

low Pt loadings (0.2 wt. %, R035), the predicted yields of i-C16 and cracked C5-C13 were much higher than the experimental ones. The higher yields at low Pt loadings may be due to the fact that when Pt was low, olefinic products obtained from cracking could not be hydrogenated to a sufficient extent so that some of active sites might be blocked, decreasing catalytic activity. At high hydrogen pressures (1600 psig, R048), the predicted yield of cracked products C5-C13 was much lower than the experimental one, probably due to severe secondary cracking occurring at high conversions of n-C16. Based on these results, the kinetic model can be used to predict product fractions at intermediate conversion levels of n-C16 (< 70 wt. %) if catalyst deactivation does not occur.

**Table 18.** Experimental Yields vs. Predicted Yields Using the Kinetic Model (n-C16: 0.0256 mole; Catalyst: Pt/ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SO<sub>4</sub>; Temperature: 433 K)

Run No.	Pt (wt. %)	Time (min)	P <sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> (psig)	n-C16		i-C16		C5 - C13	
				Expt.	Pred.	Expt.	Pred.	Expt.	Pred.
R035	0.2	60	360	0.015	0.0043	0.0037	0.011	0.015	0.022
R040	5.0	10	360	0.0069	0.0076	0.0042	0.0017	0.034	0.034
R041	0.5	50	300	0.0088	0.0045	0.0040	0.0083	0.030	0.027
R048	0.5	30	1600	0.00011	0.0012	0.00010	0.00079	0.065	0.049

The results show that the model predicts the yield of cracked products better than that of isohexadecanes under all conditions. The yield of isomerized products should not be extrapolated using this model. The predicted yields at high Pt loading (5 wt. %, R040) or hydrogen pressure (300 psig, R041) were close to the experimental ones. However, at low Pt loadings (0.2 wt. %, R035), the predicted yields of i-C16 and cracked C5-C13 were much higher than the experimental ones. The higher yields at low Pt loadings may be due to the fact that when Pt was low, olefinic products obtained from cracking could not be hydrogenated to a sufficient extent so that some of active sites might be blocked, decreasing catalytic activity. At high hydrogen pressures (1600 psig,

R048), the predicted yield of cracked products C5-C13 was much lower than the experimental one, probably due to severe secondary cracking occurring at high conversions of n-C16. Based on these results, the kinetic model can be used to predict product fractions at intermediate conversion levels of n-C16 (< 70 wt. %) if catalyst deactivation does not occur.

### 8.5 Summary

A kinetic model for the hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of a long chain n-alkane (n-hexadecane) over  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  based on a simplified reaction network was developed in this work to describe the amounts of lumped n-C16, i-C16 and cracked products as a function of reaction time. A derivative free nonlinear regression program, AR, from the BMDP library was successfully employed to optimize the nonlinear differential equations. The predicted product fractions obtained under various hydrogen pressures or platinum loadings agreed with the experimental data with an average relative error 25%. The model can be used to predict the effect of initial hydrogen pressure or platinum loading on the reactivity and product distributions for the hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-hexadecane. It should also provide quantitative guidance for control of product selectivities by varying reaction parameters.

## 9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The primary objective of this work was to explore the use of sulfated metal oxides in general, and zirconium oxide in particular, as a catalyst for the hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of long chain hydrocarbons including FT waxes. The main conclusions from this work are listed as follows:

- (1) The  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  exhibits a high activity for the hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of long chain paraffins (n-C16 and n-C32) as well for Sasol waxes under relatively mild reaction conditions ( $< 453 \text{ K}$  and 360 psig hydrogen pressure) to yield liquid products. No methane, ethane or olefins are detected in the cracked products.
- (2) Addition of a hydrogenation metal greatly modifies the catalytic activity and acid properties of sulfate promoted zirconium oxide. Three hydrogenation metals (platinum, palladium and nickel) were used.  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  gave 30% higher conversion of n-hexadecane than  $\text{Pd/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$ .  $\text{Ni/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  was inactive for the conversion of n-hexadecane due to the poor hydrogenation capability of Ni under given reaction conditions (453 K and 360 psig of  $\text{H}_2$  (cold)).
- (3) In hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-hexadecane catalyzed by  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst, at a given hydrogen pressure and reaction temperature, the conversion of n-hexadecane increases significantly with increasing Pt loading with a concomitant increase in selectivity to cracked products and a decrease in selectivity to isohexadecanes. The cracked product distribution shifts to shorter chain hydrocarbons.
- (4) In hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-hexadecane catalyzed by  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst, an increase in hydrogen pressure results in an increase in the conversion of n-hexadecane at given reaction temperature (433 K). Selectivity to cracked products also increases with a concomitant decrease in selectivity to isohexadecanes. The distribution of cracked products is not affected greatly by hydrogen pressure.
- (5) In hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-heptane and n-hexadecane catalyzed by  $\text{Pt/ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst, addition of an olefin (1-heptene, 5-decene or 1-hexadecene) reduces the

conversions of n-heptane and n-hexadecane. The negative effect of olefins with a terminal double bond on the catalytic activity is greater than that of olefins with an internal double bond.

(6) Addition of a hydride transfer agent (adamantane or methylcyclopentane) increases the conversions of n-hexadecane and n-dotriacontane. Selectivity to cracked products decreases and selectivity to isomerized hexadecane or dotriacontane increases

(7) The  $\text{Pt}/\text{HfO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst showed a much lower activity than  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  prepared at the same conditions due to a lower number of acid sites and acid strength. A sulfate-promoted and Pt doped mixture of zirconium and hafnium oxides,  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2\text{-HfO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  with a molar ratio of Zr to Hf of one, had an activity higher than the  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst. An increase in the molar fraction of  $\text{HfO}_2$  reduced the selectivity to cracked products and increased selectivity to isomerized products.

(8) The long-term performance of  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  (0.5 wt.% of Pt) catalyst for the hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-hexadecane in a continuous fixed-bed reactor was good: this catalyst maintained its initial activity after 96 hours. It was also very active at high hydrogen pressures (1600 psig) at 433 K and the sulfate group was not reduced.

(9) A novel zirconia precursor  $\text{Zr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , instead of conventional materials such as  $\text{ZrOCl}_2$  and  $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , was used successfully to prepare the  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst. The main advantage is that this zirconia precursor eliminates the need to thoroughly wash the precipitates to remove undesirable ions such as  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$ .

(10) The catalytic activity and acidic properties of the  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst were similar regardless of the nature of zirconia precursor employed ( $\text{Zr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ZrOCl}_2$  or  $\text{ZrO}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ). They were affected by preparation procedures such as the precipitation method, the concentration of the sulfuric acid solution used, and the calcination temperature. A  $\text{Pt}/\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SO}_4$  catalyst sample prepared by heterogeneous precipitation with addition of 1 N of sulfuric acid for sulfation and calcination for three hours at 873 K gave the highest activity for hydrocracking and hydroisomerization of n-hexadecane.

(11) Sulfate, tungstate and molybdate groups were used to treat zirconium oxides which

were then doped with platinum. The number of acid sites, acid strength and catalytic activity of the sulfate-promoted zirconium oxides were much greater than those promoted by either of the other two groups.

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