

Simple Barcode System Based on Ionogels for Real Time pH-Sweat Monitoring

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8th June 2010

- **SWEAT, WHY IS IMPORTANT?**
- **INTRODUCTION: WEARABLE CHEMICAL SENSORS**
- **IONOGEL: IONIC LIQUIDS (I.L.)**
- **BARCODE AND MICRO-FLUIDIC FABRICATION**
- **CHARACTERISATION OF THE DEVICE**
- **RESULTS**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

SWEAT, WHY IS IMPORTANT?

SWEAT IS NATURALLY GENERATED DURING EXERCISE, THUS THE POSSIBILITY OF MONITORING ITS CONTENTS PROVIDES VERY RICH INFORMATION ABOUT THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

SWEAT ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY PATHOLOGICAL DISORDERS:

- * CYSTIC FIBROSIS***
- * INFORMATION ON DEHYDRATION**
- * CHANGES IN THE CONCENTRATIONS OF BIOMOLECULES AND IONS**
- HYPONATREMIA (LOW SODIUM CONCENTRATION)**

THIS INFORMATION CAN BE USED TO DETERMINE SUITABLE APPROACHES TO REHYDRATION AND RE-MINERALISATION WHICH IMPROVES PERFORMANCE AND GENERAL HEALTH.

*Common hereditary disease which affects the entire body, causing progressive disability and often early death

WHY pH IN SWEAT?

pH



The diagram features two vertical arrows pointing upwards. The left arrow is positioned next to the text 'pH'. The right arrow is positioned next to the text 'SWEAT RATE', 'SODIUM CONCENTRATION', and 'DEHYDRATION'. A light gray shaded area at the bottom of the slide curves upwards from left to right, representing an increasing trend for all the variables listed.

SWEAT RATE

SODIUM CONCENTRATION

DEHYDRATION

PHYSIOLOGICAL SENSORS

Breath rate, heart rate, activity, posture, skin temperature...



LIFESHIRT®

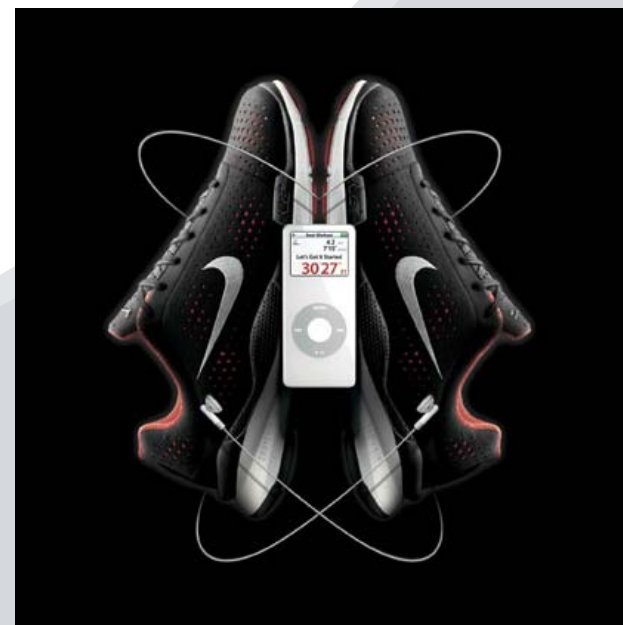


TRAINTRAK™

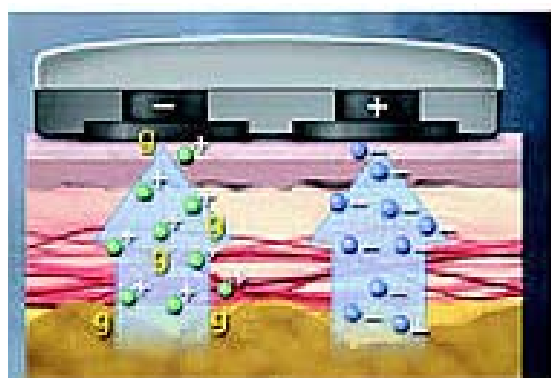


SWEAT INTENSITY

NIKE-APPLE IPOD SPORTS KIT



CHEMICAL SENSORS

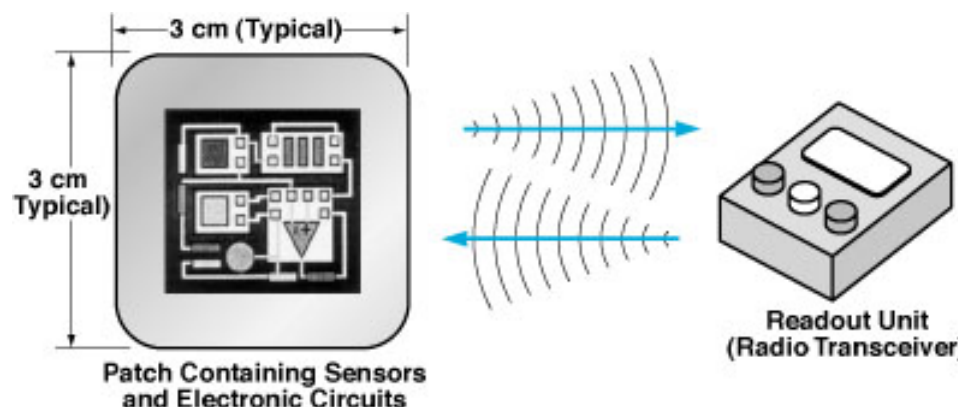


Glucose molecules being used through the skin

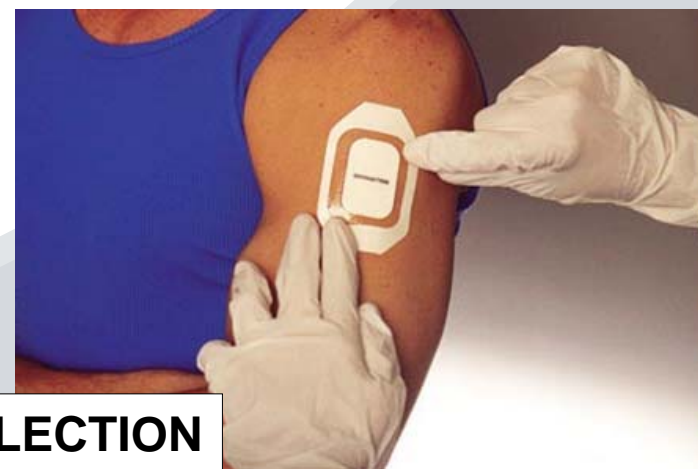
g = glucose molecules
- = negative ion
+ = positive ion



GLUCOWATCH



NASA: WEARABLE SENSOR PATCHES



SWEAT COLLECTION PATCHES

PROBLEMS TO OVERCOME WITH CHEMICAL SENSORS?

SAMPLE GENERATION

COLLECTION

DELIVERY

SENSOR CALIBRATION

WEARABILITY

SAFETY ISSUES
**SWEAT RATE AND FLUID LOSSES VARY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND ARE
GENERALLY DEPENDENT ON BODY SIZE, GENDER, EXERCISE
INTENSITY, ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND INDIVIDUAL
METABOLISM.**

WHAT DO WE NEED????

DEVICE:

WEARABLE

ROBUST

FLEXIBLE / ADAPTABLE

REUSABLE/ DISPOSABLE → CHEAP

CONTINUOUS REAL TIME ANALYSIS → IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK

MICRO-DEVICES!!

DETECTION:

NOT INVASIVE

WIRELESS

FREEDOM FROM ELECTRICAL NOISE

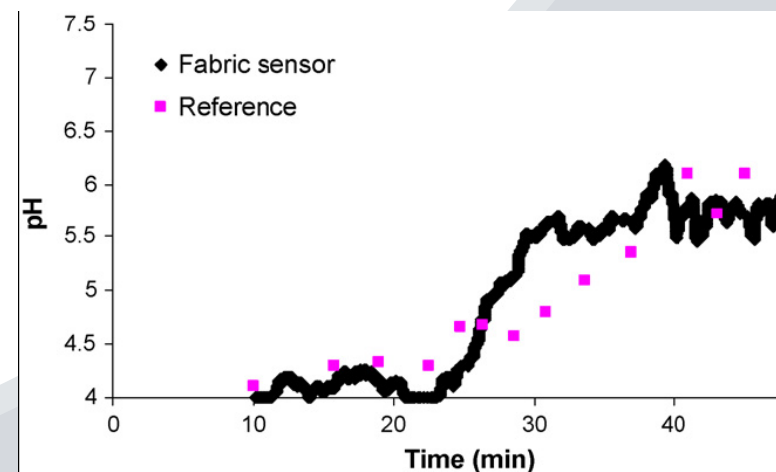
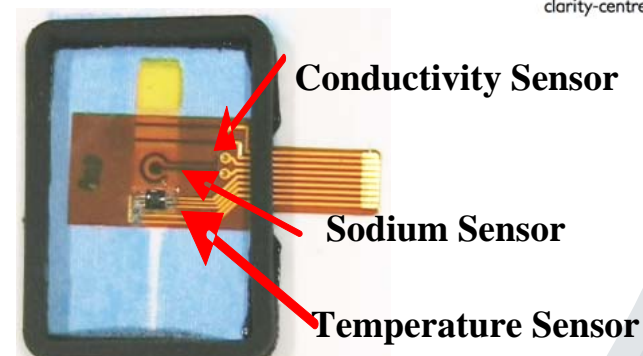
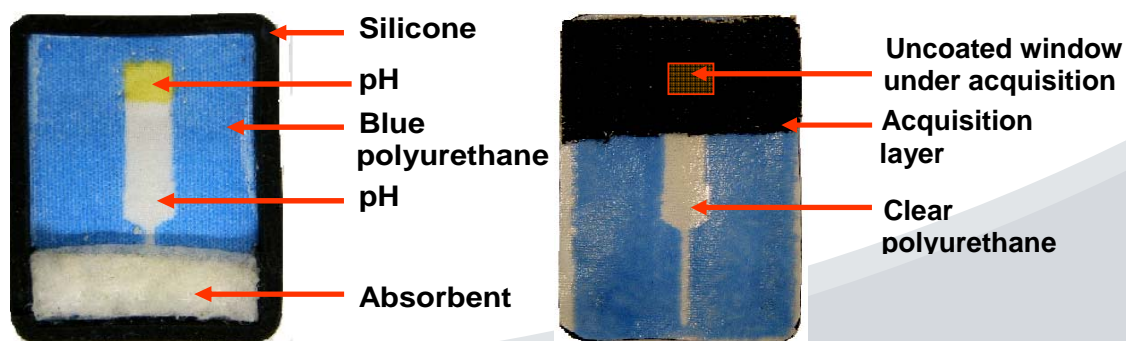
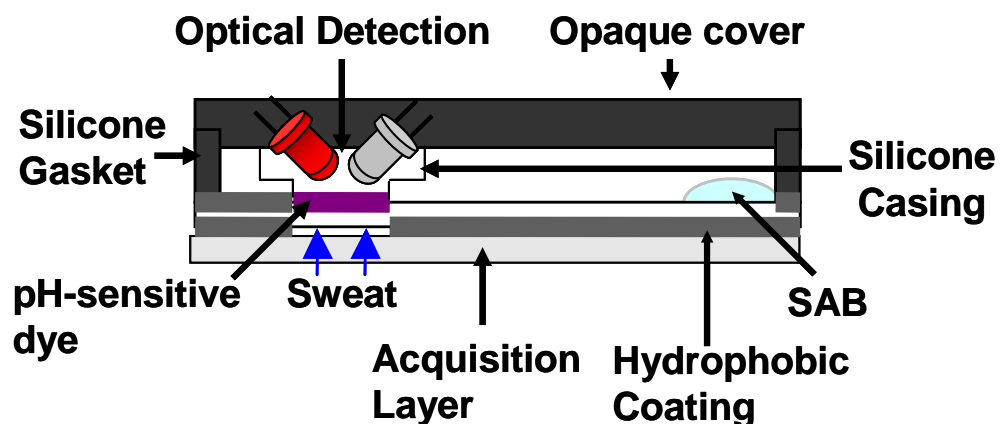
MINIATURIZATION

NOT PHYSICAL CONTACT

**FLEXIBILITY IN INTERROGATION APPROACHES
(HUMAN EYE, LED-SENSORS, CAMERAS, SPECTROMETERS, ...)**

OPTICAL SENSORS!!

Emitter-detector LED's $\lambda = 660 \text{ nm}$

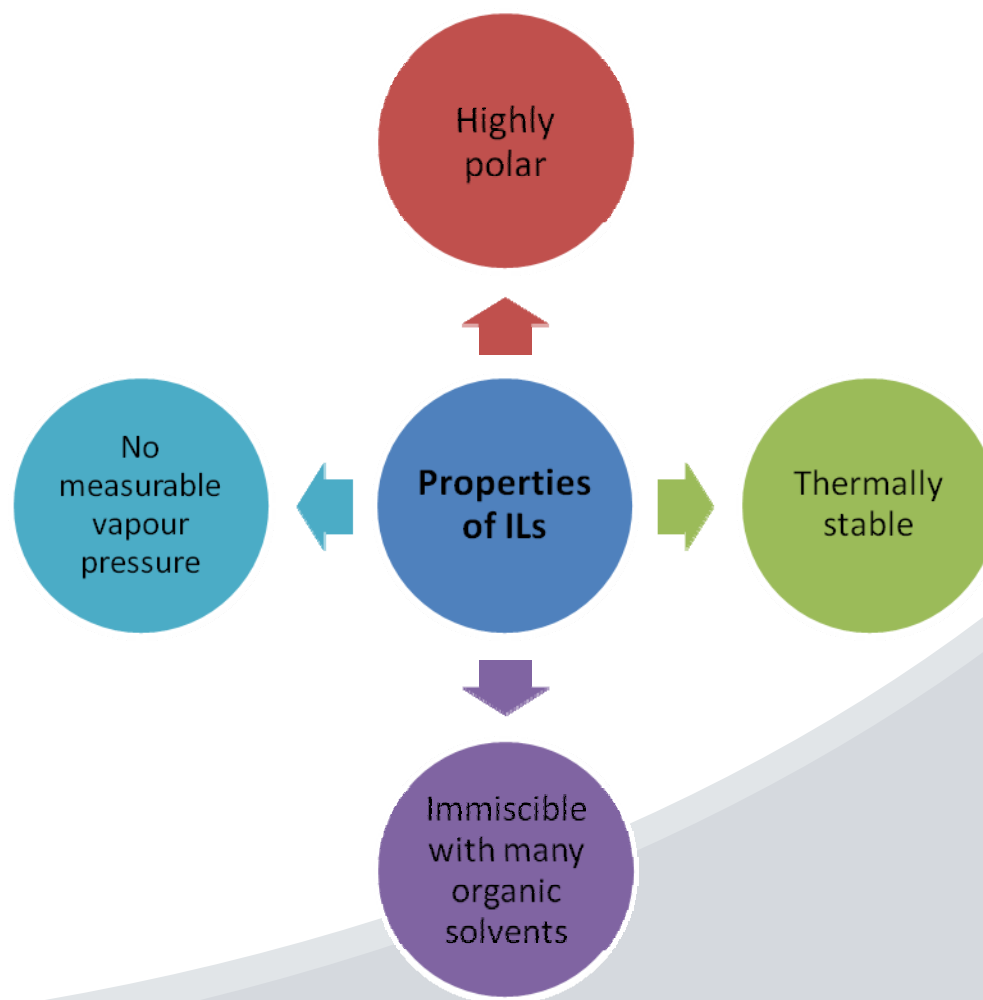


S. Coyle et al., IEEE Transactions on Information Technology In Biomedicine, VOL. 14, No. 2, MARCH 2010

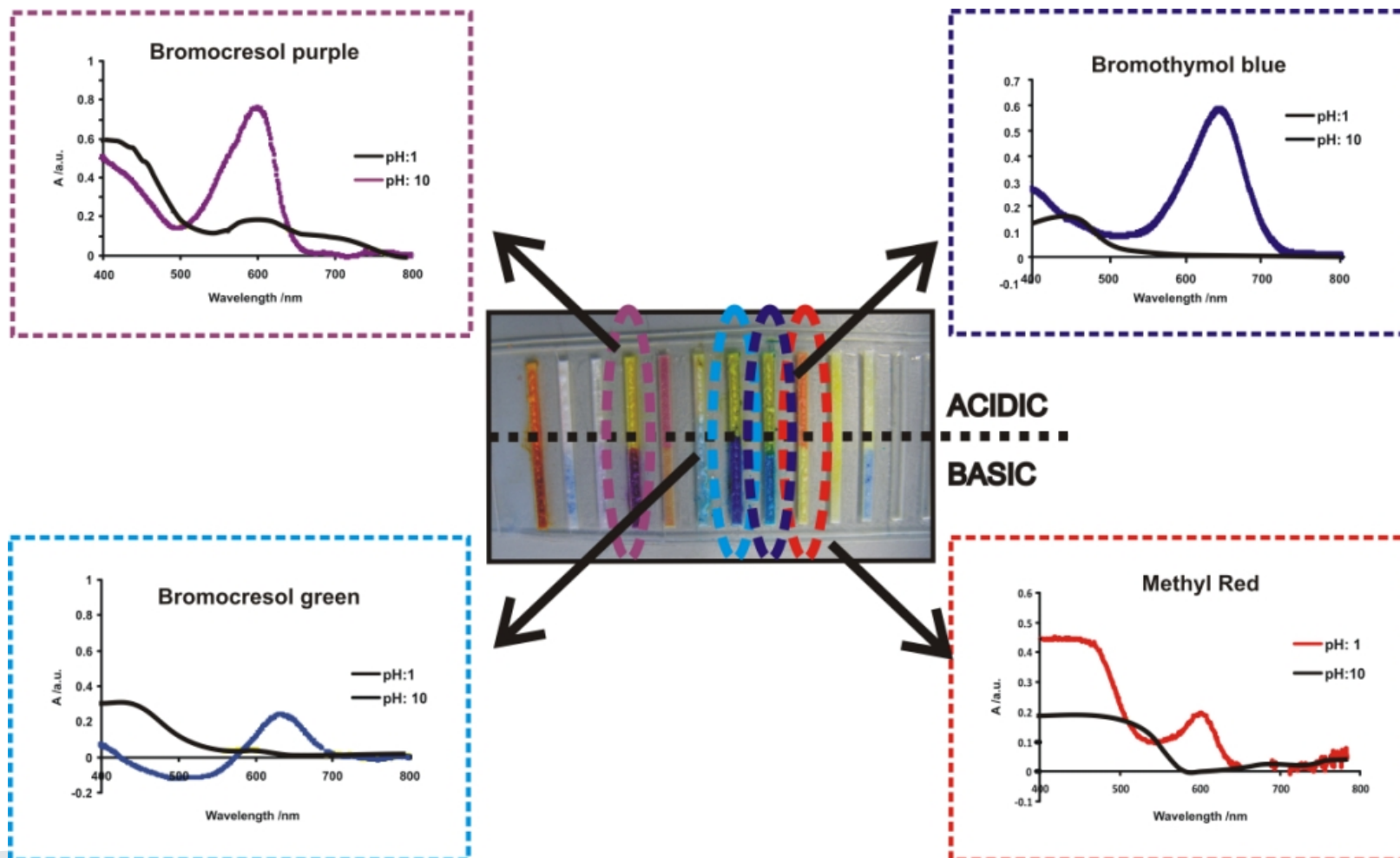
- **THE GREEN CHEMISTRY MOVEMENT!**
- **THEY ARE LOW MELTING POINT SALTS ($< 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) THAT REPRESENT A NEW CLASS OF NON-AQUEOUS BUT POLAR SOLVENTS.**
- **COMPOSED OF IONS: CATIONS AND ANIONS.**
- **‘DESIGNER SOLVENTS’ AS THEIR PROPERTIES CAN BE ADJUSTED TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF A PARTICULAR PROCESS.**
- **THE NUMBER OF PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1995 WAS APPROXIMATELY 20 AND ROSE TO 2,500 IN 2006.**

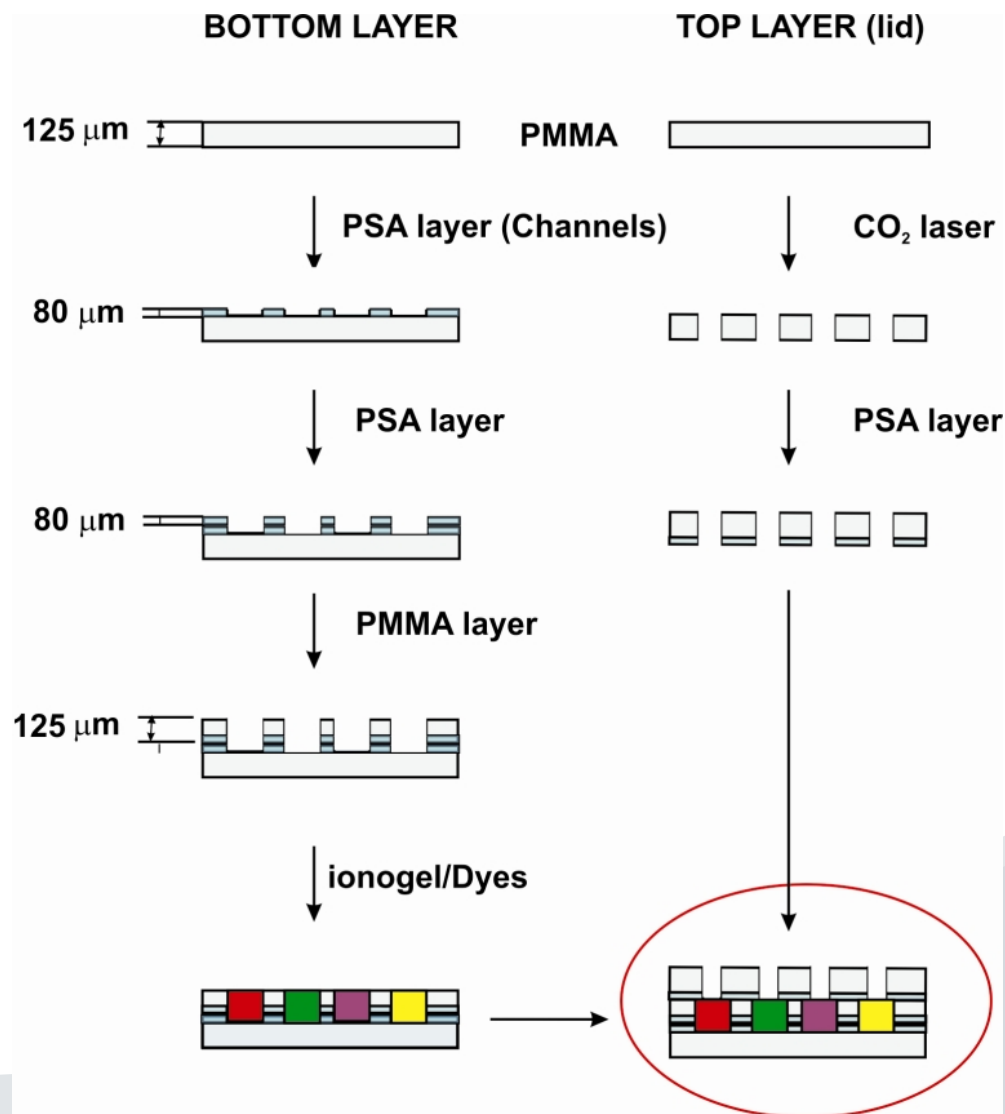
R. Byrne, F. Benito-Lopez, D. Diamond, Mater. Today, 2010, Submitted.

Ionic Liquids



DOPING OF THE IONOGEL WITH THE pH-DYES





CO₂ laser



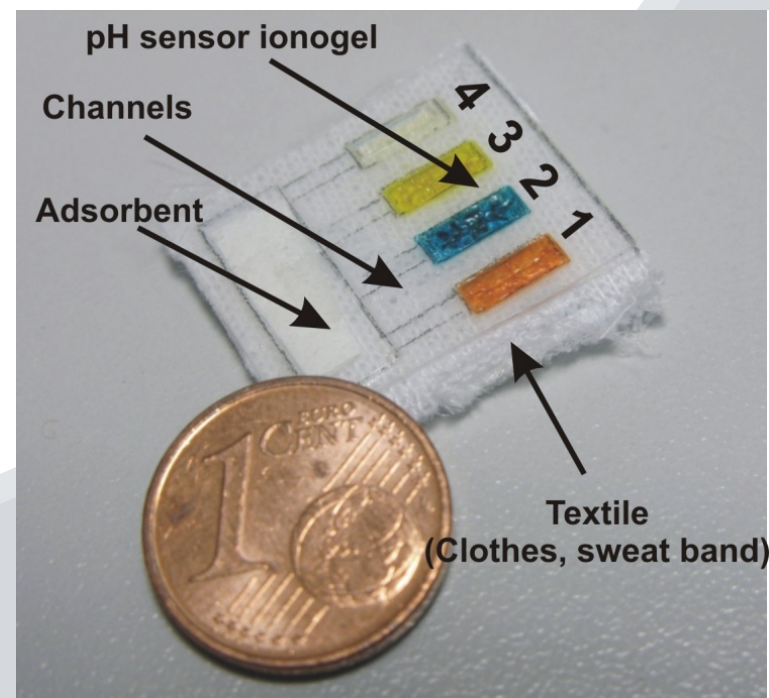
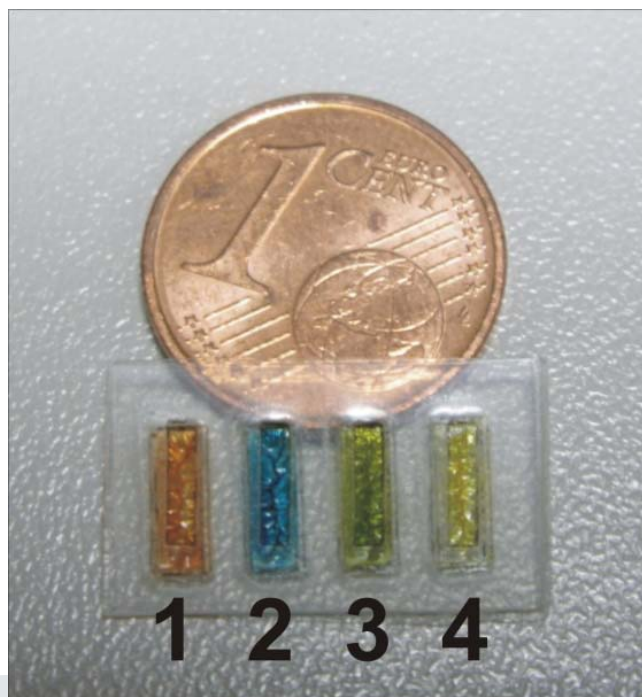
laminator

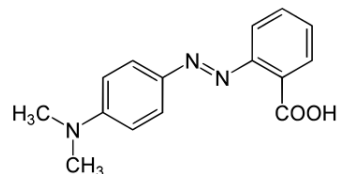
Micro-fluidic: I.L.

- 1- METHYL RED
- 2- BROMOCRESOL GREEN
- 3- BROMOCRESOL PURPLE
- 4- BROMOTHYMOL BLUE

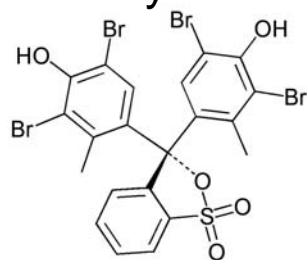
pH

4.4	-	6.2
3.8	-	5.4
5.2	-	6.8
6.0	-	7.6

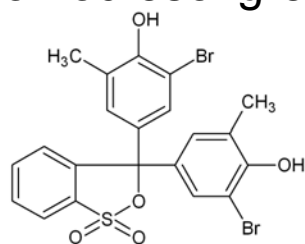




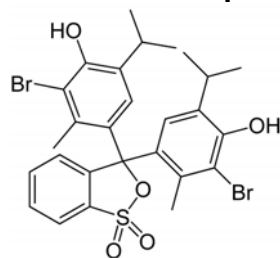
Methyl Red



Bromocresol green



Bromocresol purple



Bromothymol blue

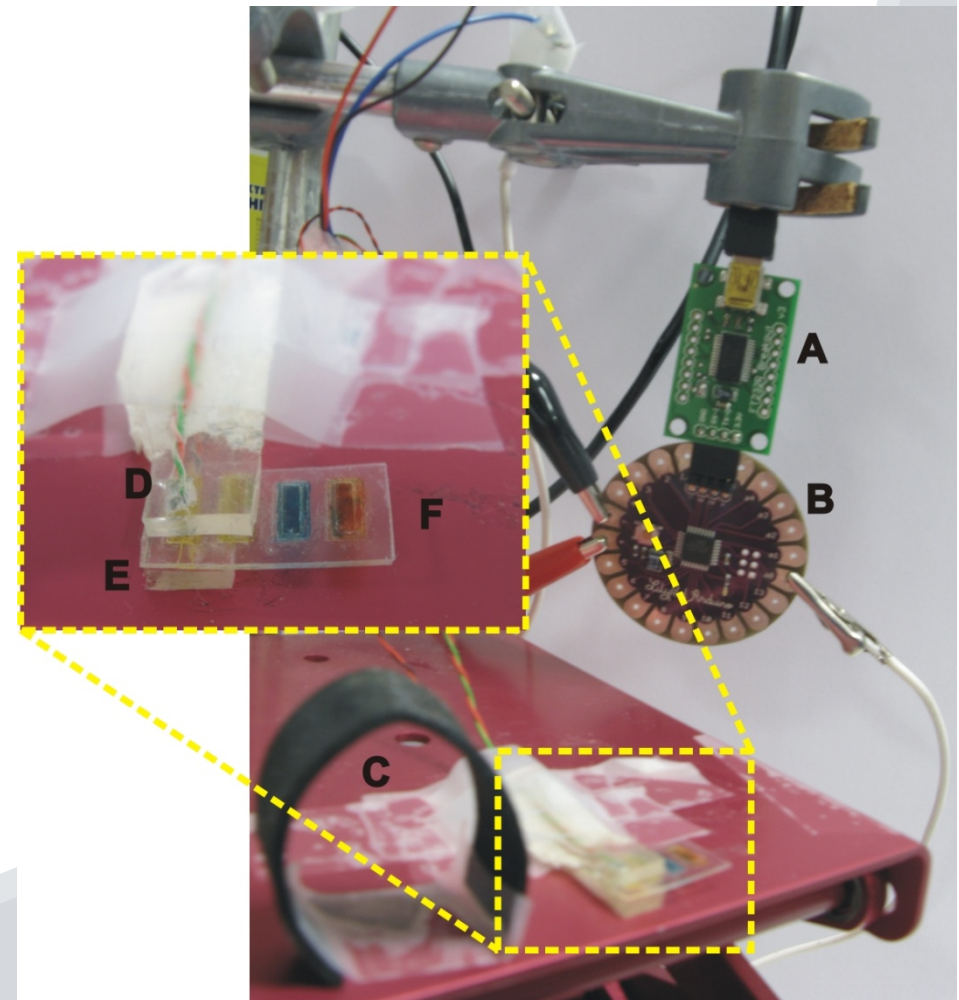


OPTICAL DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

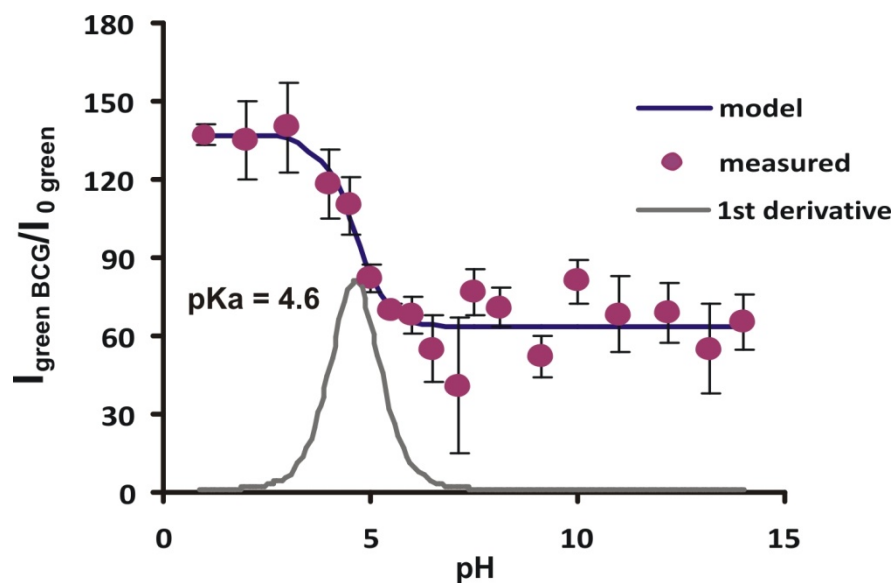
The optical detection set-up consists on:

- A) laptop or wireless connection link
- B) microcontroller (Lilypad Arduino)
- C) black masking tape
- D) surface mount μ -LEDs light source
- E) Surface mount photodiode: detector
- F) barcode system

NOT INTEGRATED YET!!

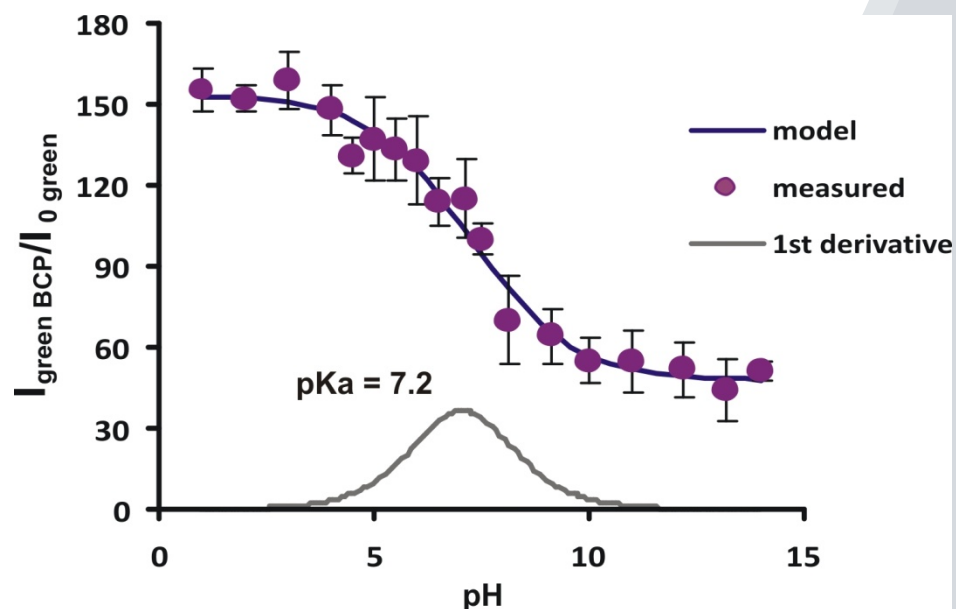


CALIBRATION OF THE pH DYES



$\text{pKa}_{\text{lit.}} = 4.6$

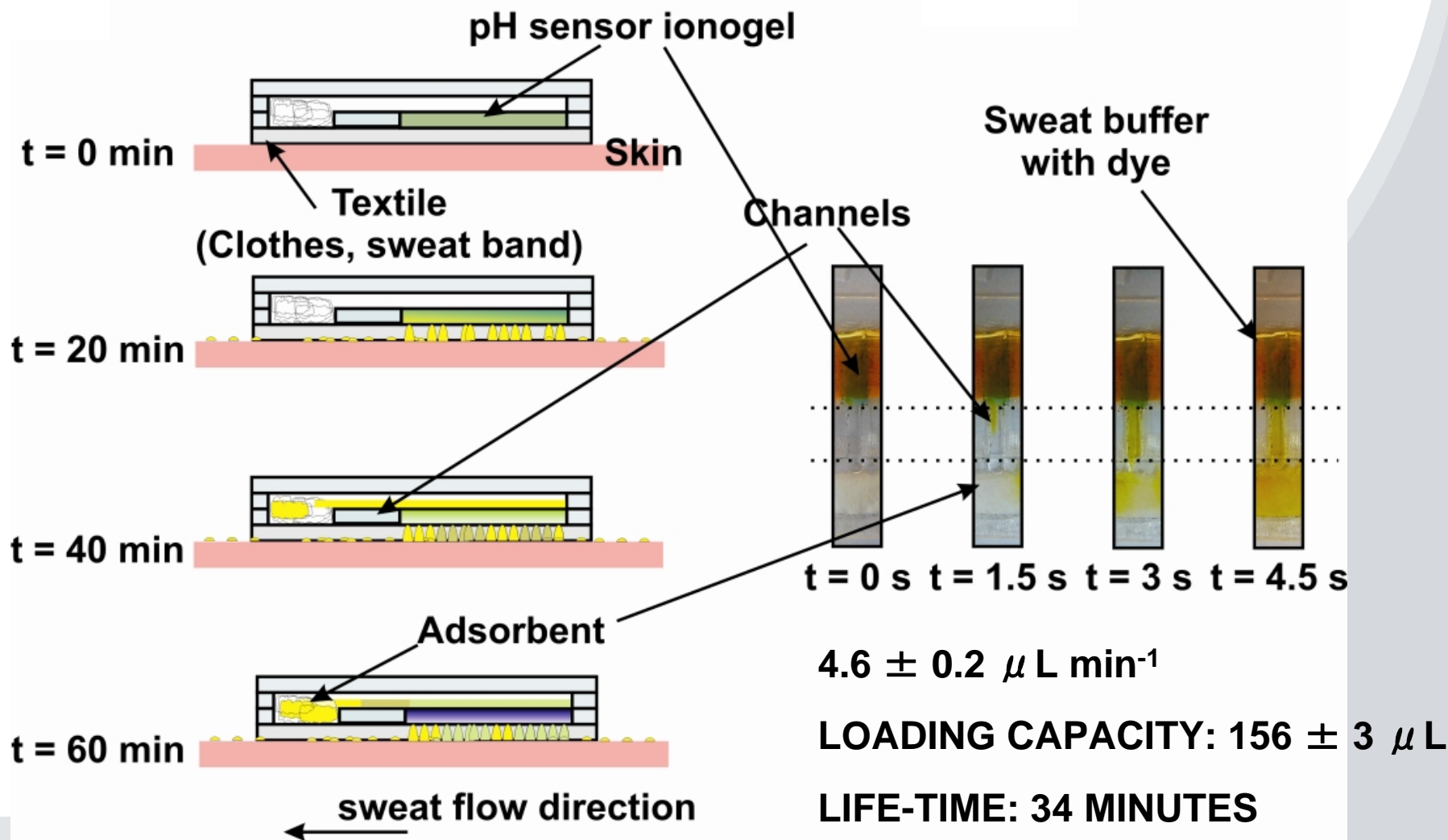
bromocresol green (n= 3)



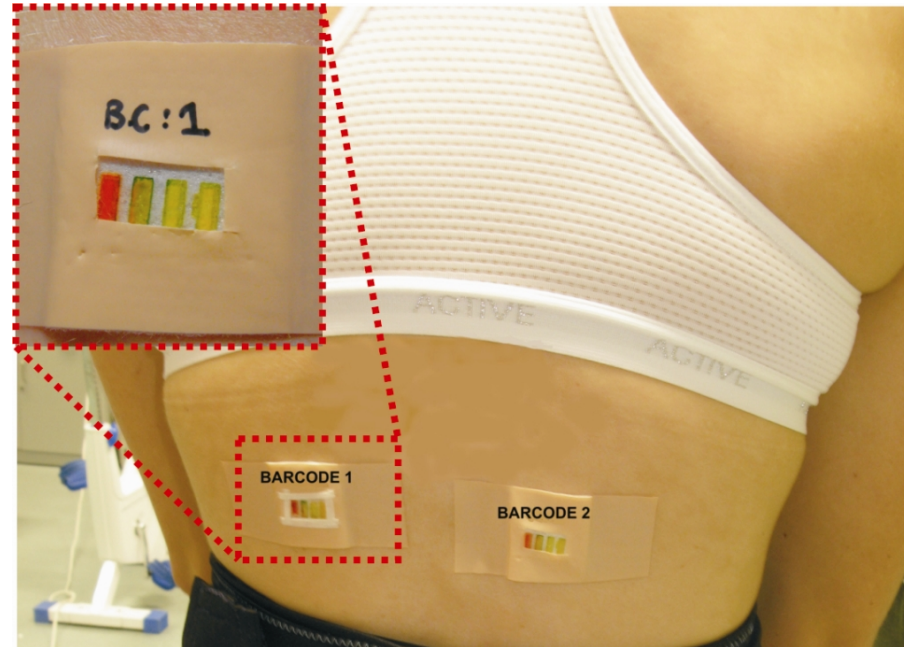
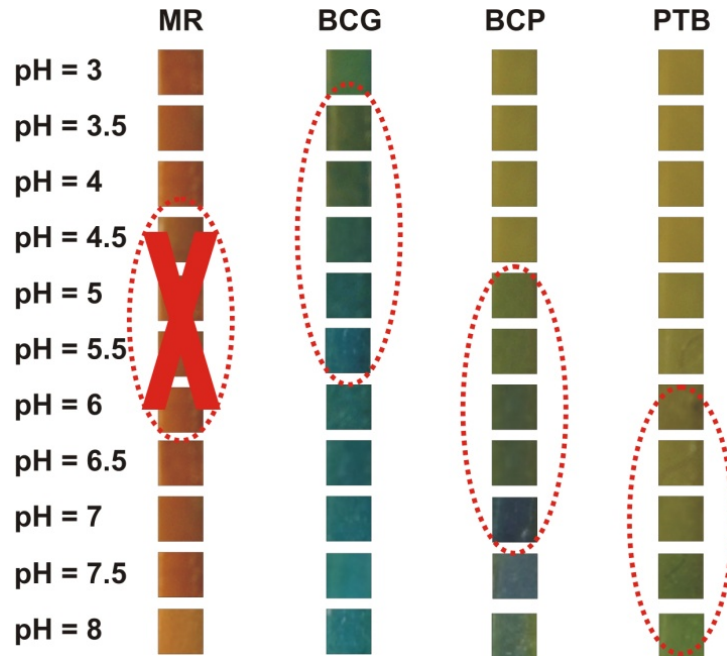
$\text{pKa}_{\text{lit.}} = 7.1$

bromothymol blue (n= 3)

MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE



ON-BODY TRIALS



Colour profile of each of the indicators at different pH's (pH range: 3-8)

Picture of the back of a trainer with a micro-device (1) and barcode (2) systems (activated at pH 2)

- **THE FABRICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND THE PERFORMANCE OF WEARABLE MICRO-FLUIDIC SYSTEMS BASED ON TEXTILES AND IONIC LIQUID POLYMER GELS (IONOGELS) FOR MONITORING IN REAL TIME MODE THE pH OF THE SWEAT GENERATED DURING AN EXERCISE PERIOD HAS BEEN PRESENTED.**
- **THE IONOGEL-DYE INTERACTIONS ENSURE NO LEACHING OF THE DYES DURING EXPERIMENTS, PROVIDING LONG DURABILITY OF THE DEVICE AND ACCURACY ON THE pH OF SWEAT MEASUREMENTS OVER TIME.**
- **THIS APPROACH PROVIDES IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK REGARDING SWEAT COMPOSITION, pH, TO INDIVIDUALS DURING EXERCISE PERIOD.**
- **THIS CAN BE MEASURED BY EYE, VIDEO ANALYSIS OR BY OPTICAL SENSING COMPONENTS CONTROLLED BY A WIRELESS MICRO-CONTROLLER.**

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QUESTIONS???