



Measuring the Concentration of Anions in Aqueous Samples by Ion Chromatography

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Introduction

- Ion Chromatography (IC) is used to quantify the concentrations of ions in a sample
- It is applied to Environmental Science in the determination of anions in aqueous samples

Goal: To detect the anions chloride, nitrate and sulfate and determine their concentration in each sample

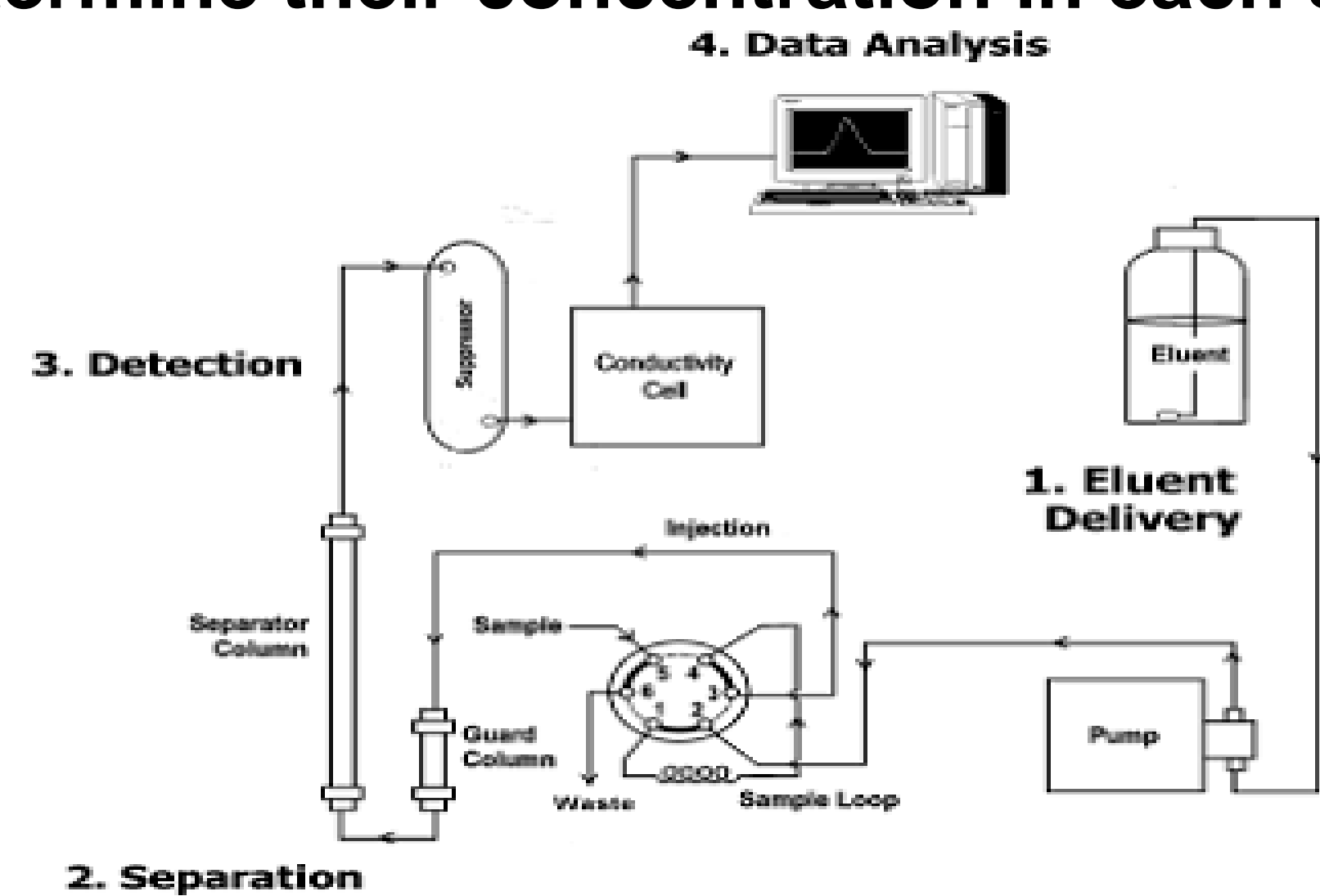
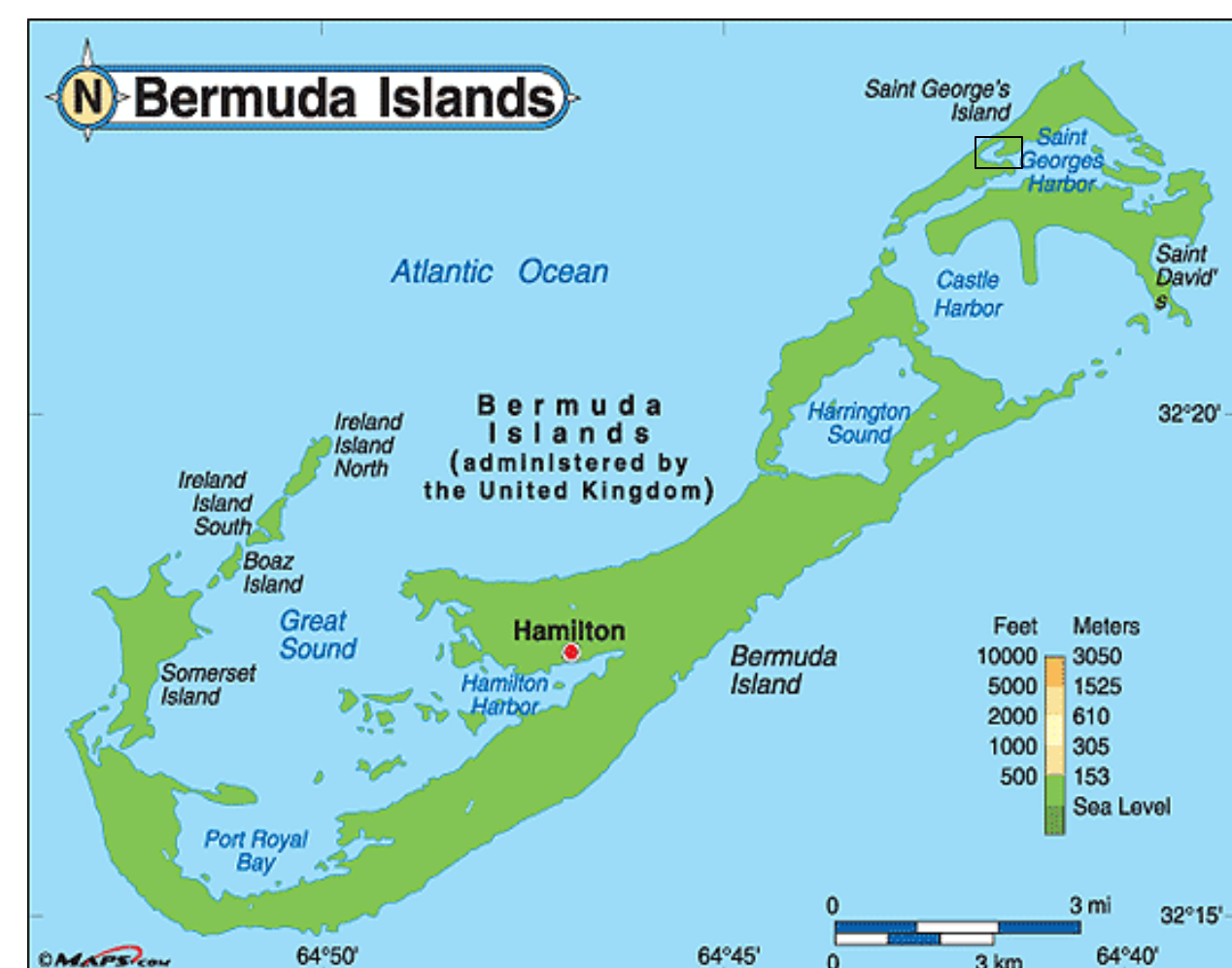


Figure: Diagram of an Ion Chromatograph

Sample Locations



Bermuda



Florida Keys

Sample Collection



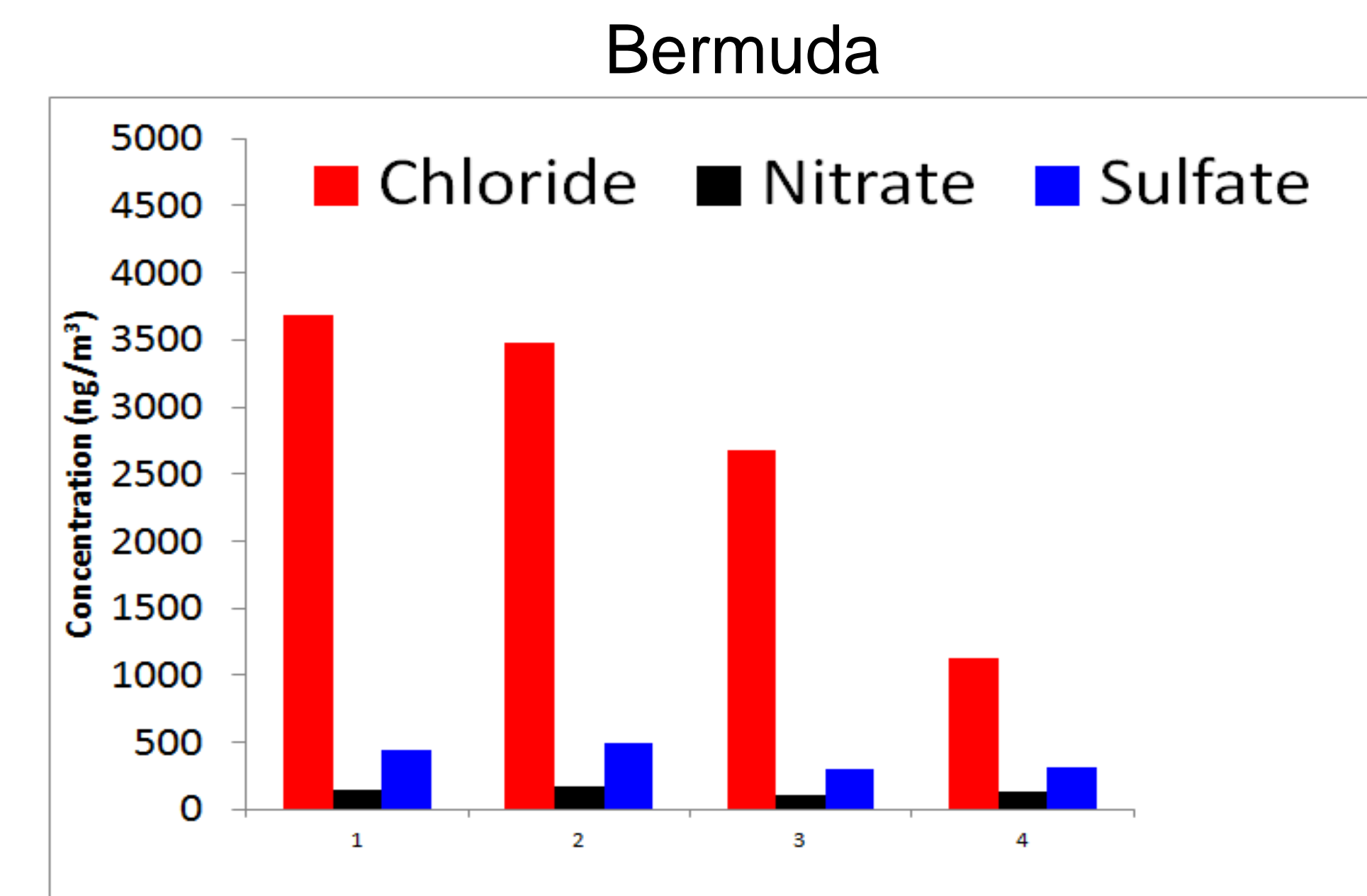
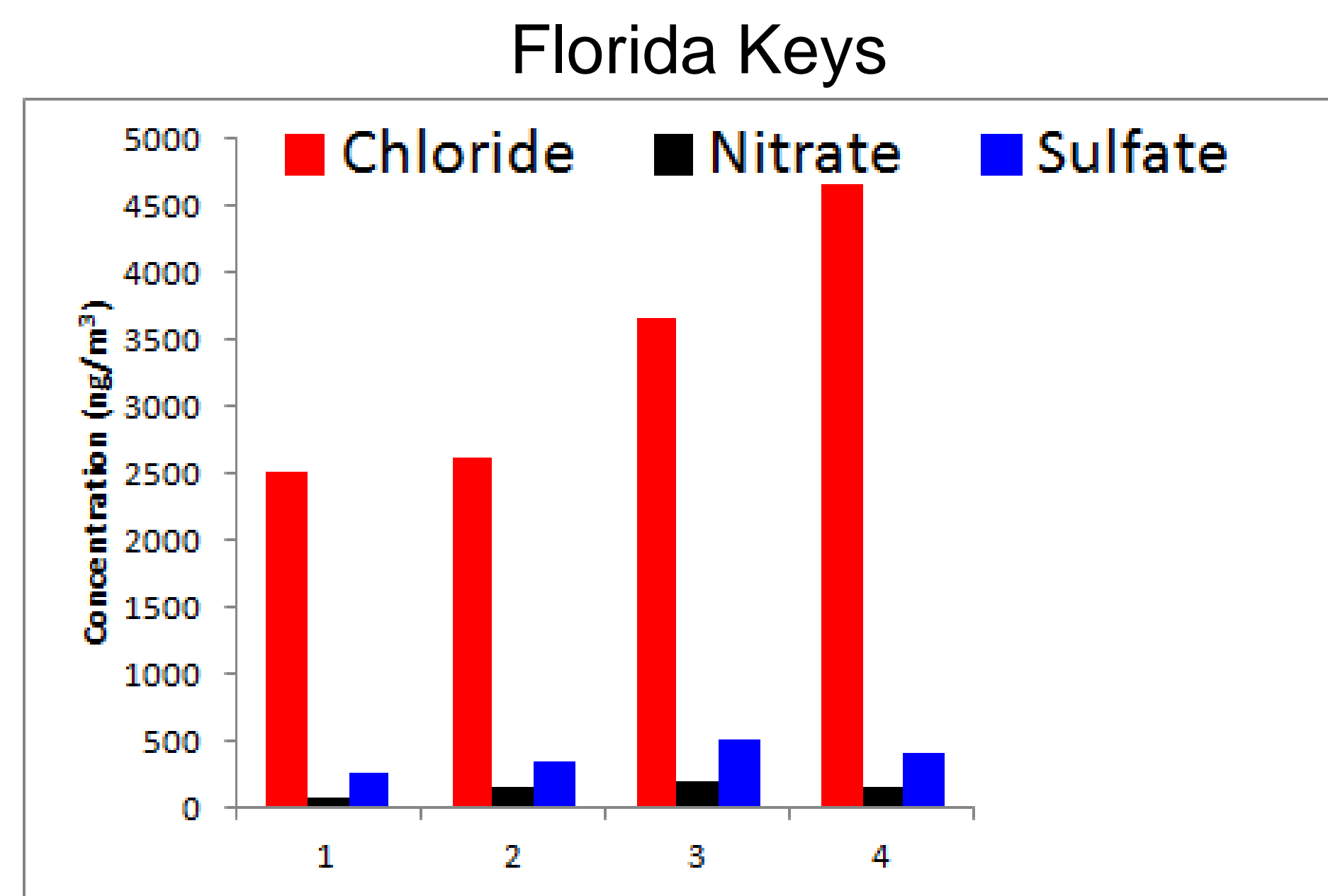
Figure: Aerosol Samplers

- Samples were collected using high-volume aerosol samplers

Sample Analysis

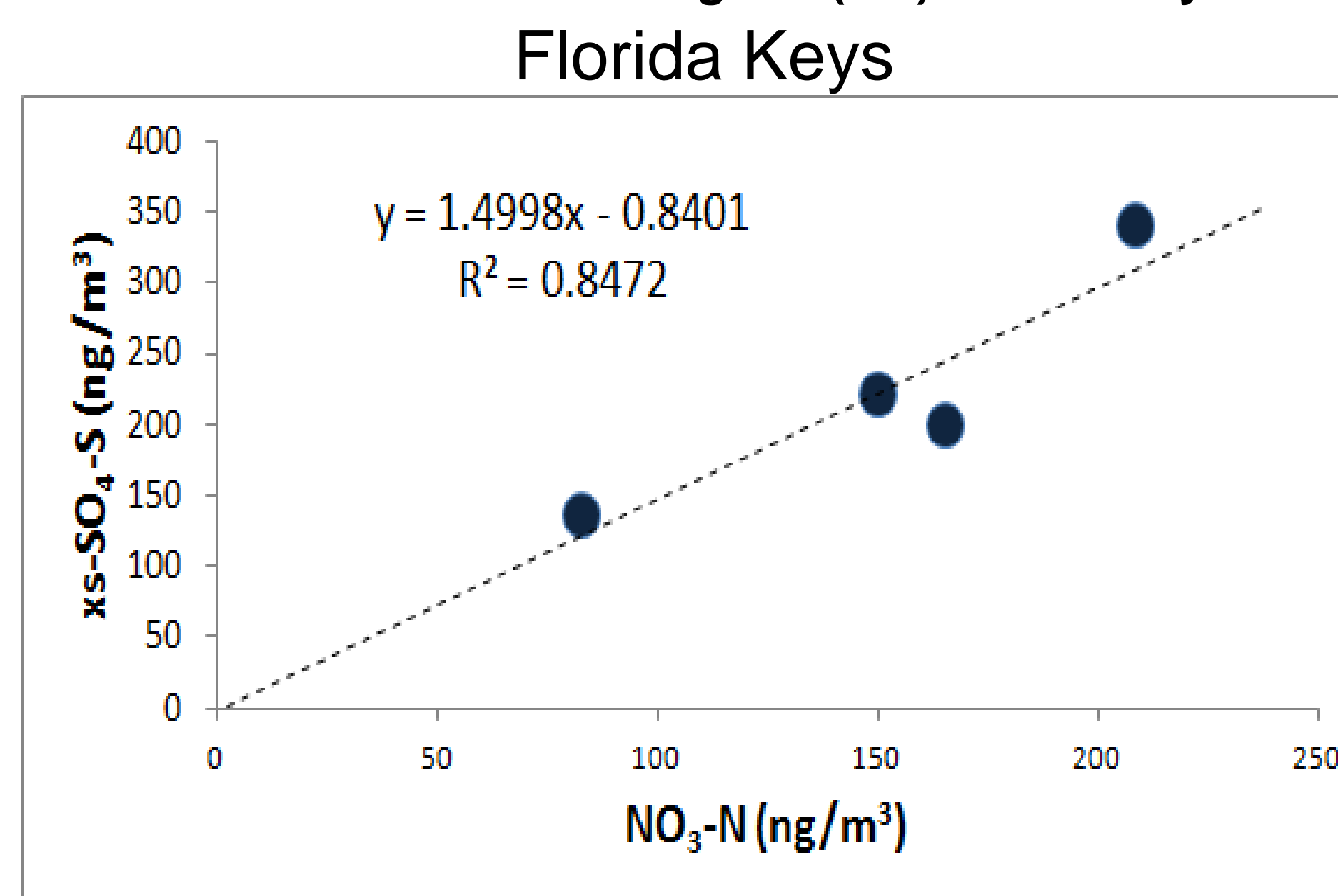
1. Aerosol filters were leached with 100 mL of ultra high purity (UHP) water (>18 MΩ*cm) – instantaneous leach
2. 4500i Dionex Ion Chromatograph utilized.
3. Concentrations of anions were measured

Results



The anions, chloride, nitrate, and sulfate at both locations were compared

Figure: (left) Florida Keys total concentration of anions. (right) Bermuda total concentration of anions



Total sulfate and chloride concentrations were used to calculate excess (xs) sulfate

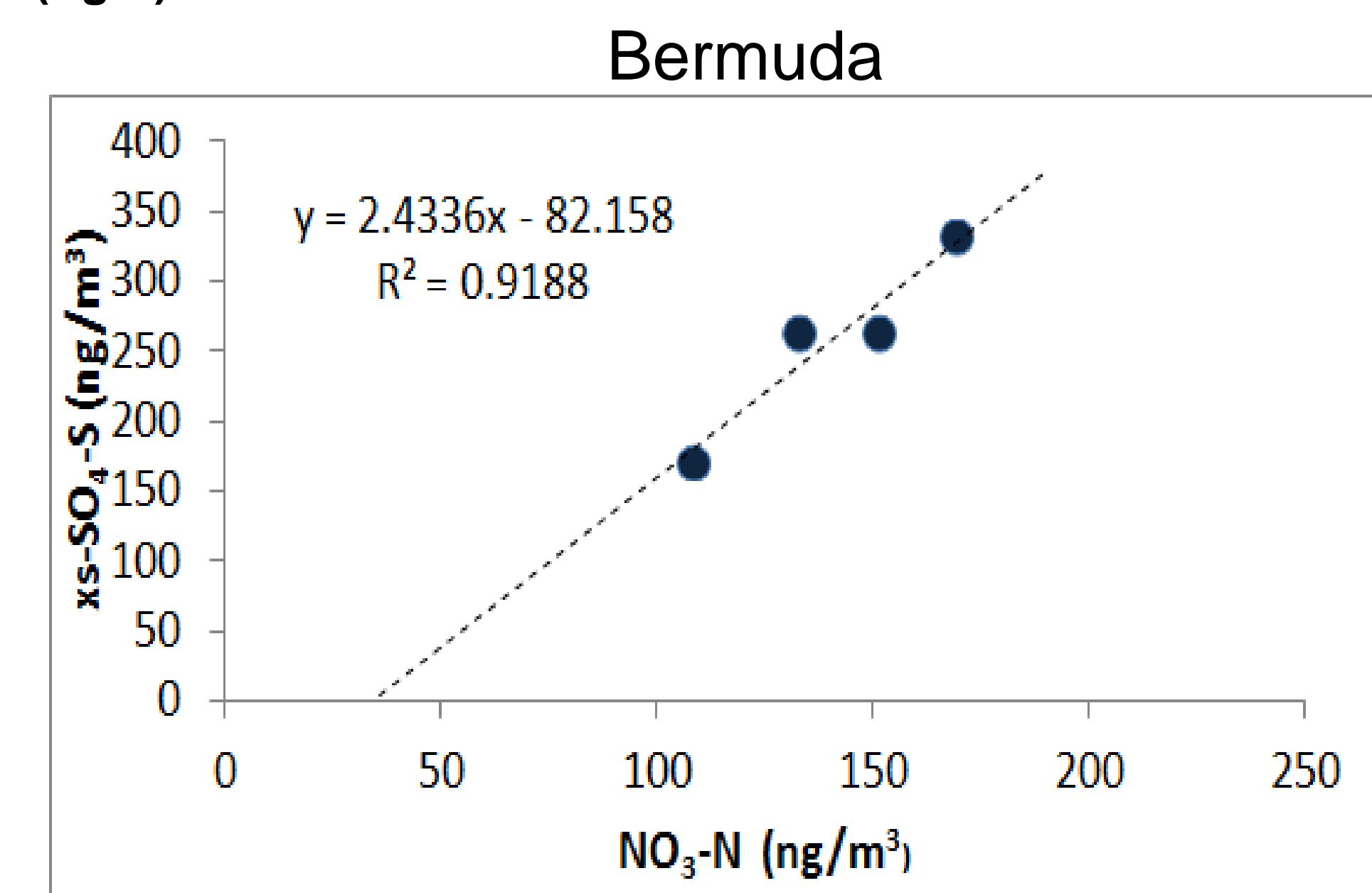
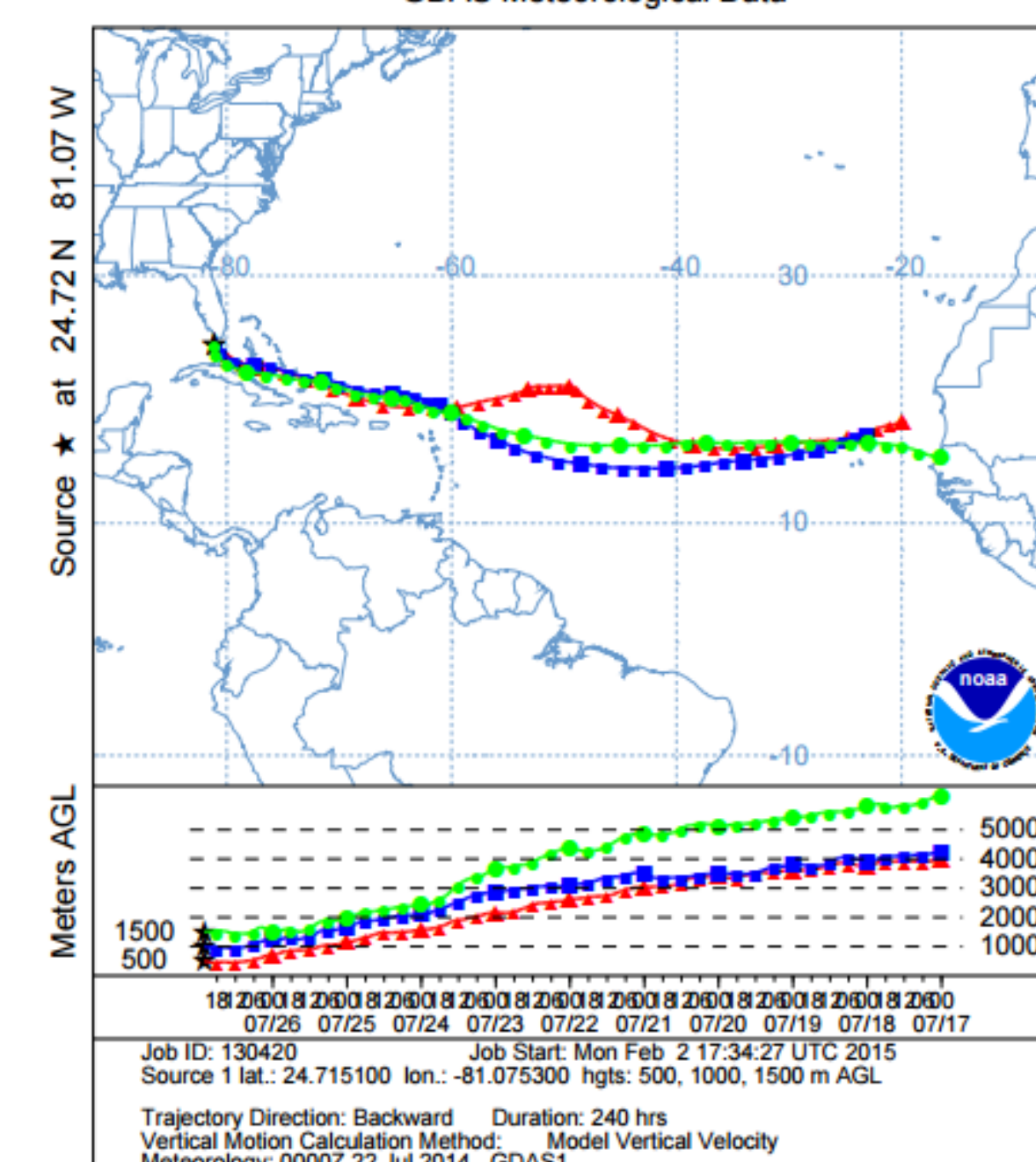


Figure: (left) Florida Keys excess sulfate vs. nitrate. (right) Bermuda excess sulfate vs. nitrate

Origin of Aerosol

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 2200 UTC 26 Jul 14
GDAS Meteorological Data



NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 0900 UTC 28 Feb 12
GDAS Meteorological Data

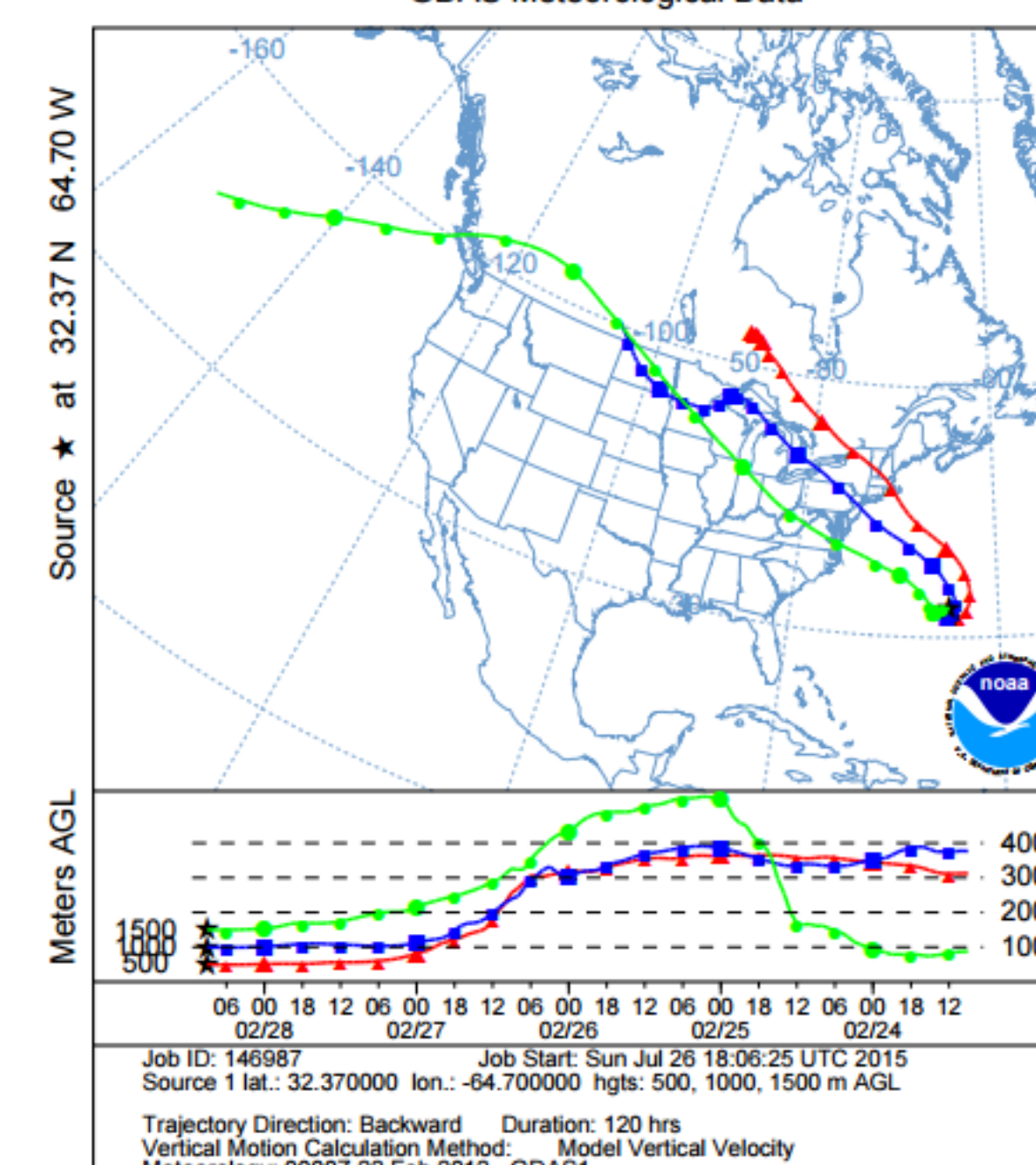


Figure: (left) Florida Keys back trajectory. (right) Bermuda back trajectory
HYSPLIT was used to model air mass back trajectories for a Florida Keys aerosol sample and a Bermuda aerosol sample. <http://ready.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT.php>

Conclusion

- Excess sulfate displays a positive correlation with nitrate
- Aerosol nitrate and xs-sulfate both produced by fossil fuel burning
- Florida Keys back trajectory from Africa
- Bermuda back trajectory from North America

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References

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