



# **In-Situ Sensing of Water Quality Parameters Using Low-Cost Autonomous Analysers: Opportunities and Challenges**

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**INSIGHT Centre for Data Analytics, National Centre for Sensor Research, School of Chemical Sciences, Dublin City University**

**Invited Lecture Presented at**

## **The University of Granada**

**October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2023**





# The Insight Centre for Data Analytics



[Insight](https://www.insight-centre.org/) is one of the biggest data analytics centres in Europe. It undertakes high-impact research, seeks to derive value from Big Data and provides innovative technology solutions for industry and society by enabling better decision-making.



<https://www.insight-centre.org/>

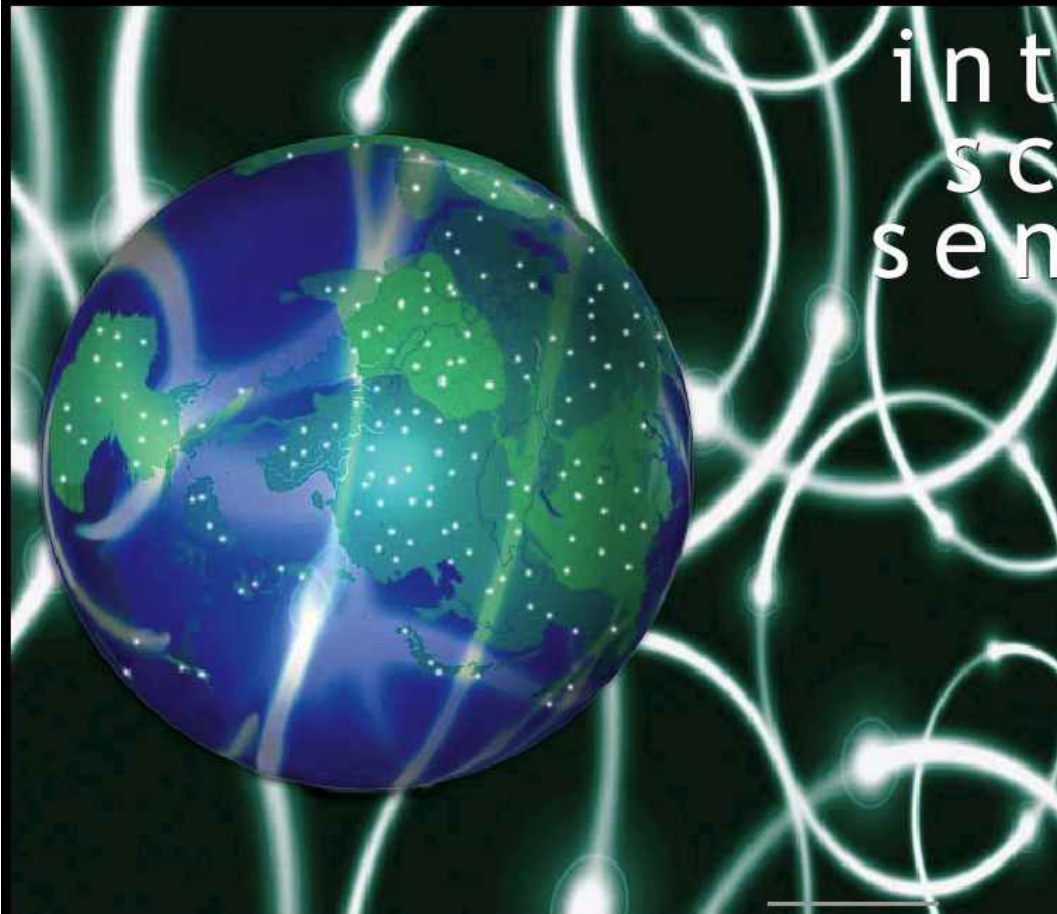




# Internet of (Biochemical) Things IO<sub>BC</sub>T

- **Bridging the Molecular and Digital Worlds**
  - Emergence of ‘Internet of Analytical Things’, Internet of ‘Molecular Things’, ‘Internet of Biochemical Things’
- **Long-Term “Deploy and Forget” use model**
  - Embedded ‘smartness’
    - Sensing (temperature, light-level, imaging, vibration)
    - Communications (wireless)
    - Power (10-year battery life-time, energy scavenging capability)
  - Awareness of
    - Surrounding environment
    - Internal (functional) condition





# internet scale sensing

Dermot Diamond  
Dublin City University  
(Ireland)

Incredible advances in digital communications and computer power have profoundly changed our lives. One chemist shares his vision of the role of analytical science in the next communications revolution.

Digital communications networks are at the heart of modern society. The digitalization of communications, the development of the Internet, and the availability of relatively inexpensive but powerful mobile computing technologies have established a global communications network capable of linking billions of people, places, and objects. Email can instantly transmit complex documents to multiple remote locations, and websites provide a platform for instantaneous notification, dissemination, and exchange of information globally. This technology is now pervasive, and those in research and business have multiple interactions with this digital world every day. However, this technology might simply be the foundation for the next wave of development that will provide a seamless interface between the real and digital worlds.

The crucial missing part in this scenario is the gateway through which these worlds will communicate. How can the digital world sense and respond to changes in the real world? Analytical scientists—particularly those working on chemical sensors, biosensors, and compact, autonomous instruments—are

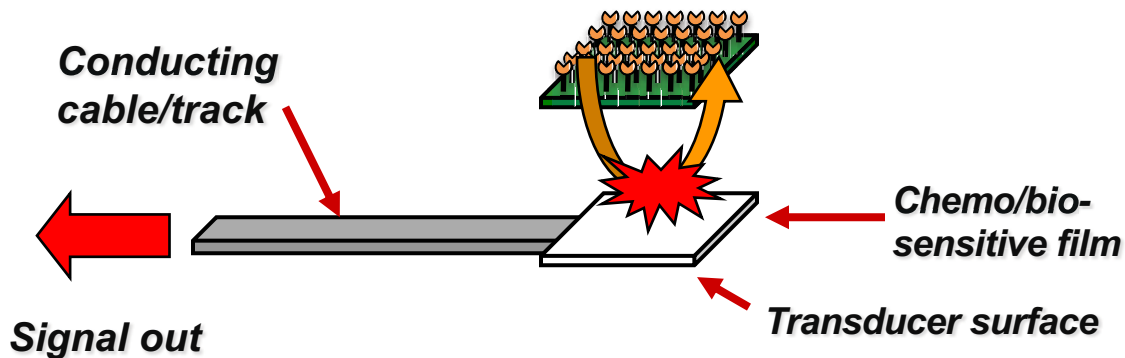
Ron Ambrosio & Alex Morrow, IBM TJ Watson





# What is a 'Bio/Chemical Sensor'?

*'a device, consisting of a transducer and a chemo/bio-sensitive film/membrane, that generates a signal related to the concentration of particular target analyte in a given sample'*



Chemo/Bio-sensing involves selective **BINDING & TRANSDUCTION** on the device surface; this also implies the target analyte **MUST** meet the device surface (**LOCATION & MOVEMENT**). It provides a signal observable in the macroscopic world (**COMMUNICATION**)



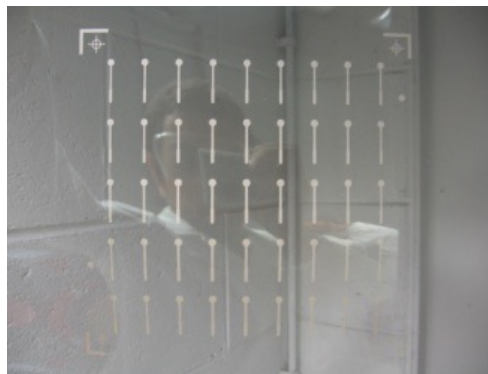
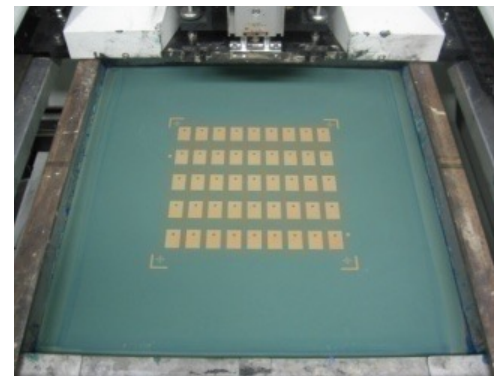


# Mass production of SCISEs and SCREs



(Alek Radu and Salzitsa Anastasova)

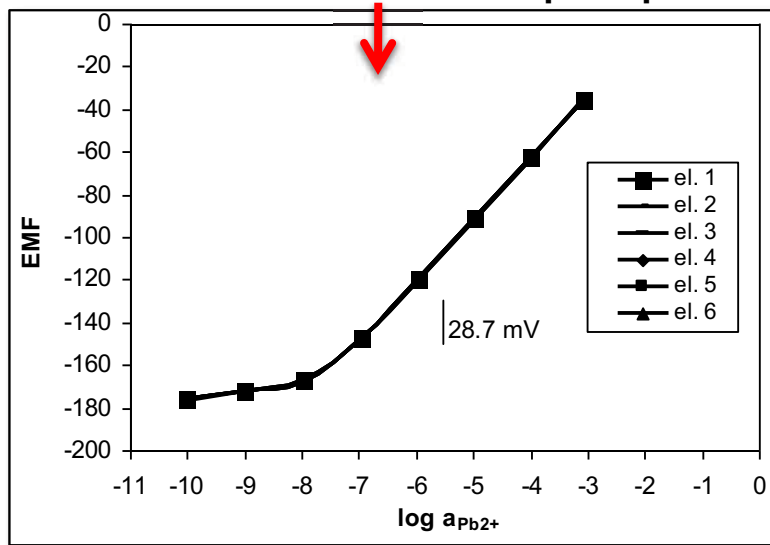
- Using Screen Printer DEK 248 silver paste was printed on plastic sheets.
- Next, carbon was printed twice, with 15 minutes of curing in oven at 200°C between successive prints.
- After finishing carbon, the insulating layer was printed and UV-cured.
- Conducting polymer Poly (3-octylthiophene) ( $10^{-2}$  M in Chloroform) was dropcast (initially) or grown electrochemically (later) on printed platforms.
- The CP is covered with a PVC membrane cocktail containing active components for ISEs and reference electrodes (Fluka)





# EC-deposition of CP Layer -> highly Reproducible Sensors

6 calibration curves superimposed!



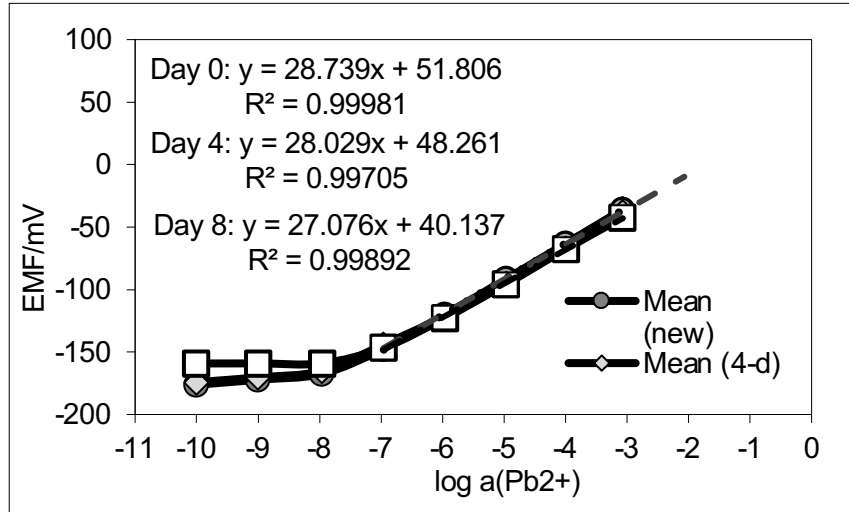
electrode number	Baseline, mV Day0	Slope, mV Day0	LOD Day0	Eo/mV Day0
1	-176.11	28.75	-8.00	53.87
2	-176.08	28.75	-8.00	53.90
3	-176.40	28.75	-7.95	52.14
4	-176.23	28.74	-7.90	50.83
5	-176.13	28.72	-7.92	51.32
6	-176.16	28.74	-8.00	53.73
Mean	-176.18	28.74	-7.96	52.63
SD	0.12	0.01	0.04	1.38

Screen Printed fabrication, **electrochemical deposition of Conducting Polymer (PEDOT)**, manual deposition of sensing layer.

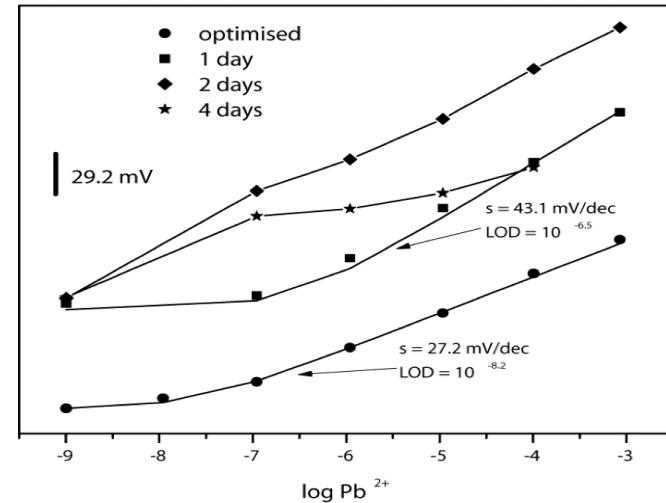
Radu, A.; Anastasova, S.; Fay, C.; Diamond, D.; Bobacka, J.; Lewenstam, A. Low Cost, Calibration-Free Sensors for In Situ Determination of Natural Water Pollution. In *2010 IEEE SENSORS*; IEEE Sensors; IEEE, 2010; pp 1487–1490.



# Continuous Use: $Pb^{2+}$ in River Water



stored in  $10^{-9}M Pb^{2+}$ , pH=4, in the lab



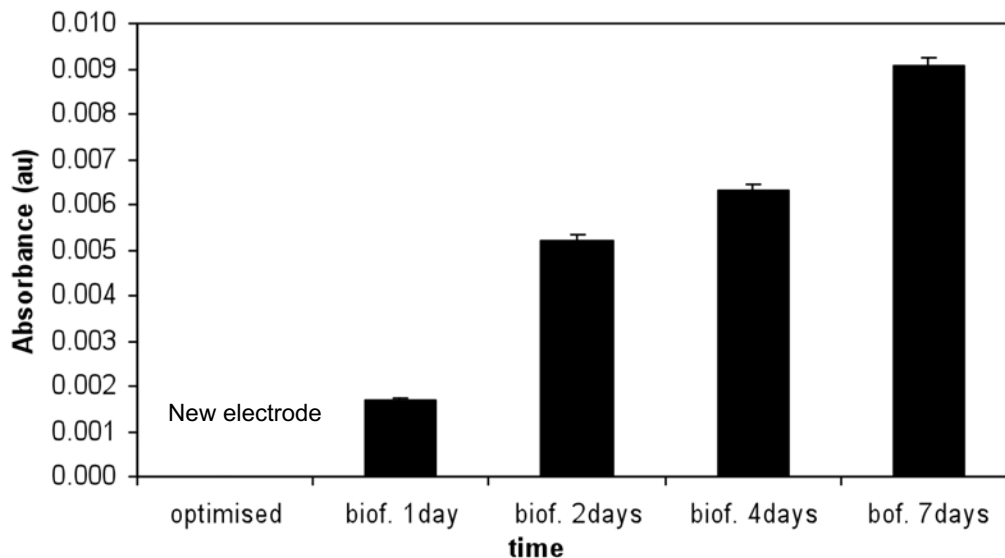
Continuous contact with river water

Anastasova, S.; Radu, A.; Matzeu, G.; Zuliani, C.; Mattinen, U.; Bobacka, J.; Diamond, D.; Disposable Solid-Contact Ion-Selective Electrodes for Environmental Monitoring of Lead with PPB Limit-of-Detection. *ELECTROCHIMICA ACTA* 2012, 73, 93–97.





# Biofilm Formation on Sensors



- **Electrodes exposed to local river water (Tolka)**
- **‘Slime test’ shows biofilm formation happens almost immediately and grows rapidly**

Anastasova, S.; Radu, A.; Matzeu, G.; Zuliani, C.; Mattinen, U.; Bobacka, J.; Diamond, D.; Disposable Solid-Contact Ion-Selective Electrodes for Environmental Monitoring of Lead with PPB Limit-of-Detection. *ELECTROCHIMICA ACTA* 2012, 73, 93–97.

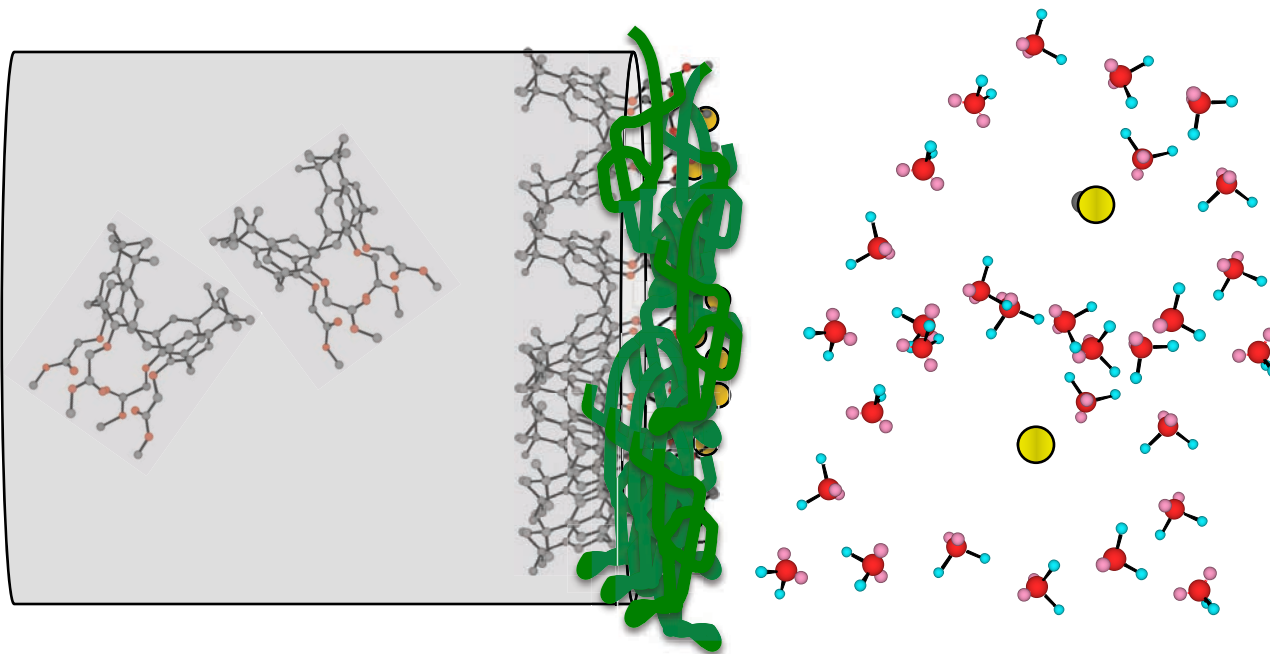


# Osberstown – 3 week deployment





# Control of membrane interfacial exchange & binding processes



**Remote, Long-term, autonomous chemical sensing is a tricky business!  
Regular calibration is essential!!**





# Remote (Continuous) Water Monitoring Challenges: Platform and Deployment Hierarchies



**Physical Transducers –low cost, reliable, low power demand, long life-time**

Thermistors (temperature), movement, location, power, light level, conductivity, flow, sound/audio, .....

**Chemical Sensors – more complicated, need regular calibration, more costly to implement**

Electrochemical, Optical, .. For metal ions, pH, organics...

**Biosensors – the most challenging, very difficult to work with, die quickly, single shot (disposable) mode dominant use model**

Due to the delicate nature of biomaterials enzymes, antibodies.....

**Increasing difficulty & cost**

**Increasing scalability**

**Gas/Air Sensing – easiest to realise**

Reliable sensors available, relatively low cost  
Integrate into platforms, develop IT infrastructure, GIS tools, Cloud Computing

**On-land Water/ Monitoring**

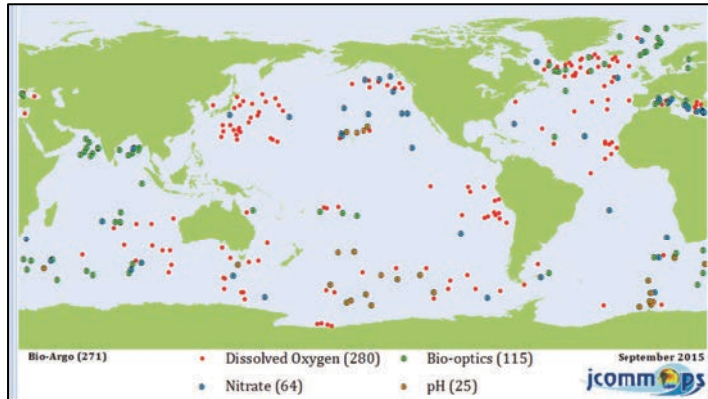
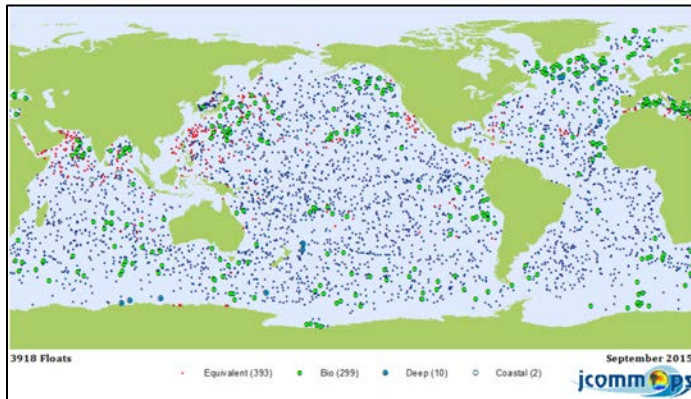
More accessible locations  
Target concentrations tend to be higher  
Infrastructure available

**Marine Water**

Challenging conditions  
Remote locations & Limited infrastructure  
Concentrations tend to be lower and tighter in range



# Argo Project (accessed March 20 2016)



- Ca. 4,000 (3918) floats: temperature and salinity
- Bio/Chem: Nitrate (64), DO (280), Bio-optics (115), pH (25)

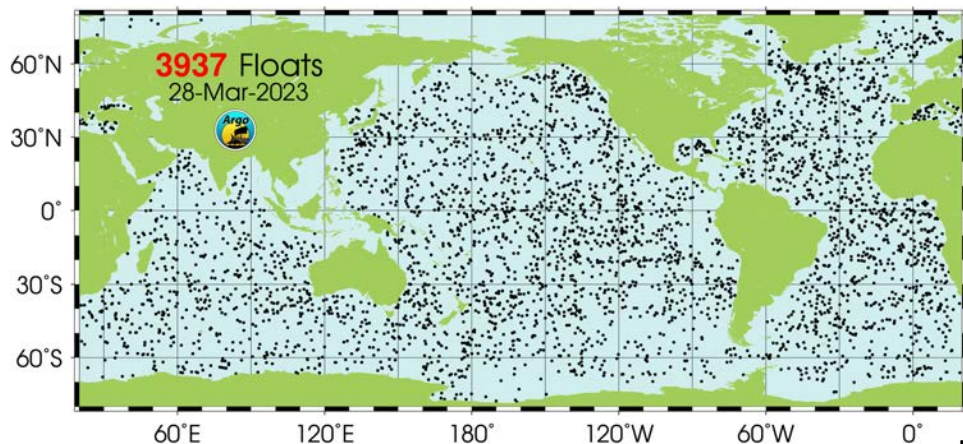
DO is by Clark Cell (Sea Bird Electronics) or Dynamic fluorescence quenching (Aanderaa) @€60K ea!

See <https://picasaweb.google.com/JCOMMOPS/ArgoMaps?authuser=0&feat=embedwebsite>

‘calibration of the DO measurements by the SBE-IDO sensor remains an important issue for the future’, Argo report “Thierry V., H. Bittig, D. Gilbert, T. Kobayashi, K. Sato, C. Schmid, 2018: Processing Argo OXYGEN data at the DAC level, v2.3.1, <http://dx.doi.org/10.13155/39795>”.



# Argo Project (accessed March 2023)



Core: ca. 4,000 floats (March 2023)



**BioGeoChemical (BGC) Sensors: 522 ~ 13%**  
**Chlorophyll: 308**      **Suspended particles: 308**  
**pH: 268**                      **DO: 514**  
**Nitrate: 241**                      **Full BGC Floats: 32 (<1%)**

**BCG are optical measurements except DO (Clark Cell) and pH (ISFET)**





# Issues with Argo BioGeoChemical (BGC) Sensors

‘Developing BGC sensors accurate and stable enough to be deployed on Argo floats is a challenge and different sensors are at different levels of readiness for inclusion on an operational BGC-Argo float.’

<https://argo.ucsd.edu/expansion/biogeochemical-argo-mission/>

‘With a goal of 1000 floats equipped with the six core BGC sensors, system status ranges from nearly 30% complete for oxygen **to only 8% complete for pH and irradiance.**

About 10% of the floats in the BGC array carry 5 of the six core sensors, but few research programs have merged all six on one float.’

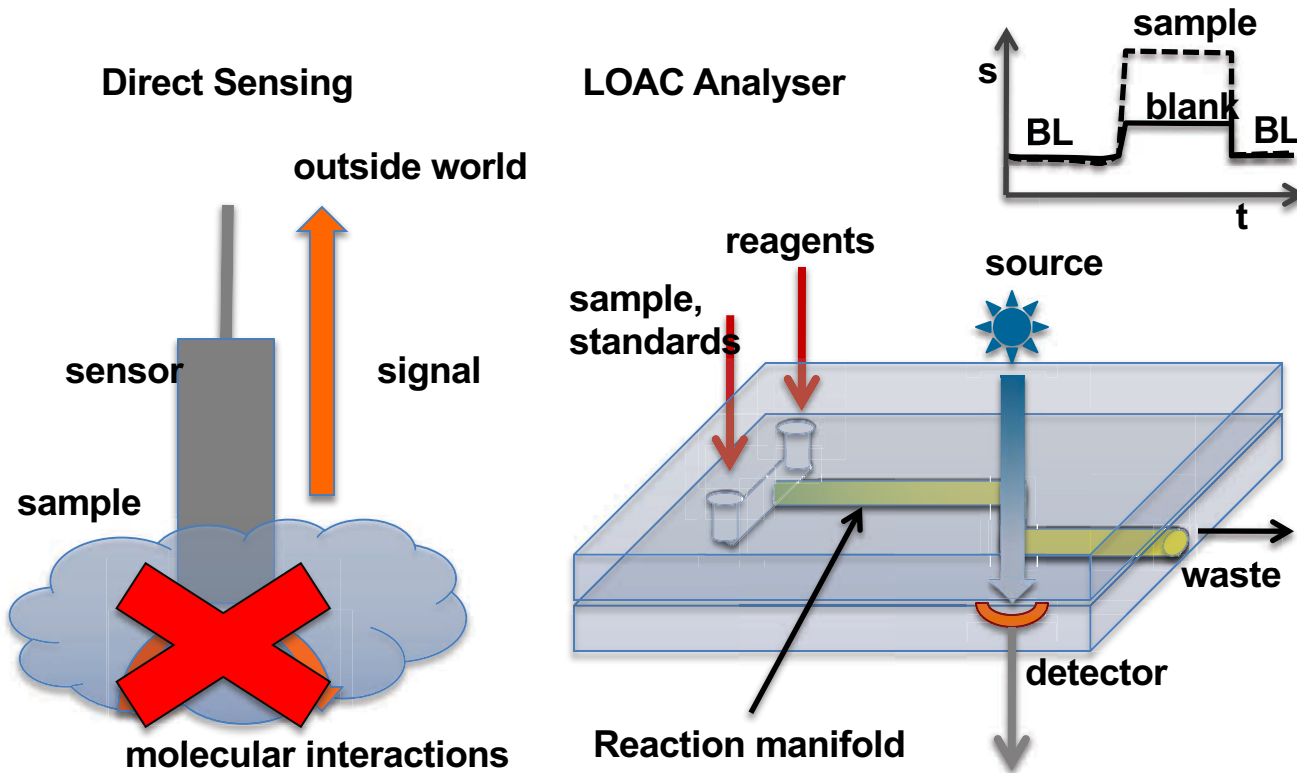
**On the Future of Argo: A Global, Full-Depth, Multi-Disciplinary Array, Roemmich et al., *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 6 (2019)** <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00439> (v highly cited paper, top 1% views)

**‘Calibration of the DO measurements by the SBE-IDO sensor remains an important issue for the future’,**

Argo report “Thierry V., H. Bittig, D. Gilbert, T. Kobayashi, K. Sato, C. Schmid, 2018: Processing Argo OXYGEN data at the DAC level, v2.3.1, <http://dx.doi.org/10.13155/39795>”.



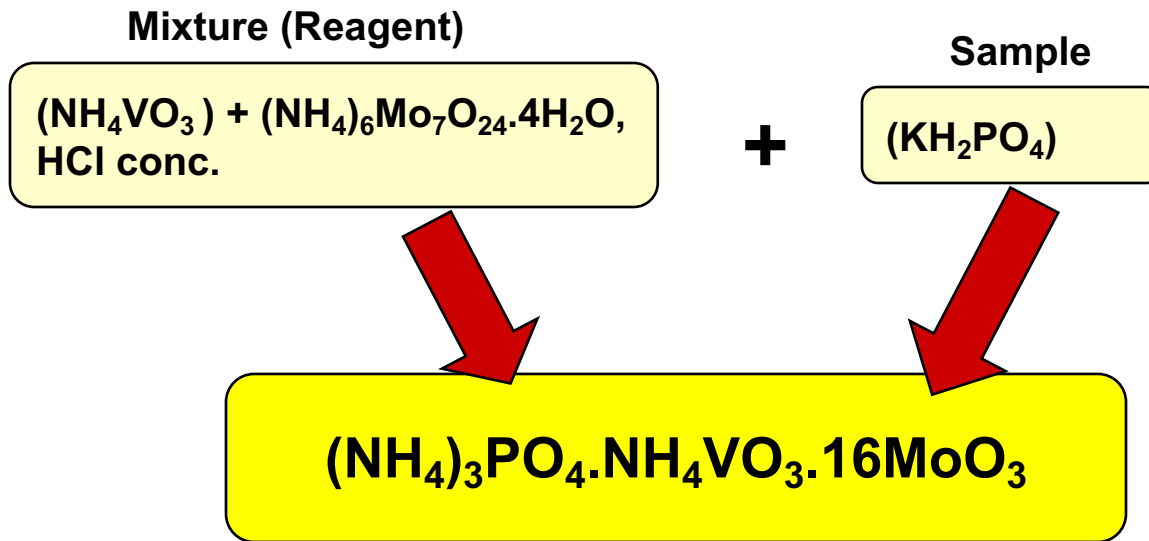
# Direct Sensing vs. Reagent Based LOAC/ufluidics







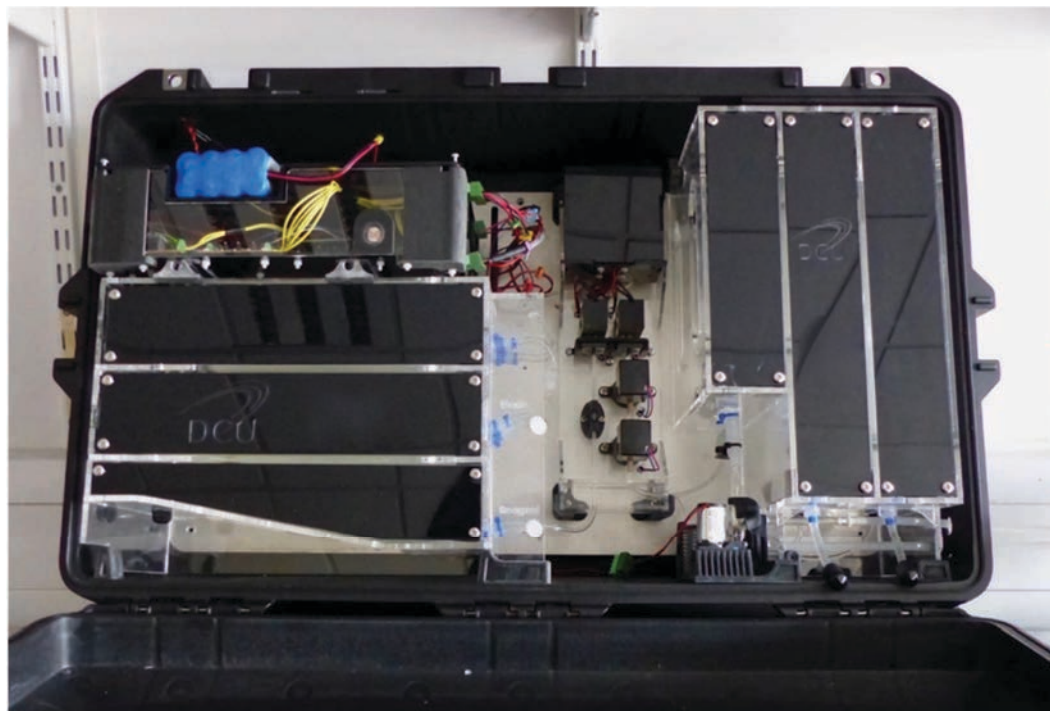
# Phosphate: The Yellow Method



- Yellow vanaomolybdophosphoric acid is formed when ammonium metavanadate and ammonium molybdate (mixture) reacts with phosphate (acidic conditions)
- In conventional (molybdate) method, ascorbic acid is used to generate the well-known deep blue complex (v. fine precipitate)
- Could not be exploited in LOAC devices until UV-LEDs became available!!!!



# Phosphate Prototype Sensor



Rapid  
Prototyping



Microfluidics



Colorimetric  
Chemistries



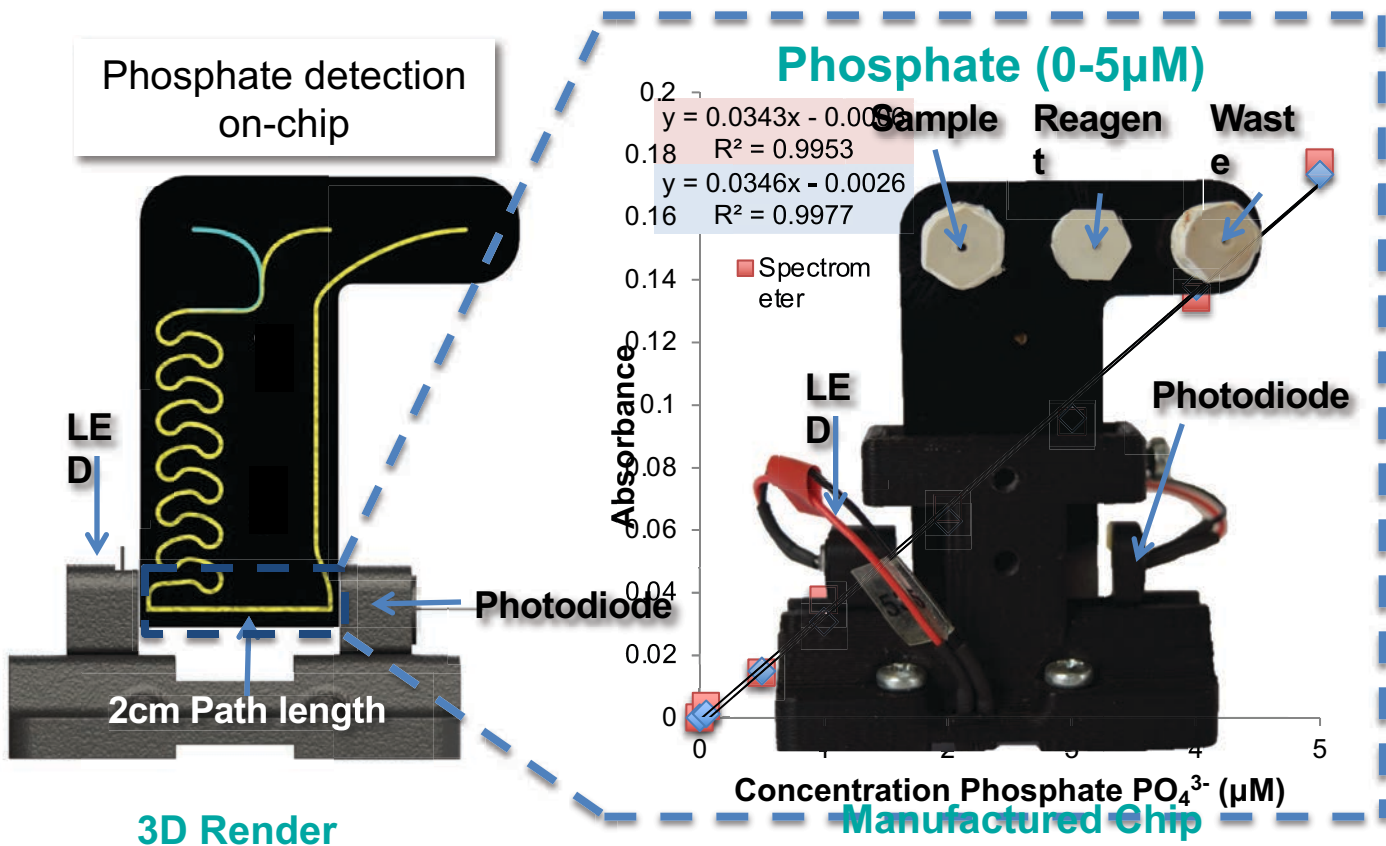
Optical  
Detection



Electronics

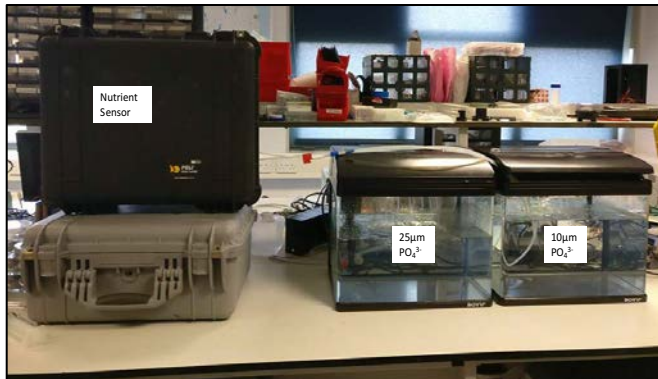
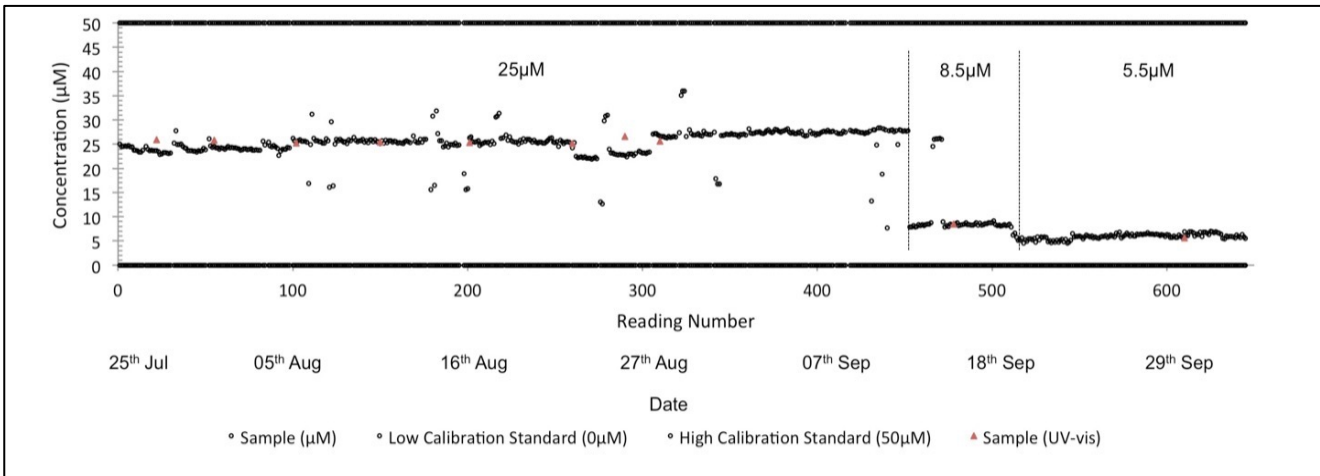


# Reading on Chip





# Laboratory Validation of Nutrient Platform

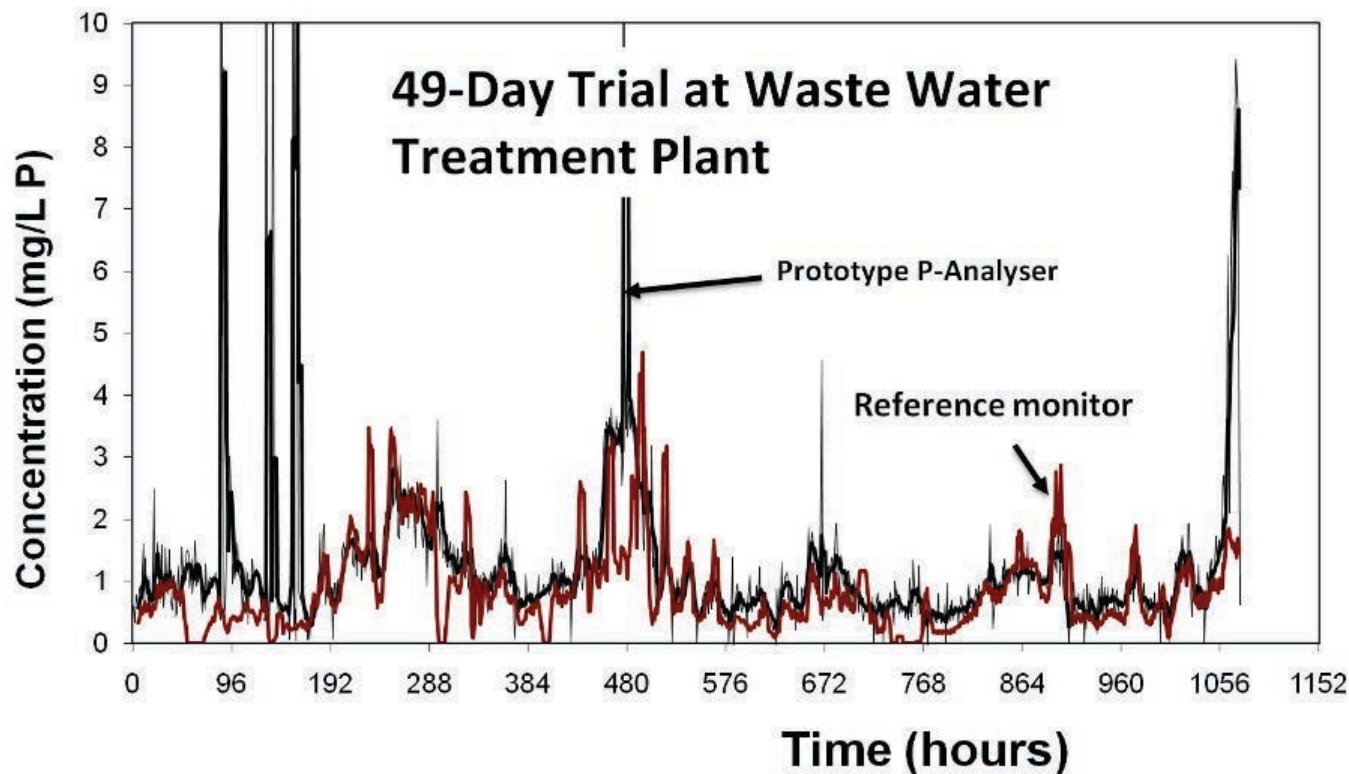


**1941 Measurements over 78 Days**  
**Testing Continued until the 1<sup>st</sup> of December**

Nutrient Sensor ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	Standard Deviation ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
5.93 (n=139)	0.56
8.4 (n=71)	0.27
25.35 (n=408)	2.77



# Autonomous Chemical Analyser



J. Cleary, C. Slater, D. Diamond, Analysis of phosphate in wastewater using an autonomous microfluidics-based analyser, World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology. 52 (2009) 196–199.

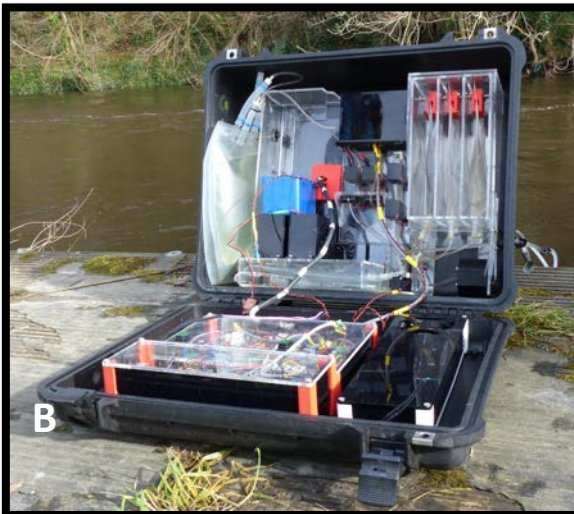






# River Liffey Deployment, Palmerstown, Dublin

- Sensor deployed on the River Liffey for 28 days (21/02/2018 – 19/03/2018)
- Measurements of Phosphate ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ) detected every 3 hours
- Environmental Temperature, Rainfall and Water level recorded



**Beast from the East: Status Red snow alert in place until Friday**

Varadkar says people 'should not venture out of doors' while the red level warning is in place

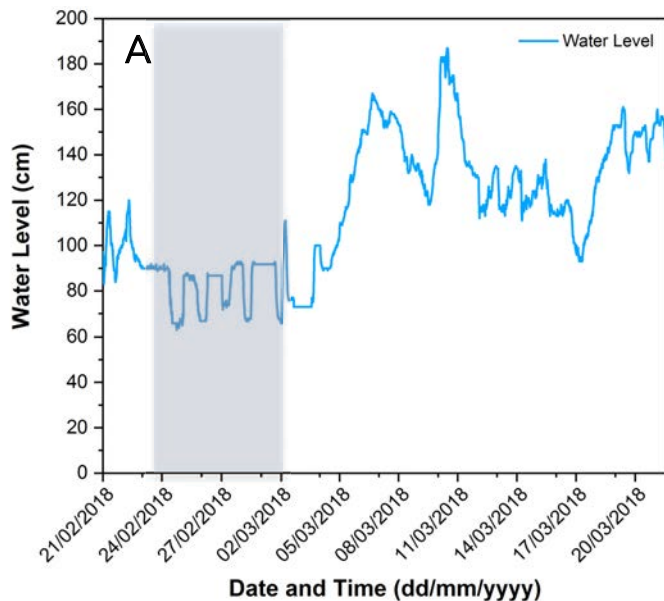
© Wed, Feb 28, 2018, 06:29 | Updated: Wed, Feb 28, 2018, 21:05

- A. Deployment Location**
- B. Sensor Prepared for Deployment**
- C. Temperatures reach  $-4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$**

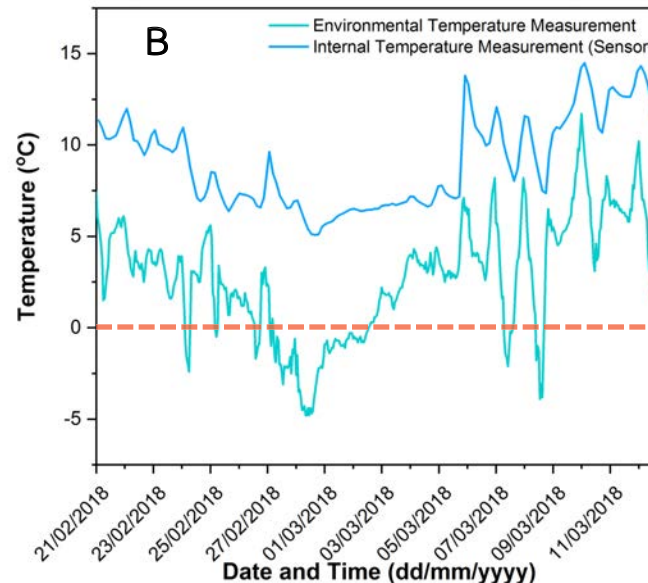




# River Liffey Deployment, Palmerstown, Dublin



**A. Water levels controlled by Leixlip Dam. Increasing water levels from the 5<sup>th</sup> Mar due to snow melt.**

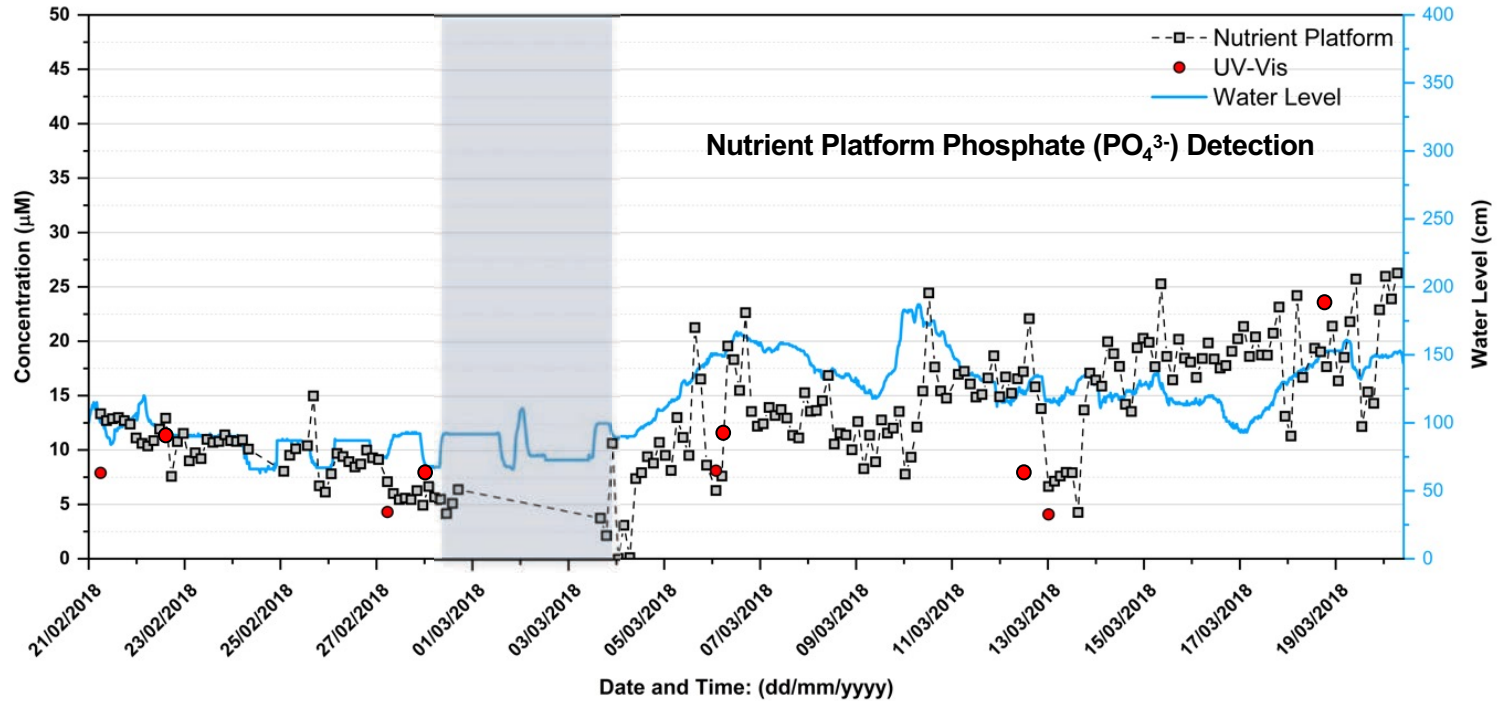


**B. External vs Internal Temperature  
External lows of -4.5°C.  
Internal lows of 5°C.**





# River Liffey Deployment, Palmerstown, Dublin



636 measurements over 28 days recorded





# Achieving Scale-Up



## Challenge

- Drive down costs;
  - Purchase
  - Ownership/maintenance

## Solution

- Lower production costs
- Improve reliability – longer service interval





# Impact of 3d Printing

## Minimum thickness

- Assembled chip 4.25 mm
- 3D Printed Chip 1.58 mm

Assembled Chip



Printed Chip



## Advantages:

- No Assembly
- No Bonding necessary
- Integrated barbs (1/16")
- Chip thickness reduced by 63%
- Automated manufacturing

Rendered Chip

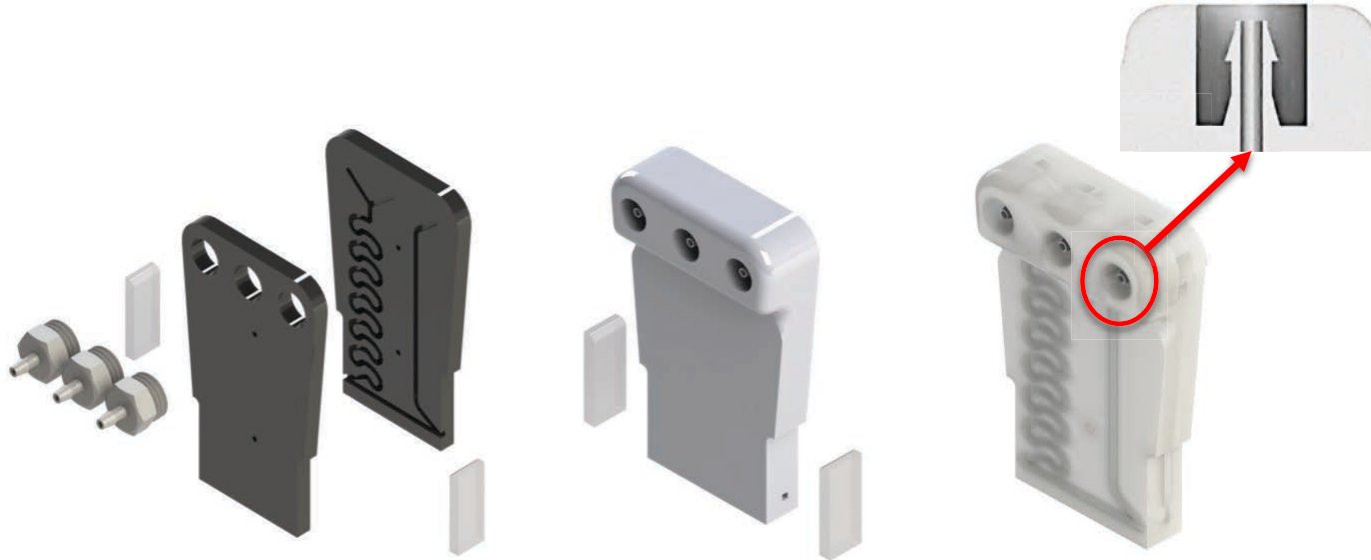


Printed Chip





# From Multi-Part to Single Part Fluidic Chips



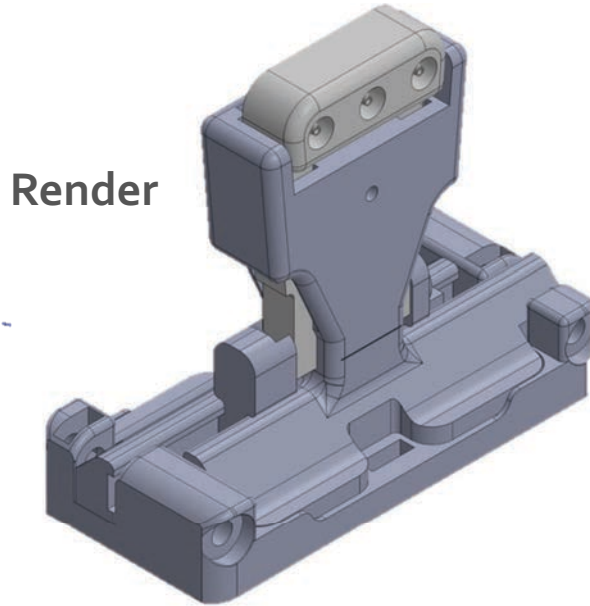
7 Parts : 3  
days  
~€50/chip

3 Parts : 1  
day

1 Part : 1  
hour  
~€1/chip

With Laurent Malaquin (LAAS-CNRS, Toulouse)

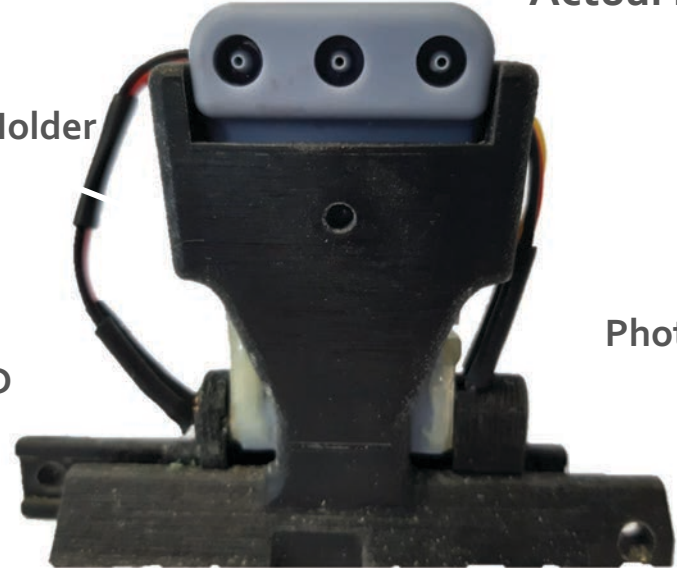




3D Printed Fluidic Chip

Actual Picture

3D Printed Holder

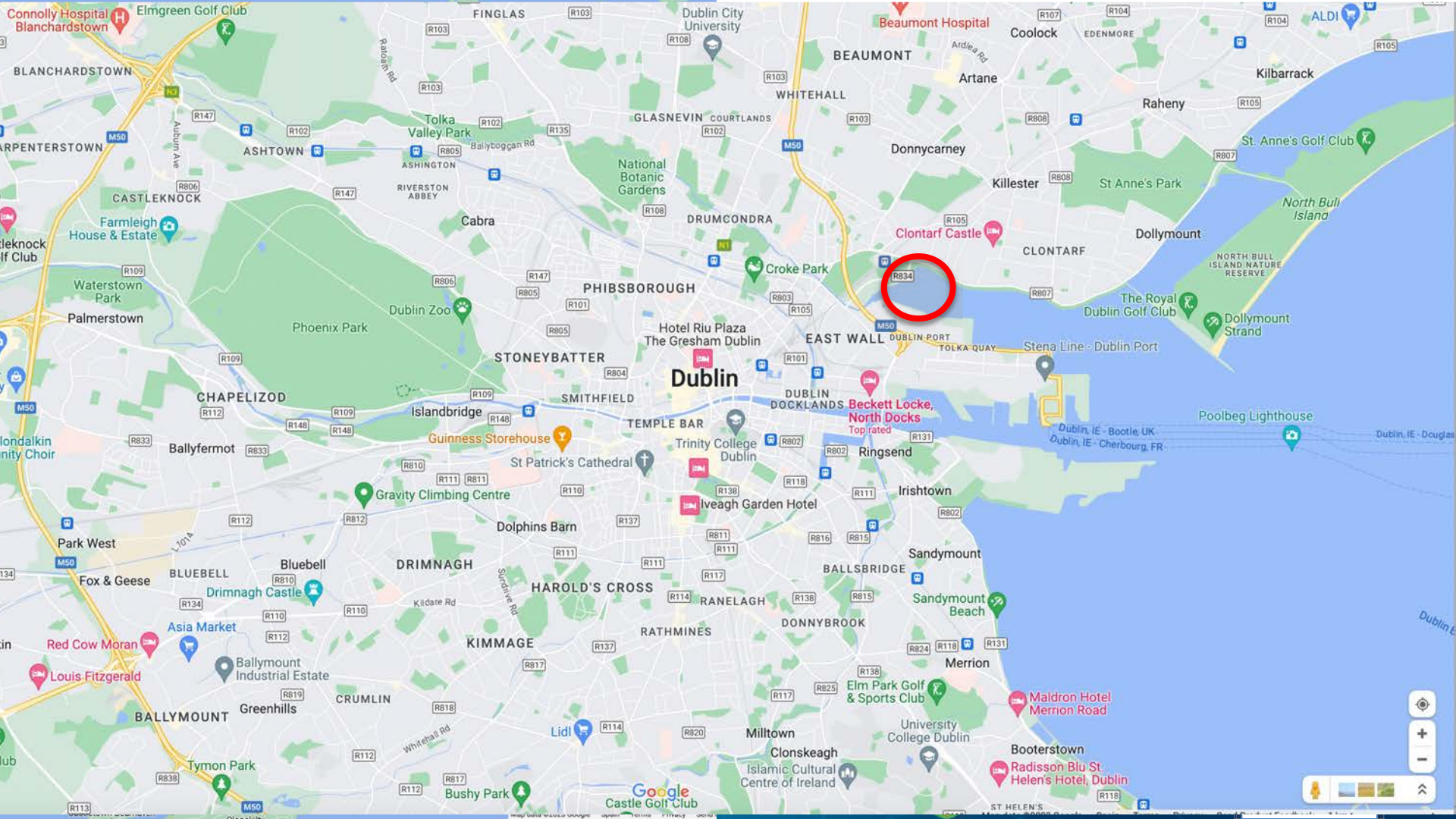


LED

Photodiode

3D Printed Alignment Rail





Clontarf Castle

R834

Dublin

Beckett Locke, North Docks  
Top rated

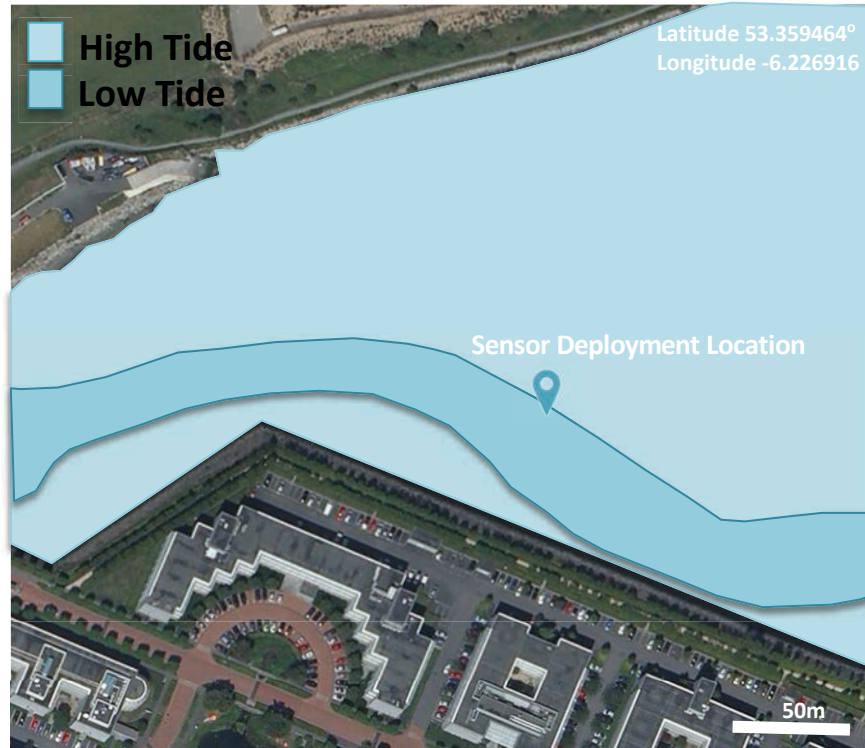
Maldrion Hotel Merrion Road

Radisson Blu St. Helen's Hotel, Dublin

Google  
Castle Golf Club

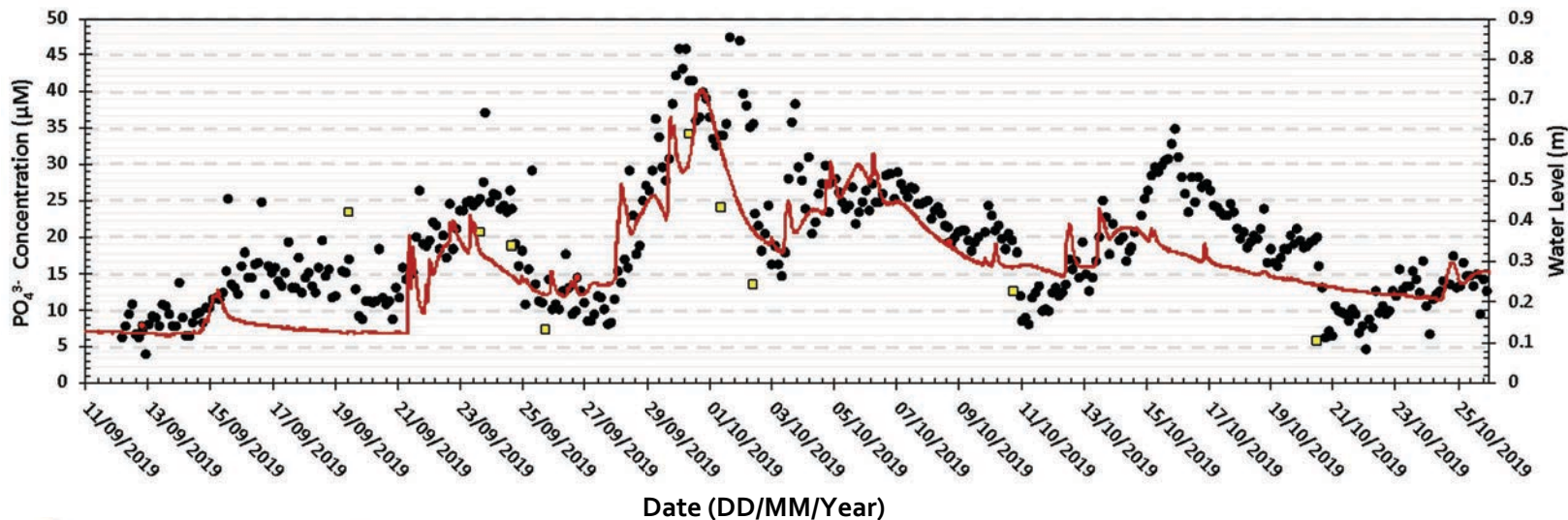


# Dublin Bay (Estuarine) Deployment





# In-Situ Sensor Measurements



● Sensor Measurements (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>)

■ Grab Samples (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>)

— Sensors Station 09045 Botanic Gardens



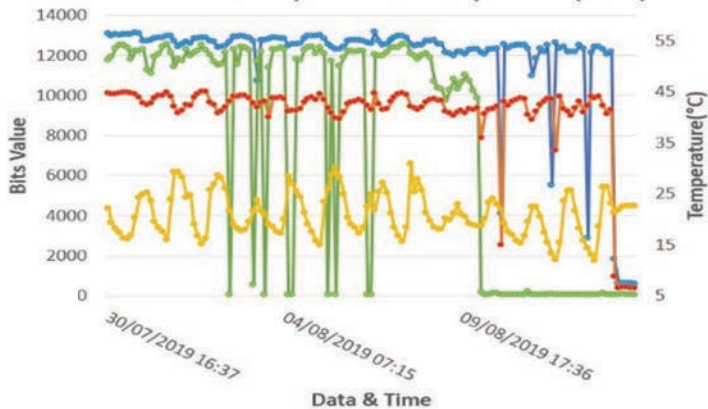




# Multi-Part Chip vs. 3D Printed Chip

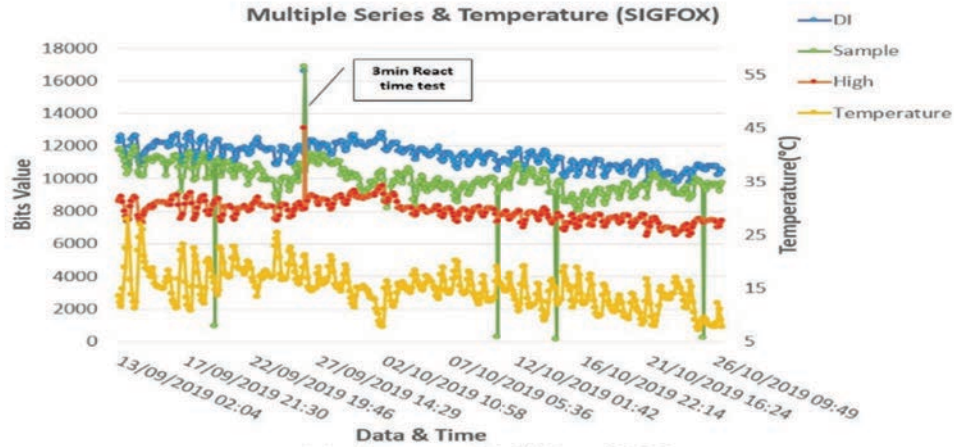


### Deployment PMMA Chip Multiple Series & Temperature (GPRS)



15-day deployment =  $140 \times 3 = 420$  readings  
 24 failed readings observed (DI, High, Sample)  
 Failure rate = 5.71%

### Deployment 3D Printed Chip Multiple Series & Temperature (SIGFOX)



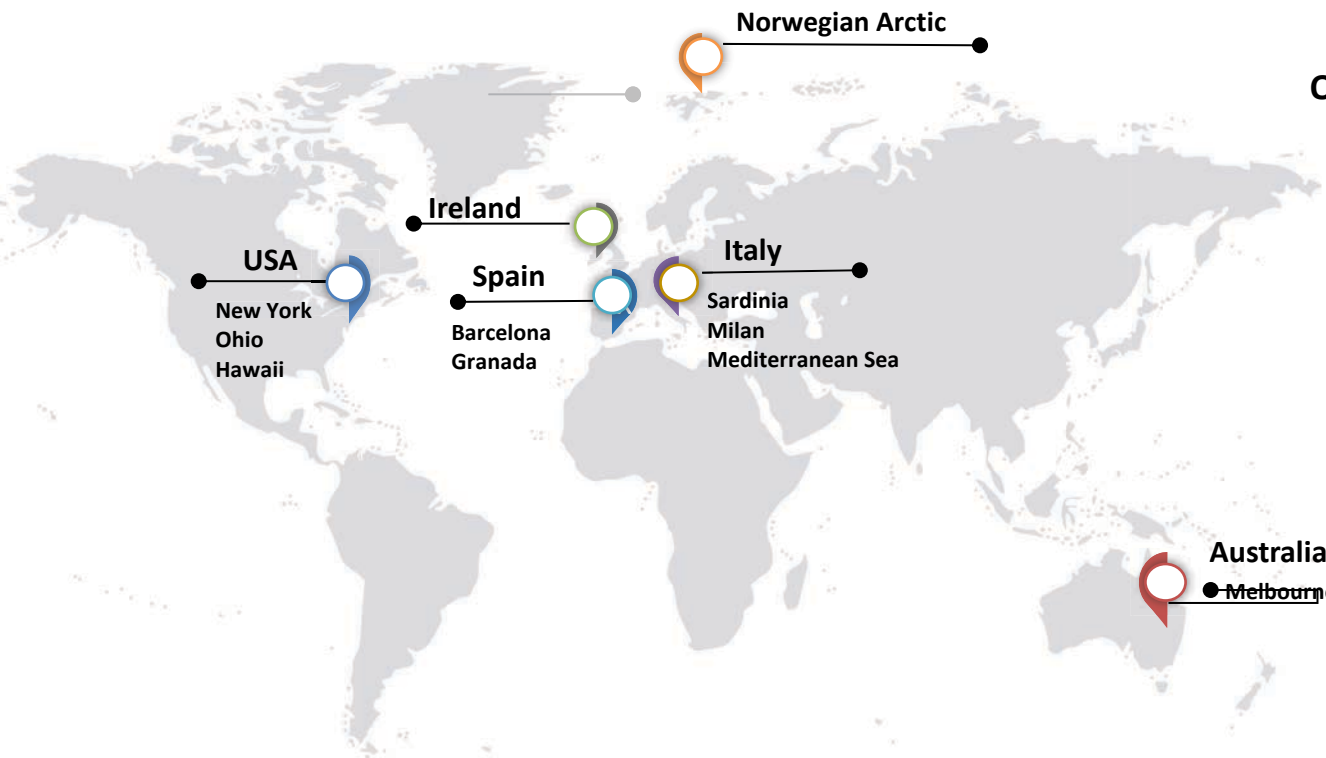
44-day deployment =  $411 \times 3 = 1,233$  readings  
 4 failed readings observed (Sample)  
 Failure rate = 0.32%

## Data failure rate is improved by a factor of x18!





# Development and De-Risking through Deployment



Over 20 Different Deployments in 6 Different Countries



# LGSONIC



**DCU**  
Ollscoil Chathair  
Bhaile Átha Cliath  
Dublin City University





# Water Quality – Dublin Bay



## Failure of Ringsend tank led to sewage discharge into Dublin Bay

An investigation into the cause of the incident is ongoing, Irish Water says

© Tue, Feb 26, 2019, 06:00

Kevin O'Sullivan Environment & Science Editor



An aerial photograph taken at Poolbeg, Dublin, shows a large discharge was continuing at 5.45pm on Sunday evening. Photograph: Eoin O'Shaughnessy/ DublinCityShots

THE IRISH TIMES

LATEST NEWS MOST READ MEDIA IRELAND

## Swimming banned at every south Dublin beach after overflow at treatment plant

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and city councils issue notices expected to last seven days



File image of Dollymount beach in Dublin. Photograph: Dara Mac Dónaill/The Irish Times

Mark Hilliard

Updated: about an hour ago

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/environment/swimming-banned-at-every-south-dublin-beach-after-overflow-at-treatment-plant-1.3917229>

Date Accessed 6<sup>th</sup> June 2019





# THE IRISH TIMES



## Beach near Dublin's wastewater plant blanketed in noxious material

Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2019

'No evidence of sewage discharge,' on scenic Shelly Banks strand, says Dublin City Council





# Nutrient Pollution is a major issue – Monitoring is essential!

## Algal bloom in Blessington lakes poses danger to pets and humans – An Taisce

THE IRISH TIMES  
Thursday, October 5, 2023



THE IRISH TIMES  
Saturday, September 23, 2023



## Freya McClements

Northern Editor

The largest freshwater lake in Ireland is being contaminated by a spread of poisonous algae

**‘The lough isn’t just dying, it’s been killed’: The clotted mess choking Lough Neagh**





# Conclusions

- Demand for long-term ‘continuous’ monitoring of remote environmental waters is increasing and will continue to grow.
- Regular calibration imposes the need for an integrated fluidic system ->EXPENSIVE!
- 3d-Printing of fluidic chips will significantly decrease production cost AND improve reliability
- All components in a deployed instrument must be reliable and all reagents used must be stable for the duration of the service interval (3 Months?)





# Thanks to.....

- DCU
- Science Foundation Ireland & INSIGHT Centre
- Enterprise Ireland
- EU Horizon 2020 and Framework programmes
- Research Partners – academic and industry









# Questions??

