

DRAFT

Cl and SO₄, Dionex ion chromatograph

This protocol is used for running **COMPASS Synoptic Biogeochemistry Lab** samples as of 2022.

Materials

- 1.5ml plastic Dionex vials with caps (enough for all your samples + spikes + any reruns)
- Styrofoam or plastic vial tray to organize vials
- ZnAc preserved porewater samples
- 10ml Rainin pipette with tip (for DI, can reuse) *ensure Disp setting is 2 or less
- 0.5-10 uL OR 10-100uL Pipetman pipette (depending on DF) with tips (1/sample, do not reuse)
- Cl/SO₄ standards 1-5 in large Dionex vials, SO₄ spike solution (stored in BGC fridge)
- Cl/SO₄ stock solution (in cabinet, only need if standards are out)

Step 1: Reserve IC on the BookIt: under “Chemistry Guild”, find ‘Equipment-Dionex’ in Mathias 2044. Coordinate use with Cindy Gilmour (send her an email).

Step 2: Label vials (the week before running the IC)

- Label 1.5mL Dionex plastic vials with sharpie
- Place vials in order in an empty Styrofoam vial tray
- Leave uncapped, wrap aluminum foil on top if leaving overnight

Step 3: Turn on the IC (the day before use)

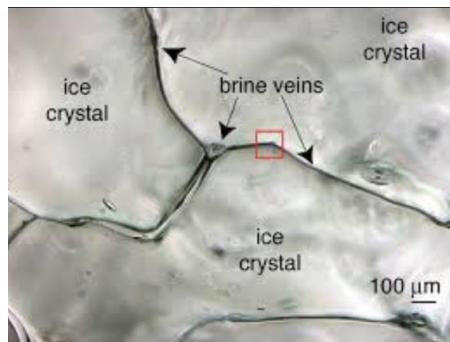
- On the day that you first turn the instrument on, locate the green book to the right of the computer. Write in the date, your project ‘SMARTX’, the Pump_ECD psi and the background conductivity.
- Ensure that the 2 eluent jars on top of the instrument are topped off with DI (DI flask next to instrument).
- Check waste container and empty into sink.
- Log into Dionex computer (no server connection, use login/password on tape), open Chromeleon software.
- Navigate to “Instruments” tab (*the Dionex components may already be on; check this before doing these steps*)
 - On “Pump ECD” tab adjust flow rate to 0.50, turn pump on (click “on” button).
 - Wait about 20 seconds, watching the pressure rise (do not let it get above 3500psi), then lower the flow to 0.25 by pressing enter on keyboard. Wait until the pressure goes down and starts to stabilize.
 - Turn on CRTC and adjust the concentration to 32mM and clicking “on” button
 - In tests between 35 and 32 mM, the 32mM concentration yielded much better separation of the Cl- and SO₄ peaks. Erika Koontz used 32 mM

exclusively for her samples and had great separation for samples ranging from freshwater to 70 ppt salt water.

- Turn suppressor on by clicking “on” button.
- If each component has successfully turned on you will see the red square turn green next to each component.
- Select “Monitor Baseline” (computer graph icon), select all boxes and click “Okay”. Right click on graph and click “autosize”.
- Wait until the detection limit (CD total) and the pressure are stable at <0.5 and <3000psi (better if closer to <2500psi) respectively (this takes ~2hrs but the preference is to let the IC warm up overnight if time allows).

Step 5: Pull samples from fridge/freezer (morning of analysis)

1. COMPASS Synoptic Sulfate/Chloride samples are kept in the fridge
 - a. If they were in the freezer: Ensure samples are completely thawed before pipetting or samples will be inaccurately haline due to brine extrusion from ice structure.



Thanks, polar oceanography 😊

Step 8: Dilute and load samples (ongoing, begin right after starting a run)

REMINDER: COMPASS Synoptic SO₄/Cl samples are already diluted slightly by the ZnAc in the vials (3.5mL ZnAc) Check the sides of the vial to look for any notes on the amount of sample added to the vial (it will be marked if not = 5mL)

1. Use table to assess salinity for each site / zone and do one check per zone with the refractometer:
 - a. If unsure: Check your sample for salinity if you don't have a good idea of what it should be. Pipette 30 uL using manual pipette with yellow tips onto the refractometer. Record the salinity and use this to choose your dilution factor.

2. Choose your dilution factor from the table below. If your dilution is higher than 150x, then you will need to use a vessel (such as a 15- or 50-mL centrifuge tube) to mix by shaking your sample, then pipette 1.5 mL into the Dionex vial.

Site	Zone	~ Salinity	Dilution
Gcrew	Upland	2	50
	Transition	2	50
	Wetland	10	100
MSM	Upland	5	50
	Transition	5	50
	Wetland	10	100
GWI	Upland	5	100
	Transition	8	100
	Wetland	15-18	200
SHM	Upland		
	Transition		
	Wetland		

Dilutions that can be done in the 1.5 mL Dionex Vial:					
Big Pipette DI (mL)	Sample (mL)	Sample to add (uL)	Final Volume (mL)	Dilution	Salinity (ppt)
1.25	0.256	256	1.506	10.00	1.0
1.4	0.102	102.15	1.502	25.00	2.5
1.45	0.051	51.03	1.501	50.00	5
1.45	0.034	33.63	1.484	75.00	7.5
1.45	0.025	25.075	1.475	100.01	10
1.45	0.012	12.43	1.462	200.01	20

For **small** sample volumes, use the 0.5-10 uL pipette from the BGC lab (new purchase in 2021), because the manual pipette in the BGC lab is not trustworthy below 30 uL.

*For the 100x dilution, you also need to use the 0.5-10 uL pipette to add a small volume of DI (1.48 mL from big pipette, plus 0.005 mL (5 uL) from small pipette).

If you do the dilutions correctly, the resulting Cl- value in micro siemens will be between 500 and 600 on the Dionex chromatograph.

- Dilute porewater samples

1. Using 10mL automatic pipette in multi-dispense mode, dispense the appropriate amount of DI into each labelled 1.5mL Dionex vial OR into a centrifuge tube, if dilution is higher than 150x. Designate a DI tip for this purpose to reuse.
CRITICAL: ensure the Disp speed is 2 or less, otherwise the tip may dispense an extra drop of DI in vials at random, messing up the dilution!
 2. **Thoroughly SHAKE** your porewater sample vial and withdraw the amount of sample you need for your dilution.
 - o All GCReW porewater samples must be shaken to obtain accurate data
 3. Using 100uL single channel pipette, dispense appropriate amount of sample into Dionex vial (up to 150x dilution)*.
 - o For greater than 150x dilution, use a 15 or 50 mL centrifuge tube to combine your DI and sample, then pipette out 1.5 mL into the Dionex vial.
 4. Cap and invert.
*Remember to dispense samples in duplicates and spikes.
*Leave spike vials uncapped until all samples in the tray are dispensed.
 5. Using 100uL single channel pipette, dispense the spikes, cap and invert.
 - o SO₄ spike: 10 µL of 250 µg/mL SO₄ standard
- Remove tray from Dionex and load samples left to right.
 - Make an Excel spreadsheet with your sample name and dilution, to make copying and pasting into Chromeleon much easier!
 1. Standard/Blank names: 1. Color 2. Number (G7)
 2. Sample names: 1. Color 2. Letter 3. Number (RA1)

*Important: Ensure the injection needle is not down when removing or inserting Dionex trays!

- o Check that sample name on injection list matches name on Dionex vial.
- o Check that position on injection list matches position in tray.
- o To fill injection list positions faster, select cells, click “fill down” button.
*click “save” after editing injection list
- Continue labeling vials, diluting samples, and adding to the injection list until all the Dionex trays are full.

*Step 4: Set up sample run in Chromeleon
(can be done anytime, regardless if IC is on)*

- Open Chromeleon
- On “data” tab, select the “Biogeochemistry” folder, select a file you want to copy the layout of, select “file” → “save as”, change date and file name and save.
- Edit your injection list as you see fit (change your sample names). The software works similarly to Excel with copy/paste of cells and rows.

- Tip: to save time, save an excel sheet in Biogeochem folder on desktop with your sample names in order, copy/paste to Chromeleon.
- Suggested order of blanks, standards, samples, duplicates, and spikes is in “IC run list for GCReW porewater sulfate and chloride”
- Click “Save file” button whenever you make changes! (button is in the top left, NOT file save as)

Step 6: load standards and blank (morning of analysis)

- Retrieve standards, blank, and their respective vials from container in Biogeochem fridge.
- Ensure that standard Dionex vials are topped off with the standards in the scint vials and that the blank Dionex vial is topped with DI.
 - If standard glass scint vial is low, make more from Cl/SO₄ stock solution A in cabinet. Dilute according to ratio on glass scint vial.
- Load standard and blank vials into Dionex and ensure their position is correctly entered in the injection list. *If you aren't sure which tray is which (because the large vial trays sit between the colors, go to the Instrument tab and click on “Vials to Front” for Red, Green, or Blue).*
- Double check that the instrument method is “4 anion standard 32mM isocratic” and the processing method is “SO₄_Cl standard” (both columns in the injection list)
- Double check that the Dilution factor is set to 1 for all blanks and standards and the **correct dilution** for your samples, dupes, and spikes (you may have to scroll right for this column to be visible).

Step 7: Start run

- Go to “Instruments” tab, click computer graph button, click “stop”. Background monitoring must be turned off before the instrument runs.
- From injection list in “Data” tab:
 - Click arrow on green “start” button, “add to queue”
 - Click arrow on green “start” button, “view queue”
 - Click “ready check”
 - Make sure “keep instrument ready” is selected from drop down menu, otherwise IC will shut off after running last sample (if you want IC to shut off, can change to “run smart shutdown” at any time).
 - If no error appears, click “run” button
- Each sample takes ~10-12.5 minutes to run. It will take ~1.5 hours for the IC to run the initial standard curve and blanks so use this time to dilute your first batch of samples.

Step 9: Monitoring your run, things to check to make sure the Dionex is happy 😊

- Go to “data” tab to see the status of a run. Green bar means sample is running. Double click on thumbnail to enter studio and see individual chromatogram (unless the same says ‘Finished’, it won’t let you see the chromatogram in the studio- it will still show you progress in the little thumbnail next to your sample name, however).
- Stay and watch your first sample (not a standard or DI) inject, and see the progress on the chromatogram. If it goes well, then this is an indication that your run will go well. Usually, if problems are going to happen (in my experience (EK)), they will occur right away.
- Go to “data” tab to see the status of a run. Green bar means sample is running. Double click on thumbnail to enter studio and see individual chromatogram.
- If a Windows update occurs, this will pause your run (even if it doesn’t look paused). Don’t do a Windows update during your run!
- If you are running multiple days in a row, make sure to top off the DI (Eluent) at the end of every day and the morning of each new day. It goes through a good amount of Eluent, so it is important to keep it topped off.
 1. Record the psi of the Pump_ECD and the background conductivity each day that you run in the green book (to the right of the computer).

Step 10: After your run: getting your data and slowing the IC down

- **If you are done actively running (but plan to do re-runs in a few days or in 1-2 weeks), change these things on the IC:**
 - Change the eluent concentration to 2 mM
 - Change the flow rate from 0.250 mL/min to 0.100 mL/min
- Check r^2 of all standard curves for Cl and SO₄ and make sure all standards are on the line
 - If your standards are not showing up on the curve, go back to the ‘Data’ page and make sure that under ‘Type’ = Calibration Standard and ‘Level’ = 01 for Standard 1, 02 for Standard 2, etc. Chromeleon will auto-update what you change.
 - Then, go back to the graph of the standards and you should see them highlight yellow as you click on them in the left side of the program.
- If you noticed that your dilution was entered incorrectly, also change it in the ‘Data’ tab- it will auto update the amount calculation when you do this.
- At very end of the run, under consumables → inventory click on EGC500 KOH, record cartridge remaining percentage in the green book
 - If remaining percentage is <25%, alert Genevieve, Pat, and Ally Soren so they can order another KOH cartridge to have ready when the old one reaches zero. The instrument will run normally until the percentage is zero. The cartridges are \$1500 so we want to ensure we completely use each one.
- Download the data:

- Double click on random sample thumbnail, “peak results” tab on bottom indicates which anion
- In “Summary” tab, copy columns A-H to excel sheet for SO₄, C-H for Cl
- Save copied data from Dionex computer on thumb drive, open on a computer connected to the S drive, save raw file labeled with month and year.
- Check spikes and dupes in calculations worksheet. If samples don’t meet the cutoff on either sheet (for duplicates, if % difference >10 and for spikes, if % recovery is not between 80 and 120) then the sample needs to be rerun.
- Once you have rerun your samples and uploaded the raw files in similar fashion, enter the original and rerun values in the “sample rerun list” excel sheet. It has a column that tells you if the values are within 10% of each other. If they are, use the data; if not, don’t use it.
- Copy/paste all good data that has met these cutoffs from raw file to all results file. The sheet will calculate salinity for you.
- Use “porewater” R file to visualize data.

Helpful Tips

- Once it runs a sample the Dionex no longer connects that sample with its position. So it’s fine to “reuse” a position in the same run. To maximize samples run per day, swap out (in batches) previously run Dionex vials with new vials by simply adding to the injection list. To minimize mix-ups, only do this once you have become familiar with the process.
- Store run vials in labelled bags in the Biogeochem fridge. Toss only after processing and checking the data.
- Do not leave Dionex running overnight on the last day of each month! The Smithsonian restarts all the computers and your run will be interrupted. Also do not perform a Windows update in the middle of a run. The run will be interrupted.
- Periodically check the waste container and empty into sink.
- Periodically top off the eluent containers with DI (do this at the end of each run day and at the beginning of the next run day).
- If you are running the instrument continuously for a few days, periodically check your standards/blank and top them off if needed. To make more standards, see instructions on pg 10.
- Needle issues: the needle was accidentally bent and then re-straightened (quick fix) in winter 2019. If you run into problems with the needle injecting in the wrong spot, click “AS-AP Self Test” (under the “Sampler” tab, IC must be on but not running), which recalibrates the needle spatially.
- Switching columns:

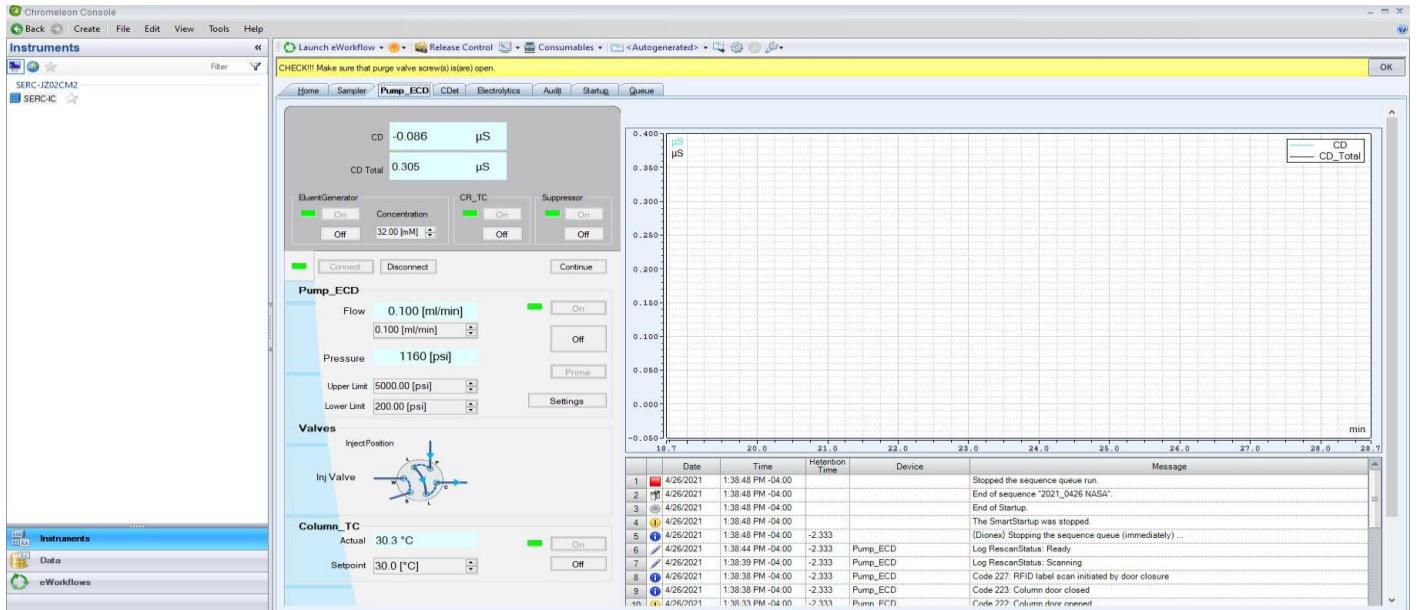
The default column in the Dionex is the AS18. We also own an AS11 for organic acid anion analysis. If you want to swap out the column, check with Sean Hartnett (mercury lab tech) and put a sign up on the Dionex. Each column has two parts: a guard column (shorter) and a regular column (longer) and they are installed in tandem. To install, open up the side and

unscrew/screw in the 2 components. All the connections are finger tight. The liquid goes through the guard column first and then the normal column, so it's important to put them in the correct orientation (there are flow arrows on each piece) and to check that the guard and regular column match.

Troubleshooting: What to do when...

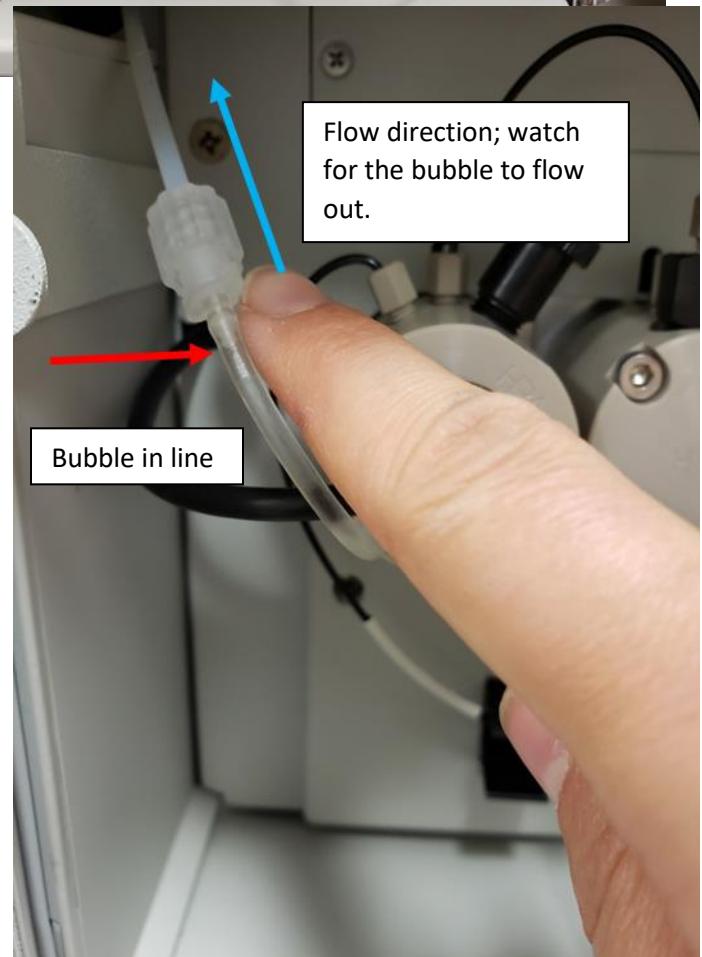
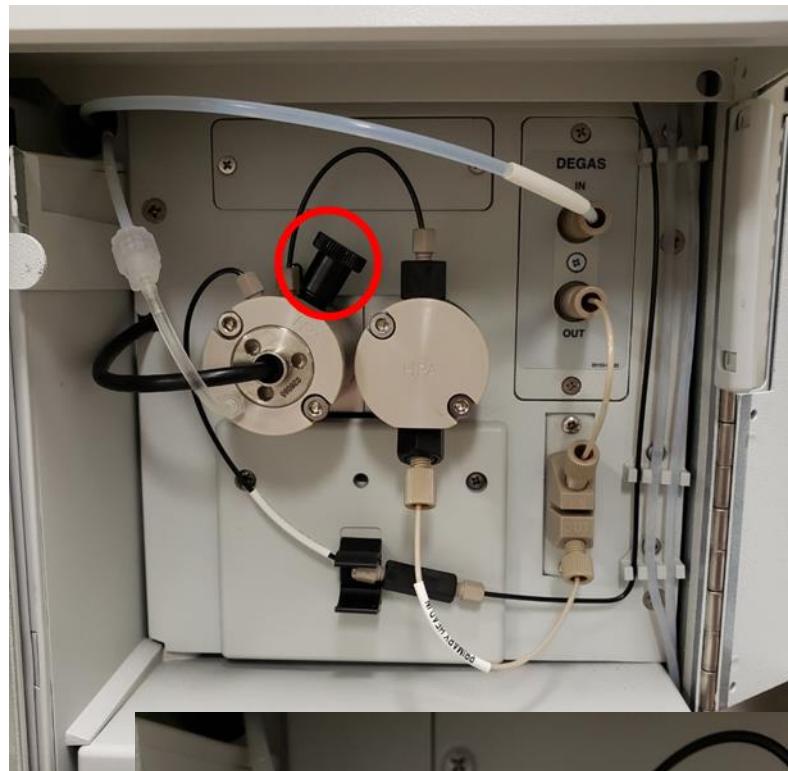
Issue 1: The IC was ready to run, and almost passed the ready check. When the run was started, the IC slowed the flow rate to 0.1 mL/second and pressure dropped by half (2500psi -> 1100 psi). Yellow error bar shows up saying "CHECK!!! Make sure that the purge valve screws is(are) open."

- Cause: bubble in line, otherwise the system is fine. You need to flush out the bubble.
- Why does this happen? It occurs after the system has been sitting for a while (after a week of no use).



How to Fix It:

1. Open top door on right side of machine.
2. Look for and locate bubble (see photo for example of a bubble).
3. If you found a bubble in the line, note this, and then go to the Instrument page.
4. Under the Pump_ECD tab, turn on background monitoring to specifically view the pump pressure.
5. Turn OFF the EluentGenerator, CR_TC, and the Suppressor. Then, turn off the Pump_ECD. Watch as the pressure drops (should drop quickly) to less than 100 psi.
6. Once the pressure is below 100 psi, locate the black knob (red circle in photo) on the top right side of the lefthand pump.
7. Unscrew the pump valve $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (righty-tighty, lefty-loosey).
8. For the Pump_ECD, press "Prime". The machine will give you a warning and ask if you are sure that you want to do this. Accept the error and proceed with the priming. The pump will make a good amount of noise, and you should keep the door open to WATCH where the bubble goes. It should flush OUT, and in the direction of the blue arrow.
9. Let it pump for ~30 seconds, OR until you see no more bubbles. It should not take very long at all.
10. When you see no more bubbles, with one hand on the mouse and one hand on the pump valve, turn OFF Prime and tighten the knob to a STRONG finger-tight (once you think it is tight, try to tighten it a little bit more. This is important!).



11. Turn everything back on: EluentGenerator, CR_TC, Suppressor, and Pump_ECD. You should see the pressure go back up to ~2500 psi, and the flow should be at 0.250 mL/min. At this stage, you can run some DI and/or standards through, as the pressure and background conductivity stabilizes. In an hour or two you can run samples, as long as background conductivity (~0.360) and the pressure looks good (~2500 psi).

Issue 2: Communication error between computer and Dionex, run stops during a sample, but stays green and says “RUNNING”, even though it isn’t. Message in the console, viewable on the Pump_ECD tab, will indicate that the method you are running hasn’t been loaded or is rejected.

Second symptom: Baseline monitoring will not show ANYTHING on the graph when selected or auto-sized.

Why does this occur? In one case, a Windows update occurred which temporarily interrupted the communication between the computer and the Dionex.

How do you fix it? Turn everything off and on again, then re-attempt your run (DI and standards first).

Making Standards

Instructions for making fresh SO4/Cl standards from stock solution A. Prepare in existing glass scint vials stored in fridge.

1. Locate combined SO4/Cl stock solution A (stored in cabinet in lab)
2. Pipette DI into scint vials (see table for volumes)
3. Pipette stock solution A into scint vials (see table for volumes).
4. Invert to mix.

Standard	Ratio Std : DI	Total Volume (ml)	Volume of DI to add (ml)	Volume of std A to add (ml)	Volume of std A to add (μ l)
1	1 : 40	15	14.625	0.375	375
2	1 : 20	15	14.25	0.75	750
3	1 : 10	15	13.5	1.5	1500
4	1 : 2	15	7.5	7.5	7500
5	1 : 1	15	0	15	0

SMARTX Dilution Table for reference:

Here is a table of dilutions and volumes of sample + DI to combine IF NO ZnAC

Dilutions that can be done in the 1.5 mL Dionex Vial:					
Big Pipette DI (mL)	Sample (mL)	Sample to add (uL)	Final Volume (mL)	Dilution	Salinity (ppt)
1.40	0.1	100	1.5	10	1.0
1.44	0.06	60	1.5	25	2.5
1.47	0.03	30	1.5	50	5.0
1.48	0.02	20	1.5	75	7.5
1.485*	0.015	15	1.5	100	10.0
1.49	0.01	10	1.5	150	15.0

Diluted Volumes Exceeding 1.5 mL total volume:

2.96	0.03	30	2.99	100	10.0
5.22	0.03	30	5.25	175	17.5
5.98	0.03	30	6.01	200	20.0
7.48	0.03	30	7.51	250	25.0
8.96	0.03	30	8.99	300	30.0
9.72	0.03	30	9.75	325	32.5
10.46	0.03	30	10.49	350	35.0
11.22	0.03	30	11.25	375	37.5
11.98	0.03	30	12.01	400	40.0
12.72	0.03	30	12.75	425	42.5
13.47	0.03	30	13.5	450	45.0
14.98	0.03	30	15.01	500	50.0
15.72	0.03	30	15.75	525	52.5
20.98	0.03	30	21.01	700	70.0