

Case Study

**Process Economics Program (PEP)** 

# How PEP helps: Linear Alpha Olefins (LAO)



#### Case Study & Background

Global Linear Alpha Olefins (LAO) Global LAO capacity is estimated to increase by almost 50% between 2012 and 2018. A key driver to this growth is their use as copolymers (e.g., hexene 1 and octene-1) in polyethylene. About 70% of global LAO capacity is produced using broadly active catalytic systems that produce a wide range of carbon number LAO (e.g, C4-C20+. More recently developed On-purpose processes avoid cumbersome downstream separations for applications that require just one olefin.

## Scenario

There are a great many LAO processes, past, present, and emerging.

| Wide range LAO               |                          | Feedstock   | 98% of LAO product |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| ChevronPhillips Chem.        | High temperature process | Ethylene    | C4 – C28           |
| Shell                        | SHOP                     | Ethylene    | C4 – C20+          |
| Idemitsu                     | Linealene                | Ethylene    | C4 – C20+          |
| DuPont                       | Versipol                 | Ethylene    | C4 – C20+          |
| UOP                          | Linear-1                 | Ethylene    | C4-C18             |
| ntermediate range LAO        |                          |             |                    |
| INEOS                        | Total butene recycle     | Ethylene    | C6 – C14           |
| IFPN/Axens                   | AlphaSelect              | Ethylene    | C4 – C12+          |
| SABIC & Linde                | alpha-SABLIN             | Ethylene    | C4 - C12+          |
| larrow range, on-purpose LAO |                          |             |                    |
| Sasol                        | F–T extraction           | CTL streams | n-C5 and n-C6      |
| Sasol                        | Tetramerization          | Ethylene    | n-C8 and n-C6      |
| ChevronPhillips              | Trimerization            | Ethylene    | n-C6               |
| IFPN/Axens                   | AlphaHexol               | Ethylene    | n-C6               |
| Lummus/CBI                   | CPTMetathesis            | Mixed C4    | n-C6, C2, C3       |
| IFPN/Axens                   | AlphaButol               | Ethylene    | n-C4               |
| UOP & UCC                    | Raffinate-1 adsorption   | Mixed C4    | n-C4               |
| Open                         | Raffinate-1 adsorption   | Mixed C4    | n-C4 and iso-C4    |
| Open                         | Raffinate-2 distillation | Mixed C4    | n-C4               |
| Open                         | Partial hydrogenation    | Butadiene   | n-C4               |

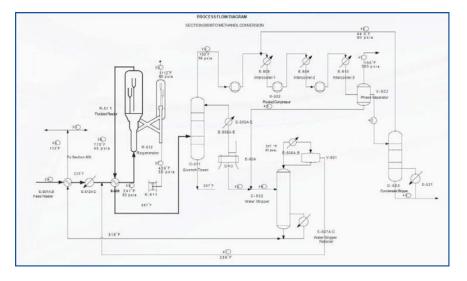
#### Issue

The selection of a technology is complex as each has a unique design, set of operating parameters, and pros and cons depending on user needs. As such, the selection of a specific technology. Available LAO technology selection includes over 10 technologies practiced commercially, each with advantages and disadvantages over a spectrum of attributes including:

- Product type and quality
- Feedstock type
- Process configuration
- Scale
- Energy efficiency
- Carbon efficiency and footprint
- Raw materials, utilities, and fixed costs
- Commercial experience

#### Approach

We have a proven methodology for providing our customers a side-by-side technology and economics comparisons of the various process types by bringing all on a common basis and in a single point in time. A detailed technical and economic engineering analysis of each process is provided in our PEP report, to allow a full assessment of advantages and disadvantages.



### Results

For multiproduct plants such linear alpha-olefins, the evaluation shows that the stake holders' preference of a: full-range or on-purpose requirement, co-product integration, geographic location and/or carbon footprint set the relative advantages of each technology. For LAOS the choice of technology will be dependent of which balance of attributes are of most importance to a producer. For example, the capital investment (per ton product) varies greatly among the different processes, as do consumption of energy and CO2 emissions.

