

# 聚合物传感器

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展 望

# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



PHOTO: ROLAND S. LUNDSTROM

1976年发表  
了对聚乙炔  
的掺杂研究

Alan G. MacDiarmid

Professor at the University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, USA.

Hideki Shirakawa

Professor Emeritus,  
University of Tsukuba, Japan.

Alan J. Heeger

Professor at the University of California  
at Santa Barbara, USA.

Alan Heeger, Alan MacDiarmid 和Hideki Shirakawa因为在导电聚合物领域的开创性工作获得2000年诺贝尔化学奖。

自此功能聚合物受到极大关注，在信息领域从基础研究到应用迅速发展。

# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



**聚合物的定义：**1920年，Staudinger：“聚合物是大量小分子通过共价键结合形成，分子量可达几十至上百万。”  
(1953年诺贝尔奖)

聚合物 (polymer)

高分子(大分子) (macromolecule)

高聚物 (high polymer)

## 功能聚合物的特点：

- ✓ 用途特殊，专一性强。
- ✓ 品种多，用量不大。
- ✓ 质量轻。
- ✓ 制备途径多，可设计性强。

- 
1. 反应性材料
  2. 光敏型材料
  3. 电性能料
  4. 分离材料
  5. 吸附材料
  6. 智能材料
  7. 医药材料
  8. 工程材料

# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



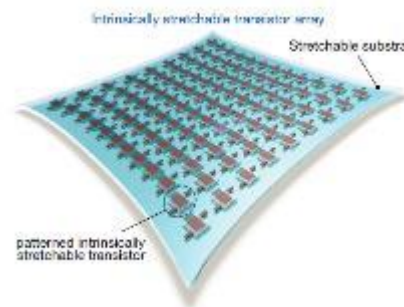
## 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



PLED



聚合物太阳能电池



可拉伸晶体管阵列



多生理指标传感器

### 作为信息材料的特点：

- 1) 柔性、轻、薄
- 2) 低温加工工艺，低成本
- 3) 具有与无机材料不同的电子和物理特性

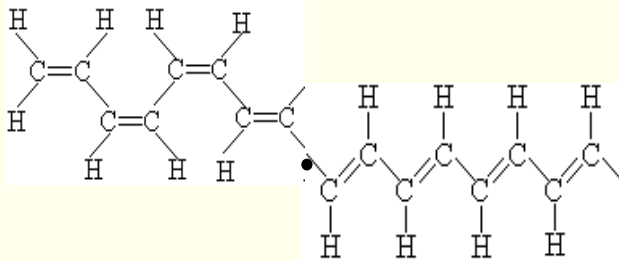


# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料

**半导体聚合物**具有掺杂浓度高、可逆掺杂等特点，其电性质可通过掺杂宽范围调制。掺杂在器件中所起到的“开关”和“调谐”作用。

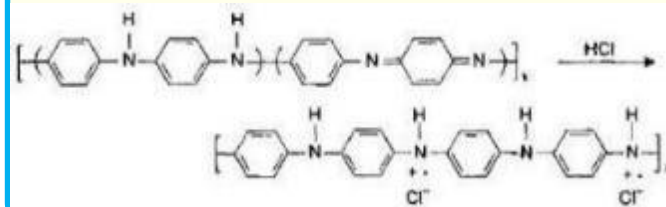
## 孤子

Polyacetylene



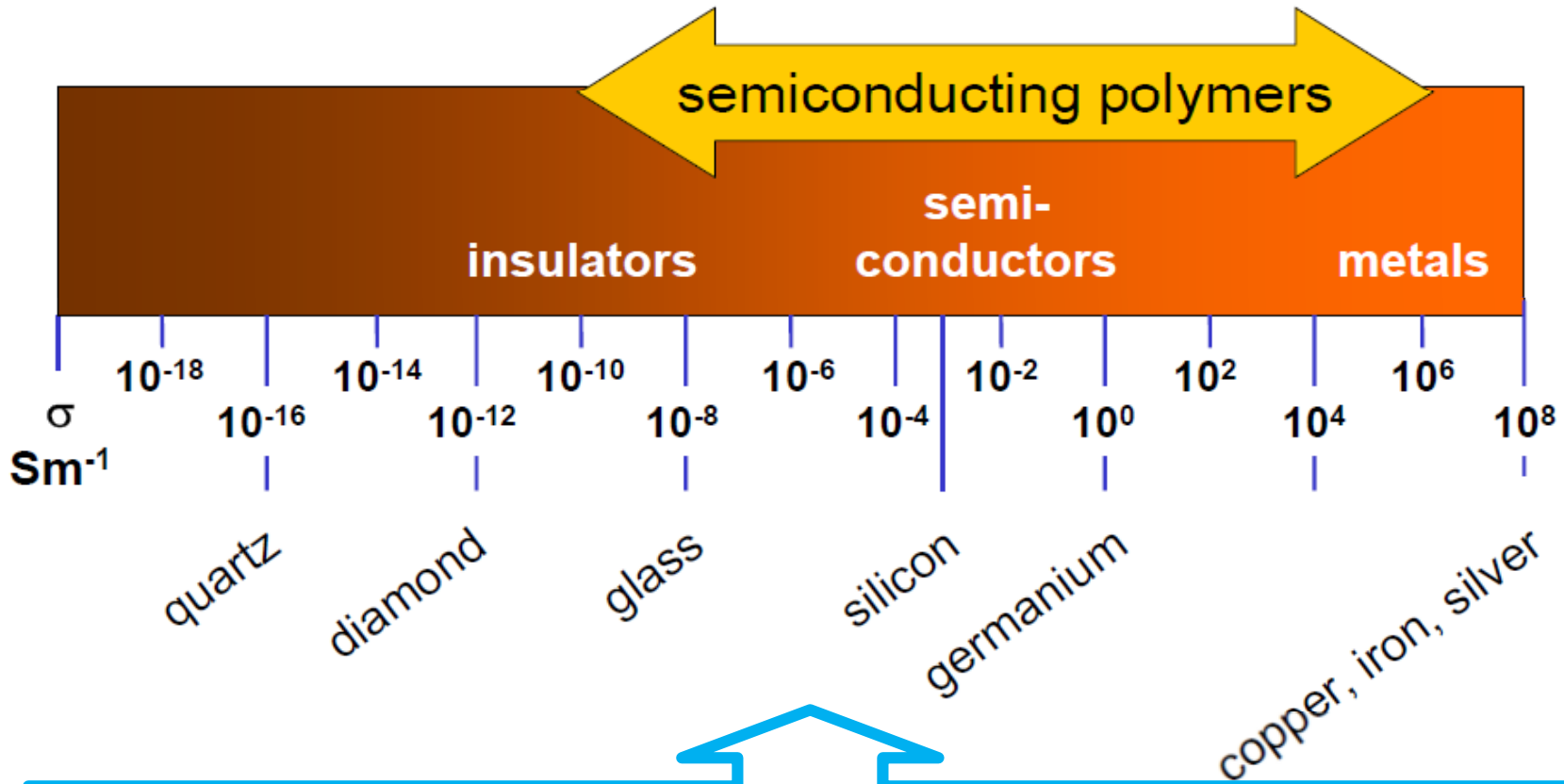
## 极化子

Polyaniline/Polypyrrole  
/Polythiophene



聚合物半导体中**两种**典型的掺杂和载流子

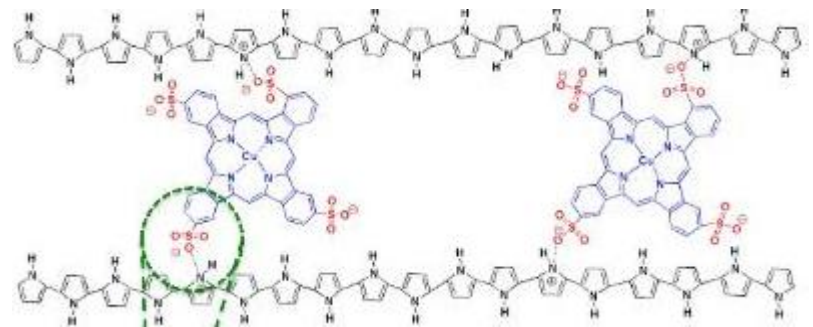
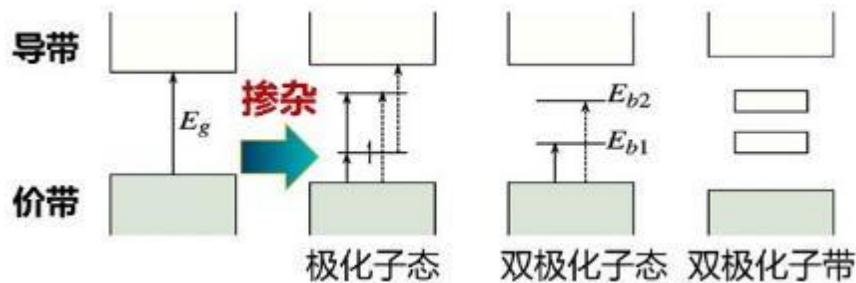
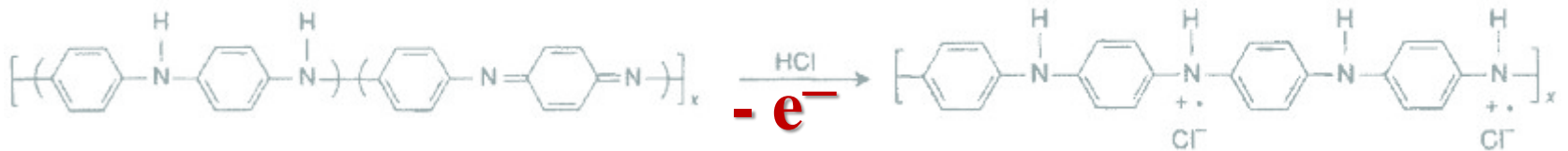
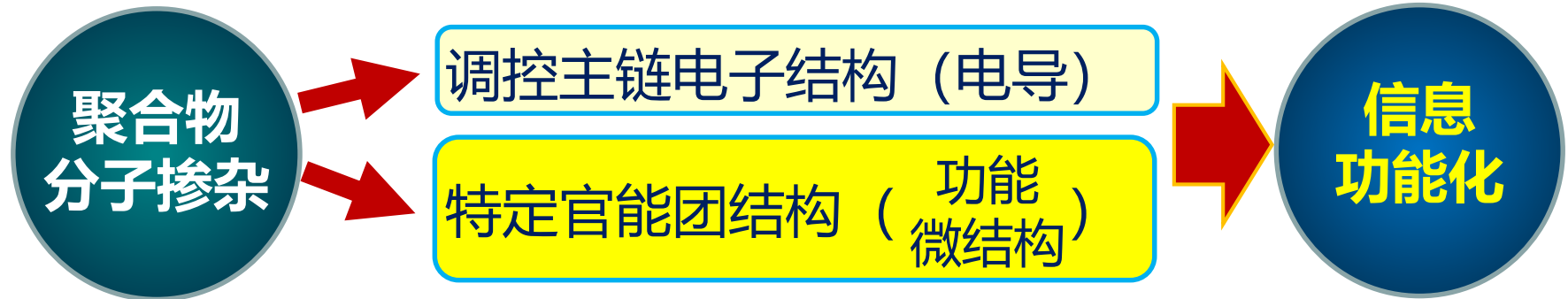
# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



通过掺杂效应可使聚合物电学性质从绝缘体、半导体到金属性宽范围内调控

# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料

## ■ 聚合物掺杂的挑战与机遇：





# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



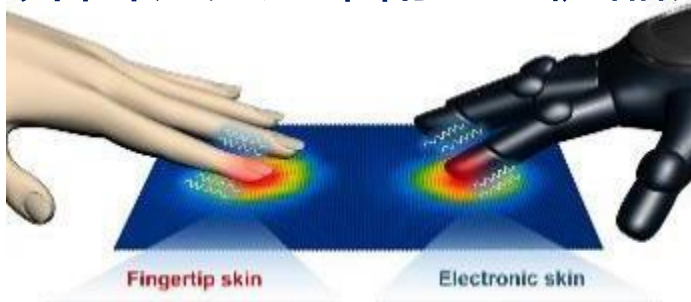
## 仿生皮肤的柔性传感器：

“塑料传感器将是聚合物电子材料下一个发展机会”

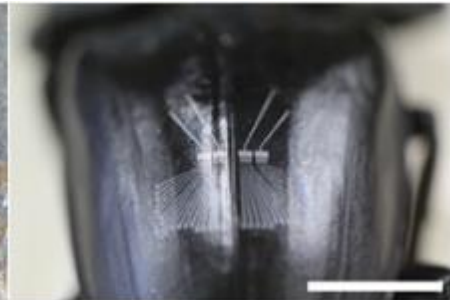
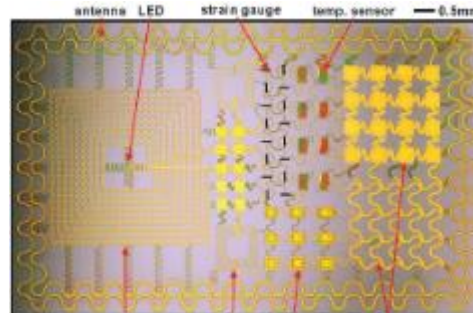
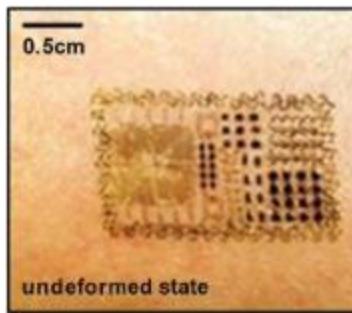
By Someya, Bao et. al. The rise of plastic bioelectronics, *Nature* 2016, 540, 379.

### 问题的提出：

1) 人机界面、人工智能 机器人如何安全握持一个鸡蛋？



2) 健康等生理机能监测 能否像汽车自检一样，传感人体健康？



# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



## 对器件及系统要求：

- ✓ 大面积
- ✓ 高密度
- ✓ 多模传感器集成
- ✓ 胜任柔性或曲面上的传感

## 挑战：

如何找到大面积、具有高时间和空间分辨率的监测动态、复杂的物理、化学或生理参数的方法

### a Electronically functional polymers and/or organic electronics

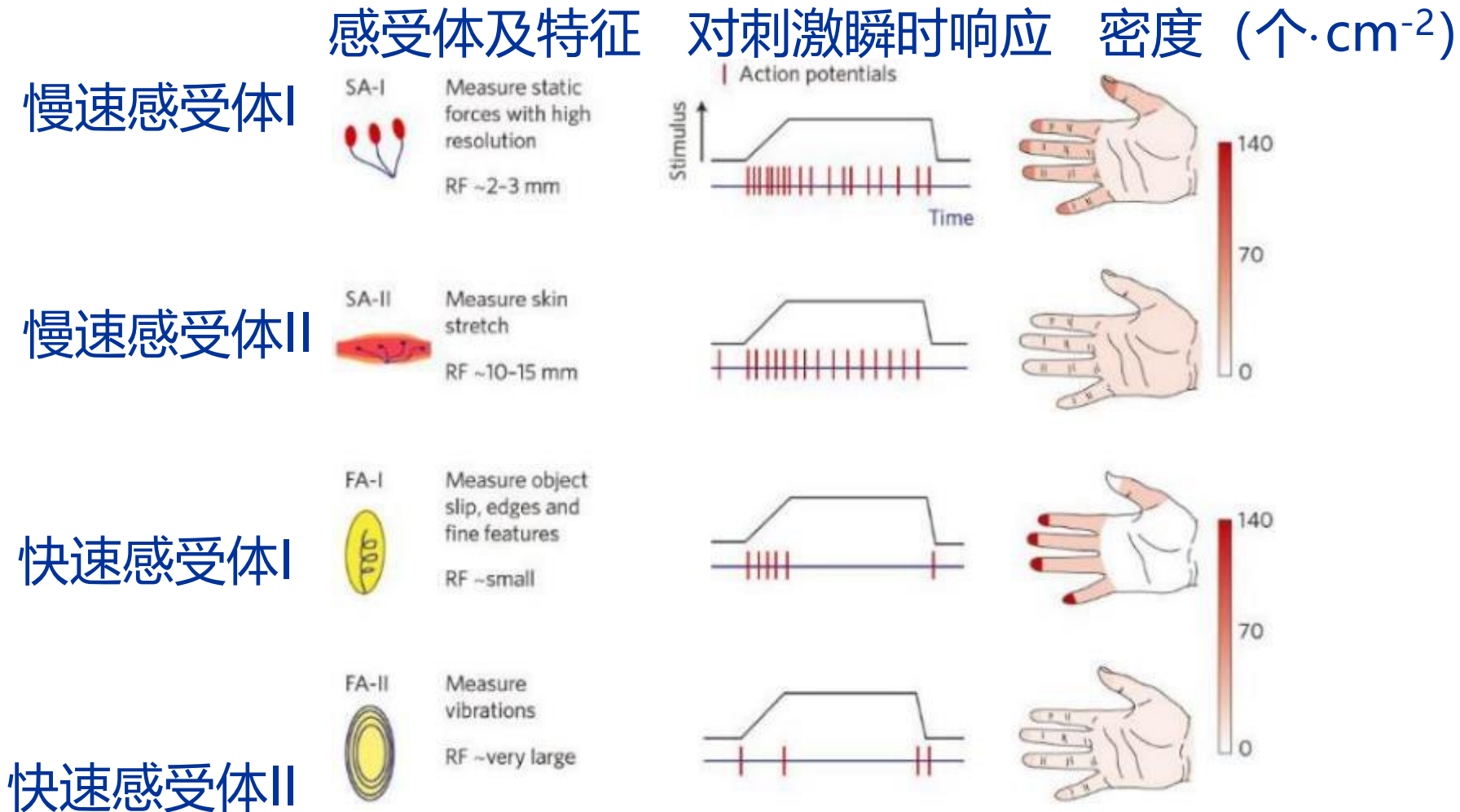
Functions: biological, physical, mechanical, chemical and electronic



# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



触觉功能涉及到空间和时间分辨率不同的多个感受体协同作用



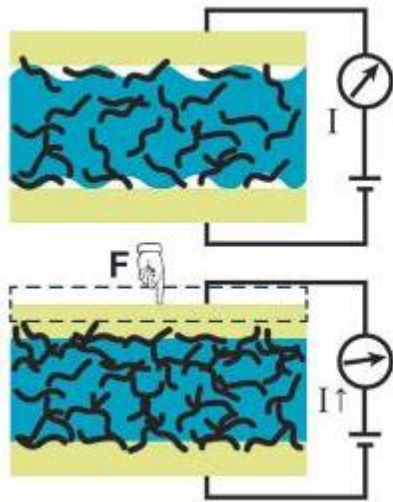
# 聚合物：新型信息功能材料



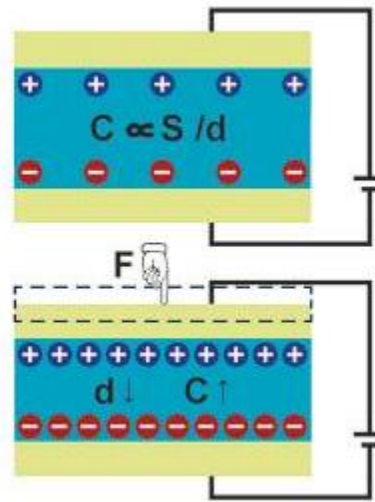
## 压力传感器按测量原理分类：电阻型、电容型、压电型 各有其特点和缺点

- 1) 电阻型 **优点：**测量要求低，响应速度快，高密度  
**缺点：**信号不太稳定
- 2) 电容型 **优点：**信号稳定，  
**缺点：**测量涉及充放电、依赖于器件面积，难以实现高密度
- 3) 压电型 **优点：**响应速度快  
**缺点：**不能对静态力响应

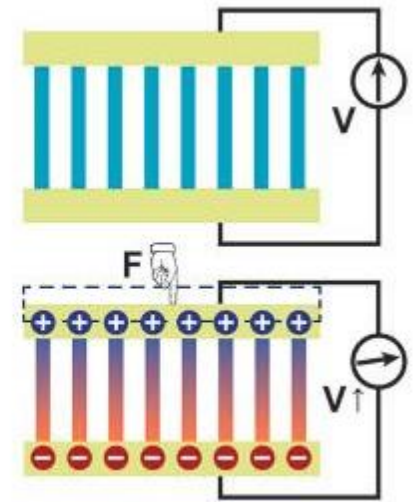
### 电阻型



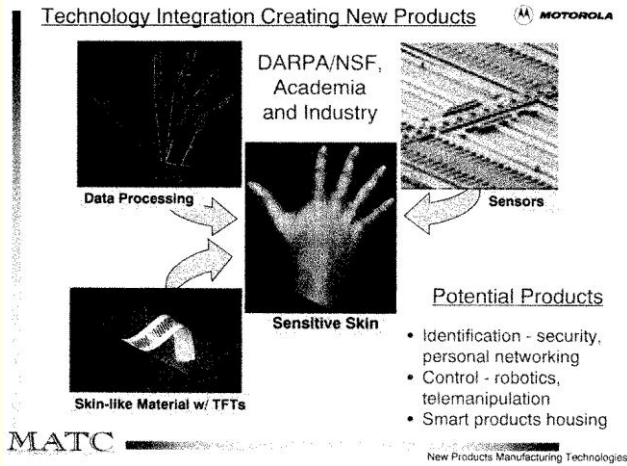
### 电容型



### 压电型



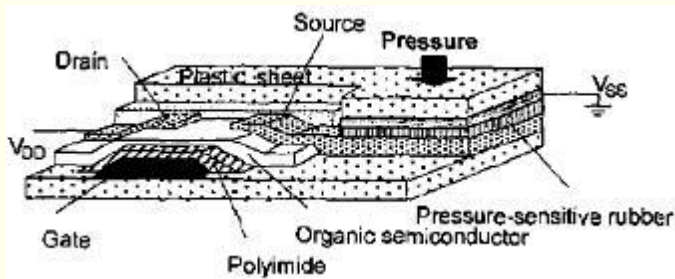
# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



柔性传感器件及系统，这一概念交叉了信息科学、电子学、材料学、生物学等多个学科

其定义在1999年美国自然科学基金、DARPA组织的研讨会上首次被提出

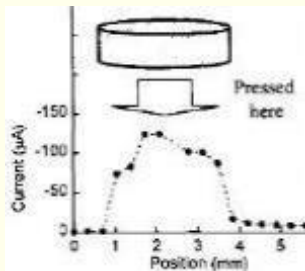
*IEEE Sens. J.* 2001, 1, 41.



2003年东京大学Someya教授首次将半导体聚合物用于压力传感器件

存在主要问题：

灵敏度低、最低压力响应阈值大、响应速度慢



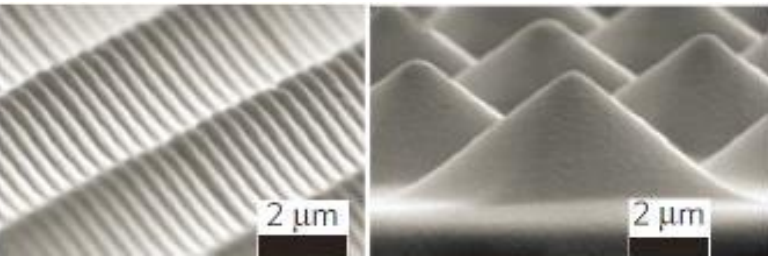
*IEDM* 2003, 203.



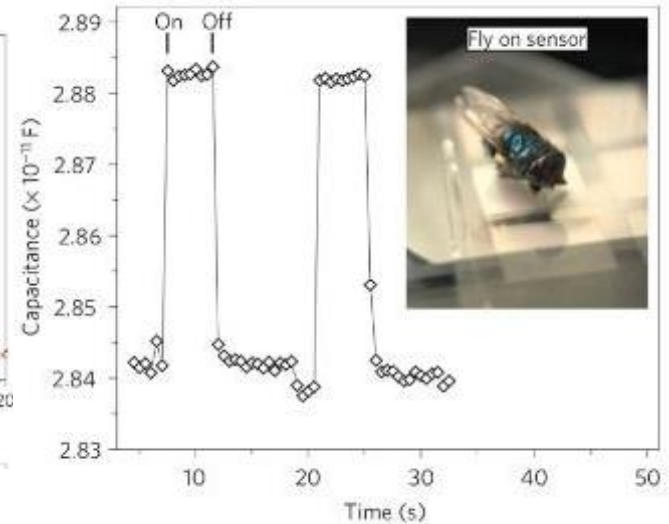
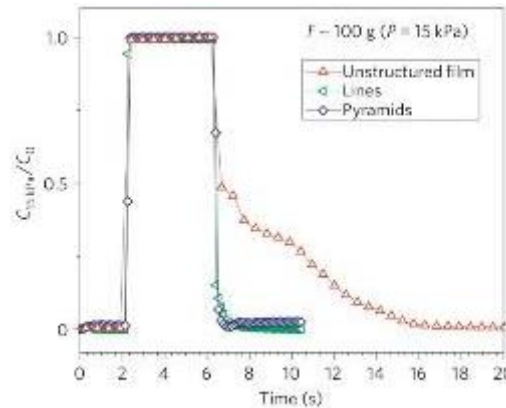
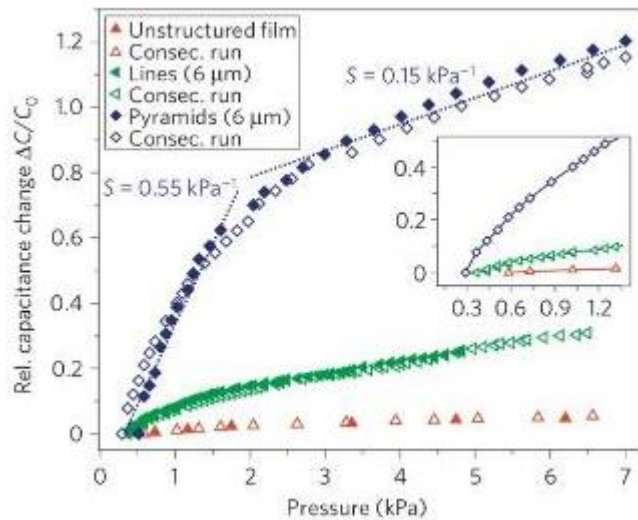
# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



近些年通过微纳界面调控在一些关键参数上取得突破



2010年斯坦福大学鲍哲南教授提出金字塔形微结构介电层用于电容压力传感器件  
主要进展：**灵敏度提高到 $0.55 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$**   
**实现压力响应阈值 $3 \text{ Pa}$ ，响应时间 $< 1 \text{ s}$**

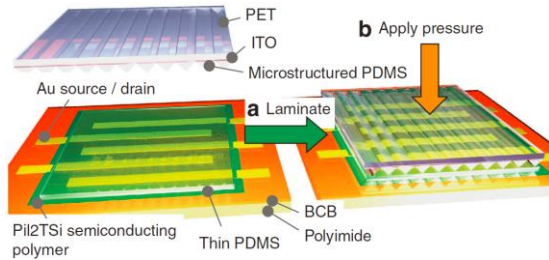


*Nature Mater.* 2010, 9, 859.

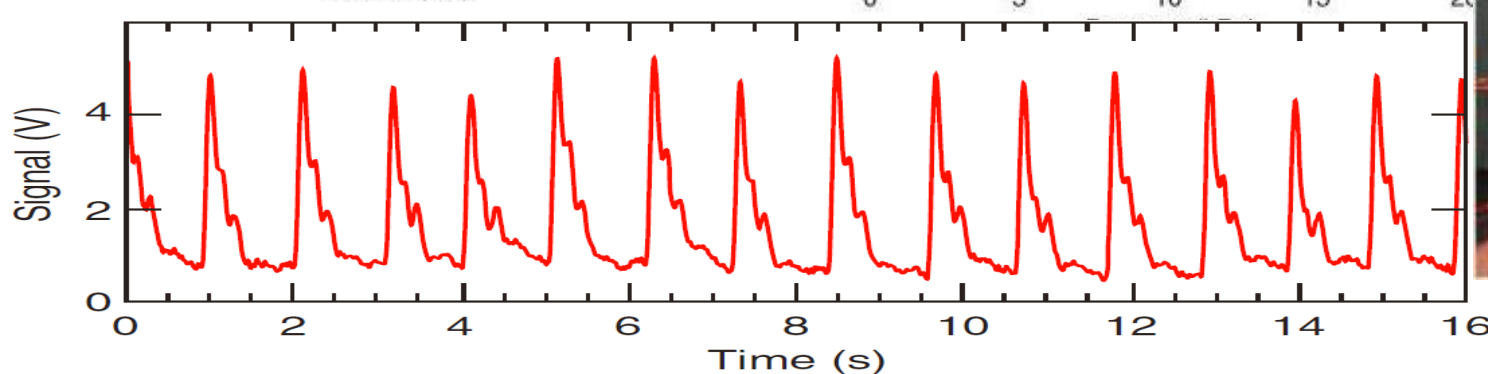
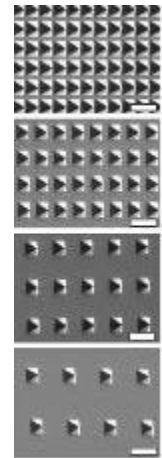
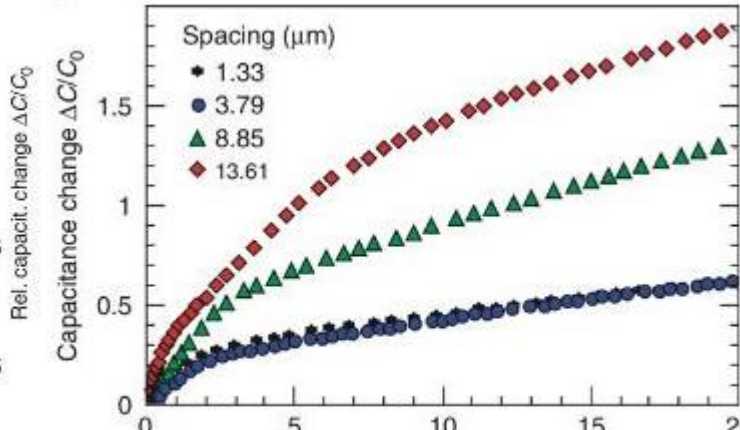
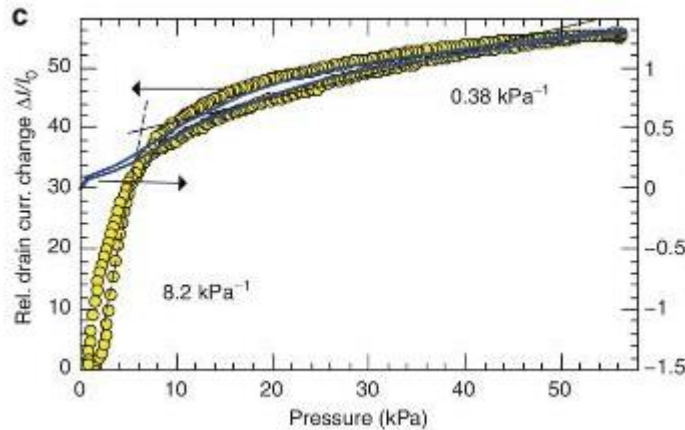
# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



近些年通过微纳界面调控在一些关键参数上取得突破

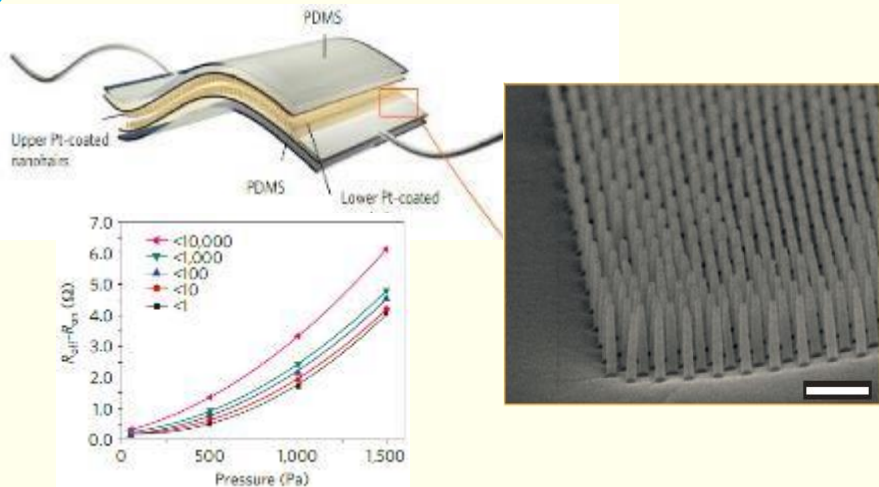


2013年鲍哲南采用半导体聚合物场效应晶体管结构，进一步提高灵敏度至 $8.2 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$ ，响应时间  $\sim 10 \text{ ms}$ ，实现腕部脉搏测量



Nature Commun. 2013, 4, 1859.

# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



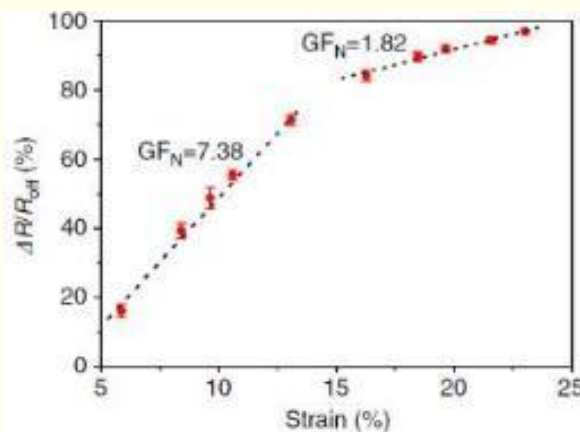
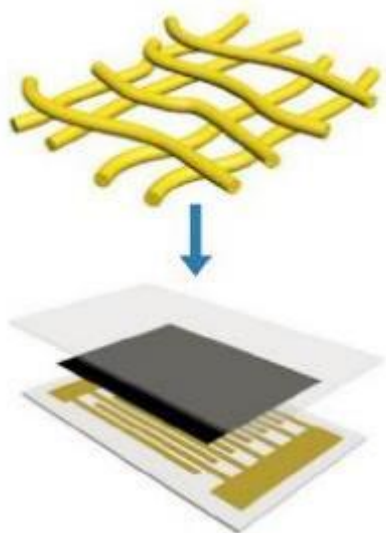
基于仿生互插铂纳米线阵列的柔性电阻型传感器：

灵敏度：  $\sim 3.5 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$

实现压力响应阈值  $3 \text{ Pa}$

响应时间  $\sim 50 \text{ ms}$

*Nature. Mater.* 2012, 11, 795.



莫纳什大学程文龙教授金纳米超细纳米线的柔性电阻型传感器

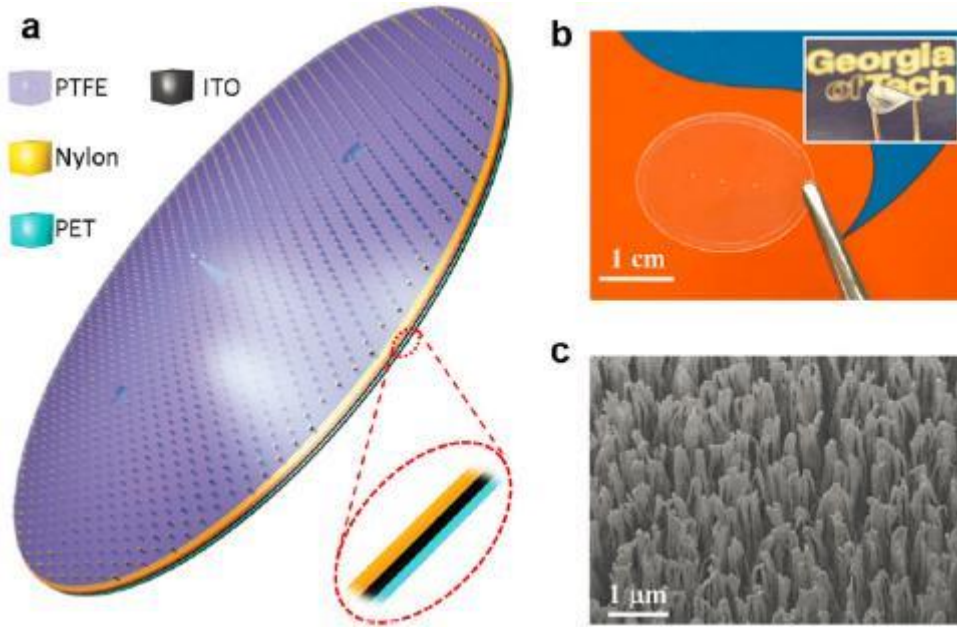
灵敏度：  $1.14 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$

响应时间  $\sim 17 \text{ ms}$

*Nature. Com.* 2014, 5, 3132.

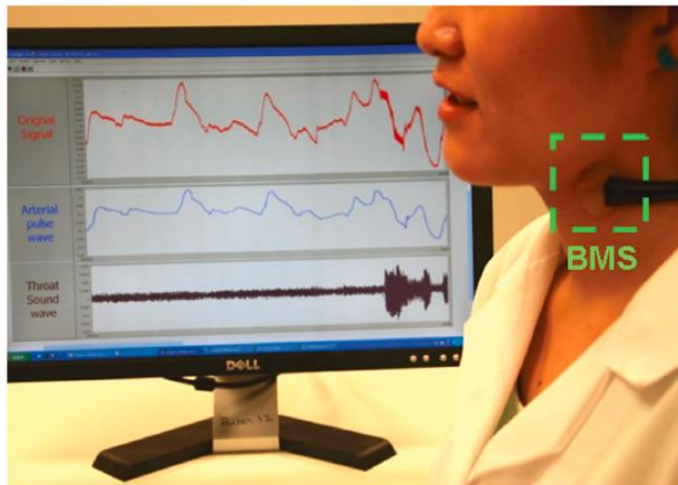


# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



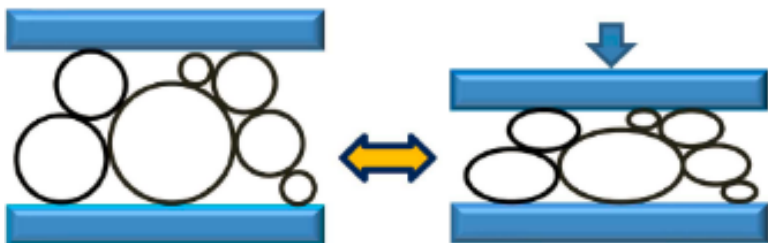
王仲林教授提出仿生耳膜的聚四氟乙烯纳米线阵列薄膜的柔性压电型传感器，检测喉部声音震动。

灵敏度：~ 51 mV Pa<sup>-1</sup>  
实现压力响应阈值 2.5 Pa  
响应时间 ~ 6 ms

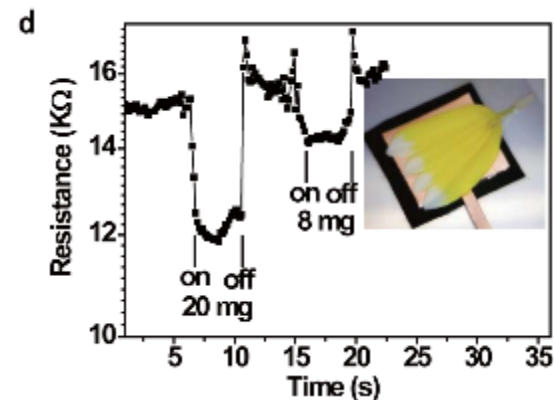
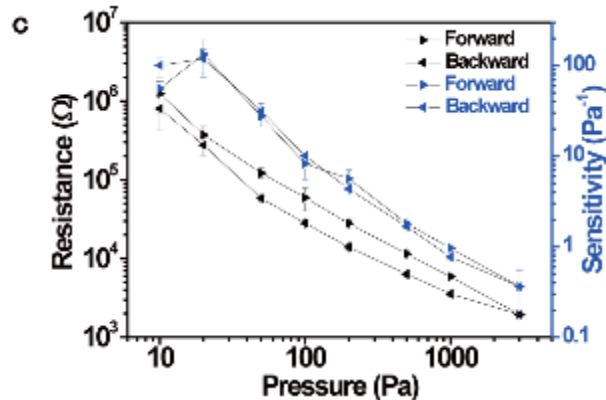
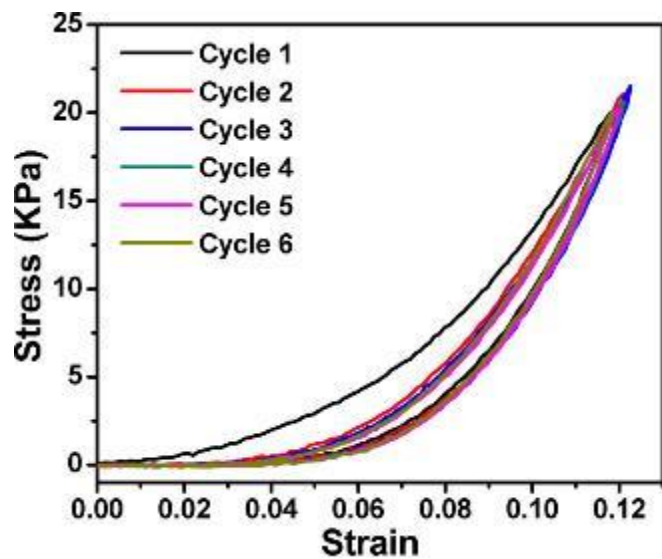


*Adv. Mater.* 2015, 27, 1316.

# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



我们通过界面掺杂聚合物调控薄膜微纳结构。灵敏度提高到最高 $133 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$   
实现压力响应阈值 $0.8 \text{ Pa}$ ，响应时间 $<47 \text{ ms}$



*Nature Commun.* 2014, 5, 3002.

# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



被东京大学Takao Someya教授在*Nature Materials*论文引用并评价为最高灵敏度

nature  
nanotechnology

ARTICLES

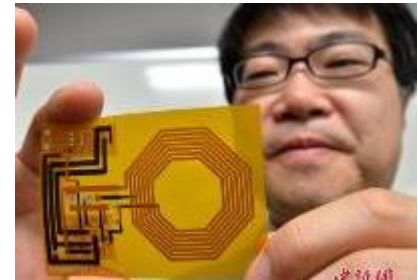
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 25 JANUARY 2016 | DOI: 10.1038/NNANO.2015.324

## A transparent bending-insensitive pressure sensor

Sungwon Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, Amir Reuveny<sup>1,2</sup>, Jonathan Reeder<sup>1†</sup>, Sunghoon Lee<sup>1,2</sup>, Hanbit Jin<sup>1,2</sup>, Qihan Liu<sup>3</sup>, Tomoyuki Yokota<sup>1,2</sup>, Tsuyoshi Sekitani<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Takashi Isoyama<sup>5</sup>, Yusuke Abe<sup>5</sup>, Zhigang Suo<sup>3</sup> and Takao Someya<sup>1,2\*</sup>

a high-aspect-ratio vertical architecture<sup>2</sup>. The best sensitivity reported is  $56\text{--}133\text{ kPa}^{-1}$  in the pressure regime below 30 Pa (ref. 17). Furthermore, the conformability and/or mechanical flexi-

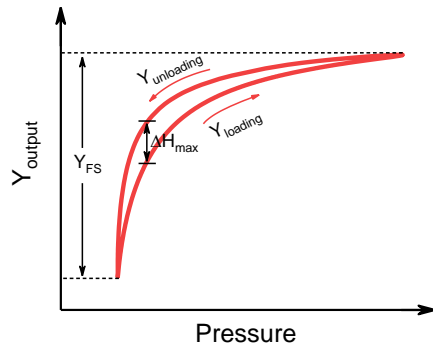
Prof. T. Someya  
Tokyo University



“在压力范围30 Pa以下，迄今报道（The best sensitivity reported）的最高灵敏度”

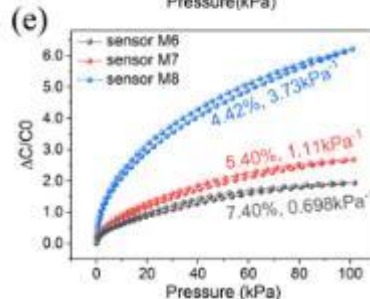
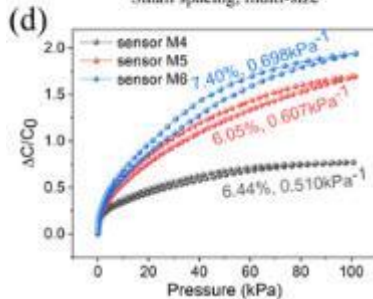
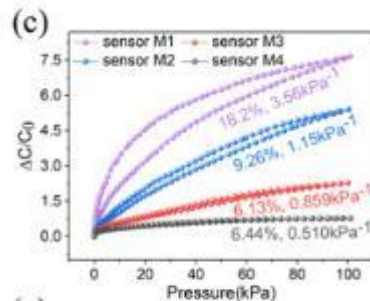
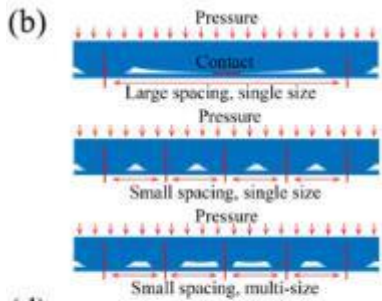
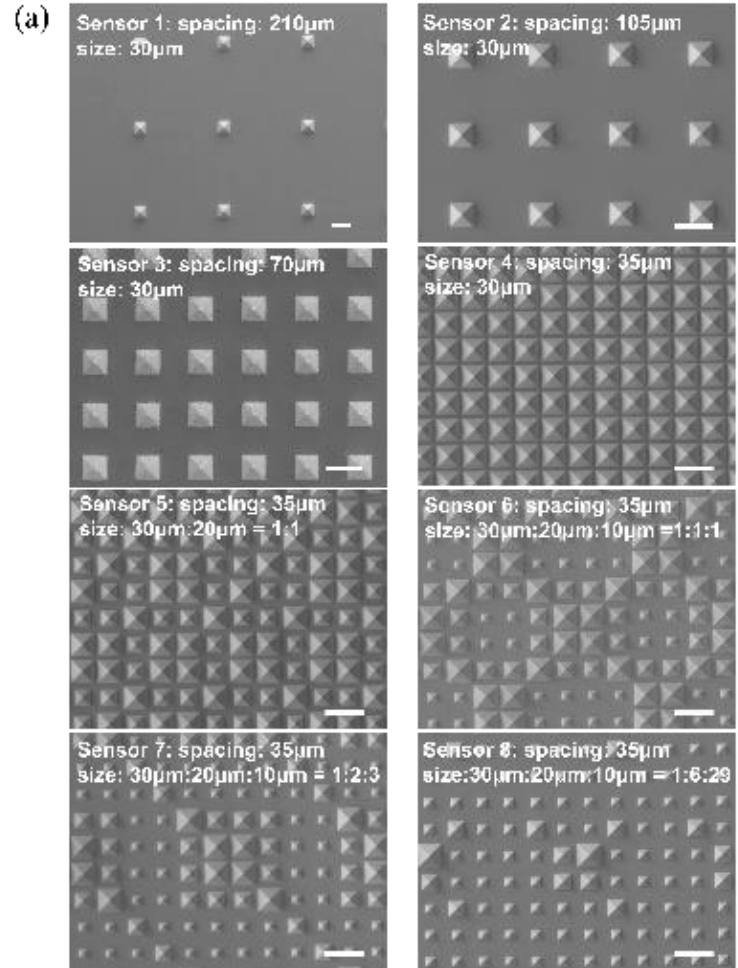
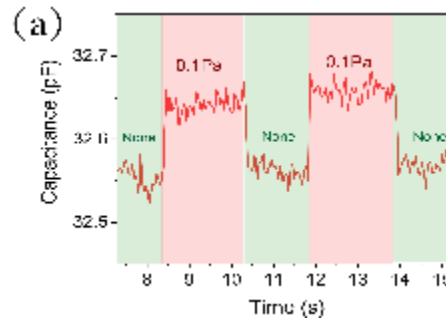
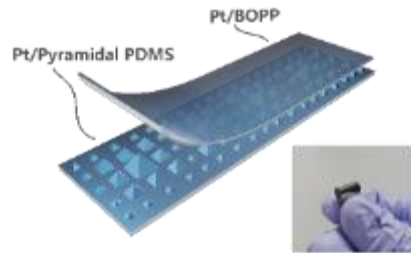
17. Pan, L. *et al.* An ultra-sensitive resistive pressure sensor based on hollow-sphere microstructure induced elasticity in conducting polymer film. *Nature Commun.* 5, 3002 (2014).

# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



高灵敏低回滞压力传感器

回滞 4.42%，压力响应阈值 0.1 Pa，灵敏度 3.73 kPa<sup>-1</sup>

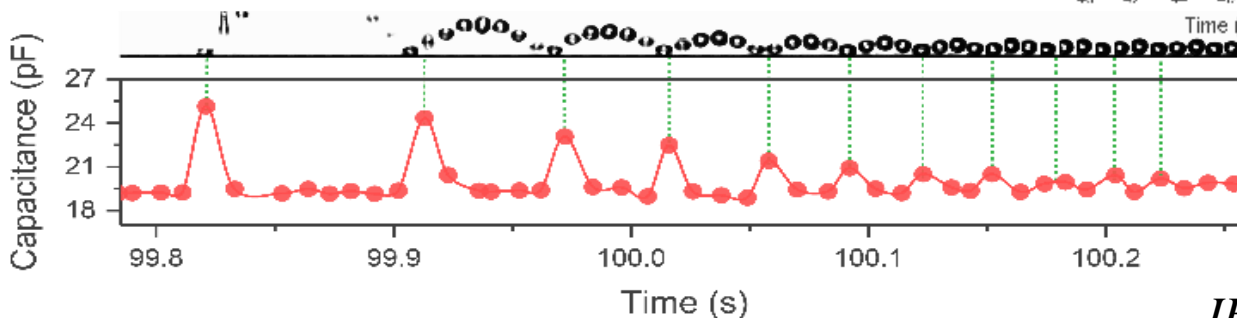
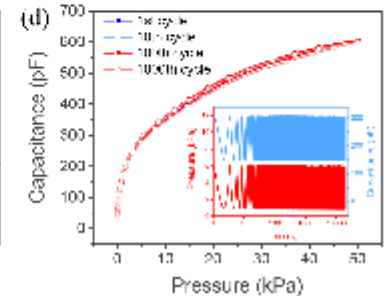
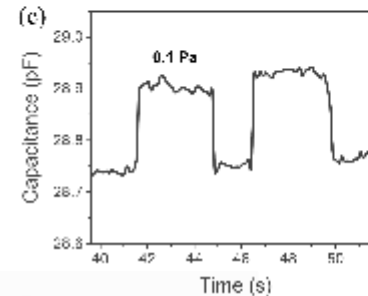
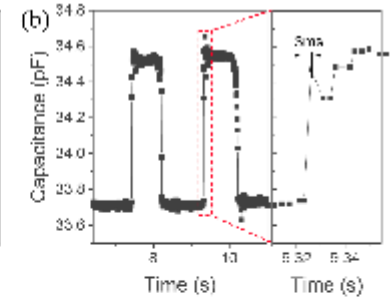
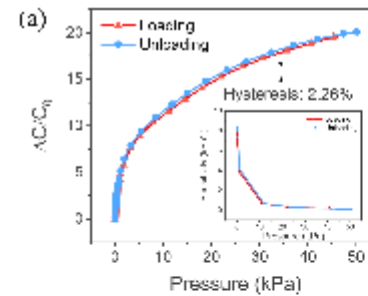
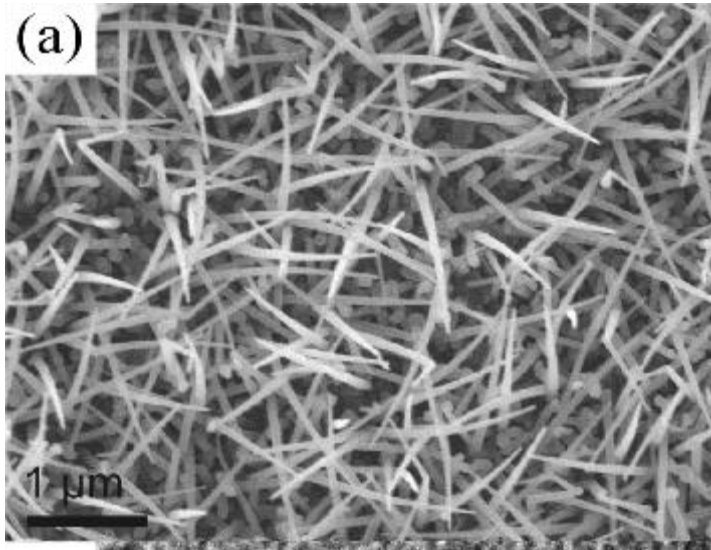




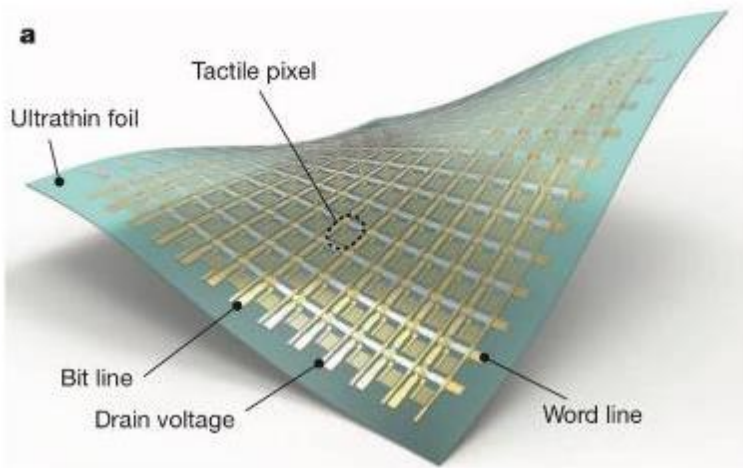
# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



使用柔性衬底上生长的重掺杂硅纳米线。我们将柔性电容型压力传感器的回滞降低到2.26%、响应时间3 ms，压力在0-50 kPa范围内变化时，电容值28 ~ 605 pF/cm<sup>2</sup>。

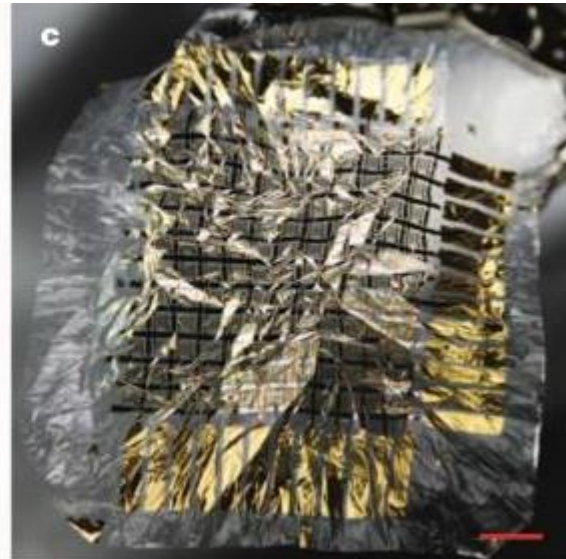
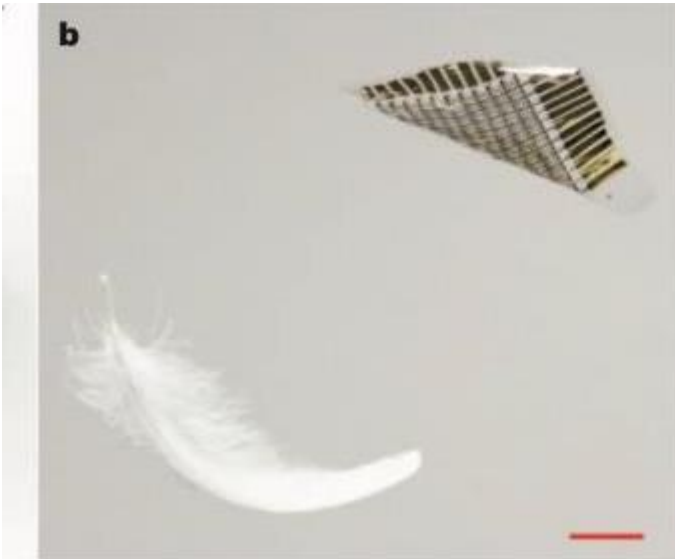


# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



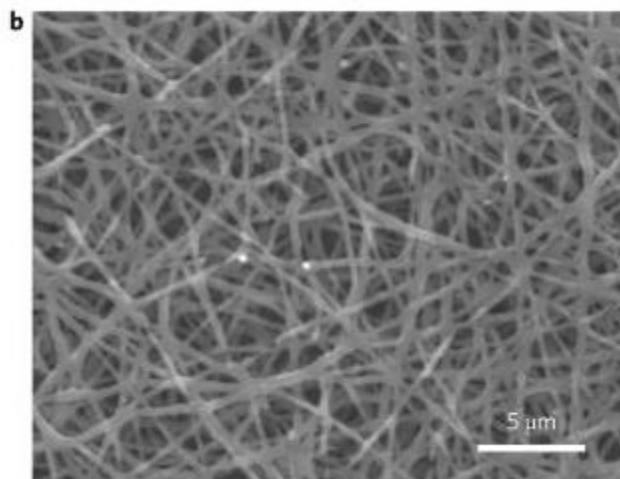
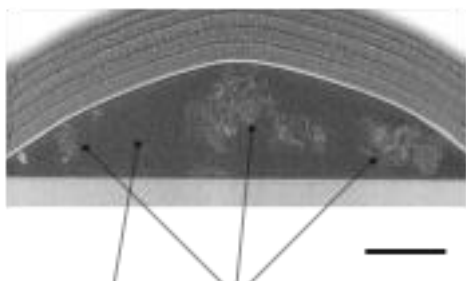
东京大学Someya教授设计实现了只有3微米厚的超薄柔性144压力像元柔性压力传感器阵列。器件比羽毛还轻。

$3 \text{ g m}^2$



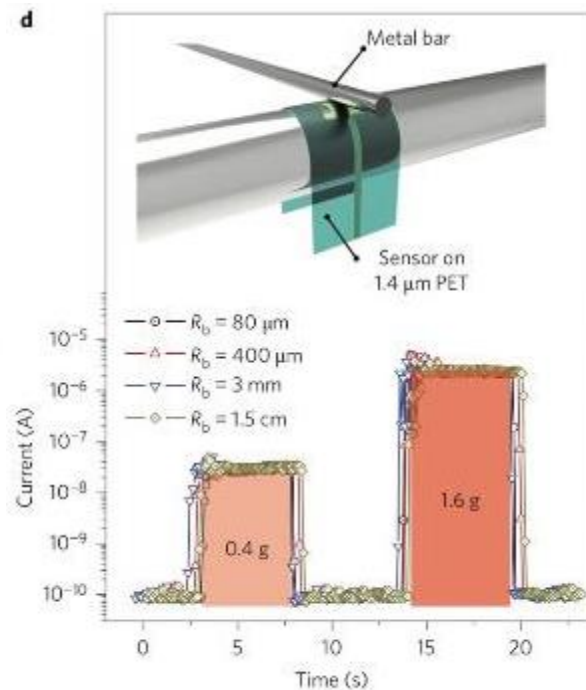
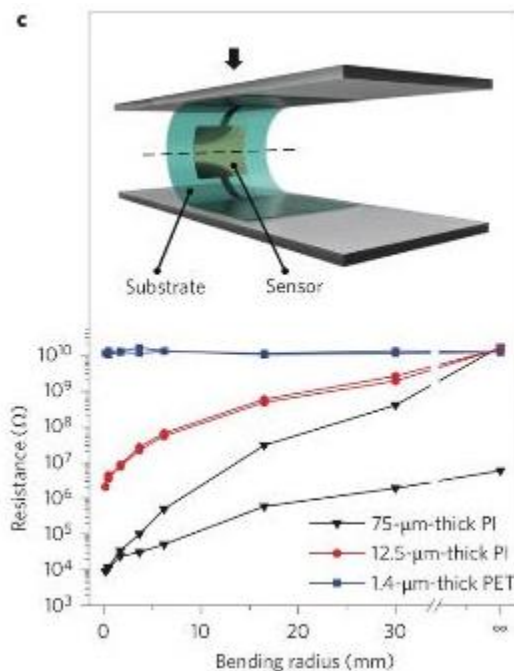
*Nature*. 2013, 499, 458

# 聚合物：柔性压力传感器



东京大学Someya教授通过电纺超薄纳米结构功能层，实现只有2微米厚的柔性电阻型压力传感器。首次实现对弯曲无响应只对压力有响应的压力传感器器件。

*Nature Mater.* 2016, 11, 472

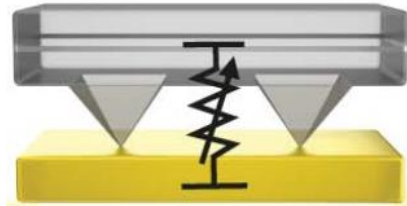




# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



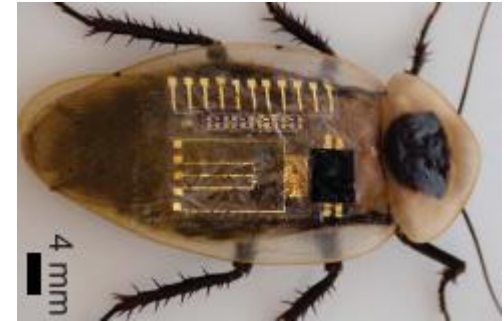
Sensors



Addressing and scaling



Prosthetics



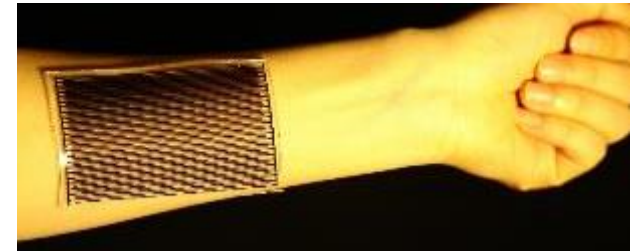
Active Electronics



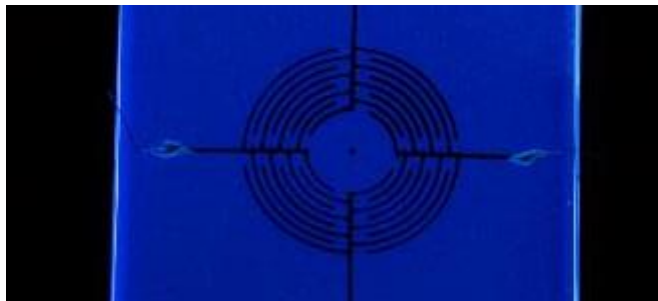
Mechanics  
Enables Function



Wearables



Actuators



Scalability and Versatility

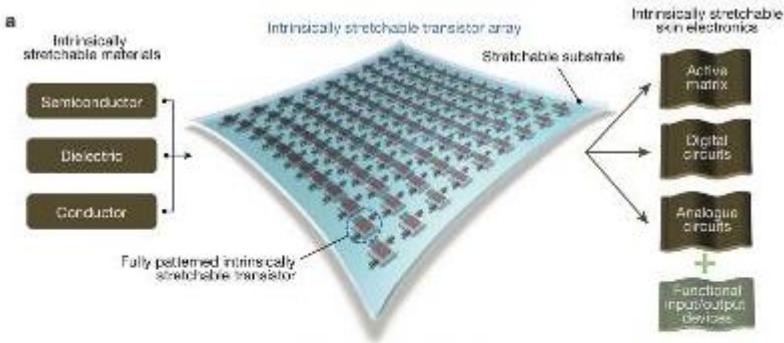


Robotics





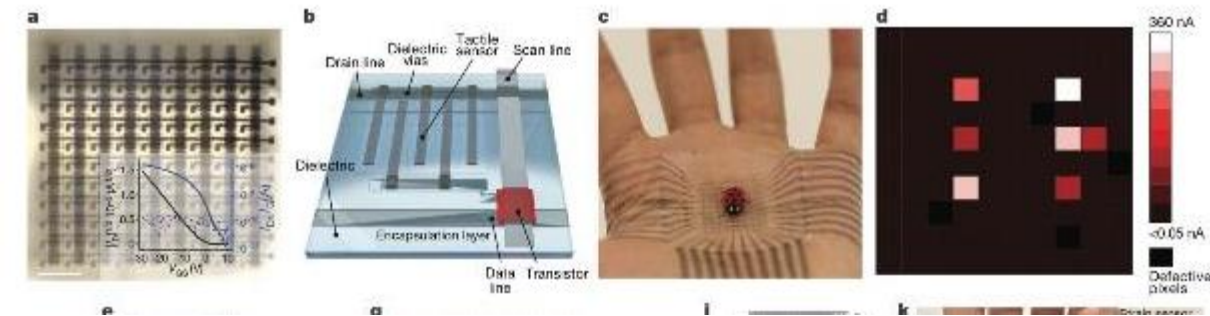
# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



最近，斯坦福大学鲍哲南教授设计了每平方厘米347个晶体管的可拉伸柔性电路，为高密度柔性压力传感器的数据读取和放大提供了解决方案。



*Nature* . 2018, 555, 83.



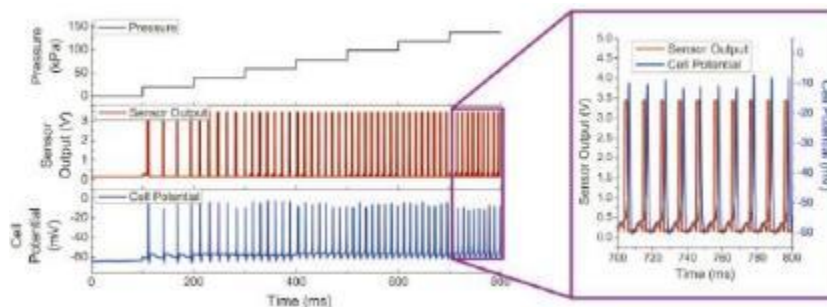
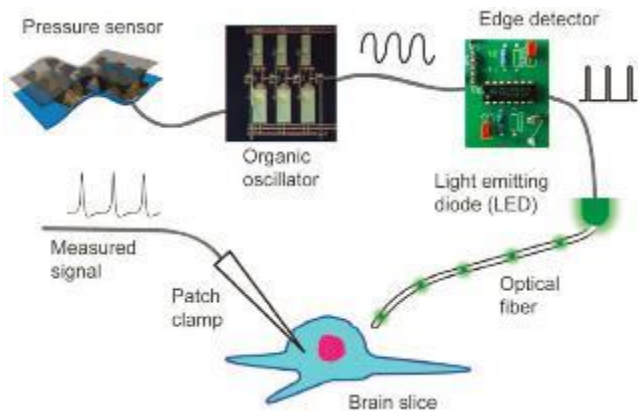
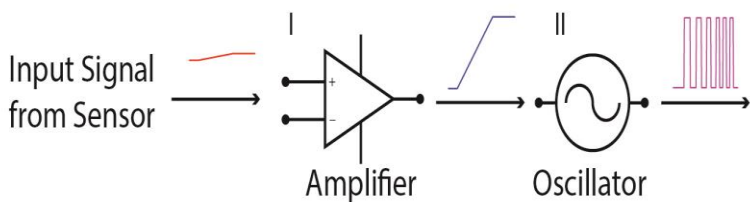
# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



鲍哲南2015年发展了与压力传感器集成的有机半导体环形振荡电路、和LED系统，将传感器输出的模拟信号转换成脉冲光信号，通过光纤对脑细胞刺激，获得了类似神经元的压力相关脉冲信号，为脑机接口的人工假肢提供了科学依据。

*Science*. 2018, 360, 998.

*Science*. 2015, 350, 313.



# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



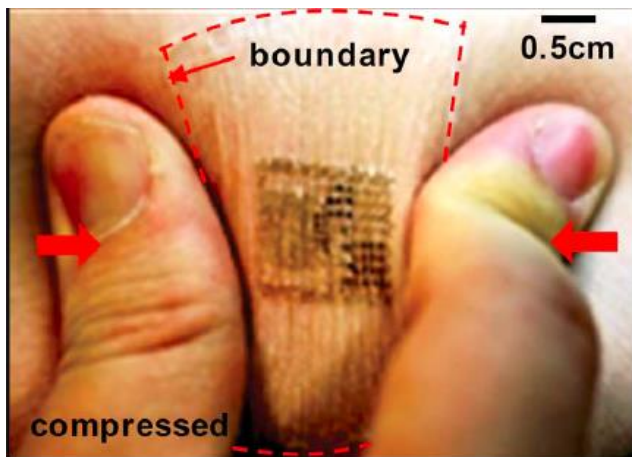
健康等生理机能监测能否像飞机自检一样，传感人体健康？  
--Nature 2015, 528, 26

需要发展物理、化学、生物等多模柔性传感器及集成系统

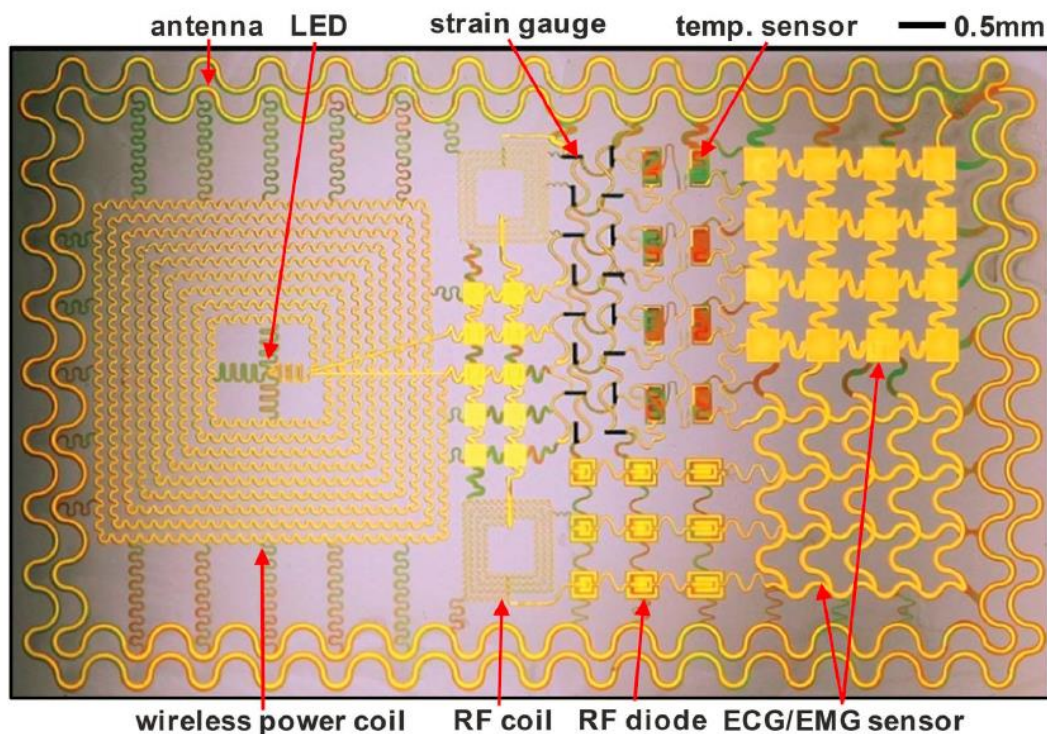




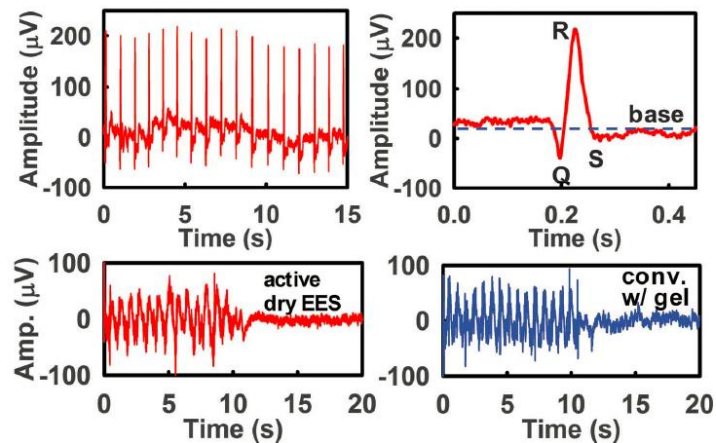
# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



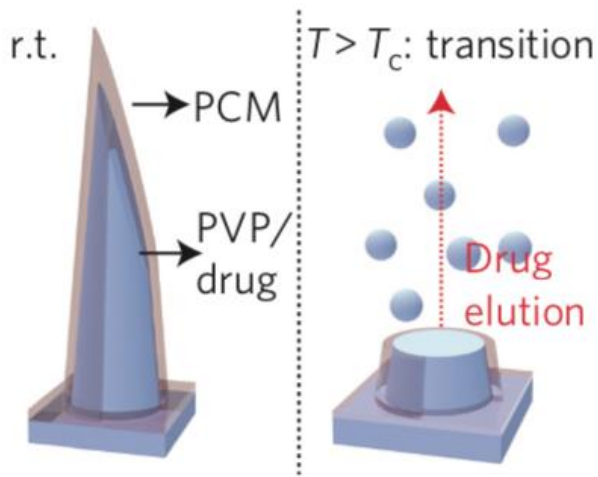
2011年, J. A. Rogers教授发展出可贴敷在皮肤表面的集成了心电、温度、应力及无线数据传输模块的柔性多模传感器及系统, 命名为皮肤电子器件 (Epidermal Electronics)。



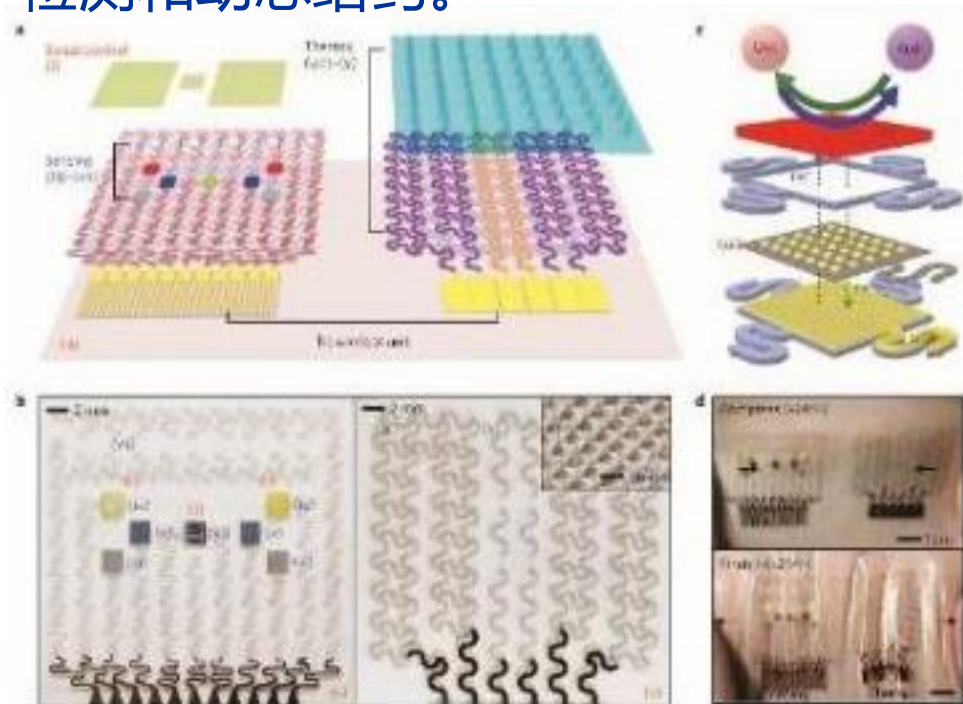
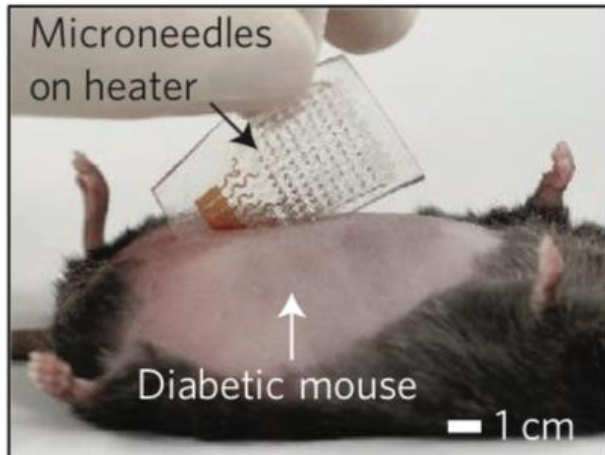
*Science*. 2011, 333, 838.



# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



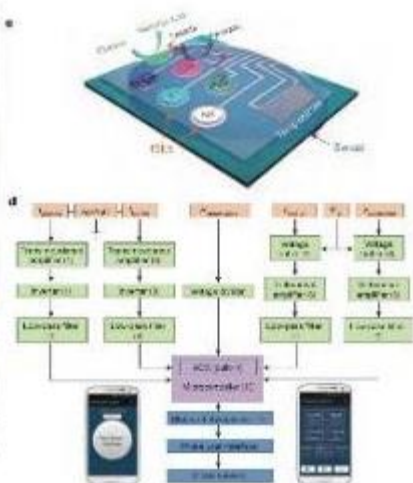
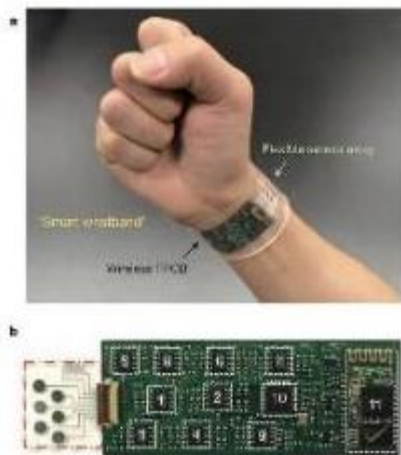
首尔大学金大亨教授实现了集成葡萄糖生物传感模块和由电加热控制的药物微针释放模块的皮肤电子器件。实现了对小鼠的体内血糖水平调控，以及人体汗液葡萄糖检测和动态给药。



*Nature Mater.* 2016, 11, 566.

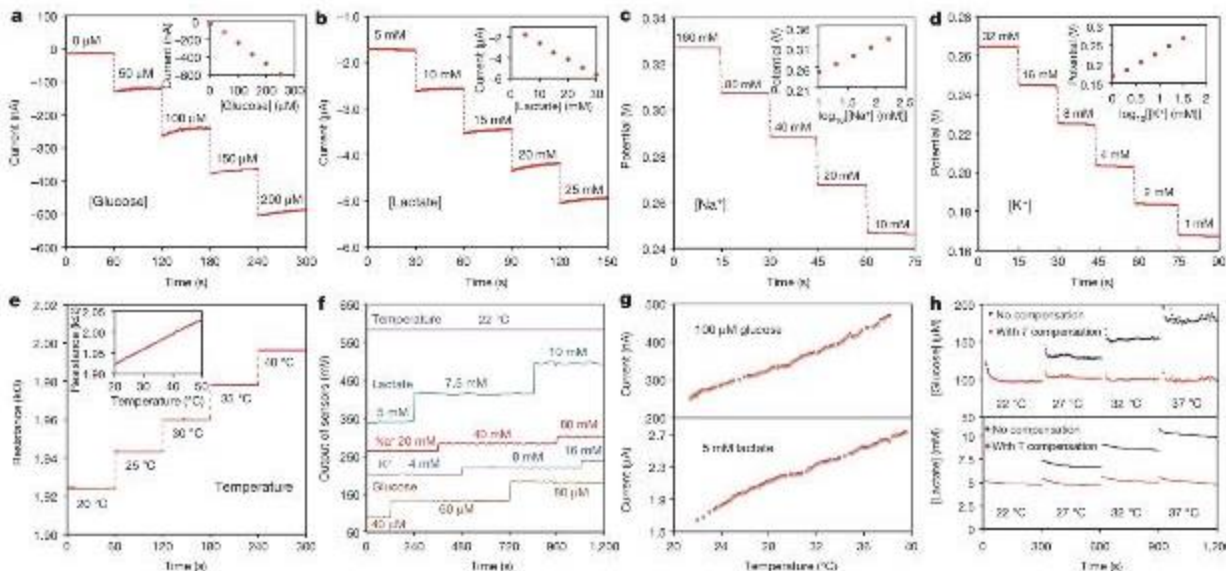


# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成

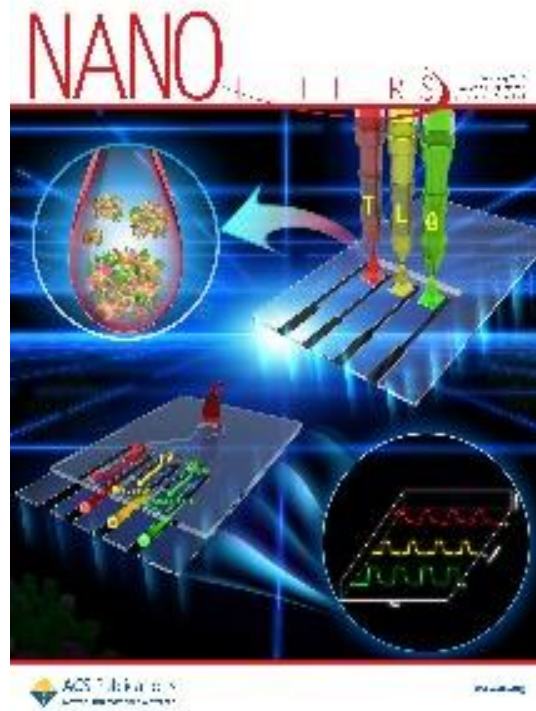


伯克利Ali Javey教授实现了葡萄糖、乳酸生物传感模块，钾、钠离子传感器的集成，设计了由蓝牙电路向智能手机通讯的系统，实现了对人体汗液检测的可穿戴系统。

*Nature* 2016, 529, 509.



# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



我们研究组在发明掺杂调控实现高电导率水凝胶的基础上，设计实现了由全喷墨、多层逐次加工的集成型葡萄糖、乳酸、尿酸、甘油三酯生物传感系统。实现了高灵敏、多指标传感，并实现血清样品检测。

*Nano Lett.* 2018.

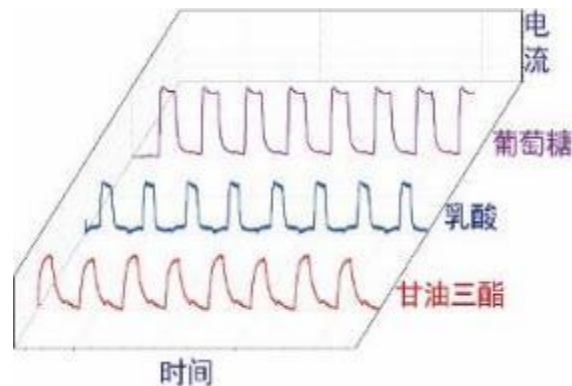
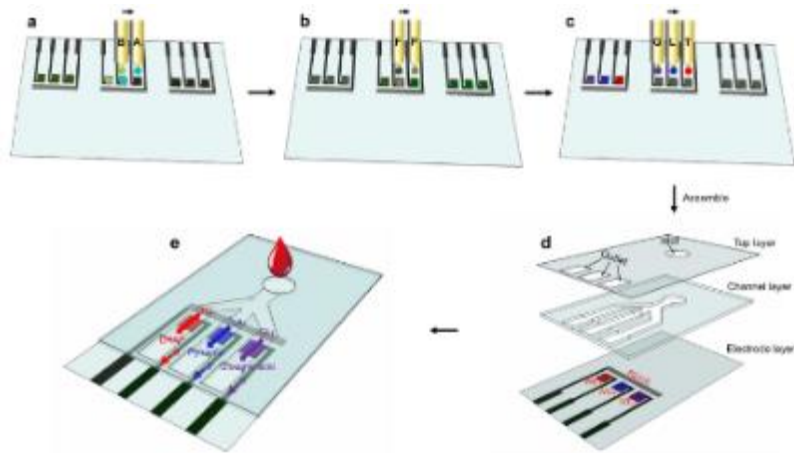
*Nano Lett.* 2015, 15,1146.

*PNAS* 2012.

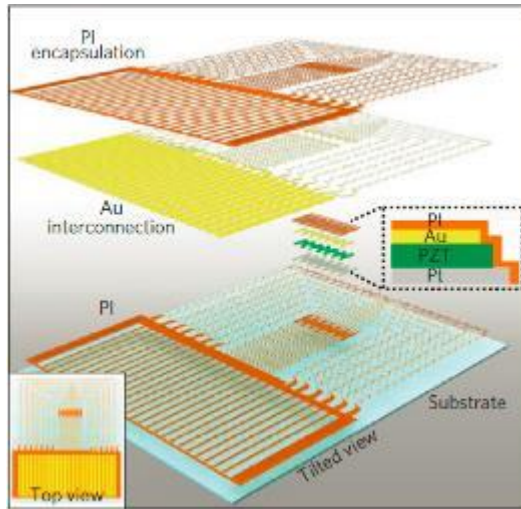
*ACS Nano* 2013, 7, 3540.

*Acc. Chem. Res.* 2017, 50, 1734.

*Energy & Environmental Science* 2013, 6, 2856

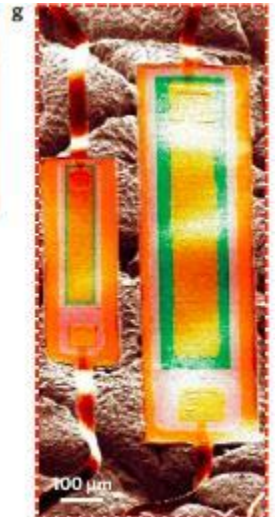
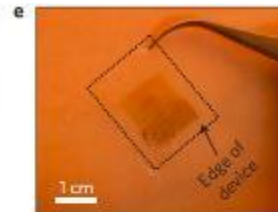
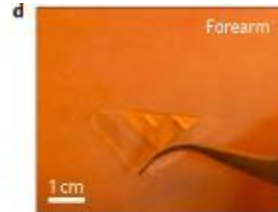
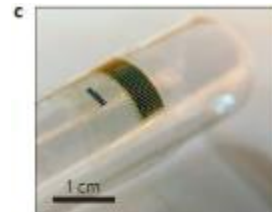
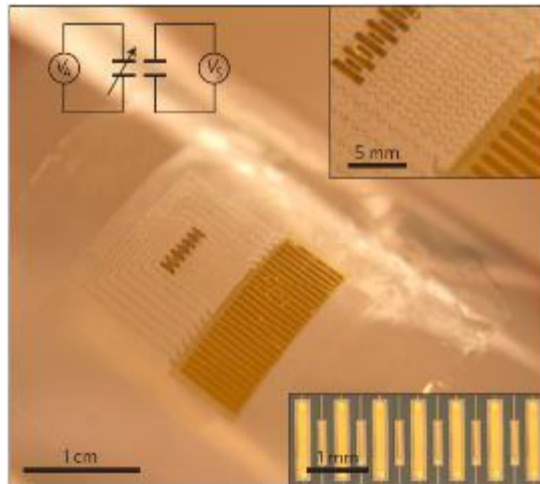


# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



J. A. Rogers 2015年发展了基于柔性压电致动器和传感器的集成皮肤电子器件，通过检测皮肤传递的震动，实现了测量皮肤弹性模量及检测皮肤病变的功能。

*Nature Mater.* 2015, 14, 728.





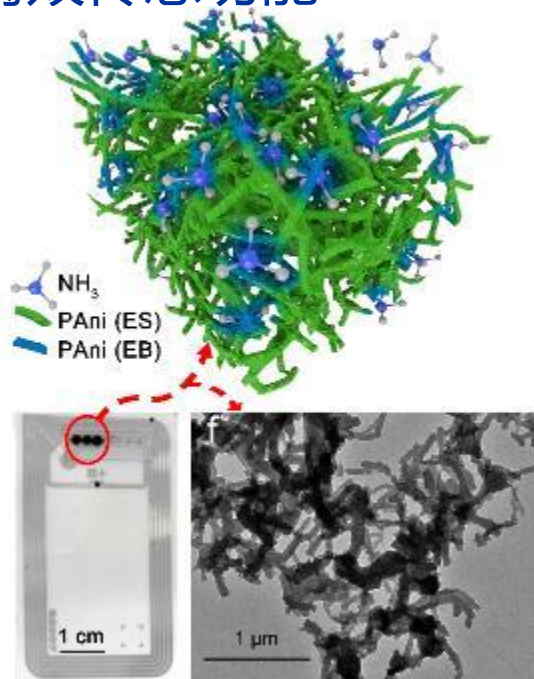
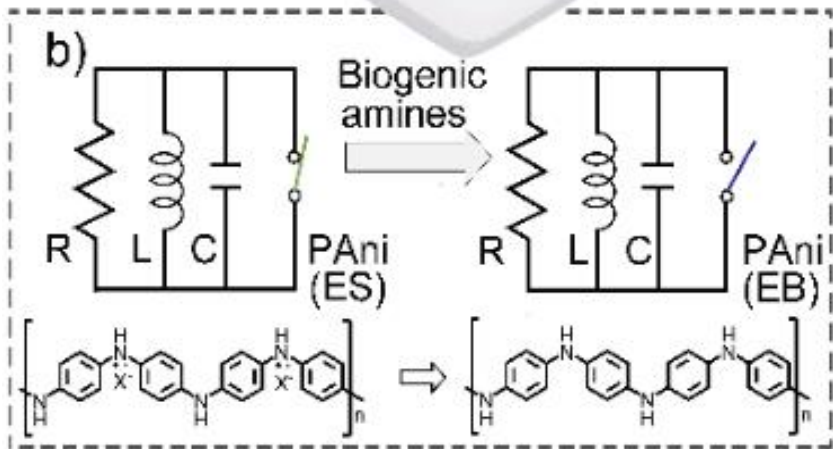
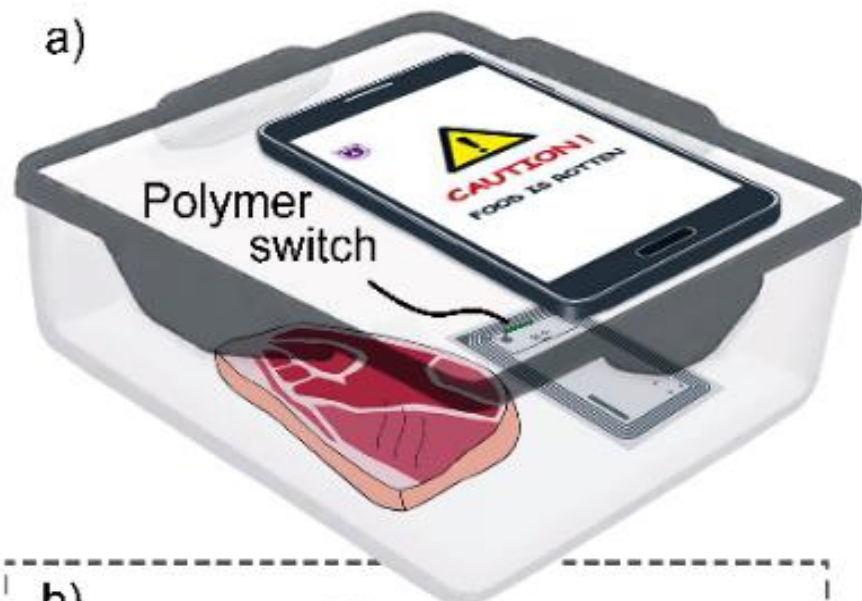
# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



## 与RFID集成的气体传感器——气体非接触式智能手机测量

*Nano Letter.* 2018, 18, 4570.

借助聚苯胺与食物分解时放出的氨气和有机胺的去掺杂作用开关射频芯片电路，因此而使智能手机具备食物腐败传感功能



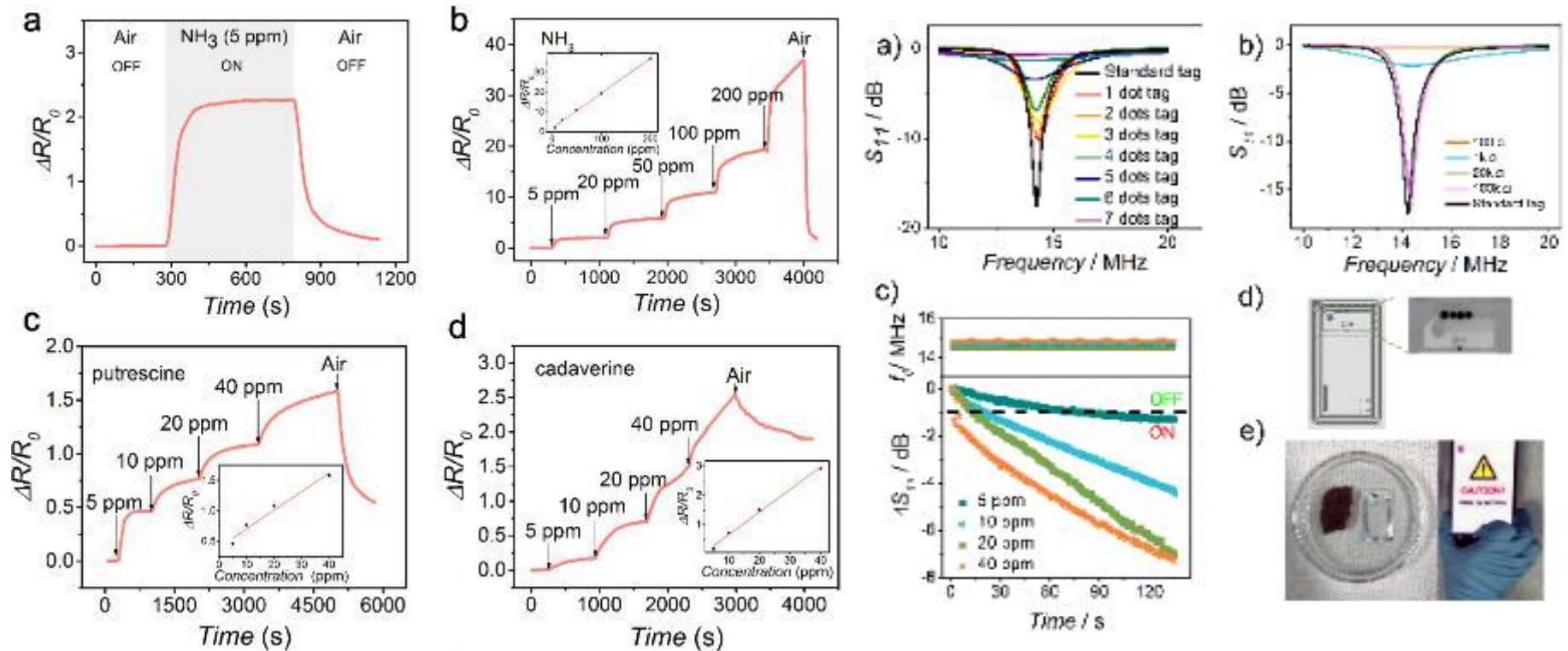
# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



## 与RFID集成的气体传感器——气体非接触式智能手机测量

*Nano Letter.* 2018, 18, 4570.

对食物分解产物氨气、尸胺和腐胺都有灵敏的气体传感响应。常温下对5 ppm氨气的电阻变化达225%。集成在RFID上的气体传感器起到开关的作用，可有效切换对智能手机的近场通讯可读性。



# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



## 与RFID集成的气体传感器——气体非接触式智能手机测量

ACS期刊社专题新闻报道

奥地利电台科学频道专题报道



Search



American Chemical Society → News → News Releases → 2018 → The ultimate 'smell test': Device sends rotten food warning to smartphones

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE | June 27, 2018

### The ultimate 'smell test': Device sends rotten food warning to smartphones

"Highly Sensitive, Printable Nanostructured Conductive Polymer Wireless Sensor for Food Spoilage Detection"

*Nano Letters*

When it comes to the "smell test," the nose isn't always the best judge of food quality. Now in a study appearing in ACS' journal *Nano Letters*, scientists report that they have developed a wireless tagging device that can send signals to smartphones warning consumers and food distributors when meat and other perishables have spoiled. They say this new sensor could improve the detection of rotten food so it is tossed before consumers eat it.

Every year, 48 million people in the U.S. get sick from foodborne illnesses, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of these, about 125,000 people are hospitalized and 3,000 die. Traditionally, many consumers just smell a food to detect spoilage, but this technique is only as reliable as the sniffer's nose. At the other end of the spectrum, food inspectors often use bulky, expensive equipment to detect harmful microbes. Scientists are investigating other approaches, including near field communication (NFC) labeling, that are both portable and dependable. NFC devices wirelessly transmit information over short distances — usually less than 4 inches. They are similar to the radio frequency identification products retailers use to track inventory and shipments. Building on this idea, Lijia Pan, Yi Shi, Guihua Yu and colleagues sought to incorporate a sensitive switch into NFC labeling tags to detect food spoilage using a smartphone.

#### Media Contact

ACS Newsroom  
[newsroom@acs.org](mailto:newsroom@acs.org)

Katie Cottingham, Ph.D.  
301-775-8455  
[k\\_cottingham@acs.org](mailto:k_cottingham@acs.org)



A new wireless sensing device that detects odors from "bad" meat could help prevent food poisoning.

Credit: American Chemical Society

science ORF.at

Fernsehen TVthek Radio Debatte Österreich Wörter Sport News

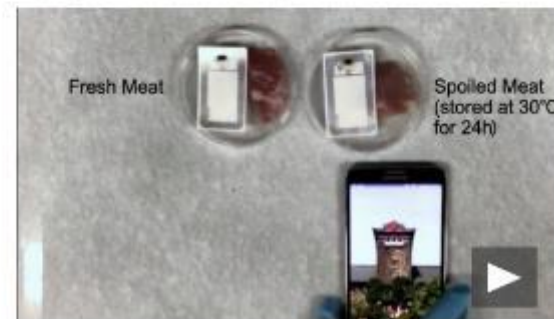
#### Das Handy als Gammelfleisch-Detektor

Ist ein Steak oder ein Fischfilet noch genießbar? Wer sich bei dieser Frage nicht auf seine Nase verlassen will, kann künftig auch sein Smartphone zu Hilfe nehmen. Daran arbeiten zumindest Forscher in China.

Die Technologie hinter dem digitalen „Gammelfleisch-Detektor“ ist grundsätzlich bekannt und wird von vielen täglich beim Bezahlen kleiner Beträge mit der Bankomatkarte genutzt: einfach die Karte über das Lesegerät halten und kontaktlos Geld übertragen. „Nahfeldkommunikation“ heißt dieser Vorgang in der Fachsprache, bei dem ein Chip Daten über kurze Distanzen austauscht.

#### Sensor registriert Gase

Chinesische Ingenieurwissenschaften haben einen solchen Chip nun so bearbeitet, dass dieser messen kann, ob Huhn, Rind oder Fisch noch genießbar sind, erklärt einer der Studienautoren, Lijia Pan von der Nanjing Universität. „Dieser ist sogar sensibler als die Nase.“





# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成

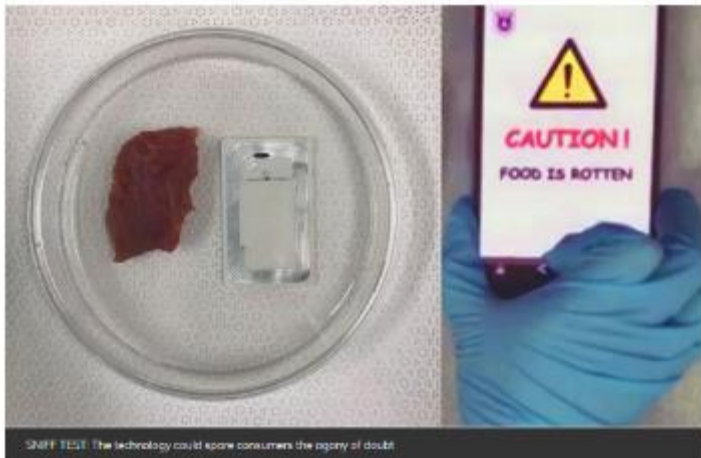


得到了HealthDay, Food Magazine, US News, Geek, printedelectronicsworld, Phys.Org, R&D, WebMD, New Atlas, Health 24, Daily Mail (UK), Wonderful Engineering, ScienceDaily, EurekAlert!, Drugs.com, TechnologyNetworks等学术媒体的专题报道

NEW  
Food

The ultimate 'smell test': Device sends rotten food warning to smartphones

The detectors sniff out biogenic amines (BAs), which give decomposing meat its bad odour.



SMELL TEST: The technology could spare consumers the agony of doubt.

HealthDay  
News for Healthier Living

Health Conditions HealthDay Video Wellness Library HealthDay en Espaol

Is the Milk in Your Fridge 'Off'? Smartphone Might Someday Tell



By Alan Mozes  
HealthDay Reporter



## Smartphone Sensor Performs the Smell Test

06/27/2018 - 9:35am

Comments

by American Chemical Society

# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



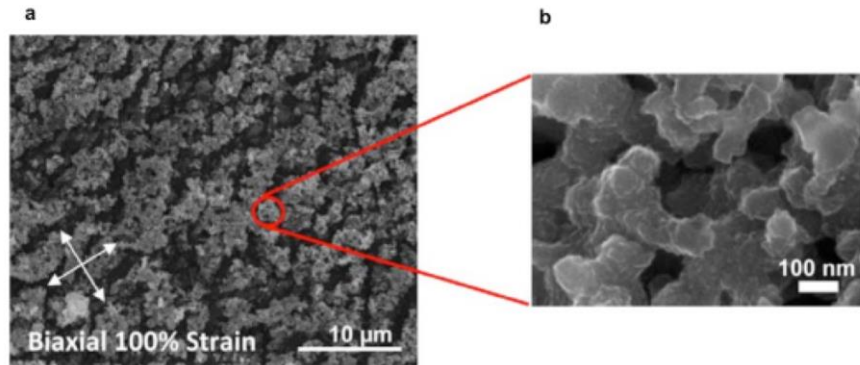
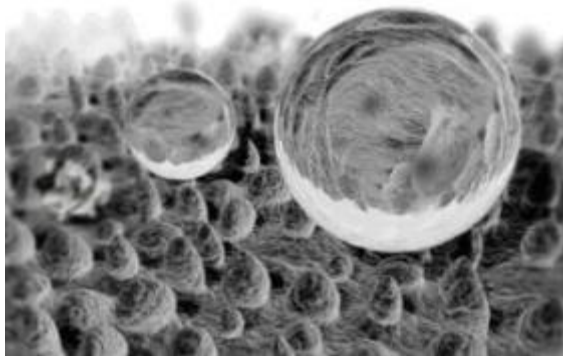
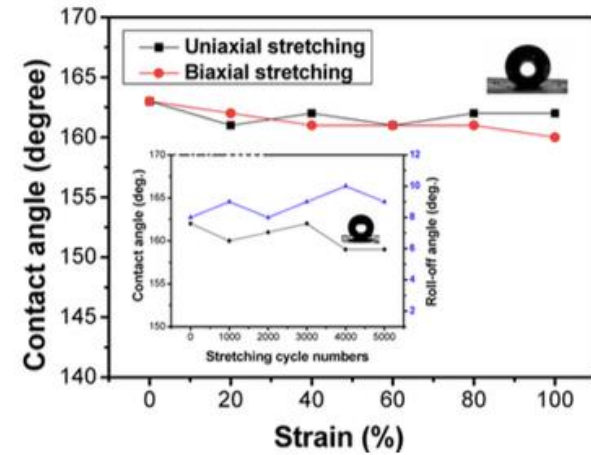
得到了HealthDay, Food Magazine, US News, Wirelessdesignmag, printedelectronicsworld, Phys.Org, WebMD, New Atlas, Health 24, Daily Mail (UK), Wonderful Engineering, ScienceDaily, EurekAlert!, Drugs.com, TechnologyNetworks等几十个学术媒体的专题报道



# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



## 可拉伸功能表面

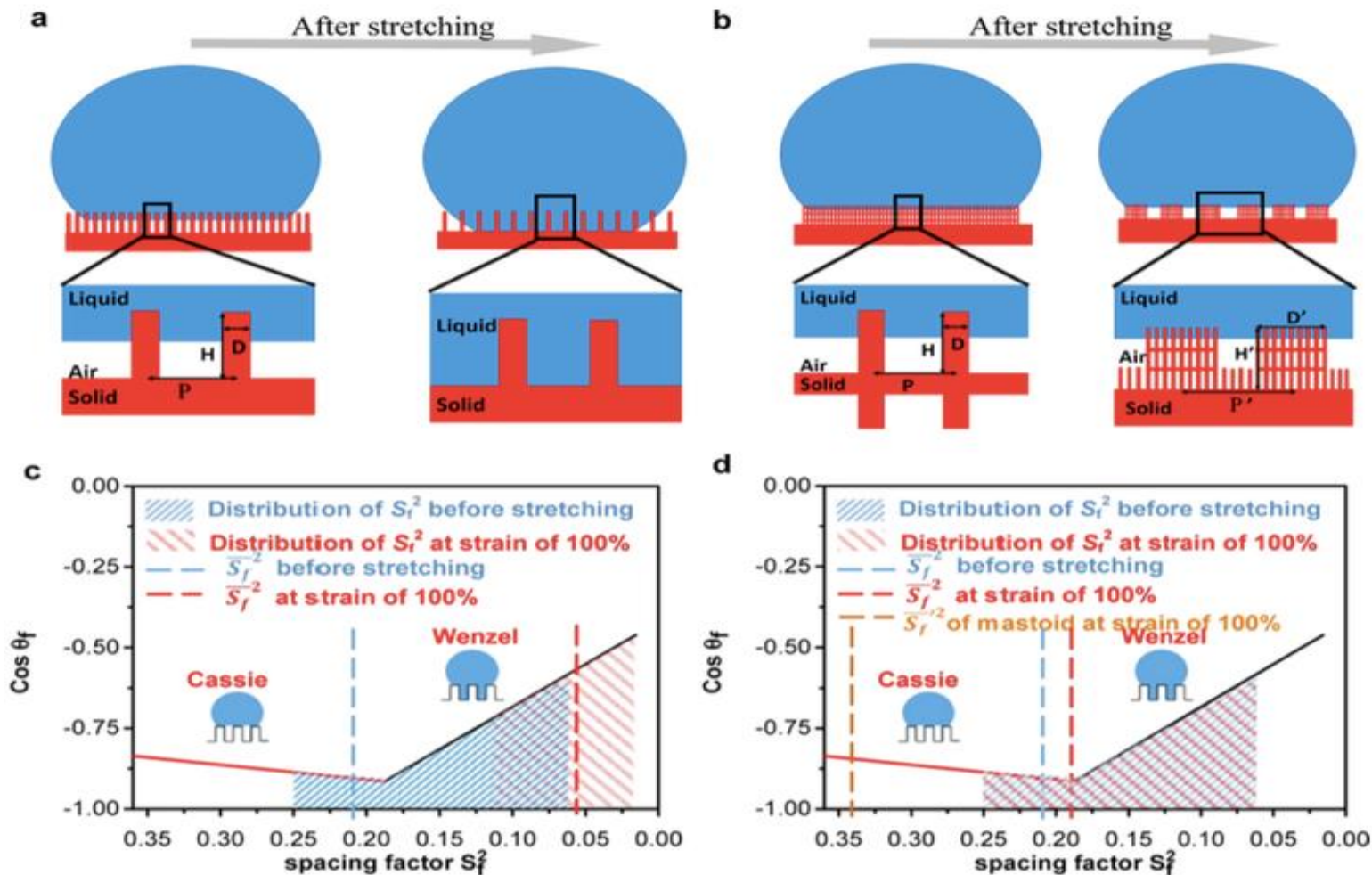




# 聚合物：多模传感器及系统集成



## 可拉伸功能表面



*Nano Letters* 14, 4803 (2014).

## 聚合物传感器：

- 高性能柔性可拉伸材料、器件和系统的发展；
- 新材料、新器件和系统实现新功能；
- 新型仿生原理的探索和运用；
- 多模传感器的高密度、大面积集成及三维表面原位加工；
- 传感器与系统的数据传输和处理模式突破



**谢谢!**