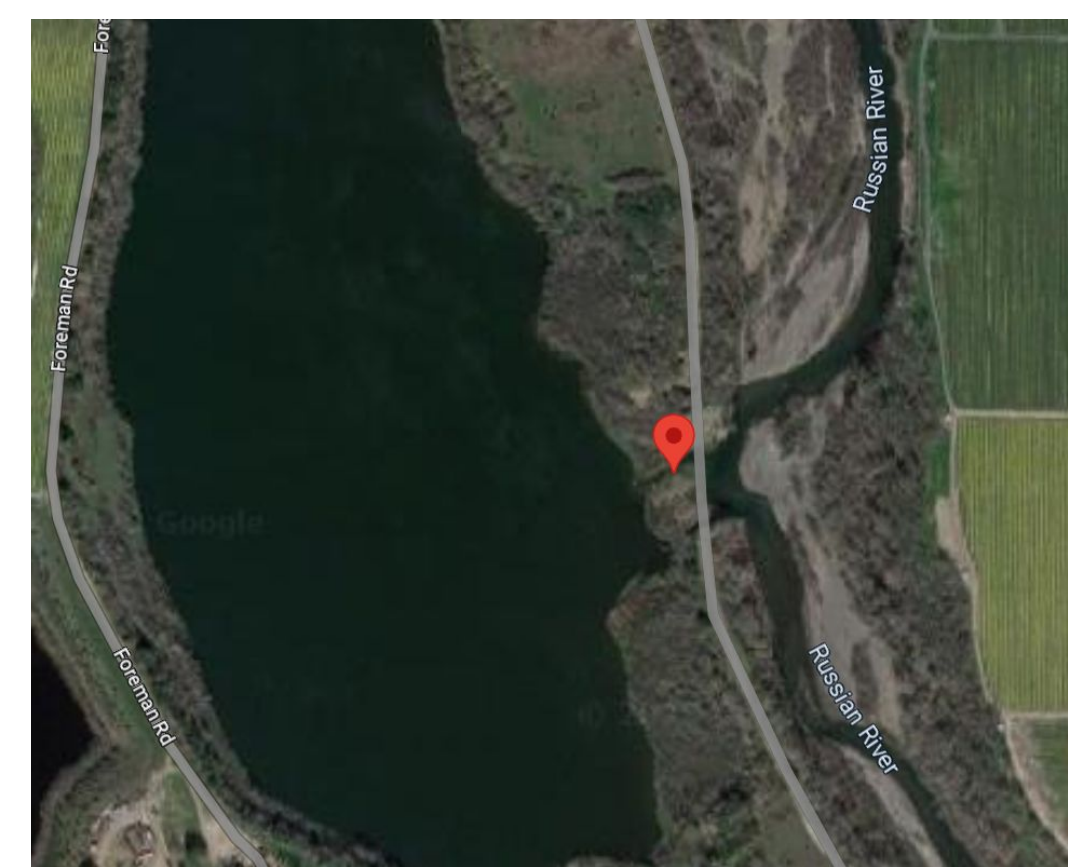
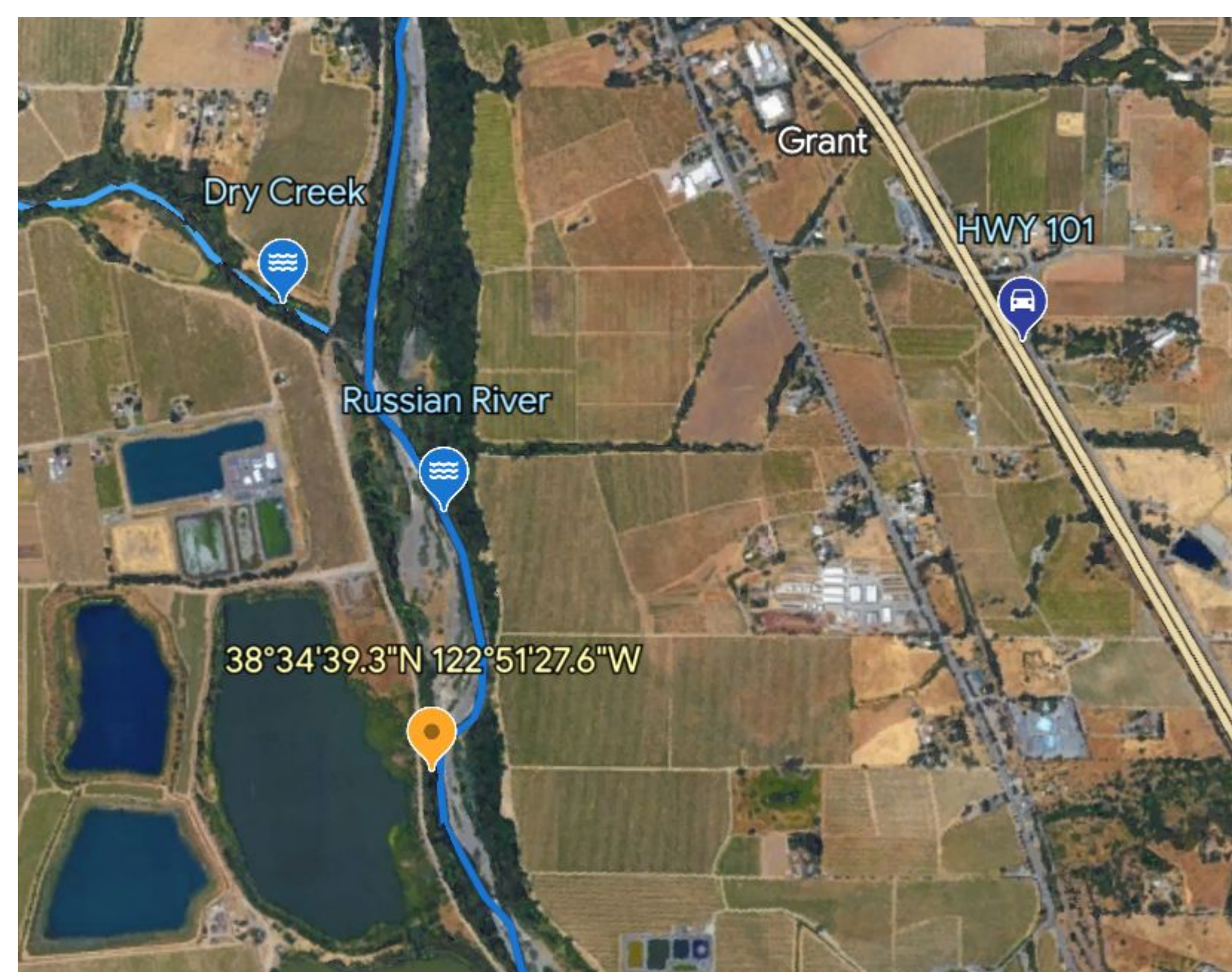


Magnetic Levitation (MagLev) to Isolate and Evaluate Micron-sized Particles In the Russian River

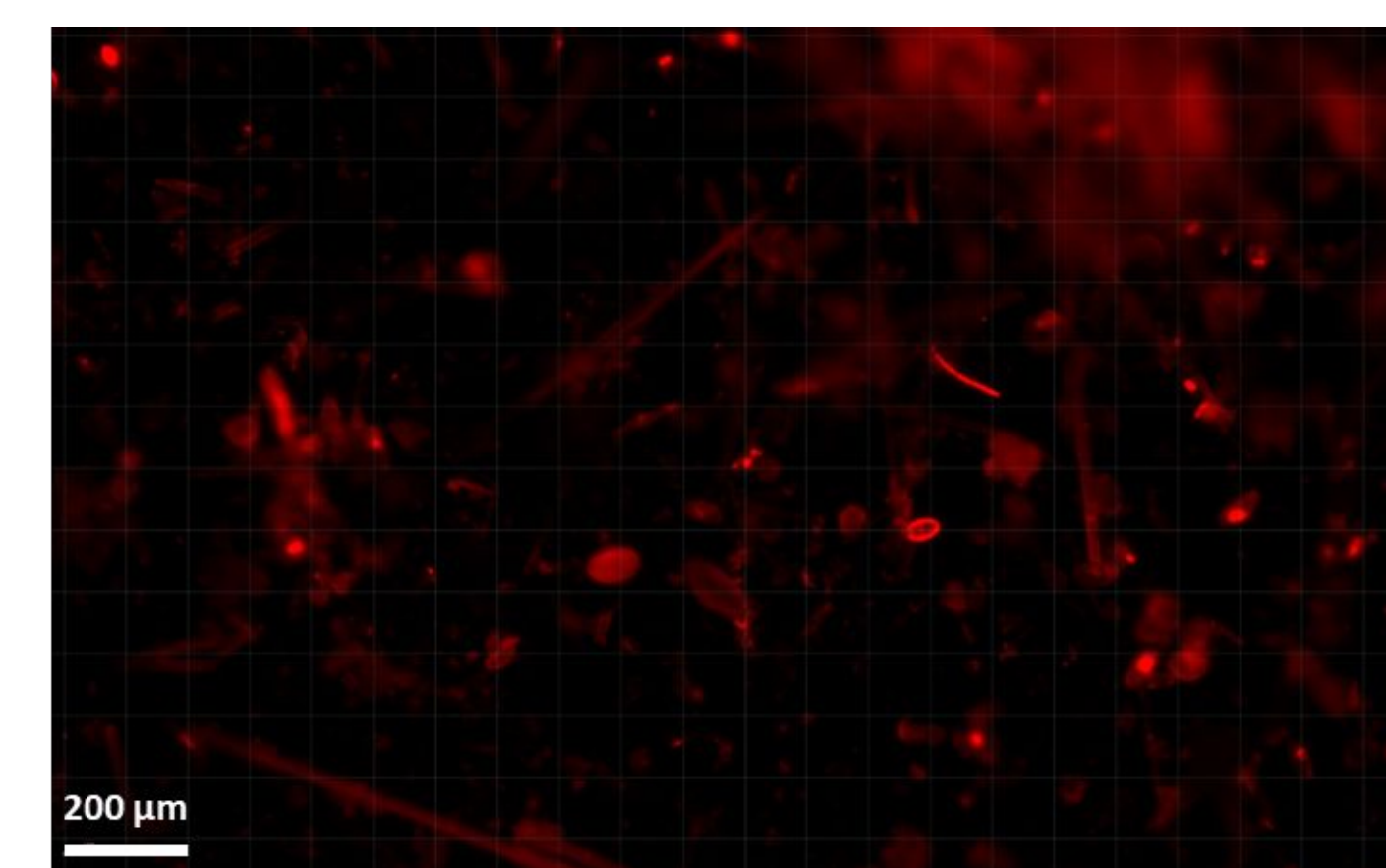
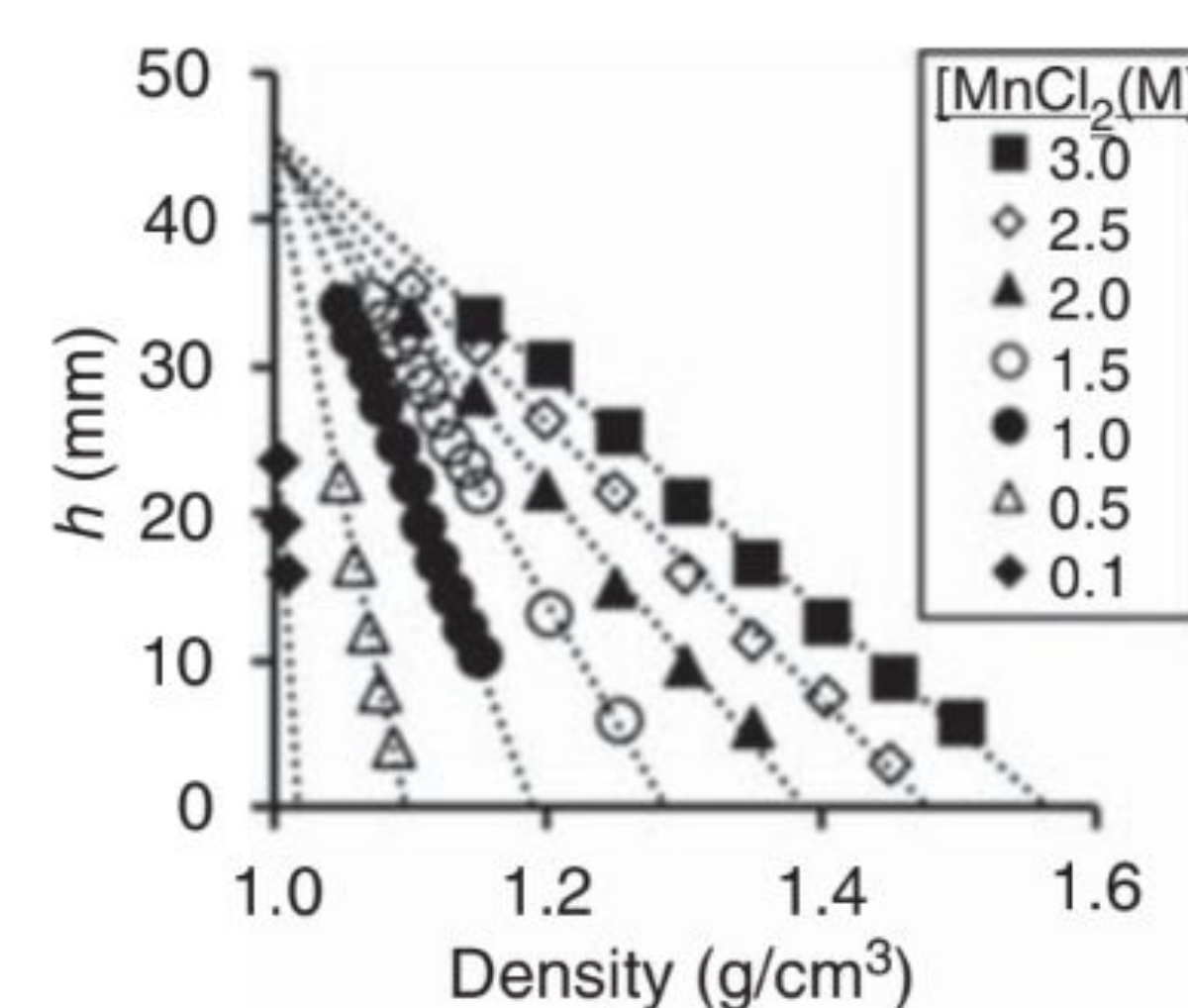
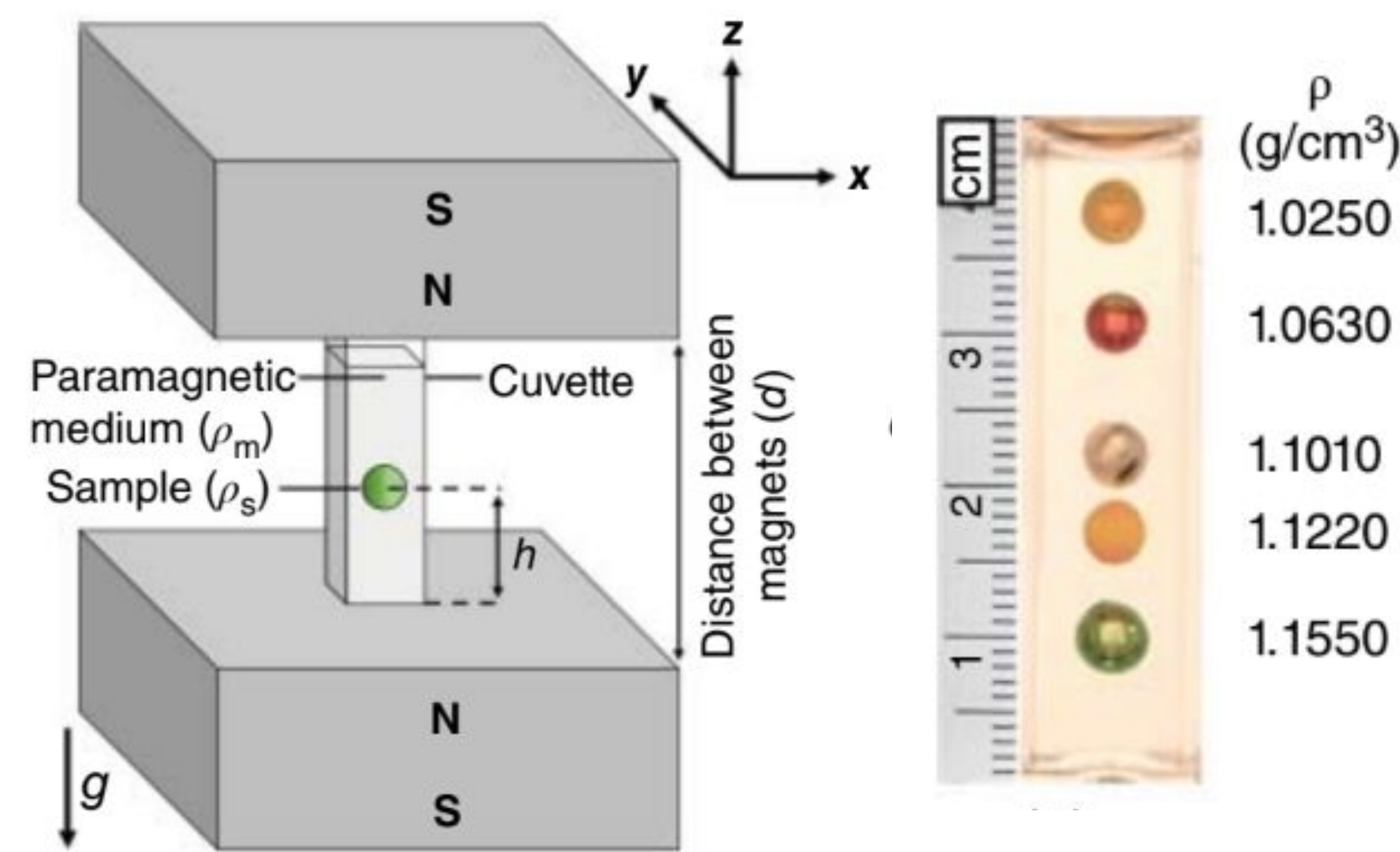
Background

- Microplastics threaten human health and ecosystem sustainability
- Current density-based methods: sink-float method and sucrose density gradient
- Goal: Diagnose microplastic contamination in the Russian River
- Aid policymakers and Sonoma County residents in waste management habits
- Hypothesis: MagLev is a viable technique for analyzing crude microplastic samples



Methods

- Plankton net of 50 micron pore size to collect samples at the Russian River's confluence with Dry Creek
- 30% H₂O₂ and Nile red dye to detect synthetic material



Results

- Constructed MagLev device and developed solution for sample analysis. Used density standard beads of 0.9, 1.03, and 1.3 g/cc and a cis cinnamic acid crystal with a density of ~1.2 g/cc
- SEM reveals mixture of particles

Future Directions

Identify microplastics by elimination and reference to plastics of known density. Potential projects include distinguishing plankton organisms.

Acknowledgements

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