

METHOD FOR PRODUCING CARBONATE DERIVATIVE

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

5 The present invention relates to a method for producing a carbonate derivative safely and efficiently.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

10 A linear carbonate among a carbonate derivative has been conventionally used as a solvent or the like. A production amount of a linear carbonate is particularly increased in recent years, since a linear carbonate is used as a non-
15 aqueous solvent for an electrolyte of a lithium ion secondary battery. In addition, a polycarbonate, which is a condensate of carbonic acid and a bisphenol compound, is widely used as an engineering plastic excellent in transparency and impact resistance.

[0003]

20 A carbonate derivative is generally produced from phosgene and a hydroxy group-containing compound. Phosgene is however very toxic. For example, phosgene is easily reacted with water to generate hydrogen chloride and has a history of being used as poisonous gas. Alternatively, a carbonate derivative is
25 produced by reacting carbon monoxide, an alcohol and oxygen, but this method has a problem that an expensive catalyst or toxic carbon monoxide at high pressure must be used. A method for safely producing a carbonate ester and a polycarbonate is therefore variously studied.

30 [0004]

For example, Patent document 1 discloses a method for producing a target carbonate derivative by subjecting a carbonate ester to a transesterification reaction in the presence of a catalyst. This method however is not an essential solution, since the method has a problem of how to produce the carbonate ester as a raw material compound. In addition, the method has a problem that an expensive catalyst must be used and a problem of a reverse reaction and a side reaction due to a remaining catalyst.

10 [0005]

Patent document 2 discloses a method for producing a carbonate derivative from an epoxy compound and carbon dioxide in the presence of a catalyst. Phosgene and carbon monoxide are not needed to be used in this method but an expensive catalyst must be used and a high pressure carbon dioxide is needed. In addition, the polycarbonate producible by this method is limited, and there is also a problem of a side product.

[0006]

20 The inventor of the present invention has developed a method for producing a halogenated formate ester by subjecting a halogenated hydrocarbon and an alcohol to an oxidative photoreaction (Patent document 3) and a method for producing a halogenated formate ester by irradiating a light to chloroform in the presence of oxygen to obtain a mixture containing phosgene and reacting an alcohol with the mixture without isolating phosgene (Patent document 4).

PRIOR ART DOCUMENT

30 PATENT DOCUMENT

[0007]

Patent document 1: JP H7-10811 A

Patent document 2: JP 2001-129397 A

Patent document 3: WO 2015/156245

5 Patent document 4: JP 2013-181028 A

DISCLOSURE

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

[0008]

10 Phosgene is generally used for producing a carbonate derivative as described above. Even if phosgene is not used in a certain production method, such a production method has problems that the other toxic compound and an expensive catalyst are used or phosgene must be used for producing a raw material compound.

15 The reason why a halogenated formate ester can be obtained by the invention of Patent document 3 is considered to be that the reaction does not further proceed without using a base. On the one hand, for example, when a base is used in the case of a polycarbonate, a remaining base may cause coloration and
20 decomposition, and the value as an optical material may be decreased in some cases. In addition, hydrogen chloride generated from a halogenated hydrocarbon is preferably recovered to be reused. Specifically, recovered hydrogen chloride is decomposed into chlorine and water, and the obtained chlorine is
25 reacted with methane to produce a chloro methane such as chloroform to be reused. But an electrolytic treatment is needed to recover hydrogen chloride, since when a base is used, a salt is generated from hydrogen chloride.

Accordingly, the objective of the present disclosure is to

provide a method for producing a polycarbonate safely and efficiently even without using a base.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

5 [0009]

The inventor of the present disclosure repeated intensive studies in order to solve the above-described problems. As a result, the inventor completed the present disclosure by finding that a carbonate derivative can be amazingly produced without using
10 a base in a safe and efficient manner by subjecting a halogenated methane and the specific amount of a hydroxy group-containing compound to a photoreaction in the presence of oxygen. A halogenated hydrocarbon has been conventionally considered not to be decomposed by increasing a ratio of a hydroxy group-containing
15 compound to the halogenated hydrocarbon, since a hydroxy group-containing compound is known as a stabilizer to prevent a halogenated hydrocarbon from being decomposed. On the one hand, it was very surprising that even when a base is not used, a reaction proceeds from a halogenated formate ester and a carbonate
20 derivative is efficiently generated.

The present disclosure is hereinafter described.

[0009a]

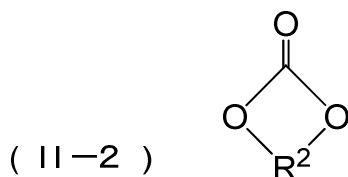
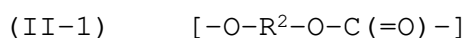
In an aspect, there is provided a method for producing a carbonate derivative,
25 the method comprising the step of irradiating a high energy light comprising UV-C having a wavelength of 180 nm or more and 280 nm or less to a composition comprising a halogenated methane and a hydroxy group-containing compound in the presence of oxygen,
wherein the composition does not contain a base or a
30 catalyst;

wherein a molar ratio of a total usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of the halogenated methane is 0.05 or more and 10 or less,

wherein the hydroxy group-containing compound is

5 represented by the following formula (i) and the carbonate derivative is a linear carbonate derivative represented by the following formula (I), or

the hydroxy group-containing compound is represented by the following formula (ii) and the carbonate derivative is a
10 carbonate derivative comprising a unit represented by the following formula (II-1) or a cyclic carbonate derivative represented by the following formula (II-2):



wherein

R^1 is a monovalent C_{1-200} organic group optionally comprising
20 a hetero atom,

R^2 is a divalent C_{1-200} organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom.

[0010]

[1] A method for producing a carbonate derivative,

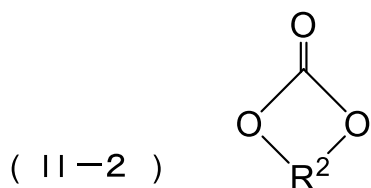
25 the method comprising the step of irradiating a high energy light to a composition comprising a halogenated methane and a hydroxy group-containing compound in the presence of oxygen,

wherein a molar ratio of a total usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of the halogenated methane is 0.05 or more,

wherein the hydroxy group-containing compound is represented by the following formula (i) and the carbonate derivative is a linear carbonate derivative represented by the following formula (I), or

5 the hydroxy group-containing compound is represented by the following formula (ii) and the carbonate derivative is a carbonate derivative comprising a unit represented by the following formula (II-1) or a cyclic carbonate derivative represented by the following formula (II-2):

- 10 (i) R^1-OH
(ii) $HO-R^2-OH$
(I) $R^1-O-C(=O)-O-R^1$
(II-1) $[-O-R^2-O-C(=O)-]$



15 wherein

R^1 is a monovalent C_{1-200} organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom,

R^2 is a divalent C_{1-200} organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom.

20 [0011]

[2] The method according to the above [1], wherein the halogenated methane is chloroform.

[0012]

[3] The method according to the above [1] or [2], further
25 comprising the step of stirring the composition without irradiating the high energy light.

[0013]

[4] The method according to any one of the above [1] to [3],

wherein the high energy light comprises a light having a wavelength of 180 nm or more and 280 nm or less.

[0014]

The method according to any one of the above [1] to [4],
5 wherein two or more kinds of the hydroxy group-containing compound are used.

EFFECT

[0015]

10 It is not needed in the presently disclosed method that an expensive catalyst and a highly toxic compound such as phosgene and carbon monoxide are used as a raw material compound. In addition, a high quality carbonate derivative can be obtained, since a base is not needed to be used and does
15 not remain in the carbonate derivative as a target compound. The presently disclosed method is, therefore, industrially very useful as a technology to safely and efficiently produce a useful high quality polycarbonate.

20 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016]

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram to demonstrate one example of the constitution of a reaction apparatus usable in the present invention method.

25 Fig. 2 is a graph to demonstrate a time-dependent change of a ratio of a cyclic carbonate/ethylene glycol in the reaction mixture in the case where ethylene glycol was used as a hydroxy group-containing compound.

30 MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0017]

A high energy light is irradiated to a composition comprising a halogenated methane and a hydroxy group-containing compound in the presence of oxygen in the method
5 for producing a carbonate derivative according to the present invention.

[0018]

1. Halogenated methane

The halogenated methane may be decomposed due to the high
10 energy light and oxygen into a halogenated carbonyl or a halogenated carbonyl-like compound and reacted with the hydroxy group-containing compound to generate a carbonate derivative in the reaction of the present invention. Even if a toxic halogenated carbonyl compound is generated, the
15 halogenated carbonyl compound is immediately reacted with the hydroxy group-containing compound due to extremely high reactivity. As a result, the halogenated carbonyl compound is not leaked outside the reaction mixture, or even if the halogenated carbonyl is leaked, the leakage amount may be
20 small. In particular, since a ratio of a usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound to the halogenated methane is relatively high in the present invention, the generated halogenated carbonyl compound may be immediately reacted with the hydroxy group-containing compound. For example, phosgene
25 as a halogenated carbonyl is very toxic and strict regulations are imposed on the transportation thereof; on the one hand, the halogenated methane is certainly not so dangerous.

[0019]

A halogenated methane which is liquid under an atmospheric
30 temperature and an atmospheric pressure is used as an organic

solvent or the like in a large amount, but causes environmental pollution such as air pollution and ozone layer destruction when released to the atmosphere. The present invention is a technology to produce a useful compound by a photolysis of a halogenated methane and greatly contributes to both an industry and an environmental science.

[0020]

The halogenated methane is methane substituted by one or more halogeno groups selected from the group consisting of fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo. As described above, the halogenated methane may be decomposed by a high energy light and oxygen, and may act similarly to a halogenated carbonyl in the present invention.

[0021]

An example of the halogenated methane includes a fluoro methane such as trifluoro methane; a chloro methane such as dichloromethane, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride; a bromo methane such as dibromomethane and bromoform; an iodo methane such as iodomethane and diiodomethane; and chlorodifluoromethane, dichlorofluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane and bromofluoromethane.

[0022]

The halogenated methane may be appropriately selected depending on the target reaction and the desired product. One halogenated methane may be used by itself, or two or more of the halogenated methanes may be used in combination. It is preferred that only one kind of the halogenated methane is used depending on the target compound. The halogenated methane having a chloro is preferred.

[0023]

The halogenated methane usable in the present invention method may be a recovered halogenated methane which has been once used as, for example, a solvent. It is preferred that
5 such a used halogenated methane is purified to some extent for use, since if a large amount of an impurity and water is contained, the reaction may be possibly inhibited. For example, it is preferred that a water-soluble impurity is removed by washing with water and then the halogenated methane
10 is dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, anhydrous magnesium sulfate or the like. An excessive purification by which the productivity becomes less is not needed, since even when water is contained, the reaction may proceed. The water content is preferably 0 mass% or more, more preferably 0.0001 mass% or
15 more, and preferably 0.5 mass% or less, more preferably 0.2 mass% or less, and even more preferably 0.1 mass% or less. The halogenated methane to be reused may contain a degradant of the halogenated methane.

[0024]

20 2. Hydroxy group-containing compound

The "hydroxy group-containing compound" in this disclosure means a compound which has a nucleophilic hydroxy group and which is represented by the formula (i) or the formula (ii). The compounds are respectively abbreviated as "the hydroxy
25 group-containing compound (i)" and "the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii)" in some cases. The hydroxy group-containing compound used in the present invention does not have a fluoro as a substituent, and as a result, the carbonate derivative produced by the present invention method also does
30 not have a fluoro as a substituent. In addition, even if a

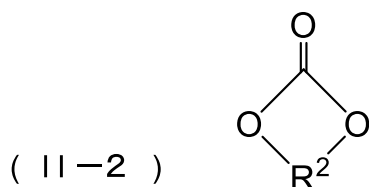
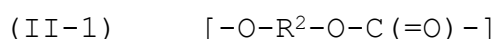
base is not used, the reaction to obtain the carbonate derivative can proceed by using the specific amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound.

[0025]

5 In the present invention, when the hydroxy group-containing compound (i) is used, the obtained carbonate derivative is a linear carbonate derivative represented by the formula (I) (hereinafter, abbreviated as "the linear carbonate (I)" in some cases), and when the hydroxy group-containing compound
10 (ii) is used, the obtained carbonate derivative is a carbonate derivative comprising a unit represented by the formula (II-1) (hereinafter, abbreviated as "the polycarbonate derivative (II-2)" in some cases) or a cyclic carbonate derivative represented by the formula (II-2) (hereinafter, abbreviated as
15 "the cyclic carbonate derivative (II-2)" in some cases).

[0026]

The hydroxy group-containing compound (i) and the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) used as the raw material compound in the production method of the present invention and
20 the linear carbonate (I), the polycarbonate derivative (II-1) and the cyclic carbonate derivative (II-2) as the target compound are described as follows:



wherein

R¹ is a monovalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom,

R² is a divalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom.

5 [0027]

For example, the monovalent organic group having a carbon number of 1 or more and 200 or less is described as a "monovalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group" in this disclosure. The other group and the other compound are similarly described.

10 [0028]

An example of the monovalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom includes a monovalent C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent α , a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group optionally having a substituent α , a
15 monovalent C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent β , a 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclic group optionally having a substituent β , a 5-20 membered aromatic heterocyclic group optionally having a substituent β and a (poly)alkylene glycol monoalkyl ether group.

20 [0029]

The "monovalent C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group" is a linear or branched monovalent aliphatic hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 or more and 20 or less, and exemplified by a C₁₋₂₀ alkyl group, a C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl group and a
25 C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl group. An example of the C₁₋₂₀ alkyl group includes methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, n-decyl, n-pentadecyl and n-icosyl. The C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group is preferably a C₁₋₁₀ alkyl group or a C₁₋₆
30 alkyl group, more preferably a C₁₋₄ alkyl group or a C₁₋₂ alkyl

group, and even more preferably methyl. An example of the C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl group includes ethenyl (vinyl), 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl (allyl), isopropenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, isobutenyl, pentenyl, hexenyl, octenyl, decenyl, pentadecenyl and

5 icosenyl. The C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl group is preferably a C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl group or a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group, and more preferably ethenyl (vinyl) or 2-propenyl (allyl). An example of the C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl group includes ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 2-butyne, 3-butyne, pentynyl, hexynyl, octynyl, decynyl, pentadecynyl and
10 icosynyl. The C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl group is preferably a C₂₋₁₀ alkynyl group or a C₂₋₆ alkynyl group, and more preferably C₂₋₄ alkynyl group or a C₂₋₃ alkynyl group.

[0030]

The "C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group" is a monovalent cyclic
15 saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 3 or more and 20 or less and exemplified by cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and adamantyl. The group is preferably a C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl group.

[0031]

20 The "monovalent C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group" is a monovalent aromatic hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 6 or more and 32 or less, and exemplified by phenyl; a condensed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon group such as indenyl, naphthyl, biphenyl, acenaphthenyl, fluorenyl,
25 phenalenyl, phenanthrenyl, anthracenyl, triphenylenyl, pyrenyl, chrysenyl, naphthacenyl, perylenyl, biphenyl, pentaphenyl, pentacenyl, tetraphenylenyl, hexaphenyl, hexacenyl, rubicenyl, coronenyl, trinaphthylenyl, heptaphenyl, heptaceryl, pyranthrenyl and ovalenyl; and terphenylene and
30 quarter phenylene, and is preferably a monovalent C₆₋₁₂ aromatic

hydrocarbon group and more preferably phenyl.

[0032]

The "5-20 membered saturated heterocyclic group" means a saturated cyclic group which contains one or more hetero atoms such as an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom and a nitrogen atom and in which the total number of the carbon atom and hetero atom forming the ring is 5 or more and 20 or less. The group may be a monocyclic group having only one ring, or a directly connected polycyclic group, a condensed cyclic group, a bridged cyclic group or a spirocyclic group formed by connecting two or more groups each other with a single bond. An example of the 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclic group includes oxiranyl, aziridinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrrolidinyl, oxathiolanyl, piperidinyl and isosorbide.

[0033]

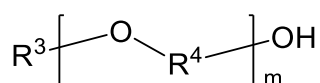
The "5-20 membered aromatic heterocyclic group" means a 5 membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic group, a condensed aromatic heterocyclic group and the like which contain one or more hetero atoms such as a nitrogen atom, an oxygen atom and a sulfur atom, and is exemplified by a 5 membered aromatic heterocyclic group such as pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thienyl, furyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl and thiadiazolyl; a 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic group such as pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl and pyridazinyl; and a condensed aromatic heterocyclic group such as indolyl, isoindolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl and chromenyl.

[0034]

The "(poly)alkylene glycol monoalkyl ether group" means an alkylene glycol monoalkyl ether group or a polyalkylene glycol monoalkyl ether group, and is represented by the following formula. The carbon number of the (poly)alkylene glycol

5 monoalkyl ether group is mainly adjusted to 200 or less by the carbon number of R⁴ and m. For example, when the carbon number of R⁴ is 8, m is an integer of 24 or less.

[0035]



10 wherein

R³ is a C₁₋₈ alkyl group,

R⁴ is a C₁₋₈ alkylene group,

m is an integer of 1 or more and 50 or less.

[0036]

15 The C₁₋₈ alkyl group is a linear or branched monovalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 or more and 8 or less, and is preferably a C₁₋₆ alkyl group or a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, more preferably a C₁₋₂ alkyl group and even more preferably methyl.

20 [0037]

The C₁₋₈ alkylene group is a linear or branched divalent saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon group having a carbon number of 1 or more and 8 or less, and is exemplified by methylene, ethylene, methylenemethylene, n-propylene, methylethylene, n-
25 butylene, methylpropylene, dimethylethylene, n-pentylene and n-hexylene, and is preferably a C₁₋₆ alkylene group or a C₁₋₄ alkylene group and more preferably a C₂₋₄ alkylene group.

[0038]

An example of the substituent α includes one or more

substituents selected from a C₁₋₆ alkoxy group, a C₁₋₇ acyl group, a halogeno group, a nitro group, a cyano group and a carbamoyl group, and an example of the substituent β includes one or more substituents selected from a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, a C₁₋₆ alkoxy group, a C₁₋₇ acyl group, a halogeno group, a nitro group, a cyano group and a carbamoyl group.

[0039]

The "C₁₋₆ alkoxy group" is a linear or branched monovalent aliphatic hydrocarbon oxy group having a carbon number of 1 or more and 6 or less. The C₁₋₆ alkoxy group is exemplified by methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, t-butoxy, n-pentoxy and n-hexoxy, preferably a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group, more preferably a C₁₋₂ alkoxy group, and even more preferably methoxy.

[0040]

The "C₁₋₇ acyl group" is a remaining atomic group which is obtained by removing OH from an aliphatic carboxylic acid having a carbon number of 1 or more and 7 or less, and is exemplified by formyl, acetyl, ethylcarbonyl, n-propylcarbonyl, isopropylcarbonyl, n-butylcarbonyl, isobutylcarbonyl, t-butylcarbonyl, n-pentylcarbonyl and n-hexylcarbonyl, and is preferably a C₁₋₄ acyl group and more preferably acetyl.

[0041]

The halogeno group is one or more groups selected from the group consisting of chloro, bromo and iodo, and is preferably chloro or bromo and more preferably chloro.

[0042]

The substituent number of the substituent α is not particularly restricted as long as the substitution is

possible and is exemplified by 1 or more and 20 or less. The substituent number is preferably 10 or less, more preferably 5 or less or 3 or less and even more preferably 2 or less or 1.
[0043]

5 The substituent number of the substituent β is not particularly restricted as long as the substitution is possible and is exemplified by 1 or more and 10 or less. The substituent number is preferably 5 or less, more preferably 3 or less and even more preferably 2 or less or 1.

10 [0044]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (i) includes phenol and a derivative thereof, such as phenol, 2-chlorophenol, 3-chlorophenol, 4-chlorophenol, 2-bromophenol, 3-bromophenol, 4-bromophenol, 2-methylphenol, 3-methylphenol
15 and 4-methylphenol; a C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkanol such as cyclohexanol; benzyl alcohol and a derivative thereof, such as benzyl alcohol and 2,6-benzyl alcohol; an alkylene glycol mono(C₁₋₄ alkyl) ether such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether and propylene glycol monomethyl ether; and an oligo alkylene
20 glycol mono(C₁₋₄ alkyl) ether such as diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether and tetraethylene glycol monomethyl ether.

[0045]

One kind of the hydroxy group-containing compound (i) may
25 be used by itself, or two or more kinds of the hydroxy group-containing compound (i) may be used in combination. For example, when two or more kinds of the hydroxy group-containing compound (i) are used in combination, an asymmetric linear carbonate derivative can be synthesized. It is however
30 preferred to use only one kind of the hydroxy group-containing

compound (i) by itself in terms of a production efficiency or the like.

[0046]

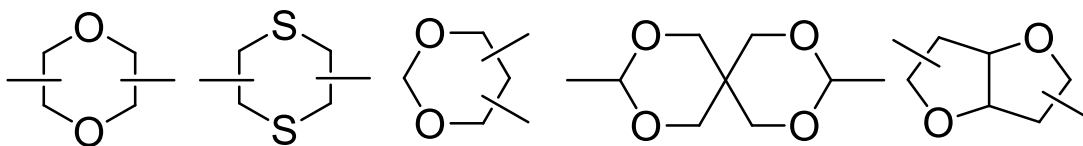
An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes the following hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-1):



wherein R^5 is a divalent C_{1-20} aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent α , a C_{3-20} cycloalkylene group optionally having substituent α , a divalent C_{6-32} aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent β , a 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclylene group optionally having substituent β , a 5-20 membered aromatic cyclocyclylene group optionally having substituent β or a divalent (poly)alkylene glycol group.

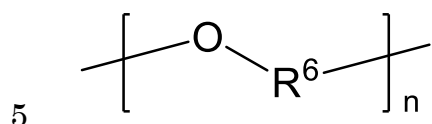
[0047]

The above-described divalent C_{1-20} aliphatic hydrocarbon group, C_{3-20} cycloalkylene group, divalent C_{6-32} aromatic hydrocarbon group, 5-20 membered saturated cyclocyclylene group, 5-20 membered aromatic heterocyclylene group and divalent (poly)alkylene glycol group are respectively exemplified by a divalent organic group corresponding to a monovalent monovalent C_{1-20} aliphatic hydrocarbon group, a C_{3-20} cycloalkyl group, a monovalent C_{6-32} aromatic hydrocarbon group, a 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclic group, a 5-20 membered aromatic heterocyclic group and a (poly)alkylene glycol monoalkyl ether group. For example, an example of the 5-20 membered heterocyclylene group includes the following groups.



[0048]

An example of the divalent (poly)alkylene glycol group includes the group represented by the following formula:



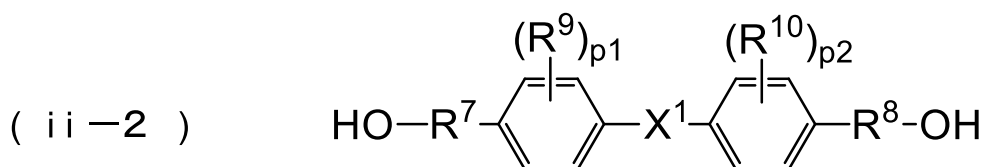
wherein R⁶ is a C₁₋₈ alkylene group, and n is an integer of 1 or more and 50 or less.

[0049]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes a glycol compound such as 1,2-ethane diol, 1,2-propane diol, 1,3-propane diol and 1,4-butane diol; a hydroxy benzene compound such as catechol and resorcinol; and a dihydroxy heteroaryl compound such as 4,6-dihydroxy-2-methylpyrimidine and 3,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridazine.

15 [0050]

In addition, an example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes the following hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-2):



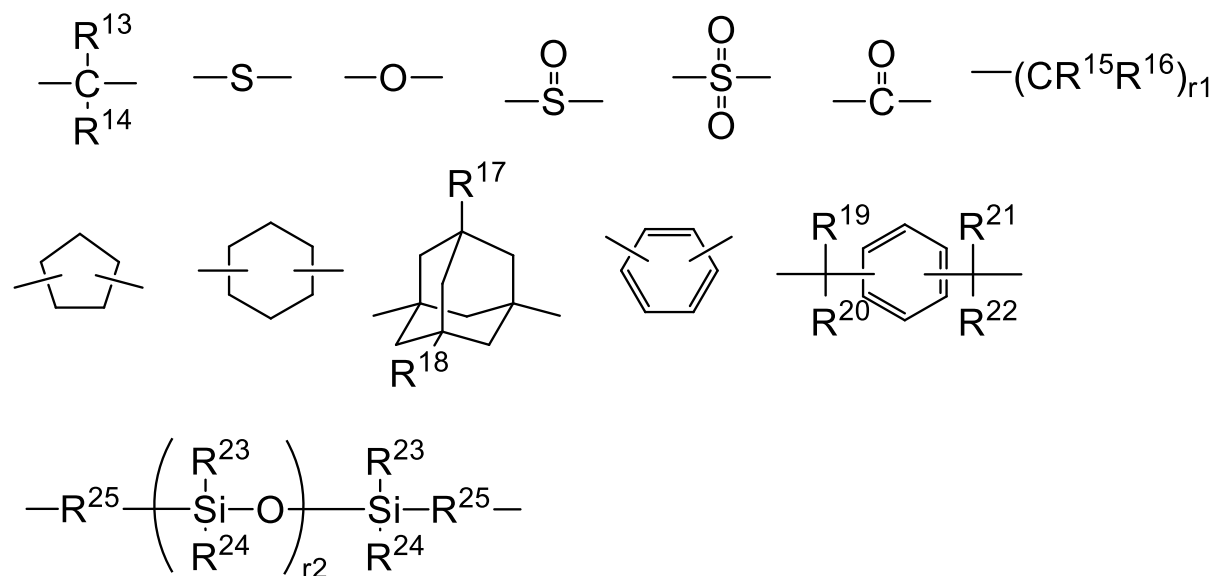
20 wherein

R⁷ and R⁸ are independently -(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q1}- or -(O-(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q2}-)_{q3}- wherein R¹¹ and R¹² are independently H or a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, q₁ is an integer of 0 or more and 10 or less, q₂ is an integer of 1 or more and 10 or less, q₃ is an integer of 1 or more and 10 or less, and when q₁ or q₂ is an integer of 2

or more, a plurality of R¹¹ or R¹² are the same as or different from each other,

R⁹ and R¹⁰ are independently a halogeno group, a C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group, a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group, a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group, a C₆₋₂₀ aromatic hydrocarbon group, a C₇₋₂₀ aralkyl group, a C₆₋₂₀ aromatic hydrocarbon oxy group or a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkoxy group,

X¹ is a single bond or the following group:



(wherein

R¹³ and R¹⁴ are independently H, a halogeno group, a C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent α, a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group optionally having a substituent α, a C₆₋₂₀ aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent β, or R¹³ and R¹⁴ are connected to form a C₃₋₂₀ carbon ring or a 5-12 membered hetero ring,

R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are independently H or a C₁₋₆ alkyl group, and when r₁ is an integer of 2 or more, a plurality of R¹⁵ or R¹⁶ are the same as or different from each other,

R¹⁷ to R²⁴ are independently a halogeno group, a C₁₋₂₀ aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent α,

a C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy group optionally having a substituent α or a C₆₋₁₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having a substituent β ,

R²⁵ is a C₁₋₉ alkylene group optionally having a substituent α ,

5 r₁ is an integer of 1 or more and 20 or less,

r₂ is an integer of 1 or more and 500 or less.)

p₁ and p₂ are independently integers of 0 or more and 4 or less.

[0051]

10 An example of the -(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q1}- includes an ethylene group, i.e. -CH₂CH₂-, and an example of the -O-(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q2}- includes -O-CH₂CH₂- and -O-CH(CH₃)CH₂-. When R⁷ is -(-O-(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q2}-)_{q3}, HO-R⁷-Ph is not HO-(-O-(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q2}-)_{q3}-Ph but is HO-(-(CR¹¹R¹²)_{q2}-O-)_{q3}-Ph in terms of stability.

15 [0052]

An example of the C₅₋₂₀ carbon ring formed by connecting R¹³ and R¹⁴ includes a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group optionally having substituent β and a condensed ring of a cycloalkyl group and an aromatic hydrocarbon group. An example of the condensed
20 ring includes acenaphthenyl and fluorenyl.

[0053]

An example of the 5-12 membered hetero ring formed by connecting R¹³ and R¹⁴ includes oxiranyl, aziridinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrrolidinyl,
25 oxathiolanyl, piperidinyl and 1(3h)-isobenzofuranyl.

[0054]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-2) specifically includes 4,4'-biphenyldiol, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, bis(2-hydroxyphenyl)methane, 2,4'-
30 dihydroxydiphenylmethane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ether, bis(4-

hydroxyphenyl) sulfone, 2,4'-dihydroxydiphenylsulfone, bis(2-
 hydroxyphenyl) sulfone, bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) sulfone,
 bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfoxide, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfide,
 bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) ketone, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) ethane,
 5 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylethane, bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) diphenylmethane, 2,2-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 methylphenyl) propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) ethane,
 bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) methane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-t-
 10 butylphenyl) propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) butane, 1,1-
 bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 methylphenyl) cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) cycloundecane, 1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) cyclododecane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 15 allylphenyl) propane, 3,3,5-trimethyl-1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) cyclohexane, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 ethylphenyl) fluorene, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 methylphenyl) fluorene, 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) fluorene, α,ω -
 bis[3-(o-hydroxyphenyl) propyl] polydimethyldiphenyl random
 20 copolymerized siloxane, α,ω -bis[3-(o-
 hydroxyphenyl) propyl] polydimethylsiloxane, 4,4'-[1,4-
 phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)] bisphenol, 4,4'-[1,3-
 phenylenebis(1-methylethylidene)] bisphenol, 2,2-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) butane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-ethylhexane,
 25 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylpropane, 2,2-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl)-4-methylpentane, 1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl) decane, 1,3-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5,7-
 dimethyladamantane, 9,9-bis[4-(2-
 hydroxyethoxy) phenyl] fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-
 30 methylphenyl] fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-t-

butylphenyl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-
 isopropylphenyl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-
 cyclohexylphenyl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-
 phenylphenyl]fluorene, 4-(9-(4-hydroxyethoxyphenyl)-9H-
 5 fluorene-9-yl)phenol, 2,2-bis(4-(2-
 hydroxyethoxy)phenyl)propane, 4,4-bis(2-
 hydroxyethoxy)biphenyl, 2,2'-(9H-fluorene-9,9'-diyl)bis(ethane-
 1-ol) , 9H-fluorene-9,9-diylmethanol, 2,2'-(1,4-
 phenylene)bis(ethane-1-ol), 2,2'-(1,4-phenylene)bis(methane-1-
 10 ol), 2,2'-(1,4-phenylenebis(oxy))bis(ethane-1-ol), 1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 methylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 phenylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-t-
 butylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-sec-
 15 butylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 allylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-
 dimethylphenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 fluorophenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 chlorophenyl)cyclododecane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 20 bromophenyl)cyclododecane, 7-ethyl-1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl)cyclododecane and 5,6-dimethyl-1,1-bis(4-
 hydroxyphenyl)cyclododecane.

[0055]

Among the above examples, 4,4'-biphenyldiol, bis(4-
 25 hydroxyphenyl)methane, bis(2-hydroxyphenyl)methane, 2,4'-
 dihydroxydiphenylmethane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ether, 2,2-
 bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-
 methylphenyl)propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane,
 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[4-(2-
 30 hydroxyethoxy)-3-phenylphenyl]fluorene, 1,1-bis(4-

Further, the typical hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-2) is described as follows.

5

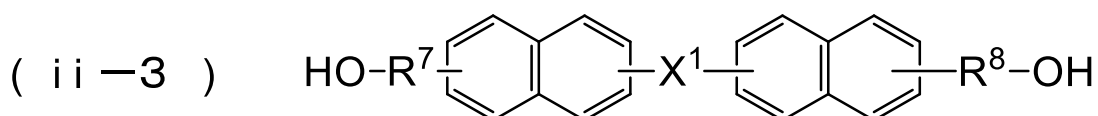


[0057]

Bisphenol A, Bisphenol AP, Bisphenol B, Bisphenol BP, Bisphenol E, Bisphenol F, Bisphenol TMC and Bisphenol Z may be excluded from the diol compound (I¹) in some cases.

5 [0058]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes the following hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-3):



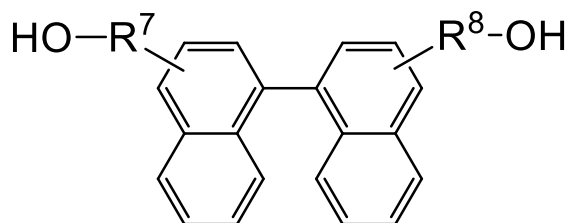
10 wherein R⁷, R⁸ and X¹ have the same meanings as the above.

[0059]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-3) specifically includes 9,9-bis[6-(1-hydroxymethoxy)naphthalene-2-yl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)naphthalene-2-yl]fluorene, 9,9-bis[6-(3-hydroxypropoxy)naphthalene-2-yl]fluorene and 9,9-bis[6-(4-hydroxybutoxy)naphthalene-2-yl]fluorene. The hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-3) is particularly preferably 9,9-bis[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)naphthalene-2-yl]fluorene.

20 [0060]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-3) specifically includes the binaphthalene diol compound represented by the following formula:



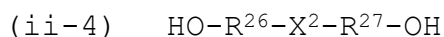
25 wherein R⁷ and R⁸ have the same meanings as the above.

[0061]

An example of the binaphthalene diol compound includes 2,2'-bis(1-hydroxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene, 2,2'-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene, 2,2'-bis(3-hydroxypropyloxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene and 2,2'-bis(4-hydroxybutoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene. In particular, 2,2'-bis(2-hydroxyethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene is preferred.

[0062]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes the following hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-4):



wherein

R^{26} and R^{27} are independently $-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m1}-$ or $-(O-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m2}-)_{m3}-$ wherein R^{11} and R^{12} have the same meanings as the above, $m1$ is an integer of 1 or more and 10 or less, $m2$ is an integer of 1 or more and 10 or less, $m3$ is an integer of 1 or more and 10 or less, and when $m1$ or $m2$ is an integer of 2 or more, a plurality of R^{11} or R^{12} are the same as or different from each other,

X^2 is a divalent group comprising 1 or more hydrocarbon rings or hetero rings.

[0063]

An example of $-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m1}-$ includes ethylene group, i.e. $-CH_2CH_2-$, and an example of $-O-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m2}-$ includes $-O-CH_2CH_2-$ and $-O-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$. When R^{26} is $-(O-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m2}-)_{m3}$, $HO-R^{26}-X^3-$ is not $HO-(O-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m2}-)_{m3}-X^2-$ but is $HO-(O-(CR^{11}R^{12})_{m2}-O-)_{m3}-X^2-$ in terms of stability.

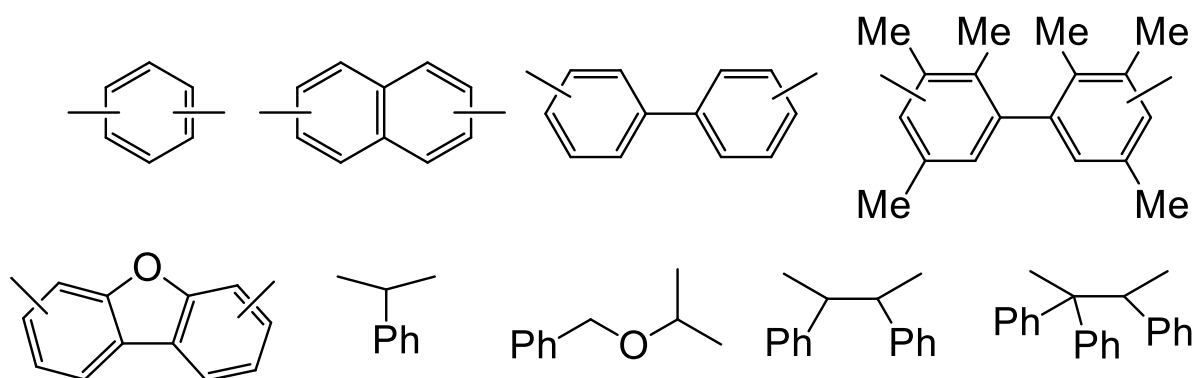
[0064]

An example of the divalent group comprising 1 or more hydrocarbon rings or hetero rings includes a divalent C_{6-32}

aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent β , a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkylene group optionally having substituent β , a 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclylene group optionally having substituent β , and a divalent group formed by connecting two or more groups selected from a C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent β , a C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group optionally having substituent β and a 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclic group optionally having substituent β .

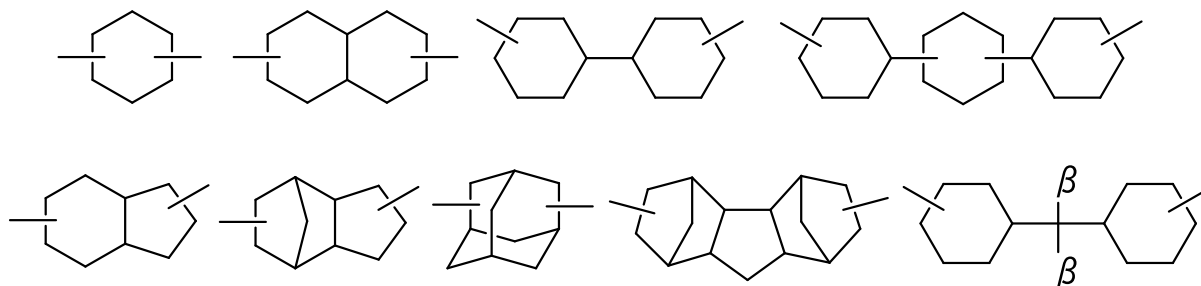
[0065]

10 The divalent C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group may contain a hetero atom selected from an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom and a nitrogen atom as long as the group totally exhibits aromaticity. An example of the divalent C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group includes the following groups but is not particularly restricted thereto.



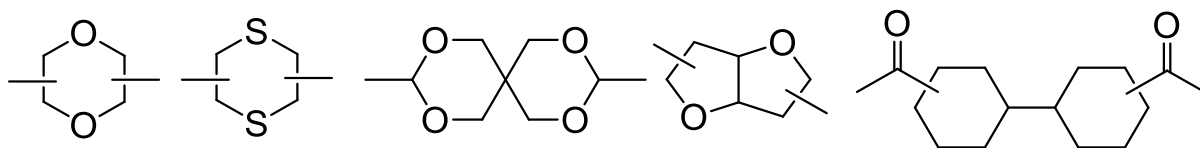
[0066]

An example of the C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkylene group includes the following groups but is not particularly restricted thereto.



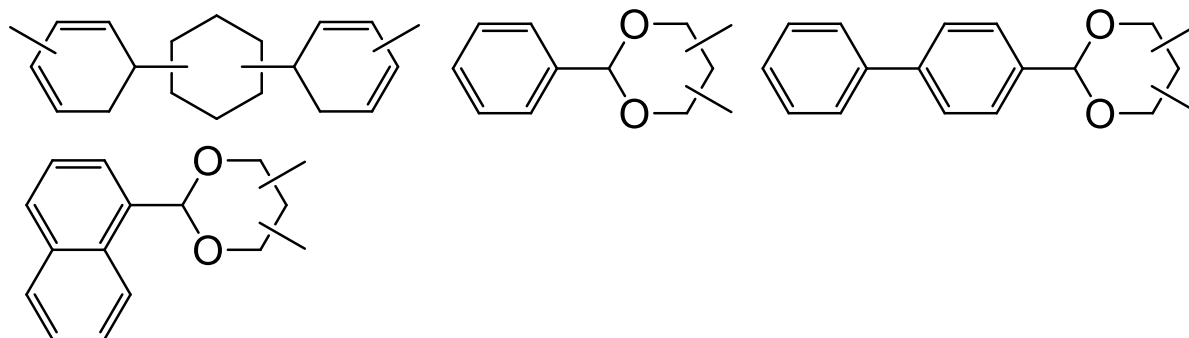
[0067]

An example of the 5-20 membered saturated heterocyclylene group includes the following groups but is not particularly restricted thereto.



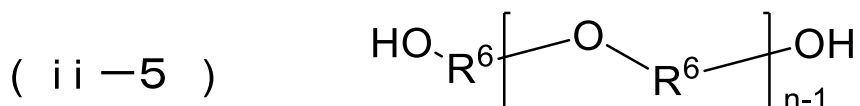
5 [0068]

An example of the divalent group formed by connecting two or more groups selected from the C₆₋₃₂ aromatic hydrocarbon group, the C₃₋₂₀ cycloalkyl group and the 5-20 membered heterocyclic group includes the following groups but is not particularly restricted thereto.



[0069]

An example of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) includes the following hydroxy group-containing compound (ii-5):



wherein R⁶ and n have the same meanings as the above.

[0070]

One kind of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) may be used by itself, or two or more kinds of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) may be used in combination. For example, when two kinds of the hydroxy group-containing

compound (ii) are used in combination, a random polycarbonate can be synthesized. It is however preferred to use only one kind of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) by itself in terms of a production efficiency or the like. When two or more kinds of the diol compounds are used, the number of the diol compound is preferably 5 or less, more preferably 3 or less, and even more preferably 2. When two or more kinds of the diol compounds are used to be copolymerized by the present invention method, a range of a physical property of the obtained polycarbonate can be enlarged and the physical property can be easily adjusted.

[0071]

A molar ratio of a total usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of the halogenated methane in the reaction composition is adjusted to 0.05 or more. Even when a base is not used, the reaction successfully proceeds in the present invention by using a relatively large amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound. The hydroxy group-containing compound may be added without irradiating a light after irradiating a high energy light to the composition. The above-described molar ratio corresponds to a molar ratio of a total usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound added to the reaction mixture from the start to the completion of the reaction. In particular, when the hydroxy group-containing compound is a solid under an atmospheric temperature, it may be difficult in some cases to dissolve a relatively large amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound in the halogenated methane. In such a case, the hydroxy group-containing compound is preferably added without irradiating a light after irradiating a high energy light to

the composition. The above-described molar ratio is preferably 0.1 or more, 0.2 or more, 0.4 or more or 0.5 or more, and more preferably 0.8 or more. The molar ratio may be 1.0 or more or 1.5 or more. When the above-described molar ratio is

5 excessively large and the hydroxy group-containing compound is a solid, a problem of a solubility may arise; therefore, the molar ratio is preferably 20 or less, more preferably 10 or less, and even more preferably 5.0 or less.

[0072]

10 When a halogenated carbonyl or a halogenated carbonyl-like compound is involved in the reaction, a nucleophilicity of the hydroxy group may be decreased in some cases due to an interaction between the hydroxy group of the hydroxy group-containing compound and the halogenated carbonyl compound. In

15 general, a base is generally used in such a case. On the one hand, for example, when a base remains in a polycarbonate derivative, the remaining base may cause a coloration and a decomposition in some cases. The reaction proceeds in the present invention without using a base by using a relatively

20 large amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound. In other words, the composition to be subjected to the photoreaction in the present invention contains the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound but does not contain a base. The term "base" in this

25 disclosure means a substance capable of neutralizing an acid generated by a decomposition of the halogenated methane, and has a function to interact with the hydroxy group of the hydroxy group-containing compound. As a result, a nucleophilicity of the hydroxy group is increased to

30 accelerate the reaction.

[0073]

3. Reaction condition

The present invention method comprises a step of irradiating a high energy light to a composition comprising the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound in the presence of oxygen.

[0074]

A manner to mix the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound is not particularly restricted. For example, total amount of each compound may be preliminarily mixed in a reaction vessel, or the compounds may be added in several portions or continuously added at any speed. When one or both of the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound are not liquid in an atmospheric temperature and an atmospheric pressure, a solvent which can appropriately dissolve the raw material compounds and which does not inhibit the present invention reaction may be used. An example of such a solvent includes an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent such as n-hexane; an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent such as benzene, toluene, xylene and chlorobenzene; an ether solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; and a nitrile solvent such as acetonitrile.

[0075]

An oxygen source may be a gas containing oxygen, and for example, air or purified oxygen may be used. Purified oxygen may be mixed with an inert gas such as nitrogen and argon to be used. It is preferred to use air in terms of cost and easiness. An oxygen content in the gas used as an oxygen source is preferably about 15 vol% or more and about 100 vol% or less in terms of high decomposition efficiency of the

halogenated methane by an irradiation of a high energy light.
The oxygen content may be appropriately determined depending
on the kind of the halogenated methane or the like. For

example, when a halogenated methane such as dichloromethane

5 and chloroform is used as the halogenated methane, the oxygen
content is preferably 15 vol% or more and 100 vol% or less.

When a halogenated methane such as dibromomethane and

bromoform is used, the oxygen content is preferably 90 vol% or
more and 100 vol% or less. Even when oxygen having an oxygen

10 content of 100 vol% is used, the oxygen content can be

controlled in the above-described range by adjusting a flow
rate of oxygen into the reaction system. A manner to supply a
gas containing oxygen is not particularly restricted, and the
gas may be supplied into the reaction system from an oxygen

15 tank equipped with a flow rate adjustor or from an oxygen
generating device.

[0076]

The phrase "in the presence of oxygen" means any one of the
state that the above-described each compound is contacted with
20 oxygen and the state that there is oxygen in the above-

described composition. The reaction of the present invention
may be carried out under a stream of a gas containing oxygen
but it is preferred to supply a gas containing oxygen into the
composition by bubbling in terms of a high yield of the

25 product.

[0077]

An amount of an oxygen-containing gas may be appropriately
determined depending on the amount of the halogenated methane
or a shape of a reaction vessel. For example, an amount of the
30 gas supplied to a reaction vessel per 1 minute to the

halogenated methane in the reaction vessel is preferably 5 times or more by volume. The ratio is more preferably 25 times or more by volume, and even more preferably 50 times or more by volume. The upper limit of the ratio is not particularly
5 restricted, and the ratio is preferably 500 times or less by volume, more preferably 250 times or less by volume, and even more preferably 150 times or less by volume. The amount of oxygen supplied to a reaction vessel per 1 minute to the C₁₋₄ hydrocarbon compound in the reaction vessel may be 5 times or
10 more by volume and 25 times or less by volume. When an amount of the gas is excessively large, the C₁₋₄ hydrocarbon compound may be possibly volatilized, but when the amount is excessively small, it may possibly become difficult to develop the reaction. For example, a supply rate of oxygen may be 0.01
15 L/min or more and 10 L/min or less per 4 mL of the halogenated methane compound.

[0078]

The high energy light irradiated on the composition is preferably a light containing a short wavelength light, more
20 preferably a light containing ultraviolet light, and more specifically, preferably a light containing a light having a wavelength of 180 nm or more and 500 nm or less, more specifically a light having a peak wavelength of 180 nm or more and 500 nm or less. A wavelength or a peak wavelength of
25 the high energy light may be appropriately determined depending on the kind of the halogenated methane, and is more preferably 400 nm or less and even more preferably 300 nm or less. When the irradiated light contains a light of the above-described wavelength range, the halogenated methane undergoes
30 oxidative photodecomposition in an efficient fashion. For

example, the light containing UV-B having a wavelength of 280 nm or more and 315 nm or less and/or UV-C having a wavelength of 180 nm or more and 280 nm or less or the light having a peak wavelength included in the ranges can be used, and the light containing UV-C having a wavelength of 180 nm or more and 280 nm or less or the light having a peak wavelength included in the range is preferably used.

[0079]

A means for the light irradiation is not particularly restricted as long as the light having the above-described wavelength can be irradiated by the means. An example of a light source of the light having such a wavelength range includes sunlight, low pressure mercury lamp, medium pressure mercury lamp, high pressure mercury lamp, ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp, chemical lamp, black light lamp, metal halide lamp and LED lamp. A low pressure mercury lamp is preferably used in terms of a reaction efficiency and a cost.

[0080]

The condition such as a strength of the light to be irradiated, an irradiation time or the like may be appropriately determined depending on the kind and usage amount of the raw material compounds. For example, a light strength at a shortest distance position of the composition from the light source is preferably 1 mW/cm² or more and 50 mW/cm² or less. An irradiation time is preferably 0.5 hours or more and 10 hours or less, more preferably 1 hour or more and 6 hours or less, and even more preferably 2 hours or more and 4 hours or less. A manner to irradiate the light is not also particularly restricted, and any manners can be selected. For example, the light may be continuously irradiated from the

reaction initiation to the reaction completion, irradiation and un-irradiation of the light may be alternately repeated, and the light may be irradiated from the reaction initiation for a predetermined time only. When irradiation and un-

5 irradiation of the light may be alternately repeated, the reaction can be successfully accelerated by alternately repeating a halogeno-carbonylation of the hydroxy group-containing compound and a further reaction with the hydroxy group-containing compound due to an appropriate

10 stoichiometric ratio of the hydroxy group-containing compound and the halogenated carbonyl compound thereof. A shortest distance between the light source and the halogenated methane is preferably 1 m or less, more preferably 50 cm or less, and even more preferably 10 cm or less or 5 cm or less. The lower
15 limit of the shortest distance is not particularly restricted and may be 0 cm, in other words, the light source may be immersed into the halogenated methane.

[0081]

A temperature during the reaction is not particularly
20 restricted and may be appropriately adjusted, and for example, may be adjusted to 0°C or higher and 50°C or lower. The temperature is more preferably 10°C or higher, even more preferably 20°C or higher, and more preferably 40°C or lower, even more preferably 30°C or lower.

25 [0082]

A part of an amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound may be added to the reaction mixture after the irradiation of the high energy light is stopped. The decomposition of the hydroxy group-containing compound, the
30 product of the degradant of the halogenated methane and the

hydroxy group-containing compound, and/or the carbonate derivative as the target compound due to the high energy light can be suppressed by this embodiment.

[0083]

5 In addition, the irradiation of the high energy light and the supply of oxygen may be stopped and the temperature may be increased after the reaction between the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound. The halogenated carbonyl generated by photooxidative degradation of the
10 halogenated methane can be discharged from the reaction mixture by this step. The temperature of this step is not particularly restricted as long as an excessive amount of the halogenated carbonyl can be reduced, and for example, can be adjusted to 40°C or higher and 80°C or lower.

15 [0084]

 A reaction apparatus usable in the production method of the present invention is exemplified by a reaction vessel equipped with a light irradiation means. A reaction apparatus may be equipped with a stirring device and a temperature control
20 means. One embodiment of a reaction apparatus usable in the production method of the present invention is shown in Figure 1. The reaction apparatus shown in Figure 1 has a light irradiation means 1 in a cylindrical reaction vessel 6. The above-described raw material compounds are added into a
25 cylindrical reaction vessel 6, and a light is irradiated by using a light irradiation means 1 while a gas containing oxygen is supplied into the cylindrical reaction vessel 6 or a gas containing oxygen is blown into the composition to cause bubbling (not shown in the figure) for the reaction. When a
30 light irradiation means 1 is covered with a jacket 2 or the

like, it is preferred that the jacket is composed of a material that allows passing the short wavelength light. A light may be irradiated from outside a reaction vessel. In such a case, the reaction vessel is composed of a material
5 that allows passing the short wavelength light. A material that allows passing the short wavelength light is not particularly restricted as long as the effect of the present invention is not inhibited, and is preferably exemplified by quartz glass.

10 [0085]

The product obtained by the reaction may be purified by a conventionally known method. An example of such a purification method includes distillation, removal of a raw material compound under reduced pressure, column chromatography, liquid
15 separation, extraction, washing and recrystallization.

[0086]

4. Produced compound

In the present invention, when the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) is used, the polycarbonate derivative (II-1) is
20 produced or the cyclic carbonate derivative (II-2) is produced. The production ratio thereof is mainly dependent on a distance between the two hydroxy groups of the hydroxy group-containing compound (ii) and a flexibility of the chemical structure thereof. The ratio may be confirmed by a
25 preliminary experiment or the like.

[0087]

The linear carbonate derivative produced by the present invention method is useful as a non-aqueous solvent or the like. For example, the linear carbonate can be used as a
30 solvent of an electrolyte for a lithium ion secondary battery.

In addition, the polycarbonate is useful as an excellent engineering plastic.

[0088]

The present application claims the benefit of the priority
5 date of Japanese patent application No. 2018-215003 filed on November 15, 2018. All of the contents of the Japanese patent application No. 2018-215003 filed on November 15, 2018, are incorporated by reference herein.

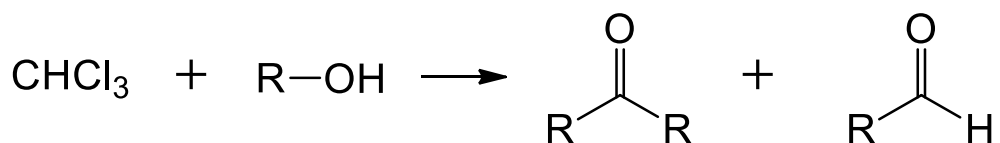
10 EXAMPLES

[0089]

Hereinafter, the examples are described to demonstrate the present invention more specifically, but the present invention is in no way restricted by the examples, and the examples can
15 be appropriately modified to be carried out within a range which adapts to the contents of this specification. Such a modified example is also included in the range of the present invention.

[0090]

20 Examples 1 to 4: Reaction of aliphatic alcohol



A quartz glass jacket having a diameter of 30 mm was inserted into a cylindrical reaction vessel having a diameter of 42 mm and a volume of 100 mL, and a low pressure mercury
25 lamp ("UVL20PH-6" manufactured by SEN Light, 20 W, φ24×120 mm) was further inserted into the quartz glass jacket to construct a reaction system. A schematic picture of the reaction system is shown as Figure 1. The light irradiated from the low

pressure mercury lamp contained UV-C having a wavelength of 254 nm, and the illumination intensity of the light having a wavelength of 254 nm at the position 5 mm from the tube wall was 6.23 to 9.07 mW/cm². In the reaction vessel, purified chloroform (20 mL, 250 mmol) and an aliphatic alcohol described in Table 1 (250 mmol) were added and mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 0.5 L/min at 50°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated. Then, the reaction mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR and the yield was calculated. The result is shown in Table 1.

[0091]

Table 1

Example	Alcohol (R-OH)	Reaction time	Yield	
	R		Carbonate	Aldehyde
1	Ethyl	61h	39%	19%
2	n-Propyl	82h	29%	18%
3	Isopropyl	94h	12%	9%
4	n-Butyl	82h	16%	18%

[0092]

It was experimentally demonstrated by the result shown in Table 1 that even when a base is not used, a carbonate can be easily synthesized from chloroform and an alcohol. The aldehyde may be generated by the photolysis of a chloroformate ester.

[0093]

Examples 5 to 7: Synthesis of ethylene carbonate

In the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, purified chloroform (16 mL, 200 mmol) and ethylene glycol (5.6 mL, 100 mmol) were added. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred mixture at a flow rate of 0.5 L/min at the temperature described in Table 2 to cause bubbling, and a high

energy light containing UV-C was irradiated.

Water and dichloromethane were added to the reaction mixture after 8 hours, and the aqueous phase and the organic phase were separated. The organic phase was concentrated at 80°C under reduced pressure to obtain ethylene carbonate as white powder. The yield is shown in Table 2.

[0094]

Table 2

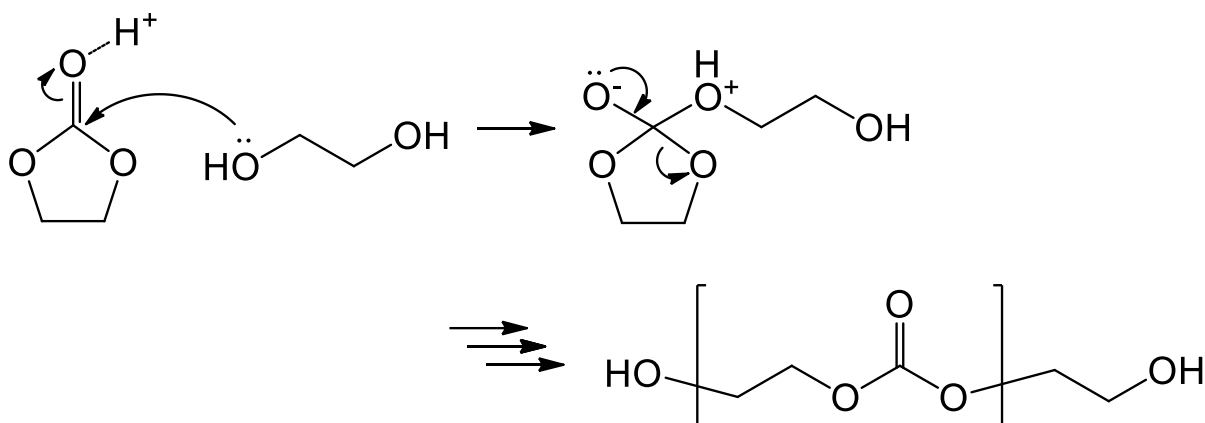
Example	Reaction Temperature	Yield
5	0°C	40%
6	20°C	87%
7	25°C	70%

[0095]

In addition, the reaction temperature was changed to 50°C, samples were collected from the reaction mixture every 30 minutes up to 6 hours and analyzed by ¹H NMR to obtain an integral ratio of a peak area of the methylene group proton in the ethylene carbonate to the methylene group proton in the ethylene glycol. The result is shown in Fig. 2.

It was confirmed as the result shown in Fig. 2 that ethylene carbonate is produced with the development of the reaction but an amount of ethylene carbonate tends to be decreased in the case of a long reaction time. The reason may be that when an amount of ethylene glycol is large, a ring-opening polymerization reaction as the following formula proceeds to generate polycarbonate diol in the case of a long reaction time from the time-course changes of the ¹H NMR spectra.

[0096]



[0097]

Separately, the reaction time was changed to 3.5 hours and ethylene carbonate was isolated in the above-described conditions; as a result, the yield was 23%. In addition, the polymer yield obtained from the analysis result by ^1H NMR was 14%, and 40% of ethylene glycol could be recovered.

[0098]

Examples 8 to 10: Synthesis of ethylene carbonate

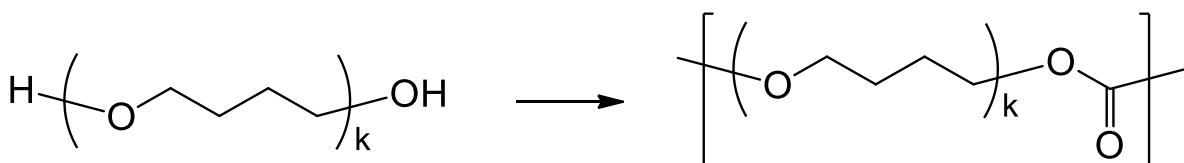
Ethylene carbonate was synthesized similarly to the above-described Examples 5 to 7 except that a usage amount of chloroform was changed to 8 mL (100 mmol) and the molar ratio of chloroform and ethylene glycol was adjusted to 1:1. The result is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Example	Reaction temperature	Yield
8	0°C	62%
9	20°C	50%
10	25°C	32%

[0099]

Example 11: Synthesis of PTMG polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (4 mL, 50 mmol) and poly(tetramethylene

ether)glycol ("PolyTHF2000S" manufactured by BASF, molecular weight: 2000 g/mol, the "k" in the above formula represents repetition.) (10.3 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1 L/min at 20°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 6 hours.

Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, PTMG2000 (10.3 g, 5 mmol) was further added, and the mixture was stirred at 120°C for 3 hours.

Water and chloroform were added to the reaction mixture, and then the organic phase and the aqueous phase were separated. The organic phase was dried using anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure at 50°C for 2 hours to obtain yellow liquid (yield amount: 15.1 g, yield: 72%). The obtained liquid was analyzed by ¹H NMR; as a result, it was confirmed that the target compound was produced.

The obtained liquid was analyzed by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) in the following conditions to measure the molecular weight. The result is shown in Table 4.

Apparatus: High speed GPC system ("HLC-8320GPC" manufactured by Tosoh)

Column: "SuperMultipoer HZ-M" (4.6 mm × 150 mm, 3 columns in series, manufactured by Tosoh)

Moving phase: chloroform

Flow rate: 0.35 mL/min

Oven temperature: 40°C

Concentration: 0.2 w/v%

Injection amount: 10 μL

Standard of molecular weight:

polystyrene

Detector: RI

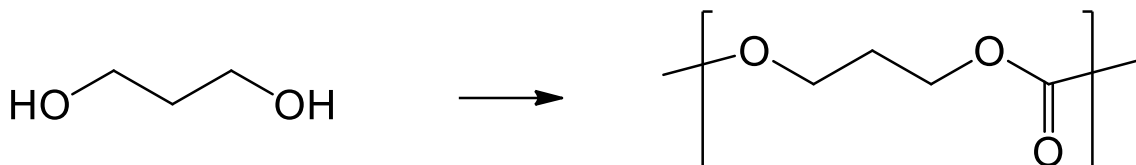
[0100]

Table 4

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
13,300	6,600	2.03

[0101]

Example 12: Synthesis of 1,3-propane diol polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (8 mL, 100 mmol) and 1,3-propanediol (100 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 0.5 L/min at 50°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 10 minutes. Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the mixture was stirred without irradiating a high energy light for 10 minutes. The cycle was repeated 24 times. Purified chloroform (8 mL, 100 mmol) was further respectively added 2 hours, 4 hours and 6 hours after the start of the reaction to compensate evaporated or decomposed chloroform. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was dried at 50°C under reduced pressure for 2 hours to obtain colorless liquid. The molecular weight was determined in the same conditions as Example 11. The result is shown in Table 5.

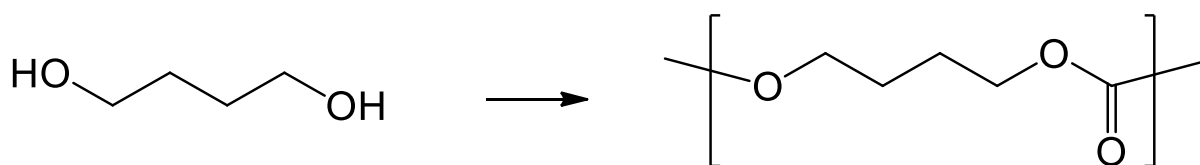
[0102]

Table 5

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
140	120	1.13

[0103]

Example 13: Synthesis of 1,4-butanediol polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (8 mL, 100 mmol) and 1,4-butanediol (100 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 0.5 L/min at 20°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 10 hours. Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the mixture was stirred without irradiating a high energy light at room temperature for 12 hours.

After the reaction, the reaction mixture was dried at 50°C under reduced pressure for 2 hours to obtain yellow liquid. The molecular weight was determined in the same conditions as Example 11. The result is shown in Table 6.

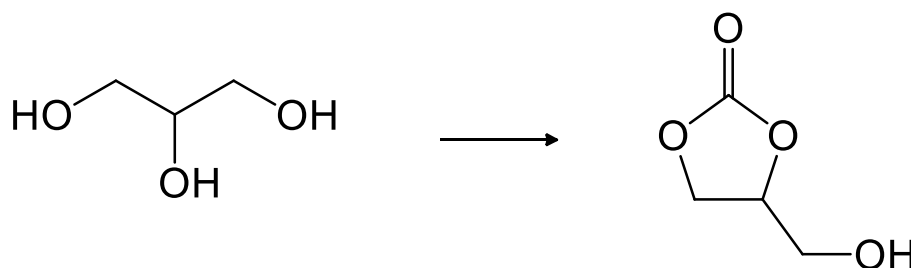
[0104]

Table 6

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
330	140	2.41

[0105]

Example 14: Synthesis of 4-hydroxymethylethylene carbonate



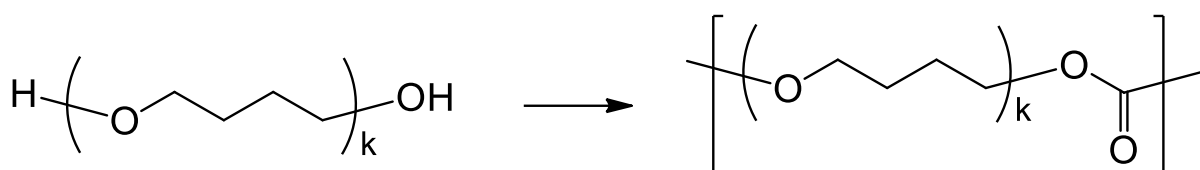
Purified chloroform (24 mL, 300 mmol) and glycerin (100 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a

flow rate of 0.5 L/min at 50°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3 hours.

After the reaction, acetone was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR; as a result, it was confirmed that 4-hydroxymethylethylene carbonate as the target compound was produced (yield: 65%).

[0106]

Example 15: Synthesis of PTMG polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (1 mL, 12.5 mmol) and poly(tetramethylene ether)glycol ("PolyTHF2000S" manufactured by BASF, molecular weight: 2000 g/mol, the "k" in the above formula represents repetition.) (10.3 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1 L/min at 20°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 2 hours.

Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, PTMG2000 (10.3 g, 5 mmol) was further added, and the mixture was stirred under argon atmosphere at 80°C for 17 hours. The mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR; as a result, it was confirmed that the target compound was generated (yield amount: 16.1 g, yield: 77%). The reaction liquid became a solid at room temperature. The obtained solid was analyzed by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) in the same conditions as Example 11 to determine the molecular weight. The result is

shown in Table 7.

[0107]

Table 7

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
17,700	6,400	2.76

[0108]

5 Example 16: Synthesis of ethylene carbonate

The amounts described in Table 8 of purified chloroform and ethylene glycol (EG) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, oxygen gas was blown into the stirred mixture at a flow rate of 0.5 L/min at 20°C to cause
10 bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3 hours.

The light irradiation was stopped after 1 hour, and the mixture was further stirred at 50°C for 1 hour. Then, the reaction mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR to determine ratios of
15 ethylene carbonate, carbonate diol, chloroformate ester and unreacted ethylene glycol to the used ethylene glycol. The yields were calculated on the basis of a relatively smaller amount of the compound, i.e. chloroform in Experimental numbers 1 and 2 and ethylene glycol in Experimental numbers 3 and 4,
20 since the phosgene generated from chloroform and ethylene glycol must be reacted in a ratio of 1 : 1 in the reaction of this experiment. The result is shown in Table 8.

[0109]

Table 8

Experimental number	Raw material compound			Yield			
	CHCl ₃ [mmol]	EG [mmol]	EG/CHCl ₃	Ethylene carbonate	Carbonate diol	Choloroformate ester	Remaining EG
1	1	100	100	2 %	2.4 %	—	99 %
2	10	100	10	48 %	12 %	—	94 %
3	100	10	0.1	80 %	—	6.7 %	6.4 %
4	100	1	0.01	31 %	—	12 %	29 %

25 [0110]

As the results of Experimental numbers 1 and 2 shown in Table 8, even when an amount of ethylene glycol was substantially excess to chloroform, the reaction proceeded. It was surprising that even when an amount of ethylene glycol was excessively large, the reaction proceeded, since an alcohol compound is used as a stabilizer of chloroform and a small amount of an alcohol compound is added in a chloroform product.

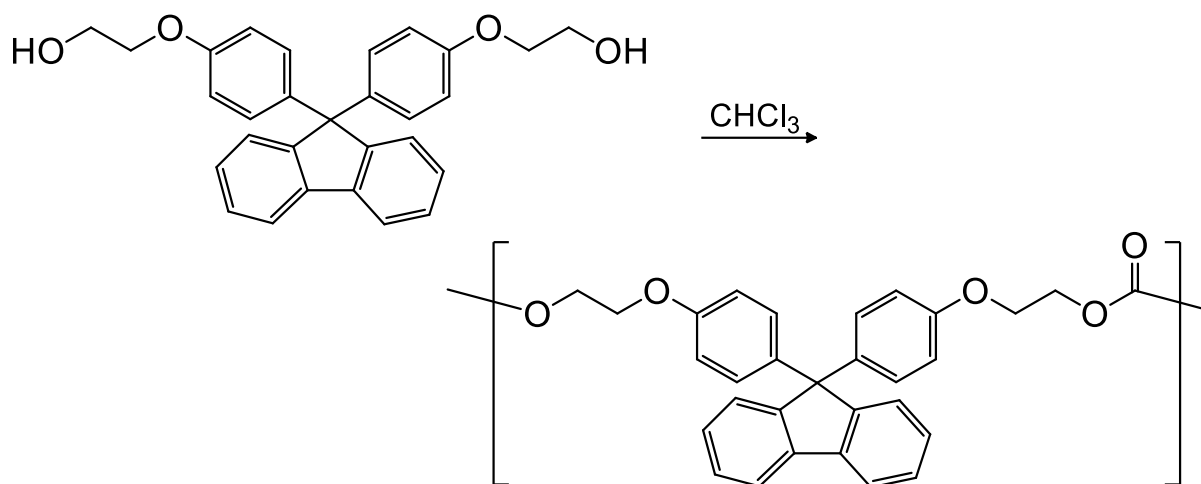
In addition, when a molar ratio of ethylene glycol as the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of chloroform as the halogenated methane was 0.1, the reaction successfully proceeded and ethylene carbonate as the target compound could be obtained with high yield as 80%.

On the one hand, when a molar ratio of ethylene glycol as the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of chloroform as the halogenated methane was 0.01, the reaction did not sufficiently proceed and the yield of ethylene carbonate as the target compound was low but the yield of chloroformate ester was relatively high. The reason for the result is not clear.

A carbonate derivative therefore may be successfully obtained by using the hydroxy group-containing compound of which molar ratio to 1 mole of the halogenated methane is 0.05 or more.

[0111]

Example 17: Synthesis of BPEF polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (8 mL, 100 mmol) and 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]fluorene (BPEF, manufactured by Taoka Chemical, 2.19 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of
 5 the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min at 20°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3.5 hours.

10 Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 hour. Then, BPEF (2.19 g, 5 mmol) was additionally added, and the mixture was stirred at 180°C for 1 hour. Dichloromethane and methanol were added to the reaction mixture, and the generated
 15 precipitate was obtained by suction filtration and dried in vacuo to obtain polycarbonate as brown solid with yield of 63%. The product was identified by ¹H NMR and FT-IR. The obtained polycarbonate was analyzed by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) in the following conditions to measure
 20 the molecular weight. The result is shown in Table 9.

Apparatus: High speed chromatograph system ("MD-2060", "PU-2089", "LC-NetII/ADC", "CO-2060" manufactured by JASCO Corporation)

Column: "TSKgel G3000HR" (7.8 mm × 300 mm), "TSKgel G4000HR" (7.8 mm × 300 mm, 2 columns in series) manufactured by Tosoh

Moving phase: THF Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min

Oven temperature: 20°C Concentration: 0.2 w/v%

5 Injection amount: 10 µL Standard of molecular weight: polystyrene

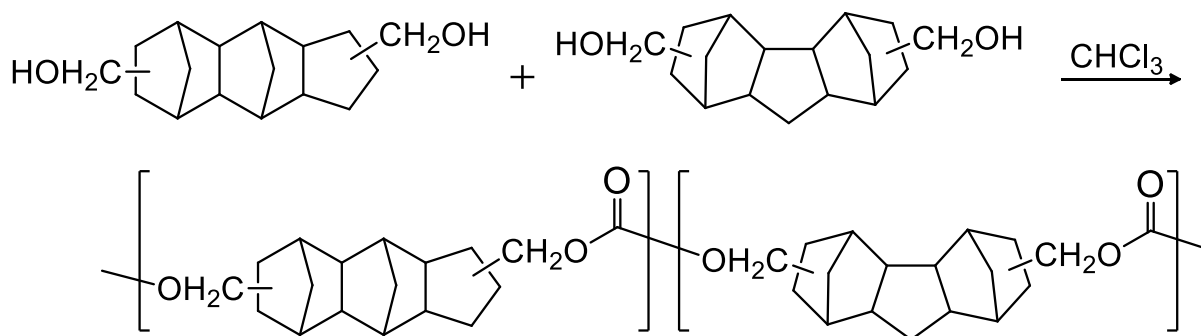
Detector: PDA

Table 9

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
6,355	2,815	2.26

[0112]

10 Example 18: Synthesis of PCPDM polycarbonate



Purified chloroform (40 mL, 50 mmol) and pentacyclopentadecane dimethanol (PCPDM, manufactured by MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL, 1.31 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min at 0°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 2 hours. The temperature was increased to 20°C to further conduct the reaction for 1 hour.

Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 hour. Then, the reaction mixture was stirred at 120°C for 1 hour and further at 160°C for 1 hour. Chloroform and methanol were added

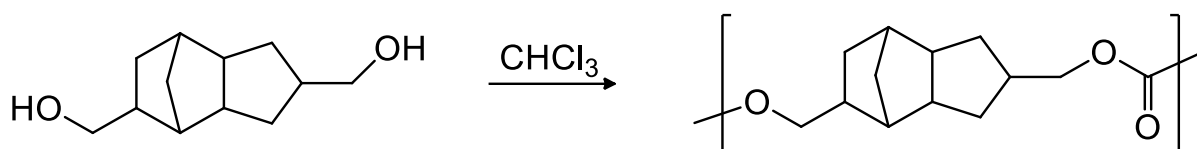
to the reaction mixture, and the generated precipitate was obtained by suction filtration and dried in vacuo at 50°C to obtain polycarbonate as light brown solid with yield of 51%. The product was identified by ¹H NMR and FT-IR. The molecular weight was determined in the same conditions as Example 11. The result is shown in Table 10.

Table 10

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
3,050	1,560	1.954

[0113]

Example 19: Synthesis of TCDDM polycarbonate



Purified tricyclo[5.2.1.0(2,6)]decanedimethanol (TCDDM, manufactured by Oxea, 0.98 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min at 0°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3 hours.

Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 hour. Then, TCDDM (0.82 g, 4.18 mmol) was additionally added, and the mixture was stirred at 120°C for 1 hour and at 160°C for 1 hour. Chloroform and methanol were added to the reaction mixture, and the generated precipitate was collected by suction filtration and dried in vacuo at 80°C to obtain polycarbonate as brown solid with yield of 87%. The product was identified by ¹H NMR and FT-IR. The molecular weight was determined in the same conditions

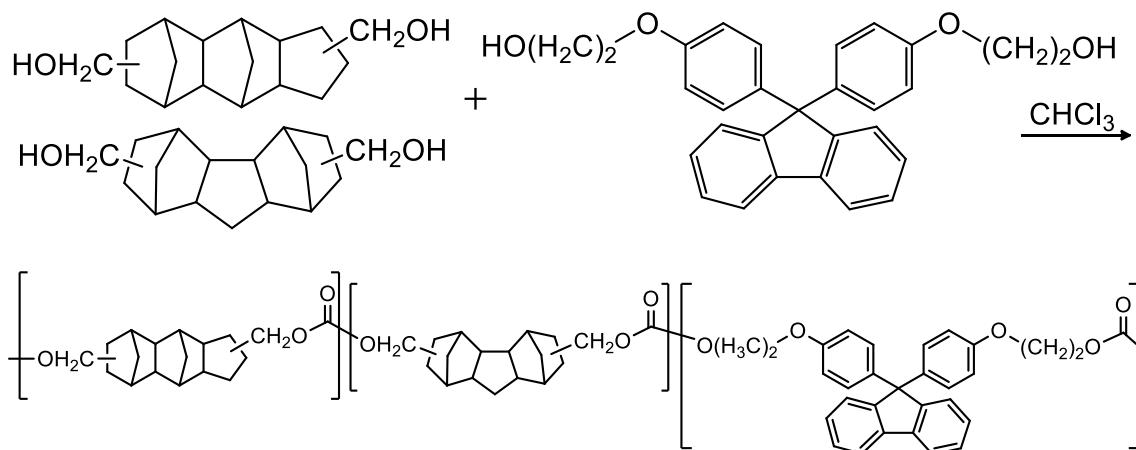
as Example 11. The result is shown in Table 11.

Table 11

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
6,000	2,660	2.256

[0114]

Example 20: Synthesis of polycarbonate copolymer



5

Purified chloroform (4 mL, 50 mmol), 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]fluorene (BPEF, manufactured by Taoka Chemical, 2.19 g, 5 mmol) and pentacyclopentadecane dimethanol (PCPDM, manufactured by MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL, 1.31 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min at 0°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3 hours.

10

15

Then, the power of the low pressure mercury lamp was turned off, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was stirred under argon atmosphere at 120°C for 1 hour. The temperature was increased to 200°C, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour. Dichloromethane and methanol were added to the reaction mixture, and the generated precipitate was collected by suction filtration and dried in vacuo to obtain polycarbonate as light brown solid with yield of

20

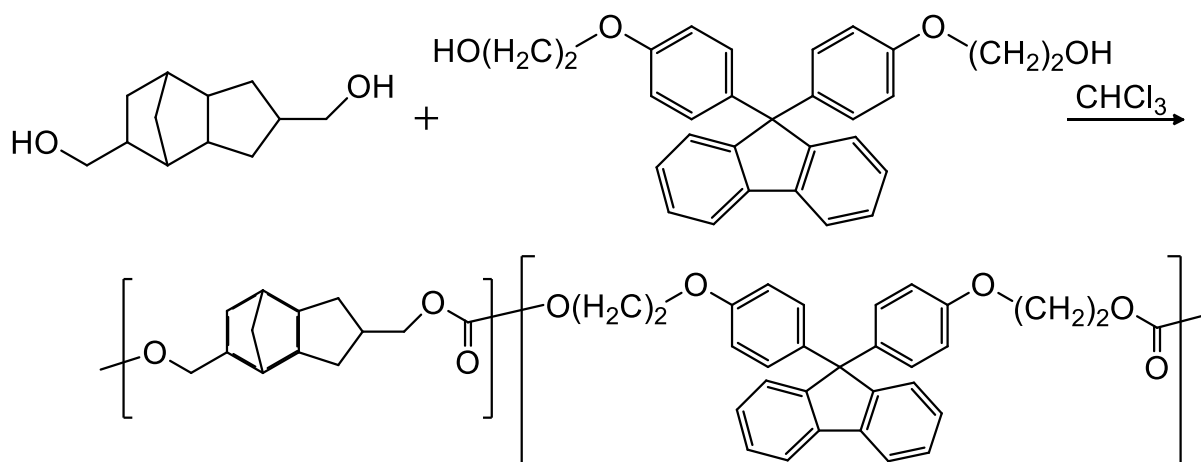
40%. It was confirmed that BPEF-PCPDM polycarbonate copolymer as the target compound was generated by analyzing the product by ^1H NMR and FT-IR. The molecular weight was determined in the same conditions as Example 17. The result is shown in Table 12.

Table 12

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
3,360	1,488	2.26

[0115]

Example 21: Synthesis of polycarbonate copolymer



Purified chloroform (8 mL, 50 mmol), 9,9-bis[4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl]fluorene (BPEF, 2.19 g, 5 mmol) and tricyclo[5.2.1.0(2,6)]decanedimethanol (TCDDM, 0.98 g, 5 mmol) were added in the reaction vessel of the reaction system used in Example 1, and the mixture was mixed under stirring. Oxygen gas was blown into the stirred reaction mixture at a flow rate of 1.0 L/min at 0°C to cause bubbling, and a high energy light containing UV-C was irradiated for 3 hours. The power of the lamp was turned off, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 hour.

TCDDM (0.98 g, 5 mmol) was additionally added to the mixture, and the mixture was stirred under argon atmosphere at 120°C for 1 hour. The temperature was increased to 200°C, and the reaction mixture was further stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture

was left to stand still until the temperature was returned to room temperature; as a result, polycarbonate was obtained as brown solid with a yield of 95%. The product was identified by ^1H -NMR. The molecular weight was determined in the same

5 conditions as Example 17. The result is shown in Table 13.

Table 13

Mw	Mn	Mw/Mn
3,954	2,157	1.833

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES

[0116]

- 10 1: Light-irradiating means, 2: Jacket, 3: Water bath,
4: Stirring bar, 5: Heating medium or Cooling medium,
6: Cylindrical reaction vessel

CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a carbonate derivative,
the method comprising the step of irradiating a high energy
5 light comprising UV-C having a wavelength of 180 nm or more
and 280 nm or less to a composition comprising a halogenated
methane and a hydroxy group-containing compound in the
presence of oxygen,

wherein the composition does not contain a base or a
10 catalyst;

wherein a molar ratio of a total usage amount of the
hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of the halogenated
methane is 0.05 or more and 10 or less,

wherein the hydroxy group-containing compound is
15 represented by the following formula (i) and the carbonate
derivative is a linear carbonate derivative represented by the
following formula (I), or

the hydroxy group-containing compound is represented by the
following formula (ii) and the carbonate derivative is a
20 carbonate derivative comprising a unit represented by the
following formula (II-1) or a cyclic carbonate derivative
represented by the following formula (II-2):

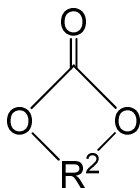
(i) R^1-OH

(ii) $HO-R^2-OH$

25 (I) $R^1-O-C(=O)-O-R^1$

(II-1) $[-O-R^2-O-C(=O)-]$

(II - 2)



wherein

R¹ is a monovalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom,

R² is a divalent C₁₋₂₀₀ organic group optionally comprising a hetero atom.

5

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the halogenated methane is chloroform.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising
10 the step of stirring the composition without irradiating the high energy light.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein
15 two or more kinds of the hydroxy group-containing compound are used.

METHOD FOR PRODUCING CARBONATE DERIVATIVE

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present invention is to provide a method for producing a polycarbonate safely and efficiently even without using a base. The method for producing a carbonate derivative according to the present invention is characterized in comprising the step of irradiating a high energy light to a composition comprising the halogenated methane and the hydroxy group-containing compound in the presence of oxygen, wherein a molar ratio of a total usage amount of the hydroxy group-containing compound to 1 mole of the halogenated methane is 0.05 or more.

[No Suitable Figure]