

25th IEEE International Conference on Micro Electro Mechanical Systems



FINAL PROGRAM

29 JANUARY - 2 FEBRUARY 2012

PARIS, FRANCE

**Paris Marriott Rive Gauche
Hotel & Conference Center**

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CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

	SUNDAY 29 January	MONDAY 30 January	TUESDAY 31 January	WEDNESDAY 1 February	THURSDAY 2 February
08:00		REGISTRATION (07:30 - 17:50)	REGISTRATION (08:00 - 18:00)	REGISTRATION (08:00 - 17:30)	REGISTRATION (08:00 - 13:30)
08:30		Welcome Address (08:30 - 09:00)	PLENARY SPEAKER II (08:30 - 09:10)	PLENARY SPEAKER III (08:30 - 09:10)	
09:00		PLENARY SPEAKER I (09:00 - 09:40)			POSTER/ORAL SESSION IV (08:30 - 10:30)
09:30		SESSION I Optical MEMS (09:40 - 10:40)	SESSION IV Fabrication (09:10 - 10:30)	SESSION VII Medical Microsystems (09:10 - 10:30)	
10:00					
10:30		Break & Exhibit Inspection (10:40 - 11:10)	Break & Exhibit Inspection (10:30 - 11:00)	Break & Exhibit Inspection (10:30 - 11:00)	Break & Exhibit Inspection (10:30 - 11:00)
11:00					
11:30		SESSION II RF MEMS (11:10 - 12:30)	SESSION V Actuators (11:00 - 12:20)	SESSION VIII Sensors (11:00 - 12:20)	SESSION X Gyroscopes (11:00 - 12:00)
12:00					SESSION XI Nano & Materials (12:00 - 13:20)
12:30				MEMS 2013 Announcement	
13:00		Lunch & Exhibit Inspection (12:30 - 13:30)	Lunch & Exhibit Inspection (12:20 - 13:20)	Lunch & Exhibit Inspection (12:30 - 13:30)	
13:30					CONFERENCE ADJOURNS (13:20)
14:00		POSTER/ORAL SESSION I (13:30 - 15:30)	POSTER/ORAL SESSION II (13:20 - 15:20)	POSTER/ORAL SESSION III (13:30 - 15:30)	
14:30					
15:00					
15:30		Break & Exhibit Inspection (15:30 - 16:00)	Break & Exhibit Inspection (15:20 - 15:50)	Break & Exhibit Inspection (15:30 - 16:00)	
16:00					
16:30		SESSION III Power MEMS (16:00 - 17:40)	SESSION VI Bio & Chemical Microsystems (15:50 - 17:50)	SESSION IX Microfluidic Components & Systems (16:00 - 17:20)	
17:00					
17:30				Adjourn for the day (17:20)	
18:00		Adjourn for the day (17:40)	Adjourn for the day (17:50)		
18:30					
19:00					
19:30	REGISTRATION AND WINE & CHEESE WELCOME RECEPTION (18:30 - 20:30)				
20:00					
20:30					
21:00				CONFERENCE BANQUET (20:00 - 23:00)	
21:30					
22:00					



TECHNICAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Technical Program consists of three plenary speaker presentations, a general session of contributed papers and 4 poster/oral sessions.

ORAL SESSIONS

All oral sessions will be held in the La Seine Ballroom, Level 0.

POSTER/ORAL SESSIONS

The poster/oral format will consist of three (3) scheduled 10 minute, oral presentations which will be presented during each poster session on their assigned day in front of each poster starting at the designated times below. The remainder of the time should be used for questions & answers. The chimes will ring five minutes before the start of each presentation. Posters will be on display from Monday at 07:30 through Thursday at 11:00 in the Les Clubs de Jazz, Level -1. All poster papers are listed in this program by topic category with their assigned number starting on page 13. Authors will be available for questions throughout the entire assigned session.

SESSION I	SESSION III
Monday, 30 January 13:30 – 15:30	Wednesday, 1 February 13:30 – 15:30
Poster/Oral Presentation 1 – 14:00 Poster/Oral Presentation 2 – 14:30 Poster/Oral Presentation 3 – 15:00	Poster/Oral Presentation 1 – 14:00 Poster/Oral Presentation 2 – 14:30 Poster/Oral Presentation 3 – 15:00
SESSION II	SESSION IV
Tuesday, 31 January 13:20 – 15:20	Thursday, 2 February 08:30 – 10:30
Poster/Oral Presentation 1 – 13:50 Poster/Oral Presentation 2 – 14:20 Poster/Oral Presentation 3 – 14:40	Poster/Oral Presentation 1 – 09:00 Poster/Oral Presentation 2 – 09:30 Poster/Oral Presentation 3 – 10:00

GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING POSTER NUMBERING

Each poster is assigned a unique number which clearly indicates when and where the poster is presented. The number of each poster is shown on the left-hand side before the title. The number (i.e. 132) is the assigned poster board position on the floorplan. See floorplan on page 58.

A typical poster number is shown here is **132-TH**

The next character (i.e. **Th**) indicates the day of the Conference: **M** = Monday, **T** = Tuesday, **W** = Wednesday, **Th** = Thursday

PAGE NUMBERING

To assist you with finding the paper in the Technical Digest, we have provided the page number following each paper title.



Grand Palais © Paris Tourist Office - Photographer : David Lefranc



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

SUNDAY - 29 JANUARY 2012

18:30 - 20:30 Registration, Wine & Cheese Welcome Reception and Exhibit Inspection

MONDAY - 30 JANUARY 2012

08:30 - 09:00 Welcome Address
Lionel Buchaillet, *IEMN, FRANCE*
Hans Zappe, *University of Freiburg, GERMANY*

PLENARY SPEAKER I

Session Chairs:
L. Buchaillet, *IEMN, FRANCE*
H. Zappe, *University of Freiburg, GERMANY*

09:00 CHALLENGES AND EMERGING DIRECTIONS IN SPINTRONICS 1
Albert Fert
Unité Mixte de Physique CNRS and Université Paris-Sud, FRANCE

SESSION I - OPTICAL MEMS

Session Chairs:
T. Bourouina, *ESIEE, FRANCE*
H. Urey, *Koç University, TURKEY*

09:40 A MICRO TRANSLATING LENS UNIT FOR STEREO IMAGING THROUGH SINGLE-IMAGE ENDOSCOPE 3
W. Choi¹, G. Sigal², V. Rubtsov², and C.-J. Kim¹
¹*University of California, Los Angeles, USA* and ²*Intelligent Optical Systems, Inc. (IOS), USA*

A translating lens device is developed to generate stereo images especially for endoscopic applications through a single-objective lens setup. A silicon comb-drive translates a miniature lens across the optical axis in front of an optical circuit to create different viewing angles through a single optical channel. With the added 3D viewing capability, this technology aims to enhance the operator's visual perception and work performance without sacrificing the endoscope's size.

10:00 A FULLY INTEGRATED OPTOFLUIDIC MICRO-IRIS 7
P. Müller, R. Feuerstein, and H. Zappe
University of Freiburg - IMTEK, GERMANY

We report on a novel type of tunable optofluidic micro-iris composed of a microfluidic chamber filled with two immiscible liquid phases, a highly absorbing aqueous pigment dispersion and a mixture of transparent silicone oils. The pigment dispersion, which is forced to assume a ring shape using a combination of changes in surface wettability and topography, defines a circular optical aperture of high contrast. Using integrated electrowetting actuation for tuning the aperture diameter in four discrete steps, a remarkable compactness of design is achieved.

10:20 POLARIZATION SELECTIVE TUNABLE FILTER VIA TUNING OF FANO RESONANCES IN MEMS SWITCHABLE METAMATERIALS 11
W.M. Zhu¹, J.H. Teng², X.H. Zhang², J.M. Tsai², Q.Y. Wu², H. Tanoto², H.C. Guo², T. Bourouina³, G.Q. Lo², D.L. Kwong², and A.Q. Liu¹
¹*Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE*, ²*Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE*, and ³*Université Paris-Est, FRANCE*

We experimentally demonstrated polarization selective tuning of Fano resonance in tunable metamaterial using Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). The transmission spectra of TE polarized incidence can be tuned while maintain those of the TM polarized incidence by continuously shifting one trapezoid of the cross-shaped unit cell. We fabricated an array of 400 × 400 cross-shaped cells array using silicon deep reactive-ion etching (DRIE) technology. It measures a Fano resonance frequency shift of 37.9% (low frequency region) and 25.7% (high frequency region) for TE polarized incidence and only 0.8% for TM polarized incidence. Compared with the previous efforts on tunable metamaterials, the tunable metamaterial promises unprecedented tunability, such as single to dual band tuning, polarization selective tuning etc.

10:40 - 11:10 Break & Exhibit Inspection



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

MONDAY - 30 JANUARY 2012

SESSION II - RF MEMS

Session Chairs:

T. Kenny, *Stanford University, USA*

G. Piazza, *University of Pennsylvania, USA*

- 11:10 AN INTEGRATED RF MEMS TUNABLE FILTER 15**
Y. Shim, J. Ruan, Z. Wu, and M. Rais-Zadeh
University of Michigan, USA

This paper reports on a high-performance lumped bandpass filter continuously tuned from 1 GHz to 0.6 GHz using 12 electrostatically actuated MEMS capacitors. To demonstrate the benefits of MEMS technology, a reconfigurable filter array is implemented on a PCB using SMT components and its performance is compared to that of the MEMS filter. Besides the advantage in size, the MEMS filter also exhibits lower loss and greater rejection. To become a viable solution for RF applications, other performance specifications of MEMS filters such as tuning speed and reliability need to be improved.

- 11:30 A SILICON NITRIDE OPTOMECHANICAL OSCILLATOR WITH ZERO FLICKER NOISE 19**
S. Tallur, S. Sridaran, and S.A. Bhav
Cornell University, USA

We present an integrated chip-scale Radiation-Pressure driven Opto-Mechanical Oscillator (RP-OMO) in silicon nitride with excellent close-to-carrier phase noise. We illustrate a process to micro-fabricate opto-mechanical resonators, waveguides and grating couplers in silicon nitride and demonstrate an RP-OMO operating at 41.947MHz, with phase noise of -85dBc/Hz at 1kHz offset. The phase noise does not show $1/f^3$ or other higher order slopes all the way down to 10Hz offset from carrier.

- 11:50 A 27 MHZ TEMPERATURE COMPENSATED MEMS OSCILLATOR WITH SUB-PPM INSTABILITY 23**
R. Tabrizian, M. Pardo, and F. Ayazi
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

This paper reports on the implementation and characterization of a low phase-noise 27 MHz MEMS oscillator with sub-ppm temperature instability based on a high-Q composite bulk acoustic wave resonator. An array of silicon dioxide pillars has been uniformly embedded in the silicon body of a piezoelectrically-transduced resonator to compensate its temperature coefficient of frequency. Using this technique, overall frequency drift < 90 ppm is achieved over the temperature range of -20°C to 100°C while resonator Q remains greater than 7,500 in atmospheric pressure. An electronically compensated oscillator based on these resonators exhibits sub-ppm temperature instability using active shunt-capacitance cancellation and varactors. Long-term stability measurement has been carried out for both temperature-compensated resonator and oscillator in environmental chambers to study their long-term frequency and Q stability.

- 12:10 MICROMACHINED SAPPHIRE GHz LATERAL OVERTONE BULK ACOUSTIC RESONATORS TRANSDUCED BY ALUMINUM NITRIDE 27**
N.-K. Kuo¹, S. Gong¹, J. Hartman², J. Kelliher², W. Miller², J. Parke², S.V. Krishaswamy², J.D. Adam², and G. Piazza¹
¹*University of Pennsylvania, USA* and ²*Norhrop Grumman Corporation, USA*

This work introduces a new class of piezoelectric-transduced bulk acoustic wave resonators formed by a micro-machined c-plane sapphire membrane (~ 750 nm) in the lateral overtone bulk acoustic resonator (LOBAR) configurations. For the first time, thin film sapphire is achieved via a layer transfer process from a single crystal c-plane sapphire wafer. A novel annular geometry exhibits high f_q of $4.1 \cdot E12$ Hz and $4.6 \cdot E12$ Hz at 1 and 2 GHz, respectively with a 9% of transducer to sapphire coverage ratio. The conventional rectangular LOBAR with coverage ratio of 0.57% exhibits the highest f_q ($1.53 \cdot E13$ Hz) ever reported for AlN-based suspended resonators.

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch & Exhibit Inspection

13:30 - 15:30

POSTER/ORAL - SESSION I

Session Chairs:

J. Duerée, *Dublin City University, IRELAND*

D. Young, *University of Utah, USA*

15:30 - 16:00 Break & Exhibit Inspection



Notre-Dame, rose window © Paris Tourist Office - Photographer: Amélie Dupont



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

MONDAY - 30 JANUARY 2012

SESSION III - POWER MEMS

Session Chairs:

R. Ghodssi, *University of Maryland, USA*

A. Holmes, *Imperial College, UK*

- 16:00 A NOVEL ELECTROMECHANICAL INTERROGATION SCHEME FOR IMPLANTABLE PASSIVE TRANSPONDERS 31**
A. Kim, T. Maleki, and B. Ziaie
Purdue University, USA

We report on a novel electromechanical energy scavenging and wireless interrogation scheme using low frequency components of musical vibrations. The device incorporates a piezoelectric cantilever beam that converts the acoustic vibrations into electric power in parallel with a PDMS based inductive pressure sensor. Musical sound wave from a loudspeaker induces vibrations in the piezoelectric cantilever at harmonics, which match its resonant frequency. This, in turn generates a voltage that is rectified and stored in the capacitor. At non-resonant harmonics, the supply is interrupted, causing the stored charge to be dumped into the sensing LC tank inducing oscillations at its natural frequency, which is picked up externally with a receiver coil.

- 16:20 A MICROSTRUCTURED CATHODE FOR FUEL CELL WITH SELF-REGULATED O₂ BUBBLE CREATION AND CONSUMPTION 35**
J.I. Hur and C.-J. Kim
University of California, Los Angeles, USA

We introduce a monolithic cathode that self-regulates oxygen supply to a fuel cell, complementing the monolithic self-pumping anode previously developed in our lab. Our cathode generates oxygen, consumes generated oxygen bubbles, and stops the generation when not consumed, all in a self-regulating fashion. Half-cell tests show reasonable current output, suggesting a complete (full) fuel cell of no moving part in the near future.

- 16:40 SILICON CARBIDE NANOWIRES AS AN ELECTRODE MATERIAL FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCAPACITORS 39**
M. Vincent, M.S. Kim, C. Carraro, and R. Maboudian
University of California, Berkeley, USA

We report on the growth of silicon carbide (SiC) nanowires and the evaluation of their performance as electrode material for micro-supercapacitors. Their specific capacitance has been studied as a function of their morphology (size, diameter) and the optimal growth conditions to a capacitance at the level of the state of the art. They exhibit an exceptional stability, with a lifetime exceeding lead 106 charge/discharge cycles. An excellent thermal stability is expected, opening the way to the fabrication of high temperature micro-supercapacitors.

- 17:00 μ L-SCALE MICROBIAL FUEL CELL WITH OPTIMAL POWER GENERATION AND BIOFILM FORMATION 43**
S. Choi and J. Chae
Arizona State University, USA

We report a μ L-scale microfluidic Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC) having optimal biofilm formation and minimal oxygen invasion into its anode chamber to generate high power density. We obtained a maximum power density of 95 μ W/cm², the highest value among previously reported μ L-scale MFCs and even comparable to that of macro-scale counterparts.

- 17:20 HIGH EFFICIENT μ -PEMFCS BY INTEGRATING MICRO/NANO SCALED PERFORMANCE IMPROVING COMPONENTS 47**
H.-C. Peng¹, C.-N. Wang¹, Y.-C. Su¹, T.-K. Yeh¹, and F.-G. Tseng^{1,2}
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²Academia Sinica, TAIWAN

A silicon-based and fully integrated micro proton exchange membrane fuel cell (μ -PEMFC) is introduced in this paper which can carry out high-efficient catalyst utilization and outstanding cell performance. The design integrates micro/nano-machining technique to enhance reaction surface areas, micro-patterned reaction chamber to create more three-phase zones and reduce fuel diffusion impedance, and micro-interlocks to solidify interfacial strength and reduce ohmic impedance of a single chip.

17:40 Adjourn for the Day



Jardin des Tuileries (public garden) © Paris Tourist Office - Photographer : Amélie Dupont



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

TUESDAY - 31 JANUARY 2012

PLENARY SPEAKER II

Session Chairs:

L. Buchaillot, IEMN, FRANCE

H. Zappe, University of Freiburg, GERMANY

- 08:30 SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES INSPIRED BY AND INTEGRATED WITH BIOLOGY 51**
 John A. Rogers
 University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA

Biology is curved and elastic; silicon wafers are not. Semiconductor technologies that can bridge this gap in form and mechanics will create new opportunities in devices that adopt biologically inspired designs or require intimate integration with the human body. This talk describes ideas for electronics that offer the mechanical properties of a rubber band and illustrates their use in (1) bio-integrated, 'skin-like' systems for mapping cardiac and neural electrophysiology, and (2) bio-inspired, 'eyeball' cameras for wide field-of-view imaging.

SESSION IV - FABRICATION

Session Chairs:

S. Lacour, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND

L. Lin, University of California, Berkeley, USA

- 09:10 AN ULTRA-COMPLIANT, SCALABLE NEURAL PROBE WITH MOLDED BIODISSOLVABLE DELIVERY VEHICLE 56**
 P.J. Gilgunn¹, R. Khilwani¹, T.D.Y. Kozai², D.J. Weber², X.T. Cui², G. Erdos¹, O.B. Ozdoganlar¹, and G.K. Fedder¹
¹Carnegie Mellon University, USA and ²University of Pittsburgh, USA

We have developed a fabrication method for the formation of biodissolvable needles that serve as delivery vehicles for ultracompliant neural implants with wire dimensions on the order of 10 microns width and 3 microns thickness.

- 09:30 3-D WIRING ACROSS VERTICAL SIDEWALLS OF SI PHOTO CELLS FOR SERIES CONNECTION AND HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATION 60**
 S. Kumagai, T. Yamamoto, H. Kubo, and M. Sasaki
 Toyota Technological Institute, JAPAN

This paper first reports 3-D wiring across vertical sidewalls for summing the voltage of Si photo cells based on photolithography. Si photo cells on the buried oxide are isolated by etching the SOI device layer. Wiring using the vertical sidewalls minimizes the shadow region caused by the metal electrode. The techniques of the spray coating of the photoresist and the angled exposure through the absorbent liquid are applied. 100 cells with 100-micrometer spans are connected generating 10.1V.

- 09:50 FOIL-LEVEL FABRICATION OF INKJET-PRINTED PYROMEMS BALLOON ACTUATORS 64**
 D.A. de Koninck, F. Molina Lopez, D. Briand, and N.F. de Rooij
 École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND

We present the fabrication, modeling and validation of polymeric pyroMEMS balloon actuators compatible with low-cost printing and lamination techniques at the foil level. The device consists of a solid propellant charge deposited within a micro-fabricated cavity covered by a thin PDMS membrane. Fuel combustion generates high-pressure gas, which inflates the membrane to do work. The resulting devices were not only simpler to fabricate, but consumed less power than similar silicon-based devices.

- 10:10 A METHOD AND ELECTRICAL MODEL FOR THE ANODIC BONDING OF SOI AND GLASS WAFERS 68**
 E. Tatar, M.M. Torunbalci, S.E. Alper, and T. Akin
 Middle East Technical University, TURKEY

This paper provides a method for the anodic bonding of SOI and glass wafers and explains the bonding mechanism with an electrical model, for the first time. SOI-glass anodic bonding can be achieved at voltages as low as 250V similar to Si-glass anodic bonding, and the underlying principles can be understood by modeling the overall system with a series connected capacitor-resistor network. The proposed model is also successfully adapted to glass-Si-glass anodic bonding.

10:30 - 11:00 Break & Exhibit Inspection





TECHNICAL PROGRAM

TUESDAY - 31 JANUARY 2012

SESSION V - ACTUATORS

Session Chairs:

C.J. Kim, *University of Los Angeles, USA*

S. Takeuchi, *University of Tokyo, JAPAN*

- 11:00 SELF-FOLDING CELL ORIGAMI: BATCH PROCESS OF SELF-FOLDING 3D CELL-LADEN MICROSTRUCTURES ACTUATED BY CELL TRACTION FORCE 72**
 K. Kuribayashi-Shigetomi, H. Onoe, and S. Takeuchi
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We harness the cell traction force to fabricate cell hinges that induce the rapid origami-like self-folding of flat culture plates into diverse three-dimensional (3D) cell-laden microstructures. In order to gain precise control over the folding angle between the folding plate and substrate, we engineered a flexible joint between the microplates. We achieved mass production of the cell-laden microstructures with precise folding angles.*
- 11:20 MULTIARTICULAR ACTUATOR COMPOSED OF SERIALLY CONNECTED MICROPISTONS FOR WEARABLE ACTUATOR 76**
 T. Obara and S. Konishi
Ritsumeikan University, JAPAN
- 11:40 CONTINUOUSLY LATCHABLE SHUTTLE USING CARBON NANOTUBES ON SIDEWALL SURFACES 80**
 Y. Eun, J. Choi, H. Na, D.-H. Baek, M.-O. Kim, J.-I. Lee, and J. Kim
Yonsei University, SOUTH KOREA
- We demonstrated a novel usage of self-adjusted, vertically aligned carbon nanotube (CNT) arrays integrated on the sidewalls as latching components. The CNT array-based latching mechanism showed stable latching at multiple latching positions, together with reversible and bidirectional latching capabilities.*
- 12:00 HIGH-PERFORMANCE MEMS RELAY USING A STACKED-ELECTRODE STRUCTURE AND A LEVERING AND TORSIONAL SPRING FOR POWER APPLICATIONS 84**
 Y.-H. Song, C.-H. Han, M.-W. Kim, J.O. Lee, and J.-B. Yoon
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), SOUTH KOREA
- We suggest, fabricate, and demonstrate an electrostatically-actuated MEMS relay, featuring extremely low contact resistance, high stand-off voltage and relay resurrection. It is based on a unique stacked-electrode structure for very low contact resistance and a leveraging and torsional spring for enhancing a stand-off voltage (maximum drain voltage to withstand in the off-state) and contact endurance.*

12:20 - 13:20 Lunch & Exhibit Inspection

13:20 - 15:20

POSTER/ORAL - SESSION II

Session Chairs:

S. Franssila, *Aalto University, FINLAND*

S. Sedky, *American University in Cairo, EGYPT*

15:20 - 15:50 Break & Exhibit Inspection



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TECHNICAL PROGRAM

TUESDAY - 31 JANUARY 2012

SESSION VI - BIO & CHEMICAL MICROSYSTEMS

Session Chairs:

K. Böhringer, *University of Washington, USA*

S. Kwon, *Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA*

- 15:50 FEMTOMOLAR SENSITIVITY DNA PHOTONIC CRYSTAL NANOWIRE ARRAY ULTRASONIC MASS SENSOR 88**
Y. Lu, S. Peng, D. Luo, and A. Lal
Cornell University, USA

Here, we present the first-ever nanomechanical mass-sensing resonator with ordered vertical nanowire (NW) arrays on top of a Si/SiO₂ bilayer thin membrane acting as a photonic crystal. The device has a very high surface area-to-volume ratio 10^8 m^{-1} , enabling DNA sensing of femtomolar concentration. For mass-detection-based nanomechanical bio-sensor, there are two important metrics. The first metric is the minimum detectable mass, which requires a resonator to be as light as possible while maintaining high quality factor. The second metric is the minimum detectable mass per area, which requires maximizing sensor surface area, to bind as many detectable bio-molecules as possible. Biosensing at low concentrations, requires not only low minimum detectable mass, but also a large device surface area for molecules to bind to.

- 16:10 PNEUMATICALLY ACTUATED SPHEROID CULTURING LAB-ON-A-CHIP FOR COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS OF EMBRYONIC BODY 92**
T. Nishijima¹, M. Ikeuchi², and K. Ikuta²
¹Nagoya University, JAPAN and ²University of Tokyo, JAPAN

For rapid promotion of regenerative medicine, there is an urgent need to develop more efficient experimental system for combinatorial analysis of differentiation process of Embryonic Body (EB) through chemical and electrical stimulation in micro scale. To meet this need, we have proposed and developed a "Pneumatically Actuated Spheroid Culturing Lab-on-a-Chip (PASCL)."

- 16:30 COMPREHENSIVE TWO-DIMENSIONAL GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY USING A MEMS THERMAL MODULATOR 96**
D. Paul, G. Serrano, E.T. Zellers, and K. Kurabayashi
University of Michigan, USA

This paper presents the first comprehensive two-dimensional gas chromatographic (GC×GC) separations of volatile organic compound (VOC) mixtures employing a microfabricated mid-point thermal modulator (μTM). A 21 compound VOC mixture is separated in < 3 min. This low-power, consumable-free μTM provides performance rivaling many commercial macroscale thermal modulators.

- 16:50 ISOLATION OF THERMALLY SENSITIVE APTAMERS ON A MICROCHIP 100**
J.P. Hilton, J. Kim, T. Nguyen, M. Barbu, R. Pei, M. Stojanovic, and Q. Lin
Columbia University, USA

We present a microchip for isolation of aptamers that bind to target ligands at specified temperatures. The chip uses bead-based selection and amplification to rapidly isolate oligonucleotides with temperature-sensitive affinity to a target molecule, human IgE, from a DNA library with random sequences.

- 17:10 ELECTROPHORESIS SEPARATION AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DETECTION ON A NOVEL LINE-BASED MICROFLUIDIC DEVICE 104**
Y.-C. Wei¹, S.-Y. Su¹, L.-M. Fu², and C.-H. Lin¹
¹National Sun Yat-sen University, TAIWAN and ²National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, TAIWAN

This paper describes a line-based microfluidic system for rapid and low-cost electrophoresis separation and electrochemical detection of ion samples. Instead of using liquid channel for sample separation, thin polyester threads are used as the routes for separating the samples with electrophoresis. Hot-pressed PMMA chip with protruding sleeper structures are adopted to set up the polyester threads and for electrochemical detecting the ion samples on the thread. Results indicate that nice redox signals can be obtained by measuring ferric cyanide salt on the polyester thread. Mixed ion samples are successfully separated and detected using the developed line-based microfluidic device.

- 17:30 RESONANT THERMAL SENSOR FOR A LIVING CELL IN LIQUID 108**
N. Inomata, M. Toda, M. Sato, A. Ishijima, and T. Ono
Tohoku University, JAPAN

A Si resonant thermal sensor was integrated on a microfluidic chip to measure the generated heat from a single cell in liquid. The resonant frequency of sensor varies due to heat flow from the cell attached to sample stage in the microchannel. The resonant thermal sensor is thermally insulated from ambient environment in a vacuum microchamber. The thermal isolation in vacuum can minimize the heat loss from the sensor and increase the sensitivity. Finally, we have evaluated the performance of the fabricated sensor, and demonstrated the heat sensing of single cell.

17:50 Adjourn for the Day



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY - 1 FEBRUARY 2012

PLENARY SPEAKER III

Session Chairs:

L. Buchaillet, IEMN, FRANCE

H. Zappe, University of Freiburg, GERMANY

- 08:30 MICROROBOTS IN SPOTLIGHT FOR EVOLUTION OF BIOMEDICINE 112**
 Fumihito Arai^{1,2} and M. Hagiwara²
¹Nagoya University, JAPAN and ²Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA

SESSION VII - MEDICAL MICROSYSTEMS

Session Chairs:

M. Mehregany, Case Western University, USA

H. Takao, Kagawa University, JAPAN

- 09:10 LABEL-FREE ULTRARAPID SPHEROID FORMATION IN MICROFLUIDIC CHIP USING MAGNETO-ARCHIMEDES EFFECT 116**
 Y. Akiyama¹ and K. Morishima^{1,2}
¹Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, JAPAN and ²Osaka University, JAPAN

This paper demonstrates to form spheroids on an array in a microfluidic chip without cell labeling nor specific pattern of a microchannel. Label-free ultrarapid magnetic cell manipulation became possible by adding a paramagnetic salt into culturing medium to enhance the diamagnetic property of the cells. Cells in the paramagnetic medium were aggregated rapidly on an array within a microchannel by applying a magnetic field and the cell aggregates became spheroids after one day of culture. Heterospheroids consisting of two different kinds of cells were also formed by this method.

- 09:30 DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL CATHETER FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF BACTERIAL MENINGITIS CAUSED BY THE VENTRICULAR DRAIN 120**
 C. Li¹ and R.K. Narayan²
¹Feinstein Institute for Medical Research, USA and ²Hofstra North Shore-LIJ School of Medicine, USA

A novel smart catheter for the early diagnosis of bacterial meningitis caused by the use of external ventricular drainage catheter was developed and characterized in this work. The specific targeted aim is the rapid differentiation between bacterial meningitis and aseptic meningitis by continuous measurement of the cerebrospinal fluid lactate levels. A long-term implantable lactate biosensor was developed to achieve this goal.

- 09:50 PARYLENE-BASED ELECTROCHEMICAL-MEMS FORCE SENSOR ARRAY FOR ASSESSING NEURAL PROBE INSERTION MECHANICS 124**
 B.J. Kim¹, C.A. Gutierrez¹, G.A. Gerhardt², and E. Meng¹
¹University of Southern California, USA and ²University of Kentucky Chandler School of Medicine, USA

We present the first Parylene-based electrochemical-MEMS sensor array for instrumentation of ceramic-based intracortical shanks. The array leverages the impedance-based force transduction capability of encapsulated liquids within a Parylene microchannel to measure in real time out-of-plane interfacial forces imposed on the shank surface during insertion. We demonstrate measurements of the relative force distribution of interfacial forces produced along the shank surface, which facilitates a deeper understanding of probe insertion mechanics and better probe design.

- 10:10 TRIAXIAL FORCE SENSOR FOR LINGUAL MOTION SENSING 128**
 Y. Takei¹, K. Noda¹, T. Kawai², T. Tachimura^{2,3}, Y. Toyama⁴, T. Ohmori⁴, K. Matsumoto¹, and I. Shimoyama¹
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN, ²Aggregate Co. TOUCH, JAPAN, ³Osaka University, JAPAN, and ⁴MEIJI Co., Ltd., JAPAN

We fabricated the triaxial force sensor applicable to human lingual motion measurement. Water swallowing experiment was carried out and we measured the triaxial shear force acting on palate (roof of the mouth). This result leads to quantification of the ease of consumption.

10:30 - 11:00 Break & Exhibit Inspection





TECHNICAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY - 1 FEBRUARY 2012

SESSION VIII - SENSORS

Session Chairs:

G. Krijnen, *University of Twente, THE NETHERLANDS*

T. Tsuchiya, *Kyoto University, JAPAN*

- 11:00 STOCHASTIC GRAVITY SENSOR WITH ROBUST OUTPUT USING WHITE-NOISE-APPLIED BI-STABLE STATE FOR LOW S/N ENVIRONMENTS 132**
Y. Hatakeyama, M. Esashi, and S. Tanaka
Tohoku University, JAPAN

This paper describes the simulation and experiment of a stochastic gravity sensor, which just counts the number, m , of pull-in to either of counter electrodes in n -times trials to know pull-in probability, m/n , under white-noise-applied bistable state. This new sensing principle is robust against noise and parasitics, which severely limit sensor performance in such a low S/N situation that the sensor in a harsh environment is connected with a read-out circuit using a long wire.

- 11:20 CMOS INTEGRATED SILICON/GLASS-BONDED 3D FORCE/TORQUE SENSOR 136**
J. Handwerker, P. Gieschke, M. Baumann, and O. Paul
University of Freiburg - IMTEK, GERMANY

We report on the design, processing and characterization of a miniaturized 3D force/torque sensor with a load range of 10 N and 5 cNm. The sensor has a total size of only 4x3x1.6 mm³ and is available in two designs. It consists of a CMOS sensor chip and a patterned Pyrex cap which is firmly attached either by anodic or adhesive Cytop bonding and concentrates the mechanical stress the surface of the CMOS chip. Locations of the stress sensors for maximum sensitivity and selectivity with respect to all six possible loads were determined by 3D finite-element simulations. The successful measurement of arbitrary 3D force and torque combinations is demonstrated.

- 11:40 TRIAXIAL FORCE SENSOR WITH STRAIN CONCENTRATION NOTCH BEAM FOR MEASUREMENT OF INSECT FLIGHT FORCE 140**
K. Azuma, H. Takahashi, T. Kan, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN

*We propose a triaxial force sensor for measurement of insect flight force. The sensor is composed of a cantilever and beams to support the cantilever. Among them, notch beams with sidewall doping were formed in order to achieve both high sensitivity and high resonance frequency. We demonstrated measurement flight force of a fruit fly (*drosophila*) using this sensor.*

- 12:00 MULTI-FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATED SENSORS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT 144**
C.L. Roozeboom¹, J.Y. Sim¹, D. Wickeraad², B. Dura¹, W.S. Smith², M.A. Hopcroft², P.G. Hartwell², R.S. Williams², and B.L. Pruitt¹
¹Stanford University, USA and ²Hewlett-Packard, USA

We present a multi-functional integrated sensor for the environment (M-FISE) that combines ten sensor functions on a single silicon die. The purpose of the M-FISE is to monitor important environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity and air speed, along with acceleration in three axes. To our knowledge, the M-FISE demonstrates the highest degree of sensor fusion yet demonstrated on a single chip.

12:20 - 12:30 MEMS 2013 Announcement

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch & Exhibit Inspection

13:30 - 15:30

POSTER/ORAL - SESSION III

Session Chairs:

K. Takahata, *University of British Columbia, CANADA*

X. Wang, *Tsinghua University, CHINA*

15:30 - 16:00 Break & Exhibit Inspection





TECHNICAL PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY - 1 FEBRUARY 2012

SESSION IX - MICROFLUIDIC COMPONENTS & SYSTEMS

Session Chairs:

G.-B. Lee, *National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN*

M. Seki, *Chiba University, JAPAN*

- 16:00 AIR-FLOW BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL TACTILE DISPLAY DEVICE WITH MULTI-JET INTEGRATED MICRO VENTURI NOZZLE ARRAY 148**
M. Arai, K. Terao, T. Suzuki, F. Simokawa, F. Oohira, and H. Takao
Kagawa University, JAPAN

In this paper, the first air-flow based multifunctional tactile display with 1-D mixed array of integrated air nozzles and multi-jet integrated micro venturi atomizers are presented. This device realizes simultaneous tactile presentation of "object surface shape" by distributed air-flow pressures and "sense of cold (cryesthesia)" by arrayed liquid mist injection. Multifunctional and distributed tactile presentation has been successfully demonstrated for the first time.

- 16:20 A MONOLITHIC 48-STAGE SI-MICROMACHINED KNUDSEN PUMP FOR HIGH COMPRESSION RATIOS 152**
N.K. Gupta, S. An, and Y.B. Gianchandani
University of Michigan, USA

This paper reports a Si-micromachined, 48-stage, monolithic Knudsen pump that can pump down from 760Torr to <50Torr or from 250Torr to ≈5Torr. These compression ratios of 15 and 50 offer 10x improvement over those reported in the past. This paper also describes the first single-wafer microfabrication process for a Knudsen pump; past approaches have utilized more than one wafer.

- 16:40 NANO-OPTOFLUIDICS FOR SINGLE MOLECULE DETECTION AND SORTING 156**
Y. Yang¹, J.M. Tsai², D.L. Kwong², and A.Q. Liu¹
¹Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE and ²Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE

This paper reports a nano-optofluidic device using evanescent wave sensing for single molecule detection and sorting based on hydrodynamic focusing and total internal reflection (TIR). Nano-sized samples in liquid can be measured and counted even their size is smaller than the diffraction limit. We have demonstrated successful imaging of 200-nm nanoparticle. As compared to the conventional TIR microscopy, all samples focused in the fluids can be measured and counted rather than only the solid-liquid interface. It has wide range applications in single molecule detection, imaging and counting in the near future.

- 17:00 A SINGLE-MICROBEAD-BASED MICROFLUIDIC DIODE FOR ULTRA-LOW REYNOLDS NUMBER APPLICATIONS 160**
R.D. Sochol, K. Iwai, J. Lei, D. Lingam, L.P. Lee, and L. Lin
University of California, Berkeley, USA

A single-layer microfluidic diode that uses a single microbead as a resistive element is demonstrated for the first time. Fluid dynamics simulations and experimental approaches were employed to characterize the single-microbead-based microfluidic diode under ultra-low Reynolds Number conditions ($Re < 0.25$).

17:20 Adjourn for the Day

20:00 - Conference Banquet
23:00 La Seine Ballroom



Pigalle © Paris Tourist Office - Photographer : Marc Bertrand



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

THURSDAY - 2 FEBRUARY 2012

08:30 - 10:30

POSTER/ORAL - SESSION IV

Session Chairs:

J. Oberhammer, *Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), SWEDEN*

K. Turner, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*

10:30 - 11:00 Break & Exhibit Inspection

SESSION X - GYROSCOPES

Session Chairs:

F. Ayazi, *Georgia Institute of Technology, USA*

J. Miao, *Nanyang Technical University, SINGAPORE*

11:00 NORTH-FINDING WITH 0.004 RADIAN PRECISION USING A SILICON MEMS QUADRUPLE MASS GYROSCOPE WITH Q-FACTOR OF 1 MILLION 164

I.P. Prihodko, A.A. Trusov, and A.M. Shkel
University of California, Irvine, USA

We report a feasibility demonstration of precision north-finding with measured 4 milliradian (mrad) 1- σ uncertainty using an in-house developed silicon MEMS rate sensor. The sensor utilizes recently introduced dynamically balanced, high performance Quadruple Mass Gyroscope (QMG) architecture. A stand-alone, vacuum packaged QMG with measured isotropic Q-factor of 1.2 million and in-run bias stability of 0.1 deg/hr was instrumented for true North (azimuth) detection by measuring components of the Earth's rotation. Continuous carouseling of the gyroscope's sensitive axis in a horizontal plane using a rate table was investigated. Each 360 deg turn of the carouseling yields an azimuth datapoint with a Gaussian random error. Filtration of multiple-turn azimuth datapoints produces a true azimuth estimation whose uncertainty distributed scales down as the square root of the number of the carouseling cycles. This method yields a progressively more precise azimuth, beyond the noise limits of the gyroscope. Self-calibration algorithms including temperature compensation and 2-point azimuth measurement have been also implemented as potentially more practical alternatives to the carouseling.

11:20 3-D MICROMACHINED HEMISPHERICAL SHELL RESONATORS WITH INTEGRATED CAPACITIVE TRANSDUCERS 168

L.D. Sorenson, X. Gao, and F. Ayazi
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

We present a self-aligned fabrication method developed for 3-D micro-scale hemispherical shell resonators with integrated capacitive transducers and a center post for electrical access to the shell. The self-aligned process preserves the axisymmetry for robust, balanced resonators that can potentially reach very high-Q due to suppressed anchor loss. High-Q operation of a polysilicon shell resonator is verified by exciting devices capacitively into a breathing resonance mode, with measured Q of 8,000 at 412kHz.

11:40 HIGH-Q, 3KHZ SINGLE-CRYSTAL-SILICON CYLINDRICAL RATE-INTEGRATING GYRO (CING) 172

J. Cho, J.A. Gregory, and K. Najafi
University of Michigan, USA

We present the design, fabrication, and test results of a low-frequency single-crystal-Si cylindrical rate-integrating gyroscope (CING). The gyro is fabricated using the silicon-on-glass (SOG) process, operates at 3kHz, and provides a damping time of ~10 seconds when the frequencies are matched. The gyro is controlled by a digital circuit, implemented in the FPGA in a USRP DSP, for both rate and rate-integrating modes.

SESSION XI - NANO & MATERIALS

Session Chairs:

J. Kim, *Yonsei University, KOREA*

C.-H. Lin, *National Sun Yat-sen University, TAIWAN*

12:00 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY MANIPULATION IN SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON VIA LITHOGRAPHICALLY DEFINED PHONONIC CRYSTALS 176

B. Kim¹, J. Nguyen¹, P.J. Clews¹, C.M. Reinke¹, D. Goettler², Z.C. Leseman², I. El-Kady^{1,2}, and R.H. Olsson, III¹

¹Sandia National Laboratories, USA and ²University of New Mexico, USA

Thermal conductivity of single crystal silicon was engineered as low as 32.6W/mK using lithographically formed phononic crystals, which is ~75% reduction compared to bulk silicon thermal conductivity. Specifically sub-micron through-holes were periodically patterned in 500nm-thick silicon layers effectively enhancing both coherent and incoherent phonon scattering, resulting in as large as 37% reduction in thermal conductivity beyond the contributions of the thin-film and volume reduction effects. The demonstrated method uses conventional lithography-based technologies that are directly applicable to diverse micro/nano-scale devices, leading toward huge performance improvements where heat management is important.



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

THURSDAY - 2 FEBRUARY 2012

12:20 MEMS SWITCHES EMPLOYING ACTIVE METAL-POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES 180

S. Paydavosi, F.M. Yaul, A.I. Wang, F. Niroui, T.L. Andrew, V. Bulovic, and J.H. Lang
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

It has been known for several decades that polymers doped with conducting particles, for example silicone with nickel nano-particles, exhibit a dramatically decreasing resistivity as the polymer is compressed. Such composites conduct via tunneling from particle to particle, and the tunneling currents grow exponentially as the particles become closer together. In this study, we employ this property of conductive composites to develop an electrostatically actuated squishable switch, or "squitch" which functions as a gated transistor.

12:40 LAYER-BY-LAYER NANOASSEMBLY OF IRIIDIUM OXIDE/PLATINUM-BLACK FOR LOW IMPEDANCE, HIGH CHARGE INJECTING MICROELECTRODE APPLICATIONS 184

S. Yamagiwa, A. Fujishiro, A. Ikeda, M. Ishida, and T. Kawano
Toyoashi University of Technology, JAPAN

We report an electrode device with a low impedance and high charge injecting characteristics for a powerful application to micro/nano-scale electrophysiological measurements of neuron/cells. Due to the small effective electrode area, conventional microelectrodes exhibit high impedance ($\sim 10\text{M}\Omega$ at 1kHz) and low charge injection characteristics, making the targeted cells impossible to record/stimulate. To overcome these limitations, we propose enhanced surface-area of an electrode with a low impedance material, based on layer-by-layer assembled iridium oxide (IrOx)/platinum-black (Pt-black) with nano-scale roughness. The assembled nanorough-IrOx/Pt-black electrode exhibits 2 times lower impedance and 2.4 times larger injection delivery capacity (QCDC) compared to a conventional planar-IrOx electrode with the same size. Additionally, we fabricated nanorough-Ir/Pt-black tipped microprobes and demonstrated in saline, while improved stimulating currents were observed.

13:00 SELF-ASSEMBLED NANO-ELECTRO-MECHANICAL TRI-STATE CARBON NANOTUBE SWITCHES FOR RECONFIGURABLE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS 188

J. Cao, W.A. Vitale, and A.M. Ionescu
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have been proved to be ideal for building nano-electro-mechanical systems (NEMS), such as nano-switches. We report, for the first time, self-assembled cantilevered and clamped-clamped tri-state CNT (T-CNT) NEM switches with 100 nm air-gap dual lateral gates. Sub-50 nm precision and high yield have been achieved. Unlike conventional bi-state CNT switches, the T-CNT NEM switches operate in three states: CNT in the center (OFF), CNT attracted to the left gate (ON-1) or to the right gate (ON-2). They exhibit excellent sensing current windows ($I_{on}/I_{off} \sim 1E7$), ultra-low I_{off} ($\sim 1E-14A$), good isolation and high endurance ($cycle > 100$). The proposed hysteretic switches offer a CMOS-compatible bottom-up approach for various potential applications: logic devices, memories, etc., with higher circuit density and novel ultra-scaled configurability functions.

13:20 Conference Adjourns





POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

M - Monday 13:30 – 15:30	W - Wednesday 13:30 – 15:30
T - Tuesday 13:20 – 15:20	Th - Thursday 08:30 – 10:30

FABRICATION TECHNOLOGIES

- 1-M 3-D NANOFABRICATION USING NANOSTRUCTURED PHOTORESIST FILM AS FREE-STANDING APPLIQUÉ 192**
Y. Liu, K. Du, I. Wathuthanthri, W. Xu, and C.-H. Choi
Stevens Institute of Technology, USA
- We develop a simple lift-off process of a large-area nano-patterned PR film in a form of free-standing ultrathin appliqué. In order to demonstrate great potentials for 3-D hierarchical nanofabrication, the free-standing PR film is used as a flexible template for the fabrication of periodic nanostructures on pre-patterned and curved surfaces.*
- 2-T 3D LASER LITHOGRAPHY COMBINED WITH PARYLENE COATING FOR THE RAPID FABRICATION OF 3D MICROSTRUCTURES 196**
M. Kurihara¹, Y.J. Heo^{1,2}, K. Kuribayashi-Shigetomi¹, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- We propose a simple and rapid process for the fabrication of 3D solid microstructures. We drew a wire frame structure with a conventional 3D laser lithography method followed by Parylene deposition. Our unique method can fabricate a cube of 100 $\mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m} \times 40 \mu\text{m}$ 20 times faster compared to the conventional method.*
- 3-W 3D MICROFLUIDICS FORMED WITH HYDROGEL SACRIFICIAL STRUCTURES 200**
K. Hirayama¹, H. Onoe^{1,2}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- This paper describes a method to fabricate 3D microchannel. We use hydrogel fibers to mold PDMS microchannel. Our method does not need any of those complicated process such as photolithography or bonding. We only have to arrange the hydrogel fibers inside the PDMS and dissolve the gel after curing process of the PDMS. Our method allows us to fabricate complex 3D microfluidics which was difficult to fabricate in conventional method.*
- 4-Th A 50 nm-WIDE 5 μm -DEEP COPPER VERTICAL GAP FORMATION METHOD BY A GAP-NARROWING POST-PROCESS WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUID DEPOSITION FOR PIRANI GAUGE OPERATING OVER ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 204**
M. Kubota, Y. Mita, T. Momose, A. Kondo, Y. Shimogaki, Y. Nakano, and M. Sugiyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We develop a fabrication method of 50 nm-wide vertical gaps having an aspect ratio of 1:100 by gap-narrowing with high-uniformity, post-process compatible SuperCritical Fluid Deposition (SCFD) of copper. A bulk micromachined Pirani gauge was fabricated as an application with the 50 nm gaps to shift the operation range over atmospheric pressure.*
- 5-M A DRIE COMPENSATION MASK PATTERN FOR FABRICATING AN EXTREMELY THICK COMB ELECTRODE 208**
Y. Hata, Y. Nonomura, T. Akashi, H. Funabashi, M. Fujiyoshi, and Y. Omura
Toyota Central R&D Labs., Inc., JAPAN
- This paper reports a novel DRIE compensation mask pattern for fabricating an extremely thick sense-comb structure. We first found that a bridge-shaped silicon residue prevents formation of a thick sense-comb structure. We propose a DRIE compensation pattern to overcome this drawback. We successfully formed a 300- μm -thick sense-comb structure by adding the compensation pattern on a tip of the comb structure. Experimental results demonstrated effectiveness of the proposed compensation pattern.*
- 6-T A DRY NANOPARTICLE EMBEDDING TECHNIQUE FOR FABRICATION OF MAGNETIC POLYMER MICROPILLARS 212**
F. Khademolhosseini, and M. Chiao
University of British Columbia, CANADA
- We present a new approach to fabrication of magnetic polymer micropillars using the replica-moulding technique. In contrast to solvent casting methods, in our approach magnetic micro/nano-particles are embedded inside the cavities of the mould in their dry particulate state. A polymer solution is then cast on the mould and allowed to polymerise resulting in a magnetic micropillar structure. We show that the current technique can overcome the limitations of solvent casting technique such as particle agglomeration. We characterize the magnetic and mechanical properties of the resultant micropillar structures and present applications in cell biology studies.*
- 7-W A SINGLE-MASK PROCESS FOR 3-D MICROSTRUCTURE FABRICATION IN GLASS AND ELASTOMERS 216**
Y. Hosseini, P. Zellner, and M. Agah
Virginia Tech, USA
- We have developed a novel, low-cost, high-yield single-mask process to fabricate 3-D out-of-plane glass and in-plane PDMS devices comprising microchannels and cavities with varying depths and widths as well as junctions with controlled transitions. These complex 3-D devices can find numerous applications including microfluidic mixing, cell and particle separation and enrichment, and droplet splitting.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 8-TH BELOW-IC POST-CMOS INTEGRATION OF THICK MEMS ON A THIN-SOI PLATFORM USING EMBEDDED INTERCONNECTS 220**
V. Rajaraman¹, J.J. Koning², E. Ooms³, G. Pandraud¹, K.A.A. Makinwa¹, and H. Boezen³
¹Delft University of Technology, THE NETHERLANDS, ²Eindhoven University of Technology, THE NETHERLANDS, and
³NXP Semiconductors NV, THE NETHERLANDS
- We report a novel 'below-IC' post-CMOS technological approach for co-integrating thick (> 50 µm) high aspect ratio MEMS on the backside of thin-SOI CMOS substrate, in the handle wafer. The CMOS-MEMS interconnection scheme is simplified and realized using low ohmic polysilicon embedded interconnects formed during standard industrial SOI-CMOS processing. The CMOS compatibility of this micromachining approach is discussed. As an example, a thick-SOI capacitive accelerometer is implemented using compatible processing.*
- 9-M DETERMINISTICALLY ASSEMBLED THREE-DIMENSIONAL SILICON MICROSTRUCTURES USING ELASTOMERIC STAMPS 224**
H. Keum, A. Carlson, J.D. Eisenhaure, J.A. Rogers, and S. Kim
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA
- We develop microtipped stamp based direct assembly of microscale materials for constructing microsystems, which we term 'micro-masonry'. Micro-masonry involves individual solid micro-units retrieval from donors, deterministic manipulation of units using microtipped stamps, and mechanical binding of placed units on receivers.*
- 10-T DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFLUIDIC CONTACT PRINTING USING MEMBRANE MICROCHANNEL TECHNOLOGY FOR CELL PATTERNING 228**
M. Ikeuchi^{1,2}, M. Nakazono³, and K. Ikuta¹
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN, and ³Nagoya University, JAPAN
- A novel micro patterning process named "microfluidic contact printing (uFCP)" has been developed by using our unique membrane microchannel technology. Whereas the conventional microchannel is fabricated in a thick substrate, the membrane microchannel is composed of convex shaped thin membrane walls. uFCP process is carried out by contacting the surface of the stamp composed of membrane microchannels with penetrating micropores onto the target substrate. Since the liquids are continuously supplied from the microchannels, patterning can be repeated continuously without inking steps. uFCP should become a key technology for high-speed and multiple patterning of biomaterials on various substrates.*
- 11-W DRY TRANSFER BONDING OF POROUS SILICON MEMBRANES TO OSTE(+) POLYMER MICROFLUIDIC DEVICES 232**
F. Saharil¹, K.B. Gylfason¹, Y. Liu¹, T. Haraldsson¹, P. Bettotti², N. Kumar², and W. van der Wijngaart¹
¹Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), SWEDEN and ²University of Trento, ITALY
- We have recently developed a material platform based on off-stoichiometry-thiol-ene (OSTE), that retains attractive PDMS properties e.g. rapid prototyping and simple processing, but counters its drawbacks. Here, we extend the material functionality to OSTE-epoxy (OSTE+), which has the ability to react with almost any dry surface, and demonstrate low temperature transfer bonding of porous silicon (porSi) membranes to polymeric microfluidic devices, using neither adhesives nor bond surface treatment. Our novel method enables cost-effective integration of nano-engineered porous materials, which is vital for many emerging applications.*
- 12-TH FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENTS OF HIGH ASPECT RATIO CONDUCTIVE MICRO TIP ARRAY WITH LOCALIZED ULTRA-MICRO ELECTRODE AT THE TIP END 235**
J.-G. Ha¹, J.-H. Park², S.-J. Bai², Y.-K. Kim¹, and S.-K. Lee²
¹Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA and ²Dankook University, SOUTH KOREA
- This paper presents a fabrication and electrochemical characterization of an array of high aspect ratio conductive microtips with localized ultra-micro electrodes (UME) at the tip ends. The proposed microtip was designed to be inserted into the cytosolic space of a cell for the intracellular applications such as metabolic activity sensors and photosynthetic fuel cells. In order to be applied to these applications, the microtip structure with the localized UME was fabricated to achieve the high aspect ratio, small apex radius and the height of tens of micron scale.*
- 13-M FABRICATION OF ELECTROPLATED NICKEL MULTIELECTRODE MICROPROBES WITH FLEXIBLE PARYLENE CABLE 239**
H. Yu, S. Wang, W. Wang, and Z. Li
Peking University, CHINA
- We design, fabricate and characterize nickel-based microprobes with flexible parylene cable using nickel electroplating and Parylene etching techniques. Electroplated nickel microprobes, which are encapsulated with parylene for biocompatibility, are more mechanically robust than silicon-based ones. The parylene cable facilitates the connection with external circuit and reduces the packaging requirements. Moreover, the bump-shaped electrodes allow a better contact with neural tissues.*
- 14-T FABRICATION OF FORCE SENSITIVE PENETRATING ELECTRICAL NEUROPROBE ARRAYS 243**
S. Morita, A. Fujishiro, A. Ikeda, M. Ishida, and T. Kawano
Tohohashi University of Technology, JAPAN
- We report a fabrication technique of electrical neural recording probe arrays, each with force detection capability during the probe penetration into biological samples including brain cortex (Fig. 1). In electrophysiology, MEMS-based penetrating micro-scale probe electrodes have been used. However, it is necessary to quantitatively study probe-induced stress on the tissue/neurons and the damage during the probe penetration. Here we propose a neuroprobe array, performing the force detections during the tissue penetration. We fabricated a piezoresistance effect-based forcesensitive probe arrays, based on p-type silicon 60-µm-length and 5-µm-diameter (~0.9 ·cm) assembled over an n-type silicon island. During the probe penetration, the probe also performs multi-site local recordings of electrical neural activity with the Pt-black tipped probe (14k_Ω at 1kHz).*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 15-W FABRICATION OF STRETCHABLE AND FLEXIBLE ELECTRODES BASED ON PDMS SUBSTRATE 247**
 N. Chou, S. Yoo, and S. Kim
Gwangju Institute of Science Technology (GIST), SOUTH KOREA
- We developed a simple and reliable fabrication method to realize electrically and mechanically stable stretchable and flexible metal patterns based on PDMS substrate using an intermediate thin film layer. The mechanical and electrical stability of the fabricated electrodes were characterized under repeated bending and stretching deformation on a custom-designed test module. Also the adhesion between PDMS, parylene and metal layers were evaluated using adhesion test method. Thus, we believe that the proposed fabrication method would contribute to flexible electronics and MEMS applications.*
- 16-TH HIGH ASPECT RATIO DEEP SILICON ETCHING 251**
 K.J. Owen, B. VanDerElzen, R.L. Peterson, and K. Najafi
University of Michigan, USA
- We develop and optimize an improved deep reactive ion etching (DRIE) process for ultra high aspect ratio trenches with reduced undercut. By adjusting process pressure, etch power, and switching time, we are able to produce 5.7 micron trenches with an aspect ratio of 70 and 3 micron trenches with an aspect ratio of 97. We reduce undercut by half by adjusting the length and pressure of the passivation step.*
- 17-M HIGH CONDUCTIVE ORGANIC CONJUGATED POLYMER PATTERNING WITH UV-NANOIMPRINT-BASED SURFACE MODIFICATION AND SECOND DOPING 255**
 S. Takamatsu¹, K. Kurihara², T. Imai¹, T. Yamashita¹, and T. Itoh²
¹BEANS Laboratory, JAPAN and ²National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN
- We reports on a new patterning technique of conjugated polymer (i.e., PEDOT:PSS) with high conductivity which consists of UV-nanoimprinted surface modified substrate and second doping with ethylene glycol. Generally, organic conjugated polymers are very weak to standard photolithography because alcohol or high temperature treatment decreases conductivity of the polymer. Therefore, we proposed new fabrication process where firstly hydrophilic surface is patterned on plastic substrates with UV nano-imprint, PEDOT:PSS water-dispersion is patterned only on the hydrophilic area, then PEDOT:PSS is doped with ethylene glycol for increasing its conductivity. This process is just operated under room temperature and without alcohol and second doping is also produced, which lead to high conductivity of PEDOT:PSS.*
- 18-T HIGH-PRECISION DRY MICRO-ELECTRO-DISCHARGE MACHINING OF CARBON-NANOTUBE FORESTS WITH ULTRALOW DISCHARGE ENERGY 259**
 T. Saleh¹, M. Dahmardeh¹, A. Bsoul^{1,2}, A. Nojeh¹, and K. Takahata¹
¹University of British Columbia, CANADA and ²Jordan University of Science and Technology, JORDAN
- In this research vertically aligned carbon nanotube (CNTs) also known as CNT forest was grown by chemical vapour deposition (CVD) and patterned by micro electro discharge machining (micro-EDM). Conventional micro-EDM uses tools as cathode and the workpiece as anode. Because of the enhanced field emission property (FE) of CNTs over tungsten tool we proposed to use CNT (workpiece) as cathode. This helped to machine CNT forest by micro-EDM at a discharge energy level which is notably lower than previous studies. As a result patterned structures with high tolerance and aspect ratio were achievable.*
- 19-W IMPROVED PROCESS FOR HIGH YIELD 3D INCLINED SU-8 STRUCTURES ON SODA LIME SUBSTRATE TOWARDS APPLICATIONS IN OPTOGENETIC STUDIES 263**
 J.T.W. Kuo, and E. Meng
University of Southern California, USA
- A high yield fabrication method for inclined SU-8 microstructures on soda lime glass substrates is presented. Using an intermediate Parylene coefficient of thermal expansion matching and stress barrier layer, we achieved 100% yield of SU-8 polymer structures with backside glycerol-compensated exposure over an entire 3" soda lime wafer. No delamination was present and high aspect ratio (1:2.5) inclined structures (45°) were consistently achieved over whole wafers. We fabricated a linear array of smooth, inclined mirrors using this new process for use in optogenetic studies.*
- 20-TH INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA ETCHING OF BULK MOLYBDENUM 267**
 J. Hu, Y. Zhang, S. Chen, S. He, N. Li, and J. Chen
Peking University, CHINA
- Molybdenum is a promising candidate for bulk MEMS in many applications. We develop a wafer level bulk molybdenum ICP etching process with a high etching rate and a decent vertical profile. Relationships of different process parameters to etching rate, selectivity, aspect ratio and roughness are evaluated. Samples are employed as electrodes in micro-Electrical-Discharge-Machining (μ EDM) with a low wear ratio.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 21-M LOW COST AND SCALLOP FREE TSV ETCHING METHOD IN MAGNETIC NEUTRAL LOOP DISCHARGE PLASMA 271**
Y. Morikawa, T. Murayama, T. Sakuishi, M. Yoshii, S. Toyoda, and K. Suu
ULVAC, Inc., JAPAN
- In this study, the scallop free etching development of high aspect ratio vias in Si for the fabrication of thru Si via for the 3D MEMS integration is described. To enable subsequent metallization, these vias need to meet strict requirements with respect to uniformity, taper angle, sidewall roughness, undercut and high selectivity to photo resist. For aspect ratios up to 10, a NLD plasma etching approach is used to successfully pattern vias in Si. Typical problems of these process and integration to overcome the issues are described.*
- 22-T LOW-COST CMOS COMPATIBLE SINTERED POROUS SILICON TECHNIQUE FOR MICROBOLOMETER MANUFACTURING 273**
D.B. Etter, M. Zimmermann, S. Ferwana, F.X. Hutter, and J.N. Burghartz
Institut für Mikroelektronik, GERMANY
- This work reports about the development of a low-cost, CMOS compatible production method to create thermally insulated areas for integrated microbolometers. The enabling technology is based on the known Chipfilm™ method. We modified it to enable pixel sized cavities. An array of 280 x 240 thermally insulated pixels with lateral dimensions of 30 µm x 30 µm and epitaxial silicon thicknesses down to 500 nm is demonstrated. The design and fabrication process and the pixels mechanical deformation properties are presented.*
- 23-W LOW-IMPEDANCE SHIELDED TIP PIEZORESISTIVE PROBE ENABLES PORTABLE MICROWAVE IMPEDANCE MICROSCOPY 277**
A.J. Haemmerli, R.T. Nielsen, W. Kundhikanjana, N. Harjee, K. Lai, Y.L. Yang, D. Goldhaber-Gordon, Z.X. Shen, and B.L. Pruitt
Stanford University, USA
- We designed and microfabricated piezoresistive cantilevers integrated with low-impedance, electrically-shielded transmission line enabling simultaneous topographical and electrical scanning probe microscopy.*
- 24-TH MECHANICALLY FLEXIBLE OPTICALLY TRANSPARENT POROUS MONO-CRYSTALLINE SILICON SUBSTRATE 281**
J.P. Rojas, A. Syed, and M.M. Hussain
King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, SAUDI ARABIA
- We demonstrate the fabrication process to develop a mechanically flexible mono-crystalline silicon substrate out of a low-cost silicon (100) wafer, which also shows see-through transparency due to the porosity resulting after the process. Relying on dry etching steps we can offer flexible, transparent silicon from post high-thermal budget fully processed device wafer to retain the high performance electronics on flexible substrates. Additionally it has the potential for flexible membranes applications in water purification, neural probing and such.*
- 25-M MICRO/NANO HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE IN MICROCHANNEL HEAT SINK FOR BOILING ENHANCEMENT 285**
Z. Yao¹, Y.-W. Lu², and S.G. Kandlikar¹
¹Rochester Institute of Technology, USA and ²National Taiwan University, TAIWAN
- Uniform Si nanowire structures were fabricated on the top, bottom and sidewall surfaces of microchannel heat sinks by using a two-step electroless etching process. The micro/nano hierarchical structure yields superior boiling heat transfer performance. Its maximum heat flux is improved by 150% over the microchannel-only heat sink and 400% over a plain silicon surface. This result provides a new insight into the boiling mechanism for microchannel heat sinks using hierarchical structures.*
- 26-T MICROMACHINING 3D HEMISPHERICAL FEATURES IN SILICON VIA MICRO-EDM 289**
M.L. Chan¹, P. Fonda¹, C. Reyes¹, J. Xie², H. Najar¹, L. Lin², K. Yamazaki¹, and D.A. Horsley¹
¹University of California, Davis, USA and ²University of California, Berkeley, USA
- This work describes an investigation of micro electrical discharge machining (micro-EDM) in combination with silicon micromachining as a viable method to create millimeter-scale 3D shapes in silicon. A two-step (roughing and finishing) EDM process was developed for stable removal of silicon and creation of axisymmetric shapes with good shape concentricity and uniformity. A final isotropic chemical finishing step was used to remove the rough recast layer yielding a finished roughness of ~4.2 nm measured at the base of a 3D hemispherical well.*
- 27-W MICROPLASMA FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTORS 293**
W. Yuan, F.K. Chowdhury, and M. Tabib-Azar
University of Utah, USA
- We report for the first time a new class of microplasma FET (MOPFET) devices that operate at atmospheric pressure helium. MOPFETs are similar to MOSFETs but use ions and electrons in gaseous channels to control channel conduction. Their applications include processing devices for very high temperature and high ionizing radiation environment and they in engine sensors and diagnostic circuits. Carrier density (~10¹⁷ cm⁻³) and mobility (0.2 cm²/V.s.) along with the device transconductance (0.1 S/m) were measured using MOPFETs, van der Pauw/Hall and Shockley-Haynes experiments.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 28-TH NEW WAFER-SCALE MEMS FABRICATION OF 3D SILICON/METAL CANTILEVER ARRAY SENSOR 297**
Y. Zhang¹, A. Toda², H. Okada¹, T. Kobayashi¹, T. Itoh¹, and R. Maeda¹
¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN and ²Meltex Inc., JAPAN
- This paper presents a new wafer-scale micromachining technology of three-dimensional (3D) cantilever array for sensor application. The 3D cantilever consists of a vertically Si/metal laminated structure so that it works in the in-the-plane mode, which is totally different from those traditional cantilevers of planar laminated configuration. The 3D cantilever has the advantage of easy-to-package, non-stiction and compact but it is involved of surface micromachining technology on high topography surface. High resolution patterning technology of thick electroless-plated nickel alloy film was for the first time successfully established. The minimum feature size of 10 μm was successfully formed in the 1.5 μm-thick nickel film with the undercut ratio of about 1. Prototype of 5-pair 3D cantilever array was successfully fabricated by the new micromachining technology.*
- 29-M ONE-STEP FABRICATION OF OPTICALLY TRANSPARENT POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE ARTIFICIAL LOTUS LEAF FILM USING UNDER-EXPOSED UNDER-BAKED PHOTORESIST MOLD 301**
Y. Yoon¹, D.-W. Lee^{1,2}, J.-H. Ahn², J. Sohn¹, and J.-B. Lee¹
¹University of Texas, Dallas, USA and ²Chonnam National University, SOUTH KOREA
- We report a novel extremely simple one-step fabrication technique to create optically transparent combined micro/nano surface lotus leaf-like PDMS thin film using under-exposed under soft baked photoresist (PR) mold. Significant under soft baking makes photoresist retains good amount of solvent which greatly increase the dissolution rate of the unexposed photoresist during. Once this condition is combined with the under-exposure condition, we believed that it would create a mushroom developing -like structure. Such high optical transmittance is greatly beneficial to apply this optically transparent water-repellent artificial lotus leaf PDMS film to various applications including emerging self-cleaning applications such as self-cleaning solar panel protective coating and permanent anti-fog mirror application, etc.*
- 30-T POLY-SiGe-BASED CMUT ARRAY WITH HIGH ACOUSTICAL PRESSURE 305**
Ph. Helin, P. Czarnecki, A. Verbist, G. Bryce, X. Rottenberg, and S. Severi
IMEC, BELGIUM
- This paper reports a novel manufacturable build-up of a CMUT device, CMOS compatible using polycrystalline silicon-germanium (poly-SiGe) as structural material complemented with silicon carbide (SiC) as dielectric layer. Some acoustical tests are reported as demonstration. Center frequency and fractional bandwidth have been measured for different geometry based on the Fourier transform of the pulse-echo signal. Breakdown voltage of above 500V and 600kPa acoustical pressure are demonstrated and are among the highest values reported for transmit CMUT devices.*
- 31-W PRINTED MEMS MEMBRANES ON SILICON 309**
A. Murarka, S. Paydavosi, T. Andrew, A. Wang, J. Lang, V. Bulovic
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
- We report a new method for additive fabrication of thin gold membranes onto patterned silicon dioxide substrates for acoustic MEMS applications. The deflection of thin (140-nm-thick) gold membranes suspended over cavities in a silicon dioxide dielectric layer atop a conducting electrode can be used to produce sounds or monitor pressure. Our fabrication uses a novel technique of dissolving an underlying organic release layer using acetone, to transfer membranes onto patterned silicon dioxide substrates. This process avoids fabrication of MEMS diaphragms via wet or deep reactive-ion etching, which in turn removes the need for etch-stops, and wafer-bonding.*
- 32-TH RECOVERY OF PLASMA-INDUCED MECHANICAL DAMAGE IN RESONATORS USING NEUTRAL BEAM ETCHING: WAFER-SCALE VALIDATION BY ARRAYED CANTILEVERS 313**
Y. Nishimori^{1,2}, S. Ueki¹, K. Miwa^{1,3}, T. Kubota², S. Samukawa^{1,3}, G. Hashiguchi^{1,2}, and M. Sugiyama^{1,4}
¹BEANS Project, JAPAN, ²Shizuoka University, JAPAN, ³Tohoku University, JAPAN, and ⁴University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- Neutral Beam Etching (NBE) is a very attractive technique for MEMS fabrication. As an effective application of NBE to MEMS fabrication process, we here propose a combined approach between conventional plasma processes and NBE: removal of plasma-induced damage by NBE. If it is feasible, we can obtain a method to remove surface imperfection of a MEMS structure at low temperature, which is quite favorable for advanced integration such as MEMS and electrical circuits.*
- 33-M ROBUST SILICON DEEP ETCHING WITHOUT THERMAL ISOLATION IN LARGE MASS AND LONG SPRING STRUCTURES 317**
Y.-S. Lee¹, Y.-H. Jang¹, J.-M. Kim², and Y.-K. Kim¹
¹Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA and ²Chonbuk National University, SOUTH KOREA
- This paper suggests a complete solution for thermal isolation which hinders the stable fabrication of silicon micro-structures with a large proof mass and long spring when utilizing DRIE process. Comprehensive analysis on the thermal equivalent circuit and the implementation of thin metal layers have successfully resolved the temperature rise to only 2.8% (217 °C to 6.16 °C in simulation), leading to improved spring width (20 μm to 35 μm, design: 40 μm) as well as resonant frequency (439 Hz to 678 Hz, design: 754 Hz).*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 34-T SILICON GERMANIUM AS A NOVEL MASK FOR SILICON DEEP REACTIVE ION ETCHING 321**
M. Serry^{1,2}, M. Ibrahim¹, and S. Sedky¹
¹American University, Cairo, EGYPT and ²King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, SAUDI ARABIA
- This paper reports, for the first time, on the use of p-type polycrystalline Silicon Germanium (poly-Si¹-xGe^x) thin films as a new masking material for cryogenic silicon deep reactive ion etching (DRIE). The proposed masking material demonstrates high etching selectivity towards silicon (> 1:120). In addition, it can be patterned using a thin photoresist layer (factor of five thinner than that used for a comparable SiO₂ mask), which in turn improves lateral resolution. Furthermore, the proposed masking layer etches 37 times faster than SiO₂ or SiN masks resulting in a major reduction in the processing time without the need for a dedicated etcher. The SiGe masking layer is conductive which implies no charge accumulation and accordingly it does not yield undercutting or notching in deep trenches. Finally, SiGe can be processed at a CMOS backend compatible temperature, which allows processing wafers with embedded electronics or those containing temperature sensitive devices.*
- 35-W SILICON-EMBEDDED 3D TOROIDAL AIR-CORE INDUCTOR WITH THROUGH-WAFER INTERCONNECT FOR ON-CHIP INTEGRATION 325**
X. Yu, M. Kim, F. Herrault, C.-H. Ji, J. Kim, and M. Allen
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA
- This paper presents a CMOS-compatible process for fabrication of 3-D structures embedded in the volume of silicon wafer, and capable of interconnection to circuitry on the wafer surface. The key challenge of embedding structures in the silicon substrate is processing inside deep silicon trenches. This difficulty is overcome by means of several key techniques: multilevel wafer etching; cavity shaping techniques; fine proximity lithography at the bottom of trenches; and laminated dry-film lithography on complex 3-D structures. As a technology demonstration, a topologically complex 3-D toroidal inductor is fabricated in a deep silicon trench, and is coupled to the wafer surface with high-power, electroplated through-wafer interconnect.*
- 36-TH STICTION-DRIVEN SEALING OF SURFACE MICROMACHINED CHANNELS 329**
B. Morana, G. Pandraud, F. Santagata, J.F. Creemer, P.M. Sarro
Delft University of Technology, THE NETHERLANDS
- In this work we demonstrate the possibility of achieving an hermetically-sealed microchannel by exploiting the stiction phenomenon. The work focuses on the fabrication of a microchannel that can self-close by stiction after the drying step following the sacrificial etch. This novel fabrication technique can be effectively employed for achieving sealed microchannels and more in general for the formation of sealed micromachined cavities.*
- 37-T TOWARDS ARTIFICIAL CELL ARRAY SYSTEM: ENCAPSULATION AND HYDRATION TECHNOLOGIES INTEGRATED IN LIPOSOME ARRAY 333**
T. Osaki¹, K. Kamiya¹, R. Kawano¹, H. Sasaki¹, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹Kanagawa Academy of Science and Technology (KAST), JAPAN and ²University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- This work presents two important technologies integrated in our uniform-size liposome array platform to realize an artificial cell array system. One is the effective encapsulation of small objects in the arrayed liposomes, making use of the electrospray deposition technique also used for the lipid patterning. The target nanobeads were selectively patterned on the lipid and encapsulated in the liposomes. Another is the liposome formation technology under biological conditions. Thin agarose-gel coating effectively induced the lipid hydration in saline, and also allowed the liposome formation with the in-vitro GFP synthesis solution.*
- 38-W TWO NEW METHODS TO IMPROVE THE LITHOGRAPHY PRECISION FOR SU-8 PHOTORESIST ON GLASS SUBSTRATE 337**
X. Mao^{1,2}, J. Yang^{1,2}, A. Ji^{1,2}, and F. Yang¹
¹Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA and ²State Key Laboratory of Transducer Technology, CHINA
- We developed two routines to effectively eliminate the influence of the scattering light from the chuck and dramatically improve the lithography precision of SU-8 photoresist via achieving either complete reflection of the normally incident light from Si substrate or complete absorption of the penetrated light by L-300 photoresist, respectively.*
- 39-TH WAFER-LEVEL PROCESSING FOR POLYMER-BASED PLANAR MICRO CRYOGENIC COOLERS 341**
Y.D. Wang¹, R. Lewis¹, M.-H. Lin², R. Radebaugh², and Y.C. Lee¹
¹University of Colorado, Boulder, USA and ²National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), USA
- We have demonstrated the world smallest Joule - Thomason(JT) micro cryogenic cooler (MCC) that can be batch-fabricated and -assembled on a wafer. Such wafer-level processing substantially enhances its manufacturability and scalability. The scalable configuration enables a designer to choose a fluid channel width for a specific heat lift with the same vertical layers. One of the major problems solved for this novel approach is the development of the 3-D interconnect for high pressure, e.g. 10 atm, gas channels.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

PACKAGING TECHNOLOGIES

- 40-M A CLAW TYPE OF MEMS PROBE CARD FOR THE ELECTRICAL TESTING OF MICRO-SOLDER BALL 345**
T. Lai and C. Tsou
Feng Chia University, TAIWAN
This paper presents a micromachined claw probe with electroplating nickel for micro-solder ball electrical testing applications. The suspension claw structure consists of two bridges and four curved cantilevers, which have a flexible spring constant in a small region. The typical bending cantilever structure, made by nickel electroplating, had a thickness of 6.5µm, a width of 10µm and a length of 80µm. The maximum out-of-plane deflections of the fabricated 40×40 claw-probe array were approximately 50µm, under the effect of residual tensile stress. For the probing test of the micro-solder ball with diameter 200µm, the contact resistance was about 20 Ω when the contact force was 6.7mN.
- 41-T DESIGNS ON FLIP-GLASS OF LED PACKAGE FOR SELECTIVE ENHANCEMENT OF EMITTING-INTENSITY AND VIEW-ANGLE 349**
C.-L. Chang-Chien, Y.-C. Huang, M.-C. Yip, and W. Fang
National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
We demonstrate: (1) the surface-patterning of flip-glass reduce refraction at the surface, causing an increase of light emission intensity. It leads 3.8% emitting-intensity improvement in blue-light and 6.8% in white-light at chromaticity x=0.29, (2) the edge-trench of flip-glass provides tilt sidewalls to reduce internal refraction. It leads 5.5% emitting-intensity improvement in blue-light and 7.3% in white-light at chromaticity x=0.29, and (3) the central-trench of flip-glass can improve the view-angle of LED.
- 42-W HIGH YIELD PACKAGING FOR HIGH-DENSITY MULTI-CHANNEL CHIP INTEGRATION ON FLEXIBLE PARYLENE SUBSTRATE 353**
J.H.-C. Chang, D. Kang, and Y.-C. Tai
California Institute of Technology, USA
One of the biggest challenges that a prosthetic implant has to overcome is the reliable integration of ICs with bio-devices in corrosive body fluids. Previous works have shown that aligned electrical connection can be done between parylene-C interfaces and high density multi-channel chips by conductive epoxy squeegee technique. However, if the adhesion only relies on conductive epoxy contacting less than 2% of the total connection area, delamination can easily happen. Since the next generation intraocular retinal prosthetics require the whole device, including coils, electrodes, stimulation chip and other ASICs, to be fit inside a human eyeball (<1~2 cm³), the device must be minimized in terms of size, surgical complexity as well as the surgical damages. Here, we develop a much improved new chip pattern technique to enhance adhesion area from 2% to 94% by reflowing photoresist, and cover the unnecessary pads to avoid shortage happening as well. As a validation, chips with 268-channel connections were used to access the connection yield of this technique. Then, reliability test were carried out after squeegee connection, encapsulation by parylene-C coating, and accelerated soaking in high temperature saline. The results show that this new technique with additional parylene-C coating does provide high connection yield and is a promising method for micro implant devices.
- 43-TH INKJET-PRINTED MICROSHELL ENCAPSULATION: A NEW ZERO-LEVEL PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY 357**
E.S. Park, J. Jeon, V. Subramanian, and T.-J. King Liu
University of California, Berkeley, USA
A low-thermal-budget (CMOS-compatible) process for microshell encapsulation of MEMS devices is proposed. Inkjet-printing of silver (Ag) nanoparticle ink is demonstrated to form porous microshells through which sacrificial oxide (SiO₂) can be selectively removed to release MEMS structures. A second inkjet printing process using finer gold (Au) nanoparticle ink is demonstrated to effectively seal the microshells. The mechanical strength of a printed microshell (~3 µm thick) is sufficient for encapsulating regions greater than 1 mm in length.
- 44-M LOW-TEMPERATURE INDIUM HERMETIC SEALING OF ALKALI VAPOR-CELLS FOR CHIP-SCALE ATOMIC CLOCKS 361**
R. Straessle¹, M. Pellaton², Y. Pétremand¹, D. Briand¹, C. Affolderbach², G. Milet², and N.F. de Rooij¹
¹École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND and ²UniNE LTF, SWITZERLAND
We present a low-temperature Indium hermetic bonding technique on wafer level without using flux, active atmosphere or other pretreatment of the indium. The simplicity and low temperatures of this sealing technique allow encapsulation of sensitive MEMS devices. The technique is characterized and then applied to fabricate Rb vapor-cells for chip-scale atomic clocks (CSAC) at low temperature. Clock signals were retrieved on a double-resonance setup demonstrating the suitability of the cells.
- 45-T UNIVERSAL NANO-ADHESIVE OF PDMS OLIGOMERS 365**
Y. Ding, S. Garland, M. Howland, A. Revzin, T. Pan
University of California, Davis, USA
A nanopatternable oligomeric PDMS layer has been first verified as a nano-adhesive for its intrinsic transferability and universal adhesiveness. Utilizing the well-established PDMS surface modification and bonding techniques, we have been able to form irreversible bonding between a wide range of substrate pairs, representing ones within and across different material categories, including metals, ceramics, thermoset, and thermoplastic polymers.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 46-W VERSATILE WAFER-LEVEL HERMETIC PACKAGING TECHNOLOGY USING ANODICALLY-BONDABLE LTCC WAFER WITH COMPLIANT POROUS GOLD BUMPS SPONTANEOUSLY FORMED IN WET-ETCHED CAVITIES 369**
 S. Tanaka¹, M. Mohri², A. Okada², H. Fukushi¹, and M. Esashi¹
¹Tohoku University, JAPAN and ²Nikko Company, JAPAN

We have developed simple and versatile technology for hermetically capping MEMS with a wet-etched LTCC wafer by anodic bonding process, in which the MEMS and Au vias in the LTCC wafer are electrically connected by porous Au bumps. The porous Au bump is spontaneously formed from a part of the Au via by wet-etching the LTCC wafer to make the cavities for MEMS. Glass-based filler in the Au via is etched away during the cavity etching, leaving pores in Au. It is compliant and easily deformed by projected electrodes on the MEMS wafer, and thus tolerant to error in the height of the electrodes etc.

- 47-TH WAFER-LEVEL HIGH DENSITY INTEGRATION OF SURFACE MOUNT TECHNOLOGY COMPONENTS IN THROUGH-SILICON TRENCHES 373**
 J.H. Hoo¹, K.S. Park¹, C. Varel¹, R. Baskaran^{1,2}, and K.F. Böhringer¹
¹University of Washington, USA and ²Intel Corporation, USA

We introduce a methodology to assemble standard 01005 format (0.016" × 0.008", 0.4 mm × 0.2 mm) monolithic ceramic capacitors and thin-film resistors into through-wafer trenches with a batch process that can guarantee 100% yield. Our process is CMOS compatible, and is demonstrated to be competitive with existing solutions of using passive elements fabricated through standard foundry processes, or having device designers "off-chip" large capacitive or resistive requirements onto printed circuit boards.

MATERIALS AND DEVICE CHARACTERIZATION

- 48-M A BALANCED MEASUREMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR THERMAL-PIEZORESISTIVE MICROMECHANICAL RESONATORS 377**
 C.-C. Chen, H.-T. Yu, and S.-S. Li
 National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

A novel balanced two-port measurement for thermal-piezoresistive resonators was proposed and demonstrated to remove feedthrough signals from conventional one-port measurement configuration, therefore leading to clean resonance characteristics with very low feedthrough level. Such physical measurement technique of thermal-piezoresistive resonators without any de-embedding and post-data processing has great potential to enable future sensor and RF applications.

- 49-T A PNEUMATIC NEURAL PROBE STRUCTURE FABRICATED BY PARYLENE THERMAL BONDING TECHNIQUE 381**
 Y.-C. Yen, Y.-T. Lee, Y.-C. Chang, and W. Fang
 National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

This study demonstrates a novel pneumatic harden technique to enable the stiffness change of flexible neural probe structure. The probe structure is fabricated by using the parylene thermal bonding process. The merits this pneumatic-hardening hollow-structure are as follows: (1) using the pneumatic hardening mechanism, this probe structure can easily tune its stiffness by varying the inlet air; (2) pneumatic hardening is a reversible process, and the hardening time can be arbitrarily manipulated; (3) by applying the parylene as the flexible structural material, high bio-compatibility and flexibility can both be achieved. Preliminary results show the critical buckling load can increase from 0.39gw to 0.65gw after inflating. The rat brain insertion using the air-inflated pneumatic neural probe is also demonstrated.

- 50-W A SiC METALLIZATION SCHEME USING AN ALD PROTECTIVE LAYER FOR HARSH ENVIRONMENT DEVICES 385**
 M. Vincent¹, J. Zhang^{1,2}, C. Carraro¹, and R. Maboudian¹
¹University of California, Berkeley, USA and ²Xidian University, CHINA

We report on the development of a SiC metallization scheme, capable of surviving high temperatures (450°C) in air for extended time (100h). The interfacial reactions between the SiC and the metal contact are mitigated thanks to a carbon diffusion barrier and the whole metallization is passivated with a thin ALD coating to prevent oxygen penetration and degradation of the carbon barrier layer. A demonstrated lifetime of 100h at 450°C in air and characterizations of the contact interface are presented.

- 51-TH A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE TO DETERMINE THE ANISOTROPY OF YOUNG'S MODULUS OF SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON USING COUPLED MICRO-CANTILEVERS 389**
 E.J. Boyd¹, B. Choubey², I. Armstrong¹, and D. Uttamchandani¹
¹University of Strathclyde, UK and ²University of Glasgow, UK

We demonstrate a simple method to determine the anisotropy of Young's modulus of single crystal silicon by using a coupled micro-cantilever structure. It has been shown recently that a coupled system of micro-resonators can be fully characterized using its frequency response measured from just a single micro-resonator. We have used this approach to devise a novel technique of determining the directional variation of Young's modulus of single crystal silicon by measuring the response of only one micro-cantilever of a test-structure of coupled micro-cantilevers.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 52-M A TEST STRUCTURE TO INFORM THE EFFECTS OF DIELECTRIC CHARGING ON CMOS MEMS INERTIAL SENSORS 392**
 K. Dorsey and G. Fedder
Carnegie Mellon University, USA
Drift in electrostatically actuated and sensed MEMS devices (e.g. resonators, accelerometers, gyroscopes) is a crucial factor in performance. Dielectric charging can impact signal drift and cause drift responses greater than the sensed signal. We present a test structure that aids in characterizing signal drift and dielectric charging under various biasing conditions in electrostatically actuated MEMS devices, informing the design of charge resistant inertial sensors.
- 53-T BISTABLE CRITERION FOR MECHANICALLY BISTABLE MECHANISM 396**
 C.-C. Wu¹, M.-J. Lin², and R. Chen¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²Feng Chia University, TAIWAN
In this work, we theoretically derived a determinant D as a criterion, in terms of structure and material properties, to determine if the bistability can occur for micro mechanically bistable mechanisms. The proposed bistable mechanisms have been successfully fabricated and the experiments for bistability were conducted to validate the theoretical study. Comparing the theoretical and experimental results, it showed that the theoretical solutions agree well with the experimental results.
- 54-W C-V CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PIEZOCAPACITIVE EFFECT WITH A MICROFABRICATED CANTILEVER 400**
 J.-Q. Huang, M. Qin, and Q.-A. Huang
Southeast University, CHINA
This paper gives insight into the origin of the piezocapacitive effect of a sandwich structure (metal-oxide-heavily doped silicon) with a C-V analysis. It shows that besides the geometrical effect, the stress induced depletion change and the dielectrostriction effect also contribute to the piezocapacitive behavior. An improved electro-mechanical model to extract the dielectrostriction coefficient is developed and an extended C-V characterization of the piezocapacitive effect with a microfabricated cantilever is reported.
- 55-TH CATHODOLUMINESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY STUDY FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE STRESS ANALYSIS OF THERMAL SILICON-OXIDE FILM 404**
 N. Goami¹, T. Namazu^{1,2}, N. Yamashita¹, S. Ichikawa³, N. Naka⁴, S. Kakinuma⁴, K. Nishikata⁴, K. Yoshiki¹, and S. Inoue¹
¹University of Hyogo, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN, ³Osaka University, JAPAN, and ⁴HORIBA Ltd., JAPAN
In this topic, a study on non-destructive stress analysis of thermally oxidized SiO₂ film by means of cathodoluminescence spectroscopy (CLS) is described. Non-contact and non-destructive stress/strain mapping on silicon MEMS is required for screening during manufacturing and remaining life assessment during operation, which leads to the improvement of the reliability of devices. Raman spectroscopy is known to measure surface stress of silicon without contacts and damages, but it cannot be applied to SiO₂ film that is commonly used as a passivation layer in silicon MEMS. We have succeeded for the first time in quantitatively measuring a stress of SiO₂ film by CLS that is typically used to find point defects in SiO₂ film.
- 56-M CONDUCTIVE POLYMER COATED ELASTOMER CONTACT STRUCTURE FOR WOVEN ELECTRONIC TEXTILE 408**
 T. Yamashita¹, K. Miyake², and T. Itoh²
¹BEANS Laboratory, JAPAN and ²National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN
The poly(3, 4-ethylenedioxythiophene) poly(4-styrenesulfonate) coated silicone elastomer structure is employed in composing the electrical circuit through a large area of woven electronic textile (e-textile), and functions as the electrical contact between weft and warp (interlaced) fiber ribbons. The structure enhances the durability, flexibility and stability of electrical contact in the woven e-textile better than those of the ribbons without it.
- 57-T DEVELOPMENT OF IN-SITU SEM NANO MANIPULATION & MEMS-BASED TESTING SYSTEM WITH ULTRA-PRECISION DISPLACEMENT SENSORS FOR NANOMECHANICS OF MWCNTS 412**
 H. Omori¹, M. Sadakata², I. Tsubokura², I. Hanasaki¹, and Y. Isono¹
¹Kobe University, JAPAN, ²Caterpillar Japan Ltd., JAPAN, and ³Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., JAPAN
We developed the in-situ SEM nanomaterial manipulation & testing system including newly designed nanotensile testing MEMS devices, in order to investigate mechanical properties and fracture mechanisms of multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs). The nanomaterial manipulation system functions to pick an individual MWCNT from a substrate and to fix it on the MEMS devices. This research has succeeded in obtaining a clearly distinct load-displacement curve of MWCNT using the MEMS device with a newly designed displacement sensor, whereby its interlaminar sliding and breaking mechanisms have been examined in detail.
- 58-W DEVICE AND METHOD FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF ANCHOR SHEAR STRENGTH IN MEMS DEVICES 416**
 J. De Coster¹, A. Picco², and I. De Wolf^{1,3}
¹IMEC, BELGIUM, ²University of Milano-Bicocca, ITALY, and ³Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, BELGIUM
This paper presents a test structure that is designed for measuring the shear strength of anchors in MEMS devices. It consists of an in-plane comb drive actuator, operating in its lateral mode, which pushes a tip against test anchors of various sizes. The actuator is mechanically characterised and the shear strength of different sizes and shapes of anchors is measured.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 59-TH DYNAMIC SENSITIVITY MATRIX MEASUREMENT FOR SINGLE-MASS SOI 3-AXIS ACCELEROMETER 420**
T. Tsuchiya¹, O. Tabata¹, and A. Umeda^{2,3}
¹Kyoto University, JAPAN, ²National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN, and ³Vector Dynamics Corporation, JAPAN
- This paper reports a method to measure the fully described dynamic sensitivity of three-axis accelerometers represented by 3-by-3 matrix. It can be measured using three degree-of-freedom vibration stage only with three vibration measurement of independent vectors. The sensitivity matrix of an SOI capacitive accelerometer with vertical combs has been measured, showing a good frequency response up to 100 Hz. The cross-axis sensitivity shows the mechanical and electrical coupling between axes, but it can be compensated using the measured sensitivity matrix.*
- 60-M ENGINEERING DESIGN GUIDE FOR ETCH HOLES TO COMPENSATE SPRING WIDTH LOSS FOR RELIABLE RESONANT FREQUENCIES 424**
Y.-H. Jang¹, J.-W. Kim¹, J.-M. Kim², and Y.-K. Kim¹
¹Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA and ²Chonbuk National University, SOUTH KOREA
- This abstract describes a new compensation method of spring width loss during silicon deep etching process. We found that a compensation factor (CF), defined by circumference (C) of unit etch hole divided by its area (A), is directly related to the sensitivity of resonant frequencies with respect to spring width variations. After the optimization of etch holes in terms of CF, it was possible to obtain three times smaller variation of resonant frequencies than the conventional etch holes.*
- 61-T EVALUATION OF ANODIC Ta₂O₅ AS THE DIELECTRIC LAYER FOR EWOD DEVICES 428**
L.-X. Huang, B. Koo, and C.-J. Kim
University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- We report that anodic tantalum pentoxide (Ta₂O₅) exhibits severe polarity and frequency dependences that, in many cases, result in EWOD performance worse than that of conventional dielectrics (e.g., thermal SiO₂). This rather disappointing news is nevertheless highly relevant to the community and calls for critical assessment. Here, we find that under DC actuation Ta₂O₅ is attractive for EWOD only if the droplet is negatively biased, and under AC it is acceptable only for low frequencies.*
- 62-W GEOTHERMAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE TESTING OF ENCAPSULANT AND DEVICE MATERIALS FOR HARSH ENVIRONMENT MEMS SENSORS 432**
S. Wodin-Schwartz¹, J.C. Cheng¹, D.G. Senesky¹, J.E. Hammer², and A.P. Pisano¹
¹University of California, Berkeley, USA and ²University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA
- In this paper we report the first demonstrated exposure testing of MEMS encapsulation and device materials in a down-hole geothermal environment through exposure of the materials to critical point water with mineral contaminants such as nickel. Both mass loss data and sputter XPS chemical analysis was conducted to determine the survivability of silicon, sapphire, silicon carbide, and aluminum nitride after 1-100 hour exposure tests in this mineral water at its critical point.*
- 63-TH HIGH-ENERGY-DENSITY PERMANENT MICROMAGNETS FORMED FROM HETEROGENEOUS MAGNETIC POWDER MIXTURES 436**
O.D. Oniku and D.P. Arnold
University of Florida, USA
- We investigate the improvement in magnetic performance of parylene-bonded micromagnets via the mixture of two different sized- and shaped- Nd-Fe-B powders. The results show a doubling in the energy density and remanence over previously reported parylene-bonded magnets. Their simple, fast, low-cost, repeatable, all-room-temperature fabrication methods as well as their thermal and chemical stability make them highly attractive for the development of magnetic MEMS devices.*
- 64-M IDENTIFICATION OF FATIGUE CRACK EXTENSION PROCESS IN ZERO-TENSION CYCLIC STRESS TEST OF POLYSILICON FILMS 440**
V.L. Huy¹, S. Kamiya¹, J. Gaspar², and O. Paul³
¹Nagoya Institute of Technology, JAPAN, ²International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory, PORTUGAL, and ³University of Freiburg, GERMANY
- This paper presents a trace of fatigue crack extension process in polysilicon films. Fatigue crack extension process is here quantitatively analyzed in detail by using Paris' law on the basis of the parameters evaluated from the experimental data of the tensile polysilicon film specimens with notches. Initial cracks and fatigue extension consistent to the analysis were eventually found on the fracture surface observed in a scanning electron microscope.*
- 65-T INFLUENCES OF SPECIMEN SIZE AND DEFORMATION MODE ON THE STRENGTH OF SINGLE-CRYSTAL SILICON MICRO-BEAM STRUCTURES 444**
H. Yamagiwa¹, T. Fujii¹, T. Namazu^{1,2}, M. Saito³, K. Yamada³, and T. Miyatake³
¹University of Hyogo, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN, and ³Panasonic Electric Works Co., Ltd., JAPAN
- The purpose of this work is to examine the fracture mechanism of DRIE-fabricated SCS beam structures subjected to torsion/bending deformation. We have developed a new materials test technique, which enables us to apply pure torsion, torsion-bending combination, and doubly-clamped bending deformations to SCS micro-beam specimens. This paper focuses on investigating the influences of specimen size and deformation mode on the strength.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 66-W INORGANIC/PARYLENE COMPOSITE THIN FILM TOWARD 3D ROBUST STRUCTURES 448**
M. Hori¹, D. Kiriya^{1,2}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- We report a very thin film consisting of Inorganic/Parylene composite. The thin film shows synergistic properties of inorganic CaCO₃ and organic Parylene; the film shows transparency, handleability, shape adjustability and resistivity for fire. These results indicate that our approach should be useful for harnessing both inorganic and organic properties synergistically.*
- 67-TH LOCAL SYNTHESIS AND ALIGNMENT OF ZINC OXIDE NANOWIRES IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING MICROHEATERS 452**
W.C. Lin¹, Y.C. Lin², C.J. Shih³, M. Esashi², and A.A. Seshia¹
¹University of Cambridge, UK, ²Tohoku University, JAPAN, and ³National Taiwan University, TAIWAN
- A bottom-up technique for synthesizing transversely suspended zinc oxide nanowires under a zinc nitrate (Zn(NO₃)₂·6H₂O) and hexamethylenetetramine (HMTA, (CH₂)₆N₄) solution is reported. A microheater device is used to define an oxidized ZnO seed layer and then ZnO nanowires are locally synthesized and horizontally aligned within the device. This approach has the potential to considerably simplify the fabrication and assembly of ZnO nanowires on CMOS compatible substrates, allowing for the chemical synthesis to be carried out under near-ambient conditions by locally defining the conditions for nanowire growth on a silicon reactor chip.*
- 68-M MECHANICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ALL-POLYMER/CARBON NANOTUBE COMPOSITE MICRO-RESONATORS 456**
P.M. Sousa¹, V. Chu¹, and J.P. Conde^{1,2}
¹INESC-MN, PORTUGAL and ²Instituto Superior Técnico, PORTUGAL
- The effect of ambient pressure, applied load, number of vibration cycles, and temperature on the resonance frequency and quality factor of all-polymer micro-electromechanical systems (pMEMS) resonator bridges with integrated carboxylated multi-wall carbon-nanotubes (CNT) is presented.*
- 69-T MODEL-BASED ANALYSIS OF SWITCH DEGRADATION EFFECTS DURING LIFETIME TESTING 460**
C. Do¹, M. Lishchynska¹, K. Delaney¹, P. Fitzgerald², R. Goggin² and M. Hill¹
¹Cork Institute of Technology, IRELAND and ²Analog Devices Inc., IRELAND
- The paper reports on the analysis of the observed decrease in the pull-in voltage of MEMS ohmic switches, with time, under stress condition. A finite difference model (FDM) is developed that provides insight into the behaviours of the switch. The method allows the effect of different variations on lifetime and reliability which could not be done on the basis of an empirical fit or analytical analysis. The contributions of possible mechanical changes during testing to the measured change in performance are determined and this can be used in the lifetime evaluation of the device.*
- 70-W REAL-TIME IN SITU ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF DYNAMIC CONTACT BEHAVIOR OF MEMS HIGH-G SWITCHES 464**
N. Raghunathan, B. Sanborn, A. Venkattraman, A. Alexeenko, W. Chen, and D. Peroulis
Purdue University, USA
- We present for the first time a real time contact monitoring of packaged high-g switches under acceleration loads up to 50,000 g. Monitoring is performed using an electronic methodology utilizing an ultra low-power (< 60 μ W) CMOS interface that is directly integrated to the MEMS chip and accurately senses the capacitance change around the contact region at a high sampling rate (\geq 500 kHz). Experimental and modeling results agree to within 5% confirming validity of the experimental techniques.*
- 71-TH RF CONDUCTIVITY OF BIODEGRADABLE CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS USED FOR A NEW GENERATION OF PARTIALLY/FULLY RESORBABLE WIRELESS IMPLANTABLE SENSORS 468**
C.M. Boutry, H. Chandralalim, C. Hierold
ETH Zürich, SWITZERLAND
- RLC resonators are used for wireless power/data transmission in short-range telemetry (inductive link). The biodegradable conductive polymer composites PLLA-PPy and PCL-PPy are used to fabricate RLC resonators, with the ultimate goal of making a fully biodegradable implant for in vivo operation. Modeling the RF conductivity of PLLA-PPy and PCL-PPy as a function of frequency is required to correctly design the electrical circuits. In this paper, two models (the empirical Jonscher's model and Papathanassiou's model), based on DC and RF measurements, are used to predict the conductivity of the polymer composites at several frequencies of interest for telemetry operation.*
- 72-M ULTRA-FLEXIBLE DEVICES FOR 360 μ m DIAMETER GUIDEWIRES 472**
B. Mimoun¹, V. Henneken², P.M. Sarro¹, and R. Dekker^{1,2}
¹Delft University of Technology, THE NETHERLANDS and ²Philips Research Eindhoven, THE NETHERLANDS
- We report on the mechanical and electrical integrity of ultra-flexible polyimide-based devices for sensors in minimally invasive medical instruments. Aluminum structures placed in the stress neutral plane, the tensile plane or a combination of both are fabricated and tested under bending down to 300 μ m diameter. The obtained results provide design rules for ultra-flexible flow sensors to be implemented in 360 μ m diameter guidewires, while keeping direct contact with the surrounding environment.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

73-T VISCOPLASTICITY OF PARYLENE-C FILM AT BODY TEMPERATURE 476

J.C.-H. Lin¹, G. Lam², and Y.-C. Tai¹

¹California Institute of Technology, USA and ²University of California, San Diego, USA

Presented here is the first study of the viscoplastic behaviors of parylene-C film at 37°C. The nonlinear behaviors of parylene-C film are investigated by uniaxial tensile tests at different strain rates, cyclic loading/unloading test, abrupt strain rate changing, creep-recovery, and stress-relaxation. Three conclusions are reported: First, Parylene-C is confirmed as a viscoplastic material. Secondly, the tests show the yield strength of parylene-C film can be as low as 22.92 MPa. Thirdly, the modified Bodner-Partom viscoplasticity model matches our tensile tests well.

MECHANICAL SENSORS AND SYSTEMS

74-W 3 AXIS GYROSCOPE WITH SI NANOGAGE PIEZO-RESISTIVE DETECTION 480

A. Walther¹, M. Savoye¹, G. Jourdan¹, P. Renaux¹, F. Souchon¹, P. Robert¹, C. Le Blanc², N. Delorme², O. Gigan³, and C. Lejoste³

¹CEA-LETI, FRANCE, ²ASYGN SAS, FRANCE, and ³Tronics SA, FRANCE

We present a completely new concept of miniaturized gyroscopes based on Si nanowire piezo-resistive detection. This concept enables to realize extremely compact single-chip 3D gyroscopes while maintaining high performances: performances for consumer applications are obtained with a size of the mechanical part of 0.5mm /axis, which is 2 to 4 times smaller than state of the art gyroscopes.

75-TH 3-AXIS ACCELERATION SWITCH FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY EARLY WARNING 484

L.J. Currano¹, C.R. Becker¹, G.L. Smith¹, B. Isaacson², and C.J. Morris¹

¹U.S. Army Research Laboratory, USA and ²General Technical Services, USA

We present a design for a 3-axis MEMS acceleration switch to be used as a on-person monitor for impact events which could result in traumatic brain injury (TBI). Five thresholds from 90-250g are included on a single 3mm die. Experimental data shows fast response times (<200us) necessary for TBI monitoring.

76-M 3D FLEXIBLE TACTILE SENSOR USING ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION COILS 488

S. Wattanasarn, K. Noda, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama

University of Tokyo, JAPAN

We have fabricated a 3-axis flexible tactile sensor that is robust to parasitic interference, has a simple structure, and can be produced as sensor arrays while keeping the number of electrodes low on the basis of electromagnetic induction. The test results exhibit not only high stability of force sensing, but also acceptable predictions of magnitude and direction of the measured force.

77-T A 100 KHZ VIBRATORY MEMS RATE GYROSCOPE WITH EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF SYSTEM MODEL'S FREQUENCY SCALING 492

J.-T. Liewald¹, B. Kuhlmann¹, T. Balsink¹, and Y. Manoli²

¹Robert Bosch GmbH, GERMANY and ²University of Freiburg - IMTEK, GERMANY

The working frequency f₀ of vibratory MEMS angular rate sensors is a main optimization parameter. To investigate the specific challenges of increasing f₀ we designed a new device with f₀=100 kHz. Key parameters of the 100 kHz device are theoretically and experimentally compared with those of a 15 kHz reference sensor. The experimental results show the validity of the theoretical frequency scaling of the key parameters. The measurement results can be used for further investigations of benefits and disadvantages of MEMS vibratory gyroscopes with increased f₀>>30 kHz.

78-W A 600°C WIRELESS MULTIMORPH-BASED CAPACITIVE MEMS TEMPERATURE SENSOR FOR COMPONENT HEALTH MONITORING 496

S. Scott, M. Scuderi, and D. Peroulis

Purdue University, USA

Presented is the first MEMS capacitive temperature sensor capable of operating to 600C. The sensor is made up of arrays of multimorph cantilevers consisting of thermal oxide/LPCVD nitride/sputtered gold. The design, fabrication, and thermal annealing are presented as well as experimental characterization of capacitance, quality factor, and resistance to creep.

79-TH A FLEXIBLE UNDERWATER PRESSURE SENSOR ARRAY USING A CONDUCTIVE ELASTOMER STRAIN GAUGE 500

F.M. Yaul, V. Bulovic, and J.H. Lang

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

This work presents a flexible underwater pressure sensor array which achieves a 1.5 pascal pressure resolution using a 16-bit analog/digital converter. Each sensor consists of a polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) diaphragm and a resistive strain gauge made of a conductive carbon black-PDMS composite. A linear array of 4 sensors with a 15 mm center-to-center spacing is fabricated, and the dynamic response of the sensors is characterized and modeled.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 80-M A MULTIDIRECTIONAL-SENSITIVE INERTIAL MICROSWITCH WITH ELECTROPHORETIC POLYMER-METAL COMPOSITE FIXED ELECTRODE FOR FLEXIBLE CONTACT 504**
 Z. Yang, B. Zhu, G. Ding, H. Wang, Y. Wang, and X. Zhao
 Shanghai Jiao Tong University, CHINA
- In this paper, we proposed and fabricated a multidirectional-sensitive inertial microswitch with polymer-metal composite fixed electrode based on surface micromachining. The composite electrode was completed by electroplating and electrophoretic deposition, which can realize a flexible contact between the electrodes and eliminate the bouncing phenomenon in the microswitch. As a result, the stability and reliability of the inertial switch will be greatly improved.*
- 81-T A NEW ELECTRONIC SCHEME TO COMPENSATE MEMS RESONATORS NONLINEARITIES 508**
 R. Levy and G. Papin
 Onera, FRANCE
- The mechanical and electrostatic nonlinearities of MEMS resonators limit their power handling and thus the frequency stability and phase noise of MEMS resonators based oscillators. This paper reports a new circuit scheme to cancel the nonlinear behaviour of MEMS resonators. The VIA quartz resonator developed at ONERA has been used for simulations and experimental measurements to demonstrate the nonlinearities cancellation by the compensation circuit.*
- 82-W A NEW METHOD FOR RESONANT SENSING BASED ON NOISE IN NONLINEAR MEMS 511**
 C.B. Burgner, L.A. Shaw, and K.L. Turner
 University of California, Santa Barbara, USA
- A new method of tracking frequency in MEMS resonators is revealed. This measurement technique is based on noise squeezing phenomena found in nonlinear MEMS. Experimental results show 50ppm frequency resolution on a device near 100kHz is achievable without a phase lock amplifier or sophisticated signal processing. High sensitivity is attained while maintaining the amplitude of vibration near the noise floor.*
- 83-TH A PASSIVE HYDROGEL-BASED INERTIAL SWITCH INTEGRATED WITH MICROMACHINED L-C RESONATOR 515**
 J.-C. Kuo and Y.-J. Yang
 National Taiwan University, TAIWAN
- This work presents the development of an inertial switch employing stimuli-sensitive hydrogel integrated with a passive inductor/capacitor (LC) resonator. The device consists of a glass substrate with capacitor plates and an inductor coil, and a PDMS microfluidic chip with micro-channels and micro-cavity containing hydrogel and water droplet. When the acceleration exceeds the designed threshold-level, the water passes through the channel to the hydrogel cavity. The hydrogel swells and changes the capacitance of the integrated LC resonator, which in turn changes the resonant frequency that can be remotely detected. The functionalities of proposed device were demonstrated, and the detected signals were transmitted wirelessly.*
- 84-M A SINGLE PROCESS FOR BUILDING CAPACITIVE PRESSURE SENSORS AND TIMING REFERENCES WITH PRECISE CONTROL OF RELEASED AREA USING LATERAL ETCH STOP 519**
 C.-F. Chiang¹, A.B. Graham², G.J. O'Brien², and T.W. Kenny¹
¹Stanford University, USA and ²Robert Bosch RTC, USA
- In this paper, we present a capacitive absolute pressure sensor co-fabricated with a MEMS resonator using a modified epitaxial polysilicon encapsulation process. The process features insensitivity to the timed etch in releasing structures from sacrificial silicon dioxide. Moreover, the demonstrated process is capable of fabricating additional structures (resonators, inertial sensors, etc.) for driving and sensing in both lateral (x,y) and vertical (z) directions, providing a powerful fabrication platform for sensor integration on either bulk silicon or SOI wafer substrates.*
- 85-T AN AUTOMATICALLY MODE-MATCHED MEMS GYROSCOPE WITH 50 HZ BANDWIDTH 523**
 S. Sonmezoglu, S.E. Alper, and T. Akin
 Middle East Technical University, TURKEY
- This paper presents the architecture and experimental verification of an automatic mode matching system that uses the phase relationship between the residual quadrature and drive signals in a gyroscope to accomplish and maintain the frequency matching condition, where the system also allows controlling the system bandwidth by adjusting the closed loop controller parameters of the sense mode, which is achieved first time in literature. This study experimentally examines the angle random walk (ARW) and bias instability performances of fully decoupled MEMS gyroscopes under mismatched (~100Hz) and mode-matched conditions.*
- 86-W AN ELECTROSTATIC FIELD SENSOR DRIVEN BY SELF-EXCITED VIBRATION OF SENSOR/ACTUATOR INTEGRATED PIEZOELECTRIC MICRO CANTILEVER 527**
 T. Kobayashi¹, S. Oyama², H. Okada¹, N. Makimoto¹, K. Tanaka¹, T. Itoh¹, and R. Maeda¹
¹National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN and ²Hirose Electric Co., JAPAN
- We have developed MEMS-based electrostatic field sensors (MEMS-EFS), which integrate probe to detect electrostatic field and Pb(Zr,Ti)O₃ (PZT) thin films for sensor and actuator into microcantilever. The MEMS-EFS were fabricated through sol-gel deposition of PZT thin films and MEMS microfabrication process. Self-excited vibration of the microcantilevers has been achieved by amplifying and forwarding the output voltage from the PZT thin film for sensor with band-pass filter circuit. The developed MEMS-EFS can evaluate an electrostatic field of -3 to 3 kV with good linearity.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 87-TH APPLICATION OF ELECTRO MECHANICAL STIFFNESS MODULATION IN BIOMIMETIC HAIR FLOW SENSORS 531**
H. Droogendijk, C.M. Bruinink, R.G.P. Sanders, G.J.M. Krijnen
University of Twente, THE NETHERLANDS
- We propose a new electromechanical interfacing scheme to improve the low-frequency response of energy buffering type transducers. The method is based on periodic modulation of (one of) the stiffness(es) in the sensory system which allows to up-convert the signals of interest to frequencies where measurement is less troubled by noise or other detrimental effects. We demonstrate this principle by means of capacitive artificial-hair flow-sensors, where we modulate the rotational spring stiffness by periodic electrostatic spring softening (ESS), such that a replica of the original signal is formed around the modulation frequency. It is shown that using this replica we gain a substantial improvement of the low frequency signal-to-noise ratio and sensing threshold.*
- 88-M BEHAVIORAL MODELING AND TESTING OF A CMOS-MEMS PARAMETRIC RESONATOR GOVERNED BY THE NONLINEAR MATHIEU EQUATION 535**
C. Guo and G.K. Fedder
Carnegie Mellon University, USA
- Modeling and simulation of complex phenomena in environments that emulate end applications demonstrate the effectiveness of MEMS composable design methodologies. A CMOS-MEMS resonator driven by a non-interdigitated comb has been targeted as a demonstration vehicle. This paper reports the schematic-based parameterized behavioral modeling and optical vibration testbed of parametric resonators governed by the nonlinear Mathieu equation. The transition frequencies and the jump amplitudes are characterized by transition sweep method. The observed parametric resonance is verified by perturbation solution of Mathieu equation, and validated by system-level behavioral simulation with less than 0.6% error.*
- 89-T CAPACITIVELY-DRIVEN AND PIEZORESISTIVELY-SENSED CMOS-MEMS RESONATORS 539**
C.-S. Li, C.-H. Chin, Y.-C. Liu, and S.-S. Li
National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- We develop foundry-oriented CMOS-MEMS resonators formed by high-Q oxide structures ($Q > 5,500$) via capacitive drive and differentially piezoresistive sense configuration have been demonstrated for the first time with more than 28 dB signal to feedthrough ratio. In contrast to most piezoresistive silicon resonators where motional signal is often affected by strong feedthrough currents, the feature of composite structures (mostly oxide) proposed in this work offers electrical isolation for embedded electrodes and interconnects inside resonators to enable decoupling of capacitive and piezoresistive detections under an electrostatic excitation, therefore allowing the selection of preferred transduction using the same resonator device. With the same electrostatic driving condition, the motional current of the resonator from piezoresistive transduction shows 4.7X higher than that of purely capacitive readout. In addition, the feedthrough level of differentially piezoresistive sensing approach exhibits more than 20 dB lower than that of one-port capacitive detection. In terms of motional signal enhancement and feedthrough cancellation, this differentially piezoresistive sensing technique provides an excellent alternative to purely capacitive transduction in CMOS-MEMS resonator applications.*
- 90-W CMOS-BASED FORCE SENSOR WITH OVERLOAD PROTECTION AND IMPROVED ASSEMBLY TOLERANCE 543**
M. Baumann, A. Peter, D. Moser, P. Ruther, and O. Paul
University of Freiburg - IMTEK, GERMANY
- In this paper a novel CMOS-based force sensor concept is introduced. It applies a silicon chip bonded to a glass substrate. The silicon chip comprises a piezoresistive stress sensing element, surrounded by surface trenches. The trenches define a cross-shaped device and a seesaw-shaped structure, respectively. The external force is applied via a micromachined two-point force bridge comprising two posts. This specific sensor structure compensates for small variations in the fabrication process, as well as lateral shifts of the force application point of the two-point force bridge.*
- 91-TH CONCEPTION AND FABRICATION OF PIEZO-RESISTIVE RING SHAPED AFM PROBE 547**
Z. Xiong, B. Walter, E. Mairiaux, M. Faucher, L. Buchailot, B. Legrand
IEMN, FRANCE
- We report on a new concept of Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) oscillating probes using electrostatic excitation and piezo-resistive detection. These probes resonance frequencies are in the 1MHz range and the quality factor is measured about 53,000 in vacuum and 3,000 in air. The force resolution deduced from the measurements is about 8 pN/Hz^{0.5}.*
- 92-M DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF A VORTEX INERTIAL SENSOR CONSISTING OF 3-DOF GYROSCOPE AND 3-DOF ACCELEROMETER 551**
Z. Xie, H. Chang, Y. Yang, X. Li, P. Zhou, and W. Yuan
Northwestern Polytechnical University, CHINA
- In this paper we presented a new 6-axis inertial sensor based on a vortex fluidic proof mass which rotates like a rigid rotor. Compared with the rigid rotor, the vortex is easy to be implemented and can endure high shock resistance. A group of thermistors were configured to sense the angular rate or acceleration. The measured results showed that the presented sensor can detect three components of angular rate and three components of linear acceleration respectively in a medium accuracy.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 93-T DNA ORIGAMI IMAGING WITH 10.9 MHZ AFM MEMS PROBES 555**
 B. Walter, E. Mairiaux, Z. Xiong, M. Faucher, L. Buchaillot, B. Legrand
IEMN, FRANCE
- For the first time, 50nm side DNA origami squares have been imaged using 10.9MHz laserless AFM MEMS probe. This sensor takes advantage of the high resonance frequency of a silicon bulk mode resonator integrating a nano-tip fabricated in batch process. After its integration in a commercially available AFM-set-up with a modified probe holder, the AFM MEMS probe has demonstrated its capability of soft matter imaging.*
- 94-W ELECTROSTATIC SELF CALIBRATION OF VIBRATORY GYROSCOPES 559**
 G. Casinovi, W.K. Sung, M. Dalal, A.N. Shirazi, and F. Ayazi
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA
- This paper introduces a new approach to self-calibration of Coriolis-based vibratory gyroscopes that does not require the use of any additional moving parts or calibration stage. Instead, the effect of the Coriolis force on the device is mimicked by the application of a rotating excitation to the device drive and sense modes. This approach to gyroscope self-calibration is validated by the results of finite-element simulations, which demonstrate that a rotating excitation can in fact be substituted for physical rotation for the purpose of calibrating or self-testing the device.*
- 95-TH EXPERIMENTAL AND MODELING ANALYSIS ON ENTRAINMENT CONDITION OF SUBMICROMETER THICK SI MICRO MECHANICAL RESONATORS WITH NONLINEAR COUPLING ELEMENT 563**
 K. Tanno, Y. Kawai, and T. Ono
Tohoku University, JAPAN
- We have investigated the synchronization of coupled resonators. Mechanically coupled three resonators are fabricated, and the synchronized condition of these resonators is evaluated. When the frequency of external force approaches to the lowest resonant frequency, the entrainment of resonance occurred, where the frequency ratios become integer and their phase differences are locked, and entrainment region is dependent on amplitude of resonators. As a consideration, by using a basic model of coupled three resonators, we estimated that coupling spring has strong nonlinearity.*
- 96-M FLEXIBLE TRANSPARENT TOUCH PANEL MOUNTED ON ROUND SURFACE 567**
 K. Asano, M. Shikida, and K. Sato
Nagoya University, JAPAN
- We report the novel type of transparent touch panel. It consists of the arrayed channel structures filled with the conductive liquid inside of the transparent silicone rubber sheet. It does not require any rare earth materials. It's flexible, and mounted on a rounded surface. The touch detection in the panel mounted on both of flat and rounded surface was also investigated in this study.*
- 97-T INKJET PRINTED ALL-POLYMER FLEXURAL PLATE WAVE SENSORS 571**
 J.R. Busch, C. Sielmann, G. Man, D. Tsan, K. Walus, and B. Stoeber
University of British Columbia, CANADA
- We develop and test an all-polymer, flexural plate wave gravimetric sensor using piezoelectric PVDF and PEDOT:PSS. Inkjet printed interdigital transducers are used for exciting Lamb waves which are measured both electronically and using a Laser Doppler Vibrometer. Pulsed wave excitation isolates the weak acoustic signal from the electromagnetic crosstalk, allowing measurable signal variations with the addition of mass to the sensing area.*
- 98-W MEMS ABSOLUTE PRESSURE SENSOR ON A FLEXIBLE SUBSTRATE 575**
 M. Ahmed, D.P. Butler, and Z. Celik-Butler
University of Texas, Arlington, USA
- This paper describes the fabrication and characterization of piezoresistive-based absolute pressure sensors on a flexible polyimide substrate instead of a rigid Si substrate. The absolute pressure applied to a membrane is measured with respect to a sealed vacuum cavity. The sensors are designed for aerospace applications. A suspended aluminum oxide diaphragm is utilized in which nichrome (Ni-85%/Cr-15%) piezoresistive sensors are placed in a half Wheatstone bridge geometry to ensure a linear response and thermal stability. Surface micromachining was used to create a cavity under the diaphragm which undergoes deflection as the pressure is applied. A flexible polyimide superstrate layer of 35-40 μm was spin-coated on top of the sensors to place the pressure sensors on a low stress plane and permit bending of the flexible substrate/sensor/superstrate combination with no damage to the sensors.*
- 99-TH OFF-THE-SHELF MEMS FOR ROTARY MEMS 579**
 B. Hanrahan^{1,2}, J. Feldman¹, S. Misra¹, C.M. Waits², P.d. Mitcheson³, and R. Ghodssi¹
¹University of Maryland, USA, ²US Army Research Lab, USA, and ³Imperial College, UK
- This work demonstrates the utilization of an Off-The-Shelf (OTS) MEMS accelerometer to accurately and repeatedly determine the onset of instability and perform in situ diagnostics of a high-performance rotary MEMS device. The OTS MEMS accelerometer bonded to a custom rotary MEMS device provides high sensitivity, wide bandwidth vibration measurements. The data provided by the on-chip accelerometer can be used in feedback systems to optimize device performance and increase operational lifetimes.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 100-M PACKAGE-INDUCED TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF MEMS CAPACITIVE STRAIN SENSOR AND SYSTEM DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS 583**
D.J. Young¹, M.A. Suster², and W.H. Ko²
¹University of Utah, USA and ²Case Western Reserve University, USA
- MEMS capacitive strain sensors are attractive due to their high sensitivity, large dynamic range and zero DC power dissipation. However, after sensors packaging and attachment to a targeted metallic surface, the overall system can exhibit a strong package-induced temperature dependence caused by different thermal expansion coefficients of silicon, metallic surface and bonding adhesive, thus degrading performance. We thoroughly characterized packaged sensor temperature dependence and present optimized system design considerations to achieve stringent requirements.*
- 101-T PIEZOELECTRIC MICRO-SCALE MECHANICAL COMPUTING SYSTEM 587**
R.M. Proie Jr., J.S. Pulskamp, R.G. Polcawich, and T. Ivanov
US Army Research Laboratory, USA
- Near-zero leakage current and potential for intrinsic immunity to radiation have made MEMS-based mechanical logic an attractive area of research. This work builds upon ongoing research, which aims to develop a digital lead zirconate titanate (PZT) architecture, in order to demonstrate a fully capable digital MEMS system. The work presented here demonstrates an integration of combinational and sequential mechanical logic elements to provide a complete digital system without the aid of semiconductor technologies.*
- 102-W PURE OXIDE STRUCTURE FOR TEMPERATURE STABILIZATION AND PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT OF CMOS-MEMS ACCELEROMETER 591**
Y.-C. Liu, M.-H. Tsai, and W. Fang
National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- The stacking of pure oxide layers as the mechanical structures for CMOS-MEMS accelerometer has been developed and demonstrated for the first time. Thus, the distribution of metal-oxide composites in CMO-MEMS accelerometer is changed from area to line, as in Fig.1. Such design has the following advantages: (1) the initial deformation of suspended MEMS structures due to the residual stresses of metal-oxide films is reduced, (2) the thermal deformation of suspended MEMS structures due to the CTE (thermal expansion coefficient) mismatch of metal-oxide films is also suppressed, and (3) the parasitic capacitance of sensing electrodes routing underneath the proof-mass can be further reduced.*
- 103-TH SCALABLE SIX-AXIS FORCE-TORQUE SENSOR WITH A LARGE RANGE FOR BIOMECHANICAL APPLICATIONS 595**
R.A. Brookhuis¹, R.J. Wiegink¹, T.S.J. Lammerink¹, M.J. de Boer¹, K. Ma¹, and M.C. Elwenspoek^{1,2}
¹University of Twente, THE NETHERLANDS and ²Albert-Ludwigs University, GERMANY
- A scalable silicon six-axis force-torque sensor is designed and realized to be used for measurement of the power transferred between the human body and the environment. Capacitive read-out is used to detect all axial force components and all torque components simultaneously. Small electrode gaps in combination with mechanical amplification by the sensor structure result in a large sensitivity. The miniature sensor has a large force range of up to 50 N in normal direction, 10 N in shear direction and 25 Nmm of maximum torque around each axis and can easily be scaled to adapt for other force/torque ranges.*
- 104-M SHEAR FORCE DETECTOR USING PIEZO-RESISTIVE BEAMS WITH SIDEWALL-DOPING 599**
H. Takahashi, A. Nakai, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- This paper reports on a shear force detector using piezo-resistive beams by sidewall-doping enveloped with elastic body. The beams are formed using a 20µm-thick device Si layer of an SOI (Silicon on Insulator) wafer without folding. Then, the sidewall of the beams is doped. Shear force is measured by the resistance change due to the stretch/compression of the sidewall. The size of the beams is 180µm_15µm_20µm (length _ width _ height). Using this shear force detector, a triaxial tactile sensor can be achieved.*
- 105-T SHEAR FORCE SENSOR USING A CANTILEVER WITH LIQUID-EMBEDDED HINGES 603**
K. Sato, N. Binh-Khiem, M. Hosono, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We propose a shear force sensor using a standing cantilever with liquid-embedded hinges. The liquid is covered with elastomer. Because the top of the standing cantilever follows the deformation of elastomer, shear force can be measured with the resistance change of the cantilever. Because the cantilever in liquid can deform freely except its root and tip, the cantilever root is not subjected to stress concentration. Thus, the cantilever can measure the larger force than without liquid.*
- 106-W THERMALLY ACTUATED SILICON TUNING FORK RESONATORS FOR SENSING APPLICATIONS IN AIR 607**
L.A. Beardslee¹, J. Lehmann¹, C. Carron¹, J.-J. Su¹, F. Josse², I. Dufour³, and O. Brand¹
¹Georgia Institute of Technology, USA, ²Marquette University, USA, and ³Universite de Bordeaux, FRANCE
- This paper introduces a thermally actuated, silicon-based tuning fork (TF) geometry as a suitable platform for resonant sensing applications in air. Operated at their fundamental TF mode ($f \approx 400$ kHz), the devices exhibit Q-factors of 4000-4200 in air. By properly choosing the locations of the integrated excitation resistors as well as the four piezoresistors forming a Wheatstone bridge, output signals stemming from low-frequency out-of-plane vibration modes of the microstructure are suppressed and the TFs can be embedded into an amplifying feedback loop.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 107-TH** **GRAPHENE HAS ULTRA HIGH PIEZORESISTIVE GAUGE FACTOR** 611
H. Hosseinzadegan, C. Todd, A. Lal, M. Pandey, M. Levendof, and J. Park
Cornell University, USA

We report the first-ever use of graphene as a piezoresistive element in a MEMS device. Graphene monolayer or multilayer films hold promise for outstanding nanoscale electrical and mechanical properties owing to their unique monocrystalline structure. The monocrystalline and 2-dimensional structure of graphene is responsible for very fast electron mobility, very high young's modulus, and negligible internal hysteresis. Owing to the monolayer nature and the effective confinement of electrons in a two-dimensions, any applied strain in graphene films is likely to create large changes in conductivity as the electrons are forced to traverse larger potential wells along increased bond-lengths. A recent theoretical work predicts the splitting of the graphene band-gap from conductive to semiconducting state upon applied strain. This phase change is likely to result in large piezoresistive effects, and in this paper we report a very high piezoresistive gauge factor of 5.12×10^3 at low strains and a gauge factor of 43.6 at higher strains. The graphene gauge factor is orders of magnitude higher than that of most piezoresistive materials used in MEMS such as polysilicon and metals. This high value of piezoresistivity could be transformative in reinterpretation of the use of piezoresistivity, compared to other transduction mechanisms.

- 108-M** **Z-AXIS OPTOMECHANICAL ACCELEROMETER** 615
D.N. Hutchison, and S.A. Bhawe
Cornell University, USA

We demonstrate a Z-axis accelerometer which uses waveguided light to sense displacement. This silicon nitride "Cavity-enhanced OptoMechanical Accelerometer" (COMA) can exhibit 22 percent-per-g optical modulation.

PHYSICAL MEMS (OPTICAL, MAGNETO)

- 109-T** **A FLEXIBLE, NON-INTRUSIVE POWER SENSOR TAG FOR THE ELECTRICITY MONITORING OF TWO-WIRE HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES** 620
Y.C. Chen¹, W.H. Hsu¹, S.H. Cheng², and Y.T. Cheng¹
¹National Chiao Tung University, TAIWAN and ²Industrial Technology Research Institute, TAIWAN

We develop a flexible non-intrusive power sensor tag with good proximity for accurate electric current and voltage sensing on a typical SPT-2 18AWG two-wire power cord of household appliances. The tag comprises current and voltage sensors which are designed by Faraday's induction law and capacitive-coupling principle, respectively. For a 50-turns coil design combined with two sensing electrodes in an area of $0.4 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$, the sensor tag exhibits a sensitivity of $31.1 \mu\text{V/A}$ and 98.9 mV/115V for detecting 60Hz electric current and voltage, respectively.

- 110-W** **A MICROASSEMBLY PROCESS TO REALIZE ANGULAR VERTICAL COMB ELECTRODES FOR A GIMBAL-LESS TWO-AXIS ELECTROSTATIC SCANNER** 624
M.-H. Jun, S. Moon, and J.-H. Lee
Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), SOUTH KOREA

This paper proposes a microassembly process that easily realizes a gimbal-less two-axis electrostatic MEMS scanner with fixed angular vertical comb electrodes (FAVCEs). The fabrication steps can be remarkably reduced by employing the microassembly, as there is no need to add an insulation layer and conduct a multi-step etching process for SVCs. The reduction in the number of fabrication steps also improves the device yield and reduces fabrication errors. The proposed scanner can be readily applied to various optical applications, as the slow axis is driven by quasi-static operation, allowing the amplitude of the scanning angle to remain constant at a specific frequency range.

- 111-TH** **ALL-SILICON INTERFEROMETRIC OPTICAL PROBE FOR NON-CONTACT DIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENTS IN CONFINED ENVIRONMENTS** 628
M. Malak¹, F. Marty¹, H. Nouria², J. Salgado², and T. Bourouina¹
¹Université Paris-Est, FRANCE and ²Laboratoire National de Métrologie et d'Essais (LNE), FRANCE

We developed an interferometric optical micro-probe, for the purpose of non-contact measurement of distance-to-surface for samples in confined environments, such as holes and trenches whose lateral dimensions are in the order of hundreds of microns (typically fuel injection nozzles). A Michelson interferometer was integrated at the end of a 4mm-long, 390μm-thick, 750μm-wide cantilever. The whole system is a monolithic silicon block obtained by DRIE. The fabricated probe demonstrates simultaneous measurements of distance and thickness for a silicon wafer used as test surface.

- 112-T** **ELECTROWETTING FRESNEL LENTICULAR** 632
Y. Takai, R. Koshiishi, S. Kirita, M. Tsuchiya, Y. Watanabe, K. Takahashi, Y. Imai, and Y. Shimpuku
Sony Corporation, JAPAN

We have developed a new electrowetting optical device achieving a variable Fresnel lenticular by high-speed linking and driving of separately controlled multiple electrowetting microprisms. With this device, a flat lens can be switched to a convex lens and a variety of characteristics such as lens pitch and focal length can be varied at high speed. We have also developed an electrode-patterning technique for three-dimensional structures using no photolithography on a flexible substrate.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 113-W HIGH FREQUENCY TORSIONAL MEMS SCANNER FOR DISPLAYS 636**
 U. Baran¹, D. Brown², S. Holmstrom¹, D. Balma^{3,4}, W.O. Davis², A. Mazzalai⁴, P. Muralt⁴, and H. Urey¹
¹Koç University, TURKEY, ²Microvision Inc., USA, ³Polytechnic of Turin, ITALY, and
⁴École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND
- A high frequency resonant torsional microscanner actuated with thin film PZT is modeled, fabricated, and characterized. Sinusoidal actuation of 24V at a mechanical resonance frequency of 40kHz provides a total optical scan angle of 38.5deg for the 1.4mm mirror width. This is the highest performing resonant MEMS scanner designed for dynamic displays reported in the literature and it provides significant power and size advantages compared to electromagnetic and electrostatic scanners.*
- 114-TH IMPLEMENTATION OF VERTICAL-INTEGRATED DUAL MODE INDUCTIVE-CAPACITIVE PROXIMITY SENSOR 640**
 P.-H. Lo, C. Hong, S.-H. Tseng, J.-H. Yeh, and W. Fang
 National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- This study extends the authors previous concept to employ nanoporous anodic aluminum oxide (np-AAO) as insulation and dielectric layer to form the vertical-integrated inductive-capacitive proximity sensor. Subject matter shows the proximity sensor consists of vertical stacked metal-spiral, np-AAO insulation layer, and Ti film on Si-substrate. The magnetic-field from metal-spiral enables the inductive-sensing, and the fringe-capacitance between the metal-spiral and Ti-film enable the capacitive-sensing. The advantages of this vertical-integrated inductive-capacitive proximity sensor are as follows, (1) Enlarge the range of sensing-distance: capacitive-sensing remains sensitive for short-distance object and long-distance object remains detectable by inductive-sensing, (2) Conductive and non-conductive objects can be detected, (3) chip size is reduced by the vertical-integrated design, (4) fringe-effect is enhanced by the spiral-coil, and (5) np-AAO has good electrical properties: dielectric constant 7.4 (oxide:3.9), electrical resistivity: over hundred Mohm-cm (similar to oxide). Measurements demonstrate the performances of proposed sensor.*
- 115-M SIMULTANEOUS SELF-SUSTAINED ACTUATION AND PARALLEL READOUT WITH MEMS CANTILEVER SENSOR ARRAY 644**
 S.Z. Luleci¹, C. Sagioglu¹, A. Mostafazadeh¹, E. Ermek¹, E. Timurdogan^{1,2}, Y. Leblebici³, and H. Urey¹
¹Koç University, TURKEY, ²Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA, and ³École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND
- Simultaneous self-sustained actuation of resonant MEMS cantilever array is demonstrated using one actuation coil and one photodetector. The method allows parallel readout of dense array of sensors on a small chip. A closed-loop controller is used for actuating the array and oscillations are self-starting. Cantilevers are fabricated with one mask process and made of ~1µm thick Nickel on a thin Gold layer. Cantilevers have 2-3µm wide grating slits at its tip to facilitate interferometric readout.*
- 116-T MULTI-SPECTRAL TUNABLE EXCITATION FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY WITH A NANOIMPRINTED PDMS-ON-SILICON GRATING OPTICAL FILTER 648**
 N.-T. Huang, S. Truxal, Y.-C. Tung, and K. Kurabayashi
 University of Michigan, USA
- We report a MEMS-based optical grating filter and its integration with a fluorescence microscope for excitation wavelength tuning. This integration allows voltage-controlled tuning of excitation wavelength from a multi-band light source. We demonstrate the system's capability to selectively excite fluorescence dye molecules with different excitation/emission spectral characteristics using optical filter arrays, each with a very small (2mm x 2 mm) device foot print. The demonstrated technology has potential to enable massively parallel multispectral fluorescence microscopy in biochip array settings.*
- 117-W RAPID DETECTING Z-POSITION OF MOVING OBJECTS IN MICROCHANNEL UTILIZING A NOVEL CHROMATIC ABERRATION EFFECT UNDER A DARK-FIELD ILLUMINATION SCHEME 652**
 S.-Y. Su and C.-H. Lin
 National Sun Yat-sen University, TAIWAN
- This research describes a technique for detecting the depth of samples in MEMS-based micro-flow cytometer. According to the principle of chromatic aberration which occurs because of different wavelength has its according refractive index of lens for light, that makes it to be capable to identify the various depths of samples in z-direction by analyzing the change in intensity for specific wavelength in micro-flow cytometer. Through the wavelength analysis and simple calculation, it shows that depth versus the ratio of 450 nm to 670 nm gives a high linearity. Because the simple mathematical calculation, this developed depth detector can discriminate and identify the different depths of dynamic samples in MEMS-based micro-flow cytometer swiftly, and also provides ±15 µm sensing range.*
- 118-TH SELF-ALIGNED VCSEL-MICROLENS SCANNER WITH LARGE SCAN RANGE 656**
 N. Quack, J.B. Chou, and M.C. Wu
 University of California, Berkeley, USA
- Design, fabrication and optical characterization of a self-aligned integrated MEMS/VCSEL laser beam scanner. The system comprises an alignment platform, a VCSEL, alignment beads and a comb-drive actuated MEMS lens scanner including a precision half-ball lens. Precise self-alignment is achieved using microspheres as alignment beads and angular beam scanning by displacing the lens horizontally with respect to the VCSEL. ±70 µm displacements (scanning angles of ±7°) have been demonstrated*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 119-M SI PHOTONIC NANO-WIRE TUNBLE MICRO-RING RESONATOR COMPOSED OF TRIPLY-LIKED VARIABLE COUPLERS 660**
 T. Ikeda, Y. Kanamori, and K. Hane
 Tohoku University, JAPAN

A tunable Si photonic nano-wire-waveguide micro-ring resonator composed of triply-linked variable couplers is proposed. The roundtrip optical path of the micro-ring is modulated by the displacement of coupler waveguide with an ultra-small comb-drive actuator. In addition, the coupling between the micro-ring and a bus-line waveguide is also controlled by a gapvariable waveguide coupler with another actuator. Therefore, the proposed tunable micro-ring can be operated as an ultrasmall wavelength-selective-switch with a wavelength-hitless mechanism for Si on-chip telecommunication system.

RF MEMS

- 120-T 1.12GHZ OPTO-ACOUSTIC OSCILLATOR 664**
 S. Sridaran and S. Bhav
 Cornell University, USA

We report on the development of an Opto-Acoustic Oscillator (OAO) operating at 1.12GHz using an air gap capacitively actuated silicon optomechanical resonator. An optical sensing technique using optomechanical ring resonators in silicon allows for observation of the mechanical resonances of electrostatically excited mechanical ring resonators up to 3.5GHz. Using amplifiers to compensate for losses, we demonstrate an oscillator operating at 1.12GHz with 8.8dBm output RF power and a phase noise of -85 dBc/Hz at 10 kHz offset.

- 121-W 1 VOLT DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUITS REALIZED BY STRESS-RESILIENT ALN PARALLEL DUAL-BEAM MEMS RELAYS 668**
 N. Sinha, Z. Guo, A. Tazzoli, A. DeHon, and G. Piazza
 University of Pennsylvania, USA

This paper reports on the first implementation of low-voltage (~ 1 Vpp) complementary logic elements achieved by body-biasing of novel parallel dual-beam design piezoelectric mechanical relays. This work presents mechanical logic components that are characterized by low leakage, operate with low switching voltages and are arranged in a configuration that reduces the component standby count required to implement logic functions.

- 122-TH ACOUSTIC WHISPERING GALLERY MODE RESONATOR WITH Q > 109,000 AT 515MHZ 672**
 T.O. Rocheleau, T.L. Naing, Z. Ren, and C.T.-C. Nguyen
 University of California, Berkeley, USA

A capacitive-gap transduced micromechanical resonator design based on an acoustic Whispering Gallery Mode constructed from Micro-Crystalline Diamond has achieved a Q>109,000 at 515MHz, posting an f•Q product of >5.6E13. The key to this performance is anchor-loss nulling by the WGM, as evidenced by comparison of Q values between radial-contour modes and WGM ones on the same disk device, where a 2-3_ enhancement of Q is observed. These high Q's should enable unprecedented RF front-end frequency selectivity and low phase noise in oscillators for future portable communications.

- 123-M AN INVERTED-GAP ANALOG TUNING RF-MEMS CAPACITOR WITH 250 MILLIWATTS POWER HANDLING CAPABILITY 676**
 F. Barrière, D. Passerieux, D. Mardivirin, A. Pothier, and P. Blondy
 XLIM, FRANCE

A novel analog tuning MEMS variable capacitor is presented. By using an inverted-gap configuration, the mechanical effects of large RF-signals can be cancelled. Fabricated devices could handle 250 mW of power, with measured 2.2:1 capacitance variation, very high Q, and extremely low parasitic series inductance.

- 124-T CAPACITANCE CHARACTERIZATION OF DIELECTRIC CHARGING EFFECT IN RF MEMS CAPACITIVE SWITCHES UNDER DIFFERENT HUMIDITY ENVIRONMENTS 680**
 L.-F. Wang, J.-Y. Tang, and Q.-A. Huang
 Southeast University, CHINA

We give a quantitative description of dielectric charging effect under different switch states and humidity levels by establishing an analytical Capacitance-Voltage (CV) model. Both theoretical analysis and experiments demonstrate that different switch states have different charging mechanisms, and therefore, different impacts of humidity. Charge accumulation at down-state of the switch is greatly affected by humidity: injected charge quantity increases linearly with increasing humidity; and the speed of charge injection at 50% and 80% RH is about 10 times faster than 20% RH.

- 125-W COMPACT MEMS RECONFIGURABLE ULTRA-WIDEBAND 10-18 GHZ DIRECTIONAL COUPLERS 684**
 U. Shah, M. Sterner, and J. Oberhammer
 Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), SWEDEN

This paper reports on area-efficient, ultra-wideband, MEMS-reconfigurable directional couplers, whose coupling is tuned by mechanically changing the geometry of 3D-micromachined coupled transmission lines, utilizing integrated MEMS electrostatic actuators. We report for the first time on couplers which are reconfigured by changing the geometry of the ground-plane coupling, with or without the conventional tuning of the direct coupling between the signal lines. This results in a very uniform and well predictable performance over a very large frequency band.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 126-TH CYCLIC EVOLUTION OF BOUNCING FOR CONTACTS IN COMMERCIAL RF MEMS SWITCHES 688**
 A. Fruehling, W. Yang, and D. Peroulis
 Purdue University, USA

This paper systematically investigates switch bounce evolution for the Omron 2SMES-01 as a function of lifetime cycling. As the contact degrades, surface interaction forces at the contact change in a repeatable and predictable manner for increasing cycle count. Switch bounce provides a readily accessible form of transient analysis of RF MEMS contacts and has the potential to become an indispensable tool for in situ switch diagnostics related to adhesion forces, contact hardening, and film formation.

- 127-M GEOMETRY OPTIMIZATION FOR QUALITY FACTOR ENHANCEMENT IN SiC-BASED LATERAL OVERMODED BULK ACOUSTIC RESONATORS 692**
 S. Gong, N.-K. Kuo, and G. Piazza
 University of Pennsylvania, USA

This paper reports on experimentally verified methods to enhance the quality factor (Q) for SiC-based lateral overtone bulk acoustic-wave resonators (LOBAR) by acting on their geometry. A prototype LOBAR device was previously demonstrated, and, by taking advantage of the intrinsic low damping of SiC, showed great potentials for enabling very high Q resonators for applications such as low phase noise oscillators and narrowband channelizers. However, the demonstrated performances were far from ultimate and the SiC LOBAR design space has not been fully explored. This work focuses on LOBAR optimization by exploring the effect of structural dimension variations (Fig. 2) such as the piezoelectric film thickness (250 and 500 nm) used for transducing the SiC into vibration, coverage ratio (ratio of AlN area to SiC ranging 0.5-2.5%), and aspect ratio (SiC length to width ratio ranging 6-10) of the resonant cavity on the device Q. Consequently, more than 20% increase in Q (from 4250 to 5378 shown in Fig.3) has been achieved at 1.5 GHz, and over 100% increase in Q (from 1900 to 4296 shown in Fig. 4) at 2.3 GHz. Ultimately, an analytical model that fits the experimental data has been developed to explain the results and improve understanding of the LOBAR operation.

- 128-T HIGH POWER AND LOW TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR BASED ON A FULLY ANCHORED AND OXIDE COMPENSATED ALN CONTOUR-MODE MEMS RESONATOR 696**
 M. Rinaldi¹, A. Tazzoli², J. Segovia-Fernandez², V. Felmetger³, and G. Piazza²
¹Northeastern University, USA, ²University of Pennsylvania, USA, and ³OEMGroup, USA

This paper reports on the design and experimental verification of the first high power and low TCF oscillator based on a fully anchored and temperature compensated AlN contour-mode MEMS resonator operating at 950 MHz. Full anchoring of the AlN resonant body is introduced as an innovative design to improve the device linearity without altering the resonator quality factor. The enhanced power handling of the device enabled the implementation of a high power (6 dBm) and low phase noise (-85 dBc/Hz @1 kHz offset and -172 dBc/Hz floor) oscillator with improved temperature stability (600 ppm total frequency variation and no phase noise degradation over a 75 C range).

- 129-W HIGH-STIFFNESS-DRIVEN MICROMECHANICAL RESONATOR OSCILLATOR WITH ENHANCED PHASE NOISE PERFORMANCE 700**
 L.-J. Hou, W.-C. Chen, C.-S. Li, and S.-S. Li
 National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

In this work, a high-stiffness-driven micromechanical resonator has been demonstrated and measured. This kind of configuration can successfully enhance the power handling. Consequently, high-stiffness-driven oscillator can have a phase noise reduction by means of driving at the high-stiffness area and sensing at the low-stiffness area.

- 130-TH LOCALIZED THERMAL OXIDATION FOR FREQUENCY TRIMMING AND TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION OF MICROMECHANICAL RESONATORS 704**
 A. Hajjam¹, A. Rahafrooz¹, J. Gonzales², R. Abdolvand², and S. Pourkamali¹
¹University of Denver, USA and ²Oklahoma State University, USA

This work demonstrates electronically controllable frequency trimming and temperature compensation of individual single crystalline silicon thermal-piezoresistive resonators via localized self-induced thermal oxidation. Frequency trimming as high as ~3.7% has been demonstrated using this technique for a 53MHz resonator. At the same time, the formed oxide layer using this technique can significantly suppress the temperature coefficient of frequency (TCF) for such resonators. TCF values as low as 0.2 ppm/°C have been demonstrated for resonators with initial TCF of -37ppm/°C.

- 131-M LOW LOSS MICROMACHINED LEAD ZIRCONATE TITANATE, CONTOUR MODE RESONATOR WITH 50Ω TERMINATION 708**
 S.S. Bedair¹, J.S. Pulskamp¹, R.G. Polcawich¹, D. Judy¹, A. Gillon¹, S. Bhawe², and B. Morgan¹
¹US Army Research Laboratory, USA and ²Cornell University, USA

We present lead zirconate titanate (PZT)-on-Si electromechanical resonators with excellent, 50 Ω terminated, performances for RF applications. A low 2.1dB insertion loss is demonstrated for a length extensional, PZT-on-2-μm-Si 15MHz resonator with a 22dB return loss and ~540 quality factor. Similar performances with a Q of 2850 are also demonstrated with a 10-μm-Si device. The competing effects of motional resistance and transducer capacitances with increased transduction area are addressed.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- B2-T MONOLITHIC SU-8 BASED HOLLOW WAVEGUIDE WITH INTEGRATED ELECTRO THERMALLY TUNABLE IRIS FILTER FOR W-BAND APPLICATIONS 713**
A. Kohlstedt, F. Dassinger, H.F. Schlaak, C. Fritzsche, and R. Jakoby
Technische Universität Darmstadt, GERMANY
- This work reports the design and fabrication of a new generation of micromechanically fabricated hollow waveguides for W-band (75 – 110 GHz). It is based on a UV high aspect ratio lithography process for SU-8 thick films on FR4 substrates. This work combines a simple assembly of a polymer based waveguide frame with an integrated electro thermal SU-8 V-beam actuator with underlying Ni heating structure. This monolithic fabrication process is used to realize a tunable iris filter system.*
- B3-W NANOGAP MEMS MICRO-RELAY WITH 70 ns SWITCHING SPEED 717**
A. Verger¹, A. Pothier¹, C. Guines¹, P. Blondy¹, O. Vendier², and F. Courtades³
¹XLIM, FRANCE, ²Thales Alenia Space, FRANCE and ³CNES, FRANCE
- This paper presents MEMS relays for very fast switching. Prototype relays have been fabricated, tested and demonstrated reconfiguration capabilities as fast as 70ns with a 300ns additional settling time once electrical contact is fully stabilized. Such switching speed has previously been demonstrated on capacitive RF-MEMS switches, but this is the first time that such a fast mechanical switching is reported on relays. The ability to open or close a contact at such speed can lead to many applications such as ultra low power electromechanical computing, or harsh environment electronics.*
- B4-TH STACKED-SPIRAL RF INDUCTORS WITH VERTICAL NANO-PARTICLE-MAGNETIC-MEDIUM 721**
C. Yang¹, J. Zhan², X. Wang³, Q. Fang³, Z. Shi^{3,4}, Y. Yang², T.-L. Ren², A. Wang³, Y. Cheng⁴, and X. Li¹
¹Shanghai Institute of Microsystem and Information Technology, CHINA, ²Tsinghua University, CHINA, ³University of California, Riverside, USA, and ⁴Peking University, CHINA
- The proof-of-concept of stacked-spiral inductor with vertical near-closed-circuit nano-particle-magnetic-core in CMOS is reported. Prototypes, fabricated in a 6-AI-metal CMOS backend using ferrite nano-particles, show significant inductance improvement of up to 200% and high inductance-density of 825nH/mm² up to 8GHz, promising for super compact inductor design.*
- B5-M PHONONIC BANDGAP COUPLED BULK ACOUSTIC WAVE RESONATORS 725**
X. Rottenberg, R. Jansen, and H.A.C. Tilmans
IMEC, BELGIUM
- This paper presents the design and (equivalent circuit) model of coupled bulk acoustic wave resonators (BARs) using phononic bandgaps (PBGs). Novel in our model are firstly, the representation of bar-type BARs as 1D acoustic transmission lines to describe all harmonic acoustic resonances, and, secondly, the lumped network representation of PBGs with purely reactive elements defining the equivalent of non-propagating 1D metamaterials. This work opens perspective for the design and realisation of left-handed acoustic TLs by implementing mixed acoustic plasma media of the type demonstrated in this paper.*
- B6-T SI-BASED UNRELEASED HYBRID MEMS-CMOS RESONATORS IN 32NM TECHNOLOGY 729**
R. Marathe, W. Wang, and D. Weinstein
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
- This work presents the first hybrid RF MEMS-CMOS resonators demonstrated in Si at the transistor level of IBM's 32nm SOI CMOS process, without the need for any post-processing or packaging. MEMS-CMOS Si resonators with Acoustic Bragg Reflectors are demonstrated at 11.1 GHz with Q~18 and a footprint of 5µm_3µm.*
- B7-W MICROMACHINED ALUMINUM NITRIDE ACOUSTIC RESONATORS WITH AN EPITAXIAL SILICON CARBIDE LAYER UTILIZING HIGH-ORDER LAMB WAVE MODES 733**
C.-M. Lin¹, Y.-Y. Chen², V.V. Felmetzger³, G. Vigevari¹, D.G. Senesky¹, and A.P. Pisano¹
¹University of California, Berkeley, USA, ²Tatung University, TAIWAN, and ³OEM Group Inc., USA
- In this work, we experimentally demonstrate that a Lamb wave resonator utilizing the third quasi-symmetric (QS3) mode in the AlN/3C-SiC composite plate shows a low motional impedance of 91 ohm, a high quality factor of 5505 and a high resonance frequency of 2.92 GHz, resulting in the highest fQ product of 1.61x10¹³ Hz among piezoelectric micromechanical resonators to date.*
- B8-TH THERMALLY ACTUATED I-SHAPED ELECTROMECHANICAL VHF RESONATORS 737**
H.J. Hall¹, A. Rahafrooz², J.J. Brown¹, V.M. Bright¹, and S. Pourkamali²
¹University of Colorado, USA and ²University of Denver, USA
- Fabrication and characterization results are presented for the highest frequency (112 - 176 MHz) and smallest footprint (area: ~70 µm²) thermal-piezoresistive single crystal silicon (SCS) resonators yet reported. Strong performance (Q = 5750, gm = 89.6 µA/V) is demonstrated, as is frequency tunability (up to 3.6% in vacuum) via DC bias current adjustment. Simple geometry and fabrication make these devices useful alternatives to capacitive and piezoelectric resonators.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

BIO AND CHEMICAL MICRO SENSORS AND SYSTEMS

- 139-M A 3D PARYLENE SCAFFOLD CAGE FOR CULTURING RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIAL CELLS 741**
 B. Lu¹, D. Zhu², D. Hinton², M.S. Humayun², and Y.C. Tai¹
¹California Institute of Technology, USA and ²University of Southern California, USA
- This work reports a 3D parylene scaffold cage for culturing stem-cell-differentiated retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells for the therapy of age-related macular degeneration. We have demonstrated this cage is able to support the RPE cell growth with in vivo-like morphology and prevent undesirable cell migration.*
- 140-T A CONTINUOUS-FLOW MICROBIAL MICROREACTOR USING MICROBES IMMOBILIZED INTO A MICROPOROUS CARRIER BY DIELECTROPHORESIS 745**
 T. Kano, T. Inaba, Y. Gu, and N. Miki
 Keio University, JAPAN
- We demonstrate a continuous-flow microbial microreactor that immobilizes microbes into microporous carrier using positive dielectrophoresis. The continuous-flow microreactor generates reaction products when culture media including reactive substrate are supplied. Continuous-flow type reactors facilitate collecting and evaluating reaction products. We used the developed microreactor to deduce the amount of lactic acid produced by a single bacterium and we found *Corynebacterium variabile* to be most productive among three tested members. The microbial reactor proposed herein is readily applicable to an efficient microbial screening platform.*
- 141-W A LOW-COST SPRAY PROCESS FOR PRODUCING HIGH PERFORMANCE CO SENSORS UTILIZING TOLUENE-BASED GOLD NANOPARTICLES 749**
 C.-Y. Wang, H.-C. Lee, C.-S. Chou, and C.-H. Lin
 National Sun Yat-sen University, TAIWAN
- This study presents a low-cost spray process for producing high performance CO (carbon monoxide) sensors utilizing toluene-based gold nanoparticles. Unlike typical metal oxide based CO sensors, the produced has a good limit of detection for CO gas (< 5 ppm) under room temperature operation. Thanks to the success synthesis of gold nanoparticles in toluene, this low surface tension solution prevents from colligation during spraying gold nano-particles on the substrate. Results indicate that the optimal coating layer for gold nanoparticle for CO sensing is 3 layers, resulting in a coating density of 1.35_1010 particles/mm2. The produced CO sensor has a good sensor linearity from 5 – 250 ppm (R2=0.9956). Moreover, the variation for 6 repeating measurements for 100 ppm CO gas is found to be less 2.76%. The method produced in this study provides a simple, reliable and low-cost method to produce high-performance Au-NPs based gas sensors.*
- 142-TH A MEMS-BASED APPROACH TO DETECTION OF SINGLE NUCLEOTIDE POLYMORPHISMS FOR GENETIC DISORDER DIAGNOSIS 753**
 J. Zhu¹, M. Palla¹, S. Ronca^{1,2}, R. Warpner¹, J. Ju¹, and Q. Lin¹
¹Columbia University, USA and ²University of Brescia, ITALY
- This paper presents a MEMS-based approach to the detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The approach offers simplified fluidic control by integrating the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and single base extension (SBE) on microbeads in a single microchamber, coupled with matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS).*
- 143-M A MICRO DEVICE FOR MEASURING SINGLE-CELL MEMBRANE SPECIFIC CAPACITANCE AND CYTOPLASM CONDUCTIVITY 757**
 Q. Tan¹, J. Chen², Y. Zheng¹, B.K. Chen¹, and Y. Sun¹
¹University of Toronto, CANADA and ²Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA
- We developed a micro device for performing μ EIS (micro electrical impedance spectroscopy) measurements on single cells. Compared with existing μ EIS devices, our device has a relatively low leakage current and enables the quantification of cell size-independent electrical properties (cell membrane specific capacitance and cytoplasm conductivity).*
- 144-T A MICRO-PCR CHAMBER SUITABLE FOR INTEGRATION INTO A MONOLITHIC SILICON LAB-ON-A-CHIP PLATFORM 761**
 B. Jones¹, P. Fiorini¹, S. Peeters¹, B. Majeed¹, M. Op de Beeck¹, I. Yamashita², and C. Van Hoof¹
¹IMEC, BELGIUM and ²Panasonic Corporation, JAPAN
- A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) chamber microfabricated into a silicon substrate is presented. The unique design features of the device provide excellent thermal isolation of the PCR chamber from the surrounding silicon substrate allowing for highly localized control of the PCR chamber temperature. Steady-state, thermal, finite element method simulations were conducted to optimize the microreactor design. The PCR reactor is experimentally demonstrated to have rapid heating and cooling rates.*
- 145-W A MICROCHIP FOR NUCLEIC ACID ISOLATION AND ENRICHMENT 765**
 J. Kim, J.P. Hilton, K.A. Yang, R. Pei, K. Ennis, M. Stojanovic, and Q. Lin
 Columbia University, USA
- We have developed a microfluidic chip that effectively isolates and enriches target-specific DNA molecules. DNA molecules are isolated via specific capture onto microbeads in a microchamber, and are concentrated by repeated injection of sample solutions. Following elution target molecules are electrokinetically transported through a gel-filled microchannel to another chamber, further separating them from impurities. This approach has the potential to achieve enhanced detection sensitivity of biological molecules in dilute and complex biological samples.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

146-TH A SOFT HYDROGEL CONTACT LENS WITH AN ENCAPSULATED SENSOR FOR TEAR GLUCOSE MONITORING 769

H. Yao, C. Marcheselli, A. Afanasiev, I. Lähdesmäki, and B.A. Parviz
University of Washington, USA

We report a hydrogel-based contact lens with an encapsulated glucose sensor. The sensor is fabricated on a flexible transparent parylene film. The parylene-based sensor is then encased inside a soft contact lens made of poly (hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (poly(HEMA)) hydrogel. We test the contact lens with different concentrations of glucose and interfering chemicals found in tear film, such as ascorbic acid. The rapid response, good linearity and repeatability demonstrate the basic functionality of this soft contact lens with embedded glucose sensor.

147-M A STUDY OF CANCER CELL METASTASIS USING MICROFLUIDIC TRANSMIGRATION DEVICE 773

Y. Fu¹, A.M.J. Vandongen², T. Bourouina³, W.T. Park⁴, M.Y. Je⁴, J.M. Tsai⁴, D.L. Kwong⁴, and A.Q. Liu¹

¹Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE, ²DUKE-NUS Graduate Medical School, SINGAPORE,

³Université Paris-Est, FRANCE, and ⁴Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE

We studied the effect of chromatin condensation in cancer cell metastasis using microfluidic transmigration device. The device mimic the capillaries on the blood vessel meanwhile provide precise and consistent control of environmental parameters. Experimental results showed that chromatin condensation by anti-cancer drug increases the nuclear stiffness and subsequently reduces the transmigration of cancer cells up to 69%. As transmigration is critical for cancer metastasis, the results will be useful in designing new anti-cancer therapy.

148-T AN INTEGRATED HYBRID MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR ONLINE BIOPROCESSES MONITORING: COMBINING ELECTRICAL LYSIS AND EWOD SAMPLE PREPARATION 777

C. Wu^{1,2}, F. Brunelle^{1,2}, M. Harnois^{1,2}, J. Follet^{1,3}, and V. Senez^{1,2}

¹University of Lille, FRANCE, ²RENATECH Network, FRANCE, and ³Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture, FRANCE

This work presents an original device allowing high throughput electrical lysis of yeast cells and its coupling to a sample preparation unit using a single plate EWOD platform. The advantage of electrical lysis is to avoid sample contamination with chemical reagents and protein denaturation due to high temperature. The advantage of digital preconditioning is to allow precise control of multiple reagents without the need of a complex network of microvalves.

149-W CALCIUM IONS DETECTION USING MINIATURIZED INN-BASED SENSOR 781

K.W. Kao, Y.W. Su, Y.S. Lu, D.-J. Yao, S. Gwo, and J.A. Yeh

National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

Ultrathin (~10 nm) InN ion sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) with gate region functionalized with phosphotyrosine (p-Tyr) is proposed to detect calcium ion (Ca²⁺) in aqueous solution. This study provides to integrate with existing medical equipment, such as arterial catheter (A-line). The ISFET was miniaturized to have the chip size 100µm by 400µm and integrated at the tip of hypodermic injection needle (18G). The variation ratio of 1.11% with per decade change of Ca²⁺ and a detection limit of 10⁻⁶ M.

150-TH CARBON DIOXIDE DETECTION BY SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE WITH IONIC LIQUID 784

K. Ishizu, T. Kan, Y. Takei, H. Takahashi, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama

University of Tokyo, JAPAN

We propose a CO₂ gas sensor based on a permittivity change of ionic liquid. Our sensor consists of an ionic liquid (IL) droplet encapsulated on a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) coupling device. When the IL absorbs CO₂ gas, its permittivity increases. The SPR sensor measures the reflection intensity and the shift of SPR coupling angle when the IL absorbed CO₂.

151-M CELL CULTURE BIOCHEMICAL IC CHIP WITH CELL-LEVEL BIOCOMPATIBILITY 788

Y. Inoue and K. Ikuta

University of Tokyo, JAPAN

We develop a new Biochemical IC chip capable of cell culture with 3D capillaries fabricated by microstereolithography. This chip set realizes a real total system from biological synthesis to biochemical analysis. To realize this cell culture chip, we overcome a problem that photo curable polymer for conventional microstereolithography did not have biocompatibility. To overcome this issue, we developed an original approach, which was high temperature heat treatment, and accomplished to fabricate the cell culture chip based on biochemical IC.

152-T CELL PAIRING RATIO CONTROLLED MICRO-ENVIRONMENT WITH VALVE-LESS ELECTROLYTIC ISOLATION 792

Y.-C. Chen, X. Lou, P. Ingram, and E. Yoon

University of Michigan, USA

We present a microsystem that can perform cell assays with a specific ratio between two different cell types. Innovation in this work includes the use of electrolysis to seal the culture chamber. The manipulation of electrolysis is much simpler and more reliable than pneumatic actuation to isolate microenvironments. Electrolysis has been used in micro-pumps, but this work is the first attempt to use electrolysis for sealing the cell co-culture chambers. For proof of feasibility, we demonstrated the interaction between PC3 (prostate cancer cells) and C2C12 (muscle stem) cells by growth factor secretion.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 153-W CNT-FET GAS SENSOR USING A FUNCTIONALIZED IONIC LIQUID AS GATE 796**
 N. Kiga, Y. Takei, A. Inaba, H. Takahashi, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We propose a gas sensor using combination of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and an ionic liquid (IL). In our research, we use an IL, 1-ethyl-3-methyl imidazolium tetrafluoroborate([EMIM][BF4]) which specifically absorbs CO₂/NH₃. We utilize this IL as a surface modification to CNTs and CNT-FET IL-gate. When the IL absorbs specific gases, the ion types and concentrations change. We measure this change by applying a voltage to IL-gate to attract ions on the CNTs surface.*
- 154-TH COMBINATORY LOCALIZED CYTOLYSIS WITH MICRON PRECISION BY ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER ARRAY FOR FAST SCREENING OF DRUG INDUCED CYTOSKELETON ALTERATION 800**
 L. Wang, Y.-J. Li, A. Lin, Y. Choe, M. Gross, and E.S. Kim
University of Southern California, USA
- This paper reports combinatory localized cytolysis by an array of MEMS ultrasonic transducers for fast screening of drug-induced cytoskeleton variation with fluorescence-stained cytolysis assay. An array of 6x6 Self Focused Acoustic Transducers (SFATs) and disposable cell culture microwells were fabricated for the cytolysis and the fluorescence stain analysis. Cells were cultured in the microwells, and different drugs were applied for changing the cell cytoskeletons. Multi-spot, localized cytolysis with micron precision was carried out with the SFAT array. Experimental results show that the SFAT array produced localized cytolysis with a focal spot area of about 100 microns in diameter in multiple microwells, and the changes of the acoustic intensity threshold (AIT) for cytolysis are in accord with the alterations of the cytoskeleton induced by drug treatments. Therefore, cytoskeleton-specific fast drug screening can be realized by observing the variation of the AIT. Since the SFAT array can lyse multiple cell samples within 3 minutes, and it is easy to discern the lysed cells under fluorescent microscope, the SFAT array system improves the efficiency and simplicity of the drug screening greatly.*
- 155-M DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MICRO-VISCOMETER USING THE PROPAGATION OF ACOUSTIC WAVES IN MICRO-CHANNEL 804**
 S. Choi¹, H. Jang², H. Lee², J. Park², Y. Cha¹, D. Shin¹, and K. Lee¹
¹Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH), SOUTH KOREA and ²Changwon National University, SOUTH KOREA
- A micro-viscometer for measuring viscosity changes in small amount of liquid in real time is designed and fabricated. The merits of the device are to use minimal quantity of liquids and to have high sensitivity of viscosity. It is composed of two chambers connected by four micro-channels. By many results obtained from repeated tests, the voltage gains at the resonant frequency of the unimorphic piezoelectric diaphragm were measured and averaged, and then the results with respect to the viscosity were plotted as mean values and standard deviations.*
- 156-T DOUBLE-LAYER HEPATOCYTE TUMOR CO-CULTURE USING HYDROGEL FOR DRUG EFFECTIVITY AND SPECIFICITY ANALYSIS 808**
 L.K. Chin, K.Q. Luo, W. Park, M. Je, J. Tsai, D.L. Kwon, and A.Q. Liu
Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE
- This paper presents the formation of double-layer cellular tumor spheroid for the co-culture of hepatocyte (HepG2 cancer liver cell and LO2 normal liver cell) using alginate hydrogel. Conventional technique only allow single cellular or mixed multicellular tumor spheroid. With the ease of controllability of microfluidic chip, double-layer cellular tumor spheroid can be formed by the hydrogel droplet to mimic the in vivo environment in which the cancer tumor is surrounded by normal cells. By encapsulating the cancer tumor by normal cells, anticancer drug can be tested for its effectivity and specificity. A microchip with concentration gradient generation and tumor spheroid trapping site is designed for the anticancer drug analysis.*
- 157-W DYNAMIC BIDIRECTIONAL CONDUCTANCE MODULATION DURING DNA TRANSLOCATION IN A NANOFUIDIC CHANNEL 812**
 Y.-H. Sen and R. Karnik
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
- We have observed and simulated ionic conductance modulation in a nanofluidic channel during DNA translocation. The origin of the phenomenon is similar to ionic current rectification, in that charge asymmetry results in ionic current depletion and enhancement. The observations and corresponding simulations suggest that under certain conditions, dynamic concentration enhancement and depletion effects can significantly affect the translocation signals of single DNA molecules in nanofluidic channels.*
- 158-TH EMULATED CIRCULATORY SYSTEM INTEGRATED WITH LOBULE-MIMETIC LIVER TO ENHANCE THE LIVER FUNCTION 815**
 S. Shilpa¹, V.P. Srinivasu¹, T.-S. Dai¹, C.-W. Lin¹, S.-M. Yang², H.-Y. Chang¹, and C.H. Liu¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²National Chiao Tung University, TAIWAN
- A DEP-based liver lab chip integrated with PEGDA based blood vessel within the microfluidic system for reconstructing the engineered liver tissue with the feature of liver function enhancement is demonstrated and reported in this paper. The electrodes are well designed to provide positive dielectrophoresis (pDEP) and negative dielectrophoresis (nDEP) force to pattern liver HepG2 and 3T3 fibroblast cells as a lobule structure uniformly. The hepatic veins and the hepatic venule are mimicked by the hydrogel based blood vessel for this reconstructed lobule-mimetic liver tissue. The blood vessel is mimicked by encapsulating smooth muscle cells and endothelial cells in PEGDA hydrogel. When assayed for urea concentration of cultured medium in 5 time points, the trend illustrated the enhanced metabolism of hepatocytes via blood vessel integrated lobule-mimetic pattern and co-culture with fibroblast cells.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 159-M FAST LOCALIZED SINGLE CELL MEMBRANE PORATION BY BUBBLE-INDUCED JETTING FLOW 819**
 Z.G. Li¹, C.D. Ohl¹, J.B. Zhang², J. Tsai², and A.Q. Liu¹
¹Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE and
²Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE
we develop a method to realize the single cell membrane poration using cavitation bubble-induced jetting flow. The poration and trypan blue uptake process are observed and recorded using high speed camera. This developed method can realize fast localized membrane poration and be easily integrated with microfluidic system, which has great potential in bioengineering applications.
- 160-T FIRST RECONFIGURABLE MEMS SEPARATION COLUMNS FOR MICRO GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY 823**
 H. Shakeel¹, G. Rice², and M. Agah¹
¹Virginia Tech, USA and ²College of William and Mary, USA
We present reconfigurable gas separation columns by merging MEMS and nanotechnology. The surface chemistry of these MEMS columns is reprogrammed using self-assembly of thiol on electrodeposited gold to 1) achieve both polar and non-polar stationary phases affording the separation of gas mixtures with a wide range of boiling points and polarities and 2) reconfigure the separation properties by removing the stationary phase and functionalizing it with another thiol. This method enables realization of highly reproducible, easy-to-coat, and reusable micro GC separation columns.
- 161-W FROM BENCH-TO-BEDSIDE: REALIZING ON-CHIP ELECTROPHORETIC IMMUNOASSAYS FOR PROTEIN BIOMARKERS IN SERUM USING A STANDARD 9V BATTERY 827**
 T.A. Duncombe, A.M. Tentori, C. Hou, and A.E. Herr
 University of California, Berkeley, USA
To move electrophoretic immunoassays from the bench to the POC, we report the first, to our knowledge, confirmatory grade electrophoretic assay designed for use with a standard 9V battery. Key to our design strategy is an immunoassay that requires only a single, ultra-short (300 um) separation channel with 2 terminal fluid reservoirs to inject a moving boundary (front of material). Tuning of a nanoporous separation matrix allows us to clearly detect differentially migrating protein fronts.
- 162-TH FUNCTIONALIZED MICRO BEAD WITH LIQUID-CORE PARYLENE-SHELL STRUCTURE 831**
 H. Aoki, N. Binh-Khiem, T. Kan, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
 University of Tokyo, JAPAN
We report on the fabrication, properties and applications of functionalized micro beads with liquid-core Parylene-shell structure. We propose a method to fabricate the micro beads and show that this method provides efficient encapsulating shell to protect the core-liquid from surrounding solvents.
- 163-M HIGH-THROUGHPUT WHITE BLOOD CELLS (LEUKOCYTES) SEPARATION AND ENRICHMENT FROM WHOLE BLOOD BY HYDRODYNAMIC AND INERTIAL FORCE 835**
 H.-C. Tseng¹, R.-G. Wu¹, H.-Y. Chang¹, and F.-G. Tseng²
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²Research Center for Applied Sciences, TAIWAN
In this work we introduce a like-biomimetic structure to separate red blood cells from whole blood and to enrich leukocytes (white blood cells) through the elastic properties of blood cells by the interaction of inertial force, shear lift, and wall crowding effect in a continuous flow system. As result of this work we are successfully solved clogging problem in microchannel and low separation rate in microfluidic devices that contained huge number of blood cells (4.3x10⁶ cells/ μ l).
- 164-T HIGHLY SENSITIVE PROTEIN DETECTION USING QUENCHING EFFECTS FROM APTAMER-FUNCTIONALIZED PHOTONIC CRYSTALS 839**
 Y. Choi, E. Choi, and J. Park
 Sogang University, SOUTH KOREA
Photonic crystal (PC) based biosensors have been attracted more attention due to their advantages, such as sensitivity, real time monitoring and low-cost realization. PC based sensors have been reported to measure various environmental changes, such as pH, temperature and glucose. In case of previous PC based biosensors, target biomolecules were detected by the shift of reflective wavelength in response to the change of refractive index or lattice constant in PC structures. These sensors can effectively identify the biomolecules, if the volume change of PC structures happens by stimulus of target molecules or the targets have high refractive index contrast. Here, we propose a new technique for protein detection using quenching effects from aptamer-functionalized photonic crystals. The surface of hydrogel based inverse opal structures are functionalized with aptamers and they are hybridized with quenchers. Then, target protein (thrombin) can be selectively, sensitively detected by monitoring the change of both intensity and color (change of reflective wavelength).
- 165-W INTEGRATED FLUORESCENT ANALYSIS SYSTEM WITH MONOLITHIC GAN LIGHT EMITTING DIODE ON SI PLATFORM 842**
 H. Nakazato¹, H. Kawaguchi², A. Iwabuchi², and K. Hane¹
¹Tohoku University, JAPAN and ²Sanken Electric Co. Ltd., JAPAN
A GaN blue light emitting diode integrated monolithically on silicon substrate is used as a fluorescent light source of bio-fluidic micro total analysis system (μ TAS) with polydimethylsiloxane channel. A silicon photodiode is also installed on silicon substrate for fluorescent detection. Therefore, all components necessary for fluorescent μ TAS are integrated on a silicon platform.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 166-TH INTEGRATED VOC VAPOR SENSING ON FBAR-CMOS ARRAY 846**
M.L. Johnston, H. Edrees, I. Kymissis, and K.L. Shepard
Columbia University, USA
- An array of monolithic FBAR devices on a CMOS integrated circuit substrate is employed for quantification of volatile organic compound (VOC) vapor concentration. Thin polymer layers are applied individually to FBAR devices to absorb organic vapors, and resulting FBAR-CMOS oscillator frequency shifts are measured on-chip in response to varying ambient VOC vapor concentration.*
- 167-M MICRO-FLUIDIC RESONATOR 850**
C. Pigot and A. Hibara
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- This paper presents fundamental investigations on a passive microfluidic resonator. It is aimed at monitoring micro-sized interface. We theoretically and experimentally show that surface capillary waves excited by random thermal fluctuations resonate when the surface of a fluid is constrained. It is label free, requires simple optics and, at the difference of other methods, it is downscalable to the diffraction limit.*
- 168-T UNIAXIAL CELL STRETCHER ENABLES HIGH RESOLUTION LIVE CELL IMAGING 854**
J.Y. Sim, N. Borghi, A. Ribeiro, M. Sorokina, O. Shcherbakova, D. Ramallo, A. Dunn, W.J. Nelson, and B.L. Pruitt
Stanford University, USA
- We present a major advance for mechanobiology research as it enables direct mechanical actuation combined with imaging of FRET probes engineered to report strained proteins in live cells. To our knowledge, this device is the first to allow simultaneous FRET imaging and quantitative strain application to living cells to directly test the effects of externally applied stretch on adherent cells.*
- 169-W MICROMECHANICAL APTASENSOR-BASED PROTEIN DETECTION USING A COMPACT-DISC FORMAT MICROFLUIDICS SYSTEM 858**
F.G. Bosco¹, J. Yang², C.H. Chen³, E.-T. Hwu³, S.S. Keller¹, M. Bache¹, Q. Lin², and A. Boisen¹
¹Danmarks Tekniske Universitet (DTU), DENMARK, ²Columbia University, USA, and ³Academia Sinica, TAIWAN
- In this paper we present the use of a plug-and-play CD-like platform for statistical detection of Platelet Derived Growth Factor (PDGF) proteins through aptamer-based surface functionalization of microcantilevers.*
- 170-TH MIMICKING INSECT SIGNALING: ARTIFICIAL GLAND FOR BIOSYNTHESIS AND RELEASE OF SEMIOCHEMICALS FOR COMMUNICATION 862**
W.P. Bula¹, N.G. Dimov¹, L. Muñoz², G. Carot-Sans², A. Guerrero², and J.G.E. Gardeniers¹
¹University of Twente, THE NETHERLANDS and ²Institute of Advanced Chemistry of Catalonia (CSIC), SPAIN
- We develop a chemoemitter platform mimicking the biosynthetic pathways and release of female sex pheromones of the *Spodoptera littoralis* moth. The system consists of a microreactor in which the pheromone biosynthesis takes place, and a micromachined evaporator that releases ratiometrically-encoded blend into environment. The chemoemitter was used to investigate the detection patterns of highly sensitive olfaction system of male moths by electroantennographic and behavioral assays. We present a new information emission scheme by utilizing semiochemicals as data carrier.*
- 171-M MUSCLE FIBERS ACTUATED BY NEURAL SIGNALS 866**
Y. Morimoto^{1,2}, M. Kato-Negishi¹, H. Onoe^{1,2}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- We propose a method for constructing "neuron-muscle fibers" driven by signals from activated neurons; the fibers consist of stretched muscle fibers covered with highly aligned neurons, and their axons extend into muscle fibers to form neuromuscular junctions. We believe that the neuron-muscle fibers will be not only used as soft-robotic actuators controlled by neural signals, but also used in therapeutic and pharmacokinetic applications for neuromuscular junction disease models.*
- 172-T ON-CHIP FORMATION AND PERFUSION CULTURE OF 3D TUMOR SPHEROIDS USING GRAVITY-DRIVEN CELL AGGREGATION AND PUMPLESS BALANCED DROPLET DISPENSING 870**
T. Kim and Y.-H. Cho
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), SOUTH KOREA
- We present a three-dimensional (3D) tumor spheroid chip, achieving on-chip formation and perfusion culture of spheroids using gravity-driven cell aggregation and pumpless balanced droplet dispensing. Through the experiment using H358 human lung cancer cells, we have demonstrated the performance of the present chip for the on-chip formation and pumpless perfusion culture of 3D tumor spheroids with simple a structure.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 173-W RAPID MEASUREMENT OF AFP USING AFP-SPECIFIC APTAMER ON A MICROFLUIDIC CHIP 874**
 C.-J. Huang¹, H.-I. Lin¹, S.-C. Shiesh¹, and G.-B. Lee²
¹National Cheng Kung University, TAIWAN and ²National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- The entire process including sample incubation and purification can be automatically performed within 25 min, which is only about 20% of the time required when compared to using a bench top machine (for about 130 min). Besides, the total sample and reagent volume consumed are only 105 μ L, which is significantly less than that required in a large system (410 μ L). More importantly, experimental results showed that clinical human serum samples can also be accurately analyzed.*
- 174-TH SCALABLE SUSPENDED CARBON NANOWIRE MESHES AS ULTRASENSITIVE ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSING PLATFORMS 878**
 J.-I. Heo¹, Y. Lim¹, M. Madou², and H. Shin¹
¹Ulsan National Institute of Science & Technology (UNIST), SOUTH KOREA and ²University of California, Irvine, USA
- This paper presents novel electrochemical sensing platforms consisting of a set of a suspended carbon nanowire mesh electrode of deliberately controlled shape (hexagonal or diamond) and a planar carbon electrode located just below the suspended electrode that achieved the electrochemical current signal amplification of 100 in the analytical simulations by cycling redox species between the stacked electrodes. The carbon sensing platform was fabricated using only series of photolithography and pyrolysis processes which are known as Carbon-MEMS processes enabling production of carbon nano-structures in designed manner without using expensive nanolithography tools. The functionality of the stacked carbon nanoelectrodes were studied using cyclic voltammetry. The application of the suspended carbon nanowire was extended to gas sensors by deposition of Pd of which electrical resistance changes depending on the concentration of hydrogen.*
- 175-M SOLUTION EXCHANGE OF DROPLET CONTACTING LIPID BILAYER SYSTEM 882**
 Y. Tsuji^{1,3}, R. Kawano¹, T. Osaki¹, H. Sasaki¹, K. Kamiya¹, N. Miki^{1,3}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹Kanagawa Academy of Science and Technology (KAST), JAPAN, ²University of Tokyo, JAPAN, and ³Keio University, JAPAN
- This paper describes a bilayer lipid membranes (BLMs) chip which has solution exchange system. As a result, we were able to inject desired solution into the droplet and to withdraw the initial solution out of a droplet. In addition, we observed the electrical signal of α -hemolysin (α HL) with its blocker which was injected later and disappearance of the initial signal.*
- 176-I STREAMING CURRENT MEASUREMENTS IN MICRO AND NANOFUIDIC CHANNELS FOR LABEL-FREE MULTIPLEXED GENOMICS DIAGNOSTICS 886**
 D.C. Martins¹, V. Chu¹, D.M.F. Prazeres², and J.P. Conde¹
¹INESC MN, PORTUGAL and ²Instituto Superior Técnico, PORTUGAL
- The electrokinetic phenomenon of streaming currents has potential applications in high-speed, electronic multiplexed genomic diagnostics. Streaming currents can be used to study the electrical properties of the solid-liquid interface because of their sensitivity to the magnitude and polarity of the surface charge. DNA immobilization and hybridization was detected in a PDMS/glass microchannel through the observation of changes of magnitude and sign of streaming current. In addition streaming currents were also measured in silica nanochannel arrays.*
- 177-W TOWARDS A FULLY INTEGRATED LASER-INDUCED FLUORESCENCE DETECTION DEVICE FOR POINT-OF-CARE BIOANALYSIS 890**
 T. Kamei, S. Ito, T. Kobayashi, and R. Maeda
 National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), JAPAN
- Towards microfluidic lab-on-a-chip, it is imperative to integrate laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) detection without losing a limit of detection (LOD). In this work, we have significantly improved LOD and microfluidic separations and detection of DNA restriction fragment digests with an integrated a-Si:H fluorescence detector implied single molecular DNA detection when combined with PCR. Furthermore, we have constructed a palm-top LIF detection module comprising a InGaP laser diode (488 nm), microlens and integrated fluorescence detector.*
- 178-TH ULTRASENSITIVE DETECTION OF AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS BY USING CMOS IMPEDIMETRIC SENSOR ARRAYS 894**
 W.-A. Lai¹, C.-H. Lin², Y.-S. Yang², and M.S.-C. Lu¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²National Chiao Tung University, TAIWAN
- This work reports impedimetric detection of avian influenza virus (AIV) at femto-molar level based on a non-faradic process with a predominant capacitive change. The method requires no additional redox species as in a faradic process. Sensing resolution is significantly lowered by at least two to three orders of magnitude from pg/ml to ng/ml in prior work to fg/ml, largely owing to monolithic integration of the sub- μ m interdigitated sensing electrodes and readout circuits. Specific binding of AIV H5 target DNA and non-specific binding of AIV H7 target DNA are successfully detected by CMOS sensor arrays with decreased and increased interface capacitances, respectively.*
- 179-M VIRTUAL MICROWELLS FOR THREE-DIMENSIONAL CELL CULTURE ON A DIGITAL MICROFLUIDIC PLATFORM 898**
 I.A. Eydelnant, B.B. Li, and A.R. Wheeler
 University of Toronto, CANADA
- We report the first digital microfluidic platform for on-demand formation of precise hydrogel structures in virtual microwells and apply this method for higher-order tissue formation on device. Moreover, we use the device to automate seeding of cells in hydrogels, exchange media at regular intervals, and perform fixing and staining of cells for on-device light and confocal imaging.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

180-T A COMPACT CIRCUMFERENTIAL SCANNED ENDOSCOPIC IMAGING PROBE USING A MEMS-DRIVEN PYRAMIDAL POLYGON REFLECTOR 902

X.J. Mu^{1,2}, G. Zhou¹, H.B. Yu¹, Y. Du^{1,2}, H.H. Feng³, J.M.L. Tsai², and F.S. Chau¹

¹National University of Singapore, SINGAPORE, ²Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE, and

³Temasek Polytechnic, SINGAPORE

The paper reports a novel microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) based circumferential scanning endoscopic imaging probe using a micro pyramidal polygon reflector driven by two-stage electrothermal chevron-beam microactuators. This MEMS platform is ultra-compact, supports circumferential imaging capability, and is suitable for endoscopic optical coherence tomography (EOCT) applications, for example intravascular cancer detection.

181-W A GOLDEN MICRO-TRAP FOR ANESTHETIC DEPTH MONITORING USING HUMAN BREATH SAMPLES 906

M. Akbar and M. Agah

Virginia Tech, USA

This paper reports a golden micro-trap chip as a selective capturing device for anesthetic compound propofol (2,6-diisopropylphenol) by filtering out the other species found in human breath sample. The chip has the potential to be used for accurate quantification of propofol in human breath and in applications for anesthetic depth monitoring (ADM). This unique microdevice eliminates the need of current sophisticated instruments used for breath-based propofol monitoring such as GC-MS, IMR-MS leading to faster analysis time and reduced cost.

MEDICAL MICROSYSTEMS

182-TH A MEMS DIFFERENTIAL DIELECTRIC SENSOR FOR CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE MONITORING 910

X. Huang¹, C. LeDuc¹, Y. Ravussin¹, S. Li², B. Song¹, Q. Wang², D. Accili¹, R. Leibel¹, and Q. Lin¹

¹Columbia University, USA and ²University of South Carolina, USA

We present a MEMS differential dielectric sensor, which determines glucose concentrations via differential capacitive measurements of the permittivity of a glucose-affinity polymer. The sensor involves no mechanical parts and affords structural simplicity, facilitates miniaturization, and offers excellent stability. In addition, MEMS differential dielectric measurements are used for the first time in affinity glucose sensing to offer excellent rejection of environmental interferences while allowing accurate glucose detection. Our in-vitro and in-vivo experimental data demonstrate the potential of this sensor for highly stable subcutaneous CGM applications.

183-M A SELF-CURLING MONOLITHICALLY-BACKED ACTIVE HIGH-DENSITY COCHLEAR ELECTRODE ARRAY 914

A.C. Johnson and K.D. Wise

University of Michigan, USA

This paper reports a fully batch-fabricated cochlear array with a current-driving ASIC. The array includes a self-curling parylene substrate for hugging the spiral wall of the cochlea and a parylene ringed-channel capable of increasing the stiffness of a 2D parylene array by at least 700%. A 32-site array with IrO sites on 250µm centers is realized along with a four-channel stimulation ASIC capable of driving multipolar site configurations with biphasic pulses of up to 500µA/channel.

184-T AN INTEGRATED MICROFLUIDIC PLATFORM FOR CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS 918

C.-H. Tai¹, Y.-L. Chen¹, C.-L. Ho¹, and G.-B. Lee²

¹National Cheng Kung University, TAIWAN and ²National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

In this study, a new microfluidic chip capable of performing the entire FISH protocol automatically was reported. When compared with the traditional method, several advantages including reduced consumption of biosamples and reagents, automation, fast analysis, can be achieved. Experimental results demonstrated that the developed system can successfully provide superior performance for probing the genetic content of cells at the chromosomal abnormality. The developed platform can perform accurate detection of chromosomal abnormalities with less biosamples (10 µl). More importantly, the entire process can be finished within 3 hours, which is much faster than the conventional method (more than 10 hours). Moreover, this new system can perform the entire FISH protocol automatically, making it less labor-intensive and avoiding possible contamination due to the lack of manual intervention.

185-W AN OCULAR TACK FOR MINIMALLY INVASIVE CONTINUOUS WIRELESS MONITORING OF INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE 922

G.D. Chitnis¹, T. Maleki¹, B. Samuels², L.B. Cantor², and B. Ziaie¹

¹Purdue University, USA and ²Indiana University School of Medicine, USA

This paper presents a novel minimally invasive implantable pressure sensing transponder for continuous wireless monitoring of intraocular pressure (IOP). The transponder was designed to make the implantation and retrieval surgery simple while still measuring the true IOP through direct hydraulic contact with intra-ocular space. Most parts of the sensor sit externally on the sclera and only the needle penetrates inside the vitreous space through pars plana. In vitro tests showed a sensitivity of 15 kHz/mmHg with about 1 mmHg resolution.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 186-TH BIOMIMETIC ACCOMMODATING INTRAOCULAR LENS (IOL) 926**
 C. DeBoer^{1,2}, H.W. Do¹, J. Lee³, M. Humayun^{2,4}, and Y.-C. Tai¹
¹California Institute of Technology, USA, ²University of Southern California, USA, ³Consultant, USA, and ⁴Doheny Eye Institute, USA
- We developed an implantable replacement lens for the human eye to be used after the eye naturally loses focusing ability due to a hardening of the lens. This variable focus lens, known as an accommodative intraocular lens, was structured as a MEMS-valved endocapsular balloon. We successfully demonstrated implantation and inflation of the lens as well as practical optical performance in an objective benchtop test bed used with enucleated porcine eyes.*
- 187-M BODY TEMPERATURE POWERED DEVICE FOR DERMAL WOUND DRUG DELIVERY 930**
 A. Bell, K. Pharas, W.D. Ehringer, and S. McNamara
 University of Louisville, USA
- This paper describes the use of a Knudsen pump for delivering drugs to a dermal wound for improved patient care, using the patient's body heat as the power source.*
- 188-T CELL PATTERN FORMATION CONTROLLED BY MICROSCALE INTERFACES 933**
 T.-H. Chen, M. Wong, Y. Tintut, L.L. Demer, and C.-M. Ho
 University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- To control the development of multicellular organization or tissue, we implemented a variety of MEMS-based interfaces to influence global features of a biological model system, cultured vascular stem cells which self-organize into periodic multicellular patterns resembling normal tissue architectures. Three interfaces were tested: 1) geometrical interfaces of height difference, 2) chemical interfaces between substrates, and 3) cellular interfaces defined by the edge of cellular sheets. We found that, while the cellular interfaces provided little effects, the geometrical and chemical interfaces successfully realigned cells and globally altered the pattern formation toward regularly spaced nodules or diagonal stripes, suggesting implications for morphogenesis and tissue engineering.*
- 189-W CYBORG EYES: MICROFABRICATED NEURAL INTERFACES IMPLANTED DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSECT SENSORY ORGANS PRODUCE STABLE NEURORECORDINGS IN THE ADULT 937**
 A.D. Jadhav¹, I. Aimo^{1,2}, D. Cohen¹, P. Ledochowitsch¹, and M.M. Maharbiz¹
¹University of California, Berkeley, USA and ²Polytechnic University of Turin, ITALY
- We present the design, fabrication, characterization and neural recordings with flexible microfabricated neural interfaces that are implanted into developing insect sensory organs. During metamorphosis, the neuronal processes extending to the insect sensory organ grow through the implant resulting in an adult insect with a stable and fused organ-interface assembly. We present neural recordings from adult eyes and antennae taken with these interfaces. We believe this work will have impact as a method for obtaining stable chronic insect sensory recordings.*
- 190-TH DEVELOPMENT OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE MICRODIALYSIS NEEDLE FOR CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE 941**
 N. Tsuruoka, K. Ishii, T. Matsunaga, R. Nagatomi, and Y. Haga
 Tohoku University, JAPAN
- Concentrations of biological substances are useful as indicator of our health. In order to monitor biological substances, the device which does microdialysis in subepidermal tissue was developed. Microdialysis needle for minimally invasive biological substance monitoring has been fabricated around a thin steel needle by non-planer photofabrication process. Biological substance was successfully collected with this needle with mouse.*
- 191-M ELECTRIC KNIFE FOR CELL SURGERY: LOCAL ABLATION BY MICRO-PLASMA DISCHARGE 945**
 Y. Yamanishi^{1,2}, H. Kuriki¹, S. Sakuma¹, K. Onda¹, T. Kawahara¹, and F. Arai^{1,3}
¹Nagoya University, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and ³Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA
- For the present study, we propose local ablation using micro-electric knife technology. High current and voltage input was applied to the edge of electric knife whose conductive region was limited to the order of micron. The local ablation was carried out by discharging micro-plasma from the edge of the electric knife in the liquid and under the atmospheric pressure. We have successfully operated local ablation on the swine oocyte and least invasive enucleation in the medium by controlling input power.*
- 192-T FINGER-POWERED BEAD-IN-DROPLET MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR POINT-OF-CARE DIAGNOSTICS 949**
 K. Iwai, R.D. Sochol, L.P. Lee, and L. Lin
 University of California, Berkeley, USA
- In this paper, we present a versatile 'human-powered' microfluidic system that encapsulates microbeads within droplets to perform a medical diagnostics assay. The work represents for the first time that the inflammatory cytokine, interferon-gamma (IFN- γ), has been detected via aptamer beacon probes conjugated to microbeads inside microdroplets.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 193-W FLUIDIC PREPARATION OF PATTERNED HYDROGEL FIBERS USING MICRONOZZLE-ARRAY DEVICES FOR NEURAL CELL GUIDANCE 953**
Y. Naganuma, M. Yamada, S. Sugaya, and M. Seki
Chiba University, JAPAN

Micro nozzle array-combined microfluidic devices have been newly developed to form anisotropically-patterned hydrogel fibers composed of soft and solid regions. The patterns of the vertical micronozzles determine the cross-sectional compositions of the Ca-alginate microfibers, with the widths of the fiber and the soft regions of 60~100 and 10~20 μm , respectively. Neuron-like cells (PC-12 cells) were inoculated in the soft region of the fiber, which showed the unprecedented behaviors of linear colony formation and guided neurite outgrowth, and cellular networks were formed.

- 194-TH INTEGRATED MICROFLUIDIC OXYGENATOR BUNDLES FOR BLOOD GAS EXCHANGE IN PREMATURE INFANTS 957**
N. Rochow, W.-I. Wu, E. Chan, D. Nagpal, G. Fusch, P.R. Selvaganapathy, S. Monkman, and C. Fusch
McMaster University, CANADA

We report the development of low volume lung assist device (LAD) acting as a pumpless artificial placenta to treat preterm infants with respiratory insufficiency. Microchannel oxygenators were tested with different membrane materials. Test included resistance characteristics using different perfusate media, including blood, as well as gas exchange range. Proof of principle was shown with application of the LAD in a hypoxic piglet model including cardiovascular parameters, respiratory parameters, and gas exchange across the device.

- 195-M INTEGRATED MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR HIV DETECTION 961**
J.-H. Wang¹, C.-H. Wang¹, W.-S. Ling², L. Jheng², S.-W. Wang², and G.-B. Lee¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²National Cheng Kung University, TAIWAN

This study presented an innovative microfluidic system for molecular diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In this study, magnetic beads conjugated with nucleotide probes specific to HIV were used to perform purification and enrichment of target DNA. Then an on-chip PCR module was used to perform amplification of four detection genes. Finally an optical module was used to detect the amplified PCR products. Experimental results demonstrated that multiple HIV detection fragments could be amplified successfully and real-time detected using the developed system in the HIV-infected cell line within 95 min.

- 196-T LIQUID CAPPED ENCODED MICROSHELL AND PARTIPETTING FOR ULTRAPLEX LIQUID ASSAY 965**
Y. Song, T. Kwon, D. Lee, and S. Kwon
Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA

In this paper, we demonstrated dispensing of thousands of heterogeneous liquid drops into microwells with only a single pipetting, which would normally requires thousands of individual pipetting. Key idea is first to fabricate liquid capped Teflon microspheres and then to self-assemble those particles into microwells. Capped liquids then are released by breaking the Teflon microshell with pulsed laser. We believe this process would enable ultraplex microarray with liquid phase assay capability, whereas current multiplexed array technology is limited to multiplexing of surface bound molecules such as DNA or protein.

- 197-W MEASUREMENT OF BREATHING CHARACTERISTIC IN MOUSE DURING INHALING DRUG 969**
T. Shikano, M. Shikida, M. Matsushima, T. Kawabe, and K. Sato
Nagoya University, JAPAN

We challenged the breathing measurement at the air passage in mice, in which the high humidity drug was given into air passage by a nebulizer for the evaluation of airway contraction. To fill the gap which shortened the lifetime of the catheter flow sensor, we newly introduced a silicone oil and parylene film coating in the packaging process. We applied the sensor to animal experiments, and confirmed that it was able to directly measure the breathing characteristics at the air passage in mice.

- 198-TH NANO-PATTERNED HYDROGEL REDUCED INFLAMMATORY EFFECTS IN SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE 973**
M. Takahashi^{1,3}, Y.J. Heo^{1,2}, H. Shibata³, H. Satou³, T. Kawanishi^{1,2}, T. Okitsu^{1,2}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹BEANS Project, JAPAN, ²University of Tokyo, JAPAN, and ³TERUMO Co., JAPAN

We present a nano-patterned poly-acrylamide (PAAM) hydrogel that can reduce inflammatory effects after spontaneous implantation. Although hydrogel is considered as an excellent biomaterial for subcutaneous implants due to its biocompatibility, hydrogel still induces inflammation after implantation. To enhance biocompatibility for subcutaneous implantable sensors, we modified hydrogel surface with nano-patterns. To test the anti-inflammatory effect, we implanted the samples to rat's back. We counted macrophages after 3 and 7 days and measured thickness of encapsulation after 21 days from implantation because macrophages are vital cells that regulate the immune response and related to the thickness of encapsulation after inflammation reaction. We found the sample with the line of 600 nm in space successfully suppressed the inflammation reaction. Therefore, nano-patterned hydrogel is promising for long-term subcutaneous implantable sensors.

- 199-M "NEURAL BYPASS" WITH HYDROGEL MICROFIBER ENCAPSULATING NEURONS 977**
M. Kato-Negishi¹, H. Onoe^{1,2}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN

This paper describes a "neural bypass" formed by hydrogel microfiber encapsulating neurons and glial cells. The neural bypass has a high neuronal activity, and neuronal network is formed in the bypass. Using this neural bypass, we developed a technique to connect the selective neuronal region without cell damage. We also demonstrated that a completely-transected cortical network could be connected with neural bypass. We believe that our neural bypass would be an extremely effective tool for bypass of damaged neuronal networks in the neurodegenerative diseases.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 200-T PACKAGING FOR A WIRELESS INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE SENSOR WITH A SOLDER-FILLED MICROCHANNEL ANTENNA 981**
 Ç. Varel, Y.-C. Shih, B.P. Otis, T.S. Shen, and K.F. Böhringer
 University of Washington, USA

We present a flexible antenna fabrication and packaging method for a wireless intraocular pressure (IOP) monitoring device. The ring-shaped device, which will be implanted during cataract surgery, is 5.75mm in radius and has to be folded to pass through an incision of 2-3mm. The method produces an antenna connected to a printed circuit board (PCB) embedded in an elastomer without any additional steps for packaging. This board is equipped with an ultra-low power RF chip. The data shows that the chip can be powered wirelessly through the packaged antenna.

- 201-W ENZYME DIGESTION-BASED MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR DNA METHYLATION ASSAY 985**
 C.-H. Wang¹, K.-F. Hsu², C.-Y. Chou², and G.-B. Lee¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN and ²National Cheng Kung University, TAIWAN

In this study, the entire process for performing fast detection of methylated DNA has been realized in an integrated microfluidic system. Rapid diagnosis of ovarian cancer cells has been demonstrated.

MICRO-FLUIDIC COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS

- 202-TH A CENTRIFUGO-PNEUMATIC CASCADE FOR FULLY INTEGRATED AND MULTIPLEXED BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS 989**
 N. Godino, R. Gorkin, III, A.V. Linares, R. Burger, and J. Duce
 Dublin City University, IRELAND

This work introduces a toolkit of structures based on a pneumatic actuation that allows for liquid loading/transfer, metering, mixing and sedimentation in a polymer disc. Termed the pneumatic cascade, it allows full integration and automation of a range of bioassays with a single reagent loading step. It reduces manufacturing complexity as there is no need for hydrophilic coatings or sacrificial valves. We detect nitric oxide in blood colorimetrically.

- 203-M A FLOW-THROUGH ELECTROPORATION CHIP INTEGRATED WITH VIABLE CELL SORTING BASED ON DIELECTROPHORESIS 993**
 X. Li, Z. Wei, D. Zhao, H. Yan, Z. Liang, and Z. Li
 Peking University, CHINA

We developed a flow-through electroporation chip, in which dielectrophoresis is employed to sort the viable cells and non-viable cells on chip for the first time. For the standard expression cell line HEK-293a (Human embryonic kidney cells), the ratio of the viable cells in the sorted sample were increased to 90% from 20% in the as-electroporated sample.

- 204-T A NANOCANNEL FABRICATION TECHNIQUE BY TWO-PHOTON DIRECT LASER WRITING 997**
 Y.J. Heo, S. Iwanaga, and S. Takeuchi
 University of Tokyo, JAPAN and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN

We present simple, fast nanochannel fabrication technique to develop hundreds nano-scale channels based on two-photon direct laser writing system. By controlling laser power and interface set point, we fabricated nano-line having minimum width of ~180 nm. Also, we obtained nanochannels by laser-writing two x-y planes with process time of 1 hour and verified Rhodamine solution flowed into the nanochannels. The nanochannels contained Rhodamine even after rinse process, showing the potential application for nanomolecule carriers. Furthermore, the nanochannels can be developed in microfluidic systems. Therefore, we believe that the proposed nanochannel fabrication technique will facilitate technologies to detect DNA, protein and chemicals in microfluidic systems.

- 205-W A SCALABLE, MODULAR, MULTI-STAGE PERISTALTIC ELECTROSTATIC GAS MICRO-PUMP 1001**
 A. Besharatian, K. Kumar, R.L. Peterson, L.P. Bernal, and K. Najafi
 University of Michigan, USA

This paper presents a new high-density, scalable peristaltic gas micropump fabricated using a high-yield and modular technology. Previously our group introduced the first multi-stage electrostatic peristaltic gas micropump, utilizing fluidic resonance and multi-stage (peristaltic) configuration, which achieved the highest pressure/flow and lowest power ever reported. The micropump reported here utilizes the same operating principle, but with major modifications in device structure, fabrication technology, and assembly/packaging. The new pump design is 50% smaller than the old design and is capable of equalizing pressure drops across all the stages so no one stage has to provide significantly larger force, which is a key feature in pump's scalability to achieve higher pressure.

- 206-TH A SUPER-LYOPHOBIC PDMS MICRO-TUNNEL AS A NOVEL MICROFLUIDIC PLATFORM FOR OXIDIZED GALINSTAN® 1005**
 D. Kim¹, D.-W. Lee², W. Choi¹, and J.-B. Lee¹
¹University of Texas, Dallas, USA and ²Chonnam National University, SOUTH KOREA

We report a micro pillar array-based super-lyophobic PDMS micro-tunnel as a novel microfluidic platform for oxidized Galinstan®.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 207-M AN INTEGRATION CELL COMMUNICATION RATION PLATFORM BY PEGDA-BASE V-SHAPED BARRIER FOR RAPID LIVER SCREENING 1009**
 L.-Y. Ke, Y.-S. Chen, and C.-H. Liu
National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

The ability to arrange living cells into an ordered tissue-mimic pattern is a rapidly developing and highly demanded technique with many applications in biological research and biotechnology, especially for the re-establishment of heterogeneous cell co-culture and meaningful pattern which are essential to functional tissue engineering. This paper reports the progress of damage the photopolymerization reaction that to from micro interstices via capillary poly (ethylene glycol)-diacrylate (PEG-DA) V-shape microbarriers to trapped HMEC-1 cell for rapid liver integration cell communication.

- 208-T BUBBLE-INDUCED STREAMING FOR MICRO-OBJECT MANIPULATION 1013**
 J.H. Lee, K.H. Lee, J.B. Chae, K. Rhee, and S.K. Chung
Myongji University, SOUTH KOREA

This paper describes a novel non-invasive micromanipulation technique where alternating current electrowetting-ondielectric (AC-EWOD)-driven twin bubbles manipulate micro-objects such as biological cells in an aqueous medium. This method allows non-contact manipulation between the bubbles and objects with minimizing physical damage.

- 209-W CENTRIFUGALLY ENHANCED PAPER MICROFLUIDICS 1017**
 N. Godino, E. Comaskey, R. Gorkin, III, and J. Ducr  e
Dublin City University, IRELAND

Fluid flow in paper is limited by capillary forces. This can be overcome integrating paper sectors in centrifugal lab-on-a-disc platforms. By combining the rotationally controlled centrifugal force with the capillary action and filtering capabilities of paper, we present novel applications such as blood separation, liquid recirculation, liquid routing and valving towards advanced assay automation and high-performance sample preparation on a conceptually simpler microfluidic chip.

- 210-TH CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW SENSOR WITH IN SITU TEMPERATURE AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY COMPENSATION 1021**
 C. Li¹, P.-M. Wu¹, J.A. Hartings², Z. Wu², C.H. Ahn², and R.K. Narayan³
¹Feinstein Institute for Medical Research, USA, ²University of Cincinnati, USA and ³Hofstra North Shore-LIJ School of Medicine, USA

A novel flow sensor with in situ tissue temperature and thermal conductivity compensation was developed for the continuous and quantitative assessment of intraparenchymal regional cerebral blood flow. The flow sensor operates in constant-temperature mode and employs a periodic heating and cooling technique. This approach ensures zero drift and provides highly reliable data with MEMS-based thin film sensors for long-term continuous monitoring.

- 211-M CONTINUOUS SIZE-SELECTIVE SEPARATION USING THREE DIMENSIONAL FLOW REALIZED BY MULTILAYER PDMS STRUCTURE 1025**
 D.H. Yoon¹, T. Sekiguchi¹, J.S. Go², and S. Shoji¹
¹Waseda University, JAPAN and ²Pusan National University, SOUTH KOREA

This paper proposes a high accuracy fabrication method for a multilayer PDMS (polydimethylsiloxane) device. Based on newly developed stacking process using alignment with concave-convex pair structures, a multilayer PDMS device was fabricated without skillful handling for alignment. Total misalignment of smaller than 10 μm is achieved in a five-layer PDMS device. The precisely aligned structure was applied to a novel type of particle separation. By 3D rotation flow, two types of microparticles of 10 μm and 20 μm in diameter were successfully separated with high throughput.

- 212-T DIELECTROPHORESIS-BASED TWEEZERS FOR CELL-SIZED LIPOSOME MANIPULATION 1029**
 T. Kodama^{1,3}, T. Osaki¹, R. Kawano¹, H. Sasaki¹, K. Kamiya¹, N. Miki^{1,3}, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹Kanagawa Academy of Science and Technology (KAST), JAPAN, ²University of Tokyo, JAPAN, and ³Keio University, JAPAN

In this paper we propose an efficient tweezing methodology for liposome using positive-dielectrophoresis (pDEP). This DEP-based tweezers consists of a round-shaped glass-capillary equipped with two thin Au film electrodes as shown in Fig. 1a. The electrodes can be fabricated using a double side shadow mask (DSSM) technique and high-vacuum thermal evaporator as shown in Fig. 2, which is a very simple process and contributes to low-cost and reliable fabrication. Using this DEP-based tweezers, we succeeded in capturing, holding, manipulating, and releasing a cell-sized single liposome flowing in the water without deforming it. The proposed tweezers herein can be a strong tool for studies of cell-sized liposome that can be referred to as an artificial coordinated cell.

- 213-W DYNAMIC AND STATIC IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY FOR SINGLE PARTICLE CHARACTERIZATION IN MICROFLUIDIC CHIPS 1033**
 S.C. B  rgel, Z. Zhu, N. Haandb  k, O. Frey, A. Hierlemann
ETH Z  rich, SWITZERLAND

This work describes dynamic and static impedance spectroscopy (DIS and SIS) methods and the respective device fabrication for single-particle analysis. Individual particles or cells can be statically measured and characterized after immobilization at a narrow orifice and, after release, flown through microchannels, equipped with electrodes, to perform dynamic and differential impedance measurements. Experimental results with polystyrene (PS) beads demonstrate the primary characteristics of the two methods.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 214-TH ELECTROWETTING ON FLEXIBLE, TRANSPARENT AND CONDUCTING SINGLE-LAYER GRAPHENE 1037**
 X.B. Tan, J. Yang, P. Zeng, E.G.R. Kim, C. Huard, and M.M.C. Cheng
Wayne State University, USA
- We introduce electrowetting on dielectric (EWOD) on single-layer graphene, which is a novel, flexible, stretchable, transparent and conducting electrode. This paper describes the design, fabrication and contact angle measurement of electrowetting using chemical-vapor-deposition (CVD) graphene coated with a thin fluoropolymer layer. Compared to other electrode materials such as gold and ITO, we observed robust electrowetting on graphene, including reproducibility and high breakdown voltage.*
- 215-M HIGH THROUGHPUT AND PARALLEL FLOW CYTOMETER WITH SOLID IMMERSION MICROBALL LENS ARRAY 1041**
 Y.J. Fan^{1,2}, H.J. Sheen², and P.Y. Chiou¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles, USA and ²National Taiwan University, TAIWAN
- We demonstrate a high-throughput fluorescence based microfluidic flow cytometer having 64 microfluidic channels with each channel capable of detecting 1600 droplets/sec. This cytometer is realized by utilizing solid immersed high N.A. microball lens array for high sensitivity, parallel, and low chromatic aberration fluorescence detection across a 6 mm distance.*
- 216-T INTEGRATION OF EWOD PUMPING DEVICE IN DEEP MICROFLUIDIC CHANNELS USING A THREE-DIMENSIONAL SHADOWMASK 1045**
 S. Morishita, M. Kubota, and Y. Mita
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- A droplet propulsion system based on the electrowetting-on-dielectric (EWOD) is integrated in deep-trench microfluidic channels. Due to the unique three-dimensional multi-height silicon shadowmask, electrodes are simultaneously fabricated on the top, bottom and vertical walls of deep channels, thus enabling three-face EWOD driving by both the bottom and sidewalls. We have successfully moved a water droplet in a 230-micro-meter-deep, 750-micro-meter-wide trench by EWOD.*
- 217-W LIPID BILAYER ON A DROPLET: FORMATION OF LIPID BILAYERS ON A DROPLET ARRAY 1049**
 T. Tonooka^{1,2} and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Kanagawa Academy of Science and Technology (KAST), JAPAN
- This paper describes a method for the formation of a lipid bilayer chamber array. This method enables us to form small chambers sealed with lipid bilayers easily. We successfully observed a transmembrane phenomenon via the lipid membrane by fluorescent measurement. Due to its small volume, small changes of molecule amounts can be remarkably detected. By reconstituting membrane proteins (hemolysin), we inferred that those membranes were lipid bilayers.*
- 218-TH MICRO-PARTICLE TRANSPORT MANIPULATION BY GUIDED-WAVE OPTICAL INTERFERENCE 1053**
 T.-C. Chen, Y.-T. Yang, S.-Y. Wang, W.-C. Chiu, L.-C. Hsu, C.-Y. Huang, D.-W. Shen, and M.-C.M. Lee
National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- We demonstrate that micro-particle transport is able to be manipulated by interference-type integrated photonic devices for the first time, to the best of our knowledge. By leveraging the state-of-the-art integrated optics technology, sophisticated particle movements can be accomplished. Here we present two frequently used integrated photonic elements; one is directional coupler and the other is multimode interferometer (MMI).*
- 219-M MICROFABRICATED ALL-AROUND-ELECTRODE AC ELECTROOSMOTIC PUMP WITH SIMPLE DESIGN AND INCREASED VELOCITY GENERATION 1057**
 L. Ribetto, A. Homsy, and N.F. de Rooij
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND
- We report a simple approach to the design and fabrication of AC electroosmotic (ACEO) micropumps with electrodes that completely surround the channel. A fabrication process with two lithographic steps is presented. The new prototypes allow for a dramatic increase of the velocity generation - up to 300% compared to devices where electrodes are placed only on one side of the channel.*
- 220-T MICROFLUIDIC CONTROL OF INTERNAL MORPHOLOGY OF HYDROGEL FIBERS 1061**
 D. Kiriya and S. Takeuchi
University of Tokyo, JAPAN and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- This paper describes a control system of nanofiber assembled morphologies in a microfluidic channel; nanofibers show i)linear alignment and ii)parabolic arrangement in a microchannel. By curing these morphological flows, we obtained hydrogel fibers with similar morphologies of the flows. Importantly, the aligned gel shows higher anisotropic conductivity than the parabolic one.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 221-W MICROFLUIDIC HANDLING OF HYDROGEL MICROFIBERS 1065**
H. Onoe^{1,2}, R. Gojo^{1,2}, K. Kuribayashi-Shigetomi¹, and S. Takeuchi^{1,2}
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- This paper describes a handling method of thin (~200 μm in diameter), long (>meter) and fragile (breaking point: ~2 μN) hydrogel microfibers in liquid. By using fluid flow and thin capillary, the hydrogel fibers can be manipulated, clamped and cut without damaging and entangling the hydrogel microfibers (we termed "microfluidic handling").*
- 222-TH MICROFLUIDIC ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (OLED) USING LIQUID ORGANIC SEMICONDUCTORS 1069**
T. Kasahara¹, J. Mizuno¹, S. Hirata², T. Edura², S. Matsunami², C. Adachi², and S. Shoji¹
¹Waseda University, JAPAN and ²Kyushu University, JAPAN
- We fabricated a first prototype microfluidic organic light emitting diode (OLED). The liquid organic semiconductors were employed for the light emitters and were introduced into the microchannels sandwiched by the indium tin oxide (ITO) anode and cathode. Since fresh liquid organic semiconductors are continuously supplied to the emitting layer, long-term stable electroluminescence is expected by the proposed OLED. Combination of microfluidics and liquid OLEDs can open up new possibilities for the variable multi-colored light emitting devices.*
- 223-M NONCONTACT NANOMETRIC POSITIONING OF PROBE TIP FOR MEASUREMENT OF MECHANICAL PARAMETERS OF CELL 1073**
S. Sakuma¹ and F. Arai^{1,2}
¹Nagoya University, JAPAN and ²Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA
- We succeeded in nanometric order non-contact actuation of the probe in the microchannel. In order to obtain nanometric order resolution in positioning of the probe, we proposed the reduction mechanism. This mechanism is driven by the outer magnetic force. We succeeded in non-contact actuation of the probe in the microchannel. The performance of the positioning system was examined, we applied this system for on-chip deformation of the cell.*
- 224-T NUSAS: NEGATIVE PRESSURE DRIVING HEPG2/3T3 CELLS MIXING/GRADIENT CO-CULTURE INSIDE U TRAPPER ARRAY ON RAPID MULTICELLULAR SPHEROID ASSEMBLING SYSTEM 1077**
S.M. Yang¹, C.Y. Fu², S.Y. Tseng¹, V.P. Srinivasu², S. Shilpa², H.Y. Chang², L. Hsu¹, and C.H. Liu²
¹National Chiao Tung University, TAIWAN and ²National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN
- NUSAS demonstrates the concept of distributing gradient cells ratio via flow mixing microfluidics system. All operation steps powered by negative pressure show the convenience of energy saving. Besides, integration of gravity provides more efficiency performance of mobile cells trapping. Furthermore, this rapid multicellular spheroid assembling design reveals the potential to investigate the bulk cells-cells interaction of 3D artificial tissue engineering.*
- 225-W ON-CHIP NONCONTACT ACTUATION OF MICRO-PIPETTE DRIVEN BY PERMANENT MAGNET 1081**
A. Ichikawa¹ and F. Arai^{1,2}
¹Nagoya University, JAPAN and ²Seoul National University, JAPAN
- We have developed an on-chip micro-pipette, which had a function of pipetting such as cell aspiration and micro-manipulation, made by negative photoresist. The micro-pipette has the pump which is made by a thin membrane of negative photoresist. First, to design the pump of the micro-pipette, we analyzed the deformation of the membrane by the finite element analysis. The quantity of the pump was 30.7 nL, and the pumping pressure was enough for fixation and transportation of a single cell. Next we established the fabrication process of the micro-pipette to make hollow structure using the sheet of negative photoresist. Then, the pumping quantity of the micro-pipette was measured by permanent magnets, and the pumping quantity was able to control by the distance between the magnets. The maximum quantity of the pump was 34.1 nL. Finally, we performed the experiment of the fixation, the transportation, and the release of the bovine oocyte with the micro-pipette assembled neodymium magnet.*
- 226-TH OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE CONTROL OF MICRO DEVICES UNDER HIGH-SPEED THERMAL DISTURBANCES 1085**
M.-S. Kim, K. Morimoto, S. Ito, and Y. Suzuki
University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We have developed a versatile optimal control scheme for efficient suppression of high-speed temperature variation in micro devices. Surface heat flux applied with a thin-film heater is employed as the control input. Our proposed scheme employs adjoint-based optimization method, which offers the optimal heat input so as to minimize temperature changes of a thin active layer embedded in a modeled laser diode. Both in numerical simulations and MEMS-based experiments, we have successfully suppressed the temperature variation by more than 60 % with the present control during the laser emission.*
- 227-M PREPARATION OF A MICRO GLASS MICROFLUIDIC DEVICE BY A CHEMICAL FOAMING PROCESS FOR APPLICATIONS OF A FOCUS ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER 1089**
X.H. Luo, S.J. Qin, J.T. Shang, H. Yu, T.T. Wang, J.Y. Tang, and Q.A. Huang
Southeast University, CHINA
- We develop an on chip integration process of a novel focus ultrasonic transducer using glass bubble shells prepared by a novel self developed Chemical Foaming Process (CFP) as resonators.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

228-T PROGRAMMABLE PROTEIN CRYSTALLIZATION IN METERED ENCAPSULATED DROPLETS 1093

Y.-W. Hsu, C.-H. Chen, and S.-K. Fan
National Chiao Tung University, TAIWAN

We report for the first time programmable protein crystallization based on tunable evaporation and dissolution of salt and protein precipitants of an aqueous core droplet encapsulated in an oil shell. The evaporation depends on the precisely metered aqueous and oil droplet volumes and the position of the aqueous core droplet. Lysozyme protein crystal is obtained within 80 min by (1) rapid salt/protein precipitation by fast evaporation, (2) salt dissolution by heating to enhance protein crystallization, and (3) protein crystallization from the protein precipitants (seeds) by slow evaporation.

229-W PULSED LASER TRIGGERED HIGH SPEED MICROFLUIDIC FLUORESCENCE ACTIVATED CELL SORTER 1097

T.-H. Wu, Y. Chen, S.-Y. Park, J. Hong, T. Teslaa, J.F. Zhong, D. Di Carlo, M.A. Teitell, and P.-Y. Chiou
University of California, Los Angeles, USA

We report a high speed and high purity pulsed laser triggered fluorescence activated cell sorter (PLACS) with a sorting throughput up to 20,000 mammalian cells/s with 37% sorting purity, 90% cell viability in enrichment mode, and >90% purity in high purity mode at 1,500 cells/s or 3,000 beads/s. Fast switching (30 μ s) and a small perturbation volume (~90 pL) is realized by a unique sorting mechanism in which explosive vapor bubbles are generated using focused laser pulses in a single layer microfluidic PDMS channel.

230-TH PUMPS, NO-VALVES, NC-VALVES ON PAPER ANALYSIS CHIP 1101

S. Okabe, K. Sakamoto, Y. Murakami, T. Ishikawa, and R. Miyake
Hiroshima University, JAPAN and Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN

New concept of paper-based devices (we call "paper analysis chip") and ink-jet printer-like analyzer for clinical diagnostics was presented. we propose new liquid-handling mechanisms realized on paper chips. By using demonstrate paper chip, the validity of the mechanisms was confirmed. It is concluded that this paper analysis chip including capillary pump, NO-valve, NC-valve is feasible.

231-M SIZE-ORIENTED PASSIVE DROPLET SORTING BY USING SURFACE FREE ENERGY WITH MICRO GUIDE GROOVE 1105

Y. Harada, D.H. Yoon, T. Sekiguchi, and S. Shoji
Waseda University, JAPAN

We propose a novel passive droplet sorting method depends on the variation of surface free energy. In general, droplets minimize their surface free energy, in other words, they tend to be sphere. Flattened droplets in a shallow channel obtain minimum surface energy when they are located on a groove because a part of them become spherical shape. Therefore, droplets are trapped by a groove and when flow pressure is applied, droplets move along with the groove patterns in the micro channel. A study to control the motion of droplets by using this method has reported. As an important aspect of this principle, the 'Guiding force' which means the tendency to be located on a groove, is different by droplet size. That's because the rate of surface area reduction of small droplets is larger than that of large droplets. We prepared two outlets micro channel with different channel resistance. Flow rate of the lower channel is larger than that of the upper channel due to the difference of channel resistance and the groove is fabricated along the upper channel.

232-T THREE DIMENSIONAL MICROFLUIDIC DESIGN WITH SPINCOATED MICROMETER-THIN ELASTOMER MULTILAYER 1109

N. Binh-Khiem, N. Thanh-Vinh, K. Matsumoto, and I. Shimoyama
University of Tokyo, JAPAN

We propose a method to fabricate three dimensional microfluidic channel systems with spincoated micrometer-thin elastomer multilayer. We use the molecular diffusion of thin elastomer layers to our advantage and propose a microfluidic fabrication process free of molding and bonding steps. We achieved various expandable three dimensional multilayer channel designs that can have interesting applications.

233-W TRAPPING AND COLLECTION OF UNIFORM SIZE DROPLETS USING A WELL ARRAY INSIDE A MICROCHANNEL 1113

I. Doh, E.Y. Erdem, and A.P. Pisano
University of California, Berkeley, USA

In this paper, we introduce a simple and fast method for massive droplet trapping and collection. Since trapping is size-dependent, droplets having various sizes caused by unstable inlet flows can be eliminated. There is no need for any additional controls for selective trapping of droplets, and all trapped droplets can be simply collected at the outlet by increasing the flow rate of the carrier fluid.

MICRO-ACTUATORS

234-TH 3D REMOTE CONTROLLABLE NANO ACTUATION SYSTEM FOR CELL HANDLING AND MICRO SURGERY 1117

M. Yasui, M. Ikeuchi, and K. Ikuta
University of Tokyo, JAPAN

A new nano actuation system to handle living cells and to perform minimally invasive micro surgery was developed. Actuator size is scaled between 5 μ m - 10 mm and can be actuated within any kind of liquid. We succeeded in developing a new photo-curable polymer with both "magnetism



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 235-M FERROFLUID-BASED VARIABLE INDUCTOR 1121**
 B. Assadsangabi¹, M.S. Mohamed Ali^{1,2}, and K. Takahata¹
¹University of British Columbia, CANADA and ²Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, MALAYSIA
- In this paper, we report the first demonstration of a micropatterned planar variable inductor whose inductance is varied by ferrofluid magnetically actuated over the planar inductor, where the ferrofluid is used as a movable magnetic layer that modifies permeability distribution on the inductor. The continuous modulation of the inductance has been demonstrated with the fabricated device.*
- 236-T A NANO-ACTUATOR VIA CAVITY-ENHANCED OPTICAL DIPOLE FORCE 1125**
 J.F. Tao¹, J. Wu¹, H. Cai², Q.X. Zhang², X. Kun¹, J.M. Tsai², D.L. Kwon², and A.Q. Liu³
¹Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, CHINA,
²Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE, and
³Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE
- In this paper, we demonstrate an optically driven nano-actuator based on a monolithic cavity optomechanical system. Through the large optomechanical coupling, a special designed nano-scale silicon suspended cantilever is driven by the optical dipole force.*
- 237-W ARTIFICIAL TACTILE FEELING DISPLAYED BY LARGE DISPLACEMENT MEMS ACTUATOR ARRAYS 1129**
 J. Watanabe¹, H. Ishikawa¹, X. Arouette¹, Y. Matsumoto¹, and N. Miki^{1,2}
¹Keio University, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN
- We demonstrate display of artificial tactile feeling using large displacement MEMS actuator arrays. Each actuator consists of a piezoelectric actuator and hydraulic displacement amplification mechanism (HDAM) that encapsulates incompressible liquid in a micro-chamber with two flexible polymer membranes. In this paper, we investigated the artificial tactile feeling generated while the actuation pattern was controlled both temporally and spatially. The arrays could successfully display rough and smooth tactile feeling distinctly when the vibrational frequency of the individual actuator and switching time of lines of actuators were controlled.*
- 238-TH AUTONOMOUS DECENTRALIZED OPERATIONS OF A STACK-INTEGRATED SENSOR/ACTUATOR ARRAY FOR 2D PLANAR MICRO MANIPULATOR 1133**
 M. Ataka¹, M. Mita², and H. Fujita¹
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, JAPAN
- We present autonomous decentralized operations of a 2D micro manipulator. The system is composed of a stack-integrated array of sensor and actuator with an array of micro processing unit in an FPGA. To emerge smart manipulator's functions (straight conveyance, alignment and rotation), we applied autonomous decentralized algorithms based on cellular automata to the system.*
- 239-M BISTABILITY UNDER TENSION AND ITS USE IN A THRESHOLD FORCE SENSOR 1137**
 S. Rabanim, E. Amir, D. Schreiber, and S. Krylov
 Tel Aviv University, ISRAEL
- We report on a first experimental demonstration of a bistability phenomenon in a contactless device suspended using initially curved flexible beams pulled by electrostatic forces directed along the beams. We introduce a novel, less sensitive to the fabrication tolerances, operational scenario involving actuation by two parallel-plate electrodes and demonstrate, theoretically and experimentally, that the bistable device can be used as a force sensor based on a pull-in voltage monitoring.*
- 240-T CANTILEVER ACTUATED BY PIEZOELECTRIC PARYLENE-C 1141**
 J.Y.H. Kim, M. Nandra, and Y.-C. Tai
 California Institute of Technology, USA
- We developed the first MEMS cantilever resonator actuated by piezoelectric Parylene-C, which is a promising piezoelectric material for its integration into/with MEMS because it can be deposited at room temperature and electrically poled at below 200°C with 400V of bias. After our first report on Parylene-C as a new piezoelectric material, we demonstrated here the first MEMS cantilever resonator actuated by piezoelectric PA-C.*
- 241-W DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF A ROTARY COMB-ACTUATED MICROGRIPPER WITH HIGH DRIVING EFFICIENCY 1145**
 H. Chang^{1,2}, H. Zhao¹, J. Xie¹, Y. Hao¹, F. Zhang¹, and W. Yuan¹
¹Northwestern Polytechnical University, CHINA and ²California Institute of Technology, USA
- In this paper we presented a rotary electrostatic comb-actuated microgripper with high driving efficiency which is defined as the ratio of the maximum displacement of the arm tip to its corresponding driving force. A rotary comb actuator was first utilized for a microgripper to improve its driving efficiency. The gripper achieves a displacement of 94µm with a driving voltage of 100V. Driving efficiency of the microgripper is increased at least 12 times compared to existing microgrippers.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 242-M FLEXIBLE LATCHING-TYPE TACTILE DISPLAY SYSTEM ACTUATED BY COMBINATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC AND PNEUMATIC FORCES 1149**
 K. Na, J.-S. Han, D.-M. Roh, B.-K. Chae, E.-S. Yoon, J.Y. Kang, and I. Cho
 Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), SOUTH KOREA
- In this paper, we have proposed and fabricated a new flexible latching-type tactile display system, which is actuated by combination of electromagnetic and pneumatic forces for large displacement and high tactile force. The latching mechanism makes it possible to achieve large displacement and high force at low operation current. Also, flexible structure make it easy to be attached any curved part of body such as hand and arm.*
- 243-T LOW-VOLTAGE PZT-ACTUATED MEMS SWITCH MONOLITHICALLY INTEGRATED WITH CMOS CIRCUIT 1153**
 K. Matsuo, M. Moriyama, M. Esashi, and S. Tanaka
 Tohoku University, JAPAN
- MEMS switches actuated by PZT at low voltage were integrated with 0.35 μ m CMOS. A preliminary test confirmed that the switch and the CMOS circuit worked. PZT must be deposited at high temperature, and thus not CMOS-compatible. To overcome this limitation, we fabricated switch structures on a Si dummy wafer, and then transferred them to the CMOS wafer by polymer bonding. Our integration process can be applied to other functional materials difficult to deposit on CMOS wafers.*
- 244-W MAGNETOSTATIC MICRO-ACTUATOR BASED ON ULTRASOFT ELASTOMERIC MEMBRANE AND COPPER - PERMALLOY ELECTRODEPOSITED STRUCTURES 1157**
 J. Streque¹, A. Talbi¹, C. Bonnerot¹, P. Pernod¹, and V. Preobrazhensky^{1,2}
¹IMN - UMR CNRS, FRANCE and ²Russian Academy of Sciences, RUSSIA
- We elaborate magnetostatic micro-actuators based on pulse current driving mode, providing large forces and wide displacements. Their moving parts benefit from highly deformable elastomeric materials. FEM simulations and characterizations are proposed for different designs, based on the electrodeposition of Copper and Permalloy structures. Integrated coils combined with a magnetic circuit constitute a good alternative to conventional coils at millimetric scale.*
- 245-TH MECHANICAL DISPLACEMENT MULTIPLIER: 250 μ m STABLE TRAVEL RANGE MEMS ACTUATOR USING FRICTIONLESS SIMPLE COMPLIANT STRUCTURES 1161**
 Y. Nada¹, M. Medhat¹, M. Nagi¹, F. Marty², B. Saadany¹, and T. Bourouina²
¹Si-Ware Systems, EGYPT and ²Université Paris-Est, FRANCE
- We report in this work a novel MEMS actuator based on mechanical displacement multiplication to achieve a longer travel range. This architecture employs neither hinges nor gears; but only simple compliant structures. Measurements show displacement reaching up to 250 μ m with multiplication factor of 5. This architecture is designed to operate in one direction (Push) although it can be modified to operate in (Push-Pull) mode; accordingly the travel range can be doubled. Order of magnitude multiplication in displacement can be achieved by simple parameters modification however there will be compromise on die size; using such a new architecture displacement beyond 1 mm could be reached while preserving high yield and productivity. The actuator is realized on an SOI technology with device thickness 90 μ m using DRIE.*
- 246-M MEMS MICRO ROBOT USING MOSFET BASED PULSE-TYPE HARDWARE NEURAL NETWORKS FOR MOTION CONTROL 1165**
 K. Okazaki, T. Ogiwara, M. Takato, A. Iiduka, S. Takahama, M. Fujiwara, K. Saito, and F. Uchikoba
 Nihon University, JAPAN
- We constructed the 4 mm square size micro robot system from silicon wafer by MEMS technology. The motion of the robot is controlled by enhancement mode MOSFETs, based on pulse-type hardware neural networks which has the same basic features of biological neurons. Using the CMOS process, direct implementation on the silicon flame of the robot becomes enable. The fabricated micro robot was performed forward and backward locomotion, switched by the external trigger pulse. The motion control was realized without any software programs or A/D converters.*
- 247-T QUASI-SHEAR MODE PIEZOELECTRIC MICROACTUATOR FOR HEAD-BASED SERVO CONTROL IN HARD DISK DRIVES 1169**
 J. Wernow and R. Horowitz
 University of California, Berkeley, USA
- We design, fabricate and demonstrate a novel piezoelectric actuator which can be fabricated directly beneath the read-write elements in a hard disk drive. This technology enables two independent degrees of microactuator motion with significant improvements to track-following bandwidth over existing technologies.*
- 248-W RGB COLOR CHANGING MICROPIXELS USING MAGNETIC NANOCOMPOSITE MICROACTUATORS 1173**
 J. Kim, H. Lee, and S. Kwon
 Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA
- We propose a new type of color tunable microactuators containing one dimensionally assembled superparamagnetic nanoparticles which play roles of both one dimensional bragg reflector and magnetic axes. Using this scheme, we developed red, blue and green colored micropixels and changed their color by the application of external magnetic field. This strategy offers very simple fabrication and operation method for color changing surface with high resolution.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

249-TH ROBOTIC-INVESTIGATORS FOR MICROORGANISMS IN A MICROFLUIDIC CHIP 1177

M. Sugita¹, T. Kawahara¹, M. Hagiwara¹, Y. Yamanishi^{1,2}, and F. Arai^{1,3}

¹Nagoya University, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN, and ³Seoul National University, JAPAN

We succeeded in development of Robotic-Investigator (RI) which can stimulate any position of microorganisms with mN-order pushing force, and measure the applied force with accuracy of 100 μ N in a microfluidic chip. RIs with force sensing structure fabricated by Si and Ni are driven by magnetic force from the outside of the microchip, and it have with the performance of 1 μ m positioning accuracy, 10 Hz drive speed, and 400 mm² movable range in a microfluidic chip.

250-M SELF-ALIGNED FABRICATION PROCESS FOR ACTIVE MEMBRANE MADE OF PHOTSENSITIVE NANOCOMPOSITE 1181

T. Nakahara¹, Y. Hosokawa¹, K. Terao¹, H. Takao¹, F. Shimokawa¹, F. Oohira¹, T. Namazu², H. Kotera³, and T. Suzuki¹

¹Kagawa University, JAPAN, ²University of Hyogo, JAPAN, and ³Kyoto University, JAPAN

We propose a simple fabrication technique for making active membranes as micro-actuators on a chip. By controlling three important factors consisted of the thickness of the exposure, the thickness of spin coat at surface, and the total thickness of the nanocomposite coated on a substrate, we simply form and release an active membrane layer without an alignment process. The active membrane fabricated by the proposed method actuated with the maximum displacement of 300nm at the magnetic field of 65kA/m and had good controllability.

251-I THE CAPILLARY FORCE ACTUATOR: DESIGN, FABRICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION 1185

H. Wang, J.T. Gaskins, C.R. Knospe, and M.L. Reed

University of Virginia, USA

We report the experimental demonstration of a new class of microactuator that harnesses the Laplace pressure inherent in the curved surface of a liquid drop: the Capillary Force Actuator, or CFA. The CFA can deliver significantly greater forces and longer actuation strokes than comparably sized electrostatic actuators. Also, the CFA can work with considerably larger electrode gaps (>100 micrometer) with applied voltages in the tens of volts, much less than would be required for an electrostatic actuator with a comparable gap.

252-W TRENCH-FILLED CELLULAR PARYLENE STRUCTURE FOR PIEZOELECTRIC POLYMER ELECTRET 1189

Y. Feng¹, K. Hagiwara^{1,2}, Y. Iguchi², and Y. Suzuki¹

¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²NHK Science & Technical Research Laboratories, JAPAN

We propose novel cellular polymer electret based on trench-filled parylene, and demonstrate its performance for low-resonant-frequency in-plane mechanical transducers. Vertical electret on the cellular parylene structure has been successfully formed by using soft X-ray charging. With our early prototype, 0.14 Vp-p output has been obtained at 28 Hz.

253-W ULTRASONIC ELECTROSTATIC ACTUATORS ON A FLEXIBLE SUBSTRATE 1193

S. Kim¹, X. Zhang¹, R. Daugherty¹, E. Lee¹, G. Kunnen¹, D.R. Allee¹, E. Forsythe², and J. Chae¹

¹Arizona State University, USA and ²Army Research Laboratory, USA

We report a MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical-Systems) based electrostatic actuator emitting acoustic waves in an ultrasonic frequency on a flexible substrate, made of Polyethylene Naphthalate (PEN), coupled with an integrated circuit driver, aiming for tag, track and locate (TTL) application.

ENERGY AND POWER MEMS

254-M A NOVEL BETAVOLTAIC MICROBATTERY BASED ON SWNTS THIN FILM-SILICON HETEROJUNCTION 1197

C.C. Chen, Y.Y. Chang, and J.W. Zhang

Peking University, CHINA

We report a novel betavoltaic microbattery made up of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) thin film-silicon heterojunction. It's the first time that the nano-material, such as SWNTs here, is applied and plays the role of the energy conversion in the betavoltaic microbattery, including exciton generation, carriers collection and transportation. The results show the open voltage (Voc) of 6.5mV, short circuit current density (Jsc) of 13nA/cm², current amplification of about 2000 and energy conversion efficiency about 0.15%, proving that SWNTs film-Si heterojunction is promising for application in nuclear microbatteries.

255-I A PIEZOELECTRIC VIBRATION HARVESTER BASED ON CLAMPED-GUIDED BEAMS 1201

Z. Wang, S. Matova, R. Elfrink, M. Jambunathan, C. de Nooijer, R. van Schaijk, and R.J.M. Vullers

IMEC/Holst Centre, THE NETHERLANDS

This paper reports the design, modeling and experimental results of a piezoelectric vibration harvester based on clamped-guided beams. Compared to the cantilever beams, our design is more reliable and less restricted by the limited space in the vacuum package. The device is studied analytically and numerically. Its fabrication process is featured by deep etching through Si wafer and vacuum packaging. Characterization on a shaker shows nonlinear behavior at higher input accelerations. The maximum power output obtained on a matched external load reaches 10 μ W at an input acceleration of 1.2 g. Furthermore, the power output is doubled when the two sets of capacitors are connected electrically in series.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 256-W A SCALABLE PIEZOELECTRIC IMPULSE-EXCITED GENERATOR FOR RANDOM LOW FREQUENCY EXCITATION 1205**
P. Pillatsch, E.M. Yeatman, and A.S. Holmes
Imperial College London, UK

This paper introduces an impulse excited piezoelectric energy harvesting prototype. The device is aimed at large amplitude, low frequency excitation typical of human body motion. A rolling, external proof mass actuates an array of piezoelectric cantilevers that form a distributed transduction mechanism. After initial deflection, the beams vibrate at their natural frequency. This allows for an improved electromechanical coupling and a large operational bandwidth. Previously presented results are expanded and different excitations as well as proof masses are investigated. A commercial piezoelectric energy harvesting power supply is evaluated. At an excitation frequency of 2 Hz and an acceleration of 2.72 m/s² (= 0.277 g) a power output of 2.1 mW was achieved.

- 257-TH AN INTEGRATED ELECTROMAGNETIC MICRO-TURBO-GENERATOR SUPPORTED ON ENCAPSULATED MICROBALL BEARINGS 1209**
M.I. Beyaz^{1,2}, B. Hanrahan^{1,3}, J. Feldman¹, and R. Ghodssi¹
¹University of Maryland, USA, ²Antalya International University, TURKEY, and ³Army Research Lab, USA

We have designed, fabricated, and tested a rotary electromagnetic micro-turbo-generator supported on encapsulated microball bearings. The device presents a novel integration of encapsulated microballs that provide a simple operation and actuation scheme, a silicon microturbine rotor with thick magnetic components for high magnetic flux density, and wafer thick copper coils for optimum magnetic flux linkage and low coil resistance.

- 258-M ARE NONLINEAR RESONATORS SUITABLE FOR ENERGY HARVESTING? -EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR RESPONSE OF MEMS RESONATOR 1213**
A. Kitamura, Y. Hirai, K. Sugano, O. Tabata, and T. Tsuchiya
Kyoto University, JAPAN

Equivalent circuit analysis for electrostatic nonlinear resonators was conducted for evaluating the efficiency of vibrating energy harvesting devices. Non-linear models for a parallel plate capacitor and doubly supported beam as well as a non-linear response analysis method on a spice tool have been developed. We applied this model for evaluating the efficiency of nonlinear resonator as an energy harvester, but no significant improvement compared to linear resonators was obtained.

- 259-T COOLING PERFORMANCE OF MICROMACHINED SELF-OSCILLATING REED ACTUATORS IN HEAT TRANSFER CHANNELS WITH INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS 1217**
F. Herrault, P.A. Hidalgo, C.-H. Ji, A. Glezer, and M.G. Allen
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

We present the heat transfer performance of small-scale MEMS-enhanced self-powered oscillating actuators for applications in highly-compact high-power air-cooled heat exchangers. Commercial air-cooled heat sinks are typically much larger than the systems they must cool due to large air-side thermal resistance. Our work is applying MEMS technologies to reduce this thermal resistance via the integration of small-scale oscillating actuators into small heat exchangers.

- 260-W ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY HARVESTER BY USING BURIED NDFEB 1221**
S. Miki^{1,2}, T. Fujita^{1,2}, T. Kotoge¹, Y.G. Jiang³, M. Uehara⁴, K. Kanda^{1,2}, K. Higuchi², and K. Maenaka^{1,2}
¹University of Hyogo, JAPAN, ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN, ³BeiHang University, CHINA, and ⁴Hitachi Metals, Ltd., JAPAN

This study demonstrates a fabrication and measurement of an electromagnetic type energy harvester by using buried NdFeB film with anti-oxidation protection film. In general, the MEMS fine fabrication for a magnetic material is difficult. We established the microfabrication technique for the NdFeB film by using sputtering and polishing of the film on the deep etched Si trench. By using polyimide cover film, an oxidation of the NdFeB film that reduces the magnetic flux density is drastically improved.

- 261-TH EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATION OF COOLING POWER OF A SOLID STATE MICRO MAGNETIC REFRIGERATOR USING La(FexSi1-x)13Hy 1225**
T. Tsukamoto, M. Esashi, and S. Tanaka
Tohoku University, JAPAN

We developed and estimated the performance of a novel MEMS-based solid state micro magnetic refrigerator, which consists of magnetic material, micro thermal switches and heat isolation structures. Our experimental results showed the thermal switch could change the thermal conductivity, and the thermally isolated magnetic material could be heated/cooled by a magnetocaloric effect. From these experimental results, the performance of the refrigerator was estimated as high as ca. 0.2 mW.

- 262-M FABRICATION OF NARROW COMB-SHAPED ELECTRET BY REMOVING CHARGE USING EXCIMER LASER BEAM FROM CHARGE-IMPLANTED CYTOP FILM FOR AVOIDING ELECTROSTATIC REPULSION PROBLEM 1229**
M. Suzuki¹, T. Wada¹, T. Takahashi¹, T. Matsushita¹, J. Onishi¹, T. Nishida², Y. Yoshikawa², and S. Aoyagi¹
¹Kansai University, JAPAN and ²ROHM Co. Ltd., JAPAN

This paper proposes a new fabrication method of narrow comb-shaped electret using excimer laser abrasion. Minimum electret width of 20 μm was successfully achieved. The charge is implanted into the whole area of electret film; then the charge in unwanted area is removed by thermal energy of excimer laser irradiation. The electrostatic repulsion problem, which limits the minimum width of electret, is cleared by this method.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 263-T FLEXIBLE ENERGY STORAGE DEVICES BASED ON LIFT-OFF OF CNT FILMS 1233**
A. Kozinda, Y. Jiang, and L. Lin
University of California, Berkeley, USA
We report a lift-off process for CNT films to construct a mechanically bendable, aligned carbon nanotube (CNT) forest for flexible energy storage devices. The flexible electrode has the following salient features: 1) excellent transfer of charge from aligned CNTs to the substrate, 2) simple fabrication, and 3) can be attached to a large variety of surfaces and topographies. Preliminary testing results with CNTs of 5mm × 10mm in area on Au/Kapton® film show specific capacitance of 7.0 mF per square centimeter.
- 264-W FULLY INTEGRATED MICRO ELECTROMAGNETIC VIBRATION ENERGY HARVESTERS WITH MICRO-PATTERNING OF BONDED MAGNETS 1237**
K. Tao¹, G. Ding¹, P. Wang², Z. Yang¹, and Y. Wang¹
¹Shanghai Jiao Tong University, CHINA and ²Anhui University, CHINA
A fully integrated, fully batch-fabricated micro electromagnetic vibration energy harvester using micro-patterning of bonded magnets is fabricated and tested. The magnetic material utilized is a polymer composite, consisting of a commercially available NdFeB powder dispersed in bi-component epoxy resin to a loading percentage of 90wt%. The overall volume is very small and moderate voltage can be generated.
- 265-TH HIGH-POWER DENSITY PYROELECTRIC ENERGY HARVESTERS INCORPORATING SWITCHABLE LIQUID-BASED THERMAL INTERFACES 1241**
G. Cha, Y. Jia, and Y.S. Ju
University of California, Los Angeles, USA
Low-grade waste heat harvesting represents an attractive option to power wireless sensor networks. We report a device concept and experimental data for pyroelectric thermal energy harvesting that employs switchable liquid-based thermal interfaces to rapidly cycle pyroelectric thin films between two operating temperatures and thereby achieves high power density.
- 266-M INITIATION OF NANOPOROUS ENERGETIC SILICON BY OPTICALLY-TRIGGERED, RESIDUAL STRESS POWERED MICROACTUATORS 1245**
C.J. Morris¹, K.E. Laffin², W.A. Churaman¹, C.R. Becker¹, L.J. Currano¹, and D.H. Gracias²
¹U.S. Army Research Laboratory, USA and ²Johns Hopkins University, USA
We are developing new technologies for fully self-contained microsystems, for which integrated energetic materials can provide an alternative energy source. One requirement for the use of energetic materials is the supply of initiation energy. Here we have incorporated a single use microactuator, powered by residual stress and triggered by a laser, to provide this necessary energy. Thus we have demonstrated a system which absorbs optical energy, transmits mechanical energy, and releases a large amount of chemical energy, without the use of any external wires or batteries.
- 267-T INSECT-MOUNTABLE BIOFUEL CELL WITH SELF-CIRCULATION SYSTEM 1249**
K. Shoji¹, Y. Akiyama¹, M. Suzuki¹, T. Hoshino¹, N. Nakamura¹, H. Ohno¹, and K. Morishima^{1,2}
¹Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, JAPAN and ²Osaka University, JAPAN
We report the first demonstration of self-charging insect-mountable biofuel cell (iBFC) using trehalose, main sugar of insect hemolymph. The iBFC generates electric power by oxidizing glucose which is obtained by hydrolyzing trehalose enzymatically. Furthermore, in order to generate power continuously, we also develop a circulation system using motion of an insect.
- 268-W INTEGRATION OF PIEZOELECTRIC ENERGY SCAVENGERS WITH FBAR RESONATORS FOR THE MINIATURIZATION OF AUTONOMOUS WIRELESS SENSORS NODES 1253**
G. Murillo¹, H. Campanella², J. Agusti¹, J. Esteve², and G. Abadal¹
¹Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, SPAIN and ²Instituto de Microelectronica de Barcelona, SPAIN
The concept "Energy Harvester in Package" (EHIP) allows the miniaturization of autonomous wireless sensor nodes (WSN) powered by vibration-driven energy harvesters. In this work, a whole wafer with several designs has been fabricated and characterized in order to develop this concept. The fabrication technology is based on a process designed to fabricate Film Bulk Acoustic Resonators (FBARs) with the purpose of integrating mass sensors and RF resonators together with the energy scavengers.
- 269-TH MICRO-ROTATIONAL ELECTROMAGNETIC GENERATOR FOR HIGH SPEED APPLICATIONS 1257**
R. Cordero¹, A. Rivera¹, M. Neuman², R. Warrington², and E. Romero¹
¹Universidad del Turabo, USA and ²Michigan Technological University, USA
We developed a micro rotational electromagnetic generator for high speed applications employing stacked planar coils made of 18um thick copper-clad on top of 25um thick polyimide and commercial grade NdFeB permanent magnets. This system can supply power to autonomous sensor applications for machine health monitoring on rotating equipment. A power output up to 727mW was obtained when rotating at 29,500rpm.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 270-M MICROFABRICATED SILICON CARBIDE THERMIONIC ENERGY CONVERTER FOR SOLAR ELECTRICITY GENERATION 1261**
 J.H. Lee¹, I. Bargatin¹, T.O. Gwinn¹, M. Vincent², K.A. Littau¹, R. Maboudian², Z.-X. Shen¹, N.A. Melosh¹, and R.T. Howe¹
¹Stanford University, USA and ²University of California, Berkeley, USA
- Our paper reports an initial prototype for microfabricated silicon carbide (SiC) thermionic energy converters (TECs), which have promise as topping stages for solar thermal electricity generation. We report here a converter element with integrated cathode and anode for building large-area arrayed thermionic converter. We also demonstrate thermionic emission from an optically heated cathode as well as thermionic energy conversion, albeit at low efficiency. We will test our microfabricated TECs with cesium coatings to investigate their effect on conversion efficiency.*
- 271-T MILLIWATT ORDER VERTICAL VIBRATORY ENERGY HARVESTING USING ELECTRET AND FERROELECTRIC – DISCHARGE DOES NOT OCCUR WITH SMALL GAP AND ONLY ONE WIRING IS REQUIRED 1265**
 T. Takahashi¹, M. Suzuki¹, T. Nishida², Y. Yoshikawa², and S. Aoyagi¹
¹Kansai University, JAPAN and ²ROHM Co. Ltd., JAPAN
- We propose a vertical type capacitive energy harvester (165 mm² electrode area) using polymer electret and ferroelectric, which realizes 1.2 mW for 40 Hz vibration. The principle is quite new: implanted minus charge in electret is balanced with plus charge in base electrode underneath it when the gap between ferroelectric and electret is large. When the gap is small, the ferroelectric is polarized and it attracts minus charge of electret. Then, unbalanced excess plus charge in the base electrode flows to the counter electrode, which is set over the ferroelectric. The electrical current generates power at the load resistance. Even if the wire is not connected to this electrode, the current still flows to the ground; whereas the minus charge, which is generated over the ferroelectric surface due to polarization, is cancelled by plus charge (hole) arising from the counter electrode.*
- 272-W MULTI-AXIS ALN-ON-SILICON VIBRATION ENERGY HARVESTER WITH INTEGRATED FREQUENCY-UPCONVERTING TRANSDUCERS 1269**
 J.L. Fu¹, Y. Nakano², L.D. Sorenson¹, and F. Ayazi¹
¹Georgia Institute of Technology, USA and ²Tohoku University, JAPAN
- This paper presents piezoelectric-on-silicon micromechanical frequency-upconverting devices that harvest in-plane and out-of-plane vibrations in air, exhibiting enhanced power output via mechanical frequency upconversion. An in-plane harvester demonstrates more than 3000x upconversion at 2 Hz, producing a peak power of 2.27 nW from a single integrated transducer. A second design upconverts out-of-plane vibrations from 126 -134 Hz to 12 kHz using beams that serve as both supports and transducers, yielding a peak power of 3.23 nW.*
- 273-TH NON-CONTACT FREQUENCY-UP-CONVERSION ENERGY HARVESTER FOR DURABLE & BROAD-BAND AUTOMOTIVE TPMS APPLICATION 1273**
 Q.C. Tang, X.Y. Xia, and X.X. Li
 Chinese Academy of Sciences, CHINA
- This paper presents a nonlinear energy-harvester operated in a wide frequency range of ten to tens of Hz, as a potential power supply for next-generation battery-less tire pressure monitoring systems (TPMS). Frequency up-conversion is achieved by a two-stage oscillator structure to adapt to variable rotation speed of vehicle wheel. The non-contact magnetic repulsive-force driving mechanism eliminates mechanical collision during operation, thereby, improving durability and efficiency. The miniature energy-harvester has been designed, fabricated and characterized, resulting in average electric-power generation capability of 14.1μW within a wide frequency band of 10Hz to 22Hz (under 1g acceleration input).*
- 274-M SANDWICH STRUCTURED ELECTROSTATIC/ELECTRETS PARALLEL-PLATE POWER GENERATOR FOR LOW ACCELERATION AND LOW FREQUENCY VIBRATION ENERGY HARVESTING 1277**
 S.W. Liu, S.W. Lye, and J.M. Miao
 Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE
- We report an improved design, fabrication method, testing and analysis of electrostatic/electrets parallel-plate power generator driven by sinusoidal vibration sources having low acceleration (<0.05 g) and low frequency vibration (<50 Hz).*
- 275-T SiO₂ ELECTRET INDUCED BY POTASSIUM IONS ON A COMB-DRIVE ACTUATOR 1281**
 T. Sugiyama¹, M. Aoyama¹, Y. Shibata¹, M. Suzuki², T. Konno², M. Ataka³, H. Fujita³, and G. Hashiguchi¹
¹Shizuoka University, JAPAN, ²AOI Electronics Co., LTD., JAPAN, and ³University of Tokyo, JAPAN
- We report a novel SiO₂ electret on comb-drive actuator, which is formed by concise procedure and low cost. The SiO₂ electret is generated by doping potassium ions and formed on vertical walls of driving electrodes in a comb-drive actuator. The current generated by the extraneous vibration was observed, so this device is thought to be useful as the vibration power generator.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 276-W THERMOELECTRIC ENERGY SCAVENGING WITH TEMPERATURE GRADIENT AMPLIFICATION 1285**
 C. Mousoulis, C.K. Yoon, G. Chitnis, and B. Ziaie
 Purdue University, USA

The application of fluorocarbon evaporative cooling in thermoelectric energy scavenging is demonstrated in a prototype micro-device. The device consists of a thermoelectric generator mounted on silicon and encapsulated in a PDMS chamber. By filling the chamber with a fluorocarbon liquid of low boiling point (34°C), we are able to increase the body heat contact harvested energy by 226% compared to an air-encapsulated device. The availability of a variety of fluorocarbon liquids allows this harvesting amplification scheme to be used in a wide range of applications.

- 277-TH VIBRATION ENERGY HARVESTERS ON PLASTIC FOIL BY LAMINATION OF PZT THICK SHEETS 1289**
 A.V. Quintero, D. Briand, P. Janphuang, J.J. Ruan, R. Lockhart, and N.F. de Rooij
 École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND

This paper presents a parametric study of the geometry influence on the resonance frequency and output power of a vibration energy harvester on flexible polymeric substrates. The study identified relevant design rules and demonstrated them by correlating FEM simulations (using COMSOL) with experimental measurements. The cantilever harvester is fabricated by transferring a PZT thick sheet onto flexible plastic foils using dry film photoresist, through a simple lamination procedure at relatively low temperatures (85°C). Fabricated devices showed a decrease in the resonance frequency and an increase in the output power from 0.4μW to 1.3μW (at 1g) when the PZT thickness was reduced from 130μm to 75μm.

- 278-M WAFER-LEVEL INTEGRATED ELECTROSPRAY EMITTERS FOR A PUMPLESS MICROTHRUSTER SYSTEM OPERATING IN HIGH EFFICIENCY ION-MODE 1293**
 C. Ataman, S. Dandavino, and H. Shea
 École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), SWITZERLAND

Microfabricated electrospray emitters are developed for a micropropulsion system targeting the nano/pico satellites. The emitters consist of a hollow 5 μm inner-diameter capillary and an extractor electrode integrated with wafer-level polymer bonding. Bipolar ion mode operation with passive (capillary forces only) liquid delivery is demonstrated using an ionic liquid (EMI-BF4) as the propellant. This is a major step towards a pumpless thruster system, which could significantly simplify thruster design and flight procedures.

NANO-ELECTRO-MECHANICAL DEVICES AND SYSTEMS

- 279-T A NANO-OPTICAL SWITCH DRIVEN BY OPTICAL FORCE USING A LATERALLY COUPLED DOUBLE-RING RESONATOR 1297**
 H. Cai¹, K.J. Xu², J.F. Tao², L. Ding¹, J.M. Tsai¹, G.Q. Lo¹, and D.L. Kwong¹
¹Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE and ²Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE

This paper reports a nano-optical switch driven by optical force in a laterally coupled double-ring resonator. The nano-switch consists of two bus waveguides and a double-ring resonator, with one suspended ring. The circulating power in the double-ring resonator generates large optical forces, causing deformation of the suspended ring. As a result, a resonance shift at the output results in the switching operation. In experiment, a switching contrast of more than 25 dB is achieved, with a switching time of nano-seconds. Compared with other reported free-carrier effect and/or silicon-based high speed switches, the proposed switch allows switching operation at low pumping power levels and fast operation of nano-scaled devices.

- 280-W ACOUSTIC EMISSION TRANSDUCER BASED ON PZT NANOFIBERS 1301**
 X. Chen, S. Guo, and Y. Shi
 Stevens Institute of Technology, USA

A lead zirconate titanate (PZT) nanofiber based acoustic emission (AE) transducer in a polymer matrix composite form is presented. The PZT nanofibers, with diameters varying from 60 nm to 85 nm, were electrospun and aligned across the interdigitated electrodes. The acoustic responses of the PZT nanofiber transducer were demonstrated by mounting the transducer on the surface of a steel table. The signal attenuation curves were measured to characterize the properties and demonstrate the anisotropic sensitivity of the PZT nanofiber transducer. The PZT nanofiber AE transducer will open up new applications for monitoring small scale structures.

- 281-TH DIELECTROPHORETIC CONCENTRATOR FOR ENHANCED PERFORMANCE OF POLY-SILICON NANOWIRE FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR FOR BIOSENSING APPLICATION 1305**
 V.P. Srinivasu¹, Y.-J. Su², S. Shilpa¹, S.-M. Yang², Y.-S. Yang², and C.-H. Liu¹
¹National Tsing-Hua University, TAIWAN and ²National Chiao-Tung University, TAIWAN

This research work utilizes the dielectrophoretic concentrator chip with titanium electrodes used to shape the electric field, to pre-concentrate DNA within microfluidic channel on to sensor elements of poly-silicon nanowire field effect transistor (poly-Si NWFET). When applied with adequate alternating current (AC) potential, the DNA manipulated by the balance force contributed from the field induced dielectrophoresis (DEP) and the hydrodynamic force to focus onto the sensing area. In addition due to negative DEP (nDEP) levitation, the DNA was caused to bounce over the sensing element. From the preliminary results it is evident that the performance of the biosensors can be significantly improved by integrating the proposed device.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

282-M DIRECT-WRITE SINGLE-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBE SERPENTINES USING MICRO CHEMICAL VAPOR DEPOSITION 1309

Q. Zhou, J. Huang, and L. Lin
University of California, Berkeley, USA

We have demonstrated the direct write single-walled carbon nanotube (SWNT) serpentines on a quartz substrate using a micro chemical vapor deposition (μ CVD) system. Controlled nanomanufacturing, such as direct deposition of one-dimensional nanostructures with nanometer-scale controllability over the size, orientation and position is presently not possible. This work presents, for the first time, the capability to grow and deposit SWNT from a MEMS growth platform to a second substrate with good position and orientation control toward fully controlled nanomanufacturing.

283-T IN-SITU SELF-ASSEMBLED COLLOIDAL CRYSTALS WITHIN MICROCHANNELS USING ONE STEP STAMPING FOR DIRECT SEAWATER DESALINATION BY ION CONCENTRATION POLARIZATION 1313

E. Choi, K. Kwon, S.J. Lee, D. Kim, and J. Park
Sogang University, SOUTH KOREA

This paper reports a novel method for in-situ geometrically controlled self-assembly of colloidal crystals within microchannel using 'one step stamping' and its application for seawater desalination process. Self-assembly of colloidal particles with controlled size, shape, and position is essential for fabricating a large-scale integrated microfluidic system. However, so far, the existing methods for in-situ growth of colloidal crystals in the microchannel have only been achieved through the uncontrolled evaporation-induced self-assembly. Moreover, there has been no possible technique for crystallization of colloid with the desired geometry and position in microchannels. The proposed 'one step stamping' can not only resolve the above problems, but also can be applied to develop the direct seawater desalination by ion concentration polarization (ICP). The previous work about the seawater desalination based on ICP used the Nafion nanojunction, which is difficult to control the geometry and pore-size. However, they can be controlled easily with the proposed nano-membranes based on the colloidal crystals.

284-W INTEGRATED CARBON NANOTUBE ARRAYS FOR RELIABLE CONTACT IN ELECTROMECHANICAL MEMORY DEVICE 1316

J. Choi, Y. Eun, and J. Kim
Yonsei University, SOUTH KOREA

We have developed an extremely reliable electromechanical memory device using aligned carbon nanotube (CNT) arrays as contact material. The memory logic was programmed based on adhesive force of the CNT array-to-array contact and actuation of the shuttle, and the reliability experiment showed durable contact characteristics in an open-air environment without any packaging.

285-TH LARGE RANGE MEMS MOTION DETECTION USING INTEGRATED PIEZO-RESISTIVE SILICON NANOWIRE 1320

P.E. Allain¹, A. Bosseboeuf¹, F. Parrain¹, S. Maaroufi¹, P. Coste¹, and A. Walther²
¹Université Paris-Sud, FRANCE and ²CEA-LETI, FRANCE

We demonstrate the possibility to increase (by at least one order of magnitude) the range of MEMS motion detection by using a fully integrated silicon nanowire stress/strain gauge. By adding a coupling spring, whose spring constant is controlled, between the MEMS device and the nanowire we adjust the in-plane motion of the MEMS resonator to the admissible range of the nanowire deformation. Moreover, we can obtain its in-situ characterization by applying axial stress to it.

286-M LENGTH CONTROLLED IN-PLANE SYNTHESIS OF ALIGNED CARBON NANOTUBE ARRAY BY MICROMECHANICAL SPRING 1324

J. Choi, S. Pyo, J.-I. Lee, and J. Kim
Yonsei University, SOUTH KOREA

We demonstrated length-controllable in-plane integration of aligned carbon nanotube (CNT) array on microstructures using micromechanical springs for precise loading during the CNT growth process. Different loading resulted in different final length of the CNT array, as well as different alignment/defectiveness of the individual CNT.

287-T MINIMUM DETECTABLE STRAIN IMPROVEMENT IN JUNCTIONLESS NANOWIRE FET SENSORS 1328

P. Singh¹, J. Miao¹, W.-T. Park², and D.-L. Kwong²
¹Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE and ²Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), SINGAPORE

We present the piezoresistive and noise measurement results on junctionless nanowire field-effect transistor (JL-NWFET). Results reveal the channel doping and gate bias impacts on the piezoresistance, threshold voltage and low frequency noise (LFN). The JL-NWFET shows ~5 orders of magnitude lower spectral noise than the inversion mode FETs, and LFN is found less sensitive to gate bias voltage. Channel doping shows a wide tunability of threshold voltage without any influence on LFN. The picoampere drain current noise helps achieve a superior resolution (minimum detectable strain) and formulate JL-NWFET as an ultrasensitive sensing element for the nanoelectromechanical sensors.

288-W NANOSCALE DYNAMIC VISCOELASTICITY ANALYZER BY USING OPTICALLY DRIVEN NANOBEAMS FOR STUDY OF BIOMOLECULES 1332

N. Shimada¹, K. Kadoguchi¹, M. Ikeuchi^{1,2}, and K. Ikuta¹
¹University of Tokyo, JAPAN and ²Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JAPAN

We have been developing optically driven microrobots for bio-sensing such as cellular mechanical properties. In this report, we have created a novel optically driven microrobot to analyze mechanical properties of cellular proteins. The microrobot has two parallel beams extending from base with a rectangular shaped wall on the end. One of the beams can be bended to and fro. When proteins are placed between the two walls, this movement will be transmitted through proteins to another wall causing it to move. By measuring both the input and output, mechanical properties of proteins can be identified.



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

- 289-TH** **PIEZOELECTRICITY OF SUB 20-NM NANOIMPRINTED PVDF-TRFE NANOGRASS** 1336
 C.-C. Hong¹, S.-U. Huang¹, J. Shieh², S.-H. Chen³, and A. Chen¹
¹National Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN, ²National United University, TAIWAN, and ³National Nano Device Laboratories, TAIWAN
- Sub-20 nm PVDF-TrFE copolymer nanograin structures are developed using a silicon nanograin mold structure in single step by using thermal nanoimprint. Studies have investigated the polarization process of PVDF-TrFE copolymers. This paper also characterizes piezoelectric properties of the nanoimprinted PVDF-TrFE nanostructures.*
- 290-M** **RADIAL BULK-MODE VIBRATIONS IN A GATE-ALL-AROUND SILICON NANOWIRE TRANSISTOR** 1340
 M. Ziaei-Moayyed, P. Resnick, B. Draper, and M. Okandan
 Sandia National Laboratories, USA
- This paper reports the radial breathe-mode vibrations in a gate-all-around (GAA) silicon nanowire (SiNW) transistor at 25.3GHz, with a quality factor of ~850 measured in air. The radial bulk-mode resonance is excited capacitively in the SiNW using the surrounding gate and gate dielectric as the transducer; the output is sensed piezoresistively by modulating the drain current in SiNW. The SiNWs are defined using standard lithography in a top-down front-end CMOS process, which allows for many transistors and resonators with different frequencies to be fabricated on the same chip for fully integrated communication systems.*
- 291-T** **SILICON NANOWIRE FET ARRAYS FOR REAL TIME DETECTION OF CHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF CELLS** 1344
 T.S.Y. Moh, S.K. Srivastava, S. Milosavljevic, M. Roelse, G. Pandraud, H.W. Zandbergen, L.C.P.M. de Smet, C.J.M. van Rijn, E.J.R. Sudhölter, M.A. Jongsma, and P.M. Sarro
 Delft University of Technology, THE NETHERLANDS
- This paper reports on newly designed and fabricated Field Effect Transistor (FET) devices which contain arrays of straight and smooth silicon nanowires (SiNWs), for real time detection of the chemical activation of the Neurokinin 1 (NK1) receptors expressed in Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK293) cells. The SiNWs FETs, fabricated using conventional photolithography and potassium borate (K2B03) etchant, provide a large surface to footprint ratio recording site (transducer) and use a wafer back side gate to operate the FET.*
- 292-W** **SINGLE-STEP, HIGH-THROUGHPUT BIOFUNCTIONALIZATION OF NANO-ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEMS BY MEANS OF NANOCONTACT PRINTING METHOD** 1348
 S. Guillon, S. Salomon, F. Seichepine, D. Dezest, F. Mathieu, A. Bouchier, L. Mazenq, C. Thibault, C. Vieu, T. Leïchlé, and L. Nicu
 LAAS-CNRS, FRANCE
- This report presents an unprecedented back-end method for biofunctionalizing a large-scale array of nanocantilevers. The method presented here relies on the use of a modified nanocontact printing (nCP) process where one monolayer of antibodies is delivered onto a chip containing up to 10e6 nanostructures/square centimeter from the high-parts of a polymer stamp while its base sits on the nanocantilevers' chip, thus providing mechanical stability.*
- 293-TH** **TRANSFER OF CARBON NANOTUBES ONTO MICROACTUATORS FOR HYSTERESIS-FREE TRANSISTORS AT LOW THERMAL BUDGET** 1352
 M. Muoth and C. Hierold
 ETH Zürich, SWITZERLAND
- A transfer process for single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) allows for suspended, ultraclean, and hysteresis-free nanotube field-effect transistors (CNFETs) on micro-actuated electrodes without exposing the device die to elevated nanotube growth temperatures. Nanotubes are grown on a separate die between the arms of a fork and are transferred contamination-free onto receiving electrodes under light microscopy observation while placement is detected by monitoring the current.*
- 294-M** **MULTIPLE TIP NANO PROBE ACTUATORS WITH INTEGRATED JFETS** 1356
 K. Amponsah and A. Lal
 Cornell University, USA
- We report device performance for a probe system with JFETs tightly integrated with the transducers to realize differential signal measurement. The JFET is monolithically integrated into N/MEMS devices to reduce parasitics and mismatches and provide enhanced signal transduction and low noise operation. By using electrostatic actuation, the middle probe can be displaced 200nm in both longitudinal and lateral directions and this motion is sensed through a capacitively coupled JFET. The measured transconductance parameter and pinch off voltage for the JFET were 4.1 nA/V2 and -25V respectively.*
- 295-T** **TUNABLE SHRINK INDUCED GRAPHENE COMPOSITES FOR CHEMICAL SENSORS AND MICROFLUIDICS** 1360
 B. Zhang and T. Cui
 University of Minnesota, USA
- We develop a simple and low cost fabrication method of a tunable shrink induced graphene composites with a heat shrink film as the substrate, using self assembly technique to deposit the graphene nanoplatelets.*



POSTER/ORAL PRESENTATIONS

296-W ULTRA-HIGH RESPONSIVITY, SILICON NANOWIRE PHOTODETECTORS FOR RETINAL PROSTHESIS 1364

S. Lee¹, S.W. Jung², S. Park¹, J. Ahn¹, S.J. Hong¹, H.J. Yoo¹, M.H. Lee², and D. Cho¹

¹Seoul National University, SOUTH KOREA and ²Korea Electronics Technology Institute, SOUTH KOREA

In this paper, we develop a novel nanowire photodetector on a flexible substrate for retinal implant, and present sufficient photoresponsivity measurement results to show that the proposed novel nanowire arrayed photodetector can indeed be used for retinal prosthesis. The results of this proposed novel method can lead to a disruptive break-through in artificial retina research.

297-TH ULTRA-SCALED HIGH FREQUENCY SINGLE-CRYSTAL SI NEMS RESONATORS AND THEIR FRONT-END CO-INTEGRATION WITH CMOS FOR HIGH SENSITIVITY APPLICATIONS 1368

E. Ollier, C. Dupré, G. Arndt, J. Arcamone, C. Vizioz, L. Duraffourg, E. Sage, A. Koumela, S. Hentz, G. Cibrario, P. Meininger, K. Benotmane, C. Marcoux, O. Rozeau, G. Billiot, E. Colinet, F. Andrieu, J. Philippe, F. Aussenac, D. Mercier, H. Blanc, T. Ernst, and P. Robert

CEA-LETI, FRANCE

This paper reports on ultra-scaled single-crystal Si NEMS resonators (25-40nm thick) operating in the 10-100MHz frequency range. Their first monolithic integration at the front-end level with a readout CMOS circuitry enables to extract the signal from background leading to possible direct/homodyne measurement. This work paves the way for enhanced sensing performances and portable systems.

298-M ULTRA-SENSITIVE, LOW-POWER AND FLEXIBLE H₂S SENSORS BASED ON PALLADIUM NANOPARTICLE-COATED METAL OXIDE NANOWIRES 1372

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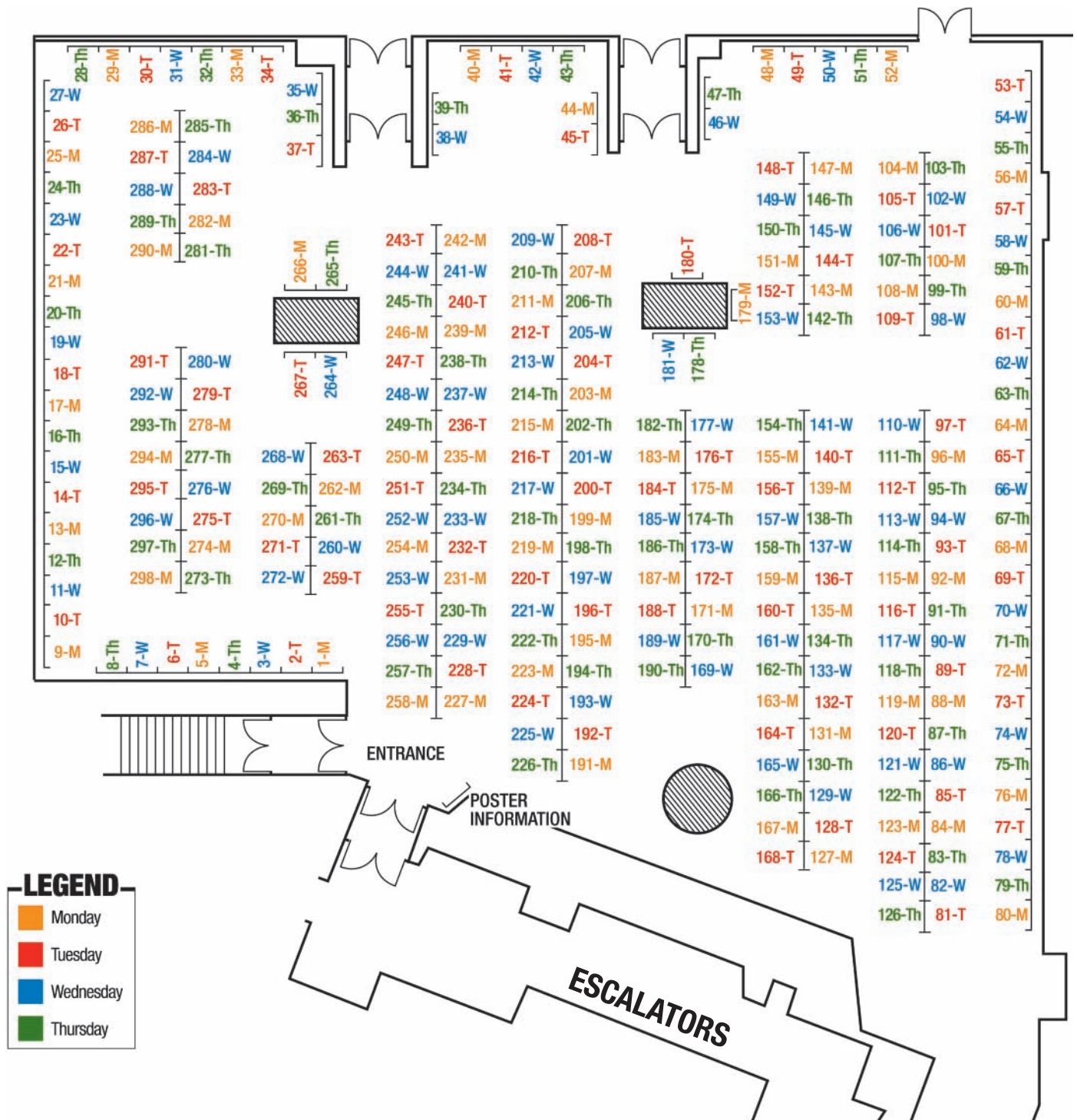
We introduce a novel method to fabricate flexible nanosensors for the detection of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) that is generated by crude petroleum or by bacterial breakdown of organic materials and human wastes. In specific, localized heating in liquid precursor enabled direct synthesis and integration of ZnO nanowires and decoration with palladium (Pd) nanoparticles (NPs) in low-temperature and mild chemical environment.



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