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Two-in-One Sensor Based on PV4D4-Coated TiO₂ Films for Food Spoilage Detection and as a Breath Marker for Several Diseases

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Abstract: Certain molecules act as biomarkers in exhaled breath or outgassing vapors of biological systems. Specifically, ammonia (NH₃) can serve as a tracer for food spoilage as well as a breath marker for several diseases. H₂ gas in the exhaled breath can be associated with gastric disorders. This initiates an increasing demand for small and reliable devices with high sensitivity capable of detecting such molecules. Metal-oxide gas sensors present an excellent tradeoff, e.g., compared to expensive and large gas chromatographs for this purpose. However, selective identification of NH₃ at the parts-per-million (ppm) level as well as detection of multiple gases in gas mixtures with one sensor remain a challenge. In this work, a new two-in-one sensor for NH₃ and H₂ detection is presented, which provides stable, precise, and very selective properties for the tracking of these vapors at low concentrations. The fabricated 15 nm TiO₂ gas sensors, which were annealed at 610 °C, formed two crystal phases, namely anatase and rutile, and afterwards were covered with a thin 25 nm PV4D4 polymer nanolayer via initiated chemical vapor deposition (iCVD) and showed precise NH₃ response at room temperature and exclusive H₂ detection at elevated operating temperatures. This enables new possibilities in application fields such as biomedical diagnosis, biosensors, and the development of non-invasive technology.

Keywords: sensors; ammonia; hydrogen; PV4D4 polymer



Citation: Brinza, M.; Schröder, S.; Ababii, N.; Gronenberg, M.; Strunskus, T.; Pauporte, T.; Adelung, R.; Faupel, F.; Lupan, O. Two-in-One Sensor Based on PV4D4-Coated TiO₂ Films for Food Spoilage Detection and as a Breath Marker for Several Diseases. *Biosensors* **2023**, *13*, 538. <https://doi.org/10.3390/bios13050538>

Received: 31 March 2023

Revised: 3 May 2023

Accepted: 8 May 2023

Published: 11 May 2023



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1. Introduction

Modern technologies are advancing every day, and with them the medical field and its diagnostic part, as well as the fields of health and food safety. To improve diagnosis, it is helpful to link the patients health states with data obtained from different health analyzing technologies. To improve diagnosis, it is helpful to link the patients' health states with data obtained from different health analyzing technologies. In this regards, an interesting example of such an advance can be seen in a previous study [1] where a system of computer-aided diagnostics improved the results of a plain X-ray using machine learning. Another good example is an interpretable deep learning system in the study of Kai Jin et al. [2], where the main goal was to classify the epiretinal membrane for different optical coherence tomography devices, which, however, still needs further research, as its potential demonstrated. As a matter of fact, even previous and further studies, which will

be seen in this work, have as their main goal minimal to non-invasive diagnosis, where much of the potential lies with gas detectors and sensors.

The introduction of novel gas detectors with rapid and efficient gas concentration detection capabilities has been a major focus for different application fields [3]. One of the current techniques that is being intensively developed is the breath test [4], which uses different methods, technologies, and analytical systems. These include different sampling injections methods and devices such as gas chromatographs (GC) but also sensor-based devices. While the GC might be a convenient method for breath analysis, it cannot detect H₂ and is a rather expensive technique [5] compared to the field of fast-developing metal-oxide-based sensors. Metal-oxide sensors appear in many different forms, such as coated/uncoated with polymers [6], titanium carbide sensors [3], and many other compounds, e.g., titanium. Human breath contains many biomarkers, and it can show an entire series of different diseases and disorders [7–10].

However, there are not enough technologies and solid-state devices for the detection of these tracers, even though a recent approach to the gas detecting methods is surface plasmon resonance through optical means, where, for instance, a thin film of SnO₂ and polypyrrole (PPy) were prepared for sensing ammonia [11]. In the same working field, another method for ammonia detection is shown in the study [12] through a colorimetric analysis is used to visualize manipulations of the localized resonance of the surface Plasmon band of silver nanoparticles. In this study, it was also shown that a smartphone can be used as a rapid, inexpensive method for real-time detection of ammonia by monitoring color intensity variations of an RGB analysis. In another study [13], a metal–organic framework was used as a colorimetric sensor for ammonia detection. On the other hand, metal-oxide-based sensors have yet to show their true potential and high efficiency through fast gas detection, as they are coated with polymers for adapting to different measurement conditions, therefore tuning up their properties. Many articles [5,7–10,14–16] offer a good base for further development of H₂ gas and NH₃ vapor in human breath detectors based on different sensors mostly because these two have shown a specific approach to diagnosis. For instance, H₂ gas is usually associated with gastric disorders such as lactose intolerance and bacterial overgrowth within the small bowel and for diagnosing rapid passage of food through the small bowel [5], while in food industry H₂ is usually mentioned as a spoilage factor to canned food [17]. NH₃ vapor can usually be associated with kidney failure, which can be characterized at its early stages by detection of its concentration in exhaled breath. Another example of the use of NH₃ detection is its recognition as a biomarker in the field of hepatic kidney diseases [18]. On the other hand, NH₃ gas also serves as a spoiling marker for food rich in proteins [19]. Thus, further development of H₂- and NH₃-detecting sensors is required, as they provide a growing potential for enhanced detection and analysis in the biomedical diagnosis field.

While many authors are developing new methods for NH₃, H₂, and other vapor/gas detection [3,5,18], in this study, a sensor based on a TiO₂ nanolayer fully covered with a Poly(1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-tetravinylcyclotetrasiloxane) (PV4D4) thin film is proposed as a two-in-one sensor with high potential for NH₃ and H₂ gas detection. The PV4D4 thin film on top of the sensor was fabricated by initiated chemical vapor deposition (iCVD) in the same way as in our previous study [6]. Attributed to its solvent-free nature and CVD-typical growth characteristics, the iCVD process enables a precise coverage of good-quality, tailored polymer nanolayers on the lower nanoscale on specimens with a large surface area or on more complex geometries [20,21] such as the TiO₂ structures in this study. TiO₂ has been proven in several articles as a compatible H₂ detector. It shows a series of responses to different gases such as 2-propanol, n-butanol, ethanol, and acetone [22]. Consequently, the challenge is to maintain a high selectivity for H₂. In another study, thin nano-sprayed layers of TiO₂ show a variation in responses depending on the film thickness [23], having a high selectivity for H₂ at 15 nm but without a clear response to NH₃. At 20 nm thickness, it shows a better response to NH₃ but is still lacking high selectivity towards H₂. In this context, some authors have reported on the functionalization of the sensor with different

noble metals such as Au [23], while others have coated sensors with a conductive polymer layer [24]. Our previous study [6] showed impressive results of the influence of iCVD-deposited PV4D4 thin films and their influence on the sensor performance. It can improve the selectivity for different gases regarding different structures.

The motivation to use a PV4D4-coated TiO₂ gas sensor in this study is to demonstrate a potential two-in-one sensor and its protection from ambient and efficiency. The developed two-in-one sensors exhibit high selectivity for certain gases at relatively low operating temperatures and high selectivity for other gases at higher operating temperatures. Since the applied polymer layer on top of the TiO₂ films shows an effect on the selectivity of H₂ and NH₃, depending on the working temperature, it can be applied as a potential two-in-one sensor for breath analysis. Although further studies on different biomarkers related to different diseases and disorders are needed, the proposed sensor can provide new pathways in the field of medical diagnosis and the development of non-invasive technology.

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