

Assessing the potential of fluorescence spectroscopy to track the presence of contaminants in water reuse systems

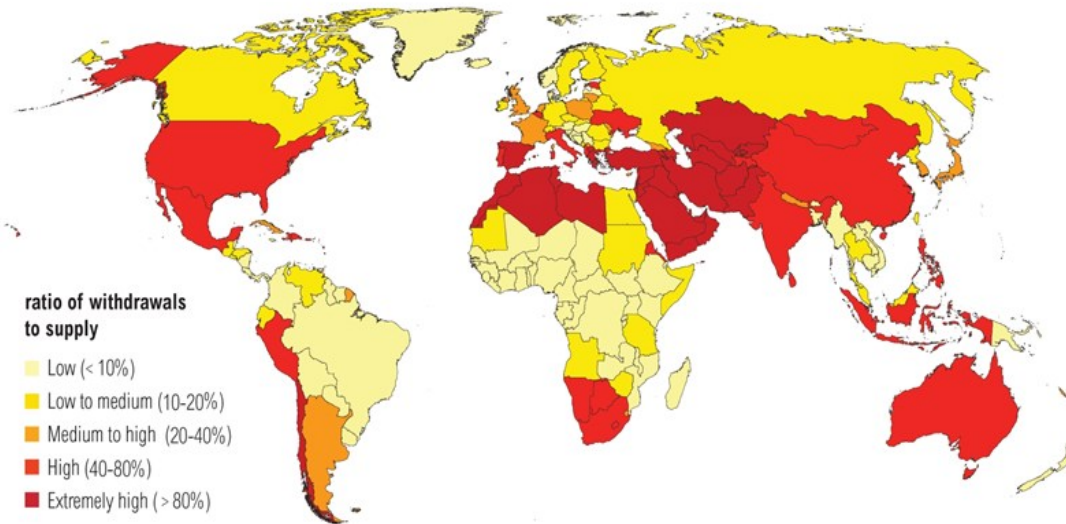
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Dept. of Civil, Construction and Environmental Engineering
San Diego State University



MOTIVATION

Water Stress by Country: 2040

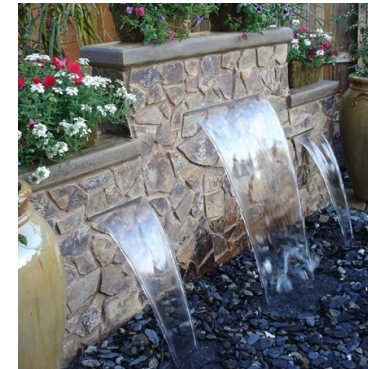


NOTE: Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

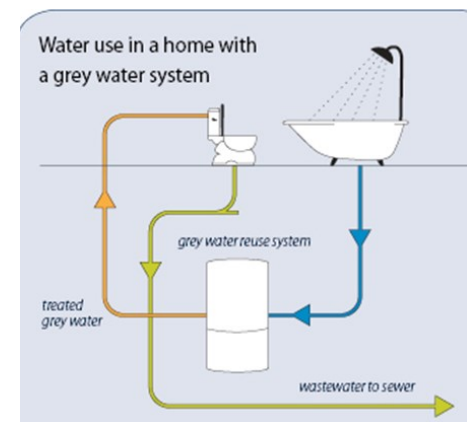
For more: ow.ly/RiWop

 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

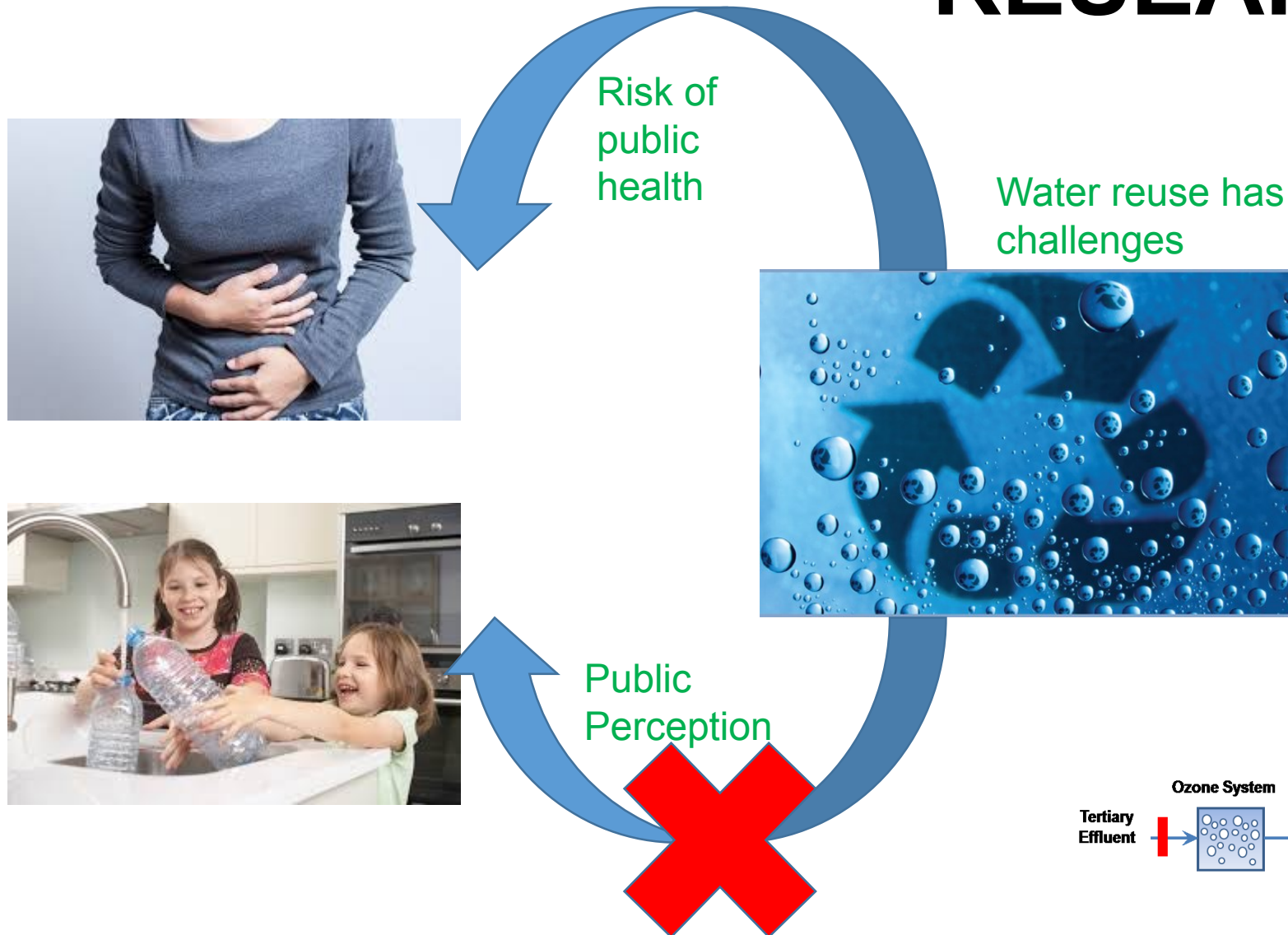
- A way forward is water reuse
 - Non-potable
 - Potable
 - indirect and direct



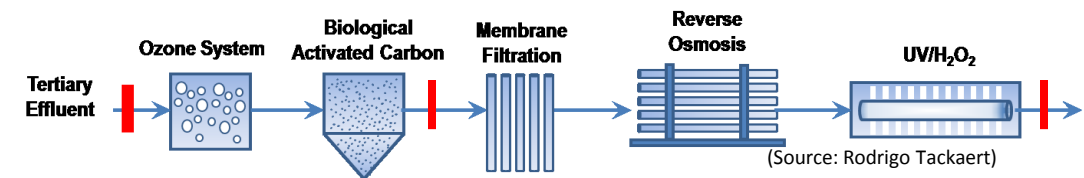
ETC



RESEARCH PROBLEM

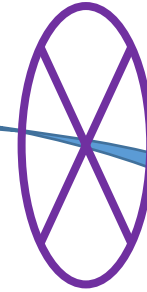
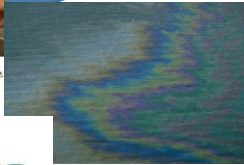


- For potable water reuse, water must meet stringent standards.
- There is a need for advanced monitoring of:
 - **Source waters**
 - **Performance of different barriers**



RESEARCH QUESTION

Water Reuse Facility



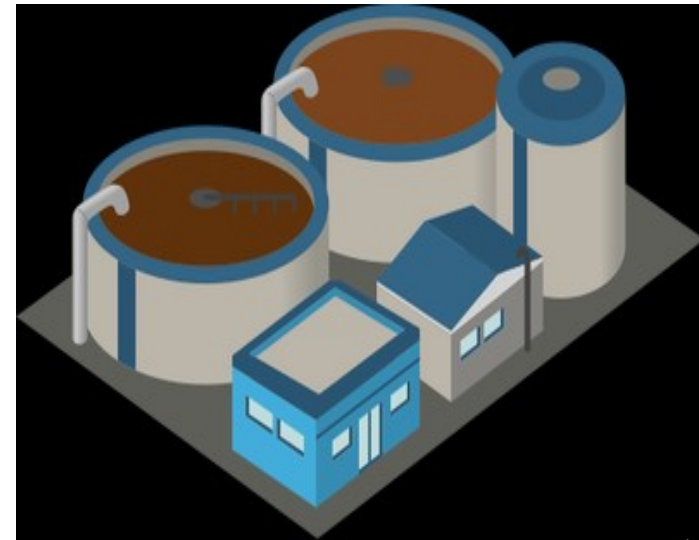
Online water quality sensor to monitor any presence of contaminants or spill

RECYCLED WATER CONSUMERS

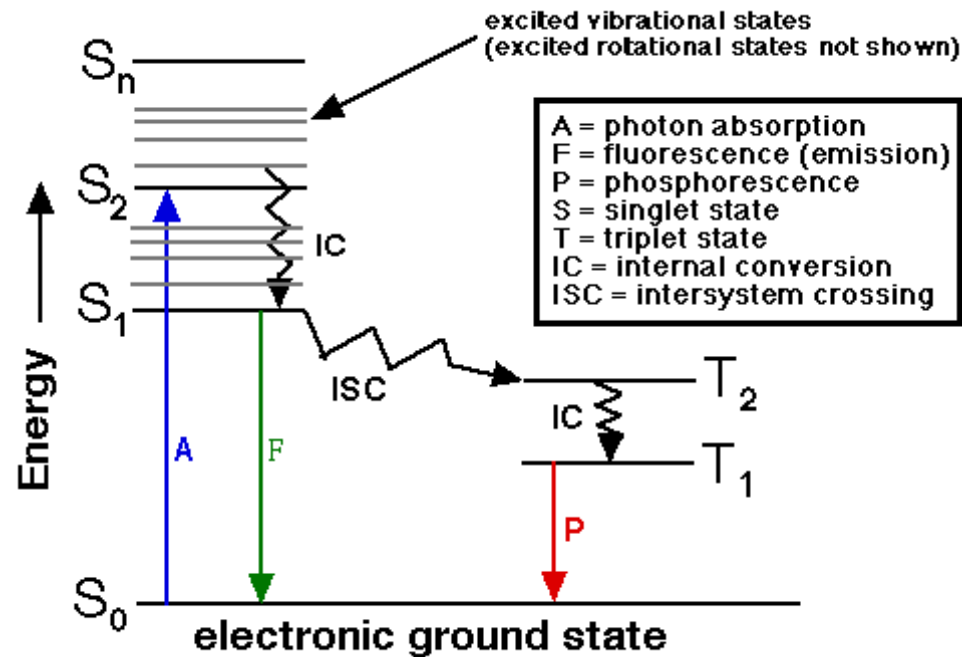
*How well do in-situ
fluorescence sensors track
contaminants of
concern?????*



~~Waste Water
treatment Plant~~

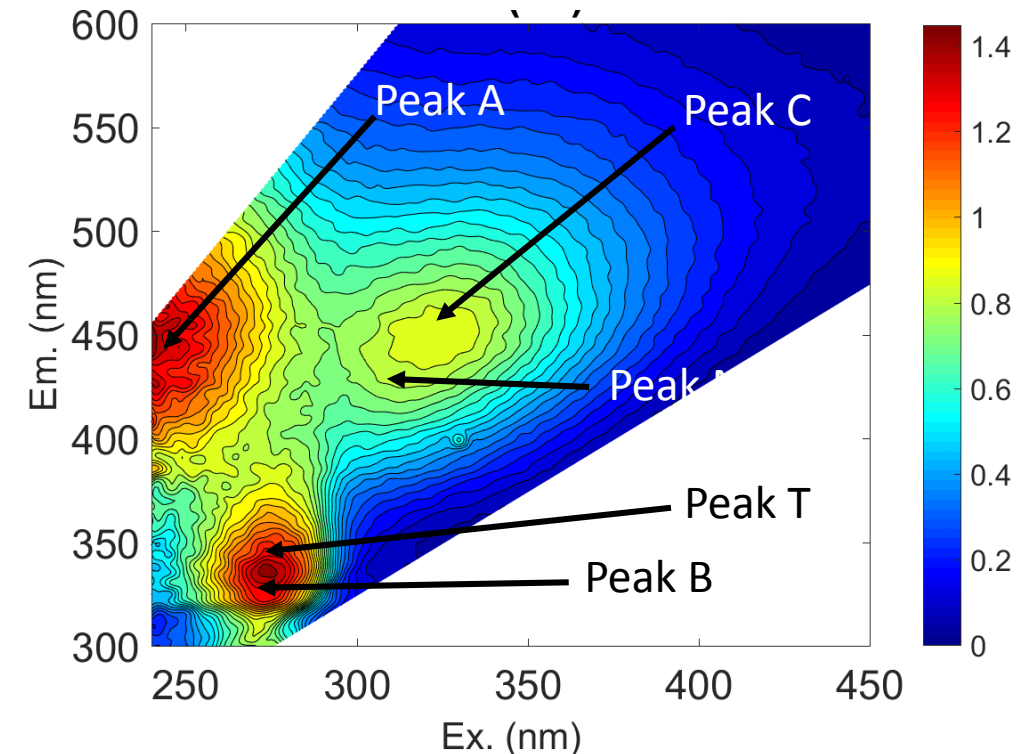


Fluorescence spectroscopy (FS) and the excitation emission matrices (EEMs)

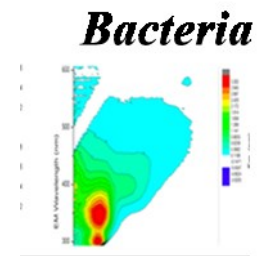


Advantages of FS

- Sensitive and selective
- No sample preparation needed

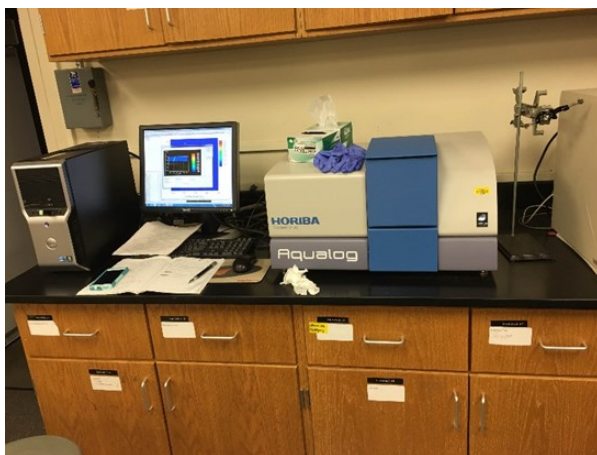


Peak T has been used to track bacteria and wastewater influence



MONITORING EQUIPMENT

3D Benchtop fluorometer

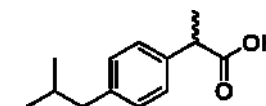


Insitu C3 fluorometer



- Spike contaminants into several water sources

- VOCs (*Diesel and Gasoline*)
- PPCPs (*Ibuprofen, Caffeine and Lopinavir*)
- Pesticides (*Isoxathion*)



(ex260, max em (380:460))

(ex350,maxem(420:480))

(ex275,em310)

(ex275,em340)

(ex312,maxem(380:420))

Ex 325±120, em470±60

Ex285±120, em350±55

- Monitor the changes in DOM fluorescence intensities and characteristics

WATER SOURCES USED

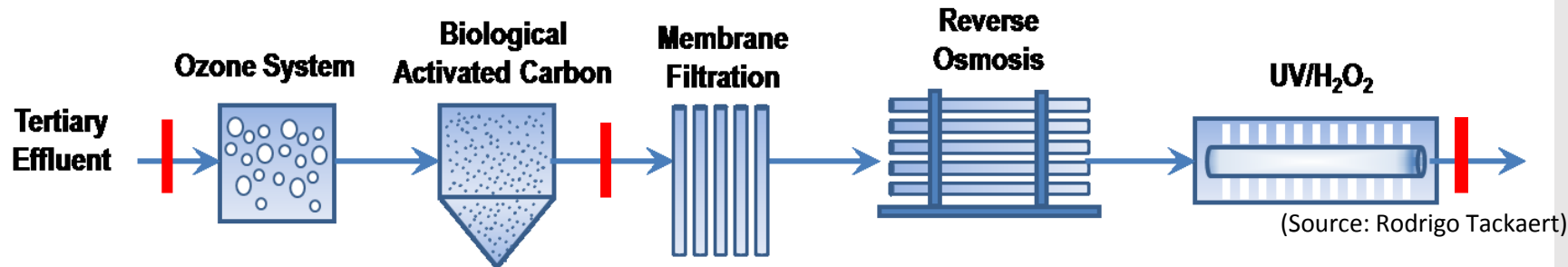
Advanced Water Purification Facility, San Diego, CA



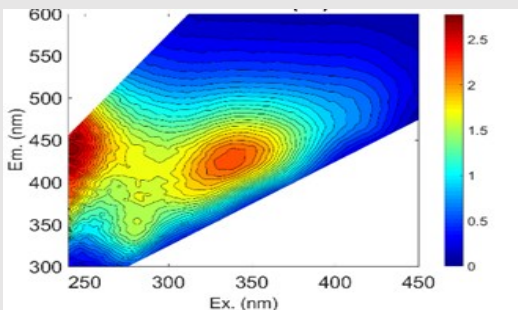
Photo by City of SD Public Utilities Department

Collection points:

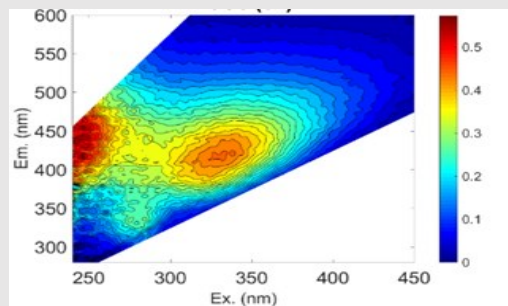
- Before ozonation (Pre-ozone)
- After ozonation (Post-ozone)
- After UV (UV-AOP)



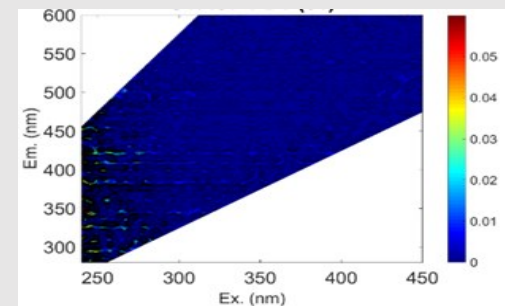
(Source: Rodrigo Tackaert)



Pre-ozone water

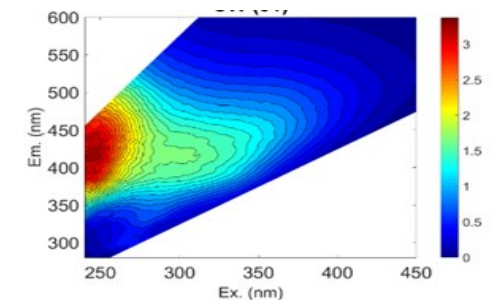


Post-ozone water



UV-AOP water

Alvarado Creek, San Diego, CA



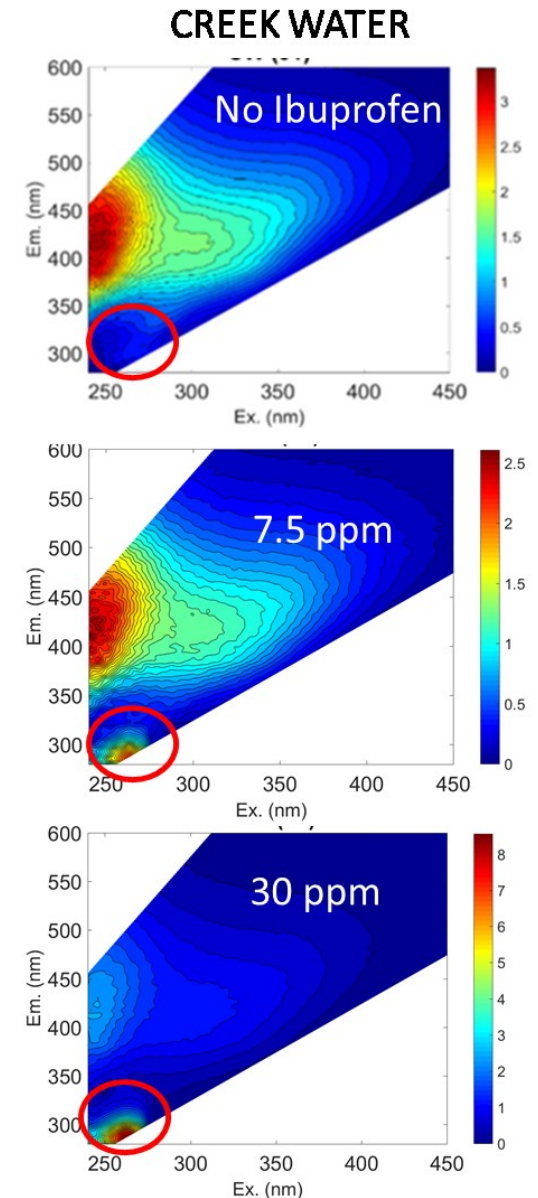
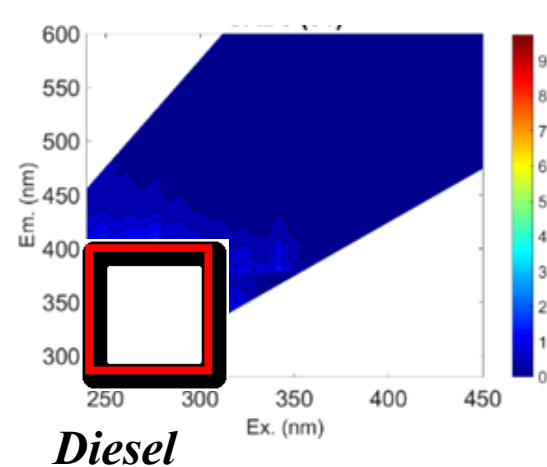
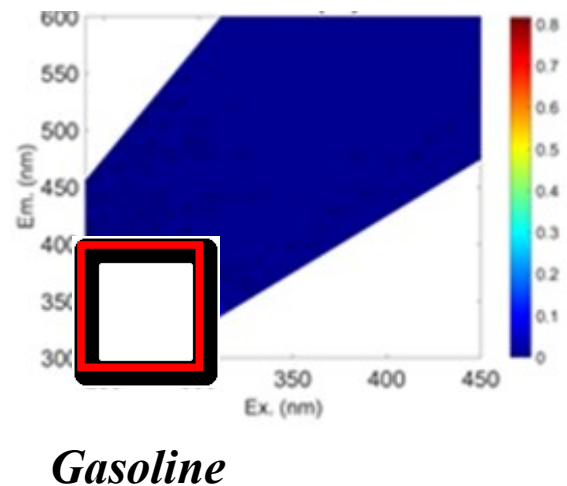
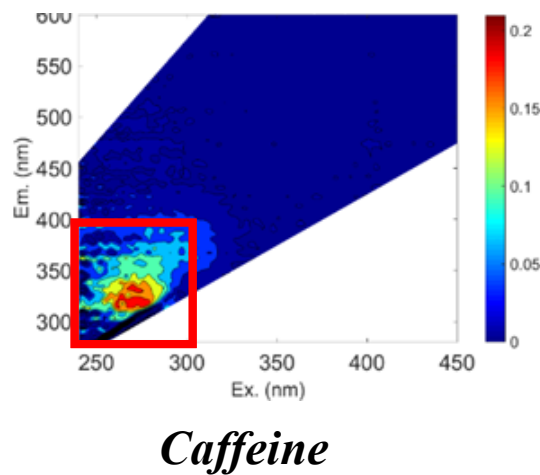
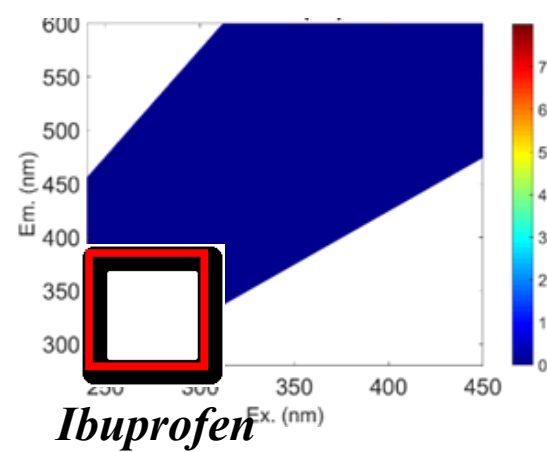
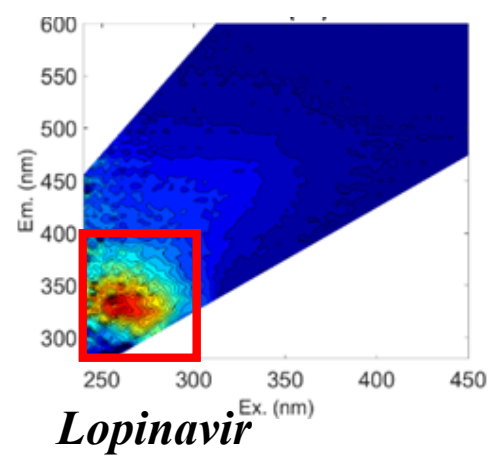
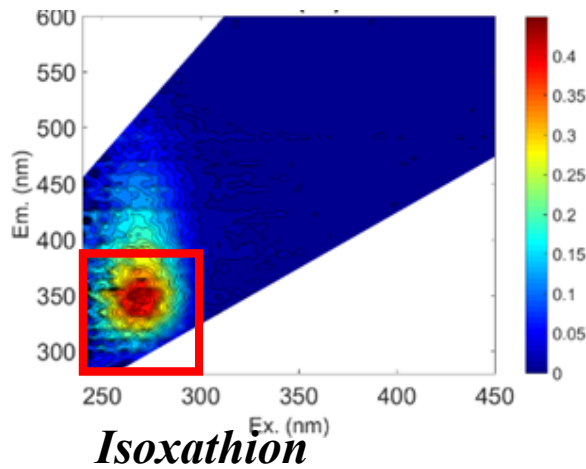
Creek water

Introduction

Methods

Results

Conclusion

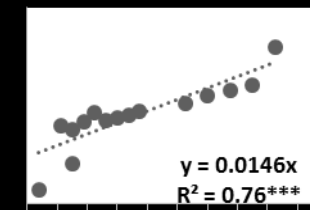
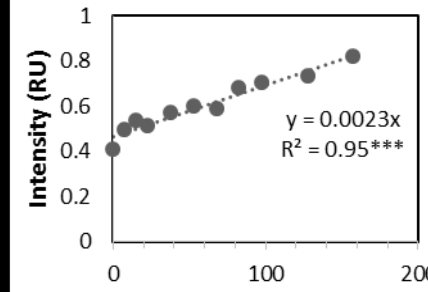
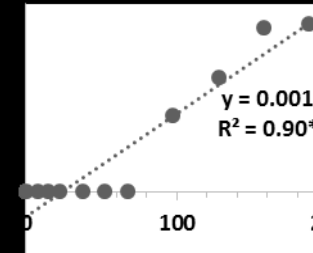
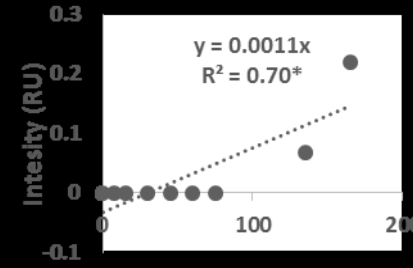
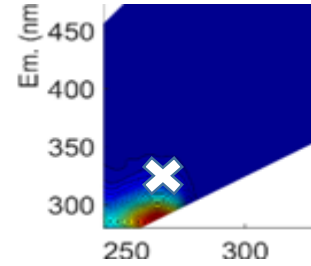


- All contaminants fluoresce in the tryptophan-like peak region.
- But can we distinguish them against the background?

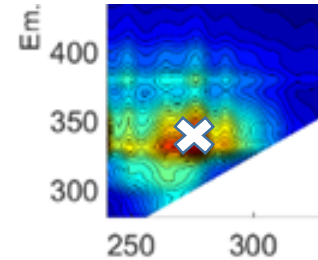
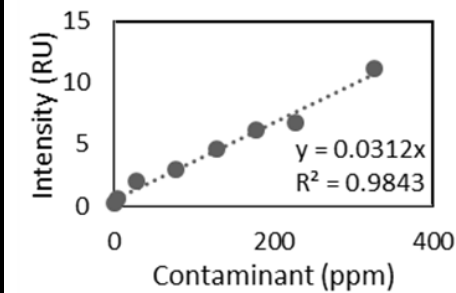
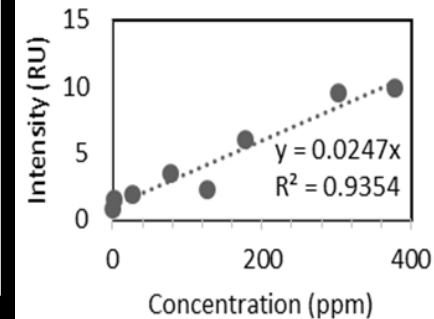
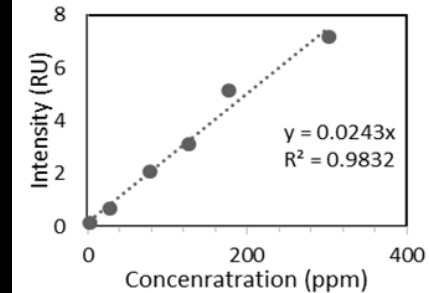
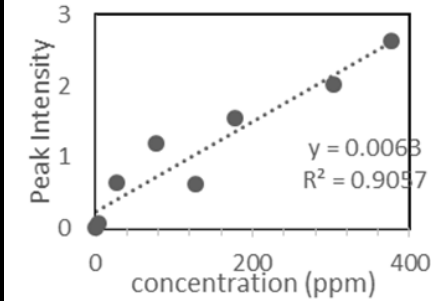
3D benchtop fluorometer

Results of titration with contaminants

- Strong linear and significant relationship between peak B intensities and contaminant concentration
- Ibuprofen peak not tracked well with Peak T or B fluorescence



Diesel

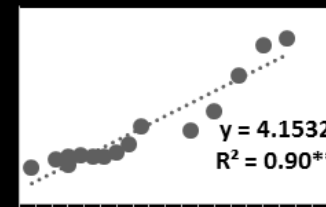
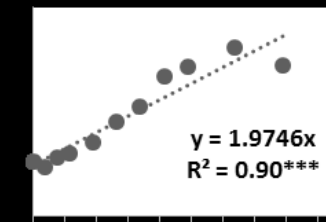
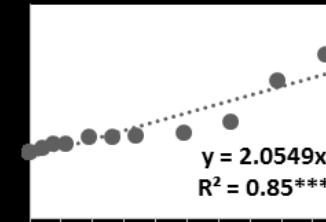
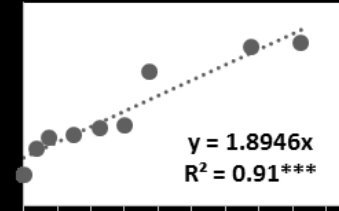


C3 submersible fluorometer

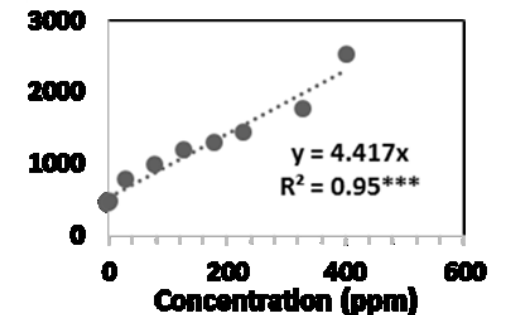
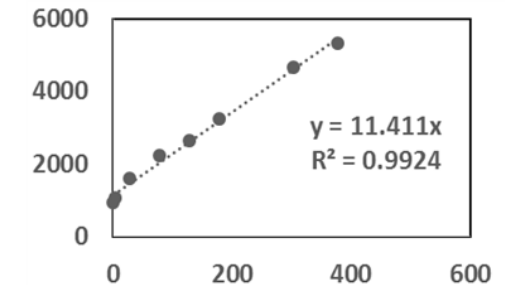
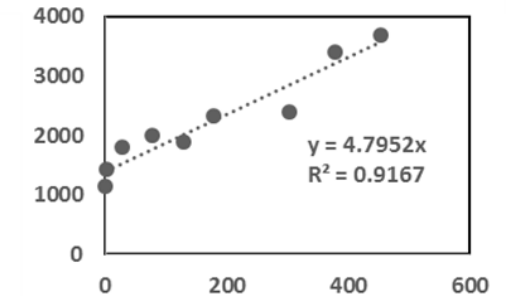
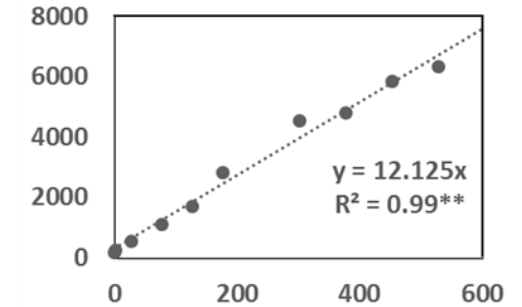
Results of titration with contaminants

- Strong linear and significant relationship between tryptophan intensities and contaminant concentrations
- C3 allows a wider range of fluorescence to be captured hence better R2 values

		Ex 325±120,	em470±60
		Ex285±120,	em350±55

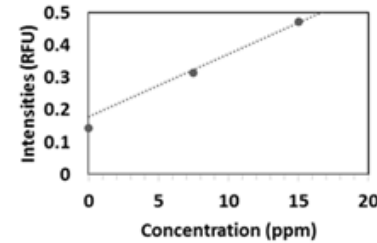
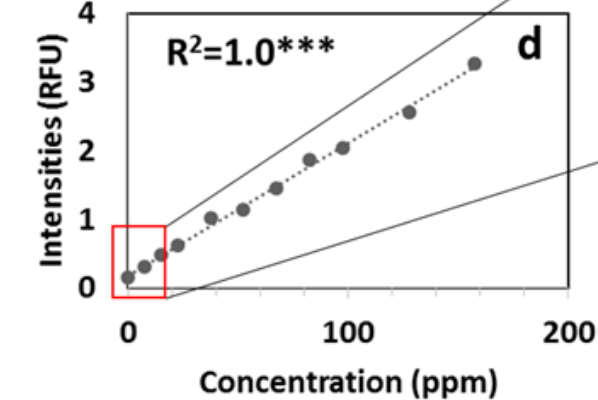
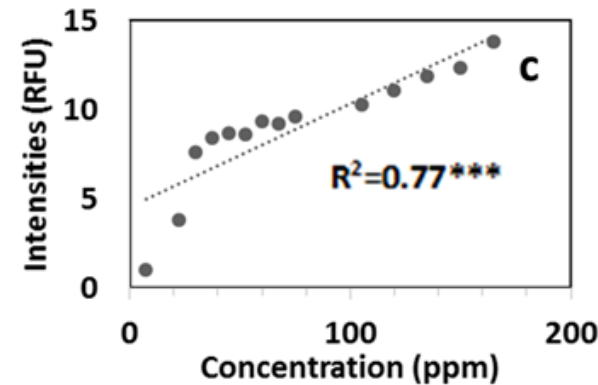
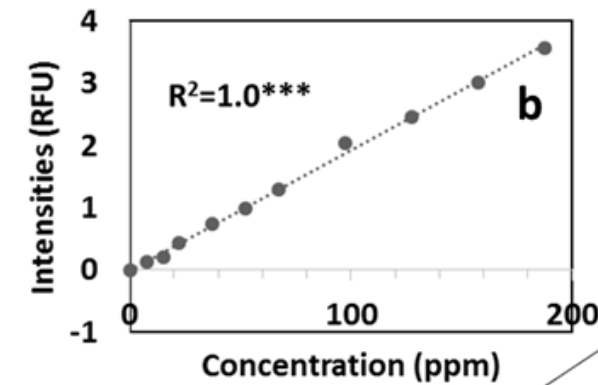
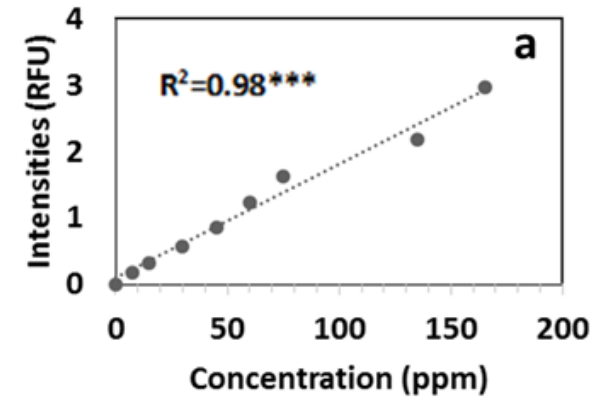


Diesel



- Adjusting the algorithm to track a specific Ibuprofen peak

Peak I (Ex/Em 260/(290-300 nm))



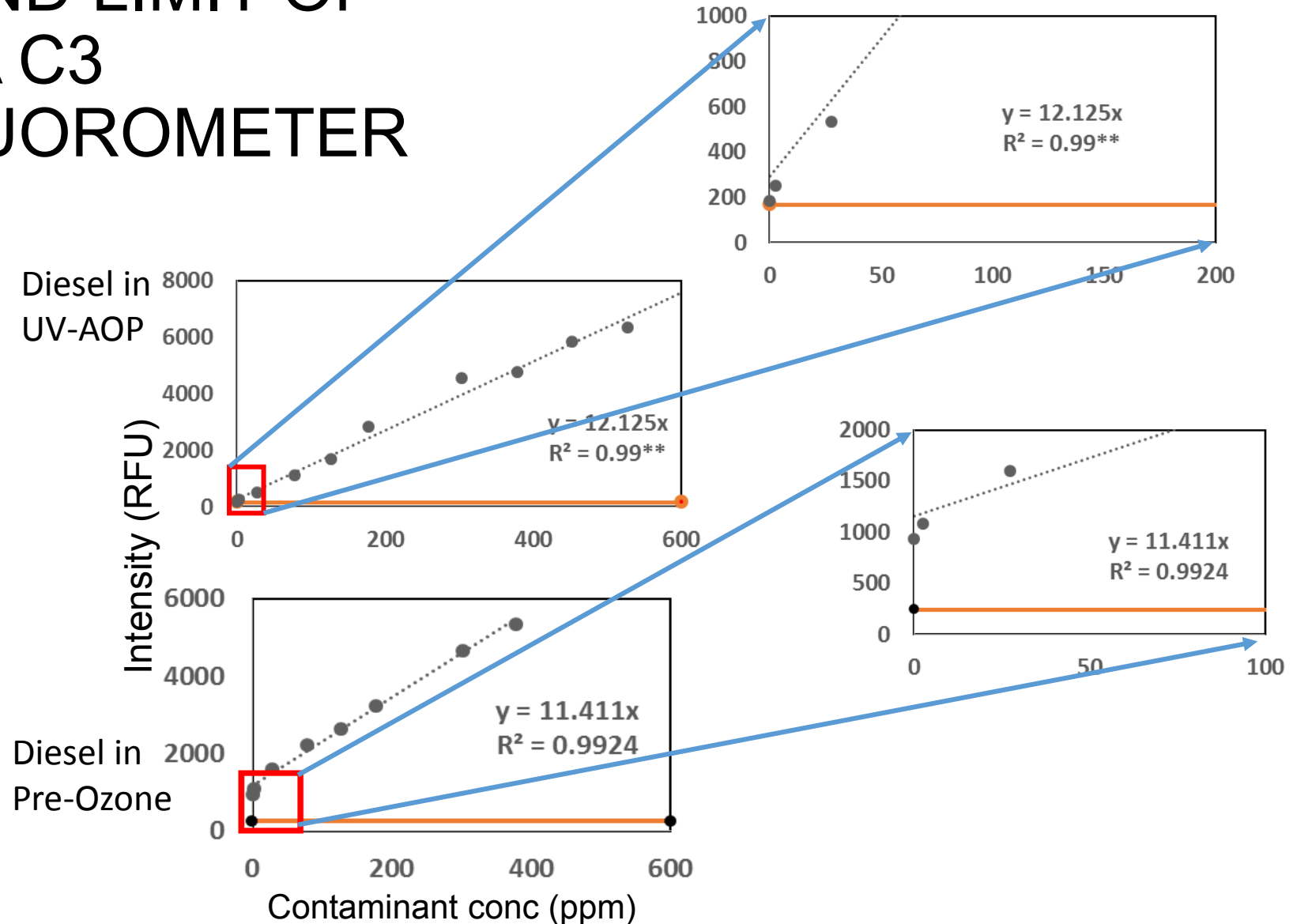
(a) UV-AOP water, (b) post-ozone water, (c) Creek water and (d) Pre-ozone water

LIMIT OF BLANK AND LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR A C3 SUBMERSIBLE FLUOROMETER

Tryptophan

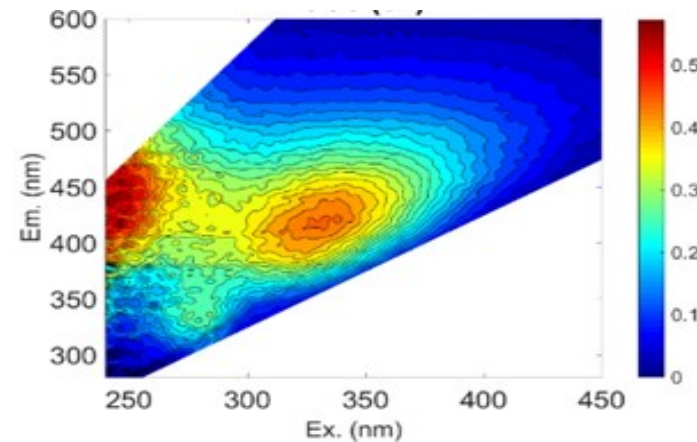
The limit of Blank (LOB) and the Limit of detection (LOD) were calculated based on 10 replicates following Armbruster and Pry (2008)

Water source	LOD (RFU)
UV-AOP	163
Post-Ozone	148
Pre-Ozone	242
Creek Water	224



- Tryptophan-like peak is the best choice for contaminant monitoring
- Applications:
 - Source water monitoring (contaminant spills, industrial discharges...)
 - Monitoring performance of treatment steps (barriers) in water reuse systems
- Advantage of in-situ instrument:
 - Optical filters on C3 cover a “range” of excitation and emission wavelengths
 - Capture multiple contaminants (VOCs, pesticides, PPCPs,...)
 - Ratio of TRP peak to CDOM peak could discriminate contaminant from background

- Benchtop instrument could provide superior monitoring if peak corresponding to every chemical is tracked
 - 3D EEM visualization
 - Algorithm to track peaks



Post-ozone water

Acknowledgements

- SDSU President's Leadership Fund
- Pure Water San Diego (Advanced Water Purification Facility)
- Bill Pearce and colleagues at Pure Water
- My lab mates at the Water Innovation and Reuse Lab, SDSU



Thanks for listening!
Any questions?

