



## Scattering Meter Calibration Sheet

3/16/2012

Wavelength: 660

S/N BBFL2SLO-135

Use the following equation to obtain "scaled" output values:

$$\beta(\theta_c) \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} = \text{Scale Factor} \times (\text{Output} - \text{Dark Counts})$$

• <b>Scale Factor for 660 nm</b>	=	4.660E-06	(m <sup>-1</sup> sr <sup>-1</sup> )/counts	
• <b>Output</b>	=	meter reading	counts	
• <b>Dark Counts</b>	=	50	counts	
Instrument Resolution	=	1.5	counts	7.04E-06 (m <sup>-1</sup> sr <sup>-1</sup> )

### Definitions:

- **Scale Factor:** Calibration scale factor,  $\beta(\theta_c)/\text{counts}$ . Refer to User's Guide for derivation.
- **Output:** Measured signal output of the scattering meter.
- **Dark Counts:** Signal obtained by covering detector with black tape and submersing sensor in water.

Instrument Resolution: Standard deviation of 1 minute of collected data.

## ECO CDOM Fluorometer Characterization Sheet

Date: 3/19/2012

S/N: BBFL2SLO-135

CDOM concentration expressed in ppb can be derived using the equation:

$$\text{CDOM (ppb)} = \text{Scale Factor} * (\text{Output} - \text{Dark Counts})$$

<b>Dark Counts</b>	<b>Digital</b> 54 counts
<b>Scale Factor (SF)</b>	0.1495 ppb/count
<b>Maximum Output</b>	4120 counts
<b>Resolution</b>	1.2 counts
Ambient temperature during characterization	20.0 °C

**Dark Counts:** Signal output of the meter in clean water with black tape over detector.

**SF:** Determined using the following equation:  $SF = x \div (\text{output} - \text{dark counts})$ , where  $x$  is the concentration of the solution used during instrument characterization. SF is used to derive instrument output concentration from the raw signal output of the fluorometer.

**Maximum Output:** Maximum signal output the fluorometer is capable of.

**Resolution:** Standard deviation of 1 minute of collected data.

## ECO Chlorophyll Fluorometer Characterization Sheet

Date: 3/19/2012

S/N: BBFL2SLO-135

Chlorophyll concentration expressed in  $\mu\text{g/l}$  can be derived using the equation:

$$\text{CHL } (\mu\text{g/l}) = \text{Scale Factor} * (\text{Output} - \text{Dark counts})$$

<b>Dark counts</b>	<b>Digital</b> 55 counts
<b>Scale Factor (SF)</b>	0.0126 $\mu\text{g/l/count}$
<b>Maximum Output</b>	4120 counts
<b>Resolution</b>	1.0 counts
Ambient temperature during characterization	20.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

**Dark Counts:** Signal output of the meter in clean water with black tape over detector.

**SF:** Determined using the following equation:  $\text{SF} = x \div (\text{output} - \text{dark counts})$ , where x is the concentration of the solution used during instrument characterization. SF is used to derive instrument output concentration from the raw signal output of the fluorometer.

**Maximum Output:** Maximum signal output the fluorometer is capable of.

**Resolution:** Standard deviation of 1 minute of collected data.

The relationship between fluorescence and chlorophyll-a concentrations in-situ is highly variable. The scale factor listed on this document was determined using a mono-culture of phytoplankton (*Thalassiosira weissflogii*). The population was assumed to be reasonably healthy and the concentration was determined by using the absorption method. To accurately determine chlorophyll concentration using a fluorometer, you must perform secondary measurements on the populations of interest. This is typically done using extraction-based measurement techniques on discrete samples. For additional information on determining chlorophyll concentration see "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" part 10200 H, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation.