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

**COST Action TD1105** 

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Year 3: 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 (Ongoing Action)

## PARTICLE DETECTION USING ACOUSTIC WAVE TECHNOLOGY FOR AIR QUALITY MONITORING



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Introduction: Air pollution, acoustic wave technology



**Description of the system:** Solidly Mounted Resonators (SMRs), particle sensing unit.



Preliminary Results: particle testing.



Conclusions and further work



# **Introduction – Air Pollution**





- Human Exposure to air pollution is considered especially hazardous for human health.
- There is a need of taking measures to reduce the concentration of air pollutants.
- Concentration limits and target values of different pollutants are established by the World Health organisation air quality guidelines and EU regulations.



## **Introduction – Particulate Matter**

- Target Parameter: Particulate Matter.
  - Mixture of chemicals in the form of very fine particles that can be found in the air.
    - **PM10** Diameter <10 μm
    - **PM2.5** Diameter <2.5 μm
    - UFPs Diameter <100 nm



# **Introduction – Particulate Matter**

- Respiratory problems
- Cardiovascular diseases



Increase of mortality and morbidity rates

It is important to develop low cost and portable devices for particle detection and air quality monitoring.

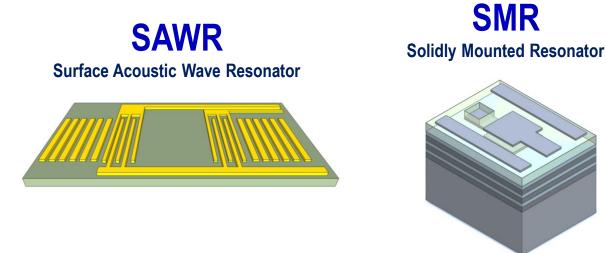


# Introduction – Acoustic Wave based devices

**Operating Principle:** Reverse and Direct Piezoelectric Effect.

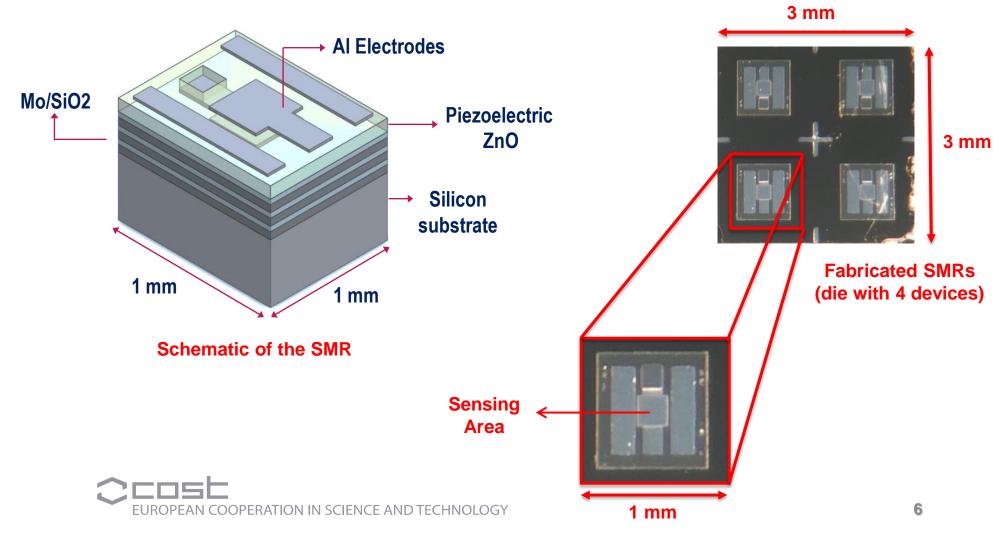
**Reverse** – Electric potential to Mechanical deformation **Direct** – Mechanical deformation to electric potential

SMR



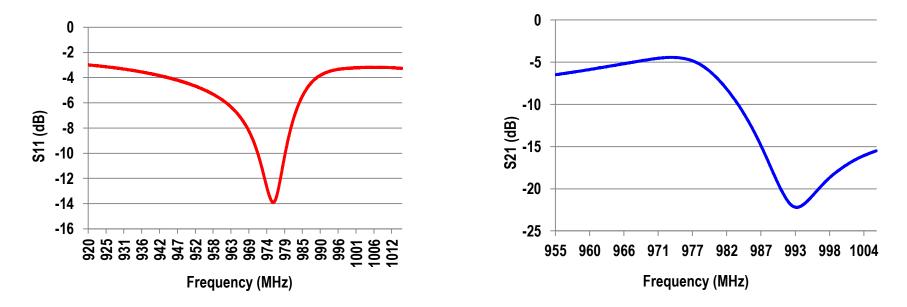


### **Description of the system – Solidly Mounted** Resonator



## **Description of the system – Solidly Mounted Resonator characterisation**

**Scattering Parameters** 

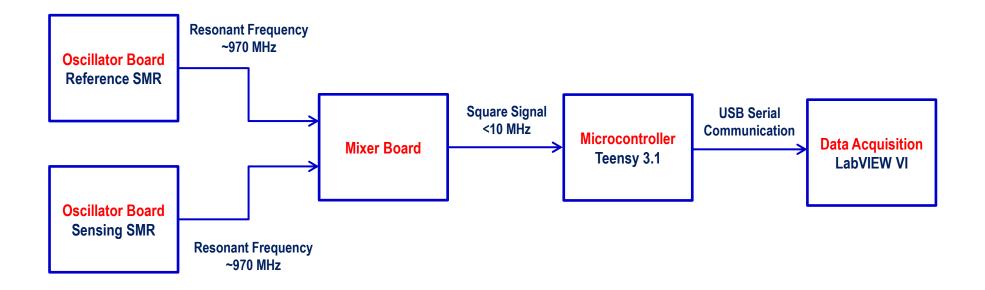


Resonant frequency = ~970 MHz

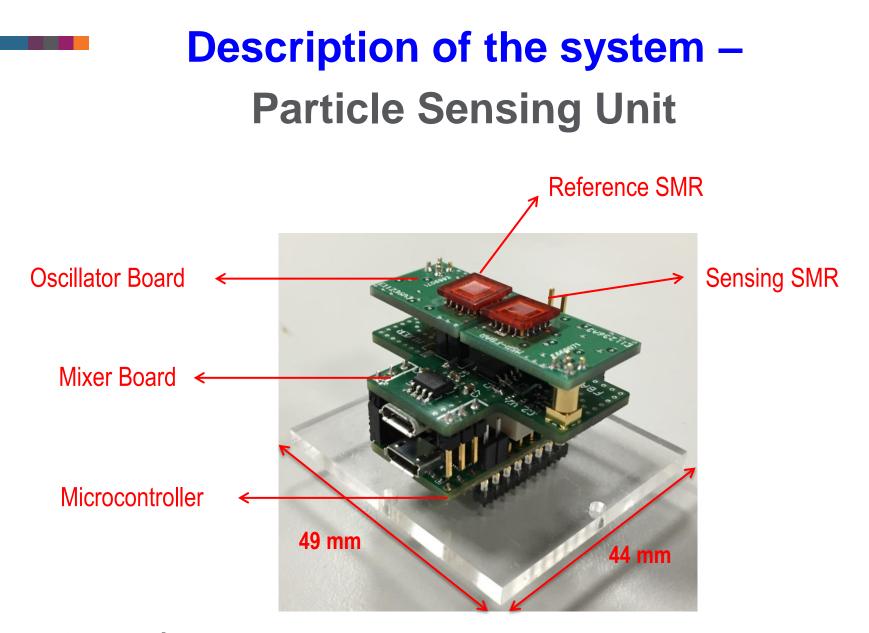


#### **Description of the system – Overall structure**

- Particle sensing system operates in a dual configuration.
- The SMR devices are driven by a Colpitts type oscillator circuit.









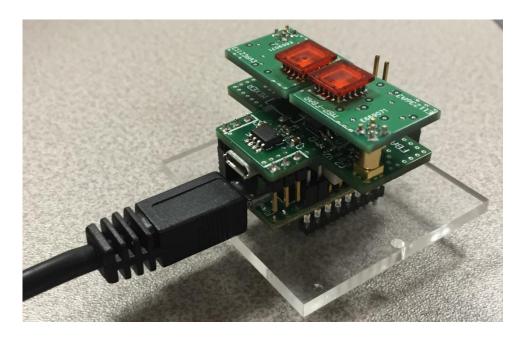
# Description of the system – Particle Sensing Unit

 Mass loading on the sensing device due to the total number of particles deposited causes a change in its resonant frequency.

• The differential frequency output of the mixer board is interfaced to a microcontroller.

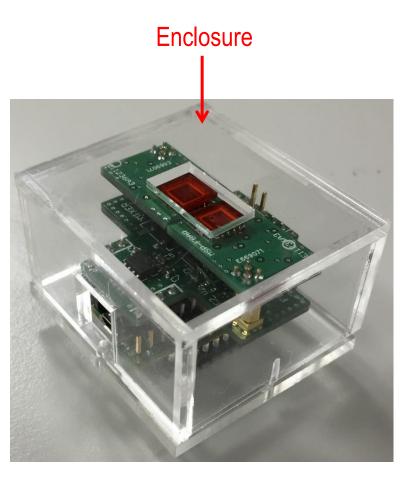


# Description of the system – Particle Sensing Unit

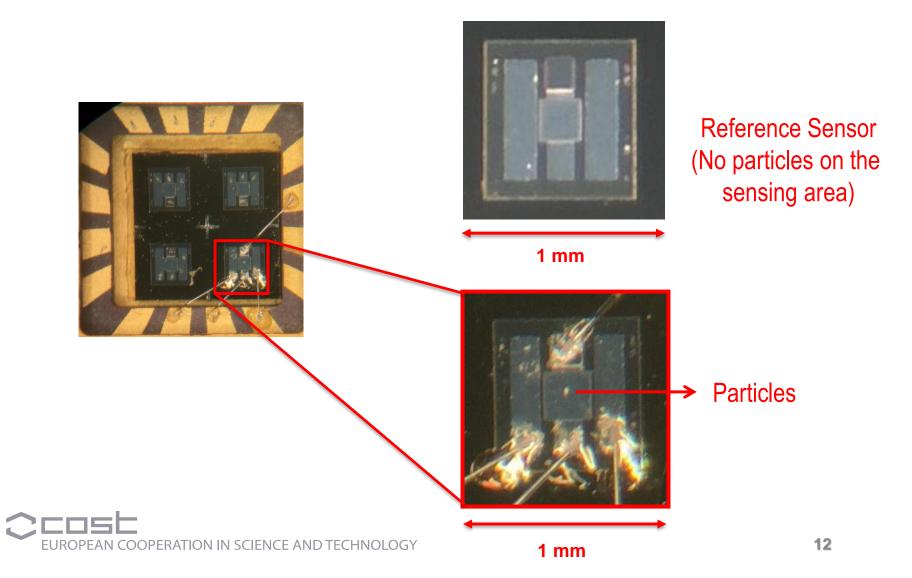


 Data is logged through a USB communication channel with LabVIEW software.



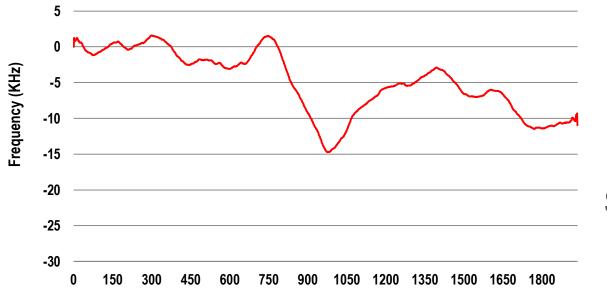


#### **Preliminary Results – Particle detection**



#### **Preliminary Results – Particle detection**

Typical frequency shift of the dual SMR based sensor unit



Time (sec)



PM10 particles

Frequency Shift= 8 KHz

Sensitivity = 580 kHz/ng

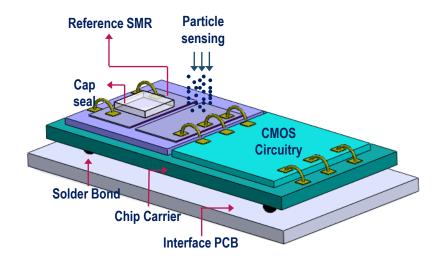
## **Conclusions**

- Application of bulk acoustic wave technology for particle sensing.
- Development of a portable particle sensing unit for particulate matter detection.
- Dual configuration in order to eliminate common mode variations.
- System capable of detecting fine particles with a sensitivity of 580 kHz/ng when detecting PM10.



# **Further work**

 Miniaturisation of the system in CMOS technology as a smart low-cost particle air quality sensor.



**Farah-Helúe Villa-López**, Sanju Thomas, Marina Cole, Julian W. Gardner, "Finite Element Modelling of Particle Sensors based on Solidly Mounted Resonators", IEEE Sensors Conference 2014, Valencia, Spain, November 2014.

S. Thomas, **F.H. Villa-Lopez**, W.Ludurczak, M. Cole and J.W. Gardner, "Design, modelling and development of low cost high frequency piezoelectric particle sensor", EMR-S 2014 Spring Meeting, Lille, France, May 2014.

# Thank you very much!

