

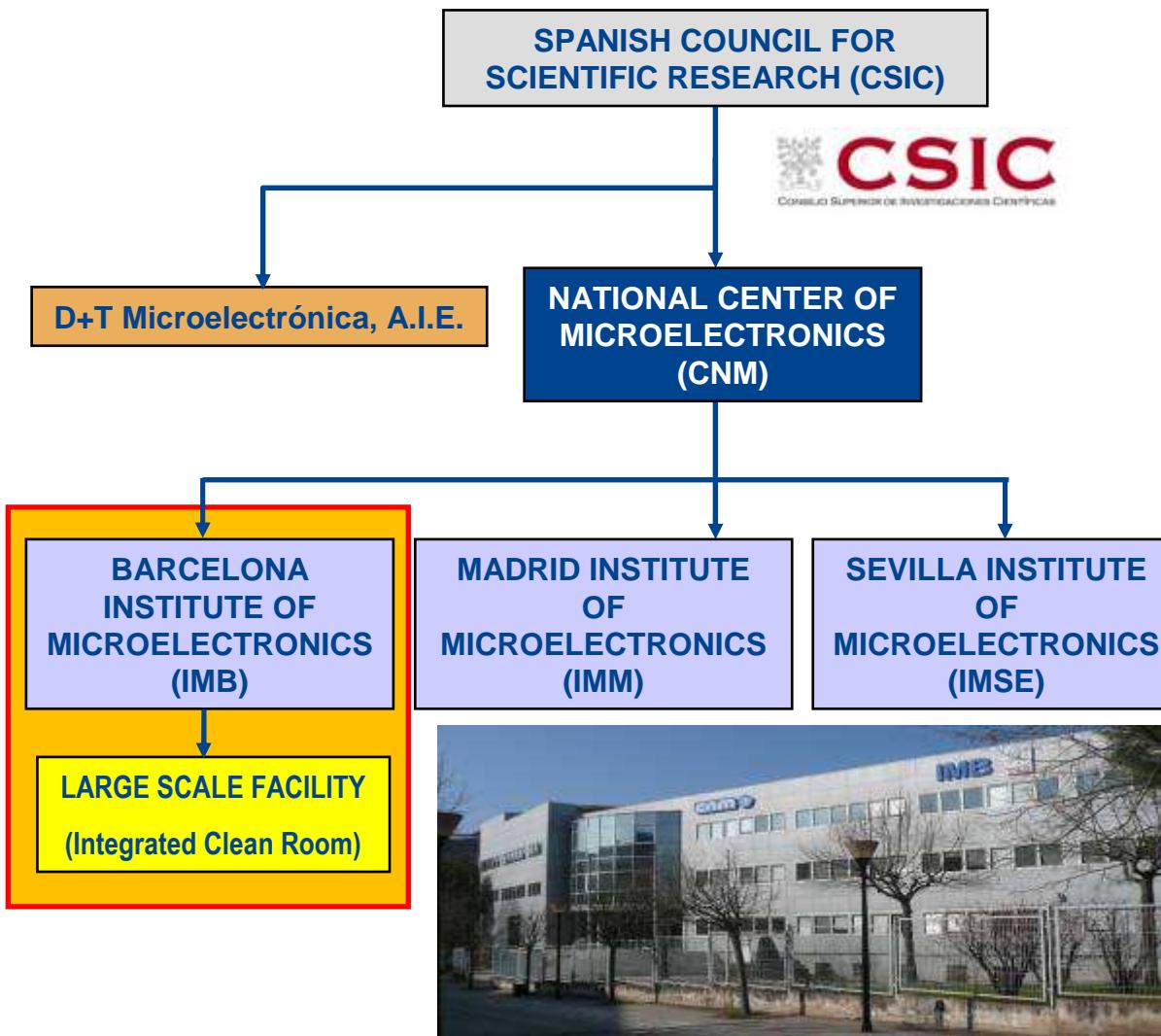
## Sistemes multisensors aplicats al control de qualitat dels vins

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# Barcelona Institute of Microelectronics (IMB-CNM), CSIC



2011 IMB Budget: 11.5 M€  
External funding: 50 %

IMB STAFF (2012)	
• Researchers	66
• Ph.D. Students	57
• Clean room	43
• Support services	28
• Admin. & general serv.	20
• Visitors	5
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>219</b>

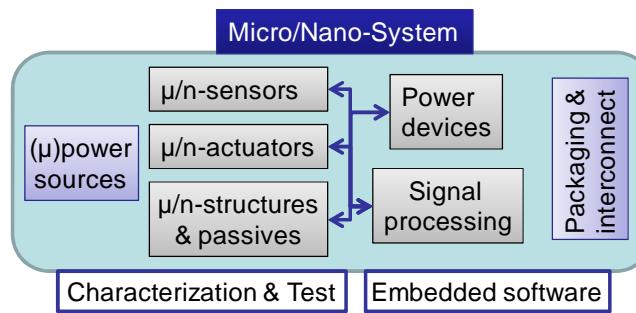
## Research at IMB:

- Micro – Nanotechnologies
- Nanofabrication and functional properties of nanostructures
- **Transducers for chemical and biochemical sensing**
- Micro-Nano-Bio systems
- Integrated circuits and systems
- Power devices and systems

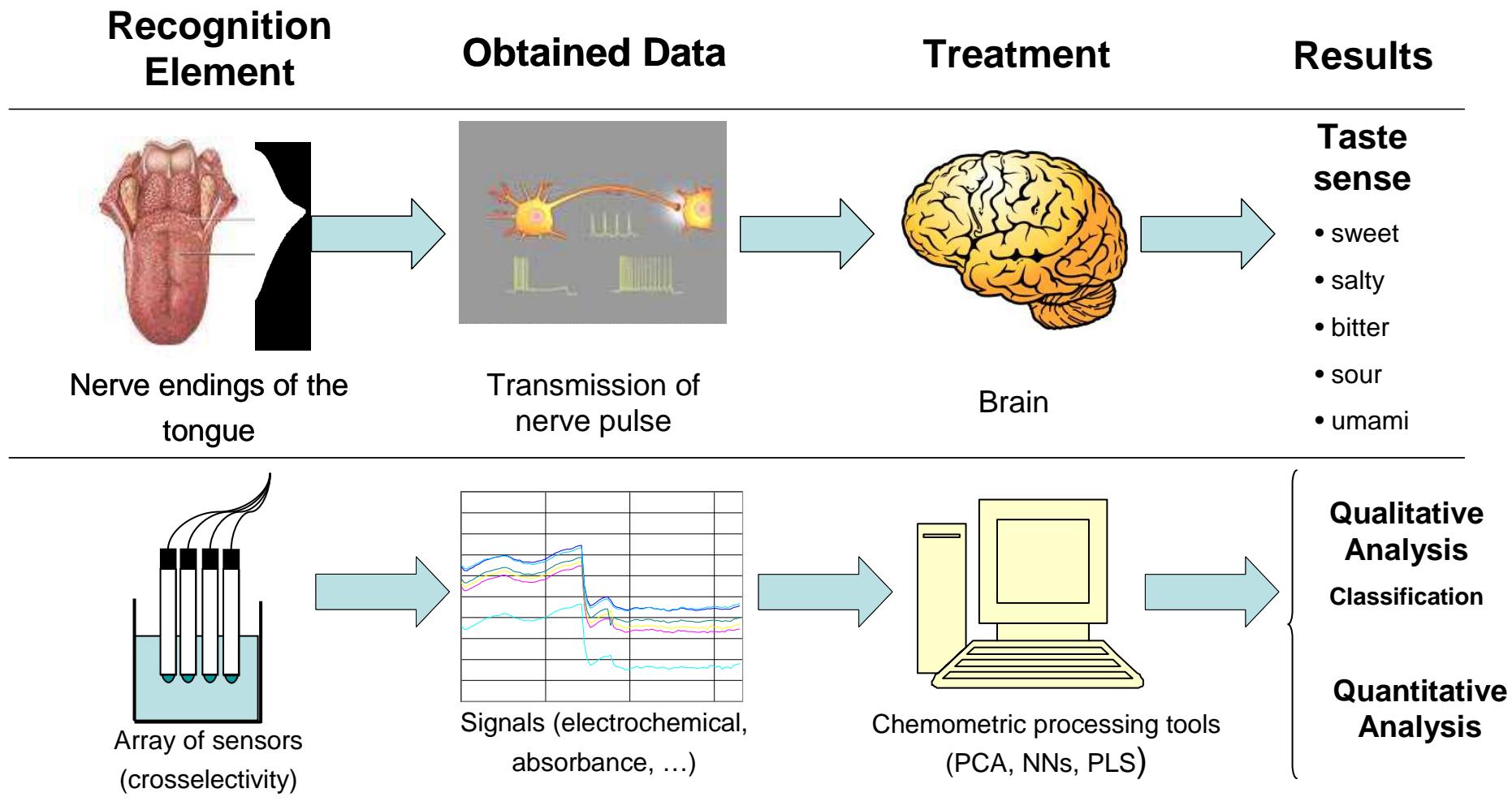


The screenshot shows the gtq website's homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Research Lines, Scientific publications, and News and Events. Below the navigation bar, there is a large image of a microstructured sensor device. Underneath the image, the text reads "Products: ISFET pH and Ions sensors". To the right of the image, there is a "LAST UPDATES" section containing several news items with titles and dates. At the bottom of the page, there is a "RESEARCH LINES" section with four categories: Electrochemical devices, Photonic/Optical devices, Advanced materials and processes, and Systems and arrays of (Bio)chemical sensors. Each category has a small icon next to it.

## Technology focus : MICRO & NANO INTEGRATED SYSTEMS



- Introduction to Multisensor systems or Electronic Tongues
- Microelectrodes used
  - ISFET based sensors
  - Thin film metal microelectrodes
  - Optical integrated systems
- Chemometric tools
- Results
  - Sensor signals & treatment of data
  - Classification of wines:
    - Grape variety/ vintage year/ geographical origin
  - Quantitative analysis
- Conclusions

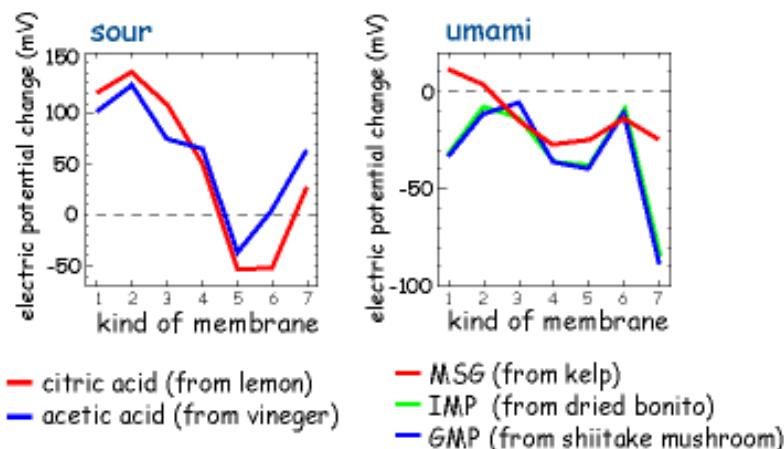


**Sabor: Sensación debida a conjunto de substancias**

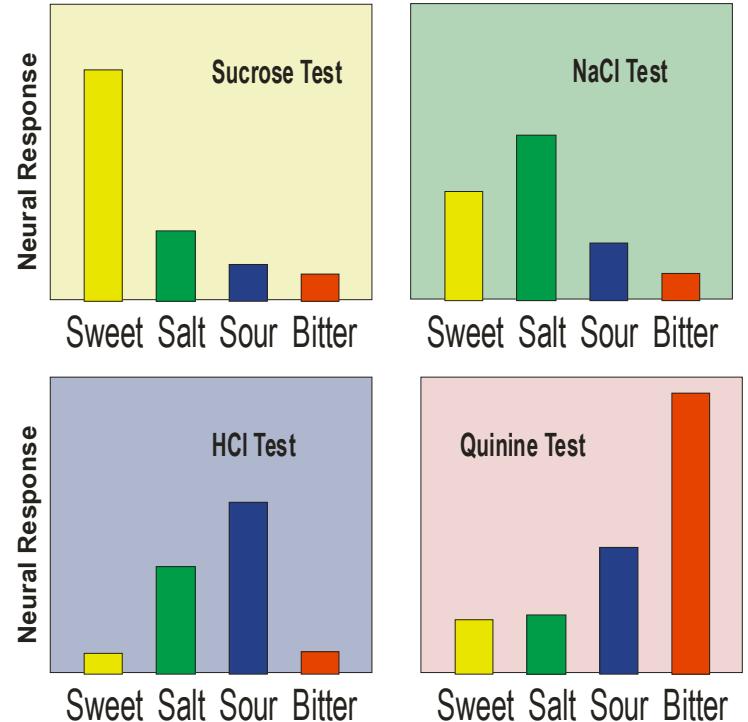
**Categorías:**

- **Salado:** NaCl
- **Dulce:** glucosa, fructosa
- **Amargo:** quinina, cafeína
- **Ácido:** HCl, ácido acético
- “**Umami**”: glutamato monosódico (MSG)

## Respuesta de sistema gustativo a distintos compuestos



## Respuesta de conjunto de sensores a distintos compuestos



Toko, K., *Taste sensor*. Sensors and Actuators B-Chemical, 2000. **64**(1-3): p. 205-215.

- Introduction to Multisensor systems or Electronic Tongues
- **Microelectrodes used**
  - **ISFET based sensors**
  - **Thin film metal microelectrodes**
  - **Optical integrated systems**
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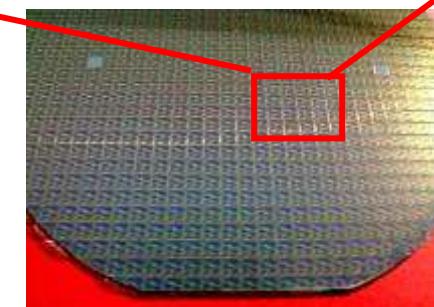
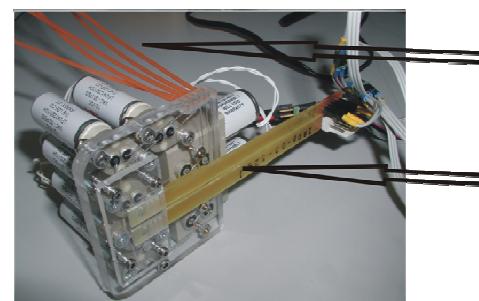
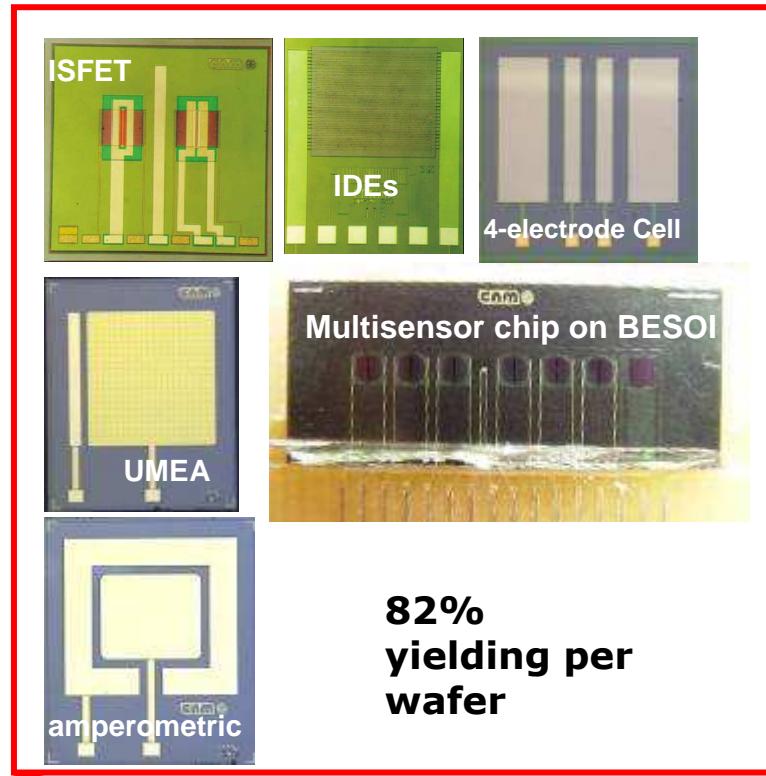
## Fabricated with microelectronic technology

### Advantages

- Low cost (mass produced)
- Low energy consumption
- Reproducible
- Miniaturization ( $\mu$ TAS or LOC)
- Circuit integration

### Type of transducers:

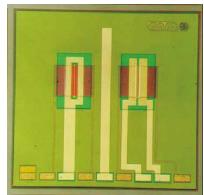
- **ISFET based sensors**: pH, ions Na, K, Ca, Cl, NO<sub>3</sub>, etc
- **Microelectrodes and UMEAs** (Voltamperometry): Cl<sub>2</sub> and COD, heavy metals, molecules
- **Interdigitated electrodes (IDEs)**: conductivity, dielectric properties.
- **Multisensor chips** (compatibilization of fabrication technologies)



## ISFET and CHEMFETs

### Detection of:

- pH
- Cations  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$
- Anions:  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$



**Product Information**

**ISFET pH Sensors**

**CMOS**

**Applications**

Biosensor analysis, environmental monitoring and industrial process control are attractive applications of ISFET chemical sensors.

**Technologies**

- Standard NMOS based technologies
- Fully CMOS compatible technology with analog circuit integration
- Biocompatible and Organic membranes for ion selective detection.
- Automatic packaging based on thermoplastic and photoconductive encapsulated polymers.

**Ion-Sensitive Field Effect Transistors (ISFETs)** are non-glass pH electrodes. Their fabrication with microelectronic technologies offers advantages like robustness, small size and low cost compared to standard pH glass electrodes.

**Device features**

- Small size, adaptable to miniaturized systems
- Robustness due to non-glass and solid state structure
- Response time up to 10 times faster than glass electrode
- High long-term stability
- High reproducibility
- Low impedance output signal
- Low cost (mass production)
- Stores dry, no maintenance required

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**Detail of an encapsulated ISFET sensor**

**ISFET chip**

**SiO<sub>2</sub> ISFET chip**

**SiAl<sub>x</sub> ISFET chip**

**pH**

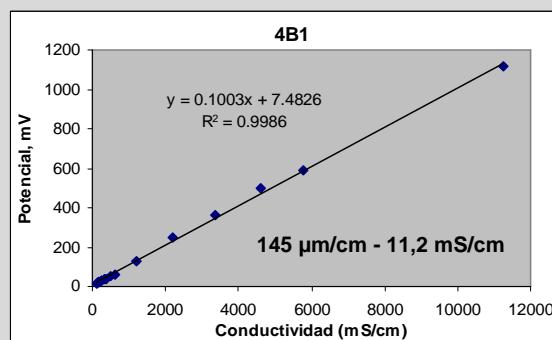
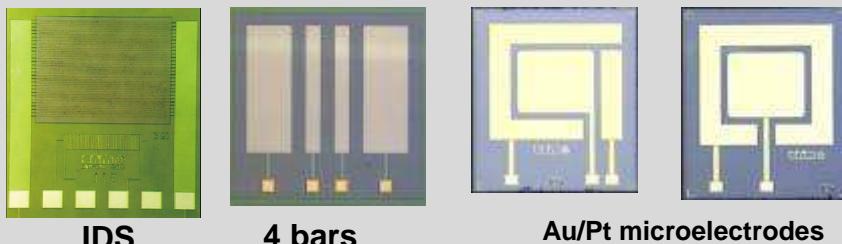
**Conductivity calibration curve**

Conductividad (mS/cm)	Potencial (mV)
0	0
2000	100
4000	200
6000	300
8000	400
10000	500
11500	1100

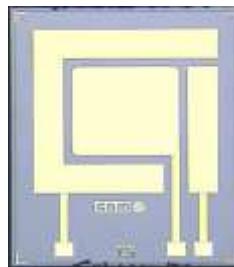
## Pt/Au Microelectrodes

- Conductivity/impedance
- Redox Potential (ORP)
- Dissolved Oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ )
- Chloride ( $\text{Cl}_2$ )
- Heavy Metals
- Electrochemical oxygen demand (EOD)

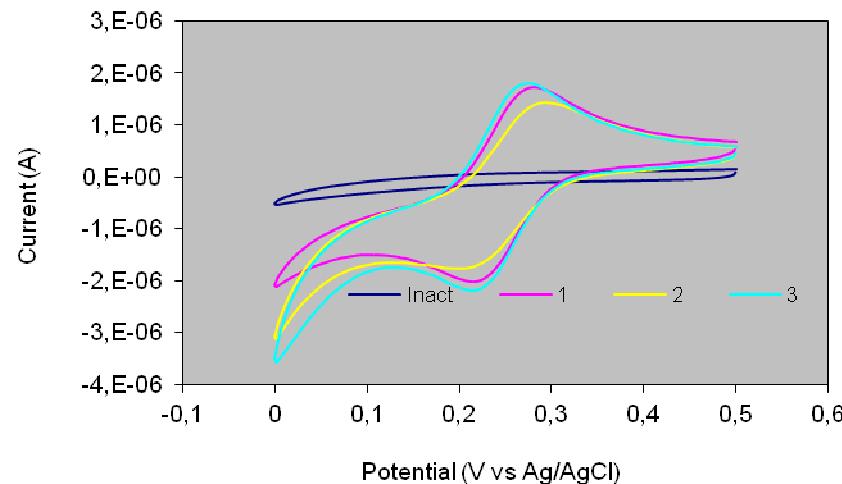
### Standard technology Si/SiO<sub>2</sub>/metal



Conductivity calibration curve



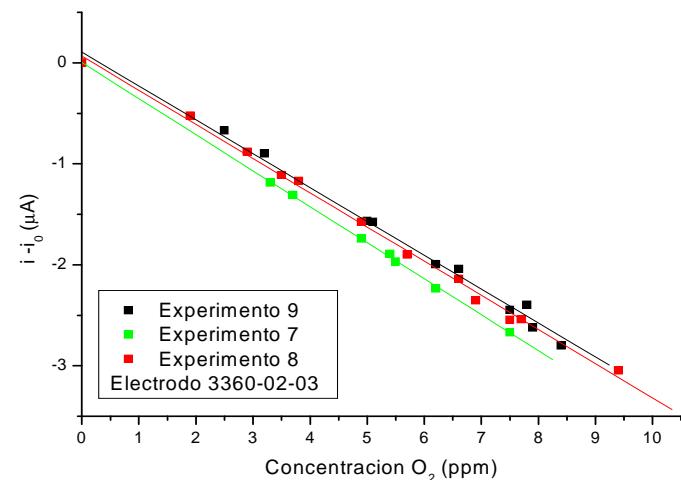
3-cell Au/Pt  
microelectrodes



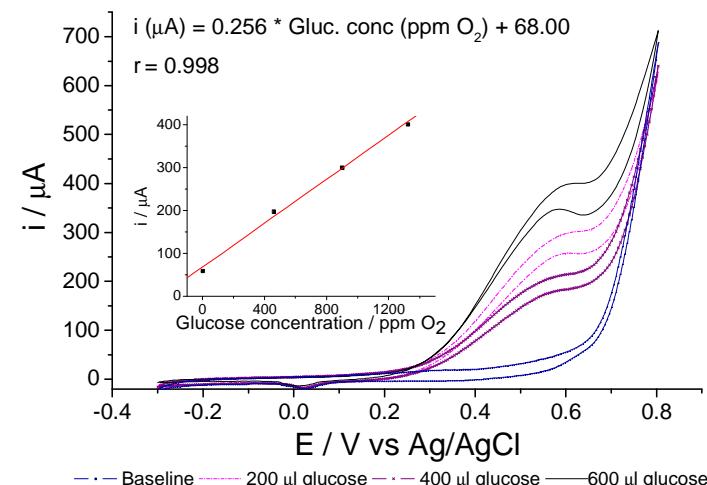
Oxidation- Reduction reactions:  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$

$$\text{Eq. Randles } I_p = K \times C$$

Disolved O<sub>2</sub> sensor

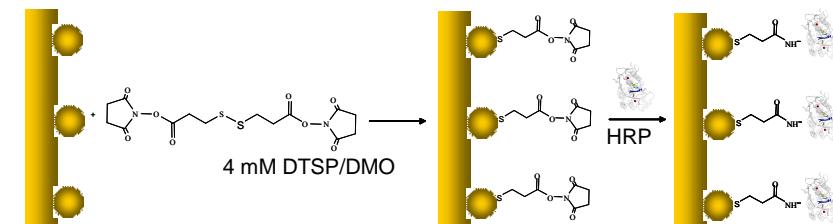


Glucose sensor

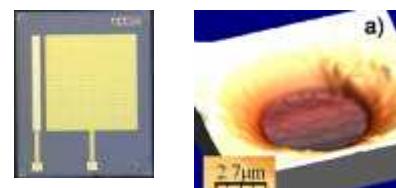


## UMEA modified with Au nanoparticles

### Peroxidase Biosensors



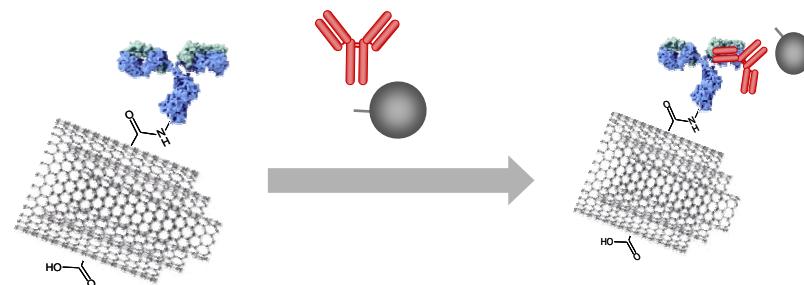
Gold UMEA



10 times higher sensitivity/ Au microelectrode

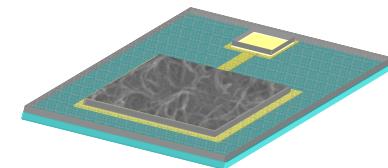
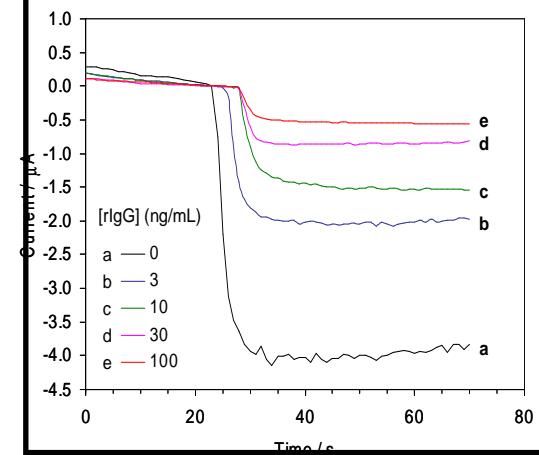
## Carbon nanotube-polystyrene composite electrodes

### Immunosensor approach for the detection of rabbit IgG



Covalent immobilization of rabbit IgG

Biological recognition event using anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate



#### Calibration:

- $I/\mu A = 0.44 * \log[r\text{IgG}] - 2.47$   
 $r= 0.99; n= 4$

#### Linear range:

- 3-100 ng/mL IgG rabbit

#### Limit of detection:

- 3 ng/mL

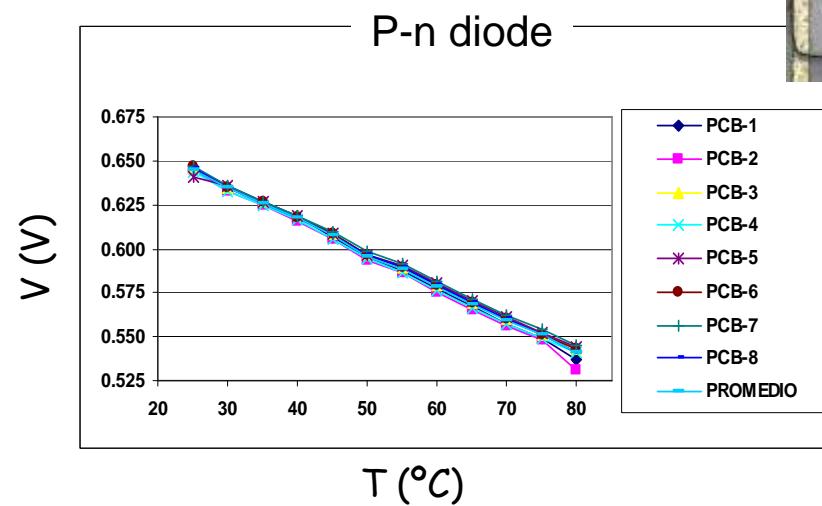
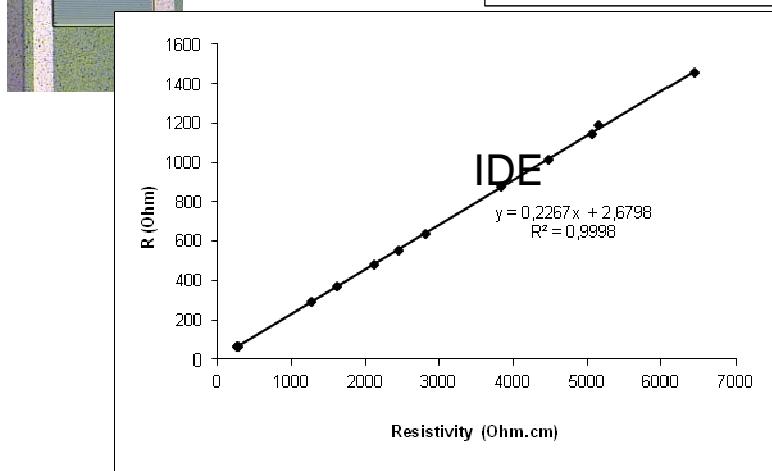
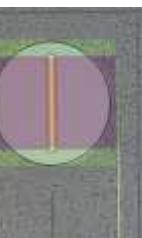
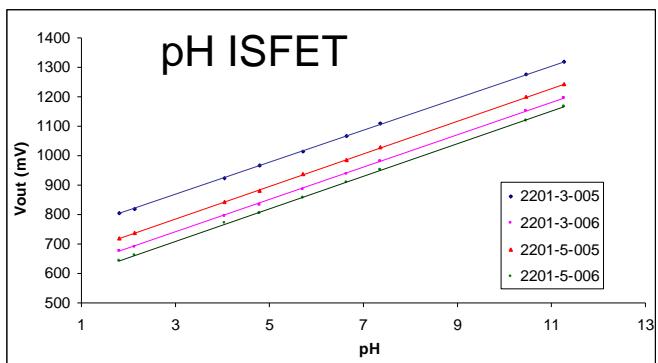
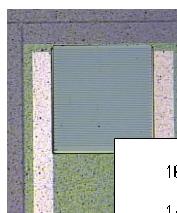
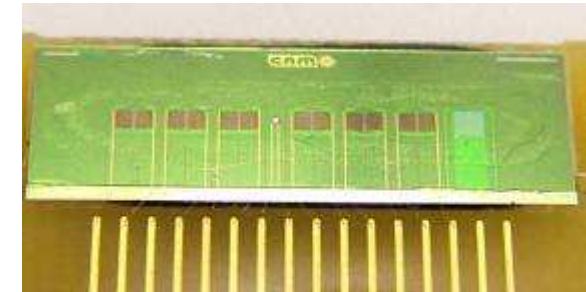
**Monolithic Integration on BESOI substrate**

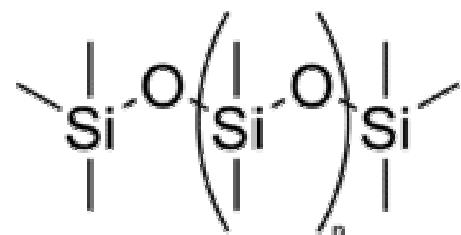
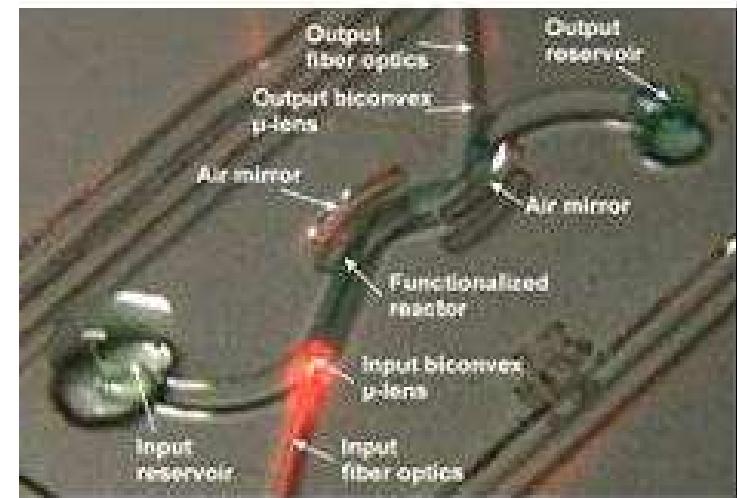
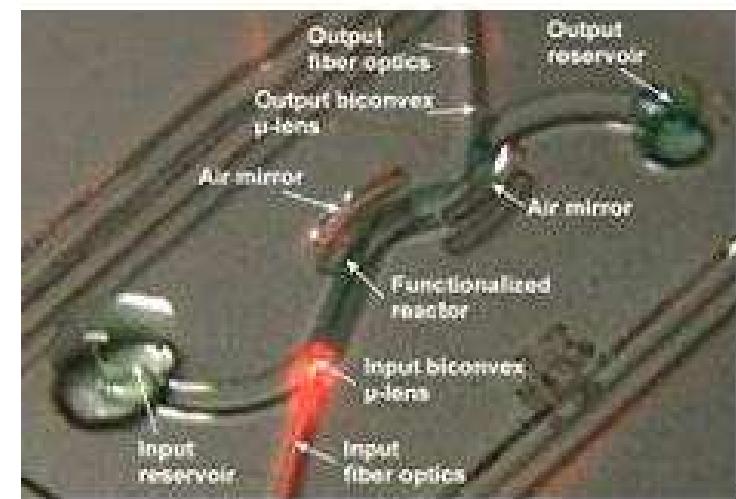
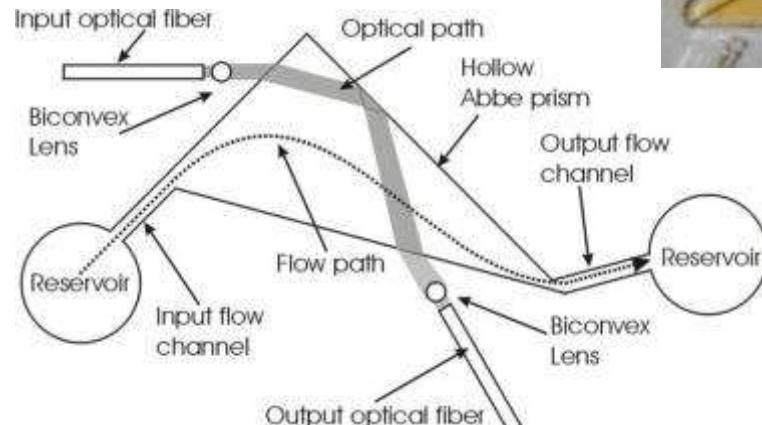
**6 NMOS ISFET**

**1 IDEs**

**1 Temperature Diode**

**Electrically Isolated by Trench (SOI Substrate)**



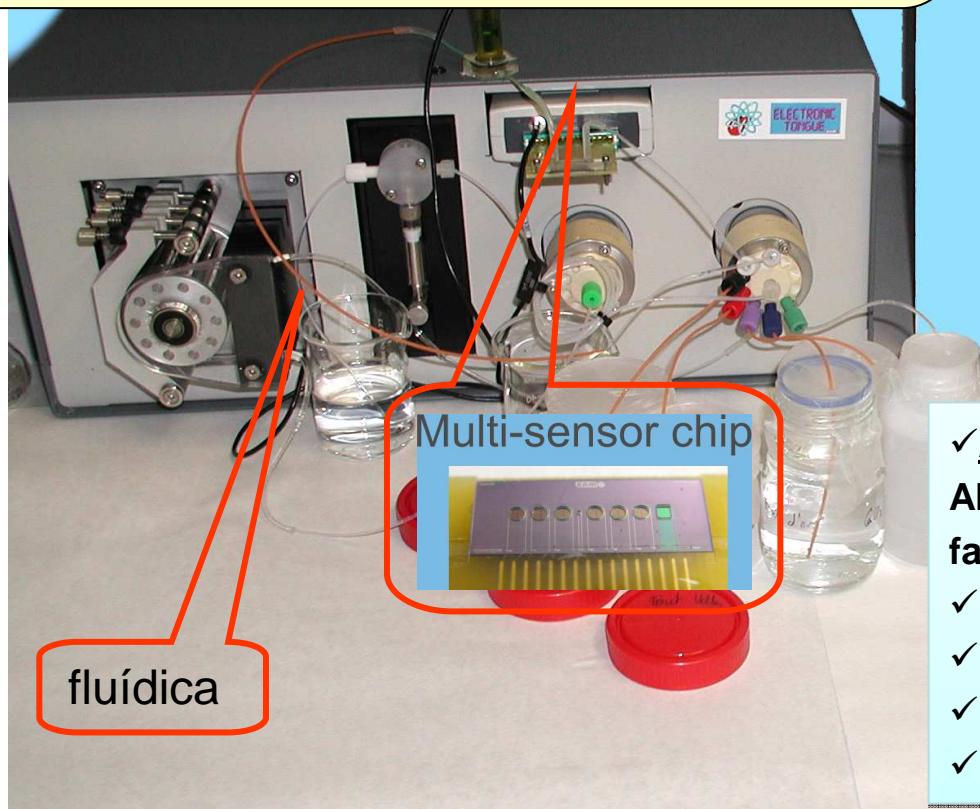


**PDMS**  
Polydimethylsiloxane

## Characteristics:

- Method of fabrication is fast and easy.
- Monolithic integration ( $\mu$ TAS).
- Compatible with aqueous media.
- Biocompatible, chemically stable and non-toxic.
- Absorbance between 200 and 1000 nm

- Instrumento analítico para control de calidad de alimentos
- Formado por:
  - Sistema de muestreo
  - Conjunto de sensores químicos
  - Sistema de procesamiento de datos: reconocimiento de patrones o calibración multivariante (PCA, Redes Neuronales)

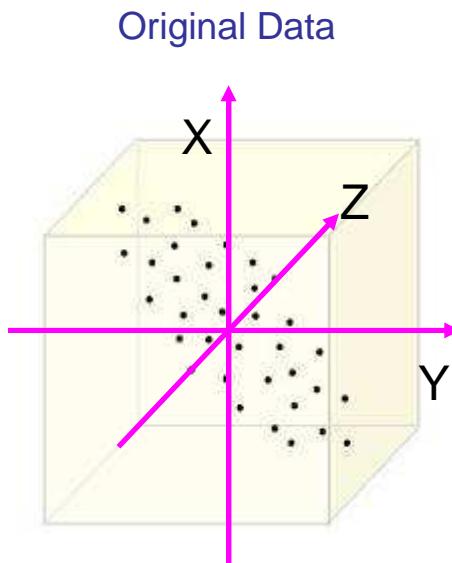


## ✓ Aplicaciones

Alimentación, bebidas, cosmética, farmacéutica y medio ambiente

- ✓ Control de calidad y fraude
- ✓ Selección de tipos de alimentos
- ✓ Determinación de D.O. en vinos
- ✓ Análisis cuantitativo

- Introduction to Multisensor systems or Electronic Tongues
- Microelectrodes used
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- **Chemometric tools**
- Results
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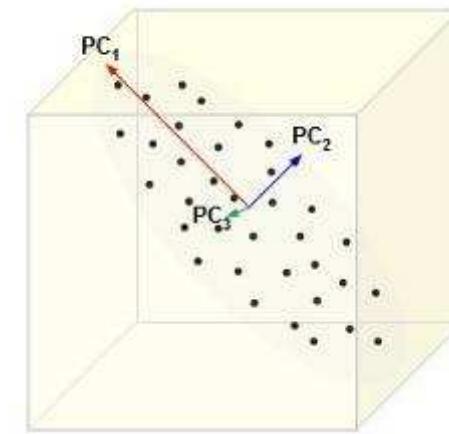


Method for pattern recognition

**PCA**

Change of the axes

Directions of maximum variation, PCs



Reduction of variables

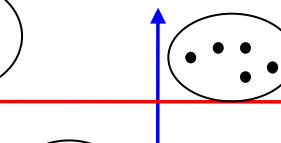
**PC 2 (30 %)**

Representation in two dimensions

Group 1



Group 2



Graphic representation in the new axes

**PC 1 (60 %)**

Group 3

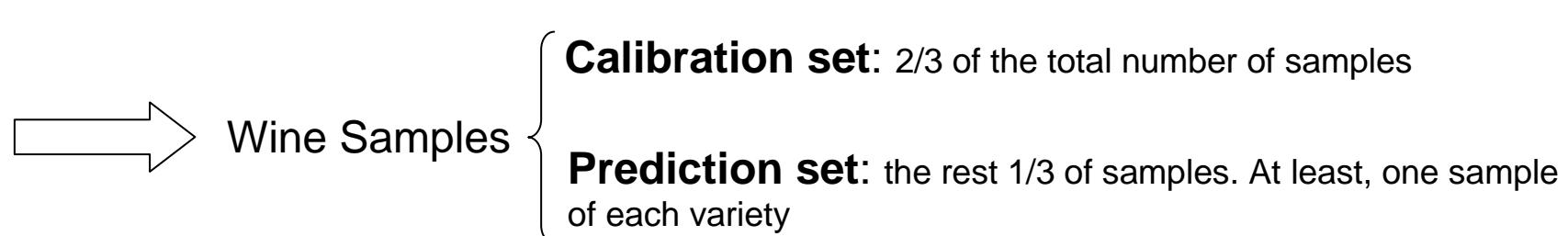
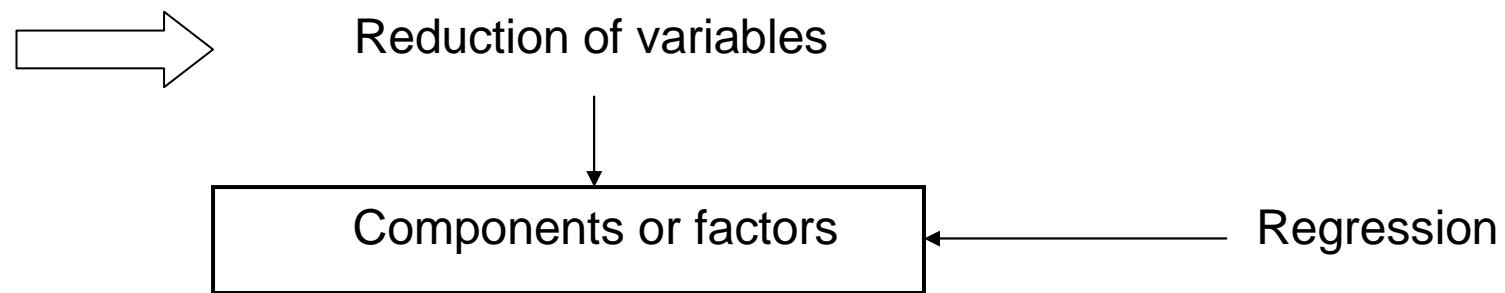


Group 4

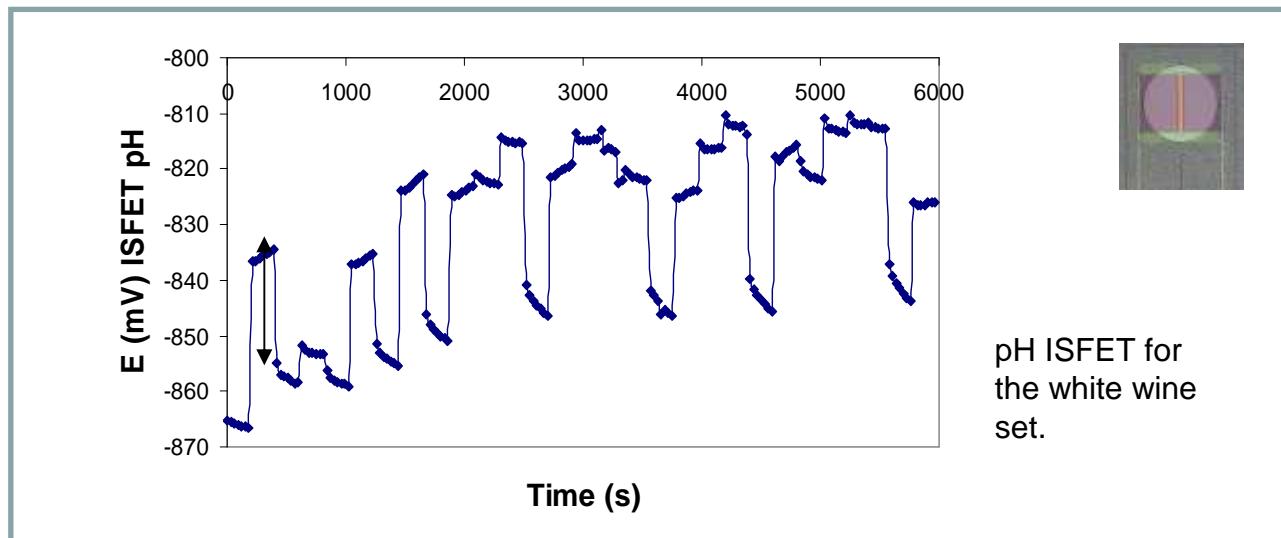


- Standard Method in Chemometrics.
- Method of multivariate calibration. Linear equation expressed generally like this:

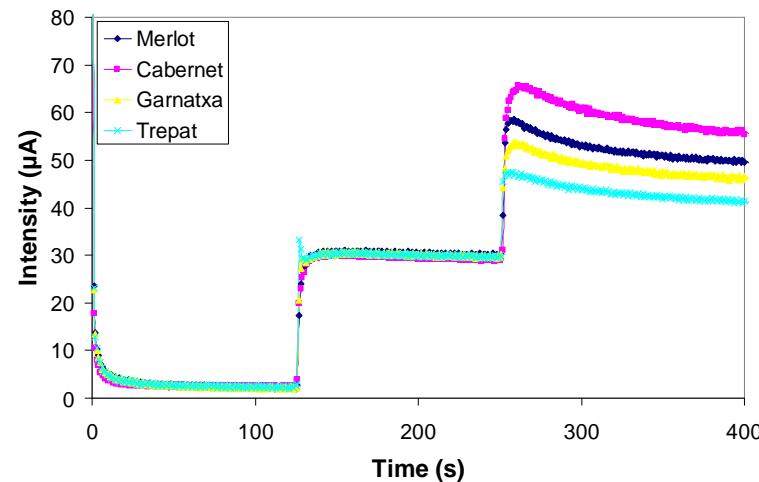
$$y = b_0 + \sum_{k=1}^k b_k x_k$$



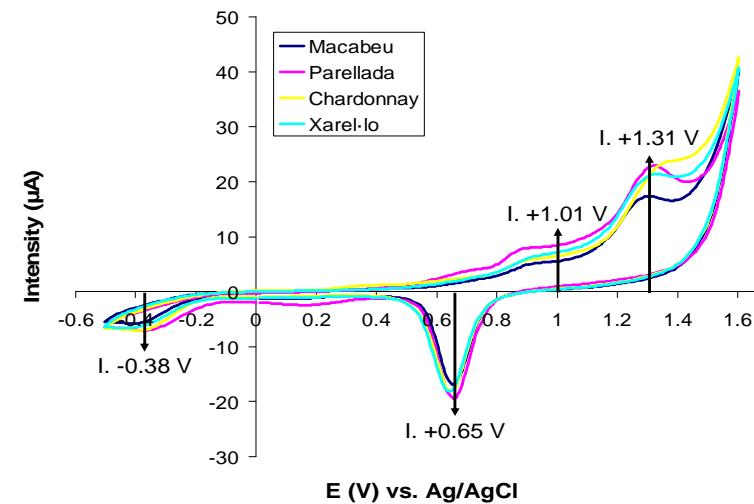
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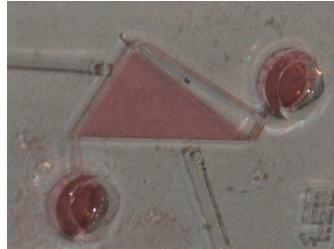


EOD sensor response from the red wine set.

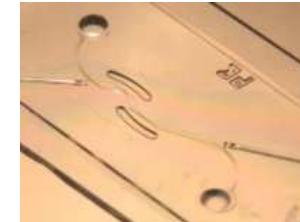


Amperometric measurements for the white wine set.

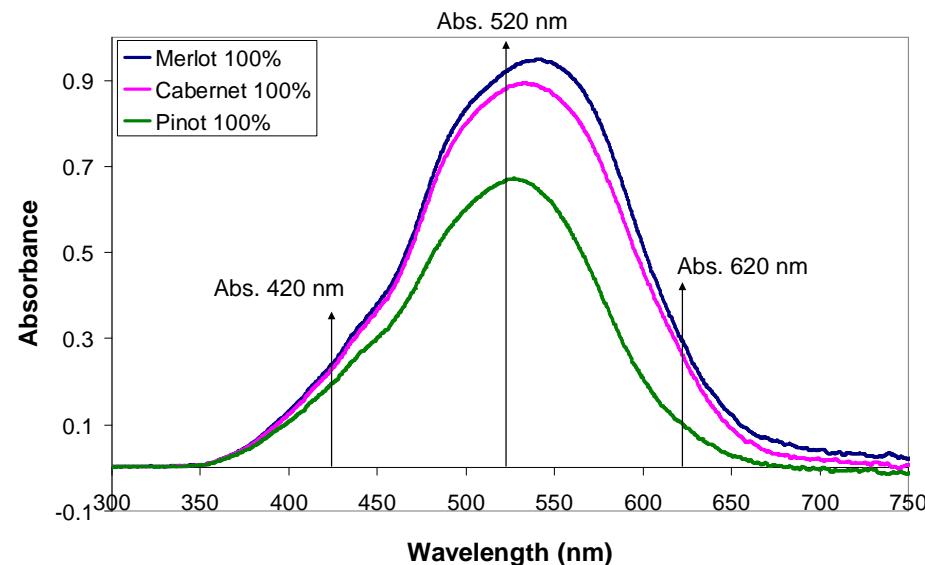




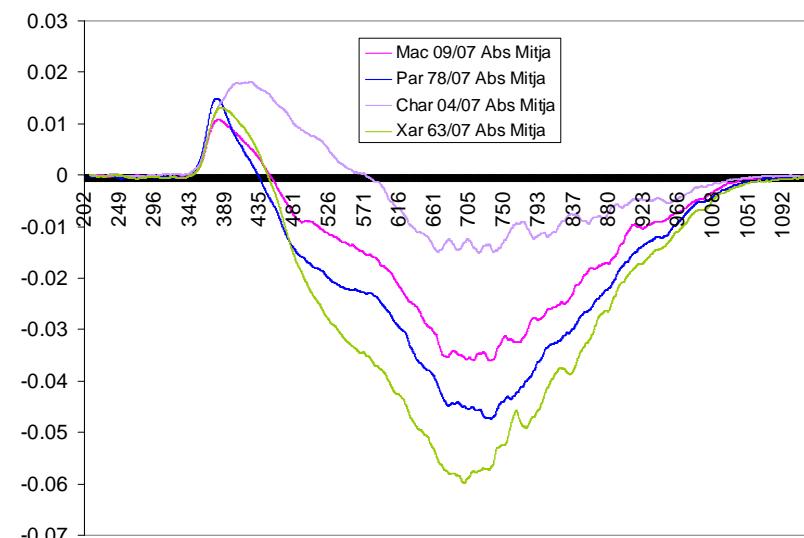
Absorbance spectra obtained with the optical sensor using DI water as reference



Red wines



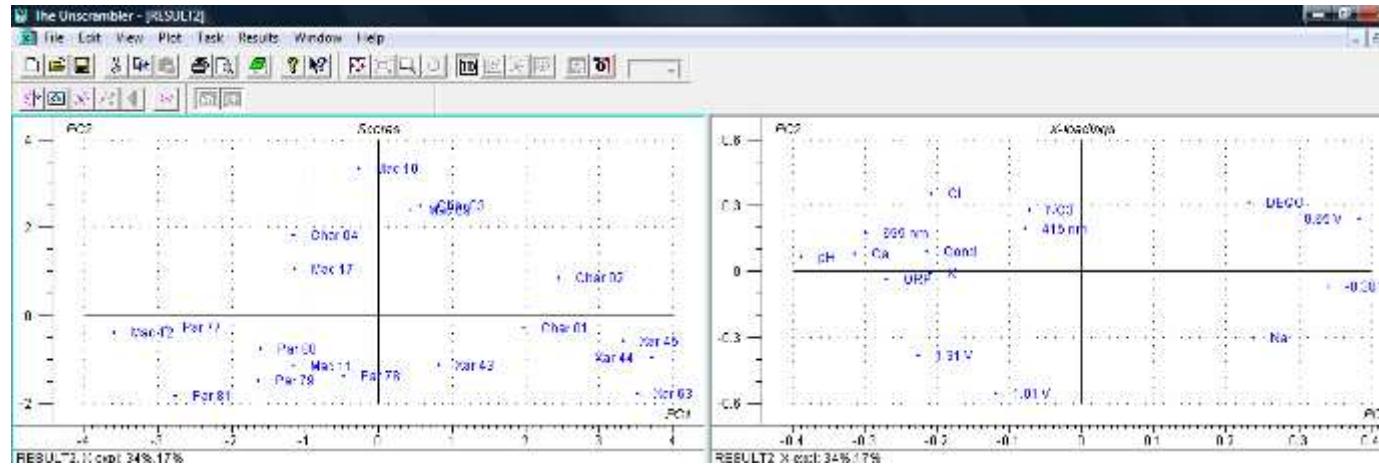
White wines



## PCA analysis

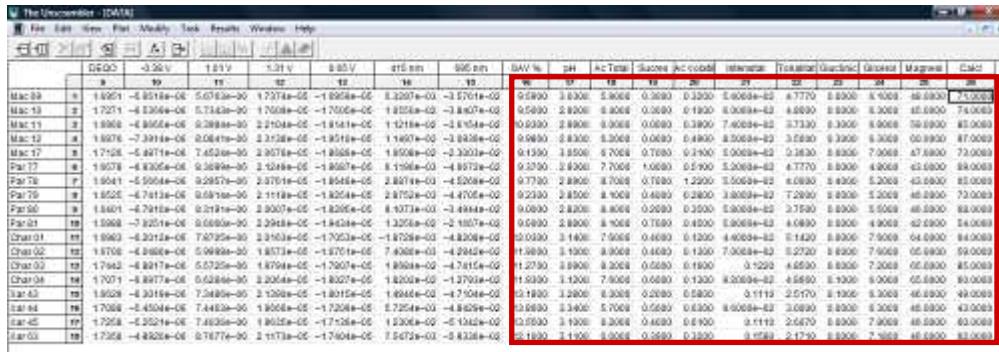
The Unscrambler - [ConCupagte]

	pH	Na	K	Ca	Cl	NO3	Cond	ORP	DEQO	-0.38 V	1.01 V	1.31 V	0.65 V	415 nm	695 nm	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Par 78	7	30.3700	-8.9800	13.8800	-2.1400	19.0600	7.3200	1.4400	226.8900	1.6641	-5.5654e-06	9.2957e-06	2.0761e-05	-1.8646e-05	2.8874e-03	-4.5259e-02
Par 79	8	29.9100	-4.7300	17.2500	1.6800	19.3700	9.6100	1.4700	215.2100	1.6525	-6.7413e-06	8.6914e-06	2.1118e-05	-1.9254e-05	2.8752e-03	-4.4705e-02
Par 80	9	34.3400	-8.5500	17.5500	-0.9200	6.1000	7.1800	1.5000	217.8900	1.6401	-6.7810e-06	8.3191e-06	2.0007e-05	-1.8295e-05	9.1073e-03	-3.4944e-02
Par 81	10	31.8900	-8.2200	14.9600	-1.5200	9.8000	7.4800	1.4100	221.5100	1.5981	-7.0251e-06	8.6060e-06	2.2946e-05	-1.9434e-05	1.3250e-02	-2.1667e-02
Char 01	11	24.1100	-7.4400	13.2700	-2.7400	20.0600	6.2500	1.3900	165.6100	1.6981	-6.2012e-06	7.8705e-06	2.0163e-05	-1.7053e-05	1.8728e-03	-4.8208e-02
Char 02	12	22.7400	-6.7800	11.6000	-3.8200	20.3200	1.9800	1.4500	173.8100	1.6700	-6.0486e-06	5.9998e-06	1.8573e-05	-1.6751e-05	7.4088e-03	-4.2942e-02
Char 03	13	24.4200	-6.9100	8.7000	-0.4600	22.7800	10.5300	1.7100	202.9000	1.7442	-6.8817e-06	5.5725e-06	1.9794e-05	-1.7807e-05	1.9684e-02	-4.7415e-02
Char 04	14	28.2300	-12.5000	12.6700	-1.9800	23.0400	6.5600	1.4100	177.5700	1.7071	-6.9977e-06	6.6284e-06	2.2084e-05	-1.8027e-05	1.8202e-02	-1.2793e-02
Char 43	15	23.6500	-7.1700	11.9000	-0.4500	8.9200	9.9200	1.5000	166.29	1.6629	-6.3019e-06	7.3498e-06	2.1309e-05	-1.8015e-05	1.4946e-02	-4.7104e-02
Char 44	16	23.8500	-7.5900	10.8400	-5.0300	-3.0500	3.0700	1.1400	170.7100	1.7082	-5.4504e-06	7.4462e-06	1.9866e-05	-1.7209e-05	5.7254e-03	-4.8420e-02
Char 45	17	24.4200	-5.3000	9.0000	-4.4200	-2.9800	8.8500	1.1600	230.6500	1.7258	-5.2521e-06	7.4036e-06	1.9635e-05	-1.7138e-05	1.2306e-02	-5.1342e-02
Cupagte 1	18	34.1800	-10.1900	12.2100	0.0000	13.5200	4.8900	1.3300	228.4900	1.6618	-6.2653e-06	8.1879e-06	2.0975e-05	-1.8225e-05	3.4651e-03	-3.7414e-02
Cupagte 2	19	29.4500	-11.6700	15.1100	-2.6300	20.5000	-0.9200	1.3600	197.3700	1.7125	-5.8380e-06	6.8481e-06	1.6295e-05	-1.6385e-05	-1.4966e-03	-5.1209e-02
Cupagte 3	20	31.8900	-10.4500	15.7200	0.3100	18.7500	14.9600	1.4500	236.9400	1.6412	-7.5623e-06	9.0546e-06	2.3459e-05	-2.0163e-05	7.1376e-03	-3.1644e-02
Cupagte 4	21	25.3300	-6.4700	9.3100	-1.3700	11.0300	-5.6500	1.2100	207.6800	1.6941	-5.8885e-06	6.7413e-06	1.9055e-05	-1.7532e-05	1.2888e-02	-4.9674e-02
Cupagte 5	22	30.5200	-6.9800	11.9000	-1.8300	13.4100	7.9300	1.3200	210.9000	1.6959	-6.1157e-06	8.7555e-06	2.0508e-05	-1.8152e-05	1.1742e-02	-3.8200e-02
Cupagte 6	23	30.6700	-9.8400	16.3200	-1.5200	19.0900	13.7300	1.4100	248.2500	1.7147	-6.7963e-06	6.8420e-06	1.9296e-05	-1.8567e-05	9.2301e-03	-3.9665e-02
Cupagte 7	24	32.2000	-2.2900	13.4300	-2.7400	16.0900	13.5800	1.2800	228.4600	1.7841	-6.1096e-06	7.1808e-06	2.0825e-05	-1.8555e-05	9.5100e-03	-5.1037e-02
Grasevina	25	5.1900	-4.8900	15.3000	-17.7000	25.5400	-7.7800	1.9100	4.7000	1.5728	-4.8492e-06	1.0101e-05	2.3621e-05	-1.8150e-05	1.2807e-02	-5.3398e-02
Zelenac	26	3.9700	-2.7500	4.5800	-3.6600	27.8700	-3.5100	1.5600	134.6600	2.0923	-5.6610e-06	7.9956e-06	2.2526e-05	-1.8048e-05	2.5051e-02	-4.4232e-02
Xar 63	27	17.8500	-3.0500	12.8100	-1.3700	9.2100	4.1200	1.3600	176.6400	1.7358	-4.8920e-06	8.7677e-06	2.1173e-05	-1.7404e-05	7.5472e-03	-5.9336e-02

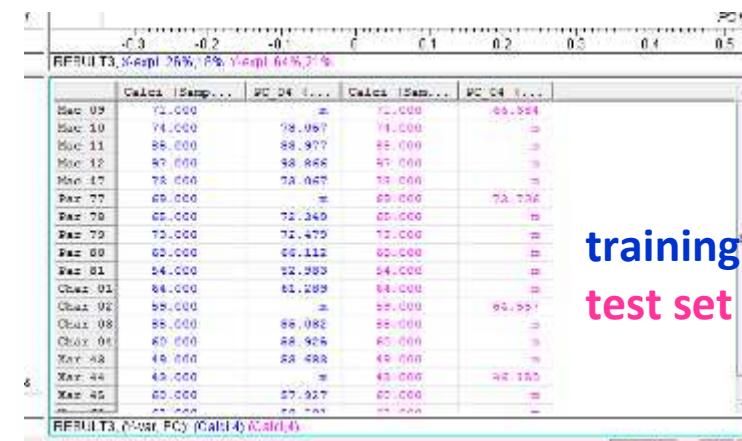
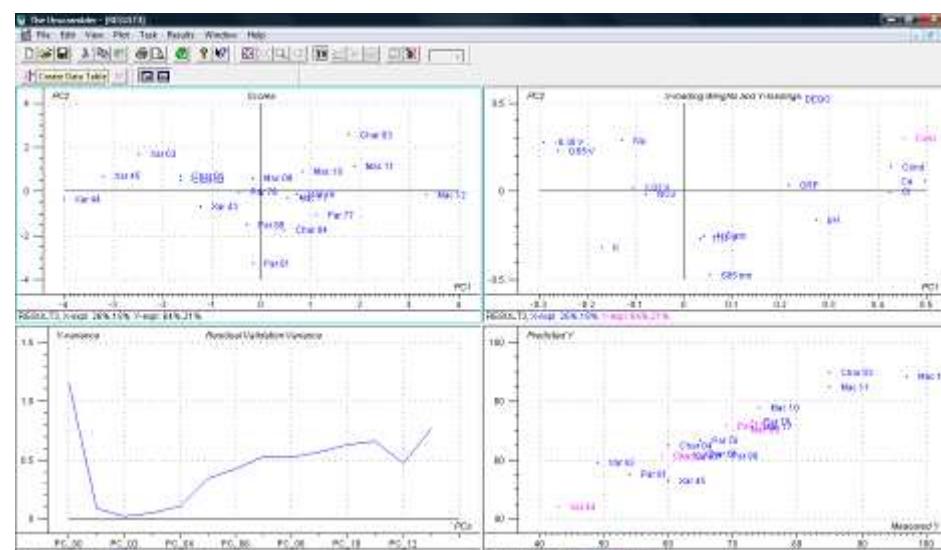


- Scores distribution of all the samples all through the 2 C
- Loadings distribution of the variables (weight of each variable)

## PLS analysis



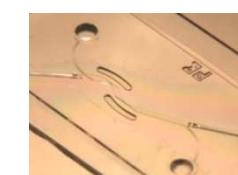
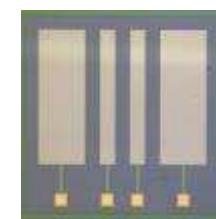
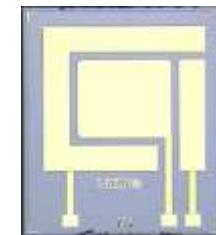
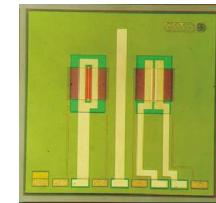
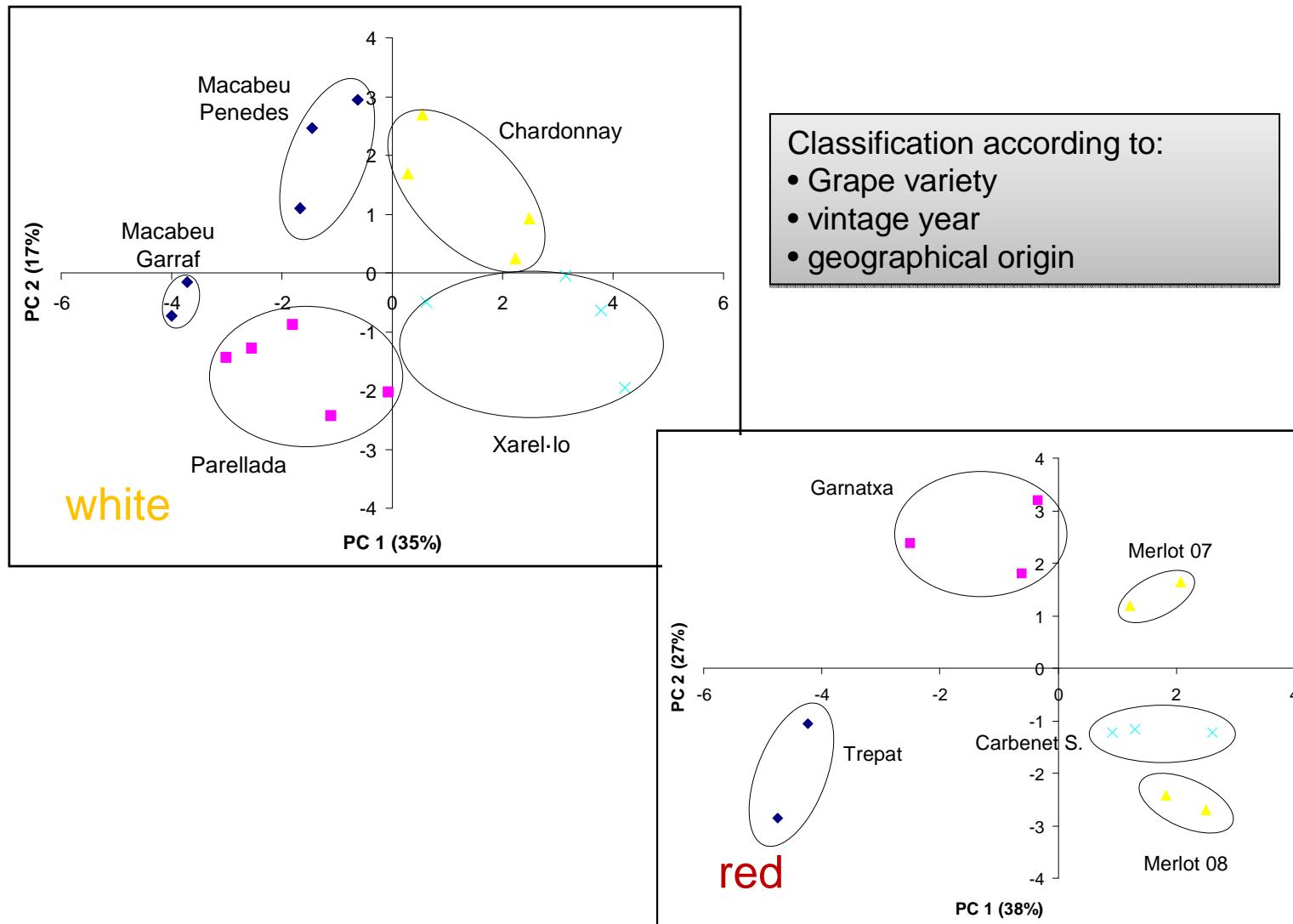
- PLS 1. One model for each variable
- Comparison of our data with standard method



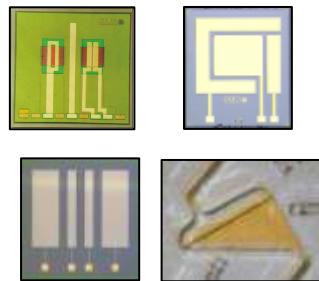
training set  
test set

- One model for Ca detection
- Error ~ 0 for 2 PC
- Regression treatment

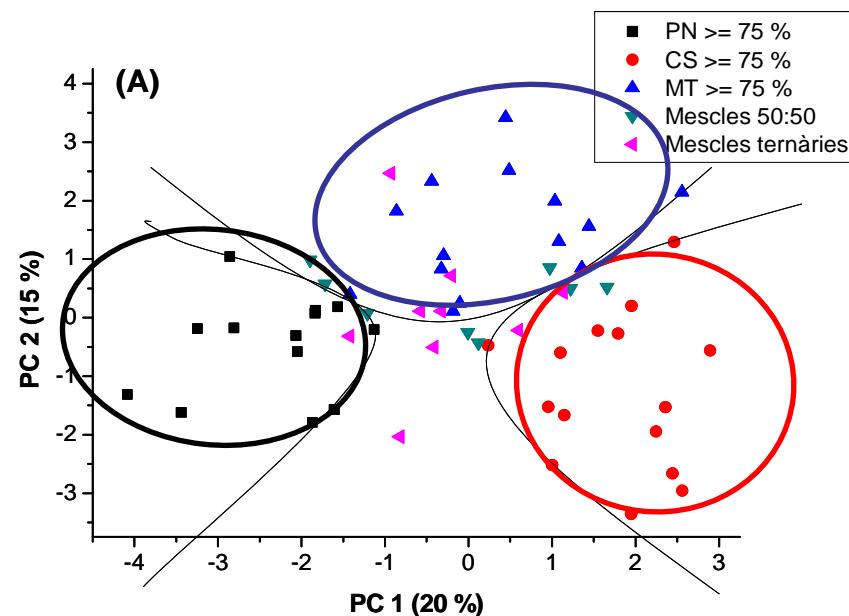
## PCA for monovarietal wines



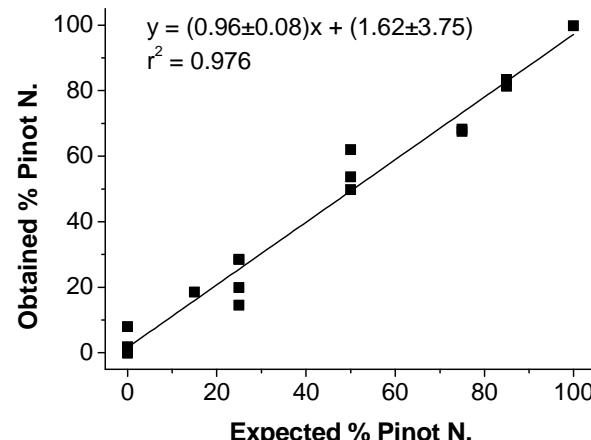
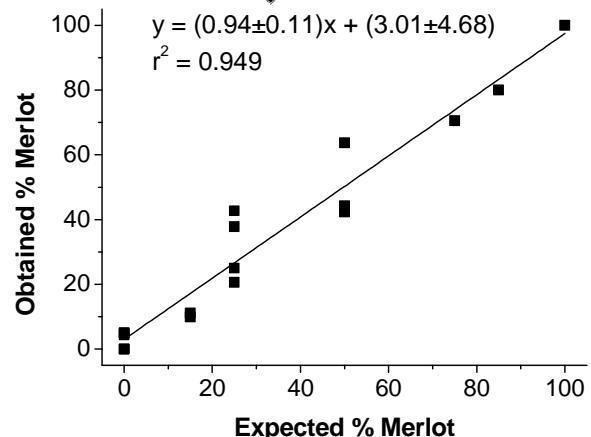
60 mixtures of  
Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir and Merlot 0, 25, 50, 75,  
85, 100%

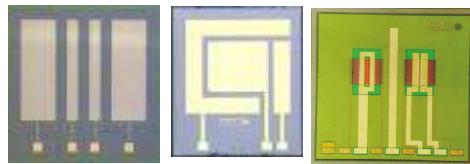


Wine classification according  
to the percentage of grape  
variety



Quantification of  
each variety





## PLS for Chemical Wine Parameters

Relative errors comparing with standard methods of analysis:

### White wine

Sample	VAD	Total acidity	pH	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{Mg}^{2+}$	Glycerol
Macabeu 09/07	2.82	-3.7	-0.79	-0.7	-4.9	6.0
Parellada 77/07	0.07	9.5	-3.55	5.1	-0.1	2.0
Chardonnay 02/07	3.32	-2.7	1.16	5.7	-2.2	-4.3
Xarel·lo 44/07	-0.62	1.0	-4.76	4.0	-2.8	12.3

Error < 5 %

Error < 10 %

### Red wine

Sample	VAD	Total acidity	pH	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{K}^+$	Glycerol
118/07 Trepot	4.45	0.6	-2.20	-5.1	-4.0	8.8
95/07 Garnatxa	-4.05	-7.7	1.34	-6.1	6.7	2.3
49/07 Merlot	-2.31	-2.6	-0.91	3.9	-0.7	3.8
45/08 Merlot	-6.52	8.0	2.03	-2.4	-3.2	-5.6
105/07 Cabernet	0.99	-9.0	-4.01	8.7	-8.5	-2.7

VAD: volatil alcoholic degree

## PLS for Optical Wine Paramenters

Relative errors comparing with standard methods of analysis:



### White wine

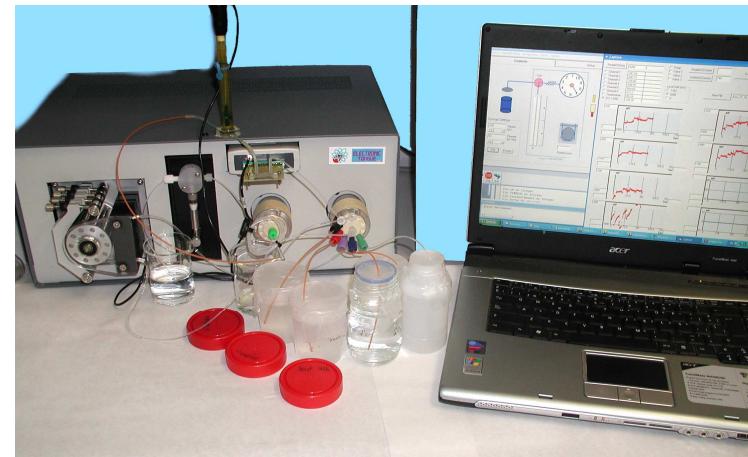
Sample	Intensity of color	Tonality
Macabeu 09/07	4.67	1.09
Parellada 77/07	4.56	3.66
Chardonnay 02/07	0.87	2.48
Xarel-lo 44/07	7.29	-4.23

Error < 10 %

### Red wine

Sample	Intensity of color	Tonality	Ciel ab a*
118/07 Trepot	-89.74	2.20	-5.16
95/07 Garnatxa	-44.57	-3.14	7.90
49/07 Merlot	-32.31	4.30	8.98
45/08 Merlot	17.43	3.17	-7.16
105/07 Cabernet	-10.22	-5.65	3.41

- A multisensor system with different kind of sensors: potentiometric, voltamperometric, conductimetric, optical → **hybrid electronic tongue**
- The system is capable of discriminating wines samples not only according to the **grape variety**, but also to the origin and even the vintage.
- The system is able to quantify several parameters. The relative errors obtained are **below 10%**.
- The ET could be applied in the cellars as a system for **rapid detection**, close to the production and as an **alarm system**.



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Spanish R & D National Program (MICINN Project TEC2007-68012-C03-01/03)

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## Sistemes multisensors aplicats al control de qualitat dels vins

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