

Chapter 4. Petrochemicals from propylene.

. Propylene : $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

- Propylene is always a byproduct.
 - 2/3 : a byproduct of refinery process
 - 1/3 : steam cracking of ethane and naphtha for ethylene production.

. Propylene ethylene 1/2

. Propylene :

(1) Polypropylene - 29%

(2) Acrylonitrile - 15%

(3) Propylene oxide - 13%

(4) Isopropanol - 11%

(5) Cumene - 9%

(6) Butyraldehyde - 8%

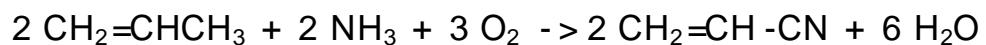
(7) Acrylic acid - 2%

(8) Others - 13%

Total. 100%

(1) Acrylonitrile

- Produced by the direct ammoniation, oxidative amination of propylene.

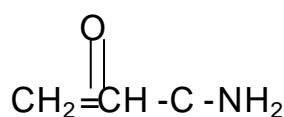


() Plastics and resins

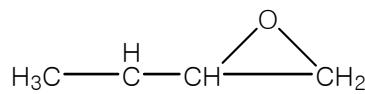
polycrylamide()

acrylamide

- acrylamide acrylonitrile



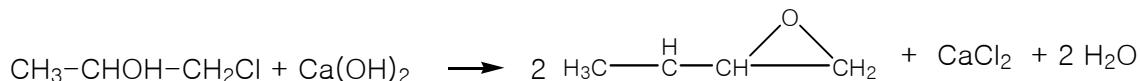
(2) Propylene oxide



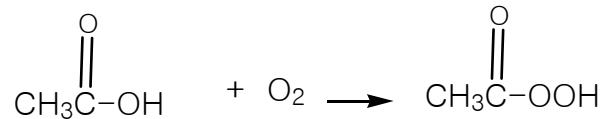
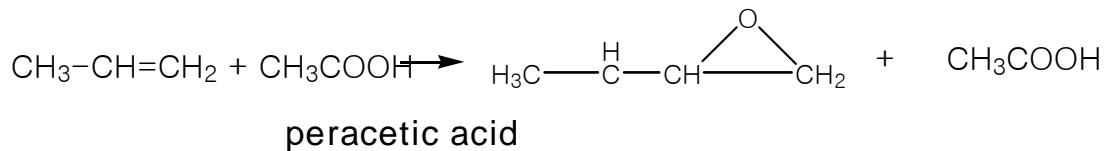
() Propylene chlorohydrin process



hypochlorous acid propylene chlorohydrin



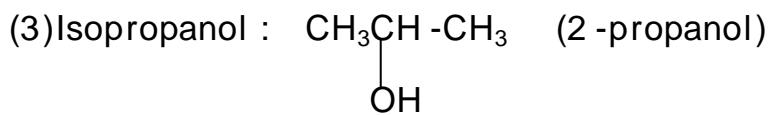
() Epoxidation by peroxides



()

flexible foam rigid foam

propylene glycol, poly (propylene glycol)



() Direct hydration

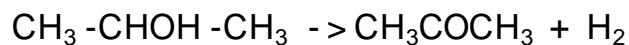


() sulfation -hydrolysis process

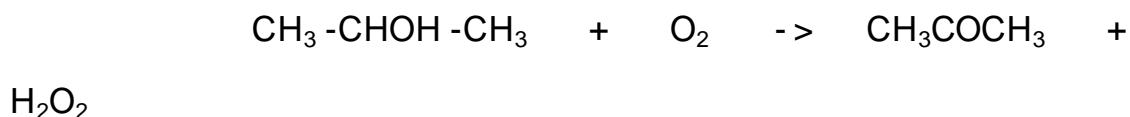
() acetone ()

. Acetone : CH_3COCH_3

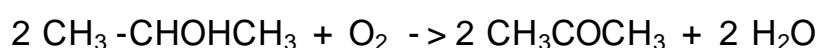
Dehydrogenation of isopropanol



Direct oxidation



Oxidation -dehydration process



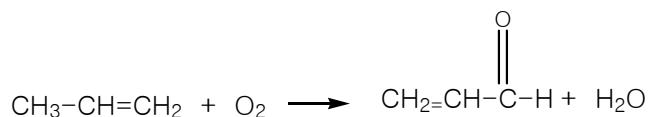
Directly from propylene

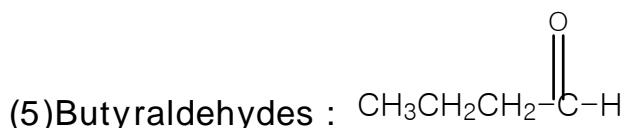
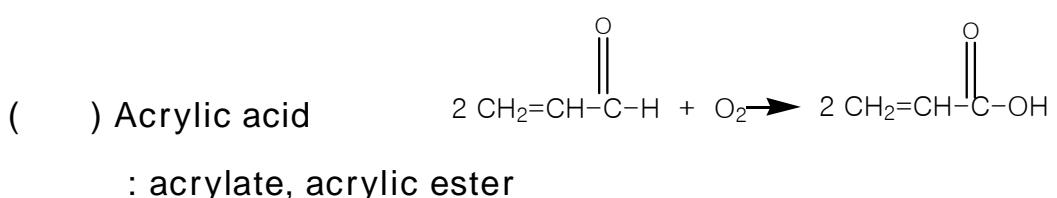


() (solvent) .

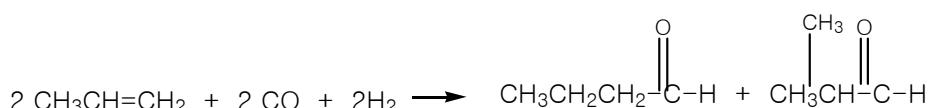


- produced by the catalytic oxidation of propylene.





- Produced by the catalytic hydroformylation of propylene.



isobutyraldehyde

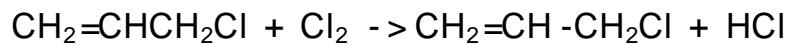
()

n -butanol

$(\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$:

(6) Allyl chloride : $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$

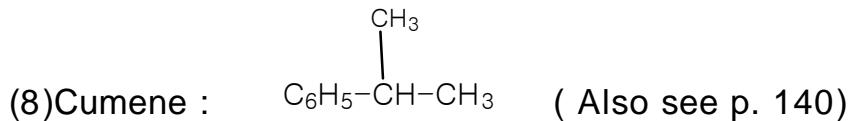
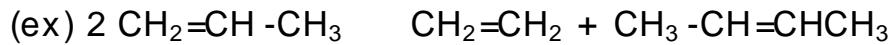
- Produced by the high temp. chlorination of propylene.

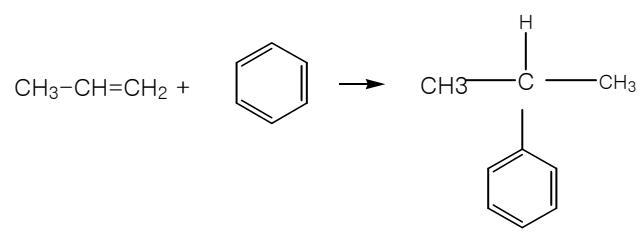


() glycerol .

(7) Disproportionation :

- an olefin is converted into shorter and longer chain olefins.





() C₆H₅OH (Phenol)