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(54) Titre : AMELIORATION DE L'ACTIVITE ADDITIVE DE LA ZSM-5 PAR INTERACTION AMELIOREE ENTRE LA
ZEOLITE ET LE PHOSPHORE
(54) Title: ZSM-5 ADDITIVE ACTIVITY ENHANCEMENT BY IMPROVED ZEOLITE AND PHOSPHORUS INTERACTION

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A catalytic additive comprising an intermediate pore zeolite, such as ZSM-5 is treated so as to improve propylene yields when the additive is included in a FCC catalytic inventory by first treating the zeolite with a phosphorus compound to incorporate the phosphorus in the zeolite, and mixing the P-treated zeolite with a matrix component comprising kaolin and another phosphorus-containing compound.

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(54) **Title:** ZSM-5 ADDITIVE ACTIVITY ENHANCEMENT BY IMPROVED ZEOLITE AND PHOSPHORUS INTERACTION(57) **Abstract:** A catalytic additive comprising an intermediate pore zeolite, such as ZSM-5 is treated so as to improve propylene yields when the additive is included in a FCC catalytic inventory by first treating the zeolite with a phosphorus compound to incorporate the phosphorus in the zeolite, and mixing the P-treated zeolite with a matrix component comprising kaolin and another phosphorus-containing compound.

ZSM-5 ADDITIVE ACTIVITY ENHANCEMENT BY IMPROVED ZEOLITE AND PHOSPHORUS INTERACTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is directed to a catalyst composition for an FCC additive and process for making an FCC additive, which has high efficiency in the production of C₃ and C₄ olefins, i.e. light olefins.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 In FCC practice, there are two ways to increase light olefin selectivity. The first of these is to increase the reaction temperature. This will increase the contribution of thermal cracking, which leads to increased formation of lighter products. For instance, in the so-called DCC (Deep Catalytic Cracking) process, a specific type of FCC process, higher temperatures and increased amounts of
15 steam are used. However, thermal cracking is not very selective and produces large amounts of products of relatively little value, such as hydrogen, methane, ethane, and ethylene, in the "wet gas" (which contains H₂ and C₁ - C₄ products). Wet gas compression often limits refinery operation.

20 The second method is to add an olefin-selective, zeolite-containing additive such as a ZSM-5-containing additive to the FCC cracking catalyst, typically containing zeolite Y. Conventional additives usually contain phosphorus-activated ZSM-5, which selectively converts primary cracking products (e.g., gasoline olefins) to C₃ and C₄ olefins. Improvement of the activity or the
25 selectivity with phosphorus is known to increase the effectiveness of ZSM-5.

 An FCC additive containing kaolin and 10-25% by weight ZSM-5 has been used to improve gasoline octane and to enhance LPG yields. To further increase LPG while minimizing unit activity loss due to dilution, additives with ZSM-5
30 levels greater than 25% are required. Unfortunately, in microsphere additives that

contain higher than 25% ZSM-5 levels the attrition resistance of the microspheres becomes an issue.

It is well known that kaolin can be formed into particles, alone or with other
5 ingredients such as particles of zeolitic molecular sieve, to form coherent bodies such as microspheres which, when calcined, are further hardened.

In carrying out various processes in which an aqueous slurry of kaolin is spray dried, it is conventional to disperse the kaolin in the slurry prior to spray
10 drying in order to permit the formation of high solids slurries that are sufficiently fluid to be spray dried. High solids are preferred for economic reasons. Also, higher solids are conducive to the formation of more strongly bonded particles. To disperse kaolin in water, conventional anionic clay dispersants such as sodium condensed phosphate salts, sodium silicates, soda ash, sodium
15 polyacrylate and mixtures thereof are used. Typically, the pH of concentrated dispersed slurries of kaolin are mildly acidic to mildly alkaline, e.g., 6.0 to 8.0, with pH 7 being optimum.

In many catalytic processes, such as FCC processes, the particles must
20 be attrition-resistant as well as sufficiently porous. Generally, one of these qualities is achieved at the expense of the other. For example, as a particle of given chemical composition is formulated to be highly porous, the hardness usually decreases.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,190,902, Demmel, utilizes the addition of phosphoric acid
25 (or other phosphate compounds) with kaolin in a spray drying process to produce spray dried microspheres which are then calcined. In some formulations zeolite particles are present in the spray dryer feed. The process is carried out in one of two basic ways. In one, the slurry of clay particles is brought to a low pH, e.g.,
30 1.0 to 3.0 before being mixed with a source of phosphorus, followed by spray

drying. In the other, the clay slurry is brought to a high pH level (e.g., 14.0 to 10.0) before mixing with phosphate-containing compound. According to the teachings of this patent, use of these pH ranges is necessary for the production of particles with superior attrition resistance.

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Commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,521,133 discloses forming improved porous microspheres based on spray dried calcined kaolin. The phosphoric acid and kaolin are pumped in separate streams to a static mixer that is adjacent to the atomizer of a spray dryer. The phosphoric acid is injected into a dispersed
10 high solids kaolin slurry and the slurry is virtually instantaneously atomized into droplets in a spray dryer. The term "virtually instantaneously" as used therein refers to a time less than about 20 seconds, preferably less than about 10 seconds. This spray drying technique eliminates undesirable kaolin flocculation and agglomeration prior to the spray dryer.

15

Kaolin flocculation and agglomeration prior to the spray dryer would result in relatively large clay particle aggregates in the spray dryer feed. The presence of these large aggregates cause poor and uneven packing of the kaolin particles in the microspheres resulting from the spray drying process. Poor and uneven
20 packing of kaolin particles in microspheres leads to insufficient interparticle binding of the particles within the microspheres. This results in poor physical properties including poor attrition resistance.

In contrast, the process of U.S. Pat. No. 5,521,133 provides microspheres
25 which have good kaolin interparticle binding and excellent physical and chemical properties. For example, microspheres produced by the patented process have high attrition resistance. In addition, the microspheres retain higher porosity than microspheres from the same kaolin that are spray dried without phosphoric acid binder and are calcined to the same temperature. This porosity increase coupled
30 with higher attrition resistance is surprising since, generally, an increase in

porosity leads to a decrease in attrition resistance. Sufficient porosity is also important because the physical properties of the microspheres should be comparable to those of microspheres containing the active zeolitic catalytic component, i.e., very low or very high densities are undesirable.

5

Microspheres prepared by using principles of U.S. Pat. No. 5,521,133 have several applications in FCC including: catalytically inert microspheres having a high attrition resistance; active cracking component (by adding zeolite to the clay slurry); microspheres (with or without added components such as MgO) that preferentially react with contaminant vanadium; microspheres for in-situ zeolite growth (see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,493,902, Brown et al); fluidization additive and catalytic support for a carbon monoxide combustion additive.

15

As above noted, for propylene production by FCC petrochemical process, the catalyst is composed of a base zeolite Y catalyst for cracking crude oil to lighter products such as gasoline and a ZSM-5 catalyst additive for cracking gasoline olefins. To maximize light olefin production, the ZSM-5 additive desirably has high cracking activity for gasoline range olefin molecules, which may be achieved by improving the P distribution and interaction with ZSM-5 zeolite through phosphorus pre-treatment.

20

U.S. 6,566,293 & WO01/38460 by Akzo disclose a process to pre-treat ZSM-5 with a phosphorous containing compound (≥ 10 wt.% P_2O_5), followed by calcination at 150-540°C. The P treated ZSM-5 is combined with 10-40% of a catalytic cracking component (Y) to form a bi-functional catalyst that contains both ZSM-5 and Y in the same microsphere.

25

CN101537365 & CN101837301 by PetroChina describe a hydrothermal process to modify a zeolite (ZSM-5, beta, Y) by a P pre-treatment with an aqueous P solution with pH 1-10 at 70-200°C for 10-200 min, then filtration, drying and calcination at 200-800°C for 0.5-10 hr. A catalyst is prepared by
5 combining the 10-60% P pretreated ZSM-5 (or beta) and Y with 10-75 wt.% kaolin and 10-70% alumina.

U.S. 7,507,685; 7,674,942; 7,662,737; 8,062,987 by Saudi Basic Industries Corp describe a zeolite catalyst prepared by treating a zeolite with a
10 phosphorus compound to form a P-treated zeolite. The P-treated zeolite is heated to a temperature of 300°C or higher and then combined with an inorganic oxide binder to form a zeolite-binder mixture. The zeolite-binder mixture is heated to a temperature of about 400°C or higher to form a bound zeolite catalyst. The binder material is an alumina-containing material.

15

U.S. 2007/0173399 by Petrobras describes a process to obtain zeolites more resistant to the hydrothermal deactivation in FCC units. The process is characterized by the following steps: (1) forming a low Na₂O zeolite; (2) treating the zeolite at a temperature within the range between 350°C to 550°C in the
20 presence of water vapor ($\leq 100\%$ steam) to deposit a phosphorous source in the zeolite followed by drying, with the P₂O₅ content between 1% to 10 wt.% on zeolite. A typical example shown in Example 2 indicated that the zeolite was first calcined in an air stream through an oven with varying water vapor content. Afterwards, the steam calcined sample was treated with a solution of ammonium
25 mono-phosphate at 80°C during 4 hrs, followed by drying and calcination.

U.S. 6,080,303 by Exxon provides a process for improving the catalytic activity of small and medium pore zeolite catalysts. The process comprises the

steps of treating a zeolite with a phosphorous compound to form P-treated zeolite and combining the P-treated zeolite with AlPO_4 . Optionally the P-treated zeolite is calcined.

5 U.S. 2010/0256431 by Total provides a catalytic olefin cracking process using P-modified zeolite wherein said P-modified zeolite is made by a process comprising the steps: (1) selecting a zeolite (including ZSM-5); (2) steaming at a temperature ranging from 400 to 870°C for 0.01 – 200 hr; (3) leaching with an aqueous acid solution containing the source of P at conditions effectively to
10 remove a substantial part of Al from the zeolite and to introduce at least 0.3 wt.% of P; (4) separation of the solid from the liquid; and optionally washing step or an optional drying step or an optional drying step followed by a washing step; (4) a calcination step.

15 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a process for improving the catalytic activity of a ZSM-5 additive which comprises the steps of treating the ZSM-5 zeolite with a phosphorus compound to form a phosphorus treated zeolite and combining the phosphorus treated zeolite with kaolin and a phosphorus
20 compound. The phosphorus treated zeolite is calcined at a temperature below 650°C in 0-100% steaming environment, prior to combining with kaolin. The ZSM-5 additive, when combined with cracking catalysts, is particularly useful for propylene production by a fluidized catalytic cracking process.

25 The P-treated ZSM-5, kaolin, optionally reactive alumina and a high density compound, are formed into a slurry and the slurry and phosphorus compound are either mixed together prior to the spray drier or pumped in separate streams to a static mixture adjacent to the atomizer of a spray dryer. Thus, in the latter case, the phosphorus compound is injected into the dispersed

high solids mixed kaolin slurry and the phosphorus-injected slurry is atomized into droplets in a spray dryer, wherein the contact time of the phosphorus compound and ZSM-5/kaolin alumina slurry is less than 30 seconds. The process provides microspheres which have good kaolin interparticle binding and excellent physical and chemical properties. Moreover, the microspheres can contain at least 25 wt.% ZSM-5 and due to the addition of the unreactive alumina or other high density, unreactive inorganic material, have high attrition resistance.

According to the present invention, there is provided a process for producing an attrition resistant catalyst additive, comprising: treating ZSM-5zeolite with a phosphorus-containing compound so as to incorporate from 2 wt. % to 6 wt. % P₂O₅ therein, spray-drying the phosphorus treated zeolite, calcining the phosphorus-treated zeolite at a temperature below 650°C in the presence of steam, mixing the calcined phosphorus-treated zeolite with kaolin as a mixture of two aqueous slurries and a phosphorus-containing compound in liquid form, spray-drying the mixture into microspheres having a size from about 20 to 200 microns, and calcining the microspheres at a temperature from 150°C to 815°C, wherein the microspheres contain 10-25 wt. % P₂O₅.

According to the present invention, there is further provided a catalyst additive in the form of a microsphere having a size of from 20 to 200 microns, comprising a ZSM-5 zeolite having been treated with a phosphorus compound to incorporate phosphorus therein, spray-dried, and calcined at a temperature below 650°C in the presence of steam, said microsphere further containing phosphorus dispersed within a matrix comprising kaolin, said microsphere having a phosphorus content of 10 to 15 wt.%, as P₂O₅, and a kaolin content of 20 to 35 wt.%.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FCC catalysts are often blends of microspheres containing a catalytically active component (microspheres containing zeolite Y) and additives (microspheres composed of highly calcined kaolin with low surface area, with and without zeolite, such as ZSM-5). During the process of fluid cracking, the catalyst components attrit forming fines. While formation of fines generally is considered undesirable, formation of particles less than 2.6 microns (microfines) is considered particularly undesirable as these can lead to operational problems in some FCC units while fines less than 2 microns can be important contributors to stack opacity problems. The formation of attrition resistant

active components and additives is, thus, important in reducing fines formation. The addition of active zeolites, such as zeolite Y or ZSM-5 into an attrition-resistant kaolin-containing microspheres is accordingly desirable.

An active catalytic zeolite such as ZSM-5 can be incorporated into the kaolin slurry by mixing therewith an aqueous slurry of the zeolite catalyst. While ZSM-5 is preferred, other known shape-selective zeolites useful for FCC are known and are characterized by an intermediate pore size (e.g., pore size of from about 4 to about 7 angstroms). Besides ZSM-5, ZSM-11 can also be used. Methods for preparing the intermediate pore ZSM zeolite catalysts are well known in the art. Both organic templated and untemplated ZSM-5 are useful in this invention. Organic templated ZSM-5 treated in accordance with this invention

has been found to improve propylene yield. The ZSM-5 catalyst is preferably prepared in an aqueous slurry containing from 10-40% by weight solids. Sufficient ZSM-5 is provided to yield a microsphere that contains at least 25 wt.% of the catalytic active component. Amounts of at least 30 wt.% are preferred.

5

In accordance with the invention, prior to incorporation with a kaolin slurry, the ZSM-5 zeolite is treated with a phosphorus containing compound (phosphoric acid or ammonium phosphate). For example, 2 to 10 weight %, preferably 4 to 6 weight % P_2O_5 on ZSM-5 is prepared by mixing ZSM-5 with a solution of a phosphorus compound. The mixture is then spray dried, followed by a mild calcination below 650°C, preferably in the presence of steam. The P treated ZSM-5 is made into a 30 to 45 weight % aqueous slurry, passed through a media mill until 90% of the particles are less than 3 microns. The attrition resistant ZSM-5 additive is prepared by mixing the P treated ZSM-5 slurry with a hydrous kaolin slurry having a solids content of 60-75%, and preferably, a mixture of aluminas, including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This slurry mixture can then be spray dried with the addition of phosphoric acid or ammonium phosphate solution (20-30 wt.% concentration) via an in-line mixer just prior to entering the spray dryer with a contact time of the phosphoric acid and kaolin/P-ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas of less than 20 seconds. Likewise, the kaolin-containing slurry can be mixed thoroughly with the slurry of ZSM-5, alumina and phosphorus compounds prior to spray drying for several minutes or more. The final ZSM-5 additive has a typical composition of 25 to 50 weight % ZSM-5; 10-15 weight % P_2O_5 ; 12-25 weight % alumina; 20-35 weight % kaolin.

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Prior to mixing the P-treated ZSM-5 slurry with the kaolin slurry, it is preferred to add the reactive alumina and other high density inorganic components into the P-ZSM-5 slurry. The high density component can be characterized as an inactive component and have a low BET surface area and

high density. Typically, the inorganic component which is added to the catalytic slurry will have a BET surface area of less than $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and a density greater than 2.8 g/cc . Preferably the high density unreactive component will have a BET surface area less than $25 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and a density greater than 3.0 g/cc . Most
5 preferably the high density unreactive component will have a BET surface area less than $25 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and a density greater than 3.5 g/cc . By density it is meant the solid or crystal density of the solid material excluding pores having a diameter of greater than 20 angstroms. Examples of the inactive components include alpha-alumina and inorganic oxides or silicates such as zirconia, titania, zirconium
10 silicate, mullite, metal carbides such as silicon carbide, metal nitrides such as silicon nitride, and other inorganic materials which have the desired low surface area and high density. Typically these materials can be added in solid form into the P-ZSM-5-containing slurry. Levels of the inactive component are such as to provide a final level of unreactive alumina or other unreactive component in the
15 microsphere in amounts ranging from 3-25 weight %, more typically from about 4-10% by weight.

Also added to the microspheres of the present invention are reactive alumina species. These reactive alumina species are added to the P-ZSM-5
20 slurry and are characterized as having a total surface area (BET) of greater than $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. Preferably, reactive aluminas of much higher surface areas of from about 140 to $400 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ can be used. These reactive aluminas can typically include boehmite including dispersible boehmite (sometimes referred to as pseudoboehmite), gibbsite, and other transitional aluminas. Particularly useful is
25 a dispersible boehmite which forms fine particles in acid such as formic acid or surfactants. Thus, the dispersible boehmite can be first dispersed in an aqueous solution of acid or surfactants and then added to the P-ZSM-5 catalyst slurry. Levels of the reactive high surface area alumina which can be added include levels that will provide from about 2-20 wt.% of the reactive alumina in the final
30 microsphere. Typical amounts of the reactive alumina will range from 4-8 wt.%.

The total weight of alumina, whether active or inactive, which can be added to and form part of the microsphere of this invention can range from at least 5 wt.% and typically will range from about 8-25 wt.%. A total alumina content, not including the alumina of the kaolin or the zeolite, in other words the amount of alumina in the form of added unreactive and reactive alumina, in amounts of greater than 10%, have been found most useful, including amounts from about 12-20 wt.%.

The phosphoric acid is preferably added to the mixed slurry as an aqueous solution. Thus, the phosphoric acid concentration can be from 5 to 40% by weight; 20 to 30% concentrations are preferred. Satisfactory results have been attained using sufficient phosphoric acid to produce products analyzing 5-25% P₂O₅, expressed on a volatile free weight basis. Microsphere products containing 10-15% P₂O₅ are typical.

Calcination can be carried out in a standard laboratory high temperature oven. Alternatively, the calcination can be carried out on a large scale in a rotary kiln or other commercial scale calciner.

The material is calcined at temperatures of from about 150°C - 815°C, with a range of 150°C - 680°C preferred. Time at temperature is important only insofar as sufficient time must be provided for the entire mass being calcined to reach the desired calcination temperature. Thus, adequate heating can be accomplished in relatively short times provided samples are small.

An FCC catalyst (primary or additive) is added to an FCC process as a powder (20-200 microns) and generally is suspended in the feed and propelled upward in a reaction zone. A relatively heavy hydrocarbon feedstock, e.g., a gas oil, is admixed with a catalyst to provide a fluidized suspension and cracked in an elongated reactor, or riser, at elevated temperatures to provide a mixture of

lighter hydrocarbon products. The gaseous reaction products and spent catalyst are discharged from the riser into a separator, e.g., a cyclone unit, located within the upper section of an enclosed stripping vessel, or stripper, with the reaction products being conveyed to a product recovery zone and the spent catalyst
5 entering a dense catalyst bed within the lower section of the stripper. After stripping entrained hydrocarbons from the spent catalyst, the catalyst is conveyed to a catalyst regenerator unit. The fluidizable catalyst is continuously circulated between the riser and the regenerator and serves to transfer heat from the latter to the former thereby supplying the thermal needs of the cracking
10 reaction which is endothermic.

Gas from the FCC main-column overhead receiver is compressed and directed for further processing and separation to gasoline and light olefins, with C₃ and C₄ product olefins being directed to a petrochemical unit or to an
15 alkylation unit to produce a high octane gasoline by the reaction of an isoparaffin (usually iso-butane) with one or more of the low molecular weight olefins (usually propylene and butylene). Ethylene would be recovered in a similar fashion and processed to additional petrochemical units.

20 The FCC conversion conditions include a riser top temperature of from about 500°C to about 595°C, preferably from about 520°C to about 565°C, and most preferably from about 530°C to about 550°C; catalyst/oil weight ratio of from about 3 to about 12, preferably from about 4 to about 11, and most preferably from about 5 to about 10; and catalyst residence time of from about 0.5 to about
25 15 seconds, preferably from about 1 to about 10 seconds.

The ZSM-5 catalyst of this invention is preferably used as an additive to the cracking processes which employ conventional large-pore molecular sieve component. The same applies for processes other than cracking processes.
30 When used as an additive the catalyst of this invention is typically present in an

amount between about 0.1% by weight and 30% by weight of the total catalyst inventory, and more typically in an amount between about 1% by weight and 15% by weight of the total. Cracking catalysts are large pore materials having pore openings of greater than about 7 Angstroms in effective diameter. Conventional large-pore molecular sieve include zeolite X (U.S. Pat. No. 2,882,442); REX; zeolite Y (U.S. Pat. No. 3,130,007); Ultrastable Y (USY) (U.S. Pat. No. 3,449,070); Rare Earth exchanged Y (REY) (U.S. Pat. No. 4,415,438); Rare Earth exchanged USY (REUSY); Dealuminated Y (DeAl Y) (U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,442,792 and 4,331,694); Ultrahydrophobic Y (UHPY) (U.S. Pat. No. 4,401,556); and/or dealuminated silicon-enriched zeolites, e.g., LZ-210 (U.S. Pat. No. 4,678,765). Preferred are higher silica forms of zeolite Y. ZSM-20 (U.S. Pat. No. 3,972,983); zeolite Beta (U.S. Pat. No. 3,308,069); zeolite L (U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,216,789 and 4,701,315); and naturally occurring zeolites such as faujasite, mordenite and the like may also be used. These materials may be subjected to conventional treatments, such as impregnation or ion exchange with rare earths to increase stability. In current commercial practice most cracking catalysts contain these large-pore molecular sieves. The preferred molecular sieve of those listed above is a zeolite Y, more preferably an REY, USY or REUSY. NaphthaMax catalyst from BASF Corp. is a particularly suitable large pore catalyst. Methods for making these zeolites are known in the art.

Other large-pore crystalline molecular sieves include pillared silicates and/or clays; aluminophosphates, e.g., AIPO4-5, AIPO4-8, VPI-5; silicoaluminophosphates, e.g., SAPO-5, SAPO-37, SAPO-40, MCM-9; and other metal aluminophosphates. Mesoporous crystalline material for use as the molecular sieve includes MCM-41 and MCM-48. These are variously described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,310,440; 4,440,871; 4,554,143; 4,567,029; 4,666,875; 4,742,033; 4,880,611; 4,859,314; 4,791,083; 5,102,643; and 5,098,684.

The large-pore molecular sieve catalyst component may also include phosphorus or a phosphorus compound for any of the functions generally attributed thereto, such as, for example, attrition resistance, stability, metals
5 passivation, and coke make reduction.

EXAMPLES

Comparative Example 1

10 A ZSM-5 additive was prepared in a similar way as described in Example 1 of BASF patent US 7,547,813. ZSM-5 having a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio of 28 was slurried with water and milled to a particle size of 90 % < 3 micron to obtain ~30 wt.% solids slurry. The ZSM-5 additive was prepared by mixing a 70 wt.% hydrous kaolin slurry with a 30 wt. % ZSM-5 slurry and a mixture of aluminas,
15 including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This mixture was then spray dried with addition of phosphoric acid (28 wt.%) via an in-line mixer just prior to entering the spray dryer. The contact time of the phosphoric acid and kaolin/ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas is typically less than 20 seconds. The additive was then calcined at 677°C for 2 hours. The spray dried and calcined additive
20 had a composition as listed in Table 1.

Example 1

The purpose of this example is to illustrate that the P treated ZSM-5 preparation provides a ZSM-5 additive with increased propylene yield for petrochemical FCC process.

25 5.5 wt.% P_2O_5 on ZSM-5 having a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio of 28 was prepared by mixing ZSM-5 with an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid. The mixture was then spray dried, followed by a mild calcination at 593°C for 40 min

in the presence of 25 % steam. The P treated ZSM-5 was made into a 30 wt.% aqueous slurry, passed through a media mill until 90% of the particles are less than 3 microns. The ZSM-5 additive was prepared by mixing the P treated ZSM-5 with hydrous kaolin and a mixture of aluminas, including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This slurry mixture was then spray dried with addition of 28 wt.% phosphoric acid via an in-line mixer just prior to entering the spray dryer with a contact time of the phosphoric acid and kaolin/P-ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas in less than 20 seconds. The additive was then calcined at 677°C for 2 hours. The final ZSM-5 additive had a composition (wt.%) listed in Table 1.

10

Table 1

Additive composition (wt.%)

	Comparative Example (1) (wt.%)	Example (1) (wt.%)
ZSM-5,	40	40
Total P ₂ O ₅ ,	13.8	13.2
Reactive Al ₂ O ₃	6.5	6.5
Alpha Al ₂ O ₃	8.5	8.5
Hydrous kaolin	31.2	31.8

Example 2

The catalytic testing of the spray dried ZSM-5 additives described above was performed on an ACE™ fluidized-bed hydrocarbon cracking reactor using a gas oil feed. The catalyst was comprised of 76.5 wt.% FCC base catalyst and 23.5 wt.% ZSM-5 additive. Both the base catalyst and the ZSM-5 additive were steamed separately at 816°C for 15 hr in 100% steam prior to testing. The results at a constant conversion of 70 wt.% are presented in Table 2 as wt.%. The results indicated that the additional P treatment of ZSM-5 enhances the activity and propylene yield for the additive with similar composition.

Table 2
Catalytic Data (wt.%) at 70% Conversion

	Comparative Example (1) (wt.%)	Example (1) (wt.%)
Ethylene	2.60	2.79
Propylene	13.5	14.2
Butenes	11.9	12.5
Total C2-LPG	3.65	3.73
Gasoline	31.8	33.5
LCO	32.0	30.4
HCO	19.2	19.1
HCO	10.8	10.9
Coke	2.52	2.42
Cat/Oil	8.00	7.71

Comparative Example 2

- 5 A ZSM-5 additive was prepared in a similar way as described in Comparative Example 1. The spray dried and calcined additive had a composition as listed in Table 3.

Example 3

- 10 The purpose of this example is to illustrate that a small crystal organic template and P treated ZSM-5 preparation provides a ZSM-5 additive with increased propylene yield for petrochemical FCC process.

- 15 4.7 wt.% P₂O₅ on templated, small crystal ZSM-5 having a SiO₂/Al₂O₃ molar ratio of 25 was prepared by mixing an aqueous solution of diammonium phosphate with the ZSM-5 that still contained an organic template. The mixture was then spray dried, followed by calcination. The calcination included ramping from ambient temperature to 350°C in 1 hr. followed by a 1 hr. soak at 350°C, then ramping to 550°C in one hour followed by a 2 hr. soak at 550°C. The P

treated ZSM-5 was made into a 30 wt.% aqueous slurry, passed through a media mill until 90% was less than 3 microns. The ZSM-5 additive was prepared by mixing the P treated ZSM-5 with hydrous kaolin and a mixture of aluminas, including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This slurry mixture was then spray dried with addition of 28 wt.% phosphoric acid via an in-line mixer just prior to entering the spray dryer with a contact time of the phosphoric acid and kaolin/P-ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas of less than 20 seconds. The additive was then calcined at 677 °C for 2 hours. The final ZSM-5 additive had a composition (wt.%) listed in Table 3.

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Table 3

Additive composition (wt.%)

	Comparative Example (2) (wt.%)	Example (3) (wt.%)
ZSM-5,	40	40
Total P ₂ O ₅ ,	12.5	12.8
Reactive Al ₂ O ₃	6.5	6.5
Alpha Al ₂ O ₃	8.5	8.5
Hydrous kaolin	32.5	32.2

Example 4

The catalytic testing of the spray dried ZSM-5 additives described above was performed on an ACE™ fluidized-bed hydrocarbon cracking reactor using a gas oil feed. The catalyst was comprised of 85 wt.% FCC base catalyst, 5 wt.% ZSM-5 additive and 10% inert kaolin microspheres. The base catalyst was steam deactivated for 24hr. at 788°C in 100% steam and the ZSM-5 additive at 816°C for 15 hr in 100% steam prior to testing. The results at a constant conversion of 75 wt.% are presented in Table 4 as wt.%. The results indicated that the additional P treatment of ZSM-5 enhances the activity and propylene yield for the additive with similar composition.

Table 4
Catalytic Data (wt.%) at 75% Conversion

	Comparative Example (2) (wt.%)	Example (3) (wt.%)
Ethylene	1.24	1.46
Propylene	11.8	13.1
Butenes	11.5	11.8
Total C2- LPG	2.69	2.86
Gasoline	29.9	32.1
LCO	40.3	37.9
HCO	17.6	17.6
Coke	7.40	7.40
Cat/Oil	2.10	2.10
	9.30	8.83

5 Comparative Example 3

ZSM-5 having a SiO₂/Al₂O₃ molar ratio of 28 was slurried with water and milled to a particle size of 90 % < 3 micron to obtain ~30 wt.% solids slurry. The ZSM-5 additive was prepared by mixing 70 wt.% hydrous kaolin slurry with a 30 wt.% ZSM-5 slurry and a mixture of aluminas, including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This mixture was thoroughly mixed with phosphoric acid (28 wt.%) before spray drying. The contact time of the phosphoric acid and kaolin/ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas varies from several minutes to an hour, depending on the mixing efficiency. The additive was then calcined at 677°C for 2 hours. The spray dried and calcined additive had a composition as listed in Table 5.

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Examples 5A and 5B

The purpose of these examples are to illustrate that another P treated (with either phosphoric acid or diammonium phosphate) ZSM-5 preparation without in-line phosphoric acid injection provides a ZSM-5 additive with increased propylene yield for petrochemical FCC process.

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4.8 and 4.4 wt.% P₂O₅ on ZSM-5 zeolite, having a SiO₂/Al₂O₃ molar ratio of 28, were prepared by mixing with an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid or diammonium phosphate, respectively. The mixture was then spray dried, followed by a mild calcination at 500°C for 2hr. in the presence of 15% steam.

5 The P treated ZSM-5 was made into a 30 wt.% aqueous slurry, passed through a media mill until 90% is less than 3 microns. The ZSM-5 additive was prepared by mixing the P treated ZSM-5 with hydrous kaolin and a mixture of aluminas, including alpha alumina and dispersed boehmite. This mixture was thoroughly mixed with phosphoric acid (28 wt.%) before spray drying. The contact time of

10 the phosphoric acid and kaolin/P-ZSM-5 zeolite/aluminas varies from several minutes to an hour, depending on the mixing efficiency. The additive was then calcined at 677°C for 2 hours. The final ZSM-5 additive had a composition (wt.%) listed in Table 5.

Table 5

15 Additive composition (wt.%)

	Comparative Example (3) (wt.%)	Example (5A) (wt.%)	Example (5B) (wt.%)
ZSM-5,	40	40	40
Total P ₂ O ₅ ,	12.9	12.9	12.9
Reactive Al ₂ O ₃	7.5	7.5	7.5
Alpha Al ₂ O ₃	7.5	7.5	7.5
Hydrous kaolin	32.1	32.1	32.1

Example 6

The catalytic testing of the spray dried ZSM-5 additives described above was performed on an ACE™ fluidized-bed hydrocarbon cracking reactor using a

20 gas oil feed. The catalyst was comprised of 85 wt.% FCC base catalyst, 5 wt.% ZSM-5 additive and 10% inert kaolin microspheres. The base catalyst was steam deactivated for 24hr. at 788°C in 100% steam and the ZSM-5 additive at 816°C

for 15 hr in 100% steam prior to testing. The results at a constant conversion of 75 wt.% are presented in Table 6 as wt.%. The results indicated that the additional P treatment of ZSM-5 enhances the activity and propylene yield for the additive with similar composition.

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Table 6

Catalytic Data (wt.%) at 75% Conversion

	Comparative Example (3) (wt.%)	Example (5A) (wt.%)	Example (5B) (wt.%)
Ethylene	1.07	1.23	1.18
Propylene	10.5	11.5	11.1
Butenes	10.9	11.0	11.1
Total C2- LPG	2.46	2.61	2.59
Gasoline	28.0	29.3	29.0
LCO	42.0	40.6	40.9
HCO	17.8	17.7	17.8
Coke	7.20	7.30	7.20
Cat/Oil	2.55	2.55	2.53
	8.34	8.22	8.27

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CLAIMS

1. A process for producing an attrition resistant catalyst additive, comprising:
 - treating a ZSM-5 zeolite with a phosphorus-containing compound so as to incorporate from 2 wt. % to 6 wt. % P_2O_5 therein,
 - 5 -spray-drying the phosphorus treated zeolite,
 - calcining the phosphorus-treated zeolite at a temperature below $650^{\circ}C$ in the presence of steam,
 - mixing the calcined phosphorus-treated zeolite with kaolin as a mixture of two aqueous slurries and a phosphorus-containing compound in liquid form,
 - 10 -spray-drying the mixture into microspheres having a size from about 20 to 200 microns, and
 - calcining the microspheres at a temperature from $150^{\circ}C$ to $815^{\circ}C$, wherein the microspheres contain 10-25 wt. % P_2O_5 .
- 15 2. The process of claim 1, wherein the microspheres contain at least 25 wt.% of said zeolite.
3. The process of claim 1 or 2, wherein the mixture of aqueous slurries of phosphorous-treated zeolite and kaolin are injected with an aqueous phosphorus compound prior to
20 spray drying the injected mixture into said microspheres, and wherein the contact time of the aqueous phosphorous compound and slurry mixture is less than 20 seconds.
4. The process of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a high density component is added to said kaolin slurry, said high density component having a density greater than 2.8 g/cc.
- 25 5. The process of claim 4, wherein said high density component has a BET surface area of less than $50\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$.

6. The process of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a reactive alumina species is added to said kaolin slurry, said reactive alumina species having a BET surface area of greater than 50 m²/g.

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7. The process of claim 6, wherein said reactive alumina has a BET surface area of from about 140 to 400 m²/g.

8. The process of claim 6 or 7, wherein said reactive alumina species is a transitional alumina.

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9. The process of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said phosphorous-containing compound in liquid form is an aqueous solution of phosphoric acid or ammonium phosphate.

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10. The process of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said intermediate pore zeolite is ZSM-5, and the microsphere has a composition comprising 25 to 50 wt.% ZSM-5, 10 to 15 wt.% phosphorus, as P₂O₅, 12 to 15 wt.% alumina, and 20 to 35 wt.% kaolin.

11. A catalyst additive in the form of a microsphere having a size of from 20 to 200 microns, comprising a ZSM-5 zeolite having been treated with a phosphorus compound to incorporate phosphorus therein, spray-dried, and calcined at a temperature below 650°C in the presence of steam, said microsphere further containing phosphorus dispersed within a matrix comprising kaolin, said microsphere having a phosphorus content of 10 to 15 wt.%, as P₂O₅, and a kaolin content of 20 to 35 wt.%.

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12. The catalyst additive of claim 11, further containing a high density, unreactive component having a density greater than 2.8 g/cc, and a reactive alumina component having a BET surface area of greater than 50 m²/g.

13. The catalyst additive of claim 11 or 12, wherein said intermediate pore zeolite is present in amounts of at least 25 wt.%.

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14. The catalyst additive of any one of claims 11 to 13, prepared by the process of any one of claims 1 to 10.