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INHIBITION OF RETROGRESSIVE REACTIONS IN COAL/PETROLEUM CO-PROCESSING

QUARTERLY TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OBJECTIVE	1
SUMMARY	1
CHARACTERIZATION OF PETROLEUM RESIDS.....	2
Fractionation of Petroleum Resids	2
Elemental Analysis of Resid Fractions	3
Separation of Fractions by Liquid Chromatography	4
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of Petroleum Resid Fractions	6
13C NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONACE SPECTROSCOPY OF THE SOLID RPODUCTS	18
CONCLUSIONS	19
LITERATURE CITED	26

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OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of this project is to develop a fundamental understanding of the reactions occurring at the onset of coke formation during the co-processing of coals with petroleum residua. The specific objectives include examination of chemical components, or groups of components, in coals and petroleum feedstocks to quantify and rank the effects of these components in retarding or enhancement of coke formation. The work involves bench scale reactions in microautoclaves, supplemented by studies of the carbonaceous residues by such techniques as diffuse reflectance Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and ^{13}C nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry.

During this reporting period work focused on Task 4, identification of mechanisms of coke formation. The objective of this task is to identify those compounds or components which are specifically responsible for initiating coke formation. Major components of the petroleum residua were analyzed using solvent separation techniques and instrumental methods such as nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry and gas chromatography. The analytical data obtained in this task will allow for identification of coke precursors and establish a ranking system for predicting compatibility of particular coals and petroleum residua as feedstocks for coprocessing with minimal coke formation.

SUMMARY

Characterization of the petroleum residua and their solvent separated fractions (maltenes and asphaltenes) were continued. The whole resid and the fractions were analyzed by elemental analysis. In addition, the maltenes fractions were further separated using open column liquid chromatography into saturate, aromatic, and polar fractions. The saturate fractions were analyzed by gas chromatography. Nuclear magnetic spectroscopy was used to collect spectroscopic data on the petroleum residua and the solvent fractions. This data combined with elemental analysis is used to define the types of chemical structures typical of the project residua.

The saturate fractions of the Hondo resid were found to be 'lighter' than the saturates of Blend and West Texas residua. In terms of the saturates, the Blend and West Texas residua are very similar. The chromatographic analysis and the NMR data indicate that the West Texas residua are more aromatic. The results of coprocessing experiments have shown that West Texas residua is the best feedstock of the three used in this project. The 'good' performance of West Texas residua under coprocessing conditions is related to its chemical structure.

CHARACTERIZATION OF PETROLEUM RESIDS

Fractionation of Petroleum Resids

The petroleum resid samples were fractionated previously into pentane-solubles (maltenes) and pentane-insolubles (asphaltenes). This separation was repeated several times to verify the results. The method of separation was described previously [1,2]. As noted earlier, the asphaltene content of the petroleum resids increases in the order : Hondo < Blend < West Texas vacuum resid. The obtained fractions were then subjected to further analysis. The pentane-soluble fractions (maltenes) were analyzed using gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (GC/MS). Unfortunately, only the maltene fraction from Hondo resid was amenable to this analysis, while the maltene fractions from Blend and West Texas vacuum resids were not. The maltene fractions of the Blend and West Texas vacuum resids are rich in high molecular weight compounds which will not elute under the conditions of the gas chromatographic analysis.

The maltene fractions were further separated by open column liquid chromatography into saturates (pentane-soluble), aromatics (benzene-soluble), and polars (tetrahydrofuran-solubles). This separation gives a rough estimate on the qualitative differences of the maltenes and therefore the whole resids, but also concentrates the compounds according to molecular type and weight. The three fractions are then analyzed by GC and GC/MS.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy analysis was performed on the maltene and asphaltene fractions. The hydrogen and carbon aromaticities were measured directly from the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and can be used to calculate some average structural parameters. The ratio of aromatic hydrogen to aromatic carbon was used to estimate the degree of ring substitution or ring condensation in the petroleum resid samples and their solvent fractions. The calculated parameter in conjunction with the hydrogen and proton aromaticity data can be used to define the structural differences between the samples.

Elemental Analysis of Resid Fractions

Elemental analysis was performed on the whole resid samples and their solvent fractions using a Leco C, H, N-600 instrument and a Leco sulfur titrator. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Elemental analysis of petroleum resids and resid fractions

Whole:	%C	%H	%N	%S	H/C at
Hondo	76.19	10.17	0.65	5.2	1.59
Blend	84.56	10.25	0.58	4.8	1.44
West Texas	84.52	10.28	0.57	3.2	1.45
Maltenes:					
Hondo	82.2	11.34	0.35	9.7	1.64
Blend	83.86	10.55	0.33	6.0	1.50
West Texas	82.93	10.89	0.33	3.5	1.56
Asphaltenes:					
Hondo	80.34	8.59	1.88	7.0	1.27
Blend	83.56	7.96	1.19	6.7	1.13
West Texas	83.33	7.8	1.30	6.7	1.11

The carbon content of Hondo resids is the lowest at 76.19% while the values for Blend and West Texas resid are very close. The differences are even smaller for the maltene and asphaltene fractions. Overall, the carbon contents of the whole materials and their solvent fractions are rather uniform. Similarly, we observe that the range of values for hydrogen content is equally small. Note that the values for carbon and hydrogen of Blend resid and W. Texas resid are strikingly similar. We have seen this similarity in the NMR data of the Blend and West Texas resid spectra as well. This might be the result of similar process history of the two samples, which were both obtained from Amoco Company and were classified as vacuum resids. On the other hand, Hondo resid is much lighter and as indicated by the supplier, only 63 wt% is a fraction boiling above 1000 °F. This value is 91 wt% and 85 wt% for West Texas and Blend resid respectively.

The greatest variations are observed in the sulfur content between the three samples. Hondo resid has the highest sulfur content consistently in the whole resid as well as in the maltene and asphaltene fractions. Perhaps it is somewhat unusual that the sulfur content of the Hondo asphaltene is lower than that of the respective maltene fraction, since one would expect a higher concentration of heteroatoms in the asphaltene fractions in general. In the case of the Blend vacuum resid and W. Texas vacuum resid we find that indeed a greater amount of sulfur is present in the asphaltene then in the maltene fractions. The nitrogen

content of the whole resid and the fractions indicates that upon solvent fractionation nitrogen concentrates in the asphaltene fractions leaving the maltenes nitrogen-poor.

The last column in Table 1 compares the atomic H/C ratios of the resid samples and their respective solvent fractions. The H/C ratio of the maltenes is higher than that of the original whole resid and it is lower for the asphaltene fraction. This is consistent with the assumption that the more aromatic compounds will concentrate in the asphaltene fraction. Hondo resid has highest H/C ratio while Blend resid and West Texas resid have very similar H/C values especially for the whole sample. The maltenes and asphaltene fractions have a wider distribution of H/C ratios.

Separation of Fractions by Liquid Chromatography

The maltenes were separated into three fractions using open column liquid chromatography. The method is described in the previous report [2]. Approximately 300 mg of sample was loaded onto the column and eluted with 100 ml of pentane, benzene, and tetrahydrofuran to obtain the saturate, aromatic and polar fractions.

Table 2. Fractionation data for resid maltenes.

Maltene sample	Saturates, wt%	Aromatics, wt%	Polars, wt%
Hondo	32.50	46.43	21.07
Blend	16.47	46.99	36.54
West Texas	25.58	49.15	25.26

All three samples have very similar percentages of aromatics but differences are found in the percentage saturate and polar fractions. Hondo resid maltenes are richest in saturates among the three samples and contain approximately twice as much saturates as the Blend vacuum resid maltenes. Comparing the amount of polar compounds, the values in Table 2 indicate that the situation is reversed. Namely, the highest amount of polars is present in Blend resid maltenes and the lowest in Hondo maltenes. The distribution of the three fractions indicates the compositional and structural differences of the resid samples.

High resolution capillary column chromatography was used to characterize the separated saturate fractions. A Perkin-Elmer 8500 gas chromatograph with a fused silica capillary column (R_{tx} -50; crossbonded 50% methyl - 50% phenyl polysiloxane 0.25mm i.d. x 30m) was used with He as a carrier gas and flame ionization detector. The column was programmed from 40°C to 280°C at a heating rate of 4°C/min and isothermal time 5 and 10min respectively. The samples were dissolved in pentane and 1 μ l was injected at a

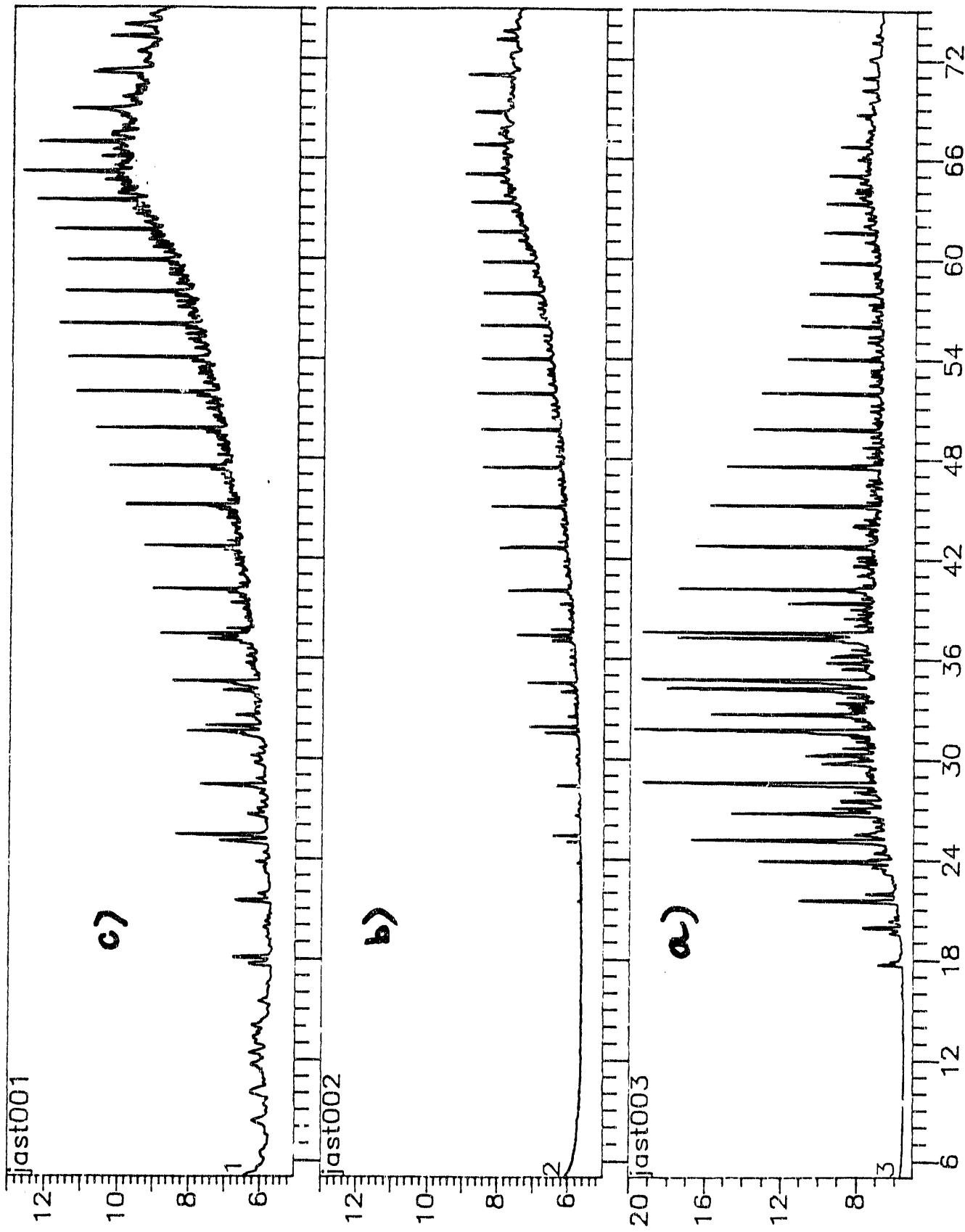


Figure 1. Total ion chromatograms of the Hondo saturates (a) Blend saturates (b), and W. Texas saturates (c).

splitless mode. Figure 1 compares the total ion chromatograms of the saturate fractions of the Hondo maltenes (a), Blend maltenes (b), and W. Texas maltenes (c).

The chromatograms indicate that Hondo saturates are the lightest of the three samples and that most of the compounds elute in 75 minutes. According to the retention time and previous analysis using the identical column and temperature program, certain peaks were assigned. The typical alkane pattern is easily identified. The Hondo saturates exhibit the strongest peaks between C₁₅ to C₁₈ alkanes (retention time 28 to 38 min) with the distribution maximum at C₁₆. After 38 minutes, the peaks decrease gradually in intensity. The last identifiable peaks in the alkane series are assigned to C₃₂ and C₃₃. The chromatogram of the Hondo saturates contains relatively small amounts of compounds eluting at longer retention times. On the contrary, Blend and West Texas saturates are much 'heavier' samples containing relatively smaller amounts of the lower boiling alkanes as compared to the Hondo. The peak heights of the alkane series shown in Figure 1 b and c are very close, showing a relatively equal distribution of the alkane series. Noticeable on both chromatograms b and c are the unresolved 'humps' at higher retention times which are attributed to high molecular weight compounds.

Very close resemblance is found when the chromatogram of the saturate fraction is compared with the previously obtained chromatogram of the maltenes fraction for Hondo resid sample. This indicates that the method for concentrating the saturates by open column liquid chromatography was successful. Analysis of the aromatic and polar fractions was not possible due to the much higher molecular weight of compound found in these fractions which do not elute in the GC.

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of Petroleum Resid Fractions

Nuclear magnetic resonance analysis was performed on the maltenes and asphaltene fractions. The proton spectra were recorded on a Bruker WM-360 Pulse FT NMR spectrometer operating at a frequency of 360 MHz and were reported in the previous quarterly report [2]. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on the same instrument at an operating frequency of 90.5 MHz with inverse gate proton decoupling on during acquisition time.

The major separation in the ¹³C NMR spectra is between aromatic and aliphatic carbon, which enables direct determination of carbon aromaticity. The hydrogen aromaticity was previously determined from the ¹H NMR spectra. Unfortunately, this technique does not provide more detailed information when applied to resids and their solvent fractions. The resolution in the aromatic regions (9.00 - 6.00 for ¹H and 148 - 118

for ^{13}C) is poor due to the complex mixture of aromatics present in the resids. In the aliphatic regions there is more resolution, although the features of the spectra are very similar. The spectra of maltenes exhibit more features than those of the asphaltenes which are heavier and not completely soluble.

Comparing the ^{13}C NMR spectra of the whole resid samples and their maltene and asphaltene fractions, it is evident that the maltene spectra resemble very well the original whole resid. The features in the aliphatic regions are very similar which is expected since the solvent fractionation will lead to a concentration of the aliphatic components in the maltenes. The aromatic region in the maltene spectra shows three peaks which were not present in the original spectra. These could be a result of residual toluene which was used to dilute the original sample before mixing with pentane. The aliphatic region in the asphaltene spectra shows fewer features than the original spectra of the whole sample. Specifically there is a loss of peaks in the region from ~ 22 - 29 ppm. This region is assigned to certain carbons β to aromatic ring and CH_2 in ring-joining ethylene groups. The loss of peaks in this region could be interpreted as a result of loss of longer chain structures and increased conjugation of rings.

The distribution of aromatic and aliphatic carbons was determined by integrating the respective regions and normalizing over the complete spectrum. The values of the hydrogen and carbon aromaticities of the maltene and asphaltene fractions and the whole resid samples are presented in Table 3. The last column of the Table 3 represents the aromatic hydrogen to aromatic carbon ratio calculated on an atomic basis. This parameter can provide a rough estimate on the ring conjugation and/or ring substitution and essentially estimate the number of free aromatic hydrogens.

Table 3. Hydrogen and carbon aromaticities of petroleum resid fractions.

Sample	Har, % ^a	Car, % ^b	(Har/Car) (H/C) at
Hondo-maltenes	5.33	20.21	0.433
Blend-maltenes	6.62	30.21	0.328
W. Texas-maltenes	8.51	36.98	0.360
Hondo-asphaltenes	7.44	37.33	0.254
Blend-asphaltenes	12.80	53.08	0.270
W. Texas-asphaltenes	10.48	51.47	0.227
Hondo resid	8.43	25.44	0.528
Blend resid	9.73	28.57	0.492
W. Texas resid	8.64	32.29	0.388

a from proton NMR data. b from ^{13}C NMR data.

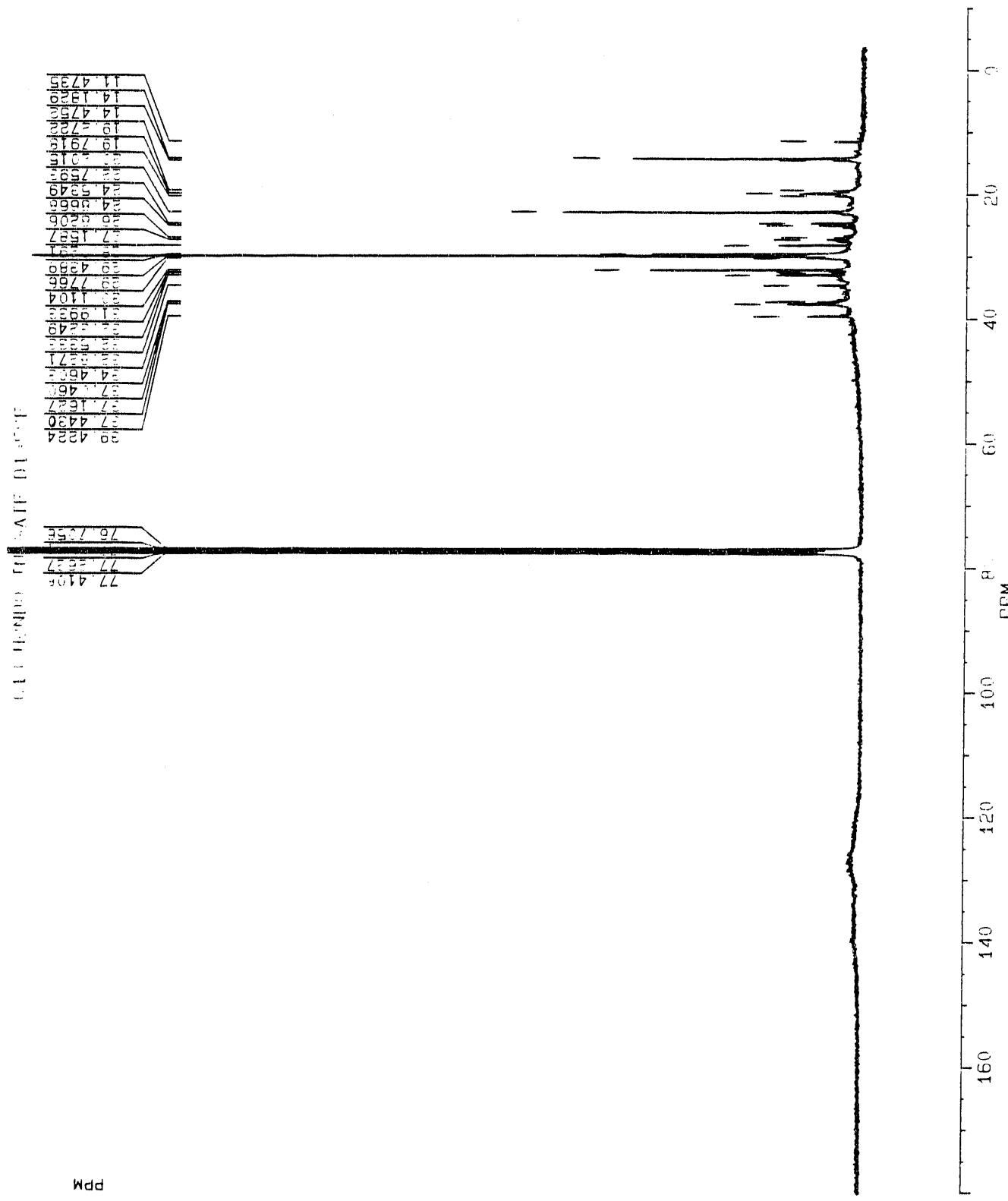


Figure 2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hondo resid (whole).

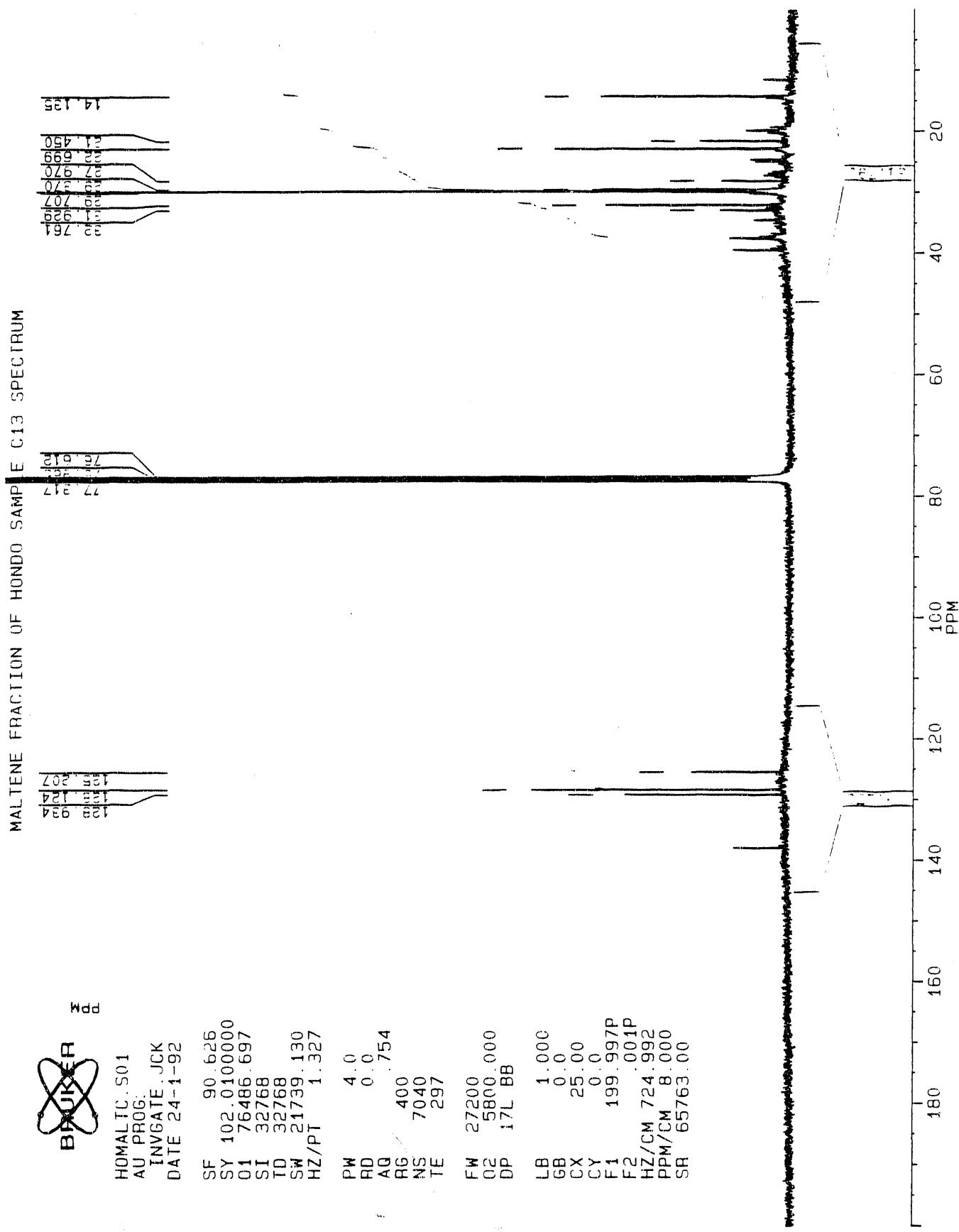


Figure 3. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hondo resid maltones.

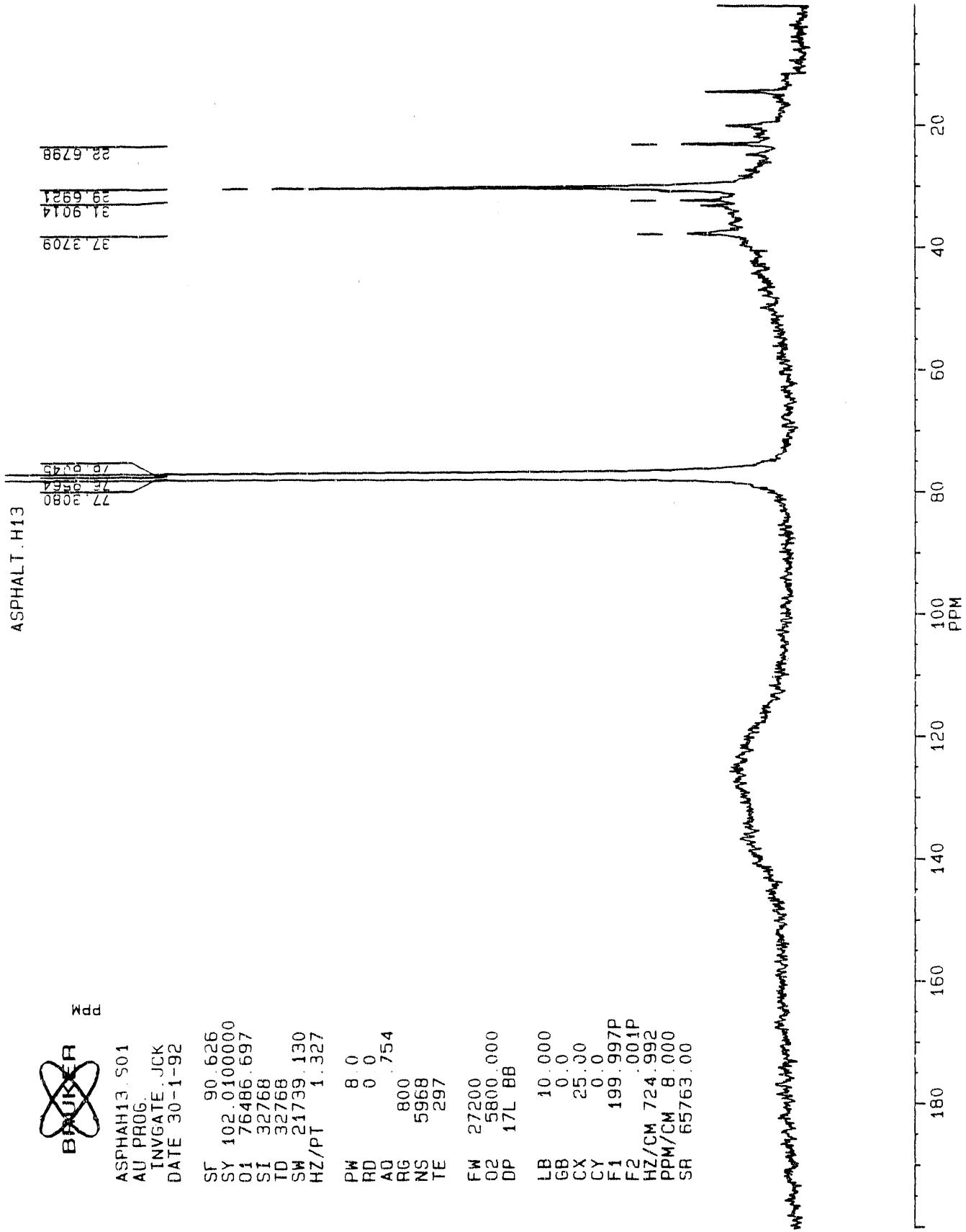


Figure 4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Hondo resid asphaltenes.

~~BRK~~
PHC571C 001
AU PROF
TINVIGATE 100K
DATE 4-6-91

SF 90 580
SY 467 01.00000
01 76300 000
S1 32768
TP 32768
SW 21739 130
Hz/PP 1 327

FW 0.5
RD 0 0
AQ 754

RG 900
NS 6784
TF 293

FW 27.000
02 5800 000
NP 17L RB

LP 1.000
GB 0 0
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CY 20 00
F1 200 000P
F2 991P
Hz/CM 791 380
PPM/CM 8 739
SR 65763 00

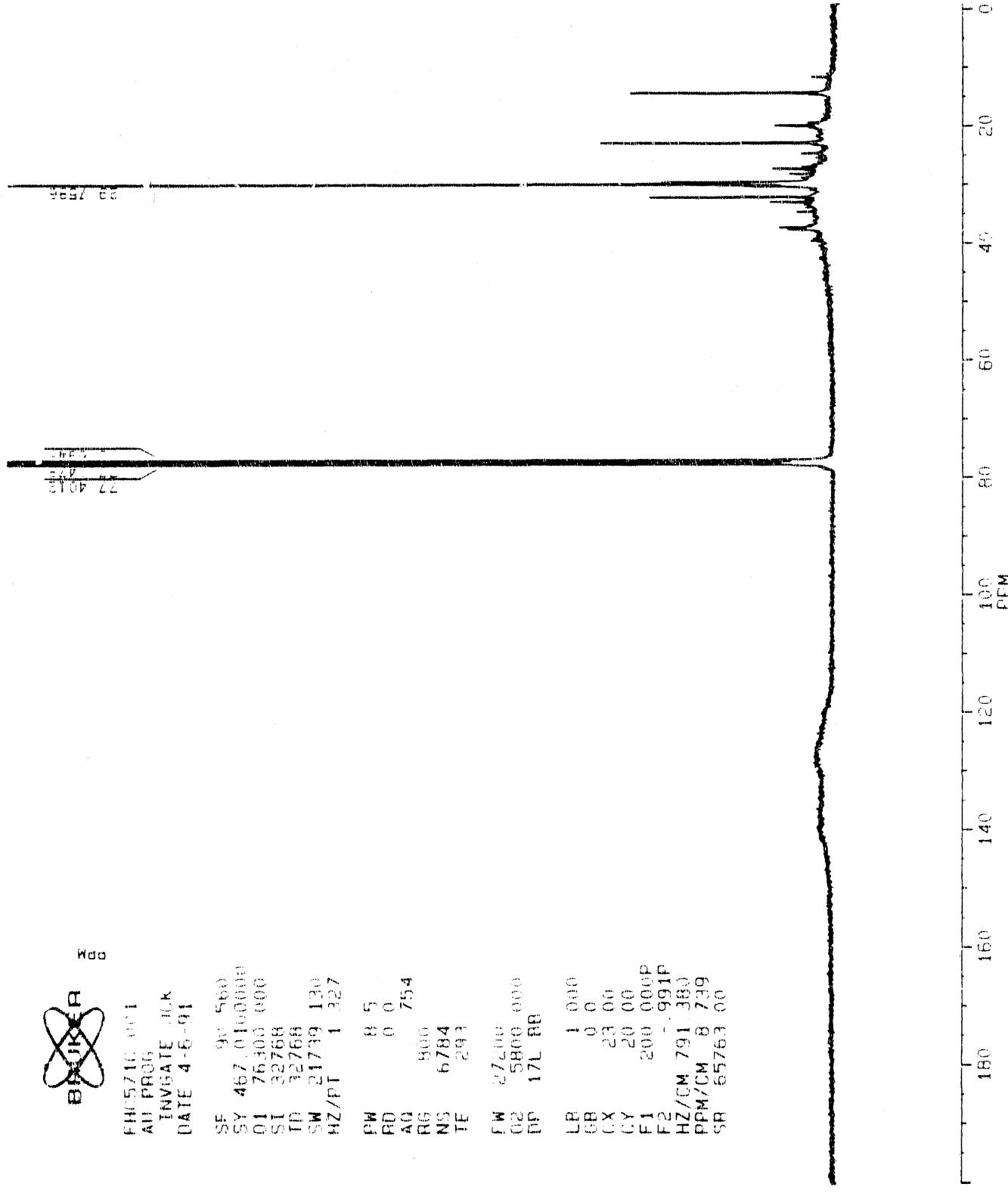


Figure 5. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Blend vacuum resid (whole).

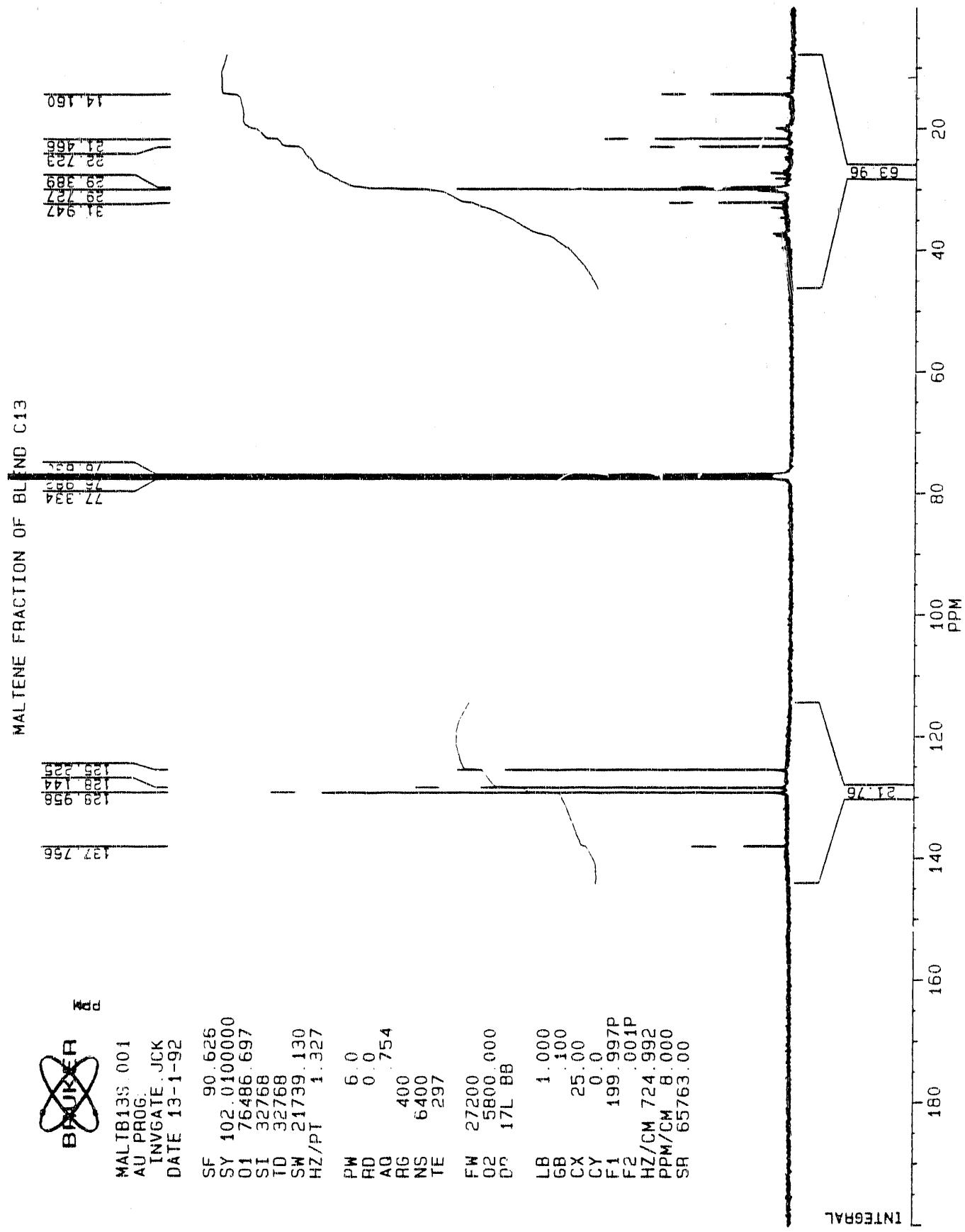


Figure 6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Blend vacuum resid maltenes.

C13 SPECTRUM OF ASPHALT BLEND

BUNKA
BUNKA

C13ASB1LE S01
AU PROG.
INVGATE JCK
DATE 20-4-0

SF 90.626
SY 102.0100000
01 76.486.697
SI 32768
TD 32768
SW 21739.130
HZ/PT 1.327

PW 4.0
RD 0.0
AQ 754
RG 400
NS 9472
TE 297

FW 27200
02 5800.000
DP 17L BB

LB 1.000
GB 350
CX 25.00
CY 0.0
F1 199.997P
F2 001P
HZ/CM 724.992
PPM/CM 8.000
SR 65763.00

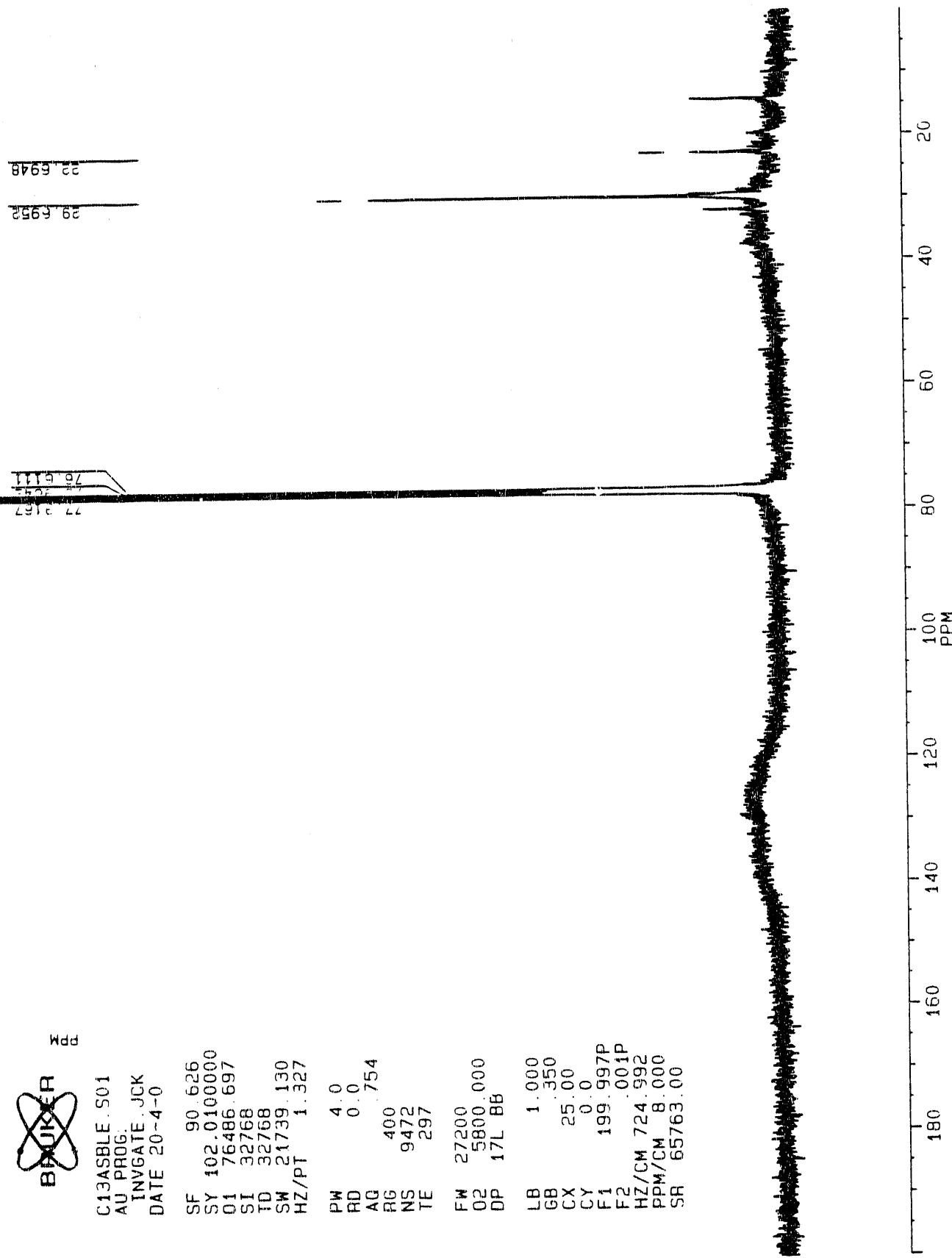


Figure 7. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of Blend vacuum resid asphaltenes.

FHC470 13C RE: ID

BURR

FHC470C .001
AU PRO6
INVGATE JCK
DATE 6-6-91

SF 90.560
SY 102.0100000
SI 76300.000
SI 322768
TD 322768
SW 21739.130
HZ/PT 1.327
PW 8.5
RD 0.0
AQ .754
RG 800
NS 5888
TE 293
FW 27200
02 5800.000
DP 17L BB
LB 1.000
GB .200
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CY 20.00
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PPM/CM 8.913
SR 65763.00

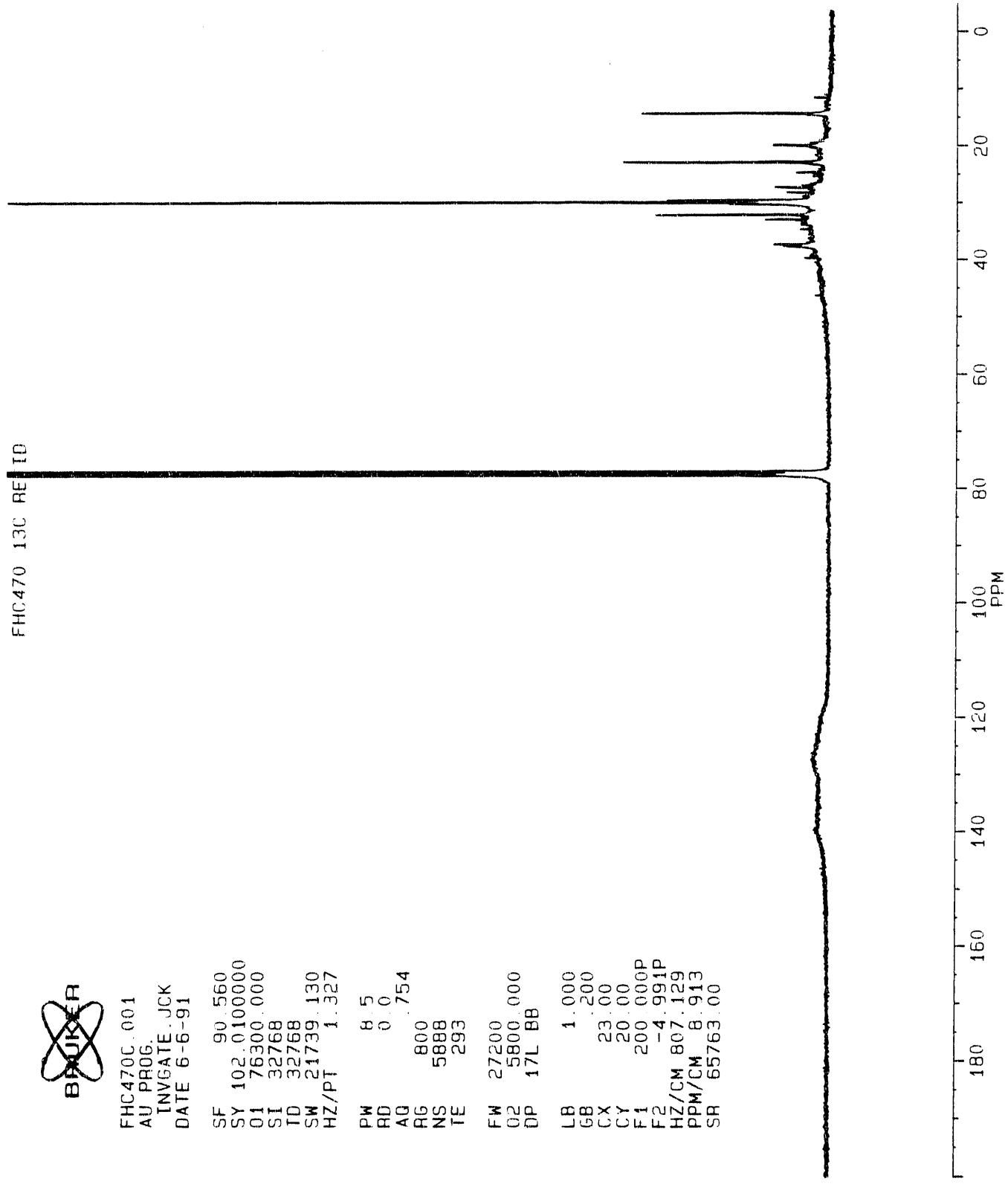


Figure 8. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of W.Texas vacuum resids (whole).

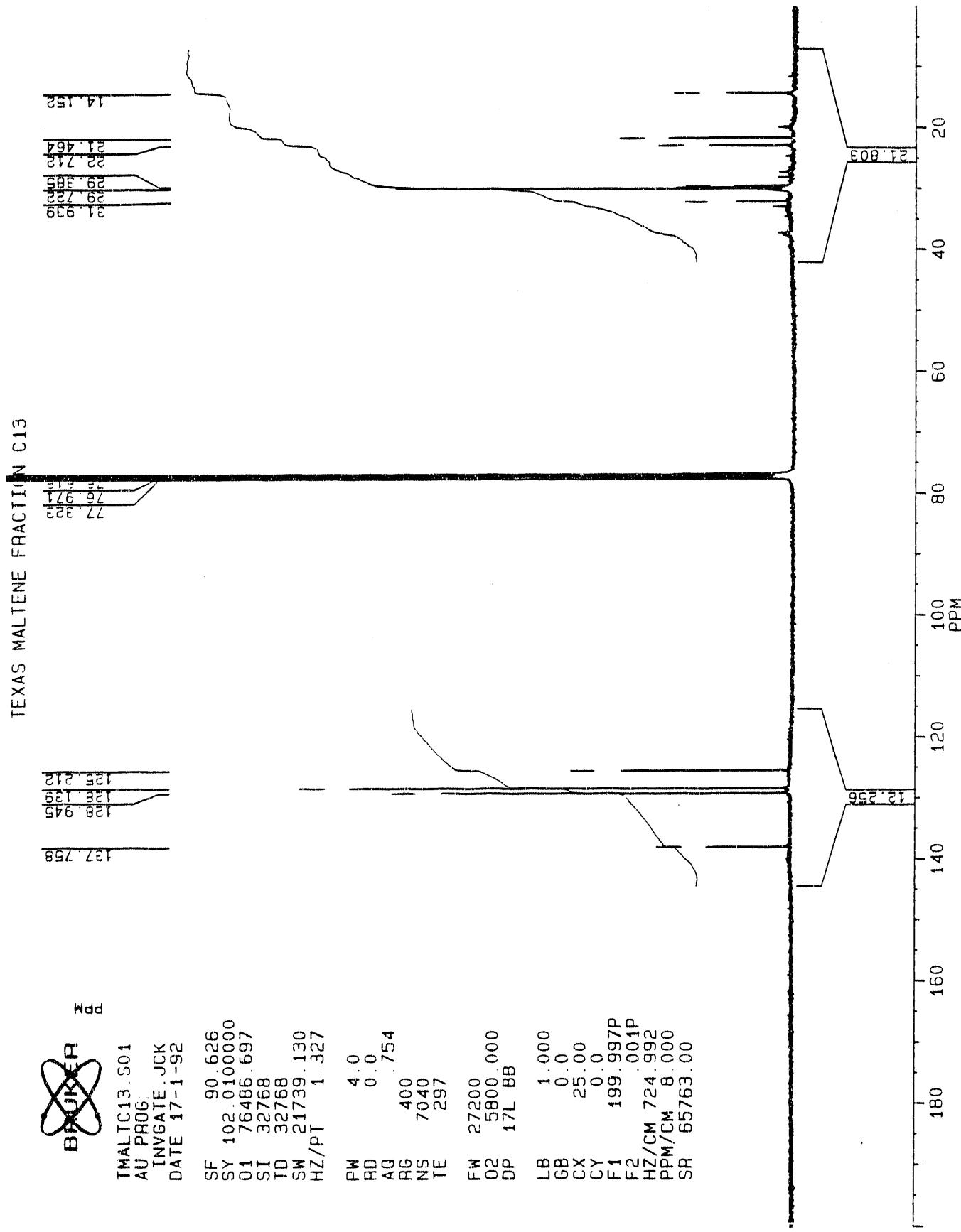


Figure 9. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of W. Texas vacuum resid maltenes.

ASPHALT. T13

BRUKER

ASPH13S.001
AU PRO6.
INVGATE: JCK
DATE 29-1-92

SF 90.626
SY 102.0100000
01 76486.697
SI 32768
TD 32768
SW 21739.130
HZ/PT 1.327

PW 8.0
RD 0.0
AQ 754
RG 800
NS 4592
TE 297

FW 27200
02 5800.000
DP 17L BB

LB 10.000
6B 0.0
CX 25.00
CY 0.0
F1 199.997P
F2 001P
HZ/CM 724.992
PPM/CM 8.000
SR 65763.00

25.6979

29.7051

31.9193

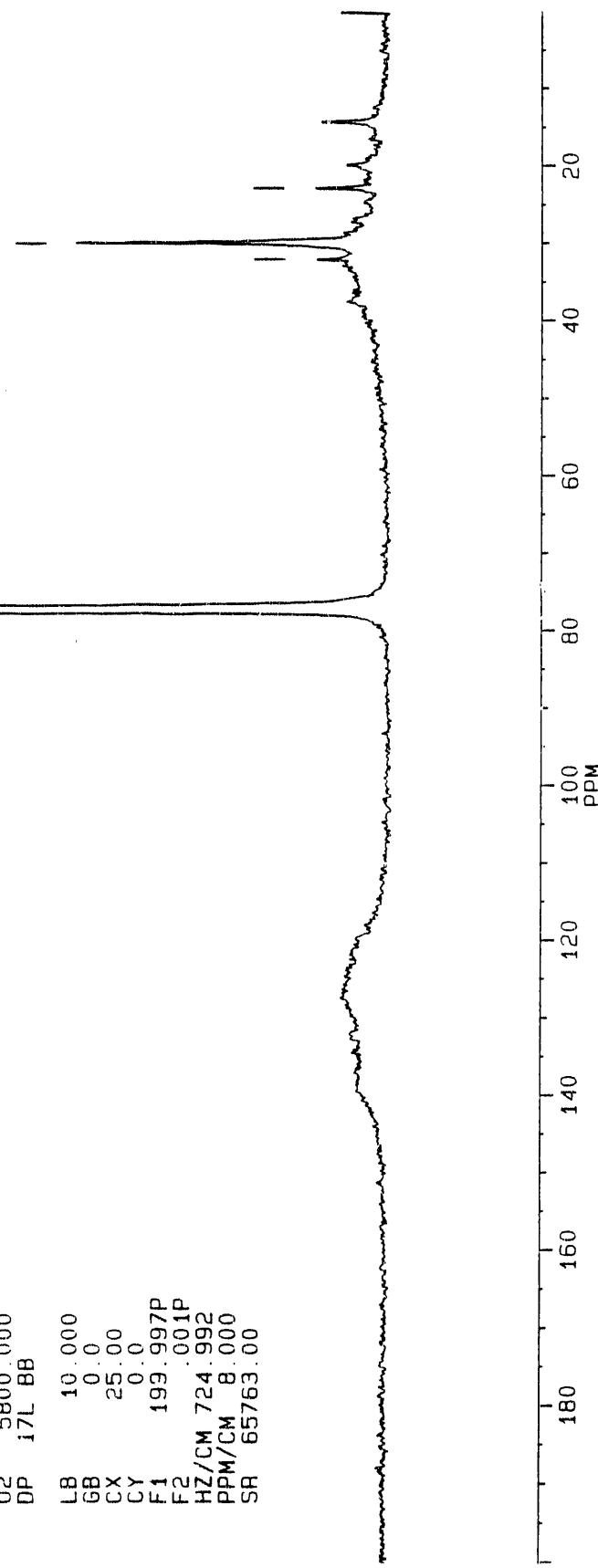


Figure 10. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of W.Texas vacuum resid asphaltenes.

The atomic ratio of aromatic hydrogen to carbon is lowest for the asphaltenes indicating that the asphaltenes basically consist of aromatic ring systems which are highly conjugated or substituted. The lowest value amongst the asphaltenes is that of West Texas asphaltenes, which according to this parameter would consist of larger aromatic ring systems than the Blend or Hondo asphaltenes. It is interesting to note that the change in the calculated H_{ar}/C_{ar} for the asphaltene and the parent original resid is greatest for Hondo resid. Table 3 shows a value of 0.53 for the whole resid and only 0.25 for the asphaltene fraction. This change is much smaller when we compare the values for the case of Blend resid and especially West Texas resid.

From the analytical results obtained on the residua and their solvent fractions some general conclusions can be drawn. Hondo resid is definitely the lightest of the three residua. The weight percent saturates is the highest in Hondo resid and the GC of the saturates and (earlier the maltenes) shows a distribution maximum at C_{16} . Elemental analysis data supports the highly paraffinic character of Hondo resid by the highest H/C ratio. The other interesting piece of information provided by the elemental analysis is the percent S and N, which distinguishes Hondo resid from the other two samples as the one which contains the most heteroatoms. Blend and West Texas resid have very similar elemental composition but the differences between these two samples are structural. Liquid chromatography separation showed that Blend resid has a higher amount of polar compounds while West Texas has a higher percentage of aromatics. The amount of saturates is lower in Blend resid, but from the GC chromatograms it seems that the chemical composition of the saturates is very similar; namely, both samples contain the series of long alkanes distributed equally. The distinct feature of West Texas resid is the degree of ring substitution or ring conjugation. Even though it seems from the determined hydrogen aromaticity that Blend resid contains more protons attached to the aromatic rings, when one pairs this data with the carbon aromaticity, the resulting H_{ar}/C_{ar} indicates a significant difference in terms of the number of 'free' protons. In the light of this information it is possible to conclude that West Texas vacuum resid contains larger polycyclic aromatic structures and short alkyl side chains, while Blend resid contains slightly less aromatics but longer alkyl side chains. Another interesting parameter to evaluate would be the amount of labile hydrogen which can be estimated by NMR of the whole sample and the saturate fraction. The labile hydrogen can be an indicator of hydrogen donation ability of the particular resid.

13C NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (NMR) SPECTROSCOPY OF THE SOLID PRODUCTS

The solid THF-insoluble residues from the coprocessing experiments were analyzed by solid state ^{13}C NMR using a Chemagnetics NMR Model M100s located in the laboratories of the Fuel Science Program. The experiments were standard cross polarization/magic angle spinning (CPMAS) and pulsed Fourier transform (PFT) technique to collect the NMR spectrum. The conditions used were: contact time 1000 μs ; carbon frequency 25 MHz; pulse width 6.0 μs ; and pulse delay 1s. The acquisition count was 5000 or 10000 in some cases. The THF-insoluble solids were obtained from reactions at 450° C were chosen for comparison. These solids were derived from the coprocessing experiments of PSOC 1488, a Montana subbituminous coal and PSOC 1504, a Utah hVA bituminous coal with the three petroleum resids.

The collected spectra of THF-insoluble solids from coprocessing experiments conducted at 450°C of PSOC 1488 and PSOC 1504 with Hondo, Blend, are shown in Figures 11 to 16. The CPMAS spectra display two main broad peaks; one for aromatic carbons between 100 and 160 ppm and the other for aliphatic carbons between 0 and 60 ppm. The resonance at ~155 ppm arises from aromatic carbons bearing an oxygen functional substituent. The broad peaks at 275 and -10 ppm are from the spinning sidebands of the aromatic carbons.

All the spectra have a strong aromatic peak, while the aliphatic peaks seem to vary slightly with respect to the resid used in the experiment. The shape of the aromatic peak is different from that in the spectrum of the original unreacted coal, which was acquired and reported earlier [3]. The original coal contained two 'shoulders' on the aromatic peak; one at 142 ppm assigned to bridgehead carbons or catechol-like structures and one at 155 ppm most likely due to phenolic carbons [4]. These peaks are not visible in the spectra shown here, indicating a loss of these groups from the insoluble residue. In the region around 175 ppm, a broad peak is present which is usually assigned to carbonyl carbons. The presence of this peak is more visible in the spectra from PSOC 1488 coal than from PSOC 1504 coal. A curve resolving program will be used to integrate these regions and compare them quantitatively. Solids from reactions conducted at reaction temperature 400° C will be analyzed by the NMR technique and compared to the ones at hand.

CONCLUSIONS

The collected data on the coprocessing reactions of the coals and the resids have shown that there are differences in the degree of coal conversion based on the resid used. We have reported earlier that coal conversions were highest at 400° C regardless of the coal or the resids. The composition of the resids influences the coal conversion at temperatures of 450° C. The assorted analytical techniques performed on the petroleum resids indicate that the structural components of the resids play an important role during reactions with coals. For example, the Blend resid and West Texas vacuum resids have a very similar elemental composition as well as similar carbon and hydrogen aromaticities but show different reactivity in the coprocessing reactions. At temperature of 450° C Blend resid is a poor coprocessing resid (liquid vehicle) while West Texas is relatively good. The combination of the analytical data indicates the structural differences of these two vacuum resids which probably in turn influences their reactivity as coprocessing solvents. West Texas vacuum resid is strongly aromatic, containing probably polyaromatic structures and ring substituents in the form of short alkyl groups. Although Blend vacuum resid has similar aromaticity, the way that the aromatic structures are connected with the aliphatic portion makes this resid perform so differently under coprocessing conditions. We propose here that the structure of the Blend vacuum resid consists of aromatic structures of smaller ring size connected with longer bridging groups. Hondo resid has a clearly strong paraffinic character which makes it a poor coprocessing feedstock. This information suggests that the different chemical structure of the petroleum resids define the resid as a 'good' or 'poor' coprocessing feedstock.

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY M100-0301

COM: COAL 1488-HONDO 450-H2 CPMAS 5.20.92

FWA: EXPJ204.100
FOBS: 25.035000
NA: 5000
AL: 512
DL: 4096
TLB: 29.947
P1: 6.0 μ s
CT: 1000.0 μ s
PQ: 1.00 μ s
NUC: ^{13}C

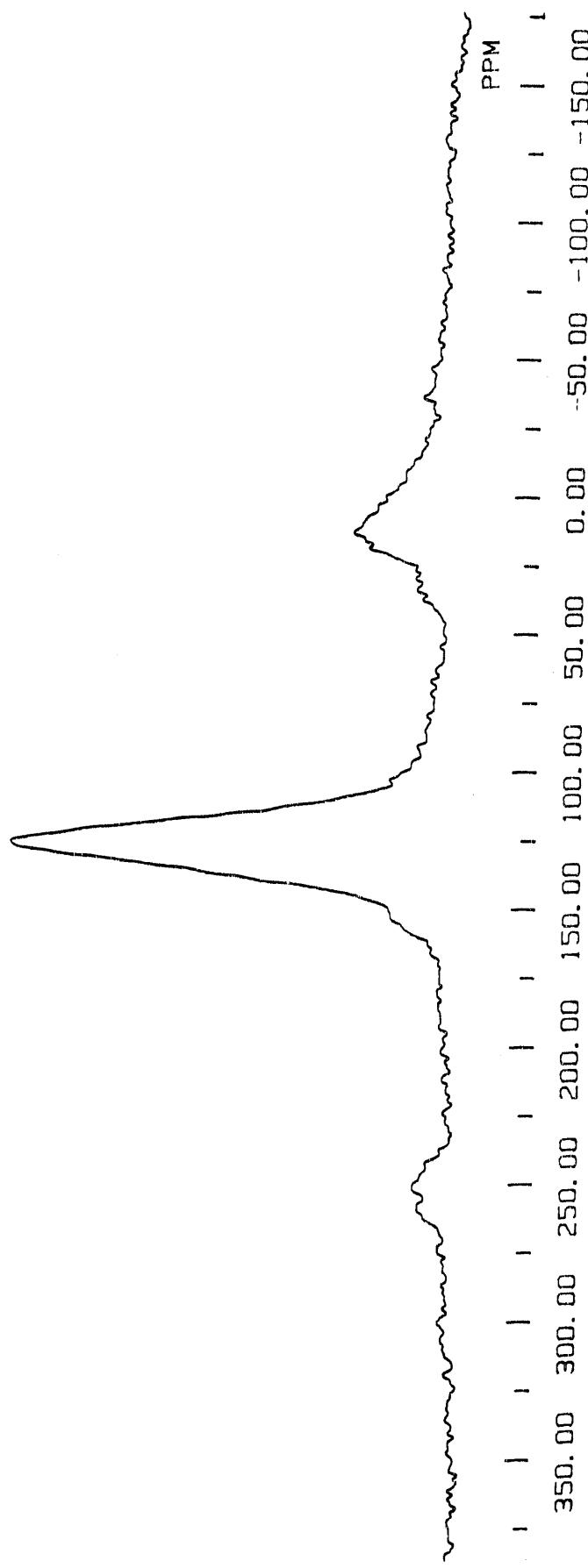


Figure 11. CPMAS ^{13}C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1488 and Hondo resid (T=450°C, H_2)

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY M100-0301

CDM, COAL 1468+BLEND 450-H2 CPMAS 5.20.92

FNU, EXPJBD, J00
FOBS, 25.035000
NA, 5000
AL, 512
DL, 4088
TLB, 29.847
FV1, 6.0 us
C1, 1000.0 us
PD, 1.00 °
NUC, 13C

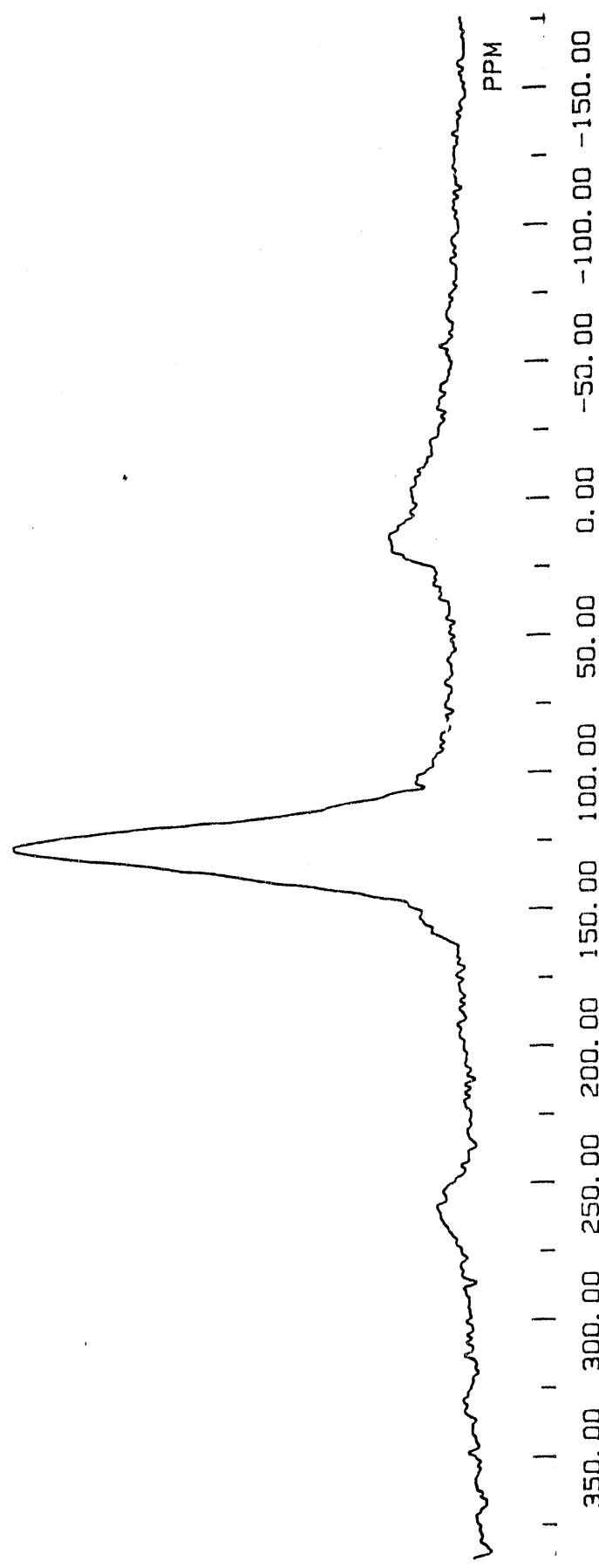


Figure 12. CPMAS ^{13}C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1488 and Blend resid (T=450°C, C_2H_2)

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CDM, COAL 1488 + W. TEXAS 450-H2 CPMAS 5. 20. 92

FINA,	EXP195, J00
FDGS,	25. 035000
NA,	5000
AL,	512
DL,	4088
TLB,	29. 947
PW1,	8.0 us
CJ,	1000.0 us
PD,	1.00
NUC,	¹³ C

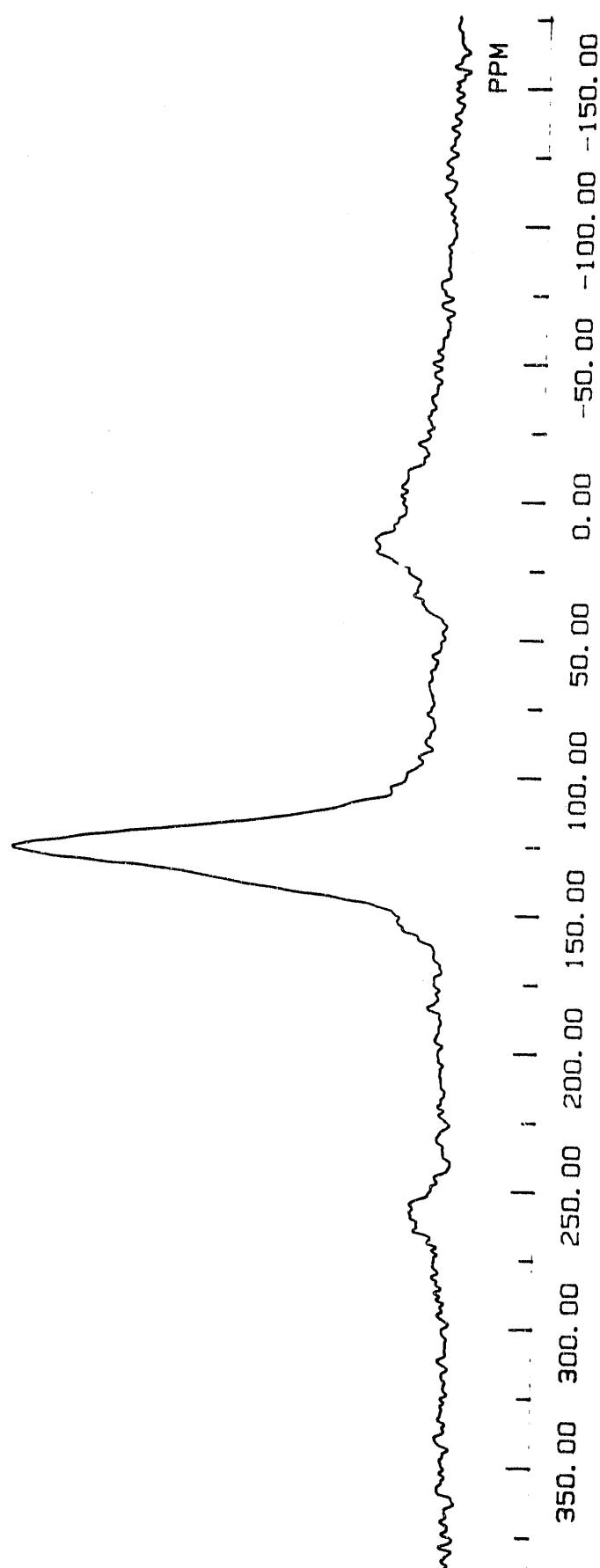


Figure 13. CPMAS ¹³C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1488 and W.Texas resid (T=450° C, H₂)

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY M100-0301

CDH, COAL 1504 + HONDO 450-H2 CPMAS 5.21.92

FNA, EXPJ215, JOB
 FOBS, 25.035000
 NA, 10000
 AL, 512
 DL, 4096
 TLB, 29.947
 PW1, 6.0 us
 CT, 1000.0 us
 PD, 1.00 °
 NUC, ¹³C

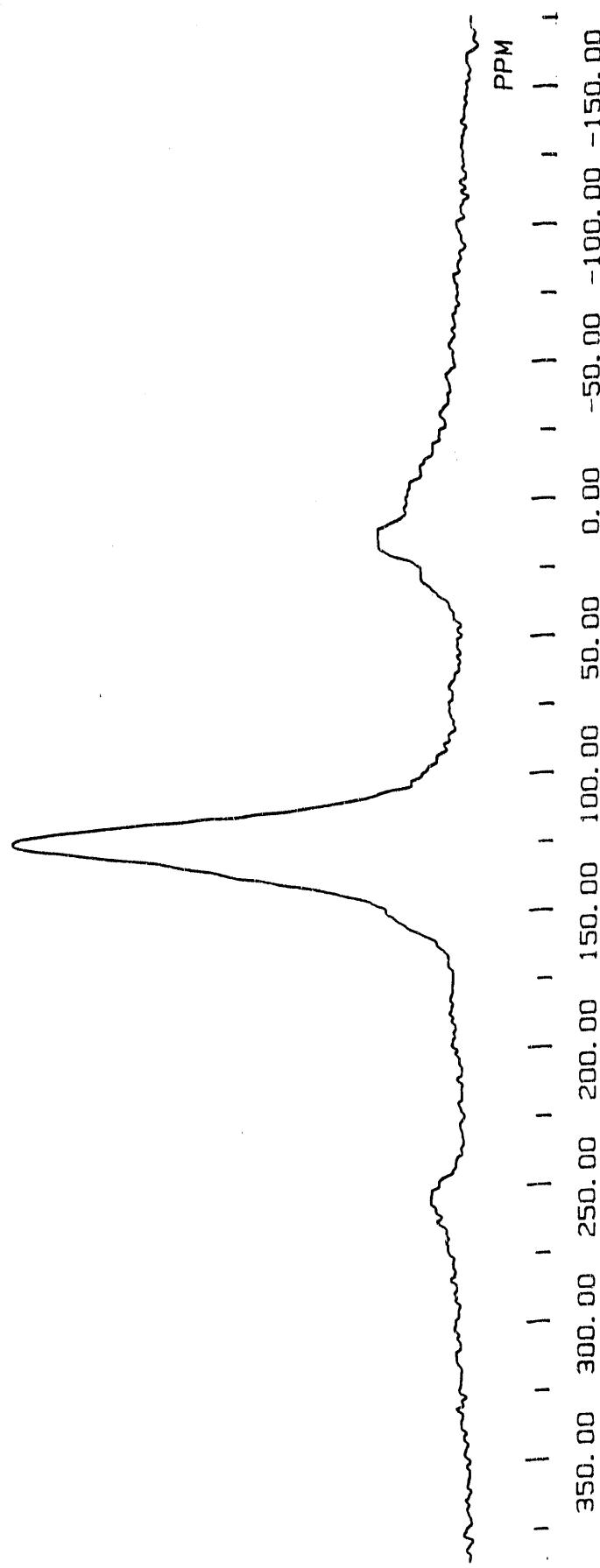


Figure 14. CPMAS ¹³C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1504 and Hondo resid (T=450° C, H₂)

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY M100-0301

COM: COAL 1504 + BLEND 450-H2 CPIAS 5.21.82
FNM: EXP1217.100
FOBS: 25.035000
NA: 5000
AL: 512
DL: 4096
TLB: 29.947
PWI: 8.0 μ s
CT: 1000.0 μ s
PD: 1.00 °
NUC: ^{13}C

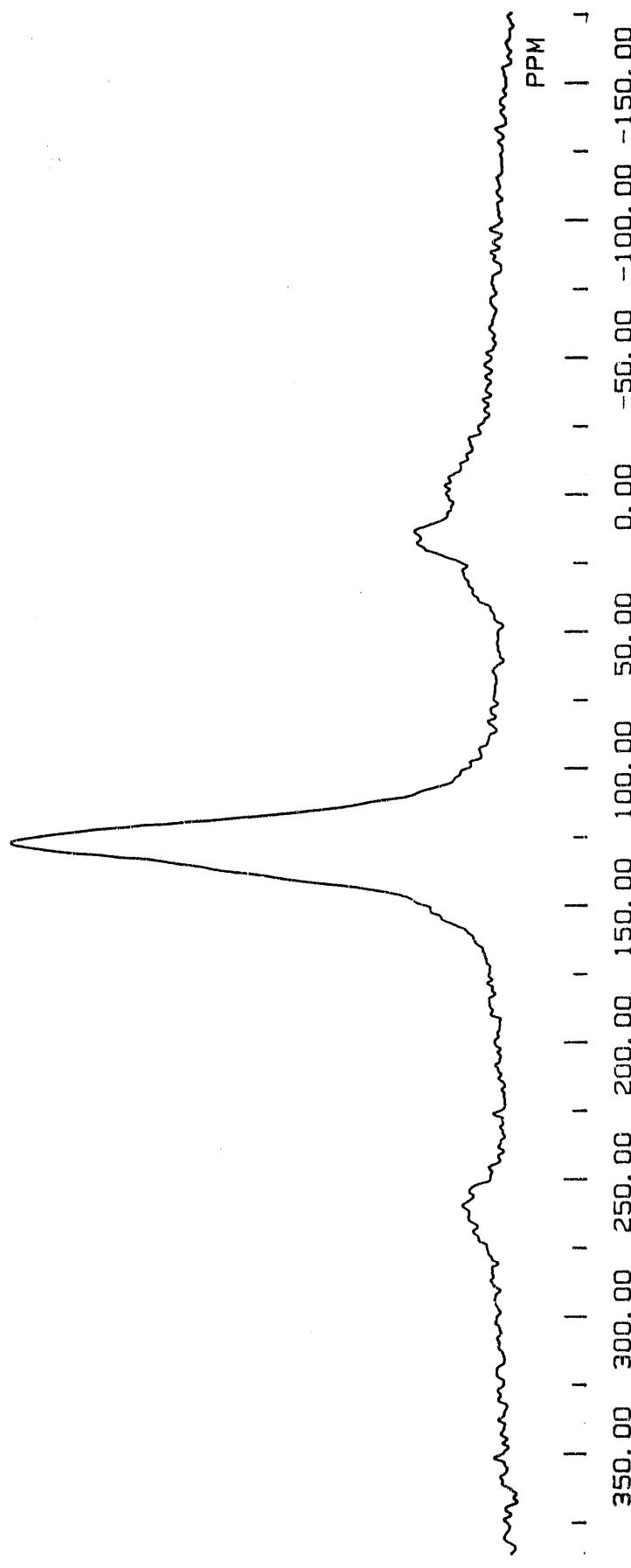


Figure 15. CPMAS ^{13}C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1504 and Blend resid (T=450° C, H_2)

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CPMAS COAL 1504 + W.TEXAS 450-H2 CPMAS 5. 21. 92

FWHM: EEP J02. J00
 FOBS: 25. 035000
 NA: 5000
 AL: 512
 BL: 4000
 T1B: 29. 947
 PW1: 8. 0 μ s
 CT: 1000. 0 μ s
 PD: 1.00 μ s
 NUC: ^{13}C

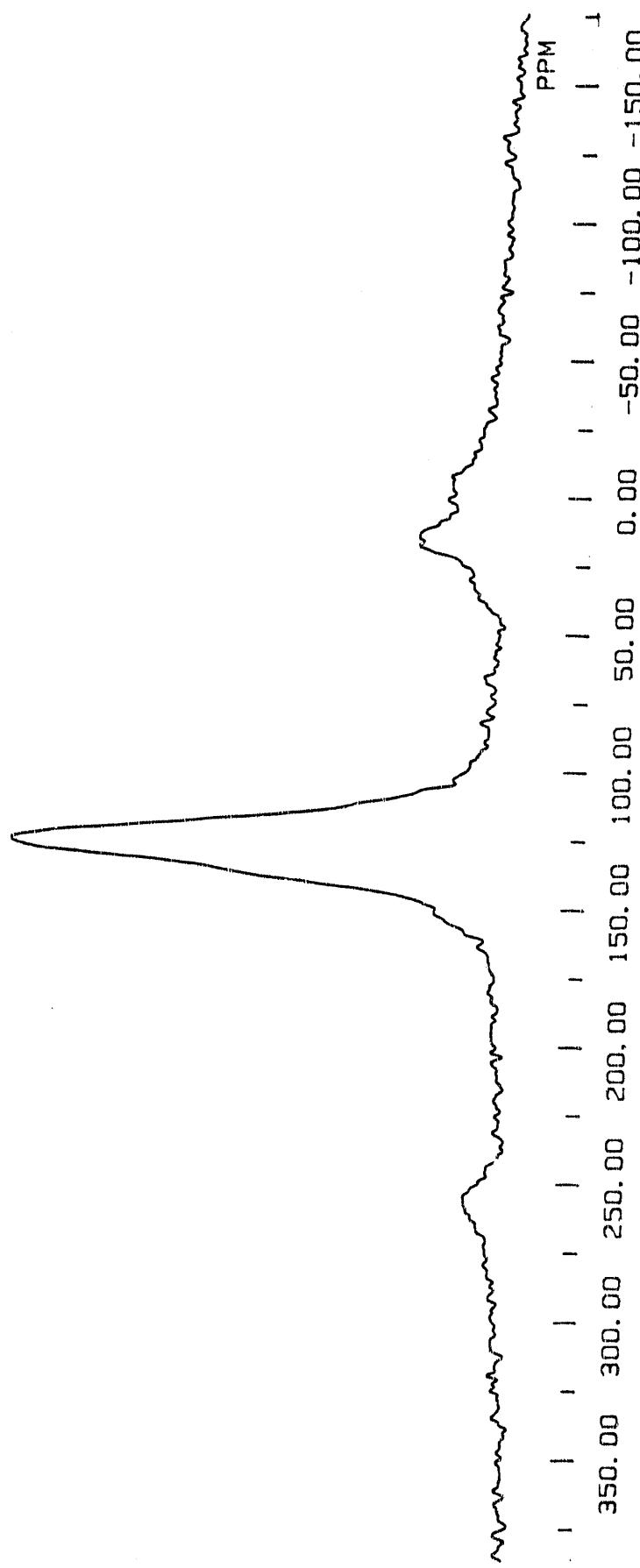


Figure 16. CPMAS ^{13}C NMR spectrum of THF-insoluble residue from coprocessing PSOC 1504 and W.Texas resid (T=450° C, CH_2)

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