

# Labopuce implantable sous cutanée: un mini-laboratoire sous la peau

## Lab-on-a-Chip implants: a mini-lab under the skin

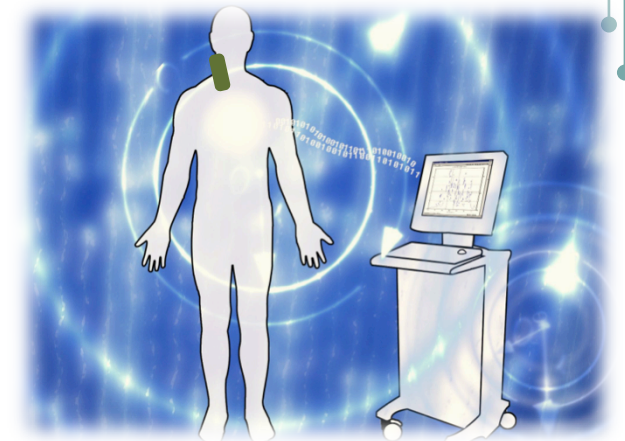


# Outline

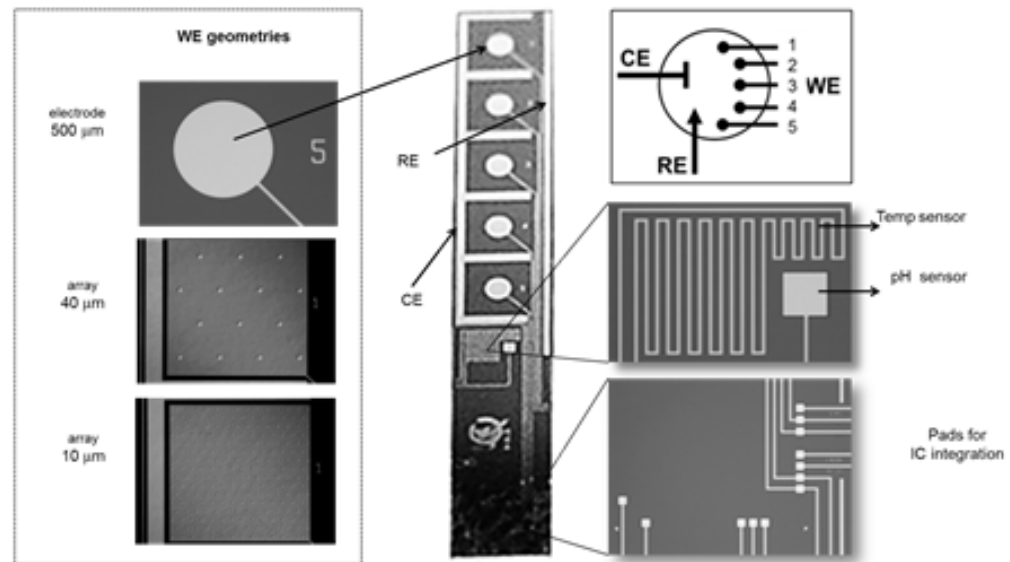
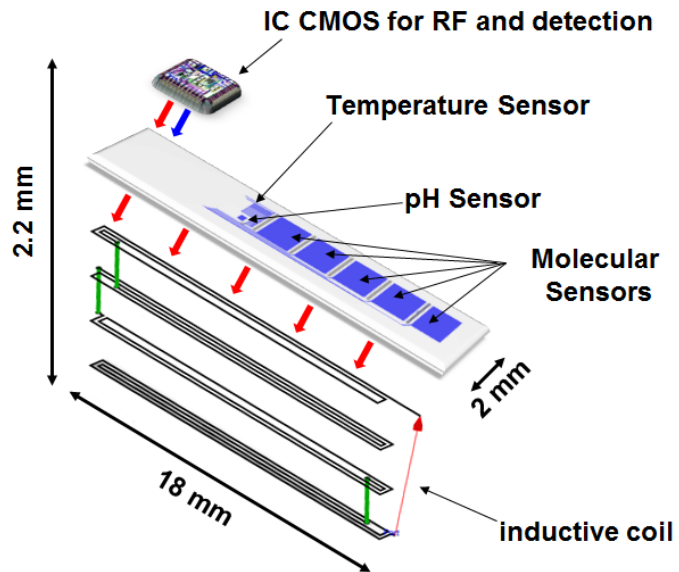
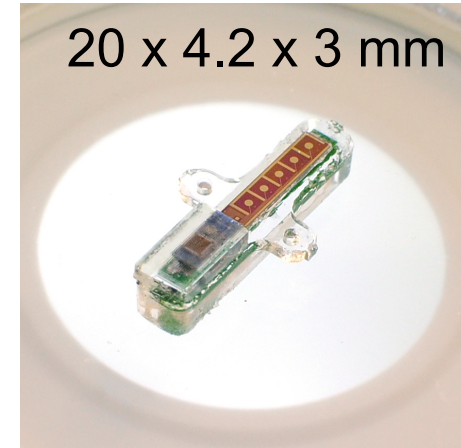
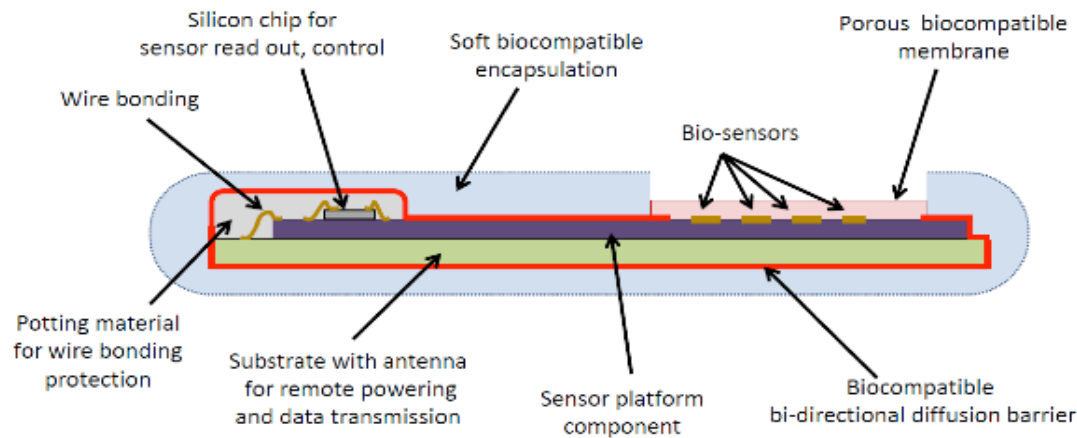
- Motivation, objectives and overview
- The *nanobiosensor* technology
- Control and readout circuit for multi-target biosensing
- Microelectronic circuits for data acquisition and energy harvesting
- System biocompatibility
- Conclusions and outlook

# Objectives

- Continuous real-time monitoring of chronic patients
- Current devices are external and limited to a single measurement
- Tracking multiple metabolites
- Wireless, batteryless implant
- Driver technology for a wide set of applications



# Prototype: implant





# Prototype: external patch



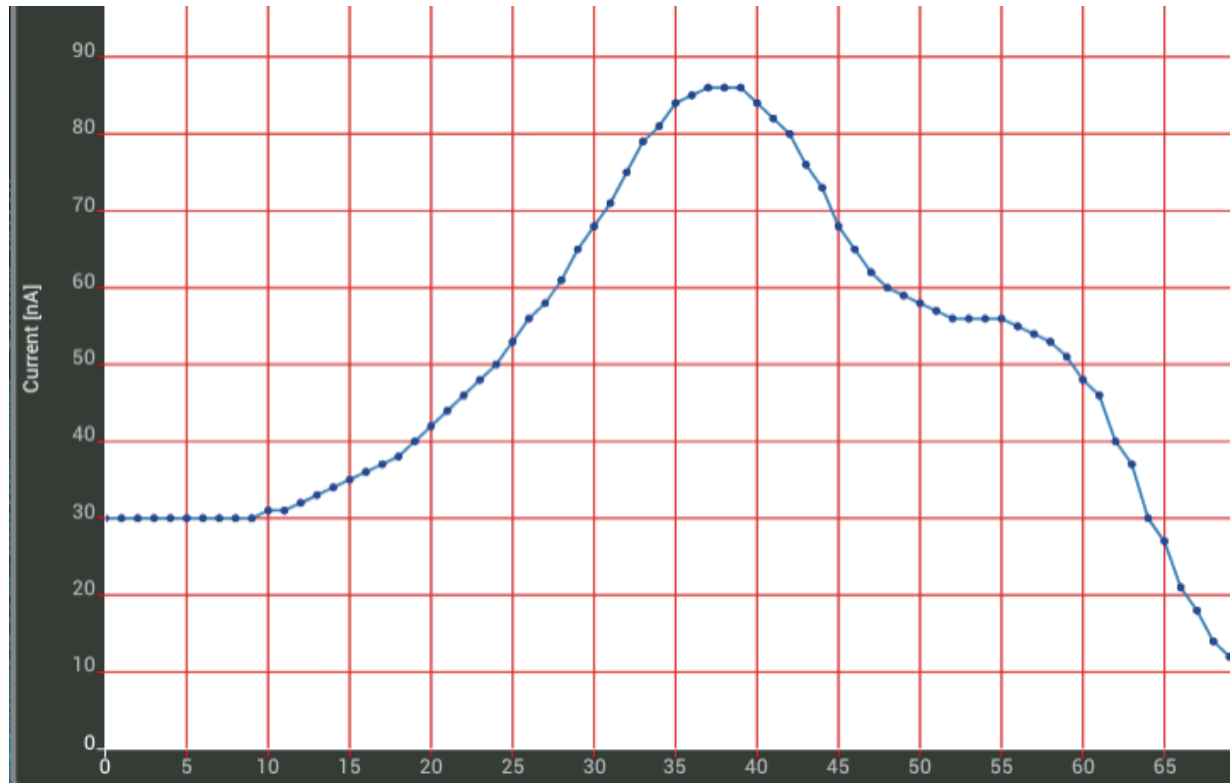
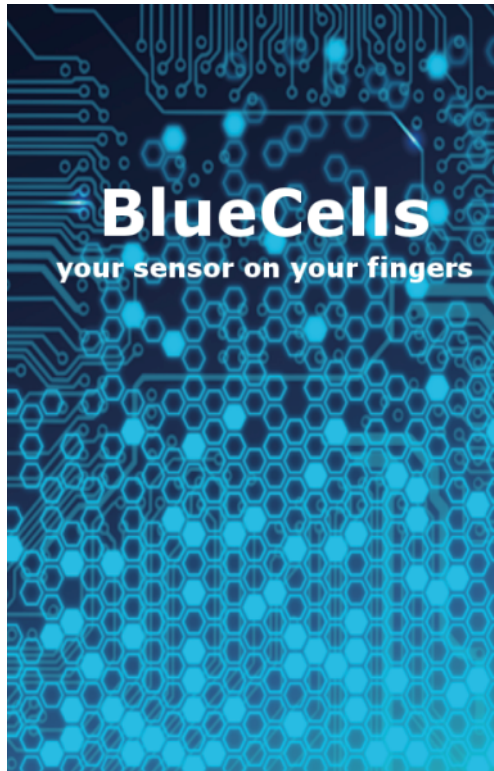
## FEATURES

- Remote powering through inductive link
- Short-range bidirectional communication
- Long-range comm. with remote devices

## ADVANTAGES

- Improved wearability
- Direct placement over implant area
- Stand alone
- Battery-powered

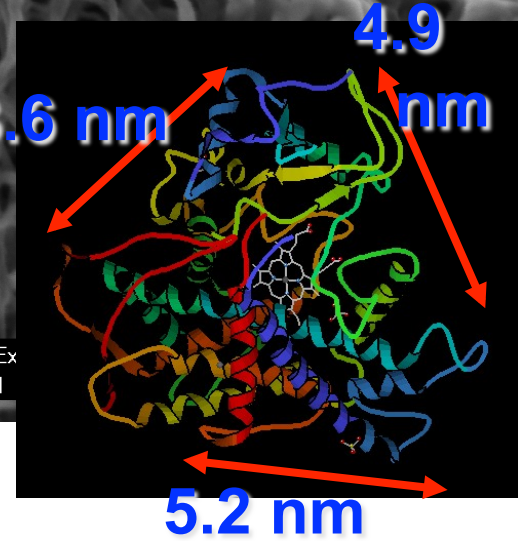
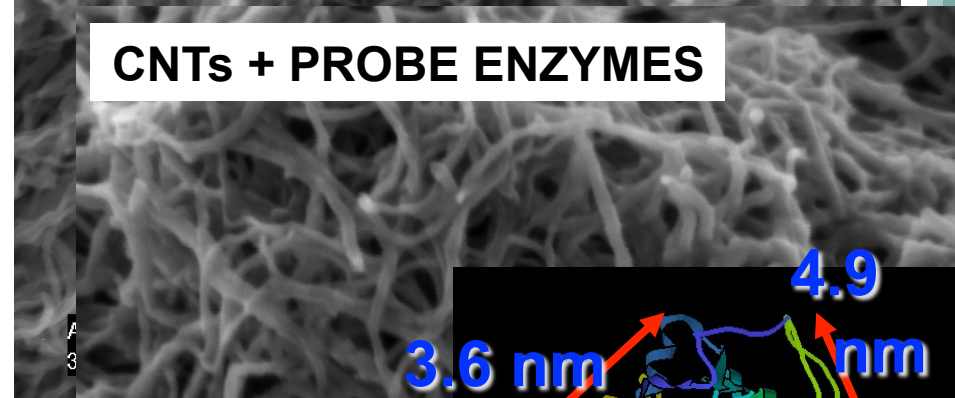
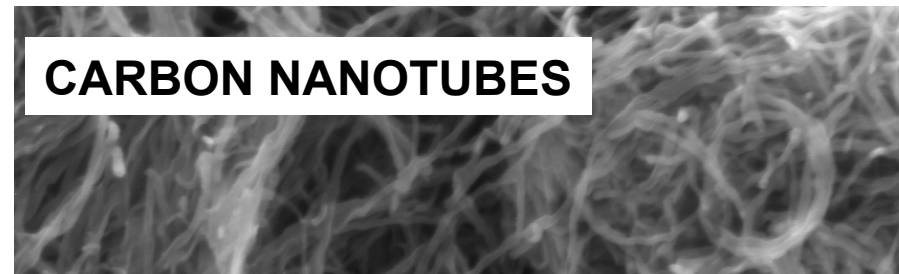
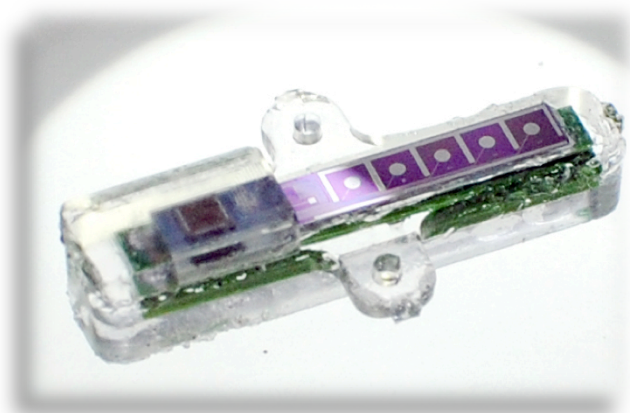
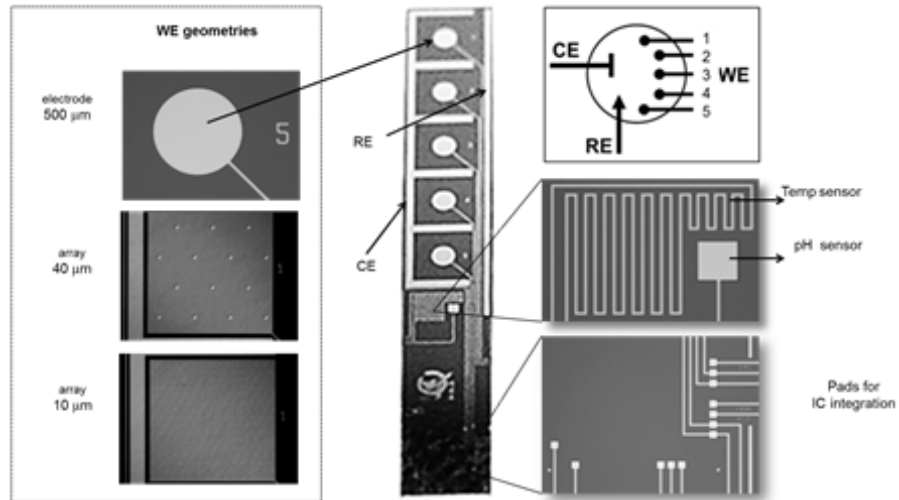
# Android User Interface



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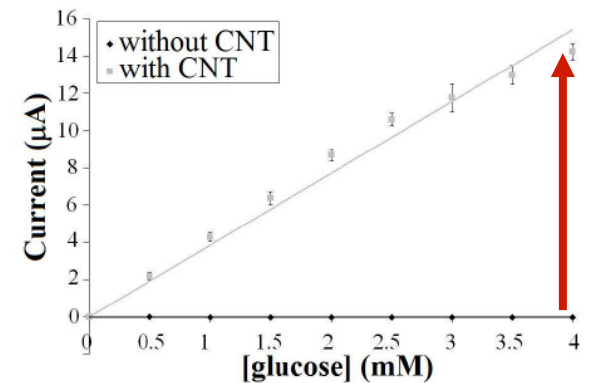
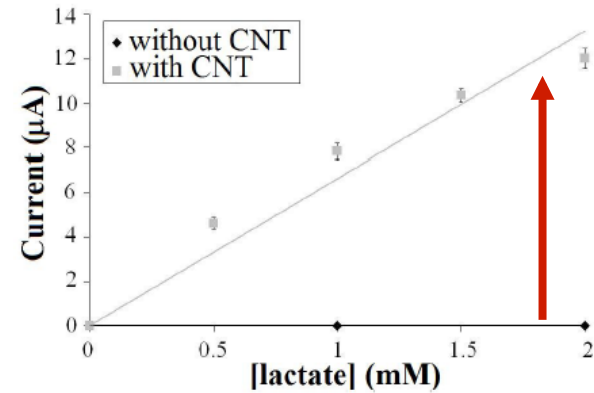
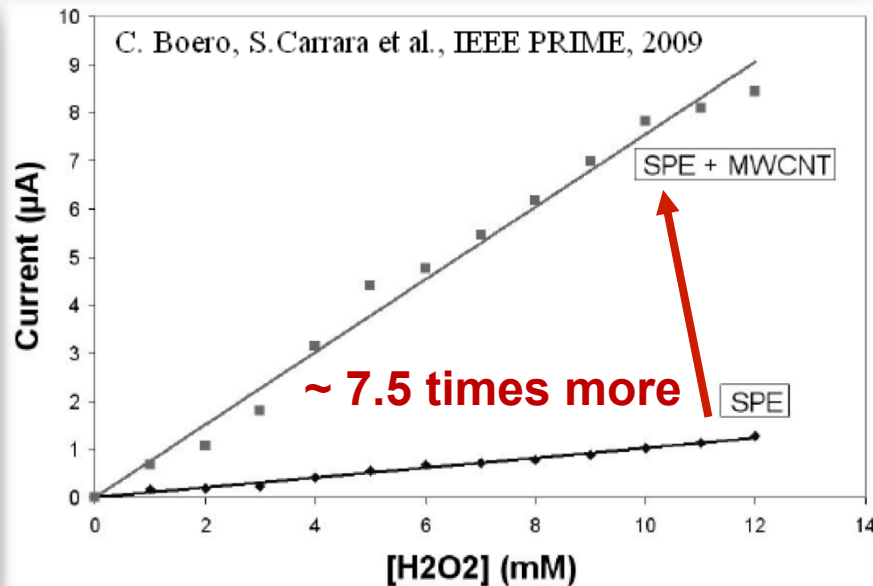
# The *nanobiosensor* concept



Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD Ex  
1.70 kV 2.0 100000xTLD 2.0 1

# Carbon nanotube benefits

Sensor sensitivity is enhanced by  
CNT nanostructuring



# Nanobiosensors sensitivity and range

Metabolite	Sensitivity ( $\mu\text{A}/\text{mM cm}^2$ )	Range (mM)	Detection limit (S/N = $3\sigma$ ) ( $\mu\text{M}$ )
Glucose	27.7	0.5 – 4	73
Lactate	40.1	0.5 – 2.5	28
Glutamate	25.5	0.5 – 2	195
ATP	3.42	0.5 – 1.4	208



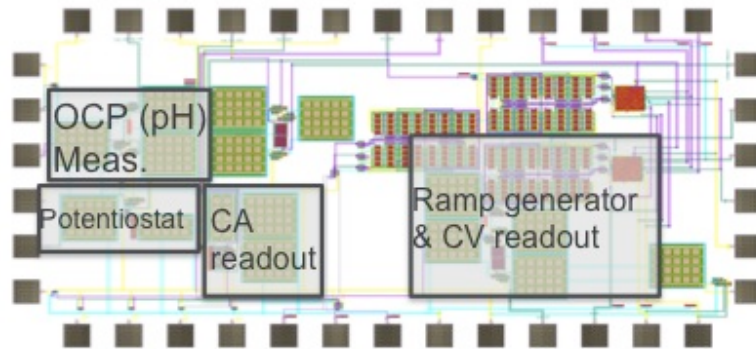
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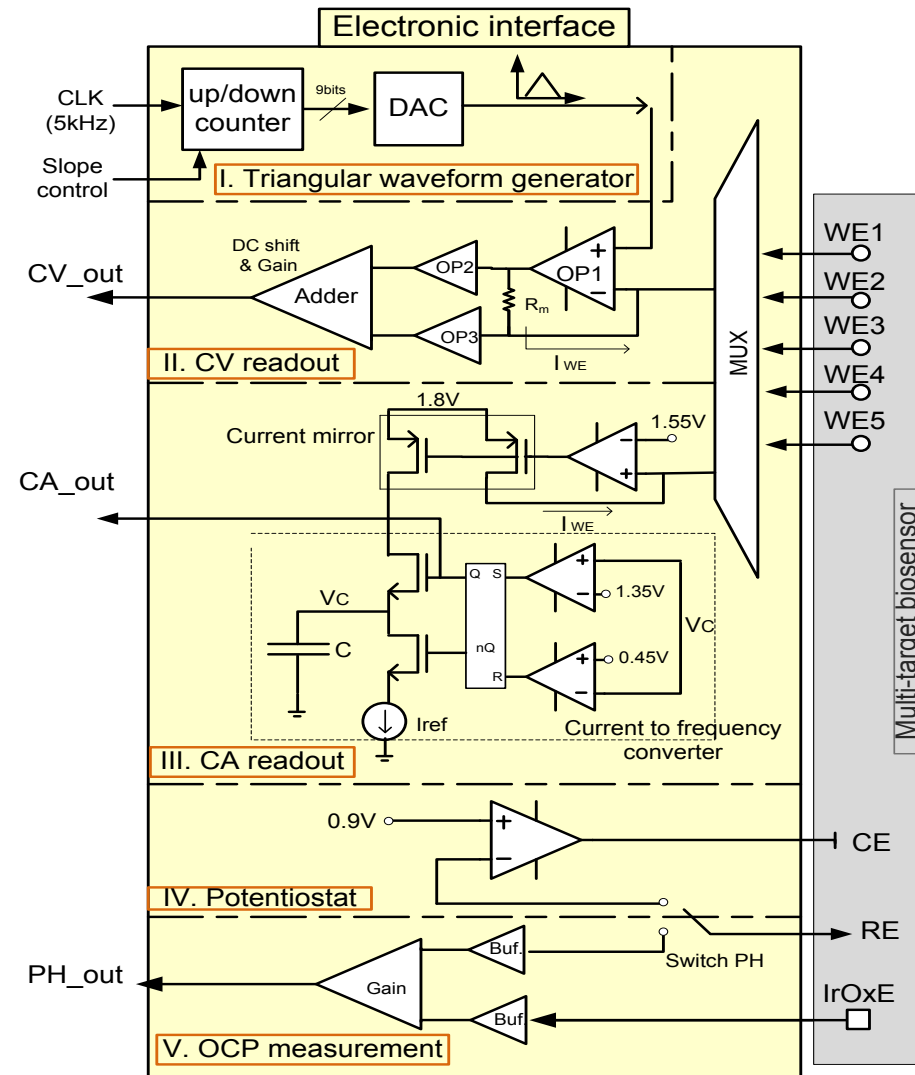


# Control and Readout IC

- A biosensing **platform**
- Low power
- Remotely powered
- Flexible and programmable
- High accuracy



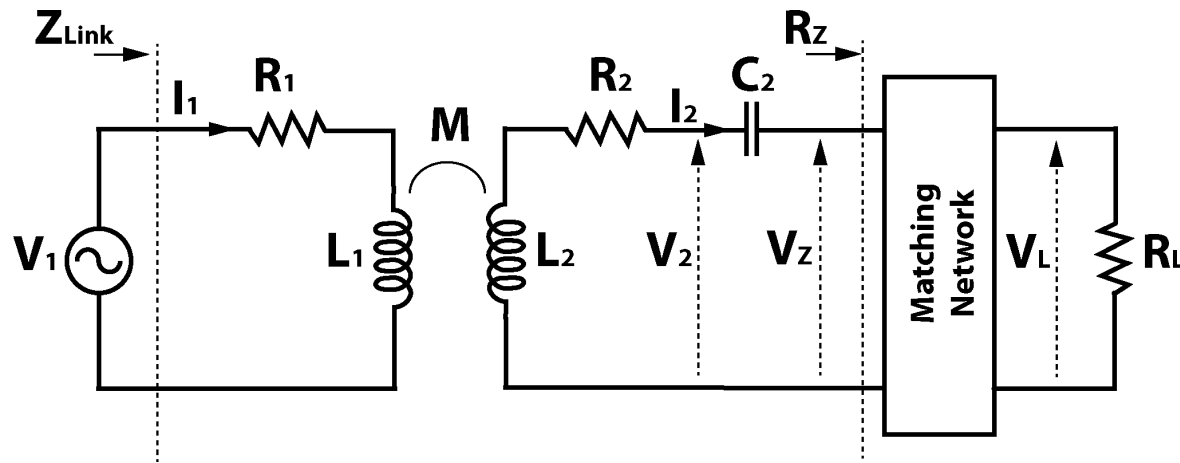
Layout of the fabricated IC  
(0.18 $\mu$ m technology)



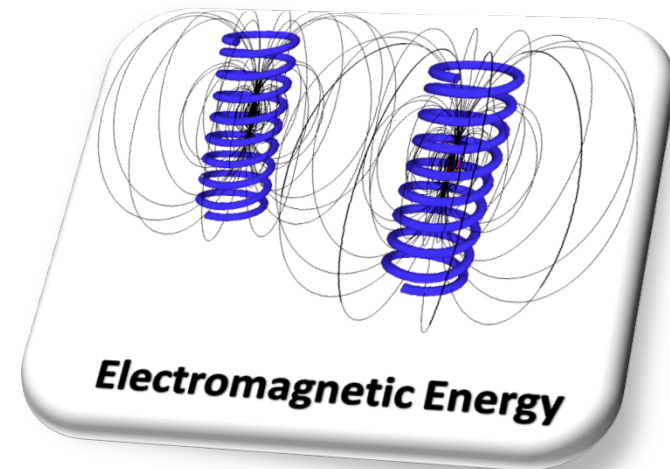
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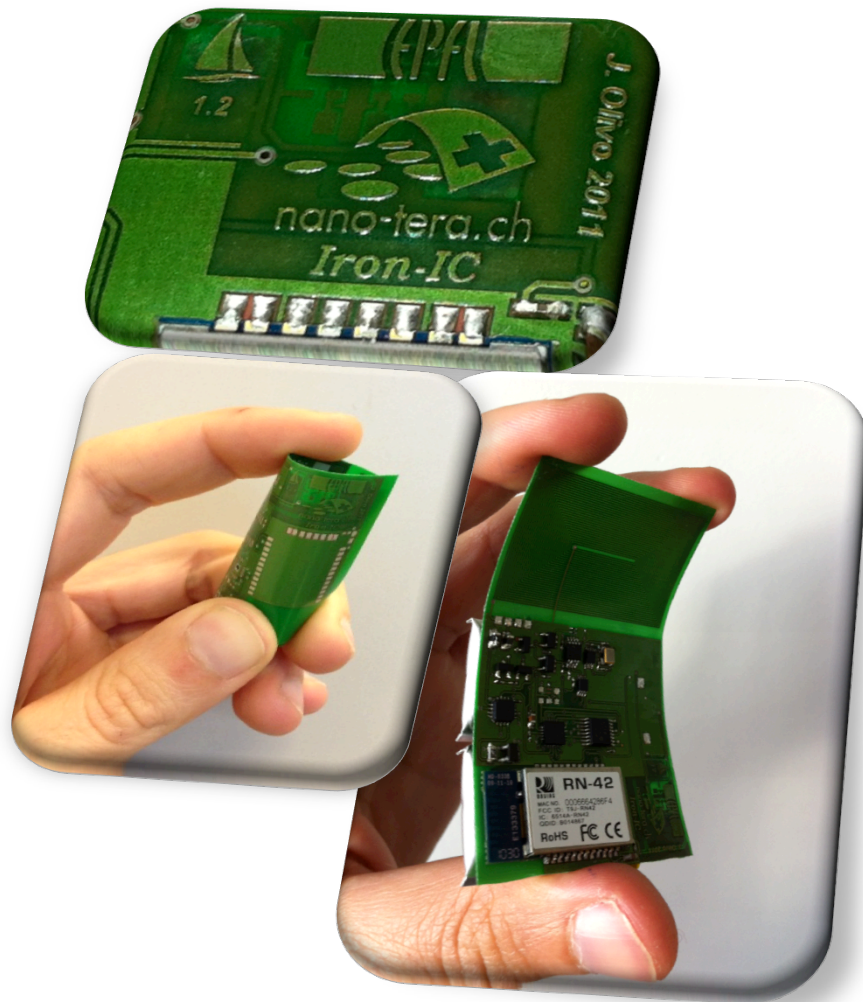
# Inductive Link



- Wireless power transfer through inductive link
- Bidirectional data communication



# IronIC Patch



## Power Transmission

- Up to 15 mW transmitted within 6 mm in air
- Up to 1.2 mW transmitted within 17 mm tissue

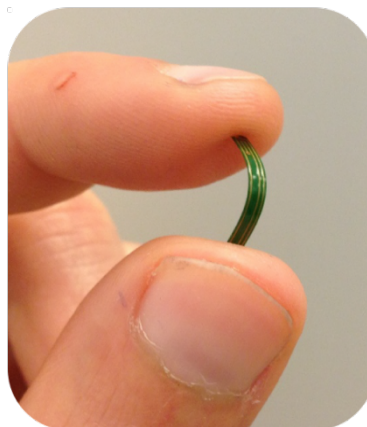
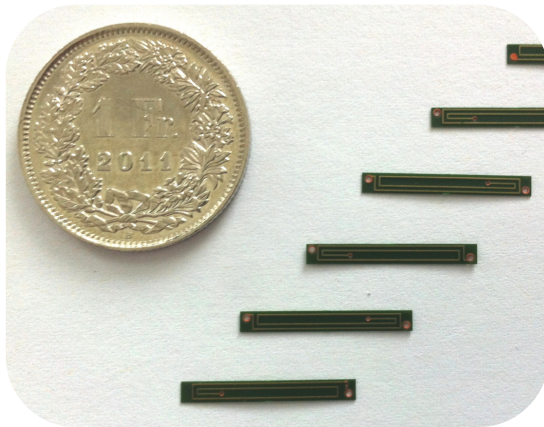
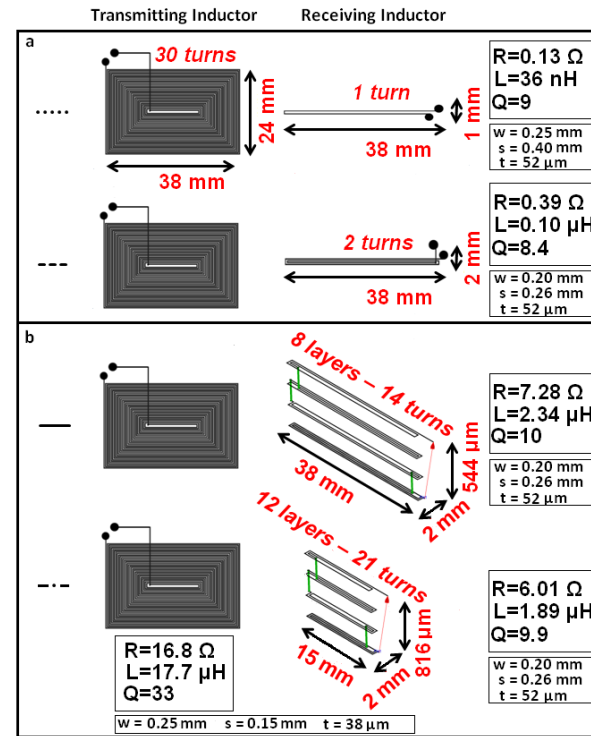
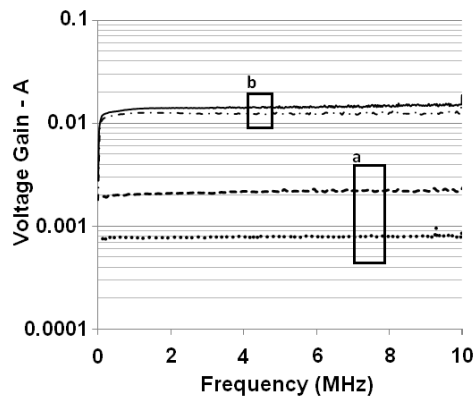
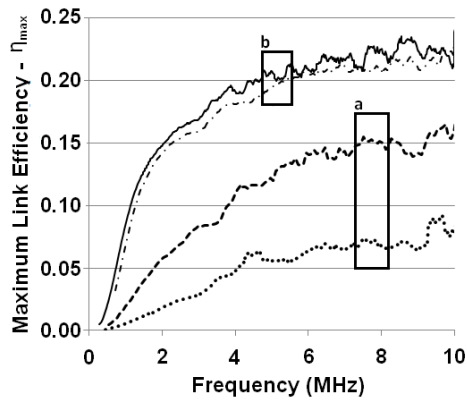
## Data Transmission

- Downlink communication up to 100 kbps
- Uplink communication up to 66.6 kbps
- Bluetooth communication (Class-2)

## Battery Life

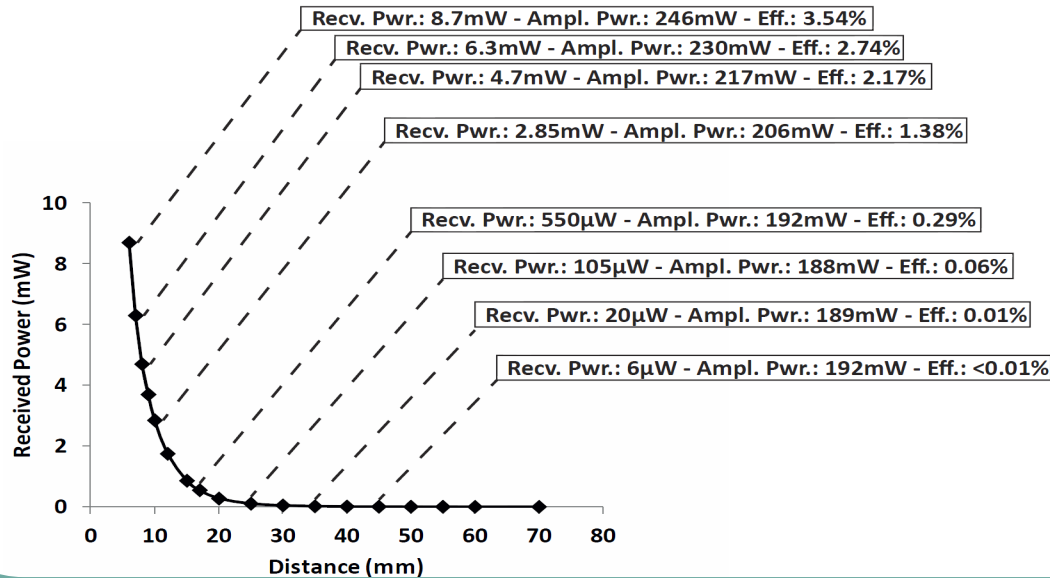
- Stand-by mode: 10 hours
- Power mode: 1.5 hours

# Multi-layer Receiving Inductors



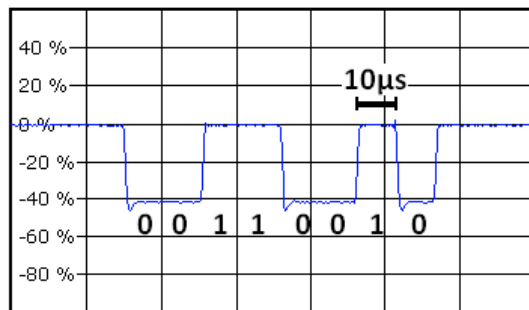
- Higher link efficiency (up to 35% higher)
- Higher voltage gain (up to one order of magnitude higher)

# Power & Data Transmission



**Power**

Att 30dB Ref0.00 % AQT200.00 $\mu$ s DBW 1.6 MHz

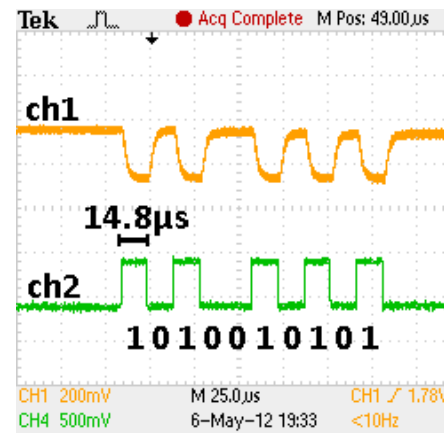


CF 5.0001117 MHz 20.0  $\mu$ s/

**AM Modulation Summary**

Carr Pwr 7.79 dBm	Mod Freq 27.37 kHz
-Pk -46.8798%	Mod Dpth 31.4628%

**Downlink Bitstream – 100 kbps**



**Uplink Bitstream – 66.6 kbps**

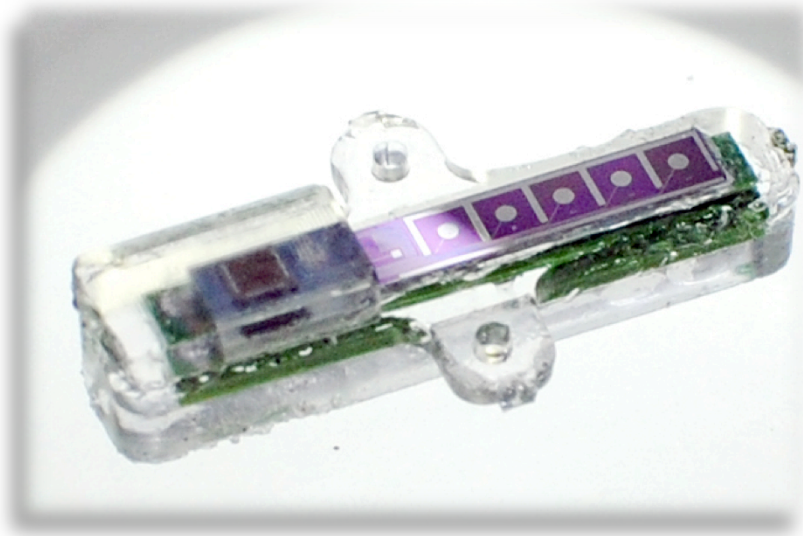
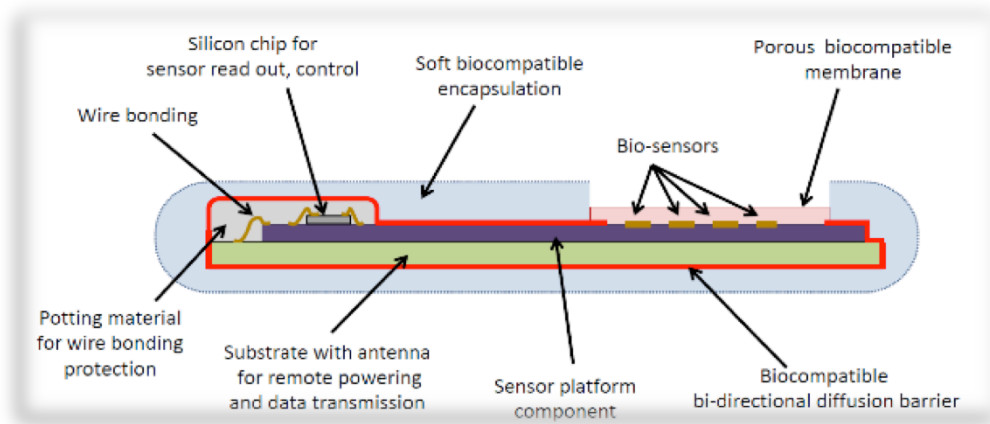
**Data**

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# Biocompatibility



## Challenges

- Prevent Cu leaking (coil)
- Prevent CNT diffusion (sensors)
- Prevent circuit corrosion
- Prevent sensors biofouling

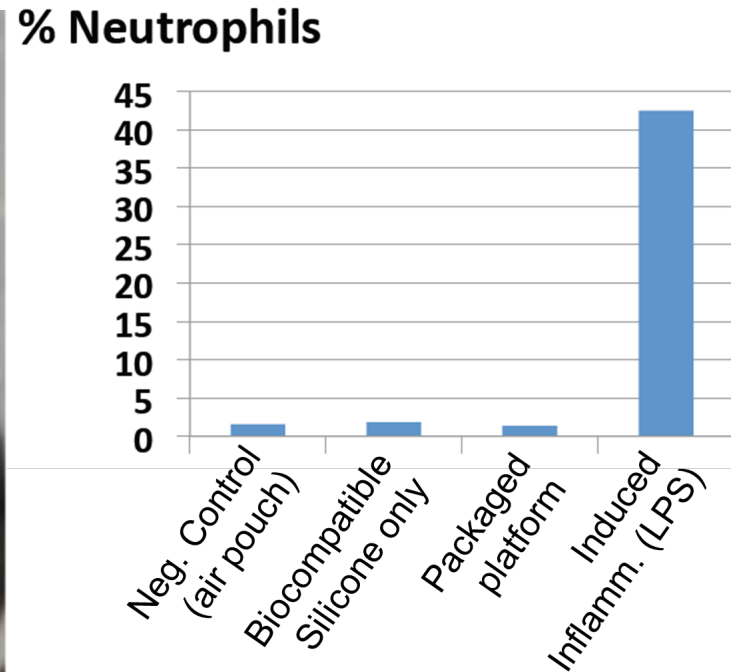
## Solutions:

- Parylene C inner coating
- USP class 6* Silicone external coating
- CNT entrapment in chitosan + outer membrane

## Investigations:

- Cytotoxicity tests
- In-vivo* tests

# *In vivo* inflammation



- Subcutaneous implant in mice
- No significant inflammation after **30 days**

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# Conclusions

- Continuous care of chronic patients is possible through specialized bio-electronics
- Significant improvement over the *state of the art*:
  - FDA-approved wearable glucose monitoring systems
- Electronic implants represent a near-future technology and can be more patient-friendly
- Challenges include the plurality of technologies as well as the interaction with the human body

# Thank you

- Sandro Carrara
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- Michael Fairhead



# Thank you

