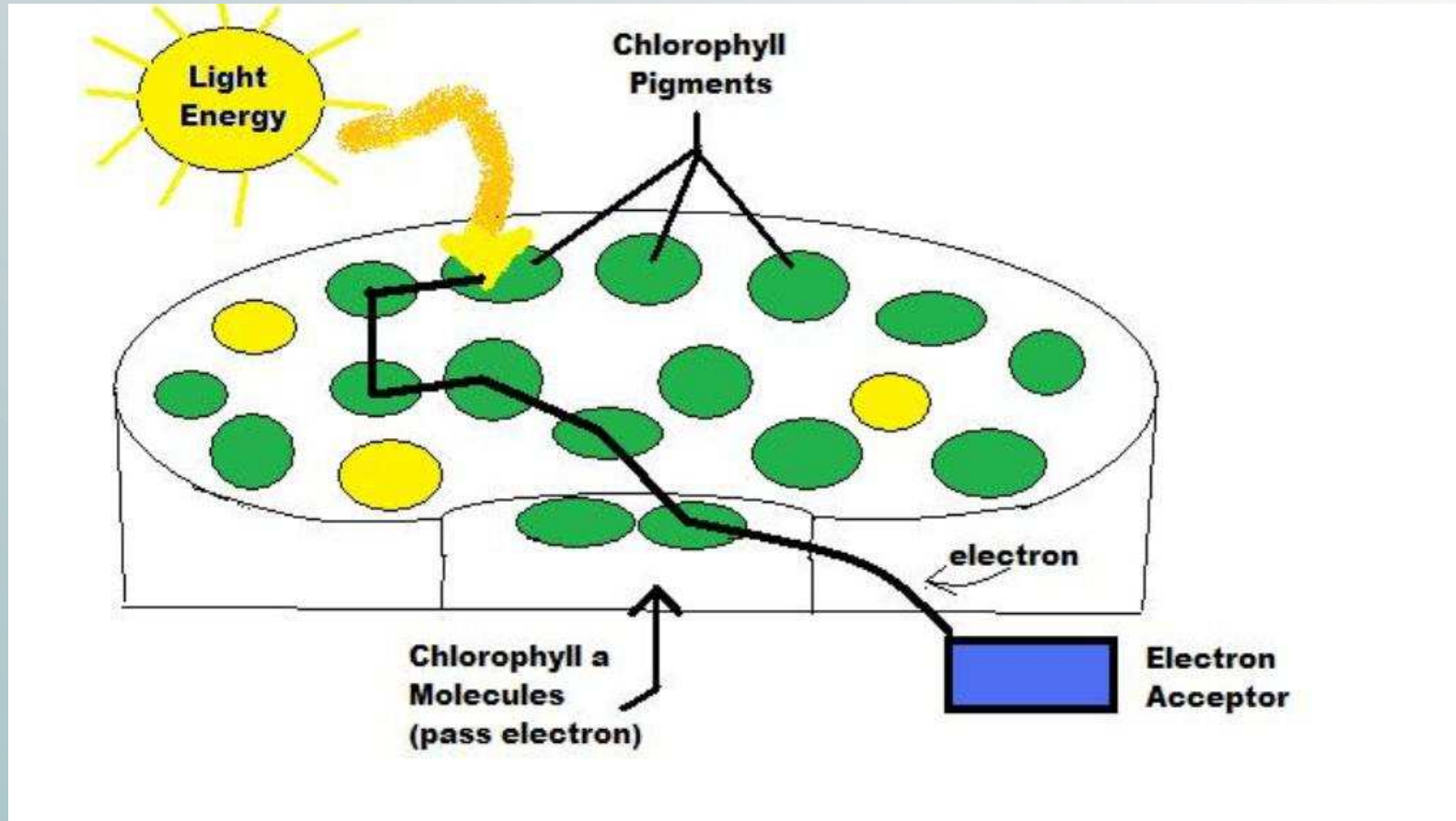




*If you know what is right,
you also know what is wrong,
but if you do not know what is wrong,
you will never achieve what is right:
chlorophyll-a analysis under discussion*

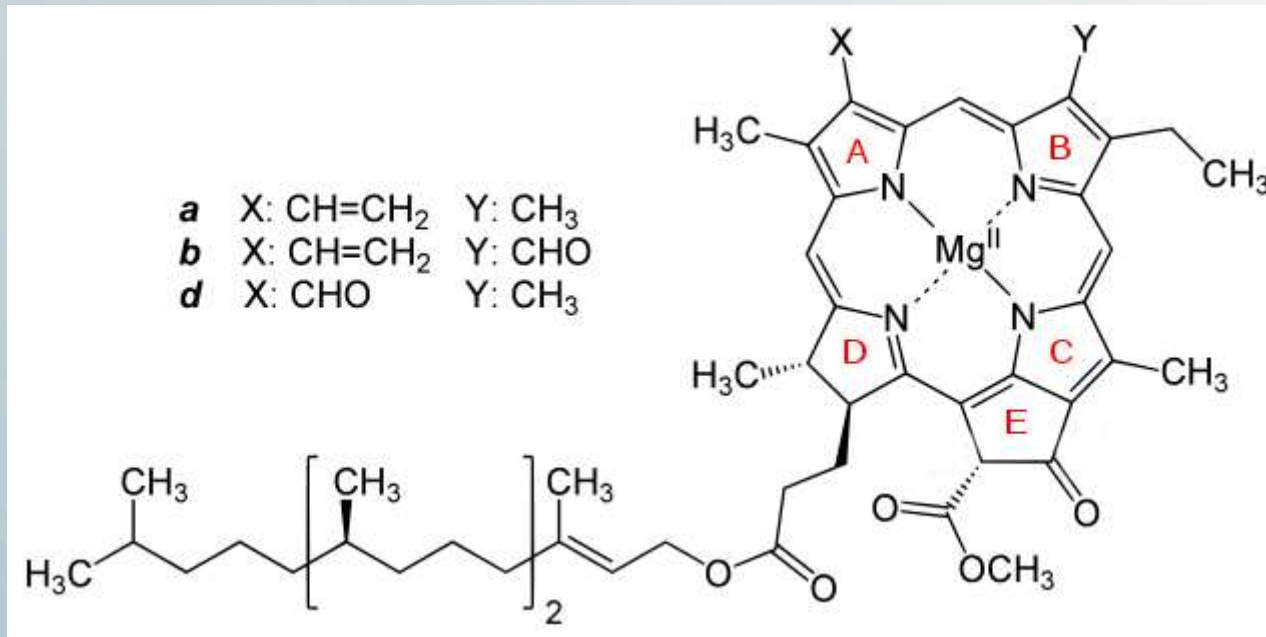


Microalgae – Why chlorophyll?



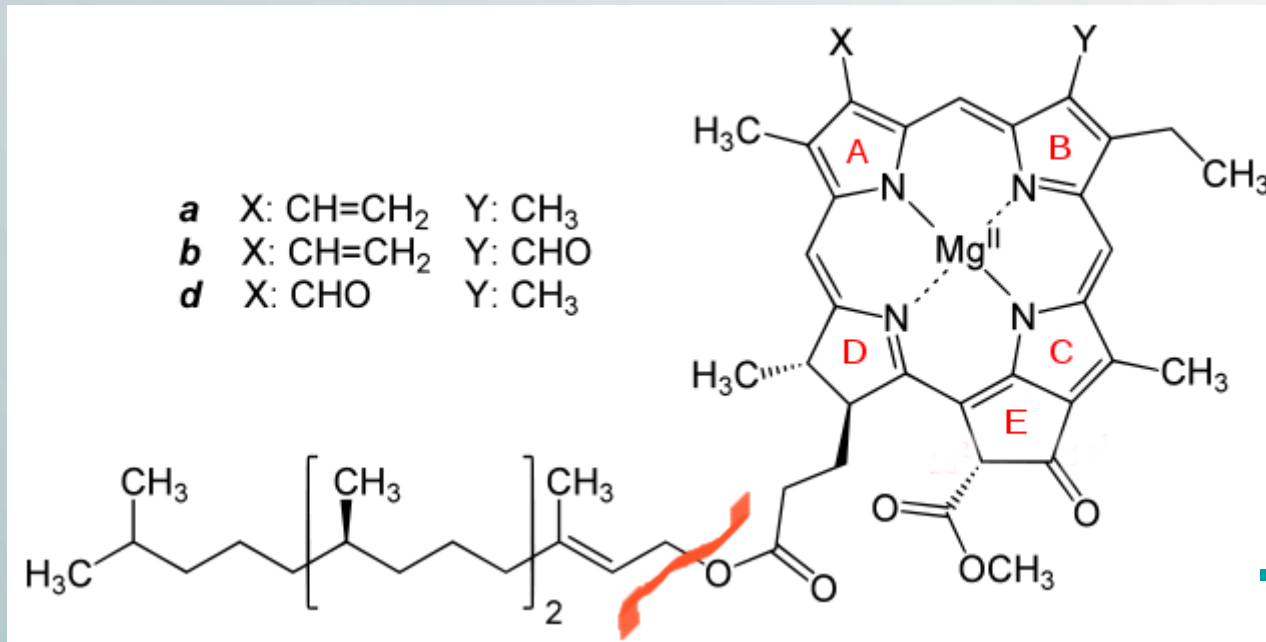


Chlorophyll





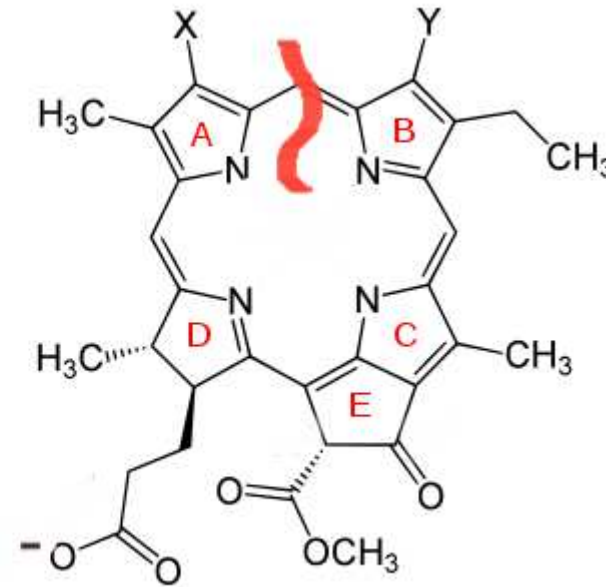
Chlorophyll and chlorophyll degradation



-Mg²⁺

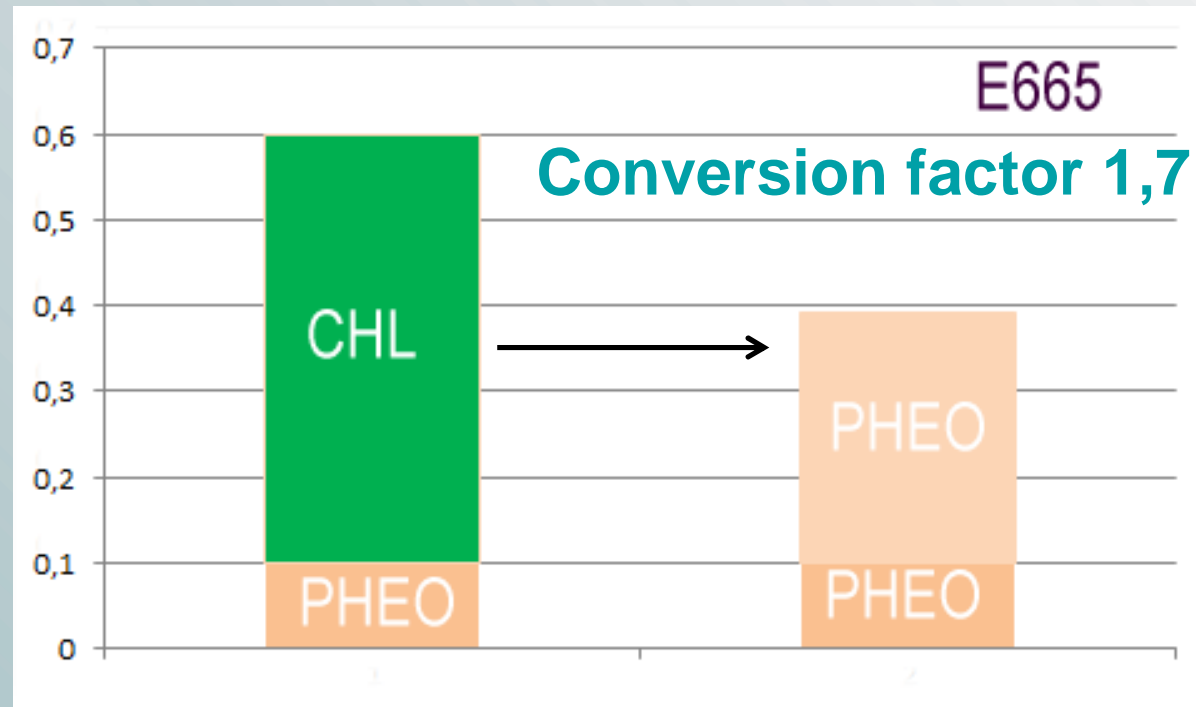


- a** X: CH=CH₂ Y: CH₃
b X: CH=CH₂ Y: CHO
d X: CHO Y: CH₃





ISO 10260 Spectrometric determination of the chlorophyll-a concentration





specific absorption coefficient at 665 nm

	%	L/ μ g cm
Et-OH	90	82
Et-OH	96	83,4
Acetone	90	89
Me-OH	100	75-77,9

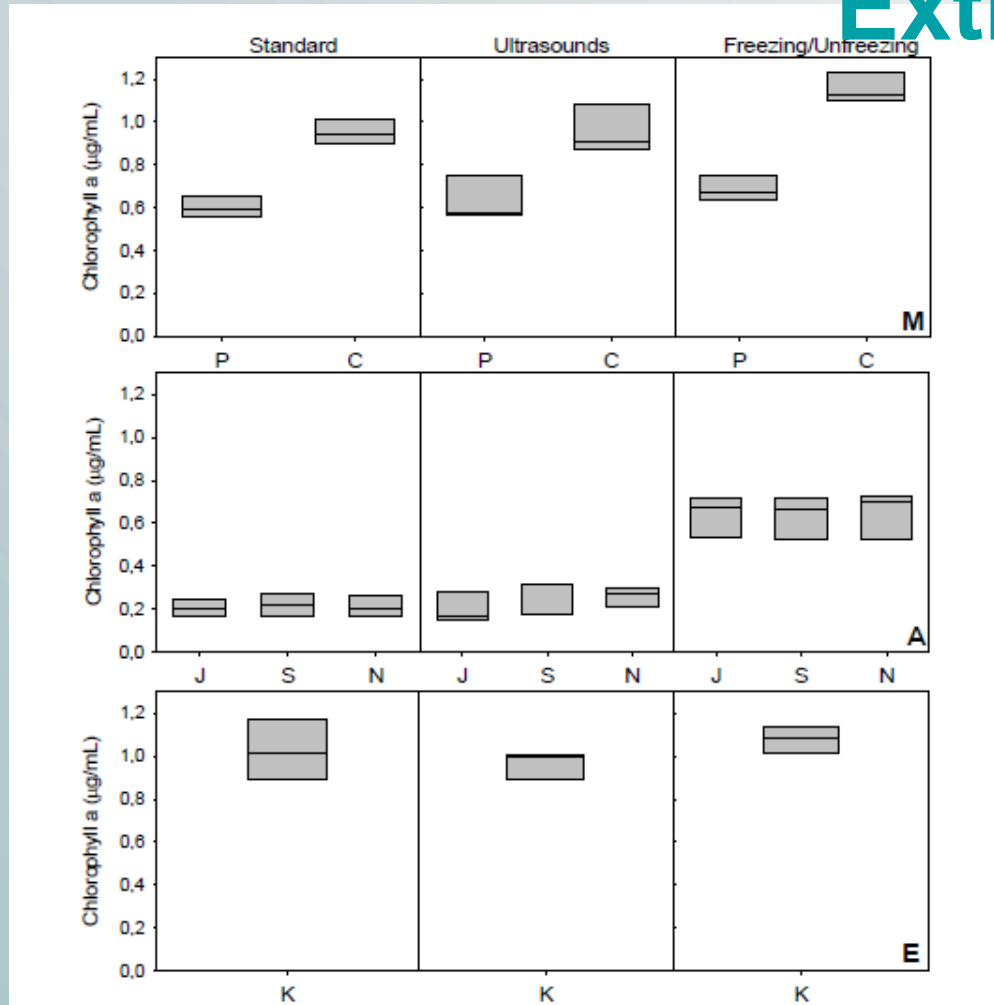
**To be considered:
Chlorophyll-b, Chlorophyllids
Correction at 750 nm**



Methanol		(M)
Mackinney [12]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = 13.43 A_{665} v / (IV)$	(C)
Porra et al. [13]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = (16.29 A_{665} - 8.54 A_{652}) v / (IV)$	(P)
	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = 15.65 A_{666}$	
Acetone		(A)
Jeffrey and Humphrey [9]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = (11.85 A_{664} - 1.54 A_{647} - 0.08 A_{630}) v / (IV)$	(J)
Strickland and Parsons [15]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = (11.66 A_{665} - 1.31 A_{645} - 0.14 A_{630}) v / (IV)$	(S)
UNESCO [8]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = (11.64 A_{663} - 2.16 A_{645} - 0.10 A_{630}) v / (IV)$	(N)
Ethanol		(E)
Kaczmar [16]	$\mu\text{g}_{\text{chlorophyll}} / \text{mL}_{\text{medium}} = (11.64 A_{663} - 2.16 A_{645} - 0.10 A_{630}) v / (IV)$	(K)



Extraction method

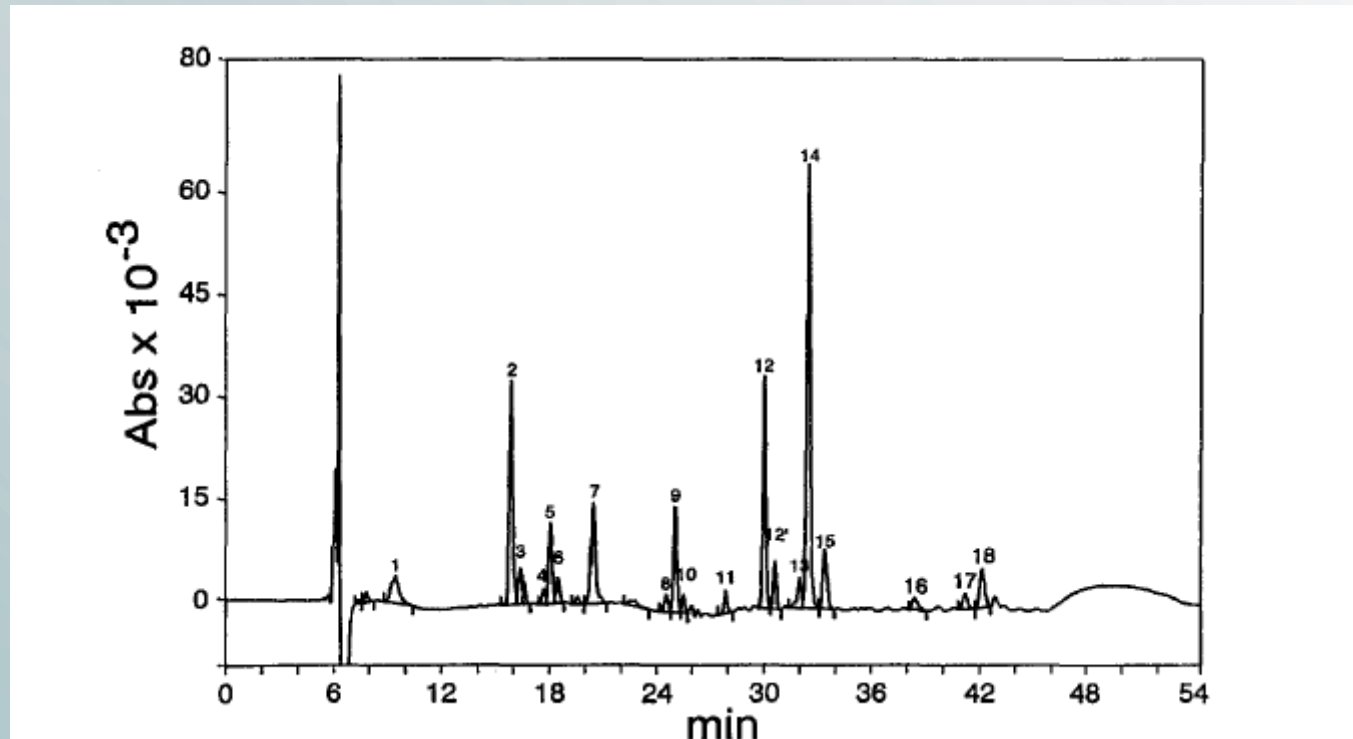


M=methanol
A=acetone 90% v /v
E=ethanol

P=Porra correlation
C=Mackinney correlation
J=Jeffrey-H. correlation
S=Strickland-P. correlation
N=Unesco
K=Kacmar correlation



HPLC Chromatogram



People working with HPLC, almost never see a peak of pheophytin.



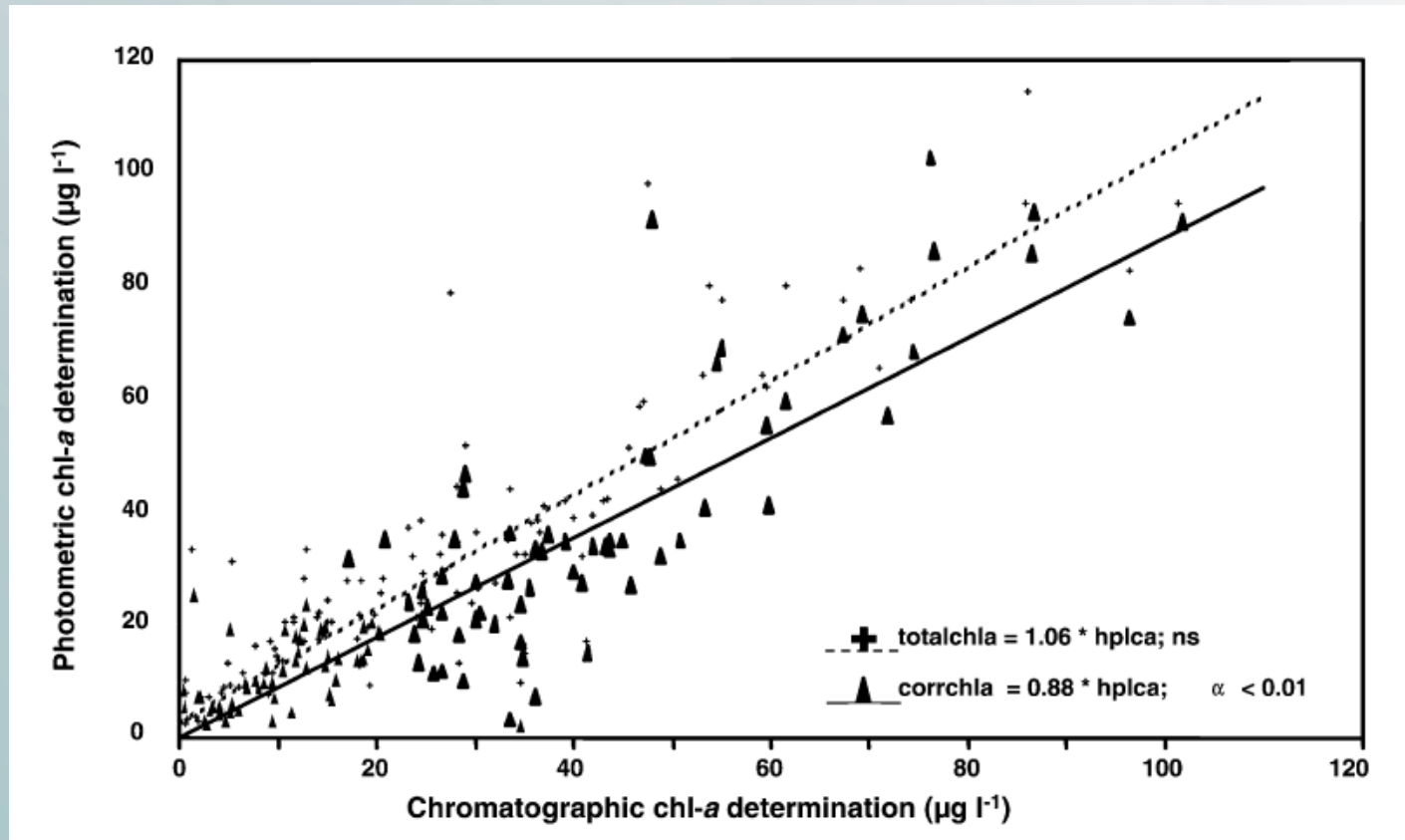
WANTED

for invention of pheophytin

$$\text{Chlorophyll } a = \frac{29.62 (665a - 665b) \times V_e}{V_s \times l} \text{ mg m}^{-3}$$

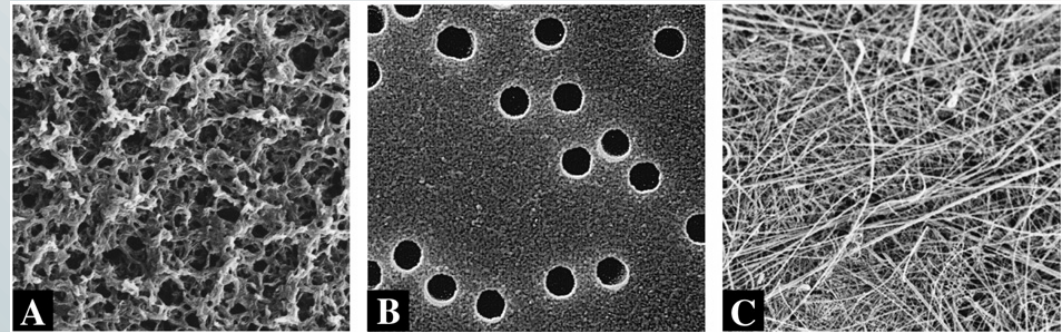


Less is better: Uncorrected versus pheopigmentcorrected photometric chlorophyll-a estimation





Filter & vacuum pump



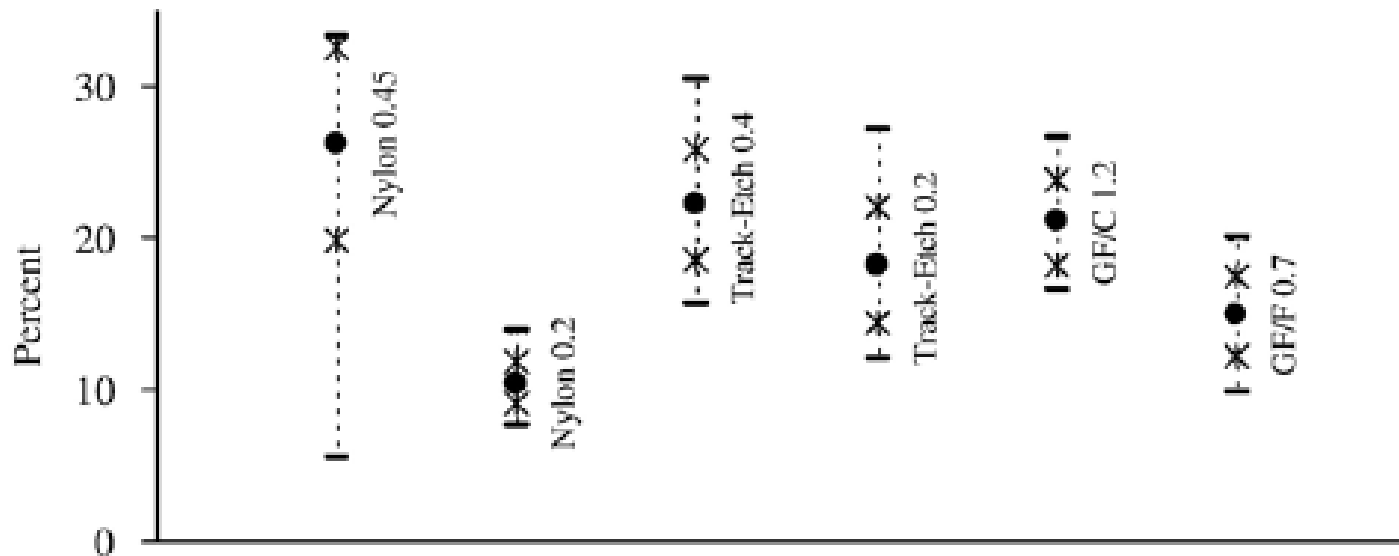
Phaeophytins

indicate degradation of chlorophyll a either in senescent field populations or during analysis. When samples are concentrated by filtration for the purposes of analysis, the cells die. Consequently, the chlorophyll immediately starts to degrade to phaeopigments. If filters are not rapidly extracted or frozen, chlorophyll a concentrations are thus reduced.



Comparison of different filter types on *chlorophyll-a* retention and nutrient measurements

Mean *chlorophyll(-a)* release (fluorometer)



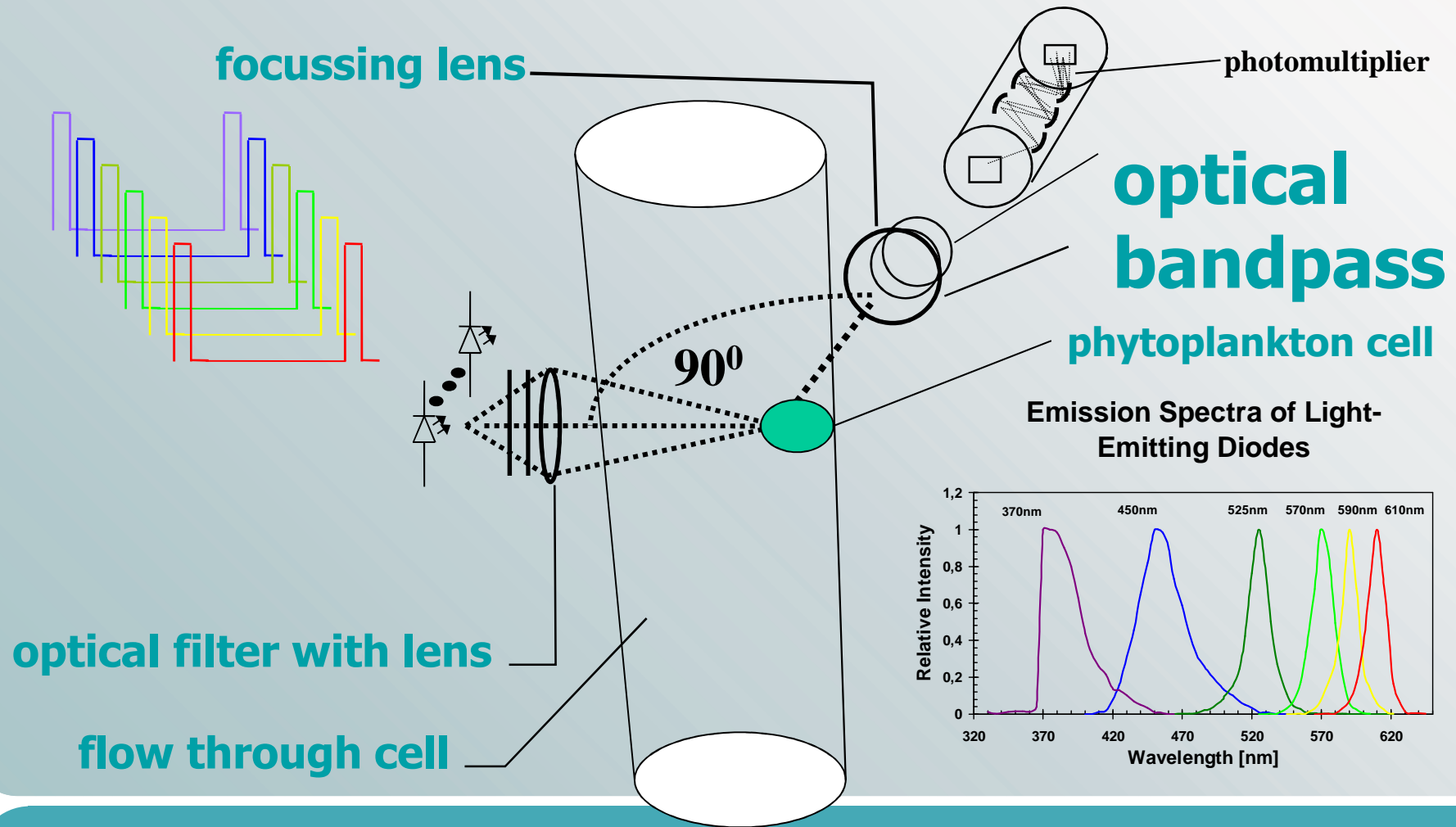


In situ fluorescence

- Sample preparation
- Temperature dependency
- Other chlorophylls
- Breakdown products
- CDOM, FDOM
- Humic acids
- Sensitivity



In situ fluorescence





Algae specific features	Cellmembranes, colonies, mucilage
Pretreatment	Cooling, freeze-thaw, ultrasound, temperature
Solvent effects	Extraction: EtOH, MeOH, Acetone, DMF, DMSO Water content Extraction times
Diverse extractions	ISO 10260, EPA Method 445, 447
Filter materials	Nylon, GF/F Kniefelkamp et al. 2007
Empiric formulas	Jeffrey, Humphry; UNESCO: Lorenzen; Kacmar
Spectral Absorptionscoefficient	Nusch
Conversionfactor phaopigment	pH dependent
Acidification step and chl b , chl c	Effect on chlorophyll a measurement
Acidification	Dimerisaqtion
HPLC	Integration of chl a peak area, internal standard
Cell counting	Different6 chloropyll content per cell, result dependent on observer
Biovolumen	Dependent on form factors, colonies
Wavelength accuracy	Photometer
Turbidity	Turbidity correction



*So if you also know what is wrong
you're closer to "right"*



Thanks for listening

