SiO₂) under varied conditions. Example 46 (Table 5) shows the ability to regenerate the catalyst Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂ with air. Example 47 (Table 6) illustrates that there is enhanced conversion of γ -butyrolactone to α -methylene butyrolactone if the reactor effluent is recycled across the catalyst a second time, indicating that a recycled procedure improves product yield.

EXAMPLES

The present invention is further defined in the following Examples, in which all parts and percentages are by weight and degrees are Celsius, unless otherwise stated. It should be understood that these Examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only. From the above discussion and these Examples, one skilled in the art can ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usage and conditions.

Common reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and solvents from VWR Scientific.

The meaning of abbreviations is as follows: "μL" means microliter, "mL" means milliliter(s), "L" means liter(s), "mM" means millimolar, "M" means molar, "mmol" means millimole(s) and "ng" means nanogram(s).

Reaction of γ -butyrolactone with Formaldehyde

Solutions containing γ -butyrolactone in formalin (37% aqueous formaldehyde) at various feed ratios, was fed to a vaporizer (held at 200° C.) followed by the introduction of a gas (N₂) to carry the vapor through a ¼ inch tubular reactor containing a catalyst heated to the appropriate reaction temperature. A series of basic materials (1-2 g samples) was examined for catalytic activity by exposing these materials to the test conditions for about 0.25 to about 6 hr periods. In all cases, ca. 25% to 75% extents of conversion of the γ -butyrolactone were found, depending upon the catalyst employed.

The Tables 1–6 contains the examples and show catalyst, nature and amount, feed ratio of γ -butyrolactone to formalin, temperature, flow rate, observed conversion and yield or selectivity.

Below are listed the preparations of the catalysts listed in the table.

KOH/SiO₂

5 g of granular, sol-gel derived silica (+8 mesh; 300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 1 g KOH in 10 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂

5 g of granular, sol-gel derived silica (+8 mesh; 300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 1 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 10 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

CdO/SiO₂

5 g of granular, sol-gel derived silica (+8 mesh; 300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 1 g Cd(NO₃)₂ tetrahydrate in 10 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular brown solid.

8% Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂

50 g of granular, sol-gel derived silica (+8 mesh; 300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 10 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 100 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

1% Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂

10 g of granular, sol-gel derived silica (+8 mesh; 300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 0.2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

10% Ba(OH)₂/ γ -Al₂O₃

10 g of γ -alumina powder (150 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

Ba(OH)₂/TiO₂

10 g of titania (anatase) powder (~30 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

10% Ba(OH)₂/MgO

10 g of magnesia powder (~10 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a

gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

10% Ba(OH)₂/ZrO₂

10 g of zirconia powder (~25 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

10% Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂/Al₂O₃

10 g of silica-alumina powder (~150 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 2 g Ba(OH)₂ octahydrate in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid.

Ca(OH)₂/SiO₂

10 g of silica granules (~300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 0.25 g Ca(OH)₂ in 100 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid. ICP revealed 1.15 wt % Ca in this sample.

Sr(OH)₂/SiO₂

10 g of silica granules (~300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 0.25 g Sr(OH)₂ octahydrate in 100 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid. ICP revealed 0.60 wt % Sr in this sample.

NaOH/SiO₂

10 g of silica granules (~300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 0.25 g NaOH in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid. ICP revealed 1.45 wt % Na in this sample.

LiOH/SiO₂

10 g of silica granules (~300 m²g⁻¹) was slurried into a solution of 0.25 g LiOH in 20 mL distilled water. The slurry was stirred for 10 minutes and then evaporated to dryness. The recovered solid was dried in a gold boat under flowing (100 mL/min) nitrogen at 550° C. for 2 hours and then collected under nitrogen as a granular white solid. ICP revealed 0.42 wt % Li in this sample.

10% Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂

In a 100 ml round bottom flask, 25 ml of a solution of 1.86 wt % Ba (as the hydroxide) in H₂O were combined with 5.0 grams of silica gel (Grace Davison, grade 57, 10–20 mesh). The slurry was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The H₂O was then removed by rotovac. The solid was calcined at 550° C. for 2 hours in flowing nitrogen.

10% Ba(OH)₂/1% Au/SiO₂

In a 100 ml round bottom flask, 25 ml of a solution of 1.86% Ba (as the hydroxide) in H₂O were combined with 1.18 grams of 0.3 molar gold chloride in H₂O and 5.0 grams of silica gel. The slurry was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The H₂O was then rotovac removed. The solid was calcined at 550° C. for 2 hours in flowing nitrogen.

TABLE 1

Effects of Basic Catalysts on Condensation of γ -Butyrolactone with Formaldehyde							
Example No.	Catalyst (Repeats)	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Wt. Ratio ^a	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Yield ^c
1	MgO	2.0	1:1	380	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	24	1.4
2	MgO	2.0	1:1	380	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	19	1.5
3	MgO	2.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	31	2.1
4	MgO	2.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	30	2.1
5	Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	36	14
6	Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	370	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	36	14
7	KOH/SiO ₂	0.80	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	37	5.8
8	CdO/SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	34	3.0
9	RbO _{0.01} MgO _{0.99}	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	11	0.12
10	LYCOS2—Naz	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	46	0.01
11	RbO _{0.05} MgO _{0.95}	0.89	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	32	1.7
12	H-Beta	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	25	0.21
13	LZ-20	2.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	69	1.1
14	Mg-ZSM-5	2.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	70	1.9
15	LiOH/SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	37	14
16	SrOH/SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	21	10
17	NaOH/SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	24	9
18	Ca(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	32	11
19	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (1) [§]	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	64	6.0
19a	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (2) [§]	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	63	6.0
19b	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (3) [§]	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	48	7.4
19c	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (4) [§]	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	35	7.6
19d	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (5) [§]	1.0	1:1	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	65	4.5
20	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	5 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	48	9.9
21	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:2	340	12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	41	17

TABLE 1-continued

Effects of Basic Catalysts on Condensation of γ -Butyrolactone with Formaldehyde							
Example No.	Catalyst (Repeats)	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Wt. Ratio ^a	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Yield ^c
21a	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ (2)§	1.0	1:2	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	48	14
22	8% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:2	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	48	16
23	Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	1.0	1:2	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	35	6.6
24	Ba(OH) ₂ /TiO ₂	2.0	1:1	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	25	2.5
25	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /ZrO ₂	3.0	1:1	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	20	2.1
26	10% Ba(OH) ₂ / γ -Al ₂ O ₃	1.5	1:1	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	32	4.5
27	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /MgO	1.5	1:1	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	25	1.5
28	1% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:1	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	44	10.4
29	Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1.0	1:4	340	6 h runtime 12 cc/min N ₂ 0.5 cc/h liq feed	38	22

^aFeed wt. Ratio = Wt of γ -butyrolactone: Wt. of formalin (37%) (1:1 wt ratio = 0.945 mole ratio)

^b% Conversion = (Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted/moles of γ -butyrolactone fed)*100

^c% Yield = (Moles of α -methylene butyrolactone formed/Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted)*100

§Parenthetical numbers indicate duplicate (repeats) runs

35

TABLE 2

Effects of Changes in Reactant Ratios on Condensation of γ -Butyrolactone with Formaldehyde (4.0 g of Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂)						
Example No.	Feed Wt. Ratio ^a	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Yield ^c	
30	1:1	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1.0 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	36	15	
31	1:2	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1.0 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	34	18	
32	1:4	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1.0 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	44	19	
33	1:4	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1.0 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	41	20	

TABLE 2-continued

Effects of Changes in Reactant Ratios on Condensation of γ -Butyrolactone with Formaldehyde (4.0 g of Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂)						
Example No.	Feed Wt. Ratio ^a	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Yield ^c	
34	1:8	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1.0 cc/h liq feed 6 h runtime	35	30	
40						
45						
50						

^aFeed wt. Ratio = Wt of γ -butyrolactone: Wt. of formalin (37%) (1:1 wt ratio = 0.945 mole ratio)
^bConversion = (Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted/moles of γ -butyrolactone fed)* 100
^c% Yield = (Moles of α -methylene butyrolactone formed/Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted)* 100

TABLE 3

Example No.	Catalyst (Repeats)	Feed Molar Ratio		T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Selectivity
		Catalyst wt, g	(Formaldehyde: GBL)				
35	10% LaO/SiO ₂	1	8	320	24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	16.0	>95

TABLE 3-continued

Example No.	Catalyst (Repeats)	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Molar Ratio (Formaldehyde: GBL)	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Selectivity
36	10% La ₂ O ₃ /SiO ₂	1	8	380	0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	36.7	>95
37	0.42% LiOH/SiO ₂	1	8		0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	53.3	>95
38	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /Subunit Carbon	1	8	340	0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	9.73	>95
39	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /1% Au/SiO ₂	1	8	250	0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	18.8	>95
40	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /1% Au/SiO ₂	1	8	280	0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	53.5	>95
41	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /1% Au/SiO ₂	1	8	320	0.25 h runtime 24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	36.9	>95

^aMolar Feed Ratio = Moles of formaldehyde: moles of γ -butyrolactone (Formaldehyde used as 37 wt % aqueous solution)

^b% Conversion = (Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted/moles of γ -butyrolactone fed)* 100

TABLE 4

Conversion of γ -methyl- γ -Butyrolactone to α -methylene- α -methyl- γ -butyrolactone over 10% LaO/SiO₂.

Example No.	Catalyst	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Molar Ratio (Formaldehyde: Me-GBL)	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Selectivity to Me-MBL
42	10% LaO/SiO ₂	2	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 0.25 h runtime	40.1	>95%
43	10% LaO/SiO ₂	2	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 1 h runtime	23	>95%
44	10% LaO/SiO ₂	2	8	300	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 1 h runtime	33.9	>95%
45	10% LaO/SiO ₂	1	8	340	24 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 0.25 h runtime	57.7	>95%

^a Molar Feed Ratio = Moles of formaldehyde: moles of γ -butyrolactone (Formaldehyde used as 37 wt % aqueous solution)

^b Conversion = (Moles of γ -butyrolactone converted/moles of γ -butyrolactone fed)*100

TABLE 5

Example 46
Reaction Of Formalin With Butyrolactone,
Showing Effect Of Cyclic Regeneration With Air Under Varied Conditions

Regeneration ^s Cycle	Catalyst	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Molar Ratio (Formaldehyde: Me-GBL)	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Selectivity
1	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 0.25 h runtime	36.0	>95
	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 1 h runtime	23.4	>95
2	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 0.25 h runtime	34.9	>95
	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	25.00	>95

TABLE 5-continued

Example 46 Reaction Of Formalin With Butyrolactone, Showing Effect Of Cyclic Regeneration With Air Under Varied Conditions									
Regeneration [§] Cycle	Catalyst	Catalyst wt, g	Feed Molar Ratio (Formaldehyde: Me-GBL)	T, ° C.	Conditions	% Conv ^b	% Selectivity		
3	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	1 h runtime 48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	35.8	>95		
	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	0.25 h runtime 48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	22.6	>95		
4	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	1 h runtime 48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed	34.0	>95		
	10% Ba(OH) ₂ /SiO ₂	1	8	340	0.25 h runtime 48 cc/min N ₂ 1 cc/h liq feed 1 h runtime	21.9	>95		

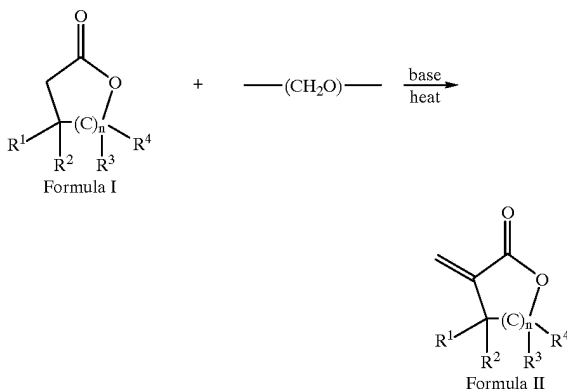
TABLE 6

Example 47 Demonstration of Enhanced Conversion of GBL to MBL after recycling									
Catalyst	Cat Vol (cc)	Feed Molar Ratio	Feed cc/hr	N2 ccm	CT (s)	TOS (h)	Rctr Temp (C.)	GBL/MBL Molar Ratio after Rx	Norm % GBL conv
BaO/1%Au/SiO ₂	2	8:1	2	48	1.5	0.25	340	0.55	28.6

Example 47 illustrates that the conversion of γ -butyrolactone (GBL) to α -methylene butyrolactone (MBL) is enhanced if the reactor effluent is recycled a second time through the reactor containing the catalyst. As is seen in the table above, the molar ratio of GBL/MBL drops from 1 to 0.55 after a second exposure to the catalyst under reaction conditions, indicating further conversion of GBL to MBL.

What is claimed is:

1. A process for preparing α -methylene lactones of Formula II comprising heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst:



wherein,

n=1-11;

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ taken independently are hydrogen, C₁-C₃₀ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom.

2. A process according to claim 1 wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are joined to form members of a ring structure selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom in the ring unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom in the ring.

3. The process of claims 1 or 2 wherein the lactone of Formula I is γ -butyrolactone and the α -methylene lactone of Formula II is α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone.

4. The process of claim 1 or 2 wherein R³ is CH₃.

5. A process according to claim 1 wherein the temperature is from about 250° C. to about 400° C.

6. A process according to claim 5 wherein the temperature is from about 300° C. to about 340° C.

7. A process according to claim 1 wherein the base catalyst is selected from the group consisting of metal oxides, metal hydroxides, and metal carbonates.

8. A process according to claim 7 wherein the base catalyst is selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide, barium hydroxide, barium oxide, lanthanum oxide potassium hydroxide, cadmium oxide, rubidium oxide, lithium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, barium carbonate and mixtures thereof.

9. A process according to claim 7 wherein the base catalyst is optionally supported on a suitable support.

17

10. A process according to claim 7 wherein the base catalyst optionally comprises a catalyst promoter.

11. A process according to claim 10 wherein said catalyst promoter is gold.

12. A process according to claim 9 wherein the suitable support is selected from the group consisting of silica, titania, zirconia, alumina, carbon, zeolites and mixtures thereof.

13. A process according to claim 9 wherein the base catalyst is selected from the group consisting of magnesium oxide, barium hydroxide, barium oxide, lanthanum oxide, potassium hydroxide, cadmium oxide, rubidium oxide, lithium hydroxide, strontium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, barium carbonate, calcium hydroxide, and wherein the suitable support is SiO₂.

14. A process according to claim 8 wherein the α -methylene lactone is produced at a selectivity of at least 50%.

15. A process according to claim 14 wherein the α -methylene lactone is produced at a selectivity of at least 95%.

16. A process according to claim 13 wherein the supported catalyst is Ba(OH)₂/SiO₂.

17. A process according to claim 13 wherein the supported catalyst is La(OH)₂/SiO₂.

18. A process according to claim 12 wherein the supported catalyst is Ba(OH)₂/Carbon.

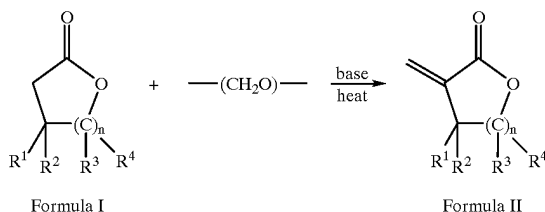
19. A process according to claim 11 wherein the supported catalyst is Ba(OH)₂/Au/SiO₂.

20. A process according to claim 1 wherein the formaldehyde is in the form of formalin.

21. A process according to claim 1 wherein the formaldehyde is provided in a form selected from the group consisting of formaldehyde polymer, acetals and polyacetals.

22. A process for preparing α -methylene lactones of Formula II comprising:

(a) heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst for a time sufficient for the α -methylene lactones of Formula II to be formed;



wherein,

n=1-11;

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ taken independently are hydrogen, C₁-C₃₀ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted

18

tuted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom,

(b) separating the lactones of Formula I from the basic catalyst;

(c) contacting the basic catalyst with oxygen for a time sufficient to permit catalyst regeneration; and

(d) repeating steps (a) through (c).

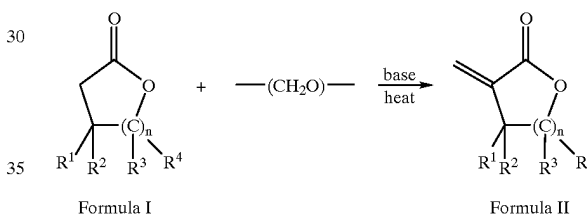
23. A process according to claim 22 wherein the contacting of the basic catalyst with oxygen of step (c) is for a time of about 5 min to about 60 min.

24. A process according to claim 22 wherein the contacting of the basic catalyst with oxygen of step (c) is at a temperature of about 300° C. to about 500° C.

25. A process according to claim 24 wherein the contacting of the basic catalyst with oxygen of step (c) is at a temperature of about 400° C. to about 425° C.

26. A process for preparing α -methylene lactones of Formula II comprising:

(a) heating lactones of Formula I and formaldehyde in the vapor phase at a temperature of above 200° C. in the presence of a basic catalyst for a time sufficient for the α -methylene lactones of Formula II to be formed in a reactor effluent;



wherein,

n=1-11;

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ taken independently are hydrogen, C₁-C₃₀ unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkyl containing at least one heteroatom, unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring, and unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring containing at least one heteroatom,

(b) collecting the reactor effluent of step (a); and

(c) contacting the collected effluent with the base catalyst at a temperature of above 200° C.

27. The process of claim 26 wherein steps (b) and (c) are repeated from about 1 to about 10 times.

* * * * *