



Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types Analysis of Gas-Oil Saturates Fractions by High Ionizing Voltage Mass Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2786; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method² covers the determination by high ionizing voltage mass spectrometry of seven saturated hydrocarbon types and one aromatic type in saturate petroleum fractions having average carbon numbers 16 through 32. The saturate types include alkanes (0-rings), single-ring naphthenes, and five fused naphthene types with 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rings. The nonsaturate type is monoaromatic. Noncondensed naphthenes are analyzed as single rings. Samples must be nonolefinic and must contain less than 5 volume % monoaromatic. Composition data are in volume percent.

1.2 The values stated in acceptable SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information purposes only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 2549 Test Method for Separation of Representative Aromatics and Nonaromatics Fractions of High-Boiling Oils by Elution Chromatography³

D 3239 Test Method for Aromatic Types Analysis of Gas-Oil Aromatic Fractions by High Ionizing Voltage Mass Spectrometry^{3,4}

E 137 Practice for Evaluation of Mass Spectrometers for Quantitative Analysis from a Batch Inlet⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 Characteristic Mass Groupings:

3.1.1.1

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.04 on Hydrocarbon Analysis.

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² Hood, A., and O'Neal, M. J., *Advances in Mass Spectrometry*, AMSPA, Waldron, 1959, p. 175.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.03.

⁵ Discontinued; see 1993 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.03.

$$\Sigma 71 = 71 + 85 + 99 + 113 \text{ (alkanes).} \quad (1)$$

3.1.1.2

$$\Sigma 69 = 69 + 83 + 97 + 111 + 125 + 139 \text{ (1-ring).} \quad (2)$$

3.1.1.3

$$\Sigma 109 = 109 + 123 + 137 + 151 + 165 + 179 + 193 \text{ (2-ring).} \quad (3)$$

3.1.1.4

$$\Sigma 149 = 149 + 163 + 177 + 191 + 205 + 219 + 233 + 247 \text{ (3-ring).} \quad (4)$$

3.1.1.5

$$\Sigma 189 = 189 + 203 + 217 + 231 + 245 + 259 + 273 + 287 + 301 \text{ (4-ring).} \quad (5)$$

3.1.1.6

$$\Sigma 229 = 229 + 243 + 257 + 271 + 285 + 299 + 313 + 327 + 341 + 355 \text{ (5-ring).} \quad (6)$$

3.1.1.7

$$\Sigma 269 = 269 + 283 + 297 + 311 + 325 + 339 + 353 + 367 + 381 + 395 + 409 \text{ (6-ring).} \quad (7)$$

3.1.1.8

$$\Sigma 91 = 91 + 105 + 117 + 119 + 129 + 131 + 133 + 143 + 145 + 147 + 157 + 159 + 171 \text{ (monoaromatic).} \quad (8)$$

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The relative abundance of alkanes (0-ring), 1-ring, 2-ring, 3-ring, 4-ring, 5-ring, and 6-ring naphthenes in petroleum saturate fractions is determined by mass spectrometry using a summation of mass fragment groups most characteristic of each molecular type. Calculations are carried out by the use of inverted matrices (derived from ion intensity calibration sensitivities) that are specific for any average carbon number. The saturate fraction is obtained by liquid elution chromatography, see Test Method D 2549.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 A knowledge of the hydrocarbon composition of process streams and petroleum products boiling within the range of 205 to 540°C (400 to 1000°F) is useful in following the effect of changes in process variables, diagnosing the source of plant upsets and in evaluating the effect of changes in composition on product performance properties.

5.2 This test method, when used together with Test Method