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Forzani et al.

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(54) **SPECIFIC, REVERSIBLE, AND WIDE-DYNAMIC RANGE SENSOR FOR REAL TIME DETECTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE**

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(Continued)

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G01N 33/00 (2006.01)

A61B 5/08 (2006.01)

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G01N 33/497 (2006.01)

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CPC **G01N 33/004** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0022** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0059** (2013.01); **A61B 5/082** (2013.01); **G01N 21/8483** (2013.01); **G01N 33/497** (2013.01); **A61B 2560/0242** (2013.01); **A61B 2560/0252** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **G01N 33/004**; **G01N 21/8483**; **G01N 33/497**; **G01N 1/22**; **G01N 31/00**; **G01N 33/00**; **A61B 5/0022**; **A61B 5/0082**

See application file for complete search history.

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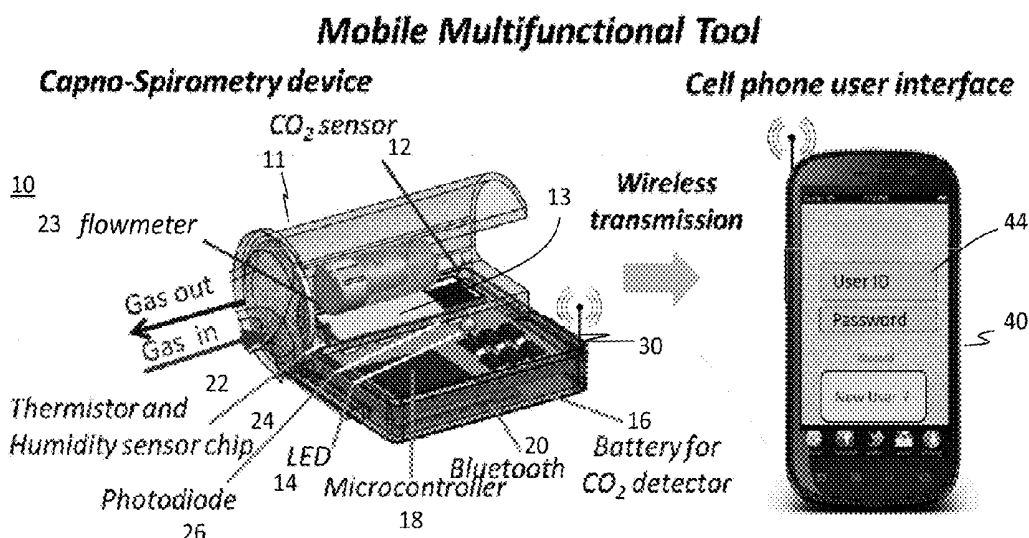
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for CO₂ detection includes obtaining a gas sample; exposing a CO₂ sensor to the gas sample, where the sensor includes a reversible and selective pH-sensitive nano-composite sensor element for CO₂ detection, and a hydrophobic surface; compensating for humidity and temperature; coupling at least one light source to receive signals from the CO₂ sensor and respond to color changes in the sensor by transducing the color change into a light intensity change; measuring flow; and receiving signals from the at least one light source by at least one photodiode which responds to light intensity changes by transducing the light intensity changes into electronic signals representing varying degrees of light intensity.

11 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



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G01N 1/22 (2006.01)

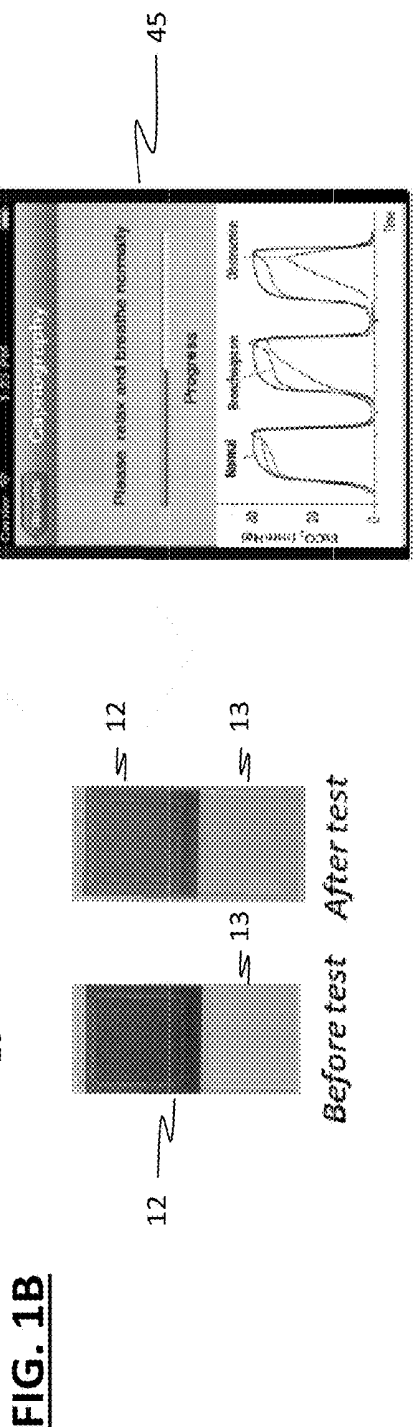
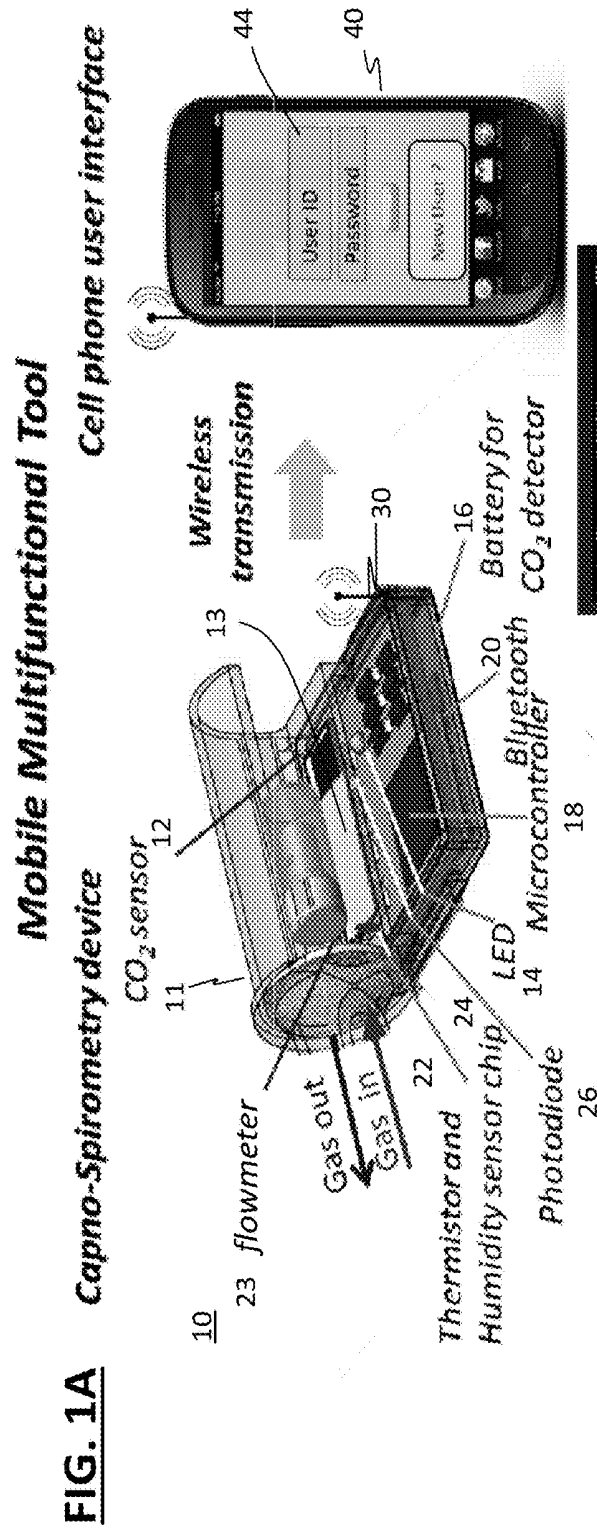


FIG. 1C

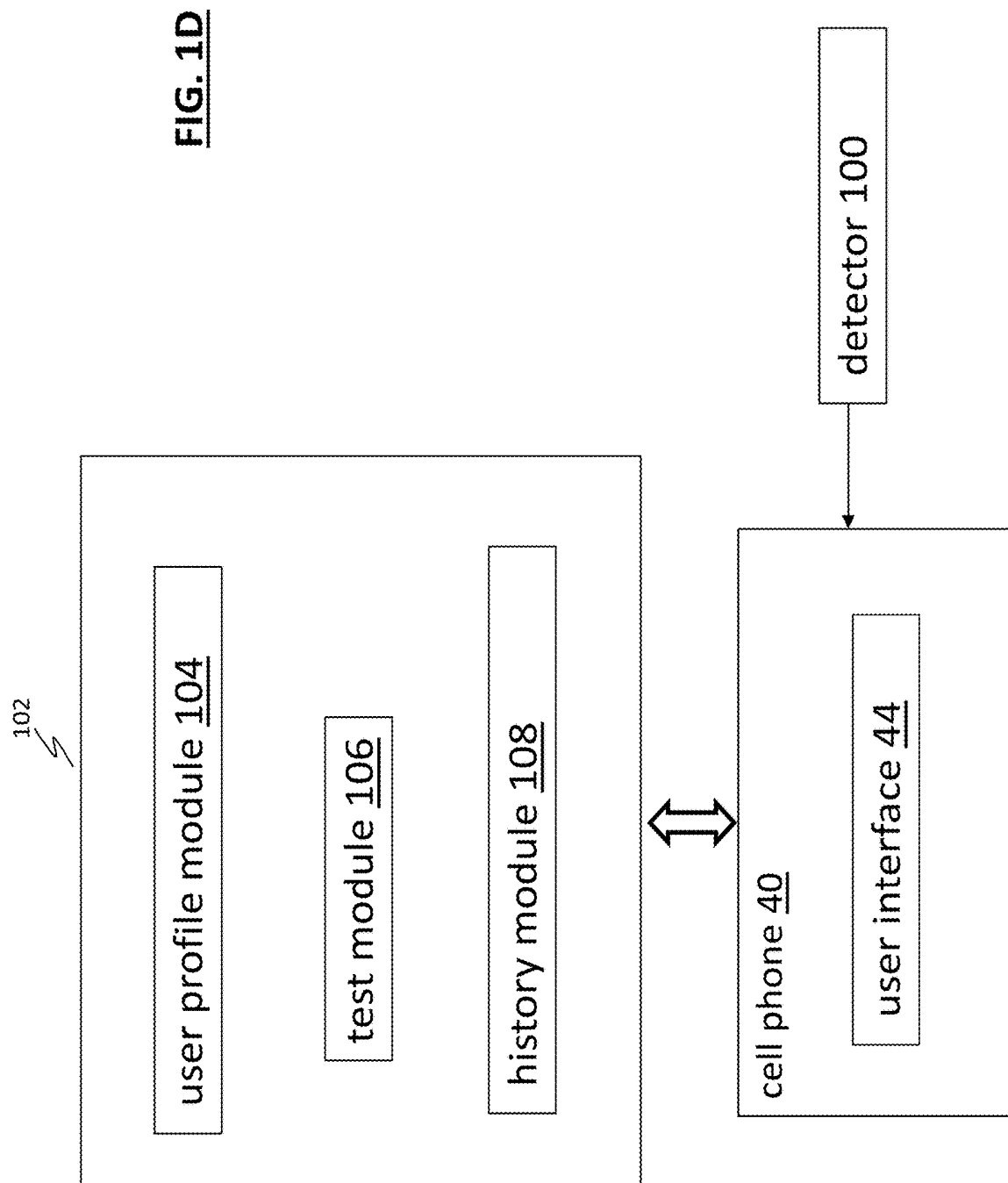
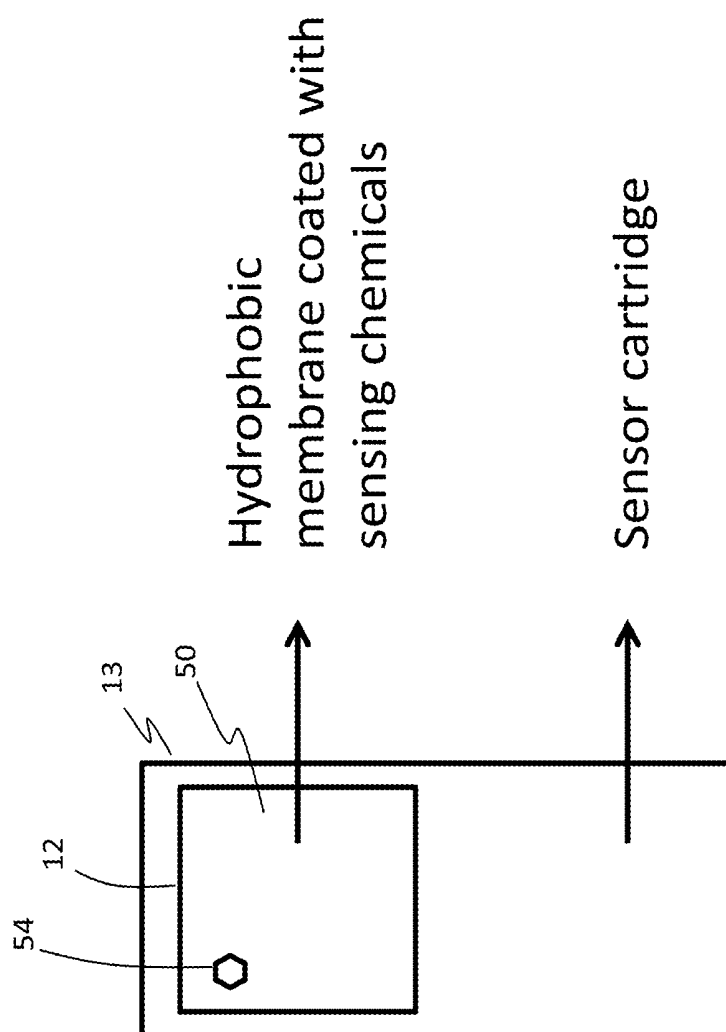
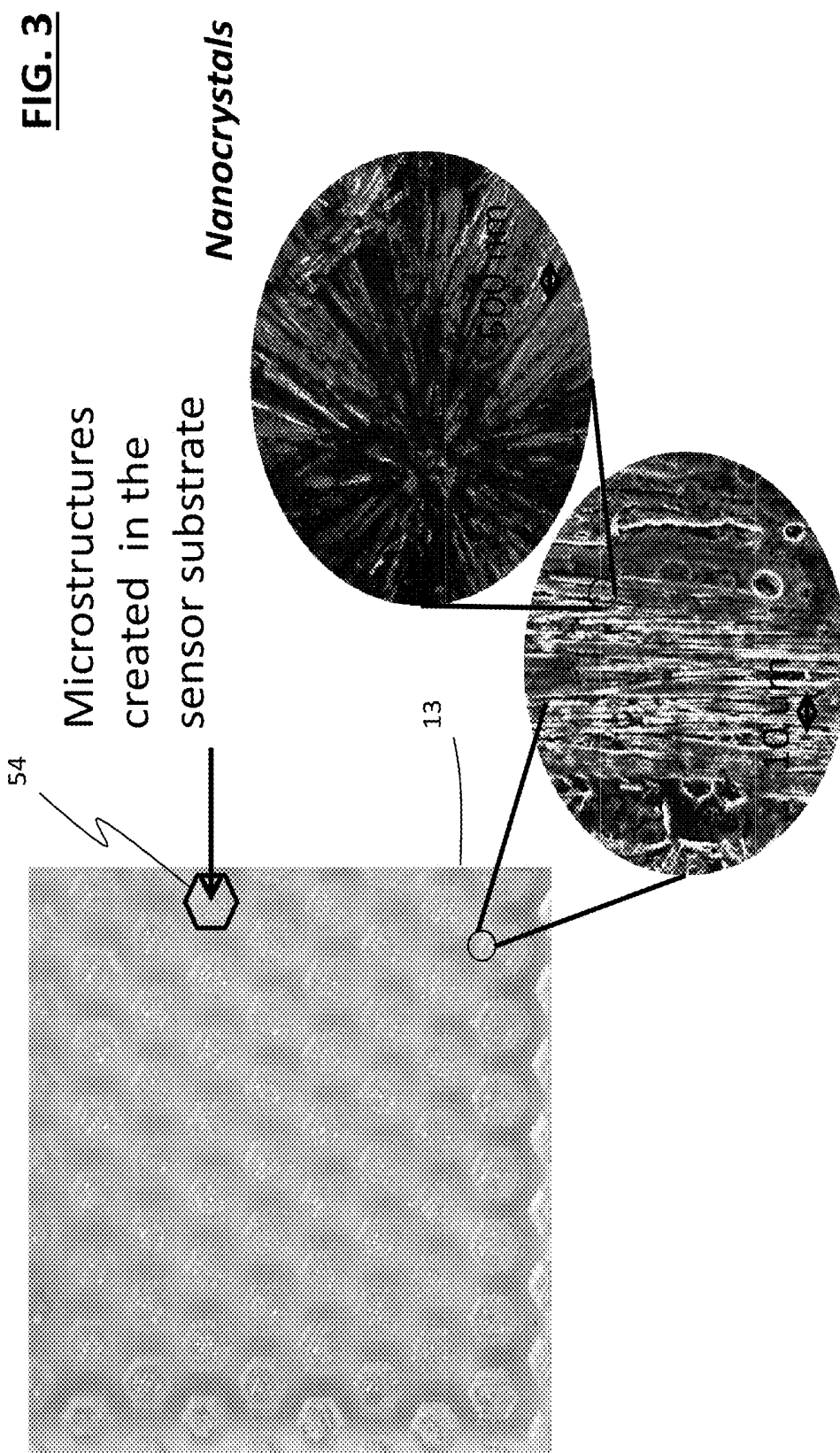


FIG. 2



m-cresol purple

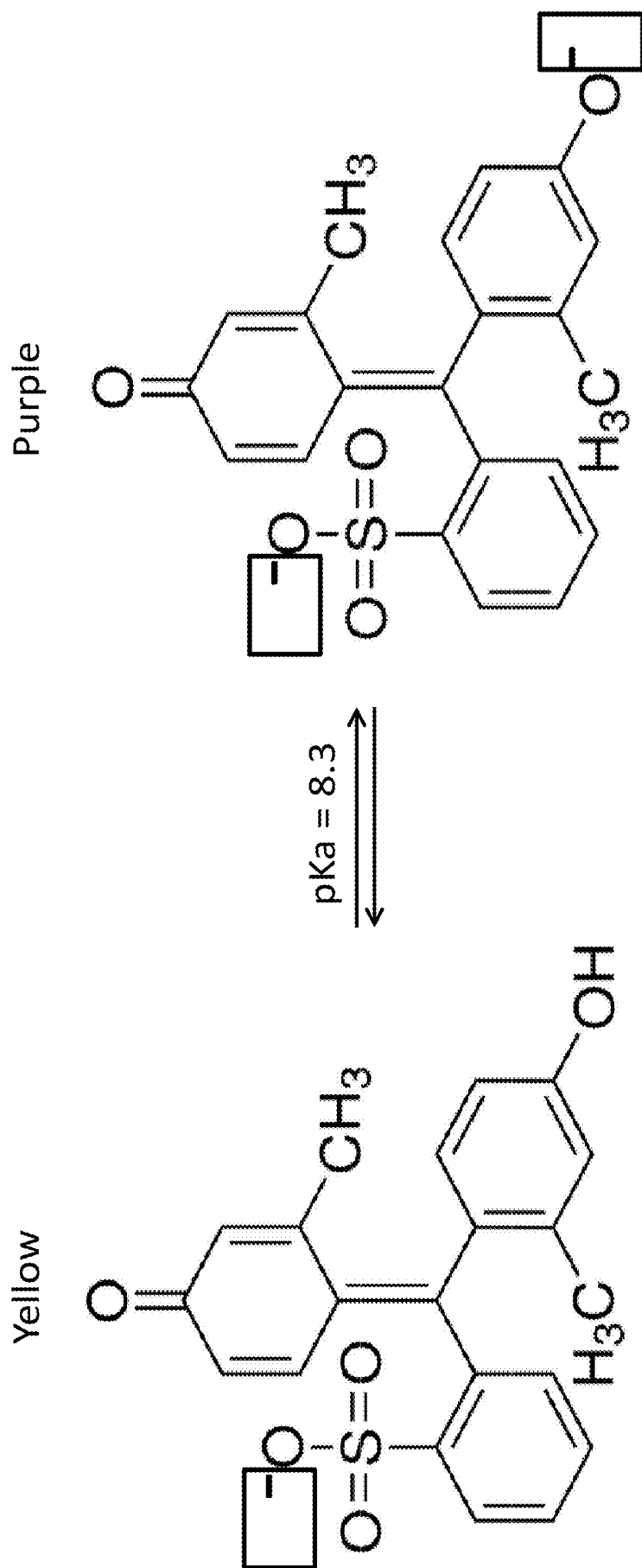


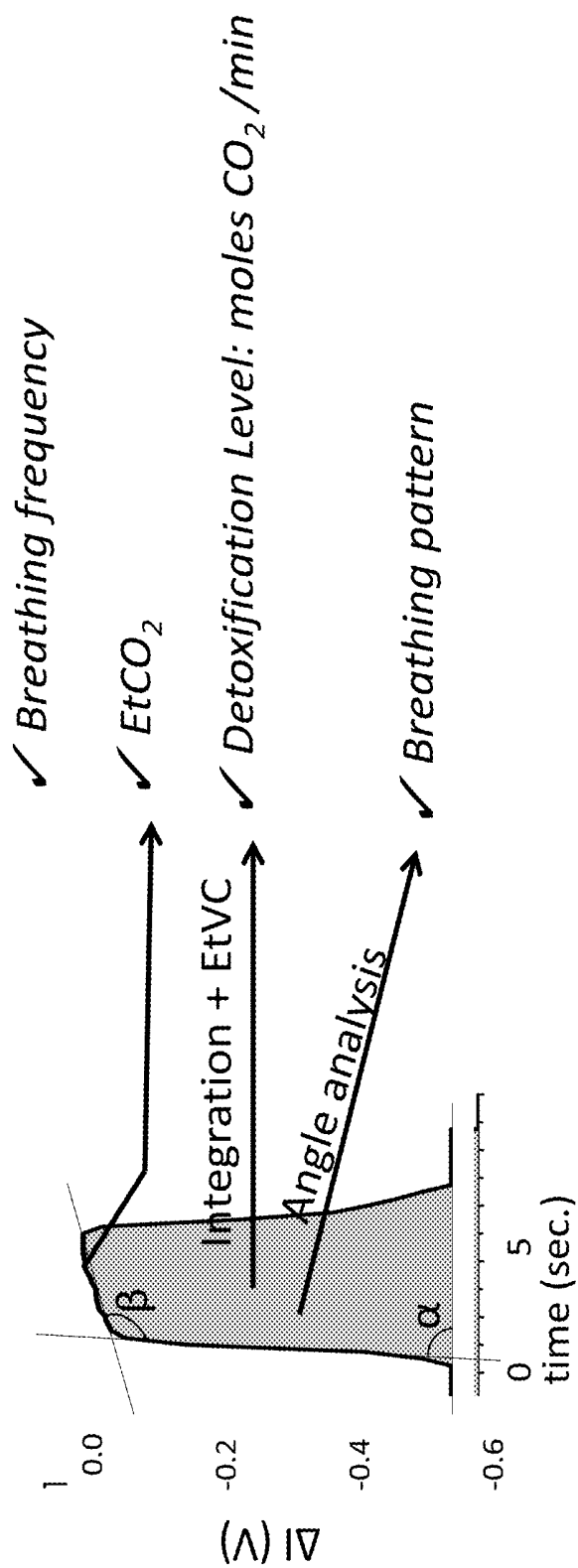
FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

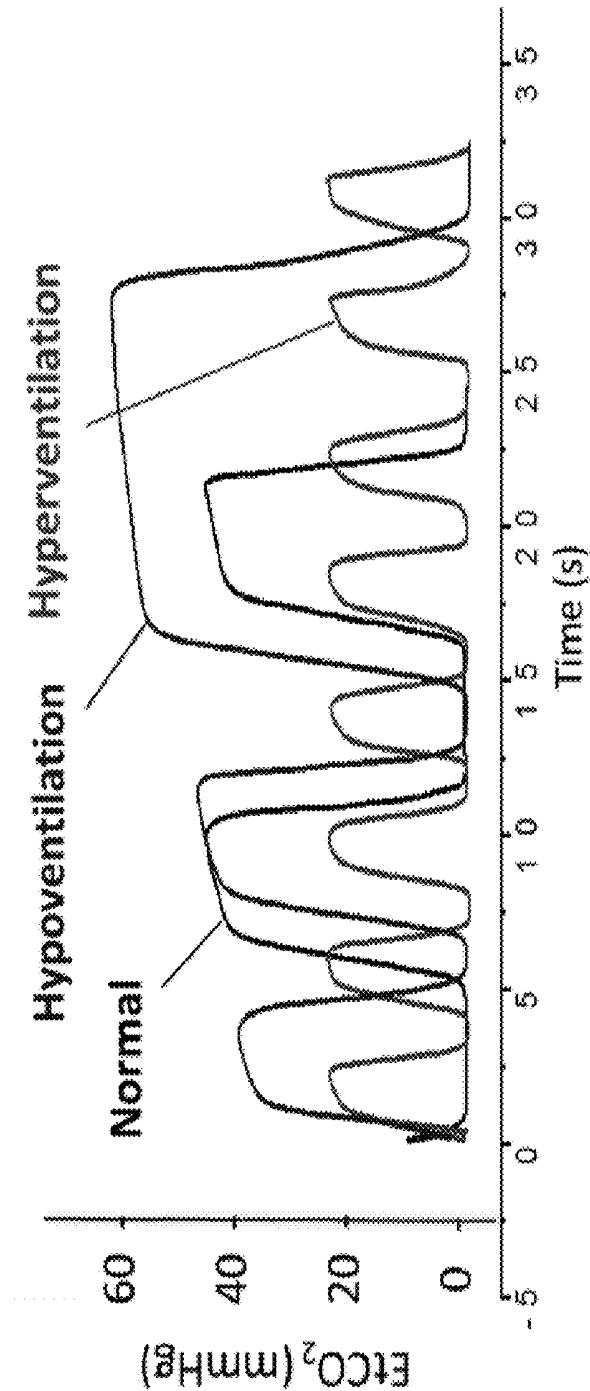
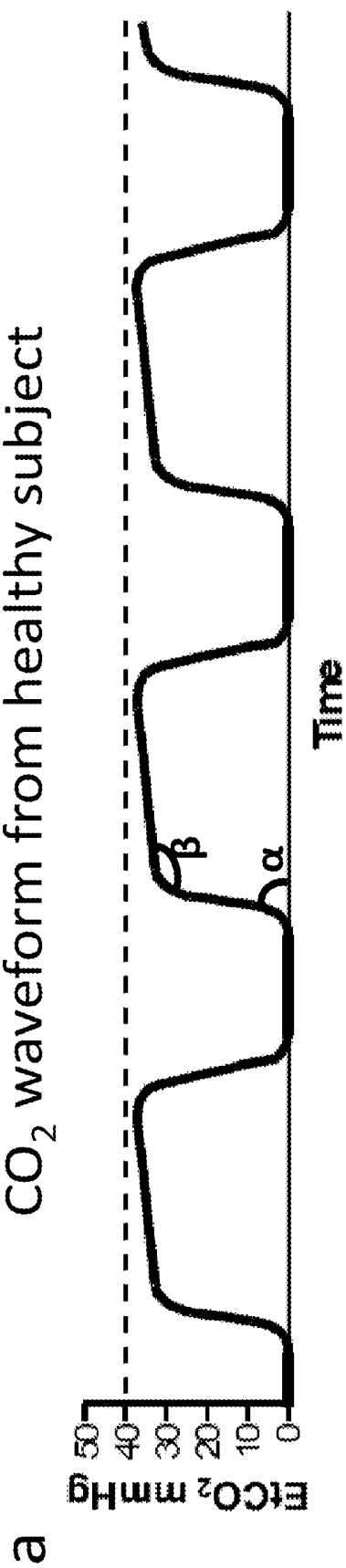


FIG. 5C

CO₂ waveform from healthy subject



CO₂ waveform from COPD patient

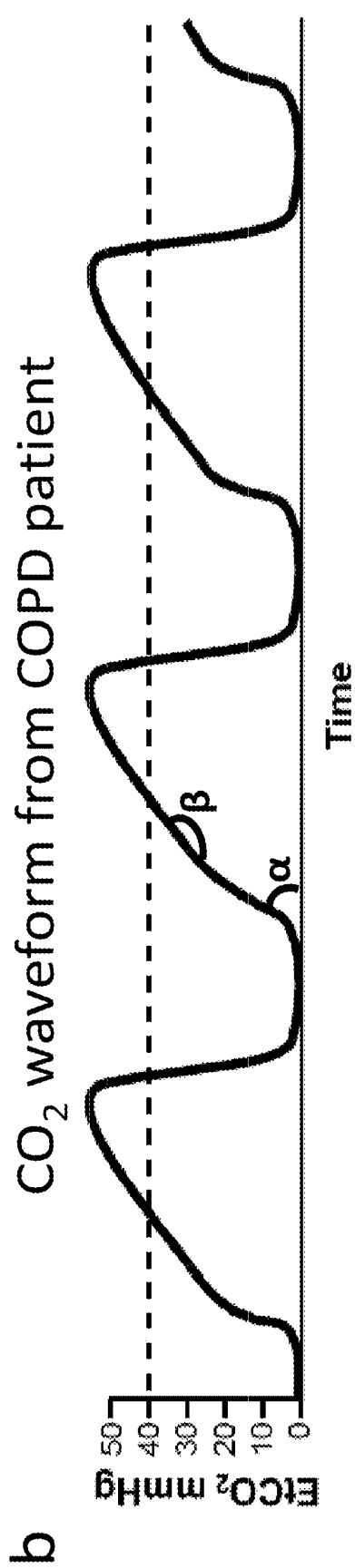


FIG. 6A

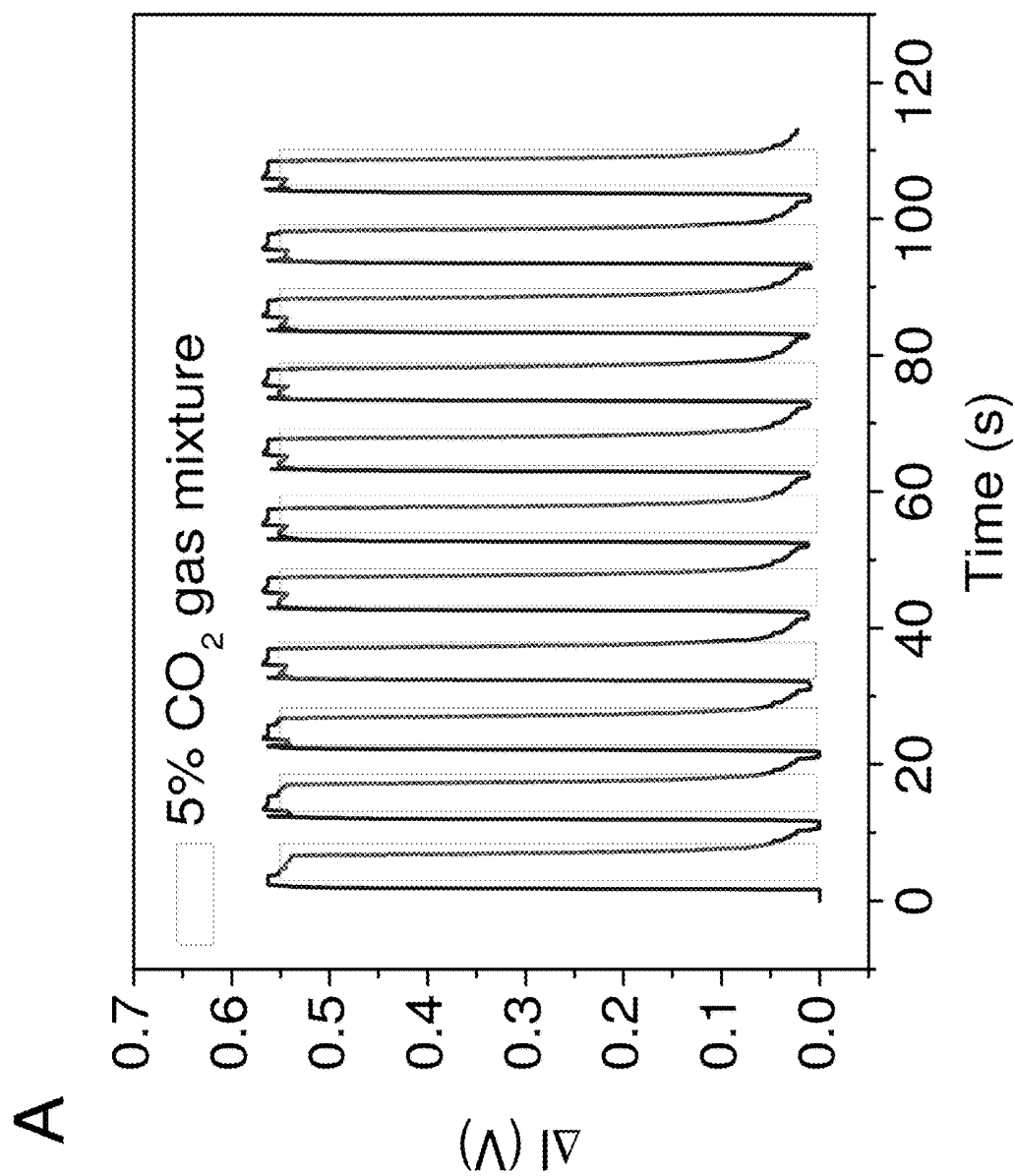


FIG. 6B

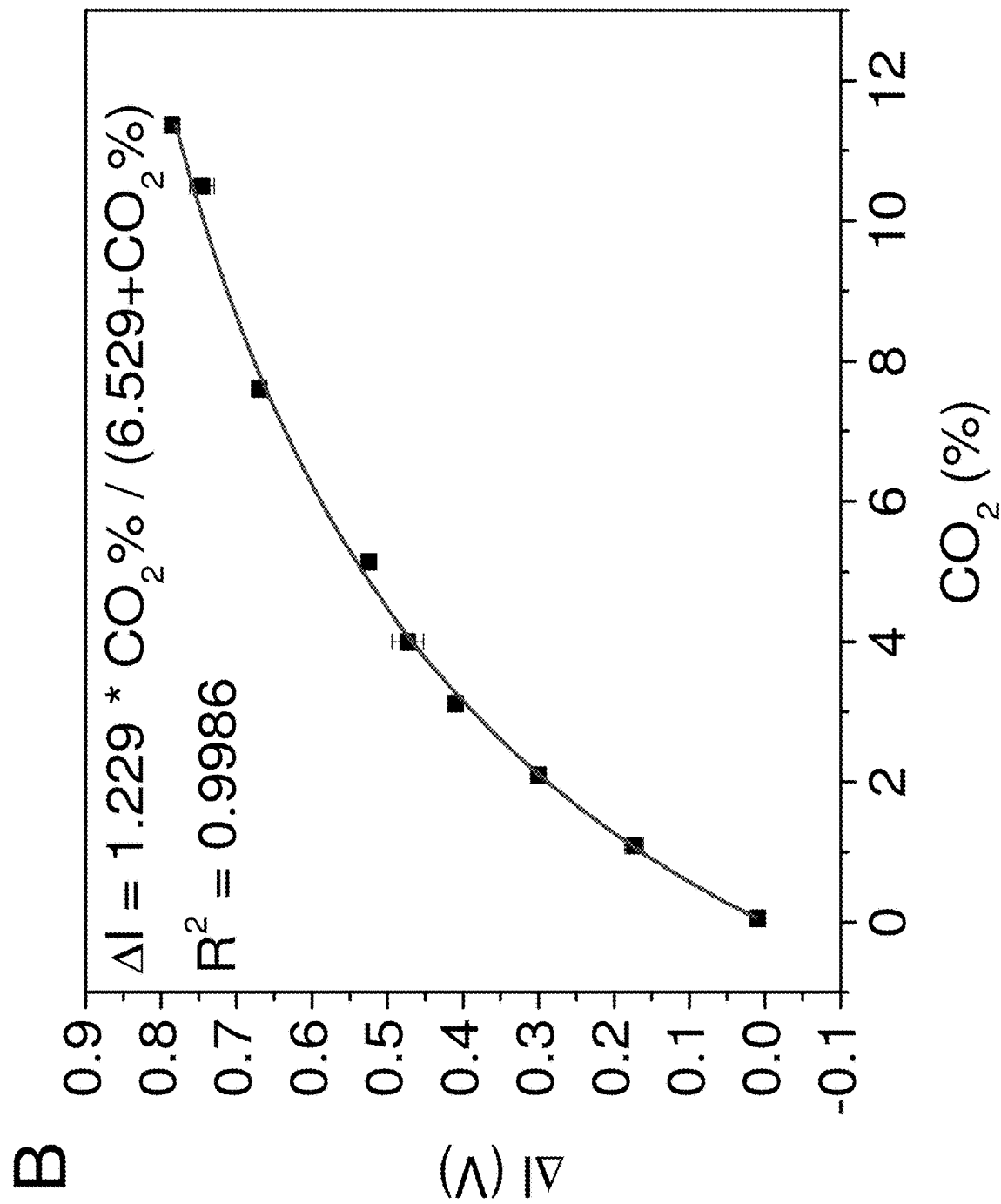


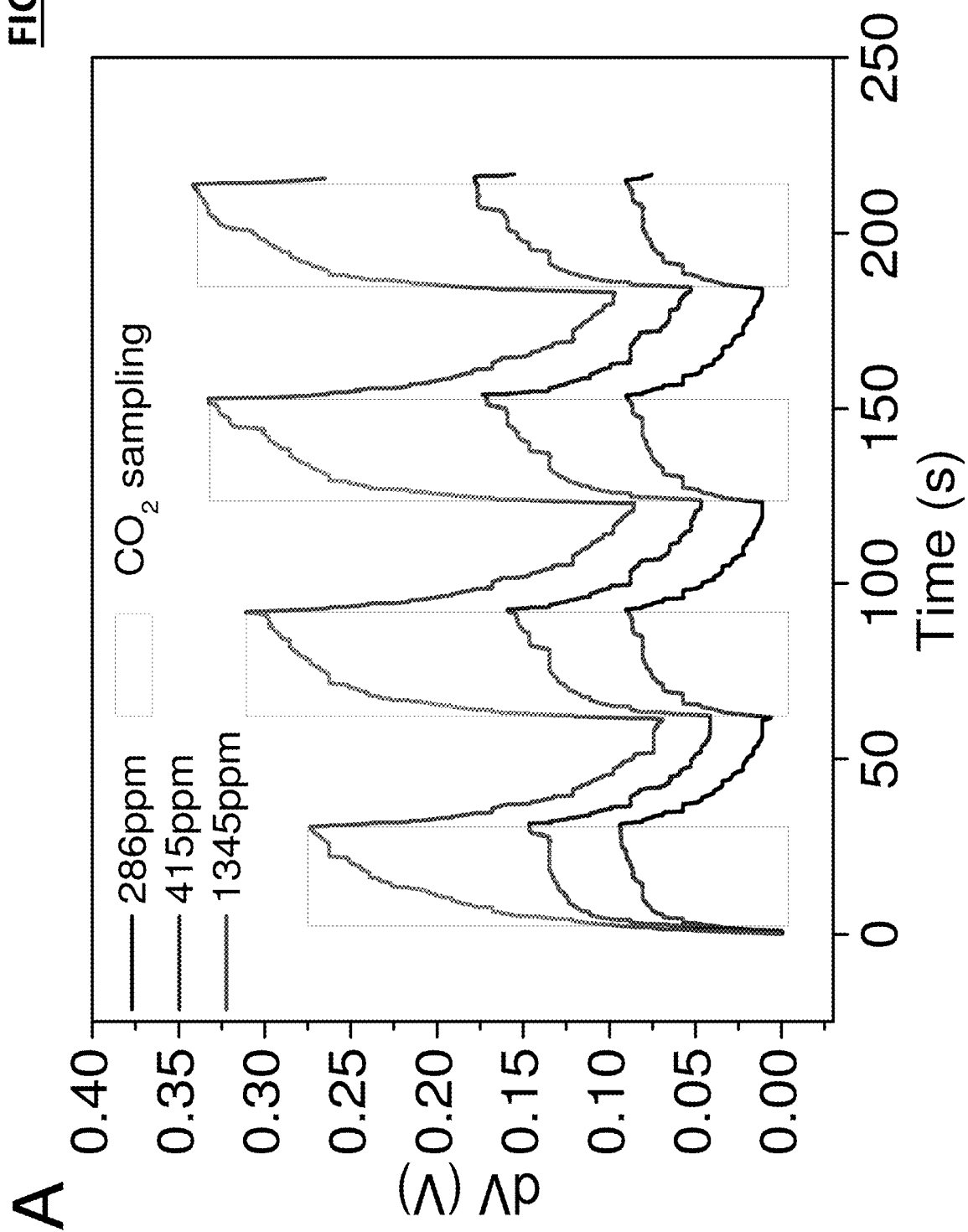
FIG. 7A

FIG. 7B

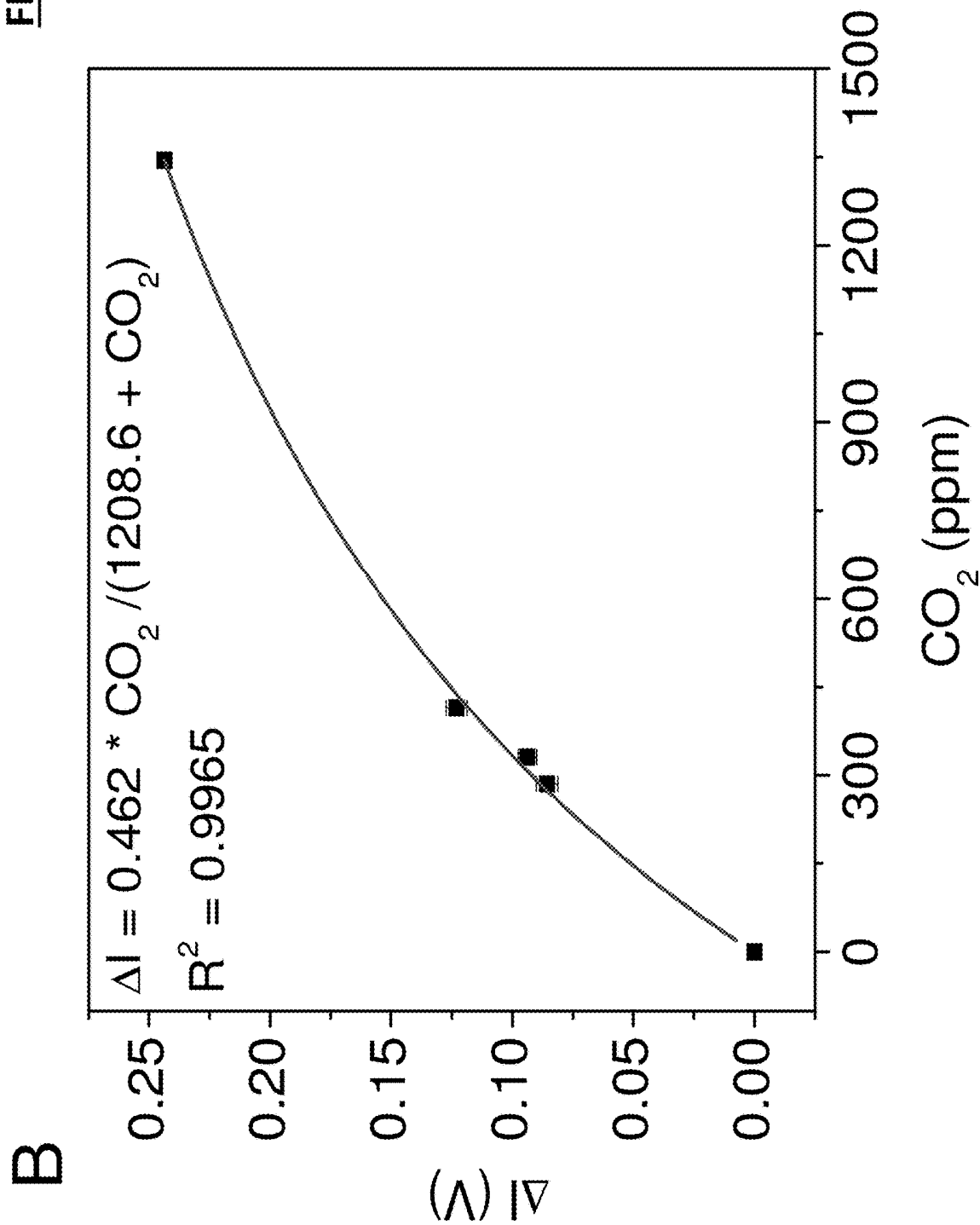


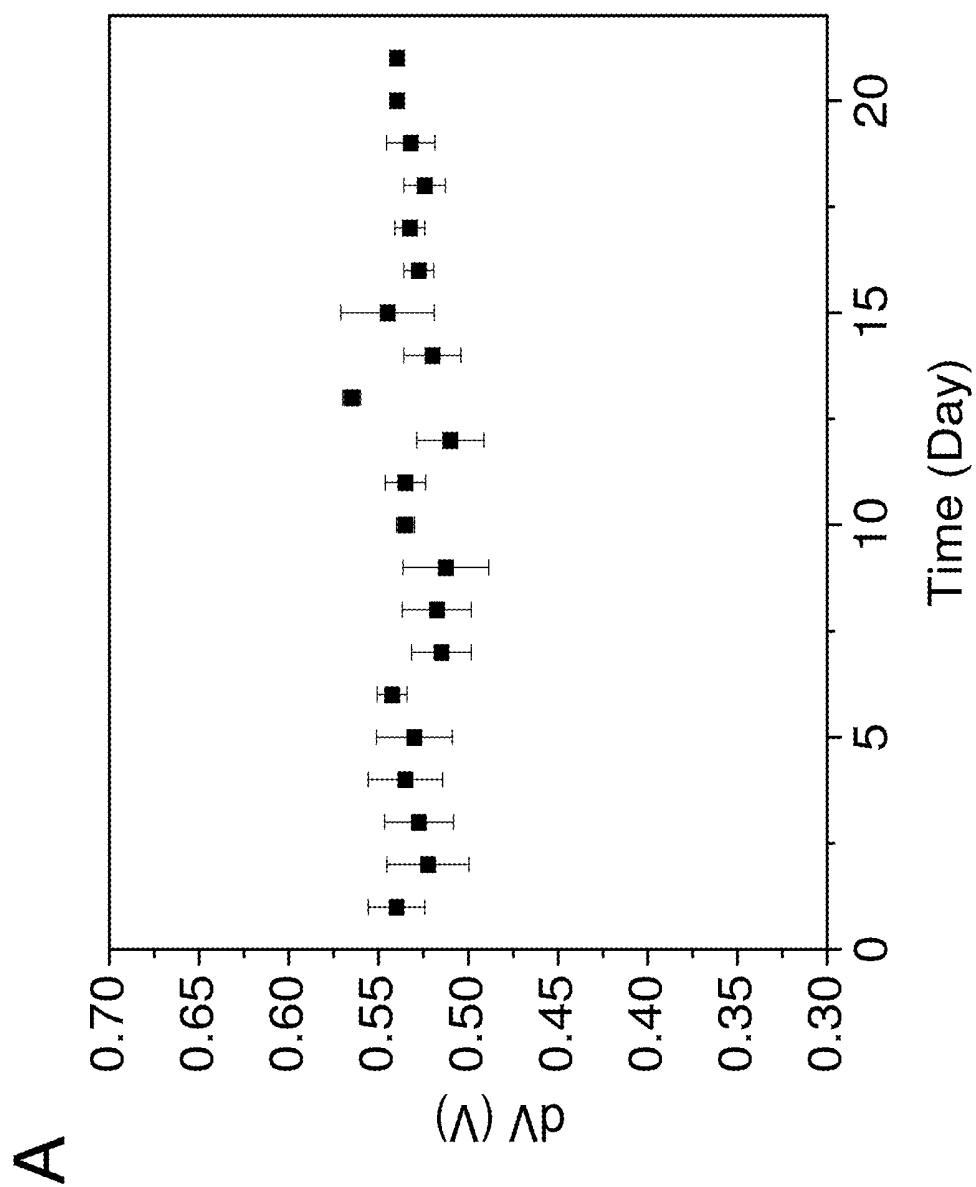
FIG. 8A

FIG. 8B

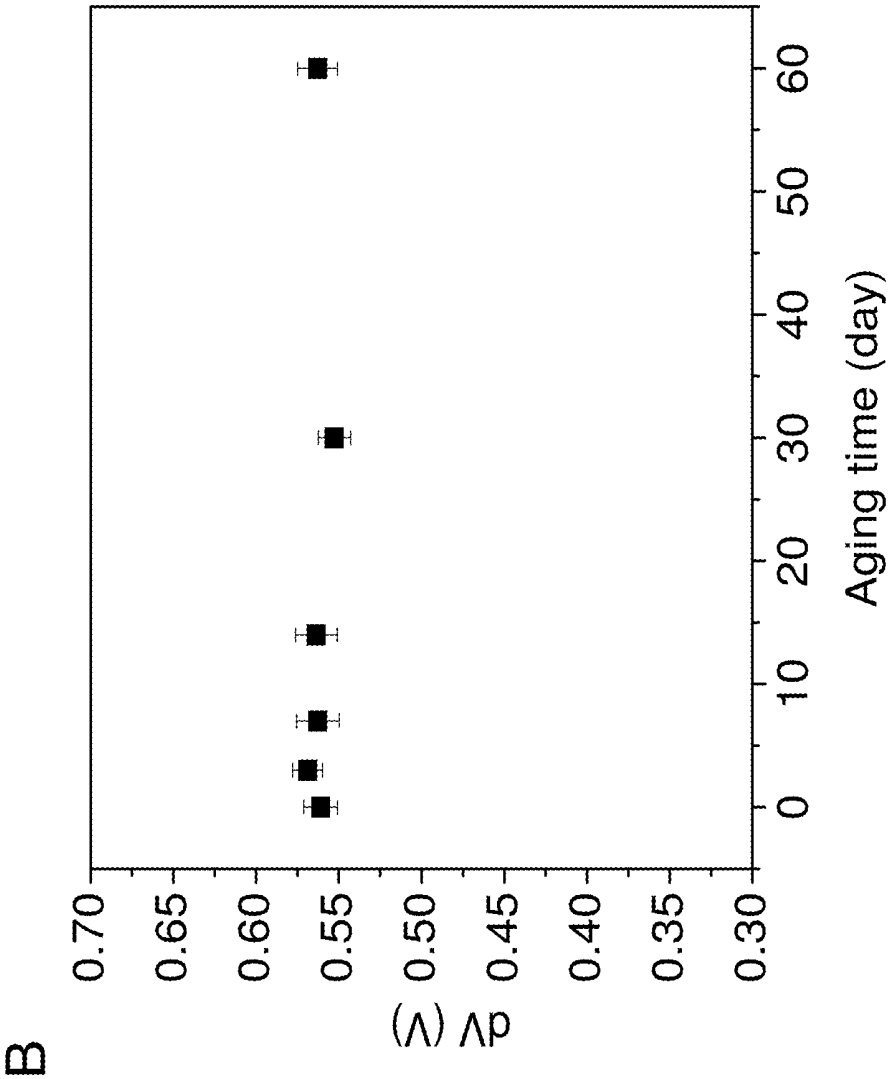


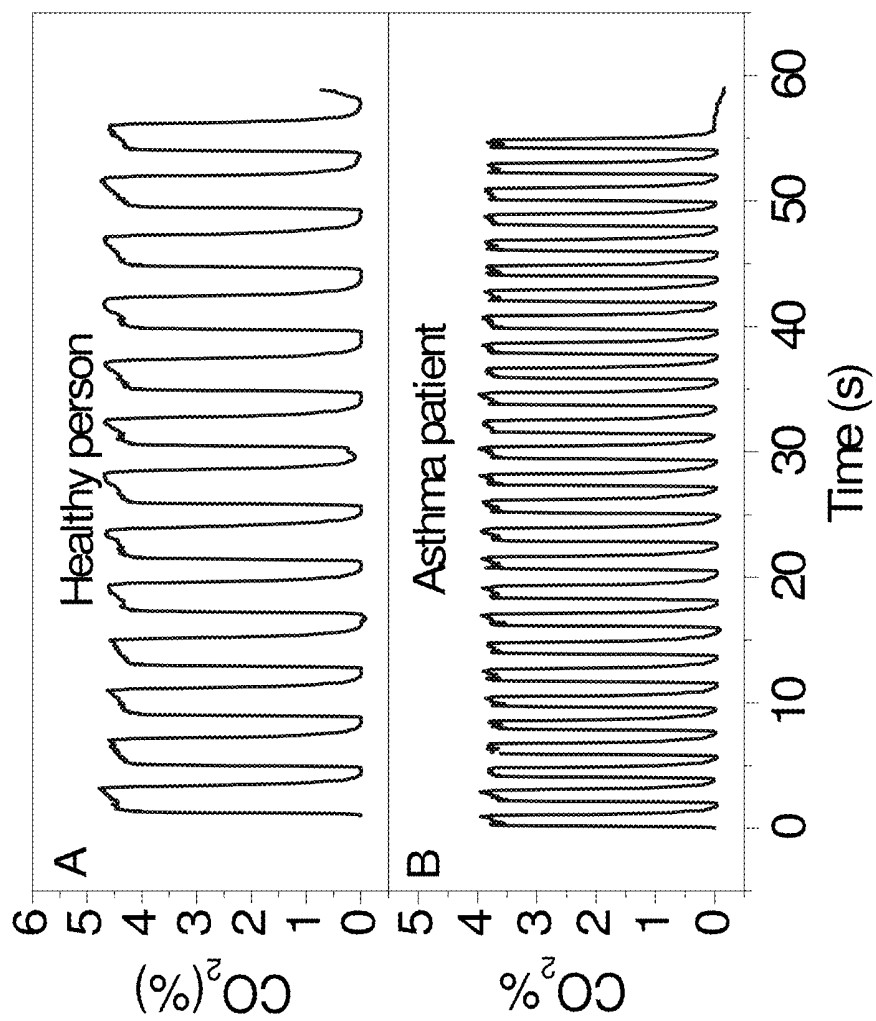
FIG. 9

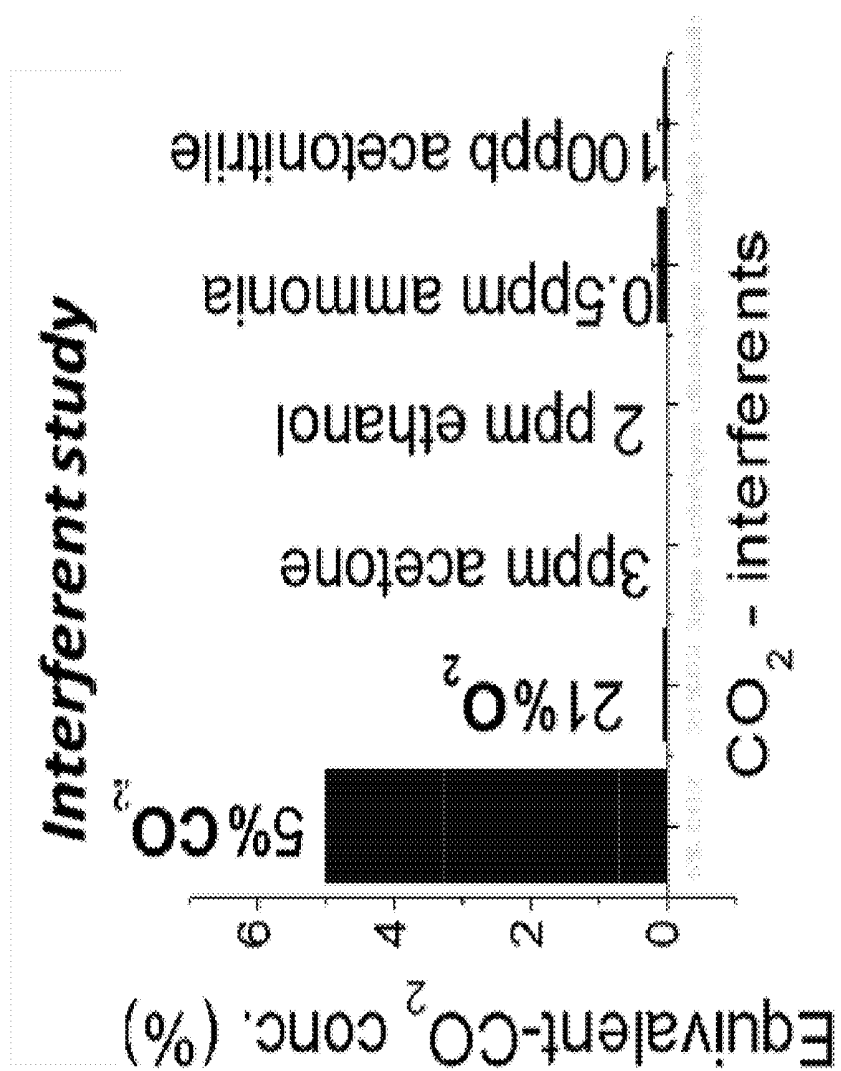
FIG. 10

FIG. 11

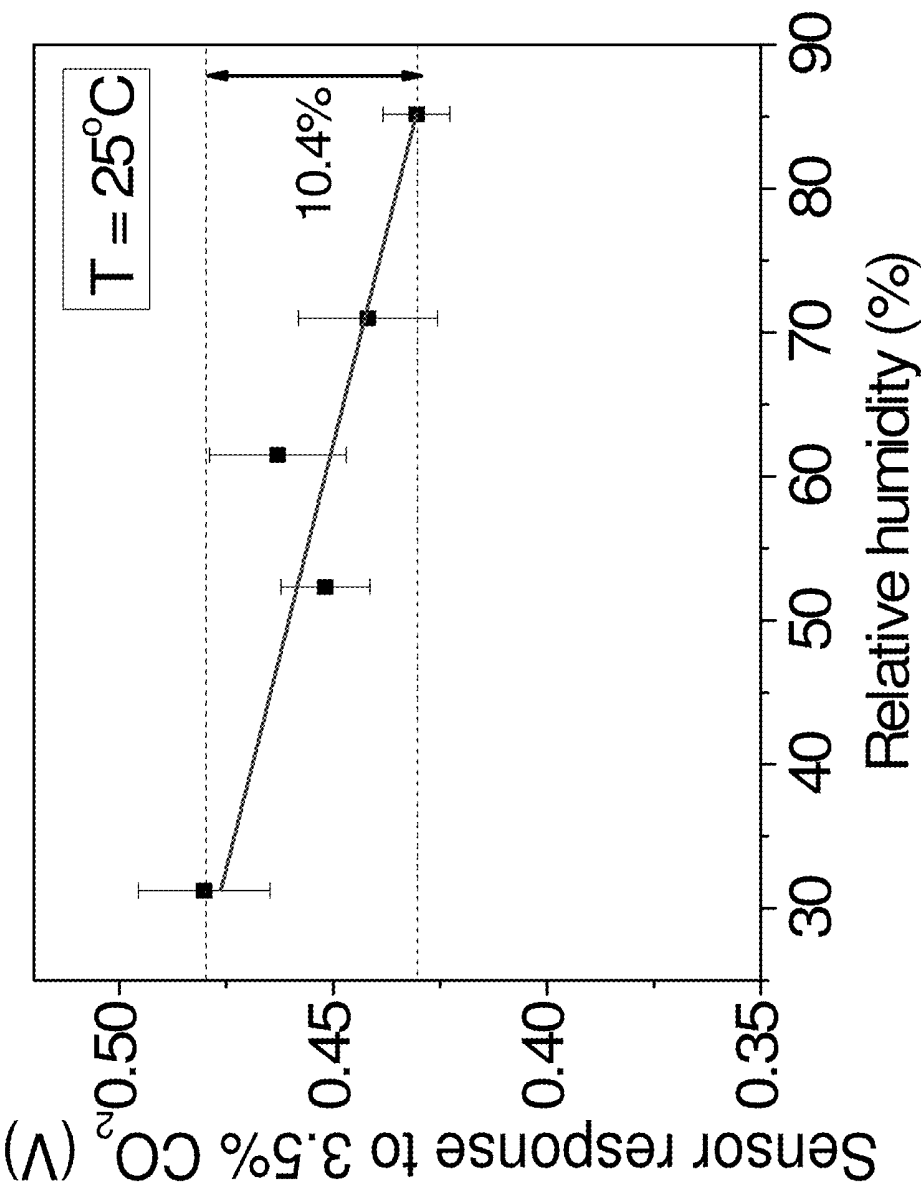
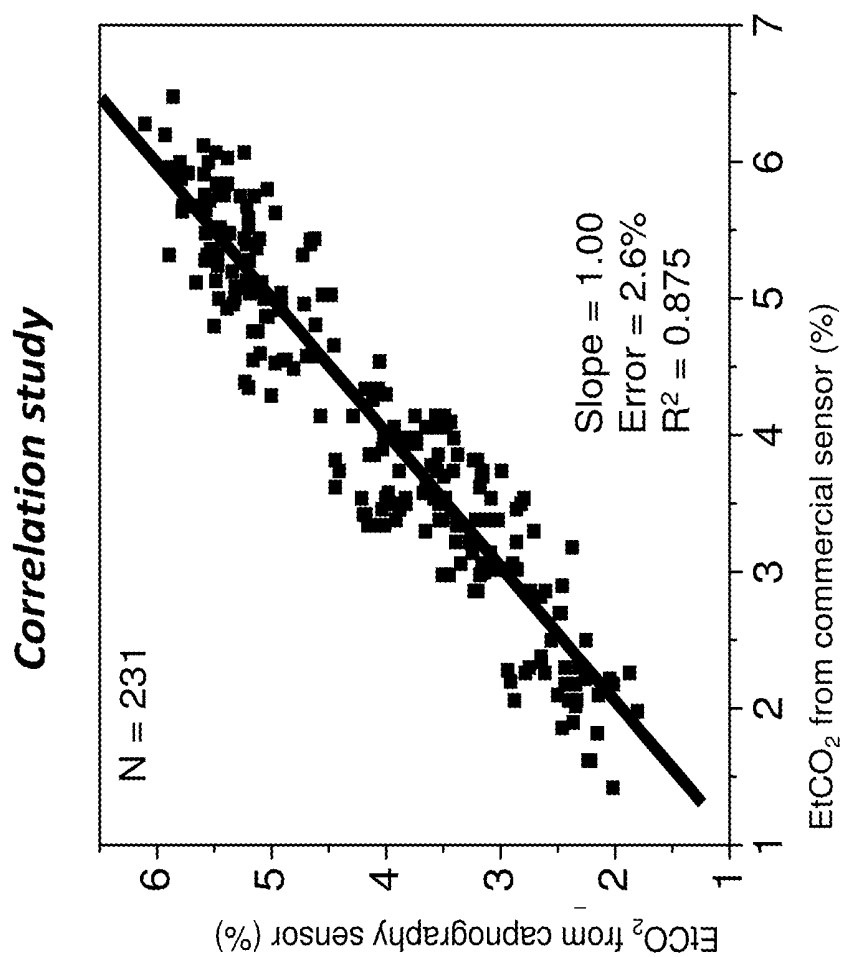


FIG. 12

1

**SPECIFIC, REVERSIBLE, AND
WIDE-DYNAMIC RANGE SENSOR FOR
REAL TIME DETECTION OF CARBON
DIOXIDE**

STATEMENT REGARDING US FEDERALLY
SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

This invention was made with government support under R21 EB014219 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to carbon dioxide (CO₂) detectors, and, more particularly, to a multifunctional carbon dioxide detector for monitoring CO₂ concentration in environments including living organisms' breath and the atmosphere.

BACKGROUND

The monitoring of CO₂ concentration in both breath and the atmosphere plays an increasingly important role in research, environmental sensing, and personal healthcare [1-19]. The measurement of end-tidal CO₂ (EtCO₂, the level of carbon dioxide released at the end of expiration) can be used for the evaluation of systemic metabolism, perfusion and ventilation, which provides doctors and patients with a non-invasive and simple method to predict the presence and severity of asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), diabetic ketoacidosis, and a way to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment [8-12, 16-19]. Furthermore, the monitoring of CO₂ level in the atmosphere is important for indoor air quality (IAQ) control as the indoor CO₂ level is associated with increased prevalence of certain mucous membrane and lower respiratory sick building syndrome (SBS) symptoms [13-15].

Currently, most of the CO₂ sensors in the market are based on infrared techniques [20, 21]. Such equipment is either costly and/or suffers from several drawbacks. For example, such devices are adversely affected by strong interference from humidity or require special pretreatment of the gas samples to reduce the humidity level, which limit their applications only in hospitals or in environments with controlled humidity levels. Thus, there is a need in the development of a small, low-cost, and easy-to-use CO₂ sensor that anyone can use anytime and anywhere for a more complete and accurate assessment of a patient's disease status at home or, alternatively, in applications that allow better control of the indoor air quality.

The present disclosure provides a new and novel CO₂ detector that can be used for the evaluation of respiratory therapy efficiency, prediction of diabetic ketoacidosis and monitoring of indoor air quality. The CO₂ detector uses a new ultra-fast and reversible response pH-sensitive nanocomposite material on a microstructured hydrophobic substrate as a sensor element for CO₂ detection, which changes color when exposed to CO₂; and the concentration of CO₂ is determined by measuring the change of light intensity on the sensor element. The CO₂ sensor element disclosed herein for the first time has a long shelf life and can be used repeatedly. Also, when interfaced with appropriate hardware, the CO₂ detector is capable of synchronizing with mobile devices, such as a cell phone or a tablet, acting as

2

user interfaces so that the users can perform the test anytime and anywhere, and check the real-time data through a specific application.

Colorimetric-based CO₂ sensors have been reported in literature [22-28] and also described in patents [29-36] and patent applications [37-41]; however none of the previously reported sensors meet the features of time response, accuracy, specificity, and applicability to real samples as the one described in the present patent application.

U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,449,834; 6,709,403; 5,156,159; 4,994,117; 5,005,572 and 4,943,364 [29-34] disclose examples of CO₂ detectors for semi-quantitative determination of CO₂ levels in expired air. The CO₂ detectors, which change colors in response to the presence of respiratory levels of CO₂ (3.5-5%), are mostly used to monitor the placement of endotracheal tube and cannot provide accurate CO₂ levels in breath.

U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,436,347 [35] and 7,578,971 [36] both describe the use of quaternary ammonium or quaternary phosphonium phase transfer agents with specific molecular structures to produce colorimetric CO₂ detectors with fast and reversible response. Although these CO₂ detectors may be capable to measure CO₂ levels breath-by-breath, their response are not fast enough to monitor the breath CO₂ patterns.

U.S. Patent Applications No. 2013/0259749 [37], and 2013/0150746 by us [41] disclose examples of CO₂ detectors for CO₂ analysis. While 2013/0259749 [37] emphasizes the configuration of CO₂ detector, 2013/0150746 [41] emphasizes the used of the CO₂ detector in conjunction with detection on O₂. Both applications based their detection on a reactive (sensing) and a control (reference) signal to determine CO₂ levels and O₂ levels in breath. However, none of the publications emphasizes the importance of a combination of nanocomposite CO₂ sensing materials on microstructured hydrophobic surfaces in conjunction with temperature, humidity and flow detection; which actually enables accurate CO₂ quantification in, both, breath-by-breath and environment.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This summary is not intended to identify key features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

In one example of the invention, a multifunctional CO₂ detector includes a CO₂ detection chamber including a gas inlet and a gas outlet. A CO₂ sensor is housed in the CO₂ detection chamber, where the sensor includes a reversible and selective pH-sensitive nanocomposite sensor element for CO₂ detection, and a hydrophobic surface. A flowmeter, thermistor, and a humidity sensor operate to read flow, temperature and compensate for humidity conditions. At least one photodiode is coupled to receive signals from the CO₂ sensor and which responds to color change of the sensor element by transducing the color change into a light intensity change. A power source is coupled to power the CO₂ detector elements. A microcontroller is electronically coupled to the thermistor, the humidity sensor and the photodiode.

In another aspect, the detector also includes a transmitter and a mobile device coupled to receive data transmitted by the transmitter.

In another aspect, the transmitter includes an antenna for wireless transmission of data.

In another aspect, the mobile device includes a user interface including a display screen.

In another aspect the mobile device includes a computer application residing in the mobile device or accessible thereby to control the user interface and provide the real-time data display, storage, and transmission of data transmitted from the detector.

In another aspect the computer application includes a user profile module, a test module, and a history module, where the modules operate and respond to inputs from the user interface.

In another aspect the test module includes a breath CO₂ detection and environmental CO₂ detection mode wherein real-time CO₂ concentration as a function of time is plotted.

In another aspect the test module includes environmental CO₂ detection.

In another aspect the porous hydrophobic surface, which comprises a plurality of microstructures is coated with sensing chemicals. The microstructures provide large surface-to-volume ratio providing dense reactive sites to promote the formation of nano-sized reaction clusters.

In another aspect, the nanocomposite material is hydrophilic pH-sensitive molecular probes.

In another aspect, the nanocomposite material includes pH indicators, such as bromothymol blue, thymol blue, and m-cresol purple, etc.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

While the novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims, the invention, both as to organization and content, will be better understood and appreciated, along with other objects and features thereof, from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A schematically shows an example of a pocket-sized multifunctional CO₂ detector and a user interface on a mobile device (cell phone) for data display, transmission, and storage.

FIG. 1B schematically shows an example of a sensor used in a pocket-sized multifunctional CO₂ detector.

FIG. 1C shows an example of a user interface screen display.

FIG. 1D shows a block diagram of the system components used in one example of a CO₂ detection system.

FIG. 2 schematically shows a more detailed example of a sensor used in a pocket-sized multifunctional CO₂ detector.

FIG. 3 schematically shows an example of a sensor substrate including microstructures created in the sensor substrate, as well as the connection with the nanocomposite sensing material.

FIG. 4 shows a composite sensing probe used in one example of a CO₂ sensor.

FIG. 5A represents an example of a CO₂ profile and related signal processing and feature extraction algorithm for the identification of lung function parameters.

FIG. 5B graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples coming from patients with normal, low (hypoventilation), and high (hyperventilation) breathing frequency.

FIG. 5C graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples coming from: (a) a healthy person, and (b) a patient with COPD.

FIG. 6A graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples demonstrating response of the ultra-fast and reversible CO₂ sensor exposed to the alternating atmospheres of ambient air and artificial breath sample containing 5% CO₂.

FIG. 6B graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples demonstrating maximum change of light intensity of CO₂ sensor as a function of the CO₂ concentration in artificial breath samples, and the corresponding calibration.

FIG. 7A graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to indoor air quality samples demonstrating response of the CO₂ sensor exposed to the alternating atmospheres of artificial indoor air samples.

FIG. 7B graphically shows an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to indoor air quality samples demonstrating maximum change of light intensity as a function of CO₂ concentration in artificial indoor air samples.

FIG. 8A graphically shows an example of multiple-time use stability (measured as maximum voltage change) of one embodiment of a CO₂ sensor.

FIG. 8B graphically shows an example of stability (measured as maximum voltage change) of one embodiment of a CO₂ sensor with single use as a function of storage time.

FIG. 9 graphically shows the response of the CO₂ sensor exposed to real breath samples from (A) a healthy person and (B) an asthma patient.

FIG. 10 schematically shows an example of study results demonstrating cross-sensitivity of the CO₂ sensor to other typical interferent gases present in breath and the atmosphere.

FIG. 11 shows the sensor response to 3.5% CO₂ within a range of 30 to 85% of relative humidity.

FIG. 12 shows a correlation study of EtCO₂ performed with real breath, comparing the results assessed by the CO₂ sensor and a commercial CO₂ analyzer based on infrared detection.

In the drawings, identical reference numbers identify similar elements or components. The sizes and relative positions of elements in the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale. For example, the shapes of various elements and angles are not drawn to scale, and some of these elements are arbitrarily enlarged and positioned to improve drawing legibility. Further, the particular shapes of the elements as drawn, are not intended to convey any information regarding the actual shape of the particular elements, and have been solely selected for ease of recognition in the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following disclosure describes several embodiments and systems for multifunctional carbon dioxide (CO₂) detector for monitoring CO₂ concentration in living organisms' breath and the atmosphere. Several features of methods and systems in accordance with example embodiments are set forth and described in the Figures. It will be appreciated that methods and systems in accordance with other example embodiments can include additional procedures or features different than those shown in the Figures. Example embodiments are described herein with respect to a pocket-sized multifunctional carbon dioxide (CO₂) detector. However, it will be understood that these examples are for the purpose of illustrating the principles, and that the invention is not so limited. Additionally, methods and systems in accordance

with several example embodiments may not include all of the features shown in the Figures.

Unless the context requires otherwise, throughout the specification and claims which follow, the terms “comprise” (and any form of comprise, such as “comprises” and “comprising”), “have” (and any form of have, such as “has” and “having”), “include” (and any form of include, such as “includes” and “including”) and “contain” (and any form of contain, such as “contains” and “containing”) are open-ended linking verbs. As a result, a method or device that “comprises,” “has,” “includes” or “contains” one or more steps or elements possesses those one or more steps or elements, but is not limited to possessing only those one or more elements. Likewise, a step of a method or an element of a device that “comprises,” “has,” “includes” or “contains” one or more features possesses those one or more features, but is not limited to possessing only those one or more features. Furthermore, a device or structure that is configured in a certain way is configured in at least that way, but may also be configured in ways that are not listed.

Reference throughout this specification to “one example” or “an example embodiment,” “one embodiment,” “an embodiment” or combinations and/or variations of these terms means that a particular feature, structure or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present disclosure. Thus, the appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment” or “in an embodiment” in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

Definitions

Generally, as used herein, the following terms have the following meanings when used within the context of sample collection in fluid environments:

By “concentration” or “concentration of the analyte” as used herein is understood as volume of sample in which a given volume of an analyte is present.

“Contacting” as used herein is understood as bringing two components into sufficient proximity for sufficient time and under appropriate condition of temperature, pressure, pH, diffusion, etc. to allow for the interaction of the two components.

As used herein, “mobile device” has its generally accepted meaning and includes any mobile computer including a tablet, smart phone, complete mobile computer, larger than a mobile phone or personal digital assistant, integrated into a flat touch screen and primarily operated by touching the screen such as, for example, an Apple iPhone® or iPad® tablet computer. These devices can exchange either telephone calls to and from a public telephone network, or/and a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, software applications, MMS, e-mail, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (for example, infrared and Bluetooth).

As used herein, “detecting,” “detection” and the like are understood as an assay or method performed for identification of a specific analyte in a sample. The amount of analyte detected in the sample can be none (zero) or below the limit of detection (<LOD), positive and within the calibrated range, or positive and outside of the calibrated range of the assay or method.

“Obtaining” is understood herein as manufacturing, purchasing, or otherwise coming into possession of.

“Operably linked” is understood as a connection, either physical or electronic, between two components of the

device, or a component of the device and a remote sensor, data collector, controller, computer, or the like such that the components operate together as desired.

As used herein, “plurality” is understood to mean more than one. For example, a plurality refers to at least two, three, four, five, ten, 25, 50, 75, 100, or more.

As used herein, “real time” is understood as while the process is occurring, for example, collecting data, and preferably transmitting data to a device or person, at the same time the sample is being collected. The data need not be transmitted instantaneously, but may be transmitted within about 1 minute, 2 minutes, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, or 30 minutes from the time that it was collected, or the collection of the data packet was completed. Data can be sent continuously or periodically in real time for monitoring the progress of a process, or can be sent episodically.

Referring now to FIG. 1A, an example of a pocket-sized multifunctional CO₂ detector and a user interface on a mobile device for data display, transmission, and storage is schematically shown. A multifunctional CO₂ detector comprises a capnography-spirometry device 10 in communication with a mobile device (cell phone) 40. The device 10 includes a CO₂ sensor element 12 on a cartridge 13, a thermistor 22, a humidity sensor chip 24, a photodiode 26, an LED 14, a microcontroller 18, a battery 16 for CO₂ detection, and an antenna for wireless transmission 30. In one embodiment, a CO₂ detection chamber 11 houses the high performance solid-state optoelectronics components such as the light emitting diode (LED) 14 as light source and at least one photodiode 26 as light detector. The detection chamber 11 also houses the sensor 12 and includes an inlet and an outlet for allowing gas into the sensor area. A thermistor 22, a flowmeter 23 and a humidity sensor 24 operate to read and compensate for humidity conditions (see FIG. 11). The antenna 30 transmits data, preferably by wireless transmission, to the mobile device 40 which includes a user interface 44. The response of the CO₂ detector is characterized by measuring the color change of the sensor element 12, which is transduced into a light intensity change on the at least one photodiode 26 of the detection chamber 11. The sensing element 12 can be directly integrated in the detection chamber 11 or integrated into a removable sensor cartridge 13, which in turn, is inserted into the detection chamber. In the latter case, the detection chamber has a sensor cartridge receiver (reservoir).

Referring now to FIG. 1 B, one example of a removable CO₂ sensor cartridge 13 is shown having different colors before a test and after a test as indicated by color changes.

Referring now to FIG. 10, an example of a user interface plotting CO₂ concentration as a function of time is shown. In operation the test module has two options: breath CO₂ detection and environmental CO₂ detection. For the breath CO₂ analysis, the CO₂ concentration as a function of time is plotted, which allows the user to determine how fast and abnormal the breathing cycles are, and how much CO₂ is released by the body from circulation to the atmosphere. From the plot, key information, such as arterial blood CO₂, body serum bicarbonate and ventilation condition (“normal”, “hyperventilation” or “hypoventilation”) is displayed. The example display 45 also shows instructions for the user as well as the graphical display showing measured CO₂ readings. In addition, a signal processing and feature extraction algorithm is used to identify bronchospasm and obstruction (in COPD) from normal lung function (as best shown in FIG. 5C discussed in more detail herein below).

Referring now to FIG. 1D, a block diagram of system components used in one example of a CO₂ detection system is shown. Also, when interfaced with appropriate hardware and software modules as described herein, the CO₂ detector is capable of synchronizing with mobile devices acting as user interfaces so that the users can perform the test anytime and anywhere, and check the real-time data through a specific application. The composite contains catalysts and reaction media, which further enhance the reversibility of the reaction kinetics. The catalysts can be quaternary ammonium compounds, such as tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraethylammonium hydroxide, n-hexadecyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, mixtures thereof and other suitable phase transfer catalysts. The reaction media can include a variety of pH buffer systems including, for example, carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, Tris buffer, barbitol buffer, glycine/NaOH buffer, mixtures thereof and other suitable pH buffers.

The molecular probes have low vapor pressure, which is safe for users and enable sensor shelf life of several months. In one such example, a pocket-sized multifunctional carbon dioxide (CO₂) detector 100 syncs with the mobile device (cell phone) 40 and a specific application (app) 102 resides in the mobile device or can be accessed thereby to provide the real-time data display, storage, and transmission of the testing results. The app 102 operates the user interface and may have three basic modules: a user profile module 104, a test module 106, and history module 108. The user profile module 104 and other modules may advantageously comprise software programs residing in a computer memory or the like and are designed according to known software programming techniques. For example, the user profile module 104 may operate to prompt the user to create a personal account (date of birth, gender, etc.). Other information and data modules may be added as preferred for specific applications.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a more detailed example of a sensor used in a pocket-sized multifunctional CO₂ detector is schematically shown. The multifunctional CO₂ detector uses a colorimetric sensing principle to measure CO₂ concentration based on detecting color changes of a sensor element printed on a sensor substrate. It incorporates two key components, a new ultra-fast, reversible, sensitive, and selective pH-sensitive nanocomposite sensor element 12 for detections of CO₂, and a porous hydrophobic surface 50 as the sensor element substrate. The hydrophobic surface 50 is coated with sensing chemicals affixed to a sensor cartridge 13. The hydrophobic surface 50, which comprises a plurality of microstructures 54 (as best shown in FIG. 3) is used as the sensor substrate to make the sensor immune from high humidity. The microstructures 54 created in the sensor substrates advantageously act to promote the formation of nano-sized reaction clusters (nanocomposite material) with large surface-to-volume ratio providing dense reactive sites. The nanocomposite material operates as pH-sensitive molecular probes that are hydrophilic. When the sensor is used for breath CO₂ analysis, the probes can dissolve quickly upon contact with breath condensation to facilitate fast reaction kinetics. This is in contrast to existing CO₂ sensors, where water condensation is a major source of interference. The sensor is prepared by casting suitable volumes of the pH-sensitive nanocomposite solution onto the hydrophobic surface, and drying the solution under controlled ambient conditions that allows the formation on nanocrystalline clusters. In one useful embodiment the hydrophobic sensor substrate may advantageously be poly-

tetrafluoroethylene, polyamide, polyvinylidene fluoride or acrylic based fluorinated polymers.

Referring now to FIG. 4, the chemical formula for an example of a nanocomposite sensing material used for the CO₂ detector is shown. The detector includes a new ultra-fast and reversible response pH-sensitive nanocomposite material as sensor element for CO₂ detection, which changes color when exposed to CO₂; and the concentration of CO₂ is determined by measuring the change of light intensity on the sensor element. The pH-sensitive molecular probe can include a variety of different and suitable materials, such as thymol blue, bromothymol blue, bromocresol purple, litmus, m-cresol purple, cresol red, mixtures thereof and other suitable pH-sensitive dyes.

In one example, the composite material comprises m-cresol purple which reacts as shown in the FIG. 4. m-cresol purple acts as a weak acid in solution. It can thus be in protonated or deprotonated form, appearing yellow or purple respectively. The deprotonation of the neutral form results in a highly conjugated structure, accounting for the difference in color.

Referring now to FIG. 5A, an example of a CO₂ profile and related signal processing and feature extraction algorithm for the identification of lung function parameters is graphically shown. Breathing frequency, end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂), detoxification level (moles of CO₂ per min.), and breathing pattern are assessed as follows: 1—Breathing frequency is assessed from the number of breathing cycles (equivalent to CO₂ exhalation cycles) performed in one minute; 2—EtCO₂ is determined from the maximum CO₂ concentration recorded at the end of a single exhalation cycle; 3—Detoxification level is assessed from the integration of the signal of CO₂ levels as a function of time during a single exhalation cycle; and 4—breathing pattern is assessed from analysis of changes of CO₂ levels during exhalation stages (take-off state, α ; and alveolar plateau, β , angles) of a single breath cycle.

In general, the normal range of EtCO₂ level is between 35-45 mmHg. An elevated EtCO₂ level (higher than 45 mmHg) and decreased respiratory frequency (<6 breaths/min) are typically indications of hypoventilation, which may be caused by fever, sepsis, pain, severe difficulty breathing, depressed respirations, chronic hypercapnia and altered mental status such as overdose, sedation and intoxication. In contrast, a reduced EtCO₂ level (lower than 35 mmHg) and increased respiratory frequency (>20 breaths/min) may be the indications of hyperventilation, which may relate to anxiety, bronchospasm, pulmonary embolus and cardiac arrest (See FIG. 5B).

For the patients with COPD or asthma, their CO₂ profiles exhibit a characteristic “shark fin” shape that differs from that of subjects with normal lung function. As shown in FIG. 5C (b) for COPD patient, the take-off angle (α) of the expiratory upstroke phase is decreased and the alveolar plateau elevation angle (β) is increased in CO₂ profiles.

Referring now to FIG. 6A, an example of the application of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples demonstrates response of the ultra-fast and reversible CO₂ sensor exposed to the alternating atmospheres of ambient air and artificial breath sample containing 5% CO₂ is shown. The light intensity immediately increased as CO₂ interacted with the sensing system and reduced as ambient air passed through the device. The CO₂ detector disclosed herein is capable of performing both breath CO₂ analysis and environmental CO₂ analysis (as shown below with respect to FIG. 7A-7B). For the breath CO₂ analysis, the CO₂ detector analyzes real time CO₂ concentration profiles, the end-tidal CO₂ (EtCO₂),

the level of carbon dioxide released at the end of expiration), and the total CO₂ release per unit time for evaluation of systemic metabolism, perfusion and ventilation (as best shown in FIG. 5).

Referring now to FIG. 6B, an example application of one embodiment of a CO₂ detector to CO₂ breath samples demonstrating maximum change of light intensity of CO₂ sensor as a function of the CO₂ concentration in artificial breath samples, and the corresponding calibration is shown. Here the light intensity is represented on the Y-axis as ΔI (V) and the percent concentration of CO₂ on the X-axis. Note that ΔI (V) increases with increased CO₂ % concentration. For the environmental CO₂ analysis, the CO₂ level in the atmosphere as a function of time is recorded and displayed, which allows the user for a real-time monitoring of the indoor air quality. The intensity change increased with the increasing concentration of CO₂ in the gas samples.

In one application a history module establishes a database for each user, including all the measured data and dates of measurements. The data is stored in the mobile device with an option for the user to authorize data transmission to healthcare professionals via the wireless network, and the information is secured with password protection. It also allows the user or authorized medical professionals to view the historical data via plots and statistical data.

Further Experimental Validation and Characterization of the Sensor:

The response of the CO₂ sensor was investigated using the ultrahigh purity air, ambient air, CO₂ gas mixtures, and real breath samples. As mentioned above, this sensor can be used for the analysis of CO₂ in both human breath and the atmosphere. For breath CO₂, initial calibration was performed with CO₂ gas mixtures prepared by mixing 80% N₂+20% O₂ gas with different concentrations of CO₂ and then humidified by a thermostatic water bath to simulate the real human breath. The CO₂ concentration tested in this system ranged from 0.03% to 11.5%. The ambient air and artificial breath samples were introduced into the CO₂ detector alternately at a flow rate of 6 L/min.

Referring now to FIG. 7A, an example of application of a CO₂ detector to indoor air quality samples demonstrating response of the CO₂ sensor exposed to the alternating atmospheres of ultrahigh purity air and artificial indoor air samples with different CO₂ concentrations is shown. Here the X-axis represents time in seconds and the Y-axis represents CO₂ ppm proportional to ΔI (V), where V is a voltage reading. As demonstrated by these results, the CO₂ detector disclosed herein can be used for the real-time monitoring of CO₂ level in the atmosphere for indoor air quality (IAQ) control. For environmental CO₂ analysis, the CO₂ gas mixtures simulating indoor air samples were prepared by mixing ultrahigh purity air with CO₂ to simulate the indoor air with CO₂ concentration ranging from 0 ppm to 1350 ppm. The artificial indoor air samples and ultrahigh purity air were introduced into the CO₂ detector alternately at a flow rate of 6 L/min. The light intensity increased as CO₂ interacted with the sensing system and reduced gradually as pure air passed through the device.

Referring now to FIG. 7B, an example of application of a CO₂ detector to indoor air quality samples demonstrating maximum change of light intensity as a function of CO₂ concentration in artificial indoor air samples is shown. Here the X-axis represents CO₂ ppm and the Y-axis represents light intensity proportional to ΔI (V), where V is a voltage reading. The intensity change increased exponentially with the increasing concentration of CO₂ in the gas samples.

The change of light intensity for the CO₂ sensor was used to characterize the color change of the sensor element associated with CO₂ concentration: $\Delta I(t) = I(t) - I(0)$ where $I(0)$ is the light intensity prior to the exposure of the sensor surface to breath sample, $I(t)$ is the light intensity at time t during the test. In addition, the stability of the CO₂ sensor was also tested using the ambient air and artificial breath samples containing 5% CO₂. During the test, the ambient air and artificial breath samples were pumped into the CO₂ detector alternately at a flow rate of 6 L/min to simulate the process of respiration. The total time for each test was around 16 min and after each test, the sensor was stored in a small package in the atmosphere until next test. In addition, the performance of this CO₂ detector was further validated using real breath samples from volunteers.

Referring now to FIG. 8A, an example of multiple-time use stability of the CO₂ sensor is shown. The response of a single sensor tested every day for a period of 3 weeks, and showed a total variability of ~10%, which indicated that the sensor can be used multiple times. In this example, every time the sensor was used, breathing cycles were applied for a period of about 16 min. As shown here and in FIG. 8A, the sensor can be used repeatedly and has a long shelf life.

Referring now to FIG. 8B an example of stability of the CO₂ sensor as a function of storage time is shown. In this example, each test represents a new fresh sensor extracted from a sensor batch prepared and stored at room temperature. For the stability of the sensor as function of storage time, the response of freshly-opened sensors stored at room temperature was evaluated and showed a variability smaller than 10%, which indicated a shelf-life of at least 2 months (tested to the time of this writing) without need of particular refrigeration or storage conditions.

Referring now to FIG. 9, an example of the response of the CO₂ sensor exposed to real breath samples from (A) a healthy person and (B) an asthma patient is shown. Features of ultrafast and reversible detection can be observed for real breath samples. CO₂ percentage is shown on the abscissa and Time in seconds on the X-axis. For example, in the asthma patient a reversible detection is registered at about 2 second intervals. In contrast, the healthy person registers a reversal at about 4.6 second intervals. The response of the CO₂ sensor was reversible and had a fast response to 90% of maximum response. Due to the fast response time, difference in respiration patterns between subjects with different lung capabilities could be clearly observed from the breath-by-breath CO₂ waveforms. The analytical performance of the CO₂ sensor was compared with a commercial infrared-based detector (not shown). Since the CO₂ colorimetric sensor is in direct contact with the breath sample, faster response was observed with respect to the commercial CO₂ detector, which relies on mass transport of sample assisted by a pump.

Referring now to FIG. 10, an example of study results demonstrating cross-sensitivity of the CO₂ sensor to other typical interferent gases present in breath and the atmosphere is shown. The interference of the other gases typically present in expired or environmental air can be considered to be negligible compared to the response of sensor to 1% of CO₂ gas sample, indicating the CO₂ is selective. The interferences of other gases in breath and the atmosphere, such as ethanol, acetone, acetonitrile, and NH₃ were investigated by introducing the gas mixtures containing pure N₂ and the interfering gases into the CO₂ detector. The response of CO₂ sensor exposed to the interfering gases was compared with the response of sensor exposed to 1% CO₂ gas sample.

Referring now to FIG. 11, an example of EtCO₂ levels assessed in real breath samples with the CO₂ sensor and a commercial infrared-based CO₂ analyzer is shown, and demonstrates the high accuracy of the CO₂ sensor compared to state-of-the-art CO₂ sensing technology.

Referring now to FIG. 12, a correlation study of EtCO₂ performed with real breath, comparing the results assessed by the CO₂ sensor and a commercial CO₂ analyzer based on infrared detection is shown.

The invention has been described herein in considerable detail in order to comply with the Patent Statutes and to provide those skilled in the art with the information needed to apply the novel principles of the present invention, and to construct and use such exemplary and specialized components as are required. However, it is to be understood that the invention may be carried out by different equipment, and devices, and that various modifications, both as to the equipment details and operating procedures, may be accomplished without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

The following disclosures of the following references are incorporated by this reference in their entirety.

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What is claimed is:

1. A method for CO₂ detection comprising:

obtaining a gas sample;

exposing a CO₂ sensor to the gas sample, where the sensor includes a reversible and selective pH-sensitive nano-composite sensor element for CO₂ detection, and a hydrophobic surface;

compensating for humidity and temperature;

coupling at least one light source to receive signals from the CO₂ sensor and respond to color changes in the sensor by transducing the color change into a light intensity change;

measuring flow; and

receiving signals from the at least one light source by at least one photodiode which responds to light intensity

changes by transducing the light intensity changes into electronic signals representing varying degrees of light intensity.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

transmitting data representing color change of the sensor; and

receiving the data on a mobile device.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein transmitting data comprises wireless transmission of data.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the mobile device comprises a user interface including a display screen.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the mobile device comprises:

a computer application residing in the mobile device or accessible thereby to control the user interface and provide the real-time data display, storage, and transmission of data transmitted from the detector.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the computer application comprises:

a user profile module;

a test module; and

a history module, where the modules operate and respond to inputs from the user interface.

7. The method of claim 6 where the test module comprises a breath CO₂ detection and environmental CO₂ detection mode wherein CO₂ concentration as a function of time is plotted.

8. The method of claim 6 where the test module comprises environmental CO₂ detection.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrophobic surface, which comprises a plurality of hydrophobic microstructures made of fluorinated polymers, is coated with sensing chemicals affixed to a sensor cartridge.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the microstructures include hydrophilic pH-sensitive molecular probes.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the microstructures have large surface-to-volume ratio providing dense reactive sites to promote the formation of nano-sized reaction clusters.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	特定的，可逆的和宽动态范围的传感器，用于实时检测二氧化碳		
公开(公告)号	US10663442	公开(公告)日	2020-05-26
申请号	US16/279698	申请日	2019-02-19
申请(专利权)人(译)	加州大学董事会代表亚利桑那州立大学亚利桑那板		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	加州大学董事会代表亚利桑那州立大学亚利桑那板		
[标]发明人	FORZANI ERICA TAO NONGJIAN ZHAO DI TSOW FRANCIS		
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IPC分类号	G01N31/00 G01N33/00 G01N21/84 G01N33/497 A61B5/00 A61B5/08 G01N1/22		
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优先权	PCT/US2014/070809 2014-12-17 WO 61/923048 2014-01-02 US		
其他公开文献	US20190257802A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种用于CO₂ 检测的方法，包括获得气体样本；将CO₂ 传感器暴露于气体样品中，该传感器包括用于CO₂ 检测的可逆且选择性的pH敏感纳米复合传感器元件和疏水性表面；补偿湿度和温度；耦合至少一个光源以接收来自CO₂ 传感器的信号，并通过将颜色变化转换为光强度变化来响应传感器中的颜色变化；测量流量；至少一个光电二极管接收来自至少一个光源的信号，该光电二极管通过将光强度变化转换成代表光强度变化程度的电子信号来响应光强度变化。

