

## 1.9 Analysis of kerosene (1) - GCMS

### •Explanation

The primary products of petroleum - gasoline, kerosene, light oils etc – are hydrocarbon mixtures refined through distillation. A Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometer (GCMS) is used for qualitative determination, since measurement by Gas Chromatography (GC) using a capillary column produces a large number of peaks.

Fig. 1.9.1 is the TIC of kerosene by a non-polar column (methyl silicon). Chemical compounds up to toluene can be seen because of the small amount of gasoline contained in this kerosene.

Fig. 1.9.2 is a TIC chromatogram by a polar column. This kerosene is standard and compounds up to C<sub>8</sub>-paraffin are not contained. As shown in Fig. 1.9.3 (polar column), paraffin hydrocarbons from C<sub>9</sub> to C<sub>16</sub> are contained, with C<sub>10</sub> and C<sub>11</sub> as the main components. A lot of aromatic hydrocarbons are contained as well.

### •Analytical Conditions

Model : Shimadzu GCMS-QP1000EX  
 Column ① : CBJ1 0.25mm × 30m i.d. df=0.25µm  
 Column Temp. : 40°C (2min)-220°C (5°C/min)  
 Column ② : CBP20 0.25mm × 30m i.d. df=0.25µm  
 Column Temp. : 80°C (2min)-5°C/min-150°C  
 -15°C/min-200°C  
 Carrier Gas : He 50kPa  
 Injector Temp. : 300°C  
 Interface Temp. : 200°C  
 Split : 1 : 50

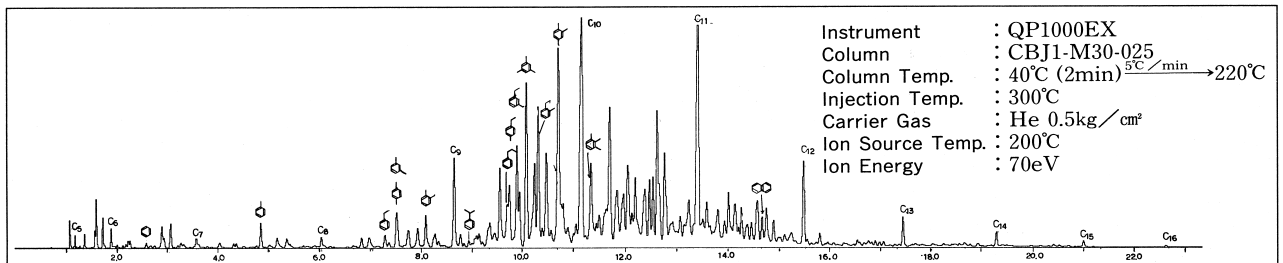


Fig. 1.9.1 TIC chromatogram by a non-polar column

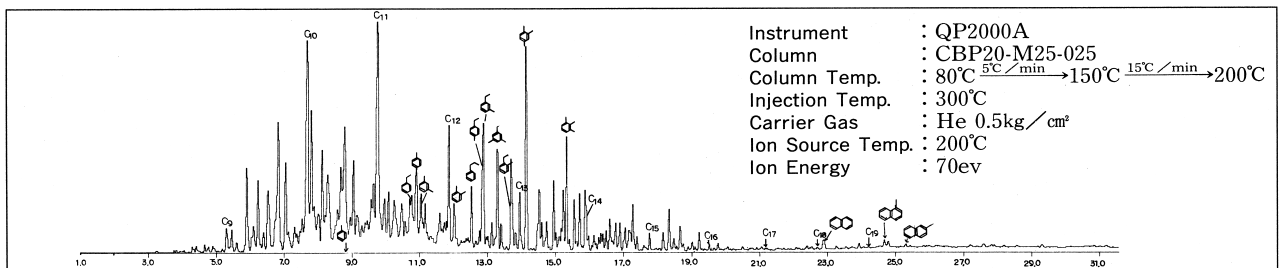


Fig. 1.9.2 TIC chromatogram by a polar column

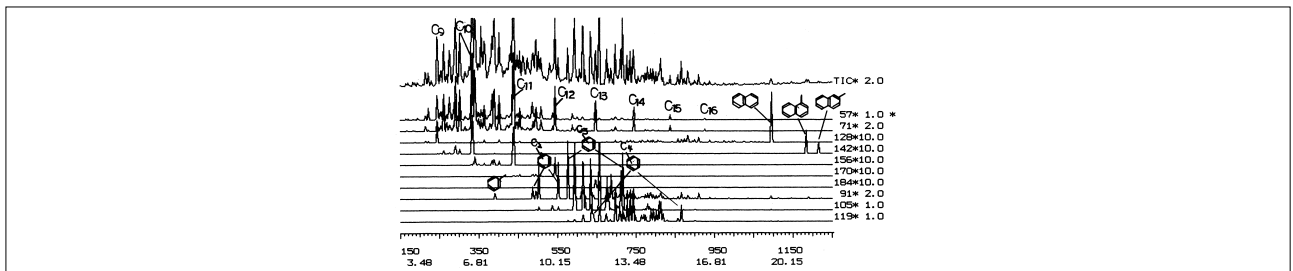


Fig. 1.9.3 Mass chromatogram by a polar column



## 1.9 Analysis of kerosene (2) - GCMS

Fig.1.9.4 is the mass chromatogram obtained by analysis with a non-polar column.  $C_3$ -alkylbenzene is eluted from in between the main components of paraffin, n-nonane ( $C_9H_{20}$ ) and n-decane ( $C_{10}H_{22}$ ). Fig. 1.9.5 is the mass chromatogram obtained by a polar column (PEG). The component ratio of kerosene A and kerosene B differ somewhat, and the  $C_3$ -alkylbenzene has moved to between n-undecane ( $C_{12}H_{26}$ ) and n-tetradecane ( $C_{14}H_{30}$ ), and there is less interference by paraffin hydrocarbons.

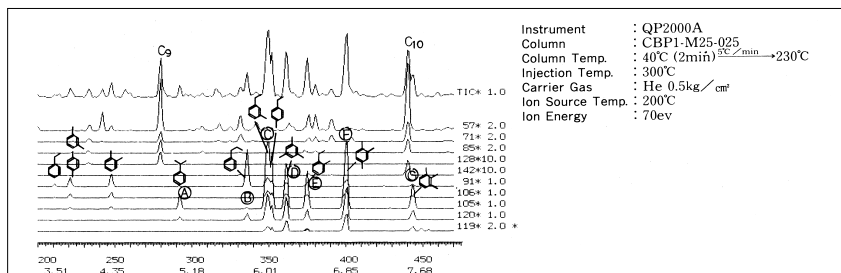


Fig. 1.9.4 Mass chromatogram by a non-polar column

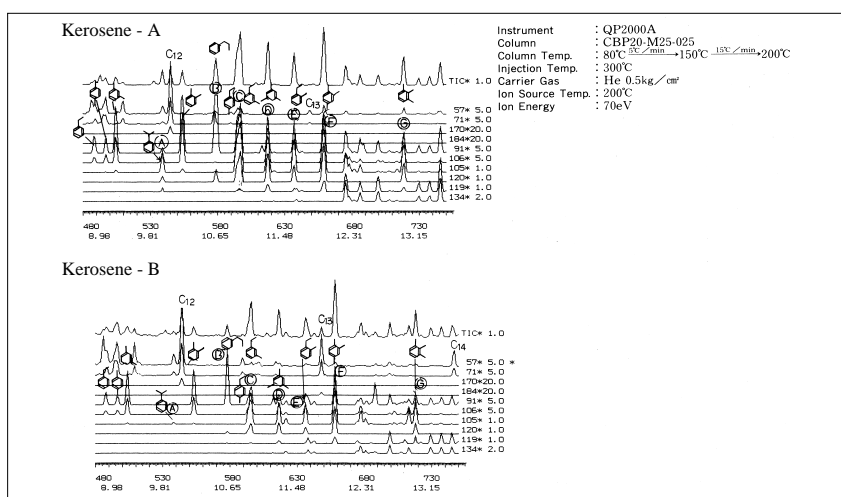


Fig. 1.9.5 Mass chromatogram by a polar column

As indicated in Fig. 1.9.6, there are 8 types of  $C_3$ -alkylbenzene isomers. Identification from the mass spectra becomes extremely difficult. In this case, if a capillary column with good separation is used,  $C_3$ -alkylbenzene can be completely separated, with the exception of m,p-ethylmethylbenzene, making identification from a mass chromatogram easy.

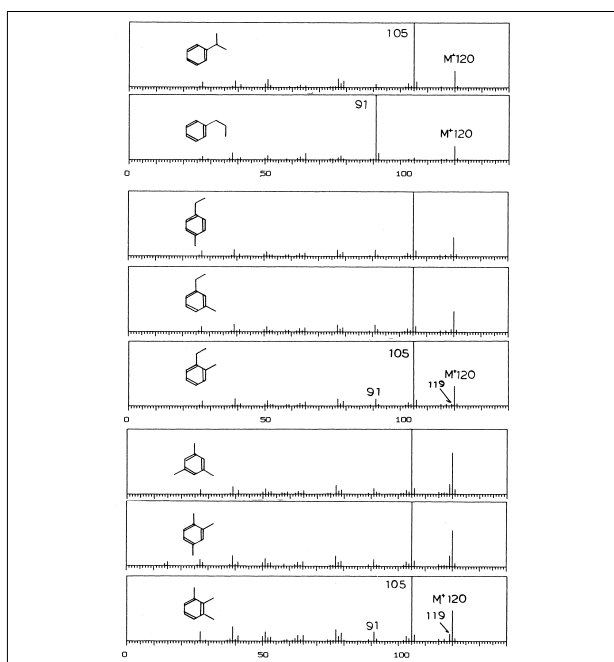


Fig. 1.9.6 Mass spectra of  $C_3$ -alkylbenzene