

### TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITY

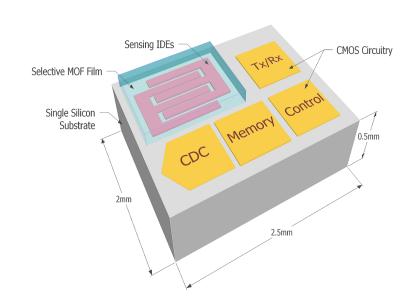
# An Integrated Labon-a-Chip Smart Sensor for Gas Detection

For environmental monitoring and hazard detection applications

This novel microsystem will be able to assess indoor and outdoor air pollution and hazardous materials in a compact, reliable, energy-efficient, and cost-effective way. It uses energy-efficient sensor interface circuits and energy harvesting to achieve standalone battery-less sensor nodes.

A gas sensor using a metal organic framework material can be fully integrated with related circuitry on a single substrate. In an on-chip application, the gas sensor can result in an area-efficient fully integrated gas sensor solution.

The integrated sensor's application areas include oil and gas industries, civil defense and public safety organizations.



# **Benefits**

- Reduced weight
- ✓ Low cost
- Improved signal transduction
- Lower power consumption
- ▲ Improved immunity to external noise sources

## **Applications**

- Monitoring toxic gases in oil and gas industries
- Wireless gas sensor networks for environmental monitoring over large areas
- Civil defense and public safety

## **Opportunity**

This technology is part of KAUST's technology commercialization program that seeks to stimulate development and commercial use of KAUST-developed technologies.

Opportunities exist for joint development, patent licensing, or other mutually beneficial relationships.

#### For More Information

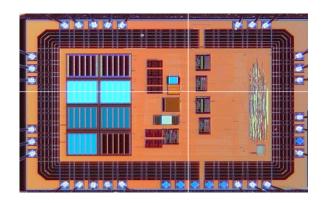
ip@kaust.edu.sa

# **Technology Details**

Existing gas and vapor detection systems are bulky, expensive, and power-hungry, which hinders their wide-scale deployment for continuous environmental monitoring indoors and outdoors. Our innovative microsystem is compact, reliable, energy-efficient, and cost-effective. Integrating the sensor with electronic circuitry on the same die reduces size, weight, cost, and also improves signal transduction. Its superior performance makes it a good candidate to replace existing bulky sensors in oil and gas industries, and in civil defense and public safety applications.

#### How It Works

Sensing interdigitated electrodes (IDEs) are built using the top metal layer of standard CMOS process. Electronic CMOS circuitry is implemented with the IDEs on the same substrate (see schematic on first page). MOF film, which works as a selective concentrator, is deposited onto the sensing electrodes and the capacitance of the film is monitored upon exposure to the analyte being studied. The film capacitance is directly digitized using low-power capacitance-to-digital converter (CDC) circuitry. Integrating the sensor with electronic circuitry on the same die offers several advantages, e.g. reduced size, weight, and cost, improved signal transduction, lower power consumption, improved immunity to external noise sources, and the ability to add intelligence to the system, i.e. smart sensor.



Microphotograph of the first generation chip which has sensing element (IDEs) and electronic circuitry on same substrate

#### **IP Protection**

KAUST has several patents pending for this technology.

