

Automation of Inorganic Assays with Flow Injection Analysis (FIA)

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HELLO!

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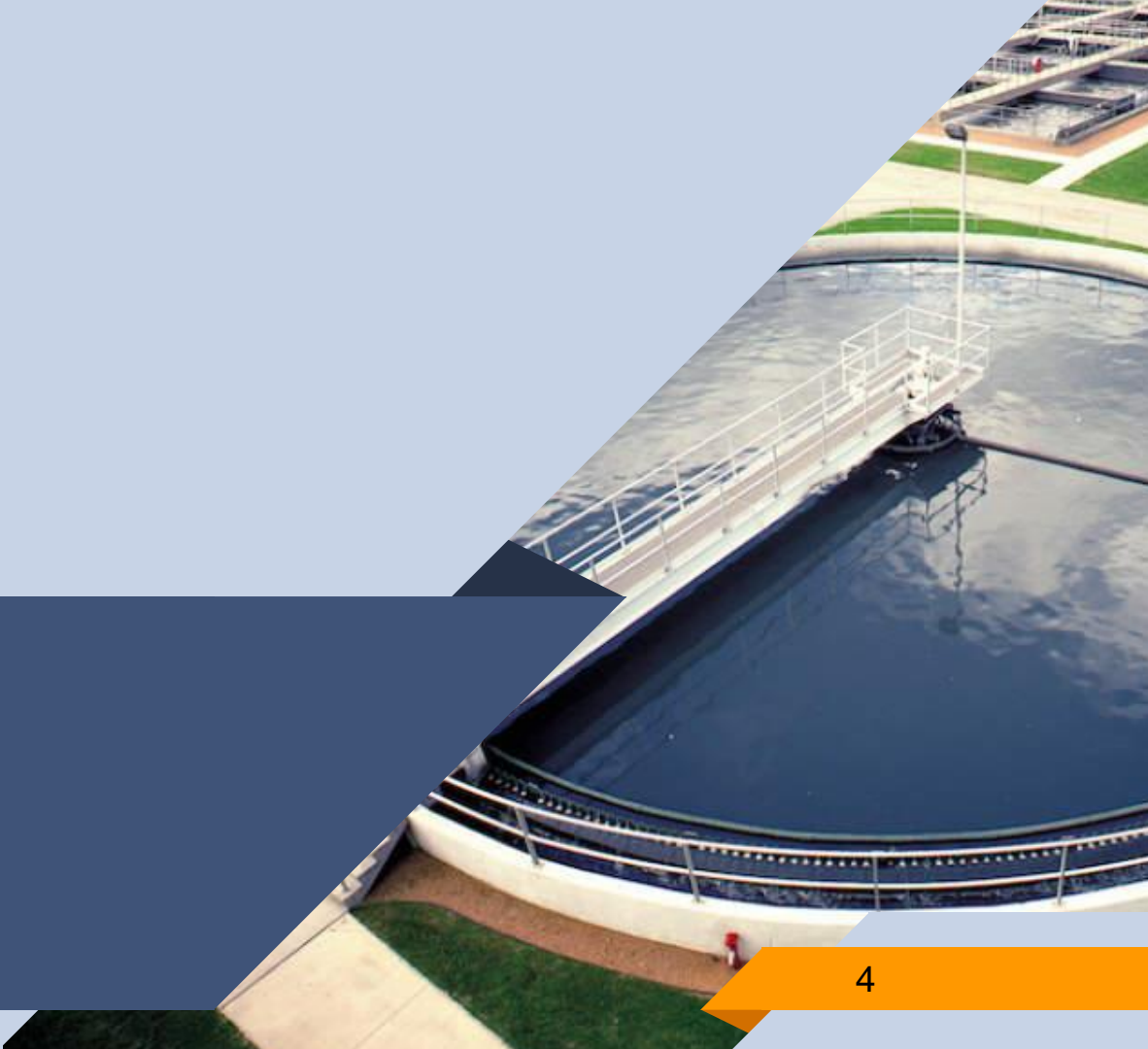
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FLOW ANALYSIS

Short History

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HISTORY - BENCHTOP

- Mix sample w/ color-generating reagents
 - ▷ Dosing: manual (pipettes)
 - ▷ Containers: traditional glassware (beakers, flasks, tubes)
 - ▷ Incubation: ambient, water bath
 - ▷ Measurement: benchtop spectrometer + cuvette

- Time-consuming, laborious



HISTORY - SEGMENTED FLOW ANALYSIS

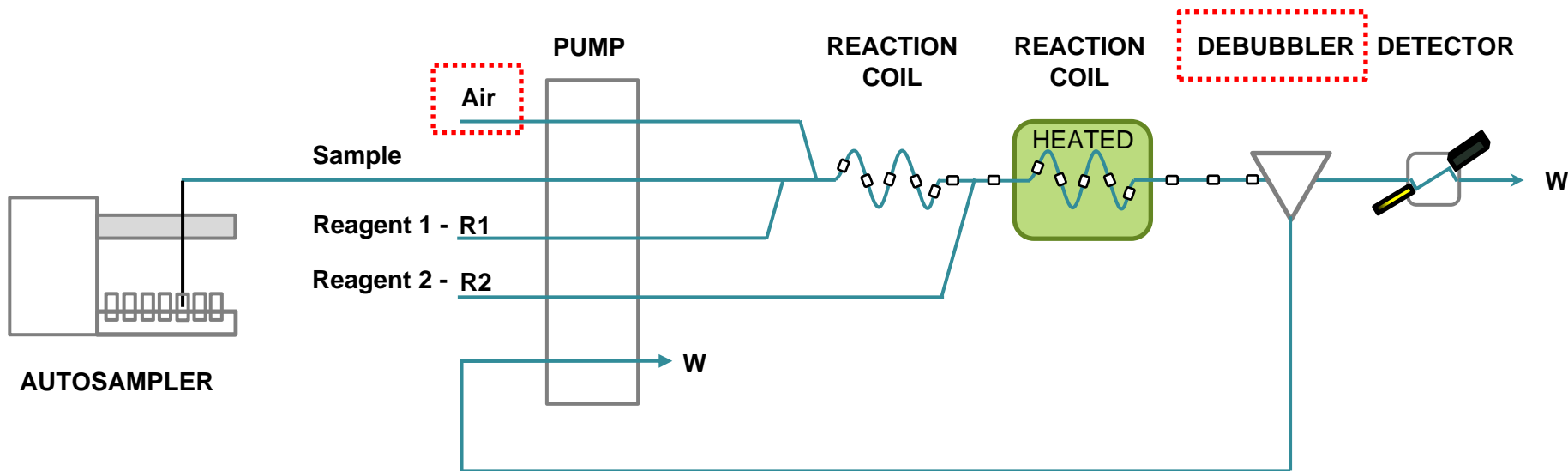
- Automated colorimetric assays
- Invented by Dr. Skeggs in 1957
- Commercialized by Technicon Corp. in the 50's and 60's
- Mix sample w/ color-generating reagents
 - ▷ Dosing: peristaltic pump & autosampler
 - ▷ Containers: glass coils & tubing, **segmentation w/ air bubbles**
 - ▷ Incubation: flow-through heater
 - ▷ Measurement: flow-through cuvette/flow cell



HISTORY - SEGMENTED FLOW ANALYSIS

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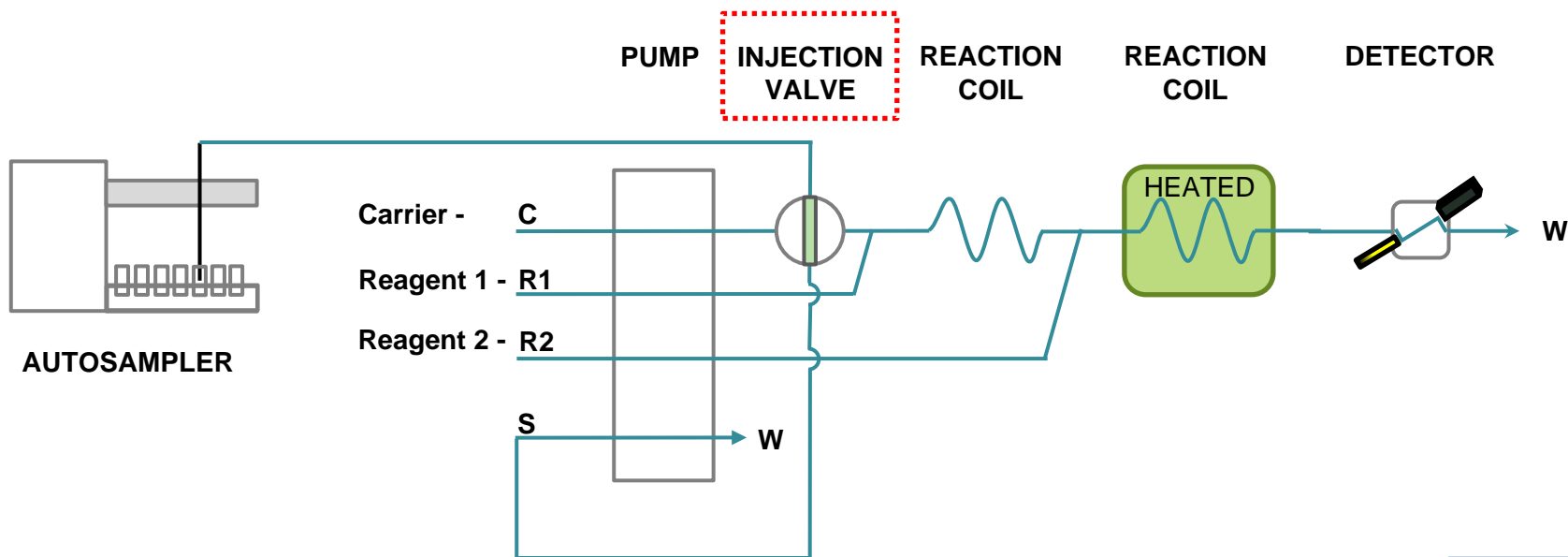


HISTORY - FLOW INJECTION ANALYSIS

- Invented by Dr. Ruzicka & Dr. Hansen in 1974
- Commercialized by Bifok AB (later Tecator) in the 70's
- Mix sample w/ color-generating reagents
 - ▶ Dosing: peristaltic pump, **injection valve**
 - ▶ Containers: Teflon coils & tubing, **no air segmentation**
 - ▶ Incubation: flow-through heater
 - ▶ Measurement: flow-through cuvette/flow cell



HISTORY - FLOW INJECTION ANALYSIS



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OPERATION PRINCIPLE

How does FIA work?



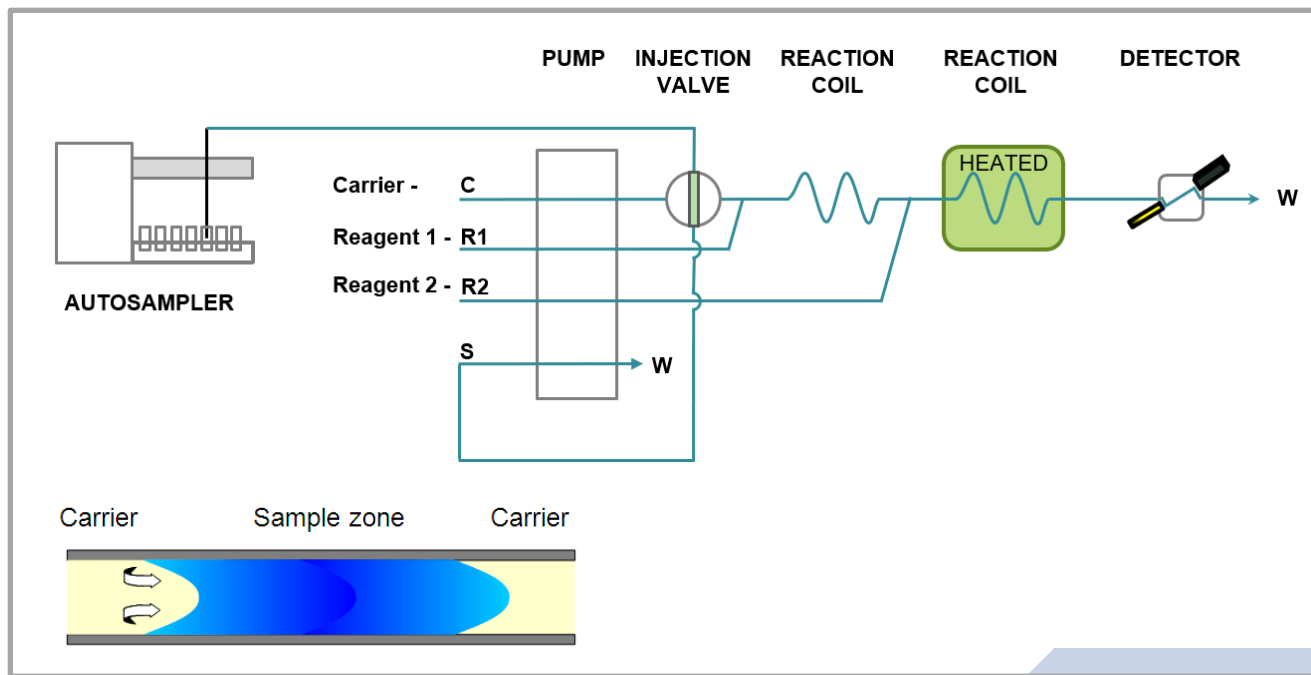
FLOW INJECTION ANALYSIS

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Principles of FIA

- ▶ Precise injection
- ▶ Controlled transit time
- ▶ Controlled dispersion





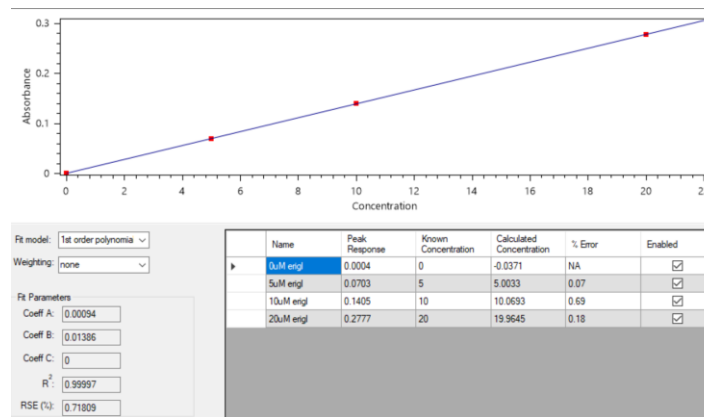
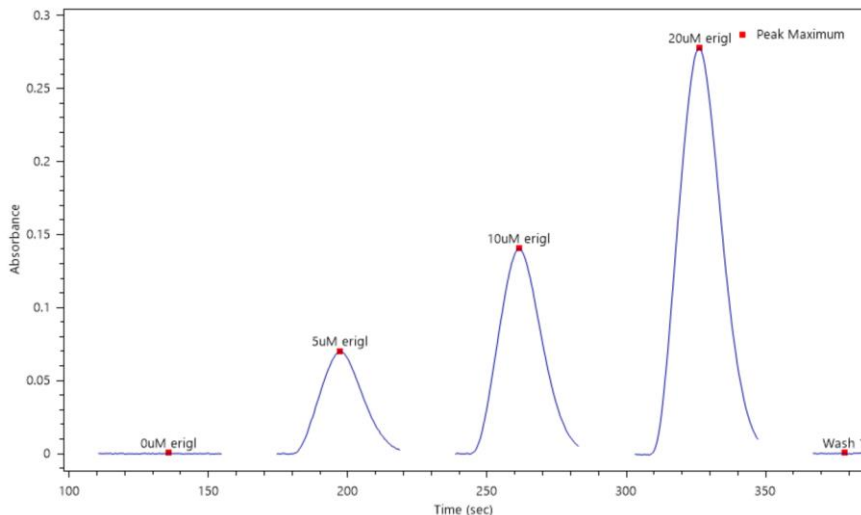
FLOW INJECTION ANALYSIS

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Practical outcome of controlled dispersion

- Signals in shape of a **peak** (like LC, IC)



Fit model: 1st order polynomial
Weighting: none

Name	Peak Response	Known Concentration	Calculated Concentration	% Error	Enabled
0uM erigl	0.0004	0	-0.0371	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5uM erigl	0.0703	5	5.0033	0.07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10uM erigl	0.1405	10	10.0693	0.69	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20uM erigl	0.2777	20	19.9645	0.18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Fit Parameters
Coeff A: 0.00094
Coeff B: 0.01386
Coeff C: 0
R²: 0.99997
RSE (%): 0.71809

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WHY DID FIA BECOME ADOPTED?

What differentiates FIA from SFA?



WHY DID FIA BECOME ADOPTED?

- Dr. Ruzicka & Dr. Hansen offered FIA concept to Technicon
- Technicon's final response, as per Dr. Ruzicka:

“In brief, Technicon's patent attorney, after consulting other patent specialists, pronounced FIA non-patentable. The technical director deemed the technique impractical.”*

*Dr. Ruzicka's FIA website (flowinjectiontutorial.com)



WHY DID FIA BECOME ADOPTED?

■ So why did FIA survive?

- ▶ Speed: up to 300 samples / h
- ▶ Speed: calibration done in ~5 min from start
- ▶ Carryover: **complete** return to baseline b/w injections
- ▶ Use of plastic (Teflon) capillary tubing

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PRACTICAL BENEFITS

How does FIA benefit operation and profitability of laboratories?



PRACTICAL BENEFITS

■ Increased speed – sample throughput - “Time is money”

- ▶ High-throughput laboratories – 100s - 1000s of samples / day
- ▶ Every second counts for sample processing time
- ▶ Record ortho-P: 8 sec / sample

■ Increased speed – calibration

- ▶ Sample throughput is not the only important speed metric
- ▶ **Calibration speed** greatly matters as well
- ▶ Calibration done in ~5-10 min from run start (method dependent)



PRACTICAL BENEFITS

■ Decreased labor

- ▶ Manual measurements require large staff investment
- ▶ Automation → staff can be assigned to other tasks

■ Increased efficiency

- ▶ Automation → staff can multitask while instrument is running

■ Handle challenging sample matrices (acid, color)

- ▶ Membrane units (gas diffusion, dialysis)

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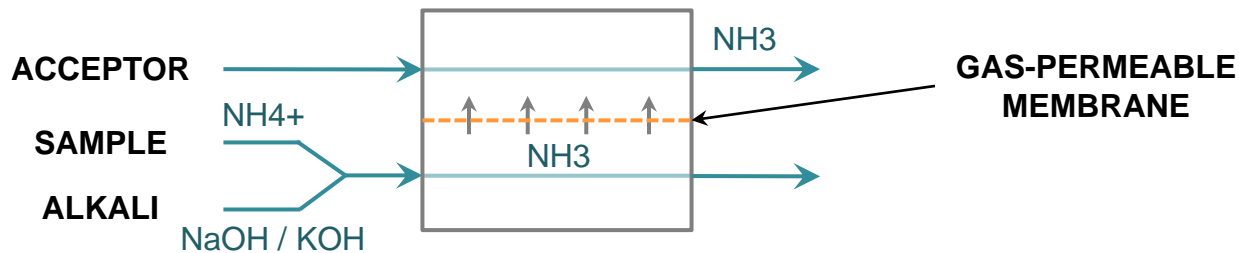
PRACTICAL INSTRUMENT & METHOD DESIGN

How to design them so that they work for
practical applications on **real** samples



CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

■ Use of gas diffusion to replace distillation

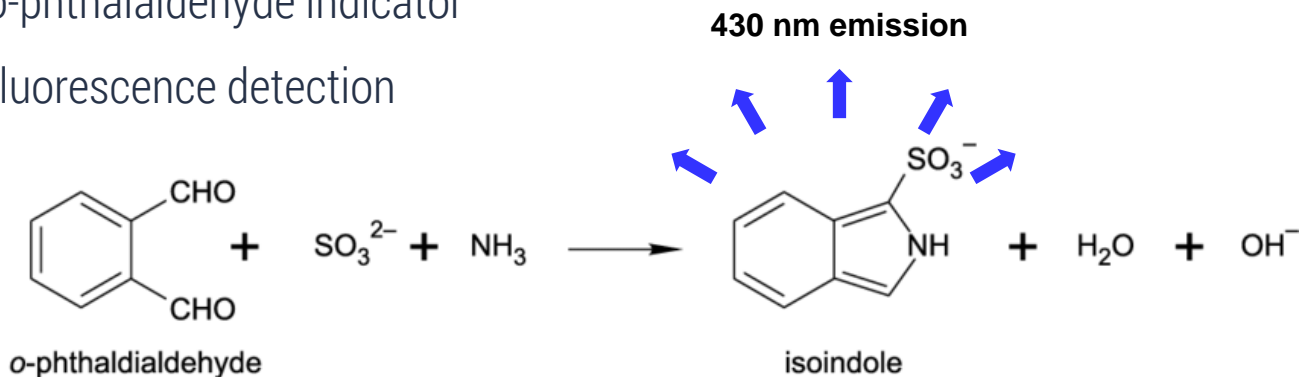




CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

Based on:

- ▶ o-phthalaldehyde indicator
- ▶ fluorescence detection



Felix et al.
J. Braz. Chem. Soc., 23 (1), 142-147, 2012

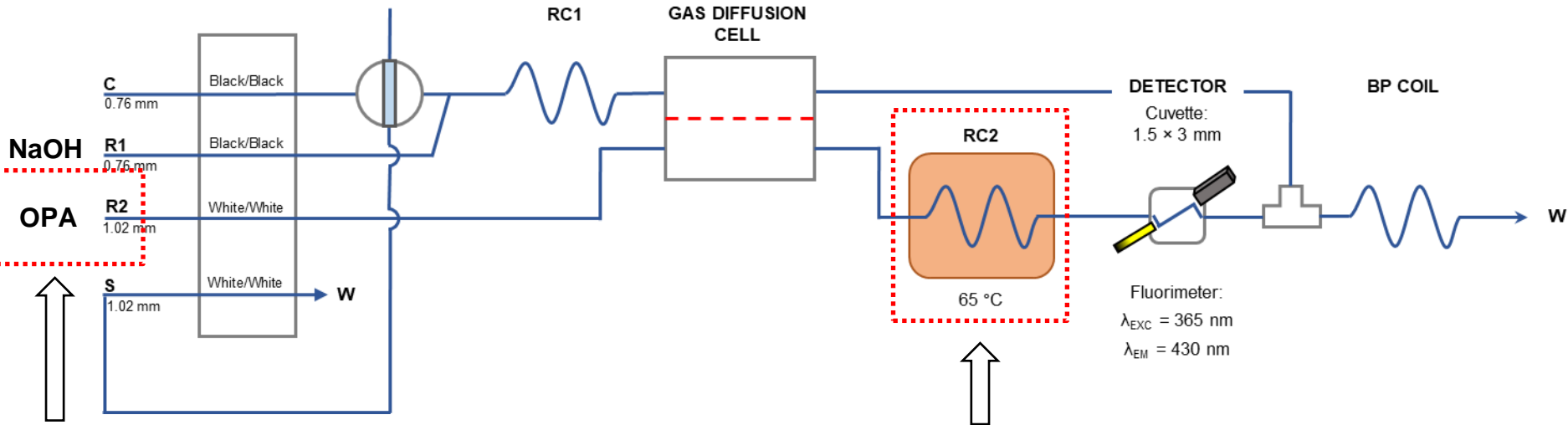
365 nm excitation



CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

PUMP
Speed: 30%

INJECTION VALVE
Sample loop: 35 μ L



Choice of acceptor solution

Choice of heater length



CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

■ Choice of acceptor solution

- ▶ Traditionally, NH₃ acceptor is an acid solution
- ▶ Here, an alkaline solution (borate buffer) was selected
- ▶ Why: **simplification** of manifold, ability to implement on a **compact instrument**

■ Choice of heater coil length

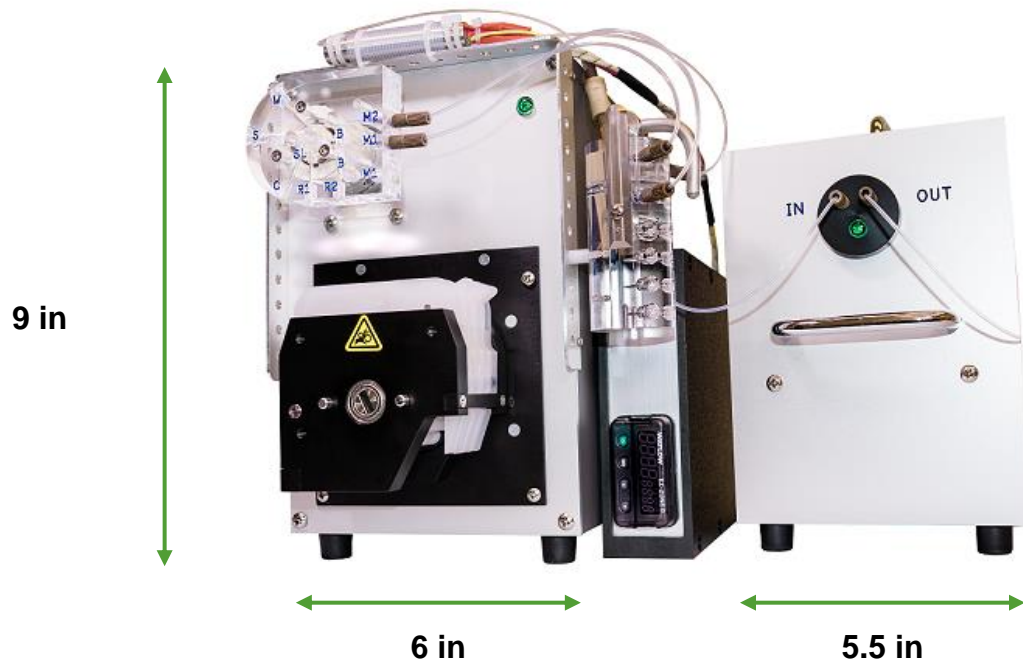
- ▶ OPA reaction is slow → technically, would require a long heated coil
- ▶ Here, a relatively short (~70 in) coil was selected
- ▶ Why: **speed of calibration**



CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

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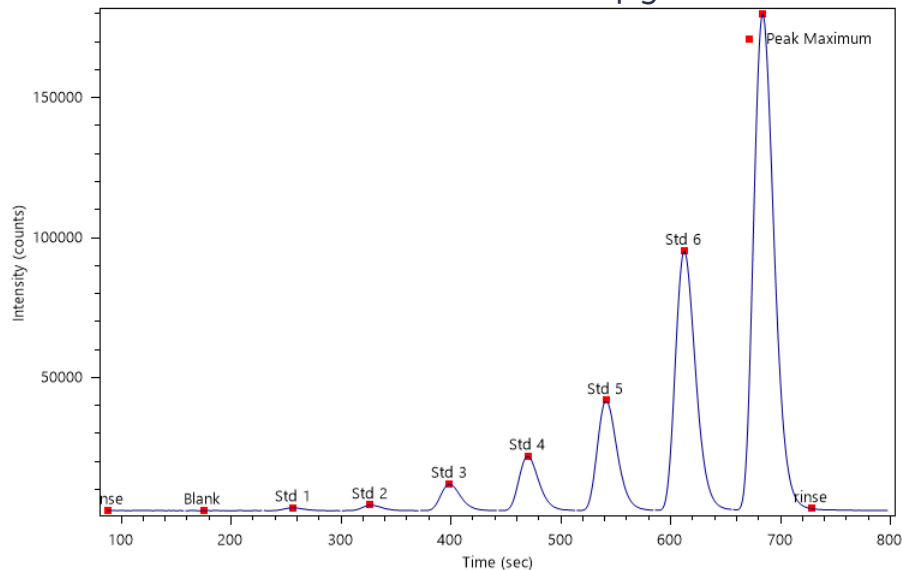
Pictured:

**FIAlyzer-1000
with PMT Detector**

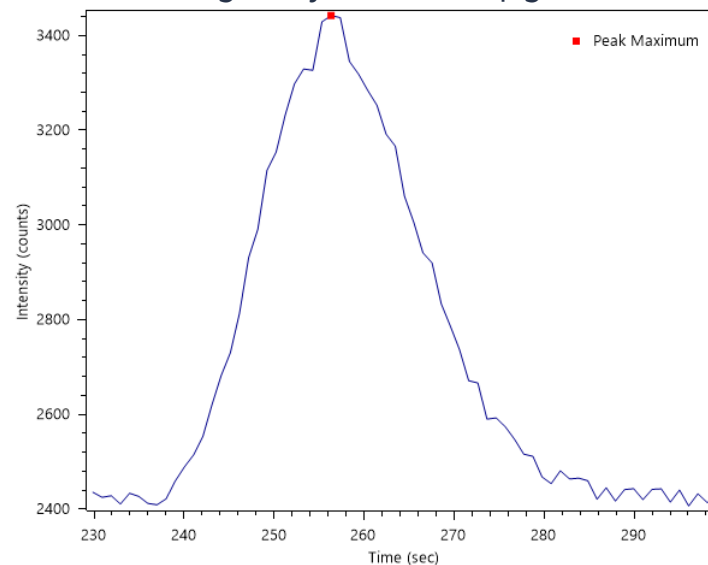


CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

Calibration 50 – 10,000 µg N / L



Single injection 50 µg N / L





CASE STUDY: NH₃/TKN BY OPA METHOD

Detection Limit	12 µg N/L	
Reporting Limit	50 µg N/L	
Range Upper Limit	10 000 µg N/L	
Spike recovery	99.3%	POTW (Anaerobic digester sludge)
	97.3%	Industrial discharge (Food process)
	109%	Industrial discharge (Metal finish)
	96.9%	River water
	102%	POTW (Final effluent, pre-UV)
	105%	POTW (Primary clarifier effluent)
Throughput	50 samples / h	



CONCLUSIONS

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“Theory guides, experiment decides.”

-- Dr. Izaak Maurits (Piet) Kolthoff



THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at
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