

In industrial cooling towers, bacterial growth on surfaces (biofilm) causes serious problems, both contributing to the deterioration of materials and, most important, increasing the risk of harmful microbiological contaminations (e.g. *Legionella pneumophila*). For these reasons, large amounts of chemical substances (biocides) are used to limit microbiological growth in such systems.

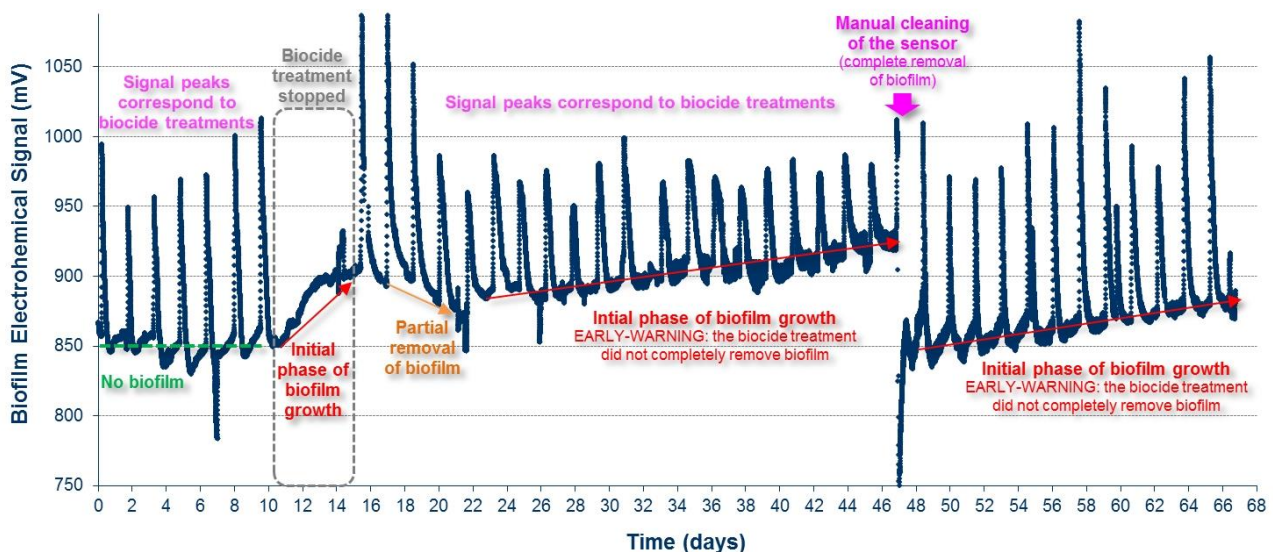


In this open circuit cooling tower, the biocide treatment was carried out on a regular basis, and several parameters were monitored in real time. However, before the installation of ALVIM Biofilm Sensor, no real-time detection of bacteria was applied.

Considering that the ALVIM probe indicates:

- the dosage of oxidizing agents through a sharp and large increase in the signal, and
- biofilm growth through a relatively slow increase in the signal, from a baseline (in this case about 850 mV; marked in the Figure by a green dotted line) to a plateau (about 1200 mV),

observing the graph reported below, it can be noted that, during the first ten days, no biofilm growth was detected. To check the capability of the sensor to detect such bacterial colonization, the biocide treatment was stopped for some days. In a short time (days 10 to 15, in the Figure) the biofilm signal started to increase, therefore the biocide treatment was restarted. The ALVIM sensor showed that the treatment partially removed biofilm (days 16 to 20), but such treatment was not able to completely destroy the bacterial layer. Indeed, from day 22 to day 46, the biofilm signal gradually increased after each biocide injection, indicating that biofilm was still growing, even in its very initial phase. A manual cleaning of the probe was carried out, on day 46, to verify if the ALVIM signal was really related to biofilm presence and growth. After the manual cleaning, the ALVIM signal dropped back to the initial level, indicating that the biofilm was completely removed. However, the signal increased again even after the following injections of biocide (days 47 to 66), still indicating that such treatment was not able to completely kill biofilm.



The ALVIM Sensor provided a precise, early-warning indication of biofilm growth, that underlined the need of an additional, stronger sanitation treatment, to be applied at least occasionally. This case

confirms that, thanks to the ALVIM System, it is possible to adjust biocide/sanitation treatments based on the real-time information provided by the Sensor and, at the same time, to check the effectiveness of such treatments. In this way, the proliferation of harmful bacteria, like [Legionella](#), can be efficiently prevented.

Do you have a similar problem with biofilm? Contact our experts and ask for a free custom-tailored consultancy, you will receive further information about ALVIM products and services.

The ALVIM Biofilm Monitoring System is a reliable tool for the early detection of bacterial growth on surfaces, on-line and in real time, in industrial production lines, cooling water systems, etc.

The ALVIM Technology has been developed in collaboration with the Italian National Research Council, Institute of Marine Sciences, and it is currently used worldwide in many different application fields.

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