

Nov 03, 2020

Version 1

# Breath Analysis System for Detecting Breath Pattern Signature of COVID-19 V.1

DOI

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpcqmivw](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpcqmivw)



Salvatore D Morgera<sup>1</sup>, Tiffany Miller<sup>2</sup>, Arash Takshi<sup>1</sup>, Stephen E Sadow<sup>3</sup>, Matthew Palm<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States of America;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States of America, Inventions International Inc.;

<sup>3</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States of America, Department of Medical Engineering, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, United States of America,;

<sup>4</sup>Valhall K-9 International, LLC, Hull, GA, United States of America

Coronavirus Method De...

Front Line Technologies



Tiffany Miller

## Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpcqmivw>

**Collection Citation:** Salvatore D Morgera, Tiffany Miller, Arash Takshi, Stephen E Sadow, Matthew Palm 2020. Breath Analysis System for Detecting Breath Pattern Signature of COVID-19 . **protocols.io**

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bpcqmivw> Version created by **Tiffany Miller**

**License:** This is an open access collection distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

**Protocol status:** In development

**We are still developing and optimizing this protocol**

**Created:** November 03, 2020

**Last Modified:** November 03, 2020

**Collection Integer ID:** 44144

**Keywords:** XPRIZE, COVID-19 Breath Signature, Gas Sensor, Brain Breath Biochemistry, Volatile Organic Compounds, breath analysis system, breath analysis system prototype, patient breath sample, rapid detection of the breath pattern signature, detecting gass, detecting breath pattern signature, healthy individual breath sample, breathalyzer, prototype gas analysis system, target gas concentration data, breath pattern signature, gas sensor, resulting breath pattern signature, gas sensor platform, aforementioned gas concentration, breath, gas sensor platform for low cost, patient breaths into the valve, covid, patient breath, ppm of the target gas concentration data, determined voc, gass, unique variety of gass, rapid detection, carbon monoxide, clean air, aforementioned gas concentrations in ppm, target gas, computer database for subsequent analysis

## Disclaimer

### DISCLAIMER – FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY; USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

The protocol content here is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, medical, clinical, or safety advice, or otherwise; content added to **protocols.io** is not peer reviewed and may not have undergone a formal approval of any kind. Information presented in this protocol should not substitute for independent professional judgment, advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Any action you take or refrain from taking using or relying upon the information presented here is strictly at your own risk. You agree that neither the Company nor any of the authors, contributors, administrators, or anyone else associated with **protocols.io**, can be held responsible for your use of the information contained in or linked to this protocol or any of our Sites/Apps and Services.

## Abstract

The magnitude of how rapidly the COVID-19 virus could spread and infect others facilitated the need for a rapid COVID-19 test, accessible and affordable for both children and adults worldwide. As a result, an infected patient can quickly quarantine and isolate to slow the spread. Our research group has determined VOCs associated with COVID-19 and has built a prototype gas analysis system similar to a breathalyzer for detecting gasses of COVID-19. Some of the symptoms like headaches, coughing, and diarrhea result in an inflammatory response to create a unique variety of gasses like acetone, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide that can be detected when they are exhaled through a person's breath. A sample of a person's breath is first collected in a chamber when a patient breaths into the valve, the gas sensors then detect a voltage change when they contact a COVID-19 target gas. The concentration in parts-per-million is calculated based on the non-linear resistance ratio of the target gas and clean air. Log-based scale calculations and post-data processing calibrate the sensors to increase the accuracy and selectivity. Finally, the voltages and PPM of the target gas concentration data is stored in a computer database and sensor coding reveals the resulting breath pattern signature of COVID-19. At just under \$15.00 United States Dollars (USD), test results are just a breath away, within seconds of taking the test and even before leaving the doctor's office. Although, this system may also be modified to sniff out other pathogens of disease, spoiled meats, and ripened fruit, we are dedicated to build a gas sensor platform for low cost, noninvasive, and rapid detection of the breath pattern signature of COVID-19, in an attempt to slow the spread of the global health threat of infection and in turn to help save lives.

Breath analysis systems serve as a noninvasive means for disease screening. Our objective is to utilize this prototype to obtain a database of H<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO, Acetone and Alcohol concentrations, whereby, COVID patient breath samples are compared to healthy individual breath samples using our breath analysis system prototype. This system is configured for measuring the aforementioned gas concentrations in ppm and recording the data to a text file in a computer database for subsequent analysis. The data obtained from this study is critical to the development of this system.

## Attachments



[Image\\_COVID\\_Breath.j...](#)


444KB


## Guidelines


A breath collection vessel shown below has a first check valve and a second check valve.

Equipment

USF Bull Nose	NAME
Prototype	BRAND
NA	SKU
Prototype Breath Collection Device Housing	SPECIFICATIONS



 00:00:05 Take a deep exhale through mouthpiece

 Standard Operating Procedure of E...



A user wears a specially adapted disposable mask with a one-way valve with filter.

Currently, gas sensors in today's market are not configured for breath analysis of COVID-19. A test bed prototype has been built and has an array of metal-oxide semiconductor gas sensors capable of detecting gas concentrations in parts-per-million (ppm) of hydrogen, CO, acetone, and alcohol and an electrochemical sensor capable of detecting gas concentrations in parts-per-million (ppm) NO. The gas sensors have a novel mucin gel replaceable insert (in conceptual phase and currently seeking patent protection) overlaying the sensing elements and heater element. This mucin gel replaceable insert has a plurality of pores to allow passage of breath to pass through and communicate with the gas sensors. The mucin gel replaceable insert is not static and has cilia-like projections coated in mucin gel located on at least a portion of a wall surface of each pore of the plurality pores of the mucin gel replaceable insert. These cilia-like projections move as the force of an individual's breath passes through the pores of the mucin gel replaceable insert and mimics the moist environment of a nasal cavity for enhanced selectivity and detection of a target gas.

This test bed prototype is configured for measuring gas concentrations in ppm and recording the data to a text file in a computer database for subsequent analysis to determine a breath pattern signature of COVID-19. A description of our prototype is as follows: a breath collection vessel has a first check valve and a second check valve. The first check valve located at the top of the housing allows exhaled breath to enter the collection chamber. A patient will breath into this valve through a mouthpiece. The second check valve allows exhaled breath to escape the collection chamber, therefore, purging the collection chamber of encased exhaled breath. Thus, the exhaled breath is trapped within the collection chamber and is positioned between the first check valve and the second check valve. The gas sensor is retained within the collection chamber of the housing and a microcontroller is in electrical communication with a computer.

A specialized mouthpiece was built to comprise a mask and a one-way valve having a filter so that an individual could provide a breath sample into the collection vessel without having to remove a mask barrier member from their face due to COVID-19 precautions. Further, sterilization elements such as UVC light emitting diodes have been incorporated into the conceptual design of the breath sample chamber. The exhaust or output valve will be connected to a filtration system to purify the air being purged from the breath collection chamber. Our system provides a database of a plurality of different VOC concentrations from a sample of breath to form a breath pattern signature of COVID-19.

# Materials

Equipment		
Mask with one-way valve	NAME	
	Prototype	
	NA	
		SKU


Equipment		
Breath Collection Device having housing and sensor array	NAME	
	Prototype	
	NA	
		SKU

Equipment		
Compressed Air	NAME	
	NA	
	NA	
		SKU



## Troubleshooting

## Safety warnings

 Device must be sterilized prior to each use to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

## Before start

 55 %  20 °C +-2



## Disclaimer

### DISCLAIMER – FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY; USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

The protocol content here is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, medical, clinical, or safety advice, or otherwise; content added to [protocols.io](https://protocols.io) is not peer reviewed and may not have undergone a formal approval of any kind. Information presented in this protocol should not substitute for independent professional judgment, advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Any action you take or refrain from taking using or relying upon the information presented here is strictly at your own risk. You agree that neither the Company nor any of the authors, contributors, administrators, or anyone else associated with [protocols.io](https://protocols.io), can be held responsible for your use of the information contained in or linked to this protocol or any of our Sites/Apps and Services.

## Attachments



Image\_COVID  
\_Breath.j...  
 444KB

## Files

 SEARCH

### Protocol



NAME

Mask-Based Covid-10 testing system using Exhaled Breath Condensate

VERSION 1

CREATED BY



John J Daniels

OPEN →