



Wave-based resonant microsensors for environmental applications.

Corinne Dejous

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Summer School Bordeaux INP - June 25th to July 6th, 2018
Sustainable development in metropolitan Bordeaux



Wave-based resonant MICROSENSORS for environmental applications

C. Dejous,

Presentation based on the team's research work – L. Bechou, H. Hallil,
S. Hemour, S. Joly, J.L. Lachaud, L. Oyhenart, D. Rebière, O. Tamarin***

** Delegation at LN2 – Univ. Sherbrooke, Canada, ** Delegation from Univ. Guyane, Kourou, France*



C. Dejous, Team ONDES (WAVES) / MDA, corinne.dejous@ims-bordeaux.fr



dépasser les frontières



COMMUNAUTÉ
D'UNIVERSITÉS
ET ÉTABLISSEMENTS
D'AQUITAINE

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de **BORDEAUX**



Thematic Organization at IMS Lab.



10 groups

27 teams

Systems and Interactions	BIOELECTRONICS	 Group ONDES (WAVES), 18 permanent staff Towards communicating, sustainable, multiphysics and multitechnology systems
	COGNITICS	
Systems	SIGNAL	
	PRODUCTION ENGINEERING	
	AUTOMATIC CONTROL	
Hardware Integration	CIRCUITS DESIGN	
	DEVICES RELIABILITY	
	NANOELECTRONICS	
From Materials to Devices	ORGANIC ELECTRONICS	
	ONDES / WAVES	

Y. Ousten

MDA

D. Rebière

EDMINA

L. Bechou

MIM

F. Demontoux

Up to 350 staff involved in Information Technologies (IT) & Engineering

www.ims-bordeaux.fr/en



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ONDES (Waves)

Towards Multi-disciplinary Multi-technology Smart and Sustainable systems

Yves Ousten, Professor (C.Dejous, 2011-2017)

MIM : Materials, Interactions, Micro-waves (F.Demontoux, Prof.)

MDA : Acoustic wave-based Detection Microsystems (D.Rebière, Prof.)

EDMiNA : Evaluation of Micro- Nano- Assembled Devices (L.Bechou, Prof.)

A2M, Spin-off on Non-Destructive Material Micro-wave Characterization (G.Ruffié)

OpERaS, Technological platform for Electro-Optical Characterizations (L.Bechou)

Strategic topics

- Microdevices for Optics / Photonics
- Connected Multi-technology Microsensors
- Wireless solutions for micro-energy

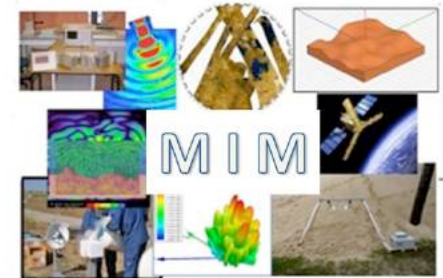


Laboratoire de l'Intégration du
Matériau au Système

→ October, 2016

From Materials to Devices

1 → ONDES / WAVES

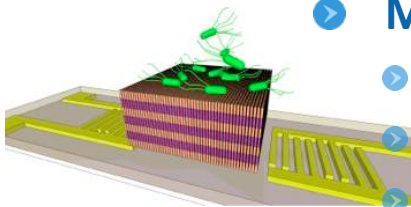


Matériaux Interactions Micro-Ondes



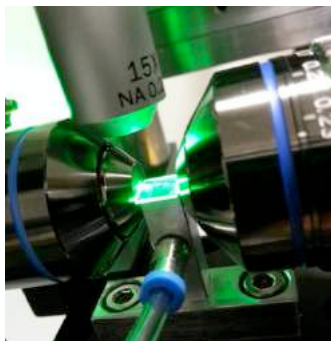
➤ **MIM**, Materials, Interactions, Micro-waves

- Interactions electromagnetic waves (CW to mm-wave) / materials
- Natural materials : wireless active / passive detection
- Structured materials with specific properties: photonic crystal, meta-materials, radar stealth (furtivity) ...



➤ **MDA**, Acoustic wave-based Detection Microsystems

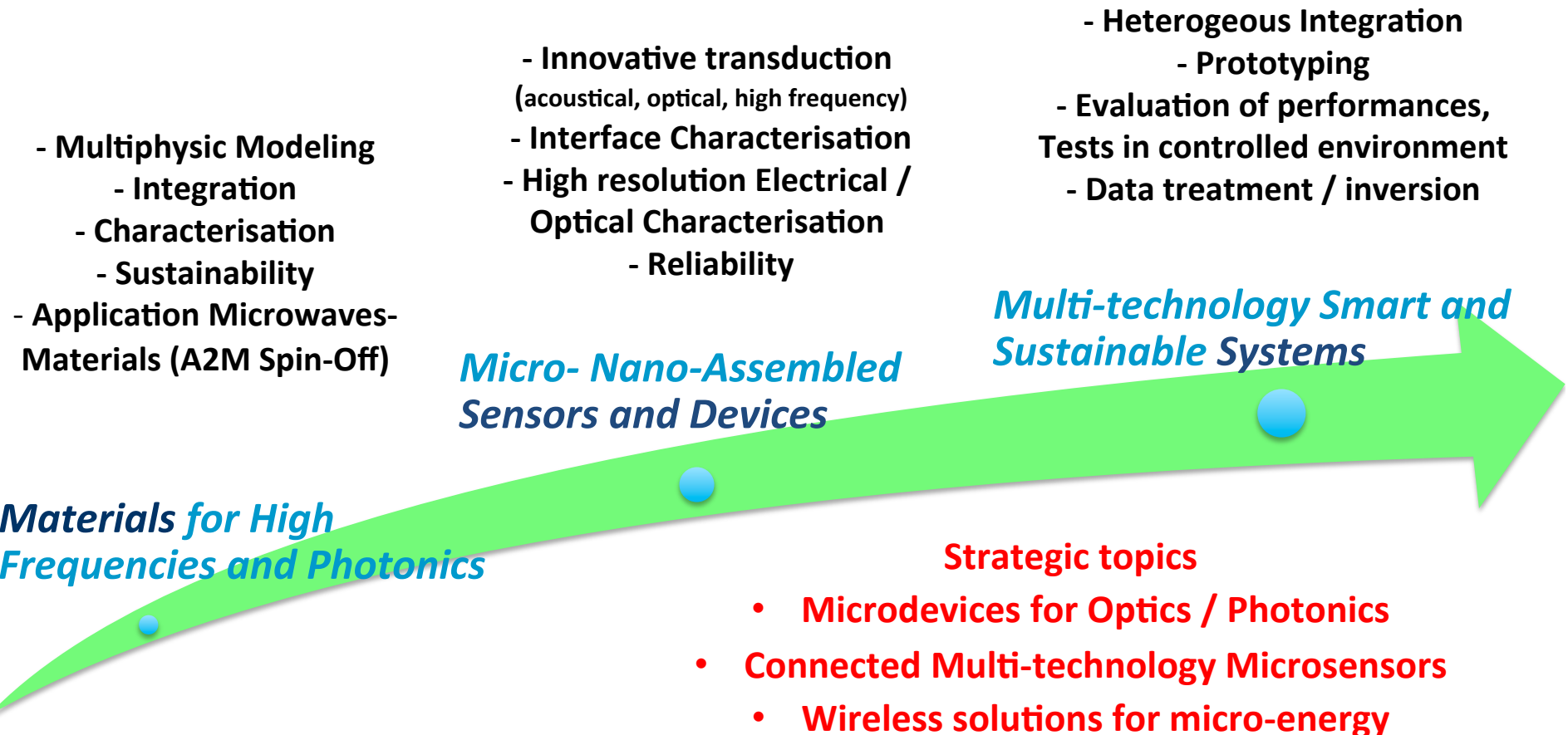
- Resonant devices – microsensors, prototypes
- Using of innovative sensitive materials
- Wave propagation in devices, dynamical interaction phenomena with solid, liquid, gaseous medium



➤ **EDMiNA**, Evaluation of Micro- Nano- Assembled Devices

- Influence on microelectronic / photonic devices :
 - Integration of new materials
 - Assembly, interconnection
- Influence of environmental conditions - Reliability

➤ **Permanent Staff (18): 6 Prof., 9 Assoc.&Assist. Pr., 3 Ing.**



<https://www.ims-bordeaux.fr> - Research – Research groups - WAVES

Philosophy in agreement with IMS scientific strategy

Four Major Research Projects since 2015

- Two combined paradigms: Interdisciplinarity & Partnership
- The Group is involved into the 4 Major Research Projects at IMS

Environments



Internet of Things



Innovative Systems
for Health



Smart
Transports



Environments

1. Societal Environment

2. ICT and Sustainability

**3. Operational Environment
of Devices**

4. Energies



**2018, the year of
green engineering,
INSIS/CNRS**

Wave-based resonant microsensors

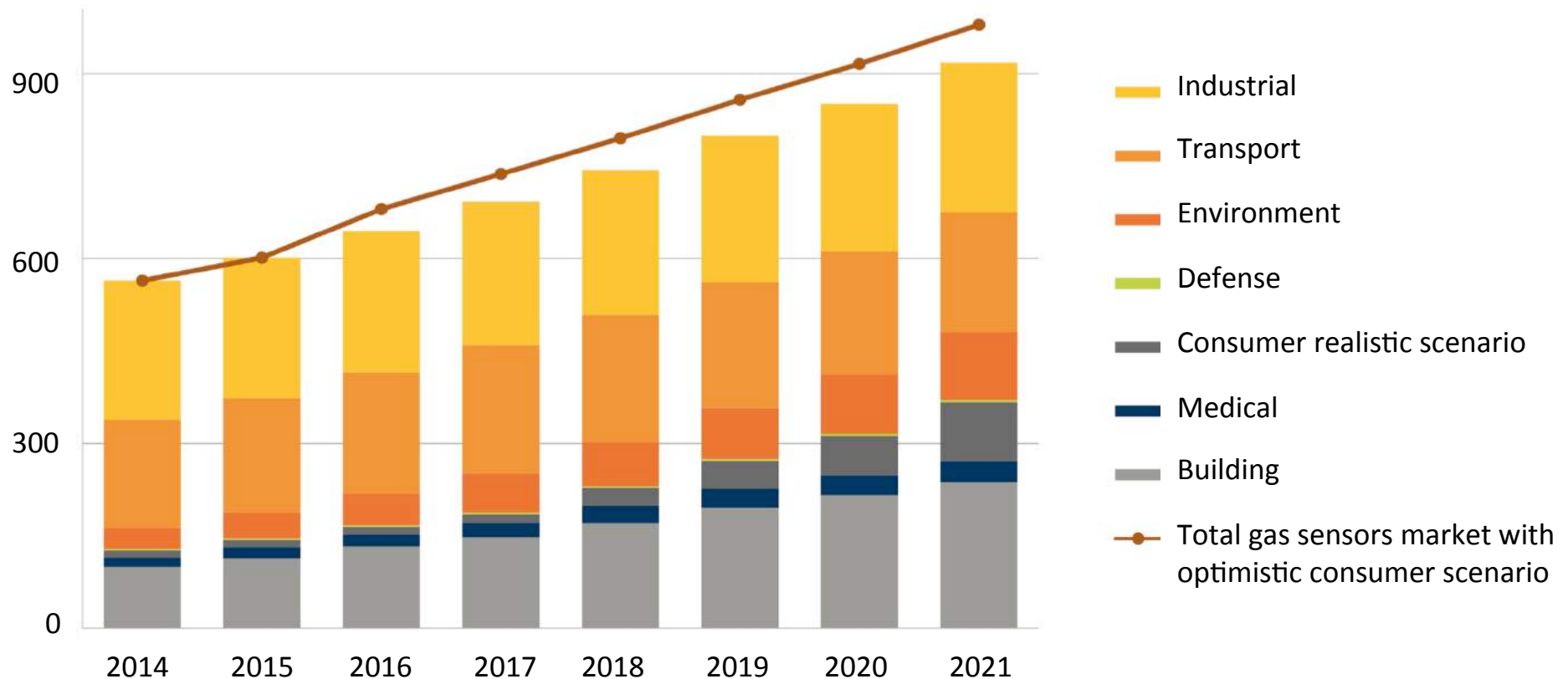
Environmental and health related applications

- Introduction: Background, **Principle of Wave-based Resonant Microsensors**
- Focus on Acoustic Love Wave Devices
 - Principle
 - Examples of Gas sensing applications
 - Introduction of microfluidics and examples of Liquid-phase sensing applications
- Other Resonant Devices and Applications
 - Flexible imprinted Electromagnetic Devices & Carbon-based Sensitive films
 - Polymer Optical Microring Resonators & Digital Microfluidics
- Conclusion, perspectives

Chemical sensor market

2014-2021 gas sensors forecast - In US\$ million value

(Source: Gas Sensor Technology and Market Report, February 2016, Yole Développement)

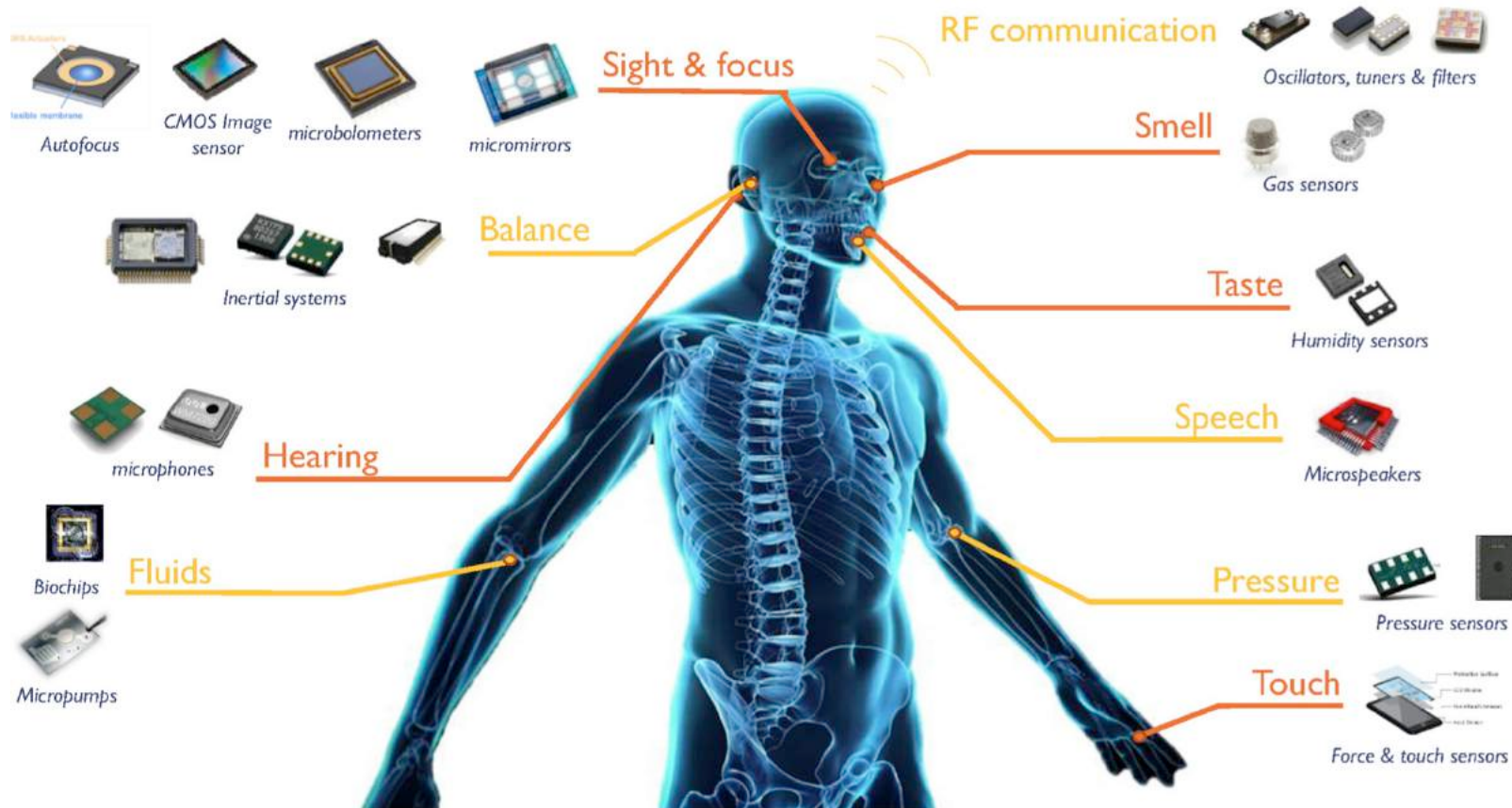


Yole Développement, February 2016, http://www.yole.fr/iso_album/illus_gassensors_forecast_yole_feb2016.jpg

Sensors for healthcare

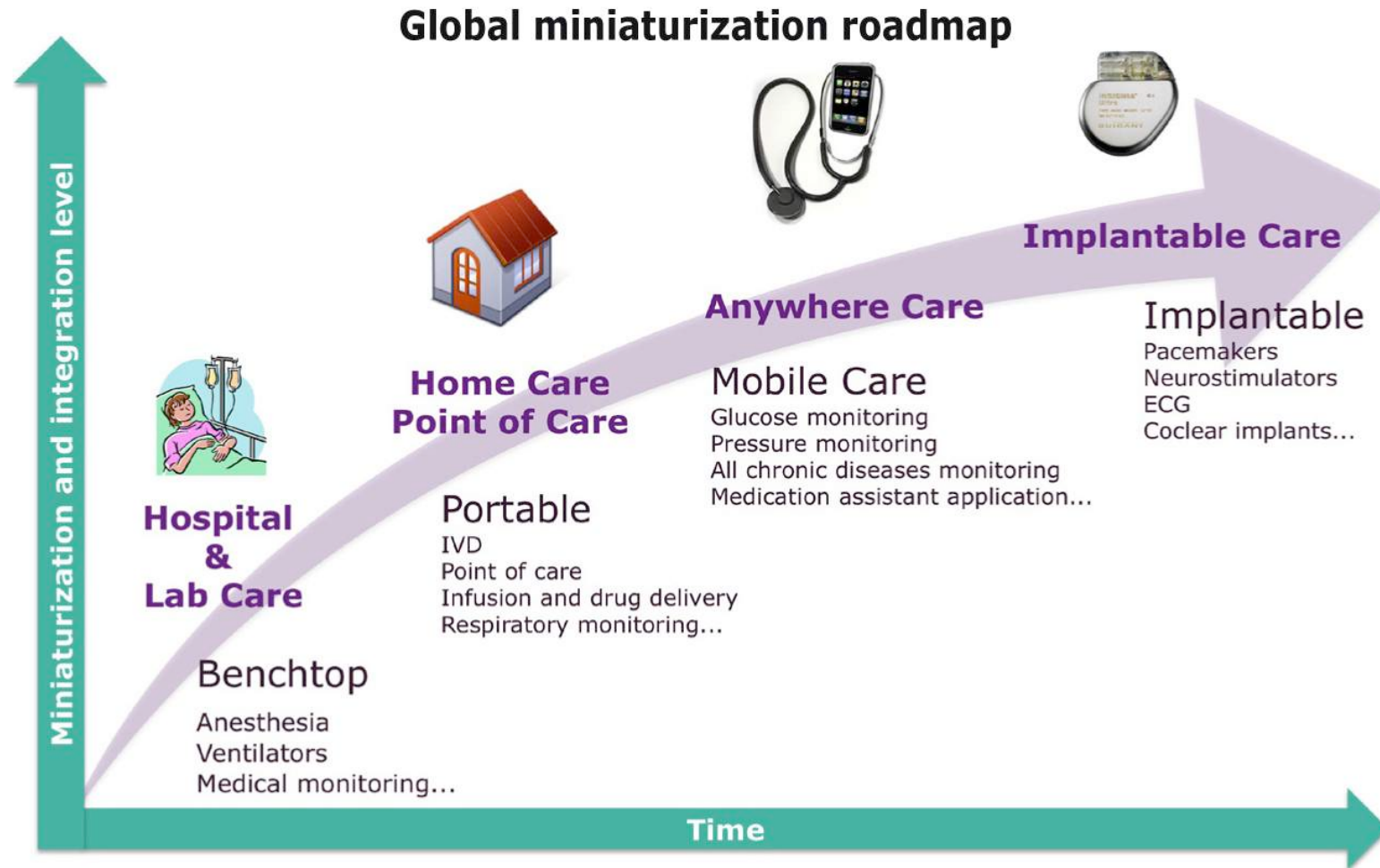
MIMICKING THE 5 SENSESAND MORE

(Source: Sensors for Wearable Electronics & Mobile Healthcare, Yole Développement, June 2015)



Yole Développement, June 2015, http://www.yole.fr/iso_album/illus_wearableelectronics_5senses_yole_sep2015.jpg

Medical microsystems roadmap



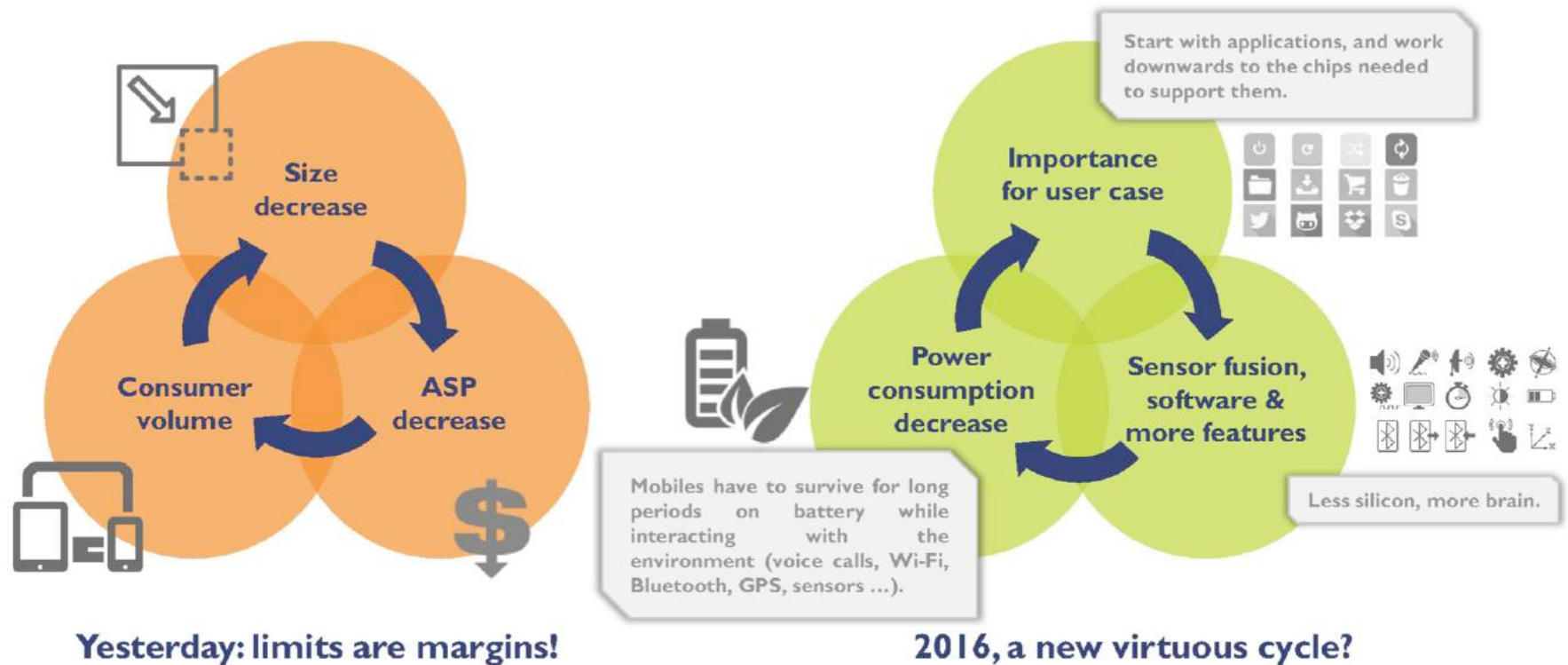
Yole Développement, 2013, www.i-micronews.com/images/Reports/MedTech/Images_reports/Global_miniaturation_roadmap.jpg

Chemical sensor and Energy



New MEMS challenges! Power consumption is becoming a major trend

(Source: Status of the MEMS Industry report, Yole Développement, to be released Q2, 2016)



Yole Développement, March 2016, http://www.yole.fr/iso_album/illus_memsvirtuouscycle_yole_march2016_2.jpg

Issues of chemical detection



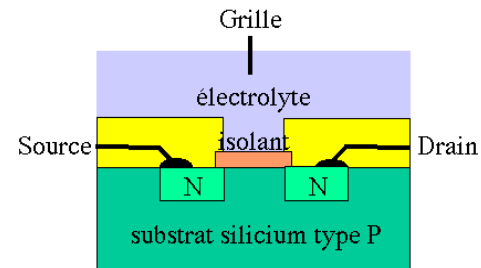
- System dedicated to an application or a specific compound?
- Test cost?
- Measuring time?
- Duration of phase calibration?
- Frequency of maintenance periods?
- Sensitive elements form disposable?
(typical case for a biomedical application)
- Major, minor or trace compound?
- Staff qualification (to perform the measurement)?

Trend: a wide variety

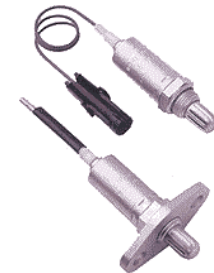
Chemical microsensors:
an economical and efficient alternative



Variation of conductance
Oxide semiconductor



Field effect transistor ChemFET

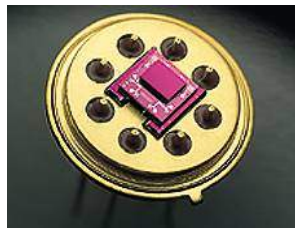


Electrochemical
sensor



Optical
Fibre
Phototransistor

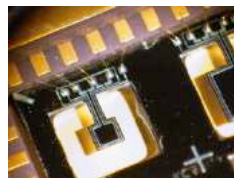
Thermal conductivity



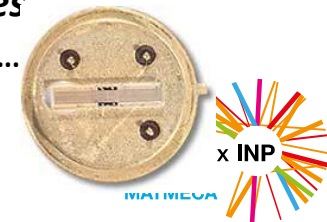
Pellistor



Mobile
microstructures

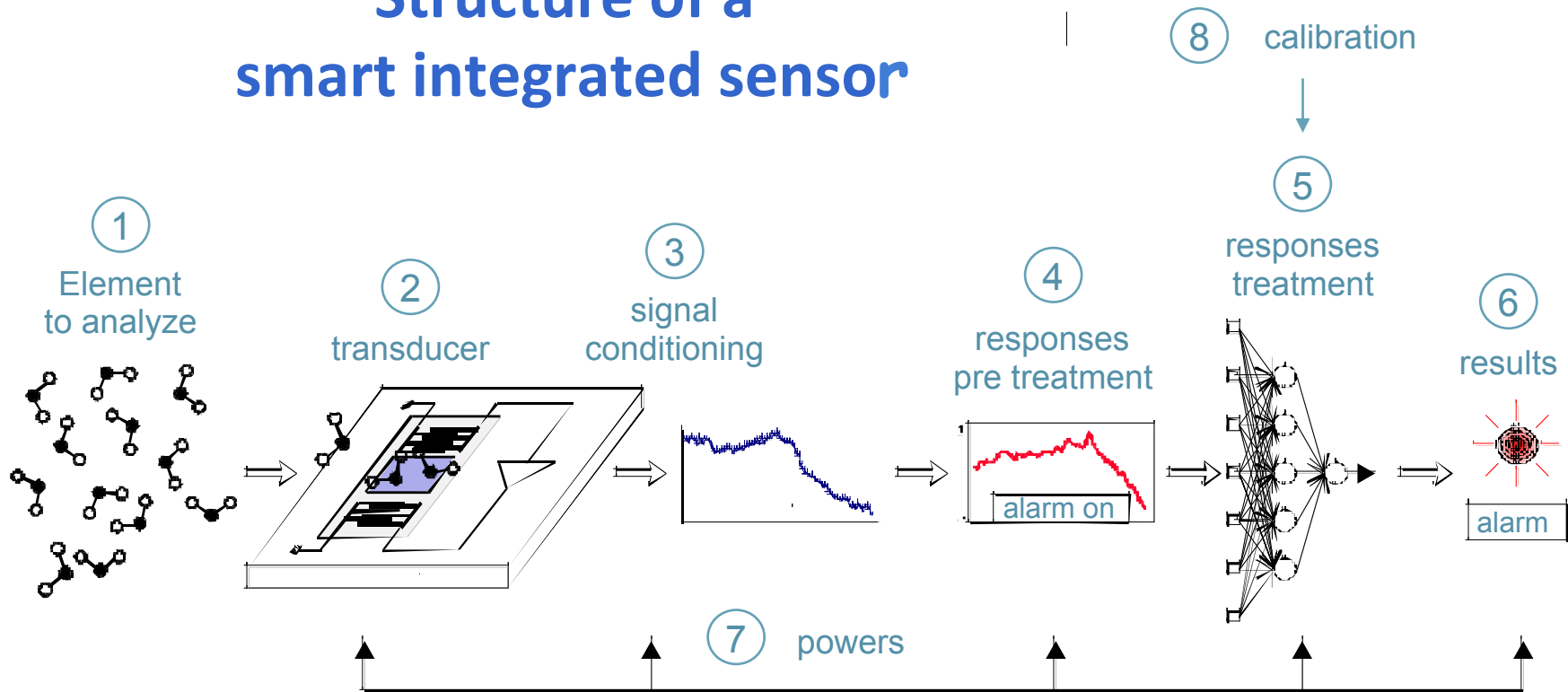


Acoustic waves
Quartz microbalance (BAW)
Surface waves
Plate wave, ...

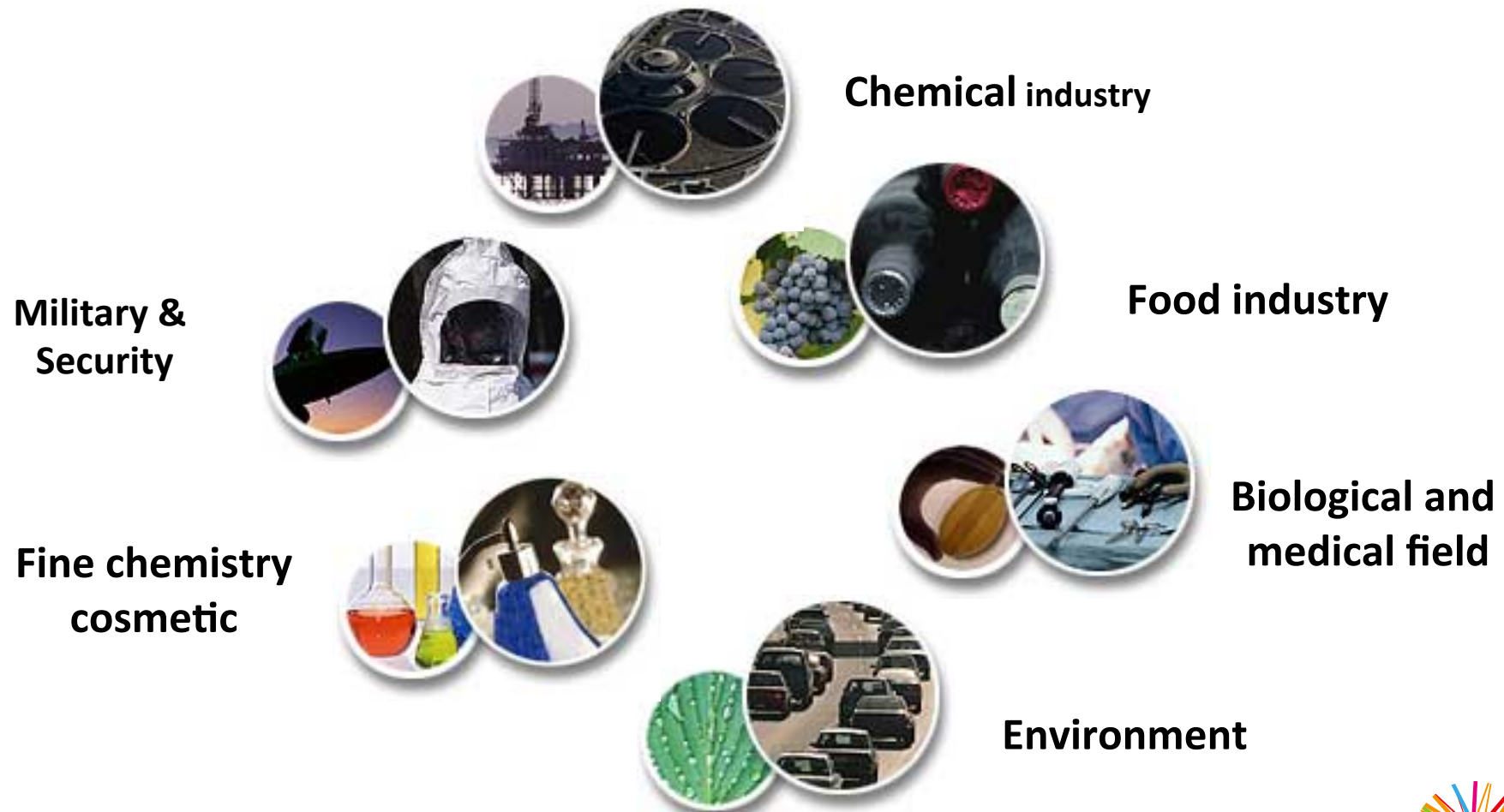


Smart (bio)chemical Sensor

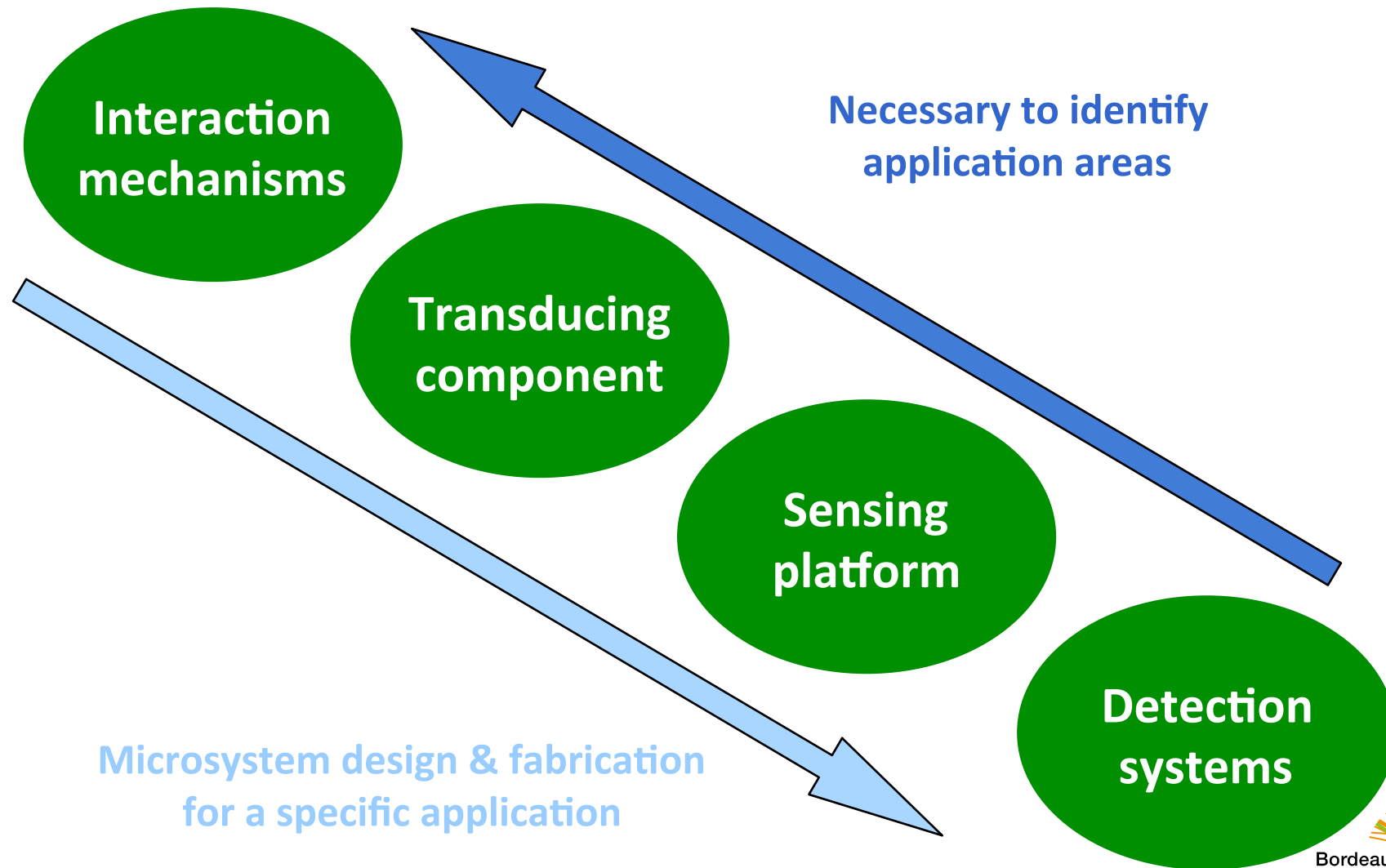
Structure of a smart integrated sensor



Chemical and biological fields

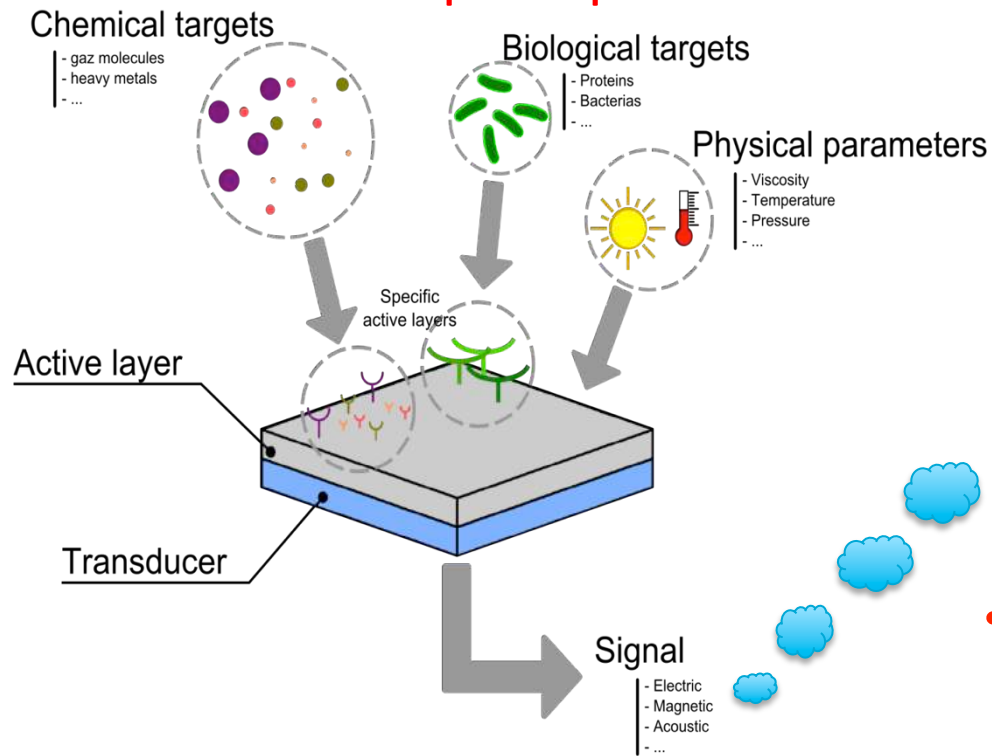


Wave-based Sensor Research activity



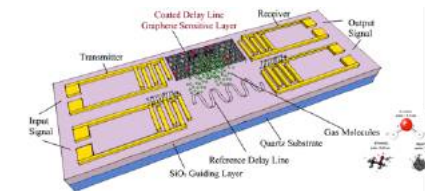
Ultrasensitive Acoustic & Electromagnetic & Optical transducers : Application for gas and bio sensing

Gas or Biosensor principle

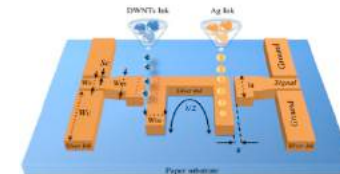


Integrable Technologies
Sensitivity, Selectivity
Sustainability

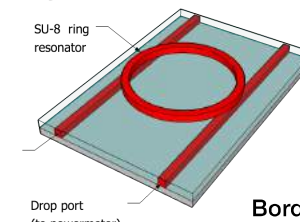
Acoustic platform (piezoelectric substrate)



Electromagnetic platform (flexible substrate)



Optical platform (polymer materials)



- **Materials : polymeric, hybrid, meso- and nano-structured, biomaterials (antibodies, whole micro-organisms), etc.**

Wave-based resonant microsensors

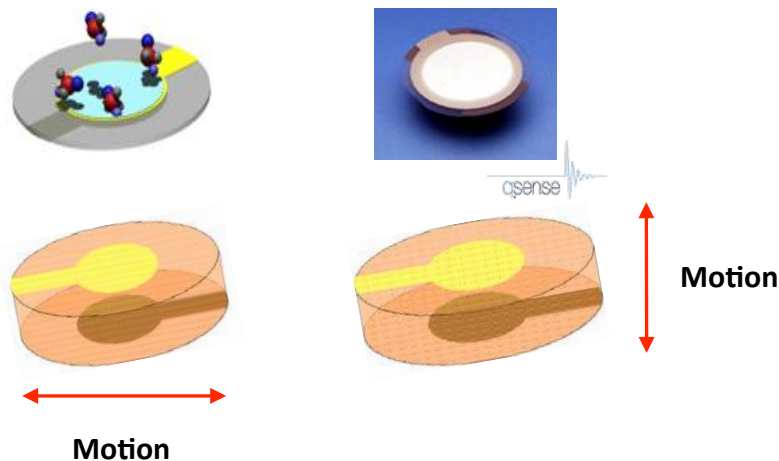
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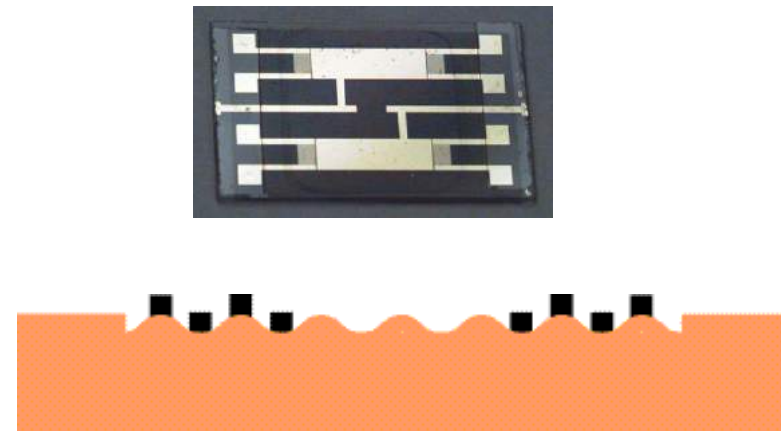
Acoustic wave transducers

Acoustic or elastic wave: mechanical displacement
Generation by piezoelectric effect

Bulk wave transducer
(QCM : quartz microbalance)



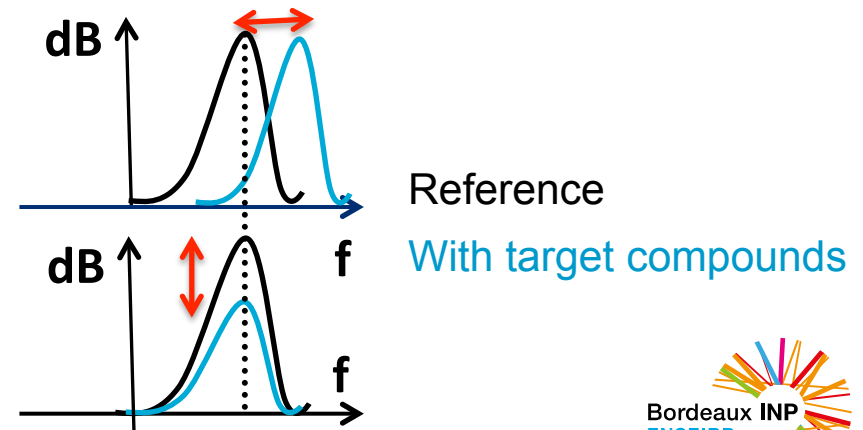
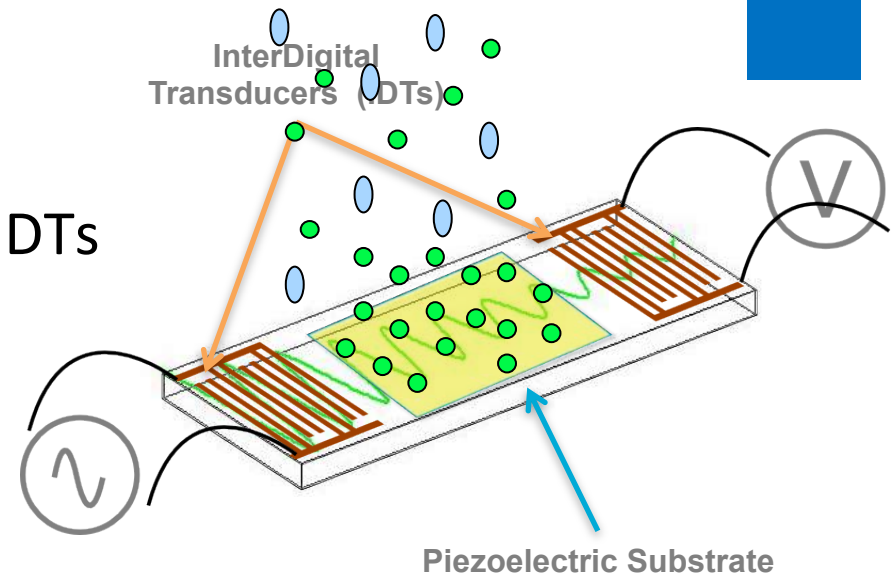
Surface wave transducer



Planar device: collective fabrication
Energy near the surface: sensitivity

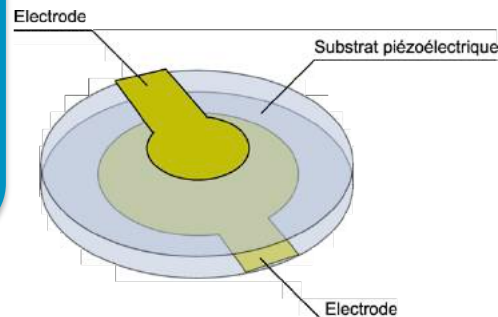
SAW Delay Line

- **Piezoelectric effect**
- Acoustic wave propagation using IDTs (Inter Digital Transducers)
- Wave perturbation induces
 - **Phase velocity variation**
 - **Attenuation (Insertion Loss)**
- Design - Modeling
 - **Wave propagation**
 - **Interaction mechanisms**



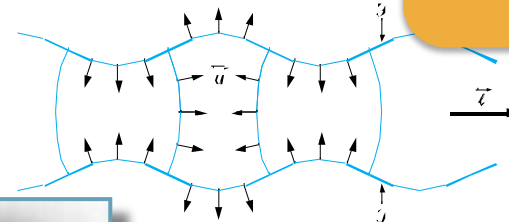
BAW (QCM)

- Shear Horizontal (SH) polarization
- Low mass-loading sensitivity (working frequency)



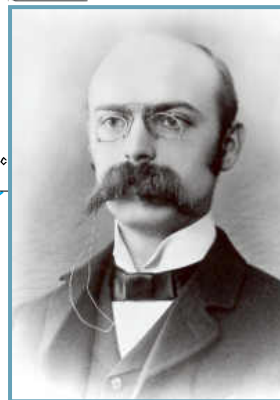
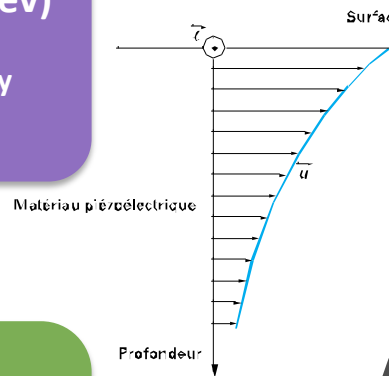
FPW (Lamb)

- Longitudinal + Shear Vertical
- $h < \lambda$: technological difficulties



STW (Bleustein Gulyaev)

- SH wave
- Weak trapping energy

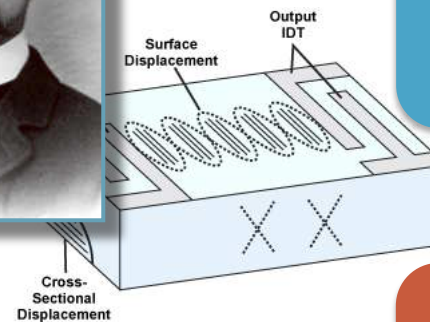


A.E.H. Love

(1863-1940, UK)

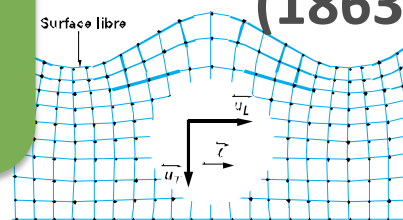
SH-APM

- SH guiding wave
- weak mass-loading sensitivity



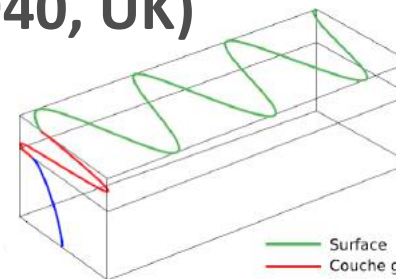
SAW (Rayleigh)

- Elliptic polarization (longitudinal & SH)
- Good mass-loading sensitivity



Love

- Guiding SH SAW
- Guiding layer
- High mass-loading sensitivity



— Surface
— Couche guidante
— Substrat piézoélectrique

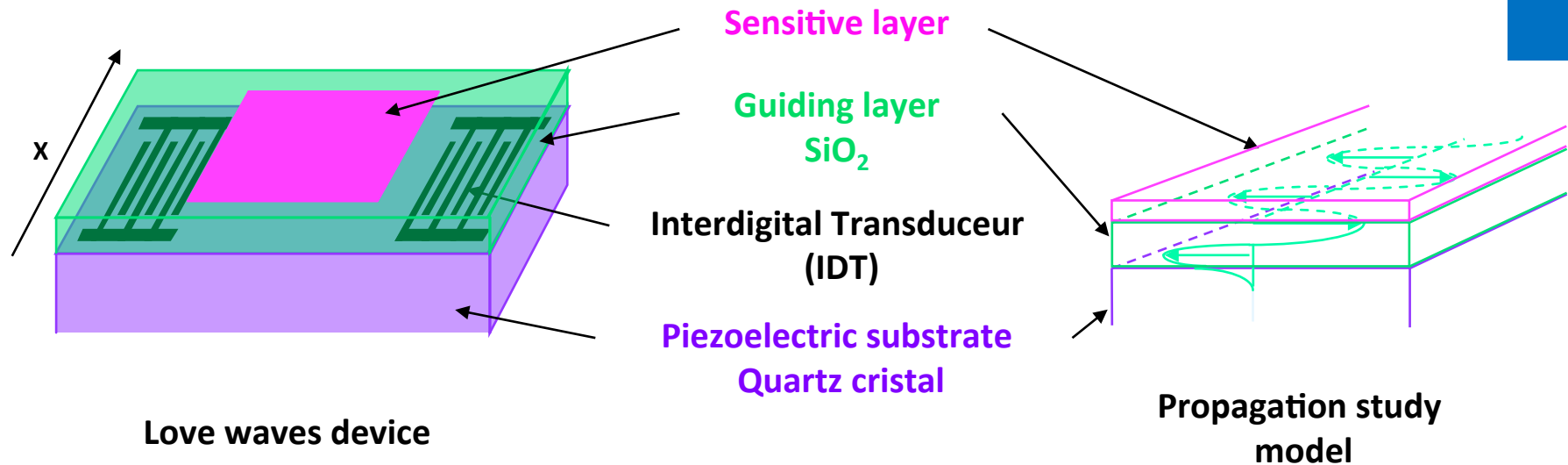


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de BORDEAUX

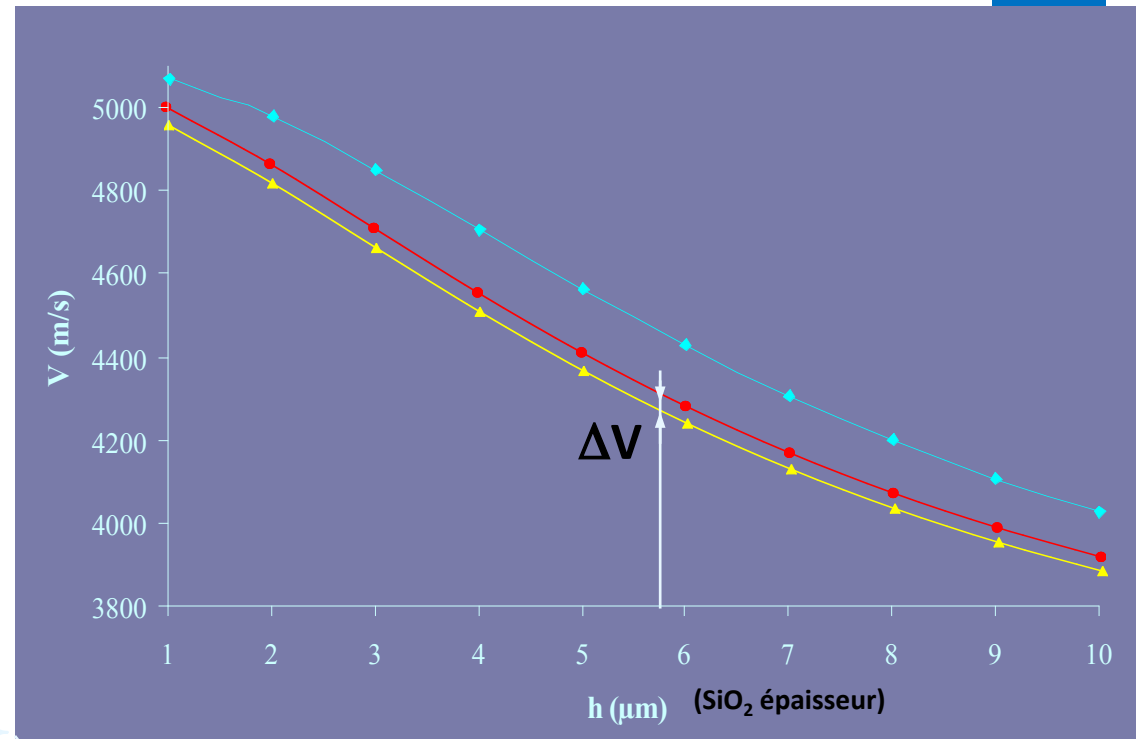
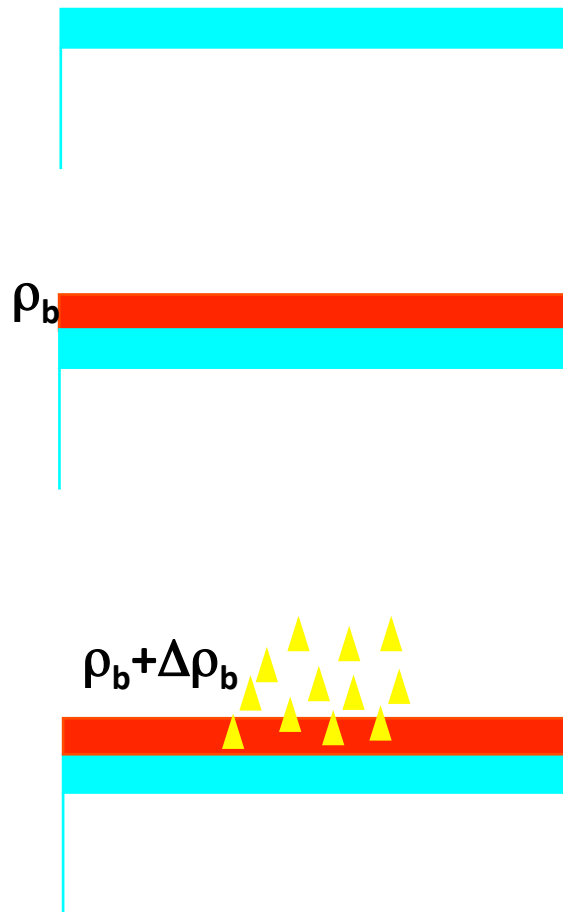
Love waves delay lines



- Oriented substrate + IDT electrodes: TH waves → liquid
- Guiding layer: energy confinement → sensitivity
- Sensitive layer: amplification, specificity

→ Propagation in a multilayer structure

Sensitivity to mass effect



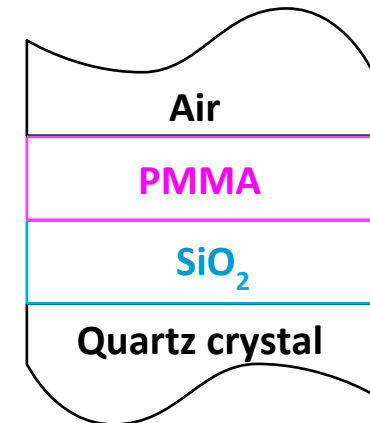
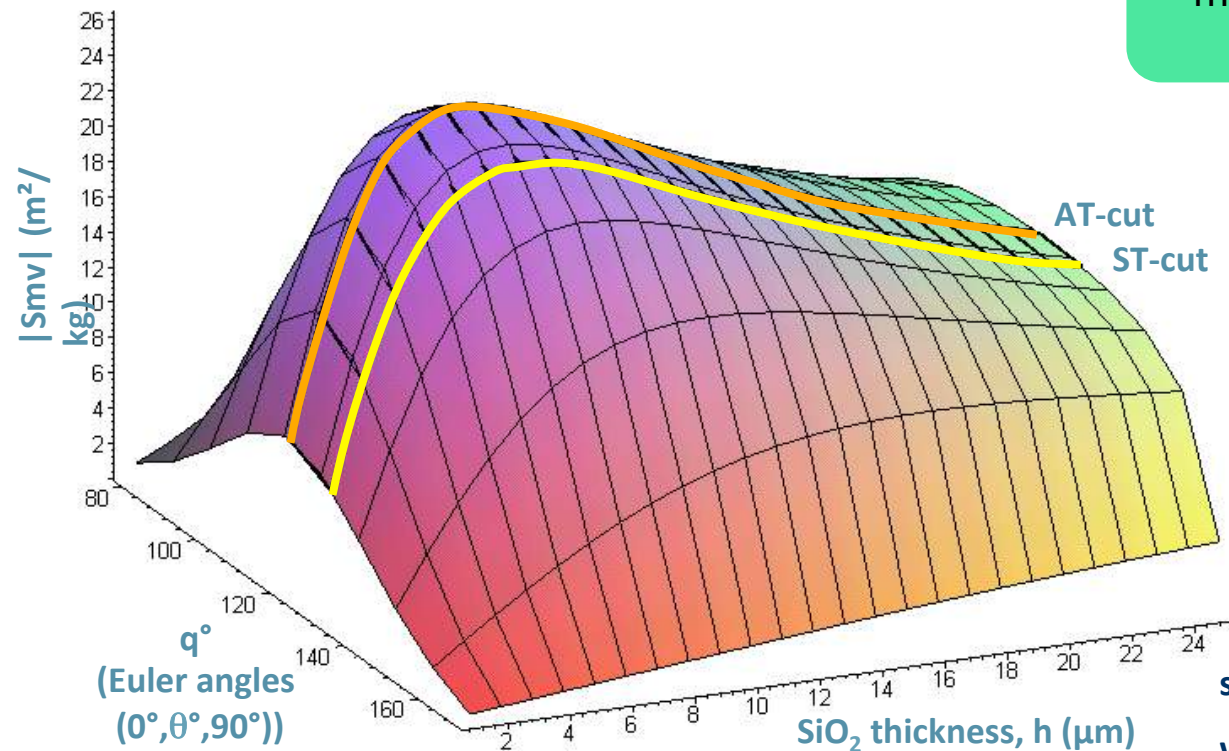
$$S_{mv} = \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} \frac{1}{\Delta \rho_b b}$$

with $\Delta V = V_1 - V_0$
due to the detection

Theoretical results

Mass loading sensitivity

$$S_m = \frac{\Delta f_m}{f_m} \times \frac{1}{\Delta m}$$



substrate: quartz

wavelength: $\lambda = 40$ μm

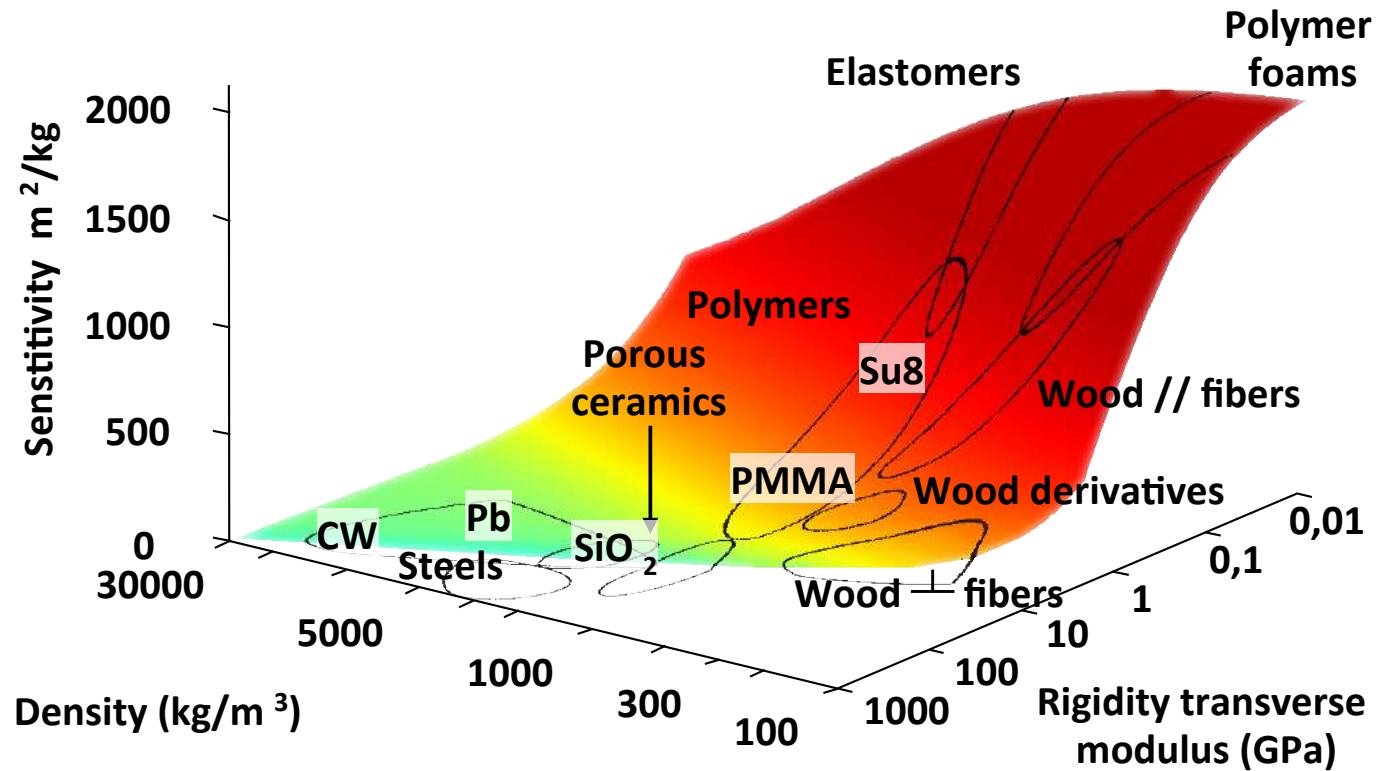
guiding layer: SiO₂

sensitive coating: PMMA,
 $b = 50$ nm, $\Delta\rho_b = 5\%$

**Maximum Sensitivity to mass effect :
Quartz AT cut, h from 4 to 8 μm**

Theoretical results

Choice and characterization of the guiding material

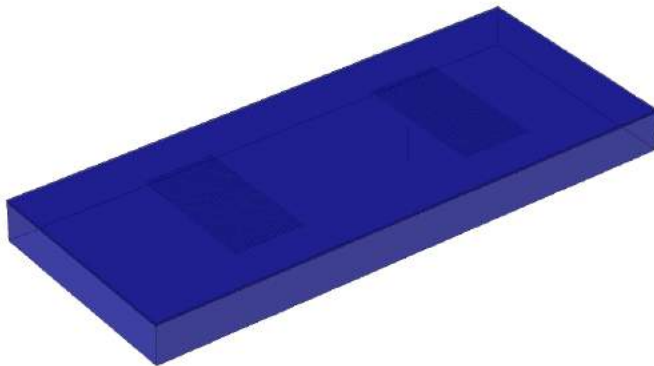


FEM* Simulation

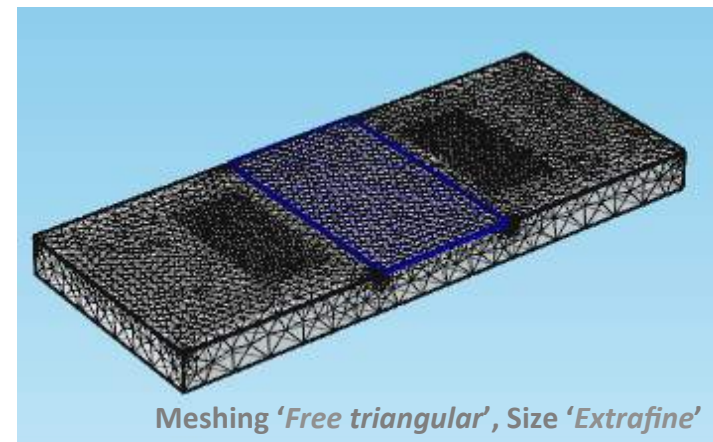
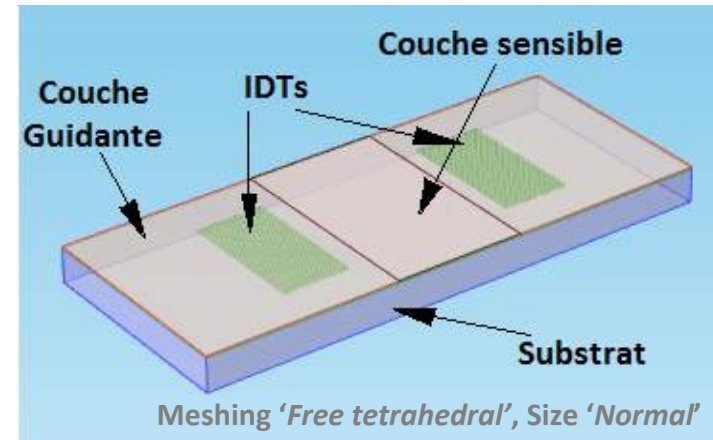
* *Finite Element Method*
COMSOL Multiphysics

- Collaboration IRD Guyane - France (O. Tamarin)
- Toolbox 'Piezoelectric devices'

➤ *Inhomogeneous materials such as nanostructured thin films*

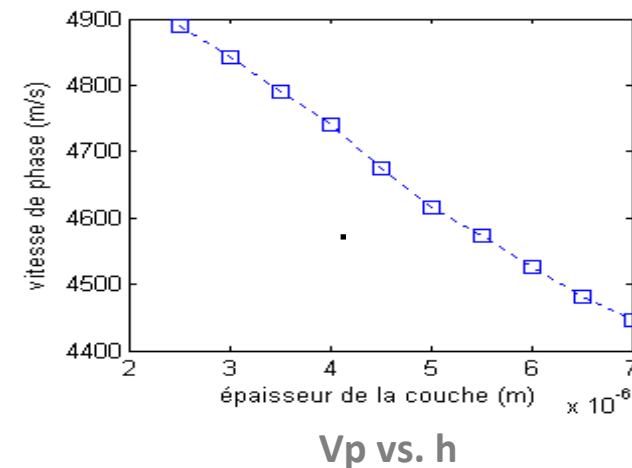
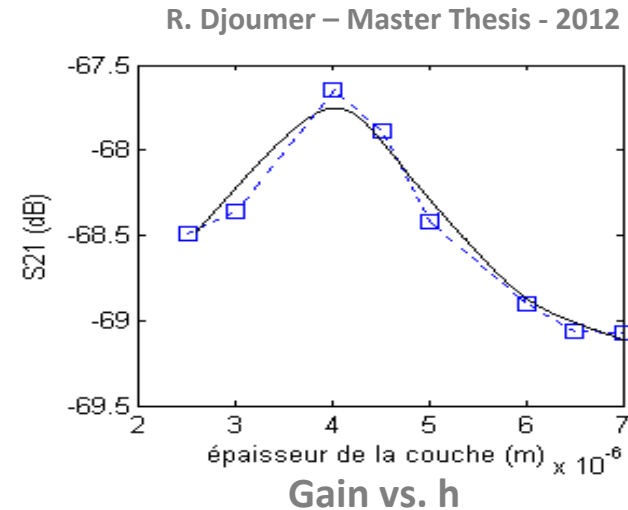


R. Djoumer – Master Thesis - 2012



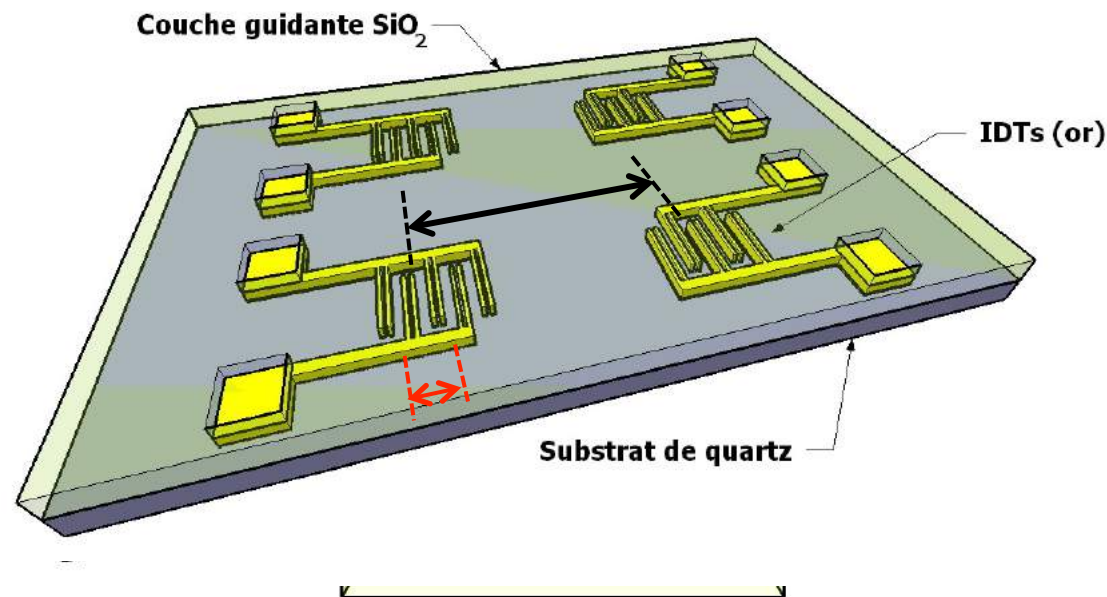
FEM Simulation

- Parametric study, effect of SiO_2 thickness (h) of a structure without any sensitive film
- Gain max: $h = 4\mu\text{m}$
- Phase velocity decreases from 4900m/s down to 4450m/s with h in the range $[2.5\mu\text{m} - 7\mu\text{m}]$



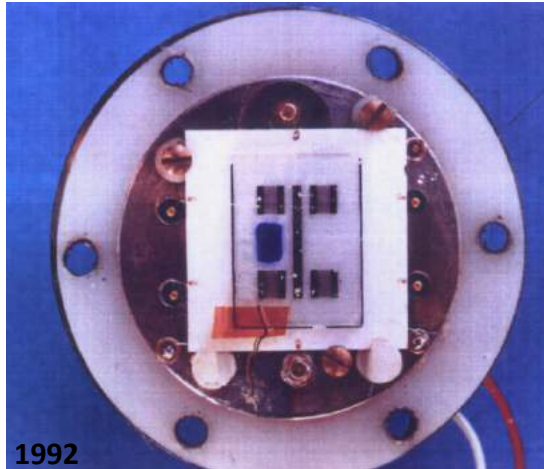
PhD, C. Zimmermann - 2002

Towards Love-waves devices



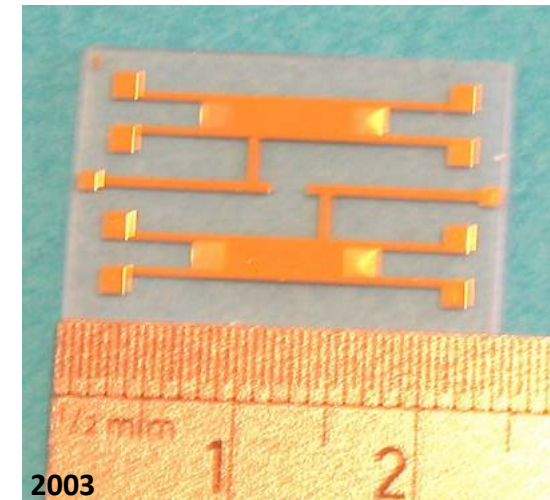
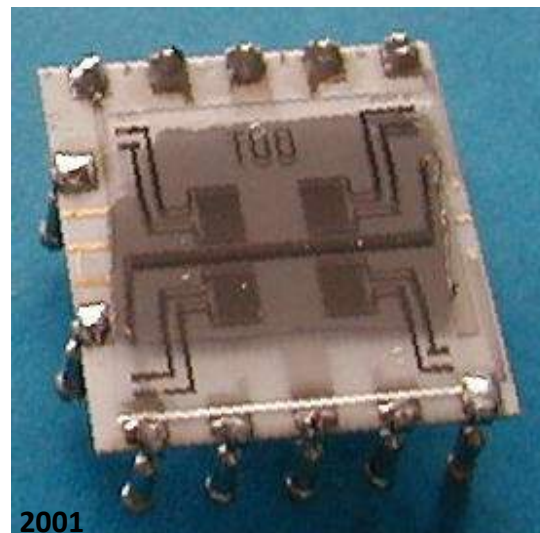
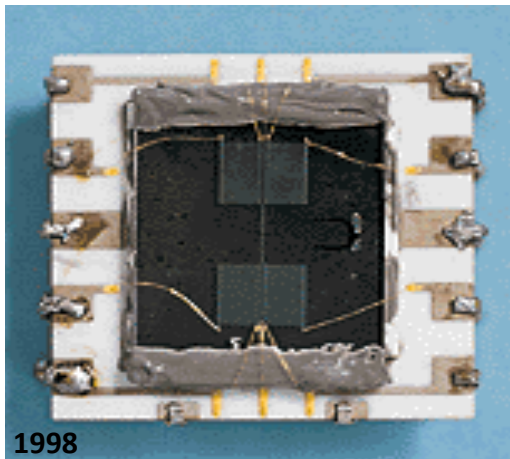
1. Piezoelectric substrate: AT cut ($0^\circ, 121.5^\circ, 90^\circ$)
 - Shear Horizontal polarization
 - Working in liquid medium
2. Interdigital transducers (IDTs) ($\lambda=40\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $L_{cc}=8.4\text{ mm}$, $e=200\text{ nm}$)
3. SiO₂ guiding layer ($4\mu\text{m}$, PECVD)
 - Trapping Energy → near free surface:
attractive way for sensing applications

Technology achievements



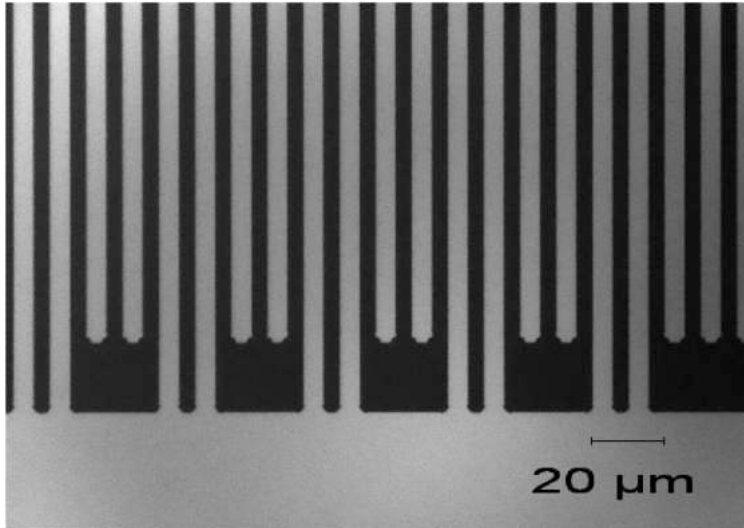
- Delay lines :
- Rayleigh waves (SAW)
 - SH-APM
 - Love waves

Love wave devices :
Quartz cut AT, $\lambda=40\mu\text{m}$,
Électrodes : Al, Ti/Au
Guiding layer SiO_2 , $4,6\mu\text{m}$



ENSEMB
MATMECA

SAW delay-line devices

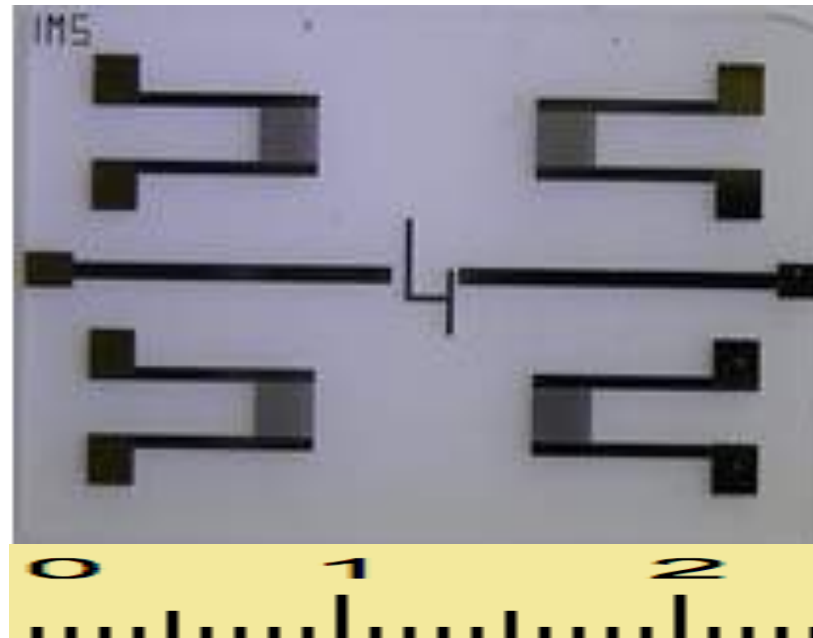


Quartz substrate: AT-cut

Wavelength $\lambda = 40 \mu\text{m}$

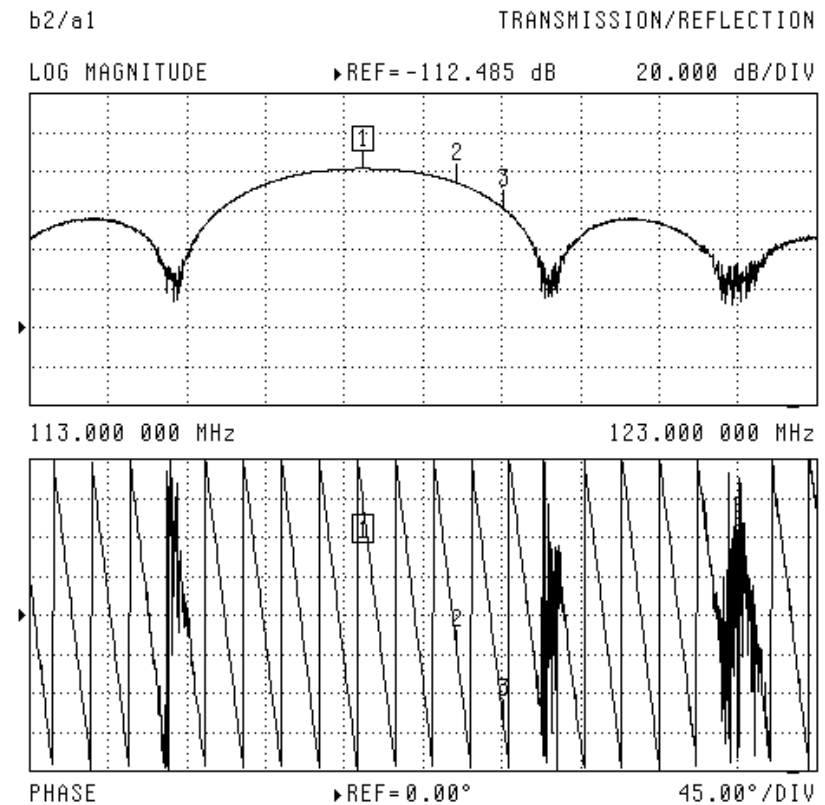
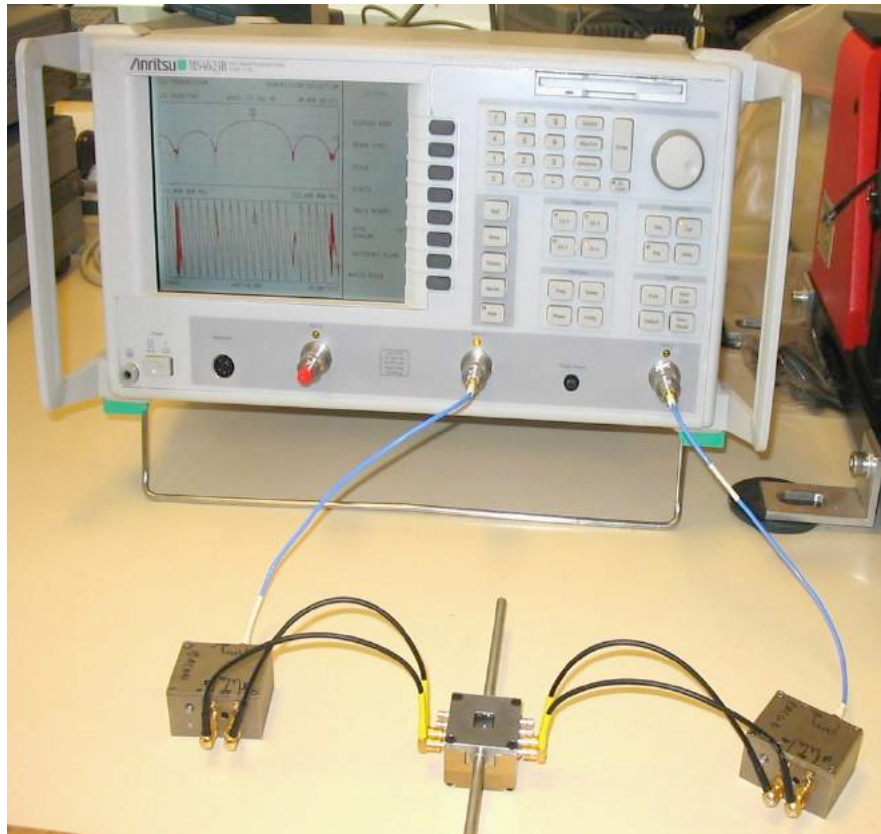
Synchronous frequency

$f \approx 117 \text{ MHz}$



From the delay line to the oscillator

Transmission response characterization
of a delay line using a network analyzer

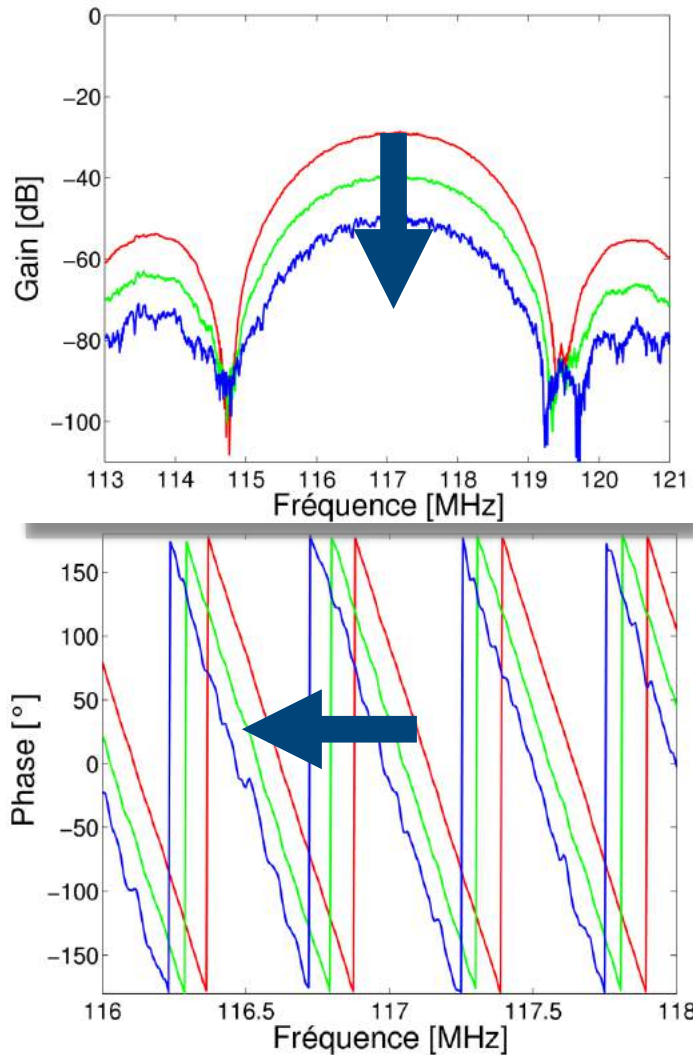


Operating frequency : 117 MHz

Test cell designed and realized according to the one
proposed by F.Josse et R.Cernosek, Sandia Labs

Electrical characterizations

using Network Analyser

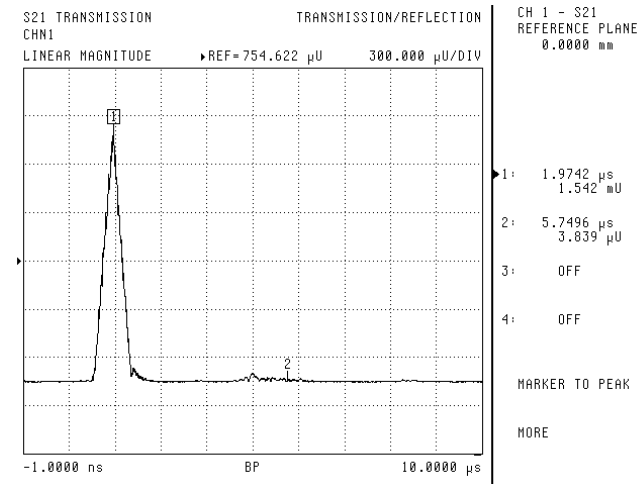


S_{21} (magnitude & phase)

LOVE Wave delay line

- $f_0 = 117$ MHz
- Insertion Loss: 25 dB
- Delay: $1.542\mu\text{s}$

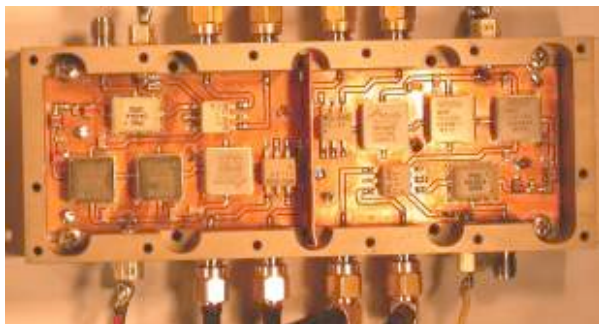
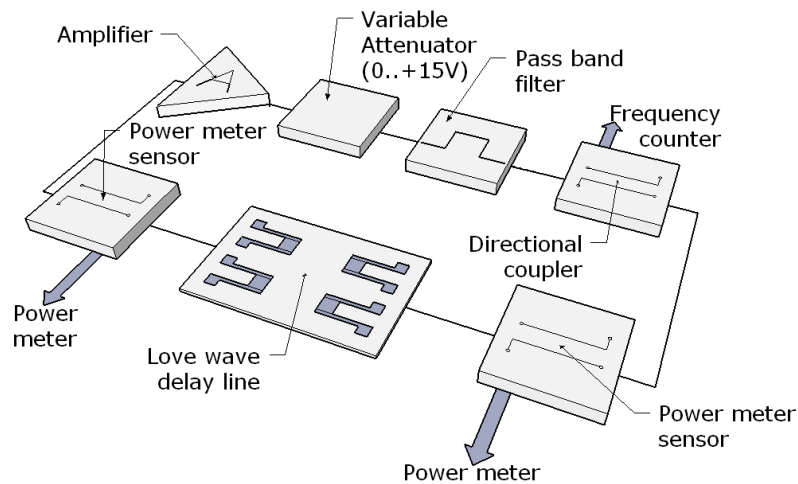
$$V_{\text{phase velocity}} \approx 4300\text{m.s}^{-1}$$



Time Domain, [1] acoustic signal

Read-out electronics

Oscillator configuration



Direct Digital Synthesizer (DDS)



- ✓ Arduino-based read-out
- ✓ Communicating object (Ethernet)
- ✓ Sensor network ability

Acoustic sensors:

various applications



■ Gas sensors

- ➔ CO, CO₂, NO, NO₂, ...
- ➔ Volatile organic compounds, organophosphorus & organosulfur, ...

■ Electronic noses

- ➔ Gas mixture, odors, ...

■ Liquid sensors

- ➔ Viscosity meter, conductivity meter, organic compounds, ...

■ Biosensors

- ➔ Bacteria, viruses, toxins, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, ...

■ Thin film & complex fluid characterization

■ Sensitive coating

- ➔ Material
- ➔ Deposition method
- ➔ Structuration

■ Result

- ➔ Sensitivity
- ➔ Selectivity
- ➔ Reversibility
- ➔ Response time
- ➔ Recovery time
- ➔ Reproducibility, Reliability

Technological facilities (TAMIS)



- **Clean room class 10 000 (hood 100)**
- **Thin films microprocessing:** spin-coater, spray-coater, Graphtec, mask aligner, hotplates, wet etching of photoresist
- **Thick films processing**
screen printers, ovens, inks formulation
- **Wire-bonding assembly**
ball-bonder, wedge-bonder, flip-chip
- **Films and devices characterization:** profilers, AFM, SEM, vibrometer, gain/phase analyzer, network analyzer...
- **Soft lithography**
- **Mechanical micro-fabrication**
- **Partnerships**



➔ **Device customization**



Wave-based resonant microsensors

Environmental and health related applications

- Introduction: Background, **Principle of Wave-based Resonant Microsensors**
- Focus on Acoustic Love Wave Devices
 - Principle
 - Examples of Gas sensing applications
 - Introduction of microfluidics and examples of Liquid-phase sensing applications
- Other Resonant Devices and Applications
 - Flexible imprinted Electromagnetic Devices & Carbon-based Sensitive films
 - Polymer Optical Microring Resonators & Digital Microfluidics
- Conclusion, perspectives

Sensitive materials : polymers

■ Molecular interactions

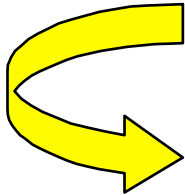
- van der Waals' s forces - *Non specifics*

Low energy

- Hydrogen bondings - *specifics*

Intermediate energy level (40 kJ)

A preference for good
reversibility & selectivity



■ Low glass transition temperature (T_g)

For a fast diffusion of species in the polymer

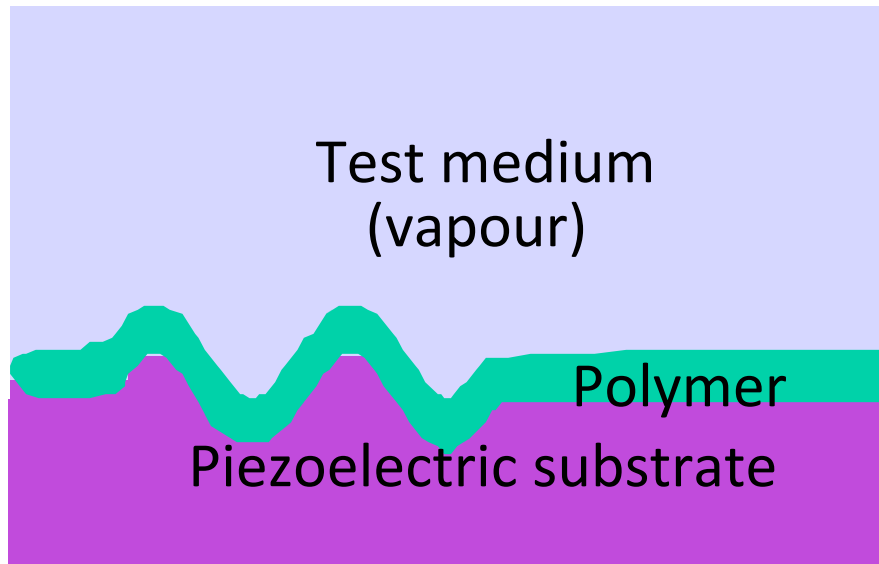
■ Selection tool : solubility energy linear relation

Determination of partition coefficients polymer/gas (K)

Abraham' s method - LSER



Interaction sensitive layer /gas

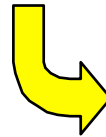


Thermodynamic equilibrium
partition coefficient



$$K = C_s/C_v$$

Molecules sorbed in the polymer
mass effect,
rigidity,
viscosity, ...



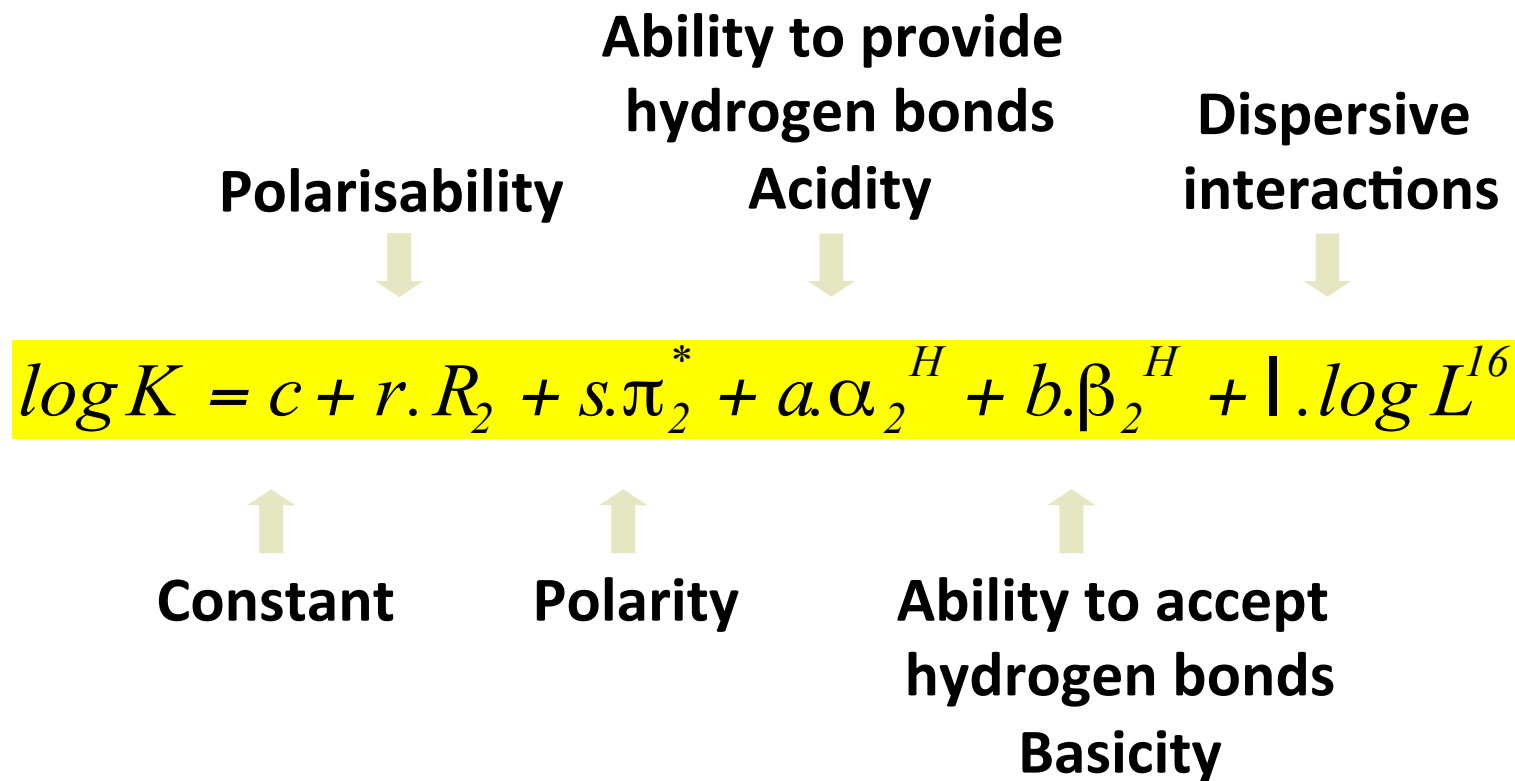
K function of:

- polymer
- nature of gaseous compound
- temperature

Sensitivity to the vapor A : high value of K_A
Selectivity with respect to the compound B : $K_A > K_B$

Polymer Sensitivity and Selectivity

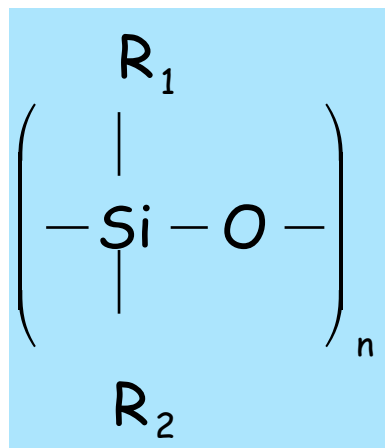
Abraham's method: Linear Solvation Energy Relationship (LSER)*



r, s, a, b, l : solvant parameters (polymer)

$R_2, \pi_2^*, \alpha_2^H, \beta_2^H, \log L^{16}$: solute parameters (vapor)

Interest of Polysiloxanes



Ability to interact with compounds
acceptors of hydrogen bonds (bases)



	polarisability		polarity	basicity	acidity	dispersion
	c	r	s	a	b	ℓ
PHG	-0,331	-0,979	0,774	1,324	4,269	0,810
PMHS	-0,077	0,139	0,203	1,025	-0,469	0,846
PLG	-0,296	-1,161	1,325	0,971	4,785	0,674
PMTFPS	-0,328	-0,757	1,443	0,112	1,221	0,721
PCPMS	-0,258	0,167	1,480	1,997	0,694	0,674

PLG : Polymethylhydrosiloxane grafting of
hexafluorodimethylcarbinol
(C(CF₃)₂OH) : fluorinated linear polymer

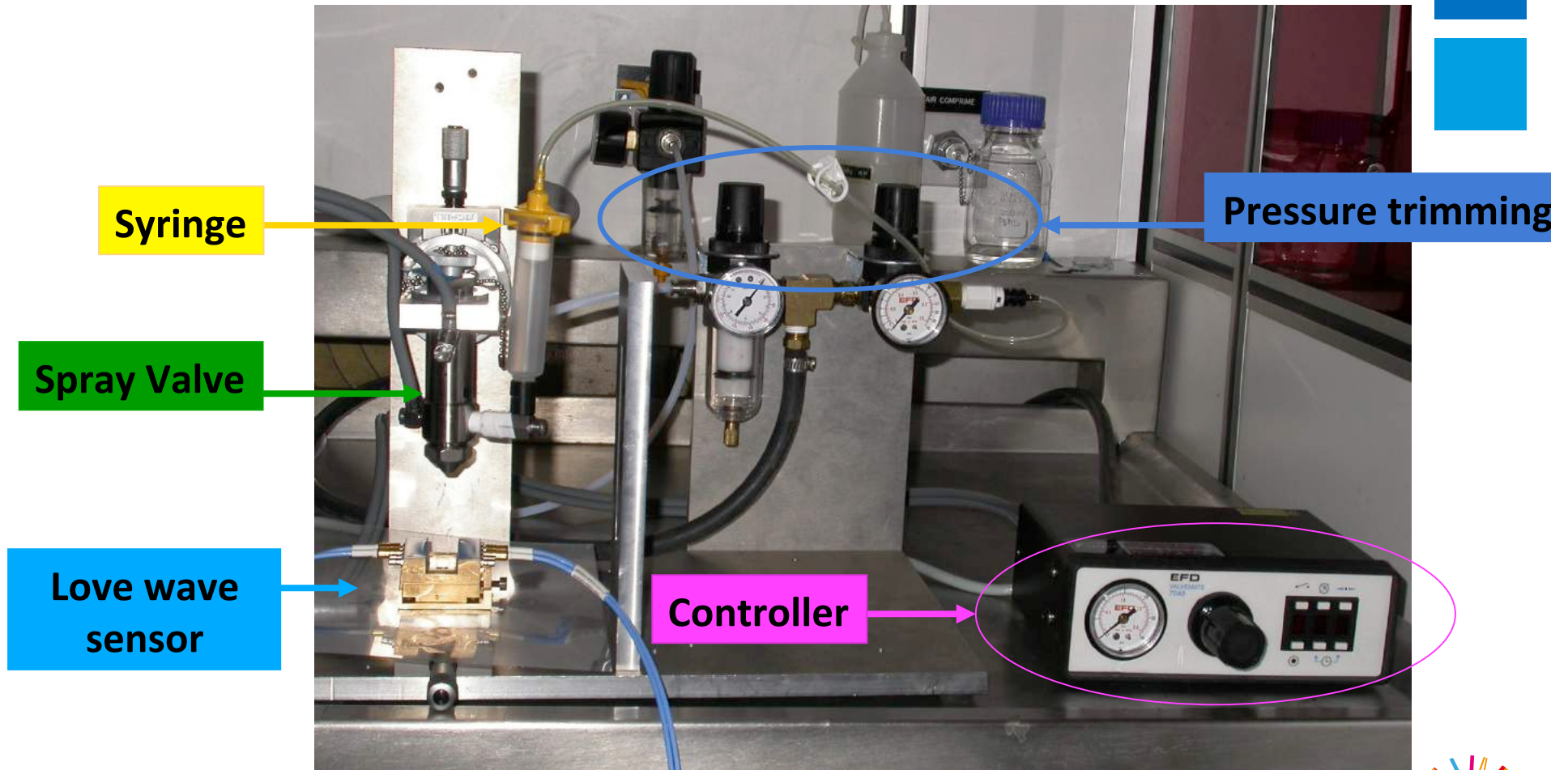
**A good candidate for
the detection of
organophosphates**

Log K	PMHS	PLG	PHG	PMTFPS	PCPMS
Toluène	2,882	2,659	2,813	2,592	3,675
H ₂ O	0,910	2,650	2,808	1,0280	2,631
DMMP	3,107	7,105	6,775	4,559	4,600

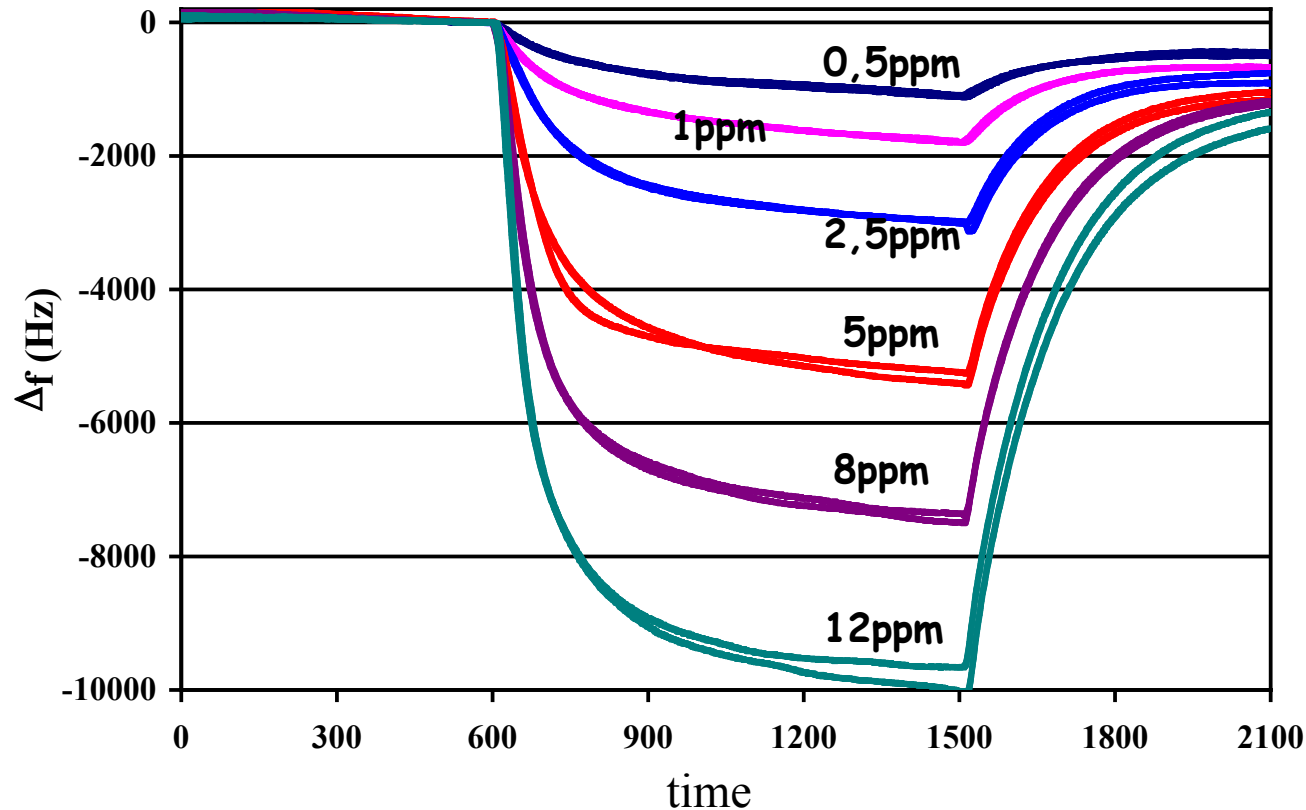
Works achieved by Thales TRT (formerly Thomson, LCR)

Sensitive layer-gas interaction

Polymer deposition by spray



Vapor Detection (GB)



$f_0 = 109$ MHz, SAW Rayleigh wave, Sensitive coating:

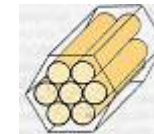
- Grafted Polysiloxane PLG, $\Delta f_0 = 138$ kHz
 - ➔ emphasize hydrogen interactions (sensitivity / reversibility)
 - ➔ low glass-transition temperature (diffusion @ ambient T°C)
- Spray-coating ➔ High effective surface

Sensitive material : mesoporous

- ✓ Large specific surface
- ✓ Thin film technology
- ✓ Microstructure functionalization



Different structures



Porosity Domain



Zeolite



Mesoporous silica
Mesoporous



Protonic Crystal

Microporous

Macroporous

0.1 nm

1nm

10nm

100nm

1μm

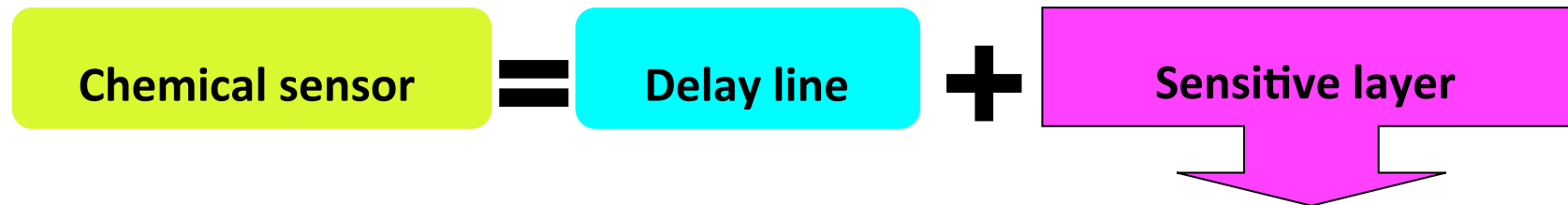


dépasser les frontières



université
de BORDEAUX

Mesoporous sensitive layer

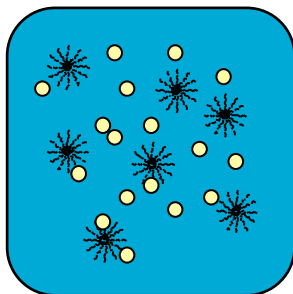


MINERAL layer : MESOPOROUS Material

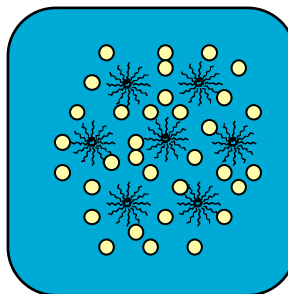
Silica and CethylTrimethylAmmonium Bromide

($C_{16}H_{33}N(CH_3)_3Br$ or CTAB)

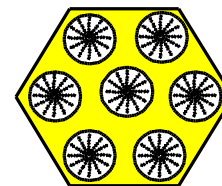
**Homogeneous
solution**



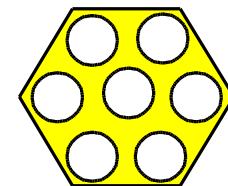
Mesostructuration



Mesophase



Mesoporous



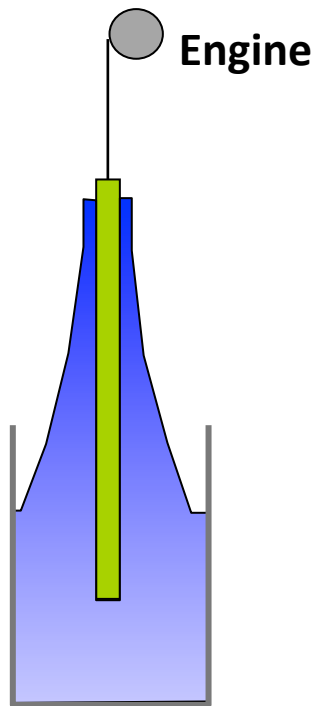
T-T. TRUONG, G. LEDOUX, T-H. TRAN-THI, D. GROSSO, C. SANCHEZ, Benzene chemical sensors based on porous sol-gel materials

The 16th European Conference on solid state transducers, Prague, Czech Republic, pp 1237-1240 (2002)

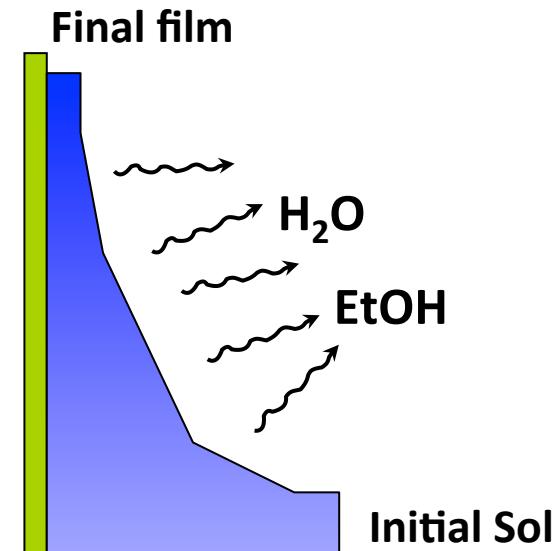


Mesoporous sensitive layer

1. « Dip coating »



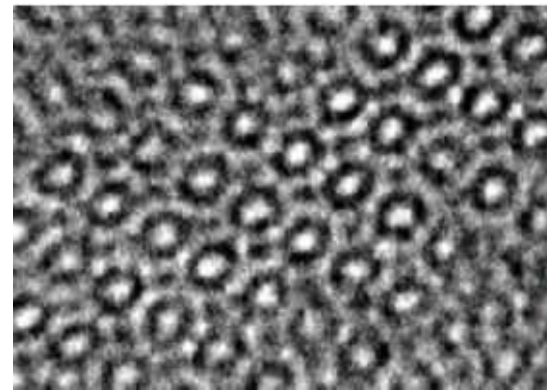
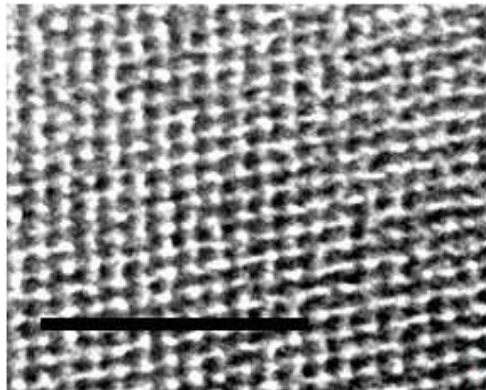
2. Self-assembly by evaporation



- Initial solution : Surfactant (CTBA) + soluble silica + H₂O + EtOH
- Mesostructure: depends on the sol-gel chemistry
(nature of the compound, experimental conditions: Humidity, Temperature)

Mesoporous sensitive layer

- CTAB/silica = 0.14
- 2 nm mesopores periodic organization
- Thickness : 50 – 500 nm

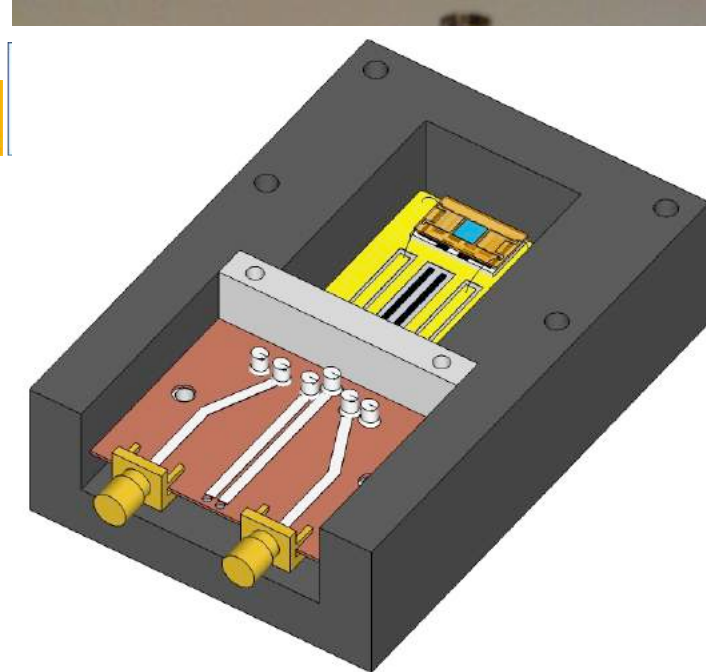
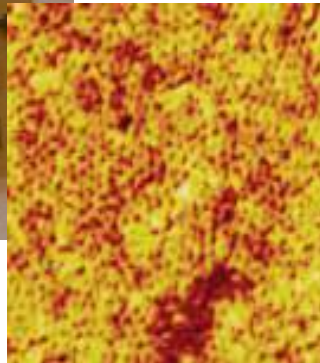
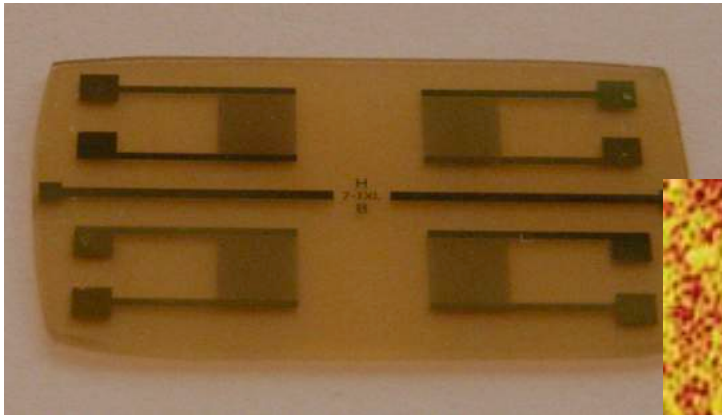


TEM pictures

- High apparent surface ($>700 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$)
- High volume porosity ($0.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{cm}^3$)

High temperature SAW Platform using LGS

Harsh environmental applications



PhD G.Tortissier 2009

- SAW delay-line on LGS
- Mesoporous sensitive film
 - ✓ Mesoporous : 2 - 50 nm
 - ✓ Sol-gel technique, spin or dip-coating
 - ✓ Stability: thermal, mechanical, chemical ...
 - ✓ High specific surface : 10 - 1000 m²/g

Complete assembly :

- Stainless steel shell
- Inlet/Outlet integrated cover for safe gas detection
- PCB-SMA RF connector

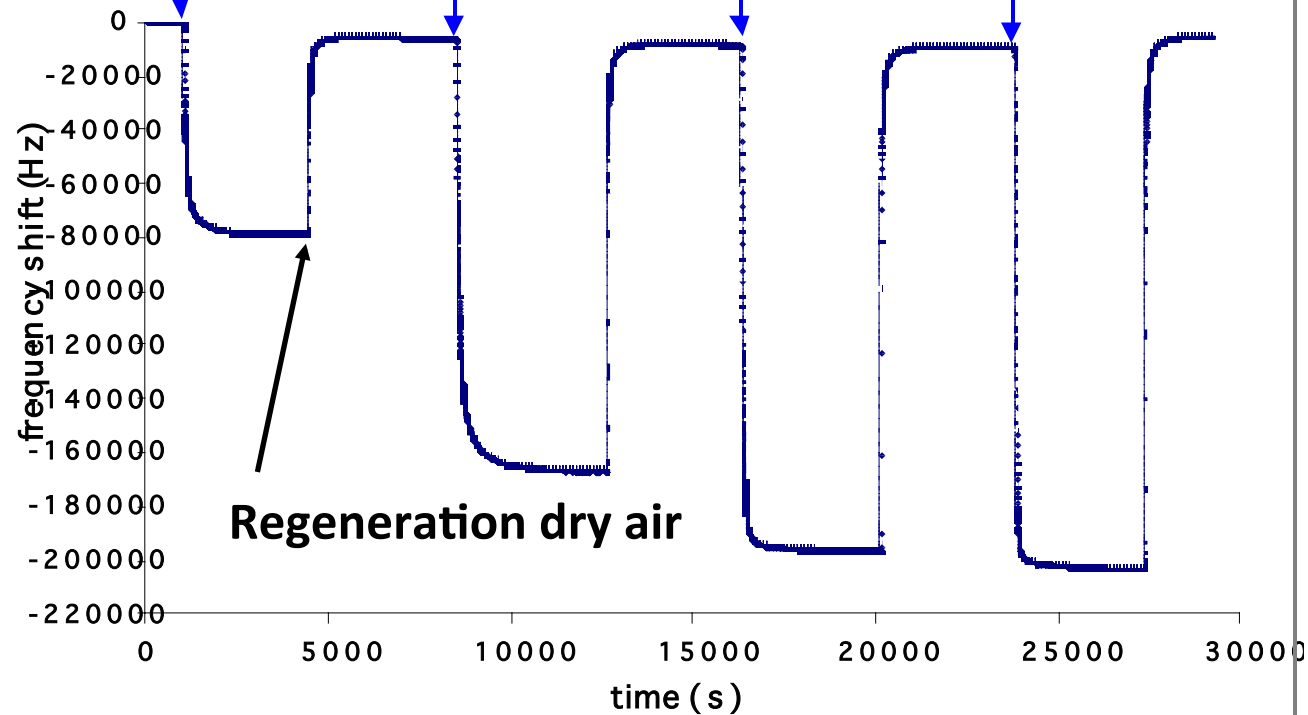
Mesoporous sensitive layer

Relative Humidity : 37%

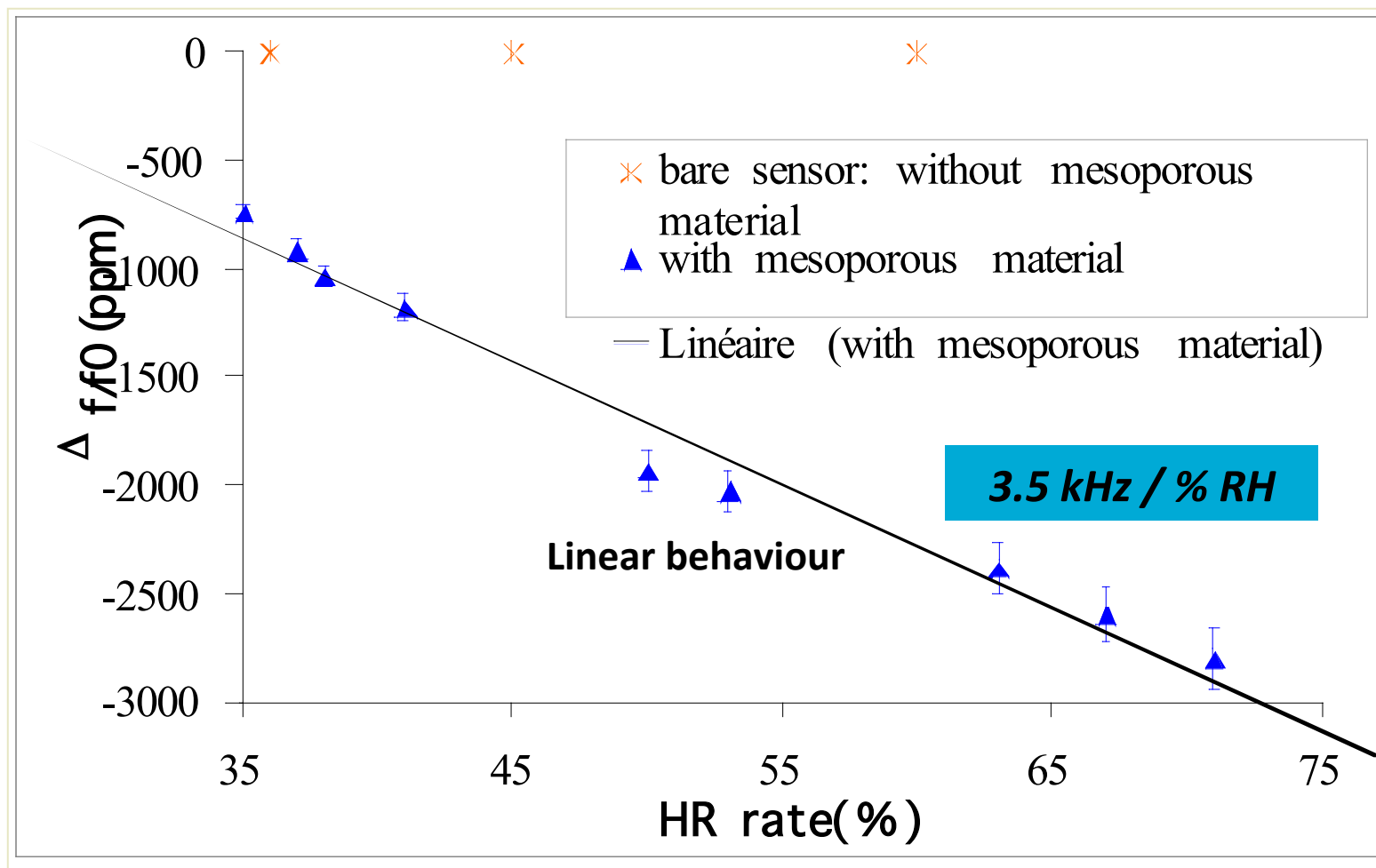
50%

60%

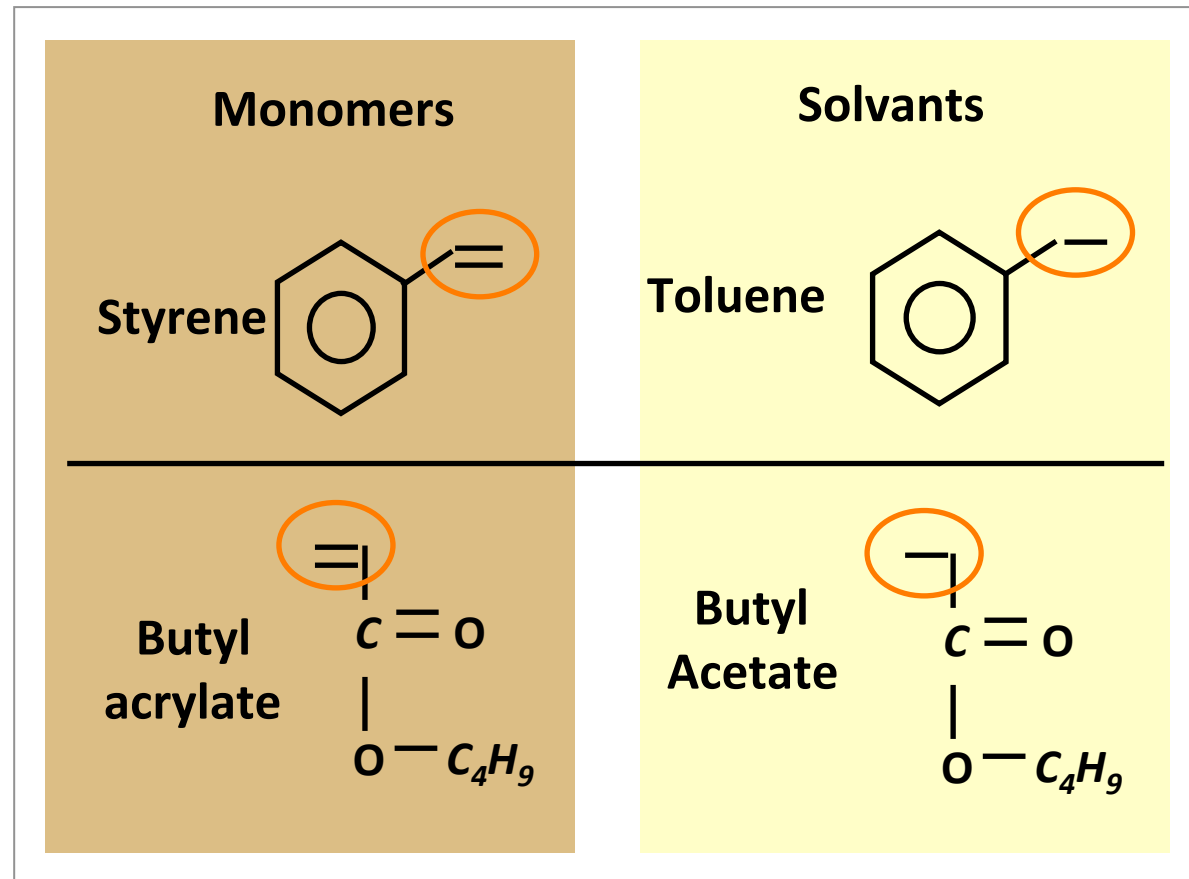
70%



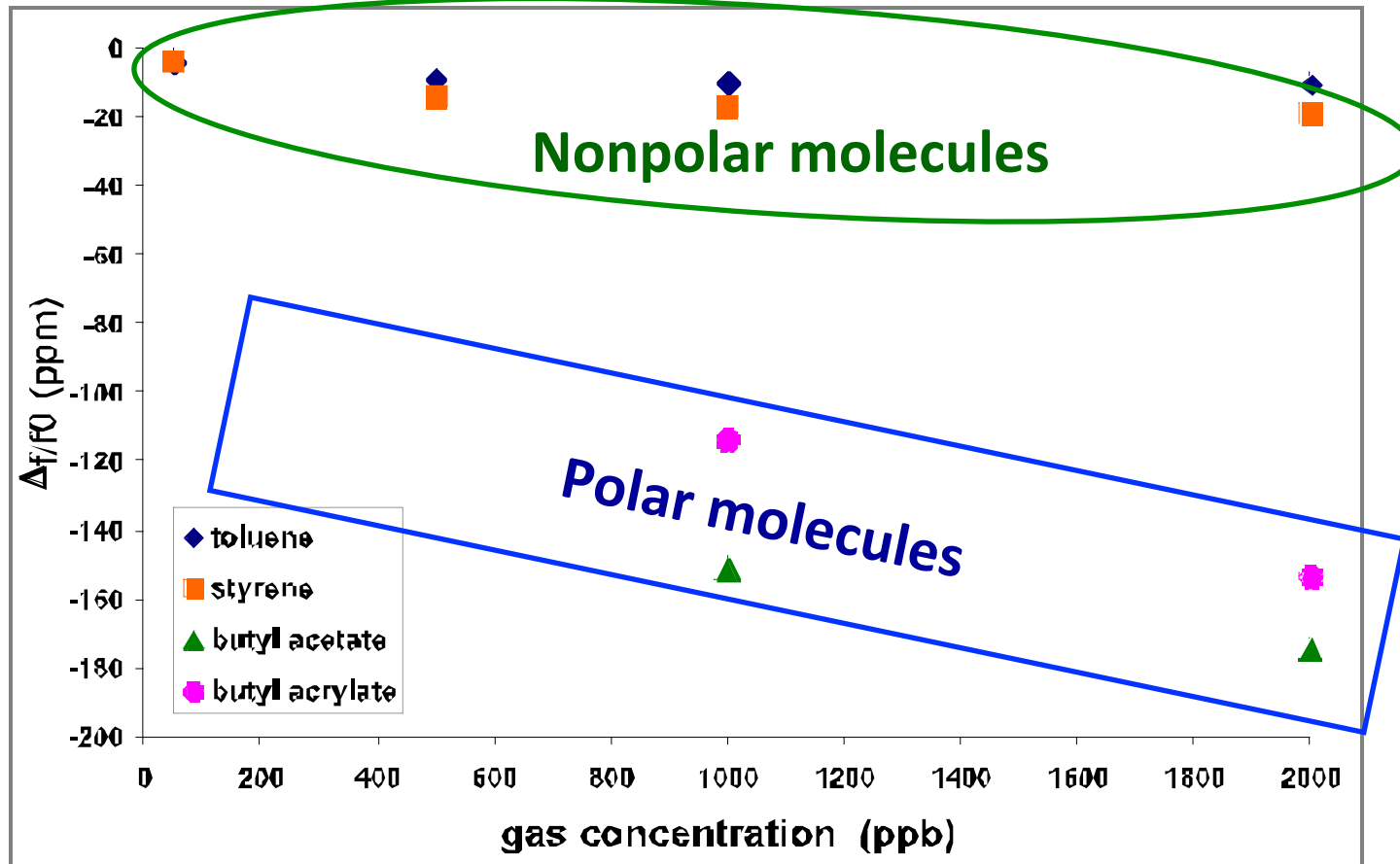
Sensitivity to humidity



Solvent and monomers discrimination



Solvent and monomers discrimination



Polar & Non polar molecules separation in real time

Future : specificity by functionalization of the pores

SAW transducers: Gas sensing with carbon-based materials

Graphene oxide on Love wave sensor

Real time detection of Ethanol (VOC) and humidity (RH)

PhD I.Nikolaou, on-going



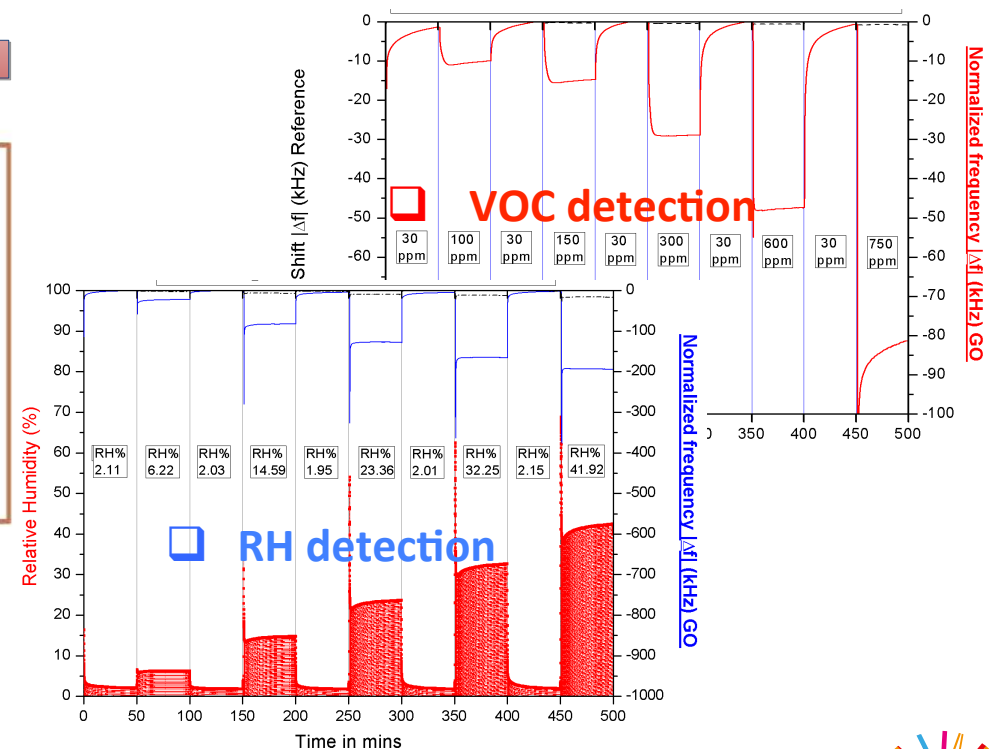
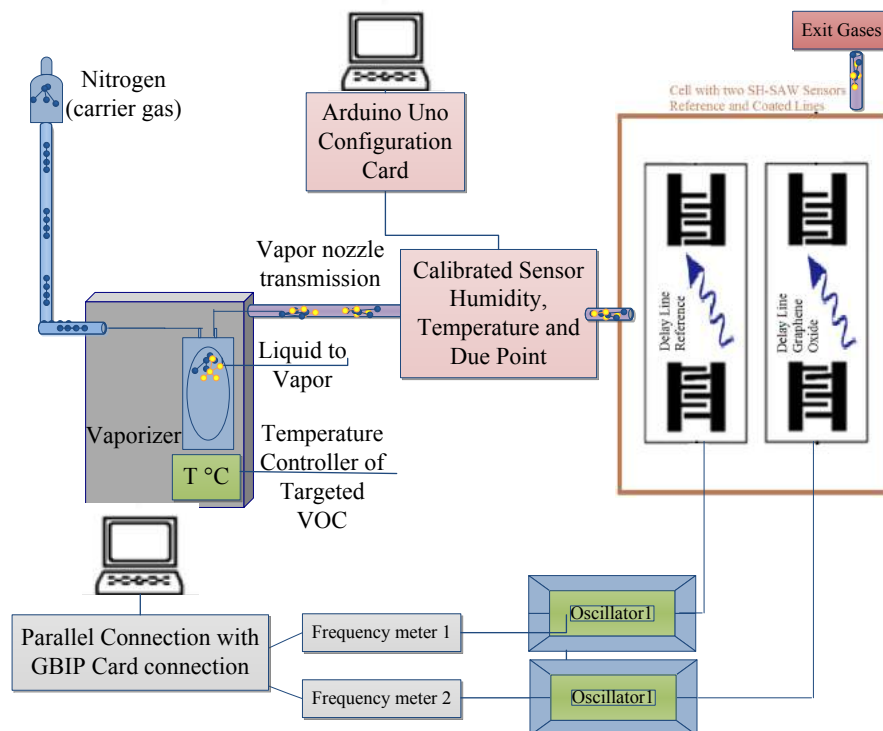
Toulouse (France)



Valencia (Spain)



Crete (Greece)



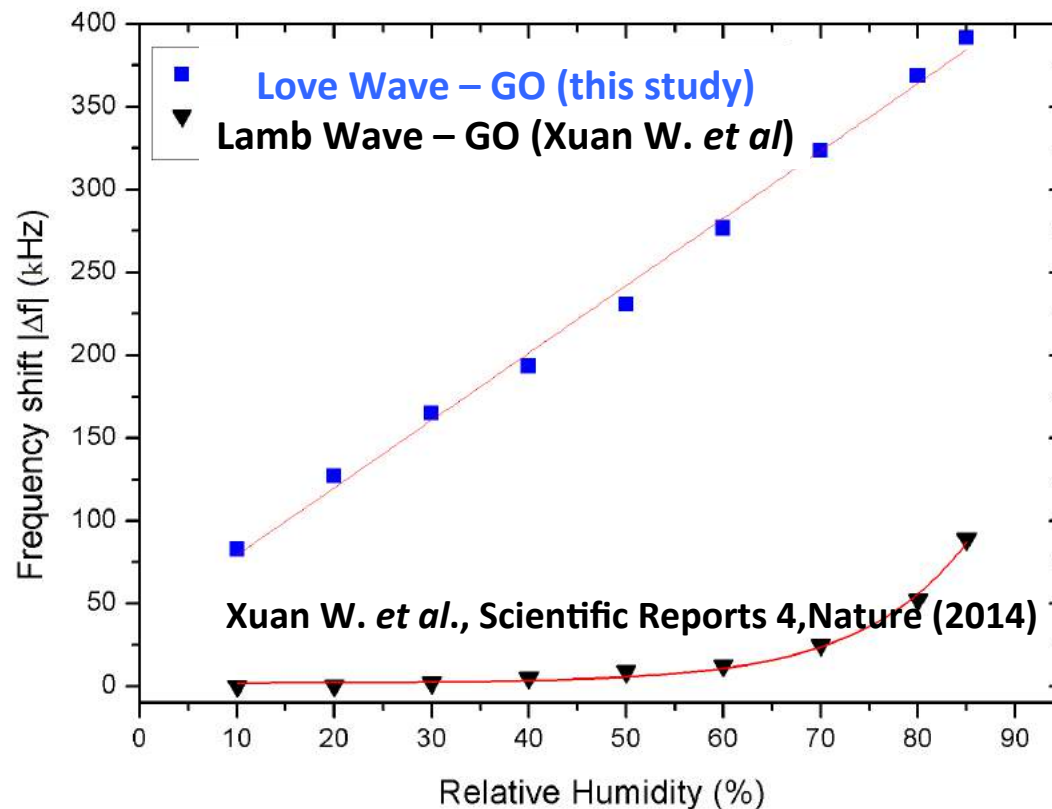
I. Nikolaou, H. Hallil, G. Deligeorgis, V. Conedera, H. Garcia, C. Dejous, D. Rebière, *Novel SH-SAW gas sensor based on Graphene, SPIE Microtechnologies, Paper 9517-38, 2015.*



SAW transducers: Gas sensing with carbon-based materials

Evaluation of the Love wave sensor: Humidity detection

Comparison of Graphene Oxide based-devices (Lamb sensor in Xuan W. *et al* study) with similar conditions under Relative



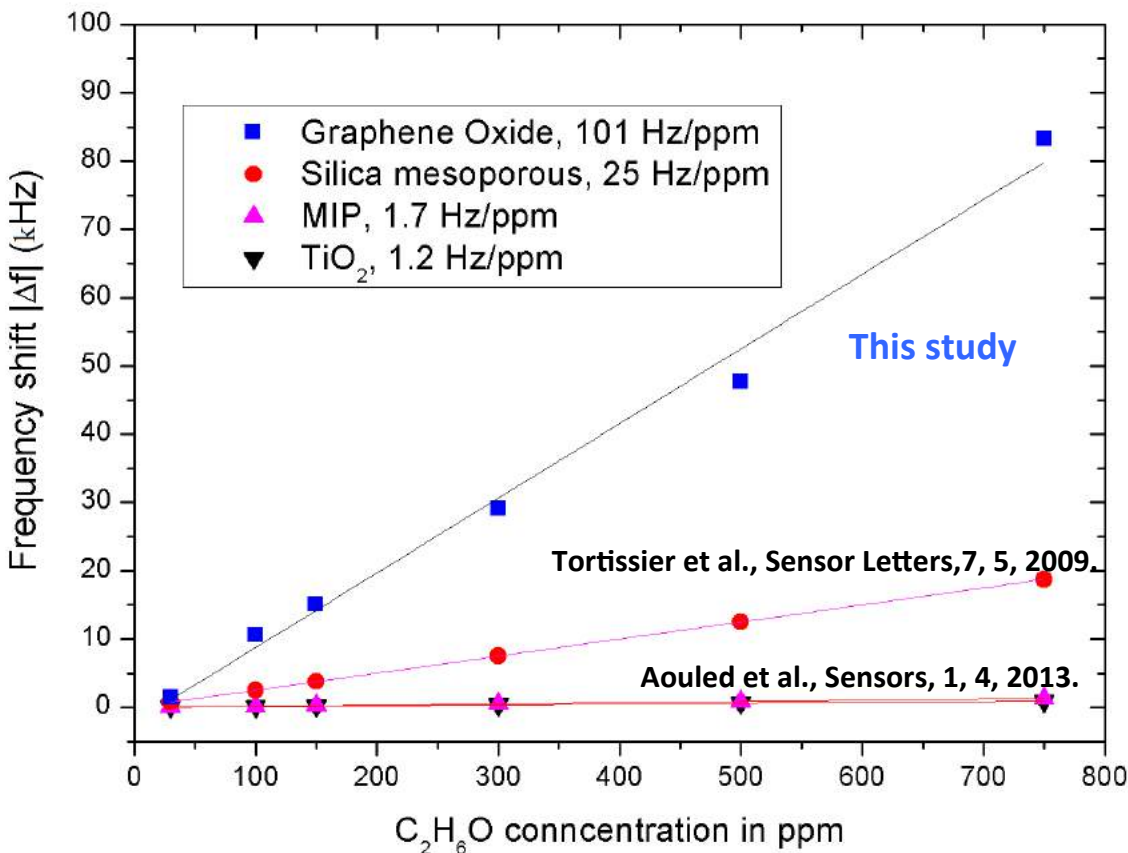
GO-LW Device:

+ Sensitivity
++ Low RH% !

SAW transducers: Gas sensing with carbon-based materials

Evaluation of the GO-LW: Ethanol as OCV

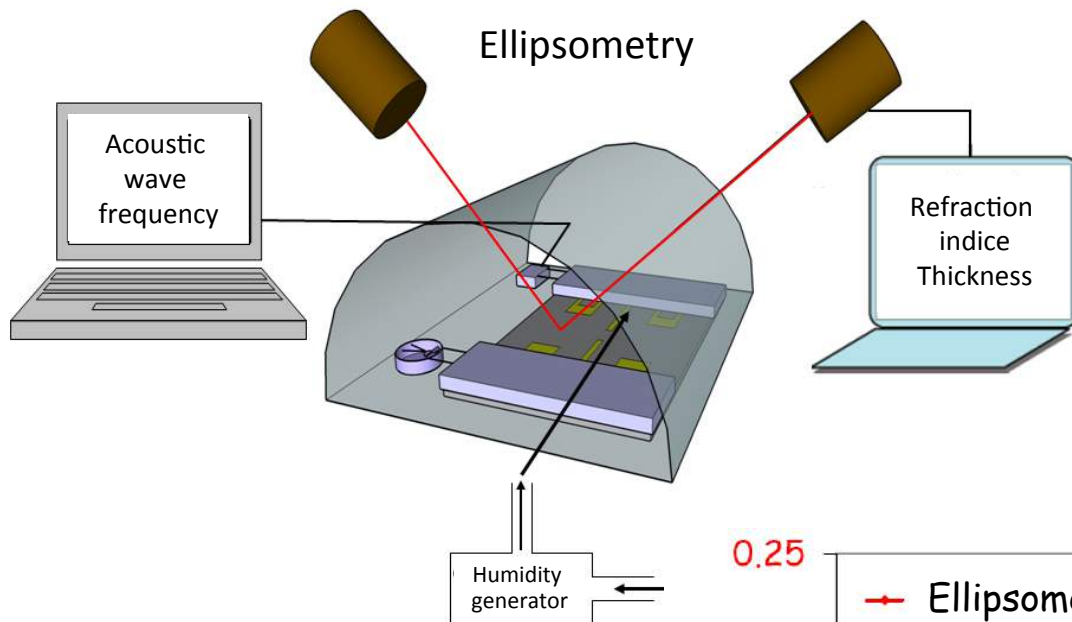
Comparison of Graphene Oxide with alternative functional materials under C_2H_6O vapors



Sensitivity with **GO**
compared to:

- Silica mesoporous **x4**
 - MIP **x50**
 - TiO_2 **x100**

Mesoporous thin film characterization



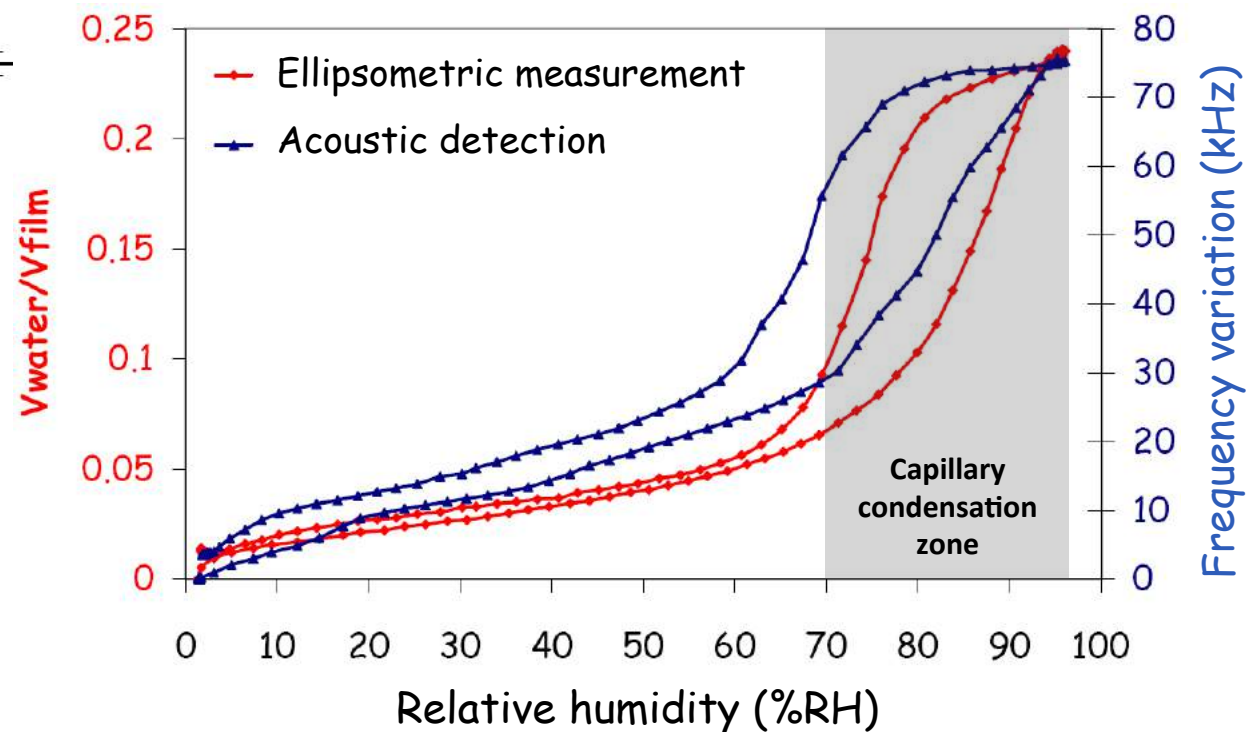
Ellipsometry and acoustics

- adequacy
- complementarity



Mesoporous film characterization

- Isotherms of type IV (BET)
- Porosity : 25%
- Capillary condensation at 70% relative humidity

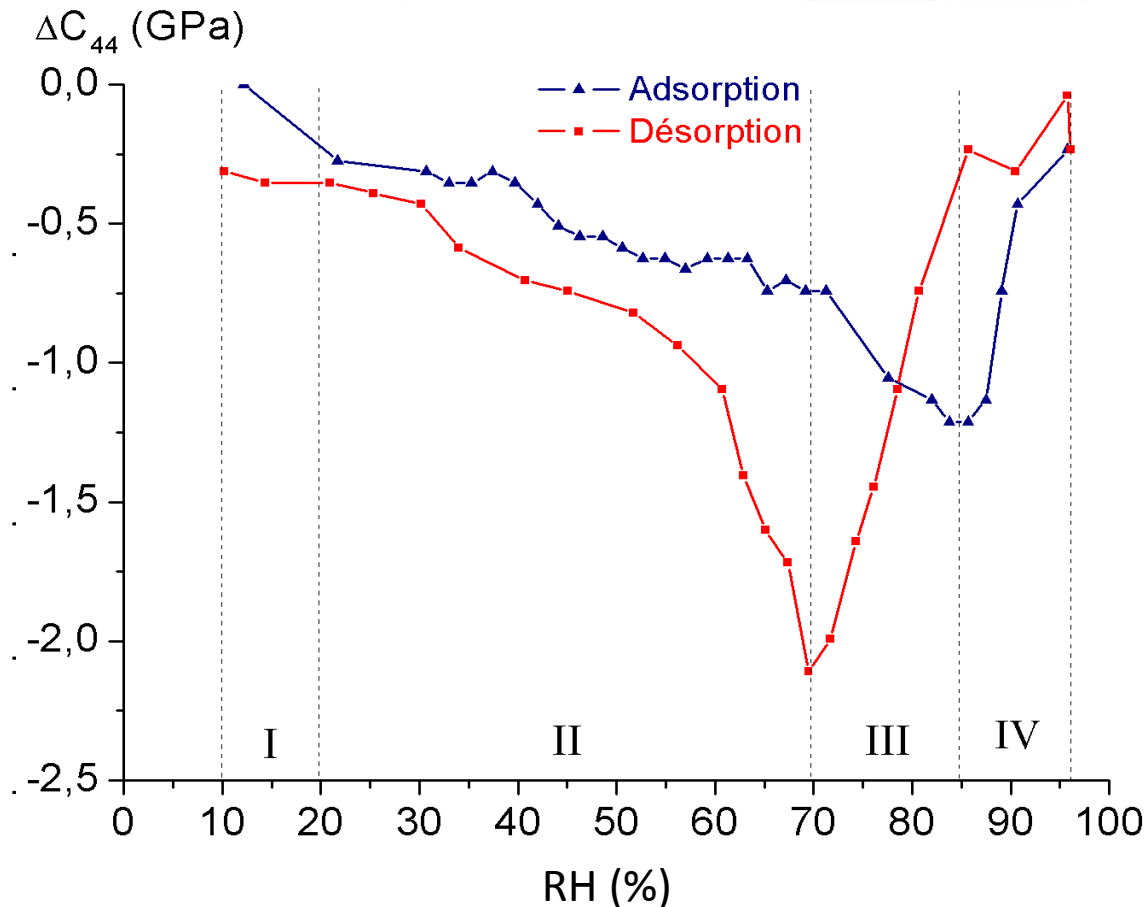


Film characterization: mesoporous TiO_2

Young modulus vs. relative humidity



L. Blanc – PhD, 2011



I : Micropores (< 2 nm)

II : Film of water

⇒ Adsorption of water in grains boundaries

⇒ Stress relaxation

III : Sharp pore filling

⇒ Capillary condensation

IV : Filled pores

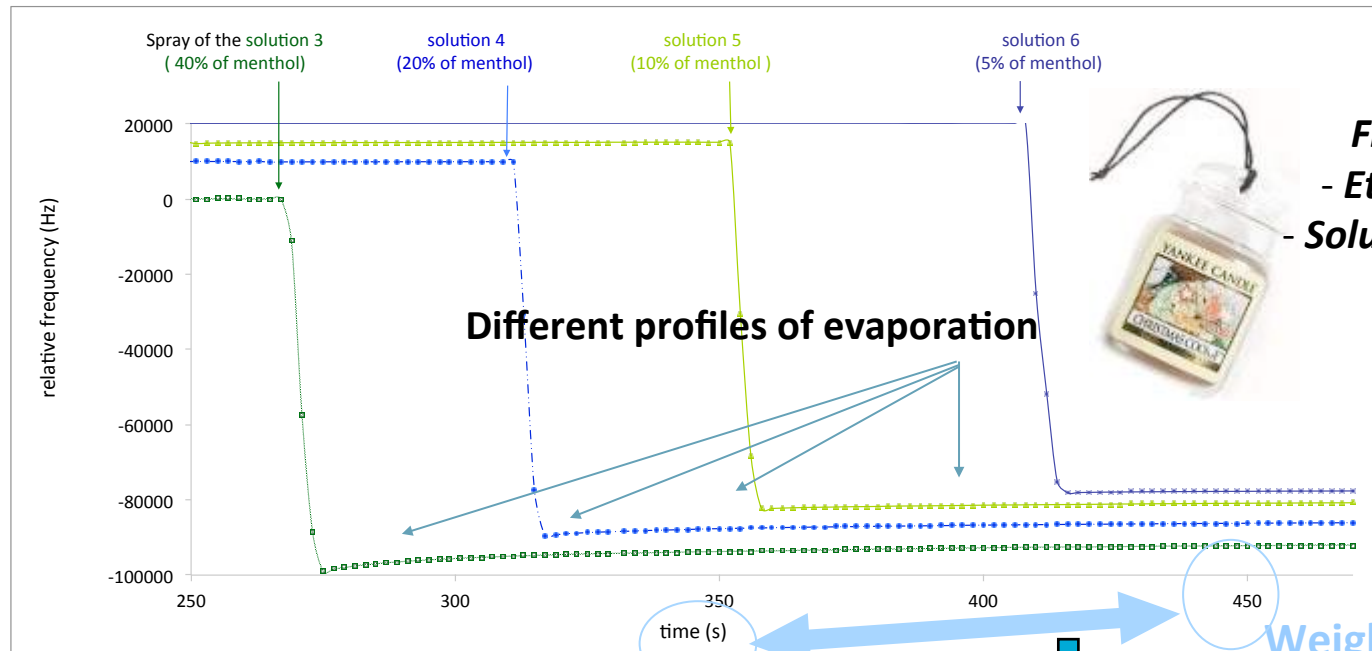
⇒ Disappearance of the curvature of liquid meniscus

⇒ Decrease of ΔP

⇒ Starting value



Kinetics – Monitoring of menthol evaporation

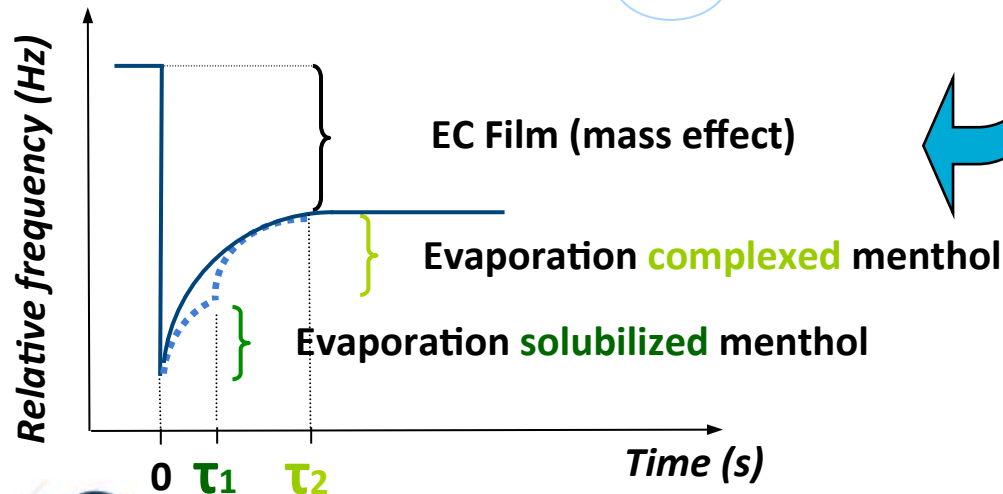


Film on SAW device:
 - Ethyl Cellulose Matrix
 - Solution menthol + solvent

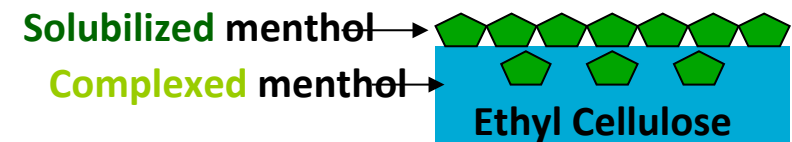


Few minutes

...Classic method :
 Weighing film 100µm, ...weeks



$$f = F \left(1 - (1 - \alpha) e^{-t/\tau_1} - \alpha e^{-t/\tau_2} \right)$$



D. Monin, M. Joanicot, C. Dejous, D. Rebière, F. Razan, Procédé de détermination de la variation de masse d'un système chimique, procédé de criblage comprenant un tel procédé de détermination et installation correspondante, FR2887631, 2006-12-29



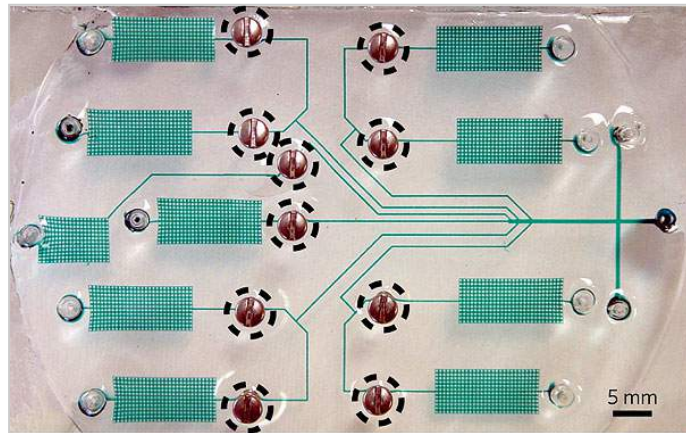
Wave-based resonant microsensors

Environmental and health related applications

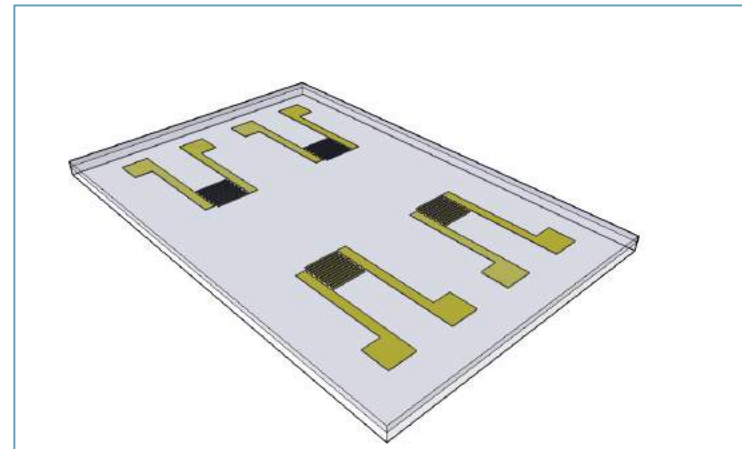
- Introduction: Background, **Principle of Wave-based Resonant Microsensors**
- Focus on Acoustic Love Wave Devices
 - Principle
 - Examples of Gas sensing applications
 - Introduction of microfluidics and examples of Liquid-phase sensing applications
- Other Resonant Devices and Applications
 - Flexible imprinted Electromagnetic Devices & Carbon-based Sensitive films
 - Polymer Optical Microring Resonators & Digital Microfluidics
- Conclusion, perspectives

Acoustic Waves & Microfluidic

Interest of both...



Weibel, D. B. et al. - *Anal. Chem.* 77, 4726–4733 (2005).



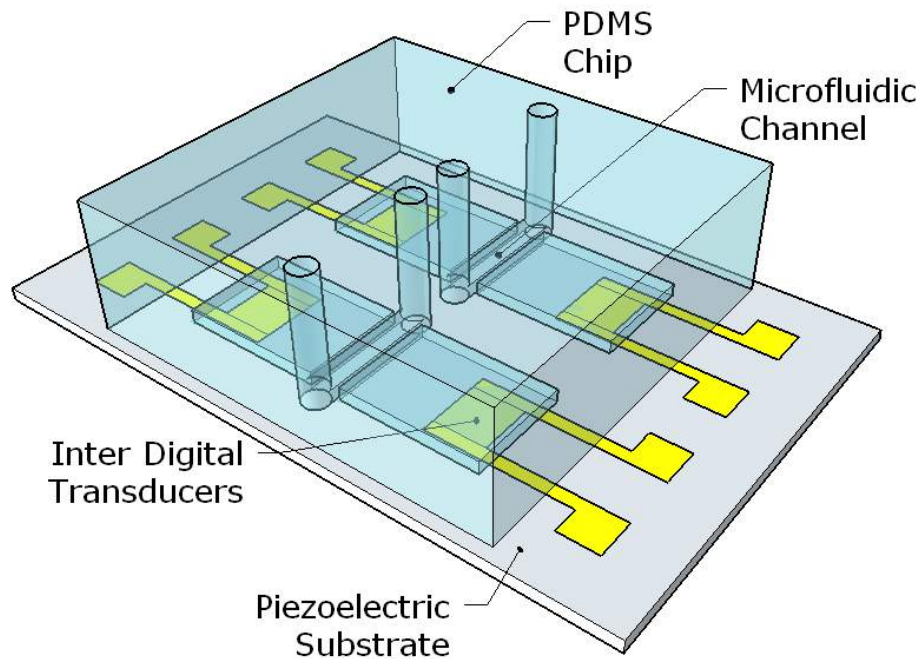
■ Microfluidic

- ➡ Small volumes
- ➡ Parallelization

■ Acoustic platform

- ➡ High sensitivity
- ➡ Microelectronic fabrication process

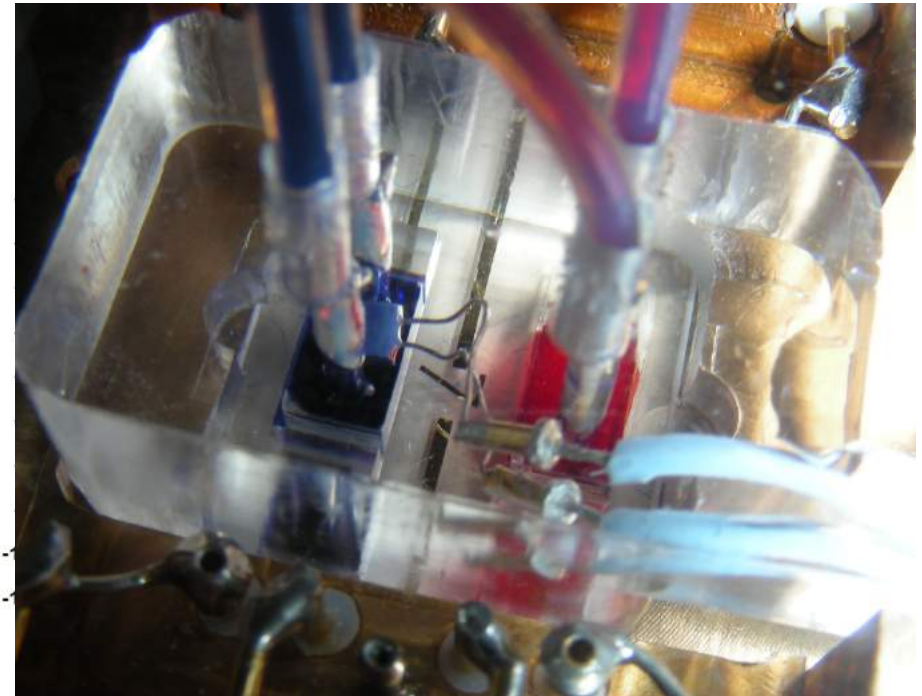
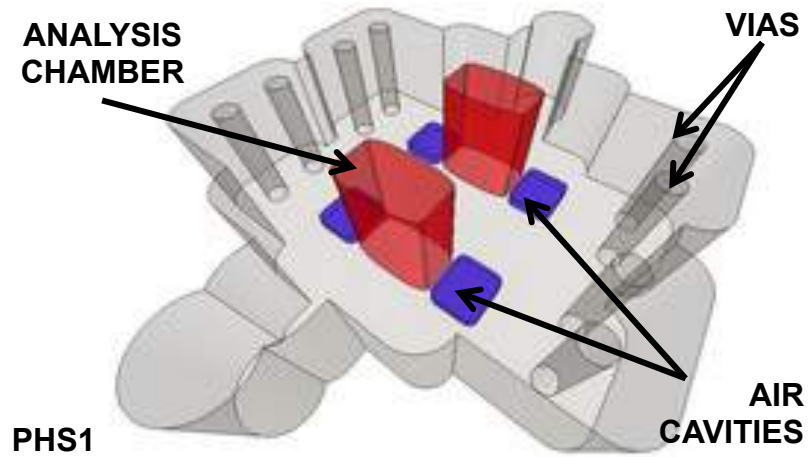
PDMS Microfluidic chip



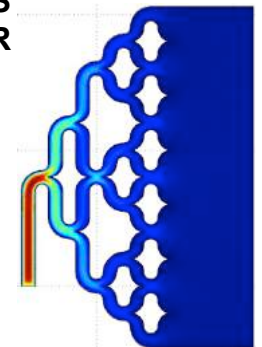
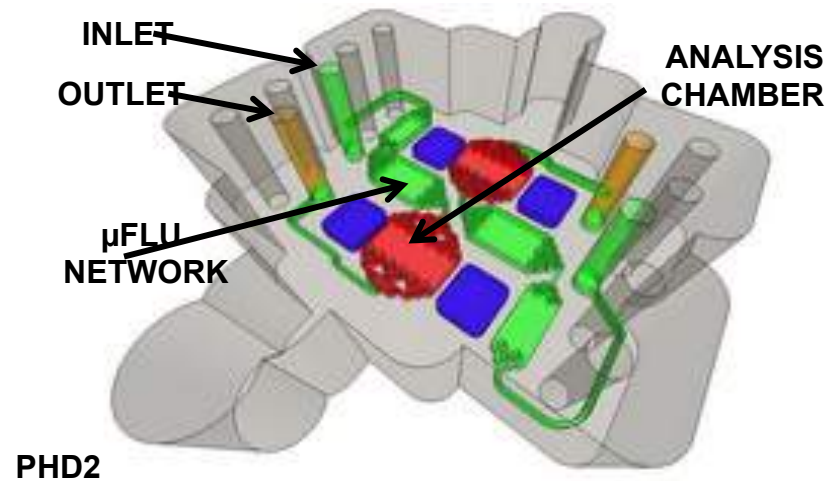
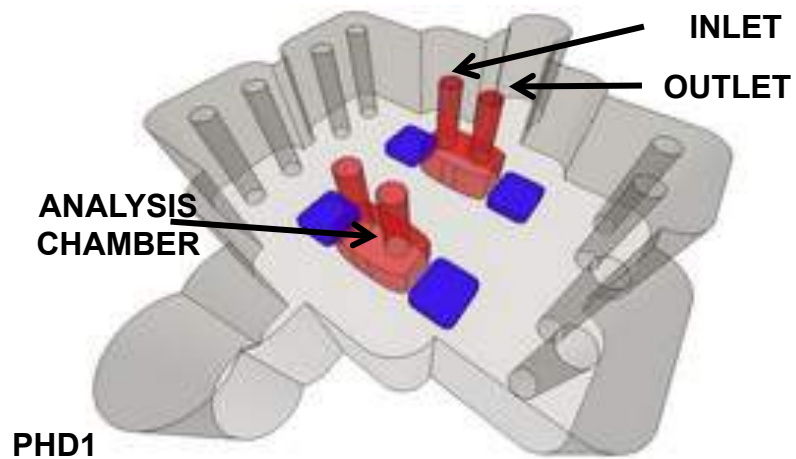
⇒ Microfluidic chip

- ❑ Isolates transducers
- ❑ Decreases liquid volume ($< \mu\text{L}$)
- ❑ Limits acoustic losses
- ❑ Minimizes acoustic reflections
- ❑ Low cost and green technology

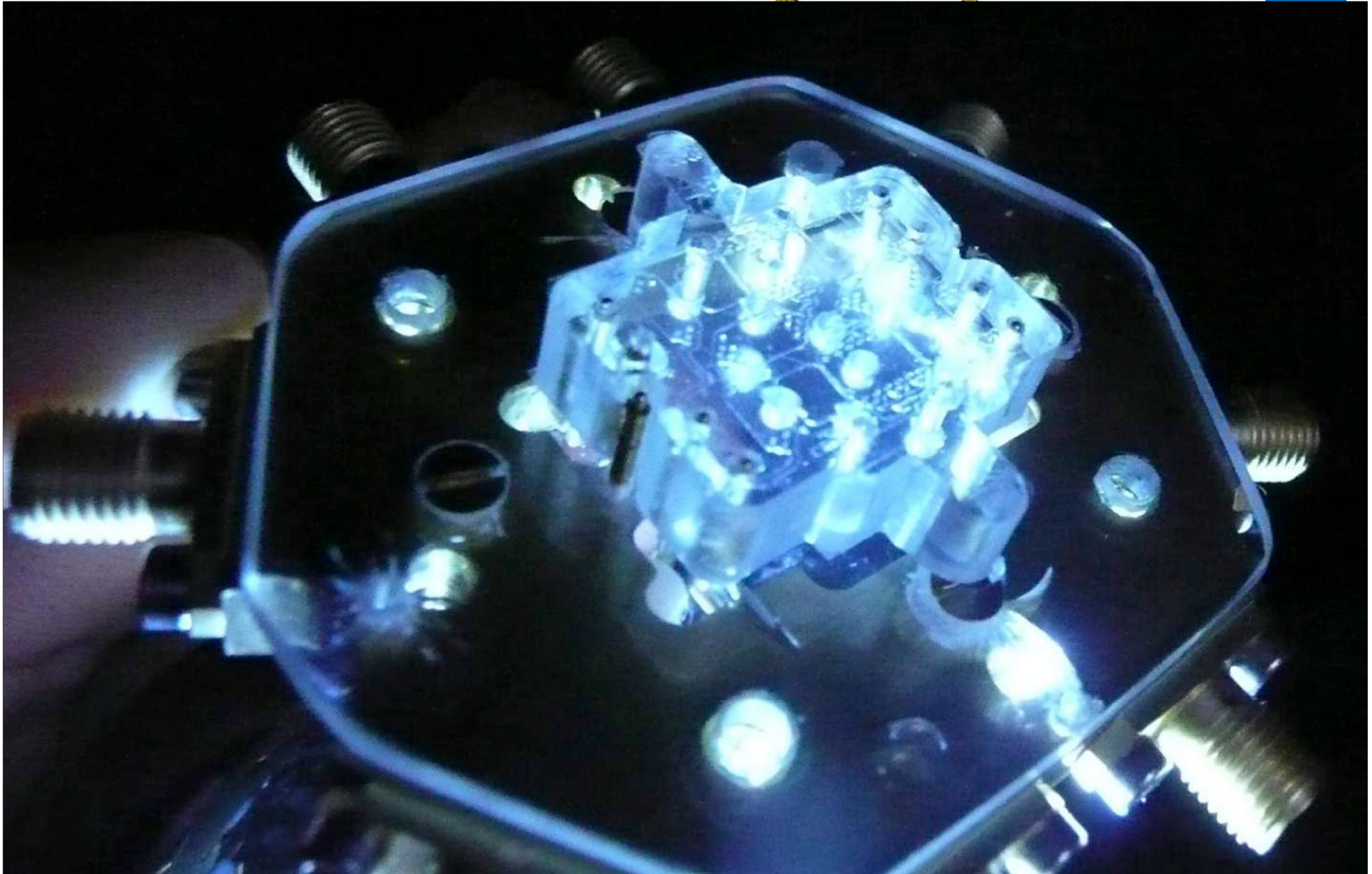
Hydrostatic configuration



Hydrodynamic configuration



Biological Micro organisms detection



Biological Micro organisms detection

- Toxins (**shellfish** Quality)



- Bacteria *Escherichia Coli*



- Heavy metals



- Cancer biomarkers : nucleosides



Target species

◆ Bacteria

Unicellular micro-organismes, 1 à 5 mm

Simple structure with no nucleus

Self-reproduction by cell division

ex. : coliforms, streptococci, bacilli

◆ Virus

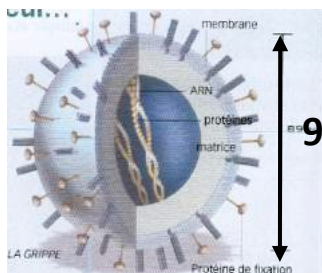
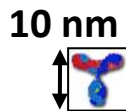
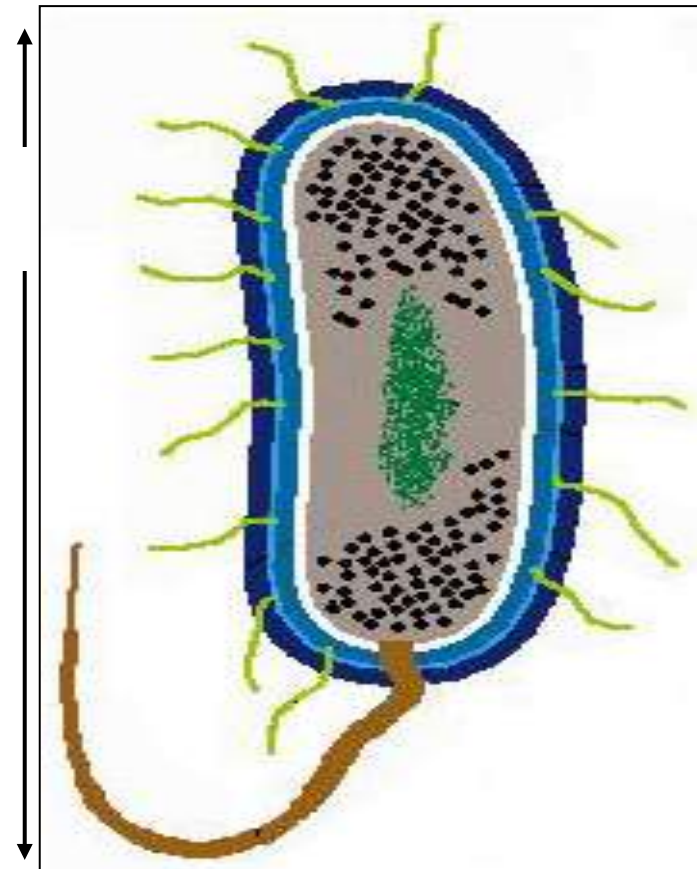
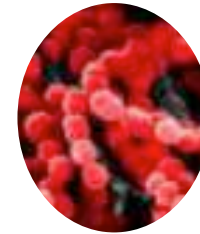
Intracellular parasitic micro-organisms, 20 to 300 nm

Bacteriophage : virus infecting bacteria

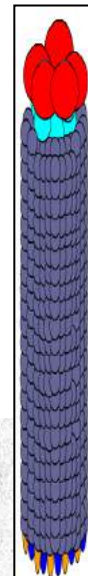
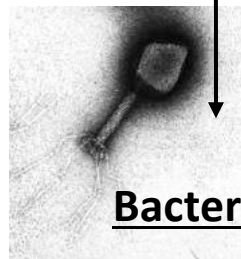
◆ Small molecules

Hormones, toxins, proteins, ...

Mass 1/1000 à 1 that of an antibody



900 nm



Antibody

Virus

Bacteriophage

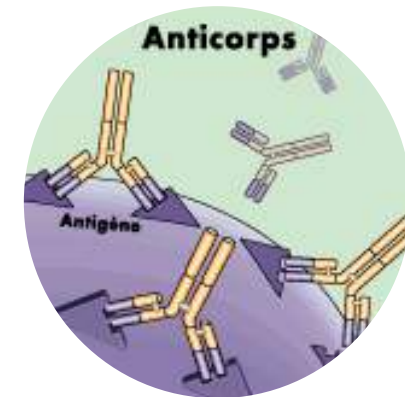
Bacteria

Current methods of biosensing



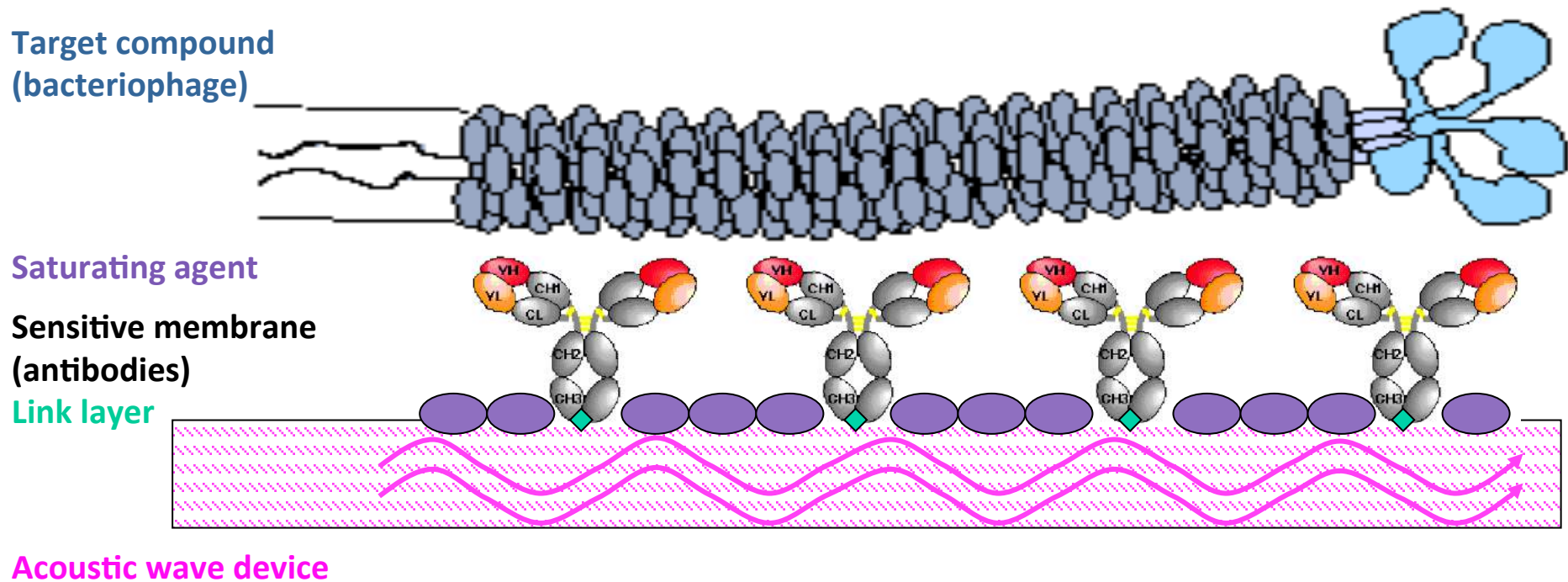
- Physico-chemical : extraction, separation, detection
→ *long, expensive, low sampling*

- Immunological : antigen – antibody reaction
 - Antigen
 - immunogenic
 - antigenic
 - Antibody (Immunoglobulin, IgG)
 - synthesized by the immune system
 - specific antibody-antigen binding, neutralization
 - Generic shape: fixed part, variable ends



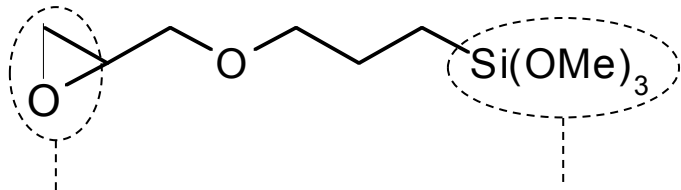
→ *specific, sensitive, reproducible, parallelism*

Surface Acoustic Wave Biosensors for Real Time Immunodetection



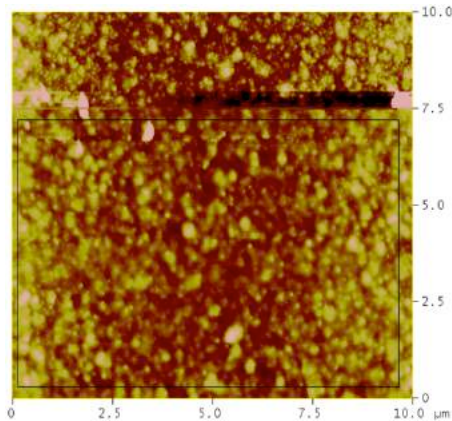
Surface Functionalization

(3-glycidoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane (GPTS)



Epoxy end: link with amine functions of antibodies

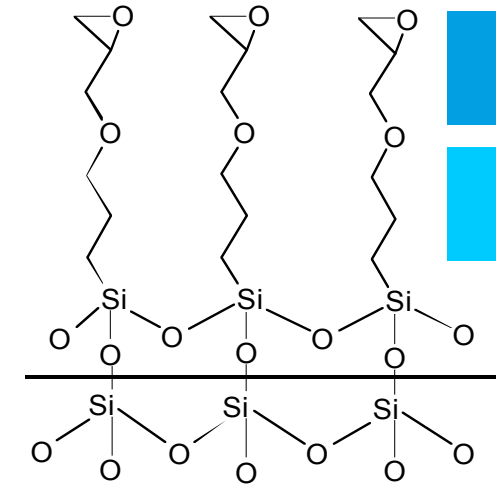
Hydrolyzable End: bonding with silanol on the sensor surface



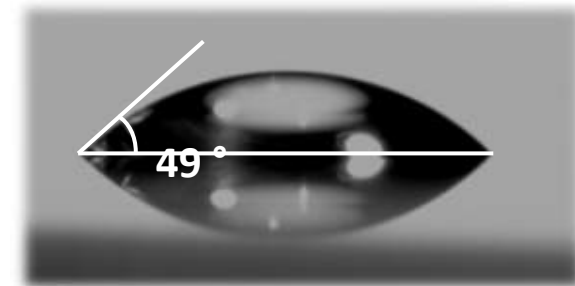
AFM image of the sensor surface (SiO₂ – PECVD deposited)

Roughness : Rq ~ 8nm (~ antibodies)

Monomolecular film



Substrate

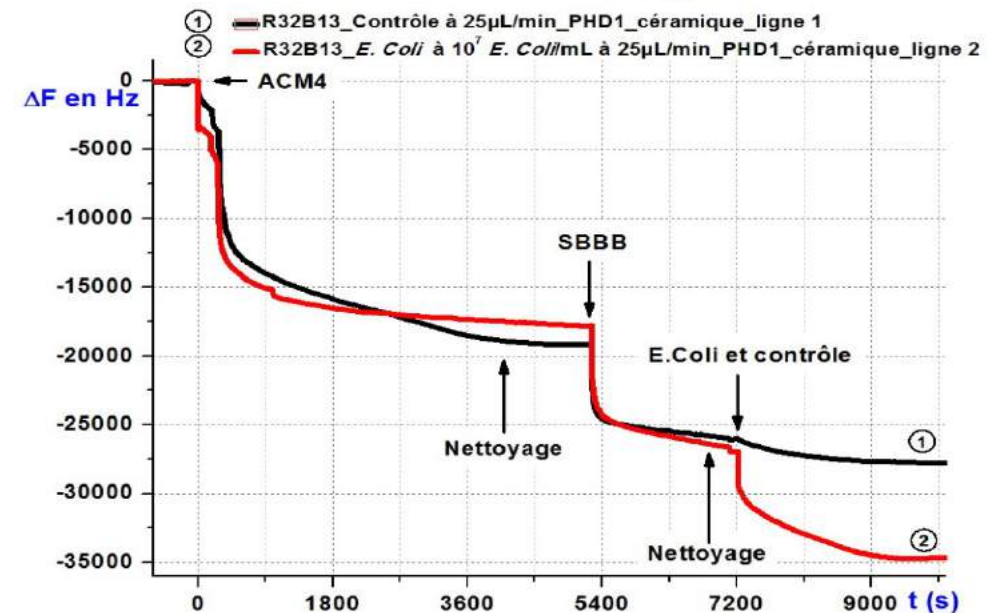
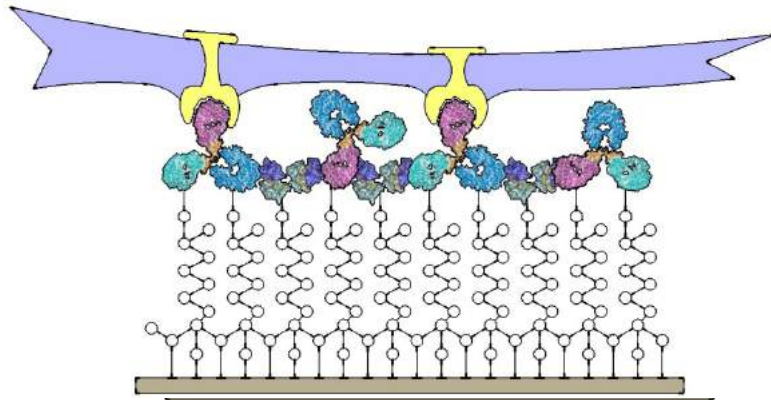
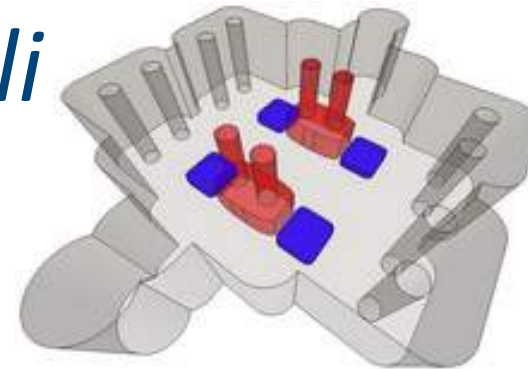


Contact angle 49°

Current: new nanostructured materials, new silylated coupling agents, surface characterizations

Immunodetection : *E. Coli*

Thèse H.Tarbague 2011

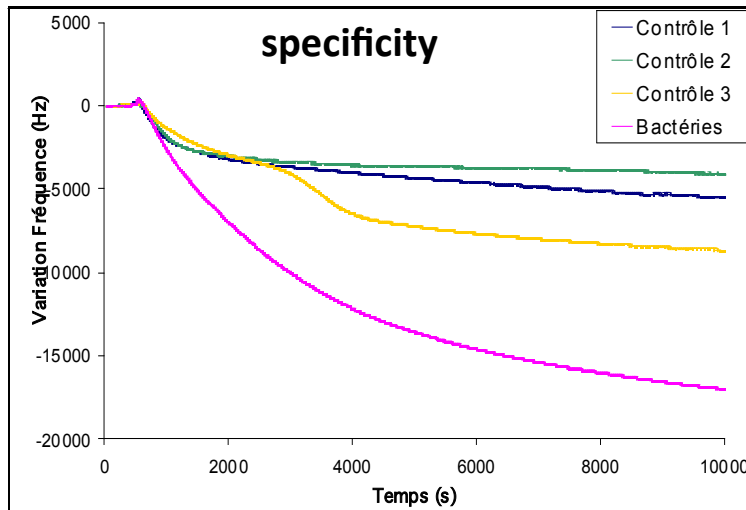


Biofunctionalization
Bioreceptive antibodies
Saturating agent

Application to detection of bacteria

Evaluation of characteristics

- **Specificity**



Controls :

1 : Without bacteria

2 : Nonspecific antibody

3 : Nonspecific bacteria



- **Repeatability**

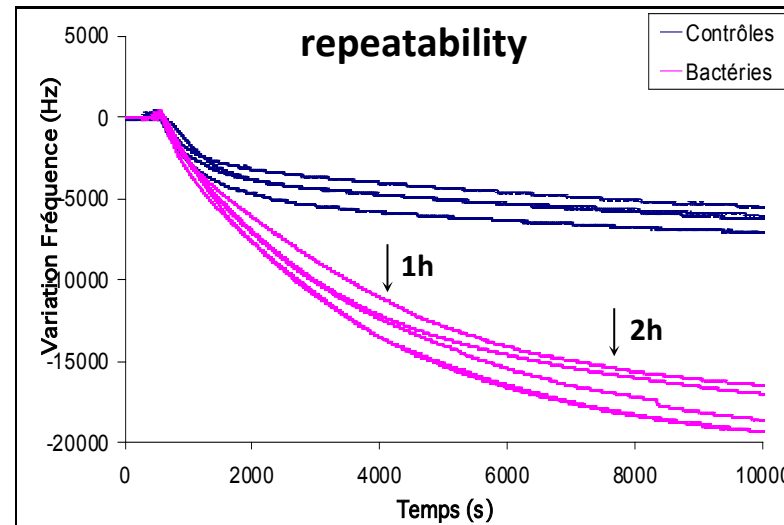
- **Duration of detection**

- ✓ Total duration: 3h

- ✓ Significant duration : 1h

- **Detection threshold**

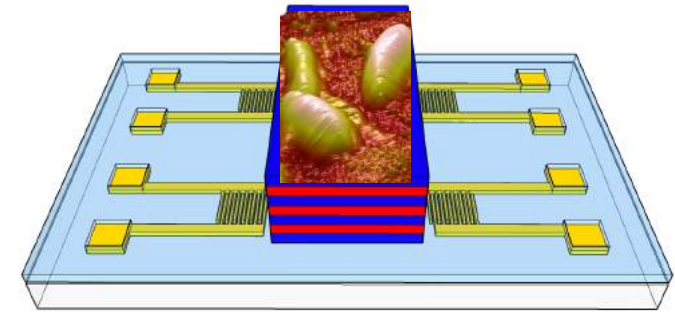
- ✓ Estimated at 10^6 bactéries/mL



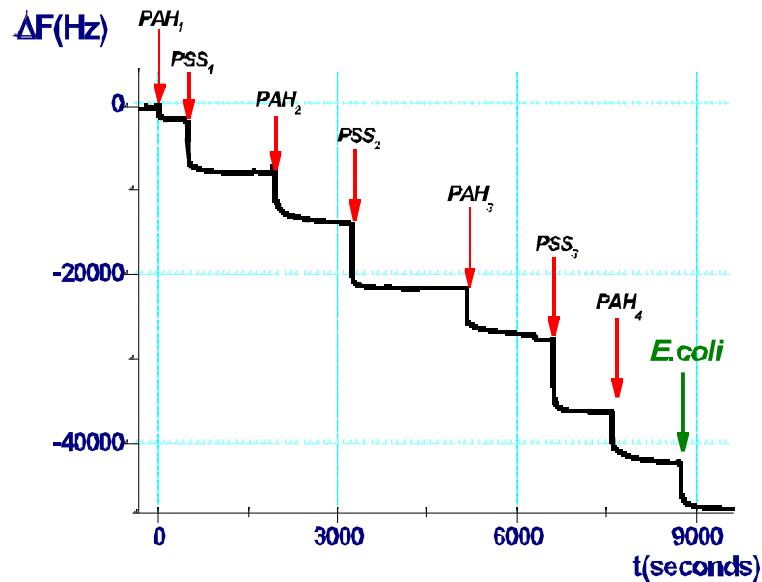
Application : Heavy metals

Whole cell-based biosensor

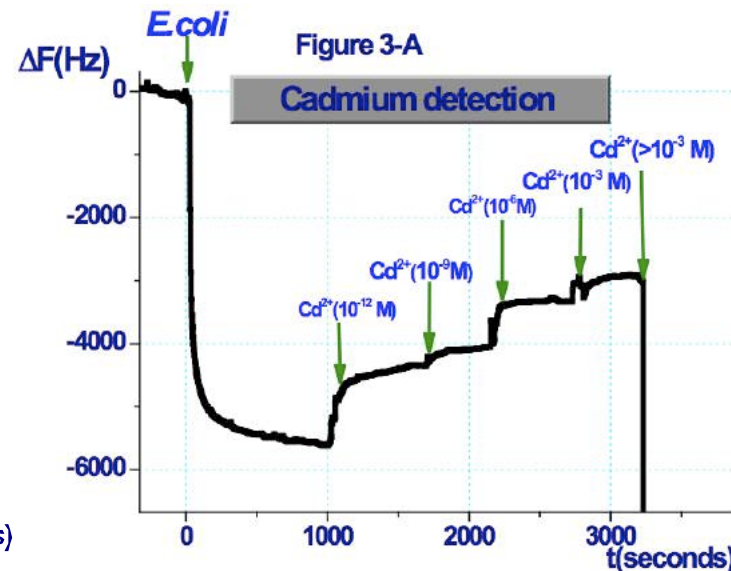
I. Gammoudi, L. Blanc – Collaboration 2011



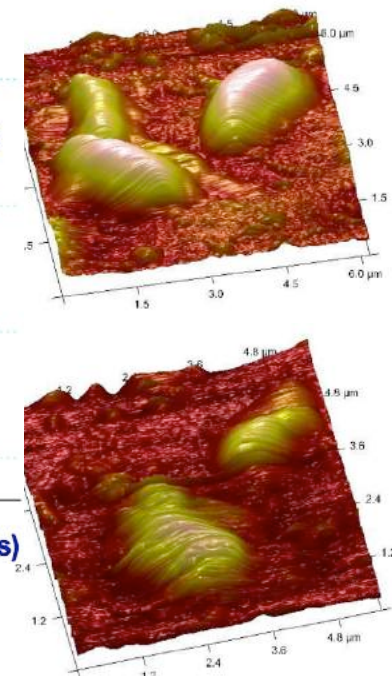
((PAH-PSS)₃-PAH) + *E. Coli*



Trapping of *E. coli* bacteria



Cd^{2+} detection



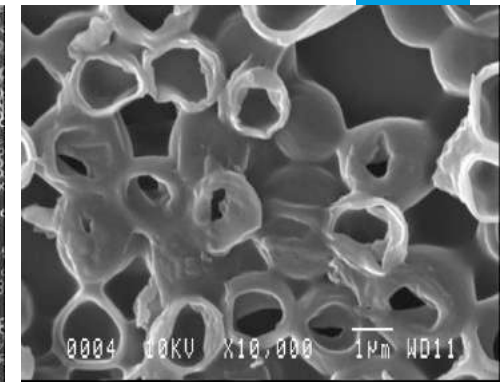
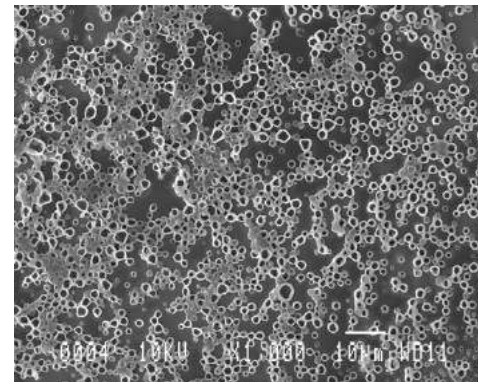
- Perturbation of viscoelastic properties due to modifications of bacterial metabolism
- Detection threshold lower than 10^{-12} M (Cd, Hg)

Cancer Biomarkers detection (nucleosides)

- Molecularly Imprinted Polymer (MIP)
 - Thin film, Spin-coated
 - Compatible with acoustic propagation
- Thin film characterization
 - Profilometry, SEM
 - Sensor response to vapor sorption (toluene, ethanol)
- Target species detection
 - Static tests
 - Dynamic with microfluidic handling
- Adaptation to various target biomarkers

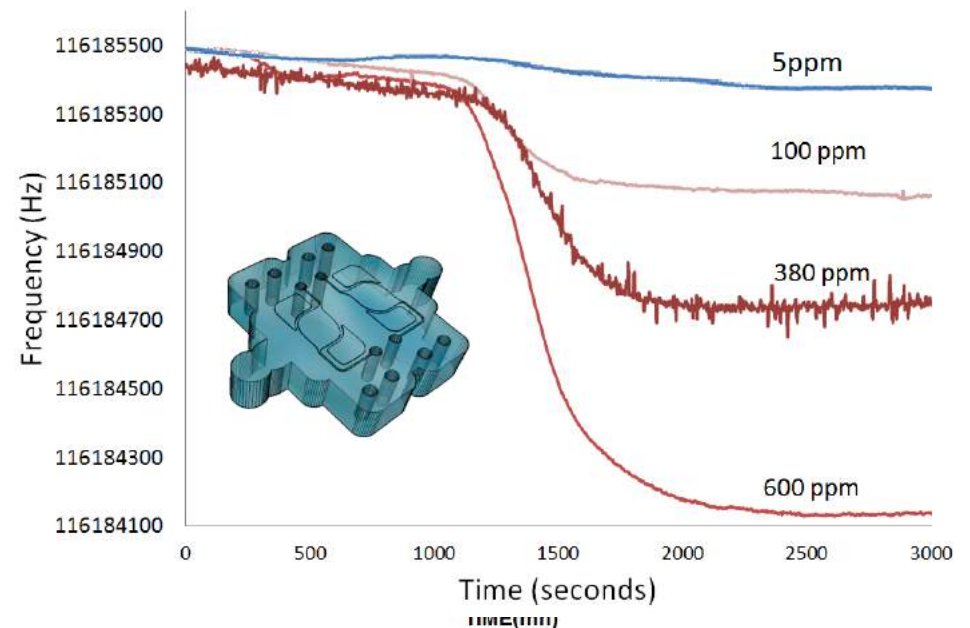
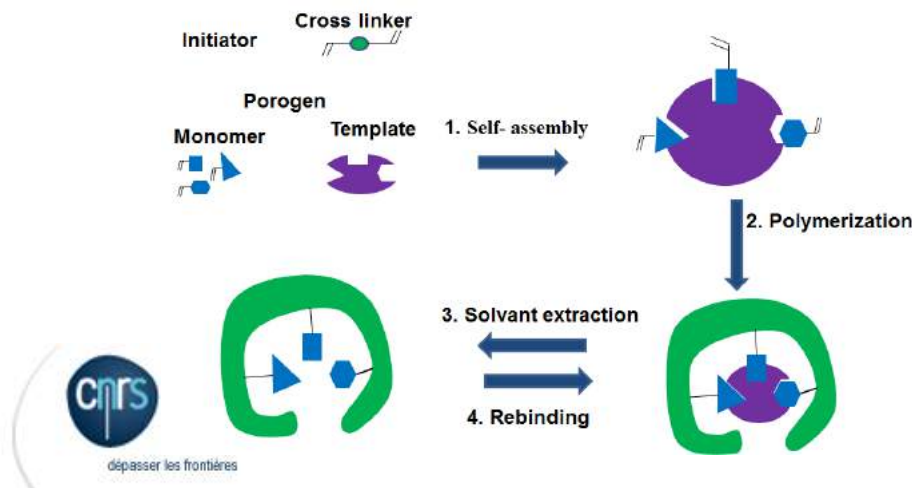


N. Omar-Aouled et N. Lebal - PhD



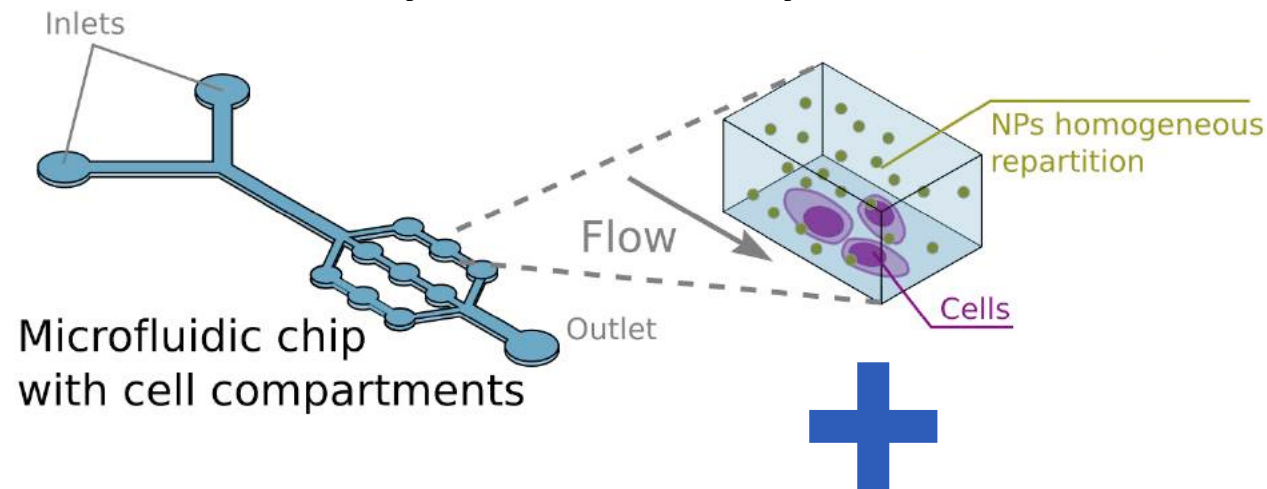
SEM pictures : MIP layer morphology
Thickness layer : 500 nm to 1µm

Molecular imprinting



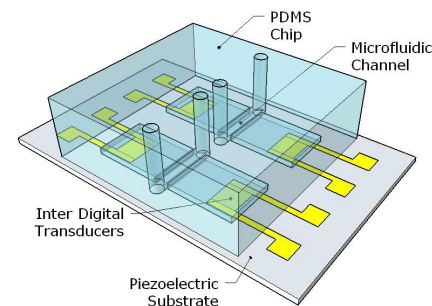
Now and then...

- Detection applications
- Mechanical characterization of the medium at the near interface
- A new issue... as a realistic way for *in vitro* assays



The real-time monitoring of the effect of innovative nanodrugs

- Therapeutic effect
- Toxicity



Wave-based resonant microsensors

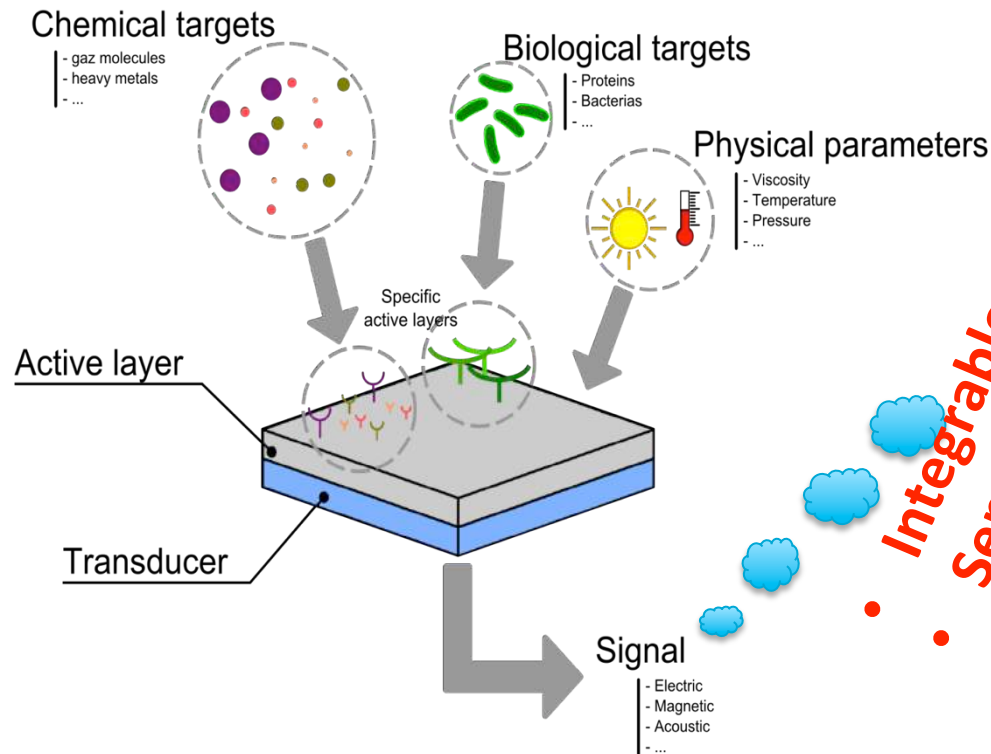
Environmental and health related applications

- Introduction: Background, **Principle of Wave-based Resonant Microsensors**
- Focus on Acoustic Love Wave Devices
 - Principle
 - Examples of Gas sensing applications
 - Introduction of microfluidics and examples of Liquid-phase sensing applications
- Other Resonant Devices and Applications
 - Flexible imprinted Electromagnetic Devices & Carbon-based Sensitive films
 - Polymer Optical Microring Resonators & Digital Microfluidics
- Conclusion, perspectives

Ultrasonic Resonant Transducers :

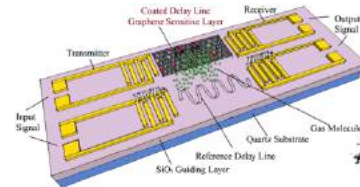
Application for gas and bio sensing

Gas or Biosensor principle

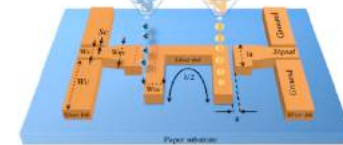


Integrable Technologies
Sensitivity, Selectivity
Sustainability

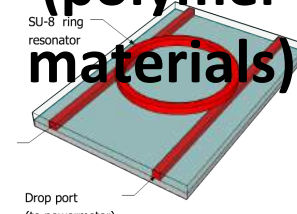
Acoustic platform (piezoelectric substrate)



Electromagnetic platform (flexible substrate)



Optical platform (polymer materials)

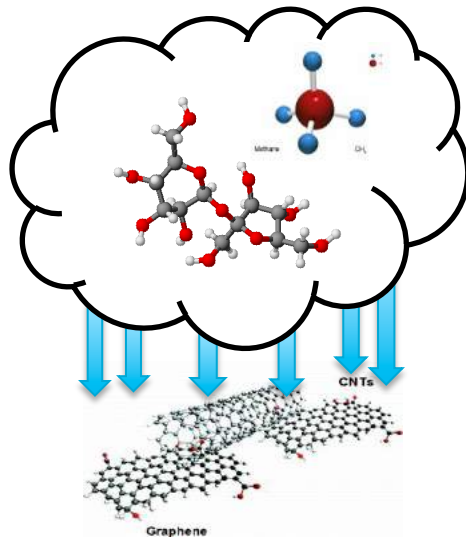


Carbon and Microwave-based Ultrasensitive gas Sensors (CAMUS)



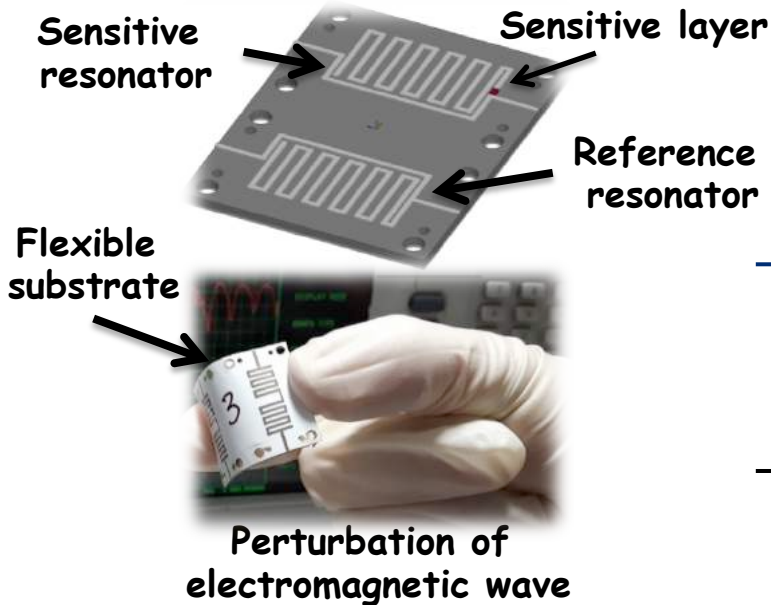
Electromagnetic Sensing Principle

Presence of gas molecules

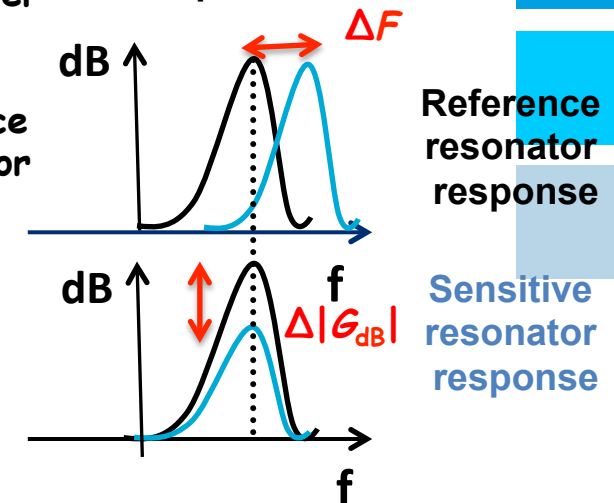


Modification of physico-chemical properties

Variation of the electrical properties of C-materials



Modification of microwave resonator response



Advantages

Carbon materials

- High sensitivity
- Totally integrated
- Room temperature

Inkjet Printing Technologies

- Low cost
- Planar circuits

Microwave Resonator device

- Differential detection
- Wireless Communication
- Autonomy (Passive)
- Network of sensors & Easy integration for IoT applications

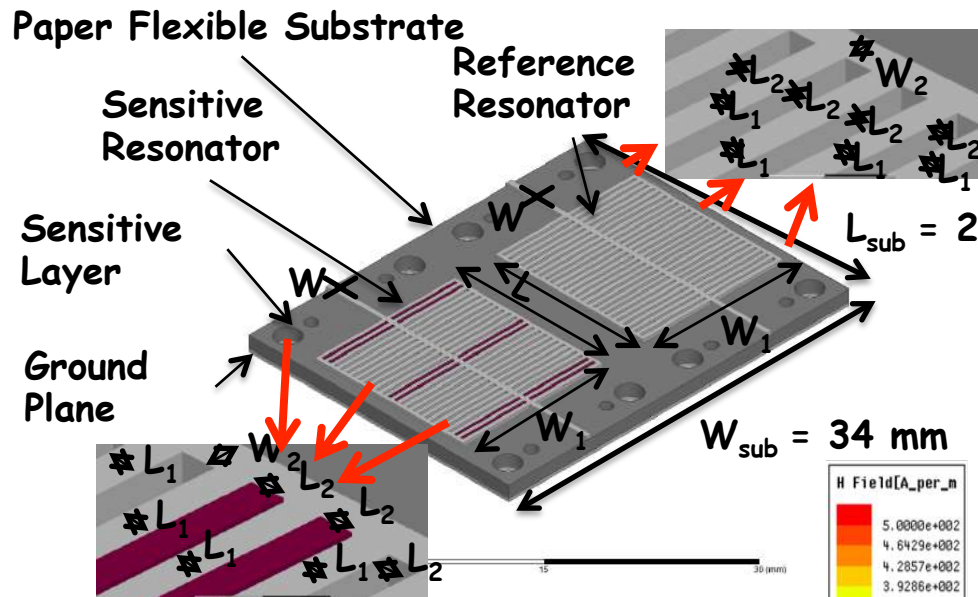


dépasser les frontières

BORDEAUX

Carbon and Microwave-based Ultrasensitive gas Sensors (CAMUS): Application for gas sensing

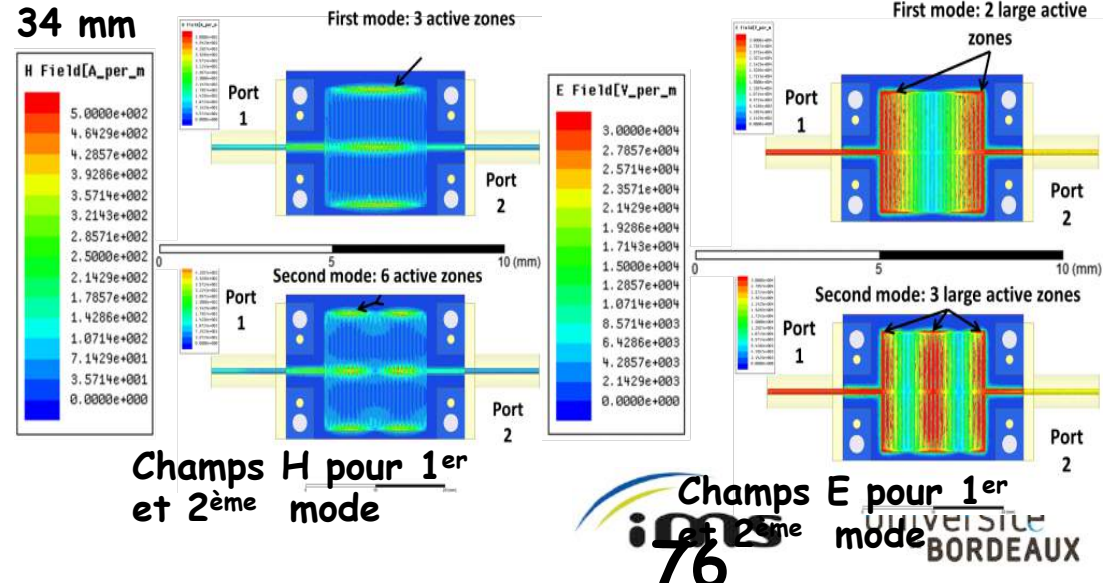
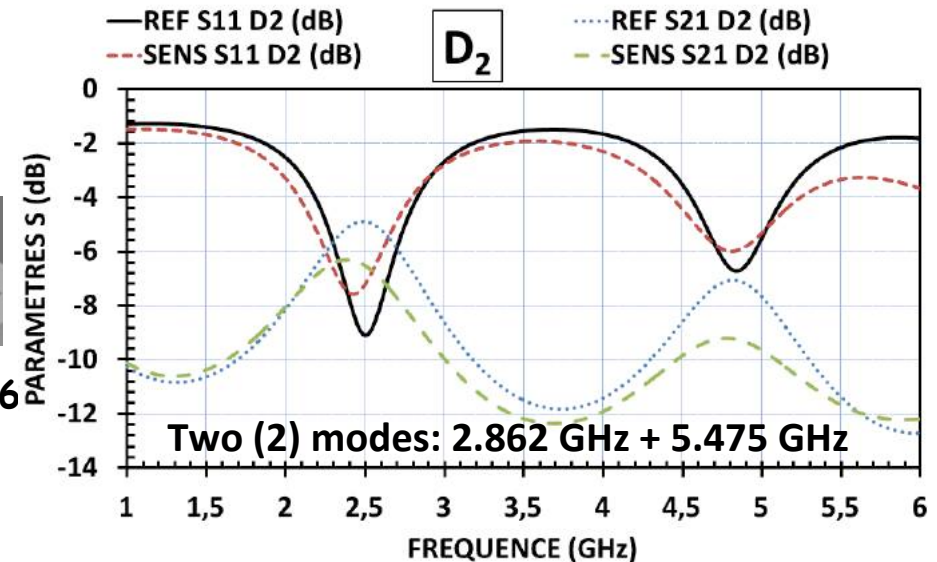
Stop-band resonator, 2.8 GHz Design



$$L_1 = 0.4 \text{ mm} ; L_2 = 0.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$W = 0.5 \text{ mm} ; W_1 = 14 \text{ mm}$$

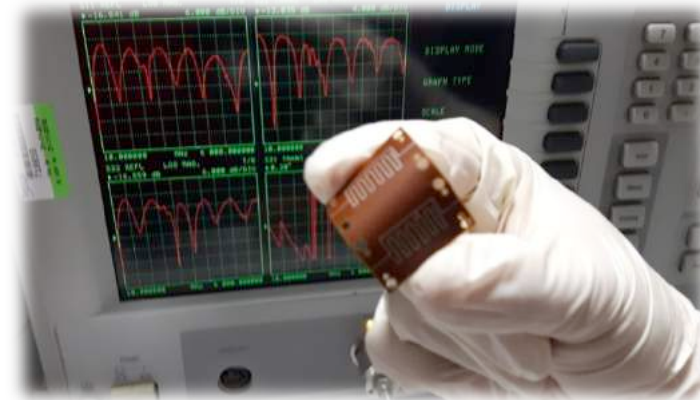
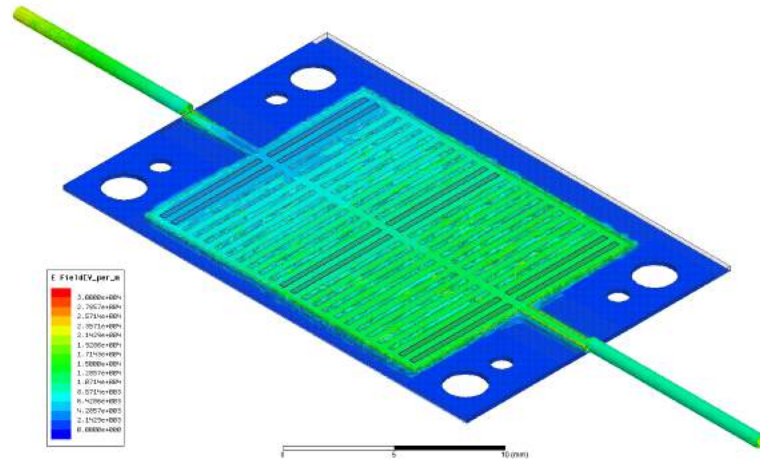
$$W_2 = L_1 ; L = (25 \times L_1) + (24 \times L_2)$$



Simulation

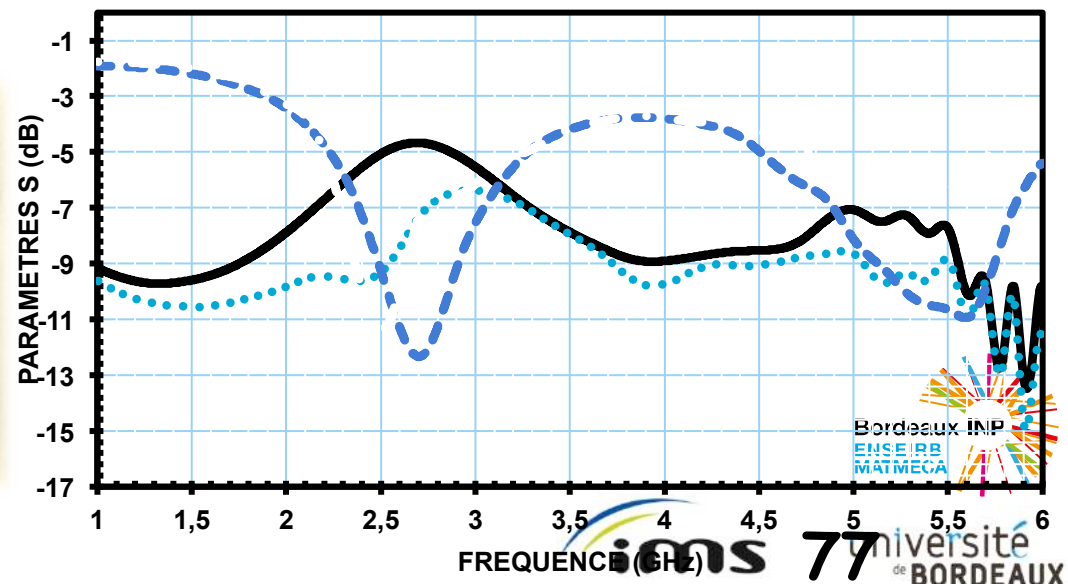
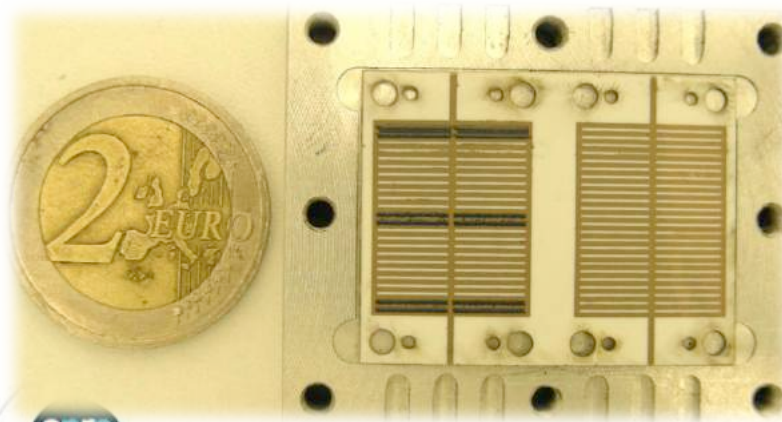
Carbon and Microwave-based Ultrasensitive gas Sensors (CAMUS): Application for gas sensing

Realization & Electrical characterization

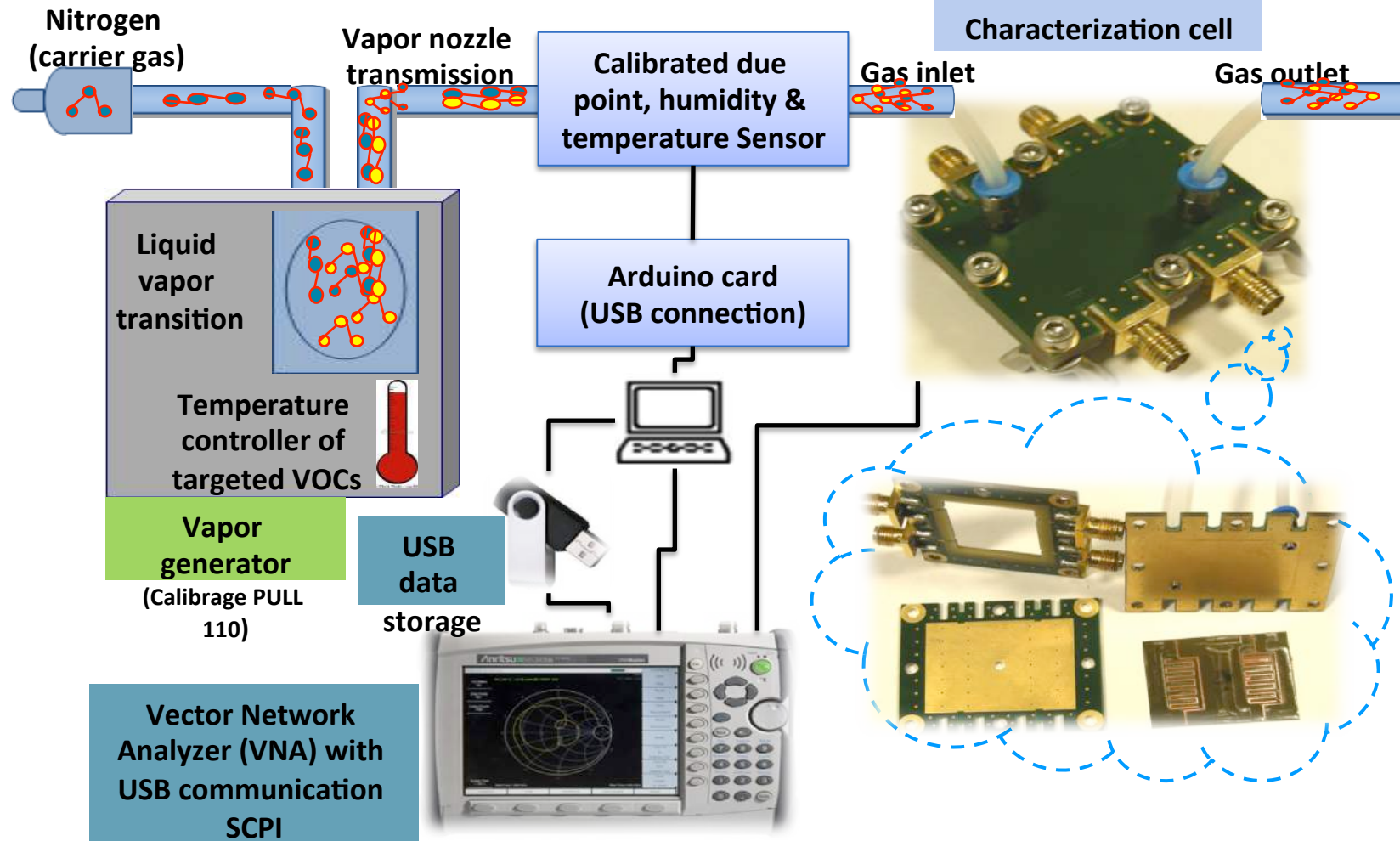


— REF S21 D2 (dB)

••• SENS S21 D2 (dB)



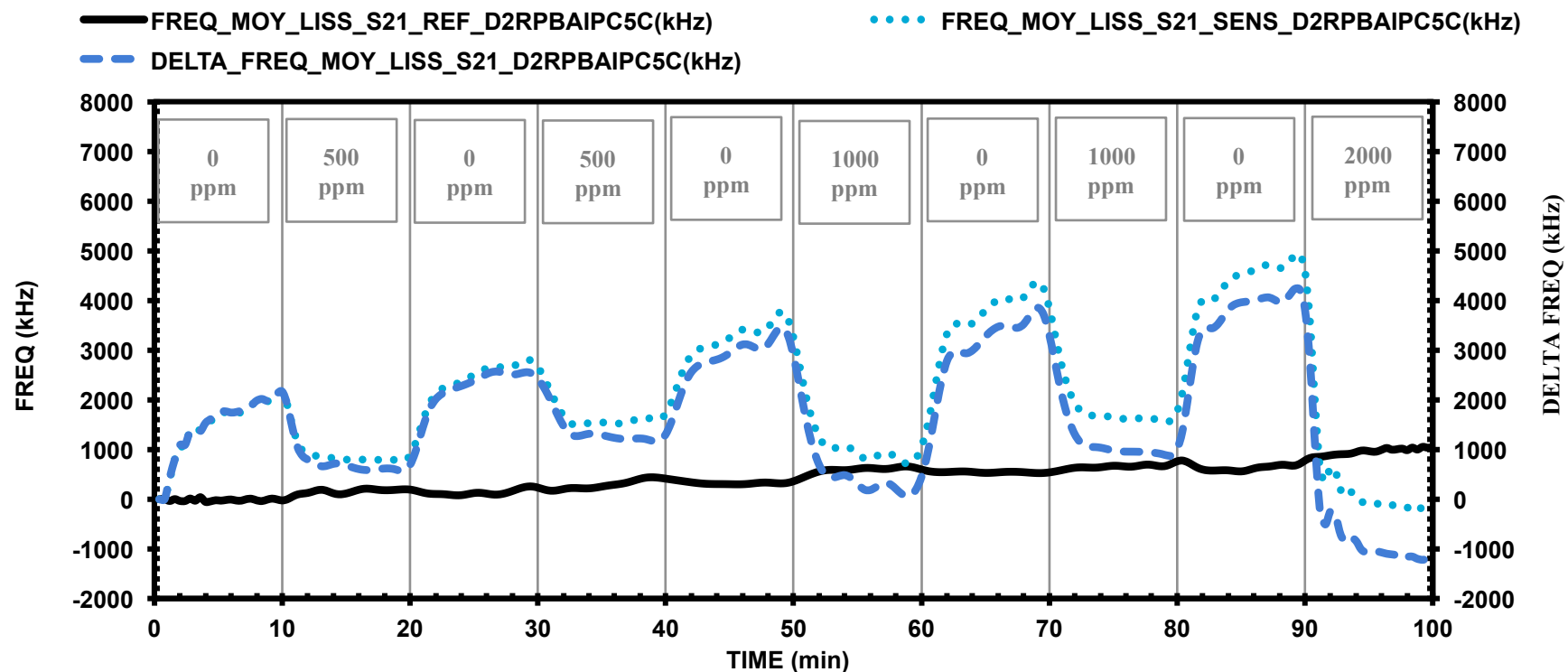
Experimental setup for detection of Ethanol & toluene vapors



- ✓ Dedicated low cost characterization cell (FR4-based)
- ✓ concentration range : 100-2000 ppm ethanol, 100-1200 ppm toluene

Carbon and Microwave-based Ultrasensitive gas Sensors (CAMUS): Application for gas sensing

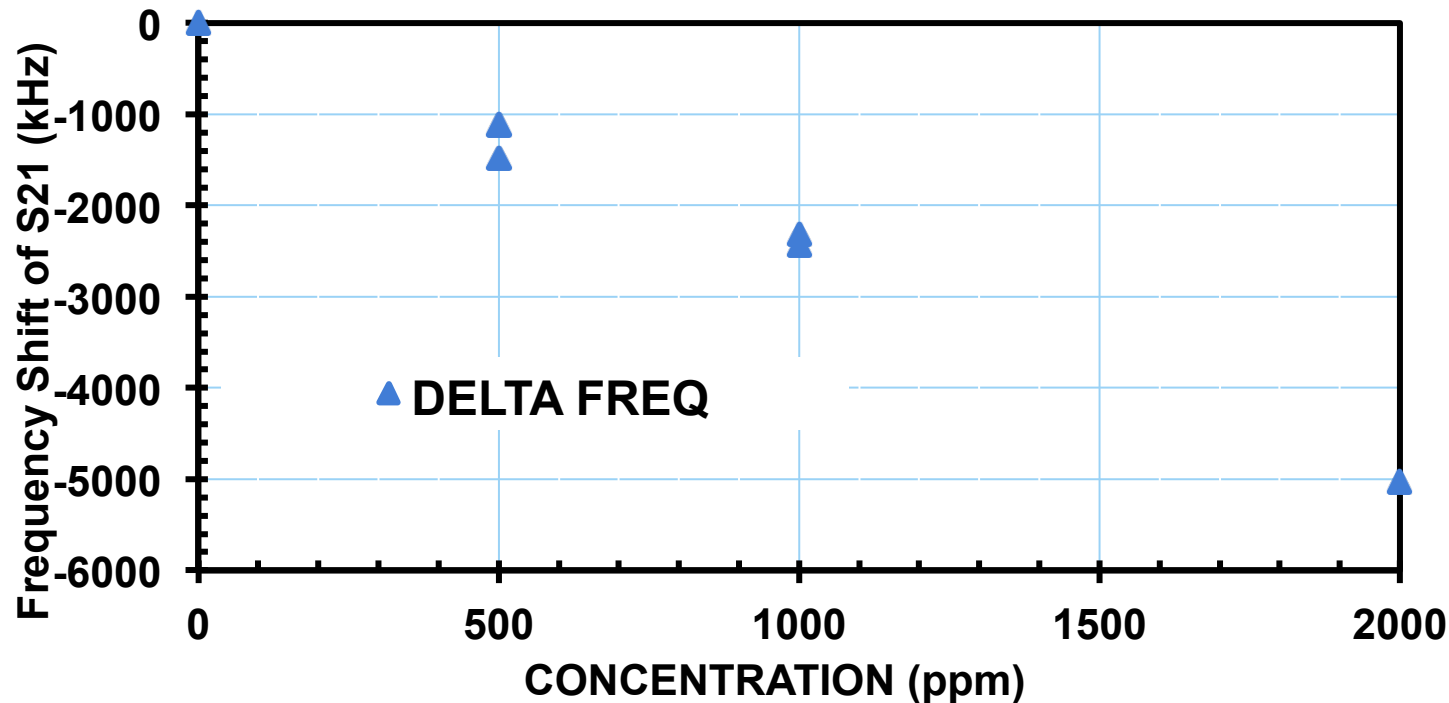
Real-time characterization with ethanol



Frequency range 2 to 4 GHz: shift of the operating frequency (S21)

Carbon and Microwave-based Ultrasensitive gas Sensors (CAMUS): Application for gas sensing

Sensitivity to with ethanol



✓ 500 ppm ethanol:
frequency shift 1.118 MHz

✓ Proof of concept: electromagnetic sensor,
ultrasensitive, wireless communication

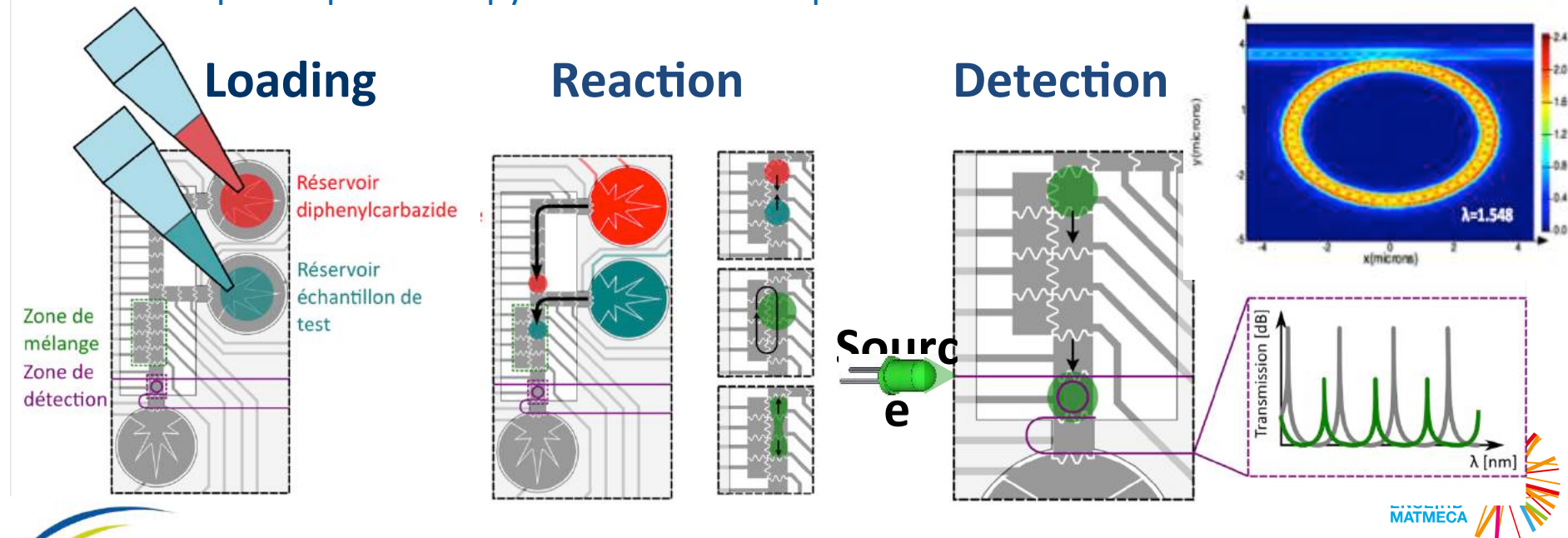
Polymer optical microring resonator (OMR)

Application for environmental detection

Metal ions sensor integrating polymeric optical microresonator (OMR) and digital microfluidics (EWOD*) for environmental applications



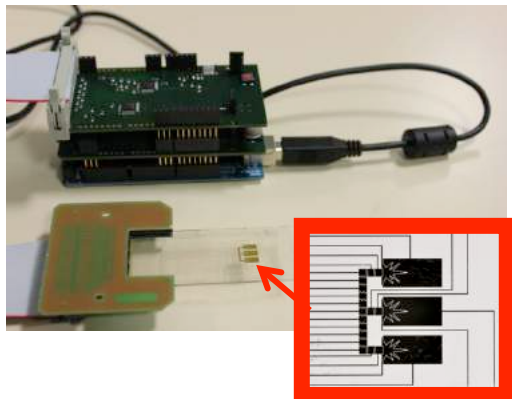
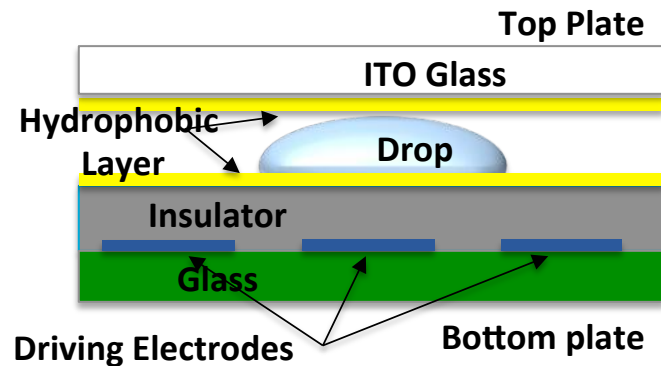
Atomic absorption spectroscopy: common technique for Chromium detection in water



Polymer optical microring resonator (OMR)

Application for environmental detection

ElectroWetting On Dielectric (EWOD)

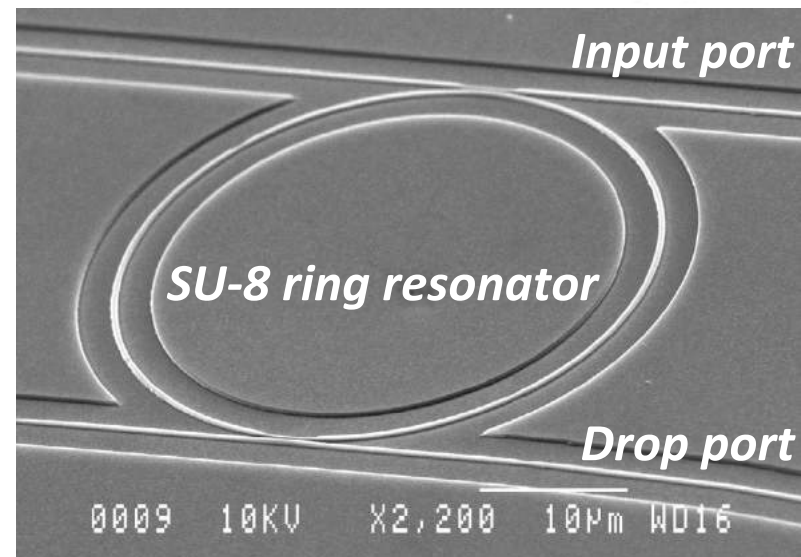
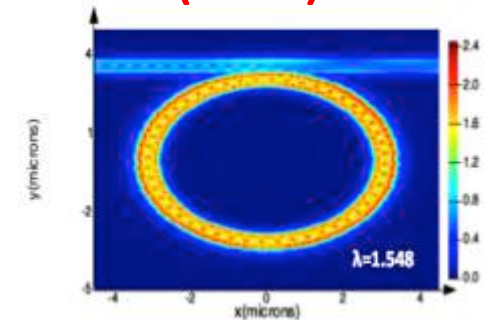


Optical Microring Resonator (OMR)

- ✓ On glass
- ✓ Visible domain

PhD F.Meziane, 2016

PhD M.Diez Garcia, on-going

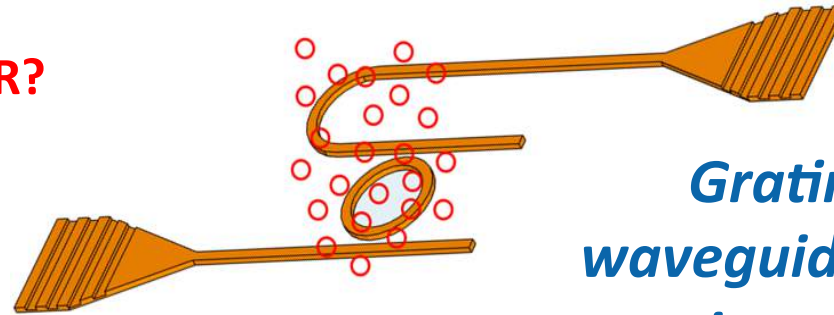


Coll. LAAS-CNRS, Tecnalia Research & Innovation, Spain

Polymer optical microring resonator (OMR)

Application for environmental detection

Light coupling to OMR?



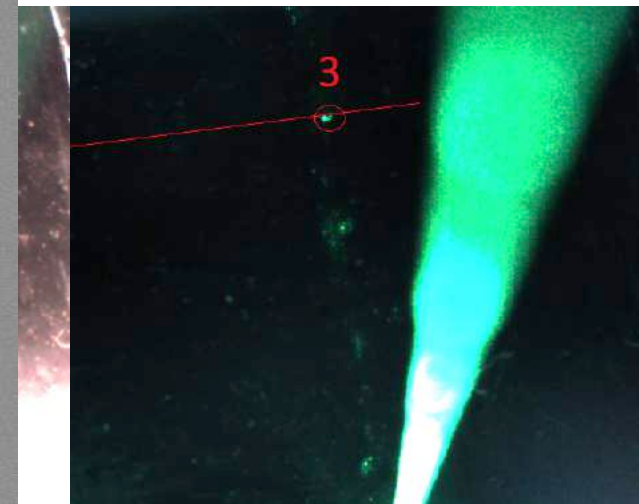
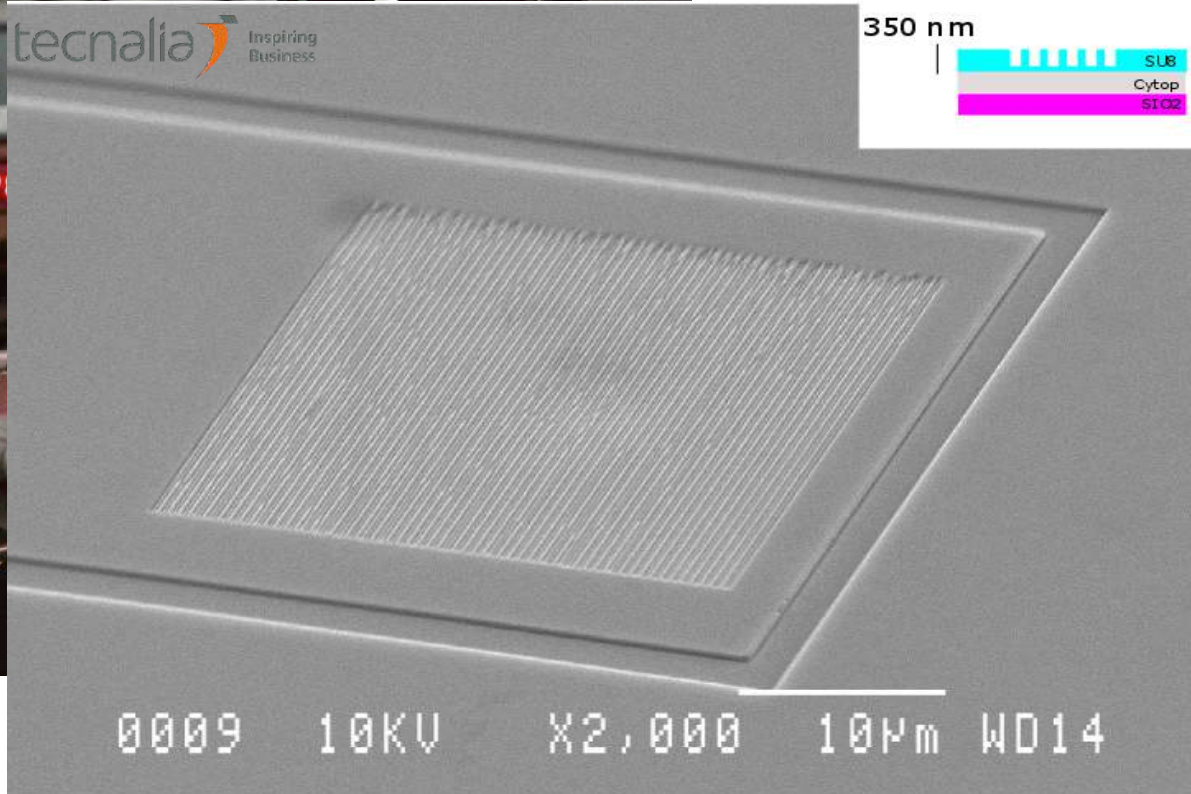
*Gratings on
waveguides coupled
to ring resonators*

**les coupled to ring resonators
of optical coupling**



tecnalia Inspiring Business

350 nm



ENSEIRB
MATMECA

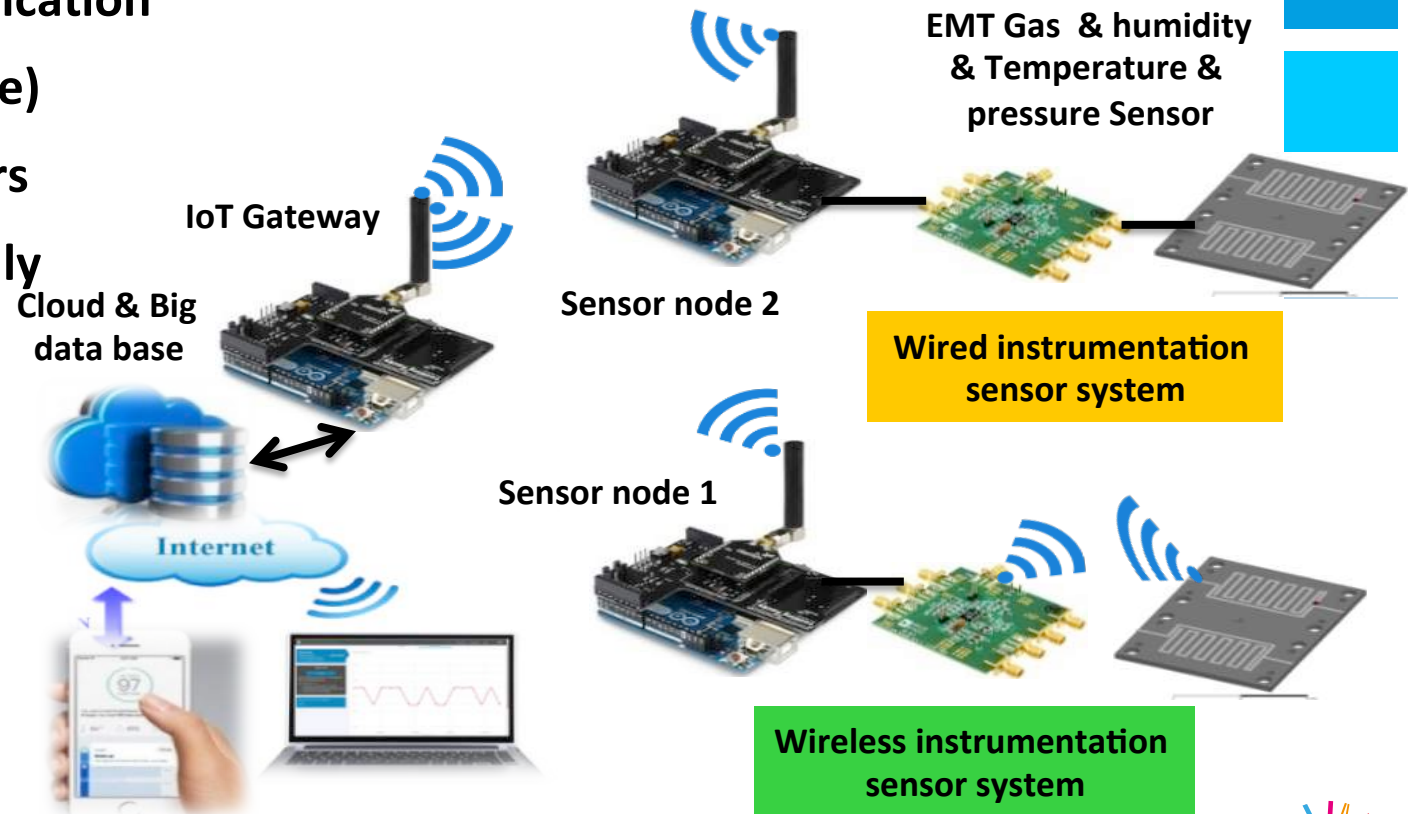
ims

université
de BORDEAUX

Prospects – a “Graal” ?

Integration of wireless sensor network in communicating systems and Internet of Things (IoT) applications

- Wireless Communication
- Autonomy (Passive)
- Network of sensors
- Integration-Friendly

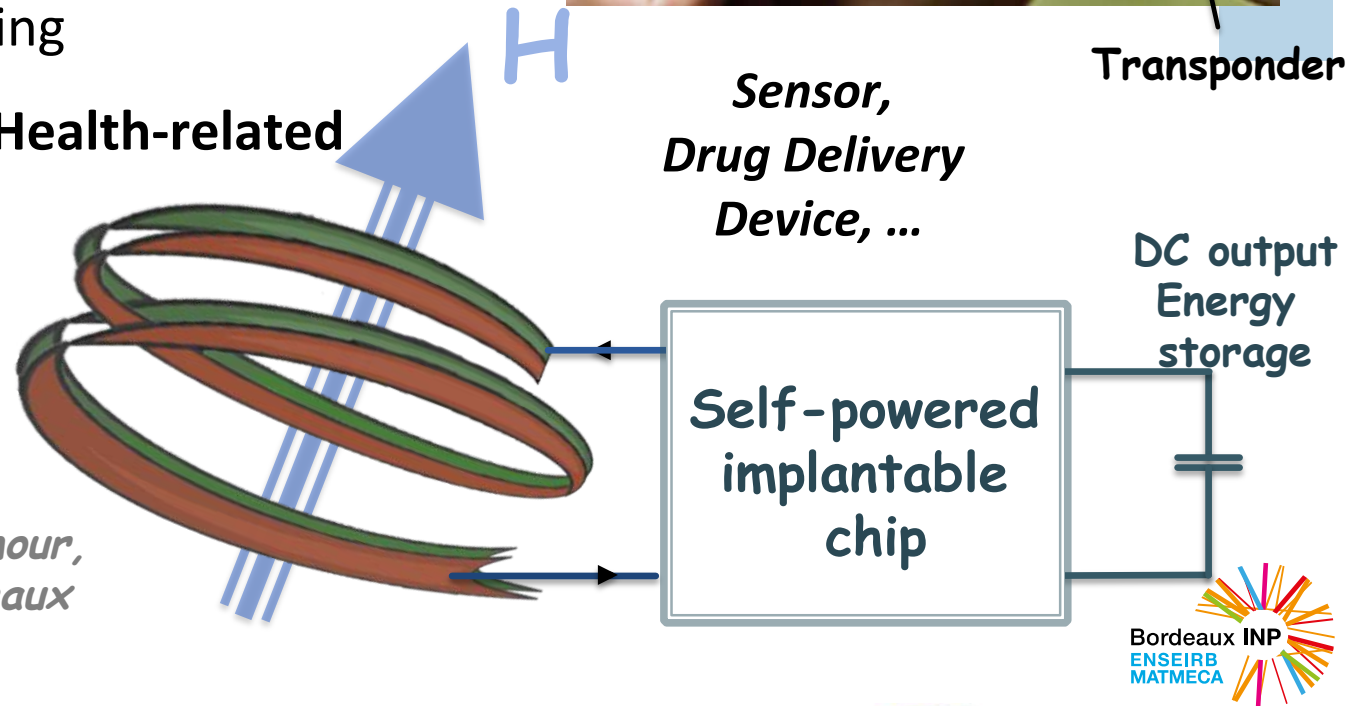
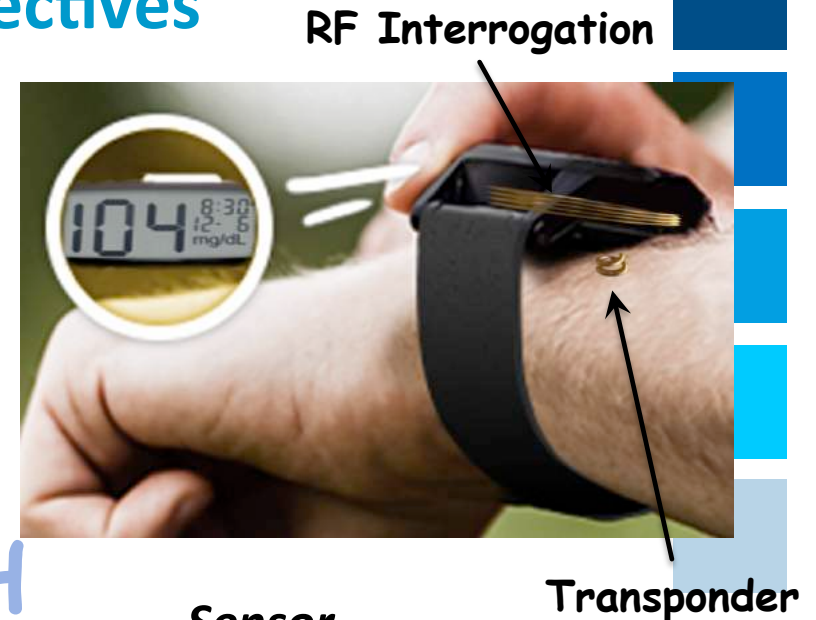


Ex. Population sensitivity and vulnerability to cyanobacteria in the Amazon

- Satellite data
- Need for sensor network *in situ*

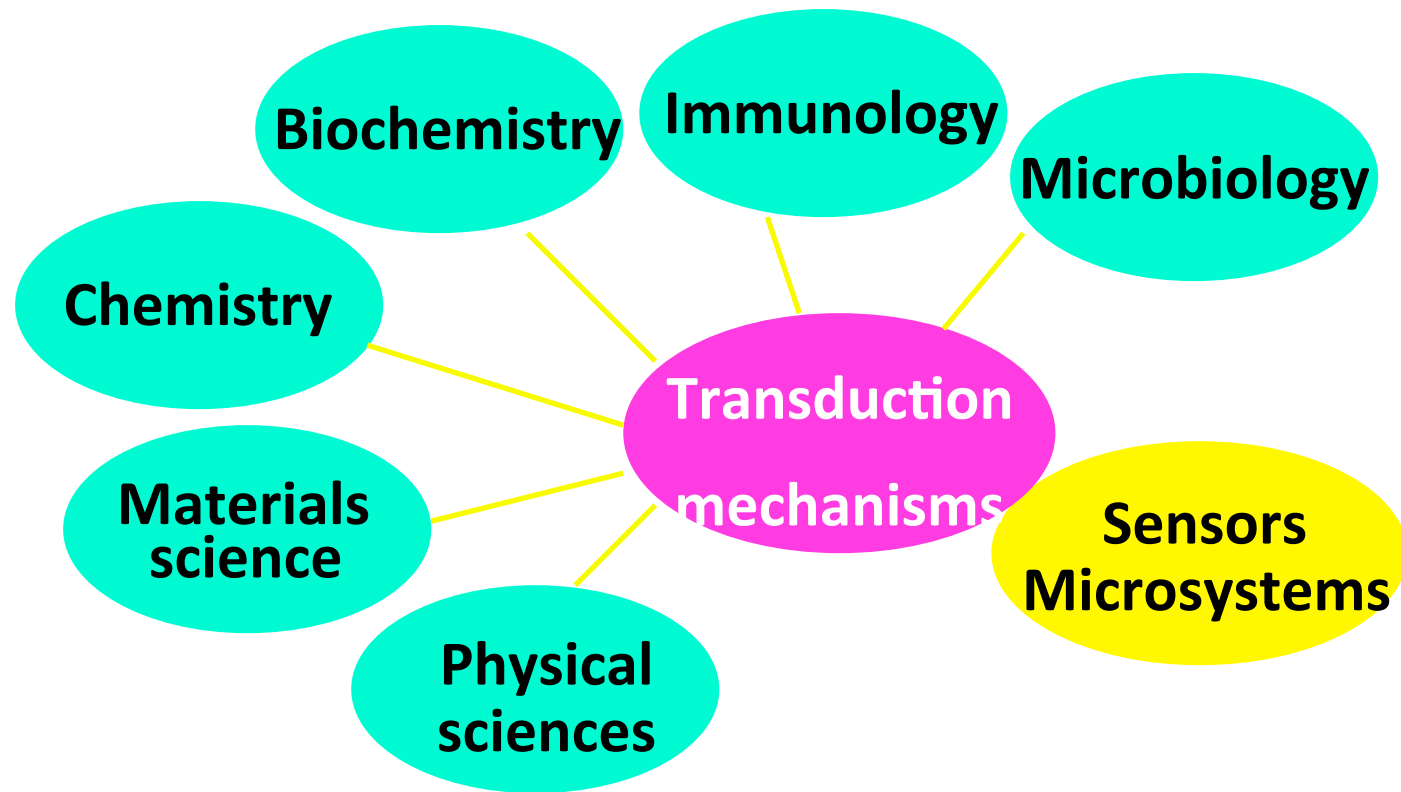
Conclusion, perspectives

- **Resonant Wave-based Microsensors**
 - Acoustic, Electromagnetic, Photonic
 - ...Sustainable Devices and Systems
- **Solution for Micro-energy**
 - Wireless implant communication
 - Energy harvesting
- **Environment and Health-related Applications**



*Work leaded by S.Hemour,
LabEx AMADEus Bordeaux*

Conclusion



- **An interdisciplinary approach, A versatile platform**
- **Trends: “green” materials and technologies, for sustainable environment and environmental health**

IMS Bordeaux and Sensors

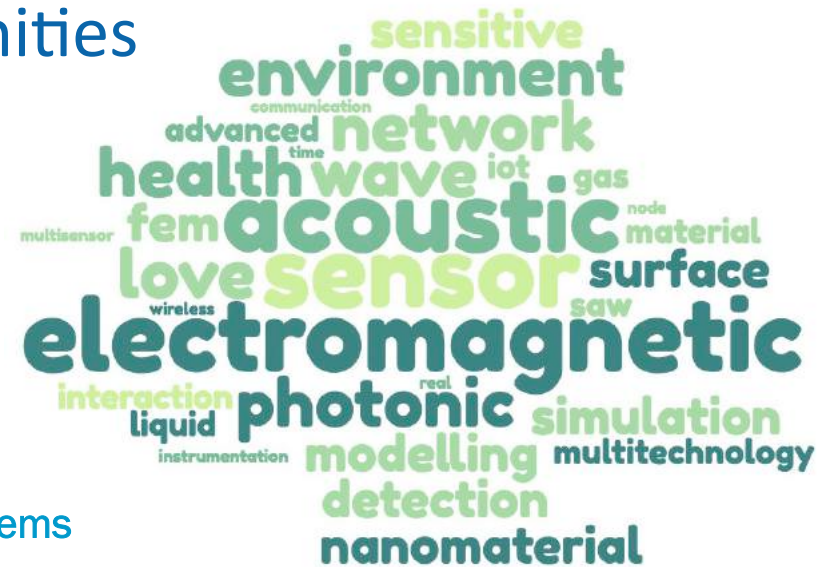
Sensors... circuits and instrumentation, Students welcome !

► Sensor-related scientific communities



BEE Branch

Bordeaux Electrical Engineering
IEEE Student Branch



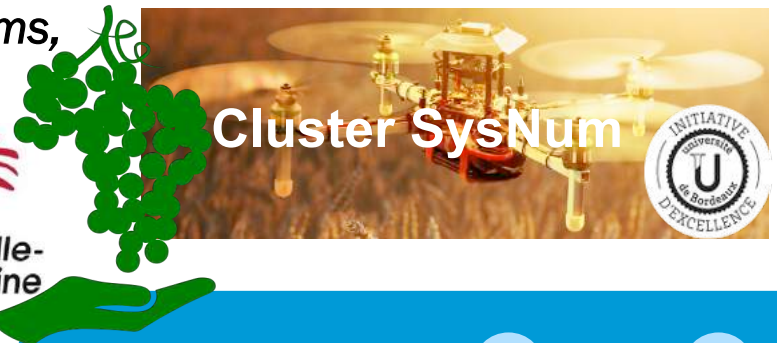
<https://nuagedemots.co/>

25th IEEE Intern. Conf. on Electronics Circuits and Systems
Bordeaux, France, 9-12 December 2018
<https://www.ieee-icecs2018.org/>



*Large-Scale Distributed Digital Systems,
From Sensors to Decision Processes*

- Digital ecological systems
- Smart campus
- Robotics and drones



Laboratoire de l'Intégration du Matériau au Système

→ July, 2018



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Thank you!

DUNE du PYLA

**25th IEEE Intern. Conf. on
Electronics Circuits and Systems**
Bordeaux, FRANCE
9-12 December 2018
<https://www.ieee-icecs2018.org/>

La plus haute dune d'Europe



Thanks for your attention !

