

Result of Standard chromatogram by Instructor			
Compound	Retention time (min)	Peak Area ($\mu\text{s} \times \text{min}$)	Conc. (ppm)
Fluoride	2.75	0.976	4.88
Chloride	3.70	3.836	20.0
Nitrate	5.72	3.858	40.0
Sulfate	6.72	5.207	40.0

Chromatogram of my Solution A (IC # 1)		
Compound	Retention time (min)	Peak Area ($\mu\text{s} \times \text{min}$)
Unknown	5.80	3.427
Compare to Standard compounds retention time: my Unknown is : NO₃⁻ (as an example)		

Estimated concentration of unknown:

$$\frac{A_{unk}}{A_{known}} = \frac{C_{unk}}{C_{known}}$$

$$\frac{3.427}{3.858} = \frac{C_{unk}}{40.0}$$

$$C_{unk} = 35.5 \text{ ppm}$$

Note: Do same calculation for the concentration of [F⁻] in your home's tap water.

Make two lower and higher standard solutions (use volumetric flask & pipet):

[50% of conc. Of unknown]:

$$35.5 \text{ ppm} \times 0.5 = 17.75 \text{ ppm}$$

Convert Stock Solution [NaNO₃] ppm, to [NO₃⁻] ppm

$$[\text{NO}_3^-] = \frac{MW_{\text{NO}_3^-}}{MW_{\text{NaNO}_3}} \times [\text{NaNO}_3]_{\text{ppm}}$$

$$[\text{NO}_3^-] = \frac{62.01}{85.00} \times 2742_{\text{ppm}} = 2000.37 \text{ ppm}$$

$$2000.37 \times V = 17.75 \times 100$$

$$V = 0.8873 \text{ mL} \quad (\text{use } 1.0 \text{ mL volumetric pipet})$$

Re-calculate for the new conc.:

$$2000.37 \times 1.0 = C \times 100$$

$$C = 20.0037 \text{ ppm}$$

[150% of conc. Of unknown]:

$$35.5 \text{ ppm} \times 1.50 = 53.25 \text{ ppm}$$

Stock solution $[\text{NaNO}_3] = 2000 \text{ ppm}$

$$2000.37 \times V = 53.25 \times 100$$

$$V = 2.6620 \text{ mL} \quad (\text{use } 3.0 \text{ mL volumetric pipet})$$

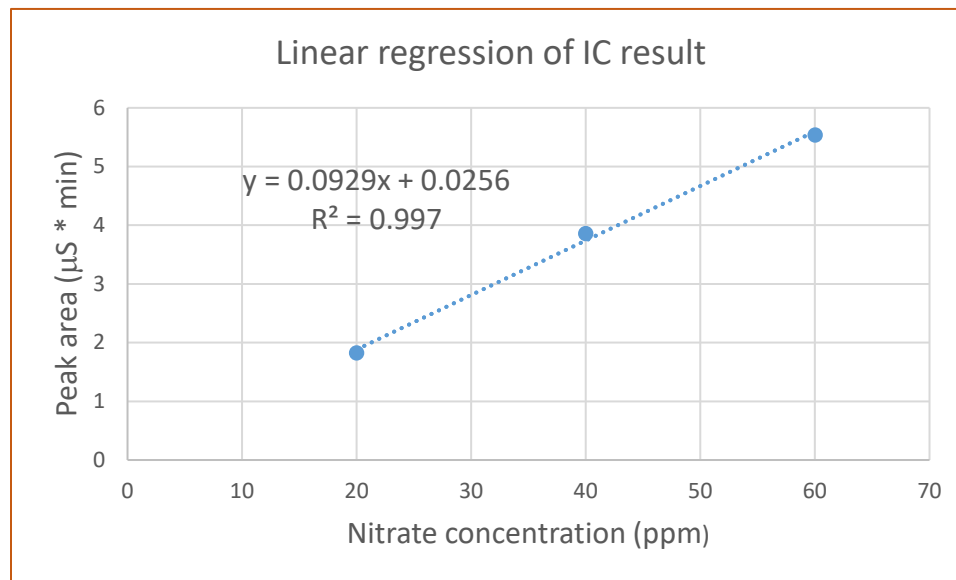
Re-calculate for the new conc.:

$$2000.37 \times 3.0 = C \times 100$$

$$C = 60.0111 \text{ ppm}$$

Quantitative Analysis: Running Solutions A , STD 1 and STD 2		
Solution	Conc. (ppm)	Peak Area ($\mu\text{s} \times \text{min}$)
A	?	3.580
STD1	20.0037	1.824
STD2	60.0111	5.539
Instructor STD	40.00	3.858

Plot peak area (STD1, STD2 and Instructor STD) verses concentration of nitrate ion:



Use the line equation from your graph:

$$P_{\text{area}} = 0.0929 C - 0.0256$$

Use the peak area of the solution A from the quantitative chromatogram:

$$3.580 = 0.0929 C - 0.0256$$

$$C = 38.8116 \text{ ppm}$$

Calculate the concentration of your original unknown by using the dilution factor:

$$DF = \frac{100 \text{ mL (flask)}}{10 \text{ mL (pipet)}} = 10$$

$$38.8116 \times 10 = 388.116 \approx 388 \text{ ppm } \text{NO}_3^- \text{ ion}$$