

Laser diffraction: Super short guide!

PROCEDURES for measuring and saving data

Preparatory work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depends on sample and available time: Sample volume, , expected particle size, expected sorting, sample matrix, purpose, organic content, carbonates, etc.
Start up, HELOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Logon (username <i>Labguest</i> and corresponding password)• Key: Position 2 (online)• Module (Quixel with 2 or 6 mm flowcell, or Gradis). Note: Switch key to position 1 when changing module.• The Quixel panel: Drain and fill x2 to rinse the system, repeat 3 times
Signal test	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auto, Online and perform Initial reference measurement
Setup configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Product (Quixel: <i>Sedimentation fraction</i>, or Gradis: <i>Quartz</i>)• Lens (R1, R4, or R7)• Trigger condition (Quixel: <i>Quixel test 01</i>, or Gradis: <i>Gradis test 9</i>)• Disperser (Quixel: <i>Quixel test 06</i>, or Gradis: <i>Feed rate 50</i>)• Template (<i>R1-SQS-Common</i>, <i>R4-FRS-Common</i>, or <i>R7-FRS-Common</i>)• Forced stability, FS: When using R7 set FS to 1
Measuring procedure Repeat this section for every sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform a standard reference measurement on the solvent (air or sodium pyrophosphate) before each sample addition• Type relevant sample info (ID, fraction, project etc.), + “0”• Add material: Ensure an optical concentration of 15-30% (or 5-50%)• Measure the sample 3 times, choose valid measurement to work with• Save raw data (save diagram and report as pdf files)• Clean: Quixel: Drain and fill x2, repeat 3 times. Gradis: Use brush and/or vacuum cleaner and pressurized air
Shut down	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If left over night: Keep flow-cell in, filled with dem. water. For longer standby: Flow-cell must be removed and stored with dem. water• Key: Position 1 (standby)
Data retrieval, Q(x)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>PSD/Import/Window database</i>: Select measurements (1 per fraction)• Rename all objects to corresponding sample name, fraction etc.
Merging procedure Applies when having several fractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Object information</i>: Use hack “/00” in date field to make changes: Select “mass” and enter gram• Highlight objects for 1 sample and merge using <i>Statistics/merge</i>• Check data set before proceeding: Select all new objects, go to <i>View/Diagram</i>
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each final object may need to have its table changed (go to <i>Particle size</i> and select appropriate sequence: R4+R7, clay-silt-sand, sortable silt or other). For a merged object you may have to select <i>Geometrical</i> data as classification• Select all final objects, go to <i>View/Display table</i> and choose relevant columns for the output table (Q3(x), fraction p3 and frequency q3*)• Choose percentage and either particle size interval or single point
Save	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>File/export all</i>: Save 1 or more data tables with the selected output as .prt• <i>File/save</i>: Save the project file as .sqx• <i>Import</i> to Excel or other spreadsheet and adjust data for presentation. Optional: Construct ternary plot using the clay-silt-sand dataset (ask for file-template)