

Acetic Acid by Chiyoda CT-ACETICA[™] Process

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Abstract

Acetic acid is a moderate-volume commodity chemical, with global annual production of approximately 20 million metric tons that is forecasted to show a moderate increase over the next few years. Acetic acid is used in production of vinyl acetate, terephthalic acid, acetic anhydride, ethyl acetate, and butyl acetate, as well as in various small-volume applications including production of metal acetates, cellulose acetate, vinegar, and medicine.

Methanol carbonylation dominates the current era of acetic acid production, specifically the low-water carbonylation technologies using homogeneous catalysis as developed by BP and Celanese. Celanese is the main producer in the Americas, and BP in Europe. In Asia, Celanese technology is used in China and Singapore, and BP's process is used in Korea, Malaysia, and Taiwan.

Commercial carbonylation of methanol has followed a path of homogeneous catalyst development over the years, from the BASF "high-pressure" process based on an iodide-promoted cobalt catalyst, to the Monsanto "low-pressure" improvement using a homogeneous methyl iodide–promoted rhodium catalyst, to the improved "low-water" versions of Celanese and BP that decreased the cost of downstream separations. To further simplify separations and catalyst operations, Chiyoda developed a process using a heterogeneous, supported form of the catalyst. Chiyoda also demonstrated a commercial version of the supported rhodium catalyst system, named the CT-ACETICATM process, which is the subject of this review. The CT-ACETICATM process is now available for licensing by KBR and Chiyoda.

This review evaluates the methanol carbonylation technology patented by Chiyoda, the industry status, and the design basis and economics for the CT-ACETICATM process at world scale. An interactive module is included, the iPEP Navigator CT-ACETICATM tool, that provides a snapshot of economics for the process and allows the user to select the units and global region of interest.

While the process presented herein represents the IHS Markit Chemical Process Economic Program (PEP) independent interpretation of Chiyoda's literature and may not reflect in whole or in part the actual plant configuration, we do believe it to be sufficiently representative of the plant conceptual process design to enable economic evaluation.

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