



Sensori per il territorio e la città intelligente

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Sensorsgroup.eln.uniroma2.it

Sensors Group

sensorsgroup.eln.uniroma2.it

Website navigation: Welcome, Group Leaders, Members, Research Topics, Publications, News, Projects and Instrumentation, Press and Media, Photogallery.

Sensors Group

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The Sensors Group at the University of Rome Tor Vergata is a research initiative started in 1994 by Prof. Arnaldo D'Amico and the late Prof. Tristano Boschi. The group is currently led by Corrado Di Natale and Roberto Paolesse.

The mission of the group is to study and to develop innovative sensors in order to design sensor systems ready for applications. The competences in chemistry and electronic engineering of the group members enable us to control any step of sensors systems development from the material, to the electronic system, to the application and the data analysis.

Research topics

Material science for sensors

- design and synthesis of artificial receptors:
 - porphyrinoids
 - poly-peptides
- molecular self-assembly and nanostructures
- hybrid materials:
 - porphyrins: ZnO / CNT / Graphene
- Characterization
 - Kelvin probe, AFM, optical methods

Sensors technology

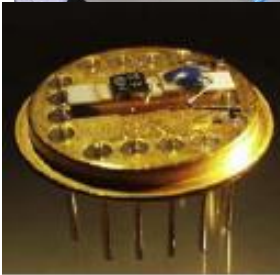
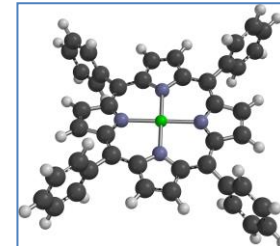
- mass, optics, impedance, ChemFET
- electronics for sensors

Artificial olfaction and taste

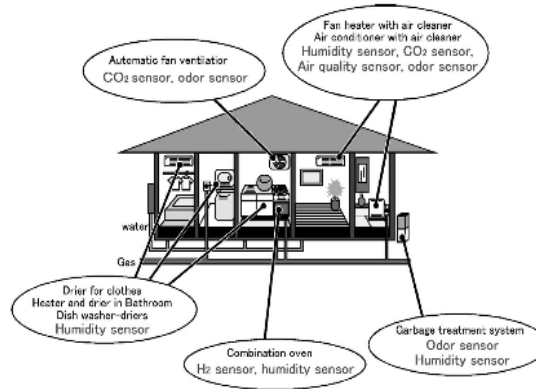
- electronic nose
- electronic tongue
- applications to food control, medical diagnosis, environmental control

Multivariate data analysis

- chemometrics and neural networks
- QSAR modelling of chemical sensors
- Bio-inspired algorithms for artificial senses
- Data fusion
- Multispectral imaging

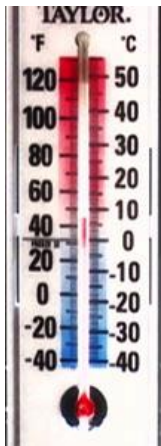


Sensori per.....



Strumenti di misura

- Poche grandezze fisiche sono direttamente misurabili dai nostri sensi (lunghezza, colore, angolo,...).
- Tutte le altre per essere misurate devono essere convertite in una grandezza direttamente misurabile.



espansione termica: $\Delta T \Rightarrow \Delta L$

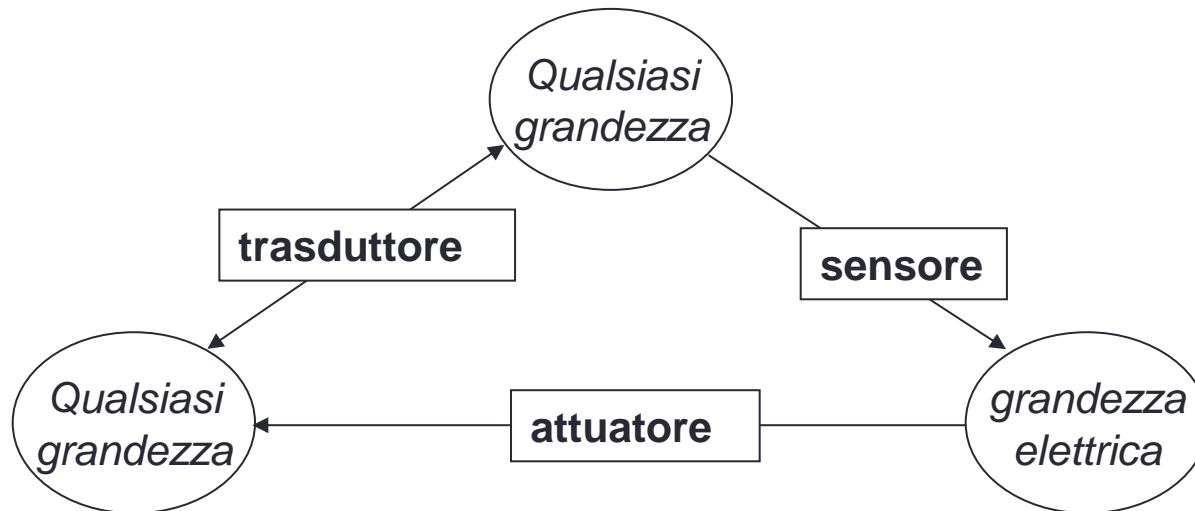


reazione fotochimica: $\Delta pH \Rightarrow \Delta \text{colore}$



equilibrio tra forza peso e
forza elastica: $\Delta M \Rightarrow \Delta \alpha$

Trasduttori, sensori ed elettronica



- *Termometro ad espansione: temperatura \square lunghezza = trasduttore*
- *Termistore: temperatura \square resistenza elettrica = sensore*
- I sensori sono componenti dei circuiti elettronici.
- Grazie ai sensori, le grandezze elettriche (corrente e tensione) acquistano il significato delle grandezze ambientali.

Sensori come dispositivi elettronici

- **Resistenze**
 - *termistori, fotorivelatori, magnetoresistenze, strain gauge, sensori di gas...*
- **Induttanze**
 - *Sensori di posizione, sensori di campo magnetico...*
- **Condensatori**
 - *Sensori di posizione, sensori di umidità...*
- **Diodi**
 - *Fotodiodi, sensori di campo magnetico,...*
- **MOSFET**
 - *Sensori di campo magnetico, sensori di ioni in soluzione, sensori di gas...*
- **Potenziale elettrico**
 - *Sonde di Hall (sensori di campo magnetico), Elettrodi ione-selettivi,...*
- **Forza elettromotrice (f.e.m.)**
 - *Termocoppie, celle fotovoltaiche, celle elettrochimiche (ioni e gas),...*

I sensi naturali

Luce

fotoni con $\lambda=400-700$ nm



Suono

onde di pressione con $f=10-10^3$ Hz



Odore

alcuni composti volatili



Pressione

temperatura
carica elettrica



Gusto

Alcune molecole in soluzione

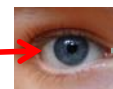


Percezione, associazione memoria



comunicazione della
esperienza

Associazione, memoria



Esperienza sensoriale
acquisita

La rivoluzione scientifica

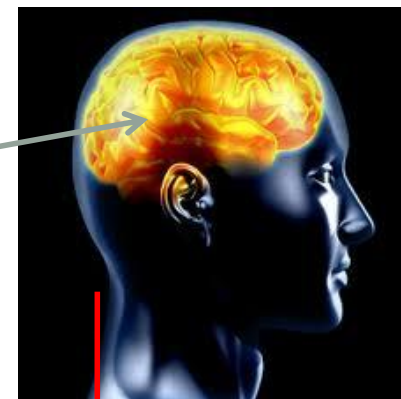
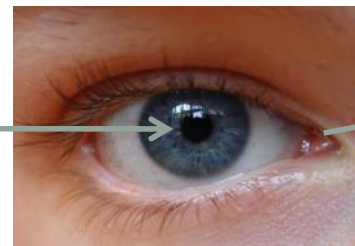
il dominio della vista

Percezione, associazione memoria

Radiazione IR, UV, radio
Luce e immagini
Suono
Campo magnetico
Pressione
Forza
Temperatura
Potenziale elettrico
odore
.....

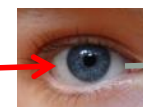
Strumenti di misura

DISPLAY



comunicazione della esperienza

Associazione, memo



Esperienza sensoriale
acquisita

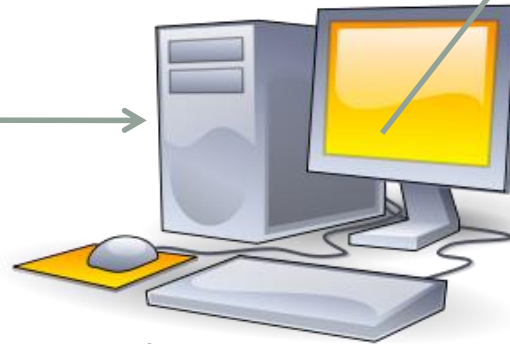


Rivoluzione digitale

Radiazione IR, UV, radio, x
 Luce e immagini
 Suono
 Campo magnetico
 Pressione
 Forza
 Temperatura
 Potenziale elettrico
 odore



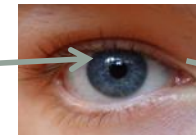
processamento, conservazione



Percezione, associazione me



*comunicazione digitale
della esperienza
sensoriale*



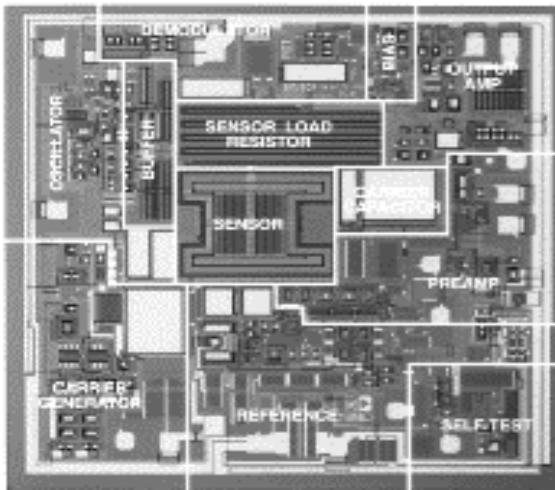
Percezione, associazione men



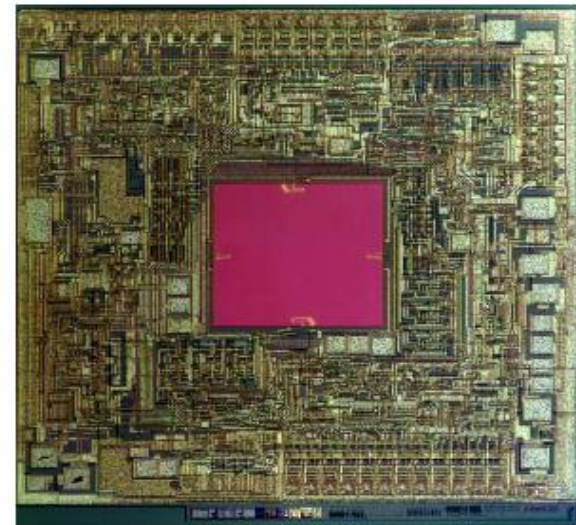
Sensori integrati

- Le tecnologie della microelettronica consentono di realizzare dei sistemi meccanici integrati con i sistemi elettronici
 - MEMS (Micro Electro Mechanical Systems)

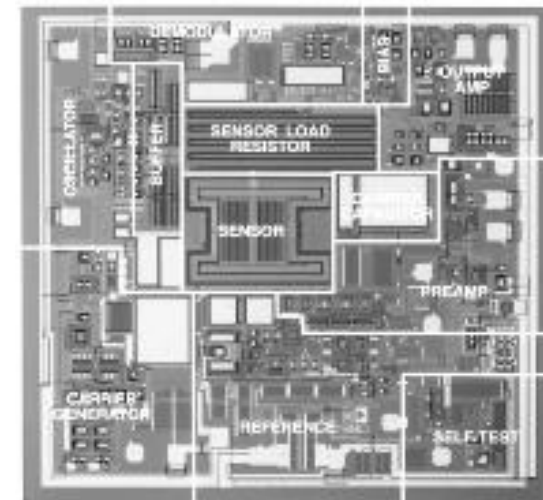
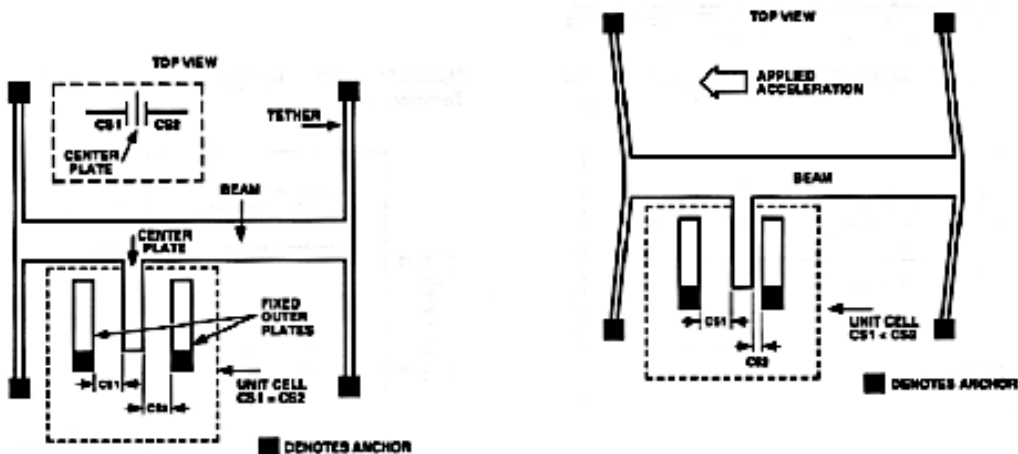
accelerometro



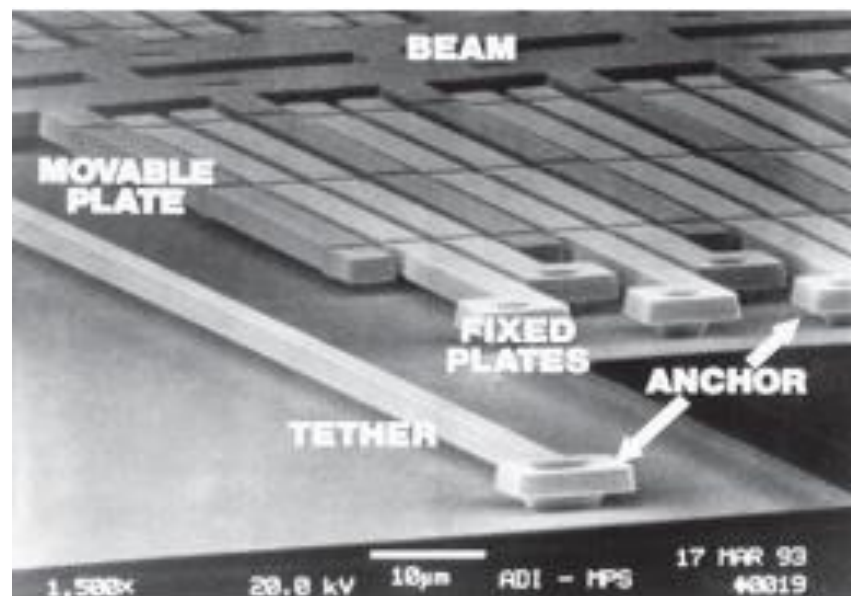
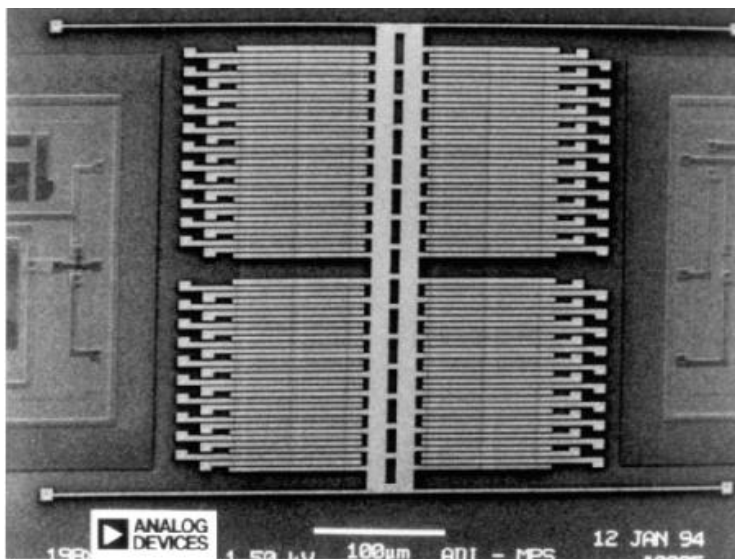
sensore di pressione



Accelerometro integrato ADXL50 per airbag controller

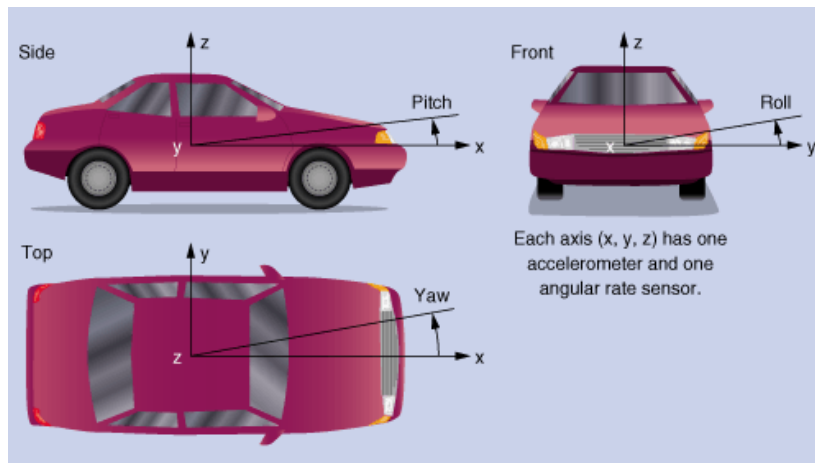


Analog Devices' ADXL-50, the industry's first surface microstructured accelerometer, includes signal conditioning on chip.



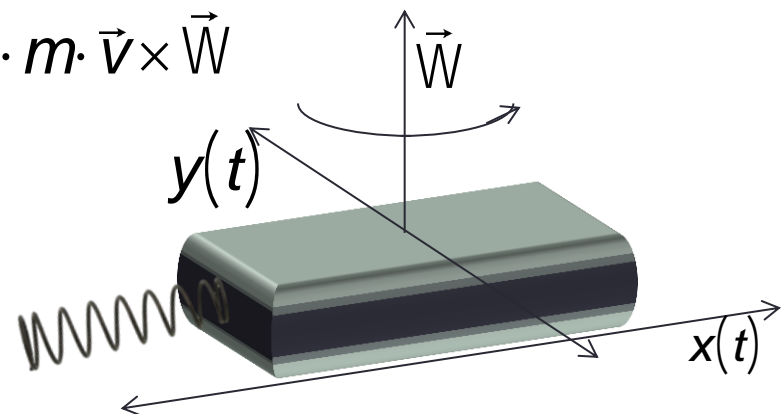
Giroscopio

Sensore di velocità angolare

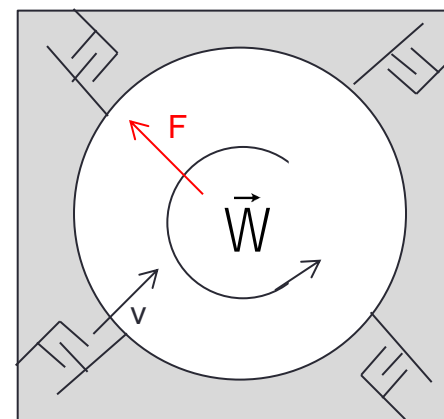
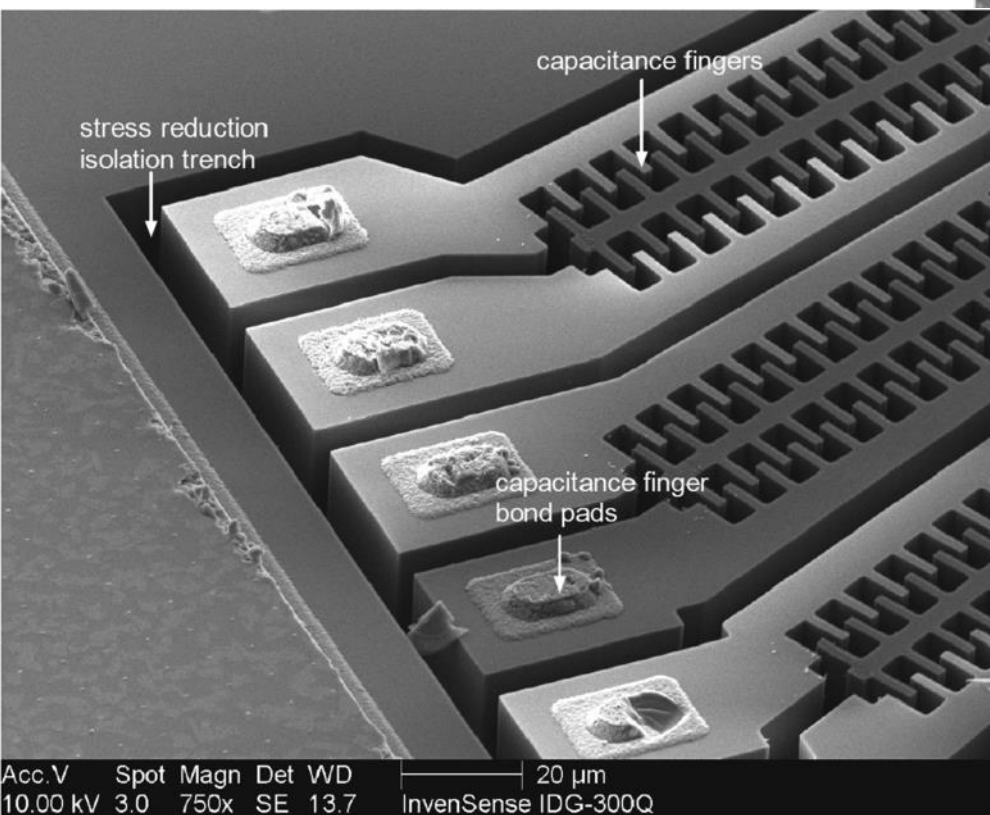
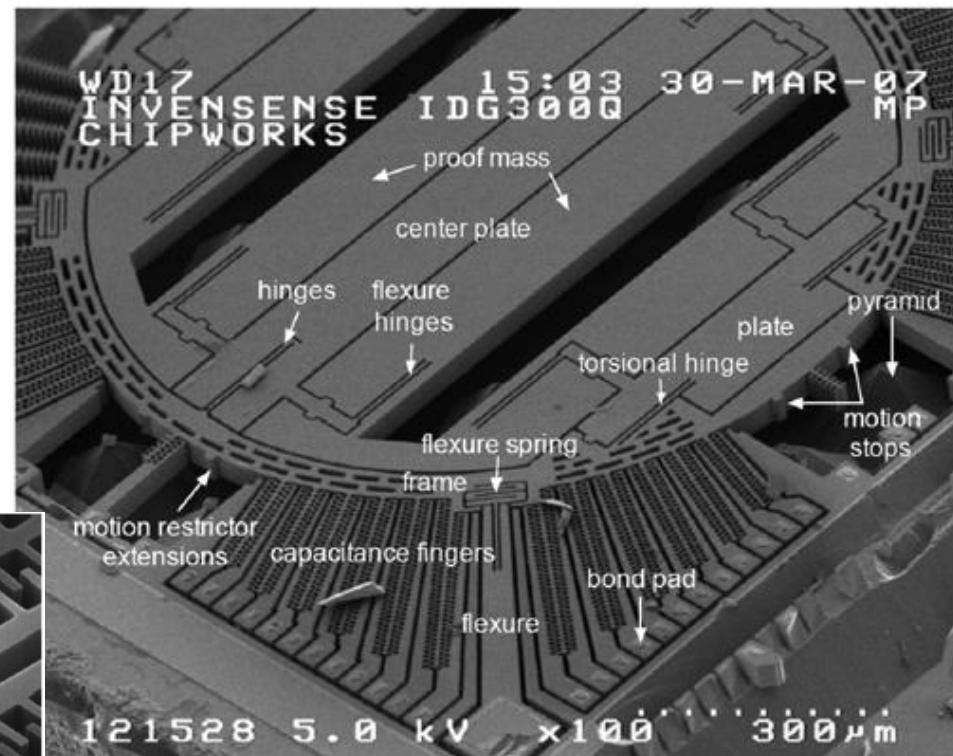


Il giroscopio si basa sulla forza di coriolis: che agisce su una massa M con velocità v in un sistema di riferimento che ruota con velocità angolare Ω

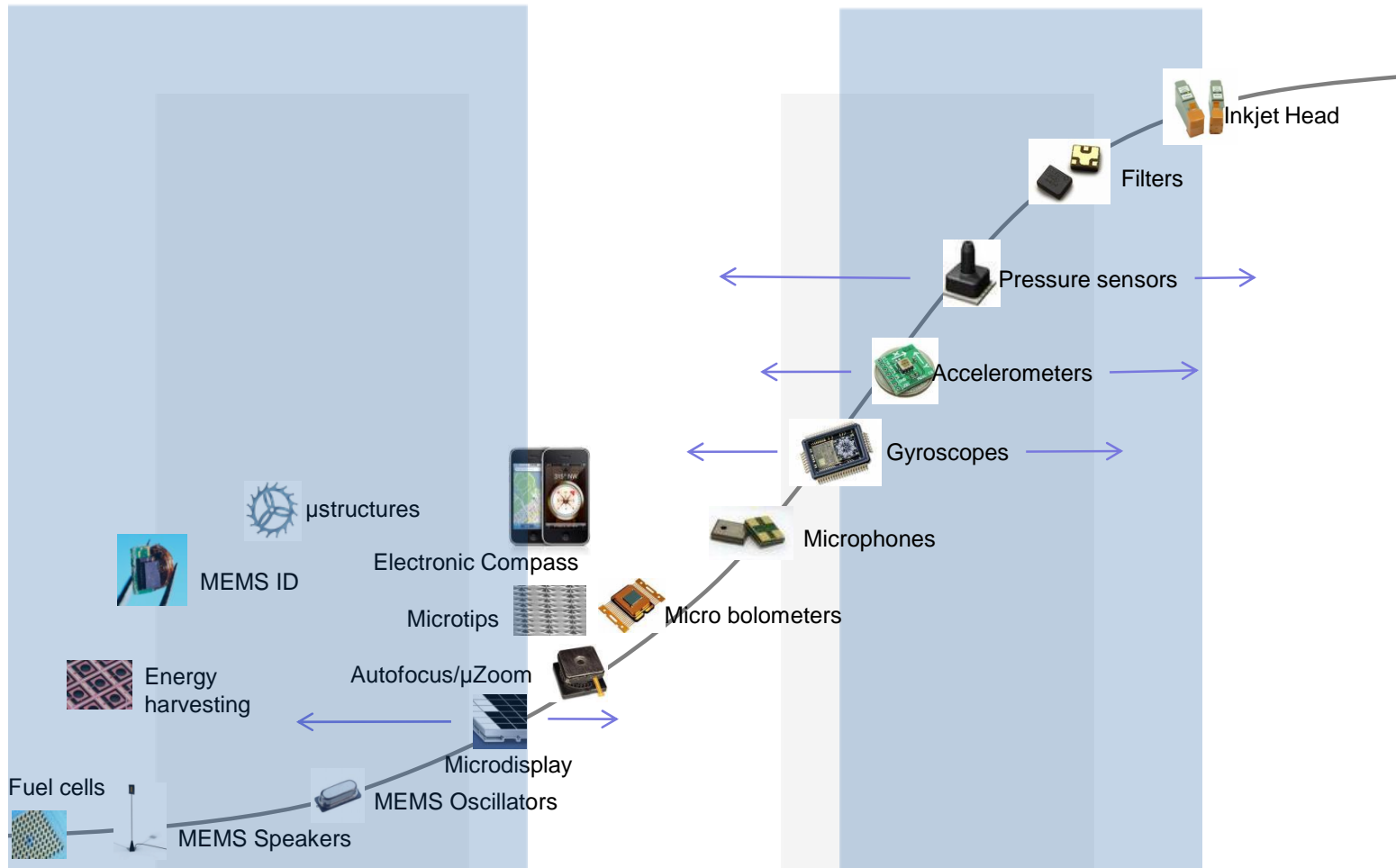
$$\vec{F} = 2 \cdot m \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{\Omega}$$



Giroscopio integrato



MEMS state of the art



sensori ubiqui

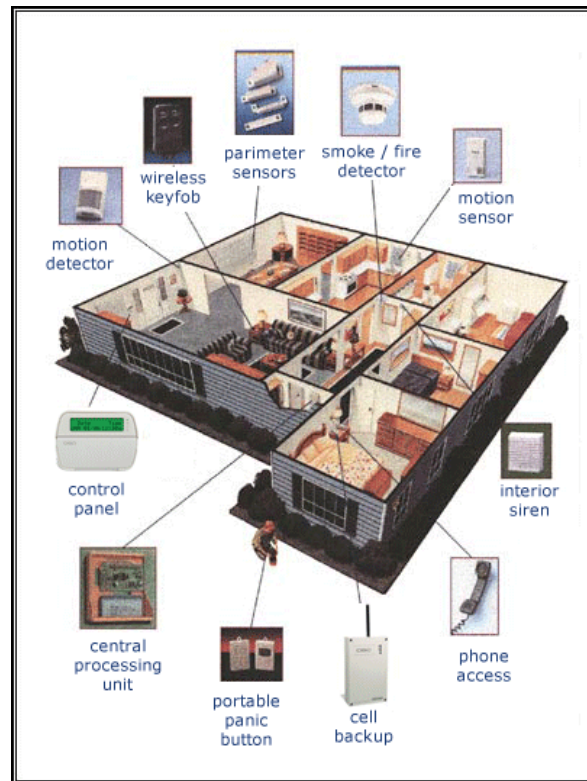
About 30 electric/electronic systems and more than 100 sensors



DTR CDI AAC RCU PTS LWR ECT ESP ZV ABC TPM ABS

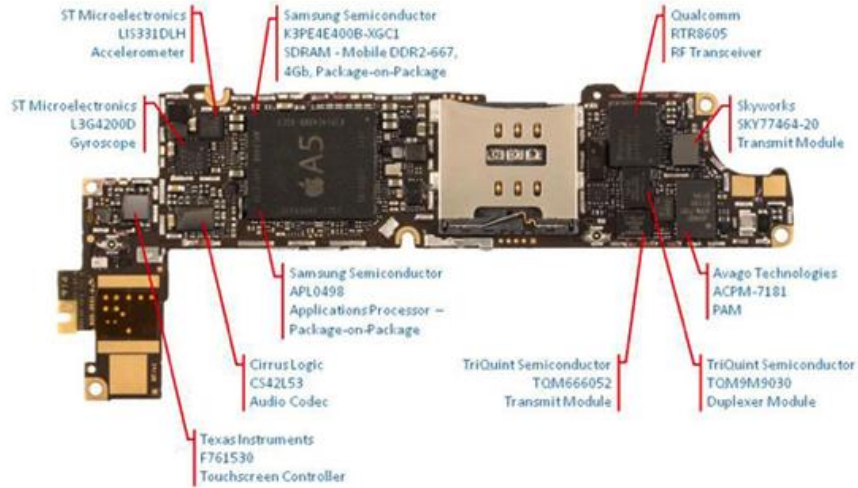
System	Abb.	Sensors			
Dielectric	DTR	3	Common-rail diesel injection	CDI	11
Electron. controlled transmission	ECT	9	Automatic air condition	AAC	13
Roof control unit	RCU	7	Active body control	ABC	12
Antilock braking system	ABS	4	Tire pressure monitoring	TPM	11
Central locking system	ZV	3	Elektron. stability program	ESP	14
Dyn. beam levelling	LWR	6	Parktronic system	PTS	12

Figure 1: Car functions and the respective sensors (source: based on DaimlerChrysler)

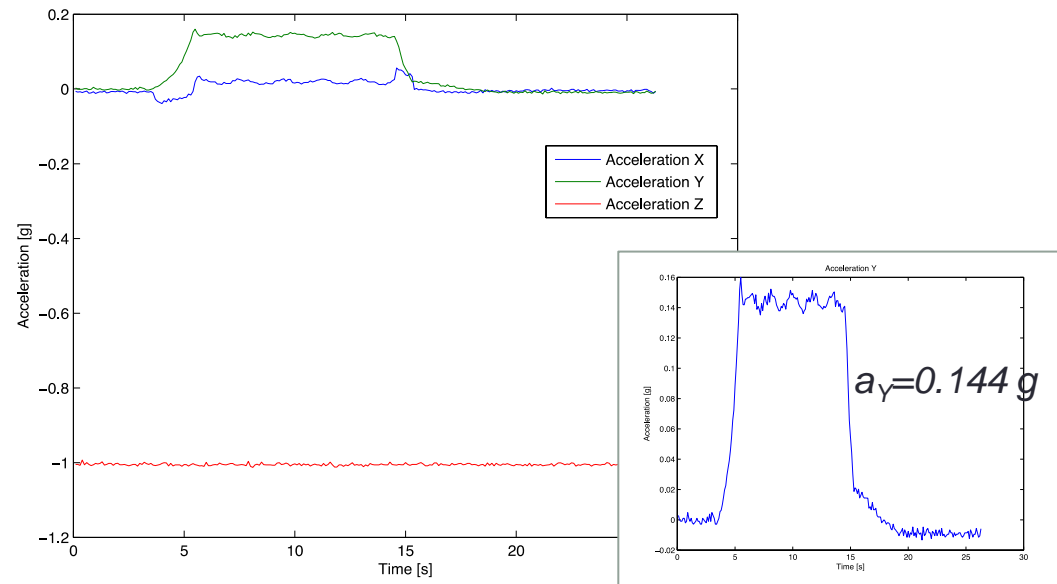


Apple iPhone 4S 16GB

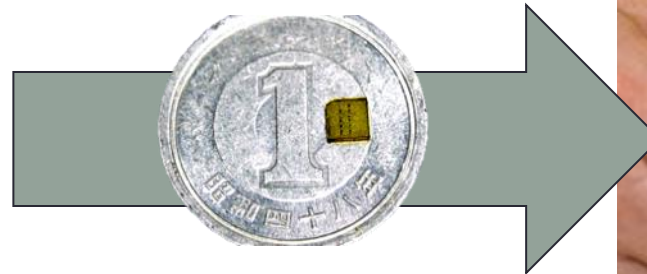
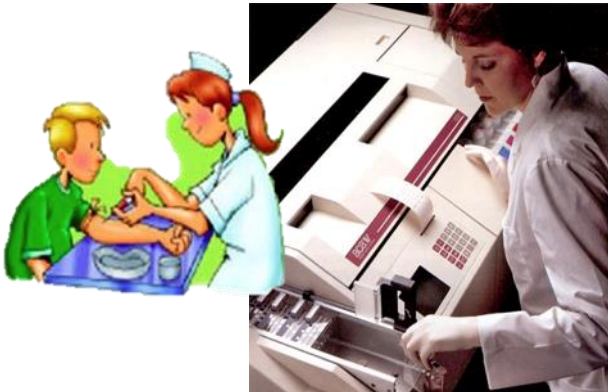
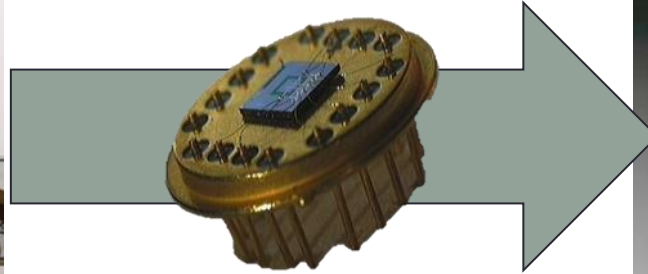
Disassembly – Main PCB, Top



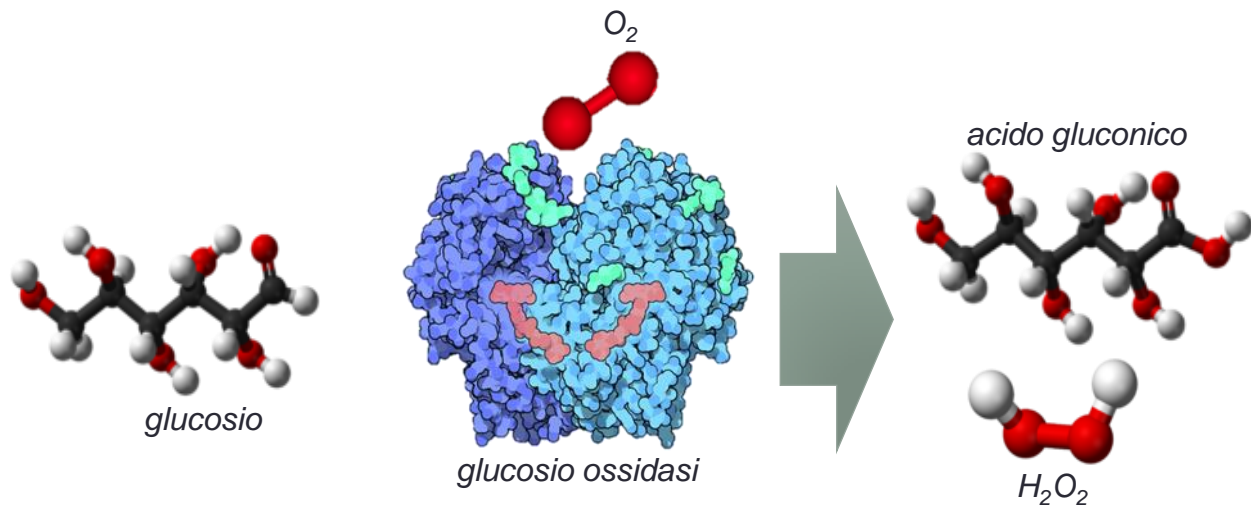
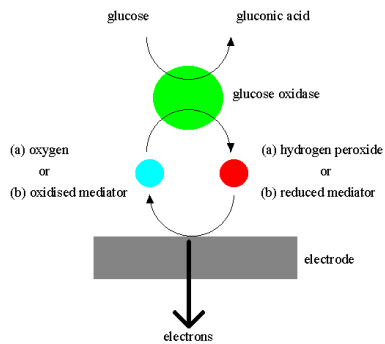
Source: IHS



Personal analyzer



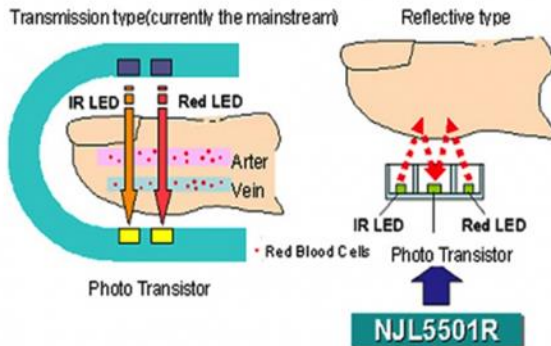
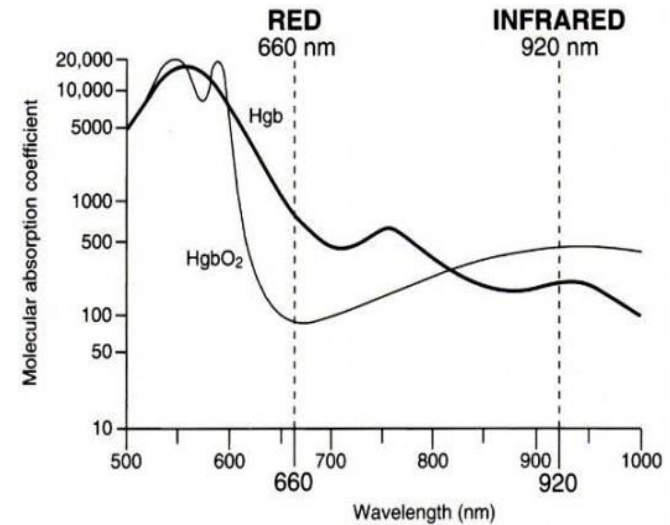
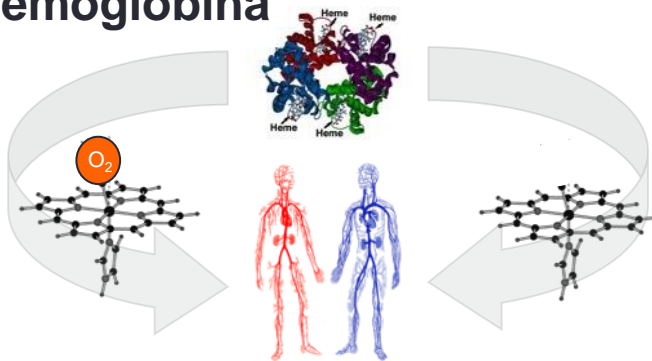
Glucose meter



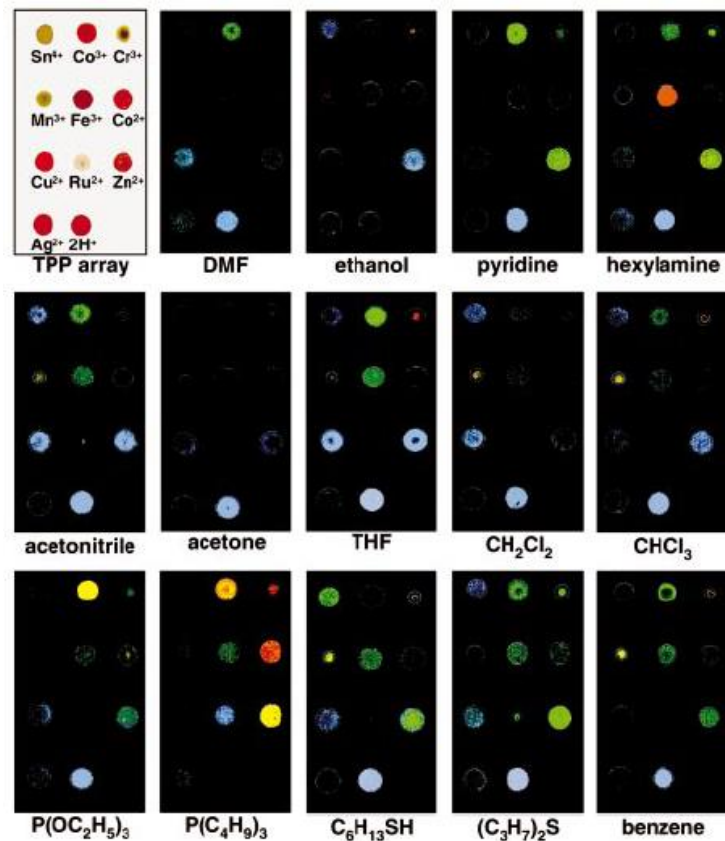
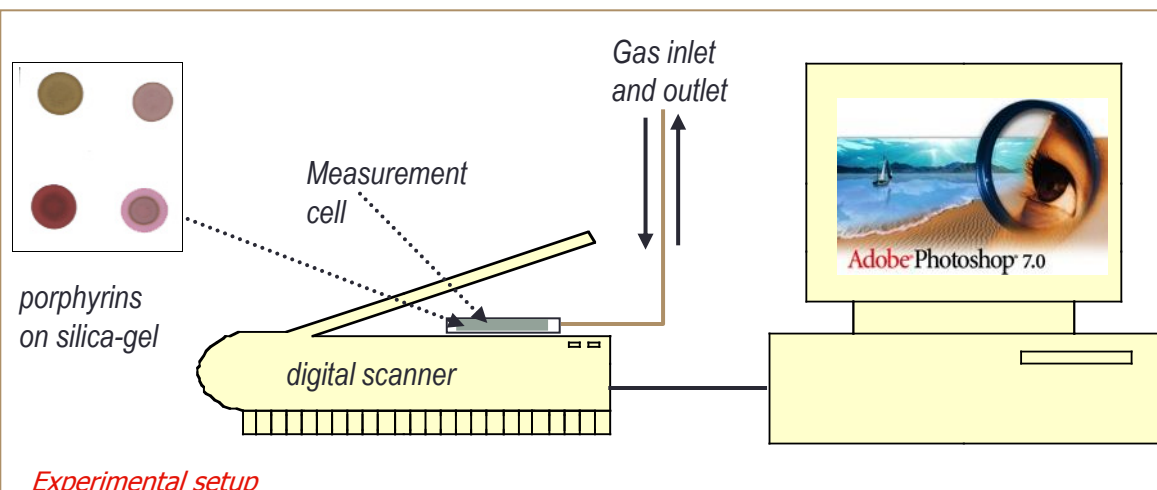
Mediatori ottici

Molecole che cambiano lo spettro di assorbimento in conseguenza del legame con un analita.

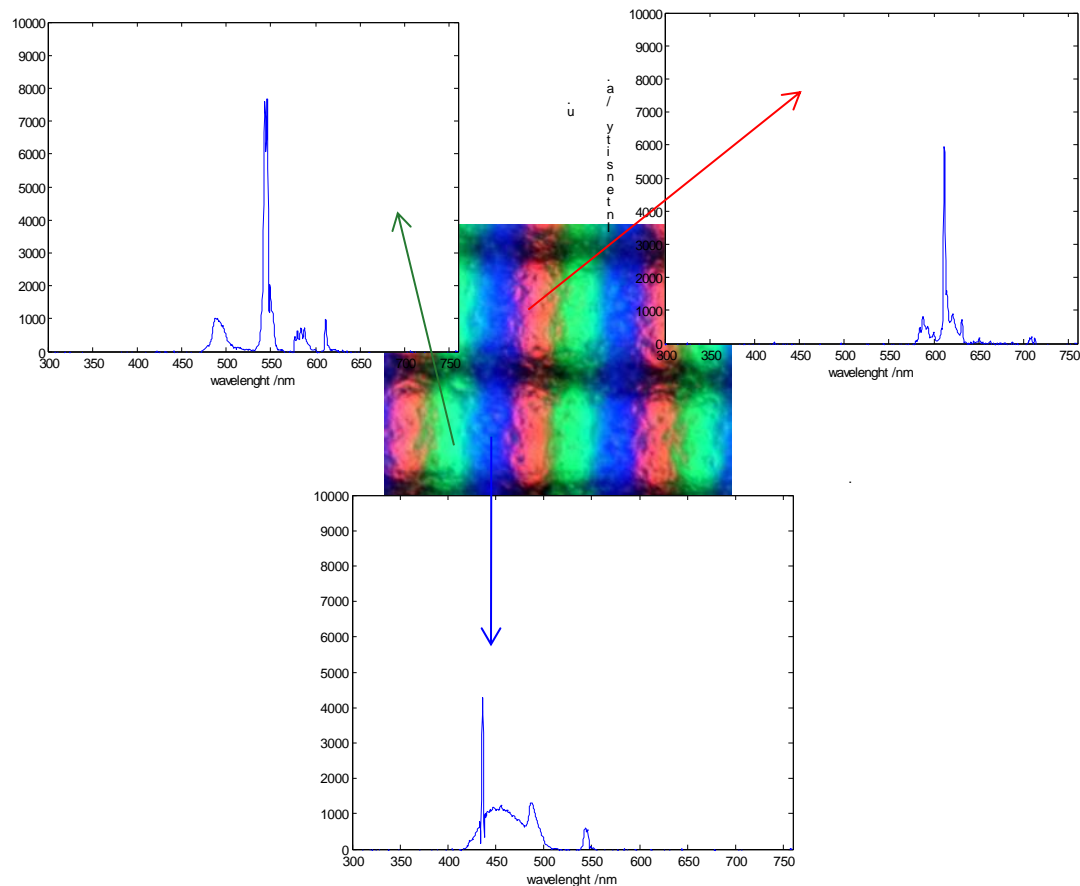
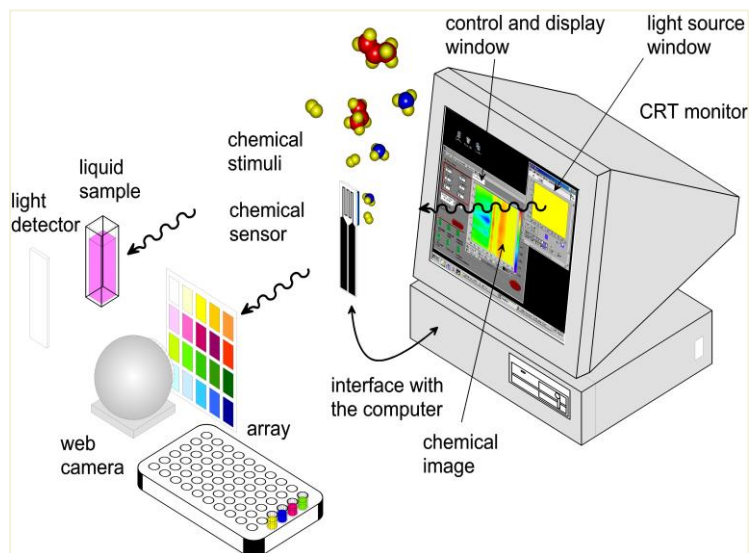
Esempio:
emoglobina



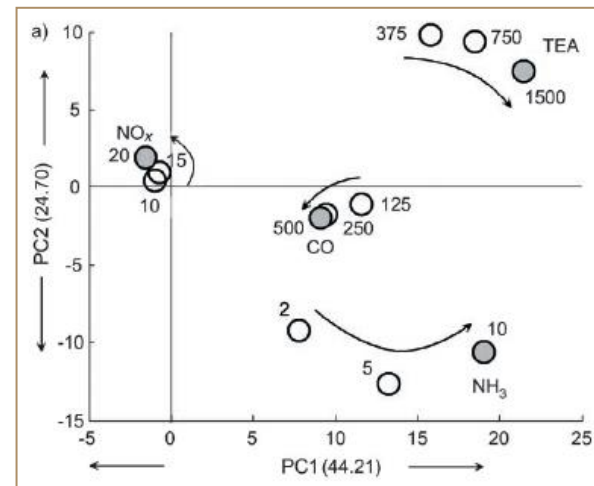
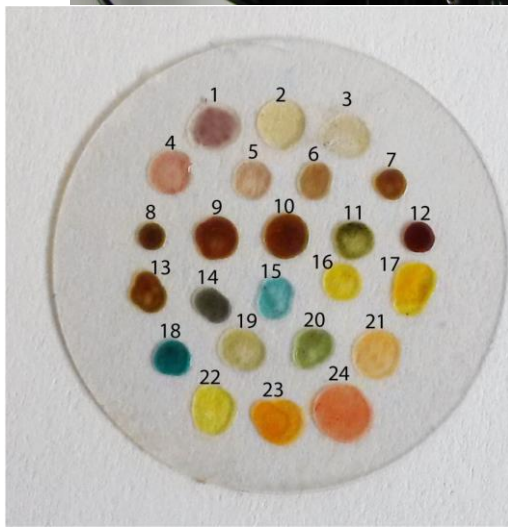
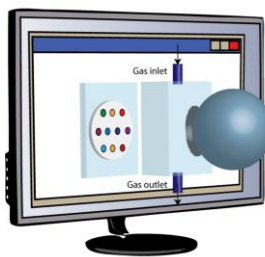
Colorimetria con scanner digitali



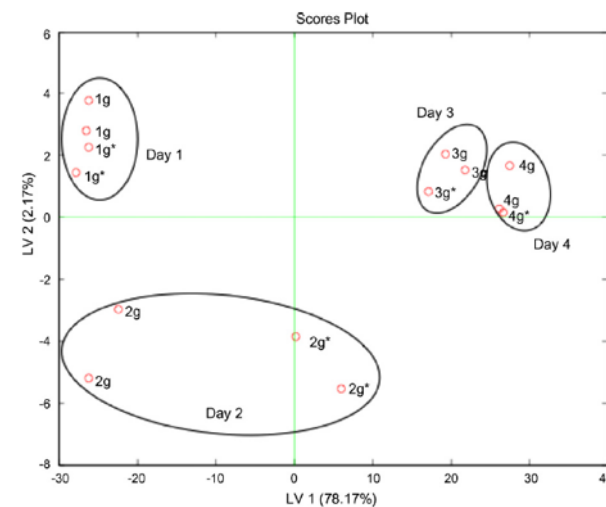
Computer Screen Photoassisted Technology



Analisi chimica con matrici di indicatori naso elettronico

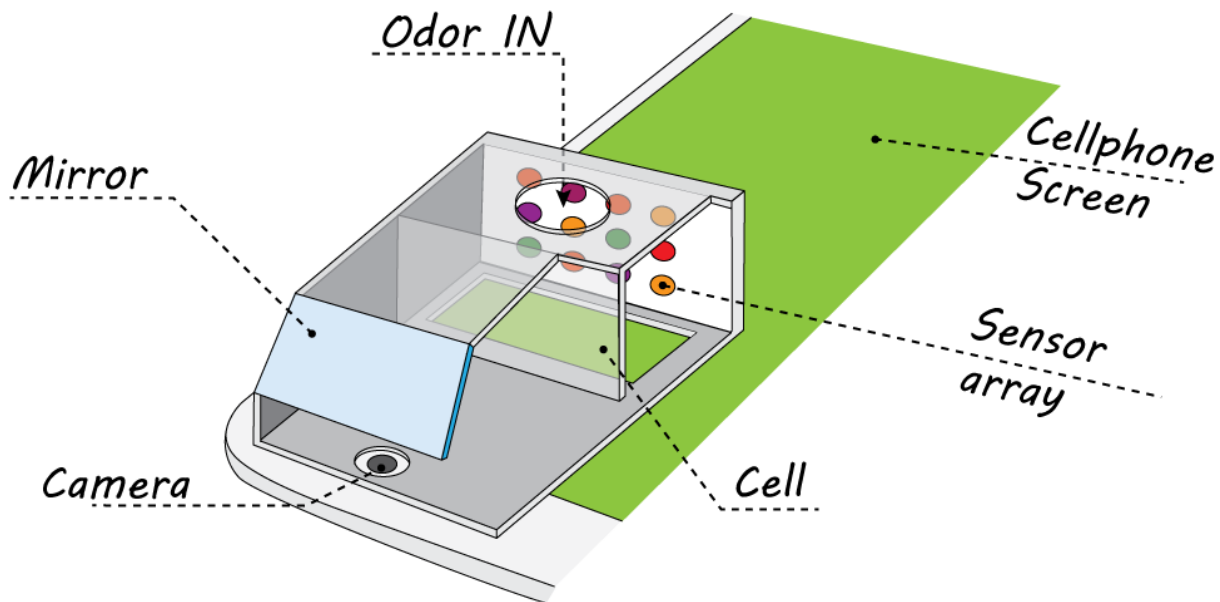


Filippini et al. *Angew Chemie Int. Ed.*, **2006**



Di Natale et al. *Anal. Chim. Acta*, **2007**

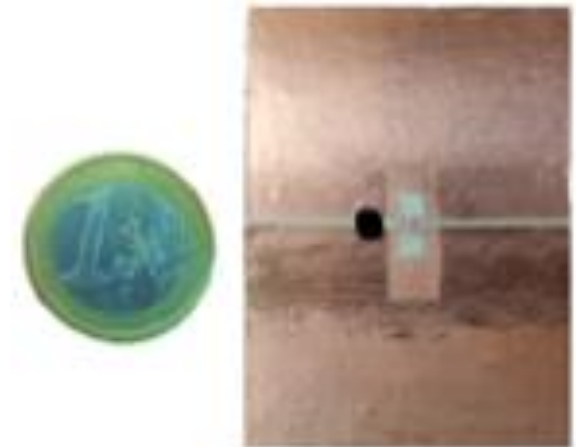
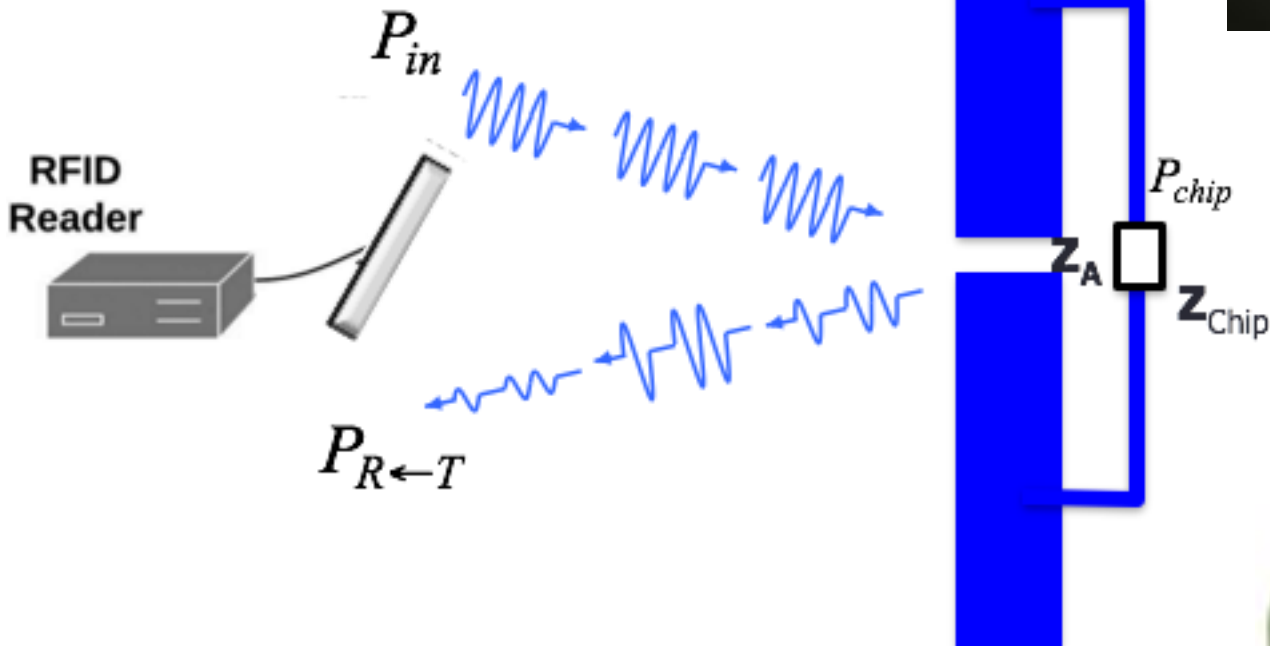
CSPT on a cellphone



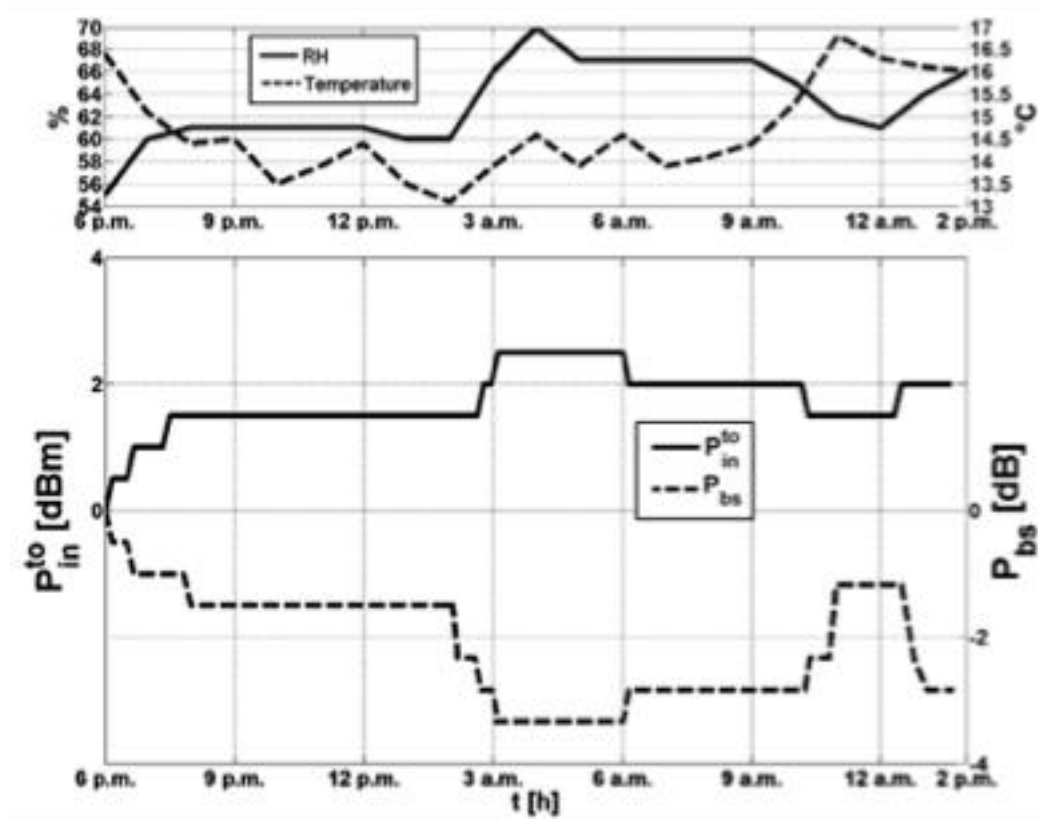
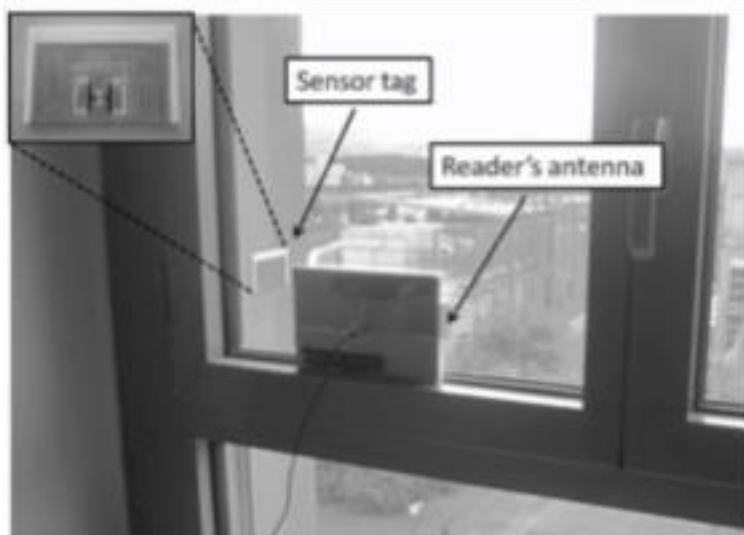
useful
area

camera

RFID technology



RFID sensors real-time humidity monitoring



Conclusioni

- I sensori moderni sono componenti elettronici.
- L'elettronica e le telecomunicazioni offrono un supporto senza precedenti all'utilizzo dei sensori e alla diffusione e alla fruizione delle informazioni sensoriali.
- Questo sviluppo comporta la distribuzione delle capacità analitiche ai singoli individui.
- La “smart city” è il luogo degli “smart citizens” che possono controllare direttamente lo stato del proprio ambiente a cominciare dal proprio corpo.
- La sensorialità è necessaria all'intelligenza.
 - *Nihil est in intellectum nisi prius fuerit in sensu*