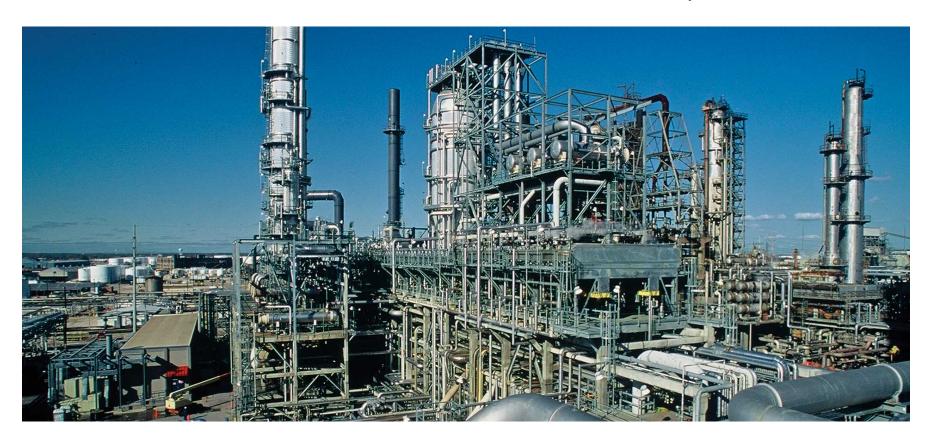
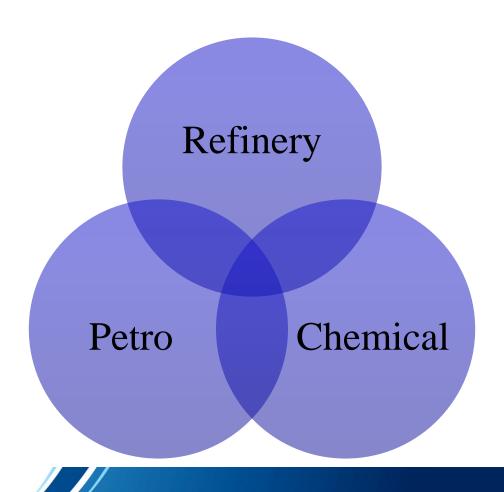
Energy & Chemical Sciences

Restek Solutions for the Petrochemical/Refinery Market





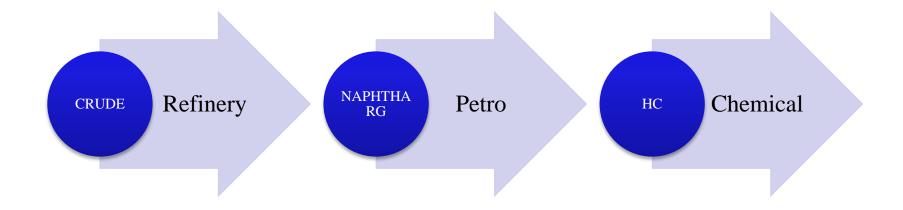
Application overlap







Feedstock process





Focus Market

Typical Customers

- Refining/Fuel Production
- Biofuels
- Chemical Gas Production
- Petrochemicals Production
- Contract Labs







Common Pain Points

- Lifetime of certain columns, due to very dirty samples
- Number of analyses per hour; chemists are monitoring processes, time is crucial.
- Follow ASTM methods; chemists cannot deviate from the methods or the results will become invalid





Petrochemical Focus Markets

Simulated Distillation



Detailed Hydrocarbon Analysis

Refinery Gas Analysis

Benzene and Toluene in Gasoline

Gas Analysis: Impurities, LPG, and Permanent Gases





What is Simulated Distillation?

Chromatographic procedure designed to simulate the physical process of distilling crude oils and petroleum products

Establish a correlation between retention time and boiling point

Results are used to control refining operations

Results are also an indicator of the range of products that can be produced from a starting material and their potential yield





What is Simulated Distillation?

ASTM Methods:

D2887 – Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography

D7213 – Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Distillates in the Boiling Range from 100°C to 615°C by Gas Chromatography

D6352 – Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Distillates in the Boiling Range from 174°C to 700°C by Gas Chromatography

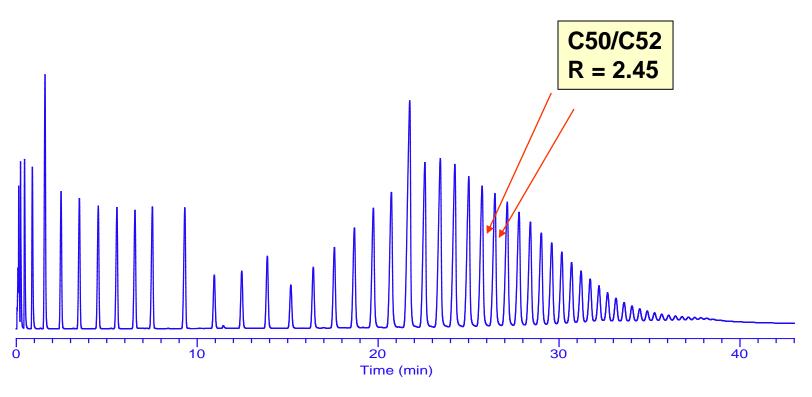
D7169 – Standard Test Method for Boiling Point Distribution of Samples with Residues Such as Crude Oils and Atmospheric and Vacuum Residues by High Temperature Gas Chromatography



D7500 – Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Distillates in the Boiling Range from 100°C to 735°C by Gas Chromatography



Simulated Distillation







Workflow for Simulated Distillation D7169





RESTEK WORKFLOW SOLUTION

Reference Materials	Sample Preparation	Sample Collection	Chromatography	Complimentary	Cross-Sell
Polywax 1000 (cat# 36227)	N/A	N/A	MXT-1HT 5m x 0.53mm x 0.10um (cat #70112)	Liners Septa	Syringes Leak Detector











Simulated Distillation

ASTM D7169

Standard Test Method for Boiling Point Distribution of Samples with Residues Such as Crude Oils and Atmospheric and Vacuum Residues by High Temperature Gas Chromatography

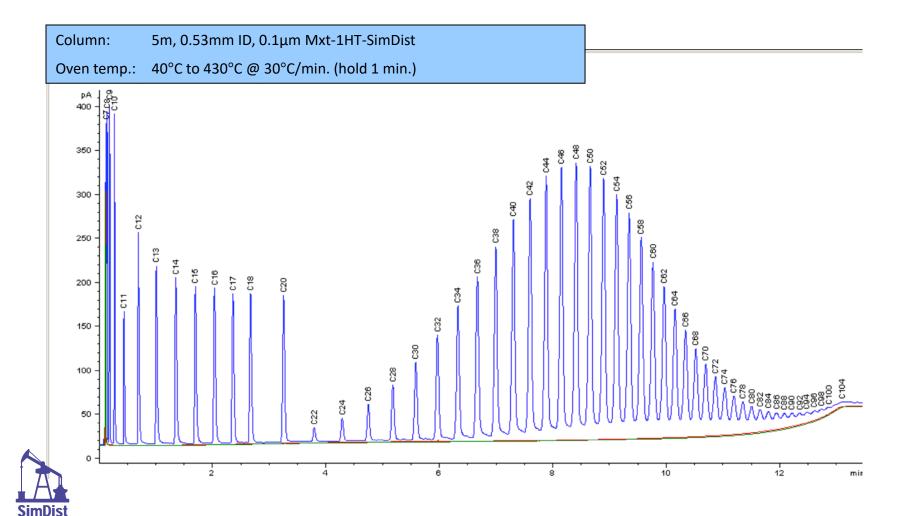
SimDist C5 – C100

Column: 5m x 0.53mm x 0.1um MXT-1HT





High Temperature SimDist ASTM D7169





SimDist Methods for Specific Refinery Products

Crude oil and heavy distillates – D6352, D7500, D7169, D7213

Light Naphtha – D2887, D7213

Gasoline - D2887

(Bio)Diesel – D2887

Jet Fuel – D2887





Simulated Distillation

Injection Techniques

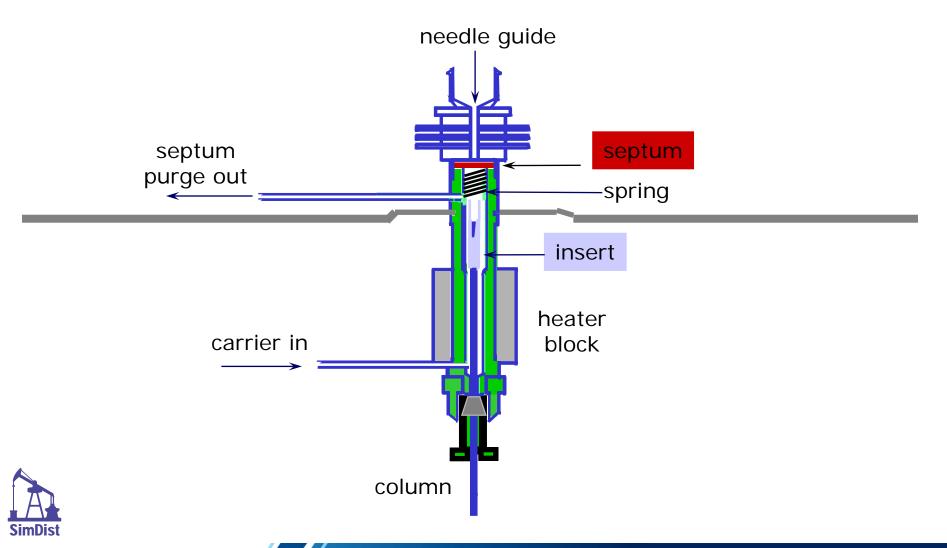
Cool on-column injection - All components of the sample are injected onto the column to avoid discrimination.

High-Temp PTV injection - All components of the sample are injected FAST onto the column for even distribution and small band width.





On-Column Injection





Programmable Temperature Vaporizer (PTV)

The sample is injected into a cool liner

The liner is rapidly heated to vaporize the sample

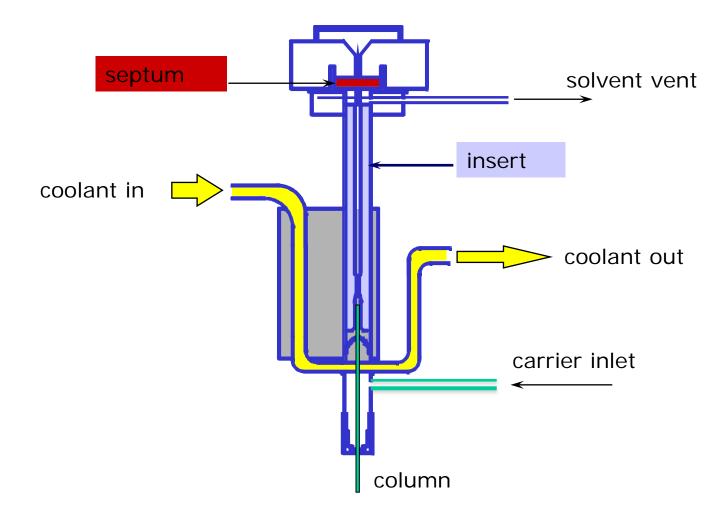
Solvent vent valve times and temperatures can be programmed to achieve the equivalent of split, splitless or large volume transfer of sample vapors to the column

Combines the benefits of split, splitless, on-column and large volume injection





Programmable Temperature Vaporizer (PTV)







What is Refinery Gas Analysis?

Produced during distillation or treatment processes like thermal cracking

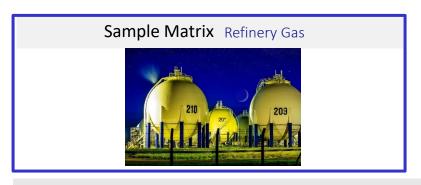
Non-condensable fraction

Important feedstock for petrochemical processes





Workflow for Refinery Gas Analysis





RESTEK WORKFLOW SOLUTION

Reference Materials	Sample Preparation	Sample Collection	Chromatography	Complimentary	Cross-Sell
Refinery Gas Standard #5 (cat #34443)	N/A	Sample cylinders	Packed or PLOT Columns (Alumina, MoleSieve 5A)	Methanizer	Leak Detector













Refinery Gas Analysis

Refinery Gas: mix of **light hydrocarbons** (C1-C5) and **permanent gases** (H2, O2, N2, Ar, CO, CO2)

ASTM D1946/UOP 539

Packed columns, valve switching or (simplified)
Alumina/Na2SO4 and Molesieve 5A (both 0.53 mm ID)





Refinery Gas Analysis

Multiple valve / multiple column / multiple detector configuration

FID used to quantify C1 through C6 hydrocarbons

TCD-1 used to quantify Hydrogen

TCD-2 used to quantify CO₂, O₂, N₂ and CO





Refinery Gas Analysis

Low concentrations CO and CO2 will not be detected by a TCD

A special device is required for the detection of low ppm CO and CO2, the Methanizer

At 380°C, CO and CO2 are converted to Methane using a Nickel oxide catalyst and Hydrogen

Methane is detected by an FID

Individual retention times as for CO and CO2 remain unchanged



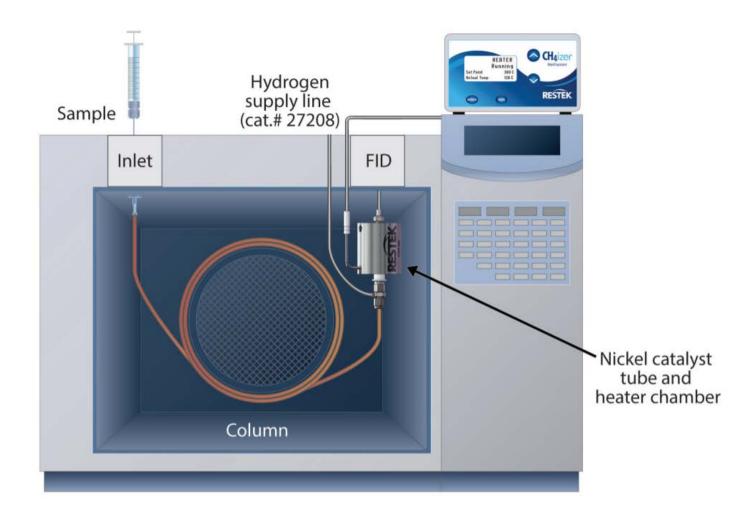
Refinery Gas Analysis - Methanizer







Refinery Gas Analysis - Methanizer







What is Detailed Hydrocarbon Analysis?

Detailed Hydrocarbon Analysis (DHA) is done for process monitoring of the individual streams before gasoline blending

DHA is important for Octane Number prediction of the finished product







Gasoline Composition – not a single Distillation Product

It is a blend of the following:

Isomerate - high Octane petroleum

Reformate - high Octane, high Aromatics petroleum

Hydrocracked gasoline - medium to low Octane petroleum

Alkylate - high Octane paraffin

FCC gasoline - medium Octane petroleum

Coker Naphtha - heavy fraction; complex hydrocarbon mix





Workflow for Detailed Hydrocarbon Analysis

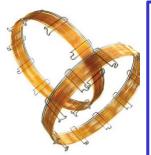




RESTEK WORKFLOW SOLUTION

Reference Materials	Sample Preparation	Sample Collection	Chromatography	Complimentary	Cross-Sell
DHA PONA Standard (cat #30731)	N/A	N/A	Rtx-DHA 100m x 0.25mm x 0.5um (cat# 10148)	Liners Septa	Leak Detector











ASTM D6730

Standard Test Method for Determination of Individual Components in Spark Ignition Engine Fuels by 100-meter Capillary (with pre-column) High Resolution Gas Chromatography

Requires extremely high resolution capillary column

Rtx-DHA column 100m x 0.25mm x 0.5um

Goal is to obtain complete resolution for as many individual hydrocarbons as possible (350+)



Needs a tuning column for adjusting selectivity of Aromatics



Capillary column requirements according to ASTM

Theoretical plates (N) 450,000 to 550,000 for n-C5 at 35°C

Retention Factor (k) 0.45 – 0.50 for pentane at 35°C

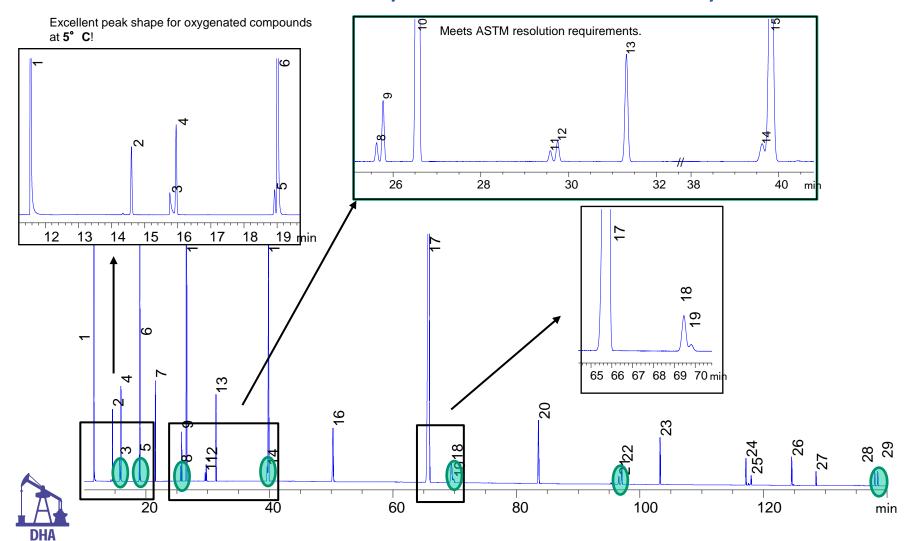
Resolution (R) 3.25 – 5.25 for t-butanol and 2-methylbutene-2 at 35°C

Peak Symmetry >1.0 and <5.0

Restek Rtx-DHA is 10% better than above requirements









PiONA vs DHA

PIONA

- Split/splitless inlet
- Auxiliary oven
- 6 column switching valves
- 6 packed columns
- 25 meter capillary column in GC oven
- FID
- software

DHA

- Split/splitless inlet
- 100 meter capillary column in GC oven
- FID
- software



Workflow for Benzene and Toluene in Gasoline





RESTEK WORKFLOW SOLUTION

Reference Materials	Sample Preparation	Sample Collection	Chromatography	Complimentary	Cross-Sell
ASTM D3606 Calibration Kit (cat #30674)	N/A	N/A	D3606 Application Column Set (cat# 83606A-800)	Septa	Leak Detector



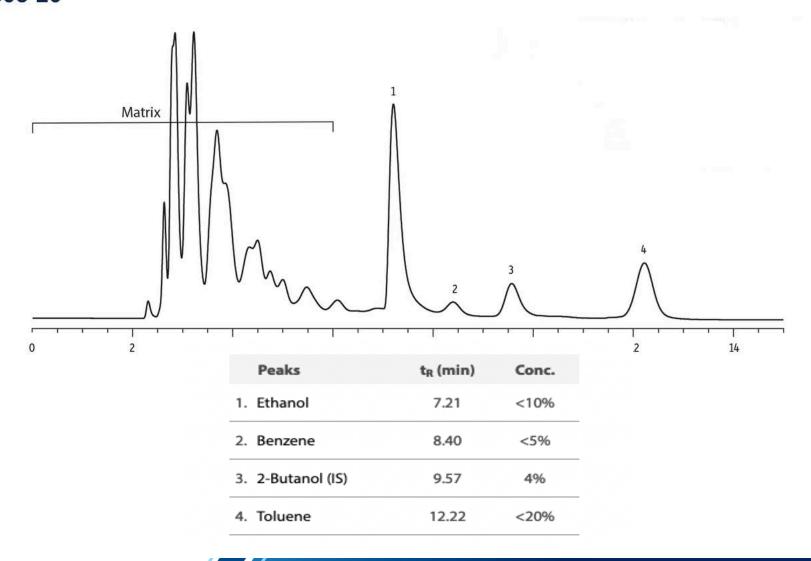




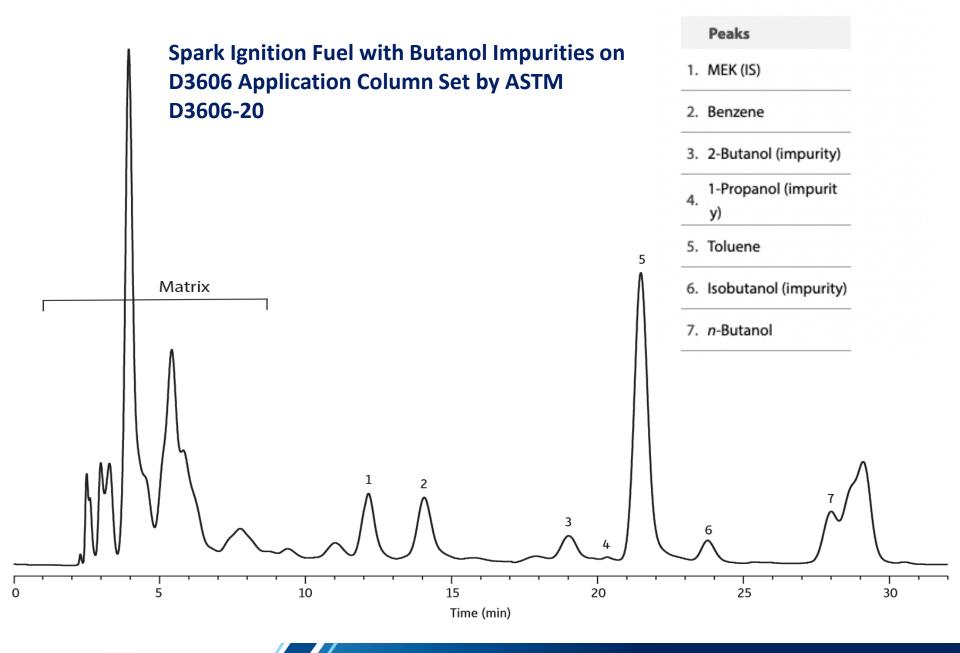




Spark Ignition Fuel Containing Ethanol on D3606 Application Column Set by ASTM D3606-20









Workflow for Oxygenates in Gasoline





RESTEK WORKFLOW SOLUTION

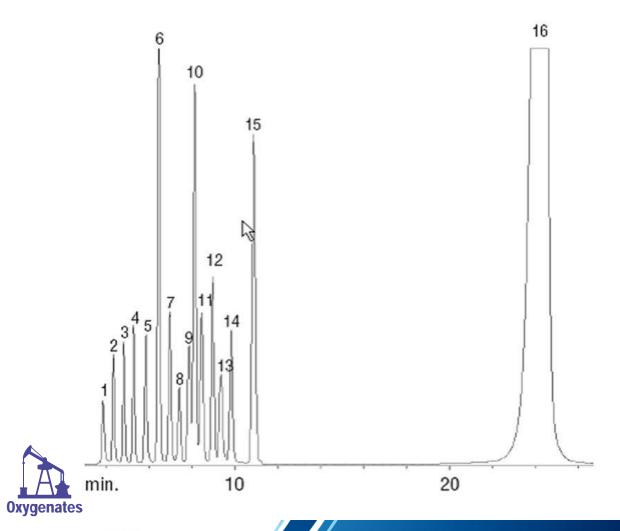
Reference Materials	Sample Preparation	Sample Collection	Chromatography	Complimentary	Cross-Sell
N/A	N/A	N/A	Micropacked 20% TCEP on 80/100 ChromoSorb PAW (cat# 19040)	Septa	Leak Detector







Oxygenates ASTM D4815



- 1. methanol
- 2. ethanol
- isopropanol
- 4. tert-butanol
- 5. n-propanol
- 6. methyl tert-butyl ether
- 7. sec-butanol
- 8. diisopropyl ether (DIPE)
- 9. isbutanol
- 10. ethyl-tert-butyl ether (ETBE)
- 11. tert-amyl ether
- 12. dimethoxyethane (DME)
- 13. n-butanol
- 14. benzene
- tert-amyl methyl ether (TAME)
- 16. total heavy hydrocarbons



Gas Analysis: Impurities, LPG, and Permanent Gases

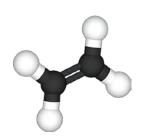
Impurities in Ethylene

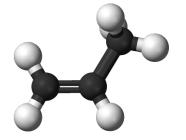
Impurities in Propylene

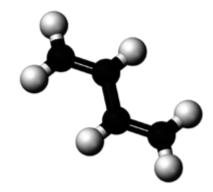
Impurities in 1,3-Butadiene

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Permanent Gas Analysis











ASTM Petrochemical Method Chromatography Product Guide

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Thank You





