

Cup of Carbon: Smartphone-based analysis of dissolved organic carbon in water for use in citizen science

Michael R Muir, Adrian M Bass, Kenny Galt, Kerry Morrison , Lewis Robertson , Emily Taylor

Supplementary Information

SI. 1 Verification of water DOC concentration by TOC analysis

The DOC concentration of samples was determined directly from UV/Vis spectra using the dual wavelength model of Carter et al., (2012), which estimates the DOC concentration of samples based on the absorbance at 270 and 350 nm using a model parametrised with DOC and absorbance data from ~1700 surface water samples from Europe and North America. Eleven samples collected in August were also analysed using a total organic carbon (TOC) analyser (Thermolox, Sercon) to ensure the accuracy of the UV/Vis modelled DOC concentrations. The results of the UV/Vis method showed excellent agreement with the TOC analyser, with a regression coefficient of $R^2 = 0.9987$ (figure S1) and Lin's Concordance Correlation Coefficient (CCC) of $r_c=0.997$ (Lin, 1989; Muir & Innes, 2024). The UV/vis method gave results which were slightly higher than those measured by TOC, with an average recovery of 104.30 %, however all the DOC concentrations measured by the UV/vis method were within the 95 % confidence intervals (CI) reported by Carter et al., (2012), of 2 mg L⁻¹ for concentrations from 5 – 20 mg L⁻¹, and 4 mg L⁻¹ for concentrations from 20 – 80 mg L⁻¹ (table S1).

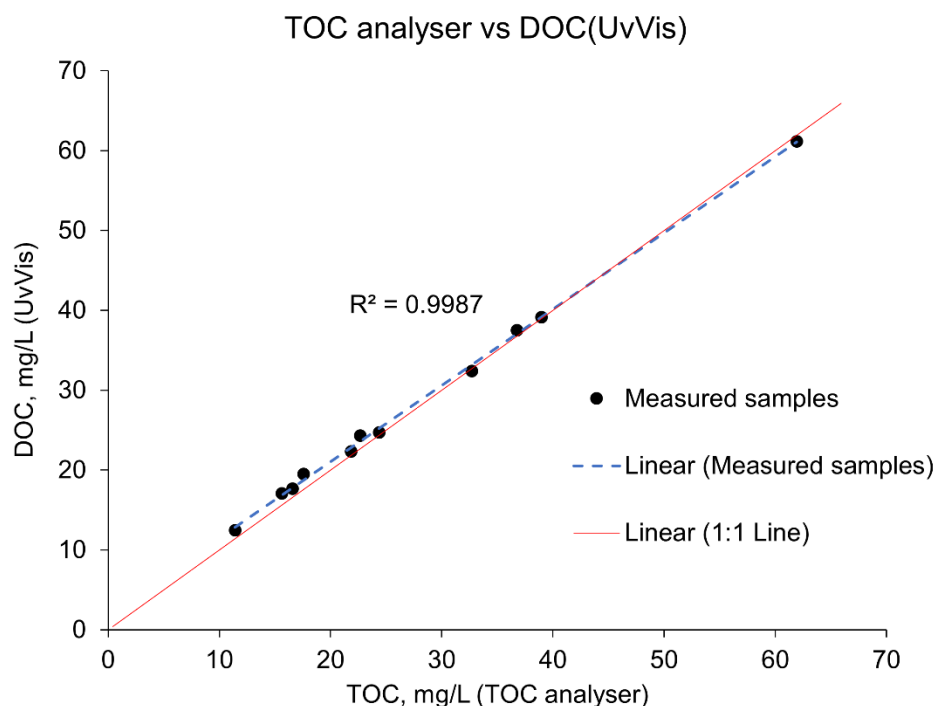


Figure S1. Scatter plot showing the comparison of the DOC concentration measured by the direct UV/Vis spectrophotometer method compared to the reference TOC analyser method. The 1:1 line is shown in red, and the blue dashed line shows the linear regression between the two methods.

Table S1. Results of the analysis of DOC by the UV/Vis and TOC analyser methods

TOC analyser (mg L ⁻¹)	DOC, UV/vis (mg L ⁻¹)	Difference (mg L ⁻¹)	95 % CI from Carter et al., (2012)	Recovery (%)
16.57	17.67	1.10	± 2 mg L ⁻¹	106.61
11.41	12.48	1.07	± 2 mg L ⁻¹	109.40
17.59	19.50	1.91	± 2 mg L ⁻¹	110.88
21.84	22.35	0.52	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	102.38
32.70	32.42	-0.28	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	99.13
22.68	24.33	1.65	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	107.26
15.64	17.05	1.42	± 2 mg L ⁻¹	109.06
36.78	37.50	0.71	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	101.94
38.99	39.16	0.17	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	100.44
61.92	61.15	-0.77	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	98.76
24.38	24.73	0.35	± 4 mg L ⁻¹	101.44
Average				104.30 %
Standard deviation				4.43 %

- Carter, H. T., Tipping, E., Koprivnjak, J. F., Miller, M. P., Cookson, B., & Hamilton-Taylor, J. (2012). Freshwater DOM quantity and quality from a two-component model of UV absorbance. *Water Research*, 46(14), 4532–4542. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2012.05.02>
- Lin, L. I.-K. (1989). A Concordance Correlation Coefficient to Evaluate Reproducibility. *Biometrics*, 45(1), 255–268. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2532051>
- Muir, M. R., & Innes, A. (2024). Comparison of test strip, conductivity, and novel smartphone digital image colorimetry methods for field assessment of soil chloride and salinity. *Analytical Methods*, 16, 5571–5583. <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4AY00991F>