



Standard Test Method for Testing Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Catalysts by Microactivity Test¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3907; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determining the activity of equilibrium or laboratory-deactivated fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts, or both. This is evaluated on the basis of weight percent conversion of gas oil in a microactivity unit. The selectivity of FCC catalysts can be determined using Test Method D 5154.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D 2887 Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography

D 5154 Test Method for Determining the Activity and Selectivity of Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Catalysts by Microactivity Test³

E 105 Practice for Probability Sampling of Materials

E 177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E 456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D32 on Catalysis and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D32.04 on Catalytic Properties.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2003. Published October 2003. Originally approved in 1992. Discontinued in 2001 and reinstated as D 3907–03. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as D 3907–00.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Withdrawn.

3.1.1 *ASTM consensus mean conversion*—each reference catalyst has a consensus mean conversion value assigned to it by Committee D32 (see 11.2).

3.1.2 *ASTM reference catalysts*—a set of equilibrium fluid cracking catalysts with conversions within the useful range of this test method is used to improve the reproducibility of test results between different laboratories. Samples of the ASTM reference catalysts can be obtained from NIST.

3.1.3 *ASTM standard feed*—a specific batch of gas oil that is used as feedstock in the described test method. This standard feed can be obtained from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).⁴

3.1.4 *conversion calibration curve*—a calibration curve can be obtained by plotting the consensus mean conversion values for the ASTM reference catalysts (see 11.2) versus the individual laboratory-measured conversion for the same catalysts.

3.1.5 *measured conversion*—is calculated as the difference between the weight of feed used and the weight of unconverted material, divided by the weight of feed used, times 100 %. The unconverted material is defined as all liquid product with a boiling point above 216°C (421°F).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A sample of cracking catalyst in a fixed-bed reactor is contacted with gas oil (ASTM standard feed). Cracked liquid products are analyzed for unconverted material and the conversion is calculated.

4.2 A corrected conversion value can be obtained from the measured conversion and the conversion calibration curve.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The microactivity test provides data to assess the relative performance of FCC catalyst. Because results are affected by catalyst pretreatment, feedstock characteristics, test equipment, and operating parameters, adherence to this test method is a prerequisite for correct interpretation of results. Apparatus, test conditions, and analytical procedures actually used should closely resemble those described in this test method.

5.2 Caution should be used in interpreting results above 80 weight % conversion due to the significance of overcracking.

⁴ Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 3460, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-3460.