

**ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MICROELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**

Wireless Implantable Intraocular Pressure Sensor

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OUTLINE

Team Members

Glaucoma

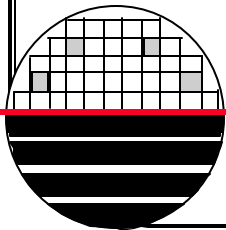
Pressure Sensors

Basic Idea

Verification

External Electronics

References



TEAM MEMBERS

from RIT

Dr. David Borkholder, Electrical Engineering
Dr. Robert Bowman, Electrical Engineering
Dr. Lynn Fuller, Microelectronic Engineering
Dr. Syed Islam, Electrical Engineering
Dr. Sergey Lyshevski, Electrical Engineering
Dr. Jayanti Venkataraman, Electrical Engineering

from University of Rochester, Eye Institute

Shakeel Shareef, M.D., Associate Professor of Ophthalmology

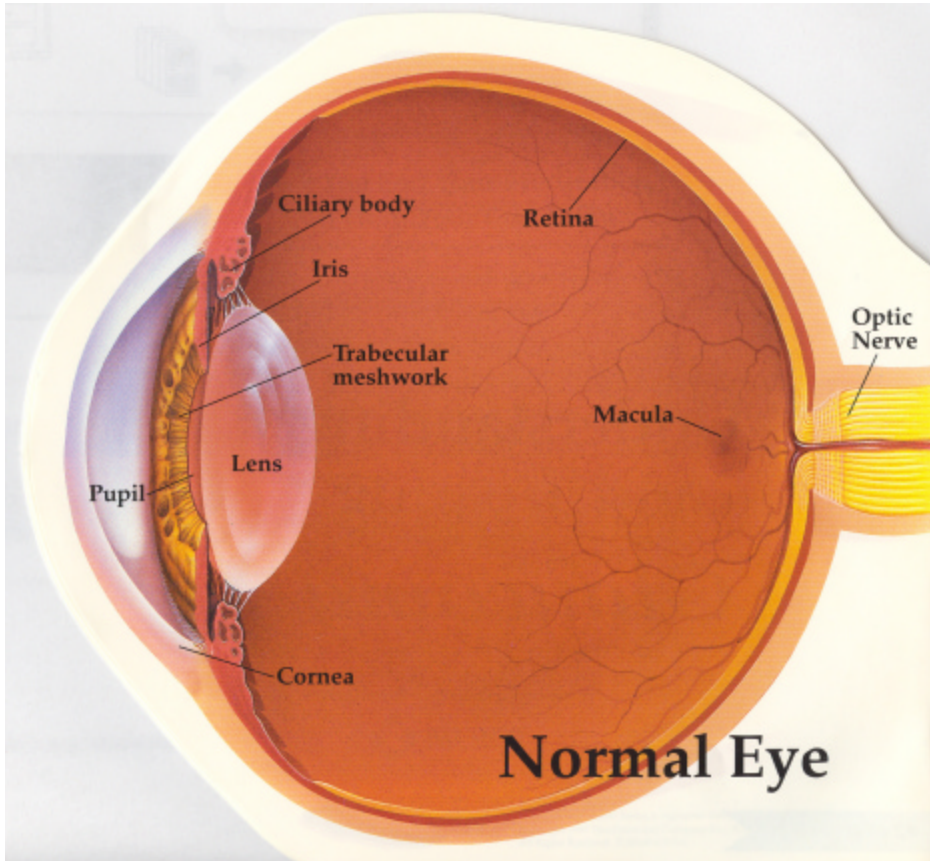
from Bausch and Lomb

Dr. Brian Levy

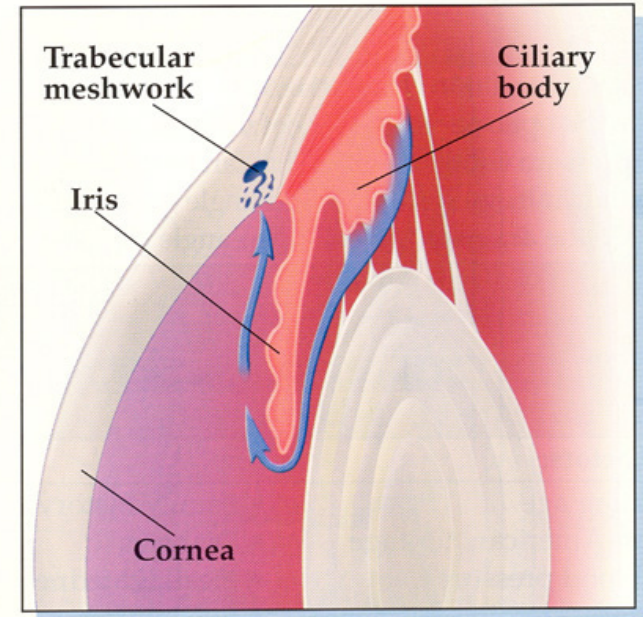
RIT Graduate Students:

Gianni Franceschinis pena, MS, Microelectronic Engineering
Marie Yvanoff, PhD, Microsystems Engineering

INTRODUCTION

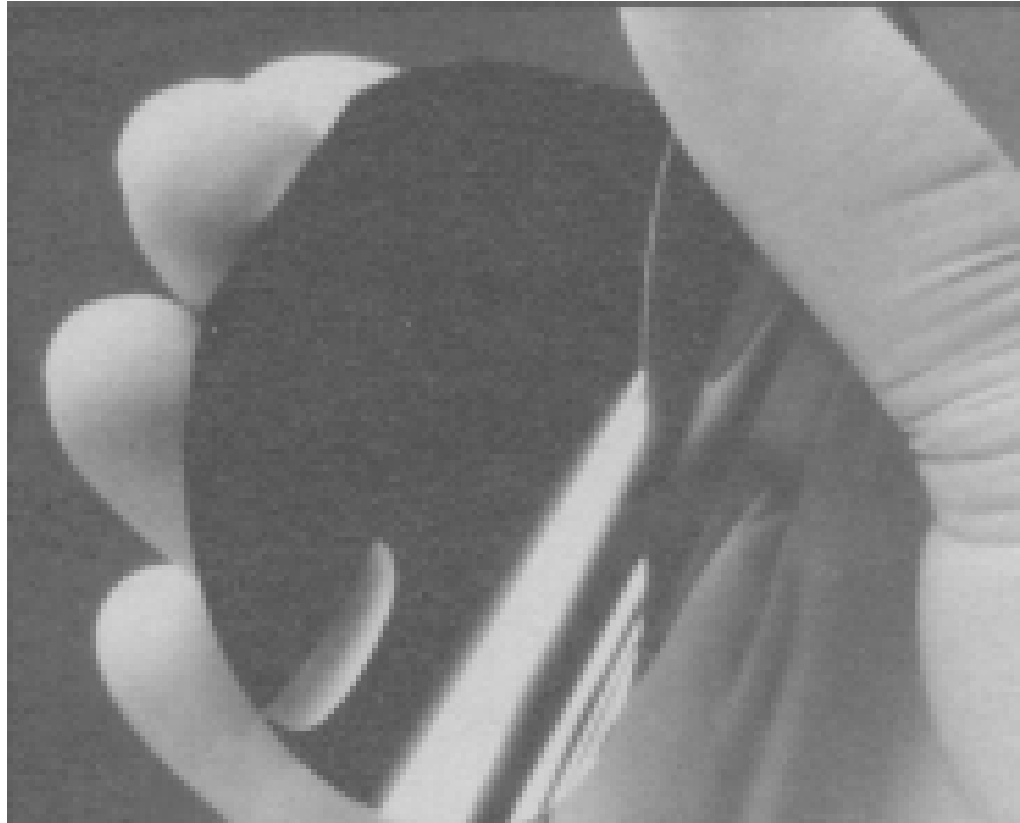


Normal Angle



The eye produces a fluid called aqueous humor. It is produced in the ciliary body and flows through the pupil and into the trabecular meshwork. This fluid creates a pressure in the eye which helps maintain the eye's shape and normal function.

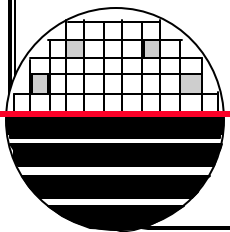
SINGLE CRYSTAL SILICON



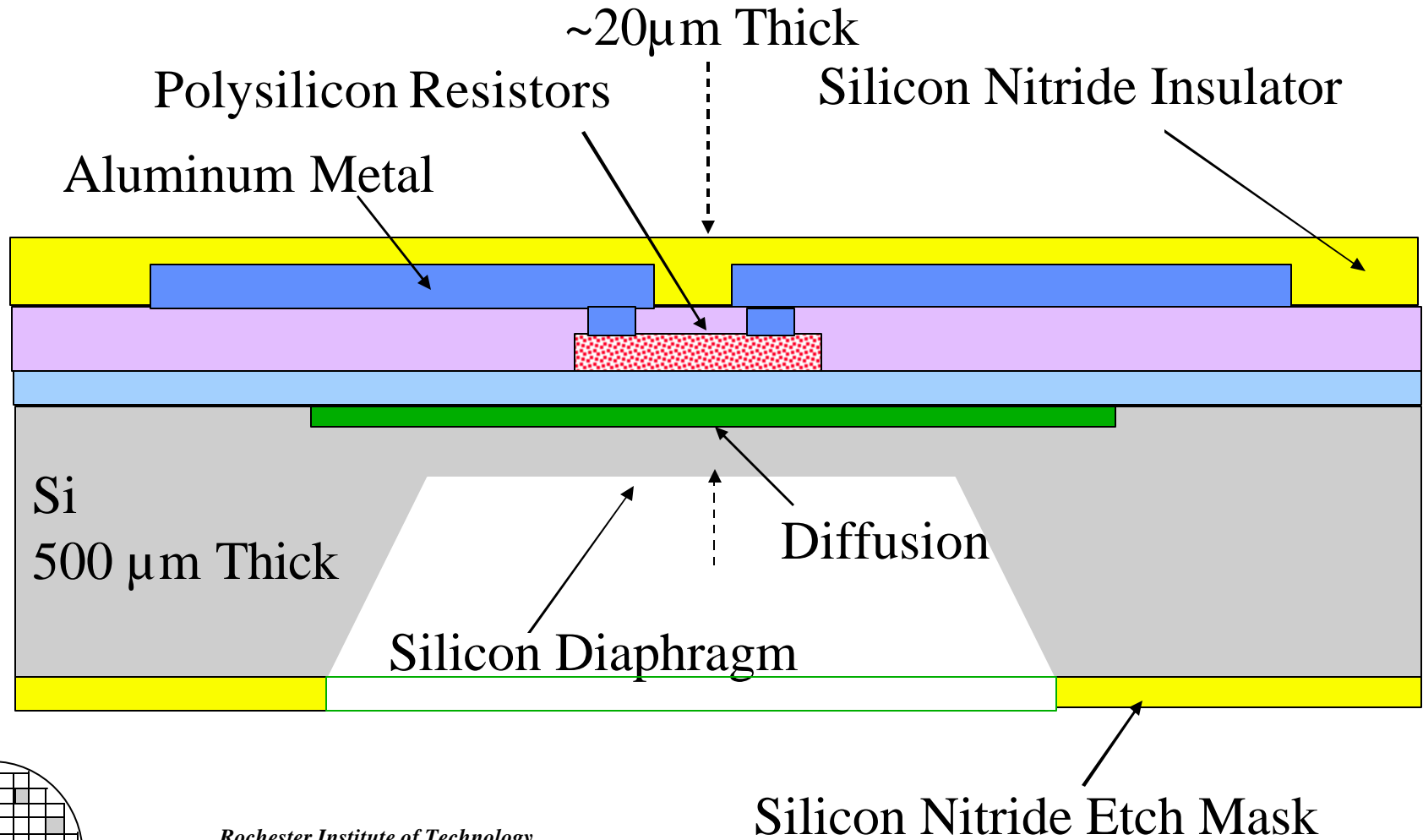
Thickness
10 μm

Wafer
Diameter
75 mm

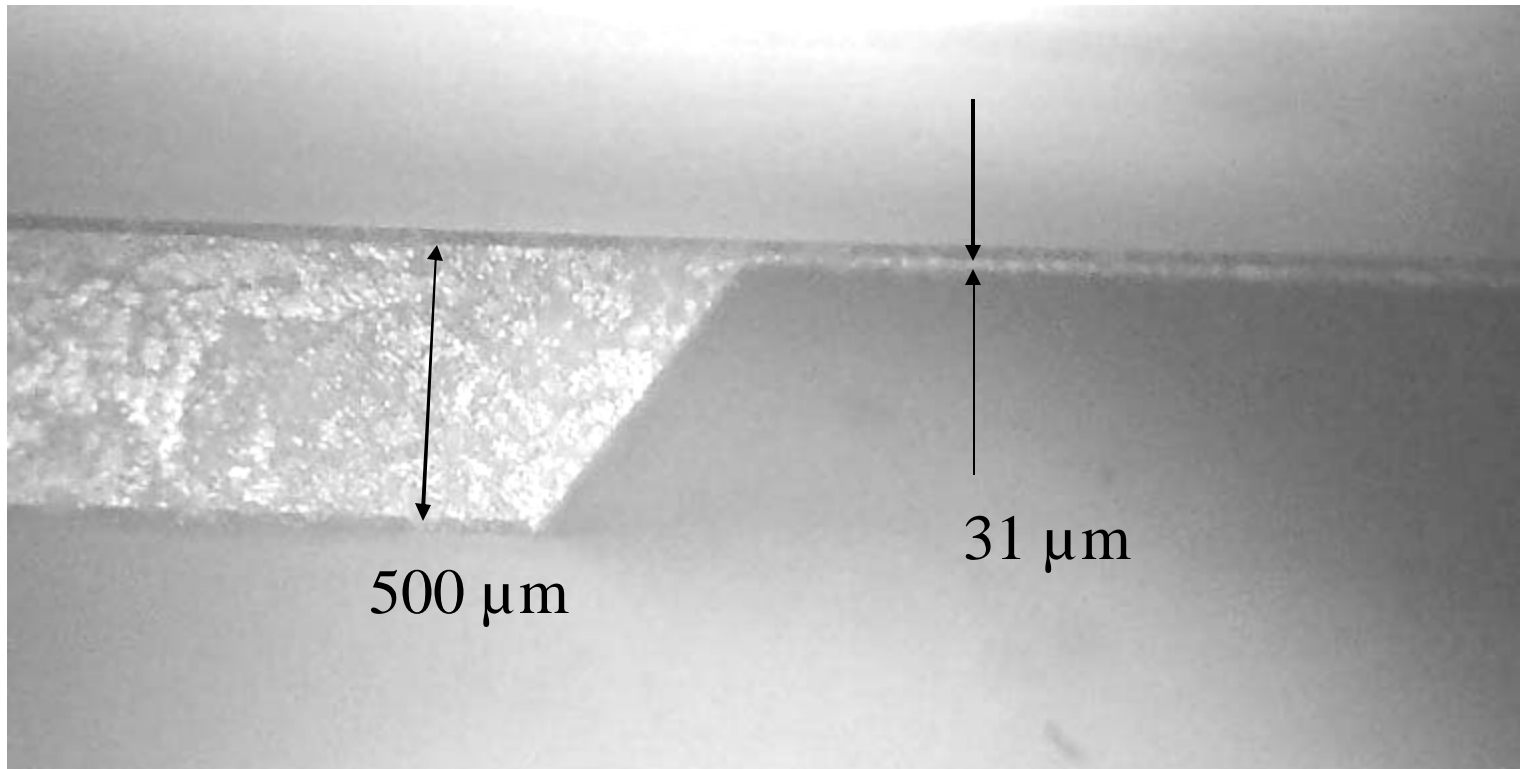
Thin silicon is strong and flexible and can be integrated with electronics.



PRESSURE SENSOR



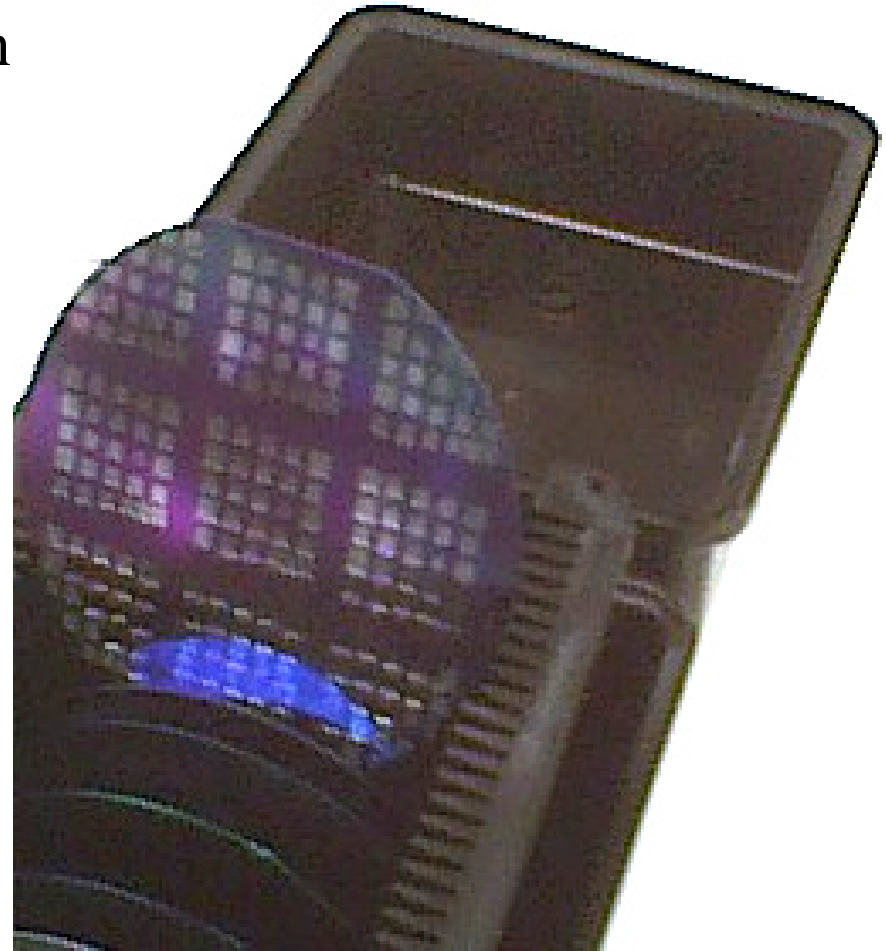
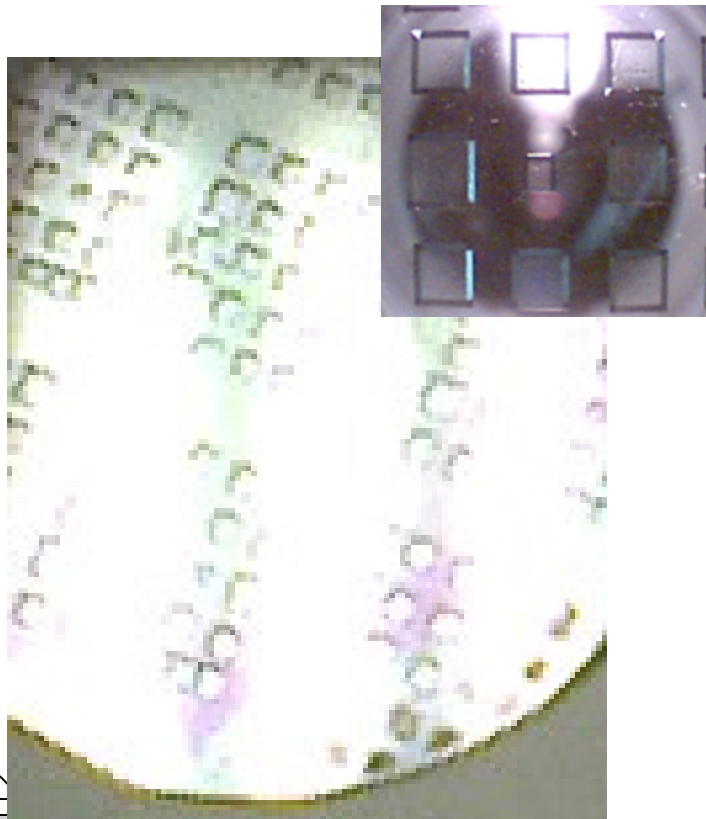
DIAPHRAGM THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS



20% KOH Etch, @ 72 C, 10 Hrs.

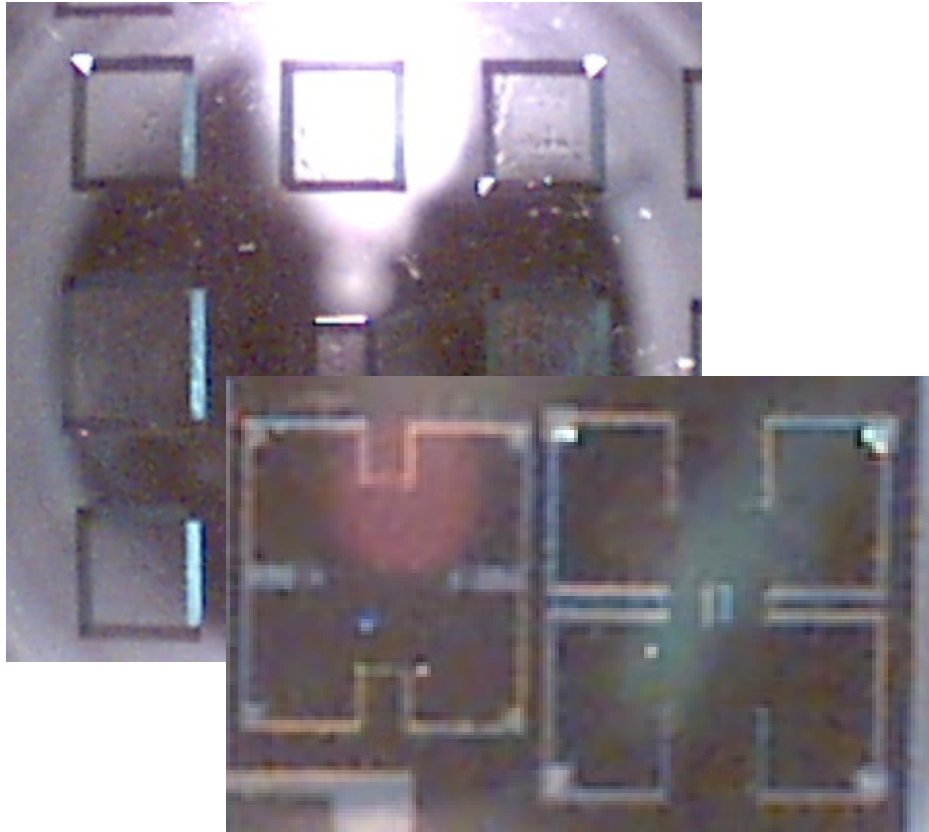
PICTURE OF WAFERS AFTER KOH ETCH

50 μm in 57 min $\sim .877 \mu\text{m}/\text{min}$

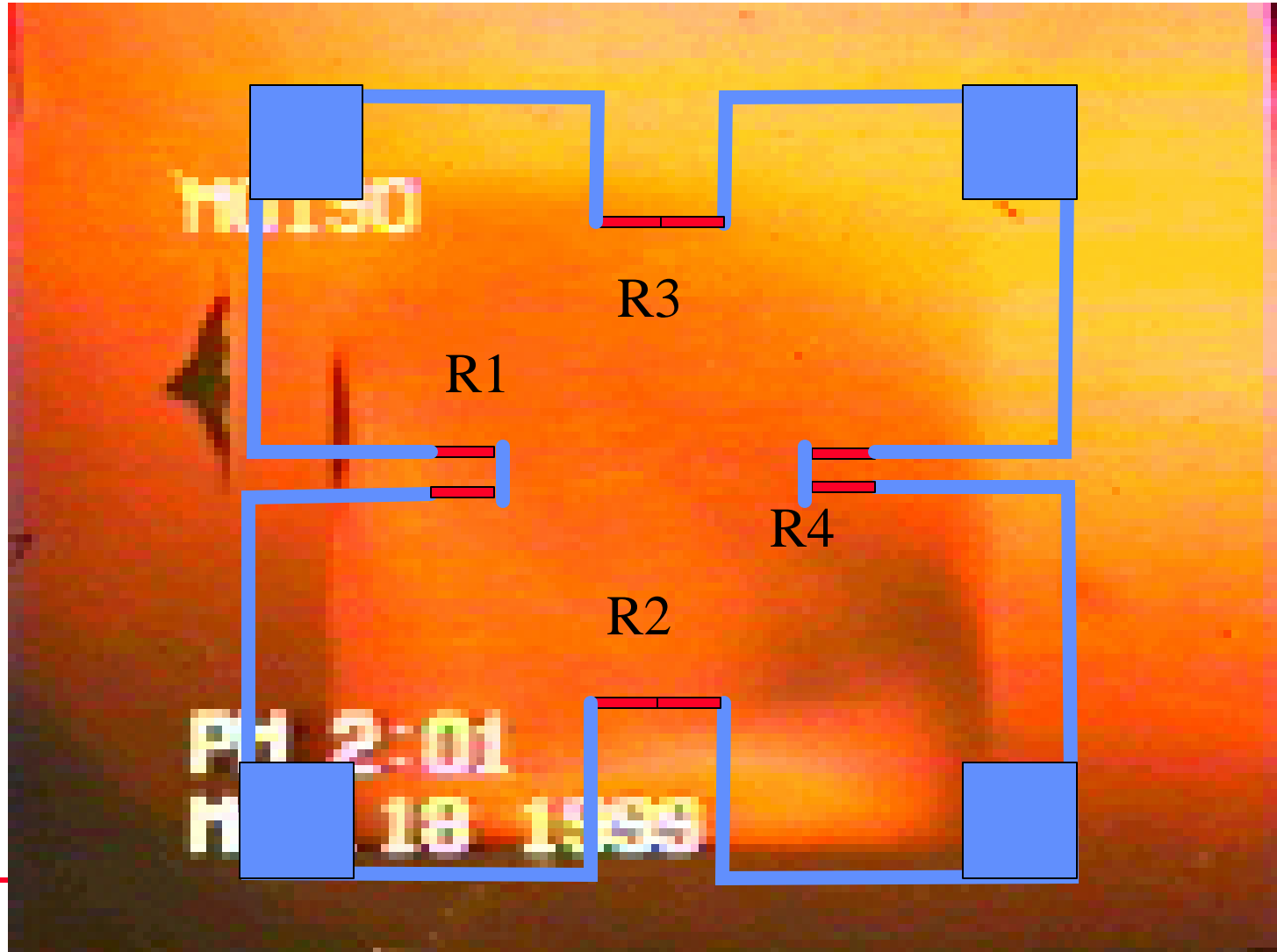


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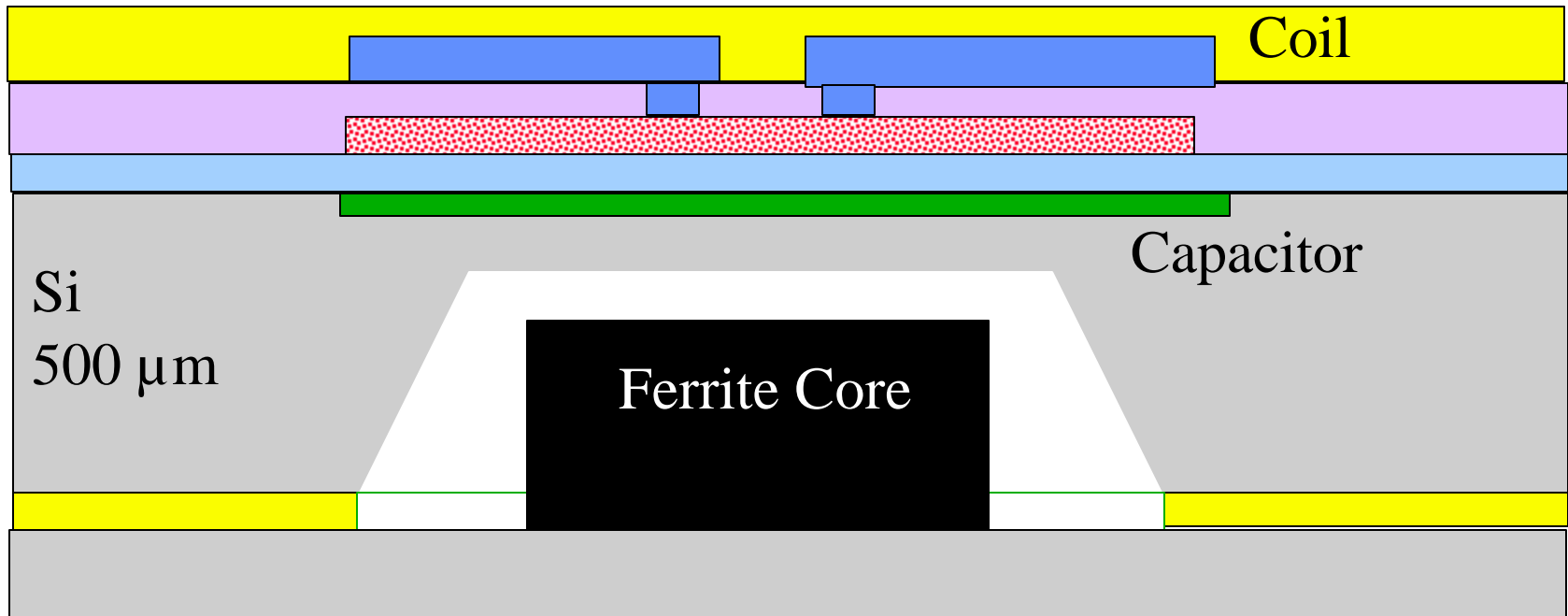
COMPLETED PRESSURE SENSORS



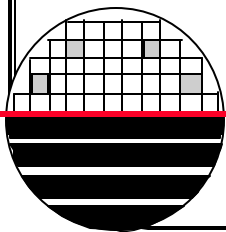
VACUUM WAND CAUSES DIAPHRAGM TO DEFLECT



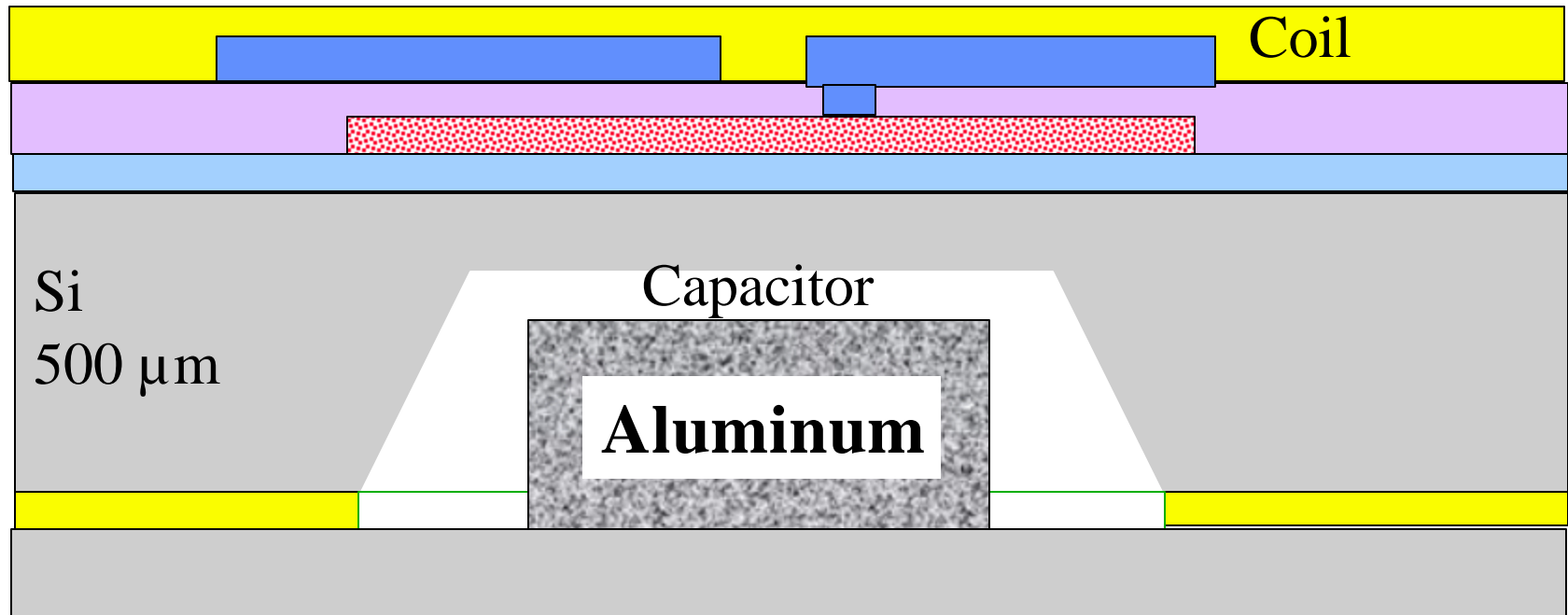
VARIABLE INDUCTOR IOP PRESSURE SENSOR



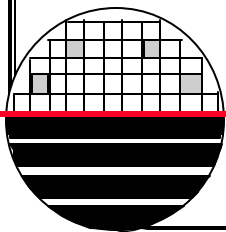
This structure forms an inductor and capacitor in parallel, creating a resonant circuit. Pressure causes Ferrite Core and Coil to move closer



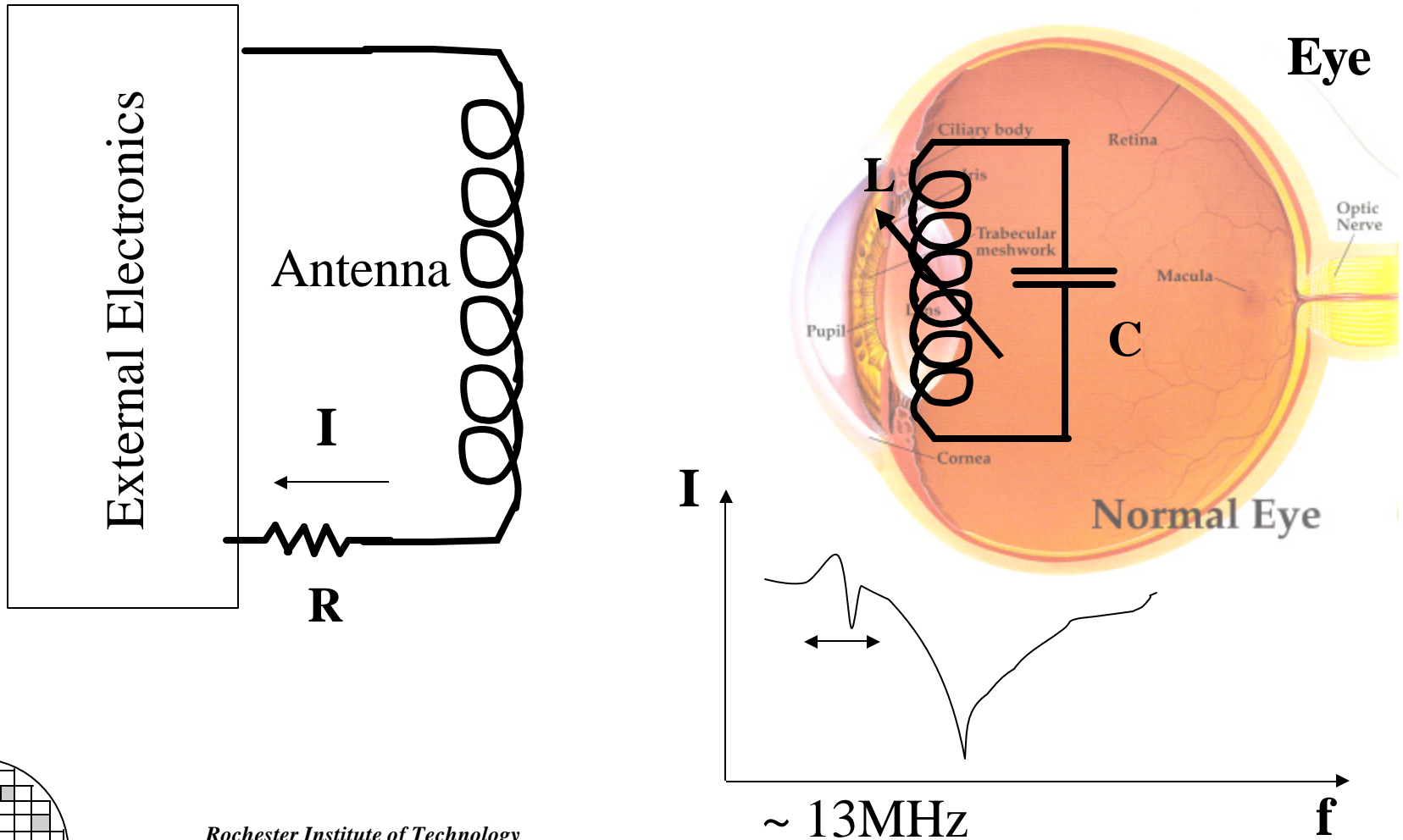
VARIABLE CAPACITOR IOP PRESSURE SENSOR



This structure forms an inductor and capacitor in parallel, creating a resonant circuit. Pressure causes Aluminum Capacitor Plate and Poly top Capacitor Plate to move closer



BASIC IDEA



VERIFICATION OF BASIC IDEA



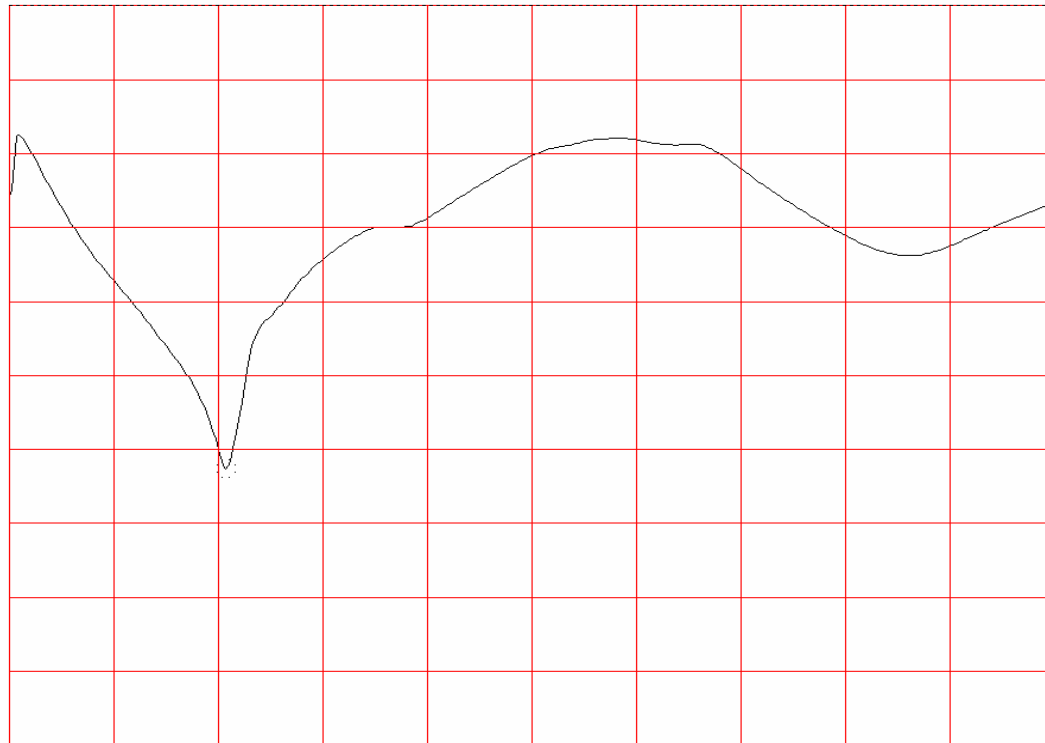
Network Analyzer



I vs. Frequency

PICKUP COIL CURRENT WITHOUT RESONANT CIRCUIT

REF LEVEL /DIV MARKER 41 500 000.000Hz
0.000dBm 10.000dB MAG(R) -62.626dBm

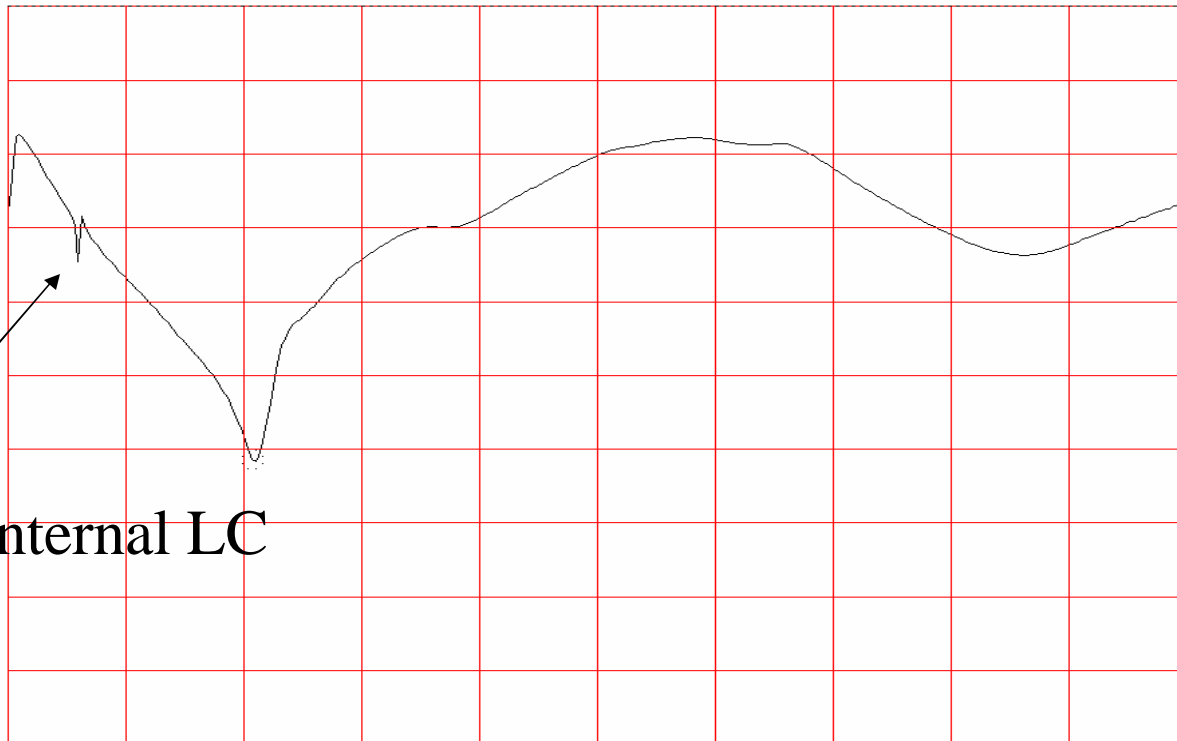


START 0.000Hz STOP 200 000 000.000Hz
AMP TD -10.0dBm

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PICKUP COIL CURRENT WITH RESONANT CIRCUIT

REF LEVEL / DIV MARKER 41 500 000.000Hz
0.000dBm 10.000dB MAG (R) -61.426dBm



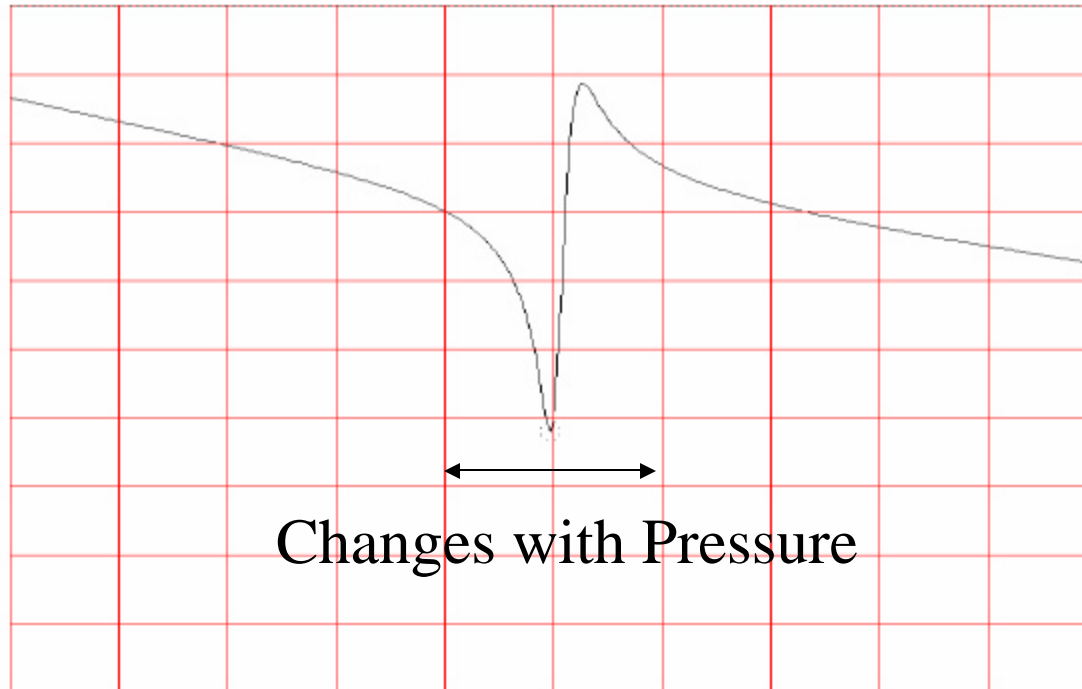
Due to internal LC

START 0.000Hz STOP 200 000 000.000Hz
AMPTD -10.0dBm

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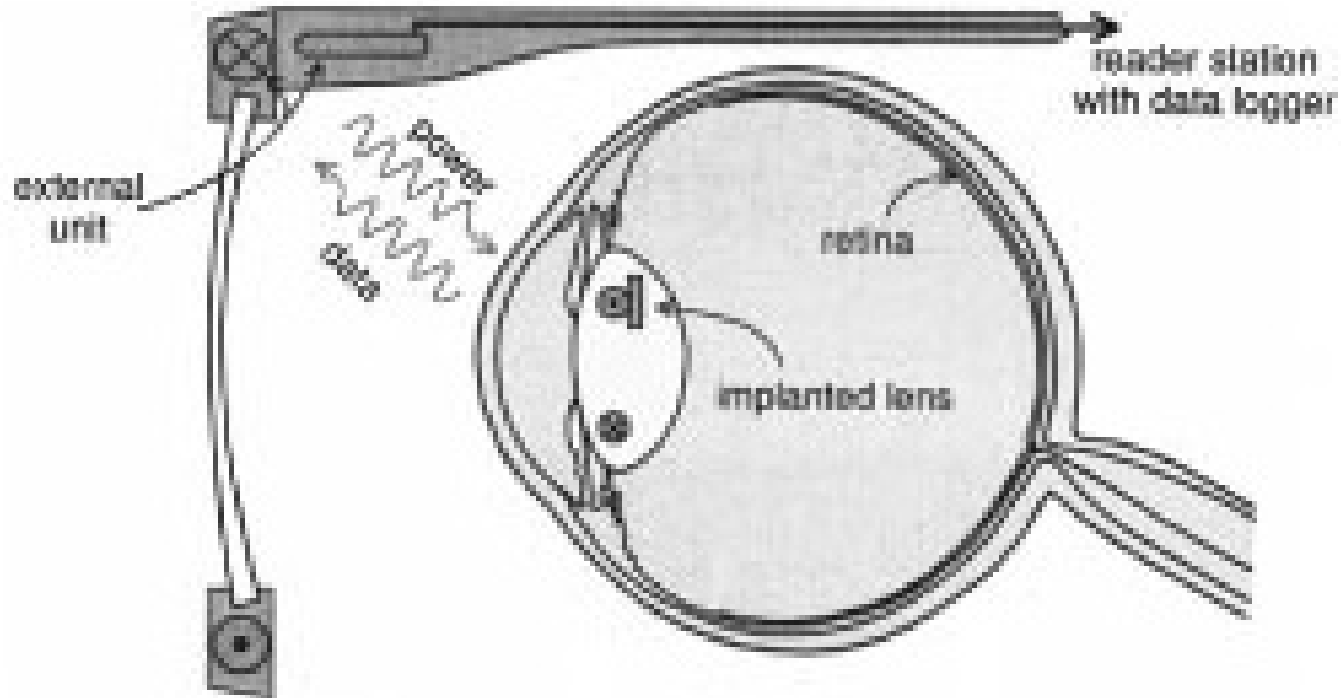
ZOOM IN ON RESONANCE DUE TO LC IN THEEye

REF LEVEL /DIV MARKER 11 837 500.000Hz
-22.000dBm 2.000dB MAG(R) -34.388dBm



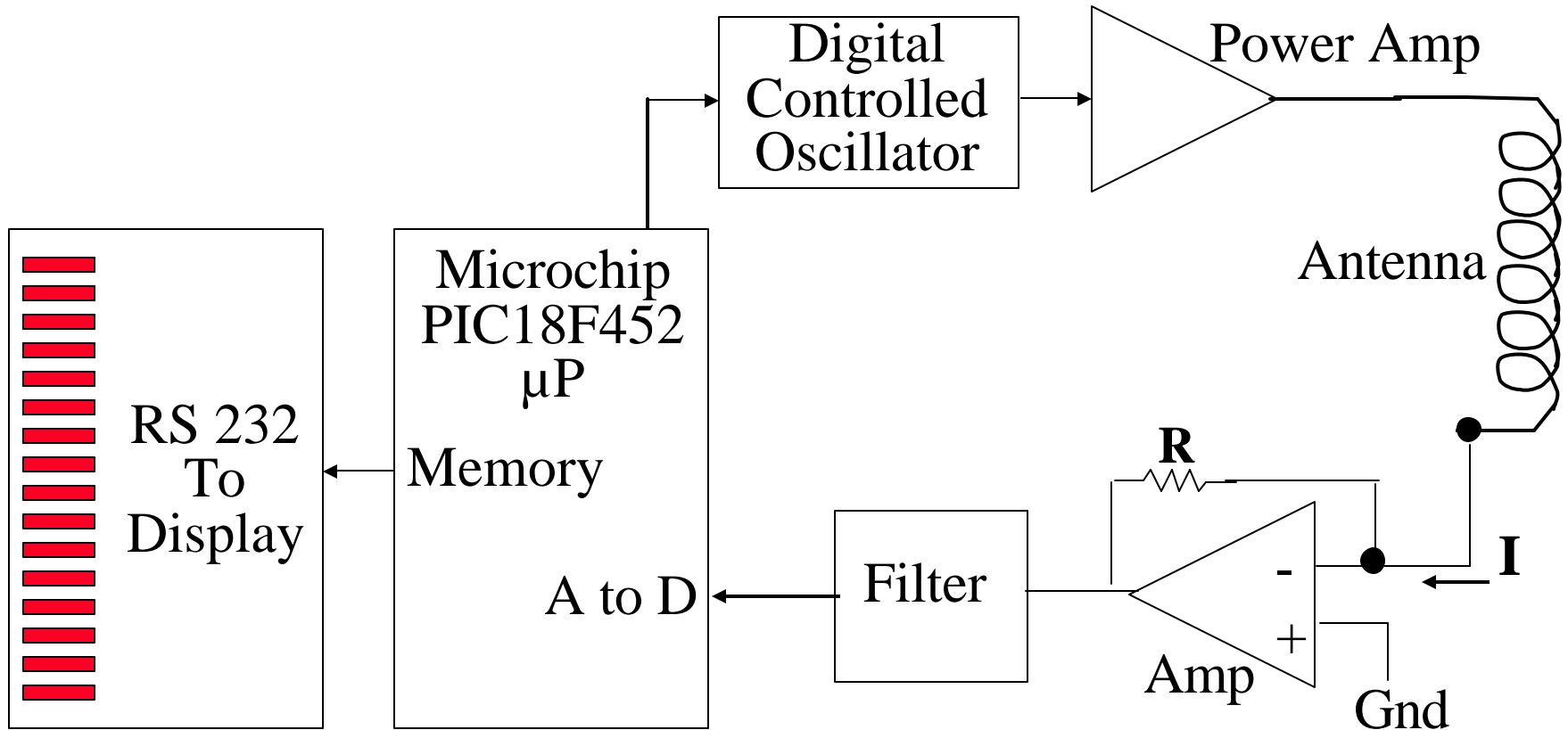
CENTER 11 850 000.000Hz SPAN 5 000 000.000Hz
AMPTD 4.32419 dBm

EXTERNAL ELECTRONICS



A programmable Intraocular CMOS Pressure Sensor System Implant," K. Stangel, et.al.,
IEEE Journal on Solid State Circuits, Vol., 36, No. 7, July 2001

BLOCK DIAGRAM FOR EXTERNAL ELECTRONICS



MORE INFORMATION

RIT Microelectronic Engineering Department

<http://www.microe.rit.edu>

RIT Semiconductor and Microsystems Fabrication Laboratory (SMFL)

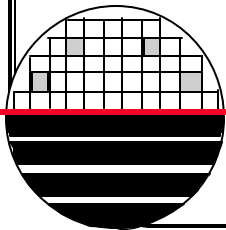
<http://smfl.microe.rit.edu>

University of Rochester Eye Institute

<http://www.stronghealth.com/services/ophthalmology/index.cfm>

National Eye Institute

http://www.nei.nih.gov/health/glaucoma/glaucoma_facts.asp



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This is a book that describes techniques used in the 1960’s for this application. At that time integrated circuits and especially CMOS integrated circuits were not available. However the techniques are valid and provide insight for approaches using more state-of-the-art devices.
3. Publication Describing Drug-Eluting Taxus Stent, Boston Scientific Corporation, One Boston Scientific Place, Natick, MA 01760-1001, www.bostonscientific.com, www.taxus-stent.com, describes Paclitaxel-Eluting polymer coating called Translute (poly(styrene-b-isobutylene-b-styrene))
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7. “A Self-Resonant Frequency-Modulated Micromachined Passive Pressure Transensor”, A.Baldi, W.Choi, B.Ziaie, IEEE Sensors Journal, vol 3 No.6. December 2003. This paper describes a LC resonant circuit where L is changed with pressure.
8. “A Double-Sided Single-Chip Wireless Pressure Sensor”, A.DeHennis and K.D.Wise, This paper describes a capacitive pressure sensor in an LC resonant circuit.
9. “Antenna Circuit Design for RFID Coil Applications”, Youbok Lee, Microchip Technology Inc., 1998. This paper describes various antenna designs and gives equations for the designs.
10. “From the feed lot to the parking lot – is this the year of RFID?”, Electronic Design, May 12, 2005
Vol. 53, No. 10, www.elecdesign.com, This article introduces the RFID and gives a look at its capability and future direction. It also lists major companies in RFID business.
11. University of Rochester Eye Institute, Steven E. Feldon, M.D., Director, 601 Elmwood Ave, Box 659, Rochester, NY 14642, Tel (585)273-3937, webpage: <http://www.stronghealth.com/services/ophthalmology/index.cfm>
12. “Wireless Retrieval of a Mouse’s Vital Signs via RFID”, Daniel Golden, Cornell University, senior project, 2003.
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14. “Remotely Adjustable Check-Valve with an Electrochemical Release Mechanism for Implantable Biomedical Microsystems”, T.Pan, A.Baldi, B.Ziaie, Proceedings of the 26th Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS, San Francisco, CA, Sep 1-5, 2004.
15. “Feasibility Test of an Electromagnetically Driven Valve Actuator for Glaucoma Treatment”, B.Bae, Et.Al., Journal of Microelectromechanical Systems, Vol. 11, No.4., Aug 2002.