

# **Measurement of H/C Ratio in Petroleum Samples by GC-AED**

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**PITTCON 2006  
March 12-17, 2006  
Orlando, Florida**



# H/C Ratio Measurement

## Objectives

Detailed analysis of petroleum feedstocks and products:

- provides knowledge useful for improving and optimizing the upgrading process
- gives valuable insight into processing characteristics
- makes possible correlation between composition and fuel properties



# Method Development

At NCUT we developed a method for the analysis of hydrogen to carbon ratio (H/C) for full-range petroleum samples by gas chromatography-atomic emission detection (GC-AED) coupling.

It requires installation of the kit for automated hydrogen linearization and measurement, containing hardware (a methane bleed regulator) and software (recipe files and macros).

Hydrogen linearization is done by generating a pseudo chromatogram with pressure programming of the methane AED “Aux” reagent gas.

This pseudo chromatogram is processed by a macro to calibrate out the non-linearity in the AED hydrogen response.

A second pseudo chromatogram is generated and used to calibrate the relative response factors of carbon and hydrogen. This data is then used to calculate the percent total carbon and hydrogen when samples are analyzed.



# Method Development, Continued

## Sample method for running diesel range samples

GC Column	25m x 0.32mm i.d. x 0.17 um HP-1
Injector (split/splitless)	300°C, split ratio 50:1, constant flow mode at 2.0 mL/min, 0.5ul injection volume
Oven Temperature	40°C to 340°C at 20°C/min (hold 5 min)
AED Reagent Gases	Oxygen 55 psi, Hydrogen 45 psi
	<b>Methane 7psi</b>
AED Makeup Gas	100 mL/min
AED Data Rate	5 Hz
AED Solvent Vent	None
AED Transfer Line Temp	340°C
AED Cavity Temp	375°C
AED Element Group	<b>"Hydrogen Linearization with Aux"</b>
AED Elements Selected	<b>Carbon 496, Hydrogen 486[L]</b>



# Method Development continued

## Calculations

The macros do a simple calculation of the carbon and hydrogen (ignoring other elements) by comparison of the areas measured for the methane pseudo peak with the areas for the unknown.

$$\%C = \frac{(A_{C \text{ unk}}/A_{C \text{ CH}_4}) \times (M_C/M_{\text{CH}_4}) \times 12.01115}{((A_{C \text{ unk}}/A_{C \text{ CH}_4}) \times (M_C/M_{\text{CH}_4}) \times 12.01115 + (A_{H \text{ unk}}/A_{H \text{ CH}_4}) \times (M_H/M_{\text{CH}_4}) \times 1.00797)}$$

$$\%H = 100 - \%C$$

Where

$A_{C \text{ unk}}$  = Area of carbon from the unknown

$A_{C \text{ CH}_4}$  = Area of carbon from methane

$M_C/M_{\text{CH}_4}$  = Moles of carbon per mole methane

12.01115 = atomic weight of carbon

$A_{H \text{ unk}}$  = Area of hydrogen from the unknown

$A_{H \text{ CH}_4}$  = Area of hydrogen from methane

$M_H/M_{\text{CH}_4}$  = Moles of hydrogen per mole methane

1.00797 = Atomic weight of hydrogen

This calculation ignores the presence of any other elements. If the amounts of sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen are measured by AED or any other means, the data for C and H are easily renormalized



# Method Development, Continued

## H/C Ratio Distribution by Boiling Point

The H/C ratio by-boiling-point distribution is generated using an HP 6890 gas chromatograph coupled with an atomic emission detector, Model G2350A, from HP (GC-AED). The carbon and hydrogen emissions of 496 nm and 486 nm, respectively, are used to collect the signals (in a single injection), and the distribution calculation is performed with the help of software for simulated distillation, SDE60 (by Separation Systems, Inc.) using the ASTM D2887. The H/C ratio distribution is calculated by using the calibration parameters obtained from running the mixture of paraffin standards (C5 to C44) at the same conditions as for the analyzed samples.

In the second injection, using the sulphur emission of 181 nm to collect the sulphur signal, the by-boiling-point distribution of sulphur is calculated. In this case the paraffin calibration is obtained by analyzing the mixture of paraffin standards using a carbon emission of 179 nm. A similar distribution can be obtained by analyzing the sample by the GC-SCD (sulphur chemiluminescent detector).

The nitrogen distribution is obtained from the GC-NCD (nitrogen specific detector) analysis of the sample or from the GC-AED analysis using a nitrogen emission of 388 nm.

To correct the H/C distribution, the sulphur and nitrogen distributions are subtracted from the corresponding carbon distribution.



## Sulphur Table (wt%), ASTM D2887, AED sulphur(181) Channel

WT %	BP(C)		WT %	BP(C)		WT %	BP(C)
0.019	111.9		1.261	316.3		2.523	411.6
0.037	134.8		1.299	319.6		2.560	414.2
0.074	139.6		1.336	322.6		2.597	417
0.111	158.2		1.373	326		2.634	419.7
0.148	162.4		1.410	329.7		2.671	422.3
0.186	169.9		1.447	332.8		2.708	424.9
0.223	180.7		1.484	335.7		2.745	427.7
0.260	185.1		1.521	337.9		2.783	430.5
0.297	195.8		1.558	340.7		2.820	433.3
0.334	203.6		1.595	343.8		2.857	436.2
0.371	211.2		1.632	346.7		2.894	439.1
0.408	221.2		1.670	349.3		2.931	442.3
0.445	226.7		1.707	351.8		2.968	445.3
0.482	230.9		1.744	354.2		3.005	448.5
0.519	240.6		1.781	356.9		3.042	451.8
0.557	245.4		1.818	359.4		3.079	455.1
0.594	248.2		1.855	362.2		3.116	458.5
0.631	250.7		1.892	364.8		3.154	462
0.668	257.0		1.929	367.5		3.191	465.5
0.705	262.6		1.966	370.2		3.228	469.1
0.742	265.6		2.003	373		3.265	472.7
0.779	268.0		2.041	375.8		3.302	476.5
0.816	272.0		2.078	378.5		3.339	480.5
0.853	276.5		2.115	381.1		3.376	484.8
0.890	279.5		2.152	384.1		3.413	489.4
0.928	282.5		2.189	387.1		3.450	494.5
0.965	286.4		2.226	390		3.487	500.1
1.002	290.6		2.263	392.8		3.525	506.3
1.039	294.1		2.300	395.5		3.562	513.6
1.076	297.6		2.337	398.2		3.599	522.5
1.113	301.5		2.374	400.9		3.636	533.8
1.150	305.5		2.412	403.8		3.673	550.1
1.187	309.4		2.449	406.5		3.691	562.8
1.224	312.8		2.486	409.1			
<b>TOTAL SULFUR (wt.%)</b>		<b>3.71</b>					



## Nitrogen Table (Wt%), ASTM D2887, NCD Detector

WT %	BP(C)		WT %	BP(C)		WT %	BP(C)
0.0007	190.2		0.0484	377.7		0.0968	441
0.0014	215.3		0.0498	379.8		0.0983	443
0.0028	241.4		0.0513	381.9		0.0997	445
0.0043	255.8		0.0527	383.9		0.1011	447
0.0057	266.3		0.0541	385.9		0.1025	449
0.0071	276.5		0.0555	387.9		0.1040	451
0.0085	287.3		0.0570	389.8		0.1054	453
0.0100	294		0.0584	391.6		0.1068	455.1
0.0114	299.9		0.0598	393.5		0.1082	457.2
0.0128	305.1		0.0612	395.4		0.1096	459.4
0.0142	309.6		0.0627	397.2		0.1111	461.6
0.0157	313.6		0.0641	399		0.1125	463.8
0.0171	317.4		0.0655	400.9		0.1139	466.1
0.0185	321.4		0.0669	402.7		0.1153	468.5
0.0199	325.2		0.0684	404.4		0.1168	471
0.0214	328.4		0.0698	406.2		0.1182	473.7
0.0228	331.7		0.0712	408		0.1196	476.4
0.0242	334.7		0.0726	409.7		0.1210	479.2
0.0256	337.7		0.0740	411.5		0.1225	482.2
0.0271	340.4		0.0755	413.2		0.1239	485.3
0.0285	343.1		0.0769	415		0.1253	488.7
0.0299	345.8		0.0783	416.8		0.1267	492.2
0.0313	348.4		0.0797	418.6		0.1282	496
0.0328	351.2		0.0812	420.4		0.1296	499.8
0.0342	353.8		0.0826	422.2		0.1310	503.9
0.0356	356.3		0.0840	424		0.1324	508.4
0.0370	358.9		0.0854	425.8		0.1339	513.4
0.0384	361.3		0.0869	427.6		0.1353	519
0.0399	363.8		0.0883	429.5		0.1367	525.4
0.0413	366.3		0.0897	431.4		0.1381	533.1
0.0427	368.6		0.0911	433.3		0.1396	542.6
0.0441	371		0.0926	435.2		0.1410	555
0.0456	373.3		0.0940	437.2		0.1417	562.8
0.0470	375.6		0.0954	439.1			
<b>TOTAL NITROGEN (%)</b>		<b>0.1424</b>					



## Sulphur and Nitrogen Distributions by 10°C intervals

Temp., °C	Cumul. S WT%	Diff. S WT%	Temp., °C	Cumul. N mg/kg	Diff. N mg/kg
110			110		
120	0.0251114	<b>0.025111</b>	120		
130	0.0332118	<b>0.008100</b>	130		
140	0.0749978	<b>0.041786</b>	140		
150	0.0949441	<b>0.019946</b>	150		
160	0.1272	<b>0.032256</b>	160		
170	0.1858435	<b>0.058644</b>	170		
180	0.2201954	<b>0.034352</b>	180		
190	0.2766897	<b>0.056494</b>	190		
200	0.3167769	<b>0.040087</b>	200	0.00099	<b>0.000990</b>
210	0.3651421	<b>0.048365</b>	210	0.0012737	<b>0.000284</b>
220	0.403648	<b>0.038506</b>	220	0.0016804	<b>0.000407</b>
230	0.47435	<b>0.070702</b>	230	0.002226	<b>0.000546</b>
240	0.5171052	<b>0.042755</b>	240	0.0027716	<b>0.000546</b>
250	0.620312	<b>0.103207</b>	250	0.0036984	<b>0.000927</b>
260	0.687675	<b>0.067363</b>	260	0.0048416	<b>0.001143</b>
270	0.79765	<b>0.109975</b>	270	0.0062125	<b>0.001371</b>
280	0.8965833	<b>0.098933</b>	280	0.0075815	<b>0.001369</b>
290	0.9964	<b>0.099817</b>	290	0.0091179	<b>0.001536</b>
300	1.0987308	<b>0.102331</b>	300	0.0114194	<b>0.002302</b>
310	1.1937471	<b>0.095016</b>	310	0.0143824	<b>0.002963</b>
320	1.3034467	<b>0.109700</b>	320	0.0180136	<b>0.003631</b>
330	1.4133903	<b>0.109944</b>	330	0.0220504	<b>0.004037</b>
340	1.548925	<b>0.135535</b>	340	0.026845	<b>0.004795</b>
350	1.679888	<b>0.130963</b>	350	0.0321417	<b>0.005297</b>
360	1.82585	<b>0.145962</b>	360	0.0376767	<b>0.005535</b>
370	1.9635519	<b>0.137702</b>	370	0.0435507	<b>0.005874</b>
380	2.0990038	<b>0.135452</b>	380	0.0499756	<b>0.006425</b>
390	2.226	<b>0.126996</b>	390	0.0571182	<b>0.007143</b>
400	2.3620333	<b>0.136033</b>	400	0.0648295	<b>0.007711</b>
410	2.499056	<b>0.137023</b>	410	0.0728613	<b>0.008032</b>
420	2.6383808	<b>0.139325</b>	420	0.0808516	<b>0.007990</b>
430	2.775875	<b>0.137494</b>	430	0.0886627	<b>0.007811</b>
440	2.9042344	<b>0.128359</b>	440	0.0960825	<b>0.007420</b>
450	3.0219636	<b>0.117729</b>	450	0.10324	<b>0.007157</b>
460	3.1323	<b>0.110336</b>	460	0.1100364	<b>0.006796</b>
470	3.236975	<b>0.104675</b>	470	0.1161984	<b>0.006162</b>
480	3.3343625	<b>0.097388</b>	480	0.1214197	<b>0.005221</b>
490	3.4175647	<b>0.083202</b>	490	0.1258409	<b>0.004421</b>
500	3.4867375	<b>0.069173</b>	500	0.1296535	<b>0.003813</b>
510	3.5433041	<b>0.056567</b>	510	0.1328877	<b>0.003234</b>
520	3.5882787	<b>0.044975</b>	520	0.1355025	<b>0.002615</b>
530	3.6233239	<b>0.035045</b>	530	0.1375547	<b>0.002052</b>
540	3.6499117	<b>0.026588</b>	540	0.1391623	<b>0.001608</b>
550	3.6726724	<b>0.022761</b>	550	0.1404018	<b>0.001240</b>
560	3.6873602	<b>0.014688</b>	560	0.1414324	<b>0.001031</b>
570	<b>3.71</b>	<b>0.022640</b>	570	<b>0.1424</b>	<b>0.000968</b>
580	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.710000</b>	580	<b>0.1424</b>	<b>0.142400</b>



# H/C Ratio Distribution Calculated in Discrete Temperature Intervals

Temp. °C	Calculated	Calculated	Recalcul.	Recalcul.	Calculated
	from AED Wt.%C	from AED Wt.%H (100-Wt.%C)	C-(S+N) Wt.%C	100-(C+S+N) Wt.%H	wt%H/1.00797/(wt%C/12.01115) H/C Ratio
60	82.57	17.43	82.57	17.43	2.516
70	84.44	15.56	84.44	15.56	2.196
80	85.03	14.97	85.03	14.97	2.098
90	87.26	12.74	87.26	12.74	1.739
100	84.93	15.07	84.93	15.07	2.115
110	88.78	11.22	88.78	11.22	1.506
120	87.40	12.60	87.38	12.60	1.718
130	85.89	14.11	85.89	14.11	1.957
140	86.10	13.90	86.06	13.90	1.925
150	86.89	13.11	86.87	13.11	1.799
160	86.74	13.26	86.71	13.26	1.823
170	86.33	13.67	86.28	13.67	1.888
180	87.06	12.94	87.02	12.94	1.772
190	86.10	13.90	86.05	13.90	1.924
200	86.75	13.25	86.70	13.25	1.822
210	87.38	12.62	87.33	12.62	1.722
220	86.93	13.07	86.89	13.07	1.792
230	87.08	12.92	87.01	12.92	1.769
240	87.79	12.21	87.75	12.21	1.657
250	86.95	13.05	86.84	13.05	1.791
260	87.83	12.17	87.77	12.17	1.652
270	88.20	11.80	88.09	11.80	1.596
280	87.54	12.46	87.44	12.46	1.698
290	87.85	12.15	87.75	12.15	1.649
300	88.10	11.90	88.00	11.90	1.611
310	87.82	12.18	87.72	12.18	1.655
320	88.01	11.99	87.89	11.99	1.626
330	88.05	11.95	87.93	11.95	1.620
340	88.26	11.74	88.12	11.74	1.588
350	88.27	11.73	88.13	11.73	1.586
360	88.59	11.41	88.44	11.41	1.537
370	88.55	11.45	88.40	11.45	1.544
380	88.84	11.16	88.70	11.16	1.499
390	88.74	11.26	88.60	11.26	1.515
400	88.71	11.29	88.56	11.29	1.520
410	89.24	10.76	89.10	10.76	1.438
420	89.18	10.82	89.03	10.82	1.448
430	89.20	10.80	89.05	10.80	1.445
440	89.22	10.78	89.08	10.78	1.442
450	89.22	10.78	89.09	10.78	1.442
460	88.22	11.78	88.10	11.78	1.594
470	89.42	10.58	89.30	10.58	1.412
480	89.27	10.73	89.17	10.73	1.434
490	87.93	12.07	87.84	12.07	1.637
500	89.12	10.88	89.04	10.88	1.456
510	89.93	10.07	89.87	10.07	1.335
520	88.64	11.36	88.59	11.36	1.529
530	88.32	11.68	88.28	11.68	1.577
540	89.10	10.90	89.07	10.90	1.459
550	90.50	9.50	90.48	9.50	1.251
560	91.86	8.14	91.84	8.14	1.056
570	92.91	7.09	92.89	7.09	0.909
580	93.39	6.61	93.39	6.61	0.843

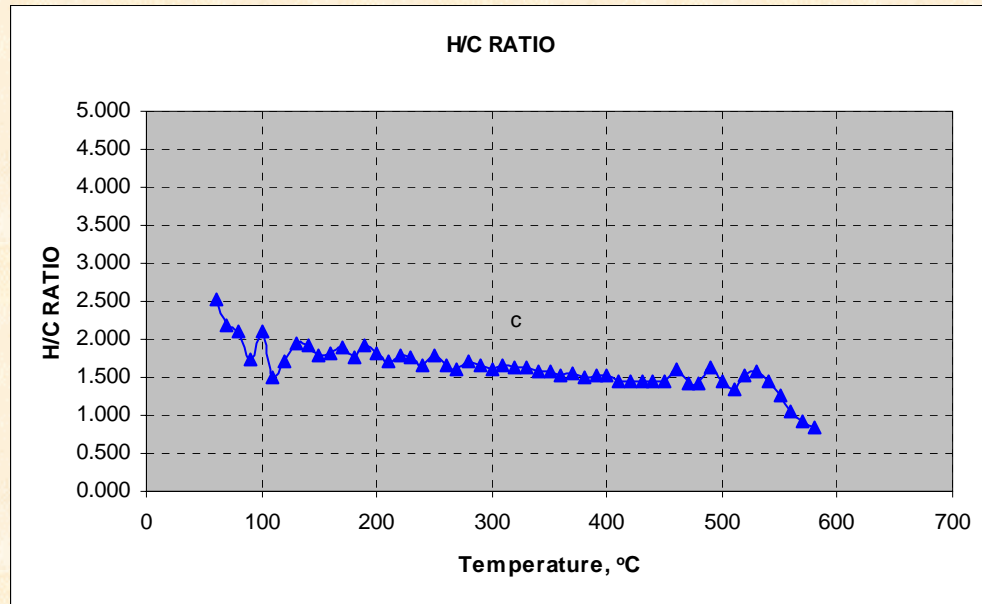


## Comparison of GC-AED and Lab Results

Analytical method	Calculation method	Wt.%C	Wt.%H
AED	by integrating total area of the chromatogram	88.1	11.9
AED	by summing up 10°C slices of the chromatogram	88.2	11.8
AED	renormalized for presence of Sand N	84.4	11.2
LAB	ASTM methods	84.4	11.2



# H/C Ratio Distribution



# Applications

Bitumens have high viscosities and densities. They are mixed with diluents to meet the specifications for pipeline transportation. Due to the large projected increase in bitumen production, diluent shortages are forecast.

## Visbreaking

Visbreaking is one of the cost-effective ways to reduce the viscosities of the heavy oils and bitumens. It is a low severity thermal cracking process ( $<500^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) by which large oil molecules are converted into lower boiling material, therefore lowering viscosity, with minimum coke formation.

## Coking

Coking is a process for the thermal breaking of bonds in heavy oils and bitumens under more severe conditions, which result in the formation of a complete range of products, from solids to gases.

## Objectives

To study the change in bitumen characteristics during visbreaking and coking using the H/C Ratio data obtained from the GC-AED analysis of TLPs, and compare these data with the hydrocarbon type composition analysis.

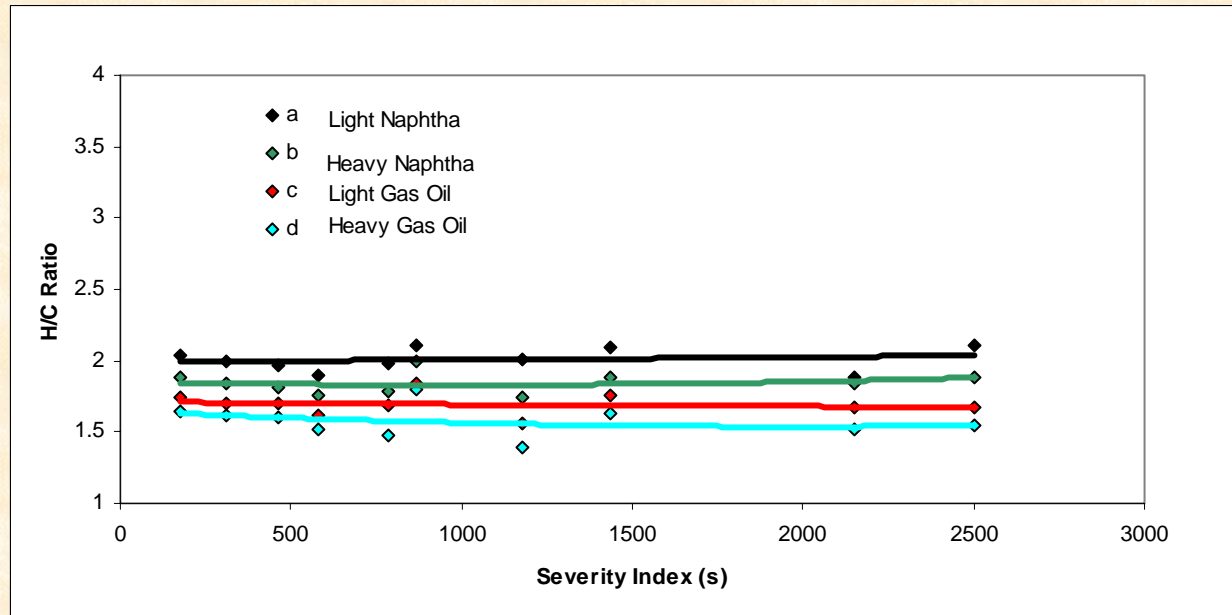


## H/C Ratio VS Severity Index Calculated for Pseudo-components of TLP from Visbreaking and Coking of Athabasca Bitumen

	Process	Severity Index	Light Naphtha	Heavy Naphtha	Light Gas Oil	Heavy Gas Oil	Flow	Temp.
			IBP-120	120-220	220-340	340-FBP	Kg/h	°C
Run1	visbreaking	174.2	2.042	1.879	1.740	1.647	2	390
Run2	visbreaking	308.7	1.989	1.841	1.701	1.618	3	405
Run3	visbreaking	463	1.974	1.819	1.697	1.608	2	405
Run4	visbreaking	578.4	1.902	1.752	1.616	1.522	3	415
Run5	visbreaking	786.3	1.979	1.779	1.683	1.475	3	420
Run6	visbreaking	867.5	2.111	1.995	1.836	1.804	2	415
Run7	visbreaking	1179.5	2.005	1.748	1.565	1.399	2	420
Run8	visbreaking	1434.6	2.092	1.887	1.761	1.636	3	430
Run9	visbreaking	2151.9	1.886	1.838	1.670	1.519	2	430
Run1	coking	>10000	2.114	1.890	1.676	1.553	-	-

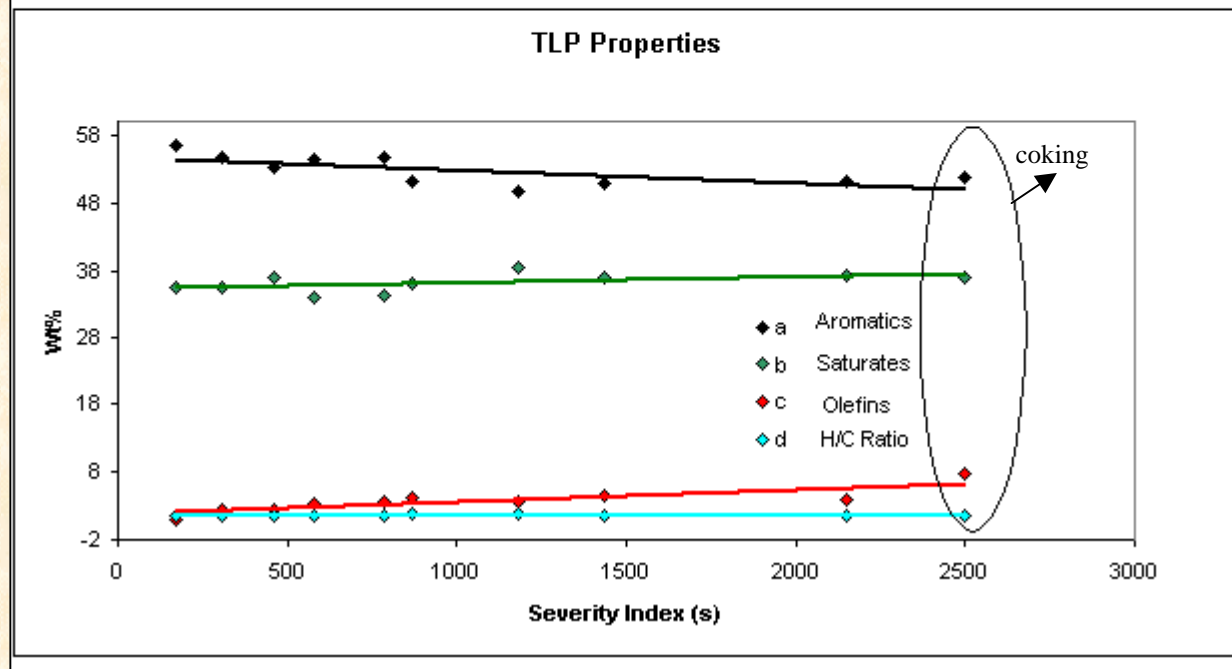


## H/C Ratio VS Severity Index Calculated for Pseudo-components of TLP from Visbreaking and Coking of Athabasca Bitumen



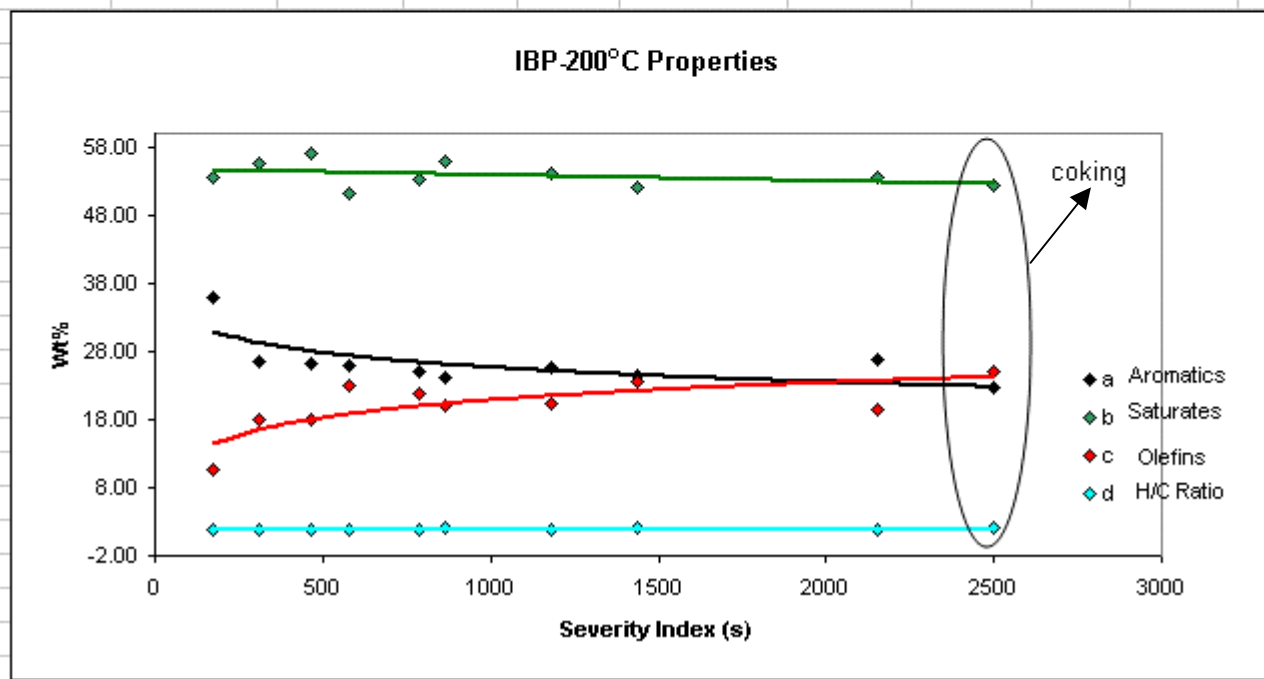
## Properties of TLP

	Process	Severity Index	Aromatics	Saturates	Olefins	Polars	H/C
Run1	visbreaking	174.2	56.47	35.57	1.06	6.91	1.641
Run2	visbreaking	308.7	54.66	35.41	2.46	7.48	1.656
Run3	visbreaking	463.0	53.20	36.92	2.53	7.34	1.619
Run4	visbreaking	578.4	54.52	33.97	3.28	8.23	1.582
Run5	visbreaking	786.3	54.71	34.32	3.58	7.40	1.605
Run6	visbreaking	867.5	51.27	36.14	4.06	8.52	1.724
Run7	visbreaking	1179.5	49.59	38.34	3.68	8.39	1.776
Run8	visbreaking	1434.6	50.83	36.92	4.50	7.75	1.621
Run9	visbreaking	2151.9	51.26	37.19	3.90	7.65	1.587
Run1	coking	>10000	51.75	36.97	7.60	3.68	1.657



## Properties of Naphtha

Process	Severity Index	Wt.% of Total			SimDist Yield	Weighted by SimDist			Sum	H/C
		Aromatics	Saturates	Olefins		Aromatics	Saturates	Olefins		
visbreaking	174.2	1.76	2.62	0.52	4.89	35.99	53.58	10.63	100.00	1.938
visbreaking	308.7	1.69	3.53	1.14	6.35	26.61	55.59	17.95	100.00	1.908
visbreaking	463	2.15	4.69	1.47	8.22	26.16	57.06	17.88	100.00	1.894
visbreaking	578.4	2.23	4.38	1.97	8.58	25.99	51.05	22.96	100.00	1.819
visbreaking	786.3	2.34	4.99	2.03	9.35	25.03	53.37	21.71	100.00	1.743
visbreaking	867.5	2.92	6.76	2.42	12.11	24.11	55.82	19.98	100.00	2.054
visbreaking	1179.5	2.79	5.85	2.19	10.83	25.76	54.02	20.22	100.00	1.855
visbreaking	1434.6	3.06	6.52	2.93	12.51	24.46	52.12	23.42	100.00	1.981
visbreaking	2151.9	3.17	6.31	2.29	11.77	26.93	53.61	19.46	100.00	1.873
coking	>10000	4.63	10.71	5.13	20.47	22.62	52.32	25.06	100.00	2.002



# Analysis of Total Feed and Its Distillation Fractions

	<b>IBP</b>	<b>FBP</b>	<b>SimDist Yield</b>
	<b>°C</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>Wt.%</b>
<b>Feed</b>	56.7	560.4	100.00
<b>Fraction1</b>	36.0	287.1	20.70
<b>Fraction2</b>	166.9	371.0	40.10
<b>Fraction3</b>	276.0	567.3	39.20

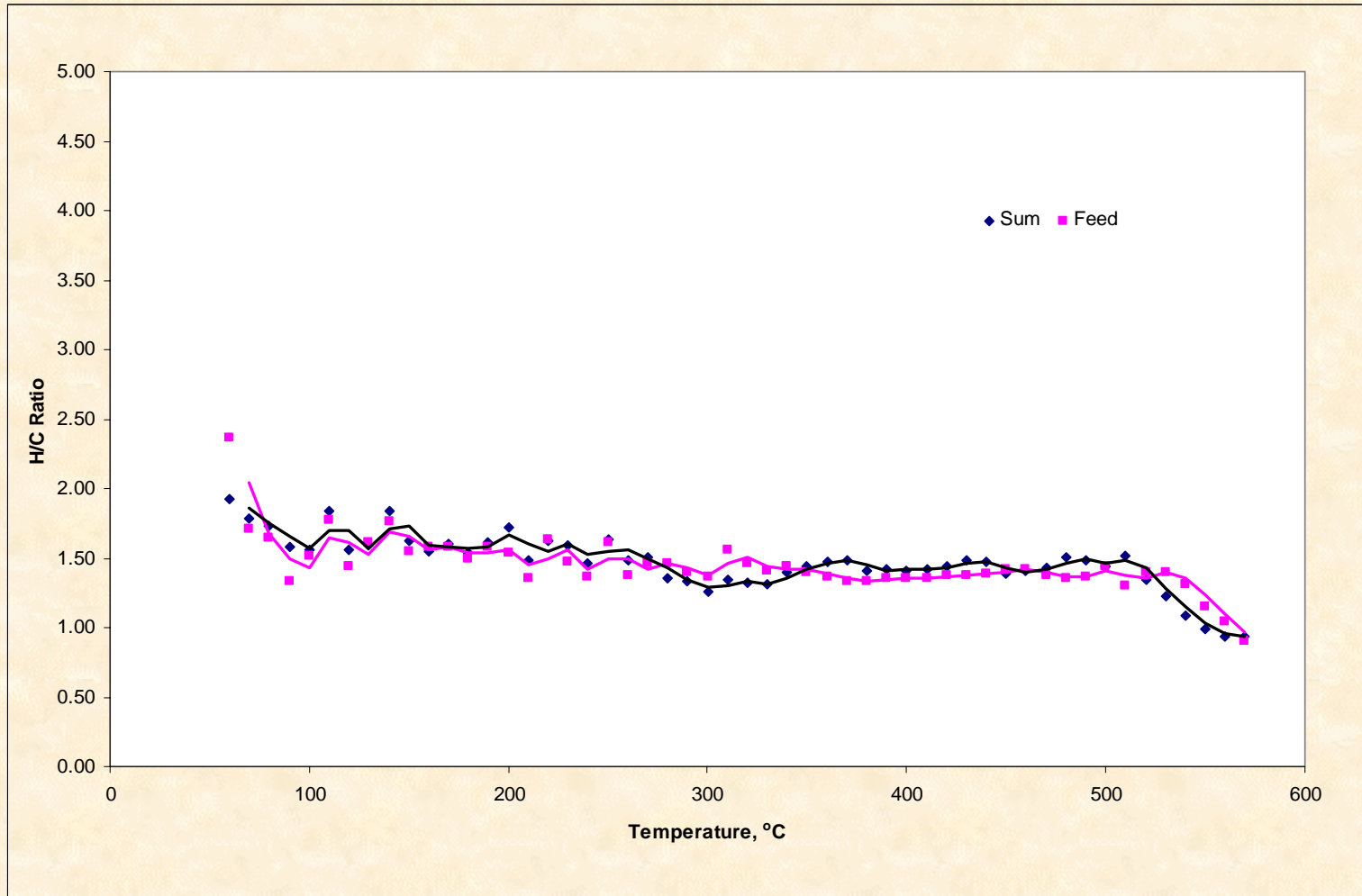


## H/C Ratio for Total Feed and Distillation Fractions

Temp., °C	Carbon					Hydrogen					H/C Ratio	
	Total Feed	Fraction1	Fraction2	Fraction3	Sum of fractions	Total Feed	Fraction1	Fraction2	Fraction3	Sum of fractions	Sum of fractions	Total Feed
60	83.43%	86.07%			86.07%	16.57%	13.93%			13.93%	1.928	2.366
70	87.43%	86.97%			86.97%	12.57%	13.03%			13.03%	1.785	1.713
80	87.89%	87.32%			87.32%	12.11%	12.68%			12.68%	1.731	1.642
90	89.90%	88.31%			88.31%	10.10%	11.69%			11.69%	1.577	1.339
100	88.74%	88.42%			88.42%	11.26%	11.58%			11.58%	1.560	1.512
110	87.01%	86.66%			86.66%	12.99%	13.34%			13.34%	1.835	1.779
120	89.18%	88.45%			88.45%	10.82%	11.55%			11.55%	1.557	1.446
130	88.10%	88.23%			88.23%	11.90%	11.77%			11.77%	1.590	1.610
140	87.13%	86.65%			86.65%	12.87%	13.35%			13.35%	1.836	1.761
150	88.50%	87.99%			87.99%	11.50%	12.01%			12.01%	1.627	1.549
160	88.32%	88.48%			88.48%	11.68%	11.52%			11.52%	1.552	1.576
170	88.26%	86.93%	88.77%		88.14%	11.74%	13.07%	11.23%		11.86%	1.603	1.584
180	88.88%	87.92%	88.90%		88.57%	11.12%	12.08%	11.10%		11.43%	1.538	1.491
190	88.25%	87.52%	88.36%		88.07%	11.75%	12.48%	11.64%		11.93%	1.614	1.586
200	88.56%	87.16%	87.52%		87.39%	11.44%	12.84%	12.48%		12.61%	1.719	1.539
210	89.79%	87.52%	89.62%		88.90%	10.21%	12.48%	10.38%		11.10%	1.487	1.354
220	87.92%	88.16%	87.98%		88.04%	12.08%	11.84%	12.02%		11.96%	1.619	1.637
230	88.99%	88.50%	88.11%		88.24%	11.01%	11.50%	11.89%		11.76%	1.588	1.474
240	89.73%	88.26%	89.47%		89.05%	10.27%	11.74%	10.53%		10.95%	1.465	1.364
250	88.07%	88.40%	87.74%		87.96%	11.93%	11.60%	12.26%		12.04%	1.631	1.614
260	89.66%	88.31%	89.25%		88.93%	10.34%	11.69%	10.75%		11.07%	1.484	1.375
270	89.07%	88.72%	88.83%		88.79%	10.93%	11.28%	11.17%		11.21%	1.504	1.463
280	89.07%	88.74%	88.84%	91.25%	89.76%	10.93%	11.26%	11.16%	8.75%	10.24%	1.359	1.462
290	89.50%	89.16%	88.98%	91.32%	89.93%	10.50%	10.84%	11.02%	8.68%	10.07%	1.334	1.399
530	89.54%			90.71%	90.71%	10.46%			9.29%	9.29%	1.221	1.393
540	90.09%			91.65%	91.65%	9.91%			8.35%	8.35%	1.086	1.310
550	91.17%			92.35%	92.35%	8.83%			7.65%	7.65%	0.988	1.154
560	91.97%			92.72%	92.72%	8.03%			7.28%	7.28%	0.936	1.040
570	92.94%			92.74%	92.74%	7.06%			7.26%	7.26%	0.932	0.906



# H/C Ratio for Total Feed and Distillation Fractions



# Hydrocarbon Type Distribution by Boiling Point - IBP-FBP

Start BP Deg. C			IBP		200	210	220	230	240	250	-	510	520	530	Sum	Total
End BP Deg. C			200		210	220	230	240	250	260	-	520	530	540		
Weight Percent		SimDist		SimDist	0.554	0.708	0.799	0.968	1.077	1.997		1.073	0.912	0.552		
<b>Hydrocarbon Types</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>PIONA</b>		<b>GC-MS</b>												
<b>Saturates</b>		<b>PIONA</b>	<b>2.020</b>	<b>SPE/FID</b>	<b>0.362</b>	<b>0.478</b>	<b>0.520</b>	<b>0.662</b>	<b>0.722</b>	<b>0.926</b>		<b>0.252</b>	<b>0.200</b>	<b>0.061</b>	<b>31.141</b>	<b>33.161</b>
<b>Total Paraffins</b>		<b>PIONA</b>	<b>1.400</b>	<b>AS/MS2786</b>	<b>0.098</b>	<b>0.157</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>0.140</b>	<b>0.096</b>	<b>0.147</b>		<b>0.032</b>	<b>0.024</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>4.500</b>	5.900
iso-Paraffins	2	PIONA	0.690	-												
n-Paraffins	2	PIONA	0.710	-												
<b>Cycloparaffins</b>		<b>PIONA</b>	<b>0.620</b>	<b>AS/MS2786</b>	<b>0.265</b>	<b>0.321</b>	<b>0.440</b>	<b>0.522</b>	<b>0.626</b>	<b>0.951</b>		<b>0.220</b>	<b>0.176</b>	<b>0.053</b>	<b>26.641</b>	27.261
<b>Olefins</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>PIONA</b>	<b>1.050</b>	<b>SPE/FID</b>	<b>0.129</b>	<b>0.215</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.279</b>	<b>0.236</b>	<b>0.311</b>		<b>0.129</b>	<b>0.107</b>	<b>0.086</b>	<b>10.700</b>	<b>11.750</b>
Monocycloparaffins	0			AS/MS2786	0.081	0.072	0.089	0.093	0.106	0.187		0.035	0.026	0.008	5.770	
Dicycloparaffins	-2			AS/MS2786	0.179	0.220	0.298	0.324	0.359	0.368		0.069	0.050	0.014	8.971	
Tricycloparaffins +	-4			AS/MS2786	0.005	0.029	0.053	0.105	0.162	0.395		0.116	0.100	0.031	11.900	
<b>Aromatics</b>		<b>PIONA</b>	<b>1.530</b>	<b>SPE/FID</b>	<b>0.191</b>	<b>0.230</b>	<b>0.279</b>	<b>0.306</b>	<b>0.355</b>	<b>0.576</b>		<b>0.821</b>	<b>0.712</b>	<b>0.491</b>	<b>45.959</b>	<b>47.489</b>
<b>Monoaromatics</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.191</b>	<b>0.221</b>	<b>0.257</b>	<b>0.240</b>	<b>0.286</b>	<b>0.358</b>		<b>0.205</b>	<b>0.153</b>	<b>0.081</b>	<b>15.753</b>	
Alkylbenzenes	-6			AS/MS3239	0.149	0.127	0.126	0.080	0.084	0.090		0.108	0.118	0.078	4.395	
Benzocycloalkanes	-8			AS/MS3239	0.034	0.078	0.095	0.101	0.135	0.158		0.041	0.012	0.000	5.092	
Benzodicycloalkanes	-10			AS/MS3239	0.007	0.016	0.036	0.059	0.068	0.109		0.057	0.023	0.004	6.265	
<b>Diaromatics</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.009</b>	<b>0.022</b>	<b>0.036</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>0.092</b>		<b>0.343</b>	<b>0.494</b>	<b>0.285</b>	<b>12.083</b>	
Naphthalenes	-12			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.009	0.013	0.032	0.033	0.081		0.051	0.144	0.017	3.410	
Naphthocycloalkanes	-14			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.003	0.003	0.004		0.038	0.027	0.016	3.437	
Fluorenes	-16			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.007		0.254	0.322	0.252	5.235	
<b>Triaromatics</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>4.001</b>	
Phenanthrenes	-18			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	2.314	
Phenanthrocycloalkanes	-20			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	1.687	
<b>Tetraaromatics</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2.888</b>	
Pyrenes/Benzofluorenes	-22			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.011	0.000	0.000	2.041	
Chrysenes	-24			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.847	
<b>Pentaaromatics</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.223</b>	
Benzpyrenes/Perylenes	-28			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.002	0.000	0.000	1.130	
Dibenzanthracenes	-30			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.094	
<b>Unidentified</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.118</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.092</b>	<b>1.729</b>	
CnH2n-32/CnH2n-46	-32			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.001	0.001	0.000	0.210	
CnH2n-36/CnH2n-26S	-36			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042	
CnH2n-38/CnH2n-28S	-38			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.117	0.000	0.092	1.426	
CnH2n-40/CnH2n-30S	-40			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	
CnH2n-42/CnH2n-32S	-42			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	
CnH2n-44/CnH2n-34S	-44			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034	
<b>Aromatic Sulfur</b>				<b>AS/MS3239</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.030</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>0.126</b>		<b>0.142</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>8.283</b>	
Benzothiophenes	-10S			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.028	0.126		0.094	0.065	0.032	4.849	
Dibenzothiophenes	-16S			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.049	0.000	0.001	2.775	
Benzonaphthiophenes	-22S			AS/MS3239	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.659	
<b>Polars</b>				<b>SPE/FID</b>												<b>7.400</b>
<b>Asphaltenes</b>				<b>SE</b>												<b>0.200</b>
<b>Total</b>																<b>100.000</b>



# Comparison of Detailed Hydrocarbon Type Analysis and H/C Ratio Analysis

## Hydrocarbon type analysis

- PIONA analysis for IBP-200°C fraction
- Class-type separation into saturates, aromatics, olefins and polars using SPE (solid phase extraction) chromatography
- Analysis of SPE fractions by GC-FID to calculate the mass balance and simulated distillation of the fractions (200°C-FBP)
- Analysis of saturate, aromatic fractions, and the retention time callibrant by the GC-MS
- Calculation of the by-boiling-point distribution of hydrocarbon types
- Analysis of TLP by the GC-AED for S181, or by the GC-SCD (both require separate injections for the retention time callibrant)
- Analysis of TLP by the GC-NCD (require separate injections for the retention time callibrant)

## H/C ratio analysis

- Analysis of total TLP by the GC-AED for C496 and H486 (single injection)
- Analysis of the retention time callibrant by the GC-AED for C496
- Analysis of TLP by the GC-AED for S181, or by the GC-SCD (both require separate injections for the retention time callibrant)
- Analysis of TLP by the GC-NCD (require separate injections for the retention time callibrant)
- Calculation of the by-boiling point distribution of H/C Ratio



## Conclusions

**The H/C Ratio by GC-AED is a relatively inexpensive technique for the analysis of various petroleum liquids in a distillable boiling range.**

**The results obtained by the GC-AED, if renormalized for the presence of other elements, are comparable with the lab results for C and H.**

**The by-boiling-point distribution of H/C Ratio by GC-AED shows the potential for the application of this type of analysis for characterization of distillation fractions of a petroleum sample without the need for physical distillation. H/C ratios for distillation fractions were calculated from the distribution generated for the corresponding full-range sample and compared with measured values. The comparison was satisfactory.**

**The H/C ratio analysis by GC-AED represents an alternative technique to detailed hydrocarbon analysis of fractions from physical distillation.**



## **Acknowledgement**

**NCUT would like to thank Bruce D. Quimby from Agilent Technologies for assistance provided during method development and for supplying a complimentary software package for hydrogen linearization.**

**NCUT would like to thank Dr. Terry Ramus from Diablo Analytical for guidance and assistance in the development of GC-AED methods.**

