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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Instrument File Field Location** | **Universal Template File Field Location** | **Special Notes** |
| Column A  (Beginning with row 2) | Column A (Aliquot) |  |
| Column G  OR Columns H, I, and P  (Each beginning with row 2) | Column B (Analyte Identifier) | The analytes in this method will be in the format of their element symbol followed by a wavelength and potentially followed by the letter R. Examples: “Sc 361.383 R” or “Cd 226.502”. This information can be mapped from the instrument file in one of two ways. Use whichever is easiest for you.   1. Column G will contain a string of characters similar to the following examples: “B 249.677 S1 Axial” or “Ca 396.847 S2 Radial”. In each case, the “S1” or “S2” always needs to be removed. “Radial” should be replaced with “R”. “Axial” should be removed entirely. 2. Column H will contain the elemental symbol, column I will contain the wavelength, and Column P will contain either a “0” or a “1”. “0” indicates a radial view, and should be replaced with an “R”, while “1” indicates an axial view, and no suffix should be added to the end of the analyte identifier. |
| Column J (Beginning with row 2) | Column C (Measured Value) |  |
| Column B and Column C  (Beginning with row 2) | Column F (Analysis Date/Time) | Merge the date in Column B with the time in Column C |
| Column E and Column F  (Beginning with row 2) | Column E (Dilution Factor) | Divide the number in Column F by the number in Column E to get the dilution factor |

Thank you,

R. Logan Osborne