



HYDROCRACKING WITH ULTRA
LARGE PORE SIZE CATALYSTS

Abstract

5 A hydrocracking process uses a catalyst which is
based on an ultra-large pore crystalline material. The
crystalline material has pores of at least 13 Å
diameter arranged in a uniform manner and exhibits
unusually large sorption capacity demonstrated by its
benzene adsorption capacity of greater than 15 grams
10 benzene/100 grams (50 torr and 25°C). A preferred form
of the catalyst has a hexagonal structure which
exhibits a hexagonal electron diffraction pattern that
can be indexed with a d_{100} value greater than 18 Å. In
one embodiment of this invention, the catalyst
15 additionally comprises a zeolite component. The
hydrocracking catalysts based on these materials are
capable of producing hydrocracked products of improved
quality with lower nitrogen and aromatic content.

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☒ Description : paged to paged 83
☒ Claim(s) : paged 84 to paged 87
☒ Drawing(s) : paged to paged
☐ Abstract : paged to paged