Centre for Data Analytics



Cost effective sensing platform for the detection of phosphate in natural waters

Andrew Donohoe, Margaret McCaul, Gareth Lacour, Dermot Diamond



Ireland's European Structural and Investment Funds Programmes 2014-2020

Co-funded by the Irish Government and the European Union



European Union

European Regional Development Fund



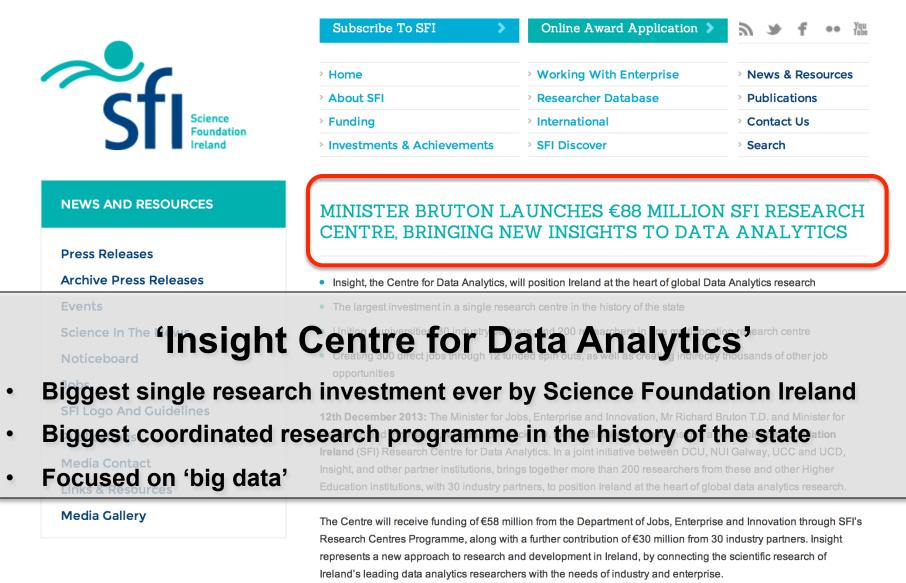




DCU

Insight Centre for Data Analytics





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Adaptive Sensors Group



Principal Investigator - Professor Dermot Diamond

Create cost effective sensors that can obtain accurate, real-time information about environmental status (mainly related to water quality) from the highly local to global scale.

This can only be realised through 'deploy and forget' models of use, in which the analytical platforms are:

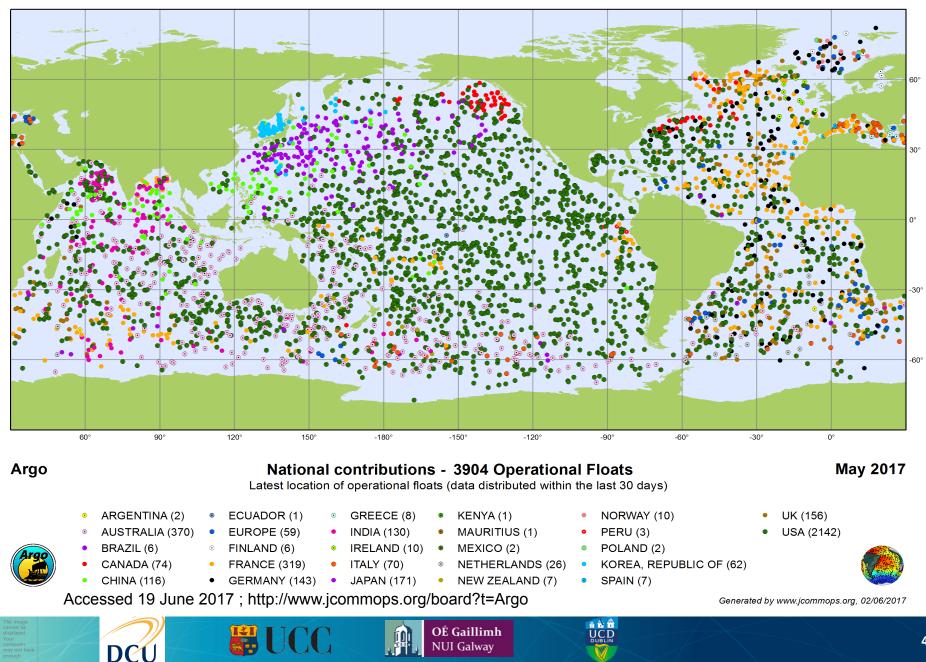
- i) capable of autonomous function for periods of months between servicing intervals;
- ii) provide validated analytical data over this period,
- iii) are relatively inexpensive to buy and maintain

DCL

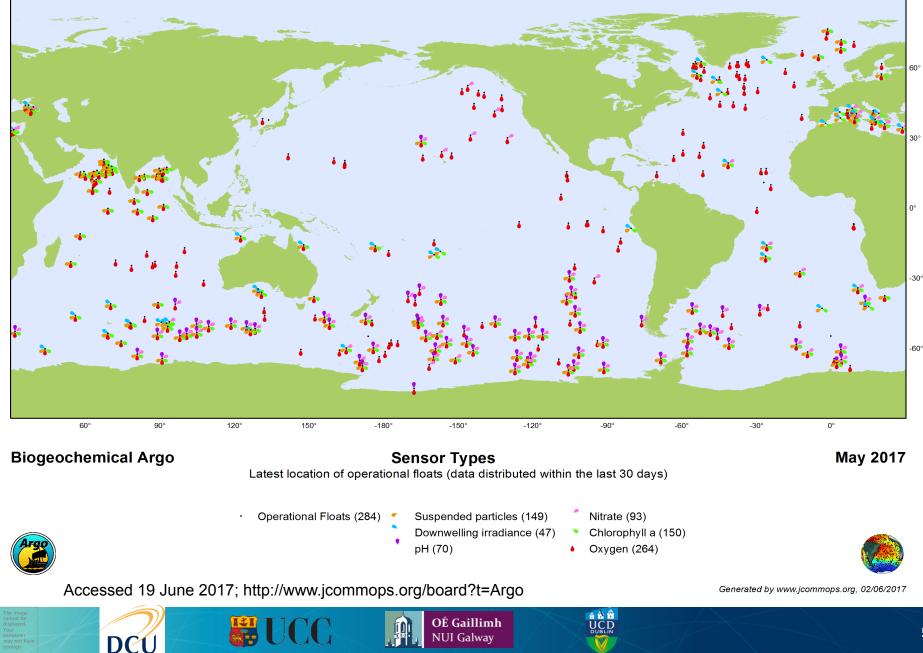


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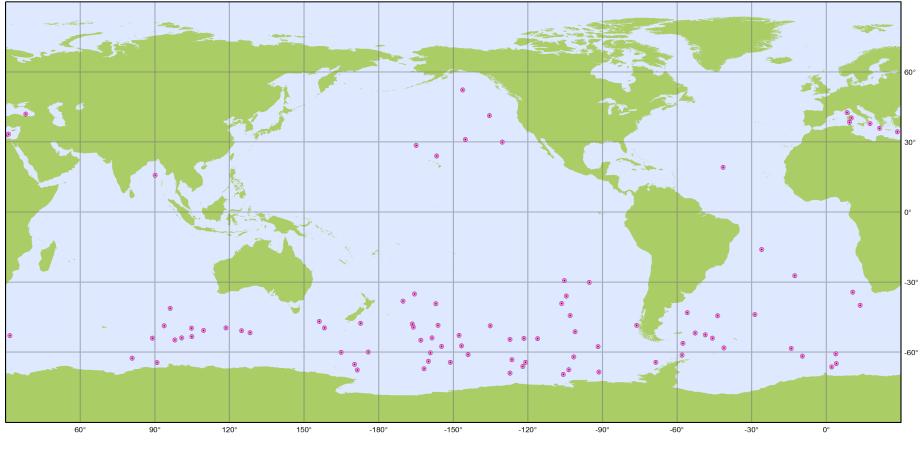
Argo project – National Contributions



Argo project – Biogeochemical Sensors



Argo project – Nitrate Sensing



Argo

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BioGeoChemical Argo - Nitrate

May 2017

Latest location of operational floats (data distributed within the last 30 days)

Cost €60,000 per Sensor

SPECTROPHOTOMETER_NITRATE/BISULFIDE (93)

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Accessed 19 June 2017 ; http://www.jcommops.org/board?t=Argo



Generated by www.jcommops.org, 02/06/2017





Title: Cost-effective sensors, interoperable with international existing ocean observing systems, to meet EU policies requirements

Total Budget: €6,074,497

Duration: 40 months

Consortium: 15 partners from seven different countries

(the COMMON SENSE consortium comprises six SMEs, five research development institutes, three universities and one foundation)

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Common Sense - Aims



Develop innovative, cost-effective sensors that will increase the availability of standardised data on:

- Eutrophication DCU Responsible for Nutrient Detection
- Concentrations of heavy metals;
- Micro-plastic fraction within marine litter;
- Underwater noise
- Parameters such as temperature and pressure.

Sensors will assess environmental conditions affecting marine ecosystems:

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- Mitigating the anthropogenic impacts
- Climate change impacts

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Promoting basic research of marine science







COMMONSENSE and the Marine Framework Directive

Under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), EU Member States are expected to assess the overall status of their marine environments and to put in place the necessary measures to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) by 2020. Member States must implement cost-effective monitoring programmes in order to achieve MSFD monitoring objectives, as well as other European maritime and environmental policies such as the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).



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http://science.gu.se/digitalAssets/1322/1322948_nodularia-blomning_460px.jpg



Sensor Development

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Develop Sensors for nutrients (nitrite, nitrate and phosphate) based on:

- Colorimetric chemical assays
- Rapid Fabrication and Prototyping
- Fluidic Control
- LED Based Microfluidic systems
- Wireless Communications

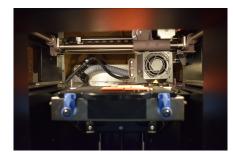
Prior to Integration

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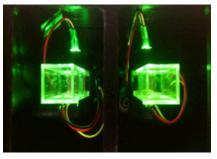
- Individual Component testing and Validation
- Validation of Colorimetric Assays



Colorimetric Detection of Phosphate



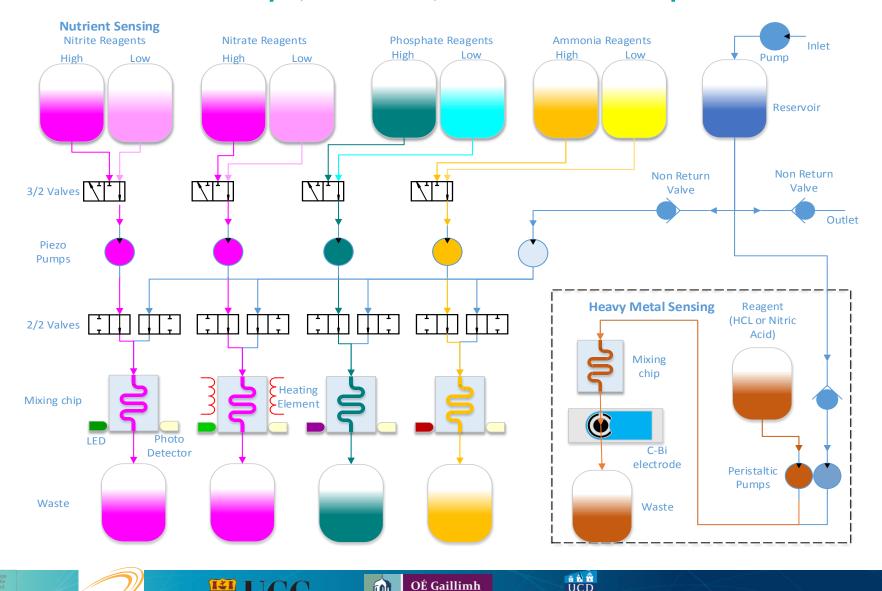
In-house 3D printing



LED Based Detection

Nutrient System Schematic 8 Pumps, 12 valves, 5 Microfluidic Chips



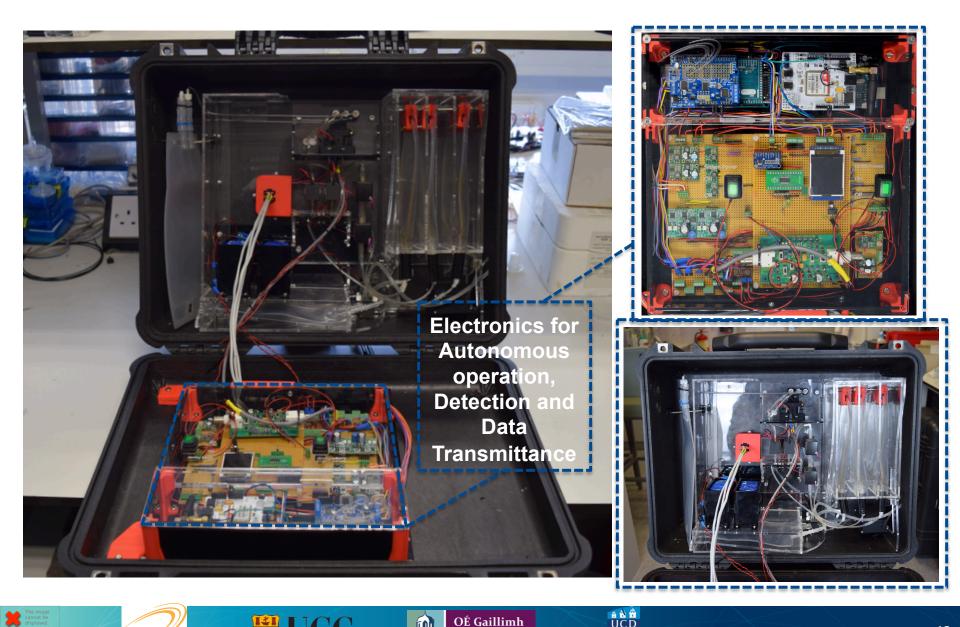


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System Overview





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Colorimetric Chemical Assay's - Phosphate



Prioritised due to

- Increasingly high demand for monitoring
- Typically the limiting nutrient in freshwater ecosystems
- Non-renewable resource increasing attention on recovery from waste

Yellow method (vanadomolybdophosphoric acid)

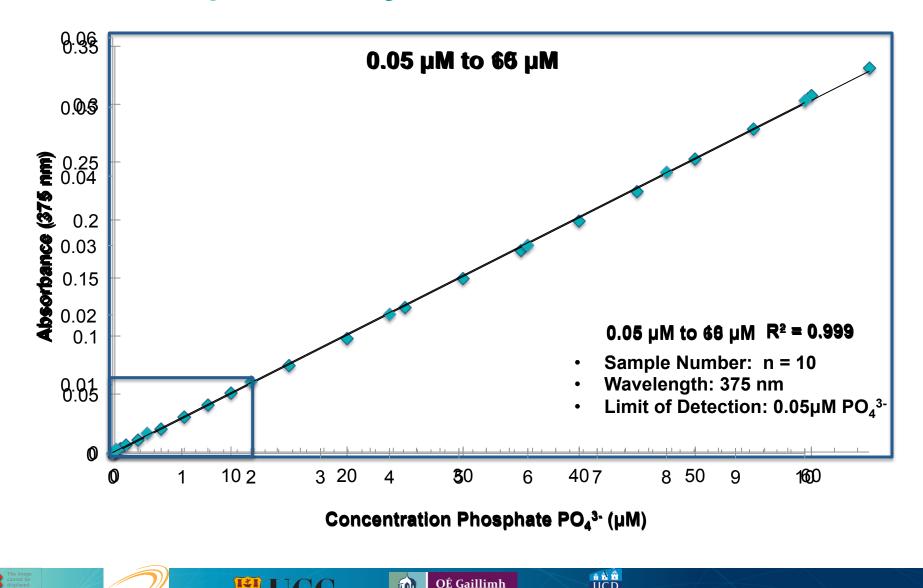
- Simple colorimetric method Single reagent 1:1 ratio
- Highly stable reagent (>1 year in solution)
- Fast reaction time

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 Absorbance-based detection using UV-LED (375nm) and photodiode

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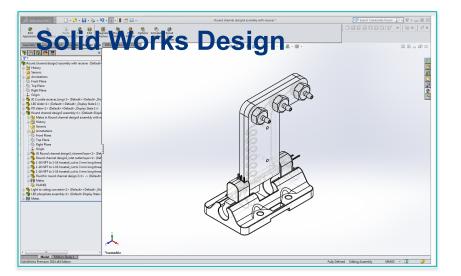
Colorimetric Chemical Assay's Phosphate Analysis in Artificial Seawater



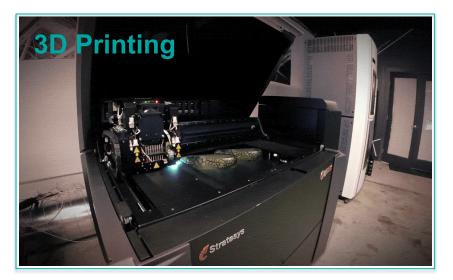
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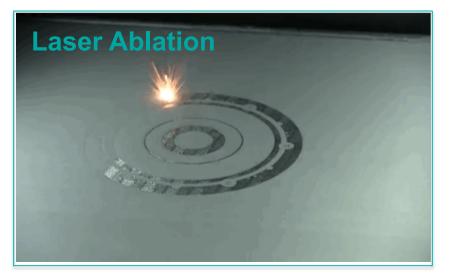


Rapid Prototyping













Rapid Prototyped Components

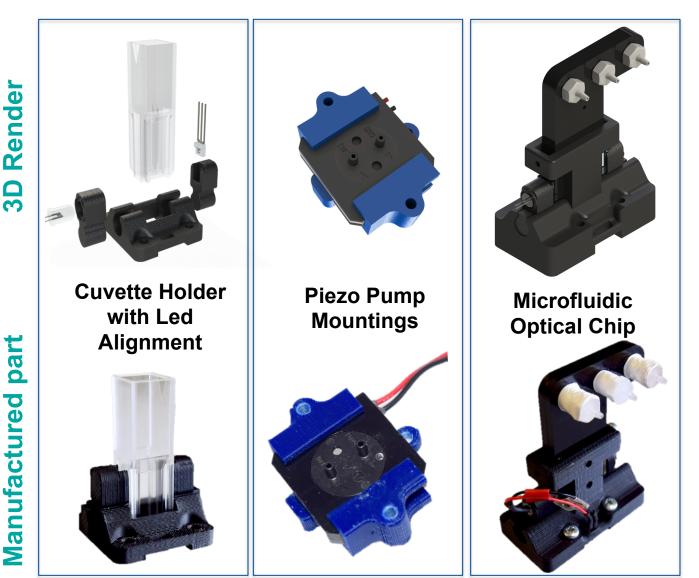
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Use of 3D Printing, Laser Ablation and Micro milling techniques for rapid Prototyping

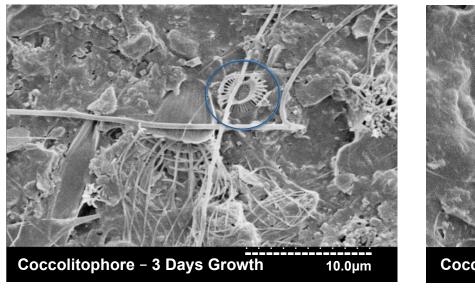
- Parts quickly and easily manufactured in house
- Reduces manufacturing time
- Reduces cost

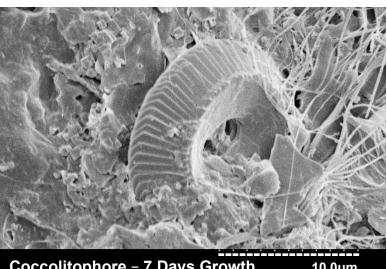




Membrane Characterisation - Diatoms

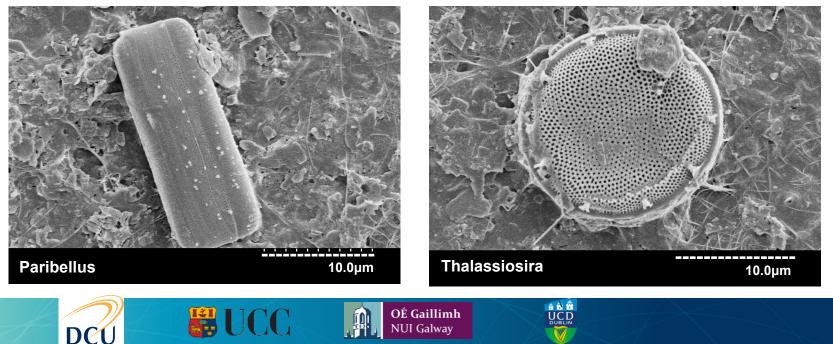






Coccolitophore – 7 Days Growth

10.0µm



Microfluidic Detection

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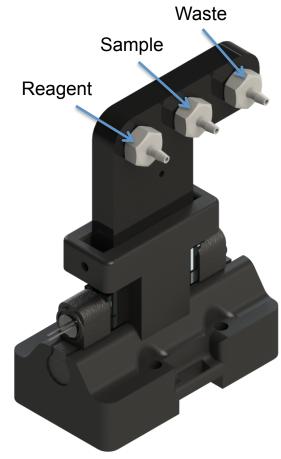


Overview:

- Complete integration of Fluidic Handling within a microfluidic chip.
- Manufactured using Micro milling and Laser cutting.
- Serpentine channel for Sample and Reagent Mixing.
- Minimal Fluid Volume per assay.
- Optical Detection on chip.

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Detection on Chip Validated against Spectrophotometer when integrated into bench top system and Autonomous System





CS Nutrient Sensor



Generation 1

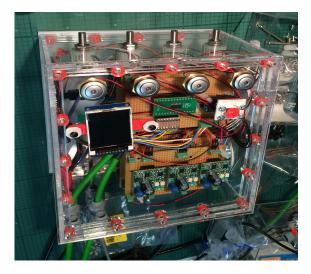
- Benchtop prototype
- Integrated electronics
- Optical detection
- Deployed November 2016

Generation 2

- Integrated fluidics
- Sample inlet
- On chip detection
- Sampling Rate every 2 hours
- Battery powered
- Deployed Ny-Alseund June 2016
- 6ml reagent per assay

Generation 3

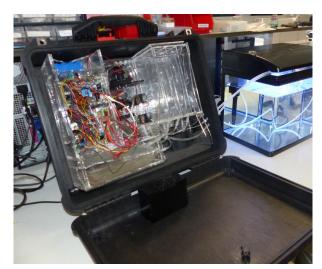
- Integrated fluidics
- Sample inlet
- On chip detection
- Sampling Rate every 1 hour
- Battery powered
- Wireless communication
- Deployed Milan WWTP
- 1.3ml reagent per assay



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Prototype Testing - Generation 1





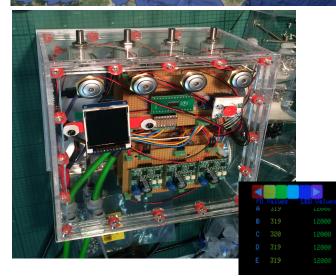
- Deployment onboard Ichnussa 2015 Research Cruise 24th – Dec 17th
- Water samples were collected for nutrient and heavy metal analysis, over 95 samples analysed onboard for Nitrite and Nitrate. Samples not analysed were stored at -22°C for subsequent analysis.

National Research Council of Italy

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TelLab

Interlaboratory validation



DCI

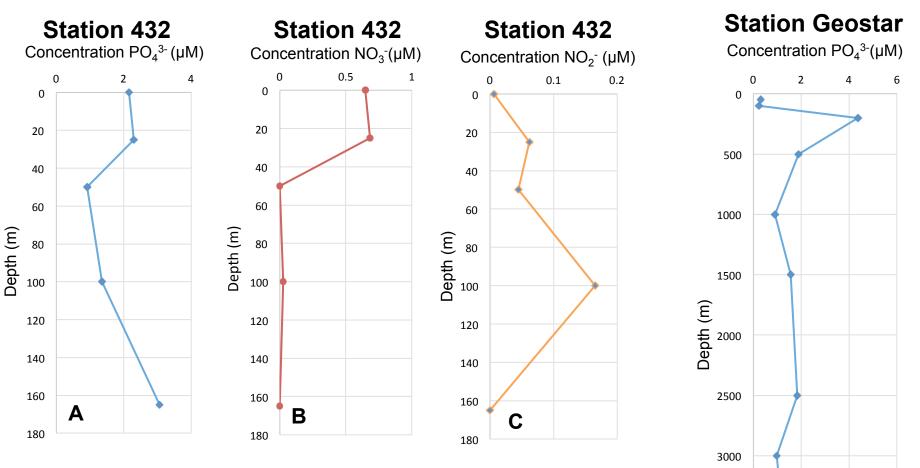
CNR-Italy All stations (48) DCU All stations (48) TelLab 10 stations

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- Approximately 400 samples analysis CNR, DCU, 50 TelLabs
- Parameters: Phosphate, Nitrite, Nitrate
- DCU CS bench-top system and UV-Vis
- Approximately 1200 measurements







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A) Phosphate **B)** Nitrate and **C)** Nitrite concentrations at along a depth profile from 0 to 166m at station 432.

D) Phosphate concentrations at along a depth profile from 0 to 3500m at station Geostar

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3500

4000

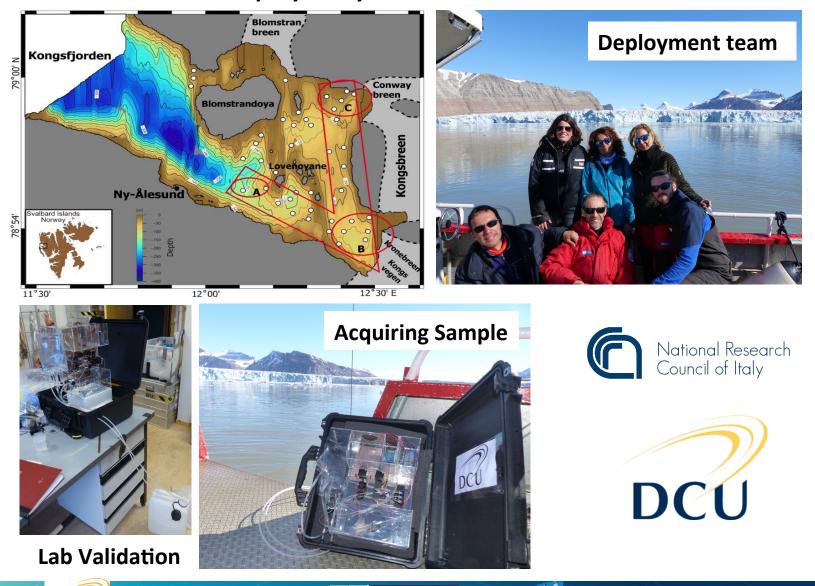
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Prototype Testing – Generation 2

Deployed Ny-Alseund June 2016



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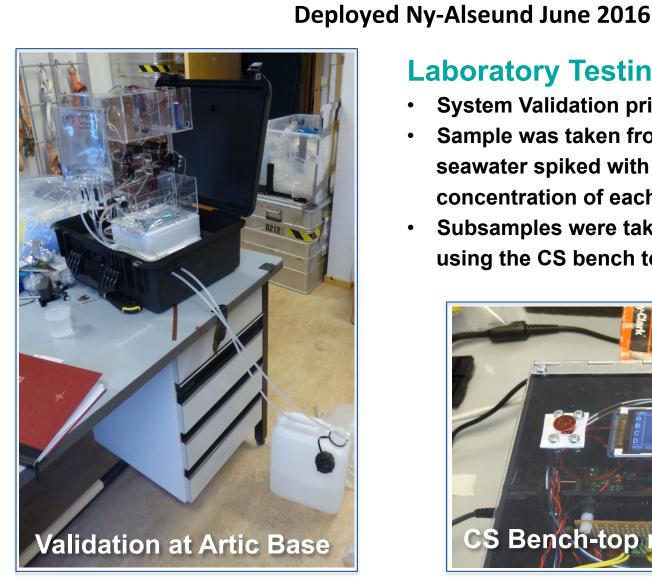


Prototype Testing – Generation 2

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Laboratory Testing in Ny-Alesund

- System Validation prior to deployment
- Sample was taken from 10 liters of artificial seawater spiked with a known concentration of each nutrient
- Subsamples were taken and measured ٠ using the CS bench top system



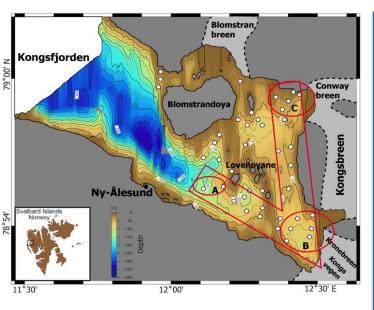


Prototype Testing – Generation 2

Deployed Ny-Alseund June 2016

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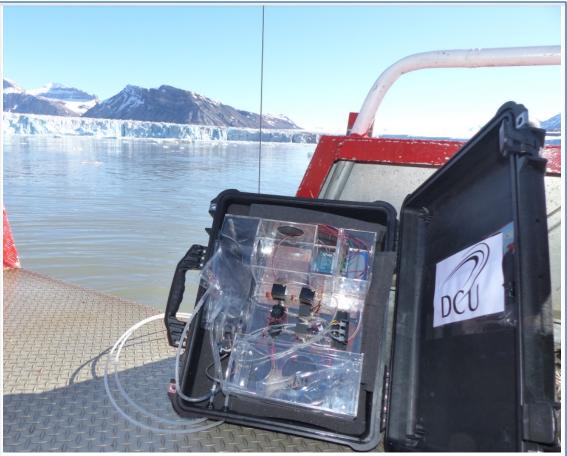


In-situ Measurements

 Kongsfjorden Fjord, Savlbard

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- Sample Plan stations from A-B-C
- CNR Italy measuring CTD at each station



CS Deployable system acquiring samples on board the MS Teisten beneath the of Kongsvegen glacier



Prototype Testing – Generation 3

Milano San Rocco WWTP

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Available Sampling Points:

- 1. Output water after Sand Filtration
- 2. Output water after the Clarifier
- 3. Activated Sludge (Biological Tank)
- 4. Input Water





Sampling Location- Sampling Point 2

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Available Sampling Points:

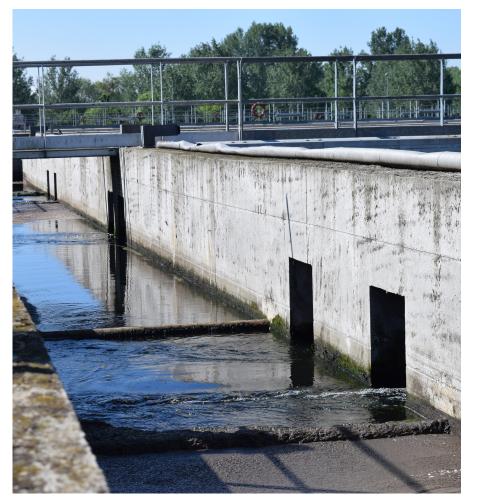
- 1. Output water after Sand Filtration
- 2. Output water after the Clarifier
- 3. Activated Sludge (Biological Tank)
- 4. Input Water

Output water after the Clarifier: Typical Parameters

- Low detectable Nitrites
- 5mg/L Nitrates
- 1.5mg/L Phosphates

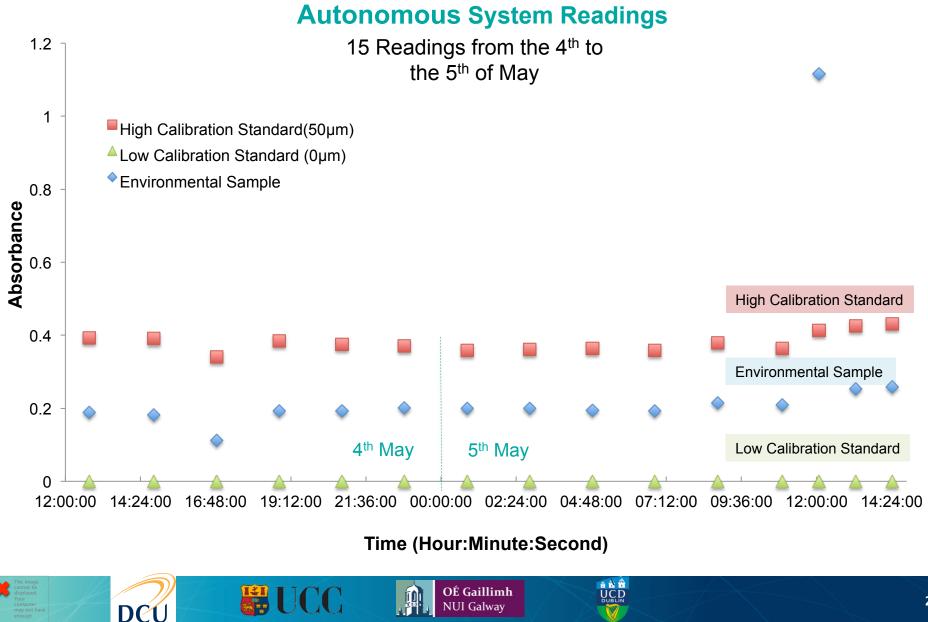
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• 10mg/L Suspended Solids



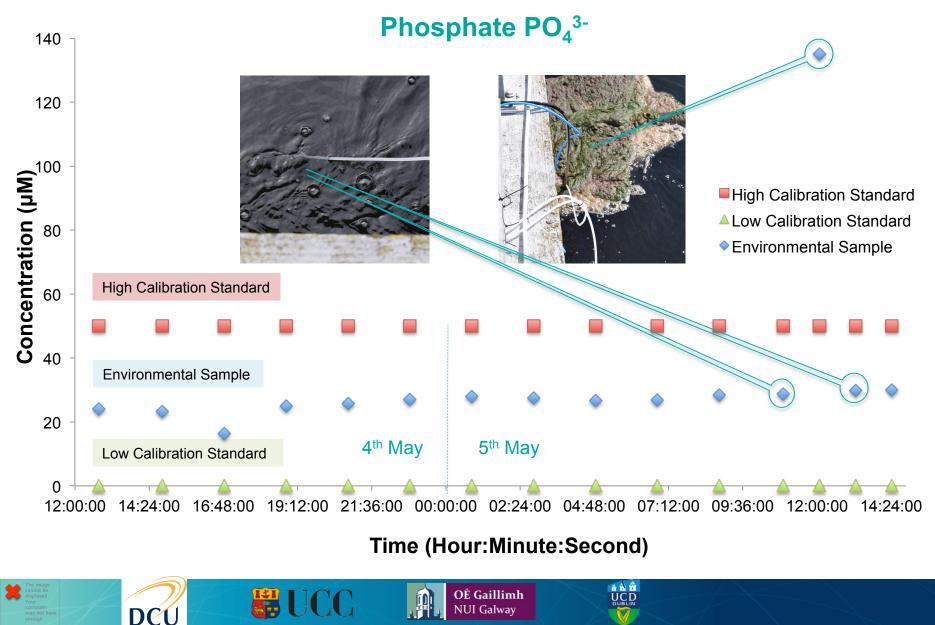
Results Obtained from Output after the Clarifier





Results Obtained from Output after the Clarifier

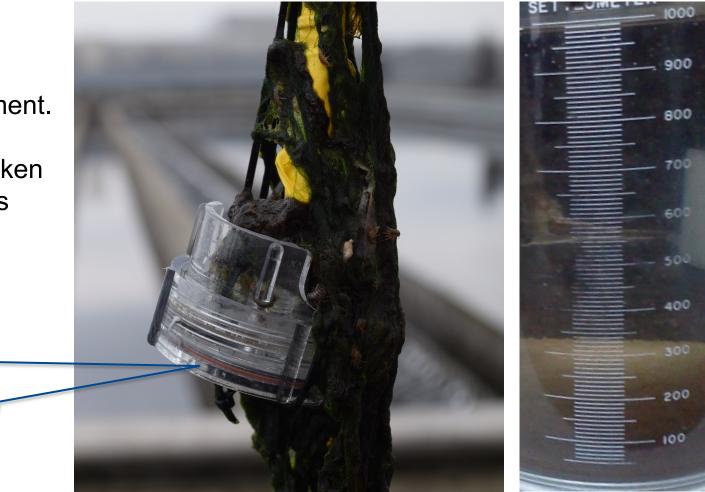






Inlet System- Durapore 0.45µM

- Approximately
 5.25L sampled
 during deployment.
- Sample was taken for 2 ½ minutes every 2 hours.













Acknowledgements





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where innovation means business







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