

ACRYLIC ACID PRODUCTION METHODS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application claims priority to US Application No. 61/601,707, filed February 22, 2012, and to US Application No. 61/605,252, filed March 1, 2012, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The production and use of acrylic acid (AA) has grown significantly in recent decades as the demand for polyacrylic acid-based superabsorbent polymers (SAPs) has grown. SAPs are used extensively for the manufacture of diapers and in agricultural applications. The successful manufacture of SAPs requires the use of highly pure glacial acrylic acid. Problems arise from the fact that glacial acrylic acid is not stable for storage and transport: the material can undergo unexpected violent polymerization reactions. The polymerization of acrylic acid can be very violent, evolving considerable heat and pressure and ejecting hot vapor and polymer, which may autoignite. An explosion hazard exists due to extremely rapid pressure build up. Several case histories are known in which vessels of acrylic acid exploded due to violent ("runaway") polymerization.

Various techniques have been developed to stabilize glacial AA (see, for example US Patent Nos. 4,480,116; 4,797,504; and 6,403,850) and most commercial AA contains hydroquinone monomethyl ether (MEHQ) and dissolved oxygen for this purpose. Nevertheless, the transport and storage of glacial AA remains problematic. Even with successful stabilization against runaway polymerization, diacrylic acid is formed during storage. The formation of diacrylic acid cannot be prevented by chemical additives and diacrylic acid may adversely affect the performance of acrylic acid in some applications. For these reasons, many processes which use acrylic acid rely upon on-site purification of glacial AA from commercial grade AA. This is an energy intensive process that requires expertise, as well as sophisticated equipment and controls which add to the complexity and cost of processes using glacial AA as a feedstock.

Additionally, recent discoveries of large ethane-rich shale gas reserves in the United States and elsewhere have the potential to impact chemical industries and more

specifically, the production of acrylic acid. Currently almost all commercial acrylic acid is derived from propylene oxidation. Propylene is primarily a product of oil refining and its price and availability are closely tied to crude oil prices. Because of this, acrylic acid prices have risen dramatically in recent years.

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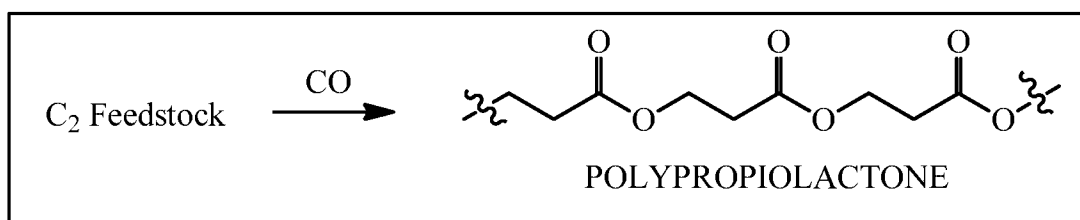
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There remains a need for methods to transport and/or store glacial acrylic acid (AA) in a safe and/or energy efficient manner. Additionally, there remains a need for methods to provide an alternative to route to AA that does not rely on propylene oxidation.

10 In one aspect, the present invention provides a solution to the problems inherent in the storage and transportation of glacial acrylic acid.

In one aspect, the present invention enables a less expensive feedstock to be used for acrylic acid production.

15 In one aspect, the present invention provides the ability to utilize a less expensive feedstock at one site to satisfy broader geographic demand for acrylic acid and its derivatives. For example, the present invention can be deployed to utilize the C₂ component of shale gas and carbon monoxide to make the polymer polypropiolactone (PPL).



20 PPL is a stable material that can be safely transported and stored for extended periods without the safety concerns or the quality declines attendant with shipping and storing glacial AA. When glacial acrylic acid is needed, methods of the present invention provide it in highly pure form via a step of decomposing the polypropiolactone at the point of AA use. Therefore, in certain embodiments the present invention enables access to acrylic acid in a safe and/or less expensive and/or highly flexible fashion.

In certain embodiments, a method of the present invention includes the steps of:

- forming polypropiolactone at a first location;
- isolating the polypropiolactone;
- transporting the isolated polypropiolactone to a second location;
- 5 - optionally storing the polypropiolactone in inventory until acrylic acid is needed; and
- pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method for producing acrylic acid, the method including the steps of: forming polypropiolactone at a first
10 location; isolating at least some of the polypropiolactone; and pyrolyzing at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at a second location. In certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method for producing acrylic acid, the method including the steps of: receiving at a second location polypropiolactone formed at a first location; and pyrolyzing at least some of the received polypropiolactone to liberate
15 acrylic acid at the second location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a schematic of certain embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows exemplary first and second locations according to certain embodiments of the present invention.

20 FIG. 3 shows an embodiment of the invention wherein the step of transporting the polypropiolactone to a second location comprises the substeps of forming a thermoplastic propiolactone composition into a useful article which can be marketed to a consumer, and collecting the useful article as a post-consumer recycling stream which can then be treated as described herein to provide acrylic
25 acid.

FIG. 4 shows a ^1H NMR spectrum of a sample of polypropiolactone useful for practicing the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method for producing acrylic acid, the method including the steps of: forming polypropiolactone at a first location; isolating at least some of the polypropiolactone; and pyrolyzing at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at a second location. In certain embodiments, the method further includes the step of transporting the isolated polypropiolactone to the second location prior to pyrolyzing at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid.

10 In certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method for producing acrylic acid, the method including the steps of: receiving at a second location polypropiolactone formed at a first location; and pyrolyzing at least some of the received polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at the second location.

15 In certain embodiments, the method includes the step of storing the polypropiolactone prior to pyrolyzing at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid. The step of storing the polypropiolactone can occur at the first location, at the second location, at one or more other locations (e.g., during transportation), or at any combination of these locations. In certain embodiments, the polypropiolactone is stored at the first location prior to transporting it from the first location. In certain
20 embodiments, the polypropiolactone is stored at the second location prior to pyrolyzing at least some of it. In certain embodiments, the polypropiolactone is stored for at least 1 week, for at least 1 month, for at least 6 months, for at least 1 year, or for at least 2 years.

Price differences between different locations can make it advantageous to form polypropiolactone at one location, and pyrolyze polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid
25 at a different location. The ability to safely store and transport polypropiolactone enables the formation of polypropiolactone at a first location where the cost of raw materials is less than at a second location, followed by transportation to the second location and subsequent pyrolysis to liberate acrylic acid.

In certain embodiments, methods of the present invention are characterized in that the location where the polypropiolactone is produced (i.e. the first location) and the location where at least a portion of the polypropiolactone is pyrolyzed (i.e. the second location) are at least 100 miles apart. In certain embodiments, the first location and the second location are between 100 and 12,000 miles apart. In certain embodiments, the first location and the second location are at least, 250 miles, at least 500 miles, at least 1,000 miles, at least 2,000 or at least 3,000 miles apart. In certain embodiments, the first location and the second location are between about 250 and about 1,000 miles apart, between about 500 and about 2,000 miles apart, between about 2,000 and about 5,000 miles apart, or between about 5,000 and about 10,000 miles apart. In certain embodiments, the first location and the second location are in different countries. In certain embodiments, the first location and the second location are on different continents.

In certain embodiments where methods of the present invention include the step of transporting polypropiolactone from a first location to a second location, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone a distance of more than 100 miles. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone a distance of more than 500 miles, more than 1,000 miles, more than 2,000 miles or more than 5,000 miles. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone a distance of between 100 and 12,000 miles. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone a distance of between about 250 and about 1000 miles, between about 500 and about 2,000 miles, between about 2,000 and about 5,000 miles, or between about 5,000 and about 10,000 miles. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone from a first country to a second country. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone from a first continent to a second continent.

In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone from the North America to Europe. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving polypropiolactone from the North America to Asia. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone from the US to Europe. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving polypropiolactone from the US to Asia. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting

comprises moving polypropiolactone from the Middle East to Asia. In certain
embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving polypropiolactone from the
Middle East to Europe. In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving
polypropiolactone from Saudi Arabia to Asia. In certain embodiments, the step of
5 transporting comprises moving polypropiolactone from Saudi Arabia to Europe.

In certain embodiments, the step of transporting comprises moving the
polypropiolactone by a means selected from: truck, train, tanker, barge, ship, and
combinations of any two or more of these. In certain embodiments, the method includes
the steps as described above wherein, on a predetermined day, the price of ethylene at the
10 first location is less than the price of ethylene at the second location. In certain
embodiments, the method includes the steps as described above wherein, on a
predetermined day, the price of ethylene at the first location is less than the price of
propylene at the second location. In certain embodiments, the method includes the steps as
described above wherein, on a predetermined day, the price of the C2 component of shale
15 gas at the first location is less than the price of ethylene at the second location. In certain
embodiments, the method includes the steps as described above wherein, on a
predetermined day, the price of the C2 component of shale gas at the first location is less
than the price of propylene at the second location. In certain embodiments, the method
includes the steps as described above wherein, on a predetermined day, the price of ethane
20 at the first location is less than the price of ethane at the second location. In certain
embodiments, the method includes the steps as described above wherein, on a
predetermined day, the price of ethane at the first location is less than the price of propane
at the second location. The predetermined day can be any day between 15 and 365 days
inclusive, between 15 and 180 days inclusive, between 30 and 90 days inclusive, between
25 30 and 60 days inclusive, or between 60 and 90 days inclusive prior to the day on which
forming the polypropiolactone occurs.

The price differences between different locations can arise because of the first
location's access to ethane from a shale play or basin. Access can be via physical
proximity to the shale gas, or via access to a pipeline providing shale gas. In certain
30 embodiments, the price differences between different locations arise because of the first
location's physical proximity to a shale play or basin. In certain embodiments, the first

location is characterized in that it is located within 600 miles, 450 miles, 300 miles or 150 miles of a shale play or basin. See, e.g., Platts World Shale Resources Map.

It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that such materials have reported prices (e.g., a daily price), even if the price fluctuates throughout the specified period (e.g., a day), and that is the price that is intended. Such prices can be found by reference to commercial sources, e.g., Platts (including ethylene, propylene), ICIS (including ethylene, propylene). It will similarly be recognized by those skilled in the art that such materials have reported prices for areas that may be defined by geographic and/or political and/or other considerations (e.g., individual nations such as China, the United States, Saudi Arabia or Brazil, or larger regions such as Northwest Europe, or smaller regions), and one skilled in the art will understand for any given location which is the appropriate price to consult.

Because of such price differentials, it can be advantageous to export polypropiolactone from the first location to a party intending to pyrolyze at least some of the polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at the second location. Thus, in certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method including the steps of: forming polypropiolactone at a first location; isolating at least some of the polypropiolactone; and dispatching at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to a second location for pyrolysis to liberate acrylic acid. The dispatching can take the form of any action intended to deliver the polypropiolactone ultimately for pyrolysis to acrylic acid (e.g., transporting, exporting, offering for sale).

In certain embodiments, the method is characterized in that the liberated acrylic acid is glacial acrylic acid. In certain embodiments, the liberated glacial acrylic acid is of a purity suitable for direct use in the manufacture of acrylic acid polymers such as SAPs.

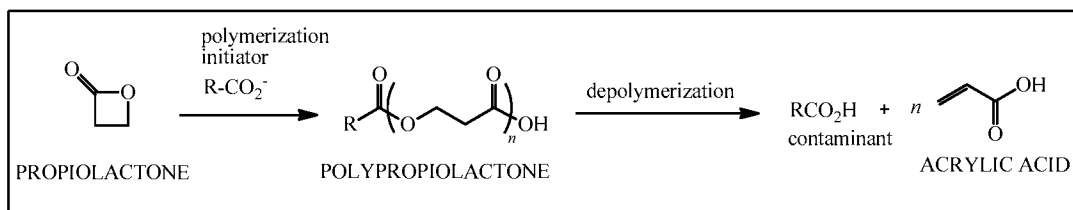
In certain embodiments, the polypropiolactone produced in the first step is characterized in that it is a liquid. In certain embodiments, such liquid polypropiolactone compositions have a significant amount of relatively low-molecular weight oligomers. In certain embodiments, the number average molecular weight (M_N) of the polypropiolactone produced is between about 200 g/mol and about 10,000 g/mol. In certain embodiments,

the M_N of the polypropiolactone produced is less than about 5,000 g/mol, less than about 3,000 g/mol, less than about 2,500 g/mol, less than about 2,000 g/mol, less than about 1,500 g/mol, less than about 1,000 g/mol, or less than about 750 g/mol. In certain embodiments, the polypropiolactone produced comprises oligomers containing from 2 to about 10 monomer units. In certain embodiments, such oligomers comprise cyclic oligomers. In certain embodiments, cyclic oligomers contain, on average about 2 monomer units, about 3 monomer units, about 4 monomer units, about 5 monomer units, about 6 monomer units, up to about 10 monomer units, or mixtures of two or more of these materials.

10 In certain embodiments, the polypropiolactone produced in the first step is characterized in that it is a solid. In certain embodiments, the method includes the additional step of pelletizing the solid polypropiolactone such that it can be easily handled in bulk. In certain embodiments, solid polypropiolactone compositions comprise a significant percentage of high molecular weight polymer chains. In certain embodiments, such high molecular polypropiolactone is characterized in that it has an M_N between about 15 10,000 g/mol and about 1,000,000 g/mol. In certain embodiments, high molecular polypropiolactone is characterized in that it has an M_N greater than about 10,000 g/mol, greater than about 20,000 g/mol, greater than about 50,000 g/mol, greater than about 70,000 g/mol, greater than about 100,000 g/mol, greater than about 150,000 g/mol, greater than about 200,000 g/mol, or greater than about 300,000 g/mol.

In certain embodiments, the step of forming the polypropiolactone comprises a step of polymerizing beta propiolactone (BPL). The polymerization may be accomplished by contacting BPL with carboxylate polymerization initiators. The initiation process covalently incorporates such carboxylates into the polymer chain. In certain embodiments, 25 the present invention provides a solution to a potentially undesirable effect of this bound initiator: namely, when the PPL is depolymerized to provide acrylic acid, the carboxylic acid corresponding to the polymerization initiator may also be liberated and may act as a contaminant in the acrylic acid produced. Therefore, in certain embodiments, the step of polymerizing the BPL comprises contacting the BPL with a polymerization catalyst 30 comprising an acrylate anion. Such polymers have the advantage that no non-acrylate

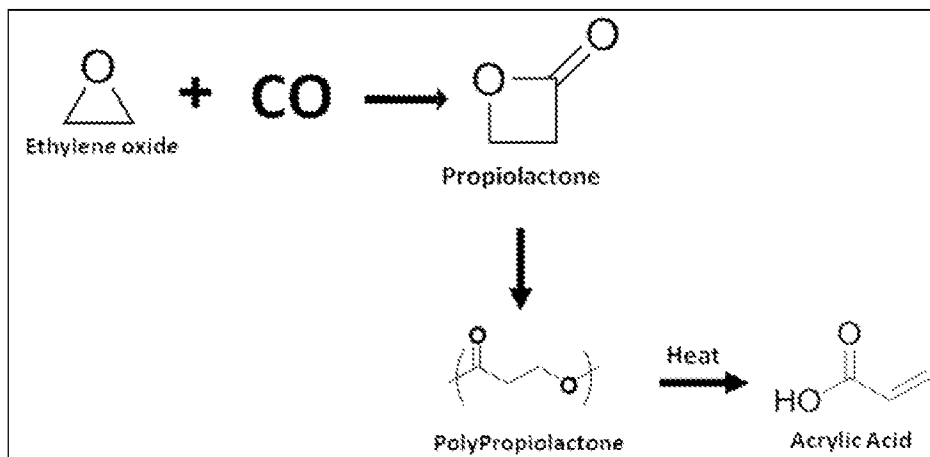
materials arising from the bound initiator will contaminate the subsequent acrylic acid stream produced from the polymer.



In certain embodiments, the step of polymerizing the BPL comprises contacting
 5 BPL with a polymerization catalyst comprising an anion of a non-volatile material. In
 certain embodiments, PPL made with such non-volatile initiators are desirable because
 they produce fewer volatile byproducts which may contaminate the acrylic acid stream
 produced. In certain embodiments, a non-volatile initiator used in such embodiments
 comprises a polyacid. In certain embodiments, a polyacid comprises a polymeric material,
 10 or an acid-functionalized solid. In certain embodiments, a polyacid comprises a
 polycarboxylic acid. In certain embodiments, a polyacid comprises a sulfonic acid. In
 certain embodiments, a polyacid comprises both carboxylic and sulfonic acid groups.

In certain embodiments, the step of forming the polypropiolactone comprises a
 step of reacting ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide. In certain embodiments, the step of
 15 forming the polypropiolactone comprises the step of carbonylating ethylene oxide to
 provide propiolactone which is then polymerized to provide PPL. In certain embodiments,
 the BPL is not isolated and is polymerized *in situ* to provide the PPL.

In certain embodiments, the step of forming the polypropiolactone comprises
 performing an alternating copolymerization of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide.



SCHEME 1

In certain embodiments, the step of pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone, comprises heating the PPL to a temperature of greater than 100 °C, greater than 150 °C, greater than 175 °C, greater than 200 °C, or greater than about 220 °C. In certain embodiments, the step of pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone comprises heating the PPL in an inert atmosphere. In certain embodiments, the step of pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone comprises heating the PPL under a reduced pressure. In certain embodiments, the step of pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone comprises heating the PPL in the presence of a depolymerization catalyst.

In certain embodiments, methods of the present invention include the additional step of isolating the acrylic acid from the pyrolysis step. In certain embodiments, the step of isolating the acrylic acid comprises condensing the acid from a gaseous stream released from the pyrolysis step. In certain embodiments, the acrylic acid is not isolated, but is introduced directly into a polymerization reactor where it is polymerized to polyacrylic acid (e.g. by anionic or radical olefin polymerization methods.)

In certain embodiments, the step of pyrolyzing the PPL is performed continuously (e.g. in a fed batch reactor or other continuous flow reactor format). In certain embodiments, the continuous pyrolysis process is linked to a continuous polymerization process to provide AA at a rate matched to the consumption rate of the reactor. In certain embodiments, this method has the advantage of not requiring the addition and/or removal of stabilizers to or from the acrylic acid feed of the polymerization reactor.

In certain embodiments, the step of transporting the polypropiolactone to a second location comprises the substeps of:

- forming a thermoplastic propiolactone composition into a useful article which can be marketed to a consumer, and
- 5 - collecting the useful article as a post-consumer recycling stream.

The recycle stream can then be treated as described above to provide acrylic acid. FIG. 3 shows a schematic of such an embodiment.

Therefore, in certain embodiments, the present invention encompasses a method comprising the steps of:

- 10 - forming a polypropiolactone polymer;
- manufacturing a useful article comprising the polypropiolactone;
- collecting the article comprising the polypropiolactone as a post-consumer recycling stream; and
- pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid.

15 In certain embodiments, the step of manufacturing a useful article from the polypropiolactone comprises making a consumer packaging item. In certain embodiments, a consumer packaging item comprises a bottle, a disposable food container, a foamed article, a blister pack or the like. In certain embodiments, the useful article comprises a film, such an agricultural film, or a packaging film. In certain embodiments, the useful
20 article comprises a molded plastic article such as eating utensils, plastic toys, coolers, buckets, a plastic component in a consumer product such as electronics, automotive parts, sporting goods and the like. In certain embodiments a useful article comprises any of the myriad of articles presently made from thermoplastics such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, PVC and the like. In certain embodiments, the useful article
25 comprises a fiber or a fabric.

In certain embodiments, the steps of collecting the article comprising the polypropiolactone as a post-consumer recycling stream; and pyrolyzing the polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid, include one or more additional sub-steps such as

separating polypropiolactone components from non-polypropiolactone components;
 shredding, grinding, or melting the articles comprising the polypropiolactone; drying the
 shredded, ground or melted material; and/or treating polypropiolactone-containing
 material to remove non- polypropiolactone components such as colorants, fillers, additives
 5 and the like prior to the pyrolysis step.

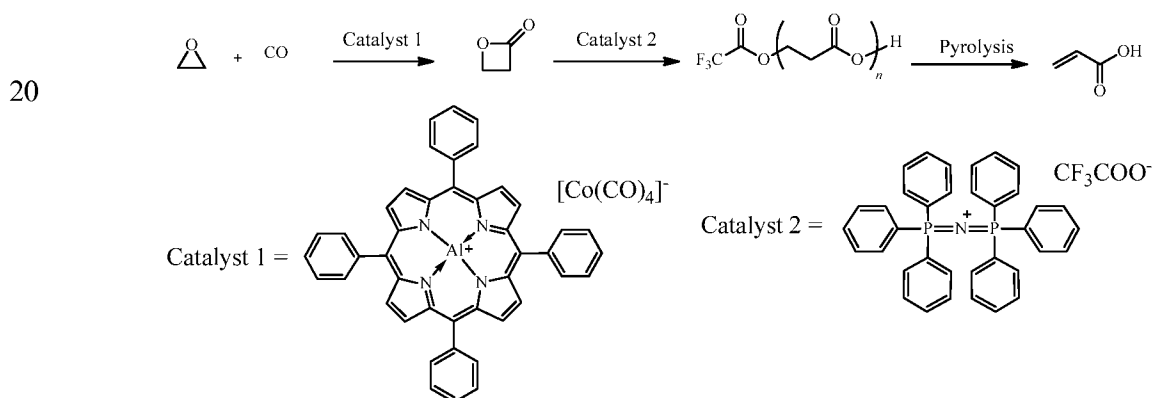
In certain embodiments, the step of collecting the article comprising the
 polypropiolactone as a post-consumer recycling stream includes the step of providing an
 article with indicia to convey to a consumer or a recycling facility that the material
 comprises polypropiolactone. In certain embodiments, such indicia comprise a number
 10 indicator which is associated with PPL. In certain embodiments, the indicia comprise an
 SPI (Society of the Plastics Industry) recycling code.

EXEMPLIFICATION

The following examples provide non-limiting technical details of certain aspects of
 15 the present invention.

Examples 1-3: Laboratory-scale preparations of acrylic acid from Ethylene Oxide via Polypropiolactone

In this example, one chemical sequence having utility in methods of the present
 invention is performed at small laboratory scale.

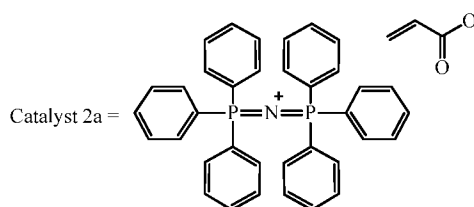
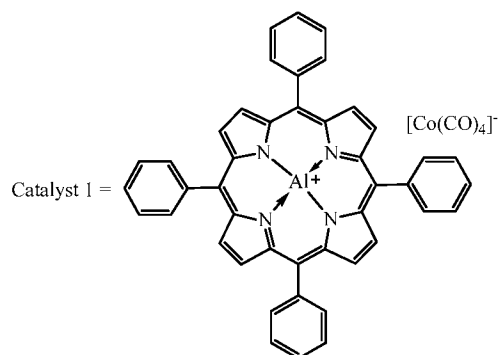
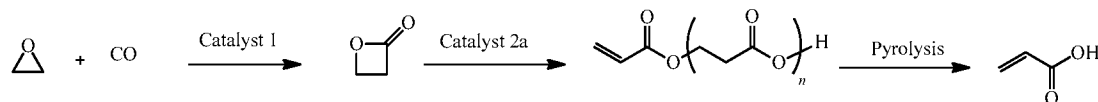


Step 1: Carbonylation of EO and Polymerization of BPL.

Under dry nitrogen, a 300 mL Parr high-pressure reactor was charged with catalyst 1 ($[(\text{TPP})\text{Al}(\text{THF})_2][\text{Co}(\text{CO})_4]$, 286 mg, 0.3 mmol) and 85 mL of dry, deoxygenated THF. The reactor was heated to 45 °C, agitated at 500 rpm, and pressurized to 150 psi with CO. After the reactor temperature stabilized, 13.5 g of EO (306 mmol) was injected under 600 psi of CO. the reaction mixture was maintained at 600 psi for 210 min after EO injection, then the CO pressure was slowly vented to ambient pressure. A solution of catalyst 2 was then added to the reactor (PPNTFA, 1.98 g 3.0 mmol in 5 mL of methylene chloride) under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred in the reactor at 45 °C for 16 hours. The polymerization was quenched by addition of 33 mL of 1% HCl in MeOH. 250 mL of MeOH was then added to precipitate the polymer. The reactor was emptied and washed with 20 mL of CHCl_3 . The collected reaction mixture and the wash were combined, and filtered to yield a white solid. The solid was washed with 100 mL of MeOH, dissolved in 40 mL of CHCl_3 and re-precipitated in 300 mL of MeOH. The precipitate was filtered washed with 200 mL of MeOH and dried in vacuum oven at 40 °C for 16 hours, to provide 15.51 g of PPL. A proton NMR spectrum (CDCl_3) of the polymer is shown in FIG. 4.

Step 2: pyrolysis of polypropiolactone

In a 50 mL round bottom flask, 10 g of sand, 2.0 g of poly(propiolactone) from Step 1, and 8.6 mg of MEHQ (hydroquinone monomethyl ether) were combined, and the mixture stirred with a magnetic stir bar. The flask was connected to another 50 mL round bottom flask containing 8.4 mg of MEHQ by a transfer adapter bridge. The whole system was set under vacuum, and was closed when the pressure reached 500 mTorr. The flask containing the polymer was then placed in a heating mantle, and heated to 210 °C, while the receiving flask was immersed in dry ice/acetone bath. Acrylic acid was liberated from pyrolysis of the polymer in the heated flask and was vacuum transferred to the receiving flask. Heating was stopped when no additional liquid was condensing in the receiving flask. At the end of the pyrolysis, 1.39 g of clear liquid was recovered from the receiving flask. GC analysis of the liquid showed that the liquid to be acrylic acid of at least 99.4% purity.

Example 2: Use of Acrylate as the Polymerization Initiator

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This example is performed under the conditions described in Example 1, except PPN acrylate is used as the polymerization catalyst. The polypropiolactone produced contains acrylate end groups and its pyrolysis liberates only acrylic acid.

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Example 3: Storage of Polypropiolactone as Stable Acrylic Acid Precursor

This example is performed under the conditions described in Example 1, except the polypropiolactone is stored in air at room temperature for 1 year before pyrolysis. The yield and quality of the acrylic acid produced are unchanged from Example 1.

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Example 4: Pilot scale implementation of Acrylic Acid Supply Chain.

In this example, a supply chain innovation of the present invention is demonstrated at pilot scale.

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A first reactor proximate to a shale gas play is fed with 75 kg/hr of ethylene oxide derived from a shale gas-derived C2 product stream. The first reactor is operated at steady

state conditions with a 1.5 M concentration of beta propiolactone present in the reactor volume. Additionally, 4850 L/hr of solvent containing 15 mol/hr of catalyst 1 [(TPP)Al(THF)₂][Co(CO)₄] is fed to the reactor. The reactor is maintained at a pressure of 600 psig of carbon monoxide and sized such that the feed and solvent have a residence
5 time of at least 2.5 hours, (e.g., at least 15,000 L in volume). Under these conditions, a reaction stream containing about 1740 mole/hr of beta-propiolactone is produced (125 kg/hr).

The beta-lactone stream is directed to a separation unit which separates the stream into a catalyst recycling stream containing solvent and catalyst and a beta propiolactone
10 stream comprising propiolactone and solvent. The catalyst recycling stream is returned to the first reactor and the beta propiolactone stream is fed to a second reactor where it is contacted with PPN-acrylate (catalyst 2a). The second reactor is a plug flow reactor sized such that reactants have a residence time of at least 30 minutes (e.g., 1250 L in volume) maintained at a temperature and catalyst load such that all of the lactone is consumed
15 during the residence time. The second reactor produces approximately 1740 mole/hr of polypropiolactone (123 kg/hr). The effluent of the plug flow reactor is treated with hydrochloric acid and methanol to precipitate the polymer. The precipitated polymer is pelletized and offered for sale as an acrylic acid precursor.

The pellets are transferred 1,500 miles by cargo ship to the facility of an acrylic
20 acid end-user where they are stored in inventory.

The inventory is used to feed a hopper joined to a fluidized bed reactor. The fluidized bed reactor is swept with dry nitrogen at 150 °C and fed from the hopper at a rate of 500 kg of polypropiolactone pellets per hour. The nitrogen sweep from the fluidized bed is directed to a condenser stage which produces a stream of liquid glacial acrylic acid
25 at a rate of approximately 480 kg/hr.

It is to be understood that the embodiments of the invention herein described are merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the invention. Reference herein to details of the illustrated embodiments is not intended to limit the scope of the claims, which themselves recite those features regarded as essential to the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing acrylic acid, the method comprising the steps of:

forming polypropiolactone at a first location;

isolating at least some of the polypropiolactone; and

pyrolyzing at least some of the isolated polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at a second location.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of transporting the isolated polypropiolactone to the second location prior to said pyrolyzing.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of transporting comprises moving the polypropiolactone a distance of more than 100 miles.

4. A method for producing acrylic acid, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving at a second location polypropiolactone formed at a first location,

and

pyrolyzing at least some of the received polypropiolactone to liberate acrylic acid at the second location.

5. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, further comprising the step of storing the polypropiolactone prior to said pyrolyzing.

6. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the first location and the second location are between 100 and 12,000 miles apart.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the first location and the second location are at least 250 miles, at least 500 miles, at least 1,000 miles, at least 2,000 or at least 3,000 miles apart.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of storing the polypropiolactone occurs at the first location.

9. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of storing the polypropiolactone occurs at the second location.

10. The method of claim 5, wherein the step of storing comprises storing the polypropiolactone for at least 1 week.

5 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of storing comprises storing the polypropiolactone for at least 1 month.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of storing comprises storing the polypropiolactone for at least 6 months.

10 13. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein, on a predetermined day, the price of ethylene at the first location is less than the price of ethylene at the second location, wherein the predetermined day is any day between 15 and 180 days inclusive prior to the day on which said forming polypropiolactone occurs.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the predetermined day is any day between 30 and 90 days inclusive prior to the day on which said forming polypropiolactone occurs.

15 15. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein, on a predetermined day, the price of ethylene at the first location is less than the price of propylene at the second location, wherein the predetermined day is any day between 15 and 180 days inclusive prior to the day on which said forming polypropiolactone occurs.

20 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the predetermined day is any day between 30 and 90 days inclusive prior to the day on which said forming polypropiolactone occurs.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the first location is characterized in that it is located within 300 miles of a shale play or basin.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the first location is characterized in that it is located within 150 miles of a shale play or basin.

25 19. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the step of forming polypropiolactone comprises reacting ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the step of reacting ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide comprises carbonylating the ethylene oxide to form beta propiolactone.

21. The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of polymerizing said beta propiolactone.

22. The method of claim 19, wherein the step of reacting ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide
5 comprises contacting the ethylene oxide with a metal carbonyl compound.

23. The method of claim 19, wherein the step of reacting ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide comprises copolymerizing ethylene oxide with carbon monoxide.

24. The method of any of claims 1 to 4 characterized in that the acrylic acid liberated by the pyrolysis is glacial acrylic acid.

10 25. The method of any of claims 1 to 4 comprising the additional step of feeding the acrylic acid liberated by the pyrolysis to an acrylic acid polymerization.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the acrylic acid is fed directly to the acrylic acid polymerization without isolation and storage of the acrylic acid.

15 27. The method of claim 26, wherein a rate of the pyrolysis is matched to a rate of polymerization in the acrylic acid polymerization.