

Szénhidrogénipari technológia

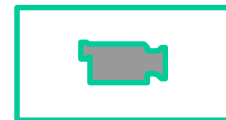
Poliolefinek gyártás technológiája – Polimer termékek

BME, Vegyészmérnöki Kar, BSc nappali tagozat

2019



THE MOL GROUP



Előadó: Kiss Ferenc MOL NyRt. Polyolefin K+F vezető szakértő

Bemelegítő kérdések

Melyik alapanyagból lehet leggazdaságosabban etilént előállítani vízgőzös pirolízissel ?

VEGYIPARI BENZIN

PROPÁN

LPG

ETÁN

GÁZOLAJ

PB GÁZ

AROMÁSOK

2



Bemelegítő kérdések

Vízgőzös pirolízisre legjellemzőbb technológiai paraméterek ?

A. $T = 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P = 0,3 \text{ bar}$
 $t = 10 \text{ sec}$
gőz = $0,5 \text{ kg/kg}$

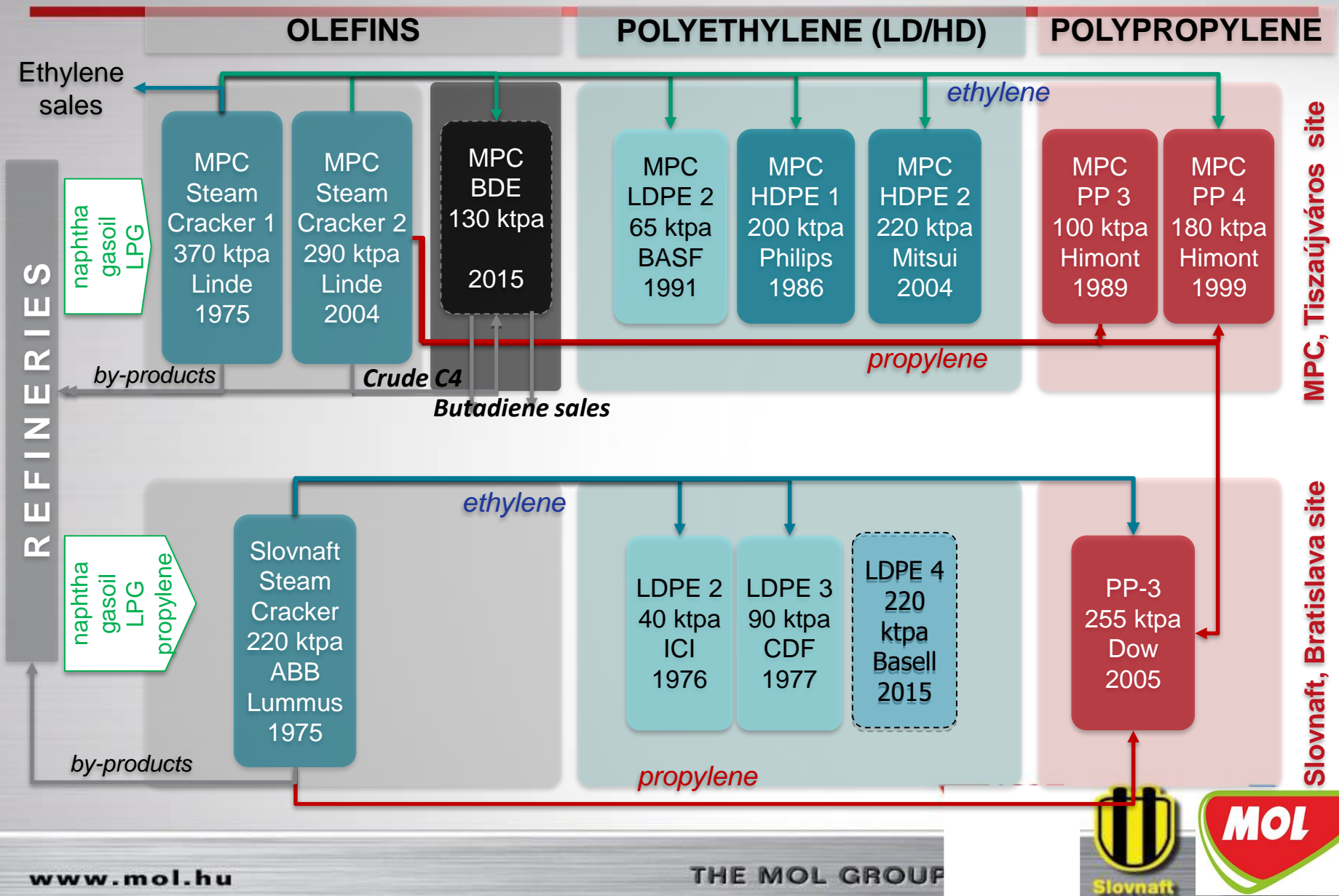
B. $T = 650^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P = 10 \text{ bar}$
 $t < 1 \text{ sec}$
gőz = 5 kg/kg

C. $T = 830^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P = 2 \text{ bar}$
 $t < 1 \text{ sec}$
gőz = $0,5 \text{ kg/kg}$

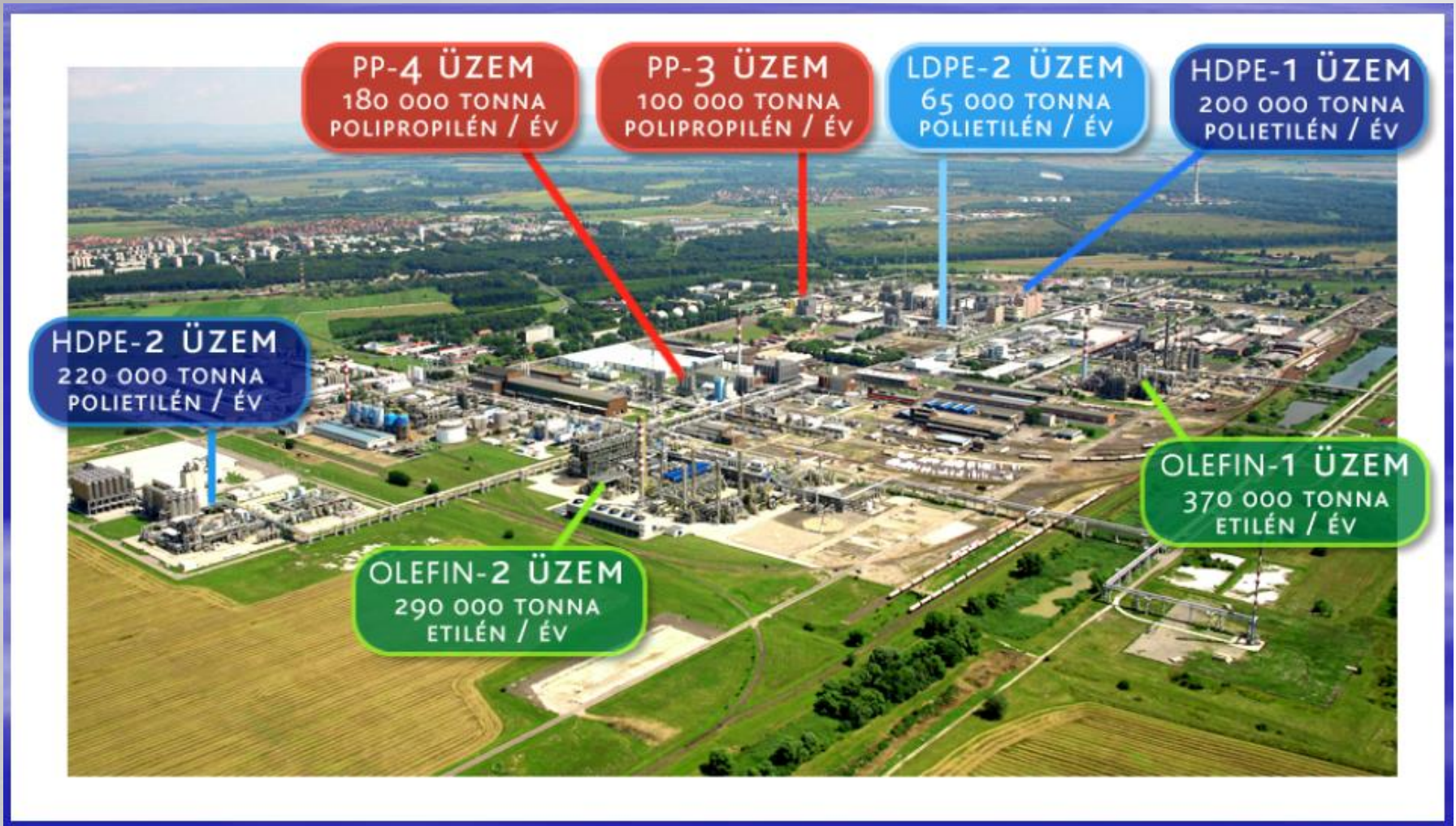
D. $T = 830^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P = 200 \text{ bar}$
 $t < 1 \text{ min}$
gőz = $0,1 \text{ kg/kg}$

E. $T = 830^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $P = 2 \text{ bar}$
 $t = 1 \text{ min}$
gőz = 10 kg/kg

PRODUCT LINE



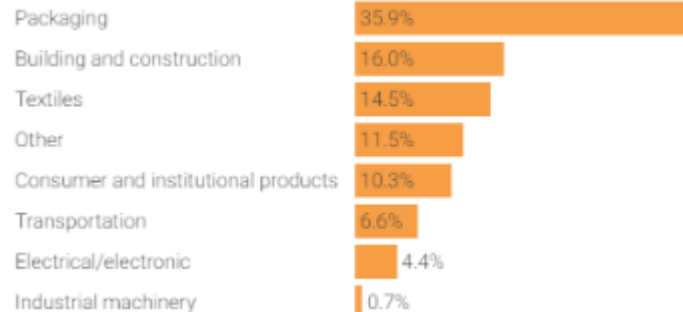
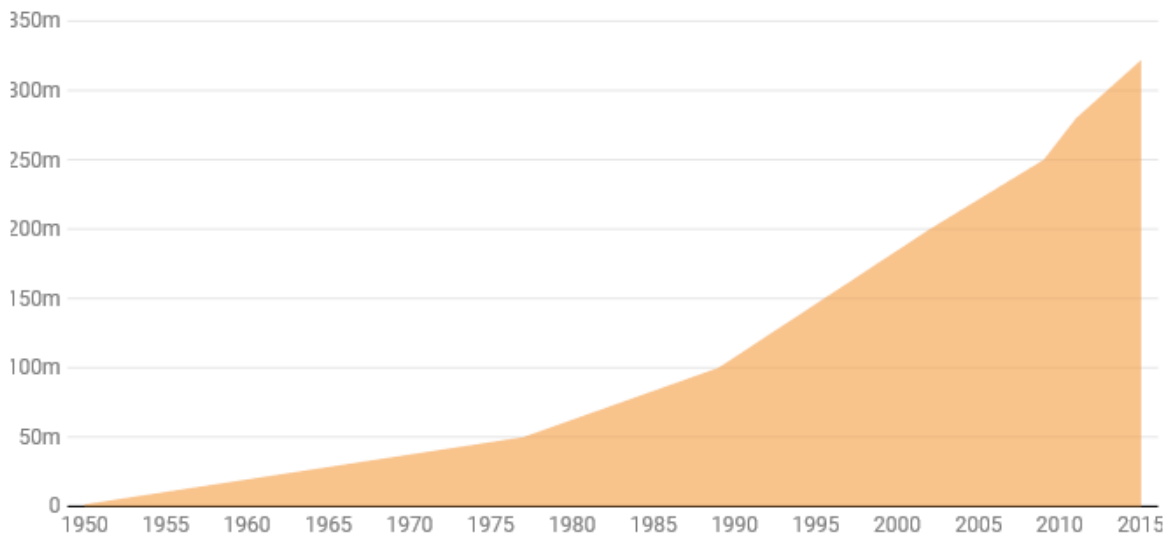
Petrolkémiai üzemek a TVK-ban



Szintetikus polimerek világtermelés 2015

World production of plastics

In 2015, around 322 million tons of plastic were produced worldwide.

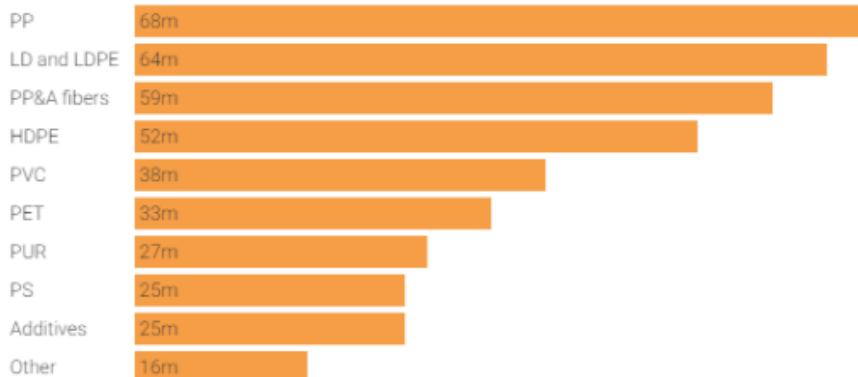


Polyolefinek: 57 % !

- Olcsón előállítható
- Nagyon ellenállóak
- Alacsony sűrűség – kicsi súly
- Könnyen alakíthatóak
- Nehezen deformálhatóak

Plastic around the globe

The term "plastic" covers many different types of polymers, each produced in many millions of tons in 2015.



Mi az a műanyag ?

- ▶ Olyan makromolekulák, amelyeket vagy a természetben megtalálható makromolekulás anyagok átalakításával, vagy kismolekulák (monomerek) összekapcsolásával mesterségesen állítanak elő.



Poliiolefinek !



Műanyagok csoportosítása

1.) Az előállítás alapanyaga szerint:

- ▶ **Természetes alapú műanyagok:** A természetben található makromolekulák átalakításával állíthatók elő
- ▶ **Mesterséges alapú műanyagok:** Kis molekulatömegű anyagokból - monomerekből -, szintetikus úton készülnek



Poliolefinek !

Csoportosításuk

2.) A feldolgozás szempontja szerint

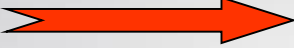




- ▶ **Termoplasztikus** (hőre lágyuló) műanyagok, amelyek láncmolekulás vegyületek, feldolgozásuk egyszerű fizikai műveletekkel történik.



Poliiolefinek !

Termoreaktív (hőre keményedő) műanyagok, melyek térhálós szerkezetűek. Ezeket vagy az előállítás reakciósorozata közben formálhatjuk, vagy termoplasztikus anyagok térhálósításával állítják elő. A kész műanyag hőre nem lágyul, hanem előbb megkeményedik, majd alkotórészeire bomlik.

Polimer alapfogalmak

Polimer		Nagyszámú monomer, nagy moltömeg
Monomer		Kis moltömeg, a polimer építőeleme
Műanyag		Összetett anyag, polimerek + adalékok
Polimerizáció		Reakció, monomerek egyesülése melléktermék nélkül
Csoportosítás		a.) Előállítás szerint b.) Kémiai szerkezet szerint c.) Feldolgozás szerint d.) Térbeli szerkezet alapján e.) A felépítő atomok szerint d.) Molekula alak szerint

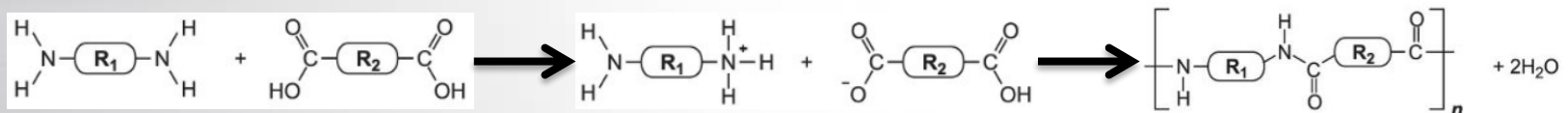


Definitions

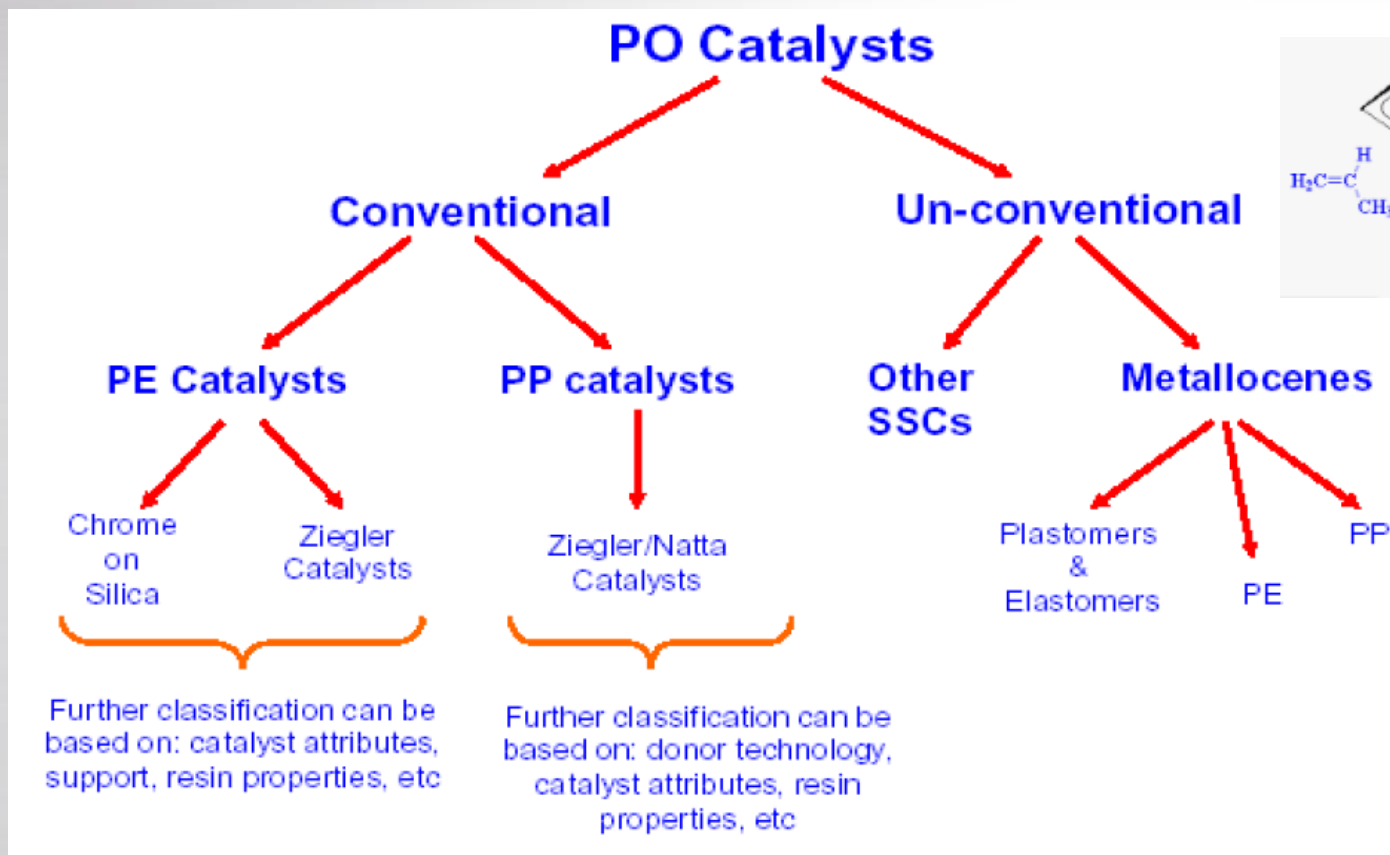
- ▶ **Monomers:** molecules that may bind chemically to other molecules to form a polymer.
- ▶ **Oligomers:** medium-size members of homologous polymeric series such as dimers, trimers, etc. Linear or cyclic, often by products of polymer syntheses.
- ▶ **Polymers:** a polymer is a large molecule, or macromolecule, composed of many repeated subunits. Both synthetic and natural polymers play an essential role in everyday life. Polymers range from familiar synthetic plastics such as polyethylene or polystyrene to natural biopolymers such as DNA and proteins.
- ▶ **Copolymers:** When two or more different monomers unite together to polymerize, their result is called as copolymer and its process is called copolymerization.
- ▶ **Plastics:** typically organic polymers of high molecular mass, but they often contain other substances (like additives, fillers, components for industrial compounds).
- ▶ **Thermoplastic polymers:** a plastic which becomes pliable or moldable above a specific temperature and returns to a solid state upon cooling (e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene).
- ▶ **Thermoset polymers:** material that irreversibly cures (polymerization takes place at the same time as processing and forming). The cure may be induced by heat, generally above 200 °C (392 °F), through a chemical reaction, or suitable irradiation (e.g. polyester, polyurethane, vulcanized rubber).

Definitions

- ▶ Types of polymers (based on synthesis):
 - ▶ **Addition polymer:** a polymer which is formed by an addition reaction (polyaddition or addition/chain polymerization), where many monomers bond together via rearrangement of bonds without the loss of any atom or molecule. This can occur in a variety of ways including free radical polymerization, cationic polymerization, anionic polymerization and coordination polymerization. Most of the common addition polymers are formed from unsaturated monomers (usually having a double bond). This includes polyethylenes, polypropylenes, PVC, polystyrene, etc.
 - ▶ **Condensation polymer:** are any kind of polymers formed through a condensation reaction, where molecules join together (step-growth polymerization), losing small molecules as by-products such as water or methanol. Types of condensation polymers include polyamides, polyacetals and polyesters.

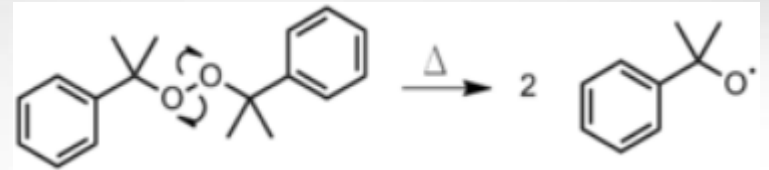


Polimerizációs katalizátorok

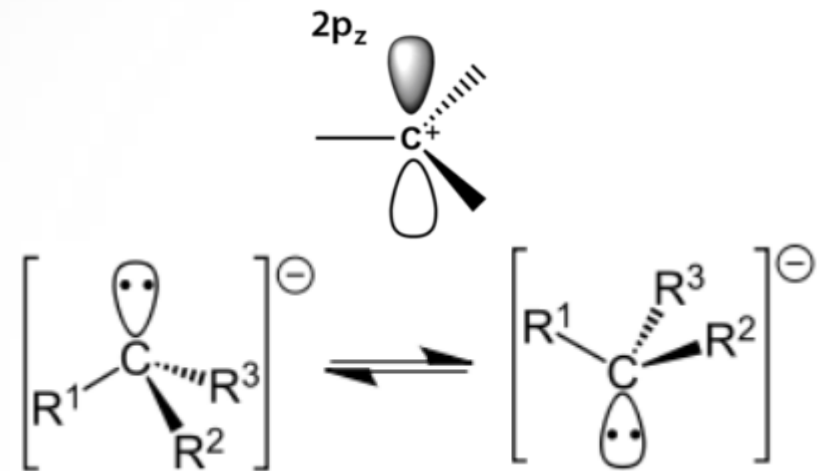


Aktív helyek a polimerizációban

Gyökös polimerizáció aktív helye a szabad gyök.

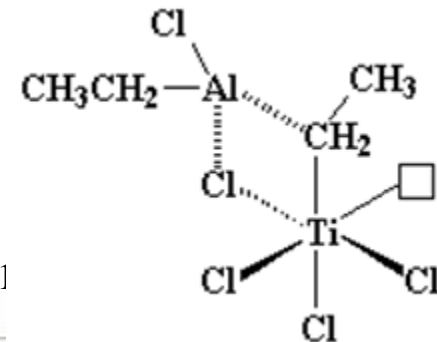


Kationos polimerizáció aktív helye a karbokation.



Anionos polimerizáció aktív helye a karbanion.

Koordinációs polimerizáció aktív helye egy szerves fém-komplex.



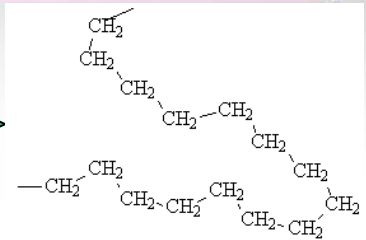
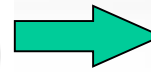
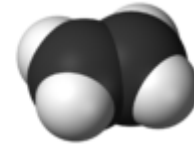
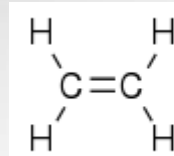
Poliolefinek családja

▶ Polyethylene - PE

▶ LDPE

▶ HDPE/MDPE

▶ LLDPE

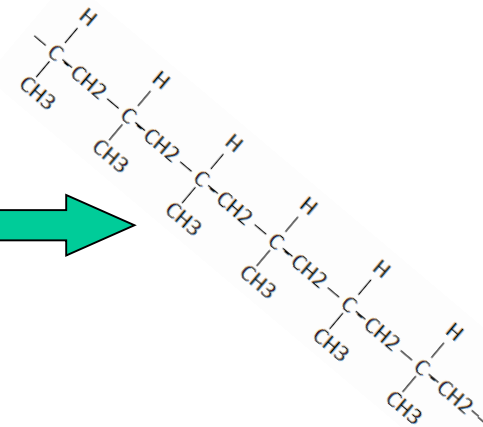
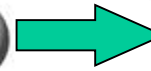
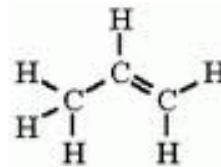


▶ Polypropylene - PP

▶ Homopolymers

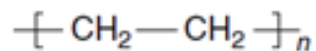
▶ Random copolymers

▶ Impact copolymers (heterophasic copolymers, block copolymers)



Polyethylene

Polyethylene is one of the most widely used thermoplastic materials and is composed of ethylene. The two main types are low-density polyethylene (LDPE) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE).

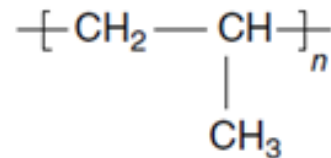


Monomer	Polymerization	Major Uses
Ethylene	LDPE: free-radical-initiated chain polymerization	LDPE: film and sheet (55%), housewares and toys (16%), wire and cable coating (5%)
	HDPE: Ziegler–Natta or metal-oxide catalyzed chain polymerization	HDPE: bottles (40%), housewares, containers, toys (35%), pipe and fittings (10%), film and sheet (5%)

Material	Chain Structure	Density (g/cm ³)	Crystallinity (%)	Process
LDPE	Branched	0.912–0.94	50	High pressure
LLDPE	Linear/less branched	0.92–0.94	50	Low pressure
HDPE	Linear	0.958	90	Low pressure




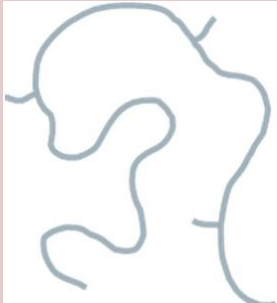
Polypropylene

Polypropylene is one of the most widely used thermoplastic materials and is composed of propylene. There are three general types of polypropylene: homopolymer, random copolymer, and block copolymer. The used comonomer is typically ethylene. Ethylene-propylene rubber added to polypropylene homopolymer increases its low temperature impact strength. Randomly polymerized ethylene monomer added to polypropylene homopolymer decreases the polymer crystallinity and makes the polymer more transparent.

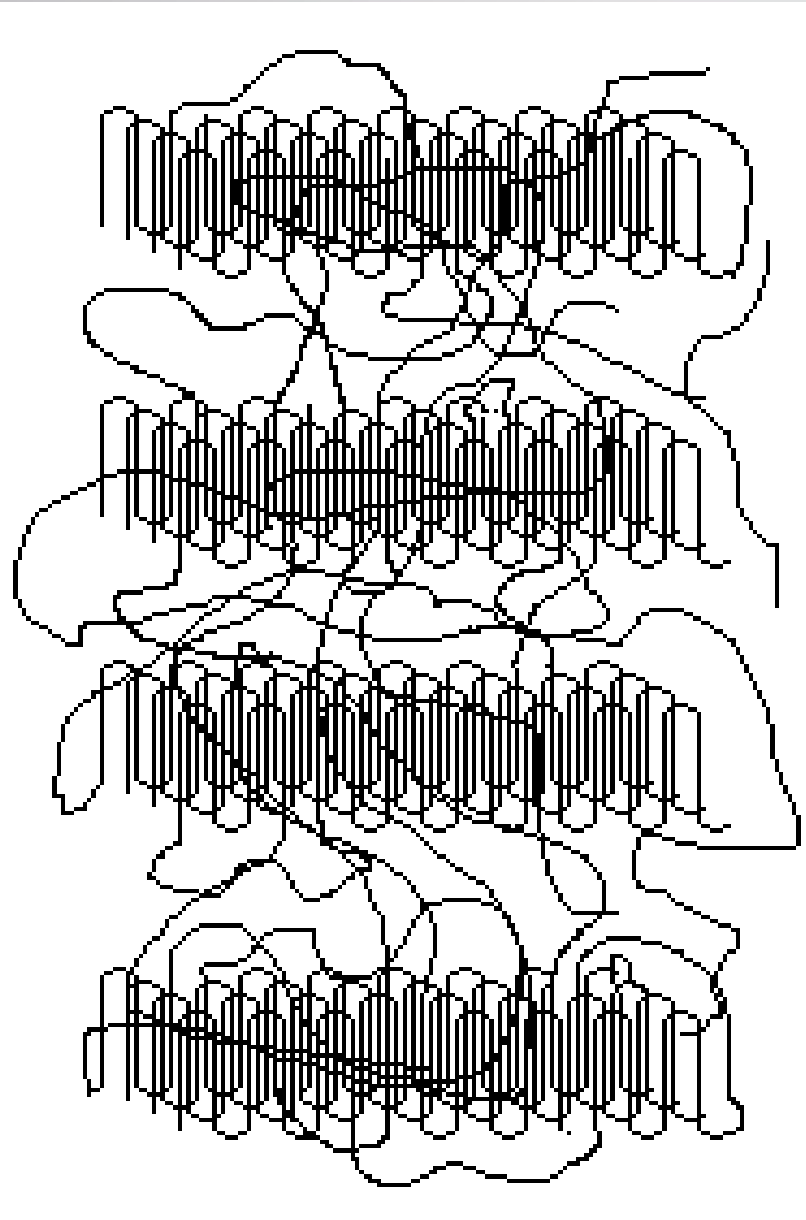
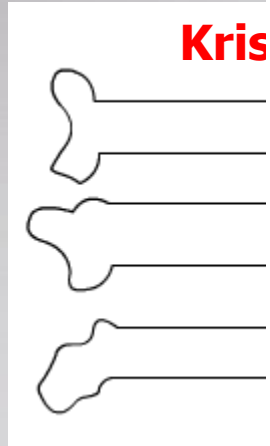


Monomer	Polymerization	Major Uses
Propylene	Ziegler–Natta catalyzed chain polymerization	Fiber products (30%), housewares and toys (15%), automotive parts (15%), appliance parts (5%)

POLYETHYLENE (PE) TYPES

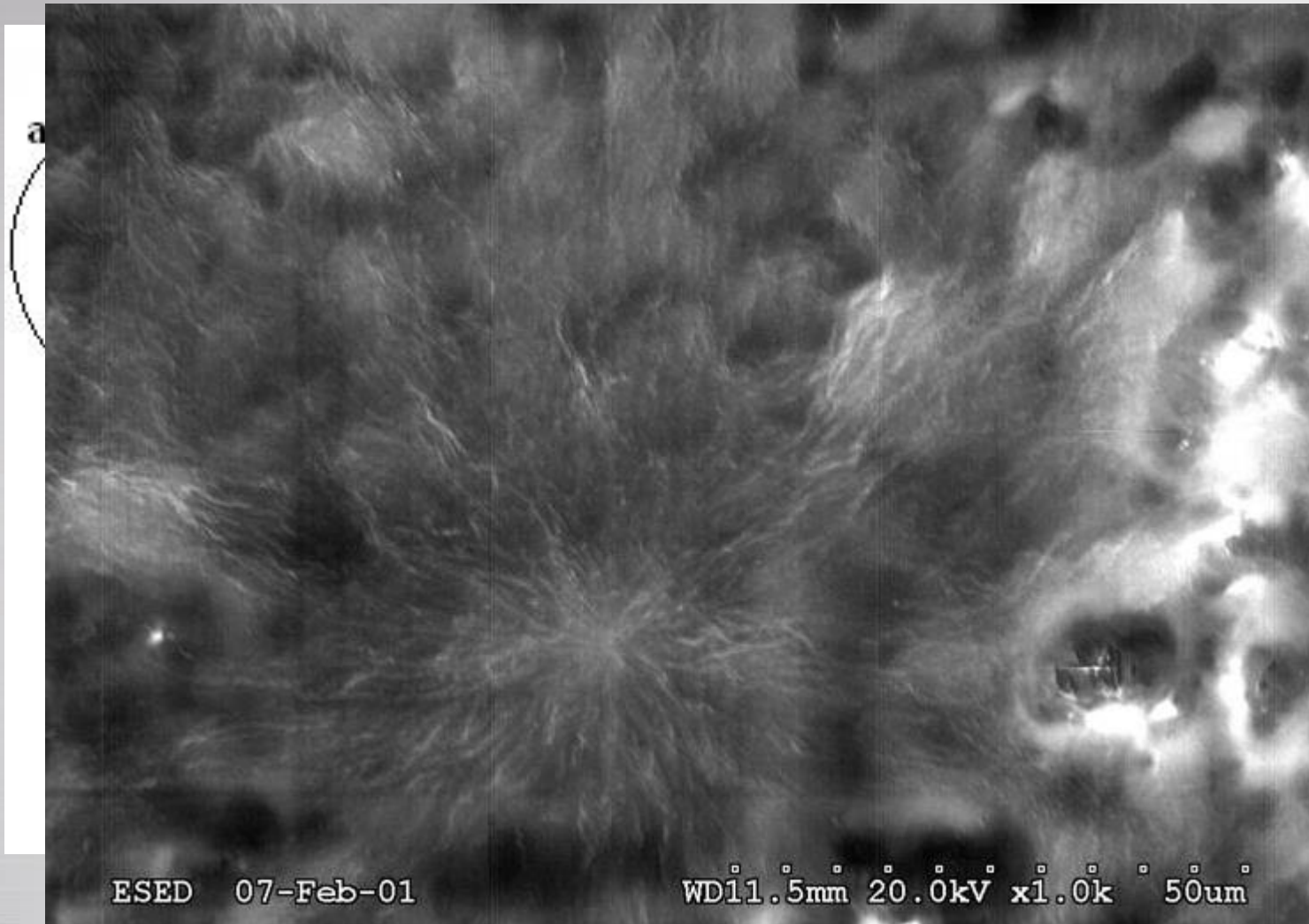
Property	LDPE	LLDPE	MDPE	HDPE
Density , g/cm ³	0.915-0.935	0.910-0.935	0.935-0.945	0.945-0.970
Melting point (T _m), °C	105-115	115-125	125-130	130-135
MFR (2.16kg/190°C), g/10min	0.2-200	0.3-50	0.05-10	0.05-100
Molecular Weight Distribution (MWD)	Medium/Broad	Narrow, Bimodal	Narrow, Bimodal	Narrow, Broad, Bimodal
Molecular structure				
Chain branching	Both, long & short branches	Many short branches	Some short branches	(Very) few short branches
Copolymers & similars PE's	EVA, EMA, EEA, EBA, EAA, EMAA	VLDPE, ULDPE		HMWPE, UHMWPE
	High pressure	Low pressure polymerisation		

HDPE szerkezete



mi-kristályos

HDPE szerkezete



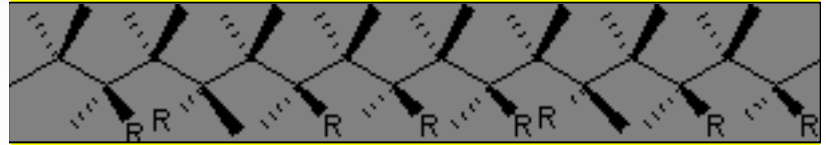
olekulák

Polipropilén szerkezete

Isotactic homopolymer



Atactic homopolymer



Syndiotactic homopolymer



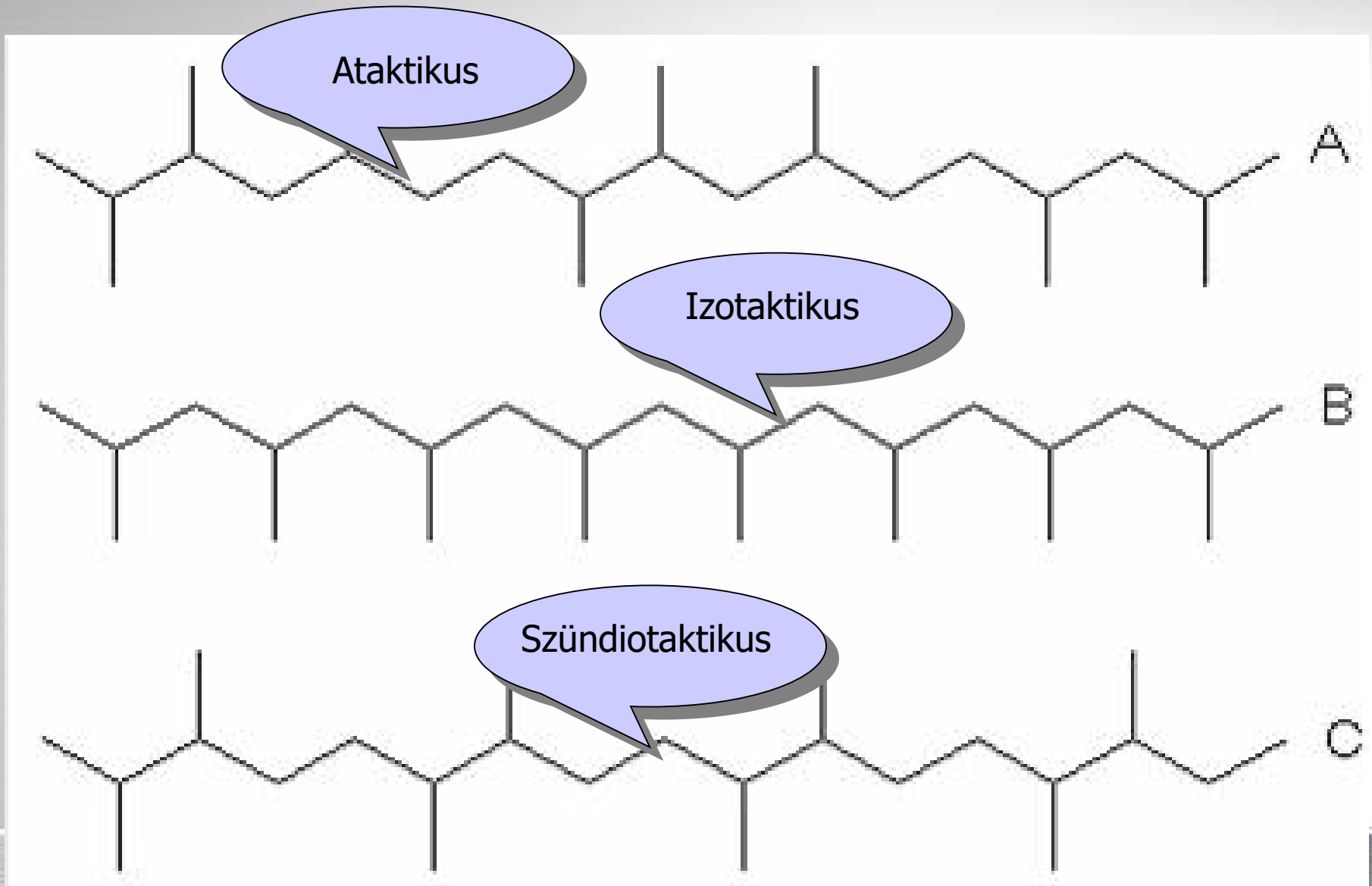
Block copolymer, Heterophasic copolymer - HECO

PPPPPEEEEEPPPPPPPEEEEEPPPP

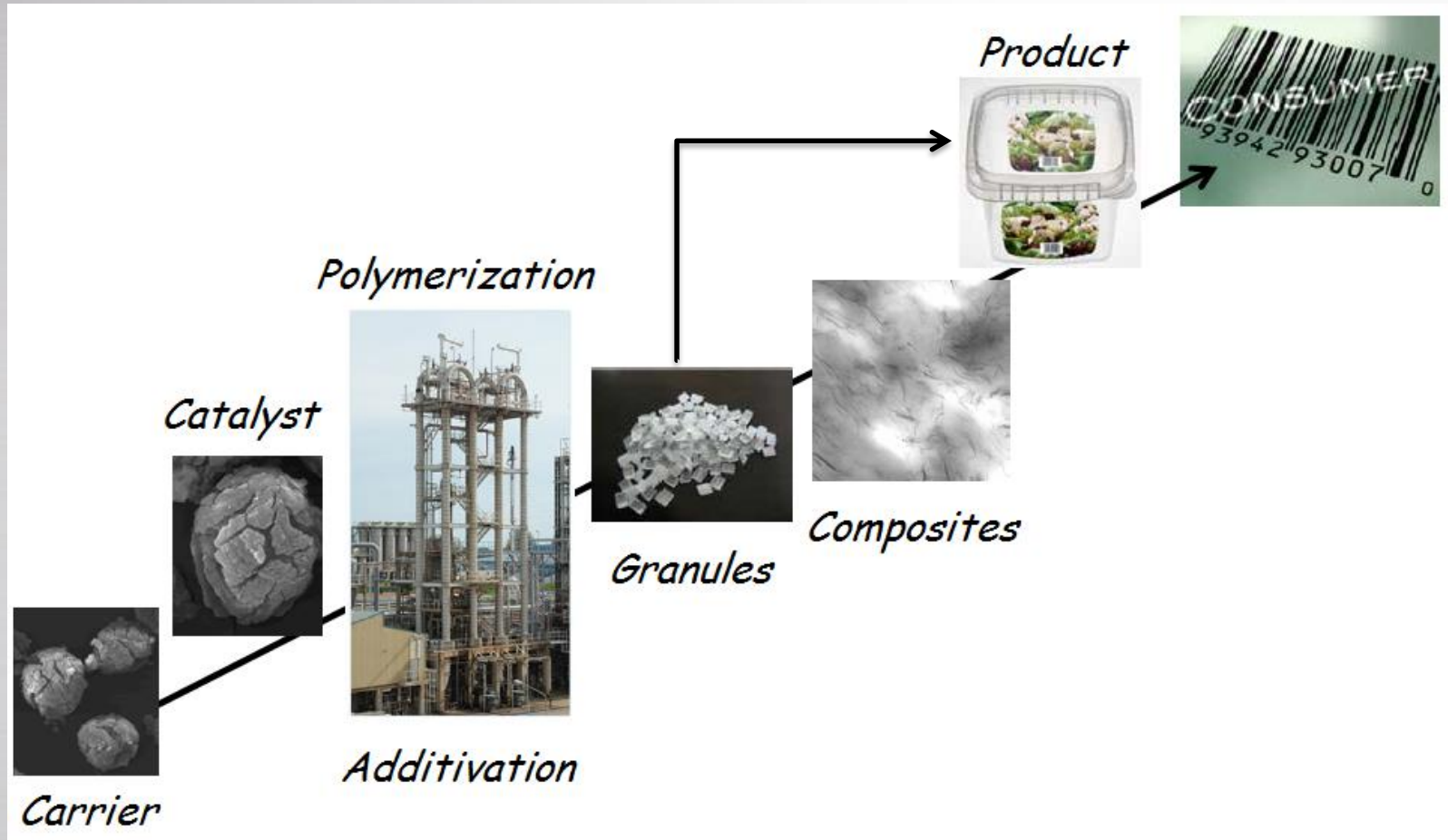
Random copolymer - RACO

PPPPPEPPEPEPPPPPEPPPEPPPP

A polipropilén szerkezete



A poliolefin értékteremtő lánc



Termékek és felhasználási területük



- Fröccstermékek
- Fóliák
- Csövek és profilok
- Fröccstömegtartók
- Blázis és vízvezeték
- Raffia és monofilamentek



▶ TIPOLEN márkanévű LDPE termékek

▶ TIPELIN márkanévű HDPE termékek

▶ TIPPLEN márkanévű PP termékek



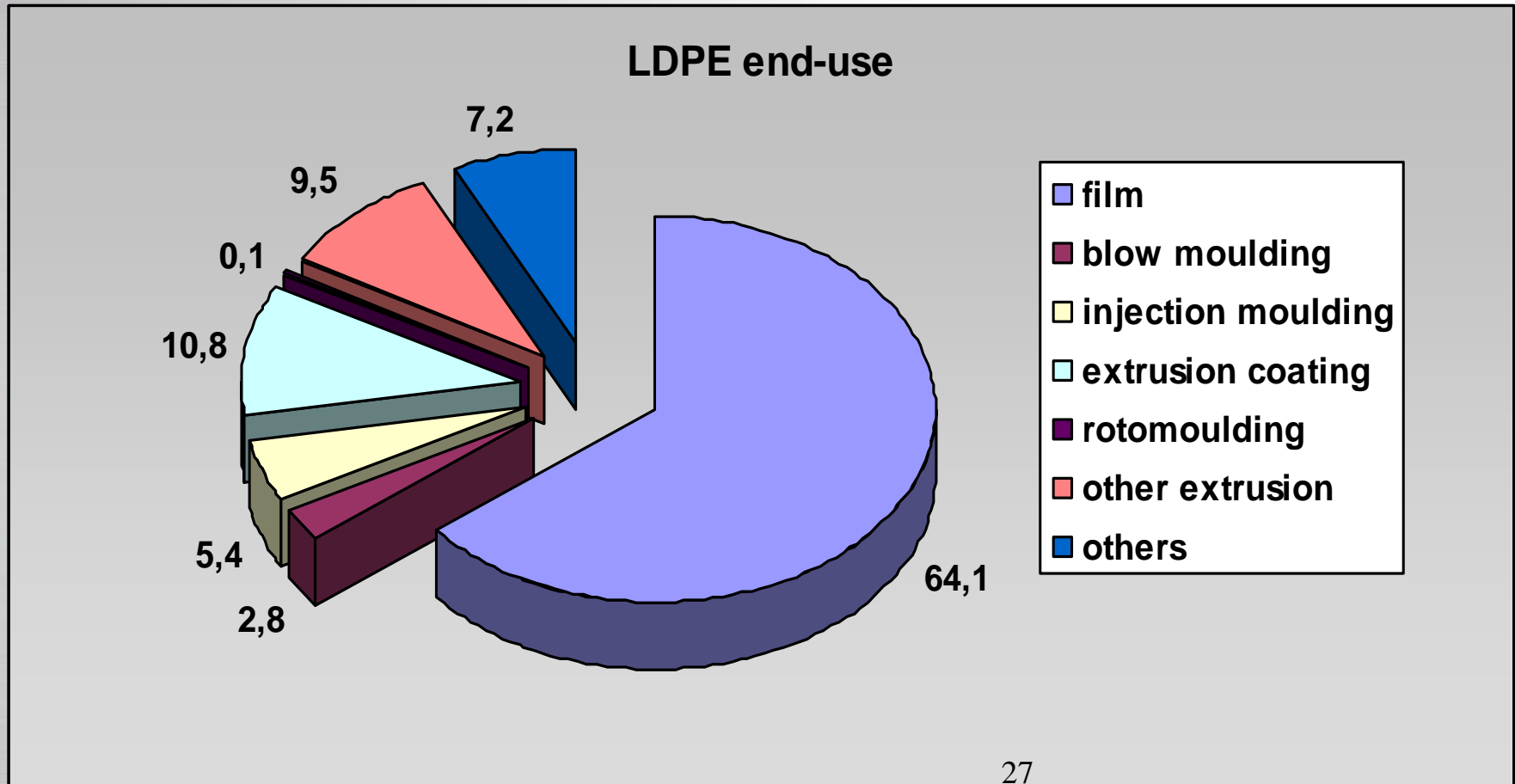
LDPE



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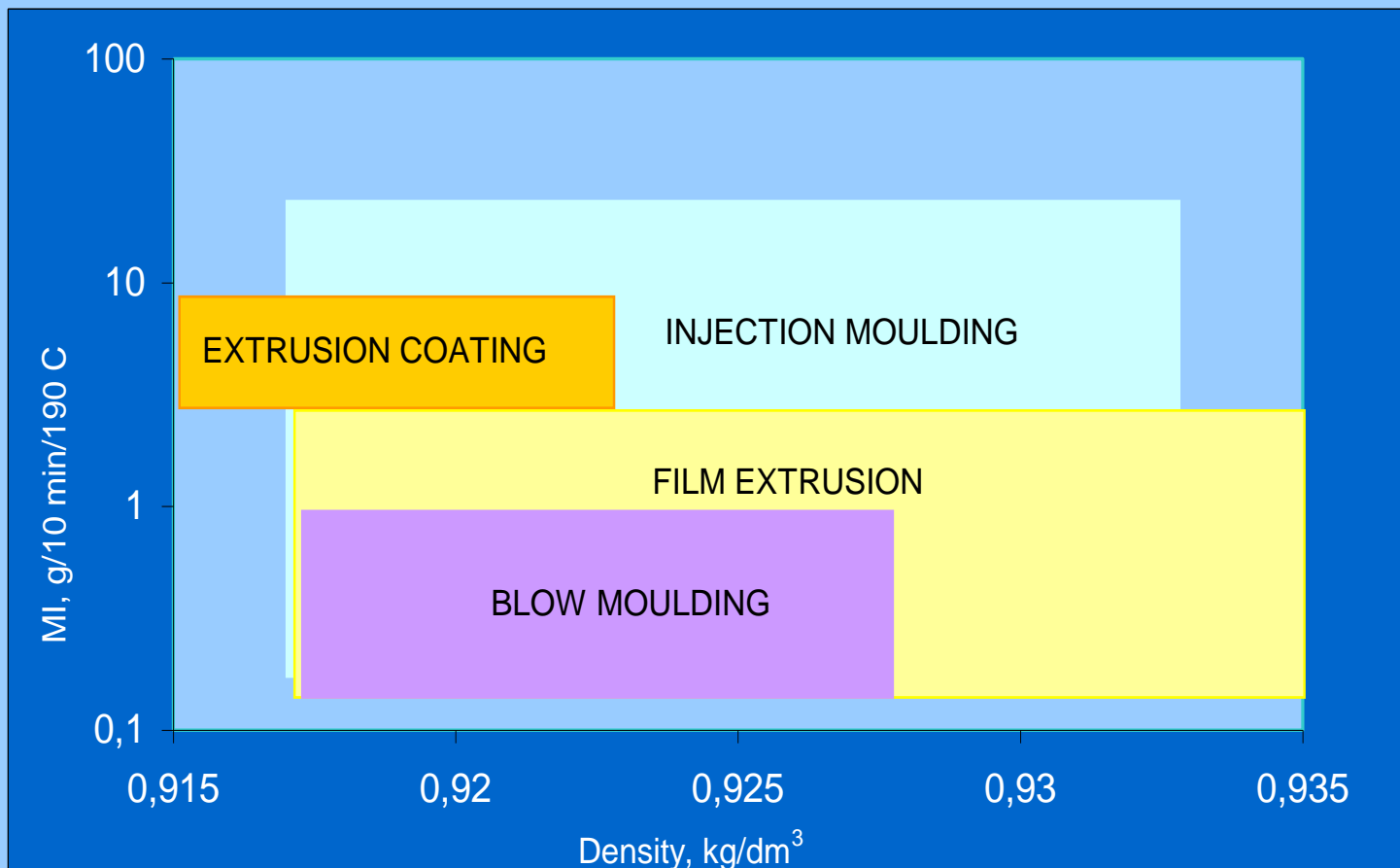
- ▶ **Low Density PolyEthylene**
- ▶ **Typical properties**
 - ▶ Density 0,915-0,935 g/cm³
 - ▶ Melt index 0,3->20 g/10 min (190°C/2,16 kg)
 - ▶ Melting point 110 °C

Főbb alkalmazási területek



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Alkalmazási területek



A BIT OF HISTORY

- ▶ **March 27th, 1933** – first industrial LDPE synthesis was discovered accidentally by Eric Fawcett & Reginald Gibson, employees of ICI.
- ▶ During high-pressure experiment on **ethylene** a small amount of **oxygen** leaked into the testing vessel acting as an **initiator**. LDPE in form of waxy substance formed overnight
- ▶ ICI understood benefits of the new substance – patents and production
- ▶ **1st ICI production plant** came into operation in **9/1939**, the name of the product was **POLYETHENE**. During II.WW it was kept secret – used as insulation for submarine cables & radar applications
- ▶ American businessman **Earl Tupper** developed polyethylene containers and these were marketed directly to women at **'Tupperware parties'**



Eric Fawcett



Reginald Gibson

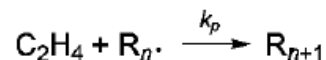


- ▶ The first commercial household article from autoclave process in 1938
- ▶ BASF developed the first tubular process during
- ▶ High variation of autoclave and tubular processes by different licensors
- ▶ Nowadays licences available up to 400 kt/y plant capacity
- ▶ Consumption in 2012
 - ▶ Global: 19 million t
 - ▶ Domestic: 60 thousand t
- ▶ MPC LDPE plants
 - ▶ 1970 - ICI autoclave process 24 kt/y – debottlenecked to 50 kt/y
 - ▶ 1991 - BASF tubular process 60 kt/y

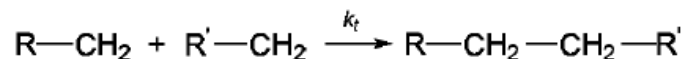


Reakció mechanizmus összefoglalva

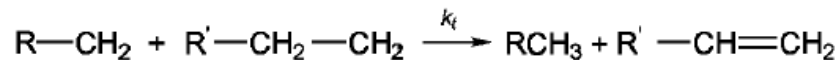
Propagation



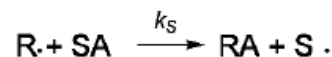
Termination by coupling



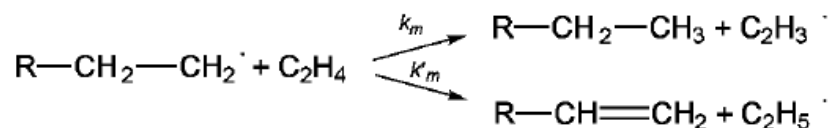
Termination by disproportionation



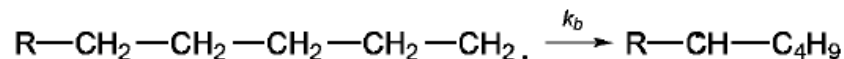
Chain transfer with transfer agent



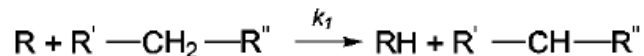
Chain transfer to monomer



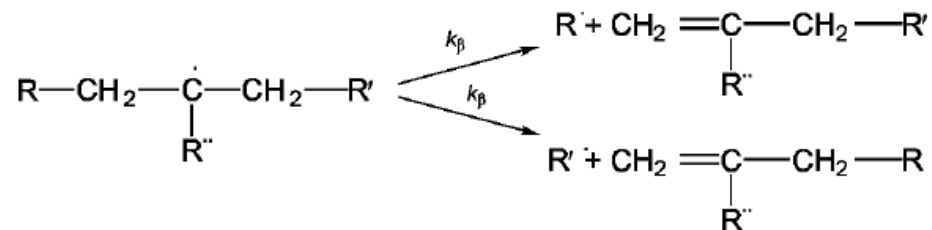
Intramolecular H transfer



Intermolecular H transfer



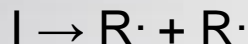
Beta scission



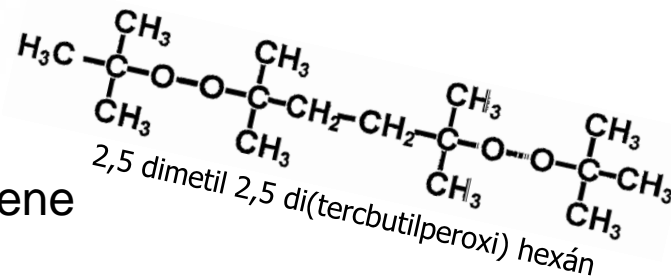
Reakció mechanizmus 1.

▶ Szabadgyökös reakció mechanizmus

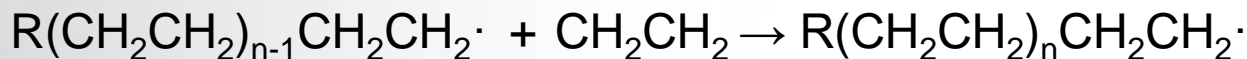
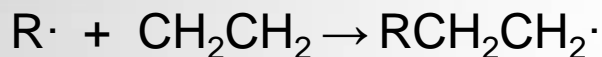
▶ Inicializálás (pl. DHBP)



Initiators: typically organic peroxides, oxygene

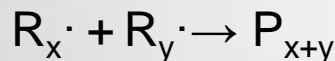


– Láncnövekedés

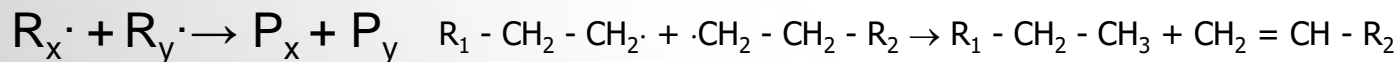


▶ Lánczáródás

▶ Combination



• Disproportioning

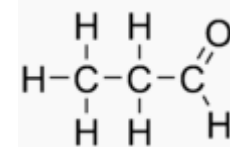


Láncvégi kettős kötés alakul ki

Reakció mechanizmus 2.

▶ Másodlagos reakciók

▶ Lánccátadás – fontos a molsúly kontroll



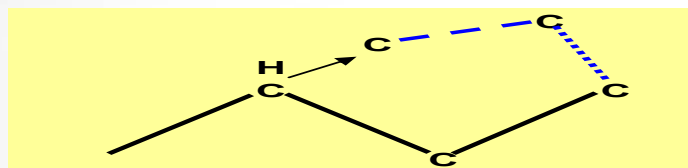
- Lánctörődés – rövid láncok



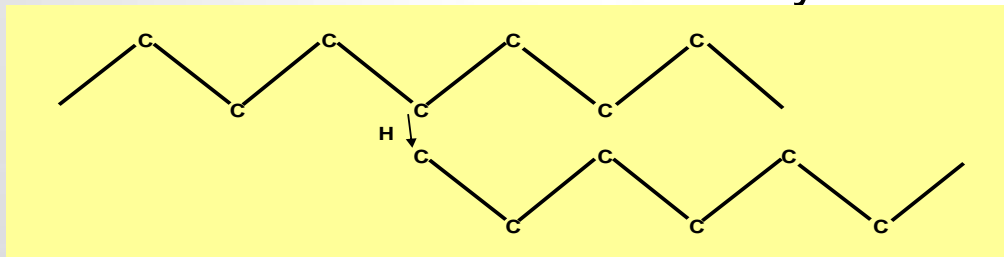
Reakció mechanizmus 3.

Láncelágazás – LDPE nagy mértékben elágazott (rövid és hosszabb elágazások)

- ▶ Rövid láncelágazások – ezek felelősek a sűrűségért
Molekulán belüli láncátadás vagy kopolimerizáció eredménye



- ▶ Hosszú láncelágazások
Molekulák közötti láncátadás eredménye

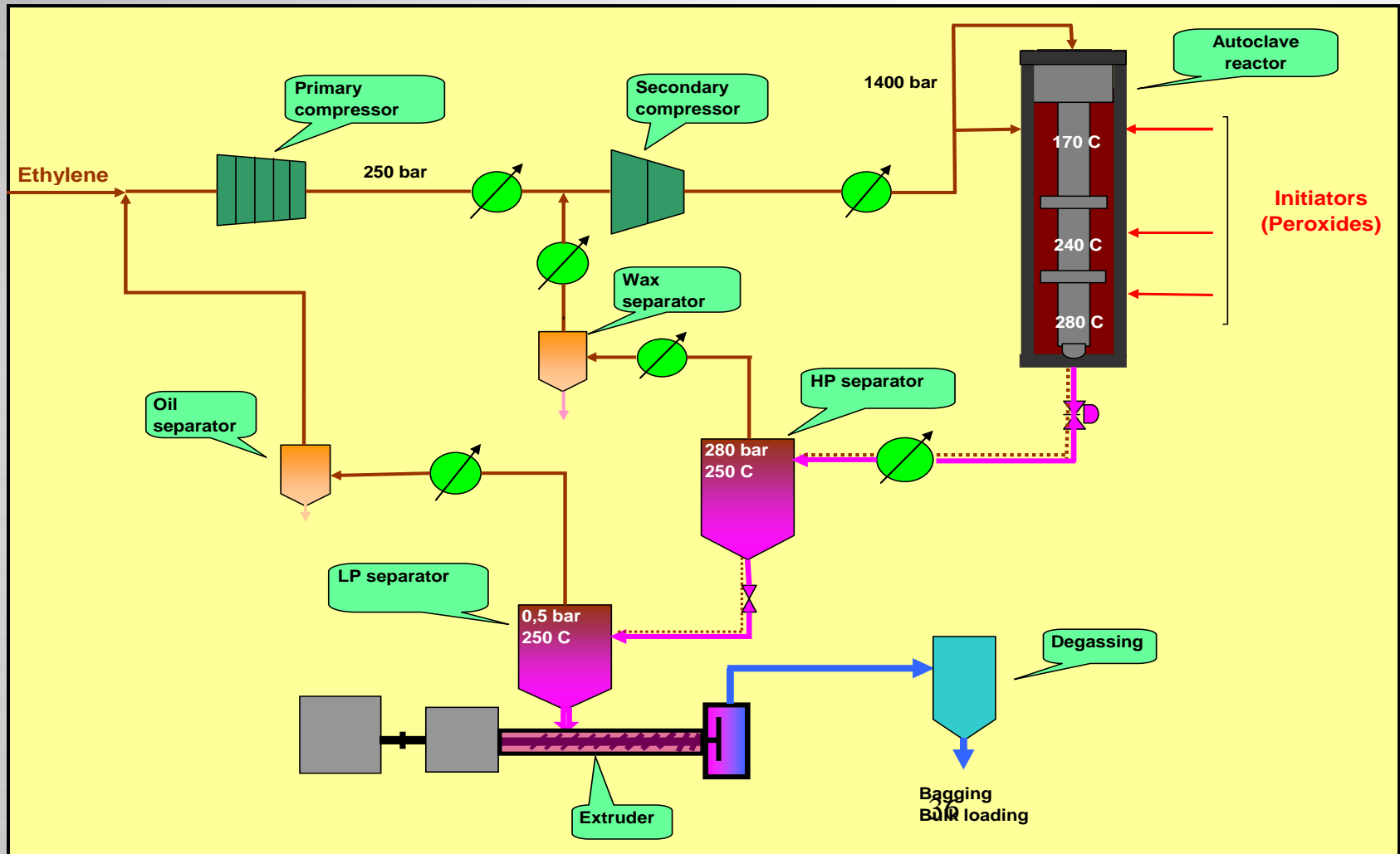


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Free-radical initiated chain polymerization (production of LDPE)

LDPE is manufactured by polymerization of ethylene under high pressures (15,000–50,000 psi, i.e., 103–345 MPa) and elevated temperatures (200–350°C) in the presence of oxygen (0.03–0.1%) or peroxides as free-radical initiator. Ethylene is a supercritical fluid with density 0.4–0.5 g/cm³ under these conditions. Polyethylene remains dissolved in ethylene at high pressures and temperatures but separates in the lower ranges. Branch polyethylene is produced due to chain transfer to polymer. The type and extent of branching depends on the local reaction temperature and concentrations of monomer and polymer. The molecular weight distributions and the frequencies of long and short branches on polymer chains depend strongly on reactor geometry and operation. The branched products (LDPE) are less crystalline and rigid than higher density species (HDPE) made by low pressure coordination polymerization.

LDPE – Tankreaktoros technológia



A reaktor

Total 725 l

Autoclave reactor MK 10

L = 4750 mm d = 18"

ethylene

peroxides

Top Zone

2nd Zone

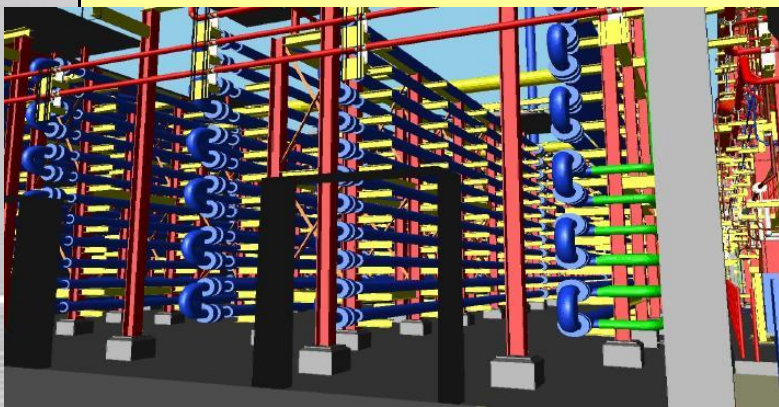
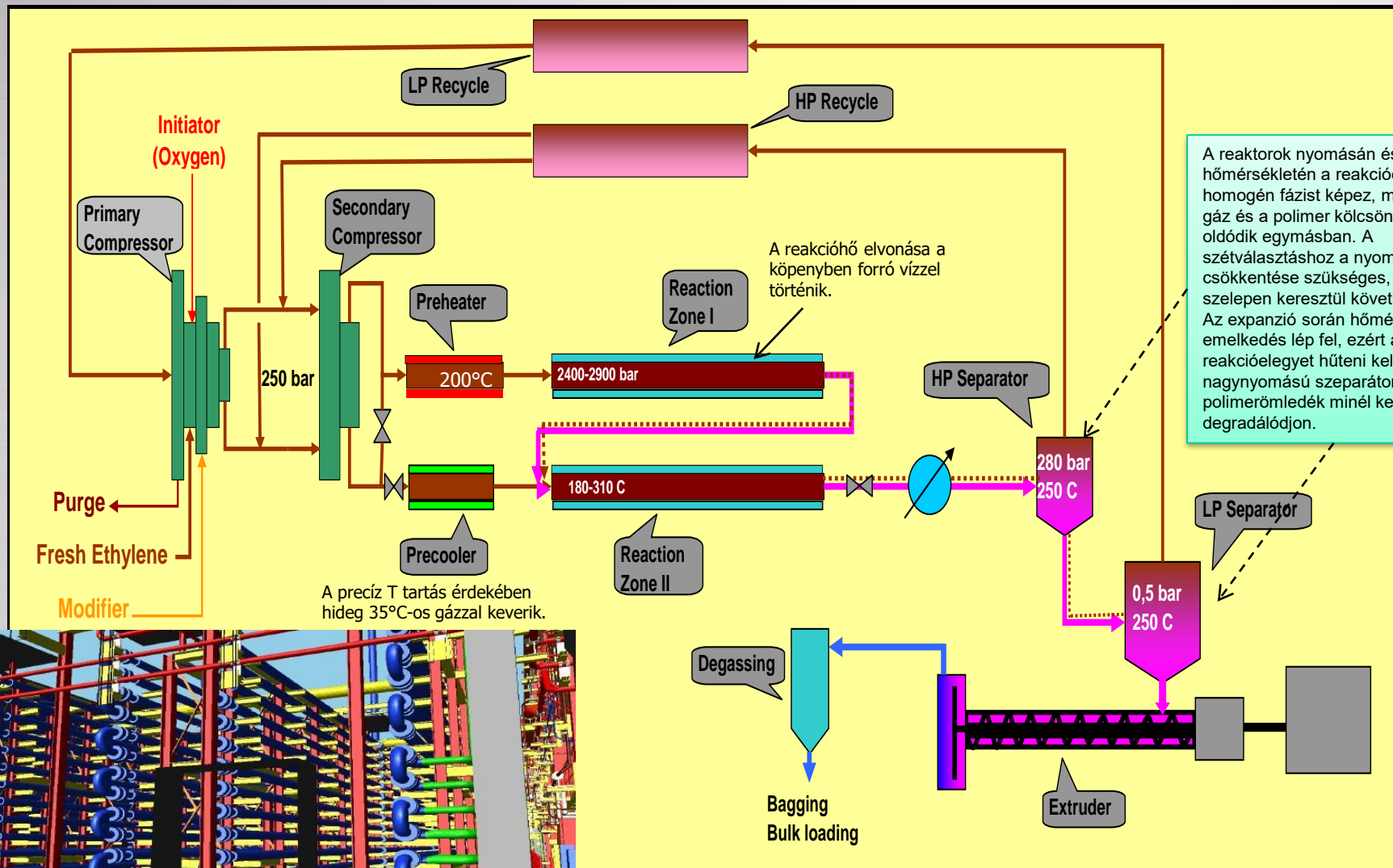
3rd Zone

4th Zone

- Thermocouple 1 (1st T control)
- Thermocouple 2
- Thermocouple 3
- Thermocouple 4 (2nd T control)
- Thermocouple 5
- Thermocouple 6
- Thermocouple 7 (control 2nd zone T)
- Thermocouple 8
- Thermocouple 9 (control 3rd zone T)
- Thermocouple 10 (control 4th zone T)



LDPE – Csőreaktoros technológia



A két technológia összevetése

Tankreaktor

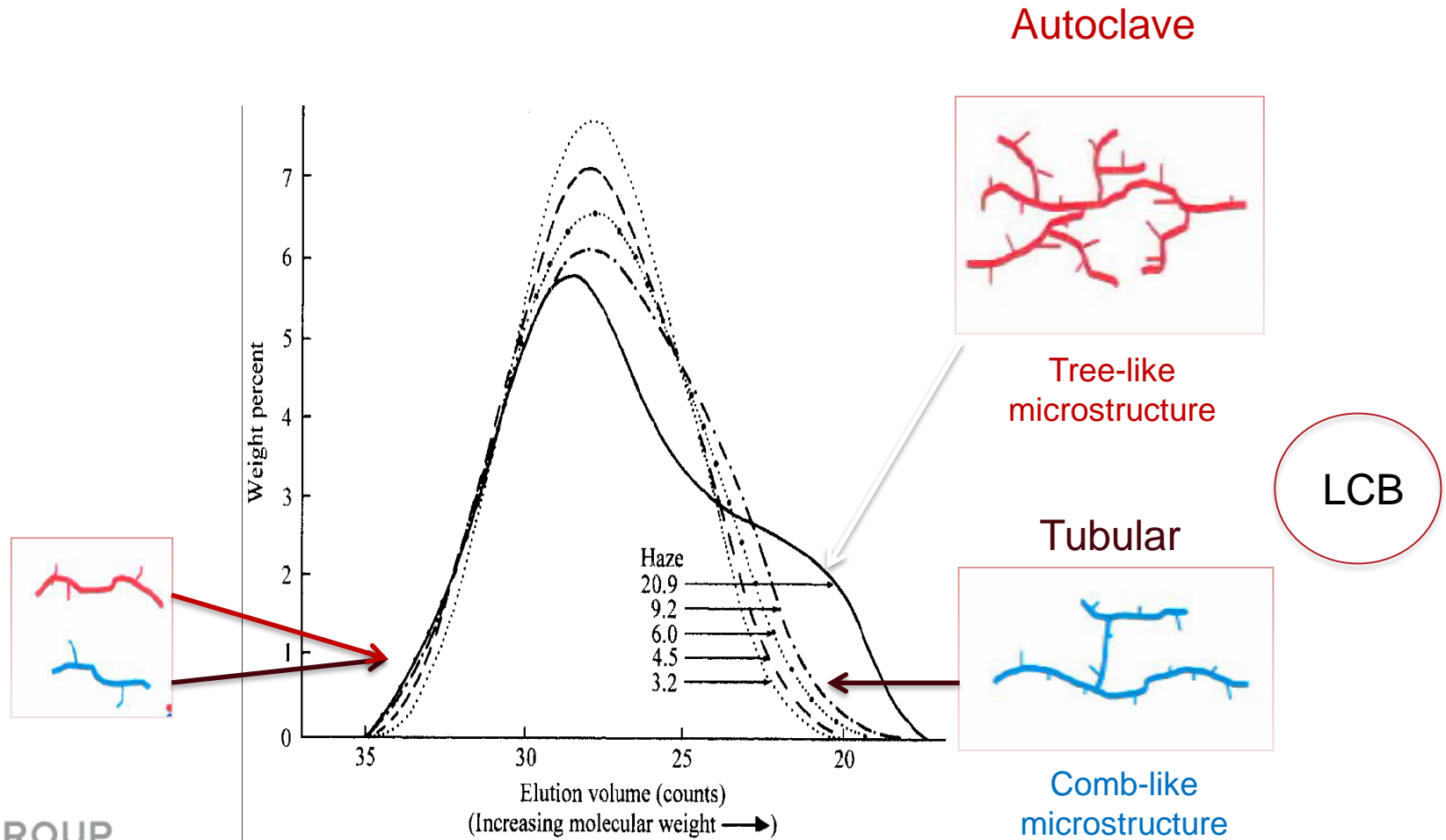
- ▶ Conversion up to 21% - adiabatic, reaction heat removed by reactant only
- ▶ Temp: 150 °C
- ▶ 1300-2000 bar operating pressure
- ▶ Higher capacity of hyper compressor
- ▶ Organic peroxide initiators only
- ▶ Specialty polymer capability – EVA copolymers over 40% vinyl acetate
- ▶ Lower reactor capacity – 150 kt/y

Csőreaktor

- ▶ Conversion up to 36% - reaction heat partly removed by coolant
- ▶ Temp: 300-350 °C
- ▶ 2500-3200 bar operating pressure
- ▶ Lower capacity of hyper but higher load
- ▶ Cheaper oxygen initiator possible
- ▶ Film grades with higher clarity, EVA up to 10% vinyl acetate
- ▶ Reactor capacity up to 400 kt/y

TUBULAR OR AUTOCLAVE?

- Different process conditions lead to product with different properties mainly in terms of MWD and Long chain branches (LCB)



TUBULAR OR AUTOCLAVE? – PRODUCTS COMPARISON

TUBULAR

- Narrower MWD
- Low degree of LCB
- Medium melt strength

- 2% Lower haze in average
- Higher clarity, transparency
- Higher gloss
- Better draw ability for lower film thickness, in average:
 - 10% higher towing speed
 - 30% lower minimal film thickness
- Better processing stability after multiple reextrusion
- Broader processing window of additivated grades, lower sensitivity towards processing temperatures
- Max MFR ~ 40 (70) g/10min

AUTOCLAVE

- Broader MWD
- High degree of LCB
- Excellent melt strength – better for ExCoating & heavy duty thick films
- Higher haze
- Lower clarity, transparency
- Lower gloss
- Worse draw ability for lower film thickness

- Worse processing stability after multiple reextrusion
- Narrower processing window of additivated grades, higher sensitivity towards processing temperatures
- Max MFR ~ 200 g/10min

LDPE – film segment



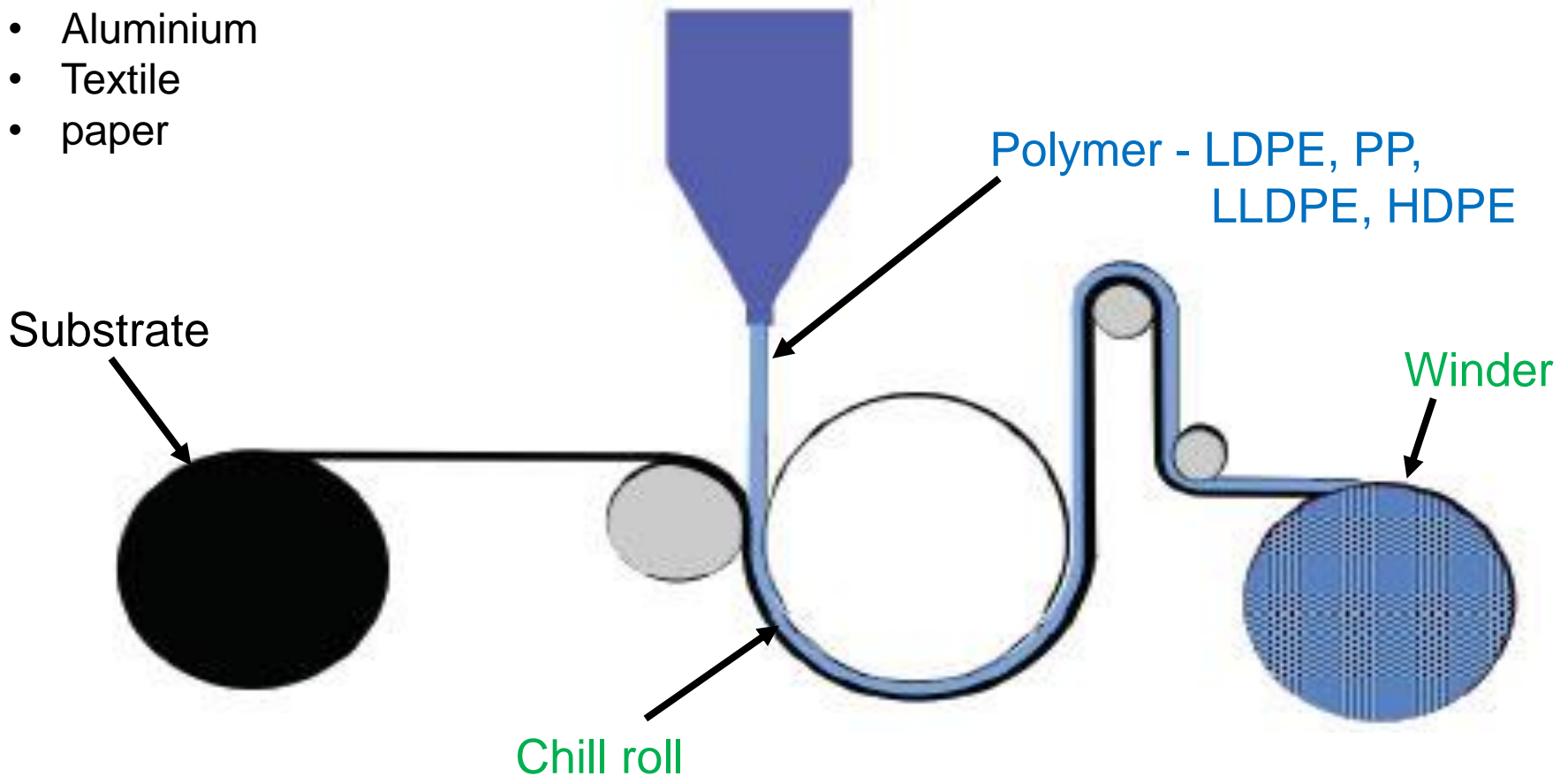
Added Value

- Garbage bags
- Carrier bags
- Agriculture films
- Shrink film
- Heavy duty bags
- Automatic packaging films and bags for foodstuff and sanitary articles
- Sanitary films
- Lamination films
- Label films
- Surface protection films



Extrusion coating – technology (BASIC)

- Films (BOPP, PET, PA)
- Metallized film
- Aluminium
- Textile
- paper



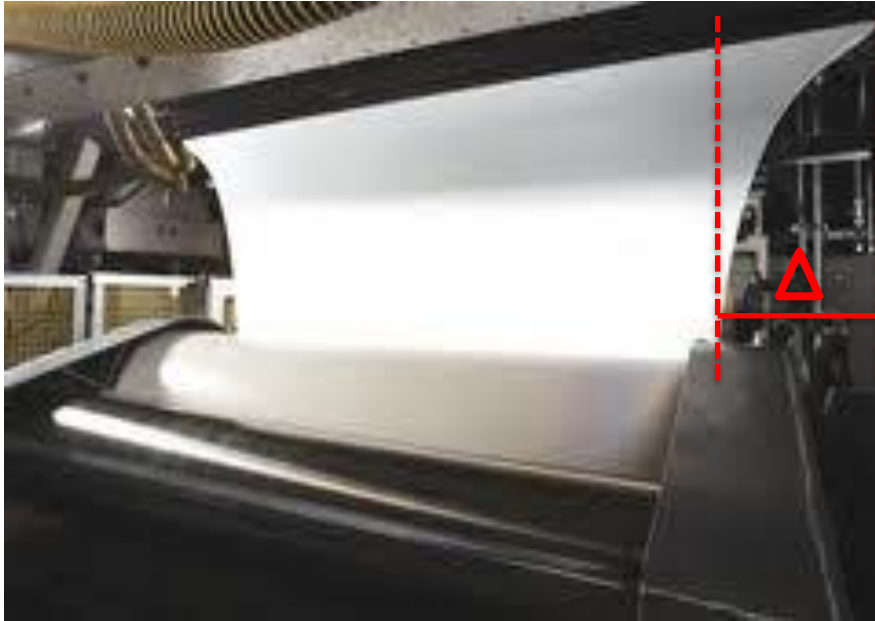
In extrusion coating, the resin is melted and formed in thin hot film which is coated onto a moving flat substrate.

Extrusion coating - APPLICATIONS

- Food packaging
- Fast food packaging
- Liquid packaging
- Flexible and commercial packing
- Industrial packaging
- Photographic paper



Extrusion coating – special wording



NECK-IN (NI) – film width reduction which can be caused by uncoated areas on the substrate [mm].

DRAWN-DOWN (DD) – ability of the melt to be drawn to thin film without breaking [m/min].

COATING WEIGHT or COATING THICKNESS – weight of coating layer per unit area (g/m^2).

HIGH MELT TEMPERATURE – temperature setting on the die is 300-315 °C.

AIR GAP – vertical distance between the point where hot melt leaves the die and the point where it solidifies (chill roll).

ADHESION – ability how easy (or not) is to peel off coating layer from the substrate.



OXIDATIVE PROCESS
IN EXTRUSION
COATING (under control)

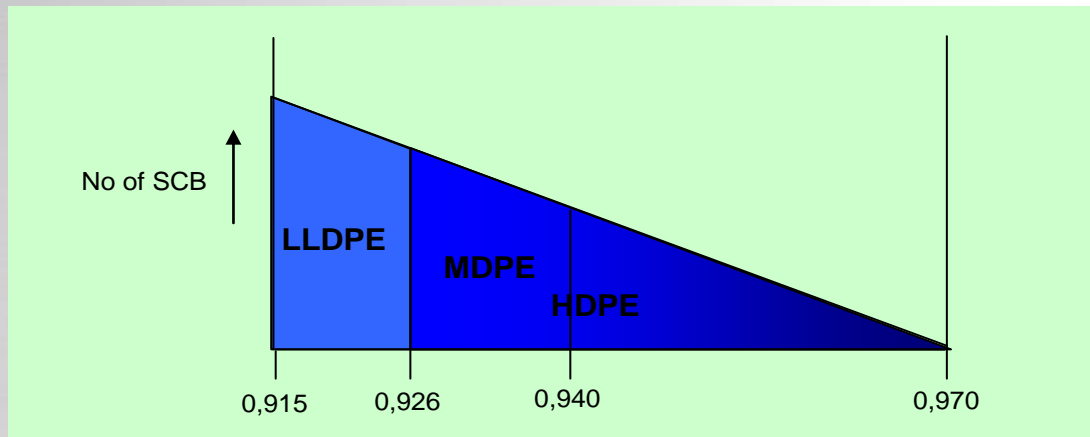
HDPE/MDPE



THE MOL GROUP

A „lineáris” polietilén család

- ▶ HDPE, MDPE, LLDPE: lineáris polietilének
- ▶ Az osztályozás a sűrűség alapján történik – amelyet a rövid lánc elágazások száma befolyásol – ezt a komonomer adagolással szabályozzuk

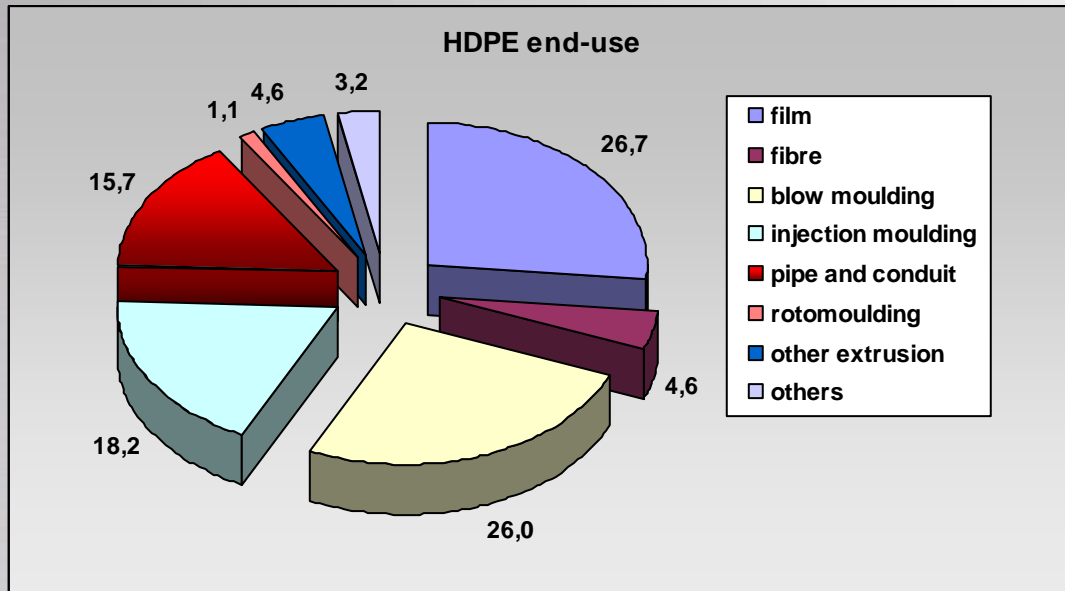


Egyszerűsítés:

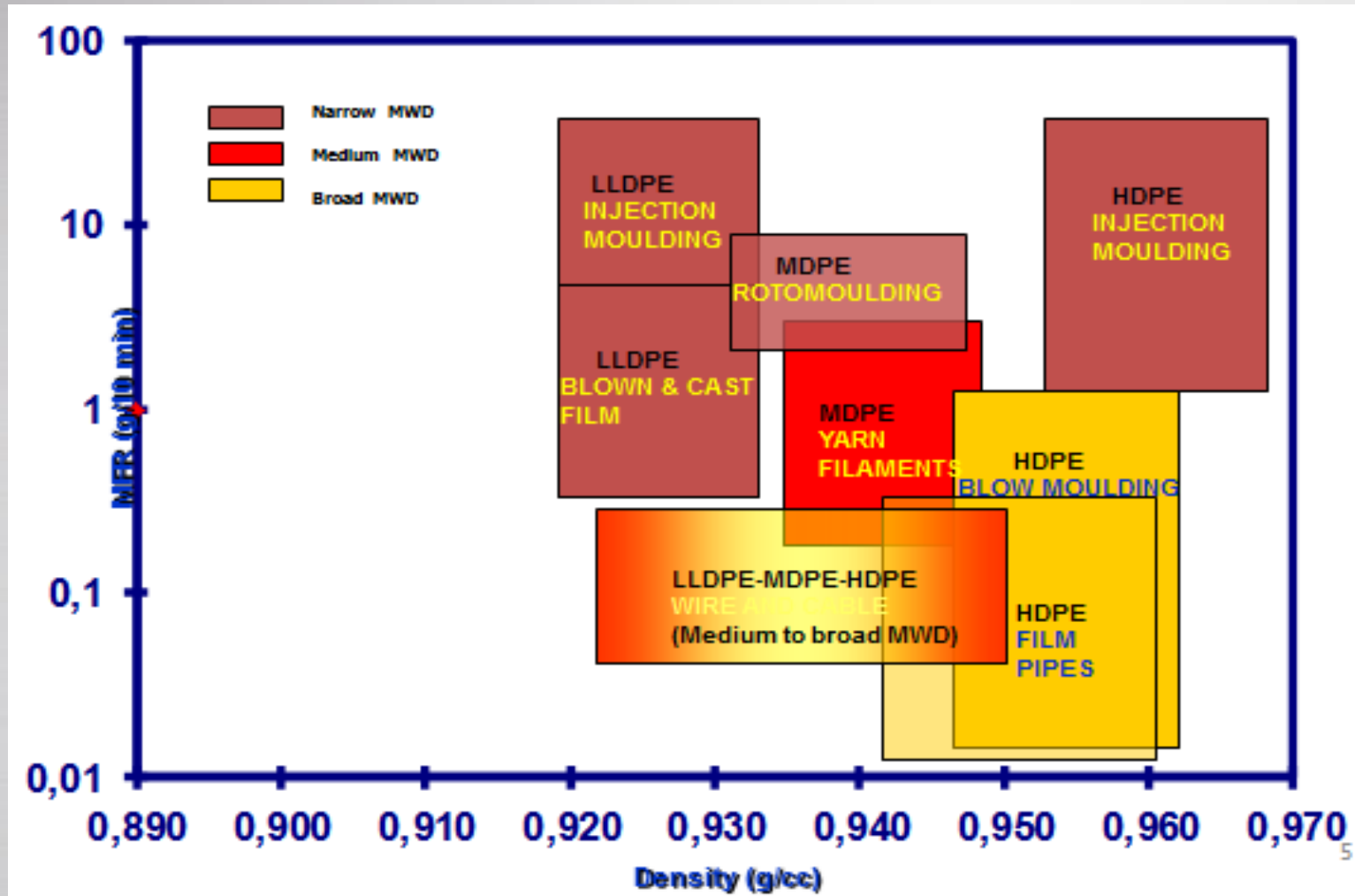
- 1.) LLDPE-vel most túl sokat nem foglalkozunk.
- 2.) **HDPE** = HDPE+ MDPE

- ▶ Főbb tulajdonságok
 - ▶ Melt index 0,03 - >100 g/10 min (190 °C/2,16 kg)
 - ▶ Melting point 120-140 °C
 - ▶ Polydispersity (TVK grades)
 - ▶ Monomodal 6-8
 - ▶ Bimodal 10-20

Alkalmazási területek



Alkalmazási területek



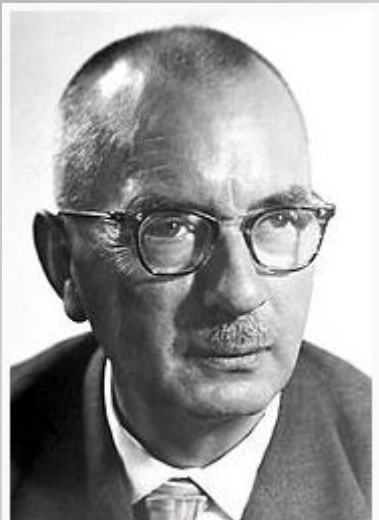
- ▶ HDPE discovered in 1951 by P. Hogan and R. Banks
- ▶ Mid 1950s: commercial HDPE production in slurry process (Hoechst) and solution process (Phillips Petroleum)
- ▶ 1961: slurry loop reactor technology by Phillips Petroleum
- ▶ 1968: first gas phase process by Union Carbide
- ▶ Mid 1970s: first LLDPE process by Union Carbide
- ▶ Various processes available up to 400 kt/y capacity
- ▶ MPK HDPE plants
 - ▶ 1986: Phillips slurry loop process 140 kt/y, debottlenecked to 190 kt/y
 - ▶ 2004: Mitsui slurry, cascade reactor technology 200 kt/y

Lehetséges katalizátorok

- ▶ Króm katalizátor
 - ▶ Szilika hordozós hatvegyértékű Cr
 - ▶ Használat előtt magas hőfokon aktiválni szükséges
 - ▶ Kokatalizátor nem szükséges
 - ▶ Közepes és szélesebb móltömegeloszlású termékekre
- ▶ Ziegler(-Natta)
 - ▶ $MgCl_2$ hordozós $TiCl_4$
 - ▶ Fém-alkil vegyület mint kokatalizátor
 - ▶ Szűk móltömegeloszlás
 - ▶ Elsősorban bimodális termékekre több sorba kapcsolt kaszkád reaktorral → nagyon széles móltömegeloszlású termékek
- ▶ Metallocene (single site)
 - ▶ Fejlesztés alatt
 - ▶ Kokatalizátor MAO
 - ▶ Nagyon szűk móltömegeloszlás
 - ▶ 1 reaktorral is lehetséges a bimodális gyártás



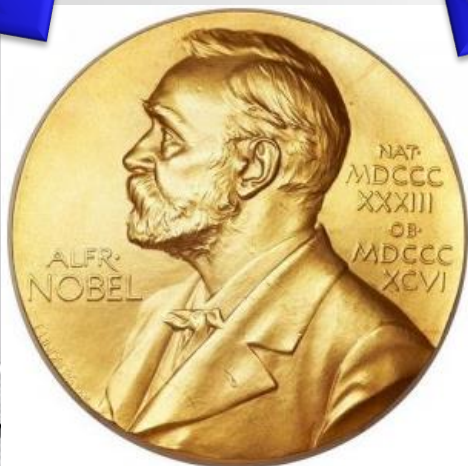
ZN katalízis mechanizmusa



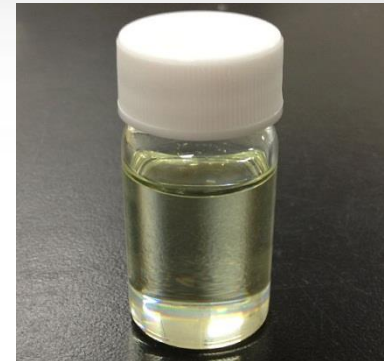
Karl Ziegler



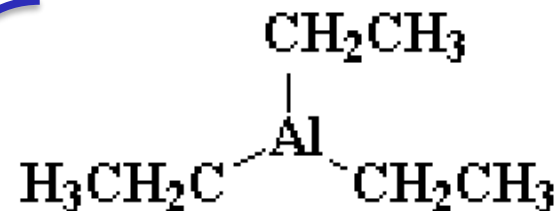
Giulio Natta



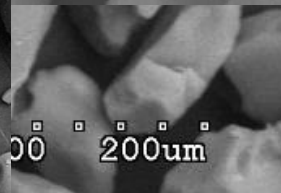
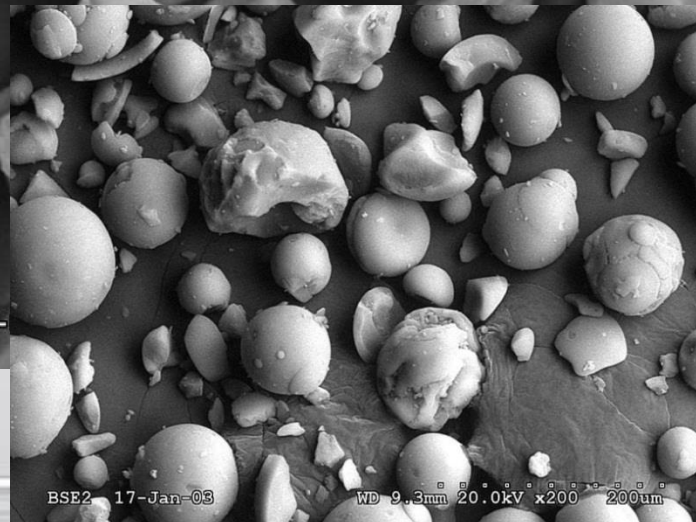
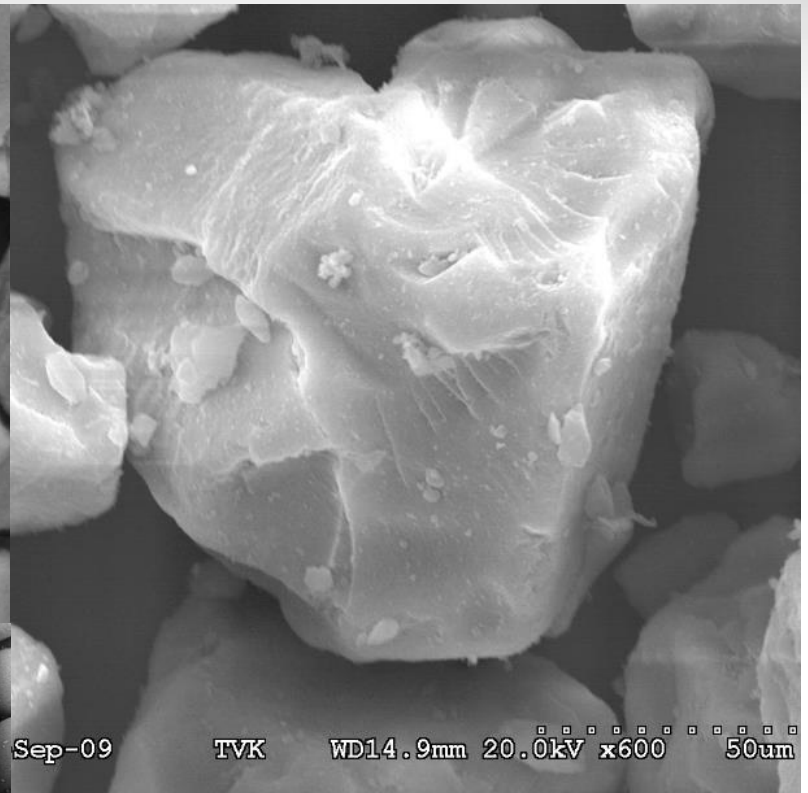
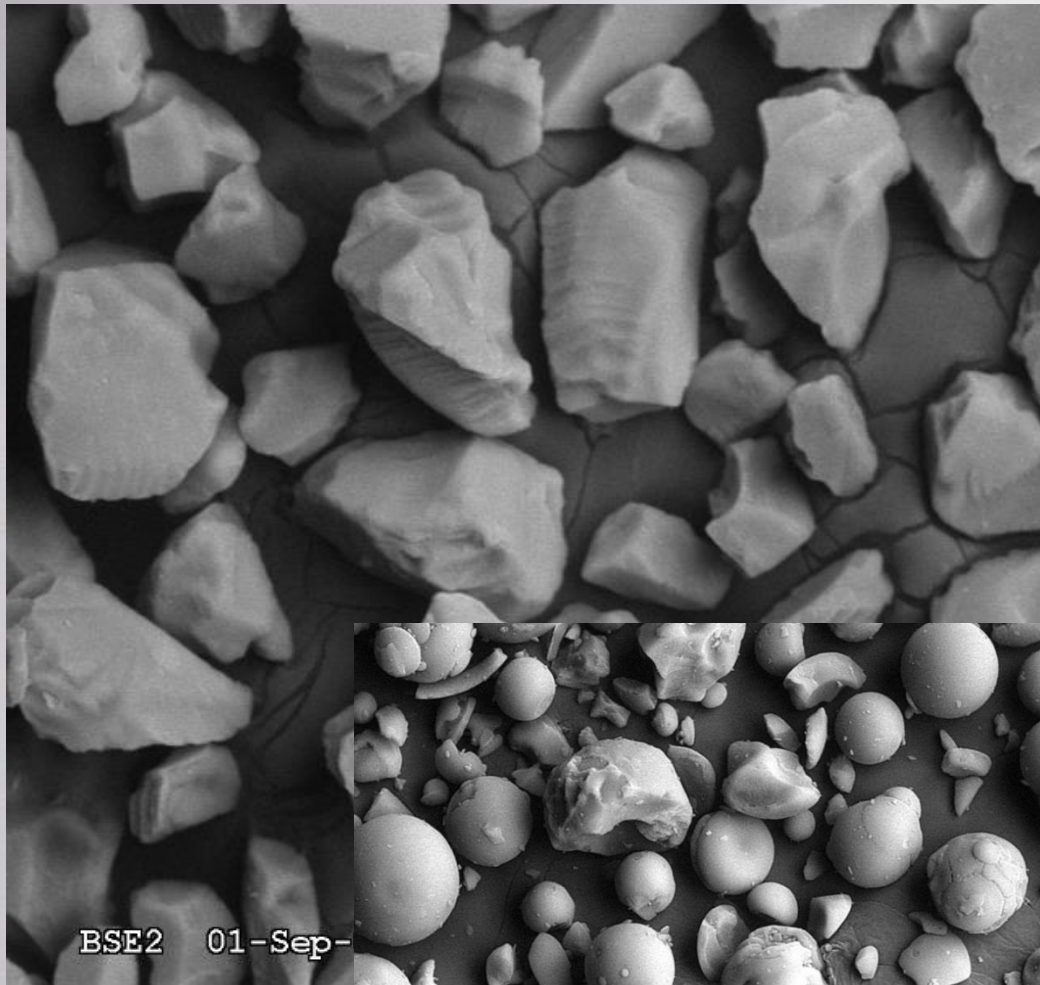
Katalizátor



kokatalizátor

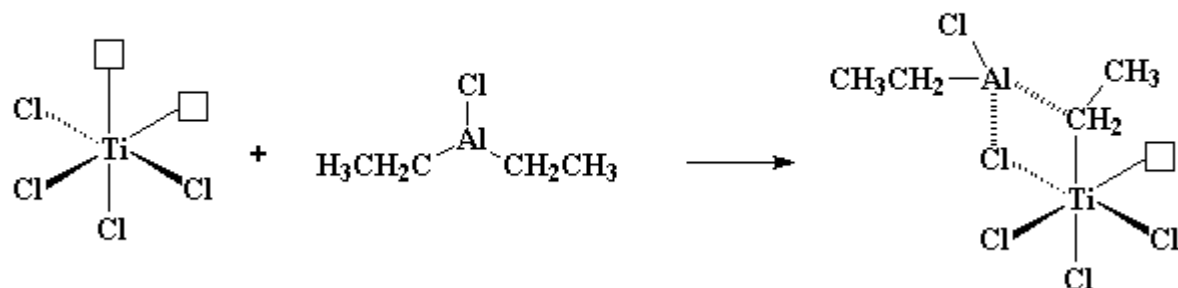


Katalizátor képek

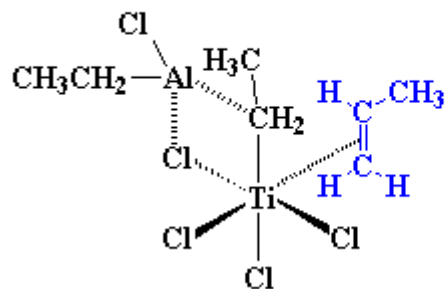


ZN katalízis mechanizmusa 1./2./3. lépés

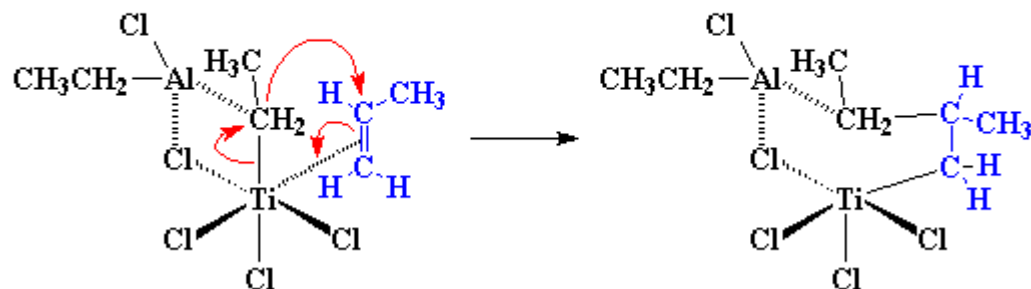
1. lépés: A katalizátor komplex kialakulása



2. lépés: A monomer megközelíti az aktív Ti üres d-pályáját

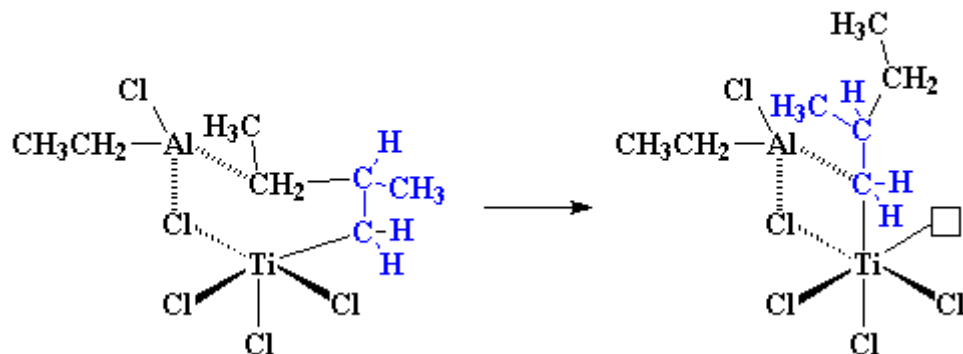


3. lépés: Felhasad a monomer π kötése

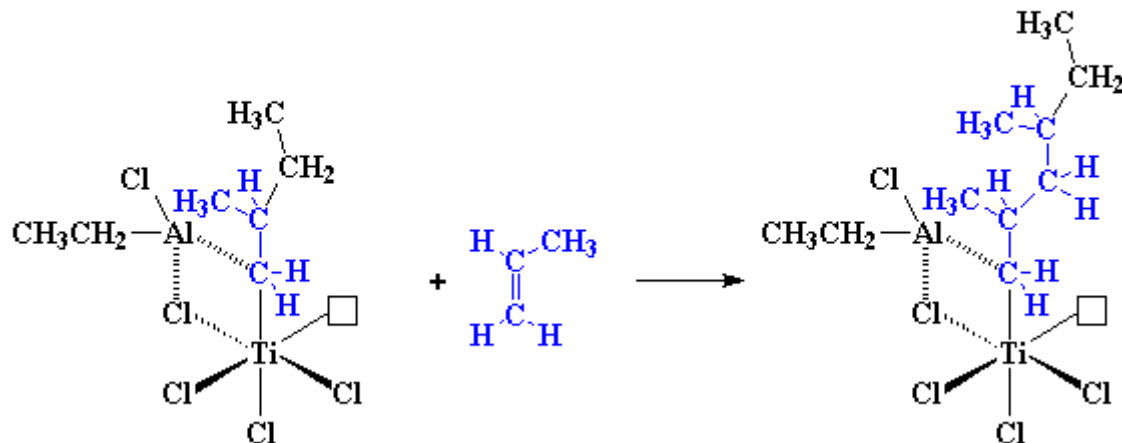


ZN katalízis mechanizmusa 4./5. lépés

4. lépés: a Ti atom ismét elektronhiányossá válik



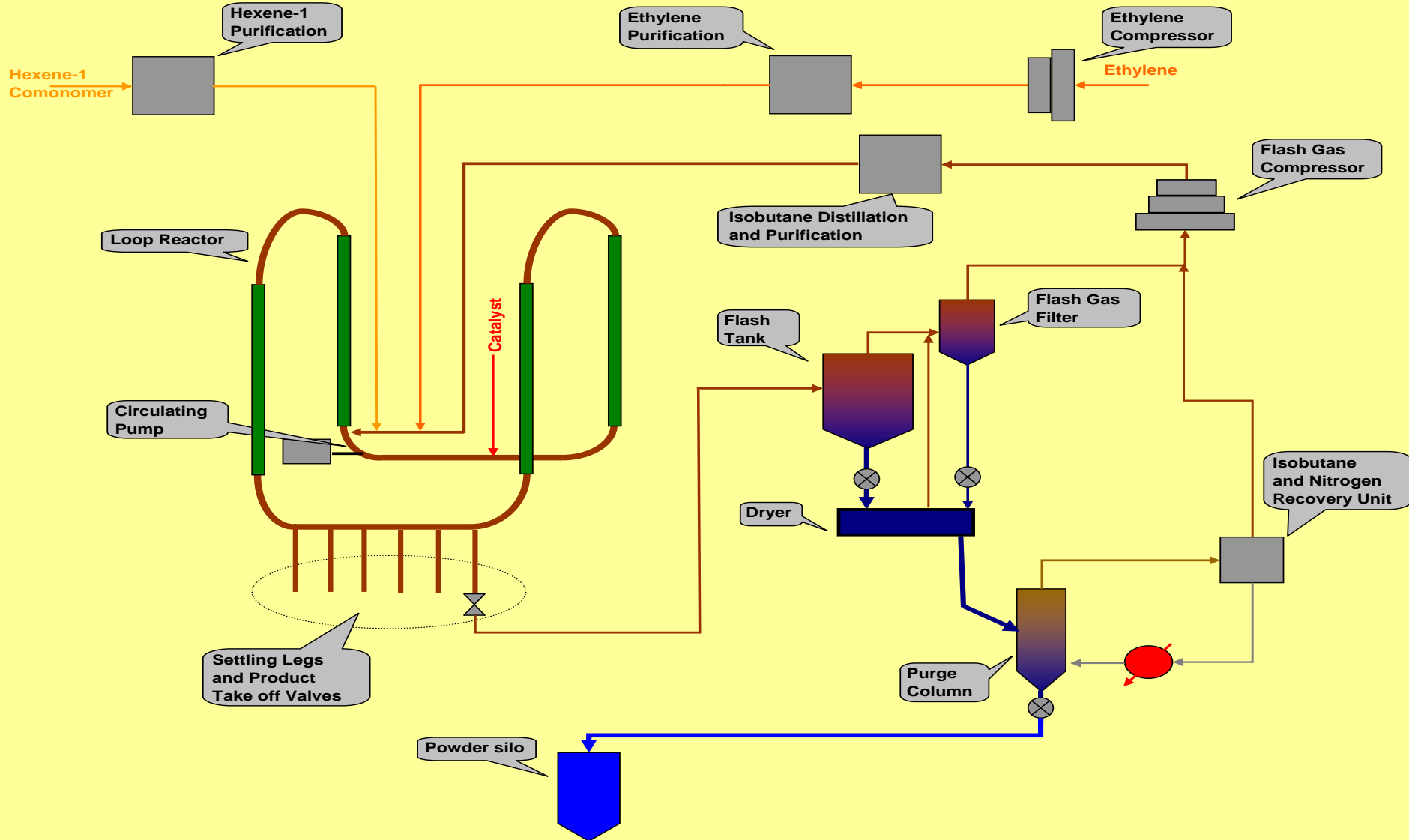
5. lépés: Újabb monomer egység beépül



ChevronPhillips hurokreaktoros technológia

- ▶ Katalizátor: Cr, ZN, vagy akár metallocene
- ▶ Cr katalizátor aktiválása Inaktív Cr⁺³oxid → aktív Cr⁺⁶-oxid
 - ▶ Fluidágyas aktiválás
 - ▶ Hevítés levegővel 600 - 870 °C 4-6 órán keresztül
- ▶ Reakció a hurok reaktorban
 - ▶ 85-105 °C; 42 bar
 - ▶ 3-6 % ethylene concentration
 - ▶ Izobután mint oldószer
 - ▶ Polimerizációs hő eltávolítás köpenyhűtéssel – nagyon jó felület / térfogat arány stabil pontos T tartást eredményez
 - ▶ Hexén-1 komonomer a sűrűség beállítására
 - ▶ Hidrogén a lánchossz beállítására
- ▶ Flash-elés körülmények
 - ▶ 10 bar; 80 °C
- ▶ Kigázosítás
 - ▶ 85 C; 0,1 bar

Phillips technológia - polimerizáció

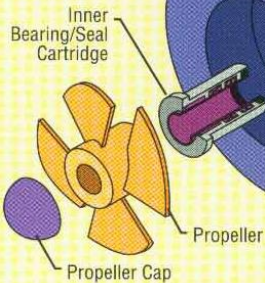


Hurokreaktor tartalom keringetése

Series 9510 and 9520 Internal Bearing Axial Flow Propeller Pumps

Available in 16", 18", 20", 22", 24", and 30" discharge sizes

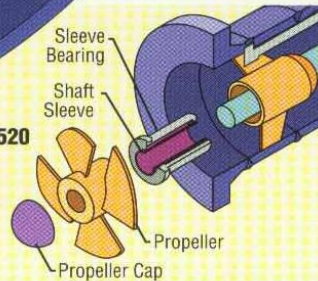
Series 9510 Internal Anti-Friction Bearing Option



A wide range of standard flange ratings and flange facings are available; custom flanges available as specified.

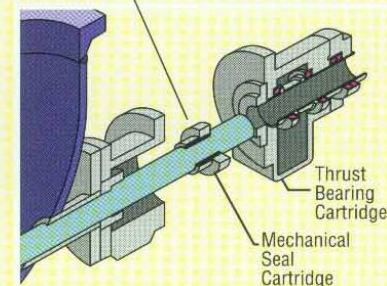
Self-aligning anti-friction bearing and inboard mechanical seal mounted in cartridge/canister assembly for ease of maintenance.

Series 9520 Internal Sleeve Bearing Option



Self-contained thrust bearing oil cooler.

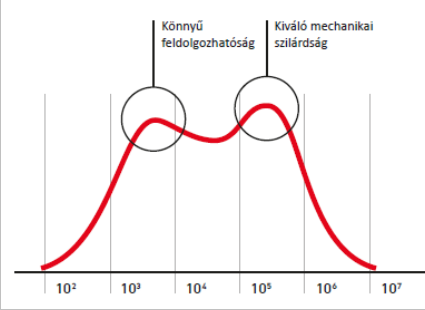
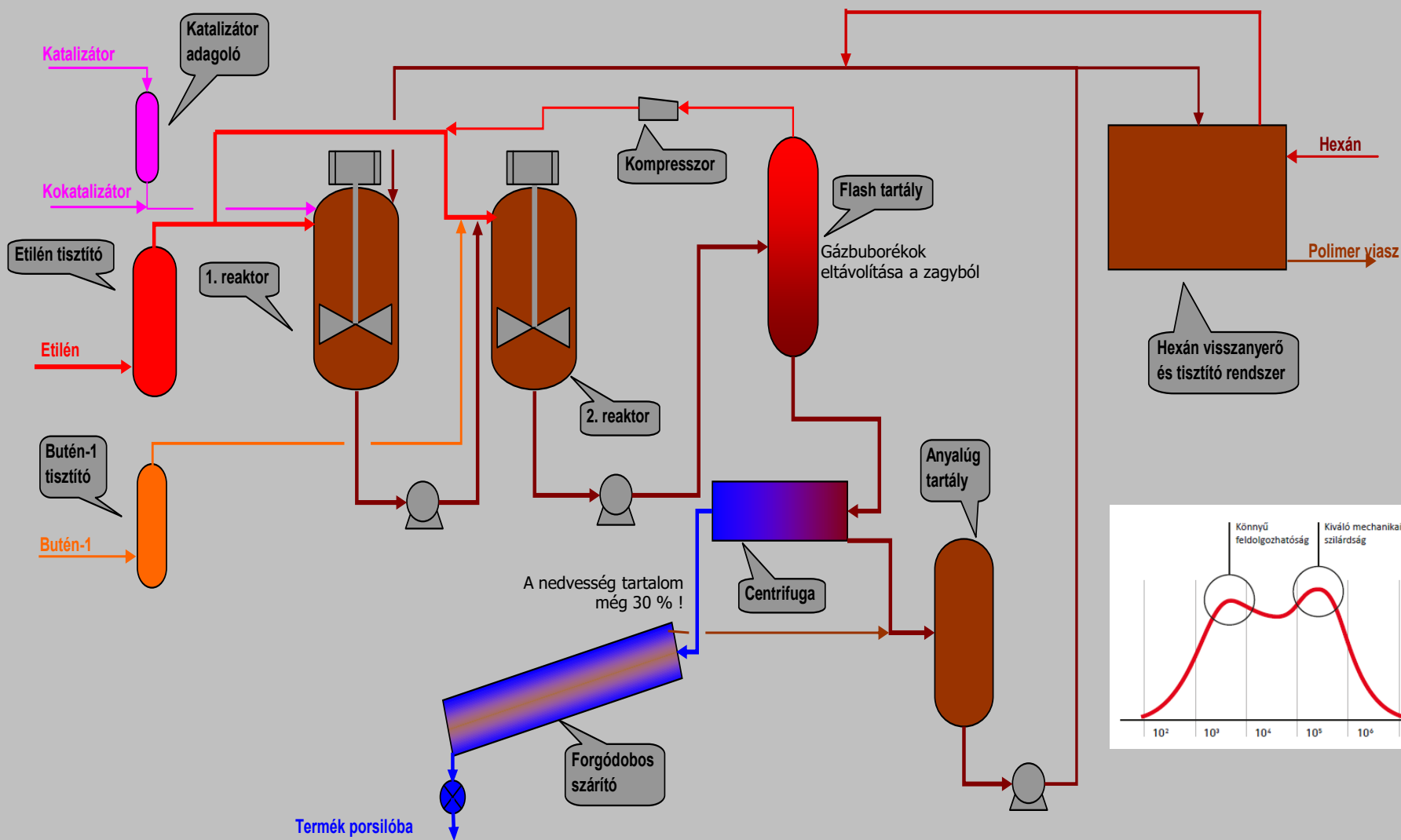
Single, double, tandem, or double/tandem mechanical seals available in cartridge or cartridge/canister design and include a reverse balance feature.



Mitsui – CX technológia

- ▶ Katalizátor: ZN, vagy esetleg metallocene
- ▶ Alacsony reakció hőmérséklet és nyomás
 - ▶ 6-8 bar, 70-90 °C
- ▶ Polimerizáció hő eltávolítás kritikus
 - ▶ fejkondenzátor
 - ▶ zagyhűtők
 - ▶ Reaktor köpenyhűtés
- ▶ Bimodális termék előállítás
 - ▶ Eltérő móltömegű polimer gyártása az 1-es és 2-es reaktorban
 - ▶ Komonomer beépítése csak a nagy móltömegű láncba
- ▶ Oldószer (hexán) és a polimer szétválasztása centrifugával
- ▶ Oldószer tisztítás és low-polymer elválasztás
- ▶ Komonomer: butén-1, propilén

Mitsui -CX technológia - polimerizáció



PP



THE MOL GROUP

A PP-ről általában

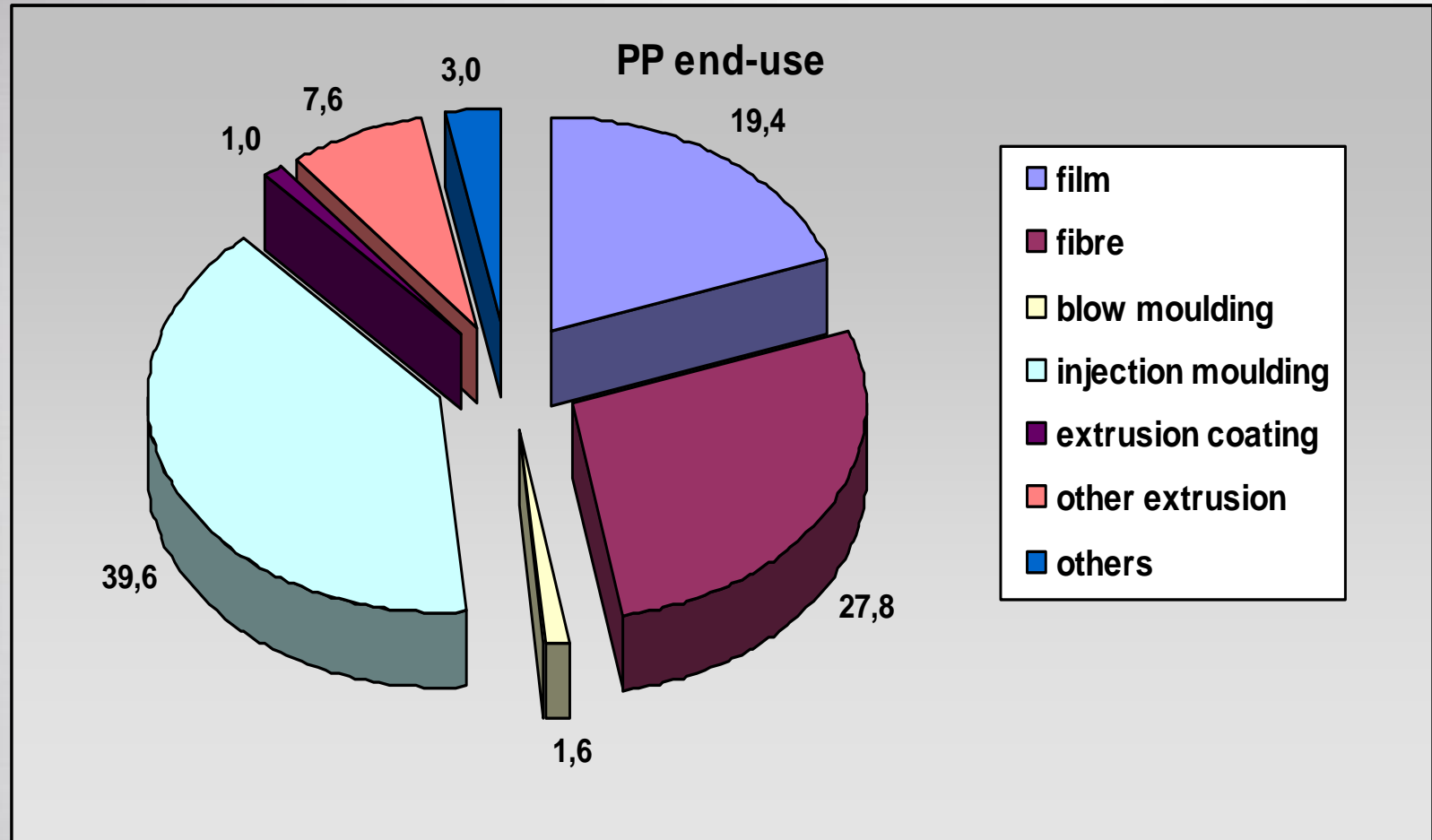
- ▶ **PoliPropilén** – térbelileg szabályozott, kristályos polimer
 - ▶ Homopolimer
 - ▶ Random copolymers with 0,5 - 4% etilén tartalom
 - ▶ Impact (block, heterofázisos) copolymer 5-20 % etilén tartalommal
 - ▶ Terpolimer - etilénnel + második comonomerrel (pl. butén)
- ▶ **Tulajdonságok**
 - ▶ Melt index 0,3->100 g/10 min (230 °C/2,16 kg)
 - ▶ Melting point 142 – 165 °C
 - ▶ Móltömeg eloszlás (Pd) (MPK típusok)
 - ▶ 3,5 – 5 reaktor termék
 - ▶ 2 – 3 mesterségesen degradált termék (CR)
 - ▶ Mechanikai és optikai tulajdonságok széles tartománya

Miért szűkül
a móltömeg
eloszlás

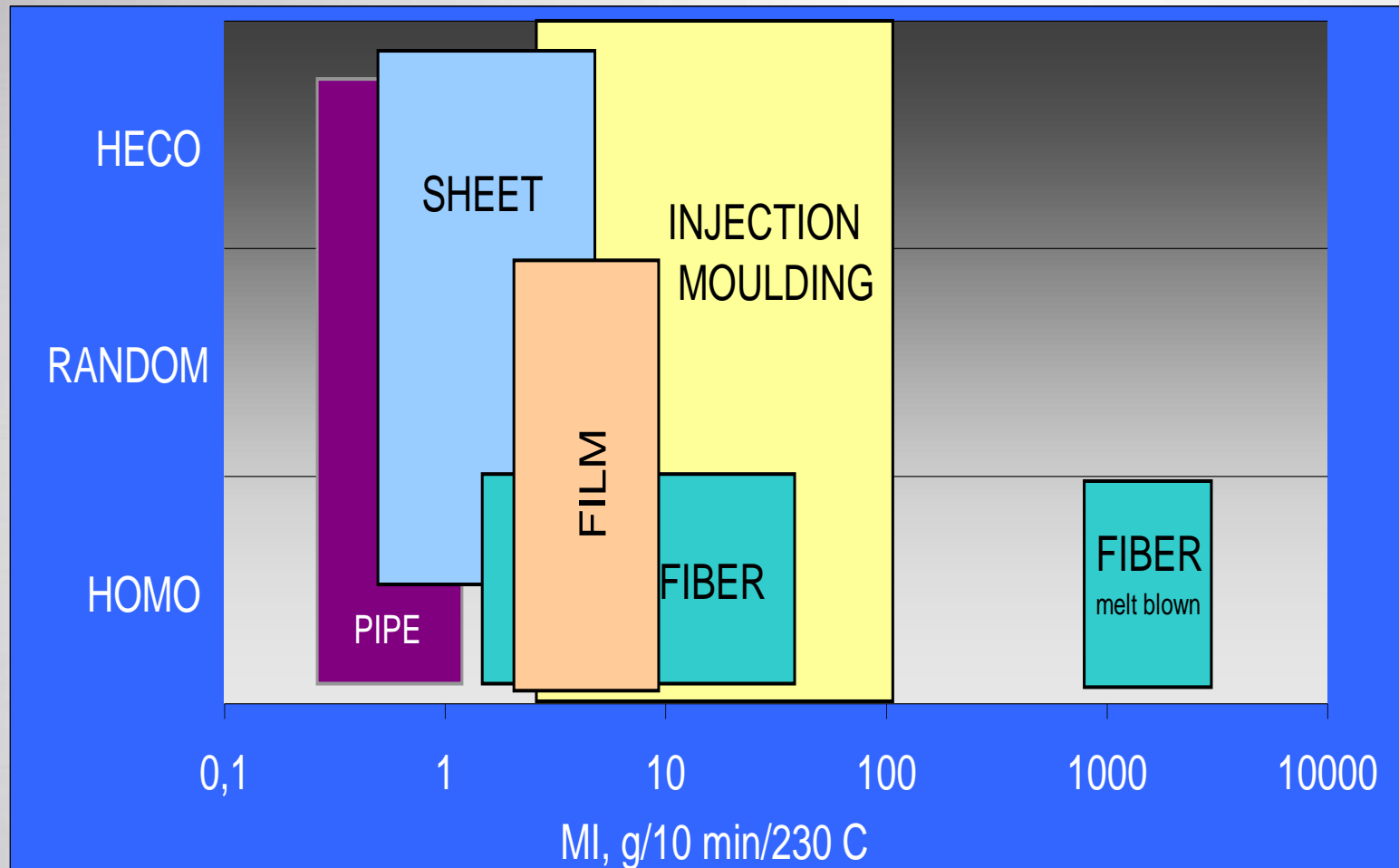


Vigyázat ! Sűrűség itt nem „játszik” !

Alkalmazási terület



Alkalmazási terület



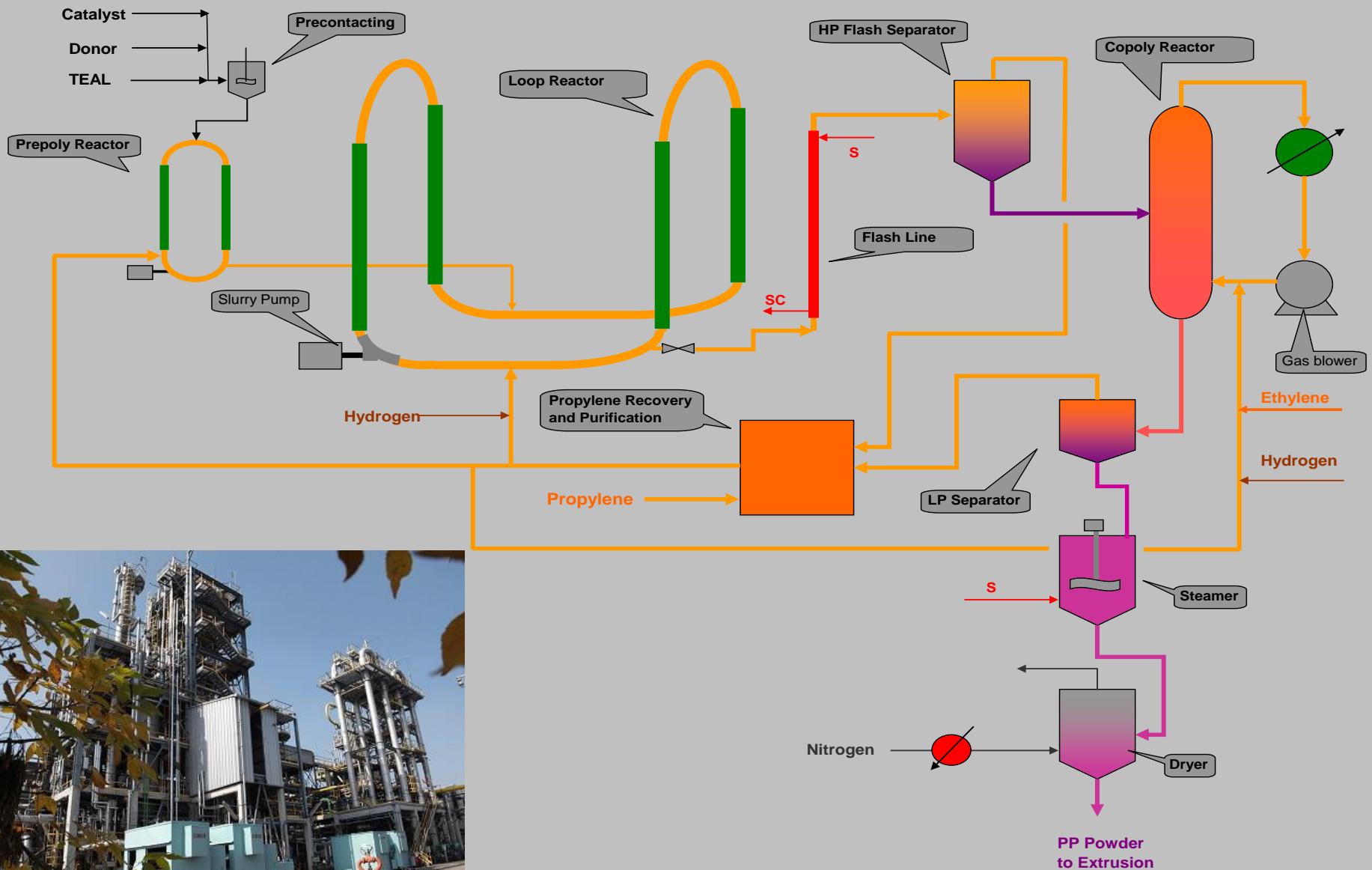
- ▶ Giulio Natta és Karl Rehn 1954-ben fedezték fel
- ▶ Első ipari gyártás Montecatini cég 1957-ben
- ▶ A katalizátorok váltak a technológiai fejlesztés motorjává
- ▶ Gyártási licensz-ek akár 400 kt/év kapacitásra is elérhetőek
- ▶ Fogyasztás 2012-ben
 - ▶ Világon: 52 million t
 - ▶ Magyar: 157 ezer t
- ▶ MPK PP plants
 - ▶ 1978 60 kt/y Hercules slurry process, shut down in 1993
 - ▶ 1982 50 kt/y Sumitomo bulk process, shut down in 2002
 - ▶ 1989 60 kt/y Spheripol process, debottlenecked to 100 kt/y
 - ▶ 1999 140 kt/y Spheripol process, debottlenecked to 182 kt/y

Spheripol technológia

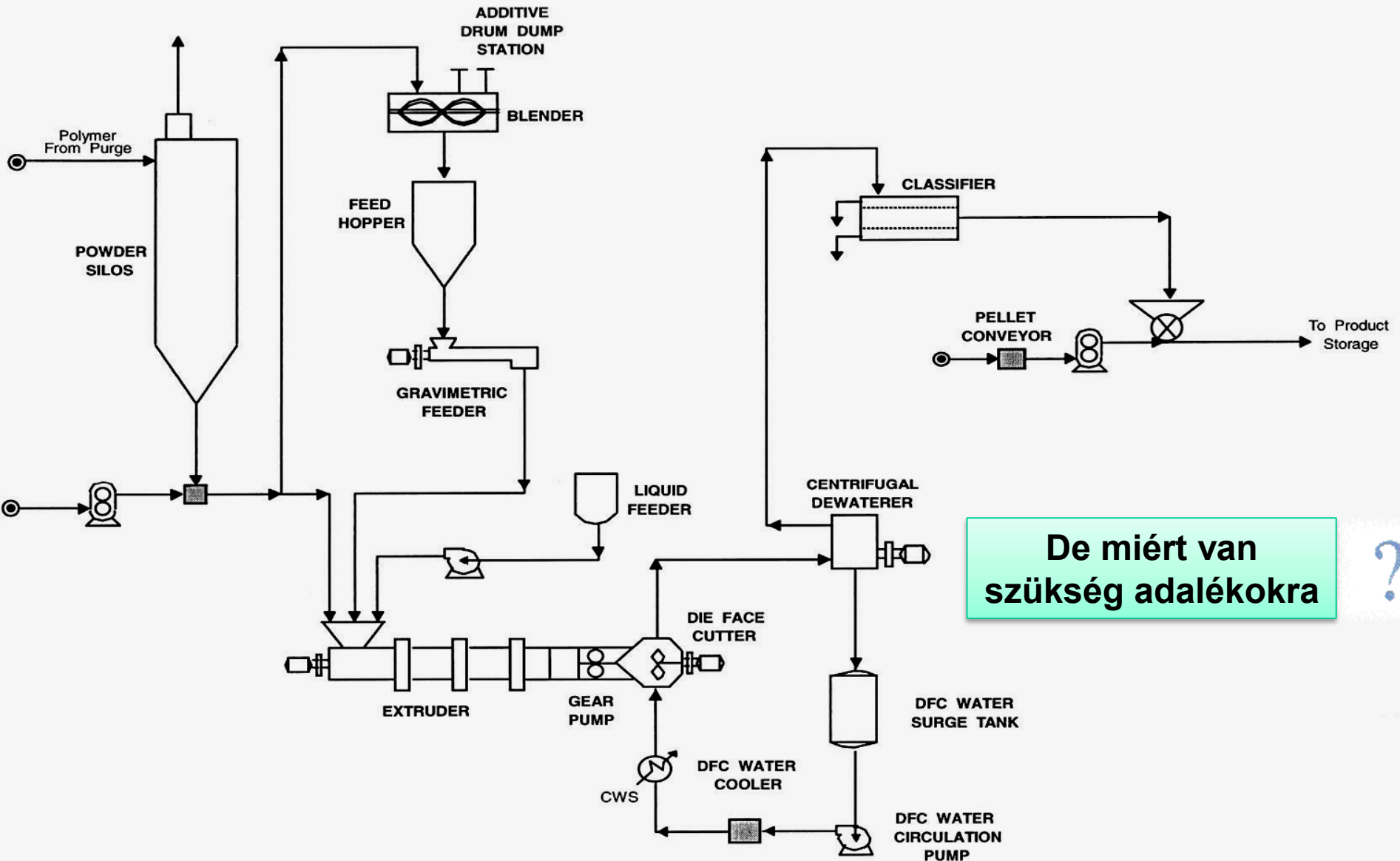
Tipikus technológiai paraméterek

Process step	Temperature, C	Pressure, bar
Catalyst activation	10	40
Prepolymerization	20	35
Polymerization - loop reactor	70	34
High pressure separation	90	18
Polymerization - gas phase reactor	75-80	10-14
Steaming	105	0,2
Drying	90	0,1

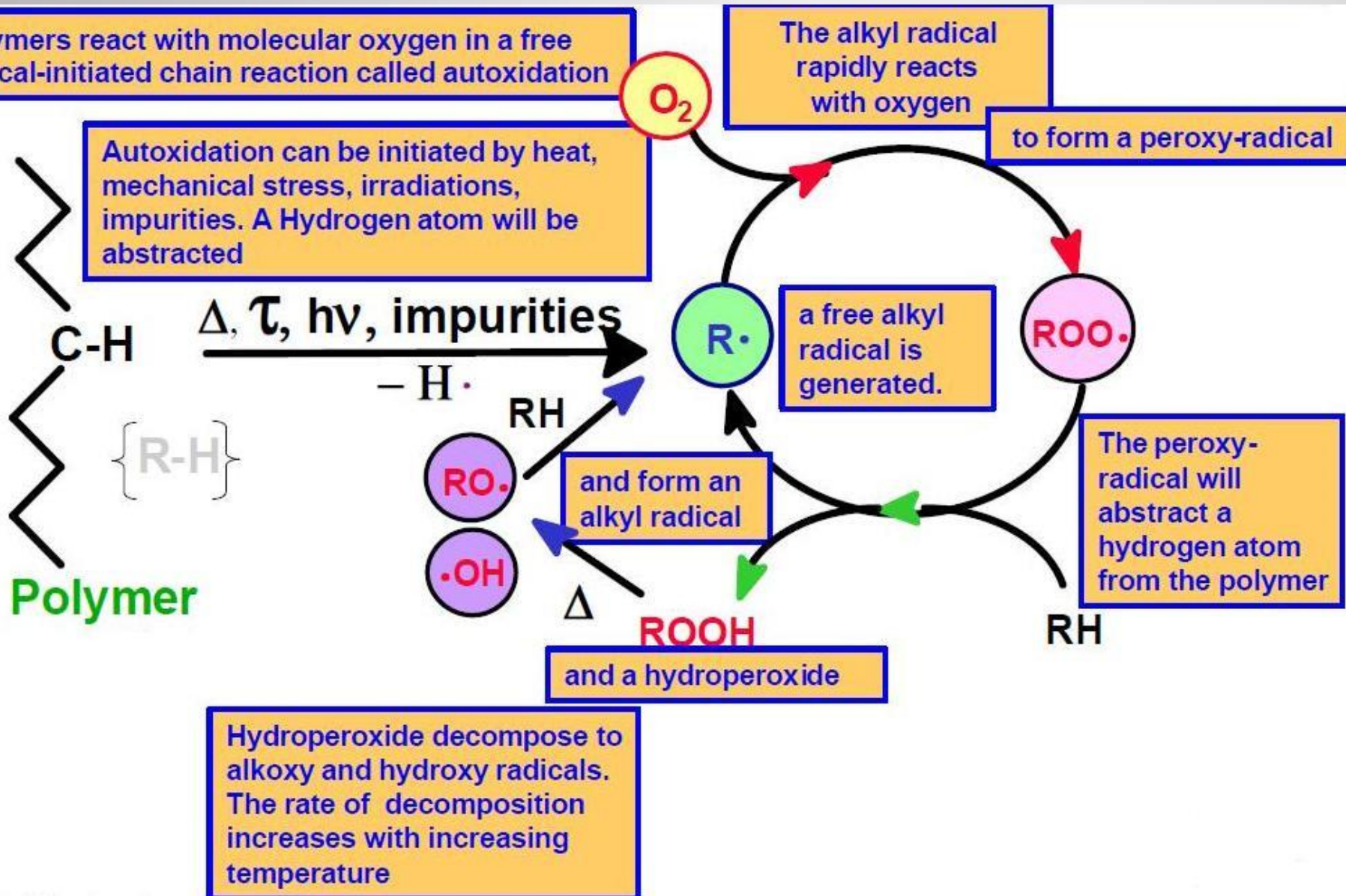
Spheripol technológia - Polimerizáció



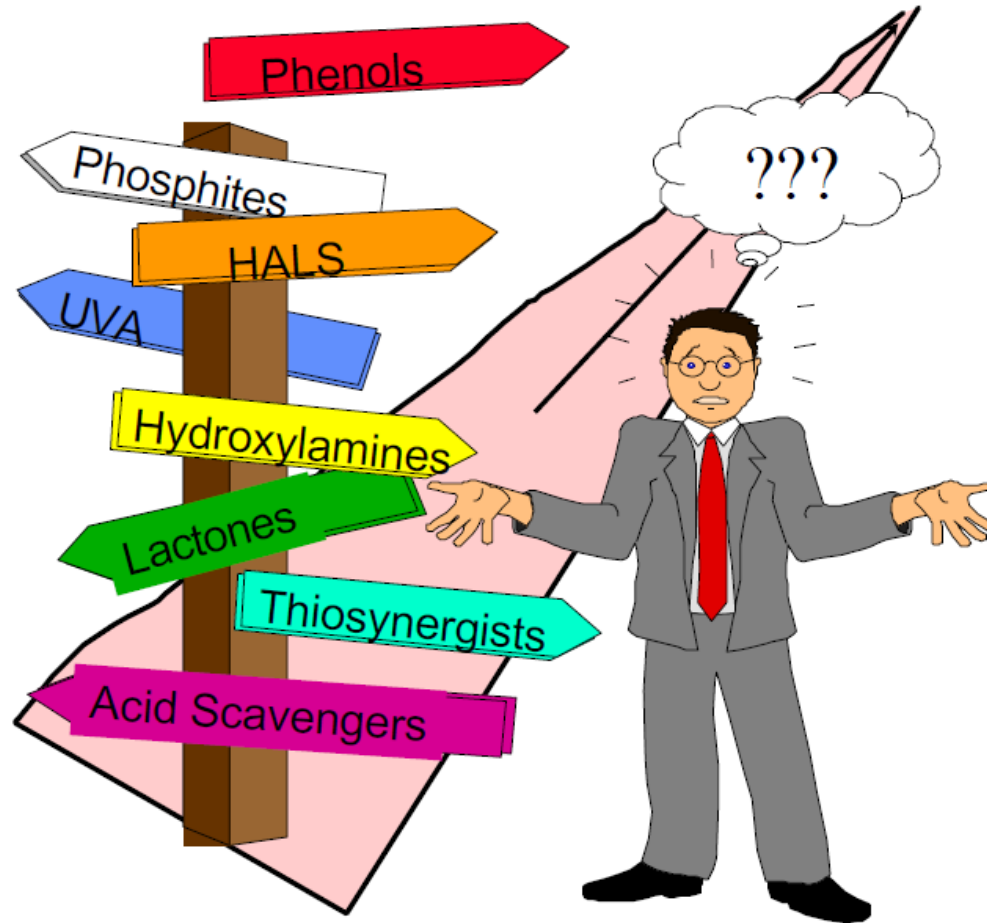
Spheripol technológia – Adalékolás, Extrudálás



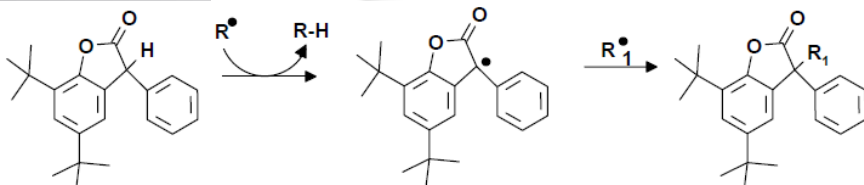
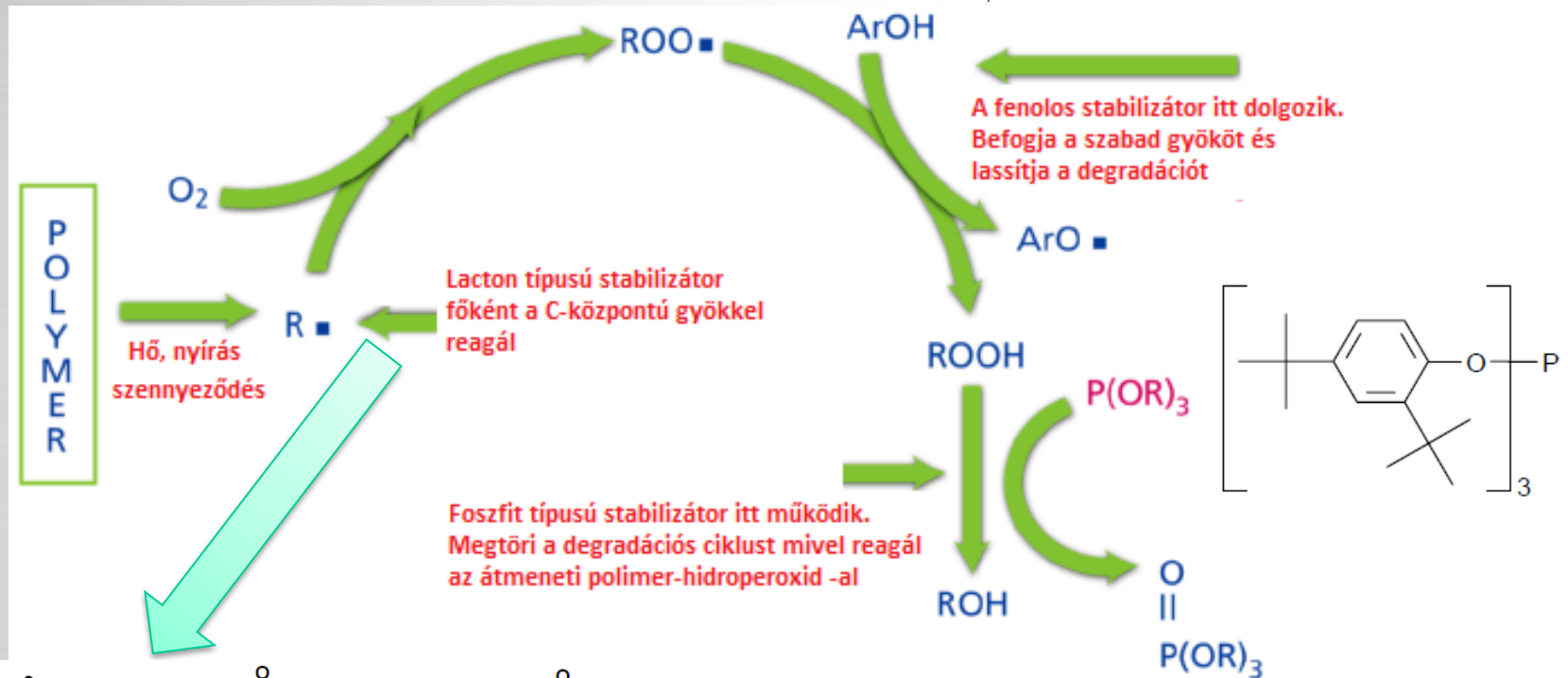
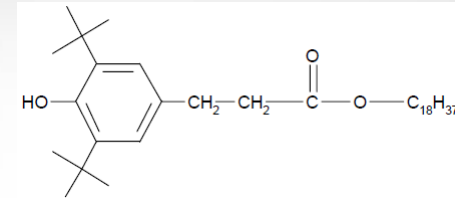
A degradáció mechanizmusa



Hogyan stabilizáljuk a polimereket ?



Stabilizátorok működése

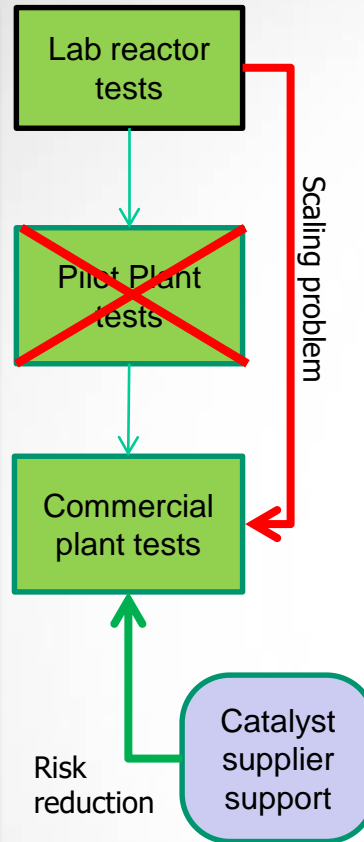


Laboratoriumi reaktorok

Reactor I. (for HDPE1 catalyst)



Reactor II. (for HDPE2 and PP cat.)



Képrejtvény



Köszönöm a
figyelmet !