Detecting nitrite in water using a dye-encapsulated Metal Organic Framework paper-based device

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SOUTHAMPTON

1. Importance of detecting nutrients in coastal waters.

- Measuring the concentration of nutrients in coastal waters is essential for safeguarding against harmful algal blooms.
- However, transporting a water sample to a laboratory is limited by cost and availability of transport.
- Microfluidic paper-based analytical devices (µPADs) provide accurate and sensitive data, are simple to fabricate and are made of inexpensive materials compared to other in-situ sensors.
- Metal organic frameworks (MOFs) will be used as the detection material, as they can be rationally designed to target specific molecules such as nitrite (NO_2^-).

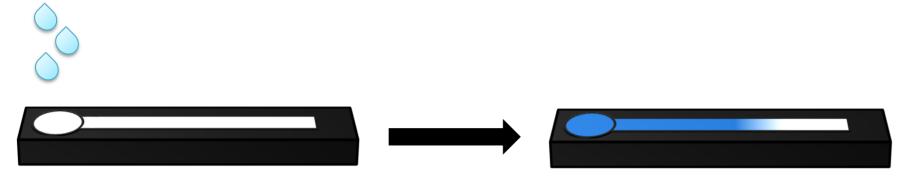


Figure 1: A schematic of a μ PAD, producing a response to a microvolume of water.

2. Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ as a sensor for nitrite.

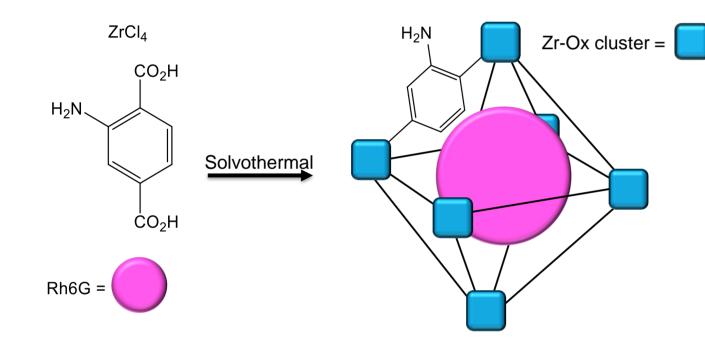


Figure 2: A schematic of the synthesis and structure of Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂.

Advantages of the dye@MOF according to the literature:²

- Easy to synthesise,
- Water stable framework,
- Dual fluorescence emission of MOF and dye,
- Both components interact with NO₂-
- Low limit of detection,
- Good selectivity for NO₂-.

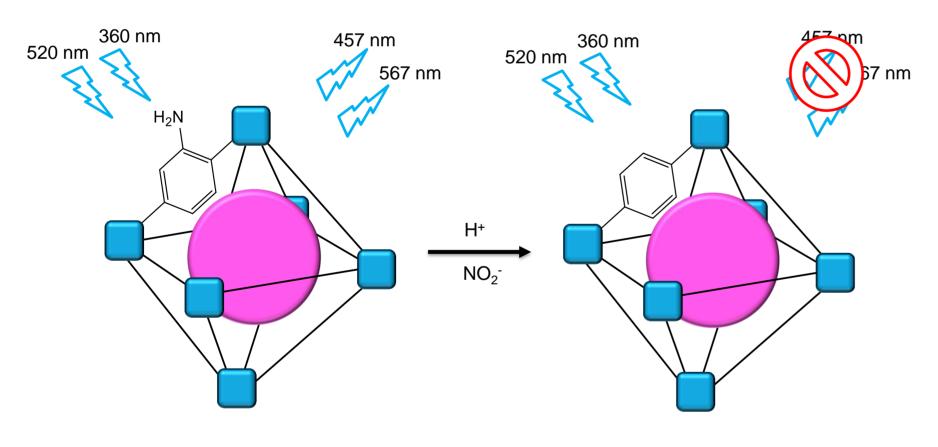


Figure 3: A schematic of the sensing mechanism of Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ towards NO₂.

3. Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ in solution responds to changing NO₂ concentration but is affected by some interference ions.

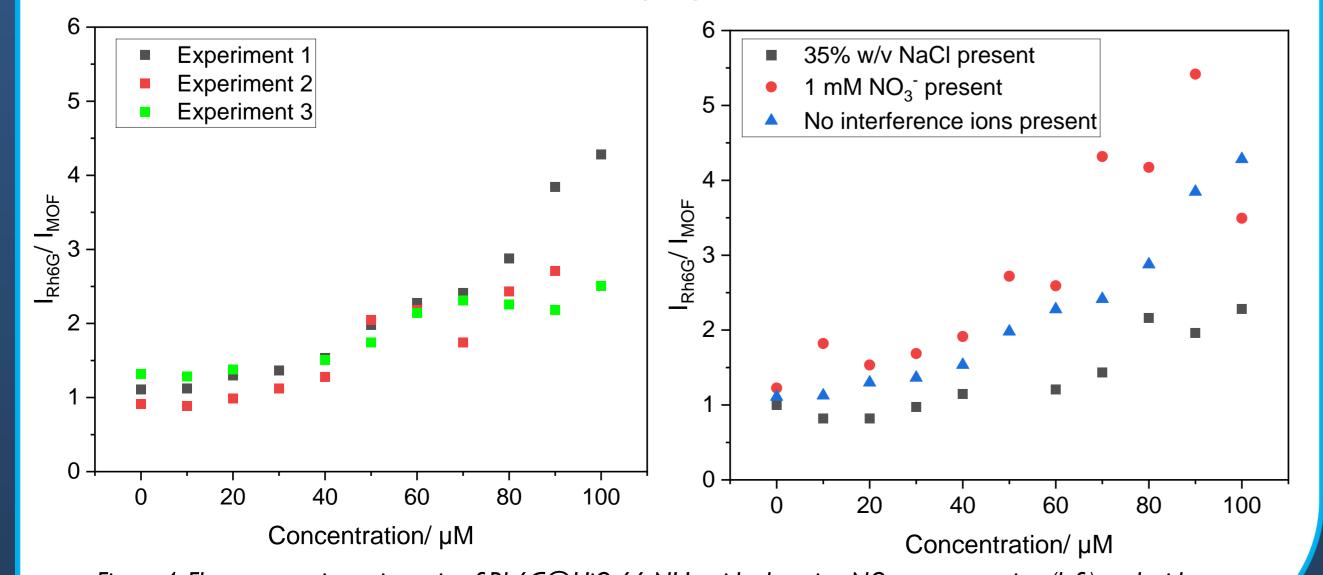


Figure 4: Fluorescence intensity ratio of Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ with changing NO₂ concentration (left) and with

interference ions present (right).

4. Grafting Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ onto functionalised filter paper.

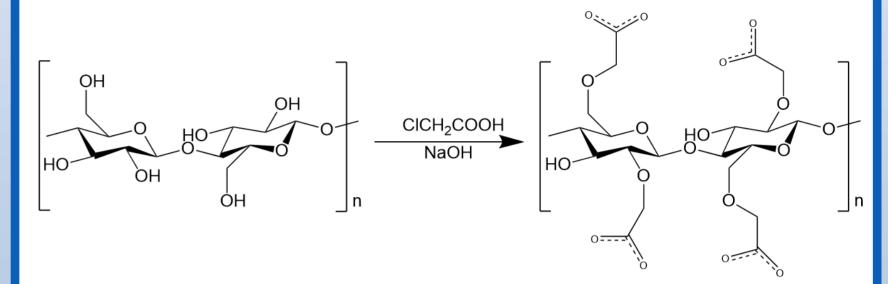


Figure 5: Surface functionalisation of FP to promote MOF growth.

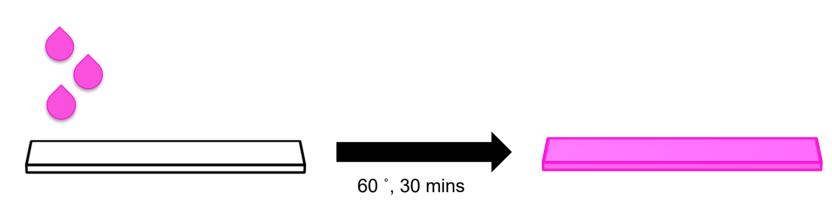
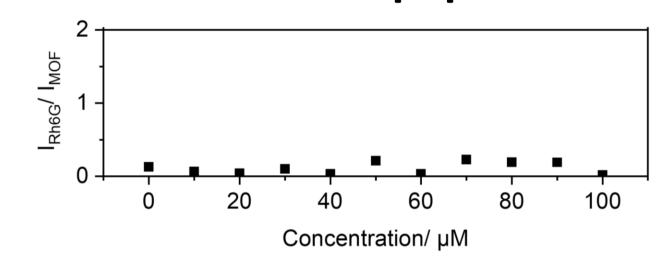


Figure 6: A schematic of the process of grafting Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ on the functionalised FP.

5. Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂ on paper does not respond to changing NO₂concentration and is removed from the filter paper.



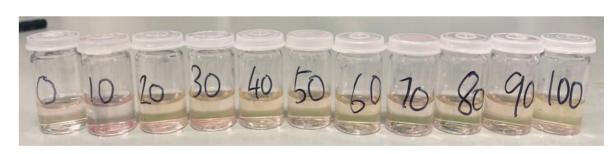


Figure 7: Fluorescence intensity ratio of Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂-FFP with changing NO_2^- concentration. (Inset): the detection solutions after dipping Rh6G@UiO-66-NH₂-FFP for 15 minutes.

6. Future works of this research.

- The filter paper may be functionalised using a different method.
- If unsuccessful, there will be a literature search for an alternative MOF with more appropriate detection conditions.
- Once successful in grafting a MOF to FP, channels will be printed onto the MOF-paper and a casing built, resulting in a MOF-based µPAD.

Acknowledgments.

I would like to thank my supervisors and the Southampton Maritime and Marine Institute for the opportunity to undertake this research.

References.

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