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SEN1: A High-Performance Micromachined Amperometric Nitrate Sensor for Environmental Monitoring

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A High-Performance Micromachined Amperometric Nitrate Sensor for Environmental Monitoring

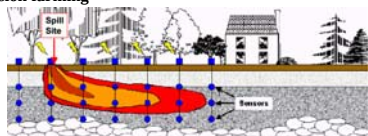
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Introduction: Why a Micromachined Amperometric Nitrate Sensor?

Why Nitrate (NO_3^-) Sensor Important?

- Nitrate is a major contaminant in ground water
- Nitrate-sensor applications
 - In-situ nitrate monitoring, environmental science/biology research, and precision farming



- Sensor requirements
 - Inexpensive, small, remotely operable, detection range ($1 \mu\text{M}$ to 1 mM)

Current Analytical Methods vs. Electrochemical Methods



Ion Chromatography

Spectrochemical and Separation Method:

- Spectroscopy, Chromatography, Electrophoresis, etc.
- Large/expensive equipment
- Relatively complex operation and sample preparation
- High voltage, pressure, and power

Electrochemical Method:

- Amperometry and Potentiometry
- Simple design and operation
- Easily miniaturized
- Low power & voltage
- Sensitive



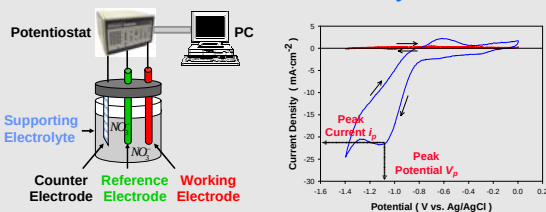
Glucose Sensor



Ion-Selective Electrode

Working Principle: Electroanalytic Chemistry and Anion Permeable Membrane

Electrochemical Study



- Electrochemical reduction of nitrate: $\text{NO}_3^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{OH}^-$
- NaOH supporting electrolyte, working electrode (Ag), reference electrode (Ag/AgCl), counter electrode (Pt)

Removing Oxygen Interference

- Oxygen in electrolyte ($\approx 0.26 \text{ mM}$) interferes with detection
- Nitrate reduction current = (nitrate + oxygen reduction current) – (oxygen reduction current)

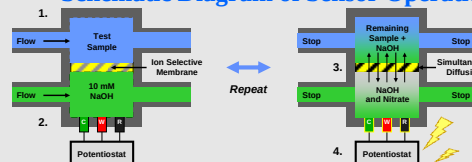
Anion Permeable Membrane

- Ground water contains many ionic/non-ionic species interfering nitrate measurement
- Selective measurement with an anion selective membrane
 - Anion-permeable membrane blocks all cations
 - Nitrate diffuse faster than the other interfering ions



Tokuyama ACS Membrane

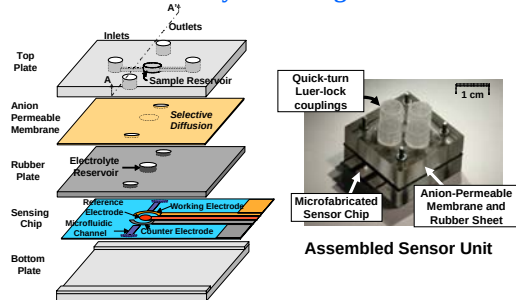
Schematic Diagram of Sensor Operation



- Fill sample reservoir with a ground-water
- Fill microelectrochemical (MEC) cell with electrolytic eluent (10 mM NaOH)
- OH^- and NO_3^- diffuse across anion-permeable membrane in opposite directions
- Perform measurements when concentrations reach equilibrium

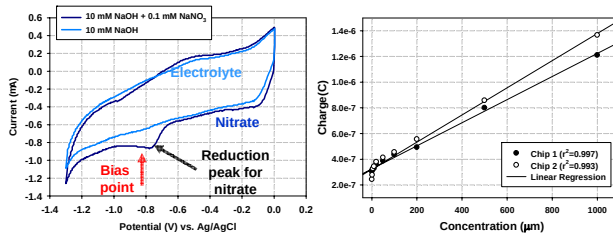
Design, Fabrication, Experimental Results, and Summary

Sensor System Integration



Assembled Sensor Unit

Experiment: Calibration Curves and Sensor Selectivity

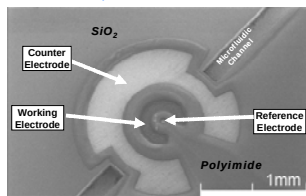


- Calibration curves (1 to 1000 μM)
 - Working electrode biased at -0.9 V vs. Ag/AgCl
 - Integrated nitrate reduction current for 0.5 sec
- Detection limit: $\sim 1 \mu\text{M}$
- Nitrate sensor selectivity
 - Measure sensor response to a mixture of $100\text{-}\mu\text{M}$ nitrate and typical interfering ions ($100 \mu\text{M}$ each of PO_4^{3-} , SO_4^{2-} , F^- , Cl^-)
 - The sensor output increases only 13.9% higher than the average response for the sample consisting of $100\text{-}\mu\text{M}$ nitrate

Summary and Future Work

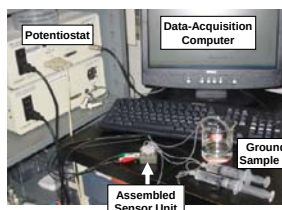
- Sensitive amperometric nitrate sensors are feasible with
 - Ag working electrode and NaOH supporting electrolyte
- Prototype nitrate sensor units have been fabricated and tested
 - Microelectrodes and integrated microchannels
 - Anion-permeable membrane (acceptable selectivity)
 - Achieves a detection limit of $\sim 1 \mu\text{M}$
- Future work
 - Thick working electrode (thin film Ag has a limited life time)
 - Better reference electrode (Ag/AgCl with polymer coating being studied)
 - Long-term qualification tests and field test
 - Integrate into wireless sensor motes and network

Electrodes, Microfluidic Channels, and Experimental Setup



SEM of Electrodes & Microfluidic Channel

- Pt counter electrode ($7.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$)
- Ag working electrode ($0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$)
- Silver oxide reference electrode ($0.038 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2$)
- polyimide insulation layer



Bench-top Experimental Setup

- Electrochemical detection by computer-controlled potentiostat
- Eluents and ground-water sample are injected with syringes