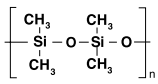
ID (mm)	Film Thickness (µm)	Length (m)	Temperature Limits (°C)	Part No.
0.32	0.5	60	-60 to 320/340	054069
0.32	1	60	-60 to 320/340	054810
0.32	5	60	-60 to 280/300	054085
0.53	1	12	-60 to 320/340	054086
0.53	3	12	-60 to 300/320	054097
0.53	0.5	15	-60 to 320/340	054870
0.53	1	15	-60 to 320/340	054089
0.53	1	25	-60 to 320/340	054087
0.53	3	25	-60 to 300/320	054098
0.53	5	25	-60 to 280/300	054095
0.53	0.5	30	-60 to 320/340	054092
0.53	1	30	-60 to 320/340	054090
0.53	2.6	30	-60 to 300/320	054819
0.53	3	30	-60 to 300/320	054808
0.53	5	30	-60 to 280/300	054806
0.53	1	50	-60 to 320/340	054088
0.53	5	50	-60 to 280/300	054096
0.53	0.5	60	-60 to 320/340	054871
0.53	3	60	-60 to 300/320	054809
0.53	5	60	-60 to 280/300	054807

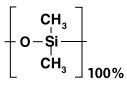


BP1 PONA

- Designed for the analysis of petroleum products.
- Non-polar phase for PONA analysis.
- Detailed hydrocarbon analysis according to ASTM (DHA-method).
- Crosslinked and washable.
- Very high resolving power columns for complex samples.
- 320 – 340 °C upper temperature limit.

Especially Suitable for this Industry:	Fuels
Application Areas:	Suitable for petroleum hydrocarbons, gasoline range hydrocarbons, MTBE, paraffins, olefins, naphthenes, aromatics. Aplication PET01.
Suitable Replacement for:	Petrocol DH, DB-Petro, HP-PONA, AT-Petro, Elite-PONA, ZB-1, 007-1-100-0.5F, Rtx-1PONA, CP Sil PONA.

ID (mm)	Film Thickness (µm)	Length (m)	Temperature Limits (°C)	Part No.
0.15	0.5	50	-60 to 320/340	054950
0.25	0.5	100	-60 to 320/340	054818



BPX1

- Non-polar column.
- Dimensionally stabilized phase.
- Low bleed.
- Specifically designed for high temperature hydrocarbon analysis.
- Ideal for simulated distillation methods (ASTM Method D2887).
- 430 °C upper temperature limit – Aluminum clad.
- 370- 400 °C upper temperature limit – Polyimide clad (dependent on film thickness).

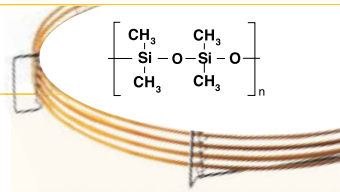
Especially Suitable for this Industry:	Fuels
Application Areas:	ASTM methods D2887 and D6532. Applications PET26, PET18, ENV54.
Suitable Replacement for:	DB-2887, DB-HT Sim Dis, HP-1, Petrocol 2887, Petrocol EX2887, Rtx-2887.

BPX1

ID (mm)	Film Thickness (µm)	Length (m)	Temperature Limits (°C)	Part No.
Polyimide Clad				
0.1	0.1	10	-30 to 400/400	054777
0.53	2.65	6	-30 to 370/370	0548025
0.53	0.1	10	-30 to 400/400	054803
0.53	0.9	10	-30 to 400/400	054801
0.53	2.65	10	-30 to 370/370	054802
Aluminum Clad				
0.53	0.1	5	-30 to 430/430	054800
0.53	0.17	5	-30 to 430/430	054782
0.53	0.1	10	-30 to 430/430	054779

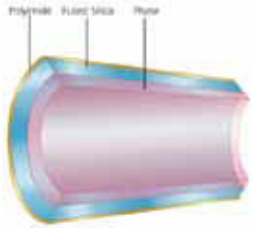
GC Capillary Columns | 100% Dimethyl Polysiloxane in a Sol-Gel Matrix

SolGel-1ms™

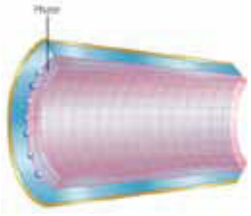


What is Sol-Gel?

Sol-Gel is essentially a synthetic glass with ceramic-like properties. These modified Sol-Gels offer the best of both worlds – ceramic-like properties with the film-forming properties of the associated polymer. The Sol-Gel process involves hydrolysis and condensation of alkoxides that lead to the formation of a glassy material at ambient temperatures. This method has been used to produce high quality ceramics and mono- and multi-component glasses of high homogeneity and purity. The further modification of this ceramic material with polymeric material (with appropriate functionality) leads to the formation of organic-inorganic nanomaterials.



Conventional Phase
The phase is coated onto the surface of the fused silica resulting in weak intermolecular bonding but no covalent bonding, ie no anchoring.



Sol-Gel Phase
Anchored to the surface of the fused silica through covalent bonding.

Where can Sol-Gel materials be used?

The further organic-modified Sol-Gels have been incorporated in a variety of high-end technology products including membrane chemical and pH sensors, films for protection of optical lenses, cosmetic and electronic products.

SGE and Sol-Gel materials?

At SGE, Sol-Gel processes are used to manufacture stationary phases for gas chromatography capillary columns. SGE is the first company to offer Sol-Gel technology capillary columns. The organic component in our case is a GC stationary phase. The final Sol-Gel product has all the properties of the GC phase as well as the additional properties of the Sol-Gel part. The Sol-Gel material is able to covalently bond to the surface of the fused silica. The 'heavy-duty' bonding imparts better thermal stability of the phase leading to ultra-low bleed capillary columns. To date, two Sol-Gel phases have been developed by SGE, namely SolGel-1ms™ and SolGel-WAX™. The SolGel-1ms™ stationary phase is a non-polar phase derived from 100% dimethyl polysiloxane. SolGel-WAX™ is a polar phase which incorporates polyethylene glycol in the matrix.

Expert Tip :
Always use SilTite™ or SilTite™ Finger-Tite ferrules when connecting a column to a GC/MS interface.

www.sge.com

PRODUCT DATA

BPX1-SimD

A New Era in Simulated Distillation Technology

SGE would like to thank Dr. J. Lubkowitz and the staff at Separation Systems Inc for supplying the data for this product data sheet.

INTRODUCTION

SGE's BPX capillary column range includes the most thermally stable, long life columns available.

BPX1 has been designed as a high temperature alternative to conventional 100% dimethylsilicone stationary phases. With a routine operating temperature of 430°C, extremely low bleed and excellent chemical inertness, the columns are superior to all "MS" grade columns on the market.

The BPX1 column offers two major advantages over competitors' conventional dimethylpolysiloxane columns;

1. The low bleed at the upper temperatures required for the extended high temperature analysis results in better integration and therefore better quantitation for the higher hydrocarbon numbers. This results in the ability to quantify C110 without background subtraction or column compensation from a blank analysis.

2. Lower column bleed means less loss of column phase and therefore a smaller decrease in capacity ratios (the phase thickness remains constant). This is important to the practising chromatographer as the calibration can be carried out less often because of the greater stability in retention times.

The phase is not the only important factor for an excellent column. All of SGE's polyimide clad columns utilize a polyimide that is very stable at temperatures above 400ºC. This allows the ease of use of polyimide clad fused silica tubing with the stability of metal.

The BPX1-SimDist columns are specifically optimized for ASTM Method D2887 and the new High Temperature Simulated Distillation Method (HTSD). These columns can also be used for oil volatility and for gasoline and gasoline fractions (ASTM D3710).

Figure 1. Standard Mix for HTSD using BPX1-SimD

Phase:	**BPX1, 0.1μm**
Column:	**5m x 0.53mm ID**
Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	15°C
Final Temp.:	420°C, 5 min.
Detector Temp:	440°C
Carrier Gas:	Helium, 10mL/min
Instrument:	HP 6890
Part No:	**054800**

Separation Systems Injector

Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	15°C
Final Temp.:	420°C, 5 min.

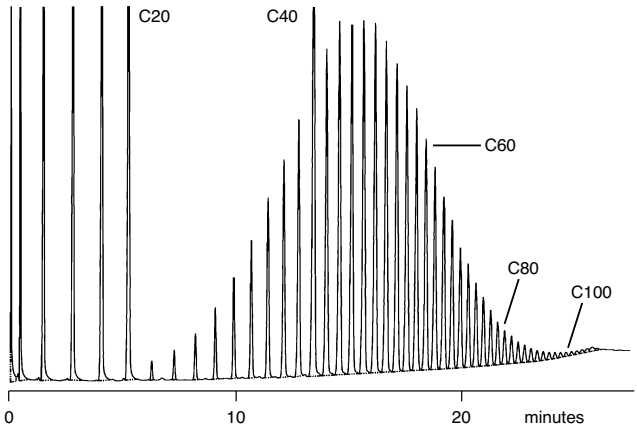


Figure 2. Enlarged section of Figure 1

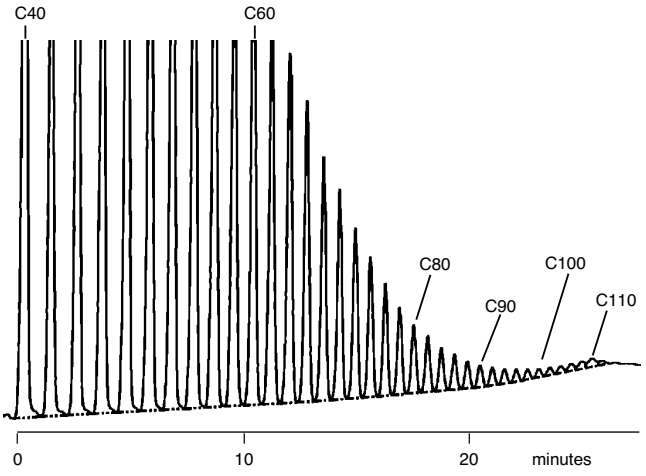
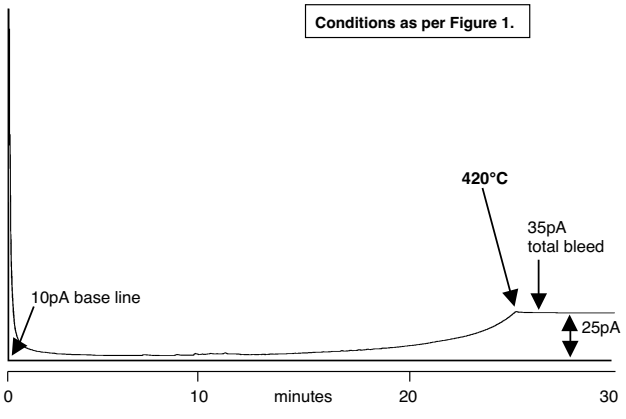


Figure 3. CS2 Blank



HTSD ON BPX1

The analysis of a standard mixture used for HTSD is shown in **Figure 1.** This mixture uses hydrocarbons ranging from C10 to C20, Polywax 655 and C40. C40 is spiked into the mix as a reference point in the mixture. All major peaks are even numbered carbons. This chromatogram shows excellent separation, minimal bleed and the ability to quantify C110 without using background subtraction or column compensation from a blank analysis - all in less than 25 minutes at a final temperature of 420ºC.

A portion of the previous chromatogram from C40 to the end of the analysis (expanded vertically) shows excellent resolution and the ability to see beyond C110 **(Figure 2).**

Figure 3 is a blank analysis of neat carbon disulfide. This displays the bleed from the column at 420ºC of 25 picoamps. This low bleed allows for easier integration of the peaks above C100.

The analysis of a reference gas oil **(Figure 4)** is used to verify the calibration of the system in regard to boiling points. It guarantees the effectiveness of the column to produce simulated distillation data that fits within specified guidelines of reproducibility.

The calculated data from this analysis are shown in **Table 2.** This data shows excellent correlation between the expected temperature at which a certain percentage of the reference gas oil is expected to elute and the calculated temperature from the calibration.

Figure 4. Reference Gas Oil MT-60

Table 1: Gas Oil Reference Degrees difference (°F)

IBP	0.6
5%	-6.2
10%	-3.4
20%	-2.9
30%	-1.1
40%	0.7
50%	1.1
60%	2.1
70%	2.3
80%	1.8
90%	1.2
95%	0.2
FRP	0.3

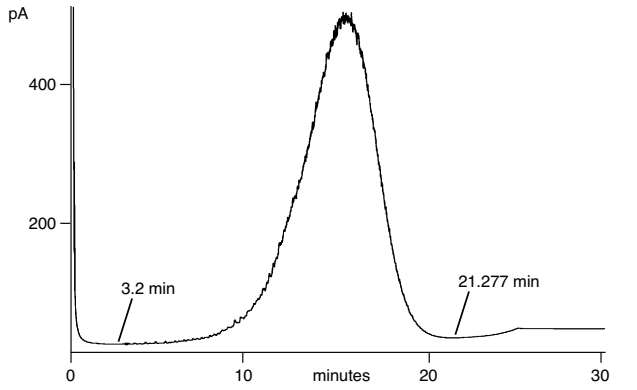


Table 2. QC Boiling Point Table ASTM D2887 High-Temp.

% Off	BP(°F)	QC(°F)	Diff
IBP	698.6	698.0	0.6
5.00	872.8	879.0	-6.2
10.00	918.6	922.0	-3.4
15.00	943.8		
20.00	963.1	966.0	-2.9
25.00	979.6		
30.00	993.9	995.0	-1.1
35.00	1005.8		
40.00	1016.7	1016.0	0.7
45.00	1027.3		
50.00	1037.1	1036.0	1.1
55.00	1046.3		
60.00	1055.1	1053.0	2.1
65.00	1063.5		
70.00	1072.3	1070.0	2.3
75.00	1081.3		
80.00	1091.8	1090.0	1.8
85.00	1103.3		
90.00	1117.2	1116.0	1.2
95.00	1138.2	1138.0	0.2
FBP	1194.3	1194.0	0.3

EXTENDED SIMULATED DISTILLATION

The analysis of a standard retention time standard is shown in **Figure 5.** This mixture uses hydrocarbons ranging from C6 to C20, Polywax 655 and C40. C40 is spiked into the mix as a reference point in the mixture for easy carbon counting. All major peaks beyond C18 are even numbered carbons. This chromatogram shows excellent separation, minimal bleed and the ability to quantify to C78 with the operating conditions stated in the figure.

Figure 6 is a portion of the previous chromatogram from the beginning of the analysis to 10 minutes into the run. It shows excellent resolution and peak shape of the early eluting components (C6 to C20).

Figure 7 is a blank analysis of neat carbon disulfide. This displays the bleed from the column at 390ºC of only 57 picoamps. This minimal bleed allows for easier integration of the peaks above C70.

The analysis of Reference Gas Oil #2 (**Figure 8**) is used to verify the calibration of the system with regard to boiling point distribution. It guarantees the effectiveness of the column to produce simulated distillation data that fits within specified guidelines of reproducibility.

The calculated data from this analysis are shown in **Table 3**. This data shows excellent correlation between the expected temperature at which a certain percentage of the reference gas oil is expected to elute and the calculated temperature from the calibration.

Distillation of crude oil and petroleum products has been a mainstay for decades in refinery and commercial laboratories in order to evaluate crude oils or products. Only in recent years have engineers accepted distillation data produced by gas chromataography. These "distillations" are called "simulated distillations" since they are not true distillations in the strict sense. ASTM method D2887 (Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography) is simulated distillation products and fractions which have a final boiling point of 538°C (1000°F) or lower at atmospheric pressure (C44). This method has been extended (but is still to be accepted by ASTM) to boiling points of up to 750°C (1380°F). Two methods which are used are called extended D2887 (to C70) and High Temperature Simulated Distillation (HTSD) (to C90 and beyond). Up to this point two capillary column phases have been used for these methods. The two phases used are SGE's HT5 and polymethylsiloxane.

Figure 5. Retention Time Standard

Phase:	**BPX1, 0.9µm**
Column:	**10m x 0.53mm ID**
Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	10°C
Final Temp.:	390°C, 10 min.
Detector Temp:	400°C
Carrier Gas:	Helium, 20mL/min
Instrument:	HP 6890
Part No:	**054801**

Separation Systems Injector

Initial Temp.:	80°C
Rate:	10°C

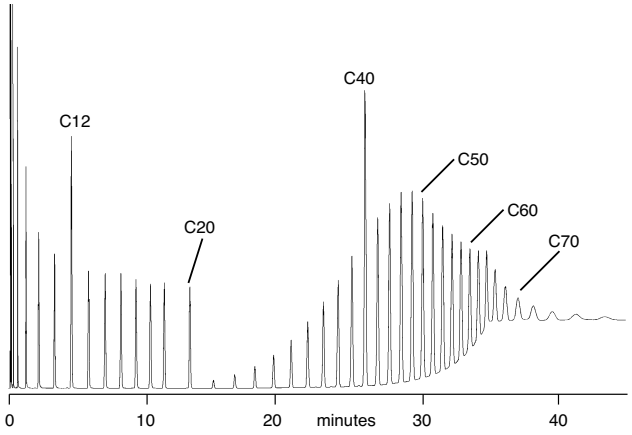


Figure 6. Enlarged section of Figure 5

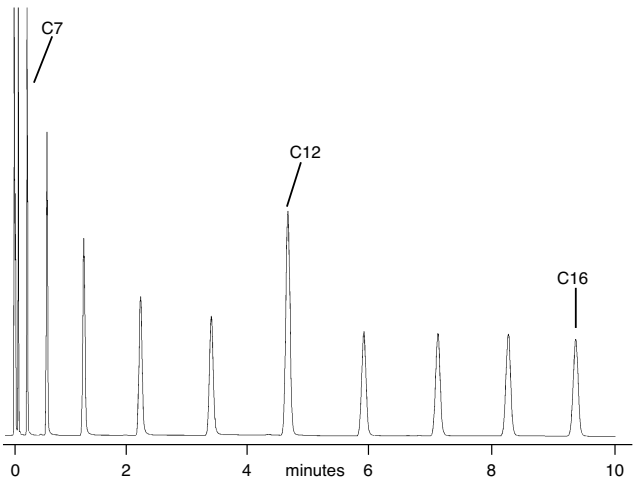


Figure 7. CS2 blank

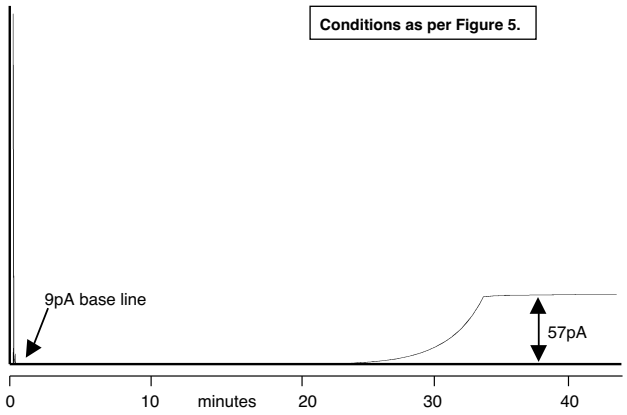


Figure 8. Reference Gas Oil #2

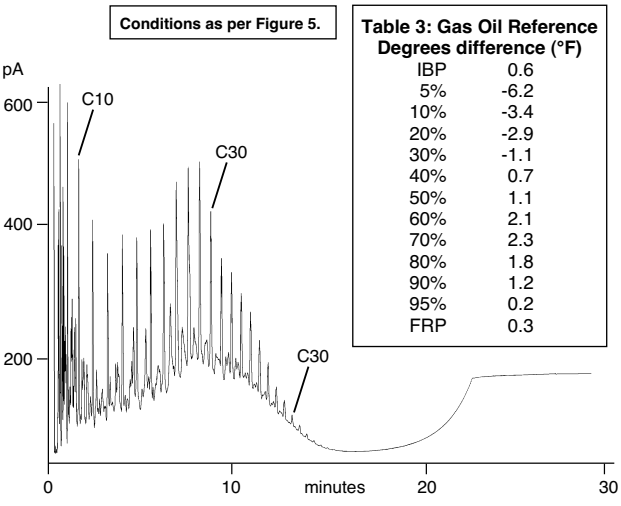


Table 3: Gas Oil Reference Degrees difference (°F)

IBP	0.6
5%	-6.2
10%	-3.4
20%	-2.9
30%	-1.1
40%	0.7
50%	1.1
60%	2.1
70%	2.3
80%	1.8
90%	1.2
95%	0.2
FRP	0.3

Figure 9. BPX1 SimD - D2887 Separation Systems Standard SS3E-02, 1% solution

Phase:	**BPX1 2.65**
Column:	**10m x 0.53mm ID**
Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	15°C
Final Temp.:	350°C, 10 min.
Detector Temp:	440°C
Carrier Gas:	Helium, 20mL/min
Instrument:	HP 6890
Part No:	**054802**

Separation Systems Injector

Initial Temp.:	80°C
Rate:	15°C
Final Temp.:	350°C, 10 min.

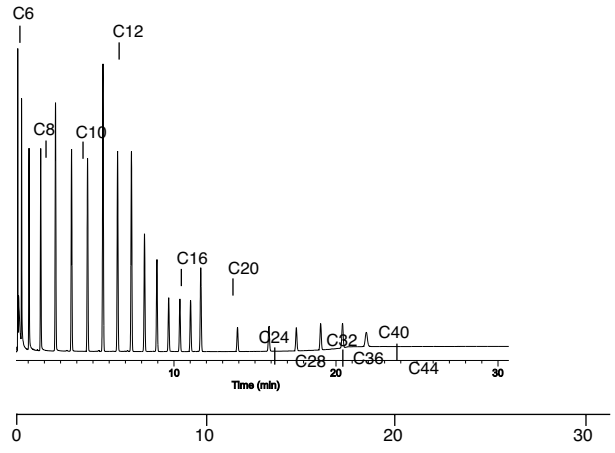


Table 3. QC Boiling Point Table ASTM D2887 Extended

% Off	BP(°F)	QC(°F)	Diff
IBP	238.8	240.0	-1.2
5.00	305.0	304.0	1.0
10.00	348.0	348.0	0.0
15.00	394.6	393.0	1.6
20.00	436.8	435.0	1.8
25.00	471.3		
30.00	500.7	499.0	1.7
35.00	527.9		
40.00	553.6	552.0	1.6
45.00	577.6		
50.00	594.6	594.0	0.6
55.00	610.2		
60.00	629.2	629.0	0.2
65.00	648.7	649.0	-0.3
70.00	668.3	668.0	0.3
75.00	689.9	690.0	-0.1
80.00	712.1	712.0	0.1
85.00	736.6	736.0	0.6
90.00	764.1	764.0	0.1
95.00	803.2	803.0	0.2

D2887 SIMULATED DISTILLATION

The chromatographic parameters used for this analysis are shown in **Table 4**. The column gave excellent results for D2887 without forcing the column above 350ºC.

The analysis of a standard retention time standard for D2887 is shown in **Figure 9.** This mixture uses hydrocarbons ranging from C5 to C44. The major peaks between C20 and C44 are separated by 4 carbons. This chromatogram show excellent separation, minimal bleed and the ability to quantify beyond C44 with the operating conditions stated in the figure.

Figure 10 is a blank analysis of neat carbon disulfide. This displays the bleed from the column at 350ºC of only 59.5 picoamps. This bleed allows for easier integration of the peaks above C44 and also keeps the detector cleaner for extended periods. Low bleed means the column lasts longer since the phase does not deteriorate at a rapid pace.

The analysis of Reference Gas Oil **(Figure 11)** is used to verify the calibration of the system in regard to boiling point distribution. It guarantees the effectiveness of the column to produce simulated distillation data that fits within specified guidelines of reproducibility.

The calculated data from this analysis are shown in **Table 4.** This data shows excellent correlation between the expected temperature at which a certain percentage of the reference gas oil is expected to elute and the calculated temperature from the calibration.

BPX1-SimD

A New Era in Simulated Distillation Technology

Figure 10. CS2 blank

Phase:	**BPX1- 2.65**
Column:	**10m x 0.53mm ID**
Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	10°C
Final Temp.:	350°C, 10 min.
Detector Temp:	440°C
Carrier Gas:	Helium, 20mL/min
Instrument:	HP 6890
Part No:	**054802**

Separation Systems Injector

Initial Temp.:	80°C
Rate:	15°C
Final Temp:	350°C, 10 min

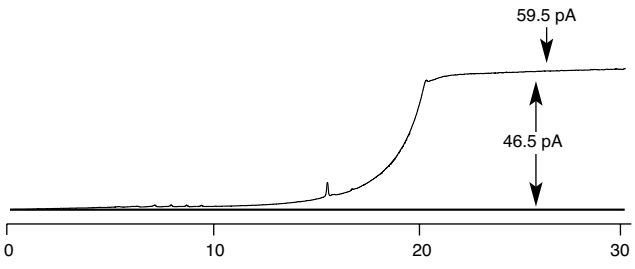


Figure 11. Reference Gas Oil #3

Conditions as per Figure 9.

Phase:	**BPX1, 0.9µm**
Column:	**10m x 0.53mm ID**
Initial Temp.:	40°C
Rate:	10°C
Final Temp.:	390°C, 10 min.
Detector Temp:	440°C
Carrier Gas:	Helium, 20mL/min
Instrument:	HP 6890
Part No:	**054802**

Separation Systems Injector

Initial Temp.:	80°C
Rate:	10°C
Final Temp:	350°C, 10 min

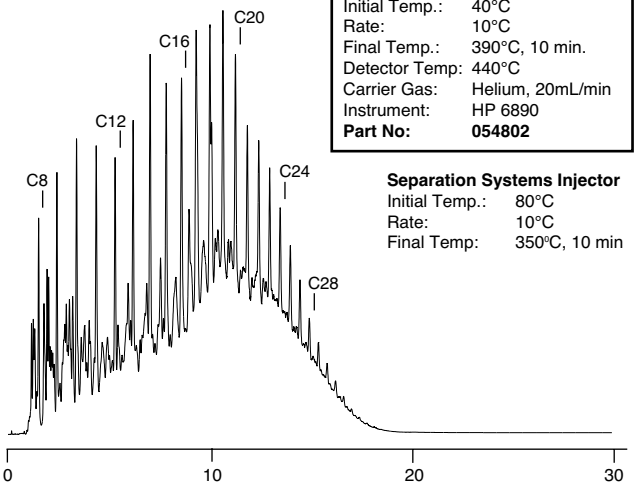


Table 4. QC Boiling Point Table

% Off	BP(°F)	QC(°F)	Diff
IBP	239.9	240.0	-0.1
5.00	304.4	304.0	0.4
10.00	348.3	348.0	0.3
15.00	395.6	393.0	2.6
20.00	438.3	435.0	3.3
30.00	502.3	499.0	3.3
40.00	555.3	552.0	3.3
50.00	596.1	594.0	2.1
60.00	629.3	629.0	0.3
65.00	651.0	649.0	2.0
70.00	670.5	668.0	2.5
75.00	692.1	690.0	2.1
80.00	714.5	712.0	2.5
85.00	737.7	736.0	1.7
90.00	766.8	764.0	2.8
95.00	806.4	803.0	3.4
FBP	888.6	888.0	0.6

ORDERING INFORMATION - BPX1 - SIMD

ID mm	Film µm	5m (Aluminium)	10m (Polyimide)
0.53	0.1	**054800**	-
0.53	0.9	-	**054801**
0.53	2.65	-	**054802**

www.sge.com

SGE International Pty. Ltd.
Toll Free:1800 800 167
Tel: +61 (0) 3 9837 4200
Fax: +61 (0) 3 9874 5672
email: support@sge.com

SGE Incorporated (USA)
Toll Free: 800 945 6154
Fax: +1 512 836 9159
email: usa@sge.com

SGE Europe Ltd. (UK)
Tel: +44 (0) 1908 568 844
Fax: +44 (0) 1908 566 790
email: uk@sge.com

SGE (France) Sarl
Tel: +33 (0) 1 6929 8090
Fax: +33 (0) 1 6929 0925
email: france@sge.com

SGE (Italia) Srl.
Tel: +39 06 4429 0206
Fax: +39 06 4429 0724
email: sge.italia@tin.it

SGE Deutschland GmbH
Tel: +49 (0) 6151 860486
Fax: +49 (0) 6151 860489
email: germany@sge.com

SGE China Service Centre
Tel: +86 (10) 6588 8666
Fax: +86 (10) 6588 6577
email: sge@bj.col.com.cn

SGE Japan Inc.
Tel: +81 (45) 222 2885
Fax: +81 (45) 222 2887
email: japan@sge.com

SGE India
Tel: +91 (022) 471 5896
Fax: +91 (022) 471 6592
email: sgeindia@vsnl.com