



NOVA SCHOOL OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CENIMAT
CENTRO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO DE MATERIAIS

i3N
INSTITUTO DE
NANOSTRUTURAS,
NANOMODELAÇÃO E
MANUFABRICAÇÃO



ALLSENSORS 2022

June 26, 2022 to June 30, 2022

Porto, Portugal

FLEXIBLE E-SKIN SENSORS, ENERGY HARVESTING AND MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES

i3N | CENIMAT, Materials Science Department,
NOVA School of Science and Technology,
NOVA University of Lisbon and CEMOP/UNINOVA,
Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

Rui Igreja, rni@fct.unl.pt

Presenter Short Resume:

Researcher areas and interests:

- Impedance Spectroscopy
- Planar electrodes
- Instrumentation
- Sensors
- Biosensors
- e-skin devices
- Digital microfluidic systems

Participated in a total of 18 scientific research projects, national and European, 4 as local coordinator.

Professor @ DCM-FCT/UNL

Coordinator of BSc in Micro end Nanotechnology

Researcher @ CENIMAT|i3N and /CEMOP

Former sub-director of CENIMAT|i3N



Prof. Rui Igreja

rni@fct.unl.pt

Researcher ID J-3670-2013

Scopus ID 6602536589

Outline

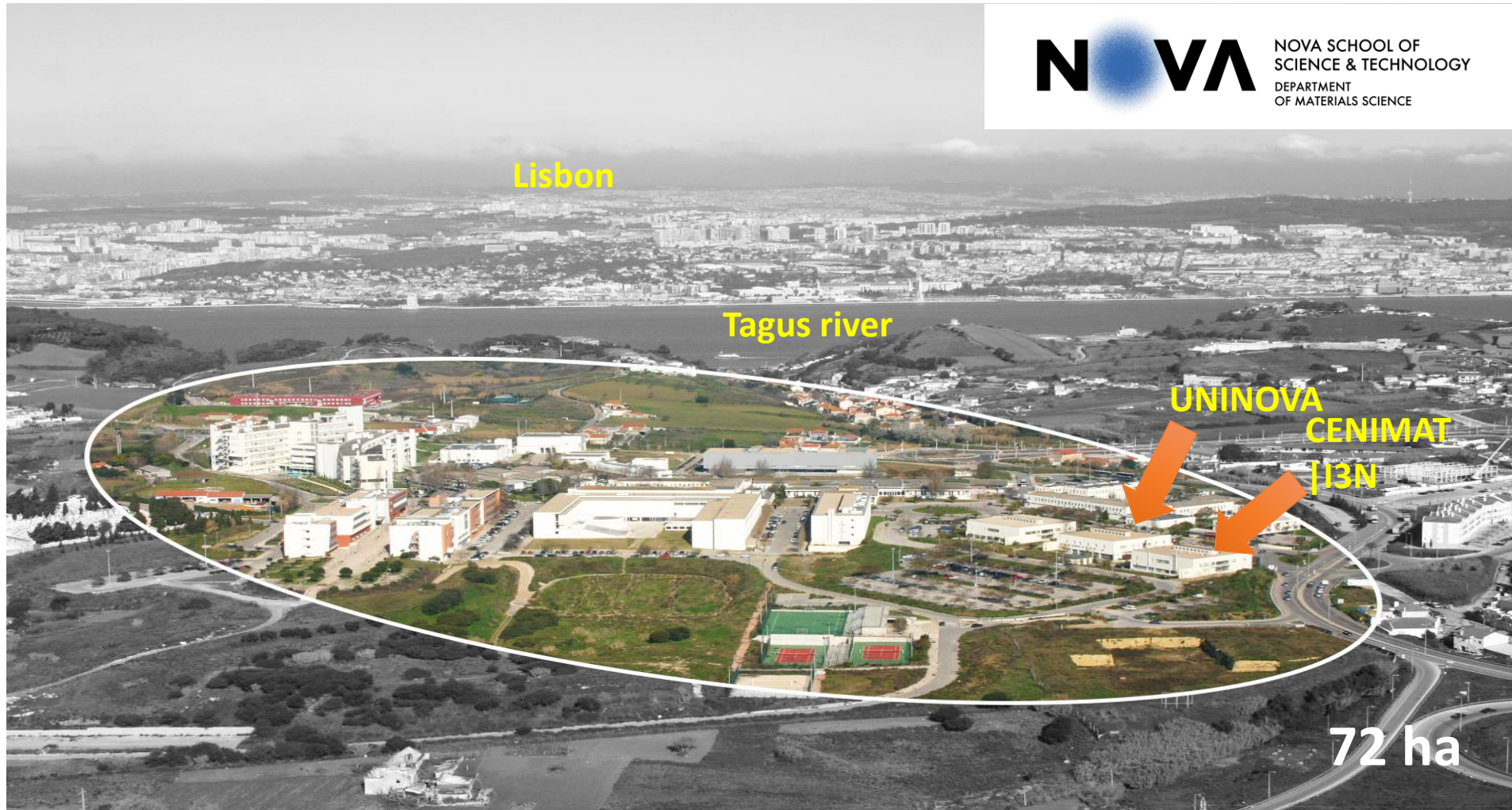
- **CENIMAT|I3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP**
- **e-skin devices**
 - Piezoresistive pressure sensors (health, robotics)
 - Piezoresistive using Temperature Shrinking Polymer Molds
 - Piezoresistive temperature/pressure sensing
 - Flexible Piezo/Tribo devices
- **Fiber based devices**
 - Energy harvesting devices
 - TFT for smart textiles
- **Digital μ Fluidics**

Outline

- **FCT/NOVA, CENIMAT | I3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP**
- **e-skin devices**
 - Piezoresistive pressure sensors (health, robotics)
 - Piezoresistive using Temperature Shrinking Polymer Molds
 - Piezoresistive temperature/pressure sensing
 - Flexible Piezo/Tribo devices
- **Fiber based devices**
 - Energy harvesting devices
 - TFT for smart textiles
- **Digital μ Fluidics**

Where are we?

FCT-NOVA campus, ~15min south Lisbon, Portugal



CENIMAT | i3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP

CENIMAT

- Center for materials research, directly linked to the Materials Science Department @ FCT-NOVA
- Evaluated as *Excellent* by panel of international experts in Materials Science and Engineering since 1996.
- Since 2006 integrates the Associated Laboratory [i3N - Institute for Nanostructures, Nanomodelling and Nanofabrication](#)
- 3 research groups:
 - **Materials for Electronics, Optoelectronics and Nanotechnologies (MEON)**
 - Soft and biofunctional materials group (SBMG)
 - Structural Materials (SM)

UNINOVA

- Private non-profit research institute acting in the fields of robotics, electronics, micro/nanoelectronics, optoelectronics, telecommunications, artificial intelligence, environment and vacuum/production technologies.
- Organized in centers of excellence (>150 scientists and technologists)
 - **Centre of Excellence in Microelectronics, Optoelectronics and Processes (CEMOP)**
 - Centre of Technology and Systems (CTS)



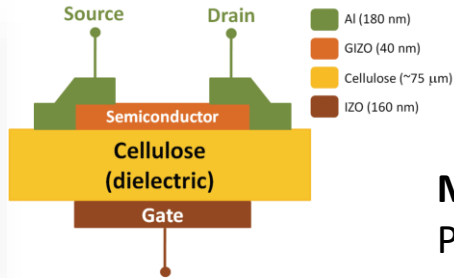
Prof. Elvira Fortunato
Ex-Director of CENIMAT | i3N
Since 30th March 2022: Minister for Science,
Technology and Higher Education



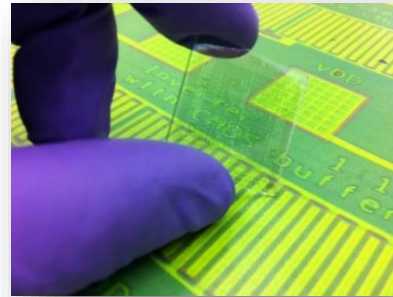
Prof. Rodrigo Martins
Director of UNINOVA-CEMOP

MEON-i3N | CENIMAT Research lines

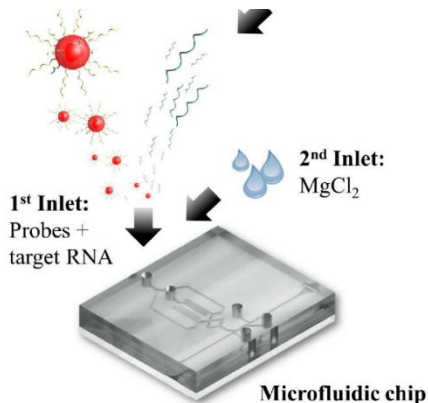
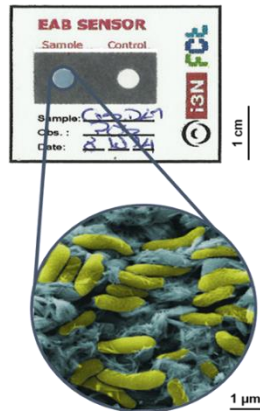
Paper Electronics: Tuning paper properties towards different applications



Micro and Nanoelectronics Processing:
Physical and chemical processing, nanoscale and maskless patterning



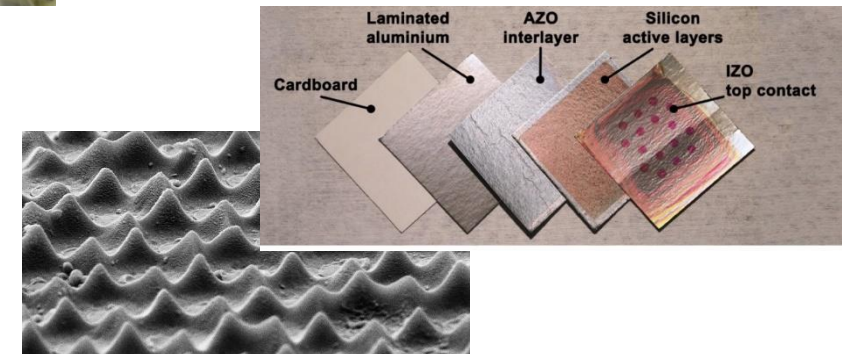
Sensors/Biosensors/Microfluidics: e-skin sensors; DNA sensors; Glucose sensors; PDMS based sensors, paper and digital Microfluidics, Electroactive bacteria detection, SERS



Chromogenic materials: Electrochromic displays; Thermochromic materials; pH sensors; Printed displays on paper



Energy Materials: Solar cells on paper; Thin film nanostructured silicon; Perovskites; BIPV; Thermoelectric devices; Supercapacitors; Photonics; Batteries



Clean Room



ALD



PECVD



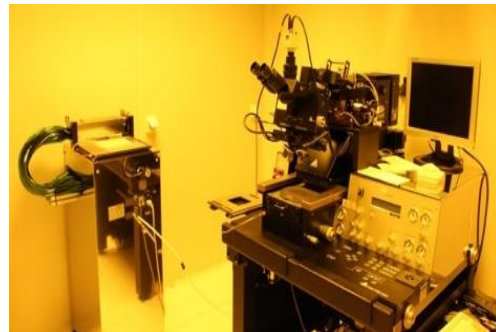
Sputtering



Evaporator



Chemical synthesis



Microwave reactors



Spinner



High-T furnace

Further info @ <https://www.cenimat.fct.unl.pt/lab-facilities>

Laser Cutting and Engraving



CO₂ laser



CO₂ and fiber laser

Paper Lab



Inkjet printer



Screen printer



Flexo Printer

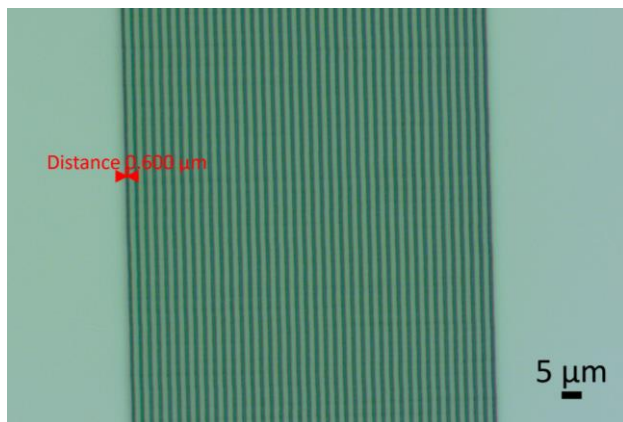


Wax printers

Lithographic processes for sub-micron scale devices

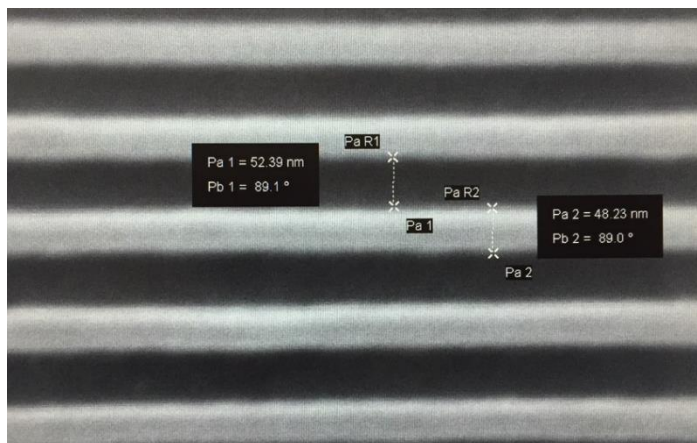
Direct laser writer (DLW)

Linewidth 600 nm



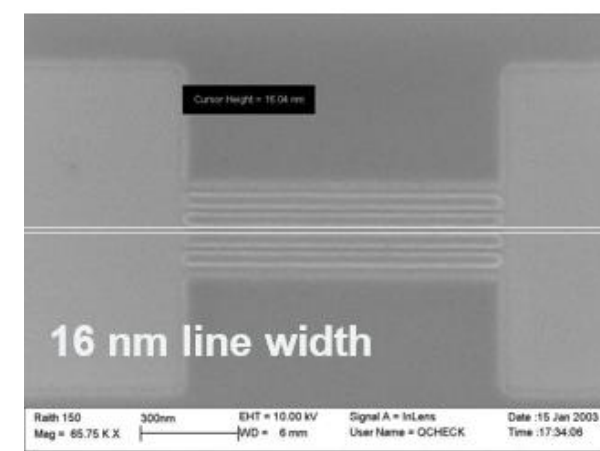
Nanoimprint lithography (NIL)

50 nm



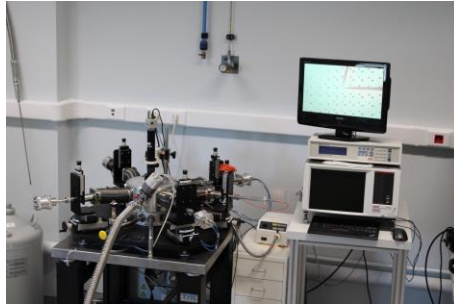
Electron-beam lithography (EBL)

10 nm

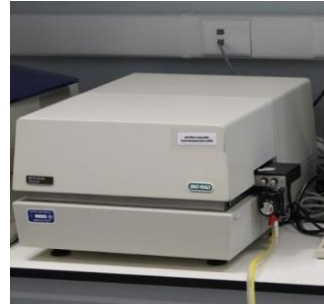


Electrical and electrochemical

Further info @ <https://www.cenimat.fct.unl.pt/lab-facilities>



Cryogenic probe station



Hall-effect



Potentiostats



CV, IV, pulsed IV analyzers

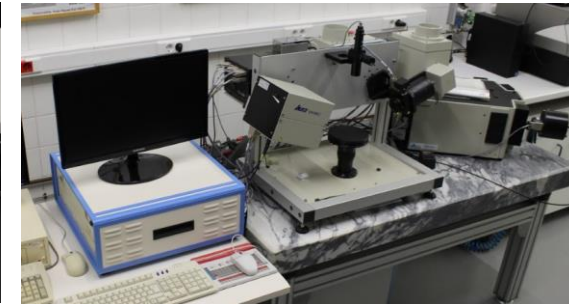
Spectroscopy



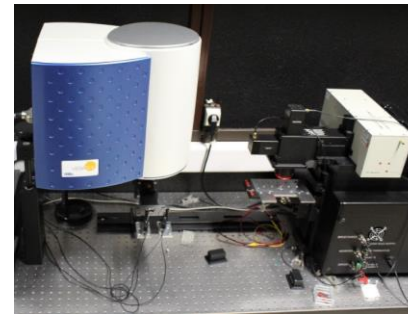
XRD



FTIR



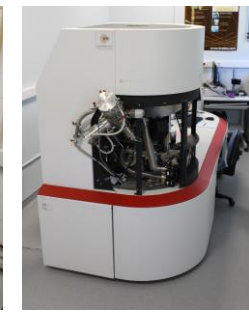
Spectroscopic ellipsometer



Spectral Response



Micro-Raman

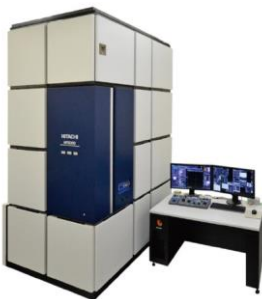


XPS



UV-Vis-NIR

Microscopy



STEM (2021)



Cold-FE SEM



SEM-FIB-EBL



Tabletop SEM



AFM



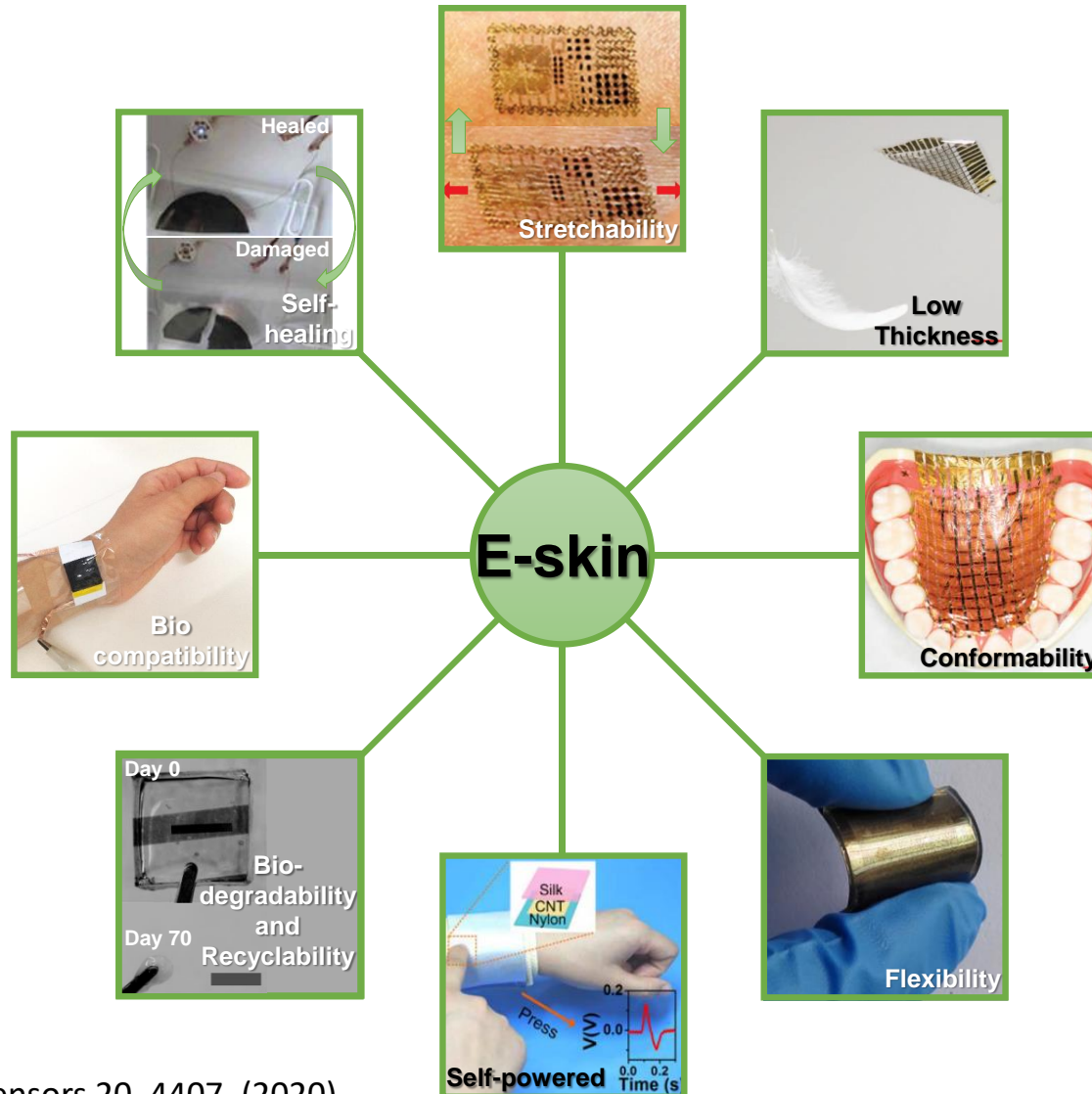
Confocal

Outline

- CENIMAT|I3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP
- **e-skin devices**
 - Piezoresistive pressure sensors (health, robotics)
 - Piezoresistive using Temperature Shrinking Polymer Molds
 - Piezoresistive temperature/pressure sensing
 - Flexible Piezo/Tribo devices
- Fiber based devices
 - Energy harvesting devices
 - TFT for smart textiles
- Digital μ Fluidics

e-skin devices

Skin: detection of pressure, touch, vibration, tickle, heat, cold, pain.



E-skin devices key features:

- self-healing
- Stretchability
- low thickness and conformability
- Flexibility
- self-powered
- biodegradability and recyclability
- biocompatibility

Sensors 20, 4407, (2020)

e-skin devices

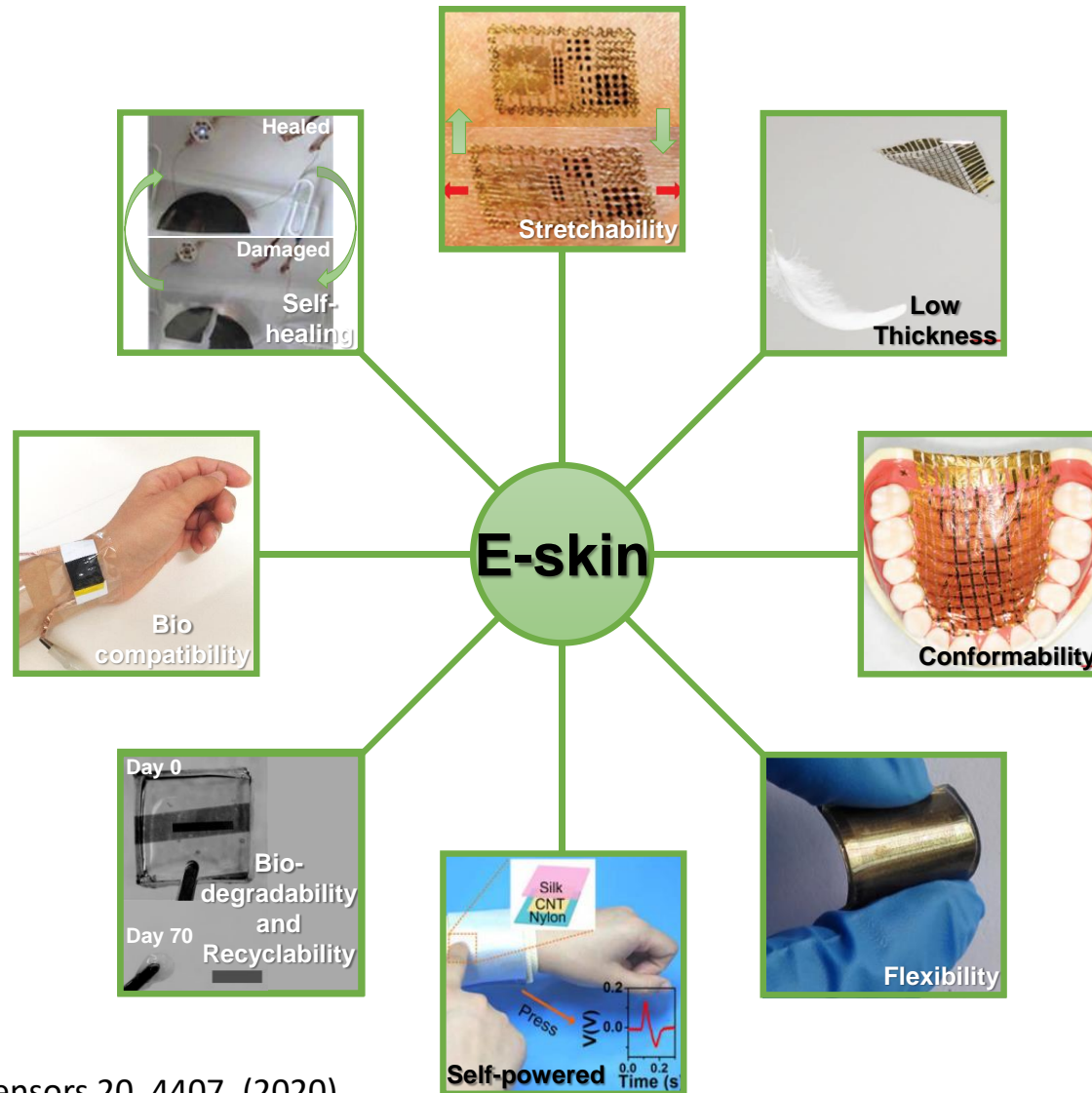


E-skin devices applications:

- health monitoring
- functional prosthesis
- robotics
- Human-machine interfaces
- Power harvesting

Sensors 20, 4407, (2020)

e-skin devices



Sensors 20, 4407, (2020)

E-skin devices transducer mechanisms:

- **Capacitance**
 - ✓ Simple design and analysis;
 - ✗ Limited miniaturization; Prone to hysteresis and high response times; More complex readout electronic.
- **Piezoelectricity**
 - ✓ Self-powered; Fast response time; High sensitivity
 - ✗ Unable to detect static pressure; Prone to noise from vibrations or high frequency stimuli; Drift in sensor's response over time; Temperature interference.
- **Piezoresistivity**
 - ✓ Simple structure; Simple readout mechanism
 - ✗ Power supply required; Requires micro-structuration for performance improvement;
- **Triboelectricity**
 - ✓ Simple design and analysis;
 - ✗ Unable to detect static pressure; Output affected by frequency of stimulus.



Review

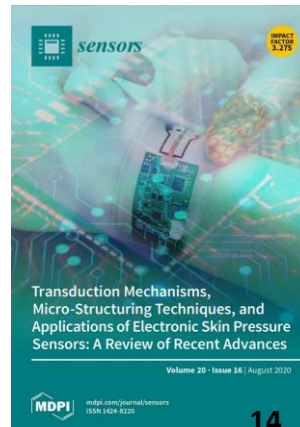
Transduction Mechanisms, Micro-Structuring Techniques, and Applications of Electronic Skin Pressure Sensors: A Review of Recent Advances

Andreia dos Santos , Elvira Fortunato, Rodrigo Martins, Hugo Águas and Rui Igreja

CENIMATi3N, Departamento de Ciência dos Materiais, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal; ass.santos@campus.fct.unl.pt (A.d.S.); emf@fct.unl.pt (E.F.); rm@uninova.pt (R.M.)

* Correspondence: hma@fct.unl.pt (H.Á.); rmi@fct.unl.pt (R.I.); Tel.: +351-21-294-8562 (R.I.)

Received: 6 June 2020; Accepted: 4 August 2020; Published: 7 August 2020



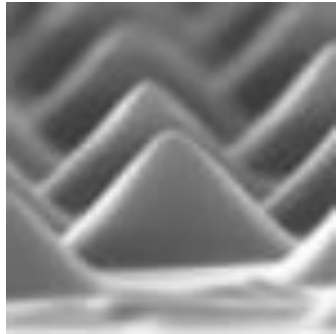
e-skin devices: main goals @ cenimat

- **Develop of multifunctional e-skin sensors**
 - Pressure Sensing
 - Temperature Sensing
 - Energy Harvesting (self-power)
- **Implementation of a Novel Micro-structuring Strategy for Pressure Sensors**
 - Low cost and high tailoring
 - Study of several parameters that affect the micro-structuring outcome
- **Proof-of-concept – Tuning the E-skin Sensors for Different Applications**
 - pressure wave detection at the wrist
 - General health monitoring
 - Functional prosthesis and robotics
- **Development Multifunctional Sensors**
 - Temperature and Pressure out of the same functional material/device
- **Development of Energy Harvesters**
 - Novel micro-structured composites

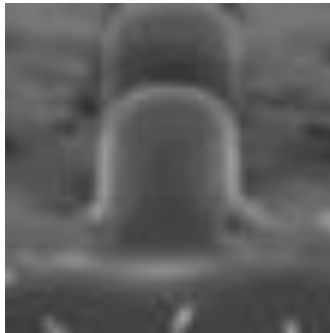
Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

Photolithography

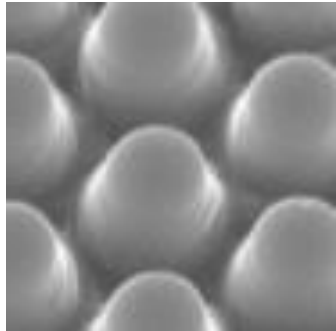
Pyramides



Pillars



Domes

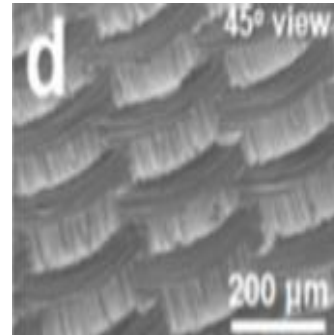


Fibres

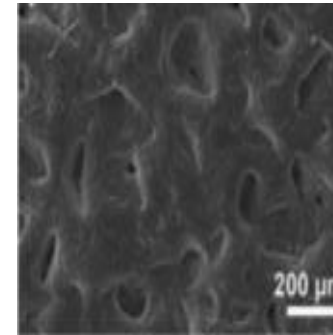


Natural molds

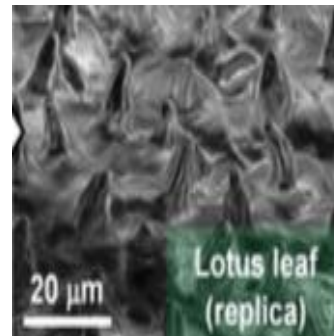
Silk



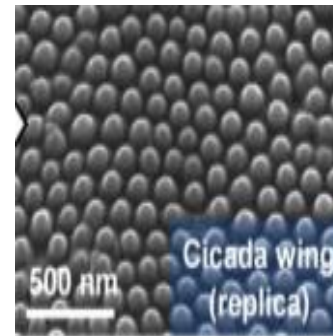
Sandpaper



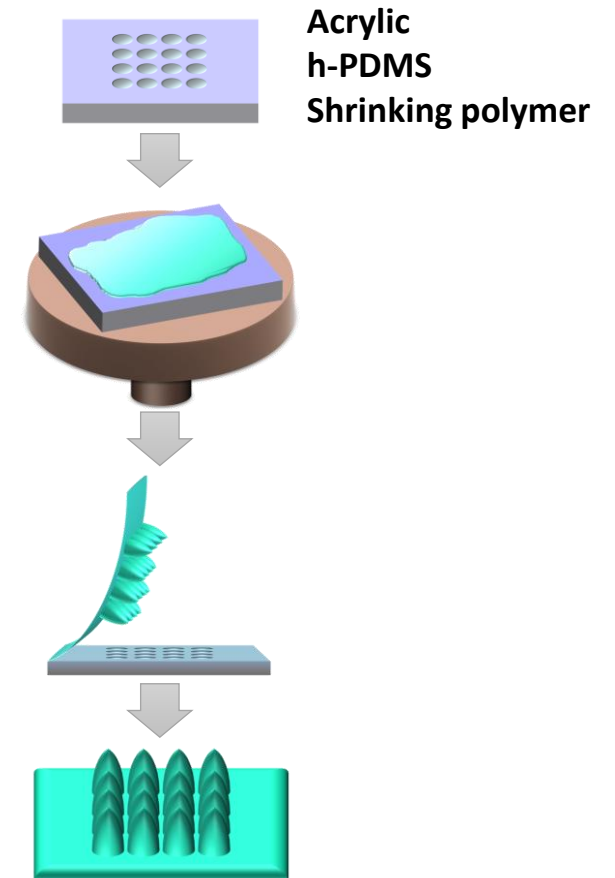
Leafs



Insect wings



Our work (laser engraved molds)



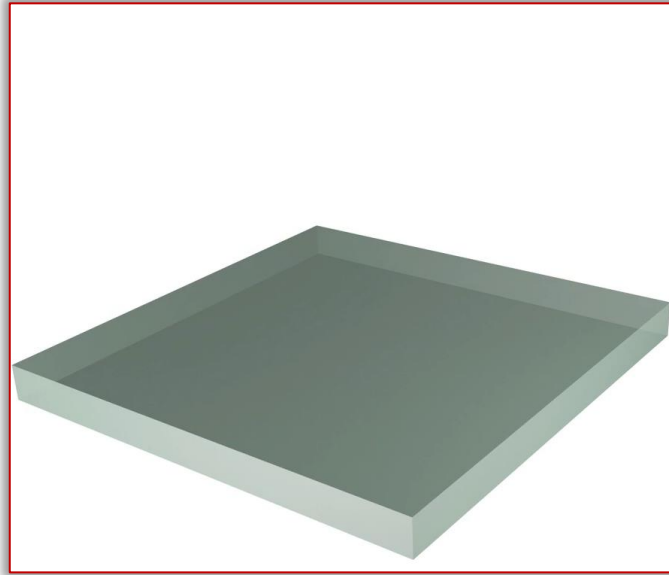
J. Park; et al. *BioNanoScience* 2014, 4
C. Pang; et al. *Nature Materials* 2012, 11
J. Park; et al. *ACS Nano* 2014, 8, 5

X. Wang; et al. *Adv. Mater.* 2014, 26, 1336
Q.-J. Sun et al. *ACS Appl. Mater* 2018, 10, 4086
M.-L. Seol; et al. *Small* 2014, 10, 3887
M.-L. Seol; et al. *Small* 2014, 10, 3887

Adv. Electron. Mater. 4 (9), 1870041, (2018)

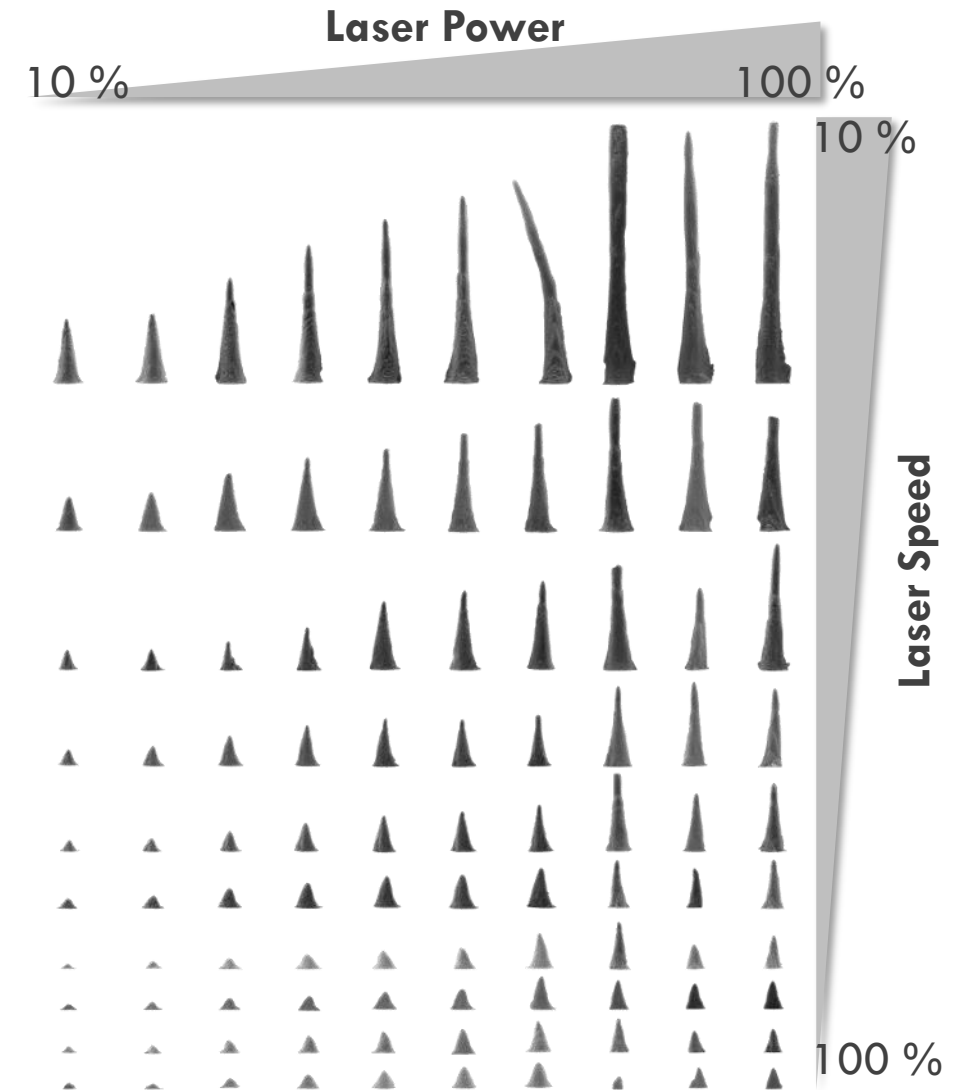
Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

CO₂ Laser engraving technique



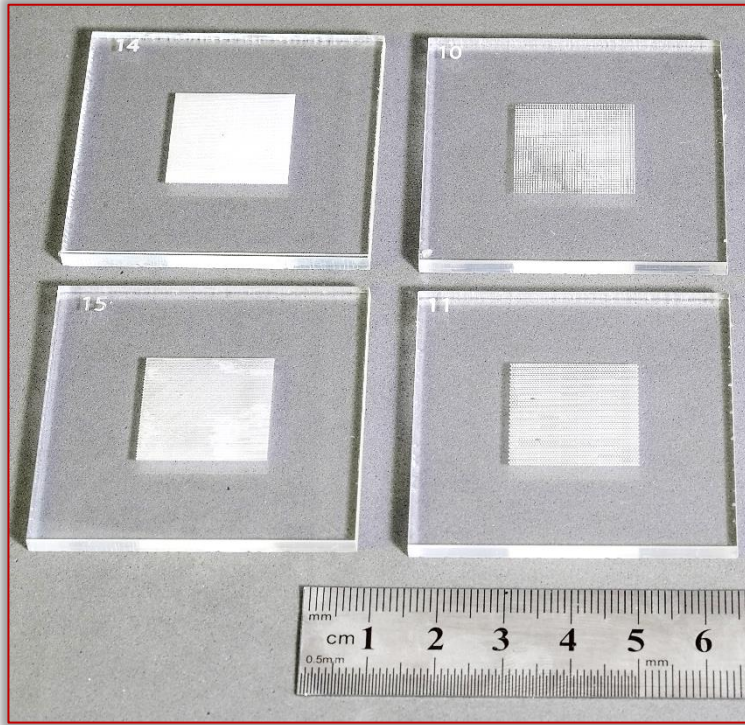
Parameters that impact the micro-structuring:

- Shape, size, spacing, and line thickness of figures being engraved
- Material (substrate) being engraved
- Distance between laser beam and substrate
- Laser power
- Laser speed
- Laser mode (vectorial/rast)

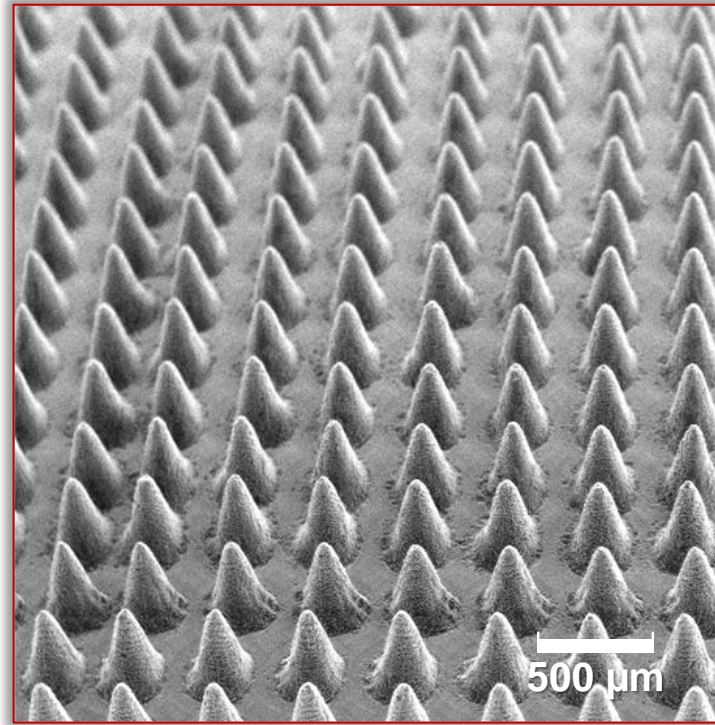


Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

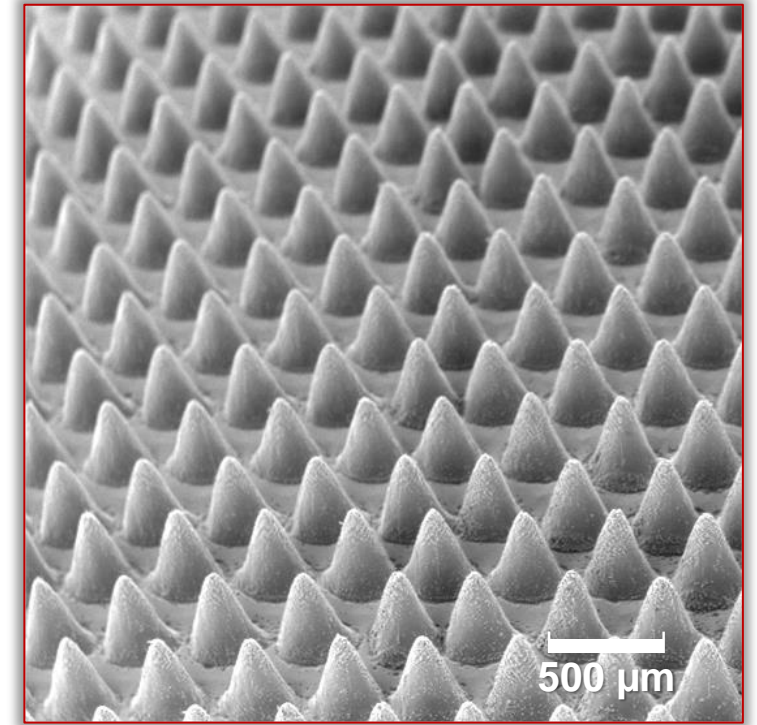
Acrylic Molds



PDMS Membrane (aligned pyramids)

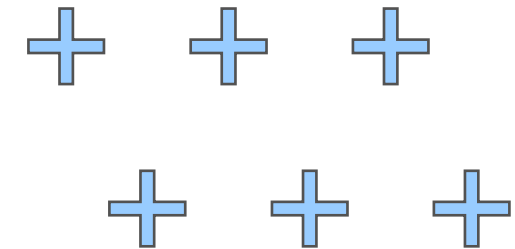
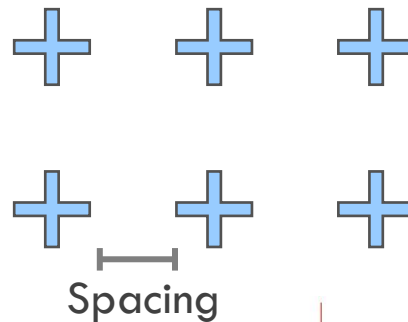


PDMS Membrane (misaligned pyramids)

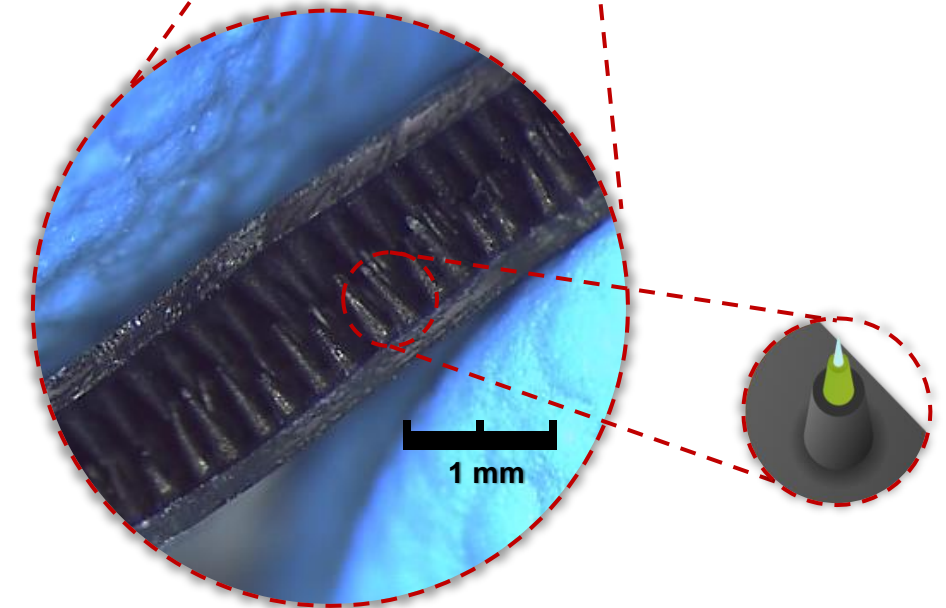
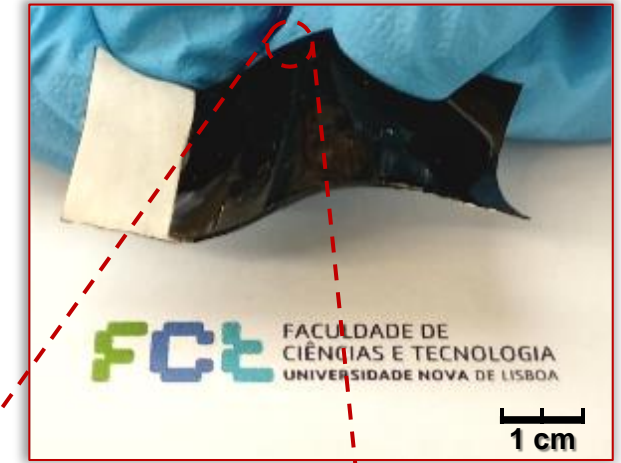
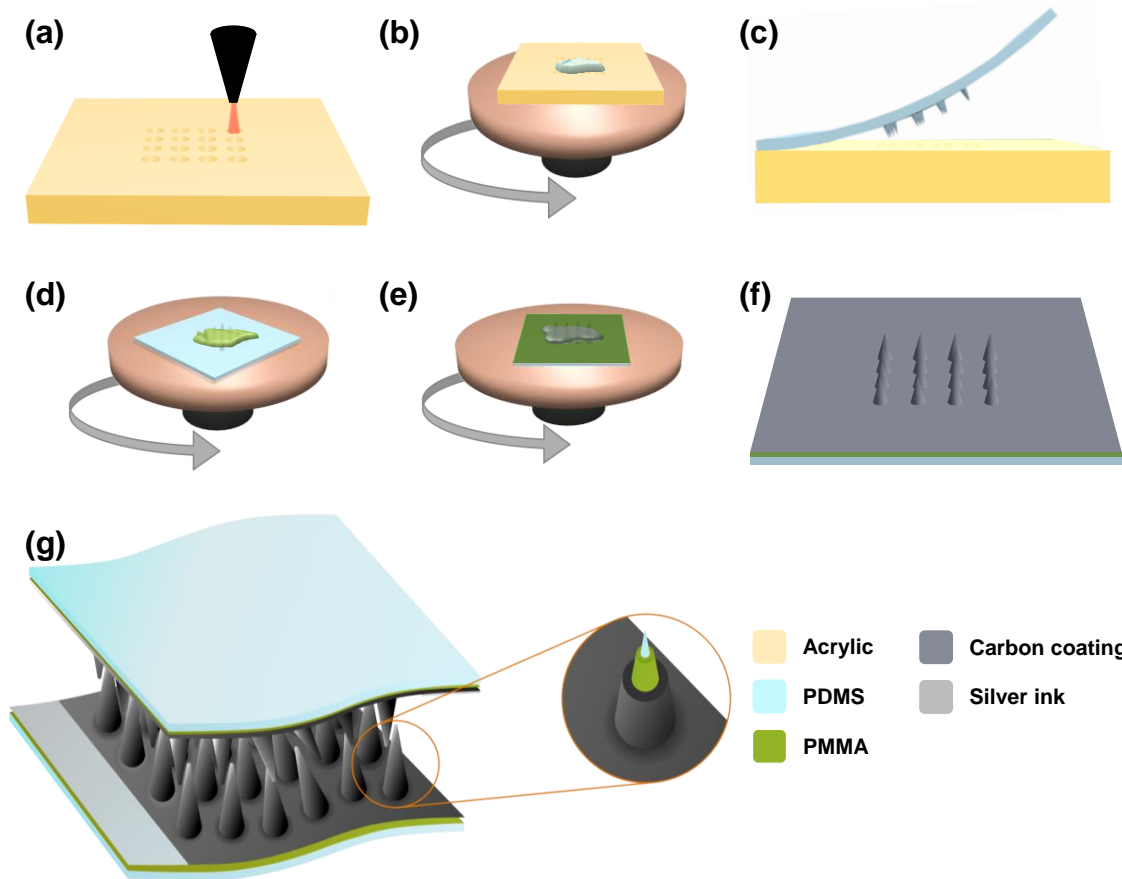


Engraved Patterns:

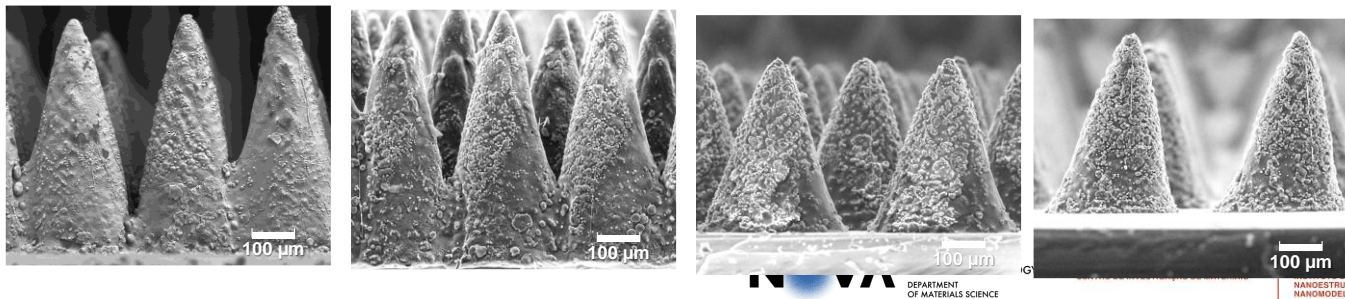
Spacing = 150 μm to 300 μm



Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors



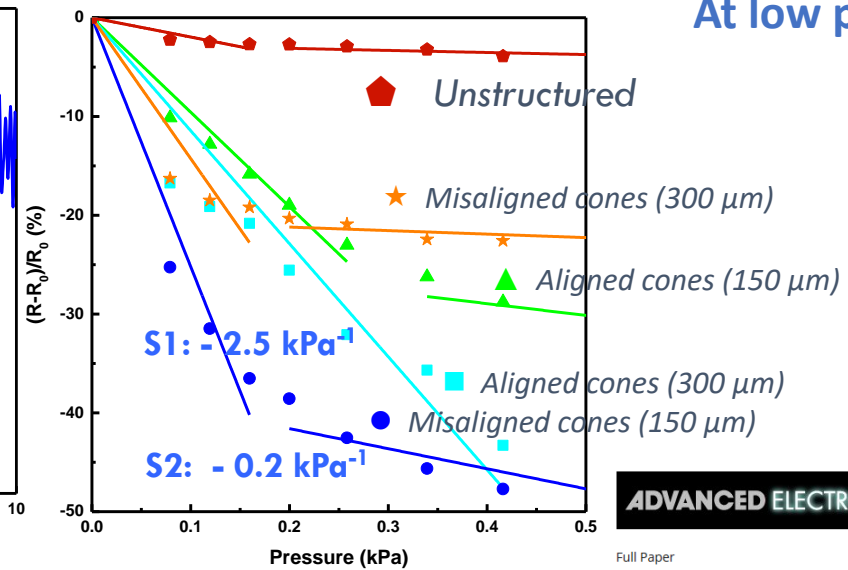
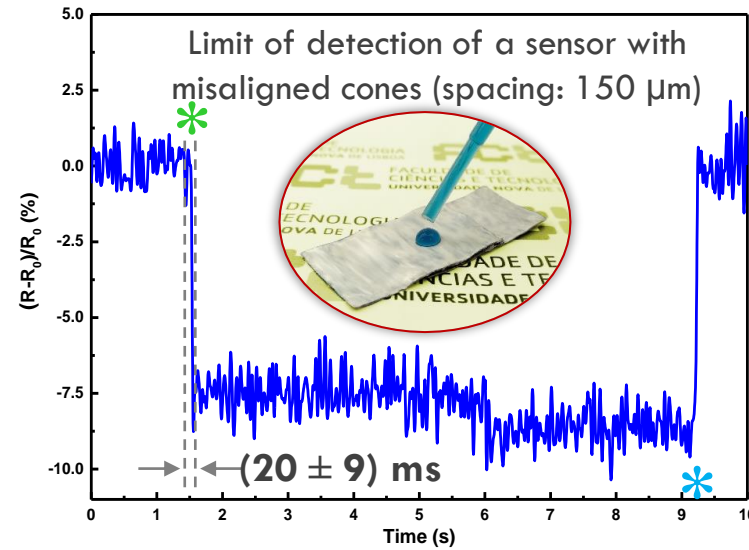
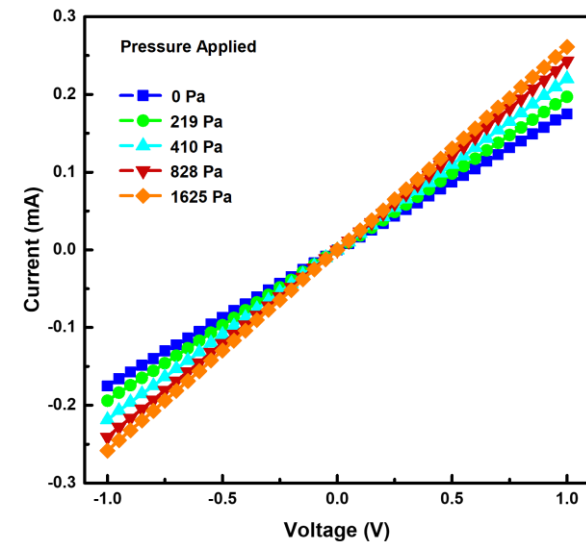
PDMS Carbon coating
PMMA Silver ink



Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

Sensitivity

Very High Sensitivity
At low pressure regime



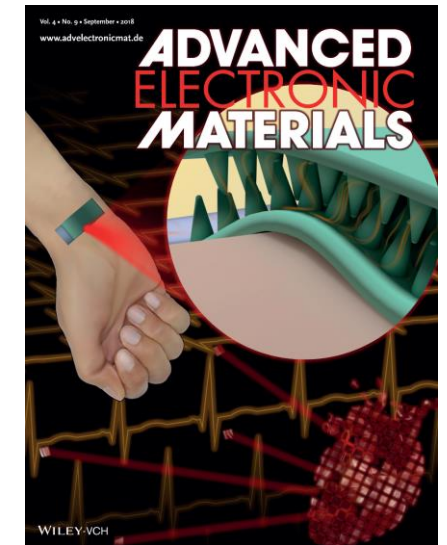
ADVANCED ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

Full Paper

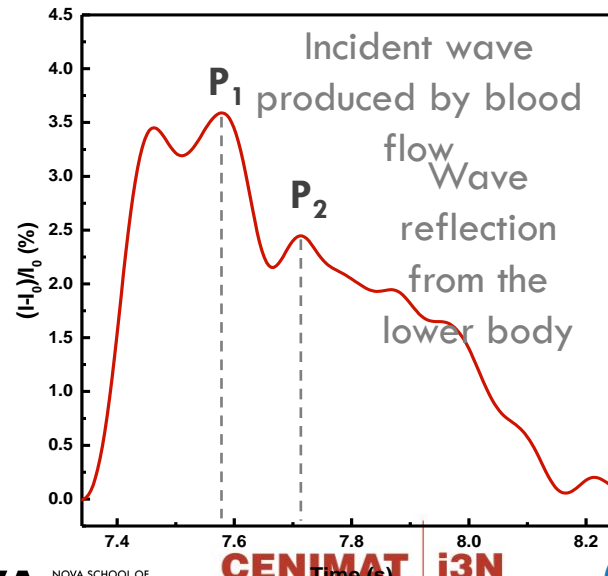
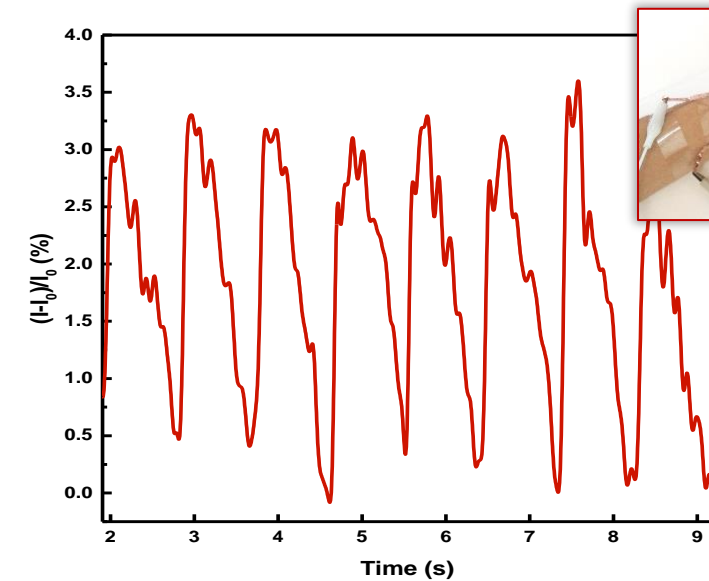
Piezoresistive E-Skin Sensors Produced with Laser Engraved Molds

Andreia dos Santos, Nuno Pinela, Pedro Alves, Rodrigo Santos, Elvira Fortunato, Rodrigo Martins, Hugo Águas, Rui Igreja

First published: 12 June 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/aelm.201800182>

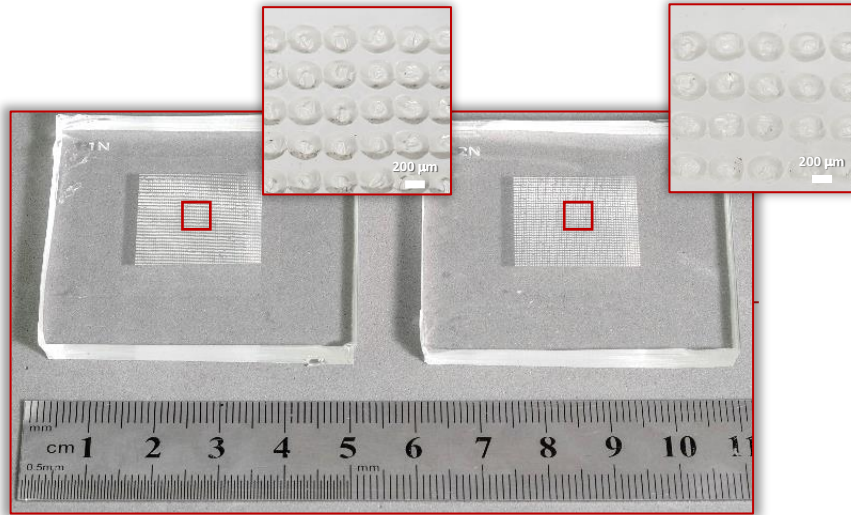


Blood wave pressure on wrist



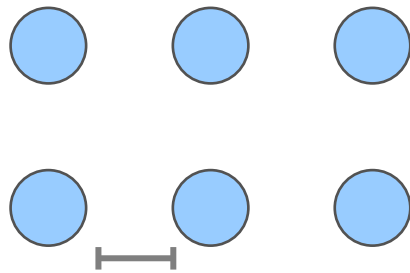
Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

hard-PDMS Molds

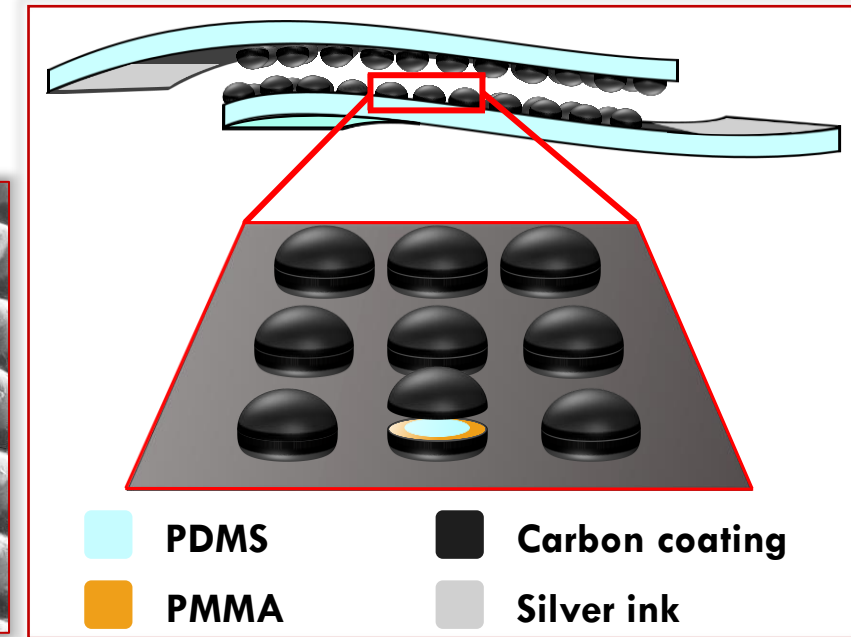
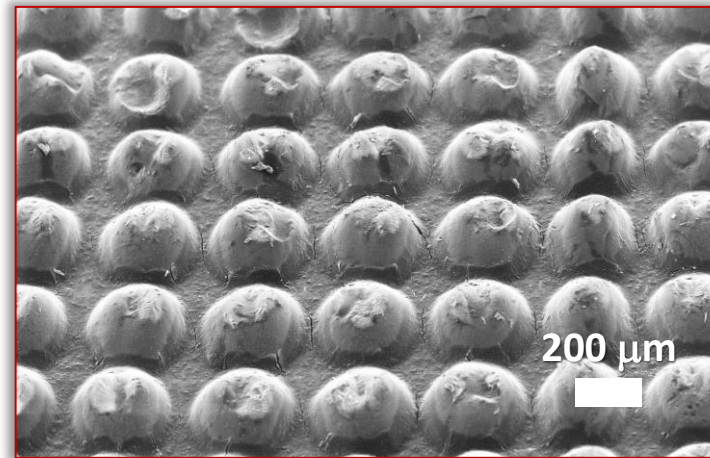


Engraved Patterns:

Spacing = 150 μm to 200 μm

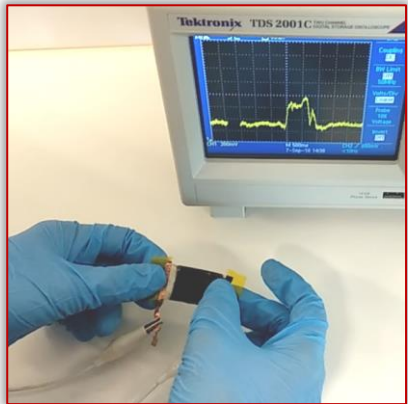
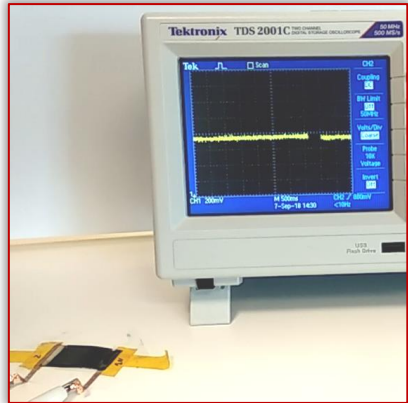


Spacing



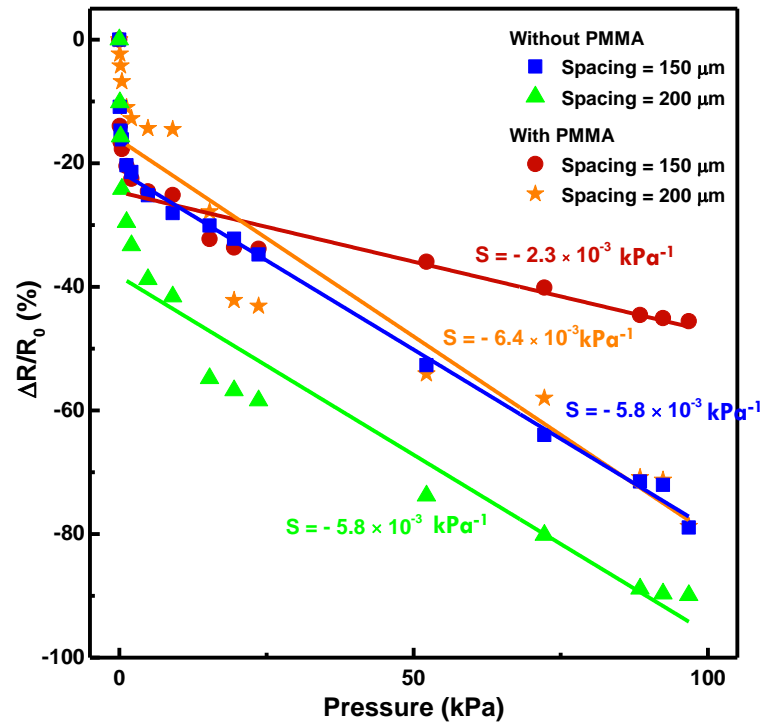
- To produce an e-skin to target robotics/functional prosthesis applications
- Constant sensitivity between < 10 kPa and 100 kPa
- Semi-spheres are less compressible: can withstand higher pressures before saturating

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

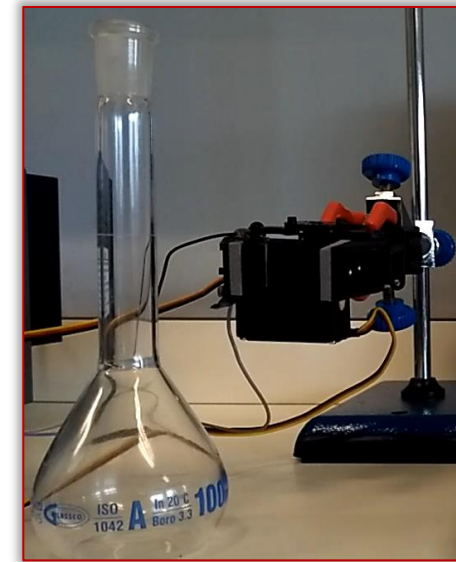
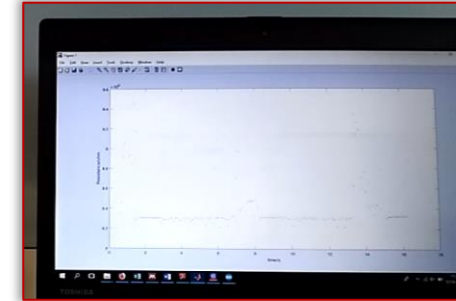


Sensors 19 899, (2019)

Sensitivity



Pressure detection for robotics and prosthesis



Stable performance over 27 500th

Proceedings 2018, 2(13), 1039; <https://doi.org/10.3390/proceedings2131039> [Open Access](#) [Proceedings](#)

E-Skin Pressure Sensors Made by Laser Engraved PDMS Molds†

Andreia dos Santos , Nuno Pinela , Pedro Alves , Rodrigo Santos , Elvira Fortunato , Rodrigo Martins , Hugo Águas and Rui Igreja

CENIMAT/3N, Departamento de Ciência dos Materiais, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

† Presented at the Eurosensors 2018 Conference, Graz, Austria, 9–12 September 2018.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Published: 12 November 2018

(This article belongs to the Proceedings of Eurosensors 2018)

Sensors 2019, 19(4), 899; doi: 10.3390/s19040899 [Open Access](#)

Article

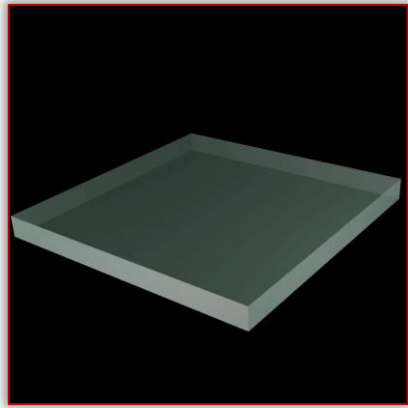
E-Skin Bimodal Sensors for Robotics and Prosthesis Using PDMS Molds Engraved by Laser †

Andreia dos Santos , Nuno Pinela , Pedro Alves , Rodrigo Santos , Ricardo Farinha , Elvira Fortunato , Rodrigo Martins , Hugo Águas and Rui Igreja

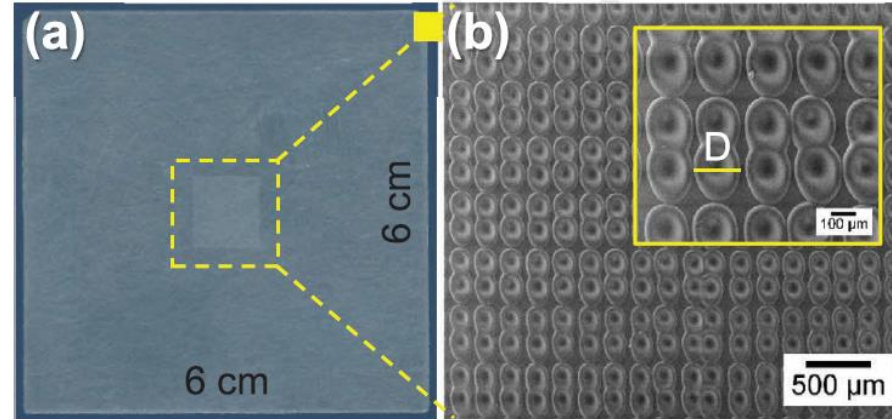
CENIMAT/3N, Departamento de Ciência dos Materiais, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

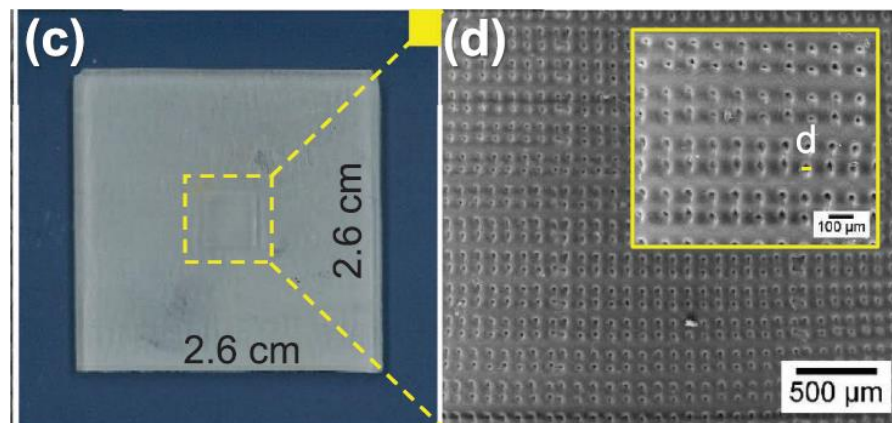
Goals: Thinner and high conformable sensor layers; high microstructure features resolution; high sensitivity at low-pressure regimes and fast recovery times.



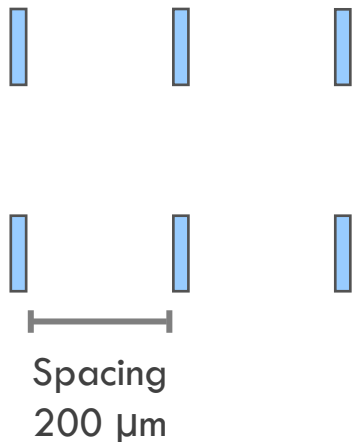
Before Shrinking



After Shrinking



ENGRAVED PATTERN:



- Shrinking polymer films (SPF)
- Ag NWs as conductive layer
- It shrinks with temperature (160 °C)
- If shrunk after engraving, the cavities get smaller: possibility to achieve smaller structures
- Shrunk SPF can withstand temperature during Ag NWs spray coating

Adv. Mater. Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

Crosses Size

Laser to Substrate Distance

- 0.1"

Before

After

0.04"

Before

After

100 μm

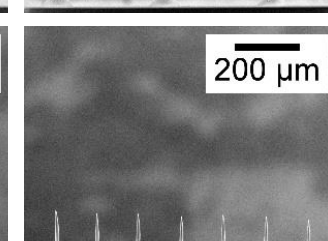
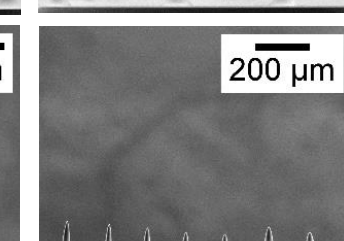
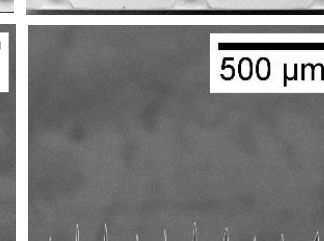
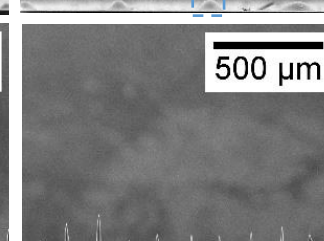
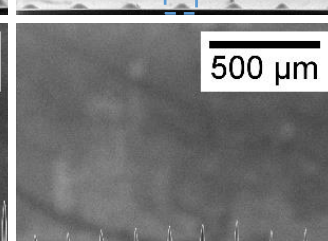
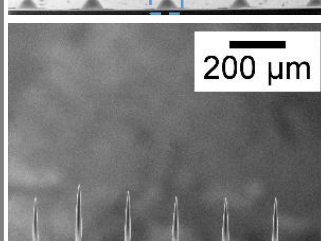
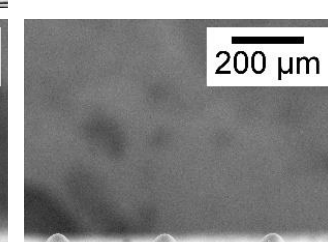
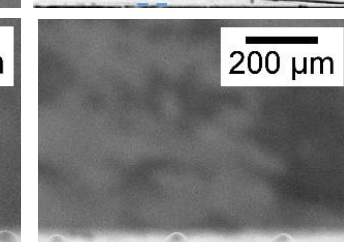
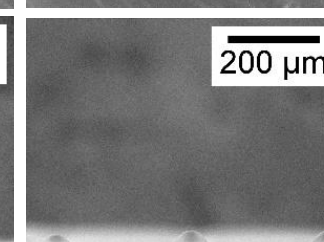
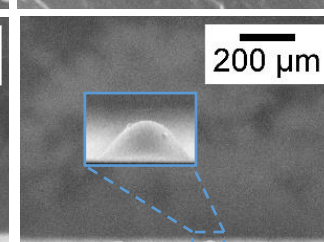
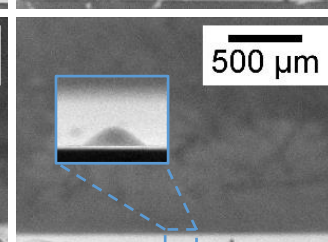
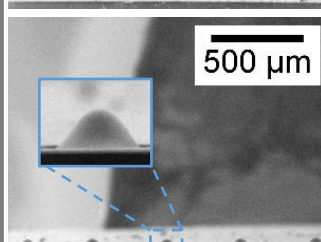
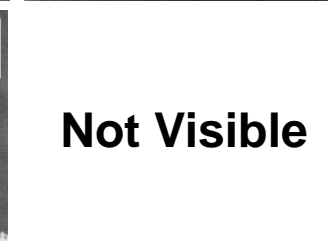
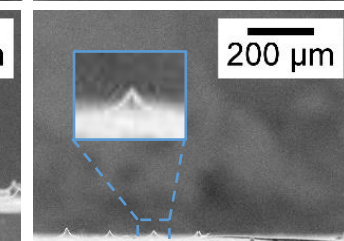
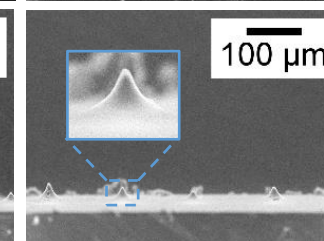
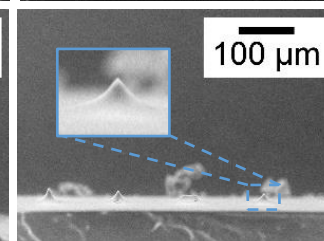
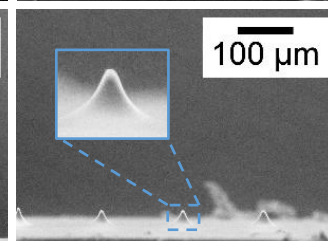
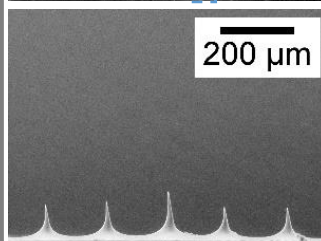
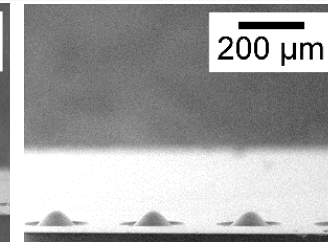
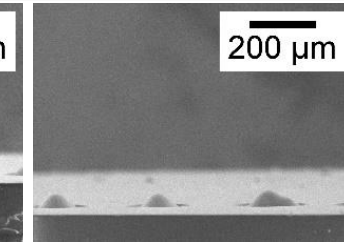
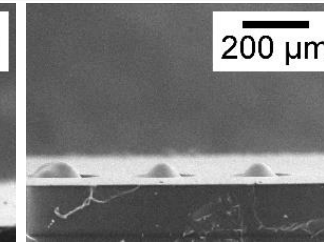
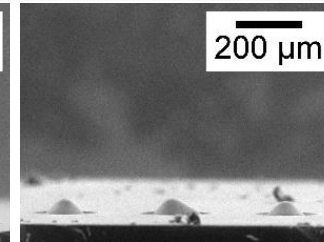
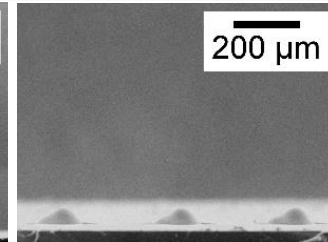
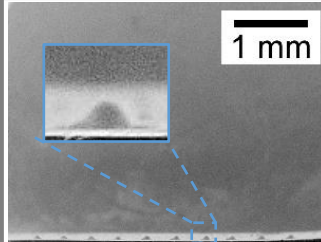
50 μm

25 μm

20 μm

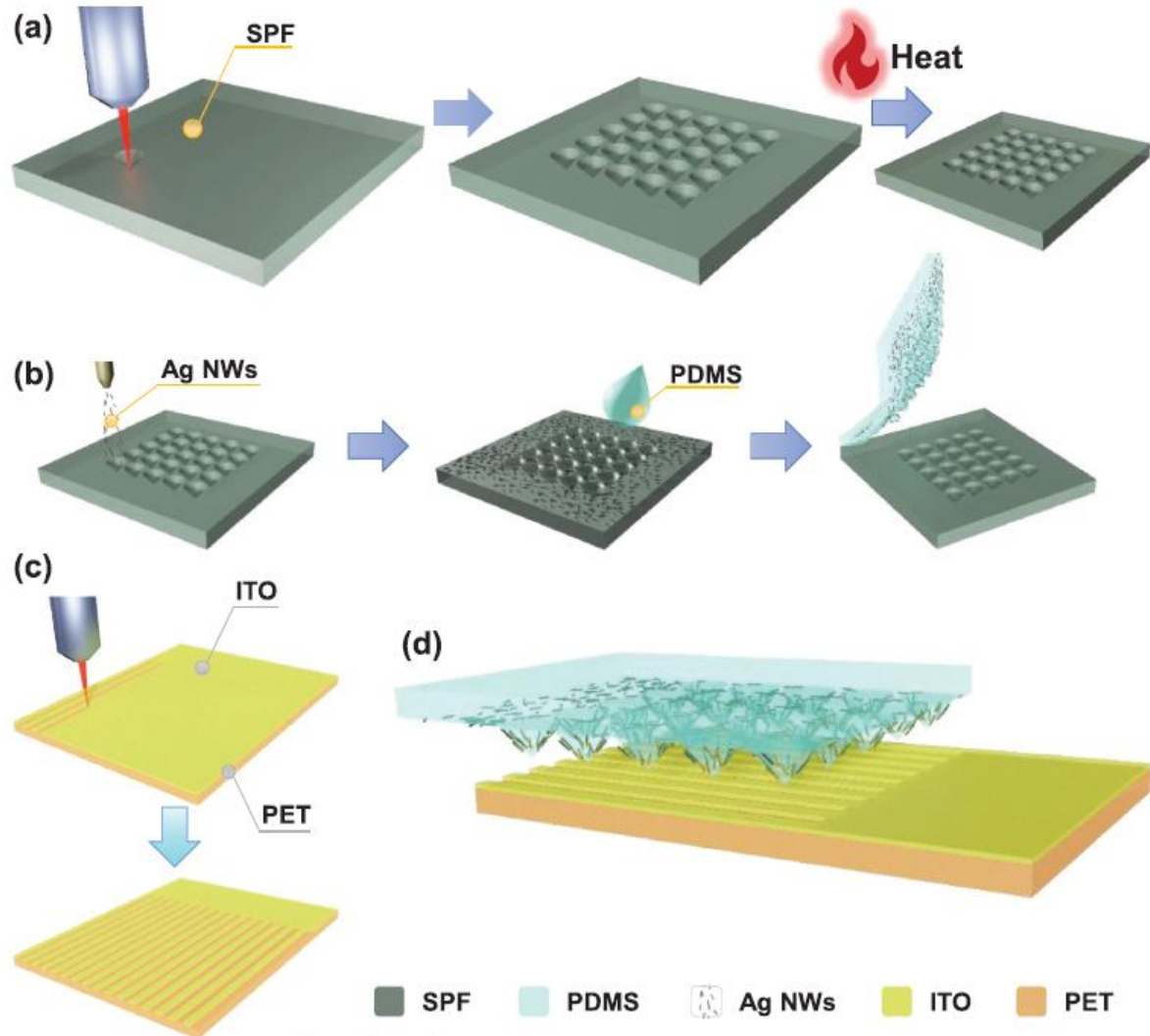
15 μm

10 μm

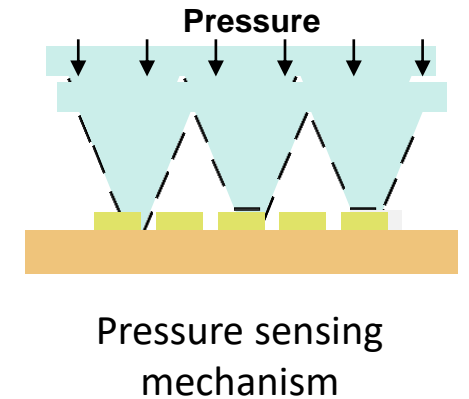
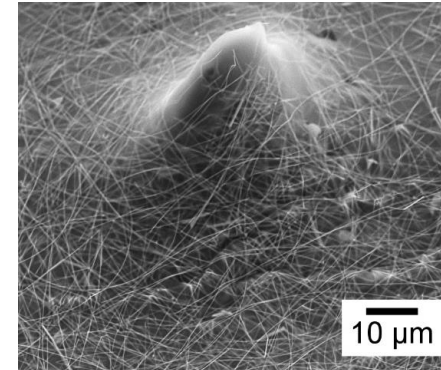


Adv. Mater. Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors



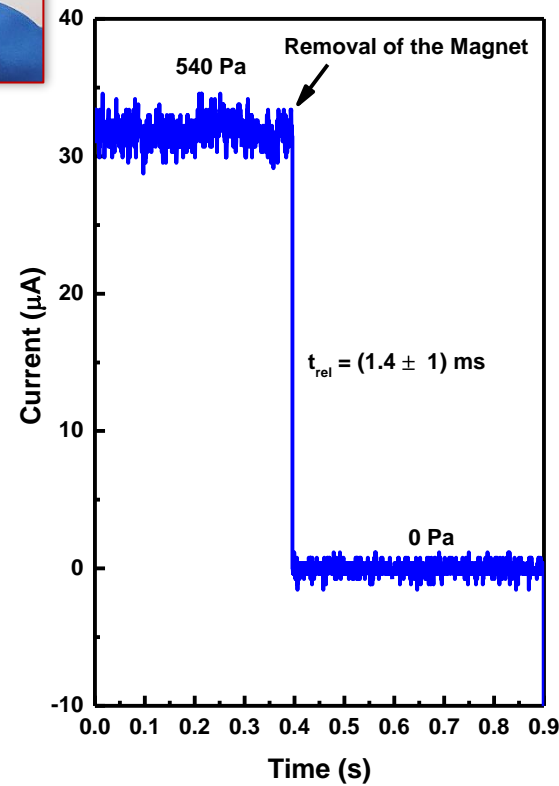
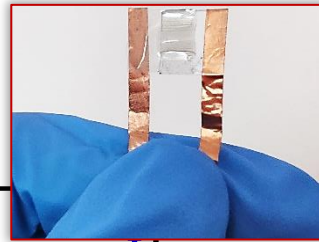
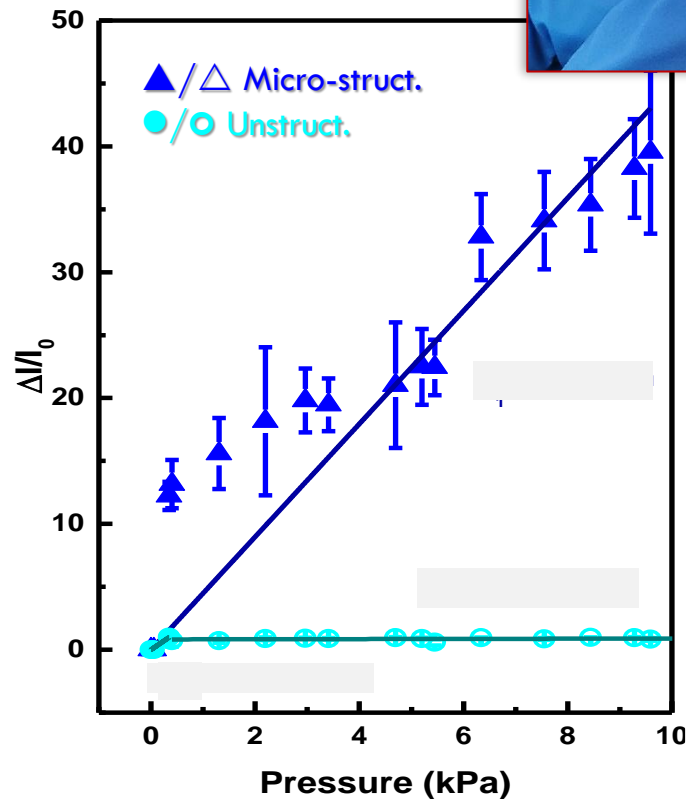
Homogeneous coverage of Ag NWs (except tip)



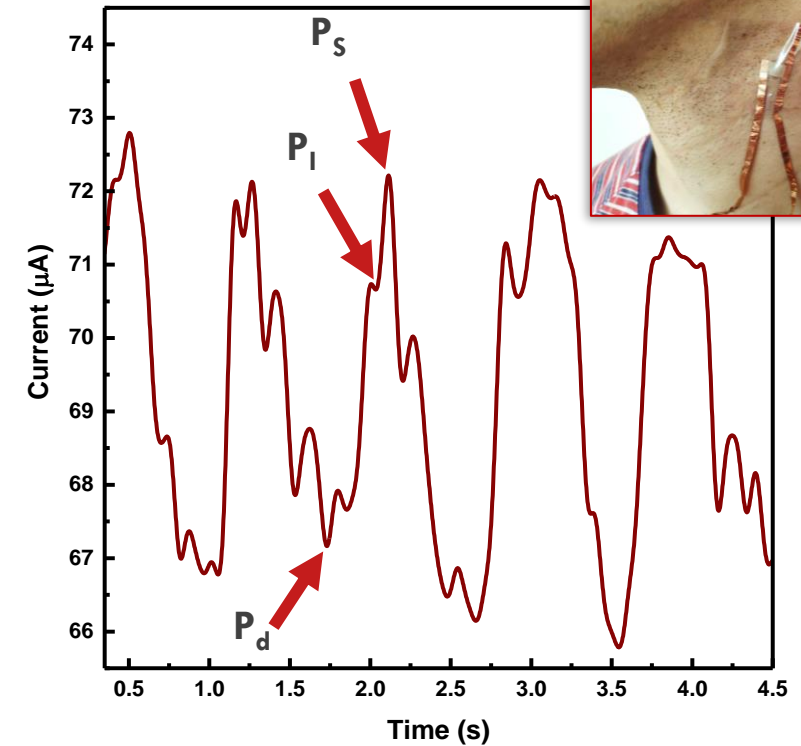
Adv. Mater. Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

High S over large range



Detection of the BPW at the neck



sensitivity of -1.4 kPa^{-1} below 10 kPa, a 1.4 ms recovery time

Adv. Mater. Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

Piezoresistive e-skin pressure sensors

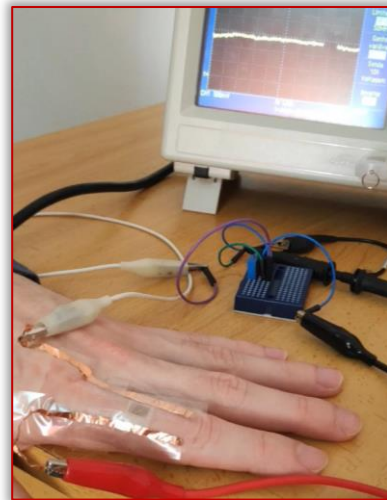
Swallowing



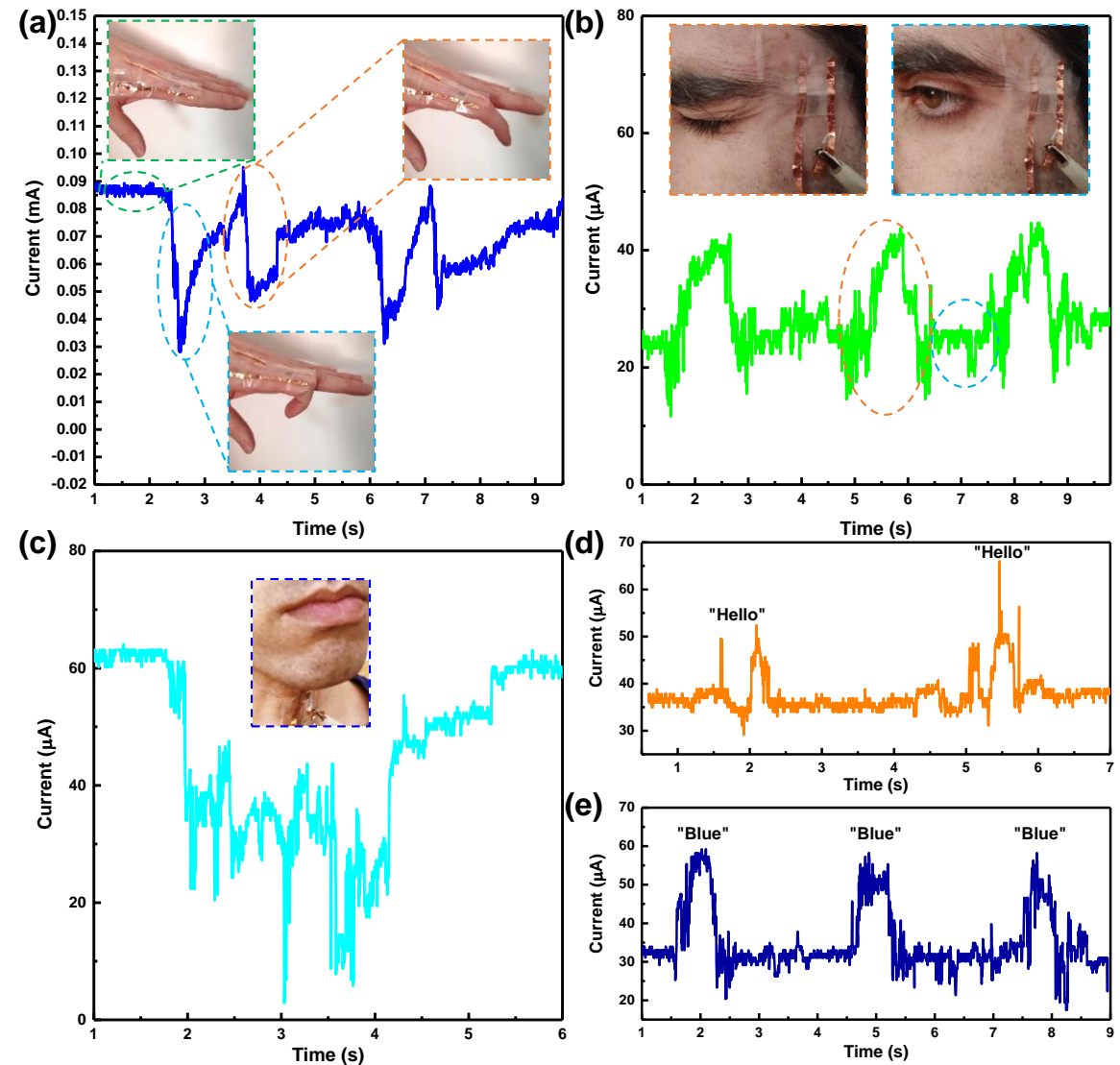
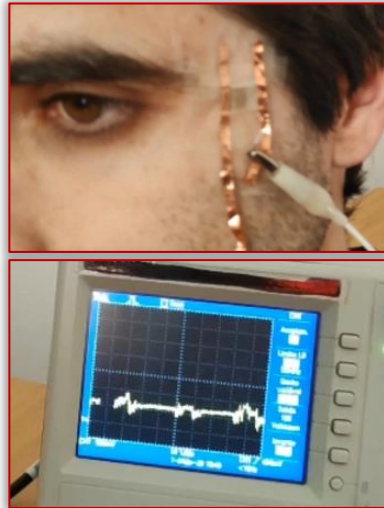
Speaking: "Blue"



Finger flexing



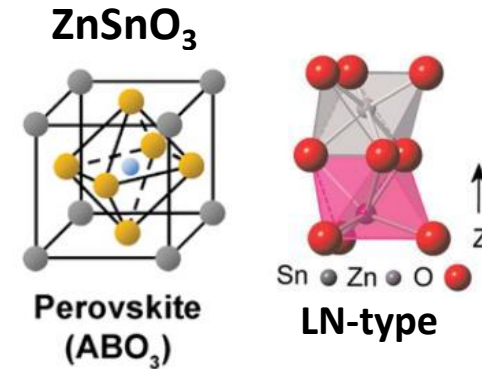
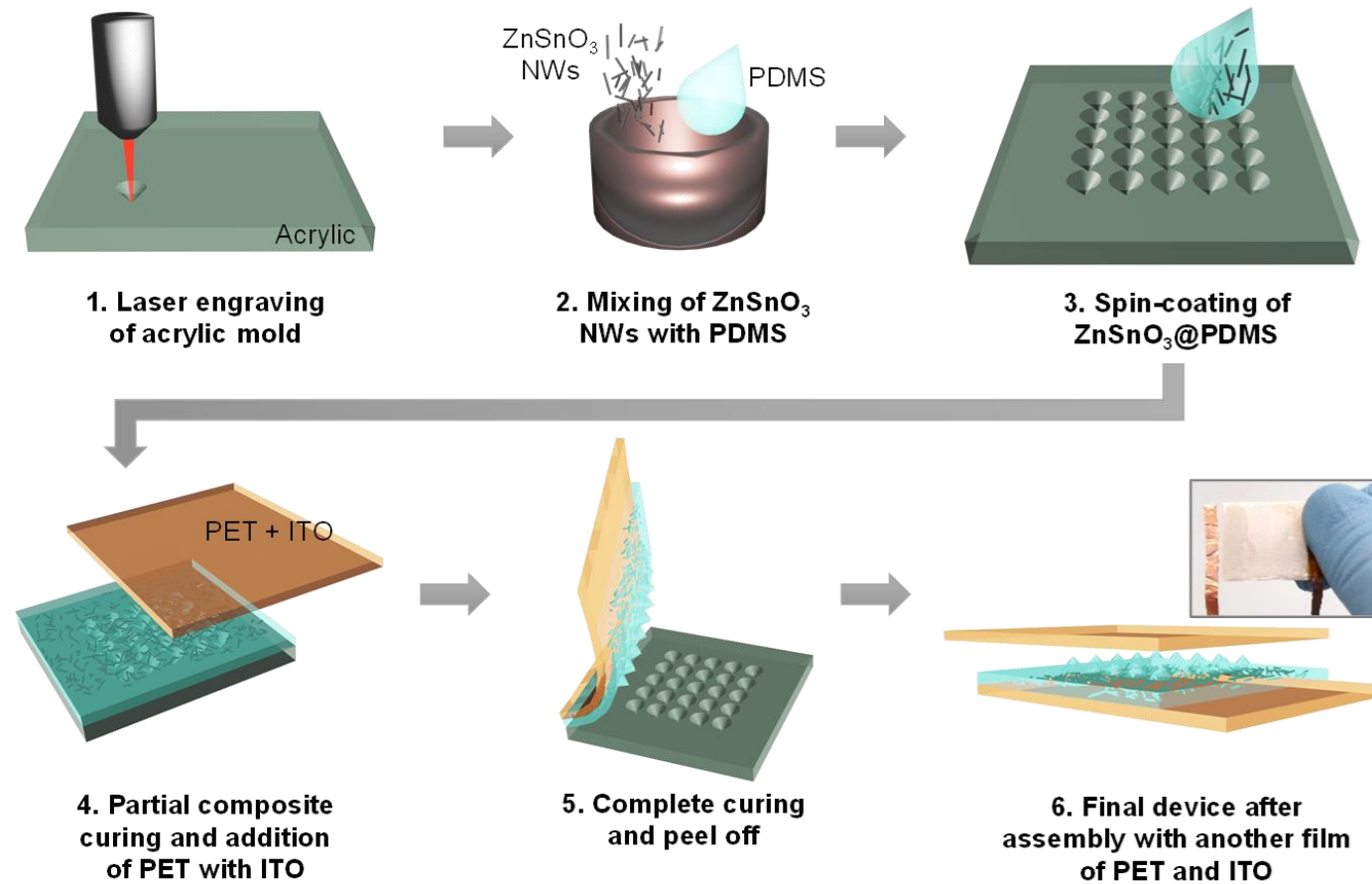
Eye blinking



Adv. Mater. Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

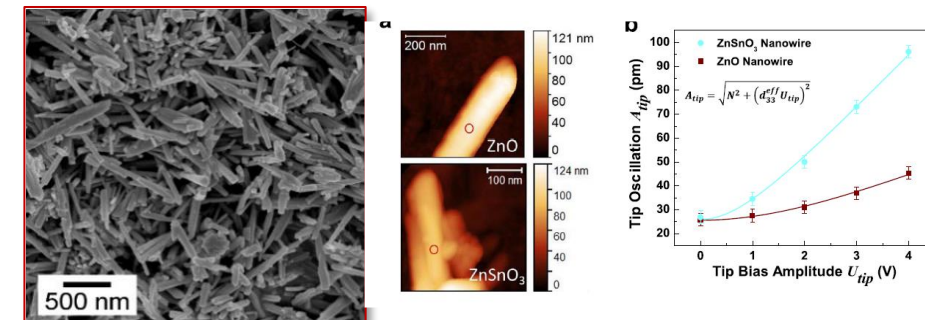
Energy harvesters using ZnO NRs and ZnSnO₃ NWs

Hybrid ZnSnO₃ NWs @ microstructured PDMS nanogenerators



ZnSnO₃ nanowires

One step hydrothermal process @ 200 °C established @ CENIMAT



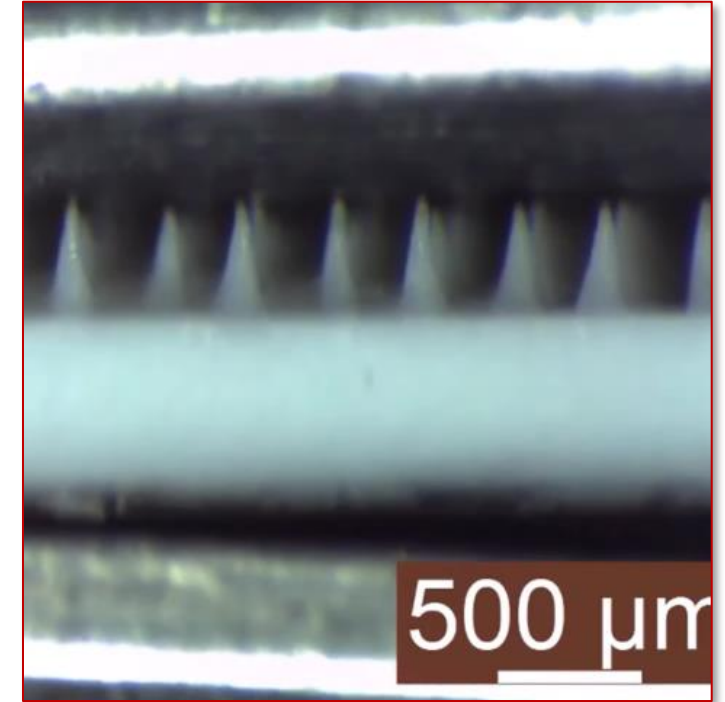
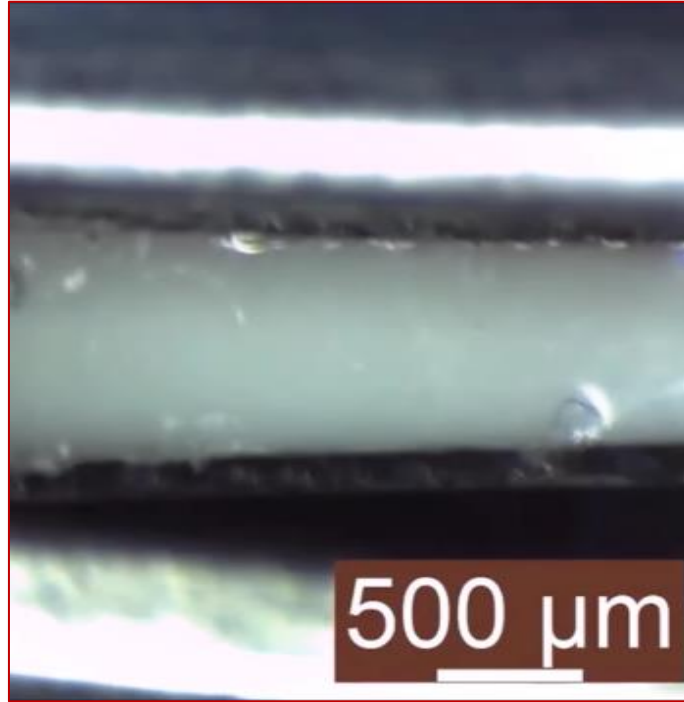
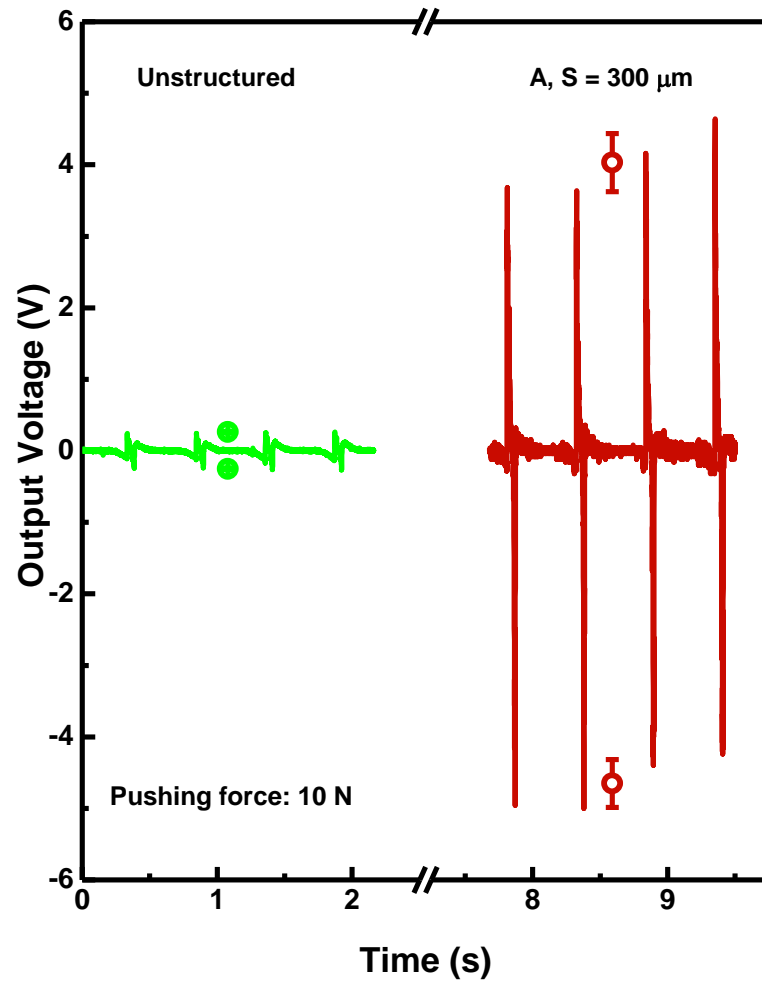
ACS Applied NanoMat 1(8), 3986 (2018)
Nanomaterials, 9(7), 1002 (2019)

$$d_{33}(\text{ZnO}) = 9 \pm 2 \text{ pm/V}$$

$$d_{33}(\text{ZnSnO}_3) = 23 \pm 4 \text{ pm/V}$$

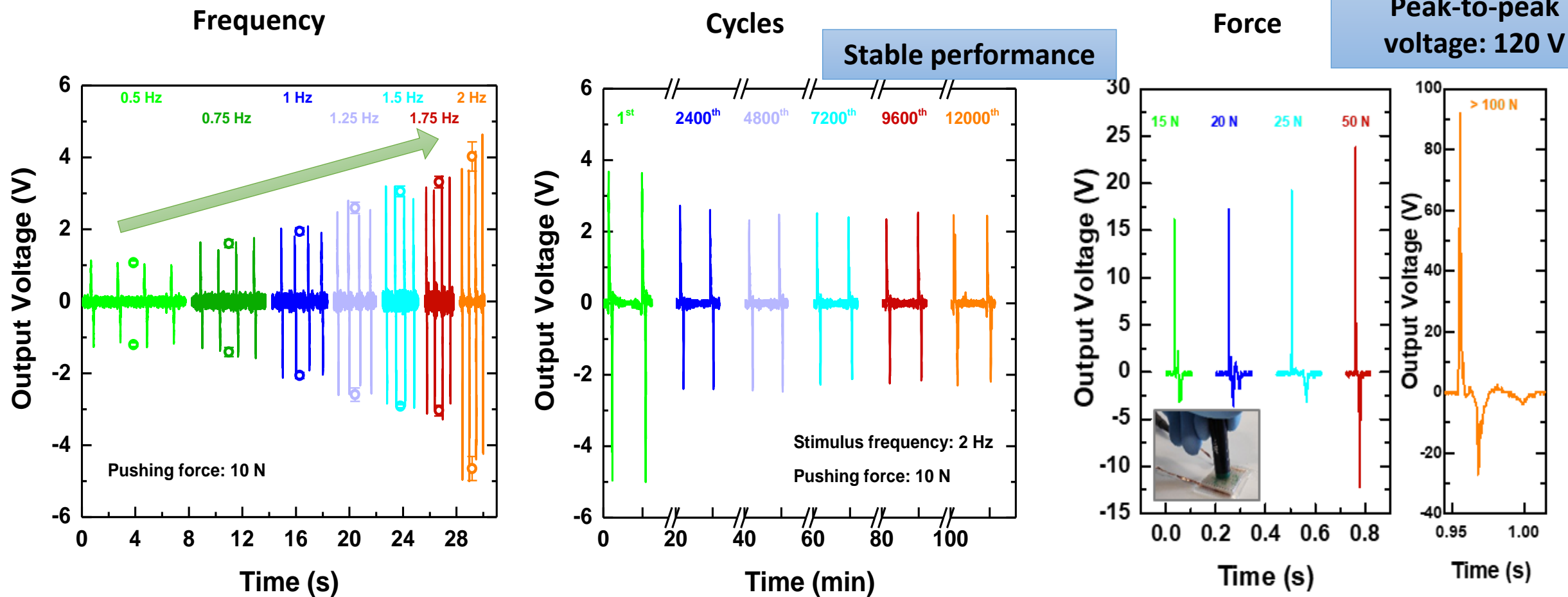
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 12, 18421-18430 (2020)

Energy harvesters using ZnO and ZnSnO₃ NWs



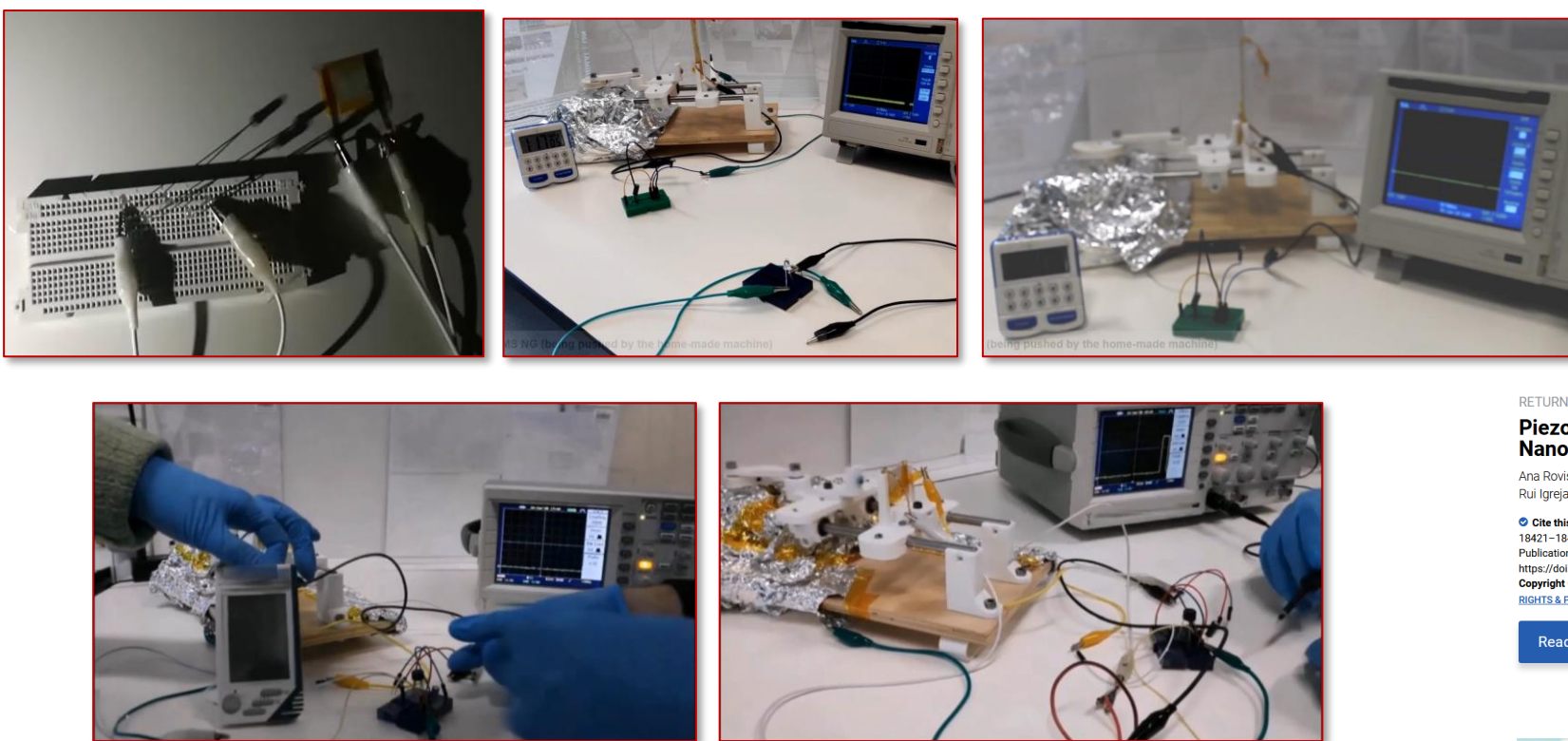
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 12, 18421-18430 (2020)

Energy harvesters using ZnO and ZnSnO₃ NWs



ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 12, 18421-18430 (2020)

Energy harvesters using ZnO and ZnSnO₃ NWs



... or charge a capacitor (15 min, 80 μ J) to power small electronic devices

Harvester able to directly power LEDs...

RETURN TO ISSUE | < PREV RESEARCH ARTICLE NEXT >

Piezoelectricity Enhancement of Nanogenerators Based on PDMS and ZnSnO₃ Nanowires through Microstructuring

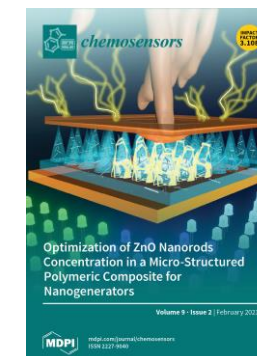
Ana Rovisco, Andreia dos Santos, Tobias Cramer, Jorge Martins, Rita Branquinho, Hugo Águas, Beatrice Fraboni, Elvira Fortunato, Rodrigo Martins, Rui Igreja*, and Pedro Barquinha*

Cite this: *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 2020, 12, 16, 18421–18430
 Publication Date: March 20, 2020
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.9b21636>
 Copyright © 2020 American Chemical Society
 RIGHTS & PERMISSIONS

Article Views: 705 | Altmetric: - | Citations: 8
[LEARN ABOUT THESE METRICS](#)

[Read Online](#) | [PDF \(4 MB\)](#) | [Supporting Info \(7\)](#)

SUBJECTS: Composites, Piezoelectrics, Nanowires, ▾



Open Access Article

Optimization of ZnO Nanorods Concentration in a Micro-Structured Polymeric Composite for Nanogenerators

by Andreia dos Santos †, Filipe Sabino †, Ana Rovisco *, Hugo Águas, Elvira Fortunato, Rodrigo Martins, and Rui Igreja *

Institute for Nanostructures, Nanomodelling and Nanofabrication (i3N)/Centro de Investigação em Materiais (CENIMAT), Department of Materials Science, NOVA School of Science and Technology (FCT-NOVA) and Center of Excellence in Microelectronics Optoelectronics and Processes (CEMOP)/Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Novas Tecnologias (UNINOVA), NOVA University Lisbon, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal

* Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed.
 † These authors contributed equally to this work.

Academic Editor: Simas Rackauskas

Chemosensors 2021, 9(2), 27; <https://doi.org/10.3390/chemosensors902027>

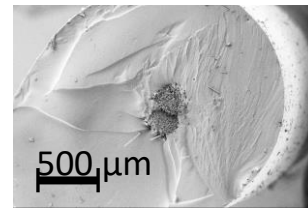
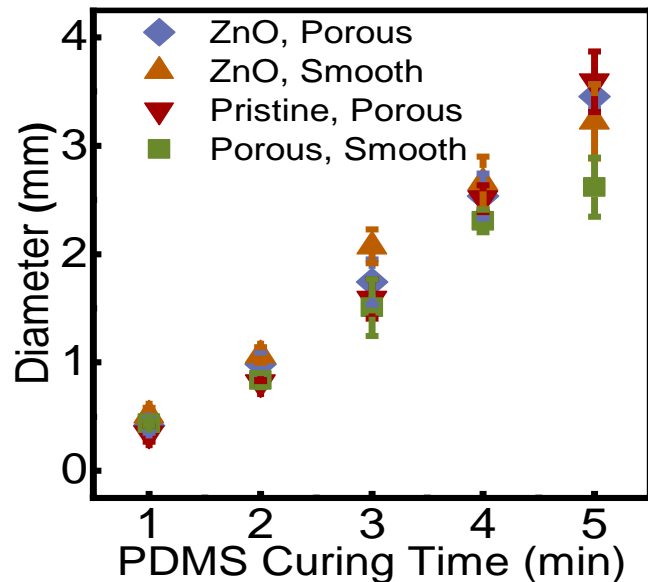
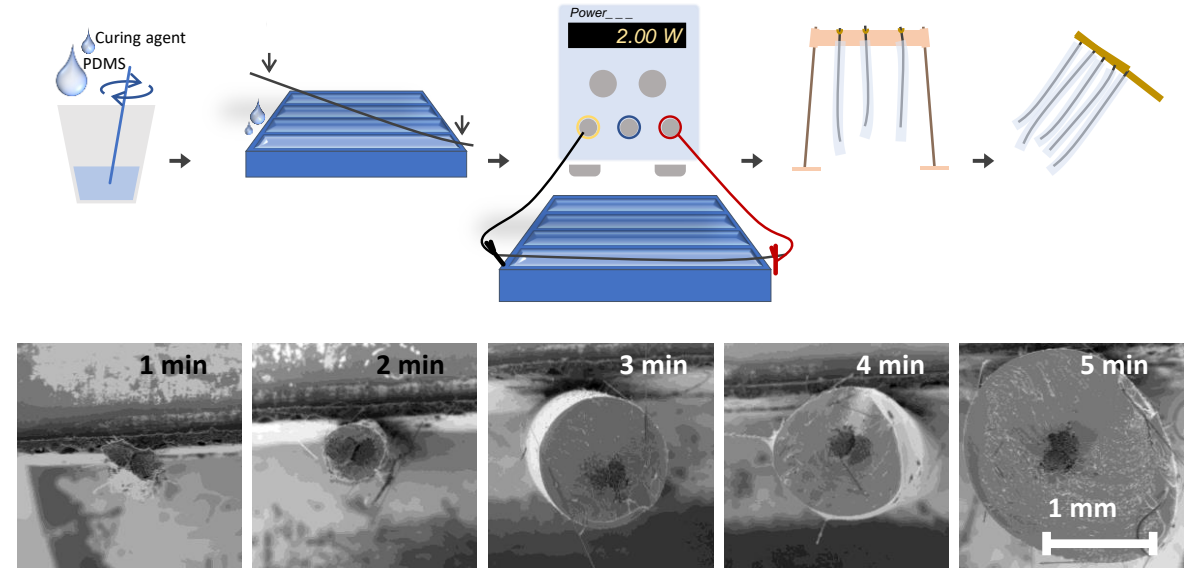
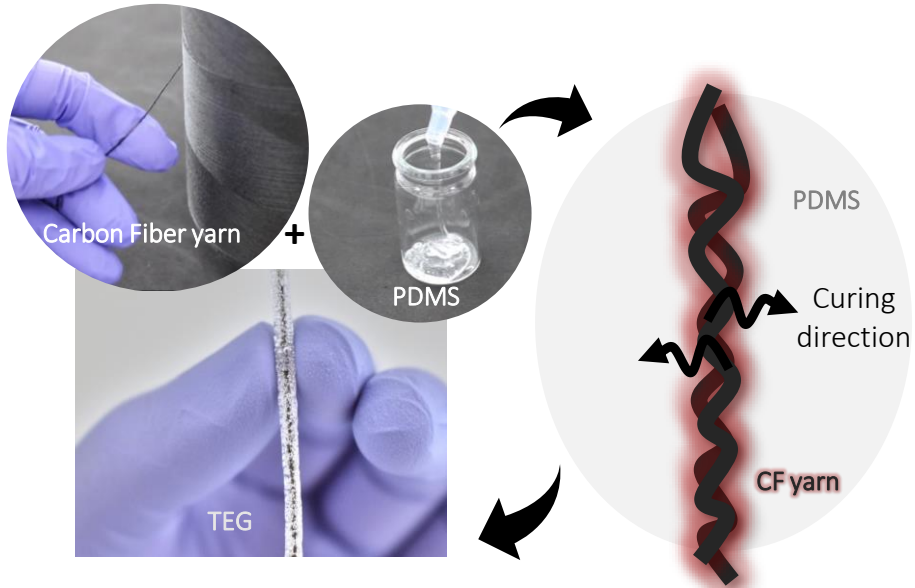
Received: 28 December 2020 / Revised: 27 January 2021 / Accepted: 28 January 2021 / Published: 31 January 2021
 (This article belongs to the Special Issue Nanowire-Based Sensors)

Outline

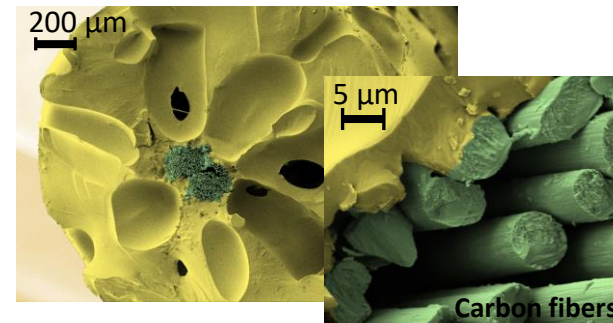
- **CENIMAT|I3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP**
- **e-skin devices**
 - Piezoresistive pressure sensors (health, robotics)
 - Piezoresistive using Temperature Shrinking Polymer Molds
 - Piezoresistive temperature/pressure sensing
 - Flexible Piezo/Tribo devices
- **Fiber based devices**
 - Energy harvesting devices
 - 1D-NEON projet; MIP2Sensors Projet
- Digital μ Fluidics

F- piezo energy harvesters

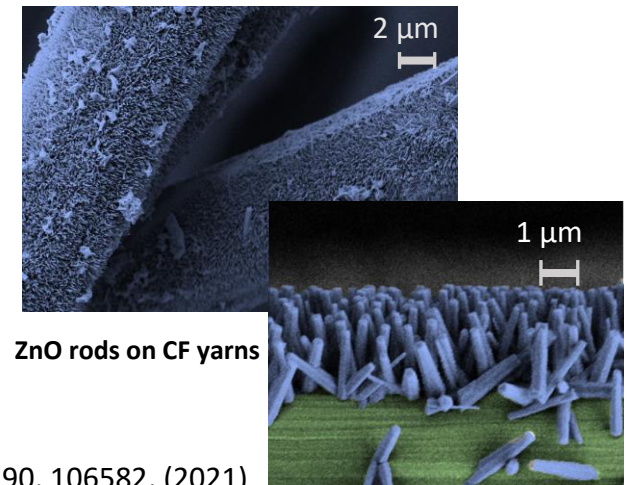
Porous PDMS conformable coating for high power output carbon fibers based triboelectric energy harvesters



Smooth PDMS

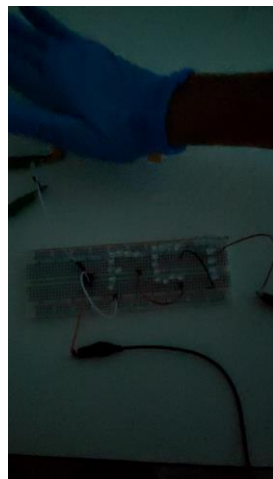
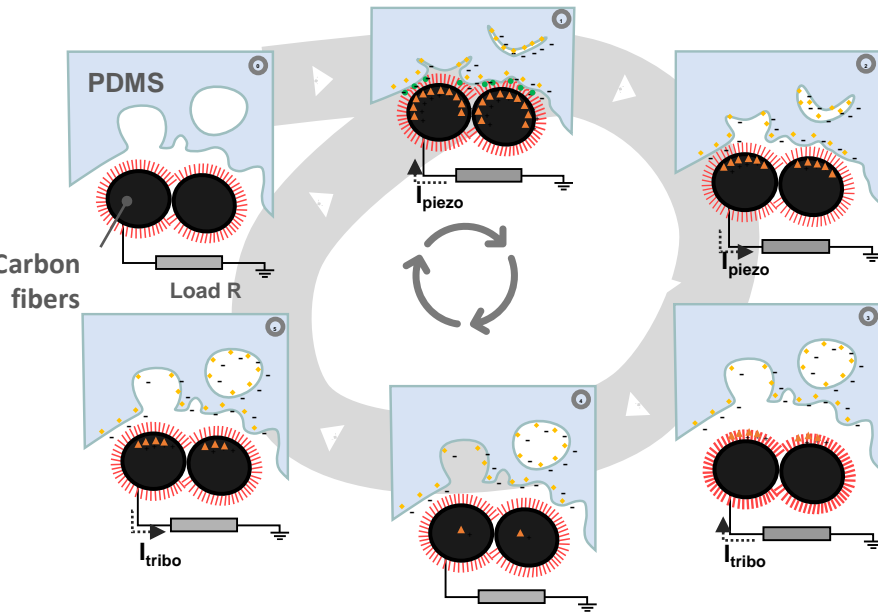


Porous PDMS



ZnO rods on CF yarns

F- piezo energy harvesters

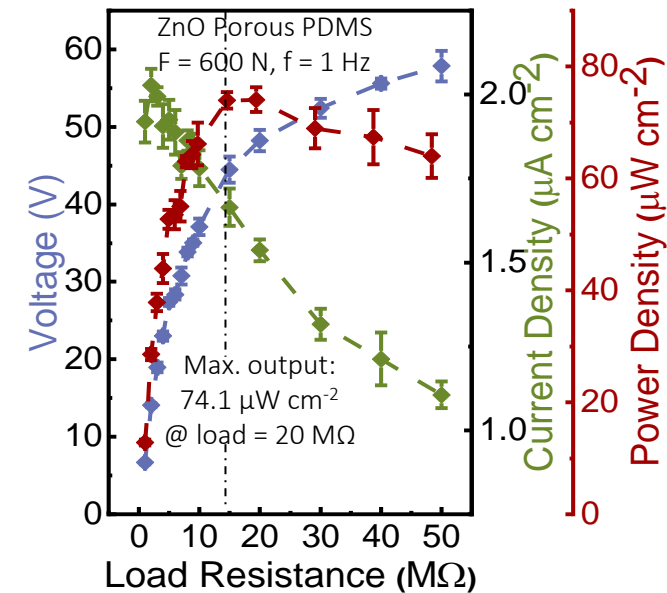
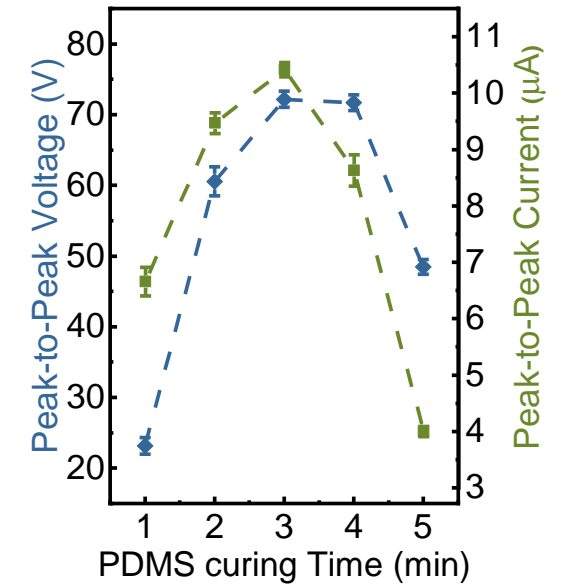
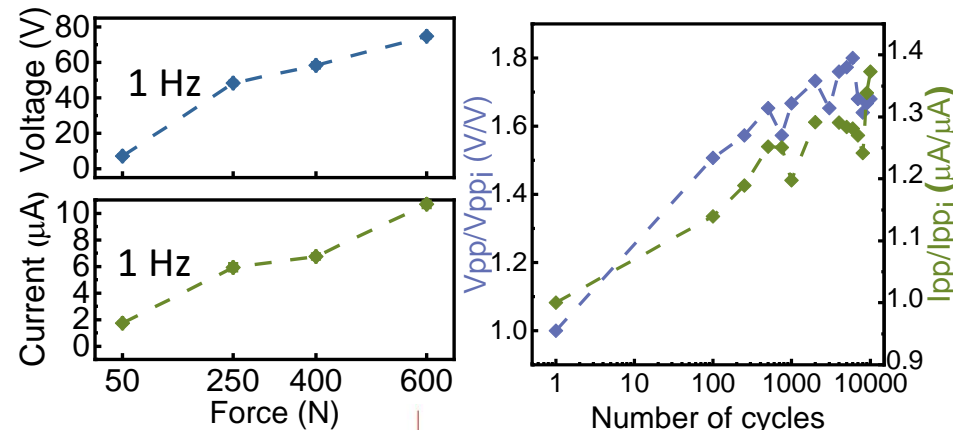
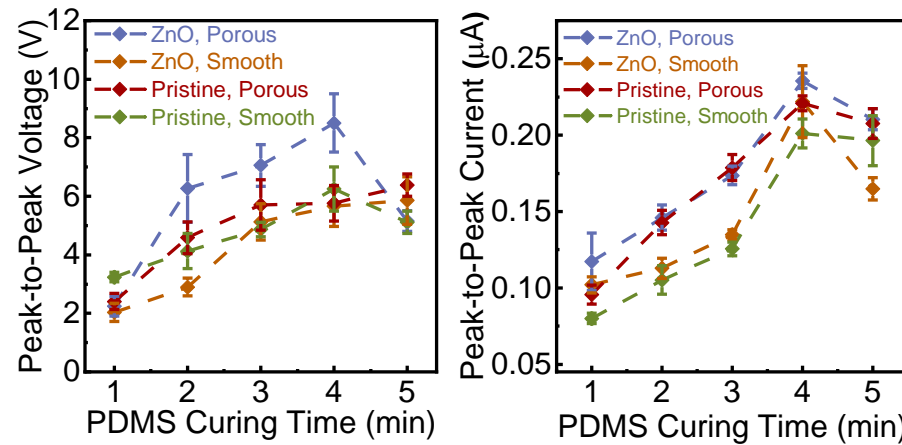


Nano Energy 90, 106582, (2021)

Porous PDMS conformable coating for high power output carbon fibers/
ZnO nanorod-based triboelectric energy harvesters

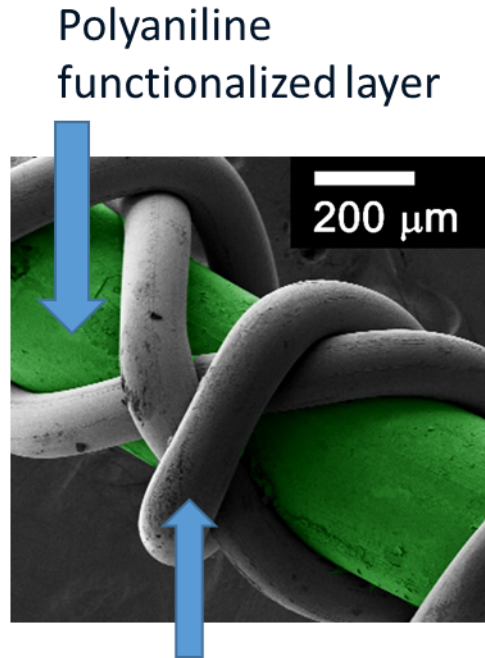
Raquel Barras^a, Andreia dos Santos^{a,b}, Tomás Calmeiro^a, Elvira Fortunato^a, Rodrigo Martins^a,
Hugo Águas^a, Pedro Barquinha^a, Rui Igrêja^{a,b}, Luís Pereira^{a,b,*}

^a CENIMAT3ON, Department of Materials Science, Nova School of Science and Technology, FCT-NOVA, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Caporica, 2829-516 Caporica, Portugal
^b AIMARSENCE Galiz, Campus de Caporica, 2829-516 Caporica, Portugal



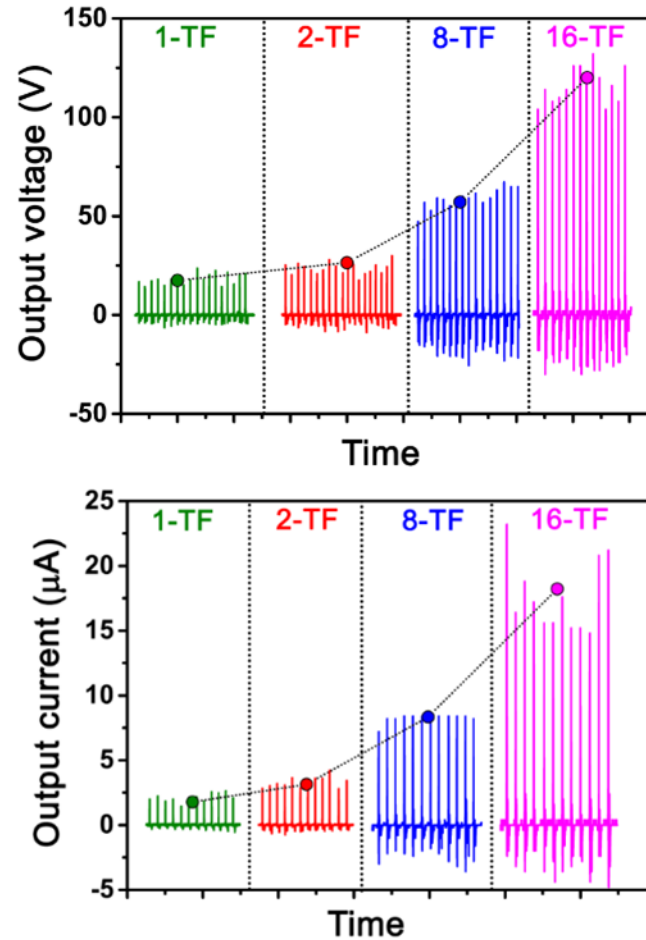
F- piezo energy harvesters

Doped polyaniline (d-PANI) functionalized textile fibre (TF) as energy harvester



Conducting fibre (150 μm) knitted over functionalized fibre: Acts as stress-deliverer; charge-collector (SDCC) electrode

Nano Energy, 60, 794-801 (2019)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Nano Energy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/nanoen

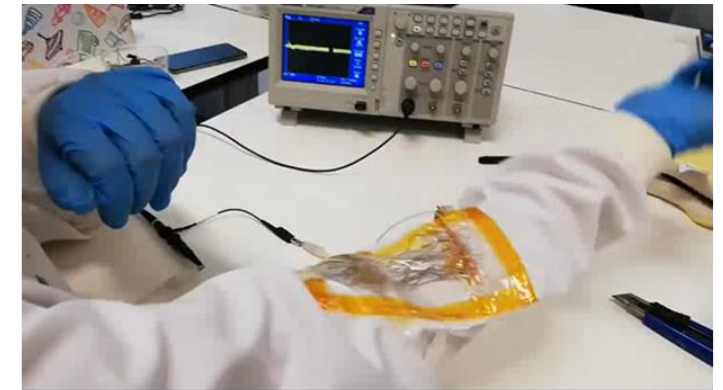


Full paper

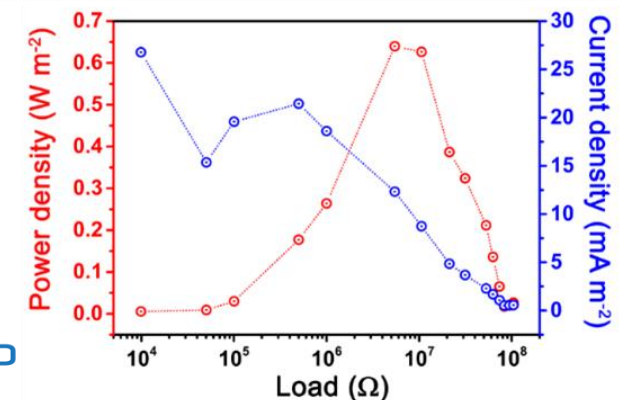
Human-motion interactive energy harvester based on polyaniline functionalized textile fibers following metal/polymer mechano-responsive charge transfer mechanism

Sumita Goswami, Andreia dos Santos, Suman Nandy*, Rui Igreja, Pedro Barquinha, Rodrigo Martins, Elvira Fortunato**

i3N/CENIMAT, Department of Materials Science, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa and CEMOP/UNINOVA, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516, Caparica, Portugal

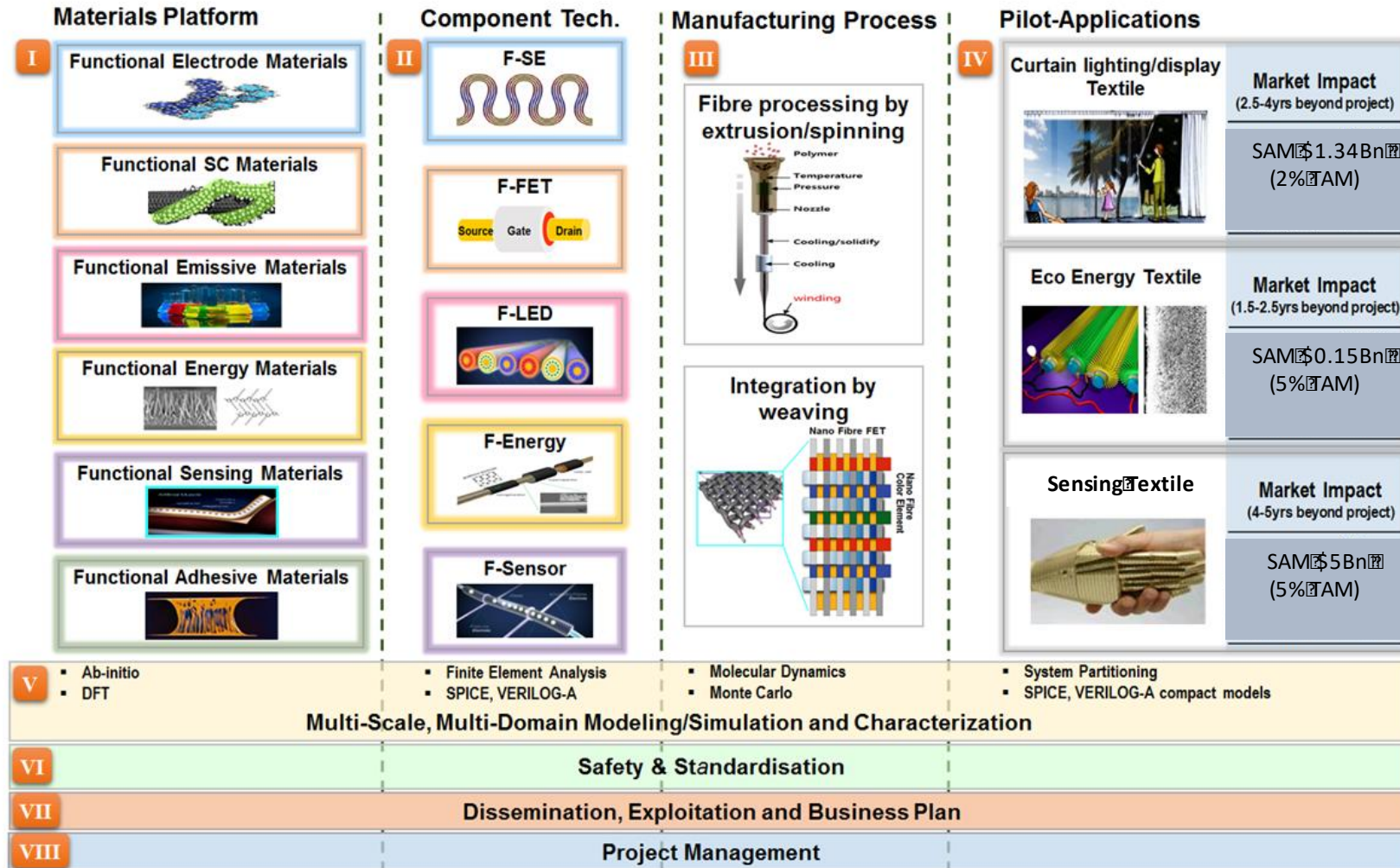


- Peak power-density $\sim 0.6 \text{ W m}^{-2}$
- Output current-density $\sim 22 \text{ mA m}^{-2}$
- Can power at least 10 white LEDs of 2.5 W



1D-NEON Project

- Coordinated by Professor Jong Min Kim, University of Cambridge, Department of Engineering
- Total project size €9.1M (€8M funding), start Apr. 2016 (48 months)
- Maturity Progression Plan TRL 4 to TRL 6



14 partners
8 Industrial
3 Universities
3 Res. Inst. 36

F- piezo energy harvesters



ARTICLE

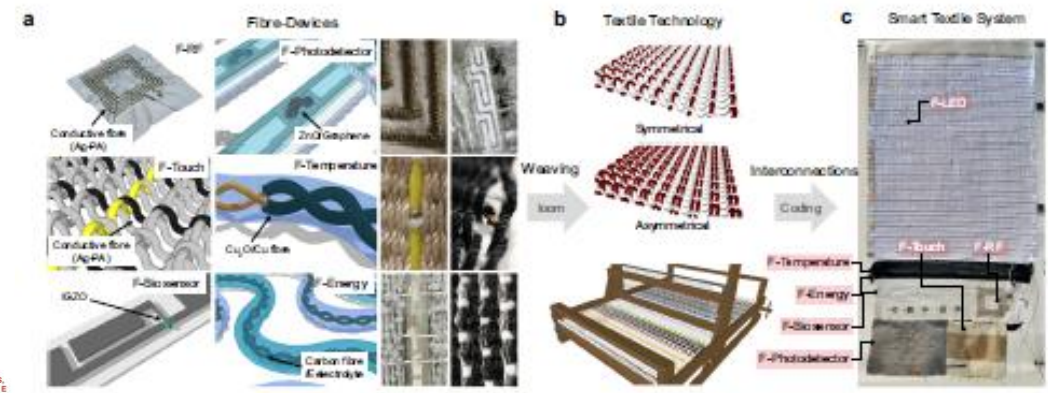
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-28459-6>

OPEN

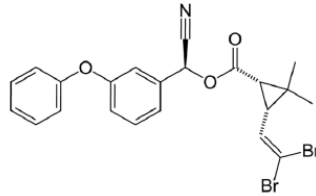
Check for updates

Smart textile lighting/display system with multifunctional fibre devices for large scale smart home and IoT applications

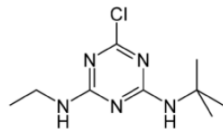
Hyung Woo Choi^{1,20}, Dong-Wook Shin^{1,20}, Jiajie Yang^{1,20}, Sanghyo Lee^{1,20}, Cátia Figueiredo², Stefano Sinopoli³, Kay Ullrich⁴, Petar Jovančić⁵, Alessio Marrani⁶, Roberto Momentè⁷, João Gomes⁸, Rita Branquinho², Umberto Emanuele³, Hanleem Lee¹, Sang Yun Bang¹, Sung-Min Jung¹, Soo Deok Han¹, Shijie Zhan¹, William Harden-Chaters¹, Yo-Han Suh¹, Xiang-Bing Fan¹, Tae Hoon Lee¹, Mohamed Chowdhury¹, Youngjin Choi¹, Salvatore Nicotera³, Andrea Torchia³, Francesc Mañosa Moncunil⁵, Virginia Garcia Candel⁵, Nelson Durães⁸, Kiseok Chang⁹, Sunghee Cho⁹, Chul-Hong Kim⁹, Marcel Lucassen¹⁰, Ahmed Nejim¹¹, David Jiménez¹², Martijn Springer¹³, Young-Woo Lee^{14,15}, SeungNam Cha^{14,16}, Jung Inn Sohn^{14,17}, Rui Igreja², Kyungmin Song¹⁸, Pedro Barquinha², Rodrigo Martins², Gehan A. J. Amaratunga¹, Luigi G. Occhipinti¹⁸, Manish Chhowalla^{19,23} & Jong Min Kim¹⁸



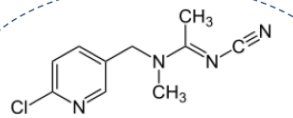
MIP2Sensors (NOVA/Uni Évora)



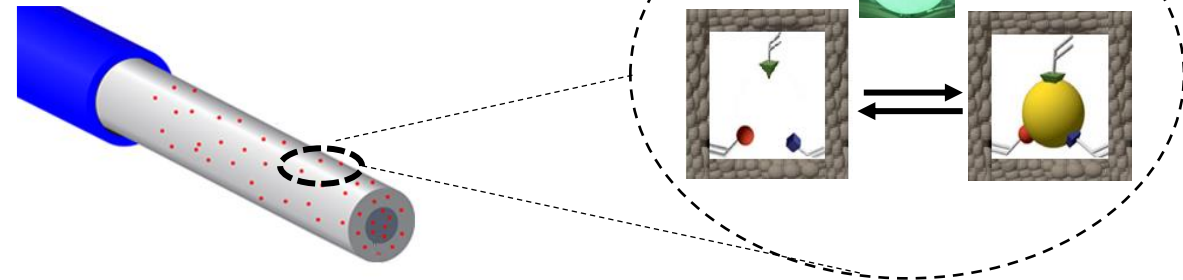
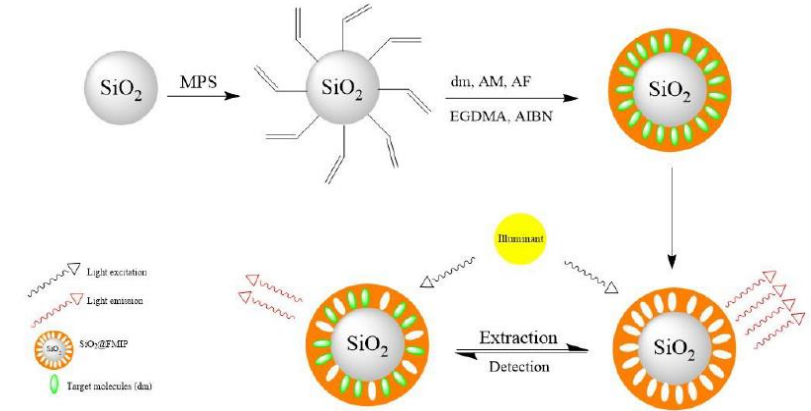
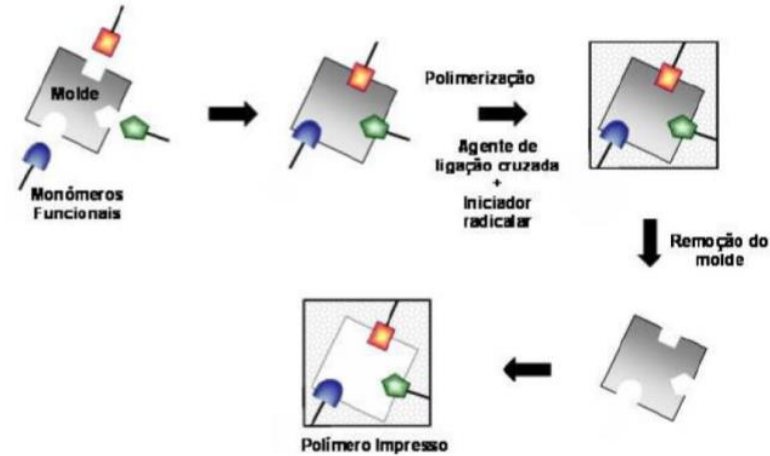
Deltametrina



Terbutilazina



Acetamiprida

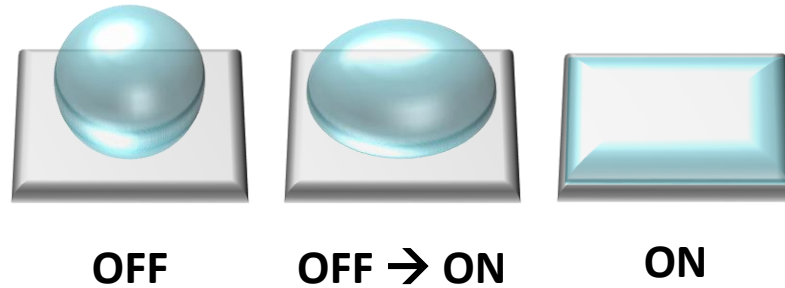


Outline

- CENIMAT|I3N and UNINOVA-CEMOP
- e-skin devices
 - Piezoresistive pressure sensors (health, robotics)
 - Piezoresistive using Temperature Shrinkink Polymer Moulds
 - Piezoresistive temperature/pressure sensing
 - Flexible Piezo/Tribo devices
- Fiber based devices
 - Energy harvesting devices
 - TFT for smart textiles
- Digital μ Fluidics

Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing

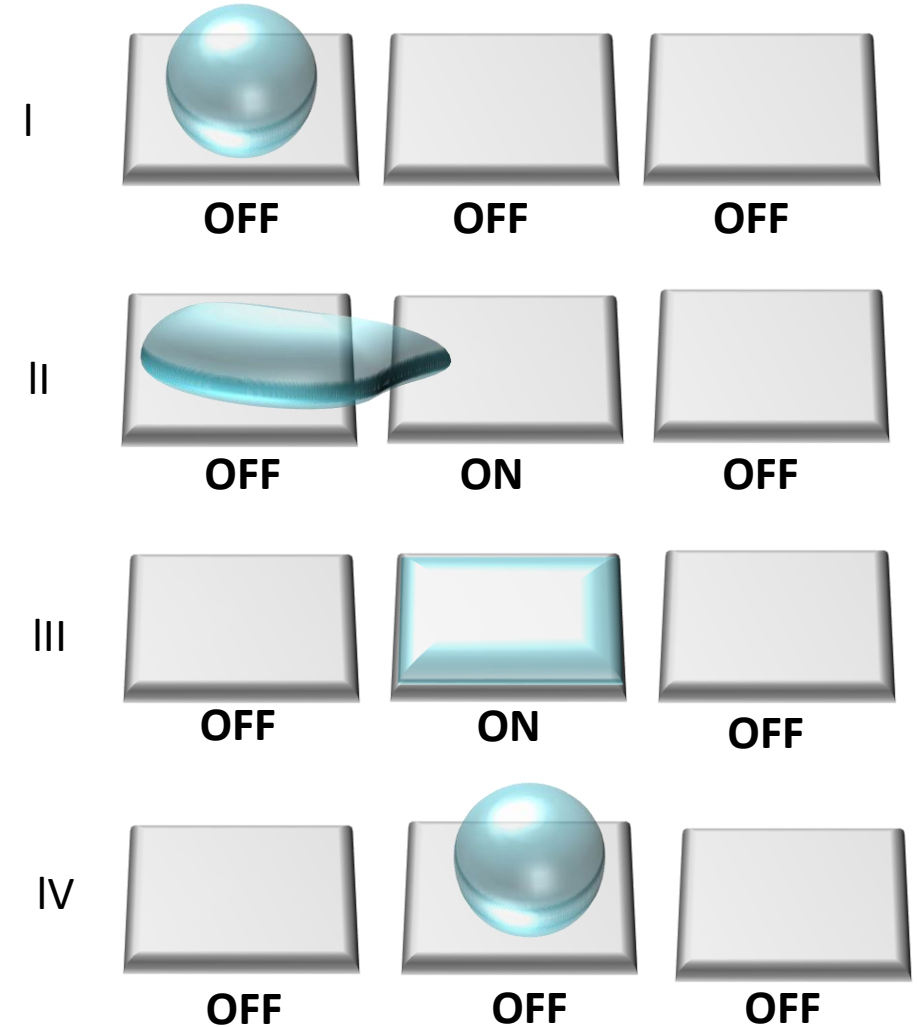
Voltage-based technology for automated processing of liquid Biological and Chemical reactions.



Any pathway is possible

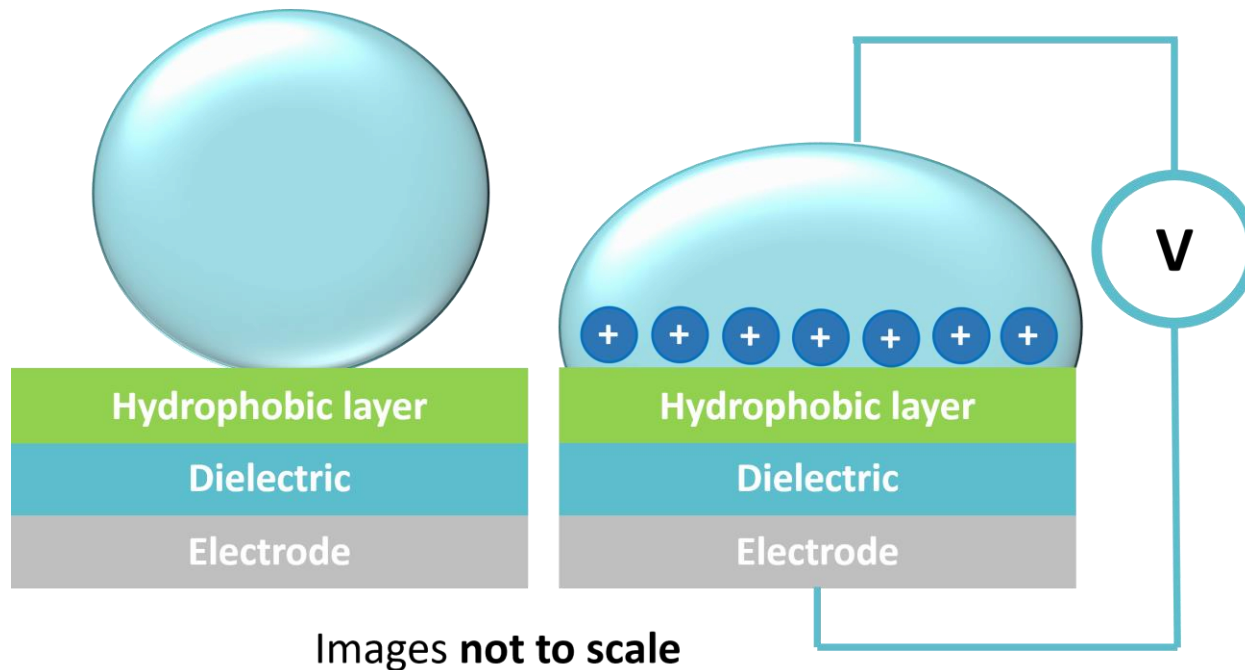
Any electrode sequence is possible

Any reaction/protocol order can be implemented



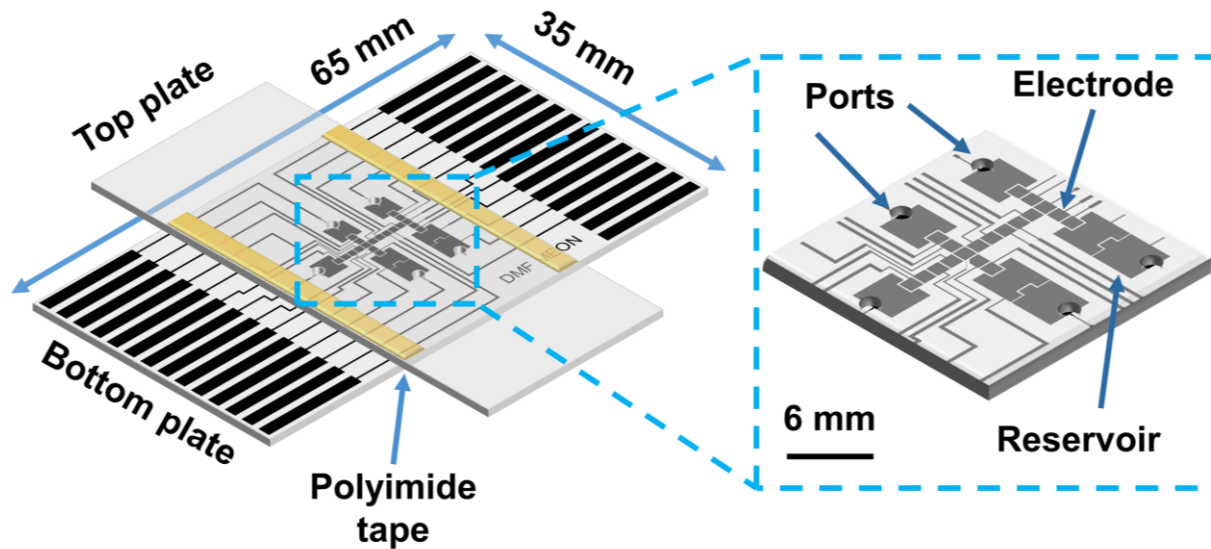
Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing

Electrowetting-on-dielectric (EWOD) phenomenon.
Change in contact angle in response to an electric field



- ✓ Portability
- ✓ Low volume reactions
- ✓ Microreactor control
- ✓ Multiplexing capability
- ✓ Easy integration
- ✓ Programmability
- ✓ Proteomics
- ✓ Immunoassays
- ✓ Chemical analysis
- ✓ DNA/RNA manipulation
- ✓ Cell manipulation
- ✓ Reaction monitoring
- ✓ (...) much more to explore

Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing

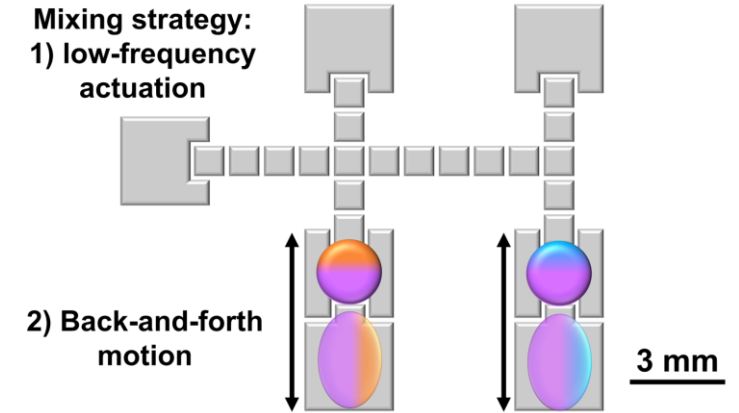
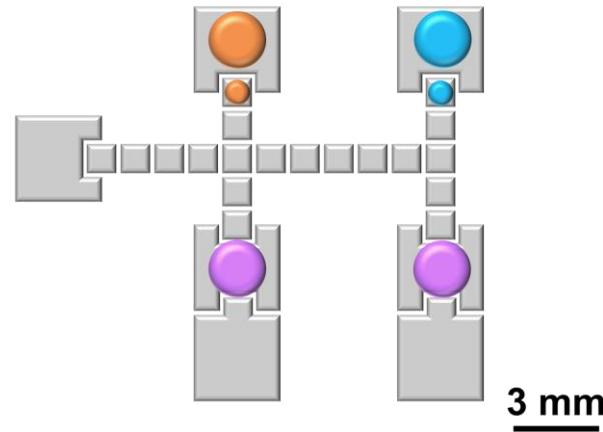
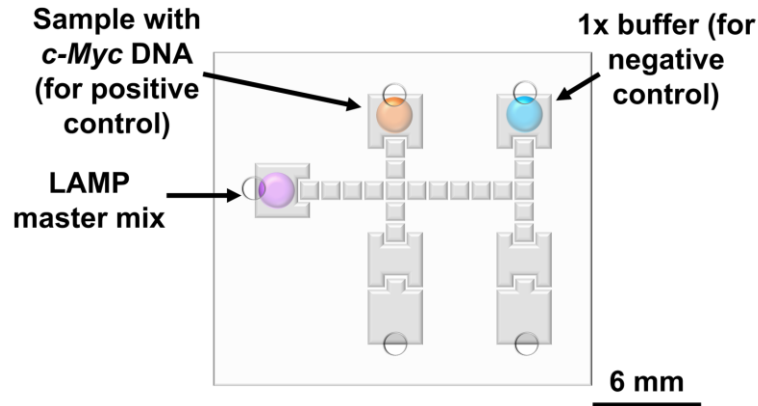


Biosensors 12(4), 201 (2022)

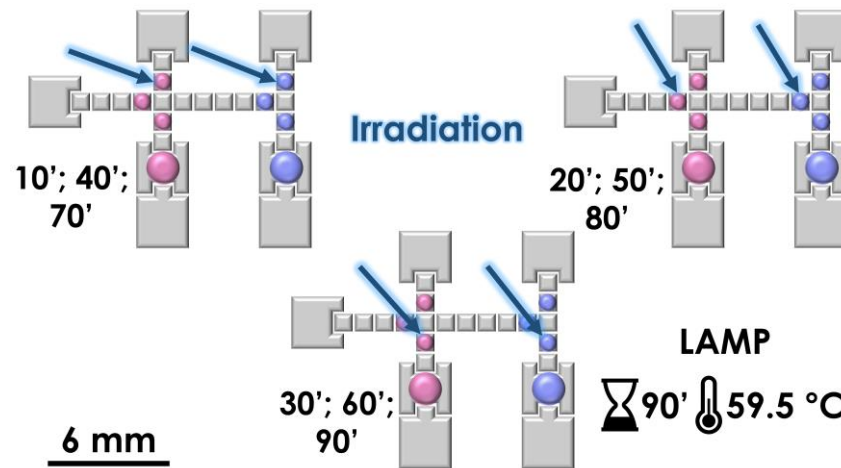
- **DNA amplification for diagnostics**
Molecular diagnostics rely heavily on DNA amplification - **opportunity**
- **DMF for DNA-based diagnostics**
Due to its unique combination of automation and low volume droplet handling, such devices are promising candidates for point-of-care testing (POCT) - **challenge**
- **Multiplex assays**
Shifting the electrode architecture allows for several assay configurations, namely multiplex assays, where two or more experiments run simultaneously – **one step further**

Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing

on-chip mixing

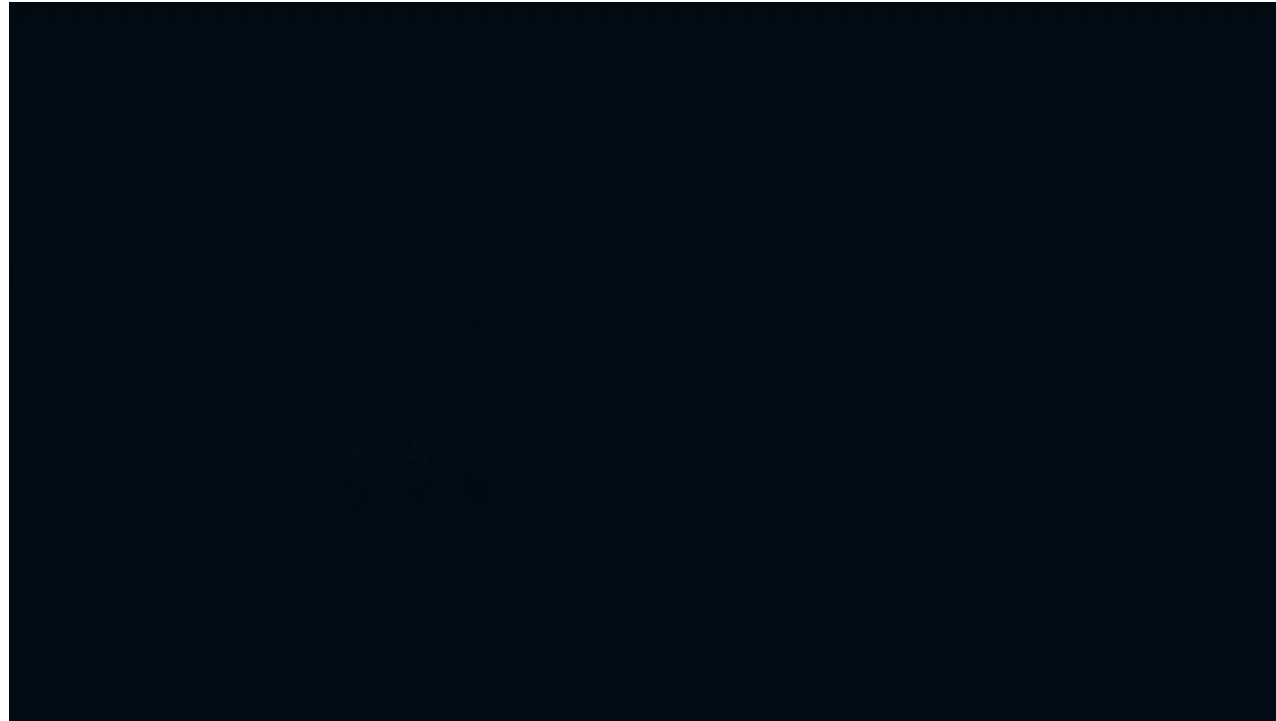


Against photobleaching: use 3 droplets and irradiate one droplet at a time

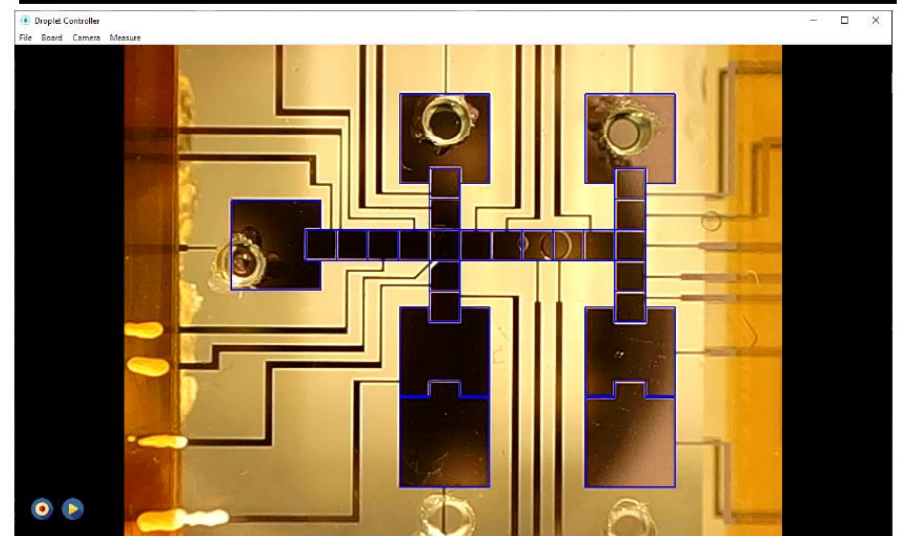
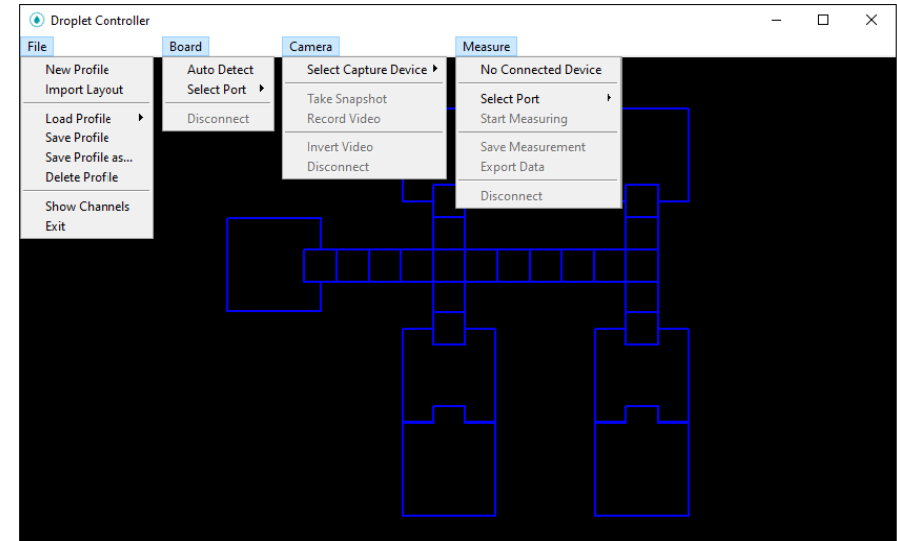
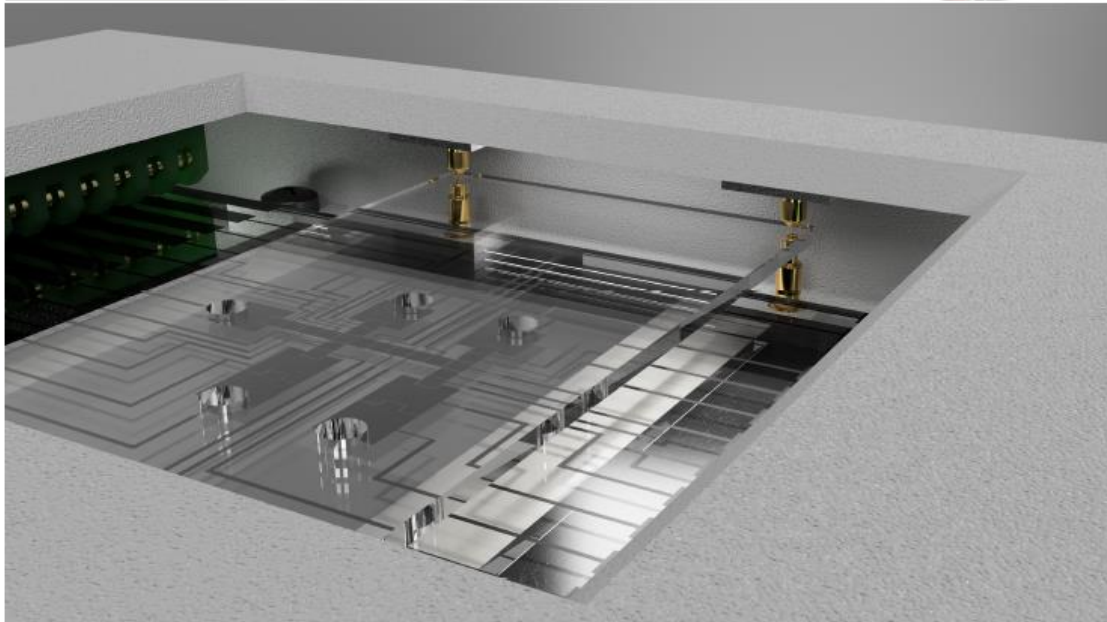
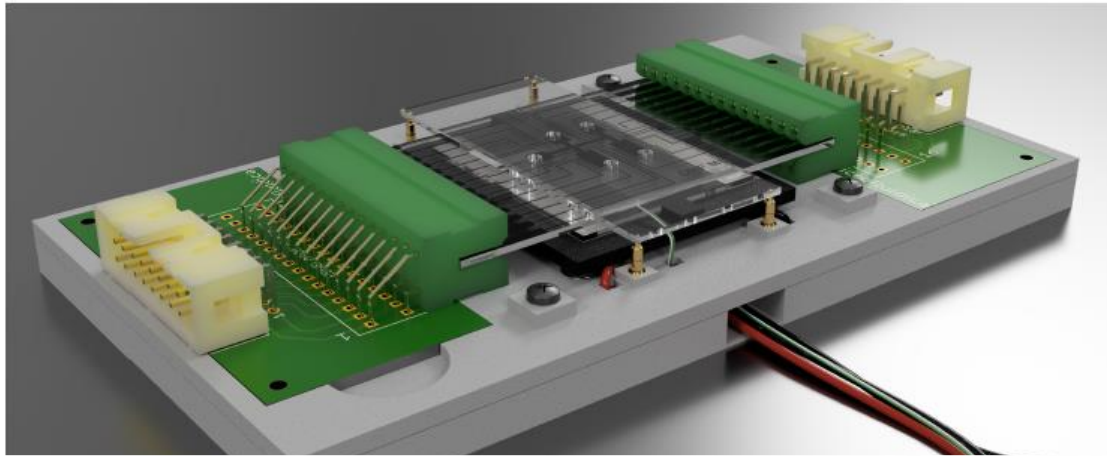


Remaining procedure identical to workflow 1

Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing



Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing



Biosensors 12(4), 201 (2022)

Sensors 17, 2616 (2017)

Sensors 17, 1495 (2017)

Digital microfluidic platform for biosensing

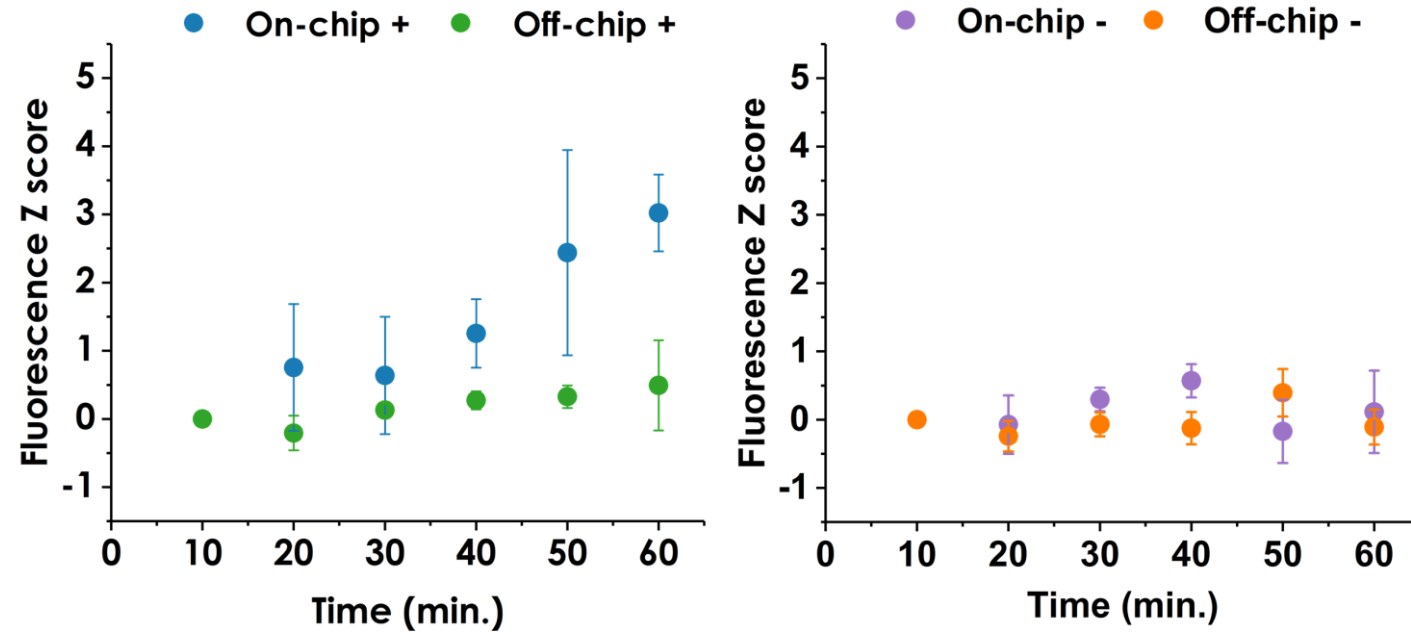


Article

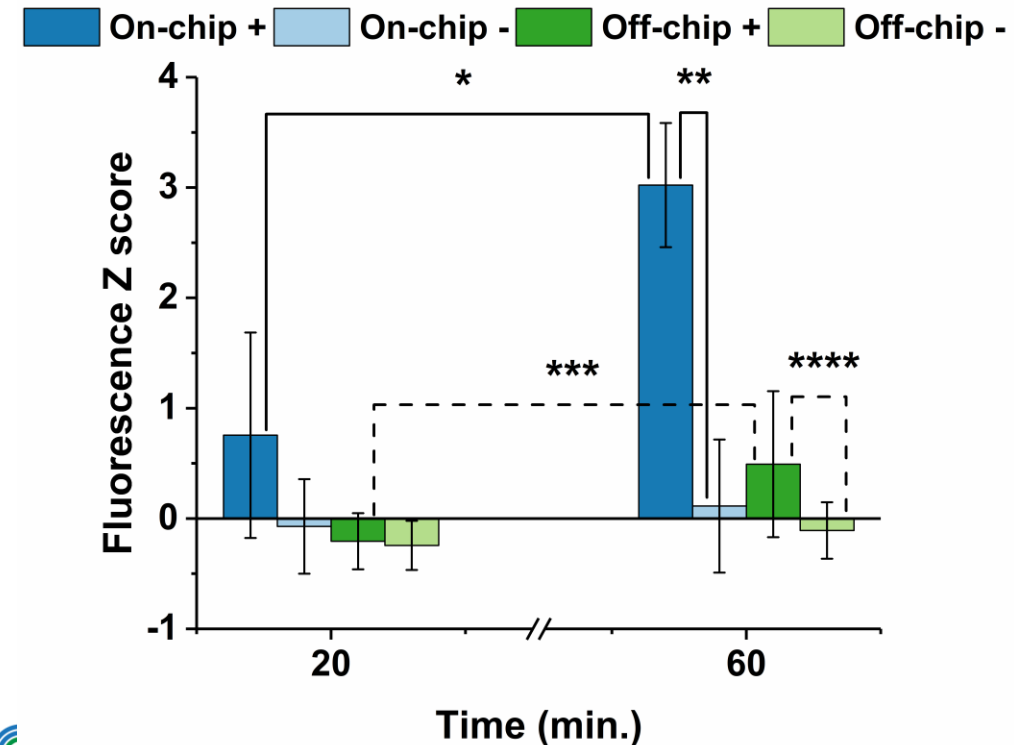
Digital Microfluidics-Powered Real-Time Monitoring of Isothermal DNA Amplification of Cancer Biomarker

Beatriz Jorge Coelho ^{1,2}, Bruno Veigas ³, Luís Bettencourt ¹, Hugo Águas ¹, Elvira Fortunato ¹, Rodrigo Martins ¹, Pedro V. Baptista ^{2,*} and Rui Igreja ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Materials Science, School of Science and Technology, NOVA University of Lisbon and CEMOP/UNINOVA, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal; bj.coelho@campus.fct.unl.pt (B.J.C.); lbettencourt@campus.fct.unl.pt (L.B.); hma@fct.unl.pt (H.A.); emf@fct.unl.pt (E.F.); rfp@fct.unl.pt (R.M.)
² UCIBIO, I4HB, Life Sciences Department, School of Science and Technology, NOVA University of Lisbon, Campus de Caparica, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal
³ AlmaScience, Campus da Caparica, 2829-519 Caparica, Portugal; bruno.veigas@almascience.pt
 * Correspondence: pmvb@fct.unl.pt (P.V.B.); rni@fct.unl.pt (R.I.)



Biosensors 12(4), 201 (2022)



Supporting publications from MEON group

Nature Communications 13, 814 (2022)

Biosensors 12(4), 201 (2022)

Advanced Materials Interfaces 8 (21), 2100877, (2021)

Nano Energy 90, 106582, (2021)

Nanopores, IntechOpen 1, (2021)

Chemosensors 9 (2), 27, 2, (2021)

ACS applied materials & interfaces 12 (16), 18421-18430, 17, (2020)

Sensors 20, 4407, (2020)

Nano Energy, 60, 794-801 (2019)

Sensors 19, 899, (2019)

Nanomaterials, 9(7), 1002 (2019)

Advanced Electronic Materials 4 (9), 1870041, (2018)

Scientific reports 8 (1), 1-10 (2018)

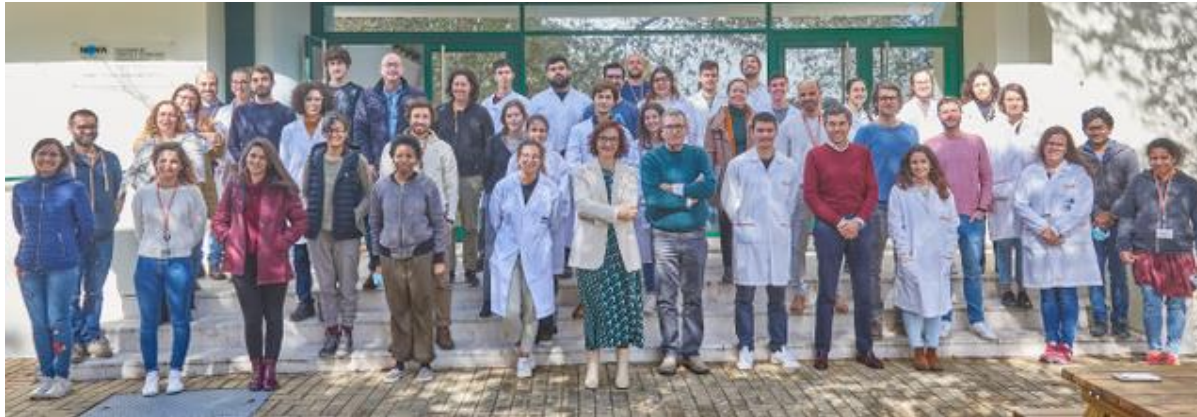
ACS Applied NanoMat 1(8), 3986 (2018)

Sensors 17, 2616 (2017)

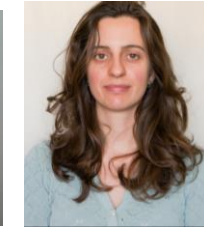
Sensors 17, 1495 (2017)

Acknowledgements

MEON group (as March 2022)



People more directly involved in the work presented



PhD students:
Andreia Santos
Beatriz Coelho
Ana Rovisco
Raquel Barras



Post-doc:
Sumita Goswani
Suman Nandy
Joana Neto

Collaborations:

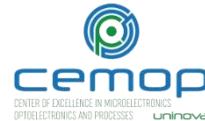
Prof. Pedro Baptista (UCBIO) – DNA (LAMP)

Prof. Raquel Garcia (Unv. Évora)

Prof. Pedro Barquinha (i3N | CENIMAT) – Flexible electronics

Prof. Luis Pereira (i3N | CENIMAT) – Fiber based devices

Prof. Hugo Águas (i3N | CENIMAT) - Microfluidics



This work was financed by:

- Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P., in the scope of the projects LA/P/0037/2020, UIDP/50025/2020 and UIDB/50025/2020 of the Associate Laboratory Institute of Nanostructures, Nanomodelling and Nanofabrication – i3N
- FEDER funds through the COMPETE 2020 Programme and National Funds through the FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P., under the scope of the project PTDC/ASP-AGR/30097/2017 (MIP2SENSORS).
- European Community's H2020 program under grant agreements No. 685758 (1D-NEON).

Thank you for your kind attention!