

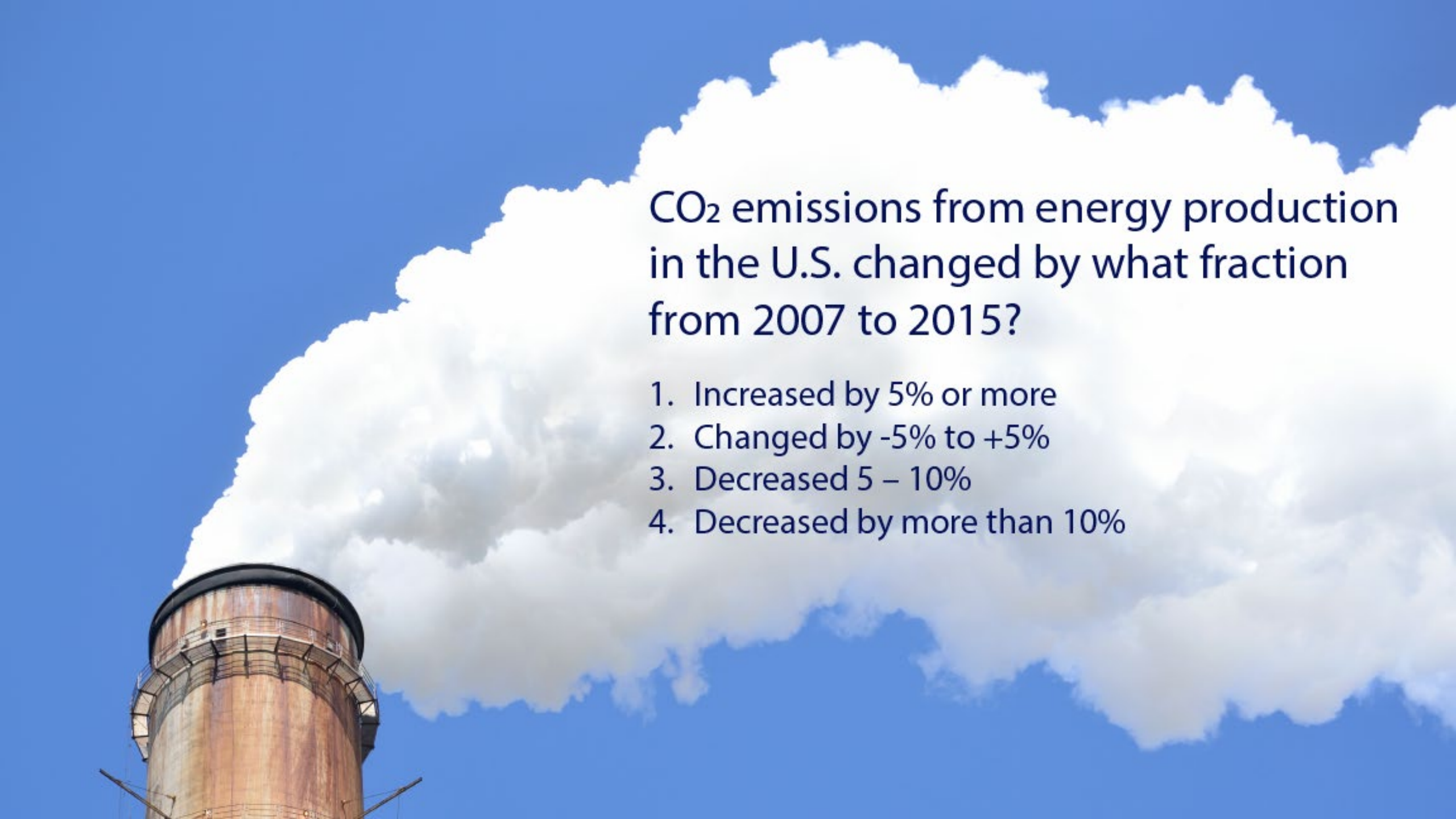
Opportunities and Challenges for the Chemical Industry Brought About by Shale and Hydrocarbon Resources

A perspective from the American Chemistry Council Working Group on Catalysis

John Chen, UOP - Honeywell
Rob Hart, Shepherd Chemical
Owen Kean, American Chemistry Council
Barbara Kimmich, LyondellBasell

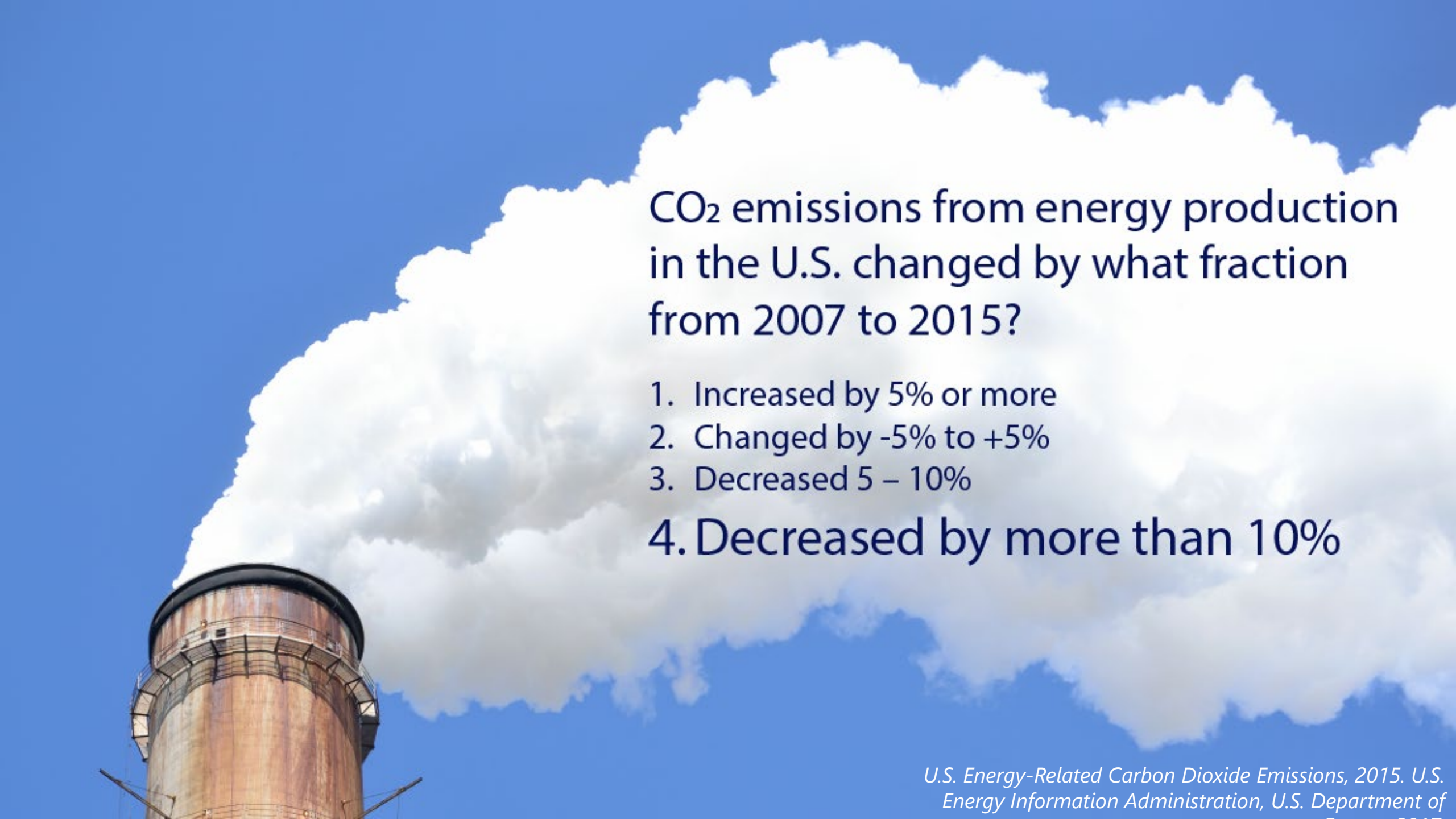
Robson Peguin, Braskem
Ed Rightor, Dow Chemical
Eric Stangland, Dow Chemical
Teng Xu, ExxonMobil



A large industrial smokestack, likely from a power plant, is visible in the lower-left corner. It is emitting a thick, white plume of smoke that rises and spreads across the upper portion of the image. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The smokestack itself is made of metal and has a spiral staircase or walkway around its top section.

CO₂ emissions from energy production in the U.S. changed by what fraction from 2007 to 2015?

1. Increased by 5% or more
2. Changed by -5% to +5%
3. Decreased 5 – 10%
4. Decreased by more than 10%



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By 2030, the world will need 45% more energy,
while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

IEA
Technology
Roadmap

2013

ACC
Working
Group on
Catalysis

2014

Catalytic
Chemical
Processes
Roundtable

2015

Changing
Landscape Nat'l
Academies
Workshop

2016

Hydrocarbon
Conversion
Booklet

2017

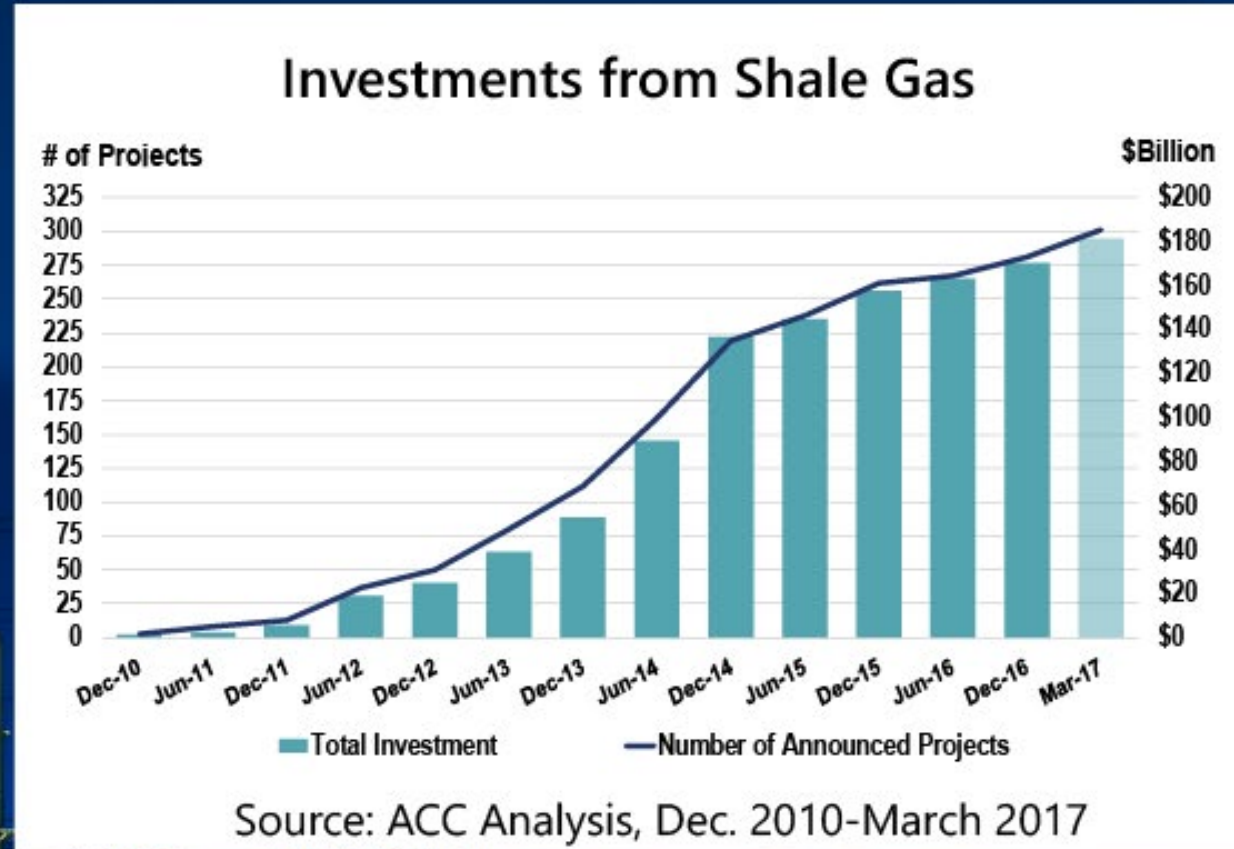


Working Group on Catalysis

Objective: To elevate public and private sector interest in advancing R&D associated with improving the top energy consuming catalytic processes.

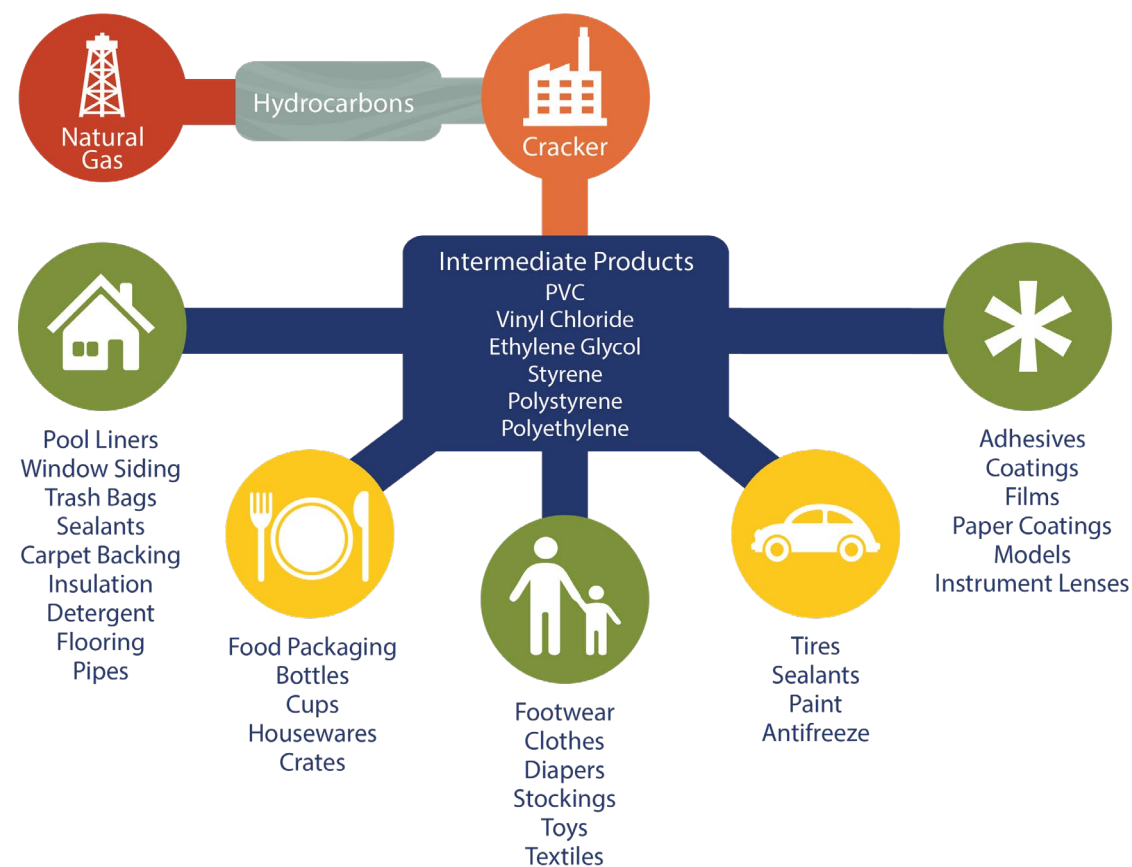
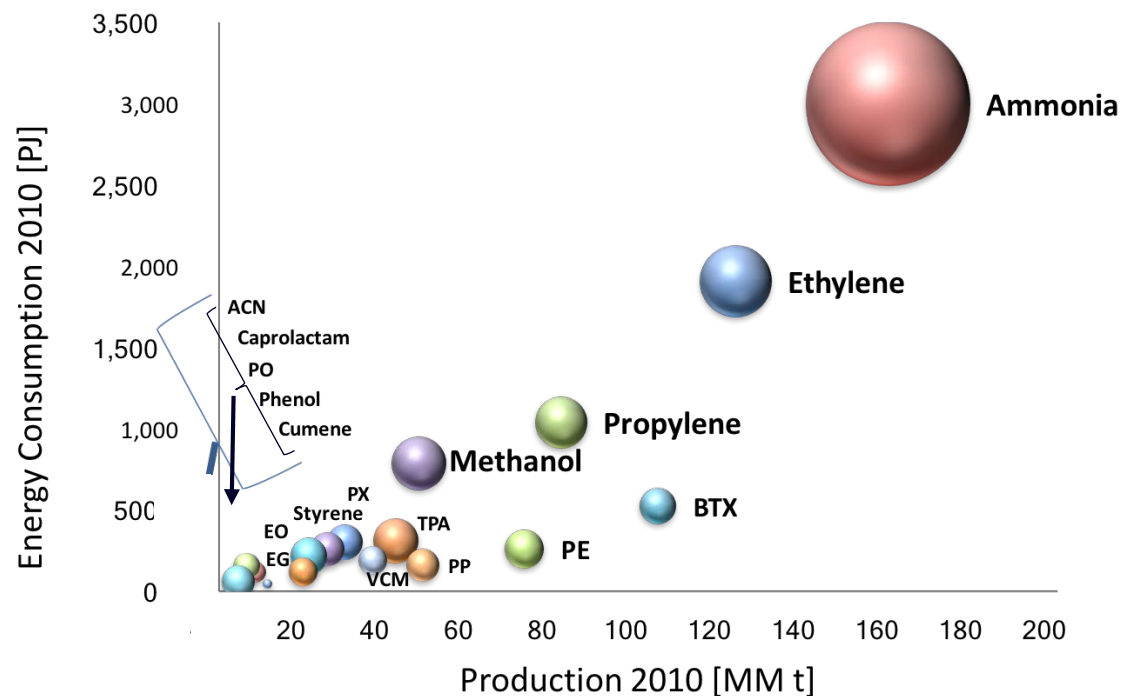
Goal: To promote exchange of ideas on ways to increase opportunities for R&D in catalysis and address barriers to such activities.

The shale gas boom transformed the competitive position of U.S. chemical manufacturers.



ACC. Shale Gas and New U.S. Chemical Industry
Investment: \$164 Billion and Counting. **2016.**

Top Processes: Energy use vs. production volumes of 18 largest chemicals, 2010





10 years ago, this talk could not have happened.

Four megatrends are converging and have altered the reward and risk ratio for research funding.





The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



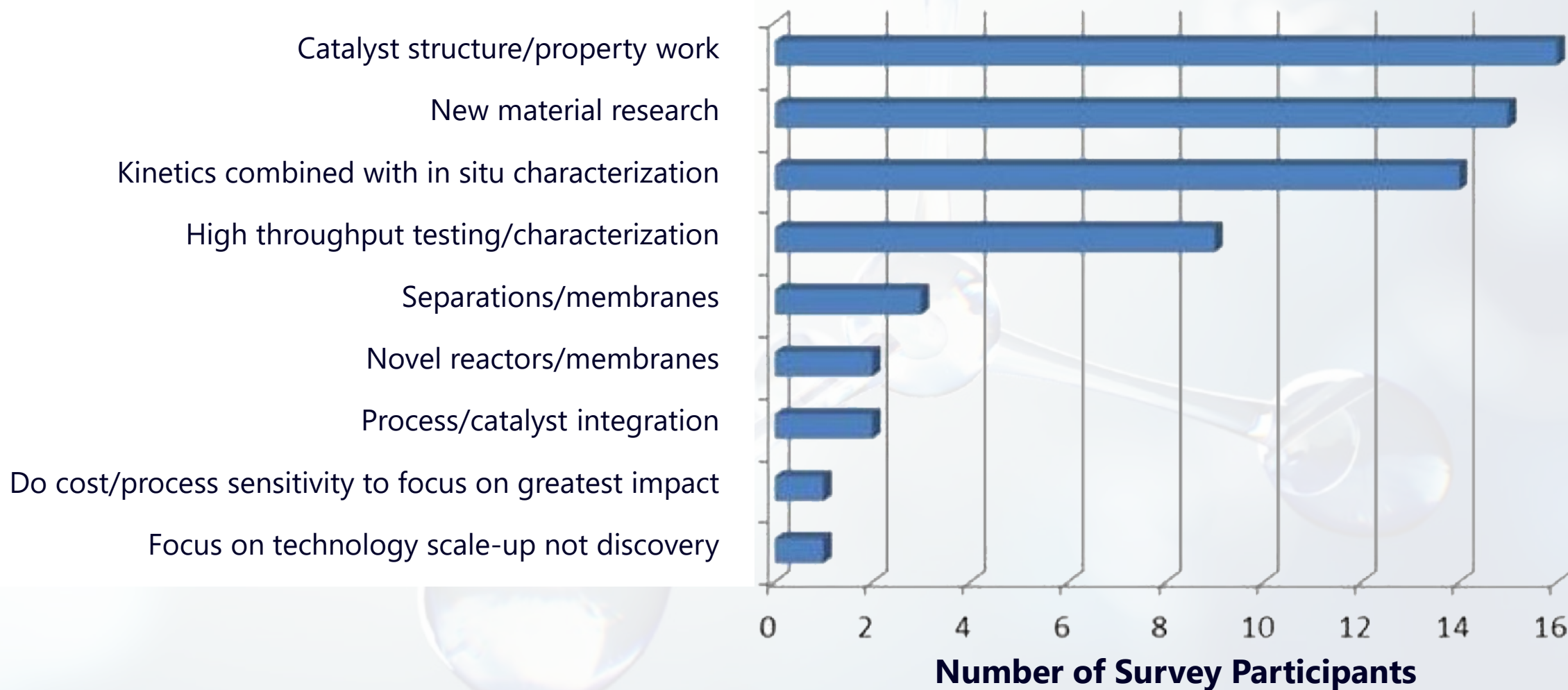
Active site design

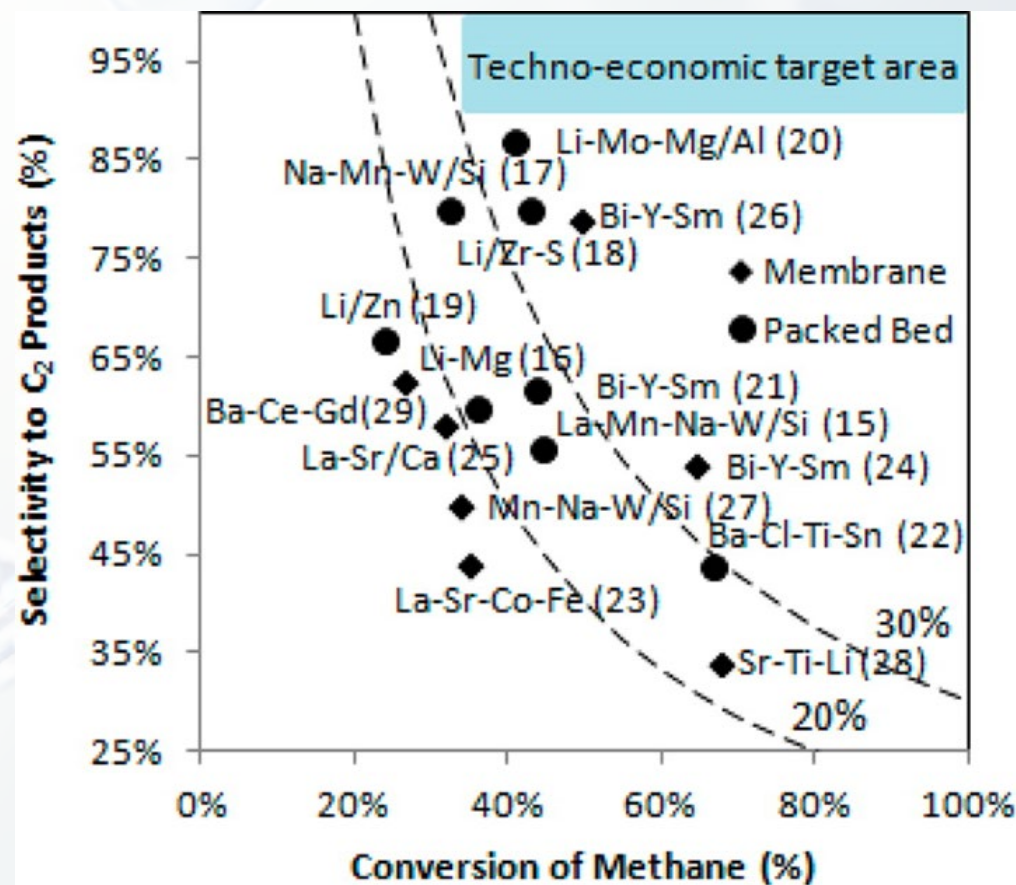
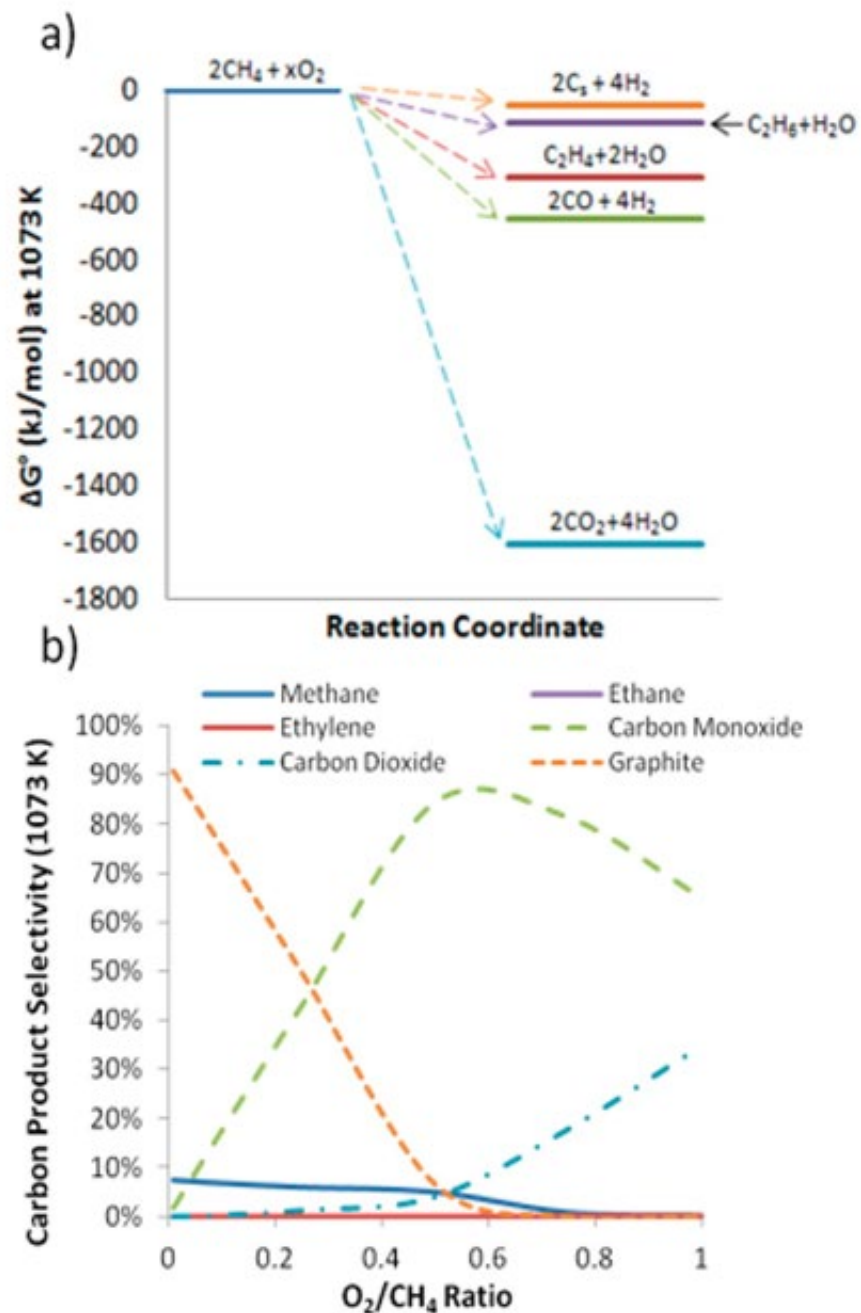
In silico formulation and
performance evaluation

Thermodynamics

Selectivity optimization

Which areas of R&D would be most important for reducing barriers/gaps?





Farrell, B.L., A Viewpoint on Direct Methane Conversion to Ethane and Ethylene Using Oxidative Coupling on Solid Catalysts. *ChemInform.* **2016**; 47(37), 4340-4346.



The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



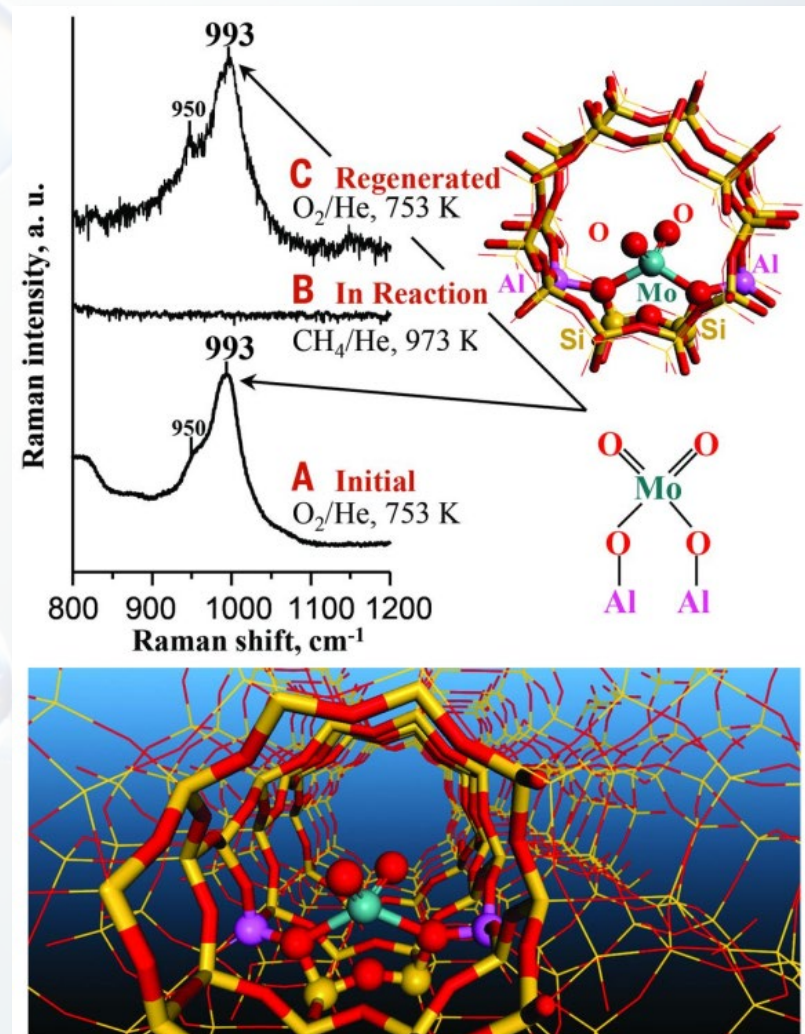
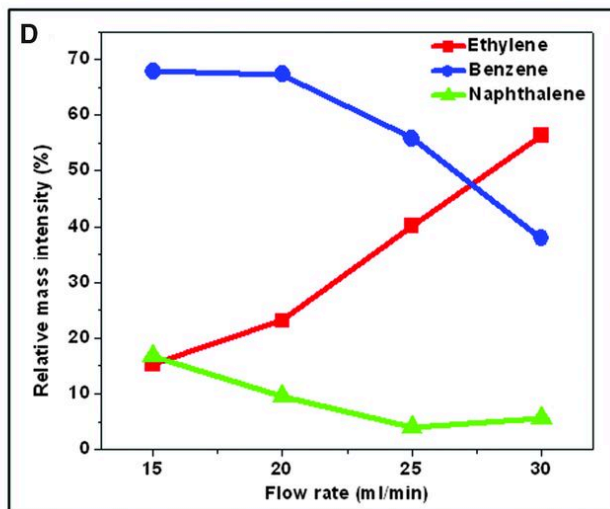
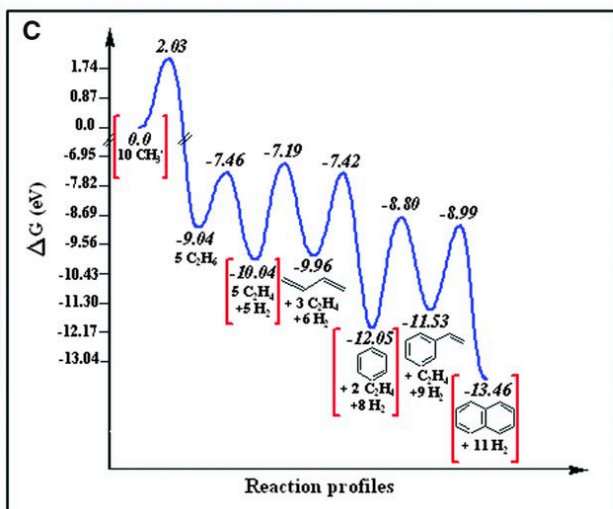
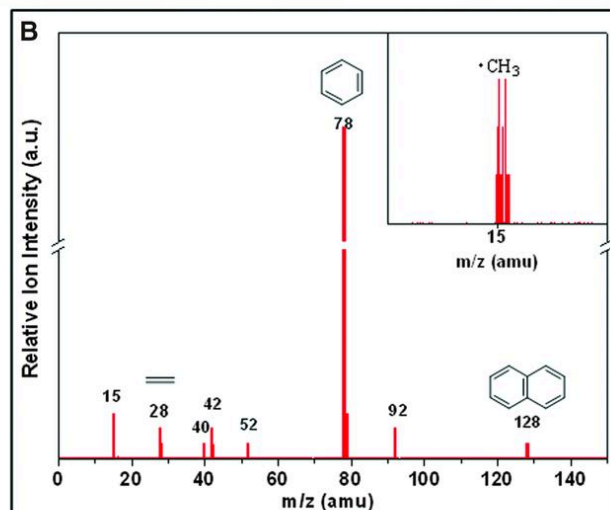
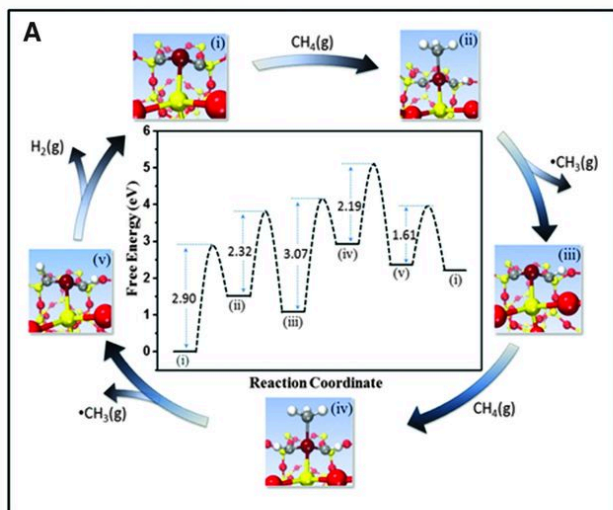
Applied
Research

Kinetics

Parametric product
distribution studies

In operando
characterization

Physical and mechanical
testing and improvement



Gao, J., Catalysis. Identification of Molybdenum Oxide Nanostructures on Zeolites for Natural Gas Conversion. *Science*. **2015**, 348, 686-690.

Gao, J., Y. Structure of Mo_2C_x and Mo_4C_x molybdenum carbide nanoparticles and their anchoring sites on ZSM-5 zeolites. *J. Phys. Chem. C*. **2014**. 118(9), 4670-4679.



The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



Multi-scale
simulation

Flexible and
accessible test beds

Research on
scaling principles for
cross-cutting impact

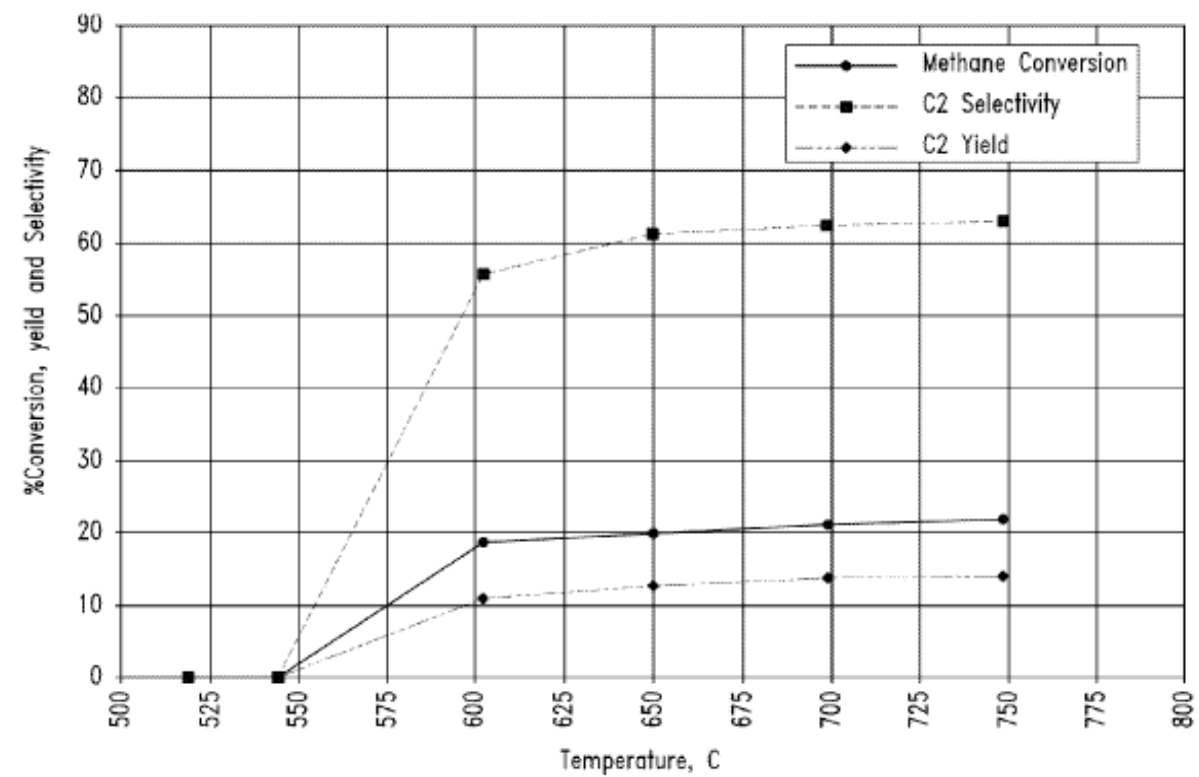


FIG. 23

Zurcher, F.R., Nanowire Catalysts and Methods for their Use and Preparation. US Pat. 8,962,517, February 24, 2015.



The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



Process intensification

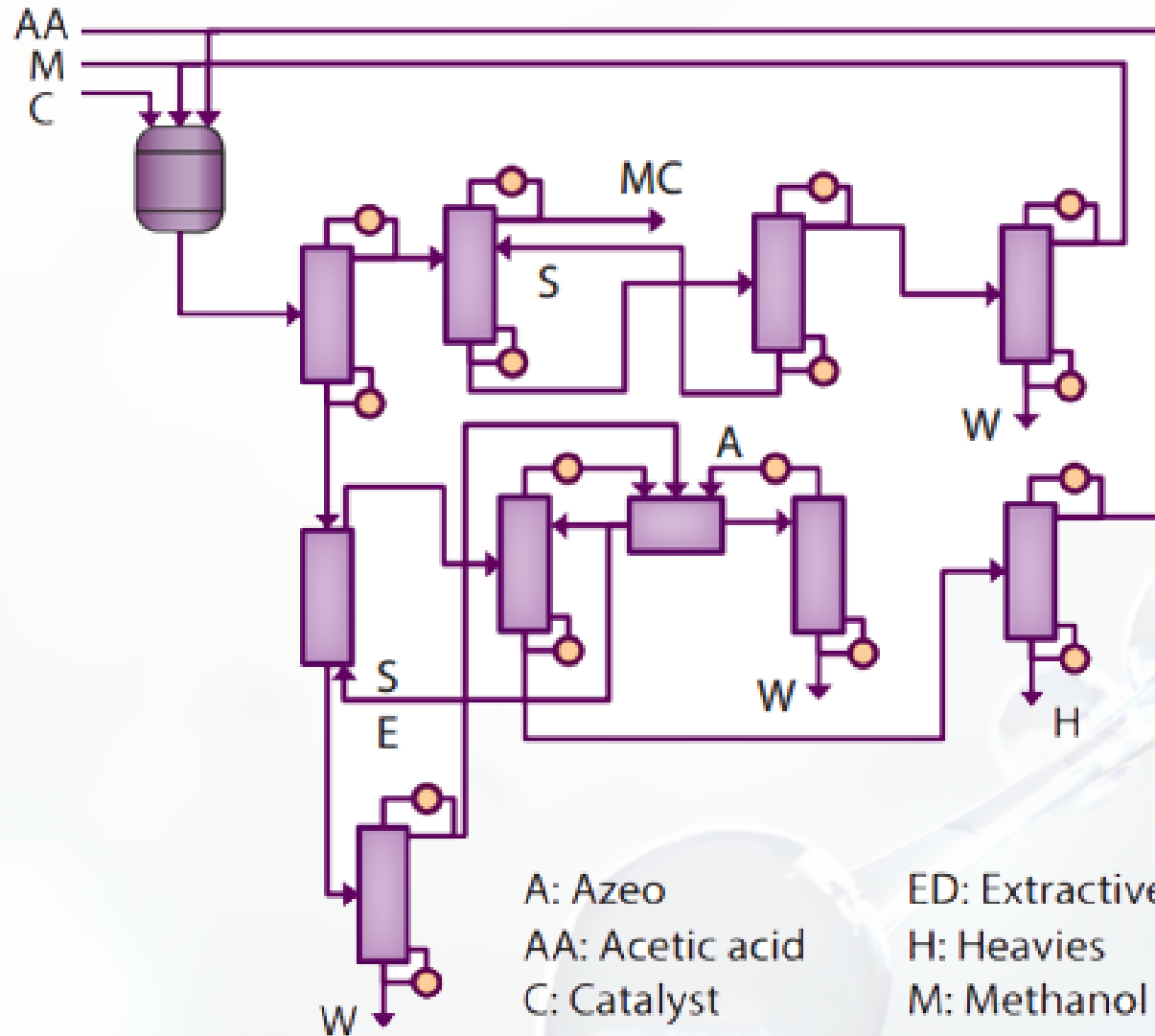
Reactors

Power plants

Heat and mass transport

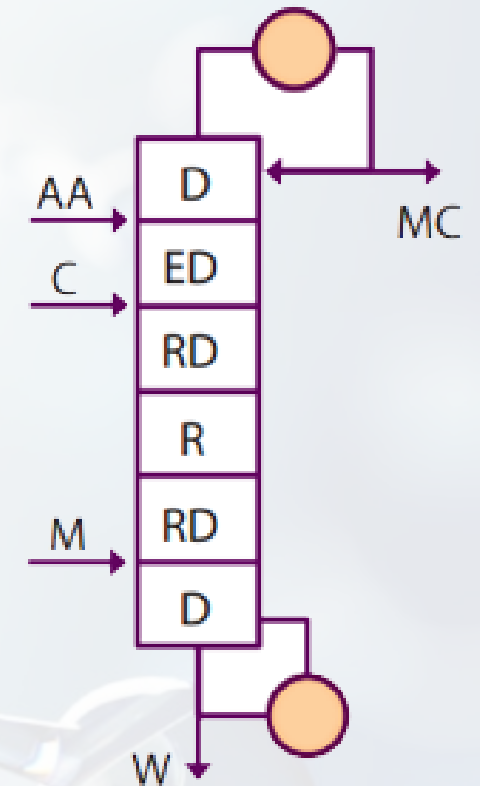
Separations

a Before



Via process
intensification

b After



A: Azeo
AA: Acetic acid
C: Catalyst
D: Distillation
E: Entrainer

ED: Extractive distillation
H: Heavies
M: Methanol
MC: Methyl acetate
R: Reaction

RD: Reactive distillation
S: Solvent
W: Water



“Almost every advance in petrochemical processes came about because of the invention of a new material.”

– Jeff Bricker, UOP Honeywell, *Changing Landscape Report*

Haber Process
Enabled by
High-Strength
Steel

Fluid Cracking
Enabled by
Zeolites

Ceramics for
High-Temperature
Applications

Fluoropolymers
and Glass for
Aggressive
Chemicals

Leverage of "Ancillary" Processes

Separations and Recycling account for

50%
of CapEx

&

80%
of OpEx

for an ethane cracker



The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



National
priority level

Sustained
public and private
commitments



The infographic features a large blue circle on the left, containing a smaller pink circle with a white dollar sign (\$) in the center. A horizontal bar extends from the pink circle to the right, divided into three segments: a small orange segment at the beginning, a medium purple segment in the middle, and a long teal segment at the end. Five white callout boxes with dark blue text are connected to the bar by thin white lines. The first box points to the orange segment, the second to the purple segment, the third, fourth, and fifth boxes point to the teal segment, and the sixth box points to the bottom of the blue circle. The background is a light gray with a faint world map.

\$15-30 MM over 10 Years Envisioned Funding for Hydrocarbon Conversion

\$470 MM Federal Grant Funds for Basic Chemical Research in 2016

\$20 MM ACS PRF Grant for Petrochemical Research

\$92M Chemical Transformations Research from DOE Basic Energy Sciences

\$169 MM in NSF Grant for ENG/CBET Chemical Process Systems

\$189 MM in NSF Grant Funds for MPS/CHE

\$800 BN Revenue of the U.S. Chemical Industry



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The Six Pillars of Hydrocarbon Technological Development



Institute/
Hub

User facility

Shared
access model

Public/private
Partnerships



RAPID's Industry-Led Vision

*A dynamic network of partners who collectively build a sustainable **ecosystem** that:*

... researches, develops and broadly commercializes new technology for modular chemical process intensification

... delivers dramatic reductions in energy, greenhouse gas, capital and operating cost

... makes U.S. Manufacturing and our workforce more competitive

RAPID's Ecosystem



Industry leaders, researchers, educators, engineers, operators and facilities



Our Mandate

- Research, develop and demonstrate high-impact modular chemical process intensification solutions for U.S. Manufacturing.
- Actively build RAPID membership.
- Leverage \$70 million of DOE funding with member cost share.
- Benefit a wide range of stakeholders.
- Enable access to process intensification resources, tools, expertise & facilities.
- Establish a technical education and workforce development program.

"The goal for these Institutes is to revitalize American manufacturing and support domestic manufacturing competitiveness."

— U.S. DOE

Potential Benefits

Accelerated economic growth
and innovation

New high-paying STEM jobs and a
resurgence in chemical manufacturing

Energy efficiency improvement
and lower emissions

Enhanced living standards
and communities

Lower barriers to the adoption of
new technologies

Building scientific capital in chemistry,
a field that's vital to our nation

Potential Losses

Weakened global competitiveness
of U.S. companies

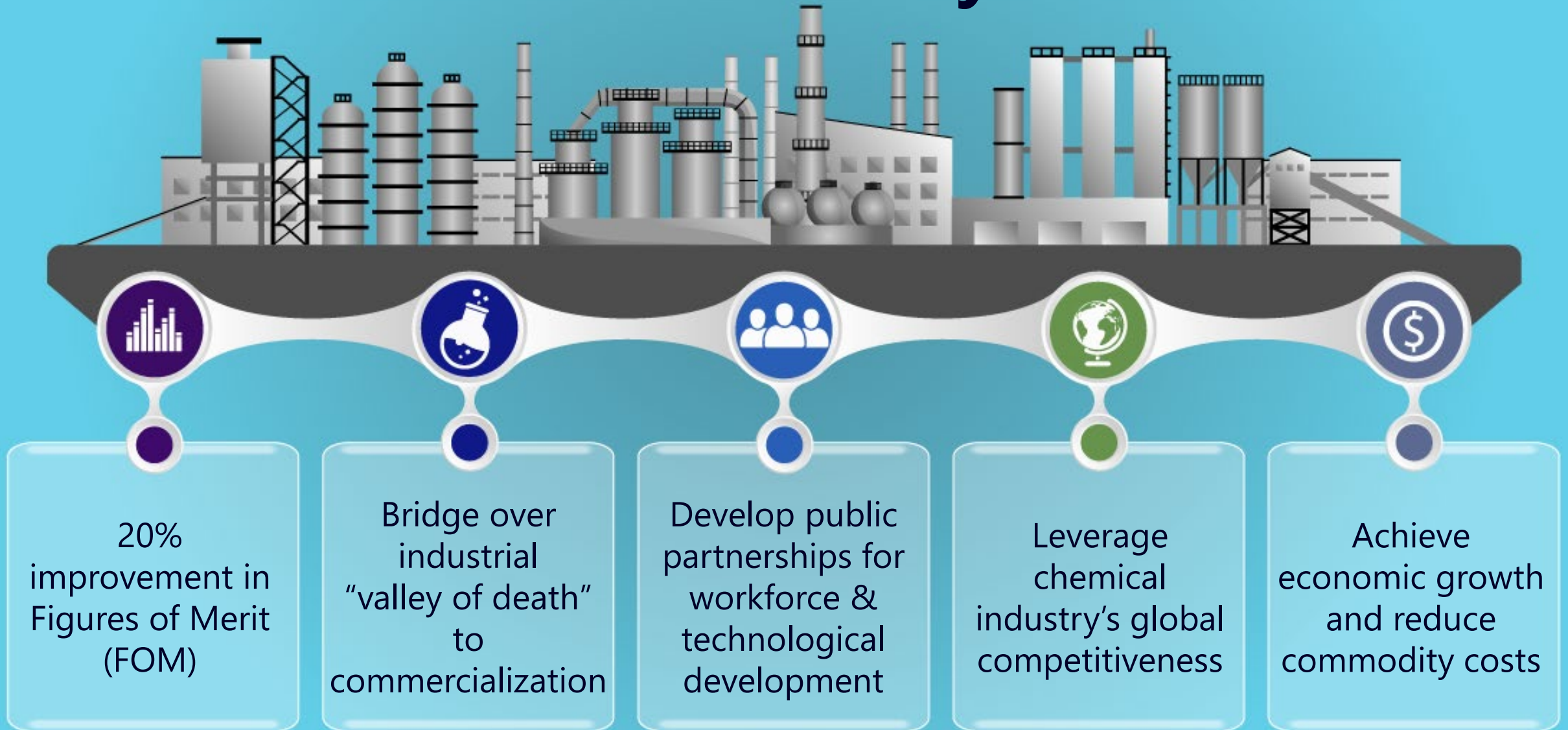
Slower economic growth

Higher labor costs and
erosion in skill levels

Stagnation in resource efficiency and
optimization of materials

Capital inefficiencies through project
overruns, opportunity expenses,
and failed commissioning

The Perennial Question: What Does Industry Want?



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Mr. Eric Stangland, Ph.D., Dow Chemical Company
Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Clariant
Mr. Teng Xu, Ph.D., ExxonMobil

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NAS

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Jennifer Scott, ACC



TAKE

Share
Opportunities

ACTION

Elevate
Interest

Connect
with ACC

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