

Title: Procedure for Light Transmission
Analysis

DRI STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

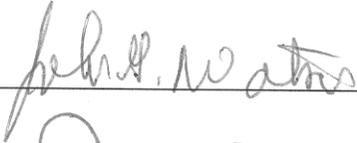
Procedure for Light Transmission Analysis

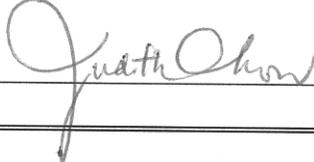
**DRI SOP #2-107r4
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1. GENERAL DISCUSSION

1.1 Purpose of Procedure

This procedure outlines the method of light transmission analysis using the Tobias TBX-10 Densitometer.

1.2 Measurement Principle

This instrument is used to measure optical density (O.D.):

$$\text{O.D.} = \log_{10} \frac{1}{T} \quad (1-1)$$

where T = light transmitted through a particle filter. The instrument is adjusted so T = 1.0 (O.D. = 0.00) when no filter is present.

1.3 Measurement Interferences and Their Minimization

Densitometer readings are subject to measurement biases due to:

- *Inhomogeneous deposits*: The densitometer measures a small area in the center of each filter. Collection of samples using an in-line filter holder with insufficient collimation of the air flow before the filter will result in a heavier deposit in the center of the filters. Such inhomogeneities are avoided by using properly designed samplers and utilizing open face filters with sufficient collimation.
- *Filter media thickness*: Variations among filters of a given type of substrate are insignificant, as the absorbance of the filter deposit is determined as a difference between initial and final O.D. readings. However, different filter media have various inherent absorbencies. For example, quartz-fiber filters have a higher absorbance than Teflon-membrane filters. The primary effect of such baseline differences is to push absolute absorbance readings higher. Such an effect may pose a problem if deposit absorbencies approach the detection limit of the instrument (i.e. Densitometer). The use of Teflon-membrane filters, with lower baseline absorbencies, will avoid such problems.

1.4 Ranges and Typical Values of Measurements

Ranges and typical values of O.D. measurements can only be defined on a project-by-project basis, as the O.D. values obtained depend on the density of deposit material ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) on the filter substrate. The deposit density in turn is dependent upon the type of samples collected (ambient or source), concentrations of material sampled ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), total air flow through the filters, and the size of the filters. Adjustment of any or all of these parameters is usually

performed to keep deposit concentrations within ranges optimal for other analyses (e.g., x-ray fluorescence, thermal/optical reflectance carbon analysis, atomic absorption, ion chromatography, and others).

1.5 Lower Quantifiable Limits and Precision

The Tobias densitometer presents measurements to 0.01 O.D. units. Because O.D. values are ultimately reported as differences between pre- and post-sampling O.D. measurements, the Lower Quantifiable Limits are ± 0.02 O.D. units.

Precision and accuracy for the densitometer values were most recently evaluated in the Denver Brown Cloud Study (Watson, 1988). Teflon laboratory blank filters yielded OD values of -0.02 ± 0.01 ($N=14 \pm 1\sigma$), and quartz laboratory blank filters yielded values of -0.01 ± 0.03 ($N=5 \pm 1\sigma$). Inter-laboratory comparisons with the University of California at Davis (UCD) yielded DRI/UCD ratios of 0.845 for Teflon membrane filters and 1.024 for quartz fiber filters. The relative standard deviation for these ratios was 4% for the Teflon filters and 3% for the quartz filters.

1.6 Personnel Responsibilities

All technicians should read and understand the entire standard operating procedure before performing optical density measurements. This includes familiarity with the chain-of-custody, measuring, and replicate measuring forms and procedures.

It is the responsibility of the laboratory manager to ensure that the procedures are being followed and the proper documentation is properly filled out.

The DRI quality assurance (QA) officer should revise the procedures when necessary. It is also the responsibility of the QA officer to estimate the level of effort involved in this quality assurance and to make sure the tasks are budgeted and carried out as a part of the performance on each contract.

1.7 Definitions

There are no terms which require further definition.

1.8 Related Procedures

Related procedures include:

- DRI SOP # 2-208 Filter Pack Assembling, Disassembling, and Cleaning Procedure.
- DRI SOP # 2-209 Sample Shipping, Receiving, and Chain-of-Custody.

2. APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTATION, REAGENTS, AND FORMS

2.1 Apparatus and Instrumentation

2.1.1 Instrument Description for Tobias TBX-10 Densitometer (Figures 2-1 and 2-2):

- Power Switch (On/Off) - Located on lower left side.
- Display - a 4-digit red LED.
- Probe Arm - Contains light detectors; must be pushed completely down while making a measurement and released gently.
- Push Button - Located on top of probe arm. The instrument is actively measuring optical density while the push button is depressed. Releasing the push button freezes the value currently on the display. Release the push button before raising the probe arm.
- Null/Zero Switch - Normally in center (horizontal) position (the null feature is not used). The zero feature is used to zero and calibrate the instrument.
- Xmit Switch - Controls RS-232 serial port. This feature is not currently used; keep in center (horizontal) position.
- Zero Adjustment - Potentiometer located near the back on the right side of instrument.
- Cal Adjustment - Potentiometer located near the back on the right side of the instrument.
- Aperture - A 10 mm diameter black metal ring directly below the probe arm sensor through which light is directed at the sample.
- Filter Locator - Black ring that centers filters over the aperture.
- Ring Weight – If necessary, fits over Teflon filter in the filter locator to hold filter flat. It is not required with quartz filters.

2.1.2 Characterization

The Tobias TBX-10 densitometer takes readings continuously while the push button is depressed. When the push button is released prior to releasing the probe arm, the last reading is captured and displayed on the LED display.



Figure 2-1. Tobias TBX-10 Densitometer



Figure 2-2. Tobias TBX-10 Densitometer with Calibration Standards

The densitometer readings tend to be quite stable over time and rarely require recalibration during a set of filters. The densitometer is allowed to sit for at least 20 minutes after applying power to allow the electronics to reach operating temperature.

2.1.3 Spare Parts List

The following items are required for O.D. measurements as described in this procedure:

- Transmission Densitometer (Tobias Associates, Inc., Ivyland, PA).
- Flat-tipped tweezers (Millipore, So. San Francisco, CA).
- Can of compressed air, used to blow dust and particles off the aperture (i.e. "Dust Remover" from Radio Shack).
- Calibration Standards (Tobias Associates, Inc., Ivyland, PA).

2.2 Reagents

(Not Applicable)

2.3 Forms

The following forms are required for densitometer operation:

- Data Sheet for Optical Density (Figure 2-3).
- Data Sheet for Replicate Optical Density (Figure 2-4).
- Data Sheet for Densitometer Calibrations (Figure 2-5).
- Densitometer Logbook (Figure 2-6).

DATA SHEET FOR OPTICAL DENSITY

NETWORK NAME:	INITIAL OPTICAL DENSITY	FINAL OPTICAL DENSITY	
NETWORK CODE:	DATE:	DATE:	
SAMPLING SITE:	TIME:	TIME:	
SITE CODE:	TEMP (°C):	TEMP (°C):	
FILTER TYPE:	REL HUMIDITY(%):	REL HUMIDITY(%):	
FILTER CODE:	TECHNICIAN:	TECHNICIAN:	
FILTER LOT NO:			
FILTER LOT ID:			

FILTER ID	INITIAL OPTICAL DENSITY	FLAG	FINAL OPTICAL DENSITY	FLAG	COMMENTS
1	•		•		
2	•		•		
3	•		•		
4	•		•		
5	•		•		
6	•		•		
7	•		•		
8	•		•		
9	•		•		
10	•		•		
1	•		•		
2	•		•		
3	•		•		
4	•		•		
5	•		•		
6	•		•		
7	•		•		
8	•		•		
9	•		•		
10	•		•		

Figure 2-3. Data Sheet for Optical Density.

DATA SHEET FOR REPLICATE OPTICAL DENSITY

FILTER ID		ORIGINAL OPTICAL DENSITY		INITIAL OR FINAL OPT DENSIT		CHECK OPTICAL DENSITY		OPTICAL DENSITY DIFFERENCE		TECH	DATE (MM/DD/YY)		COMMENT
1		1				1		1					
2		2				2		2					
3		3				3		3					
4		4				4		4					
5		5				5		5					
6		6				6		6					
7		7				7		7					
8		8				8		8					
9		9				9		9					
10		10				10		10					
11		11				11		11					
12		12				12		12					
13		13				13		13					
14		14				14		14					
15		15				15		15					
16		16				16		16					
17		17				17		17					
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22		22				22		22					
23		23				23		23					
24		24				24		24					
25		25				25		25					

Figure 2-4. Data Sheet for Replicate Optical Density

DATA SHEET FOR DENSITOMETER CALIBRATIONS

INITIAL OPTICAL DENSITY _____
 DATE: _____
 TIME: _____
 TEMP (°C): _____
 REL HUMIDITY(%): _____
 TECHNICIAN: _____

CALIBRATION STANDARD ID	TRUE OPTICAL DENSITY	OBSERVED OPTICAL DENSITY	ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED? YES OR NO	OPT. DENS. AFTER ADJUSTMENT
1	•	•		•
2	•	•		•
3	•	•		•
	•	•		•
	•	•		•

FINAL OPTICAL DENSITY _____
 DATE: _____
 TIME: _____
 TEMP (°C): _____
 REL HUMIDITY(%): _____
 TECHNICIAN: _____

CALIBRATION STANDARD ID	TRUE OPTICAL DENSITY	OBSERVED OPTICAL DENSITY	ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED? YES OR NO	OPT. DENS. AFTER ADJUSTMENT
1	•	•		•
2	•	•		•
3	•	•		•
	•	•		•
	•	•		•

Figure 2-5. Data Sheet for Densitometer Calibrations

Title: Procedure for Light Transmission Analysis

	Date	Tech	Project	Number
I	7/12/02	GB	Verant Selected 3 F✓ checks	
-	7/12/02	GB	FRESNO SS SELECTED	4F✓
I	7/12/02	GB	FACES Selected	4F✓
✓	7/22/02	HS	FRESNOSS, FSFRT215-221 FS1STQ215-221(except 220) FS3STQ210,221	15F
I	7/22/02	Bm	FRESNOSS selected	5F-
✓	7/29/02	Bm	FRESNOSS FS1STQ214,220	2F
II	7/30/02	gn	DABS HUST201-220	20I
✓	7/31/02	Bm	Hualapai selected	6I✓
II	8/14/02 13	gsm	Lake Tahoe LKS1FT008 → 000 LKS2FT008 → 000	100F 86
II	8/15/02	bqc	Lake Tahoe selected	26I✓
OI	8/15/02	gn	LKS1051-075 Lake Tahoe LKS2051-075	25I 25G
5IV	8/16/02	Kas	Lake Tahoe Selected	15IV
F	9/4/02	Bm	Lake Tahoe selected (LKS1,2FT001,002)	2F-
=	9/10/02	gn	FSS - FS1STQ222-230 - FSFRT222-230	9F 9F
	9/10/02	Bm	FRESNOSS selected	6F

Figure 2-6. Densitometer Logbook.

3. CALIBRATION STANDARDS

3.1 Preparation of Standards

Calibration standards are supplied by Tobias Associates.

3.2 Use of Standards

The densitometer is calibrated against a known zero and three standards of known O.D. before and after each set of measurements.

3.3 Accuracy of Calibration Standards

The calibration standards are typically within ± 0.02 units of the specified values.

4. PROCEDURES

4.1 Start-Up

4.1.1 Instrument Performance Check

- Remove the cover. Using the rocker switch on the left side, turn on power to the instrument. Allow about 20 minutes for the electronics to reach operating temperature to minimize drift during the measurements. The LED display should read **8888**.
- Remove all objects from the aperture. Insure that the frosted glass is in place over the aperture. If the aperture is dusty, clean it with a quick blast of compressed air in a can (i.e. "Dust Remover" from Radio Shack). **CAUTION: DO NOT USE METHANOL ON THE APERTURE.**
- Press the right toggle switch on the control panel to "ZERO"; hold the switch until the display reads "CAL" (about 5 seconds).
- Move the probe arm completely down and depress the push button for 4 to 5 seconds. If the display reads 0.00 ± 0.02 , proceed to the next step; otherwise, calibrate instrument as described in Section 4.1.2.
- Place the Calibration Standard #1 directly over the aperture, shiny side up. Depress and hold the probe arm and the push button. The display should match the value indicated on the standard within ± 0.02 . Repeat with the other calibration standards. If a match is obtained with all values, proceed to Section 4.2; otherwise, calibrate the instrument as described in Section 4.1.2.

- Keep the calibration standards in their containers between usage.

4.1.2 Calibration

A calibration is performed at the beginning and the end of all measurements. The technician who uses the densitometer at the start of the day does the initial calibration and the technician who performs the replicates does the final calibration. If the replicates are not going to be performed on the same day, the technician who performs the initial calibration also performs the final calibration.

- Obtain a calibration form (Figure 2-5) and fill out the required information.
- Press the right toggle switch to "ZERO". Hold the switch until the display reads "**CAL**".
- Remove all objects from the aperture.
- Depress and hold the probe arm and the push button. Use a small screw driver to turn the zero adjustment until the display reads 0.00 ± 0.01 . Release the push button and the probe arm.
- Place the first calibration standard directly over the aperture, shiny side up. Depress and hold the probe arm; depress the push button. Use a small screw driver to turn the calibration adjustment screw until the number displaced matches the number recorded on the calibration standard. Recheck zero as described in the previous step. Repeat with the other calibration standards as necessary. **CAUTION:** do not adjust for the high standard if the other two are correct; just record the value.

4.2 Routine Operation

- Obtain an O.D. measurement form (Figure 2-3) and staple an O.D. replicate measurement form (Figure 2-4) behind it. Fill out the top of the measurement form.
- Wear gloves and handle the filters with flat-tipped tweezers. Hold the filters near the edge, as far as possible from the deposit area.
- Clear the aperture of all objects.
- Depress and hold the probe arm. Press the push button. The reading should be **0.00**. If it is not, press the zero switch to zero the display. Release the push button first, then the probe arm.
- Using tweezers, place the filter in the filter holder. Exposed filters are placed with the deposit side up. Unexposed filters are loaded as follows:

- Teflon: with the shiny support ring facing up.
- Quartz: with the smoother of the two sides up.
- If necessary, place the weight ring over the Teflon filters, being careful not to scratch the surface. The weight ring serves to hold the filters flat; it is not required for the quartz filters.
- Depress and hold the probe arm and depress the push button. Release the push button after 2 to 3 seconds. The measurement typically varies ± 0.01 during that period of time.
- Record the reading on the measurement form (Figure 2-3). Insure that the top section of the form is completed and that the filter ID of the sample matches the one recorded on the form.
- Remove the weight ring, if used, and replace the filter into its petri dish or PetriSlide.
- Rezero the machine between each reading as described at the beginning of this section.
- Record your work in the Densitometer Log Book (Figure 2-6).
- If the initial O.D. measurement is being made, be sure to record the filter lot and ID numbers on the Filter Assignment Logbook (see SOP 2-208, Filter Pack Assembling, Disassembling, and Cleaning Procedure). If the filters have been preweighed, this information will be already recorded.

4.3 Shut-Down

After all samples are measured for the day, perform calibration checks as described in Section 4.1.2, recording all readings on the calibration form (Figure 2-5). Turn the power to the instrument off and replace the dust cover.

5. QUANTIFICATION

5.1 Calibration Procedures

Calibrations are performed on the densitometer at the beginning and end of each set of filters. The calibration procedure is described in Section 4.1.2.

5.2 Calculations

The net change in light absorption is calculated as a simple arithmetic difference between initial and final O.D. readings, the difference being attributable to the deposit collected on the filters.

Depending upon the project, 1 or 2% of the filters are retained in the laboratory as laboratory blanks. These filters must be measured for O.D. at the same time as the sampled filters to serve as densitometer controls. The O.D. of these controls should not change. If there is a change, the change should be incorporated by addition or subtraction to the O.D. of the exposed filters.

Replicate measurements are performed on randomly selected filters at the rate of 30%. The precision of the replicate measurements (both pre- and post-sampling values) are propagated and reported as analytical uncertainties.

Field blanks are typically collected for 10% of the total number of samples collected. The absorption calculated for the field blanks are averaged and subtracted from the results for actual samples; the standard deviation of the field blanks is propagated into the measurement uncertainties.

The O.D. measurements are input into a database file for data processing and eventual merging with field data and other analysis results. These calculations are performed utilizing the database programs. The O.D. measurements (no units) are converted to b_{abs} values (units of 1/Mm or m^{-6}) by:

$$b_{\text{abs}} = \frac{(2.303)(\text{OD}_{\text{final}} - \text{OD}_{\text{initial}})(10^6)}{\text{path length}} \quad (5-1)$$

where:

$$\text{path length} = \frac{\text{sample volume (m}^3\text{)}}{\text{deposit area (m}^2\text{)}} \quad (5-2)$$

The two above equations may be combined as:

$$b_{\text{abs}} = \frac{(2.303)(\text{OD}_{\text{final}} - \text{OD}_{\text{initial}})(\text{deposit area in cm}^2)(10^2)}{\text{sample volume in m}^3} \quad (5-3)$$

6. QUALITY CONTROL

6.1 Performance Testing

Blanks corresponding to 1-2% of the total number of samples are retained in the laboratory as control filters. Measurements of these filters provide an estimation of the variability of the filters and densitometer over time.

6.2 Reproducibility Testing

Replicate O.D. measurements are made on 30% of the filters by a different technician on the same day or, if time does not allow, within 24 hours. The use of a different technician eliminates any personal bias (i.e. handling of the filters or placement on the aperture):

- Select any three filters out of a set of ten filters that have the initial O.D. readings.
- Perform the O.D. reading as outlined in Section 4.3, recording the measurements on the O.D. replicate measurement form (Figure 2-4) which is attached to the O.D. measurement form. Be sure to record the readings in the correct columns.
- Record the original reading from the O.D. measurement form in the correct column on the O.D. replicate measurement form.
- Record whether the replicate reading is initial (I) or final (F) in the correct column.
- Calculate and record the differences between the original and replicate readings. The differences should be $< \pm 0.02$ units. If the differences are within the limits, put "OK" in the comments column. If the differences are outside ± 0.02 units is not, notify the supervisor.
- Complete the technician and date columns.

6.3 Control Charts

Control charts are not currently plotted of O.D. replicate measurements.

6.4 Measurement Flags

(Not applicable)

6.5 Data Validation

Level I data validation is performed on the database files for data entry errors by the project manager.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

7.1 Performance Audit Schedule

The densitometer is audited only for those projects which include such an audit in their work plans. Performance audits generally consist of inter-laboratory comparisons and are defined on a project-by-project basis.

7.2 Systems Audit Schedule

See the discussion in Section 7.1.

8. REFERENCES

Tobias Associates, "Instructions for Tobias Densitometer Model TBX10", Ivyland, PA, Feb., 2008.

Watson, J.G., et al., "The 1987-88 Metro Denver Brown Cloud Study; Volume II: Measurements", Final report prepared for the Metro Denver Brown Cloud Study, Inc., Nov. 8, 1988.

9. DOCUMENT CHANGES

7/14/08: Reformatted text, added signature page, updated references to other SOPs, corrected equation 5-3, and made minor editorial changes.