



Landcare Research
Manaaki Whenua



Odour detection

Bruce Warburton

Landcare Research, Lincoln



Odour Detectors

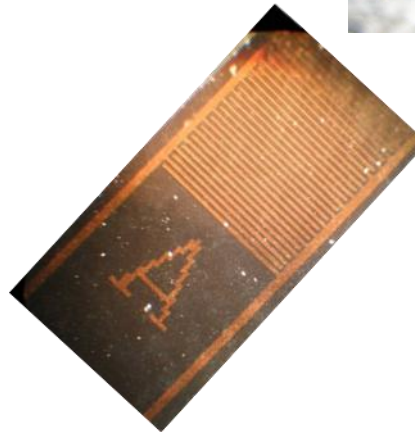
- Biological:

- Dogs
- Rats
- Bees

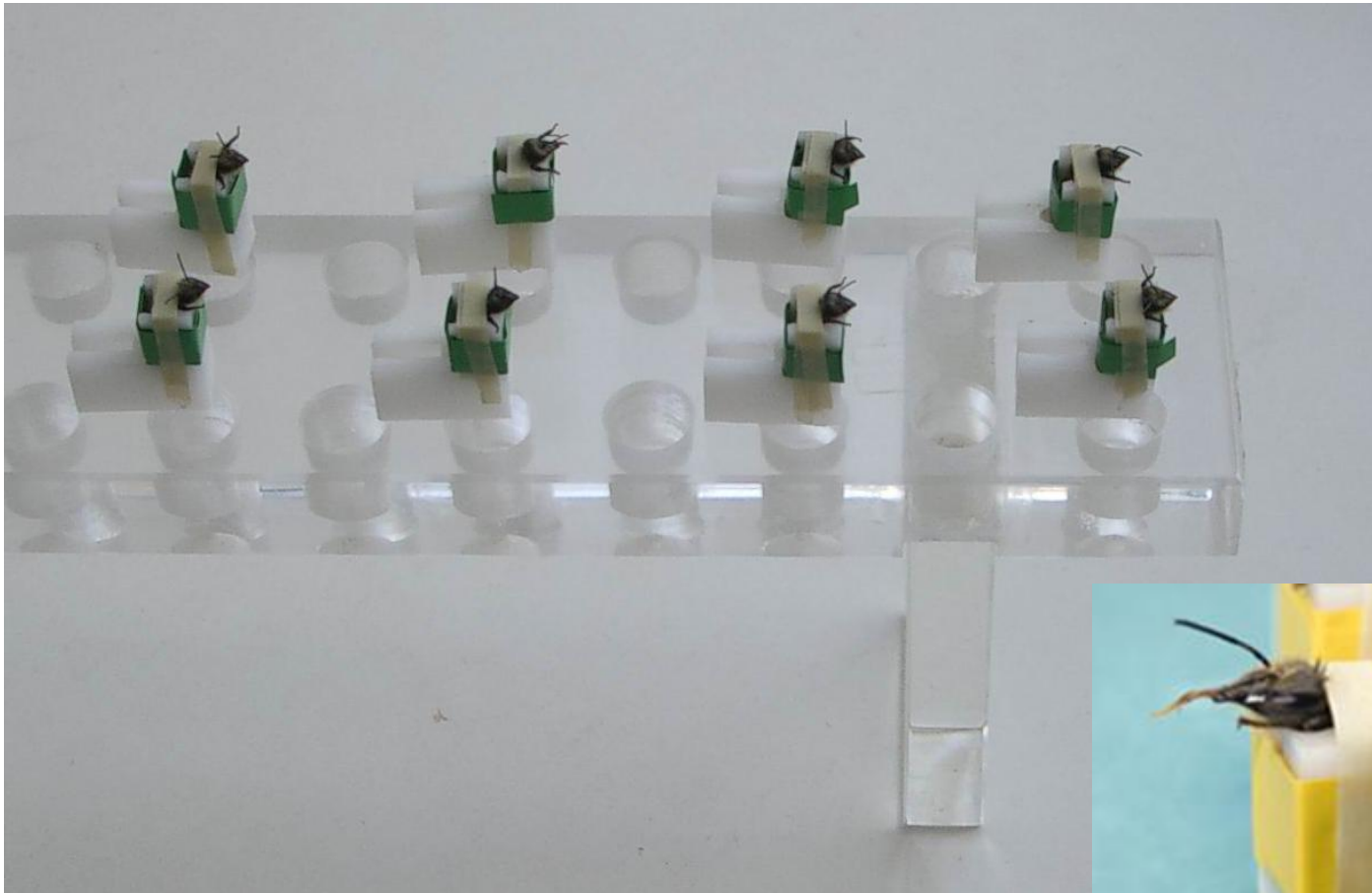


- Electronic:

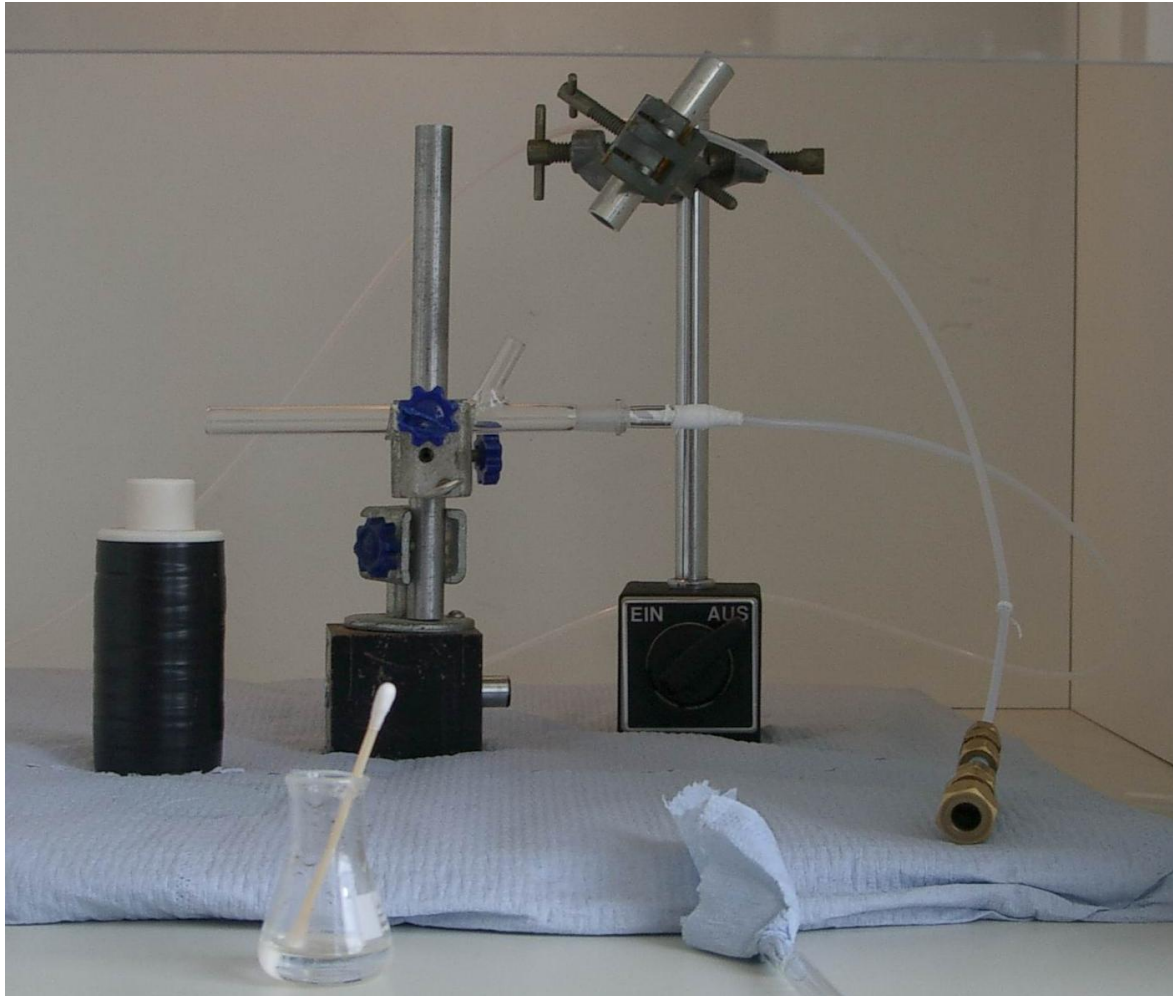
- E-noses
- RFID tags



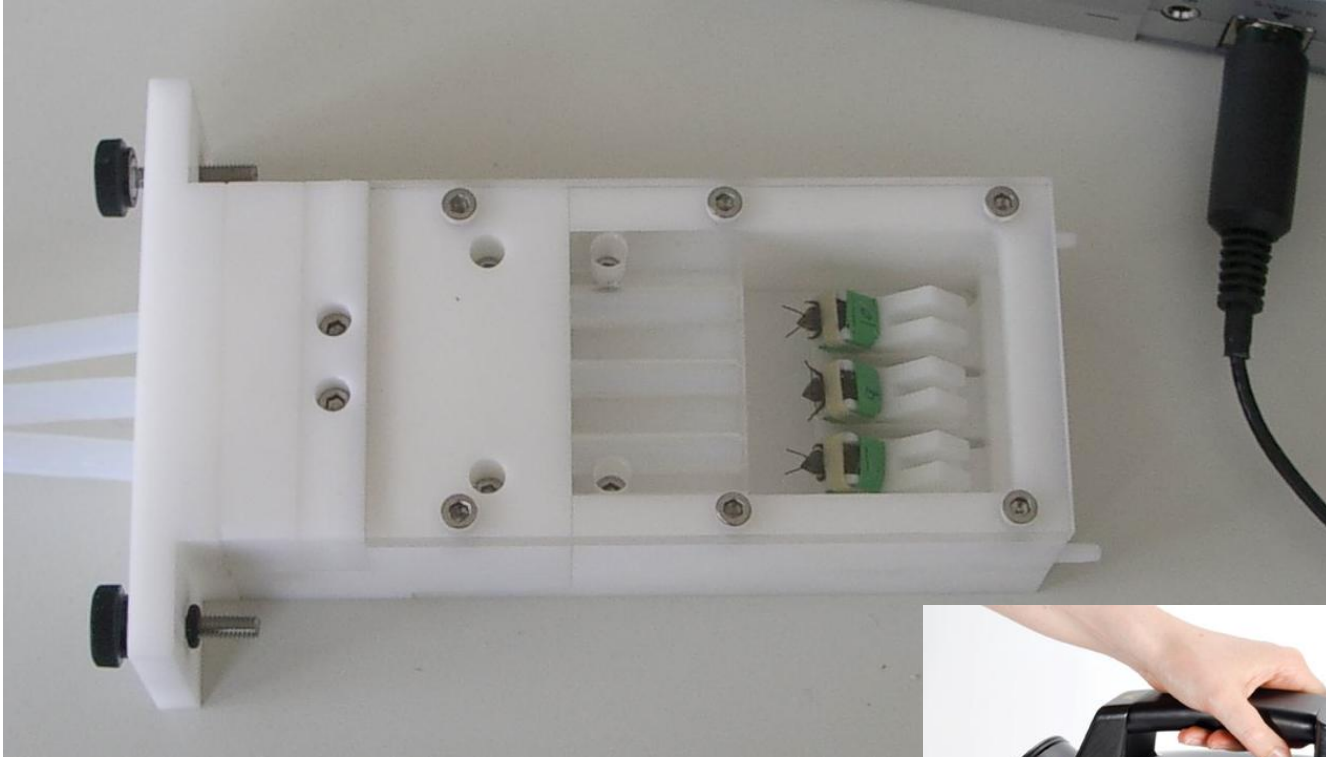
Bees...1



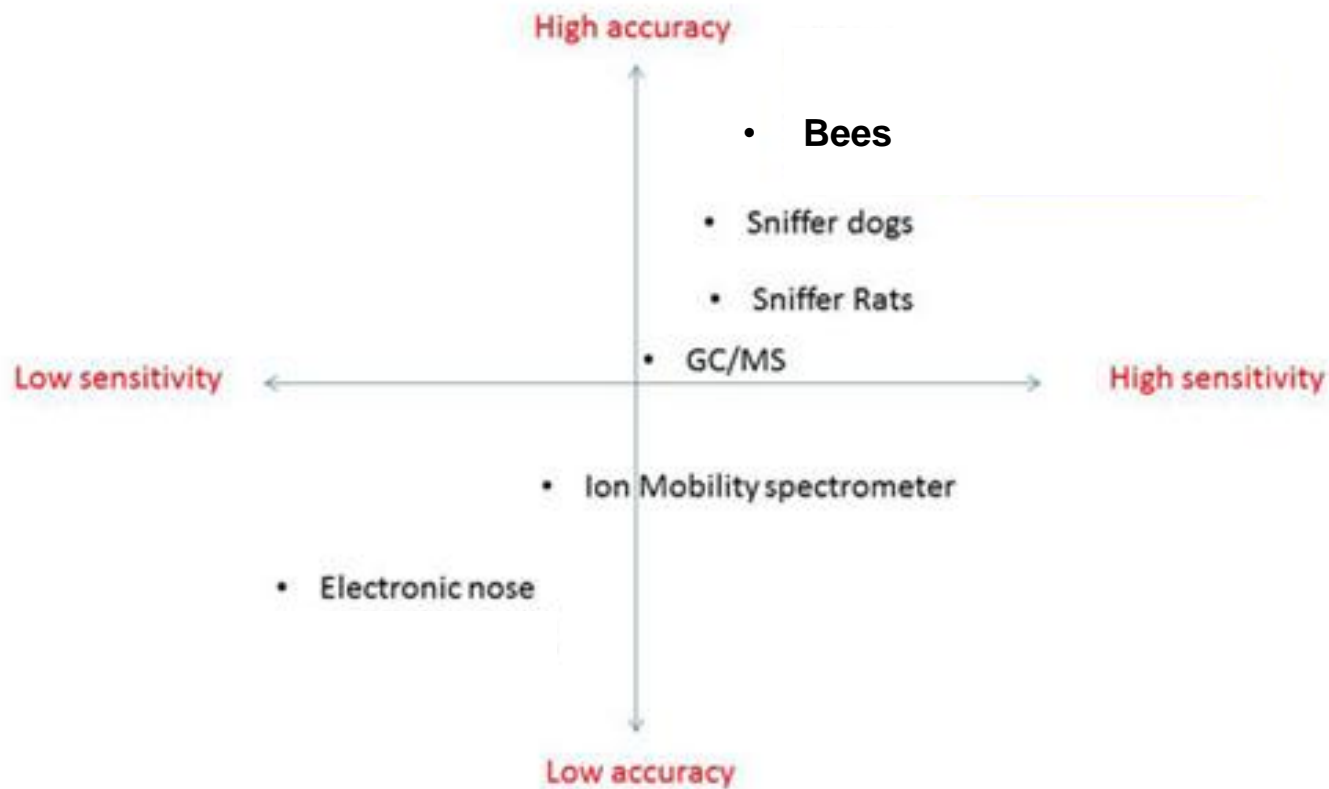
Bees...2



Bees...3



Sensitivity and Specificity



E-noses...1

Biological System

Respiratory system

Nose - Diaphragm

Olfactory Membranes

Receptor Proteins

**Olfactory Area of the
Brain (*Signal Processing*)**

**Output = Recognition
of smell / discrimination**

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Electronic Nose

Pump and valves

Sampling system

Sensors

Many types

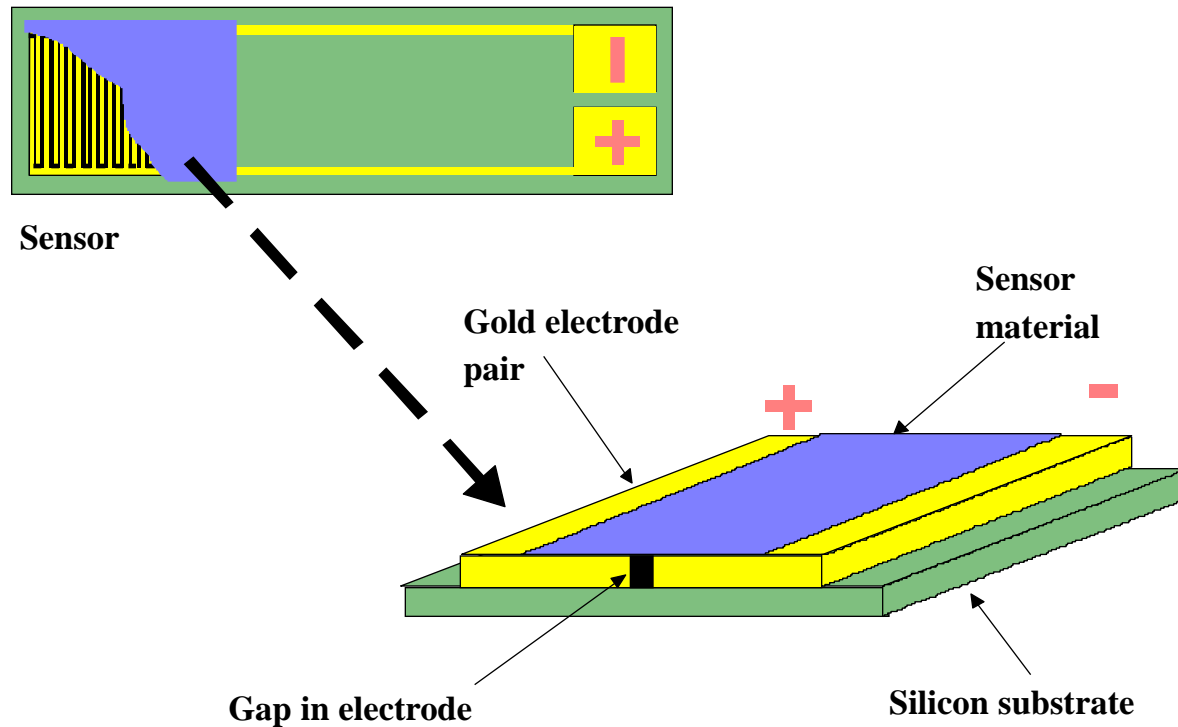
**Computer and
Software**

*Algorithms,
Neural Networks,
Statistical Analysis*

**Output =
Discrimination
and recognition**

E-noses...2

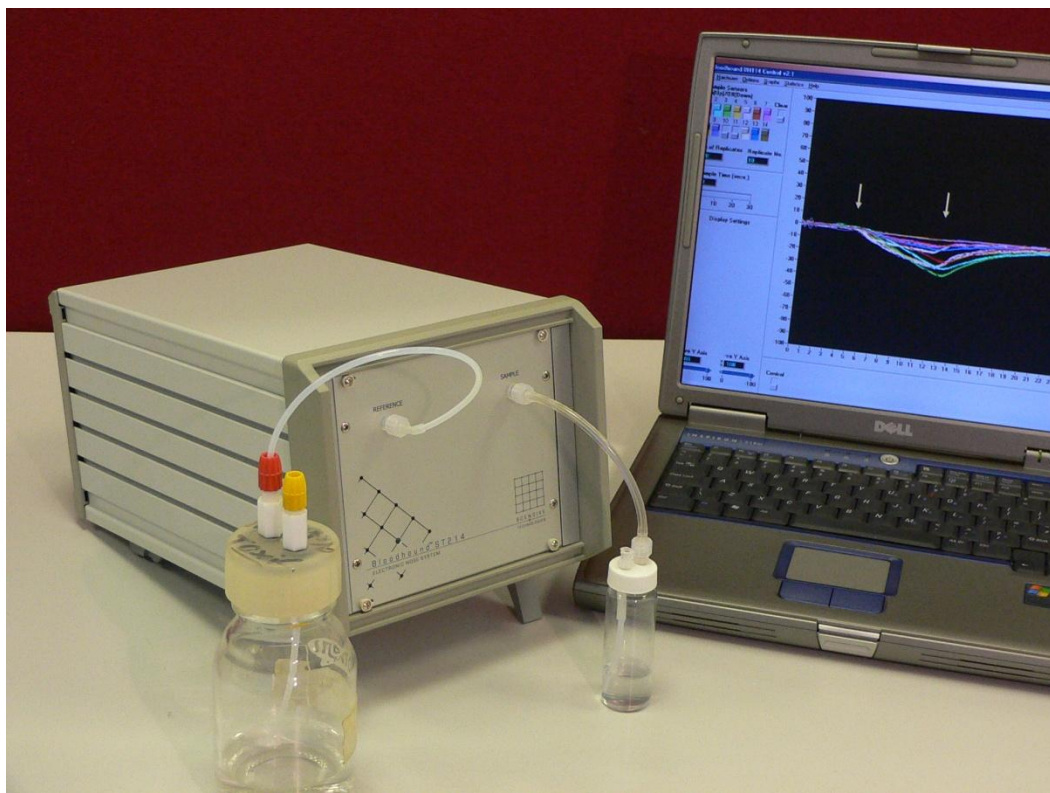
Conducting Polymer Sensors.



The resistance of the polymer material deposited on the electrode changes when volatile chemicals interact with the surface.

E-noses...3

Bloodhound ST214



Flow injection system (pulse or sniff of volatiles to give transient response)

Constant flow rate

Reference gas, cleaned air

Automatic system check to a control substance (usually aqueous butanol)

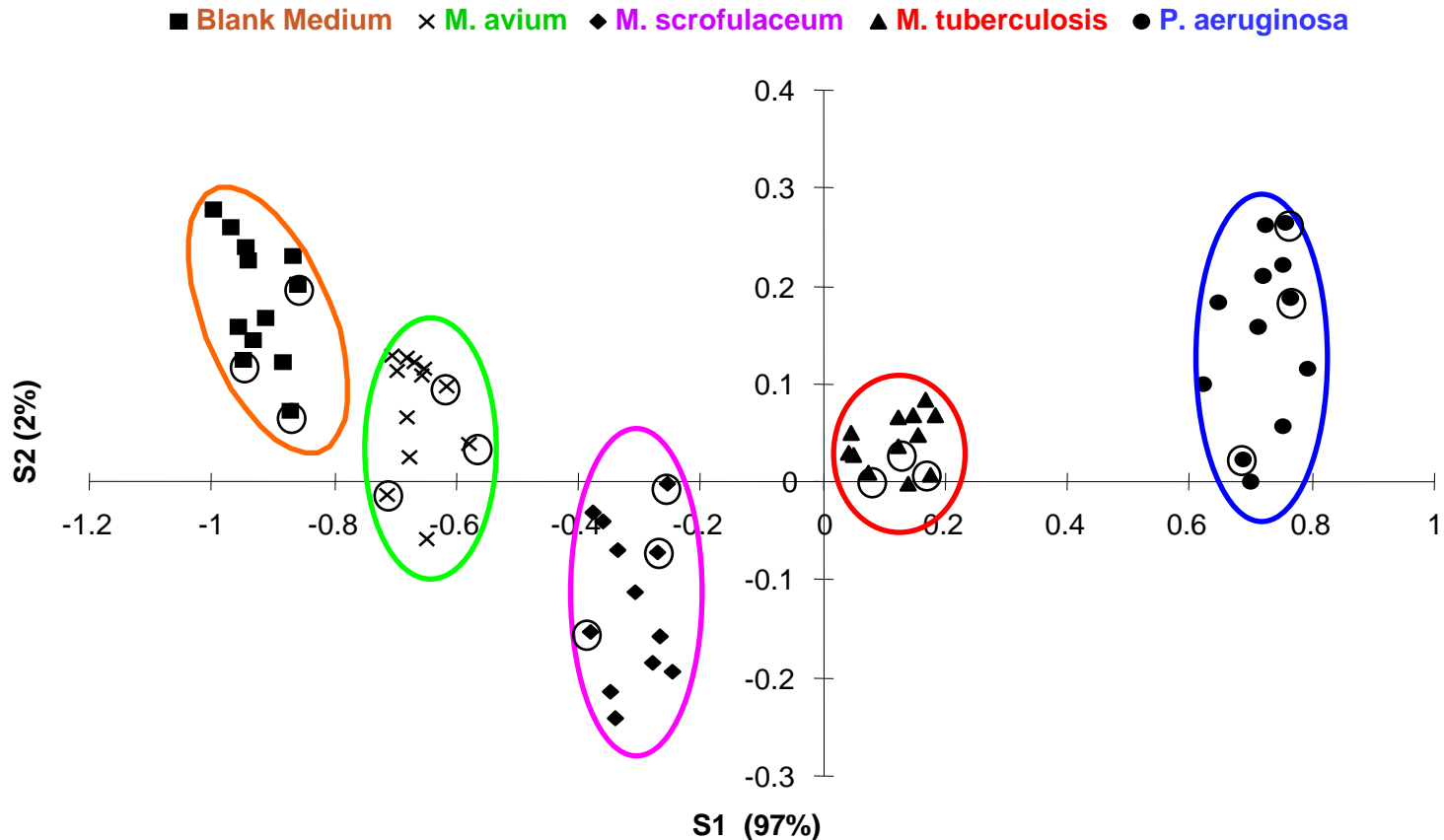
Typical sampling time 1-3 minutes including wash and baseline steps.

14 Conducting polymer sensors

Lightweight (<2.5Kg)

Windows-based software

Detection of *Mycobacterium* volatiles



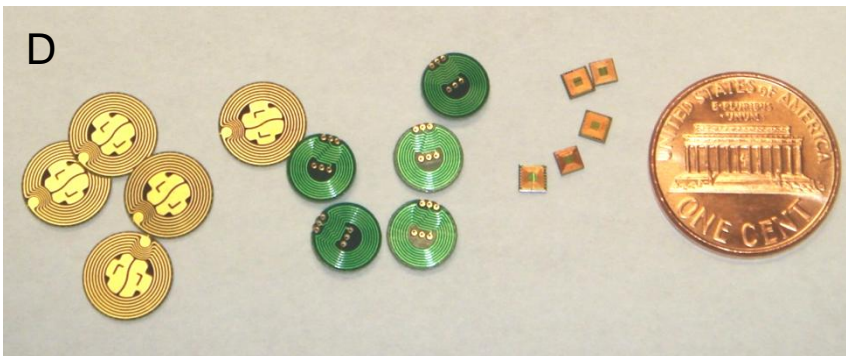
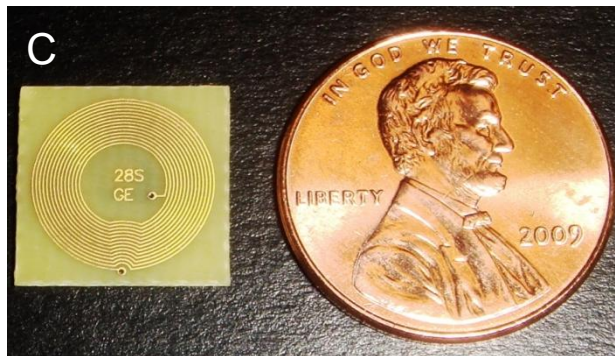
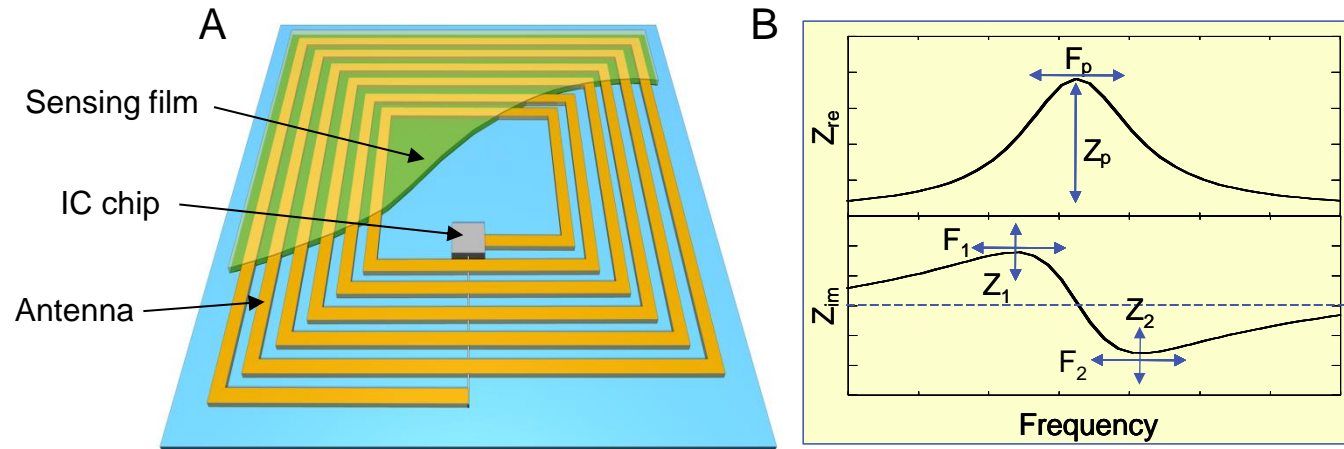
Volatiles associated with TB: methyl phenylacetate, methyl p-anisate, methyl nicotinate

Second Generation E-noses

Miniaturisation to produce portable instruments is also possible.

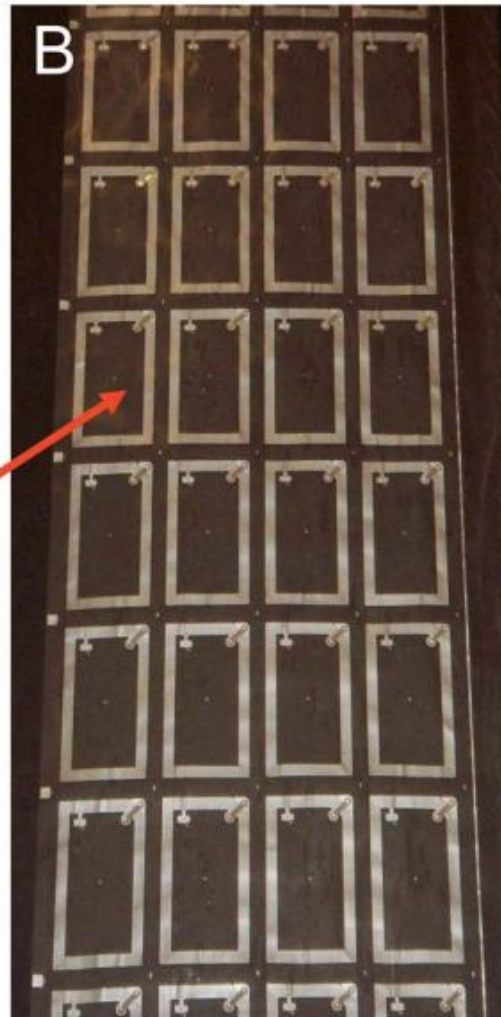
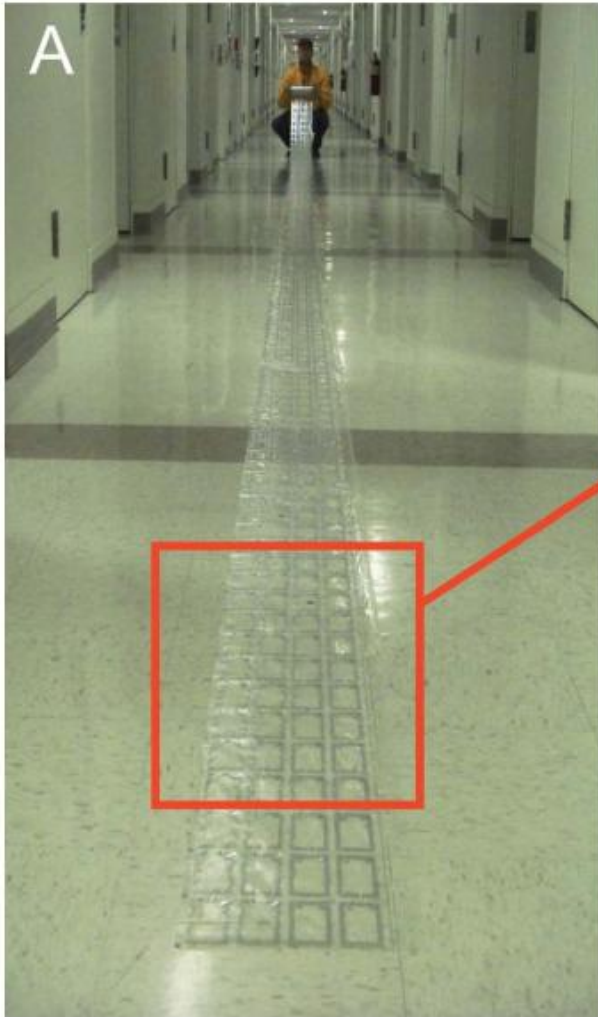


RFID odour sensors... 1



Specific VOCs change the impedance of the RFID sensor antenna

RFID odour sensors...2



- Can use passive and active RFID tags
- Low-power requirements
- Large-scale production
- Lend themselves to Wireless Sensor Networks
- E.g. Can detect rabbit Hexanal, Nonaldehyde & Octenol

