

# **IoT – the Internet Of T...emperature**

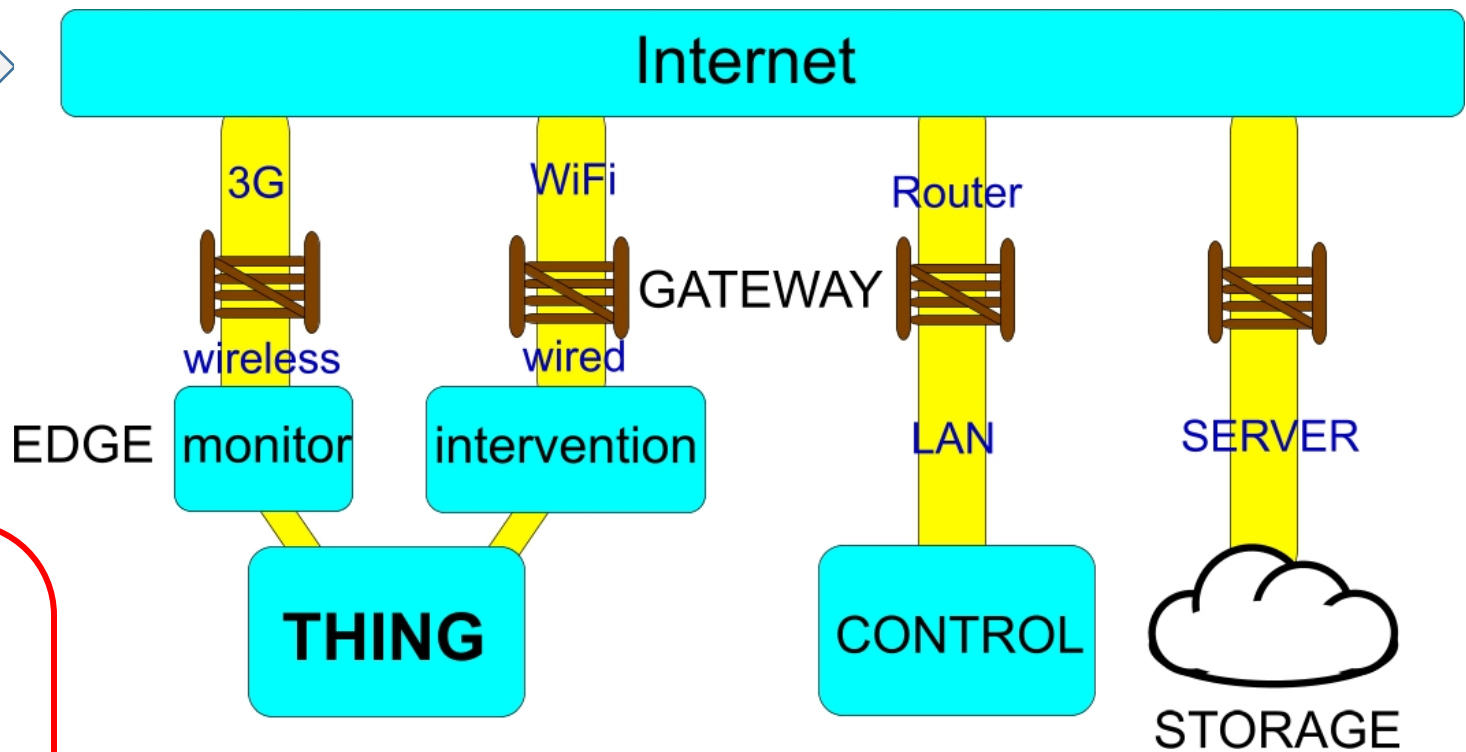
**Margit Harting (CEO)**

**IoThings:**  
a non-local control  
and feedback loop

**Internet:**

global communications backbone  
providing connectivity:

- from a **“THING”** to *“somewhere else”*
- and back to
- the **“THING”**



gateways connect to  
the internet by  
information exchange



- WLAN router
- 3G, 4G, 5G modem
- satellite
- laptop or mobile phone
- RFID reader

IoT features:

- multiple gateways
- internet its own internal gateways
- **communication is transparent above first few gateway levels**

edge devices connect  
to the THING



edge device may be:

- part of the **Thing**
- an add-on, or
- a separate unit.

$$\text{edge device} = \begin{matrix} \text{sensor} \\ \text{and/or an} \\ \text{actuator} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \text{direct} \\ \text{connection} \\ \text{to a gateway} \end{matrix}$$

**THINGS: assets,  
equipment and even  
living things**



the  provides the opportunities for:

- assets being maintained more effectively
- equipment doing something in an optimal fashion



# the internet of temperature



as the most often measured physical quantity temperature is needed anywhere and everywhere

temperature is the **key indicator** and **environmental factor** for:

- human and animal health
- food safety
- safe and productive environment
- process efficiency and safety
- product stability and lifetime
- manufacturing reliability



**the most often  
measured quantity:  
temperature**

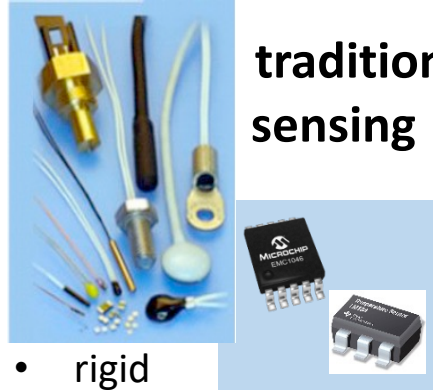


**PST's contribution:  
PRINTED SENSORS**

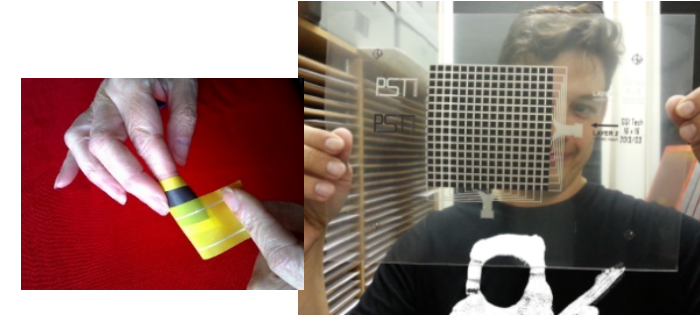
**temperature  
sensors**  
**humidity  
sensors**  
**NEW**

## why printed temperature sensors?

### traditional sensing



- rigid
- bulky
- slow
- high power
- self-heating



- ultra thin
- flexible and conformable
- ultra fast
- ultra low power
- no self-heating
- very wide temperature range

**state of the  
art sensing**

**PST's temperature sensing solutions allow you to offer products and services fulfilling requirements beyond the conventional**



## printed sensors: unique form factor

### customized size

- from the diameter of bead thermistors



- to the size of an airplane wing



### customized shape

- from rectangular to irregular



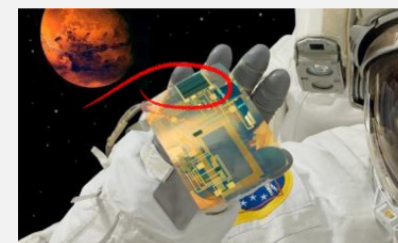
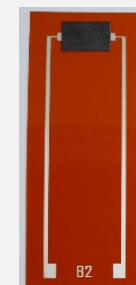
- to temperature sensor arrays



## PST's temperature sensors: wide temperature range

### wide temperature range

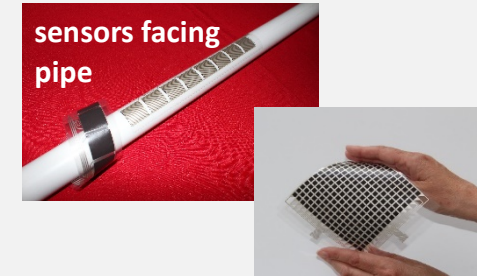
- **from our environment**  
e.g. printed  
on PET, fabric or any  
other material
- **to a hazardous environment**  
up to **800° C**  
printed on polyimide  
or even higher  
temperature substrates
- **to no environment at all**  
down to **-267°C**



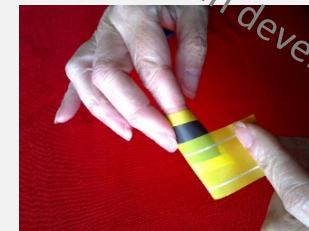
**printed sensors:  
conformable and flexible**

**conformable and flexible**

- **from flat to curved and conformable**

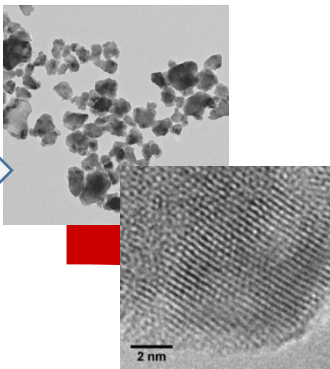


- **to fully flexible**



*in development*

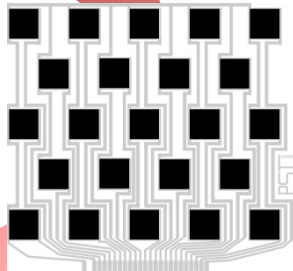
**technology base:  
nano-structured  
silicon**



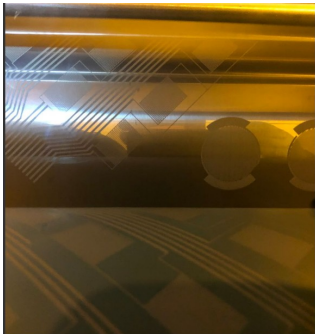
ink formulation



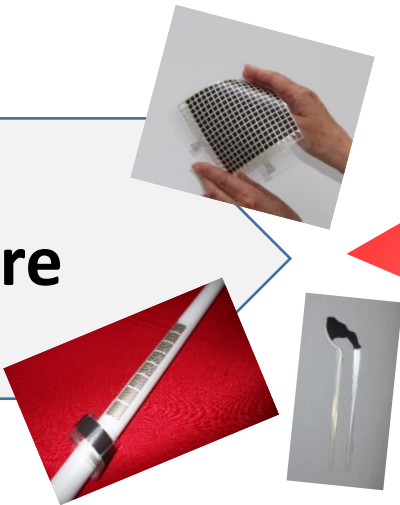
device  
design



**now also R2R production of  
temperature sensors**



**unique  
temperature  
sensors**



printing  
on any  
substrate

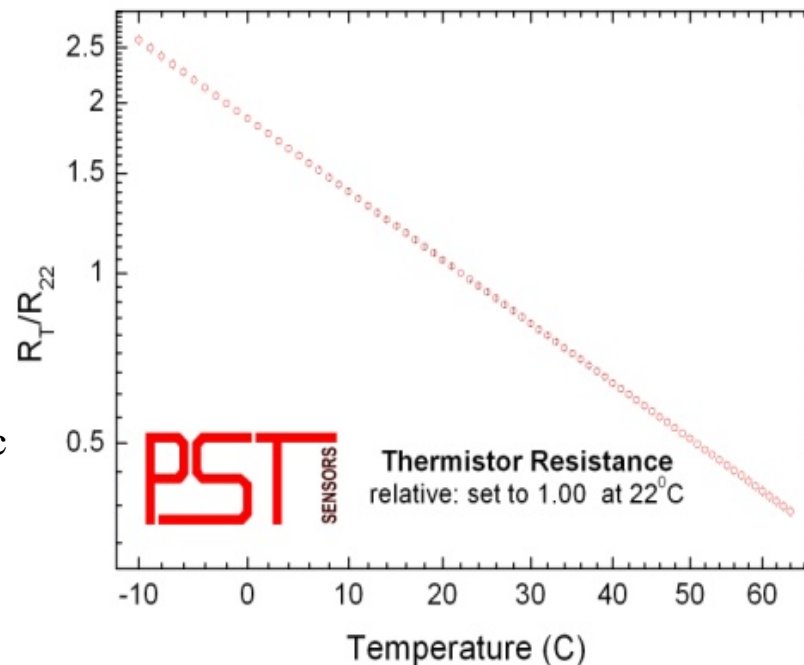


## PST's printed temperature sensors are thermistors



- negative temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistors,
- universal (perfect Arrhenius) characteristic for its electrical resistance in the environmental temperature range
- one point calibration is sufficient
- they are also varistors

universal temperature characteristic  
relative to the resistance at 22°C  
( $R_T/R_{22} = 1.00$  at 22°C)





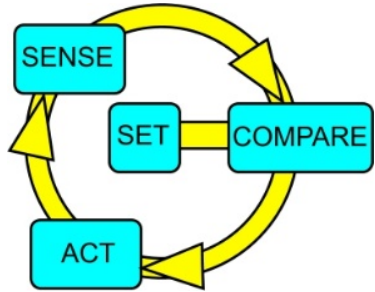
## technical data

- operating temperature: -267°C to 800°C
- resistance value at 25°C: 10 kΩ - 100 MΩ
- tolerance on R<sub>25</sub>-value: ±10%
- beta-value: 2300 K
- tolerance on beta-value: ±5%
- typical precision: ± 0.1 °C
- temperature sensitivity: 2.5 %
- operating voltage: 1 mV to 200 V
- power consumption: nW to μW
- measurement speed: 100Hz
- substrate: everything that can be printed on
- minimum size : minimum: 1 x 1 mm<sup>2</sup>
- maximum size: limited by printing equipment
- sensor thickness: > 20 μm
- device thickness: depending on substrate

enables energy  
harvesting  
solutions

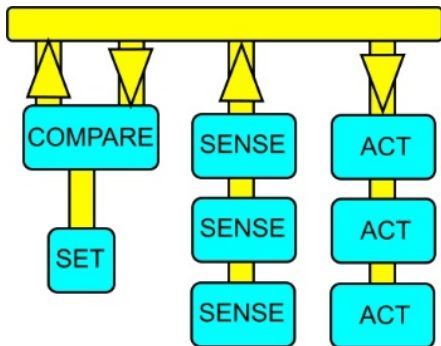
new frontiers in  
temperature  
sensing

## traditional control loop:



compares single **sequential data** and performs a single action  
(sensors, actuator and digital/analog algorithm in one unit (e.g PID controller))

## the Internet of Things:



compares **correlated sets of data** and performs multiple actions

the new way  
of  
monitoring,  
intervention,  
and control

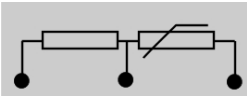
### IoT and printed sensor electronics:

pushes the boundaries for  
monitoring, intervention and  
control

SENSOR INTEGRATION

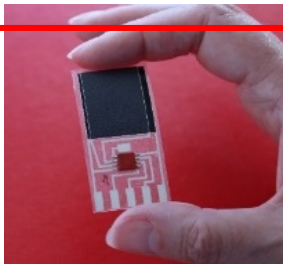
active-T Sensors

- fully printed analog circuit
- series bridge
- the output voltage tracks the temperature



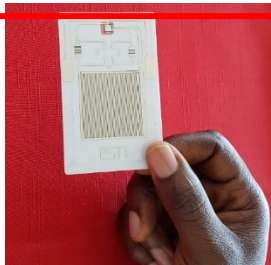
Chip on Sensor Hybrid CoSH

- hybrid electronics
- digital serial temperature sensor
- temperature without measuring resistance or voltage



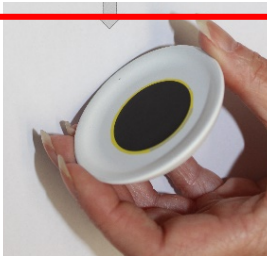
Kushushu:

IoT edge device - temperature  
passive RAIN RFID Gen 2 sensor tag



The Pod:

IoT BLE edge device  
temperature, humidity, activity



# APPLICATIONS - ELECTRIC VEHICLES



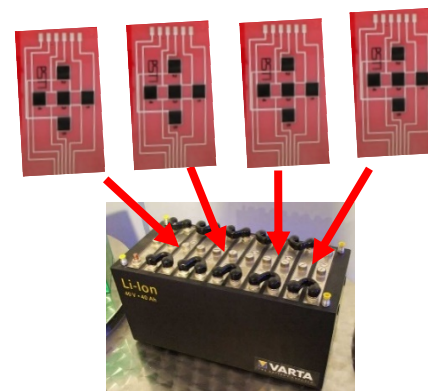
## NEED

efficiency:

- faster charging
  - better load management
- safety: prevent thermal runaway
- detect hot-spots
  - switch out defective cells



## SOLUTION



- **ultrathin sensor arrays**
- temperature and pressure monitoring
- work inside and outside cell chemistry
- time dependent 3D reconstruction of temperature/pressure profiles from 2D maps

# APPLICATIONS – REMOTE AMPUTEE MONITORING

## PROBLEM AND NEED

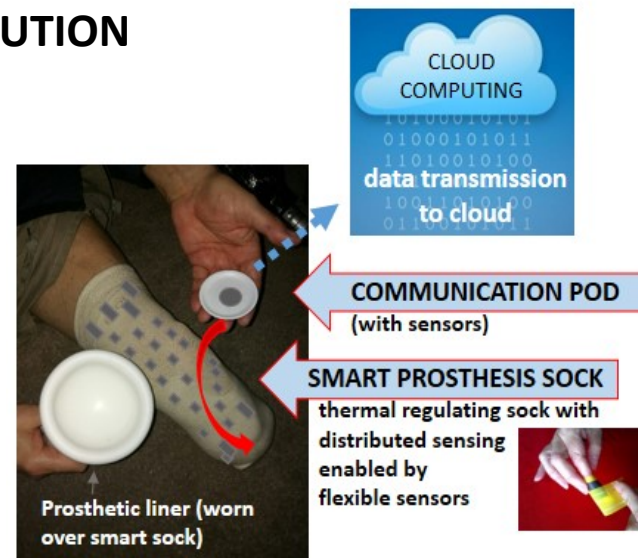
- prosthesis wear causes skin diseases in 75% of lower limb amputees



- prevention relies on daily self- inspection
- amputees can't wear a prosthesis
- immobile amputees miss social and vocational activities

e.g. United Kingdom:  
UK's 75,000 lower limb amputees cost the National Health Service £117M only for ulcer treatment

## SOLUTION



- **ultrathin and flexible sensor arrays**
- unbiased, evidence based information
- temperature, humidity, pressure and activity
- anonymous and secure data format
- continuous monitoring of physiological parameter → prevalence reduced to 15%





# APPLICATIONS – CONVERSION LINE PROCESS MONITORING

## PROBLEM

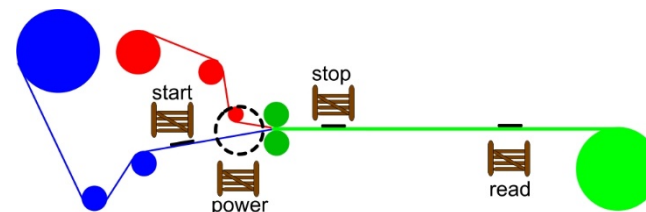
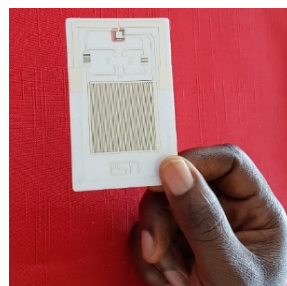
- in conversion lines producing paper products the temperature is not sufficiently known



- consequence: large amount of product is rejected

## SOLUTION

- **ultrafast and ultrathin temperature sensors**
- high sampling rate allows temperature monitoring when probe travelling with the product



- edge devices with UHF RAIN Gen 2 (860 – 960 MHz)
- gateway devices: RFID readers, embedded computers
- monitoring: time temperature profile
- enabling intervention before production fails
- control provided by on-site software



**PST Sensors is originally a South African company...**



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Ndabeni, Cape Town 7405  
South Africa

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

**... but now we are also in the UK**

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