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(54) Title: CO₂ SENSOR AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SAME

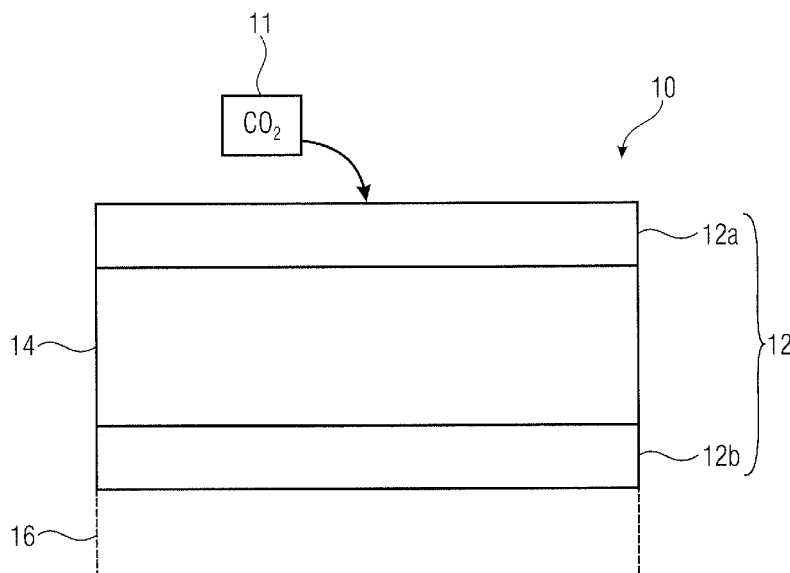


Figure 1a

(57) Abstract: CO₂ Sensor and Method for Manufacturing Same A sensor device (10) for sensing CO₂ comprises a hybrid sensing material (14) and a transducer (12). The hybrid sensing material comprises at least amines (22) and nanoparticles (20), wherein the hybrid sensing material has a property that is configured to change dependent on a current CO₂ concentration in the surroundings. In a preferred embodiment, the hybrid sensing material comprises polyethyleneimide (PEI) and SiO₂ nanoparticles. The transducer is configured to output an electrical sensor signal dependent on the property of the hybrid sensing material. The property can be impedance, capacitance, resistance, optical transmission or mass.



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CO₂ Sensor and Method for Manufacturing Same

Description

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Embodiments of the present invention refer to a CO₂ sensor for sensing a CO₂ concentration and a method for manufacturing the sensor. Preferred embodiments refer to a sensor comprising a hybrid organic-inorganic nanomaterial for carbon dioxide sensor.

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Detecting and controlling carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations attract a lot of attention, because a high performance chemical sensor may be applied to various industrial and biological applications like monitoring Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) to reduce energy consumption [1], monitoring patients for disease detection at early stages, capnography [2] and continuous monitoring of emissions in industrial combustion processes [3].

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For example, CO₂ is nowadays used in refrigerant industry for cooling computer cores and rooms. It is considered as a replacement gas for Freons (CFCs, HCFCs: hydrochlorofluorocarbons), which were considered as clean, non-toxic, odorless gases for many years. Today, however, it is known that these gases cause depletion of the atmospheric ozone layer [4]. Using compressed CO₂ under high pressure provides an alternative here, as the global warming potential (GWP) of CO₂ is negligible compared to Freon gases. Therefore, a rapid detection of CO₂ is indispensable to permit a leak detection in cooling systems by closing the valves in real time and prevent accidents. For these type of industrial applications, the CO₂ chemical sensors work as safety switches.

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In our daily life, the amount of exhaled CO₂ could be an indicator of occupancy in rooms kept under surveillance [5]. The CO₂ detector is used in security field and military situations to localize the presence of human activity, like to stop human rights violations due to human trafficking and to deliver emergency aid to the localized earthquake victims.

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In the last 5 years, a lot of research activities were dedicated to find an efficient way to capture and store CO₂. CO₂ capture and storage (CCS) methods are an adequate solution to retard the global warming induced by greenhouse emissions. The European nations adopted CCS as an efficient strategy to tackle climate change [6]. For this

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application, CO₂ sensors are also needed to monitor the CO₂ geologic reservoirs in order to detect real time leaks occurring during the CO₂ injection or storage.

5 There are only few existing devices to detect CO₂ in the desired environments, based on optical or resistive methods.

Optical detection based on non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) method is one well-known way to detect gases [7]. As the CO₂ molecule vibrates and rotates at a well-defined frequency, at which the molecule loses its symmetry and absorbs light in the wavelength range
10 between 4.1 and 4.4 μm, the NDIR method measures the optical signal in the infrared range and permits to identify the amount of detected CO₂. Although the NDIR method is accurate, makes fast measurements and has a good long-term stability, its high price, large device size and high power consumption are clear disadvantages. Moreover, its software and hardware necessitate a regular calibration and cleaning to maintain the full
15 device performance.

Another conventional method is detection by sensitive metal oxide layers [8]. These materials however inevitably show a cross sensitivity to other gases. According to literature, the development of a metal oxide sensor capable of detecting CO₂ below 2000
20 ppm also remains challenging [9]. The working principle of resistive metal oxide sensors is based on adsorbing oxygen on the metal oxide surface, which traps free electrons extracted from the conduction band of the used metal oxide sensing layer. An electron-depleted region is formed at the grain boundaries, which prevents the electron flow between the electrodes, and consequently increases the oxide layer resistance. In the
25 case of CO₂ sensor, the amount of adsorbed oxygen on the layer surface is reduced due to its reaction with CO₂. As a result the metal oxide resistance decreases and its value can be correlated to the amount of CO₂. Most of the existing metal oxide based sensors require an operating temperature higher than 100°C in order to reach an acceptable sensitivity. Other researchers are still looking for efficient metal oxide materials, which are
30 able to detect CO₂ at temperature less than 200°C, preferably less than 100°C.

Until today, there is a lack of sensitive, reversible and stable chemical CO₂ gas sensor. Currently, the best long-term stability is provided by metal oxides and optical sensors. The main disadvantage of resistive and infrared methods is their high energy consumption.
35 Therefore, there is a need for an improved approach. The objective of the present invention is to provide a concept for a sensor having a small size, low power consumption

and high reliability for CO₂ sensing under different condition, while maintaining the sensing accuracy of the above described concepts.

This objective is solved by the subject matter of the independent claims.

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Embodiments of the present invention provide a sensor device for sensing CO₂ comprising a hybrid sensing material and a transducer. The hybrid sensing material comprises at least amines (or polymer-amines) and nanoparticles, wherein the hybrid sensing material has a property (e.g. a dielectric constant of the material, the imaginary and/or the real part of the dielectric constant, a capacitance, a resistance, an impedance, 10 an optical transmission, preferably from IR to UV, a mass) and is configured to change the property dependent on a CO₂ concentration in the surrounding. The transducer is configured to output an electrical sensor signal dependent on the property of the hybrid sensing material.

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Teachings disclosed herein are based on the finding that a material comprising amines, like primary or secondary amines, shows a reaction dependent on the current carbon dioxide concentration in the surrounding. Due to the presence of nanoparticles within the material comprising the amines, the reaction to the carbon dioxide concentration or to the carbon dioxide concentration change is improved with regard to the evaluability. As a consequence of this, the hybrid sensing material, also referred to as sensitive layer, can be evaluated using a transducer, like a capacitance sensor or an impedance sensor, which is configured to output an electrical signal dependent on the property of the hybrid sensing material resulting from the current carbon dioxide concentration. The main 20 advantages of such sensitive layer are the following: The response and recovery times within only some seconds depending on the chosen working temperature, layer stability of at least several months without any hysteresis of the dielectric properties, high selectivity toward CO₂ without showing interference to N₂, low manufacturing and operation costs as well as miniaturized size to be widely commercialized and integrated in mobile devices.

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According to further embodiments, the sensor device may comprise two electrodes, wherein at least one electrode is coupled to the hybrid sensing material, in order to detect its property indicative for the current CO₂ concentration. For example, the hybrid sensing material, which may have a dielectric constant as a property, may be arranged between 35 the two electrodes, such that a capacitance (or impedance or resistance) of the two

electrodes is influenced by the CO₂ concentration. Background thereof is that the impedance (or the conductance and/or the capacitance) is dependent on the dielectric constant of the dielectric (here the sensing layer). For example, the electrical sensor signal indicates a changed capacitance, wherein the CO₂ concentration is increased. The electrodes may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof

- 10 According to another embodiment, the sensor device may comprise a field effect transistor with a pair of source/drain regions, a channel and a gate electrode, wherein the hybrid sensing material is positioned between the channel and the gate electrode.

According to another embodiment, the sensor device may comprise a quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) comprising an upper electrode, a lower electrode and a quartz plate positioned between the upper and lower electrodes. The hybrid sensing material is positioned on the upper electrode

According to another embodiment, the sensor device may comprise surface acoustic wave (SAW) sensor that comprises a piezoelectric substrate, a first pair of interdigitated electrodes, a second pair of interdigitated electrodes. The first pair is connected to a voltage source. The hybrid sensing material is positioned on the piezoelectric substrate between the first and second pairs.

25 According to a further embodiment, the sensor device may comprise a light emitting device (e.g. a light emitting diode or a laser), a light receiving device (e.g. a photodiode). The hybrid sensing material is positioned between the light receiving device and the light emitting device so that the light beam emitted by the light emitting device propagates through the hybrid sensing material and is received by the light receiving device.

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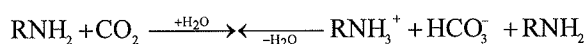
According to embodiments, the hybrid sensing material may comprise organic and inorganic components. In detail, the hybrid sensing material may comprise a polymer or polymer-based amines or other amines (organic compounds) in combination with (inorganic) nanoparticles. Nanoparticles (e.g. with a diameter range from 10 to 500 nm) can be functionalized with a polymer containing amine groups. The nanoparticles bring several advantages over amine-nano-groups containing polymer without nanoparticles.

The loading of the matrix raises due to the increase in the surface to the volume ratio. Preferably, in the hybrid sensing material, the ratio between the total weight of nanoparticles and the total weight of polymer-based amines is in the range from 1:5 to 5:1.

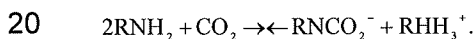
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Preferably, the amines are primary amino groups or secondary amino groups, like 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (APTMS), 3-Aminopropyl triethoxysilane (APTES), N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl]-ethylenediamine (AEAPTS), Polypropyleneimine (PPI), mono (di)ethanolamine (MEA (DEA)), Polyethyleneimine (PEI), 2-diethylamino-ethanol (DEEA), 10 1,4 diaminobutane (DAB), 1,3-propanediamine (DIAP), 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine (DMPDA), 1-piperazineethanol (HEP), 2-diisopropylamino-ethanol (DIPAE), N,N,N',N'-tetrabutyl-3-oxapentanediamide (N-TBDA), N1-methyl-1,3-Propanediamine (MAPA), Polyallylamine (PAA) and Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA).

15 According to further embodiments, the hybrid sensing materials will react with CO₂ in accordance with the formulas:



and/or



Preferably, the nanoparticles may be selected from SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZrO₂, and the like, and combinations thereof. The nanoparticles diameter may be in the range from 10 to 500 nm, preferably in the range from 150 nm to 400 nm.

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Preferably, the amines are selected from PEI or APTMS or APTES or TEPA and combinations thereof, and the nanoparticles are SiO₂.

30 According to further embodiments, the sensor device may comprise means for heating the hybrid sensing material. This heater enables to reach the desired working temperature of the sensor layer. The sensor device may also comprise means (e.g. a temperature sensor) for measuring the temperature of the sensor layer.

35 Preferably, the sensor device may be electrically connected to a printed circuit board (PCB) as substrate and/or may be integrated with additional microdevices (e.g. a micropump). In an alternative embodiment, the sensor device may be located on a low

temperature co-fired ceramic (LTCC) board with via contacts. The sensor device may also be on a suspended membrane (made of a conducting material e.g silicon) for heating.

5 A further embodiment provides a method for manufacturing a sensor device for sensing CO₂. The method comprises the steps of providing a transducer configured to output an electrical sensor signal dependent on a property of the hybrid sensing material and providing the hybrid sensing material, e. g. on the transducer. The hybrid sensing material comprises, as discussed above, amines and nanoparticles. The nanoparticles, existing in different sizes and shapes, can be functionalized with the amino groups or with the
10 polymer having amino groups. The obtained hybrid material demonstrates a significant CO₂ loading within some seconds and ensures a thermal stability between -40°C to 250°C.

15 According to a further embodiment, a hybrid sensing material comprising nanoparticles and amines is provided.

According to another embodiment the hybrid sensing material and/or the device using this hybrid sensing material can distinguish between CO₂ or HO₂ since same is configured to change the electrical or optical property dependent on a HO₂ concentration in the
20 surrounding.

Embodiments of the present invention can be subsequently discussed referring to the enclosed drawings, wherein

- 25 Figs. 1a - 1f show schematically sensor devices for sensing CO₂ according to basic embodiments;
- Fig. 2 shows an exemplary diagram illustrating the capacitance change of hybrid layer as a function of relative humidity changes and CO₂
30 concentration changes;
- Fig. 3 shows an exemplary chemical reaction of CO₂ with primary amine groups in the present sense and absence of water; and
- 35 Fig. 4 shows an exemplary flow chart illustrating the method for manufacturing the sensor device according to Figs. 1a to 1f.

Below, embodiments of the present invention will be discussed in detail referring to the figures.

5 Fig. 1a shows a sensor device 10 comprising a transducer 12 and a hybrid sensing material 14. The transducer 12 may, for example, be formed by two electrodes 12a and 12b facing each other, wherein the hybrid sensing material 14 is arranged in between. In other words this means that the hybrid sensing material 14 forms a dielectric layer having a dielectric constant. In addition, the sensitive layer 14 may be arranged on top of the
10 electrode 12a.

The electrodes 12a and 12b may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected
15 from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof

The sensitive layer 14 changes its property, e.g., its dielectric behaviour by modifying the CO₂ concentration 11 present in the surrounding environment. The transducer 12 transforms the received chemical information, here the changed dielectric constant, from
20 the sensitive layer 14 into a measurable electrical signal. This may be based, for example, on the principle that the two electrodes 12a and 12b may form a capacitive sensor having the sensitive layer 14 in between which form the dielectric layer. Due to the change of the dielectric behaviour of the sensitive layer 14, the capacitance or impedance of the sensor device is changed so an electrical signal indicative for the capacitance or the impedance
25 may be output by the transducer.

In this context it should be noted that the sensitive layer 14 is in contact to the CO₂ 11 included by the surrounding. For example, the electrode 12a in figure 1a may be perforated or may have an opening to the surrounding for the CO₂ 11. Electrodes 12a and
30 12b in figures 1a may have a comb-like shape and may be interdigitated.

Fig. 1b shows an alternative sensor device comprising a transducer 12' and a hybrid sensing material 14 laterally arranged within a common layer. Again, the transducer 12' may, for example, be formed by two electrodes 12a' and 12b' positioned on a substrate
35 13, wherein the hybrid sensing material 14 is arranged in between. Electrodes 12a' and

12b' in figure 1b may have a comb-like shape and may be interdigitated. Additionally, the hybrid sensing material may at least partially cover electrodes 12a' and 12b'.

5 The electrodes 12a' and 12b' may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof

10 Figure 1c shows an further embodiment. Here, the sensor device comprises a field effect transistor with a pair of source/drain regions 12c, 12c' in a semiconductor substrate, a channel CH, a gate dielectric GD and a suspended gate electrode 12c'', wherein the hybrid sensing material 14 (coating) is positioned between the channel CH and the gate electrode 12c''. Due to the dielectric behaviour of the sensitive layer 14 in the presence of CO₂, the source/drain current in the channel CH is changed so that an electrical signal
15 responsive to the CO₂ concentration may be output by the transducer (i.e. field effect transistor 12c, 12c', 12c'', GD, CH). Preferably, a gas inlet 15 is between the hybrid sensing material 14 and the gate dielectric CH.

20 The gate electrode 12c'' may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof. Any semiconductor material may be used for the semiconductor substrate, e.g. Si, GaAs, Ge.

25 Figure 1d shows a further embodiment. Here, the sensor device comprises a quartz crystal microbalance comprising an upper electrode 12d, a lower electrode 12d' and a quartz crystal plate 12d'' positioned between the upper and lower electrodes. The hybrid sensing material 14 is positioned on the upper electrode 12d. Due to the mass increase of the sensitive layer 14 in the presence of CO₂, a resonator frequency shift of the quartz
30 crystal plate is used to measure the CO₂ concentration.

The electrodes 12d and 12d' may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected
35 from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof. Any quartz material may be used for the quartz plate 12d''.

Figure 1e shows a top view of further embodiment. Here, the sensor device comprises a surface acoustic wave sensor that comprises a piezoelectric substrate 15, a first pair of interdigitated electrodes 12e, a second pair of interdigitated electrodes 12e'. The first pair 12e is connected to a voltage source V_i . The hybrid sensing material 14 is positioned on the piezoelectric substrate 15 between the first and second pairs 12e, 12e'. The voltage source V_i applies an input signal to the first pair of interdigitated electrodes 12e, that transform the input signal into a mechanical wave on the surface of the piezoelectric substrate 15. The mechanical wave propagates towards the second pair of interdigitated electrodes 12e'. The second pair 12e' converts the mechanical wave back into an electrical signal. Due to the mass increase of the sensitive layer 14 in the presence of CO_2 , the mechanical wave propagation change is reflected in the output electrical signal of the second pair of interdigitated electrodes 12e'.

The electrodes 12e and 12e' may be made of any conducting materials (for example an inorganic conductor, an organic conductor or a mixed organic/inorganic conductor), preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal selected from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof. Any piezoelectric material may be used for the piezoelectric substrate 15.

Figure 1f shows a further embodiment, Here, the sensor device may comprise a light emitting device LED (e.g. a light emitting diode or a laser), a light receiving device LRD (e.g. a photodiode). The hybrid sensing material 14 is positioned between the light receiving device LED and the light emitting device LRD so that the light beam emitted by the light emitting device LED propagates through the hybrid sensing material 14 and is received by the light receiving device LRD. Due to the dielectric behaviour of the sensitive layer 14 in the presence of CO_2 , the optical transmission of the hybrid sensing material is changed so that an optical signal detected by the light receiving device LRD changes.

This relationship between the resent CO_2 concentration and the measured electrical sensor signal will be discussed referring to Fig. 2. Fig. 2 shows for example the sensor response – for example capacitance C in pF - to a CO_2 concentration at 60°C for different relative humidity levels RH. For the device of figure 2, interdigitated gold microelectrodes are formed on a glass substrate so as to form a chip. Each chip consists of an interdigitated electrodes, a heater and a temperature sensor. The chip was glued and gold

wire bonded to a designed printed circuit board (PCB). The hybrid sensing material comprising PEI as amines and SiO₂ nanoparticles having a diameter of 300 nm is coated between the gold microelectrodes. The prepared solution (comprising solvent with PEI and SiO₂ nanoparticles) is dispensed on gold interdigitated electrodes of the transducer on glass substrate by spin coating technique. Although spin coating was used in the example of figure 2, any other deposition technique can be used.

The CO₂ detection setup is based on impedimetric measurements. The impedance, in our case the capacitance, is monitored as a function of time with an Agilent HP impedance analyzer. The sensor is inserted in a zero force insertion adapter to connect the electrodes of the PCB. Then, it is entered in a circular chamber. The measurement chamber can retain 10 samples on chamber holders and characterize them under the same conditions. The desired relative humidity inside the measurements chamber is controlled with a commercially available Sensirion humidity sensor.

The gas stream consisting of a mixture of synthetic air, CO₂ and water vapor is introduced and distributed radially into the circular chamber. The whole chamber and pipe lines were heated to an appropriate temperature to avoid water condensation on the pipes walls.

The sensor was heated to 60 °C by applying a voltage to the integrated heater on the transducer. The capacitance value is measured under the defined gas stream having different concentrations of CO₂. The sensor sensitivity is evaluated by recording change in film capacitance with respect to base line in this case (RH / CO₂):(20% / 500ppm), see Fig. 2.

CO₂ fluxes of different concentrations were introduced in a step-wise way in the chamber ("dynamic mode"). For each relative humidity level, the response of the sensor for CO₂ concentrations in the range 500 - 3000 ppm was traced. At high relative humidity levels (RH = 60% and RH = 80%) a slight drift of the base line capacitance could be observed.

The response time is calculated from the capacitance decrease when introducing the synthetic air/ CO₂ mixture at a desired relative humidity inside the chamber. The recovery time of the capacitive sensors was determined by cutting off the CO₂ flow (500 ppm) and introducing only synthetic air at a desired relative humidity concentration. The response and recovery times were determined at t₉₀ to be less than 2min. t₉₀ describes the time needed for the signal to attain 90% of the difference between two states.

The response curves reveal a correlation between the sensor capacitance, CO₂ amount and RH level in the surrounding environment. The capacitance value increases by increasing RH from 20 to 80% at a constant CO₂ concentration. The delta capacitance depending on relative humidity is of 1pf/10% RH. Increasing the CO₂ concentration above 500 ppm leads to a decrease in the capacitance. Each CO₂ concentration from 500 to 3000 ppm has its own fingerprint regarding capacitance values. The sensing behavior of the CO₂ sensor monitored under different concentrations of CO₂ and RH levels confirms the reversibility of the hybrid sensitive layer. Therefore, the developed hybrid nanomaterial shows great potential for various applications requiring CO₂ detection, including indoor air quality control.

With regard to the embodiments of Figs. 1a to 1f it should be noted that the sensor device may optionally comprise additional elements like a heater (cf. reference numeral 16) or a temperature sensor (not shown). The heater and/or temperature sensor may be positioned laterally with respect to the transducer (as illustrated in figure 1b) or vertically below the transducer (as illustrated in figure 1a) or vertically above the transducer. The relative positions are not limited as long as the heater and temperature sensor function in the desired way. Both enable to operate the CO₂ sensor 10 within the proper temperature range. The sensing temperature is preferably between, i.e., -30°C to 200°C. The temperature range plays a role with regard to the power consumption as well as with regard to the response and recovery times.

The above characterized CO₂ sensor 10 requires the electrical power to detect CO₂ (cf. reference numeral 11), for example, in the range between 500 ppm and 10,000 ppm. The transducer power consumption mainly results from the heater 16 used to reach the desired working temperature. Increasing the sensor operating temperature from room temperature to 60°C increases the power consumption to some mW. Therefore, the CO₂ sensor 10 can target mainly applications going from indoor air control to automotive applications.

The above mentioned properties, especially with regard to the response and recovery times, the accuracy, particularly for sensing at room temperature and the energy demand, result from the material used as sensitive layer 14. As discussed above, the material for the sensitive layer 14 is a so-called hybrid (organic-inorganic) material comprising nanoparticles 20 and amines 22, e.g. in the shape of a polymer containing functional amine

groups. Alternately, the sensitive layer 14 may comprise further polymers to achieve a homogenous stable mixture.

5 The developed hybrid material combining organic and inorganic material will be discussed below in detail. It should be noted here that discussion below belongs to the preferred embodiments, wherein other implementations may also be possible.

10 The layer 14 responds to a small change in the concentration of carbon dioxide 11 in its vicinity by changing its electrical properties, impedance, capacitance, resistance, dielectric constant. As, for example, a capacitance variation takes place as a consequence of a change in the CO₂ concentration, a simple electronic circuit can be used to evaluate the sensor signal.

15 Amine based solid sorbents are one way to detect CO₂ in gas phase. Several polymers containing amino groups (see Table) were tested as sensitive layer to detect CO₂. The used polymer layer comprises two or more amine based polymers which can contain primary and/or secondary amines.

Polymer having amine groups
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (APTMS)
3-Aminopropyl)triethoxysilane (APTES)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl]-ethylenediamine (AEAPTS)
Polypropyleneimine (PPI)
mono (di)ethanolamine (MEA (DEA))
Polyethyleneimine (PEI)
2-diethylamino-ethanol (DEEA)
1,4 diaminobutane (DAB)
1,3-propanediamine (DIAP)
2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine (DMPDA)
1-piperazineethanol (HEP)
2-diisopropylamino-ethanol (DIPAE)
N,N,N',N'-tetrabutyl-3-oxapentanediamide (N-TBDA)
N1-methyl-1,3-Propanediamine (MAPA)
Polyallylamine (PAA)
Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA)

The reaction mechanism of polymer containing primary amino groups with CO₂ is based on the reversible formation of carbonate or bio carbonate products, as illustrated by Fig. 3. Fig. 3 shows two chemical reactions of CO₂ with primary amino groups in their presence or absent of water.

The reaction takes place by an interaction between the adsorbate molecule CO₂ and the functional group on the adsorbents surface. A physisorption interaction occurs due to van der Waals forces, which are rather weak and ensure a fast desorption process. A chemisorption process is related to a chemical interaction, which is more stable and under these conditions irreversible requiring a high temperature desorption step.

Preferably, the nanoparticles may be selected from SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZrO₂, and the like, and combinations thereof. The nanoparticles diameter may be in the range from 10 to 500 nm, preferably in the range from 150 nm to 400 nm.

Preferably, in the hybrid sensing material, the ratio between the total weight of nanoparticles and the total weight of polymer-based amines is in the range from 1:5 to 5:1.

Below, the method for manufacturing the sensor 10 of Figs. 1a to 1f will be discussed in detail taking reference to the flow chart of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 shows the method for manufacturing 100 comprising the two basic steps 102 of providing the transducer and 100 for providing the sensitive layer.

The transducer 12 may be provided on a substrate (glass or any other suitable material) or may comprise a substrate. After providing the transducer (step 102) carbon dioxide-sensitive material is provided, preferably on top of the transducer 12 (see e.g. figure 1d) or in between the respective electrodes, see for example figures 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e (cf. step 104).

The providing of the sensitive layer 14 may be done by using deposition methods such as drop in, spin coating, spray coating, dip coating, doctor blade or other known deposition methods to coat an element like a transducer. Some of these methods require that the hybrid sensitive material, or in more detail, the nano particles and the amines are dispersed in an appropriate solvent before same can be provided. Therefore, the method 100 may comprise an optional step 106 of dispersing the hybrid sensitive material in a solvent.

In order to immobilize the hybrid sensitive material, e.g., on the transducer, the manufacturing method 100 may comprise a step of drying 108 subsequent to the step 104 of providing the hybrid sensitive material.

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The method for manufacturing will be discussed in detail below, wherein the features discussed below are just design variants of the basic method 100 discussed above, i.e., optional features.

10 Here, inorganic nanoparticles are used with, for example, surface-exposed –OH groups which facilitate the functionalization with amine based polymers. Therefore, the amine groups can be strongly attached to the nanoparticles surface via covalent or ionic bonding, depending on the nature of the polymer containing the amino-functionalized extremity. A stable immobilization is desired to ensure thermal stability of the amino-

15 groups on the surface of the nanoparticles at temperatures below the thermal decomposition temperatures of the used polymer.

The nanoparticles (like SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZrO₂,...) are dispersed in an appropriate solvent (e.g. water, ethanol, methanol, etc.) and mixed with one or several polymer-based amino-

20 groups under vigorous stirring for a necessary time to get a homogeneous mixture. To achieve a bonding between the nanoparticles and the amino-groups, the stirred solution undergoes a drying step (e.g. under vacuum) for some hours. The resulting material is powdered and contains amine groups impregnated or grafted on the surface of the nanoparticles. The ratio of applied nanoparticles to amino-polymer determines the density

25 of amine groups on the nanoparticles surface. This ratio is adjustable depending on the desired application. The nanoparticles and the polymeric chains can be selected from various commercially available materials. To coat the transducer, it is necessary to dilute the prepared amine functionalized nanoparticles in an appropriate solvent (e.g. water, ethanol, methanol, etc.) and then to dispense it on the electrodes and dry it under

30 appropriate condition and at temperatures, for example, between 60°C to 200°C for some time (e.g. 5 minutes - 5 h).

According to another embodiment the above discussed hybrid sensing material or the above discussed sensor is configured to change the electrical or optical property

35 dependent on a HO₂ concentration in the surrounding. This means that the above discussed device, e.g. with the interdigitated electrodes coated with a layer containing the

sensing material, reacts at once on humidity (H₂O) and on CO₂. The capacitance increases if the humidity levels increase at a fixed CO₂ concentration. However, at a fixed humidity level, the capacitance decreases by increasing the CO₂ amount in our surrounding environment. Thus, the electrical or optical property change as response to a

5 CO₂ concentration differs from the electrical or optical property change as response to a HO₂ concentration.

The above described embodiments are merely illustrative for the principles of the present invention. It is understood that modifications and variations of the arrangements and the

10 details described herein will be apparent to others skilled in the art. It is the intent, therefore, to be limited only by the scope of the impending patent claims and not by the specific details presented by way of description and explanation of the embodiments herein.

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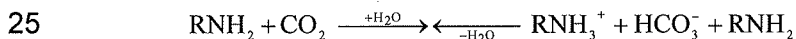
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Claims

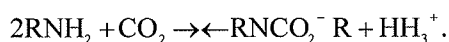
- 5 1. Sensor device (10) for sensing CO₂ (11), comprising:
- a hybrid sensing material (14) comprising a mixture of at least amines (22) and
 nanoparticles (20), wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) has an electrical or
 optical property and is configured to change the electrical or optical property
10 dependent on a CO₂ (11) concentration in the surrounding; and
- a transducer (12) configured to output an electrical sensor signal dependent on
 the electrical or optical property of the hybrid sensing material (14).
- 15 2. The sensor device (10) according to claim 1, wherein the transducer (12)
 comprises two electrodes (12a, 12b, 12a', 12b', 12c, 12c', 12c'', 12d, 12d', 12e,
 12e'), wherein at least one electrode is coupled to the hybrid sensing material (14)
 in order to detect the electrical or optical property of the hybrid material (14).
- 20 3. Sensor device (10) according to claim 2, wherein the hybrid sensing material (14)
 is arranged between the two electrodes (12a, 12b, 12a', 12b', 12c, 12c', 12c'', 12d,
 12d', 12e, 12e') and/or is arranged on top of said at least one electrode.
4. Sensor device (10) according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the electrodes (12a, 12b,
25 12a', 12b', 12c, 12c', 12c'', 12d, 12d', 12e, 12e') comprise any conducting material,
 preferably a metal or a conducting polymeric material, more preferably a metal
 selected from the group of Ni, Au, Ag, Pt, or combinations thereof.
5. Sensor device according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the transducer comprises
30 a field effect transistor with a pair of source/drain regions (12c, 12c'), a channel
 (CH) and a suspended gate electrode (12c''), wherein the hybrid sensing material
 (14) is positioned between the channel (CH) and the suspended gate electrode
 (12c'').
- 35 6. Sensor device according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein in transducer comprises
 an upper electrode (12d), a lower electrode (12d') and a quartz plate (12d'')

positioned between the upper and lower electrodes (12d, 12d'), wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) is positioned on the upper electrode (12d).

7. Sensor device according to one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the transducer comprises a piezoelectric substrate (15), a first pair of interdigitated electrodes (12e), a second pair of interdigitated electrodes (12e') on said piezoelectric substrate (15), wherein the first pair of interdigitated electrodes (12e) is connected to a voltage source (V_i), and wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) is positioned on the piezoelectric substrate (15) between the first and second pairs of interdigitated electrodes (12e, 12e').
8. Sensor device according to claim 1, wherein the transducer comprises a light emitting device (LED), a light receiving device (LRD), wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) is positioned between the light receiving device (LRD) and the light emitting device (LED) so that the light beam emitted by the light emitting device (LED) propagates through the hybrid sensing material (14) and is received by the light receiving device (LRD).
9. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, further comprising heating means (16) for heating the hybrid sensing material (14).
10. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) reacts with CO₂ (11) in accordance with the formula



or in accordance with the formula



30

11. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the properties is a electrical or optical property out of a group comprising physical property, impedance and capacitance, resistance, optical transmission.

12. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the electrical sensor signal is indicative for a measured impedance or capacitance or conductance; wherein an increase of the CO₂ (11) concentration leads to a change of the impedance or capacitance or conductance.
- 5 13. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the electrical sensor signal is dependent on the CO₂ (11) concentration in the surrounding and on the relative humidity in the surrounding.
- 10 14. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) comprises organic and inorganic compounds.
- 15 15. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) comprises a polymer or polymer-based amines (22).
16. Sensor device (10) according to one of previous claims, wherein the amines (22) are out of a group comprising primary amino groups and secondary amino groups.
- 20 17. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the amines (22) are out of a group comprising: 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane; APTMS; 3-Aminopropyl)triethoxysilane; APTES; Polypropyleneimine; PPI; mono(di)ethanolamine MEA; DEA; Polyethyleneimine; PEI; 2-diethylamino-ethanol; DEEA; 1,4-diaminobutane; DAB; 1,3-propanediamine; DiAP; 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine; DMPDA; 1-piperazineethanol; HEP; 2-diisopropylamino-ethanol; DIPAE; N,N,N',N'-tetrabutyl-3-oxapentanediamide; N-TBDA; N1-methyl-1,3-Propanediamine; MAPA; and Polyallylamine; PAA.
- 25 18. Sensor device (10) according to one of the previous claims, wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) is configured to change the electrical or optical property dependent on a HO₂ concentration in the surrounding.
- 30 19. Sensor device (10) according to claim 18, wherein the electrical or optical property change as response to a CO₂ concentration differs from the electrical or optical property change as response to a HO₂ concentration.

20. A method (100) for manufacturing a sensor device (10) for sensing CO₂ (11), comprising the following steps:

5 providing (102) a transducer (12) configured to output an electrical sensor signal dependent on a electrical or optical property of a hybrid sensing material (14); and

10 providing the hybrid sensing material (104) comprising at least amines (22) and nanoparticles (20), wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) has a electrical or optical property and is configured to change the electrical or optical property dependent on a CO₂ (11) concentration in the surrounding.

15 21. The method (100) according to claim 20, further comprising the step of dispersing (106) the amines (22) and the nanoparticles (20) or polymer-amines and the nanoparticles (20) by usage of a solvent before providing the hybrid sensing material (104).

22. The method (100) according to claim 21, wherein the step of dispersing is performed using the step of mixing the solvent under steering.

20 23. The method (100) according to one of claims 20 to 21, wherein the step of providing (104) the hybrid sensing material (104) is performed using coating or drop in, coating, spray coating, dip coating, doctor blade on the transducer (12) or on a substrate comprising the transducer (12).

25 24. The method (100) according to one of the claims 20 to 23, further comprising the step of drying (108) the solvent after providing the hybrid sensing material (104).

30 25. A coating comprising a hybrid sensing material (14) for sensing CO₂ (11) comprising a mixture of at least amines (22) and nanoparticles (20), wherein the hybrid sensing material (14) has a electrical or optical property and is configured to change the electrical or optical property dependent on a CO₂ (11) concentration in the surrounding.

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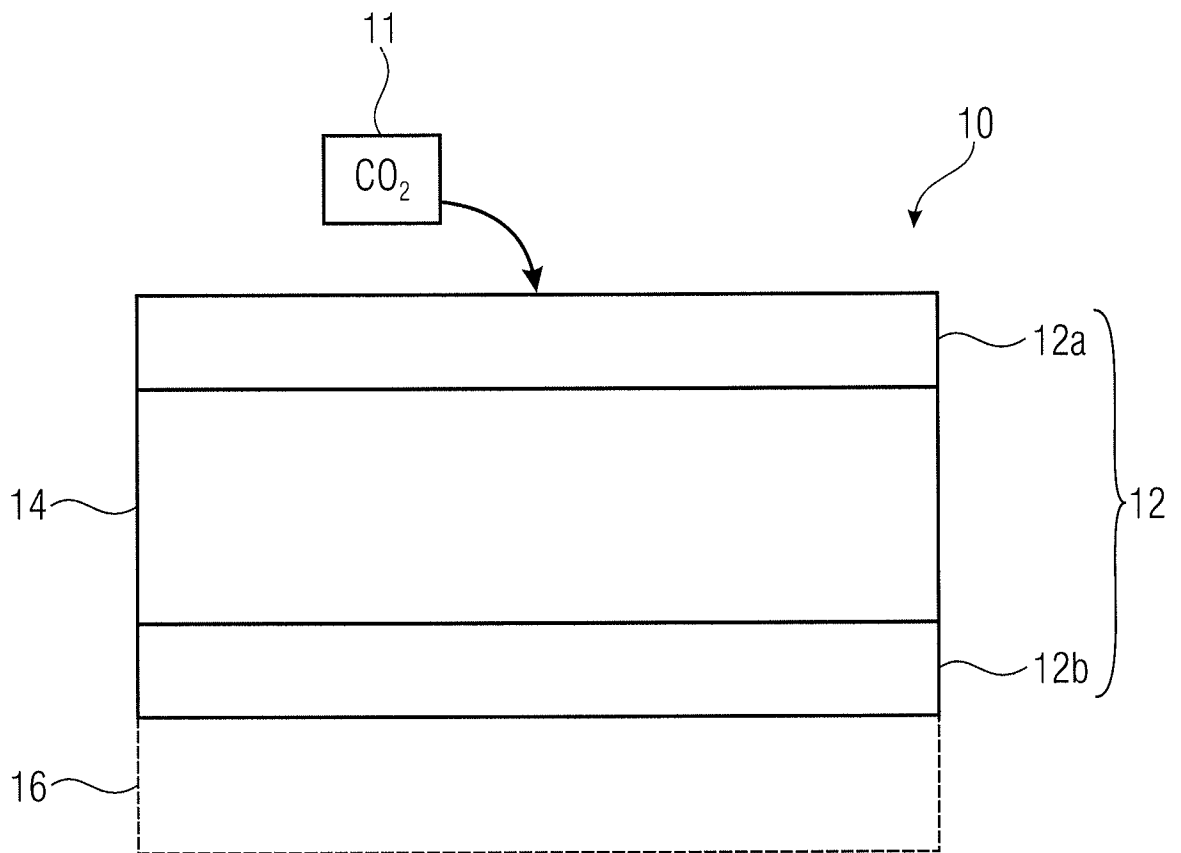


Figure 1a

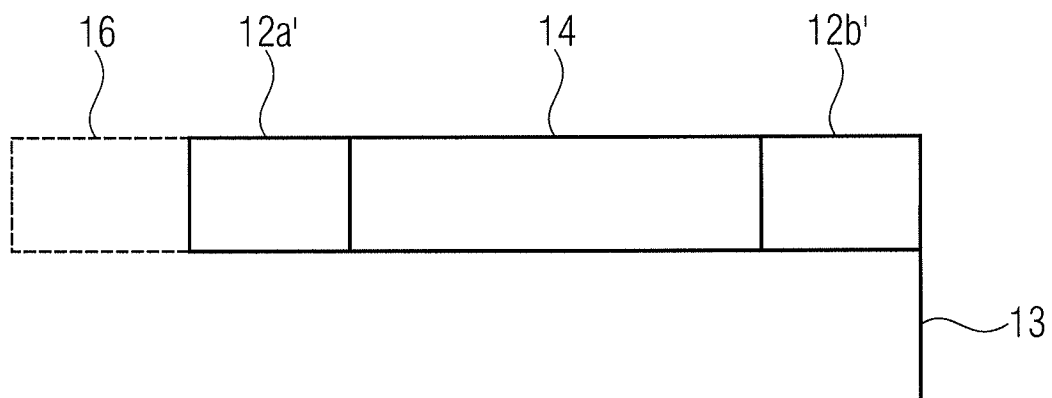


Figure 1b

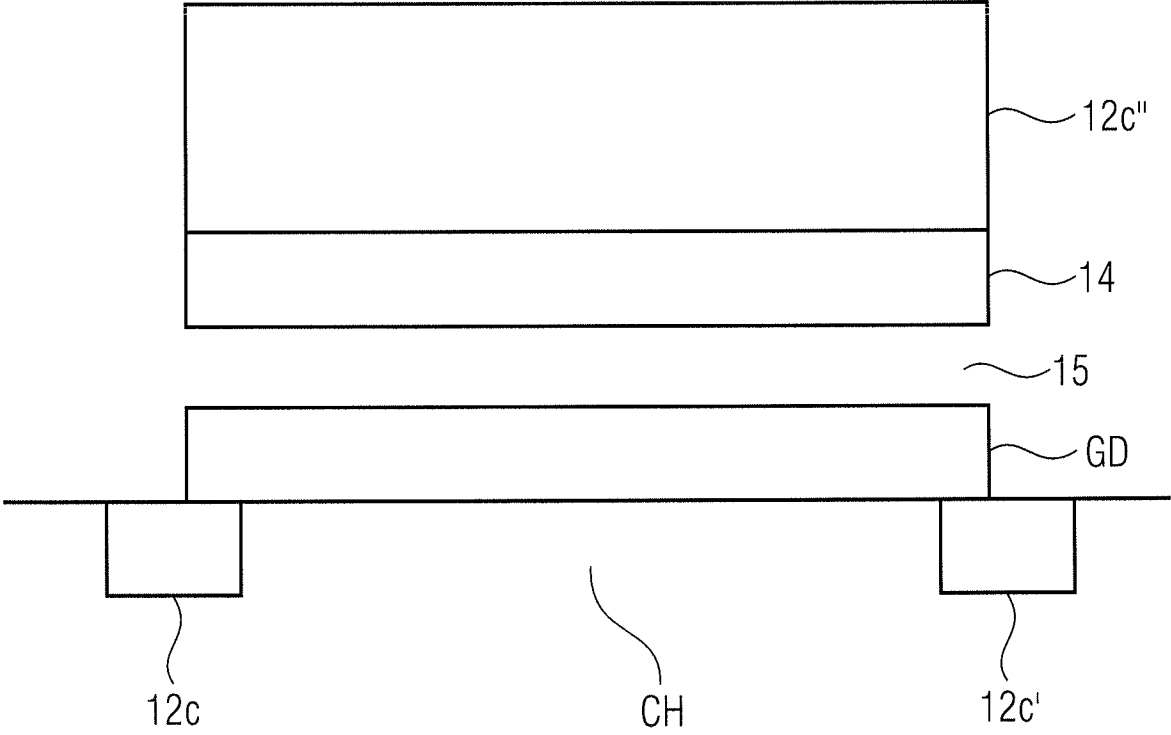


Figure 1c

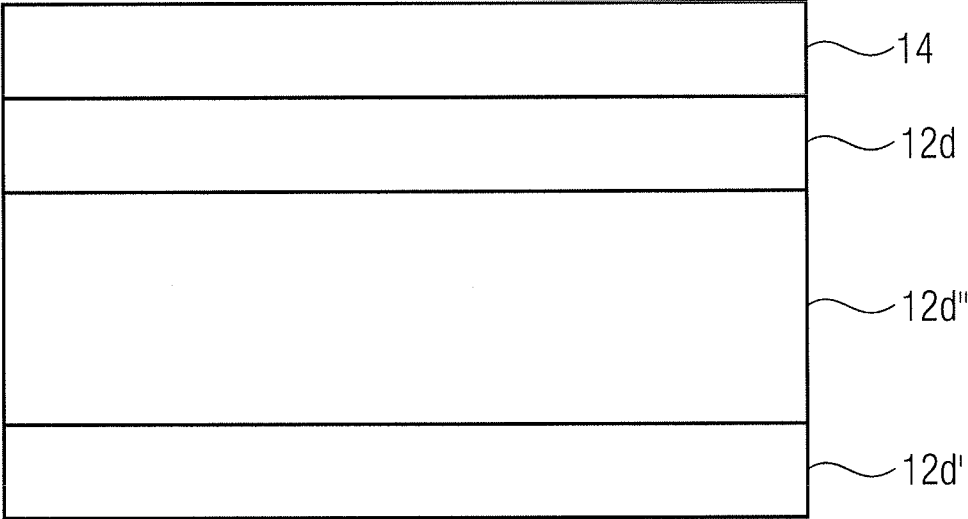


Figure 1d

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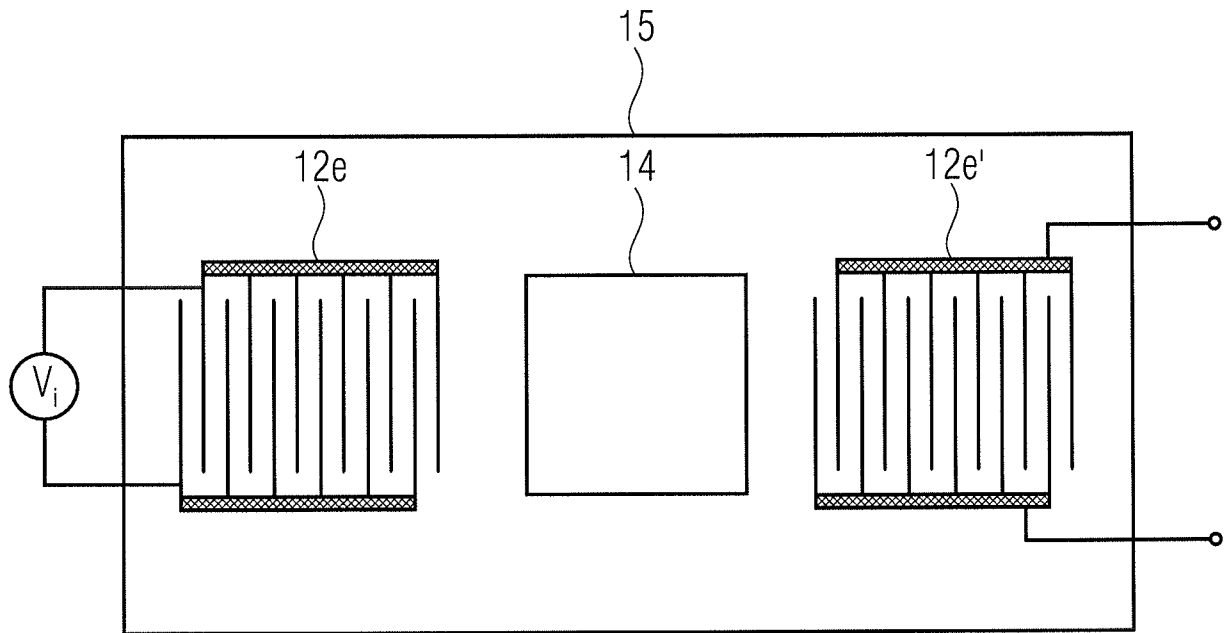


Figure 1e

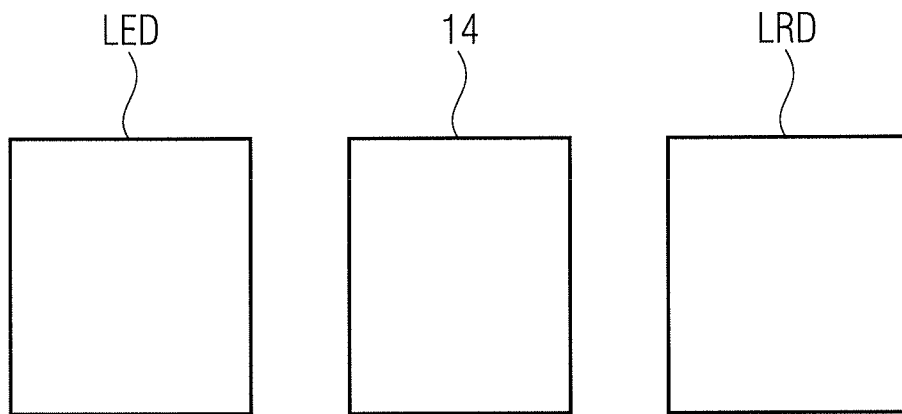


Figure 1f

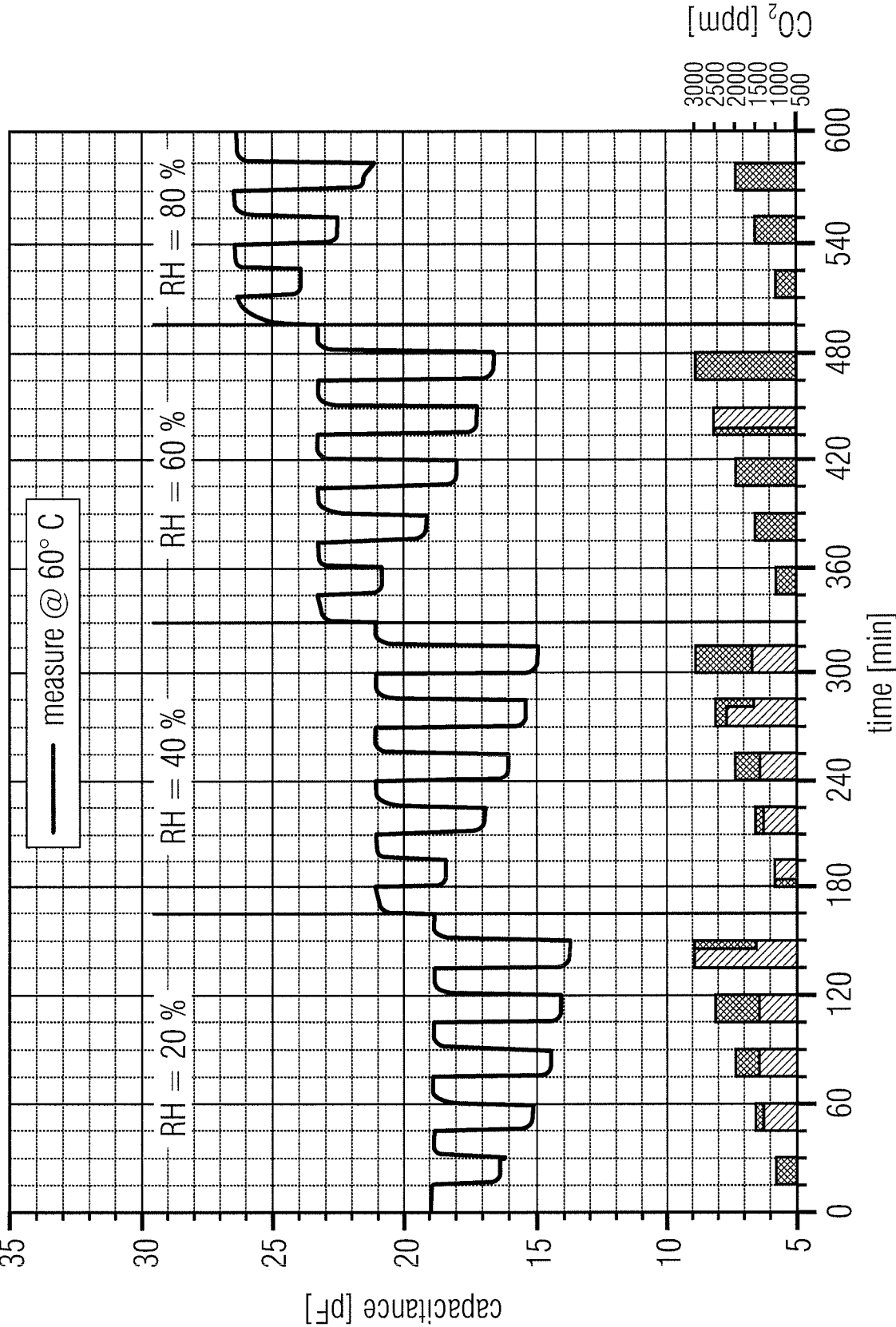


Figure 2

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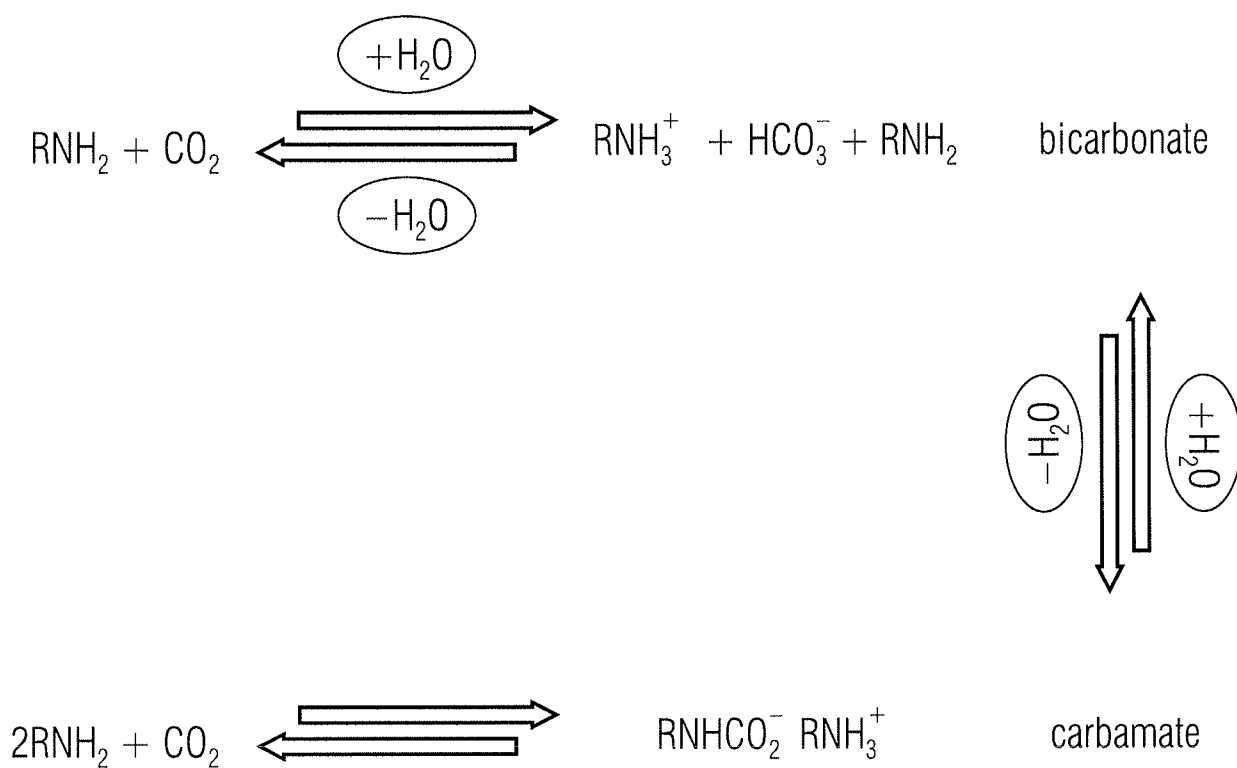


Figure 3

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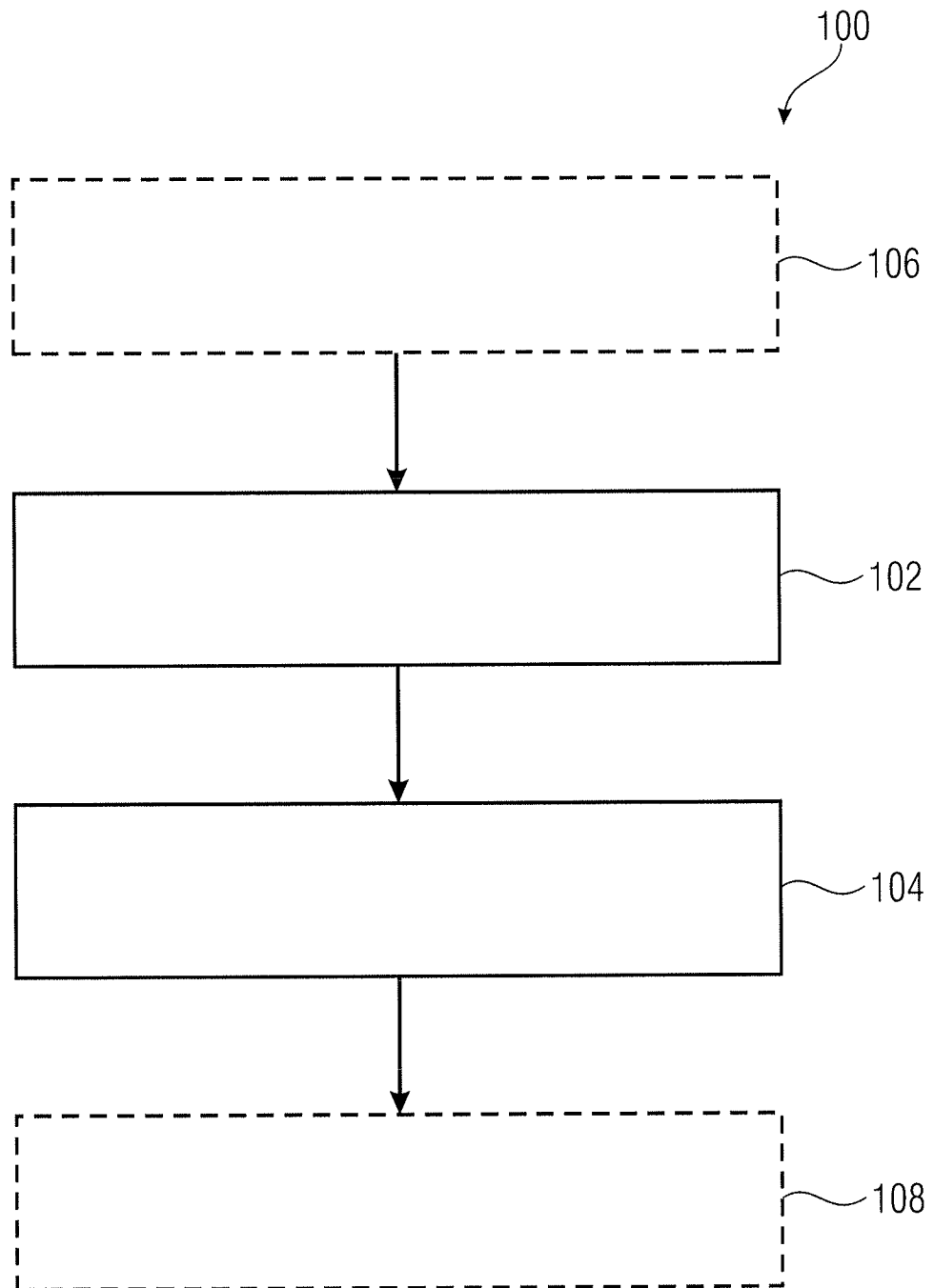


Figure 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2017/052430

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G01N27/12 B82Y30/00 G01N29/02 G01N21/359 G01N33/00
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G01N B82Y

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BIOSIS, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 April 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/05/2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Johnson, Keith

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2017/052430

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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Y	US 2006/293169 A1 (SRINIVASAN DURAI SWAMY [IN] ET AL) 28 December 2006 (2006-12-28) paragraph [0035] - paragraph [0040] paragraph [0047] - paragraph [0050] example 4 claim 25 figures 1-4 -----	1-4, 6-12, 14-17, 20-25
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2017/052430

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