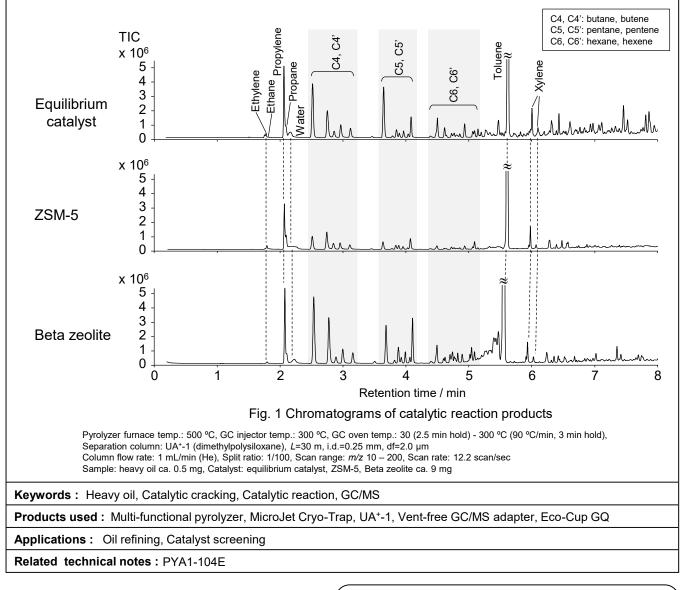


Rapid analysis of heavy oil catalytic cracking products using pyrolysis GC (2) Analysis of short-chain hydrocarbons (C2-C6) produced by different catalysts

[Background] In the previous report (PYA1-104E), the decomposition of long-chain hydrocarbons using varied mixing ratios of heavy oil and equilibrium catalyst was described. In this report, short-chain hydrocarbons (C2 to C6) produced from heavy oil using several types of zeolite catalysts are investigated.

[Experimental] A solution prepared by dissolving direct-desulfurized heavy oil in toluene was used as a sample. A pyrolysis GC/MS system with a Multi-Shot Pyrolyzer (EGA/PY-3030D: Frontier Labs) directly interfaced to the GC injector was used for measurements. The catalyst and heavy oil sample with catalyst/heavy oil mass ratio of 18/1 was placed in a glass sample cup. Toluene was evaporated off and then the sample cup was placed into the pyrolyzer. The products formed were temporarily cryo-focused at the head of a separation column using a MicroJet Cryo-Trap (Frontier Labs) and then were subjected to GC/MS analysis. Three types of catalysts were used; equilibrium catalyst, ZSM-5 (SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio 150), and beta zeolite (SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio 300).

[Results] The chromatograms of the products formed by the reaction of heavy oil with three different catalysts are shown in Fig. 1. The formation of C2 to C6 paraffins and olefins is observed in the reaction with each of the catalysts. Apparently, propylene is predominantly produced in each case. It is found that the peak intensities of the products are overall lower with ZSM-5 catalyst than with the equilibrium catalyst or beta zeolite.



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Phone: (81)24-935-5100 Fax: (81)24-935-5102 http://www.frontier-lab.com/