### Making SimDist Faster and More Robust

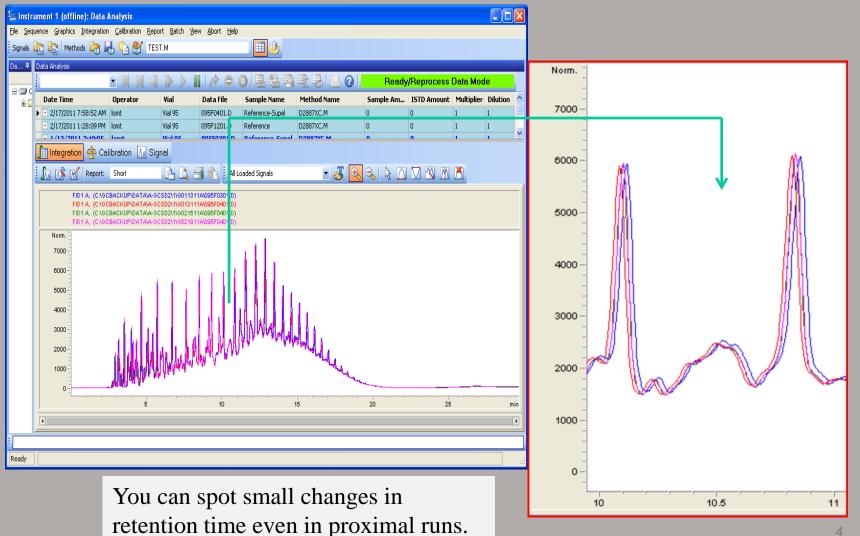
Minimizing the impact of retention time drift

Brian Rohrback, Infometrix, Inc., Bothell, WA Gulf Coast Conference, October 2016

#### **Processing Whole Chromatograms**

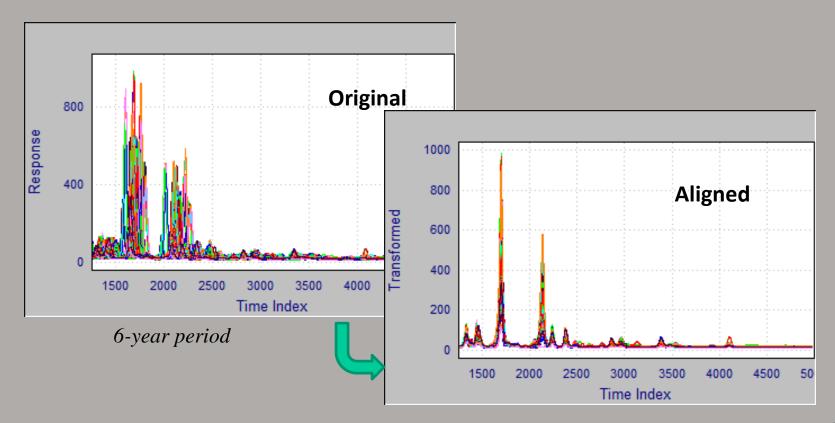
- Chromatograms will show an x-axis (retention time) shift for a variety of reasons:
  - Changing columns
  - Aging columns
  - Different instruments
- We need to eliminate retention time variability to improve the precision of our assessments.
- Think about how alignment relates to simulated distillation...
  - We run an n-paraffin standard to correlate temperature to retention time.
  - We use this new axis to map the cumulative percent of total area as we progress along this set of temperatures.

#### **Retention Time Misalignment is a General Chromatography Problem**

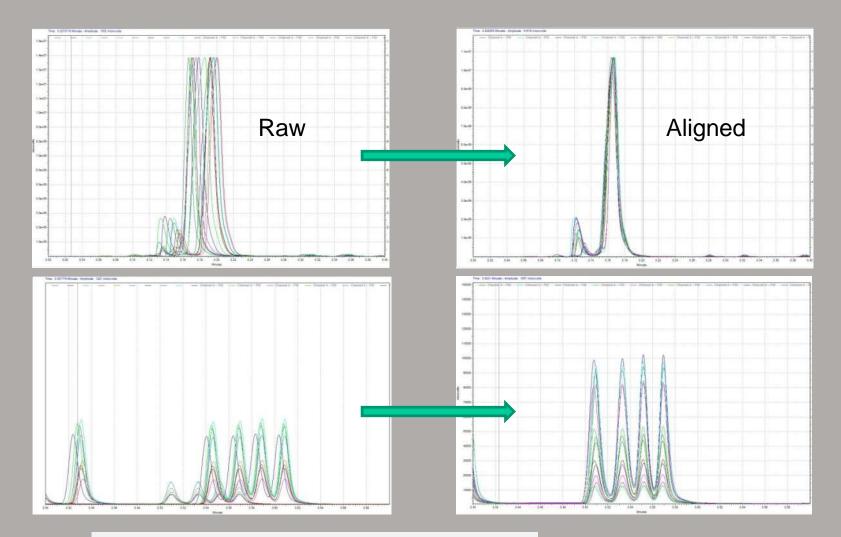


#### Alignment via Software

Over time, original chromatograms often show large variation in retention pattern; aligned chromatograms do not



#### **Alignment Across Instruments**

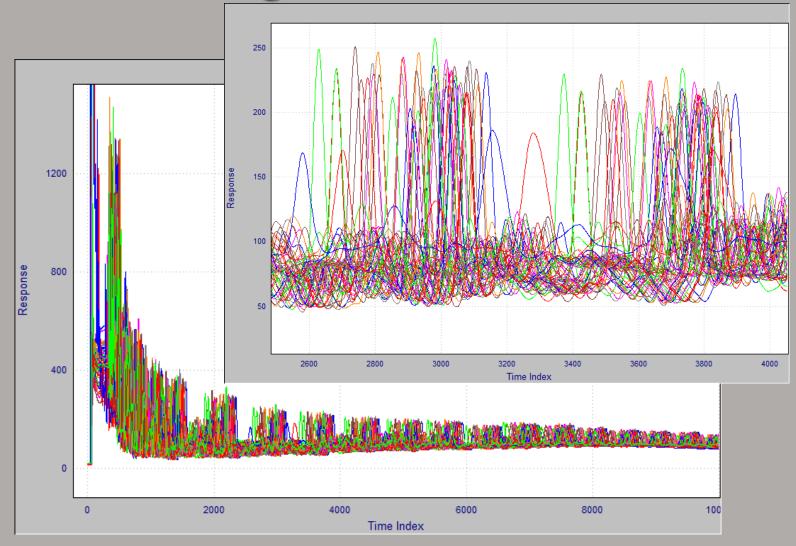


Two instruments with nominally the same method and columns, manual injection

#### Alaska North Slope Crude Oil: The quintessential column drift problem

- Same container of oil analyzed over 2 1/2 years
- 1% crude in CS<sub>2</sub>
- The chromatography is challenging
  - Column changes every 3-6 weeks
  - Inlet liner every week
  - Work burden: need to recalibrate every 8-12 hours
  - Some band focusing due to inlet at +30°C and column at -20°C

#### Chromatograms – RT Drift



#### Alignment

- Alignment with COW algorithm is challenged because in these data early-eluting compounds are shifted considerably more than late-eluting compounds, for some samples; drift can be as much as the separation between n-paraffins
- After evaluating several combinations of alignment parameters, these were chosen:

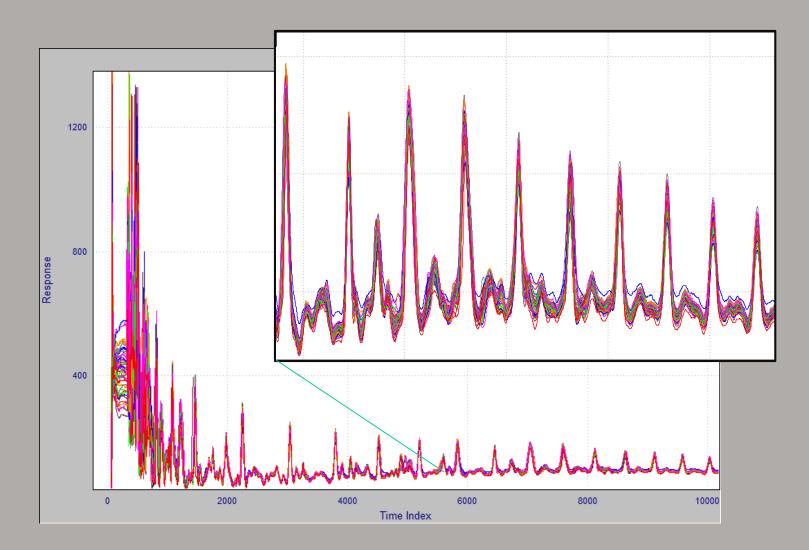
- Segment = 30; Warp = 6; Start = 201; Stop = 15000

- Processing requires about 85 sec

 70 of the 83 samples processed between 2014 and 6/2016 aligned well; the remaining 13 samples were much more challenging

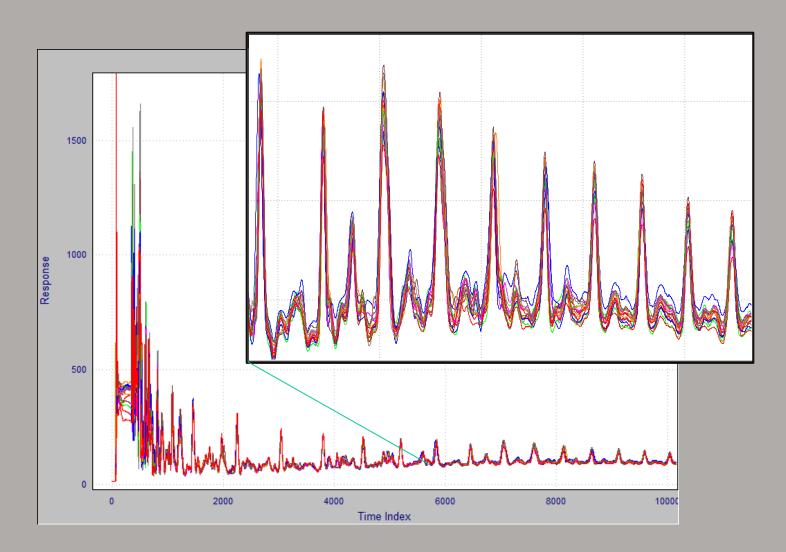
# Infometrix

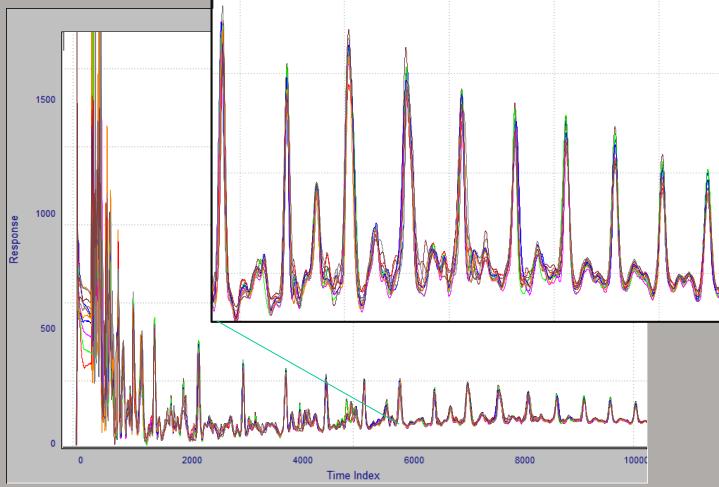
#### Well Aligned Profiles – 2014



## Infometrix

#### Well Aligned Profiles – 2015

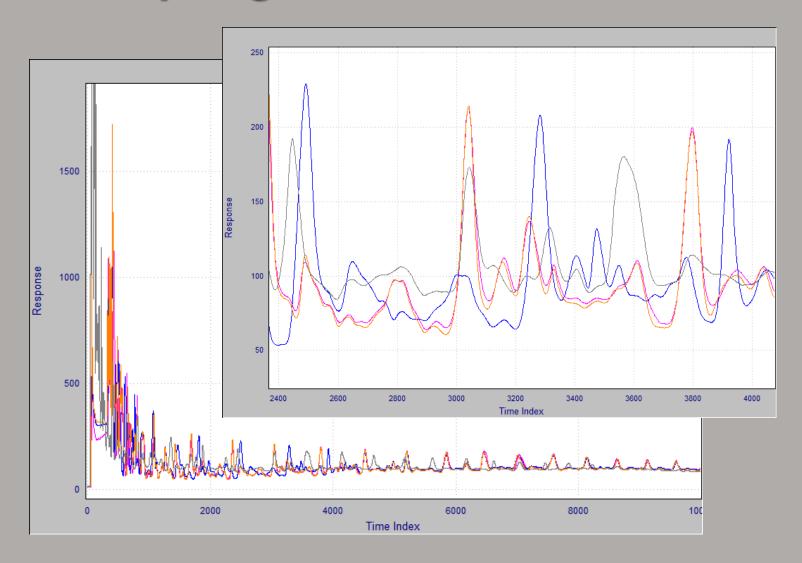




Well Aligned Profiles – 2016

# Infometrix

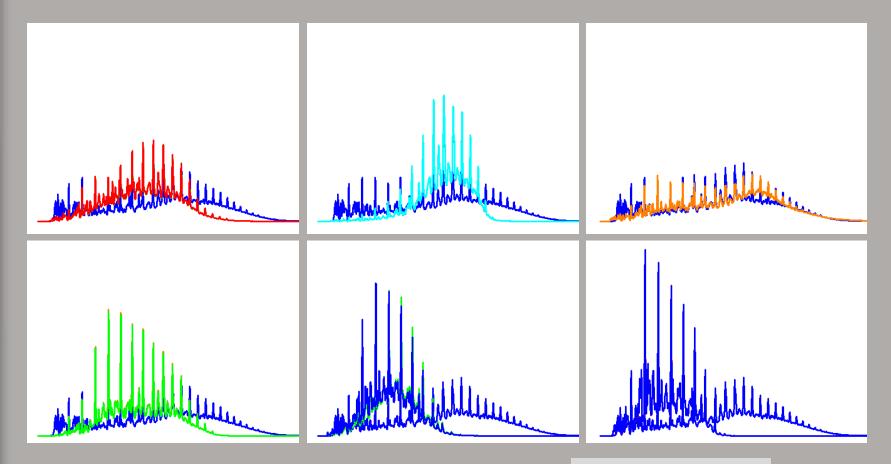
#### **Poorly Aligned Profiles**



#### Takeaway

- Alignment (coupled with pattern recognition) provides a hard decision point on when to change the column or recalibrate
- 3-3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>% change in Boiling Points was the experience prior to alignment
- I-1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>% variation is the experience for the aligned chromatograms

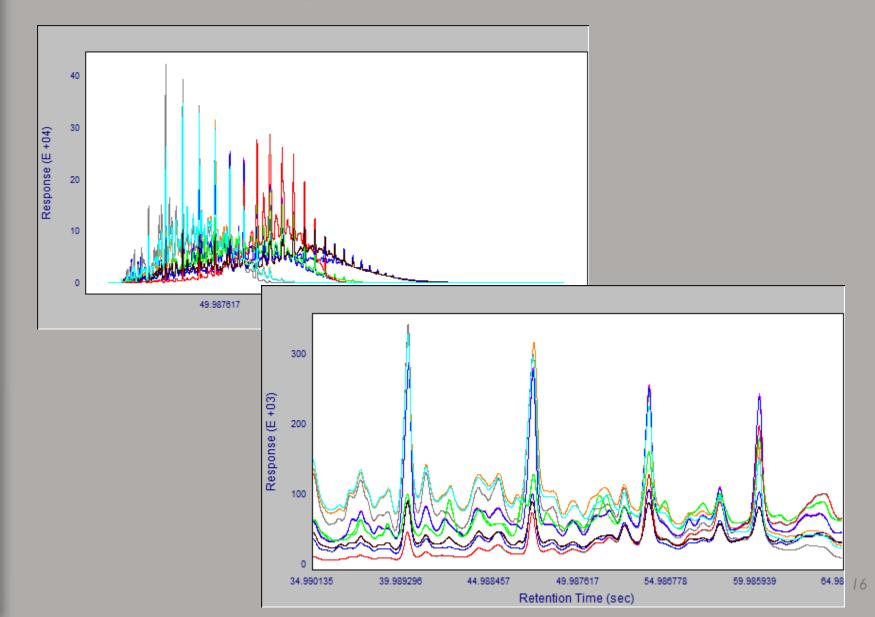
#### SimDist Test Samples vs. RGO



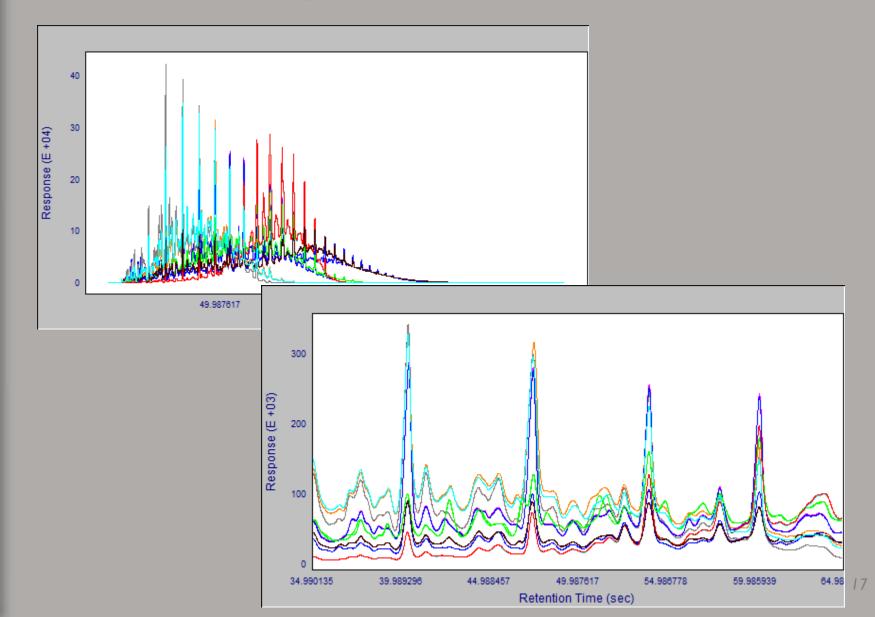
**Info**metrix

ASTM 7798 ILS

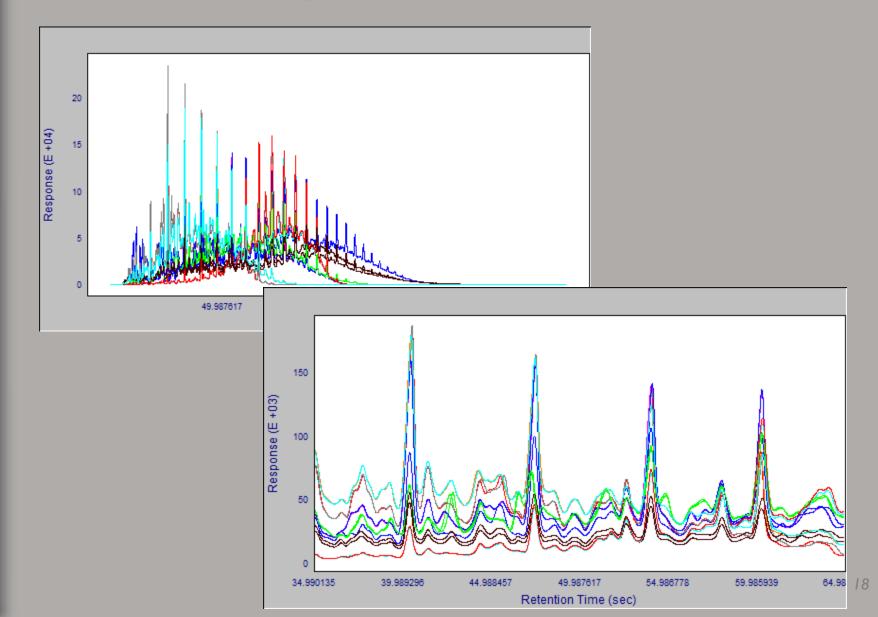
#### Location I – Aligned to the Location I Standard



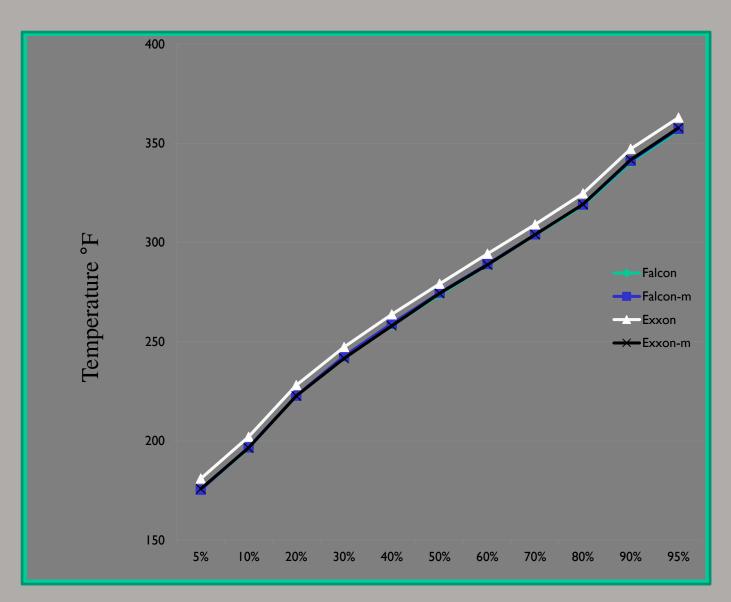
#### Location 2 – Aligned to the Location 2 Standard



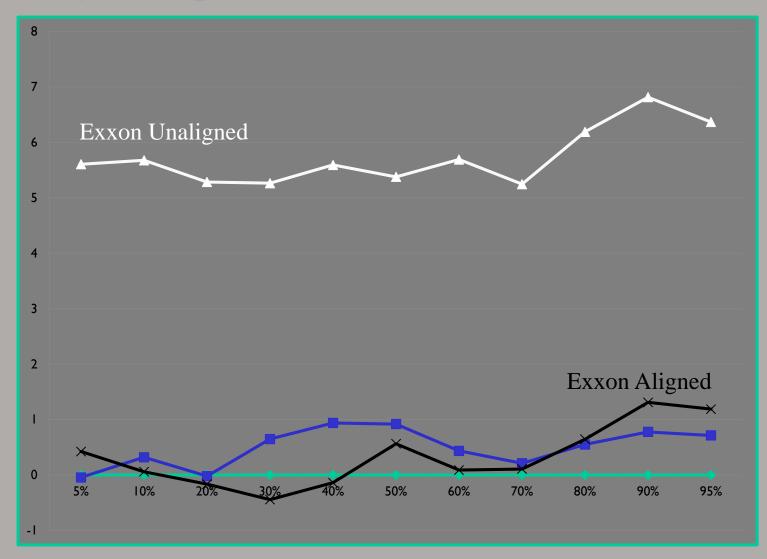
#### Location 2 – Aligned to the Location I Standard



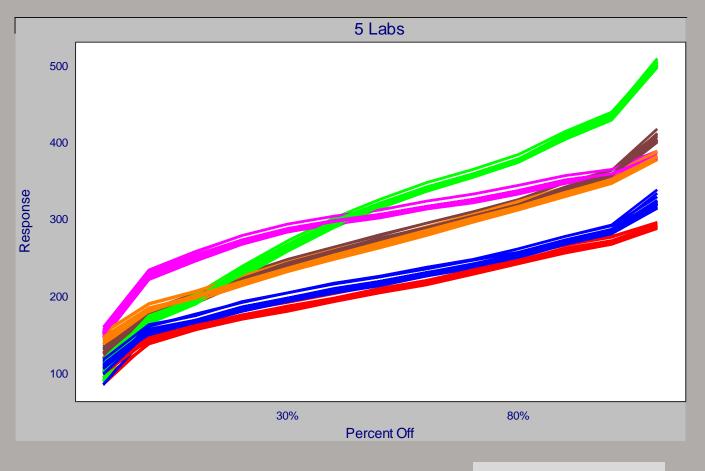
#### **Distillation Profile**



#### **Adjusting for Out of Date Calibration**

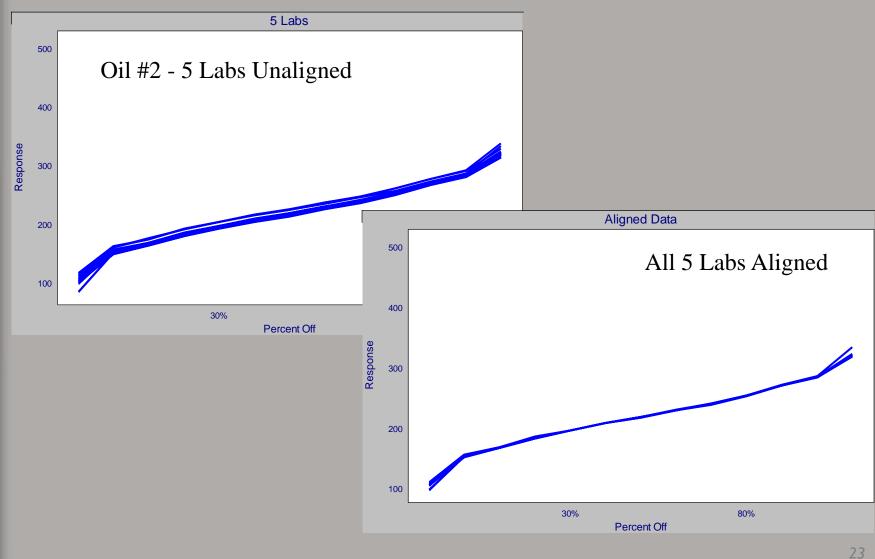


#### Six Different Oils, Five Labs

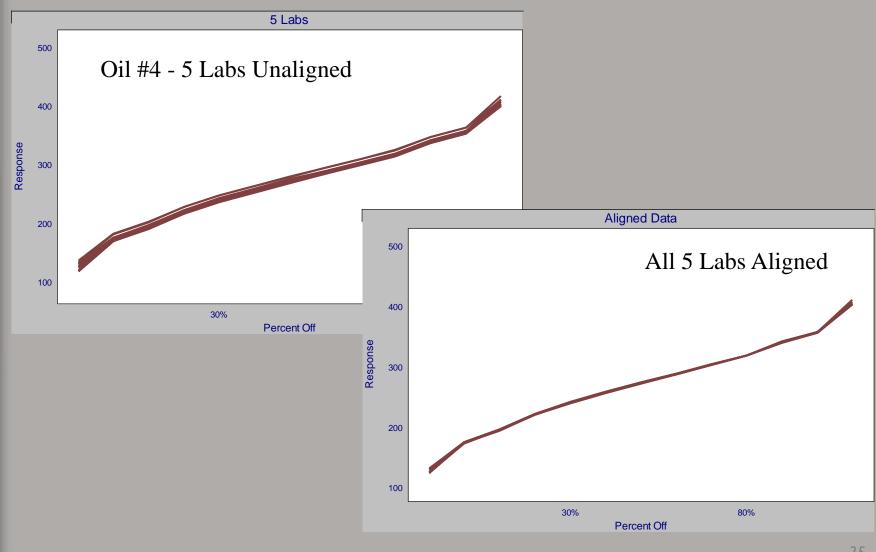


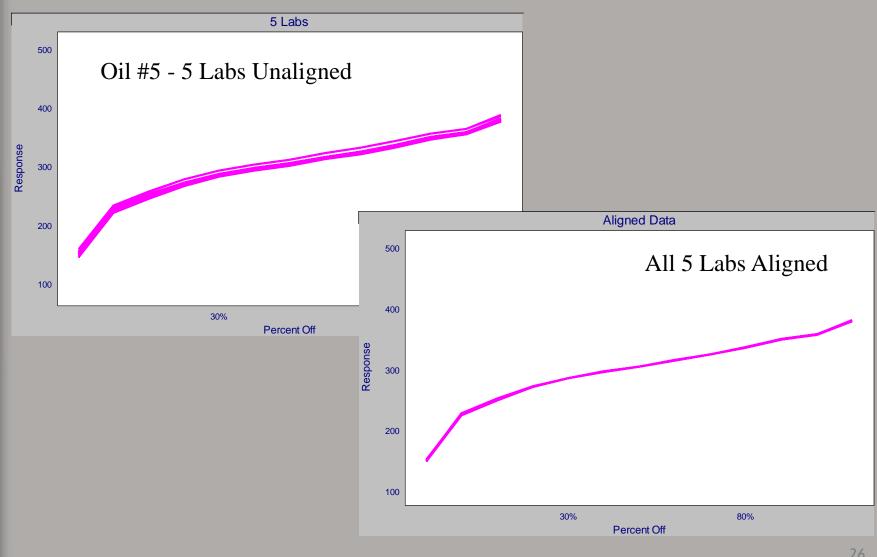
No Alignment

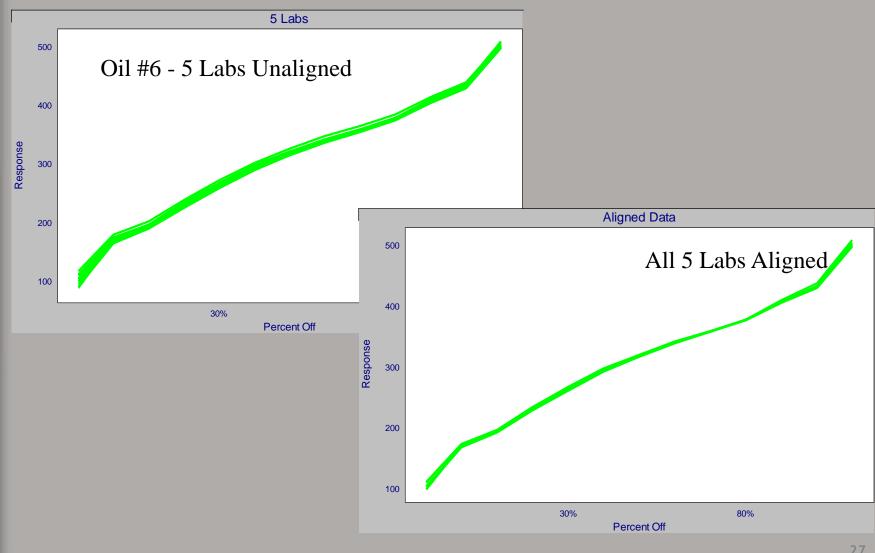












### Continuous data interpretation PLUS validation of a multivariate instrument

- We can correct retention times to match an applicationspecific relevant sample
- You can use this to make all instruments performing a similar task to look identical (Plug and Play)
- This raises the possibility of having a universal calibration
- At the least, the frequency with which we really need to run calibration standards is significantly lower that what is currently being done.

#### Acknowledgements

- Robert Lorenz, Chevron
- John Crandall, Falcon
- ASTM 7798 ILS Laboratories