

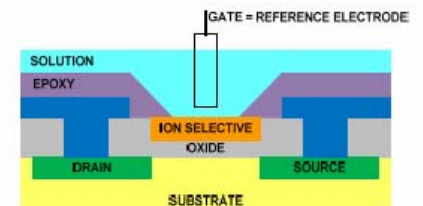
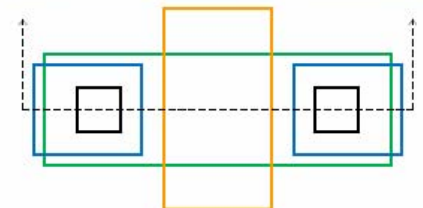
# ISFET-based Electronic Tongue System and Applications

鍾文耀教授

中原大學電子工程系/電子資訊技術研究中心

November, 2009

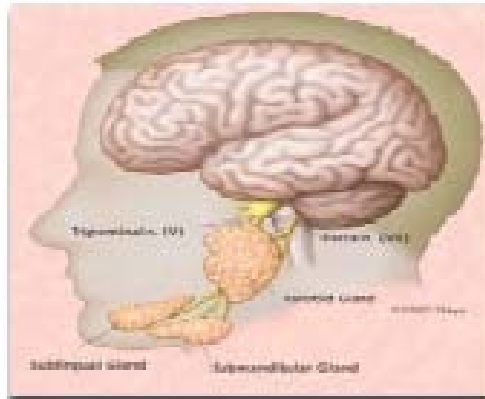
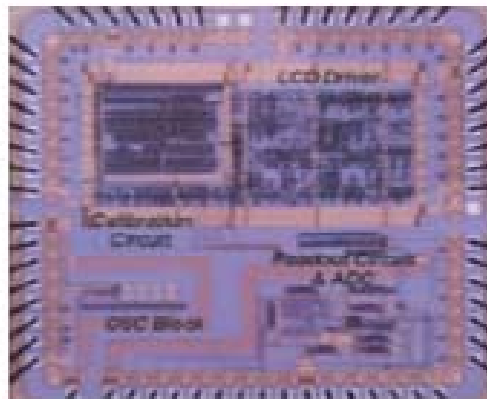
2009/11/16



# 大綱

- 甚麼是電子舌
- 電子舌系統及應用
- 電子舌技術之挑戰 -  
感測器陣列與讀出電路研發
- 未來展望與參考文獻

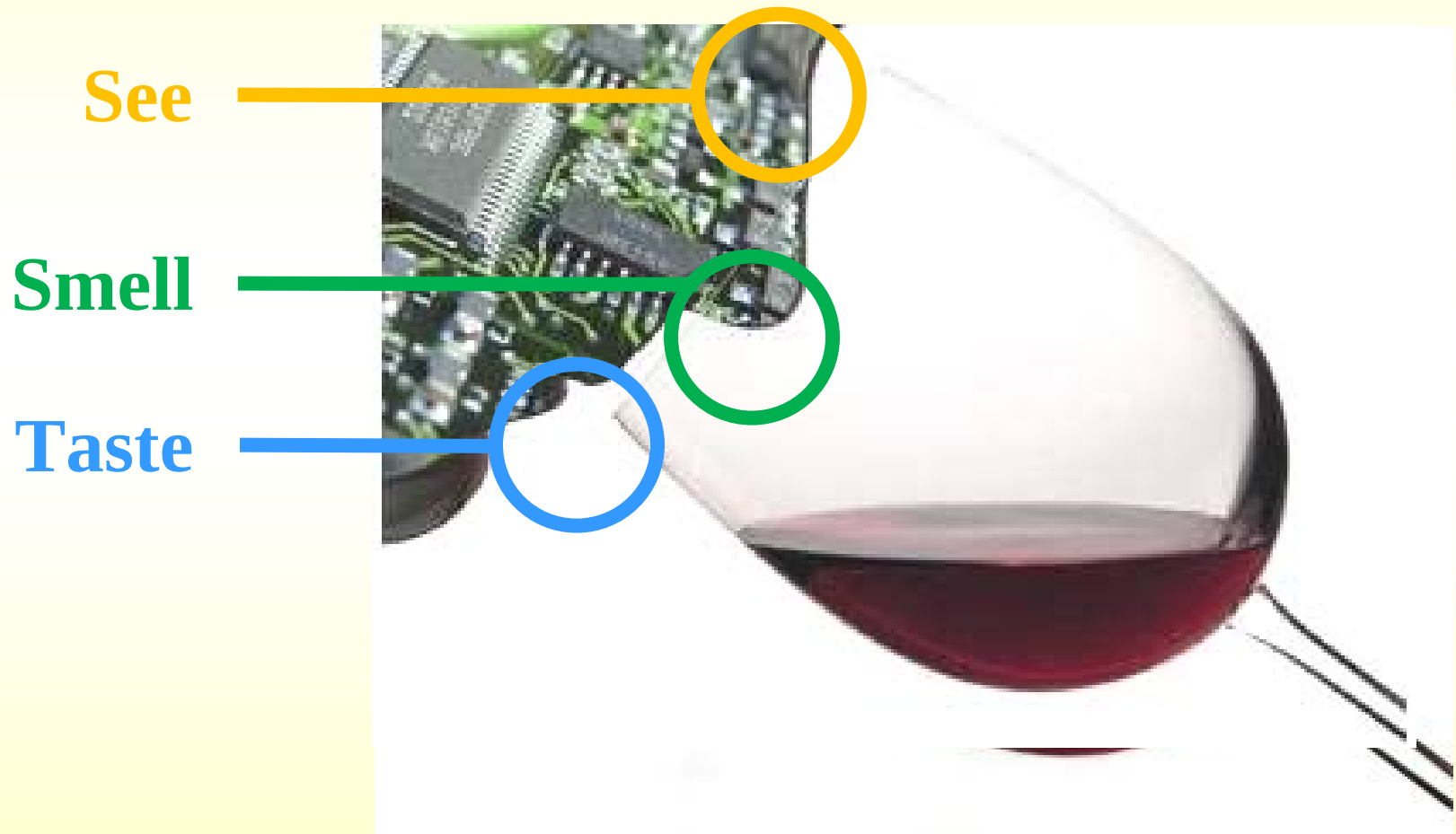




## 電子舌系統導論



# 1.1 Electronic Sensing





# Sensors Inspired by Nature



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wine\\_tasting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wine_tasting)



- Color View
- Flavor Taste
- Air, Water, Wine, Food,...

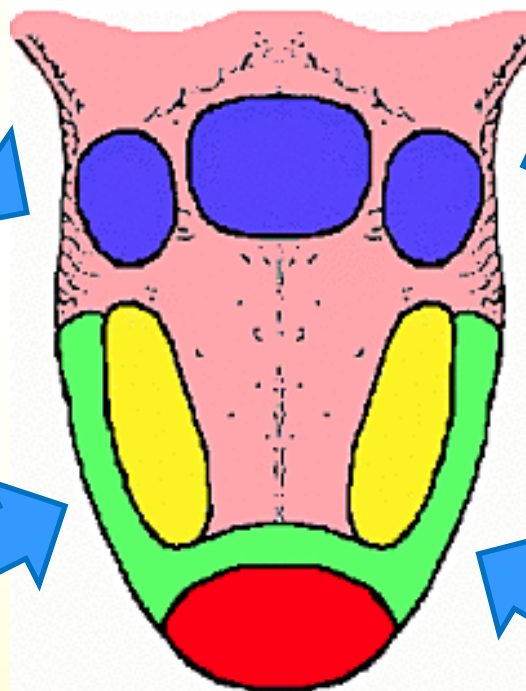
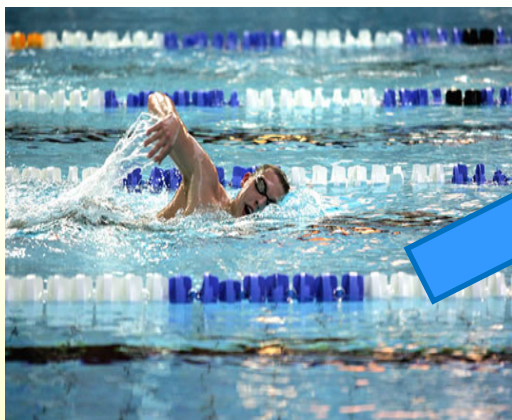


- Why biomimetic system?

Ref: [Change, J.B.](#) [Subramanian, V.](#), "Electronic Noses Sniff Success," [Spectrum, IEEE](#), pp. 50-56, March 2008



## 1.2 Electronic Tasting



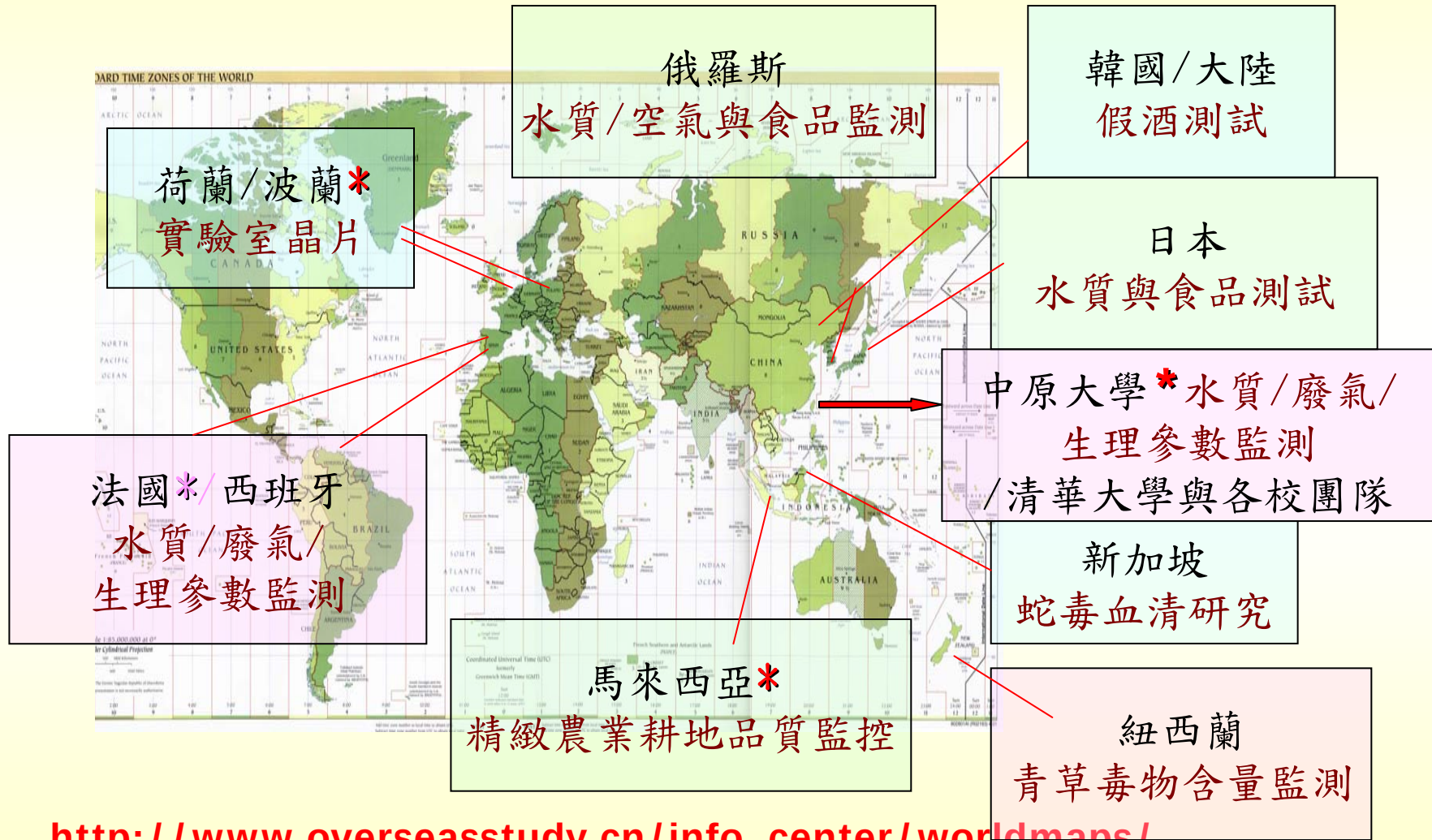
2009  
2009/11/16

Wen-Yaw Chung/Chung-Yuan University

ASPE Electronic Tongue System for Environmental Monitoring  
Sensing with Independent Component Analysis Signal Processing

Electronic Tongue Design

# 全球研究投入現況



[http://www.overseasstudy.cn/info\\_center/worldmaps/](http://www.overseasstudy.cn/info_center/worldmaps/)



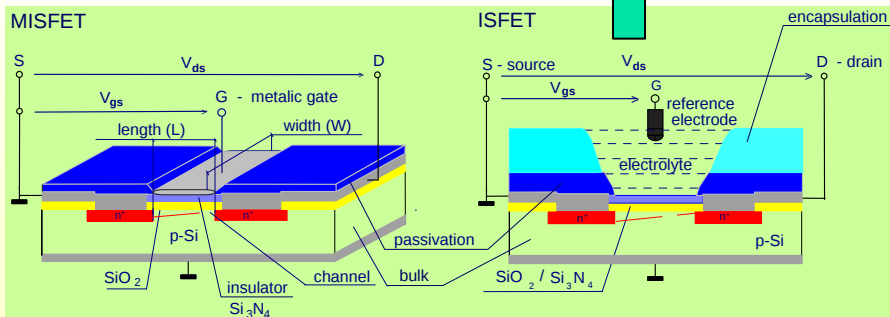
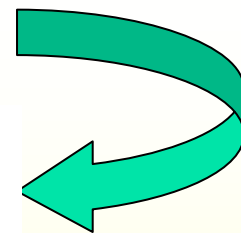
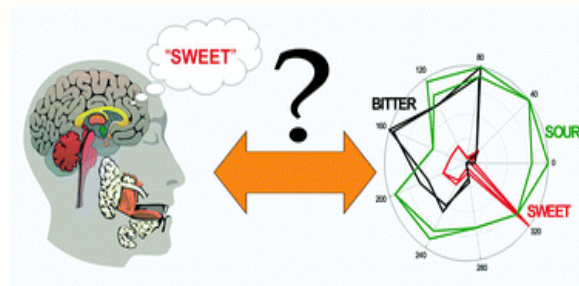
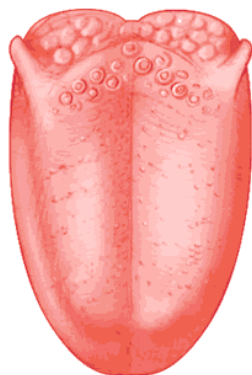
2009/11/16

Wen-Yaw Chung/Chung-Yuan University

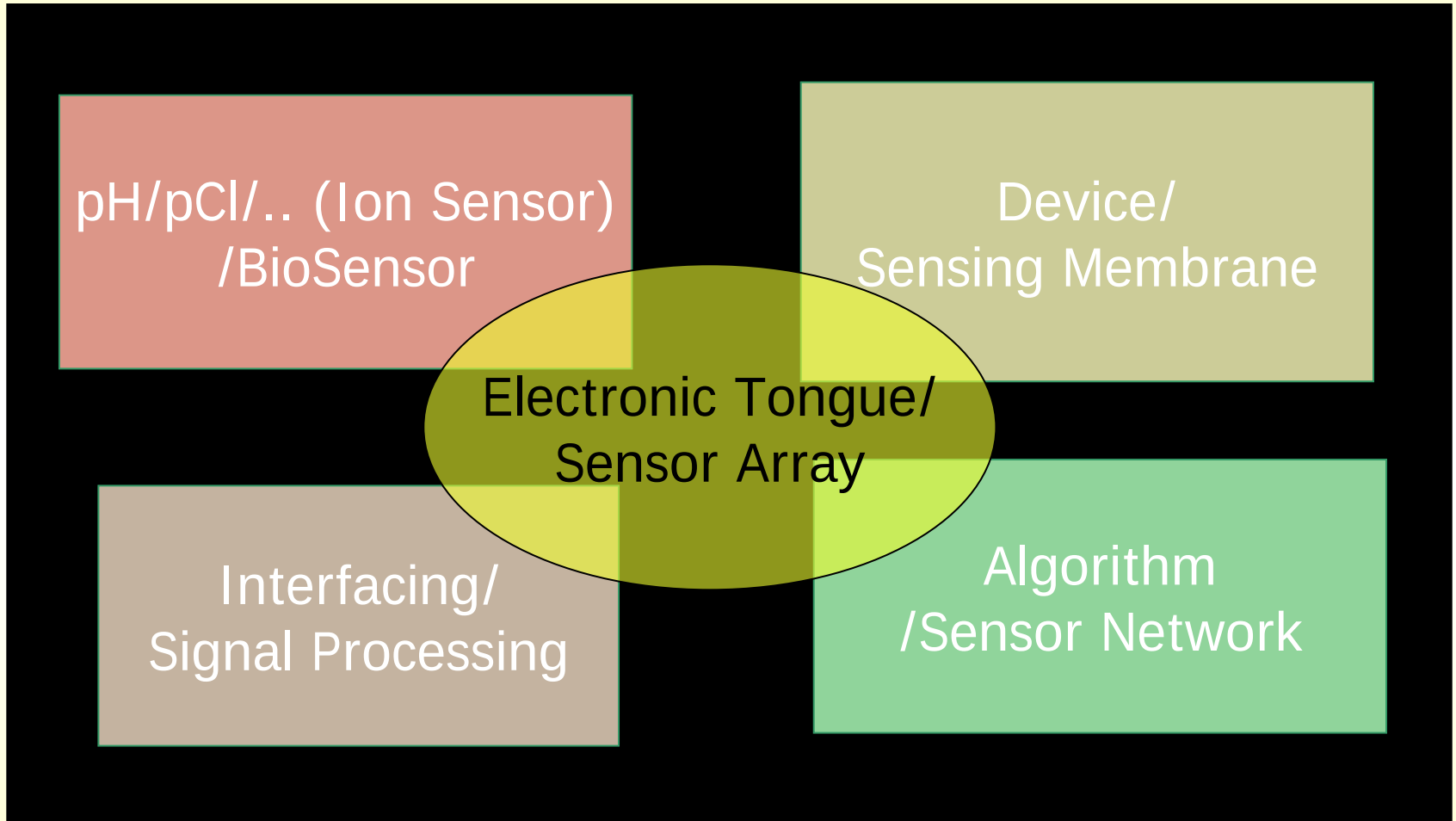
Electronic Tongue Design

# Why Electronic Tongue System and ISFETs

## Liquid Environment / Potentiometric Sensors

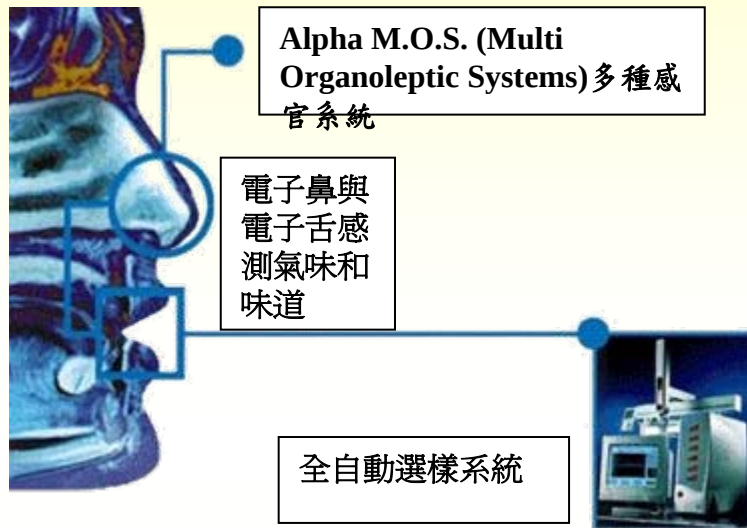


# 核心技術研究項目



# 感官仿生技術研究

<http://www.alpha-mos.com/cn/index.php>



-仿生物感測器是一種整合性的裝置  
功能是將待測物(如生物訊號)轉換  
成可量化之電子訊號，以便進行  
資料分析及輸出處理

-近年來，電子鼻與電子舌系統激起  
大量研究者的興趣

-1990初 電子鼻商品化產品

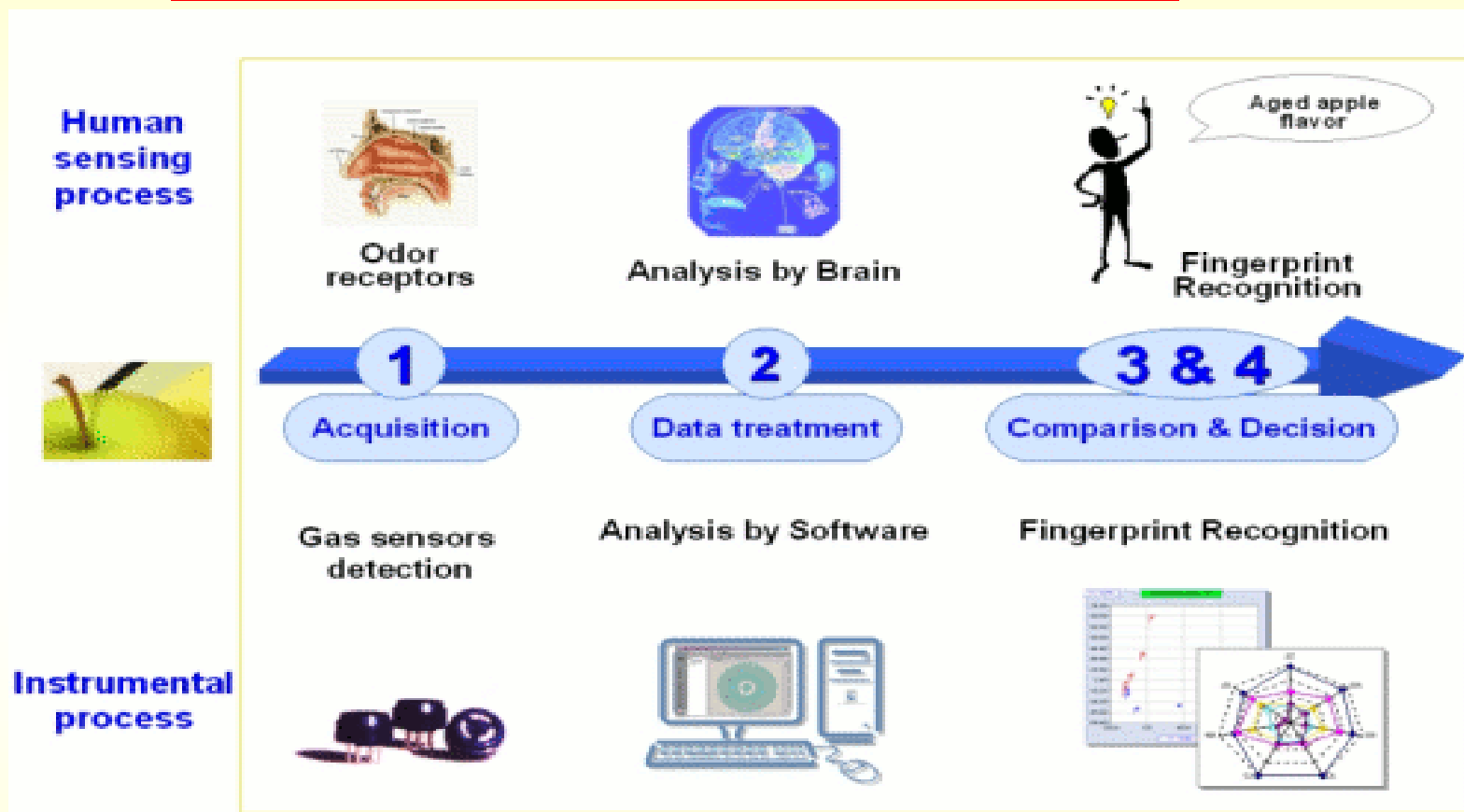
-工研院生醫中心與中國醫藥學院，  
電子鼻診斷系統，  
經由呼出的氣體可檢測尿毒症及  
肝硬化，其準確率約有85%及94%

## ■ Tongue function



# 人類感官與仿生儀器比較

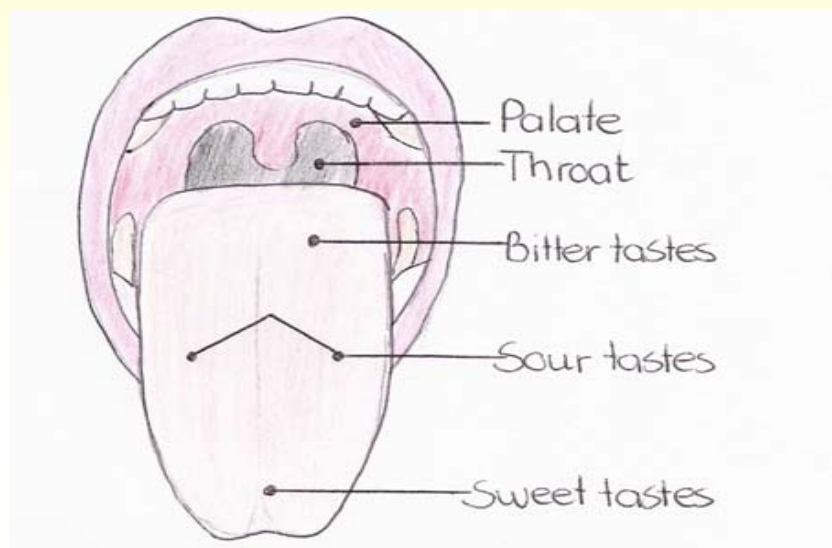
<http://www.alpha-mos.com/index.php>



電子舌的工作原理和電子鼻一樣。主要的區別在於分析的樣品是液體，所有感測器直接浸入液體中。

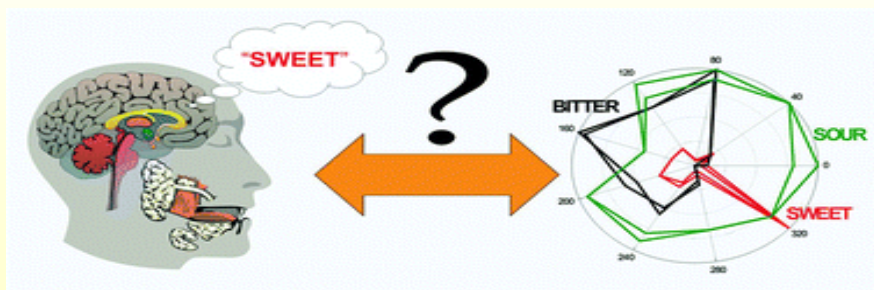


# 甚麼是電子舌？



<http://library.thinkquest.org/05aug/00386/taste/index.htm>

- 電子舌 - 一種感測元件可以用來辨識（含確認、分類、判析過程）並能定性或定量地進行溶液中多成份的分析；並以人為之方式評估各種溶液之味道與鮮美程度

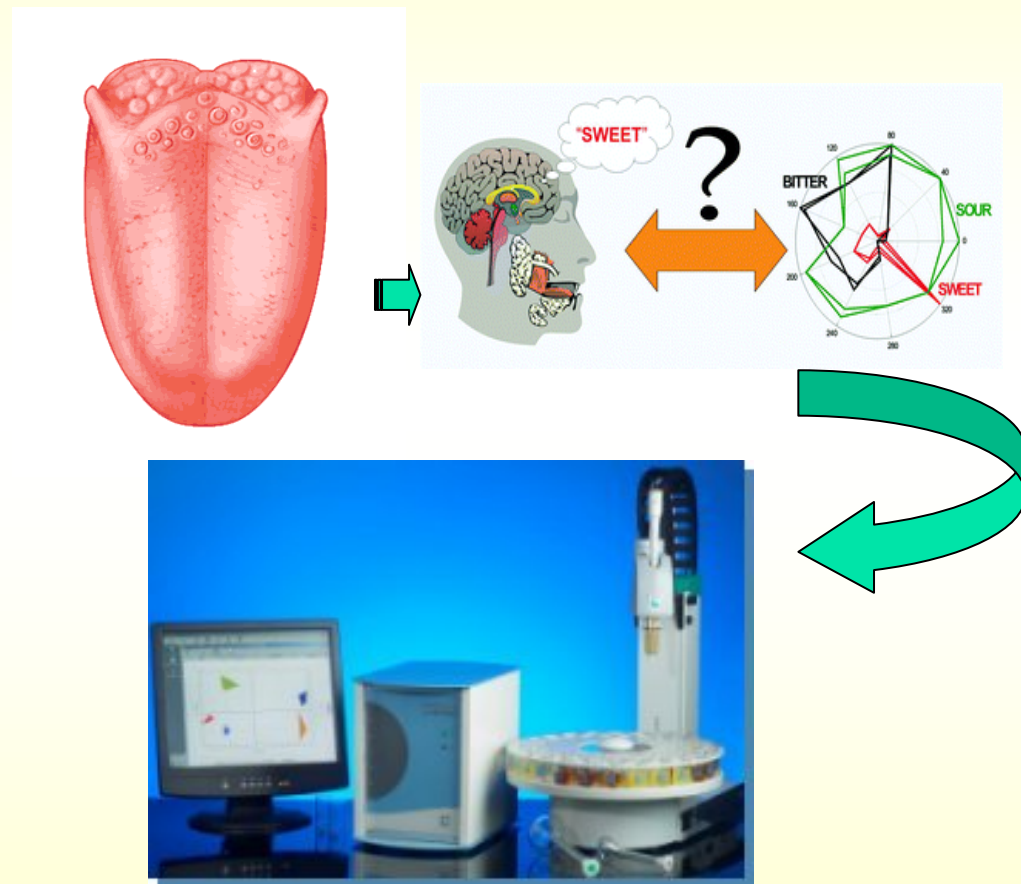


Patrycja Ciosek and Wojciech Wróblewski,  
*The Analyst*, 2007, 132, 963 - 978



# 電子舌之基礎內涵

- 一種模仿生物體的味覺系統
- 快速分辨酸、甜、苦、鹹、鮮美等於液體中味道的儀器
- 其訊號檢測最常見的是電化學式的方法
- 辨識原理則為模仿生物體味覺系統之圖譜辨識
- 延伸之定義與應用-其他物種或離子監測



<http://www.alpha-mos.com/cn/index.php>



# 電子舌廣義應用研究之價值



## 水安全監控

休閒設施、工業、及飲用水 $H^+$ ,  $Cl^-$  濃度  
應用

## 建康指標之判斷

生物醫學應用, 氯濃度測試(Chloride Test)可用於糖尿病代謝之酮酸中毒 (diabetic ketoacidosis) 檢測



# pH(酸鹼值) – 環境監控



- 低成本ISFET 酸鹼度儀 (pH meter)
- 可更換之感測頭(sensor tip)
- 食品、土壤、廢水、泳池與其他樣本之快速酸鹼度讀取

標準之檢測頭(sensor tip)可進行微量檢體(20ul)之酸鹼度偵測

<http://www.topac.com>



<http://www.deltatrak.com/24003.pdf>



# Chloride (氯離子)-水質監測與應用

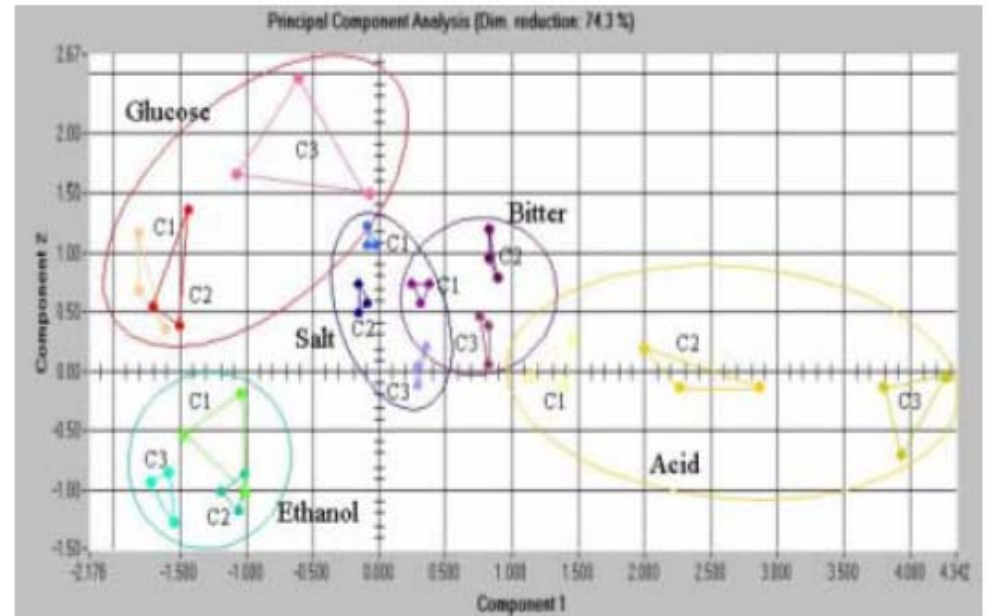


- 氯化作用(Chlorination)
  - 氯與水反應所形成的酸可殺細菌與藻類(algae)
  - 衛生(Sanitation)、消毒(disinfectant)
  - 適當之氯離子濃度  $\text{Cl}^-$  (0.1 – 1 ppm)

# 電子舌系統發展之需要性

- 老年化人口，居家照護
- 優質生活
- 家園安全

聚合物塗佈之感測器  
(polymer coated sensor)



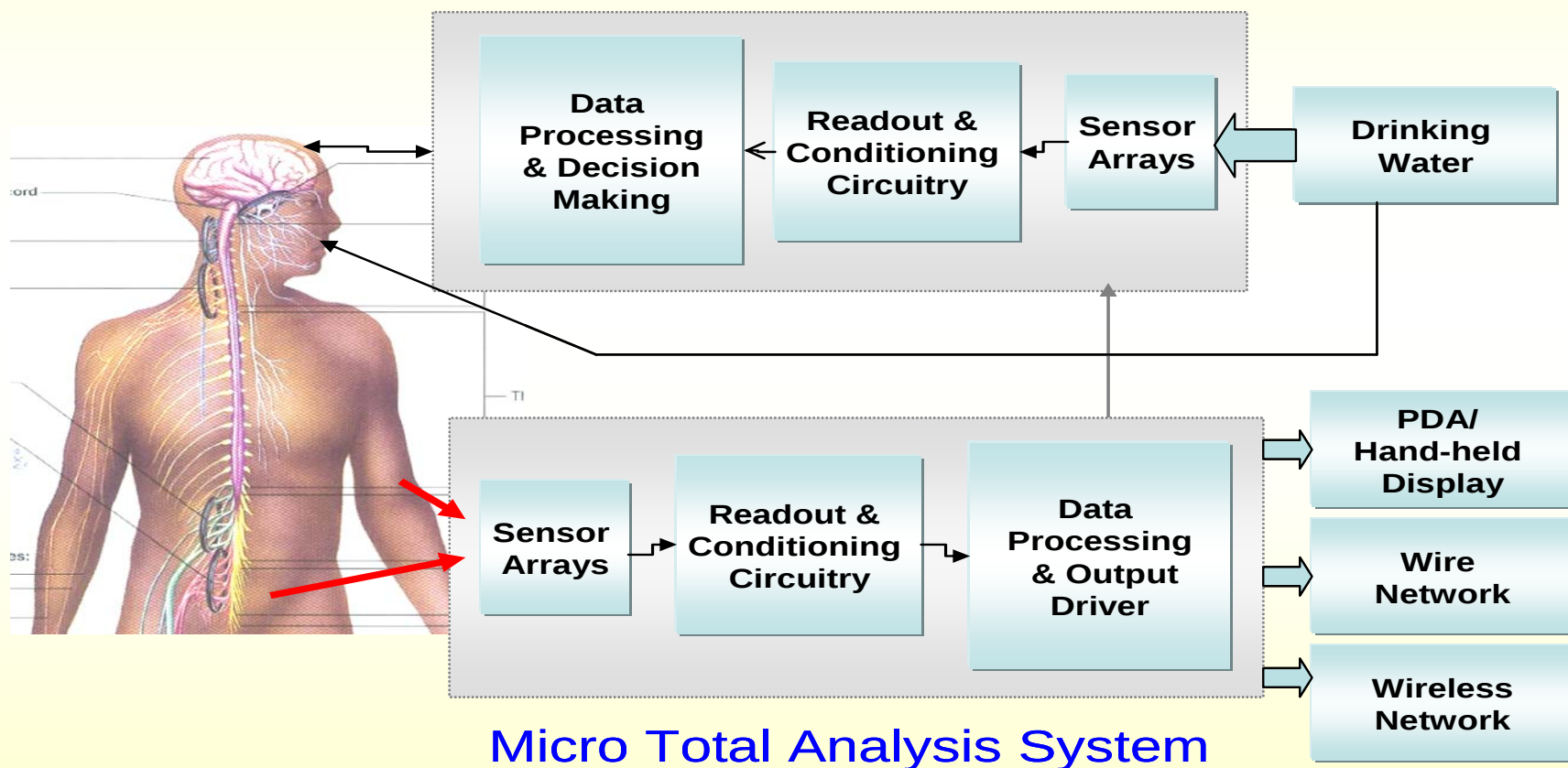
Discrimination result of 5 tastes using PCA  
Analyzing impedance data of sensor array

Ref: 2005 IEEE EMB proceeding, pp.259-262

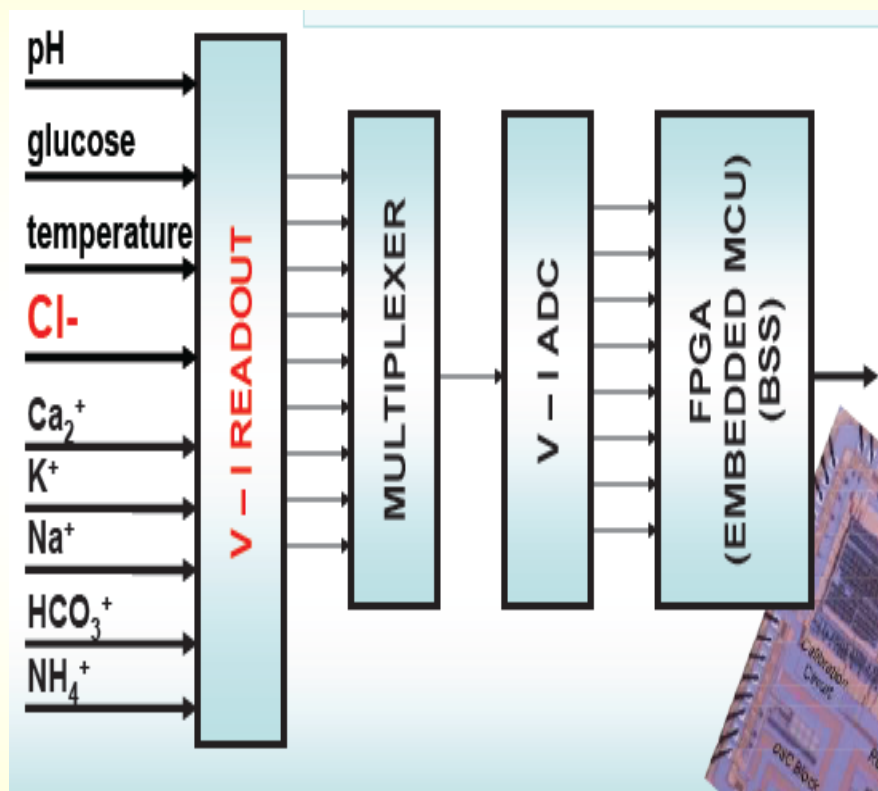


# 本研究擬進行之電子舌系統方塊

## Electronic Tongue & Processor



# 多離子 / 參數感測

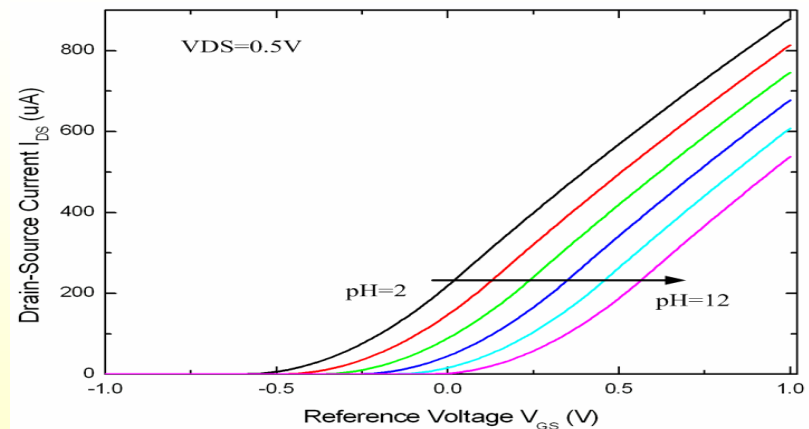
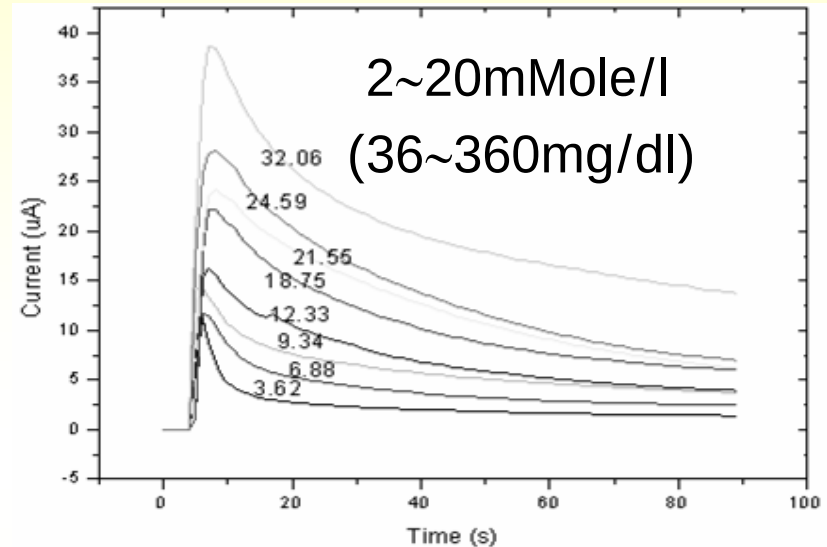


- 感測器特性分析
- 感測器陣列設計
- 訊號讀取與處理電路
- 非理想效應補償校正
- 辨識處理演算法開發



# 化學感測

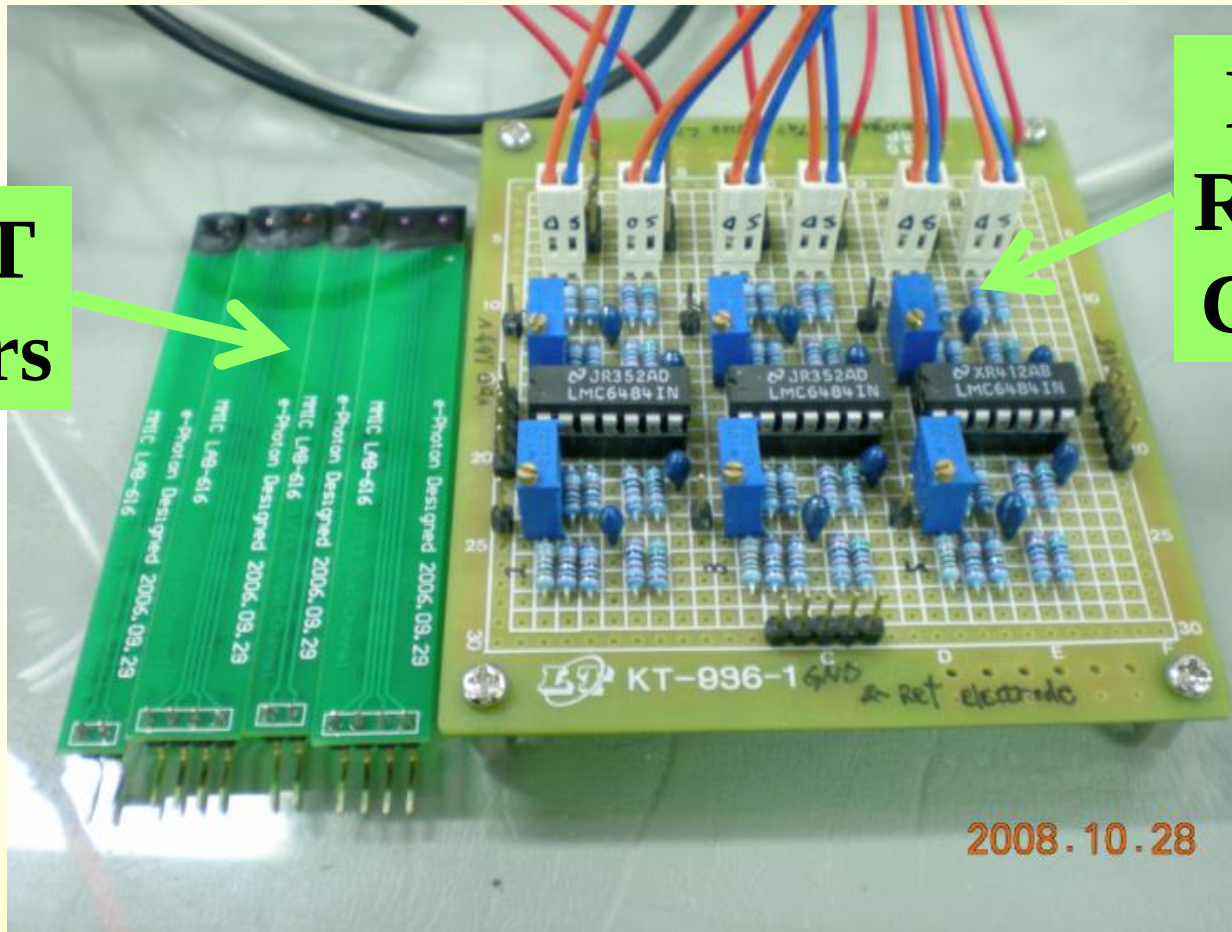
- 電流式化學感測
- 利用電極上生化分子與血液中葡萄糖進行反應,由電極測得產生電子所造成的電流變化量可以換算得到血液中葡萄糖濃度.
- 電位式化學感測
- 利用電位大小及相對的變化以換算所測得之物種或離子濃度
- 離子敏感型場效電晶體



## 1.3 ISFET Electronic Tongue for Multi Ions

**ISFET  
Sensors**

**ISFET  
Readout  
Circuits**



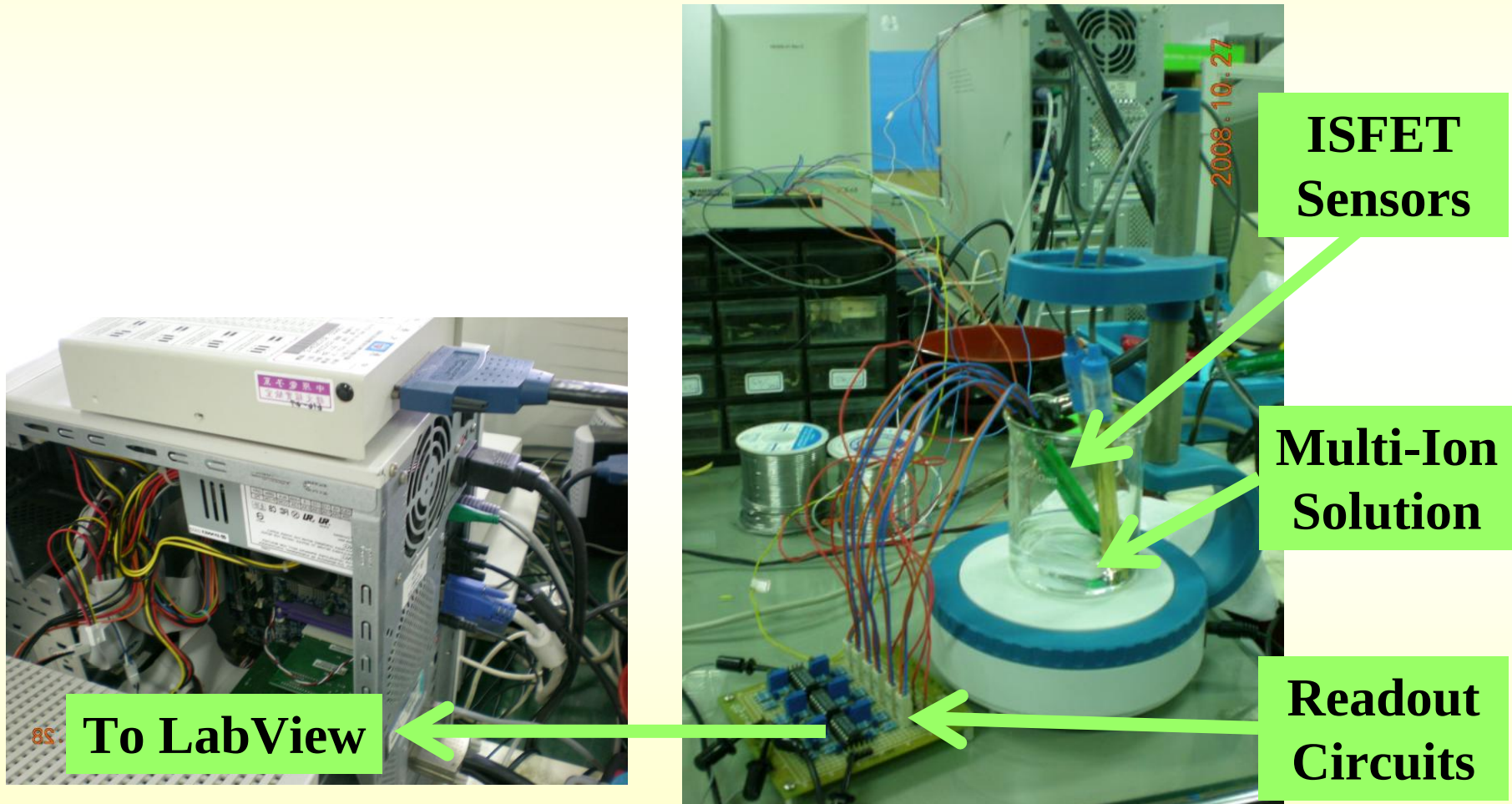
2009/11/16

Wen-Yaw Chung/Chung-Yuan University  
Sensing with Independent Component Analysis Signal Processing

Electronic Tongue Design

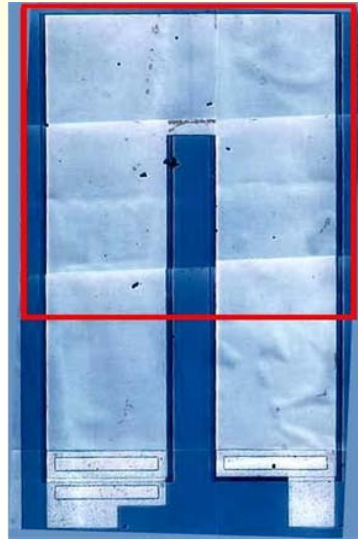
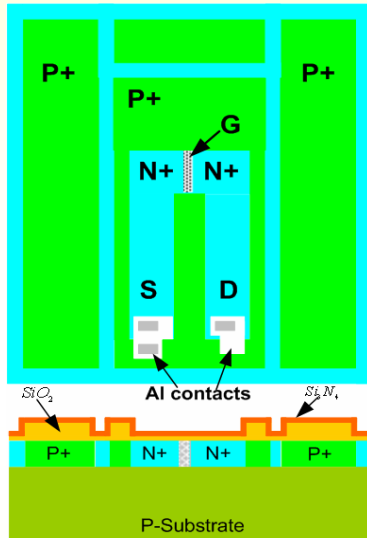
21

## 1.3 ISFET Electronic Tongue for Multi Ions



# 感測器設計與特性分析

## - MOSFET, ISFET, EGFET



(a) ISFET基本結構與剖面圖 (b) ISFET微照相

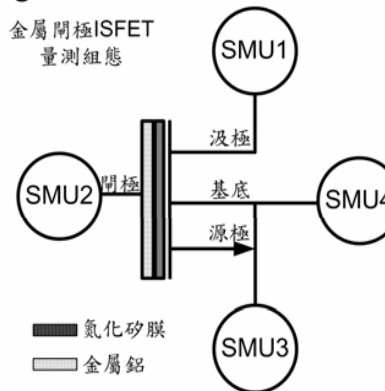


HP4155C 半導體參數量測儀

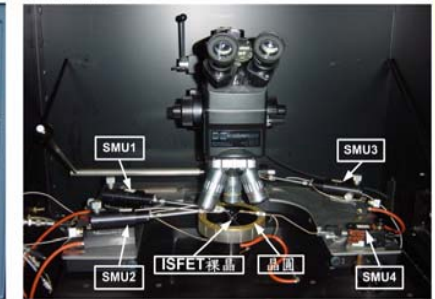


- ① 量測參數、使用者定義函式與訊號源設定
- ② 訊號源掃描範圍、間距與固定值設定
- ③ 選擇顯示/儲存參數與圖形顯示範圍設定
- ④ 量測結果圖形顯示與數據列表
- ⑤ 訊號輸入源掃描
- ⑥ 1.44MB FDD 數據儲存

金屬閘極ISFET  
量測組態



量測探針座



I. 汲源極電流對閘源極電壓特性曲線量測環境設定

MEASUREMENT MODE [SWEEP]  
CHANNELS

| MEASURE |       |       |        |       |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| UNIT    | VNAME | INAME | MODE   | FCTN  |
| SMU1    | VD    | ID    | V      | CONST |
| SMU2    | VG    | IG    | V      | VAR1  |
| SMU3    | VS    | IS    | COMMON | CONST |
| SMU4    | VB    | IB    | COMMON | CONST |

II. 使用者定義函式設定

USER FUNCTION

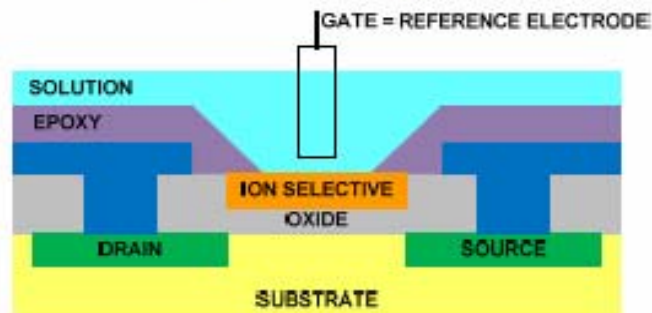
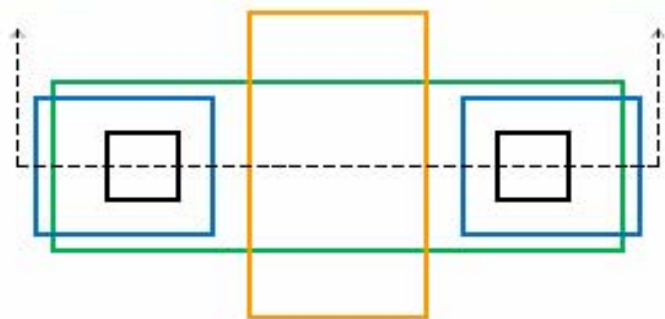
| NAME | UNIT | DEFINITION   |         |
|------|------|--------------|---------|
| GM   |      | DIFF(ID, VG) | GM 曲線量測 |
| SQID |      | SQRT(ID)     | 將電流軸取根號 |

III. 汲源極電流對汲源極電壓特性曲線量測環境設定

MEASUREMENT MODE [SWEEP]  
CHANNELS

| MEASURE |       |       |        |       |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| UNIT    | VNAME | INAME | MODE   | FCTN  |
| SMU1    | VD    | ID    | V      | VAR1  |
| SMU2    | VG    | IG    | V      | VAR2  |
| SMU3    | VS    | IS    | COMMON | CONST |
| SMU4    | VB    | IB    | COMMON | CONST |

# 金氧半場效電晶體( MOSFET) 與離子敏感型場效電晶體(ISFET)之發明



EMF = electrochemically induced voltage

$$V_{T(ISFET)} = V_{T(MOSFET)} + EMF$$

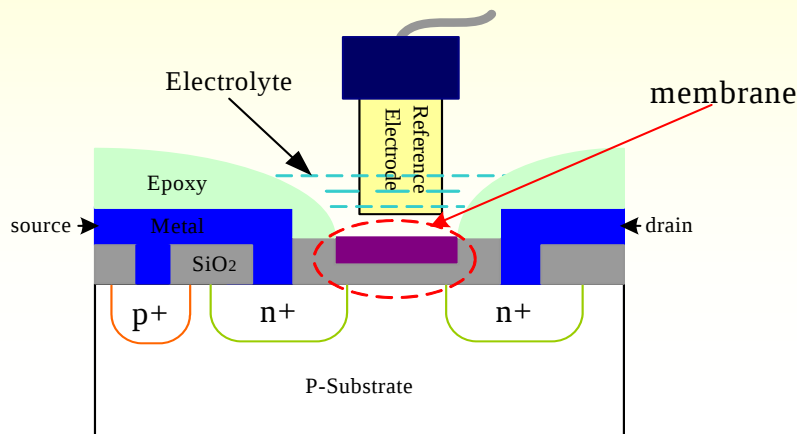
$$I_{DS} = \mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} \left[ (V_{GS} - V_T) V_{DS} - \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2 \right]$$

$$V_{GS} = V_T + \frac{\frac{I_D}{\mu C_{ox} \frac{W}{L}} + \frac{1}{2} V_{DS}^2}{V_{DS}} = V_T + k$$

Linear region, Constant  $V_{DS}$  & Constant  $I_D$

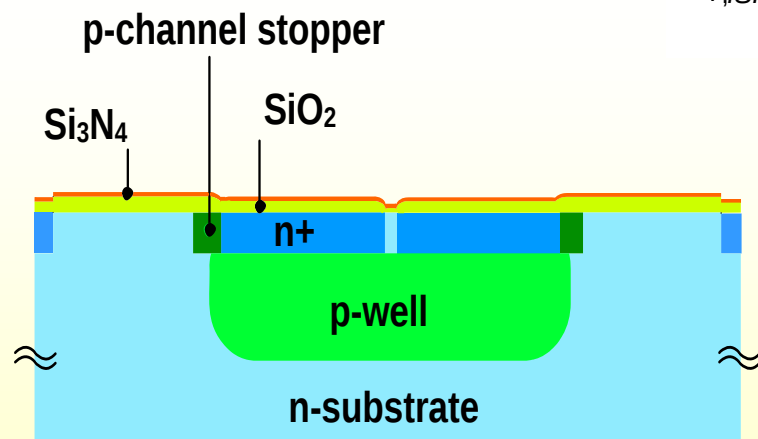
# 離子敏感型場效電晶體(ISFET) 工作機制

## ■ For ISFET in Triode region



$$I_{DS} = K_p \left[ (V_{GS} - V_{TH}^*) - \frac{V_{DS}}{2} \right] V_{DS}$$

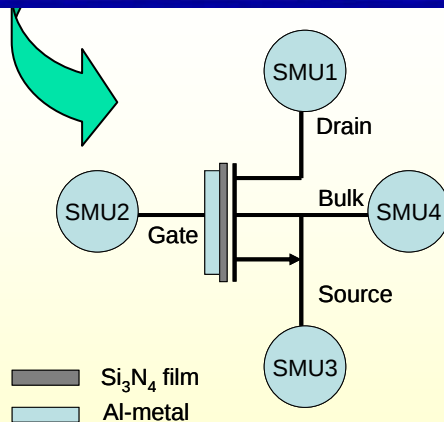
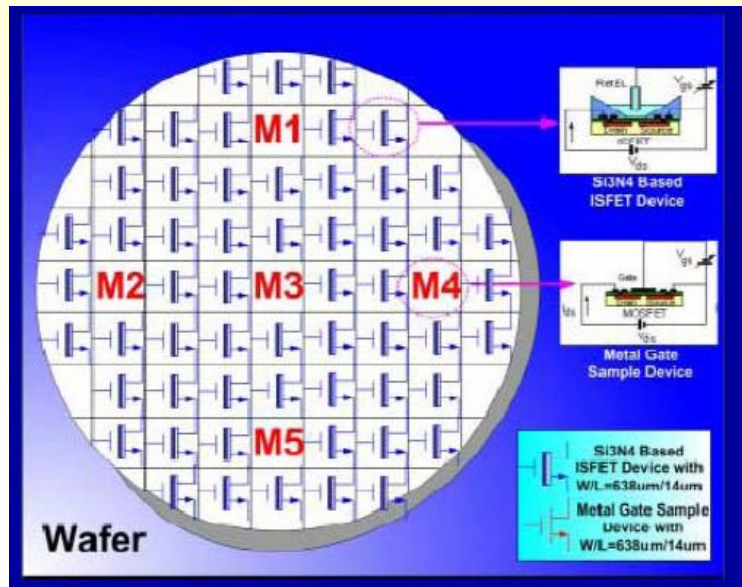
$$V_{T,ISFET} = \left( E_{REF} - \phi_{eo} + \phi_{CS} - \frac{\Phi_{Si}}{q} - \frac{Q_{OX} + Q_{SS} + Q_B}{C_{OX}} + 2\phi_f \right)$$



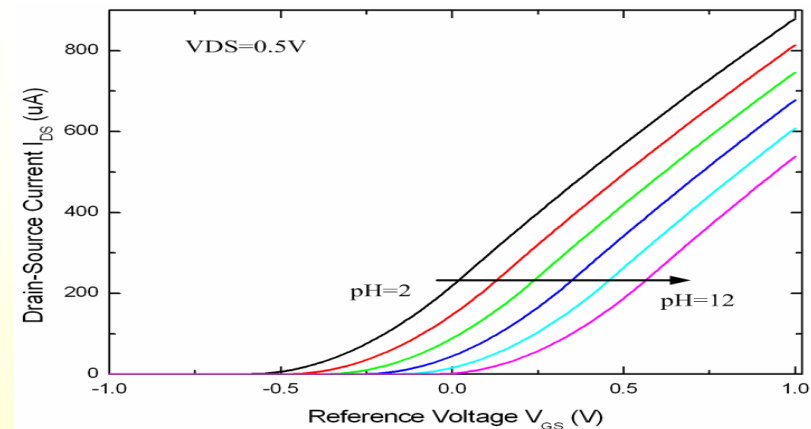
| 感測膜材質        | SiO <sub>2</sub>                 | Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| pH量測範圍       | 4~10                             | 1~13                           | 1~13                           | 1~13                           |
| 靈敏度 (mV/pH)  | 23~25 (pH > 7)<br>37~48 (pH < 7) | 46~56                          | 53~57                          | 56~57                          |
| 時漂 (mV/hour) | 不穩定                              | 1.0                            | 0.1~0.2                        | 0.1~0.2                        |
| 遲滯 (mV)      | 不穩定                              | 3.0                            | 0.8                            | 0.2                            |



# ISFET 直流特性探討(DC Characterization)



- 使用四激勵與測量裝置 (Stimulus and measurement units, SMU)
- 用於取出氫離子濃度與反應電壓之相對關係



# 離子敏感型場效電晶體之實驗建置

$V_{ds} = 0.45 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{ds} = 100 \mu\text{A}$

Tested pH 2 – 12 standard  
buffer solutions from Sigma-  
Aldrich (Germany)

(新型橋式讀出電路)

Bridge-type Circuit

$V_{DD} = +1.65 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{SS} = -1.65 \text{ V}$

D S

ISFET

pH Sensor

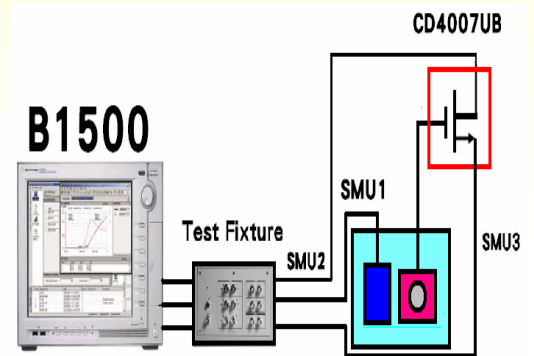
(參考電極)

Reference  
Electrode

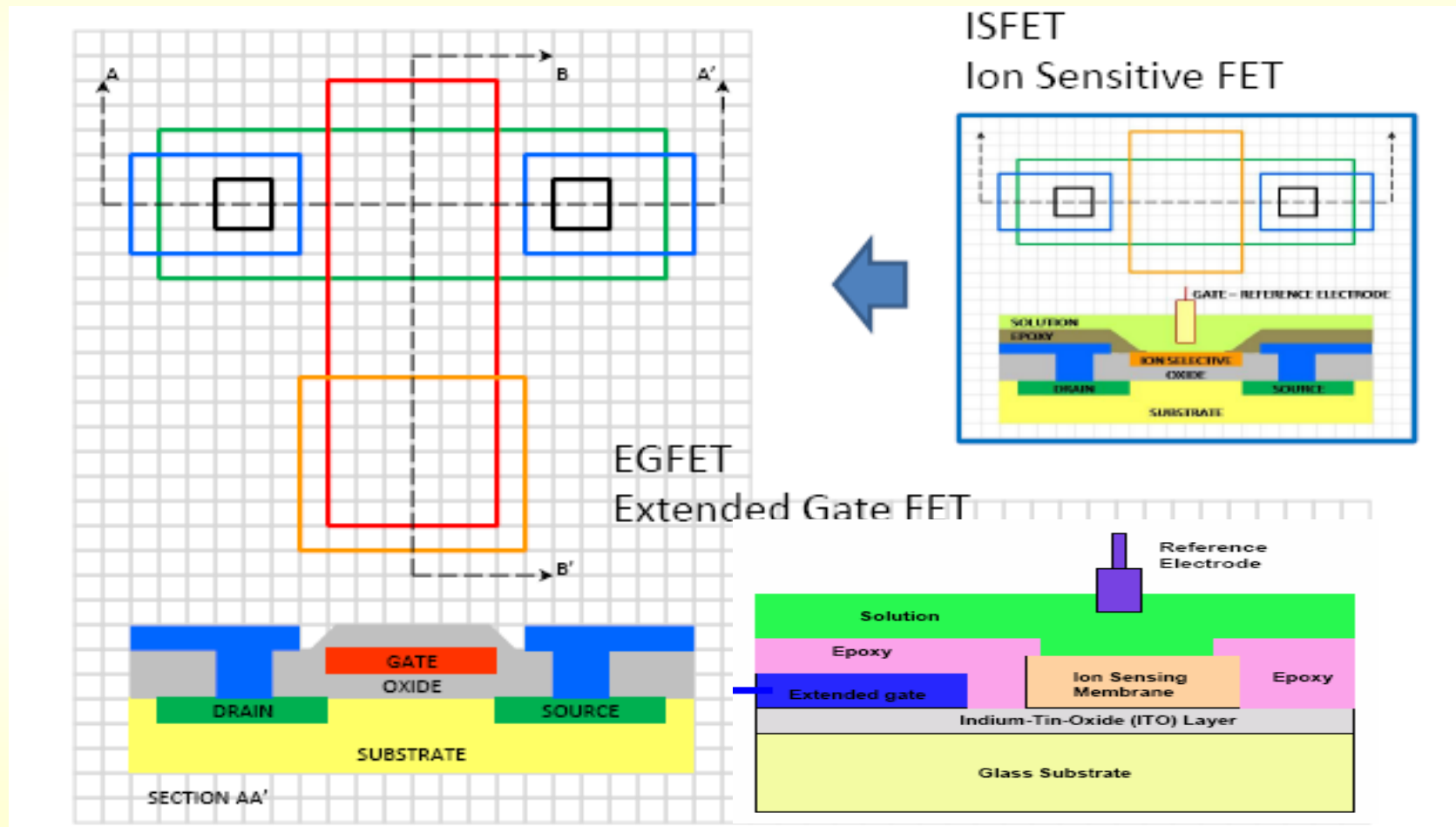
Temp.  
Sensor

pH Meter

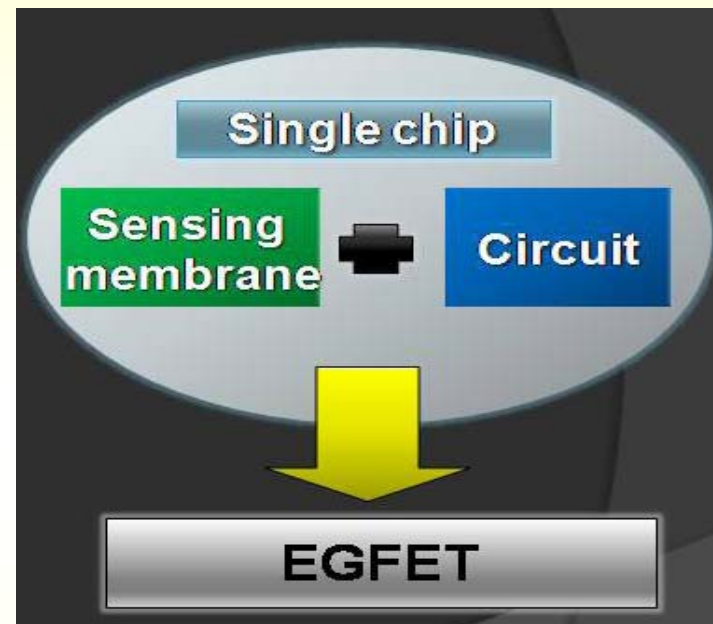
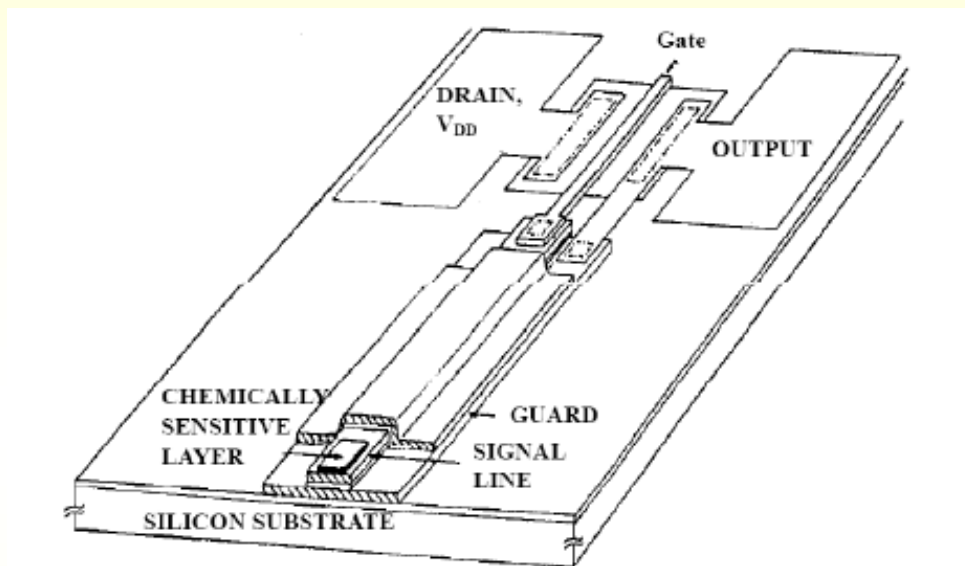
Multimeter



# 離子敏感型場效電晶體(ISFET)與延伸式ISFET(EGFET)之發明



# 第一個 EGFET結構(1983)

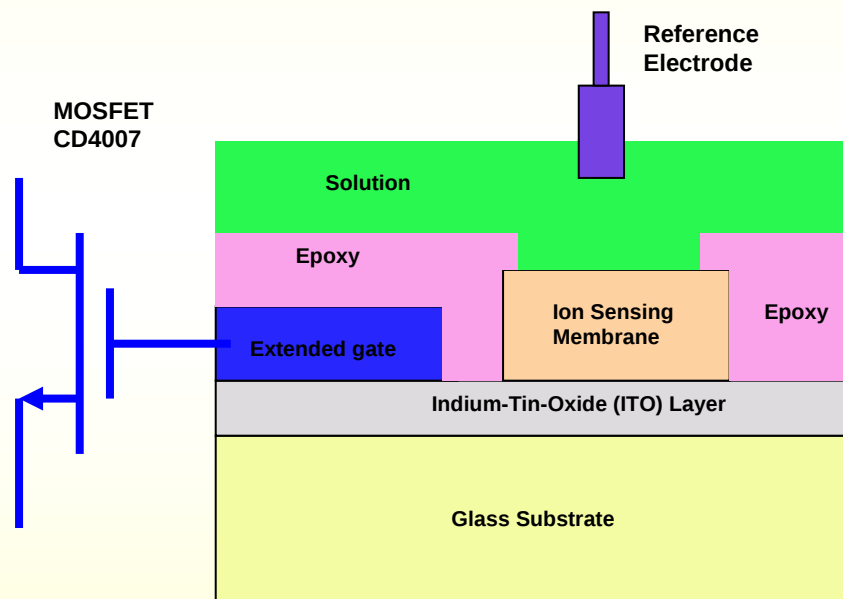


J. Vander Spiegel, I. Lauks, P. Chan, D. Babic; The Extended Gate Chemically Sensitive Field Effect Transistor as Multi-Species Microprobe; Sensors and Actuators, Vol.4, pp.291-298;1983

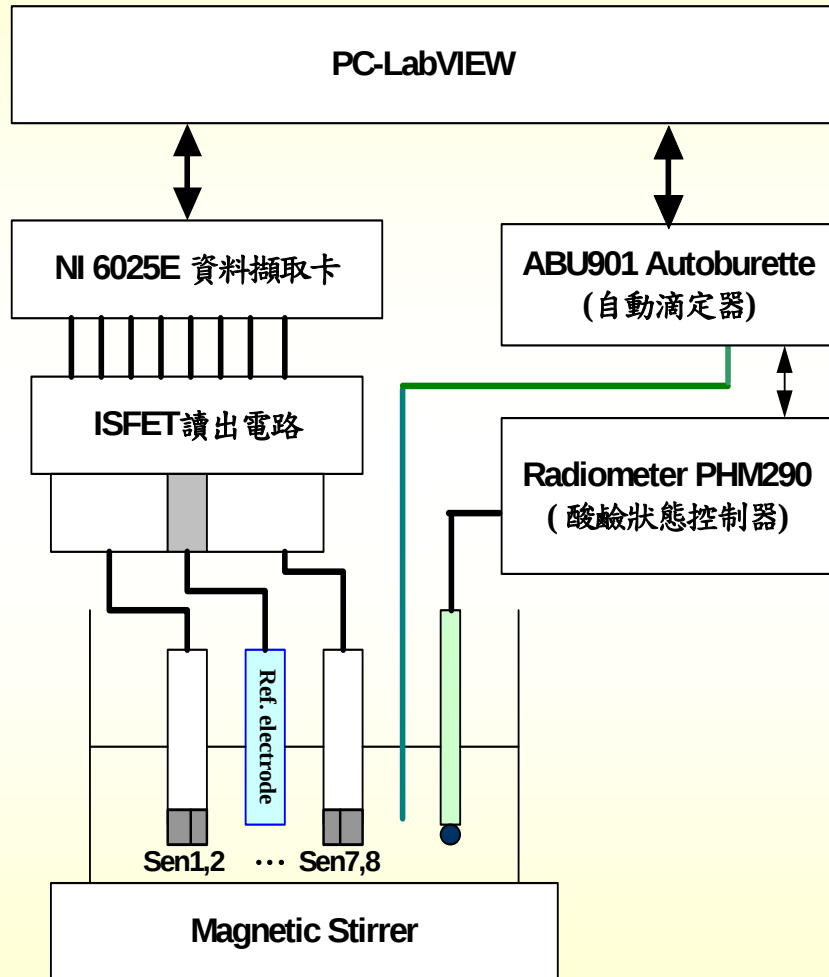


# 延伸式EGFET之剖面圖與優勢

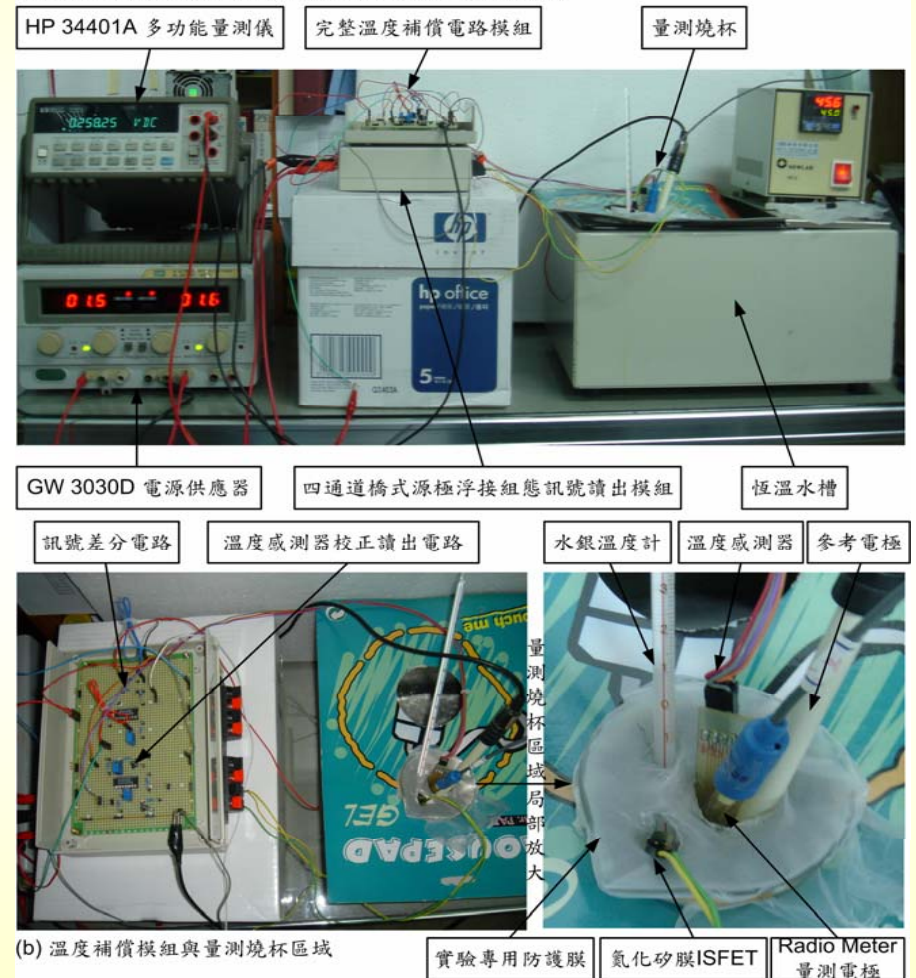
- 可拋棄式感測頭
- 低成本玻璃基片
- 較低之光敏感性 (light-sensitivity)
- 可重複使用之訊號讀出系統與訊號處理器



# 自動化多通道測試環境設計



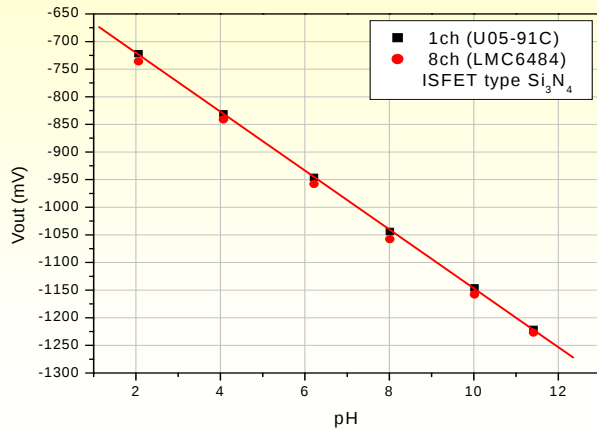
(a) ISFET訊號讀出溫度補償完整量測組態與相關使用儀器



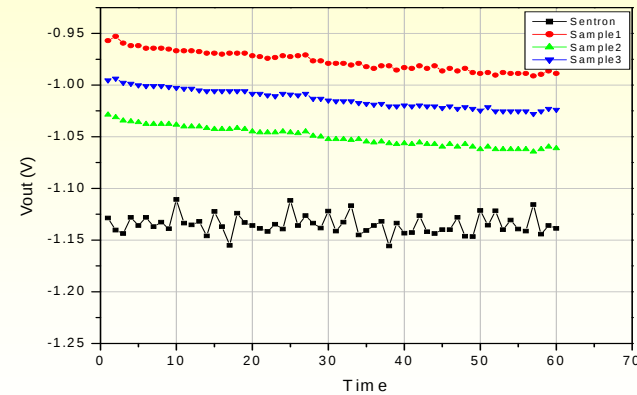
(b) 溫度補償模組與量測燒杯區域



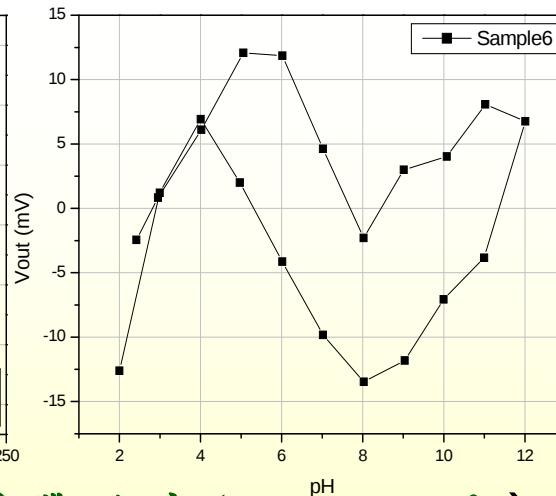
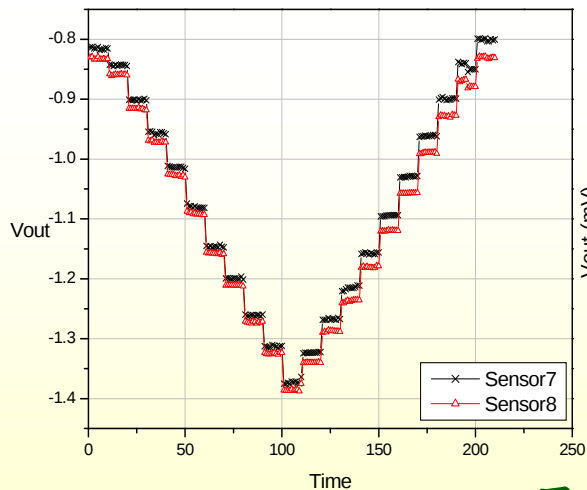
# 感測器效能參數量測



pH 敏感度



時漂效應 Time Drift (16 hours)



遲滯效應 (Hysteresis)

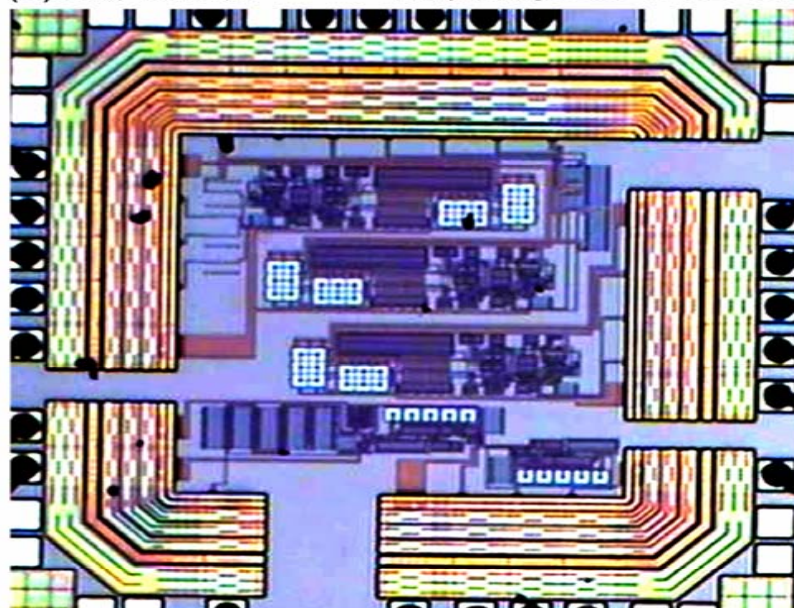
- ISFET
- $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  x7
- pH -range
- (Sab)pH2~pH12
- (Sba)pH12~pH2
- Record -
- pH 10min
- 1 record/1min



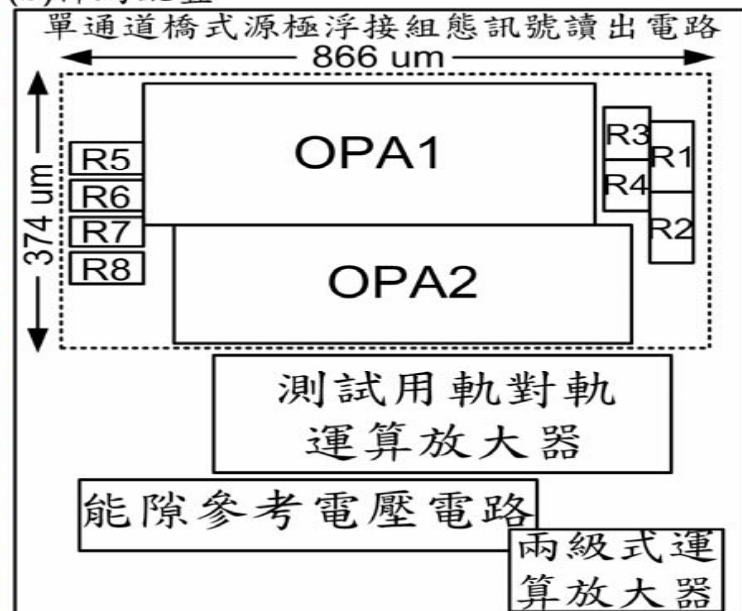
# 感測器介面 - 讀出與處理電路

(a)晶片微照相

晶片編號:D35-92C-24b



(b)佈局配置

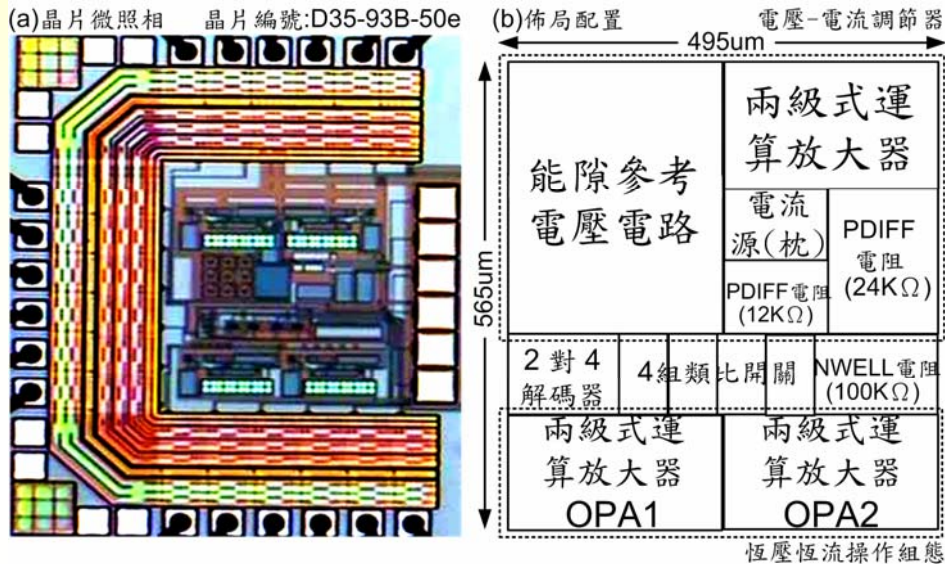


(c)使用元件規格列表

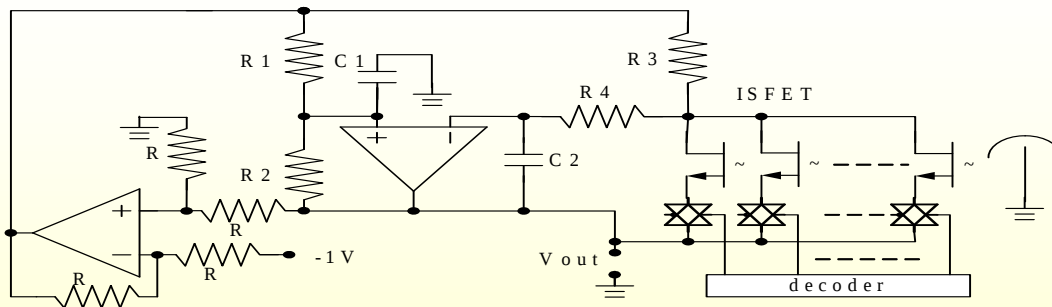
| 對應電路編號    | 規格           | 佈局方式  | 對應電路編號 | 規格           | 佈局方式  | 對應電路編號 | 規格              | 佈局方式  |
|-----------|--------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| OPA1-OPA2 | 軌對軌          | ----- | R4     | 5K $\Omega$  | PDIFF | R8     | 50K $\Omega$    | NWELL |
| R1        | 15K $\Omega$ | PDIFF | R5     | 50K $\Omega$ | NWELL | C1     | 1 $\mu\text{F}$ | 外接    |
| R2        | 15K $\Omega$ | PDIFF | R6     | 50K $\Omega$ | NWELL | C2     | 1 $\mu\text{F}$ | 外接    |
| R3        | 5K $\Omega$  | PDIFF | R7     | 50K $\Omega$ |       |        |                 |       |



# ISFET 感測陣列之新型讀出電路



- 定電壓/定電流電路
- 類比開關反應時間與線性度
- 低頻雜訊濾波

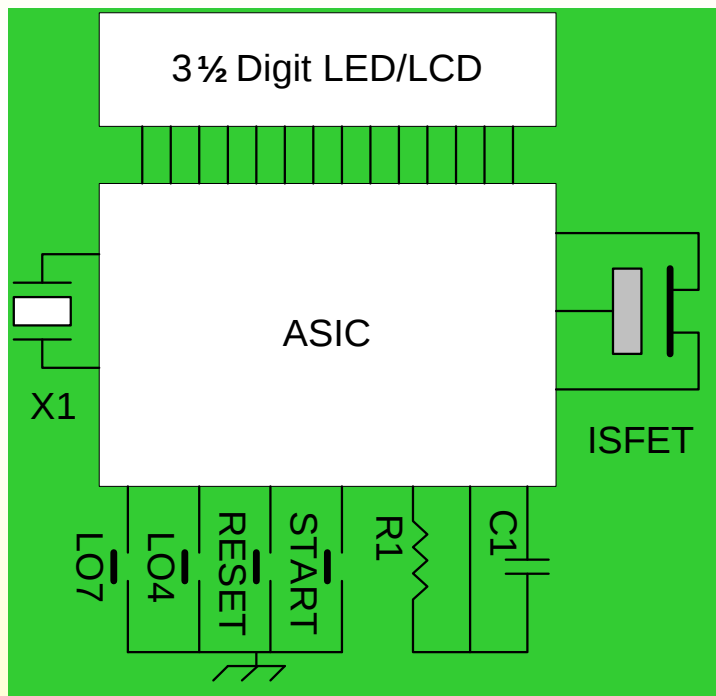


Prof. Chung's Lab. (2005) 「離子感測電路」 中華民國發明專利I 235236

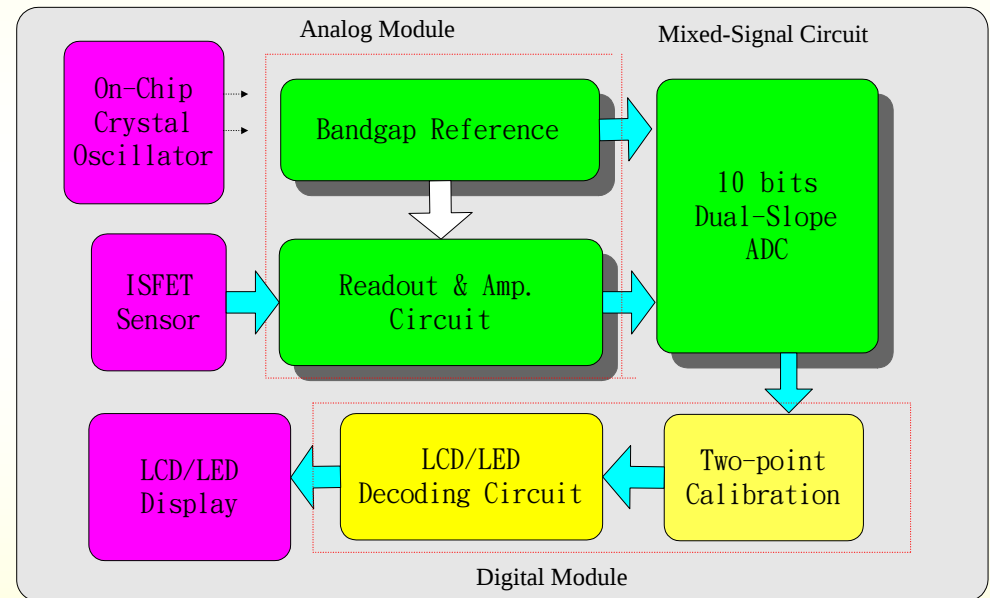


# ISFET pH meter 單晶片設計

- The proposed ISFET-based pH meter by using a single ASIC chip with peripheral interface



- Key building blocks of an ISFET-based pH meter



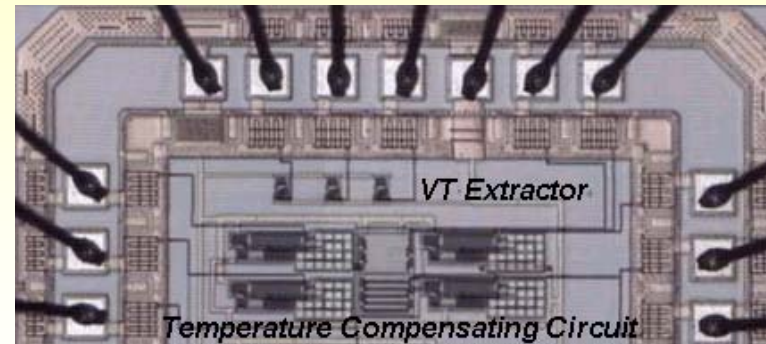
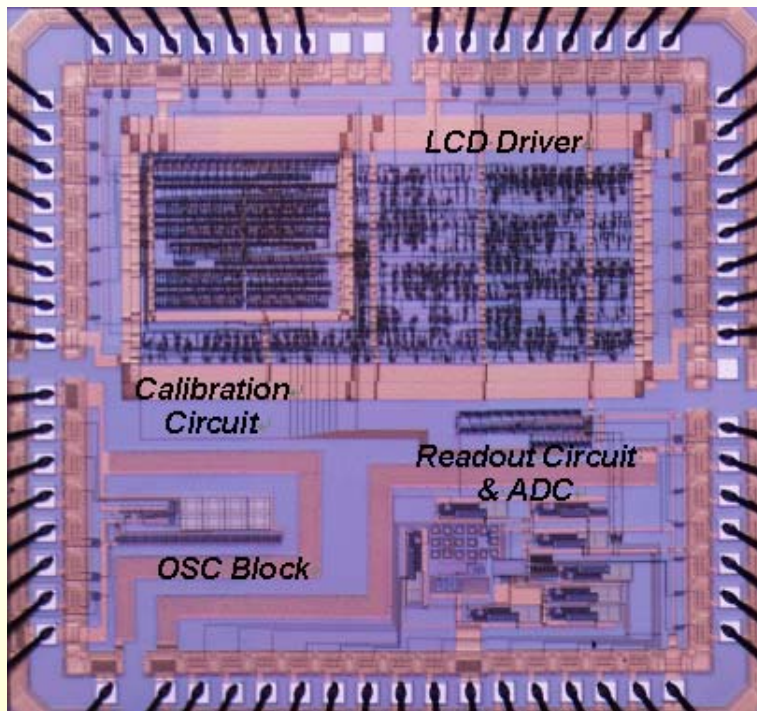
Prof. Chung's Lab (2004) Microelectronic Journal



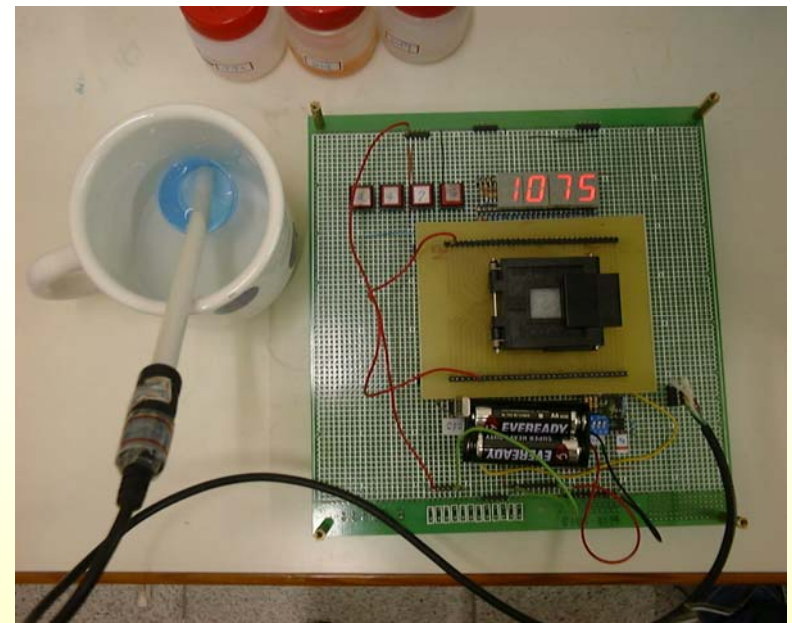
# 晶片實現與原型機驗證

- VT extractor & 溫度補償電路  
(Temperature compensating circuit)

- pH meter ASIC 單晶片設計



- On-board prototyping



Prof. Chung's Lab (2004) Microelectronic Journal



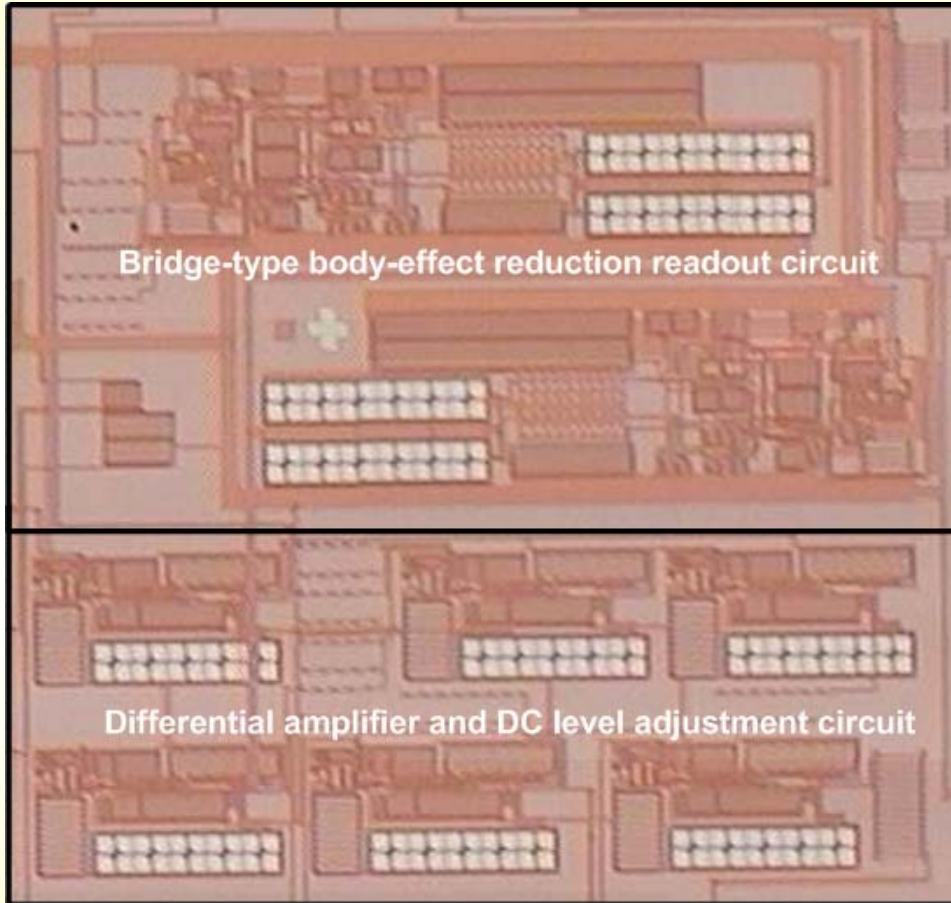
2009/11/16

Wen-Yaw Chung/Chung-Yuan University

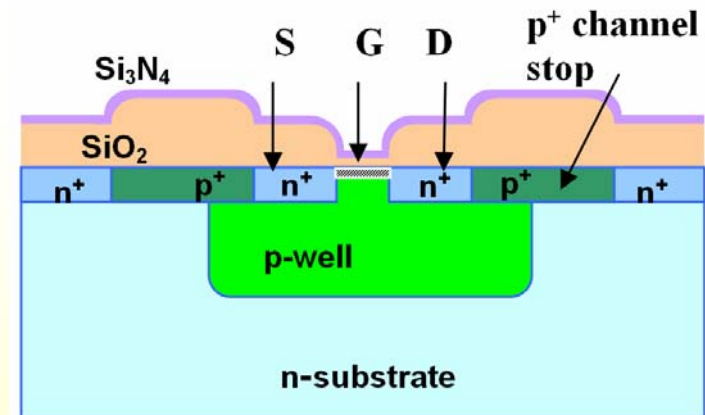
Electronic Tongue Design

36

# 基體效應改善電路及 P-well ISFET



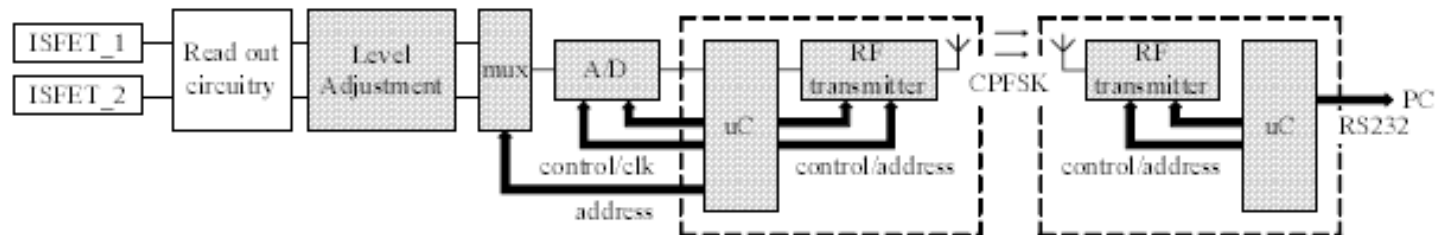
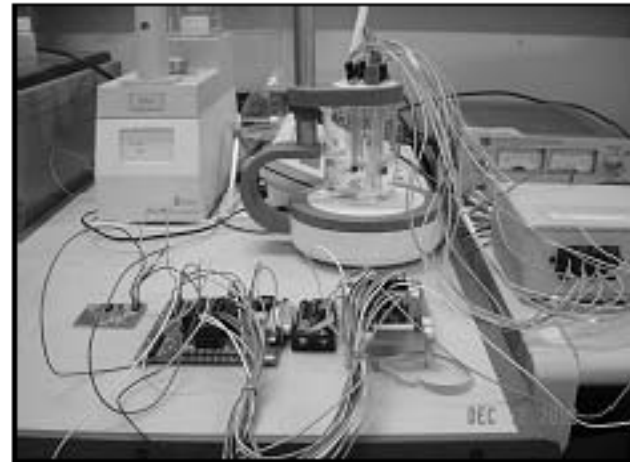
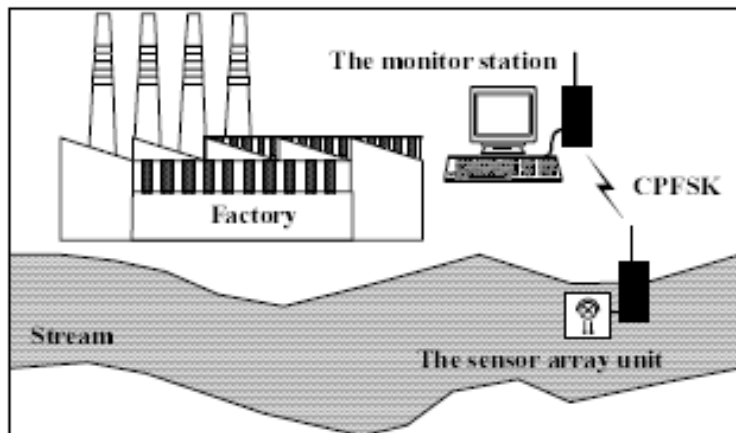
- 台積電製程
- TSMC 0.35 $\mu\text{m}$  2P4M CMOS process.
- 晶片面積 9.1 $\times$ 9.1 mm<sup>2</sup>



Prof. Chung's Lab. (2008/04) 「降低基體效應之離子感測電路」美國/中華民國發明專利



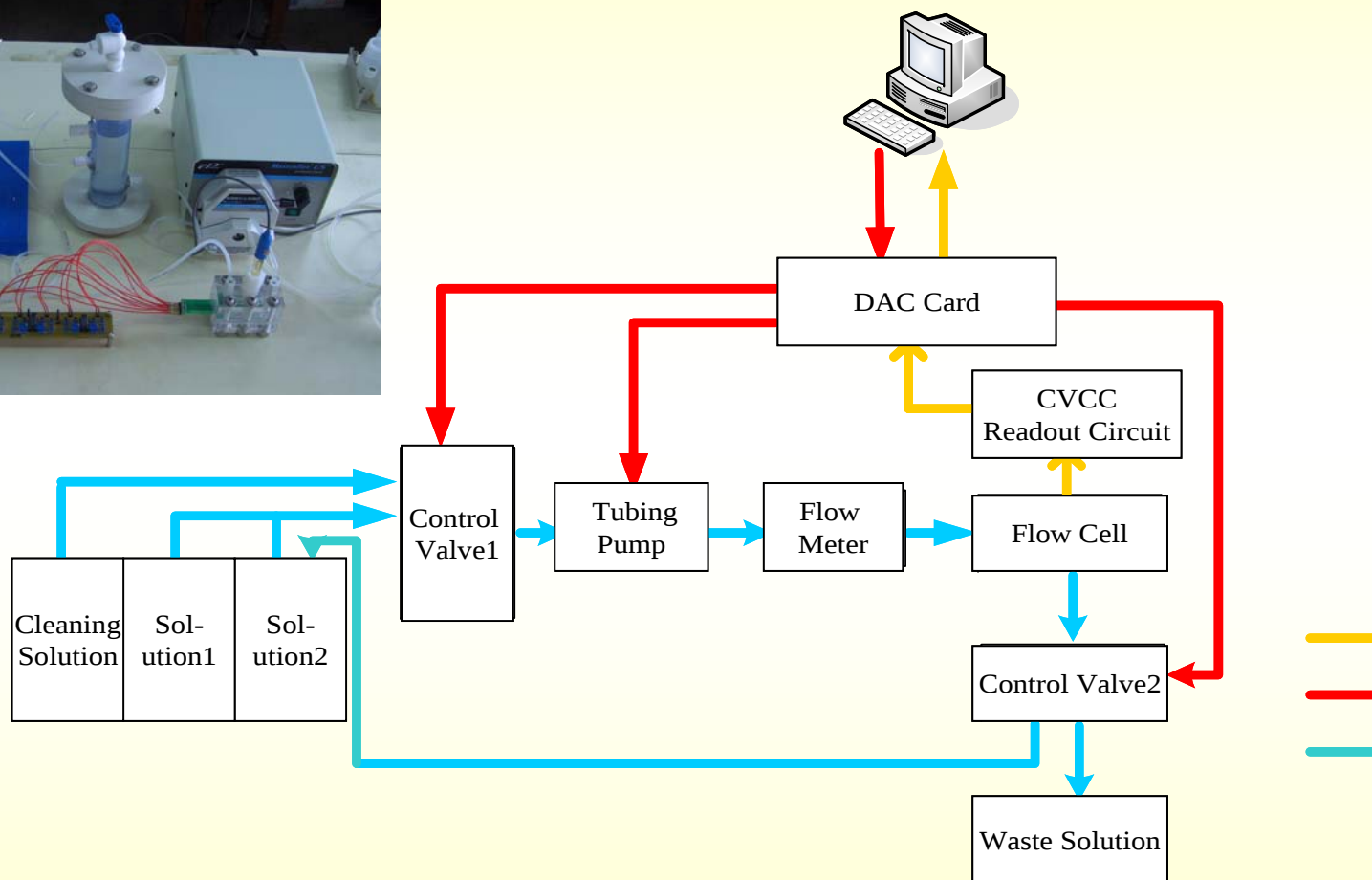
# 動態量測與應用



Prof. Chung's Lab (2003) European Conference on Circuit Theory and Design, Cracow, Poland.



# 流體注入與流體單元系統

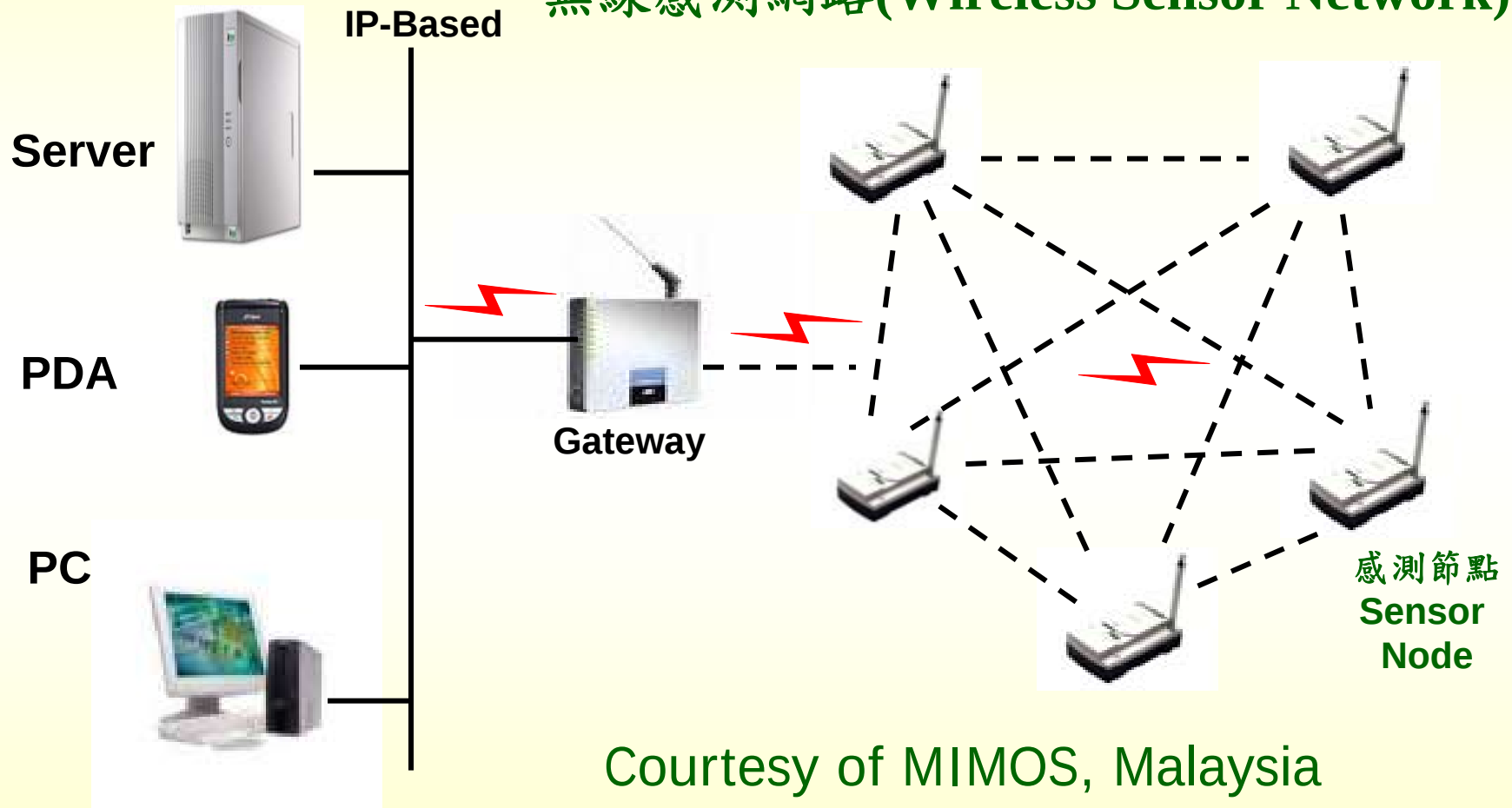


Prof. Chung's lab. (2007) SPIE, Orlando, Florida, USA

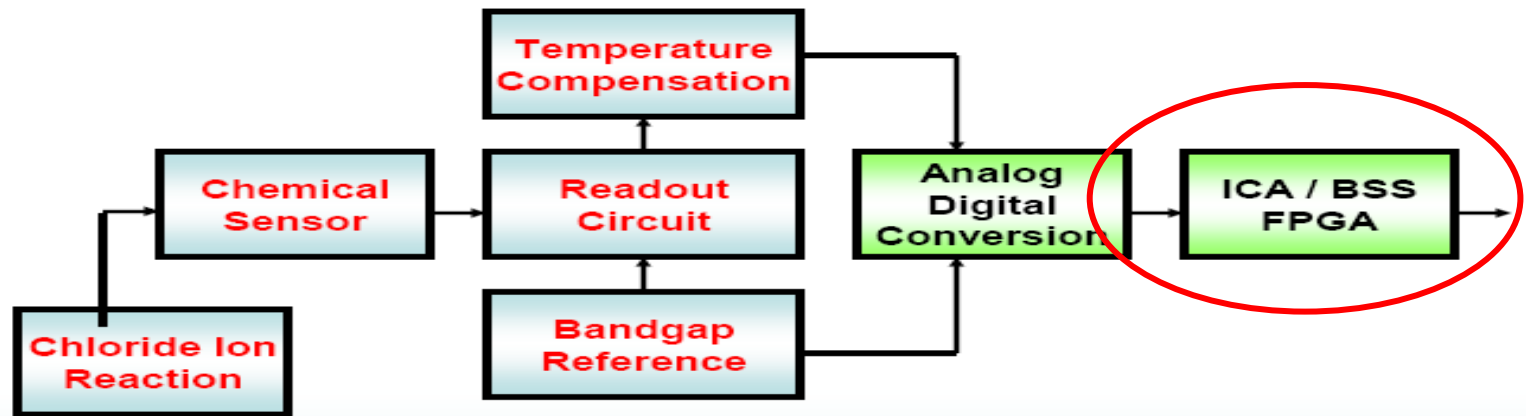
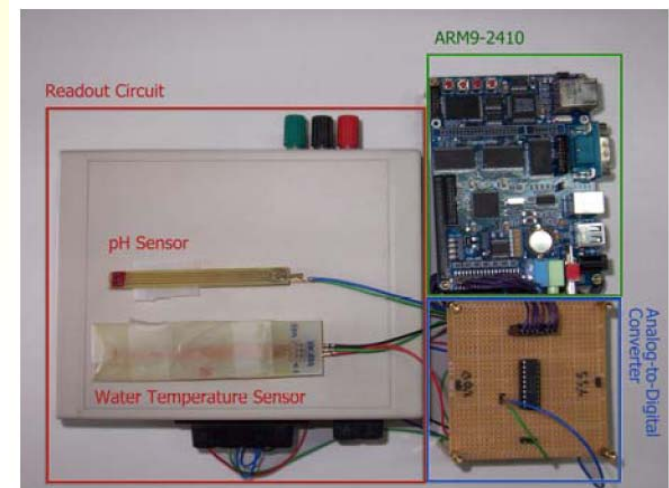
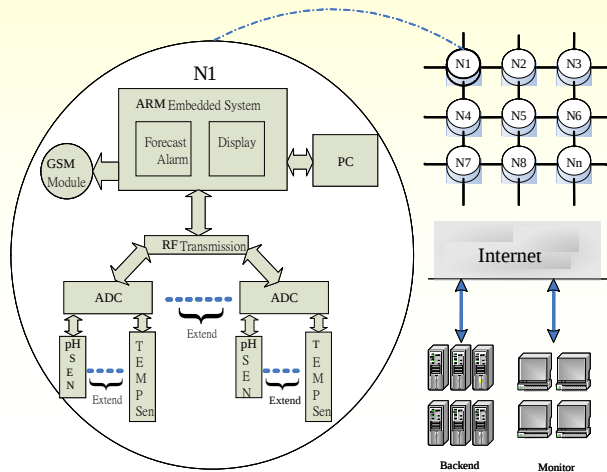


# 微機電技術整合之無線感測存取及網路系統

## 無線感測網路(Wireless Sensor Network)

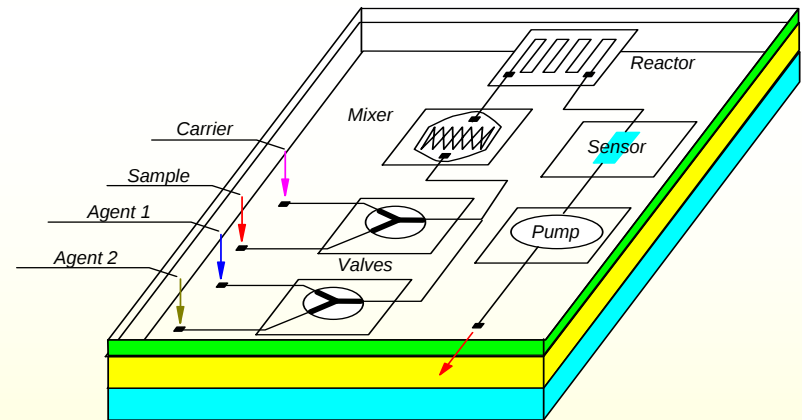


# 自動化多感測器水值預測系統



# 未來展望

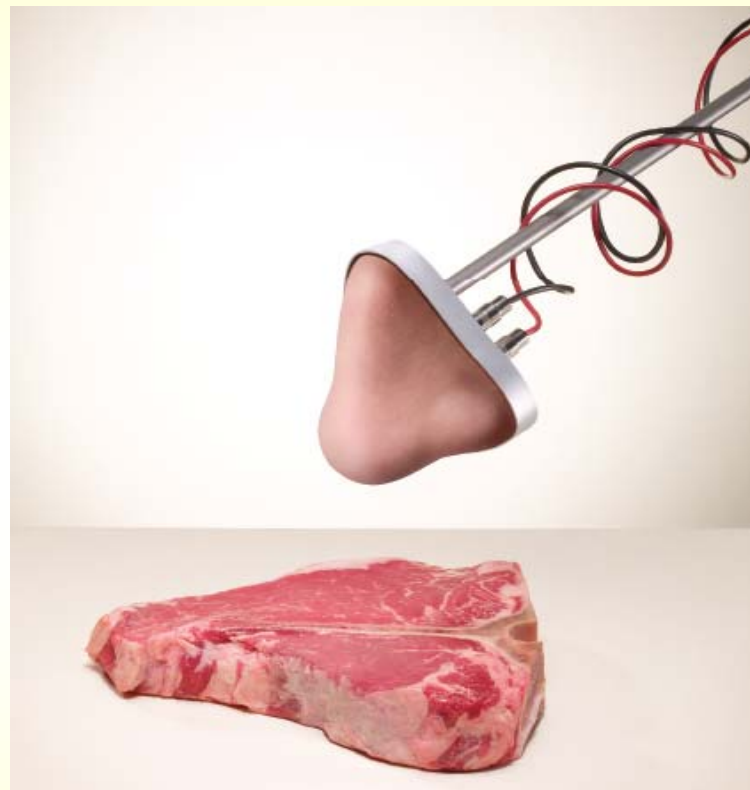
- 生醫福祉工程  
BioMedical Wellness  
(BMW) Engineering
- 電子舌與優質生活  
Electronic Tongue  
System Design for  
Smart-living Space
- 實驗室晶片  
uTAS/Lab-on-a-chip



Micro Total Analysis Systems,  $\mu$ TAS



# 我的未來不是夢!



Ref: [Change, J.B.](#) [Subramanian, V.](#), “Electronic Noses Sniff Success,”  
[Spectrum, IEEE](#), pp. 50-56, March 2008



# Acknowledgement

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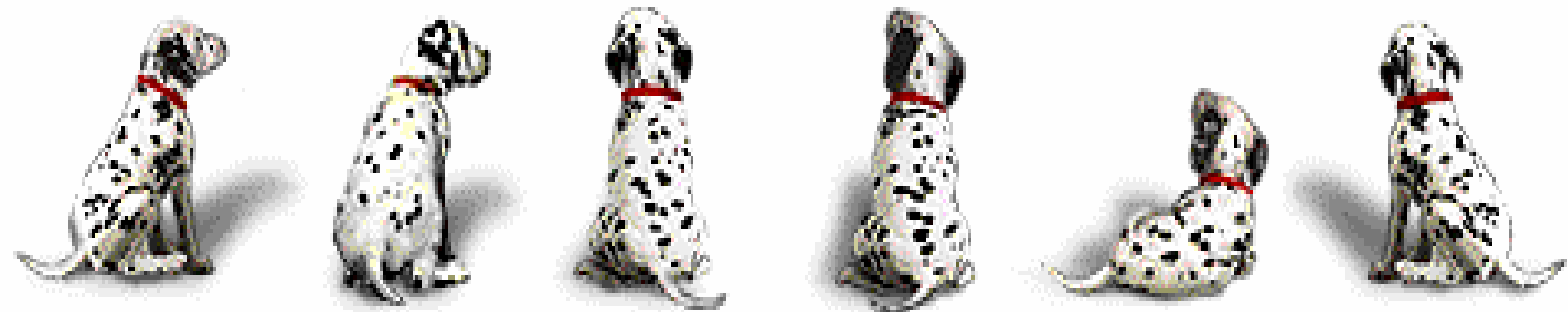
Pitor B. Grabiec, Bohdan Jarosewicz  
Department of Silicon Microsystem and Nanostructure Technology  
Institute of Electron Technology  
Warsaw, Poland

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# Thank you for your attention

## Q & A section



# 參考文獻(References)

- [1] F. Winqvist, E. Rydberg, S. Holmin, C. Krantz-Rülcker, I. Lundström, “Flow injection analysis applied to a voltammetric electronic tongue,” *Analytica Chimica Acta*, 471, pp. 159–172, 2002.
- [2] D.G. Pijanowska, A.J. Sprenkels, W. Olthuis, P. Bergveld, “A flow-through amperometric sensor for micro-analytical systems,” *Sensors and Actuators B* 91, pp.98–102, 2003.
- [3] F. Winqvist, R. Bjorklund, C. Krantz-Rülcker, I. Lundström, K. Östergren, T. Skoglund, “An electronic tongue in the dairy industry,” *Sensors and Actuators B* 111–112, pp.299–304, 2005.
- [4] Ramón Martínez-Máñez, Juan Soto, Eduardo Garcia-Breijo, Luis Gil, Javier Ibáñez, Eduard Llobet, “An “electronic tongue” design for the qualitative analysis of natural waters,” *Sensors and Actuators B* 104 pp.302–307, 2005.
- [5] Patrycja Ciosek, Zbigniew Brzózka, Wojciech Wróblewski, “Electronic tongue for flow-through analysis of beverages,” *Sensors and Actuators B* 118, pp.454–460, 2006.
- [6] Boyko Iliev, Malin Lindquist, Linn Robertsson, Peter Wide, “A fuzzy technique for food- and water quality assessment with an electronic tongue,” *Fuzzy Sets and Systems* 157, pp.1155 – 1168, 2006.

