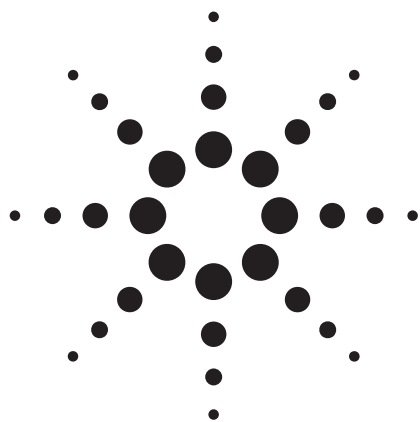




Analysis of Trace Hydrocarbon Impurities in Benzene by Agilent 7820A Gas Chromatograph

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Application Brief

HPI

Knowledge of impurities in benzene provides critical quality control information where benzene is either produced or used in a manufacturing process. ASTM D4492 [1] was used for analyzing these impurities, including nonaromatics containing up to nine carbon atoms, toluene, C8 aromatics, and 1,4-dioxane. The Agilent 7820A gas chromatograph offers an efficient and easy-to-use platform for the analysis of benzene and many other aromatic solvents. For this application, an Agilent 7820A GC is configured with a split/splitless capillary inlet and a flame ionization detector (FID). Agilent EZChrom Elite Compact software is used to control the 7820A GC and provide data acquisition/data analysis. The Agilent 7820A GC supports an automatic liquid sampler (ALS), allowing fully unattended operation – from injection all the way through final reporting.

Experimental

Table 1. Typical GC Conditions

Inlet settings	250 °C, Split ratio: 100:1 to 30:1
Injection volume	0.5 µL
Column	HP-INNOWax 60 m × 0.32 µm × 0.5 µm
Column flow (He)	2.6 mL/min (21.8 at 75 °C), constant flow mode
Oven temperature program	For impurities in benzene: 75 °C (10 min); 3 °C/min to 100 °C For aromatic solvent: 75 °C (10 min); 3 °C/min to 100 °C 10 °C/min to 145 °C
FID setting	
Temperature	250 °C
H ₂ flow	40 mL/min
Air flow	400 mL/min
Make up (N ₂)	25 mL/min
Data acquisition rate:	20 Hz

Highlights

- An easy-to-use, single-column method for benzene as well as a wide range of aromatic solvent purity analyses meets the chromatographic requirements of 10 separate ASTM methods. Therefore fewer GCs, stock columns, and supplies are required to analyze many different types of samples.
- EPC control and automatic injection ensures excellent repeatability for both retention time and peak area.
- The wide dynamic response range of the FID enables a quantitative analysis of samples containing both very high and very low concentrations in a single run.



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Discussion

The Agilent 7820A GC with full electronic pneumatics control (EPC) on all inlets and detectors ensures good repeatability and also makes it fast and easy to set and to save the pressures and flows. Figure 1 shows the chromatograms of the D4492 calibration standard. Excellent repeatability for retention time with RSD of approximately 0.03 to 0.01% and peak area with RSD of about 1.6% are shown in Table 2.

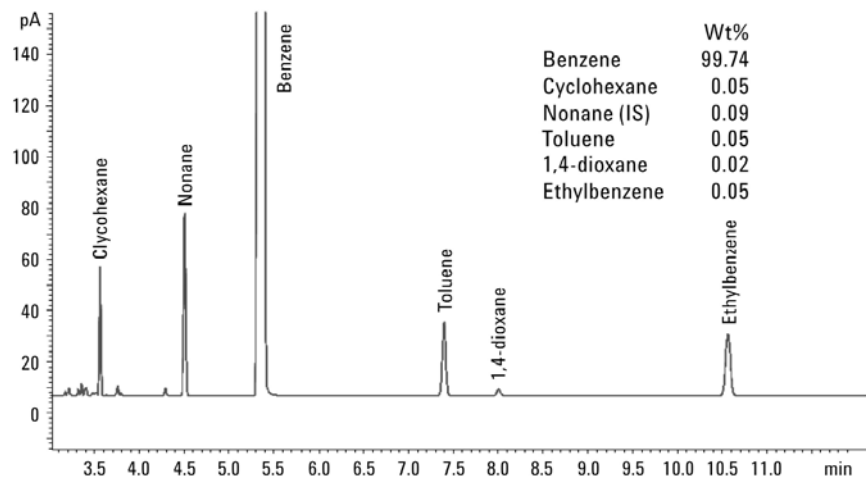


Figure 1. ASTM D4492 benzene calibration standard. Oven temperature program: 75 °C (10 min); 3 °C/min to 100 °C. Sample size: 0.5 µL, Split ratio: 100:1.

Table 2. Repeatability–ASTM D4492 Benzene Calibration Standard (11 runs) with First Run Included

	Cyclohexane	Nonane	Bezene	Toluene	1,4-dioxane	Ethylbenzene
	Peak Area					
1	430130	861450	900088289	590385	56288	689141
2	425791	848159	888131170	581775	55693	677502
3	437496	874885	915251703	599534	57071	698269
4	439204	879141	918796665	601857	57355	701225
5	438646	876346	917995860	601138	57056	700462
6	436941	876809	914994185	599823	57743	699919
7	423567	844923	885230656	580241	55487	675473
8	420259	843030	878870585	577475	55392	673593
9	422665	844761	883243038	579572	55419	675665
10	430741	865226	901189833	591633	56211	691217
11	431032	865007	901921807	592037	56118	691200
Mean:	430588	861794	900519436	590497	56348	688515
Std Dev:	6852	14298	14909746	9406	837	11061
%RSD:	1.59	1.66	1.66	1.59	1.49	1.61

Table 2. Repeatability–ASTM D4492 Benzene Calibration Standard (11 runs) with First Run Included (Continued)

	Cyclohexane	Nonane	Bezene	Toluene	1,4-dioxane	Ethylbenzene
	Retention Time					
1	3.562	4.503	5.369	7.397	8.003	10.561
2	3.562	4.504	5.371	7.398	8.005	10.563
3	3.562	4.504	5.371	7.398	8.007	10.565
4	3.561	4.503	5.370	7.398	8.006	10.563
5	3.561	4.503	5.370	7.398	8.006	10.563
6	3.561	4.503	5.369	7.398	8.007	10.563
7	3.561	4.503	5.369	7.398	8.006	10.563
8	3.561	4.503	5.369	7.398	8.006	10.563
9	3.561	4.504	5.370	7.398	8.006	10.563
10	3.563	4.506	5.372	7.400	8.007	10.567
11	3.563	4.506	5.372	7.400	8.009	10.565
Mean:	3.562	4.504	5.370	7.398	8.006	10.564
Std Dev:	0.0008	0.0012	0.0012	0.0009	0.0015	0.0016
%RSD:	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01

The FID has a very wide dynamic response range due to its full digital path. This enables a quantitative analysis of samples containing very high and very low concentrations in a single run. Figure 2 shows that trace impurities spiked in benzene, trace level (10 ppm) ethyl benzene, and > 99% benzene can be quantitative analyzed in a single run.

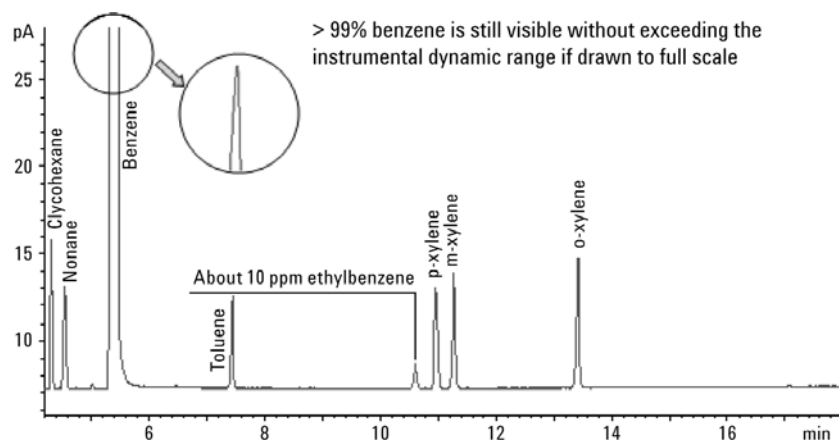
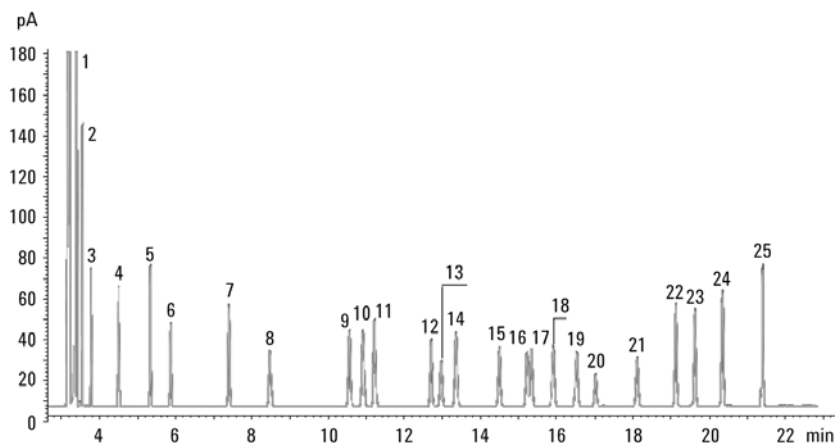


Figure 2. Analysis of trace impurities spiked in benzene. Oven temperature program: 75 °C (10 min); 3 °C/min to 100 °C. Sample size: 0.5 µL, Split ratio: 30:1.

This system is also chromatographically suitable for a wide range of aromatic solvent samples according to 10 different ASTM aromatics methods as mentioned in reference 2. An n-hexane solution was prepared containing 0.1 wt% of aromatic solvents and impurities specified by the 10 ASTM methods for the analysis; the chromatographic overlay of 11 runs demonstrates outstanding repeatability as shown in Figure 3.



- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Heptane | 7. Toluene | 13. Dodecane | 19. s-butylbenzene |
| 2. Cyclohexane | 8. Undecane | 14. o-xylene | 20. Styrene |
| 3. Octane | 9. Ethylbenzene | 15. Propylbenzene | 21. Tridecane |
| 4. Nonane | 10. p-xylene | 16. p-ethyltoluene | 22. Diethylbenzene |
| 5. Benzene | 11. m-xylene | 17. m-ethyltoluene | 23. n-butylbenzene |
| 6. Decane | 12. Cumene | 18. t-butylbenzene | 24. a-methylstyrene |
| | | | 25. Phenylacetylene |

Figure 3. Chromatographic overlay of 11 runs of aromatic solvent specified by 10 ASTM methods.
 Oven temperature program: 75 °C (10 min); 3 °C/min to 100 °C, 10 °C/min to 145 °C.
 Sample size: 0.5 µL, Split ratio: 100:1.

References

1. ASTM D4492-98, "Standard Test Method for Analysis of Benzene by Gas Chromatography," Annual Book of Standards, Volume 06.04, ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428 USA
2. James D. McCurry, "A Unified Gas Chromatography Method for Aromatic Solvent Analysis," Agilent Technologies publication 5988-3741EN

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