



聚烯烴系列潛力產品座談會

Linear α -olefin技術發展及潛力應用

時國誠

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Background

- Linear Alpha Olefins (LAOs, even-carbon numbered olefins ranging from **C4 to C30+** carbon atoms).
- The main applications for the LAOs are as co-monomers for **polyethylene** production, for **oxo-alcohols** used in detergent and plasticizers and for the production of **poly-alpha olefins** for the synthetic lubricant pool.
- The total world production for LAOs accounted for 3.5 Mt/y in 2012 for a total capacity of 4.3 Mt/y (with the exception of 1-butene production from refinery streams). The global annual average growth for LAOs is estimated at 3.3% (2012-2018) but depends largely on the region with a higher growth in developing countries.
- Globally, **co-monomer grade LAO consumption (C4-C8)** is the largest and fastest-growing application, particularly for the production of linear low-density polyethylene resins (LLDPE).

LAOs by ethylene oligomerization processes

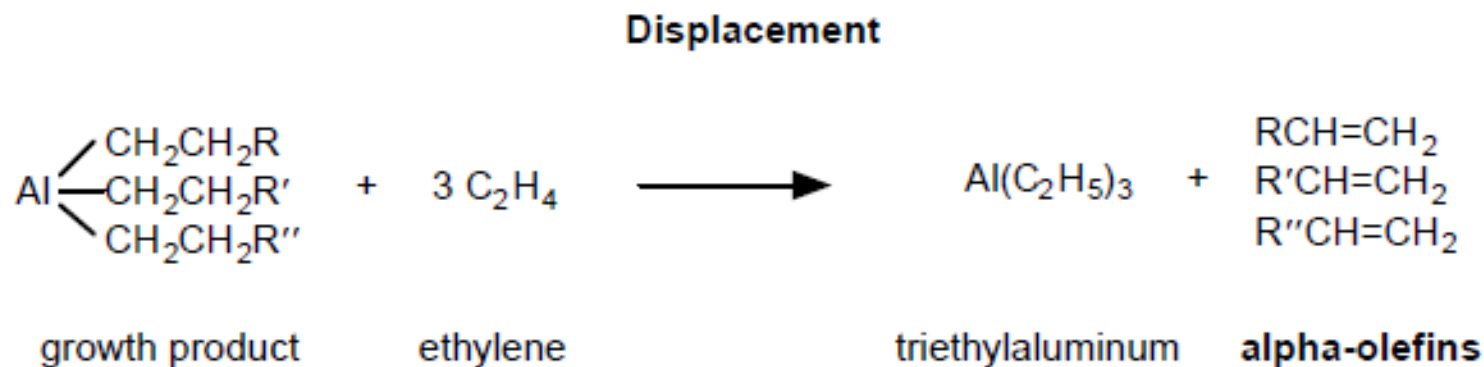
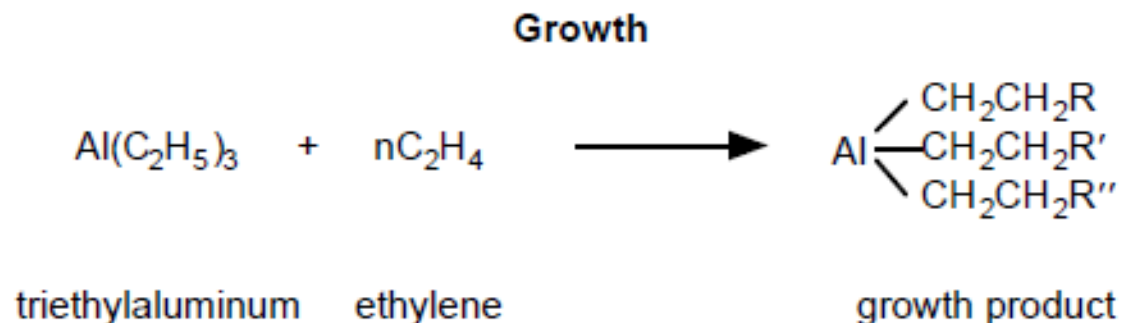
full-range processes-technology and market survey

Company (industrial)	Type of catalyst	Typical LAO distribution (wt. %)	World capacity (2012, kt/y)	Announced new capacities (> 2012, kt/y)
CPChem	AlEt ₃ (1 step)	C ₄ -C ₁₀ = 54 (49) ^(a) C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ = 18 (18) C ₁₆ -C ₂₀₊ = 28 (33)	1053	140
Ineos	AlEt ₃ (2 steps)	C ₄ -C ₁₀ = 70-77 C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ = 21-28 C ₁₆ -C ₂₀₊ = 2	565	375
Shell	Ni/P-O (biphasic)	C ₄ -C ₁₀ = 54 (32) ^{(a),(b)} C ₁₂ -C ₁₄ = 18 (16) C ₁₆ -C ₂₀₊ = 28 (52)	1251	650
Idemitsu	Zr/L/AlR _{3-x} Cl _x (solvent)	Non disclosed	60	330
SABIC/Linde	Zr/L/AlR _{3-x} Cl _x (solvent)	C ₄ -C ₁₀ = 82 (26) ^(a) C ₁₂ -C ₂₀₊ = 18 (74)	250	37

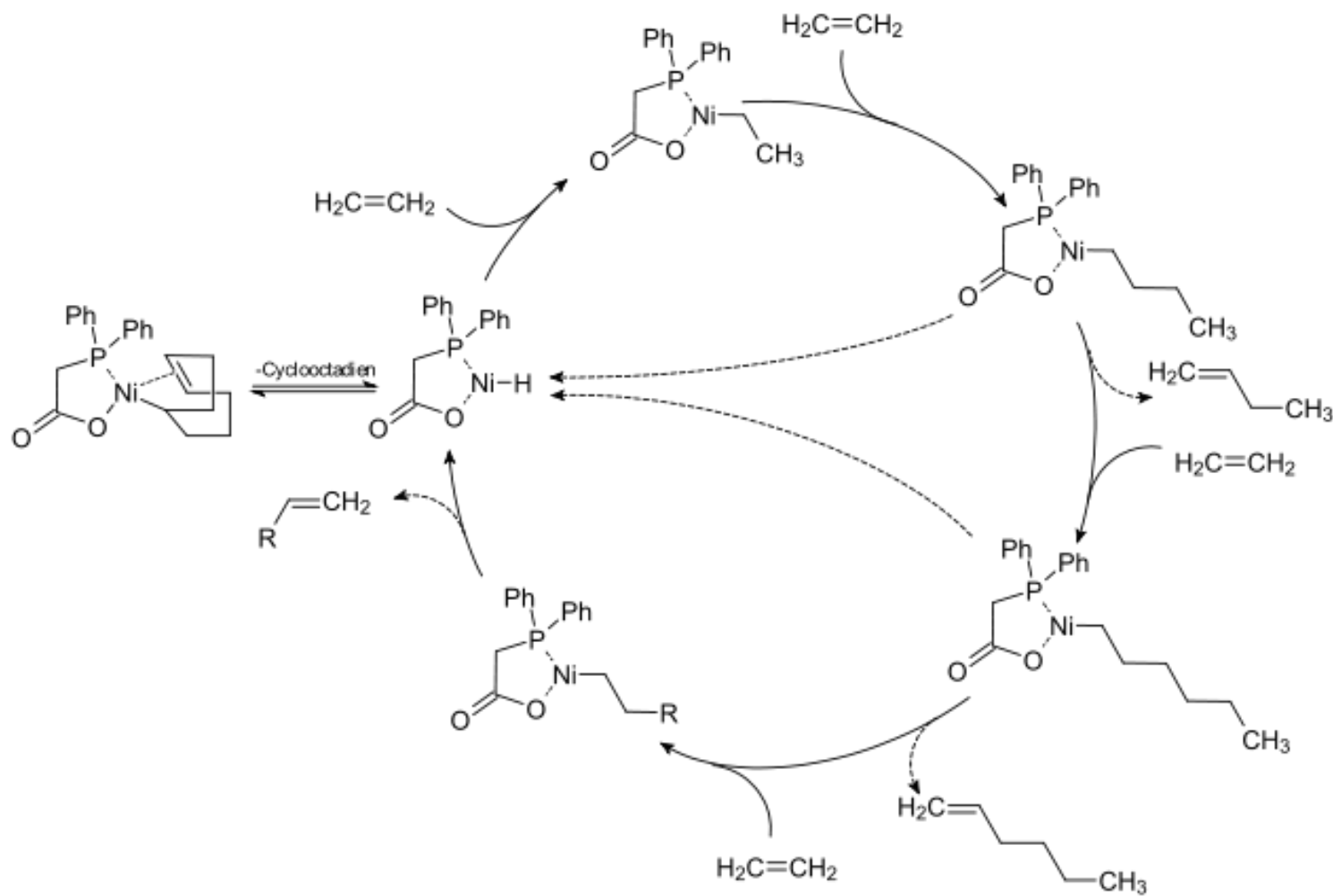
(a) Typical distribution, in brackets possible flexibility (b) possible distribution of LAOs after oligomerization and before isomerization and metathesis processing

Source: IHS Chemicals, Chemical Economics Handbook: Linear alpha-Olefins, August 2013.

Ziegler processes-CPChem



SHOP processes-CPChem



LAOs by ethylene oligomerization processes

On purpose processes^(a) for the selective production of 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octane

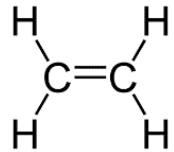
LAO produced	Process/company	Catalyst type	Capacity (kt/y) ^(b)
1-Butene	AlphaButol /Axens	Ti/AlR ₃	708
1-Hexene	CPChem	Cr proprietary/ AlR ₃	397
1-Hexene	AlphaHexol/Axens	Cr proprietary /AlR ₃	50 ^(c)
1-Hexene	Mitsui	Ti proprietary /"MAO"	30
1-Octene/1-Hexene	Sasol	Cr proprietary/ "MAO"	100

(a) only commercialized processes are cited here (b) include planned capacities (c) total capacity for 2 units AlphaButol et AlphaHexol

Source: IHS Chemicals, Chemical Economies Handbook:Linear alpha-Oiefins, August 2013.

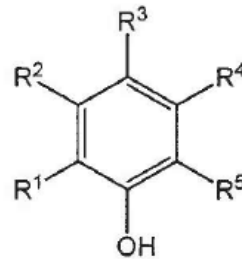
- The first AlphaHexol unit was commercialized in 2012.

AlphaHexol/Axens



140°C ; 435psi

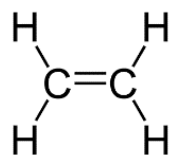
Cr-based catalyst/Mg-based cocatalyst
Aluminum salt activator



Ligand precursor

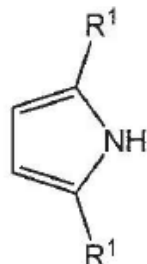
- The reaction yield of C6 olefins is **over 85%** with some C4 as well as higher carbon number olefins as by-products.
- The selectivity of the alpha-olefins in the C6 fraction is very high, at over **99%**
- The first AlphaHexol unit was commercialized in 2012.
- PEP Review 2012-11

Ethylene trimerization processes-Chevron Phillips



Cr(III) 2-ethylhexanoate/2,5-dimethylpyrrole
Triethylaluminum/diethylaluminum chloride

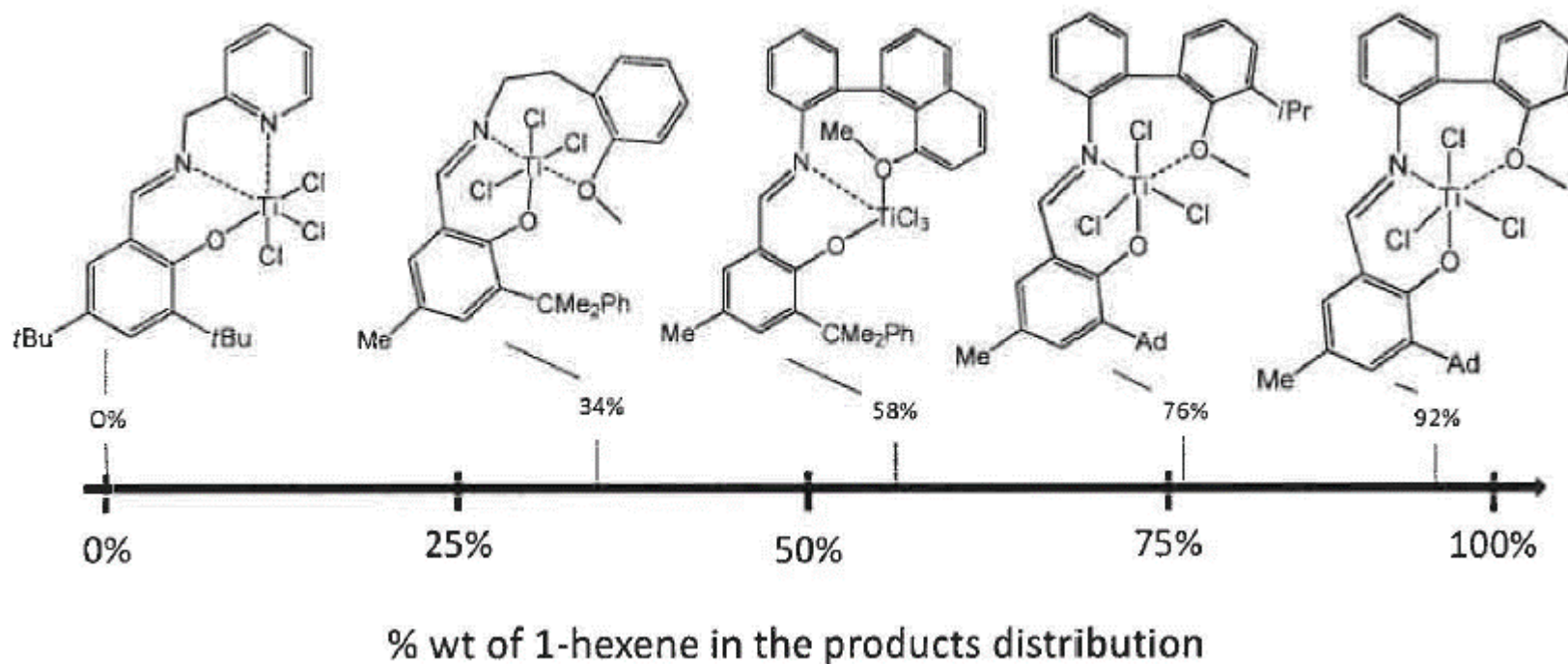
110-130°C ; 700-800psi



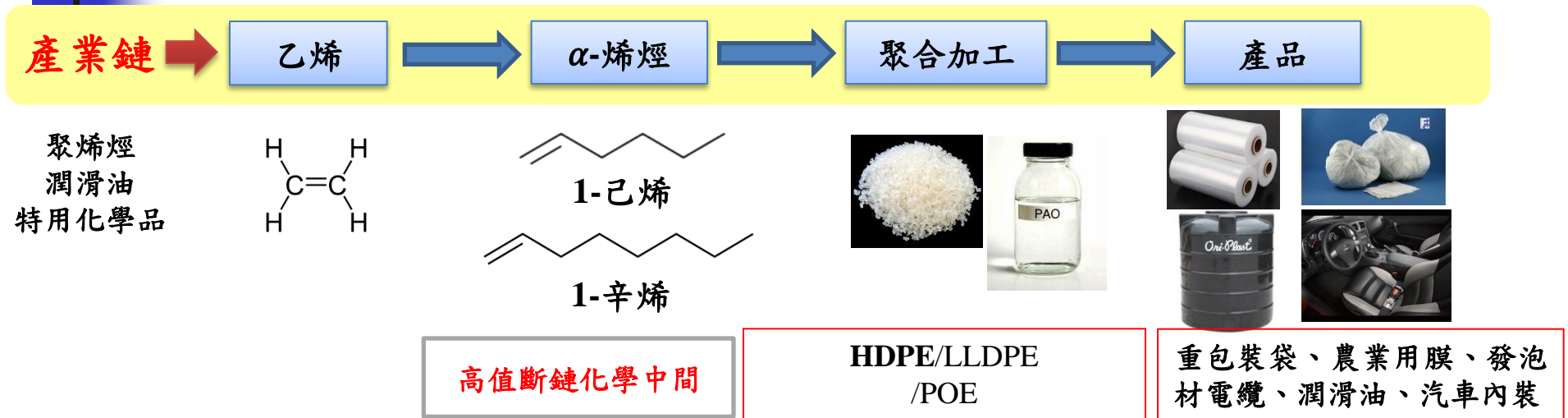
Ligand precursor

- LP (CPChem) reported the use of pyrrolide ligand in 1991.
- CPChem implemented this technology through two joint ventures with Qatar Chemical Company Ltd. in Mesaieed (**Qatar**) and **Saudi Polymers** Company in Al Jubail (Saudi Arabia), producing 47000 t/y and 100000 t/y, respectively. In 2014, CPChem also announced the start-up of a 1-hexene production unit of 250000 t/y in Baytown, Texas (USA).

Ethylene Trimerization Processes-Mitsui



聚烯烴新料源開發(C6/C8 α -olefin)



- 長鏈端烯烴(α -olefin)中1-己烯和1-辛烯，是生產LLDPE和HDPE中重要的共聚單體，為我國斷鏈原料。使用長鏈端烯烴的中游產品C6、C8-LLDPE具有拉伸强度高、抗衝擊和抗撕裂等優點，耐環境應力開裂性能可達5000h以上，其特別適合於生產包裝膜和農用薄膜，國內尚未生產此規格產品，依賴進口。
- 長鏈端烯烴也是製造聚烯烴彈性體(POE)以及合成潤滑油等產品的重要原料。