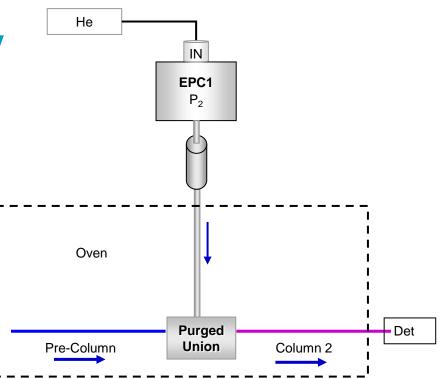
Reliable Analysis of the Light Ends of Petroleum Fractions and Crude Oil Using Capillary Flow Backflush Technology

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Outline

- Why pre-column backflush
- System configuration with CFT (Capillary Flow Technology)
- Typical method setup
- Performance
- Application examples

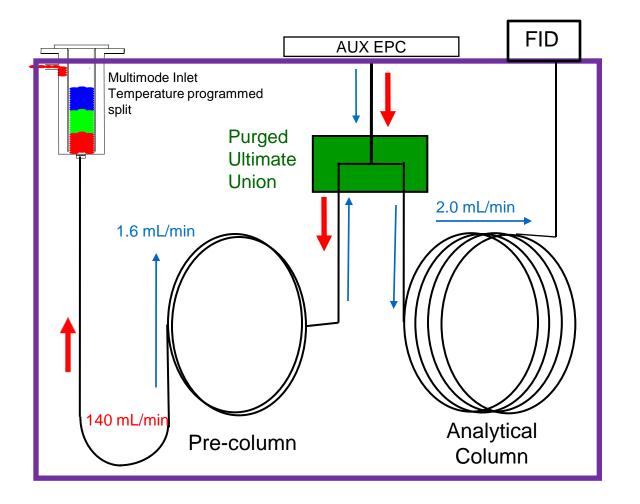


Pre-column Backflush

- Eliminate bake out times at end of runs
- Dirty samples
- Late eluting compounds of no analytical interest
- Need to protect column from high boilers
- Interest in maximizing lab throughput and minimizing cost of operations
- Compatible with GC and GC/MSD systems

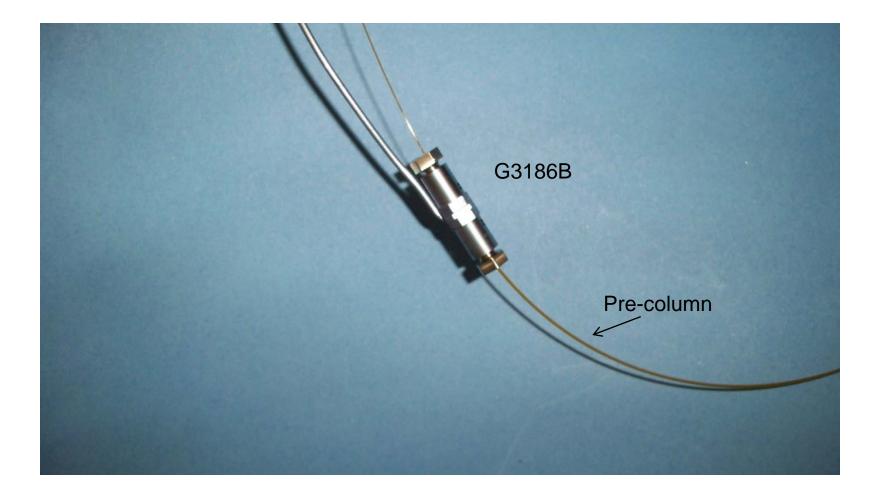


Basic System Configuration





Purged Union with Columns Installed





Advantages of Pre-column Backflush

- Backflush is carried out while analysis is occurring on the analytical column
- Midpoint pressure control allows analytical column to run at desired flow while pre-column is backflushed
- Use of an uncoated pre-column allows transfer of components (in this application up to C12 – C13) at a relatively low temperature (i.e. 35 C) and faster backflushing of the heavier components
- Sample matrix has little influence
- Wide choice of pre-column and analytical column dimensions and phase ratios possible to meet specific application needs



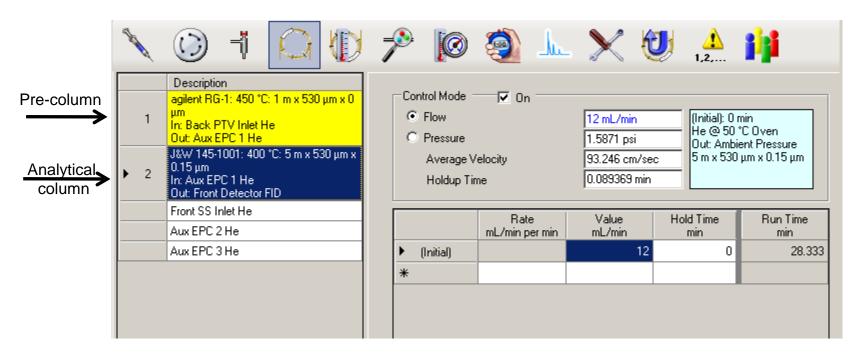
System Setup and Operation

- A pre-column, typically a deactivated retention gap of 2 meter length is used.
- The inlet of the pre-column is defined as the MMI (multimode inlet) and the outlet as a Aux module channel
- The analytical column (*100*m x 0.20mm x 0.5um HP1 for crude oil analysis) uses an Aux channel (no restrictor) as inlet and FID as outlet
- At the specified runtime the inlet pressure is dropped to reverse flow in the pre-column while the Aux maintains forward flow in the analytical column
- At backflush runtime, the MMI's temperature is ramped to 425 C to clear out the inlet. It is held at this temp to end of run
- Single taper liner with glass wool is used
- Pressure zeros should be set on the GC for the inlet and Aux channel before use



Backflush: Column Settings for Polywax Carbon Number Specific Backflushing

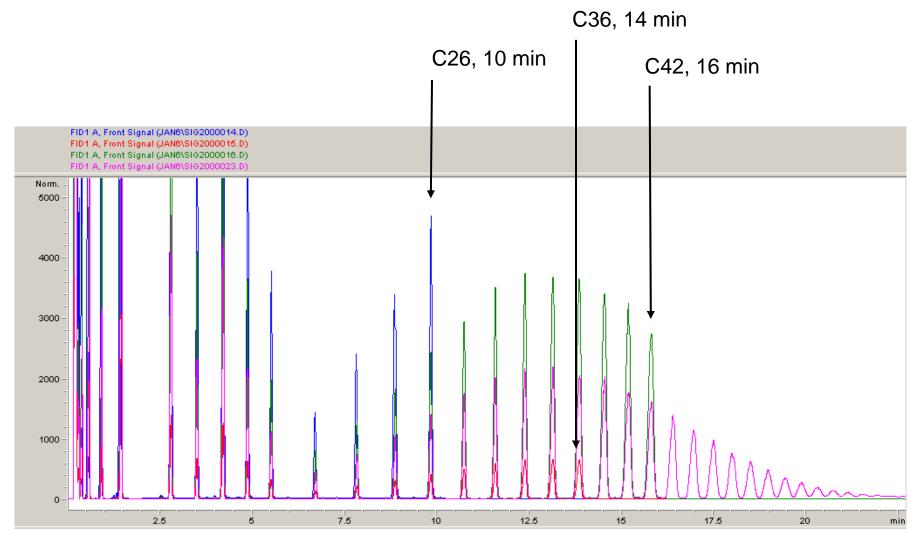
PW 500





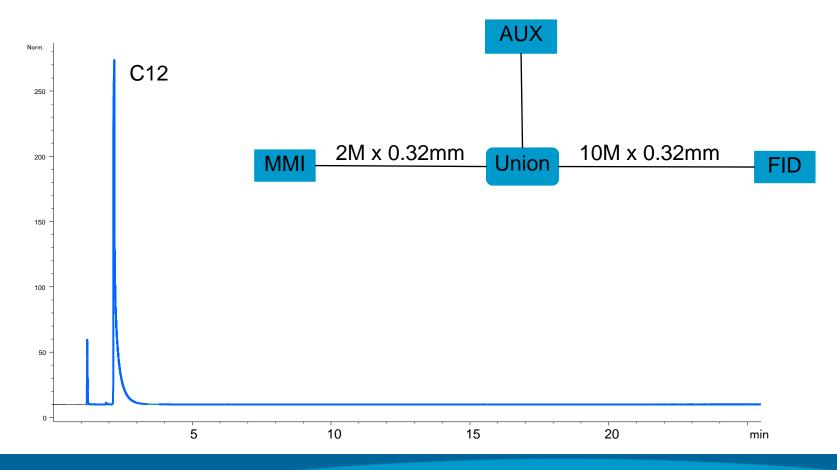
Backflush with Purged Tee: Polywax 500

Sample: C5-C18 plus PW500



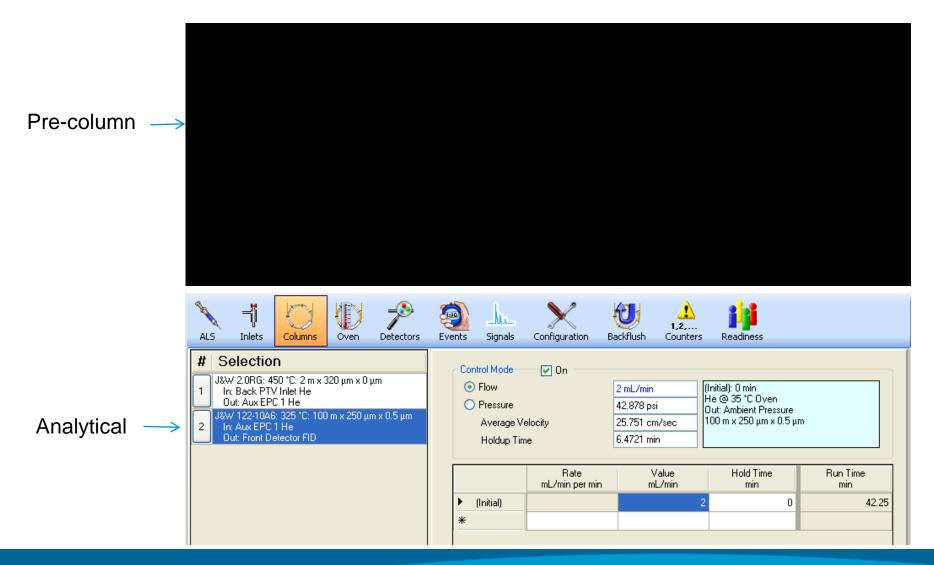


Peak Shapes on Retention Gaps: C12 Only





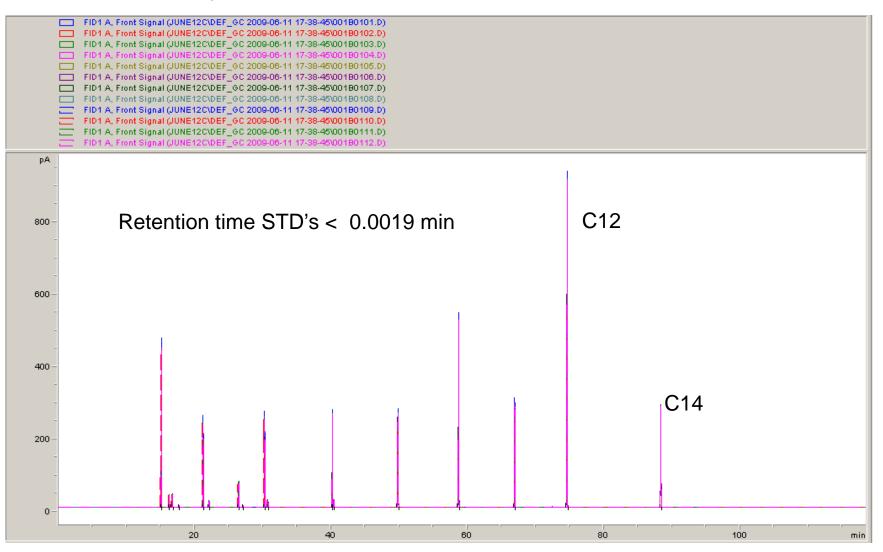
Setup for Pre-column and Analytical Column





Pre-column Backflush of C5-C18 Mix After C14

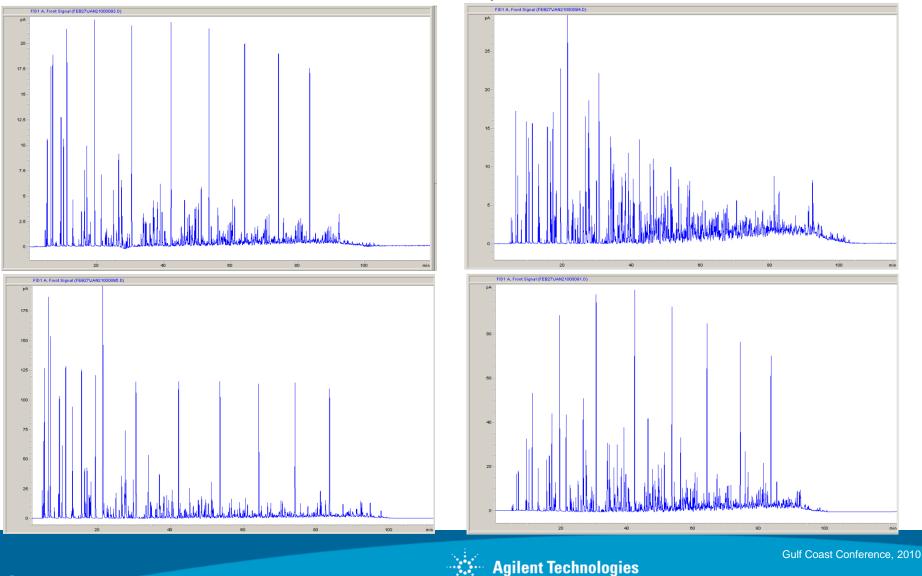
1 m x 0.32 mm retention gap, 100 m x 0.25 mm x 0.50 um DB-PETRO





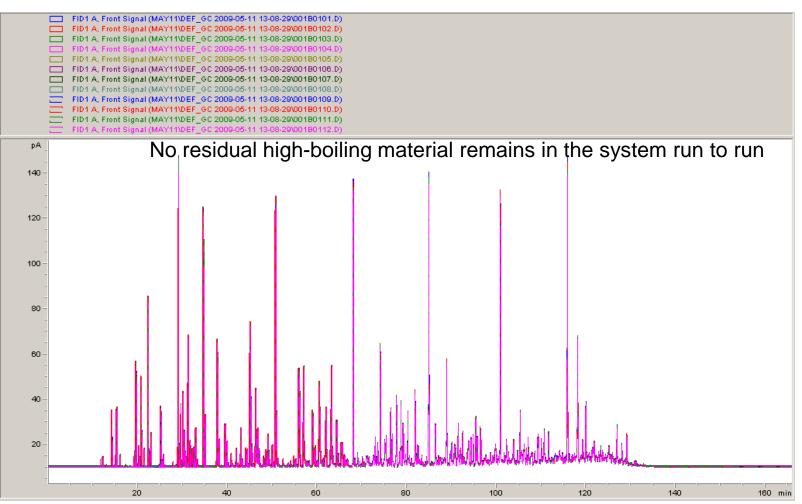
Four Crudes From Different Regions: Backflush after C12

Pre-column: 1.5 m x 0.32 mm deactivated RG, Analytical column: 100 m x 0.25 mm x 0.50u DB-PETRO



12 runs of Crude Oil Overlay: Pre-column Backflush After C12

2 m x 0.32 mm RG





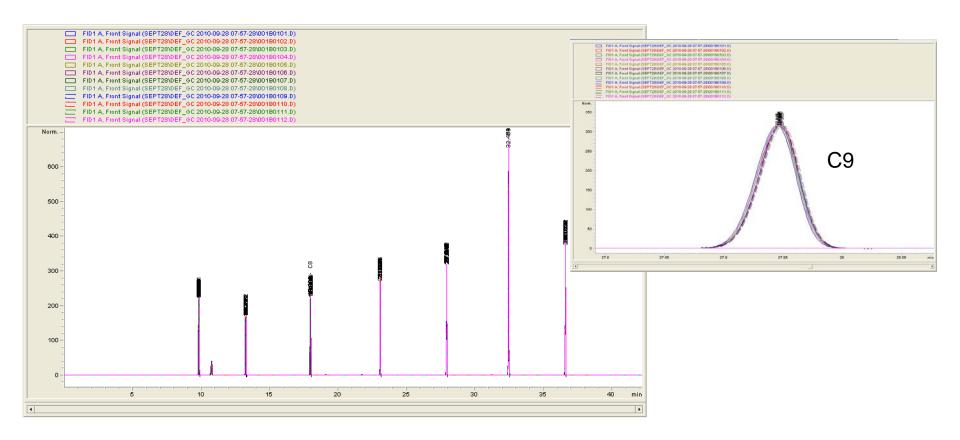
Backflush with Coated Pre-columns

- Pre-columns with thin coating (i.e. 0.10 um films) can be used
- Provides finer control of compounds that are backflushed
- Backflush times will be much longer typically
- Backflush of heavy compounds remaining on the pre-column will take longer
- Better inertness



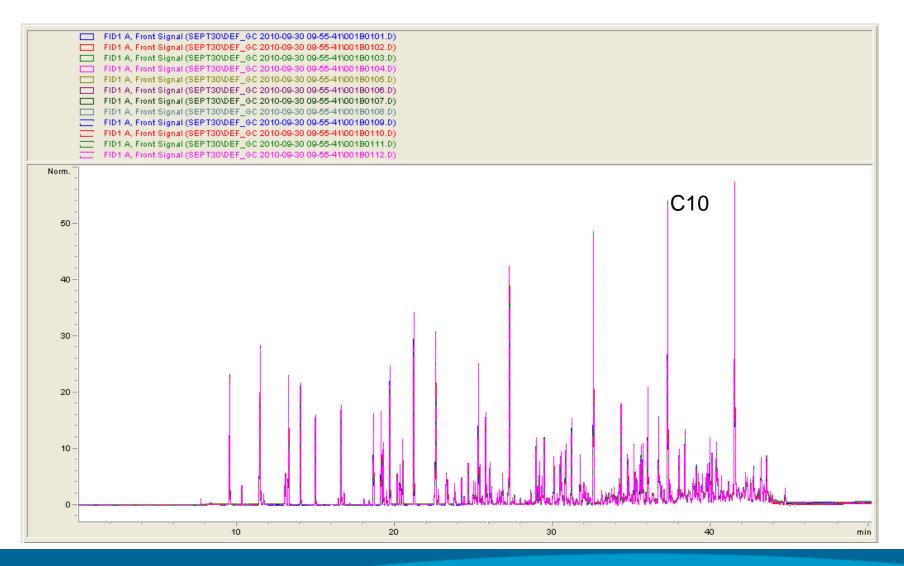
Backflush of C5-C40 Mix After C11

Overlay of 12 runs, 2 m x 0.32 mm x 0.10 um pre-column





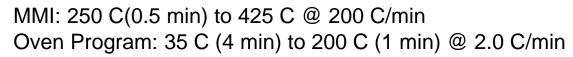
Overlay of Souide Crude Oil C10 Retention time STDEV = 0.0010, % STDEV = 0.315

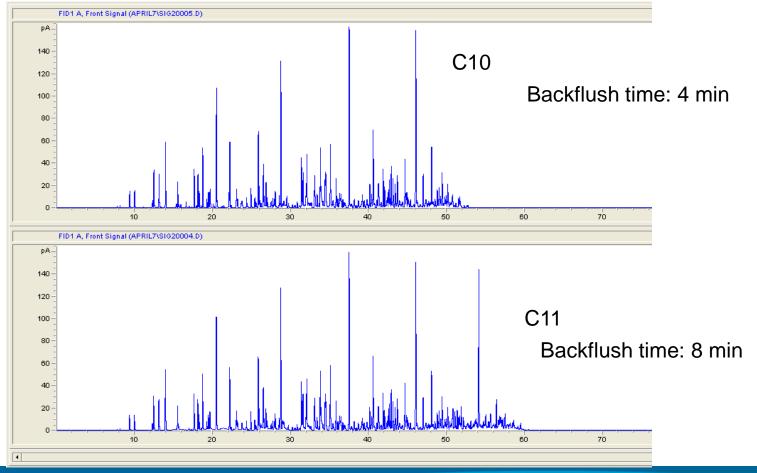




Crude Oil Backflush with Coated 2 m x 0.32 mm x 0.10 um DB-1 Pre-column Conditions: Pre-column flow 1.6 ml/min, Analytical column flow 2.0

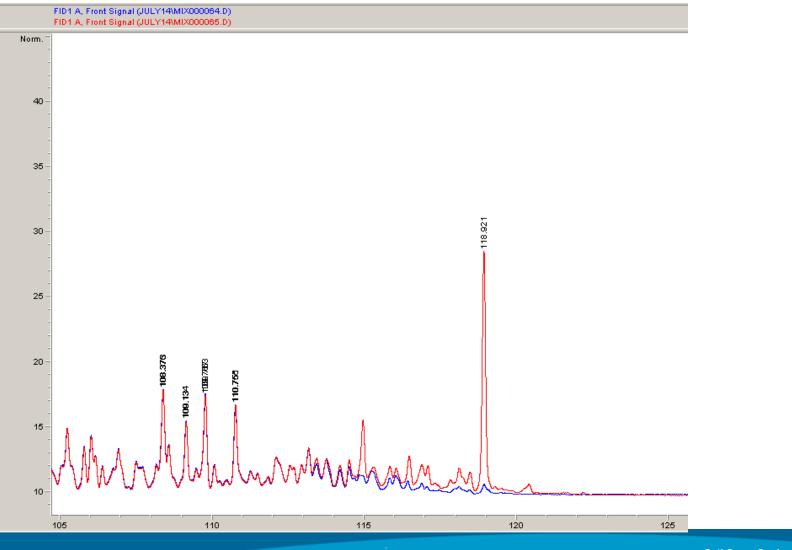
ml/min







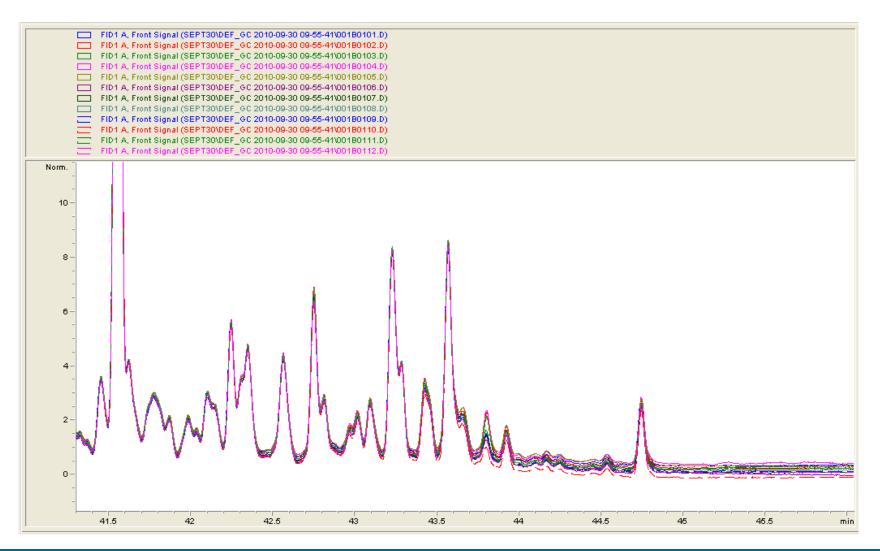
2 m x 0.32 mm x 0.10 um Pre-column: Blue Backflush at 14 min, Red – Backflush at 16 min





Zoom on C11 Plus Hydrocarbons

Stable baseline shows that column is clean after each run



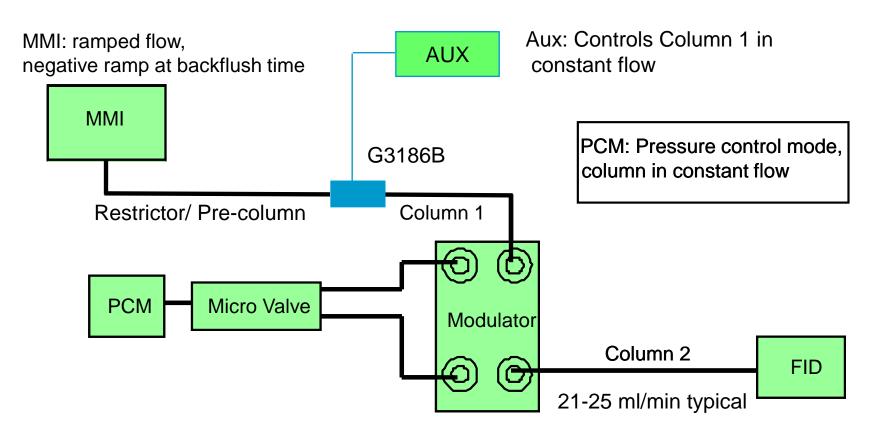


Combining Pre-column Backflush with GCxGC

- Investigate possibility of analyzing heavy crudes with comprehensive gas chromatography
- Apply chemometrics to identify source or contamination
- Process 50 Hz raw data files
- Analyze four different crudes
- Column set
 - First Dimension: 30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.10 um DB-5HT
 - Second Dimension : 5 m x 0.25 mm x 0.15 um DB-17HT



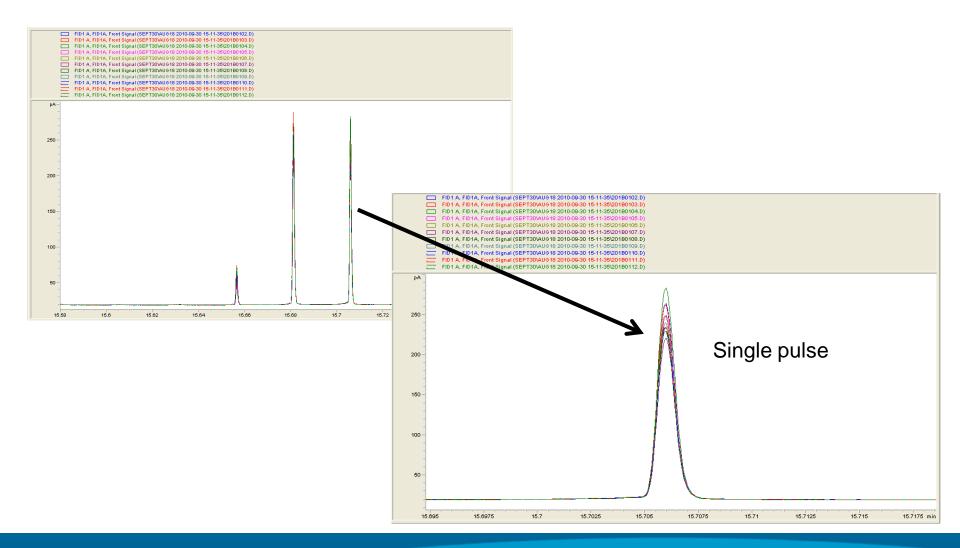
Flow Modulator Diagram: Backflush





RT Stability and Effect on Modulated Area: C13

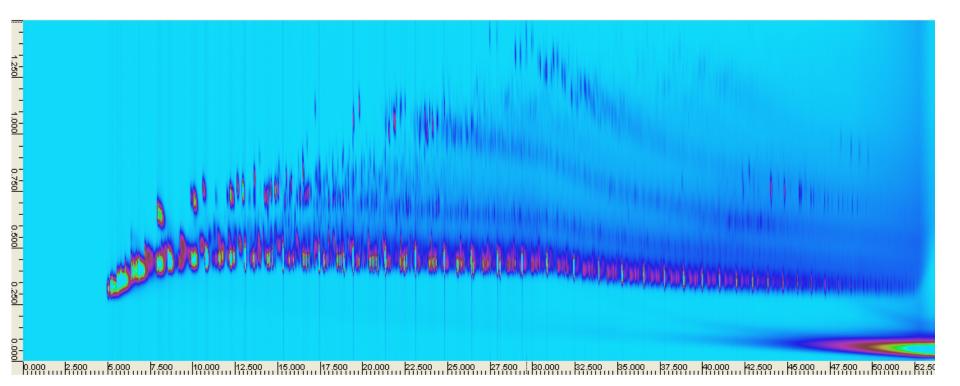
Analysis of modulated C13





Crude Oil GCxGC: Pre- column Backflush

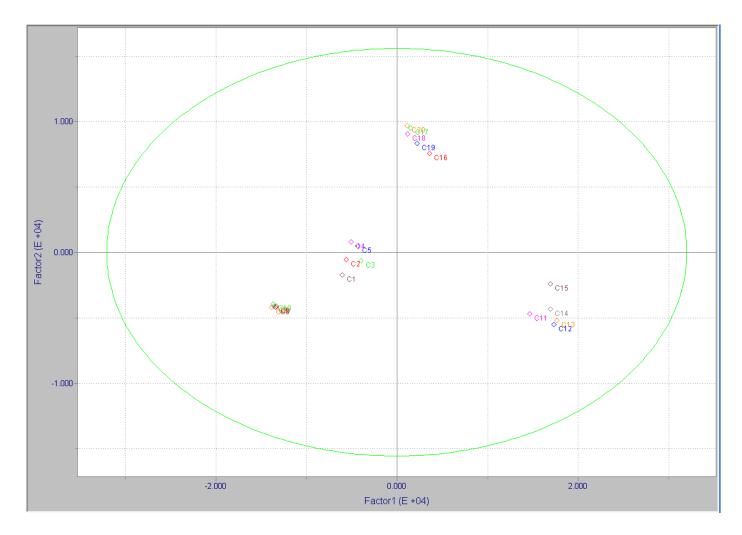
BF at 30 min, Oven programmed to 390 C





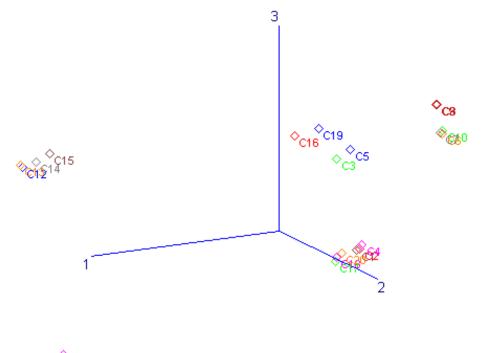
Principal Component Analysis: 2D view

Four crudes





Principal Component Analysis: 3D view



♦ C11



Summary

- The CFT purged union offers a high performance alternative to traditional valved pre-column backflush systems
- Relies on precise EPC midpoint pressure control
- Backflush is concurrent while analytical column runs at constant flow
- Excellent thermal control since all parts are in the oven
- Heavy petroleum including crude oils can be routinely analyzed with complete protection of the high resolution capillary column
- The specific carbon number where backflush beginning can be easily controlled and fine tuned
- Pre-column backflush is compatible with GCxGC
- Coated pre-columns can be used for fine tuning
- Chemometrics can be applied to identify oils



Acknowledgement

Pirouette® Chemometric Software provided by Infometrix, Inc.

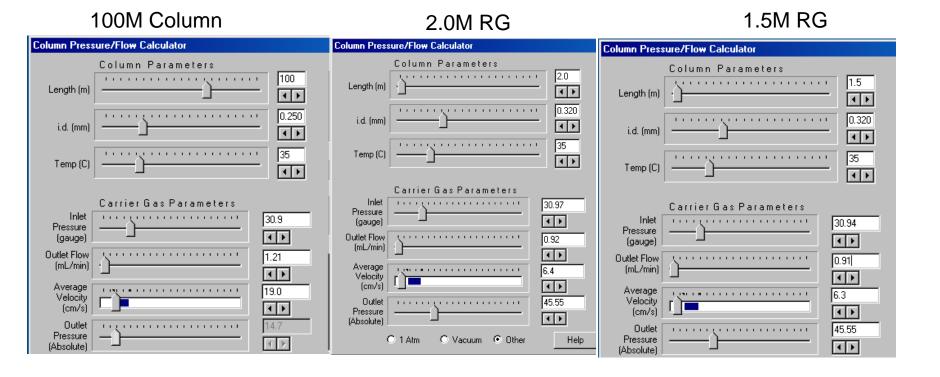


Capillary Flow Technology (CFT) Based Prefractionator: Pre-column Backflush System

- In oven CFT device is used in a relatively simple hardware configuration
- CFT "purged union"
- The multimode inlet is used to assist with backflushing heavy material from the inlet. Inlet is programmed to 425 C after backflush is started
- Run time backflush is easily programmed from the ChemStation
- Analytical column flow controlled from an Aux module
- □ Key Application: Front-end detailed analysis (DHA) of crude oils



Flow Calculator Parameters





2 m x 0.32 mm x 0.10 um Pre-column: 12 Run Overlay of Crude Oil

