

 Content archived on 2024-05-15



# Metal waste prevention

## Results in Brief

### Improvements in analytical methods of analysis

With regulations on the quality of wastewater tightening, it is becoming increasingly necessary to develop new technologies to assess water quality.



© PhotoDisc

Isotachophoresis, ITP, is a technique, which is particularly efficient in analyses of trace components, often in complex matrices, such as wastewaters. This is primarily attributed to the fact that on-line sample concentration may be performed. In addition, where specialised equipment designed for ITP analyses is utilised, concentration, removal and subsequent quantification of individual component zones in a complex mixture can be carried out in one run. This specialised

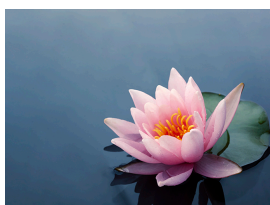
equipment also allows for increased sample loadings.

ITP is performed using a discontinuous buffer system comprised of a lead electrolyte (LE) and a terminating electrolyte (TE). The LE is selected so as to contain ions of higher mobility than the analyte ions of interest, and the TE ions with lower mobility. Sample is introduced as a plug sandwiched between the LE and TE, and upon application of a potential across the capillary, the analyte components separate into discrete bands.

The development of an ITP sensor platform was undertaken using silicon micromachining, electroplating, injection mould processing, metallisation and gluing. The sensor consists of a polycarbonate channel plate and cover lid which is metallised. The two components are bonded together. Using an isotropic plasma etching process, three different channel geometries were etched into silicon and the silicon surface was transferred to a nickel injection-moulding tool. The channel precision was then transferred to the plastic channel plate. The detection electrodes were developed using a sputtering process for good adhesion starting layers followed by electroplating to increase their thickness. The sensor set-up system is being established with a high power supply and control interface, and evaluation software.

The sensor is currently at the development stage. Potential areas of use are in water analysis and also in other industries where quality analysis is required such as the chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries.

## Discover other articles in the same domain of application



[A high-tech, low-cost way to monitor water contaminants](#)

30 October 2023



[EU Missions to address climate change in cities and regions](#)

27 June 2024





## Novel salt-water battery stores electricity seasonally

23 December 2021



## Closed loop toilet can turn urine into treated water

20 March 2020



### Project Information

#### MEWAPREV

Grant agreement ID: G1RD-CT-2000-00408

Project closed

#### Start date

1 January 2001

#### End date

31 December 2003

#### Funded under

Programme for research technological development and demonstration on "Competitive and sustainable growth 1998-2002"

#### Total cost

€ 4 874 892,00

#### EU contribution

€ 2 884 933,00

#### Coordinated by

KATHOLIEKE HOGESCHOOL  
SINT-LIEVEN



Belgium

**Last update:** 9 May 2006

**Permalink:** <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/82548-improvements-in-analytical-methods-of-analysis>

European Union, 2025

