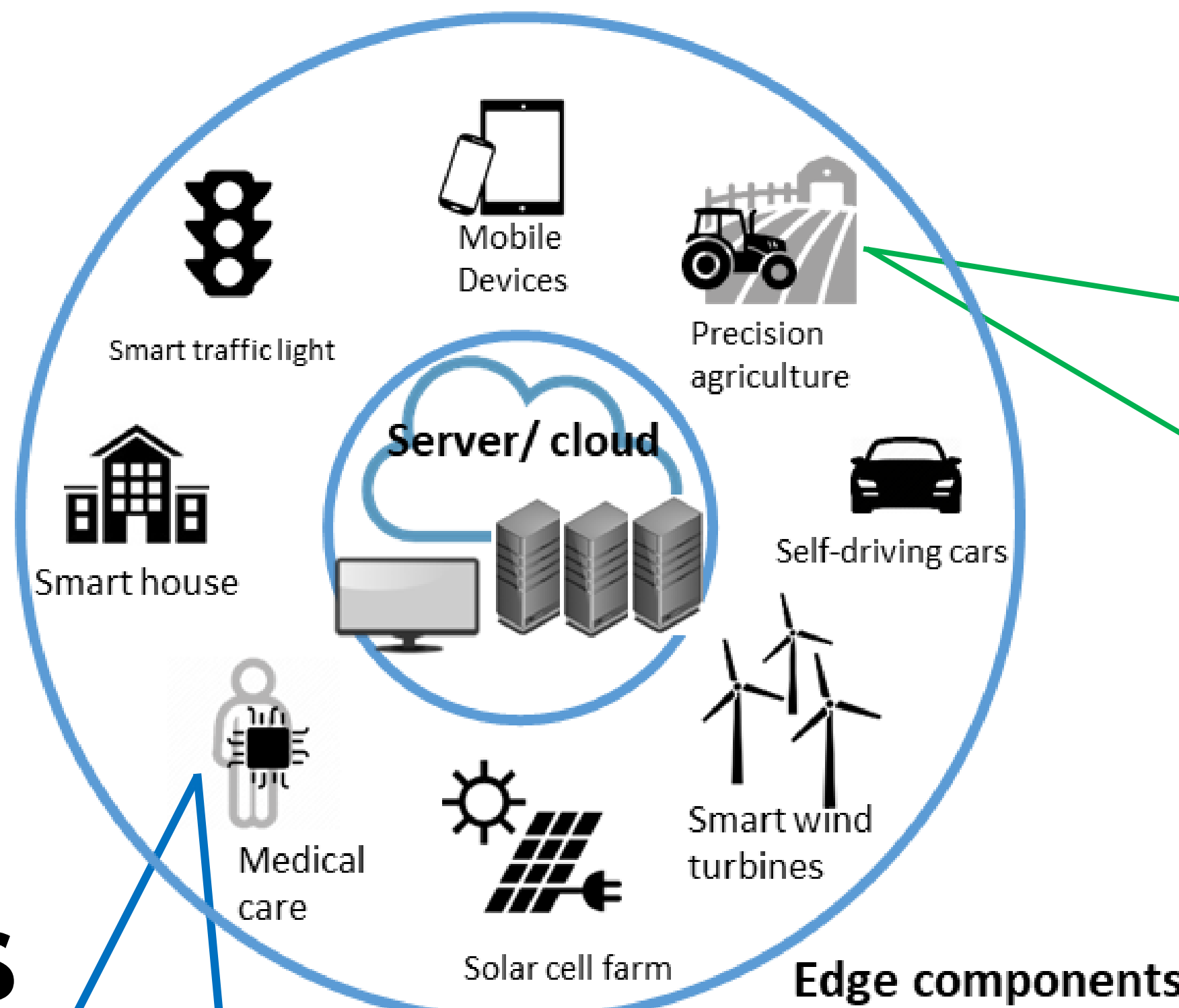


I. Motivation

Why IoT ?

- Edge computing vs. cloud computing
- Interconnection
- Integration with nanotechnology



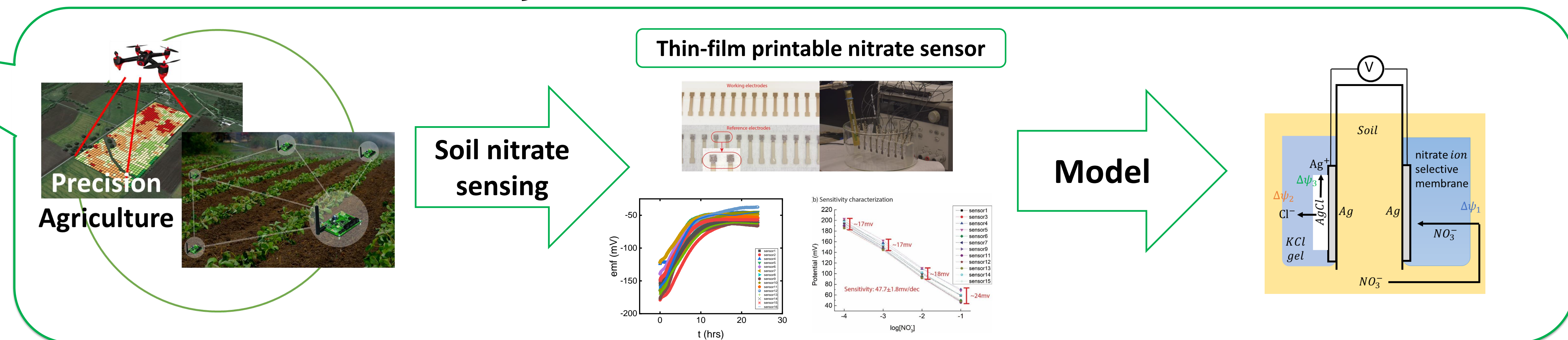
II. Previous Works

Various sensor models based on theory of device physics

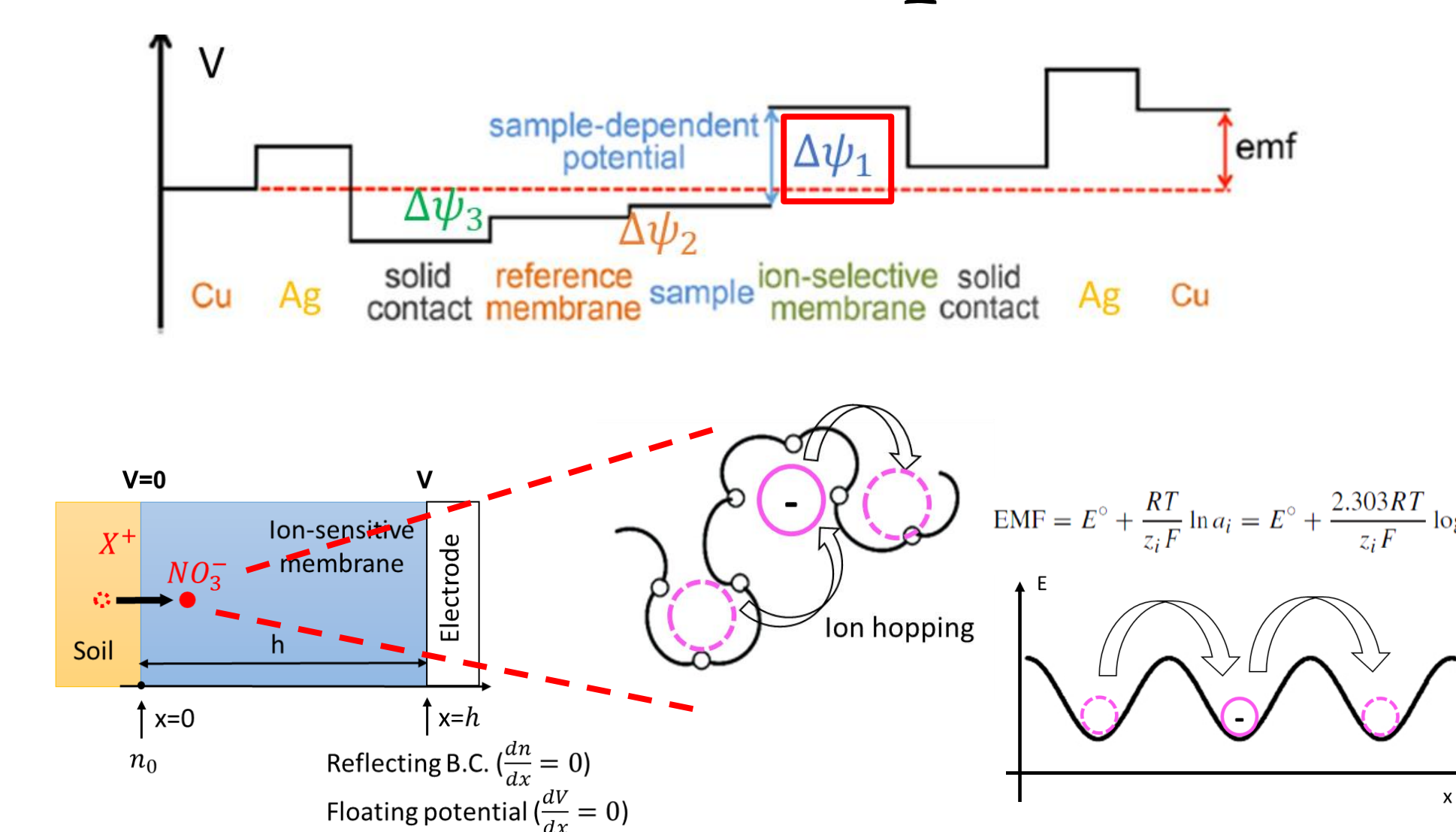
Potentiometric (V)	Amperometric (I)	Impedance (Z)	Force (F)
MOSFET-based	Enzymatic	Droplet-based	MEMS-based
Thin film-based	Non-enzymatic		

- Our group has rich experience in modeling of various sensors

III. Key Research Contributions



The principle of electro-chemical potential



Predictive physical-based model

Drift-diffusion Eq. $\frac{\partial n(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u n(x,t) \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial x} + D \frac{\partial n(x,t)}{\partial x})$

Poisson's Equation $\frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{q \cdot n(x,t)}{\epsilon \epsilon_0}$

Input: nitrate concentration n_0

Design parameters:

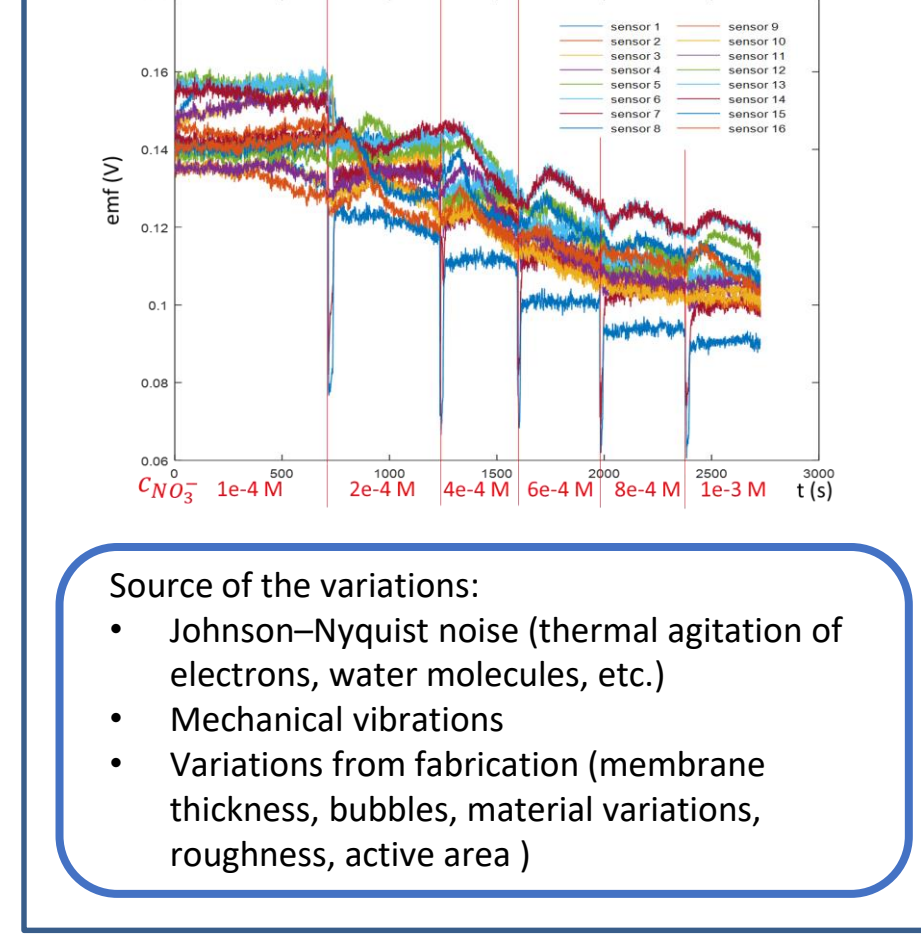
- Membrane thickness: h
- Membrane material property: D, κ

Environment parameters:

- Temperature: T
- Relative humidity (affect both D and κ)

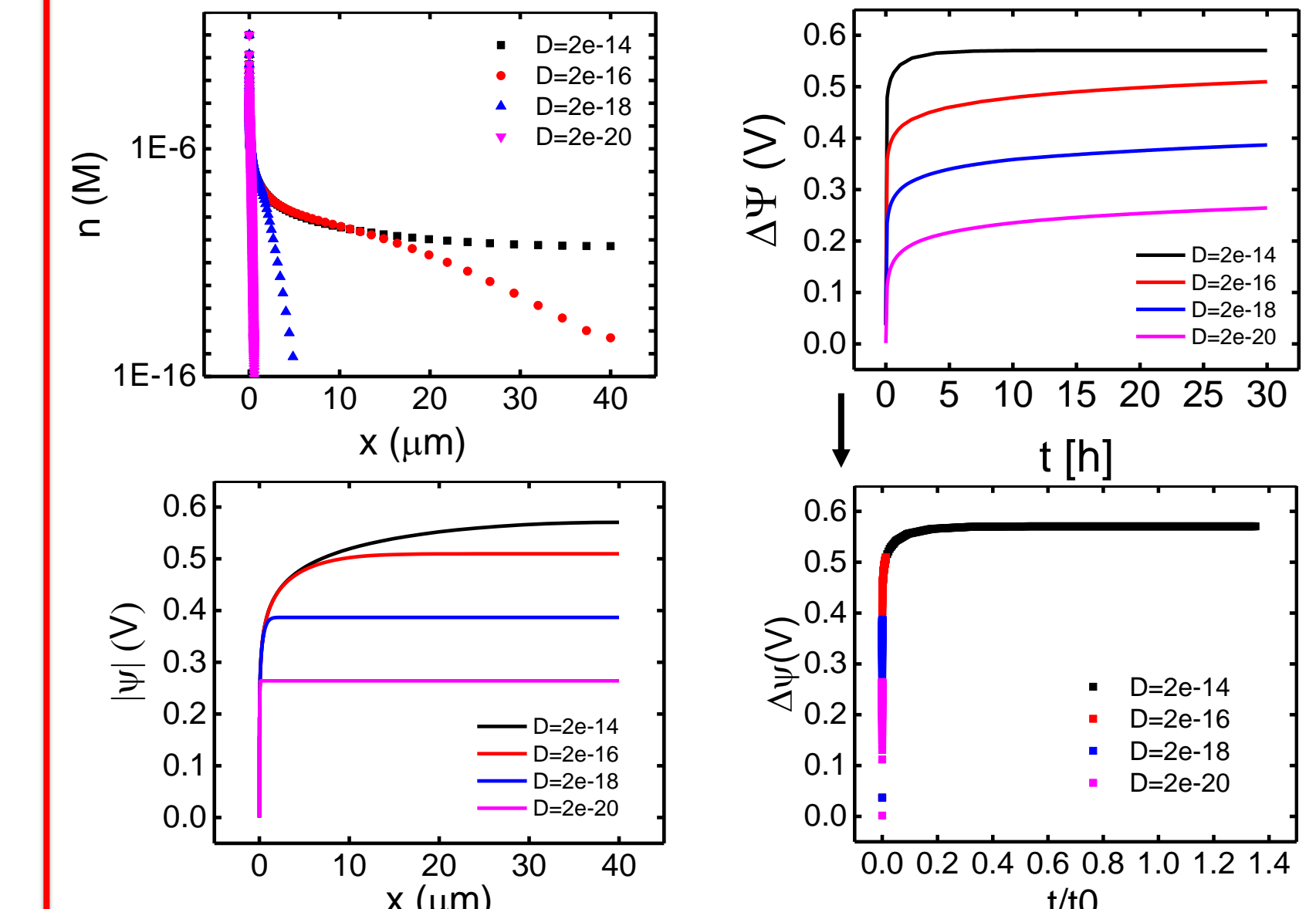
Output: electrical potential across the membrane $\Delta\psi$

Real-time time-dependent variabilities among sensors

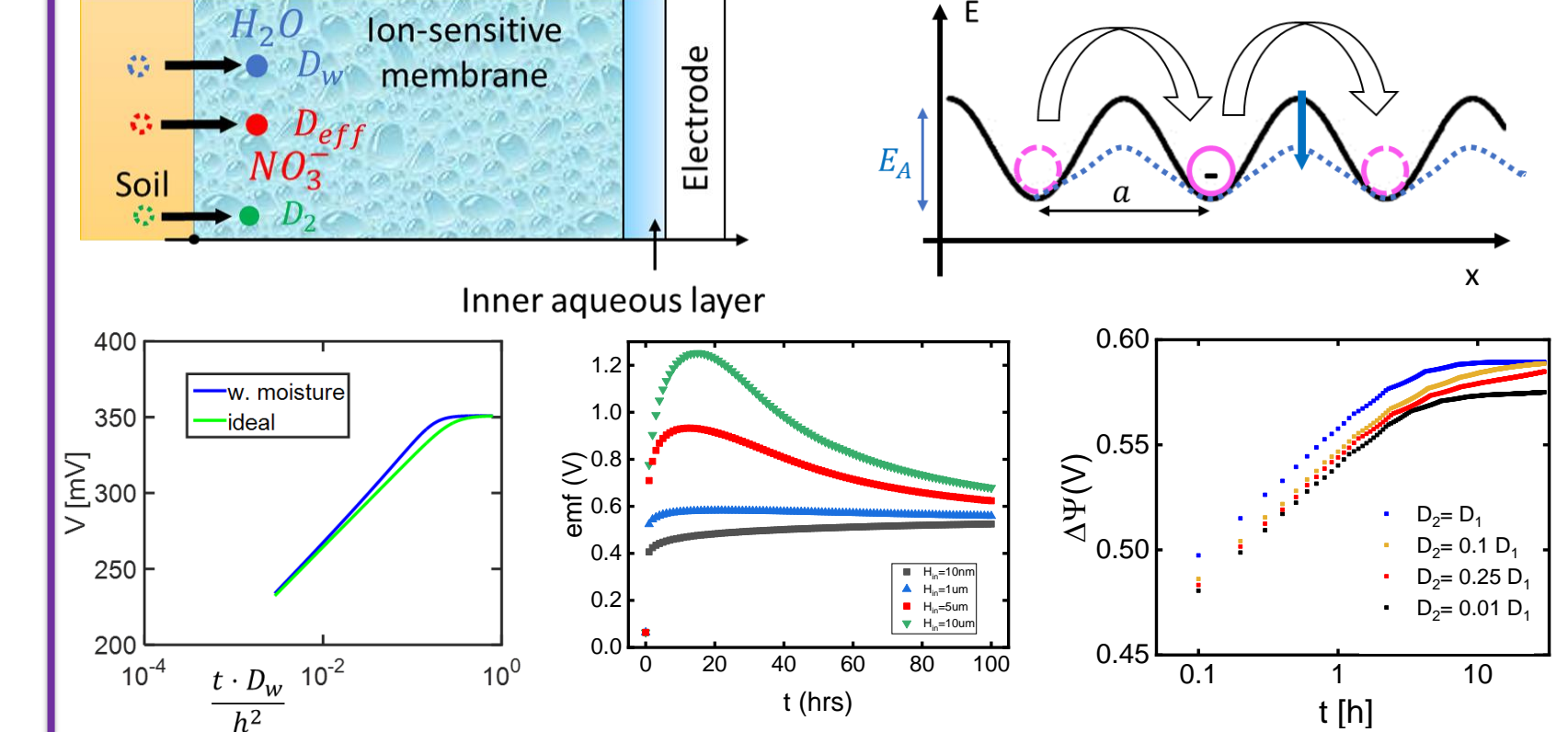


- How to optimize the design ?
- An end-to-end fundamental understanding

Numerical model



Model for nonideality & selectivity



Analytical model

$V_{linear}(t) = \frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(A + \frac{t}{t_0} \right) \quad (t < t_c)$

where: $t_0 = \frac{\kappa h}{q D n_0}$

$V_{sat} = \frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{n_0}{n_c} \right) - \frac{KT}{q} \ln(x) + \frac{2KT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{h}{h_0} \right) + C_2$

$V_{non}(t) = \frac{V_{linear}(t)}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{V_{linear}(t)}{V_{sat}} \right)^\beta \right)^{1/\beta}}$

where β is a fitting parameter

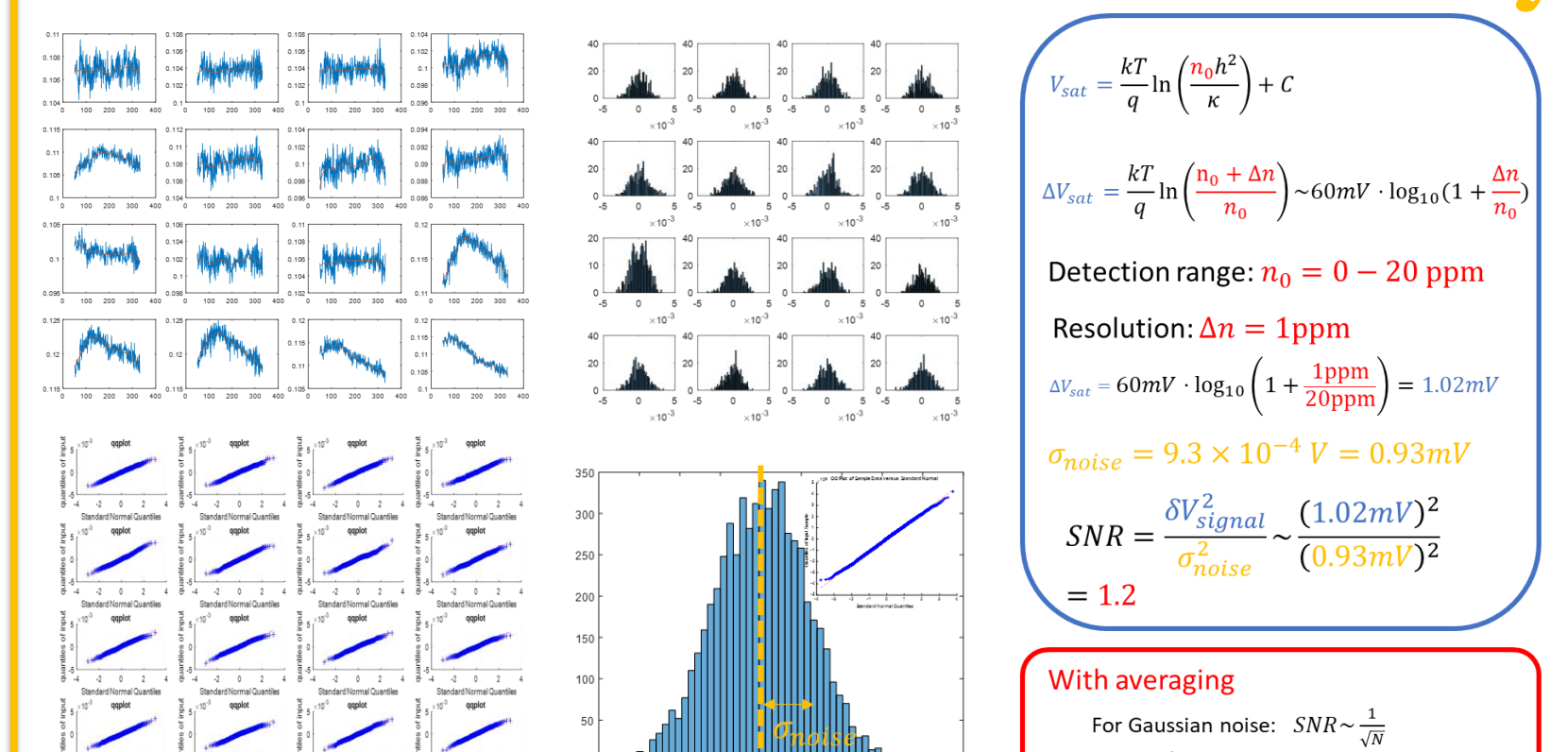
$V_{linear} = V_{sat}$

$\frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(C_1 \frac{t_c}{\kappa h} \frac{q D n_0}{q D n_0} \right) = \frac{KT}{q} \ln \left(C_1 \frac{h_0}{h} \right) + C_2$

$t_c = C_0 \frac{\kappa h^2}{q D} e^{qV} \quad C_0$ is independent of n_0 and x

- Compact model provides analytical expressions and reduce computational complexity for system level integration

Sensor-to-sensor variability



- Statistical analysis reduces SNR by averaging over higher sampling frequency

IV. Impact of Our Research

- Developed fundamental physics-based numerical/analytical models of thin-film based nitrate sensor
- Our work will enable sensor to IoT system level integration

