



Beyond Wastewater Analysis Using Discrete Analyzers

 The world leader in serving science

Key Product Launches Over 35 Years

In 70's



**Olli CD
(1977)**



**System Olli
3000 (1972)**

In 80's



**Specific
Proteins
(1987)**

**Clinical
Chemistry
Reagents
(1984)**

**Progress
Family
(1983)**



**Ion
Selective
Electrodes
(1980)**



In 90's



**Konelab/
Aquakem &
Arena families
(1998)**



**System
Reagents (1994)**

In 2000's



**Gallery/ Indiko Analyzers
(2010)**



**Konelab/Arena
PRIME 60/30 Analyzers**



Arena (2005) Analyzer



TCAutomation (2001)

Product offering

Industrial and Environmental System Solutions

- Thermo Scientific™ Gallery™ and Gallery Plus Analyzer – new automated, discrete photometric systems for food, beverage, water, waste water, soil/sludge digests, saline, process water, pharmaceutical, agricultural, chemical applications and bioprocess testing and QC
- Thermo Scientific™ Arena™ Analyzer – random access photometric analyzers for product analysis and quality control in industrial processes like food and beverage, pharmaceutical, agricultural, and chemical analyses
- Thermo Scientific™ Aquakem™ Analyzer – discrete, photometric analyzers for water and environmental samples like clean water, waste water, soil/sludge digests, saline, and process water



Thermo Scientific Discrete Analyzer Platforms

Environmental

Aquakem 200 Analyzer
Aquakem 250 Analyzer



Gallery Plus
Analyzer

Gallery Analyzer



Aquakem 600
Analyzer



Aquakem
Workcell
Analyzer



Arena 20XT Analyzer

Arena 20 Analyzer



Arena 30 Analyzer







Arena 60 Analyzer



Industrial

Range of Discrete Analyzers for Wastewater Analysis

	Gallery/Aquakem 200/ Arena 20 Analyzers 	Aquakem 250/ Arena 20 XT Analyzers 	Gallery Plus Analyzer 	Aquakem 600/ Arena 30/60 Analyzers 
Capacity (tests/hr)	Up to 200	Up to 250	Up to 350	Up to 600
Incubation temperature	25 to 60 °C (Gallery Analyzer) 37 °C (Aquakem/Arena Analyzers)	37 °C	25 to 60 °C	37 °C
Optional units	pH and Conductivity (Gallery Analyzer) Cadmium reduction(Aquakem Analyzer)	Cadmium reduction	pH and Conductivity	Cadmium reduction and automation

Outline

- Wastewater
 - Sources
 - Reasons for analysis
 - Analytical challenges
- Common anions in wastewater
- Other industrial applications
- Discrete analysis
 - Automated photometric assays
 - Accurate, precise measurement
- Conclusion

Wastewater

- Municipal or household waste
 - Sewage effluent
 - Raw sewage
 - Treated effluent
 - Leachates
 - Surface run-off
- Industrial
 - Production effluents
 - Process and cooling waters
- Agriculture
 - Soils - leached/extracted into solution



Reasons to Perform Wastewater Analysis

- Monitoring discharge
 - Regulatory limits
- Nutrient analysis
 - Excessive plant growth in aqueous environments
- Known samples
 - Historical analysis
 - Examining high chloride levels from a treatment facility with a water inlet near the sea/estuary
- Unknown samples
 - Investigative, pollution incident, farm run-off, milk spill, or industrial discharge due to plant failure

Wastewater Analytical Challenges

- The content of wastewater samples is often unknown
- Accurate, rapid results are needed
- Samples that are out of calibration range will have to be rerun
 - Ability to automatically perform dilutions pre-test or post-test is advantageous
- Samples can contain disparate analyte concentrations
 - May need to run multiple dilutions depending on the analytes of interest

Common Anions in Wastewater

- Inorganic anions
 - Chloride
 - Disrupts nitrification process (treatment)
 - Sulfate
 - Disrupts anaerobic digestion process (treatment)
 - Phosphate, nitrate, nitrite
 - Plant nutrients; phytoplankton blooms
 - Bromide
 - Ozonation, chlorination, e.g., disinfection by products such as brominated trihalomethanes, bromate (carcinogens)
- Organic acids
 - Formic, acetic, propionic acids
 - pH balance

Wide Selection of Tests Optimized for Anions

- Chloride
- Fluoride
- Nitrate - Hydrazine
- Nitrate - Enzymatic
- Nitrate - Vanadium
- Nitrite
- Ortho-Phosphate
- Sulfate
- T.O.N
- TKN as N
- TP as P
- Additional analytes
 - Alkalinity
 - Ammonia
 - Calcium
 - Chromium (VI)
 - Iron (Ferrous)
 - Magnesium
 - Silica
 - Total hardness
 - Urea
 - pH
 - Conductivity

Industrial Water Refinery Processes: Instruments for Industrial Water and Scrubber Solutions

The Need for Accurate Industrial Water and Scrubber Solution Analysis

Proper care of amines can do more to improve plant throughput and lower operating costs than preventative maintenance. Alkanolamines (commonly referred to as amines) are used to neutralize hydrogen sulfide (a corrosive) and carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas). Amines are added to boiler water to control pH. Analysis of “amines” is required for process monitoring to determine the concentrations of byproducts and corrosive analytes such as heat stable salts, acid gases, metals, anions, and cations.

We have the broadest array of analytical instrumentation for water refinery processes.

Hydraulic Fracturing: Instruments for Waters, Sediments, and Brine Analyses

The Need for Accurate Water and Sediment Analysis

The process of Hydraulic Fracturing results in addition of chemicals to the subsurface along with mobilization of anions, cations, metals, and radioisotopes in the shale layers that are returned to surface as flowback waters. Analytical instrumentation is required to determine the concentrations of these analytes in an effort to minimize the environmental impact of groundwaters, improve fracking processes, wastewater disposal, drill cuttings, and brines prior to disposal.

We have the broadest array of analytical instrumentation for the analysis of water and soil impacted by hydraulic fracturing.

Pharmaceutical, Enzyme Producers, and Other Markets



Pharmaceutical-like Creams, Tablets, Etc.

Arena Photometric Analyzer Applications

- Fructose
- Glucose
- Sucrose
- Lactose
- Starch
- Acetic acid
- Citric acid
- Gluconic acid
- Glutamic acid
- L-Lactic acid
- L- and D-Malic acid
- Ethanol
- Cholesterol
- Glycerol
- Sorbitol



Arena Photometric Analyzer Applications

- Glucose
- Fructose
- Lactose
- Starch
- Citric acid
- Gluconic acid
- L-Lactic acid
- L-Malic acid
- Ethanol
- Cholesterol
- Dihydroxyacetone
- Glycerol
- Sorbitol
- Urea

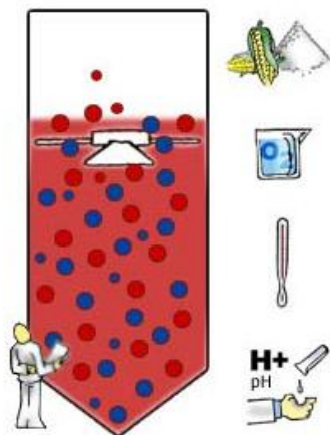


Laundry Detergents

- Enzymes for laundry detergents and machine dish washer products are analyzed with the Arena Analyzer
 - Proteases
 - Lipases
 - Amylases
 - Cellulases

Enzymes

- Products that can be analyzed with the Arena Analyzer
 - R&D phase enzymes
 - Amyloglucosidase
 - An enzyme for high fructose corn syrup makers
 - Papaine
 - Lactase
 - Phosphate
 - Amylase
 - Phosphodiesterase



R&D

- To optimize fermentations for correct substrate: e.g. maize (corn), soy beans, potatoes or sugars
- To optimize the right nutrients for the microorganisms to produce that enzyme
- Optimize the fermentation atmosphere: temperature, oxygen level and pH

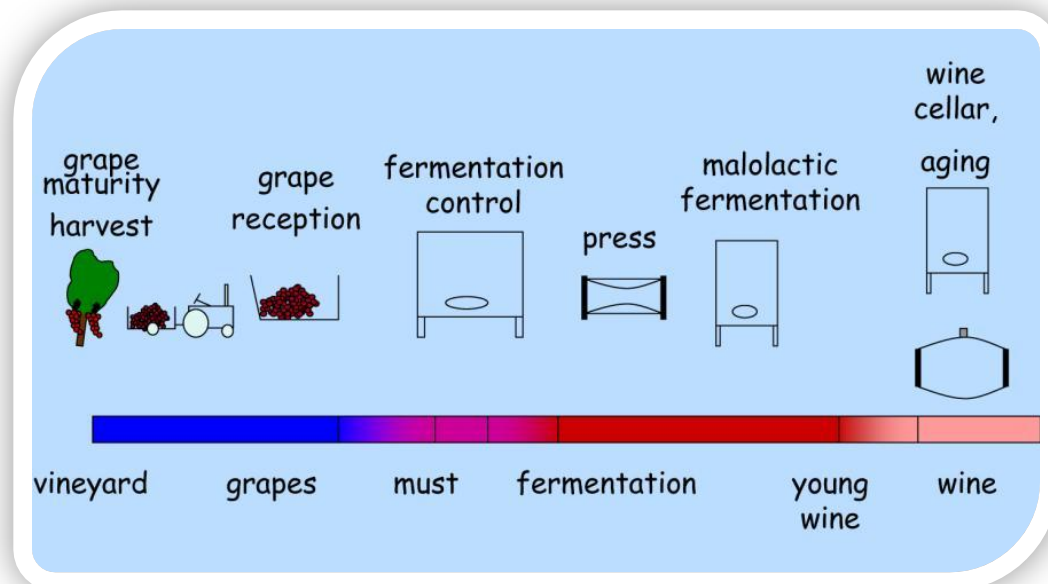
Production QC

- Enzyme activity assays of the products

Reason to choose the Arena Analyzer: incubation at 50 °C, flexibility and low CV

Reasons for Beverage Analysis

- Quality Control of raw material, must (wine) or wort (beer), and final product
- Monitoring of production processes (malolactic fermentation)
- Detection of adulterations and false declaration
- Label claims/legal limits



Sugar and Acid Analysis in Wine

- In wine, fructose is used as a process indicator and as a quality indicator for the final product
 - Yeast enzymes convert sugars (sucrose, glucose, and fructose) to ethanol and carbon dioxide
 - Sucrose is first converted to glucose and fructose, then glucose is consumed followed by fructose
- Acids play a significant role in taste, color, and microbial stability of juice. In wine, acids are present in both grapes and wine.
 - Acids, like D-malic acid are tested to check the fermentation process
- Other tests for wine
 - SO_2 regulated by legislation
 - Glycerol as a taste parameter



Sugar and Acid Analysis in Fruit Juice

- Sugars like sucrose, glucose, fructose, and sorbitol are tested from raw material and the final product
- Ratio of sugars from concentrate used to verify authenticity
 - Glucose – fructose ratio from apple juice
 - Citric acid – iso-citric acid ratio from citrus juices
- Acids and alcohol are measured to check the concentration of natural fermentation – limit is regulated by law



Beer Analysis

- Beer is composed of malt, water, and hops which first form wort; after wort fermentation, beer is formulated
- Typical analytes of wort
 - Beta-Glucans to monitor brewing process
 - NOPA – free nitrogen for yeast
 - Proteins to control haze formation
- Final product
 - pH – flavor indicator
 - Color – to categorize various beers
 - Bitterness – quality parameter for taste, foam, and stability
 - SO₂ – effects flavor



System Reagents for Food and Beverage Analysis

Sugars

D-Fructose
D-Glucose
D-Fructose+D-Glucose
D-Fructose+D-Glucose+Sucrose
Lactose (Glucose)
Sucrose (Total)

Acid analysis

Acetic acid
L-Ascorbic acid
β-Hydroxybutyric acid
Citric acid
D-Gluconic acid
D-Isocitric Acid
D-Lactic Acid
L-Lactic Acid
L-Malic acid
Oxalic acid
Total Acids

Alcohol analysis

Cholesterol Food
Ethanol
Glycerol
Polyphenols (total)

Others

Ammonia
Acetaldehyde
α-Amylase
α-Amino Nitrogen (NOPA)
Bitterness
Beta-Glucan (High MW)
Calcium (Ca)
Copper
Magnesium
pH (Colorimetric)
Potassium
SO₂ free and total
Total iron
Total protein
Urea (Ammonia)

ECM

pH

Calibrators

Alcohol std
Acetaldehyde std
Acid combination std
Beta-Glucan Std
Beta Hydroxybutyrate std
Cholesterol std
Copper std
Glycerol std
Lactose std
NOPA std
Oxalic acid std
Sugar combination std
Urea std

pH standards

Over 50 optimized system products



Applications

- R&D
 - Discovering new products using expensive, high sensitive systems
 - to create rapid, easy-to-use and high quality methods for production QC > [Arena analyzers](#)
- Production - QC
 - need quick response
 - need high quality
 - getting less qualified labor
 - budgetary pressures
- Need for flexible and easy-to-use system > [Arena analyzers](#)
- Need for high quality systems & service > [Arena analyzers & distributors](#)

Anion Determinations Using Photometric Assays

- Manual wet chemistry assays
 - Labor intensive
 - Waste reagents
 - Error prone
- Continuous flow analyzers
 - Relatively slow
 - Generates a lot of waste
- Discrete analyzers
 - Rapid, automated, efficient



Benefits of Automated Discrete Analysis



- Flexible – various tests can be performed on each sample; there is no limitation to the number of tests
- Fast – ready for immediate analysis; no reagent priming, no method changeover time
- Precise – specific measurements with high reproducibility, achieves low detection levels
- Minimal carry-over – each reaction takes place in its own cuvette

Discrete Analysis Routine Workflow

1.



Check/ run calibration



2.



Run samples:

- up to 54 at a time* with Gallery Plus
- up to 45 at a time* with Gallery

* continuous loading



3. Results

Calibration results
NO2 2mg/l

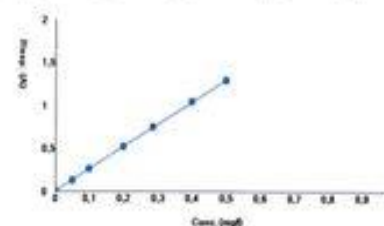
Version number: 1.4

Date: 2014-02-17
Time: 12:53:25

User: Dealer
Software version: 4.1.1

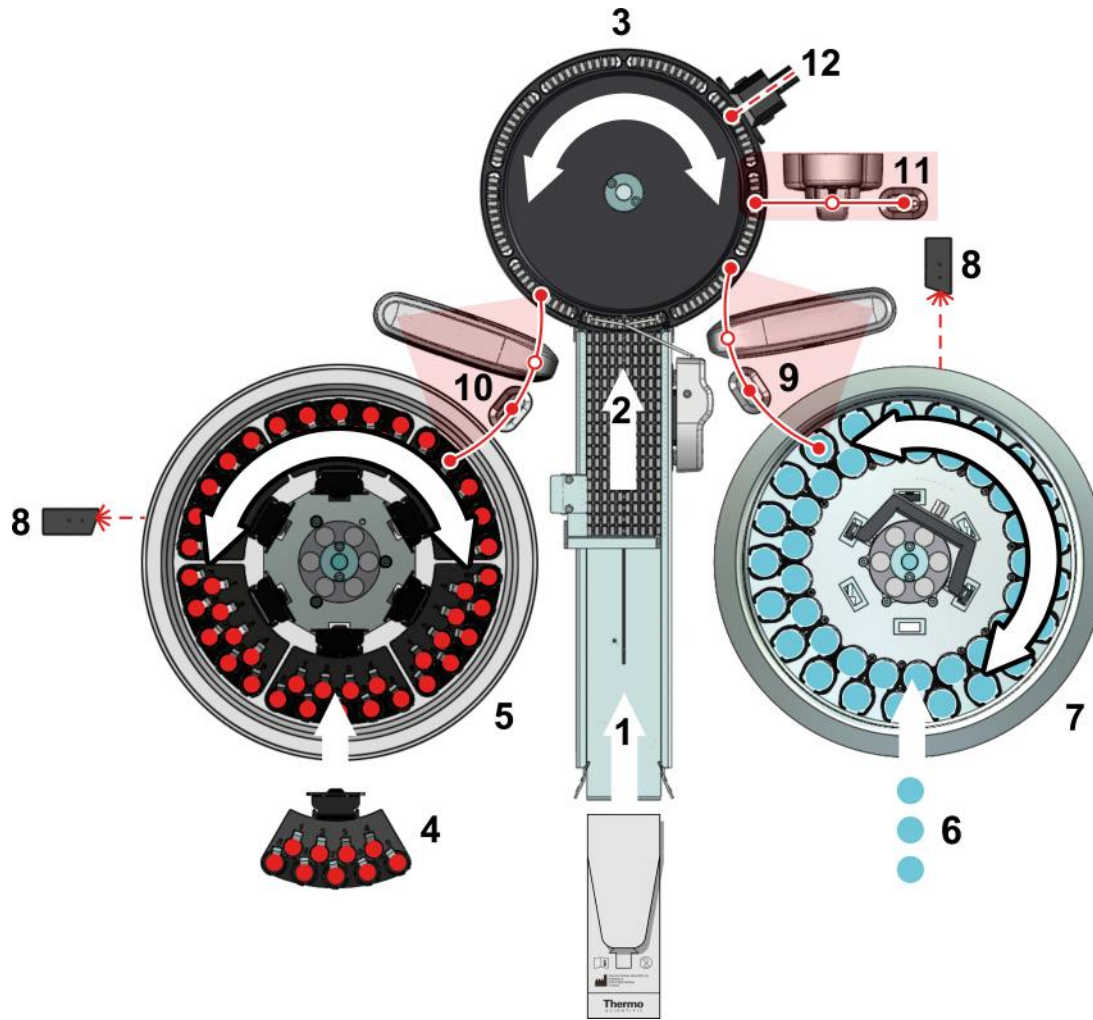
Test	NO2 2mg/l	Coeff. of det.	0.99908
Status		Total factor	0.387
Accepted	2014-02-13 10:38		
Checked	2014-02-13 10:38		
User name	Dealer		
Command			
Errors			
Factor	0.387		
Blank	0.003		

CalCtrl	Response	Calc. conc.	Given conc.	Lot	Errors
NO2-S	0.001	-0.001	0.000	Default	
NO2-STD	0.130	0.348	0.050	Default	
NO2-STD	0.280	0.700	0.100	Default	
NO2-STD	0.522	0.201	0.200	Default	
NO2-STD	0.743	0.287	0.288	Default	
NO2-STD	1.038	0.401	0.400	Default	
NO2-STD	1.288	0.468	0.500	Default	



Time to first results
typically 10 min

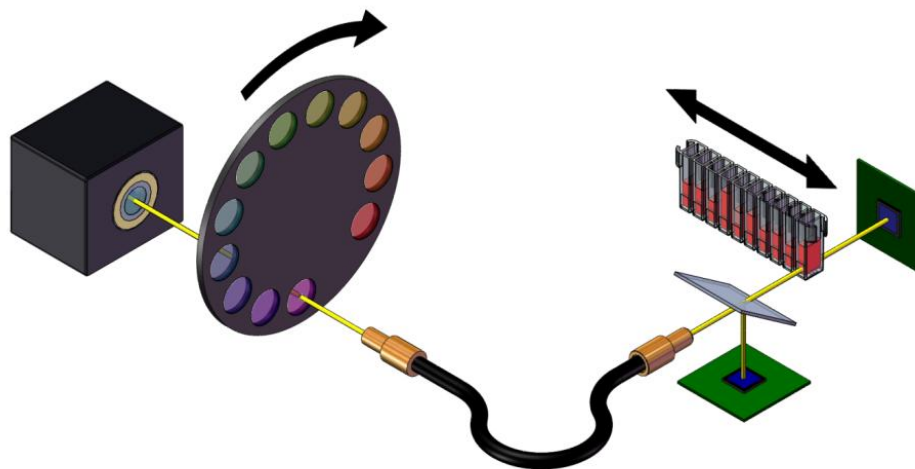
Discrete Analysis Process



1. Cuvette entry point
2. Cuvette loader
3. Incubator
4. Sample racks
5. Sample disk
6. Reagents
7. Reagent disk
8. Barcode reader
9. Reagent dispenser
10. Sample dispenser
11. Mixer
12. Photometer unit

Fast Photometric Measurement

- Spectral range 275–880 nm
 - 12 filter positions
- Fast measurement with a flash lamp
 - Main and side wavelengths measured at the same time
 - Water blank measured in all wavelengths at the same time



Optional Electrochemical Unit

- Conductivity and pH measurements
- Measuring range for
 - conductivity 20 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ – 112 mS/cm
 - pH 2–12
- Sample types
 - Water samples: natural water, waste water, drinking water, sparkling water, and still water



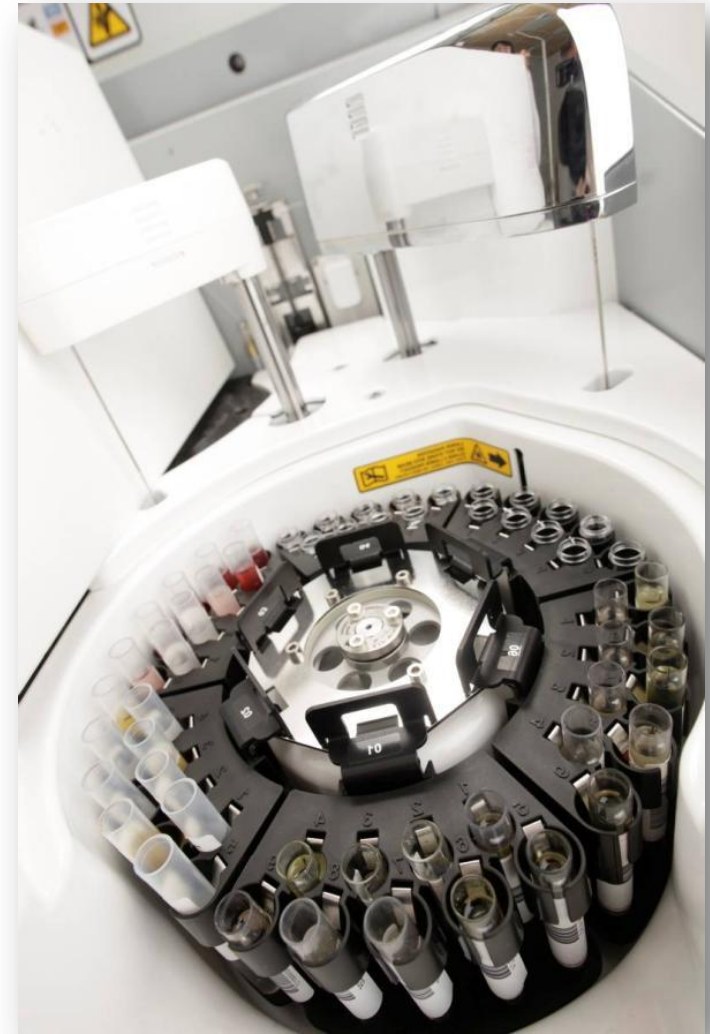
Flexible, Reliable, Temperature-Stabilized Measurement

- Several calibration options
 - Factor, Bias, Linear, Logit-log, Spline, Polynomial, Point-to-point
- Possibility to add up to four reagents per test
 - Automation even for the most complex methods
- Real-time QC program assures reliable performance
- Measurement temperature can be adjusted between 25° C and 60° C
 - Default setting at 37° C



Flexible Sample Management

- Sample volumes from 2–120 μL
- Any mix of sample containers
 - 0.5, 2.0, and 4.0 mL sample cups
 - 5.0, 7.0, or 10.0 mL sample tubes
- Automatic identification via an internal barcode reader
- Tests can be requested individually or by using a profile



Easy Reagent Handling

- Reagent volumes from 2–240 μL
- Reagent containers
 - 10 and 20 mL vials
- Barcoded system reagent containers are automatically identified
 - Non-system reagents can be entered without barcodes
- Clearly displayed
 - Real-time reagent volume
 - Remaining test capacity
 - Expired reagents flagged automatically



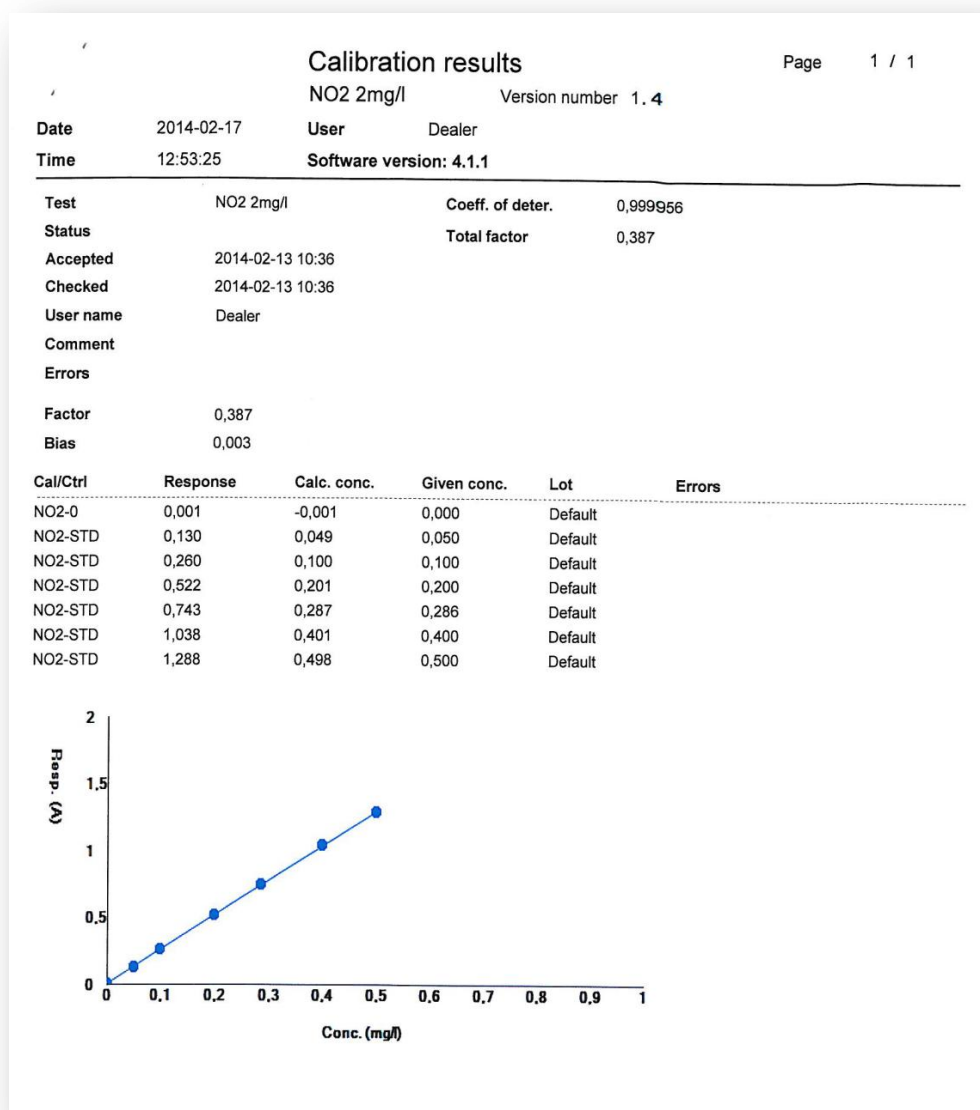
Comprehensive Data Handling

- Application parameter values readable from barcode or electronically from a file
- Results
 - Calculated from both measured and off-line results
 - Automatically flagged in case of
 - Abnormal values
 - Repeats
 - Out-of-limit control values
- Long term storage of results
 - Associated calibrations
 - Reagent lot data



Reporting Options

- Reports available
 - Spreadsheet export for further calculations
 - Export to LIMS
 - Printouts
 - PDF files



Intuitive User Interface

- Graphic user-interface
 - Provides fast guidance
 - Includes context-sensitive help
 - Available in different languages
- Secure and traceable data handling
 - Different user groups can have different access rights
- Touch screen option



Thermo Scientific System Reagents

- Optimized system solution
 - System applications for water analysis
 - Loadable application data from 2D barcode
 - Optimized kit sizes and on-board stability
 - Wide range of calibrators
- Productivity and efficiency
 - Ready-to-use liquid reagents eliminate reagent preparation
 - Minimal reagent waste
 - Bar-coded reagent vials provide easy and reliable identification
 - lot, expiration date, vial size
 - real-time reagent monitoring



Reasons Automated Industrial Systems Are Used

- 200 open channels, easy-to-use software
- Pick-and-choose application steps, four different reagent additions possible
- Incubator temperature from 30–50 degrees in 1 degree steps
- Filters available from 275 to 880 nm (filter wheel holds 12 filters which can be changed)
- Dilution possibilities for calibration, high range results, pre dilutions
- Secured export function to Excel sheet or with ASTM protocol
- Multi-language software availability
- High quality photometer resolution: 0.0001A, linear abs.: 0-2, 5A, Reproducibility: 0.0005 at 2A
- Disposable, contamination-free cuvettes
- Different user levels available
- Low water consumption, no external water connection required
- Large customer base with long-term experience in creating methods
- Very experienced pre and after sales

Conclusions

- Determination of anions in wastewater is critical to verify its suitability for discharge
- Variety of other applications available
- Discrete analyzers use photometric assays
 - That are specific for individual analytes
 - To provide fast, specific, high-throughput anionic measurements of up to 600 tests/hour
 - To produce accurate, precise data even from challenging matrices such as wastewater
- Electrochemical measurement unit
 - Additional 67 tests/hour

Thank You!



ThermoFisher
S C I E N T I F I C
The world leader in serving science