

Scalable Manufacturing Of Electrochemical Sensors Based On Tailor-made Metal Nanoparticle Carbon Materials Applied To The Detection Of Water Pollutants

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OUTLINE

- Electrochemical sensors for measuring water pollutants
- Sol-gel production of functional materials
- Thick- film sensors by screen-printing
- Thin-film sensors by microfabrication
- Alternative materials for sustainable sensors



Water strategy: Opportunities



100 000

surface water bodies,
including streams, rivers,
lakes, wetlands, and
reservoirs

Only 40%

of surface waters are in
good status

**EU Directive 2000/60/EC (2013/39/EU) –
Environmental Quality Standards**

Contaminants in surface waters

- **Priority substances (regulated): 45 (2013) – 70 (2022)**
- **Watch list substances: 23 (2022)**
- **Contaminants of emerging concern (non-regulated): > 700**

Analyses currently comprise:

1. Sample uptake
2. Sample stabilisation
3. Sample transport
4. Sample storage
5. Use of bulky and expensive equipment (HPLC-MS, GC-MS,...)
6. Highly skilled personnel



What can you do to improve EU water?

Use only the necessary amount of water, cutting all waste

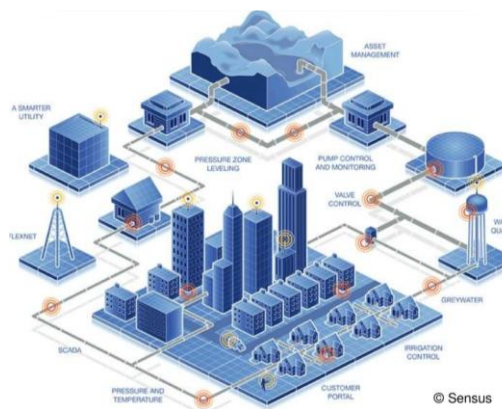
Buy organic agricultural products since they help preserve water quality



Re-use or re-cycle as much as possible to reduce your water footprint. Prevent waste.

Support decision-makers who want to make polluters pay

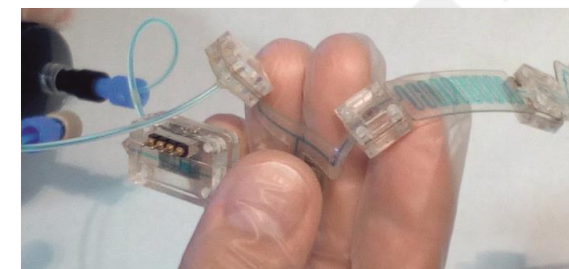
IoT: Smart Water

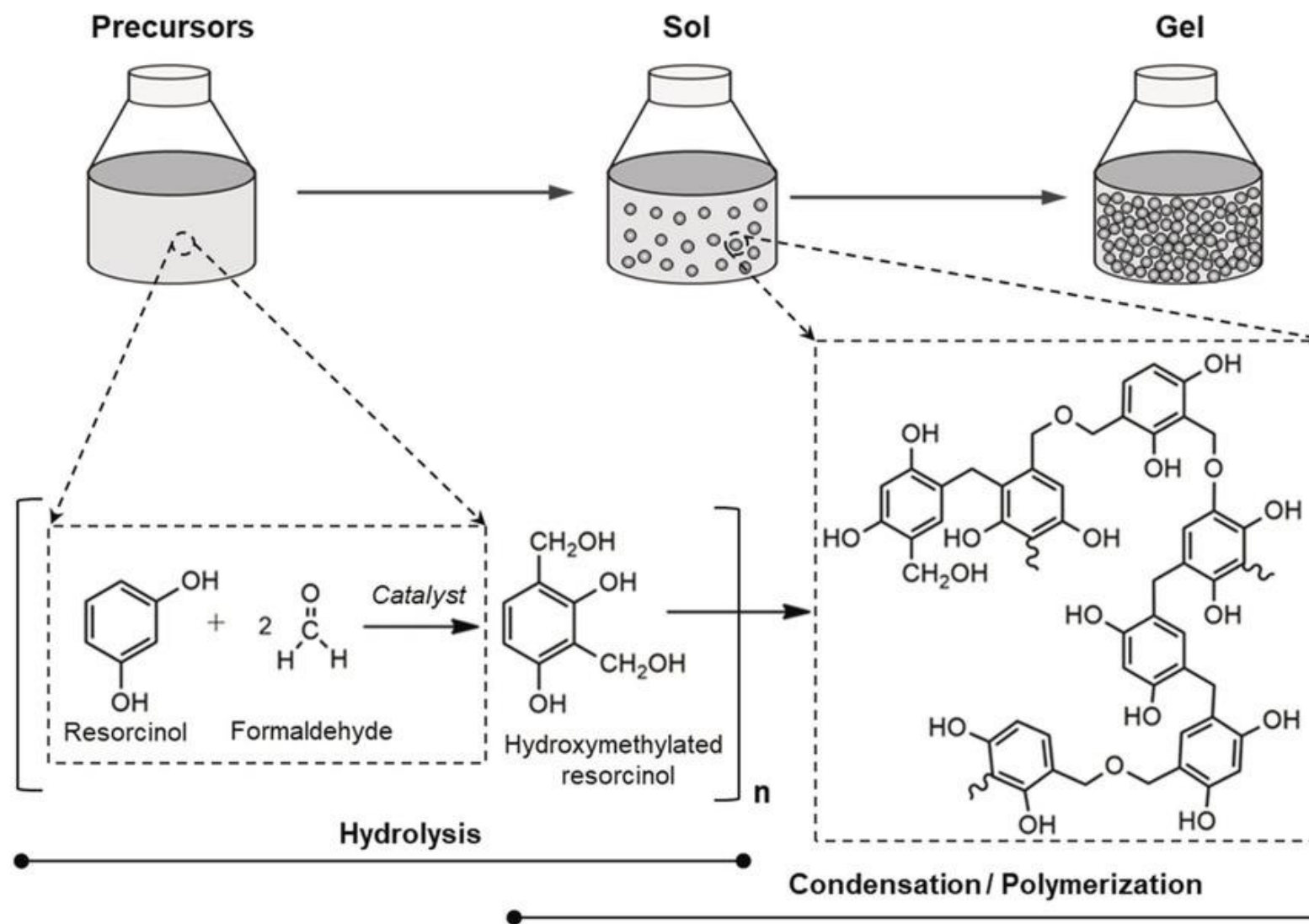


- Analytical devices applied on-site for timely detection of **contamination outbreaks** and **periodic analyses**
- Deployable analytical platforms to continuously monitor **water quality** and assess **water reuse**

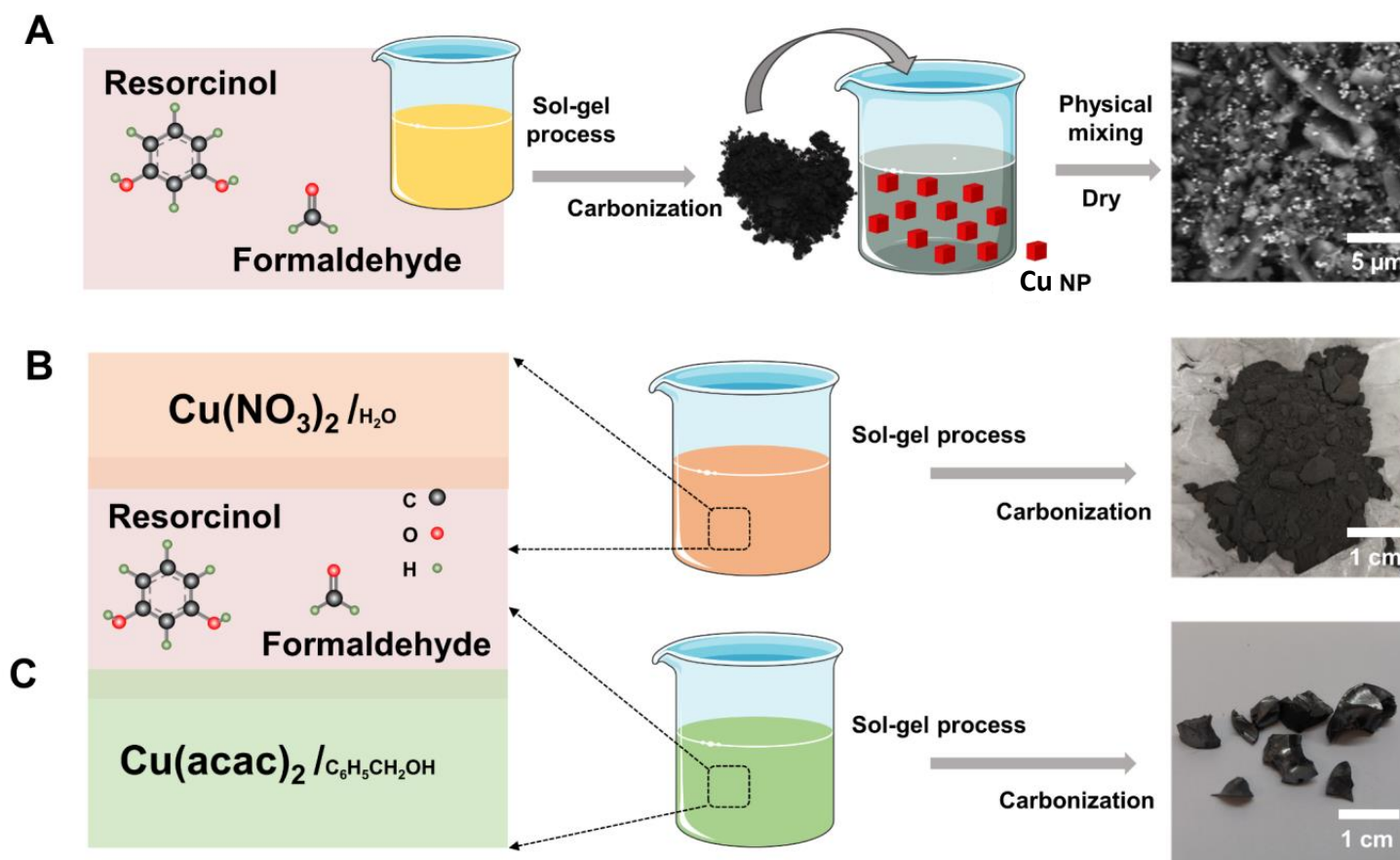
Electrochemical sensors - Microfluidics

- Compact
- Low Cost
- Low power electronics
- Low maintenance
- Decentralized
- Wireless communication and cloud data storage

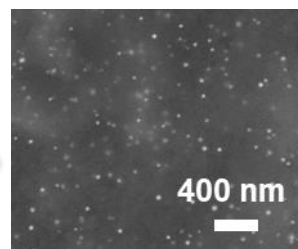
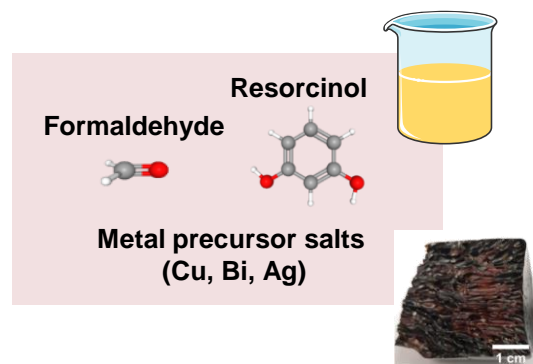




Carbon and metal nanoparticles



Fabrication process



Pyrolyzed material

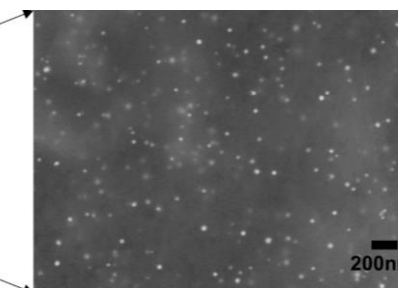
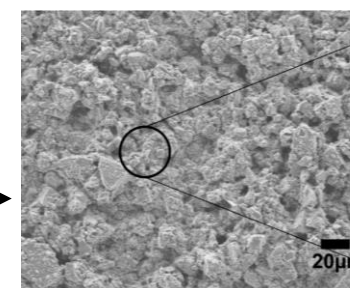
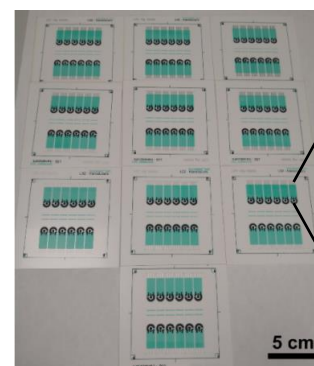
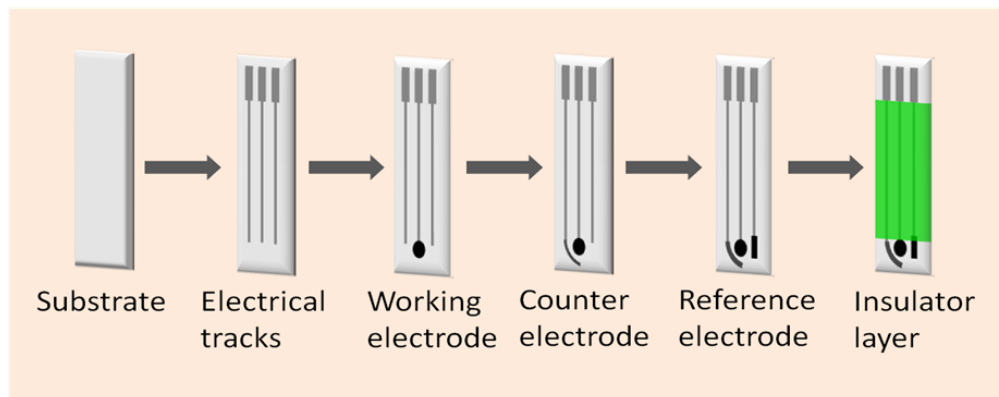


C composite ink



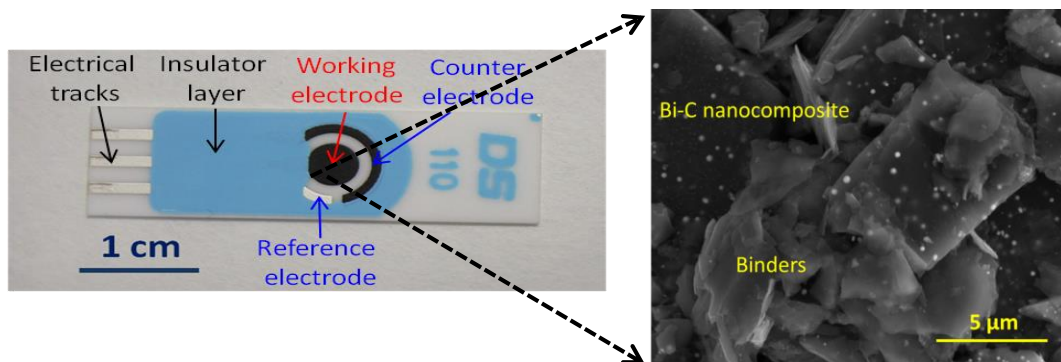
Home-made and industrial screen printing machine

Fabrication sequence

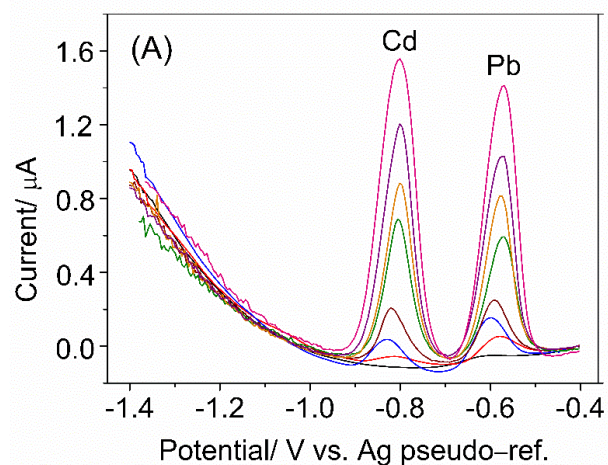


6 g material to produce ~120 electrodes

Electrochemical sensor for measuring Pb(II) and Cd(II)



20g nanocomposite material to manufacture ~ 450 electrodes



- Square-wave anodic stripping voltammetry
- Response time: 6 min
- Linear ranges: 1-50 ppb
- LOD: 2.3 (Cd), 1.5 (Pb) ppb

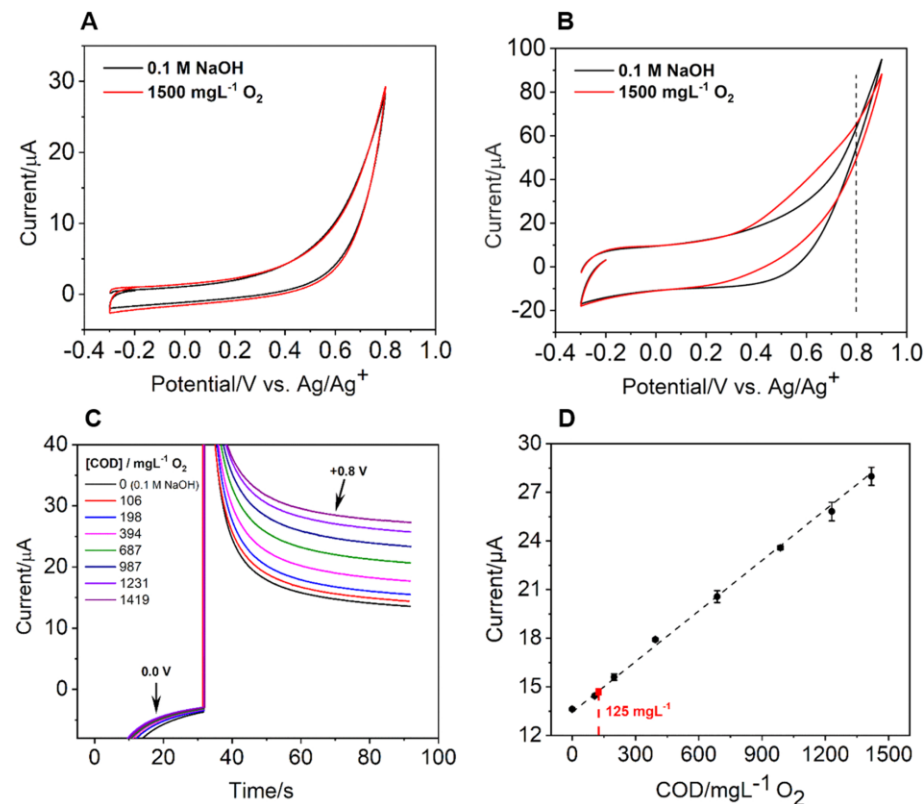
Water sample analysis

Water Samples	Heavy Metals Elements	Added Concentration (ppb)	Analyzed Concentration (ppb) ¹	Recovery (%)
Tap Water	Pb(II)	20.0	23±2	115
		50.0	58±5	117
	Cd(II)	20.0	18±4	89
		50.0	44±5	90
Waste Water	Pb(II)	5.0	5.3±0.3	106
	Cd(II)	5.0	6.0±0.9	120

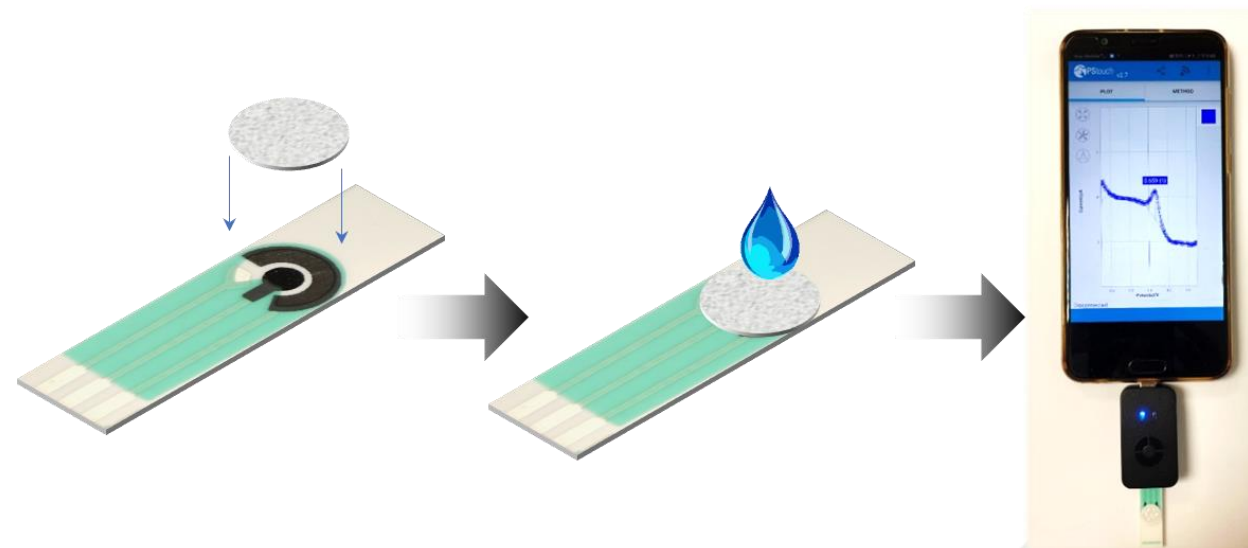
¹Mean value ± standard deviation of three replicates

Cu-NP C SPE sensor for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Produced using a **CuNP C** nanocomposite ink



Sample-to-result electrochemical sensor



20 μL sample volume and 10 min analysis time

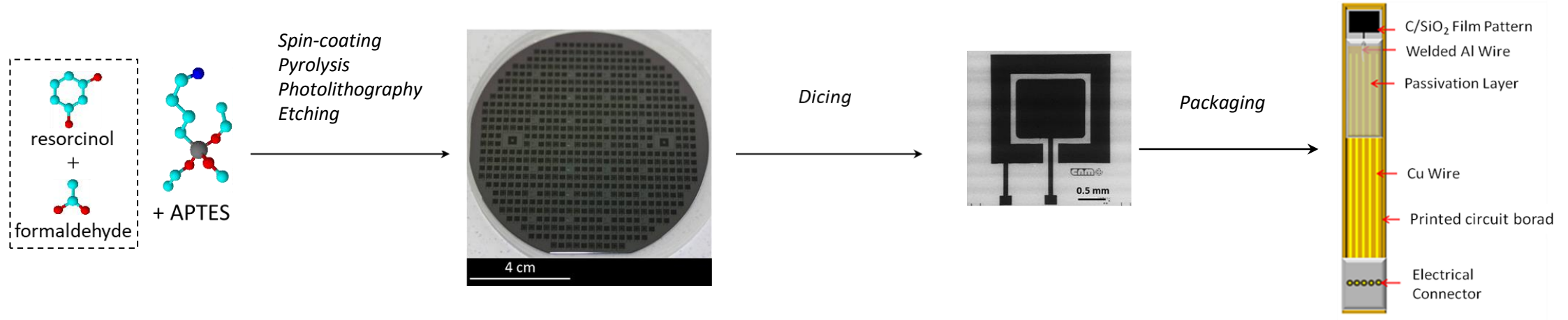
- COD detection by chronoamperometry
- Linear range and LOD: 50 – 1400 mgL⁻¹ O₂ and 28 mgL⁻¹ O₂

COD sample analysis at an urban WWTP

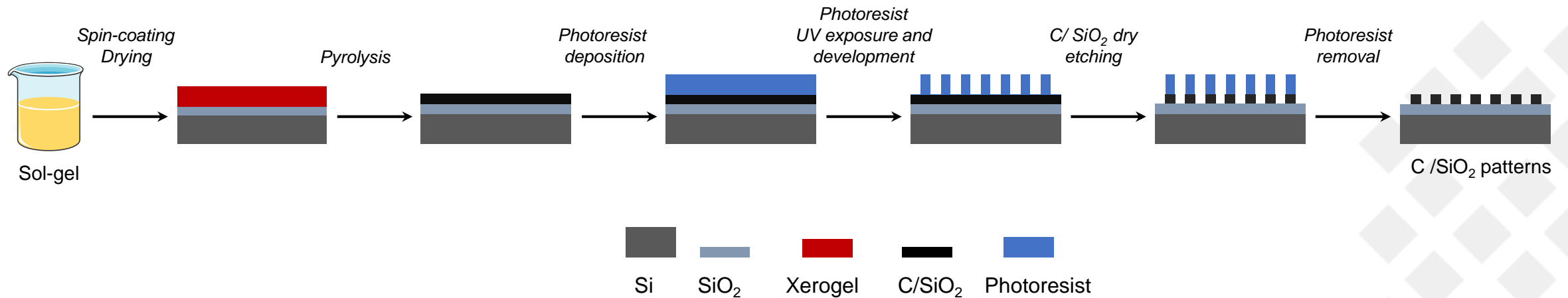


Technique	Effluent ($\text{mgL}^{-1}\text{O}_2$)	Clarifier ($\text{mgL}^{-1}\text{O}_2$)	Pretreatment ($\text{mgL}^{-1}\text{O}_2$)	Analysis time	Pre- filtered
Cu-NP C SPE	42 ± 6	100 ± 2	228 ± 18	10 min	No
Dichromate method	37 ± 8	85 ± 18	210 ± 25	2 h	Yes

Thin-film sensors by microfabrication

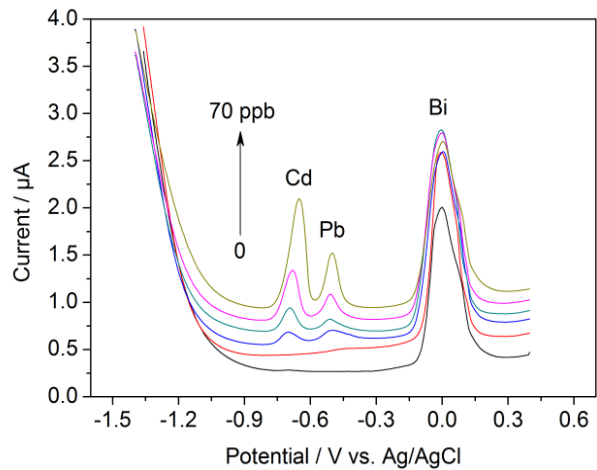
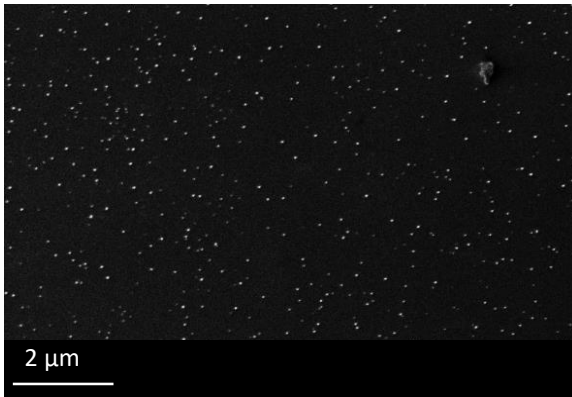


Pyrolysis / Photolithography / Etching



Pb and Cd

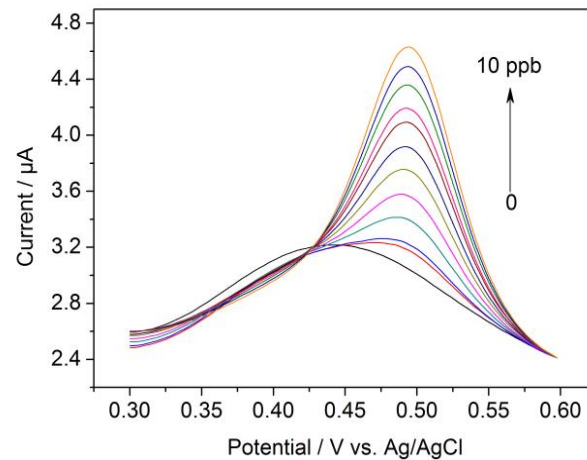
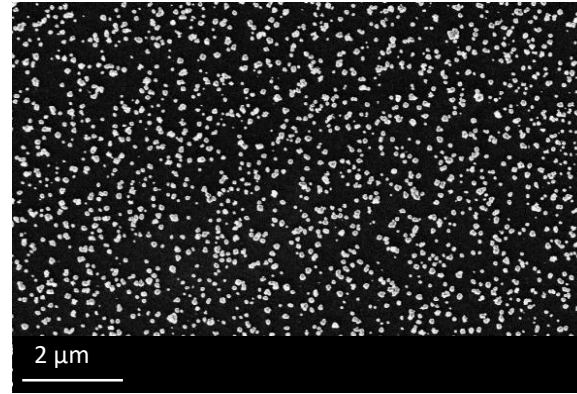
Bi electrodeposition



LODs: 1.2 (Cd); 4.3 (Pb) ppb

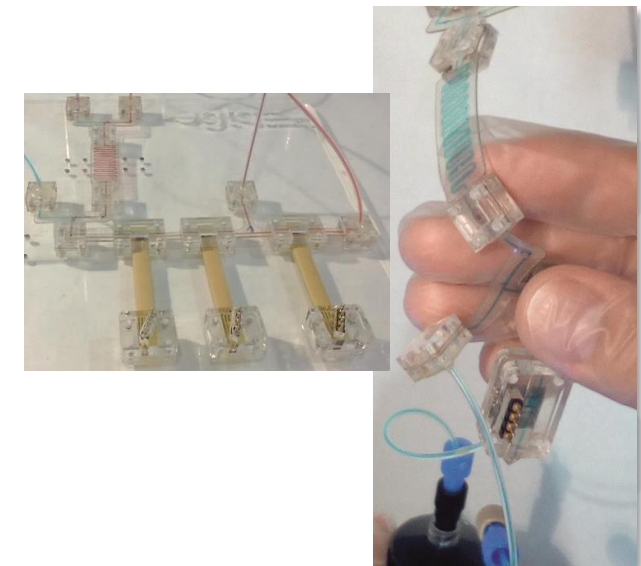
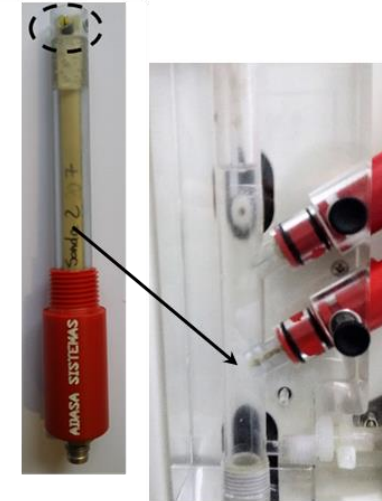
Hg

Au electrodeposition

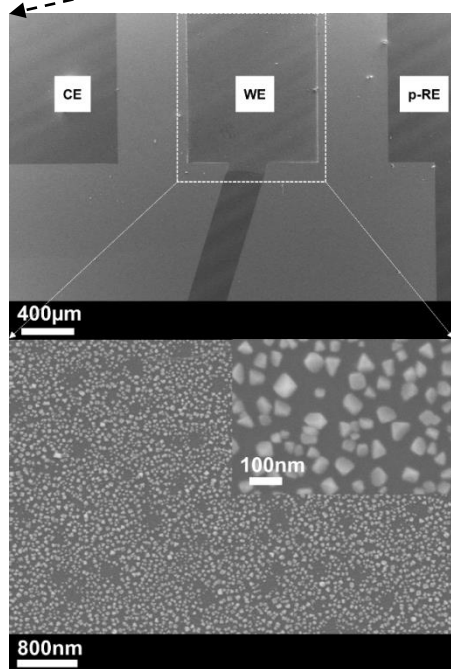
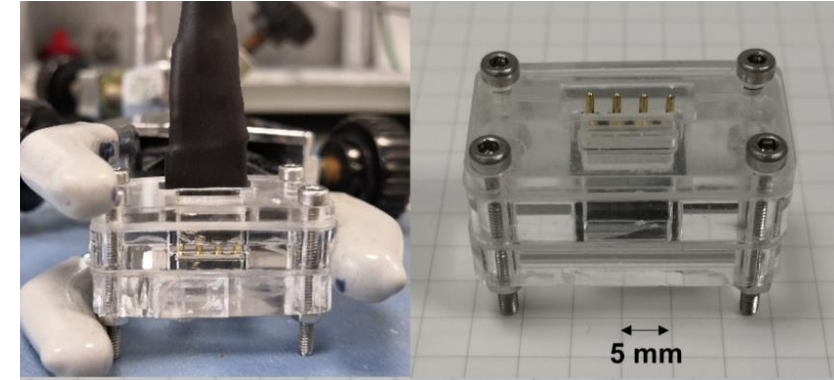
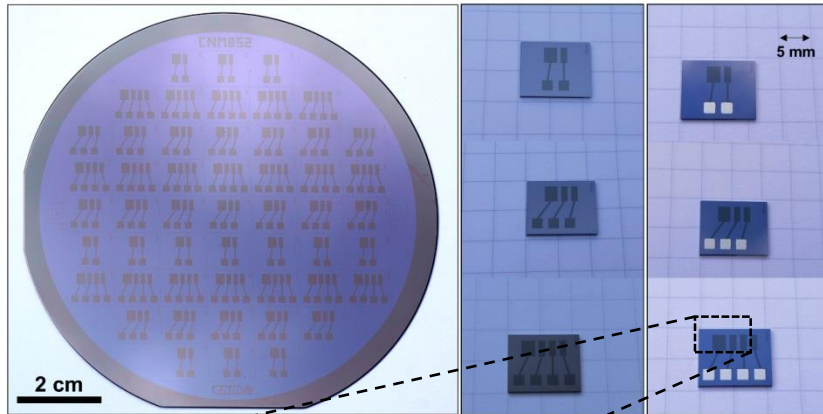


LOD: 0.45 ppb

Integration in a flow system



Mass production of carbon thin-film electrodes



Samples	1_effluent	2_clarifier effluent	3_pretreatment effluent
Chip in the modular microfluidic system (mgL ⁻¹ O ₂)	45±5	67±8	191±14
Dichromate method (mgL ⁻¹ O ₂)	37±8	85±18	210±25

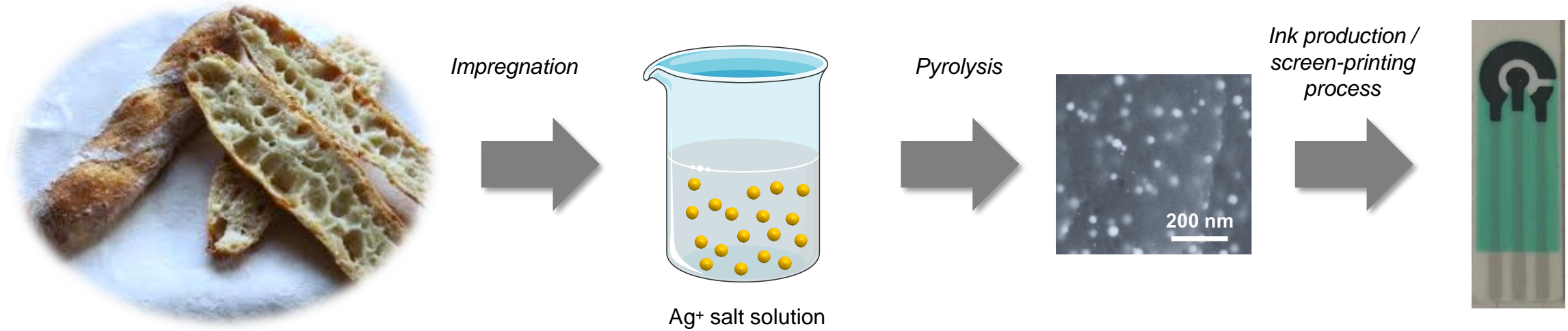
Reducing the carbon footprint in the production of carbon inks: Valorization of bread waste as the carbon source



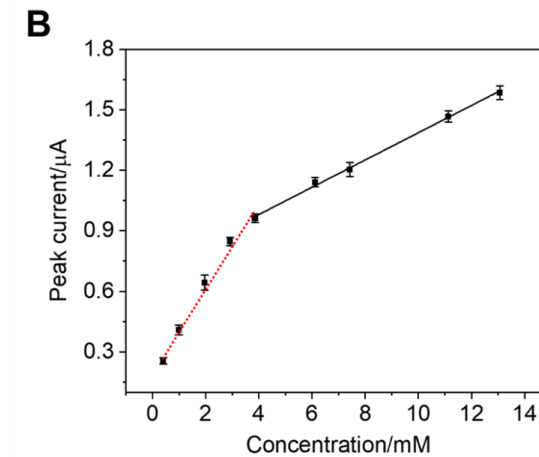
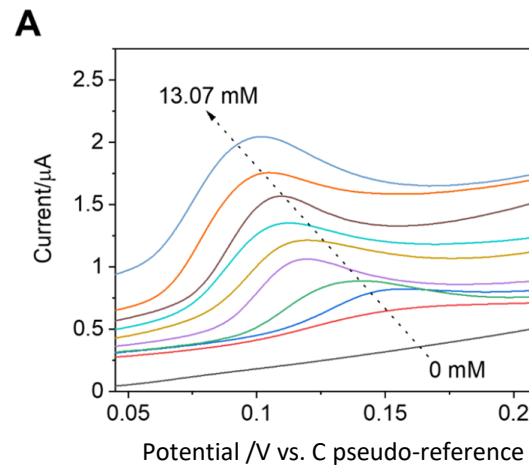
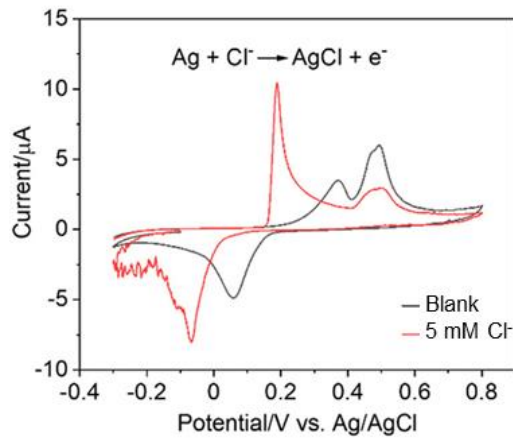
Bread composition

Net amount	210 g
Nutritional information	Mean / 100 g
Fats	1 g
Carbohydrates	68 g
Sugars	0.68 g
Dietary fiber	2.7 g
Protein	8.6 g
Salt	0.05 g

- Product with one of the highest waste generation in several parts of the supply chain, being between 10-30 % of the food waste generated everyday in many countries.
- 2.1 million tons of bread waste are annually generated in China
- 2nd most wasted food product in UK, totalling 20 million slices of bread per day



Detection of halogenated compounds: Sucralose

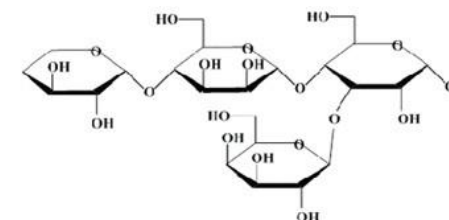


Wood residues as the carbon source

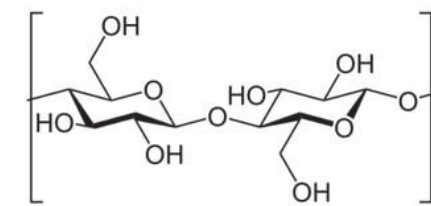


~80 million ton of forestry residues are annually produced in the EU

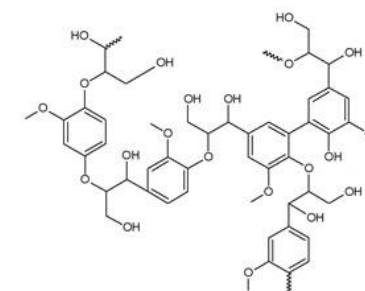
Hemicelullose



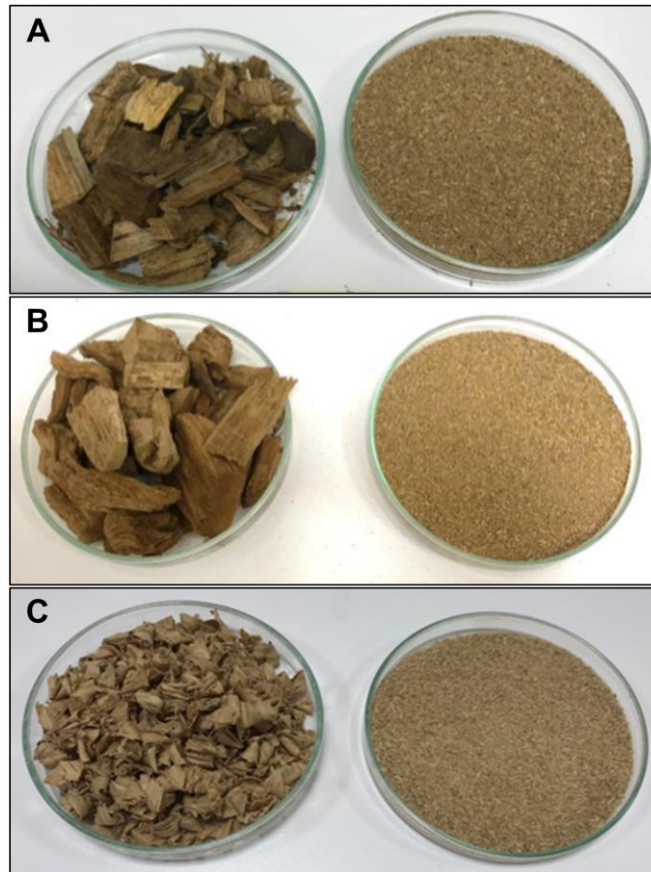
Celullose



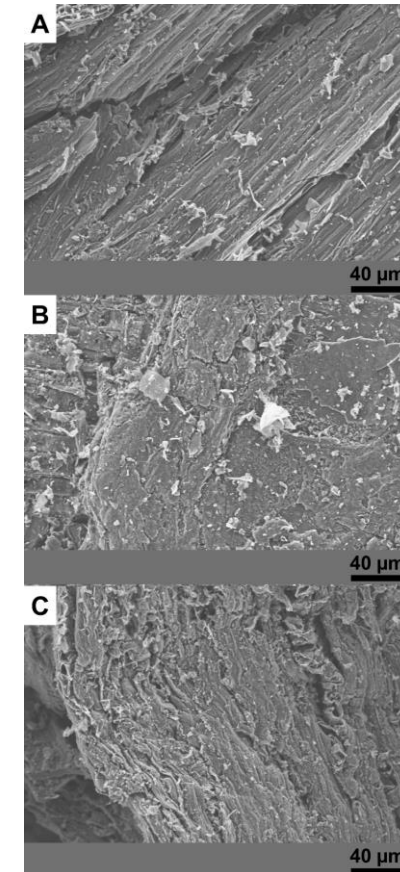
Lignin



A- Pine; B- Chestnut; C- Oak



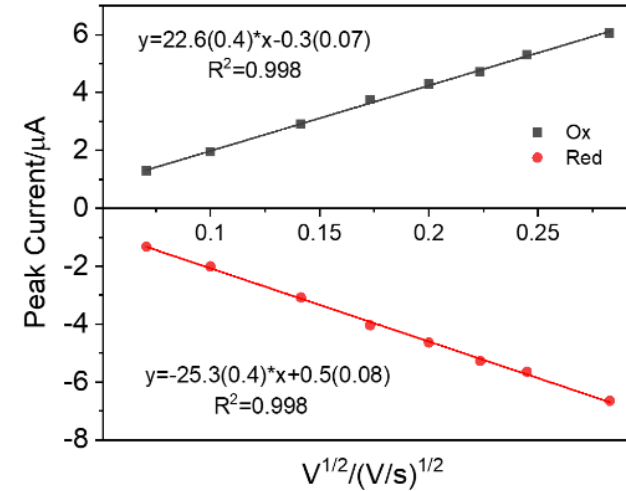
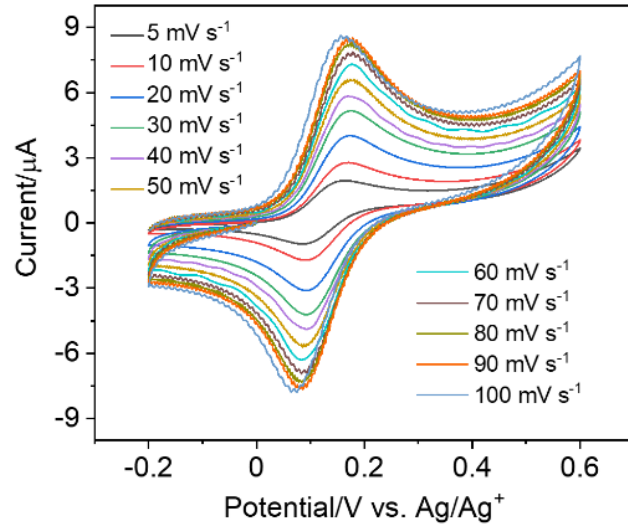
Pyrolysis



Highest cellulose + Lignin content – Better electrochemical performance

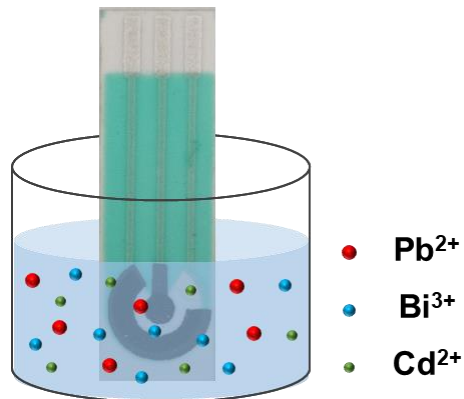
20 ml C ink produced from 60 g chestnut wood residues: 120 screen-printed electrodes

Ferrocene-methanol

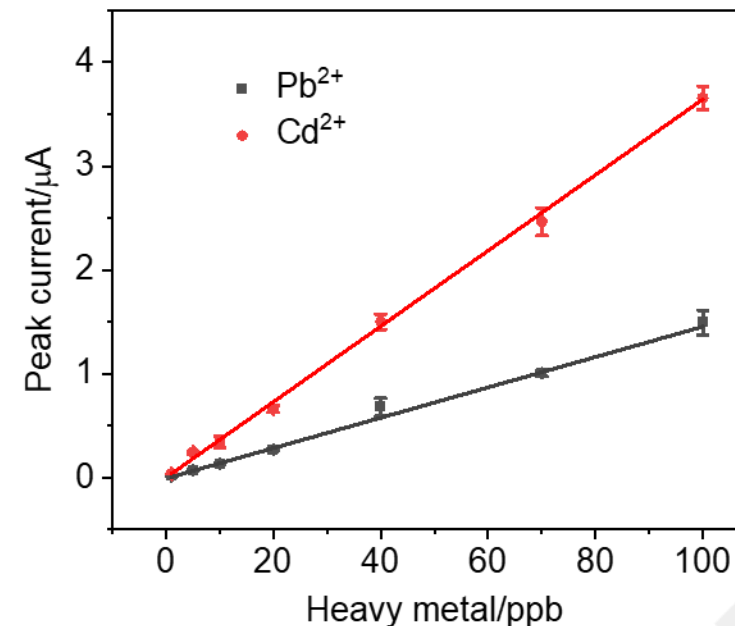
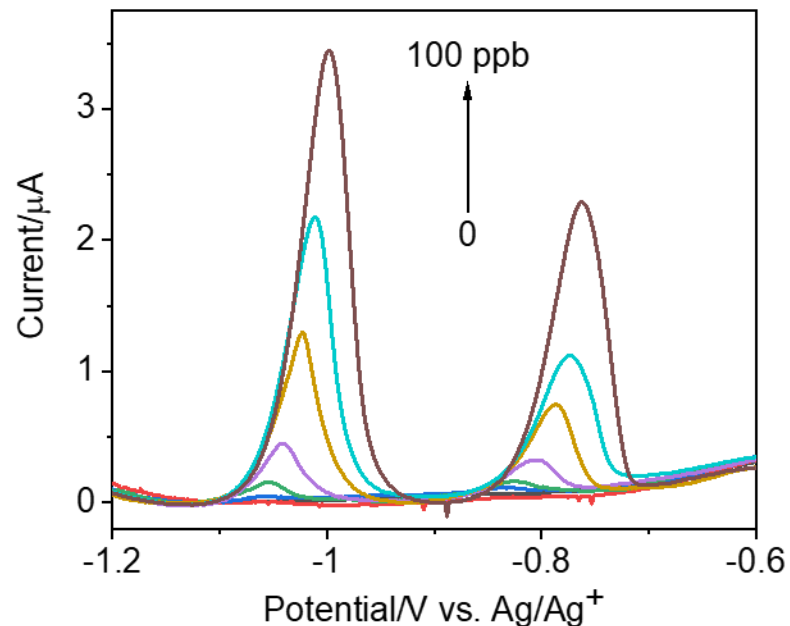


		ΔE_p (mV)	$K^0_{app} [\cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm s}^{-1}]$
SPE	Ferrocene	78	90±16
SPE_C _{comercial}		71	130±29

Cd(II) and Pb(II) by Differential pulse Anodic Stripping Voltammetry



100 ppb Bi (III), -1.6 V applied DC potential and 5 min accumulation time



	Linear range (ppb)	Sensitivity ($\mu\text{A/ppb}$)	LOD (ppb)	R
Pb ²⁺	1-100	0.015 ± 0.0005	0.37	0.994
Cd ²⁺	1-100	0.036 ± 0.002	0.15	0.991

Heavy metal detection

Samples	Sensor (ppb)		Reference values (ppb)	
	Pb (II)	Cd (II)	Pb (II)	Cd (II)
Tap water_IMB-CNM	9.2 ± 0.6	10.8 ± 0.9	10	10
WWTP Effluent	9.1 ± 0.8	9.5 ± 0.7	10	10
WWTP Pretreatment	9.0 ± 0.7	9.4 ± 0.8	10	10
Commercial sample_1	30 ± 2	19 ± 3	31.7	20.4
Commercial sample_2	55 ± 3	36.4 ± 5	63.3	40.7

Acknowledgements



Thank you for your attention!

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