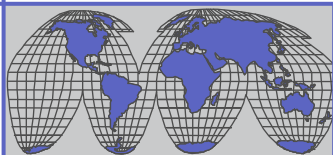


# Development of a Solid Acid Catalyst Alkylation Process



***AlkyClean***<sup>®</sup>  
**Solid Acid Alkylation**

**October 6, 2006**



 **ALBEMARLE**<sup>™</sup>  
C A T A L Y S T S

**NESTE OIL**

**ABB**

# ***AlkyClean*<sup>®</sup> solid acid alkylation**

---

## Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Process Development
- Demonstration Unit
- Economic Benchmarking
- Summary

# *AlkyClean* process for gasoline alkylate

- Mandate: Cleaner fuels and “Greener” refining processes
- Answer: Alkylate = Clean Gasoline  
High RON & MON, virtually no olefins, aromatics or sulfur, low RVP
- Problem: Safety, environmental and reliability issues associated with current liquid acid technologies
- Challenge: Develop and demonstrate an environmentally friendly and competitive Solid Acid Catalyst (SAC) technology to replace HF and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> technologies



# Alkylation processes

**H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**  
(Sulfuric acid)



**Liquid**  
80 kg/ton  
alkylate

**HF**  
(Hydrogen fluoride)



**Gas**  
4000 gram/ton  
alkylate

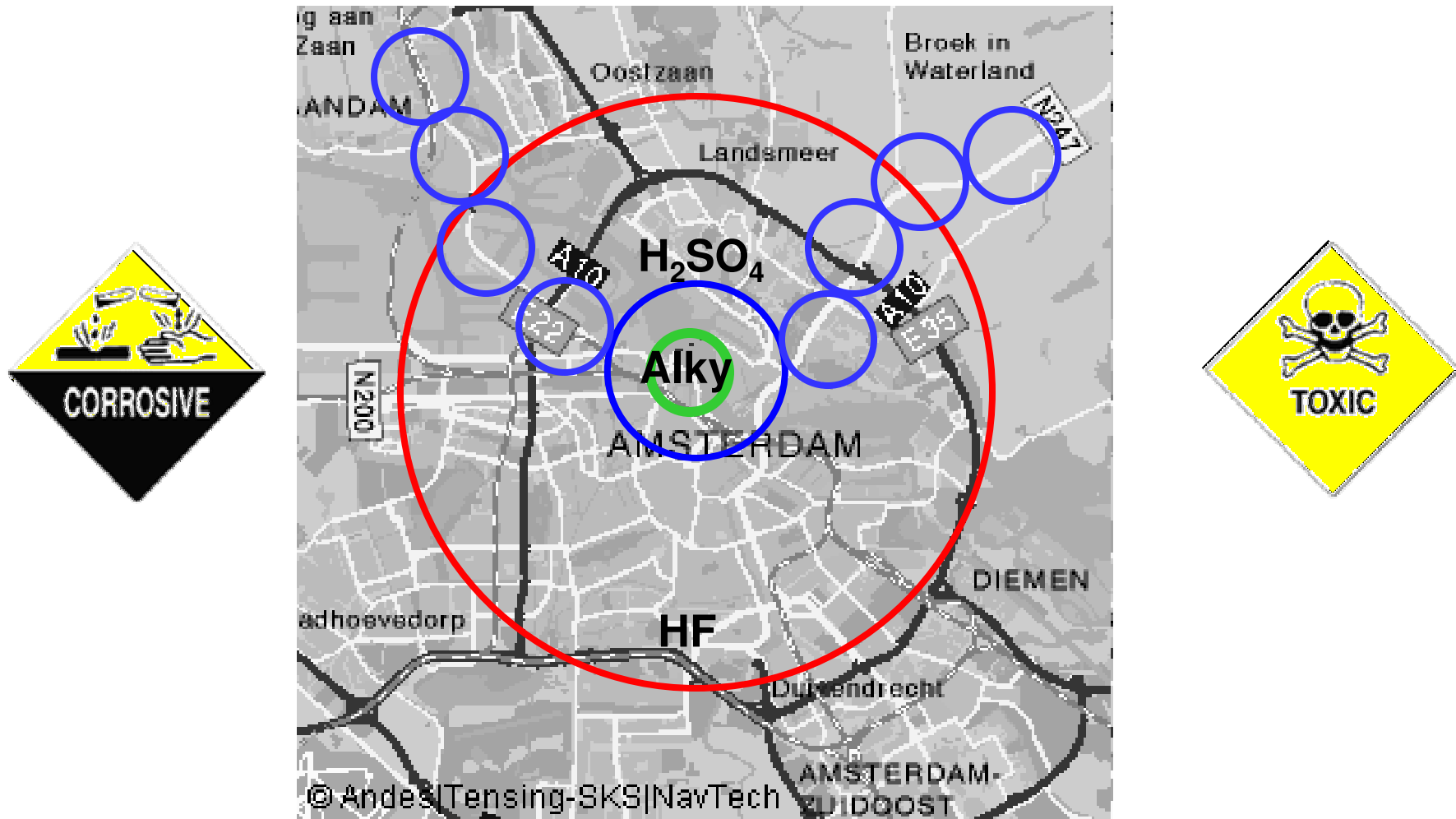
**AlkyClean**  
(Solid acid)



**Solid**  
<400 gram/ton  
alkylate

# Localized risk during use

- Measured by risk analyses (experimental data and individual risk measurement)



# Alkylation market drivers

- Economic driver – increases quantity of gasoline
- Environmental driver – high quality RFG blend stock
  - No olefins, aromatics, or S
  - Low volatility (“RVP”)
  - High octane, RON & MON
  - MTBE replacement

# Gasoline alkylation

**Butene + isobutane**  
(Often mixed olefin feeds)



**iso-octane**

# Gasoline alkylation chemistry

- Reaction of  $C_3$ - $C_5$  olefins with isobutane to produce primarily gasoline boiling range  $C_7$ - $C_9$  isoparaffins
- Primary reaction:  $IC_4 + C_4= \rightarrow$  TMPs Preferred– High Octane
- Secondary reactions yield:
 

$DMHs$ $C_5 - C_7s$ $C_9+$	}	Undesirable - Low Octane High RVP or High B.P.
----------------------------------	---	--

Selectivity to TMPs favored by:

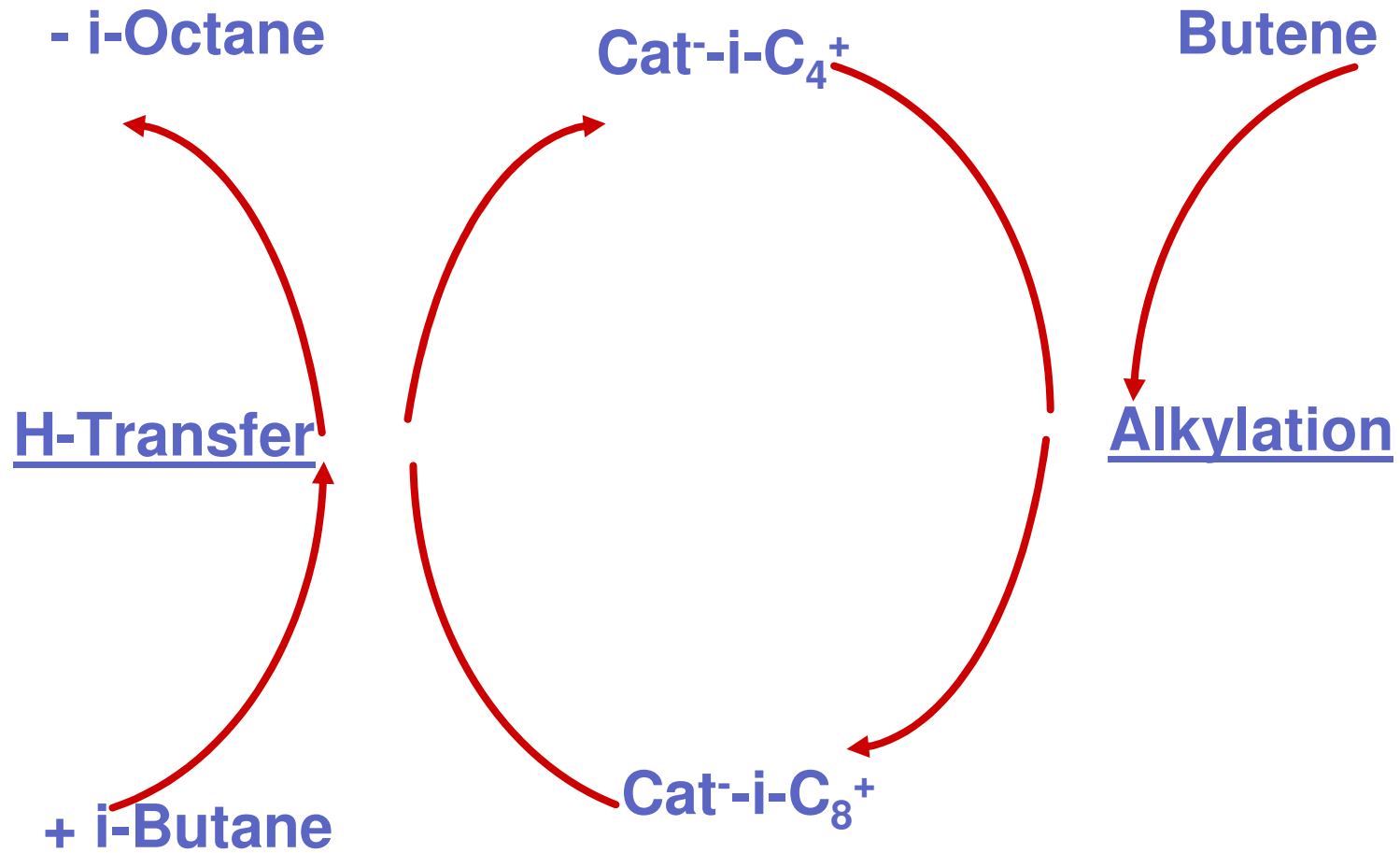
- Higher isobutane/olefin (I/O) ratio at catalytic sites
- Higher hydrogen transfer rates (catalyst function)
- Lower reactor operating temperature

$C_5+$  alkylate from  $C_4$  olefins:

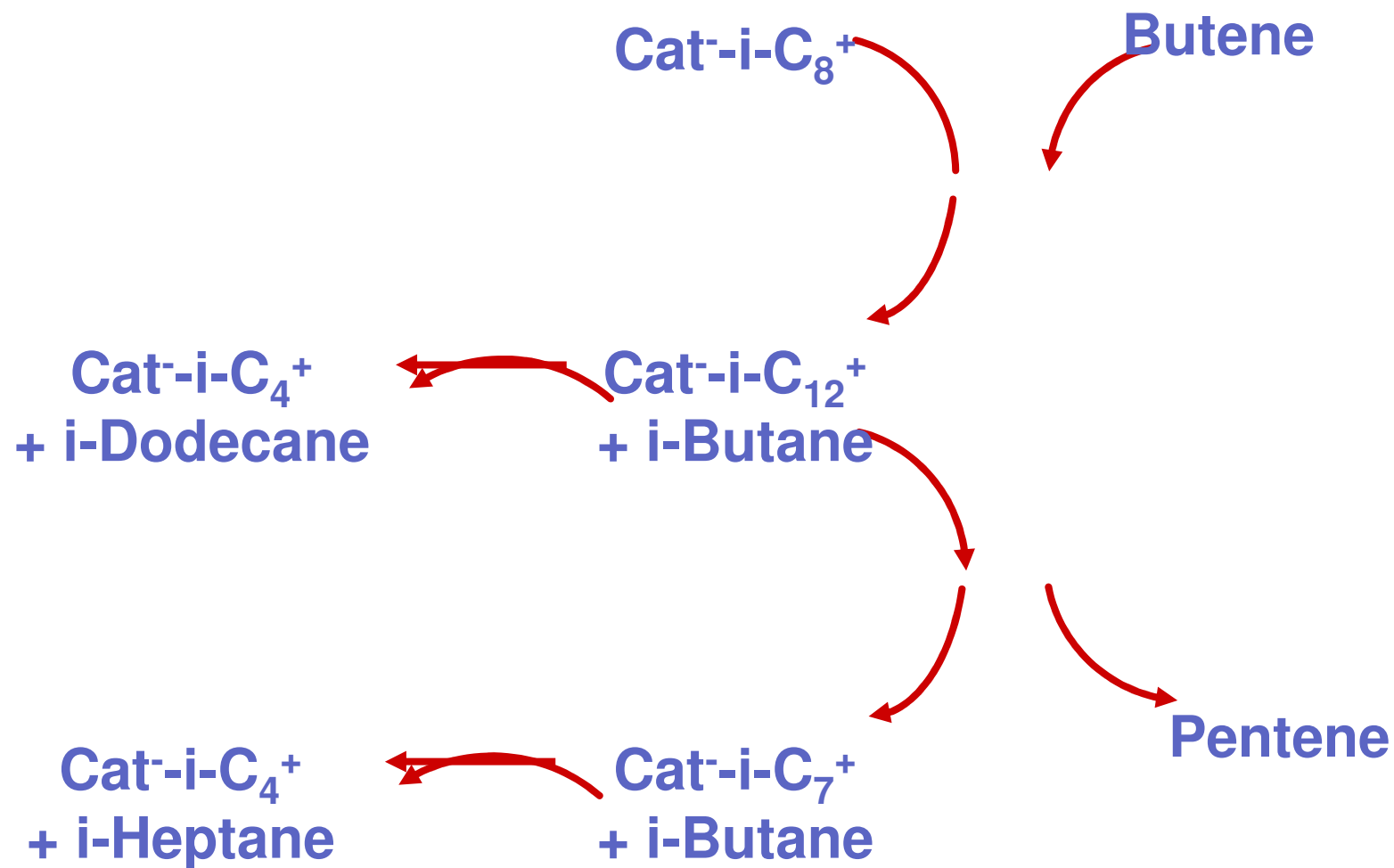
- RON: 95-96 , MON: 92-94 , RVP: 4-5 psia



# Alkylation cycle



# Side reactions



# Alkylates' role in clean gasoline

	Alky	FCC	Reformate	Poly
Aromatics	0	29	63	0
Olefins	0	29	1	95
Sulfur	~0	756	~0	~0
MON	92-94	81	87	82
RON	94-98	92	98	94

# Octane yield comparison

Process	Yield Vol/Prod/Vol Olefin Used	RON Volume per Volume of Olefin Used	MON Volume per Volume of Olefin Used
Alkylation C <sub>4</sub> =	1.7	163	158
Alkylation C <sub>5</sub> =	1.8	163	160
MTBE	1.25	144	121
Dimerization	0.85	83	79
Cat. Poly.	0.8	78	66

# *AlkyClean* catalyst

## Features

- True solid acid: no halogens or volatile components
- Properties tailored to yield high quality alkylate, with maximized activity and stability
- Robust: low sensitivity towards feedstock composition variation and common impurities

## Successful commercial scale-up

- Successful commercial trial production of the original catalyst in 2002 and of a new optimized version in 2004

# Joint venture development progression

- ABB Lummus Global
  - Initiated R&D effort 1994
- ABB Lummus Global and Albemarle Catalysts
  - Cooperation since 1996
- Neste Oil
  - Joined the team in 2001 for technology demonstration

## Development and demonstration status

- Bench scale development work completed
- *AlkyClean* catalyst manufactured at commercial scale
- Demonstration unit constructed and initially operated during 2002-2003, proving key technology aspects and process operability
- Further bench scale effort focused on improvement of catalyst/ process performance and resulting economics
- Successfully completed demonstration of these catalyst and processing improvements in 2004
- Technology offered for license beginning 2005
- Bench-scale work continues to expand data base and support next generation catalyst

# ***AlkyClean*<sup>®</sup> solid acid alkylation**

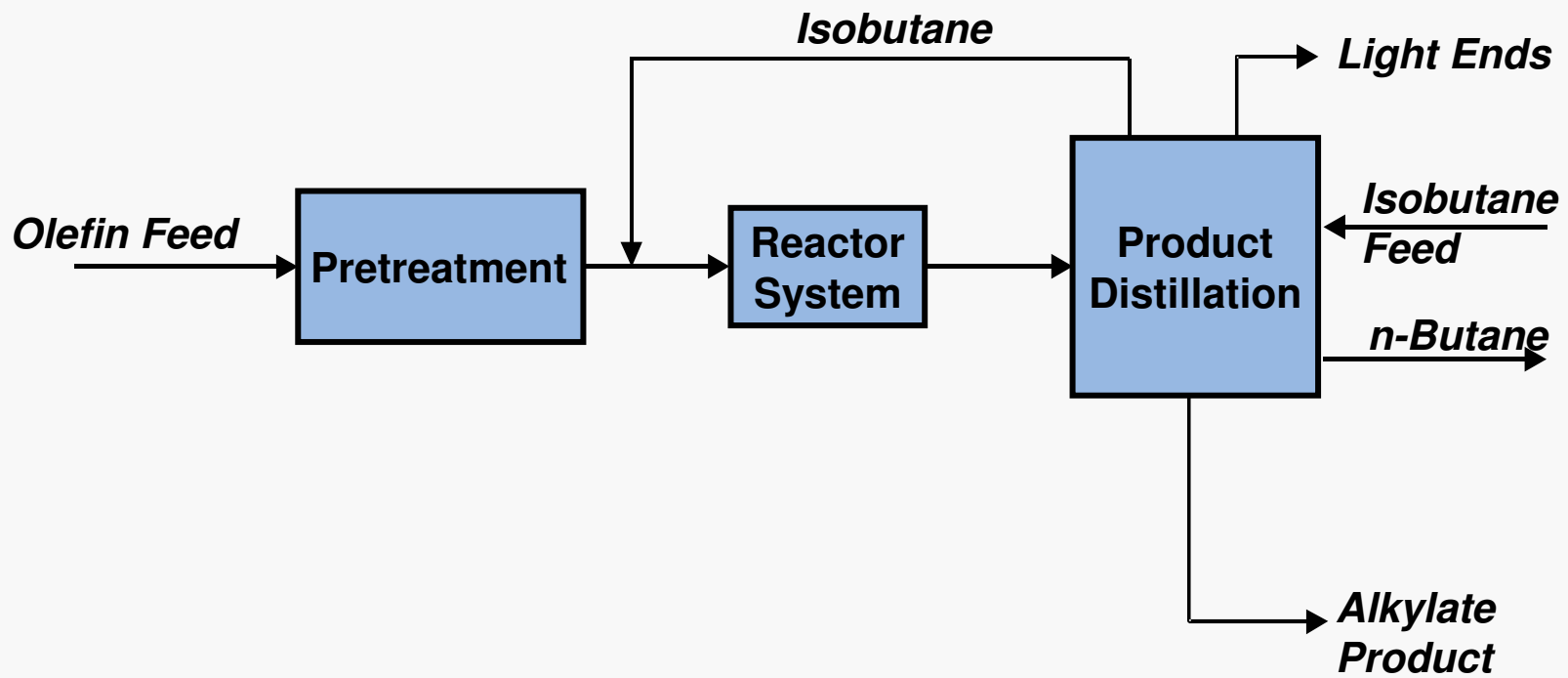
---

## Presentation Outline

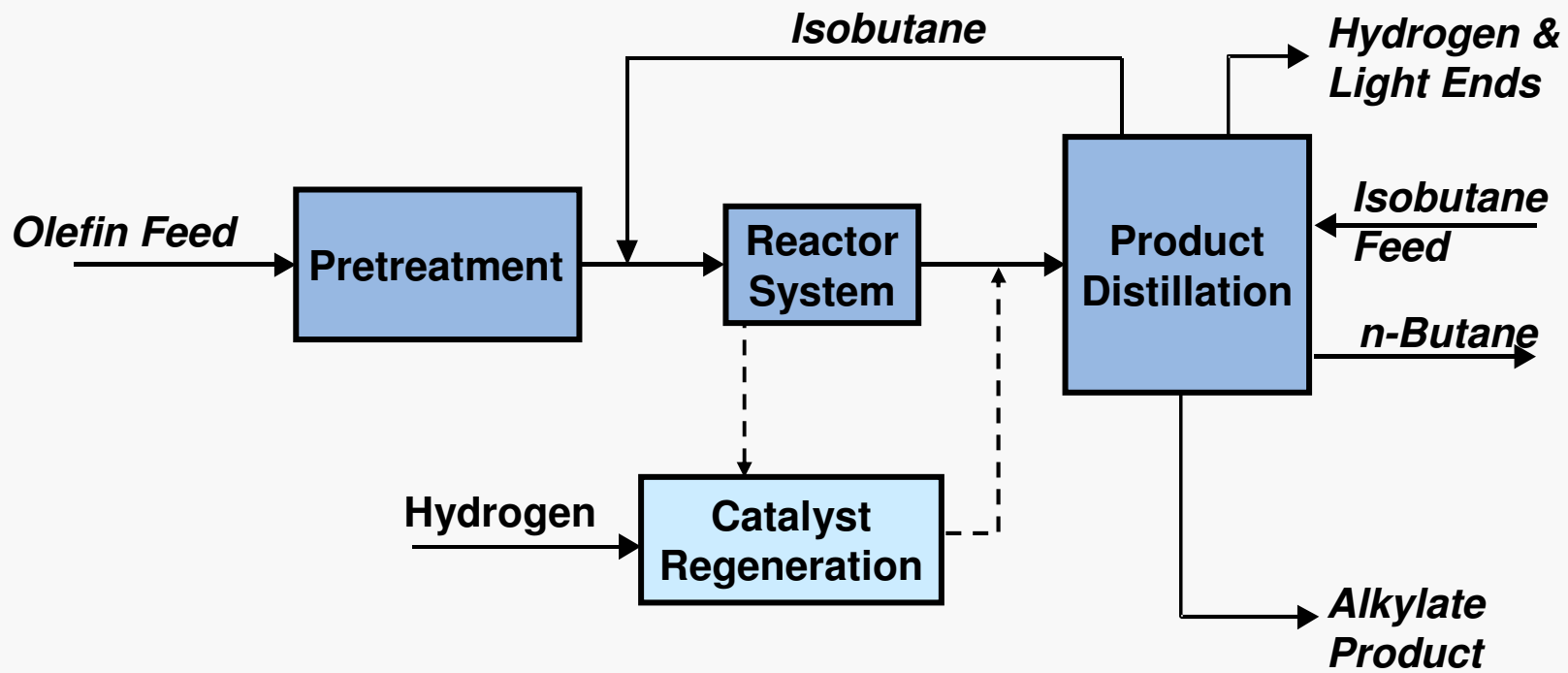
- Introduction
- Process Development
- Demonstration Unit
- Economic Benchmarking
- Summary



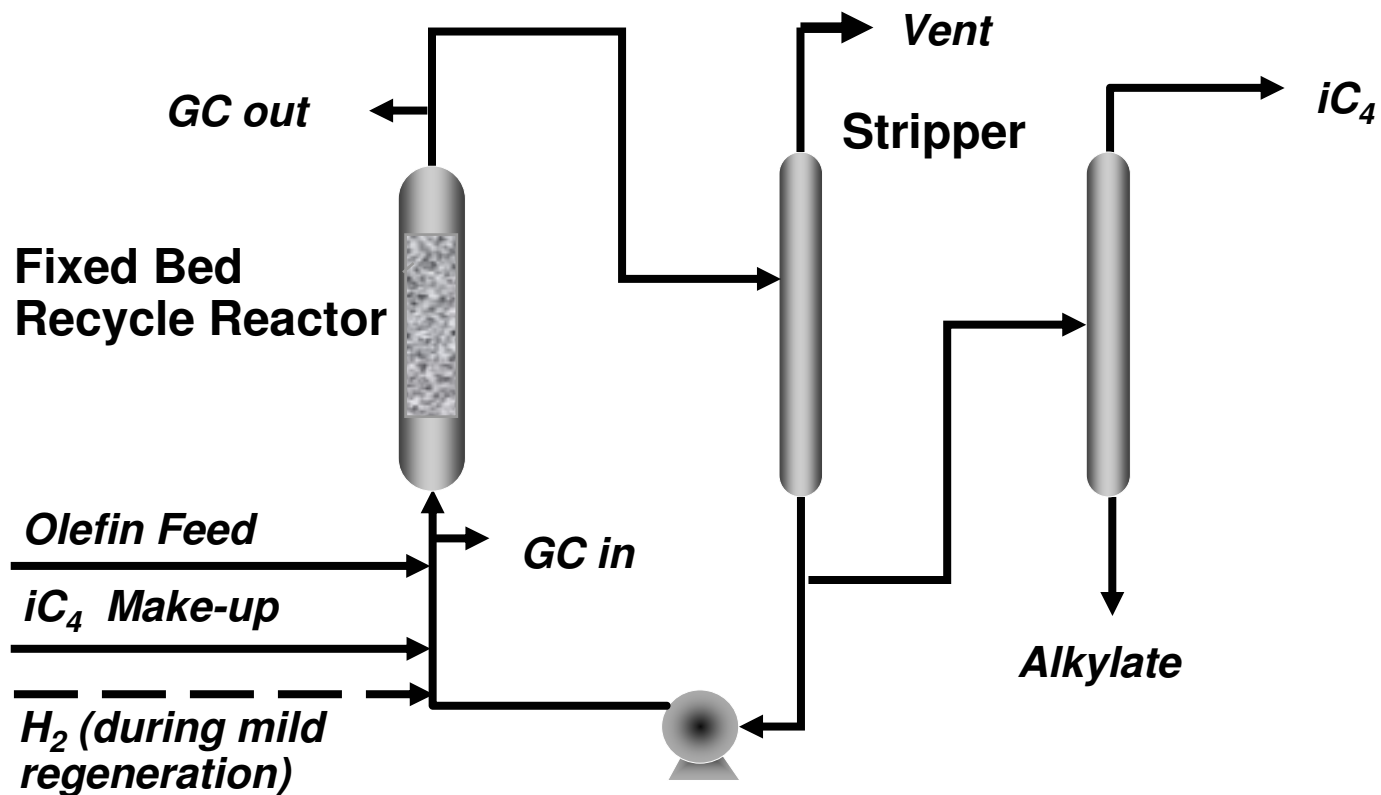
# Simplified block flow diagram



# Simplified block flow diagram

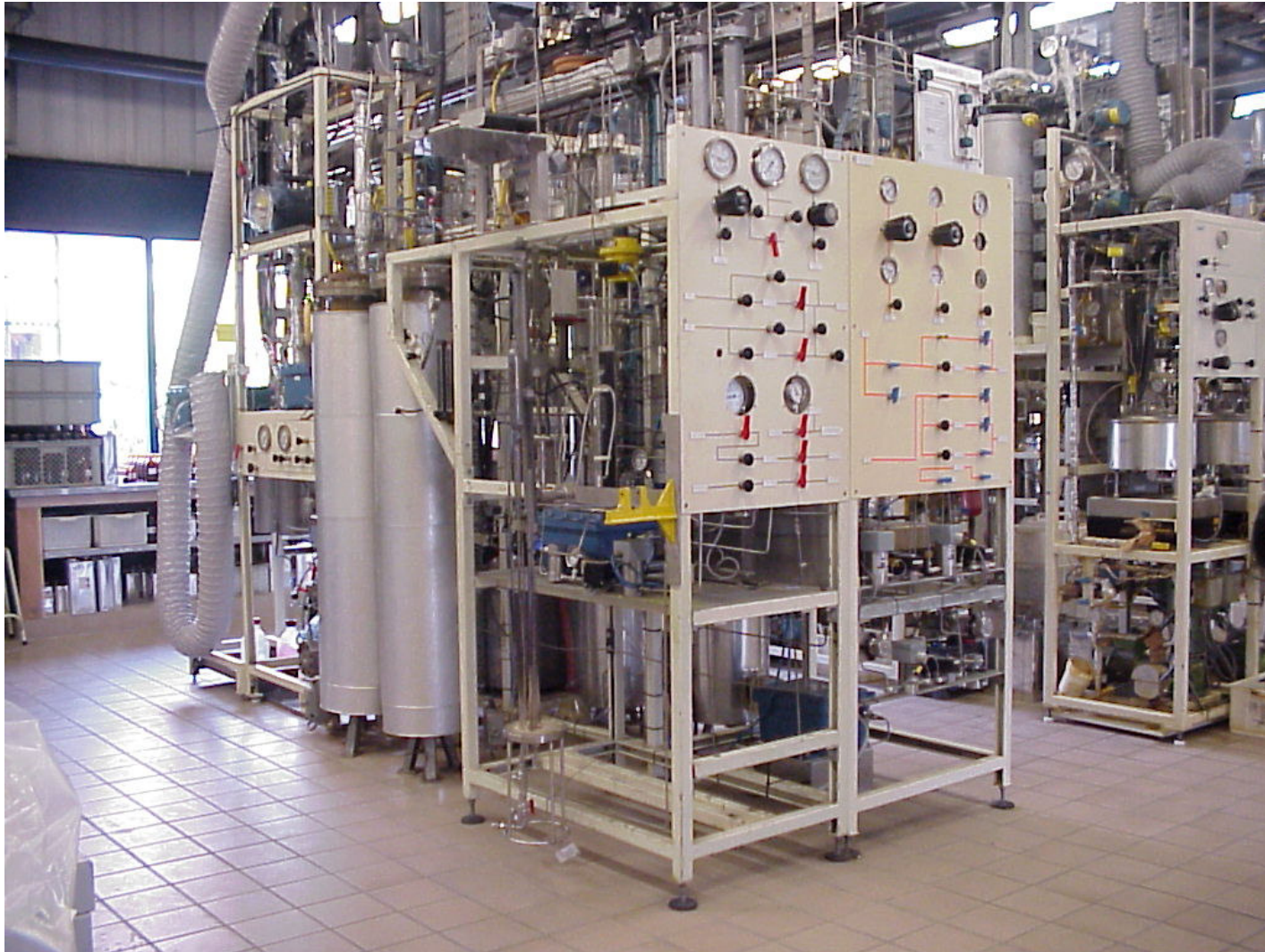


# Bench scale development unit

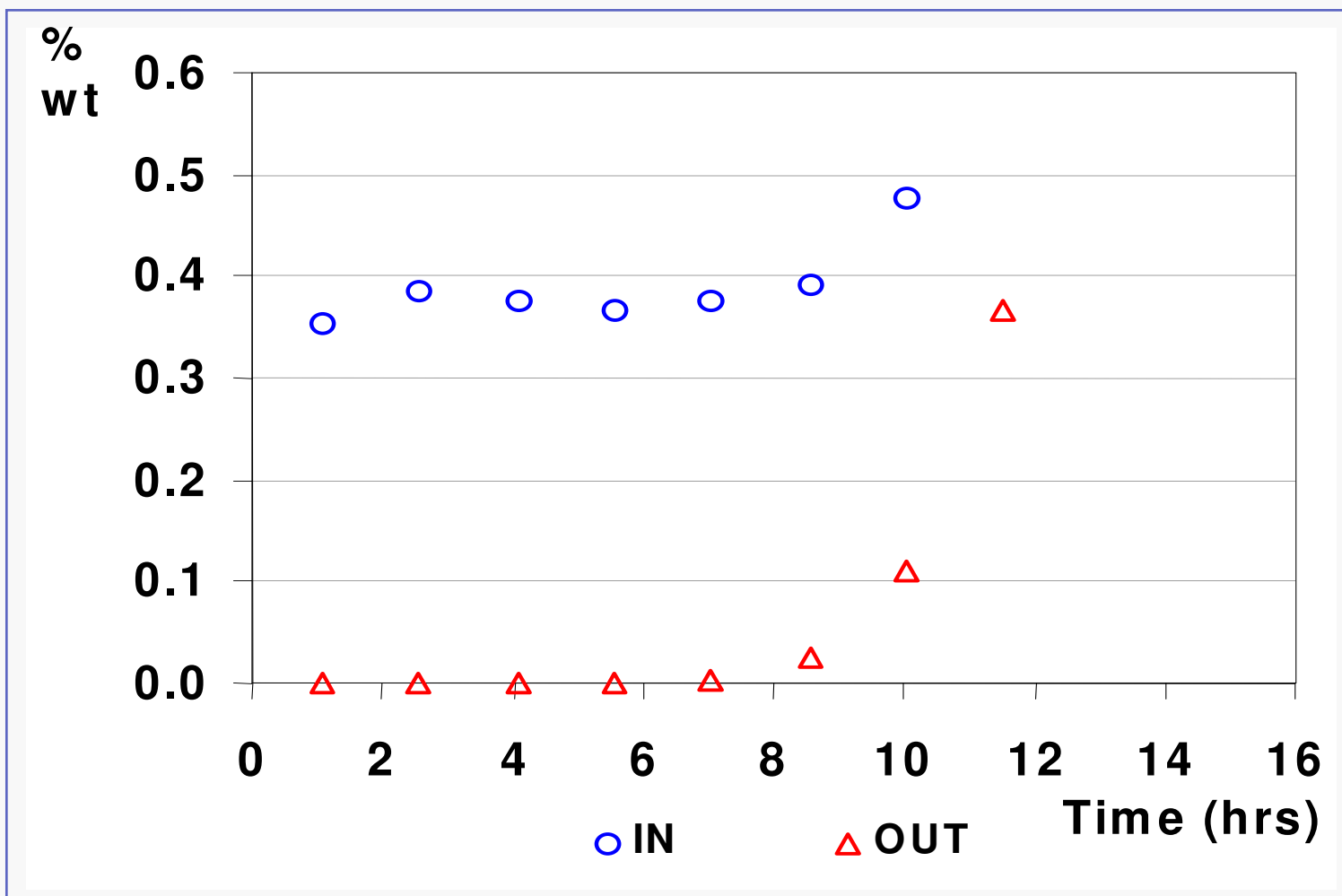


*Typical: External I/O of feed 5 to 30  
At reactor inlet (internal I/O) 250 and higher  
Liquid phase @ 21 barg, 50°C - 90°C*

# Cyclic pilot unit in Amsterdam



# Olefin concentration versus time



## Effect of regeneration procedure

<i>Exp.</i>	<i>Regenerant</i>	<i>T</i> (°C)	<i>P</i> (bar)	<i>Time</i> (hr)	<i>Cat. Life</i> (hr)
0	Fresh catalyst				10
1	H <sub>2</sub> gas	250	21	1	10
1a	H <sub>2</sub> gas	250	21	1	10
1b	H <sub>2</sub> gas	250	21	1	10
2	i-C <sub>4</sub> liquid with dissolved H <sub>2</sub>	90	21	66	6.5
3	iC <sub>4</sub> liquid with dissolved H <sub>2</sub>	115	30	18	4

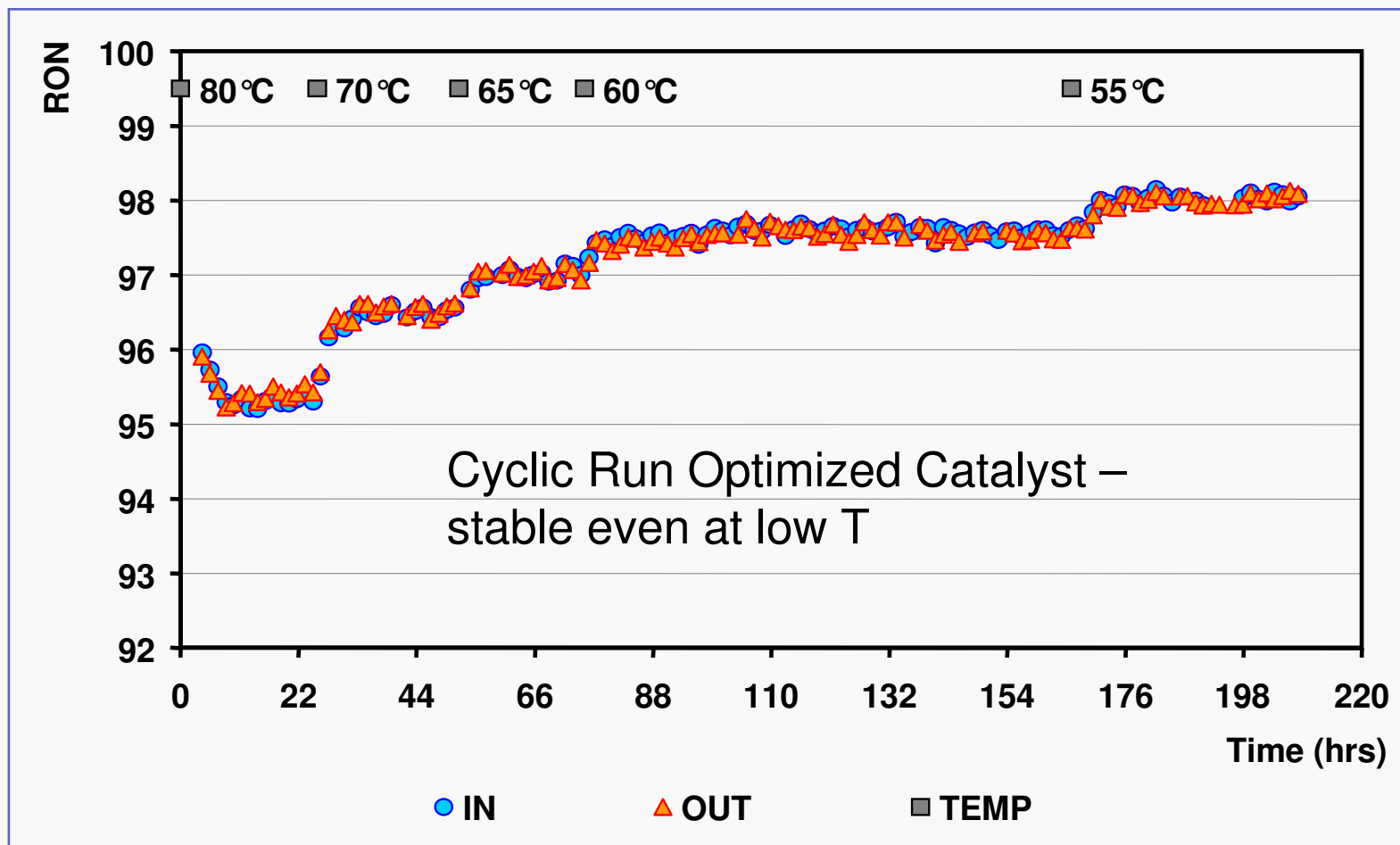
## Conclusions – Regeneration after olefin breakthrough

- Regeneration at 250 °C in H<sub>2</sub> (gas phase) completely recovers activity and selectivity
- Regeneration with i-C<sub>4</sub> and dissolved H<sub>2</sub> (liquid phase) not successful

## Next – Investigated short cycle mild regeneration

- Alternating periods of alkylation and liquid phase regeneration with i-C<sub>4</sub> and dissolved H<sub>2</sub>
- Regeneration occurs prior to significant olefin breakthrough

# RON versus temperature





## Process key – cyclic reactor operation

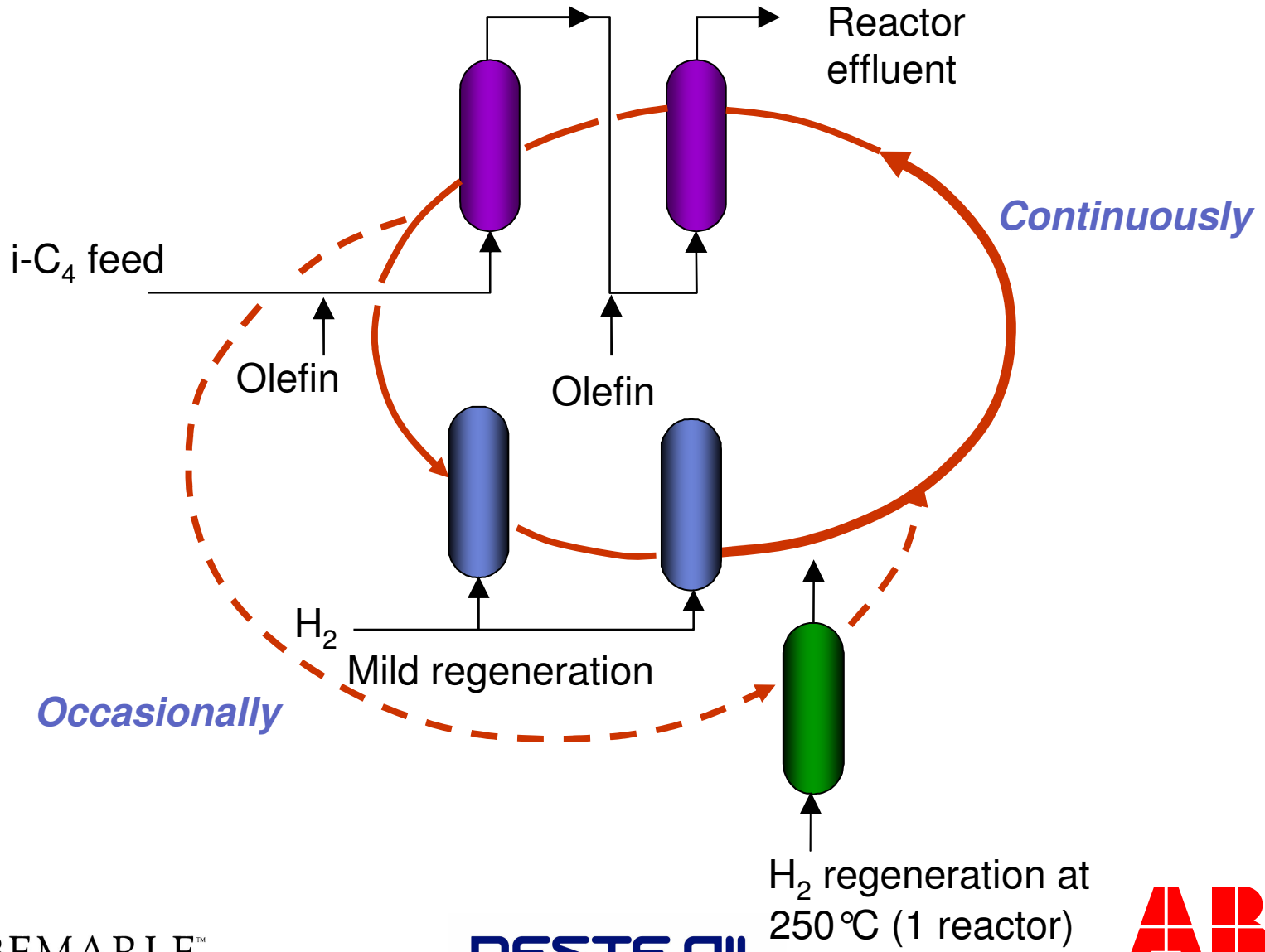
### Short cycle alkylation / mild regeneration

- Alternating periods of alkylation and liquid phase mild regeneration with  $i\text{-C}_4$  and dissolved  $\text{H}_2$ 
  - Seamless – no change in operating conditions; hydrogen injection substituted for olefin feed
  - Mild regeneration is pre-emptive – occurs prior to excessive deactivation and formation of ‘hard’ coke
  - Allows for continuous operation and maintenance of product quality
  - First patent granted in 1999 – US 5,986,158

## High temperature regeneration (HTR)

- Gradual catalyst deactivation, over time under cyclic operation, necessitates off-line HTR
- HTR: hot hydrogen strip at 250 °C – completely recovers activity and selectivity
  - HTR undertaken before formation of hardest coke species (e.g. high MW condensed cyclics), which would require oxidative ‘burn-off’
- Required HTR frequency 4-30 days depending on operating severity
- Effectiveness of HTR to fully restore activity proven over > 6 months of operation

# AlkyClean reactor scheme



# Operating conditions comparison

	<i>AlkyClean</i>	<i>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>HF</i>
Operating Temp.	50-90°C	4-10°C	32-38°C
Feed I/O (External)	8-15/1	8-10/1	12-15/1

# Olefin variation sensitivity

## Octane debit relative to 100% 2-butene

	<i>AlkyClean</i>	<i>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>HF</i>
1-butene	-	-	Up to - 4.0 RON
Isobutene (25 vol%)	- 0.5 RON	- 1.0 RON	- 0.5 RON
Propylene (30 vol %)	- 1.0 RON	- 1.5 RON	- 1.0 RON

## Results of feedstock impurity testing

- Water saturated feed gave the same results as dry feed
- After spiking total reactor feed with:
  - 600 ppmw DME,
  - 200 ppmw CH<sub>3</sub>SH,
  - 1200 ppmw H<sub>2</sub>S
  - 1800 ppmw butadiene
  - (each separately)
- Any activity loss could be recovered by high temperature regeneration with H<sub>2</sub> at 250 °C

## Catalyst testing results

- Sensitivity to olefin composition ( $C_3=$ ,  $n-C_4=$ ,  $i-C_4=$ ) variation is relatively low compared to  $HF/H_2SO_4$
- Exposure to high levels of typical feed impurities (  $H_2O$ , oxygenates, sulfur compounds, butadiene) does not cause irreversible deactivation
- Commercial feeds can be converted with good activity, selectivity and stability, yielding high quality product with no co-production of an ASO (heavy hydrocarbon bleed stream) without “clean up” facilities

# ***AlkyClean*<sup>®</sup> solid acid alkylation**

---

## Presentation Outline

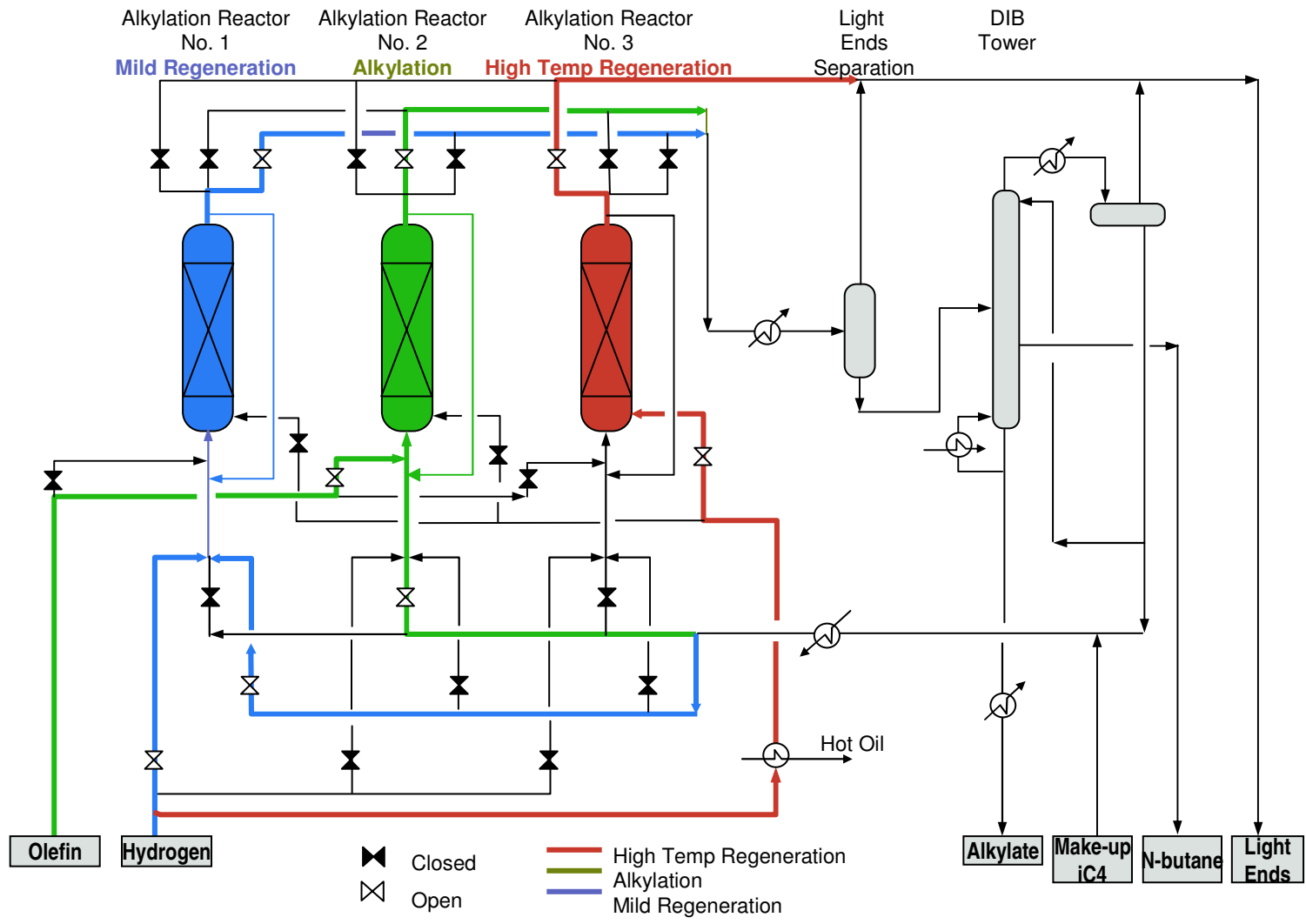
- Introduction
- Process Development
- **Demonstration Unit**
- Economic Benchmarking
- Summary



## *AlkyClean* demonstration unit

- Neste Oil joined team in early 2001 for technology demonstration
- ABB Lummus Global's basic engineering completed 2001
- Demonstration unit construction completed in 2002; operates at Neste facilities in Porvoo, Finland with actual refinery feed streams; 10 BPD production capacity
- Contains all key elements and is analogous to commercial design
- Allows for proving operability, confirmation of design parameters and reliable scale-up

# Flow schematic



Demonstration  
Unit

# Outside view



TDC\_2006 - 35

 ALBEMARLE™  
CATALYSTS

NESTE OIL



# Reactor section



# Reactor lower section



## *AlkyClean* demonstration unit

- Demonstration unit construction completed in 2002; operates at Neste's facilities in Porvoo, Finland with actual refinery feed streams
- Contains all key elements and is analogous to commercial design
- Allowed for proving operability, confirmation of design parameters and reliable scale-up

## Operation summary

- Unit reliably operated for over two years utilizing refinery slipstreams, both C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>/C<sub>4</sub> mixed olefins
- Alkylate quality comparable to Porvoo HF unit
- Key technology aspects proven
  - Operated continuously with multiple high temperature regenerations
  - Catalyst activity recovered consistently
- Performance data obtained over a wide range of conditions
  - Support correlations/modeling effort and economic benchmarking
  - Some surprises, leading to insights and opportunities for catalyst/process optimization
- Absolutely no fouling, plugging, corrosion, erosion or degradation to the plant over the years of operation

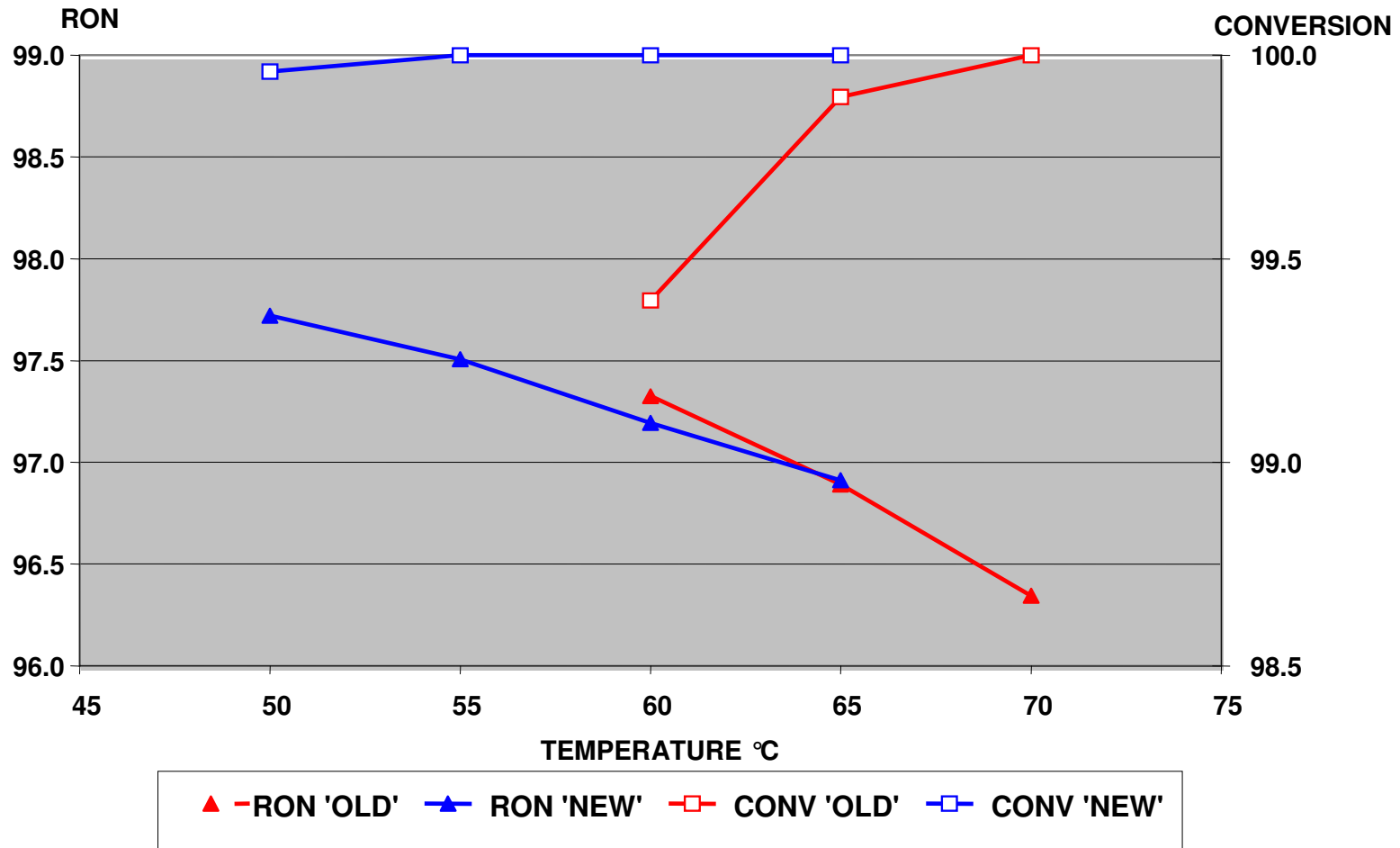
## Recent operations

- In April 2004 second generation of catalyst tested:
  - Successful bench scale catalyst / processing optimization effort
  - As with the first generation, commercial trial manufacture of the new improved catalyst
  - Demo unit modifications incorporated operational improvements
- Demonstration operated successfully for another six months
  - Benefits of operational improvements confirmed
  - Improved catalyst activity and stability confirmed
- Established excellent correlation between this unit and the bench scale unit
- Demonstration unit available for client feedstock testing
- Bench scale unit continues to operate for parametric optimization

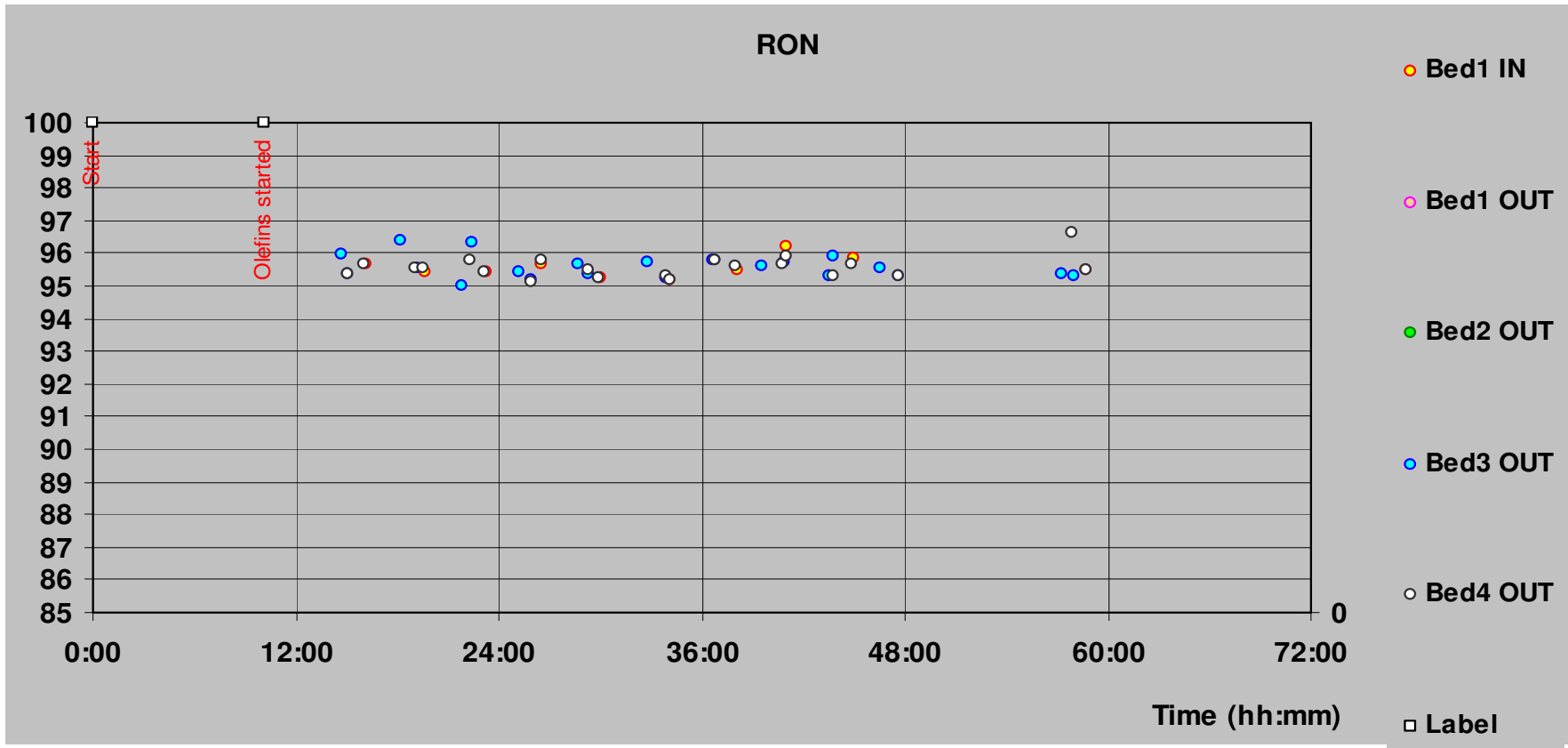


# Catalyst – second generation

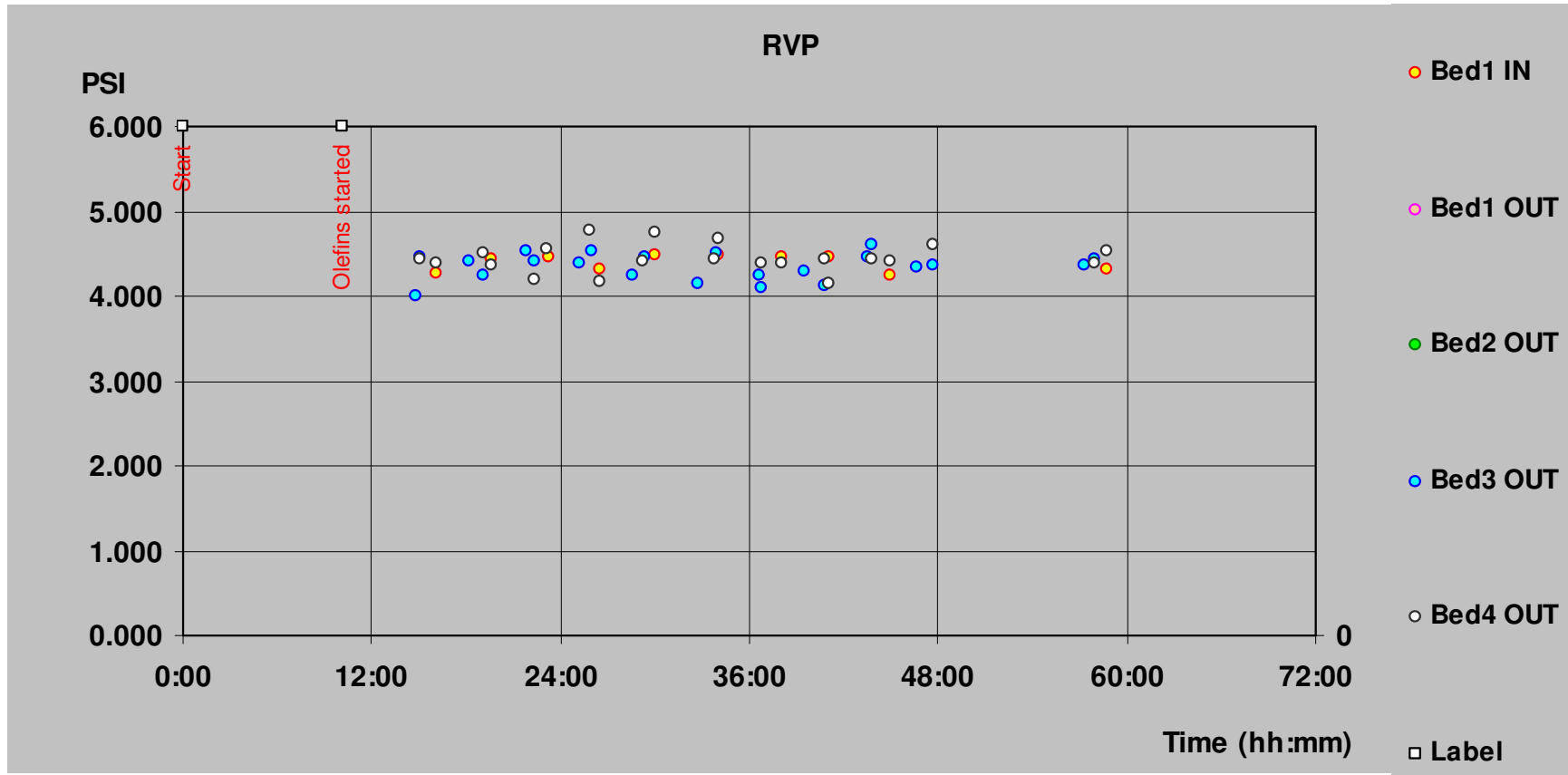
Performance of “old” and “new” commercial-plant-produced catalyst



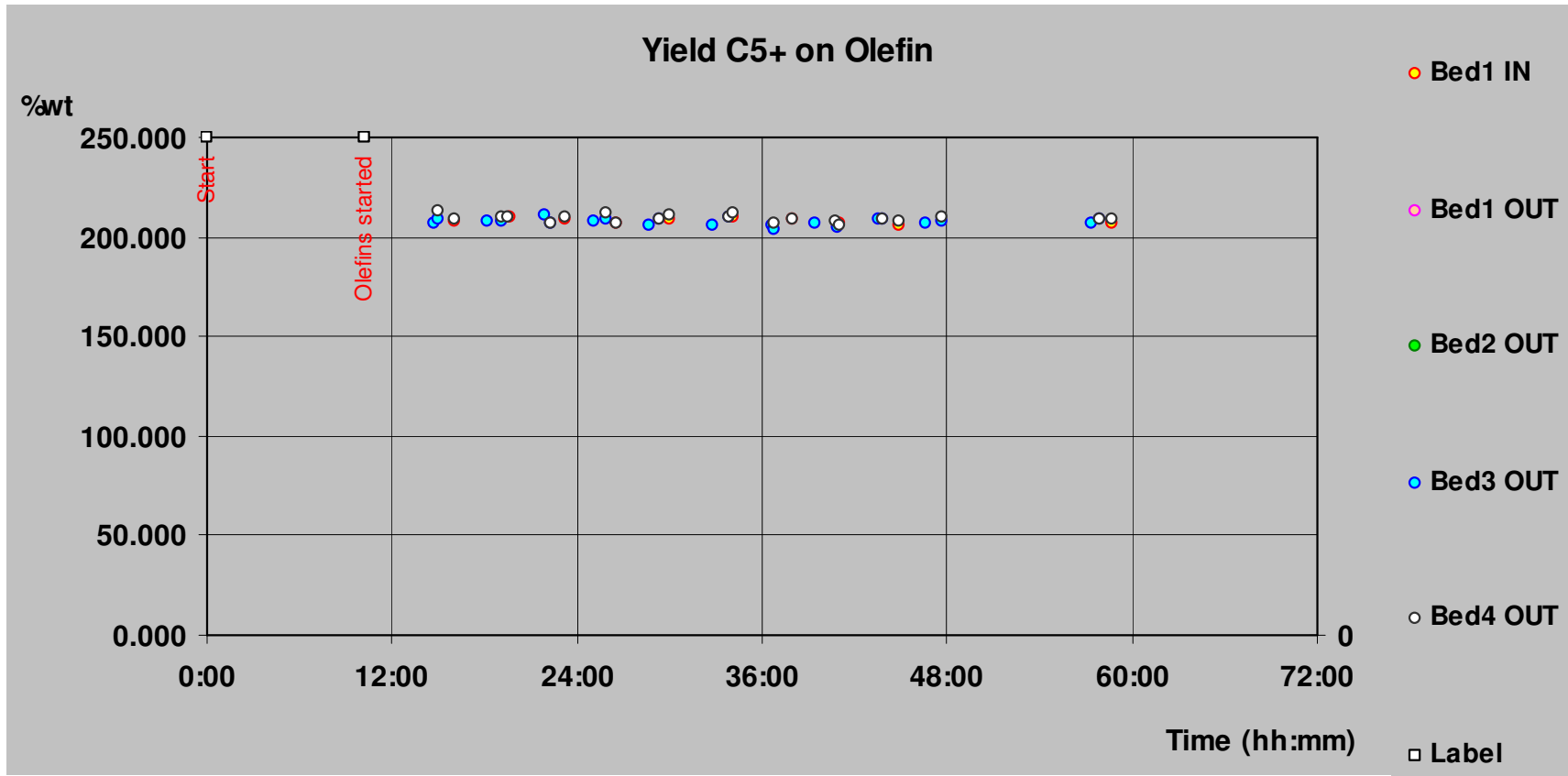
# Performance processing refinery C<sub>4</sub> olefins



# Performance processing refinery C<sub>4</sub> olefins



# Performance processing refinery C<sub>4</sub> olefins



# ***AlkyClean***<sup>®</sup> solid acid alkylation

---

## Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Process Development
- Demonstration Unit
- Economic Benchmarking
- Summary

# Design feed composition

## FCC C<sub>4</sub>s

Component	wt %
Propane	1.09
Propylene	0.52
Isobutane	33.08
n-Butane	10.65
i-Butene	15.32
1-Butene	11.66
2-Butene	27.08
Butadiene	0.10
Pentanes	0.38
Amylenes	0.12
Total	100.00

# Comparative economics

	<i>AlkyClean</i>	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
Alkylate Capacity, BPSD	10,000	10,000
Alkylate RON	95.0 - 96.0	95.0 - 96.0
Estimated ISBL TIC, U.S \$ M	31.0	36.5
Production Costs, \$/Bbl		
Variable Costs (Feeds – by-products + Cat./Chem. + Utilities)	21.74 - 22.24	20.82
Fixed Costs (Labor+Maintenance+Ovhd. +Insurance+Misc. Indirects)	1.90	2.05
Capital Costs (Depreciation+Return on Capital)	<u>4.85</u>	<u>5.71</u>
Total Production Cost	28.49 - 28.99	28.58

# ***AlkyClean*<sup>®</sup> solid acid alkylation**

---

## Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Process Development
- Demonstration Unit
- Economic Benchmarking
- Summary



## Benefits of the *AlkyClean* process

- True solid acid catalyst eliminates the hazards associated with liquid acids
- Low emissions / environmental impact
- No production of acid soluble oil (ASO)
- No product post treatment needed
- No refrigeration or alloy construction; common refinery equipment, non-corrosive/erosive
- Reduced maintenance and manpower
- Lower sensitivity towards olefin feed composition
- Robust with respect to key impurities
- Competitive economics with comparable alkylate quality

## In conclusion

### The AlkyClean process

- Offers significant environmental and operational benefits relative to existing liquid acid technologies at a competitive cost
  
- FYI... Wall Street Journal Europe Innovation Award 2002

