

A Micromachine-based On-Chip Temperature Control System for Biomedical Applications

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Outline

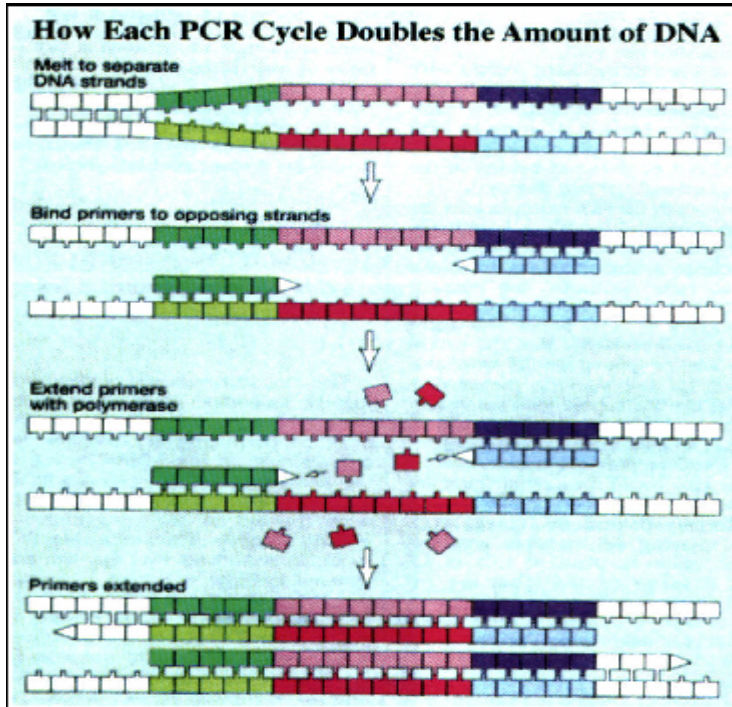
- Introduction and Motivation
- Design
- Fabrication
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions

Introduction

- Applications in **micro PCR chips, micro incubators, micro fermentors** and other **micro bioreactors** which need precise temperature control.
- Advantages of **Micromachine-based Temperature Control System**

	Conventional Instruments	Micro Temperature System
Temperature Rising Rate	1 °C/sec	> 10 °C/sec
Sample volume	> 25 μ L	\leq 5 μ L
Power	High	Low
Integration	Separated Devices	Integrated
Others	Stationary	Portable

PCR (Polymerase Chain reaction) – Kary Mullis, 1984

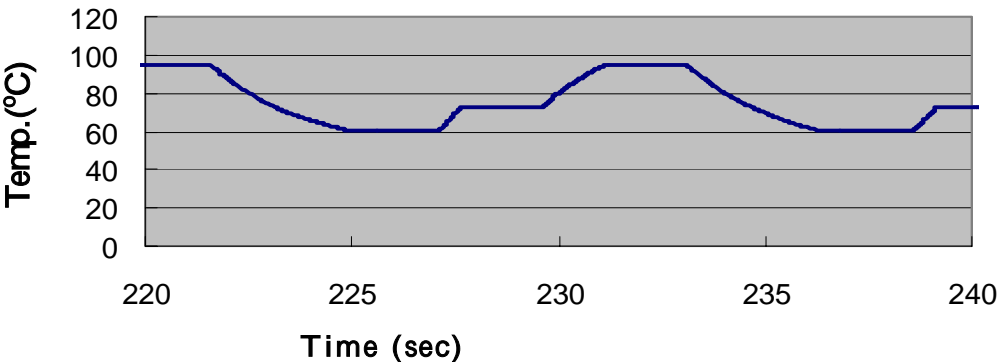


Denaturation- 95°C

Annealing- 60°C

Chain Extension- 72°C

Repeat



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Motivation

Typical PCR Cyclers

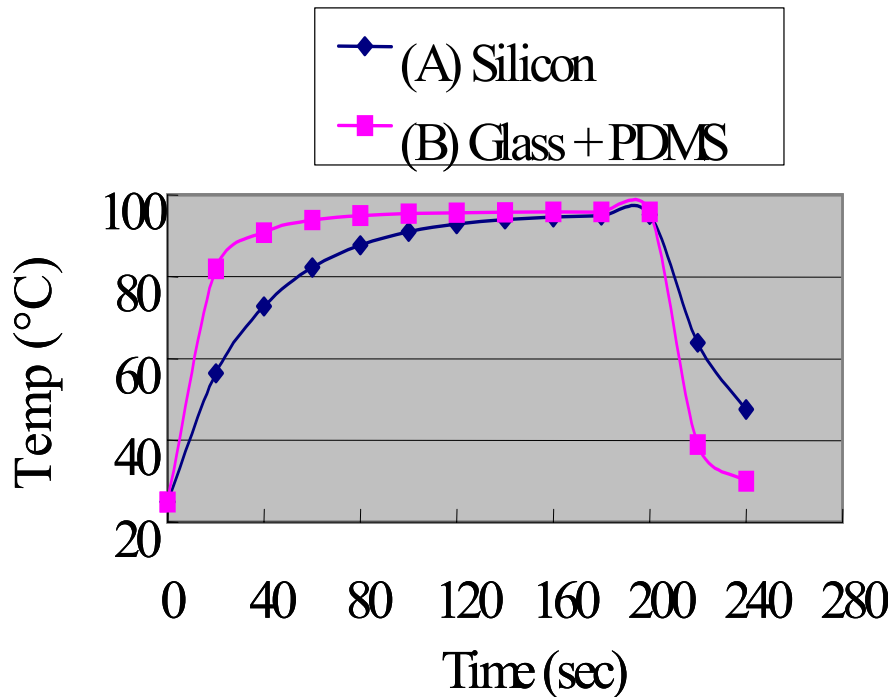
- take more than 2 hours
- Require more than 25 μL DNA samples
- Large-scale, bulky systems

Micro PCR systems

- Heaters and sensors located inside PCR chamber
=> precise temperature control
- Simpler fabrication process
- Glass substrates => biocompatible

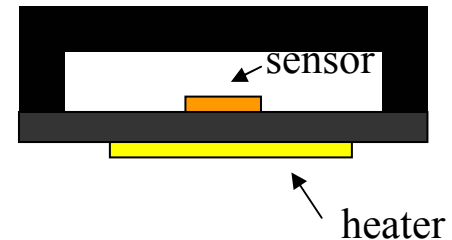
Design

- Heaters and sensors located inside the chamber
- => small thermal inertia, higher rising and cooling rates

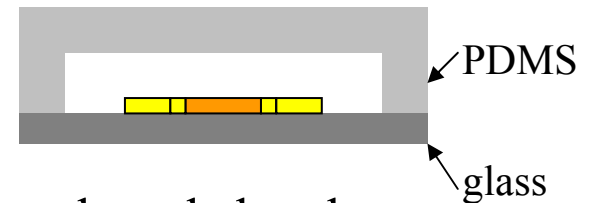


Power = 2.8 W

Chamber Size = 3 mm X 3 mm X 0.1 mm



(A) Si-based chamber with external heaters

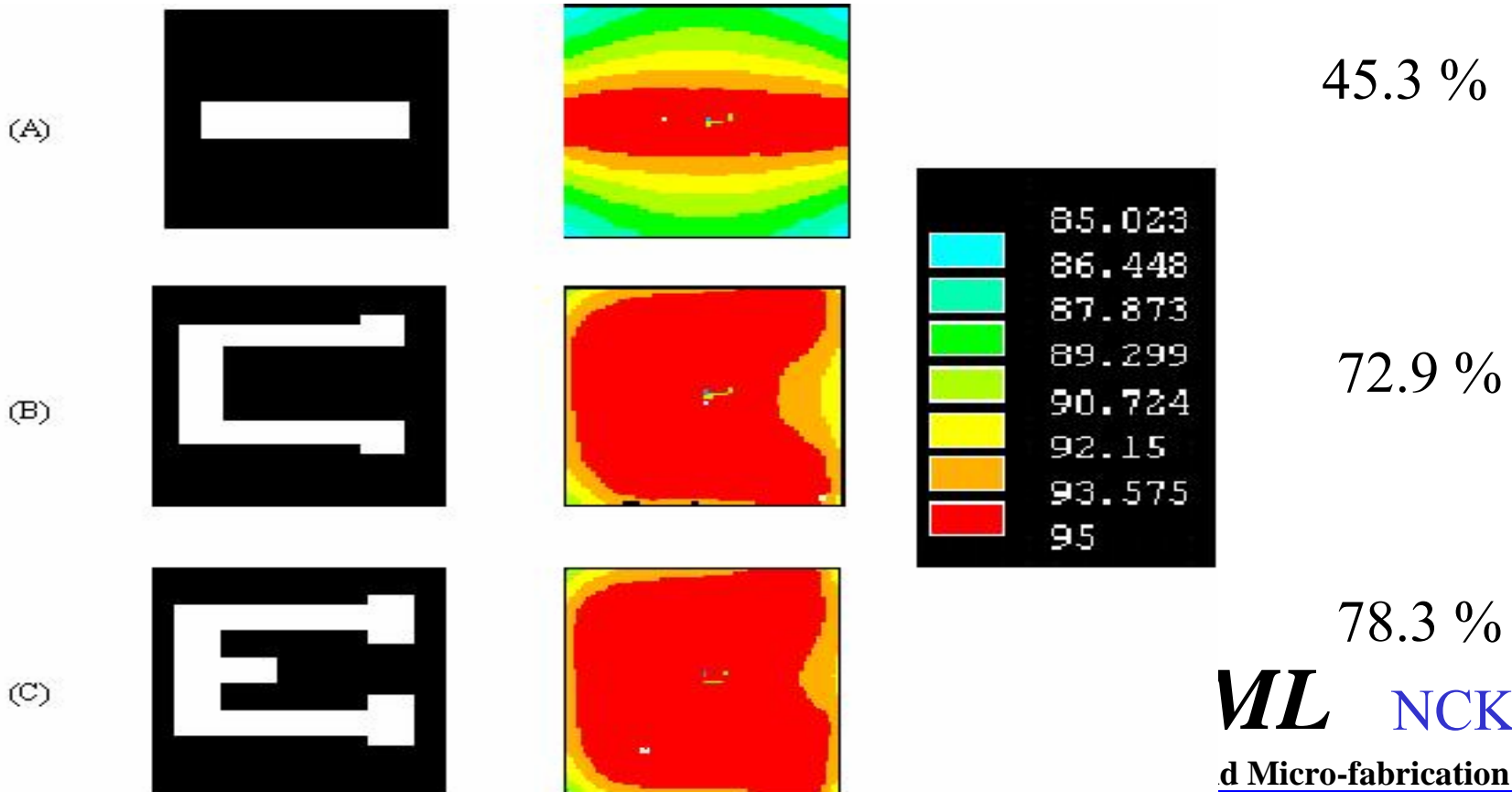


(B) Glass-based chamber with internal heaters

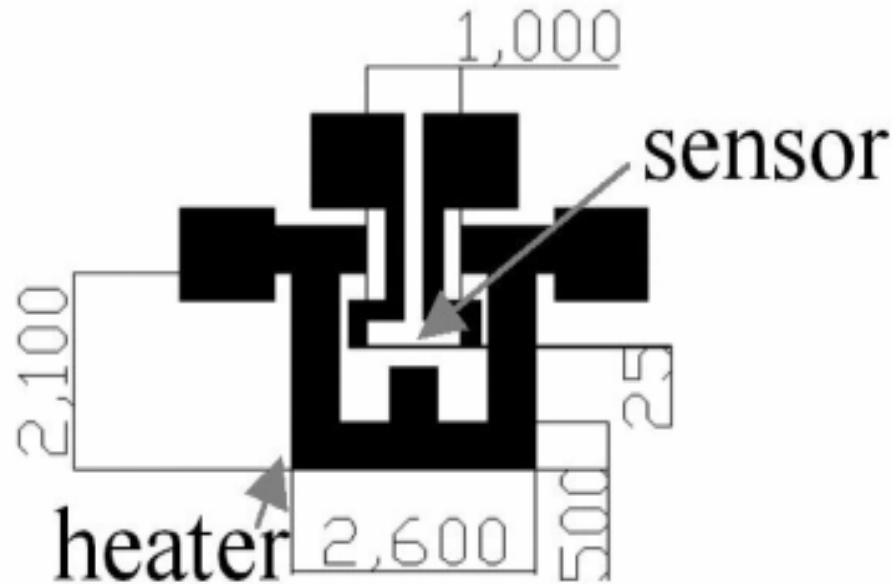
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Heater Design

- Percentage within 1.5° of the set-up temperature was used to evaluate the performance of the heaters (Area Percentage of $0 < \Delta T < 1.5^\circ\text{C}$)
- Better uniformity achieved for optimum layout of heaters.



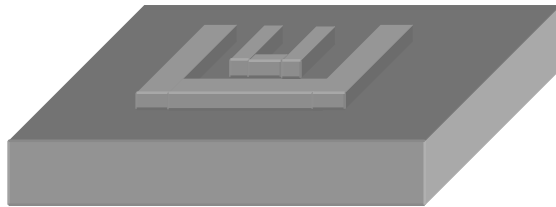
Layout of Heaters and Sensors



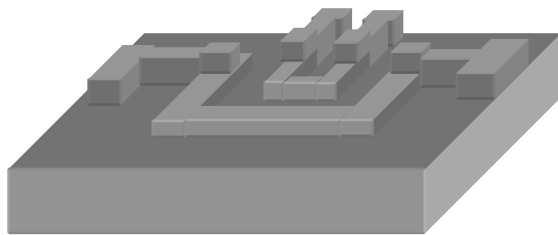
- Heaters and sensors using the same material (Pt)
- Simpler process
- Sensing temperature *inside* the chamber

Fabrication – glass substrates

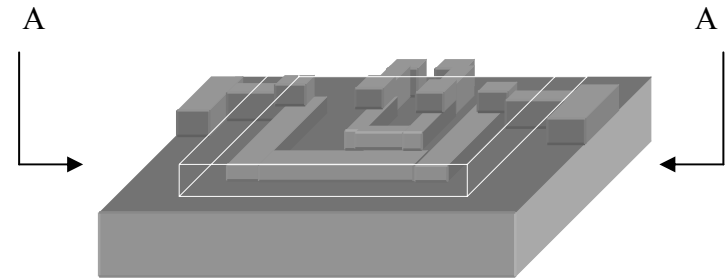
- Heaters and sensors fabricated on glass substrates
- Au as metallization lead
- Polyimide as isolation layer
- PDMS upper plate



(a) Electron-beam evaporation/patterning of Pt/Cr



(b) Electron-beam evaporation/patterning of Au/Cr



(c) Spin-coating/patterning of polyimide

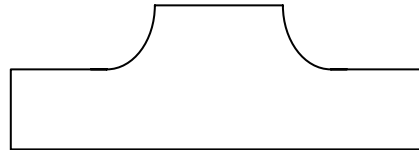


(d) Bonding of a PDMS upper plate with a chamber (A-A section)

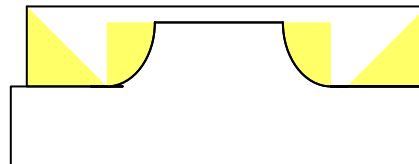
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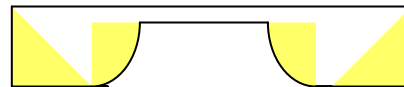
Fabrication – PDMS Upper Plates



(a) Glass template formed by wet chemical etching



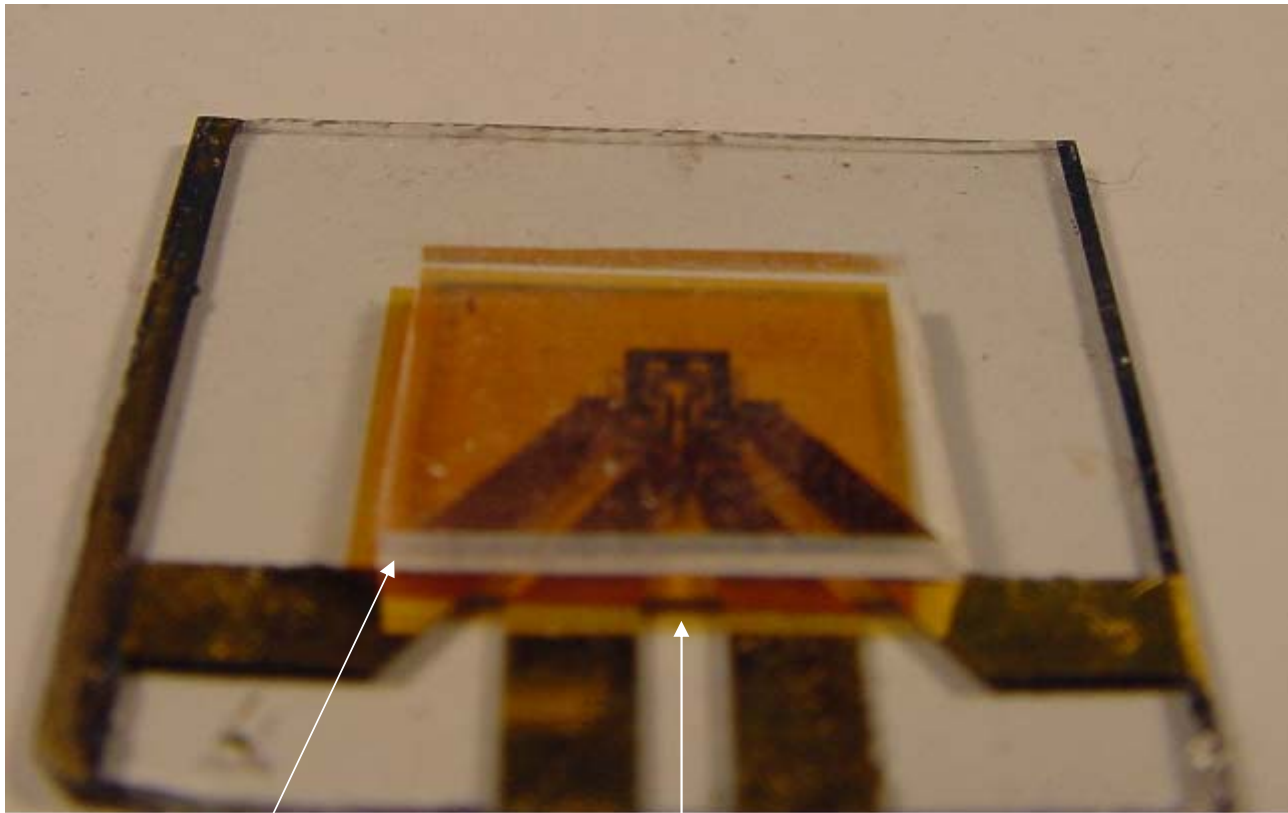
(b) Inverse structures formed by PDMS casting process



(c) Peeling of PDMS upper plate

PCR chips

Oxygen plasma used for glass/PDMS bonding



PDMS upper plate

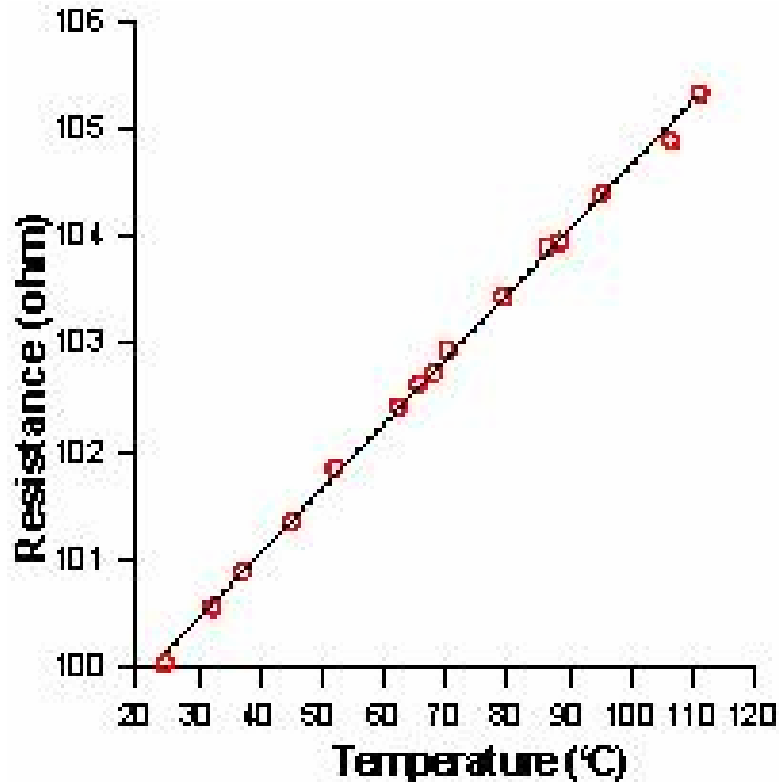
Polyimide

Bonding Pad

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Sensor Testing



TCR : temperature coefficient of resistance

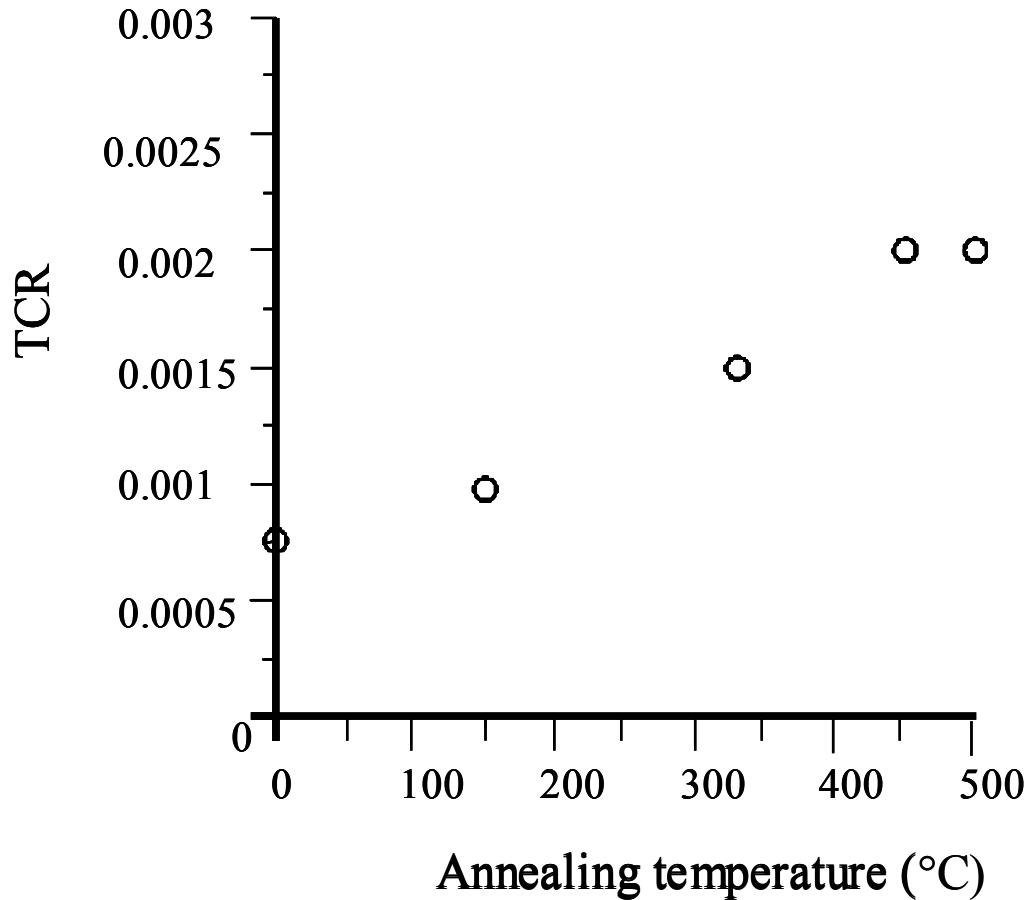
$$\text{TCR} = \frac{\frac{R}{R_0}}{T} = 0.00315 / ^\circ\text{C}$$

Linear relationships of R(T)

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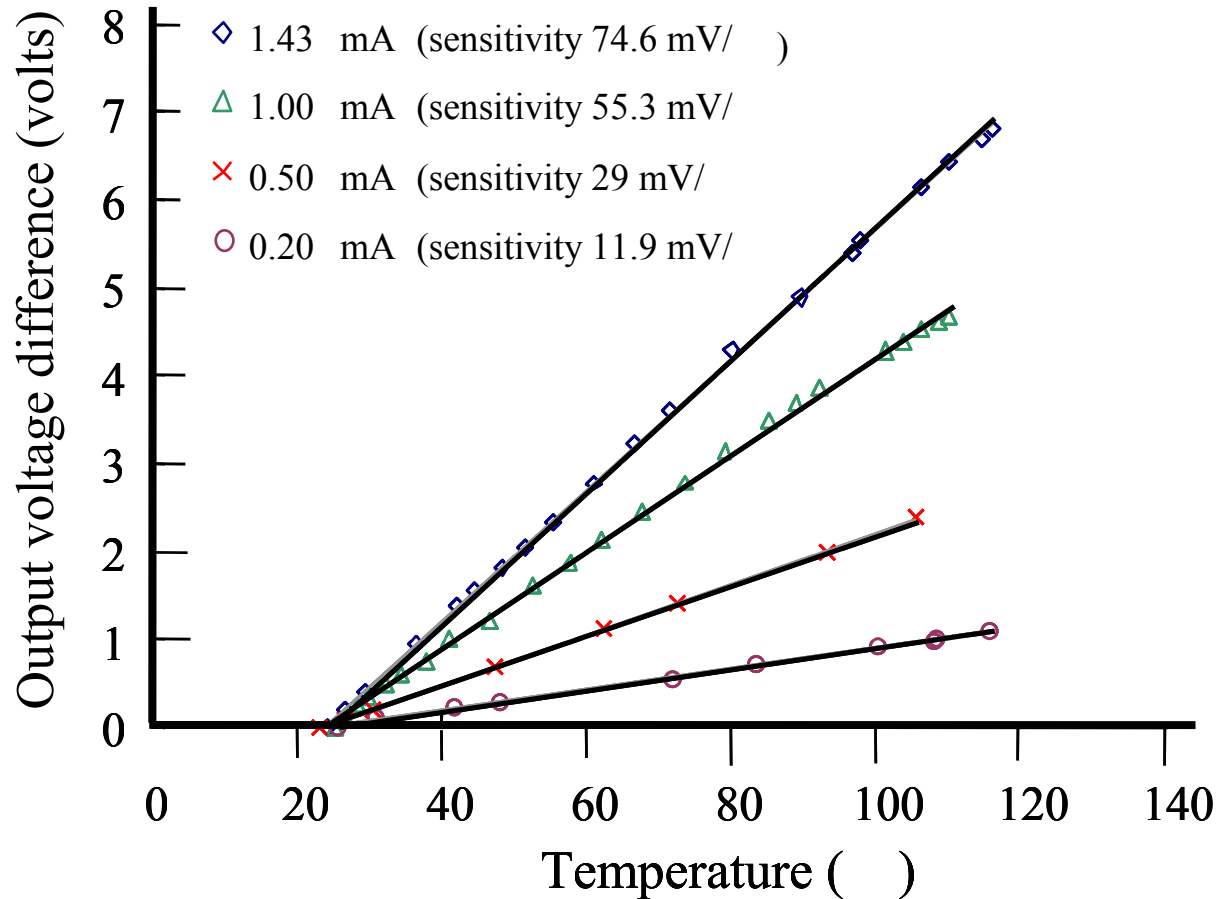
Effect on Sintering on TCR



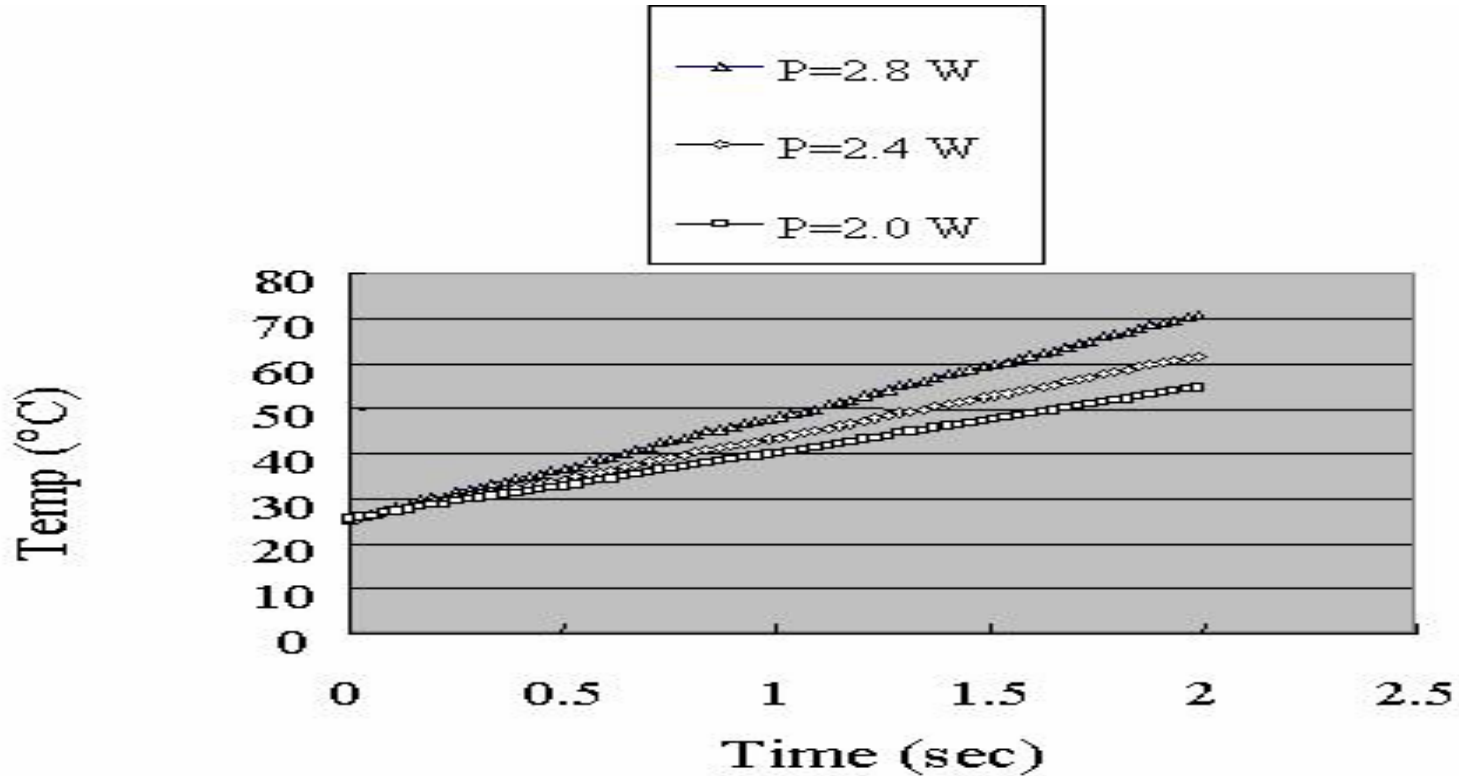
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Testing Results of the Sensor



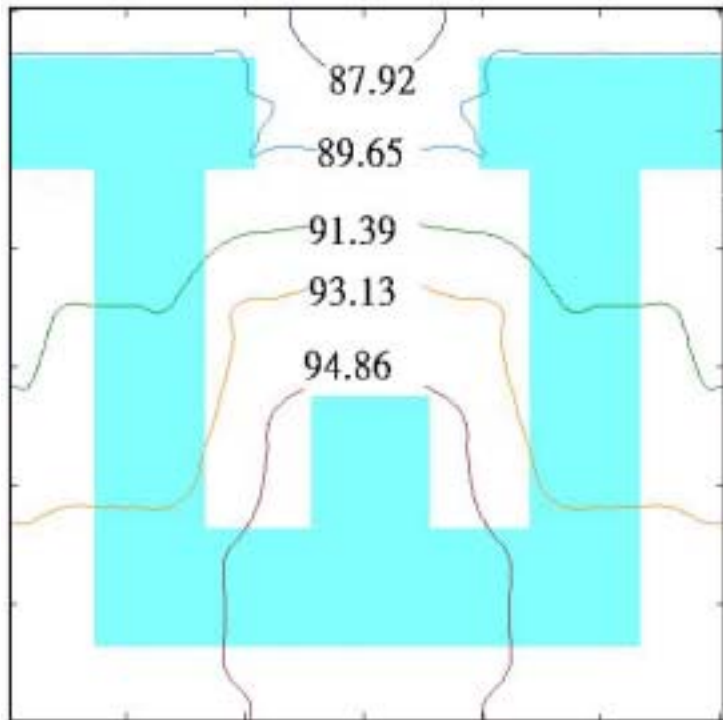
Heater Testing



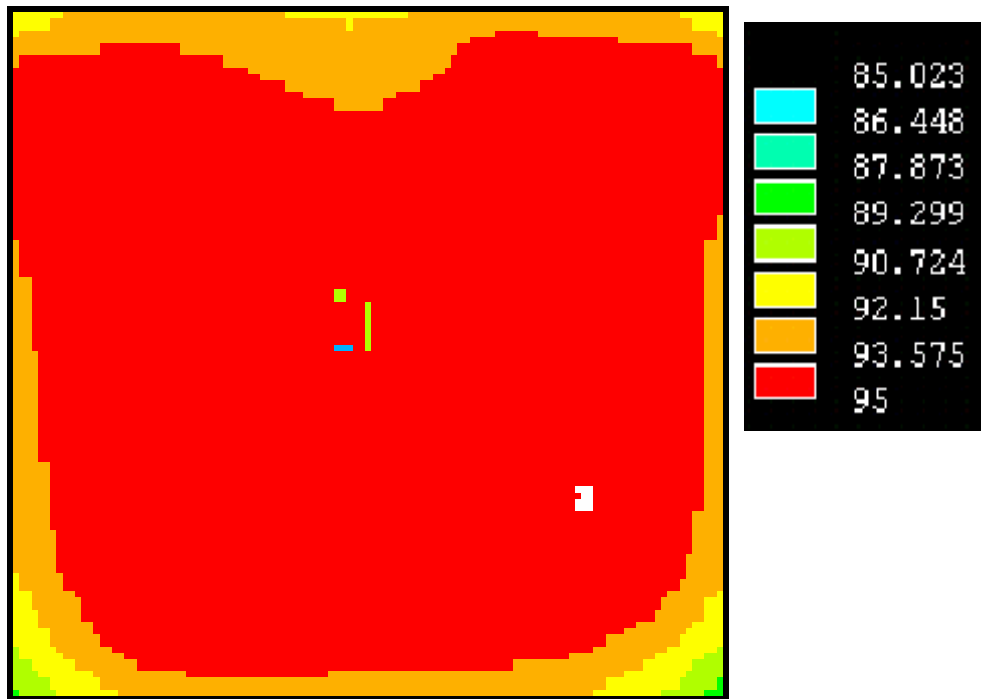
Temperature rise rate : 20 °C/sec @ P=2.8 W **MML** NCKU

Temperature Distribution around Micro Heaters

arrayed temperature sensors



IR thermal imager

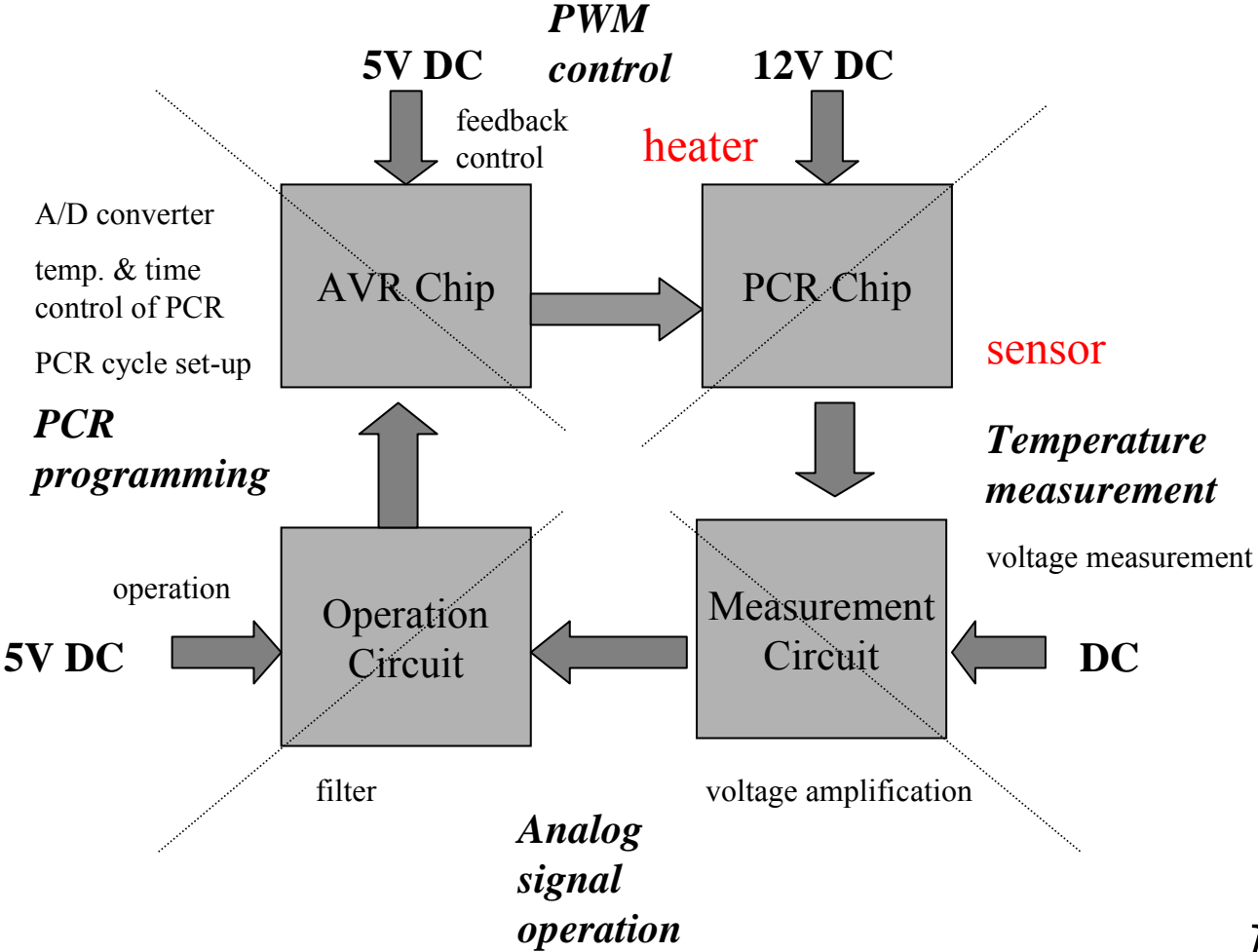


Temperature distribution around a micro heater
with a set-up temperature of 95 °C

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Control System

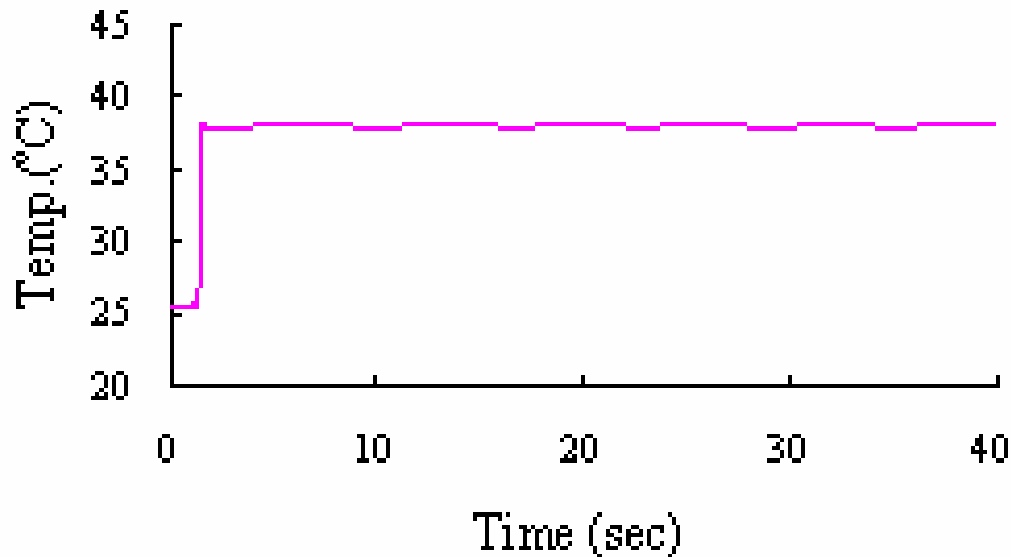


PWM Control :

Pulse –Width-Modulator

Biomedical Application (1)

Enzyme reactor



Variation : ± 0.1 °C

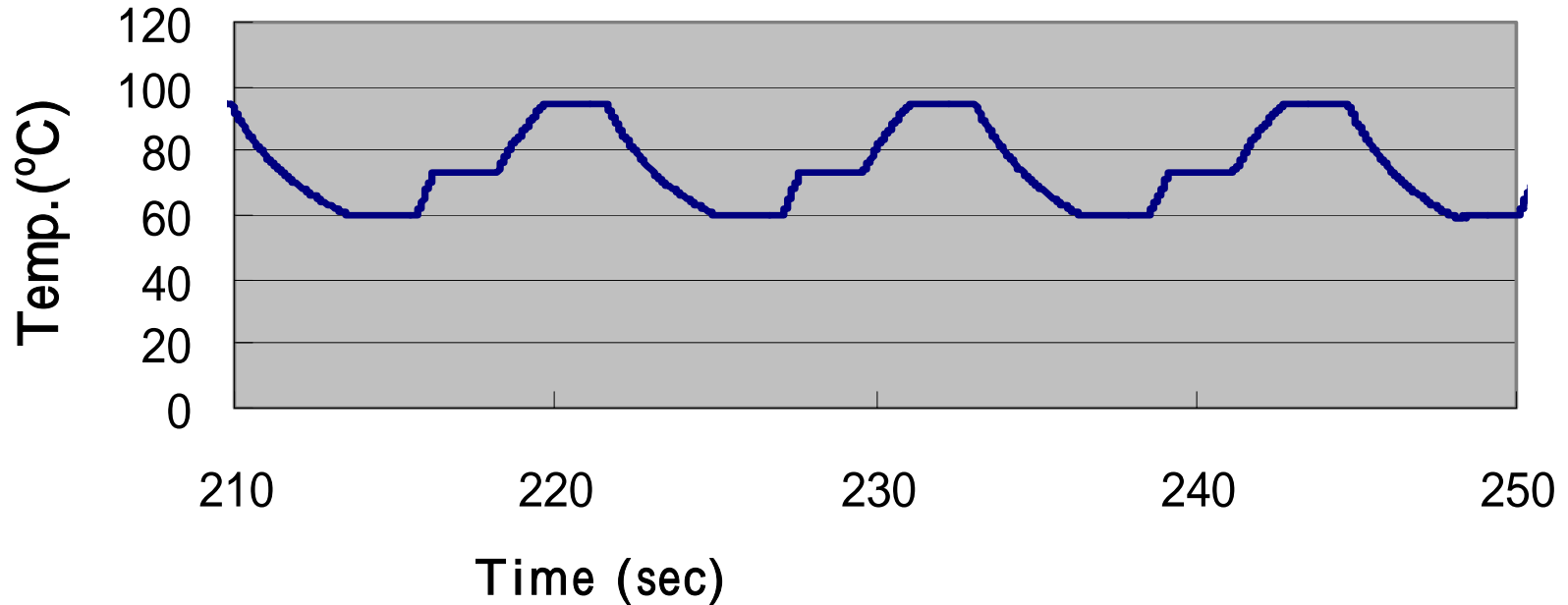
Enzyme Digestion Temperature = 38°C

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Biomedical Application (2)

PCR Thermal Cycling



- Temperature Rise Rate : $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{sec}$
- Temperature Drop Rate : $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{sec}$
- Mean Power Consumption : 1.24 W
- 32 cycles in 15 minutes

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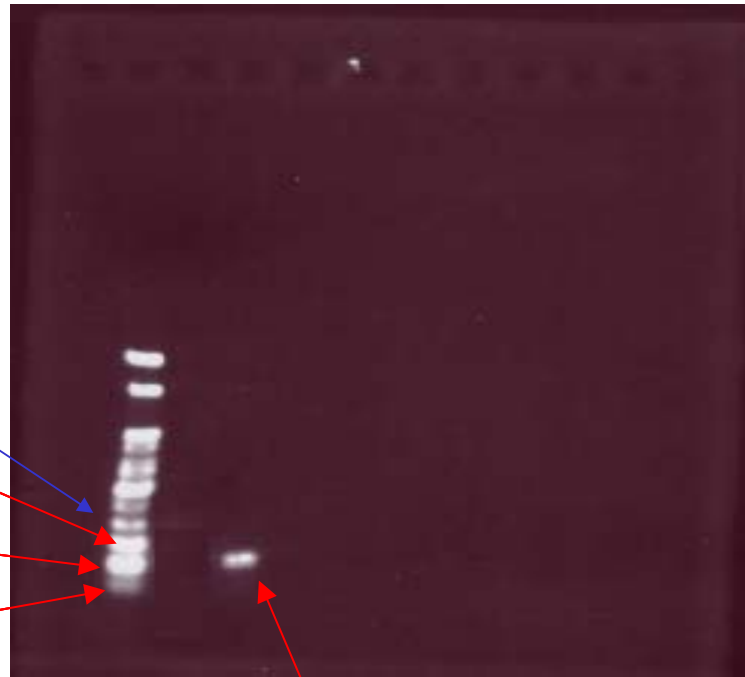
Slab Gel Electrophoresis Results

DNA Ladder

300 bps

200 bps

100 bps



248 bps

- HTR6 receptor gene (248 bps)
- Volume of DNA samples = 900 nL
- 15 min, 32 cycles

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Conclusions

A simpler fabrication process for micro temperature control system has been developed.

- Micro temperature sensors and heaters were fabricated on glass substrates, which are more bio-compatible.
- Fewer consumption of both samples and reagents
- Shorter cycle time - higher temperature rise and drop rates due to low thermal inertia.
- Less power consumption
- Accurate temperature control
- Development of the micro temperature control system is crucial for μ -TAS

Acknowledgements

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