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Naphtha prodn. from synthesis gas - using non-promoted catalyst comprising iron, zeolite and silica matrix

H(4-E4, 4-F2E) N(2-A1, 6-A).

US4086262).

DETAILS

The zeolite is pref. ZSM-5 and is present in an amt. of 5-40 wt.% based on the matrix. The Fe salt is pref. Fe (NO₃)₃. The catalyst can also contain a clay weighting agent. The finished catalyst pref. contains 10-20 wt.% Fe (as oxide).

The reaction is pref. effected at 550-580°F and 150-400 psig with a GHSV of 500-6000 and an H₂:CO ratio of 0.5-2:1 (esp. 1:1).

EXAMPLE

A catalyst contg. 13.4% Fe was prep'd. by impregnating a combination of 60% hydrogel (54.5% SiO₂, 0.5% Al₂O₃, 1% ZrO₂, 44% clay) and 40% HZSM-5 with Fe (NO₃)₃, calcining at 1000°F, and reducing in H₂.

In a synthesis gas conversion test (200 psig, CO/H₂=1:1), the catalyst gave a CO conversion of 30.7 wt.%, and the hydrocarbon product contained 56 wt.% C₅₊ and 26.7 wt.% C₂- hydrocarbons.(6pp367).

Conversion of synthesis gas to a naphtha with a 90% b.pt. of < 400°F, with prodn. of methane and ethane restricted to ≤ 30 wt.%, is effected using a catalyst contg. Fe and an acidic zeolite with a SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio of > 12, a pore size of > 5A and a constraint index of 1-12. More specifically, the process is characterised in (i) the use of an unpromoted single-particle, fluidised catalyst comprising Fe, zeolite and a siliceous matrix contg. ≤ 30 wt.% Al₂O₃ based on the SiO₂ content of the matrix; (ii) reaction conditions of 500-600°F, 50-1000 psig and a GHSV of 400-20,000 to produce naphtha in an amt. of > 40 wt.% of the total hydrocarbons produced; and (iii) a catalyst prep'n. method of adding the zeolite to a siliceous hydrogel (matrix), homogenising, spray drying to produce fluid particles, and impregnating with a water-soluble Fe salt.

ADVANTAGES

The catalysts have high activity, selectivity and stability; the use of multi-particle catalysts is avoided (cf.

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