

European Network on New Sensing Technologies for Air Pollution Control and Environmental Sustainability - *EuNetAir*COST Action TD1105

WGs and MC Meeting at Rome, 4-6 December 2012

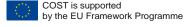
Action Start date: 01/07/2012 - Action End date: 30/06/2016

Year: 2012-2013 (*Starting Action***)**

Amadou NDIAYE

Institut Pascal – Blaise Pascal University / FRANCE





ESF provides the COST Office
CIENCE
through a European Commission contract

Scientific context and objectives in the Action

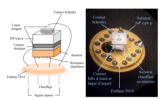
- Implementation of semiconductors for gas detection
- Characterization of interactions involved between organic/inorganic materials and gases
- Development of sensitive and selective sensors for low gaseous pollutant concentrations
 - ☑ Optimization of the preparation of sensors materials
 - ☑ Identification of sensing mechanisms
- ⇒ Functionalized nanostructures for enhanced gas detection at ppb level, stability and selectivity (WG1 objective)
- ⇒ Relevant sensitive material/transducer association (SIG3 objective)
- Involved in WG1 and SIG3



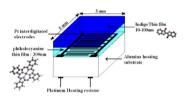
Current research activities of the Partner (1/2)

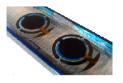
Organic/inorganic semiconductor-based gas sensors





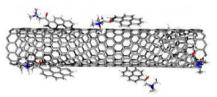






Functionalized nanocarbons for sensor applications



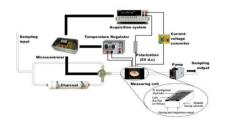


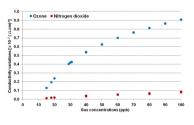


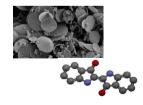


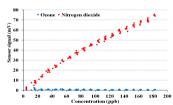
IDE's coated with CNTs/MCs

Chemical filters and working protocols for selective detection









☑ Gas sensors for BTX (National project)



☑ VFAs monitoring by original sensing devices

Research Facilities available for the Partner (2/2)

Materials

Characterizations





Organic or Inorganic

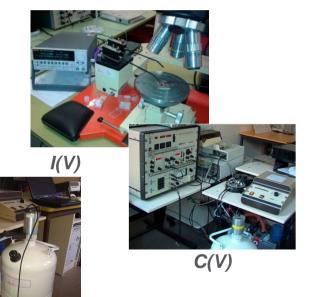
SCs

Dispersions preparation functionalisation



Metal deposition

Thin film realization and materials preparation



Temperature dependent I(V)

Electrical

measurements



VOCs

Gas exposures & Calibration

Suggested Priorities for future research

→ Priorities

- Try to target low detection range.
- Investigating on the selectivity of the sensing materials by incorporating functional groups.
- Incorporation of the identified functional materials in others matrixes.
- Targeting new materials with high specific surface area.

→ Innovation

- Enhancement of the sensing properties by introducing functional receptive groups.
- Sensor responses monitored by coupling different transduction modes in the same device (resistive sensor and QCM for example).

