

Ultra-fast Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) analysis using the Nexis GC-2030

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Abstract

Shimadzu's Nexis GC-2030 can analyse >220 samples in a single day, thanks to a highly optimised and robust method with an injection-to-injection time of <6.5 minutes per sample.

Despite the speed, this method resolves benzene and toluene from the solvent (pentane) and fully elutes compounds up to tetratetracontane (C₄₄). This allows it to be applied to almost all TPH applications.

Introduction

During the production and use of petroleum hydrocarbon products, the environment, including waters and soils, is repeatedly contaminated.

These products do not biodegrade readily and some pose risks to health, meaning the control of contamination is very important. The analysis of petroleum products in waters and soils is commonly referred to as TPH (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon), which covers a range of standardised method variants.

Since some classes of petroleum products pose greater risks than others, simply reporting the total concentration of TPH does not provide a robust basis for evaluating the potential risks to the environment and human health.

For this reason, the content is divided into bands. Chromatographic separation resolves the analytes based on effective carbon numbers, whilst solid phase extraction (SPE) or GCxGC are typically employed to separate aromatic and aliphatic fractions.

Aromatics	Aliphatics
C _{>8} – C ₁₀	C _{>8} – C ₁₀
C _{>10} – C ₁₂	C _{>10} – C ₁₂
C _{>12} – C ₁₆	C _{>12} – C ₁₆
C _{>16} – C ₂₁	C _{>16} – C ₂₁
C _{>21} – C ₃₅	C _{>21} – C ₃₅
C _{>35} – C ₄₀	C _{>35} – C ₄₀

Table 1: Common EPH bandings

Sample Introduction

The analysis of volatile petroleum hydrocarbon (VPH), below C₈ or C₁₀ is typically performed using Headspace or Purge & Trap (P&T) techniques, as the high volatility can result in poor recoveries during extraction. The extractable petroleum hydrocarbon (EPH) range >C₈ or C₁₀ is analysed using liquid injection.

Most testing laboratories analyse samples up to EC₄₀, or even EC₄₄, meaning the petroleum hydrocarbons cover a wide boiling point range. Conventionally this would require an on-column injector (OCI) to ensure non-discriminatory sample introduction, however a recent application note (SCA_180_021) demonstrated that Shimadzu's split/splitless inlet (SPL-2030) has very little discrimination, giving a ratio of C₄₀/C₂₀ >0.96.

▪ Optimisation of method speed

Traditionally, TPH columns have been chosen with a thinner film thickness to speed up elution of the high-boiling components, but this impacts the resolution of volatile components from the solvent, which is often pentane (C₅) or hexane (C₆). This means the starting temperature is typically low (30-35 °C), resulting in extremely long cool-down times and greatly impacting sample throughput.

An Rxi-1ms column from Restek, with non-conventional dimensions (Table 2), was selected to optimise sample throughput. This enables separation of the volatile components from the solvent at a higher starting temperature, whilst minimising retention of the high-boiling hydrocarbons, up to C₄₄ (Figure 1).

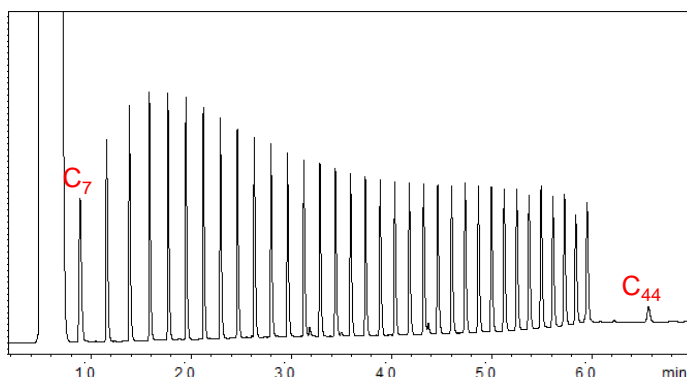


Figure 1: n-Alkane mix from C₇₋₄₄ in pentane/hexane.

The use of hydrogen as carrier gas (using Peak Scientific H₂ Precision Trace generators) also makes it possible to realise fast analysis whilst maintaining high chromatographic resolution. Thus, analysis times can be significantly reduced. Furthermore, the recent inflation in helium prices make hydrogen carrier gas methods increasingly more popular and commercially viable.

The ultra-high throughput is achieved by injecting two samples at once using Shimadzu's Nexis GC-2030 with AOC-20i+s Plus liquid autosampler system.

SPL temperature	280 °C
Flow rate	1 - 4 mL/min (ramped)
Column	Rxi-1ms (Restek) 12 m x 0.2 mm x 0.33 µm
Column oven program	60 °C, 0.8 min, then maximum ramp rate to 350 °C, hold for 1.13 min.
FID temperature	320 °C

Table 2: Method parameters for ultra-fast GC.

▪ Results

A series of seven calibration standards were acquired using the optimised method parameters (Table 2). The standards were made using a 50:50 mix of diesel oil and heavy lube oil standards, from 40-4000 ppm (total hydrocarbon content).

Calibration curves were acquired for C_{>8-10}, C_{>10-12}, C_{>12-16}, C_{>16-21}, C_{>21-35}, C_{>35-40}, C_{>40-C₄₄} and a combined group calibration for C_{>8-40}.

All bands gave a regression coefficient greater than 0.999 (Fig. 2).

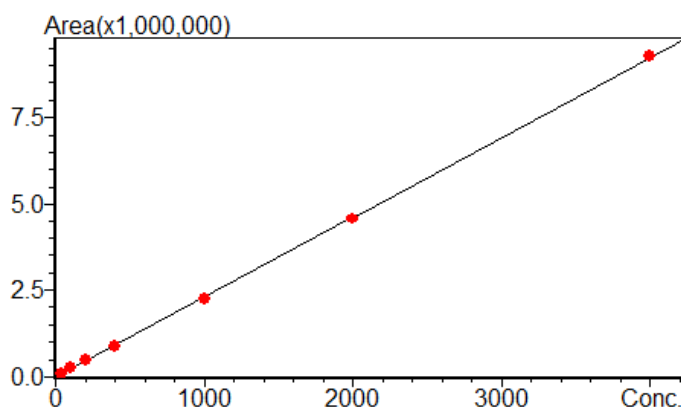


Figure 2: Calibration curve for the total TPH group (C_{>8-40}) [R² = 0.9999].

Real samples from various matrices, including water, leachate and sand, were measured. The sample chromatograms (Figure 3) showed varying degrees of TPH contamination.

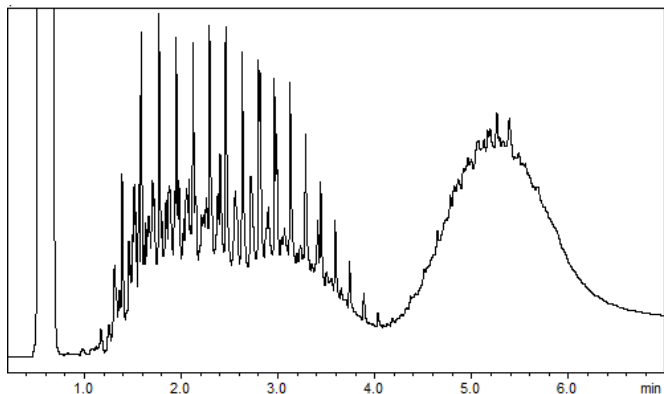


Figure 3: Chromatogram of a heavily-contaminated sand sample.

▪ Conclusion

Shimadzu's GC-2030 with SPL and FID offers an ideal solution for TPH and TPHCWG analysis across the widest boiling point range.

Alongside the GC-2030's high-powered oven, the use of hydrogen carrier gas facilitates a very short run time. The combination of this with a dual line configuration results in injection-to-injection run times of below 6.5 minutes per sample.

Over a 24-hour period, a single GC-2030 instrument is able to analyse >220 samples.

Shimadzu's LabSolutions software platform further facilitates high-throughput analysis by offering automated reporting and output to .csv and .txt for LIMS and simple operation in both single- and dual-channel operation.

The software's highly flexible integration parameters allow various baselines and bandings to be performed, without any user intervention, offering easy conversion from an existing CDS.

▪ Acknowledgements

The methodology reported in this application note was developed in partnership with Eurofins Chemtest, who also acquired the data that is presented.

Eurofins Chemtest provide routine analytical services & bespoke testing throughout the UK, Ireland and Europe.



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