Results View Fields

Field	Description
# of Results Stored	Number of results stored for the chromatogram.
Acq Method Set	Method set used during data acquisition.
Acq. SW Version	Software version used to acquire the data.
Acquired By	Identifies the user who initiated data acquisition.
Acquisition Server	Acquisition server that controls the chromatographic system used for acquisition.
Altered	Indicates if the sample has information that was changed in the Alter Sample window.
Auto Additions	Auto addition sequence used with the 2690/2695 or 2790/2795 Separations Module.
Average Detector Drift	Average segment drift in the detector signal over a specified time region in the chromatogram. Drift is the slope of the least-squares line fitted to the data in the segment. This slope is calculated by subtracting the y value of the least-squares line at the last data point from the y value of the least-squares line at the first data point and dividing this difference by the time interval (in hours) between the first and last data points in the segment.
Average Detector Noise	Average segment Root Mean Square (RMS) noise in the detector signal over a specified time region in the chromatogram.
Average Peak to Peak Noise	Average segment peak-to-peak noise in the detector signal over a specified time region in the chromatogram. Peak-to-peak noise is defined as the sum of the maximum and minimum differences (residuals) between each data point and the least-squares line.
Barcode/BCD	Barcode identification number of the vial (if acquired from a Waters 2690/2695 or 2790/2795 Separations Module.
Baseline Drift (System Suitability Option)	Amount of drift observed for the region between the user-specified start and end times in the chromatogram (as specified by the user in the Suitability tab).
Baseline Noise (System Suitability Option)	Amount of noise calculated for the region between the user-specified start and end times in the chromatogram (as specified by the user in the Suitability tab).
Bath (Dissolution	Bath (A or B) used to acquire the dissolution sample.

Field	Description
Option)	
Build Version	Empower software version label and build date.
Calibration Id	Calibration identifier generated by the database during data processing.
Channel	Name of the channel used to acquire data. The channel name originates from the associated instrument method used during data acquisition.
Channel Description	Text (as specified by the user in the instrument method) used to describe the data channel. If associated with a 2D derived channel, this column lists the wavelength of the extracted chromatogram.
Channel Id	Identifier generated by the database during data acquisition to identify each channel.
Channel Name	Name of the channel used to acquire data. The channel name originates from the associated instrument method used during data acquisition.
Channel Type	Type of acquired data: 2D, 2D derived, or 3D. If identified as 2D derived, the 2D data is derived from an associated 2D or 3D channel.
Data End	Time (in minutes) that data collection ended, as measured from the injection time.
Data Start	Time (in minutes) that data collection began, as measured from the injection time.
Date Acquired	Date and time of the acquisition run.
Date Processed	Date and time that the result was processed.
Det. Units	Identifies the detector units that appear on the y-axis of the chromatogram. The detector units originate from the associated instrument method used during data acquisition.
Detector Drift	Total drift in the detector signal over a specified time region. Drift is the slope of the least-squares line fitted to the data in the region. This slope is calculated by subtracting the y value of the least-squares line at the last data point from the y value of the least-squares line at the first data point and dividing this difference by the time interval (in hours) between the first and last data points of the region.
Detector Noise	Total RMS (Root Mean Square) noise in the detector signal over a specified time region in the chromatogram.
Dilution	Factor by which Empower software (during calibration) divides the calculated amount of each standard component. During quantitation, Empower software multiplies the amount read from the calibration curve (of the standard components) by the dilution value to calculate actual amounts for each unknown sample.

Field	Description
Dissolution Post Sample Wash Volume	The volume (in 2.5-mL increments) of post sample wash.
Dissolution Syringe Speed	Waters Transfer Module syringe speed.
Faults	Indicates (when checked) that a peak was faulted or noise/drift limits were exceeded. A fault can occur for these reasons: ▪ A peak in the chromatogram that was specified as a "must" peak in the Component table (Processing method window, Components property tab) was not found during processing. ▪ A peak in the chromatogram had a defined System Suitability limit (for a specific field) that was exceeded during processing.
Injection	Number of the injection made from the vial.
Injection Id	Identifier generated by the database during data acquisition to identify each injection.
Injection Volume	Volume (in microliters) of the sample that was injected.
Injection Volume (Result)	Injection volume in microliters used to generate the data.
Instrument Method Id	Identifier generated by the database during data acquisition to identify the instrument method.
Integration Algorithm	Traditional or ApexTrack that Empower applies to integrate the data.
Integration System Policies	System policies that govern how the data was integrated. To view the system policies in Configuration Manager, select View > System Policies.
Label	User-defined markers specified during sample loading that instruct Empower software to perform bracketing.
Level	Indicates if a Level designation was used for a standard during sample loading. All vials identified with the same level label can be averaged together when averaging is selected in the Processing Method window.
Manual	Indicates if the retention time, molecular weight, or viscosity fields have been manually entered.
Number of Signoffs	Number of times the result was signed off.
PDA Exposure Time	Set length of exposure time (in milliseconds) for the photodiodes in the Waters 2996 PDA detector.

Field	Description
Peak to Peak Noise	Total peak-to-peak noise in the detector signal over a specified time region in the chromatogram (specified in the Noise and Drift tab of the Processing Method window). Peak-to-peak noise is defined as the sum of the maximum and minimum differences (residuals) between each data point and the least-squares line.
Peak Width	Default peak width used to detect the peaks in the chromatogram. The peak width value is copied from the processing method or calculated at the start of integration.
Percent Unknowns	Area percentage of unknown peaks.
Processed As	How the result was processed (standard, unknown, or blank, if not calibrated or quantitated).
Processed By	Name of user who processed the data.
Processed Channel Description	Text entry (as specified in the instrument method) used to describe the data channel. If associated with a 2D derived channel, this column displays the wavelength of the extracted chromatogram.
Processed Channel Type	Type of processed data, 2D or 2D derived. If identified as 2D derived, the 2D data is derived from an associated 2D or 3D channel.
Processing Locked	When selected, indicates that the chromatogram cannot be reprocessed. The associated data channel (or channel associated with the injection, sample, or sample set) was locked using Lock Channel from the Project window Edit menu.
Processing Method	Name of the method used to process the chromatogram.
Processing Method Id	Identifier generated by the database during processing to identify the processing method number.
Processing Node	Node name of the system used for processing.
Project Name	Project name for the row in the view table. This field is available only in Global view when in Multi-Project mode.
Result #	Ordinal number for the result.
Result Codes	Informational and/or warning codes that Empower software encountered while processing the result.
Result Comments	Comments associated with generation of the result.
Result Id	Result identifier generated by the database while processing the result that produced the data point.

Field	Description
Result Sample Set Method	Name of the sample set method used to process the data and generate the result set.
Result Set Date	Date and time that the result set was processed.
Result Set Id	Result set identifier generated by the database after data processing.
Result Set Name	Name of the result set associated with the data.
Result Type	Type of processing method used to process the chromatogram (LC, GC, IC, CE, CIA, GPC, PDA, or MS).
RI Concentration Channel	Indicates that this result was collected from an RI detector (such as a Waters 2410). RI Concentration Channel was copied from the method set used to produce this GPC/V result.
RI Sensitivity (GPCV Option)	Detector gain value (relative sensitivity) you entered for the sample during sample loading to scale the distribution area values. RI Sensitivity is required when the software is to calculate dn/dc or when you need to calibrate an RI detector (such as a Waters 2410).
Run Time	Length of time (in minutes) used to collect data for the sample.
Sample Set Altered	Identifies whether or not the sample set was altered.
Sample Set Finish Date	Time and date that sample set acquisition finished.
Sample Set Id	Identifier generated by the database during data acquisition to identify the sample set.
Sample Set Id (Result)	Sample set identifier if the sample is part of a sample set.
Sample Set Method	Name of the sample set method used to run the sample set.
Sample Set Name	Name of the sample set.
Sample Set Start Date	Time and date that sample set acquisition started.
Sample Type	Type of sample (standard or an unknown) that was acquired from the specified vial.
Sample Values Used in Calculations	List of names and values of all of the alterable sample fields used to process the result, including the Sample Weight, Dilution, Injection Volume, and custom fields.

Field	Description
SampleName	Name of the acquired standard or unknown, as named during sample loading.
SampleWeight	Factor by which Empower software (during calibration) multiplies the calculated amount of each standard component. During quantitation, Empower software divides the amount read from the calibration curve (of the standard components) by the Sample Weight value to calculate amounts for each unknown sample.
Sampling Rate	Sampling rate of the detector or busSAT/IN module used to collect data for the channel.
Software Version	Empower Software version used to integrate the chromatogram.
System Comments	Comments associated with the acquisition chromatographic system.
System Create Date	Date the acquisition chromatographic system was created.
System Name	Name of the chromatographic system used for acquisition.
Threshold	Default threshold (liftoff and touchdown) used to detect the peaks in the chromatogram. The threshold value is copied from the processing method or calculated at the start of integration.
Total Area	Sum of the peak areas for all peaks.
Transfer Time (Dissolution Option)	Time at which the dissolution sample was transferred or drawn.
Vessel (Dissolution Option)	Vessel number within the bath, from which the dissolution sample was acquired: ▪ 1 to 8 with the 2690D/2695D Module ▪ 1 to 99 without the 2690D/2695D Module
Vial	Vial number of the standard or sample as placed in the autosampler, plate, or rack of samples. This number could also be the injection number when using a manual injector.
Vial Id	Identifier generated by the database during data acquisition to identify each vial.
Vial Id (Result)	Vial identifier generated by the Oracle database during data processing.