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## ●マサチューセッツ工科大学 (MIT) 研究チーム、ガスを無線検知できるセンサを開発

【MIT News Office, 2014/12/08】

マサチューセッツ工科大学 (MIT) の化学者チームは、スマートフォンから読み取れる単純なセンサを使って、有害なガスや汚染物質を無線検知できる方法を開発。センサは安価であるため、公共の場所や倉庫などに広く設置することも可能だという。この研究論文は、「米国科学アカデミー紀要」12月8日号に記載された。

研究チームは以前より、「化学レジスタ (Chemiresistor)」と呼ばれるガス検知センサの開発を進めている。

このセンサは、特定の化学物質に接触した場合、抵抗値が変わるという簡単な電気回路から構成。販売されている既成品と異なり、電力がほぼ必要なく、常温で機能できる点が特徴。また、基になったのは近距離無線通信 (NFC) タグであるため、NFC 機能を持つスマートフォンであれば読み取りが可能。

研究チームは、NFC タグの回路に穴を開けて切断した上、特定のガスに反応するカーボンナノチューブで回路を再接続しているが、実験ではチームが 2012 年に開発したシャープペンシルを使ってナノチューブを「描線」している。

このナノチューブがターゲットのガスと接触すると、その導電性が変わるため、スマートフォンからセンサに伝送される周波数が変化。この周波数はセンサに電力を送るために使われているが、センサは特定の周波数 (13.56MHz) で誘起される電力が十分に供給されない限り、反応できないので、スマートフォンからセンサにピンを送った時の反応でガスの有無を判断することが可能になる。

研究チームは、このセンサを「Chemically Actuated Resonant Device(CARD)」と名付け、特許を申請中。CARD は極めて安価であり、スマートフォンで読み取れるため、屋内外で広範に設置可能。

また、多数のスマートフォンを使って読み取ったデータを無線でアップロードし、組み合わせることで広い地域をカバーすることもできるという。

この研究には、米国陸軍研究所、陸軍研究事務所が資金を提供している。

記事入手元：

<http://newsoffice.mit.edu/2014/wireless-chemical-sensor-for-smartphone-1208>

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(参考) 本件報道記事

## **Detecting gases wirelessly and cheaply**

New sensor can transmit information on hazardous chemicals or food spoilage to a smartphone.

Watch Video

Anne Trafton | MIT News Office

December 8, 2014

MIT chemists have devised a new way to wirelessly detect hazardous gases and environmental pollutants, using a simple sensor that can be read by a smartphone.

These inexpensive sensors could be widely deployed, making it easier to monitor public spaces or detect food spoilage in warehouses. Using this system, the researchers have demonstrated that they can detect gaseous ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, and cyclohexanone, among other gases.

“The beauty of these sensors is that they are really cheap. You put them up, they sit there, and then you come around and read them. There’s no wiring involved. There’s no power,” says Timothy Swager, the John D. MacArthur Professor of Chemistry at MIT. “You can get quite imaginative as to what you might want to do with a technology like this.”

Swager is the senior author of a paper describing the new sensors in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences the week of Dec. 8. Chemistry graduate student Joseph Azzarelli is the paper’s lead author; other authors are postdoc Katherine Mirica and former MIT postdoc Jens Ravnsbaek.

Versatile gas detection

For several years, Swager’s lab has been developing gas-detecting sensors based on devices known as chemiresistors, which consist of simple electrical circuits modified so that their resistance changes when exposed to a particular chemical. Measuring that change in resistance reveals whether the target gas is present.

Unlike commercially available chemiresistors, the sensors developed in Swager's lab require almost no energy and can function at ambient temperatures. "This would allow us to put sensors in many different environments or in many different devices," Swager says.

The new sensors are made from modified near-field communication (NFC) tags. These tags, which receive the little power they need from the device reading them, function as wirelessly addressable barcodes and are mainly used for tracking products such as cars or pharmaceuticals as they move through a supply chain, such as in a manufacturing plant or warehouse.

NFC tags can be read by any smartphone that has near-field communication capability, which is included in many newer smartphone models. These phones can send out short pulses of magnetic fields at radio frequency (13.56 megahertz), inducing an electric current in the circuit on the tag, which relays information to the phone.

To adapt these tags for their own purposes, the MIT team first disrupted the electronic circuit by punching a hole in it. Then, they reconnected the circuit with a linker made of carbon nanotubes that are specialized to detect a particular gas. In this case, the researchers added the carbon nanotubes by "drawing" them onto the tag with a mechanical pencil they first created in 2012, in which the usual pencil lead is replaced with a compressed powder of carbon nanotubes. The team refers to the modified tags as CARDS: chemically actuated resonant devices.

When carbon nanotubes bind to the target gas, their ability to conduct electricity changes, which shifts the radio frequencies at which power can be transferred to the device. When a smartphone pings the CARD, the CARD responds only if it can receive sufficient power at the smartphone-transmitted radio frequencies, allowing the phone to determine whether the circuit has been altered and the gas is present.

Current versions of the CARDS can each detect only one type of gas, but a phone can read multiple CARDS to get input on many different gases, down to concentrations of parts per million. With the current version of the technology,

the phone must be within 5 centimeters of the CARD to get a reading, but Azzarelli is currently working with Bluetooth technology to expand the range.

### Widespread deployment

The researchers have filed for a patent on the sensing technology and are now looking into possible applications. Because these devices are so inexpensive and can be read by smartphones, they could be deployed nearly anywhere: indoors to detect explosives and other harmful gases, or outdoors to monitor environmental pollutants.

Once an individual phone gathers data, the information could be uploaded to wireless networks and combined with sensor data from other phones, allowing coverage of very large areas, Swager says.

The researchers are also pursuing the possibility of integrating the CARDS into “smart packaging” that would allow people to detect possible food spoilage or contamination of products. Swager’s lab has previously developed sensors that can detect ethylene, a gas that signals ripeness in fruit.

“Avoiding food waste currently is a very hot topic; however, it requires cheap, easy-to-use, and reliable sensors for chemicals, e.g., metabolites such as ammonia that could indicate the quality of raw food or the status of prepared meals,” says Wolfgang Knoll, a managing director of the Austrian Institute of Technology, who was not part of the research team. “The concept presented in this paper could lead to a solution for a long-lasting need in food quality control.”

The CARDS could also be incorporated into dosimeters to help monitor worker safety in manufacturing plants by measuring how much gas the workers are exposed to. “Since it’s low-cost, disposable, and can easily interface with a phone, we think it could be the type of device that someone could wear as a badge, and they could ping it when they check in in the morning and then ping it again when they check out at night,” Azzarelli says.

The research was funded by the U.S. Army Research Laboratory and the U.S. Army Research Office through the MIT Institute for Soldier Nanotechnologies;

the MIT Deshpande Center for Technological Innovation; and the National Cancer Institute.

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