

Description

The present invention relates to catalytic cracking catalysts, and more particularly, to cracking catalyst/additive compositions which are capable of converting metals-containing hydrocarbon feedstocks into valuable products such as gasoline and diesel fuel.

When zeolite-containing cracking catalysts are used to process feedstocks which contain metals such as vanadium (V) and nickel (Ni), the metals are deposited on the catalyst in amounts that eventually cause loss of activity and the increased production of undesirable products such as hydrogen and coke.

The prior art discloses various methods for improving the catalytic cracking activity and selectivity of catalytic cracking catalysts in the presence of V when a rare-earth component is added to the catalyst.

U.S. 3,930,987 describes zeolite containing cracking catalysts which are impregnated with a solution of rare-earth salts. The soluble rare-earth salts which may be used to prepare the catalysts include rare earth chlorides, bromides, iodides, carbonates, bicarbonates, sulfates, sulfides, thiocyanates, peroxy sulfates, acetates, benzoates, citrates, fluorides, nitrates, formates, propionates, butyrates, valerates, lactates, malanates, oxalates, palmitates, hydroxides, tartrates, and the like.

U.S. 4,515,683 discloses a method for passivating vanadium on catalytic cracking catalysts wherein lanthanum is nonionically precipitated on the catalyst prior to ordinary use. In a preferred embodiment lanthanum is precipitated by the addition of ammonium hydroxide or oxalic acid to a catalyst which has been previously impregnated with a rare-earth chloride solution.

U.S. 4,921,824 discloses an improved catalytic cracking catalyst which contains separate and discrete particles of lanthanum oxide. The lanthanum oxide particles are added separate from and along with the catalyst during the cracking process. The lanthanum oxide additive may include an inert matrix such as clay, silica and/or a metal oxide.

Great Britain 2 140 791 discloses the preparation of SO_x gettering agents which comprise lanthanum oxide dispersed essentially as a monolayer on the surface of alumina. The lanthanum oxide-alumina compositions may be admixed with or incorporated in FCC catalysts that comprise zeolite, clay and an alumina sol binder such as aluminum chlorhydroxide.

U.S. 4,843,052 and U.S. 4,940,531 disclose acid-reacted metakaolin catalysts. The catalysts can be used for the catalytic cracking of hydrocarbon feedstocks that contain high levels of metals such as Ni and V.

U.S. 4,465,779 discloses modified cracking catalyst compositions which include a diluent that contains a magnesium compound. The compositions are used to process feedstocks having very high metals (Ni & V) content.

It is an object of the present invention to provide improved catalytic cracking catalyst and additive compositions that are highly effective for controlling the adverse effects of metals such as V and Ni.

It is a further object to provide zeolite containing catalytic cracking catalysts wherein significant improvement in catalyst performance is obtained by the addition of limited quantities of a novel rare-earth containing additive.

It is yet a further object to provide a method for preparing rare-earth containing cracking catalysts and additives in which the discrete particles of rare-earth compound, preferably lanthanum, are effectively and efficiently dispersed throughout the catalyst/additive particles.

An additional object is to provide an improved method for the catalytic cracking of hydrocarbons wherein the catalysts of the present invention are reacted under catalytic conditions with hydrocarbon feedstocks that contain significant quantities of metals such as V and Ni.

These and still further objects will become readily apparent to one skilled-in-the-art from the following detailed description and specific examples.

Broadly, our invention contemplates a particulate rare earth-containing catalyst/additive composition which comprises separate discrete particles of rare-earth, preferably lanthanum/neodymium (La/Nd), oxide and/or oxychloride, dispersed in an inorganic oxide matrix that includes an acid reacted metakaolin, and preferably, an alkaline metal oxide and/or a catalytically active zeolite/molecular sieve component.

More specifically, we have found that the catalytic performance of zeolite-containing cracking catalysts in the presence of Ni and V may be improved by combining the catalyst with a particulate rare-earth-containing additive which is obtained by combining finely divided rare-earth oxalate with acid reacted metakaolin having the mole composition 0.8 to 1.0 Al₂O₃·2 SiO₂ and a surface area of above about 150 m²/g, and optionally, calcium and/or magnesium oxide, and/or a zeolite/molecular sieve component, and/or an aluminum hydroxychloride sol, and forming and calcining the mixture to obtain hard, dense attrition resistant particles comprising rare-earth oxide and/or oxychloride dispersed in a catalytically active acid-reacted metakaolin/alumina matrix.

In a preferred practice of my invention, the lanthana-containing additive is prepared as follows:

(1) Preparing an aqueous slurry which contains finely divided rare-earth oxalate and acid reacted metakaolin; and optionally calcium and/or magnesium oxide (CaO and/or MgO) and a zeolite/molecular sieve component and acid aluminum sol.

5 (2) Spray drying the aqueous slurry which has a solids content of about 25 to 35 weight percent at a temperature of about 300 to 350 °F (149-177 °C) to obtain particles having a size range of 10 to 150 microns in which rare-earth oxalate particles are dispersed throughout an acid reacted metakaolin/aluminum sol matrix; and

10 (3) Calcining the spray dried particles at a temperature of 1000 to 1200 °F (538-649 °C) for about 1 hour to convert the rare-earth oxalate to particles of rare-earth oxide and/or oxychloride, and to transform the spray dried particles into dense attrition resistant catalyst/additive particles.

Subsequent to calcination, the preferred compositions of our invention contain the following components (expressed as weight percent dry basis):

- 15 (1) Acid-reacted metakaolin 10 to 90, preferably 50 to 80.
- (2) Rare-earth oxychloride/oxide 1 to 35, preferably 1 to 30.
- (3) Alumina binder 0 to 10, preferably 2 to 5.
- (4) Calcium/Magnesium oxide 0 to 10, preferably 2 to 5.
- (5) Zeolite/molecular sieve component 0 to 50, and preferably 0 to 10.

The catalyst/additive particles possess the following catalytic and physical properties:

- 20 (1) a microactivity of 15 to 80 as determined by ASTM 3907;
- (2) a Davison attrition Index of 1 to 15;
- (3) a density of 0.6 to 1.0 g/cc;
- (4) a surface area of 50 to 200 m²/g.

The Davison Index (DI) is determined as follows:

25 A sample of catalyst is analyzed to determine the 0 to 20 micron size content. The sample is then subjected to a 1 hour test in a Fluid Catalyst Attrition Apparatus using a hardened steel jet cup having a precision bored orifice. An air flow of 21 liters a minute is used. The Davison Index is calculated as follows:

$$30 \quad \text{Davison Index} = \frac{\text{wt. \% 0-20 micron material formed during test}}{\text{wt. original 20 + micron fraction}}$$

35 The acid reacted metakaolin used in the practice of our invention is described in U.S. 4,843,052 (incorporated herein by reference) and is obtained by heating kaolin at a temperature of about 700 to 910 °C for at least one minute to obtain reactive metakaolin. The reactive kaolin is then reacted with an acid, preferably hydrochloric, in amounts of up to about 1.5 moles of acid per mole of reactive metakaolin to obtain a reaction mixture that comprises acid-reacted metakaolin dispersed in an aqueous solution of acid leached alumina, i.e. aluminum chloride.

40 The acid reacted metal binder has the mole composition of about 0.8 to 1.0 Al₂O₃ · 2 SiO₂, a surface area of about 150 to 500 m²/g, and a total nitrogen pore volume of about 0.15 to 0.50 cc/g as determined by ASTM-4222 and 4691.

In a preferred practice of the invention, the acid reacted metakaolin reaction mixture is combined with metallic aluminum powder to obtain an aluminum hydroxychloride sol binder. Alternatively, the acid reacted 45 metakaolin may be recovered from the reaction mixture and used without an additional sol binder or may be combined with an aluminum hydrochloride sol such as Chlorhydrol, having the formulation Al_{2+μ}(OH)_{3+μ}Cl₅.

In another preferred embodiment the catalyst/additive composition will contain up to 10 weight percent and preferably 2 to 5 weight percent CaO and/or MgO which may be conveniently added to the rare earth oxalate slurry to maintain a slurry pH of above about 2.5 and preferably 3.5 to 4.5.

50 The rare-earth oxalate used in the practice of my invention may contain essentially 100 percent lanthanum/neodymium oxalate or may comprise oxalates wherein lanthanum/neodymium is present in combination with up to about 60 weight percent of other rare-earths such as cerium. The rare-earth oxalate may be conveniently prepared by reacting rare-earth hydrate (oxide, hydroxide, etc.) such as Molycorp Grade 5210 rare-earth hydrate having the rare-earth analysis expressed as weight percent oxide:

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La ₂ O ₃	46
Ce ₂ O ₃	12
Pr ₆ O ₁₁	6
Nd ₂ O ₃	16
Other (Cl, H ₂ O, etc.)	20

with oxalic acid to obtain precipitated rare-earth oxalate having a particle size range of 2 to 100 microns.

The catalyst/additive may be combined with commercial zeolite-containing fluid cracking catalysts (FCC), such as Octacat, Super-D, DA and XP catalysts manufactured and sold by the Davison Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co.-Conn. as a separate or an integral component. These catalysts typically comprise a zeolite/molecular sieve such as type X, Y, ultrastable Y (USY), rare earth exchanged Y (REY), Beta, and/or ZSM-5 dispersed in silica, alumina or silica-alumina clay matrix. Preferred zeolites are disclosed in U.S. 3,402,996 (CREX and CREY), U.S. 3,293,192, U.S. 3,449,070 (USY), U.S. 3,595,611, 3,607,043, 3,957,623 (PCY) and 3,676,368 (REHY). The FCC catalyst may be prepared in accordance with the teachings of U.S. 3,957,689, CA 967,136, U.S. 4,499,197, U.S. 4,542,118 and U.S. 4,458,023.

It is also contemplated that the above-noted zeolite/molecular sieves may be incorporated in the catalysts/additives of the present invention to enhance the cracking activity.

The catalysts/additives of the present invention are preferably combined with the conventional zeolite containing FCC catalysts in amounts ranging from 5 to 25 weight percent, and more preferably 5 to 15 weight percent. The catalyst/additive may be combined with the FCC catalysts as a separate particulate component before or during use in a catalytic cracking process. Alternatively, the catalysts/additives may be incorporated in conventional FCC catalyst particles during manufacture.

The FCC/additive compositions are used in FCC processes conducted at cracking reaction temperatures of 500 to 600 °C and regeneration temperatures of 600 to 850 °C using hydrocarbon feedstocks that may contain up to 100 ppm or more of V and Ni. It is found that the presence of the additive during the FCC process passivates the adverse effects of metals such as vanadium and decreases the formation of hydrogen and coke. It is anticipated that use of the present additive will permit the successful use of FCC regeneration catalysts that contain as much as 10,000 to 20,000 ppm V.

Having described the basic aspects of my invention, the following examples are given to illustrate specific embodiments. (1 lb = 0.454 kg)

Example 1

Preparation of Acid Reacted Metakaolin/Alumina Sol Binder

A 100 lb. sample of kaolin clay was calcined to 1680 °F (916 °C) and then reacted with 9.4 lbs of HCl (100% acid basis) and 280 lbs of H₂O at 214 °F (101 °C) for a period of 8 hours. Subsequently, 4.6 lbs of aluminum metal powder (Alcoa grade 120) was added and the reaction continued at 214 °F (101 °C) for 6 hours.

Example 2

Preparation of Rare-Earth Oxalate

Precipitated rare-earth oxalate was prepared by combining 117.4 lbs of deionized water with 18.5 lbs oxalic acid (C₂O₄H₂·2H₂O) and heating the mixture to 100 °F (38 °C). Then 20.1 lbs rare-earth hydrate (Molycorp 5210) was added and the mixture was agitated for 1 hour. The resulting precipitated rare-earth oxalate slurry had a pH of below 1.0.

Example 3

Preparation of Rare-Earth Oxalate/MgO Slurry

100 lbs (dry basis) of a rare-earth oxalate slurry prepared by the method of Example 2 was combined with 5.8 lbs of MgO. The resulting mixture had a pH of 4.0.

Example 4Preparation of Catalyst/Additive

5 158 lbs of MgO treated rare-earth oxalate slurry of Example 3 was mixed with 207.1 lbs of the acid-reacted metakaolin/binder slurry of Example 1, mixed thoroughly spray dried at a temperature of 300 °F (149 °C) (control), and calcined at a material temperature of 1000 °F (538 °C) for 1 hour.

Example 5

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Large Batch Preparation

15 Oxalic acid solution was prepared by adding 0.214 lbs $C_2O_4H_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ per 1 lb H_2O (17.6%) and heating to 45 °C. 9820 lbs of rare-earth hydrate, which contained 46 weight percent La_2O_3 , was then combined with 51460 lbs of the oxalic acid solution. The pH of the mixture was adjusted by adding 1000 lbs MgO to obtain a pH = 4.0. The resulting slurry comprised:

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Rare-earth oxalate:	17360 lbs (27.9%)
MgO:	1000 lbs (1.61%)
Water:	43920 lbs (70.5%)
Total:	62280 lbs

25 50,900 lbs of acid reacted metakaolin/aluminum sol binder slurry prepared as described in Example 1 (22.2 wt.% Solids) was added to 31,140 lbs of the oxalate/MgO slurry prepared above. The slurry was then spray dried at 350 °F (177 °C) and calcined at 1100-1200 °F (593-649 °C) for about 1 hour.

Example 630 Chemical/Physical Properties and Evaluation of Catalyst/Additive

35 Test samples were prepared which comprised 15 weight percent of the products of Examples 4 and 5, and 85 weight percent of a commercial zeolite-containing FCC catalyst (Orion 822 manufactured and sold by the Davison Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co.-Conn.). A base case (comparison) sample comprising 100% Orion 822 was also prepared.

40 The samples were calcined 3 hours at 1250 °F (677 °C), impregnated with V-naphthenate to a level of 5,000 ppm V, calcined 1 hour at 1450 °F (788 °C) to remove carbon, then steam deactivated at 1450 °F (788 °C), 80% steam-in-air for 5 hours. The steamed samples were evaluated for catalyst zeolite surface area retention and catalyst cracking activity and selectivity (MAT). The MAT tests were conducted at 980 °F (527 °C), 30 second contact time with a typical gas oil feedstock.

45 The test results using 100% Orion 822 catalyst as a control (base case) are summarized in Tables I and II. The results show that the compositions of Examples 4 and 5 produced higher retained zeolite surface areas after deactivation and substantially lower coke and H_2 compared with the base case catalyst.

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TABLE I

Chemical/Physical Properties		
Catalyst	Orlon 822 (100%)	Composition of Example 4 (100%)
Chemical Analysis		
RE ₂ O ₃ : W%	1.43	26.7
MgO: W%	-	2.7
Al ₂ O ₃ : W%	33.0	33.7
Physical Analysis		
SA: m ² /g	286	153
H ₂ O PV: cc/g	0.41	0.46
DI:	7	7
ABD: g/cc	0.74	0.75
Catalytic Properties*		
Catalyst	Orlon 822 (100%)	Blend of Orlon 822 (85%) Ex. 4 (15%)
Zeolite SA: m ² /g	46	78
MAT: 5 cat. to oil ratio, 30 WHSV, 980°F (527°C)		
Conv. W%	48.0	61.5
Coke: W%	5.1	5.0
H ₂ : W%	0.70	0.47
Gasoline: W%	33.3	42.0

*Subsequent to impregnation with 5000 ppm V and deactivation with 1450°F (788°C), 80% steam/20% air for 5 hrs.

TABLE II

Chemical/Physical Properties		
Catalyst	Orlon 822 (100%)	Composition of Example 5
Chemical Analysis		
RE ₂ O ₃ : W%	1.43	26.2
MgO: W%	-	3.1
Al ₂ O ₃ : W%	33.3	33.5
Physical Analysis		
SA: m ² /g	286	57
H ₂ O PV: cc/g	0.41	0.26
DI:	7	4
ABD: g/cc	0.74	0.98
Catalytic Properties*		
Catalyst	Orlon 822 (100%)	Blend of Orlon 822 (85%) Ex. 5 (15%)
Zeolite SA: m ² /g	57	71/68
MAT: 4 cat. to oil ratio, 30 WHSV, 980°F (527°C)		
Conv. W%	50	57.0
Coke: W%	5.1	4.2
H ₂ : W%	0.68	0.59
Gasoline: W%	24.5	39.5

*Subsequent to impregnation with 5000 ppm V and deactivation with 1450°F (788°C), 80% steam/20% air for 5 hrs.

Example 7

Preparation of Zeolite-Containing Cracking Catalyst

Samples of zeolite-containing catalysts A and B were prepared which contain the following components:

Catalyst A (control)		Catalyst B (Invention)	
Wt. %	Component	Wt. %	Component
25	USY Zeolite	25	USY Zeolite
7	Al ₂ O ₃ from Al ₂ (OH) ₅ Cl(2.5H ₂ O)	7	Al ₂ O ₃ from Al ₂ (OH) ₅ Cl(2.5H ₂ O)
38	Acid Reacted Metakaolin/Alumina Sol Binder	38	Acid Reacted Metakaolin/Alumina Sol Binder
30	Kaolin	28.9	Kaolin
		1.1	RE ₂ O ₃ from La/Nd Oxalate

Catalysts A & B were made by spray drying an aqueous slurry of USY zeolite, aluminum hydroxychloride sol, acid reacted metakaolin (of the type prepared in Example 1) and kaolin (which contained about 27 weight percent solids). Catalyst B (Invention) included rare earth oxalates which possessed a La₂O₃/Nd₂O₃ ratio of 6.86. The spray dried catalysts were then calcined for 30 minutes at 370°C. The catalysts were washed with aqueous (NH₄)₂SO₄ solution to reduce the soda level to < 0.5 weight percent Na₂O. The catalysts were then oven dried at 120°C.

Example 8

Chemical/Physical Properties & Evaluation of Zeolite-Containing Cracking Catalyst

The chemical/physical/catalytic properties of Catalysts A & B of Example 7 were determined and are summarised below:

Chemical/Physical Properties:		
	A (Control)	B (Invention)
La ₂ O ₃ wt.%	0.01	0.96
RE ₂ O ₃ wt.%	0.03	1.11
Na ₂ O wt.%	0.27	0.30
Al ₂ O ₃ wt.%	42.9	41.9
Cl wt.%	0.06	0.09
TV @ 1750 °F (954 °C) wt.%	13.9	13.7
ABD, g/cc	0.73	0.70
DI	5	7
Unit cell size, Å	24.58	24.59
Zeolite SA, m ² /g	152	157
Catalytic Properties*		
1700 ppm Ni + 3300 ppm V		
MA wt.%	52	59
H ₂ wt.%	0.87	0.77
Coke wt.%	6.4	9.2
2500 ppm Ni + 5000 ppm V		
MA wt.%	45	55
H ₂ wt.%	0.86	1.15
Coke wt.%	6.1	9.7

* Subsequent to impregnation with Ni + V and deactivation with 1400 °F (760 °C), 100% steam, 5 psig (1.34 bar) for 6 hours.

Claims

1. A composition comprising discrete particles of a rare-earth compound selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth oxide, oxychloride and mixtures thereof dispersed in an acid reacted metakaolin matrix.
2. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to about 10 weight percent alumina binder.
3. The composition of claim 1 wherein the acid reacted metakaolin has the mole composition 0.8 to 1.0 Al₂O₃•2 SiO₂ and a surface area of above 150 m²/g.
4. The composition of claim 1 wherein the rare-earth component comprises at least about 40 weight percent lanthanum/neodymium expressed as La₂O₃/Nd₂O₃.
5. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to 10 weight percent alkaline earth metal oxide.
6. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to 50 weight percent zeolite/molecular sieve.
7. The composition of claim 1 having a particle size of 10 to 150 microns.

**Example 8****Chemical/Physical Properties & Evaluation of Zeolite-Containing Cracking Catalyst**

The chemical/physical/catalytic properties of Catalysts A & B of Example 7 were determined and are summarised below:

Chemical/Physical Properties:		
	A (Control)	B (Invention)
La ₂ O ₃ wt. %	0.01	0.96
RE ₂ O ₃ wt. %	0.03	1.11
Na ₂ O wt. %	0.27	0.30
Al ₂ O ₃ wt. %	42.9	41.9
Cl wt. %	0.06	0.09
TV @ 1750 °F (954 °C) wt. %	13.9	13.7
ABD, g/cc	0.73	0.70
DI	5	7
Unit cell size, Å	24.58	24.59
Zeolite SA, m ² /g	152	157
Catalytic Properties*		
1700 ppm Ni + 3300 ppm V		
MA wt. %	52	59
H ₂ wt. %	0.87	0.77
Coke wt. %	6.4	9.2
2500 ppm Ni + 5000 ppm V		
MA wt. %	45	55
H ₂ wt. %	0.86	1.15
Coke wt. %	6.1	9.7

* Subsequent to impregnation with Ni + V and deactivation with 1400 °F (760 °C), 100% steam, 5 psig (1.34 bar) for 6 hours.

Claims

1. A composition comprising discrete particles of a rare-earth compound selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth oxide, oxychloride and mixtures thereof dispersed in an acid reacted metakaolin matrix.
2. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to about 10 weight percent alumina binder.
3. The composition of claim 1 wherein the acid reacted metakaolin has the mole composition 0.8 to 1.0 Al₂O₃ • 2 SiO₂ and a surface area of above 150 m²/g.
4. The composition of claim 1 wherein the rare-earth component comprises at least about 40 weight percent lanthanum/neodymium expressed as La₂O₃/Nd₂O₃.
5. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to 10 weight percent alkaline earth metal oxide.
6. The composition of claim 1 which contains up to 50 weight percent zeolite/molecular sieve.
7. The composition of claim 1 having a particle size of 10 to 150 microns.



8. A catalytic cracking catalyst composition comprising a zeolite-containing cracking catalyst admixed with the composition of claim 1.
9. A method for the catalytic cracking of hydrocarbons which comprises reacting a vanadium-containing hydrocarbon in the presence of the catalyst of claim 8 under catalytic cracking conditions.
10. A method for preparing a particulate rare-earth-containing catalyst/additive composition which comprises:
 - (a) preparing a slurry of rare-earth oxalate and acid reacted metakaolin;
 - (b) spray drying the mixture; and
 - (c) calcining the spray dried mixture at a temperature of 425 to 870 °C.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the slurry contains up to 10 weight percent alumina sol.
12. The method of claim 11 wherein the slurry is spray dried to obtain particles in the size range of about 10 to 150 microns, and an attrition index of 0 to 30 DI.
13. The method of claim 11 wherein the alumina sol is obtained by reacting acid reacted metakaolin slurry with aluminum metal powder.
14. The method of claim 11 wherein the alumina sol has the formula $Al_{2+\mu}(OH)_{3\mu}Cl_6$ wherein μ = about 4 to 12.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammensetzung enthaltend diskrete Partikel einer Seltenerdverbindung ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, die aus einem Seltenerdoxid, -oxychlorid und Mischungen daraus besteht, welche in einer Matrix aus mit Säure umgesetztem Metakaolin dispergiert ist.
2. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, welche bis zu etwa 10 Gew.% Aluminiumoxid-Binder enthält.
3. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, bei welcher der mit Säure umgesetzte Metakaolin die molare Zusammensetzung $0,8 \text{ bis } 1,0 \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ und eine Oberfläche von über 150 m²/g hat.
4. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Seltenerdkomponente mindestens etwa 40 Gew.% Lanthan/Neodymium ausgedrückt als $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ enthält.
5. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, welche bis zu 10 Gew.% Erdalkalimetalloxid enthält.
6. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, welche bis zu 50 Gew.% Zeolith/Molekularsieb enthält.
7. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1, welche eine Partikelgröße von 10 bis 150 µm hat.
8. Katalytische Crackkatalysatorzusammensetzung enthaltend einen Zeolith enthaltenden Crackkatalysator, zusammengemischt mit der Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1.
9. Verfahren zum katalytischen Cracken von Kohlenwasserstoffen, welches das Umsetzen eines Vanadium enthaltenden Kohlenwasserstoffs in Anwesenheit des Katalysators gemäß Anspruch 8 unter katalytischen Crackbedingungen umfaßt.
10. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines/einer partikulären Seltenerdhaltigen Katalysators/Additivzusammensetzung, welches
 - a) das Herstellen einer Aufschlämmung von Seltenerdoxalat und mit Säure umgesetztem Metakaolin;
 - b) das Sprühtrocknen der Mischung; und
 - c) das Calcinieren der sprühtrockneten Mischung bei einer Temperatur von 425 bis 870 °C umfaßt.



11. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 10, bei welchem die Aufschlammung bis zu 10 Gew.% Aluminiumoxid-Sol enthält.
12. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 11, bei welchem die Aufschlammung sprühgetrocknet wird, um Partikel im Größenbereich von etwa 10 bis 150 μm und mit einem Abrasionsindex von 0 bis 30 DI zu erhalten.
13. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 11, bei welchem das Aluminiumoxid-Sol durch Reaktion einer Aufschlammung von mit Säure umgesetztem Metakaolin mit Aluminiummetallpulver erhalten wird.
14. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 11, bei welchem das Aluminiumoxid-Sol die Formel $\text{Al}_{2+\mu}(\text{OH})_{3\mu}\text{Cl}_6$ hat, wobei μ = etwa 4 bis 12 ist.

Revendications

1. Composition comprenant des particules discrètes d'un composé de terres rares sélectionné dans le groupe consistant en un oxyde, un oxychlorure de terres rares, et des mélanges de ceux-ci dispersées dans une matrice de métakaolin ayant réagi à l'acide.
2. Composition selon la revendication 1 qui contient jusqu'à environ 10 % en poids de liant d'alumine.
3. Composition selon la revendication 1 dans laquelle le métakaolin ayant réagi à l'acide a la composition molaire de 0,8 à 1,0 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2 \text{SiO}_2$ et une aire de surface au-dessus de 150 m^2/g .
4. Composition selon la revendication 1 dans laquelle le composant de terres rares comprend au moins environ 40 % en poids de lanthane/néodyme exprimé comme $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$.
5. Composition selon la revendication 1 qui contient jusqu'à 10 % en poids d'oxyde de métal alcalinoterreux.
6. Composition selon la revendication 1 qui contient jusqu'à 50 % en poids de tamis moléculaire/zeolite.
7. Composition selon la revendication 1 ayant une taille de particules de 10 à 150 μm .
8. Composition de catalyseur de craquage catalytique comprenant un catalyseur de craquage contenant de la zéolite mélangé avec la composition de la revendication 1.
9. Méthode pour le craquage catalytique des hydrocarbures qui comprend la mise en réaction d'un hydrocarbure contenant du vanadium en présence du catalyseur de la revendication 8 dans des conditions de craquage catalytique.
10. Méthode de préparation d'une composition d'additif/catalyseur particulière contenant des terres rares qui comprend :
 - (a) la préparation d'une bouillie d'oxalate de terres rares et de métakaolin ayant réagi à l'acide ;
 - (b) le séchage par pulvérisation du mélange ; et
 - (c) la calcination du mélange séché par pulvérisation à une température de 425 à 870 °C.
11. Méthode selon la revendication 10 dans laquelle la bouillie contient jusqu'à 10 % en poids de sol d'alumine.
12. Méthode selon la revendication 11 dans laquelle la bouillie est séchée par pulvérisation pour obtenir des particules dans l'intervalle de taille d'environ 10 à 150 μm , et un indice d'attrition de 0 à 30 DI.
13. Méthode selon la revendication 11 dans laquelle le sol d'alumine est obtenu en faisant réagir la bouillie de métakaolin ayant réagi à l'acide avec la poudre de métal d'aluminium.
14. Méthode selon la revendication 11 dans laquelle le sol d'alumine a la formule $\text{Al}_{2+\mu}(\text{OH})_{3\mu}\text{Cl}_6$ dans laquelle μ = environ 4 à 12.