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REFERENCE

for the work: “Invention and widespread introduction of competitive Russian isomerization technology and industrial complexes Isomalk for large-scale motor gasoline production, meeting European standards requirements”, completed by composite authors: Glazov A.V., Lugovskoy A.I., Nickolaychuck V.A., Rozenberg L.S., Sannikov A.L., Fedorova M.L., Cherner A.M., Shakun A.N., nominated for Russian Federation Government Prize in Science and Technology by JSC Gazprom Neft in 2011.

The work of composite authors is dedicated to invention and widespread introduction of isomerization technology; it is the actual theme in relation to introduction of world ecological requirements for motor gasolines.

Toughening of operational and ecological requirements for motor gasolines led Russian refinery industry to necessity of introducing new technologies, which allowed to obtain environmentally friendly non-aromatic motor gasoline components.

Isomerization process became the most popular among all the processes of obtaining gasoline components over the last years. Its appeal is determined by available feed base, absence of benzene and other aromatic hydrocarbons in product, possibility of producing gasoline component with high octane number up to 93 RON, that allows to adjust motor gasoline octane number depending on fractional composition, and the lowest OPEX among processes for production of high-octane non-aromatic motor gasoline components.

Russia traditionally was inferior to the leading countries in the field of production high quality motor gasolines, particularly of isomerase containing in gasoline pool. For years in Russian oil refining transition to high-quality motor gasolines was restrained by underdevelopment of secondary processes, which allow to obtain environmentally friendly high-octane non-aromatic gasoline components. This fact depends on both lagging in regulatory framework and absence of Russian world class technology.

