

## A NEW LED-LED PORTABLE CO<sub>2</sub> GAS SENSOR BASED ON AN INTERCHANGEABLE MEMBRANE SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

I.M. Pérez de Vargas-Sansalvador<sup>a</sup>, C. Fay<sup>b</sup>, T. Phelan<sup>b</sup>, M.D. Fernández-Ramos<sup>a</sup>, L.F. Capitán-Vallvey<sup>a,\*</sup>, D. Diamond<sup>b</sup>, F. Benito-Lopez<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Analytical Chemistry Faculty of Sciences, Campus Fuentenueva, University of Granada, E-18071 Granada, Spain

<sup>b</sup>CLARITY: Centre for Sensor Web Technologies, National Centre for Sensor Research, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland

CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring is important for many areas of high economic relevance, like environmental monitoring, control of biotechnological processes in bio-pharmaceutical industries, and the food industry, particularly controlled atmosphere storage rooms and modified atmosphere packaging [1]. CO<sub>2</sub> sensing is not a trivial area of research, as is testified by the increasing numbers of publications regarding this topic over the past decade. The main reason is that CO<sub>2</sub> chemically is relatively unreactive, and therefore finding a mechanism for signal generation is difficult. Most publications are based on its well-known acidic properties.

In this communication, we present a portable optical sensor for gaseous CO<sub>2</sub> detection based on the phosphorescence intensity variation of a platinum octaethylporphyrin (PtOEP) complex trapped in oxygen-insensitive poly(vinylidene chloride-co-vinyl chloride) (PVCD) membranes. The sensing mechanism arises from the increasing displacement of the  $\alpha$ -naphtholphthalein acid-base equilibrium with rising CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations [2]. The low-power LED-based optical sensing instrumentation for monitoring CO<sub>2</sub> is based on a pair of light emitting diodes (LEDs) arranged to face each other, wherein one LED functions as the light source and the other LED is reverse biased to function as a light detector [3]. A transparent polymer substrate coated on both sides with the CO<sub>2</sub> sensitive membrane placed between the two LEDs serves as a chemically responsive filter between the light source and the detector.

The response of the device to CO<sub>2</sub> (fig. 1) shows good sensitivity and linearity up to 20% CO<sub>2</sub>, with the sensitivity decreasing above that.

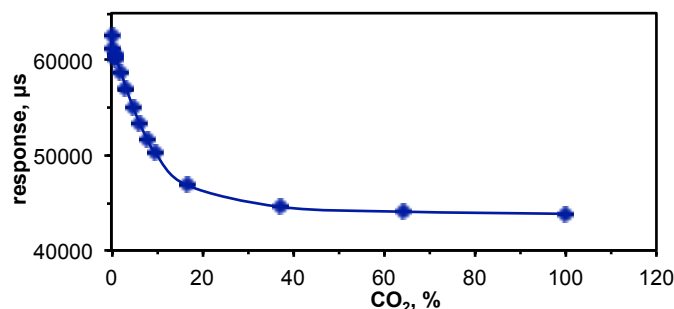


Figure 1: Response of the device up to 100% of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration using the LED-LED portable sensor.

- Corresponding author contact information: Isabel M. Pérez de Vargas Sansalvador, E-mail address: [isabelpdv@ugr.es](mailto:isabelpdv@ugr.es) Tel. :+34958240796

- Oral

<sup>1</sup> C. Guillaume, P. Chaliér, N. Gontard, Environ. Compat. Food Packag. (2008) 396.

<sup>2</sup> I. M. Perez de Vargas-Sansalvador, M.A. Carvajal, O. Roldan-Muñoz, J. Banqueri, M.D. Fernandez-Ramos, L.F. Capitan-Vallvey, Anal. Chim. Acta, 655 (2009) 66.

<sup>3</sup> M. O' Toole, L. Barron, R. Shepherd, B. Paull, P. Nesterenko and D. Diamond, Analyst, 134 (2009) 124–130.