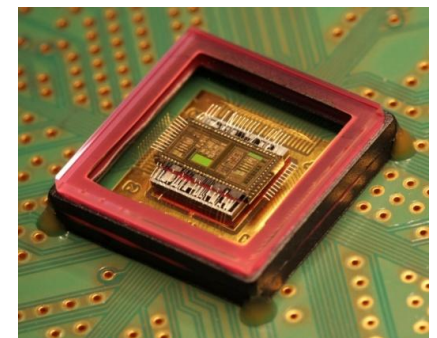

Application of Smart Systems for a Better Life

Prof. Dr. Thomas Gessner

Fraunhofer Institute for
Electronic Nano Systems ENAS

Center for Microtechnologies (ZfM)
at Chemnitz University of Technology

WPI-AIMR Tohoku University



Outline

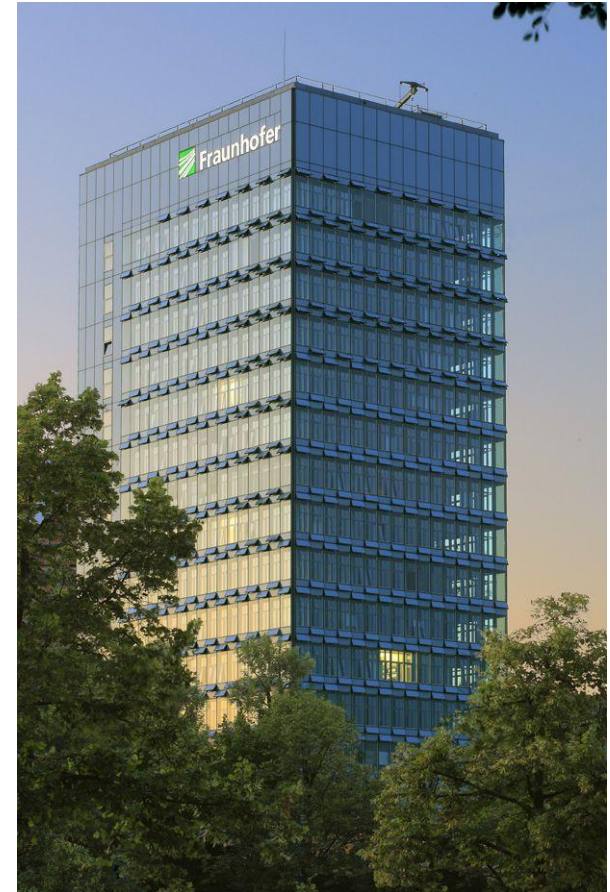
1. Introduction Fraunhofer ENAS
2. Smart Integrated Systems
3. Examples from Fraunhofer ENAS
 - High performance MEMS increase safety and security
 - High performance MEMS for smart grid applications
 - Smart medical systems
 - Based on polymer technologies
 - Based on printing technologies
4. Conclusion

The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft

The Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft undertakes applied research of direct utility to private and public enterprise and of wide benefit to society.

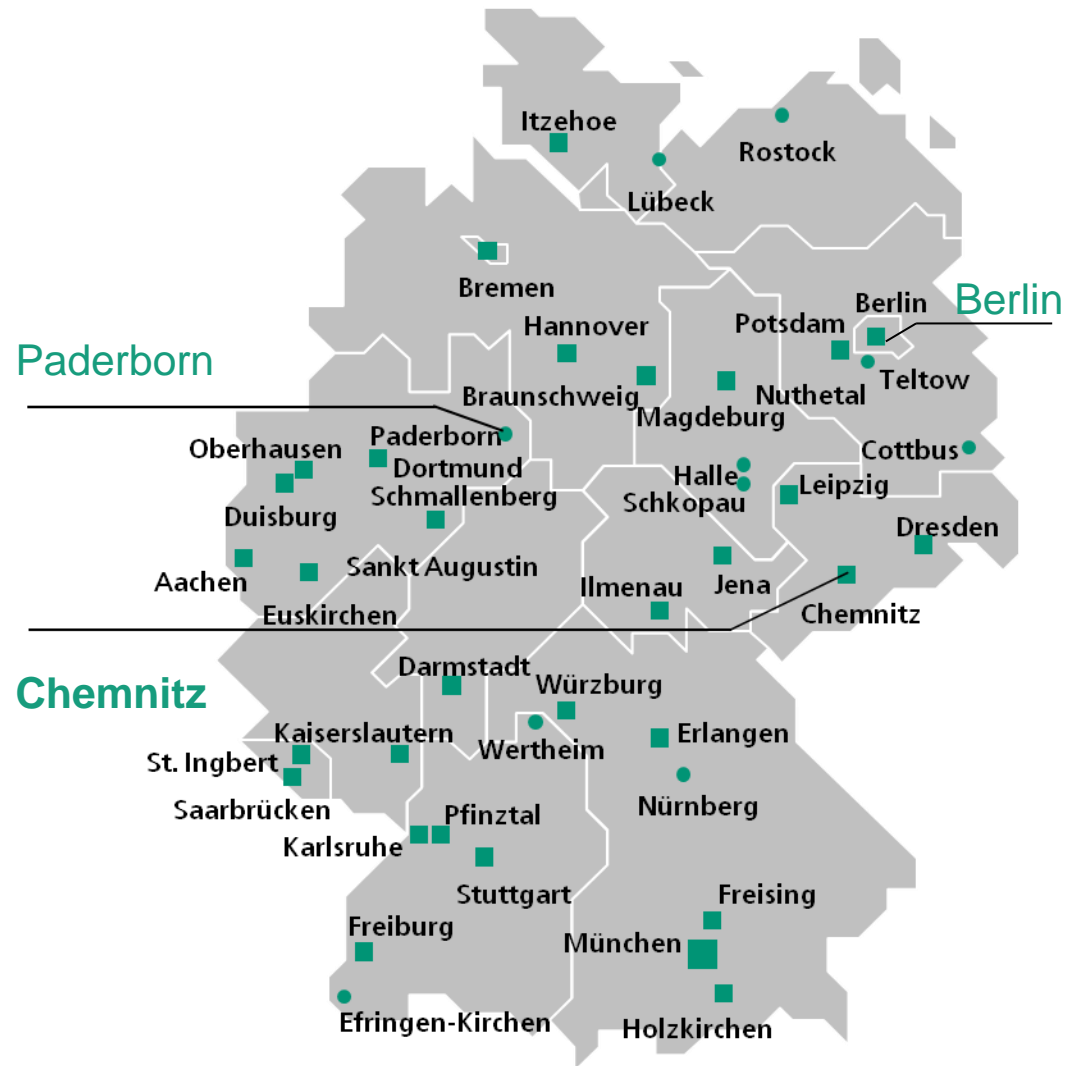
Our Customers:

- Industry
- Service sector
- Public administration



Fraunhofer is the largest organization for applied research in Europe

- 67 institutes and independent research units
- The majority of the more than 23,000 staff are qualified scientists and engineers
- More than 70 percent of this research revenue derives from contracts with industry and from publicly financed research projects.
- Almost 30 percent is contributed by the German federal government and the Laender governments in the form of institutional financing.
- International collaboration through representative offices in Europe, the US, Asia and the Middle East



Main working fields



International Offices of Fraunhofer ENAS:

- Since 2001/2005 Tokyo/Sendai, Japan
→ Since 2012 Project-Center in Sendai
Since 2002 Shanghai, China
Since 2007 Manaus, Brazil

Systems integration by using of micro and nano technologies

- MEMS/NEMS design
- Development of MEMS/NEMS
- MEMS/NEMS test
- System packaging/waferbonding
- Back-end of Line technologies for micro and nano electronics
- Process and equipment simulation
- Micro and nano reliability
- Printed functionalities
- Advanced system engineering

Technology Campus

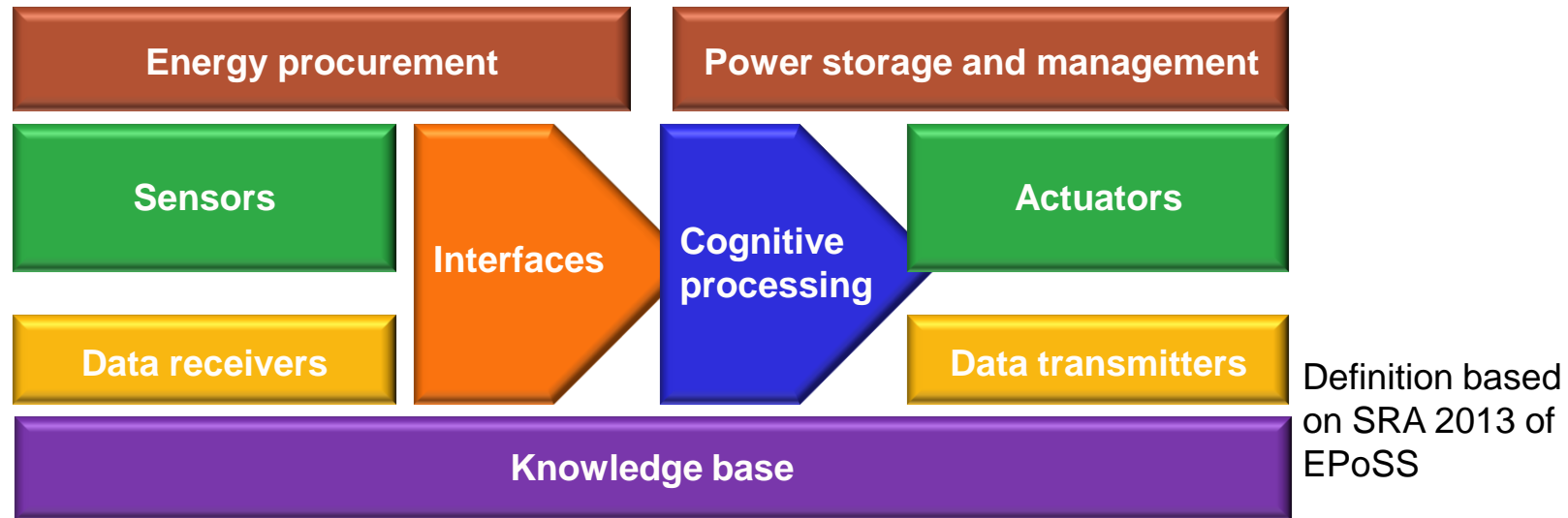
Smart Systems Campus

- 
- Textiles and Plastics
 - Electronic Systems
 - Metal-intensive Technologies
 - MERGE Technology Centre

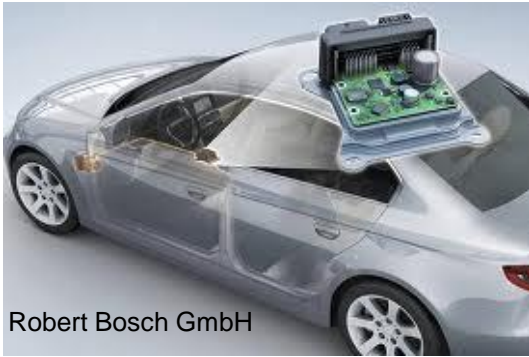
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Definition Smart Systems



- self-sufficient intelligent technical systems or subsystems with advanced functionality, enabled by underlying micro- nano- and bio-systems and other components
- able to sense, diagnose, describe, qualify and manage a given situation
- bring together sensing, actuation and informatics / communications
- their operation being further enhanced by their ability to mutually address, identify and work in consort with each other
- highly reliable, often miniaturised, networked, predictive and energy autonomous
- autonomous or collaborative systems



Robert Bosch GmbH

First Generation

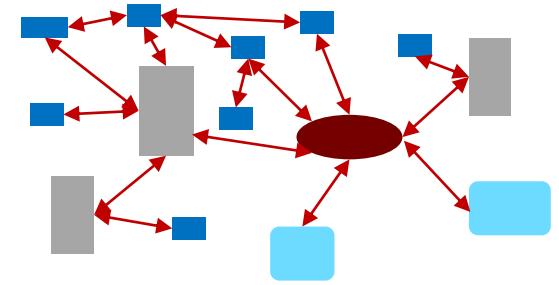
- sensing and actuation
- signal conditioning and processing
- wireless/wired communication
- hybrid and monolithic integration, system on board, chip on board



MPD

Second Generation

- multifunctional sensing, actuation and inference
- predictive and adaptive
- networking function
- partially autonomous
- partially 3D-integration



Third Generation

- self-calibrating and self healing sensors and actuators
- artificial intelligence
- self-organized networks
- energy autonomous
- complete 3D-integration

1990

....

2005

....

2020



Robert Bosch GmbH



MPD



Source:
journal
Internet of
things

First Generation

application

- medical engineering
- automotive
- ...

Second Generation

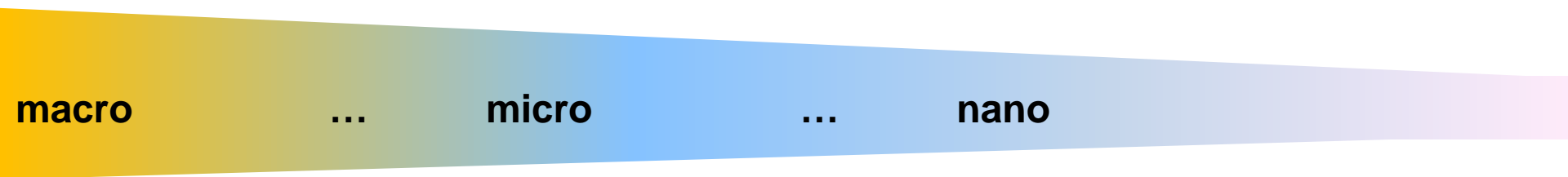
application

- medical engineering
- automotive
- consumer
- monitoring ...

Third Generation

application - internet of things

- smart home
- smart infrastructure
- smart production
- smart grid, ...



Smart Systems in Everyday Life

Smart Me



Smart Mobility



Smart Home



Healthcare



Building Automation



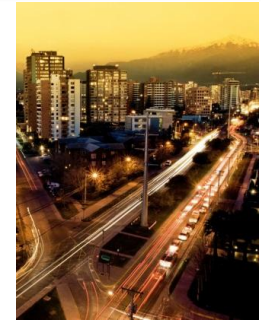
Industrial Automation



Smart Grid



Smart Cities



The Enabling Factors of Smart Systems

Silicon Technologies

- Moore's Law: Miniaturization
- More than Moore: Functionalities
- 3D Structure : i.e. MEMS
- Through-Silicon Vias

New Materials

- Getters
- Polymers
- Shape Memory Alloy
- Piezoelectric (PZT)
- SiC & GaN
- Graphene

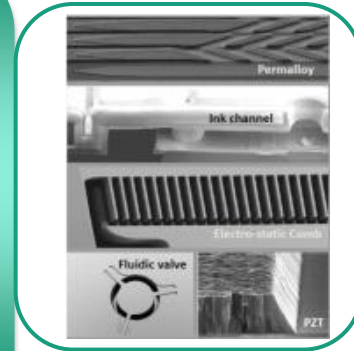
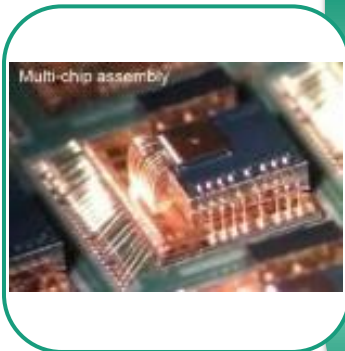
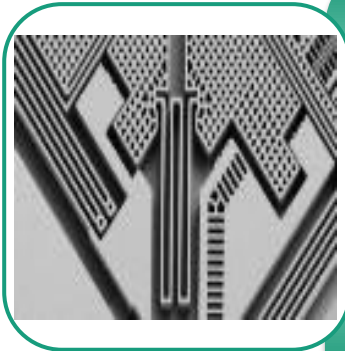
Heterogeneous Integration

- Wafer Level Packaging (Staked Multi Dice)
- New interconnections (Bondless. Sintering, Cu on Cu)
- Smart System In Package (SiP)

- Orientation & Localization Algorithms
- Embedded Predictive & Reactive Capabilities

Package

IPs & Software



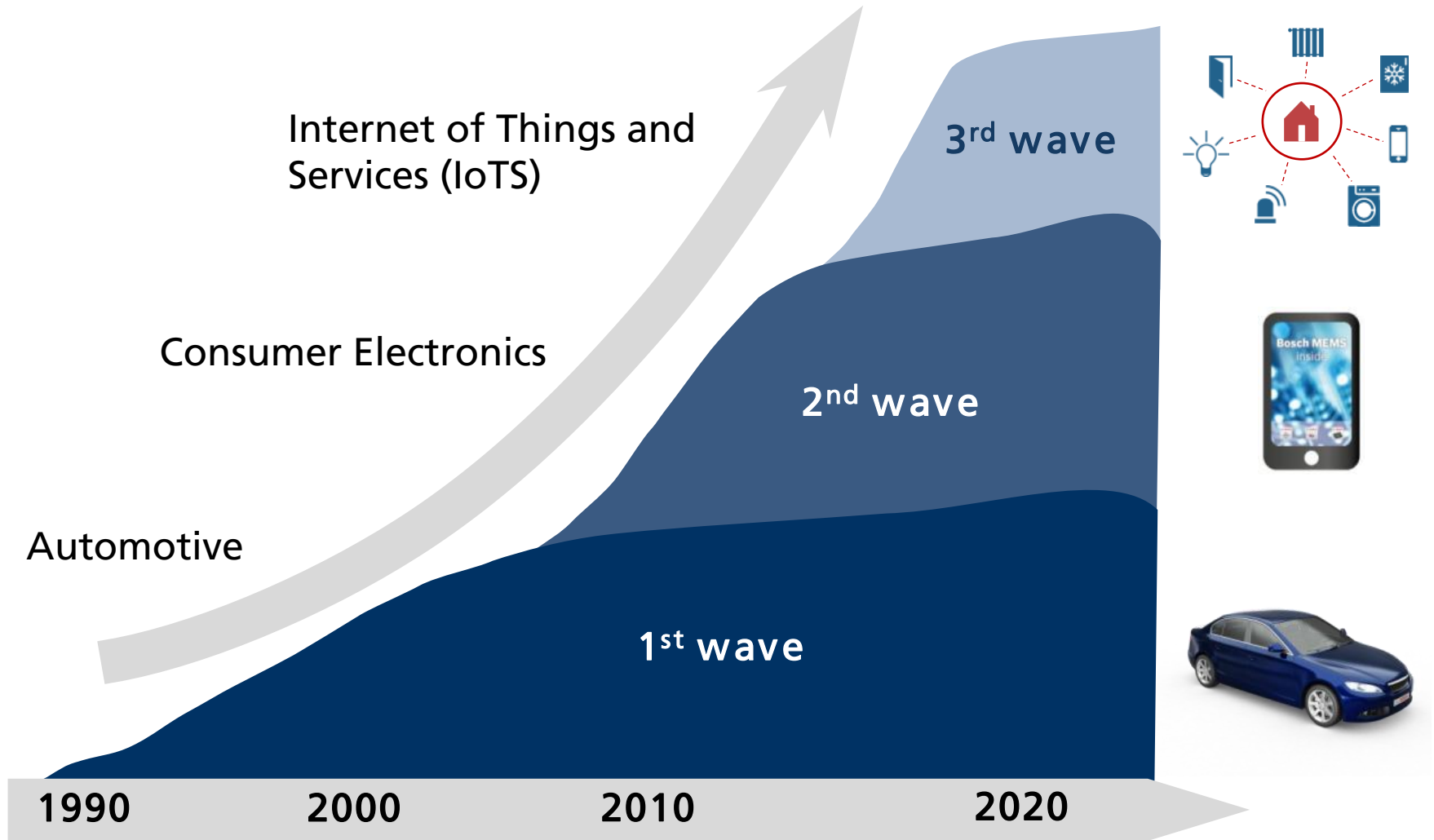
What does this mean for MEMS?

Waves of MEMS sensor proliferation -



BOSCH

SSI2014

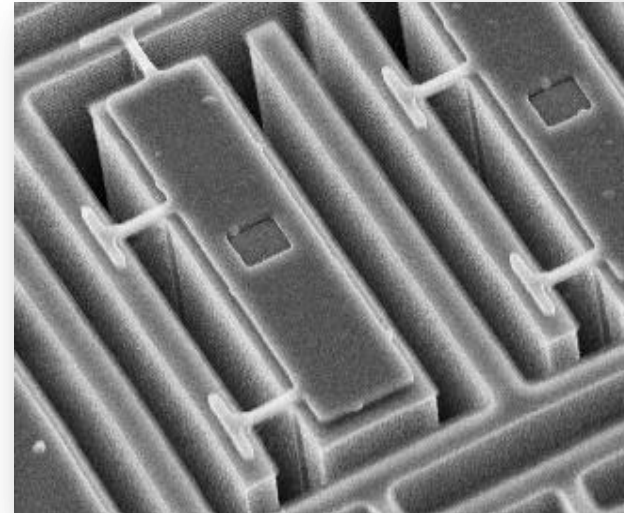


Outline

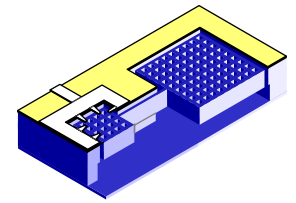
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Technologies for Si-based high performance MEMS

- AIM technology: inclination and vibration sensors, RF switch
- BDRIE technology: gyroscopes
- Bulk technology: tunable infrared filters, micro mirrors
- System integration – thin film encapsulation, wafer bonding



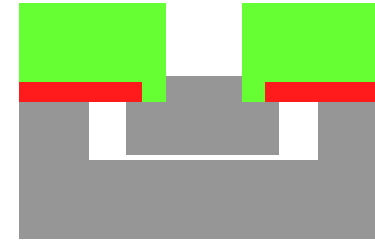
Core technology: AIM (Air gap Insulated Microstructure)



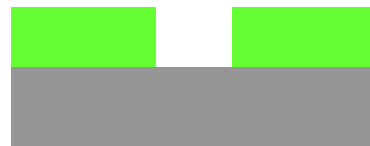
2a. Conducting metal



3. Silicon etching

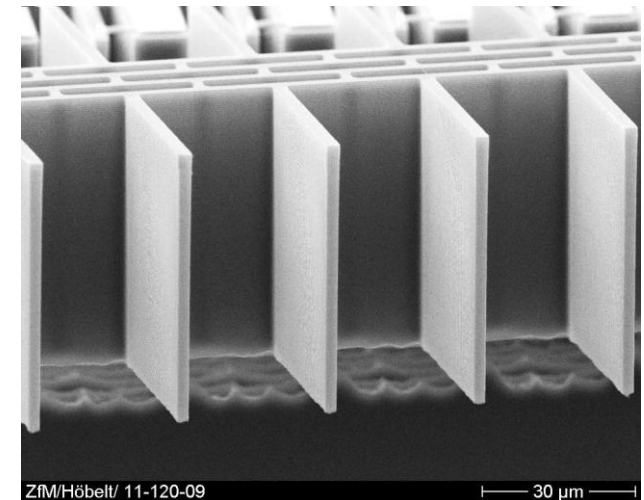
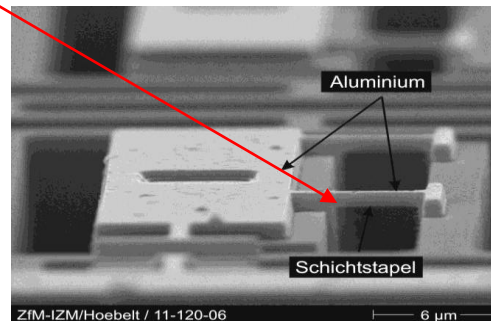
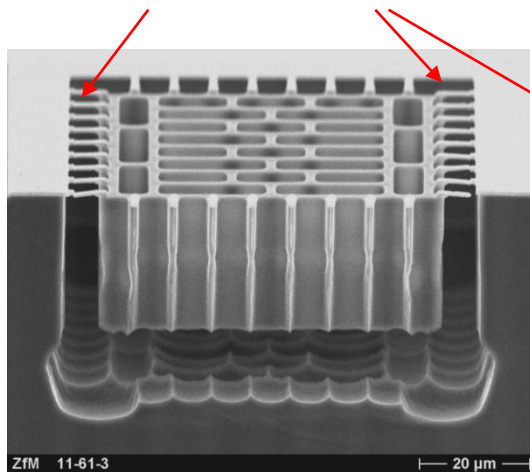


2b. Patterning of isolator (self alignment)



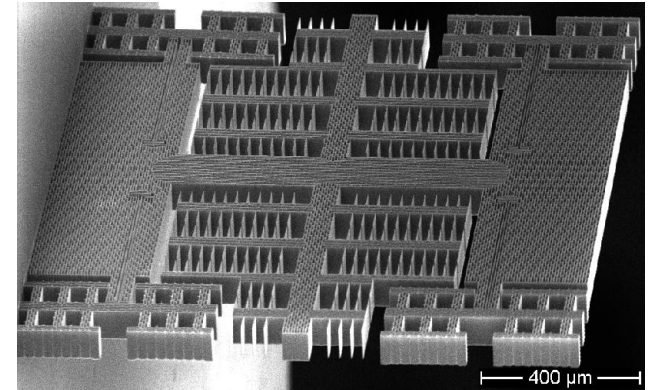
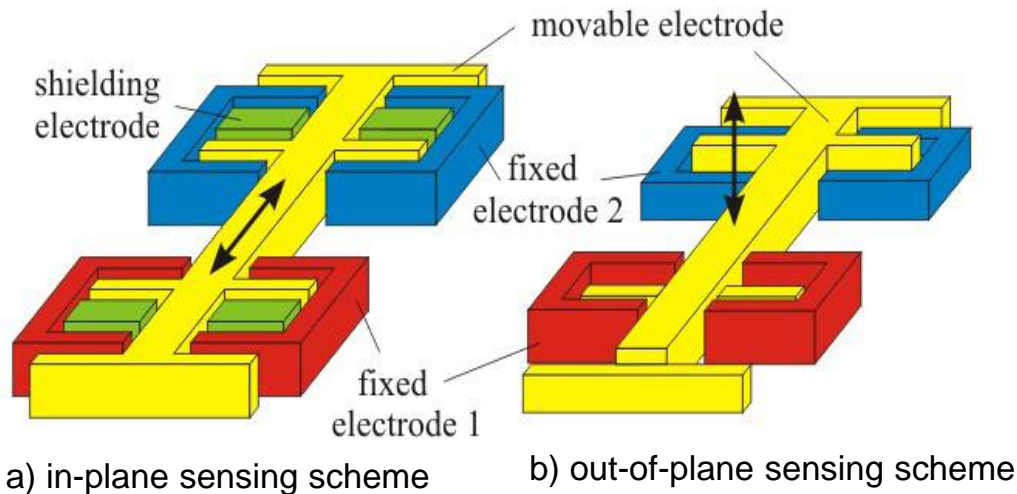
Silicon
 Isolator
 Metal

Seismic mass is fixed by interconnection beams consisting of an insulator and metal

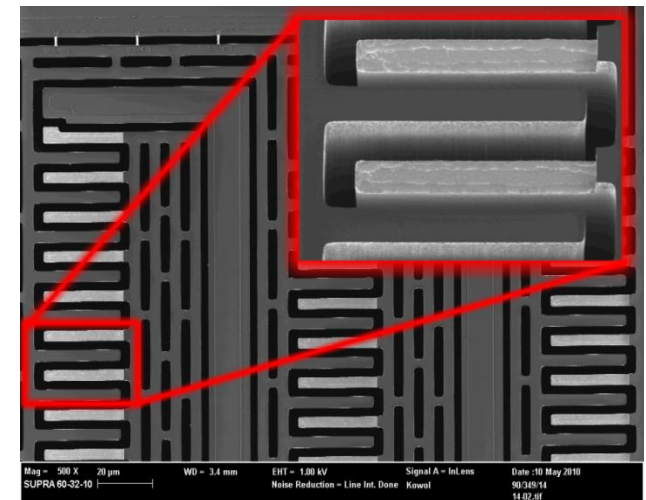


High Aspect Ratio MEMS for 3D sensing

- Two-step etch process, can be integrated in existing HAR technologies (e.g. AIM)
- 3D Sensor system with ASIC CVC1.1EE from Gemac for measurement range ± 50 g
- high sensitivity, low transverse sensitivity and outstanding temperature stability regarding sensitivity and offset temperature coefficients.



Details of seismic mass and vertical detection electrodes



Application of robust acceleration sensors - for integration in wheel bearing of trains

Requirements for monitoring system

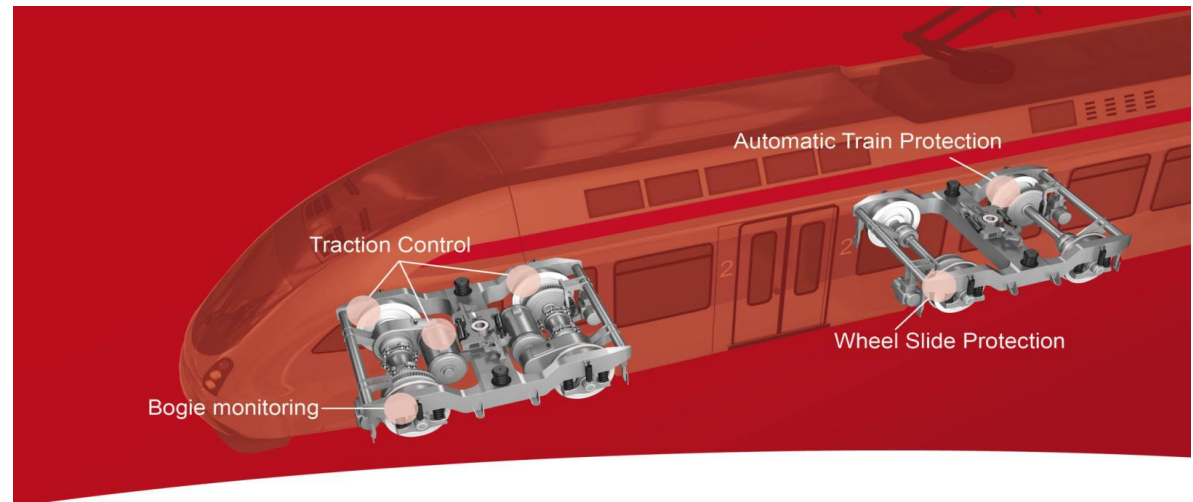
- High precision and robust MEMS acceleration sensors
- Intelligent data processing
- Integration in the wheel bearing of trains



Challenges:

- Temperature stability
- Accuracy

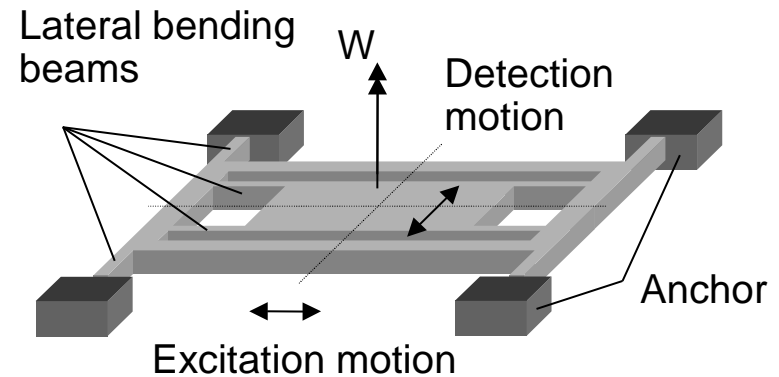
Not met by conventional systems



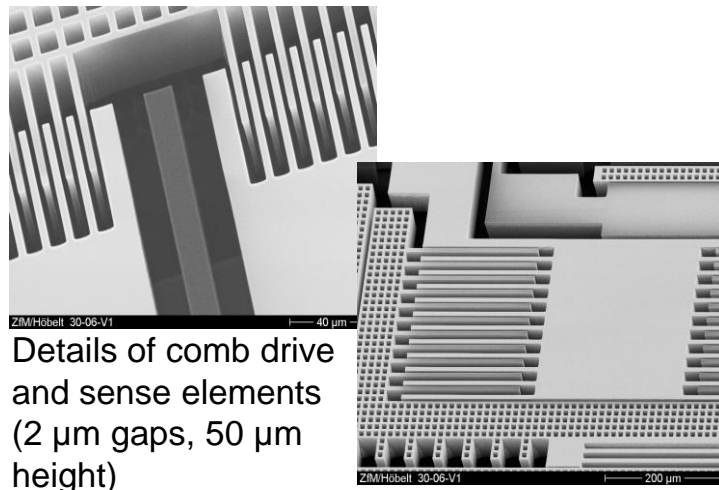
Angular rate sensors based on BDRIE technology

Prototypes of microgyroscopes (single axis, x,y,z)

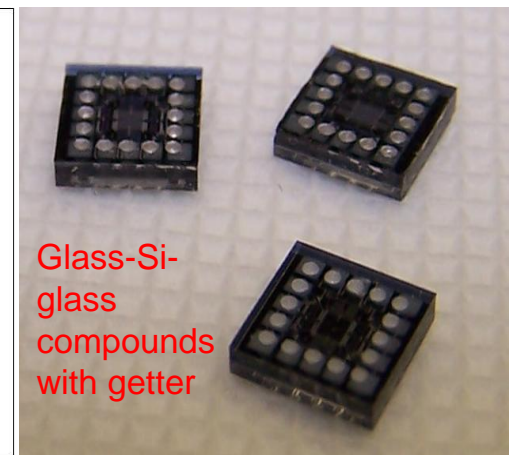
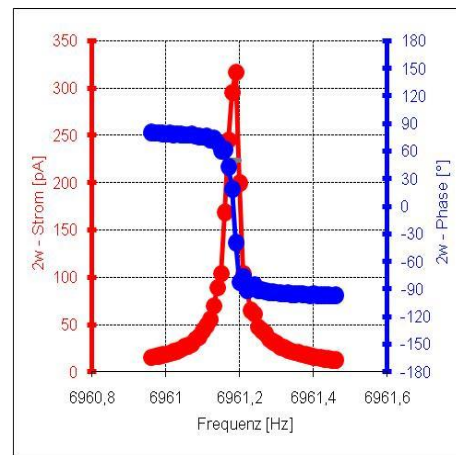
- High aspect ratio, decoupled structures for high performance
- Vacuum package for high Q resonators ($Q > 100,000$)
- Co-operation with Northrop Grumman LITEF GmbH, Gyrooptics, GEMAC, EDC
- Application: navigation, motion capturing



Q factor measurement of vacuum packaged gyroscopes



Details of comb drive and sense elements (2 µm gaps, 50 µm height)



MEMS NIR/IR-Spectrometer irSys® E

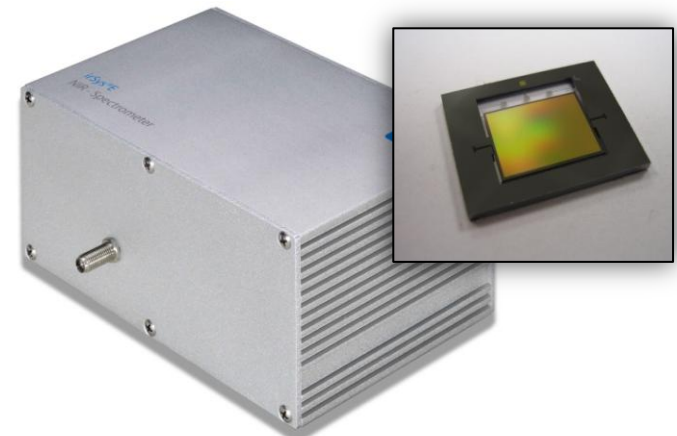
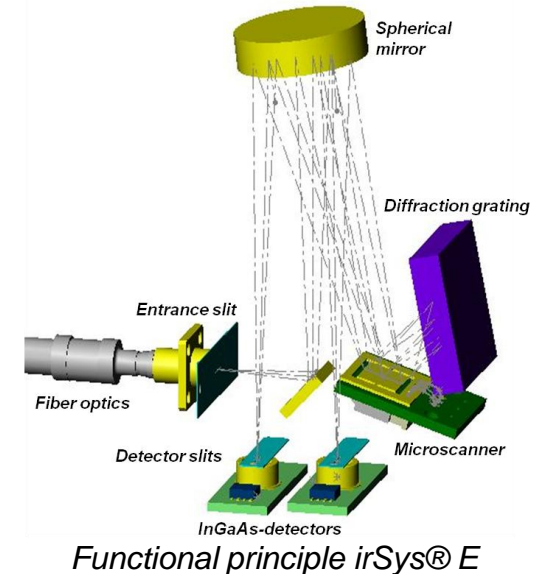
MEMS spectrometers

enable realizing smart systems to supplement or replace traditional technology for particular demands

- Advantages:
 - enable miniaturization and portability
 - flexibility
 - cost efficiency

Properties - irSys® E

- High wavelength repeatability (< 0.1 nm)
- Low stray light (<30dB)
- Measurement throughput: 80 spectra /minute
- Suitable for relatively harsh environments

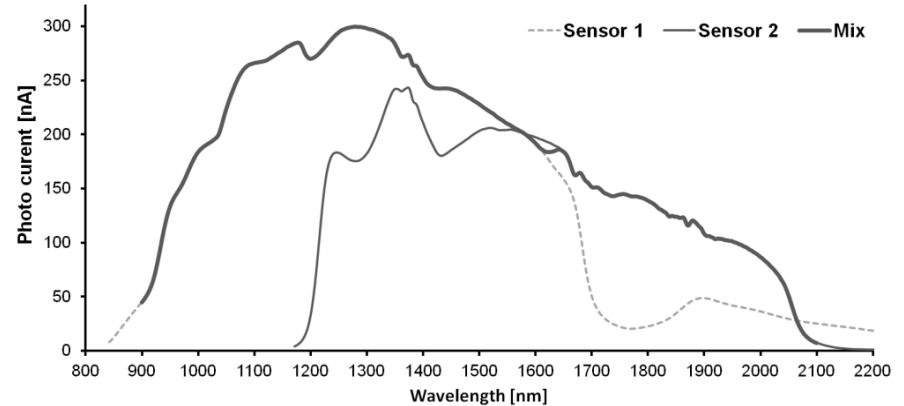


irSys® E Mechanical Set-up; micro mirror

MEMS NIR/IR-Spectrometer irSys® E

Configurable Optics and Sensors

- Spectral range (grating, detector)
- Spectral resolution (input slit width)
- Sensitivity: (detectors (uncooled; 1TE-; 2TE -cooled))
- Flexible sample presentation (direct/diffuse reflection, transmission)



Spectral efficiency of an irSys E 2.1 spectrometer

Spectrometer configurations

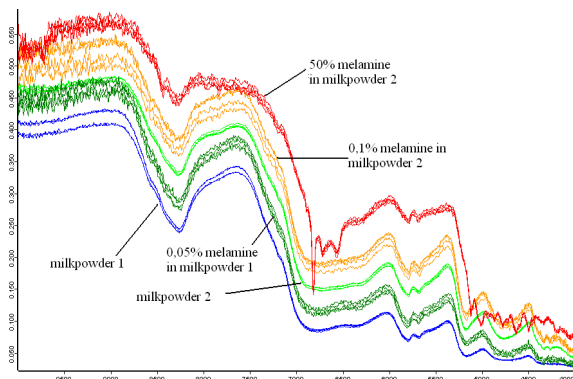
	irSys®E 1.7	irSys®E 2.1	irSys®E 2.4	irSys®E 4.9
Spectral range	660..1730 nm	910..2100 nm	910..2390 nm	2400..4900nm
Detectors	Si + InGAs	2x InGAs	2x InGAs	1 x MCZT
Spectral resolution	8 nm FWHM	11 nm FWHM	11 nm FWHM	12nmFWHM
SNR (single shot)	typically 7.000:1	typically 2.500:1	typically 1000:1	typically 1000:1

MEMS NIR/IR spectrometer – Realized applications

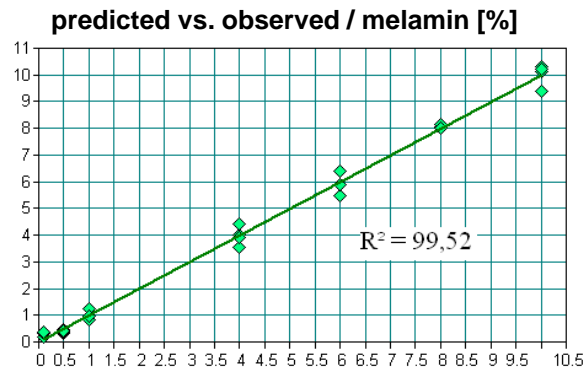
Food safety

Example: detection of melamine in milk powder

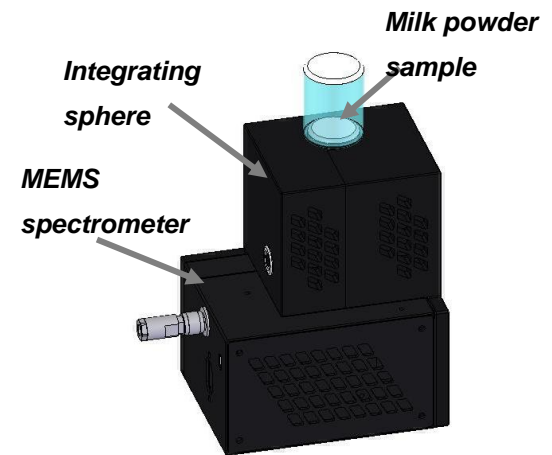
- many food scandals every year worldwide (EU: every 3 month on average)
 - melamine contaminated milk powder is a serious issue
 - causes toxic problems, kidney failures
 - thousands babies became ill, 6 die after being fed with contaminated milk powder
- ➔ frequent control (using compact, cost efficient analytical devices) can avoid such accidents and ensure product safety



NIR-spectra of milk powder/melamin



PLS-calibration of melamine



Principle measurement set-up

- ➔ Qualitative detection of melamine-concentrations until 0,0001% at least are possible using NIR MEMS spectrometer

MEMS NIR/IR spectrometer – Realized applications

Determination of drugs (heroin, amphetamine, etc.)

Object of investigation:

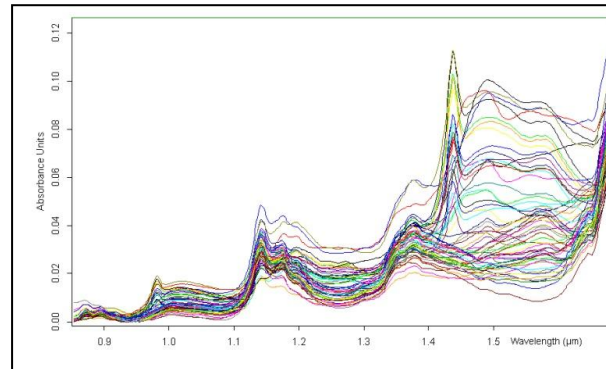
- Samples of heroin and methamphetamine

Wavelength range:

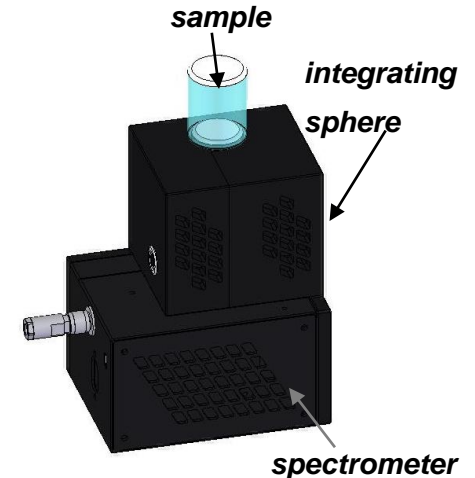
- 660...1730nm

Measuring technique:

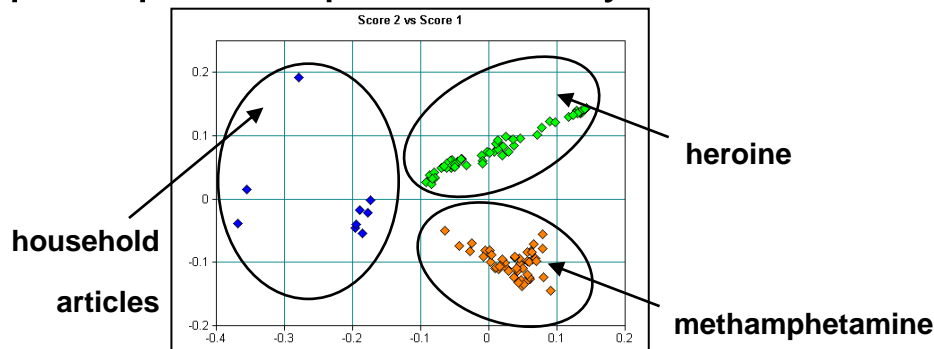
- diffuse reflection



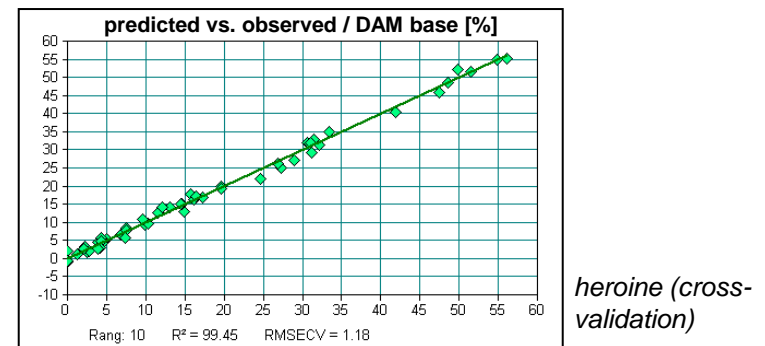
heroin spectra




Qualitative differentiation by principle component analysis



Quantitative analysis by PLS- calibration



MEMS NIR/IR spectrometer - Realized applications (examples)



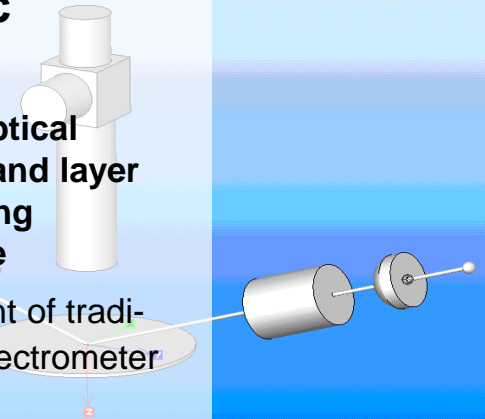
Forensic
Identification of heroin and methamphetamine

- ➡ Qualitative and quantitative determination of active components and supplements using diffuse reflectance

Spectroscopic Ellipsometry

Determination of optical constants of layer and layer stacks by measuring polarization change

- ➡ Replacement of traditional used FTIR- spectrometer



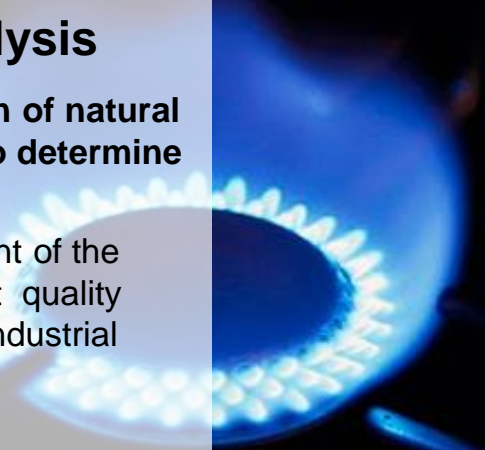
Medicine
Determination of fecal fat

- ➡ Important to get evidence for malassimilation and for estimating the efficacy of treatment with enzymatic enzymes (e.g. at mucoviscidosis)

Fuel Gas Analysis

Direct identification of natural gas constituents to determine fuel value

- ➡ Improvement of the process and product quality (e.g. operation of industrial firing process)



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Challenges for power supply

- Reliable power supply
- Economic efficiency
- Ressource efficiency
- Climate protection



Why power line monitoring

Problem: increasing supply of renewable energies (e.g. solar and wind) and its high fluctuations

- Distribution of power from renewable sources is difficult (**transport bottleneck**)
- Safety margin (distance between power line and ground) reduce capacity utilization

Goal: online monitoring of the power lines (temperature of the conductor, magnitude of the current, conductor sag)

- Monitoring system allows **evaluation and optimization of the capacity utilization**

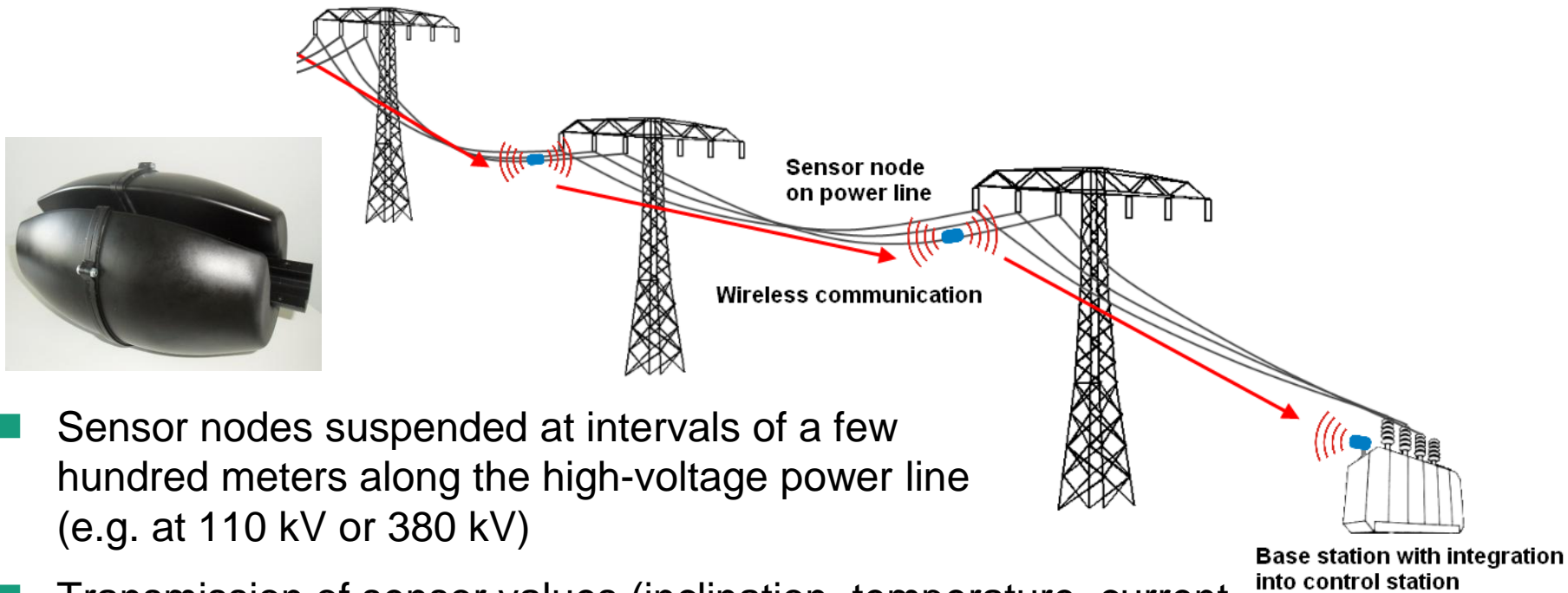


ASTROSE

Autarkic sensor network for monitoring of power lines

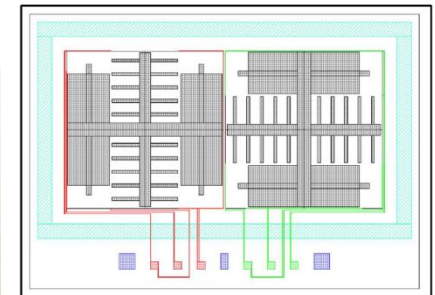
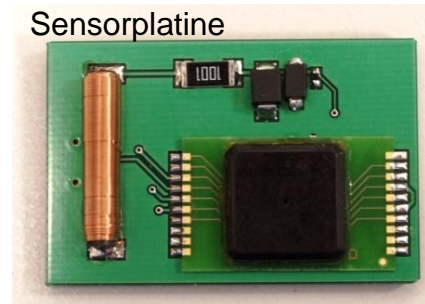
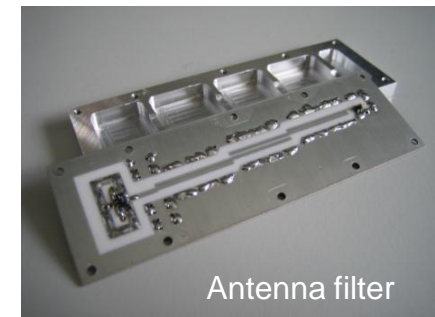
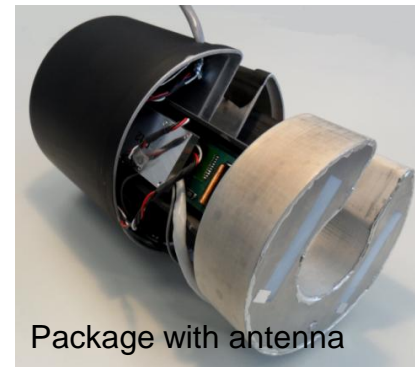
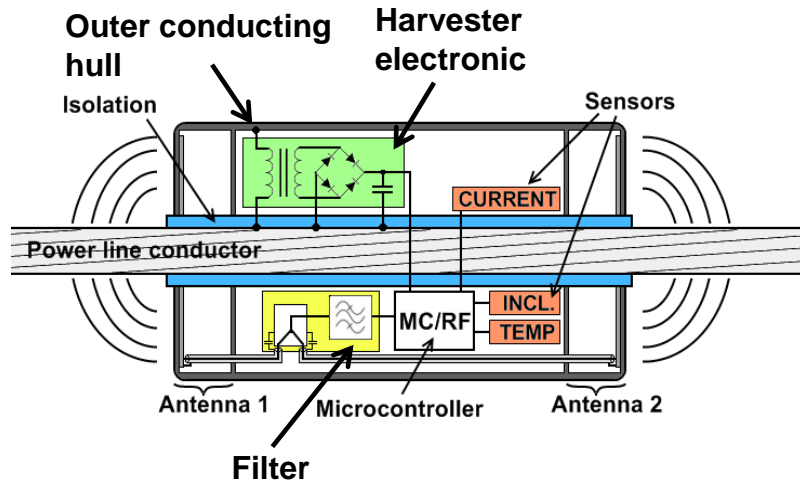


Power line monitoring



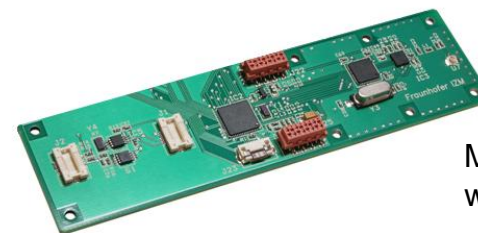
- Sensor nodes suspended at intervals of a few hundred meters along the high-voltage power line (e.g. at 110 kV or 380 kV)
- Transmission of sensor values (inclination, temperature, current along the chain to a base station)
- Self-organization of the network
- Wireless communication in 2.4 GHz frequency band
- Energy required to operate the system is harvested from the electrostatic fringing field of the power line

Sensor node



X-Sensor ($\pm 10^\circ$ deflection) Y-Sensor ($\pm 50^\circ$ deflection)

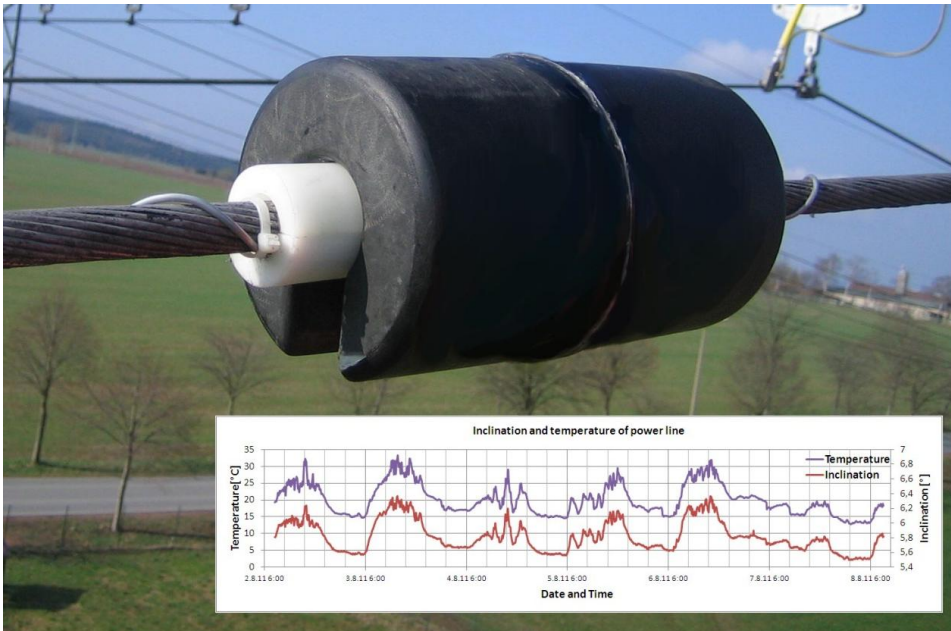
Smart system contains sensors for measuring inclination, current and temperature.



Characterization

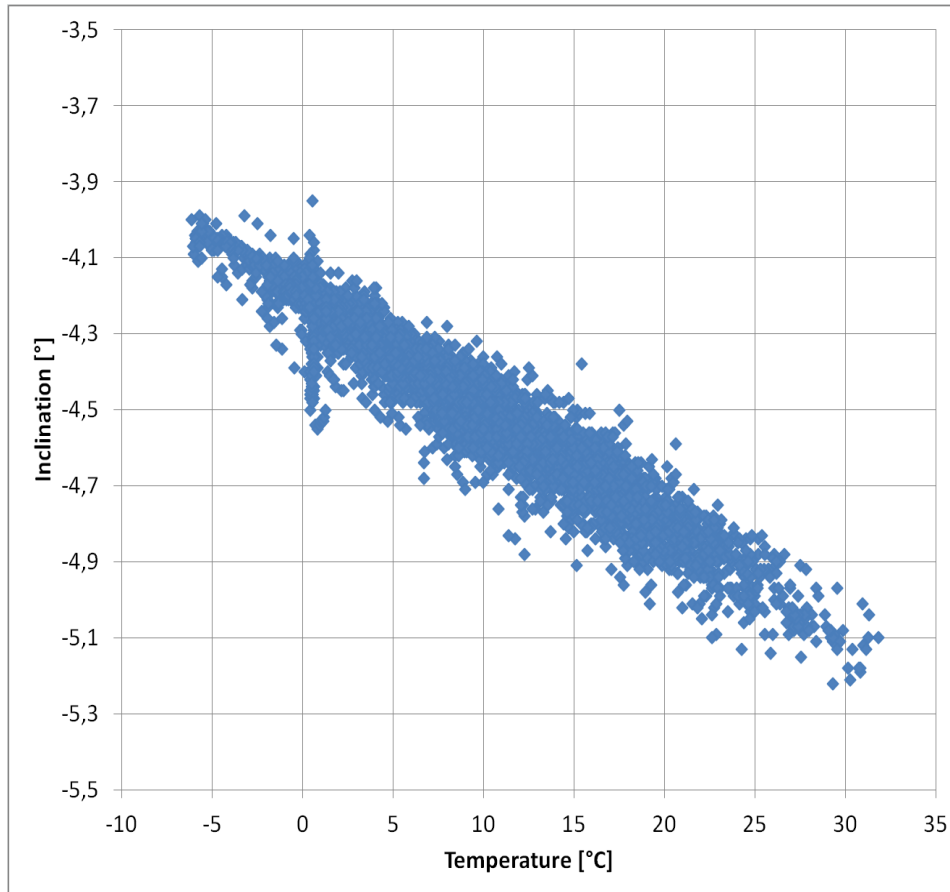
Field test at a 110 kV power line

Measurement of temperature and inclination



- Approval of the concept: power transmission can be monitored by measurement of inclination
- Wireless communication in 2.4 GHz frequency band
- Energy needed is harvested

Correlation between temperature and inclination

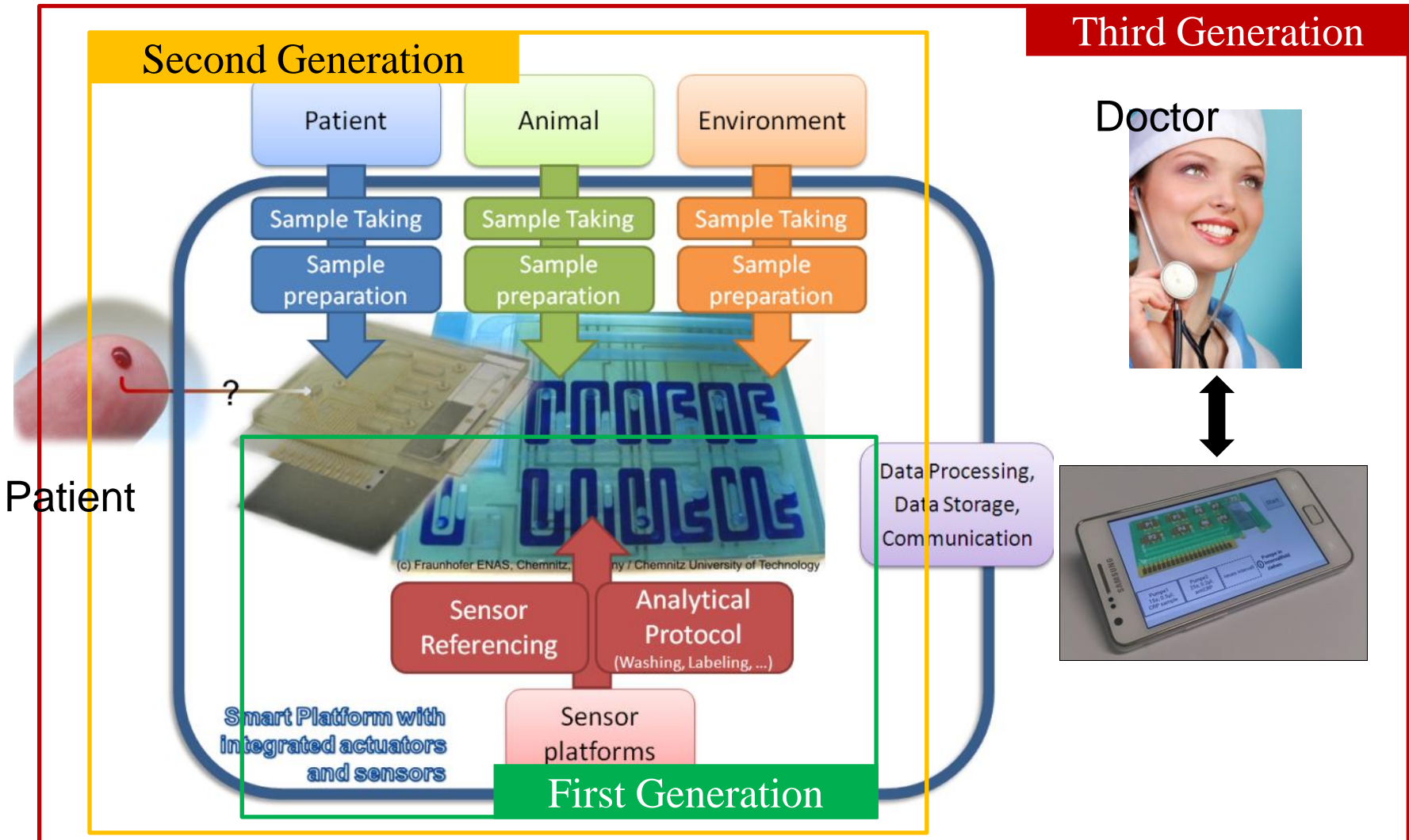


- Temperature and inclination correlate
 - Sensor concept is ok: sag can be obtained by measurement of inclination
 - Project will be continued: next field test will take place in Harz
- From public funded project to real industry project

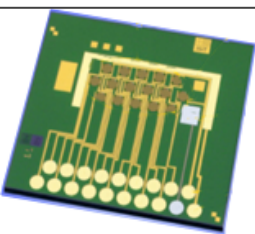
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Smart Microfluidic Systems – 3 Generations



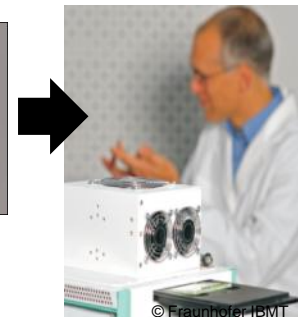
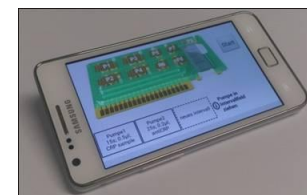
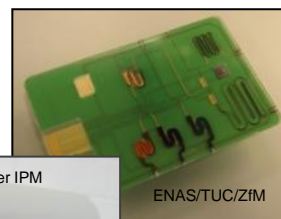
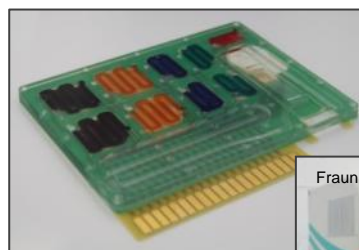
Smart Microfluidic Systems – 3 Generations



AJ eBiochip



Abbott iStat



© Fraunhofer IBMT

Our Research Activities

First Generation

- Hybrid devices
- Sensing, external actuation
- signal conditioning and processing
- wireless/wired communication

Second Generation

- Full integration of sensing and actuation
- Integrated Sample Preparation
- Integrated Electronics / Standard interfaces and Technologies (e.g. I²C communication on ChipCard)

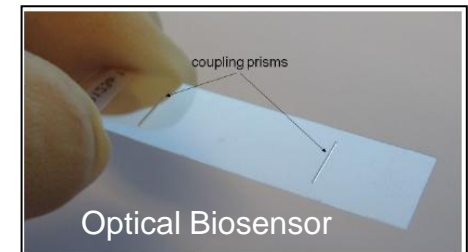
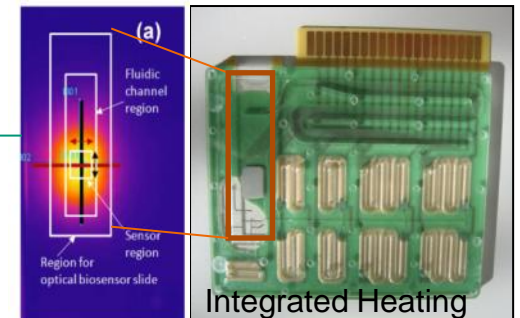
Third Generation

- TeleMedicine / „Dr. Phone“
- Remote Diagnostics
- Self-powered, smart disposables (including biosensor, actuators, power source, electronics, communication)

Smart Microfluidic Systems: Functions to be integrated

Fraunhofer ENAS works on full integration of the following components:

- Reagents
- Pumping
- Heating
- Control Electronics
- Communication
- Power supply
- Sensing



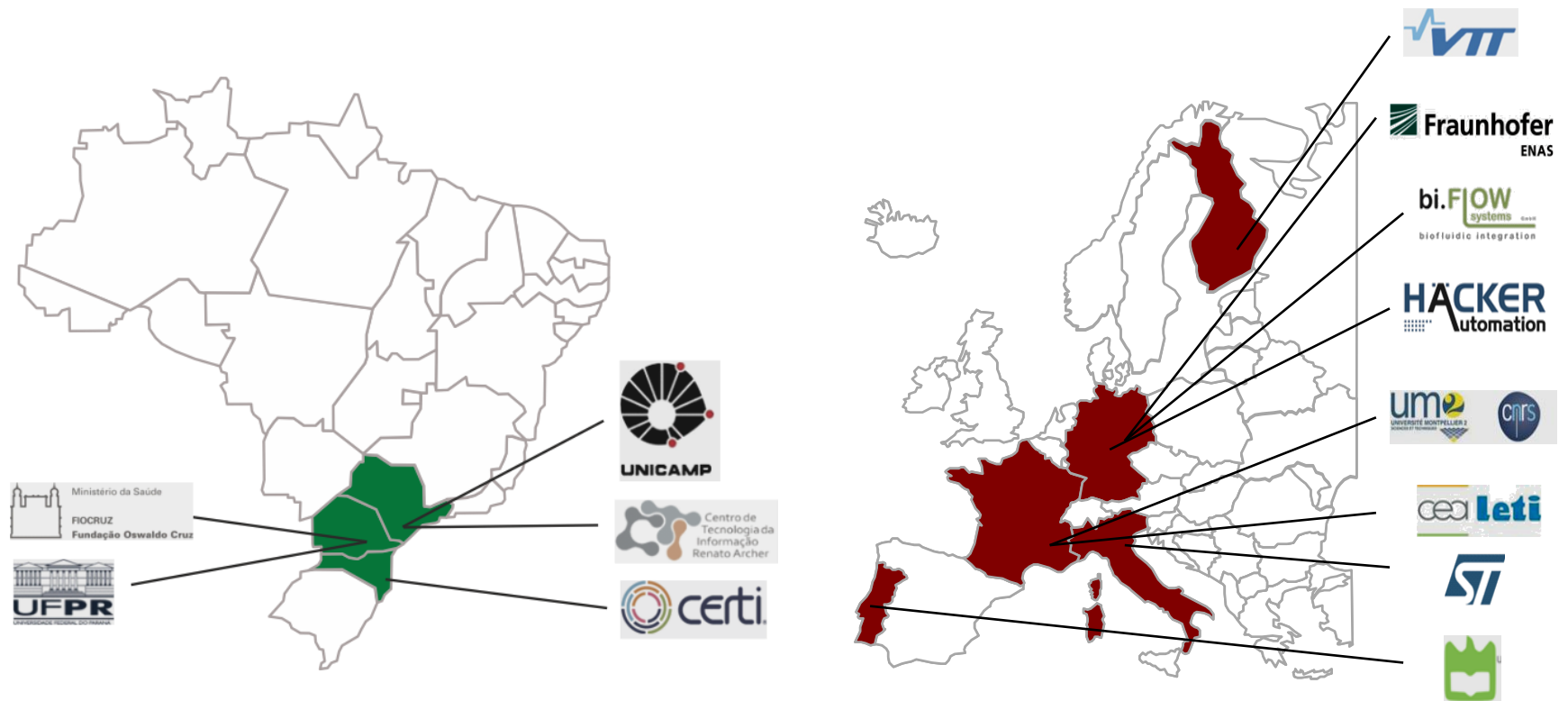
Application fields

- Detection of tropical diseases like Chagas
- Detection of cancer
- Influenza diagnostics

Application: PodiTrodi – Detection of Chagas



8 European and 5 Brazilian partners from research and industry



Background of project

What is Chagas disease?

- Caused by protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*
- Transmitted by *Triatoma infestans* („Kissing bug“) or through blood
- One of the “top neglected diseases” (WHO 2010) with about 15-17 Mio people infected worldwide
- Ranked at the 4th cause of death within tropical diseases

Goal:

- Detection of disease in the **acute and chronic phase**
- Combined protein and nucleic acid testing in **pocket size cartridge**

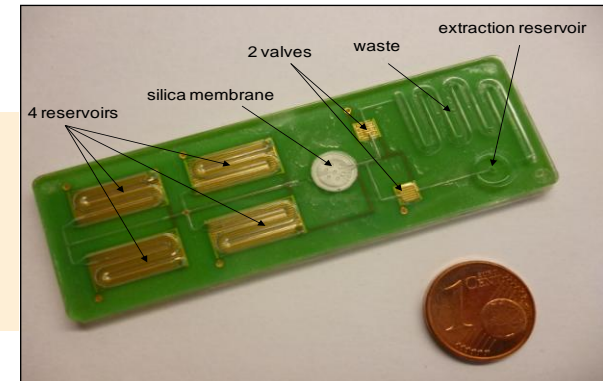


Microfluidic cartridge

Goal of microfluidic cartridge development

- Integration of complete sample preparation:
 - Sample take up
 - Lysis of cells
 - DNA isolation (binding, washing and elution)
- Integration of RT-PCR chip
 - Distribution to RT-PCR chambers
- Integration of lateral flow based immuno assay
- Reagent storage

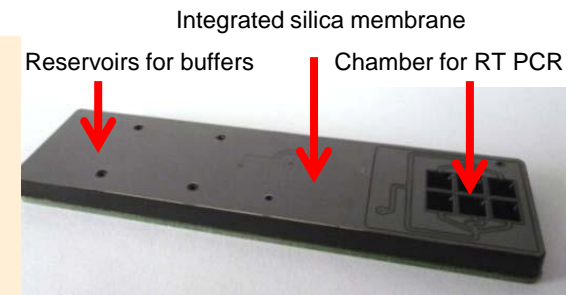
DNA extraction chip
→ purification lysed sample



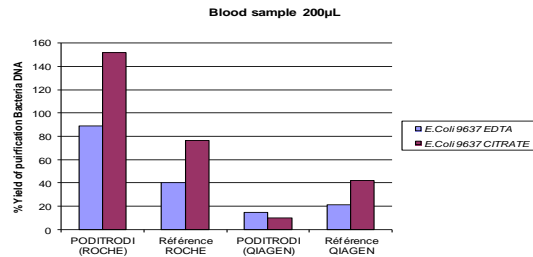
Real time PCR-Chip (ST Italy)
→ highly sensitive detection



Extraction and PCR Chip
→ DNA purification and real time PCR on one chip



Bio Assay and sample preparation



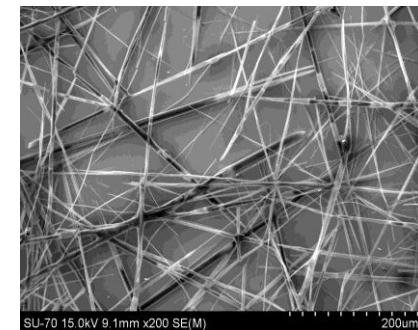
Microfluidic cartridge



Instrumentation



Bio sensor



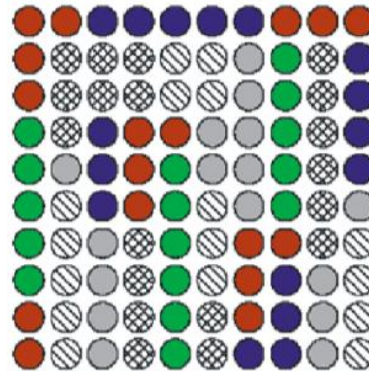
Sample BioAssay: CRP- and PSA Immunoassay (ELISA)

Readout Instrument (Fraunhofer IPM) and CRP assay (Fraunhofer IBMT)



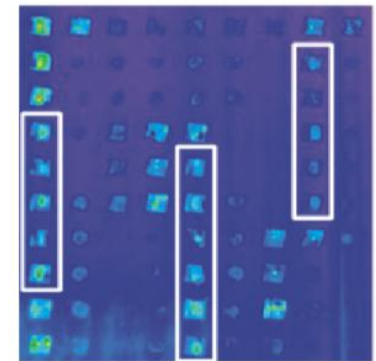
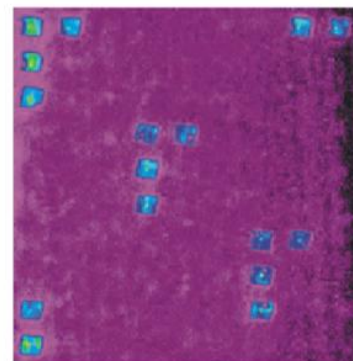
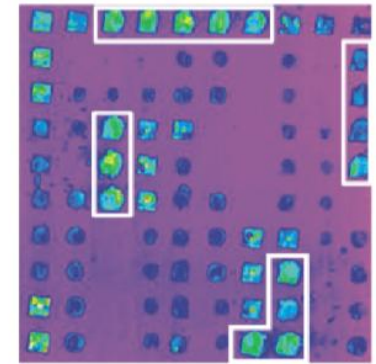
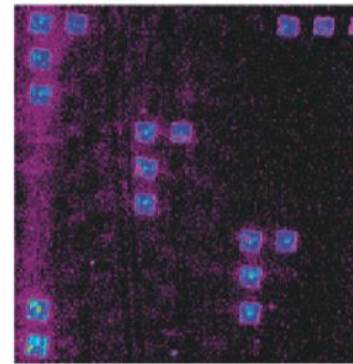
Sequence:

1. Washing
2. Sample
3. Washing
4. Antibody 1
5. Washing
6. Antibody 2 (labeled)
7. Washing

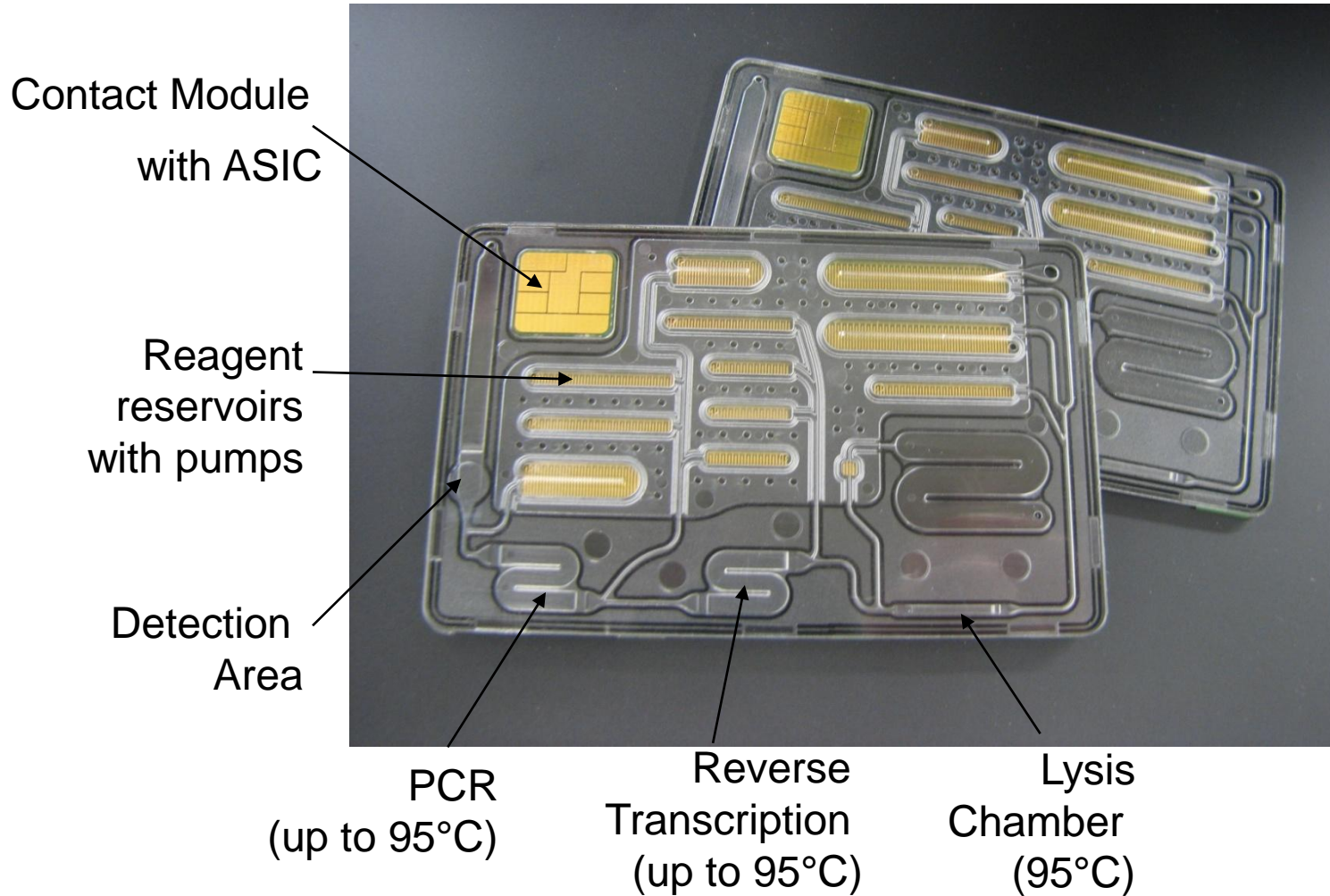


Legend

- Guide spots
- Negative control
- PSA
- CRP
- Hormon 1
- Hormon 2



Chipcard for Influenza Diagnostics



Outline

1. Introduction Fraunhofer ENAS
2. Smart Integrated Systems
3. Examples from Fraunhofer ENAS
 - High performance MEMS increase safety and security
 - High performance MEMS for smart grid applications
 - Smart medical systems
 - Based on polymer technologies
 - Based on printing technologies
4. Conclusion

Cholesterol detection in the blood – European SIMS project

Develop a smart, miniaturised sensing system through the integration of

- a nanosensor
- a printed low cost display
- a mobile phone interface
- a printed battery
- organic circuitry

vision 2010



Current demonstrator

- printed battery
- EC display
- sensor

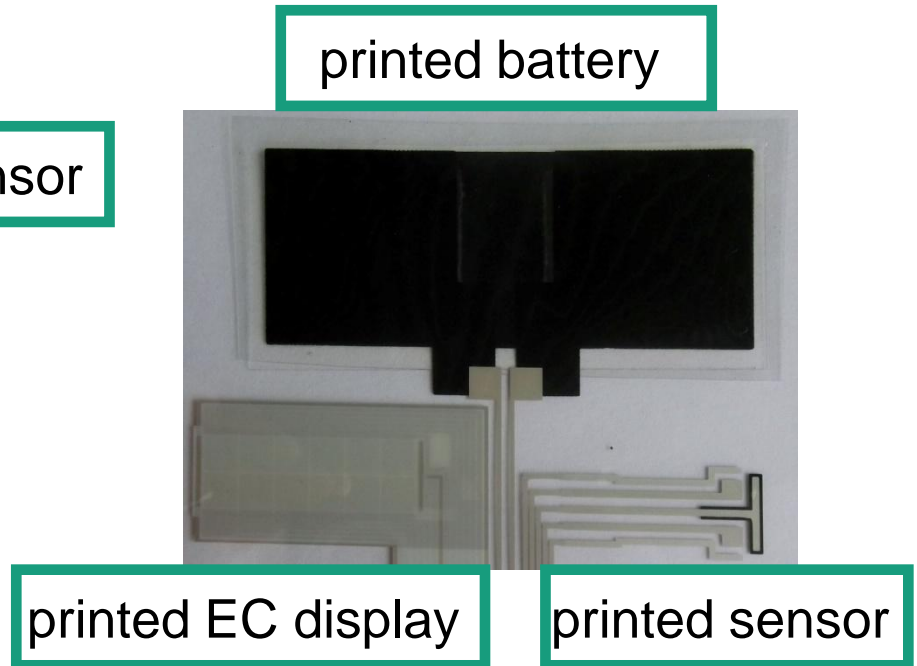
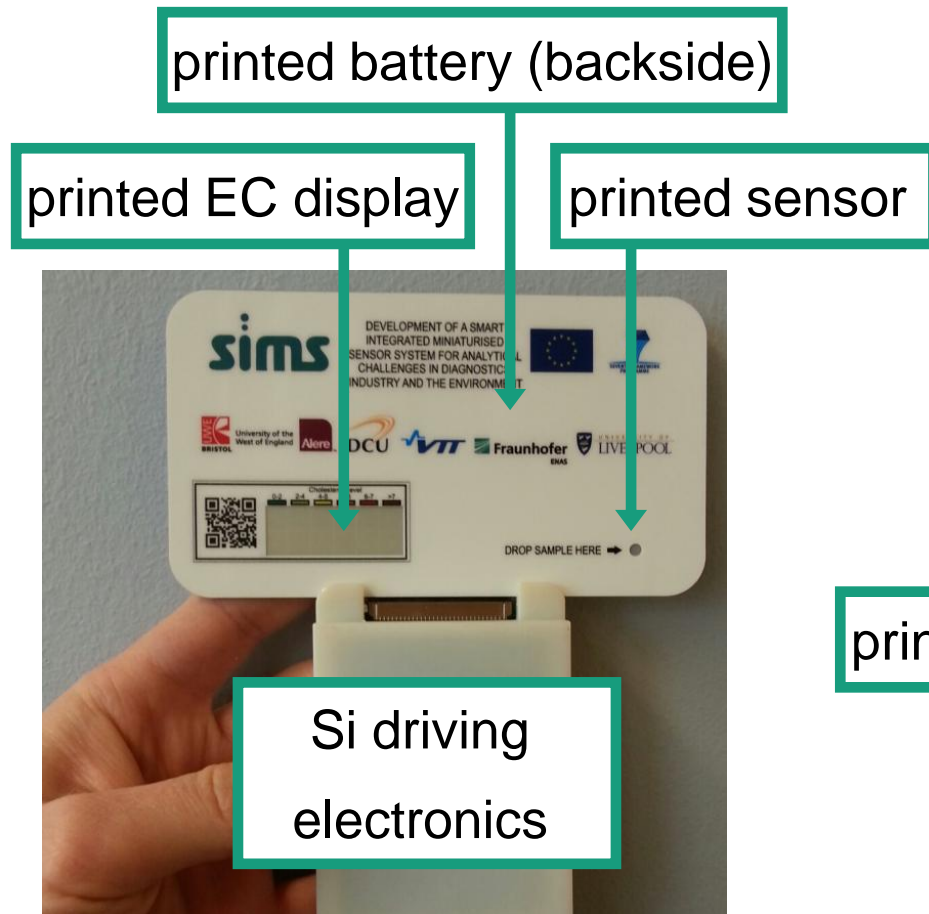
Awarded by OE-A
"Best publicly funded project demonstrator"
at LOPE-C 2013



Aim: standalone application

Current development status

Without cover:



Outline

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Conclusion

- Smart Systems will provide solutions to address grand challenges and risks for mankind in social, economic and environmental terms
- Progressive development of Smart Systems characterized by their increased autonomy
- Smart System Integration as a cross-cutting technology is the technology of the future

International Conference & Exhibition on integration issues of miniaturized systems – MEMS, MOEMS, ICs and electronic components

smartsystems
integration



9. Conference: 11-12 March 2015, Copenhagen, Denmark

Organizer:



Part of the
Activities of:



Chair: Prof. Dr. T.Gessner, Fraunhofer ENAS

Co-Chair: Dr. Guenter Lugert, Siemens AG and EPoSS