催化、动力学与反应器

两段提升管重油催化裂化(Ⅰ型)新工艺的初步研究

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针对目前催化裂化提升管反应器后半段催化剂性能严重下降以及产品分布不太合理的状况,提出了采用两 段提升管催化裂化新工艺技术取代常规的单段提升管催化裂化工艺技术. 该工艺的突出特征是催化剂接力、分段反<mark>▶加入我的书架</mark> 应、大剂油比和短反应时间。在对新工艺进行理论分析的基础上,以大庆蜡油掺兑65%渣油为原料,采用ZC-7300 催化剂,在小型提升管催化裂化装置上进行了一系列实验,考察两段提升管催化裂化(I型)新工艺的可行性和先进性.实验结果表明:与常规单段工艺相比,在相近转化率下,两段柴油产率提高6~8个百分点,轻油产率提 高1~2个百分点;汽油烯烃含量减少,辛烷值提高,产品质量提高.新工艺在提高柴油收率及改善产品分布和产 品质量方面具有明显优势.

关键词 流化催化裂化 反应器 两段提升管 柴油收率 产品分布 产品质量 分类号

FCC REACTION FOR HEAVY OIL WITH TSRFCC- I TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

In this paper, the two-stage riser fluidized catalytic cracking technology (TSRFCC) is proposed aiming at improving the performance and overcoming the disadvantages of the ordinary one-stage riser FCC technology (OSRFCC). The distinct features of TSRFCC are attributed to catalyst relay and sub-section reaction. Daging VGO mixed by 65% VR as feedstock and ZC-7300 catalyst were used to test the feasibility and superiority of the TSRFCC technology. A series of experiments were carried out in a pilot unit.By analyzing the abundant experimental data, the following conclusions can be reached: compared to OSRFCC technology, in the condition of similar conversion of heavy oil feedstock, TSRFCC can increase diesel oil yield by 6—8 percentage point, and light oil yield by 1—2 percentage point. Gasoline octane number also increases. TSRFCC shows the great potential and superiority in increasing diesel oil yield and improving product distribution and quality.

Key words fluidized catalytic cracking reactor two-stage riser diesel yield product distribution product quality

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