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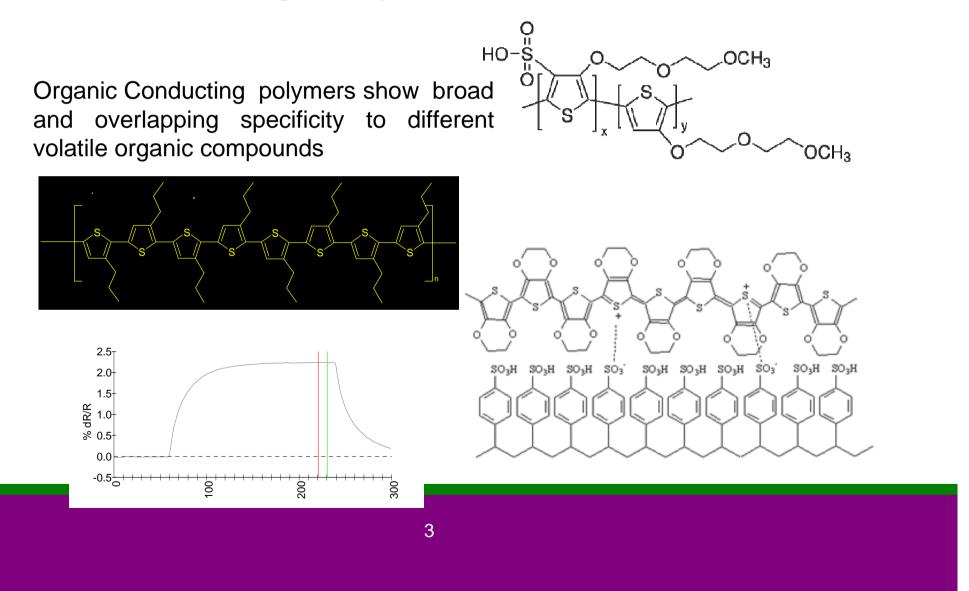
CONDUCTING POLYMER SENSOR ARRAYS FOR AIR-QUALITY MONITORING APPLICATIONS

Prof. Krishna Persaud The University of Manchester School of Chemical Engineering and Analytical Science

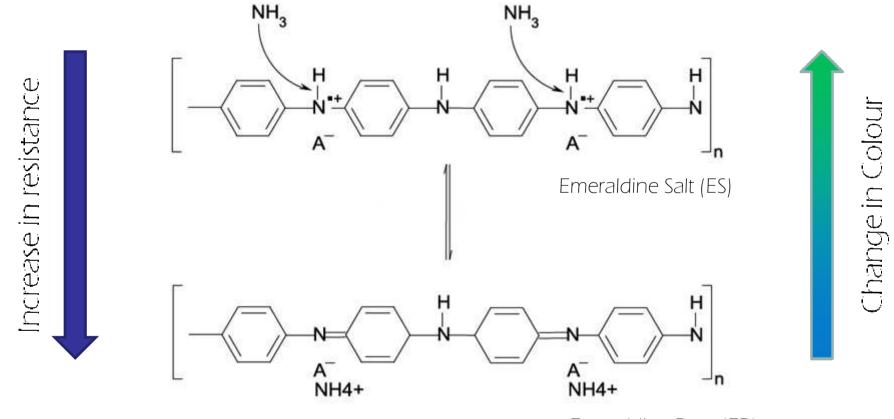
The problem

- There are few practical ammonia sensors that can be used online and in real time applications in the water industry.
- Current contact based sensors are usually ionselective electrodes – subject to fouling
- Need high sensitivity for some applications
- Need low sensitivity –but wide range of operation for other applications

Conducting polymers

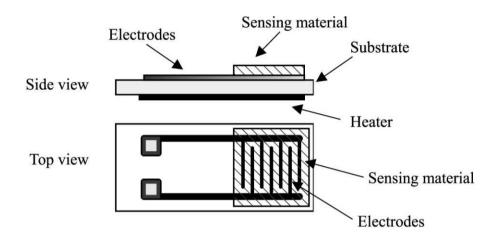


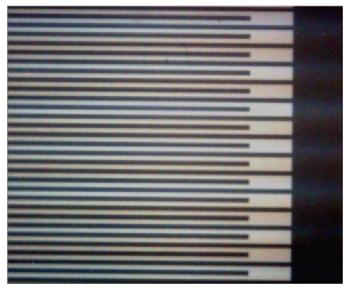
Polyaniline: ammonia sensing properties



Emeraldine Base (EB)

AT, Dopant anion: Sulfosuccinic Acid

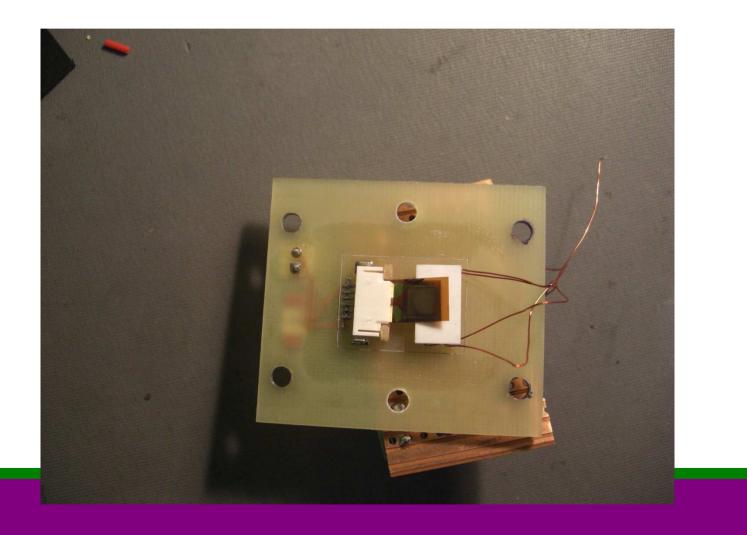




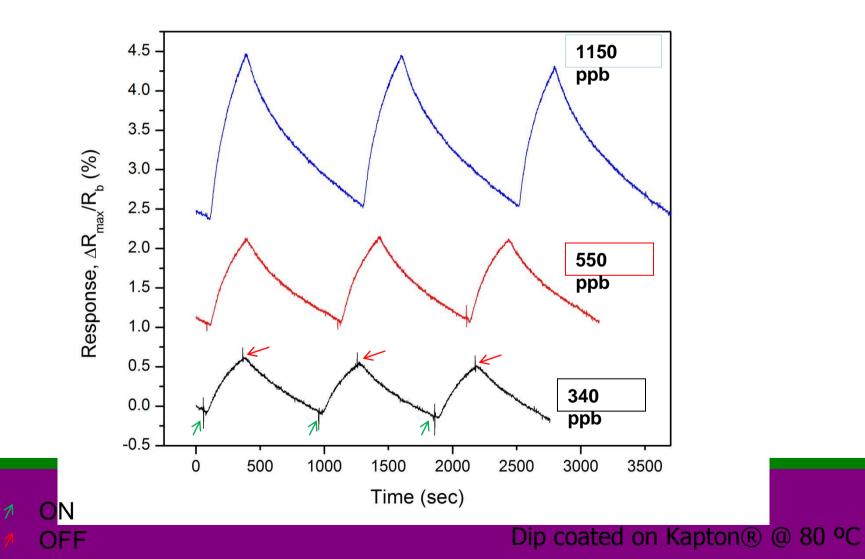




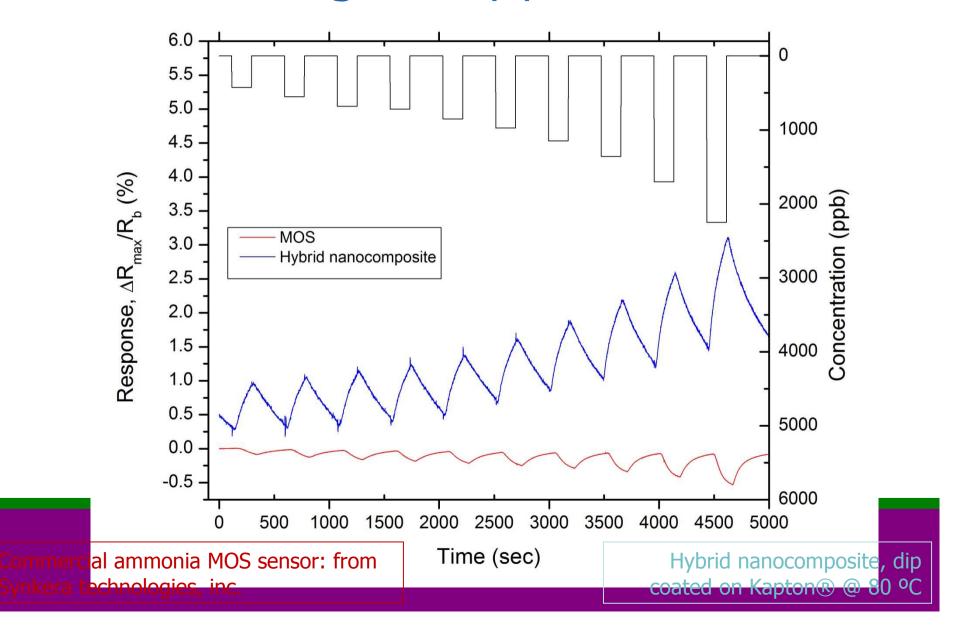
Sensor



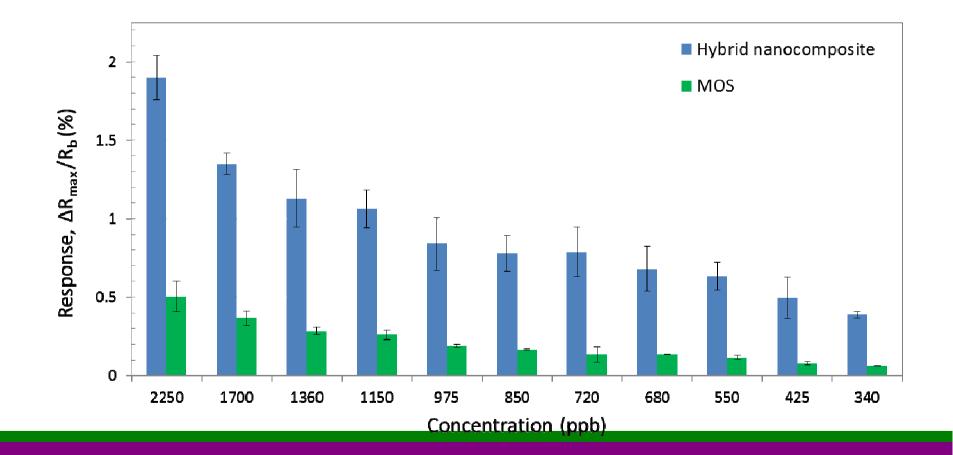
Ammonia sensing results (1)



Ammonia sensing results (2)

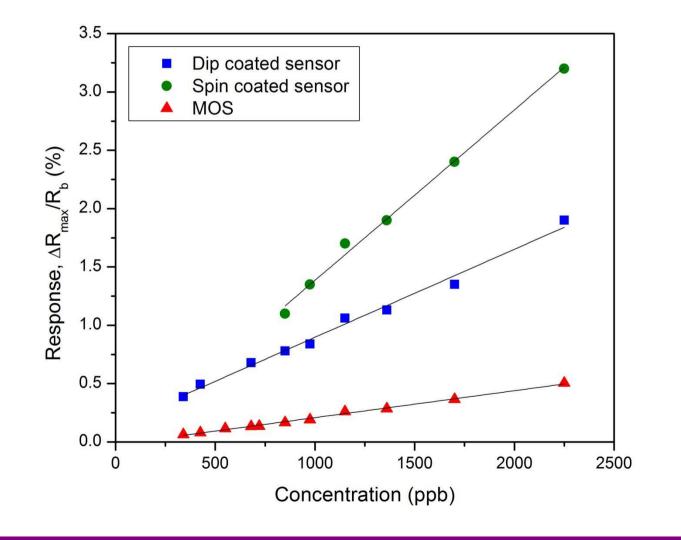


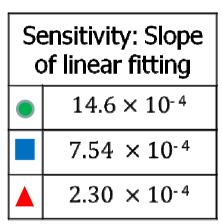
Ammonia sensing results (3)



POWER CONSUMPTION! -> Hybrid sensor operates at 80 °C vs. MOS sensor at >200 °C

Ammonia sensing: effect of deposition method







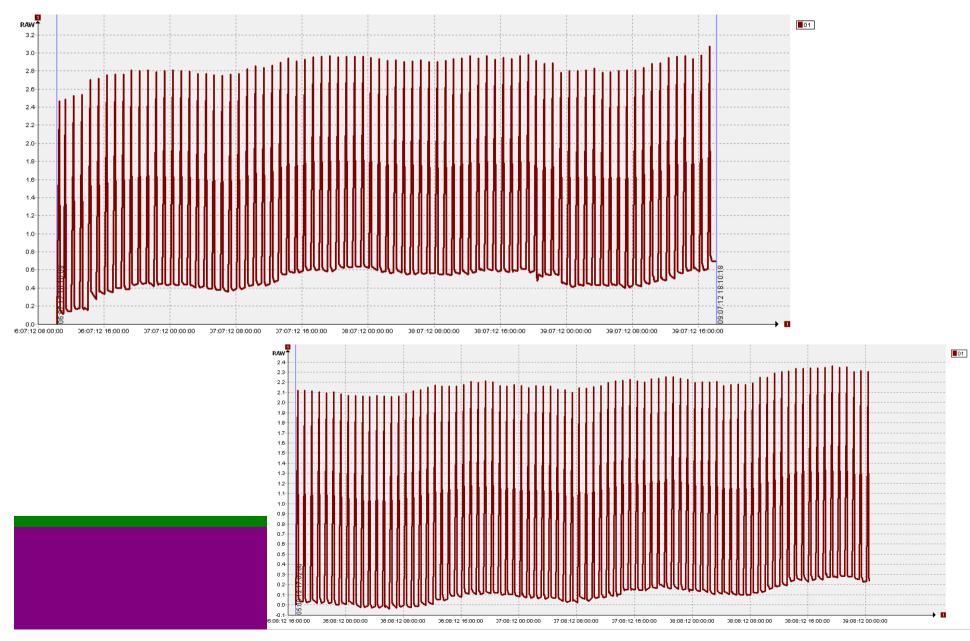
Instrument under test

Concept Fill tank Use base to liberate Ammonia from water Generate headspace Measure Drain Repeat

NONINVASIVE



Raw data



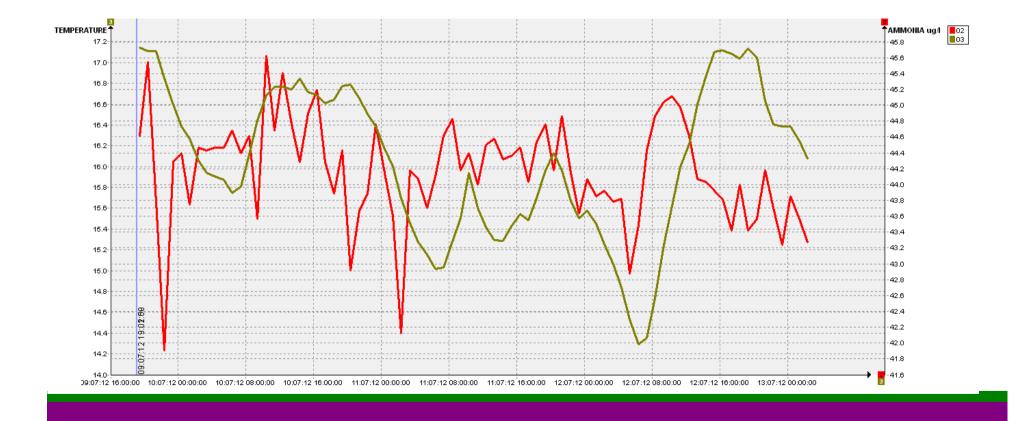
Ammonia and temperature



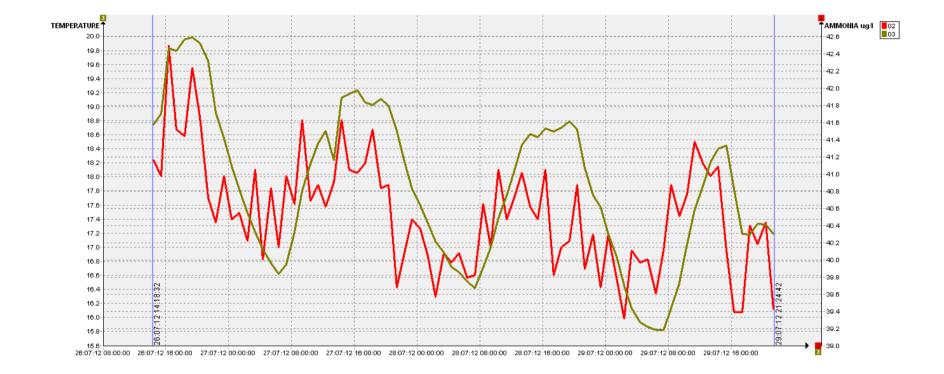
6th July 2012 1030

9th July 2012 1218

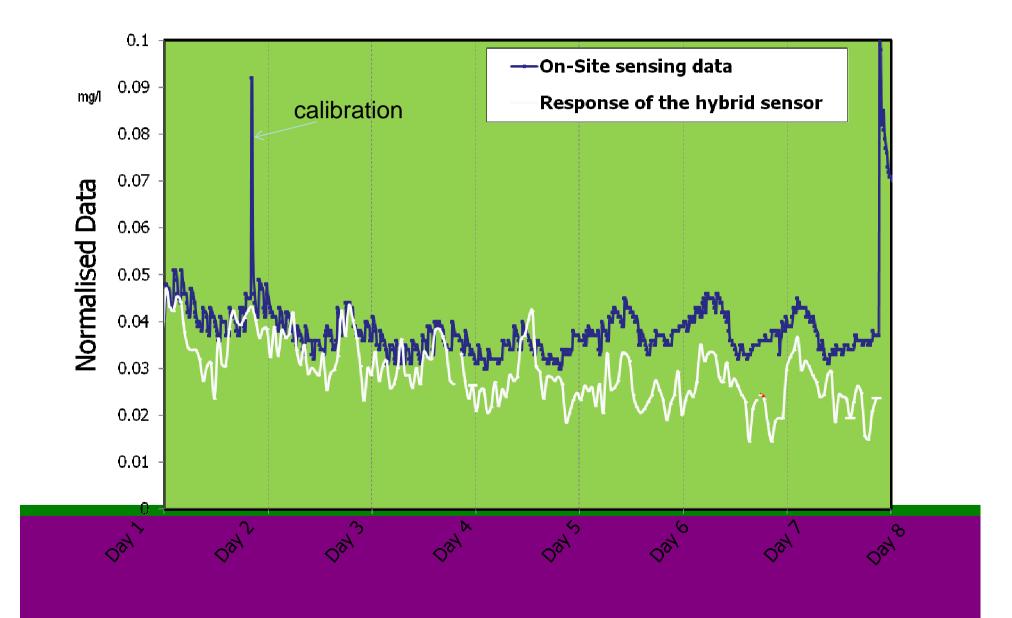
9/7/2012 1909 - 13/7/2012 0220



26/07/2012 1418-29/7/2012 2125



Field test results



Conclusions

- We have created a noncontact instrument for measuring traces of ammonia
- This is applicable to both waste water and clean water applications as well as air quality monitoring
- Significant savings in terms of cost and maintenance