

Process NMR Associates

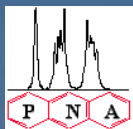
RCC Feedstream Analysis by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR: Multivariate Prediction of Chemical and Physical Properties

By

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Process NMR Associates, LLC,
87A Sand Pit Rd, Danbury CT USA

Jincheol Kim,
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140-1, Wonchon-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-712, Korea

At the 236th ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia PA, August 17-21, 2008



Process NMR Associates

Company: Process NMR Associates, LLC

Founded : 1997

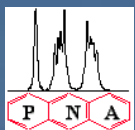
Personnel: 2 Ph.D. Chemists

Background: Analytical and Process Spectroscopy in Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry
Process NMR Applications and Support Under Contract to Invensys (1997-2003)
Process and Analytical NMR Instrumentation Development
Process NMR Project Suppliers

Facilities: Two Qualion 60 MHz Process MRA Units
300 MHz NMR (Liquids) and 200 MHz NMR (Solids)
Oxford Instruments 20 and 2 MHz Bench-top NMR
Resonance Systems NMR Spectrometer – 20 MHz Bench-top and Surface Analyzer
Shimadzu GC-2010 – Simulated Distillation
Smiths Detection – FTIR-ATR

Business: Application Development for Process NMR Technology
Process NMR Instrumentation Development and Implementation
Analytical NMR Services for 300+ Commercial and Academic Customers
Process and Laboratory NMR Database Development
Licensing of Copyrighted NMR Databases and Patented Applications

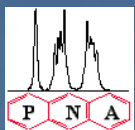
Business Partners: TTC Labs, USA (ttclabs.com) Modcon Systems, Israel (modcon-systems.com)
Qualion, Israel (qualion-nmr.com) Smiths Detection, USA (smithsdetection.com)
Resonance Systems, Russia (mobilenmr.com) Swagelok, USA (swagelok.com)
Triangle Analytical, USA (triangleanalytical.com)



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NMR Analyzers





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Application: Steam Cracking Optimization Installed 2000

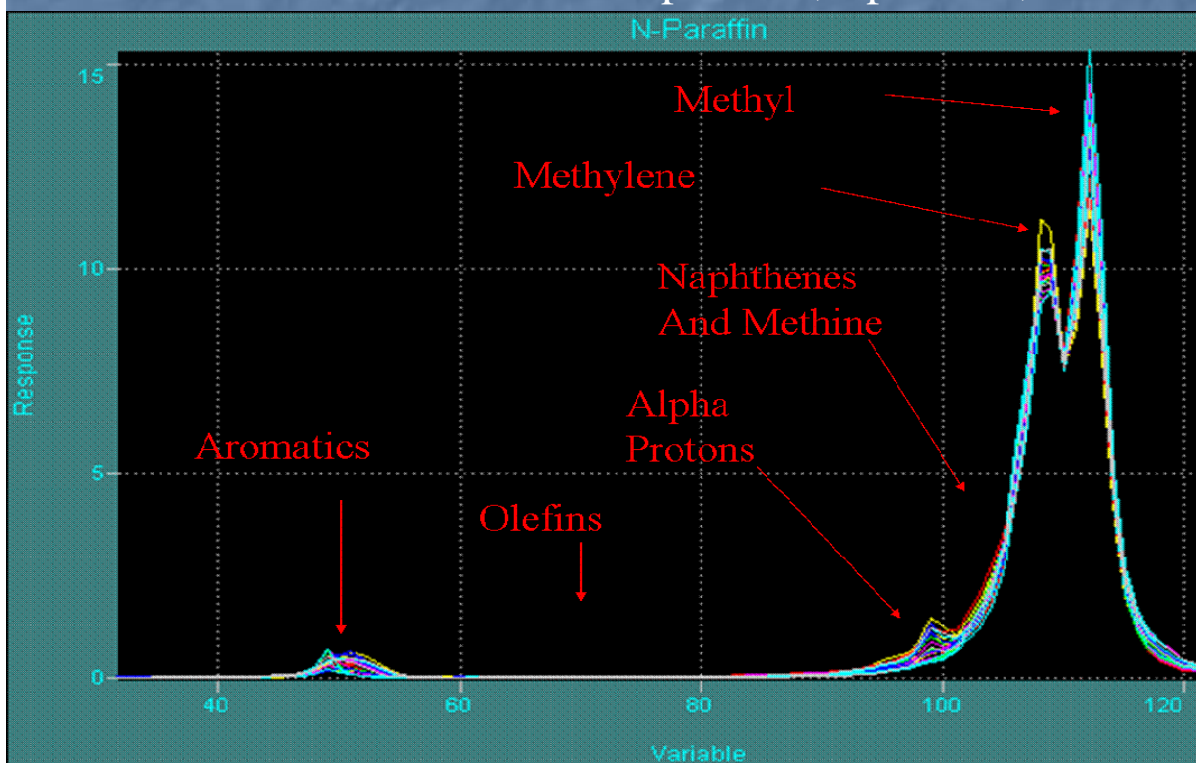
Cracker Facility Capacity: 600,000 Tonnes per Year

Control Strategy: Feed Forward Detailed Hydrocarbon Analysis to SPYRO Optimization

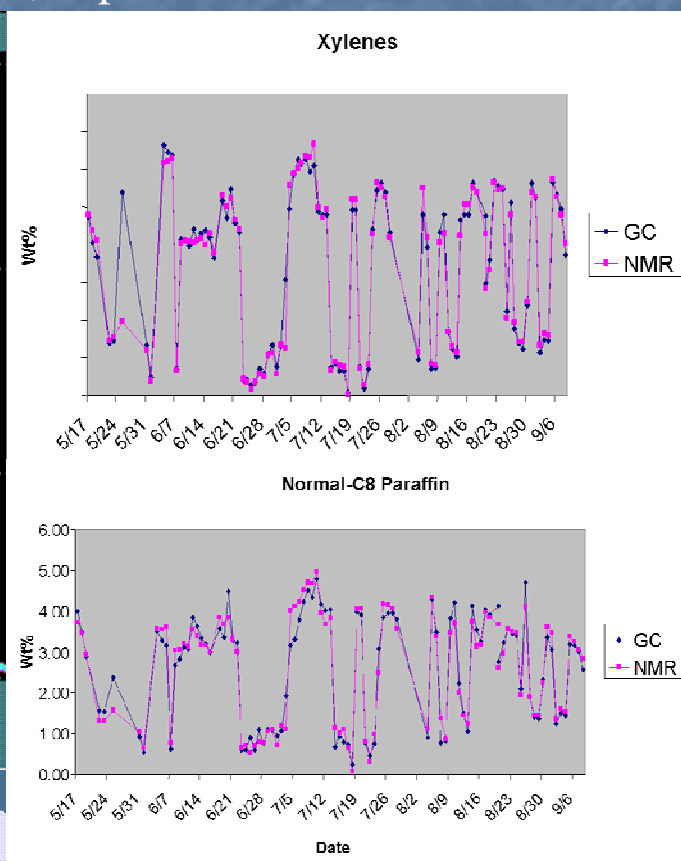
NMR Analysis: 3-4 Minute Cycle (Single Stream)

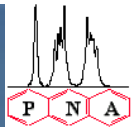
NMR PLS Outputs: Naptha – Detailed PIONA

C4-C10 n-paraffin, i-paraffin, aromatics, naphthenes



Spectral Variability Observed in Naptha Samples





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Application: Closed Loop Reformer Control

Installed 1998

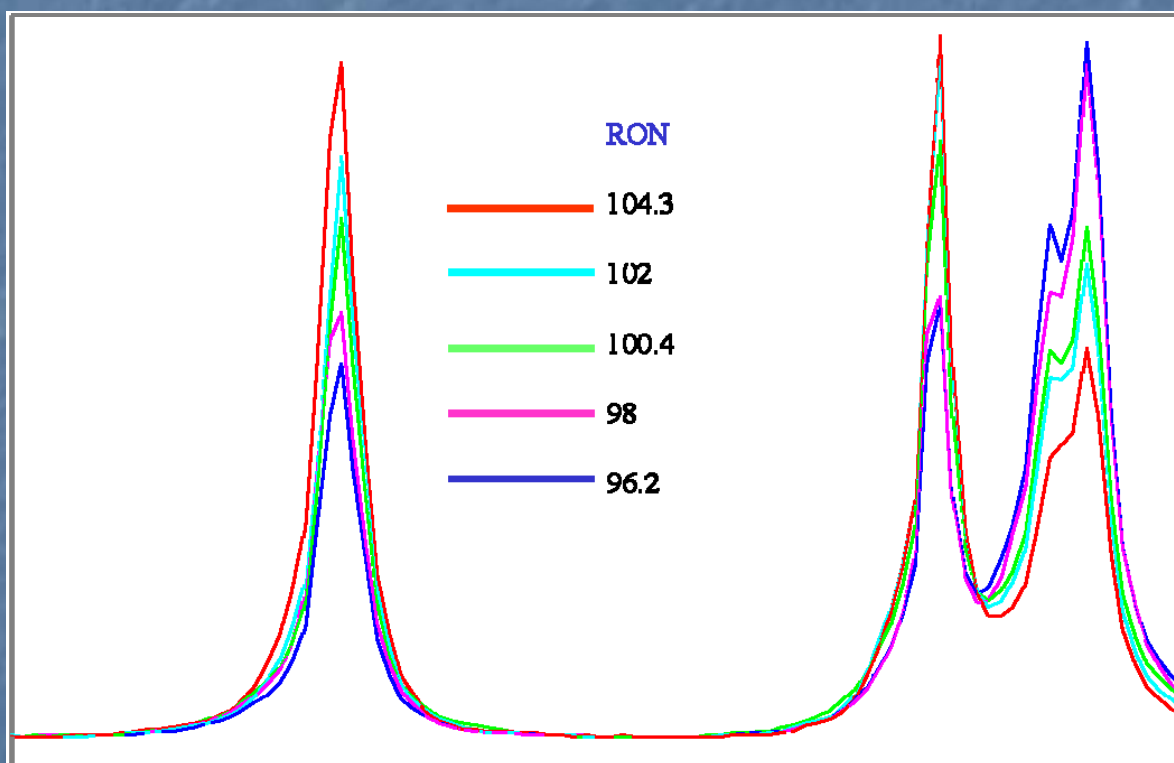
Reformer Capacity: 34,000 Barrels per Day

Control Strategy: Control on MON and Benzene Content

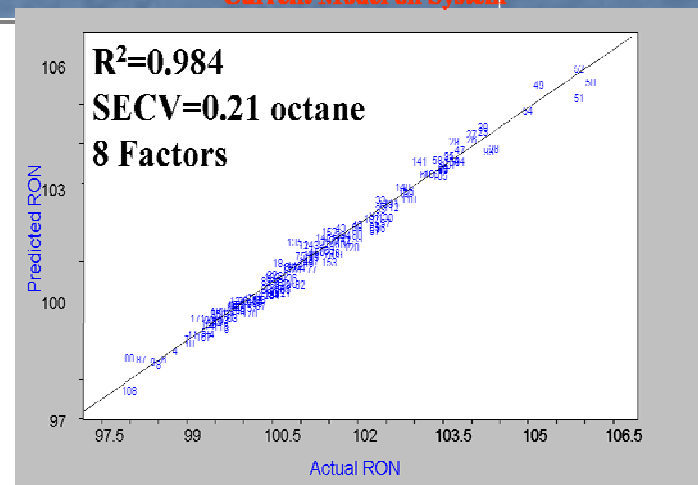
NMR Analysis: 2 Minute Analysis

NMR PLS Outputs: RON, MON, Benzene (Wt%), Total Aromatics (Wt%)

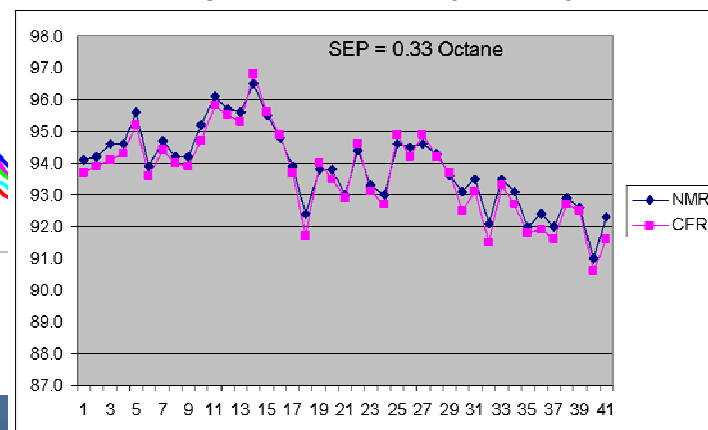
Current Model on System



Variation of Reformate Processed ^1H NMR Data Observed with Changing Research Octane Number



NMR Weekly Validation Performance April 2001 – April 2002





US006080301A

United States Patent [19]

Berlowitz et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **6,080,301**

[45] **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 27, 2000**

[54] **PREMIUM SYNTHETIC LUBRICANT BASE STOCK HAVING AT LEAST 95% NON-CYCLIC ISOPARAFFINS**

[75] Inventors: **Paul J. Berlowitz**, E. Windsor; **Jacob J. Habeeb**, Westfield, both of N.J.; **Robert J. Wittenbrink**, Baton Rouge, La.

[73] Assignee: **ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company**, Florham Park, N.J.

K.I. Zimina, et al, "Method of Comprehensive Investigation of the Composition, Structure and Properties of Oil Hydrocarbons", Scientific Papers of the Prague Institute of Chemical Technology, D 46 (1982), Technology of Fuel, pp. 89-103.

D. Christakudis, et al, "Several Properties of Lubricating Oils Produced by Thermal Diffusion", Organic-Technical Chemistry, Chemistry Dept. at the Bergakademie at Freiberg and presented to the 10th International Symposium "Lubricants, Lubrication and Bearing Engineering" (Aug. 27-31, 1998), pp. 32-41.

G.E. Cranton, "Composition and Oxidation of Petroleum

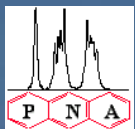
Col 2, line 8, "These base stocks are premium synthetic lubricating oil base stocks of high purity having a high VI, a low pour point and are iso-paraffinic, in that they comprise at least 95 wt. % of non-cyclic iso-paraffins having a molecular structure in which less than 25% of the total number of carbon atoms are present in the branches, and less than half the branches have two or more carbon atoms."

Col 4, line 5-14, "with at least 50% of the oil molecules containing at least one branch, at least half of which are methyl branches. At least half, and more preferably at least 75% of the remaining branches are ethyl, with less than 25% and preferably less than 15% of the total number of branches having three or more carbon atoms. The total number of branch carbon atoms is typically less than 25%, preferably less than 20% and more preferably no more than 15% (e.g., 10-15%) of the total number of carbon atoms comprising the hydrocarbon molecules."

Col 4, line 24-29, "Thus, the molecular make up of a base stock of the invention comprises at least 95 wt. % isoparaffins having a relatively linear molecular structure, with less than half the branches having two or more carbon atoms and less than 25% of the total number of carbon atoms present in the branches."

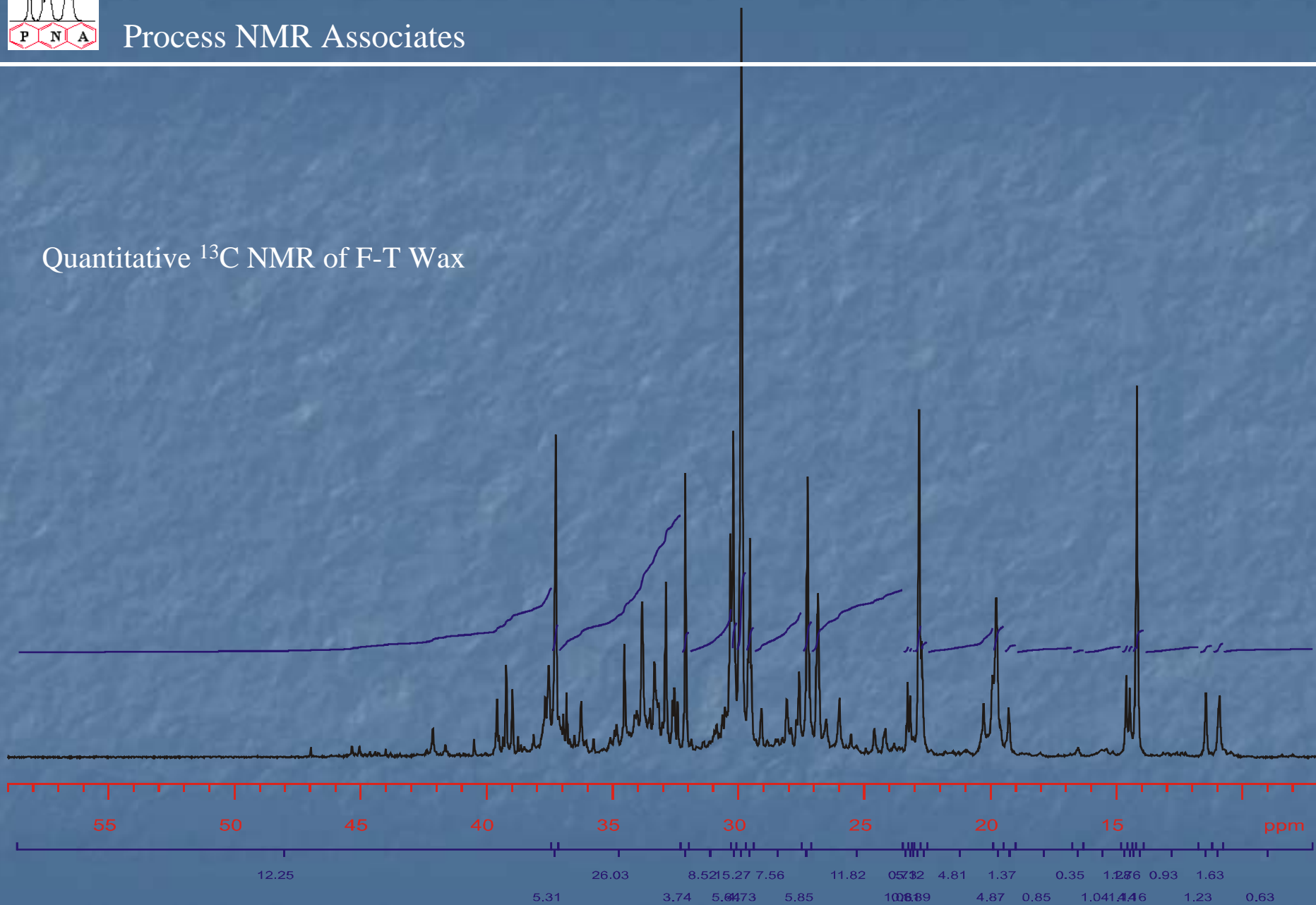
Col 12, Line 4-21, "What is claimed is:

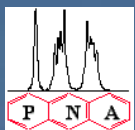
- 1. A lubricant base stock comprising at least 95 wt. % non-cyclic iso-paraffins having a molecular structure in which less than 25% of the total number of carbon atoms of the isoparaffin structure are contained in the branches and less than half of the total iso-paraffin branches contain two or more carbon atoms.*
- 2. A base stock according to claim 1 wherein at least half of the iso-paraffin branches are methyl branches.*
- 3. A base stock according to claim 2 wherein at least half of the remaining, non-methyl branches are ethyl, with less than 25% of the total number of branches having three or more carbon atoms.*
- 4. A base stock according to claim 3 wherein at least 75% of the non-methyl branches are ethyl.*
- 5. A base stock according to claim 4 wherein of the total number of carbon atoms contained in the iso-paraffin molecule, 10-15% of the carbon atoms are located in the branches."*



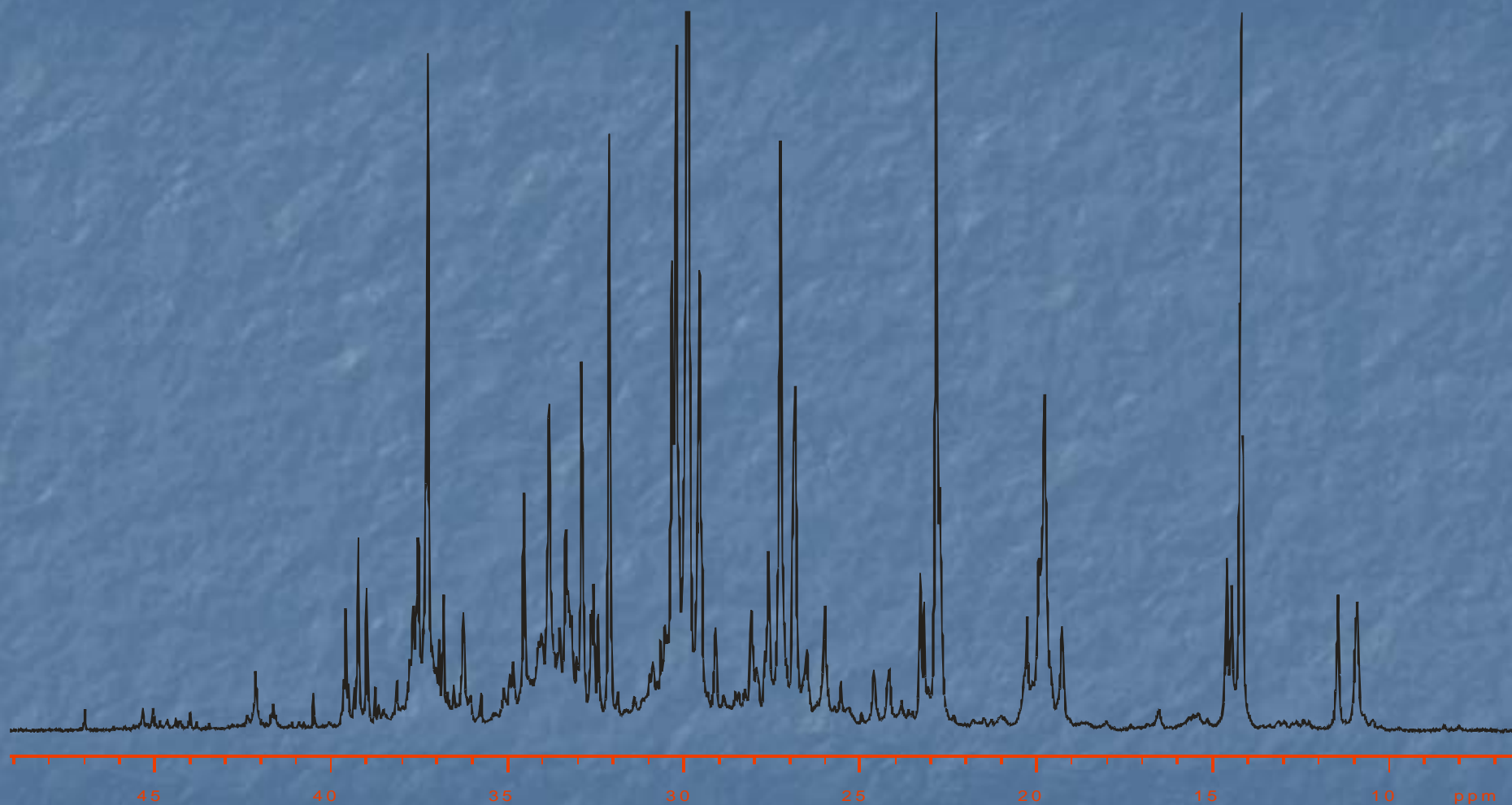
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Quantitative ^{13}C NMR of F-T Wax

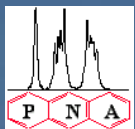




Process NMR Associates



Quantitative ^{13}C NMR of F-T Wax - Vertical Expansion



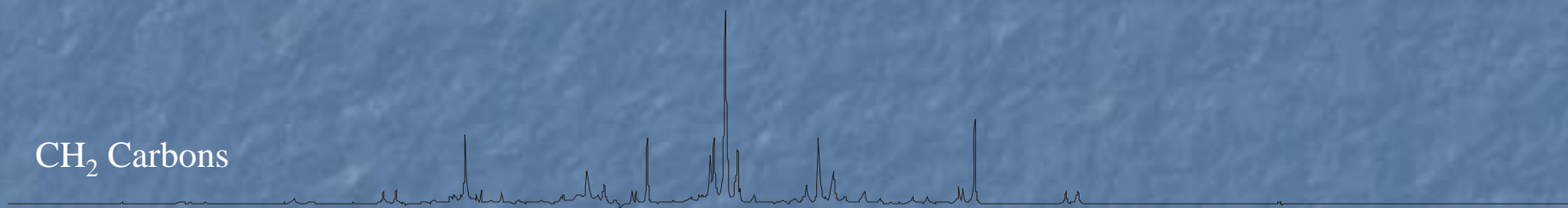
Process NMR Associates

^1H - ^{13}C DEPT NMR of F-T Wax

CH_3 Carbons



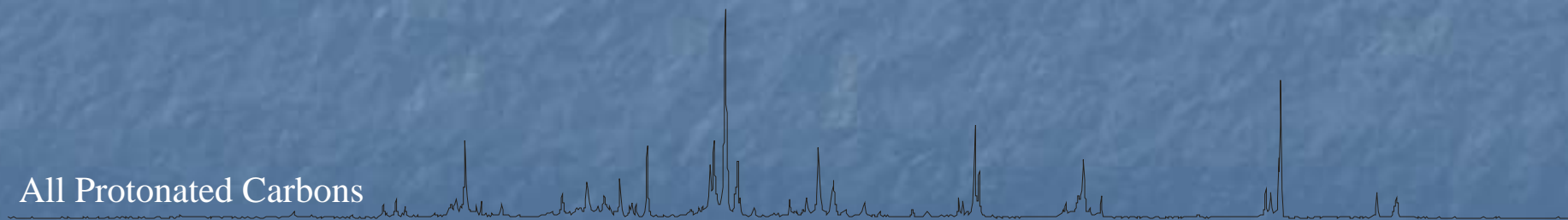
CH_2 Carbons



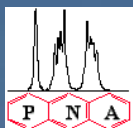
CH Carbons



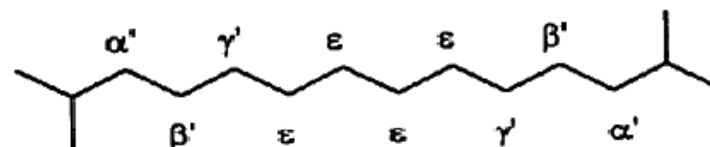
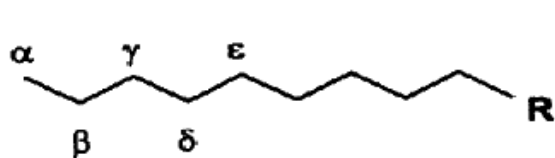
All Protonated Carbons



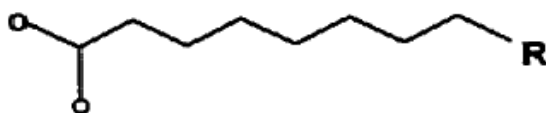
45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 ppm



¹³C NMR Assignments for Various Paraffins Structure Types



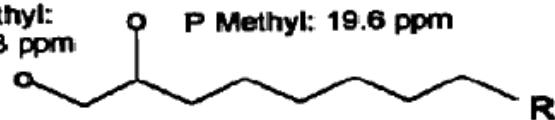
P and T Methyl: 22.5 ppm



$\alpha = 14.0$ ppm
 $\beta = 22.8$ ppm
 $\gamma = 32.0$ ppm
 $\delta = 29.5$ ppm
 $\epsilon = 29.8$ ppm

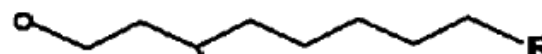
$\alpha' = 37.4$ ppm
 $\beta' = 27.4$ ppm
 $\gamma' = 30.3$ ppm

T Ethyl: 11.3 ppm



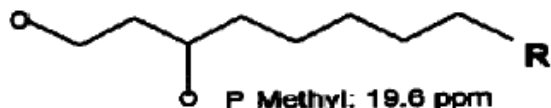
P Methyl: 19.6 ppm

T Propyl: 14.4 ppm



$R' = CH_3$ or C_2H_5

T Propyl: 14.3 ppm



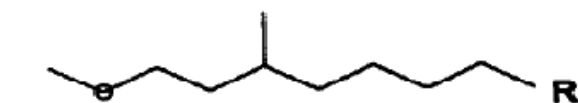
P Methyl: 19.6 ppm

$R' = CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7$



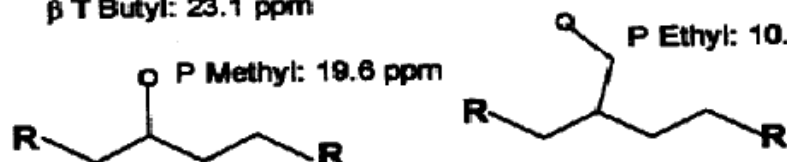
β T Butyl: 23.2 ppm

β T Butyl: 23.1 ppm



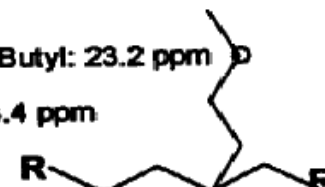
P Methyl: 19.6 ppm

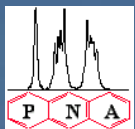
P Ethyl: 10.8 ppm



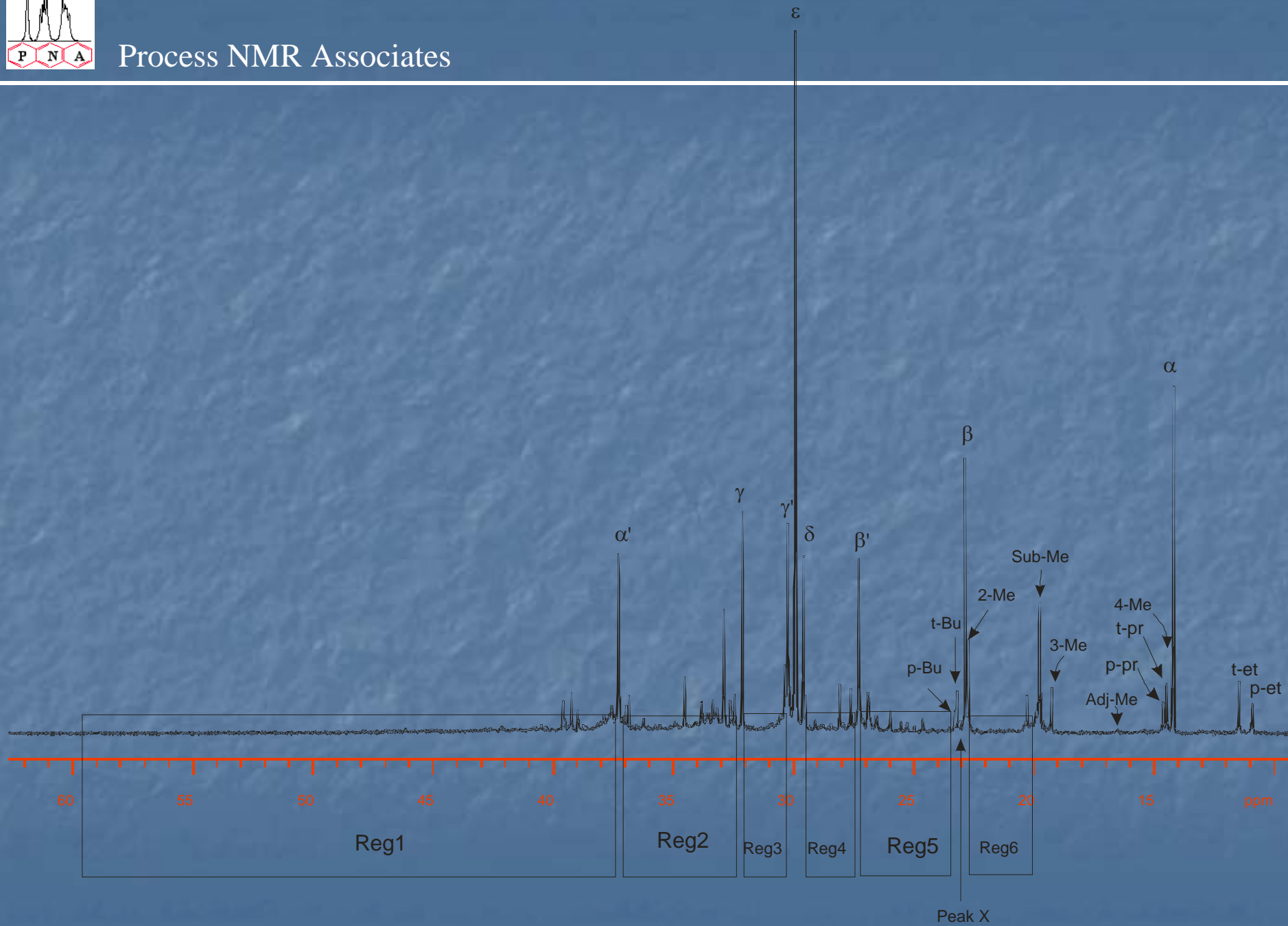
P Propyl: 14.4 ppm

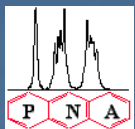
β P Butyl: 23.2 ppm



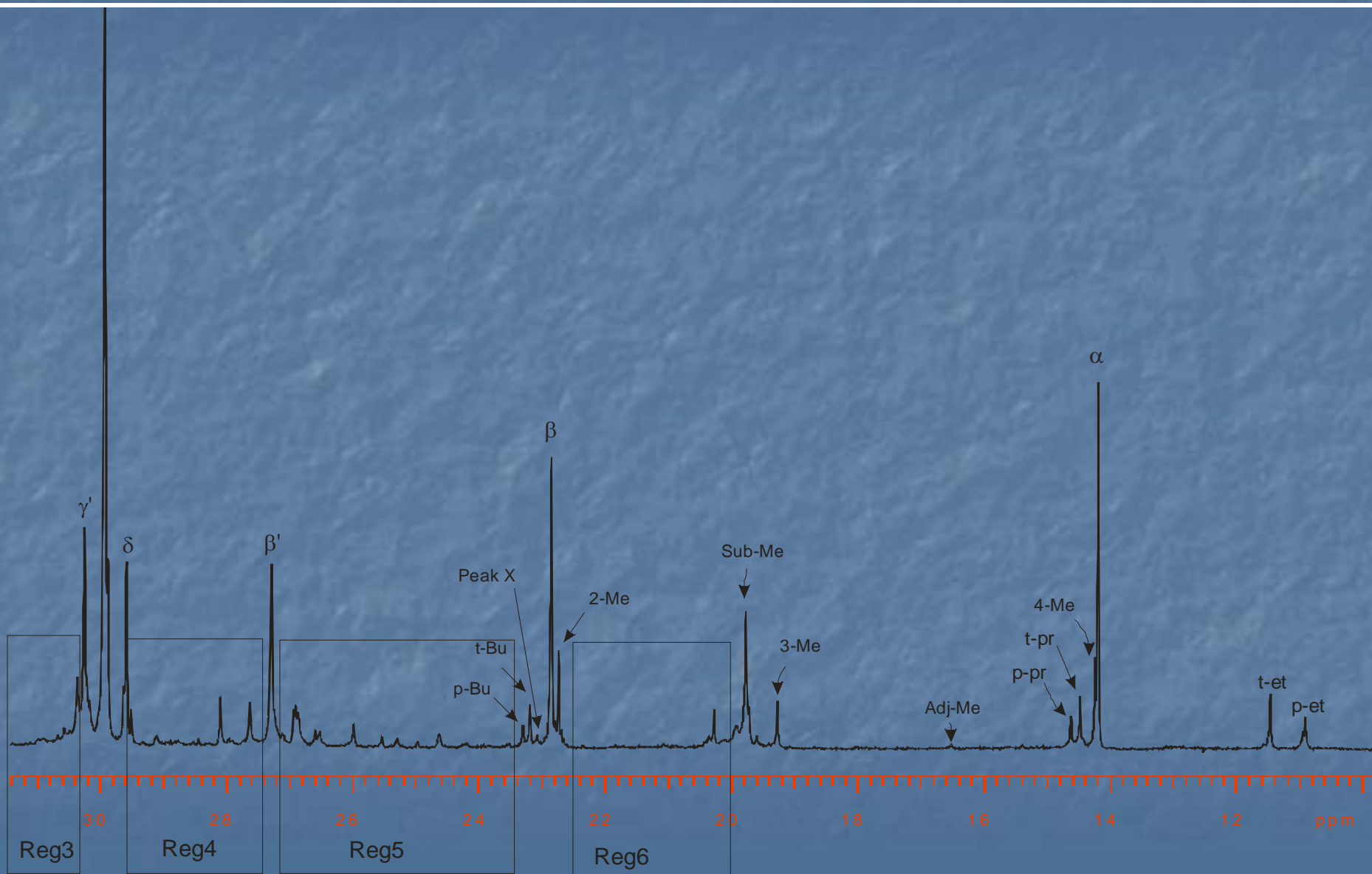


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Microsoft Excel - 13C-NMR Calculations.xls

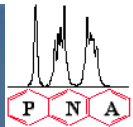
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help Adobe PDF

Type a question for help

fx =(D16+D27+D5+D9+D8)/D32

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q |
|----|--|---|---|----------|----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Parameters Calculated on Percent Basis | | | Fraction | Per 100C | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Linear paraffin structure | | | 0.279 | 27.86 | | Linear paraffin structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Paraffin branching proximity | | | 0.154 | 15.40 | | Epsilon Carbon Content | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Alpha-Methyl Content | | | 0.034 | 3.44 | | Alpha-Methyl Termination | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Branching index | | | 0.128 | 12.83 | | Carbon CH3 percentage - Gives Number of Branches | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Total Branching Index | | | 0.223 | 22.26 | | Carbons Located in a Branch - Bu=4C, Pr=3C, Et=2C, Me=1C | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Carbons in Branched Environment | | | 0.721 | 72.14 | | Carbons in a branch or within 4 carbons of a branch | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Average straight chain length | | | 17.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Methyl branching index | | | 0.075 | 7.53 | | Number of Methyl Branches | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Ethyl branching Index | | | 0.023 | 2.25 | | Number of Ethyl Branches | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Propyl branching Index | | | 0.020 | 1.98 | | Number of Propyl Branches | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Butyl branching Index | | | 0.011 | 1.07 | | Number of Butyl Branches | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Total C1 - C4 Alkyl Branching | | | 0.128 | 12.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Total Ethyl branching content | | | 0.045 | 4.51 | | Includes Both Carbons in Content | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Total Propyl branching content | | | 0.059 | 5.94 | | Includes all 3 carbons in Content | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Total Butyl branching content | | | 0.043 | 4.29 | | Includes All 4 carbons in Content | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Methyl t-p ratio | | | 0.342 | | | 2-,3-,4- Methyl are terminal, Sub-Me is pendant, Vicinal is Pendant | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Ethyl t-p ratio | | | 0.566 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Propyl t-p ratio | | | 0.752 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Butyl t-p ratio | | | 0.589 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | 6008164 Pendant Carbons | | | 0.082 | 8.16 | | Pendant Carbons are attached at Epsilon + Excludes 2-Me, 3-Me, 4-Me t-Et, t-Pr, t-Bu | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 6008164 Attachments for C4-C22 (delta in) | | | 0.084 | 8.45 | | Pendant Carbons are attached at Delta + Excludes 2-Me, 3-Me, t-Et, t-Pr, t-Bu | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 1H NMR | | | CH3 | CH2 | Total Aliphatic H | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | | | | 37.99 | 108.57 | 146.56 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Mobil Parameter A | | | 18.22 | BI | 25.92 | Mobil Patent 6090989 Branching Index (BI) from 1H NMR (CH3/Total Aliphatic-H) and Proximity of Branching from 13C | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Mobil Parameter B | | | 39.01 | | 25.92 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | | | | | | | Avg C number from D2502 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Free Carbon Index | | | 6.01 | | 39 | Exxon Patent 6676827 Free carbon Index | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Number of Molecules Per 100C | | | 2.56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Parameters Calculated on a per Molecule Basis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Linear paraffin structure | | | 0.109 | 10.86 | | Linear paraffin structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Paraffin branching proximity | | | 0.060 | 6.01 | | Epsilon Carbon Content | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Alpha-Methyl Content | | | 0.013 | 1.34 | | Alpha-Methyl Termination | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Branching index | | | 0.050 | 5.01 | | Carbon CH3 percentage - Gives Number of Branches | | | | | | | | | | |

Ready NUM



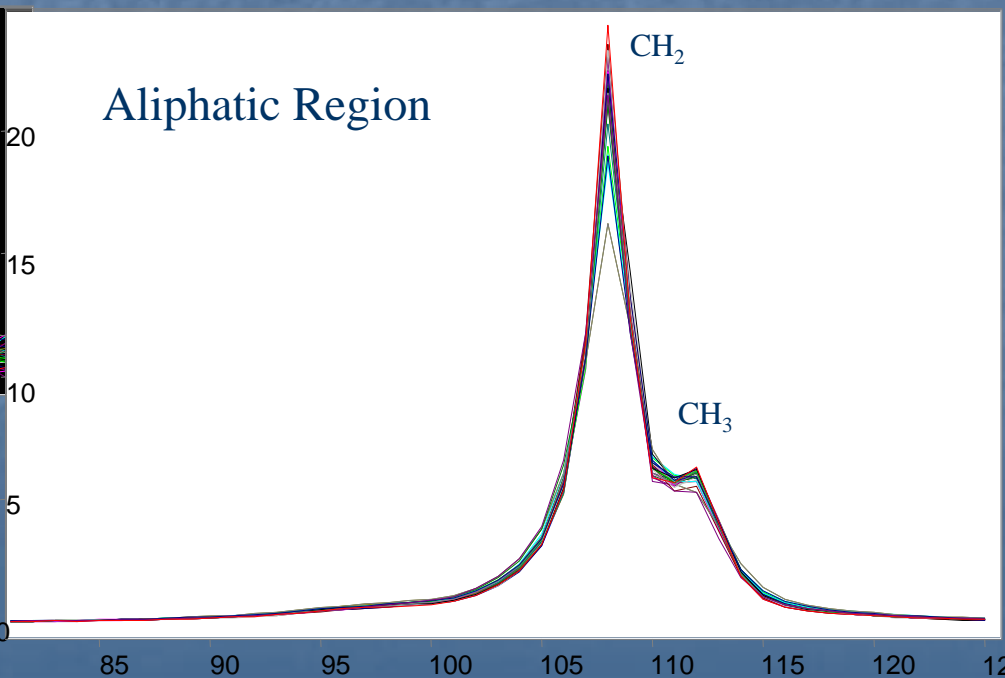
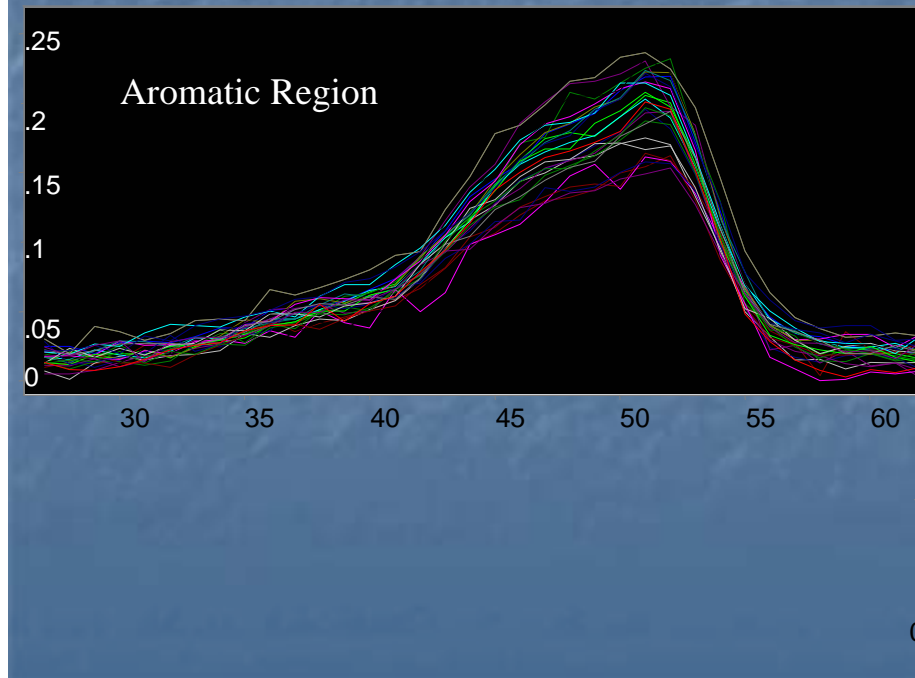
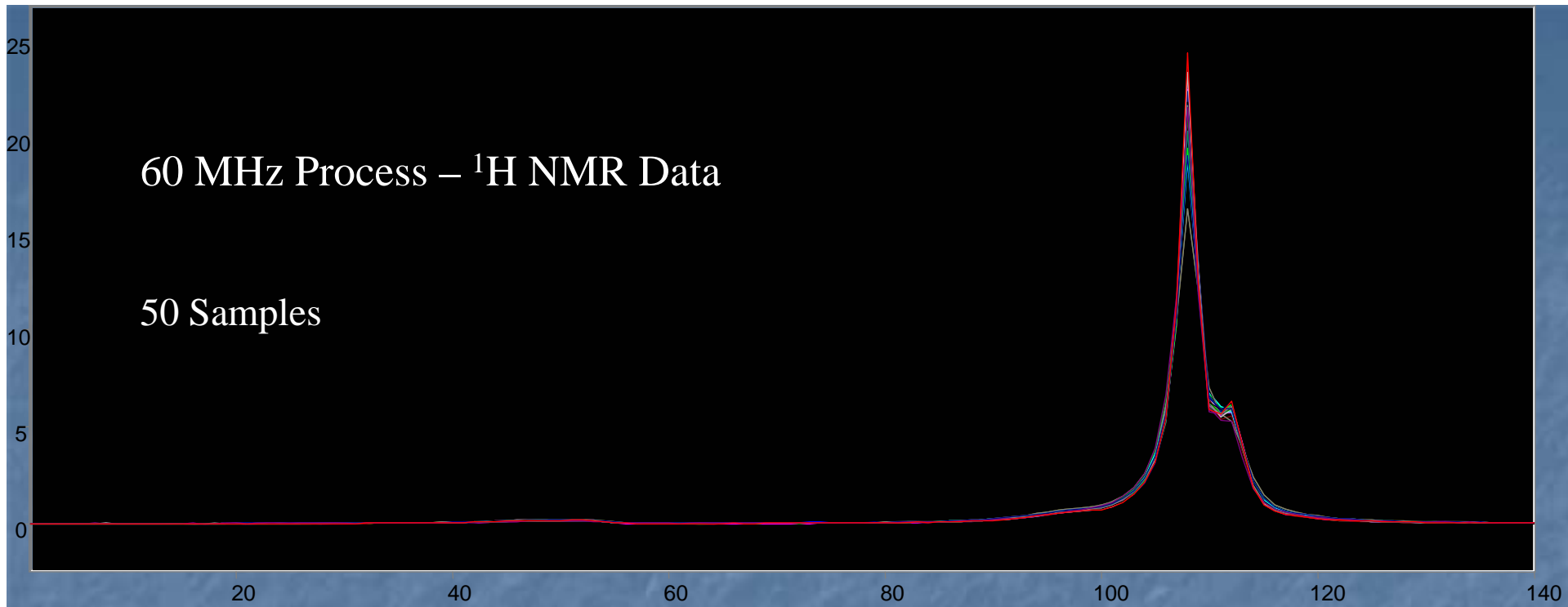
Residual Catalytic Cracking – Feed-stream Analysis

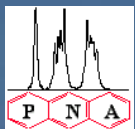
Analysis – Refractive Index, Distillation, Specific Gravity

Calculation – Watson K-Factor

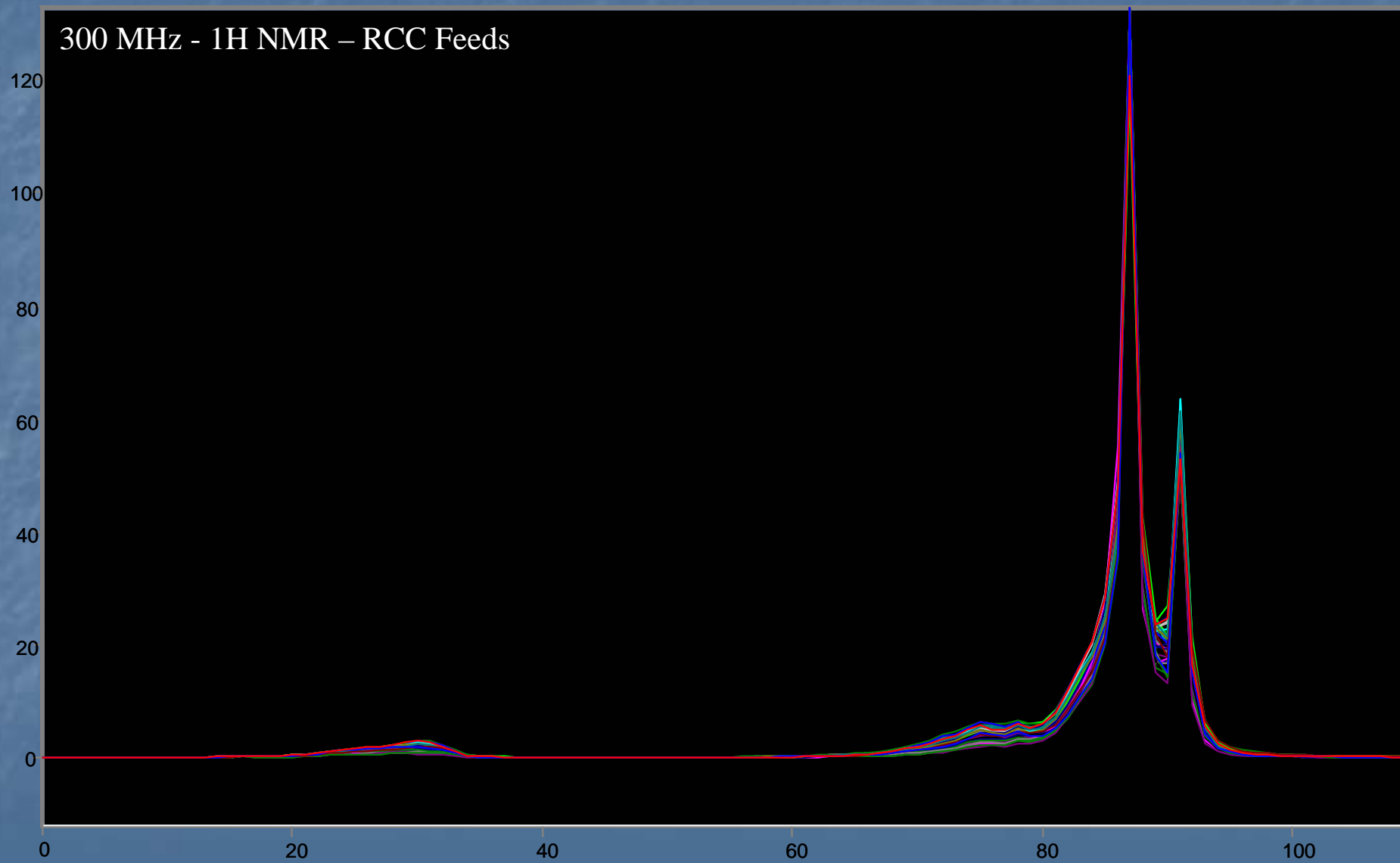
Outcome: aromatic carbon number
 aromatic hydrogen number
 total hydrogen content

Proposition: Detailed hydrocarbon analysis for kinetic model development

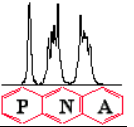




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Aromatic Region



Mono

Di

Tri

15

20

25

30

35

Aliphatic Region

CH₂

CH₃

CH+Nap

Alpha-Protons

250

200

150

100

50

0

55

60

65

70

75

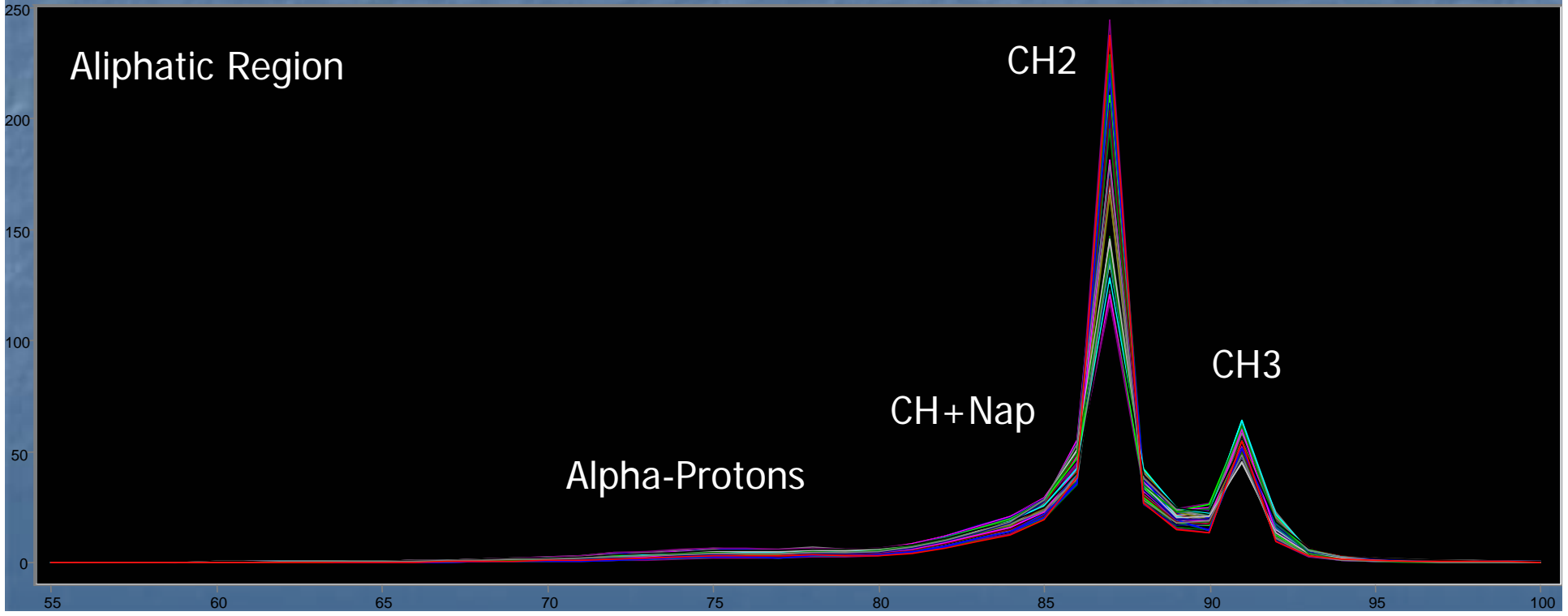
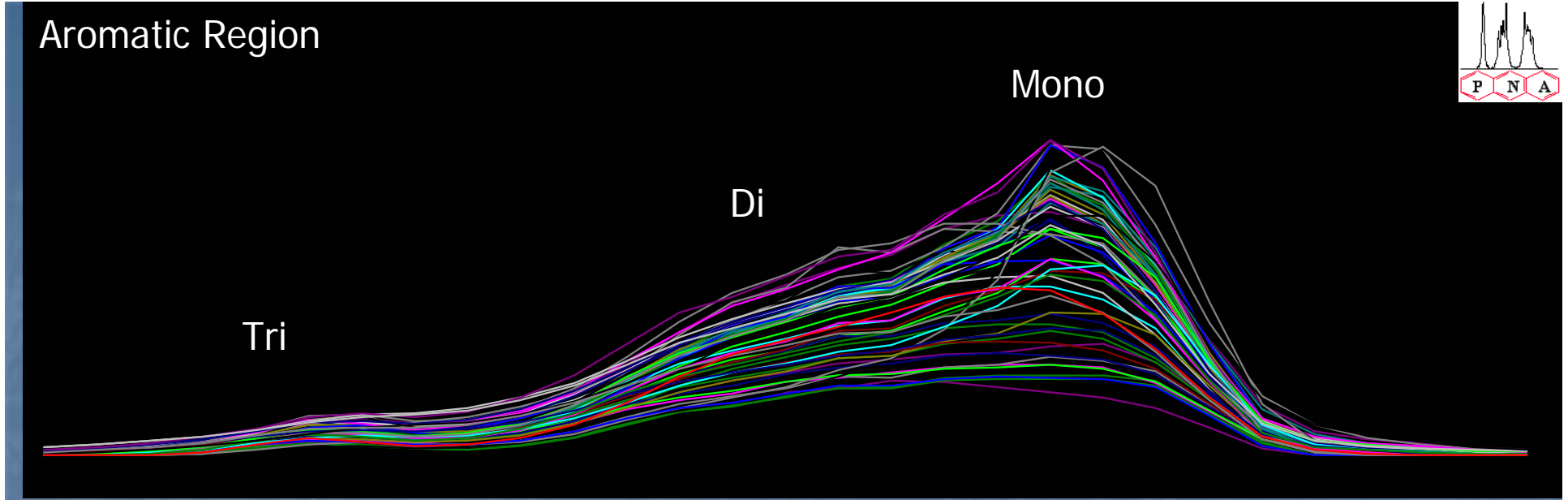
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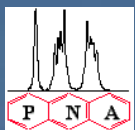
85

90

95

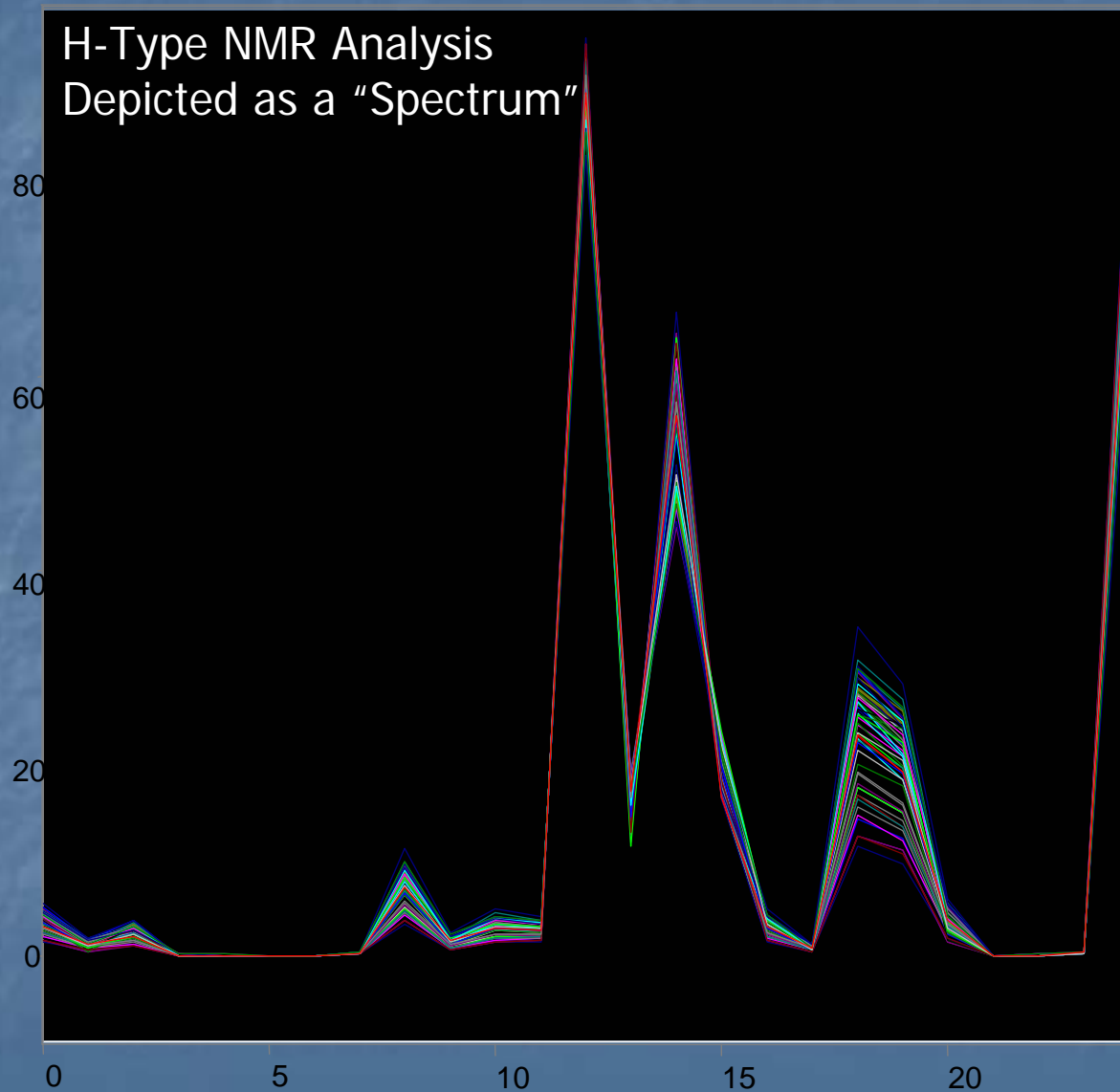
100



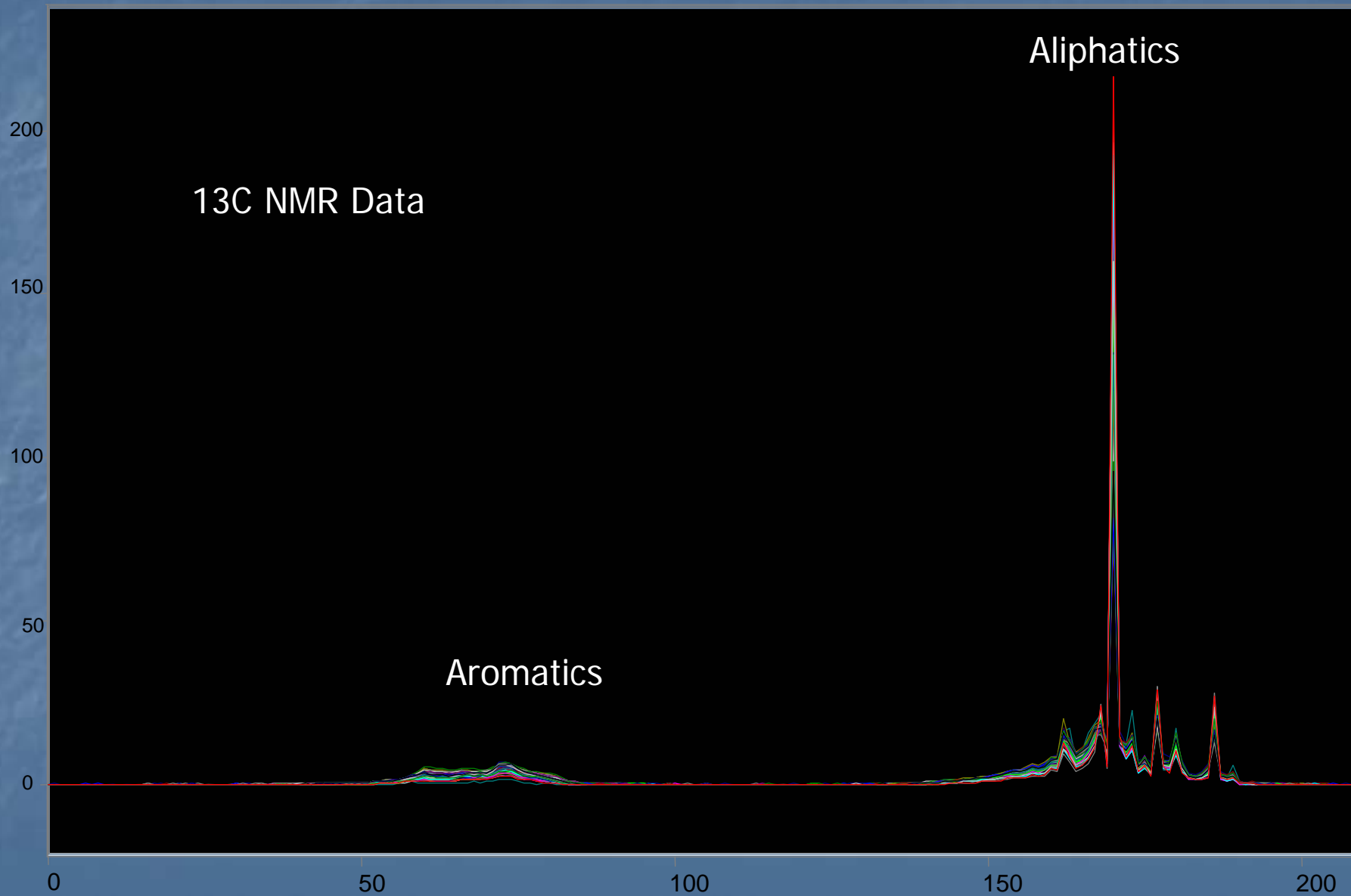
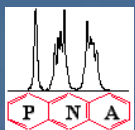


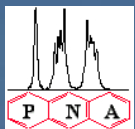
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H-Type NMR Analysis Depicted as a "Spectrum"



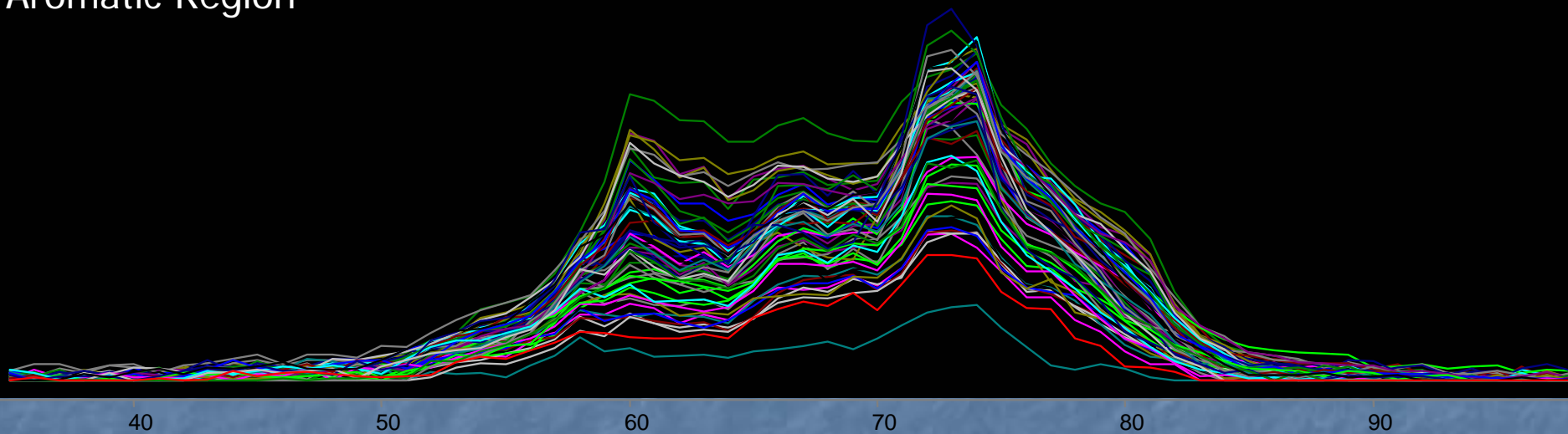
| Parameter | 1H - Type Analysis |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Total aromatic |
| 2 | Diaromatic+ protons |
| 3 | Monoaromatic protons |
| 4 | Total olefinic |
| 5 | RHC=CH ₂ |
| 6 | RHC=CHR |
| 7 | RHC=CH ₂ |
| 8 | Oxygenates protons |
| 9 | Total α protons to aromatics |
| 10 | α-CH to aromatics |
| 11 | α-CH ₂ to aromatics |
| 12 | α-CH ₃ to aromatics |
| 13 | Saturates |
| 14 | Paraffinic CH |
| 15 | Paraffinic CH ₃ |
| 16 | Paraffinic CH ₃ |
| 17 | Substituted aromatic carbon |
| 18 | Bridgehead carbons |
| 19 | Total aromatics (wt %) |
| 20 | Mono aromatics (wt %) |
| 21 | Di+ aromatics (wt %) |
| 22 | Benzene (wt %) |
| 23 | Olefin functions (wt %) |
| 24 | Oxygenates (wt %) |
| 25 | Saturates (wt %) |



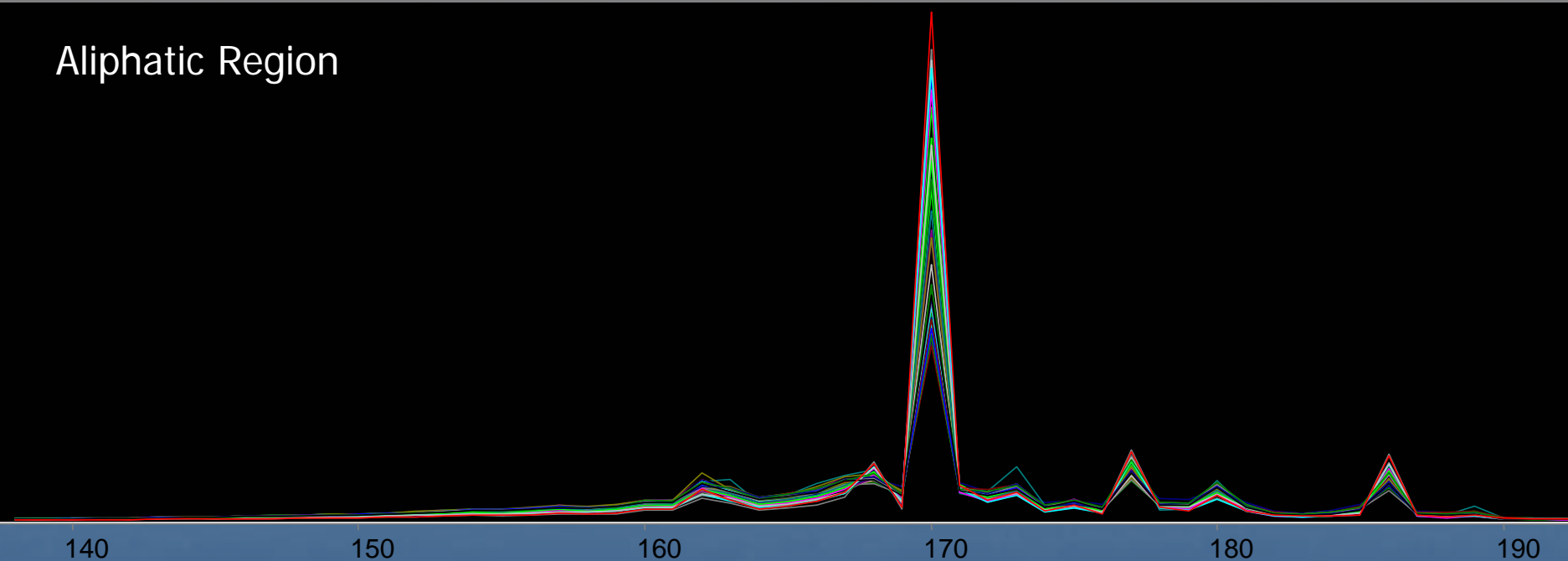


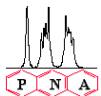
Process NMR Associates

Aromatic Region



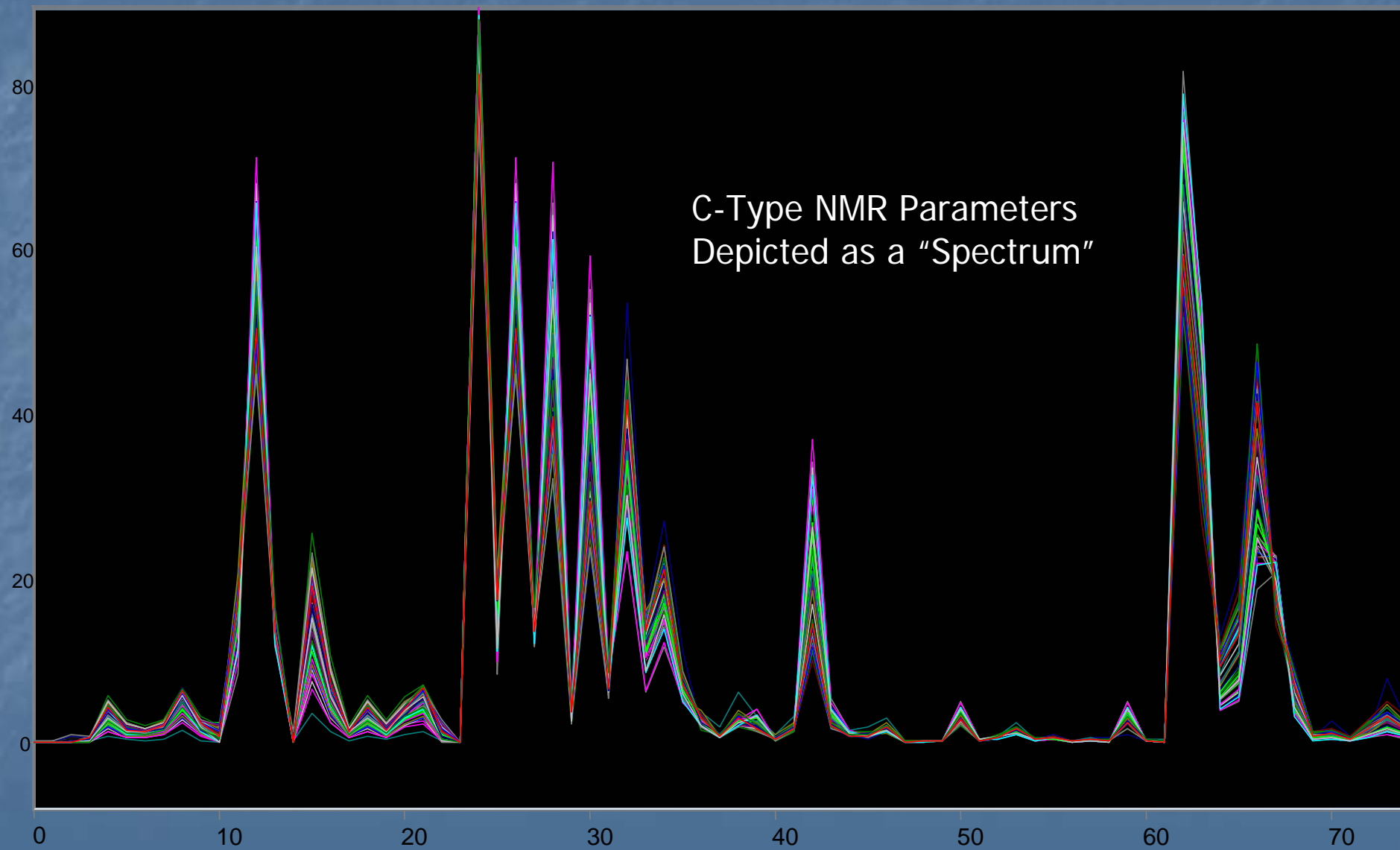
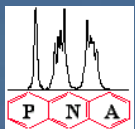
Aliphatic Region

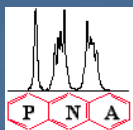




Calculated C-Type Parameters

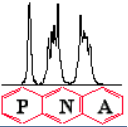
| Index | Carbon Type Parameters (%C Unless Otherwise Listed) | Index | Carbon Type Parameters (%C Unless Otherwise Listed) | Index | Carbon Type Parameters (%C Unless Otherwise Listed) |
|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|
| 1 | Ketone carbonyl carbon %c | 26 | Aliphatic methine carbon (CH) | 51 | b |
| 2 | Aldehyde carbonyl carbon | 27 | Aliphatic methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 52 | 2-Me |
| 3 | Carboxylic acids, esters and amides carbonyl carbon | 28 | Aliphatic methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 53 | Aromatic a methyl carbon |
| 4 | Phenoxy carbon | 29 | Total paraffinic carbon | 54 | All other-Me |
| 5 | CH ₂ & CH sub aromatic carbon | 30 | Paraffinic methine carbon (CH) | 55 | 3-Me |
| 6 | Naphthenic sub aromatic carbon | 31 | Paraffinic methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 56 | Reg7 |
| 7 | CH ₃ sub aromatic carbon | 32 | Paraffinic methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 57 | p-Pr |
| 8 | Half of internal aromatic carbon | 33 | Total naphthenic carbon | 58 | t-Pr |
| 9 | Protonated Internal aromatic C+ 1/2 internal aromatic | 34 | Naphthenic methine carbon (CH) | 59 | 4-Me |
| 10 | Protonated aromatic carbon | 35 | Naphthenic methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 60 | a |
| 11 | Heteroaromatic other than phenoxy carbon | 36 | Naphthenic methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 61 | t-Ethyl |
| 12 | Methine carbon | 37 | Reg1 | 62 | p-Ethyl |
| 13 | Methylene carbon | 38 | a' | 63 | Linear Paraffin Structure: % Linear Paraffin/Total Paraffin |
| 14 | Methyl carbon | 39 | Reg2 | 64 | Waxiness : % Epsilon C/Total Paraffin |
| 15 | Total carbonyl carbon | 40 | g | 65 | Branching Index: %Branching CC/Total Paraffin |
| 16 | Total aromatic carbon | 41 | Reg3 | 66 | Total Branching Content: % C Near Branching C/Total C |
| 17 | Aliphatic sub aromatic carbon | 42 | g' | 67 | C in Branched Environment: % 1-linear paraffin structure |
| 18 | Methyl-substituted aromatic carbon | 43 | e | 68 | Average Straight Chain Length (C No.) |
| 19 | CH ₂ & CH substituted aromatic carbon | 44 | d | 69 | Methyl branching index |
| 20 | Naphthenic substituted aromatic carbon | 45 | Reg4 | 70 | Ethyl branching Index |
| 21 | Internal aromatic carbon | 46 | b' | 71 | Propyl branching Index |
| 22 | Peripheral unsubstituted aromatic carbon | 47 | Reg5 | 72 | Butyl branching Index |
| 23 | Total heteroaromatic carbon | 48 | p-Bu | 73 | Total ethyl branching content |
| 24 | Total olefinic carbon | 49 | t-Bu | 74 | Total propyl branching content |
| 25 | Total aliphatic carbon | 50 | Peak x | 75 | Total butyl branching content |



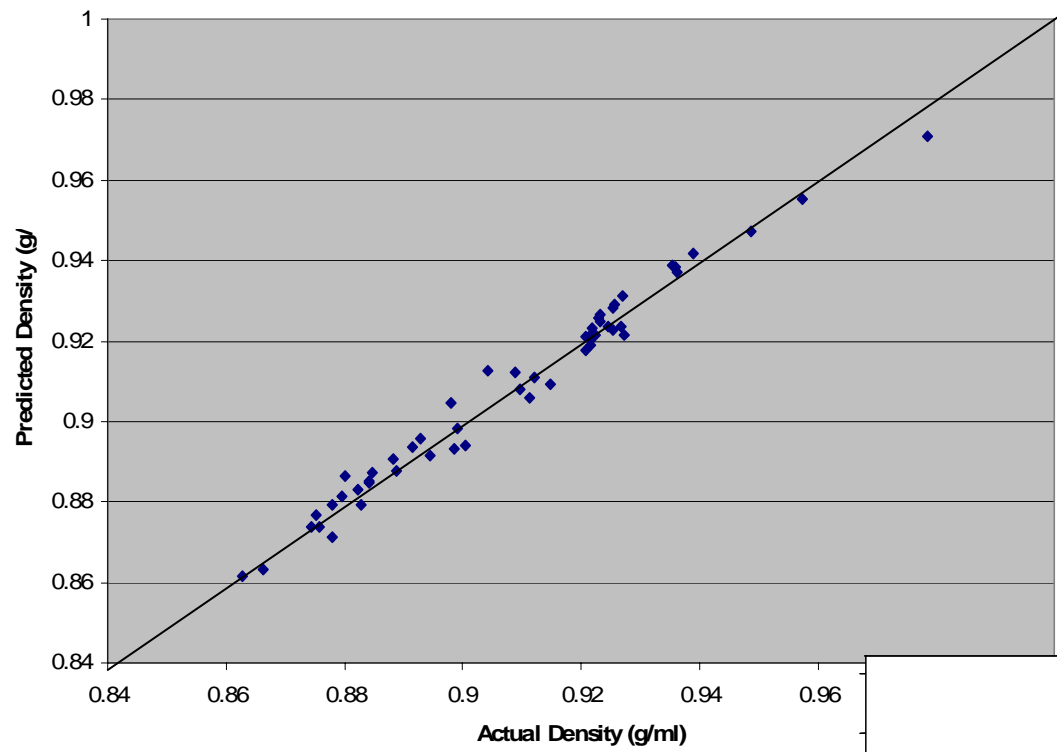


Summary of RCC Feed NMR Analysis – Correlations to Physical/Chemical Properties

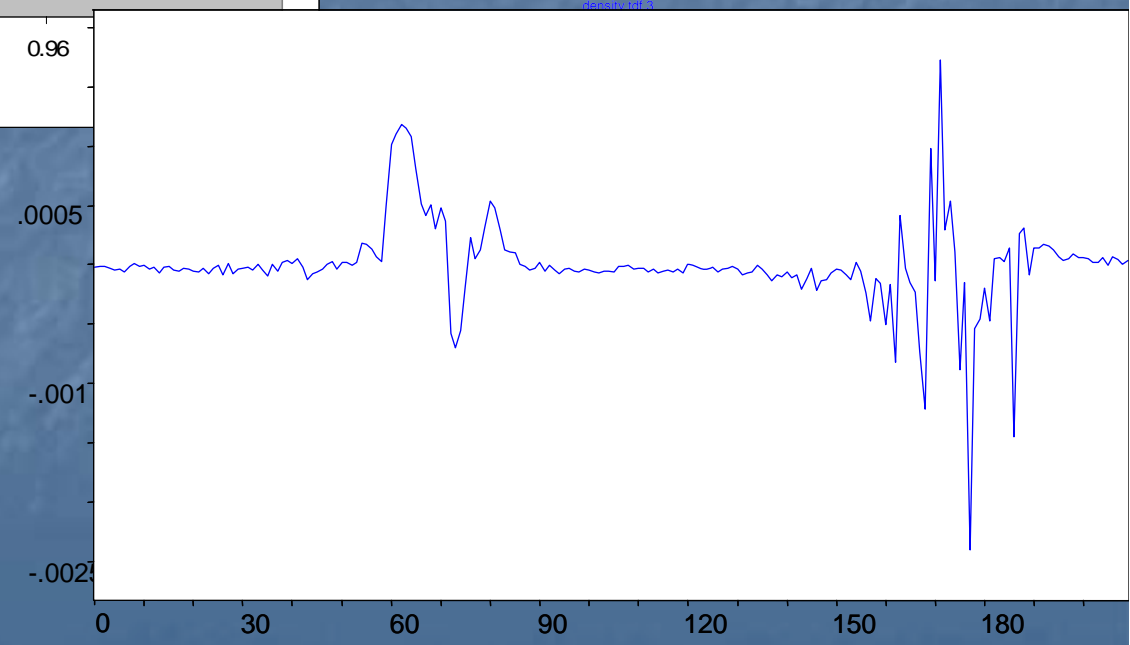
| Resonance Frequency | 60 MHz Proton | 300 MHz Proton | | 75 MHz Carbon-13 | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Parameter | 1H NMR 0.1 ppm Bin | 1H NMR - 0.1 ppm Bin | H-Type Spectrum | 13C NMR- 1 ppm Bin | C-Type Spectrum |
| Density at 15°C | 0.961 | 0.983 | 0.924 | 0.982 | 0.974 |
| Viscosity Index | - | 0.951 | - | 0.935 | - |
| MCRT | 0.940 | 0.952 | 0.727 | 0.931 | 0.875 |
| SULPHUR | 0.931 | 0.964 | 0.855 | 0.979 | 0.962 |
| Carbon Aromaticity | 0.958 | 0.951 | 0.926 | 0.998 | 0.997 |
| HYDROGEN | 0.925 | 0.914 | 0.819 | 0.922 | 0.862 |
| Total Aromatics | 0.936 | 0.946 | 0.904 | 0.965 | 0.941 |
| Monoaromatics | 0.930 | 0.941 | 0.912 | 0.954 | 0.897 |
| Diaromatics | 0.927 | 0.945 | 0.866 | 0.951 | 0.897 |
| TriAromatics | 0.941 | 0.911 | 0.862 | 0.939 | 0.863 |
| Tetra+ aromatics | 0.913 | 0.921 | 0.656 | 0.912 | 0.934 |

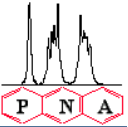


Density by ^{13}C NMR

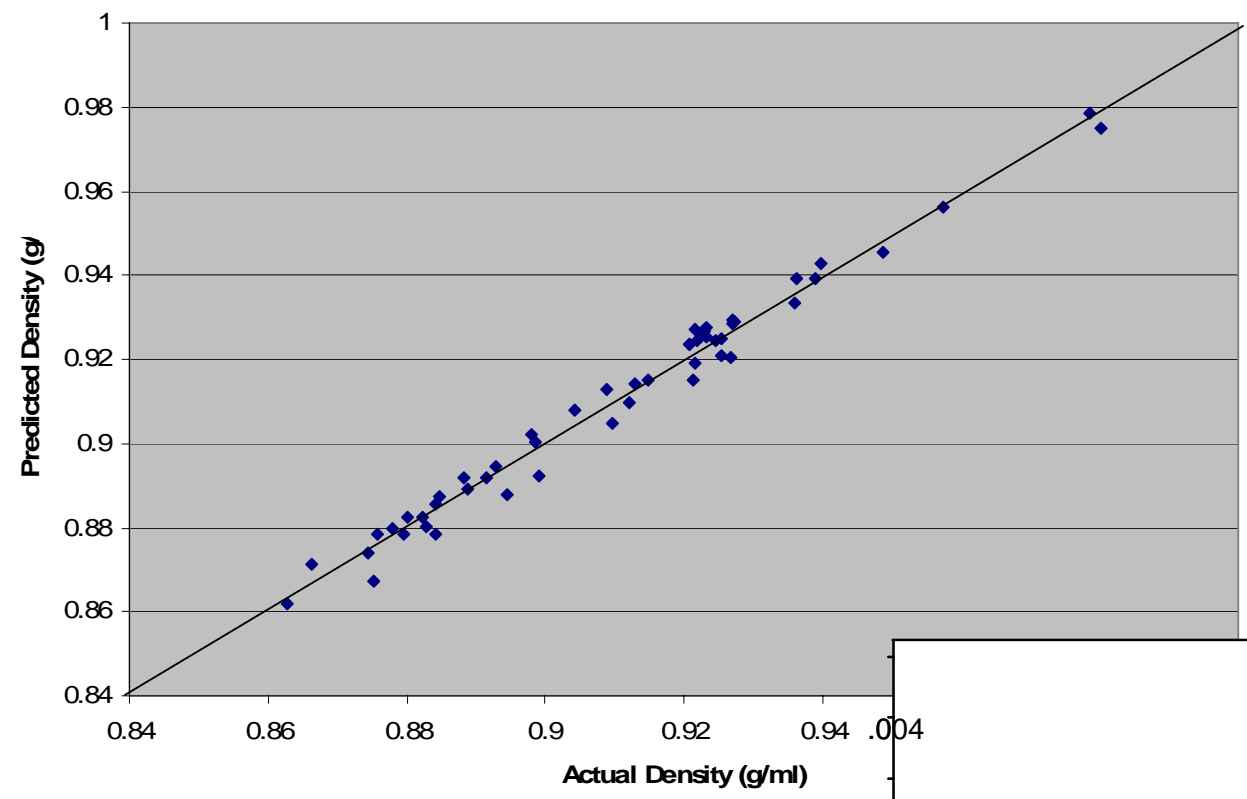


^{13}C NMR Correlation to Density

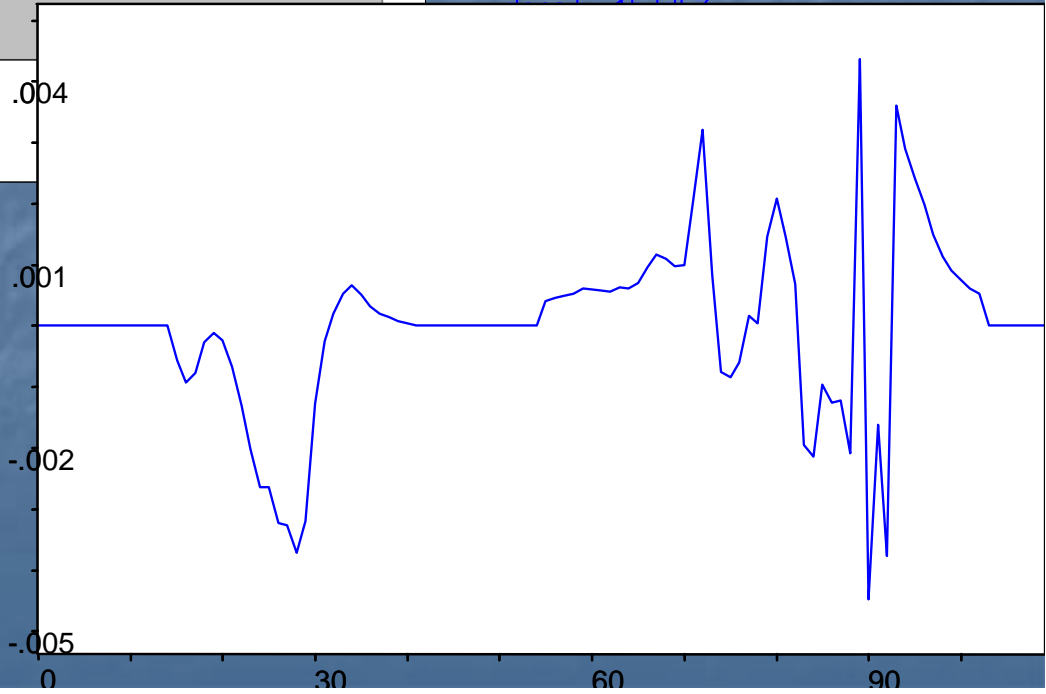


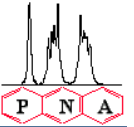


1H NMR - Density Correlation

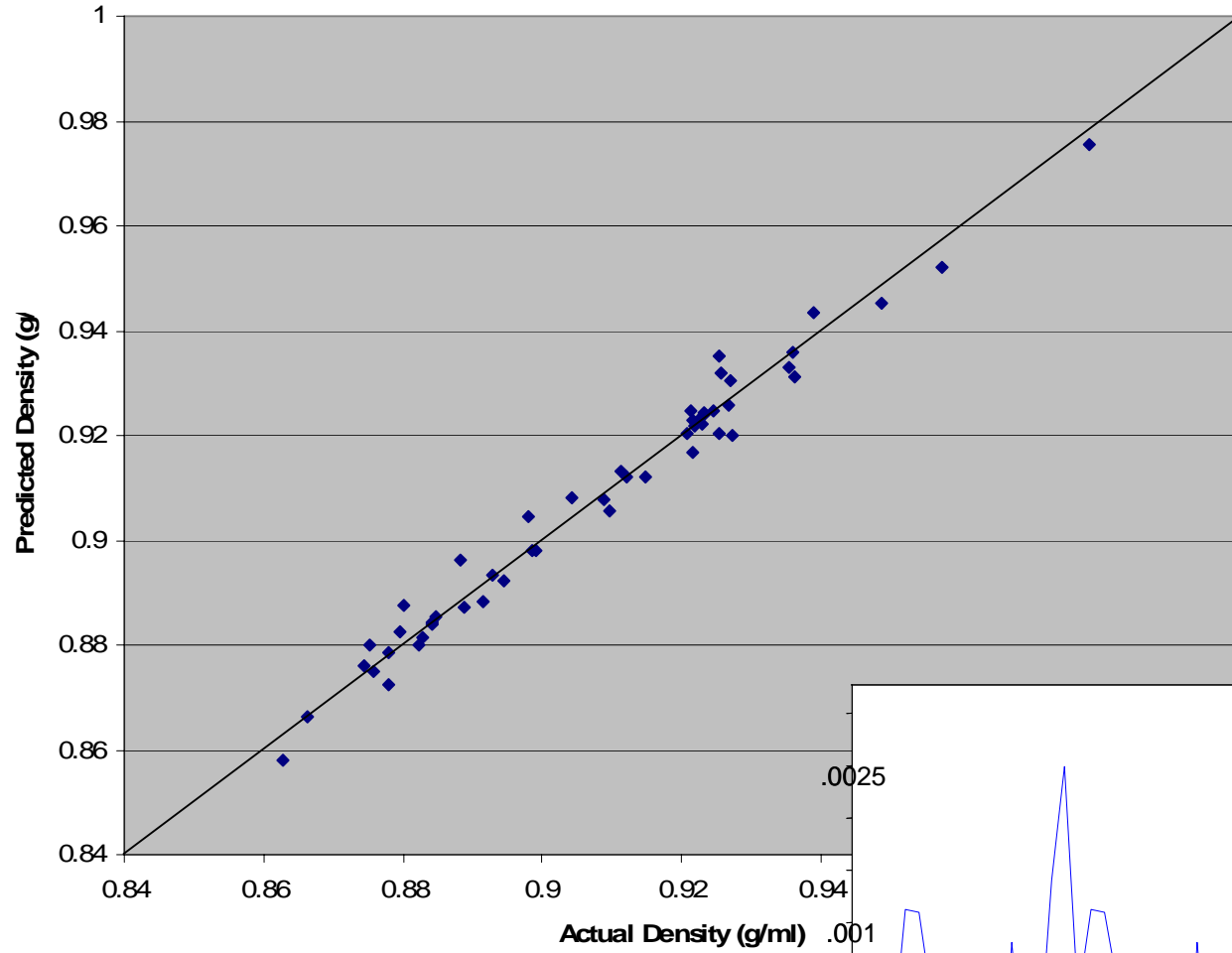


1H NMR Correlation to Density

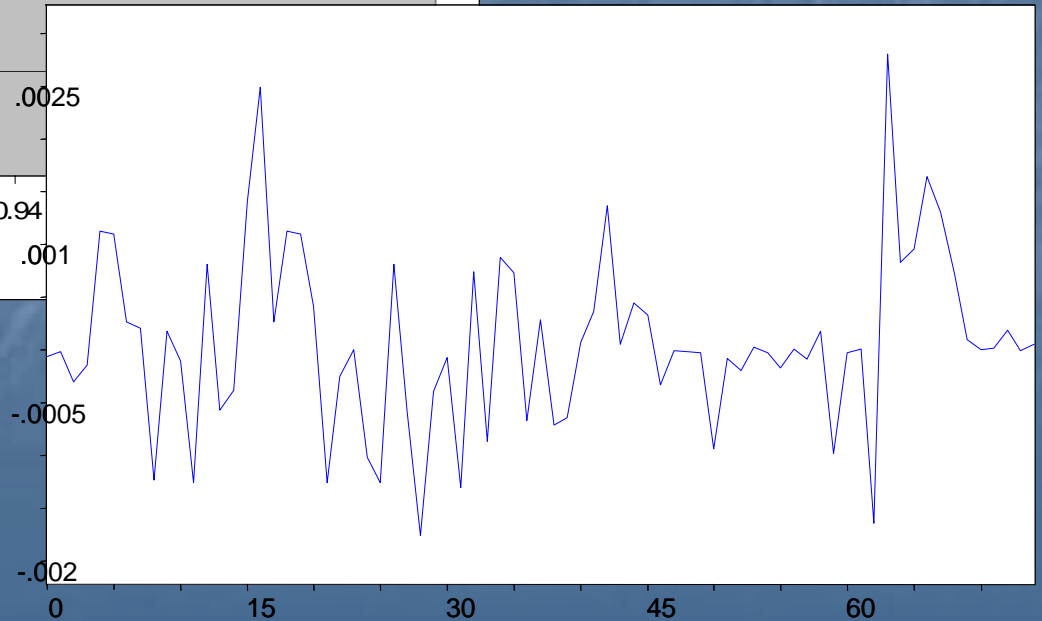


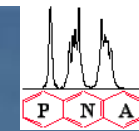
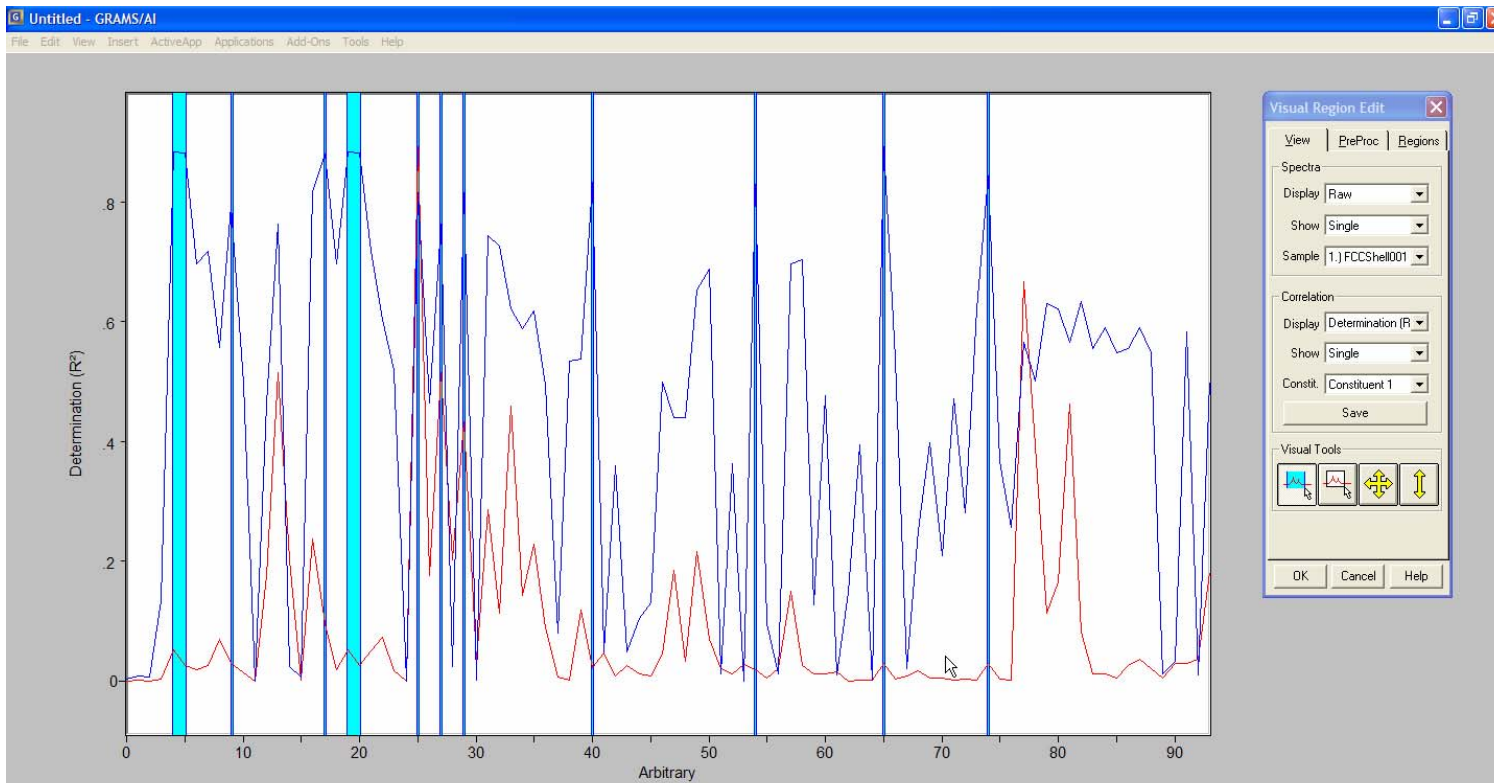


Density - C-Type Parameters



Density Correlation with Carbon Type Parameters





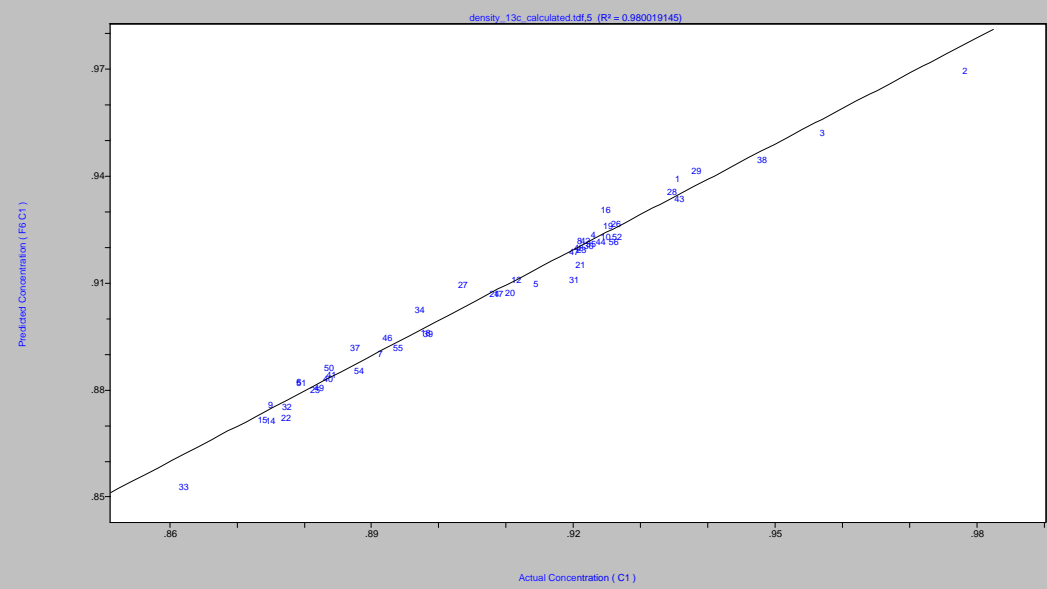
Page 1 **AB Output 1**

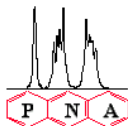
PLSplus/QC Visual Region Editor Region Edit Use mouse to edit spectral regions.

Variable Selection Process

Reduces Number of Variables

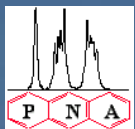
Linear Equations that Describe Density in terms of 13 Carbon Type Parameters





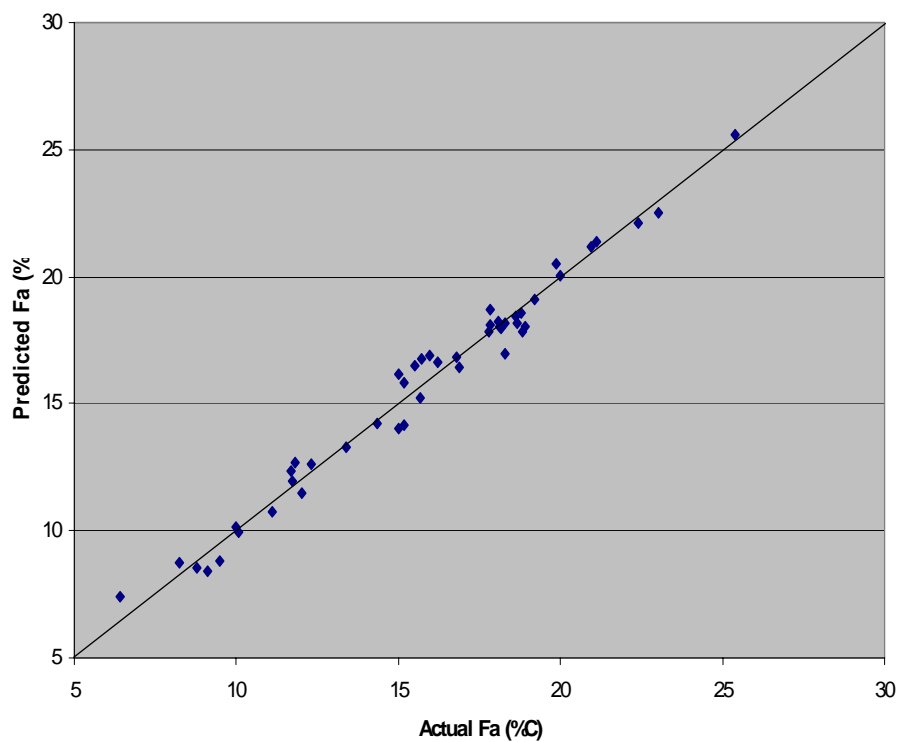
Correlation of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR Spectra to ^{13}C Derived Parameters

| ^{13}C Parameter | ^1H NMR | ^{13}C NMR | ^{13}C Parameter | ^1H NMR | ^{13}C NMR |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| Total aromatic carbon | 0.980 | 0.996 | <i>Cluster number (=aromatic group number)</i> | 0.941 | 0.995 |
| Aliphatic substituted aromatic carbon | 0.962 | 0.999 | <i>Aliphatic substitutions per cluster</i> | 0.087 | 0.906 |
| Methyl-substituted aromatic carbon | 0.970 | 0.994 | <i>Methyl-substitutions per cluster</i> | 0.379 | 0.909 |
| CH ₂ & CH substituted aromatic carbon | 0.935 | 0.996 | <i>CH₂ & CH substitutions per cluster</i> | 0.063 | 0.899 |
| Naphthenic substituted aromatic carbon | 0.973 | 0.996 | <i>Naphthenic substitutions per cluster</i> | 0.227 | 0.910 |
| Internal aromatic carbon | 0.949 | 0.994 | <i>Heteroatoms per cluster</i> | 0.032 | 0.926 |
| Peripheral unsubstituted aromatic carbon | 0.950 | 0.996 | <i>Naphthenic CH₃ per cluster</i> | 0.449 | 0.906 |
| Total heteroaromatic carbon | 0.275 | 0.976 | <i># of naphthenic ring carbons per cluster</i> | 0.524 | 0.924 |
| Total aliphatic carbon | 0.952 | 0.997 | <i>Naphthenic rings per cluster</i> | 0.317 | 0.939 |
| Aliphatic methine carbon (CH) | 0.932 | 0.999 | <i># of paraffinic carbons per cluster</i> | 0.892 | 0.934 |
| Aliphatic methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 0.976 | 1.000 | <i>Average chain length of paraffinic substitutions</i> | 0.913 | 0.932 |
| Aliphatic methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 0.610 | 0.996 | <i>Linear paraffin structure</i> | 0.972 | 0.976 |
| Total paraffinic carbon | 0.984 | 0.995 | Waxiness : e/total paraffin | 0.977 | 0.983 |
| P methine carbon (CH) | 0.876 | 0.940 | Branching index | 0.973 | 0.972 |
| P methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 0.987 | 0.998 | Total branching content | 0.964 | 0.972 |
| P methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 0.810 | 0.960 | Carbons in branched environment | 0.972 | 0.976 |
| Total naphthenic carbon | 0.964 | 0.989 | Average straight chain length | 0.967 | 0.986 |
| N methine carbon (CH) | 0.927 | 0.996 | Methyl branching index | 0.972 | 0.962 |
| N methylene carbon (CH ₂) | 0.957 | 0.987 | Ethyl branching Index | 0.945 | 0.945 |
| N methyl carbon (CH ₃) | 0.809 | 0.966 | Propyl branching Index | 0.919 | 0.932 |
| <i>N methine/N methylene ratio</i> | 0.085 | 0.878 | Butyl branching Index | 0.919 | 0.951 |
| <i>Mole fraction of bridgehead aromatic carbon</i> | 0.448 | 0.899 | Total ethyl branching content | 0.946 | 0.946 |
| <i>Aromatic carbons per aromatic group</i> | 0.697 | 0.895 | Total propyl branching content | 0.919 | 0.933 |
| | | | Total butyl branching content | 0.917 | 0.950 |

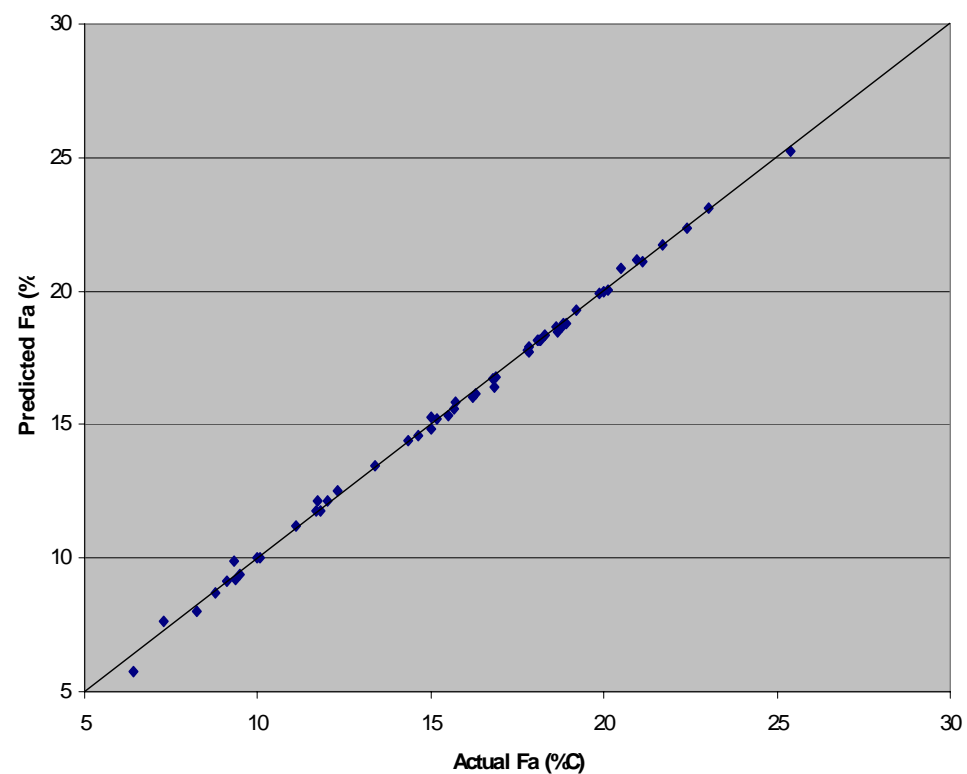


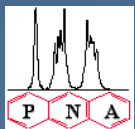
^1H and ^{13}C NMR Correlation to Carbon Aromaticity

Carbon Aromaticity Correlated by ^1H NMR

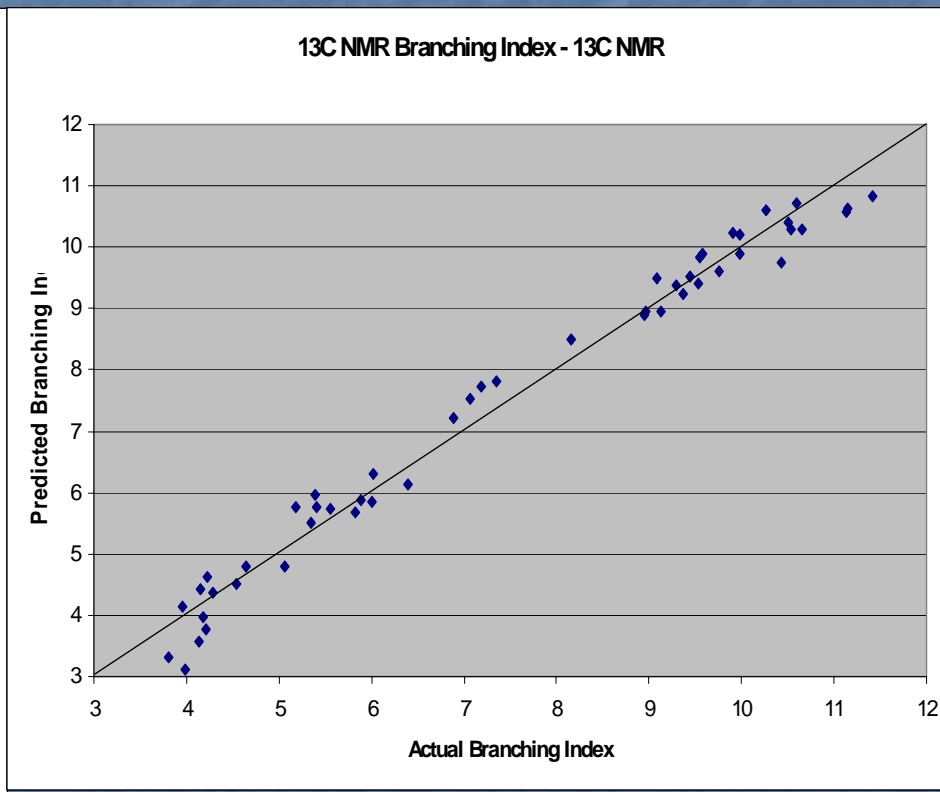
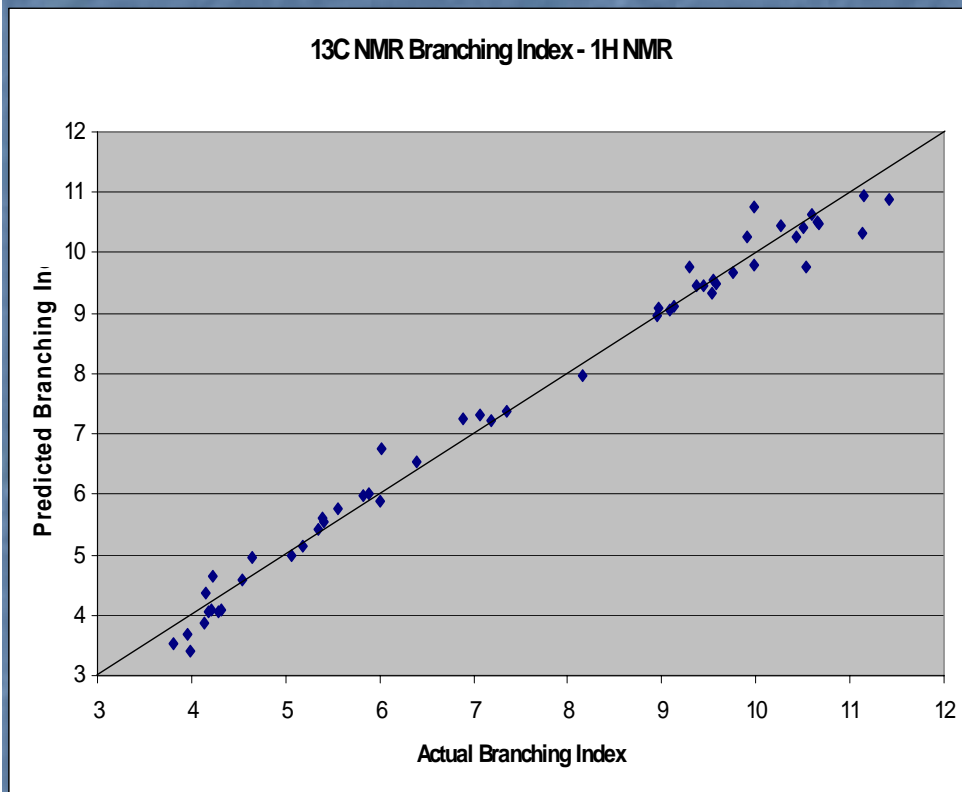


Carbon Aromaticity Correlated to ^{13}C Spectra

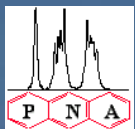




1H and 13C NMR Correlation to Branching Index



Branching Carbons/Total Paraffinic Carbons



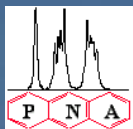
Summary

Chemical and Physical Properties of RCC Feedstreams can be determined by ^1H NMR (at 60 and 300 MHz) and by ^{13}C NMR

H-Type and C-Type Parameters do not provide as good a correlation as is observed by full spectrum regression. This is due to loss of resolved chemical shift information when the spectrum is reduced to larger integral areas.

^1H NMR can be combined with PLS regression modeling to provide detailed carbon type analysis for RCC Feeds

Regression analysis of ^{13}C NMR data can be utilized to fully automate the prediction of ^{13}C NMR type analysis : reducing the necessity for considerable knowledge and analysis time on the part of the analyst.



Parallel Work

Similar analysis has been performed on:

Crude Oil - TBP, Density, Water

Canadian Syncrude - Olefins, Density, Distillation

Vacuum Residues – Distillation, Density, ^{13}C Parameters

Naphtha – Density, PIONA, Distillation

Gasoline – Octane, Benzene, Oxygenates, Distillation, Aromatics

Kerosene – Distillation, Smoke Point

Jet Fuel – Cloud Point, Freeze Point, Distillation, Density

Diesel – Density, Cloud point, Flash, Distillation, Cetane Index

Reformate – Octanes, Benzene, Aromatics

Alkylate – Octane, Distillation

Lubricant Oil – Pour, VI, Distillation, ^{13}C Parameters

FT-Waxes – ^{13}C Parameters

VGO – FCC Feeds (Same as RCC Feeds)

Biodiesel