METHOD OF CHRONOIONOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF CONCENTRATIONS OF FLUORINE, NITRATE, AMMONIUM IN DRINKING WATER

Introduction. Using method of chronoionometry and ion-selective electrodes makes it possible to determine quickly the concentrations of chemical elements, which allows you to assess the quality of drinking water and the ecological condition of the environment.

The purpose of the paper is to apply the developed method of chronoionometry to measure the concentrations of fluoride, nitrate, ammonium in drinking water and to assess the accuracy of measuring concentrations.
**Methods.** Chronoionometric method of chemical analysis uses the principles of direct potentiometry to measure the concentrations of chemical elements.

**Results.** Methods for detection the concentrations of fluorine, nitrates, ammonium in drinking water were obtained and tests were performed in model aqueous solutions using the device of inversion chronopotentiometry "Analyzer SCP", which testify to the compliance of measurement errors with metrological normative values.

**Conclusions.** Improved analytical system "Analyzer SCP" to determine the concentration of 20 chemical elements (Hg, As, Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, Sn, Ni, Co, Se, Mn, I, Cr, Fe, K, Na, Ca, F, NO3, NH4) in aqueous solutions by inversion chronopotentiometry and chronoionometry, which is sufficient for ecological assessment of drinking water quality and environmental objects. The use of a new method of chronoionometry significantly expands the functionality of the device of inversion chronopotentiometry, increases the reliability and accuracy of measuring the concentrations of chemical elements.

**Keywords:** chronoionometry method, concentration, of fluoride, nitrate, ammonium, ion-selective electrode, inversion chronopotentiometry, drinking water.

**INTRODUCTION**

At the present stage of development of society, one of the central places is occupied by the problems of the ecological state of the environment and its pollution by various toxic chemical elements. Therefore, much attention is paid to the control of quality and safety of drinking water and food with the help of cost-effective and highly accurate means of control. According to the WHO, more than 80% of human diseases can be caused by drinking contaminated water. It is known that the daily human need for water is 2.5–3.0 liters. Along with drinking water, heavy metals, microelements, as well as many salts and macronutrients, in particular, fluoride compounds, nitrate, and ammonium enter the human body.

Therefore, there is a need to develop intelligent methods and tools for environmental monitoring, the introduction of modern information technology that will provide versatility and expressive measurement of concentrations of chemical elements. Such technologies make it possible to obtain, collect and intelligently analyze the obtained environmental information for decision-making on the prevention of human health disorders and carrying out preventive ecological measures.

Thus, in order to perform quality control and assess the ecological state of the environment, primarily water supply sources [1], the International Research and Training Center for Information Technologies and Systems of NAS of Ukraine and MES of Ukraine has developed a highly sensitive analytical system "Analyzer SCP" on the use of electrochemical methods of inversion chronopotentiometry (SCP) and a new chronoionometric method of analysis (CHI).

The analytical system makes it possible to determine in drinking water and in the environment trace concentrations of 17 chemical elements [2], including such ions as potassium (K+), sodium (Na+) and calcium (Ca2+), measured by chronoionometric by the method using ion-selective electrodes ISE (ion-selective electrodes). The application of the CHI method allowed to increase the accuracy of the ionometric study and to improve the stability of the potential measurement.

According to the current normative document in Ukraine on the quality of drinking water intended for human consumption [1], in addition to determining the content of heavy metals (Hg, As, Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, Sn, Ni, Co, Mn, Cr, Fe) and elements (Se, I, K, Na, Ca) it is necessary to determine a number of sanitary and toxicological indicators: ammonium NH4+, nitrate NO3− and fluorides F− (hazard class II). The concentration of these macronutrients in drinking water can also be
measured on the device "Analyzer SCP", using our developed method CHI [2, 3], information technology [4] and the corresponding ISE [5], which will expand the functionality of the device.

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The content of fluorine ions, nitrates and ammonium in water has a significant affected human health, so it is important to control them in accordance with sanitary and toxicological standards with the help of modern analytical instruments, fluoride (HF) by passive diffusion [6].

According to the state standards which include the method of CHI.

**Fluoride** is one of the most important chemical elements that significantly affects human life in general. The daily intake of fluoride anions with food is on average 2–3 mg 90–97 % of which is absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and blood, from blood plasma fluoride ions are rapidly distributed in intracellular and extracellular fluids, tissues and organs, they are able to penetrate quickly through biological membranes in the form of hydrogen, the permissible concentration of fluoride in drinking water is 1.5 mg/dm³ [1]. At concentrations less than 0.7 mg/dm³ there is a deficiency of fluoride, i.e. hypofluorosis. It provokes the development of caries, most children are prone to it. There are also conventional guidelines for the association of hypofluorosis with rickets, impaired immune status and disorders of calcium metabolism [7].

Increasing the concentration of fluoride in drinking water to 2 mg/dm³ causes the spread of fluorosis and increases the severity of its course. If the concentration is higher than acceptable (1.5–2 mg/dm³), then 30–40 % of the population is affected by dental fluorosis, mainly I and II degree. The use of water with such a concentration of fluoride may be temporarily acceptable in terms of local water supply [8, 9]. In the case of centralized water supply, it is necessary to carry out defluoridation or dilution of water. At high concentrations of fluoride in drinking water (2–6 mg/dm³) the incidence of fluorosis is 30–90 %, and 10–50 % of them have fluorosis of III–IV degree [10]. Among children, there are often cases of developmental delay and bone mineralization [11]. In some people who drink water with a fluoride content of 4–6 mg/dm³, there is an increase in bone density and impaired conditioned reflex activity.

At very high concentrations of fluoride in drinking water (6–15 mg/dm³ and more) 90–100 % of the population becomes affected by dental fluorosis with a predominance of severe forms, significantly increased fragility of teeth, mineralization disorders and changes in bones by type of osteosclerosis [12]. There is suppression of thyroid function, changes in the activity of certain enzyme systems of the blood, changes in the myocardium, inhibition of bioelectrical activity of the brain, as well as disorders of other internal organs (e.g. liver), which are detected during functional examination [13].

Fluoride in minimal amounts is necessary for metabolic processes in the body and is the seventh vital trace element after copper, zinc, iron, manganese, iodine and cobalt [14]. Fluoride has a regulatory effect not only on bone cells (osteoblasts and osteoclasts), but also on cells of the endothelium, liver, kidneys, myocardium and nervous system. Excretion of fluoride from the body occurs through the skin, digestive tract and urinary system with an excretion period of 2 to 9 hours. At the cellular level under the action of fluoride in the cells increases the generation of O₂,
H₂O₂, OH⁻ and nitric oxide NO. Fluoride compounds have been shown to be a cytotoxic factor involved in metabolic alteration, modulation of intracellular signaling pathways and activation of programmed cell death. The mechanisms of physiological or toxic effects of fluoride compounds on the body depend on their concentrations and duration of consumption [15].

**Nitrate** is inorganic anions (NO₃⁻), which are formed due to oxidation of elemental nitrogen. It is an important nutrient for the synthesis of plant proteins, which plays a significant role in the nitrogen cycle of soils and water. Nitrate is formed by natural biological and physical oxidation, they are ubiquitous in the environment [16]. Most nitrate come from inorganic chemicals, especially from fertilizers produced for agriculture. Ammonia from livestock waste can be oxidized to nitrate by soil bacteria under aerobic conditions. It can also be a significant source of nitrate in surface and groundwater, especially near areas where animals are raised [17].

The primary toxic effect of the inorganic nitrate ion (NO₃⁻) is due to its reduction to nitrite (NO₂⁻). Organic nitrate is metabolized in the liver, which leads to an increase in nitrite in the blood. Nitrate and nitrite are excreted mainly in the urine as nitrate. The main toxic effect of inorganic nitrate is the oxidation of iron in hemoglobin due to an excess of nitrites that form methemoglobin. Infants under 6 months of age make up the most sensitive population. Epidemiological studies have shown that infant formula prepared from drinking water with a nitrate nitrogen content of more than 10 mg/dm³ can lead to methemoglobinemia, especially in children under 2 months of age [18]. The results show a correlation between the number of congenital malformations of the central nervous system, musculoskeletal system and infants with the amount of inorganic nitrate in drinking water that was consumed. Elderly people, people with anemia, people with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases are also sensitive to nitrate. There are cases of the disease in older children (after consuming water with a high content of nitrate).

Therefore, it is strictly forbidden to use water from wells and catchments where the nitrate content exceeds the norm. Boiling nitrate-contaminated water does not reduce, but increases its toxicity by 39–86 %. Therefore, it is important to determine the nitrate content in drinking water in a timely manner, using analytical measurement methods [19–22].

Organic nitrate is well known for their vasodilating action and is used to treat angina. The possible carcinogenicity of nitrate depends on the conversion of nitrate to nitrite and the reaction of nitrite with secondary amines, amides and carbamates to form carcinogenic nitro compounds.

**Ammonium** — a substance that is the initial product of decomposition of organic nitrogenous substances, is readily soluble and is always present in water in small concentrations as a mandatory component. Ammonium appears in water due to the dissolution of ammonia in it [23].

Ammonium is one of the most important cations for monitoring, especially in wastewater areas, as large amounts can be toxic to aquatic organisms. Ammonia dissolved in water is formed as a result of anaerobic decomposition of nitrogen-containing compounds from waste streams. Ammonium monitoring is extremely important in determining the quality of drinking water [1] and in open water, in places of wastewater discharge [24].
The increased content of ammonium indicates the deterioration of the sanitary condition of the water. The increase in concentrations is due to the inflow of domestic wastewater, nitrogen and organic fertilizers into groundwater. The content of ammonium in high concentrations in drinking water negatively affects on the human body. Blood pressure may rise, there are various disorders of the liver and kidneys. The toxic effect of ammonium depends on the concentration and duration of consumption of contaminated drinking water, it increases with increasing pH. Short-term consumption of water with a concentration of ammonium salts in the range of 75–360 mg/kg causes an increase in blood pressure. Under conditions of prolonged exposure to drinking water with high levels of ammonium, there is a decrease in calcium in the body, changes in blood pH and weight loss [25].

**Electrodes and methods for measuring fluoride, nitrate and ammonium.**

Recently, a significant amount of research in the field of electrochemical research is aimed at developing more practical electrodes and biosensors for measuring fluoride, nitrate, ammonium and other elements in the aquatic environment using new technologies and various research methods. The main research directions are aimed at using ISE for the analysis of nitrate in natural objects: in water [9, 17, 19, 23, 24], in different environments [26–28]; application of voltammetric methods of analysis [16, 18, 21, 29, 30]; the use of the element copper in nitrate sensors [18, 20, 22, 30–34]; composite graphite, glass-carbon, graphene electrodes, nanotubes and nanotechnologies for measuring nitrate [33, 35–40]; new sensors and methods for measuring ammonium and nitrate [41–44].

This is by no means a complete list of scientific studies aimed at the application of new technologies and technical means of measuring fluoride, nitrate and ammonium in various fields, but it confirms the current relevance of studying the effects of these chemical elements on human health and the environment.

To ensure control of the content of these chemical elements in water and in the environment, it is necessary to increase the reliability and accuracy of concentrations. Since the performance of electrochemical studies and determination of concentrations of chemical elements in water is quite relevant, so the task is to develop methods for the determination of fluoride ions, nitrate and ammonium in drinking water.

**The purpose** of the paper is to use a chronoionometric method of measuring concentrations, the principle of which is based on the use of direct potentiometry, to determine the content of fluorides, nitrates and ammonium in drinking water and to determine the metrological characteristics of accuracy.

**APPLICATION OF THE CHRONOIONOMETRIC METHOD OF DETERMINATION OF CONCENTRATIONS**

The method of chronoionometry is based on the principle of potentiometric analysis, according to which the force difference is measured. The essence of the method is to determine the activity of ions in the mode of direct potentiometry using measuring ISE and comparative silver chloride electrodes. During operation, ISE selectively responds to a certain type of ions, and there is a linear dependence of the electromotive force (EMF) of the electrode system on the concentrations of ions.
The process of measuring potentials by chronoionometry in the analytical system "Analyzer SCP" is performed as follows: during the determination using an electrolyzer with a sample solution, which is installed on a magnetic stirrer, immersed in the solution electrodes (indicator ion-selective and comparative silver chloride), with constant solution at a speed of 4 KHz read the value of the measurement of potentials in the measurement cycle with a duration of one second for a given period of time \( T \) [2]. In this case, in the first half of the cycle the signal is stored, and in the second half of the cycle the obtained values are processed and the value of the potential \( E_i \) is determined. The obtained values of \( E(t) \) in real time in the form of chronopotentiograms are displayed, which allows to monitor the process of determining the constant potential and allows to increase the reliability of determining the concentrations of element ions in the sample solution.

The algorithm of the chronoionometry method consists of five steps: construction of a linear calibration graph at two points; measuring the potential in the sample solution; determination of the mass of the additive; measuring the potential in the sample solution with the additive and calculating the concentrations by the method of multiple additives [2].

**MEASUREMENT OF FLUORINE, NITRATE AND AMMONIUM CONCENTRATIONS**

Let us determine the relative errors of measuring the concentrations of chemical elements of fluoride, nitrate and ammonium ions in model solutions by the method of chronoionometry.

**Fluoride.** To measure the concentrations of fluorine ions by chronoionometry, electrochemical parameters of potential measurement (Table 1) and ion-selective electrodes are used: measuring electrode ELIS-131F [5] and comparative silver chloride electrode with double electrolytic key filled with 2 M HCl electrolyte.

**Step 1.** Determine the constant potentials of calibration solutions of fluoride:
- 1 calibration solution: \( 10^{-5} \) M NaF (0.401 \( \mu \)g/cm\(^3\)) + 2 ml BROIS\(_F\)
- 2 calibration solution: \( 10^{-1} \) M NaF (4008 \( \mu \)g/cm\(^3\)) + 2 ml BROIS\(_F\)

BROIS\(_F\) is a buffer solution for regulating the total ionic strength: take a sample of 58.5 g NaCl + 15.0 g CH\(_3\)COOH + 102.0 g CH\(_3\)COONa · 3H\(_2\)O, transfer to a volumetric flask with a capacity of 1 dm\(^3\), to half filled with distilled water, dissolve and bring to the mark with distilled water.

Construct a calibration graph at two points in the fluorine measurement range (Fig. 1), which shows the determination of the constant potential of the model solution of \( 10^{-3} \) M NaF.

**Step 2.** In a model solution of 10 ml of \( 10^{-5} \) M NaF + 2 ml of BROIS\(_F\) (\( C_F = 0.19 \) mg/dm\(^3\)) measure the fluoride potential \( E_{izm} = -302.0 \) mV.

| Table 1. Electrochemical parameters of fluoride measurement |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ion | Concentration range, \( \mu \)g/cm\(^3\) | Interval potential, mV | Duration measurement, s |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| F\(^-\) | 0.19–1900 | from -500 to -200 | 60–180 |
**Step 3.** Determine the mass of the additive $M_F = 19.0 \, \mu g$ of a solution of $10^{-3}$ M NaF.

**Step 4.** Measure the constant potential of the fluoride ion in the sample solution for the three additives (Fig. 2).

**Step 5.** Calculate the concentration of fluoride ions in the model solution and plot the electrode characteristics for the three additives (Fig. 3).

**Result.** For the model solution of $1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ NaF mol/dm$^3$ ($C_F = 0.19$ mg/dm$^3$), according to the calculations (Fig. 2), the concentration of fluorine in the solution is $1.092 \cdot 10^{-5}$ NaF mol/dm$^3$ ($C_F = 0.21$ mg/dm$^3$), with a relative error of 9.2%.

**Nitrate.** To measure nitrate concentrations by chronionometry, electrochemical parameters of potential measurement (Table 2) and ion-selective electrodes are used: measuring electrode ELIS-121NO3 [5] and comparative silver chloride electrode with double electrolytic key filled with 2 M HCl electrolyte.
Step 1. Determine the constant potentials of calibration solutions of nitrates:
- 1 calibration solution: \(10^{-5}\) M KNO\(_3\) (0.62 μg/cm\(^3\))
- 2 calibration solution: \(10^{-1}\) M KNO\(_3\) (6200 μg/cm\(^3\))

Construct a calibration graph at two points in the range of measurement of nitrates (Fig. 4).

Step 2. In a model solution of \(10^{-5}\) M KNO\(_3\) (\(C_{\text{NO}_3} = 0.62\) mg/dm\(^3\)) measure the potential of nitrates \(E_{\text{изм}} = +444.40\) mV.

Step 3. Determine the weight of the additive \(M_{\text{NO}_3} = 62.0\) μg of a solution of \(10^{-3}\) M KNO\(_3\).

Step 4. Measure the constant values of the potential of nitrates in the sample solution for the three additives (Fig. 5).

Step 5. Calculate the concentration of nitrates in the model solution and plot the electrode characteristics for the three additives (Fig. 6).

Result. For the model solution of \(1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}\) KNO\(_3\) mol/dm\(^3\) (\(C_{\text{NO}_3} = 0.62\) mg/dm\(^3\)), according to the calculations (Fig. 5), the concentration of nitrates in the solution is \(0.994 \cdot 10^{-5}\) KNO\(_3\) mol/dm\(^3\) (\(C_{\text{NO}_3} = 0.62\) mg/dm\(^3\)), with a relative error of 0.56 %.
Fig. 4. Chronopotentiograms of potentials of calibration solutions of nitrates

Fig. 5. Determination of nitrate ion concentrations

Fig. 6. Electrode characteristic of nitrate measurement
Table 3. Electrochemical parameters of ammonium measurement

| Ion | Concentration range, \(\mu g/cm^3\) | Interval potential, mV | Duration measurement, s |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| \(\text{NH}_4^+\) | 0.18–1810 | from 300 to 550 | 60–180 |

**Fig. 7. Chronopotentiograms of potentials of calibration solutions of ammonium**

**Ammonium.** To measure ammonium concentrations by chronionometry, electrochemical parameters of potential measurement (Table 3) and ion-selective electrodes are used: measuring electrode ELIS-121NH4 [5] and comparative silver chloride electrode with double electrolytic key filled with 2 M HCl electrolyte.

*Step 1.* Determine the constant potentials of the calibration solutions of ammonium:

- 1 calibration solution: \(10^{-5}\) M \(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\) (0.18 \(\mu g/cm^3\)) + 2 ml BROIS\(_{\text{NH}_4}\)
- 2 calibration solution: \(10^{-1}\) M \(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\) (1810 \(\mu g/cm^3\)) + 2 ml BROIS\(_{\text{NH}_4}\)

BROIS\(_{\text{NH}_4}\) — buffer solution to regulate the total ionic strength: take a portion of 110.99 g of \(\text{CaCl}_2\) (pre-dried), transfer to a volumetric flask with a capacity of 1 dm\(^3\), half filled with distilled water, dissolve and bring to the mark distilled water.

A calibration graph is constructed at two points in the fluoride measurement range (Fig. 7), which shows the determination of the constant potential of the model solution of \(10^{-2}\) M \(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\).

*Step 2.* In a model solution of 10 ml of \(10^{-2}\) M \(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\) + 2 ml of BROIS\(_{\text{NH}_4}\) (\(C_{\text{NH}_4} = 181\) mg/dm\(^3\)) measure the ammonium potential \(E_{izm} = 408.7\) mV.

*Step 3.* Determine the weight of the additive \(M_{\text{NH}_4} = 1810\) \(\mu g\) of a solution of \(10^{-1}\) M \(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\).
Step 4. Perform measurements of constant indicators of the ammonium potential in the sample solution for five additives, additive 3 is not taken into account (Fig. 8).

Step 5. Calculate the concentration of ammonium in the model solution and plot the electrode characteristics for the four additives (Fig. 9).

Result. For the model solution of $1.0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{NH}_4\text{Cl mol/dm}^3$ ($C_{\text{NH}_4} = 181 \text{ mg/dm}^3$), according to the calculations (Fig. 8), the concentration of ammonium in the solution is $1.085 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{NH}_4\text{Cl mol/dm}^3$ ($C_{\text{NH}_4} = 196.32 \text{ mg/dm}^3$), with a relative error of 8.5%.

**FEATURES OF ALGORITHM IMPLEMENTATION IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

The principles of implementation of the algorithm of the chronoionometry method in the analytical system "Analyzer SCP" are described [2]. Let us dwell on the developed module "Determination of ion concentrations" (Fig. 2, Fig. 5, Fig. 8). The window of this module provides the parameters for calculating the concentrations of the ion of the element, the graph of the potential difference from the logarithm of the mass for the selected potentials of the sample and additives involved in the calculation.
The parameters for calculating the concentrations given in the module window (Fig. 8) have the following values:

- $F_{izm}$ — the potential of ammonium ($E_{NH4}$) in the model solution, mV;
- $-\lg C_{izm}$ — activity of solution NH$_4$Cl (pNH$_4$);
- $NH_4$ — concentration of ions NH$_4^+$ in the model solution of NH$_4$Cl, mg/dm$^3$;
- $NH_4Cl$ — concentration of model solution, mol/dm$^3$;
- $F$ — record of the linear equation of the calibration graph of the dependence of the potential $F$ on the concentrations (-$\lg C$) of solution NH$_4$Cl (the coefficient of linear dependence at (-$\lg C$) has the value of the slope of the electrode characteristic, its absolute value should not exceed the passport values for a particular ISE);
- $-\lg C$ — inverse linear equation of the calibration graph of the dependence of the concentrations (-$\lg C$) of the solution NH$_4$Cl on the potential $F$;
- $C$ — mathematical formula for calculating ion concentration;
- $C_{mol}$ — the value of the molar concentration of ions ammonium, mg/dm$^3$.

*Note*: If several potentials are involved in the calculation, the average value of these potentials is taken into account when plotting.

To determine the concentrations of fluoride F-, nitrate NO$_3^-$, ammonium NH$_4^+$ ions in water, methods for measuring chemical elements, confirmed by patents were developed: a device for determining the concentration by CHI [47], a method for determining nitrate ions in aqueous solutions [48], fluoride ions [49] and ammonium ions [50]. These methods have significant scientific value for the development of electrochemical methods of analysis, and can also be used in chemical technology, biotechnology and environmental analysis [51].

The effectiveness of the chronoionometric method for determining the concentrations of fluoride, nitrates and ammonium in drinking water has been proven by comparison with the characteristics of analytical systems developed in other countries.

**ANALYSIS OF ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS BY THE CHRONIONOMETRY METHOD**

Assessment of safety and quality of drinking water is carried out according to epidemic safety indicators, sanitary-chemical and radiation indicators, according to hygienic standards [1]. The main principle of practical implementation of chronoionometry methods in determining the quality of drinking water is that the measurement should provide a reliable determination of the concentrations of chemical elements at values that are below the maximum permissible concentrations (MPC). This is due to the fact that the concentrations of chemical elements should not exceed the standardized values of sanitary and toxicological indicators of safety and quality of drinking water, which is an important factor in the prevention of human diseases.

Table 4 shows the normative values of MPC in Ukraine for chemical elements and ranges of measurement of concentrations, according to the methods of measurement in water from different sources: 1 — tap water; 2 — water from wells and catchments of springs; 3 — packaged water from bottling points, ditches; 4 — water of the central drinking water supply; 5 — water of non-central drinking water supply.

The results of the studies to determine the measurement of concentrations of chemical elements fluorine, nitrate and ammonium in water show that the relative errors are in the range from 0.56 % to 9.2 %, which is less than the normalized relative measurement error.
**Table 4. Comparison of measuring ranges of "Analyzer SCP" and sanitary-chemical indicators of safety and quality of drinking water**

| Element            | Maximum concentration limit for drinking water (mg/dm³), no more than | Optimal value within¹³, mg/dm³ | Measurement ranges "Analyzer SCP" mg/dm³ |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fluoride (F)⁴      | 0.7 1.5 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7–1.2 0.2–6000                         |                                 | 0.2–6000                              |
| Nitrate (NO₃)      | 50 50 10 50 5                                                    |                                 | 0.2–6000                              |
| Ammonium (NH₄)     | - - - 0.5 - -                                                   |                                 | 0.2–6000                              |

Notes:

¹) DSanPiN 2.2.4-171-10 “Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption” [1];
²) DSTU 7525: 2014 Drinking water. Requirements and methods of control (water of centralized and decentralized drinking water supply);
³) Optimal values of indicators of physiological completeness of mineral composition of drinking water;
⁴) Substances of the II class of danger (degree of danger for the person of chemical substances polluting water depending on their toxicity, limiting sign of harm and the ability to cause adverse long-term effects).

**Prospects for the development of the method and information technology**

The main principle of practical implementation of chronoionometry methods in toxicological research is reliable measurement of fluoride ions, nitrates, ammonium, as well as potassium, sodium and calcium in determining the safety of drinking water and human environment to prevent the most common diseases, the use of the results of analysis of biological fluids in digital medicine, as well as the study of opportunities to improve methods for diagnosing the human condition using the results of analysis of ions of toxic chemical elements and compounds.

The developed method of chronoionometric measurement of ions in drinking water and in various environmental objects can be extended to other inorganic and organic compounds, for which there are ion-selective electrodes and verified methods of their measurement.

The proposed information technology architecture for determining the content of chemical elements in polluted water allows to develop an advanced highly sensitive analytical system based on the use of the device "Analyzer SCP" [52] and new electrochemical research methods that will improve environmental quality monitoring and assess human health risks drinking water.

Further development of information technology will be carried out using modern Internet technologies and a device for express electrochemical analysis of toxic elements, determining the principles of construction of a device for express electrochemical analysis of toxic elements in drinking water and the development of a set of programs for forecasting the risks of disease in terms of consumption of contaminated drinking water.
CONCLUSIONS

In the conditions of intensive anthropogenic impact of heavy metals on the ecosystem it is very important to carry out ecological monitoring of environmental objects, to assess risks for people in case of consumption of polluted drinking water. The possibility of such an analysis provides the use of IT, which is based on the developed algorithm for measuring the mass concentration of chemical elements in drinking and natural water.

The developed analytical system "Analyzer SCP" allows to determine the concentrations of 14 toxic elements in drinking water and in the environment (Hg, As, Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, Sn, Ni, Co, Se, Mn, I, Cr, Fe) by inversion chronopotentiometry and six elements (K, Na, Ca, NH₄, NO₃, F) by chronoionometry, a total of 20 chemical elements. By chronoionometry, using ion-selective electrodes, you can determine the content of 11 more anions and cations (Ag⁺, Cl⁻, Br⁻, Li⁺, Ba²⁺, ClO₄⁻, CO₃²⁻, CN⁻, CNS⁻, S²⁻, Tl⁺), these chemical elements can be added in the future to the analytical system "Analyzer SCP" with the appropriate development of methods for measuring the concentrations and presence of ion-selective electrodes.

REFERENCES

1. DSanPiN 2.2.4-171-10. "Hygienic requirements for drinking water intended for human consumption". Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 12.05.2010 No.400. Register. July 1, 2010 for No. 452/17747 (in Ukrainian).
2. Surovtsev I.V., Velykyi P.Y., Galimova V.M., Sarkisova M.V. Ionometric method for determination of concentrations of microelements in research of digital medicine. Cyb. and comp. eng., 2020, No.4(220), pp. 25–43. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/kvt202.04.025
3. Surovtsev I.V., Galimov S.K. Data processing algorithm of concentration measurement by method chronoionometry. Control System and Computers. 2016, No.2, pp. 85–91. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/usim.2016.02.085 (in Russian).
4. Surovtsev I.V., Galimov S.K., Tatarinov O.E. Information technology for determining the concentration of toxic elements in environmental objects. Kibernetika i vyčislitel’naja tehnika. 2018, No.1(191), pp. 5–33. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/kvt191.01.005 (in Ukrainian).
5. Fenix. Ion-selective electrodes ELIS. 2020, URL: http://www.fenix-trade.kiev.ua/elec_opis1.shtml (in Russian).
6. Zhukova A.G., Mikhailova N.N., Kazitskaya A.S., Alekhina D.A. Contemporary concepts of molecular mechanisms of the physiological and toxic effects of fluorine compounds on an organism. Medicine in Kuzbass. 2017, Vol. 16, No 3, pp. 4–11 (in Russian).
7. de Carvalho R.B., Medeiros U.V., dos Santos K.T., Pacheco Filho A.C. Influence of different concentrations of fluoride in the water on epidemiologic indicators of oral health/disease. Cien. Saude Colet. 2011 Aug; 16(8): 3509–18. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1590/s1413-81232011000900019. PMID: 21860951
8. Mohd Nor N.A., Chadwick B.L., Farnell D.J., Chestnutt I.G. The impact of a reduction in fluoride concentration in the Malaysian water supply on the prevalence of fluorosis and dental caries. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2018 Oct;46(5):492-499. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/cdeo.12407. Epub 2018 Jul 18.PMID: 30019792
9. Ion I., Ion A.C., Barbu L. Potentiometric determination of fluoride in groundwaters. Rev. roum. chim. 2005, Vol. 50, No. 5, pp. 407–412.
10. Trigub V.I. Fluoride in drinking waters of odessa region and its effect on morbidity of caries and dental fluorosis. Visnyk of Odessa National University. Series: Geographical and geological sciences. 2012, Vol. 17, No. 2(15), pp. 71–78. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18524/2303-9914.2012.2(15).186004 (in Ukrainian).
11. Duan Q, Jiao J, Chen X, Wang X. Association between water fluoride and the level of children's intelligence: a dose-response meta-analysis. *Public Health*. 2018 Jan; 154: 87-97. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2017.08.013. Epub 2017 Dec 22. PMID: 29220711

12. O'Mullane D.M., Baez R.J., Jones S., Lennon M.A., Petersen P.E., Rugg-Gunn A.J., Whelton H., Whitford G.M. Fluoride and oral health. *Community Dent Health*. 2016, Jun;33(2), pp. 69–99. PMID: 27352462

13. Kubala E., Strzelecka P., Grzegocka M., Lietz-Kijak D., Gronwald H., Skomro P., Kijak E. A review of selected studies that determine the physical and chemical properties of saliva in the field of dental treatment. *Biomed. Res. Int.* 2018, 2018, 652381.

14. Buzalaf Mar. Review of fluoride intake and appropriateness of current guidelines. *Adv Dent Res*. 2018 Mar, 29(2), pp. 157-166. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034517750850. PMID: 29461104

15. Waugh DT, Potter W, Limeback H, Godfrey M. Risk assessment of fluoride intake from tea in the Republic of Ireland and its implications for public health and water fluoridation. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2016, Feb 26, 13(3), p. 259. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13030259. PMID: 26927146.

16. Kaminskaya O.V., Zakharova E.A., Slepchenko G.B. Joint voltammetric determination of nitrates and nitrites in waters. *Journal of Analytical Chemistry*. 2004, Vol. 59, No. 11, pp. 1206–1212 (in Russian).

17. Md. Eshrat E. Alahi, Subhas Chandra Mukhopadhyay. Detection methods of nitrate in water: A review. *Sensors and Actuators A Physical*. 2018, Vol. 280, p.210

18. Pan D., Lu W., Zhang H., Zhang L., Zhuang J. Voltammetric determination of nitrate in water samples at copper modified bismuth bulk electrode. *Int. J. Env. Anal. Chem.* Vol. 93, 2013, 935-945, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/03067319.2012.690149.

19. DSTU 4725:2007. Soil quality. Potassium, ammonium, nitrate and chloride ion activity determination by potentiometric method. 2007. 34 (in Ukrainian).

20. da Silva Iranaldo S., de Araujo William R., Paixão Thiago R.L.C. Direct nitrate sensing in water using an array of copper-microelectrodes from flat flexible cables. *Sensors and Actuators B Chemical*. 2013, Vol. 188, p. 94.

21. Pan D., Lu W., Zhang H. Voltammetric determination of nitrate in water samples at copper modified bismuth bulk electrode. *International Journal of Environmental & Analytical Chemistry*. 2013, Vol.93, No. 9, p. 935.

22. Yun-Fang Ning, You-Peng Chen, Yu Shen, et al. Directly determining nitrate under wide pH range condition using a Cu-deposited Ti electrode. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*. 2013, Vol. 160, No.10, H715.

23. Min Zhang, Xuezhi Dong, Xuejun Li, Yongrong Jiang, Yan Li, Ying Liang. Review of separation methods for the determination of ammonium/ammonia in natural water. *Trends in Environmental Analytical Chemistry* (IF 7.059). 2020, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.teac.2020.e00098

24. Yong Zhu, Jianfang Chen, Dongxing Yuan, Zhi Yang, Xiaolai Shi, Hongliang Li, Haiyan Jin, Lihua Ran. Development of analytical methods for ammonium determination in seawater over the last two decades. *TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry*. Vol. 119, October 2019, 115627. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trac.2019.115627

25. The effect of ammonium (ammonia) in water on the body. URL: https://ziko.com.ua/ru/all-article-ammoniy-ammiak/ (Last accessed: 27.04.2018) (in Russian).

26. Ammonium — fast and robust determination according to current ISO, EPA, and ASTM standards using direct measurement. URL: https://www.metrohm.com/en-vn/company/news/news-ammonia-ab-133/

27. Yeager J.L., Miller M.D., Ramanujachary K.V. Determination of total fluoride content in electroslag refining fluxes using a fluoride ion-selective electrode. *Ind. and Eng. Chem. Res*. 2006, Vol. 45, No 13, pp. 4525–4529.

28. Electrode for measurement of concentration of nitrate-ions: patent 93137, Ukraine: IPC G01N 27/30 (2006.01). a200907268; claimed 10.07.2009; published 10.01.2011 (in Ukrainian).

29. Wu Y., Fei J., Dang X., Hu S. Determination of ammonium ion in lake water by voltammetry. *Wuhan Univ. J. Natur. Sci.* 2004, Vol.9, No3, pp. 366–370.
30. Shariar S.M., Hinoue T. Simultaneous voltammetric determination of nitrate and nitrite ions using a copper electrode pretreated by dissolution/redeposition. *Analytical sciences*. November, 2010, Vol. 26, 1173–1179.

31. Santos Carla S., Lima Alex S., Battistol D. Fabrication and use of dual-function iridium oxide coated gold SECM tips. An Application to pH Monitoring above a Copper Electrode Surface during Nitrate Reduction. *Electroanalysis*. 2016, Vol. 28, No. 7, pp. 1441.

32. Thangamuthu Madasamy, Manickam Pandiaraj, Murugesan Balamurugan, et al. Copper, zinc superoxide dismutase and nitrate reductase coimmobilized bianzymatic biosensor for the simultaneous determination of nitrite and nitrate. *Biosensors and Bioelectronics*. 2014, Vol. 52, p. 209.

33. Hasan Bagheri, Ali Hajian, Mosayeb Rezaei, et al. Composite of Cu metal nanoparticles-multiwall carbon nanotubes-reduced graphene oxide as a novel and high performance platform of the electrochemical sensor for simultaneous determination of nitrite and nitrate. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*. 2017, Vol. 324, p. 762.

34. Ying Li, Haitao Han, Dawei Pan, et al. Fabrication of a micro-needle sensor based on copper microspheres and polyaniline film for nitrate determination in coastal river waters. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*. 2019, Vol.166, No.12, B1038.

35. Hala Araar, Messaoud Benounis, Amani Direm, et al. A new thin film modified glassy carbon electrode based on melanin chloride pantochlorocuprate(II) for selective determination of nitrate in water. *Monatshefte Chemical Monthly*. 2019, Vol. 150, No. 10, 1737.

36. Pan D., Lu W., Wu Sh. In situ spontaneous redox synthesis of carbon nanotubes/copper oxide nanocomposites and their preliminary application in electrocatalytic reduction of nitrate. *Materials Letters*. 2012, Vol. 89, p. 333.

37. Remes A., Sonea D., Burtica G., Picken S., Schoonman J. Electrochemical determination of nitrate from water sample using Ag-doped zeolite-modified expanded graphite composite electrode. *Ovidius University Annals of Chemistry*. Vol. 20, No. 1, 2009, pp. 61–65.

38. Catherine M. Fox, Carmel B. Breslin. Electrochemical formation of silver nanoparticles and their applications in the reduction and detection of nitrates at neutral pH. *Journal of Applied Electrochemistry*. 2020, Vol. 50, No.1, p. 125.

39. Junhua Jiang, Lei Zhang, Vinay Shanbhag. Improving electrochemical sensitivity of silver electrodes for nitrate detection in neutral and base media through surface nanostructuration. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*. 2014, Vol. 161, No.2, B3028.

40. Salatino A. Ammonium ion sensor based on SiO2/ZrO2/phosphate-NH4+ composite for quantification of ammonium ions in natural waters. *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.* 2007, 18(1), 34–40. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103- 50532007000100022

41. Huang Y., Wang T., Xu Z., Hughes E., Qian F., Lee M., Fan Y., Lei, Y., Brückner C., Li B. Real-time in situ monitoring of nitrogen dynamics in wastewater treatment processes using wireless, solid-state, and ion-selective membrane sensors. *Environ. Sci. Technol*. 2019, 53, pp. 3140–3148.

42. Jalalvand Ali R., Mahmoudi M., Goicoechea Hector C. Developing a novel paper-based enzymatic biosensor assisted by digital image processing and first-order multivariate calibration for rapid determination of nitrate in food samples. *RSC Advances*. 2018, Vol. 8, No. 41, 23411.

43. Surovtsev I.V., Tatarinov O.E., Galimov S.K. Device of inversion chronopotentiometry for determining the concentration of heavy metals and toxic elements in water. *Bezpeka zhyttyediya’nosti*. 2013, No. 12, pp. 37–40 (in Ukrainian).
Device for measuring the concentration of toxic elements: patent 107412, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48. a201306295; claimed 21.05.13; published 25.12.14 (in Ukrainian).

Device for measuring parameters of aqueous solutions: patent 111689, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48. a201505019; claimed 22.05.15; published 25.05.16 (in Ukrainian).

Method for determining ammonium ions in aqueous solutions: patent 116718, Ukraine: IPC (2006.01) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/33, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611109; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method of measuring the concentration of toxic elements: patent 116717, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method of determining ammonium ions in aqueous solutions: patent 116719, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Device for measuring parameters of aqueous solutions: patent 116719, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method for determination of fluoride ions in aqueous solutions: patent 116720, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method of measuring the mass concentration of toxic elements: patent 116721, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method for determination of fluoride ions in aqueous solutions: patent 116721, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Device for measuring ions in aqueous solutions: patent 116722, Ukraine: IPC (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; claimed 04.11.2016; published 25.04.2018 (in Ukrainian).

Method of measuring concentrations of fluorine, nitrate, ammonium and nitrates in water by chronopotentiometric ionometry. 2016, 30 (in Ukrainian).

Received 03.12.2020

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. ДСанПІН 2.2.4-171-10. Державні санітарні норми і правила «Гігієнічні вимоги до води питної, призначені для споживання людиною.» — Наказ МОЗ України від 12.05.2010 № 400. — Рестр. 1 липня 2010 р. за № 452/17747.

2. Surovtsev I.V., Velykyi P.Y., Galimova V.M., Sarkisova M.V. Ionometric method for determination of concentrations of microelements in research of digital medicine. Cyb. and comp. eng. 2020. № 4 (220), 25-43. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/kvt202.04.025.

3. Суроєцев І.В., Галімов С.К. Алгоритм обробки даних з концентрації хромоіонометрії. Українські системи і машини. 2016. № 2. 85–91. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/usim.2016.02.085

4. Суроєцев І.В., Галімов С.К., Татарінов О.Е. Інформаційна технологія визначення концентрації токсичних елементів в об’єктах накопичення середовища. Кибернетика в чиселній техніці. 2018. № 191. 5–31. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15407/kvt191.01.005

5. Fenix. Іоноселективні електроди ЕЛІС. 2020. URL: http://www.fenix-trade.kiev.ua/elec_opis1.shtml

6. Жукова А.Г., Михайлова Н.Н., Казицкая А.С., Алексина Д.А. Современные представления о молекулярных механизмах физиологического и токсического действия соединений фтора на организм. Medicine in Kuzbass. 2017. Т. 16. № 3. 4–11.

7. de Carvalho R.B., Medeiros U.V., dos Santos K.T., Pacheco Filho A.C. Influence of different concentrations of fluoride in the water on epidemiologic indicators of oral health/disease. Cien. Saude Colet. 2011 Aug; 16(8): 3509-18. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1590/s1413-81232011000900019. PMID: 21860951

8. Mohd Nor N.A., Chadwick B.L., Farnell D.J.J., Chestnutt I.G. The impact of a reduction in fluoride concentration in the Malaysian water supply on the prevalence of fluorosis and dental caries. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2018 Oct; 46(5):492-499. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/cdeo.12407. Epub 2018 Jul 18.PMID: 30019792

9. Ion I., Ion A.C., Barbu L. Potentiometric determination of fluoride in groundwaters. Rev. roum. chim. 2005. Vol. 50. No. 5. 407–412.

10. Тригуб В.І. Вміст фтору в питних водах Одещини та його вплив на захворюваність населення карієсом і флюорозом зубів. Вісник Одесьького національного університету. Серія: Географічні та геологічні науки. 2012. Vol. 17. No. 2(15). 71–78. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18524/2303-9914.2012.2(15).186004.
11. Duan Q, Jiao J, Chen X, Wang X. Association between water fluoride and the level of children's intelligence: a dose-response meta-analysis. *Public Health*. 2018 Jan; 154: 87–97. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2017.08.013. Epub 2017 Dec 22. PMID: 29220711

12. O'Mullane D.M., Baez R.J., Jones S., Lennon M.A., Petersen P.E., Rugg-Gunn A.J., Whelton H., Whitford G.M. Fluoride and oral health. *Community Dent Health*. 2016 Jun;33(2): 69–99. PMID: 27352462

13. Kubala E., Strzelecka P., Grzegocka M., Lietz-Kijak D., Gronwald H., Skomro P., Kijak E. A review of selected studies that determine the physical and chemical properties of saliva in the field of dental treatment. *Biomed. Res. Int.* 2018, 2018, 6572381.

14. Buzzalaf Mar. Review of fluoride intake and appropriateness of current guidelines. *Adv Dent Res*. 2018 Mar; 29(2): 157–166. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034517750850. PMID: 29461104

15. Waugh D.T., Potter W., Limeback H., Godfrey M. Risk assessment of fluoride intake from tea in the Republic of Ireland and its implications for public health and water fluoridation. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2016 Feb 26; 13(3): 259. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13030259. PMID: 26927146.

16. Каминская О., Захарова Э., Слепченко Г. Совместное вольтамперометрическое определение нитритов и нитратов в водах. *Журнал аналитической химии*. 2004. Т. 59. № 11. 1206–1212.

17. Md. Eshrat E. Alahi, Subhas Chandra Mukhopadhyay. Detection methods of nitrate in water: A review. *Sensors and Actuators A Physical*. 2018, Vol.280, 210.

18. Dawei Pan, Wenjing Lu, Haiyun Zhang, Li Zhang, Jianmei Zhuang. Voltammetric determination of nitrate in water samples at copper modified bismuth bulk electrode. *Int. J. Env. Anal. Chem.* Vol. 93, 2013, 935–945, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/03067319.2012.690149.

19. ДСТУ 4725:2007. Якість ґрунту. Визначення активності іонів калію, амонію, нітрату і хлору потенціометричним методом. Київ: Держспоживстандарт України. 2007. 34 с.

20. Iranaldo S. da Silva, William R. de Araujo , Thiago R.L.C. Paixão, et al. Direct nitrate sensing in water using an array of copper-microelectrodes from flat flexible cables. *Sensors and Actuators B Chemical*. 2013. Vol. 188. P. 94.

21. Dawei Pan, Wenjing Lu, Haiyun Zhang, et al. Voltammetric determination of nitrate in water samples at copper modified bismuth bulk electrode. *International Journal of Environmental & Analytical Chemistry*. 2013. Vol.93. No.9, 935.

22. Yun-Fang Ning, You-Peng Chen, Yu Shen, et al. Directly determining nitrate under wide pH range condition using a Cu-deposited Ti electrode. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*. 2013. Vol.160. No.10, H715.

23. Min Zhang; Xuezhi Dong; Xuejun Li; Yongrong Jiang; Yan Li; Ying Liang. Review of separation methods for the determination of ammonium/ammonia in natural water. *Trends in Environmental Analytical Chemistry* (IF 7.059). 2020, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.teac.2020.e00098

24. Yong Zhu, Jianfang Chen, Dongxing Yuan, Zhi Yang, Xiaolai Shi, Hongliang Li, Haiyan Jin, Lihua Ran. Development of analytical methods for ammonium determination in seawater over the last two decades. *TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry*. Volume 119, October 2019, 115627. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trac.2019.115627

25. Влияние аммония (аммиака) в воде на организм. URL: https://ziko.com.ua/ru/all-article-ammoniy-ammiaik/ (27.04.2018)

26. Ammonium — fast and robust determination according to current ISO, EPA, and ASTM standards using direct measurement. URL: https://www.metrohm.com/en-vn/company/news/news-ammonia-ab-133/

27. Yeager J.L., Miller M.D., Ramanujachary K.V. Determination of total fluoride content in electroslag refining fluxes using a fluoride ion-selective electrode. *Ind. and Eng. Chem. Res.*. 2006. Vol. 45. No 13. 4525–4529.

28. Електрод для вимірювання концентрації нітрат-іонів : пат. 93137, Україна : МПК G01N 27/30 (2006.01). a200907268; заявл. 10.07.2009; опубл. 10.01.2011, Бюл. № 1.
29. Wu Y., Fei J., Dang X., Hu S. Determination of ammonium ion in lake water by voltammetry. *Wuhan Univ. J. Natur. Sci.* 2004. Vol.9. No.3. 366–370.
30. Shariar S.M., Hinoue T. Simultaneous voltammetric determination of nitrate and nitrite ions using a copper electrode pretreated by dissolution/redeposition *Analytical sciences* November. 2010. Vol. 26. P. 1173–1179.
31. Carla S. Santos, Alex S. Lima, Dario Battistel, et al. Fabrication and use of dual-function iridium oxide coated gold SECM tips. An Application to pH Monitoring above a Copper Electrode Surface during Nitrate Reduction. *Electroanalysis.* 2016. Vol. 28. No. 7. P.1441.
32. Thangamuthu Madasamy, Manickam Pandiaraj, Murugesan Balarumgan, et al. Copper, zinc superoxide dismutase and nitrate reductase coimmobilized bienzymatic biosensor for the simultaneous determination of nitrite and nitrate. *Biosensors and Bioelectronics.* 2014. Vol. 52. P. 209.
33. Hasan Bagheri, Ali Hajian, Mosayeb Rezaei, et al. Composite of Cu metal nanoparticles-multiwall carbon nanotubes-reduced graphene oxide as a novel and high performance platform of the electrochemical sensor for simultaneous determination of nitrite and nitrate. *Journal of Hazardous Materials.* 2017. Vol.324. P.762.
34. Ying Li, Haitao Han, Dawei Pan, et al. Fabrication of a micro-needle sensor based on copper microspheres and polyaniline film for nitrate determination in coastal river waters. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society.* 2019. Vol.166. No. 12. B1038.
35. Hala Araar, Messaoud Benounis, Amani Direm, et al. A new thin film modified glassy carbon electrode based on melaninum chloride pentachlorocuprate(II) for selective determination of nitrate in water. *Monatshefte Chemical Monthly.* 2019. Vol.150. No.10. 1737.
36. Manju Bhargavi Gumpu, Noel Nesakumar, Bhat LakshmiRi Ramachandra, et al. Zinc oxide nanoparticles-based electrochemical sensor for the detection of nitrate ions in water with a low detection limit — a chemometric approach. *Journal of Analytical Chemistry.* 2017. Vol.72. No.3. P. 316.
37. Dawei Pan, Wenjing Lu, Shijie Wu, et al. In situ spontaneous redox synthesis of carbon nanotubes/copper oxide nanocomposites and their preliminary application in electrocatalytic reduction of nitrate. *Materials Letters.* 2012. Vol. 89. P. 333.
38. Remes A., Sonea D., Burtica G., Picken S., Schoonman J. Electrochemical determination of nitrate from water sample using Ag-doped zeolite-modified expanded graphite composite electrode. *Ovidius University Annals of Chemistry.* Vol. 20. Num 1. 2009. P. 61–65.
39. Catherine M. Fox, Carmel B. Breslin. Electrochemical formation of silver nanoparticles and their applications in the reduction and detection of nitrates at neutral pH. *Journal of Applied Electrochemistry.* 2020. Vol.50. No.1. P. 125.
40. J unhua Jiang, Lei Zhang, Vinay Shanbhag. Improving electrochemical sensitivity of silver electrodes for nitrate detection in neutral and base media through surface nanostructuration. *Journal of The Electrochemical Society.* 2014. Vol.161. No. 2. B3028.
41. A Salatino. Ammonium ion sensor based on SiO2/ZrO2/phosphate-NH4+ composite for quantification of ammonium ions in natural waters. *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.* 2007. 18(1). P. 34-40. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103 – 50532007000100022
42. Dong Kim Loan, Tran Hong Con, Tran Thi Hong and Luong Thi Mai Ly. Quick determination of ammonia ions in water environment based on thymol color creating reaction. 2013, *Environmental Sciences.* Vol. 1. 2013. no. 2. P. 83–92, DOI: https://doi.org/10.12988/es.2013.31010
43. Huang, Y.; Wang, T.; Xu, Z.; Hughes, E.; Qian, F.; Lee, M.; Fan, Y.; Lei, Y.; Brückner, C.; Li, B. Real-time in situ monitoring of nitrogen dynamics in wastewater treatment processes using wireless, solid-state, and ion-selective membrane sensors. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2019. 53. 3140–3148.
44. Ali R. Jalalvand, Majid Mahmoudi, Hector C. Goiocoechea. Developing a novel paper-based enzymatic biosensor assisted by digital image processing and first-order multivariate calibration for rapid determination of nitrate in food samples. *RSC Advances.* 2018. Vol.8. No.41. 23411.
45. Суровцев И., Бабак О.Б., Волков Ю.М., Галімов С.К., Татарінов О.Е. Прилад інерсійної хронопотенціометрії для визначення концентрації важких металів та токсичних елементів у воді. *Безпека життєдіяльності.* 2013. № 12. С. 37–40.
46. Пристрій для вимірювання концентрації токсичних елементів: пат. 107412 Україна: МПК G01N 27/48. a201306295; заявл. 21.05.2013; опубл. 25.12.2014, Бюл. № 24.
47. Пристрій для вимірювання параметрів водних розчинів: пат. 111689, Україна: МПК G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 27/333, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611106; заявл. 04.11.2016; опубл. 25.04.2018, Бюл. № 8.
48. Спосіб визначення нітрат-іонів у водних розчинах: пат. 116717, Україна: МПК (2006.01) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 27/333, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611109; заявл. 04.11.2016; опубл. 25.04.2018, Бюл. № 8.
49. Спосіб визначення фторид-іонів у водних розчинах: пат. 116718, Україна: МПК (2006.01) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 27/333, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611112; заявл. 04.11.2016; опубл. 25.04.2018, Бюл. № 8.
50. Спосіб визначення іонів амонію у водних розчинах: пат. 116719, Україна: МПК (2006) G01N 27/48, G01N 27/49, G01N 33/18, G01N 33/20. a201611113; заявл. 04.11.2016; опубл. 25.04.2018, Бюл. № 8.
51. Методика вимірювання масової концентрації фтору, амонію та нітратів у воді методом хронопотенціометричної іонометрії. MB 081/12-1023-2016 від: введ. 23.12.2016; розробники: В.А. Копілевич, І.В. Суровцев, В.М. Галімова. К.: НУБіП, 2016, 30.
52. Суровцев І.В., Бабак О.В., Татарінов О.Е., Суровцева Т.В. Апаратно-програмний комплекс «Аналізатор ІХП» для вимірювання масової концентрації токсичних елементів. Наука та іннов. 2011. Т.7. № 3. С.45–46.
Отримано 03.12.2020
Суровцев І.В.1, д-р техн. наук, старш. наук. співроб., зав. відд. екологічних цифрних систем
ORCID: 0000-0003-1133-6207
e-mail: dep115@irtc.org.ua, igorsur52@gmail.com
Галімов С.К.1, провідний інженер, відд. екологічних цифрних систем
ORCID: 0000-0001-5716-9454
e-mail: dep115@irtc.org.ua
Галімова В.М.2, канд. хім. наук, доцент кафедри аналітичної і біонеорганічної хімії та якості води
ORCID: 0000-0001-9602-1006
e-mail: galimova2201@gmail.com
Саркісова М.В.2, студентка, ветеринарний факультет
ORCID: 0000-0002-5462-6442
e-mail: mari.doga2014@gmail.com

Вступ. Використання методу хроноіонометрії та іон-селективних електродів дає можливість швидко визначити концентрації хімічних елементів, що дає змогу оцінити якість питної та екологічний стан об’єктів довкілля.

Мета статті — застосувати розроблений метод хроноіонометрії для вимірювання концентрацій фтору, нітратів, амонію у питній воді та оцінити точність вимірювання концентрацій.

Методи. Хроноіонометричний метод хімічного аналізу використовує принципи прямої потенціометрії для вимірювання концентрацій хімічних елементів.

Результати. Розроблено способи виявлення концентрацій фтору, нітратів, амонію у питній воді та проведено тестування в моделюваних водних розчинах з використанням приладу інверсійної хронопотенціометрії «Аналізатор ІХП», які свідчать про відповідність похибок вимірювання концентрацій метрологічним нормативним значенням.

Висновки. Удосконалено аналітичну систему «Аналізатор ІХП» для визначення концентрацій 20 хімічних елементів (Hg, As, Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, Sn, Ni, Co, Se, Mn, I, Cr, Fe, K, Na, Ca, F, NO₃, NH₄) у водних розчинах методами інверсійної хронопотенціометрії та методом хроноіонометрії, що цілком достатньо для екологічного оцінювання якості питної води та об’єктів навколишнього середовища. Застосування нового методу хроноіонометрії значно розширює функціональні можливості приладу інверсійної хронопотенціометрії, підвищує надійність та точність вимірювання концентрацій хімічних елементів.

Ключові слова: метод хроноіонометрії, концентрація, фтор, нітрати, амоній, селективні електроди, інверсійна хронопотенціометрія, питна вода.