

傅立叶变换离子回旋共振质谱仪表征原油中的碱性氮化合物

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Resolution and Identification of Elemental Compositions for More Than 4000 Crude Basic Compounds in Heavy Petroleum by Microelectrospray High-Field Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry

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Abstract: We analyzed Shengli and Kuito crude oils directly without prior fractionation using a high-field (9.4 T) fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer coupled to an external microelectrospray ion(ESI) source with an average mass resolving power of 400 000 ($m/\Delta m$ 50%) over mass range of 200-1 200 Da. The elemental compositions of the obtained peaks in positive mode spectra were positively identified using accurate mass measurement with an average deviation of less than 1 mDa. On the basis of elemental composition alone, we resolved more than 4 200 distinct chemical formula of basic compounds in the ESI positive mode. The basic compounds, as we find, belong to 10 major heteroatomic “classes”, e.g., molecules containing N, NS, NO, NOS, etc. For each individual “class”, we identify more than 300 hydrocarbon “types” (e.g., molecules with the same number of rings plus double bonds) and for each “type”. We determine the carbon number distribution (15-70 carbons) to reveal the number of alkyl carbons appended to aromatic rings. These results represent the most complete chemical characterization ever achieved for such a complex mixture.

Keywords: FTICR; electrospray ionization; mass spectrometry; basic nitrogen

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石油中的碱性氮化物在石油加工过程中对所用的催化剂性能有很大影响, 不仅对催化剂的活性有抑制作用, 而且还容易缩合生焦造成催化剂失活。而当石油产品作为燃料燃烧时, 其中含氮化合物以 NO_x 的形式排入大气, 造成环境污染。因此, 对石油中碱性氮化物的分析研究是非常重要的, 但目前对其组成了解还十分有限, 这主要受限于质谱离子源和质量分析器的质量分辨能力。

本文应用高分辨 FTICR MS 技术结合选择性电离碱性氮化物的电喷雾离子化技术 (ESI), 在平均质量分辨率为 400 000, 质量扫描范围 m/z 200~1 200, 质量精度优于 1×10^{-6} 的条件下, 采用 9.4 T 傅立叶变换离子回旋共振质谱仪 (FT ICR MS) 分析胜利原油和奎都原油中的碱性氮化合物, 包括 10 个主要的含氮芳烃化合物种类 (含 N、NS、NS₂、NO、NOS 等), 300 多个类型 (类型指环加双键数), 碳数分布范围为 15~70。

试验结果表明, 采用 ESI^+ FT ICR MS 所测定的原油碱性化合物主要为含氮化合物, 以含 1 个氮的碱性氮化合物为主, 同时还有一些含 NS-和 NO-的碱性氮化合物。胜利原油的 ESI^+ 质谱图示于图 1。在胜利原油中, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_1$ 碱氮占碱性化合物的 79.65%, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2$ 碱氮占碱性化合物的 0.65%,

其余 20% 为 NS-、NO-、OS-、NOS- 等碱性化合物。同时对比了加氢前后碱氮化合物的变化情况, 结果表明 NS-、NO-、N₂O- 容易被加氢饱和, 而 N- 较稳定, 正是这类吡啶同系物的存在会在催化剂表面结焦, 从而降低催化剂的活性。因此, 对碱氮化合物进行类型分类是很有必要的, 也唯有 FT ICR MS 的超高质量分辨率才有可能做到类型分类。另外, 实验结果也表明, NS-、NO-、NOS- 类化合物的芳环母体的缩合度较 N- 类的高。

分析结果同时表明, 碱性氮化物的形态和分布与所在原油的基属息息相关。

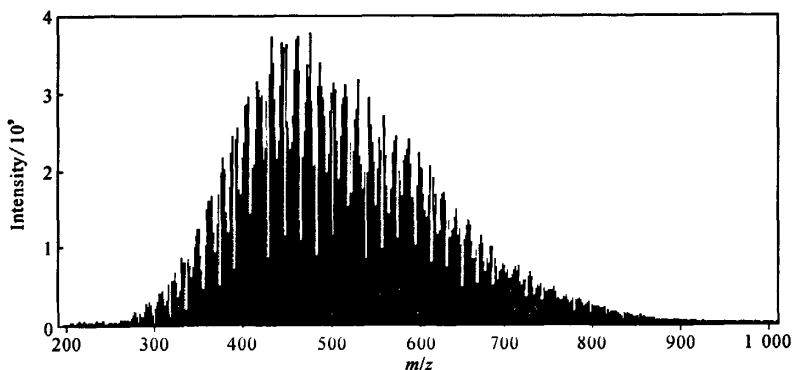


图1 胜利原油的ESI⁺碱性化合物质量谱图

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