DEVELOPMENT OF A PORTABLE MULTI-PARAMETER CENTRIFUGAL MICROFLUIDIC ANALYSIS SYSTEM (CMAS) FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Patrick Floris^a, Thomas Glennon^a, Conor O'Quigley^a, Eoghan Mc Namara^a, Yang Yang^a, Jens Ducrée^b, Alan Smeaton^a, Dermot Diamond^a and Kevin J. Fraser^a. ^a Insight Centre for Data Analytics, National Centre for Sensor Research, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland.

^b Biomedical Diagnostics Institute, National Centre for Sensor Research, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland.

1. Overview

• Increasingly, we are witnessing a growing interest in real time in-situ monitoring of chemical or biological species, particularly for situations that demand rapid access to timecritical data.

• 3D printing was used to rapidly develop a mobile Centrifugal Microfluidic Analysis System (CMAS, shown in Fig. 1) for in situ colorimetric analysis.



Fig. 1: (A) Portable Android controller and CMAS, (B) schematic representation of the alignment/emitter/detector LEDs and (C) CMAS LED configuration specific to the nitrite CD (bottom right)^[1].

2. CMAS hardware fabrication

• A 3D-printed housing, shown in Fig. 2, was produced for hosting the microfluidic discs. A low-cost LED-photodiode optical sensor was used for colorimetric detection and a stepper motor generated the centrifugal force necessary to carry out the tests.



Fig. 2: Computer generated exploded view of the CMAS components.

DCU

Centre for Data Analytics



3. Design of microfluidic disc

• Each disc was designed with six test areas consisting of a sample chamber and either single/dual reagent chambers connected to a common reaction/detection chamber as shown in Fig. 3.

.....



Fig. 3: Image showing a 3D-printed prototype system for LEDphotodiode detection system on microfluidic discs.

4. Analysis of nutrients on microfluidic discs

(a)

0.06

• Standards of nitrite, ammonia and orthophosphate were aliquoted on individual discs and calibration curves were plotted (see Fig. 4).

• Microfluidic discs were spun for delivering sample and reagent to the detection chamber. Different time intervals were required for full color development as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of data for the analysis of nutrients on microfluidic discs.

Target analyte	Calibration range (ppm)	LOD (ppm)	Reaction time (min)
NH3	0-2	0.233	20
NO2.	0-2	0.050	15
PO4 ³⁻	0-5	0.189	5





Fig. 4: Calibration plots for the determination of (a) orthophosphate, (b) nitrite and (c) ammonia on microfluidic discs.

5. Future work

• Further research is in progress to develop a single disc capable of performing automatic simultaneous detection of these analytes from a single sample aliquot.

Absorbance

6. References

[1] M. Czugala, D. Maher, F. Collins, R. Burger, F. Hopfgartner, Y. Yang, J. Zhaou, J. Ducree, A. Smeaton, K. Fraser, F. Benito-Lopez and D. Diamond, RSC Adv., 2013, 3, 15928 - 15938.

Acknowledgments: This publication has emanated from research conducted with the financial support of Science Foundation Ireland (SFI) under grant numbers SFI/10/CE/B1821, SFI/12/RC/2289 and SFI TIDA award 13/TIDA/I2738.

NCSR