

Monoxalyze

Verifying Smoking Cessation with a
Keychain-sized Carbon Monoxide Breathalyzer

Joshua Adkins and Prabal Dutta

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40 million people smoke tobacco (16.8%)

50% of smokers attempt to quit every year

Just 4-6% succeed

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Government spending
on tobacco related
health exceeds
education, environment,
housing and science

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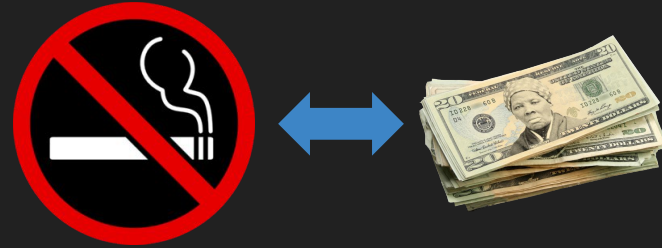
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Specific intervention can triple cessation rates

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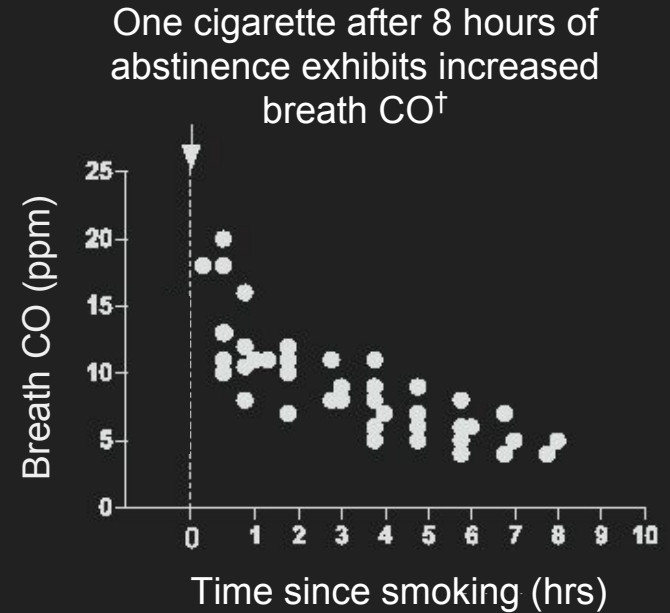
How do we confirm smoking cessation?

Use a breathalyzer to detect if people are smoking



Smoking increases CO in exhaled breath

- Non-smoker CO concentration: 0-4 ppm
- Smoker CO concentration: 6+ ppm
- Half life of ~5 hours after smoking



Current CO breathalyzers have several drawbacks



Smokerlyzer
iCo



Smokerlyzer
PiCo



Smokerlyzer
Micro

Current CO breathalyzers have several drawbacks

- No independent cessation verification mechanism



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Current CO breathalyzers have several drawbacks

- No independent cessation verification mechanism
- No wireless data reporting
- Large and not mobile



Smokerlyzer
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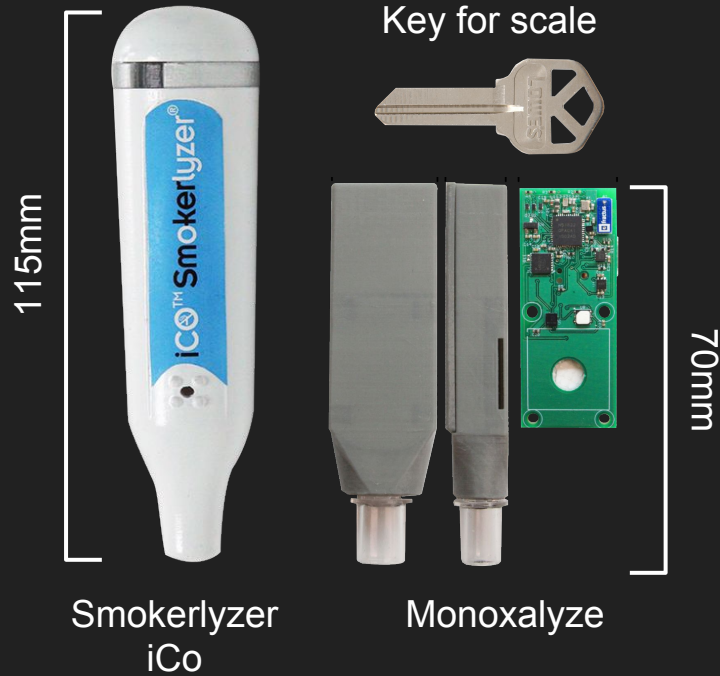


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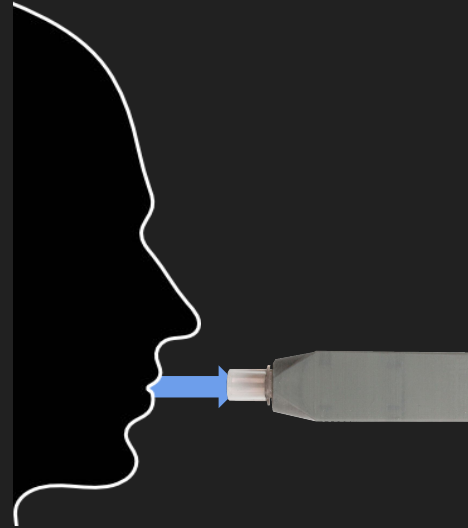
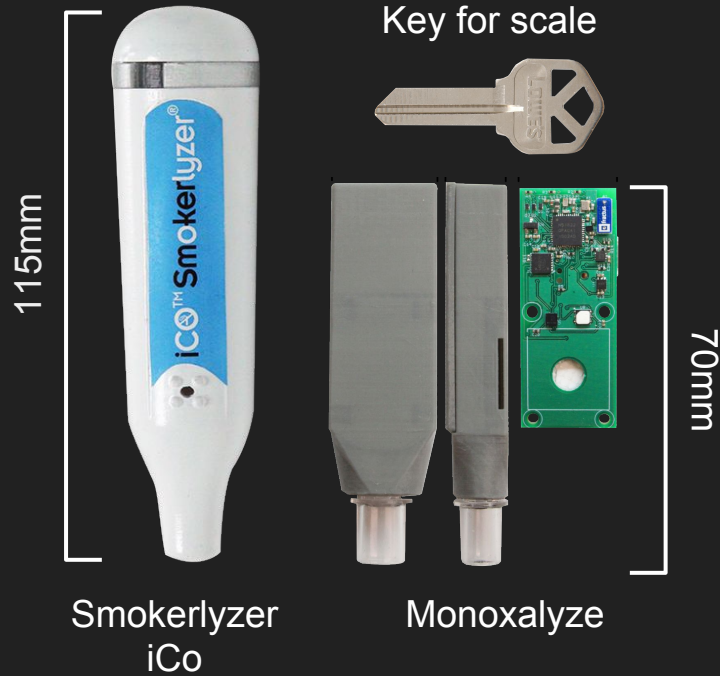


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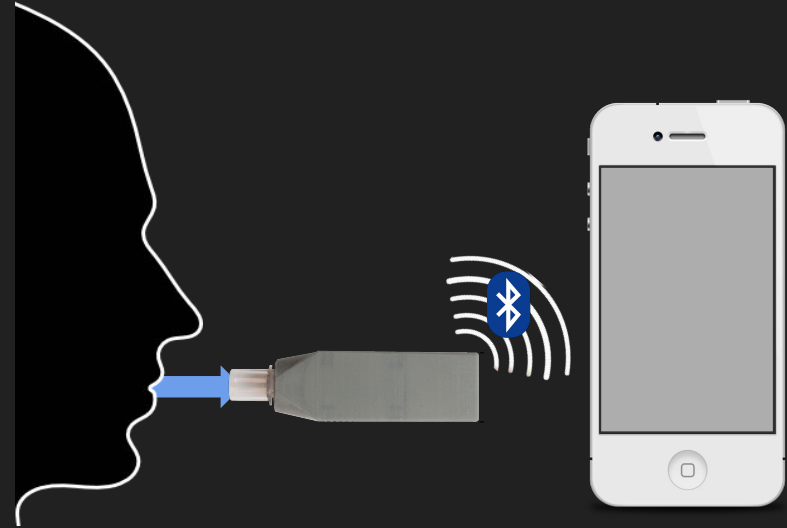
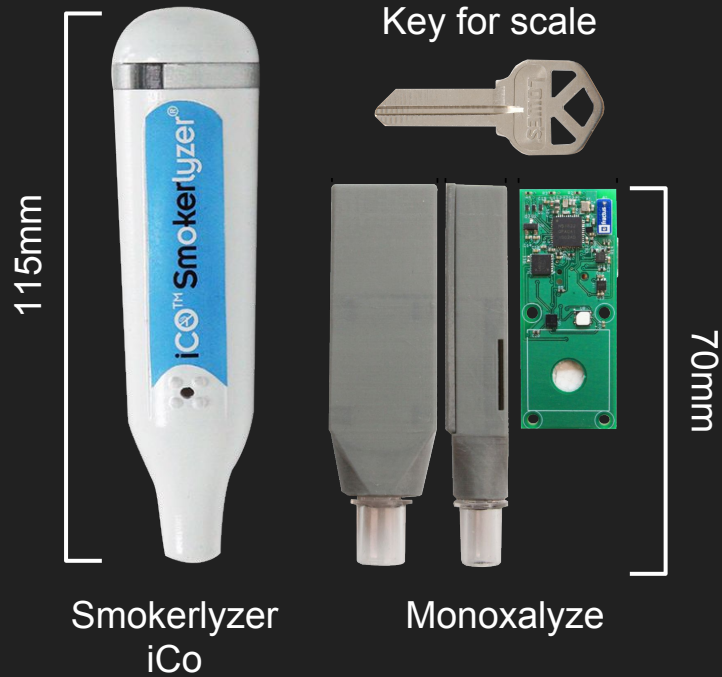
Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System



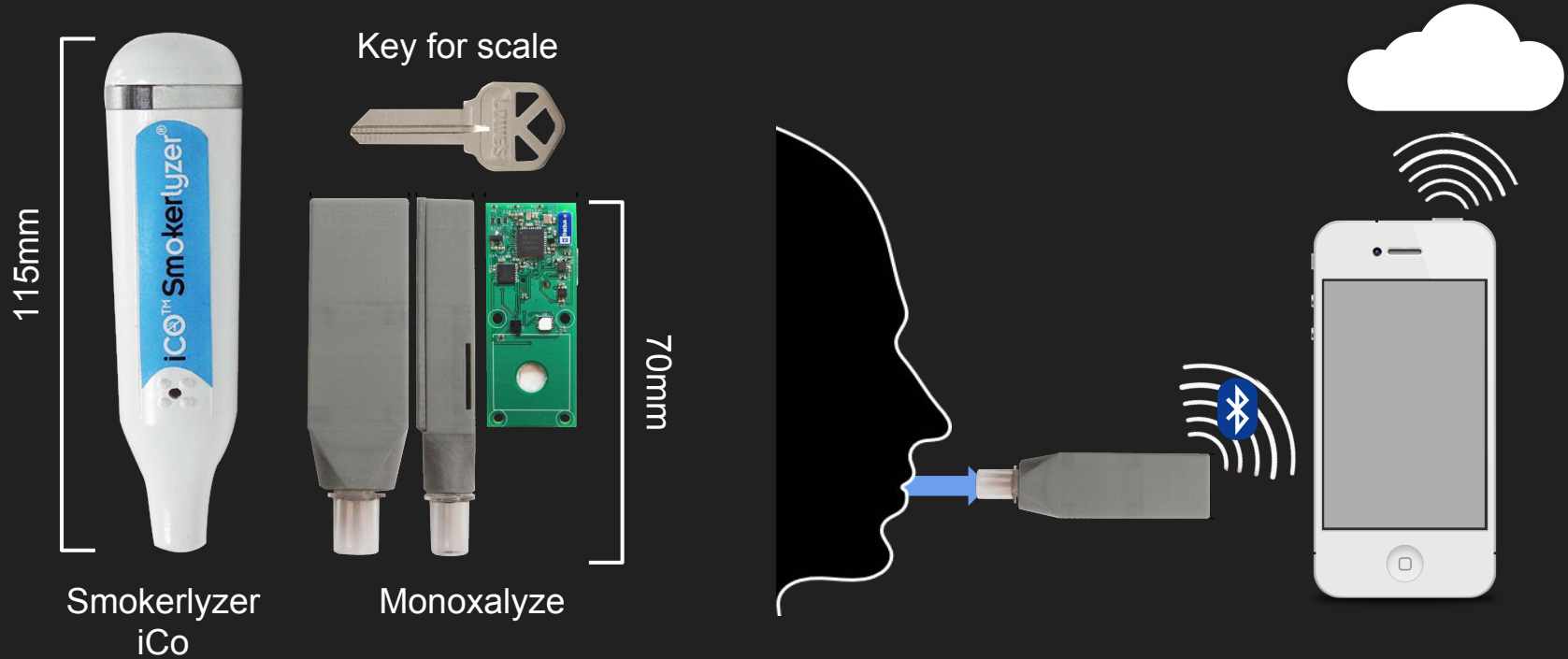
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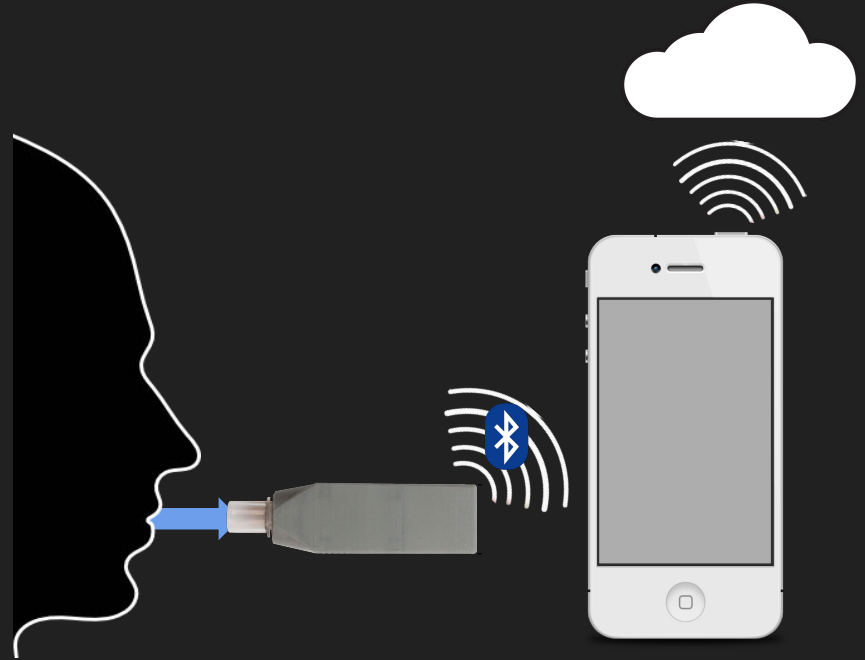


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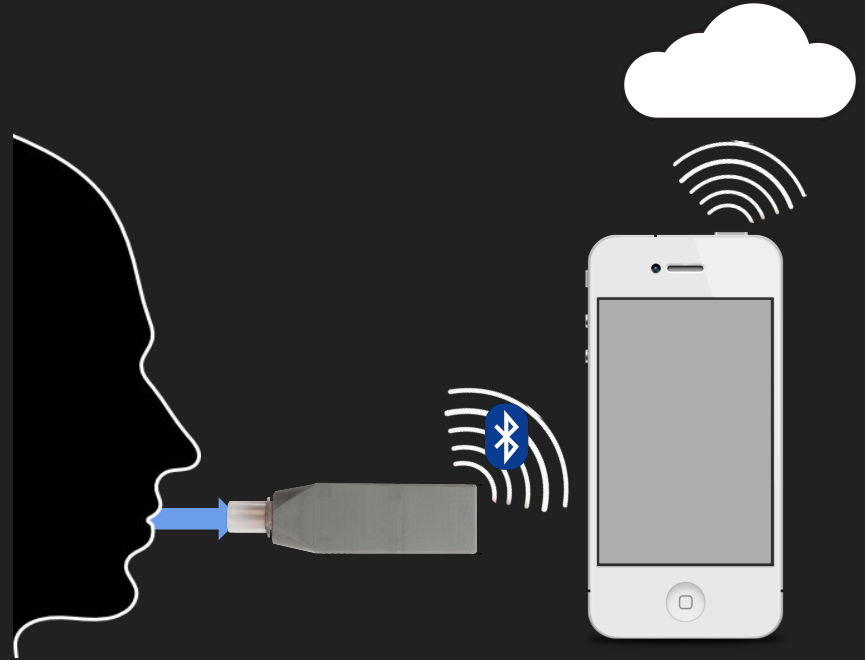
Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System

- Wireless data reporting



Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System

- Wireless data reporting
- Small and more mobile



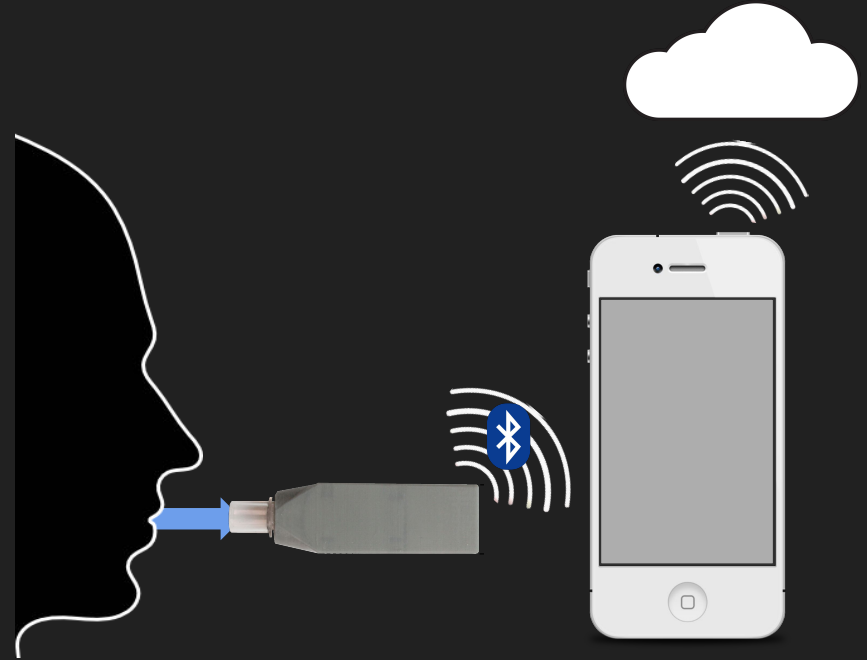
Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System

- Wireless data reporting
- Small and more mobile
- Still no verification



Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System

- Wireless data reporting
- Small and more mobile
- Still no verification
- Energy constrained



Threat model: non-technical attacks

- Tampering with the sensor, spoofing bluetooth messages, publishing false reports to the cloud
 - Existing techniques can mostly mitigate these attacks

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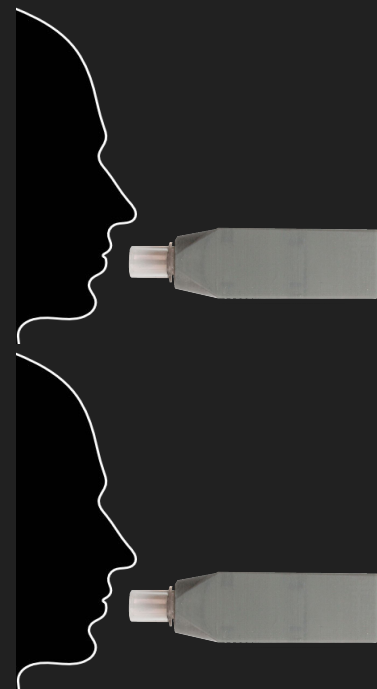
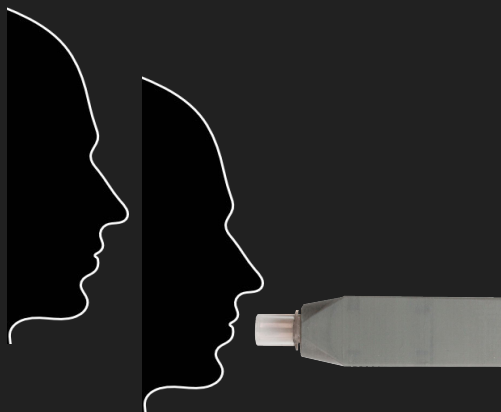
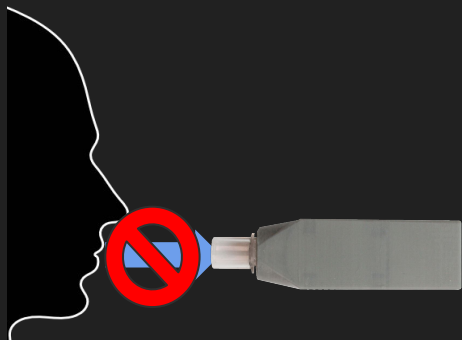
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- Having a non-smoking friend exhale

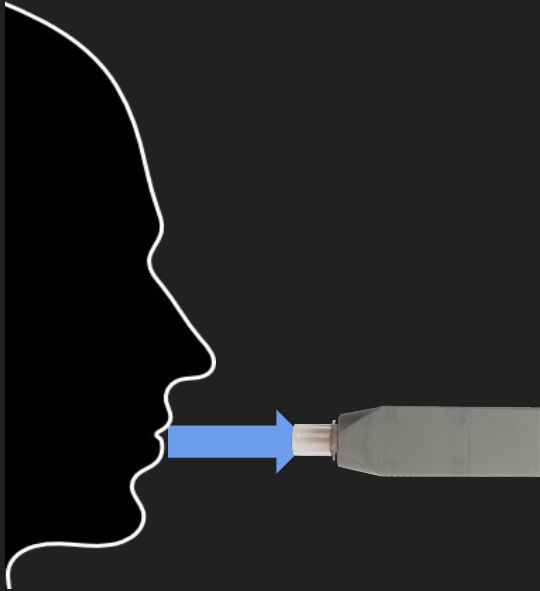


Threat model: non-technical attacks

- Tampering with the sensor, spoofing bluetooth messages, publishing false reports to the cloud
 - Existing techniques can mostly mitigate these attacks
- Not exhaling during a test
- Having a non-smoking friend exhale
- Spoof with a second device



Verifying sufficient exhalation



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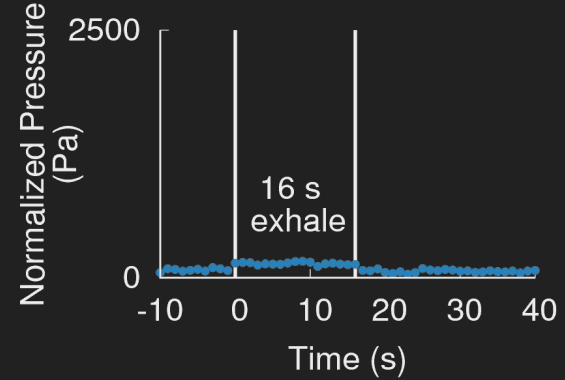


Verifying sufficient exhalation

- Exhaled breath increases gas chamber pressured due to humidity



No pressure increase during simulated, dry “exhalation”

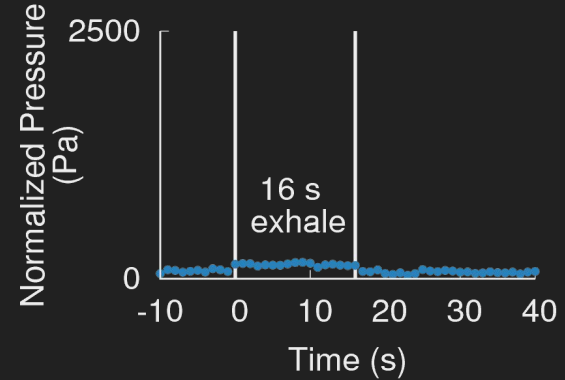


Verifying sufficient exhalation

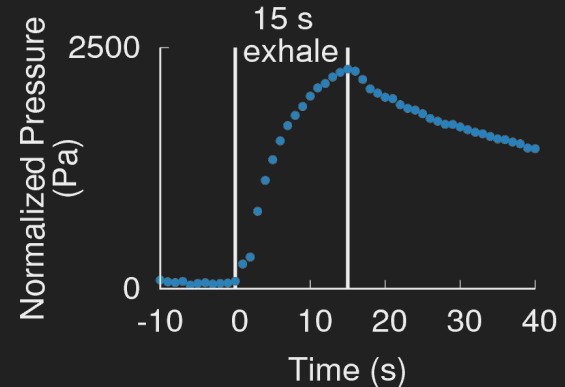
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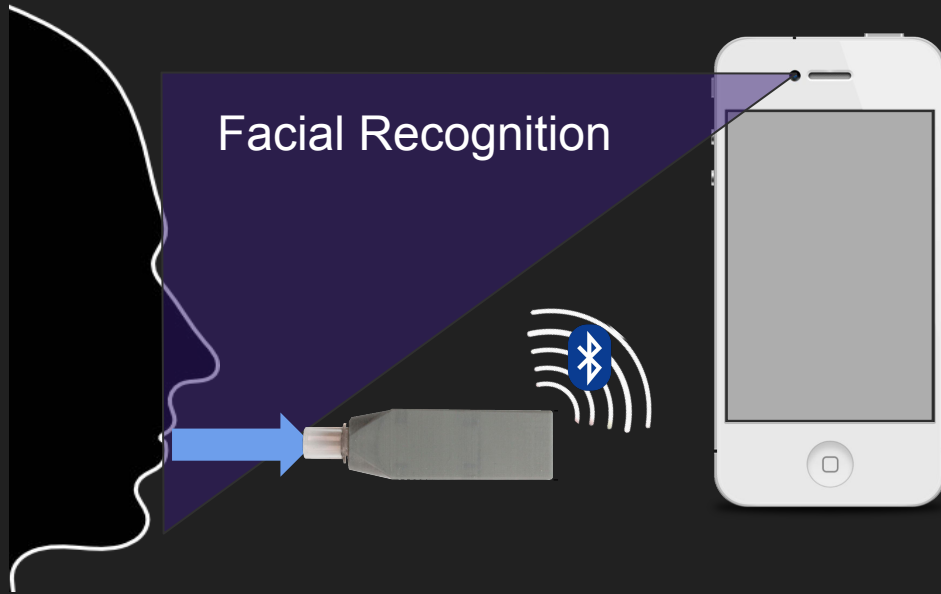
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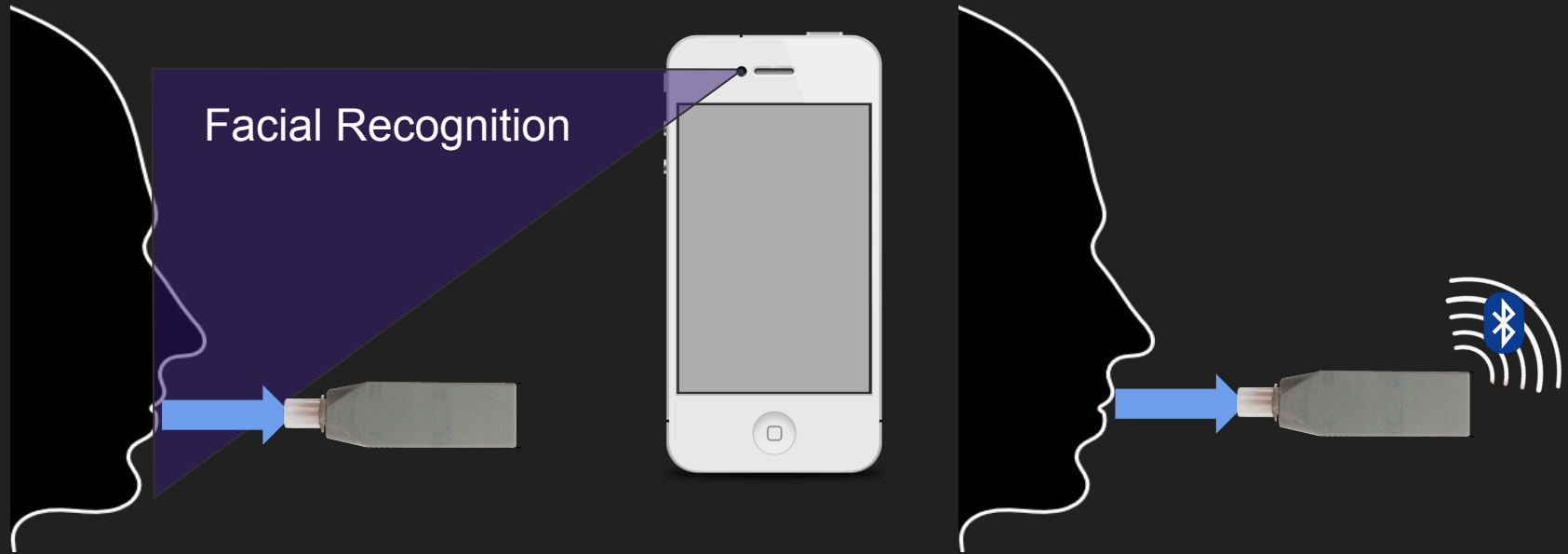
Pressure increase during real exhalation



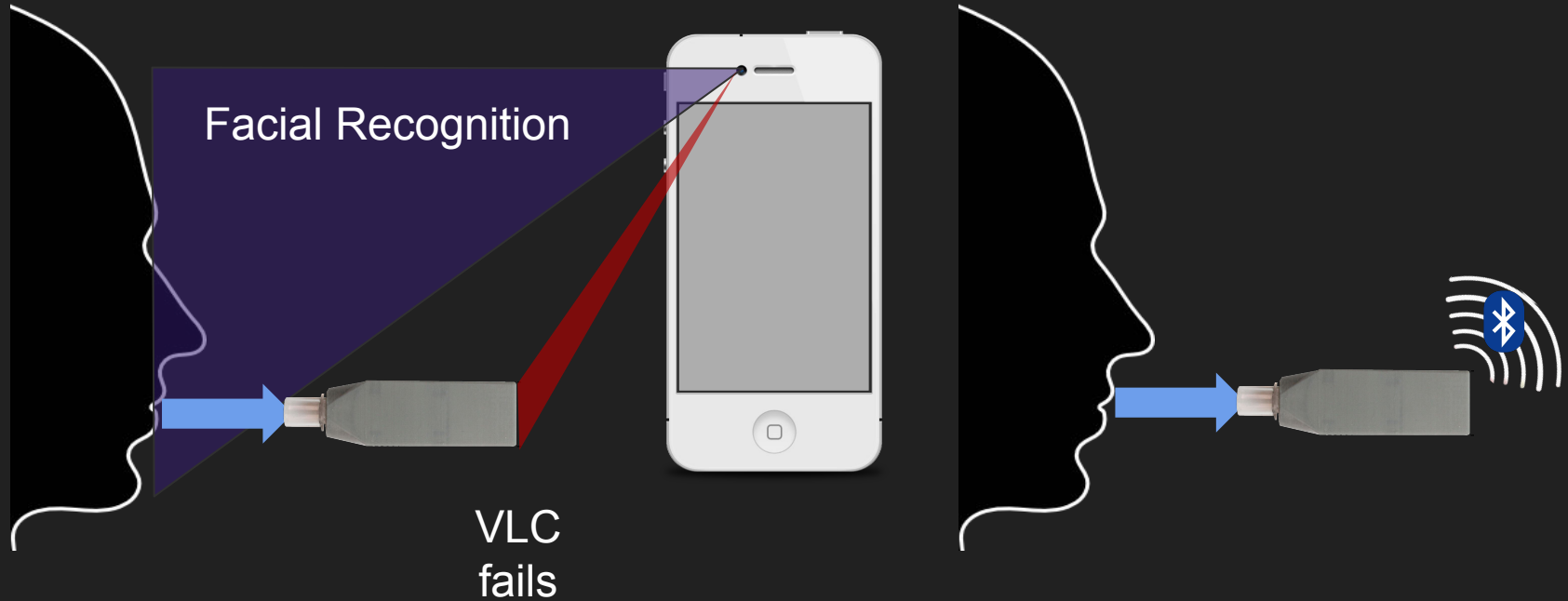
Verify the Monoxalyze user with facial recognition



Facial recognition alone fails to verify the identified user is exhaling into the connected device



Visible light communication (VLC) ties the connected device to the identified user

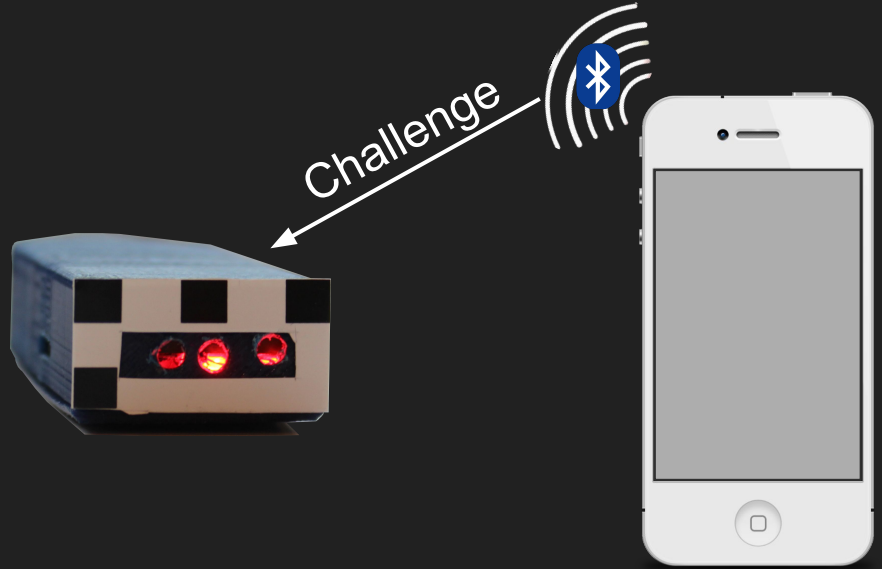


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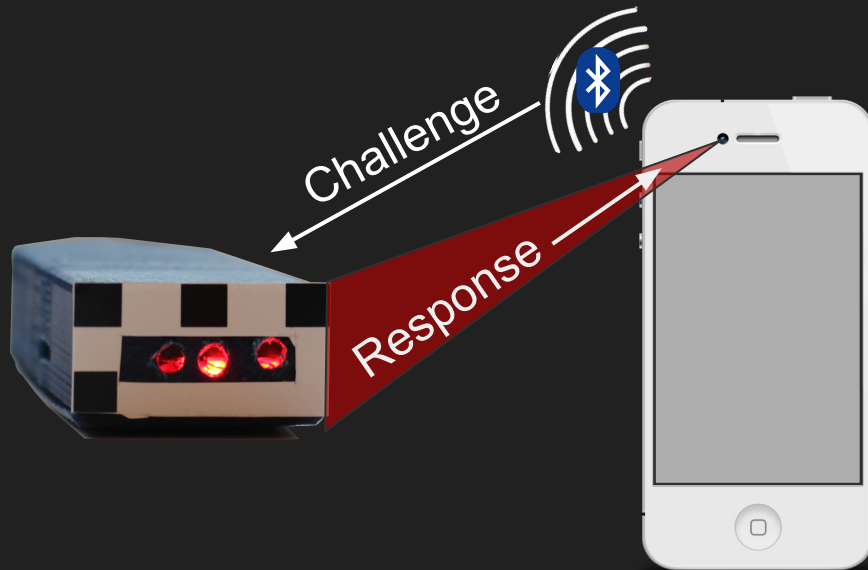
Low power visible light challenge-response

- The phone transmits a valid random challenge over Bluetooth

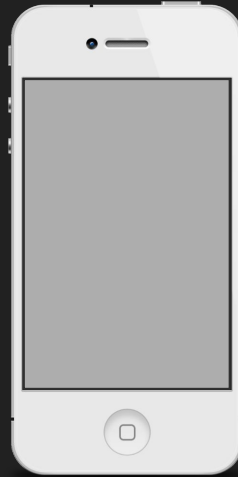
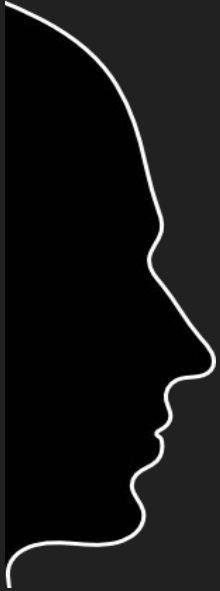


Low power visible light challenge-response

- The phone transmits a valid random challenge over Bluetooth
- The challenge is transmitted back from the LEDs to the phone camera

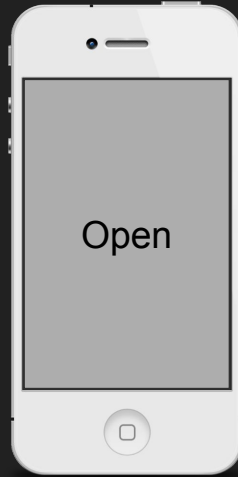
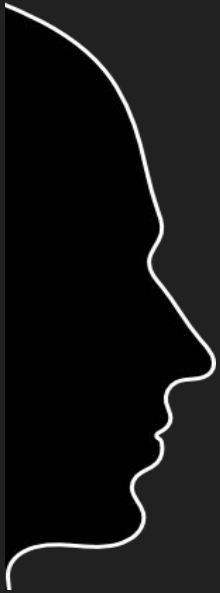


Monoxalyze step-by-step



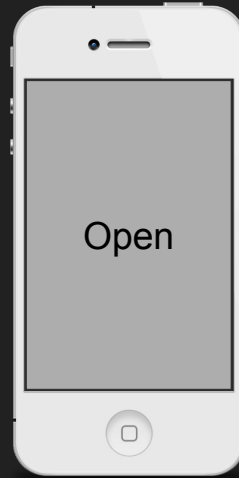
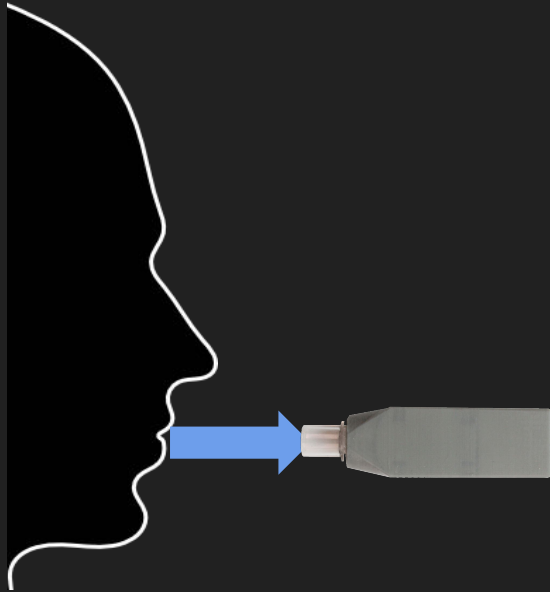
0) Register

Monoxalyze step-by-step



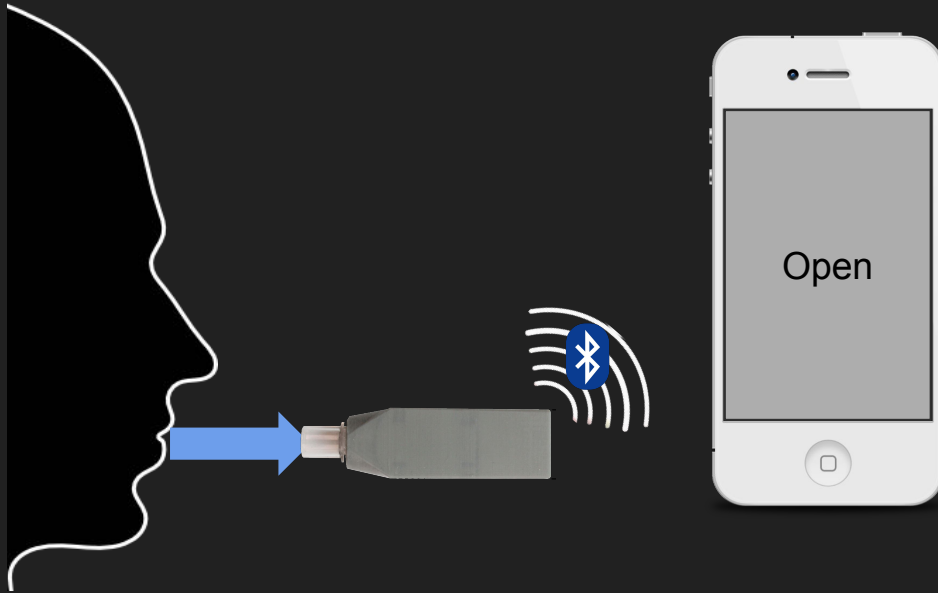
- 0) Register
- 1) Open the app

Monoxalyze step-by-step



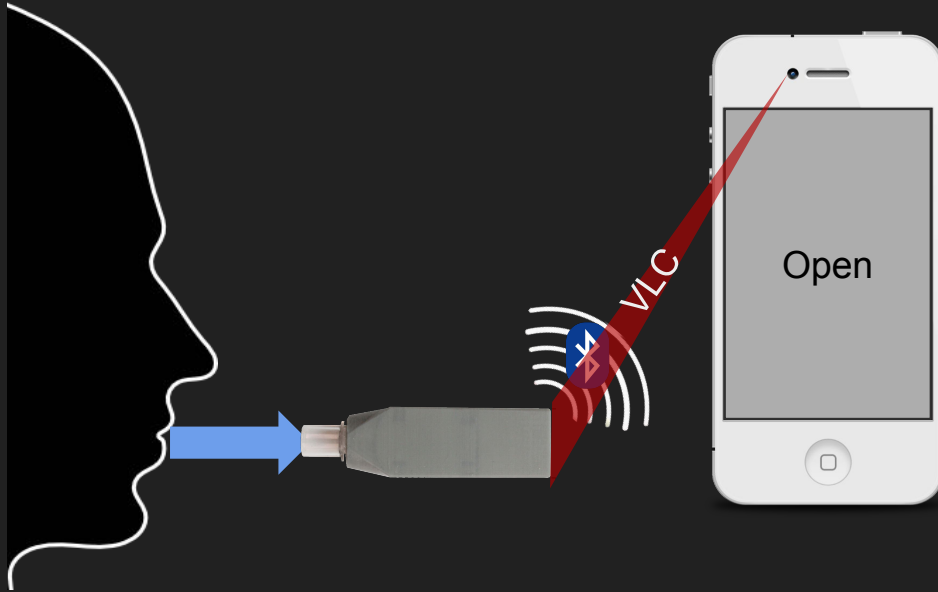
- 0) Register
- 1) Open the app
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Monoxalyze step-by-step



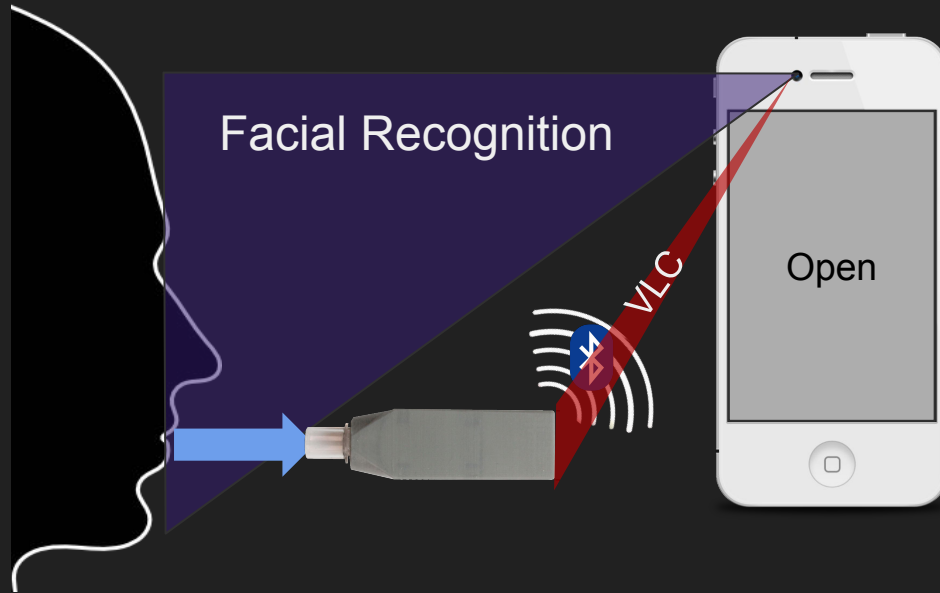
- 0) Register
- 1) Open the app
- 2) Wakeup by exhaling
- 3) Connect over Bluetooth

Monoxalyze step-by-step



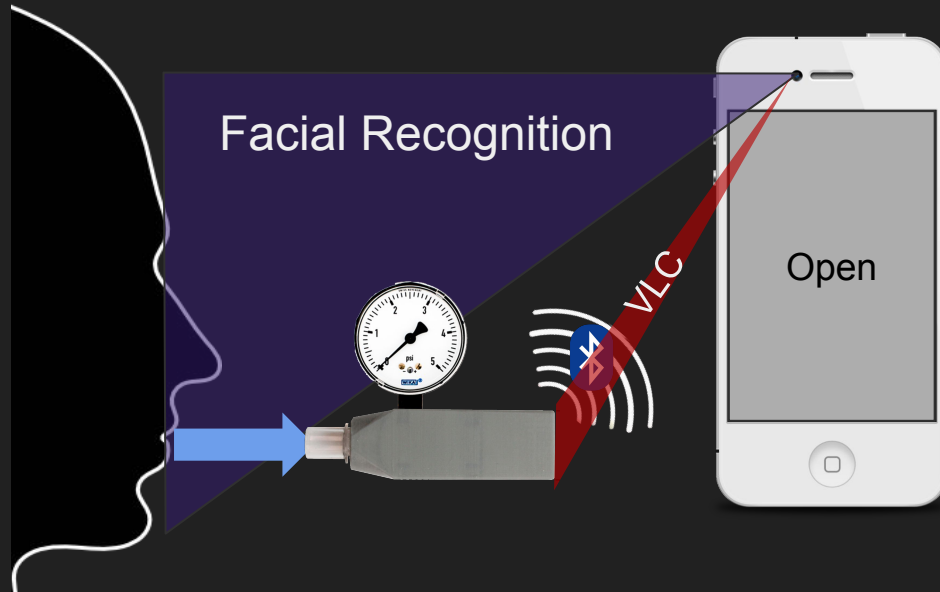
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- 4) Authenticate the device with VLC

Monoxalyze step-by-step



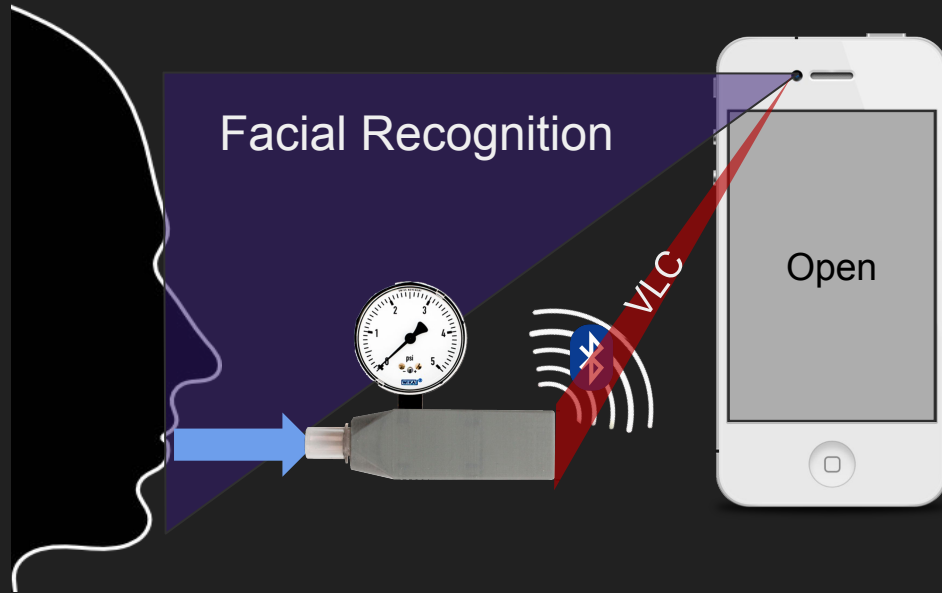
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- 5) Identify the user

Monoxalyze step-by-step



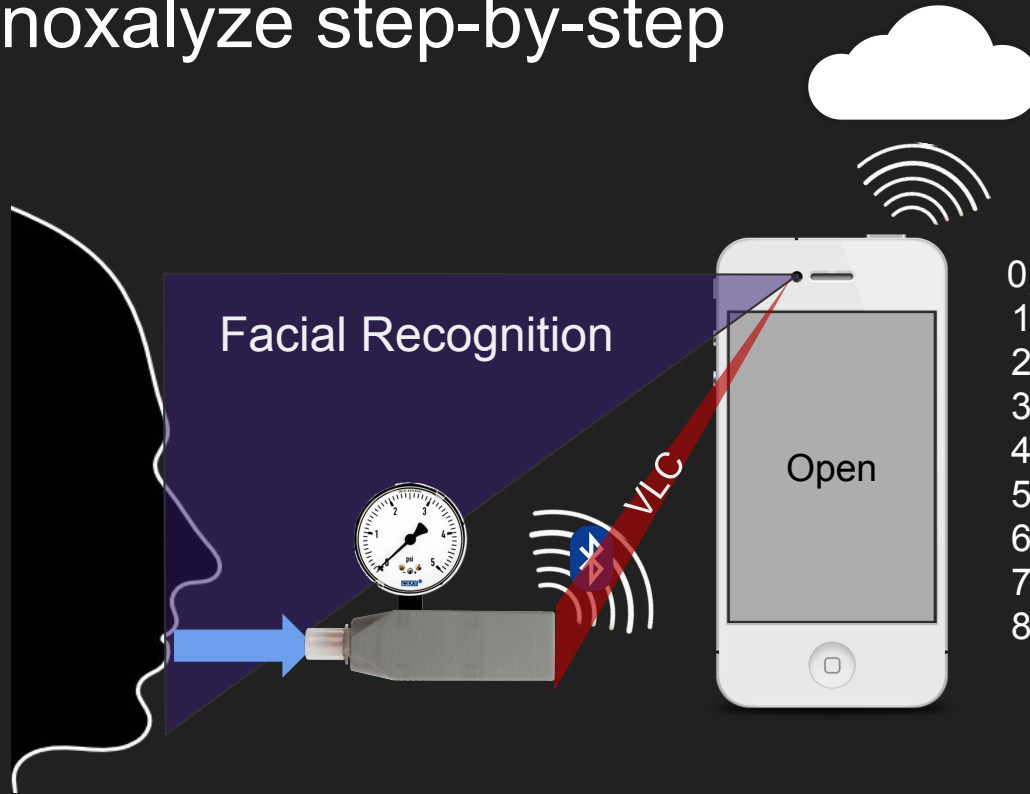
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- 6) Verify sufficient exhalation

Monoxalyze step-by-step



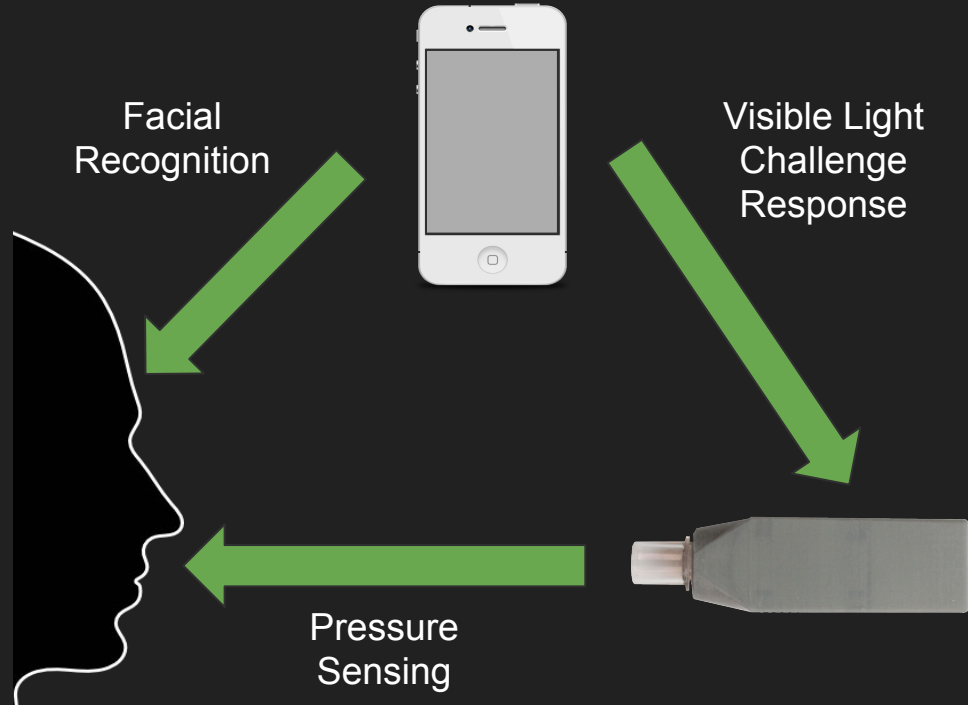
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- 7) Collect CO reading

Monoxalyze step-by-step



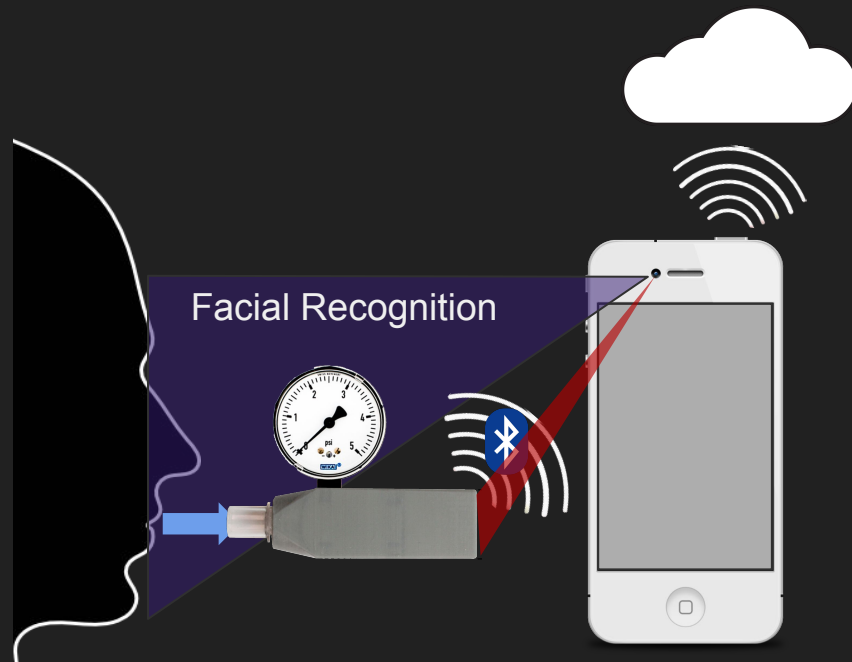
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- 7) Collect CO reading
- 8) Report to intervention provider

Transitive Trust between User, Device, and Phone



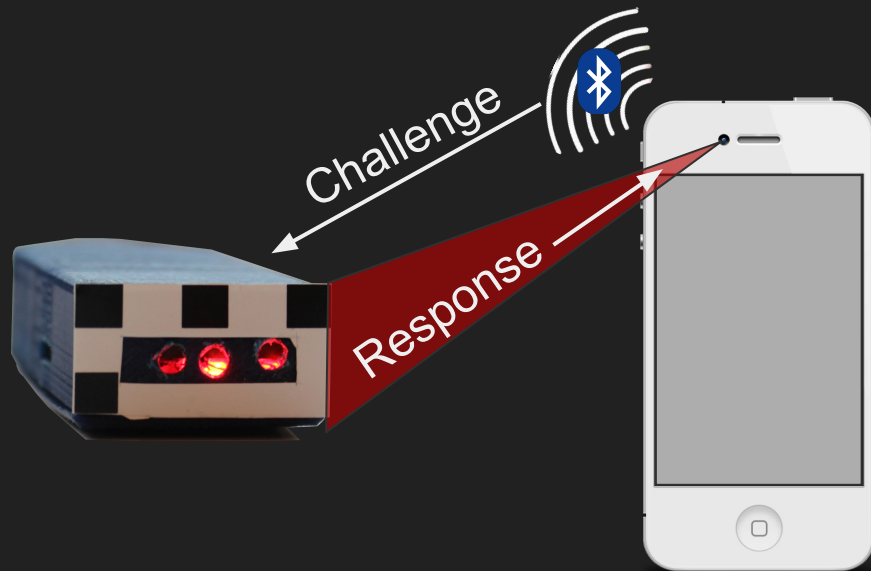
Monoxalyze Smoking Cessation Compliance System

- Wireless data reporting
- Small and more mobile
- Mobile cessation verification
- Energy constrained



Low power device-to-phone VLC challenge-response

- Signal needs to be self clocking
- Challenges need to be random
 - Challenges do not need to be arbitrary
- On-Off keying in 3 bit frames
- Each frame must cause the LEDs to change state
 - provides a clock
- 0.61 LEDs active per bit on average
- Manchester Encoding: 1 LEDs active per bit

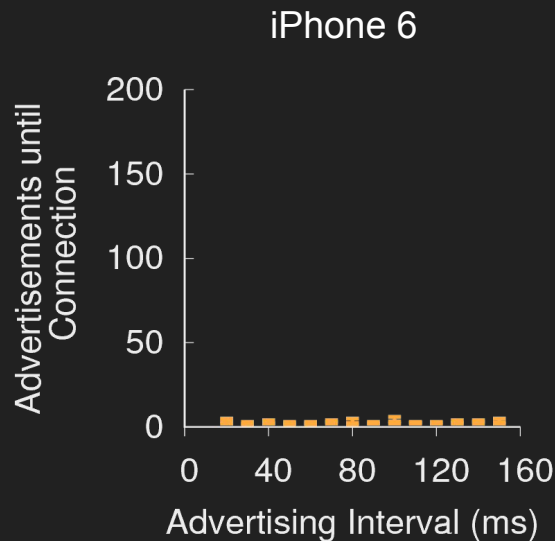
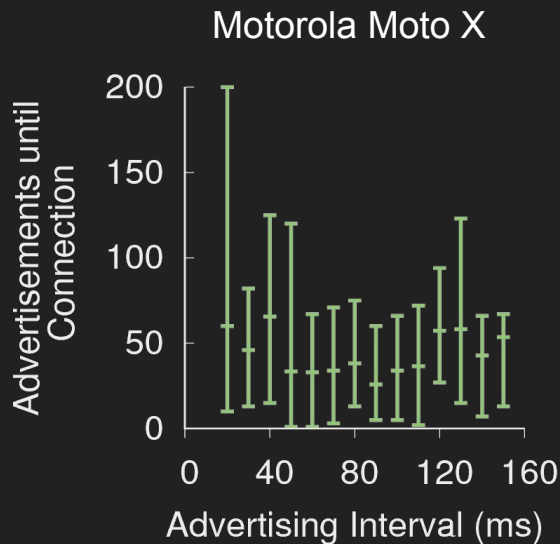
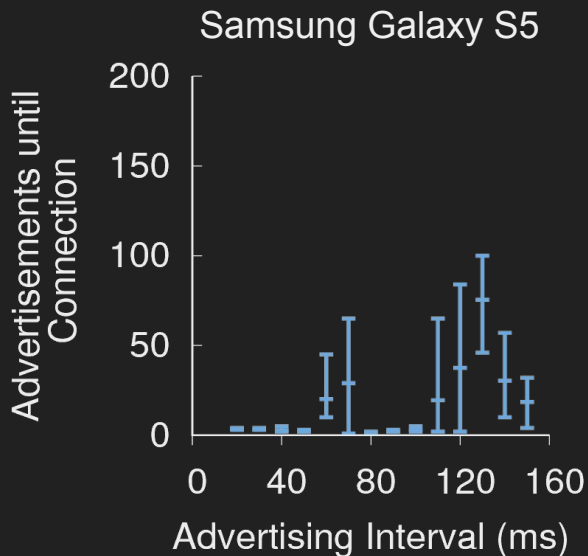


How many times should a device advertise?

- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) device send advertisements until phone connects

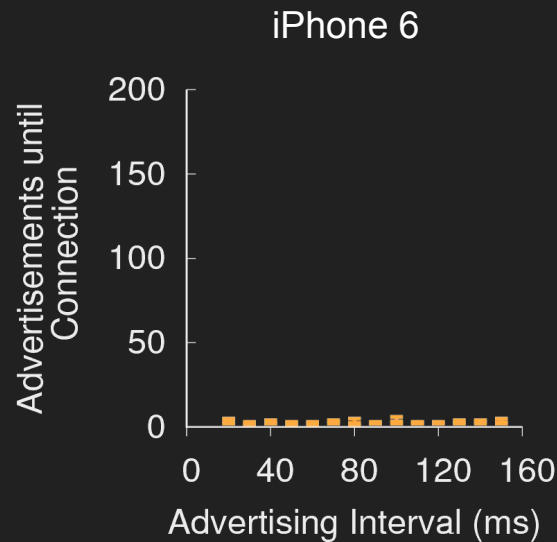
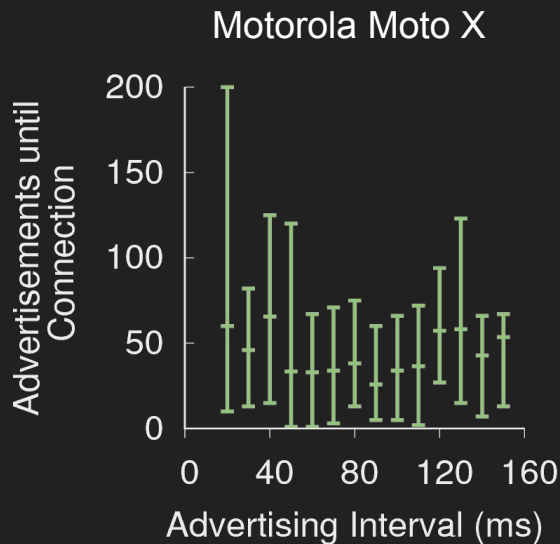
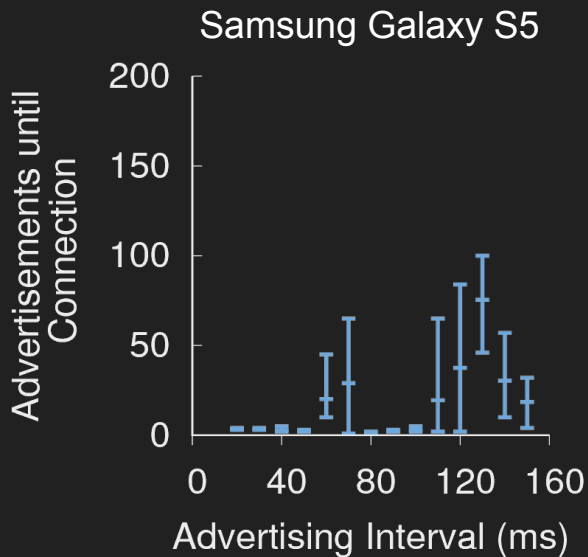
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How many times should a device advertise?

- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) device send advertisements until phone connects
- Not all phones are created equal
- Most phones don't accept high connection interval requests



Battery lifetime with optimizations

- Energy Budget: 532 J
- 1000+ breath tests
- 110 days of sleep
- Expected combined battery life: 83-95 days



Breathalyzer test energy

Event	Percent of Energy
Bluetooth Advertising	9%
Bluetooth Connection	66%
Pressure Sensor	12%
Visible Light Auth	13%
Gas Sensor	<1%
Total	400.5mJ

Exhalation verification works with sufficient reset time between measurements

- 10 tests with 10 minutes between tests: 100% exhalation detection
- Correctly identifies insufficient volume
- Correctly identifies ending exhalation early
- Lower rates of exhalation detection with back-to-back testing
 - This is not the normal case
 - Failure is an inconvenience not a security flaw

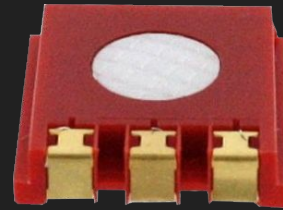
Low error rates on VLC processing

- Testing performed at 10hz frames, 28bps
- Random 12 bit challenge-responses
- 5-8 inches: 29/30 succeeded
 - 0.1% bit error rate
- Longer distances rarely work
- Extreme lighting conditions reduce success rate
- Failure is an inconvenience not a security flaw

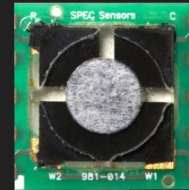


Accurate gas sensing requires filtering

- Two sensors were used for testing
 - SPEC CO Sensor (\$10)
 - Citytech Microcel CF (\$100)



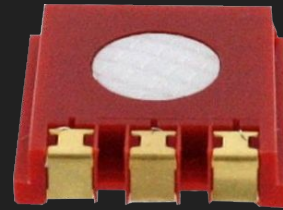
Microcel CF



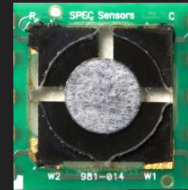
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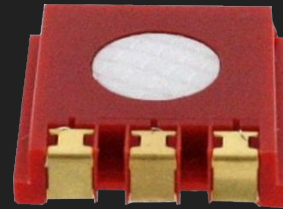
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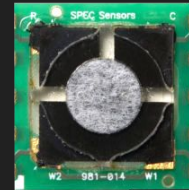
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- Tested multiple filter materials
 - Activated Charcoal and PTFE

PTFE Hydrophobic Filter

Activated Charcoal Filter



Microcel CF



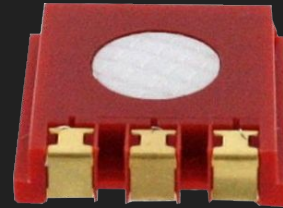
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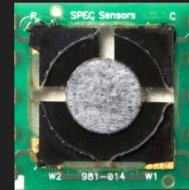
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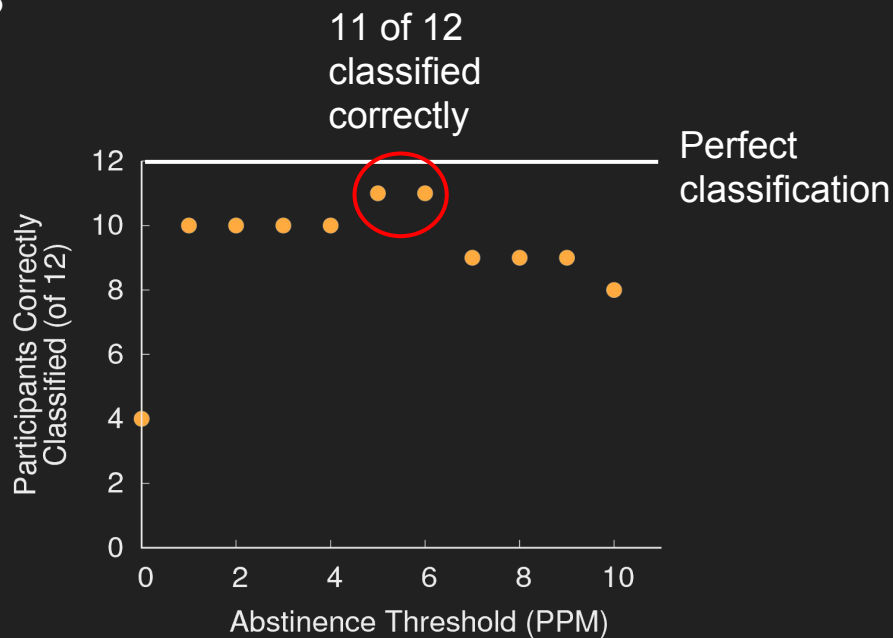
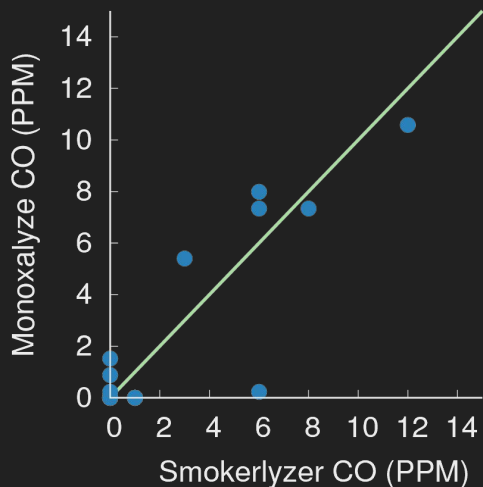
Microcel CF



SPEC

Testing Monoxalyze at a smoking cessation clinic

- 12 participant study at smoking cessation clinic
- Can Monoxalyze classify smokers?



What other applications could use this system?

- Other breathalyzer applications
 - Court mandated compliance
- Health insurance verifying physical exercise
- Medical devices attempting to provide more reliability

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