

การແຕກຕັວດ້ວຍໄຂໂຄຣເຈນຂອງນໍ້າມັນຫລ່ອລື່ນໃຊ້ແລ້ວບນຕັວເຮັງປົງກີຣຍາ  
ນິກເກີລໂມລົບດິນ້ມ/ອະລຸມິນາ ແລະ HZSM-5

ເຮືອອາກາສເອກ ຂໍ້ງາງຢູ່ລົງ ແກ້ວໄທຮ້ອຍ

## ສູນຍົວທີ່ພາກ

ວິທຍານິພນົນ໌ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການທຶນກາຕາມຫລັກສູດປະເມີນຢາວິທຍາສາສຕຣມຫາບັນຫຼິດ

ສາຂາວິຊາປີໂຕຮົມມືແລະວິທຍາສາສຕຣພອລິເມືອນ

ຄະນະວິທຍາສາສຕຣ ຈຸ່າລັງກຽນມໍາວິທຍາລັຍ

ປີການສຶກຫາ 2546

ISBN 974-17-4549-4

ລົບສິທິຂີ້ຂອງຈຸ່າລັງກຽນມໍາວິທຍາລັຍ

HYDROCRACKING OF USED LUBRICATING OIL ON Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
AND HZSM-5 CATALYSTS

Flight Lieutenant Atsadayut Kaewsaiyoy

ศูนย์วิทยบรังษยการ

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Science in Petrochemistry and Polymer Science

Faculty of Science

Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2003

ISBN 974-17-4549-4

Thesis Title HYDROCRACKING OF USED LUBRICATING OIL ON  
Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> AND HZSM-5 CATALYSTS

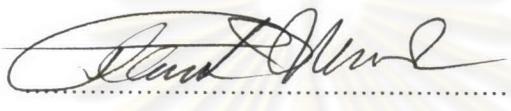
By Flight Lieutenant Atsadayut Kaewsaiyoy

Field of study Petrochemistry and Polymer Science

Thesis Advisor Associate Professor Tharapong Vitidsant, Ph.D.

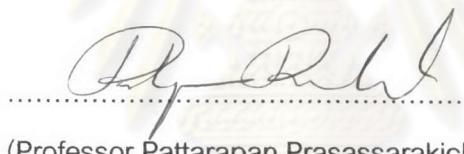
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Accepted by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

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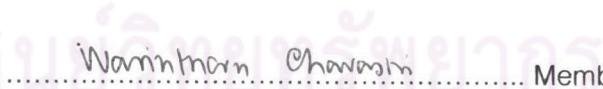
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อัชญาณ์ แก้วไทรย้อย : การแตกตัวด้วยไฮโดรเจนของน้ำมันหล่อลื่นใช้แล้วบนตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา  
นิกเกิลโมลิบดินัม/อะลูมินา และ HZSM-5. (HYDROCRACKING OF USED LUBRICATING  
OIL ON Ni-Mo/ $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  AND HZSM-5 CATALYSTS) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : วศ.ดร. ธรรมรงค์ วิทิตศานต์ :  
137 หน้า ISBN 974-17-4549-4

งานวิจัยนี้ได้ศึกษาถึงกระบวนการแตกตัวด้วยไฮโดรเจนของน้ำมันหล่อลื่นใช้แล้วบนตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา  
ที่แตกต่างกัน 2 ชนิด คือ นิกเกิลโมลิบดินัมบนอะลูมินา และ HZSM-5 สำหรับในการทดลองครั้งนี้ใช้  
เครื่องปฏิกรณ์ขนาดเล็กขนาด 70 มิลลิลิตร โดยใช้ความดันแก๊สไฮโดรเจนที่ 0–200 ปอนด์ต่อตารางนิ้ว  
อุณหภูมิ 400–470 องศาเซลเซียส เวลาที่ใช้ในการทำปฏิกิริยาสำหรับตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยานิกเกิลโมลิบดินัมบน  
อะลูมินาระหว่าง 30–120 นาที และ 30–90 นาที สำหรับตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 ในส่วนปริมาณตัวเร่ง  
ปฏิกิริยาที่ใช้สำหรับนิกเกิลโมลิบดินัมบนอะลูมินาระหว่าง 0.0%–5.0% และ 0.0%–0.6% โดยน้ำหนัก  
สำหรับ HZSM-5 ตามลำดับ

ผลิตภัณฑ์น้ำมันเบนซ์ที่ได้สามารถนำมารวิเคราะห์ทางคปะกอบโดยเทคนิคแก๊สโครมาโทกราฟี  
ด้วยวิธี Simulated Distillation Gas chromatography(DGC) พบว่า ที่อุณหภูมิ 450 องศาเซลเซียส  
ความดันแก๊สไฮโดรเจนที่ใช้ 100 ปอนด์ต่อตารางนิ้ว เวลาที่ใช้ในการทำปฏิกิริยา 90 นาที ตัวเร่ง  
ปฏิกิริยาที่ใช้ 1.0% ของนิกเกิลโมลิบดินัมบนอะลูมินา ให้ปริมาณน้ำมันเบนซ์ที่ได้ 85.64% ซึ่งประกอบ  
ด้วย แวนฟลู 36.15%, เคโรเจน 11.49%, ก๊าซออกซิล์ชนิดเบา 11.21%, ก๊าซออกซิล์ชนิดหนัก 8.77% และ  
ไฮโดรคาร์บอนสายโซ่ยาว 18.02% ในส่วนของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 พบว่าให้ผลการทดลองที่ไม่  
แตกต่างมากนักเมื่อเทียบกับการใช้นิกเกิลโมลิบดินัมบนอะลูมินา คือ ที่อุณหภูมิ 450 องศาเซลเซียส  
ความดันแก๊สไฮโดรเจนที่ใช้ 100 ปอนด์ต่อตารางนิ้ว เวลาที่ใช้ในการทำปฏิกิริยา 60 นาที ตัวเร่ง  
ปฏิกิริยาที่ใช้ 0.5% ของ HZSM-5 ให้ปริมาณน้ำมันเบนซ์ที่ได้ 85.46% ซึ่งประกอบด้วย แวนฟลู 34.87%,  
เคโรเจน 11.03%, ก๊าซออกซิล์ชนิดเบา 11.49%, ก๊าซออกซิล์ชนิดหนัก 8.73% และ ไฮโดรคาร์บอนสายโซ่  
ยาว 19.34% ตามลำดับ

ปี๊ตรเคนและวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์ ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....  
สาขาวิชา..... ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....  
ปีการศึกษา..... 2546 ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....

# # 4572589823 : MAJOR PETROCHEMISTRY AND POLYMER SCIENCE

KEY WORD : CONVERSION OF USED LUBRICATING OIL INTO LIGHT OIL PRODUCT.

ATSADAYUT KAEWSAIYOY : (HYDROCRACKING OF USED LUBRICATING OIL ON Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> AND HZSM-5 CATALYSTS).

THESIS ADVISOR : ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR THARAPONG VITIDSANT, Ph.D.

137 pp. ISBN: 947-17-4549-4.

This research was a study of hydrocracking process of used lubricating oil on different types of catalyst to investigate the using of used lubricating oil taken from automobile engine. The catalysts were Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and HZSM-5 catalyst. The hydrocracking process was performed in a microreactor at initial hydrogen pressure of 0 to 200 psi, reaction temperature range from 400 to 470 °C, reaction time range from 30 to 120 minutes for Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 30 to 90 minutes for HZSM-5 catalyst, amount of catalyst range from 0.0% to 5.0% by weight for Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 0.0% to 0.6% by weight for HZSM-5 catalyst.

The light oil product was analyzed by Simulated Distillation Gas Chromatography, (DGC). The experimental results showed the optimum conditions of the two catalysts at reaction temperature 450 °C, initial hydrogen pressure 100 psi, reaction time 90 minutes for Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 60 minutes for HZSM-5 catalyst, 1.0% by weight of Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 0.5% by weight of HZSM-5. The light oil product yielded in case of using Ni-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was 85.64%, the oil compositions were consist of 36.15% of Naphtha, 11.49% of kerosene, 11.21% of light oil, 8.77% of heavy gas oil and 18.02% of long residue. A slightly different results of light oil yielded and composition for two catalysts were observed. The light oil yield in case of using HZSM-5 was 85.46%, whereas oil compositions were consist of 34.87% of naphtha, 11.03% of kerosene, 11.49% of light gas oil, 8.73% of heavy gas oil and 19.34% of long residue.

Field of study... Petrochemistry and Polymer Science... Student's signature.....

Academic year..... 2003 Advisor's signature.....

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to express deepest gratitude to his advisor, Associate Professor Dr. Tharapong Vitidsant for generous, understanding and encouraging throughout the course for this research. Special thankfulness for Professor Dr. Pattarapan Prasassarakich is chairman, Assistant Professor Dr. Warinthorn Chavasiri and Dr. Suchaya Nitivattananon are members of the thesis committee for their valuable advice and suggestion.

The author is very grateful to Gasoline Station II Directorate of Welfare, Royal Thai Air Force by Wg.Cdr. Krigngkrai Dabbhasuta the chief of Gasoline Station II Directorate of Welfare Rtaf., for support used lubricating oil. He appreciates the help with Simulated Distillation Gas Chromatography (DGC) experiments and other instruments from the Fuels Research Center, Department of Chemical Technology, Chulalongkorn University.

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to his family for their love, support and understanding. Finally, he also thanks, The Royal Thai Air Force permit study a master's degree and everyone who has contributed suggestions, support and encouragement during this research.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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## ABBREVIATIONS

DGC	:	Simulated Distillation Gas Chromatography
Ni-Mo/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	:	nickel molybdenum on alumina
psi	:	pounds per square inches
ASTM D 2887	:	Standard Test method for Boiling Range distribution of Petroleum Fractions Gas Chromatography.