



UNIVERSITAT DE
BARCELONA



TITLE

Low-Power Heating for Conductometric Gas Nano Sensors:
Self-Heating Effects and Others ...

SPEAKER

O. Monereo, N. Markiewicz, J. Samà, O. Casals, C. Fàbrega, F. Hernandez-Ramírez,
A. Cirera, A. Romano-Rodríguez, A. Waag, J.D. Prades

INSTITUTION

MIND/IN²UB, Dept. d'Enginyeria: Electrònica, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
IHT/EC²/LENA, Braunschweig University of Technology, Germany

EVENT

EuNetAir COST Action TD1105
Final Meeting
October 7th, Prague (CZ)

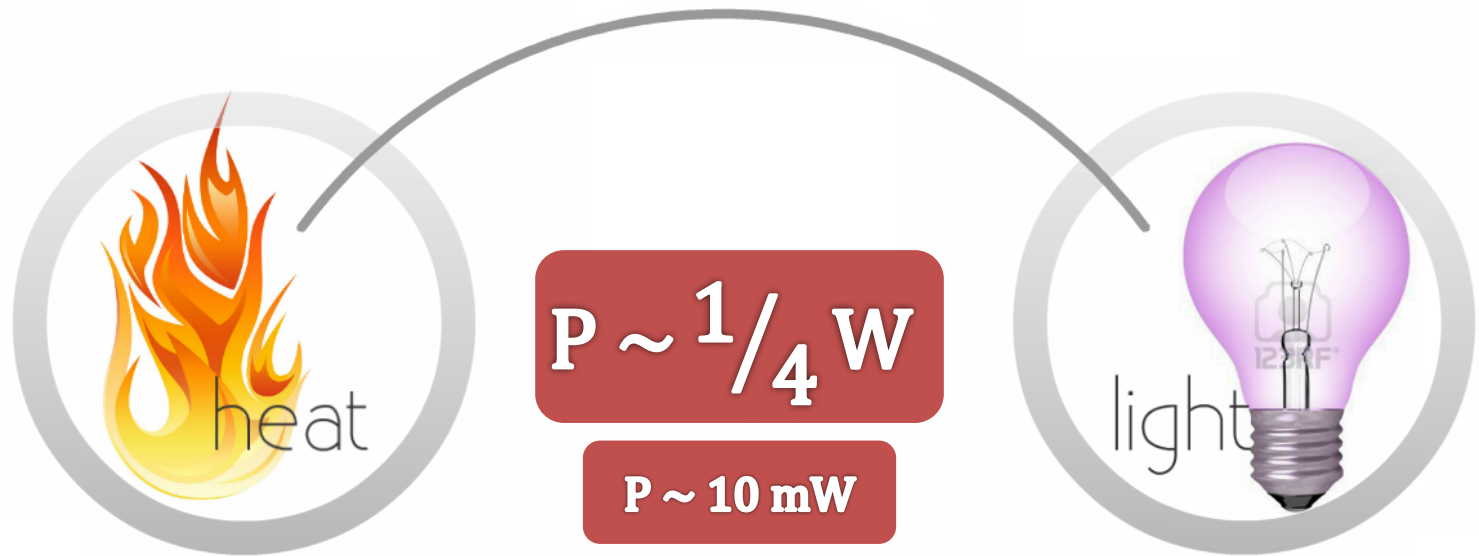
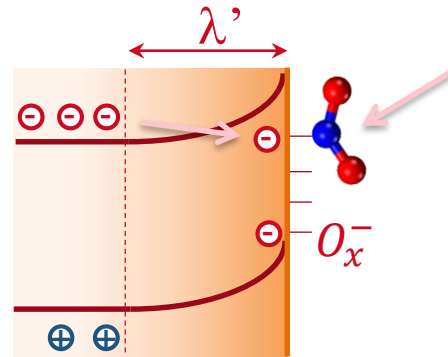


Power Consumption

State of the art

P 2

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Heated Gas Sensors

P 3

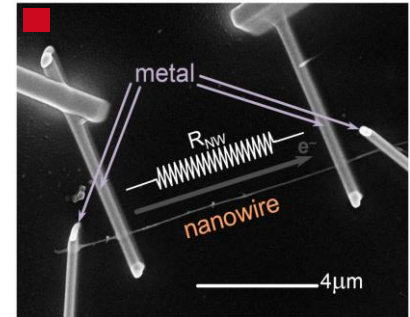
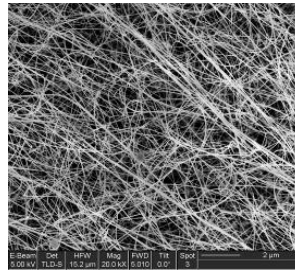
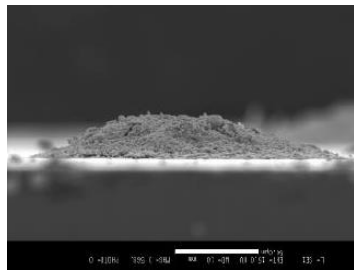
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Strategy

Miniaturization

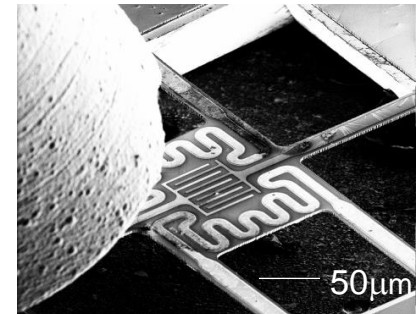
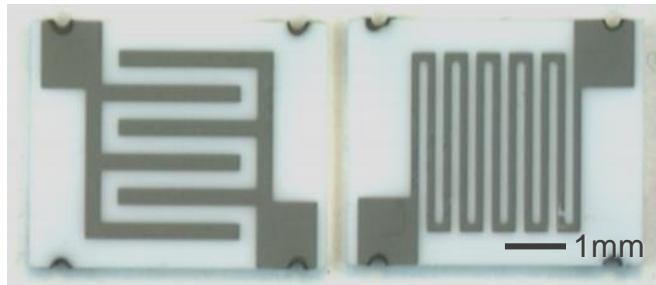
1) Sensing element



porous layers, bunch of (nano)particles, ...

a few nanoparticles

2) Heating element



millimeters scale

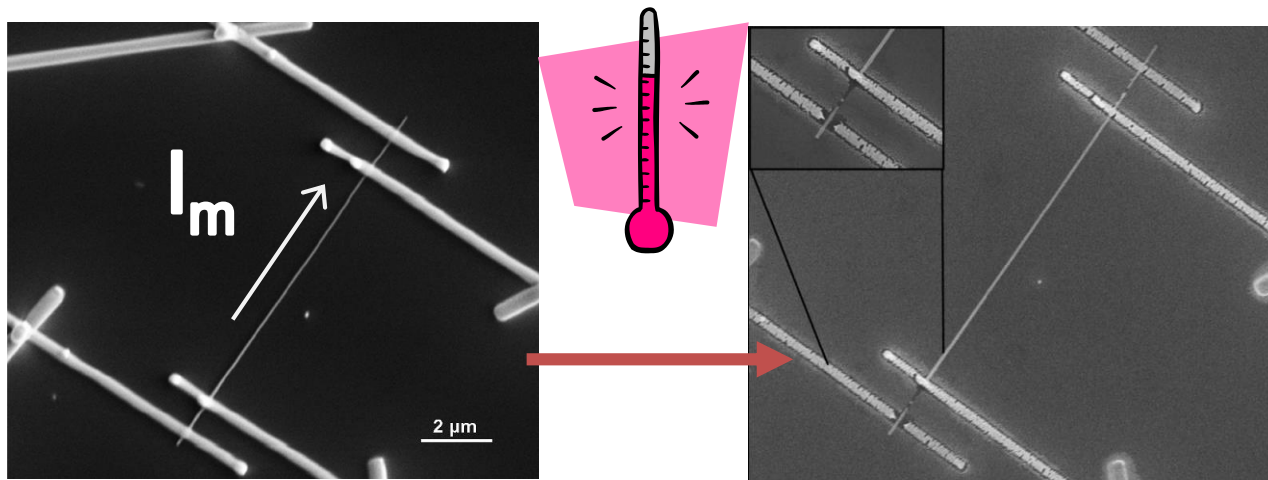
microelectronics

$P \sim 10 \text{ mW}$

Strategy

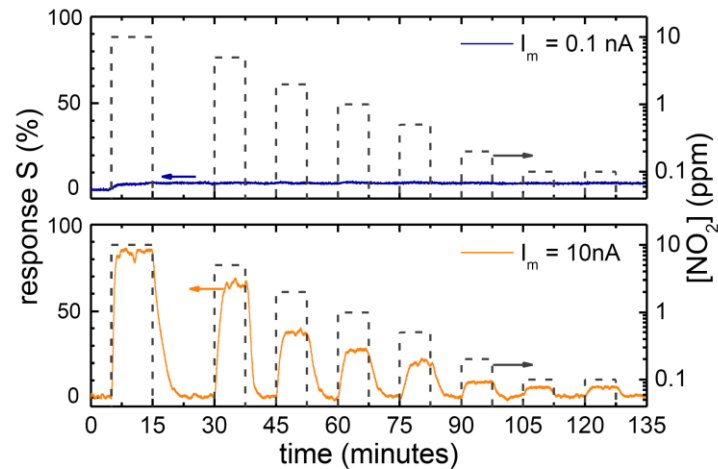
Limits of miniaturization

Appl. Phys. Lett. **93**, 123110 (2008)



efficient
self-heating

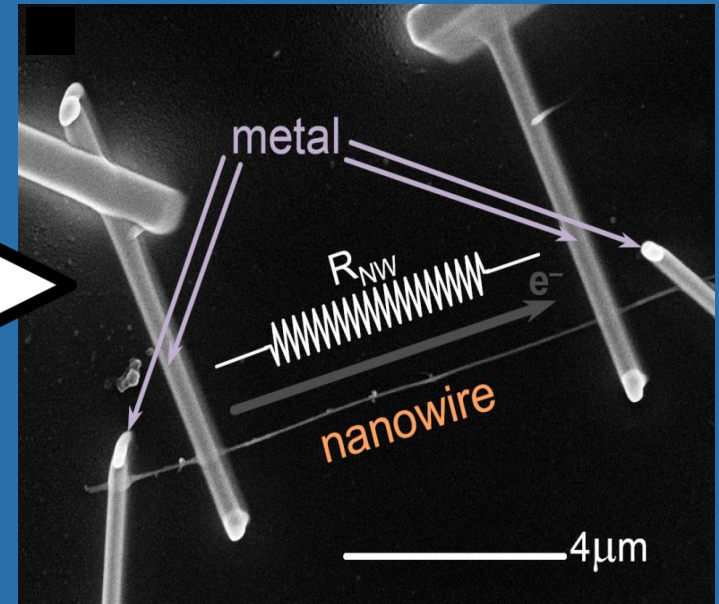
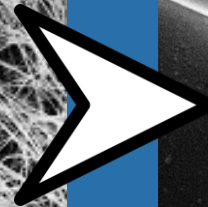
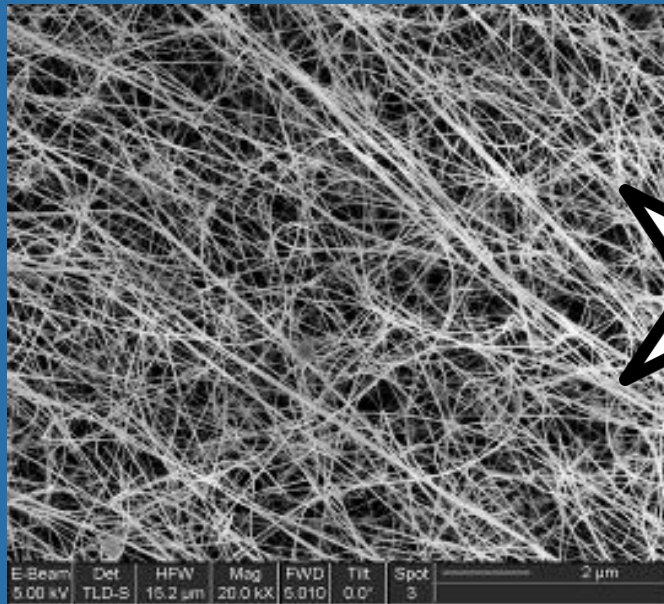
$$P < 10 \mu\text{W}$$



Self-heating

From random wires to single wire.

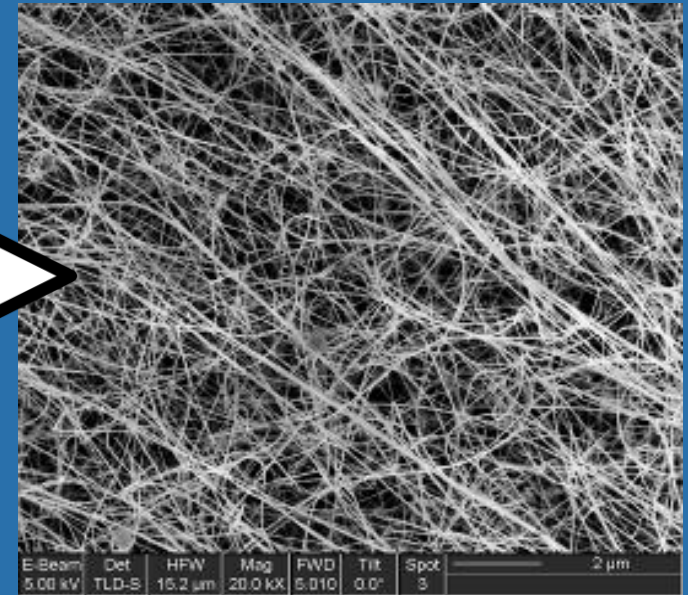
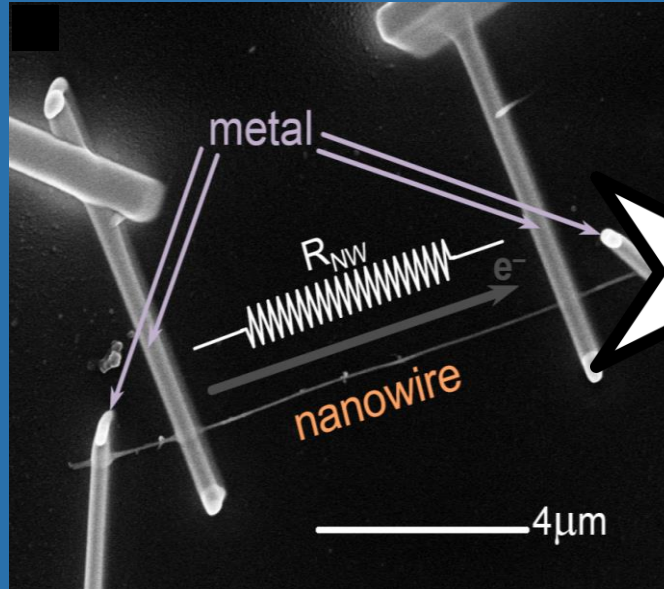
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Self-heating

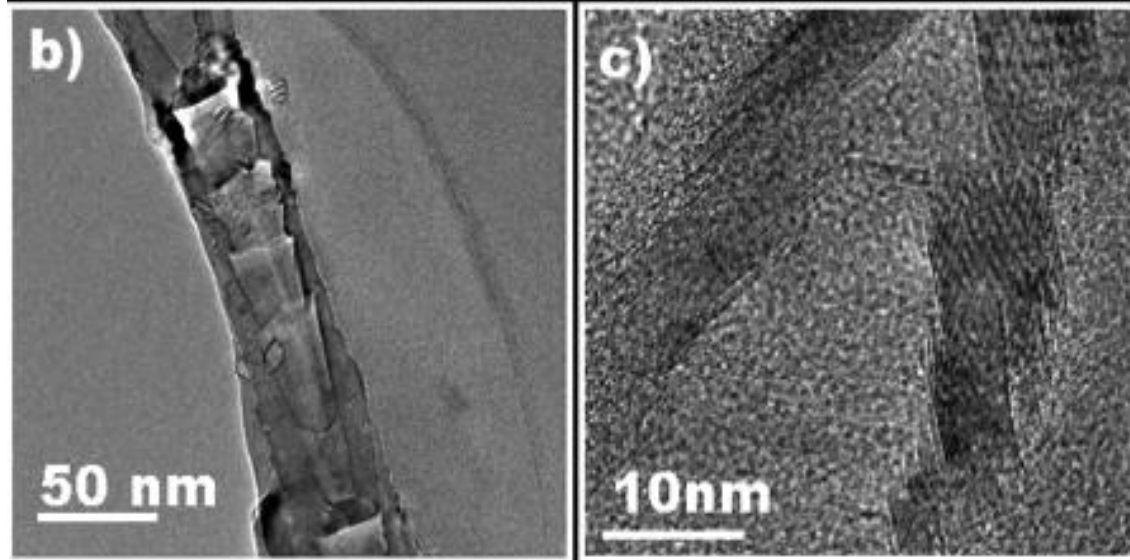
From single wire to random wires ???

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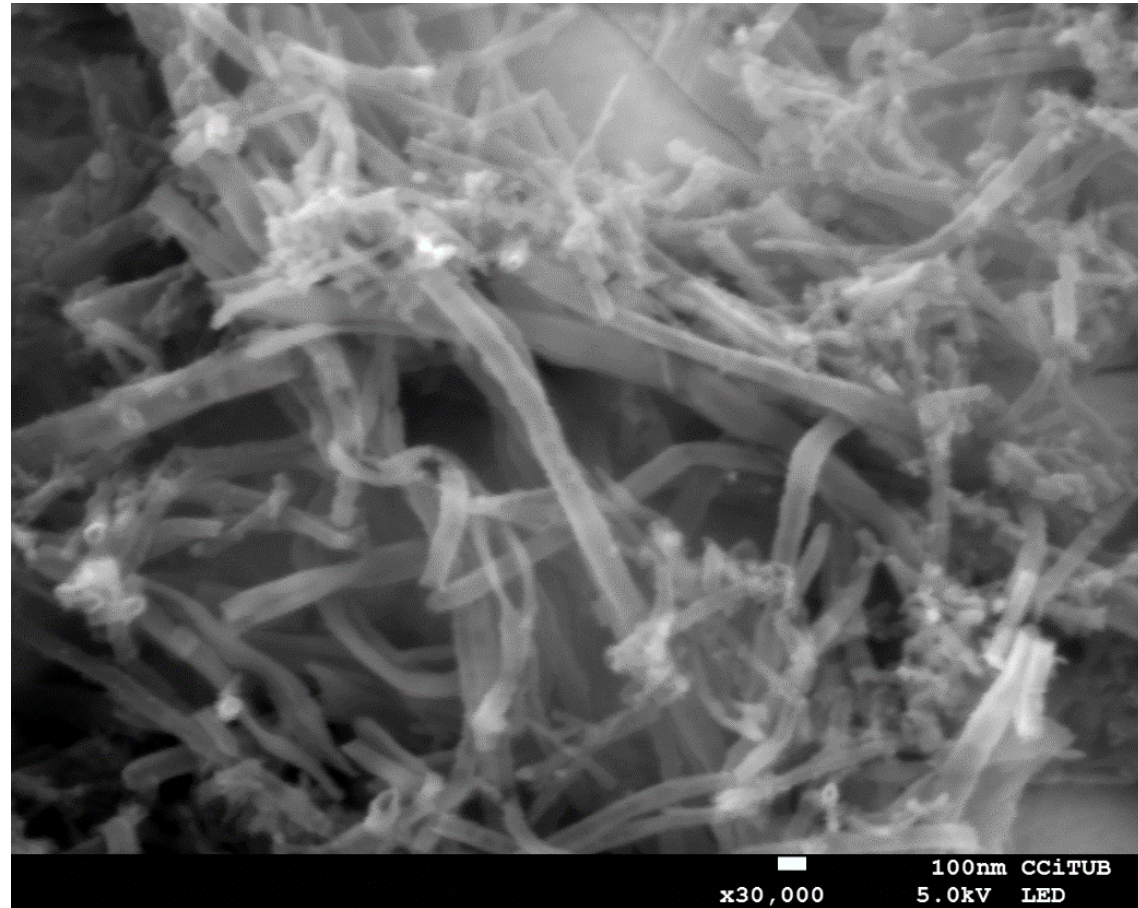


Carbon Nano Fibers (CNF)

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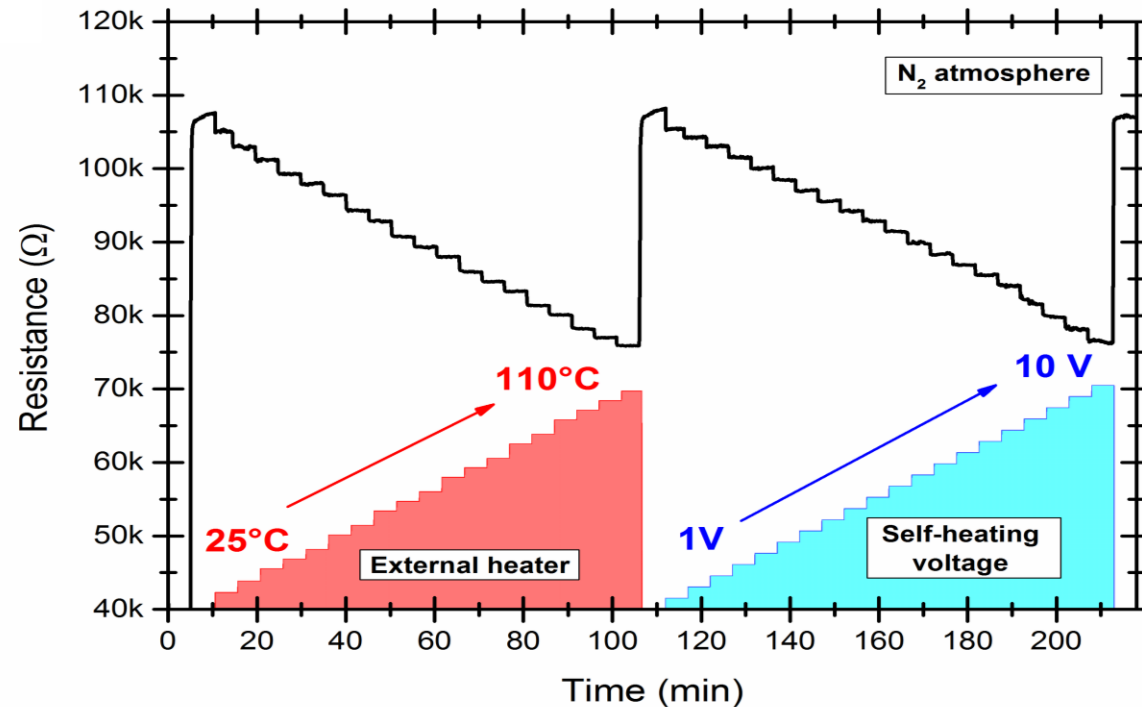
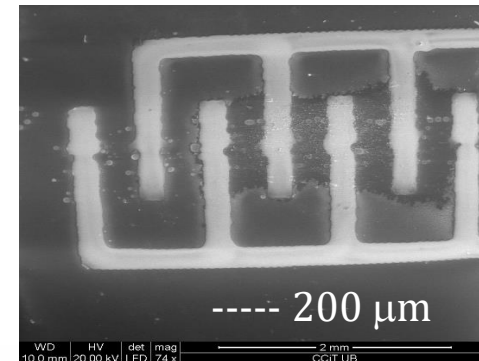
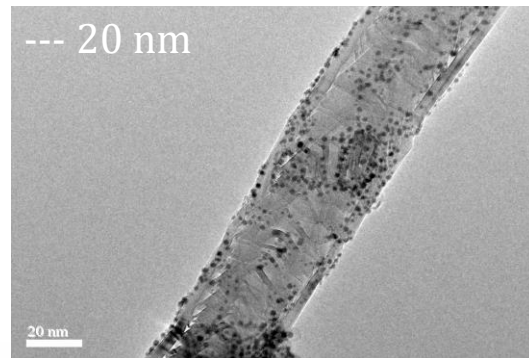
Carbon Nano Fibers (CNF)



Self-heating in random wires

Carbon Nano Fibers (CNF)

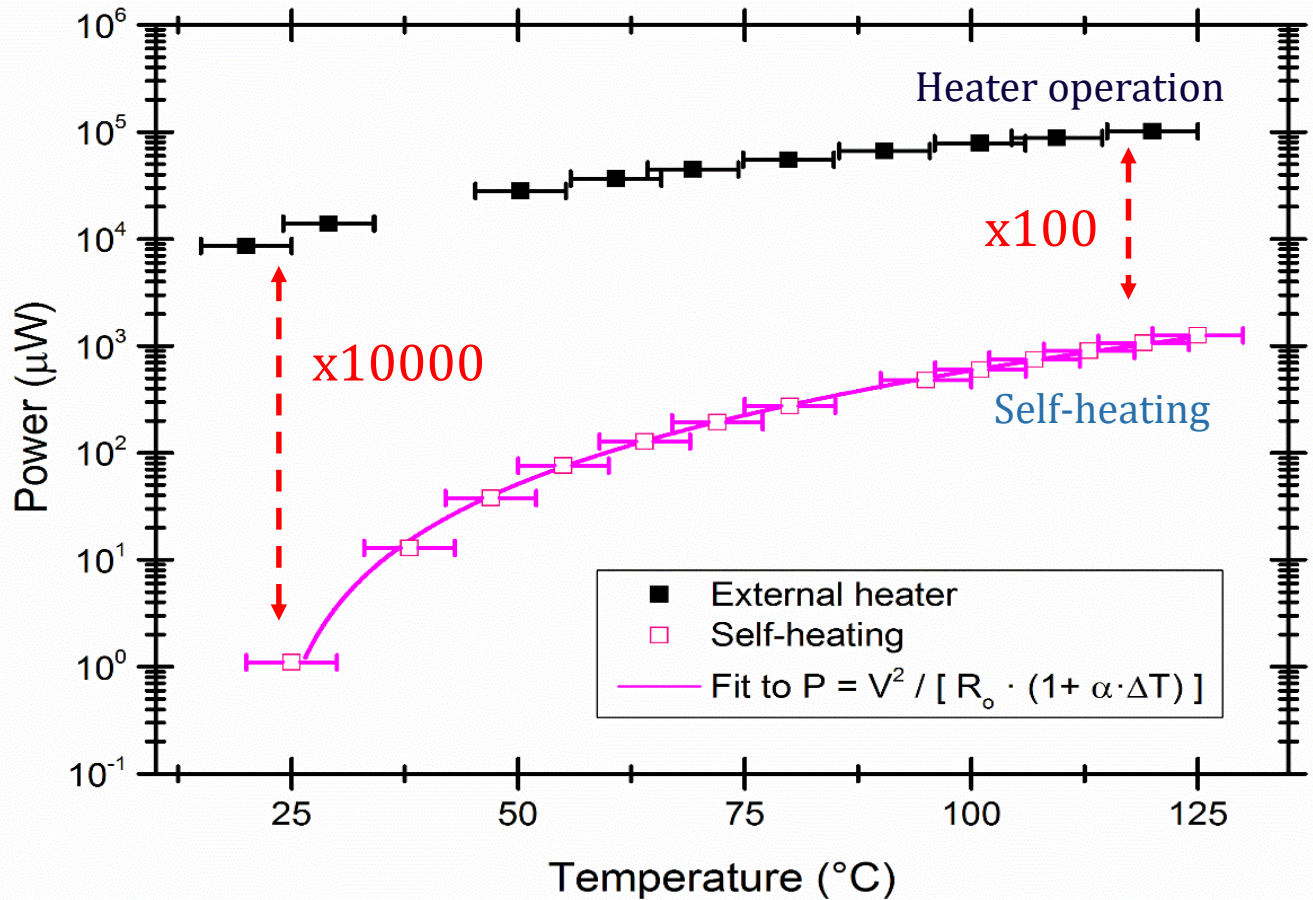
Sens. Actuators B **187**, 401 (2013)



Self-heating in random CNFs

Power consumption?

Sens. Actuators B 211, 489 (2015)

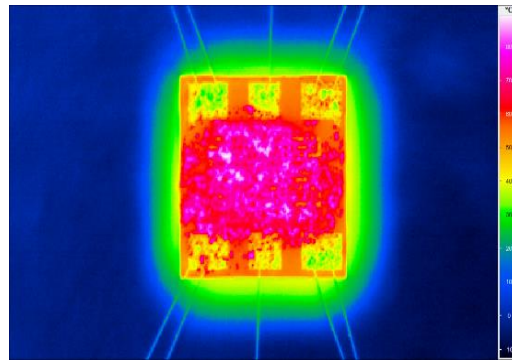


Significant Power Savings
“efficient self-heating”

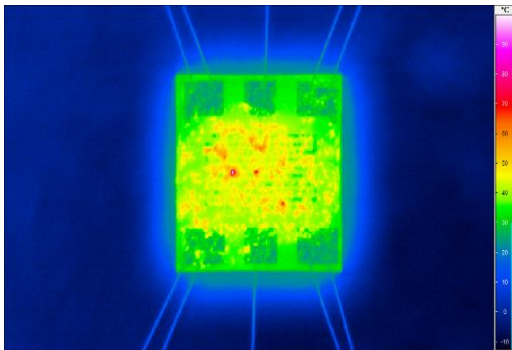
Self-heating in random CNFs

Origin of efficient heating?

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)



Heater operation

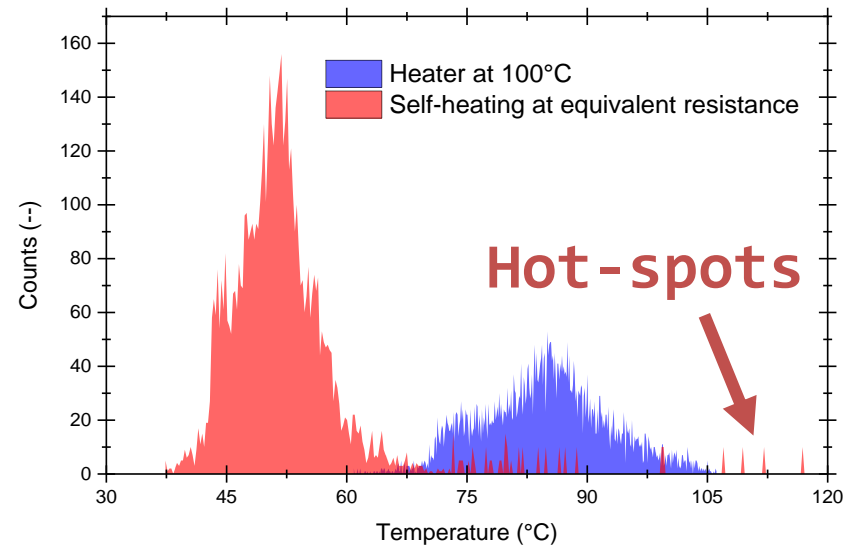


Self-heating



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SAARLANDES

Dr. Sauerwald
Prof. Schütze

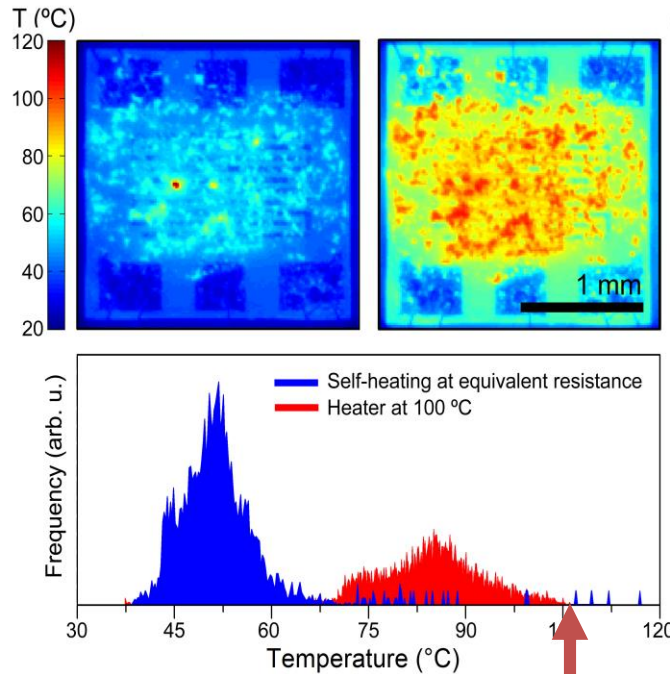


Self-heating in random CNFs

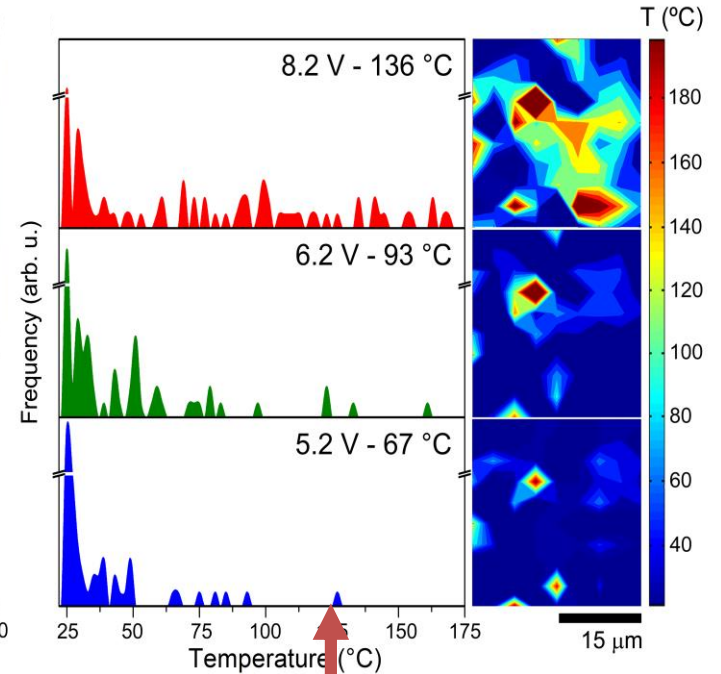
Origin of efficient heating?

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)

IR Thermography



Raman Shift Mapping



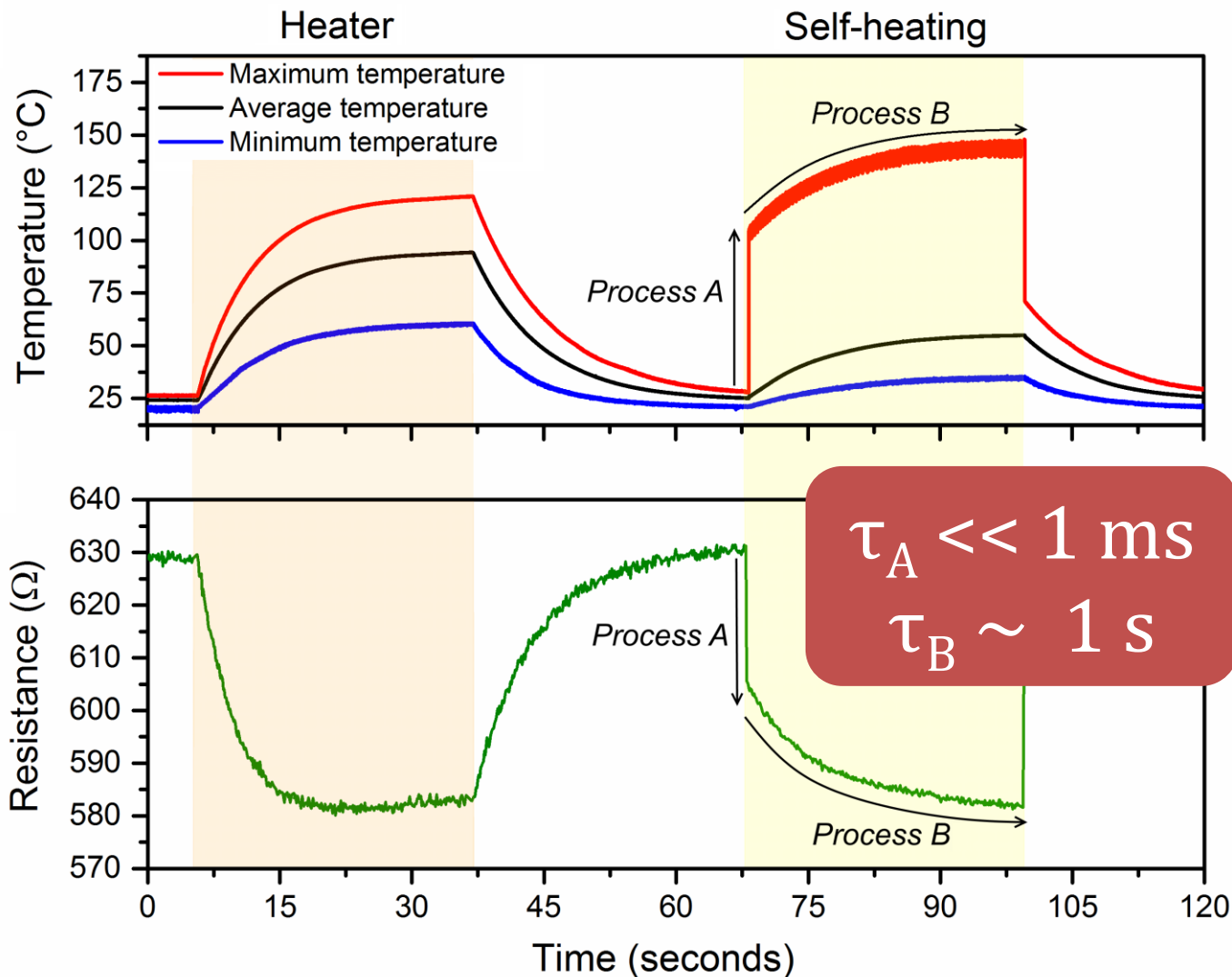
Hot-spots

Hot-spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

Origin of hot-spots?

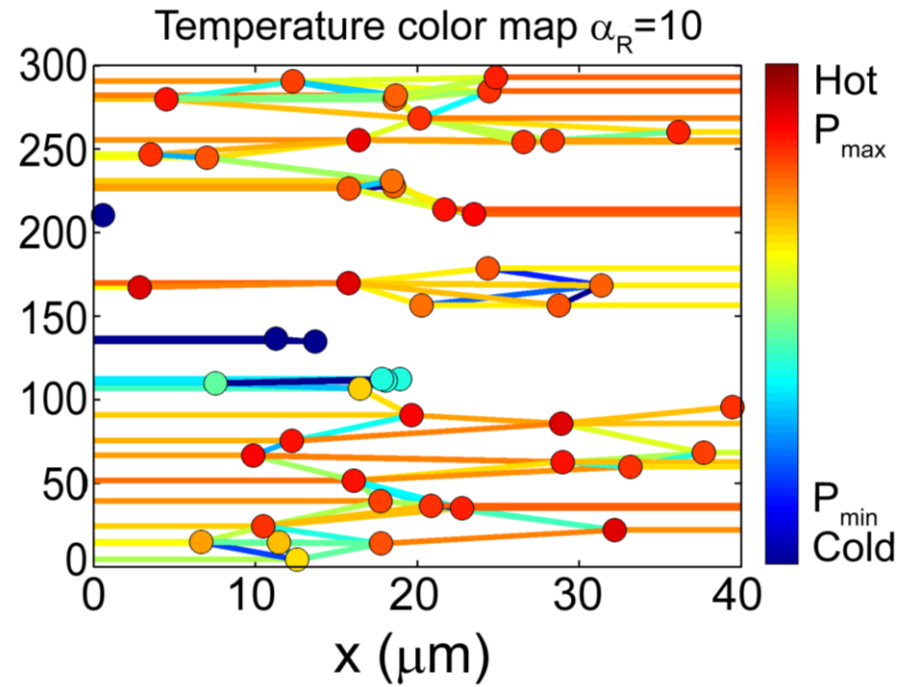
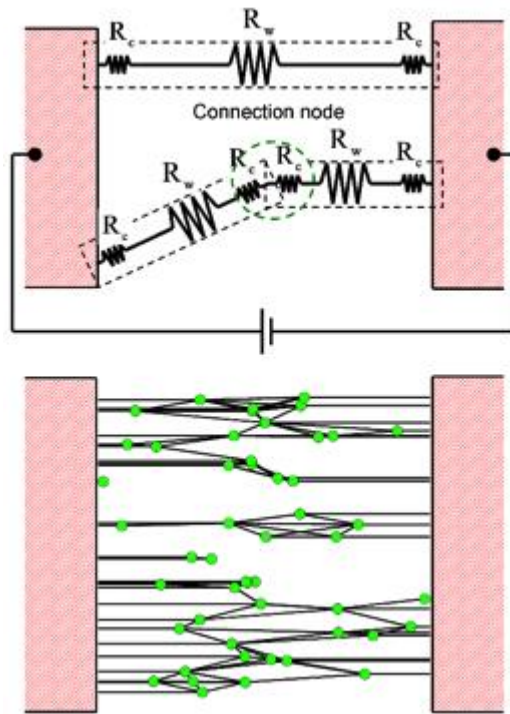
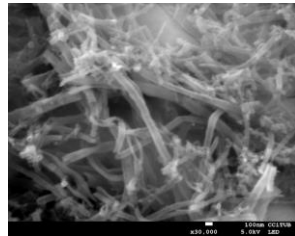
Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)



Self-heating in random CNFs

Resistor network model

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)

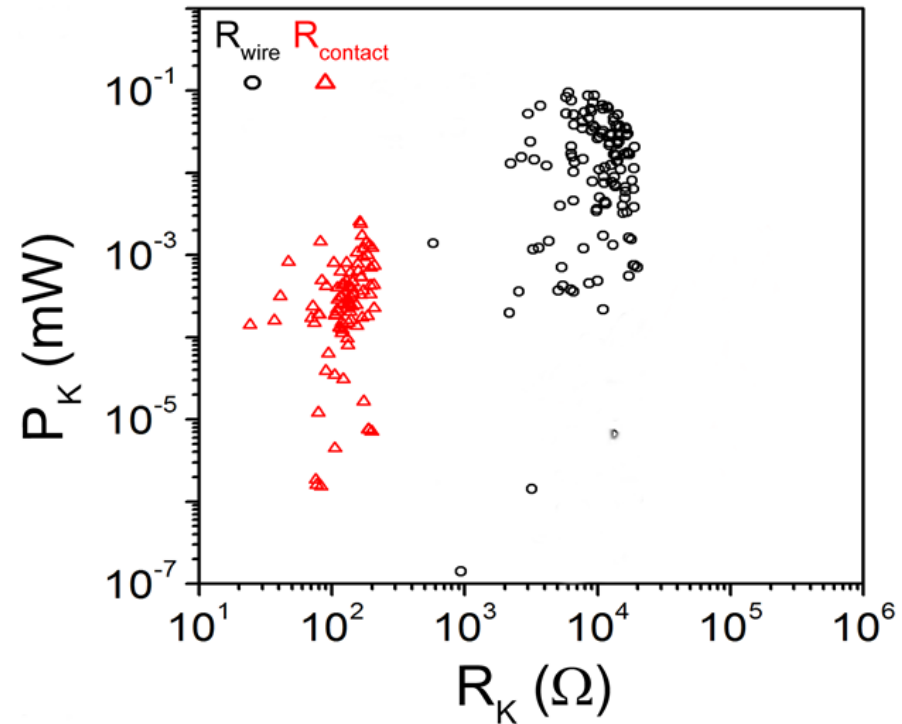
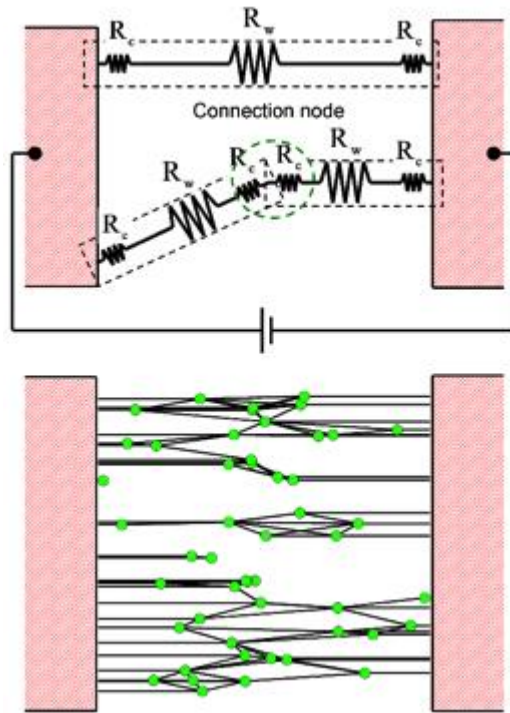
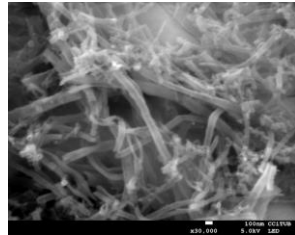


Hot - spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

Resistor network model

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)

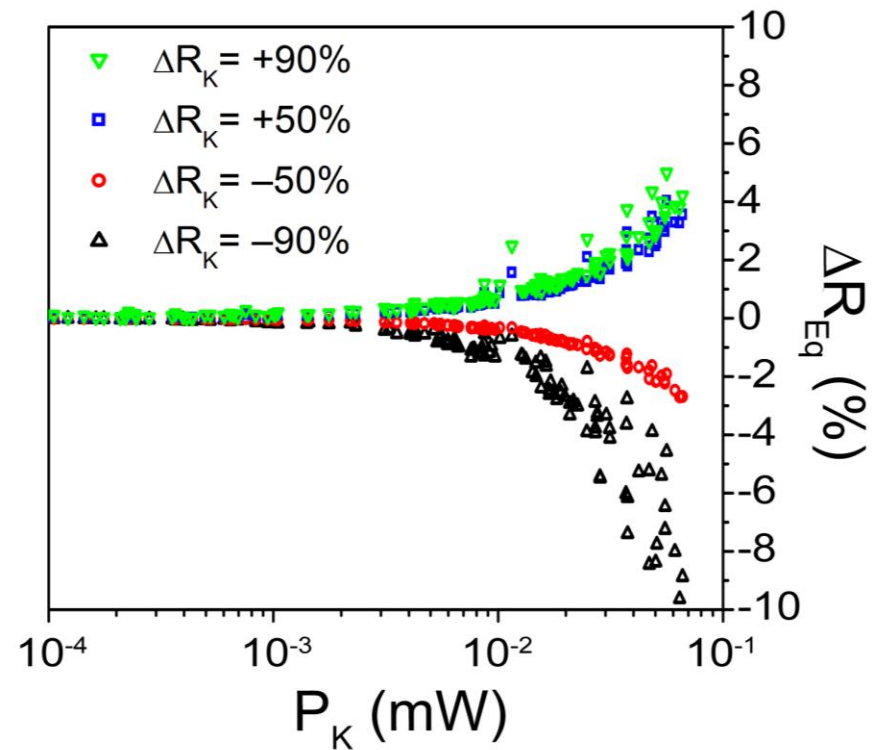
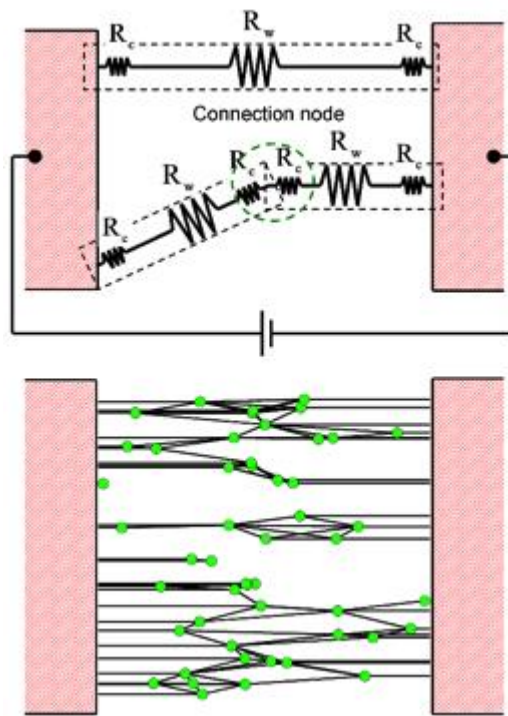
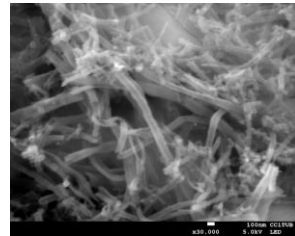


High Resistance - spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

Resistor network model

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)

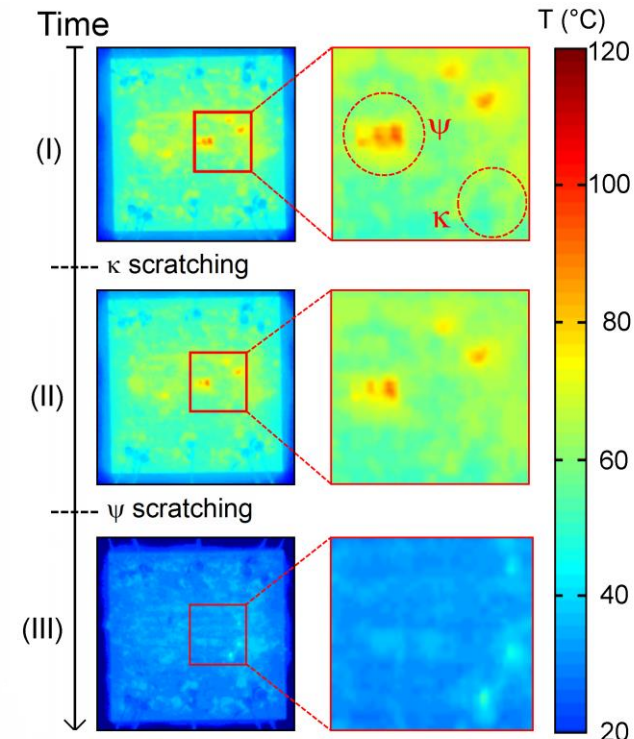
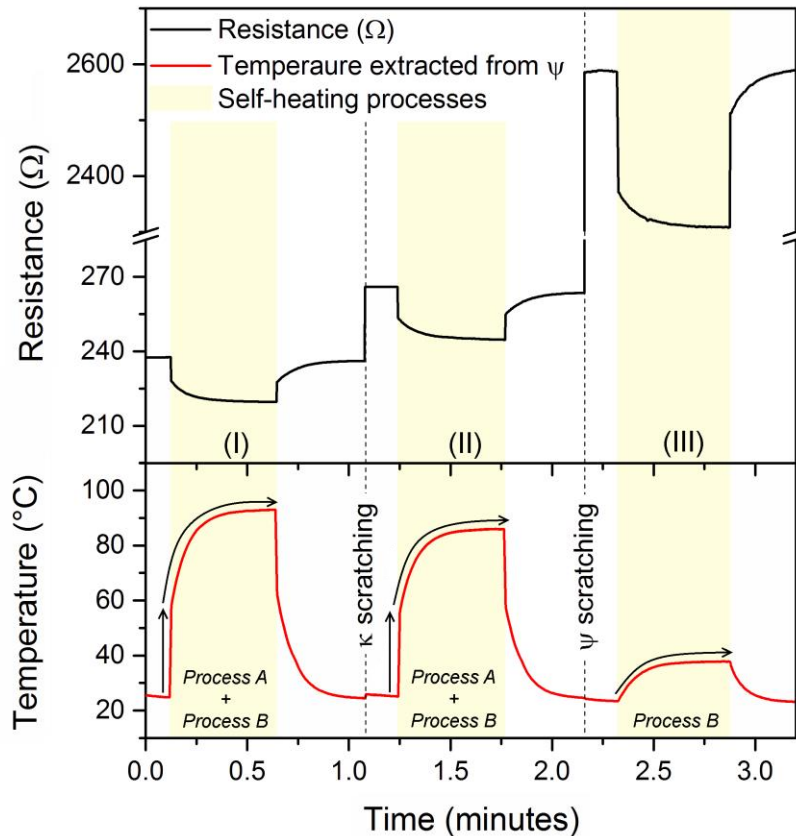


Sensing Resistance - spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

Validation

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)



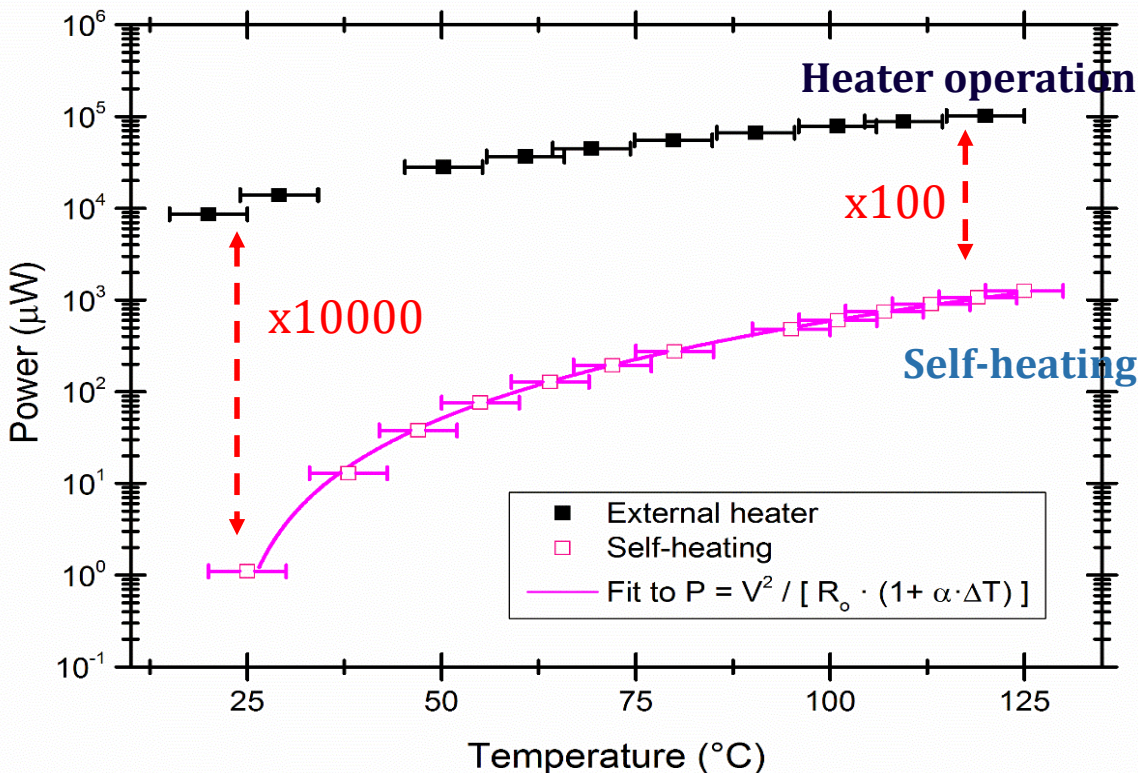
Hot - spots
High Resistance - spots
Sensing Resistance - spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

Power consumption?

Sens. Actuators B 211, 489 (2015)

Nanoscale 8, 5082 (2016)



efficient
self-heating

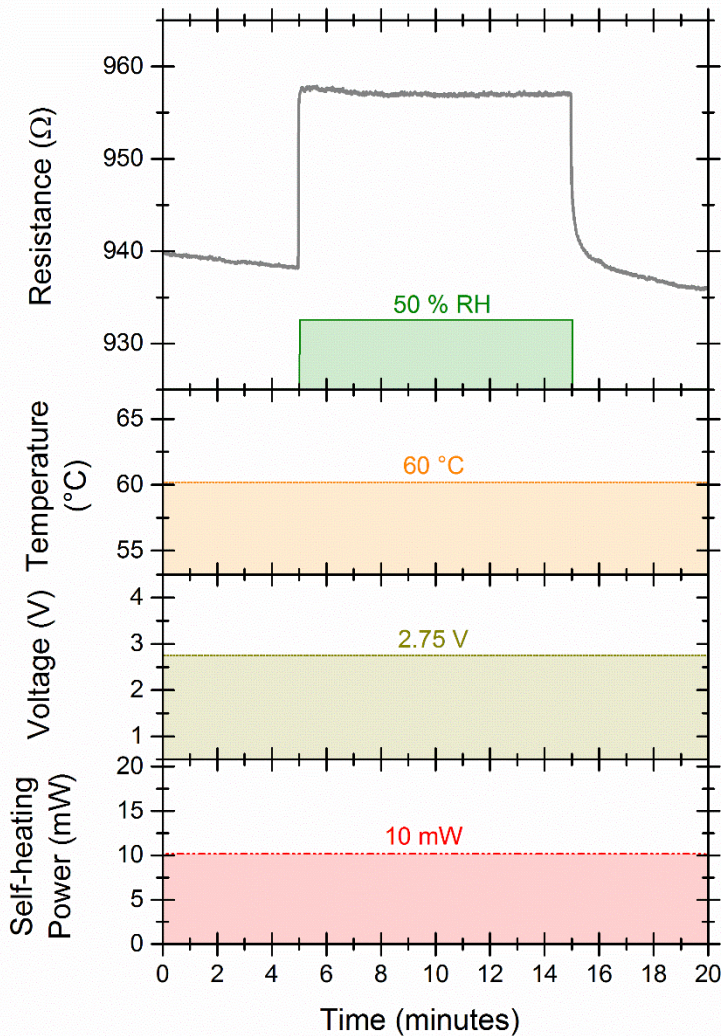
hot-spots

Self-heating in random CNFs

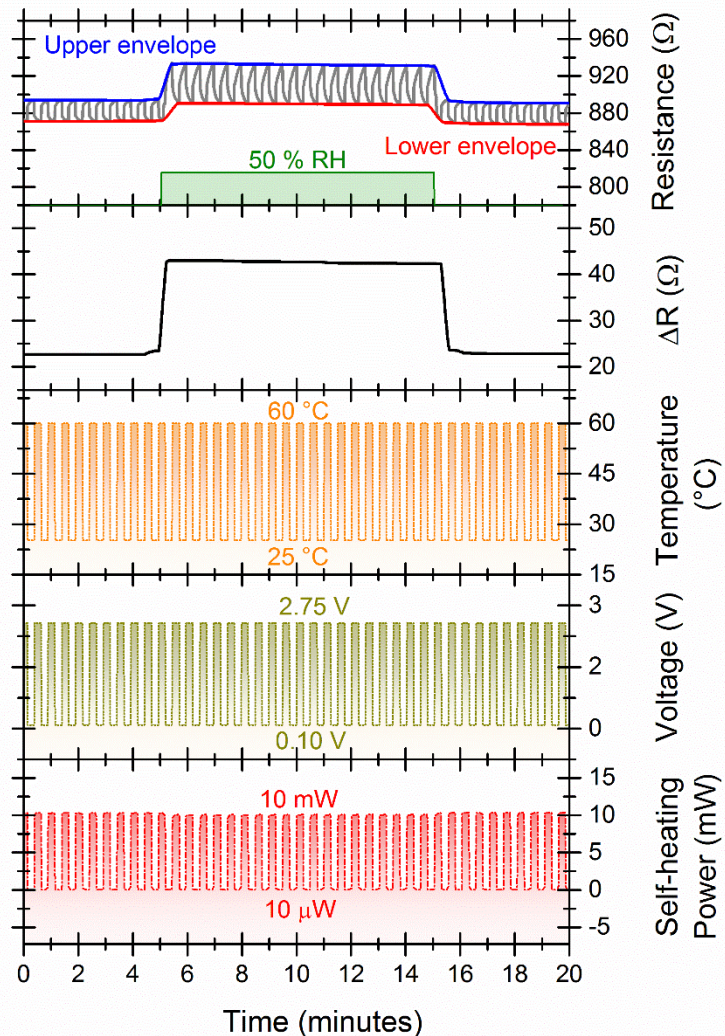
Pulsed operation?

Sens. Actuators B 226, 254 (2016)

Continuous operation



Pulsed operation



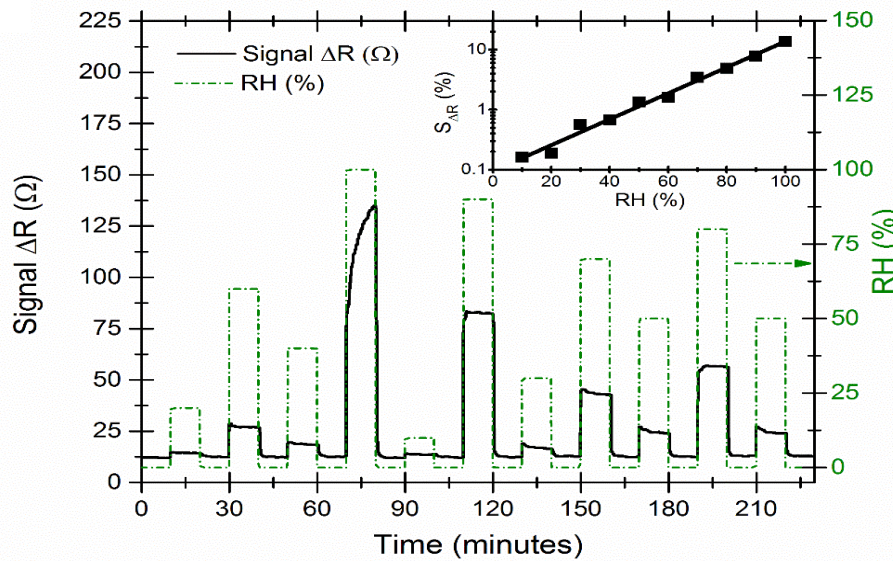
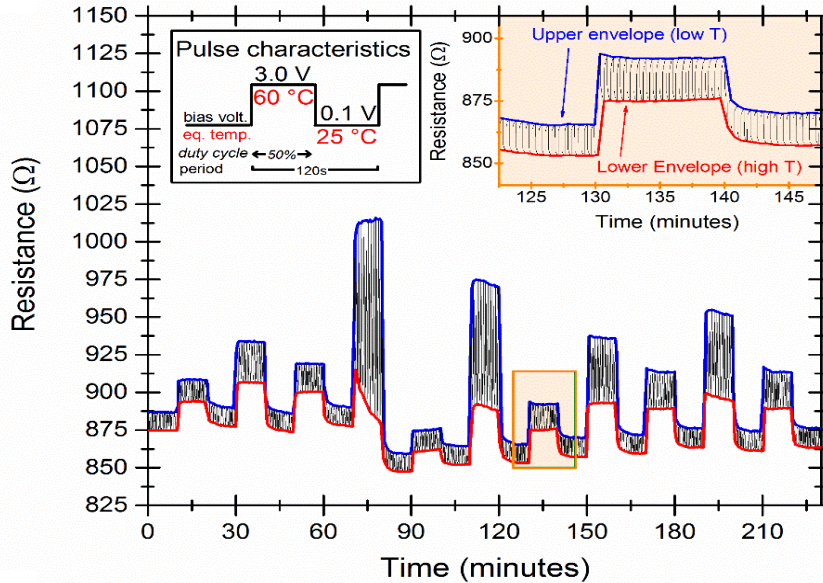
Self-heating in random CNFs

Advantages of pulsing

Sens. Actuators B 226, 254 (2016)

Pulsed-selfheating?

1) Baseline stabiliz.



Self-heating in random nanosystems

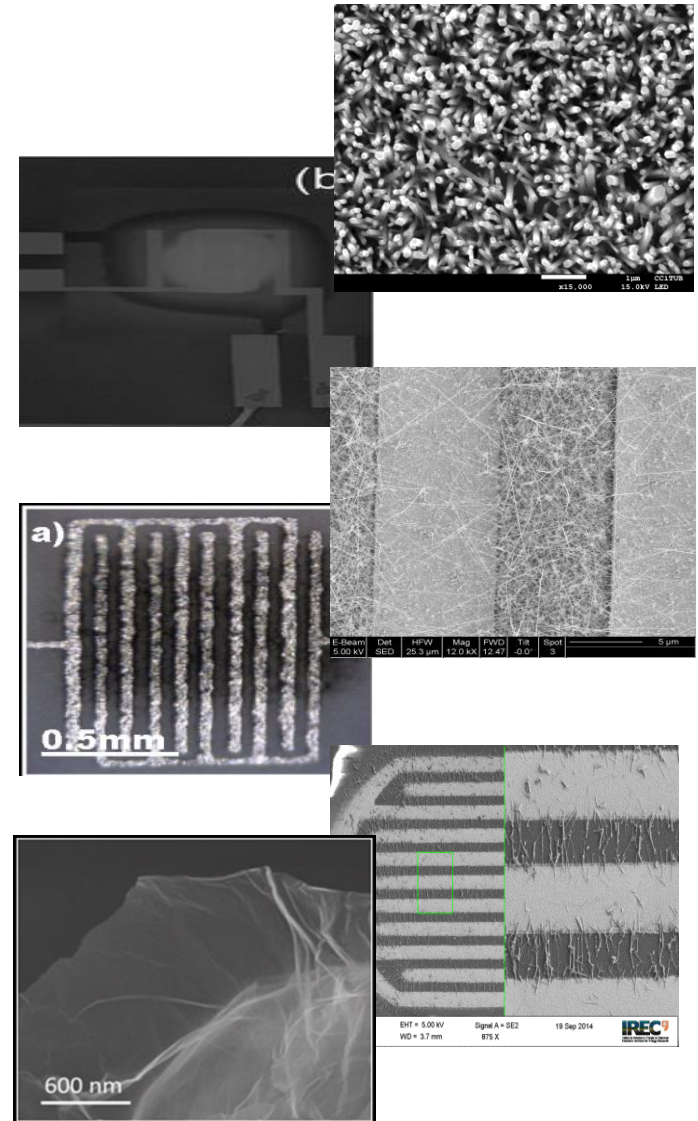
Is it possible with other materials?

+ Materials:

- + Carbon nanofibers
- + Carbon nanotubes
- + Graphene
- + ZnO nanowires
- + TiO₂ nanowires
- + WO₃ nanowires
- + SnO₂ nanowires
- + Ge nanowires
- + Pt nanowires

+ Methods:

- + In-situ CVD growth
- + In-situ hydrothermal
- + Drop-casting
- + Electro spray
- + Dielectrophoresis
- + Langmuir Blodgett

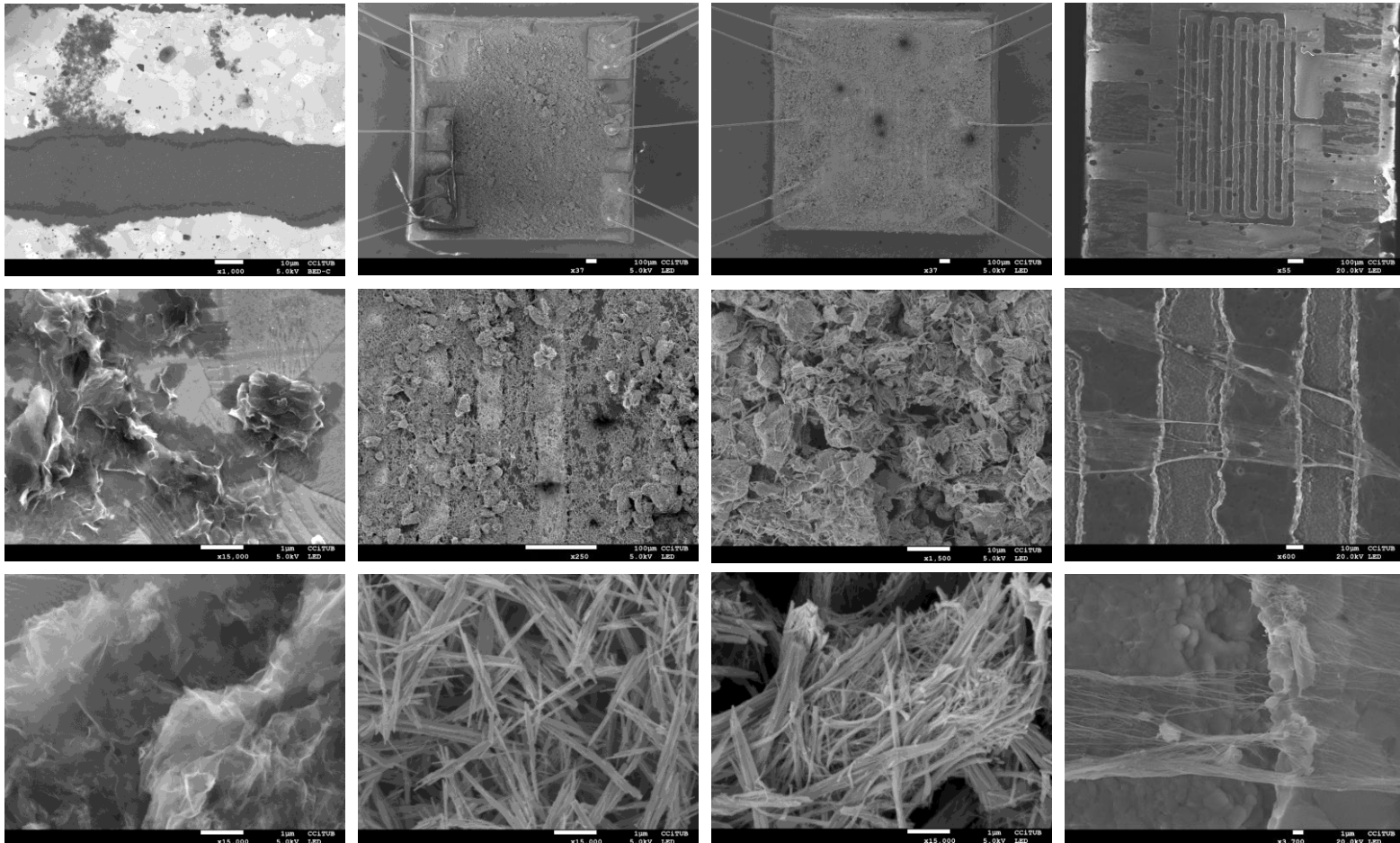


Self-heating in random MOX

Is it possible with other materials?

Yes, and tricks depend on the material used.

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Illuminated Gas Sensors

P 36

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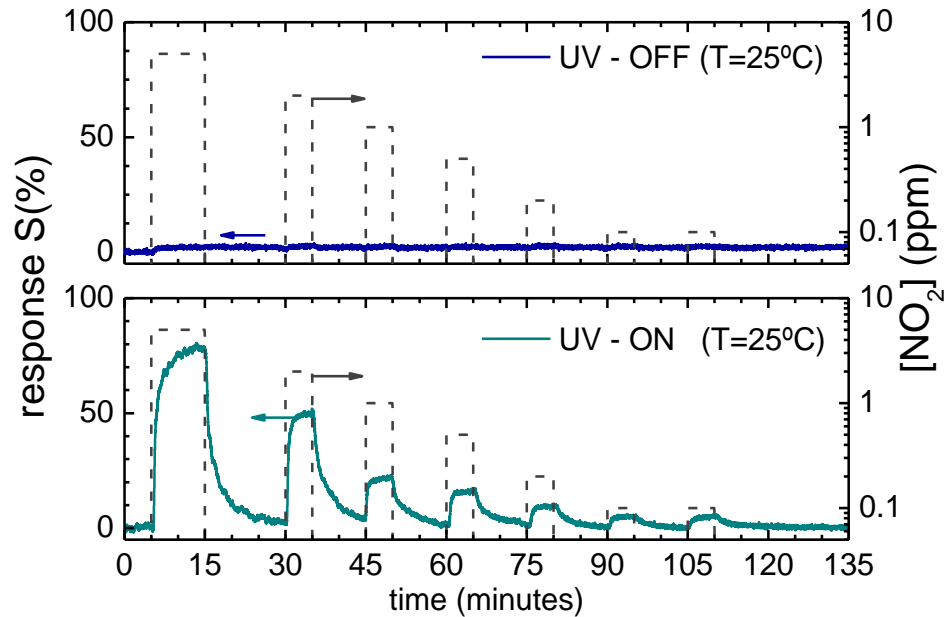
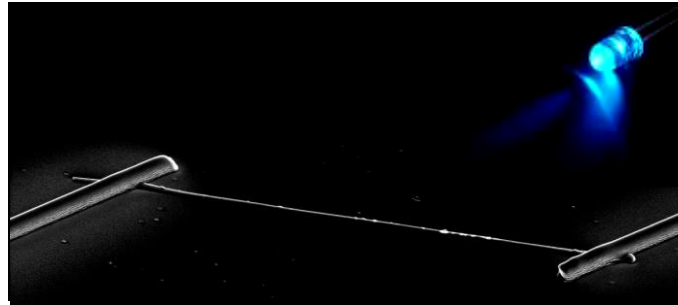


Light Activated Gas Sensors

Concept

Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys. **11**, 10881 (2009)

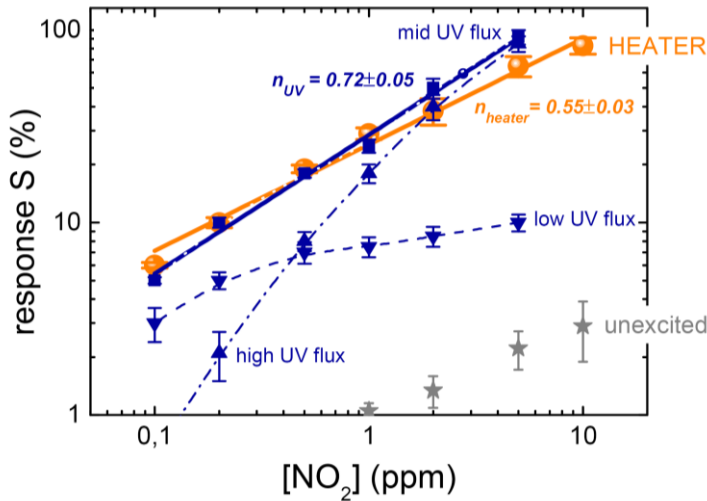
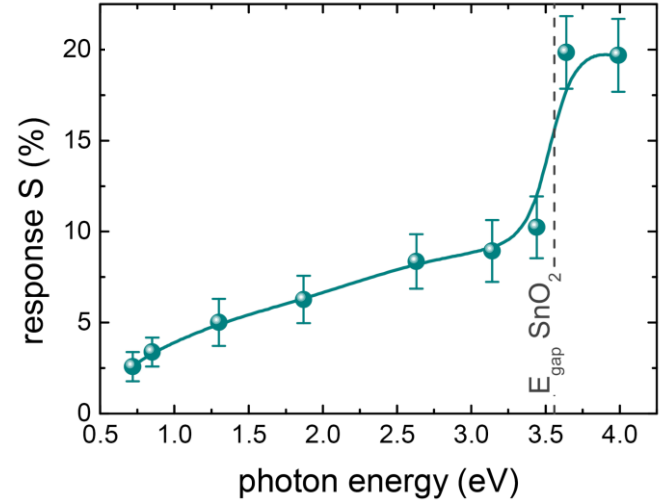
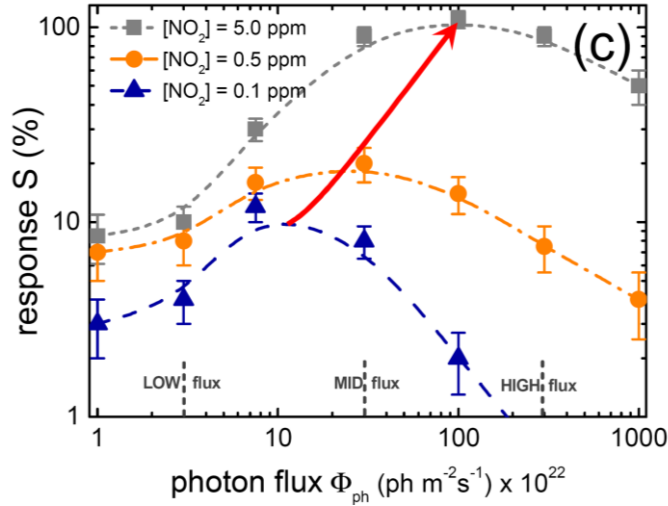
Sens Actuators B **140**, 337 (2009)



Light Activated Gas Sensors

Features

Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys. **11**, 10881 (2009)
Sens Actuators B **140**, 337 (2009)

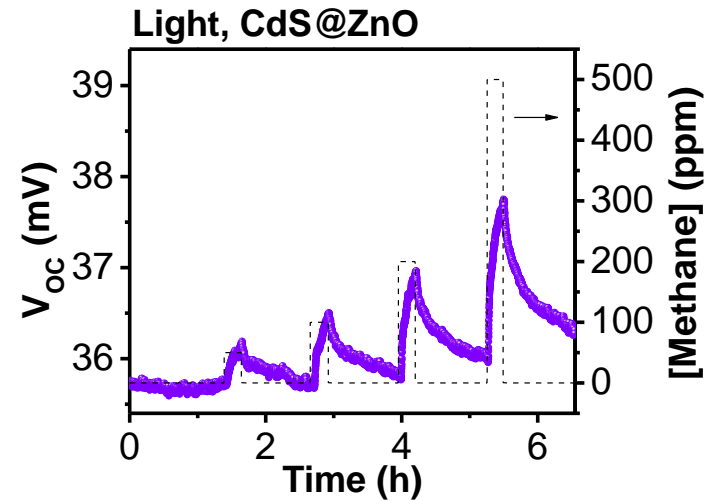
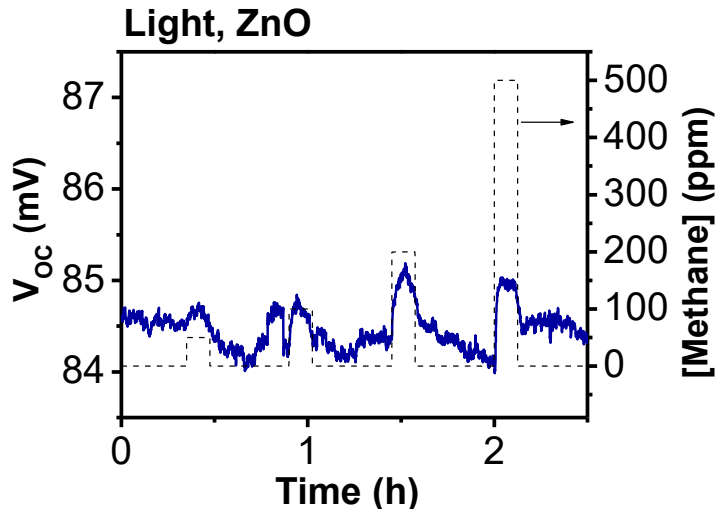
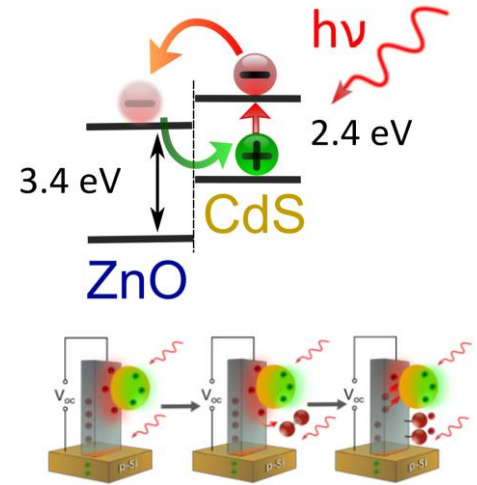
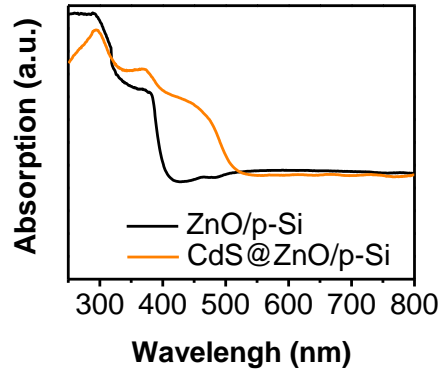
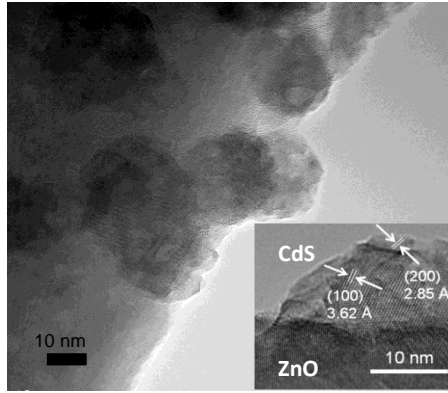


UV only?

Visible light operation

Surface sensitization

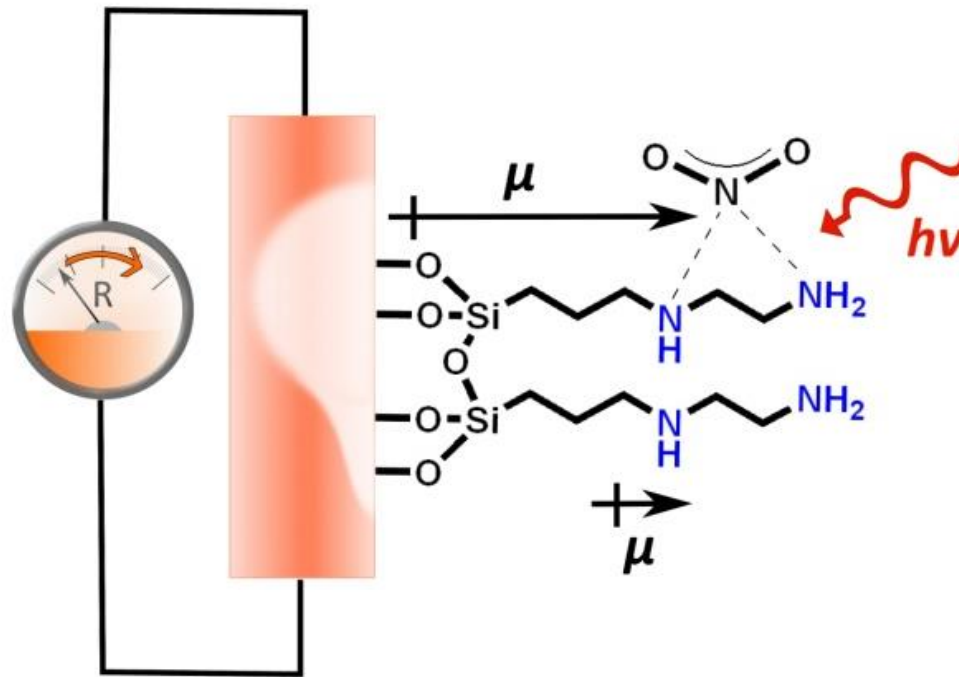
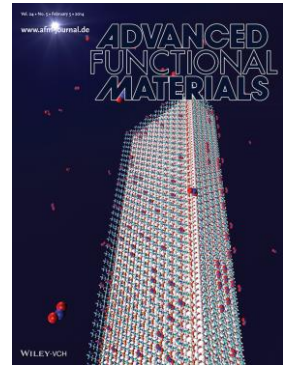
EU-Patent Nr. 11179783.3
Nano Energy 2, 514 (2013)



Visible light operation

Surface functionalization

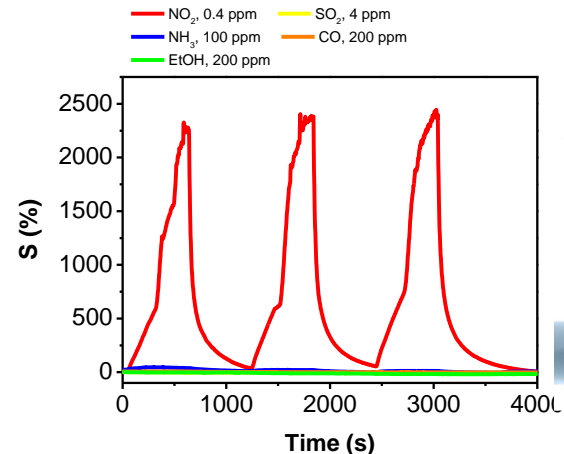
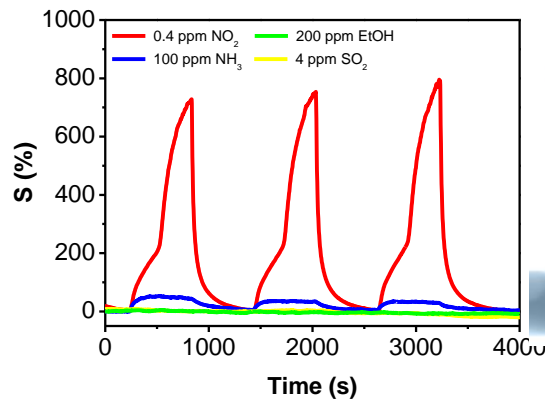
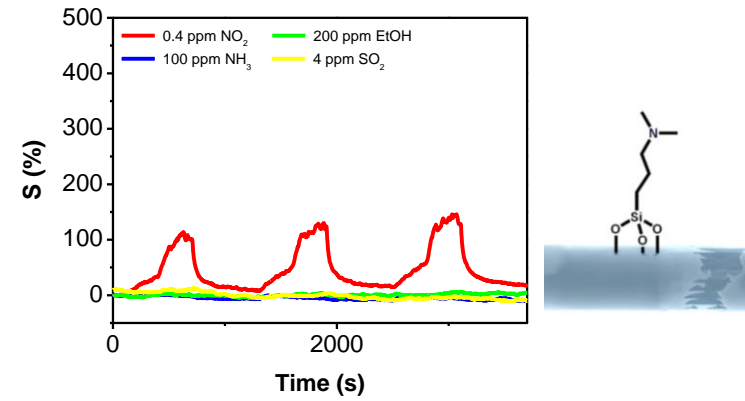
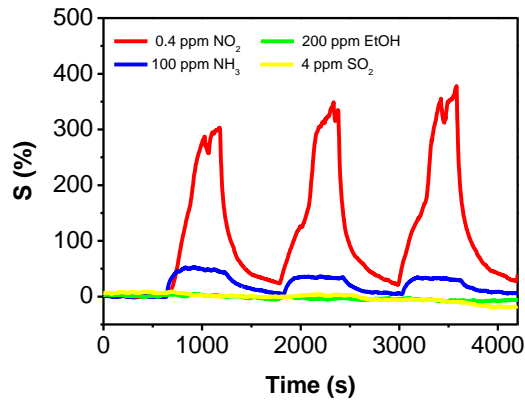
Adv. Funct. Mater. 24, 595 (2014)



Visible light operation

Flexibility

Adv. Funct. Mater. 24, 595 (2014)



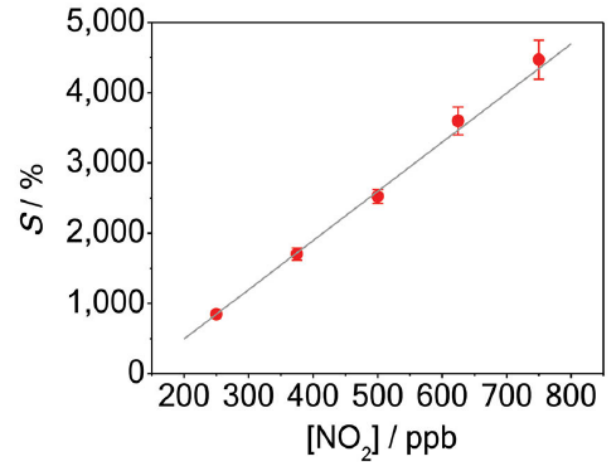
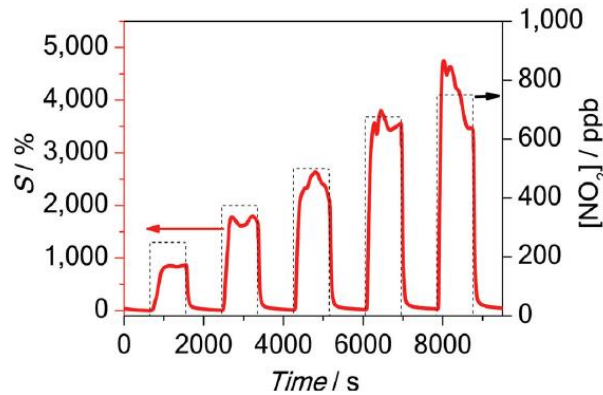
Visible light operation

Selectivity?

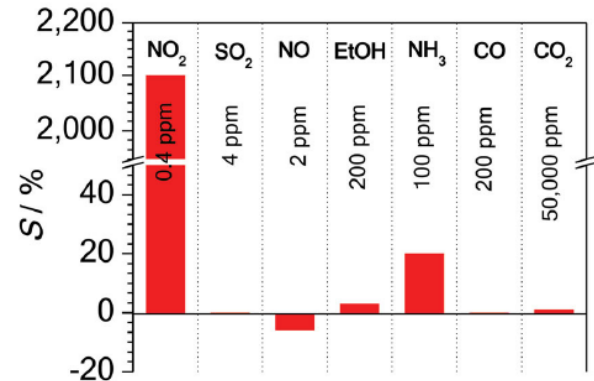
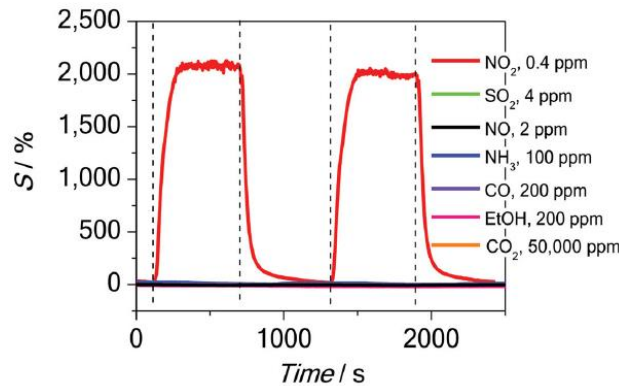
Adv. Funct. Mater. 24, 595 (2014)



+ Good sensitivity



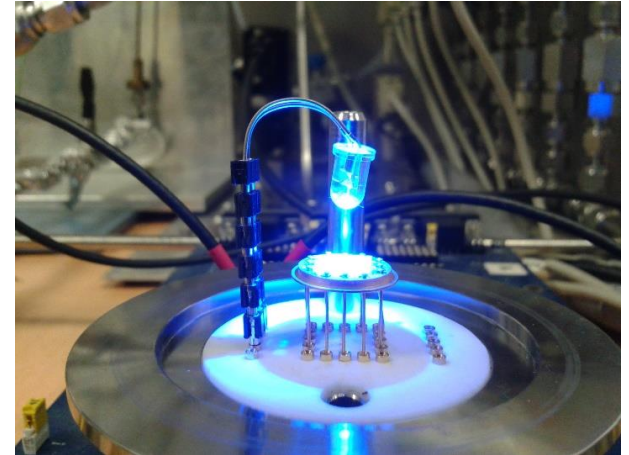
+ Very good selectivity



Light operated sensors

Practical issues

- + Poor photon flow control
 - + Distance - geometry
 - + Only current-controlled



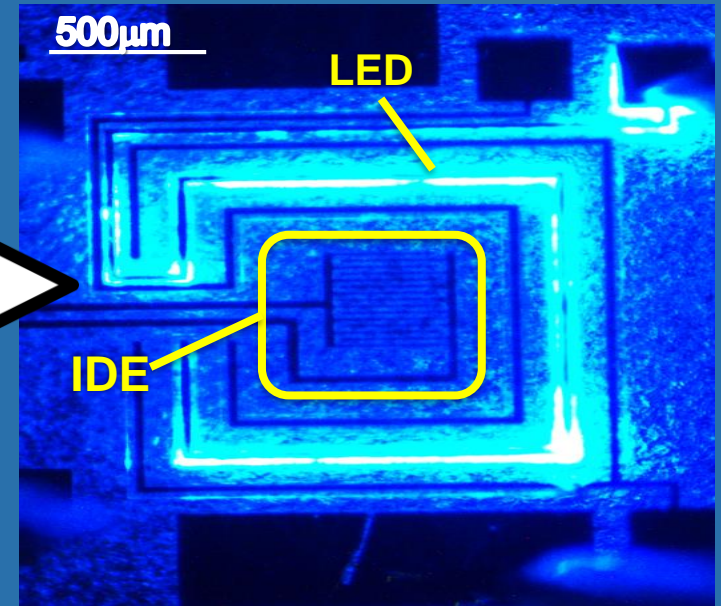
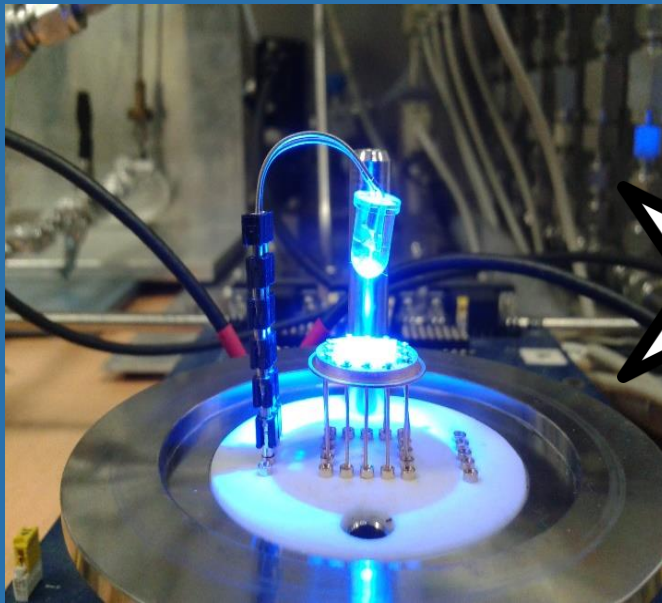
- + High power consumption
 - + Optical losses
 - + $\gg 10\text{mW}$



Light operated sensors

From discret components to monolithic

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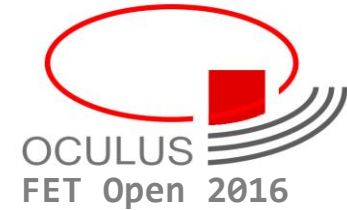
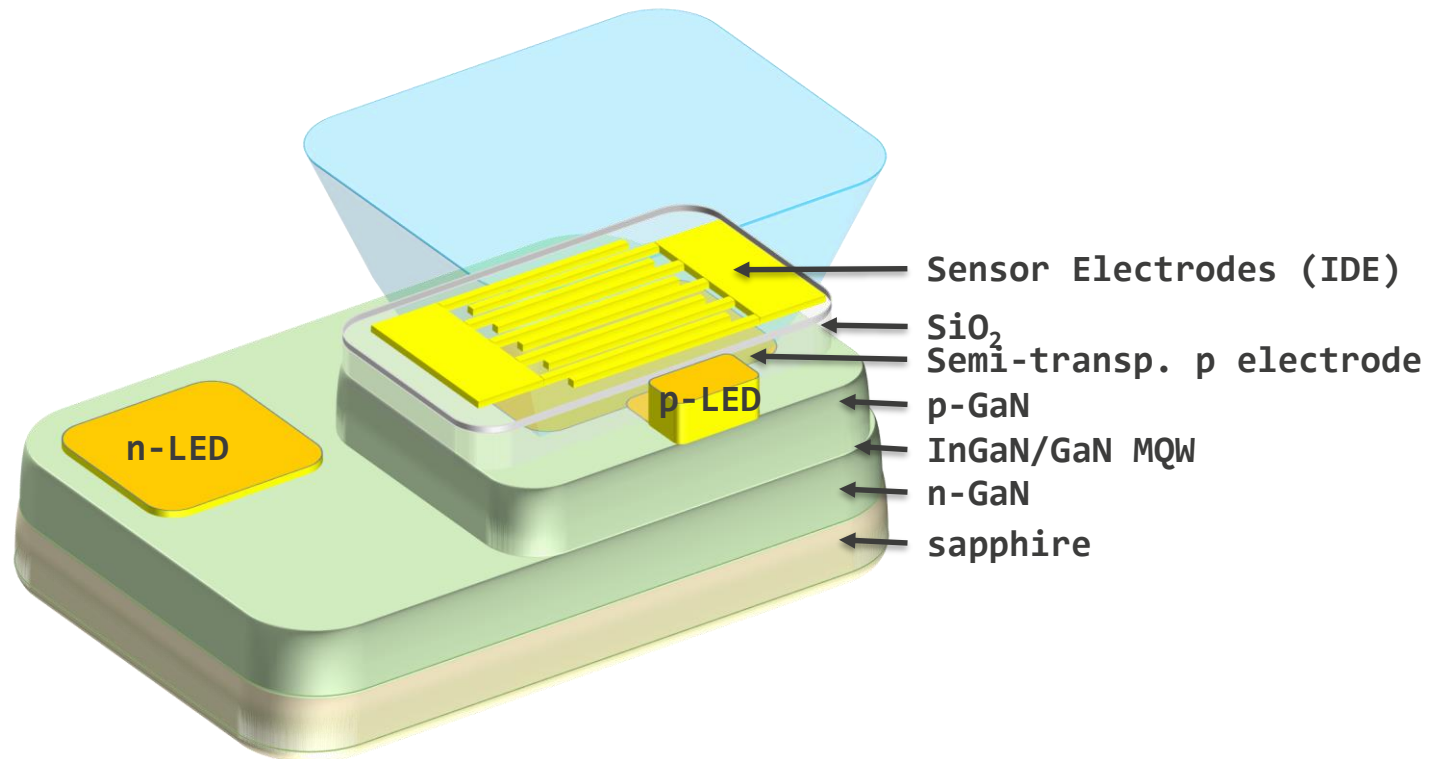


Monolithic integration

Sensor platform: In:GaN LED + IDE

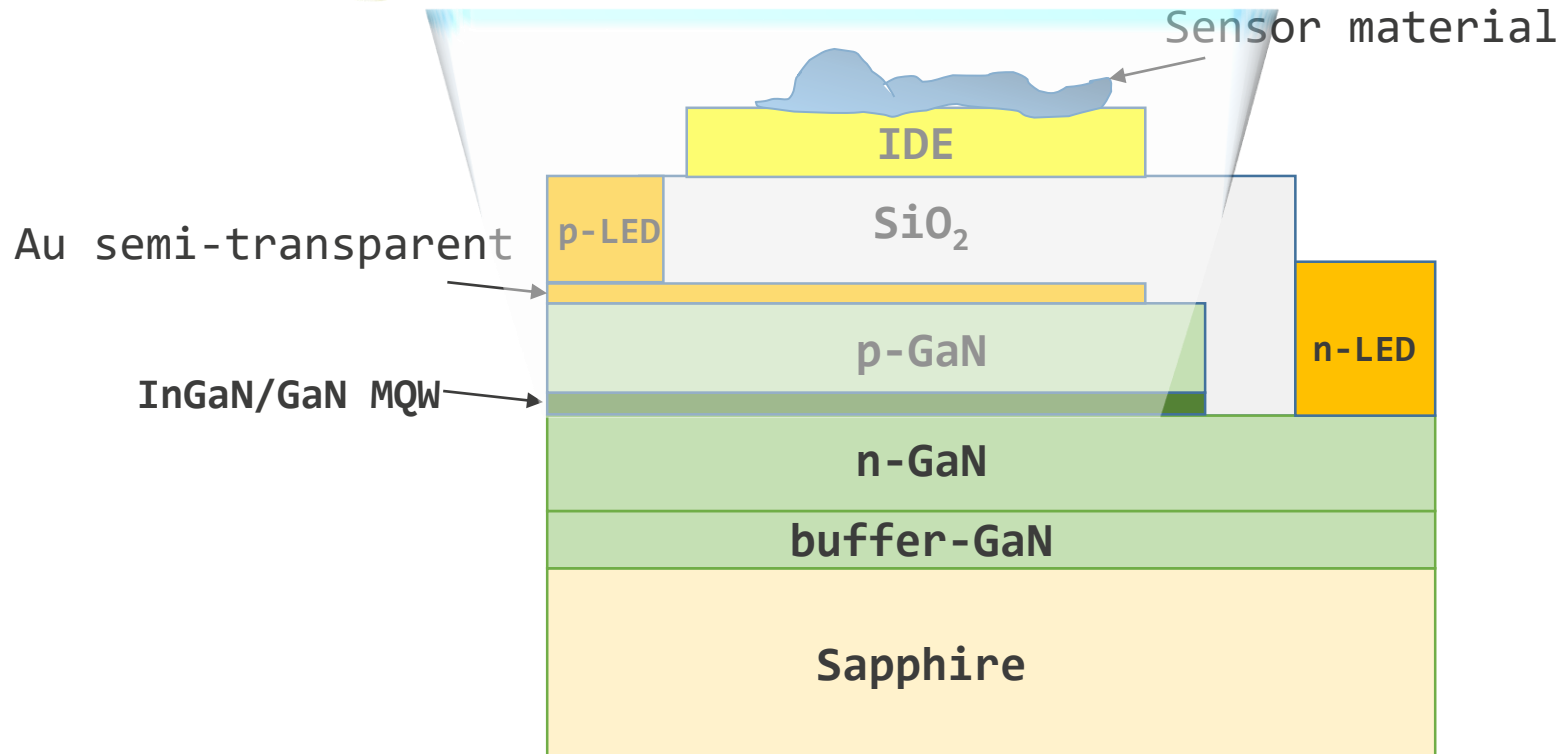
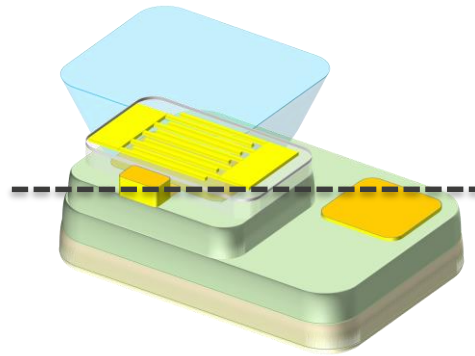


<https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/iht/ec2>



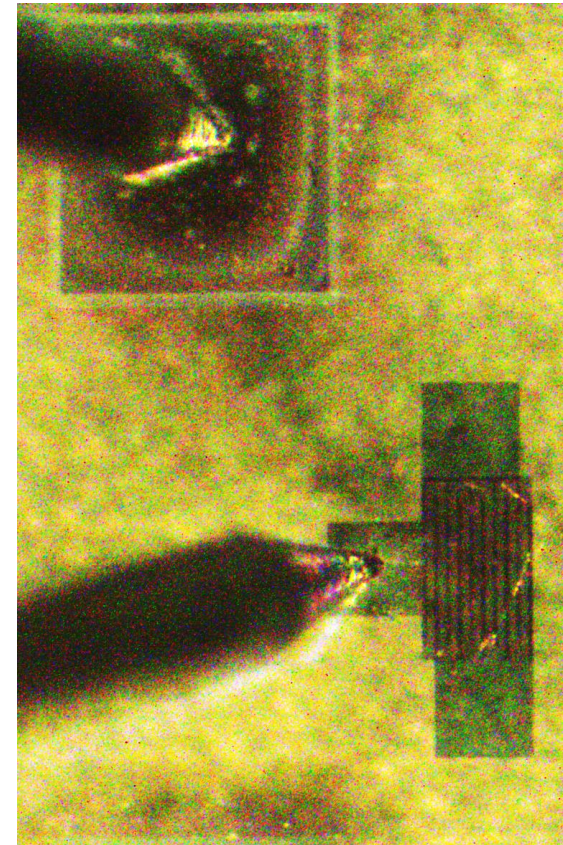
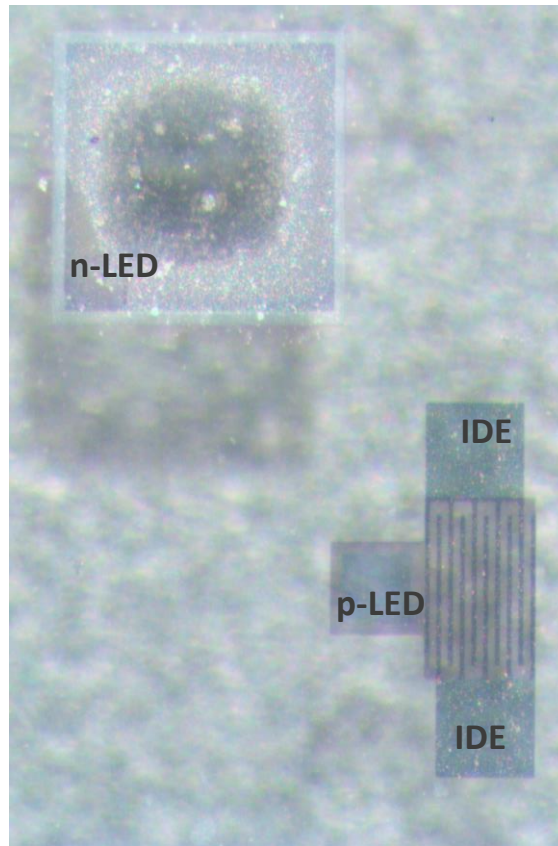
Monolithic integration

Sensor platform: In:GaN LED + IDE



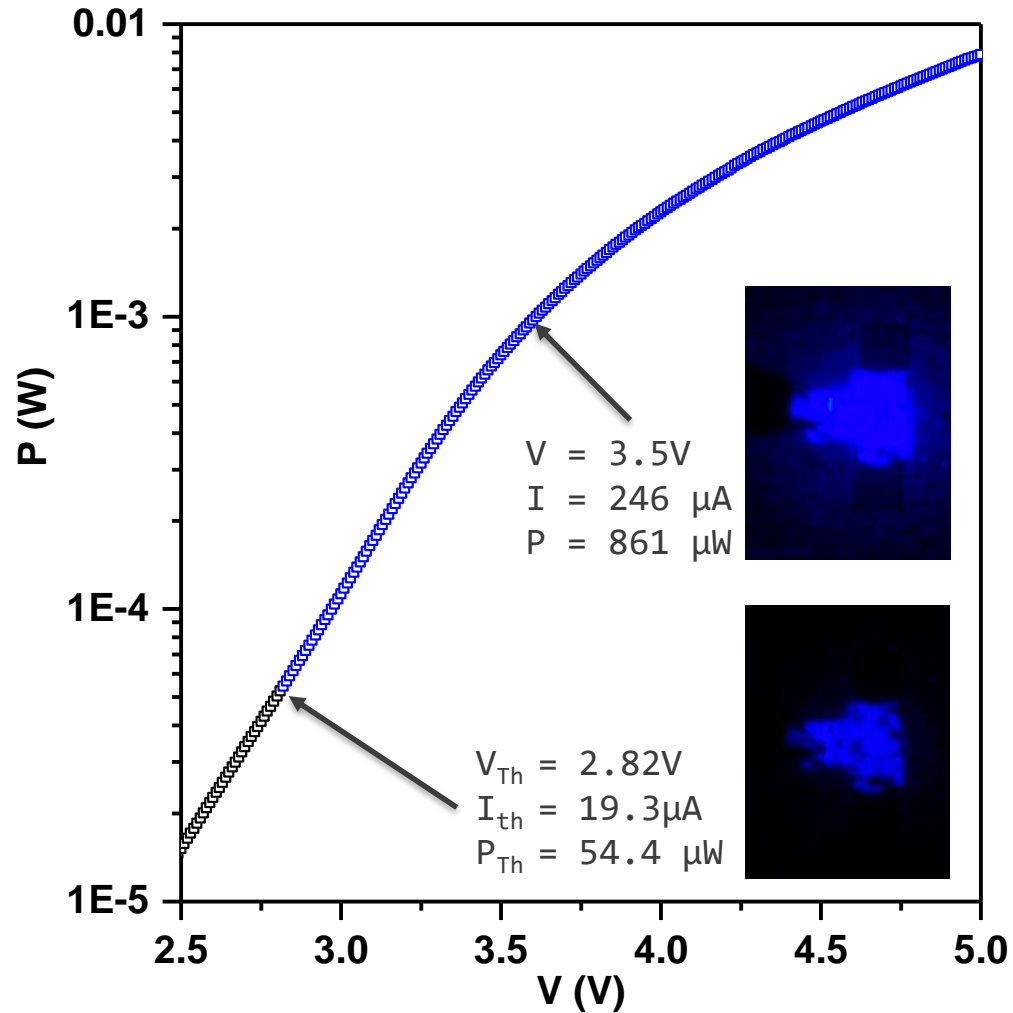
Monolithic integration

Results: semi-transparent device



Monolithic integration

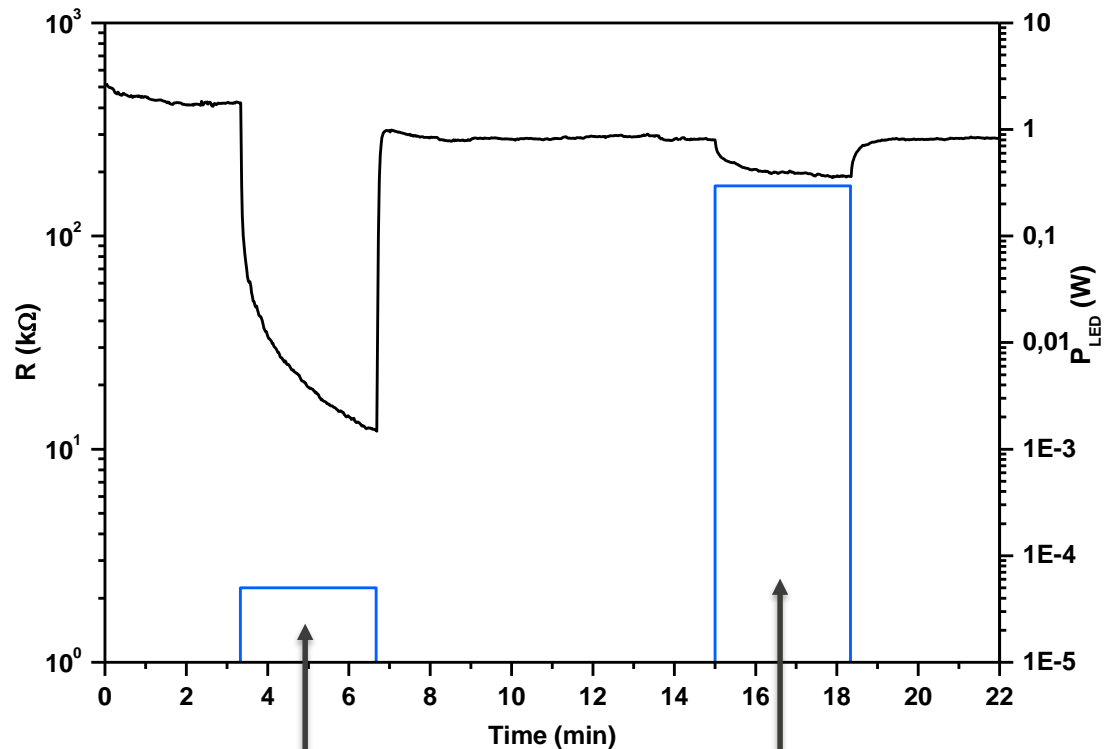
Results: P-V characteristics



Monolithic integration

Results: efficiency

+ CNT photoconductivity activation



This work

$V_{LED} = 2.82$ V
 $I_{LED} = 19.3$ μ A
 $P_{Th} = 54.4$ μ W
 Distance ~ 200 nm

Commercial LED

$V_{LED} = 2.95$ V
 $I_{LED} = 100$ mA
 $P_{Th} = 295$ mW
 Distance < 5 mm

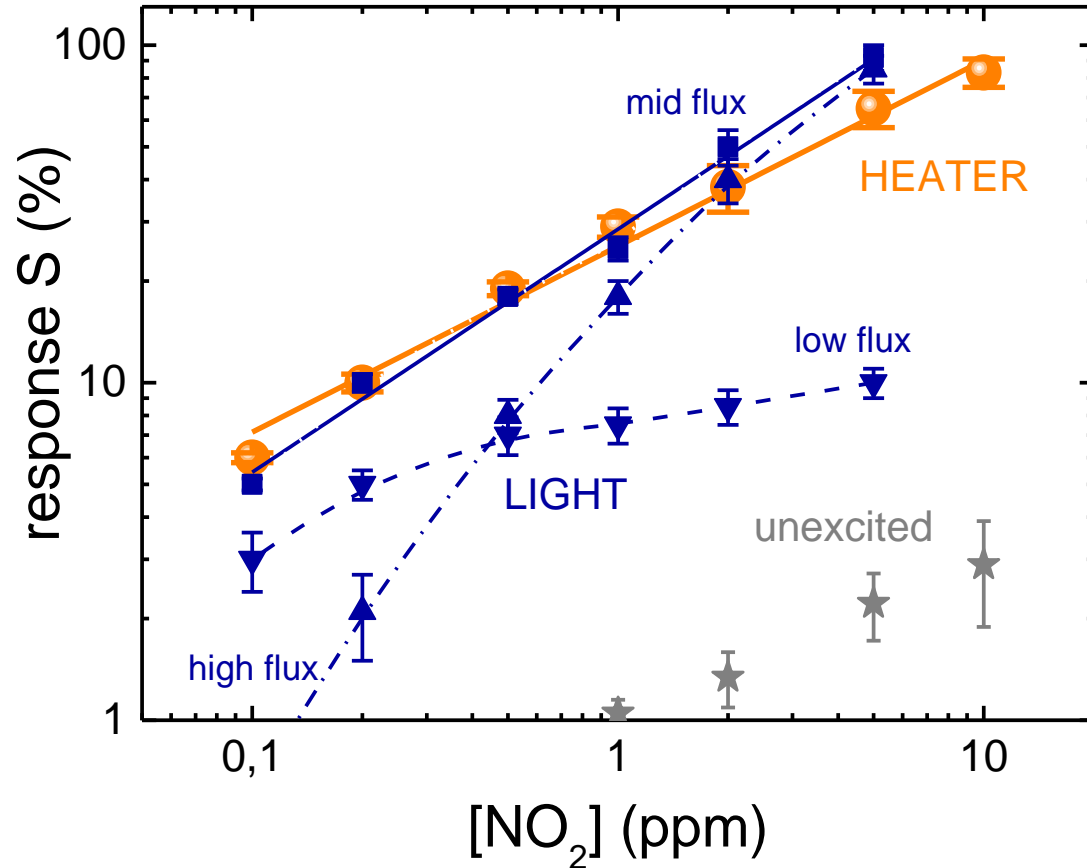
Monolithic integration

Result: equivalent responses



P ~ 10mW

P ~ 50μW



Conclusions

Heated sensors

P 57



Efficient self-heating in random nanostructures

Hot - spots

High Resistance - spots

Sensing Resistance - spots

Pulsed - selfheating

1) Baseline stabilization 2) More power savings 3) Faster times

As good at sensing as the material used.

Can be applied to 1D, 2D, carbon, MOXs

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Conclusions

Illuminated sensors

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Potentially equivalent to heated sensors

Surface modification for

- ✓ *Visible operation*
- ✓ *Better Selectivity*

Practical issue: light control

Monolithic integration of LED+IDE:

- ✓ *Full light control, lots of power savings...*
- ✓ *Ready to use!*

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Thank you



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