



How Anti-Fouling Works

Principles and Practice in
Water Quality Monitoring



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Curtis Butler, Application Specialist



BACKGROUND

14 years at YSI

Started in Repair and Technical Support Departments

Now an Application Specialist, supporting sales and customers

Maintains sites in coastal environments

Kerry Hubbard, Outdoor Water Monitoring Specialist

BACKGROUND

2 years at YSI as a Product Specialist for
Outdoor Water Quality

>10 years of field experience with water quality
and flow monitoring

Maintains a site in freshwater urban
environment



Go To Webinar Instructions

Audio Settings

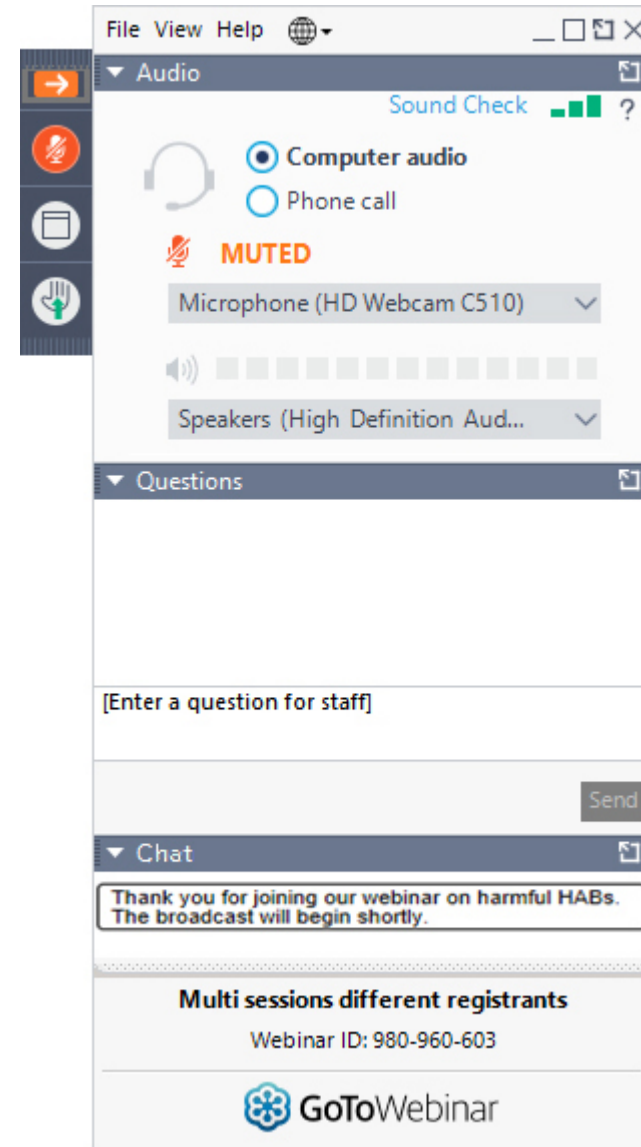
Make sure you can hear us loud and clear

Ask Questions

We'll try to answer as many as we can during the presentation

Chat

You can also use the Chat panel to ask questions or contact us if you're having technical difficulties



Modify Audio Settings

Please Ask Questions!

Agenda

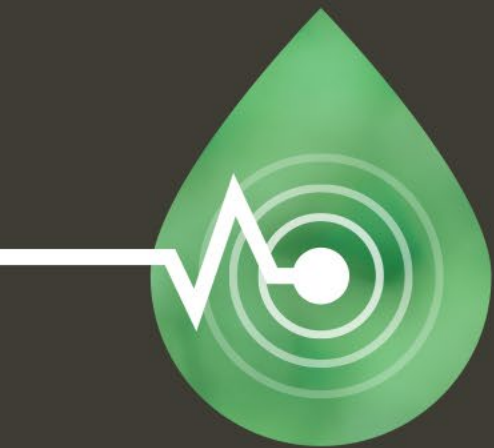
- Freshwater Fouling
- Marine Fouling
- Evolution and Principles of Antifouling Technology
- Recommended Cleaning Procedures





Which environment do you work in?





Freshwater Fouling



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Fouling Types

Fouling will change dependent on site:

- Soils
- Leaves/Debris
- Fish/Invertebrates
- Algae
- “Urban Scum”

Each fouling source can have a different effect on data!



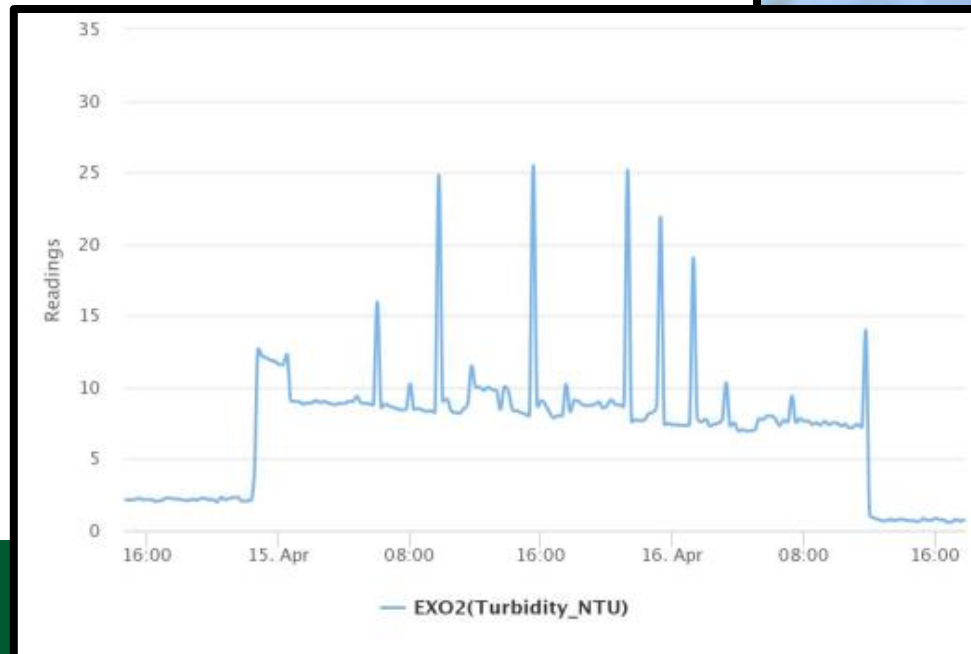
Fouling Type: Soils

- Sands, Silts, Clays
- Different types suspended depending on flow
 - Storms have higher velocity → carry larger particles
 - Baseflow has lower velocity → carry smaller particles
- Some soils can “stain” sensors causing erroneous readings



Fouling Type: Leaves & Debris

- Caused by:
 - Storm Flow
 - Season Change
- Predominantly affects optical sensors but can affect all sensors if sonde guard is full



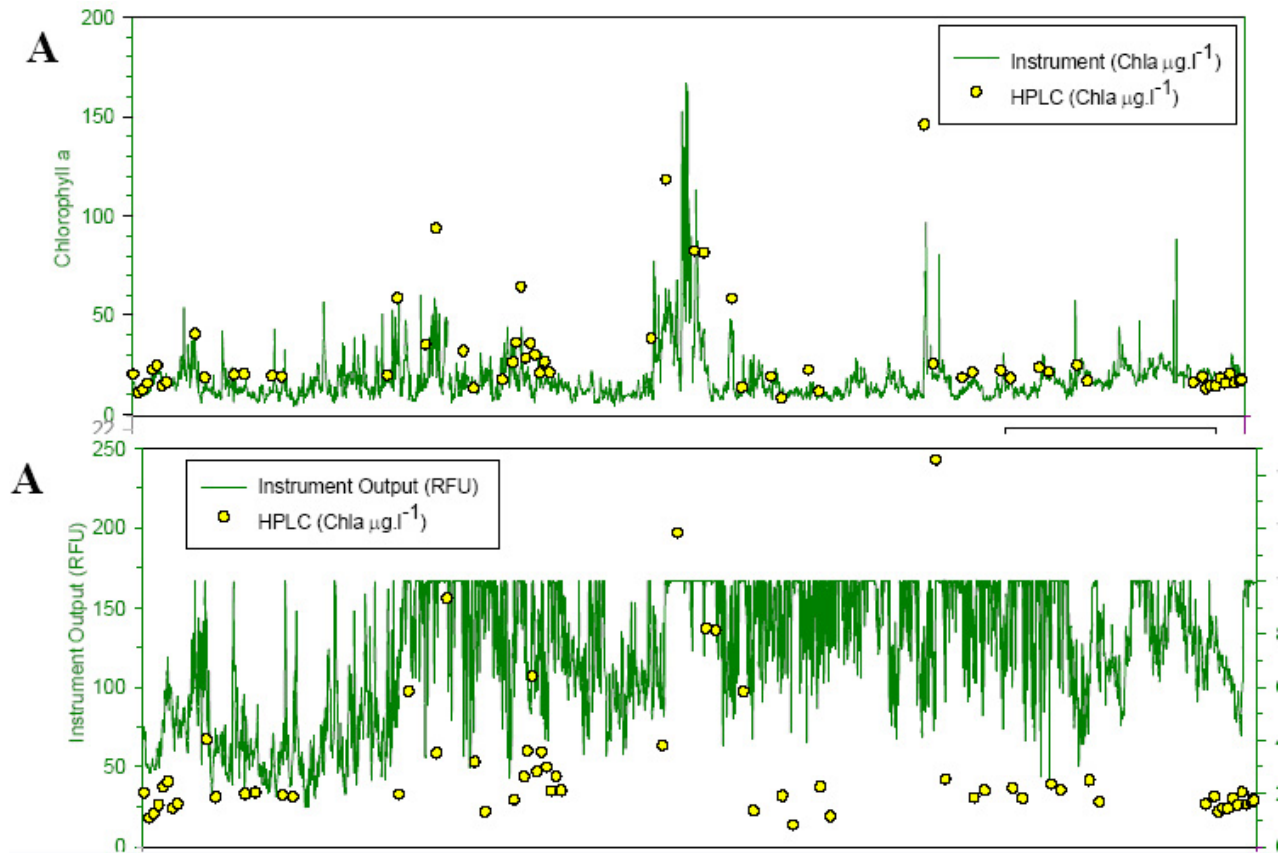
Fouling Type: Animals

- Sonde guard and pipe can be a nice home for many creatures
- Small animals that fit inside cause spikes in optical sensors
- Worms and larvae can fit inside non-wiped conductance sensors
- Birds and mammals can cause spikes when migrating through area



Fouling Type: Algae

- Filamentous algae can attach to sonde guard or deployment tube
- Biofilm can also grow on sensor faces and prevent light from sensors getting through
- Copper keeps organisms from growing



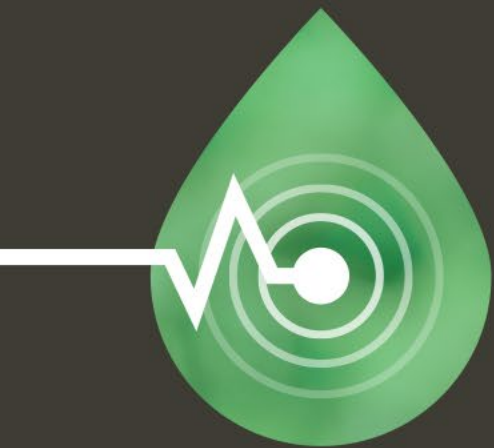
Fouling Type: “Urban Scum”

Urban Scum: Things that come out of a sewer or things that have been improperly disposed.

- Solids like toilet paper or diapers
- Trash like plastics, cans, cigarettes
- Films caused by fats, oils, greases

These items can cause spikes in data or gradually foul sensors causing a slow drift in data.





Marine Fouling



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Fouling Types

Fouling will change dependent on site:

- Barnacles
- Bryozoans
- Animals
- Sea Plants

REMINDER:

**Each fouling source can have a
different effect on data!**



Fouling Type: Barnacles

- As little as 1 minute, conditioning begins!
- As little as 1 hour, biofilms are laid down!
- As little as 1 day, colonization can occur!
- As little as 2 weeks, Barnacle Growth!!



We need to take measures to combat this growth!



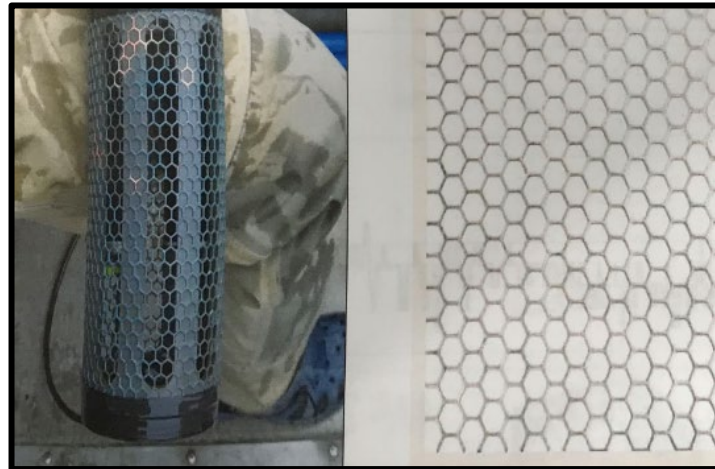
Fouling Type: Bryozoans

The EXO Central Wiper has done well against this Bryozoan:



Fouling Type: Animals

- Fish, crabs, and other sea creatures might seek the safety of your sensor guard
- You may need to cover the sensor guard with copper mesh



Fouling Type: Sea Plants (Pre-deployment)



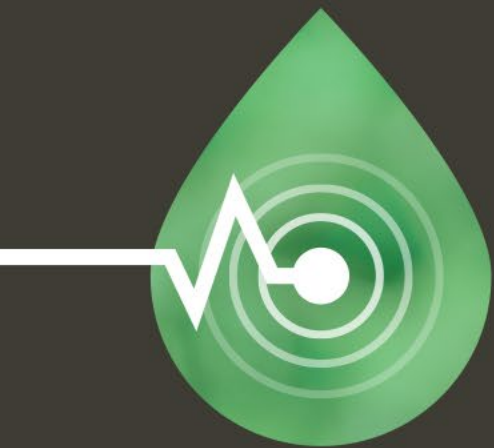
Fouling Type: Sea Plants (Post-Deployment)





What is Most Important?





Evolution and Principles of Antifouling Technology



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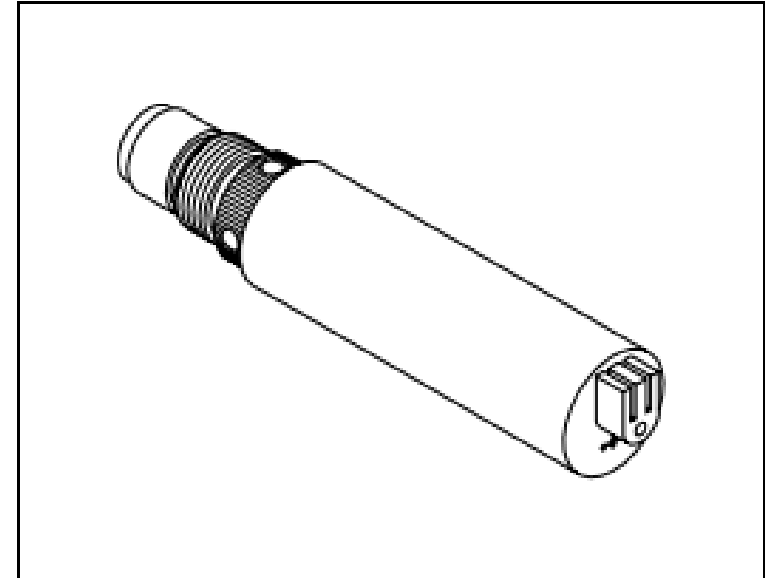
How are you using your sonde?



Early Technology in Continuous Monitoring

YSI 6000 Sonde

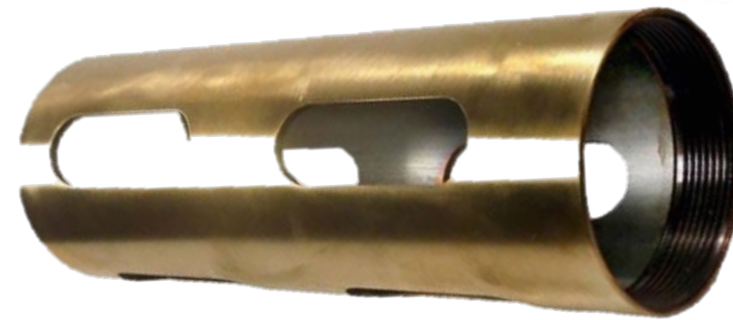
- Only wiped sensor: Turbidity
- No other optical sensors
- Required frequent servicing for cleaning



Early Technology in Continuous Monitoring

Later: 6-Series Sondes

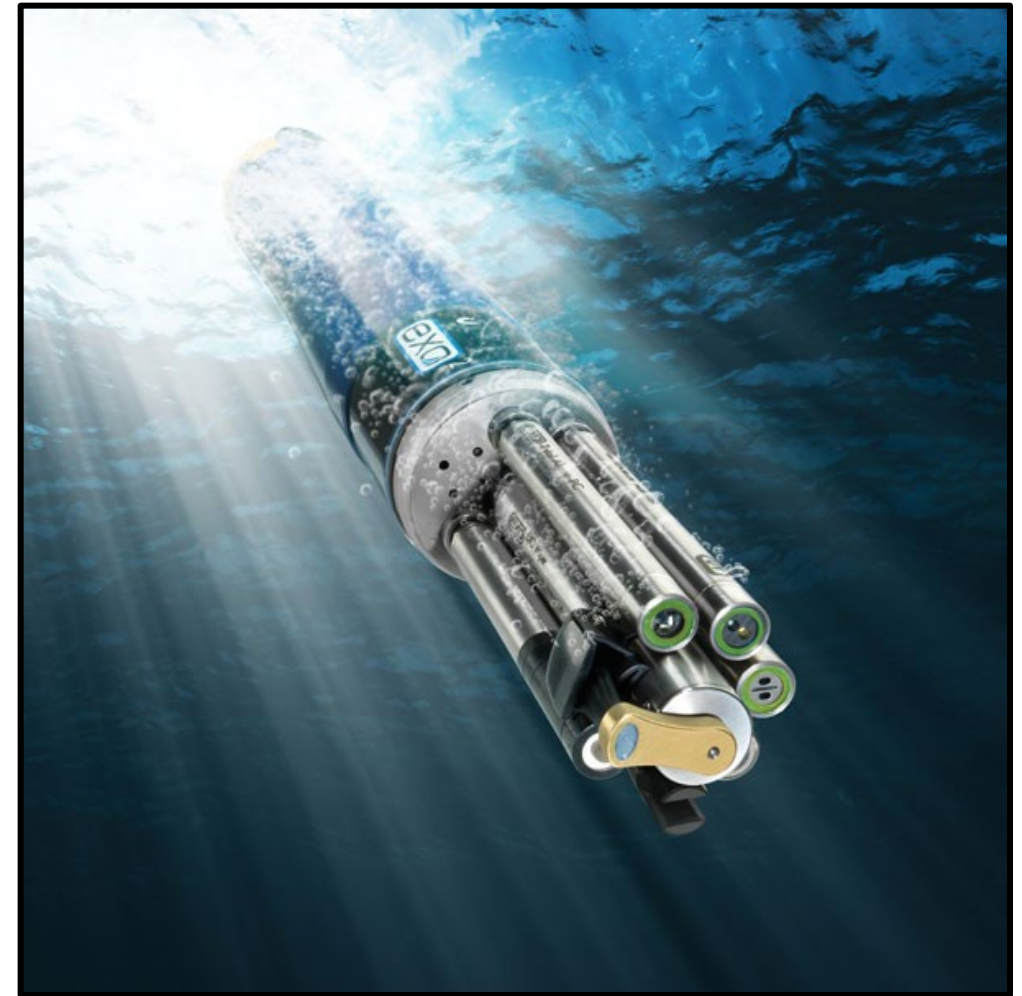
- More individually wiped sensors
 - Turbidity, Algae, Dissolved Oxygen, Rhodamine
- Addition of copper as antifouling tool
 - Copper sonde guards
 - Copper sensors
 - Organisms have a hard time attaching to copper components and copper is also toxic to some!



Current Technology in Continuous Monitoring

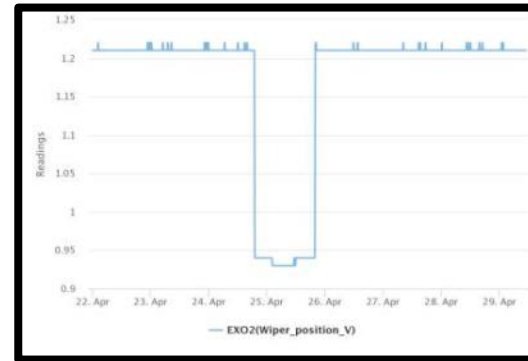
EXO Series Sondes

- Powerful central wiper
 - Wipes ALL sensors
- Sensors specifically designed to be wiped
 - All sensors on same plane
 - Wiped CT
 - Unguarded pH/ORP and ISE's
- Old and new antifouling tools
 - Antifouling sleeves for sonde and sensors
 - Copper tape
 - Copper sonde guards



EXO Central Wiper Brush

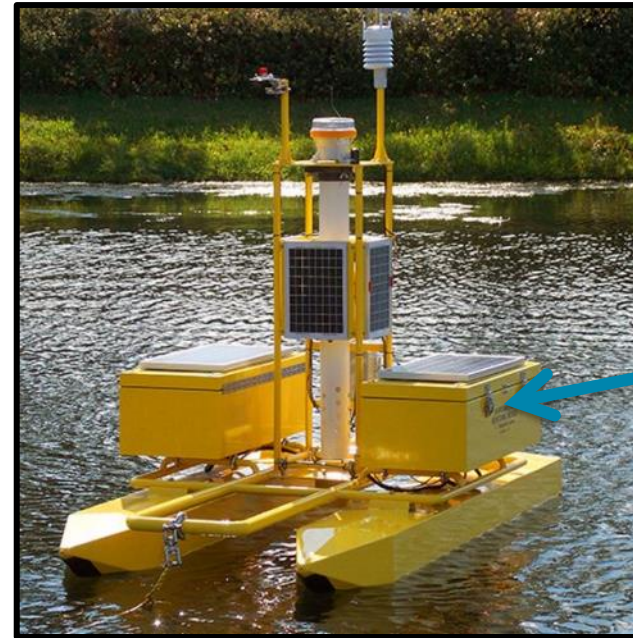
- Wipes all sensors to remove fouling
- Parks in a “Parking Garage”
 - Monitor wiper position
 - Wiper position should be around 1.20V
- Wiper brush may need replaced!
 - Fray caused by:
 - General wear wiping sensors
 - Sediment entrapment
 - Biological growth



Other Technology Used for Antifouling

Flow-Through Chamber:

- Pump water into flow cell or tub from body of water
- Strainer on end of tubing in water



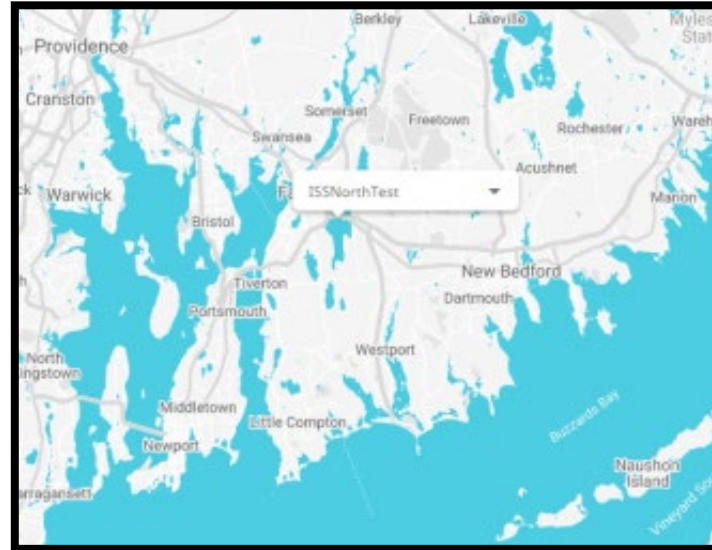
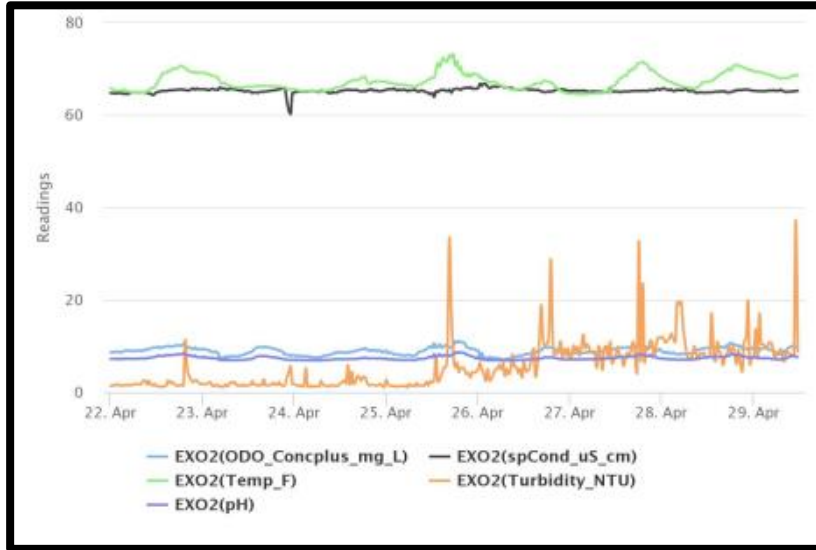
Other Technology Used for Antifouling

Equipment provided by third party manufacturers:

- Ultraviolet light
- Air burst



Remote Monitoring



Data available *anywhere* and *anytime*, 24/7

Easy connection to telemetry system

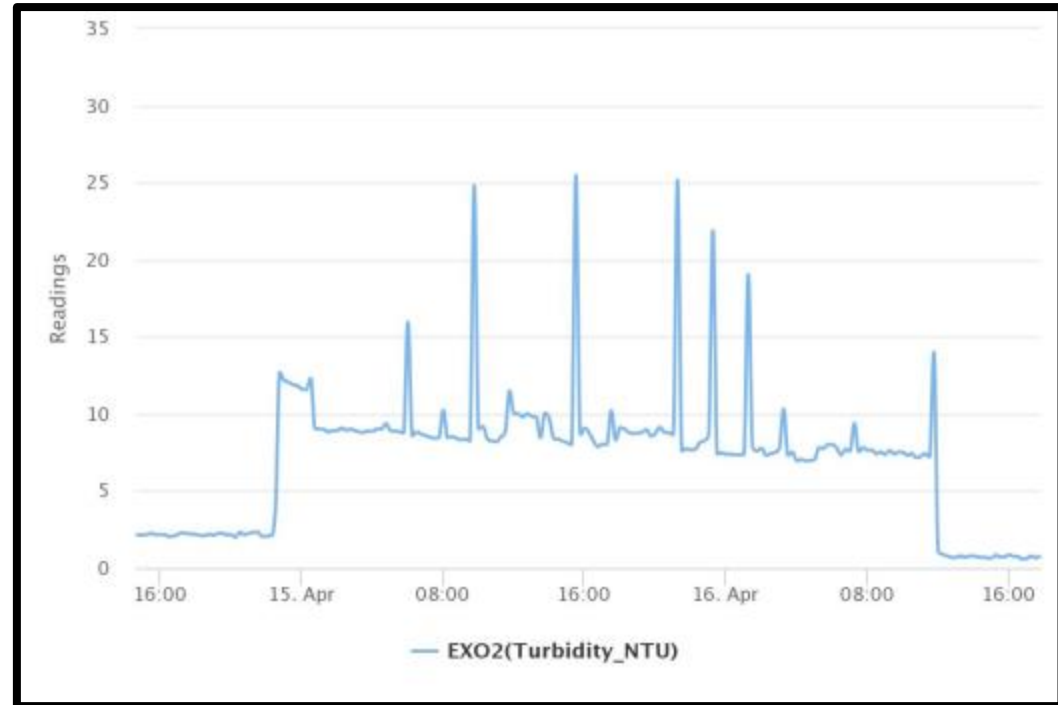
Real-time data assistance:

- Alarms warn if a threshold is met

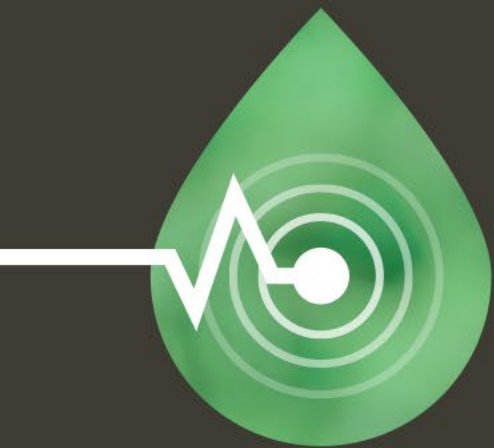
- Alerts let you know if a site stops transmitting

Remote Monitoring Example: Alarm for Fouling

- Turbidity fouling at this site is typically anything greater than 3 FNU
- Set an alarm for:
 - Turbidity greater than 30% of average of last 96 samples
 - AND Water Level less than 1.95 feet



TurbidityFoulingTest					<input type="checkbox"/> Suspend Alarm	⋮
TanyardBr1	EXO2(Turbidity_NTU)	high percentage	0.3	96		
Site id	Sensor	Condition	Percentage	# of Samples		
		AND				
TanyardBr1	Water Level	less than	1.95			
Site id	Sensor	Condition	Set point			



Recommended Cleaning Procedures



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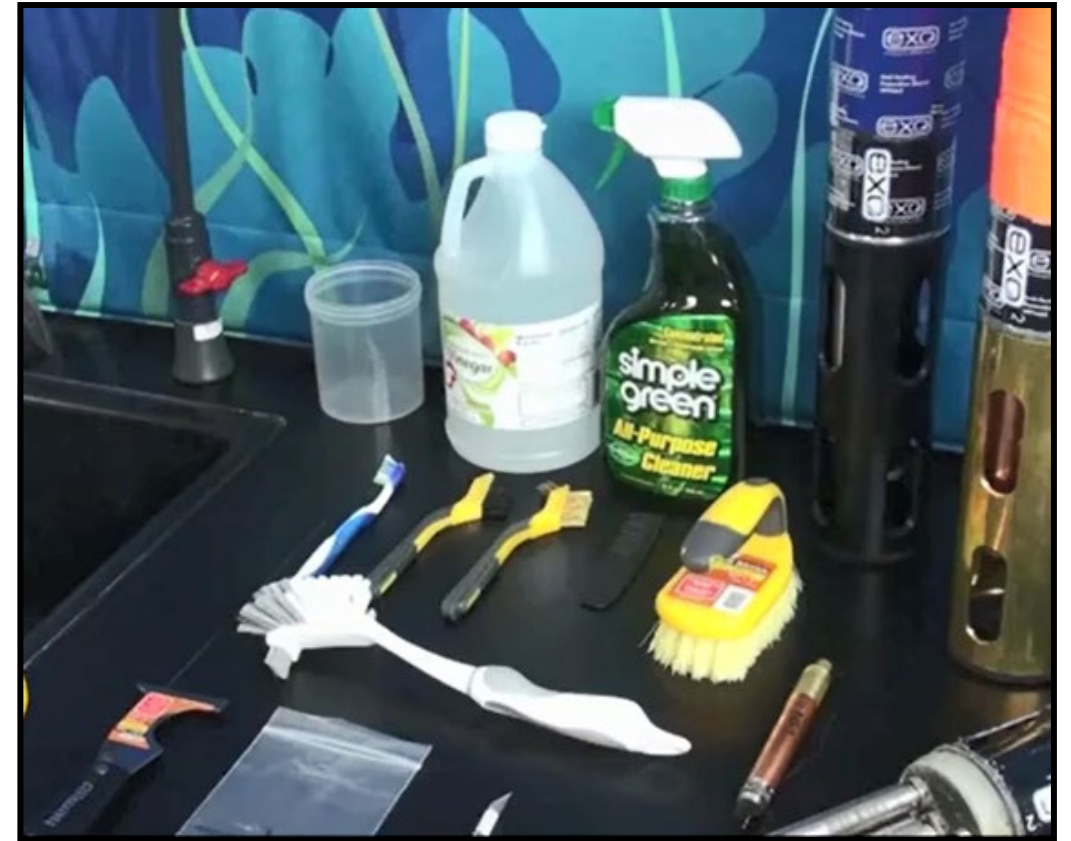
What is your typical deployment length before servicing your sonde?



Fouling Field Kit

Common items found in a field trip kit:

- Lint free cloths
- Sponges
- Hard bristle brushes and/or toothbrushes
- Toilet bowl brush
- Scraping tool for hard growth
- Cotton swabs
- Brush kits that come with sensors
- Mild soap and clean water
- Spare O-rings and Krytox grease
- Sonde & sensor sleeves/duct tape/copper tape
- Sensor wrenches



Removing Hard Growth

- Use scrapers to remove growth as needed
- Soak equipment in vinegar, if needed

Curt's Favorite Tool: Putty Knife!



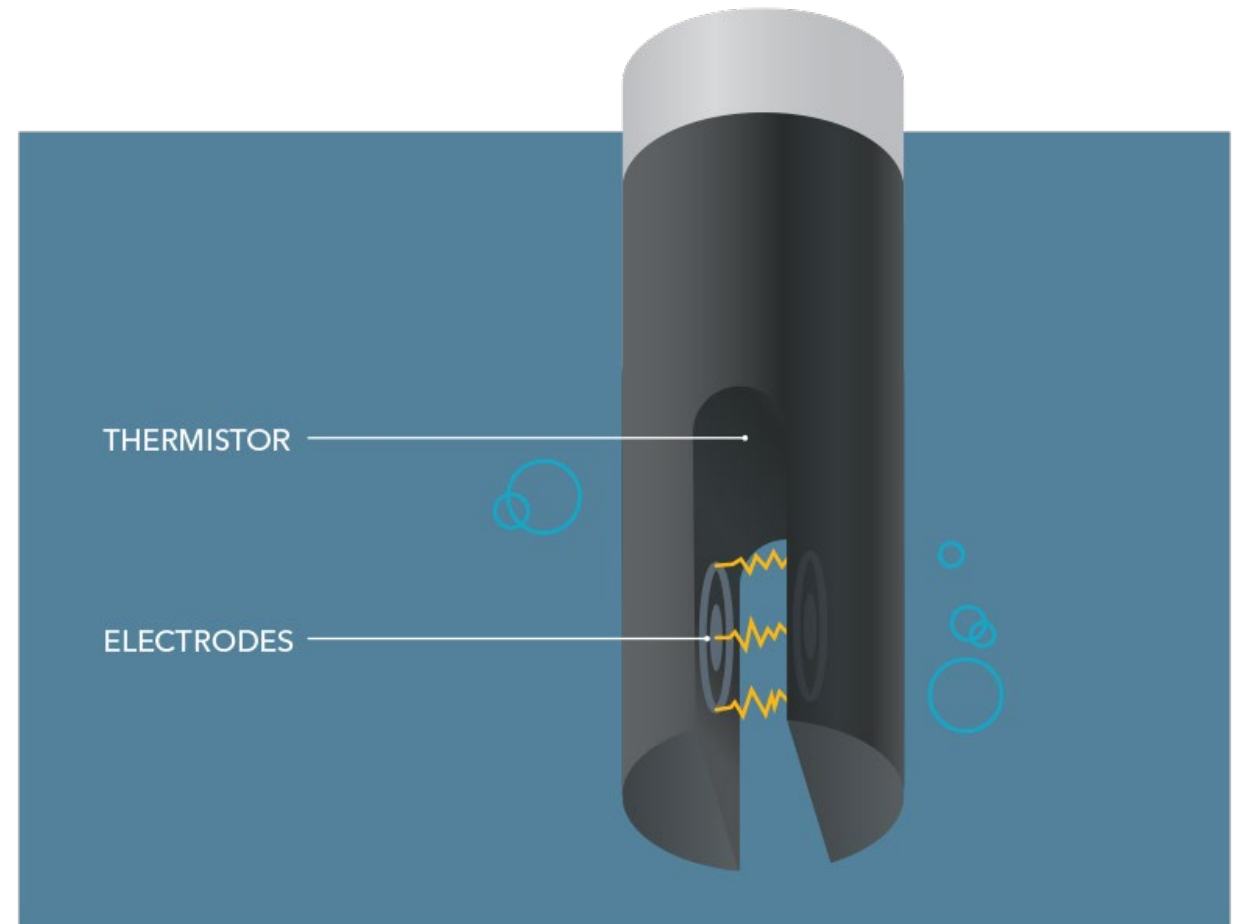
Removing Sediment and Staining

- Rinse off with fresh water
- Use mild soap cleaners
 - Ex. Scrubbing Bubbles, Magic Erasers, Simple Green
- Make sure to clean between all sensors



Sensor Specifics: Wiped Conductance

- Important to stop conductance fouling because salinity is also used for depth and DO
- Wiped conductance sensor can be wiped by central wiper, unlike standard sensor
- Fouling on electrode only
 - Remove with Scotch Brite cleaners



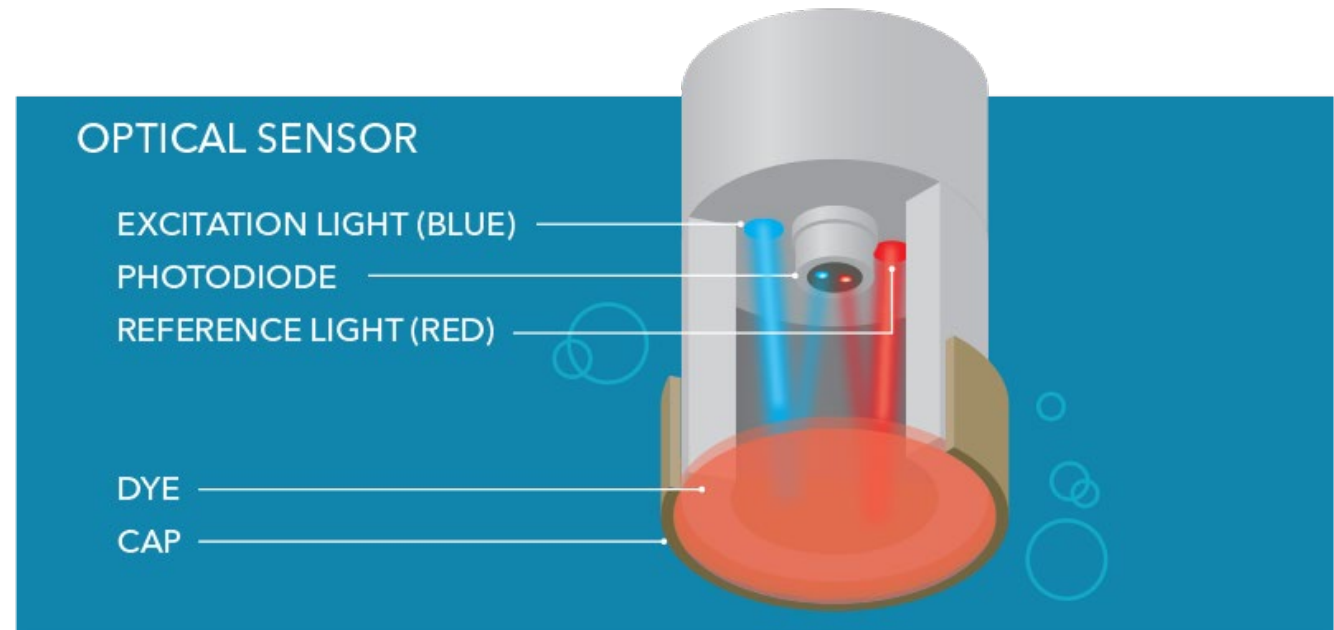
Sensor Specifics: pH/ORP/ISE's

- Make sure you choose unguarded sensor if using a sonde with a wiper brush
- Be careful to not damage glass bulb or membrane
- ISE Sensors:
 - Gently use lint free cloth
 - Use DI water or alcohol rinse
- pH Sensors:
 - Swirl in soap and water
 - Soak in 1M HCl
 - Soak in 1:1 mix of bleach and water



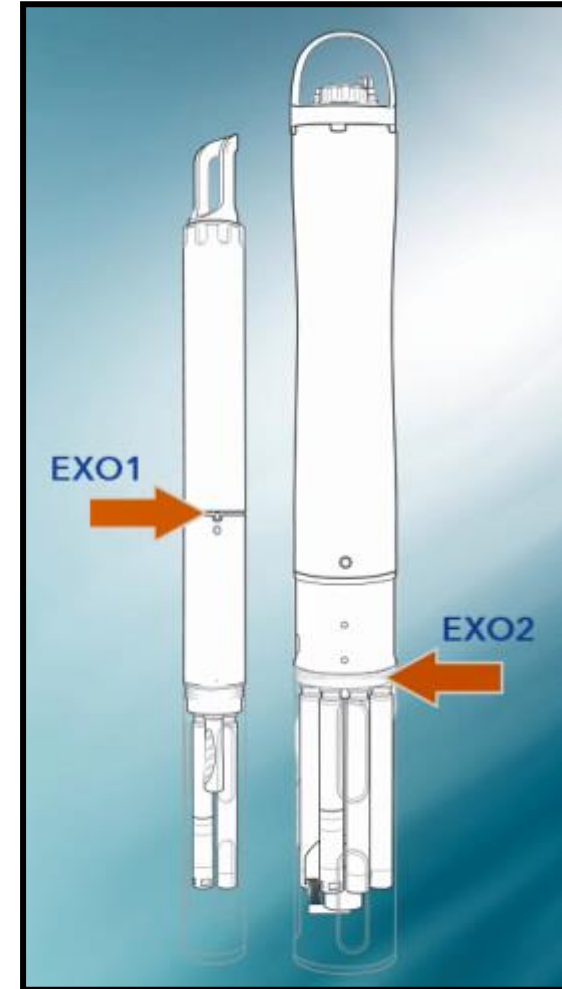
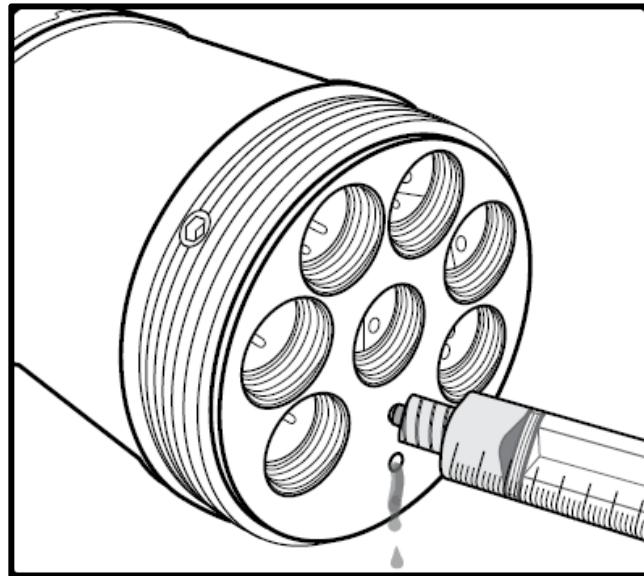
Sensor Specifics: Dissolved Oxygen

- Do not use any types of alcohol on the membrane cap. It will eat the paint layer.
- Use soap and water
- Replace membrane cap if >25% of paint layer is missing



Sensor Specifics: Depth

- Do NOT stick things inside the depth sensor
- Use a plastic syringe and squirt water into depth sensor holes to loosen debris



Inspect Accessories

Verify integrity of:

- Sonde cable connectors
- Sonde cable
- Sonde bail
- Chain carabiner



Make sure you clean your deployment tube!!



Applying Sonde Sleeves

- Slide sonde into sleeve
- Use heat source (like hair dryer or heat gun) to shrink sleeve to sonde
- Wrap duct tape around sonde sleeve
 - Duct tape provides additional protection for sonde



Application and Removal of Copper Tape



Removing Sonde Sleeves




Protecting the Top of the Sonde



Antifouling: Quick, Efficient, Inexpensive




Site Maintenance and Cleaning

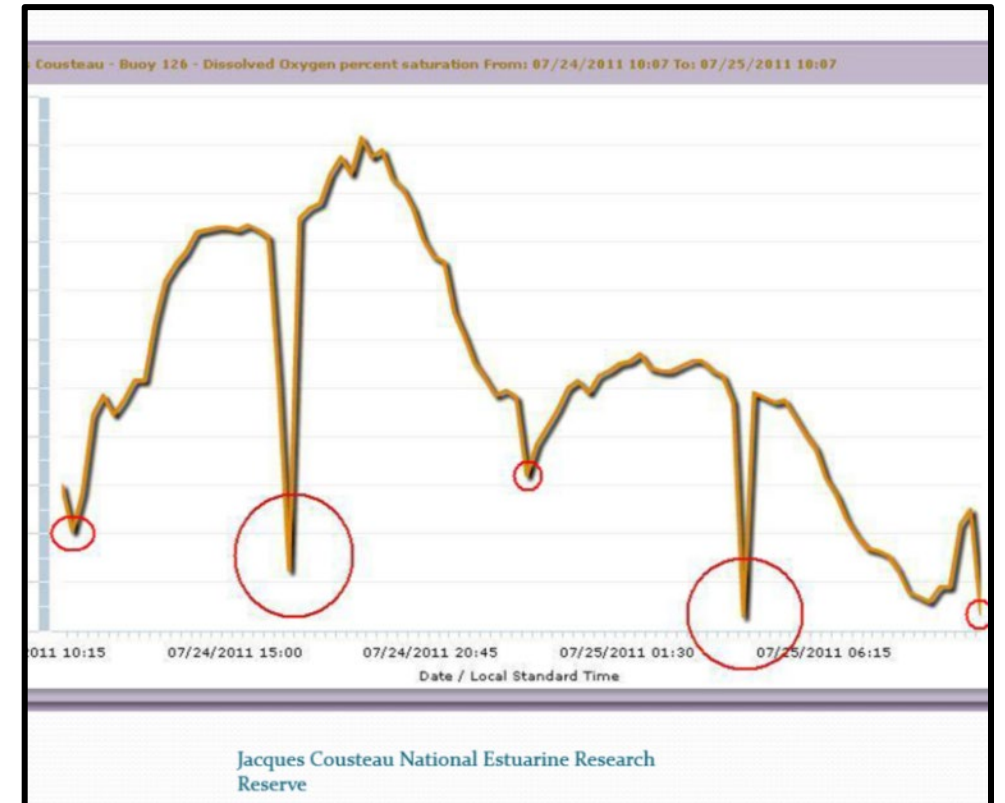


The diagram on the left shows a vertical well assembly with a 'Lockable Well Cap' at the top. Below the cap is an 'Expected High Water Level' indicated by a blue wavy line. The well body is divided into three 12-inch sections. The bottom section is labeled 'Open Bottom' and contains a 'SS 1/2" Stop Bolt'. A photograph on the right shows a well site with a concrete curb and a dark, rocky interior.

Two deployment pipes.
Which one had antifouling paint?



Copper deployment pipe with AF paint.





PVC Tube Cleaning Tool



R&D Test Site Deployment Tube out for Annual Cleaning





Questions?

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May 26th / www.xylem-analytics.asia



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