

5 REGENERATION OF IONIC LIQUID CATALYST USING A METAL IN THE ABSENCE OF ADDED HYDROGEN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to methods for the regeneration of catalysts and more specifically to the regeneration of ionic liquid catalysts.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Ionic liquids are liquids that are composed entirely of ions. The so-called "low temperature" ionic liquids are generally organic salts with melting points under 100 degrees C, often even lower than room temperature. Ionic liquids may be suitable for example for use as a catalyst and as a solvent in alkylation and polymerization reactions as well as in dimerization, oligomerization
20 acetylation, metatheses, and copolymerization reactions.

One class of ionic liquids is fused salt compositions, which are molten at low temperature and are useful as catalysts, solvents and electrolytes. Such compositions are mixtures of components which are liquid at temperatures
25 below the individual melting points of the components.

Ionic liquids can be defined as liquids whose make-up is entirely comprised of ions as a combination of cations and anions. The most common ionic liquids are those prepared from organic-based cations and inorganic or organic
30 anions. The most common organic cations are ammonium cations, but phosphonium and sulphonium cations are also frequently used. Ionic liquids of pyridinium and imidazolium are perhaps the most commonly used cations. Anions include, but not limited to, BF_4^- , PF_6^- , haloaluminates such as Al_2Cl_7^- and Al_2Br_7^- , $[(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N}]^-$, alkyl sulphates (RSO_3^-), carboxylates (RCO_2^-) and
35 many other. The most catalytically interesting ionic liquids are those derived from ammonium halides and Lewis acids (such as AlCl_3 , TiCl_4 , SnCl_4 ,