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CATALYST REGENERATION

(57) Abstract:

A method is disclosed for regenerating a used catalyst mixture comprising (i) an isomerization catalyst comprising magnesium oxide and (ii) a metathesis catalyst comprising an inorganic carrier and at least one of molybdenum oxide and tungsten oxide. The method comprises (a) decoking the used catalyst mixture in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas to produce a decoked catalyst mixture; and (b) contacting the decoked catalyst mixture with steam at a temperature in the range of 100 to 300°C to produce a regenerated catalyst mixture.

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(54) Title: CATALYST REGENERATION

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CATALYST REGENERATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention relates to a method of regenerating a catalyst mixture comprising an isomerization catalyst and a metathesis catalyst.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Steam cracking of hydrocarbons is a petrochemical process that is widely used to produce olefins such as ethylene, propylene, C₄ olefins (1-butene, 2-butenes, isobutene), butadiene, and aromatics such as benzene, toluene, and xylene. 2-Butenes include cis-2-butene and/or trans-2-butene. In an olefin plant, a hydrocarbon feedstock such as naphtha, gas oil, or other fractions of whole crude oil is mixed with steam. This mixture, after preheating, is subjected to severe thermal
15 cracking at elevated temperatures in a pyrolysis furnace. The cracked effluent from the pyrolysis furnace contains gaseous hydrocarbons of great variety (from 1 to 35 carbon atoms per molecule). This effluent contains hydrocarbons that are aliphatic, aromatic, saturated, and unsaturated, and may contain significant amounts of molecular hydrogen. The cracked product of a pyrolysis furnace is then further
20 processed in the olefin plant to produce, as products of the plant, various individual product streams such as hydrogen, ethylene, propylene, mixed hydrocarbons having four or five carbon atoms per molecule, and pyrolysis gasoline.

Crude C₄ hydrocarbons can contain varying amounts of n-butane, isobutane, C₄ olefins, acetylenes (ethyl acetylene and vinyl acetylene), and butadiene. See
25 Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, online edition (2008). Crude C₄ hydrocarbons are typically subjected to butadiene extraction or butadiene selective hydrogenation to remove most, if not essentially all, of the butadiene and acetylenes present. Thereafter the C₄ raffinate (called raffinate-1) is subjected to a chemical reaction (e.g., etherification, hydration, or dimerization) wherein the isobutene is
30 converted to other compounds (e.g., methyl tert-butyl ether, tert-butyl alcohol, or diisobutene) (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,586,649 and 4,242,530). The remaining C₄ stream containing mainly n-butane, isobutane, 1-butene and 2-butenes is called raffinate-2. Paraffins (n-butane and isobutane) can be separated from the linear

butenes (1-butene and 2-butenes) by extractive distillation. Linear butenes can react with ethylene to produce propylene through double-bond isomerization and metathesis reactions (Appl. Ind. Catal. 3 (1984) 215). For example, a mixture of magnesium oxide and silica-supported tungsten oxide can be used for the above
5 transformation to produce propylene.

In a commercial plant, the catalyst tends to deactivate with time, possibly due to the formation of coke in the catalyst pores and on the catalyst surface. Therefore, the catalyst needs to be regenerated periodically. U.S. Pat. Nos 4,605,810 teaches a method for regenerating a mixed bed of magnesium oxide and WO₃-on-silica by
10 flowing air at 600°C followed by a nitrogen flush at 600°C for about 15 minutes, optionally a carbon monoxide flow for at 600°C, and finally a nitrogen flush to cool the catalyst to the desired reaction temperature. However, the present inventor found that such a regeneration method cause significant loss of the catalyst strength, particularly the magnesium oxide.

15 Magnesium oxide itself is known to be useful as an olefin double-bond isomerization catalyst (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,217,244 and 5,134,103).

Methods for regenerating MgO-containing catalysts are known. U.S. Pat. No. 3,962,126 teaches a method for reactivating a carbonized magnesium oxide catalyst that has become carbonized when it is in a phenol alkylation reaction, which
20 comprises burning carbon from the catalyst by exposing the catalyst to heat in an oxygen containing gas, to form a partially reactivated catalyst, the improvement which consists essentially of contacting the partially reactivated catalyst with a sufficient amount of water at a temperature below 300°C to restore the activity of the catalyst.

25 U.S. Pat. No. 4,217,244 describes a regeneration method of a olefin isomerization catalyst containing magnesium oxide. The regeneration involves purging the catalyst with an inert gas, and then treating the catalyst with an oxygen-containing gas at a temperature not to exceed about 1000° F (538°C).

U.S. Pat. No. 5,134,103 discloses a regeneration method of a spent
30 magnesium oxide isomerization catalyst that involves calcining the catalyst at 425 to 590°C.

U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. 2003/0004385 teaches decoking a deactivated magnesium oxide catalyst with a flowing gas containing a dry inert gas (e.g.,

nitrogen) and an oxidizing agent (e.g., oxygen) at a temperature of at least about 500°C to substantially completely remove all coke from the catalyst. The regeneration is preferably carried out in steps of gradually increasing temperature and oxygen concentration.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a method for regenerating a used catalyst mixture comprising (i) an isomerization catalyst comprising magnesium oxide and (ii) a metathesis catalyst comprising an inorganic carrier and at least one of molybdenum oxide and tungsten oxide. The method comprises (a) decoking the used catalyst mixture in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas to produce a decoked catalyst mixture; and (b) contacting the decoked catalyst mixture with steam at a temperature in the range of 100 to 300°C to produce a regenerated catalyst mixture.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the present disclosure, the catalyst is referred to as a fresh catalyst before it is used in a chemical process. After the catalyst is used in the process for a period of time and loses part of its original activity, the material is referred to as a used catalyst.

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The invention is a method for regenerating a used catalyst mixture comprising (i) an isomerization catalyst comprising magnesium oxide and (ii) a metathesis catalyst comprising an inorganic carrier and at least one of molybdenum oxide and tungsten oxide, said method comprising: (a) decoking the used catalyst mixture in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas to produce a decoked catalyst mixture; and (b) contacting the decoked catalyst mixture with steam at a temperature in the range of 100 to 300°C to produce a regenerated catalyst mixture. The catalyst mixture may be used to react ethylene with 1-butene and/or 2-butenes to produce propylene (U.S. Pat. No. 5,300,718).

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30

The isomerization catalyst comprises magnesium oxide (magnesia). The isomerization catalyst can catalyze the double-bond isomerization of olefins, e.g., the conversion between 1-butene and 2-butenes. Many available magnesium oxides may be used as the isomerization catalyst. The isomerization catalyst may comprise other materials such as silica, alumina, titania, and the like. Preferably,

the isomerization catalyst comprises primarily magnesium oxide, e.g., at least 95 weight percent (wt%) magnesium oxide, more preferably at least 98 wt% of magnesium oxide.

The metathesis catalyst comprises an inorganic carrier. Suitable inorganic carriers include alumina, silica, titania, magnesia-alumina, silica-alumina, titania-alumina, zirconia-alumina, alumina-titania-zirconia, thoria, aluminum phosphate, zirconium phosphate, calcium phosphate, magnesium phosphate, thorium phosphate, titanium phosphate, and the like. Preferred inorganic carriers comprise silica, preferably at least 90 wt% of silica, more preferably at least 99 wt% of silica. Generally, the inorganic carrier has a surface area of at least 10 m²/g, preferably of 25 m²/g to 800 m²/g.

The metathesis catalyst comprises at least one of molybdenum oxide and tungsten oxide. The metathesis catalyst may be prepared by any convenient method including dry mixing, impregnation, ion-exchange, adsorption, and the like.

The oxide of molybdenum or tungsten is preferably combined with the inorganic carrier in a high positive oxidation state, e.g., hexavalent molybdenum or hexavalent tungsten. The proportion of the molybdenum or tungsten oxide combined with the inorganic carrier can vary, but generally the catalyst contains at least 0.1 wt% oxides of molybdenum and/or tungsten with amounts from about 0.2 wt% to about 30 wt% being preferred. More preferably, the metathesis catalyst contains 5 to 10 wt% oxides of molybdenum and/or tungsten.

The metathesis catalyst may comprise minor amounts alkali metals. Suitable alkali metals include lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium and mixtures thereof. Sodium and potassium are preferred. The alkali metal may be present in the form of hydroxides, such as NaOH, KOH, and the like. The amount of alkali metal may be in the range of 100 ppm to 1 wt%, preferably from 1000 to 5000 ppm.

The isomerization and metathesis catalysts can be in any conventional shape, e.g., spheres, pellets, granules, extrudates, tablets, and the like. Preferably, their sizes are in the range of from 0.5 to 10 mm, more preferably from 1 to 5 mm. A fixed-bed reactor is preferably used. The reactor preferably is operated in a downflow fashion.

A mixture of the isomerization catalyst and the metathesis catalyst is used. The two catalysts may be blended before they are charged to a reactor.

Alternatively, layers of each catalyst may be loaded in the reactor. For example, the catalyst bed may be configured so that the upstream end of the bed is substantially pure isomerization catalyst and the downstream end of the bed is a mixture of the isomerization catalyst and the metathesis catalyst. At the downstream end, the weight ratio of the two catalysts may range from about 2:8 to 8:2, usually from 6:4 to 4:6.

The overall weight ratio of the isomerization catalyst to the metathesis catalyst in the mixture can vary widely. Generally it is from 0.1:1 to 100:1, preferably from 0.5:1 to 20:1.

The reaction can be carried out at any convenient pressure, preferably 0 to 500 psig, typically 300 to 400 psig, and at weight hourly space velocities (WHSV) of about 0.01 to about 1,000 h⁻¹, usually in the range of 10 to 50 h⁻¹ based on the weight of the metathesis catalyst.

The catalyst mixture is used to produce olefins. The applicable feedstock include acyclic mono and polyenes having at least three carbon atoms per molecule and cycloalkyl and aryl derivatives thereof; cyclic mono and polyenes having at least four carbon atoms per molecule and alkyl and aryl derivatives thereof; mixtures of two or more of the above olefins; and mixtures of ethylene with one or more of the above olefins. Many useful reactions are accomplished with such acyclic olefins having 3 to 10 carbon atoms per molecule and with such cyclic olefins having 4 to 10 carbon atoms per molecule. The preferred feedstock for the reaction comprises a linear olefin with at least four carbon atoms and ethylene. A particularly preferred feed stock is a mixture of a linear butene and ethylene. Propylene is produced from such a feedstock.

Before the feedstock is introduced to the reactor, the catalyst mixture may be activated in a suitable manner such as, for example, by heating in a flowing stream of an oxygen-containing gas for about 0.5 to 30 h at 250°C to 600°C, preferably at 300°C to 500°C. The catalyst mixture may be treated with a reducing gas such as carbon monoxide, hydrogen or a hydrocarbon at a temperature in the range of about 400 to about 700°C to enhance its activity. Such reducing treatment is carried out preferably at 500 to 650°C. Such optional reducing treatment can suitably be carried out for a period of time ranging from about 1 min to about 30 h. After

activation, it is sometimes advisable to flush the catalyst mixture with an inert gas to remove any adsorbed oxygen or other gases from the bed.

When the catalyst mixture is used in producing olefins, it tends to deactivate with time. Thus, it is necessary to regenerate the catalyst mixture from time to time.

5 This invention is a method for regenerating the catalyst mixture. The method comprises decoking the used catalyst mixture in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas to produce a decoked catalyst mixture. The oxygen concentration in the gas is not critical. It may be in the range of from 0.1 to 100 mole percent (mol%). Generally air or a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen is used. When
10 necessary, a gas mixture containing low level of oxygen is used to reduce the exotherm during calcination and to prevent the so-called "hot spot" and the oxygen concentration is increased with time. In one preferred method, the used catalyst mixture is treated in an inert gas (e.g., nitrogen, argon, etc.) to pyrolyze the organic material before it is calcined in an oxygen-containing gas.

15 The oxygen-containing gas may comprise steam. For example, it may comprise 5 to 90 mol% steam. Preferably it comprises 10 to 50 mol% steam.

Generally the decoking temperature is in the range of from 350 to 1000°C, more preferably from 450 to 800°C. The decoking step preferably takes place under conditions sufficient to assure relatively uniform temperature and uniform removal of
20 coke and organic deposits.

The pressure at which the decoking is performed is not critical. Typically, it is carried out at atmospheric or slightly higher pressure.

The decoking step may be carried out in a stationary furnace, a fixed-bed reactor, a rotary kiln, or a belt calciner. See A. B. Stiles, *Catalyst Manufacture*,
25 Marcel Dekker (1983), pp. 51-57. A rotary kiln is a cylindrical vessel, inclined slightly to the horizontal, which is rotated slowly about its axis. The material to be processed is fed into the upper end of the cylinder. As the kiln rotates, material gradually moves down towards the lower end, and undergoes a certain amount of mixing. Hot gases pass along the kiln, sometimes in the same direction as the catalyst (co-
30 current), but usually in the opposite direction (counter-current). In a belt calciner, the catalyst may be loaded onto a belt where it is spread out in a uniformly thin layer. The catalyst then moves with the belt through a heating zone where the temperature and the composition of the atmosphere are controlled. Preferably, the catalyst

mixture is decoked in the same reactor where the olefin-producing reaction is performed.

The decoked catalyst mixture generally contains less than 0.5 wt%, more preferably less than 0.1 wt% carbon.

5 The regeneration method comprises contacting the decoked catalyst mixture with steam at a temperature in the range of 100 to 300°C to produce a regenerated catalyst mixture (steaming step). Preferably the steaming step is performed at a temperature in the range of 150 to 250°C. Generally, a mixture of a carrier gas and steam is used. Suitable carrier gases include nitrogen, air, and mixtures thereof.
10 Nitrogen is a preferred carrier gas.

The amount of steam used relative to the carrier gas is not critical. Generally, the molar ratio of the steam to the carrier gas is 9:1 to 1:9.

EXAMPLE 1

15 Catalyst Deactivation

A reactor (3/4 inch in outside diameter and 16 inch in length) is charged with 7.5 g fresh MgO cylindrical pellets (5 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length) at the top, and a blend of 22.5 g fresh MgO pellets and 7.5 g fresh WO₃/silica cylindrical pellets (5 mm in diameter and 5 mm in length) at the bottom. A feed gas containing 2-
20 butenes and ethylene in a molar ratio of 1:1 is fed at the top of the reactor. The weight hourly space velocity of 2-butenes relative to WO₃/silica is 10 h⁻¹. Reaction temperature is increased to 500°C and maintained at 500°C. The pressure is 5 psig. High reaction temperature is used to accelerate the catalyst deactivation. The catalyst bed loses greater than 50% of its activity in 30 h. The feed gas is stopped
25 at 30 h.

Decoking of Deactivated Catalyst

The above reactor is depressurized to atmospheric pressure. The catalyst bed is purged with nitrogen at 450°C for 15 min. A gas mixture containing about 75
30 mol% nitrogen and about 25 mol% air is fed to the reactor at a flow rate of 0.9 liter per min. During this time, temperature rise of about 50°C is observed. The flow is maintained for 1 h. The content of the gas mixture is changed to about 50 mol% nitrogen and about 50 mol% air, and the calcination continues for another hour.

Finally, the content of the gas mixture is changed to about 25 mol% nitrogen and about 75 mol% air, and the calcination continues for another hour. The catalyst bed is cooled to 200°C under a nitrogen flow.

5 Steaming of Decoked Catalyst

Water is introduced to the catalyst bed at a rate of 25 mL per hour using a pump while a nitrogen flow rate is kept at about 0.9 liter per min. After steaming, the catalyst bed is purged with nitrogen at 350°C for 2 h. The crushing strength of the regenerated magnesium oxide pellets on the top portion of the bed is measured
10 (instrument: Chatillon, Model 150 L). An average value of crush strength measurements of 10 pellets is shown in Table 1.

Propylene Production Test

A catalyst mixture regenerated by the above method is crushed to mesh 18-
15 30 and charged to a reactor (3/4 inch in outside diameter and 16 inch in length) and tested for producing propylene under the same reaction condition as described above, except that the reaction temperature is maintained at 340 to 450°C. The test lasts for 5 h. The 2-butenes conversion and selectivity to propylene is shown in Table 1.

20

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 2

The procedure of Example 1 is repeated except that steaming step is omitted. The crushing strength of the regenerated magnesium oxide pellets on the top of the bed is 9 psig.

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COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 3

The Propylene Production Test procedure in Example 1 is repeated except that the catalyst bed consists of 7.5 g fresh MgO granules (mesh size 18-30, prepared by crushing fresh MgO pellets) at the top, and a mixture of 22.5 g fresh
30 MgO granules and 7.5 g fresh WO₃/silica granules (mesh 18 to 30) at the bottom of the reactor. The 2-butenes conversion and selectivity to propylene is shown in Table 1.

The present invention produces a regenerated catalyst mixture containing MgO having the same crushing strength as the fresh MgO pellets. The regenerated catalyst mixture has nearly the same activity and selectivity as the fresh catalyst mixture. The invention reduces the attrition of the catalyst mixture, particularly the magnesium oxide without affecting its performance.

Table 1

Example	1	C. 2	C. 3
Crushing strength of MgO	15	9	15
2-Butenes conversion (%)	55.0	56	57.9
Propylene selectivity (%)	91.6	92.0	92.1

I claim:

1. A method for regenerating a used catalyst mixture comprising (i) an isomerization catalyst comprising magnesium oxide and (ii) a metathesis catalyst
5 comprising an inorganic carrier and at least one of molybdenum oxide and tungsten oxide, said method comprising: (a) decoking the used catalyst mixture in the presence of an oxygen-containing gas to produce a decoked catalyst mixture; and (b) contacting the decoked catalyst mixture with steam at a temperature in the range of 100 to 300°C to produce a regenerated catalyst mixture.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1 wherein step (b) is performed at a temperature in the range of 150 to 250°C
3. The method of claim 1 wherein isomerization catalyst comprises 95 wt% of magnesium oxide.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein metathesis catalyst comprises tungsten
15 oxide.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the inorganic carrier is silica.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the used catalyst mixture is recovered from a process for making propylene from a linear butene and ethylene.