



# Flow injection determination of fluoride for monitoring the biodegradation of fluorophenol in a biorreactor

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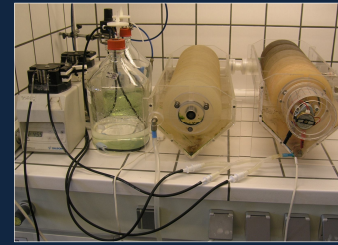
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## Objectives

- Development of a flow injection system for fluoride determination
- Application to the monitoring of the fluorophenol biodegradation in a biorreactor (RBC - rotating biological contactors)
  - quantification of the byproducts
  - minimization of growth medium interference



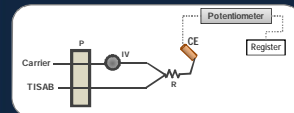
## RBC

- Systems with high biomass retention
- Effective for biological treatment (or post-treatment) of contamination with organic pollutants, i.e. halogenated aromatic compounds

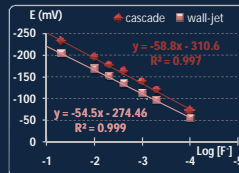
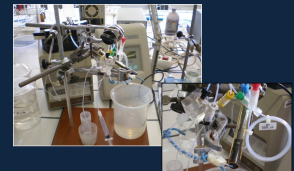
## Flow injection manifold for fluoride determination

### Two detection arrangements

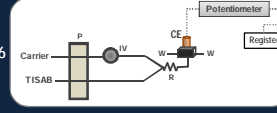
#### ⇒ CASCADE



P, peristaltic pump; IV, injection valve; CE, combined fluoride electrode; R, mixing coil; W, waste; Carrier,  $[F^-] = 10^{-6}$  M; TISAB, total ionic strength adjusting buffer

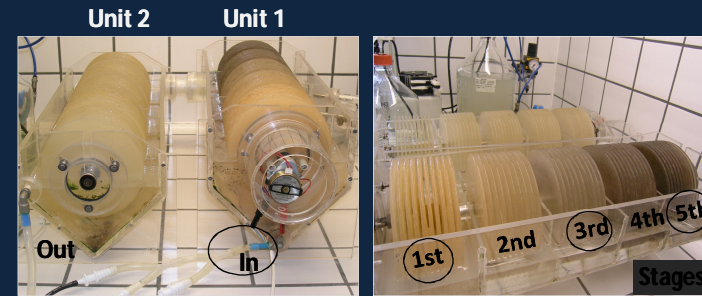


#### ⇒ WALL-JET



The wall-jet represents a more robust configuration

## RBC sampling points



## Sample preparation

- After collection, samples were centrifuged and filtrated (0.45  $\mu$ m)

Sampling point	$[F^-] \pm$ SD (mM)	RSD (%)
In	0.029 $\pm$ 0.002	9.0
1st stage	0.250 $\pm$ 0.026	10.5
3rd stage	0.243 $\pm$ 0.020	8.5
5th stage	0.360 $\pm$ 0.009	2.5
Out D	0.276 $\pm$ 0.021	7.5
Out E	0.246 $\pm$ 0.012	4.8

## Minimization of the interference of growth medium

- ⇒ Addition of 3 g/L EGTA to the TISAB solution

Interferent species	Growth medium concentration (mM)	% Interference	
		TISAB	TISAB with EGTA 3 g/L
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	1.8x10 <sup>-2</sup>	-2.4	-2.6
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	1.4x10 <sup>-2</sup>	-7.1	0.0
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	7.2x10 <sup>-2</sup>	-10.3	0.5
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	7.6	-12.2	-0.5
Cu <sup>2+</sup>	1.0	-2.0	3.9
Cu <sup>+</sup>	8.0x10 <sup>-2</sup>	-3.4	3.4
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	5.4	-6.4	0.5
HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	15.0	-13.2	-4.2
H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	10.3	-5.3	-1.5
Co <sup>2+</sup>	6.4x10 <sup>-2</sup>	-	-0.6

## Conclusion

- The developed system decreases the analysis time enabling a fast ("real time") determination
- The growth medium possible interference was effectively minimised using EGTA in the TISAB solution (< 5% interference)



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