

## **SPATIAL GRADIENT-BASED FLUOROMETER**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims benefit to provisional patent application serial no. 63/027,587 (911-023.9-1-1/N-YSI-0045US01), filed 20 May 2020; 63/028,013 (911-023.010-1-1/N-YSI-0046US02), filed 21 May 2020, and 63/028,723 (911-023.011-1-1/N-YSI-0047US02), filed 22 May 2020, which are all incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **1. Field of Invention**

10        This invention relates to a fluorometer for measuring the concentration of species-of-interest in a liquid; and more particularly, to a fluorometer for measuring the concentration of fluorophores in a liquid using non-intensity (i.e., amplitude) based measurements.

#### **15        2. Description of Related Art**

      The phenomenon of optical fluorescence is commonly exploited for use in environmental water quality monitoring as such technology can be realized as a compact, field-rugged sensor. Fluorescence-based sensing consists of an excitation light source (at a specified optical wavelength), used to optically excite the water parameter of interest and re-emit light (at a longer optical wavelength) specific to the water parameter of interest.

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Known fluorometers gauge the concentration of the water species by measuring the amplitude of the return fluorescence signal. The amplitude-based measurement is plagued with multiple issues:

5    **1)    Degradation of excitation source**

Typical excitation sources include LEDs, laser diodes or lamps, all of which suffer from intensity degradation through the course of use. Options for dealing with source degradation are limited. One option is to include a reference detector, which will factor-out/nullify the effects of degradation, but adds complexity to the sensor's electrical  
10    circuit and requires additional opto-mechanical space. A second option is to periodically re-calibrate the sensor which necessarily limits the duration of field deployments.

**2)    Thermal drift of excitation source**

All of the sources mentioned above have a non-negligible response to  
15    temperature, i.e., the optical output power changes as the ambient temperature changes. This poses a real problem in sensor performance relying again on either a reference detector, or some elaborate electrical or embedded software compensation scheme. Furthermore, temperature compensation requires some measurement of the temperature sensor, usually enabled by an onboard (i.e., located internally within the  
20    electrical circuit) temperature sensor, requiring additional circuitry and physical space.

### 3) Interfering Species

Fluorescence-based sensors can suffer from optical interferences in which the presence of other competing species can absorb at the same respective target excitation and/or emission wavelengths, resulting in a decrease of fluorescence amplitude.

### 4) Opto-mechanical configuration

Traditional fluorescence sensing techniques suffer from poor sensitivity (especially field-deployable sensors) stemming from poor/inefficient capture of the fluorescence signal. Existing fluorescence sensors typically employ a single excitation light source and a single (point-like) emission receiver, utilizing a photosensitive element. Regardless of the particular photosensitive element or excitation light source used, known prior art is not opto-mechanically configured for efficient capture of fluorescence, resulting in compromised limit of detection.

### 5) Inner Filter Effect (IFE)—a range limiting effect

Known prior art exhibits the following problem: At low concentrations, the fluorescence signal is approximately proportional to the species concentration. However, as the concentration is increased, the signal reaches a maximum followed by a decrease in the signal with ever higher concentrations. In this regard, traditional fluorometers are ambiguously double-valued, meaning that for any particular measured fluorescence signal, there are two possible concentrations—one high, one low. For

these known fluorometers, there is no way to distinguish between the two possible outcomes.

#### Known Literature

5           There is known literature concerning fluorescence using 2-D arrays to estimate concentration gradients, and a brief summary of the major findings is presented below:

          Known prior art discloses a 2-D array used for “the determination of concentration gradients in space and time”. Here, the (“diffusion driven”) concentration gradients are being determined by the local distribution and amplitude of fluorescence  
10   signal. This is an amplitude-based technique as the signal reported by any particular array element is simply proportional to the amount of “local” fluorescence (i.e., the local signal at a particular single array element), where the local amplitude of the fluorescence is understood to be proportional to the local fluorophore concentration density.

15           Moreover, see PCT/US2008/059575, filed 7 April 2008, which discloses a system and method for high-throughput turbidity measurements, as well as an article by A Singh et al., entitled “The performance of 2D array detectors for light sheet based fluorescence correlation spectroscopy.”

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is distinctly different from the prior art described above:

For example, the present invention uses a spatial gradient (a consequence of Beer's law) to determine a single, fixed /quasi-static concentration, where changes in  
5 concentration in time are understood to change much slower than the required time for signal acquisition. Put another way, the spatial gradients for the sensor according to the present invention are a consequence of Beer's law and are not a result of some changing/varied spatial distribution of the fluorophore concentration.

In addition, the present invention circumvents many of the problems associated  
10 with amplitude-based fluorescence measurements while providing an opto-mechanical configuration, capable of greatly enhanced signal capture and elimination of IFE. The present invention employs a linear photodiode array (however, the present invention is not limited to photodiode technology, e.g., a linear CCD or CMOS array could also be used as well). A linear array allows a non-intensity-based determination of  
15 fluorescence. These measurements are spatially dependent, the main idea being that an optical signal will undergo attenuation across the linear array, following Beer's law, thereby creating a "spatial gradient". This spatial gradient contains information regarding the concentration of the fluorescent species.

The key element to the present invention deals specifically with the use of a linear  
20 sensor array to assess the spatial gradient of the signal along the length of the linear sensor array. The spatial gradient of the signal provides an assessment of the fluorophore concentration that offers many advantages over the known amplitude-based methods including:

- Immunity to source degradation/drift,
- Calibration-free sensing,
- Immunity to fluorescence-band interference,
- Enhanced signal sensitivity, and
- 5       - IFE correction.

#### Other Implementation

The above “spatial gradient” method requires that each optical element in the array be individually addressable. However, there is a possible variant of the design that  
10 involves adding a transmission photodiode (located at the end of the array, opposite of the source) and connecting all of the linear array elements in an electrically parallel configuration. This design variant would further improve low signal sensitivity thereby further enhancing the minimum detection limit while retaining the sensor’s ability to perform drift and IFE correction.

15       Finally, another variant could include the spatial gradient method in addition to the amplitude-based method to provide complementary information. Here the gradient-based method could be used to identify excitation degradation, while the amplitude based method could be used to bolster low signal detection.

### Specific Embodiments

According to some embodiments, the present invention may include, or take the form of, apparatus featuring a signal processor or processing module configured to:

5 receive signaling containing information about light reflected off fluorophores in a liquid and sensed by a linear sensor array having a length and rows and columns of optical elements; and

determine corresponding signaling containing information about a fluorophore concentration of the liquid that depends on a spatial gradient of the light reflected and sensed along the length of the linear sensor array, based upon  
10 the signaling received

The apparatus may include one or more of the following additional features:

The apparatus may include the linear sensor array.

The linear sensor array may include a linear photodiode array, a linear CCD array, or a linear CMOS array, as well as a closed cylinder sensor array having a three-  
15 dimensional cylindrical array of the rows and columns of the optical elements.

The spatial gradient may be determined by a linear array algorithm that defines a relationship between the fluorophore concentration  $[c]$ , the length or location ( $l$ ) along the linear sensor array, a species absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ), and a signal ( $S(l)$ ) of an array optical element along the linear sensor array.

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The linear array algorithm takes the form of the equation:

$$y = mx + b,$$

5        where

$$y = -\ln (S(I)),$$

$$mx = \alpha [c] l, \text{ and}$$

$$b = -\ln ([c]AT_0).$$

10        The linear array algorithm is based on Beer's law.

The apparatus may include, or take the form of, a spatial gradient-based fluorometer.

The apparatus may include a quasi-collimated light source having a corresponding length and being configured to provide the light, including quasi-  
15        collimated light, along the length of the linear sensor array.

The signal processor or processing module may be configured to determine the fluorophore concentration based upon an attenuation of an optical signal sensed across the linear sensor array, including along the length and/or width of the linear sensor array.

20        The linear sensor array may include a two-dimensional array of the optical elements that are individually addressable.

Either the rows or the columns of the optical elements may be connected in parallel and addressable by the signal processor or processing module; the apparatus

may include a transmission photodiode located at an end of the linear sensor array, opposite the light source, configured to respond to the light reflected off the fluorophores and provide transmission photodiode signaling containing information about the same; and the signal processor or processing module may be configured to receive the  
5 photodiode signaling and correct the corresponding signaling for drift or the inner filter effect (IFE).

### A Spatial Gradient-based Fluorometer

By way of further example, and according to some embodiments, the present  
10 invention may include, or take the form of, a spatial gradient-based fluorometer featuring a quasi-collimated light source, a linear sensor array and a signal processor or processing module.

The quasi-collimated light source has a length and may be configured to provide quasi-collimated light to a liquid sample.

15 The linear sensor array has a corresponding length and rows and columns of optical elements and may be configured to sense light reflected off fluorophores in the liquid sample along the length of the collimated light source and provide signaling containing information about the light reflected off the fluorophores.

The signal processor or processing module may be configured to:  
20 receive the signaling; and  
determine corresponding signaling containing information about a fluorophore concentration of the liquid that depends on a spatial gradient of the

light reflected and sensed along the corresponding length of the linear sensor array, based upon the signaling received

The spatial gradient-based fluorometer may also include one or more of the features set forth above.

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### The Method

According to some embodiments, the present invention may include a method, featuring:

receiving, with a signal processor or processing module, signaling containing  
10 information about light reflected off fluorophores in a liquid and sensed by a linear sensor array having a length and rows and columns of optical elements; and

determining, with the signal processor or processing module, corresponding signaling containing information about a fluorophore concentration of the liquid that depends on a spatial gradient of the light reflected and sensed along the length of the  
15 linear sensor array, based upon the signaling received

The method may also include one or more of the features set forth above.

### Computer-readable Storage Medium

According to some embodiments of the present invention, the present invention  
20 may also take the form of a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable components for performing the steps of the aforementioned method. The computer-readable storage medium may also include one or more of the features set forth above.

### Advantages

The present invention offers distinct advantages over the current known techniques in the prior art, as follows:

1) The present invention determines fluorophore concentrations through a spatial  
5 gradient (a fluorescence signal that changes across the length of the linear array  
detector in keeping with Beer's law) (See Figure 1), and not by the amplitude of the  
fluorescence signal (algorithm for concentration determination (See Figure 5)). As  
such, it is unaffected by moderate changes in the intensity of the source. This means  
that the spatial gradient is immune to source degradation, source thermal response, or  
10 change in source drive conditions (such as LED drive current). However, it is necessary  
that a non-negligible signal be present, i.e., there has to be some measurable amount of  
light incident upon the array to form the spatial gradient. Additionally, the elements  
need to be individually addressable to resolve the spatial information. The present  
invention is not limited to any specific linear array detector technology; a linear  
15 photodiode, CCD or CMOS array could be used.

2) The present invention, being immune to source degradation/drift, is capable of  
calibration-free deployments thereby extending the length of each deployment.

3) A linear sensor array provides a much larger overall active area to capture the  
return fluorescence. More importantly, the active area is larger in the dimension that  
20 matters most--along the optical axis (a quasi-collimated excitation source is often used  
which emits radiation predominantly along a single axis commonly referred to as the  
"optical" axis) (See Figure 1). The increased capture of fluorescence greatly enhances

the signal sensitivity which, in turn, leads to a significant improvement in the minimum limit of detection the fluorescence species.

- 4) Just as the gradient-based method is impervious to moderate changes in excitation power, it is also impervious to certain type of interferences. Any interfering species which absorbs the fluorescence signal, but not the excitation signal (fluorescence-band interference), will not affect the signal gradient and therefore not hinder any assessment of the fluorophore concentration. Note, the spatial gradient method cannot address any interfering species that does absorb the excitation signal (excitation-band interference) as this would affect the signature of the signal gradient.
- 5) While the fluorescence amplitude of traditional fluorometers suffers from an ambiguous double-valued response (due to IFE), such is not the case for the spatial gradient method whose response is monotonic with increasing concentration (See Figure 4). The spatial gradient method enables real-time, inner filter effect (IFE) correction. [for the known prior art, the common method of inner filter correction involves post processing via lab analysis after a field deployment]. The IFE correction greatly enhances high-concentration sensing range (See Figure 3).

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The drawing, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, includes Figures 1 - 8, as follows:

Figure 1 is a side view of fluorescence “spatial gradient” following Beer’s law  
5 (simulated in TracePro™).

Figure 2 includes Figures 2A and 2B that show a spatial mapping and intensity plot of fluorescence gradient (simulated in TracePro™).

Figure 3 is a graph of sensor response vs. relative concentration with and without IFE correction [illustrating 10X enhanced detection range] (simulated in TracePro™).

10 Figure 4 is a graph of sensor response vs. relative concentration with and without IFE correction [elimination of double value problem] (simulated in TracePro™).

Figure 5 is an algorithm to determine concentration from the spatial gradient, according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a block diagram of apparatus, including a spatial gradient-based  
15 fluorometer, according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of a linear sensor array having a length and rows and columns of optical elements, according to some embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 8 is a three dimension perspective view of a quasi-collimated light source that provides a quasi-collimated light in relation to a linear sensor array, according to  
20 some embodiments of the present invention.

To reduce clutter in the drawing, each Figure in the drawing does not necessarily include every reference label for every element shown therein.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF BEST MODE OF THE INVENTION

Figure 6 shows apparatus 10, including a spatial gradient-based fluorometer, according to the present invention having a quasi-collimated light source 20, a linear sensor array 30, and a signal processor or processing module 40.

5       The signal processor or processing module 40 may be configured to  
receive signaling containing information about light  $L_r$  (Fig. 8) reflected off  
fluorophores in a liquid and sensed by the linear sensor array 30 having a length  
 $L$  and rows and columns of optical elements ( $r_1, c_1; r_1, c_2; r_1, c_3; r_1, c_4; r_1, c_5;$   
 $r_1, c_6; r_1, c_7; r_1, c_8; \dots; r_1, c_n; r_2, c_1; r_2, c_2; r_2, c_3; r_2, c_4; r_2, c_5; r_2, c_6; r_2, c_7;$   
10        $r_2, c_8; \dots; r_2, c_n; r_3, c_1; r_3, c_2; r_3, c_3; r_3, c_4; r_3, c_5; r_3, c_6; r_3, c_7; r_3, c_8; \dots; r_3,$   
 $c_n; \dots; r_n, c_1; r_n, c_2; r_n, c_3; r_n, c_4; r_n, c_5; r_n, c_6; r_n, c_7; r_n, c_8; \dots; r_n, c_n$ ), e.g., as  
shown in Figure 7; and  
determine corresponding signaling containing information about a  
fluorophore concentration of the liquid that depends on a spatial gradient of the  
15       light reflected and sensed along the length  $L$  of the linear sensor array 30, based  
upon the signaling received

## The Linear Sensor Array 30

By way of example, the apparatus 10 may include the linear sensor array 30,  
20       e.g., such as a linear photodiode array, a linear charge-coupled device (CCD) array, a  
linear CMOS array. By way of further example, the linear sensor array 30 may include  
a two-dimensional array of rows and columns of optical elements, e.g., like that shown  
in Figure 7, that are individually addressable. Linear sensor arrays are known in the art,

and the scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to any particular type or kind thereof either now known or later developed in the future.

By way of example, linear sensors arrays are disclosed in the following US Patent nos. 9,020,202; 8,022,349; 7,956,341; 7,040,538; 5,252,818; and 4,193,057,  
5 which are all hereby incorporated by reference.

#### The Light Source 20

By way of example, the apparatus 10 may include the light source 20 configured to provide the light  $L_c$  (Fig. 8), including quasi-collimated light, along the length  $L$  of the  
10 linear sensor array 30 through a liquid sample arranged in relation to the light source 20 and the linear sensor array 30 so as to reflect the light  $L_r$  off the fluorophores in the liquid sample being monitored or tested onto the linear sensor array 30. See Figure 8. For example, the light may be reflected radially and backwards, i.e., backscattered reflected light or radiation.

15 As a person skilled in the art would appreciate, quasi-collimated light sources are known in the art, and the scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to any particular type or kind thereof either now known or later developed in the future.

### The Signal Processor or Processing Module 40

By way of example, the signal processor or processing module 40 may be configured to determine the fluorophore concentration based upon a spatial gradient of the optical signal sensed across the linear sensor array, e.g., consistent with that set forth in relation to Figure 5.

In an alternative embodiment, either the rows or the columns of the optical elements may be connected in parallel and addressable by the signal processor or processing module 40; the apparatus 10 may include a transmission photodiode 30a located at an end of the linear sensor array 30, opposite the light source 20, configured to respond to the light reflected off the fluorophores and provide transmission photodiode signaling containing information about the same; and the signal processor or processing module 40 may be configured to receive the photodiode signaling and correct the corresponding signaling for drift or the inner filter effect.

### Implementation of Signal Processing Functionality

By way of example, the functionality of the signal processor or processing module 40 may be implemented using hardware, software, firmware, or a combination thereof. In a typical software implementation, the signal processor 40 would include one or more microprocessor-based architectures having, e. g., at least one signal processor or microprocessor. One skilled in the art would be able to program with suitable program code such a microcontroller-based, or microprocessor-based, implementation to perform the signal processing functionality disclosed herein without undue experimentation.

The scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to any particular implementation using technology either now known or later developed in the future. The scope of the invention is intended to include implementing the functionality of the signal processor(s) as stand-alone processor, signal processor, or signal processor  
5 module, as well as separate processor or processor modules, as well as some combination thereof.

By way of example, the apparatus 10 may also include, e.g., other signal processor circuits or components generally indicated 50, including random access memory or memory module (RAM) and/or read only memory (ROM), input/output  
10 devices and control, and data and address buses connecting the same, and/or at least one input processor and at least one output processor, e.g., which would be appreciated by one skilled in the art.

By way of further example, the signal processor 40 may include, or take the form of, some combination of a signal processor and at least one memory including a  
15 computer program code, where the signal processor and at least one memory are configured to cause the system to implement the functionality of the present invention, e.g., to respond to signaling received and to determine the corresponding signaling, based upon the signaling received.

## 20 Inner Filter Effect (IFE)

As a person skilled in the art would appreciate, the IFE is a fluorescence spectroscopy phenomenon, e.g., where there is a decrease in fluorescence emission seen in concentrated solutions due to the absorption of exciting light by the fluorophore

that is close to the incident beam and which significantly diminishes light that reaches the sample further away from it.

As a person skilled in the art would appreciate, techniques for correcting for the IFE are known in the art, and the scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to  
5 any particular type or kind thereof either now known or later developed in the future.

#### Beer's Law

As a person skilled in the art would appreciate, Beer's law is defined by the relationship, as follows:

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$$A = \epsilon b C,$$

where

A = absorbance,

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$\epsilon$  = molar absorptivity,

b = length of the light path, and

C = concentration,

#### Fluorophores

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As a person skilled in the art would appreciate, a fluorophore is a fluorescent chemical compound that can re-emit light upon excitation. Fluorophores typically contain several combined aromatic groups, or planar or cyclic molecules with  $\pi$  bonds.

By way of example, fluorophores are sometimes used as a tracer in fluids, as a dye for staining of certain structures, as a substrate of enzymes, or as a probe or indicator (when fluorescence is affected by environmental aspects such as polarity or ions).

5           The scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to any particular type or kind of fluorophore either now known or later developed in the future.

### Applications

10           The present invention has applications, e.g., in the basic parameter of water quality monitoring for freshwater applications, as well as drinking water monitoring.

### The Scope of the Invention

15           While the invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made, and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the invention without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment(s) disclosed herein as the best mode contemplated for  
20           carrying out this invention.