

**Method for the production of nanocrystalline bismuth-
molybdenum mixed oxide**

The invention relates to a method for the production of a
5 nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide, the use of
the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide as catalyst for chemical
conversions as well as a catalyst which contains the bismuth-
molybdenum mixed oxide.

10 Until now, bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxides have been obtained
in the state of the art by precipitation methods, sol-gel
methods or solid-state reactions.

US 2007/0238904 A1 discloses a bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide
15 which is obtained by precipitation and subsequent calcining.
The bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide is suitable as catalyst
for the conversion of propylene or isobutylene to acrolein or
methacrolein.

20 WO 2008/028681 and DE 10 2006 032 452 A1 disclose a method
for the production of nanocrystalline metal oxides or mixed
metal oxides. There is no indication in these documents that
special nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxides which
are particularly suitable as catalyst for the conversion of
25 for example propylene to acrolein can be produced with the
method.

A crystalline molybdenum mixed oxide and thus also a bismuth-
molybdenum mixed oxide can be obtained only with difficulty
30 via conventional methods. Thus, G.A. Zenkovets et al., "The

structural genesis of a complex $(\text{MoVW})_5\text{O}_{14}$ oxide during thermal treatments and its redox behaviour at elevated temperatures", Materials Chemistry and Physics, 103 (2007), 295-304, disclose that a molybdenum mixed oxide obtained via precipitation and spray drying has an amorphous structure. This mixed oxide is present in the form of large aggregates approximately 5 μm in size. A partially nanocrystalline structure forms inside the aggregates due to subsequent calcining. A pure crystalline phase with crystallites more than 1000 nm in size forms only after prolonged thermal treatment at approximately 440°C. The production of a nanocrystalline molybdenum mixed oxide can thus be accomplished only with difficulty, in particular with regard to the production of small crystallites.

A disadvantage of the lead-molybdenum mixed oxides of the state of the art is thus in particular that a uniform particle size of the molybdenum mixed oxides cannot be obtained and a control of the crystallization, in particular with regard to the crystallite size, is not possible. The BET surface area of the molybdenum mixed oxides of the state of the art is likewise mostly too small. A small particle size with as large as possible a BET surface area is desired, in particular for catalytic uses.

The object of the present invention was thus the provision of a method with which a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide can be obtained which, as catalyst in catalytic conversions, has an increased activity and selectivity for the desired end product.

Summary

In one aspect, there is provided a method for the production of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide, comprising the steps of

- a) the introduction of a solution, suspension or slurry, containing a molybdenum starting compound and a bismuth starting compound, into a reaction chamber by means of a carrier fluid,
- b) a thermal treatment of the solution, suspension or slurry which contains the molybdenum starting compound and the bismuth starting compound in a treatment zone by means of a pulsating flow at a temperature of from 200 to 700°C,
- c) the formation of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide,
- d) the discharge of the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide obtained in steps b) and c) from the reactor, characterized in that the molybdenum starting compound is a molybdate and the bismuth starting compound is a bismuth salt.

In another aspect, there is provided a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide that can be obtained according to a method as defined above.

In still another aspect, there is provided the use of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide as defined above as catalyst for chemical conversions.

In yet another aspect, there is provided a catalyst, containing the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide as defined above.

In another aspect, there is provided a method for the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or of isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid, characterized in that a catalyst as defined above is used.

It was surprisingly found that a uniform particle size of the obtained bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide can be obtained by the method according to the invention and a control of the crystallization, in particular with regard to the crystallite size, is achieved. The BET surface area of the thus-obtained bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide was likewise able to be increased compared with the state of the art.

The bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide obtained according to the invention is characterized by a crystallite size in the range of from 10 nm to 1000 nm, in particular from 10 nm to 750 nm, preferably 10 nm to 500 nm and more preferably 10 nm to 300 nm and further preferably 10 nm to 100 nm, in particular 10 nm to 30 nm.

The catalytic activity of a catalyst, containing the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention, in particular in the case of a conversion of propylene to

acrolein, was able to be increased by up to 10%, compared with catalysts which contain conventionally produced bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxides.

5 Through the increased activity and selectivity of such a catalyst according to the invention, a production of acrolein from propylene that is clearly improved compared with the state of the art is possible. A conversion of isobutylene to methacrolein or analogous compounds is also possible with
10 this catalyst. This catalyst also displays in particular a very good activity in the case of a direct conversion of propylene or isobutylene to acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, wherein the conversion can preferably take place in one step according to the invention.

15 Preferably a molybdate, particularly preferably ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate, is used as molybdenum starting compound. However, it is clear to a person skilled in the art in this field that other molybdates and molybdenum compounds
20 known in the state of the art can also be used.

A bismuth salt, such as bismuth chloride, bismuth sulphate, bismuth acetate, bismuth oxide, particularly preferably bismuth nitrate, is preferably used as bismuth starting
25 compound.

The molybdenum starting compound and the bismuth starting compound are preferably used together as solution, suspension or slurry. It is most preferred if the starting compounds are
30 present as solution. In order to obtain an optimum solution, in particular in the case of poorly soluble starting compounds, the solution can additionally be heated, for example to $> 50^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- In a particularly preferred embodiment, still further metal-containing starting compounds can be present together with the molybdenum and bismuth starting compound in the solution, suspension or slurry. Metal compounds of nickel, iron and/or zinc are preferred in this connection. Co and Mn are also preferred metals. These metals are preferably used as metal salts, in particular as oxides, halides, sulphates, nitrates or acetates.
- Further preferably, metal compounds or non-metal compounds, selected from Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Mg, Ca, Ba, Sr, Ce, Mn, Cr, V, Nb, Se, Te, Sm, Gd, La, Y, Pd, Pt, Ru, Ag, Au, Si, Al, Ti, Zr, W and/or P, can also be additionally used.
- It was surprisingly found that the method can be carried out at relatively low temperatures of from 200 to 700°C, preferably 200 to 500°C, particularly preferably from 250 to 450°C, particularly preferably from 300 to 400°C. Hitherto, preferred temperatures of more than 700°C, indeed up to 1400°C, were known in the state of the art. Quite particularly surprisingly, it was also found that the crystallization process of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide can be controlled in a targeted manner by the method according to the invention, in particular the size of the crystallites and the pore-size distribution of the corresponding bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxides. This can further be advantageously influenced by the residence time in the flame or by the reactor temperature. The nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide particles that form are prevented from agglomerating by the pulsating thermal treatment. Typically, the nanocrystalline particles are immediately transferred by the stream of hot gas into a colder zone, wherein some of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed

oxide crystallites are obtained with diameters of less than 20 nm.

5 In the case of the thus-obtainable bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide crystallites, this leads to clearly increased BET surface areas of $> 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, particularly preferably 2 to $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and particularly preferably 5 to $35 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The BET surface area is determined according to DIN 66131 and 66132 (using the Brunauer, Emmett and Teller method).

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In the method according to the invention, suspensions can be calcined within a very short period, typically within a few milliseconds, at comparatively lower temperatures than are usual with methods of the state of the art, without additional
15 filtration and/or drying steps or without the addition of additional solvents. The bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide nanocrystallites that form have significantly increased BET surface areas. Thus, in a further embodiment of the present invention, a catalyst containing the bismuth-molybdenum mixed
20 oxide according to the invention ("bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide catalyst") with increased reactivity, improved rate of conversion and improved selectivity, in particular with regard to a conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid can be
25 provided.

The nearly identical residence time of every bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide particle in the homogeneous temperature field created by the method results in an
30 extremely homogeneous end product with narrow monomodal particle distribution. A device for carrying out the method according to the invention in the production of such monomodal nanocrystalline metal oxide powders is known for example from DE 101 09 892 A1. Unlike the device described

there and the method disclosed there, the present method does not, however, require an upstream evaporation step in which the starting material, i.e. the molybdenum starting compound, is heated to an evaporation temperature.

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The molybdenum starting compound, the bismuth starting compound and the further starting compounds from which the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention is produced are inserted directly via a carrier fluid, in particular a carrier gas, preferably an inert carrier gas, such as for example nitrogen, etc., into so-called reaction chambers, i.e. into the combustion chamber. Attached exhaust side to the reaction chamber is a resonance tube with a flow cross-section which is clearly reduced compared with the reaction chamber. The floor of the combustion chamber is equipped with several valves for the entry of the combustion air into the combustion chamber. The aerodynamic valves are fluidically and acoustically matched with the combustion chamber and the resonance tube geometry such that the pressure waves, created in the combustion chamber, of the homogeneous "flameless" temperature field spread pulsating predominantly in the resonance tube. A so-called Helmholtz resonator forms with pulsating flow with a pulsation frequency of between 3 and 150 Hz, preferably 5 to 110 Hz.

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Material is typically fed into the reaction chamber either with an injector or with a suitable two-component nozzle, three-component nozzle or in a Schenk dispenser.

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Preferably, the molybdenum starting compound, the bismuth starting compound and optionally the further starting compounds are introduced into the reaction chamber in atomized form, with the result that a fine distribution in the region of the treatment zones is guaranteed.

After the thermal treatment, the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxides that form are immediately transferred into a colder zone of the reaction chamber, if possible by means of the carrier fluid, with the result that they can be separated and discharged in the colder zone. The yield of the method according to the invention is almost 100%, as all of the product that forms can be discharged from the reactor.

Typically, the method is carried out at a pressure in the range of from normal pressure to 40 bar.

A subject of the invention is furthermore the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide that can be obtained by the method according to the invention. It was found that the thus-obtainable nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide preferably has a crystallite size in the range of from 5 nm to 1000 nm, preferably of from 10 nm to 800 nm, quite particularly preferably 15 to 550 nm, which, as already stated above, can preferably be set by the pulsation of the thermal treatment. The particle size can be determined by methods known to a person skilled in the art, such as XRD or TEM.

Furthermore, bismuth-molybdenum oxide particles which have a BET surface area of preferably $> 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, particularly preferably 2 to $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and quite particularly preferably 5 to $35 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ are obtained by the method according to the invention.

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A preferred bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention can be described by the general formula $\text{Mo}_x\text{Bi}_y(\text{CoNi})_z\text{Fe}_d\text{KO}_x$. This formula gives the active catalyst component without the carrier material. A bismuth-molybdenum

mixed oxide with the formula MoBiO_x is particularly preferred. A further formula for a bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide in which still further elements are present is for example $\text{Mo}_a\text{Bi}_b(\text{CoNi})_c\text{Fe}_d\text{Mn}_e\text{K}_f\text{P}_g\text{Al}_h\text{Si}_i\text{Sm}_j\text{O}_x$ wherein preferably a is 10-13, b 1-2, c 7-9, d 1.5-2.3, e 0.05-0.3 f = 0.02-0.1, g 0.01-0.1, h 270-280, i 0.4-0.9, j 0.05-0.15 and x = 2 or more. A particularly preferred composition within this general formula can be represented by the formula $\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Bi}_{1.5}(\text{CoNi})_{8.0}\text{Fe}_{1.8}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{K}_{0.06}\text{P}_{0.04}\text{Al}_{275}\text{Si}_{0.66}\text{Sm}_{0.1}\text{O}_x$.

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The molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention is suitable in preferred developments of the present invention for use as catalytically active component of a catalyst, for example of a catalyst for the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid. In particular, this catalyst according to the invention is also suitable for a direct conversion of propylene or isobutylene to acrylic acid or methacrylic acid, wherein the conversion can, advantageously compared with the state of the art, take place in one step.

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In industry, acrolein serves as starting material for the production of acrylic acid. Large-scale industrial production usually takes place in the state of the art by a two-stage oxidation of propylene with the aid of catalysts. In the first stage, propylene is converted with air to propenal (acrolein). The oxidation of propenal to acrylic acid takes place in the second stage. The main use of acrylic acid is polymerization to superabsorbent polymers (use e.g. in nappies), acrylate esters (which are in turn used for the production of polymers) and as comonomers in the production of polymer dispersions. The water-soluble polymerisates of acrylic acid are used as finishes and thickeners as well as coatings for solid dosage forms and as ointment bases.

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Polyacrylic acid ethyl ester has proved its worth as copolymerization partner for the production of weather-proof elastomers.

5 It was surprisingly found that a single-stage synthesis of acrolein and/or acrylic acid from propylene or methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid from isobutylene can be carried out with the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide catalyst according to the invention.

10 A subject of the invention is thus also a catalyst which contains the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention. The catalyst can be a supported or an unsupported catalyst.

15 The bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide can be processed together with a suitable binder to an extrudate (tablets, shaped bodies, honeycomb bodies and the like). Any binder that is familiar to a person skilled in the art and appears suitable, in particular silicate materials, aluminium oxide, zirconium
20 compounds, titanium oxide, as well as their mixtures, and materials such as e.g. cement, clay, silica/alumina, can be used as binders. Preferred binders are, among others, pseudoboehmite as well as siliceous binders such as colloidal silicon oxide or silica sol.

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The bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide can furthermore be processed together with other components, preferably with a binder, particularly preferably with an organic binder, for example organic glues, polymers, resins or waxes, to a
30 washcoat which can be applied to a metallic or ceramic support. Optionally, additional impregnating steps or calcining steps can take place.

Preferably, the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention is present as coating on a support. A preferred support material is steatite, steatite spheres are particularly preferred. Preferably, a so-called fluidized bed
5 coating device is used to carry out the coating.

A subject of the invention is also a method for the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid, wherein a catalyst
10 according to the invention, as described above, is used.

The method preferably takes place in one stage. The method is carried out by passing a mixture of propylene or isobutylene, oxygen and nitrogen at 300 to 600°C over a bed of the
15 catalyst. The bed can be a packed bed or a fluid bed.

The invention is described in more detail with reference to the following embodiment examples and figures, which are not to be regarded as limitative. The device used corresponds
20 largely to the device described in DE 101 09 892 A1, with the difference that the device used for carrying out the method according to the invention had no preliminary evaporator stage.

25 Figure 1 shows the particle-size distribution of the suspension from Example 2.

Figure 2 shows the XRD spectrum of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention which was obtained at
30 450°C.

Figure 3 shows the particle-size distribution of the suspension from Example 3.

Figure 4 shows the XRD spectrum of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention which was obtained at 500°C.

- 5 Figure 5 shows the particle-size distribution of the suspension from Example 4.

Figure 6 shows the particle-size distribution of the suspension from Example 5.

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Figure 7 shows the XRD spectrum of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to the invention obtained at 600°C.

Embodiment examples:**General:**

5 The essential advantages of the preparation with the aid of the pulsation reactor are the reduction of the overall preparation time, the small outlay (only the reactor is needed) and the fact that there is no drying and treatment of the product. The desired BET surface areas, particle sizes and
10 also the crystallinity of the material can be varied in one step by the pulsation reactor.

Example 1: comparison example (according to DE 10 2006 015710 A1)

15 A solution I was produced by dissolving nitrates of iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese, potassium in the proportions by mass 23.2:47.26:29.28:0.0646:0.2067 in 3.5 litres of water, heating to 40°C accompanied by stirring and adding a nitric
20 acid solution of 0.1 mol Sm^{3+} and 2 mol HNO_3 .

For a solution II, a solution of 2118.6 g ammonium heptamolybdate in 2.7 l water was prepared at 40°C, 4.4 g phosphoric acid as well as 0.428 g Aerosil 200 (Degussa) and
25 14 g aluminium oxide in 1 l water were added to it.

Solution II was added slowly and accompanied by intensive stirring to solution I. In a separate vessel, a solution III, consisting of 790 g bismuth nitrate and 0.72 mol HNO_3 , was
30 prepared. The coprecipitate for the production of the active catalyst phase was obtained by adding this solution to the other active components.

The coprecipitate was stirred intensively for 12 hours. The obtained suspension was dried in a spray dryer with a rotary disk at a gas-entry temperature of 350°C. The quantity of air was set such that an exit temperature of 100 +/- 10°C was
 5 obtained.

The obtained average particle diameter of the thus-produced powder was 55 µm. This powder was treated in a convection oven at a temperature of 445°C for 1 hour, until a mixed oxide
 10 formed which was ground in the next step to an average particle diameter of 1 µm. The mixed oxide was sprayed as aqueous suspension through a two-component nozzle onto a ceramic spherical catalyst support and dried at 60°C in the air flow. These were circulated in a drum to homogenize the
 15 pellets. The obtained product was heated to 540°C for 1 hour to solidify the applied active material.

The thus-produced catalyst had the composition
 $(\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Bi}_{1.5}(\text{Co}+\text{Ni})_{8.6}\text{Fe}_{1.8}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{K}_{0.06}\text{P}_{0.04}\text{Al}_{275}\text{Si}_{0.66}\text{Sm}_{0.1})\text{O}_x$.
 20

Test of the catalyst:

The catalyst of Example 1 was coated with a mixture composed of 7.5 vol.-% propylene (chemical grade), 58 vol.-% air, and
 25 inert gas (total 100 vol.-%). The total gas flow was 36.9 l/min. The temperature of the heat carrier was 365°C. The rate of conversion of the propylene was 89.5 mol-%, the product selectivity for acrolein and acrylic acid was 95.3% (see also Example 7, Table 1).

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Example 2 (according to the invention)

60 l demineralized water was weighed into a 100-l vessel. This was heated to 50°C. The following substances were added
 5 to the demineralized water in succession:

Substance	Quantity [g]	Colour of solution after addition
Nickel nitrate solution (Ni: 12%)	6599.25	green
Iron nitrate x 9H ₂ O	1664.68	green
Zinc nitrate x 6H ₂ O	1202.67	green
Ammonium heptamolybdate x 4H ₂ O	4344.48	green-yellow

The suspension was heated to 75°C accompanied by stirring. The suspension was cooled to 64°C and then 3290 g Ludox® AS40
 10 was added. The bismuth nitrate solution (2.5 l 10% nitric acid + 991.04 g bismuth nitrate x 5H₂O) was then added at a temperature of 62°C. The suspension now had a temperature of 58°C and was stirred for 10 minutes.

15 The particle-size distribution of the suspension was determined: the results are to be seen in Figure 1.

The suspension was injected into the pulsation reactor at a dispensing rate of 20 kg/h. The temperature was 450°C. The
 20 XRD spectrum of the obtained samples shows the following result:

The material produced at 450°C in the pulsation reactor as catalyst has a BET surface area of 23 m²/g and is
 25 characterized by the powder diffractogram (XRD) shown in Figure 2.

The decomposition of the nitrate precursors as well as the formation of metal-molybdate phases such as e.g. bismuth molybdate can be seen from the XRD diffractogram.

- 5 For the coating tests described below, 1.45 kg of the material atomized at 450°C in the pulsation reactor was produced.

Example 3 (according to the invention)

- 10 60 l demineralized water was weighed into a 100-l vessel. This was heated to 50°C. The following compounds were added to the demineralized water in succession:

Substance	Quantity [g]	Colour of solution after addition
Nickel nitrate solution (Ni: 12%)	6599.25	green
Iron nitrate x 9H ₂ O	1664.68	green
Zinc nitrate x 6H ₂ O	1202.67	green
Ammonium heptamolybdate x 4H ₂ O	4344.48	green-yellow

- 15 The suspension was heated to 75°C accompanied by stirring. The suspension was cooled to 64°C and then 3290 g Ludox® AS40 was added. The bismuth nitrate solution (2.5 l 10% nitric acid + 991.04 g bismuth nitrate x 5H₂O) was then added at a temperature of 62°C. The suspension now had a temperature of
- 20 58°C and was stirred for 10 minutes.

The particle-size distribution of the suspension was determined. The results are to be found in Figure 3.

The suspension was injected into the pulsation reactor at a dispensing rate of 20 kg/h.

The obtained material was atomized at 500°C in the pulsation reactor. The XRD diffractogram of the obtained samples shows the following result:

The material produced at 500°C in the pulsation reactor has a BET surface area of 21 m²/g and is characterized by the diffractogram shown in Figure 4.

The decomposition of the nitrate precursors as well as the formation of metal-molybdate phases such as e.g. bismuth molybdate can be seen from the XRD diffractogram. Because of the Bi deficit, the main fraction of the examined catalysts consists of iron molybdate in all cases.

For the coating tests described below, 1.45 kg of the powder atomized at 500°C in the pulsation reactor was produced.

20

Example 4 (according to the invention)

60 l demineralized water was weighed into a 100-l vessel. This was heated to 50°C. The following substances were added to the demineralized water in succession:

Substance	Quantity [g]	Colour of solution after addition
Nickel nitrate solution (Ni: 12%)	6599.25	green
Iron nitrate x 9H ₂ O	1664.68	green
Zinc nitrate x 6H ₂ O	1202.67	green
Ammonium heptamolybdate x 4H ₂ O	4344.48	green-yellow

The suspension was heated to 75°C accompanied by stirring. The suspension was cooled to 64°C and then 3290 g Ludox® AS40 was added. The bismuth nitrate solution (2.5 l 10% nitric acid
5 + 991.04 g bismuth nitrate x 5H₂O) was then added at a temperature of 62°C. The suspension now had a temperature of 58°C and was stirred for 10 minutes.

The particle-size distribution of the suspension was
10 determined: the results are to be found in Figure 5.

The suspension was injected into the pulsation reactor at a dispensing rate of 20 kg/h. The obtained material was atomized at 600°C in the pulsation reactor.
15

The material produced at 600°C in the pulsation reactor had a BET surface area of 18 m²/g and is characterized by the diffractogram represented in Figure 7.

20 The decomposition of the nitrate precursors and the formation of a BiMoO₄ phase can be seen from the XRD diffractogram.

For the coating tests described below, 1.45 kg of the powder atomized at 600°C in the pulsation reactor was produced.

Example 5 (according to the invention)

1st solution: 40 l demineralized water was weighed into a 100-l vessel. This was heated to 55°C. The following substances were added to the demineralized water in succession.

Substance	Quantity [g]	Temperature [°C]	pH value	Colour of solution after addition
Iron nitrate x 9H ₂ O	587.12	55	2.73	orange
Nickel nitrate solution (Ni: 12%)	7108.15	50	1.92	green
Cobalt nitrate x 6H ₂ O	563.93	50	1.84	green
Potassium nitrate	12.24	50 / 30**	1.84	green
LUDOX AS40	3638.04g	28**	1.92	dark green

The LUDOX® AS40 was not added until the next day. For this reason, the solution was cooled to 30°C.

2nd solution: 20 l demineralized water was introduced into a 100-l sheet metal drum and then heated to 57°C (pH-value: 5.00). The following substances were added to the demineralized water in succession:

Substance	Quantity [g]	Temperature [°C]	pH value	Colour of solution after addition
Ammonium heptamolybdate x 4H ₂ O	5131.56	50	5.46	colourless/ greenish
Phosphoric acid	280.09	50	5.42	light green

3rd solution: 2115.4 g demineralized water (20°C) was weighed into a 10-l vessel.

Substance	Quantity [g]	Temperature [°C]	pH value	Colour of solution after addition
Nitric acid (65%)	384.6	28	---	colourless
Bismuth nitrate x 5H ₂ O	1174.90g	25	---	colourless

5

The 1st solution was combined with the 2nd solution accompanied by intensive mixing (temperature: 34°C; pH value: 4.76). Thereafter, there was a light green suspension. The 3rd solution was then added (temperature: 34°C; pH value: 2.02). The suspension (ochre/yellow) was stirred for one hour. A slight gas formation was then observed.

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The particle-size distribution of the suspension was determined. The results are to be found in Figure 6.

15

The suspension was injected into the pulsation reactor at a dispensing rate of 20 kg/h.

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The suspension was injected with the above-named parameters at 600°C. The formation of a BiMoO₄ phase is clear from the XRD that is not shown. The XRD spectrum is essentially identical to the XRD spectrum for Example 4 shown in Figure 7.

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2.06 kg of the powder atomized at 600°C in the pulsation reactor and 1.07 kg of the powder atomized at 400°C in the pulsation reactor were available for coating tests.

Example 6 (production of the coated catalysts)

A fluidized bed coating device was used to carry out the
5 coating.

The steatite spheres were coated with the various bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide active materials from Examples 1 to 4 under the following conditions:

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22.22 g of the material was weighed into a measuring cylinder, made into a slurry with 500 ml distilled H₂O. The resulting suspension was stirred intensively. 8.89 g binder was then added and the mixture stirred for 1 hour on a
15 magnetic stirrer.

The coating of the produced suspension took place on a weighed-in sample of 80 g steatite spheres of (2 - 4 mm), wherein the active material charge was 20% (50 g powder per
20 200 g steatite spheres). The catalyst was then dried in air at 110°C.

Example 7 (determination of the catalytic performance data of the catalysts)

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21 g catalyst, diluted with 350 g steatite spheres (4.5 mm in diameter) to avoid hotspots, was poured into a 120-cm long reaction tube with an internal diameter of 24.8 mm to a length of 105 cm. The reaction tube was in a liquid salt bath
30 which can be heated to temperatures of up to 500°C. In the catalyst bed there was a 3 mm protective tube with an integrated thermocouple via which the catalyst temperature over the complete catalyst combination can be displayed. To determine the catalytic performance data, 7.5 vol.-%

propylene, 58 vol.-% air and nitrogen (total 100 vol.-%) were passed over the catalyst at 4500 Nl/h at most. The propylene conversion rate and the acrolein selectivity were set at an average catalyst temperature of 365°C, and the constituents
 5 of the reaction gas were analysed after leaving the reaction tube. The results of the tests with the materials obtained in Examples 1 to 4 as catalyst (produced according to Example 6) are listed in Table 1.

10 Table 1: Performance data of catalysts according to the invention and of a comparison catalyst

	Example 1 (comparison example)	Example 2 (according to the invention)	Example 3 (according to the invention)	Example 4 (according to the invention)
Propylene conversion rate	89.5	91	93.5	94
Acrolein selectivity	95.3	96.5	96.5	96
Yield	85.2	87.81	90.3	90.3

As can be seen from Table 1, the advantages of the catalysts according to the invention are a higher yield and acrolein
 15 selectivity than with a catalyst in which the bismuth-molybdenum mixture active material was produced according to a method of the state of the art (comparison example, Example 1).

Claims

1. Method for the production of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide, comprising the steps of

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a) the introduction of a solution, suspension or slurry, containing a molybdenum starting compound and a bismuth starting compound, into a reaction chamber by means of a carrier fluid,

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b) a thermal treatment of the solution, suspension or slurry which contains the molybdenum starting compound and the bismuth starting compound in a treatment zone by means of a pulsating flow at a temperature of from 200 to 700°C,

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c) the formation of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide,

d) the discharge of the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide obtained in steps b) and c) from the reactor, characterized in that the molybdenum starting compound is a molybdate and the bismuth starting compound is a bismuth salt.

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2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the molybdenum starting compound is ammonium heptamolybdate tetrahydrate.

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3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the bismuth starting compound is bismuth nitrate.

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4. Method according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that further metal-containing starting compounds, selected from nickel, iron, cobalt, manganese and/or zinc starting compounds, are used in the solution, suspension or slurry.

5. Method according to claim 4, characterized in that the further metal-containing starting compounds are selected from nickel, iron and/or zinc starting compounds.
- 5 6. Method according to one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the carrier fluid is a gas.
7. Nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide that can be obtained according to a method according to one of
10 claims 1 to 6.
8. Nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to claim 7, characterized in that its crystallite size lies in the range of from 10 nm to 1000 nm.
- 15 9. Nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to claim 7 or 8, characterized in that it has a BET surface area of from 1 to 50 m²/g.
- 20 10. Use of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to one of claims 7 to 9 as catalyst for chemical conversions.
- 25 11. Use according to claim 10 for the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid.
- 30 12. Use according to claim 11, characterized in that the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid takes place in one stage.

13. Catalyst, containing the nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide according to one of claims 7 to 9.
- 5 14. Catalyst according to claim 13, characterized in that the molybdenum mixed oxide is present as coating on a support.
15. Catalyst according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that it comprises a binder.
- 10 16. Method for the conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or of isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid, characterized in that a catalyst according to one of claims 13 to 15 is used.
- 15 17. Method according to claim 16, characterized in that the method takes place in one stage.
- 20 18. Method according to claim 15 or 16, characterized in that a mixture of propylene or isobutylene, oxygen and nitrogen is passed over a bed of the catalyst at 300 to 600°C.

**Method for the production of nanocrystalline bismuth-
molybdenum mixed oxide**

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Abstract:

The invention relates to a method for the production of a nanocrystalline bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide, the use of the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide as catalyst for chemical conversions, in particular for a conversion of propylene to acrolein and/or acrylic acid or of isobutylene to methacrolein and/or methacrylic acid as well as a catalyst which contains the bismuth-molybdenum mixed oxide.

15 (Fig. 7)