

# Chemical Engineering Doctoral Defense

## A Novel Handheld Real-time Carbon Dioxide Analyzer for Health and Environmental Applications

School for Engineering of Matter, Transport and Energy

**Di Zhao**

**Advisor:** Erica Forzani

### abstract

The accurate and fast determination of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) levels is critical for many health and environmental applications. For example, the analysis of  $\text{CO}_2$  levels in exhaled breath allows for the evaluation of systemic metabolism, perfusion, and ventilation, and provides the doctors and patients with a non-invasive and simple method to predict the presence and severity of asthma, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Similarly, the monitoring of  $\text{CO}_2$  levels in the atmosphere allows for assessment of indoor air quality (IAQ) as the indoor  $\text{CO}_2$  levels have been proved to be associated with increased prevalence of certain mucous membrane and respiratory sick building syndrome (SBS) symptoms.

A pocket-sized  $\text{CO}_2$  analyzer has been developed for real-time analysis of breath  $\text{CO}_2$  and environmental  $\text{CO}_2$ . This  $\text{CO}_2$  analyzer is designed to comprise two key components including a fluidic system for efficient gas sample delivery and a colorimetric detection unit integrated into the fluidic system. The delivery of gas sample is monitored via an integrated differential pressure transducer. The  $\text{CO}_2$  levels in the gas samples are determined by a disposable colorimetric sensor chip. The sensor chip has been optimized to provide fast and reversible response to  $\text{CO}_2$  over a wide concentration range, covering the needs of both environmental and health applications. The sensor is immune to the presence of various interfering gases in ambient or expired air. The performance of the sensor in real-time breath-by-breath analysis has also been validated by a commercial  $\text{CO}_2$  detector. Furthermore, a 3D model was created to simulate fluid dynamics of breath and chemical reactions for  $\text{CO}_2$  assessment to achieve overall understanding of the breath  $\text{CO}_2$  detection process and further optimization of the sensor device.



April 16, 2014; 2:30 PM; ERC 593