

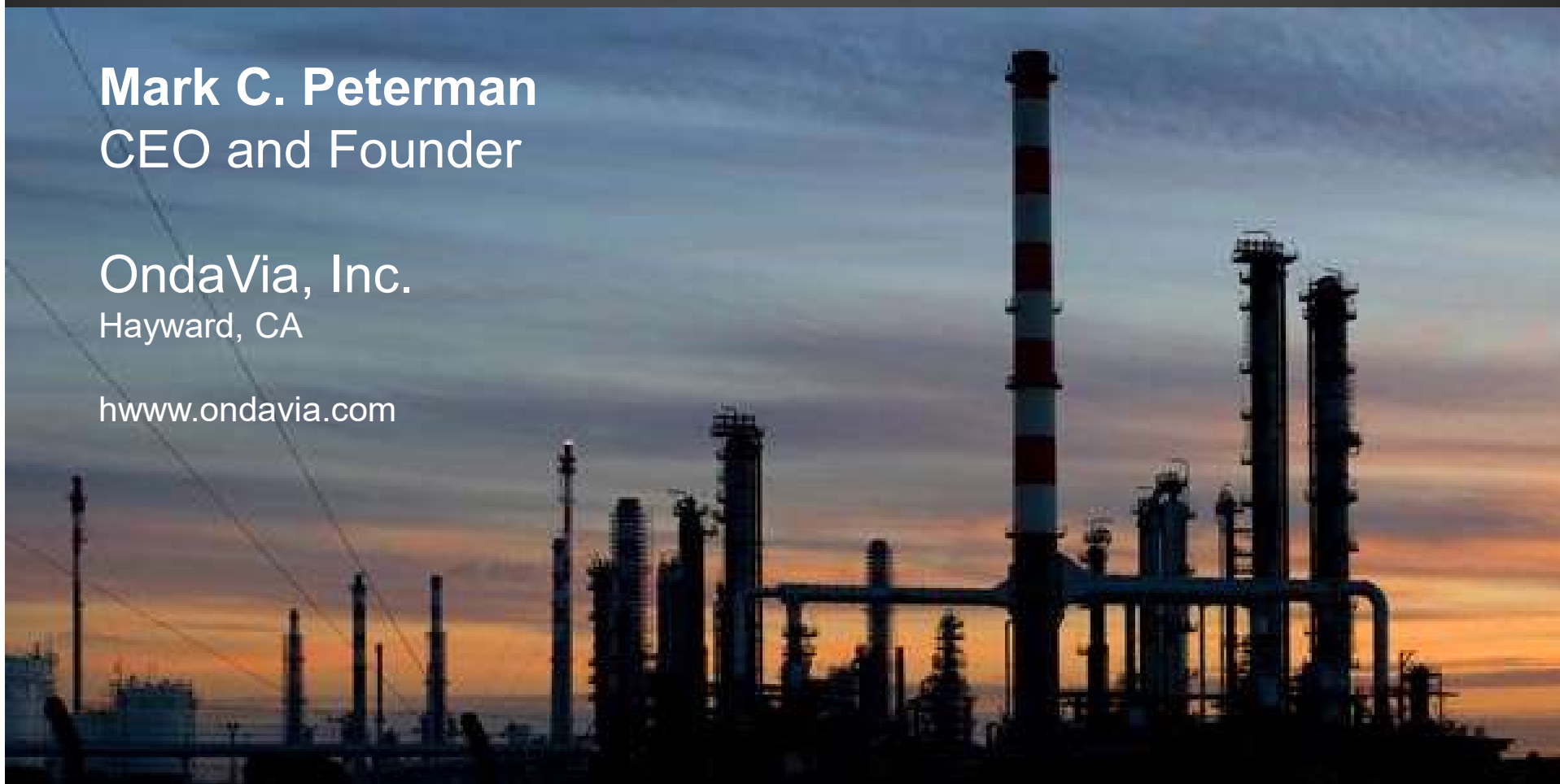


# Portable SERS Analysis for Industrial and Environmental Applications

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# The Question

# Can we replace this...

[illegible]

...with a portable Raman spectrometer?

# Raman spectroscopy

1920s



1990s



2000s



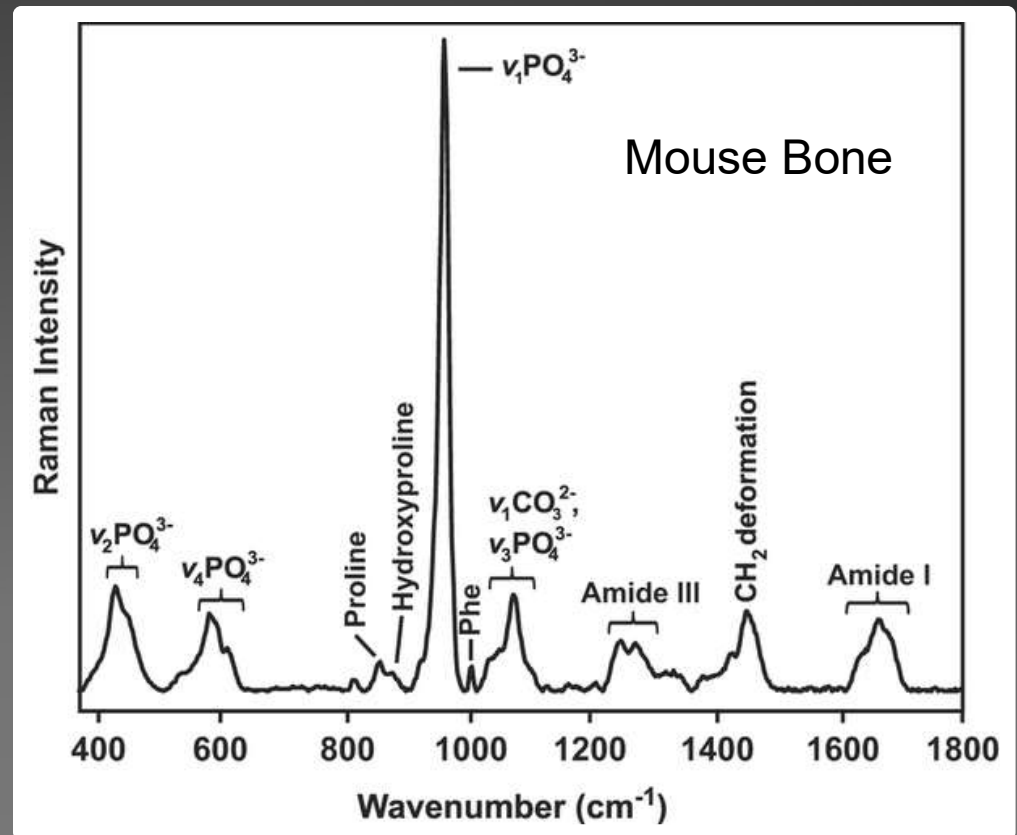
is a spectroscopic technique used to observe vibrational, rotational, and other low-frequency modes in a system

commonly used in chemistry to provide a fingerprint by which molecules can be identified



# Raman spectroscopy

- Molecular fingerprints / structure
- Works with water
- Completely optical
- Portable
- Commercially available



# Experimental setup

- Spectrometer
  - 785-nm, 60-mW at substrate
  - Cooled (-20°C) detector
  - 200-2000-cm<sup>-1</sup>, 4-cm<sup>-1</sup> resolution

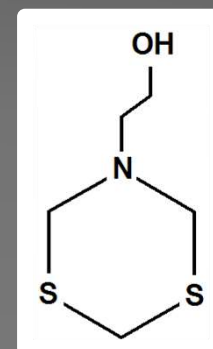
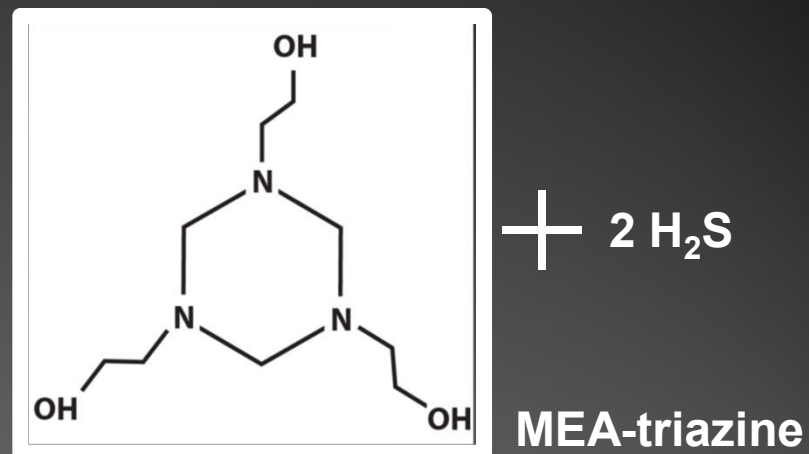


- Analyte-specific test kits
  - Colloidal gold nanoparticles
  - Sample holding cartridge

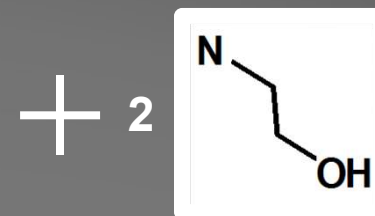
# Quantification of %-**level** hydrogen sulfide scavengers using Raman spectroscopy

# Hydrogen sulfide scavengers

- Used to remove corrosive  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  from oil and gas streams (sour)
- Triazine-based materials are popular and convenient
- But there exist no field methods to monitor content and analyze the reaction



dithiazine

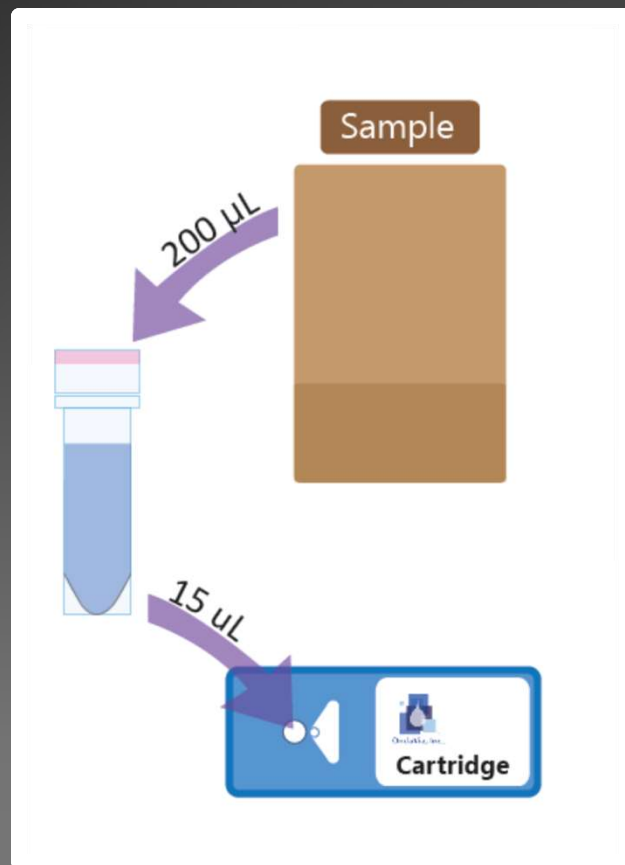


ethanolamine

\* Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine



# Method



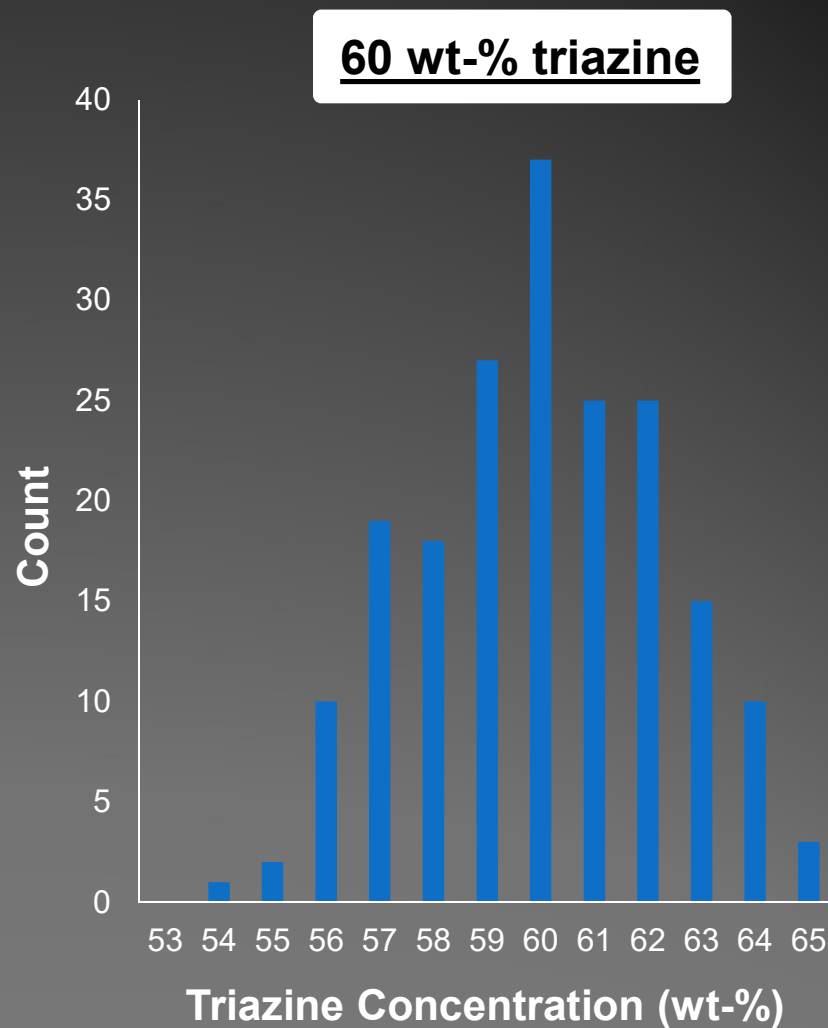
**Total Analysis Time:  
2 minutes**



# Results

- MEA-triazine manufacturing
  - Typically 60-80% solutions
  - Alternative: UV/vis after four hour derivatization process
- Spent H<sub>2</sub>S scavenger

Sample	Triazine (% wt)	Dithiazine (% wt)
#1	42	4
#2	45	17
#3	49	19
#4	51	19



# Analysis of **ppm-level** amines in refinery process waters using SERS

# Raman spectroscopy

1920s



1990s



2000s

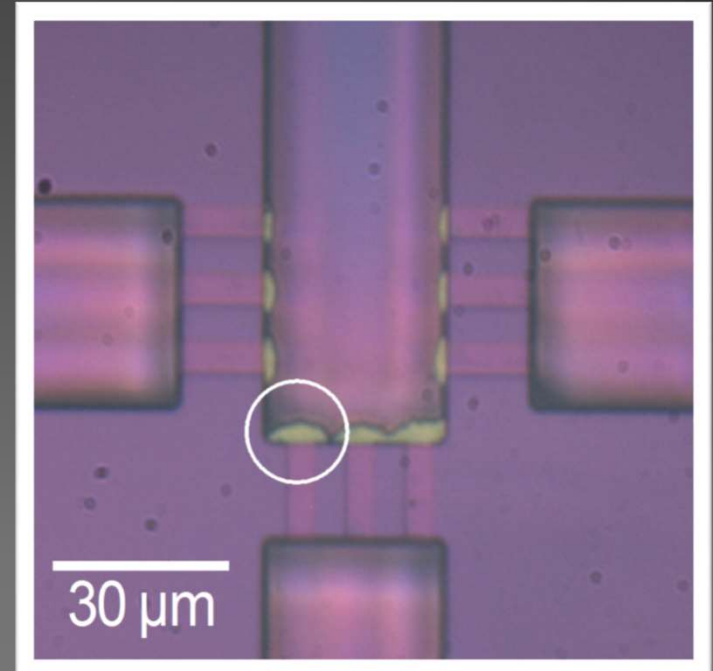
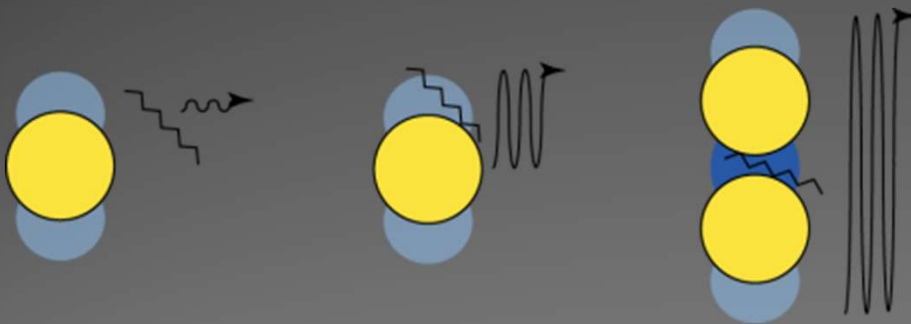


But not sensitive

# Trace-level detection

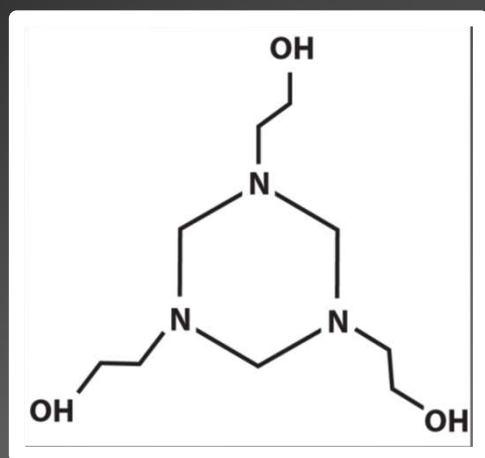
Use **Surface-Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS)** ...

**Gold nanoparticles enable ppb-level detection**

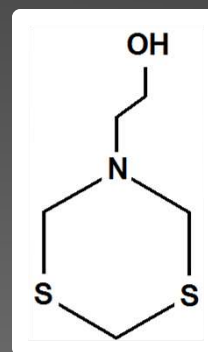
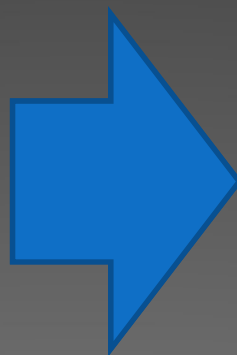


... even though, as one grant reviewer said, “SERS doesn’t work”

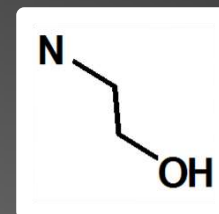
# Hydrogen sulfide scavengers



MEA-triazine



dithiazine



ethanolamine

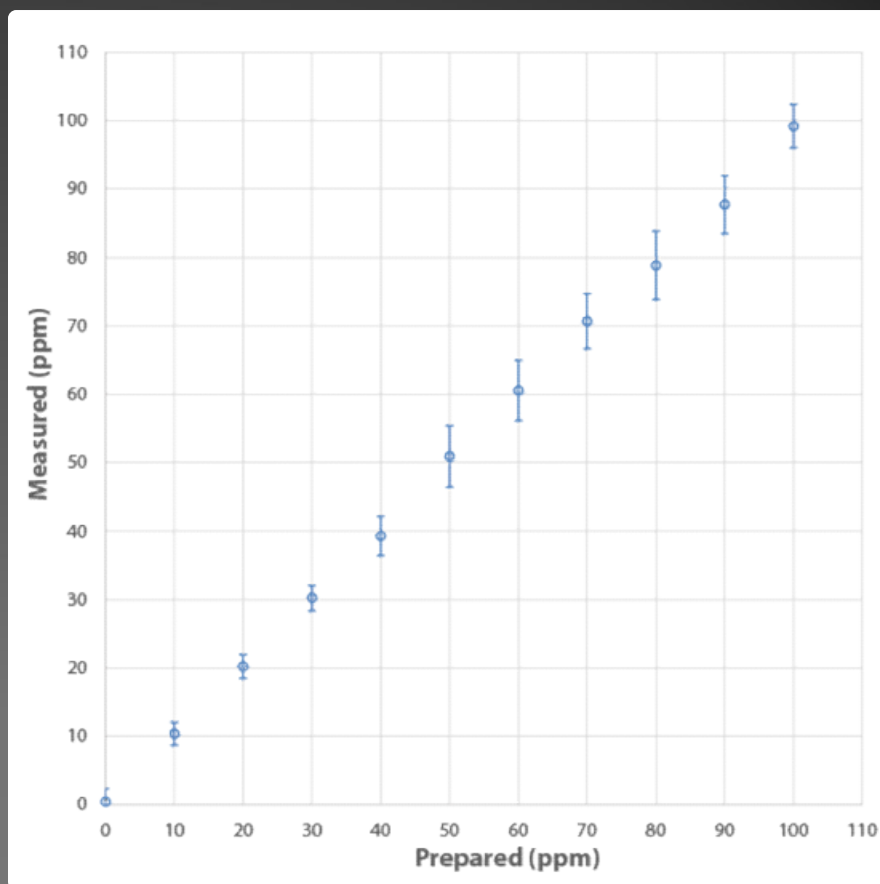
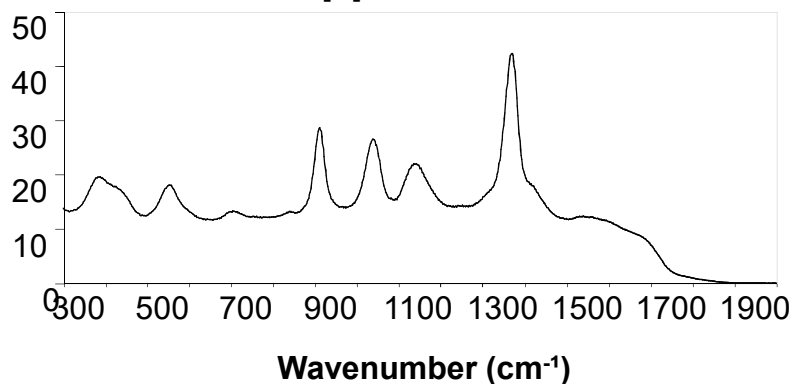
# Amines in refinery process waters

- Residual “tramp amines” from upstream H<sub>2</sub>S scavenging processes
  - Leads to heat stable salts that form corrosive deposits
- Process unit “leakage” into waste water streams
  - Costs money due to wasted/lost materials
- Monoethanolamine, methylamine, diethanolamine, methyldiethanolamine

# Ethanolamine analysis

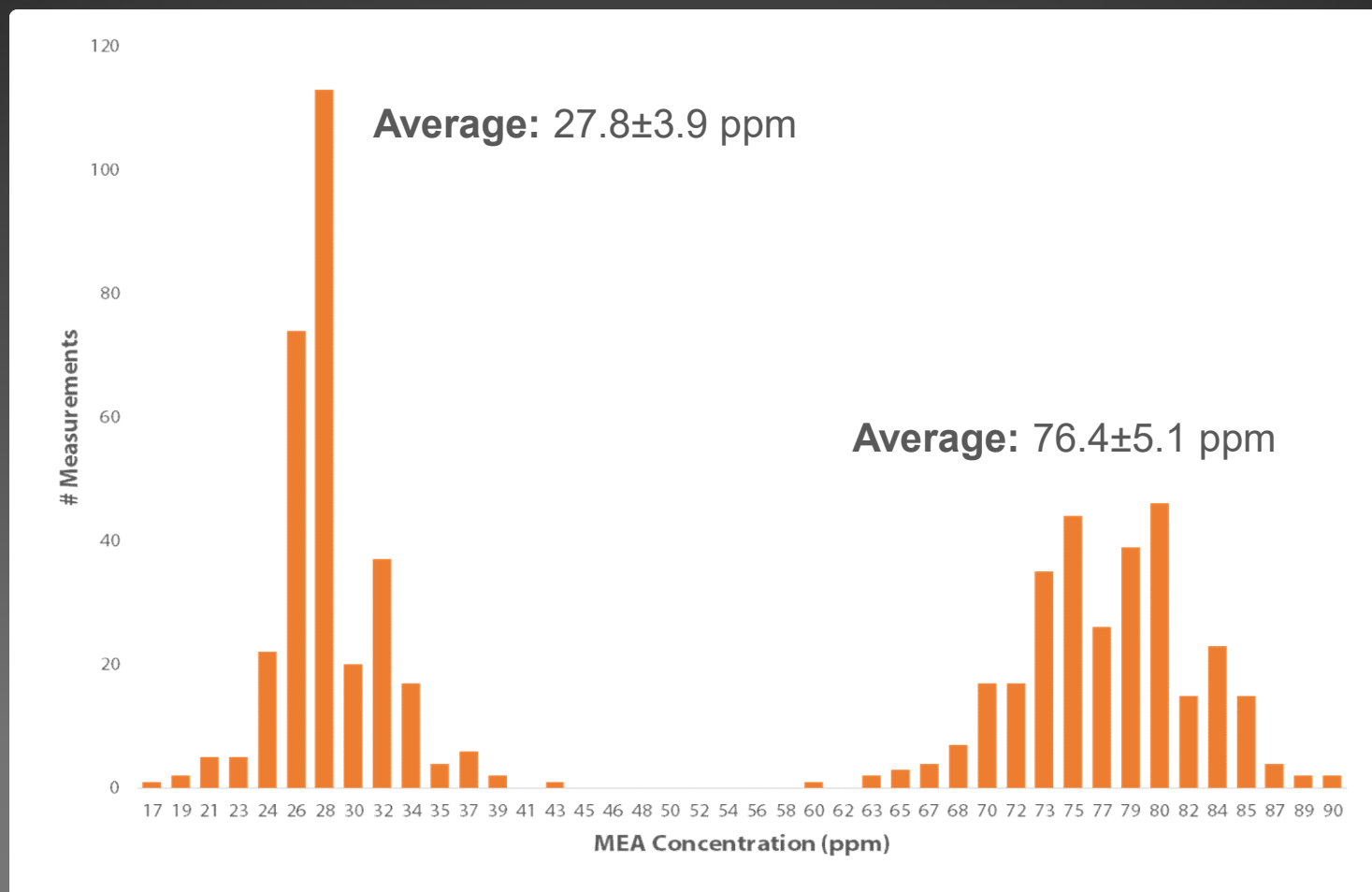
- Lab method: IC or GC
- SERS method
  - Adjust sample to pH 12.7
  - Mix with nanoparticles (total 14:1 sample dilution)
  - Take spectrum

**76-ppm MEA**





# Repeatability



# Amines in sour water

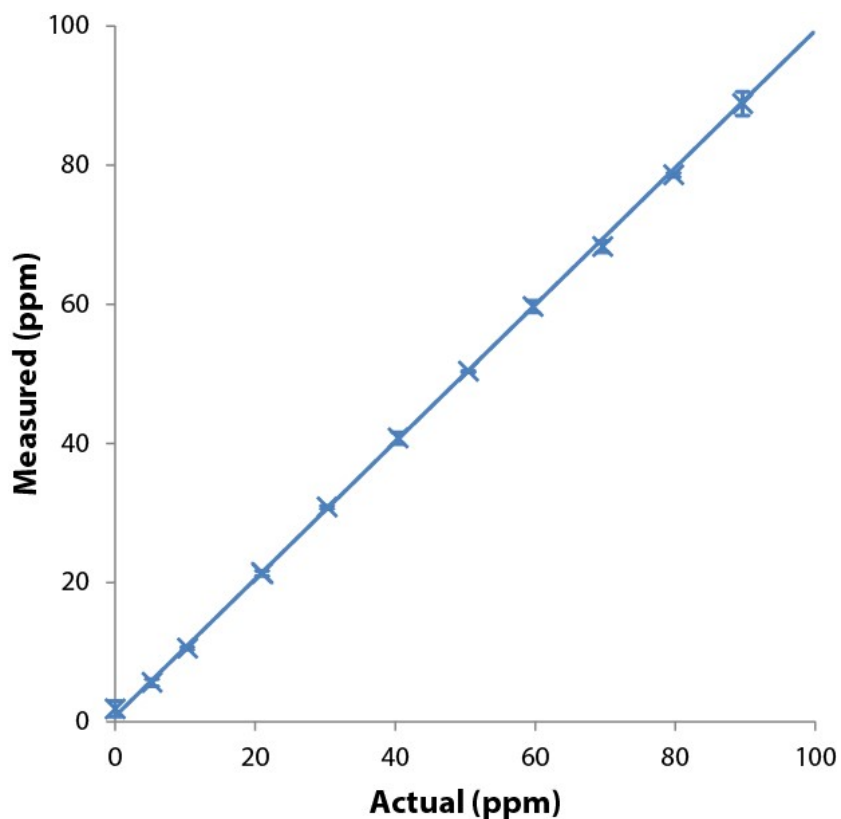
- Samples contain organic acids, salts, and hydrocarbons
- Use solid-phase extraction to remove anionic interferences

Sample	IC (ppm)	OndaVia (ppm)
#1	62	59
#2	38	40
#3	92	96
#4	2	3
#5	1600	1520*

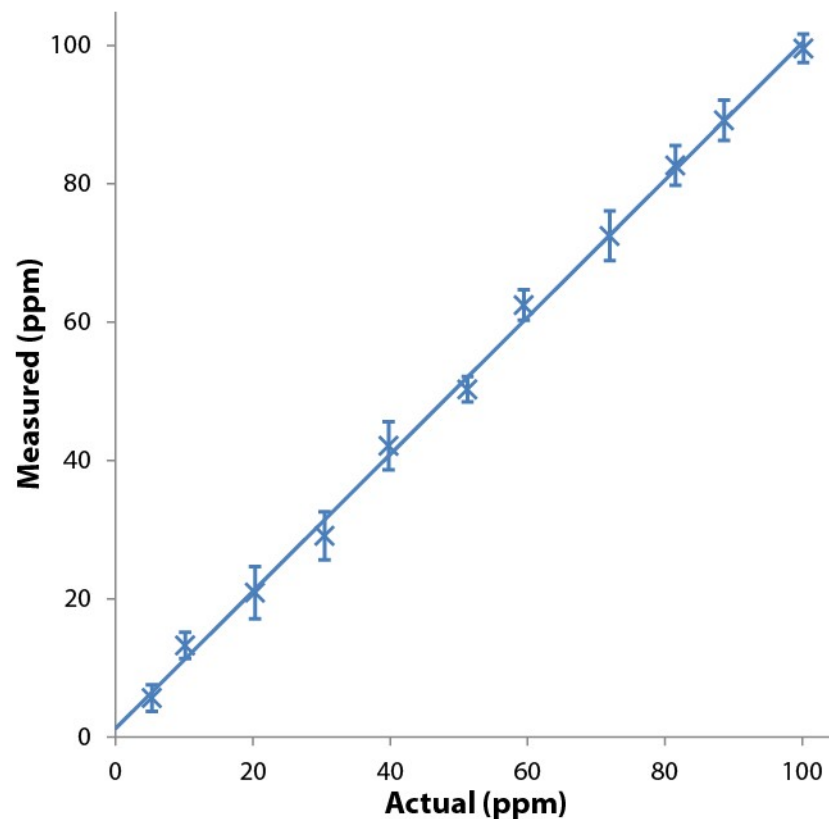
\* with 20:1 dilution

# Other amines

## Methylamine



## Diethanolamine

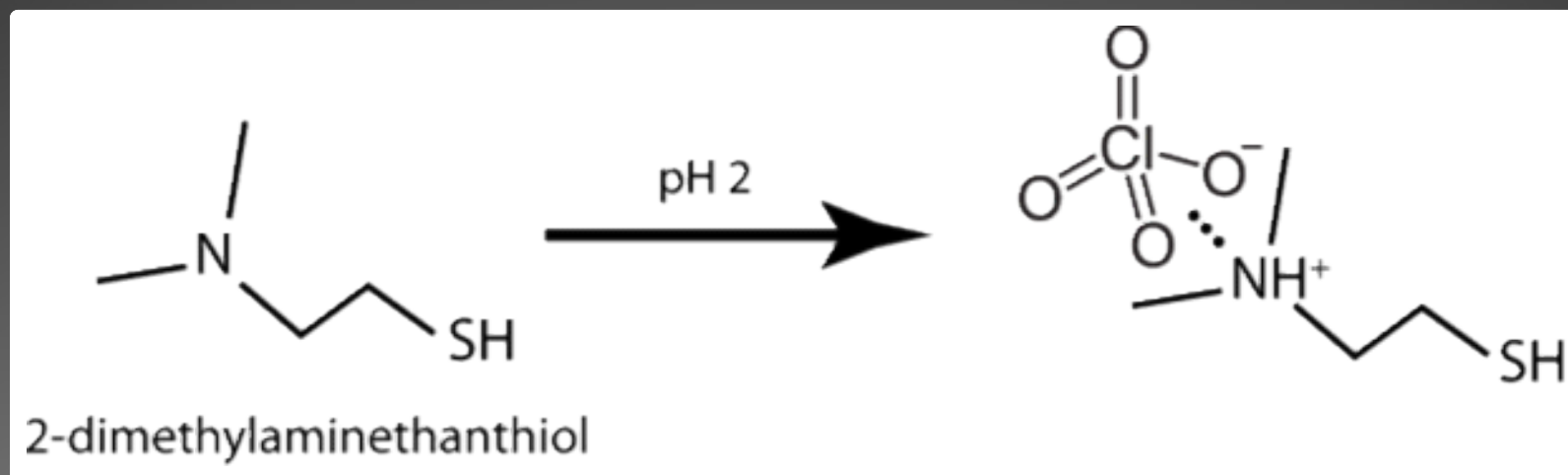


# Oxyanion quantification and speciation at **ppb-levels**

# Surface Treatments

If you want to detect ions...

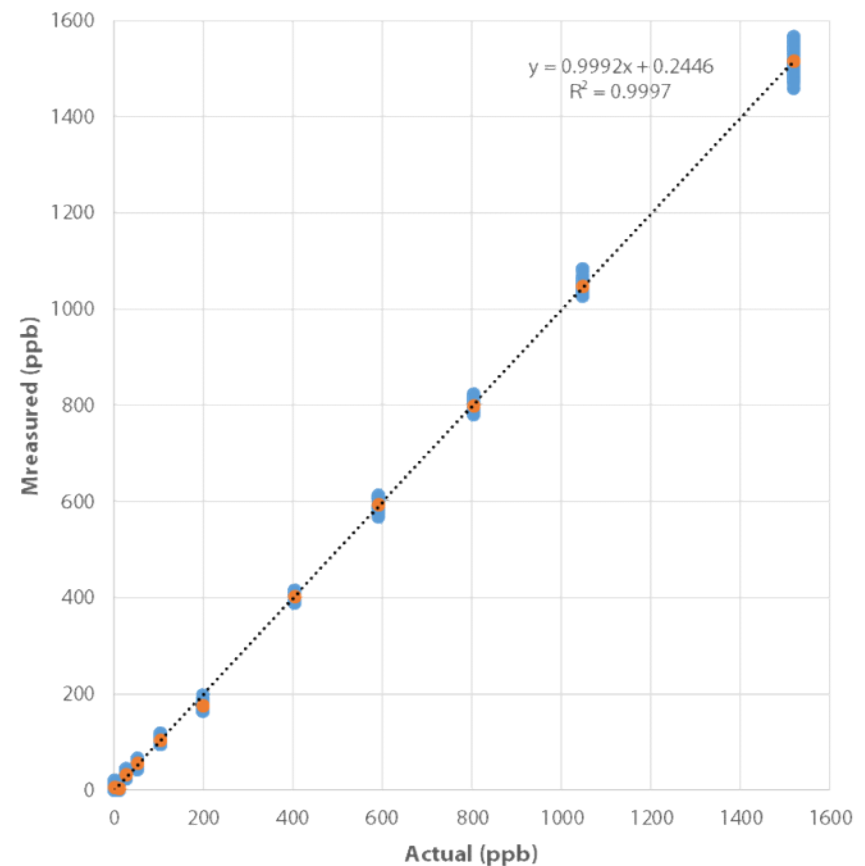
...look to ion chromatography and ion exchange



Gu, Baohua, *et al.* "Raman spectroscopic detection for perchlorate at low concentrations." *Applied Spectroscopy* 58.6 (2004): 741-744.

# Selenium analysis

- Specific to selenate, Se(VI)
- Applications
  - Refinery waste water
  - Coal-fired power plants / flue-gas desulfurization water
- Detection limit better than 10-ppb



# Selenium speciation

- Se reduced during biological treatment of waste water...
- ...so oxidize using bleach to convert all Se(IV) to Se(VI)

## Fieldable speciation test:

- First measure Se(VI)
- Oxidize to determine total
- Se(IV) is the difference

Total selenium (ppb)		Selenate (ppb)		Selenite (ppb)	
ICP-MS	OV	ICP-MS	OV	ICP-MS	OV
101	98	25	29	76	69
114	113	27	29	84	84
78	82	31	39	47	43



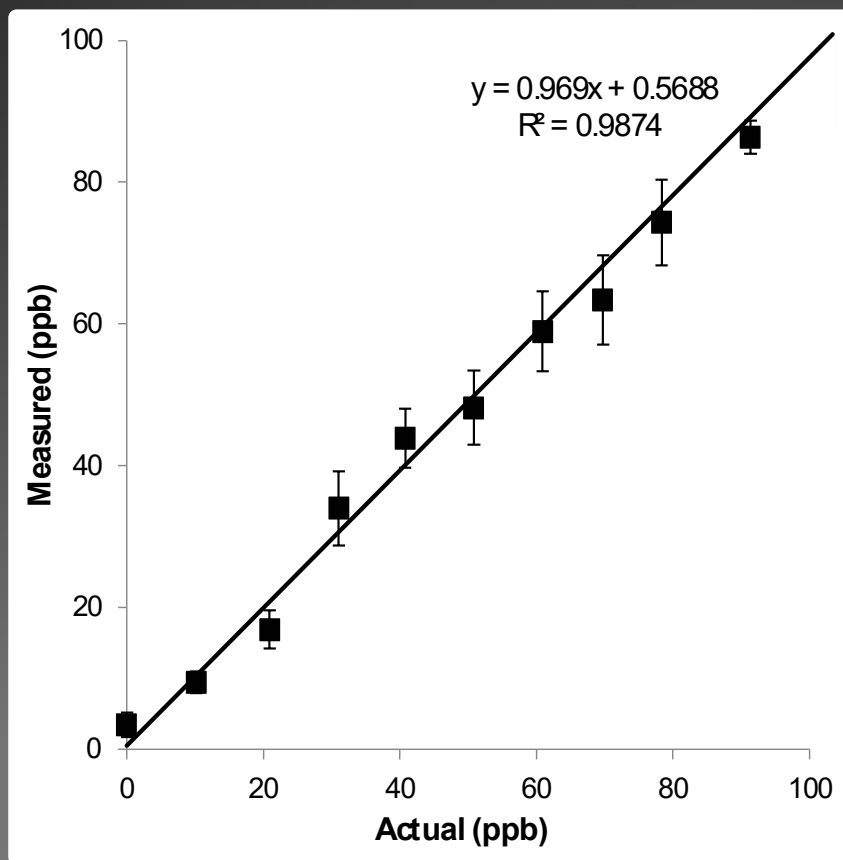
# Arsenic analysis

- Exists in natural waters predominantly as arsenite [As(III)] and arsenate [As(V)]
- Regulatory requirement:
  - 10-ppb *total* As in drinking water
  - As(III) is more hazardous than As(V)

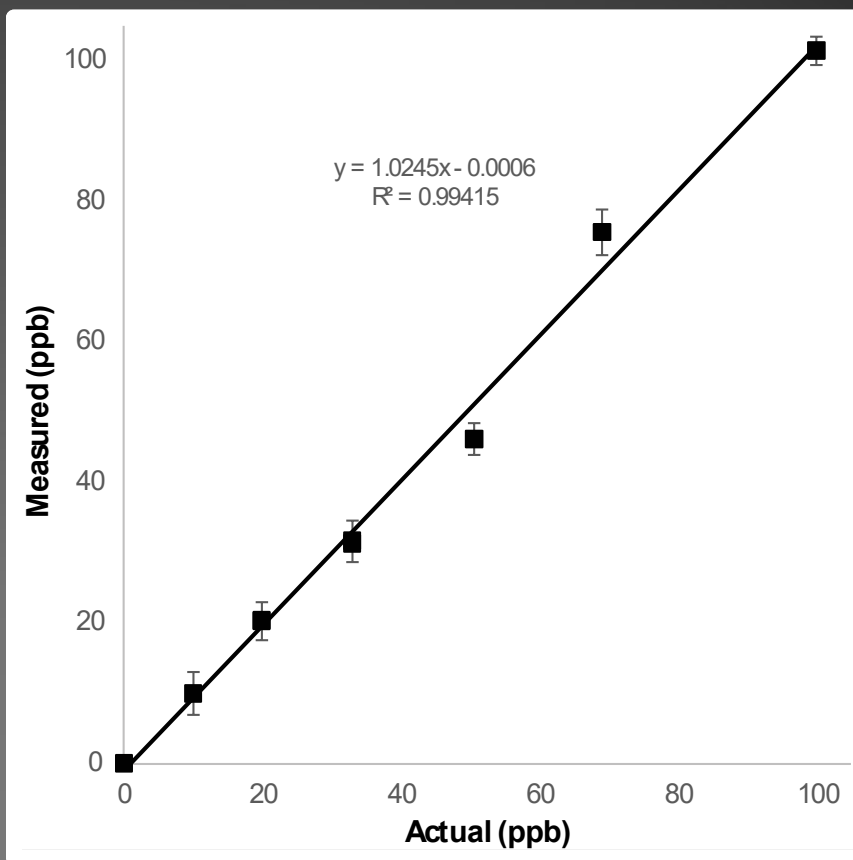


# Arsenic speciation

## Arsenite [As(III)]

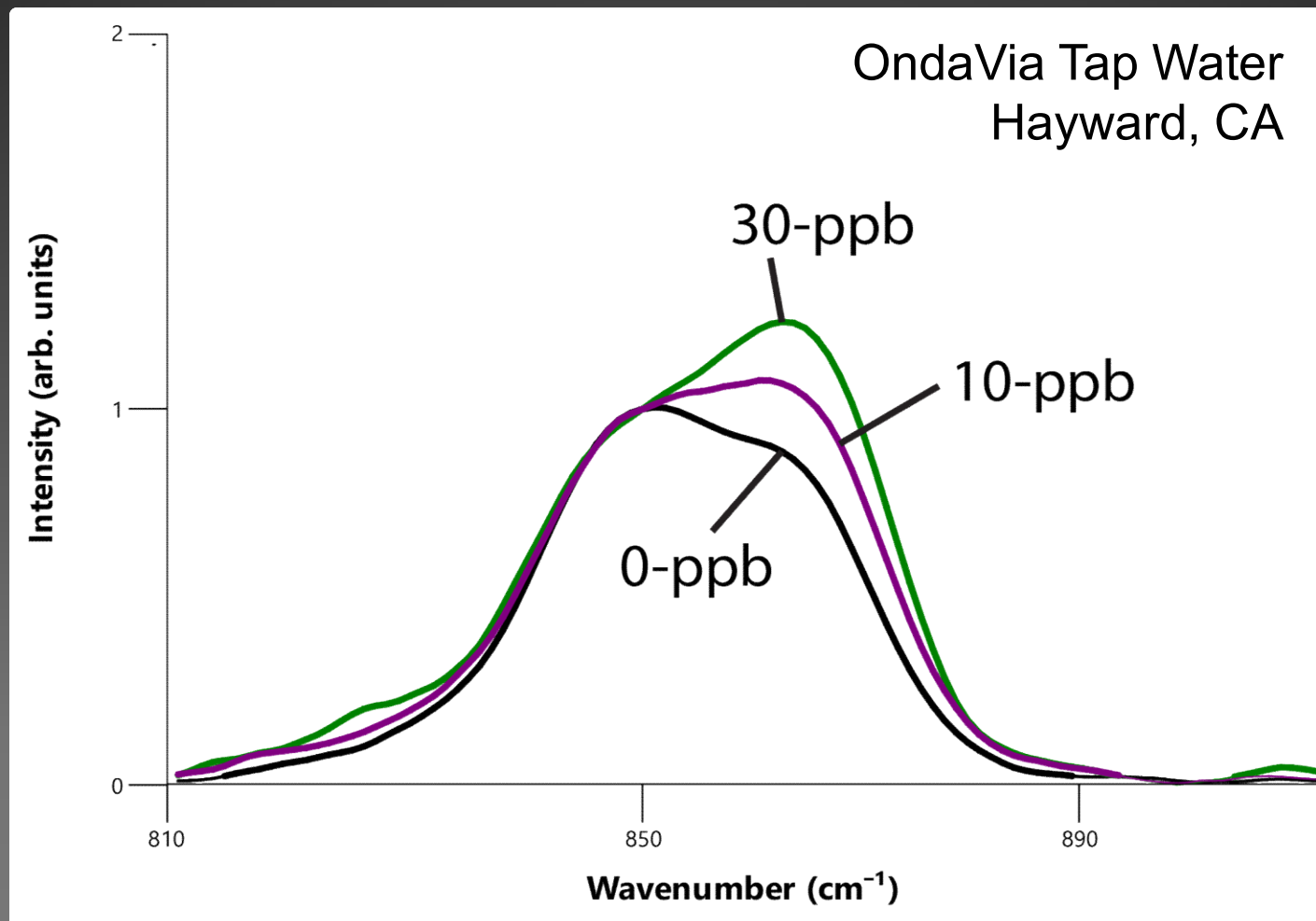


## Arsenate [As(V)]



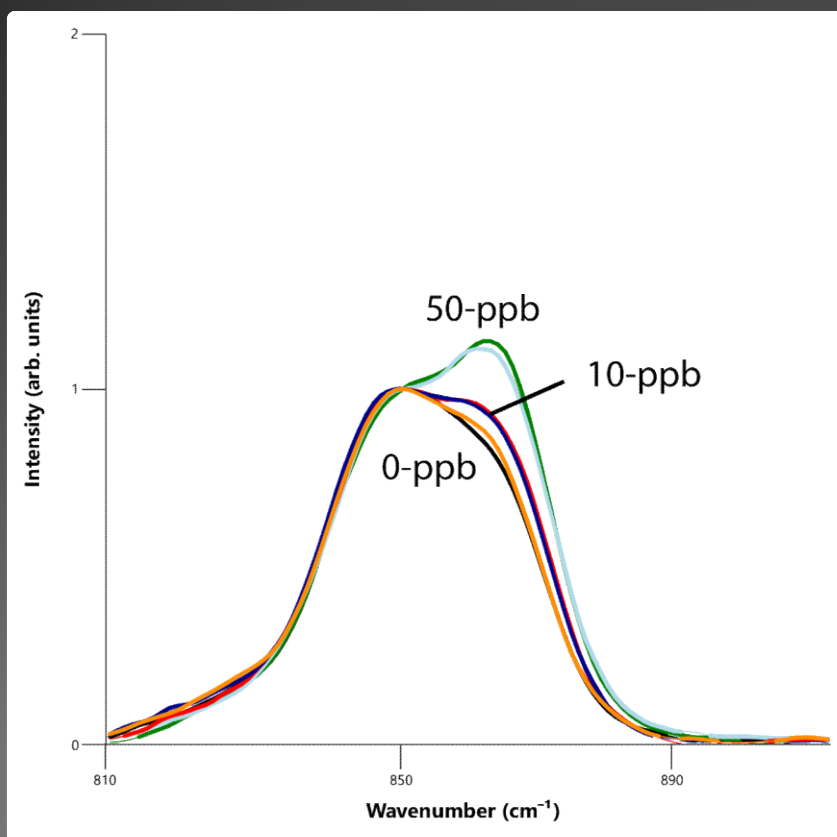
# Lead in drinking water at **ppb** levels

# Lead-spiked tap water

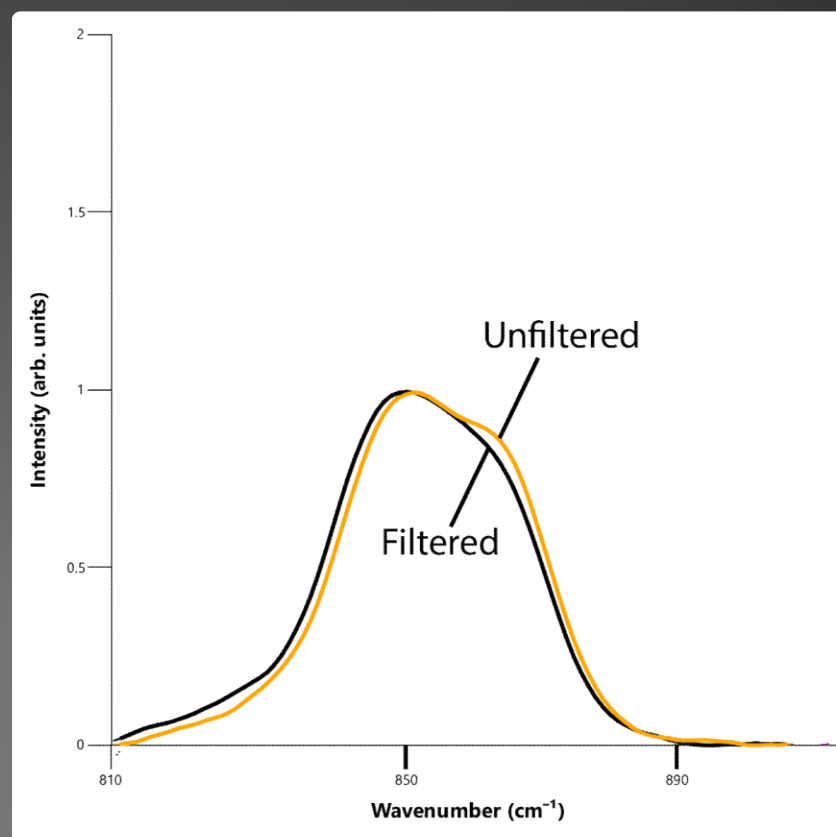


# Lead-spiked tap water

## Consumer Filter Pitcher



## Filtered vs. Unfiltered



# Potential to replace methods

- Simple and easy-to-use
- Fast
- Portable
- Replaces
  - IC (amines, oxyanions, alkaline earths)
  - GC (TCE, BTEX, amines, disinfection by-products)
  - HG-AAS, ICP/MS (metals)



# Questions?



Special thanks to...



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