



Designation: D 5443 – 93 (Reapproved 1998)

Standard Test Method for Paraffin, Naphthene, and Aromatic Hydrocarbon Type Analysis in Petroleum Distillates Through 200°C by Multi- Dimensional Gas Chromatography¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5443; 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 method provides for the determination of paraffins, naphthenes, and aromatics by carbon number in low olefinic hydrocarbon streams having final boiling points of 200°C or less. Hydrocarbons with boiling points greater than 200°C and less than 270°C are reported as a single group. Olefins, if present, are hydrogenated and the resultant saturates are included in the paraffin and naphthene distribution. Aromatics boiling at C₉ and above are reported as a single aromatic group.

1.2 This test method is not intended to determine individual components except for benzene and toluene that are the only C₆ and C₇ aromatics, respectively, and cyclopentane, that is the only C₅ naphthene. The lower limit of detection for a single hydrocarbon component or group is 0.05 mass %.

1.3 This test method is applicable to hydrocarbon mixtures including virgin, catalytically converted, thermally converted, alkylated and blended naphthas.

1.4 The values stated in SI (metric) units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.5 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Note 1 and Note 2 and Table 1.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products²

D 4307 Practice for Preparation of Liquid Blends for Use As Analytical Standards²

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 D02.04.01 on Gas Chromatography.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02.

TABLE 1 Hydrocarbon Test Mixture

Hydrocarbons	Warning
Cyclopentane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Pentane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Cyclohexane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
2,3-Dimethylbutane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Hexane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1-Hexene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Methylcyclohexane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
4-Methyl-1-hexene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Heptane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,cis-2-Dimethylcyclohexane	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (iso-octane)	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Octane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,cis-2,cis-4-Trimethylcyclohexane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Nonane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Decane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Undecane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Dodecane	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Benzene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Methylbenzene (Toluene)	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
trans-Decahydronaphthalene (Decalin)	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Tetradecane	(Warning—Harmful if inhaled.)
Ethylbenzene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,2-Dimethylbenzene (o-Xylene)	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Propylbenzene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	(Warning—Extremely Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	(Warning—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled.)
Pentamethylbenzene	(Warning—Harmful if inhaled.)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A representative sample is introduced into a gas chromatographic system containing a series of columns and switching valves. As the sample passes through a polar column, the polar aromatic compounds, bi-naphthenes, and high boiling (>200°C) paraffins and naphthenes are retained. The fraction not retained elutes to a platinum column, that hydrogenates olefins, if present, in this fraction, and then to a molecular sieve column which performs a carbon number separation based on molecular structure, that is, naphthenes and paraffins. The fraction remaining on the polar column is further divided into three separate fractions that are then separated on a non-polar