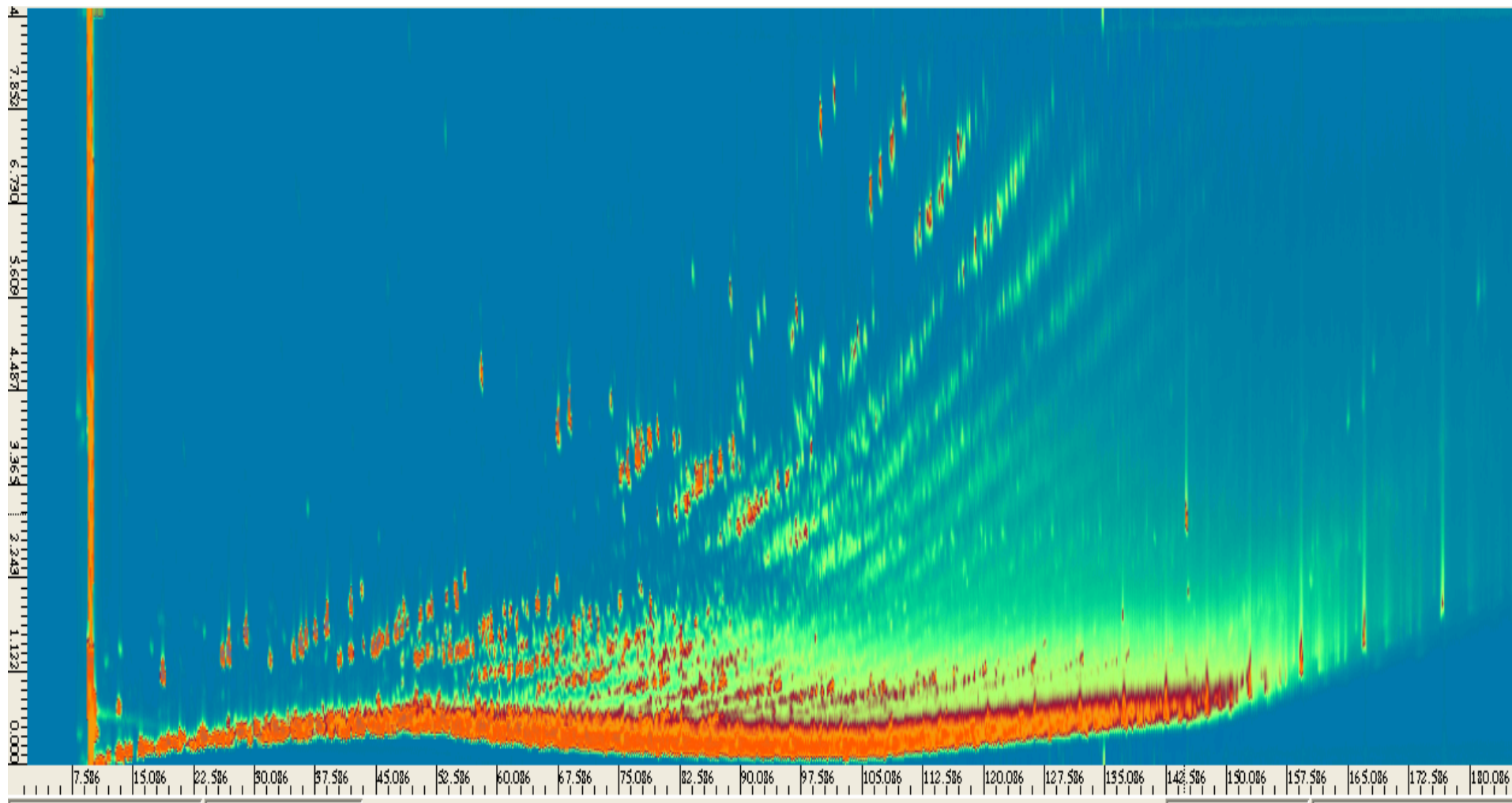


Characterization of Hydrocarbons in petroleum fractions using Comprehensive Gas-Chromatography GCxGC coupled with Fast Scan Quadrupole MSD

Marc Gibert - Ingeniería Analítica s.L.

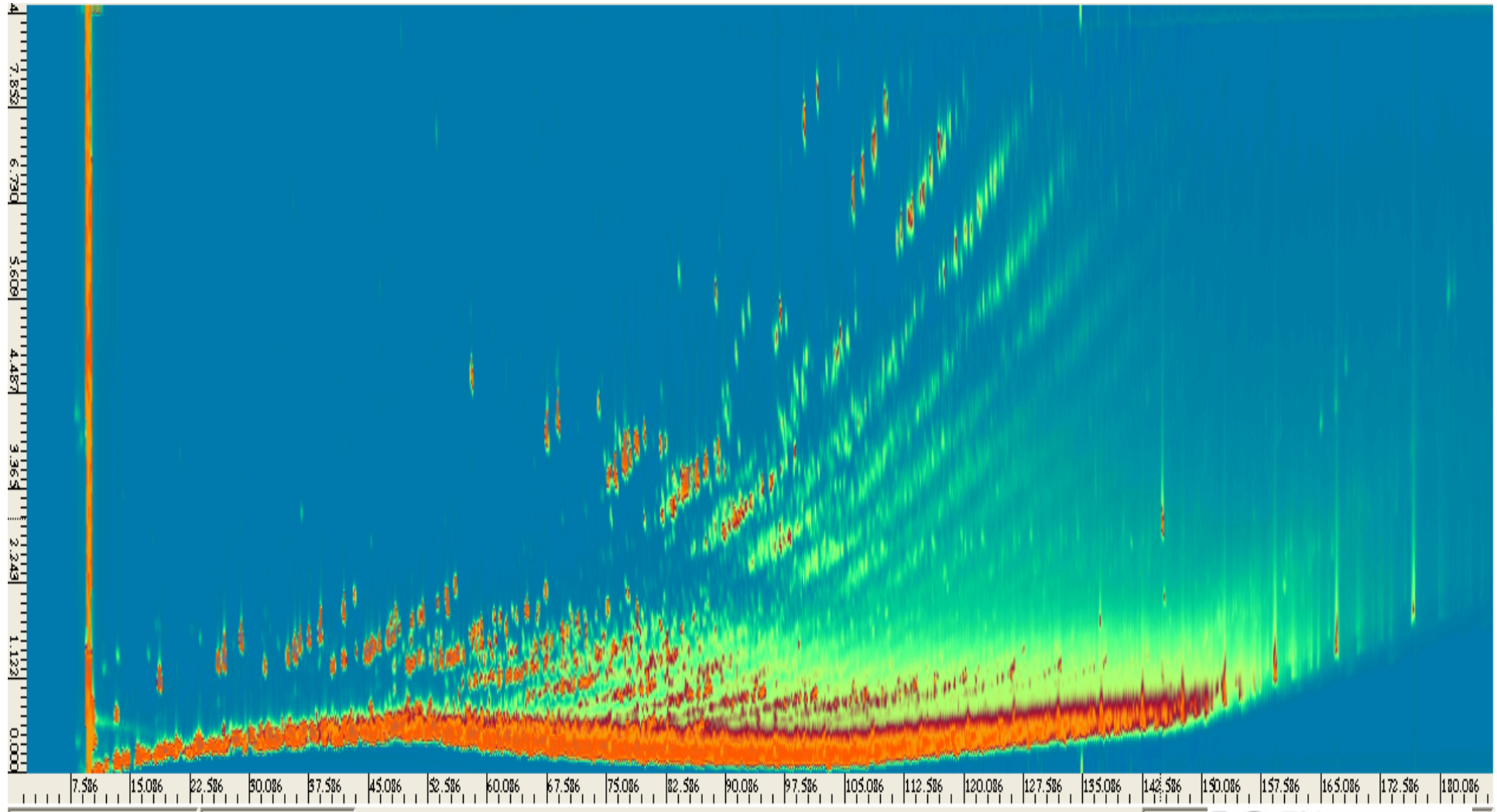
Why GCxGC-MSD in petrochemistry



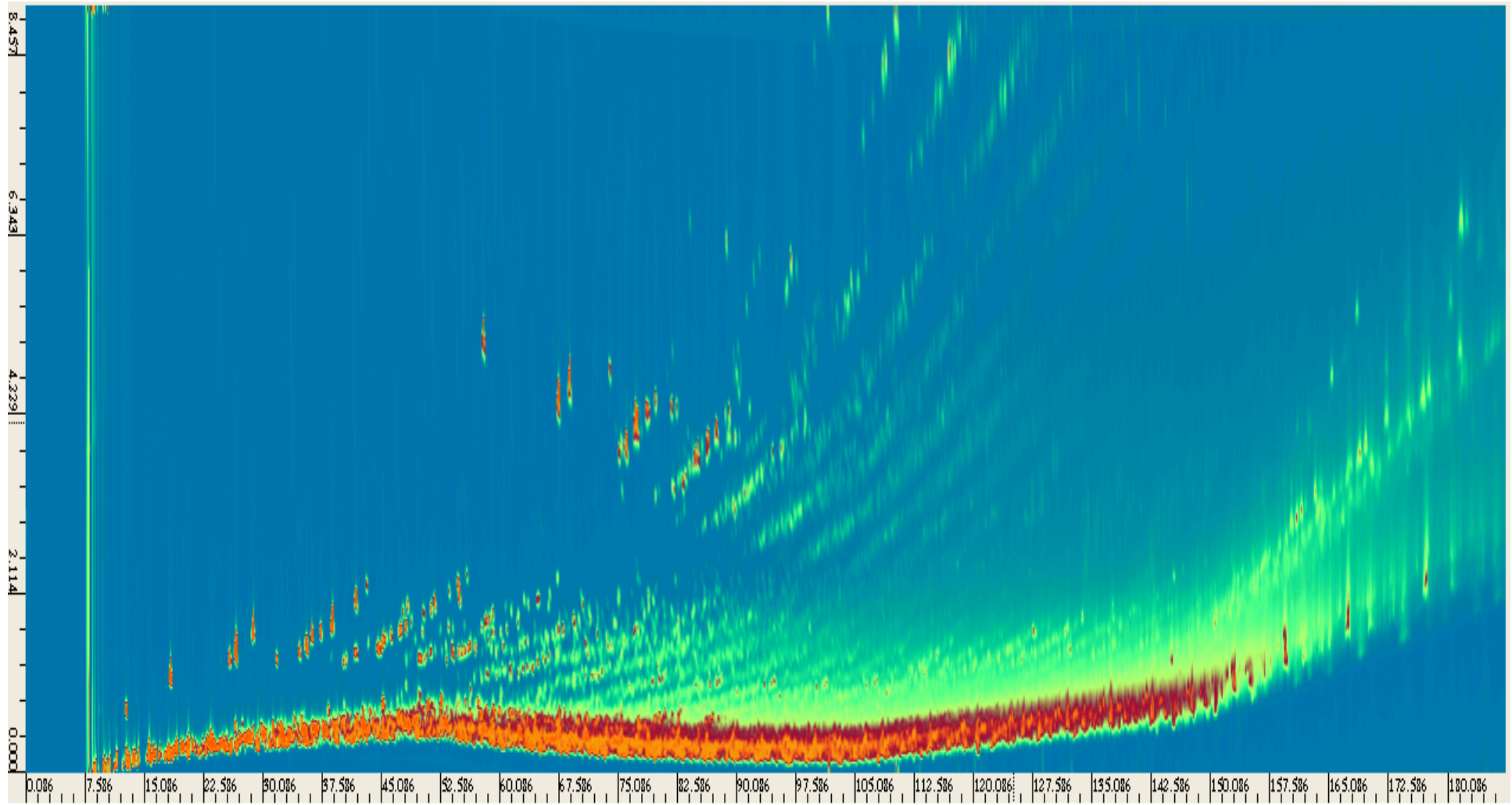
Which information is in this picture

- Fingerprint of crude oils (based on bidimensional distribution of more than 1000 compounds)

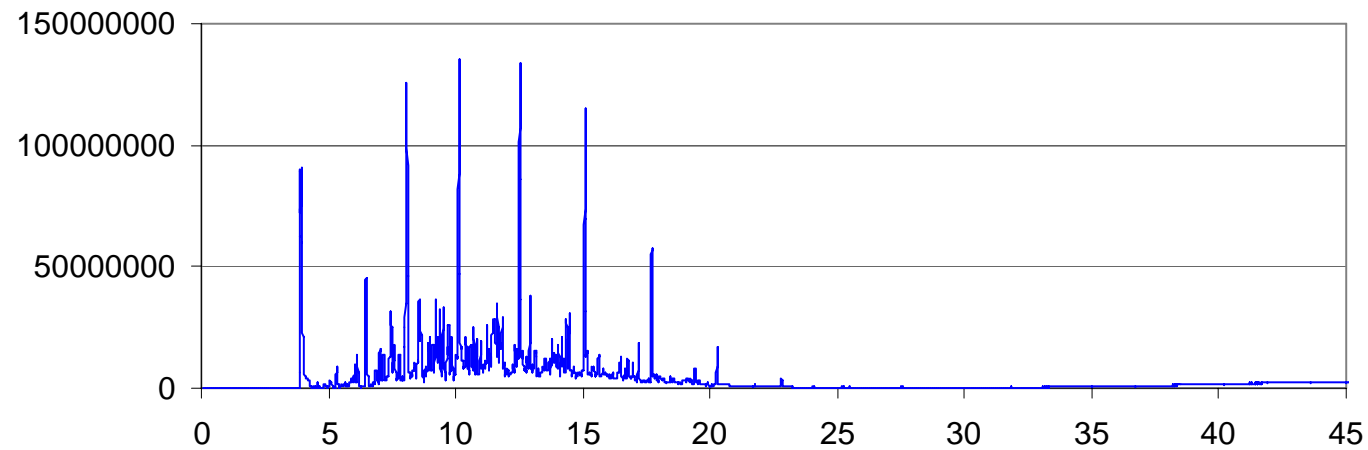
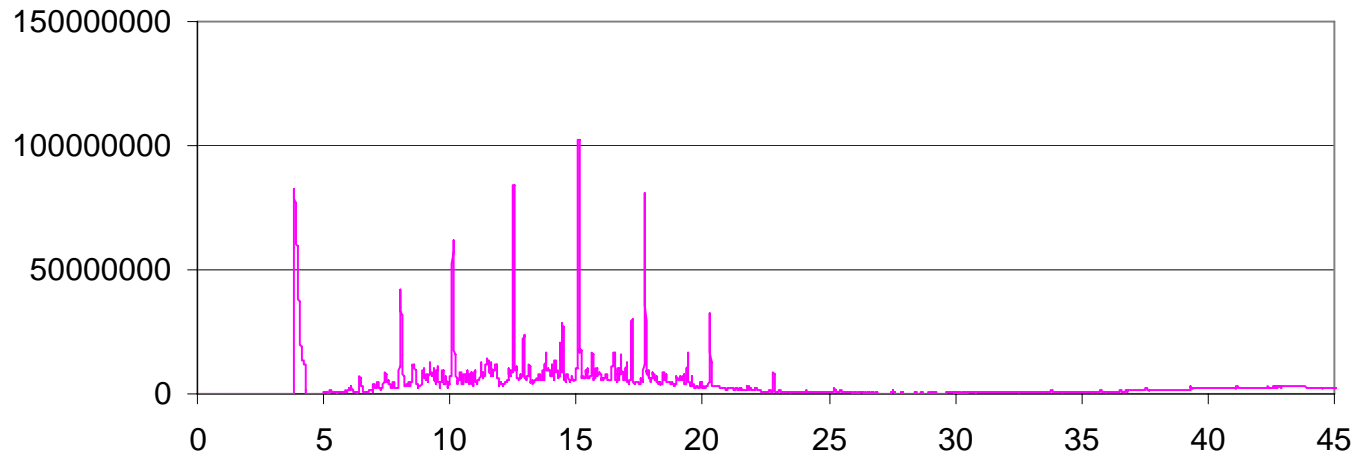
Light crude oil A



Light crude oil C



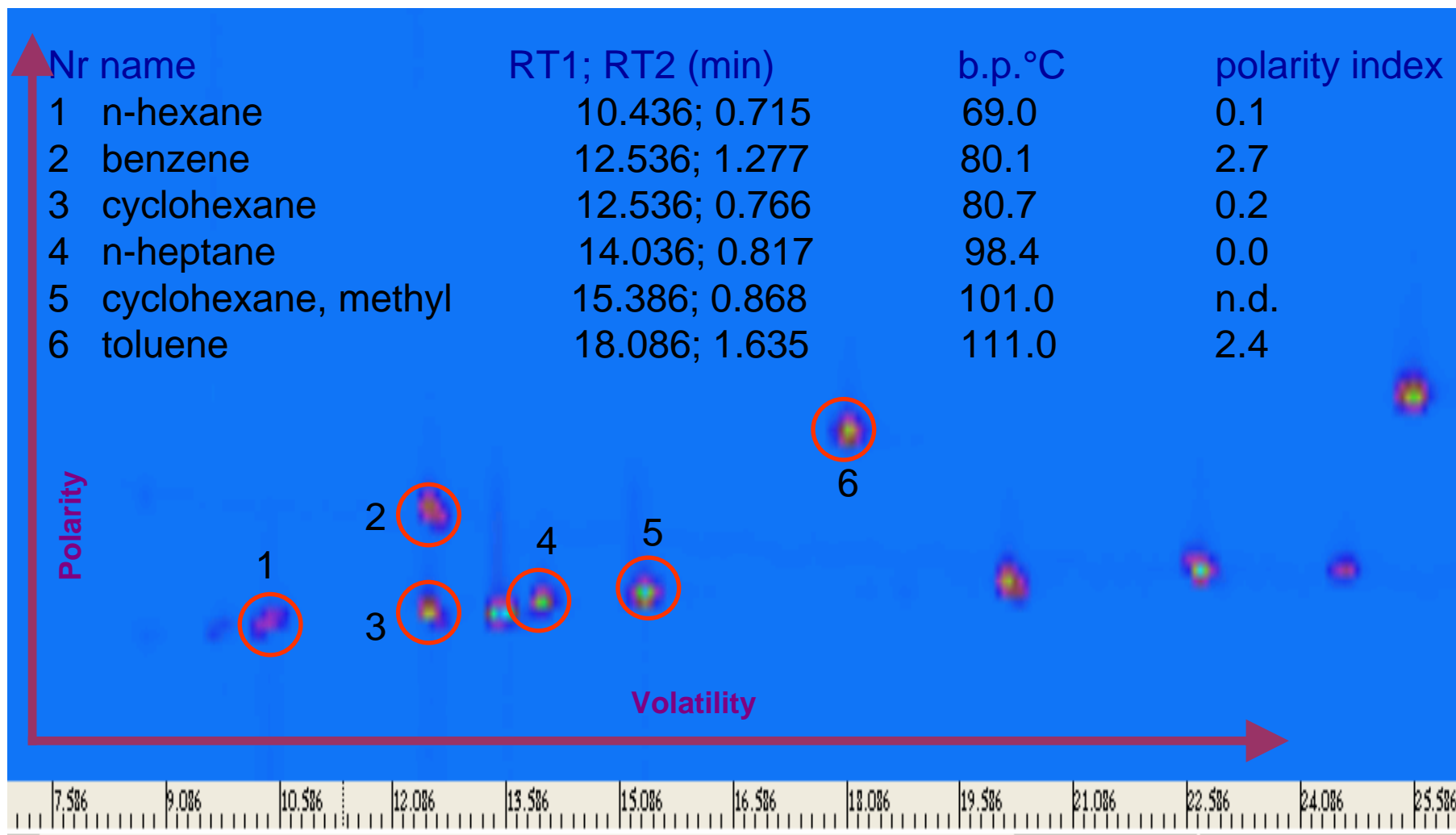
Light crude oil GC-MS chromatograms comparison



Which information is in this picture

- Fingerprint of crude oils (based on bidimensional distribution of more than 1000 compounds)
- Chemical information (chemical structure, volatility, polarity, etc.)

Volatility vs. Polarity



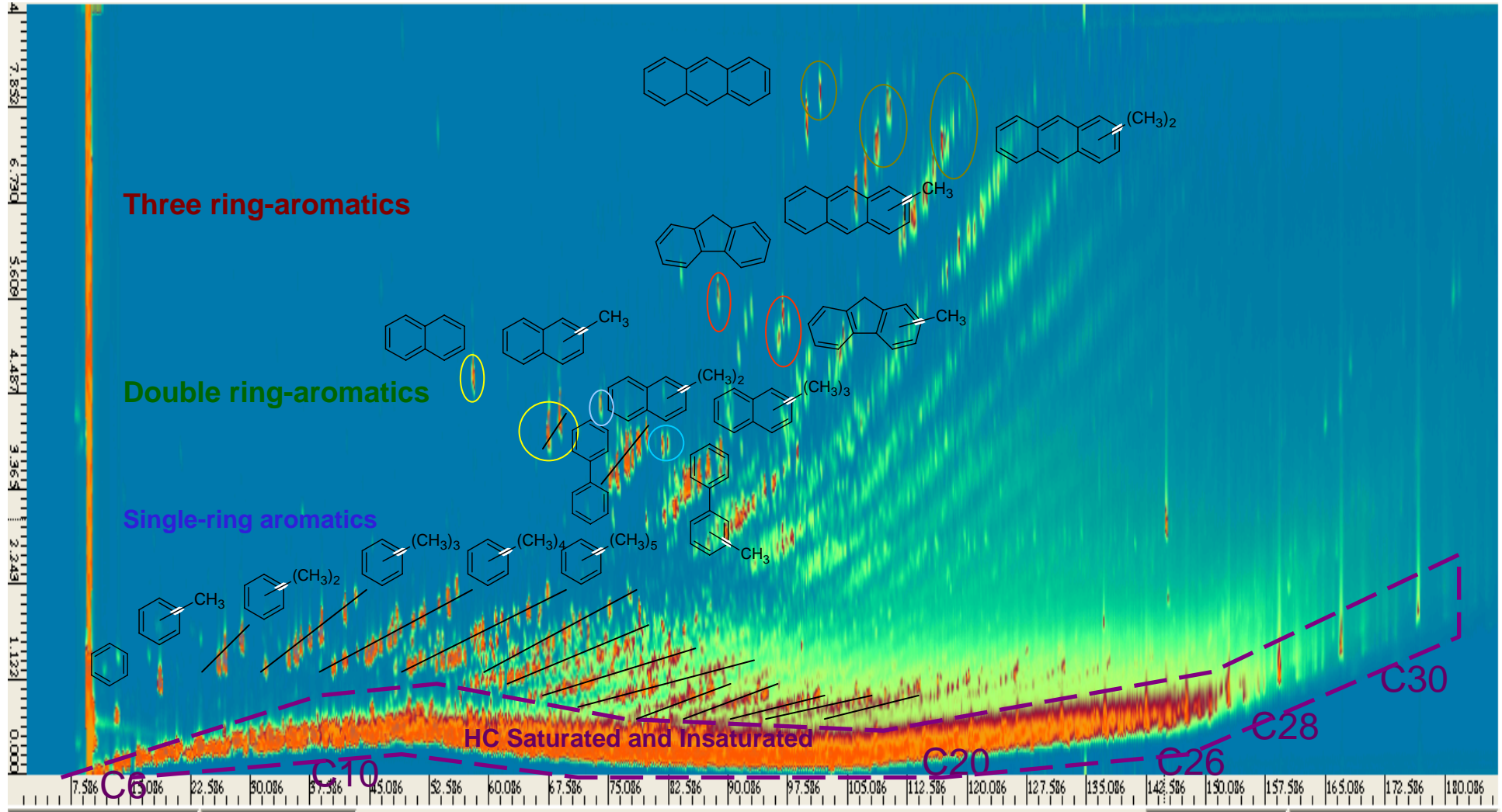
Which information is in this picture

- Fingerprint of crude oils (based on bidimensional distribution of more than 1000 compounds)
- Chemical information (chemical structure, volatility, polarity, etc.)
- Information for application purposes (compound identification for geological exploration and process refinery uses)

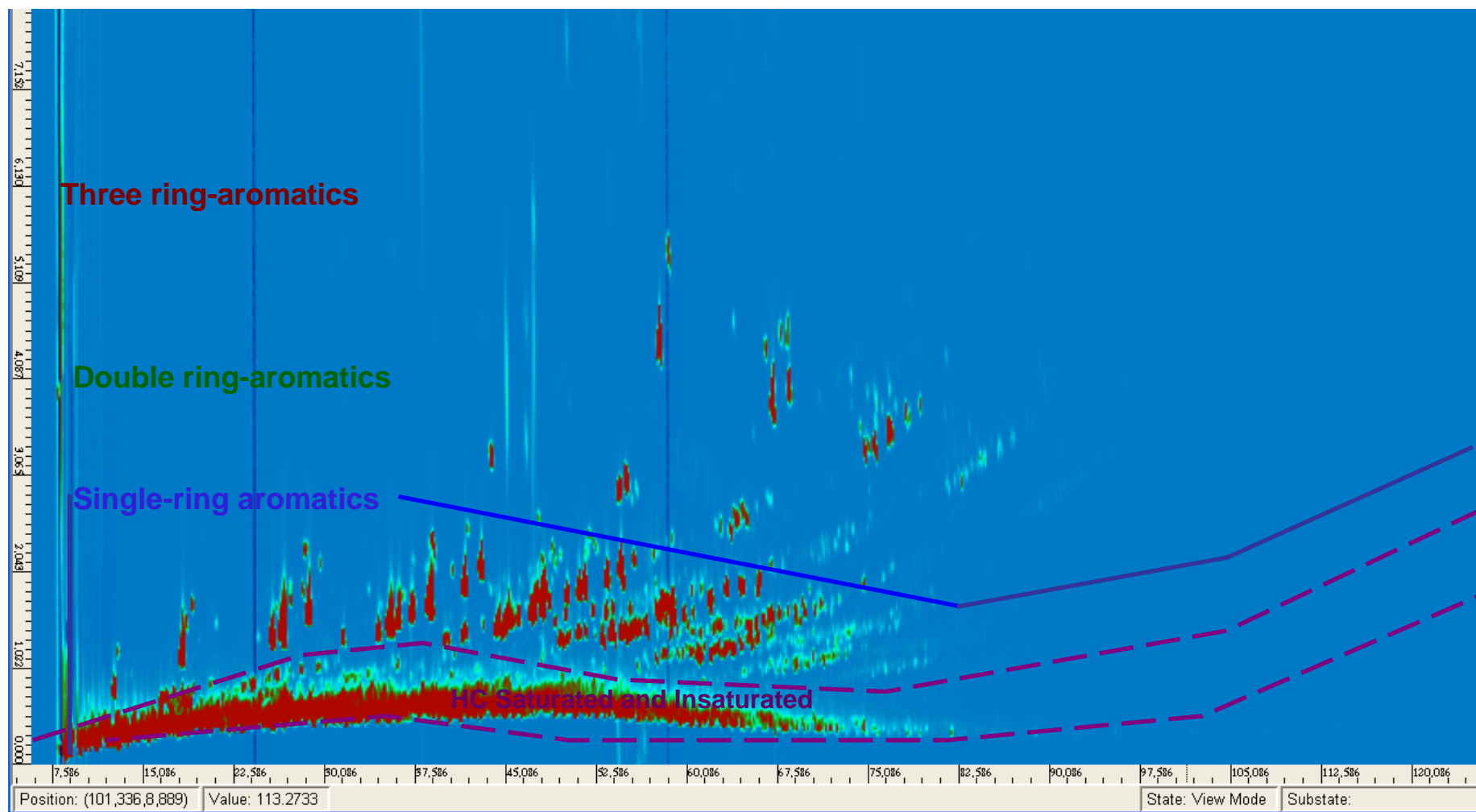
GC x GC method approach

- Goal: use the potentiality of the GCxGC to obtain as much as possible information and simplify instrument use for routine analysis
- One GCxGC method is here described:
 - to optimise the separation among classes;
 - to discriminate among information the more interesting ones:
 - Hydrocarbons group type
 - S-containing compounds
 - N-containing compounds

Hydrocarbons in light crude oil A



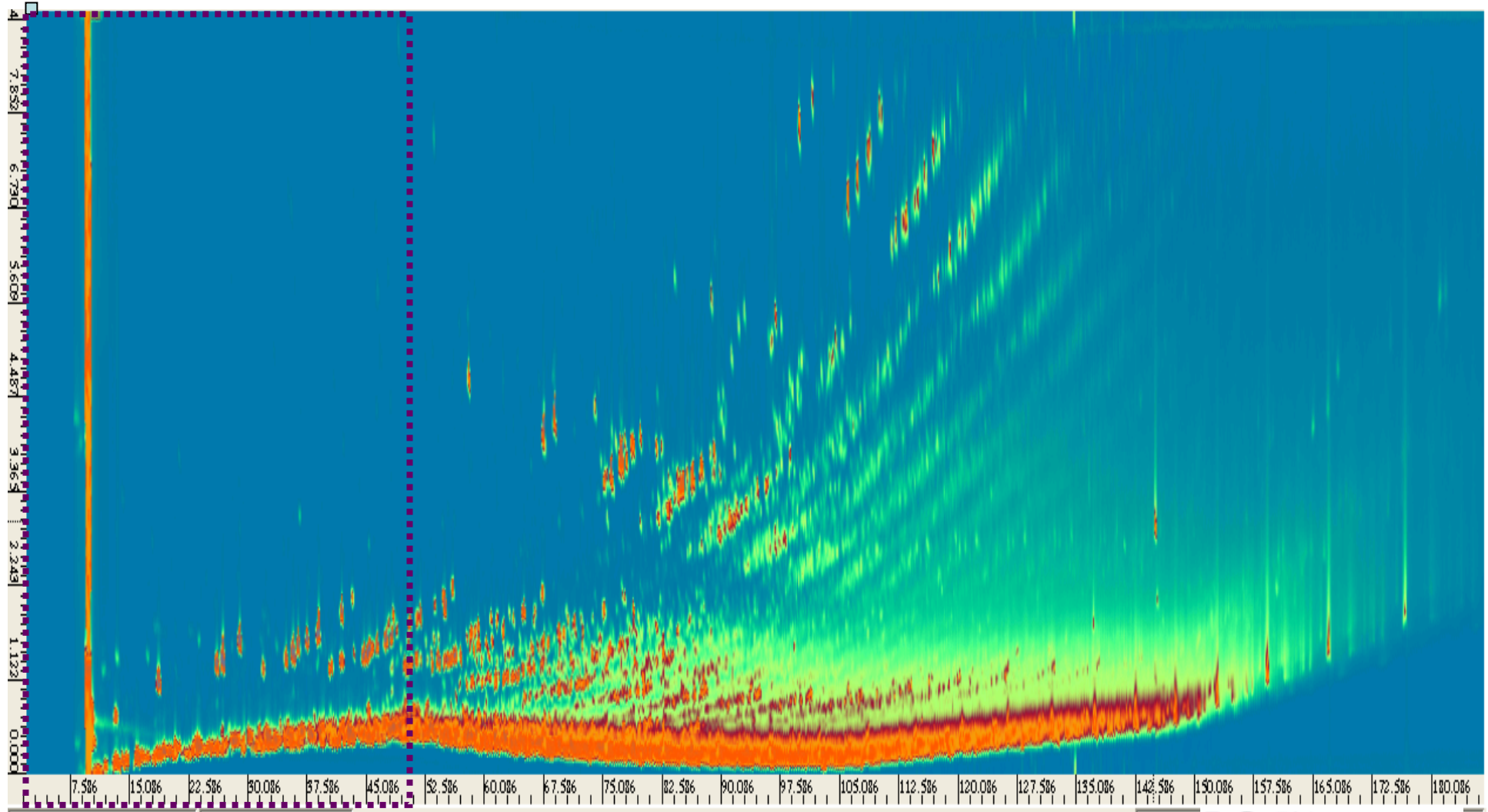
GCxGC analysis of light petroleum distillate



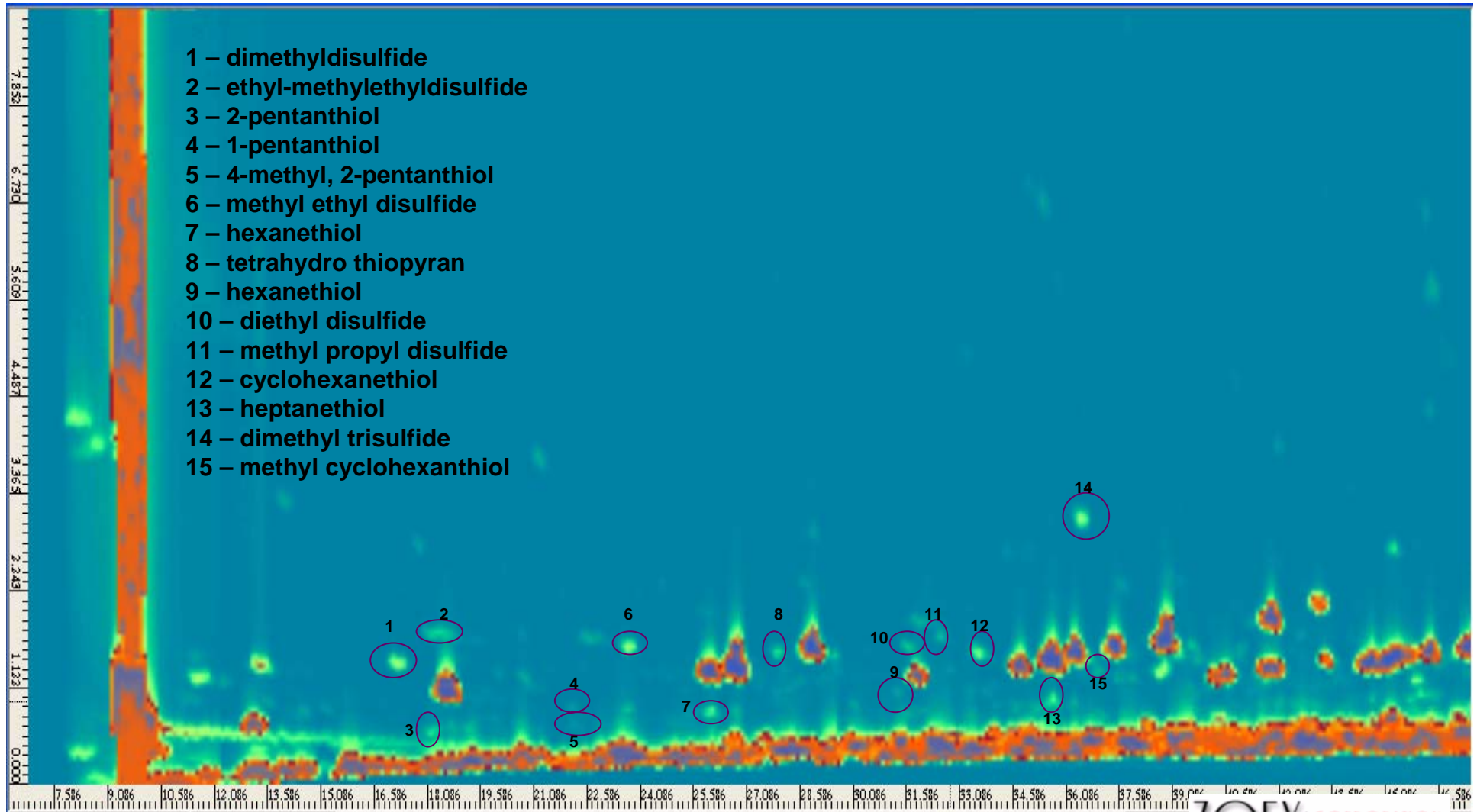
Why to study sulphur compounds

- The increasing concern on the environmental conditions requires to limit the sulphur level in diesel fuel and gasoline (e.g. the specification in Europe for S content is lower than 10 ppm S).
- Very deep conversion of sulphur compounds is therefore required to produce extremely clean transportation fuel. Nature and amount of the sulphur compounds strongly influence the conditions of desulphurisation treatments.
- The understanding and mapping of these species is of vital importance for the further treatment of oil and oil derivatives.

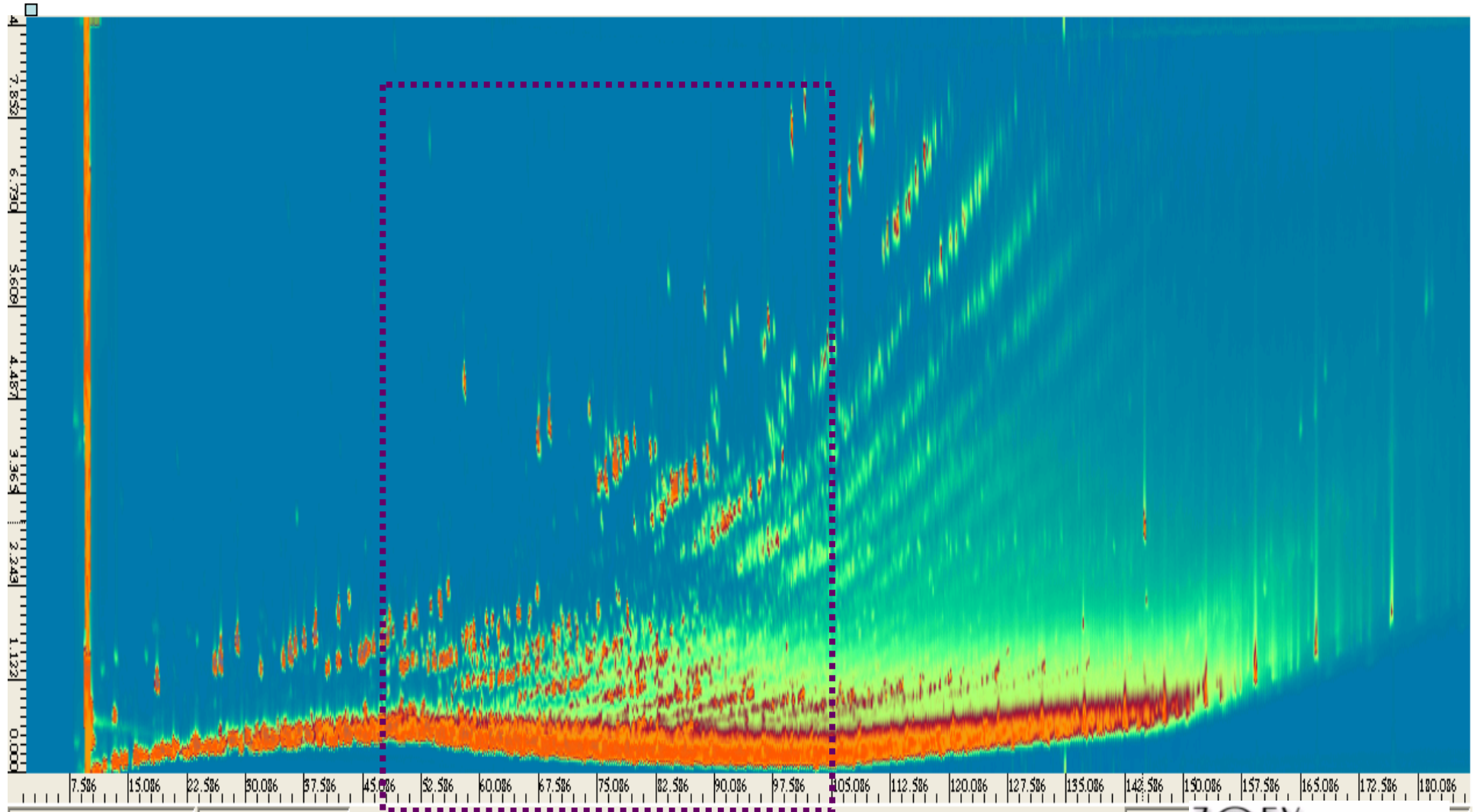
S-containing compounds in light crude oil A



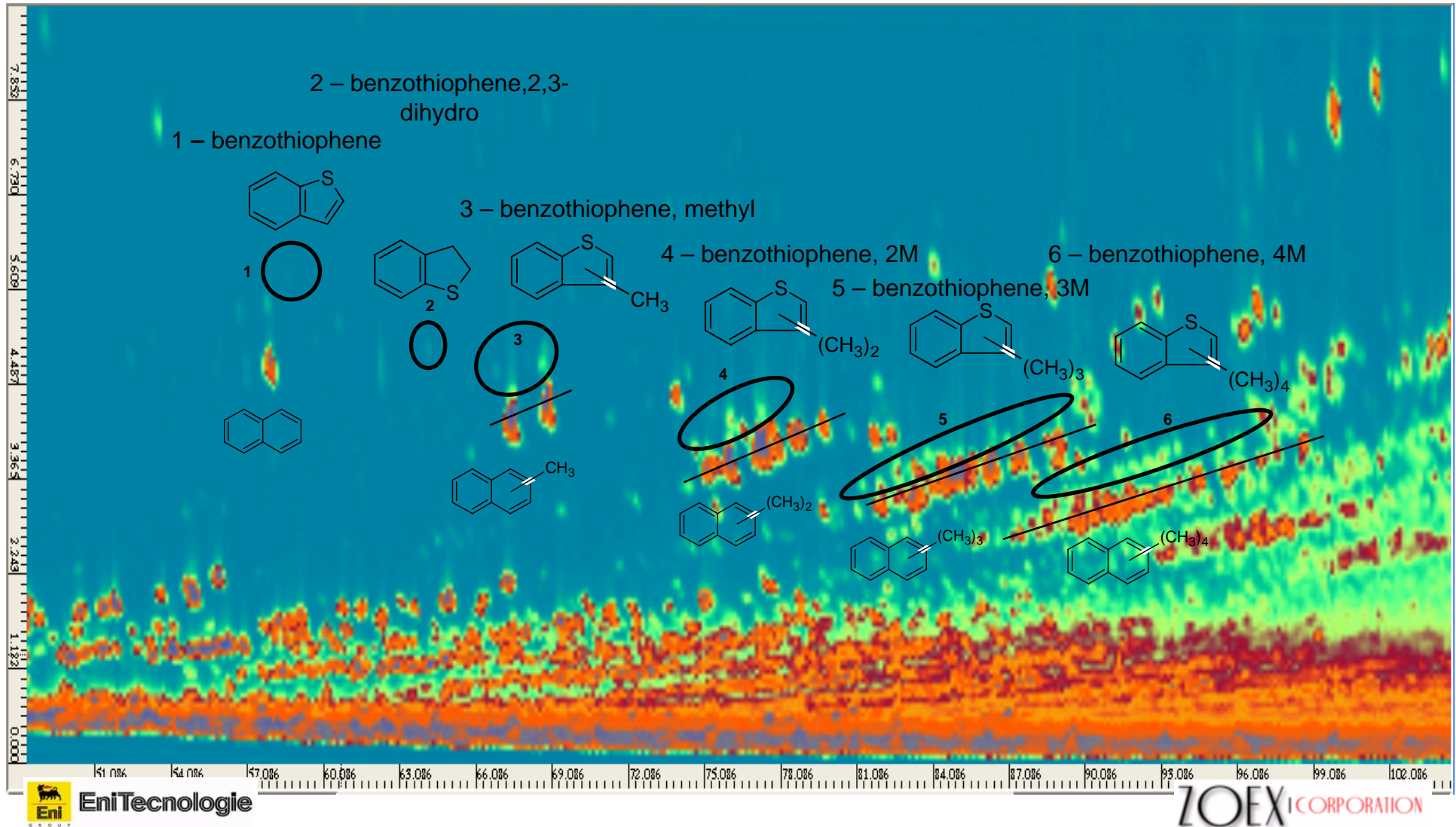
Thioles and sulfides in light crude oil A



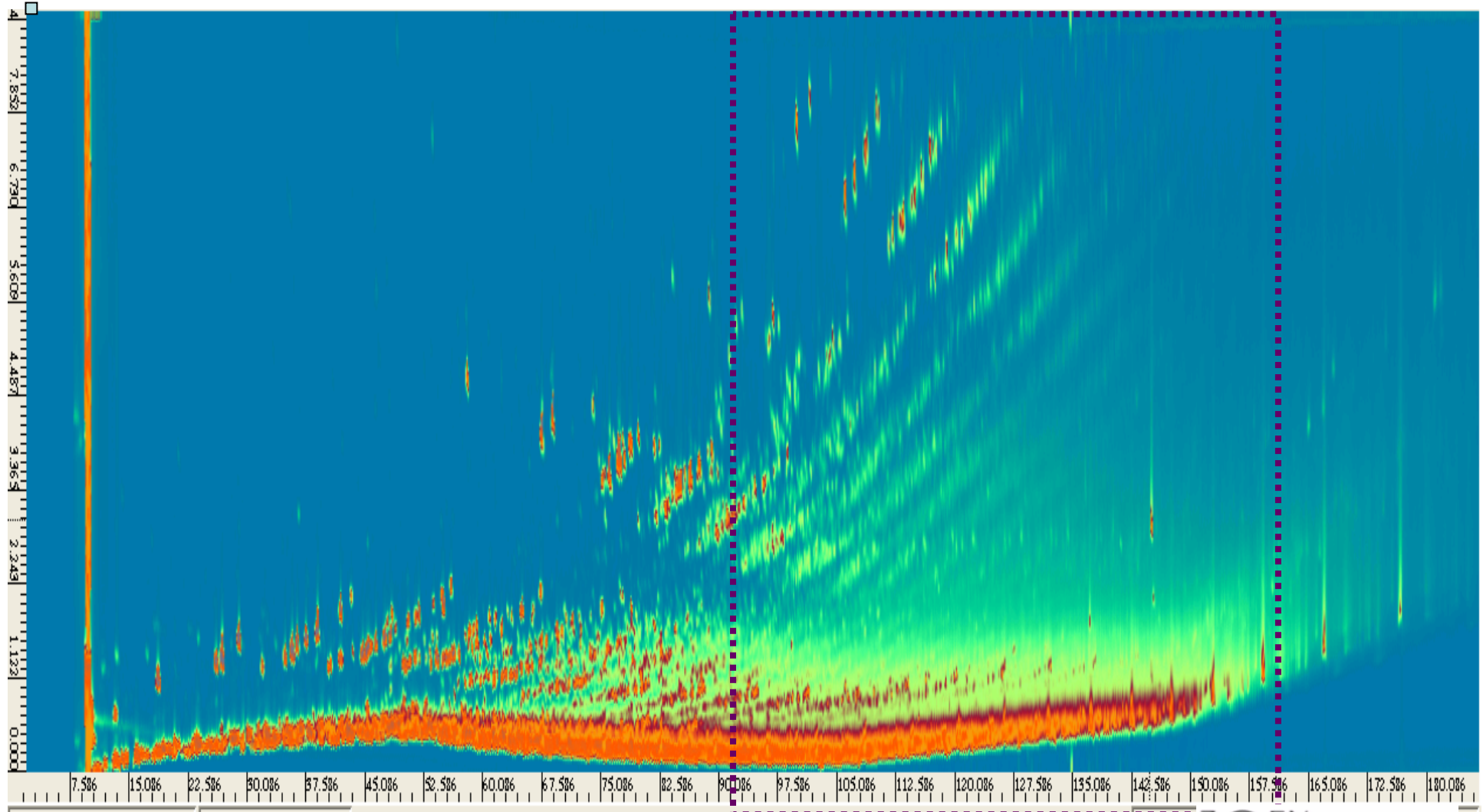
S-compounds in light crude oil A



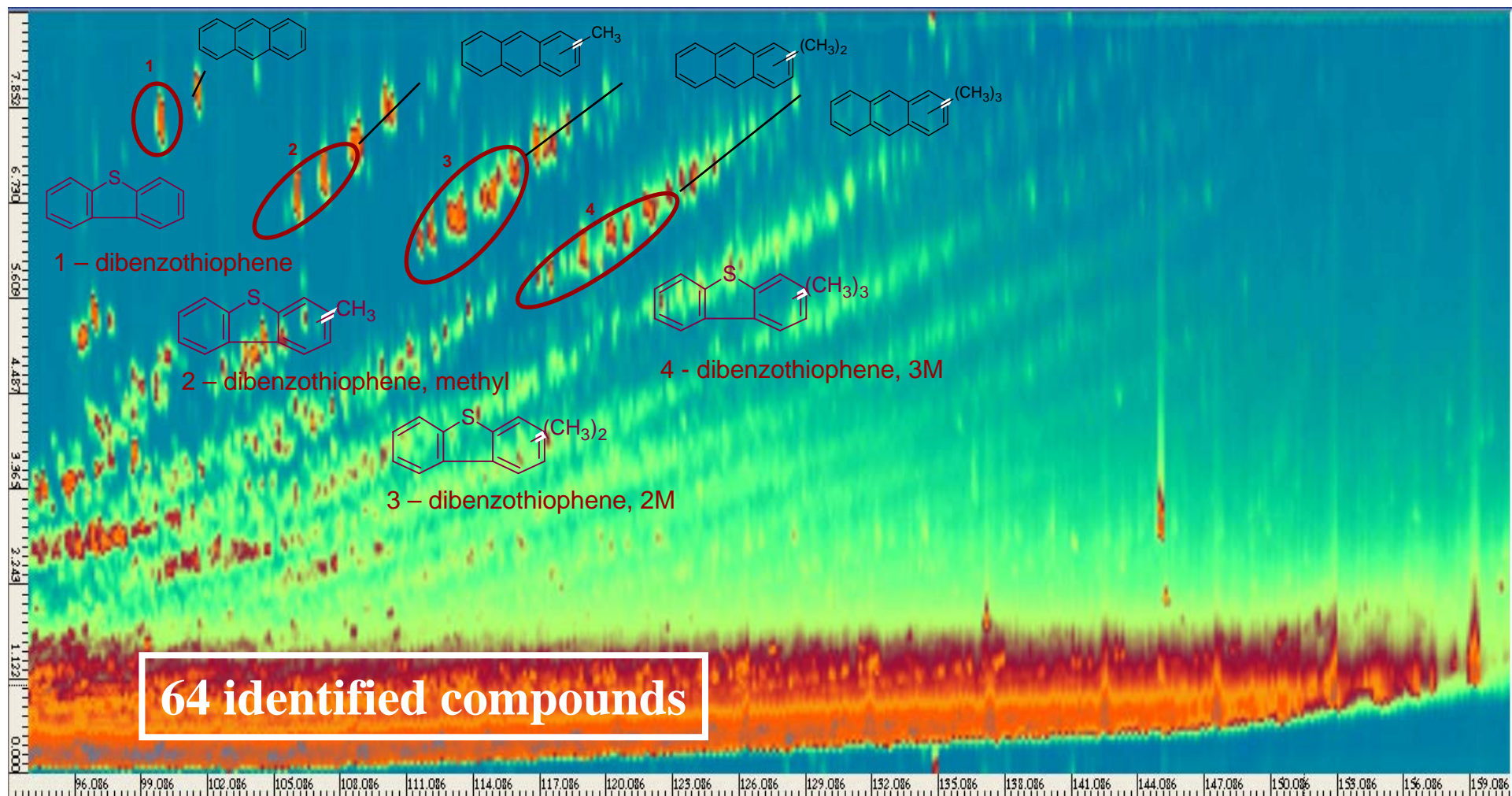
Benzothiophenes in light crude oil A



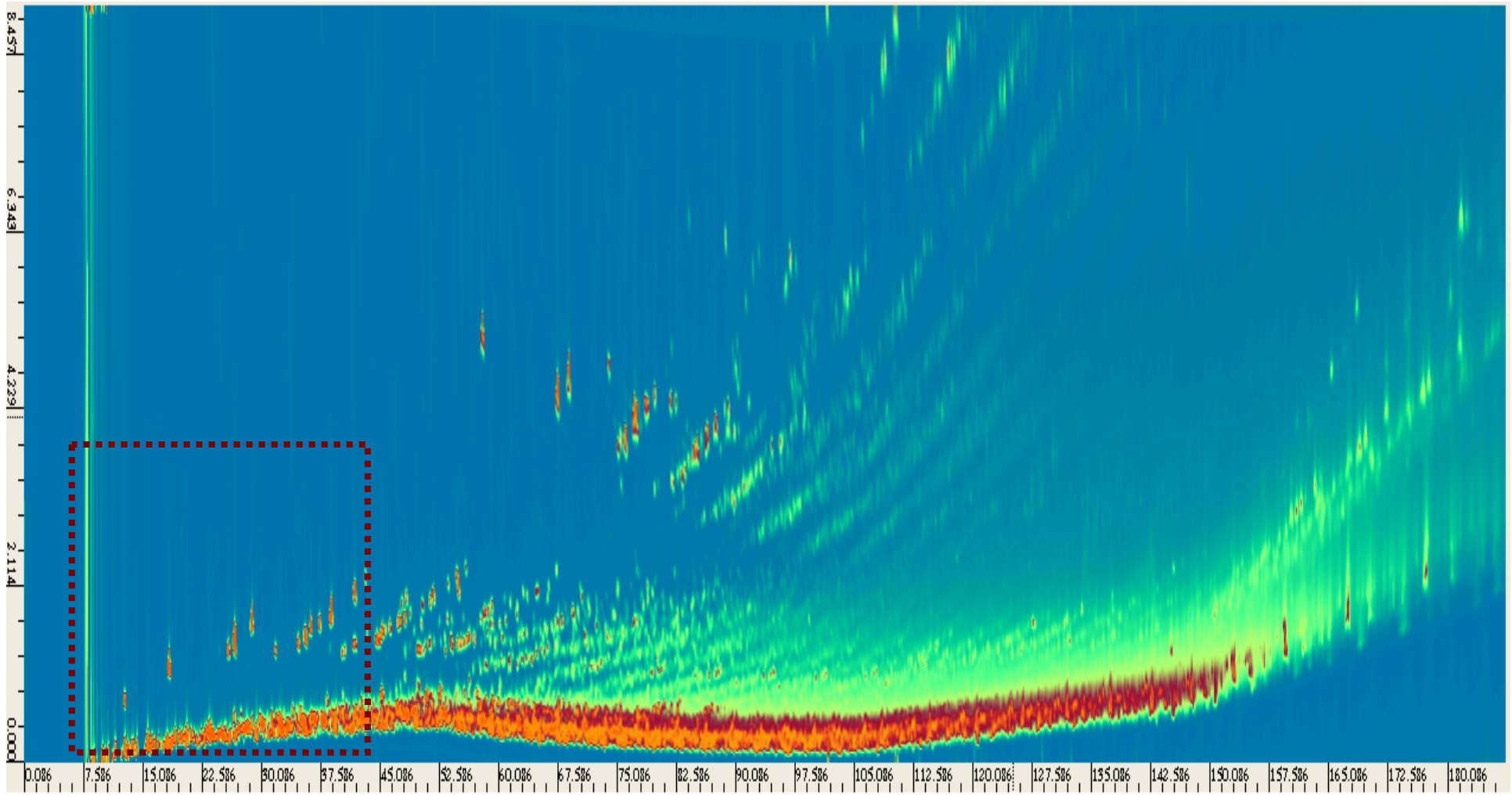
S-compounds in light crude oil A



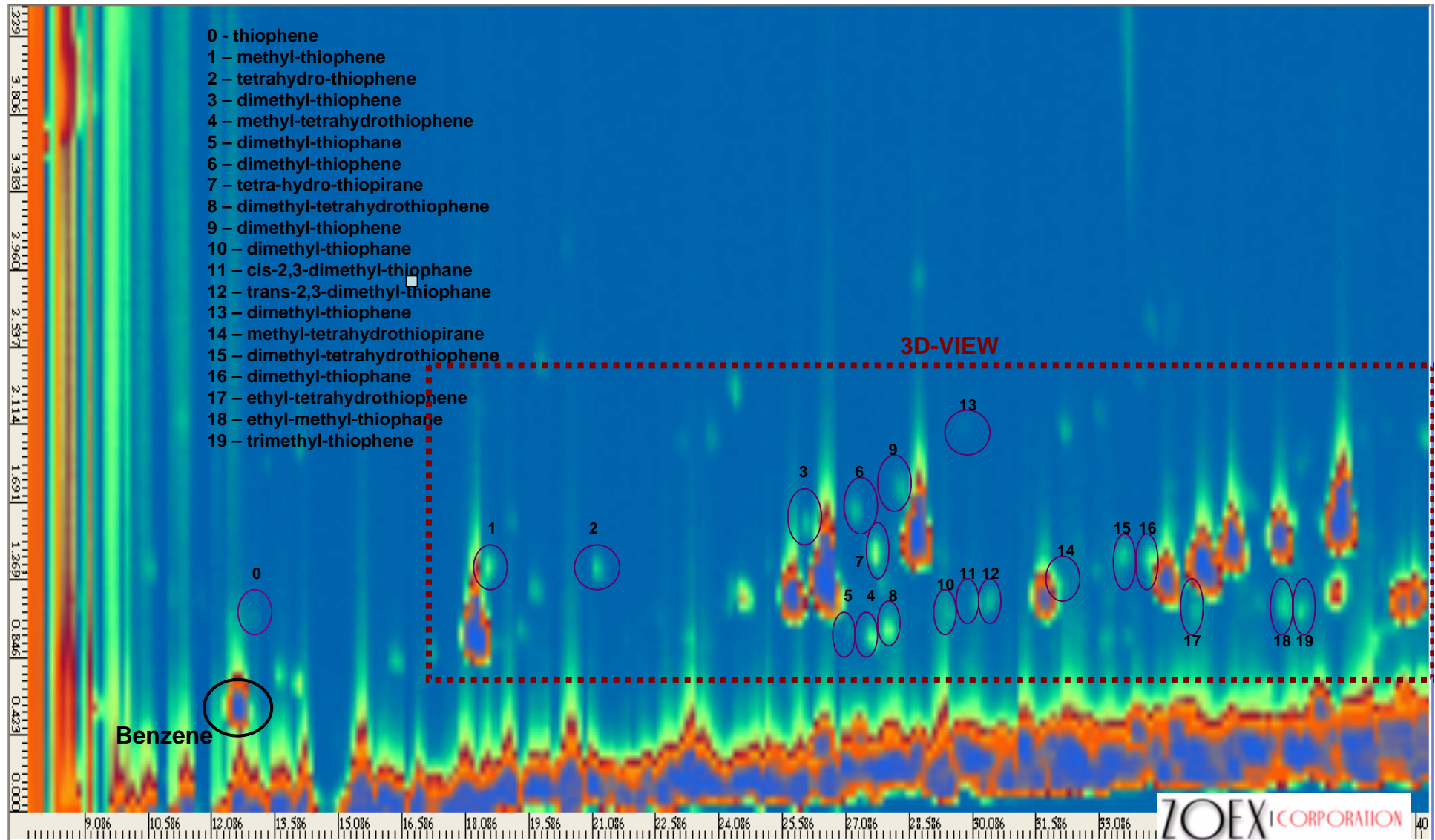
Dibenzothiophenes in light crude oil A



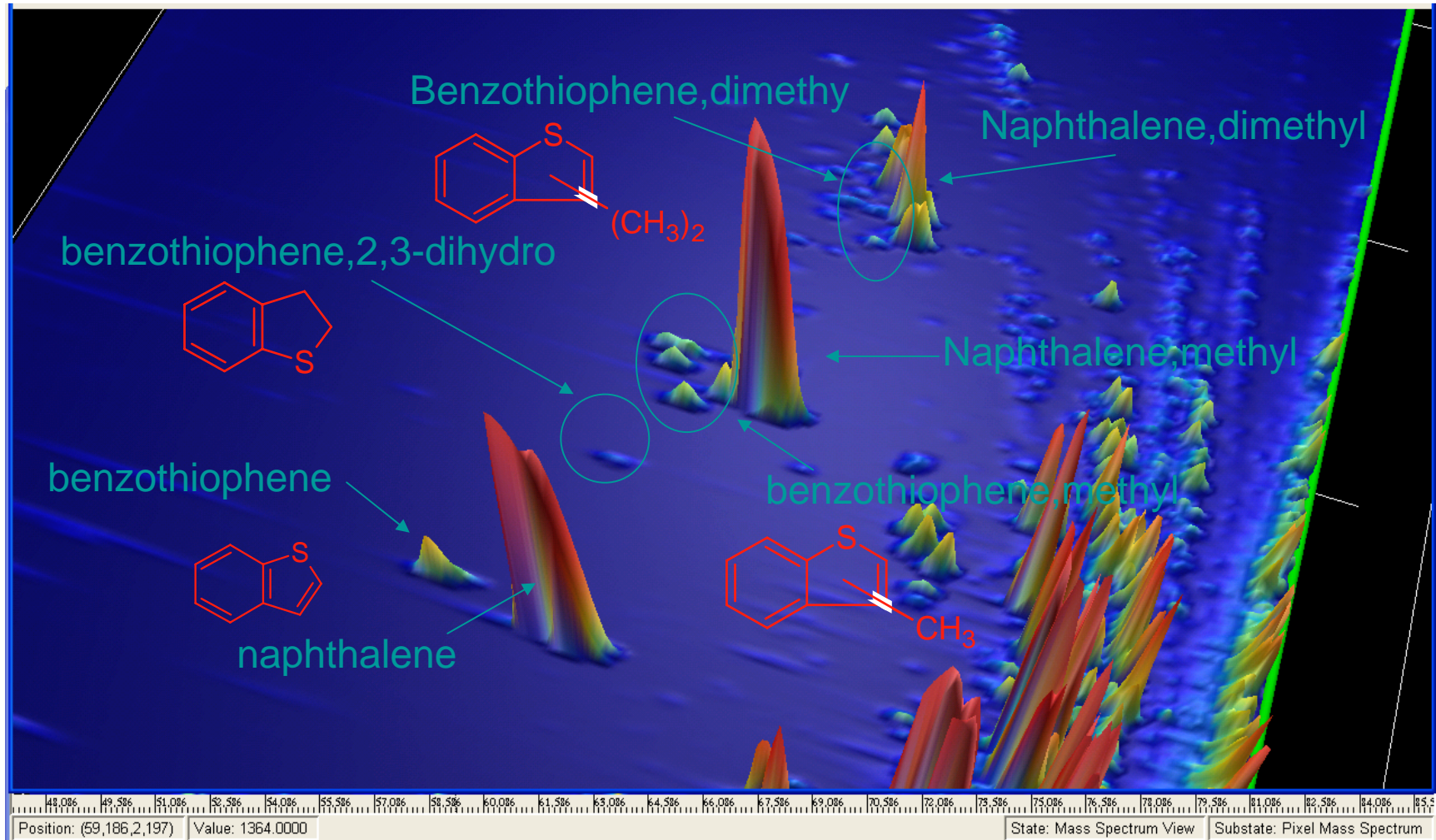
S-compounds in light crude oil C



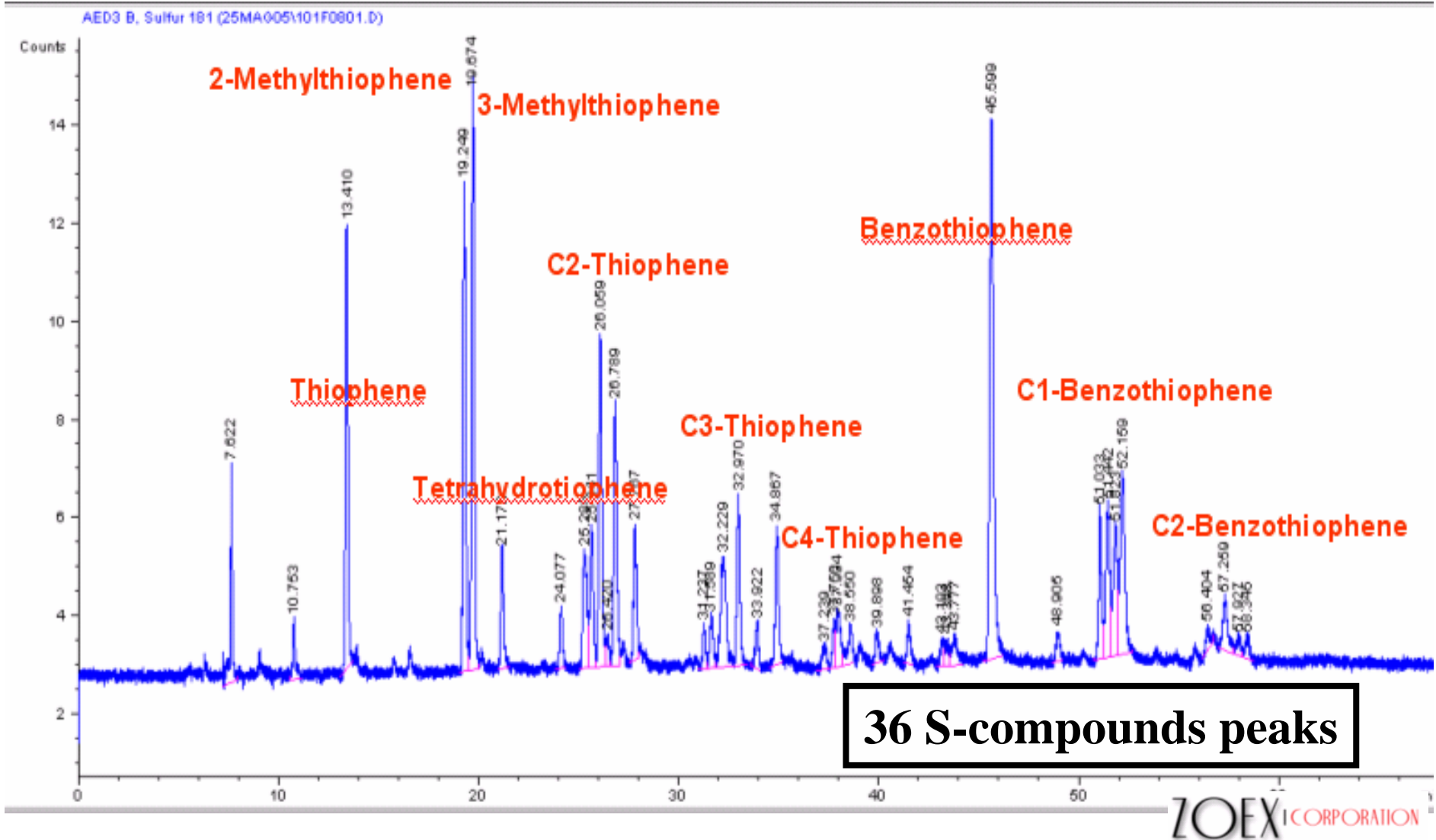
Thiophenes in light crude oil C



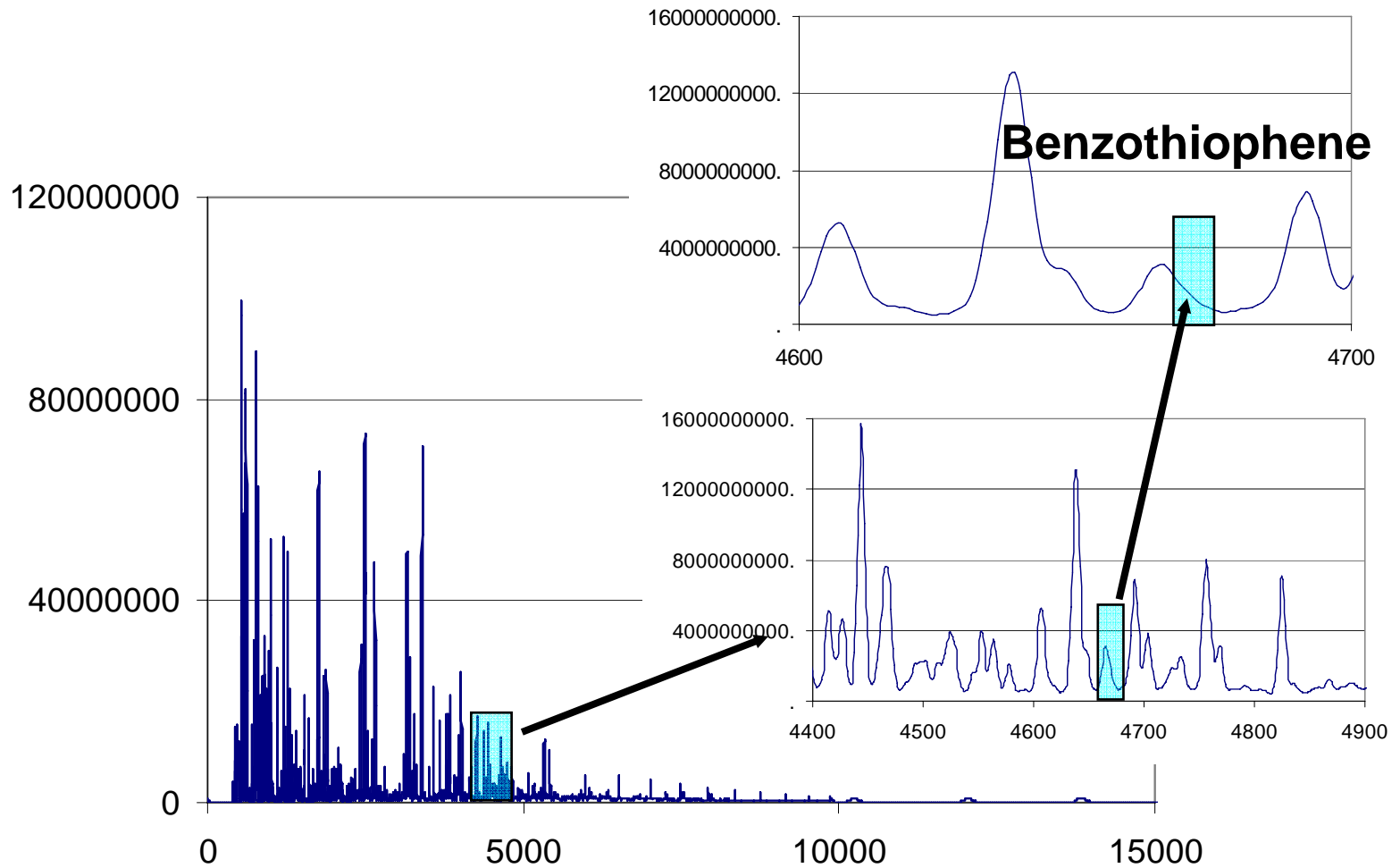
Benzothiophenes 3D-view



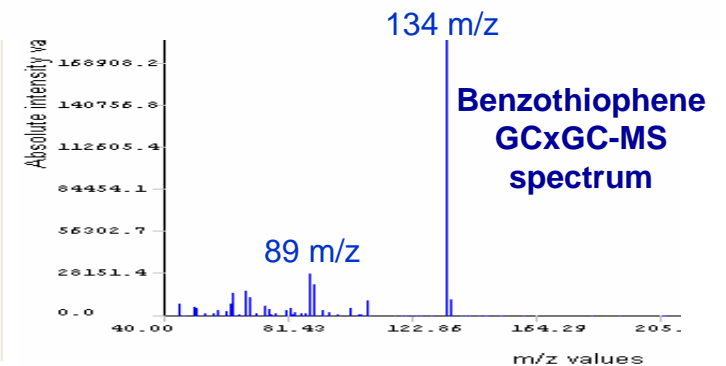
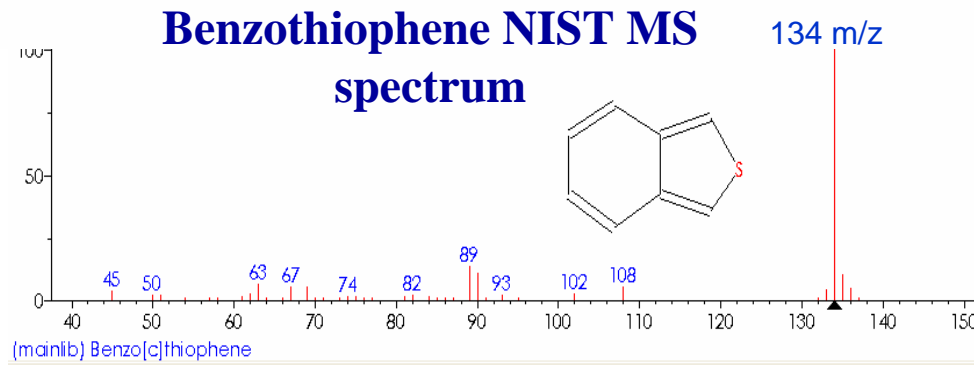
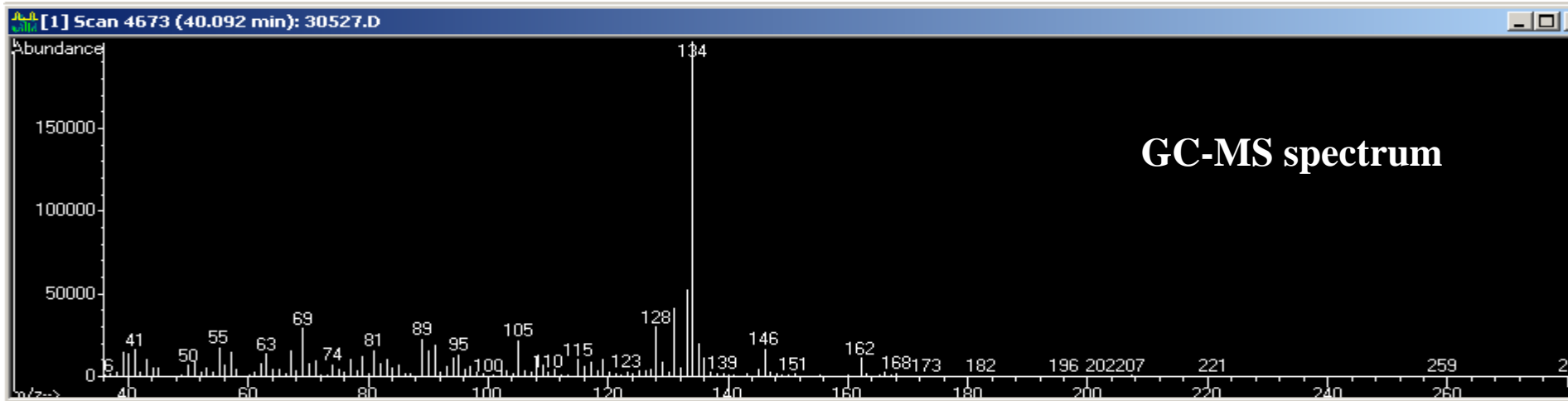
S-compound identification: comparison with GC-AED data



GC-MS analysis



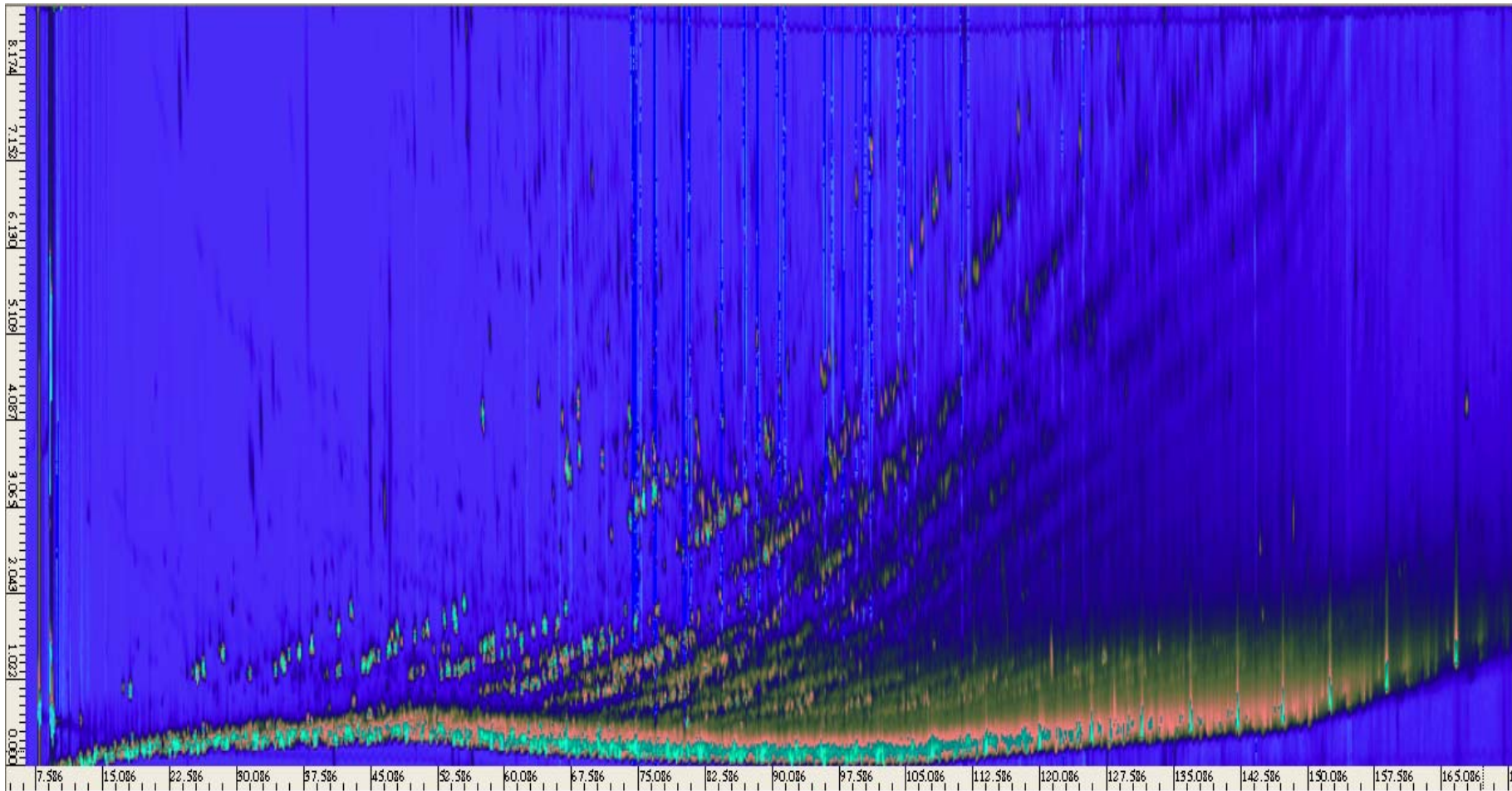
Benzothiophene GC-MS



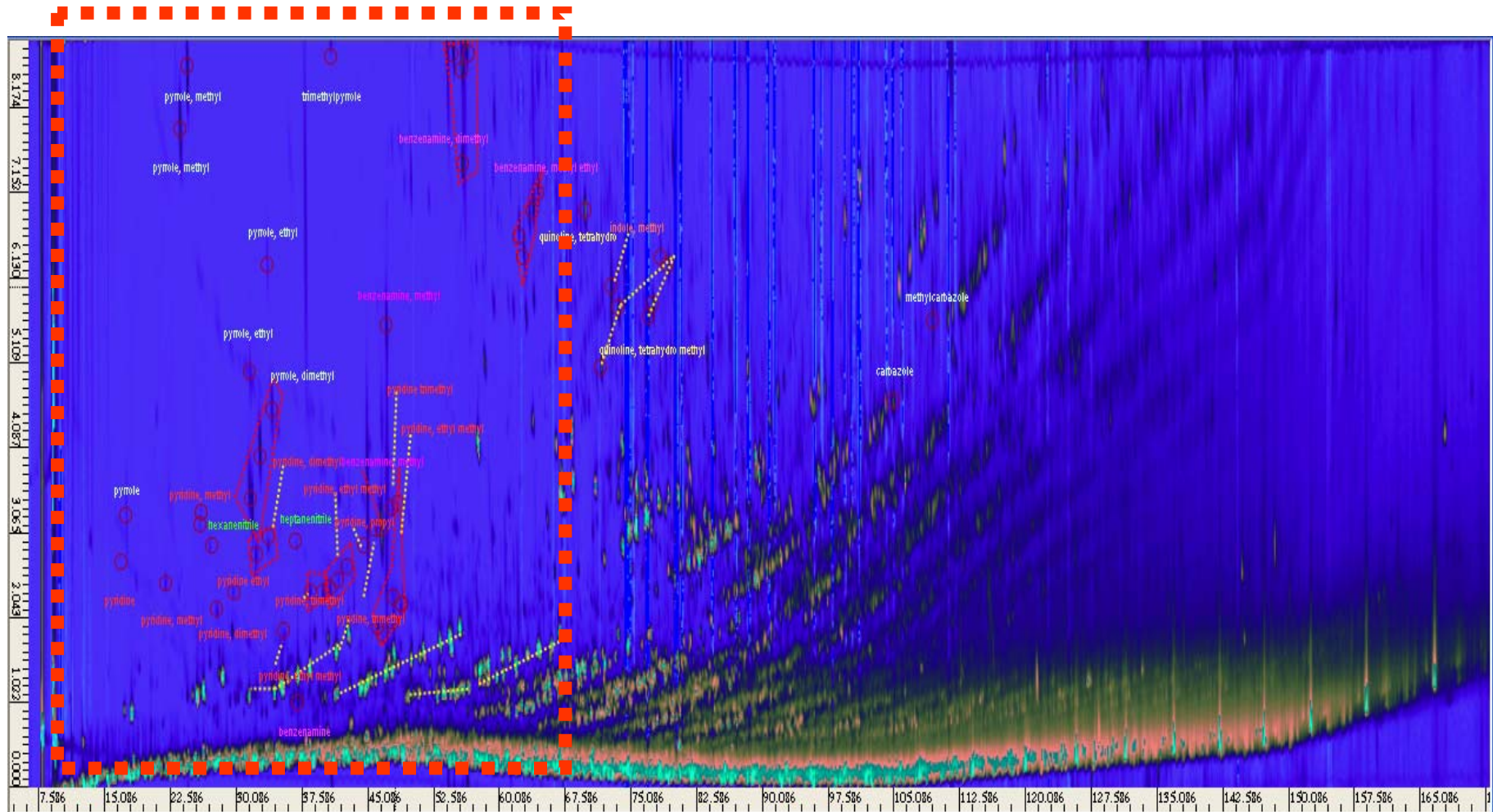
Why to study nitrogen compounds

- During desulphurisation, the presence of refractory and competitive species as nitrogen compounds is highly detrimental, due to their effect as inhibitors for HDS (hydrodesulphurisation) catalysts.
- Neutral (e.g. carbazole), slightly basic (e.g. quinoline) and basic (e.g. pyridine) nitrogen compounds are present in gas oil and cracked oil stream. The need to pre-remove these species is a function of their nature, the more stringent the removal the more basic are the species.
- The mapping of the nitrogen species is of vital importance for the further treatment of oil and oil derivatives.

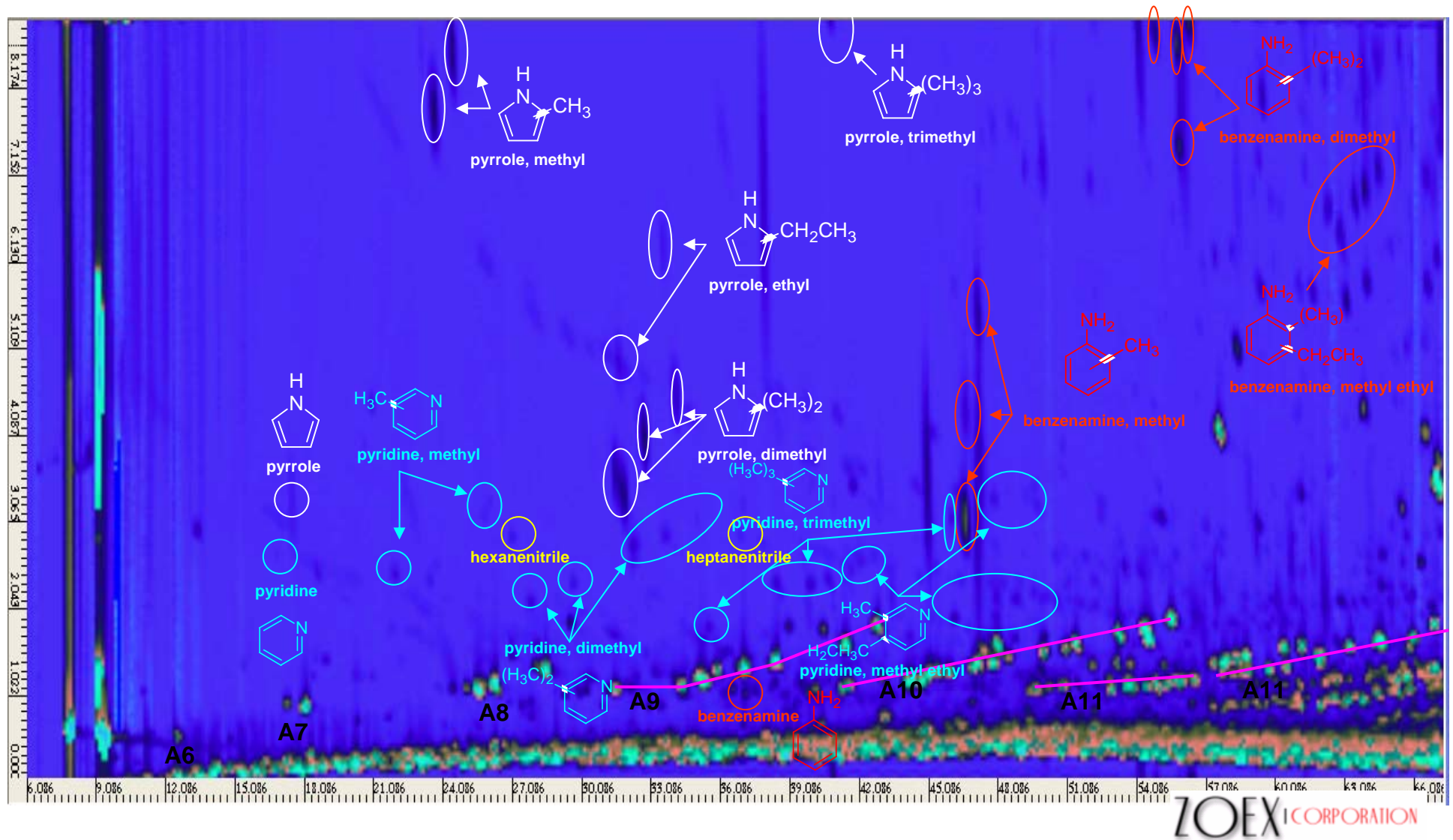
N-compounds in Naphtha



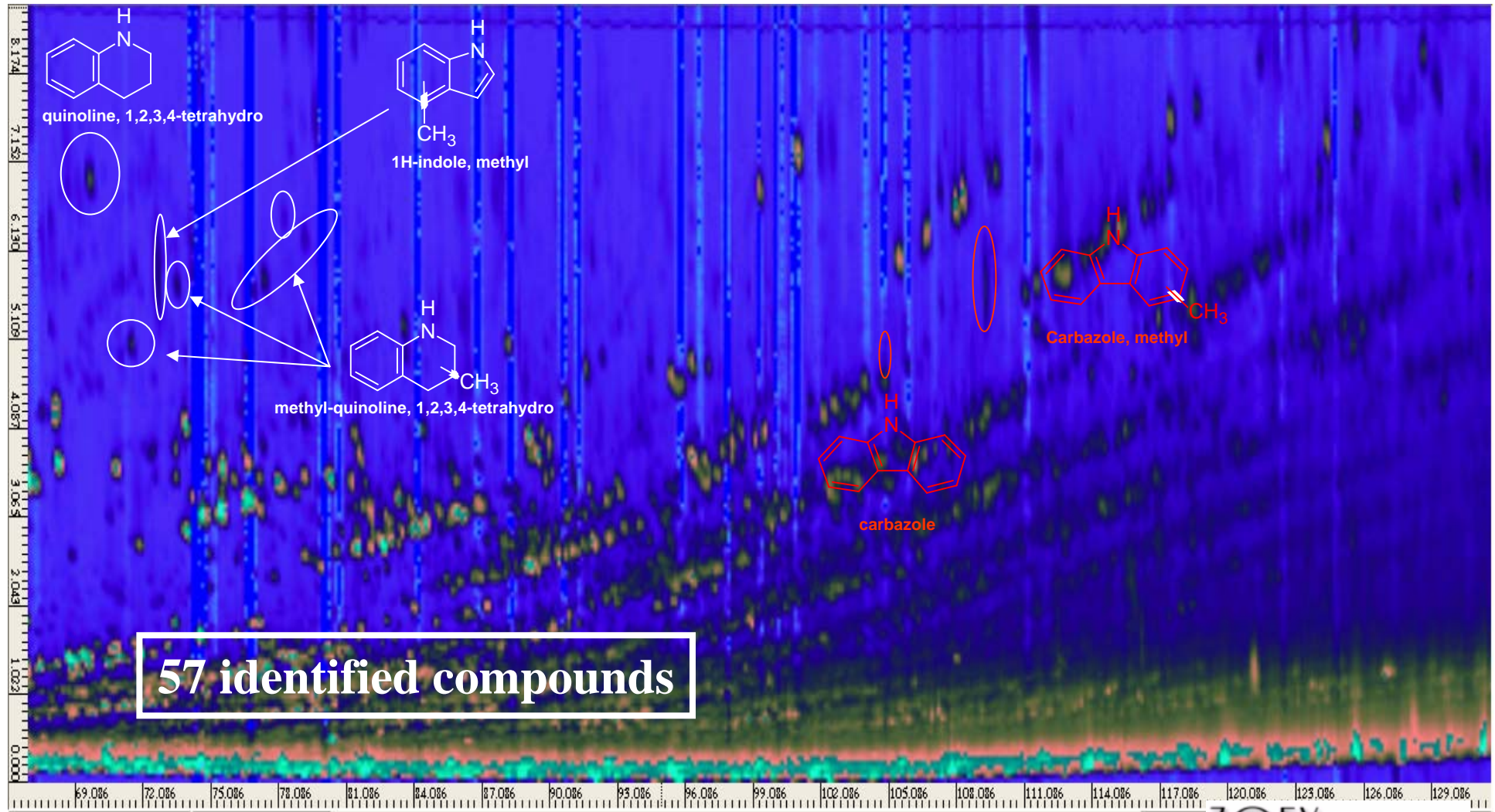
N-compounds in Naphtha



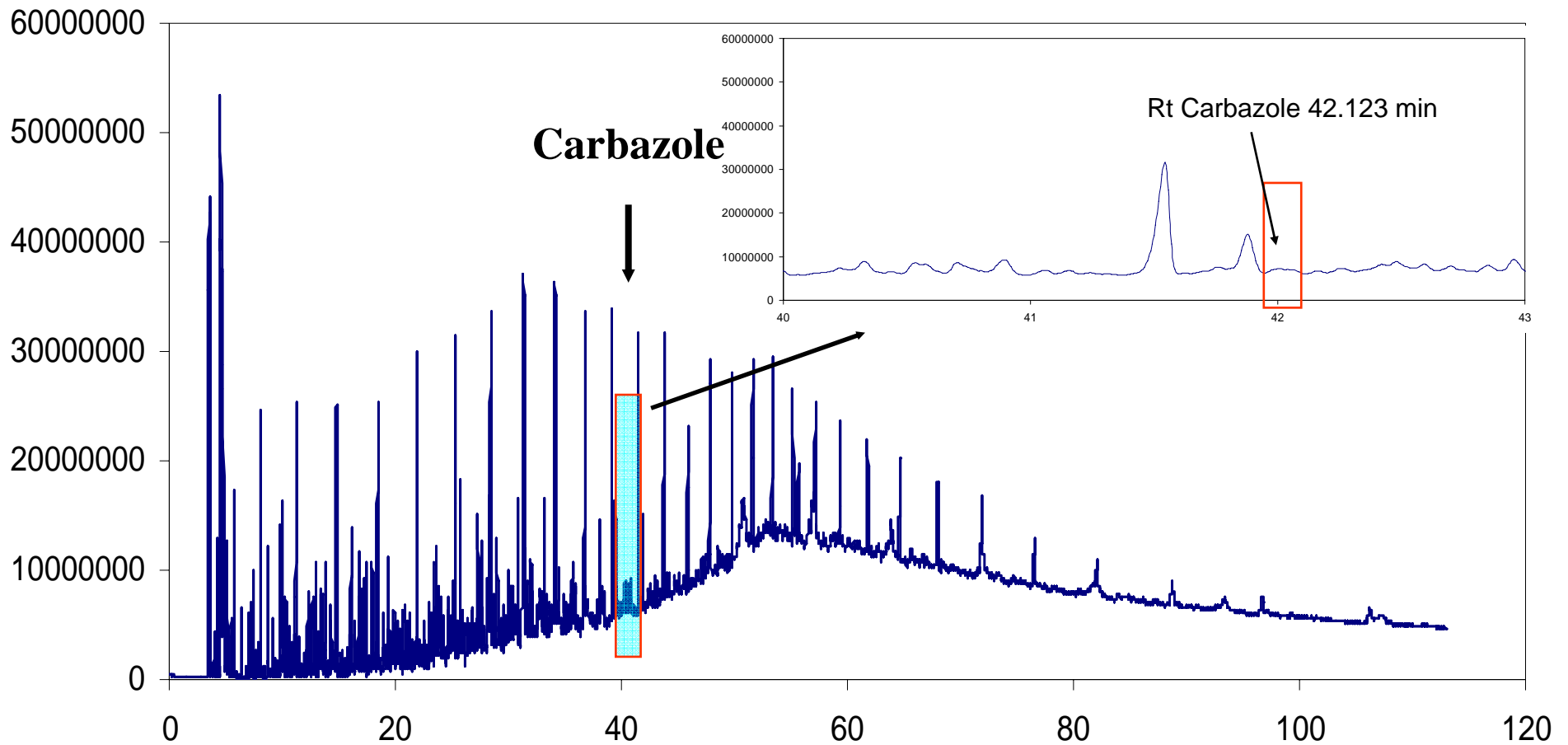
N-compounds in Petroleum fraction



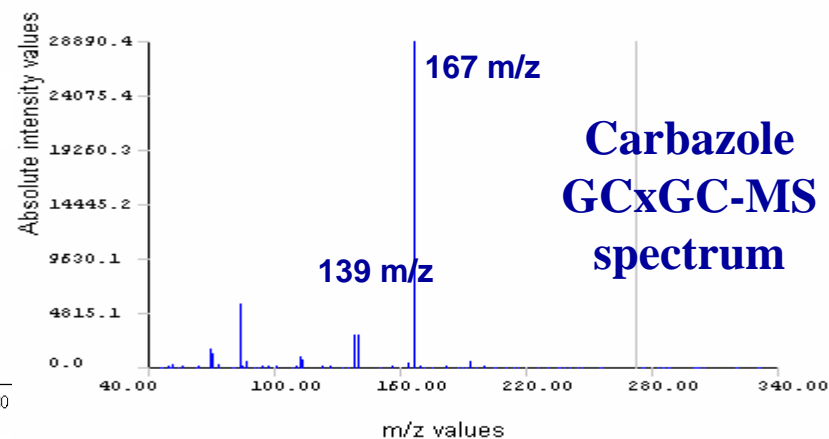
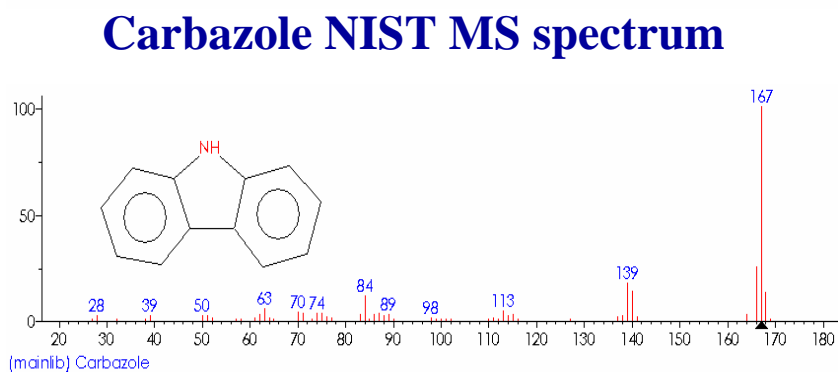
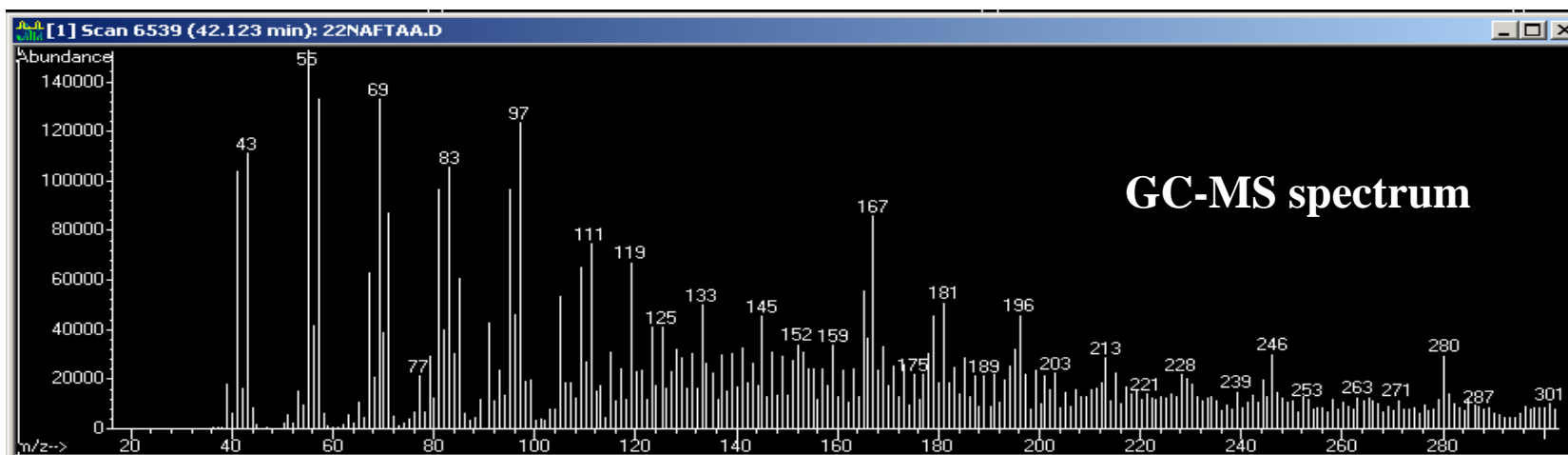
N-compounds in Petroleum fraction



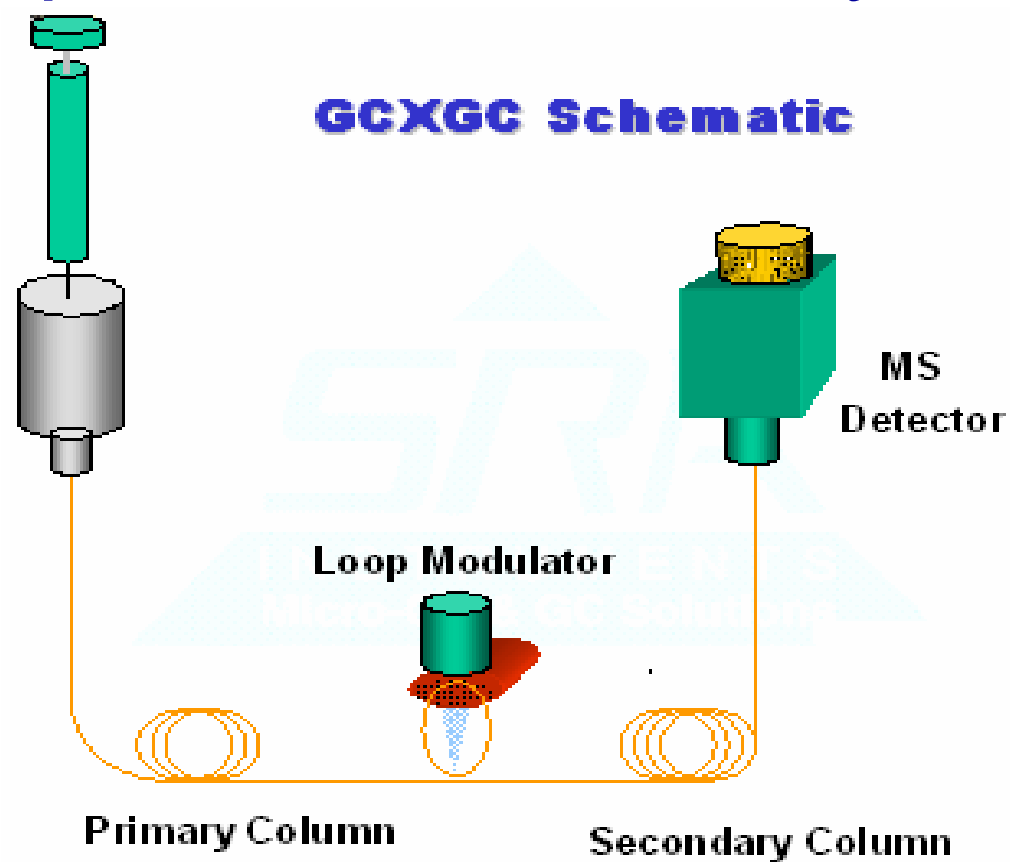
GC-MS analysis



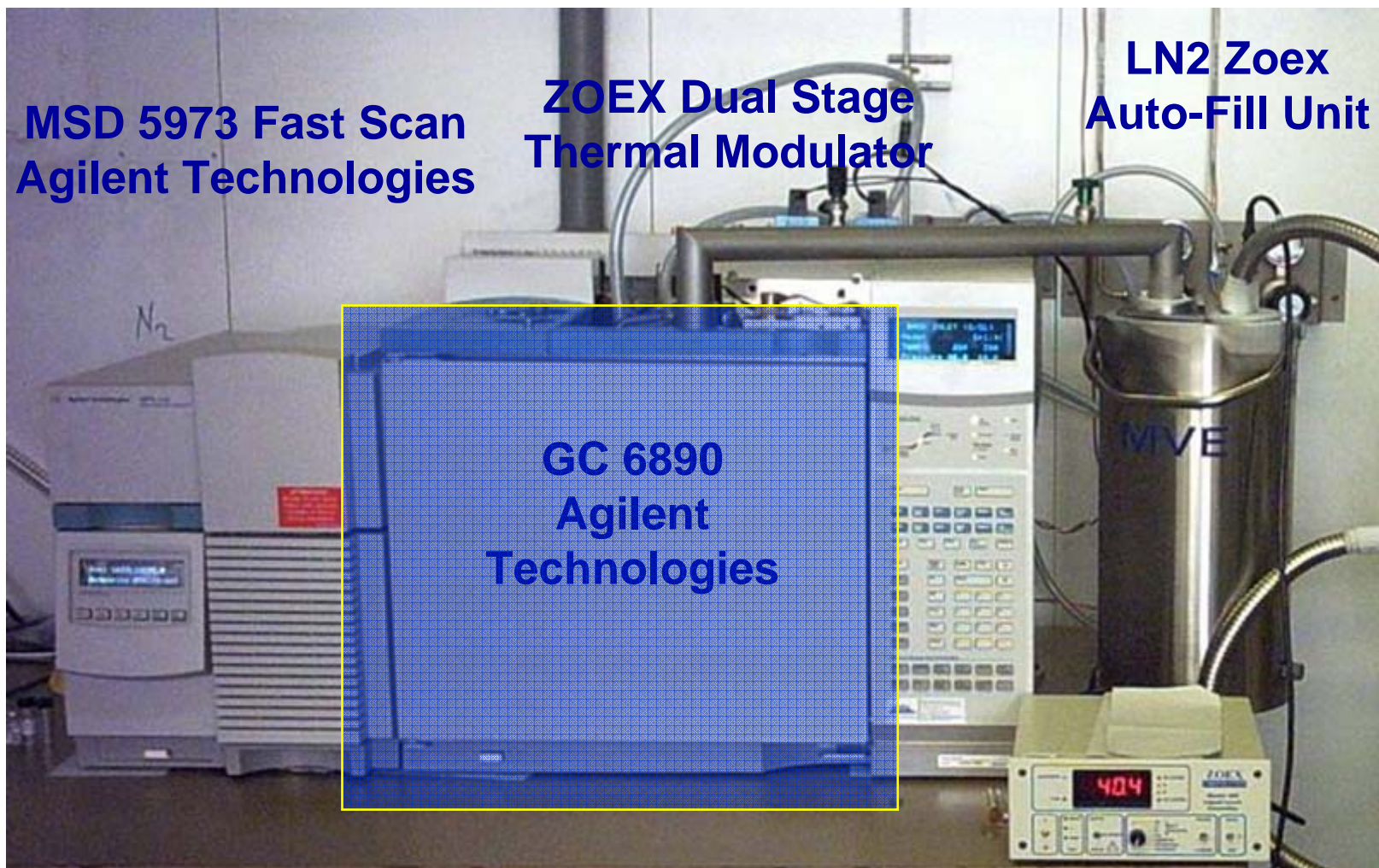
Carbazole MS Spectra



Development of one GCxGC method for petrochemical analysis



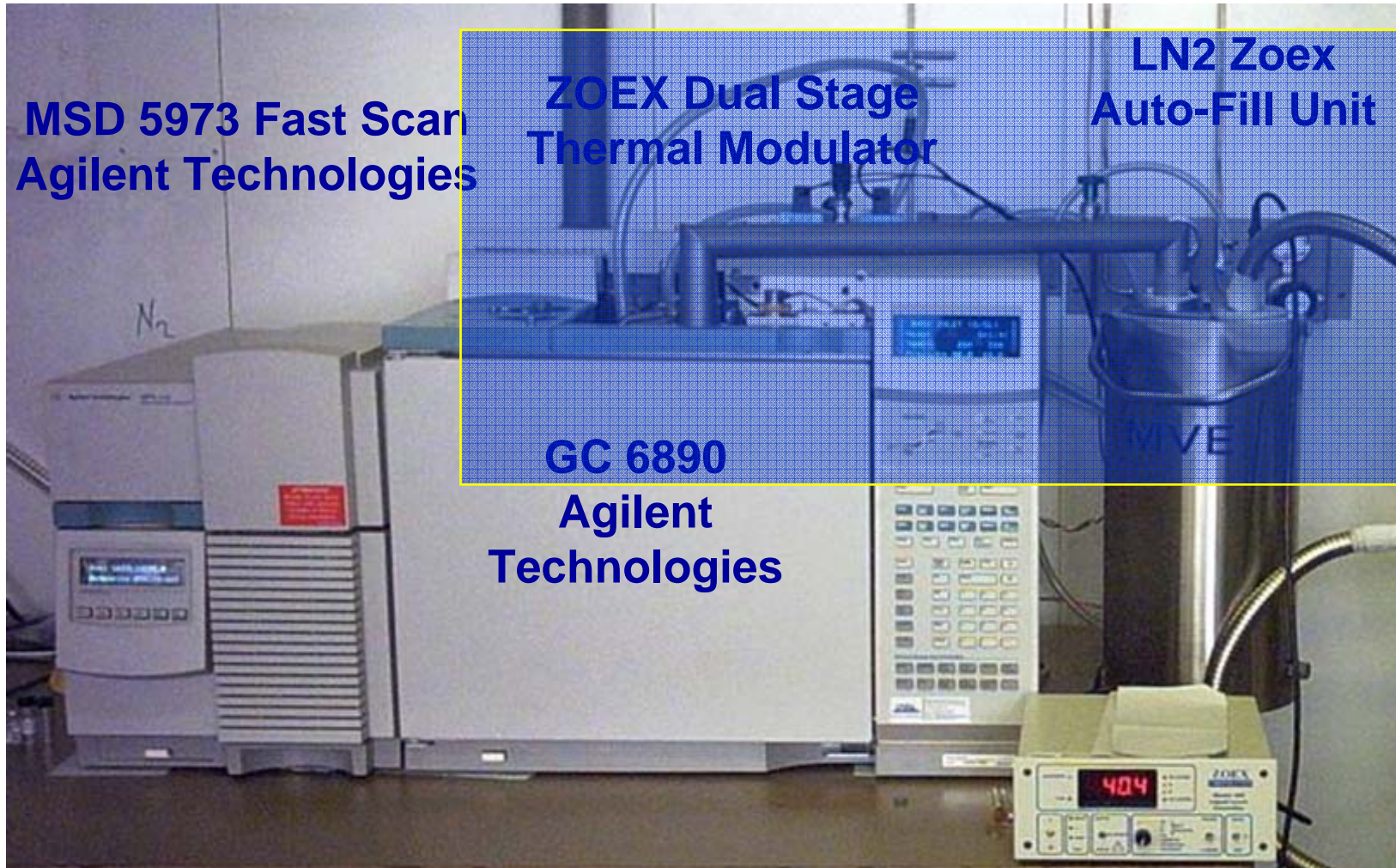
GCxGC-MSD System



GC Agilent Technologies 6890N

- Injector Split/Splittless with EPC
- Split 1:100, carrier Helium
- Primary column: HP-5 MS (25m x 0.25mm ID, df=0.25 μ m)
- Secondary column: HP-WAX (0.7m x 0.1mm ID, df=0.1 μ m)
- Oven: 40°C x 0.5min, 1.5°C/min to 260°C, 260°C for 40 min (run time 187 min)
- Ramp Pressure: 20psi, 0.1psi/min to 25psi, 0.55psi/min to 55psi

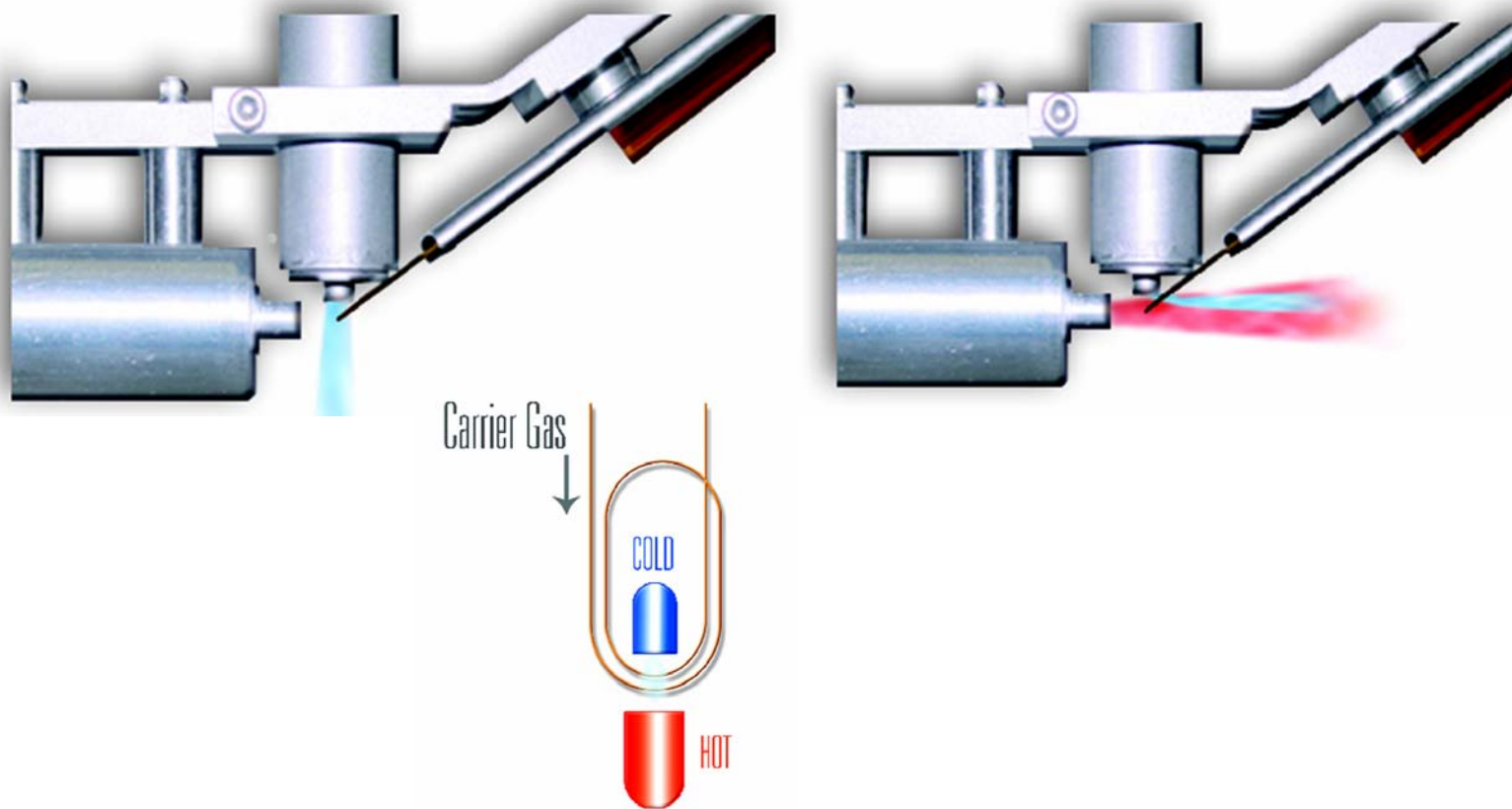
GCxGC-MSD System



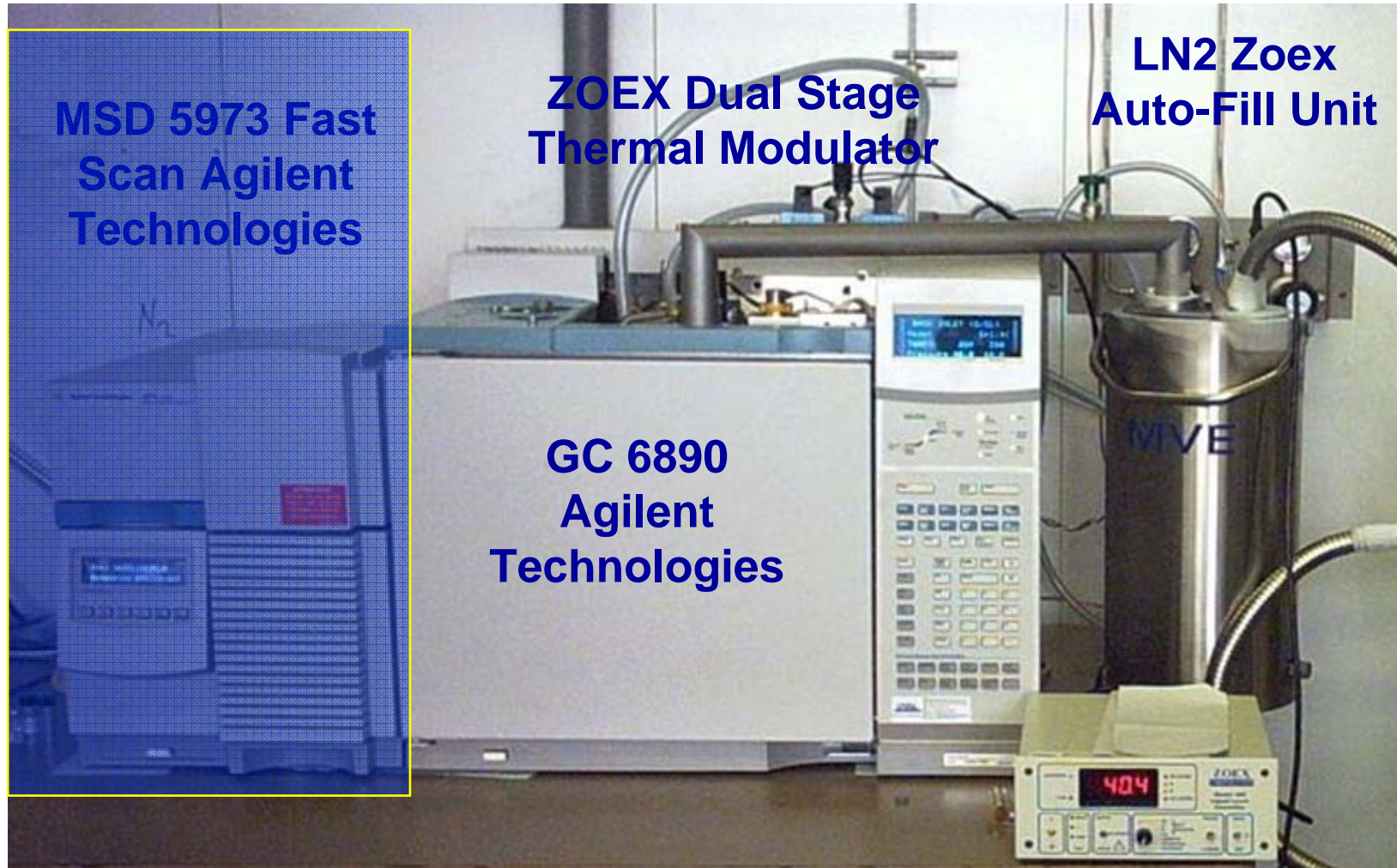
ZOEX dual stage thermal modulator

- KT-2004 Zoex Dual Stage Thermal Modulator
- LN2 Zoex Auto Fill Unit
- Zoex GC-Image Software
- Modulator Tube: uncoated fused silica tube 2mt X 0.1mmID
- Modulation period: 9 seconds
- Modulation duration: 450 msec
- Hot Jet Temperature: 350°C

ZOEX modulator operation



GCxGC-MSD System



MSD 5973 Fast Scan Agilent Technologies

- In order to maximize the spectral information, full-scan mass spectra acquisition mode (EI) was used
- MSD 5973 inert with Performance Electronics for Fast Scan Capabilities (10,000 amu/sec) and improved sensitivity
- Range 45-350 amu (19.80 scan/sec)
- MS Transfer line: uncoated fused silica tube (0.8m x 0.25mm ID, temperature 280°C)

Development of one GCxGC method for petrochemical analysis

How many variables in setting up a GCxGC method?

Columns choice (stationary phase and length)

Main oven temperature and/or secondary oven temperature

Column flow

Modulation period and duration

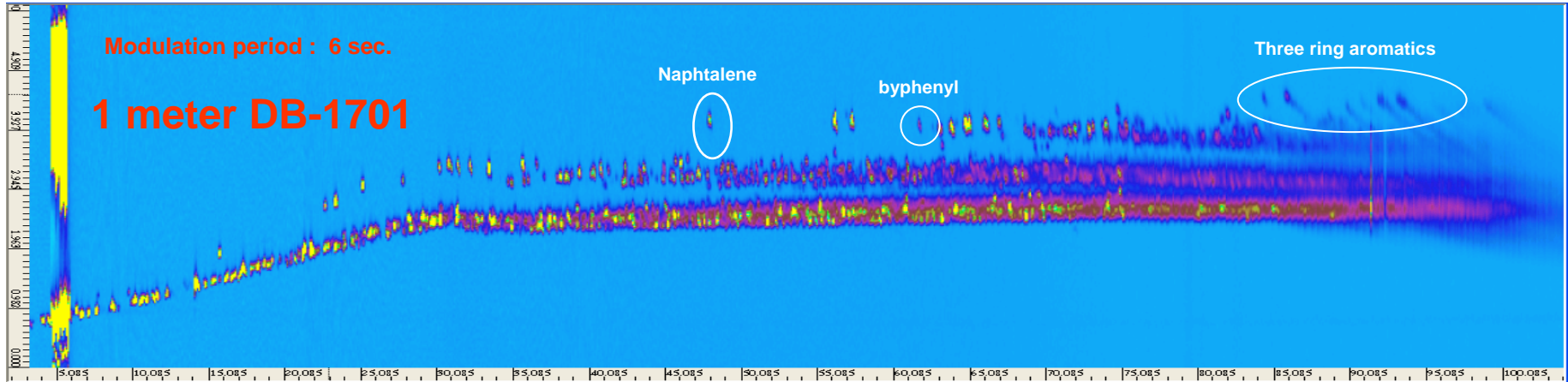
Cold and Hot jet flows

Simplify the user operation maintaining fixed the conditions
for all type of compounds in oil-derivatives

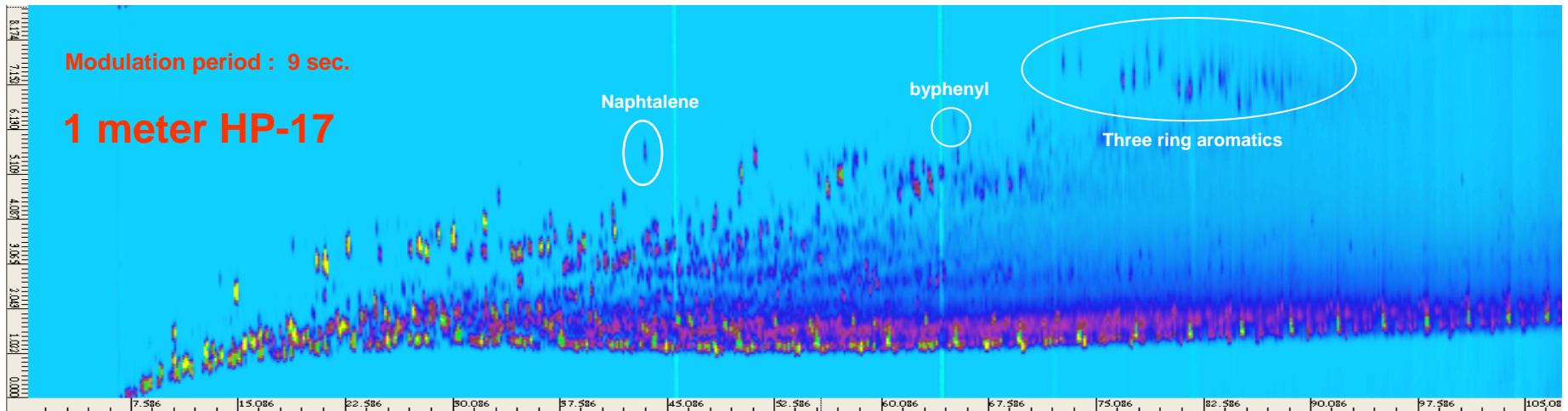
Column choice

- Column combination to maximize GCxGC potentiality: the most “bi-dimensional” stationary phases must be used
 - Primary column: apolar
 - Secondary column: polar
- Separate wide variety of hydrocarbon compounds (saturate/insaturate, light up to heavy aromatics and heteroatom compounds)
- Which stationary phase and column length?
- Wax : polyethylene glycol
- DB-1701: 14% cyanopropyl-phenyl, 86% dimethylpolysiloxane
- HP-17: 50% phenyl, 50% dimethylpolysiloxane

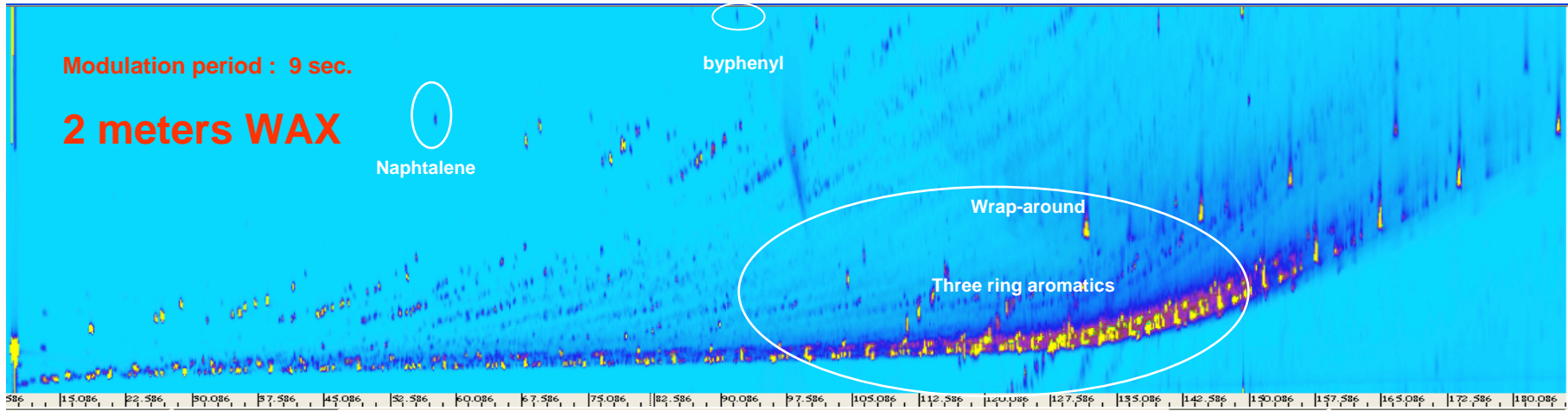
Secondary column 1 mt x 0.1 mmID x 0.1 um DB-1701
Oven: 35°Cx0min, incr. 2°C/min to 300°C for 10 min
No secondary oven



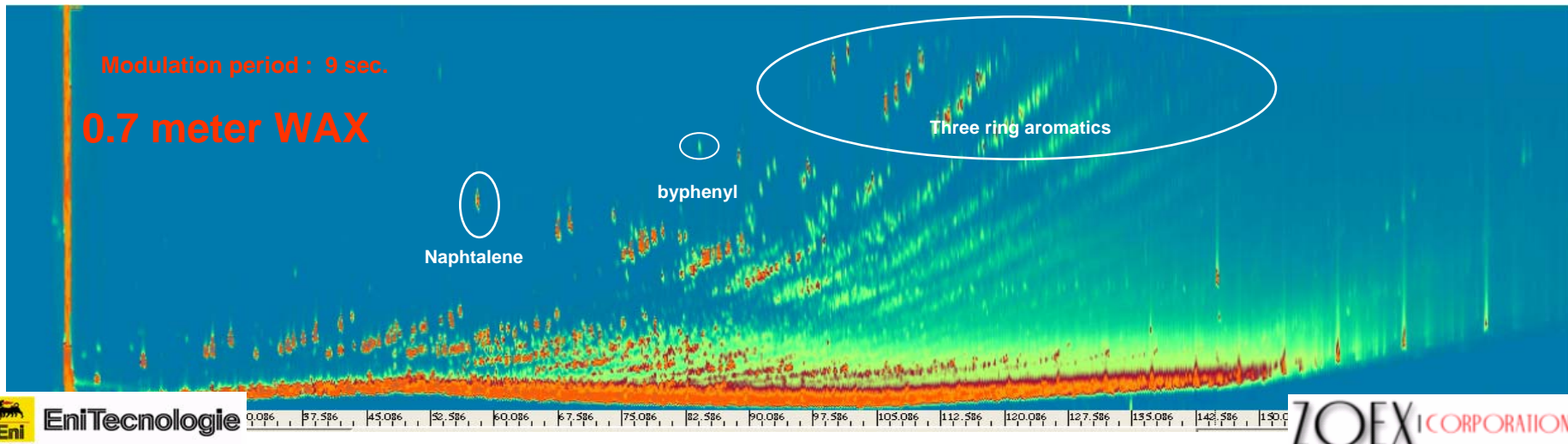
Secondary column 1 mt x 0.1 mmID x 0.1 um HP-17
Oven: 40°Cx0.5min, incr. 2°C/min to 300°C for 10 min
No secondary oven



Secondary column **2 mt x 0.1 mmID x 0.1 um WAX**
Oven: 40°Cx0.5min, incr. 0.5°C/min to 260°C for 40 min
Secondary Oven: 30°C above main oven



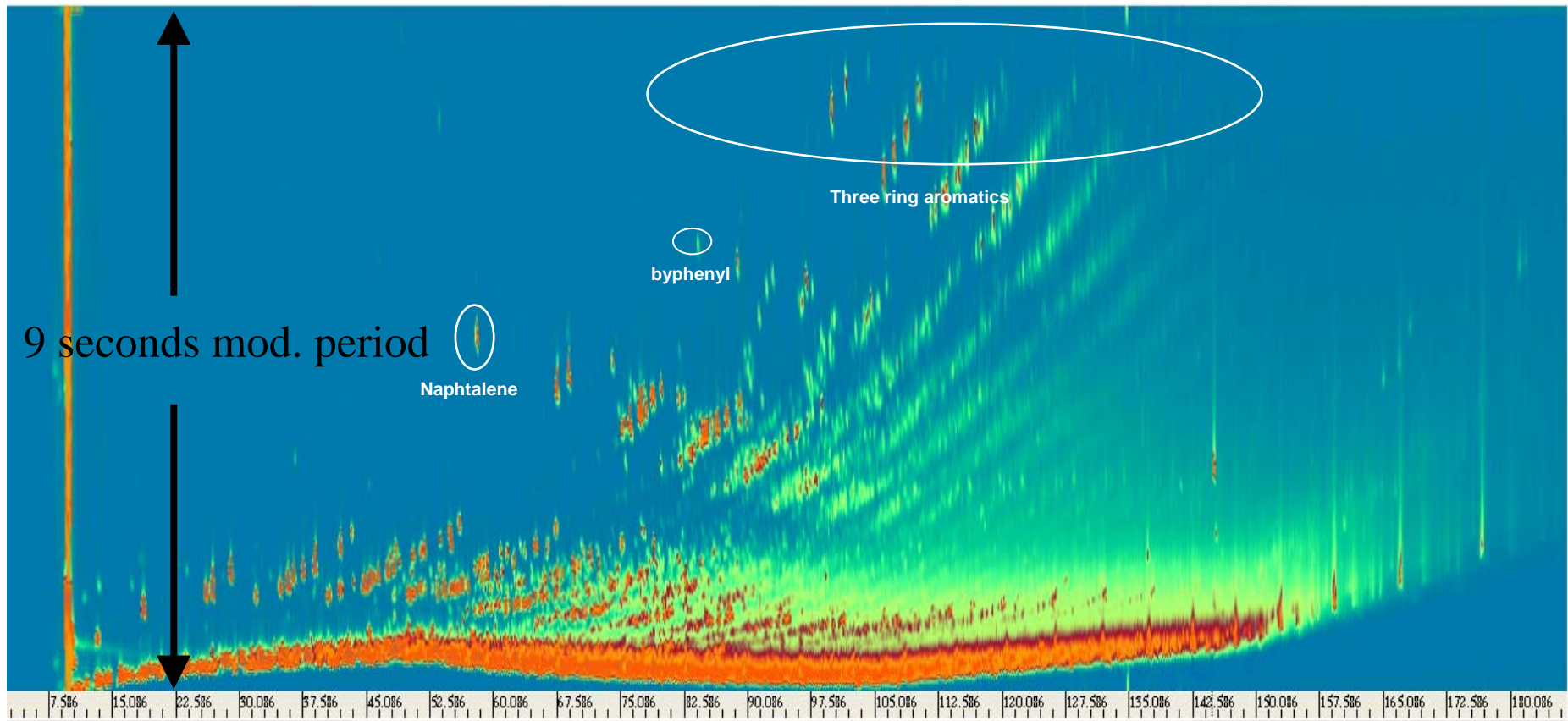
Secondary column **1 mt x 0.1 mmID x 0.1 um WAX**
Oven: 40°Cx0.5min, incr. 0.5°C/min to 260°C for 40 min
Secondary Oven: 30°C above main oven



Modulation period

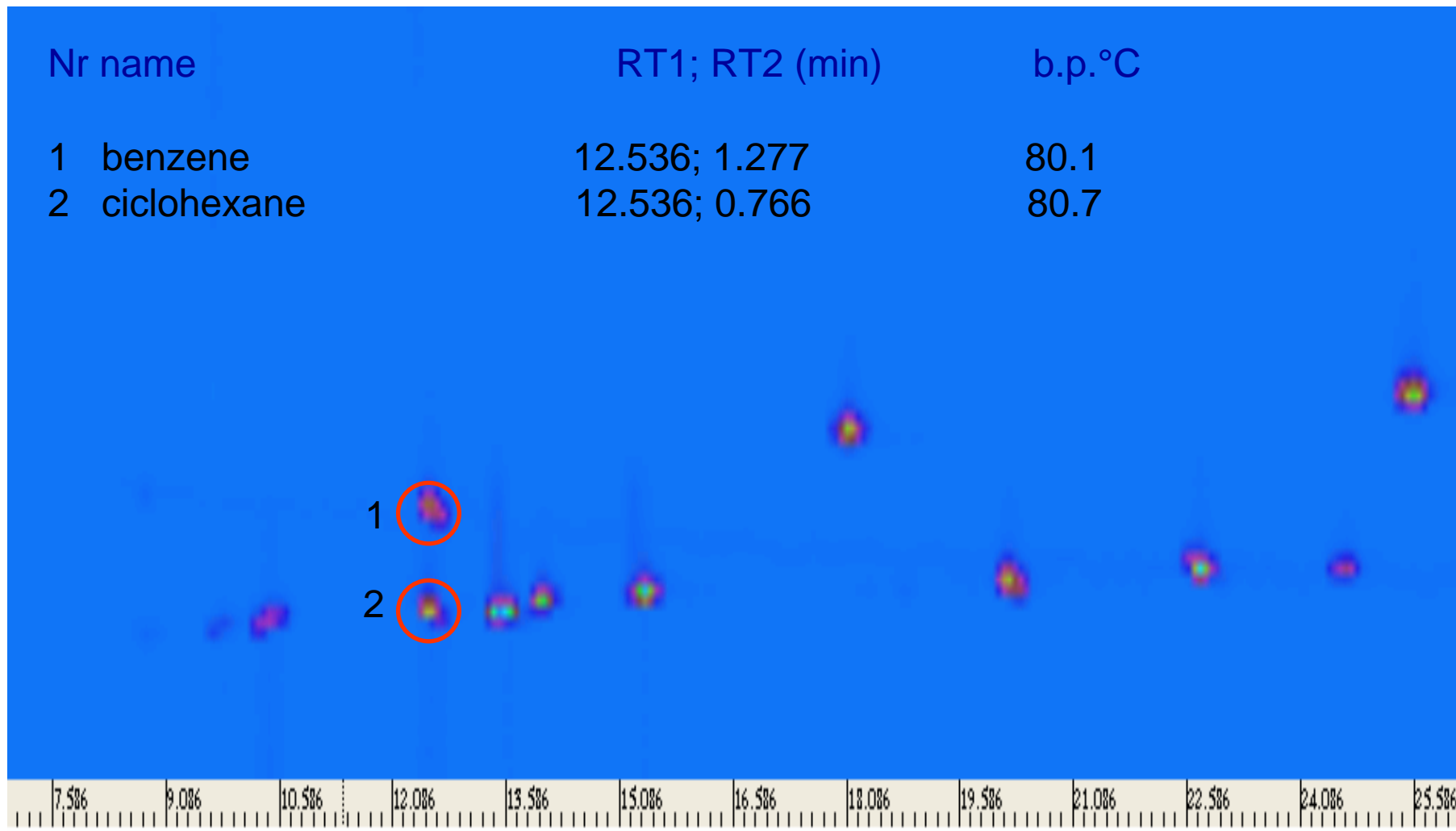
- Large enough to permit the elution of all the components from the secondary column (y- axis, separation by polarity)
- Should be tuned to collect at least three fraction of the eluting primary column peaks (high modulation period values require wide primary column peaks)

Modulation period

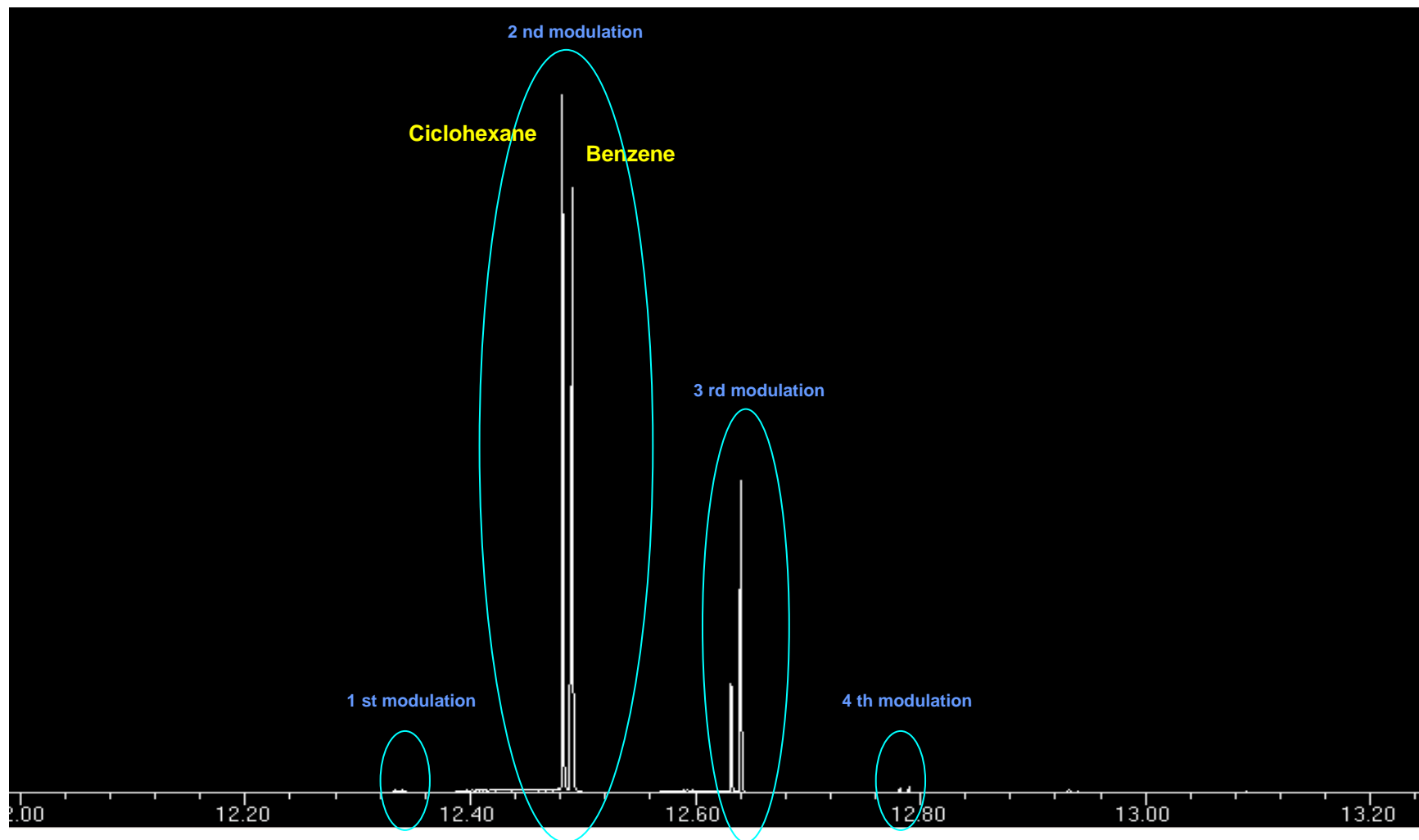


Modulation period

Nr	name	RT1; RT2 (min)	b.p.°C
1	benzene	12.536; 1.277	80.1
2	ciclohexane	12.536; 0.766	80.7



Modulation period



Conclusions

- The GCxGC-qMSD showed to be a powerful tool in light petroleum fraction investigation. Its use allows the separation and identification of different polarity hydrocarbons (aromatic vs aliphatic) together with unique identification of heteroatom compounds, with a single sample run and without changing any analytical set up and parameters.



Thank you for your attention