# ISOTOPIC SEAWATER ANALYSIS USING CAVITY RING-DOWN SPECTROSCOPY:

# METHOD FOR REDUCING THE EFFECT OF SALTS ON THE MEASUREMENT

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## Introduction

- Stable isotopes of water,  $\delta^{18}O$  and  $\delta^{2}H$ , are unique tracers for studying hydrological and associated processes.
- CRDS analyzer produces high-precision measurements of water isotopes in the gas phase.
- High total dissolved solids (TDS) waters can foul the vaporizer affecting the memory performance and requiring more frequent cleaning and greater downtime<sup>[1]</sup>.
- The Salt Liner is an accessory that protects the analyzer system from fouling while maintaining optimum performance



# Cavity Ring-Down Spectroscopy (CRDS) Technology:

- Laser-based technique to measure the stable isotopes of water,  $\delta^{18}$ O and  $\delta^{2}$ H.
- Time-based measurement rather than absolute absorbance.
- Robust, compact and field-deployable.
- Highest precision and lowest drift.

## Salt Liner (SL)

- Stainless Steel mesh insert for the High-Precision Vaporizer(A0211)
- Catches salt precipitates as the injected High-TDS water sample is evaporated in the Vaporizer chamber
- Cleanable and reusable







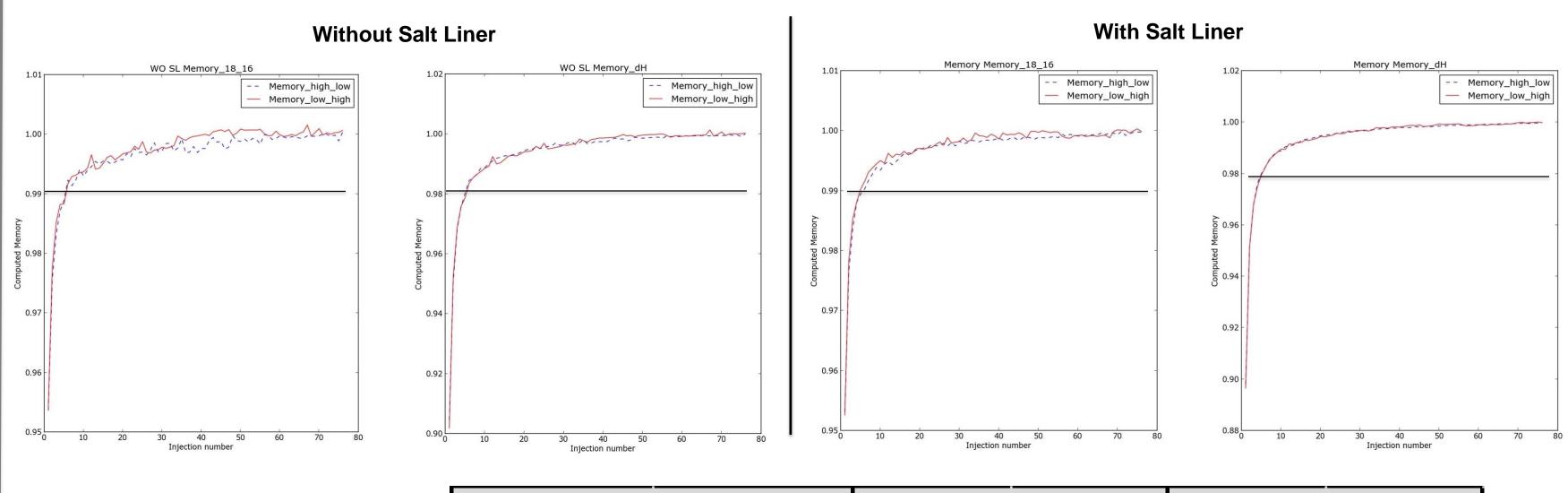
## **Test Method**

- Precision test: 160 injections of a sample
- Memory test: 76 injections per sample. Two samples of different isotopic composition used.
- Sample to Sample Measurements: alternating 10 injections of two samples

- Sample Solutions:
  - DI water
  - Kona Deep Bottle Water
  - Instant Ocean mixed with DI water and Kona Deep (4% Salinity)

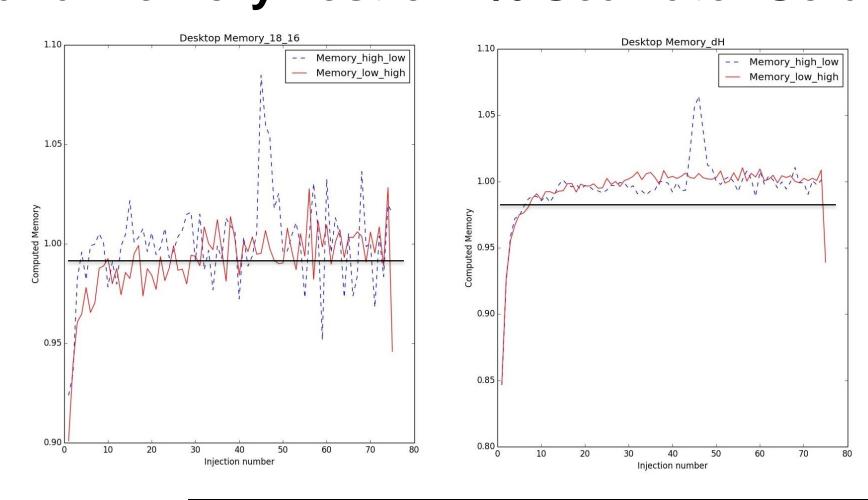
## Results

1) Drift, Precision, and Memory Test of DI water: with SL vs without SL



	Specifications		Measured w/o SL		Measured with SL	
	d180	dD	d180	dD	d180	dD
Precision (permils)	>0.025	>0.1	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05
Drift (permils)	>0.2	>0.8	0.06	0.33	0.06	0.2

- It takes 4 injections to get rid of 99% of the memory in  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  and 98% memory in  $\delta\text{D}$
- Measurement performance of DI water is unaffected by the SL insert as Precision, Drift and Memory performance remain unchanged.
- 2) Drift, Precision, and Memory Test of 4% Seawater Solutions with SL

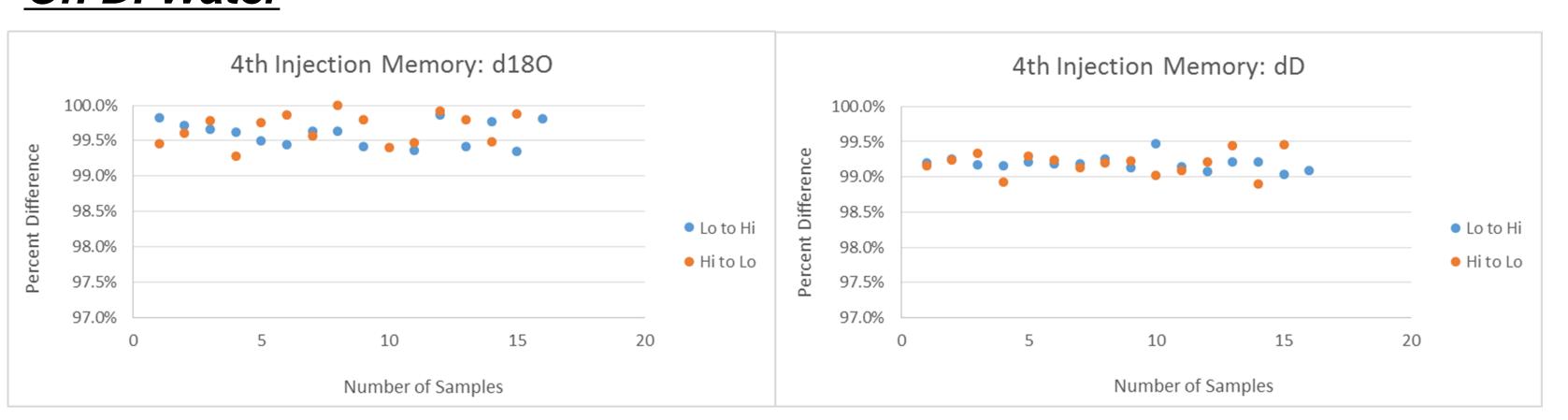


	Specification	ns (with DI)	Measured with SL		
	d180	dD	d180	dD	
Precision (permils)	>0.025	>0.1	0.03	0.08	
Drift (permils)	>0.2	>0.8	0.13	0.33	

- For water with high TDS, it takes 5-6 injections to get rid of 99% of the memory in  $\delta^{18}$ O and 98% memory in  $\delta$ D;
- Although the Precision and Drift measurement performance of the 4% seawater solution is inferior, it remains within the specifications of the instrument.

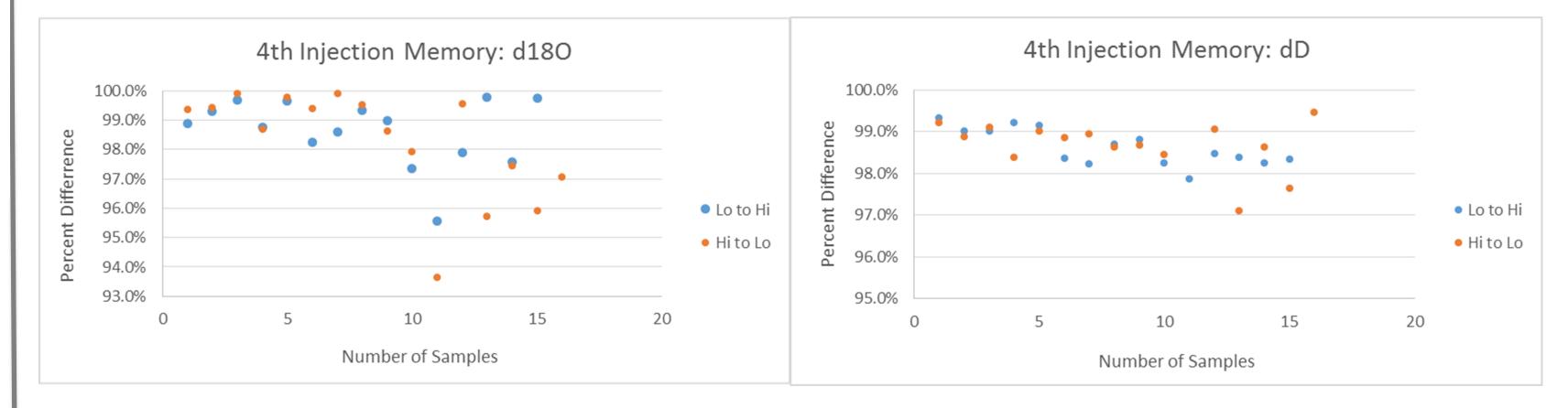
## 3) Memory performance evaluation with the SL

## On DI Water



For DI water, the memory performance is stable, just as in the case when no SL is implemented.

## On Seawater



For 4% TDS seawater samples, the memory performance starts to degrade after 200 injections(~ 30 hr of continuous run), suggesting that the SL needs to be replaced or cleaned. The replacement of the SL takes minimum down-time (a few minutes) compared with the time needed to clean the vaporizer chamber (24 hours).

By weighing the SL, we determine that 80% of the salt from the seawater solution is caught by the SL bringing the salinity of the water vapor <1000 ppm.

## Conclusions

- Precision and Drift performances are preserved for seawater isotopic analysis with the Salt Liner.
- Salt Liner effectively catches salt precipitates protecting the Vaporizer chamber from rapid salt buildup.
- Because of the decline of the memory performance caused by the salt build up in the SL, we recommend replacing and cleaning SL every 24 hr.

### References

[1] Walker et al. (2015), Oxygen isotope measurements of seawater (H218O/H216O): A comparison of cavity-ring down spectroscopy (CRDS) and isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS), Limmol. Oceanogr.

#### Interested in learning more?

- Contact David Kim-Hak (<u>dkimhak@Picarro.com</u>)
- Visit www.picarro.com