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Optimizing Flow Injection Systems for Electrochemical Sensing of Pesticides

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26.03.2025

Flow Injection Technique

The first definition, given by Ruzicka and Hansen 1975 was “A method based on injection of a liquid sample into a moving un segmented continuous stream of a suitable liquid.”

The injected sample forms a zone, which is then transported toward a detector

The analysis of the Flow injection depends on several factors, including

- ❖ Injection of samples
- ❖ Dispersion
- ❖ The time necessary to collect events in each cycle

Continuous Flow Systems

Reverse Flow Injection Analysis (r FIA)

Stopped Flow Injection Analysis (s FIA)

Sequential Injection Analysis (SIA)

Application of FIA

Advantage of FIA

- On-Site and Real-Time Monitoring
- Automation
- High Throughput
- Cost-Effective
- Rapid Analysis
- Minimized Sample and Reagent Consumption
- Increased precision compared to batch methodologies
- High Sensitivity and Selectivity

Typical applications of flow injection analysis include the following fields:

Environmental analysis

❖ River/Sea water

❖ Waste water

❖ Sediments

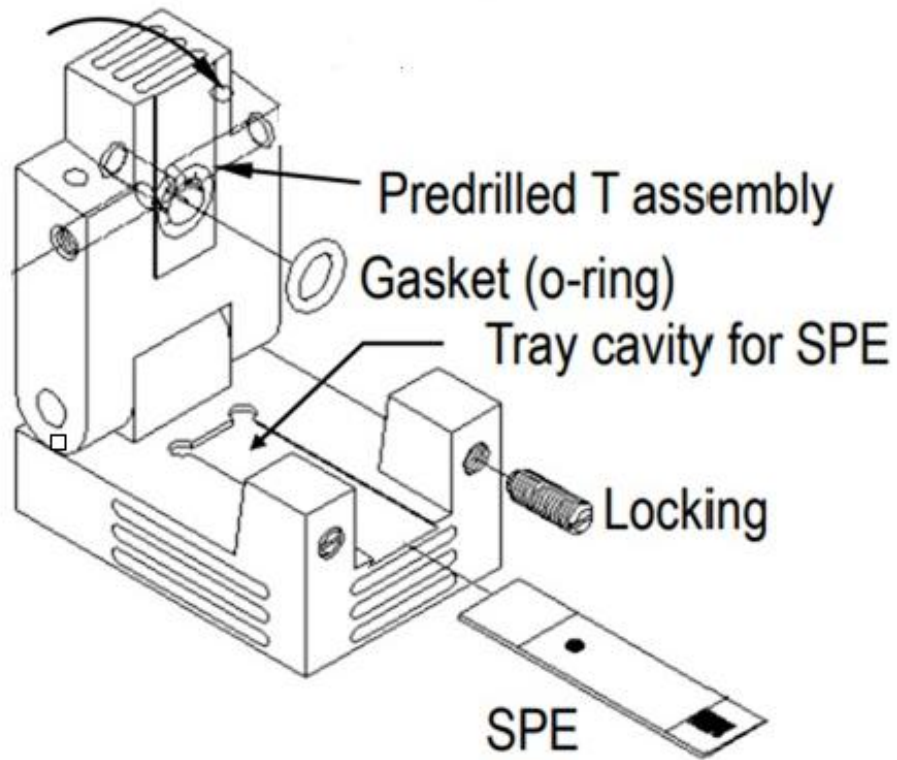
Pharmaceutical application

Food analysis

Clinical assay

Bio analytical chemistry

Flow Injection Cell



Flow Injection System

☐ NGA/SPCE

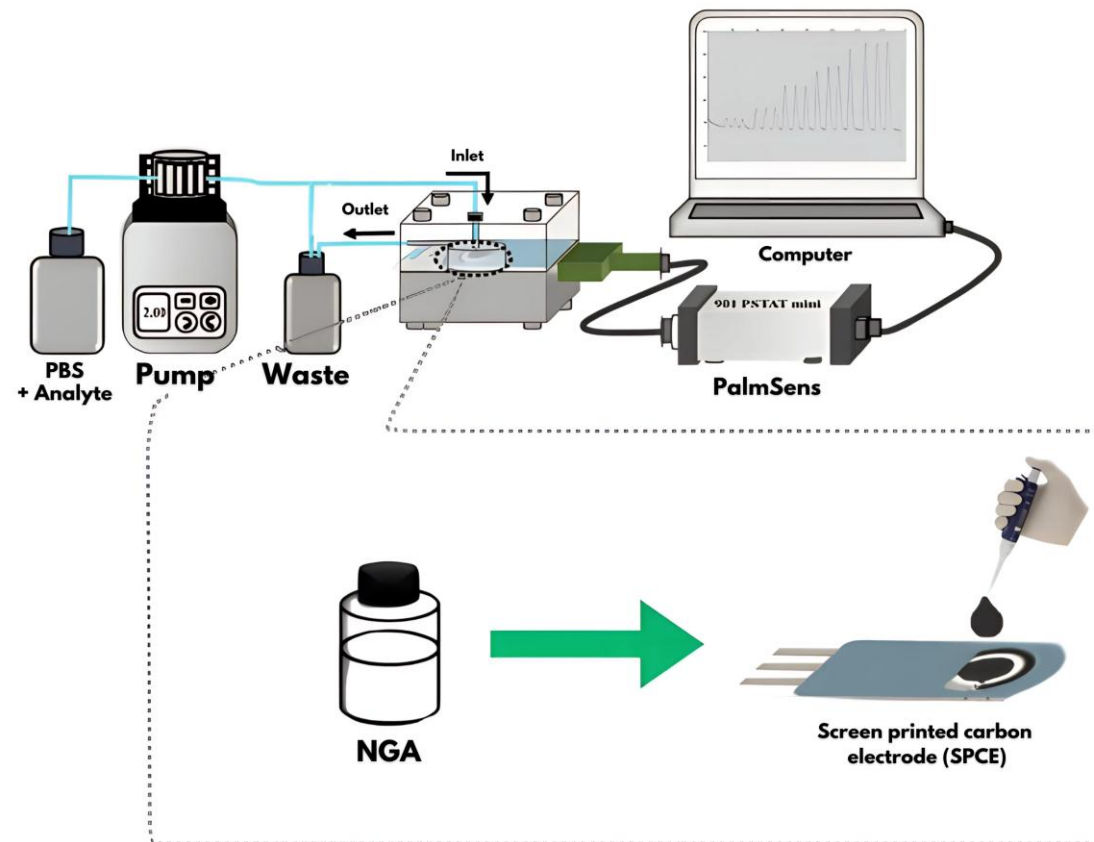
☐ rGO@Ni

❖ $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4}$ solution

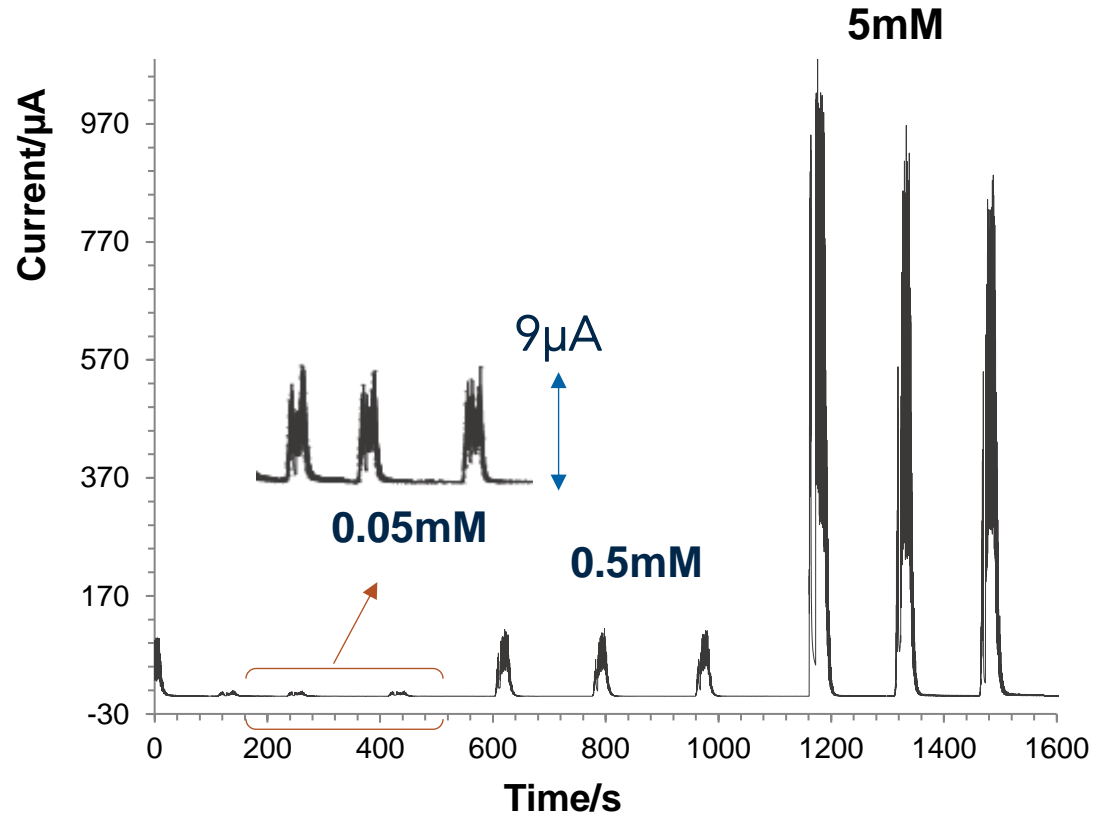
❖ Pesticide solution

❖ Chronoamperometry

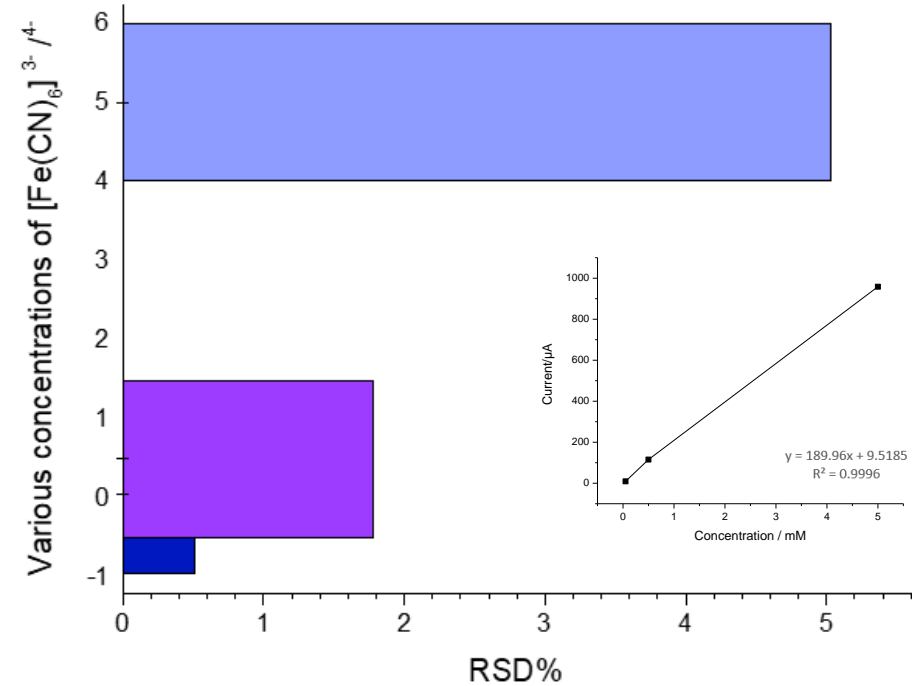
❖ Differential pulse voltammetry



Flow Injection System Performance Testing



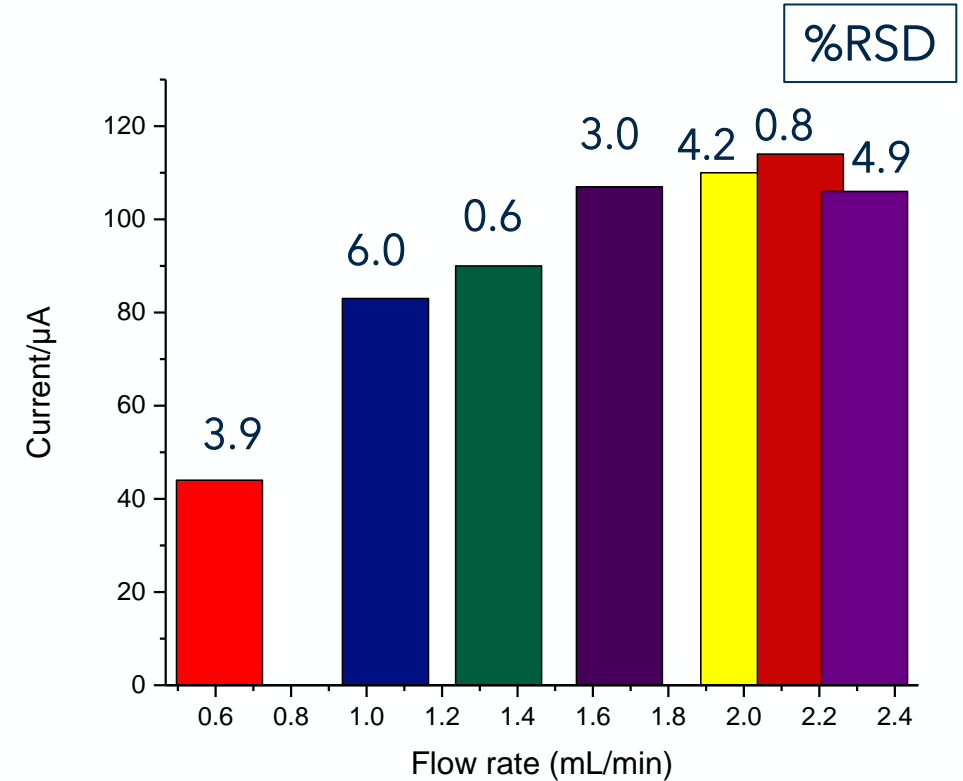
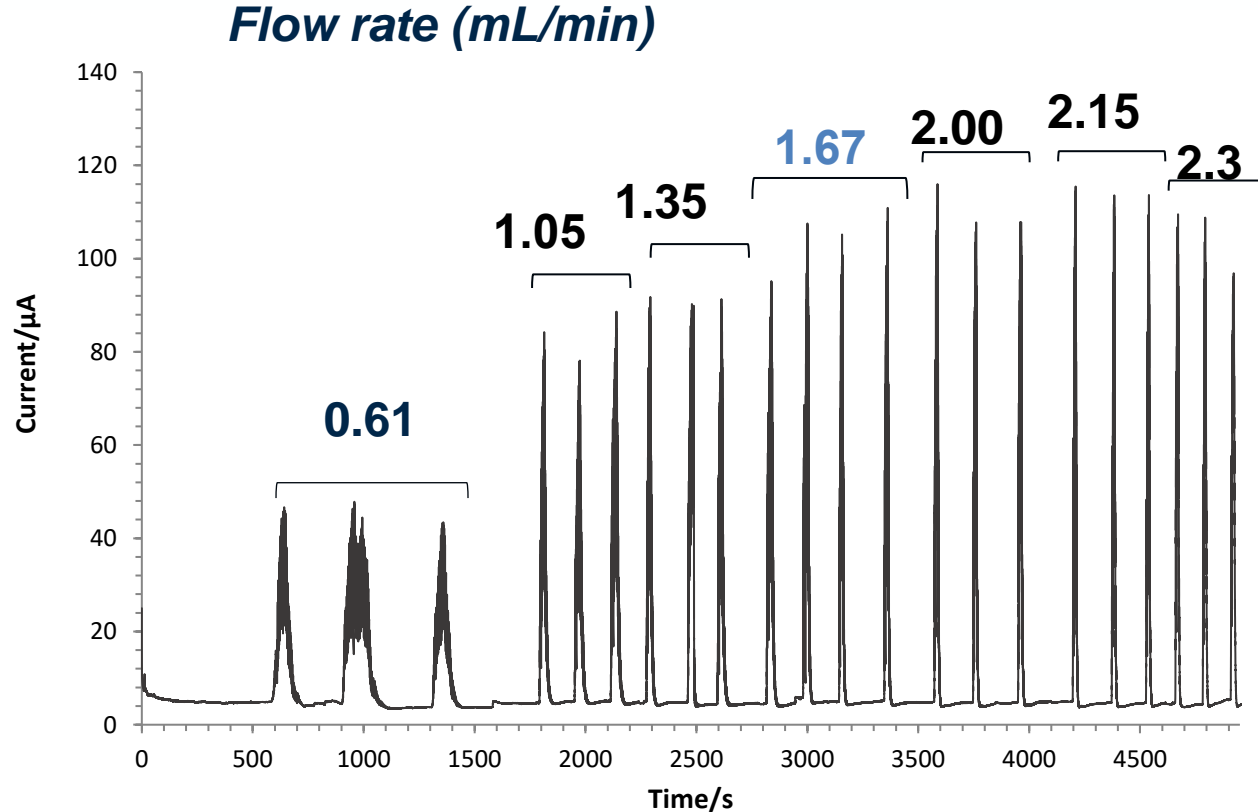
FIA responses of NGA/SPCE in various concentrations of $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$



Test Setup

- Strong Linearity
- High Reliability and Reproducibility
- Fast Operation

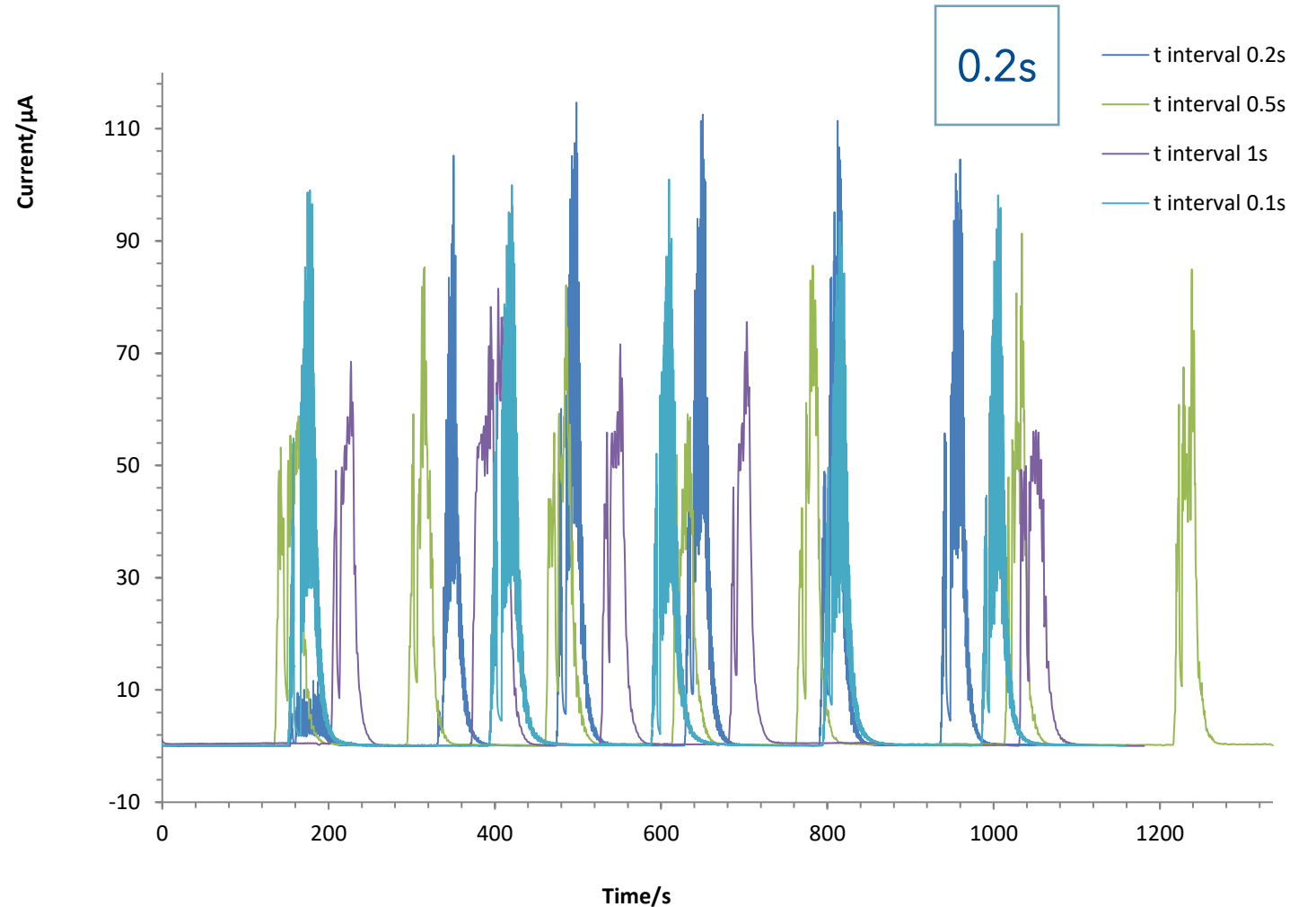
Optimizing the Flow Injection Setup



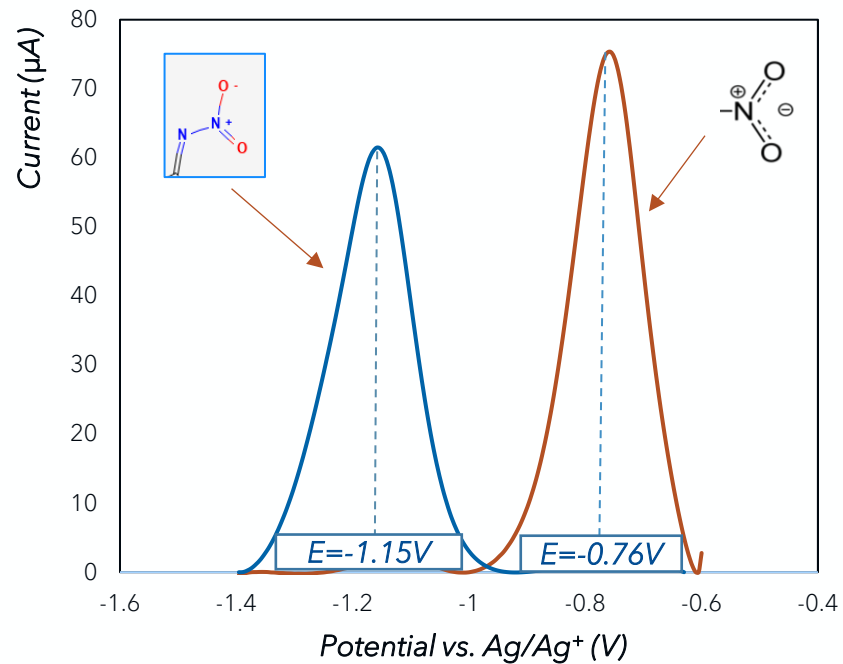
FIA responses of NGA/SPCE at various flow rates in 5mM $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-/4-}$

Optimizing the Flow Injection Setup

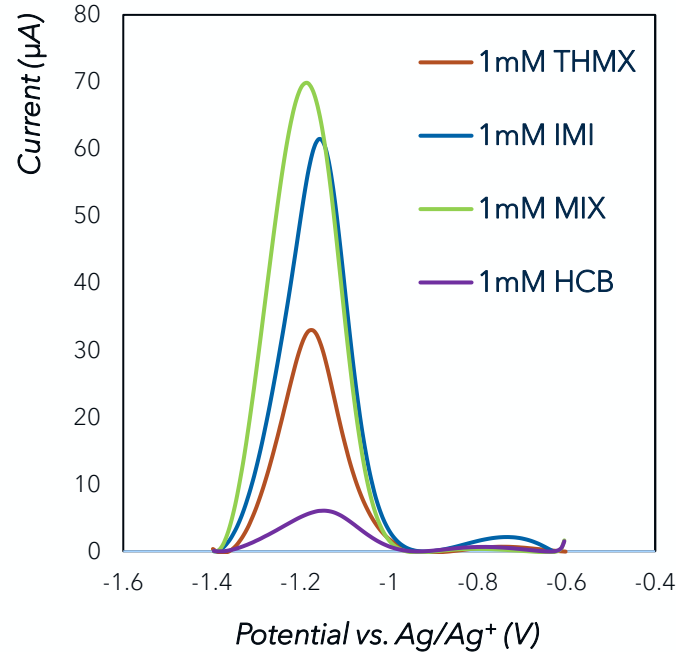
- ❖ Signal Stability
- ❖ Reaction Kinetics
- ❖ Sample Resolution
- ❖ Minimizing Carry-Over
- ❖ System Throughput



NGA/SPCE in Pesticide Detection



AdSWVs of NGA/SPCE, in 1mM Imidacloprid (blue curve) and 1mM nitrobenzene (orange curve)

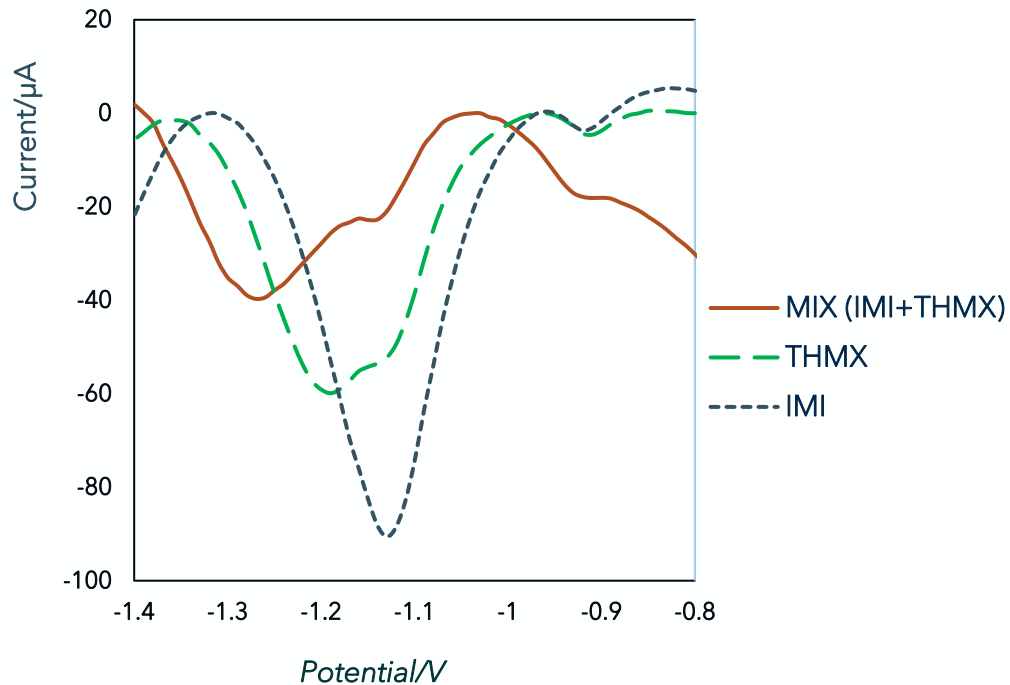


AdSWVs voltammograms in 0.1M PBS pH=7: Mix solution of THMX and IMI (green curve), THMX (orange curve), IMI (blue curve) and HCB (purple curve, at) NGA/SPCE

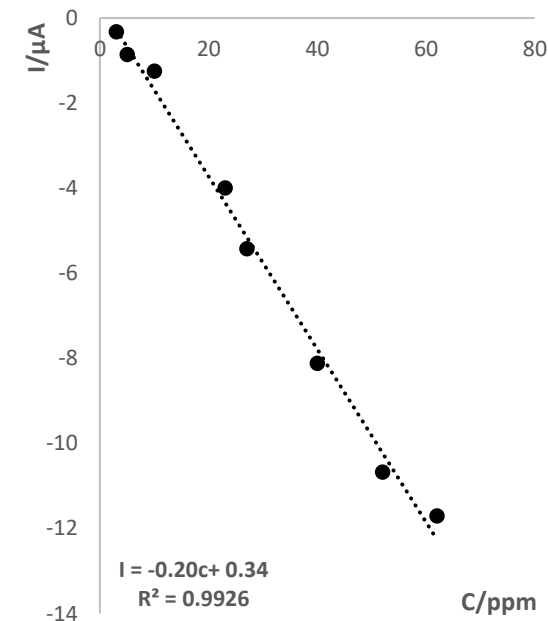
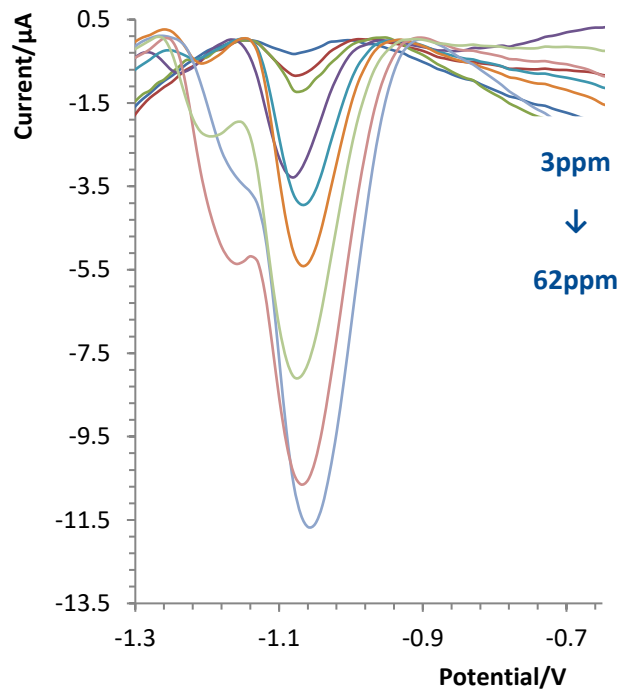
Pesticides	Spiked Concentration	Founded Concentration	Recovery	RSD%
Imidacloprid	0.1mM	0.10142mM	101.42 %	5.33 %
IMI				
Imidacloprid	1mM	0.8561 mM	85.61 %	1.18 %
IMI				
Thiamethoxam	0.1mM	N. D	-	-
THMX				
Thiamethoxam	1mM	0.9576 mM	95.76 %	2.62 %
THMX				

The recovery of spiked IMI and THMX with Langarica River matrix

Pesticide Sensing with Ni@rGO

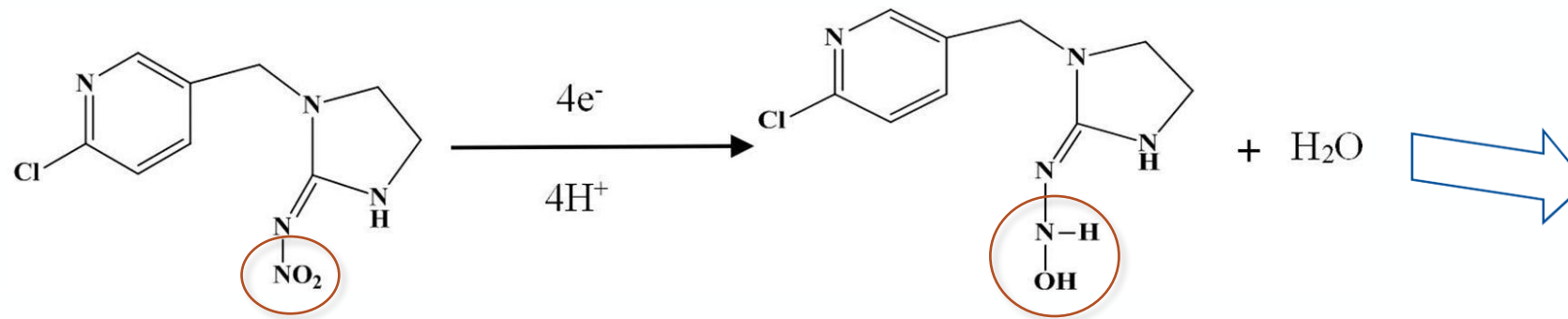


DPV voltammograms in 0.1M PBS pH=6.7: Mix solution of THMX and IMI (orange curve), THMX (green curve) and IMI (grey curve) Ni@rGO/CPE



Differential pulse voltammetry responses to increasing concentration of imidacloprid (left) with corresponding linear regression (right), in phosphate buffer saline (PBS), pH=7 with rGO@Ni laser scribed electrodes

Pesticide Electrochemical Sensing



Cathodic peaks were detected at approximately $E \approx -1V$.

Electrochemical Reduction Pathway of Imidacloprid: Suggested Mechanism

FIA and chronoamperometry in pesticide electrochemical detection

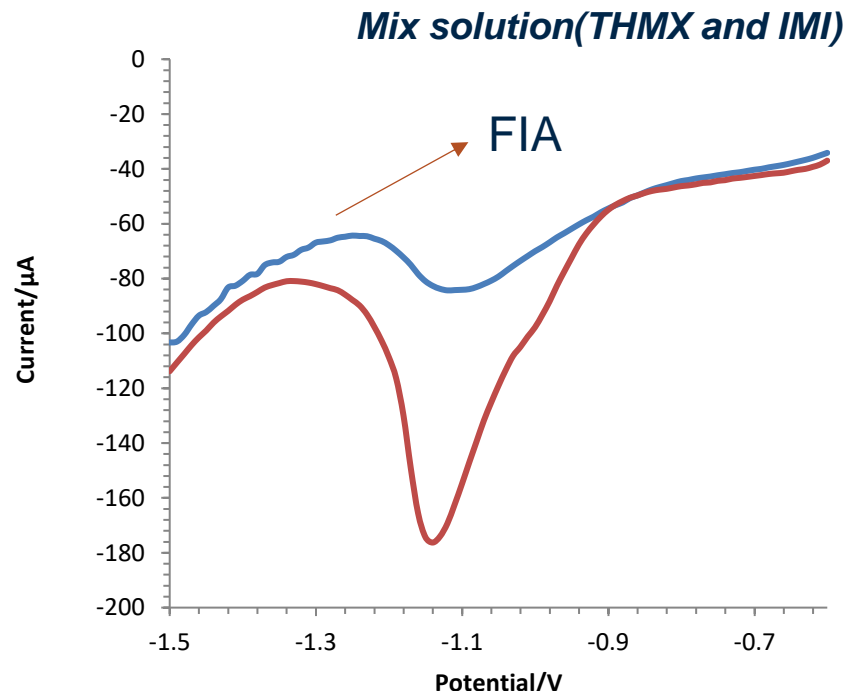
I. Impact of Negative Potential on the Flow System

- ❖ Hydrogen Evolution: Form of hydrogen gas
- ❖ Interaction with Flow: Gas bubbles form
- ❖ Turbulence and Flow Instabilities

II. Impact of Continuous Flow on Negative Potential

- ❖ Mass Transport Effects
- ❖ Concentration Gradients

Pesticide Electrochemical Sensing



DPV voltammograms in 0.1M PBS pH=6.7 and mix solution of THMX and IMI: FIA (blue curve) and drop casting (red curve)

Solutions to Minimize Noise & Improve Signal

- **Optimize Flow Rate**
- **Handle Gas Evolution (Hydrogen bubbles)**
- **Hydrolysis of Imidacloprid (Imidacloprid degradation)**
- **Electrolyte and Buffering**

THANK YOU! 😊

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