

„3D Drucken trifft auf Biowissenschaften- von kapillaren Mikrofluidiken zu EHD Pumpen“

microTEC Gesellschaft für Mikrotechnologie mbH



12. Workshop Kleine Volumenströme in der
Medizintechnik
BioMedTec Wissenschaftscampus Lübeck

3D printed solutions for innovations

Customer Idea

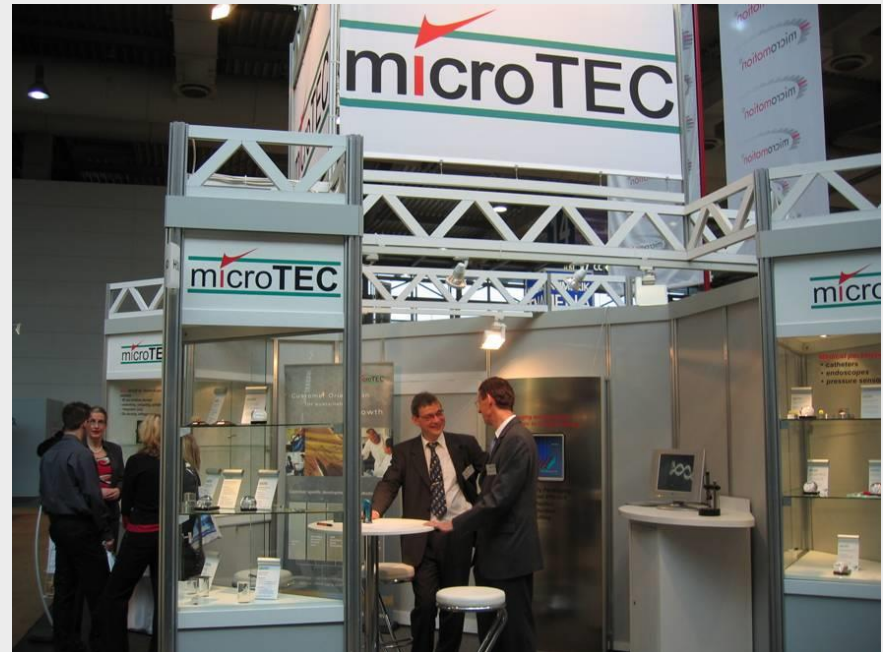
microTEC Business model:

- B2B
- R&D, Simulation
- Prototyping
- Direct Mass Production
- Technology Licensing
- RMPD Machines

✓ Customer Product Innovation

Active in growing markets:

- Consumer electronics
- Sensor technologies
- Life Science

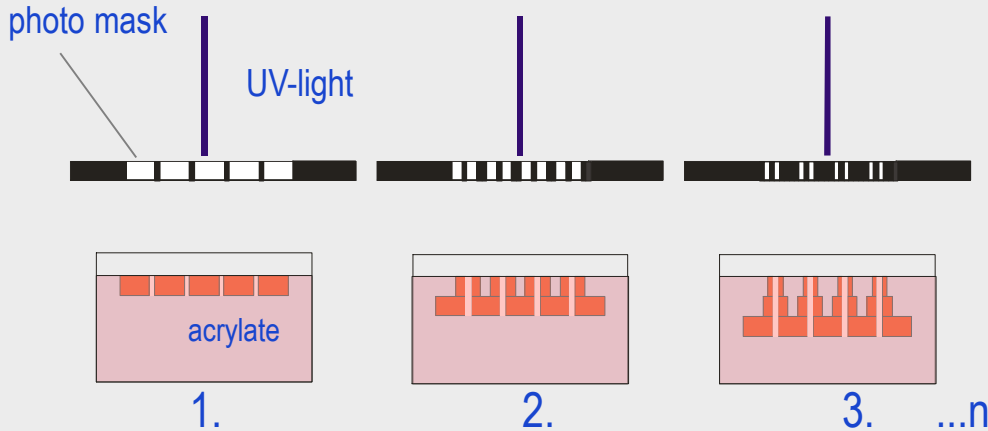


microTEC is active in EC and BMBFI co-funded cooperative R&D projects.



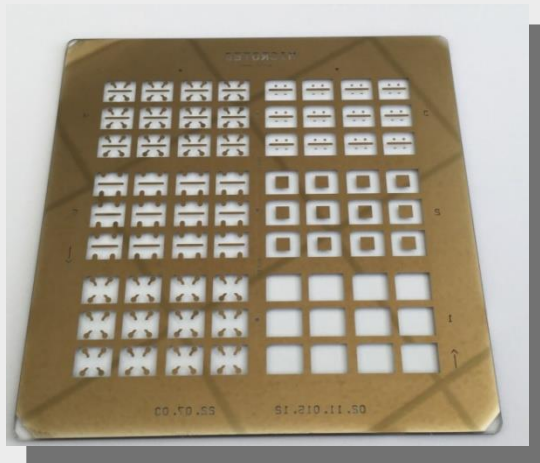
RMPD mask, additive manufacturing of microstructures in parallel

RMPD®-mask since 1998

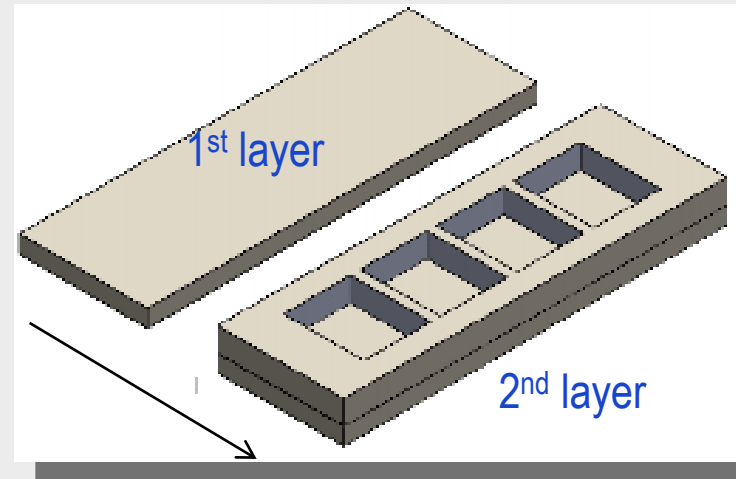


RMPD mask by microTEC since 1998:

- Additive manufacturing for mass production
- Parallel production by arrays of layers
- Layer by layer approach
- Resolution down to $1\mu\text{m}$ lateral
- Mask size scalable according to volume from 5" – 14"
- 2.5D design (limited number of layers of different geometry)



5" photo mask

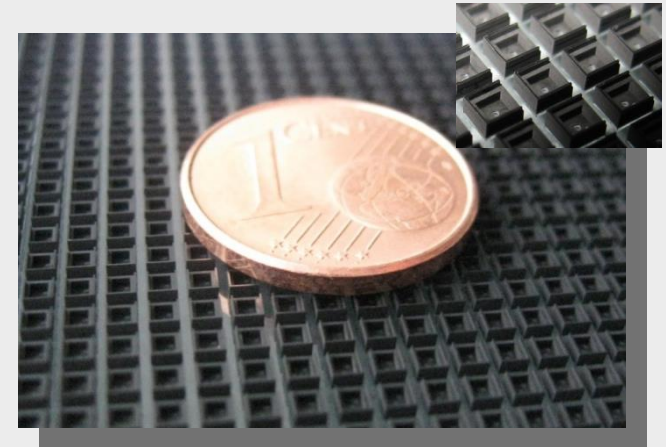
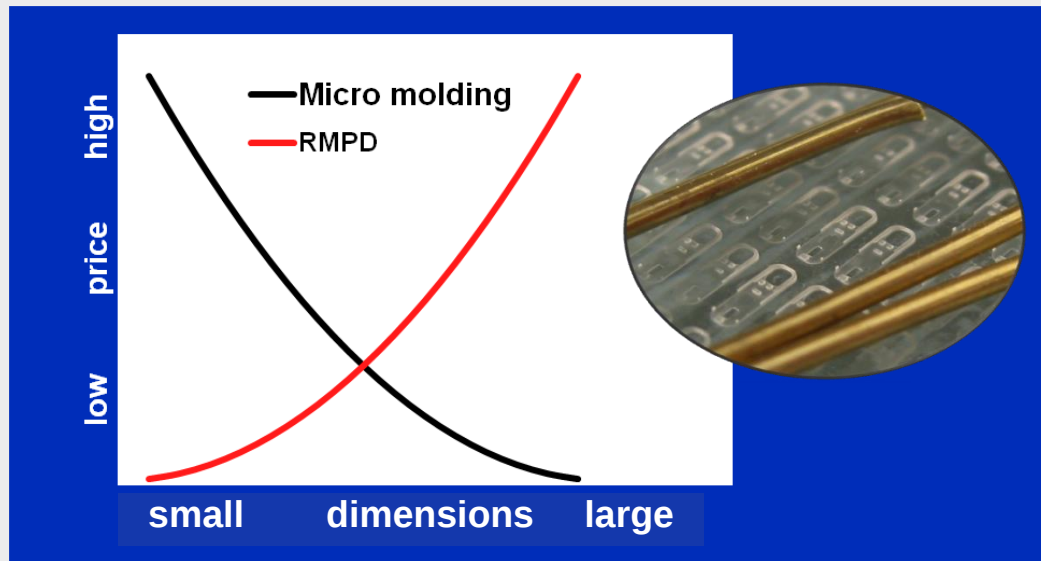


Time and cost of RMPD mask

Low costs for high volume productions:

- small dimensions
 - ⇒ more parts per batch
- low complexity in z-direction
 - ⇒ 3D model sliced into layers of different geometries
 - ⇒ typically 2-6 different layers per mask

Timeline	RMPD® - mask
mask design and production	5" mask 6" mask 9" mask 14" mask
mask design and production	1 week
process set-up	1- 2 days
cycle time per part 1x1x1mm ³	1 µsec. (parallel process)



RMPD mask with one geometry in growth direction

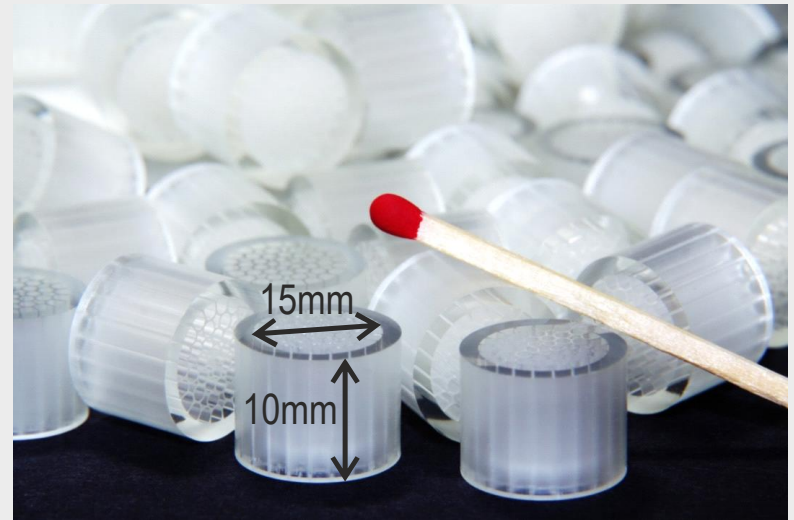
Mass Flow Meters

Bürkert mass flow controllers for gases and liquids – for ultimate precision in the feedback control of fluids.

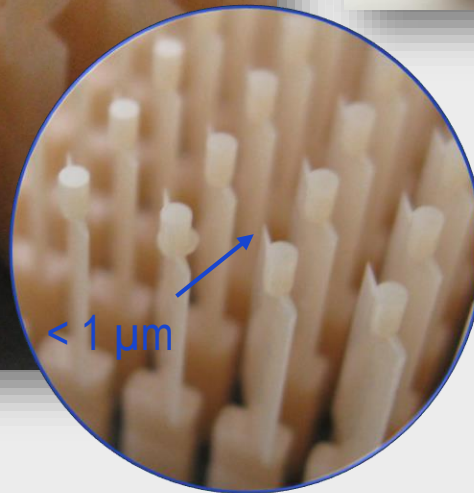
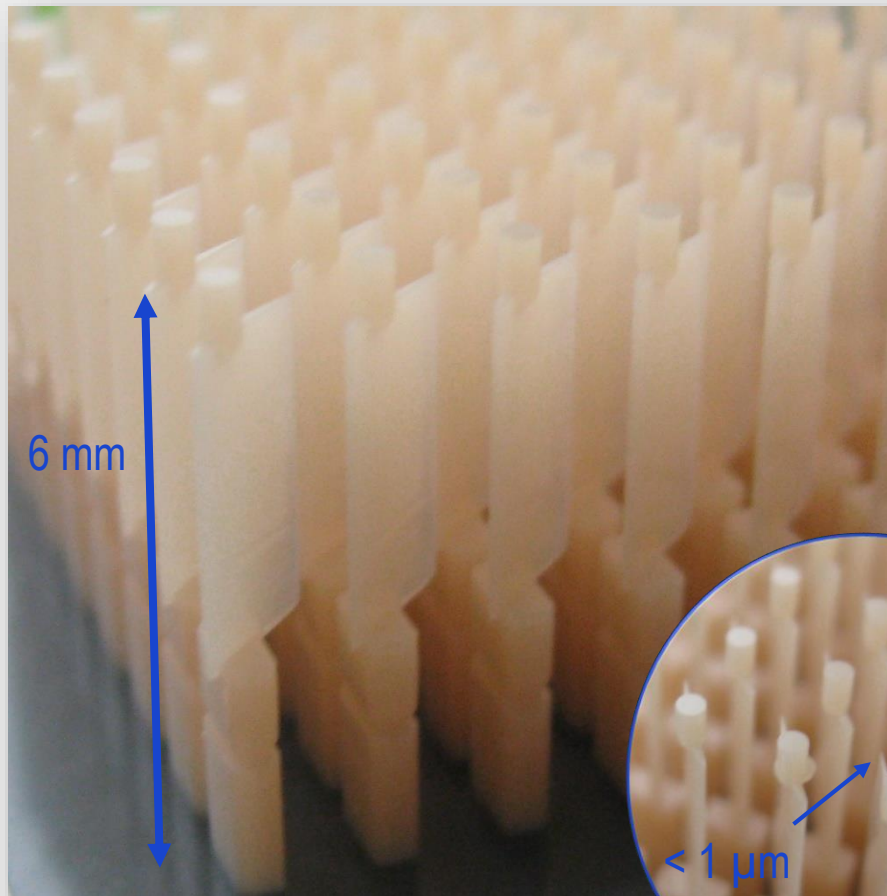


High aspect ratio structures for mass flow meters

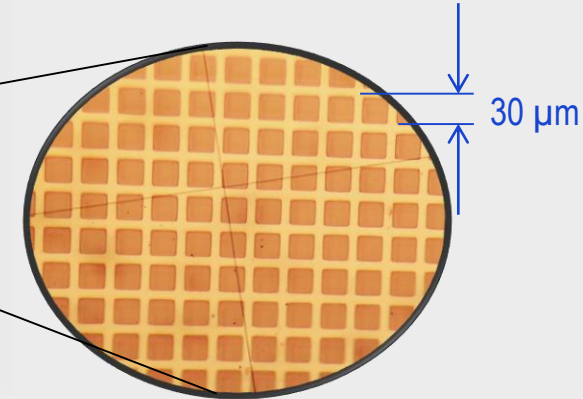
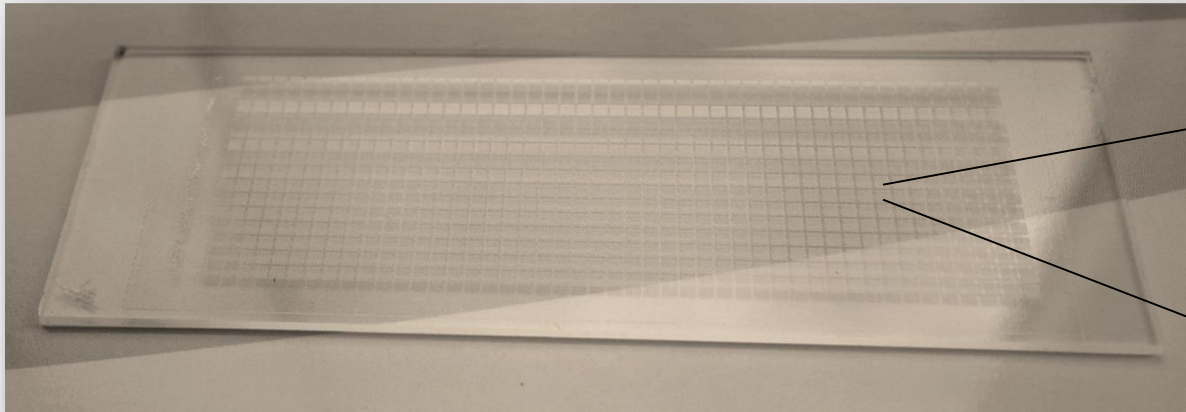
- Various geometries for different flow rates
- 100 layers of 100µm thickness
- >120 high precision structures per batch
- 3 batches in 8h
- Annual production ~50.000 parts



Parallel production of high aspect ratio structures : 10 part or 1 Million parts within 10 days



Single-cell RNA sequencing, Polymer nano well plates on glass



RMPD-mask, polymer structure on glass

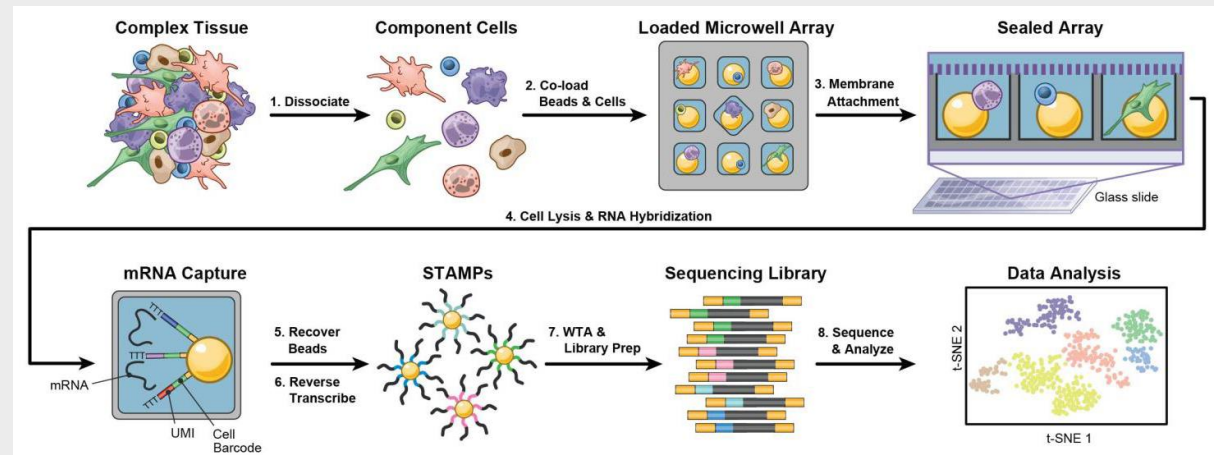
- Thickness 50-120μm
- Up to 2 million subnanoliter wells on one slide
- Functionalized materials to anchor cells
- PCR capabilities
- Low fluorescent materials

Customer: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ragon Institute, Massachusetts General Hospital

Single-cell RNA sequencing, Polymer nano well plates on glass

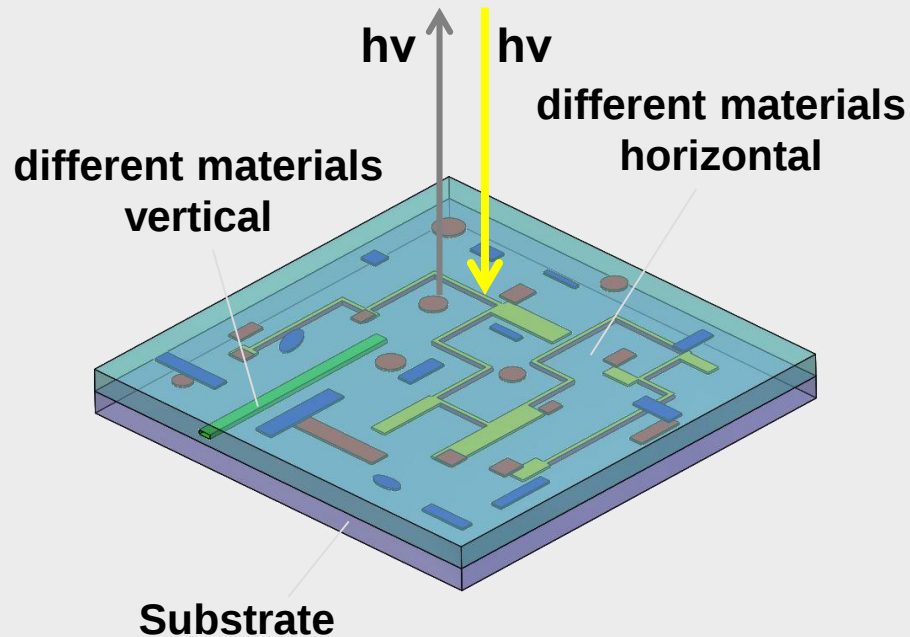


Seq-Well, a portable, low-cost platform for massively parallel single-cell RNA-seq



doi:10.1038/nmeth.4179

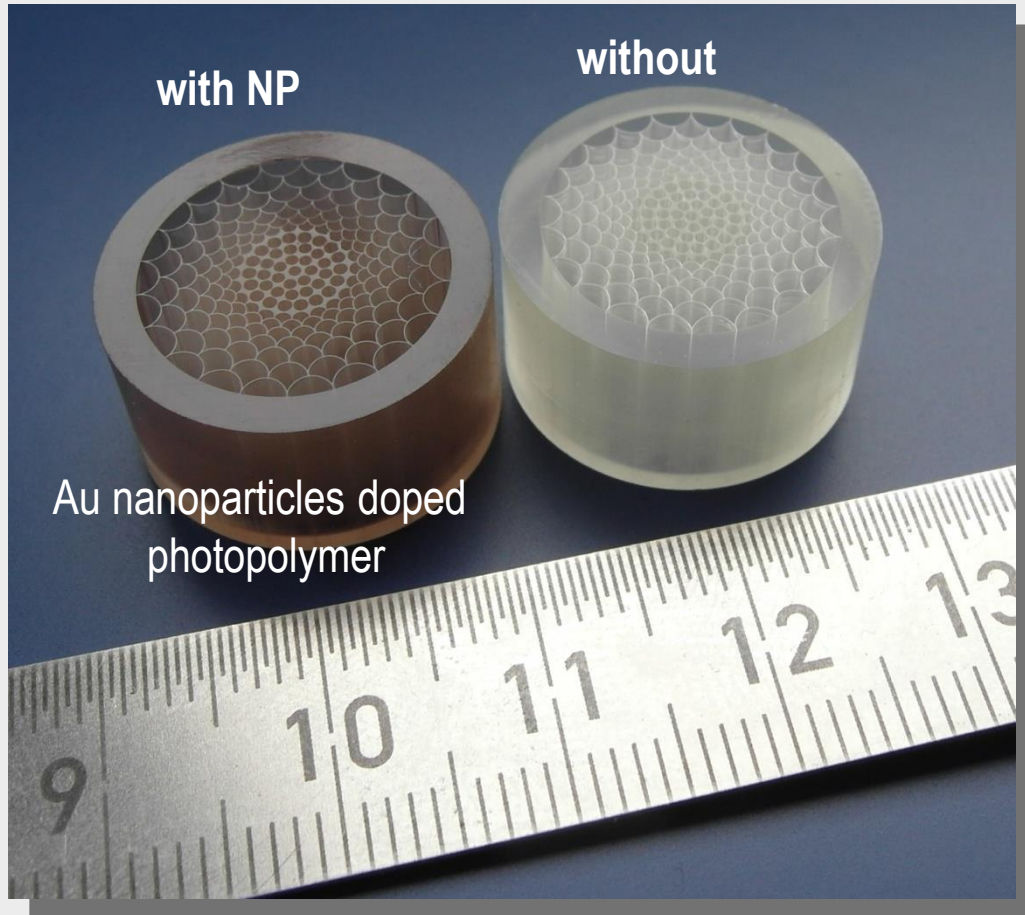
Customer: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ragon Institute, Massachusetts General Hospital



Flexibility of choice to grow UV curing materials

- Substitute materials vertically or horizontally, Resolution 1-2 μm
- Layer thickness from 1 μm to 200 μm (depending on the polymer)
- Examples:
 - waveguides with two refractive indices
 - dispenser systems with different chemical properties depending on tip height
 - different mechanical properties
- possible Solutions:
 - p and n doped monomer, polytronic
 - photon collecting, PV cell
 - photon radiation, TV screen

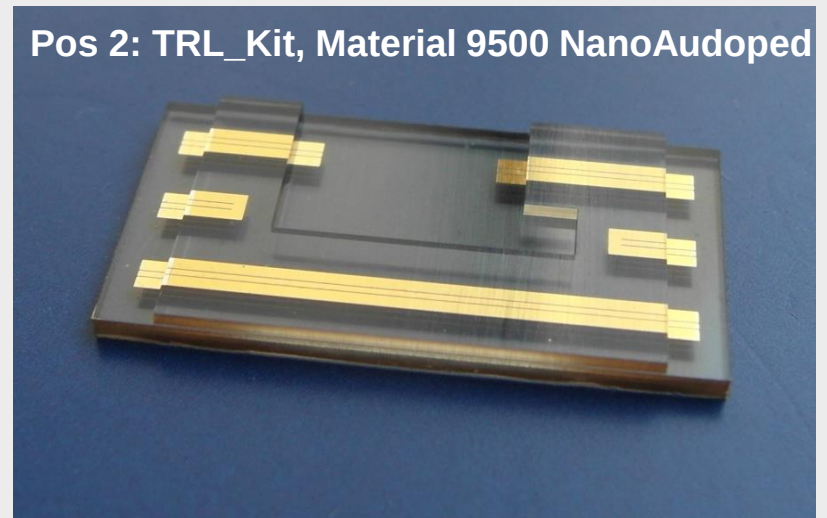
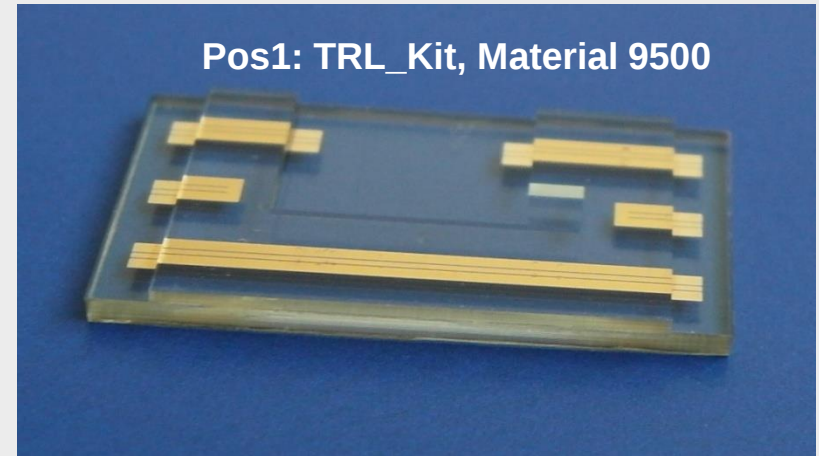
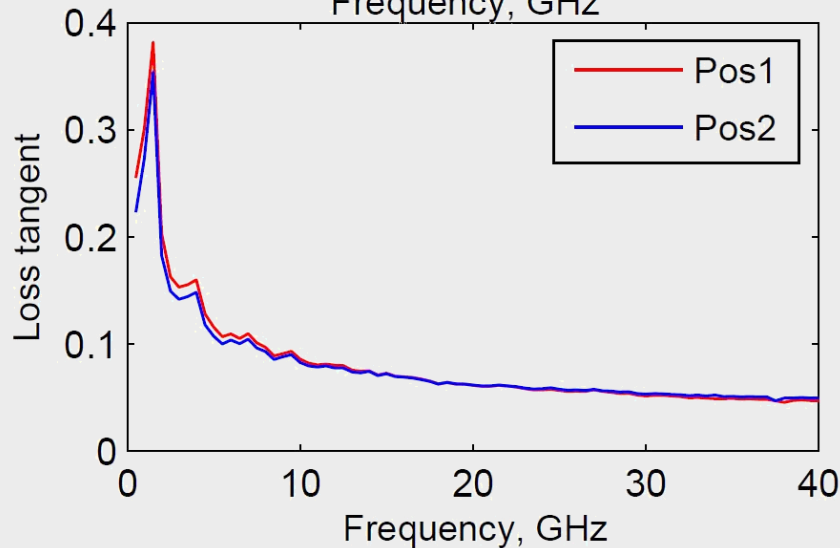
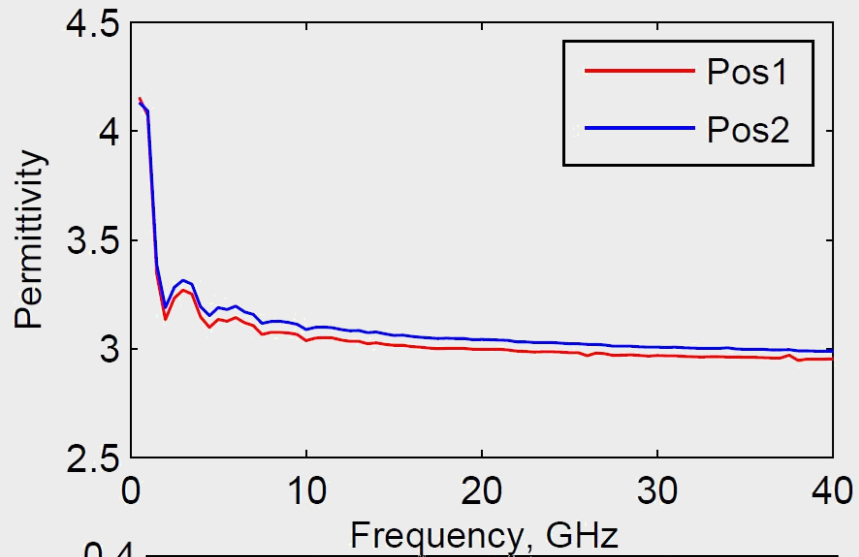
Functional doped photopolymer



- Direct generated optical filters
- no assembling
- holography
- optical storage materials
- volume gratings
- nano materials



RF test, RMPD-Mask with metallization layer and Au nano particle doped photopolymer

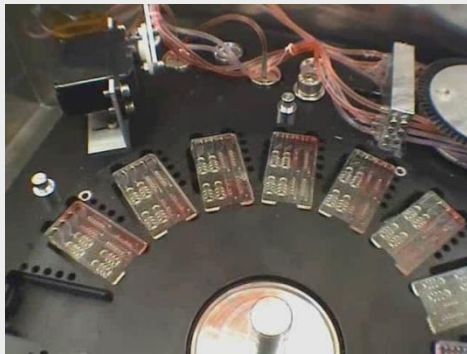
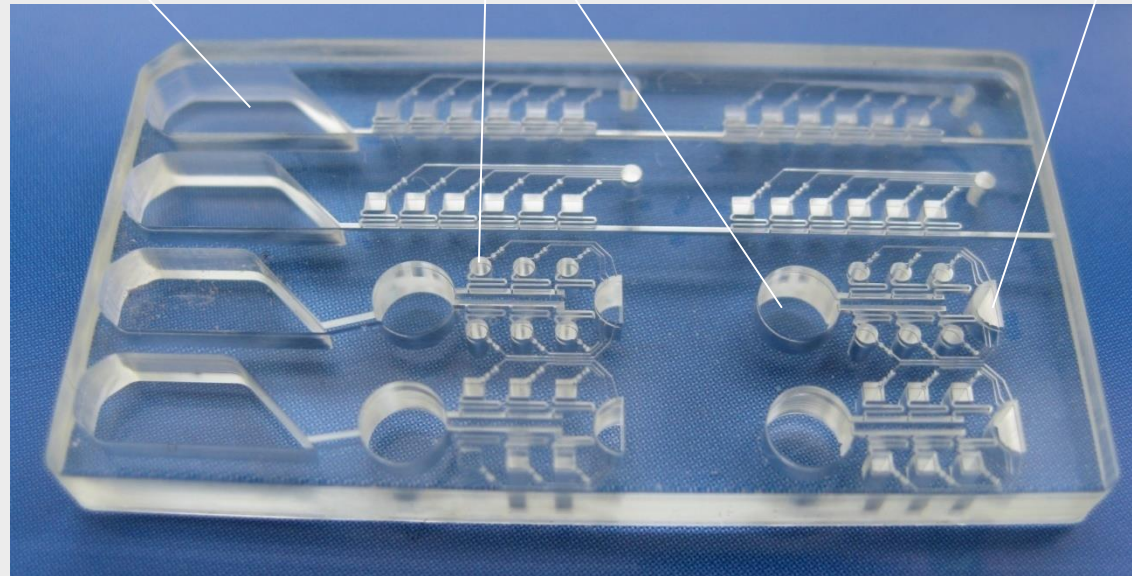
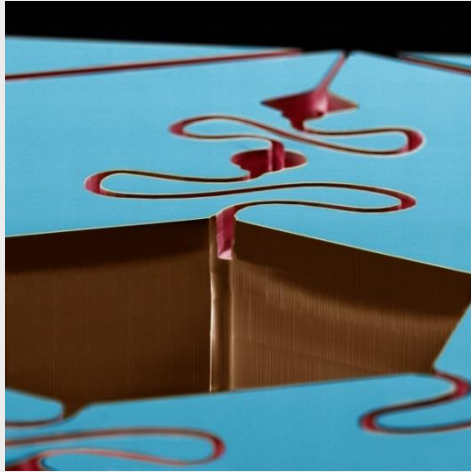


Fluidic cartridge successfully tested at zero-g

loading chamber

reaction chambers for optical analysis

ventilation chamber

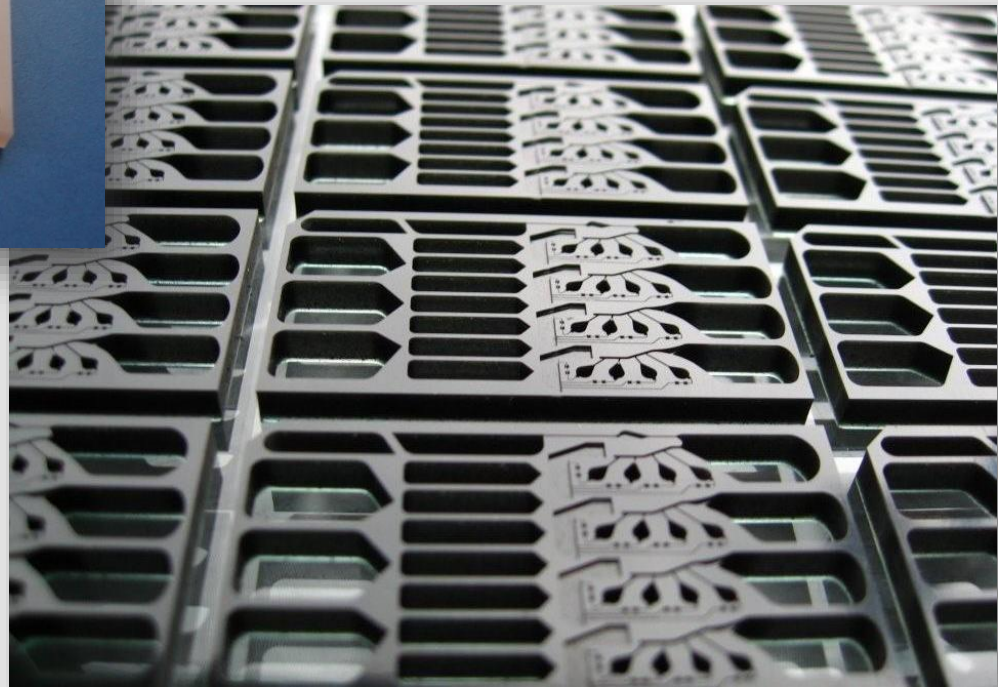


- Two different materials in vertical direction
- Intrinsic hydrophilic and hydrophobic materials

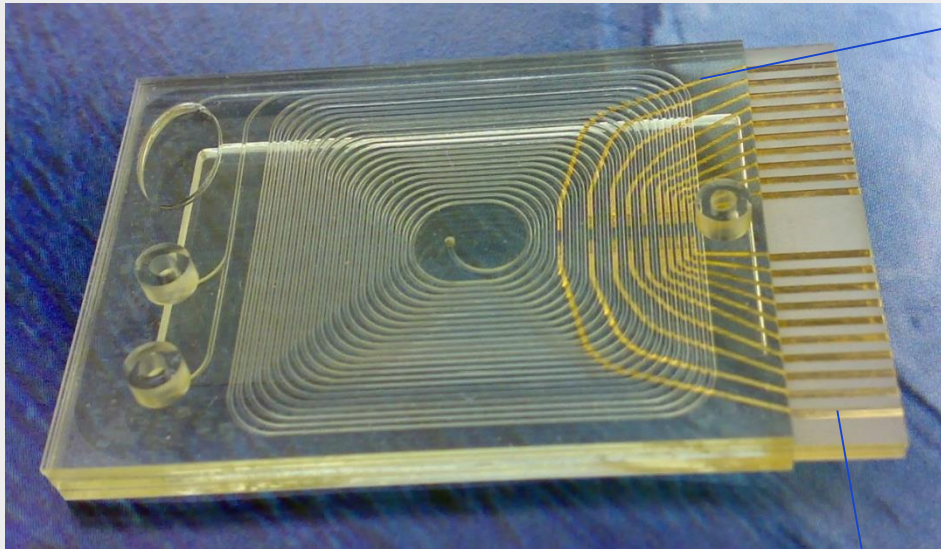
micro fluidic cartridges for life science applications



micro fluidic cartridges in black polymer, with glass bottom

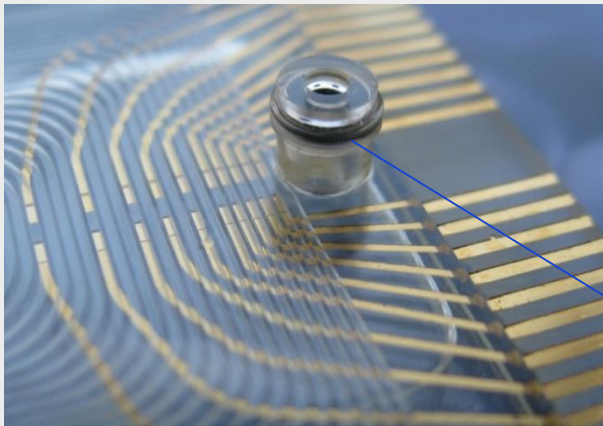


Fluidic, fluidic connectors, electrodes, electronic board interface



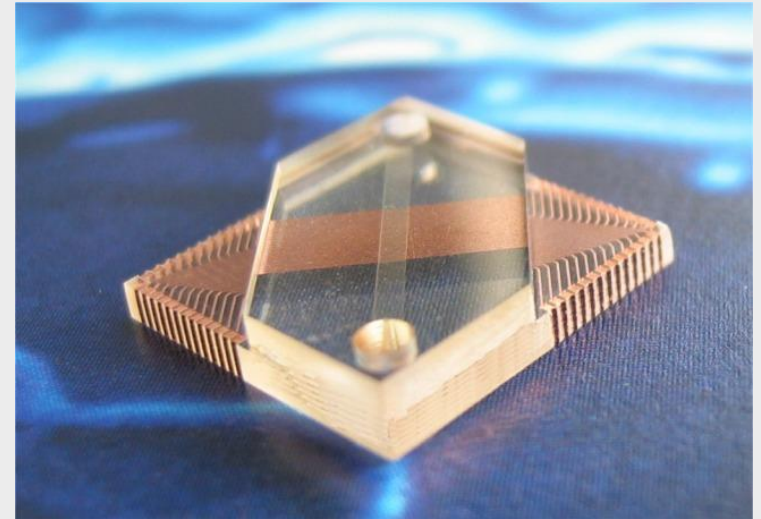
Au electrodes

connector



integrated o-ring as sealing

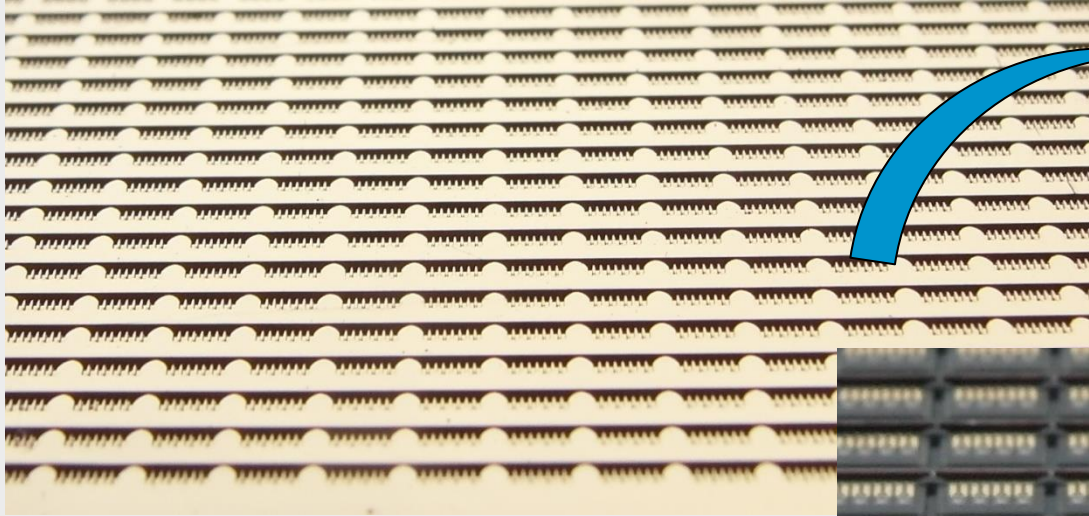
Electrohydrodynamic (EHD) pump



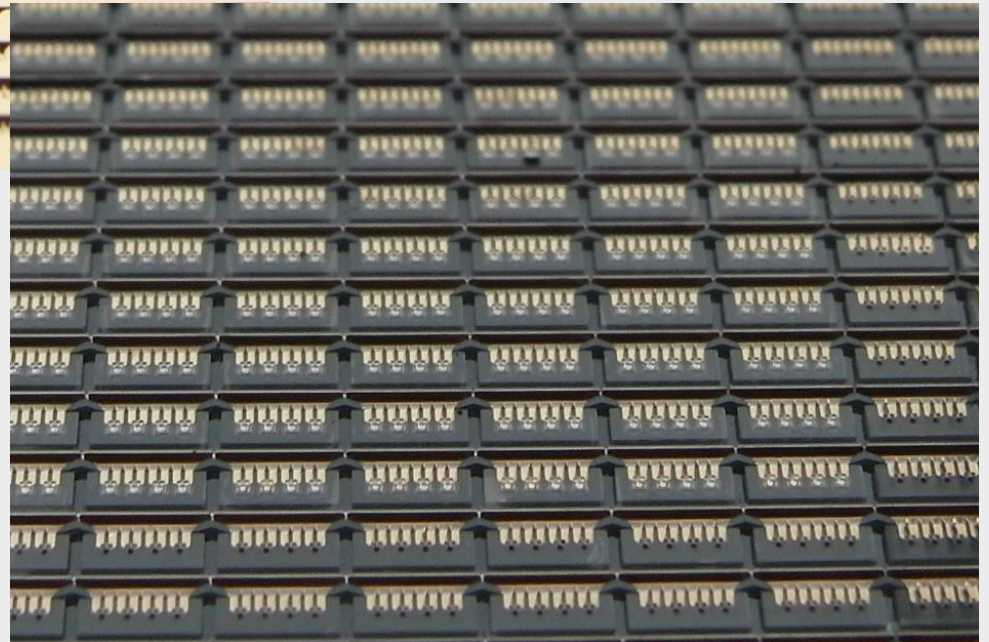
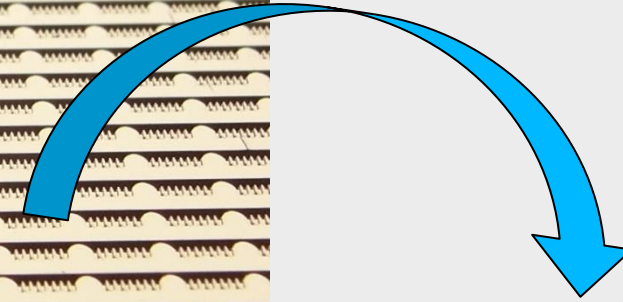
Pitch 50 μm

3D-CSP Batch process to build MEMS

metallization layer via PVD



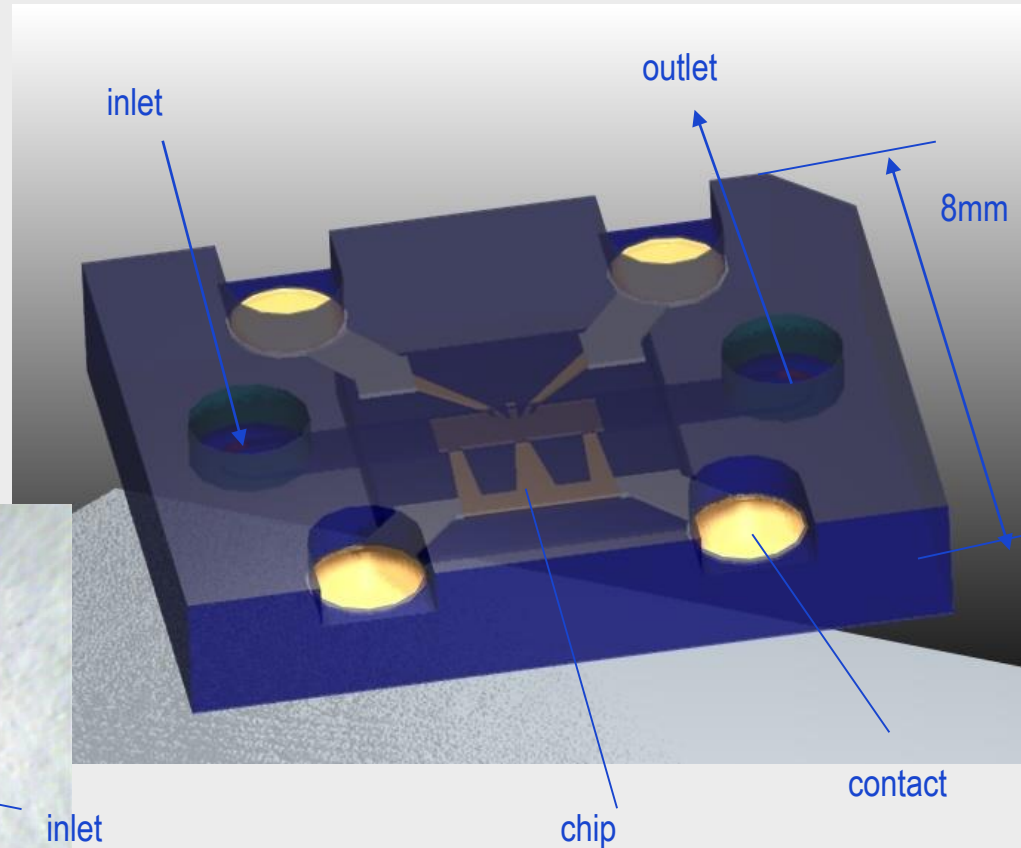
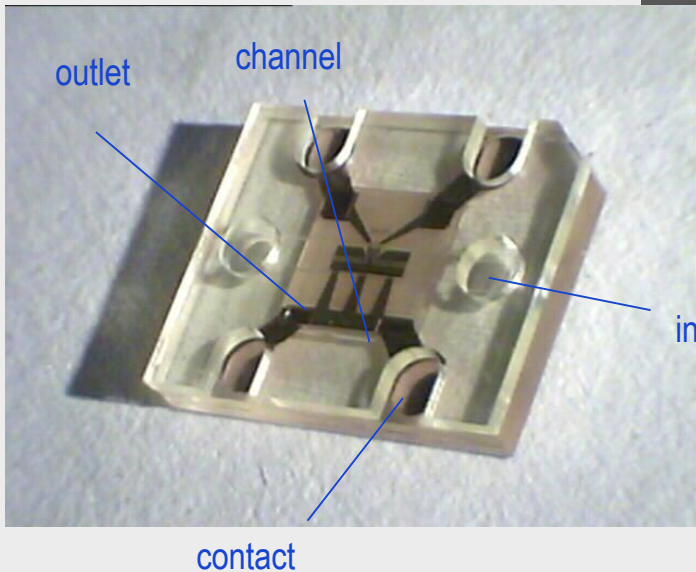
remove lift off mask



Packaging of Surface Acoustic Wave sensor (SAW): Fluidic structure and RF Electronics in one device

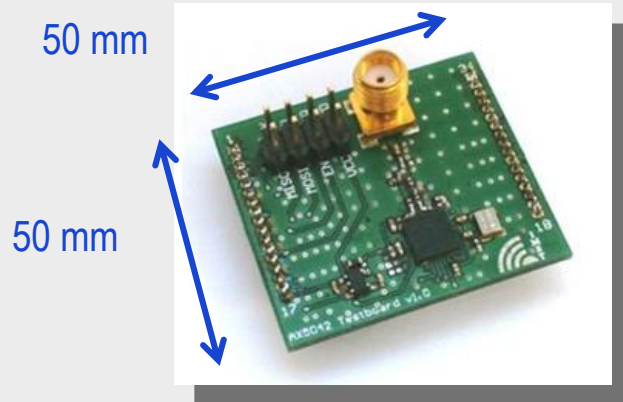
$$\Delta f \sim (k_1 \Delta \eta_s - k_2 \Delta m) \cdot f_0^2$$

$$f_0 > 100 \text{ MHz}$$



Cost efficient disposable MEMS via batch packaging processing

Wireless communication module

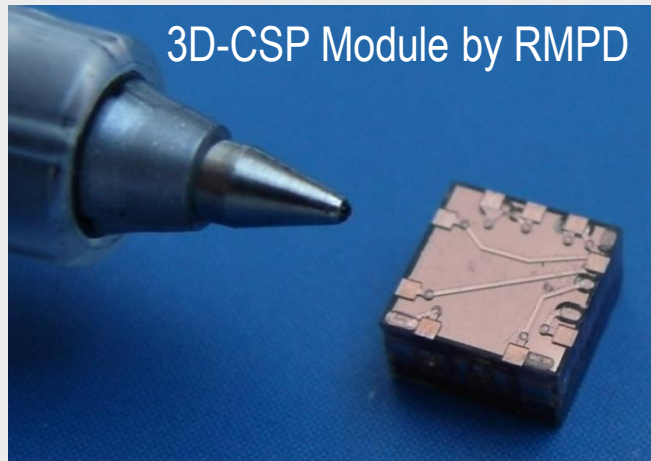


3D-CSP Module by RMPD:

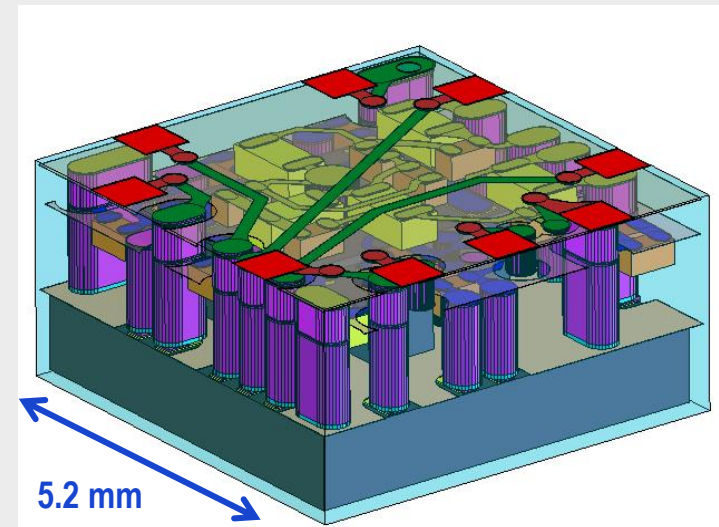
- Advanced multi-channel single chip UHF transceiver
- 200-mA RF Low-Dropout Regulator

Conventional Transceiver

- 433 MHz narrow band radio module
- AX 5042: Advanced multi-channel single chip UHF transceiver
- About 30 parts



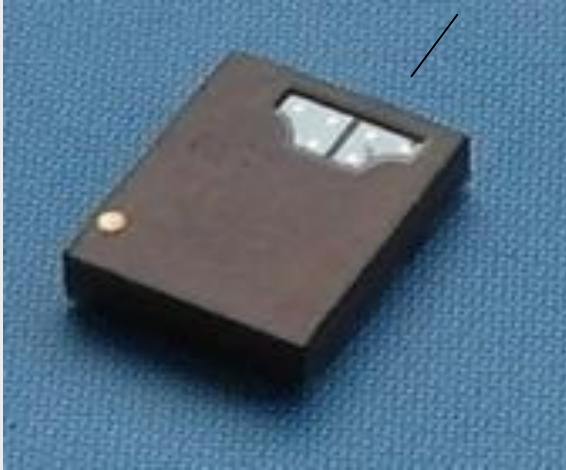
3D CAD model



Customer: IMST

Low-Power sensor module for pressure, temperature

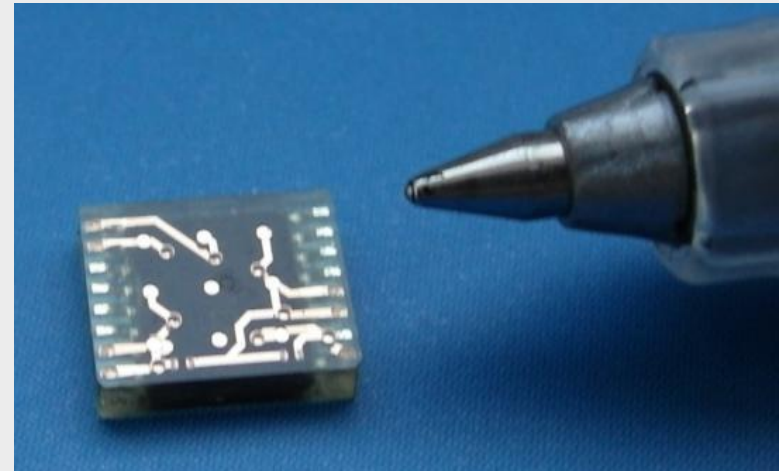
Interface to medium



3D-CSP Module

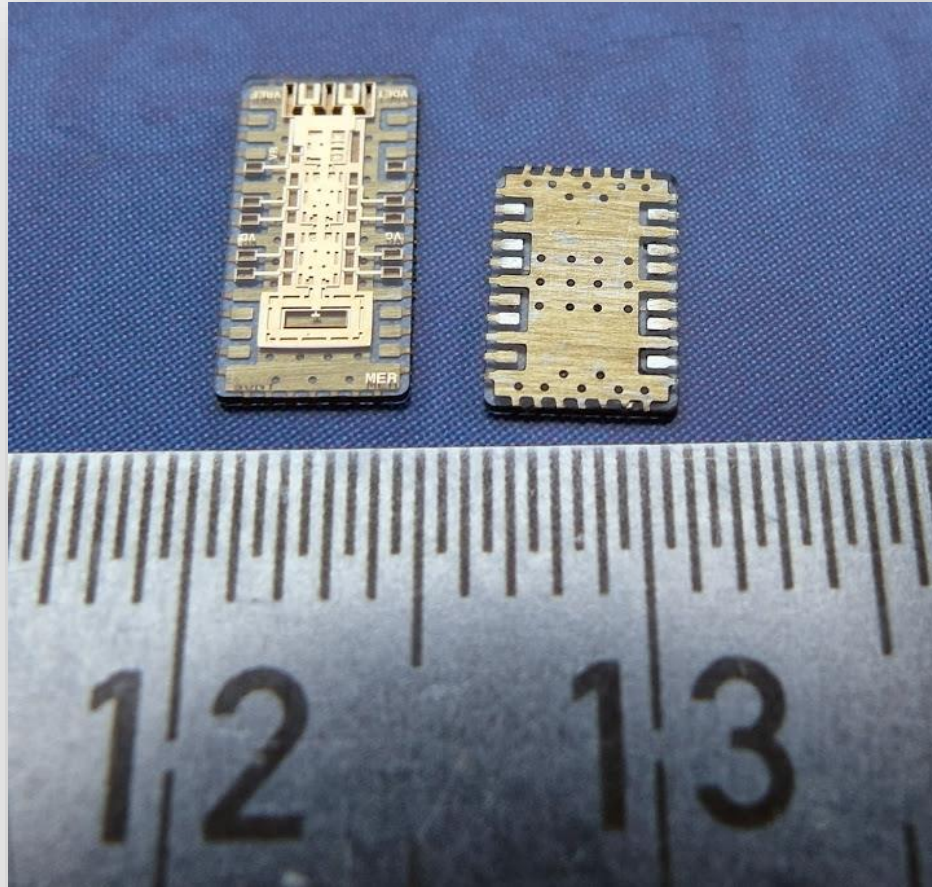


- Temperature sensor Pt 30.000
- measurement precision $\pm 0,1^\circ \text{C}$
- measuring current $< 10 \mu\text{A}$
- high resolution
- $5 \times 2,5 \text{ mm}^2$



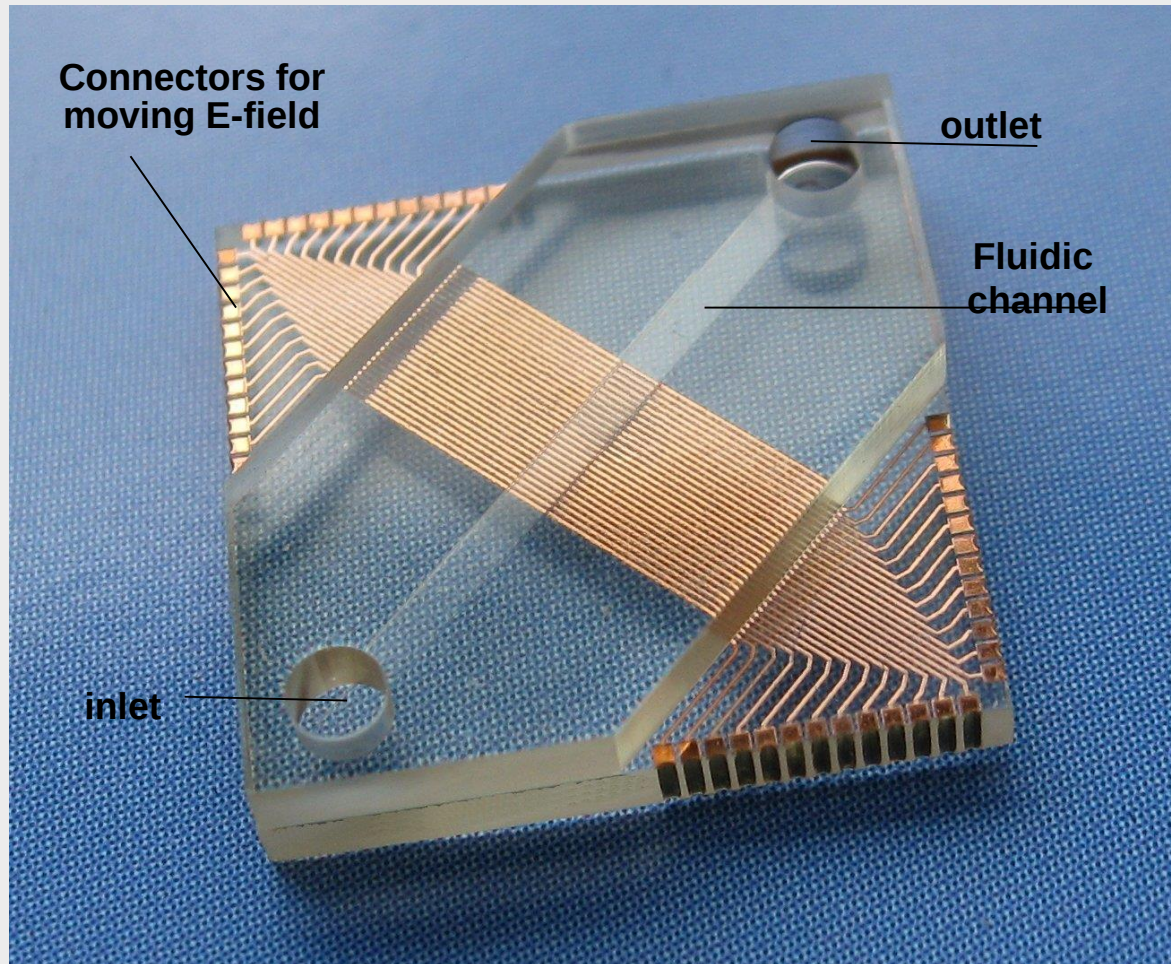
RF modules from 100 to 500 GHz

distance radar and motion sensor



Customer: Sony

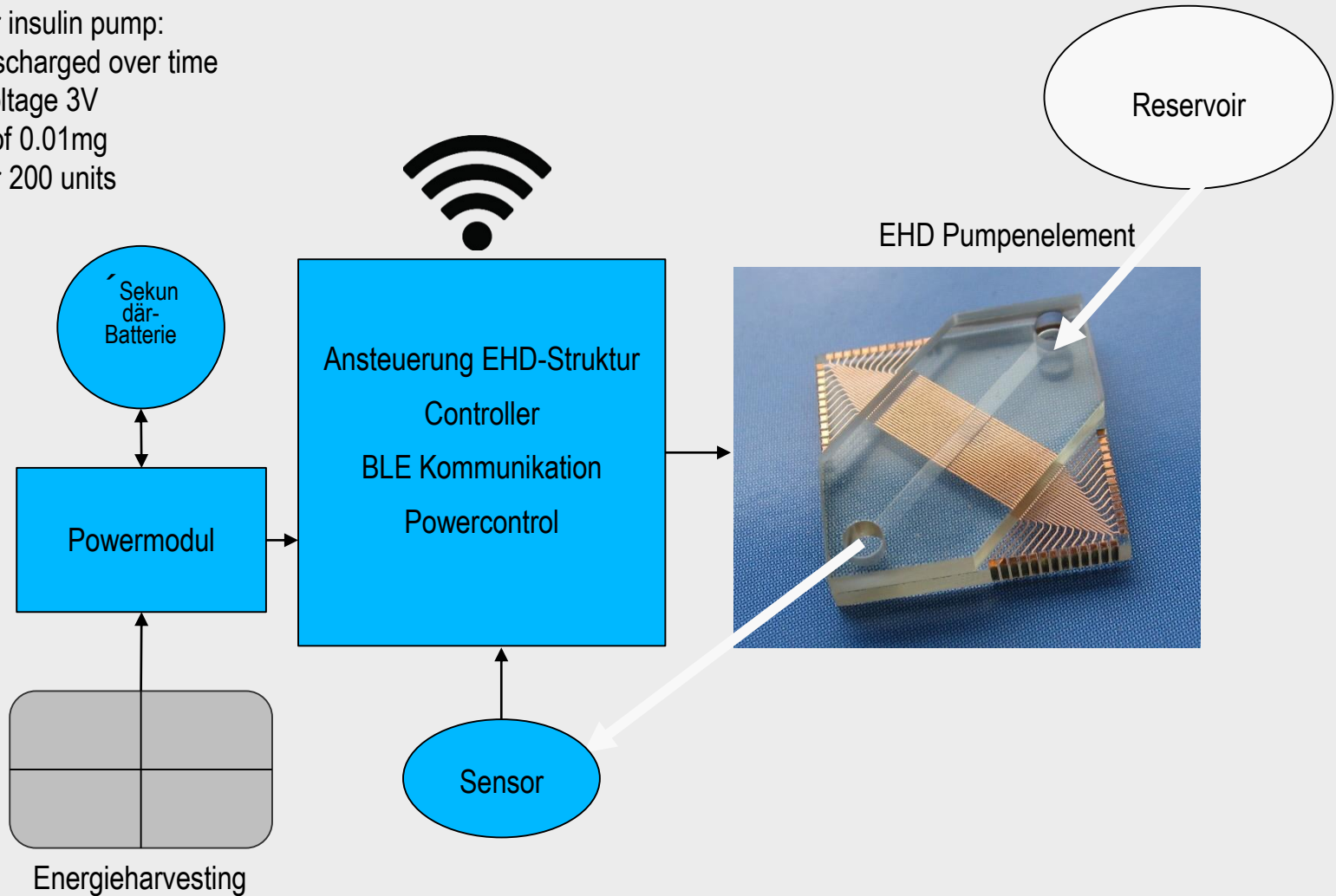
EHD pump, without moving parts, driven by electrical fields



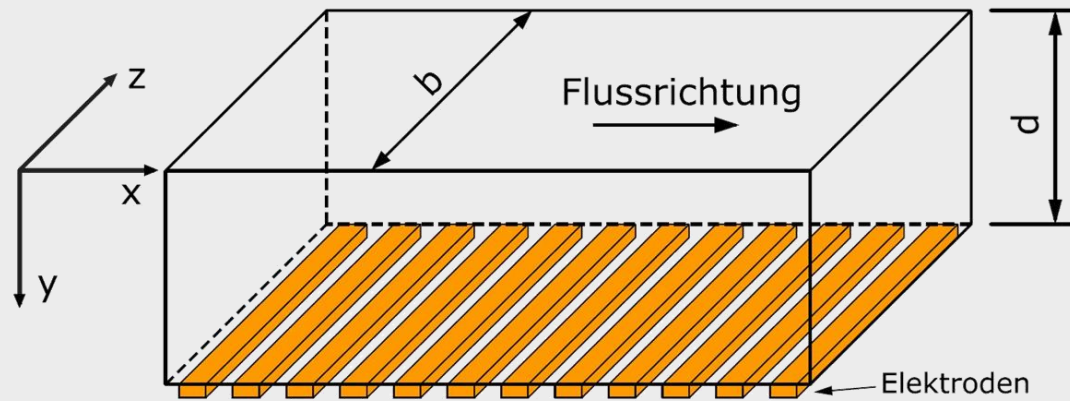
Kontroll- und Dosiersystem

Requirements for insulin pump:

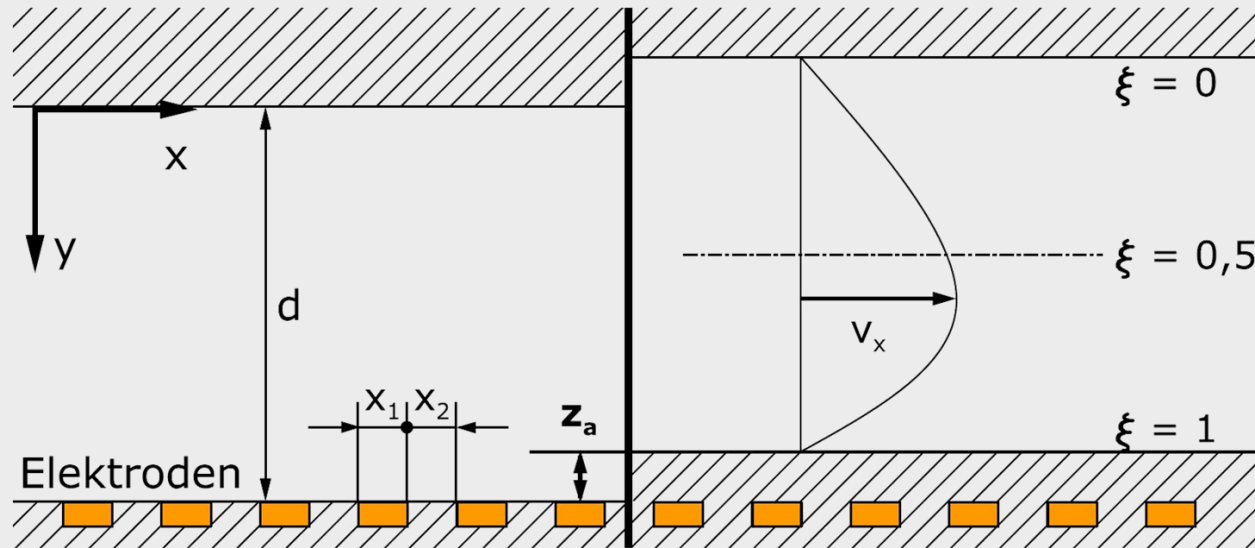
- Volume is discharged over time
- Operating voltage 3V
- Pump units of 0.01mg
- Reservoir for 200 units



Kanalgeometrie und Elektroden



Strömungsverteilung im Kanal und Formel zur Strömungsgeschwindigkeit



$$v_x = -\frac{\gamma \epsilon k U^2}{12 \eta} \cdot \frac{S}{(1 + S^2)} \cdot (\xi - \xi^3)$$

Beispielberechnung

Definitionen:

Dielektrizitätskonstante für Wasser (bei $20^{\circ}C$):	$\epsilon_{rW} = 80,1$
Dielektrizitätskonstante im Vakuum:	$\epsilon_0 = 8,8542 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{As}{Vm}$
Dynamische Viskosität von Wasser (bei $20^{\circ}C$):	$\eta = 1,003 \cdot 10^{-3} Pa s$
Elektrodenbreite:	$x_1 = 0,05 mm$
Elektrodenabstand:	$x_2 = 0,05 mm$
Kanalbreite:	$b = 1 mm$
Kanalhöhe:	$d = 0,1 mm$
Angelegte Spannung:	$U = 40 V$
Mittlere Leitfähigkeit:	$\bar{\sigma} = 0,0004 S/m$
Leitfähigkeitsgradient:	$\sigma_T - \sigma_B = 0,02 \cdot \bar{\sigma}$
Frequenz:	$f = 400 kHz$

Berechnung Fördermenge

Berechnung der Relaxationszeit:

$$\tau_R = \frac{\epsilon_{rW} \cdot \epsilon_0}{\bar{\sigma}} = 1,773 \cdot 10^{-6} s.$$

Berechnung der Wellenzahl:

$$k = \frac{\pi}{2(x_1 + x_2)} = 15708 \frac{1}{m}.$$

Berechnung der Kreisfrequenz der Welle:

$$\omega = 2\pi \cdot f = 2,51 \cdot 10^6 \frac{1}{s}.$$

$$\bar{v}_x = \frac{15708 \cdot 8,8542 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 80,1 \cdot 40^2 \cdot 0,02 \cdot 0,0004}{12 \cdot 1,003 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,0004} \cdot \frac{2,513 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1,773 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1 + (2,513 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1,773 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} \cdot 0,25 = 0,001582 \frac{m}{s} = 1,582 \frac{mm}{s}$$

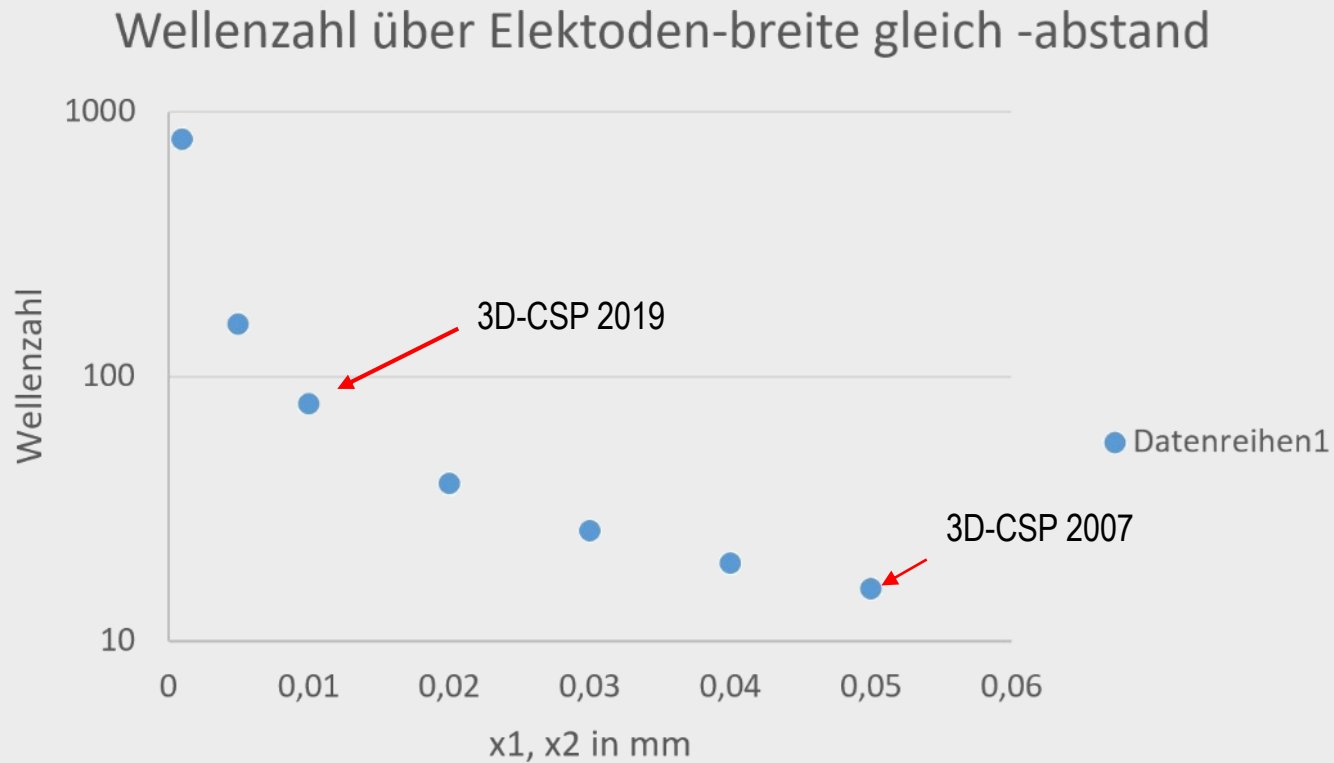
Die Einheitenrechnung:

$$[\bar{v}_x] = \frac{As \cdot V^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot S \cdot m}{m \cdot Vm \cdot N \cdot s \cdot m \cdot S} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{s} \cdot s}{1 + (\frac{1}{s} \cdot s)^2} = \frac{m}{s}$$

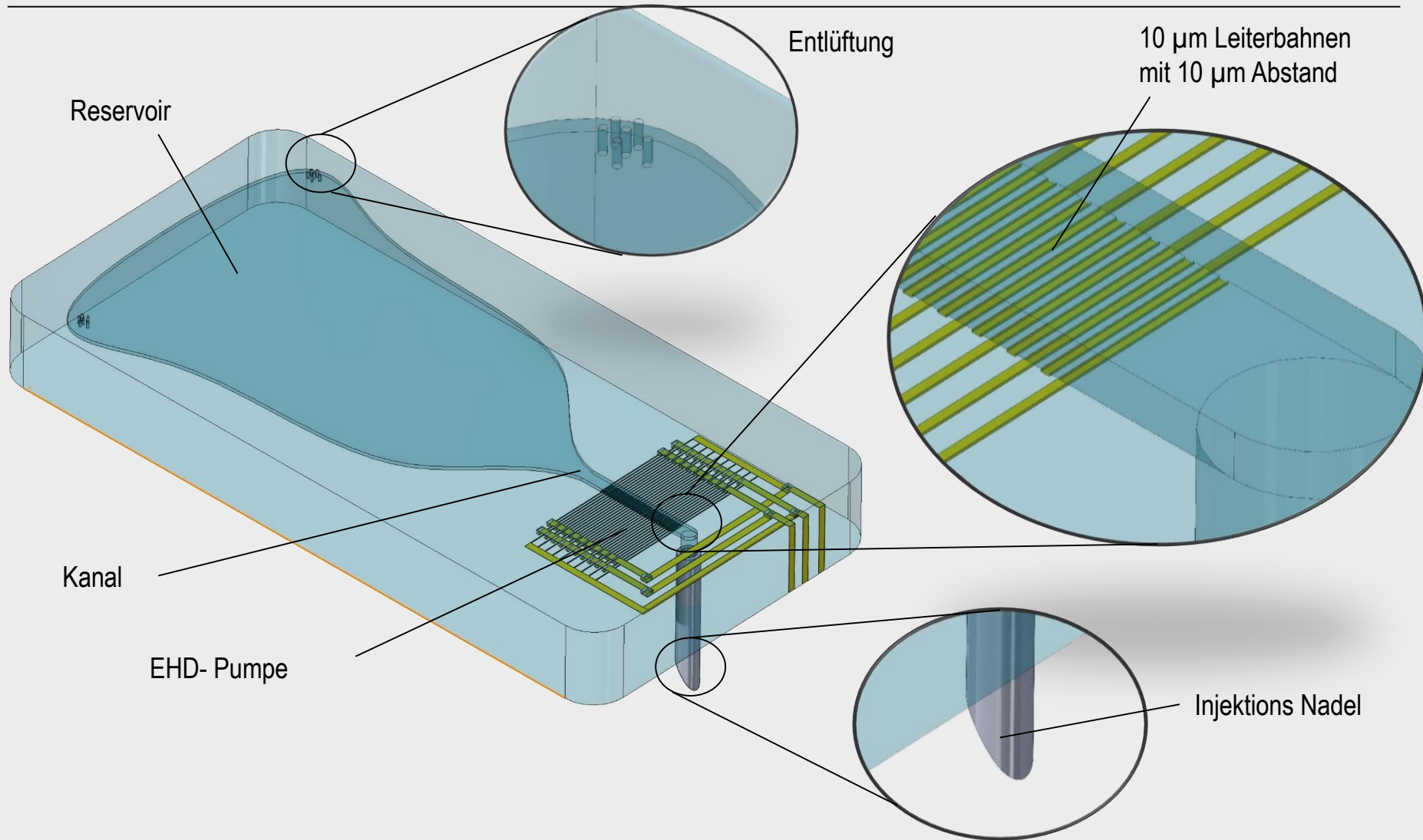
Die Durchflussmenge Q wird berechnet:

$$Q = A_{Pumpe} \cdot \bar{v}_x = 0,1 mm^2 \cdot 1,582 \frac{mm}{s} = 0,1582 \frac{\mu l}{s} = 9,492 \frac{\mu l}{min}$$

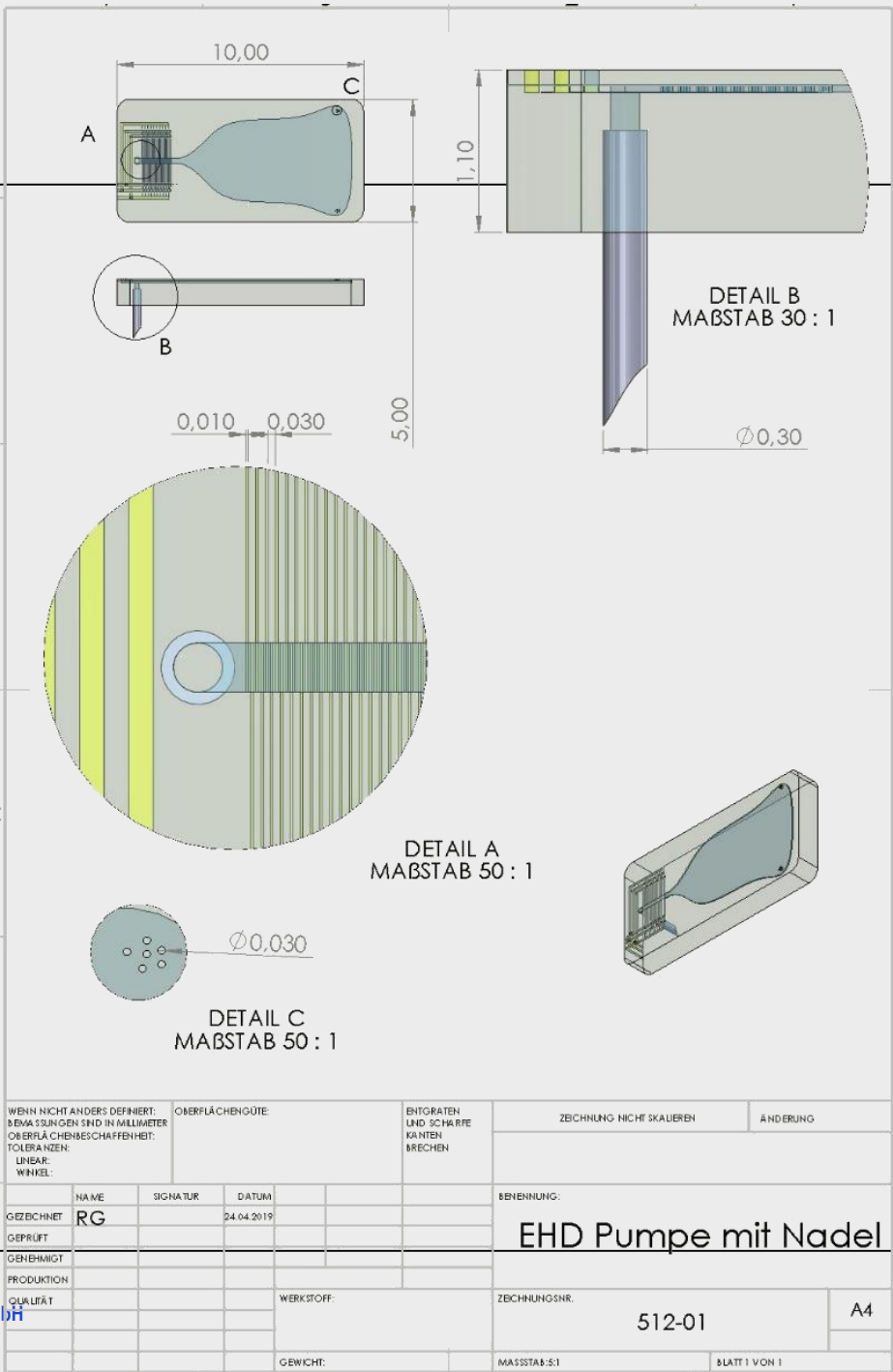
Wellenzahl und Elektodenbreite und Elektrodenabstand



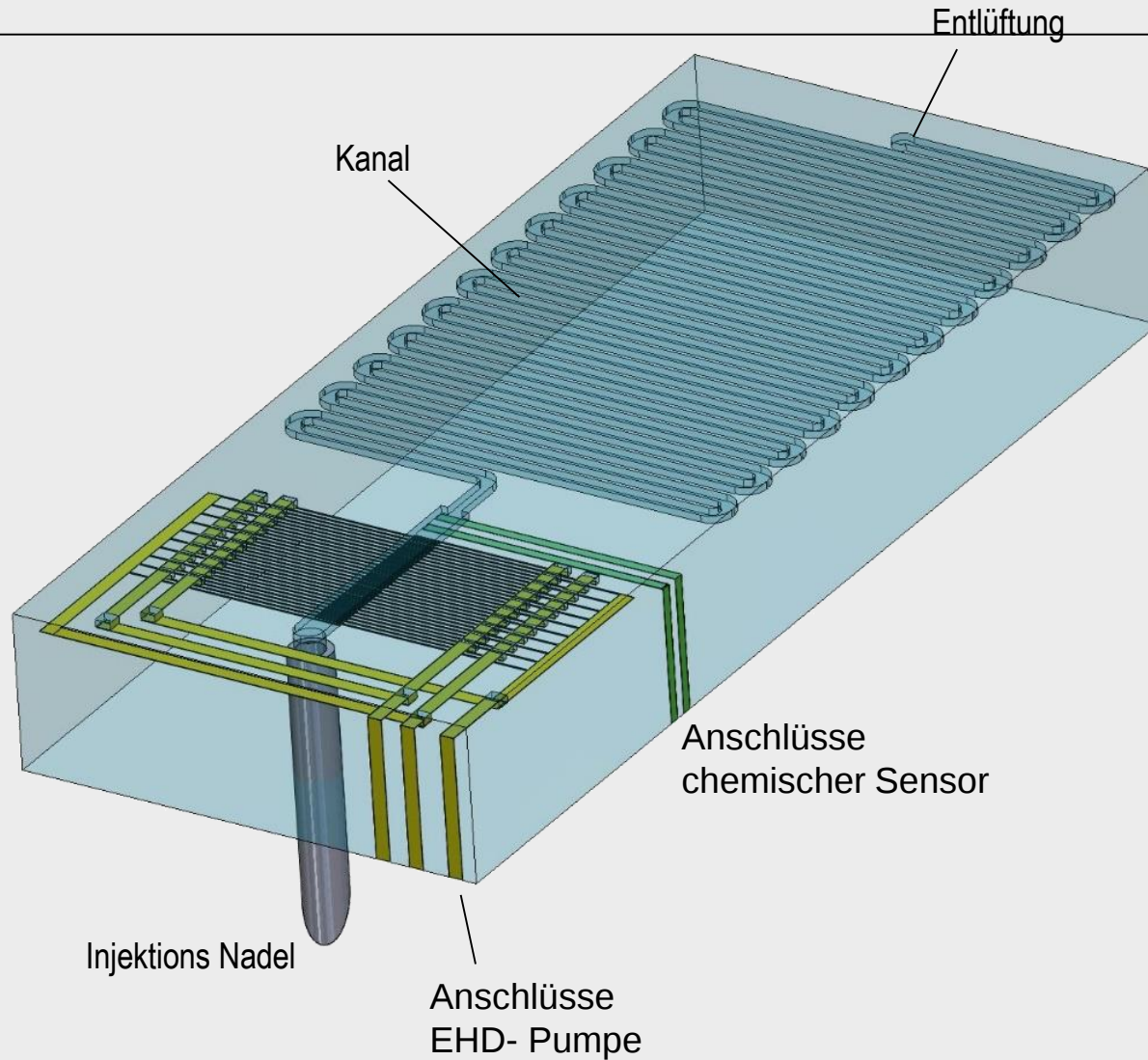
Design EHD Pumpe für feine Dosierung



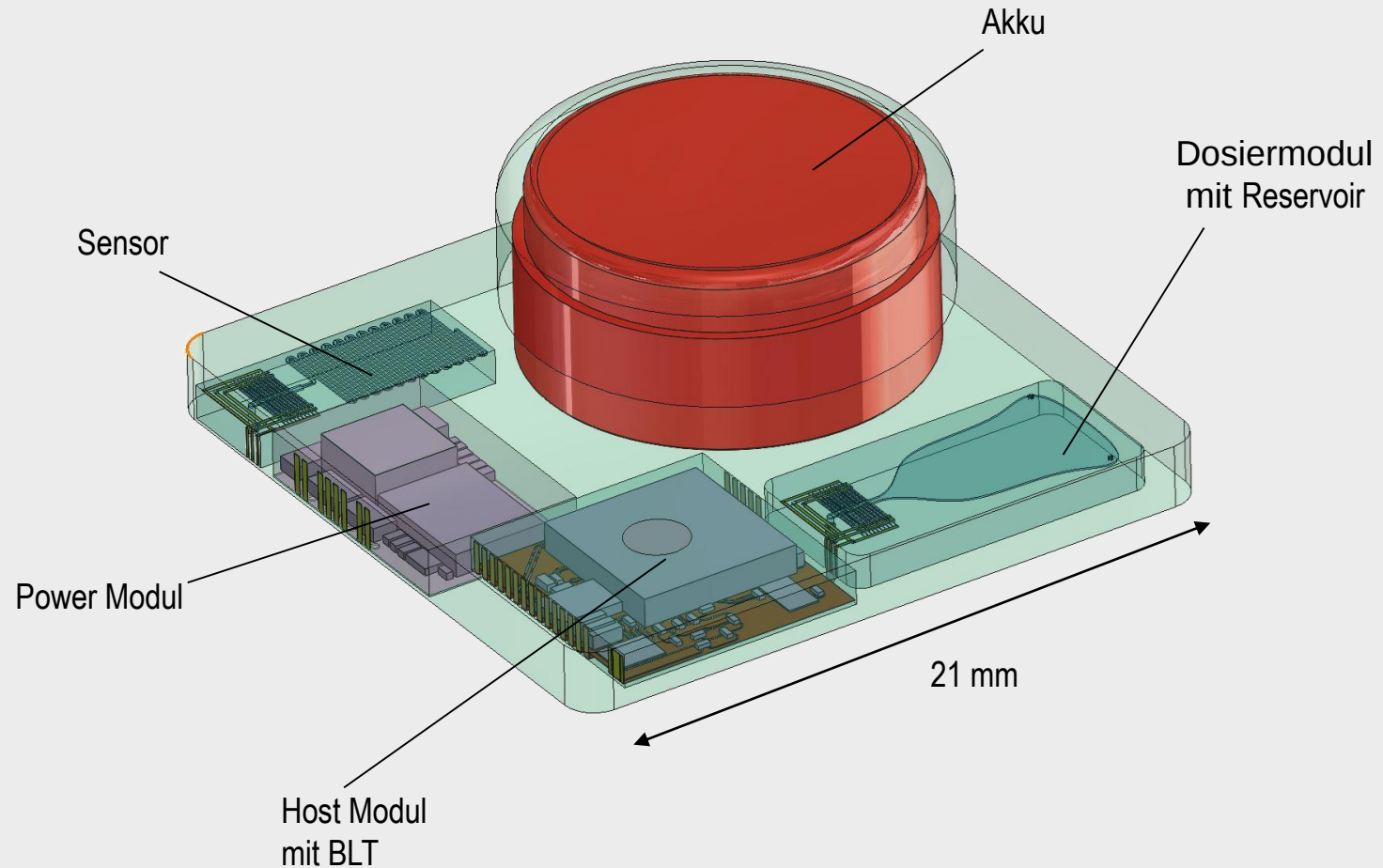
Zeichnung EHD- Pumpe für feine Dosierung



Designstudie EHD Pumpe für chemischen Sensor



Designstudie für Kontroll- und Dosierungssystem





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