

	Environmental Analysis Teaching and Research Laboratory	Date: 02/07/2017	Number: X
	Standard Operating Procedure	Title: Trilogy Laboratory Fluorometer	
	Approved By: TBD	Revision Date: February 18, 2017	

1. Scope and Application

1.1 The scope of this SOP is train researchers in the use of the Trilogy Laboratory Fluorometer, a compact, multifunctional laboratory instrument that can be used for making fluorescence, absorbance, or turbidity measurements using the appropriate snap-in Optical Module.

1.2 The applications of this SOP are for...

2. Summary of Method

2.1 The Trilogy Laboratory Fluorometer is a compact, multifunctional laboratory instrument that can be used for making fluorescence, absorbance, and turbidity measurements using the appropriate snap-in Optical Module. A color touch screen with simple menus makes for an intuitive user interface.

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3. Acknowledgements

4. Modules

4.1 There are several different modules available to the Trilogy Laboratory Fluorometer:

- 1. The Absorbance Module accepts interchangeable filter paddles so measurements can be made at different wavelengths in order to identify or place a sample in a particular class of compounds. The standard filter paddle wavelengths/bandwidths are: 560/10; 600/10 and 750/10 nm.
- The Turbidity Module uses an Infrared (IR) LED with a wavelength of 850 nm as required for reference method: ISO 7027/DIN EN 27027, "Water Quality- Determination of Turbidity". Using Infrared allows Turbidity to be measured at wavelengths that are not normally absorbed by organic matter thereby reducing susceptibility to interference by sample color.

4.2 When properly calibrated, the Trilogy Fluorometer will read out the actual concentration of the solution. Optical Modules contain the necessary light source and filters for the relevant application.

5. Fluorometer Operation

Measuring Samples

5.1 There are two measurement modes available on the Trilogy when using the Fluorescence Module:

- 1. Raw Fluorescence Mode: No calibration required.
- 2. Direct Concentration Mode: No calibration required (see calibration overview).

5.2 Touch "Mode" on the Home Screen to select the measurement mode.

- 1. Raw Fluorescence Mode: The Raw Fluorescence Mode should be used for qualitative measurement, for example where measuring changes is required, rather than absolute concentration values. Readings are displayed in Relative Fluorescence Units (RFU).
- 2. Direct Concentration Mode: The Direct Concentration mode makes absolute measurements based on a calibration (see Calibration Overview).

5.3 The Trilogy accommodates 10 x 10 mm methacrylate and polystyrene cuvettes (minimum 2mL volume). Use 12 mm x 35mm glass test tubes for extracted chlorophyll measurements, and use methacrylate for ammonium measurements.

- 1. Open the lid of the trilogy and insert the cuvette. Close the lid.
- 2. Touch "Sample ID" to name your sample (optional).
- 3. Using the keypad, enter the sample name into the name field. Touch "Save" to save the sample ID.
- 4. Touch "Measure Fluorescence" to commence measurement. The Trilogy will measure the sample for 6 seconds and report the average reading for the sample.

5.4 The Trilogy reports data on the "Home" screen and displays the results for the most recent 20 measurements. Use the arrow keys to scroll through the most recent measurements. The data automatically exports to a printer or PC when properly connected. Please note the Trilogy does NOT store more than 20 measurements at one time. If more than 20 readings are taken, the oldest reading will be overwritten. Measurements are not stored between power cycles.

Continuous Sampling

5.5 The Continuous Sampling feature enables repeat measurements at user-defined intervals.

- 1. Touch "Continuous Sampling" and turn the feature ON. Highlight the frequency of measurement and the number of total measurements. The maximum number of total measurements is 9999.
- 2. Touch "OK" to return to the "Home" screen.
- 3. Connect the Trilogy to a printer or a PC to collect the data. Touching the screen repeatedly causes an early-abort of Continuous Sampling measurements.

6. Absorbance Operation

Measuring Samples

6.1 The Absorbance Module accommodates 10 x 10 mm methacrylate and polystyrene cuvettes as well as glass cuvettes (minimum 1.5 mL volume).

- 1. Open the lid and insert the cuvette. Close the lid.
- 2. Touch "Sample ID" to name your sample (Optional). Using the keypad, enter the sample name into the name field. Touch "Save" to save the sample ID.
- 3. Touch "Measure Absorbance" to commence measurement. The Trilogy will measure the sample for 6 seconds and report the average reading for the sample.

- 6.2** The Trilogy reports data on the "Home" screen and displays the results for the most recent 20 measurements. Use the arrow keys to scroll through the most recent measurements. The data automatically exports to a printer or PC when properly connected. Please note the Trilogy does NOT store more than 20 measurements at one time. If more than 20 readings are taken, the oldest reading will be overwritten. Measurements are not stored between power cycles.

Continuous Sampling

- 6.3** The Continuous Sampling feature enables repeat measurements at user-defined intervals.

- 1. Touch "Continuous Sampling" and turn the feature ON. Highlight the frequency of measurement and the number of total measurements. The maximum number of total measurements is 9999.
- 2. Touch "OK" to return to the "Home" screen.
- 3. Connect the Trilogy to a printer or a PC to collect the data. Touching the screen repeatedly causes an early-abort of Continuous Sampling measurements.

7. Turbidity Operation

Measuring Samples

- 7.1** There are two measurement modes available on the Trilogy when using the Turbidity Module:

- 1. Raw Mode: No calibration required
- 2. Direct Concentration Mode: Calibration required

- 7.2** Touch "Mode" on the House Screen to select the measurement mode.

- 1. Raw Mode: The Raw Mode should be used for qualitative measurement, for example where measuring changes is required, rather than absolute concentration values. Readings are displayed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).
- 2. Direct Concentration Mode: The Direct Concentration mode makes absolute measurements based on a calibration.

- 7.3** Use Polystyrene cuvettes for measuring turbidity.

- 1. Open the lid of the Trilogy and insert the cuvette. Close the lid.
- 2. Touch "Sample ID" to name your sample (optional).

- 3. Using the keypad, enter the sample name into the name field. Touch "Save" to save the sample ID.
- 4. Touch "Measure Turbidity" to commence measurement. The Trilogy will measure the sample for 6 seconds and report the average reading for the sample.

7.4 The Trilogy reports data on the "Home" screen and displays the results for the most recent 20 measurements. Use the arrow keys to scroll through the most recent measurements. The data automatically exports to a printer or PC when properly connected. Please note the Trilogy does NOT store more than 20 measurements at one time. If more than 20 readings are taken, the oldest reading will be overwritten. Measurements are not stored between power cycles.

Continuous Sampling

7.5 The Continuous Sampling feature enables repeat measurements at user-defined intervals.

- 1. Touch "Continuous Sampling" and turn the feature ON. Highlight the frequency of measurement and the number of total measurements. The maximum number of total measurements is 9999.
- 2. Touch "OK" to return to the "Home" screen.
- 3. Connect the Trilogy to a printer or a PC to collect the data. Touching the screen repeatedly causes an early-abort of Continuous Sampling measurements.

8. Calibration Overview

Why Calibrate

8.1 The Trilogy calibration procedure calculates the fluorescent signal to your units of measure. Once calibrated, the Trilogy can give you concentration readings directly, saving you from having to perform any calculations.

When to Calibrate

- 1. For greatest accuracy, calibrate before running a new batch of samples.
- 2. Recalibrate if the ambient temperature changes by +/- 5 degrees Celsius.
- 3. Recalibrate after changing to a different optical module, or if you make measurements on a new analyte.
- 4. Verify the need to calibrate by reading a stable, known concentration standard immediately after calibration and again every few hours to see if readings have changed significantly. Recalibrate when the accuracy becomes unacceptable for your study.

Trilogy Calibration Options (Fluorescence and Turbidity)

8.2 There are two measurement modes available on the Trilogy when using either the Fluorescence or Turbidity Modules:

- 1. Raw Fluorescence Mode- No calibration required
- 2. Direct Concentration Mode- Calibration required

1. Raw Fluorescence Mode

8.3 The Raw Fluorescence Mode should be used for qualitative measurement, for example where measuring changes is required, rather than absolute concentration values. Readings are displayed in Relative Fluorescence Units RFU.

2. Direct Concentration Calibration

8.4 Direct Concentrations can be calibrated by using single or multi-point calibrations. In multi-point calibrations, up to five standards and a blank can be read generating a calibration curve for superior accuracy. The software uses these points to calculate direct concentrations. The Trilogy will display the actual concentration of your samples in units that were chosen during calibration.

9. Trilogy Calibration Procedures

Raw Fluorescence Mode

9.1 A calibration is not necessary to measure fluorescence with the Trilogy. Simply use the Raw Fluorescence Mode to obtain the fluorescent value of a sample in Relative Fluorescence Units (RFU). Use the standard curve to determine the concentration of the analyte in the samples. The Trilogy does not manipulate the data while operating in the Raw Fluorescence Mode. It is not necessary to zero the Trilogy for use in the Raw Fluorescence Mode, however a blank sample should be run to determine background fluorescence. A solid secondary standard may be used to verify instrument stability and function.

Direct Calibration Mode

9.2 The Direct Concentration Mode requires a calibration with one blank solution and at least one standard solution. The following procedure applies to all the fluorescence modules with the exception of the Chl Acidification and Non-Acidification modules. (There are separate procedures for these two exceptions). The procedure requires the use of at least one calibration standard, (Chlorophyll a, Rhodamine WT, etc.).

Up to 5 standard solutions can be used for a Multi Point Calibration. Calibrations can be given a name and stored for future use.

10. Health and Safety

10.1 Describe the risk...

Safety and Personnel Protective Equipment

11. Personnel & Training Responsibilities

11.1 Researchers training is required before this the procedures in this method can be used...

11.2 Researchers using this SOP should be trained for the following SOPs:

- SOP01 Laboratory Safety
- SOP02 Field Safety

12. Trouble Shooting

Fluorescence Troubleshooting

- SYMPTOM: Bad calibration error message
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: A bad calibration error message may occur if the blank is brighter than the standard. Compare the reading of the standard and the blank in the Raw mode.
- SYMPTOM 2: Erratic reading
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: When direct fluorescence readings do not produce expected values, review the standard value entered during the calibration. The number of the standard value should correspond to the actual concentration of the standard.
- SYMPTOM 3: Negative values
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: After calibration, the blank value is automatically subtracted from subsequent readings. A negative reading can occur if a sample reading is less than the blank.
- SYMPTOM 4: Low readings
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Check the excitation and emission wavelengths of the analyte against the specifications of the Fluorescence Optical Application Module in use. Different analytes require different Optical Application Modules.

- SYMPTOM 5: High Background
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: A wet cuvette or spill could contaminate the cuvette holder and increase the background signal. Carefully clean the cuvette holder with 70 percent ethanol.

Absorbance Troubleshooting

- SYMPTOMS: Non-Linear Response
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Many absorbance assays do not produce a linear response but instead produce a sigmoidal or pseudo-sigmoidal response.
- SYMPTOM 2: Low Readings
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Check the filter installed in the Absorbance Module and make sure it is the correct filter for the assay. View the Calibration details from the Tools menu.
- SYMPTOM 3: Bad Calibration Error Message
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Install the proper filter and use the ultrapure water in a clean cuvette to update the zero. Check the Calibration details from the Tools menu.

Turbidity Troubleshooting

- SYMPTOMS: Trilogy readings do not agree with other Turbidity meters
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Calibrate both meters with the same calibration standard solution. If meters still display significantly different readings, it may be that the second turbidity meter does not make an IR measurement, and the sample contains interference colors.
- SYMPTOMS 2: The turbidity readings change each time a reading is taken
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: This is normal. Particles in a liquid sample do not remain in the same position, and these position changes affect the scattering of the light, and therefore the turbidity reading.
- SYMPTOMS 3: My turbidity readings seem to be different when I recalibrated with a new primary standard.
- POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS: Formazine standards form the basis of all turbidity measurements and they are very susceptible to aging. ISO 7027 recommendation specifies that the 4,000 NTU Formazine solution can be kept for only 4 weeks. For consistent readings calibrate with current standards.

13. References

- 13.1** APHA, AWWA. WEF. (2012) Standard Methods for examination of water and wastewater. 22nd American Public Health Association (Eds.). Washington. 1360 pp. (2014).