AccuStandard offers a petroleum naphtha-based PIANO mix (acronym for Paraffins, Isoparaffins, Aromatics, Naphthenes and Olefins). This mix is used to determine hydrocarbon components in spark-ignition engine fuels, including oxygenated blends of ethanol and tert-butyl methyl ether, with boiling ranges to 225°C in accordance with ASTM Methods D6729-04, D6730-01, D6733-01 and D8071-17.

Two hundred and ten (210) individual hydrocarbons have been identified with a total of 263 compounds separated into the appropriate chemical class within the PIANO designation. These compounds comprise the master list. Each entry contains the Total Ion Chromatogram peak number, retention time, percent of the total and compound name.

To simplify component identification, all compounds have been grouped into chemical classes with the paraffin and isoparaffin classes combined to optimize the format. Each entry contains the same information as the master list. The identified components in each chemical class include:

- 62 paraffins/isoparaffins
- 54 aromatics
- 51 naphthenes
- 43 olefins

The master list is further categorized via extracted ion plots utilizing key ions for each chemical class. The retention time of each component in the extracted ion plot can be compared to the master list for identification.

The analysis of the mix was performed on a 100 meter methyl siloxane phase capillary column with a 1.0 µm film (QuadRex Corporation, Bethany, CT.) in an attempt to improve low boiling range component separation.

As in other published analyses, the complexity of the petroleum product resulted in a number of co-elutions and chromatographic peaks that cannot be identified with an acceptable degree of certainty. Consequently, the analysis and data are subject to the same disclaimers enumerated in ASTM Method D 6729-04 regarding the estimation of bulk hydrocarbon group-type composition. The chromatograms provided have been integrated to optimize the usefulness of the analysis and reduce the number of unidentified components present on the chromatogram.

The identification of each hydrocarbon was based on the following:

1. Mass spectrum library search of NIST08 and Wiley WN08 libraries
2. Mass spectrum library search of an in-house generated library
3. Comparison of elution data from ASTM Methods 6729-04 and 6730-01
4. Analysis of individual standards
5. Interpretation of mass spectra target ions

Data package includes:

- Detailed analytical conditions
- Mass Spectrum of each compound
- Chromatograms detailing separations