

**STATuS – sensor for humic substance
and protein determination in drinking water.**

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Drinking water

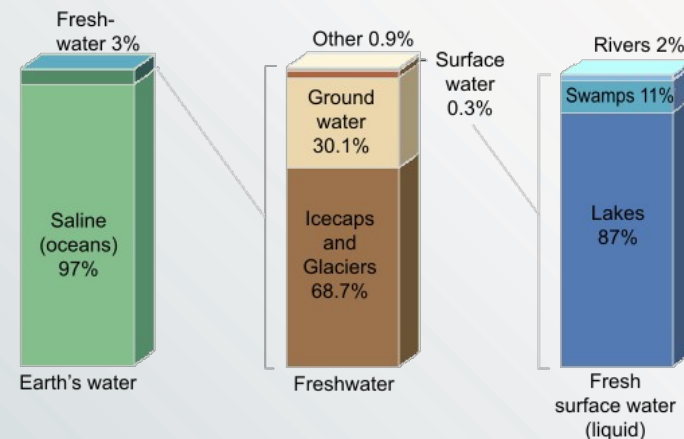
81,635,845 of 82,260,690 (99.24%) of German citizens has access to the public water supply (data from 2007). Everybody expects fresh and safe water from the tap.

- To ensure the safety of tap water before it reaches the consumer, water goes through a water treatment plant. To guaranty a high water quality it is important to avoid high organic substance concentrations.

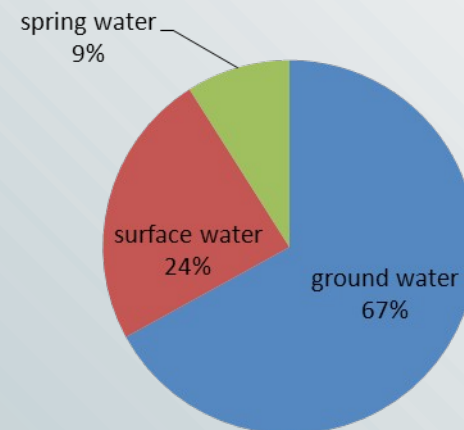
The monitoring of water for organic substances could not only improve the quality of tap water, but it can help to optimse the processing of water treatment as well.

- Water Technology Center Dresden (TZW) with bbe Moldaenke wishes to create an online instrument for the fast fluorometric determination of organic contents of drinking water.

Distribution of Earth's Water



Source of tap water in Germany





DOC in drinking water

Humic substances

- humic acid
- fulvic acid

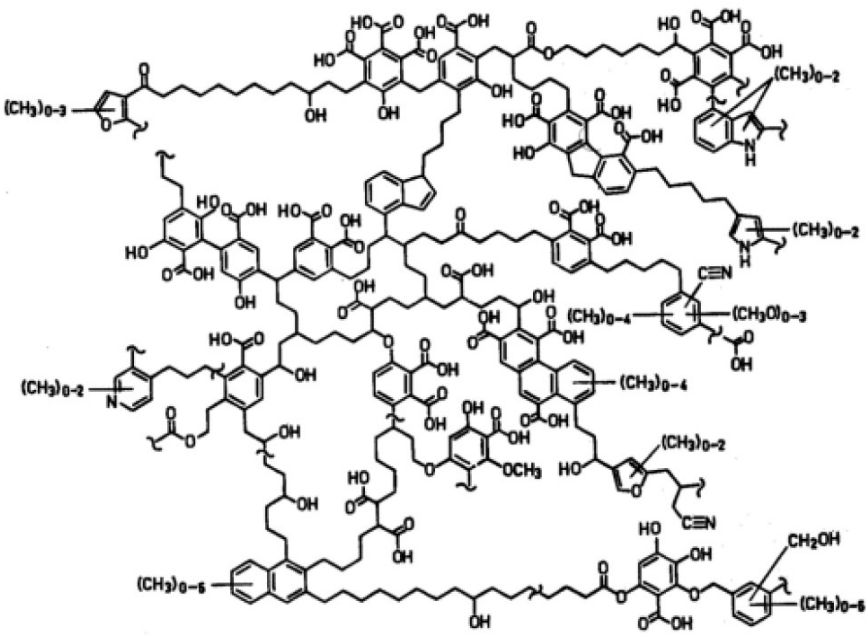
Biopolimers

- bound/free amino acids

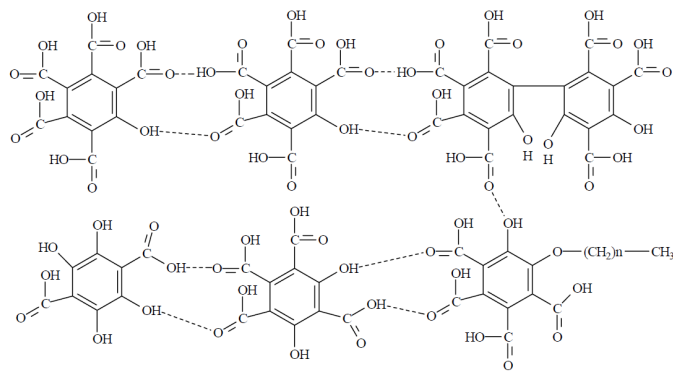


Humic substances

Model of humic acid
(Schulten & Schnitzer 1997)



Model of fulvic acid
(Morill 1982)





Our goals

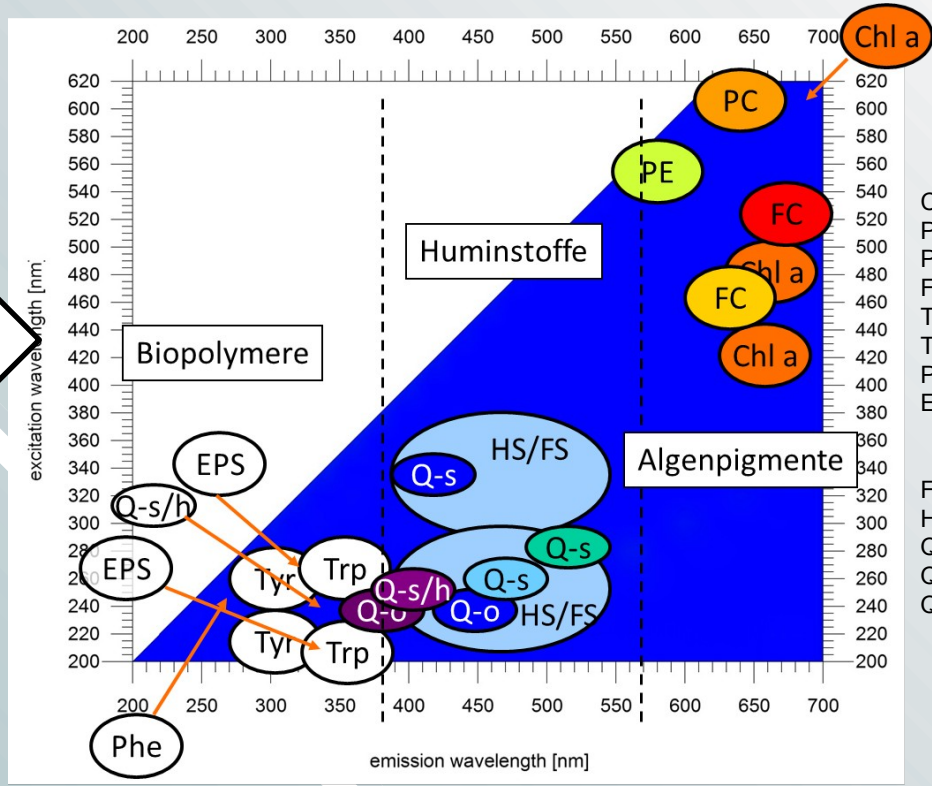
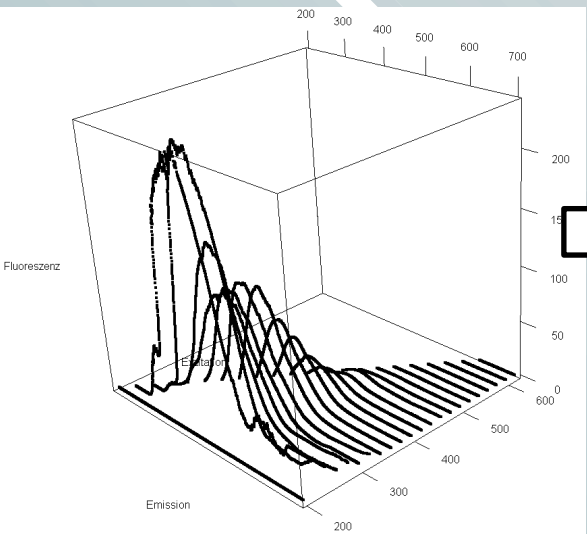
- Detection of substances basing on their fluorescence and absorption spectrum:
 - humic substances (0-10mg/l, 0,1mg/L resolution)
 - tryptophan and tyrosin (0-50 μ g/l, 1 μ g/L resolution) and proteins
 - chlorophyll and other algae pigments
- Online instrument for water monitoring.



Fluorescence of organic water content

Emission spectrum under variation of excitation – EEM (Excitation-Emission-Matrix)

[Martin Wagner, TZW Dresden]



- Chl A Chlorophyll A
- PC Phycocyanin
- PE Phycoerythrin
- FC Fucoxanthin
- Tyr Tyrosin
- Trp Tryptophan
- Phe Phenylalanin
- EPS extracellular polymeric substances
- FS fulvic acid like
- HS humic acid like
- Q-o Quinone (oxidized)
- Q-s Semiquinone
- Q-h Hydroquinone



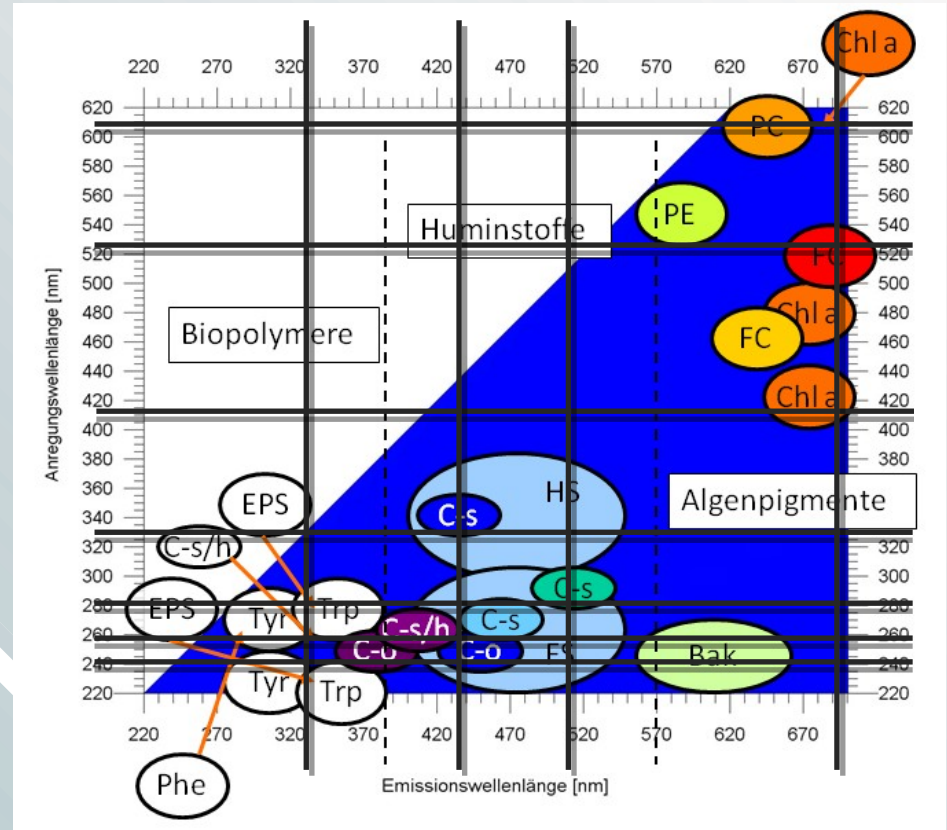
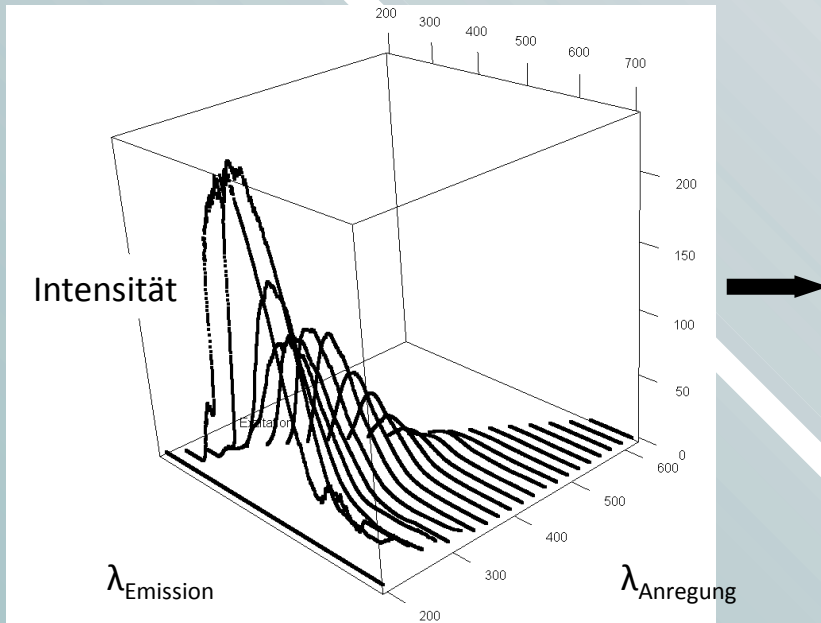
Chosen constructions of a fluorometer

- LEDs + Photodetectors
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Fluorescence of organic water content

Recording of several emission spectra under variation of excitation (Excitation)
Result is an EEM (Excitation-Emission-Matrix)



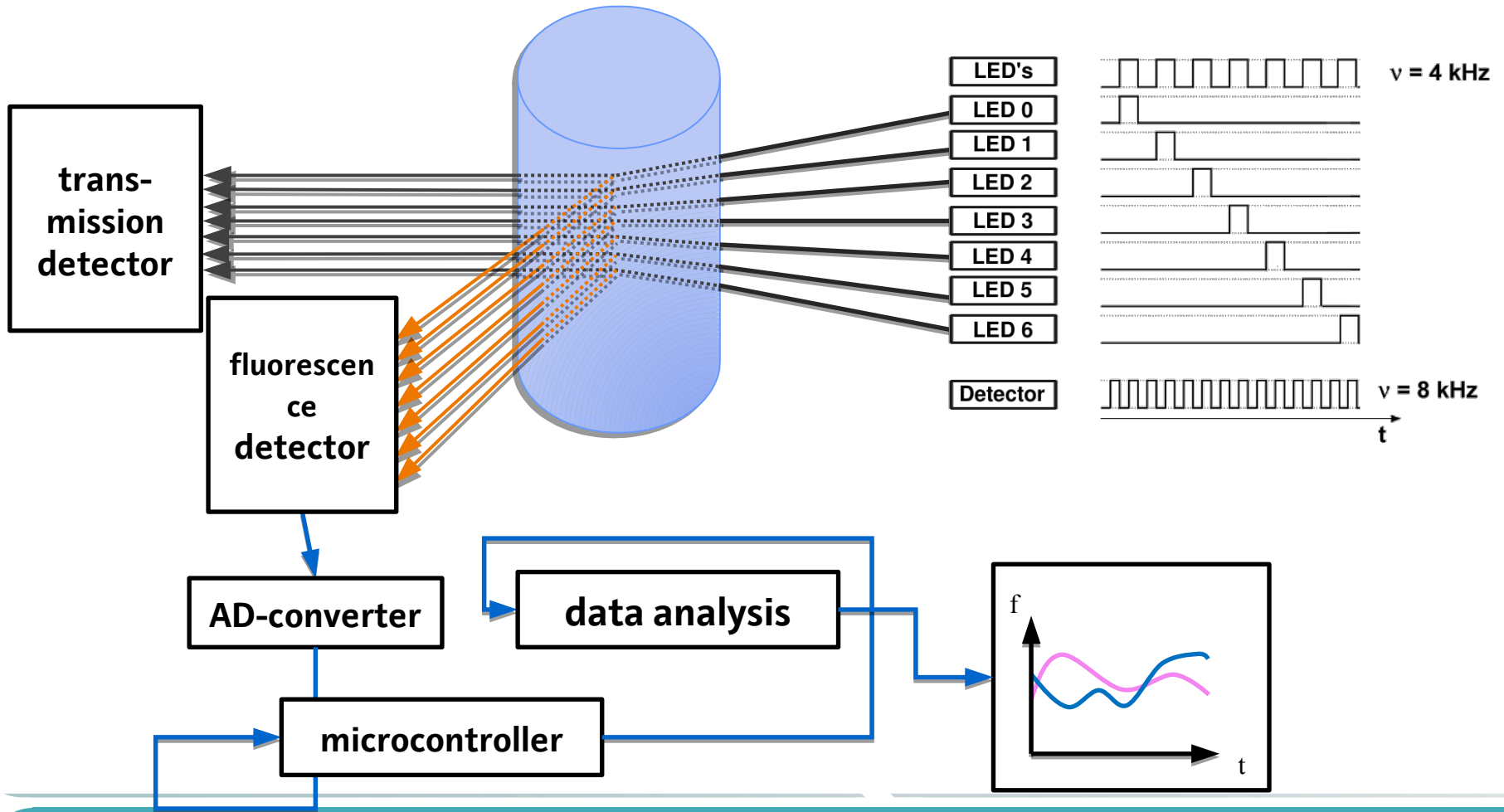


The resulting wavelengths

- Excitation wavelengths
245nm, 255nm, 280nm, 315nm, 430nm, 505nm, 610nm
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- Detections wavelengths
328nm, 429nm, 511nm, 700nm
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- Measurement of transmission

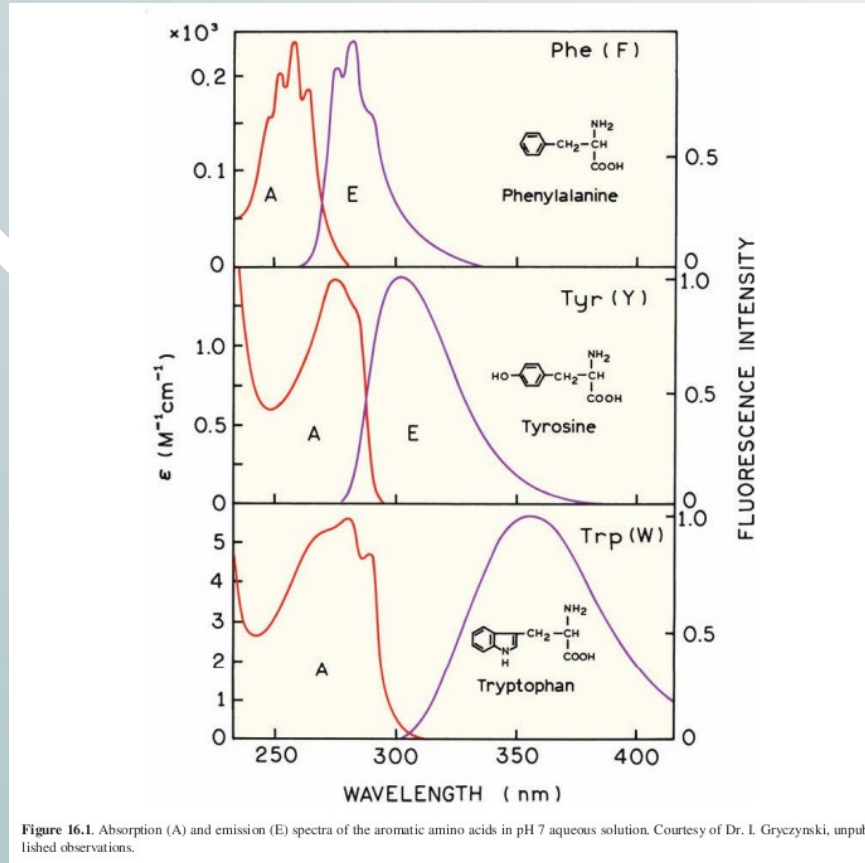


The first approach





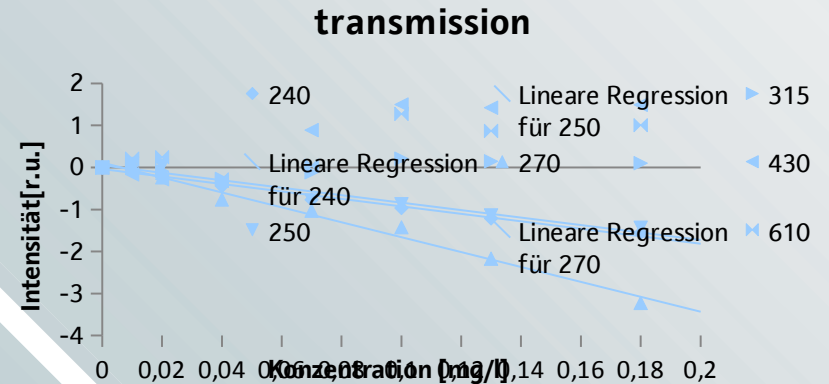
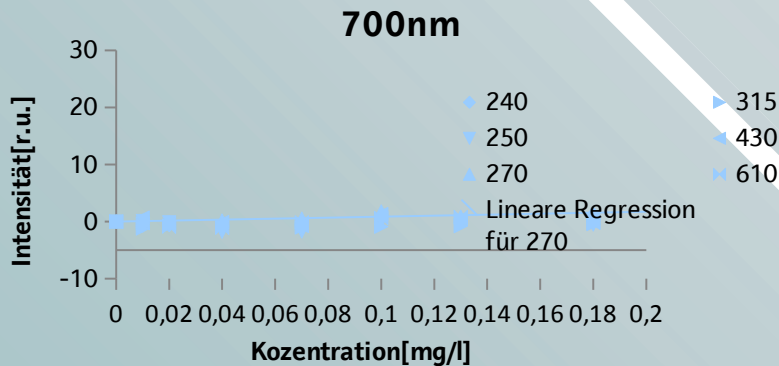
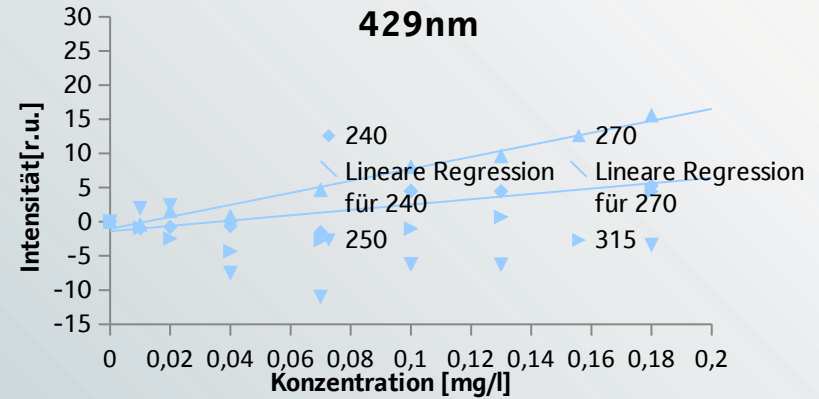
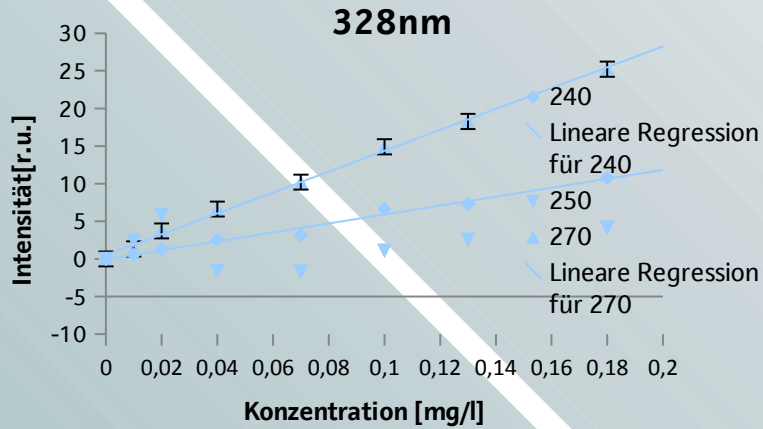
Example - Tryptophan



[Lakowicz, Joseph R.,
Principles of Fluorescence Spectroscopy,
4th Printing., 2006]

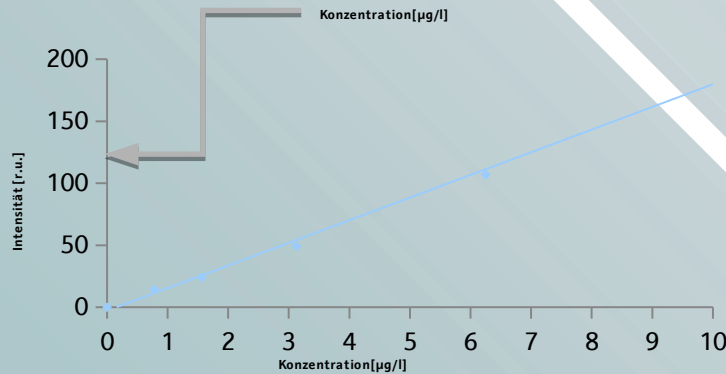
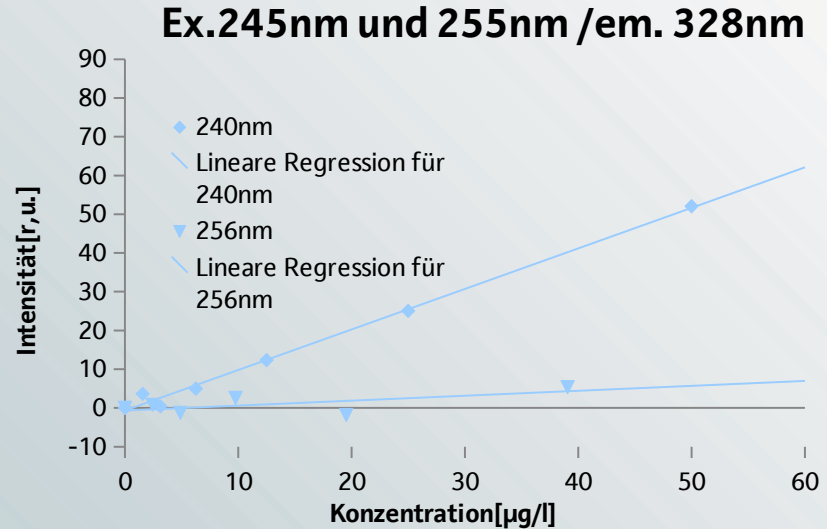
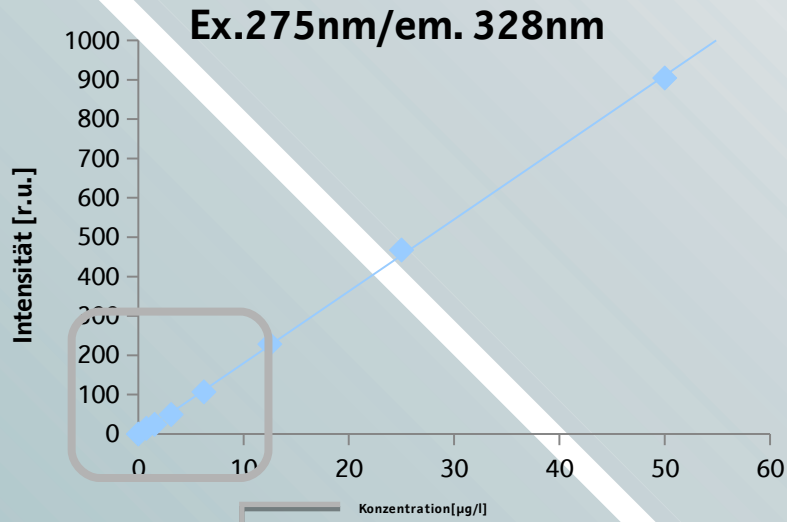


Example – Tryptophan, first prototype



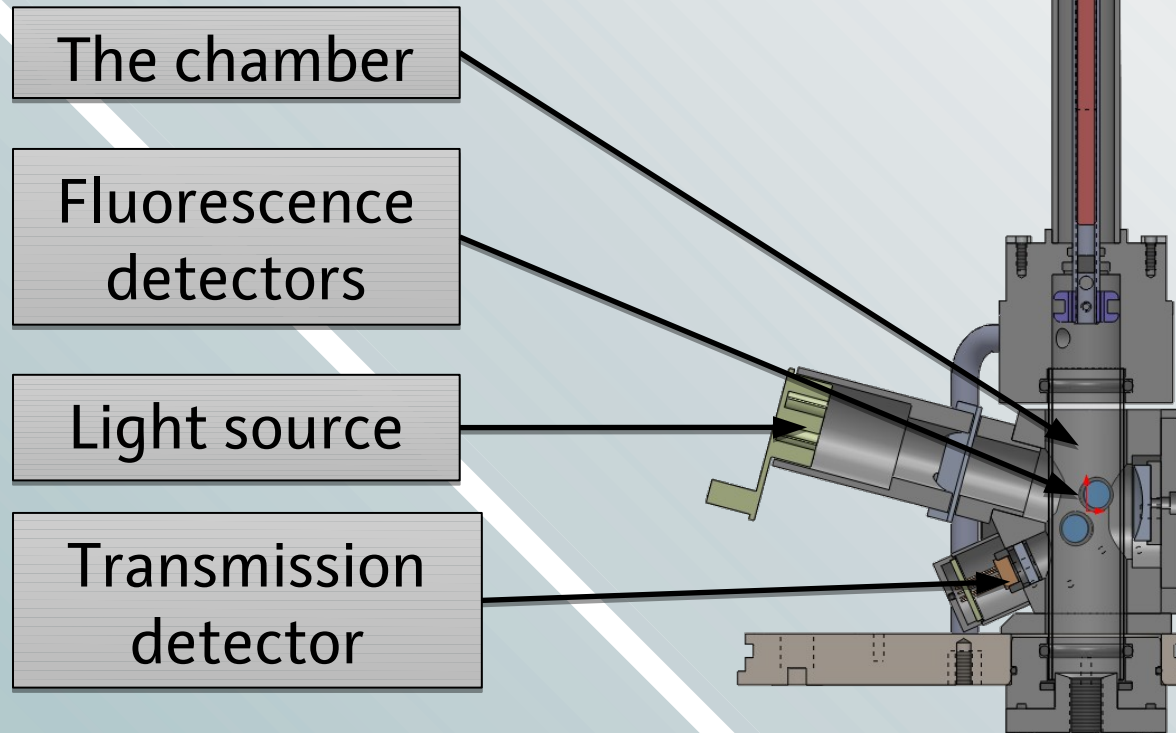


After optimizing the fluoremeter construction with the newest LEDs and detectors/optics





Sketch of the online instrument



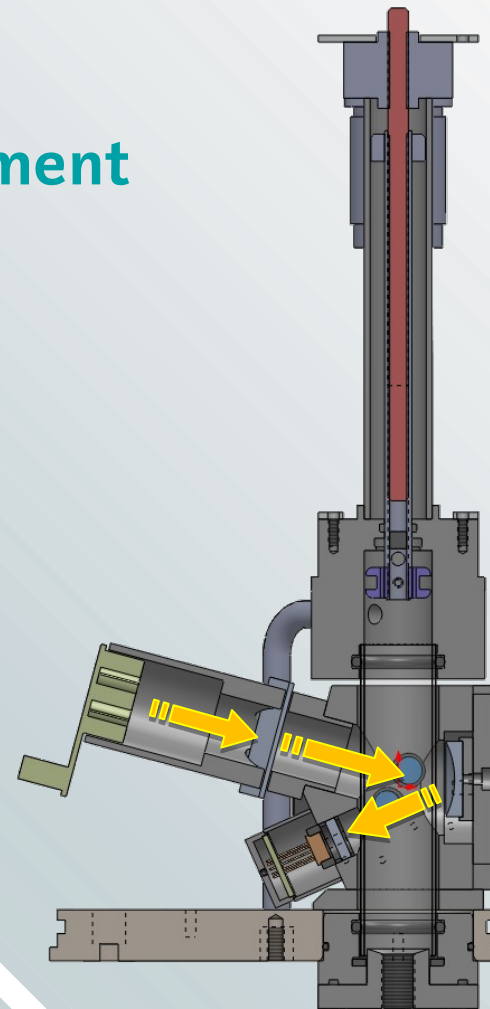


Sketch of the online instrument

- Problems with short light pathway and large detector dimensions

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The light pathway



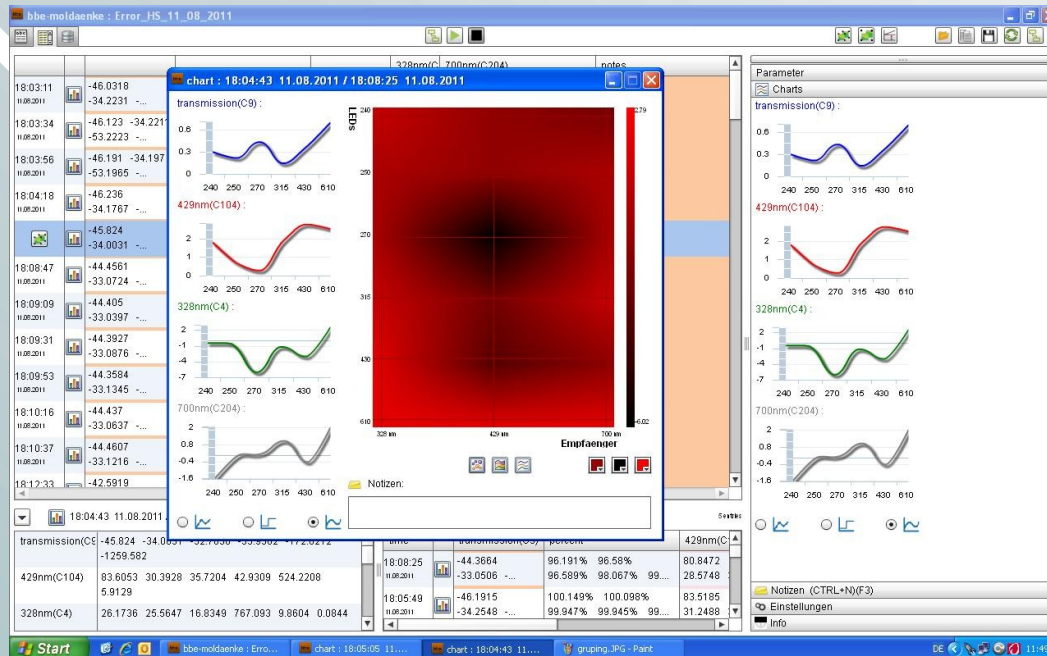


The online instrument





First software





Plans for the future

- Finishing the mathematical model
- Further optimization
- Software algorithms and programming
- Test measurements in waterworks



**Thank you for your
attention!**