

A Mesh-Wire Cuvette for Aqueous Sample Analysis in UV-Vis and Far UV Spectroscopy

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Abstract The design and characterization of a new type of cuvette for UV-Vis spectroscopy and Far UV spectroscopy are presented in this paper. The Mesh-Wire Cuvette MWC is a sample cell that accommodates a sample of aqueous nature for instrumental analysis. The MWC is a modified conventional plastic cuvette that is modified with mesh-wire windows for UV-Vis and Far UV radiation transmission. The mesh-wire window eliminates the walls that come between the aqueous sample and probing radiation. The walls of conventional cuvettes are made of plastic, glass, quartz, or other ceramics transparent to UV-Vis and Far UV radiation. Removing the said walls and replacing them with air would allow the passage of all incident wavelengths and maximize the ratio of the transmission of radiation intensity. The Mesh-Wire Cuvette provides users in various areas of science greater access to wavelength regions (e.g. Far UV to X-ray) that are not practical to apply with existing technology.

Keywords Far UV Spectroscopy, Cuvette, Far UV-Vis, Sample cell, UV-Vis spectroscopy, Quartz cuvette

1. Introduction

Cuvettes or optical sample cells are used in UV-Vis and Far UV spectroscopy and come in various geometries and structures [1,2], however, these cuvettes share one common feature. All cuvettes have two-facing optically transparent windows that allow radiation in the UV-Vis and Far UV regions to pass through based on the material used. The transparent windows can be plastic, glass, quartz, or other ceramics transparent to UV-Vis and Far UV radiation. For example, fused silica has a transmission window with a minimum cut-off wavelength of 150 nm followed by Quartz at 190 nm, while glass and plastic are limited to wavelengths longer than 300 nm [1,2,3]. With this wavelength range limitation, most UV-Vis spectrometers are designed to operate between 190 nm to 1200 nm [3,4,5]. Bringing in a sample cell that can operate in the UV-Vis and Far UV regions down to 100 nm can have a remarkable impact in this spectroscopy domain. Readers are referred to a review that addresses advances in the Far UV region and its potential applications in the region of 100 nm to 200 nm [6]. To go around the limitations imposed by conventional cuvettes, researchers who investigate instrument performance have applied attenuated internal reflection ATR spectroscopy in the Far UV region to probe samples in the 150 to 200 nm region [6]. Near 190 nm region, conventional UV-Vis can

probe common ions such as $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$, $\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq})$, $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$,... etc at a low detection level of 100 to 10 ppm [7,8].

Some optical materials or ceramics are designed for vacuum UV (VUV) instruments that can be transmissive down to ~160 nm. However, in general, these optical materials are moist sensitive and mostly have applications as optical windows and not cuvettes [1,2,3]. Optical materials that are used by cuvettes suffer from reflection and scattering losses. Although ceramic transmissive windows in the UV-Vis region can be as high as 90% transmission, reflection and scattering losses by the optical material can decrease transmission to less than 90% [4,5].

This paper introduces the Mesh-Wire Cuvette MWC that is restricted to applications in aqueous media but with capabilities to operate at any wavelength range by removing wavelength optical losses adhered to transmissive optical materials. Thus, the MWC is a sample cell that accommodates a sample of aqueous nature for instrumental quantitative and qualitative analysis. The design of this new type of cuvette is dedicated to UV-Vis spectroscopy and Far UV spectroscopy, however, it can have applications in attenuated total internal reflection systems, polarimetry, and fluorescence spectrometry. The proposed MWC cuvette that is studied in this paper, is a conventional plastic cuvette that is modified with mesh-wire windows for UV-Vis and Far UV radiation transmission. The MWC can also be designed using metals or ceramics. The mesh-wire window eliminates the two-facing optically transparent windows that come between the aqueous sample and probing radiation. Removing the said transparent

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windows and replacing them with air would allow the passage of incident wavelengths and maximize the transmission ratio of radiation intensity. The mesh-wire cuvette MWC allows users in various areas of science greater access to wavelength regions that are difficult to handle with conventional spectrometers. However, to be able to function in the Far UV region, conventional UV-Vis spectrometers must be equipped with sources, detectors, and optical components that operate in wavelength regions of 100 nm to 190 nm. Commercial and research vacuum UV spectrometers possess sources and detectors that operate from 10 nm to 200 nm. For example, Deuterium lamps, Hydrogen lamps, and Hollow Cathode lamps act as suitable Far UV sources [6,9,10,11]. For detection, photodiodes and photomultipliers with specialty coating can serve as good detectors. Diamond films were used as suitable detectors [6]. The key factor is to isolate the humidity-sensitive optical windows from the water molecules that get airborne from the MWC [6,9,10,11]. In this regard, optical windows are coated with nano-thin materials to minimize their degradation by humidity or air impurities [3,6].

In a previous paper [12], we verified that a superhydrophobic mesh wire can hold a 5 cm column of water. In this research, we utilize this capability to design the mesh wire cuvette MWC. We will compare the performance of the (MWC) to the conventional glass cuvette (GC) and the Quartz cuvette (QC) using aqueous solutions of caffeine, hydrochloric acid, and potassium chromate. We aim to verify, whether the proposed design needs further improvement, shows similar performance, or can outperform conventional cuvettes.

2. Experimental Procedure

Glass cuvettes and Quartz cuvettes were properly cleaned with ethanol and pure water before use. Mesh-Wire Cuvette MWC was cleaned with pure water only. In this experiment, the three cuvettes were tested against three reference backgrounds. These were i) air (i.e. empty cuvette holder), ii) empty cuvette, and iii) cuvette filled with pure water. Samples were pumped in and out of the same cuvette to maintain a proper ratio to the reference background. To verify a proper background for spectral measurements, water-vs-water spectra were recorded that must show negligible impurity or cross-contamination across sample spectra before any experiments were conducted.

The Mesh Wire Cuvette MWC design: A plastic cuvette was modified to have two openings that are covered by a 38-mesh wire (1 mm x 0.5 mm holes), Figure 1a. The mesh wire was coated by a polyallylamine hydrochloride/ Polytetrafluorethylene ultrathin film [12,13] to make it acquire a superhydrophobic surface. A scanning electron micrograph, Figure 1b shows the coated and uncoated surface where UV-Vis radiation can pass through the grid. A solution inside the cuvette gets trapped by the coated mesh wire ready to be probed by UV-Vis radiation, Figure 1c.

The solution meniscus is in direct contact with air, Figure 1d. The cuvette is designed to fit inside a Thermo Scientific Evolution 220 UV-Vis spectrometer set at wavelength range 1100 nm – 190 nm, 100%T for empty holder or solvent correction, 1 nm resolution). The cuvette performance was tested in the wavelength region 1100 nm – 190 nm using pure water (2.5 to $4 \mu\text{Scm}^{-1}$), a 200 mg/L Caffeine solution, a 0.0024 M potassium chromate K_2CrO_4 solution, and a 36 mg/L hydrochloric acid solution.

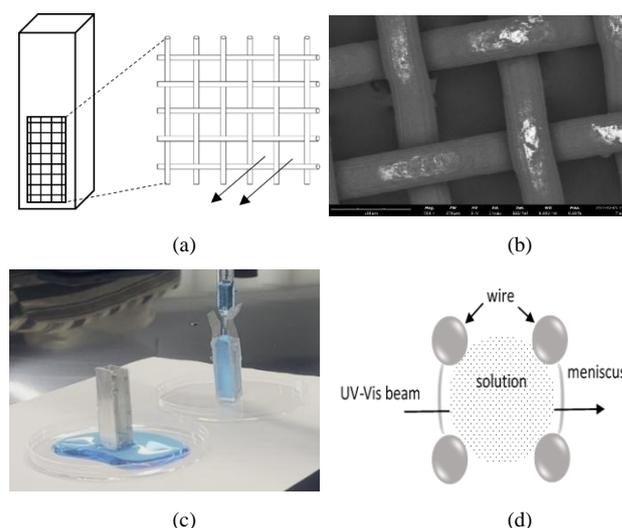


Figure 1. (a) A mesh wire cuvette MWC with mesh wire window showing the path of the UV-Vis radiation, (b) Scanning Electron Microscopy image showing the coated surface of the mesh#38 wire, (c) a photo showing an uncoated cuvette that leaks the solution and a coated cuvette that retains it, (d) a schematic showing a cross-section of a MWC and a UV-Vis beam

3. Results and Discussion

Assessment of results was based on background calibration analysis and aqueous sample analysis. For background calibration, empty cuvettes and water-filled cuvettes were tested. For the aqueous sample analysis, solutions of different natures and dilutions were tested.

3.1. Background Calibration Analysis

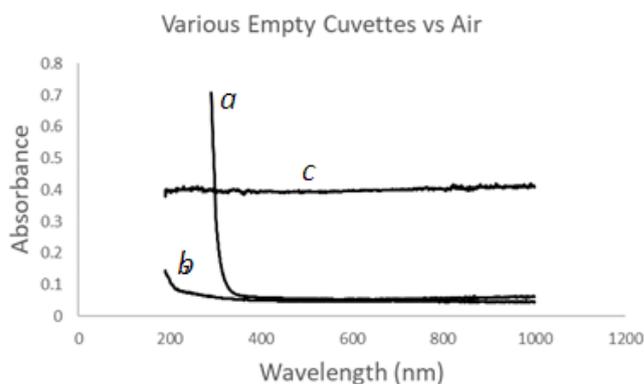


Figure 2. UV-Vis spectra of various empty cuvettes vs Air. (a) glass cuvette GC, (b) Quartz cuvette QC, (c) Mesh wire cuvette MWC

The mesh wire and the cuvette opening of the mesh wire cuvette MWC are expected to block a portion of the incident radiation I_0 . The transmitted radiation through a cuvette I_c or the Absorbance was examined by conducting experiments on empty cuvettes against air (i.e. an empty cuvette holder), Figure 2. The UV-Vis spectrum of the glass cuvette GC gave a spectrum in Figure 2a with uniform absorbance of 0.05 to 0.1 across a wavelength window of 1000 to 250 nm.

The Absorbance starts rising sharply at lower wavelengths because glass blocks UV 190 to 250 nm. The UV-Vis spectrum of the Quartz cuvette QC gave a spectrum in Figure 2b with uniform absorbance of 0.05 to 0.1 across a wavelength window of 1000 to 250 nm that rises slightly at lower wavelengths because Quartz is transmissive to UV in the 190 to 250 nm region. The UV-Vis spectrum of the MWC gave a spectrum in Figure 2c with a uniform absorbance of 0.4 across a wavelength window of 1000 to 190 nm pertaining to the blocking of incident UV-Vis radiation by the homemade MWC. Will a 0.4 absorbance compromise sensitivity performance? this is a question that will be addressed next sections. An empty cuvette was tested against an empty cuvette and the expected spectra is a noise background that fluctuates around a zero absorbance.

The UV-Vis spectrum of an empty MWC against an empty MWC is shown in Figure 3 which reflects the expected zero signal with noise spectrum due to the subtraction of the background signal from the sample signal done by the UV-Vis spectrometer.

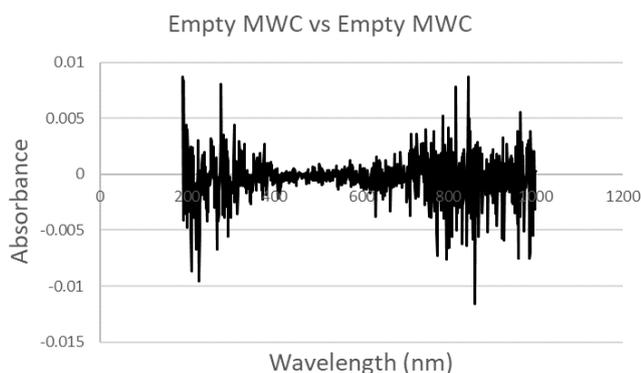


Figure 3. A UV-Vis spectrum of an empty MWC against an empty MWC

Next is to check a typical calibration setup that tests a pure water sample against a reference pure water to verify a zero background that is free of impurities. A Zero-Calibration was performed on a glass cuvette, quartz cuvette, and the mesh-wire cuvette MWC, Figure 4 a, b. For the glass cuvette GC, the UV-Vis spectrum, Figure 4a, shows a smooth background signal between 1100 to 250 nm followed by strong fluctuations between 250 and 190 nm where GCs are opaque at the cut-off wavelength of 250 nm. The UV-Vis spectra of the quartz cuvette share a similar noise signal background as the MWC because both cuvettes are transparent to the UV radiation between 250 to 190 nm, Figure 4b.

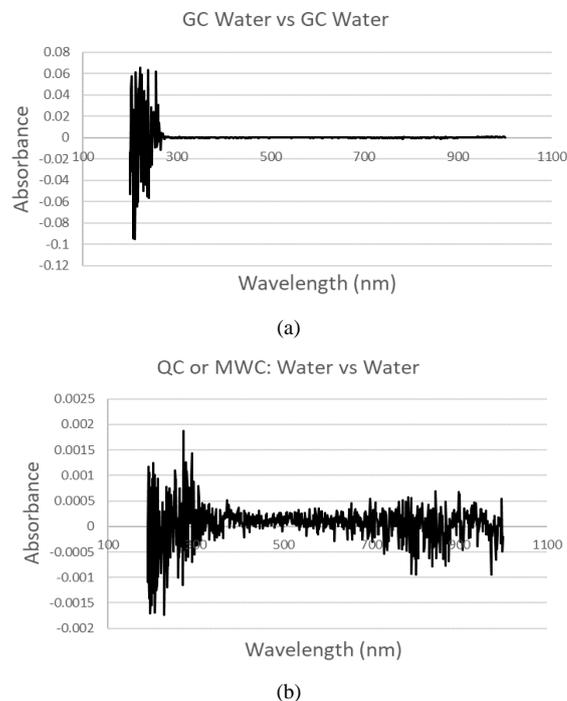


Figure 4. UV-Vis Background spectra of (a) GC water vs GC water, (b) typical QC water vs QC water, or MWC water vs MWC water to verify zero background and minimum impurity level

3.2. Aqueous Sample Analysis

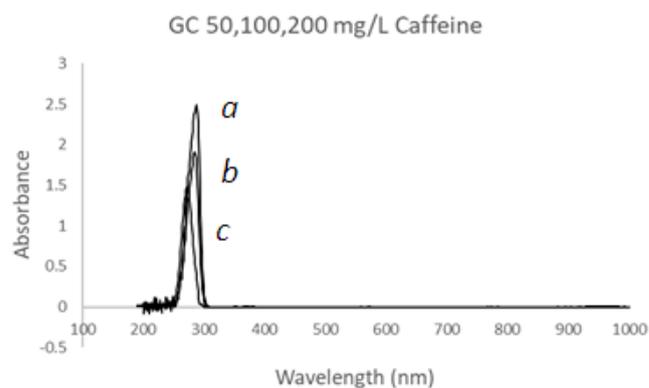


Figure 5. UV-Vis spectra of Caffeine solutions using a Glass Cuvette (GC) at three different concentrations, (a) 200 mg/L, (b) 100 mg/L, and (c) 50 mg/L with $\lambda_{\max} = 284$ nm

This study is not to conduct any quantitative analysis on a particular chemical but to demonstrate the capability of the proposed mesh wire cuvette MWC by comparing its transmissive performance to conventional cuvettes. The three solutions selected show absorption peaks close to the Far UV between 190 to 250 nm and were used to test the performance of the MWC in comparison to the conventional glass cuvette GC and the Quartz cuvette QC. The first solution is a caffeine solution that exhibits two strong absorption peaks across a band from 320 nm to 200 nm. The second solution is a hydrochloric acid solution that exhibits a decaying band in the Far UV between 190 to 215 nm. The third solution is a chromate solution that exhibits two strong peaks at 377 nm and 273 nm.

Using a glass cuvette, Caffeine was tested at three concentration levels 200 ppm, 100 ppm, and 50 ppm, Figure 5 a,b,c. A single spectral peak with a maximum absorbance $A_{\max} \sim 2.5$ appears at $\lambda_{\max} = 284$ nm. As expected, there is a cut-off wavelength at 250 nm making a noisy region between 250 to 200 nm. The caffeine solution was diluted to 100 ppm and 50 ppm to produce the peaks in Figure 5 b,c.

The Caffeine solutions were tested using the Quartz cuvette QC. Two dominant spectral peaks showing slight saturation with absorbance $A_{\max} \sim 3.5$ appear at $\lambda_{\max1} = 277$ nm and $\lambda_{\max2} = 208$ nm. The peak at 277 nm shows higher absorbance when the QC is compared to the GC at the three concentration levels of 200 mg/L, 100 mg/L, and 50 mg/L, Figure 6 a,b,c. Among the three peaks, the QC exhibited ~ 1.5 times higher peak-to-peak ratio than the GC. A diluted caffeine solution of 50 ppm removed the saturation thus making it easier to compare peak heights, Figure 6 c.

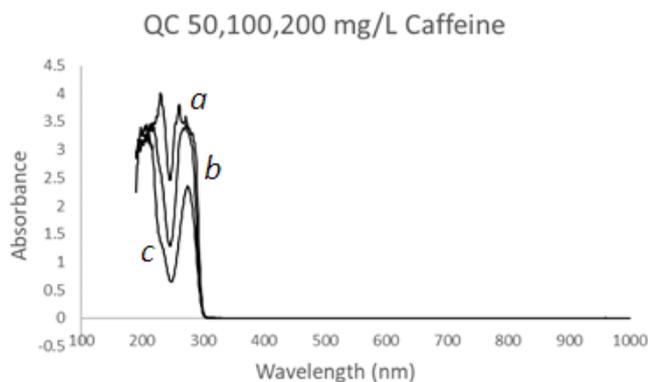


Figure 6. UV-Vis spectra of Caffeine solutions using a Quartz Cuvette at three different concentrations, (a) 200 mg/L, (b) 100 mg/L, and (c) 50 mg/L at $\lambda_{\max1} = 277$ nm and $\lambda_{\max2} = 208$ nm

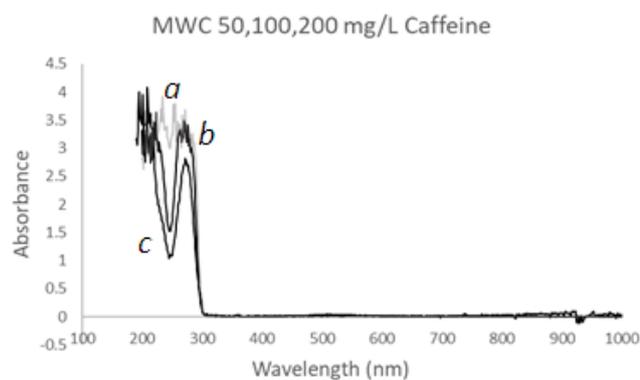


Figure 7. UV-Vis spectra of Caffeine solutions using a Mesh Wire Cuvette MWC at three different concentrations, (a) 200 mg/L, (b) 100 mg/L, and (c) 50 mg/L at $\lambda_{\max1} = 277$ nm and $\lambda_{\max2} = 208$ nm

When the Caffeine solutions were tested using the mesh wire cuvette MWC, absorbance was enhanced. Instead of two prominent peaks at 200 mg/L as with the QC, the MWC displayed one strong saturated peak that spanned the region from 320 nm to 190 nm, Figure 7. This is a sign of greater sensitivity displayed by the MWC. The two peaks at $\lambda_{\max1} = 277$ nm and $\lambda_{\max2} = 208$ nm but using a concentration of 100 mg/L showed greater saturation compared to those peaks by

the QC. Using the peak at 277 nm that corresponds to the 50 mg/L solution, the MWC showed a 1.9 times higher peak-to-peak ratio when compared to GC and 1.3 times when compared to QC. Interestingly, although the blocking effect of the MWC is more than 4 times the conventional cuvettes, the MWC exhibited higher absorbance using the Caffeine solutions.

For the hydrochloric acid solutions of concentrations 36 ppm and 18 ppm, the glass cuvette can hardly display any signal, Figure 8, because of its cut-off region at 250 nm.

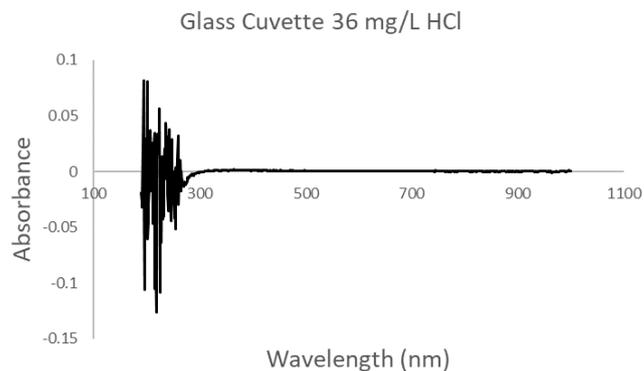


Figure 8. UV-Vis spectra of hydrochloric acid solutions using a Glass Cuvette (GC) at two different concentrations, (a) 36 mg/L, (b) 18 mg/L. The decaying signal characteristic of the HCl solution is completely masked by the cut-off at 250 nm

For the hydrochloric acid solutions at 36 ppm and 18 ppm, the Quartz cuvette showed two decaying signals that extended from 220 nm to 190 nm, characteristic of a hydrochloric acid signal, Figure 9 a,b. These signals are used to quantify hydrochloric acid impurities after etching processes [7]. The two signals were detected by the QC, because, unlike glass, the QC does not block Far UV radiation in this region. Such transparency to Far UV allowed us to compare MWC performance to QC performance when an HCl solution is used.

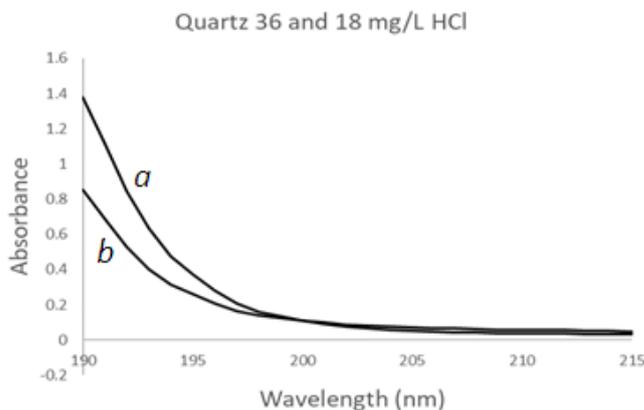


Figure 9. UV-Vis spectra of hydrochloric acid solutions using a Quartz Cuvette (QC) at two different concentrations, (a) 36 mg/L, (b) 18 mg/L

For the hydrochloric acid solutions at 36 ppm and 18 ppm, the MWC cuvette, like the Quartz cuvette, showed two decaying signals that extended from 220 nm to 190 nm, characteristic of a hydrochloric acid signal, Figure 10 a,b.

The two signals were detected because the MWC cuvette, unlike glass, does not block Far UV radiation in this region. Comparing the UV-Vis spectra of hydrochloric acid solutions from the Quartz and MWC cuvettes, the % average difference is 16% higher for the MWC cuvette with the 18 mg/L sample and 20% higher for the 36 mg/L sample. Therefore, although the MWC has a greater UV-Vis radiation-blocking effect compared to conventional cuvettes, as demonstrated in Figure 2, it has a major advantage when it comes to improving the sensitivity of subtracted signals. That is, even when water strongly absorbs in the Far UV from 200 to 100 nm, replacing the QC that strongly absorbs in this region with the MWC that is fully transparent can make Far UV spectroscopy more practical to implement using conventional spectrometers.

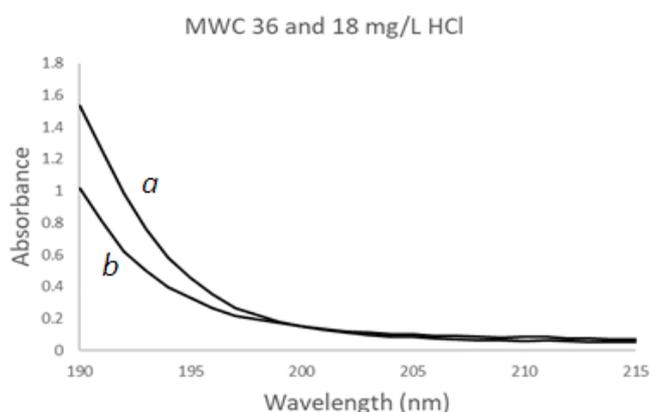


Figure 10. UV-Vis spectra of hydrochloric acid solutions using a Mesh Wire Cuvette (MWC) at two different concentrations, (a) 36 mg/L, (b) 18 mg/L

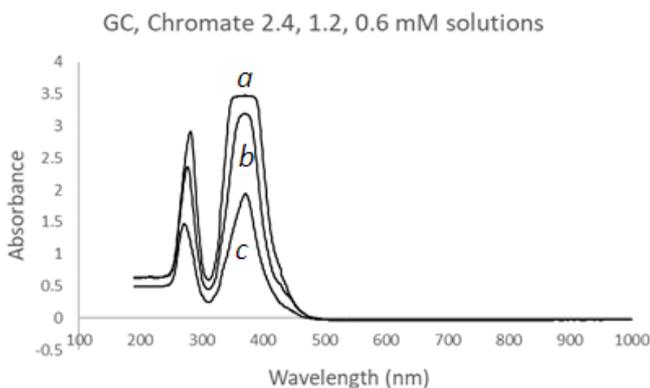


Figure 11. UV-Vis spectra of Chromate solutions using a Glass Cuvette (GC) at three different concentrations, (a) 2.4 mM, (b) 1.2 mM, and (c) 0.6 mM

Finally, all cuvettes were tested against a potassium chromate solution K_2CrO_4 of concentrations 0.0024M, 0.0012M, and 0.0006M. The K_2CrO_4 solution exhibits peaks in the visible region thus another measure to test the MWC capability. UV-Vis spectra of K_2CrO_4 solution at 2.4 mM, 1.2 mM, and 0.6 mM using the GC show two dominant peaks at 377 nm and 273 nm, Figure 11 a,b,c. The peak at 377 nm, showed saturation against the 2.4 mM solution and maximum absorbance $A_{max} \sim 3.2$ and 1.84 for the 1.2 mM and 0.6 mM solutions respectively. We use the 273 nm peak as a reference with $A_{max} \sim 1.4$ for a 0.6 mM solution.

The Chromate solutions were tested using the Quartz cuvette QC. Unlike the GC, two dominant spectral peaks showing slight saturation with absorbance $A_{max} \sim 3.5$ appear at 273 nm and 377 nm region, Figure 12. The peak at 273 nm shows higher absorbance when the QC is compared to the GC at the two concentration levels of 1.2 mM and 0.6 mM, Figure 12 a,b,c. For the unsaturated peaks, the QC exhibited ~ 1.2 times higher peak-to-peak ratio than the GC.

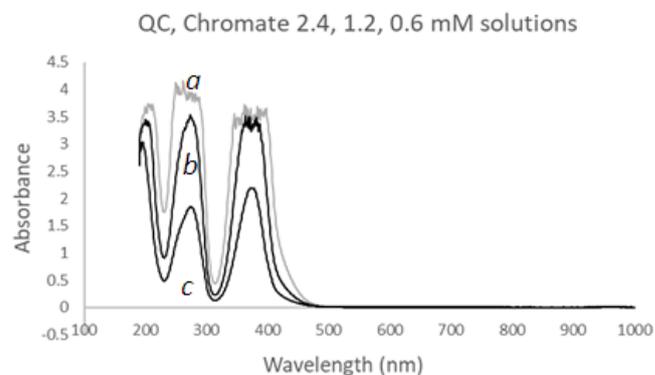


Figure 12. UV-Vis spectra of Chromate solutions using a Quartz Cuvette (QC) at three different concentrations, (a) 2.4 mM, (b) 1.2 mM, and (c) 0.6 mM

When the Chromate solutions were tested using the mesh wire cuvette MWC, absorbance values were higher. Again, the MWC displayed greater saturation of peaks at both the 2.4 mM and 1.2 mM concentrations, Figure 13 a,b,c. While saturation effects on both peaks at 273 nm and 377 nm disappeared at 2 mM using the QC, the MWC exhibited strong saturation of the peak at 377 nm using 2 mM solution. On average, comparing the values of A_{max} at 273 nm, the MWC exhibited ~ 1.5 times higher peak-to-peak ratio than the GC, and 1.2 times peak-to-peak ratio than the QC.

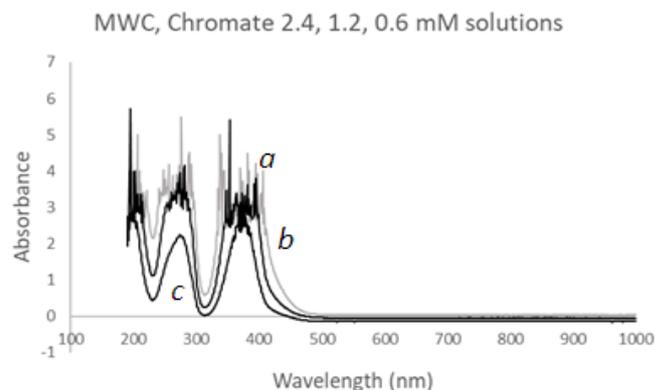


Figure 13. UV-Vis spectra of Chromate solutions using a Mesh Wire Cuvette (MWC) at three different concentrations, (a) 2.4 mM, (b) 1.2 mM, and (c) 0.6 mM

We went a step further and obtained UV-Vis spectra at three lower concentrations of 0.3 mM, 0.15 mM, and 0.03 mM, Figure 14 a,b,c. At a concentration of 0.03 mM (i.e. 5.8 mg/L or 5.8 ppm) of K_2CrO_4 , the characteristic peaks at 273 nm and 377 nm are still clearly resolvable at $A_{max} \sim 0.1$. However, the background noise in the UV-Vis spectrum obtained from a concentration of 0.03 mM of K_2CrO_4 ,

the UV-Vis Evolution 200 spectrometer yielded an $A_{\max} \sim 0.03$ using the homemade MWC. An improved performance is expected when the MWC is designed to fit well with commercial spectrometers. Further research is being conducted to understand the effect of the MWC on some physical parameters that will be disseminated in future papers.

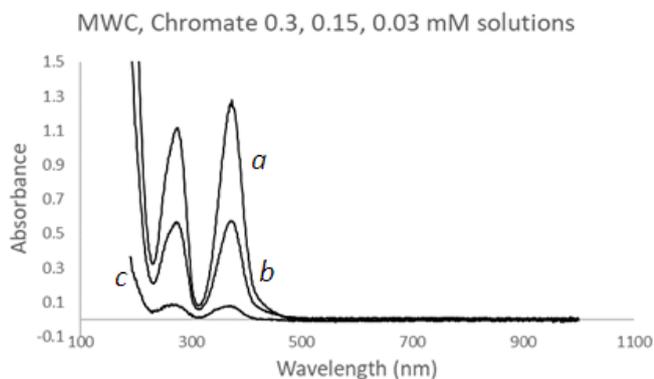


Figure 14. UV-Vis spectra of Chromate solutions using a Mesh Wire Cuvette (MWC) at three different concentrations, (a) 0.3 mM, grey, (b) 0.15 mM, and (c) 0.03 mM

4. Conclusions

In this paper, it was demonstrated that a new type of cuvette called the Mesh Wire Cuvette (MWC) can function as a conventional cuvette in aqueous sample analysis. The MWC has the advantage of being transparent to any wavelength and can function in any spectral region. Using aqueous media, the MWC was shown to perform better than glass cuvettes and even outperform the Quartz cuvettes in sensitivity. The MWC is not going to replace conventional cuvettes, but it can operate in spectral regions where the function of conventional cuvettes is compromised. With the advantage of providing higher sensitivity and wider spectral bandwidth, the MWC can open the door to qualitative and quantitative analysis in spectral regions that are practically difficult to work with using conventional UV-Vis spectroscopy.

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