MW/A	Environmental Analysis Teaching	Date: 02/07/2017	Number: X
POMONA	and Research Laboratory		
	Standard Operating Procedure	Title: Trilogy Laboratory Fluorom-	
POMONA COLLEGE		eter	
	Approved By: TBD	Revision Date: February 9, 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 fluoresence, 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 insturment that can be used for making fluoresence, 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 wavelenghts in order to identify or place a samplein 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 avaliable on the Trilogy when using the Fluoresence Module:
- 1. Raw Fluorescecne 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 Fluoresence Mode: The Raw Fluoresence Mode should be used for qualitative measurement, for example where measuring changes is required, rather than absolute concentration values. Readings are displayed in Relative Fluoresence 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  $10 \times 10$  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.

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- 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 Fluoresence" 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 measurments.
- **5.6** Biases and interferences can come from...

### 6. Health and Safety

**6.1** Describe the risk...

#### Safety and Personnnel Protective Equipment

### 7. Personnel & Training Responsibilities

- **7.1** Researchers training is required before this the procedures in this method can be used...
- **7.2** Researchers using this SOP should be trained for the following SOPs:

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- SOP01 Laboratory Safety
- SOP02 Field Safety
- 8. Required Materials and Apparati
  - **8.1** Item 1 w/catalog number!
  - **8.2** Item 2
- 9. Reagents and Standards
- 10. Estimated Time
  - 10.1 This procedure requires XX minutes...
- 11. Sample Collection, Preservation, and Storage
- 12. Procedure
  - **12.1** Prepare . . .
  - 12.2
- 13. Data Analysis and Calculations
- 14. QC/QA Criteria
- 15. Trouble Shooting
- 16. References
  - **16.1** APHA, AWWA. WEF. (2012) Standard Methods for examination of water and wastewater. 22nd American Public Health Association (Eds.). Washington. 1360 pp. (2014).

Author: Marc Los Huertos