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PROCESS FOR THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF CARBOXYLIC ACID

The present invention relates to a process for the crystallization of carboxylic acid, more particularly adipic acid, and a process for manufacturing crystalline carboxylic acid, more specifically a process for treating the reaction medium from the direct oxidation of a hydrocarbon into carboxylic acid such as adipic acid, for example.

10 Adipic acid is one of the two starting materials in the preparation of polyamides, such as polyamide 6-6, and of various other polymers. The applications of polyamide 6-6 require highly controlled properties in terms of both chemical and
15 physicochemical composition. In order to obtain such a polymer, it is necessary to have very high purity at the stage of the monomers, such as adipic acid or dicarboxylic acids.

Adipic acid is also one of the important
20 starting materials in the manufacture of polyurethanes.

Depending on the process for the synthesis of adipic acid, the impurities it contains are obviously different. However, it is always necessary to involve a step of purification of the adipic acid produced.

25 The purification processes generally used are crystallization processes using water as solvent. Such



a process is described, for example, in French patent application No. 2,749,299.

However, depending on the synthetic process used and the nature of the product to be purified, the known crystallization solvent, namely water, does not allow certain impurities to be removed, such as organic impurities, for example.

One of the aims of the present invention is to provide a process for the crystallization of carboxylic acid, and more particularly of adipic acid, in solvents capable of removing the said organic impurities.

To this end, the invention provides a process for the crystallization of carboxylic acid, characterized in that the said crystallization or recrystallization is carried out from an organic solvent or a mixture of solvents, at least one of which is an organic solvent, in which the carboxylic acid has a solubility of less than or equal to 15% by weight at a temperature of 20°C, and in that the said solvent is chosen from the families of organic compounds comprising ether, alcohol, ketone, ester, nitrile, amide, sulphoxide or carbonate functions and halogen-containing, nitro or phosphorus-containing organic solvents, and also mixtures of organic solvents, the mixture having the properties of solubility of the carboxylic acid which are mentioned above, whereas the solubility of the carboxylic acid in each component or

one or more components of the mixture taken individually cannot correspond to the solubility ranges indicated hereinabove and hereinbelow.

According to a preferred characteristic of the invention, the organic solvent is chosen if the solubility of the carboxylic acid in the said solvent at a temperature of 100°C, or at its boiling point if this is lower than 100°C, is at least 5% higher than that at 20°C in the same solvent, preferably 10% higher. Furthermore, the solubility at 100°C should advantageously be at least 15% by weight.

The term "higher solubility" should be understood as meaning a difference in solubility as an absolute value.

The carboxylic acids which can advantageously be crystallized by the process of the invention are preferably dicarboxylic acids such as adipic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid. The preferred carboxylic acid of the invention is adipic acid.

As solvents which are suitable for the process of the invention, mention may be made, for example, of 1,4-dioxane; diglyme (diethylene glycol dimethyl ether); tetrahydrofuran; aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic or arylaliphatic ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl phenyl ketone, cyclohexanone, n-butanol; isopropanol; 3-

methoxyethanol; acetonitrile; dimethylformamide;
acetamide; dichloromethane; ethyl acetate;
1,2-dichloroethane; dimethyl sulphoxide; nitromethane;
N-methylpyrrolidone or mixtures thereof. This list is
5 not exhaustive, the use of other organic solvents which
satisfy the general criteria of solubility of the acids
being included in the context of the present invention.

The organic solvents or mixtures of solvents
can be used alone or as mixtures with another solvent
10 in accordance with the invention or otherwise. Thus,
these organic solvents can be used with water.

The term "organic solvent" used hereinbelow
should be understood as meaning any organic solvent or
mixture of organic solvents which satisfies the
15 criteria of solubility of the carboxylic acids which
are mentioned above.

Advantageously, the organic solvent of the
invention has a boiling point which is compatible for
carrying out the crystallization under industrially
20 exploitable operating conditions. Thus, suitable
solvents advantageously have a boiling point of between
40°C and 250°C, preferably between 80°C and 120°C. The
crystallization can be performed at atmospheric
pressure or under pressure.

25 The solvents which are suitable for the
invention also advantageously have a certain affinity
for water, allowing washing of the crystalline adipic

acid with water to remove the traces of organic crystallization solvent.

The process of the invention is carried out according to the known techniques of crystallization processes. Briefly, this process comprises a step of dissolution under hot conditions of the carboxylic acid to be crystallized, followed by a step of cooling after optionally filtering the hot acid solution. It is also possible to concentrate the hot acid solution before it is cooled. This crystallization can be improved by any known means and in particular by the use of microwaves.

Needless to say, the crystallization process can be repeated. Similarly, the solution recovered after a crystallization can be concentrated while hot and then cooled in order to recover a further crop of acid.

The present process can be applied to carboxylic acids and more particularly to an adipic acid from various synthetic processes, such as, for example, the adipic acid from the nitric oxidation of cyclohexanol and/or cyclohexanone, from the double hydroxycarbonylation of butadiene or alternatively from the direct oxidation of cyclohexane in air.

The process of the invention applies particularly to the process for the hydroxycarbonylation of butadiene, which consists of a first hydroxycarbonylation of butadiene leading to a mixture of pentenoic acids, mainly 3-pentenoic acid,

and a second hydroxycarbonylation performed on the pentenoic acids obtained in the first reaction and leading to adipic acid also containing a certain amount of 2-methylglutaric acid and 2-ethylsuccinic acid, as well as other compounds already originating from the first hydroxycarbonylation reaction, such as γ -valerolactone, unconverted pentenoic acids and methylbutenoic acid. These organic impurities are advantageously removed by a crystallization process in accordance with the invention.

The process of the invention also applies more particularly to the treatment and recovery of carboxylic acid such as adipic acid synthesized by direct oxidation of a hydrocarbon such as cyclohexane with air. This process is described in particular in patent application WO-A-94/07834.

This document describes the oxidation of cyclic hydrocarbons into the corresponding diacids, in a liquid phase comprising a solvent, using a gas containing oxygen and in the presence of an oxidation catalyst such as a cobalt compound, the said solvent comprising an organic acid containing only primary or secondary hydrogen atoms. That patent more particularly develops the phases for treating the final reaction mixture. This treatment consists in separating the diacid formed, by cooling the mixture in order to bring about precipitation of the said diacid, in separating, by filtration, the diacid from two liquid phases, a

nonpolar phase which is recycled, and a polar phase which is also at least partially recycled after an optional hydrolysis and a separation of an additional amount of diacid.

5 That patent more particularly provides a solution for the one-step oxidation of cyclohexane into adipic acid with industrially acceptable selectivity, but it does not provide an industrially applicable solution to the treatment of the reaction mixture
10 obtained from the oxidation, taking into account the separation of the various products and by-products of the reaction, the unconverted materials and in particular the recycling of the catalyst.

 Patent EP-A-0,772,581 describes a more
15 complete process for treating the reaction mixture obtained from the direct oxidation of cyclohexane into adipic acid, as well as the recycling of the catalyst. However, in that process, the adipic acid is also crystallized from acetic acid which is a corrosive and
20 expensive solvent, requiring recovery and regeneration operations which greatly affect the general economy of the adipic acid manufacturing process.

 To overcome these drawbacks, the Applicant has provided, in its patent EP 0,847,980, a process for
25 separating adipic acid from acetic acid and then crystallization of this acid from water. However, it has been observed that the crystallization in water of

adipic acid does not completely remove the traces of the organic solvent used for the oxidation reaction, in particular when this solvent is a water-miscible carboxylic acid such as acetic acid.

5 This presence of traces of solvent can complicate the second recrystallization of the adipic acid, in particular as regards the shape of the crystals obtained.

 In addition, the Applicant has also found
10 that the presence of oxidation intermediates, such as cyclohexanone, cyclohexanol, cyclohexyl esters, hydroxycarboxylic acids and lactones, is liable to interfere with the separation and purification of the adipic acid. The Applicant has provided, in particular
15 in its French patent application 98/02928, which is not yet published, additional treatment processes for removing the organic impurities.

 The crystallization process provided by the present invention removes most of these organic
20 impurities without requiring the use of a corrosive crystallization solvent such as acetic acid or additional treatments. Thus, the acid crystallized according to the process of the invention may be purified more readily by a further crystallization from
25 water, if necessary, to achieve the high purity specifications required in the applications for the manufacture of polyamide or polyurethane.

AMENDED SHEET

A subject of the invention is also a process for preparing carboxylic acids by oxidation of a hydrocarbon by direct oxidation and treatment of the reaction medium obtained.

5 A subject of the invention is, more particularly, a process for treating the reaction mixture obtained from the direct oxidation of hydrocarbons into carboxylic acid, in particular using molecular oxygen or a gas containing it, in the liquid
10 phase, in a solvent and in the presence of a catalyst dissolved in the reaction medium, characterized in that the said process comprises:

- when the composition of the reaction mixture allows it, a separation of the phases by
15 settling into two liquid phases: a nonpolar upper phase, essentially containing the unconverted hydrocarbon, and a polar lower phase essentially comprising the solvent, the acids formed, the catalyst and some of the other reaction products and unconverted
20 hydrocarbon;

- a distillation of the polar lower phase or, where appropriate, of all of the reaction mixture, thus separating, on the one hand, a distillate comprising at
least some of the most volatile compounds such as the
25 unconverted hydrocarbon, the solvent, the reaction intermediates and the water, and, on the other hand, the distillation residue comprising the carboxylic acids formed and the catalyst;

- the addition of an organic solvent in accordance with the invention, or a mixture comprising

at least one organic solvent in accordance with the invention, to the distillation residue,

- the separation of the catalyst, which may have precipitated during the addition of the organic solvent, by filtration of the medium, for example,
- the crystallization of the carboxylic acid from the organic solution of the distillation residue,
- optionally, a recrystallization of the carboxylic acid recovered from the same solvent or from water.

The separation by settling into two phases of the reaction mixture subjected to the process of the invention depends essentially on the reaction solvent used, the amount of hydrocarbon converted and the water content in the medium.

The hydrocarbons used as starting materials in the process of the invention are, more particularly, alkanes, cycloalkanes and alkylaromatic hydrocarbons containing from 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

Among these hydrocarbons, cycloalkanes, in particular those which have a ring containing from 5 to 12 carbon atoms, are without doubt the most important, since their oxidation leads to dicarboxylic acids.

The most advantageous hydrocarbon is cyclohexane, the oxidation of which leads to adipic acid, one of the base compounds in polyamide 6-6 and one of the diacids most commonly used.

For the purposes of simplicity, the invention will be described very generally with reference to the treatment of the reaction mixtures obtained from the oxidation of cyclohexane into adipic acid, but the
5 process can also be applied to mixtures obtained from the oxidation of other hydrocarbons, and more particularly of other cycloalkanes.

The cyclohexane phase obtained in the optional step of separation by settling is usually
10 reintroduced into a cyclohexane oxidation operation.

The solvent used in the oxidation of the hydrocarbon, preferably cyclohexane, is an at least partial solvent for the carboxylic acid whose preparation is intended. This solvent can be very
15 varied in nature, provided that it is not substantially oxidizable under the reaction conditions. It can be chosen in particular from polar protic solvents and polar aprotic solvents. As polar protic solvents, mention may be made, for example, of carboxylic acids
20 containing only primary or secondary hydrogen atoms, in particular aliphatic acids containing from 1 to 9 carbon atoms, perfluoroalkylcarboxylic acids such as trifluoroacetic acid, water and alcohols. As polar aprotic solvents, mention may be made, for example, of
25 lower alkyl esters (alkyl radical preferably containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms) of carboxylic acids, in particular of aliphatic carboxylic acids containing from 1 to 9 carbon atoms or of perfluoroalkylcarboxylic

acids, tetramethylene sulphone (or sulpholane), and aliphatic nitriles such as acetonitrile.

Acetic acid is generally preferred, in particular when the substrate to be oxidized is
5 cyclohexane.

The catalyst preferably contains cobalt, manganese, a mixture of cobalt with one or more other metals such as manganese, chromium, iron, zirconium, hafnium or copper, or a mixture of manganese with one
10 or more other metals such as chromium, iron, zirconium, hafnium or copper. Among the cobalt-based mixtures, catalysts comprising either cobalt and chromium, cobalt, chromium and zirconium, cobalt and iron, cobalt and manganese or cobalt and zirconium and/or hafnium
15 are more particularly suitable. This catalyst is used for the oxidation of cyclohexane in the form of compounds of these metals which are soluble in the reaction medium.

The reaction mixture to be treated by the
20 process of the invention contains, as a guide, on a weight for weight basis, from 1% to 99% of unconverted hydrocarbon, from 1% to 40% of carboxylic acids formed, from 0.1% to 10% of water, from 0.001% to 5% of the metal(s) contained in the catalyst, and from 0.1% to
25 10% of other oxidation reaction products, the remainder consisting of the solvent.

The step of distillation of the lower phase, or where appropriate of the reaction mixture, is

carried out such that most, and as far as is possible all, of the unconverted cyclohexane which may still be present in this lower phase is separated from the adipic acid. The reaction intermediates, such as
5 cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, cyclohexyl acetate and lactones (essentially butyrolactone and valerolactone) are also separated out, as is the solvent, preferably comprising a carboxylic acid.

The distillation step is generally carried
10 out at a temperature from 25°C to 250°C and at an absolute pressure of between 10 Pa and atmospheric pressure. Preferably, the temperature of the mixture during the distillation will be maintained between 70°C and 150°C.

15 The distillation can, if necessary, be carried out in several successive steps, in particular in the preferred mode in which it is desired to remove the majority, for example more than 90% and even more than 99%, of the aliphatic carboxylic acid solvent.

20 One advantageous variant of the process of the invention consists in introducing steam into the reaction mixture before or during the distillation step.

This operation can allow better entrainment
25 of certain compounds present in the mixture subjected to the distillation. It can also achieve a partial or complete hydrolysis of the carboxylic esters which may also be found in the mixture to be distilled.

The distillate obtained in the distillation operation described above comprises the various volatile compounds and water. These volatile compounds are valorizable and thus recycled in a new cyclohexane oxidation reaction, after an at least partial removal of the water, by any known means, in particular by azeotropic distillation.

In accordance with the invention, an organic solvent or a mixture comprising at least one organic solvent in accordance with the invention is added to the distillation residue to dissolve the adipic acid formed and optionally to precipitate the catalysts. The amount of solvent added represents from 0.1 to 20 times the weight of the mixture obtained after the said distillation. Preferably, the amount of solvent added represents from 0.5 to 10 times this weight.

This operation thus consists in dissolving the adipic acid in the minimum amount of hot solvent, which optionally allows the catalyst to be separated out by hot filtration of the solution. The crystallization itself is performed according to the usual techniques, by gradual cooling of the organic solution. Generally, the solution is seeded using crystals of adipic acid.

The adipic acid obtained by this crystallization can then be recrystallized from water, in order to achieve the purity required for the main applications in which it is used.

Variants can be performed without departing from the context of the present invention. Thus, certain operations can be carried out before the step of crystallization of the adipic acid from an organic solvent. It is advantageous, for example, to perform an additional oxidation of the intermediate oxidation compounds present in the polar liquid phase, after most, and preferably all, of the unconverted cyclohexane has been separated out and before the other compounds and the carboxylic acid solvent have been separated out. This additional oxidation can be performed with molecular oxygen or a gas containing it, the oxidation being catalysed by the initial catalyst still present in the said polar phase, or alternatively using an oxygen donor such as hydrogen peroxide or an organic hydroperoxide.

Such an additional oxidation is then followed by the total or partial separation of the carboxylic acid solvent, before the step of crystallization of the adipic acid in an organic solvent.

After this optional additional oxidation operation, the adipic acid is crystallized as indicated above.

The process of the invention can also be completed by a reaction to reduce the reducible impurities which may be present in the technical-grade adipic acid obtained by crystallization from an organic solvent.

Such a reduction is advantageously a hydrogenation with hydrogen, after redissolving the technical-grade adipic acid in a solvent such as water, if necessary in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst not dissolved in the medium. The hydrogenation catalyst is separated from the medium at the end of the reaction.

Finally, the recrystallization from water can also be preceded by an oxidative finishing operation using nitric acid or alternatively by a known treatment of adsorption and decolourization, for example using carbon black.

The process of the invention makes it possible to obtain, in particular, after the recrystallization from water, adipic acid which can satisfy the specifications set for its use in the synthesis of polyamide 6-6 or polyurethanes.

Other details and advantages of the invention will emerge more clearly in the light of the examples given below, purely as a guide and for the purposes of illustration.

Example 1 : PREPARATION OF OXIDATION MASSES

A jacketed titanium 1.5 l autoclave equipped with a six-blade turbomixer and various openings for the introduction of the reagents and fluids or for the removal of the reaction products and fluids, and which

has been purged beforehand with nitrogen, is loaded at room temperature with the following:

- Cobalt acetate tetrahydrate: 4.0 g (16 mmol)
- Acetic acid: 357 g
- Cyclohexane: 292.5 g
- Cyclohexanone: 3.2 g (32.7 mmol)

After closing the autoclave, the nitrogen pressure is brought to 20 bar, the stirring (1000 rpm) is started and the temperature is brought to 105°C over 20 minutes. The nitrogen is then replaced with 20 bar of depleted air (5% oxygen). The flow rate of inlet gas is adjusted to 250 litres per hour.

After an induction of about ten minutes, during which there is no consumption of oxygen, the temperature rises by 2 to 3°C and the oxygen begins to be consumed. The inlet oxygen titre is gradually raised to 21%. The oxygen titre at the reactor outlet remains less than 5% throughout the test. The temperature in the autoclave ranges between 104.9 and 105.1°C.

When 50 litres of oxygen have been consumed (degree of conversion of about 20%), continuous injection of the liquid phase is commenced: injection of an acetic acid solution containing 1.1% by weight of cobalt acetate tetrahydrate and 1.45% by weight of cyclohexanone at a flow rate of 4.6 ml/min (stabilized regime) and injection of cyclohexane at a flow rate of 5 ml/min (stabilized regime). The liquid product is stored continuously in a 7 litre decanter at 70°C.

After 380 min from the start of the reaction, the air is gradually replaced with nitrogen and the contents of the autoclave are transferred into the decanter. The decanter contains a two-phase mixture.

- 5 The upper, essentially cyclohexane phase, which contains only a small amount of products and cobalt, is separated out. The acetic lower phase (2675 g) contains most of the oxidation products and the cobalt.

The acetic phase is subjected to a first
10 distillation under the following conditions:

- pressure: 60 kPa
- temperature: 135°C

The distillation residue 1 is subjected to a further, more rigorous distillation intended to remove
15 the volatile organic compounds it contains by means of an injection of steam at 150°C under a pressure of 10 kPa.

The results obtained are collated in the table below:

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Compound	Initial untreated mass	Distillation residue 1	Distillation residue 2
Cyclohexanone	285 mmol	90 mmol	negligible
Cyclohexyl acetate	19.0 mmol	37.0 mmol	negligible
Free cyclohexanol	245 mmol	58 mmol	negligible
Glutaric acid	249 mmol	249 mmol	249 mmol

Compound	Initial untreated mass	Distillation residue 1	Distillation residue 2
Succinic acid*	164.9 mmol	164.9 mmol	164.9 mmol
Adipic acid*	2115 mmol	2115 mmol	2115 mmol
Hydroxycaproic acid	50.0 mmol	50.0 mmol	50.0 mmol
3-Hydroxyadipic acid	104 mmol	104 mmol	104 mmol
Butyrolactone	85.3 mmol	58.0 mmol	negligible
Valerolactone	34.0 mmol	12.2 mmol	negligible
Total mass	2675 g	595 g	452 g

* Total acid (free and esterified)

A second oxidation mass is prepared according to the same procedure and with the same amounts. The
 5 result obtained after distillation is identical to that indicated in the table above.

Example 2 : CRYSTALLIZATION FROM WATER

10 A portion (112 g) of the distillation residue 2 of the oxidation mass 1 is subjected to a crystallization from water (250 g). The mixture is heated to 70°C and is then gradually cooled to room temperature.

15 After filtration and washing with water, 60 g of crude adipic acid are obtained.

A recrystallization from water of this crude adipic acid gives a purified adipic acid (A) containing:

- succinic acid : 0.0003%
- 5 - glutaric acid : < 0.0001%
- cobalt : < 0.0002%

The cobalt catalyst is in the crystallization water and the washing water.

10 Example 3 : CRYSTALLIZATION FROM ACETONE

Another portion of the distillation residue 2 of the oxidation mass 1 (225 g) is diluted in 700 ml of acetone and brought to reflux. The organic materials
15 are dissolved. The undissolved cobalt salts are filtered off while hot and recovered for recycling.

The filtrate is gradually cooled to room temperature (about 20°C).

After filtration and washing with acetone,
20 120 g of crude (or technical-grade) adipic acid are obtained.

A recrystallization from water of this crude adipic acid gives a purified adipic acid (B) containing:

- 25 - succinic acid : 0.0002%
- glutaric acid : < 0.0001%
- cobalt : < 0.0002%

The adipic acid batches (A) and (B) are subjected to a heating test. This test consists in heating 50 g of each batch to 215°C for 205 min and then placing each of them in 415 ml of aqueous 5% ammonia solution. The absorbance at 454 nm of the ammonium adipate solutions obtained is then measured.

The results below are obtained, expressed as relative absorbences, the reference adipic acid (A) representing the value 1:

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- adipic acid (A) : 1
- adipic acid (B) : 0.25

The purified adipic acid (B) according to the present invention contains fewer impurities liable to become coloured on heating.

Example 4 : CRYSTALLIZATION FROM 1,4-DIOXANE

20 A portion of the distillation residue 1 of the oxidation mass 2 (112 g) of Example 1 is subjected to a crystallization from 1,4-dioxane (250 g). The mixture is heated to 70°C, filtered while hot and then gradually cooled to room temperature.

25 After filtration and washing with water, 50 g of crude adipic acid are obtained.

A recrystallization from water of this crude adipic acid gives a purified adipic acid (C) containing:

- succinic acid : 0.0002%
- 5 - glutaric acid : < 0.0001%
- cobalt : < 0.0002%

The cobalt catalyst was recovered by hot filtration of the dioxane solution.

10 Example 5 : CRYSTALLIZATION FROM ACETONITRILE

A portion of the distillation residue 1 of the oxidation mass 2 (112 g) of Example 1 is subjected to a crystallization from acetonitrile (450 g). The
15 mixture is heated to 80°C, filtered while hot and then gradually cooled to room temperature.

After filtration and washing with water, 65 g of crude adipic acid are obtained.

A recrystallization from water of this crude
20 adipic acid gives a purified adipic acid (D) containing:

- succinic acid : 0.0005%
- glutaric acid : < 0.0001%
- cobalt : < 0.0002%

25 The cobalt catalyst was recovered by hot filtration of the acetonitrile solution.

Example 6 : CRYSTALLIZATION FROM ISOPROPANOL

A portion of the distillation residue 1 of the oxidation mass 2 (112 g) is subjected to a
5 crystallization from butyl acetate (250 g). The mixture is heated to 100°C, filtered while hot and then gradually cooled to room temperature.

After filtration and washing with water, 58 g of crude adipic acid are obtained.

10 A recrystallization from water of this crude adipic acid gives a purified adipic acid (E) containing:

- succinic acid : 0.0002%
- glutaric acid : < 0.0001%
- 15 - cobalt : < 0.0002%

The adipic acid batches (A) and (C) to (E) are subjected to a heating test.

This test consists in heating 50 g of each batch to 215°C for 205 min and then placing each of
20 them in 415 ml of aqueous 5% ammonia solution.

The absorbance at 454 nm of the ammonium adipate solutions obtained is then measured.

The following results are obtained, expressed as relative absorbances, the reference adipic acid (A)
25 representing the value 1:

Purified adipic acids	Relative absorbance at 454 nM
A (Ex. 3)	1
C (Ex. 4)	0.3
D (Ex. 5)	0.2
E (Ex. 6)	0.5

The adipic acids (B), (C) and (D) purified according to the present invention contain fewer impurities liable to become coloured on heating than the adipic acid (A), thus demonstrating the effects of the crystallization from an organic solvent.

Example 7: CRYSTALLISATION IN A MIXTURE OF SOLVENTS

A portion of the distillation residue 2 of the oxidation mass 1 (112 g) is subjected to a crystallization in a solvent comprising 6% by volume of dimethyl sulphoxide and 94% by volume of butyl acetate (250 g). The mixture is heated to 100°C, filtered while hot and is then gradually cooled to room temperature.

After filtration and washing with water, 40 g of crude adipic acid are obtained.

A recrystallization of this crude adipic acid from water gives a purified adipic acid (E) containing:

- succinic acid: 0.0002%
- glutaric acid: < 0.0001%
- cobalt: < 0.0002%

In another embodiment of the process of the invention, the crystallization from an organic solvent in accordance with the invention can be carried out on
5 adipic acid crystallized from water. This crystallization from an organic solvent can be completed again by purification treatments as described above and/or by another crystallization from water.

The examples given above can be applied to a
10 reaction medium obtained from the hydroxycarbonylation of butadiene.

CLAIMS

1. Process for treating the reaction mixture obtained from the direct oxidation of
5 hydrocarbons into carboxylic acids, in the liquid phase, in a solvent and in the presence of a catalyst dissolved in the reaction medium, the said process comprising:

- when the composition of the reaction
10 mixture allows it, a separation of the phases by settling into two liquid phases: a nonpolar upper phase, essentially containing the unconverted hydrocarbon, and a polar lower phase essentially comprising the solvent, the acids formed, the catalyst
15 and some of the other reaction products and the unconverted hydrocarbon;

- a distillation of the polar lower phase or, where appropriate, of all of the reaction mixture, thus separating, on the one hand, a distillate comprising at
20 least some of the most volatile compounds such as the unconverted hydrocarbon, the solvent, the reaction intermediates and the water, and, on the other hand, the distillation residue comprising the carboxylic acids formed and the catalyst; characterized in that it
25 comprises the addition, in the distillation residue, of an organic solvent in which the carboxylic acid has a solubility of less than or equal to 15% by weight at

20°C or a mixture comprising at least one organic solvent, the said organic solvent being chosen from the families of organic compounds comprising ether, alcohol, ester, nitrile, amide, sulphoxide or carbonate
5 functions and halogen-containing, nitro or phosphorus-containing organic solvents, followed, after optional filtration of the medium obtained, by crystallization of the acids by cooling and/or evaporation of the said solvent.

10 2. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the solubility of the carboxylic acid in the solvent at a temperature of 100°C, or at its boiling point if this is lower than 100°C, is at least 5% higher than that at 20°C in the same solvent.

15 3. Process according to either of Claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the hydrocarbon used as starting material is chosen from alkanes, cycloalkanes and alkylaromatic hydrocarbons containing from 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

20 4. Process according to Claim 3, characterized in that the hydrocarbon used as starting material is chosen from cycloalkanes which have a ring containing from 5 to 12 carbon atoms.

 5. Process according to Claim 4,
25 characterized in that the hydrocarbon used as starting material is cyclohexane.

6. Process according to Claim 5, characterized in that the carboxylic acid formed is adipic acid.

7. Process according to one of Claims 1 to 5 6, characterized in that the crystallization solvents are chosen from the group comprising 1,4-dioxane; diglyme (diethylene glycol dimethyl ether); tetrahydrofuran; aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic or arylaliphatic ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl 10 ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone, methyl phenyl ketone, cyclohexanone, n-butanol; isopropanol; 3-methoxyethanol; acetonitrile; dimethylformamide; acetamide; dichloromethane; ethyl acetate; 1,2-dichloroethane; dimethyl sulphoxide; 15 nitromethane; N-methylpyrrolidone.

8. Process according to one of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that the solvent used in the step of oxidation of the hydrocarbon is an at least partial solvent for the carboxylic acid formed and is chosen 20 from polar protic solvents and polar aprotic solvents.

9. Process according to Claim 8, characterized in that the solvent used in the oxidation step is chosen from aliphatic acids containing from 1 to 9 carbon atoms and is preferably acetic acid.

25 10. Process according to one of Claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the catalyst contains cobalt, manganese, a mixture of cobalt with one or more other

metals chosen from manganese, chromium, iron, zirconium, hafnium and copper or a mixture of manganese with one or more other metals chosen from chromium, iron, zirconium, hafnium and copper.

5 11. Process according to Claim 10, characterized in that the catalyst is chosen from cobalt-based mixtures comprising either cobalt and chromium, cobalt, chromium and zirconium, cobalt and iron, cobalt and manganese or cobalt and zirconium
10 and/or hafnium.

 12. Process according to one of Claims 1 to 11, characterized in that the step of distillation of the polar lower phase, or where appropriate of the reaction mixture, is carried out at a temperature from
15 25°C to 250°C, preferably from 70°C to 150°C, and under an absolute pressure of between 10 Pa and atmospheric pressure.

 13. Process according to one of Claims 1 to 12, characterized in that the carboxylic acid obtained
20 after crystallization from the organic solvent is recrystallized from water.

 14. A carboxylic acid obtained by a process according to any one of claims 1 to 13.