Autonomous Droplet Microfluidic Sensor for Highly Variable Ocean Alkalinity

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Ocean alkalinity is the capacity of seawater to resist changes in pH

Application East-changing

Fast-changing environments



Titration frequency in continuous microfluidics is limited by mixing

Diffusion mixing in laminar flow

This droplet sensor aims to improve on shortcomings of current continuous microfluidic alkalinity sensors



REDUCED WASTE



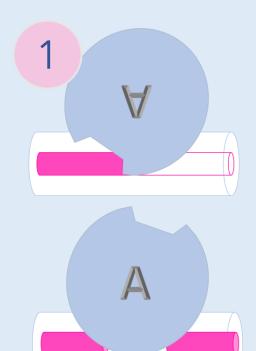
Titrant



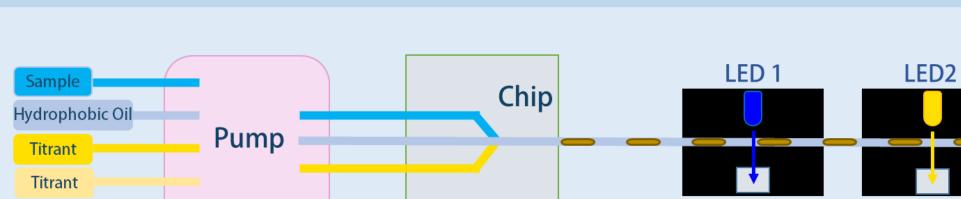


INCREASED RANGE

Sensor Set Up



Within the peristaltic pump, the roller has antiphase features that alternately move the oil and aqueous phases



Photodiode Photodiode



Pump Functio



Sample and titrant arrive simultaneously, and rapidly mix to create a reaction droplet

androplet passes through flows

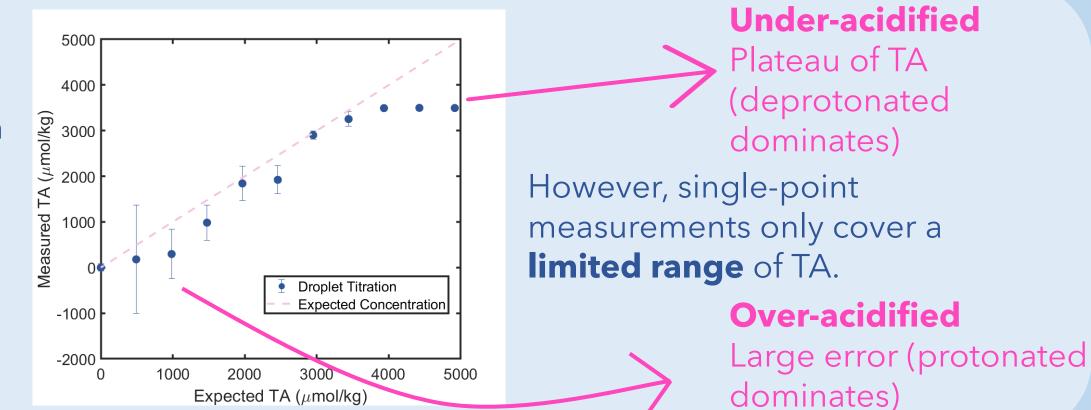
The droplet passes through flow cells, measuring at the peak absorbing wavelengths of the dye

Single-Point Measurement

Discrete, single-point **total alkalinity** (TA) titrations are performed in microfluidic droplets.



Seawater is combined with **titrant** (acid and a pH-sensitive, colour-changing dye) and measured spectrophotometrically

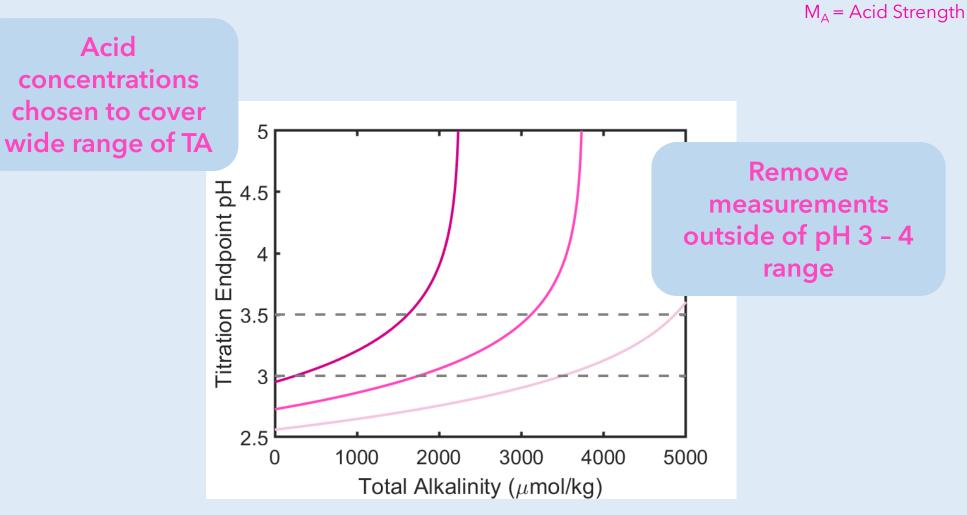


Multi-Point Measurement

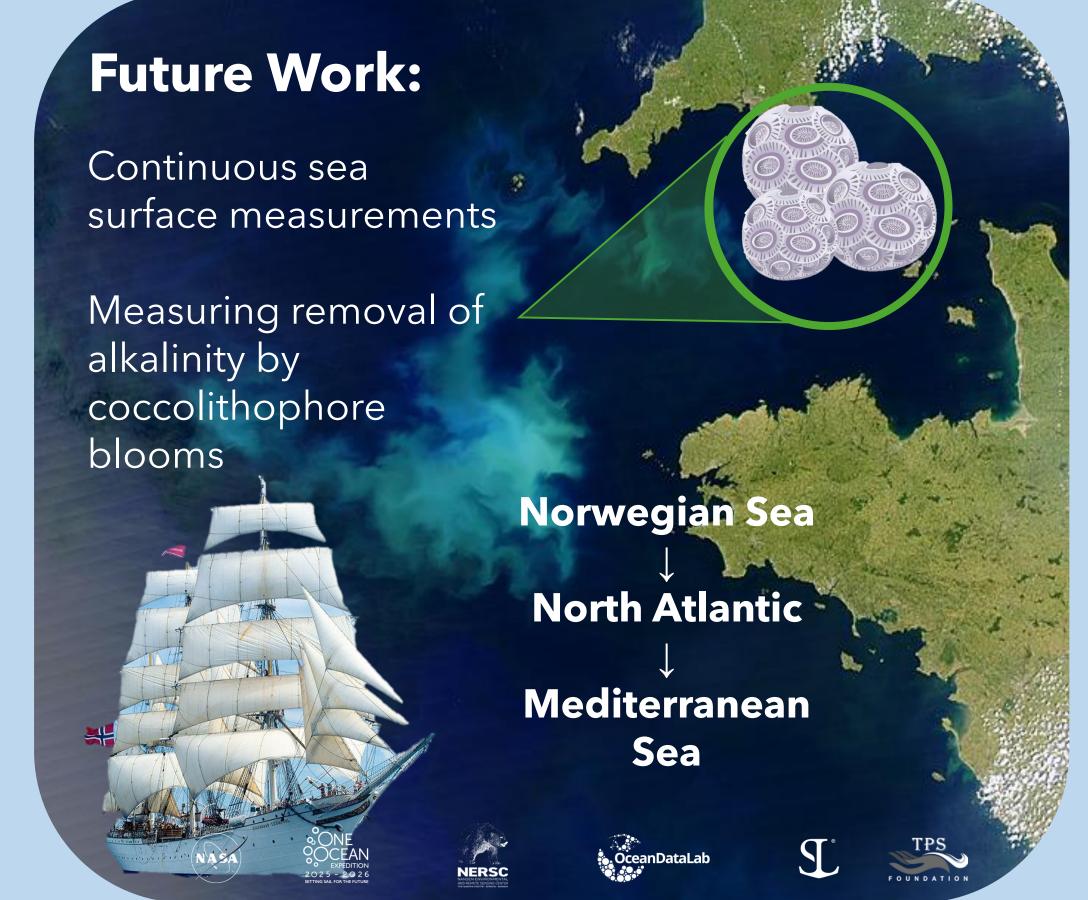
The droplet system measures over the **entire TA range** by

increasing acid strength in consecutive droplets





'Goldilocks' TA remains



References [11] Nighting

Image of Coccolithophore bloom off Brittany | Image Source: France Jacques Descloitres, MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC, June 15, 2004.