

Characterization of NOM Removal via Coagulation using Fluorescence Spectroscopy

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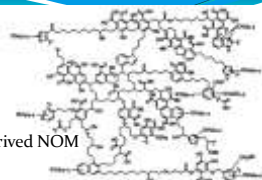
Julie Korak
Professor Fernando Rosario-Ortiz
Professor R. Scott Summers

Outline

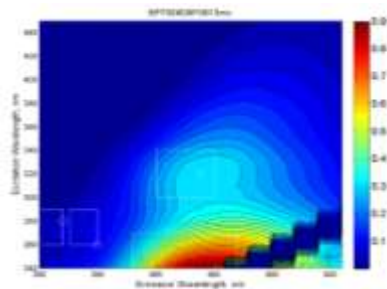
- Brief Background
 - What is NOM?
 - What is a DBP?
 - NOM Characterization with Fluorescence
- Project Objectives
- Experimental Methods
- Preliminary Results
- Future Work

Introduction

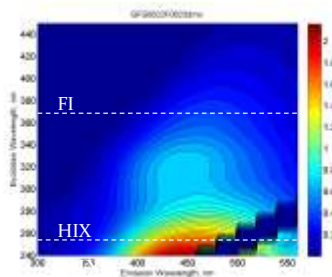
- Natural Organic Matter
 - Terrestrially or Microbially derived NOM
- Coagulation
- DBPs
 - Chlorine added to water as a form of disinfectant
 - NOM and Chlorine React -> Undesired chemical compound
 - Harmful to health - Carcinogenic



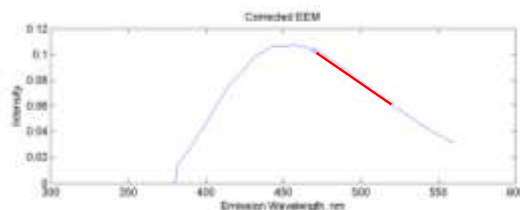
Fluorescence Spectroscopy - EEMs



FI and HIX Analyze Relative Intensities

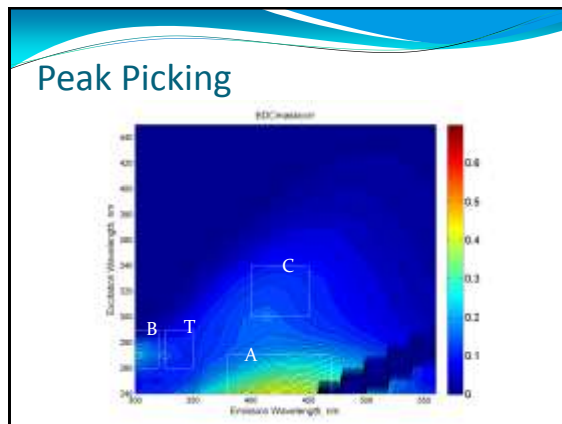
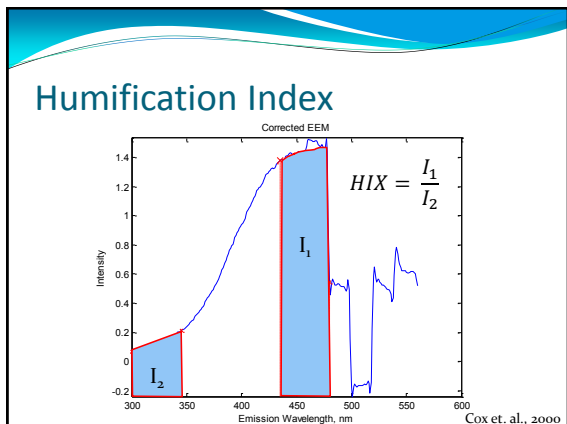


Fluorescence Index




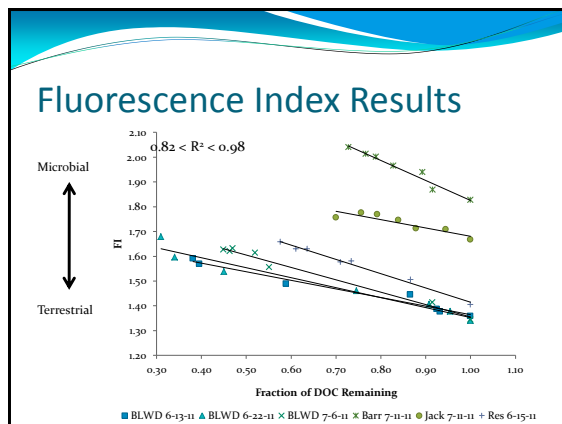
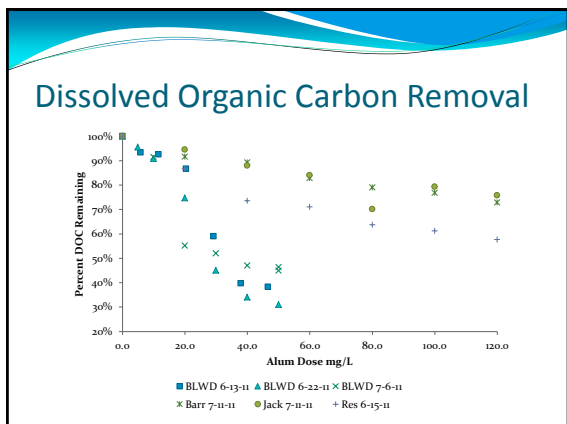
- Lower FI (1.4) → more diversified aromatic NOM - suggesting terrestrial origin
- Steeper slope (1.9) → more homogenous less aromatic NOM - suggesting microbial origin

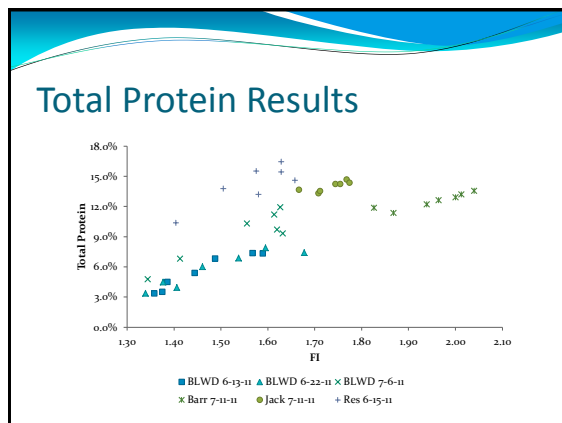
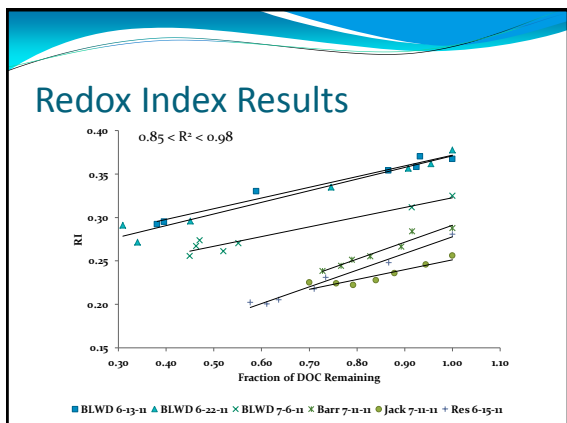
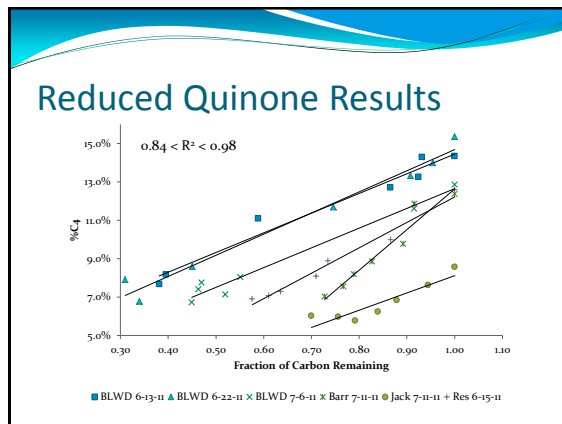
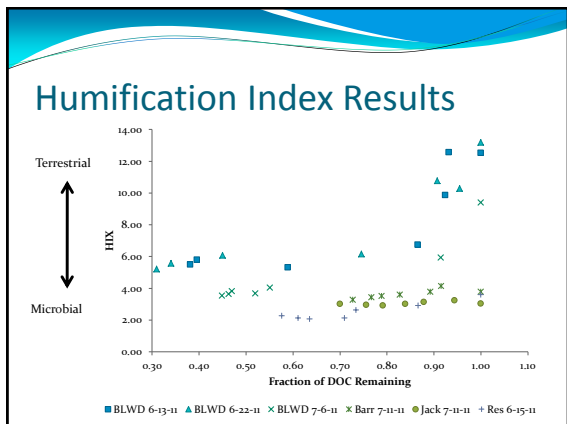
McKnight et. al., 2001




- ### Project Objectives
- Use fluorescence spectroscopy to characterize the removal of NOM during coagulation
 - Apply this analytical method to waters with a broad spectrum of NOM character
 - 5 Colorado Waters
 - 5 Water Sources Nationwide
 - Compare the change in the C:N during the process of coagulation to the formation of HAN disinfection by-product formation

- ### Experimental Methods
- Collect Water
 - Initial Water Conditions:
 - Alkalinity and pH
 - Jar tests
 - Filter (0.7µm)
 - Fluorescence and UV
 - Run UV for Inner Filter Corrections
 - Dilutions when UV₂₅₄ above 0.2
 - Measure DOC and TN
 - Inorganic Nitrogen, DBPs, Metals Analysis
- 





Future Work



- Continue Water Collection
- Measure Inorganic Nitrogen levels
- Measure metals
- DBP Analysis
- Size Exclusion Chromatography Analysis
- Ultrafiltration

Questions?