



SMART MASK FABRICATION: A CONDUCTING CLOTH BASED BREATH HUMIDITY SENSOR

IITM Technology Available for Licensing

Problem Statement

- **Humidity monitoring** is essential in many fields beyond personal usage, including food processing and medicine.
- Millions of people in the world suffer from a variety of common respiratory problems like asthma, **chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder** and cystic fibrosis.
- These problems can be regulated by monitoring the components such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapour, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contained in the individual's exhaled breath.
- Examining breath samples for disease prognosis is a promising **non-invasive option**. However, the widespread deployment of traditionally used methods like Mass spectrometry and Raman spectroscopy has been hampered by a number of factors, such as **high cost, need for trained staff, and inflexibility**.
- Thus, the conducting cloth based breath humidity sensors in the form of **wearable face mask** have proven to be a useful solution to a few of the problems.

Technology Category/ Market

Chemicals - Polymers, Sensors

Computer Sciences & IT – Deep Learning

Applications - Smart Textile, Consumer electronics and Healthcare.

Market: The global humidity sensor market size is projected to grow \$11.85 billion by 2027, growing at a **CAGR of 14.2%** from 2020 to 2027.

Technology

The System comprises of 3 parts:

1. Fabricating the conducting cloth based breath humidity sensor:

- The non-woven **polypropylene** (PP) cloth is soaked in water for 12h, after which the cloth is immersed in aniline solution for 2 min and later soaked in clean water. Thereafter, the cloth is soaked in ammonium persulfate and after which again immersed in clean water (**SILAR method**).
- This cycle is repeated for 17 times for growth of **Polyaniline** (PANI) on the cloth, which turns the colour from blue to green. (Fig. 1)
- The next step is Interdigitated silver electrodes were screen-printed on the conducting cloth and was stitched on a mask and transforming it into a **smart mask**. The sensor was then connected to the measurement circuit via conducting thread using silver paste.

2. Microcontroller

Microcontroller measures the **voltage drop** across the sensor.

3. Android application

- An application is developed to collect and **visualize the data** from the microcontroller. (Fig. 2)
- Using deep learning, the data collected is analyzed to classify and detect the **patterns in breathing**.

1

Fabricating the conducting cloth based on breath humidity sensor

2

Interdigitated electrodes screen printed on the sensor with Ag paste

3

Cloth sensor stitched onto a face mask; across sensor the voltage drop is measured by microcontroller

4

An Android-based mobile application was designed to collect the sensor data via the Bluetooth and data analysis was performed live using time series classification algorithm

Fig. Graphical representation of the system

Intellectual Property

- IN 202241008331
- IITM IDF Ref. **2293**

Key Features / Value Proposition

- This humidity sensor using conducting polymers is capable of **differentiating slow, normal and fast breathing** patterns from nose as well as the mouth.
- **Quick response time** - The sensors have very quick response time of about **one second** and can detect a range of relative humidity from **0 - 95%**.
- Textile such as PP, cotton, silk, nylon, polyester were used as substrate and poly aniline was in-situ polymerized on the substrate using SILAR.
- **Portable sensor** – Uses Arduino prototyping platform coupled with Bluetooth module for collecting data wirelessly.

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL - 3 , Proof of concept stage.

Research Lab

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Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

Fig. 1

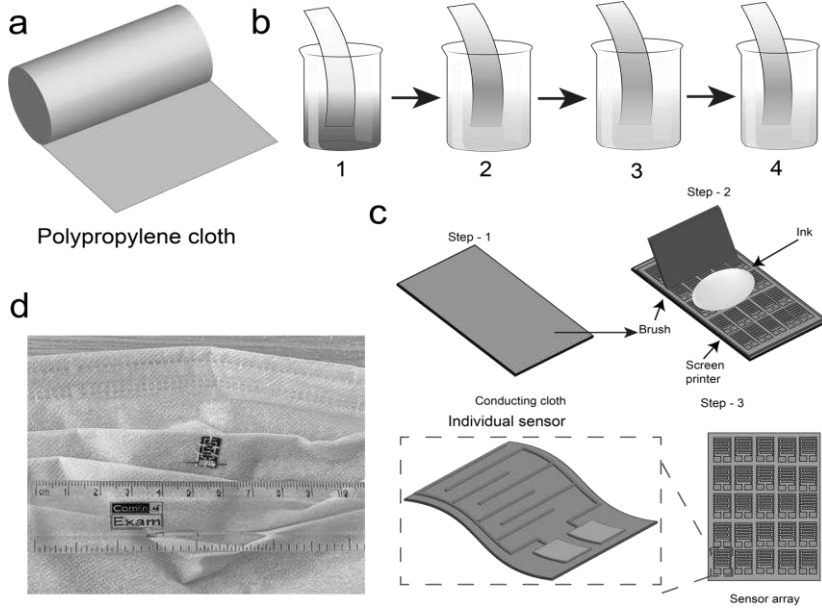


Fig. 2



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