Lecture #7

Electronics Intro

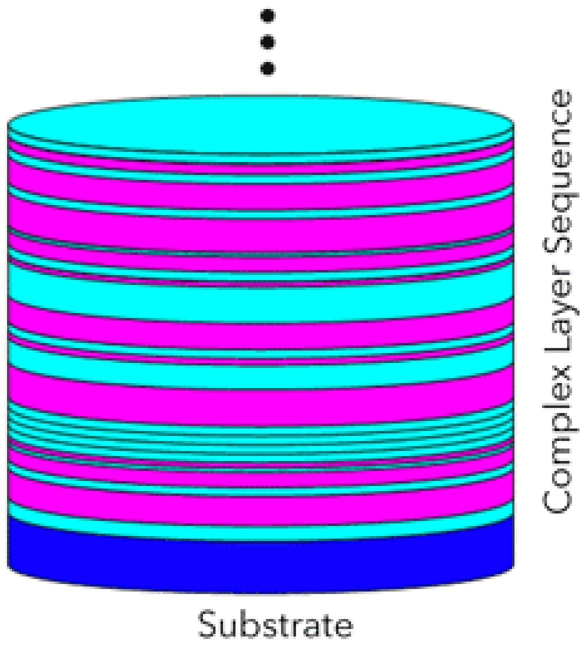
Aims:

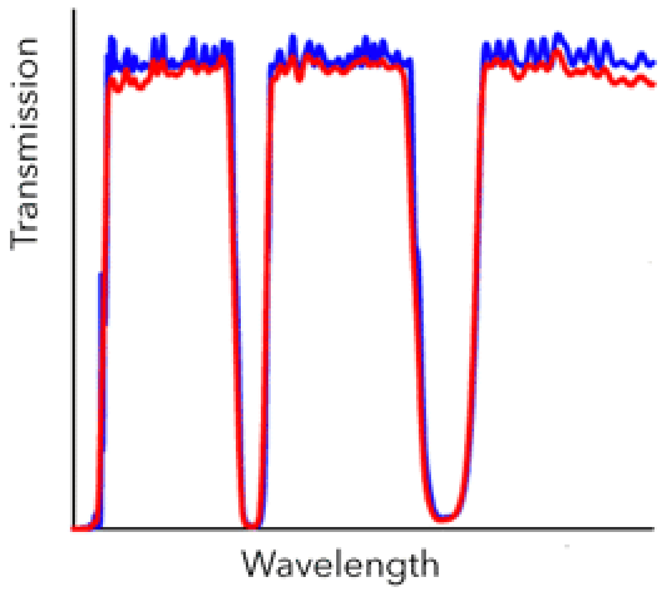
- Know the working principle of all electronic components inside a microfluidics workstation
- Understand how they are interconnected to form a useful instrument for bio-analysis

Lectures (CO 121)	Date & Topic	Details	Practical (MED 2 1117)
1	22.09 General Intro	Get to know teachers, TAs, students and aims of the course	26.09 Measure temperature using thermistor (using M&A explorer) JP
2	29.09 Lecture LabVIEW Group formation (A-F, 3 students, each)	Some first basic steps in LabVIEW programming	03.10 Brief intro into LabVIEW thermistor program (input and output) JP
3	06.10 Case study FACS, similarities and differences to droplet microfluidics Selection of case study topics	1.) Property to measure? 2.) Device? 3.) Working principle? 4.) Alternatives?	10.10 No practical (preparation of case studies)
4	13.10 No lecture (preparation of case studies)		17.10 No practical (preparation of case studies)
5	20.10 Groups A-C presenting case study		24.10 Tour through LBMM workstation labs, intro into Nature Protocols (Groups A-C)
6	27.10 Lecture optics Homework: Students to prepare one laser/PMT blueprint FP	Mirrors, filters, microscope setup, lenses, etc.	31.10 Build workstation optics 1
7	03.11 Electronics intro	Laser, PMTs, cameras, amplifier, FPGA	07.11 Build workstation 1 optics 2
8	10.11 Intro into enzyme concentration measurement experiment (kinetics, etc.) + task	Enzymes, kinetics, practical task	14.11 Build workstation electronics
9	17.11 Intro to droplet analysis software (LabVIEW)	Software similar to Thermistor program, pdf on installation	21.11 Build workstation software: Add output LED (mimicking sorting trigger) into analysis software
10	24.11 Fundamentals of microfluidics and microfluidic chips	Flow at the microscale, microfluidic chips (manufacturing), droplet microfluidic modules	28.11 Run microfluidic experiments, e.g. determine concentration of MMP in droplets
11	01.12 No lecture (preparation of presentation)		5.12 Sorting Demo on LBMM workstation1 (Groups A-C)
12	08.12 Groups B-C presenting results.		12.12 No practical (preparation of final report)
13	15.12 Group A presenting results. Submission of report (groups A-C)		**19.12 – TUESDAY! - Individual Q & A sessions (10min)**
14	**22.12 no lecture!**		

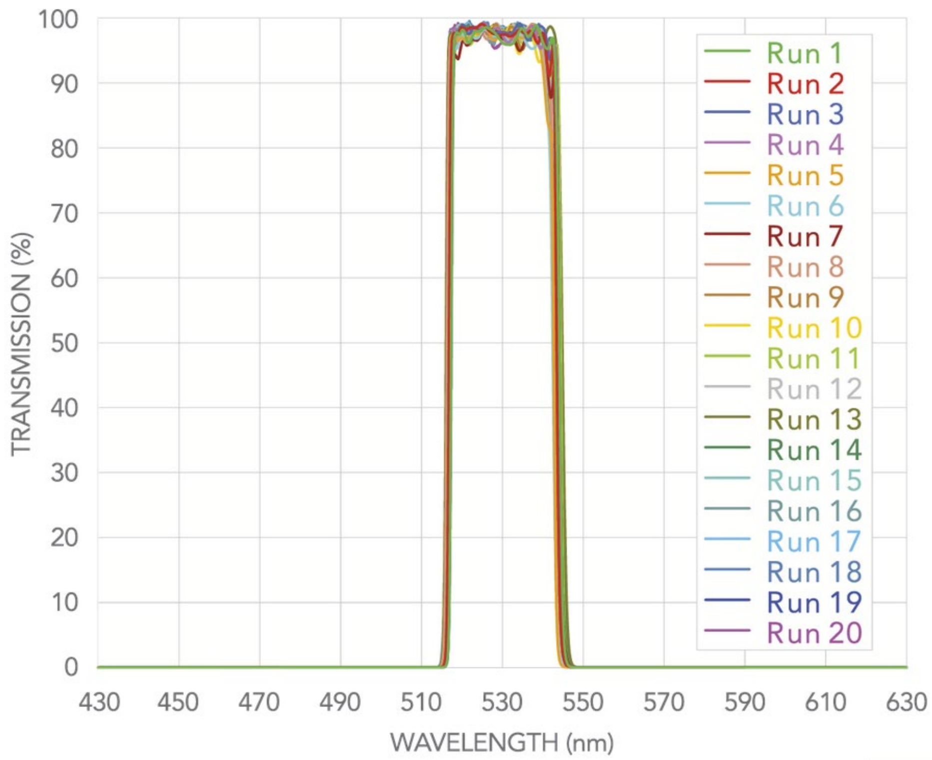
Green shading: Single seminar/practical with all 18 students
Red shading: Individual seminar/practical with only 6 students required (= 3 sequential 90min slots, 4.5h in total)

Follow-up from last lecture

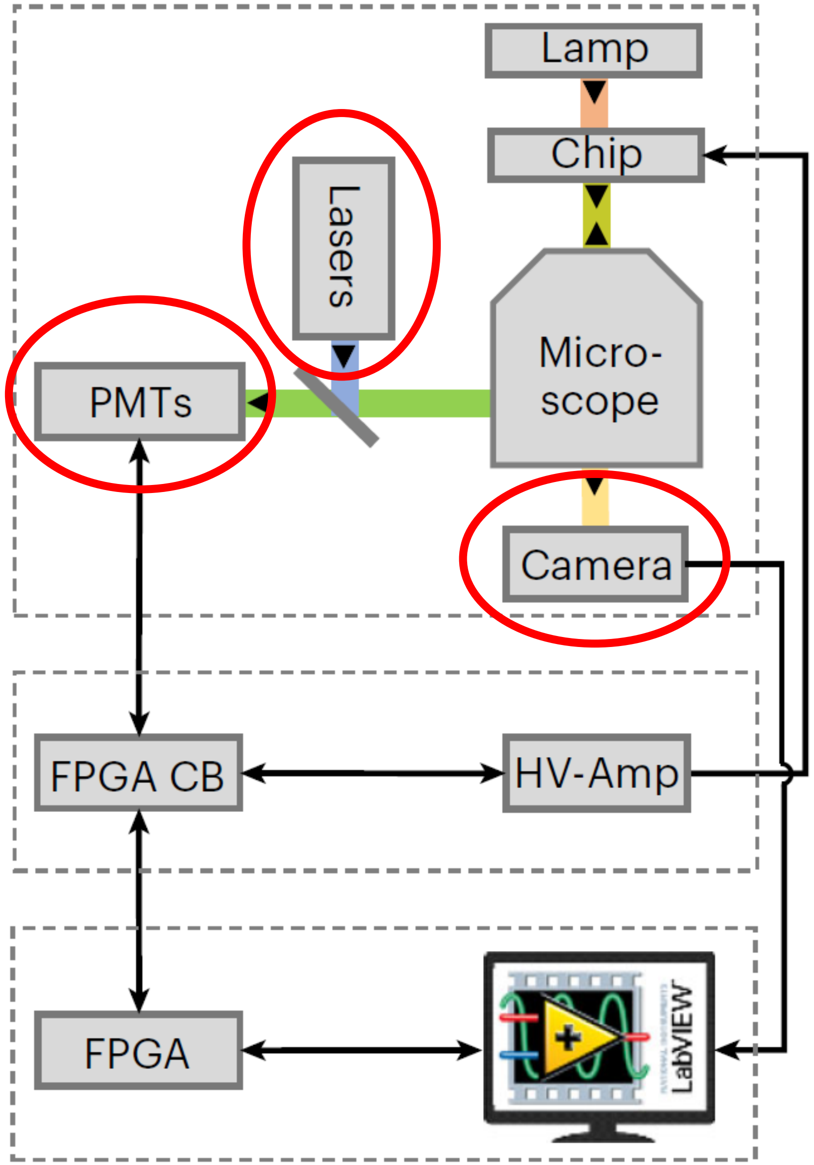




20 Different Batches — Reproducible Results

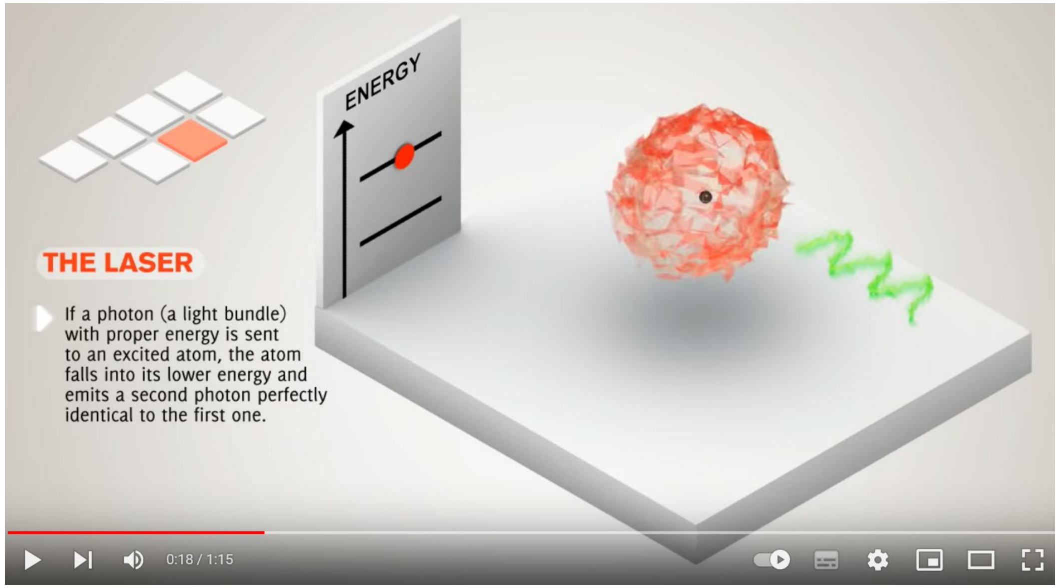


Electronic components of the workstation



Any idea on how these components work?

How a laser works

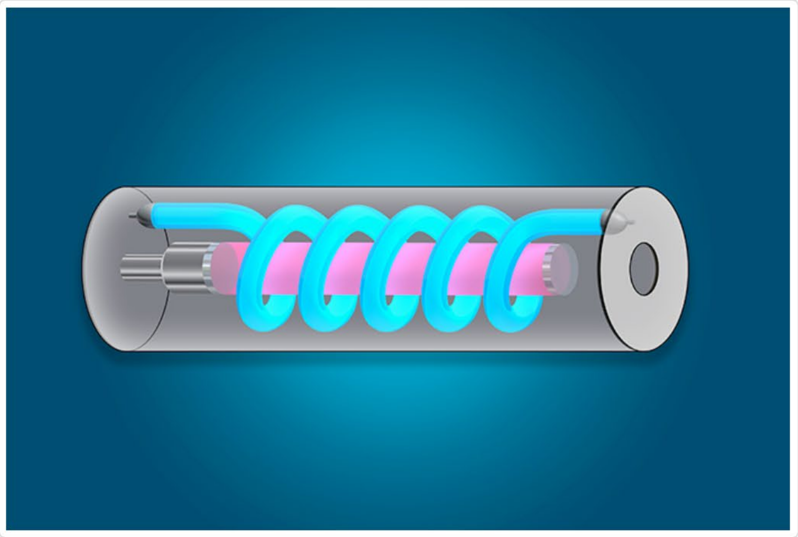


www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_QOWbkc7UI

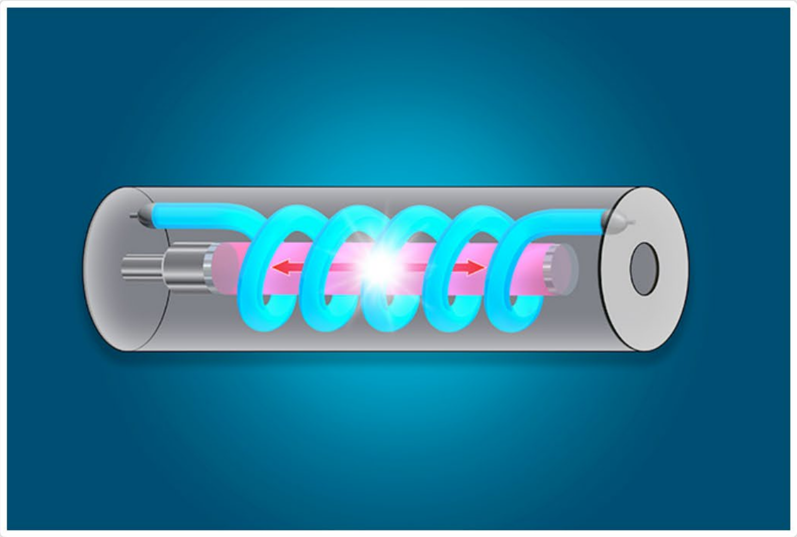
In between two semi transmissive mirrors, an optical cavity is generated. First photons are generated by spontaneous emission, causing the generation of other photons by stimulation (all in phase).

Optical pumping

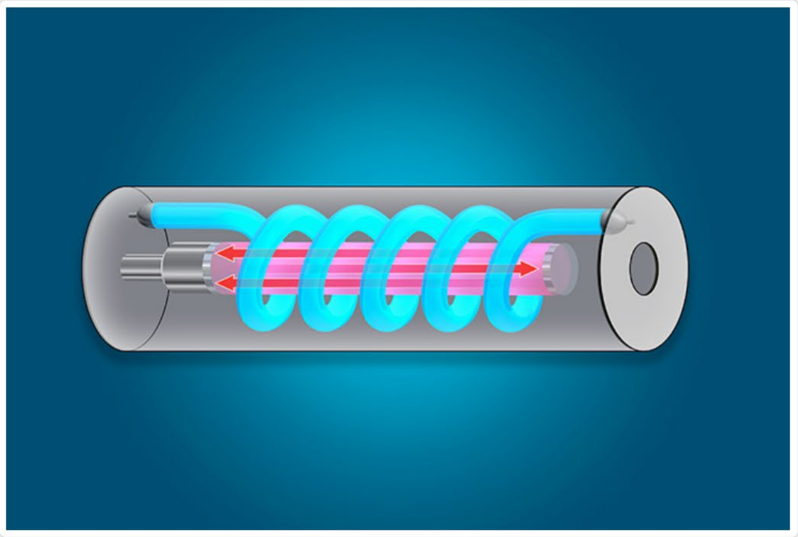
https://lasers.llnl.gov/education/how-lasers-work



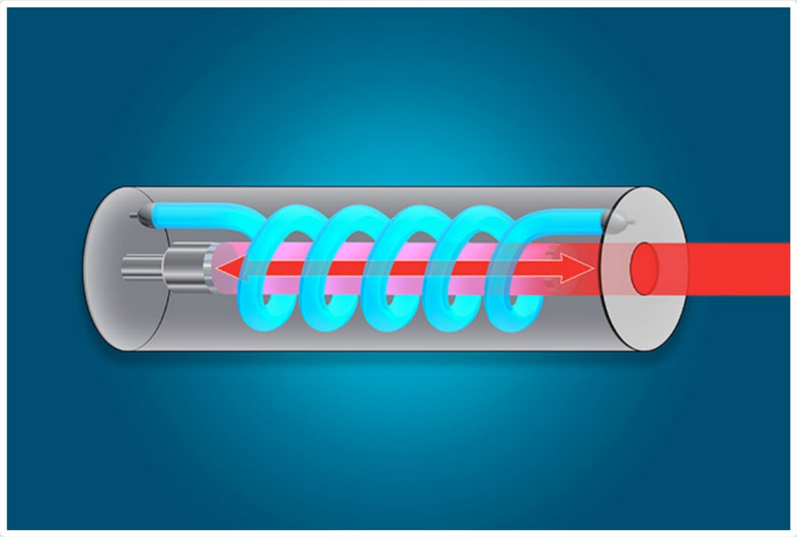
1. *A basic laser, like this red ruby laser, consists of a rod made of ruby crystals with a mirror on each end, and a flash tube.*



2. *A burst of light from the flash tube adds energy inside the rod, exciting the ruby atoms and producing light particles called photons.*

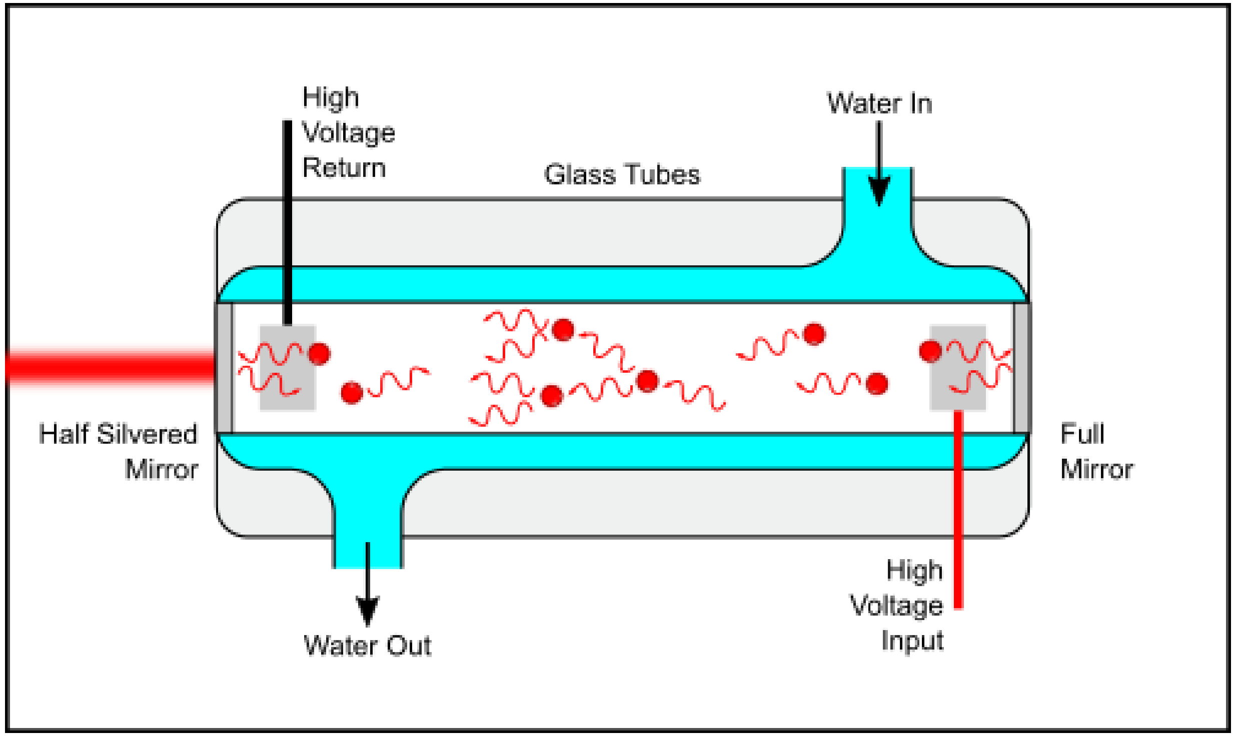


3. *The photons strike the atoms, creating more and more photons bouncing back and forth between the mirrors within the rod.*

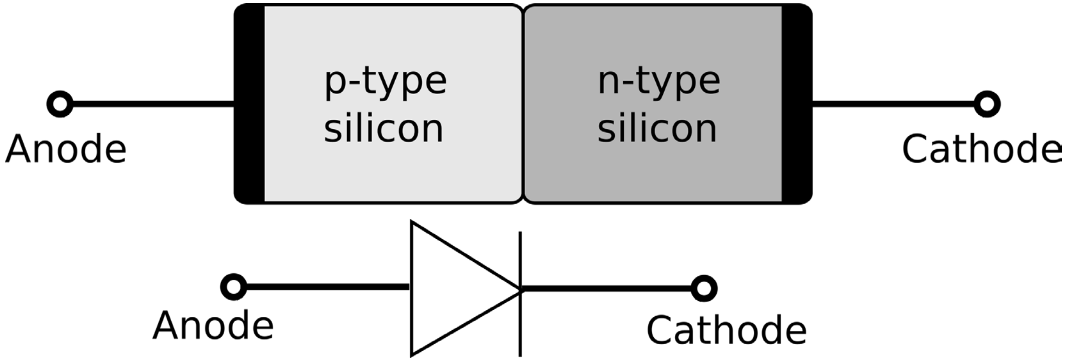


4. *The number of photons become so great that they pass through one of the mirrors, which is partially reflective, and the laser beam emerges. Credit: Mark Meamber and John Jett*

Electrical pumping

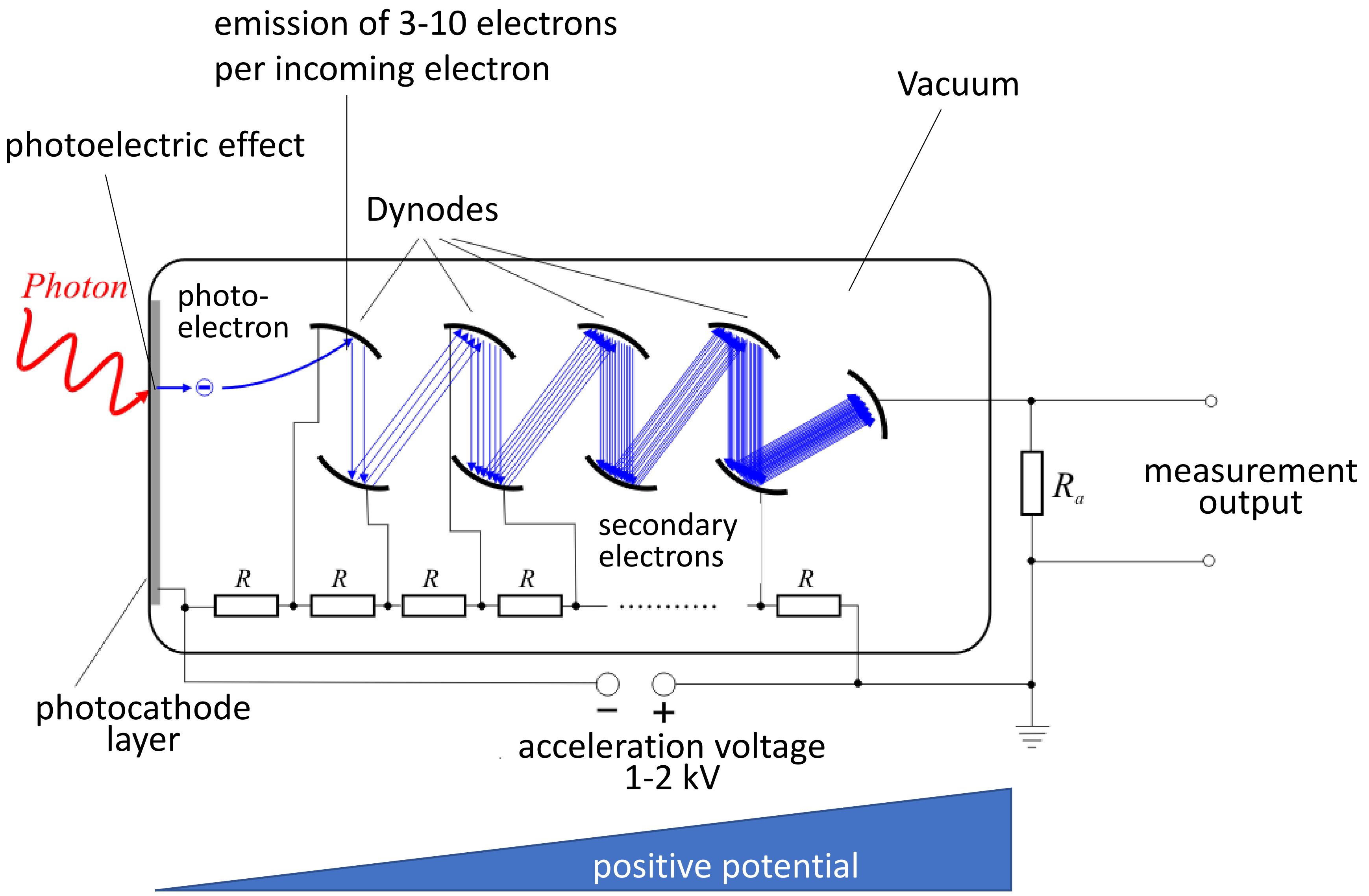


https://lasergods.com/glossary/laser-pumping/



Wiki image

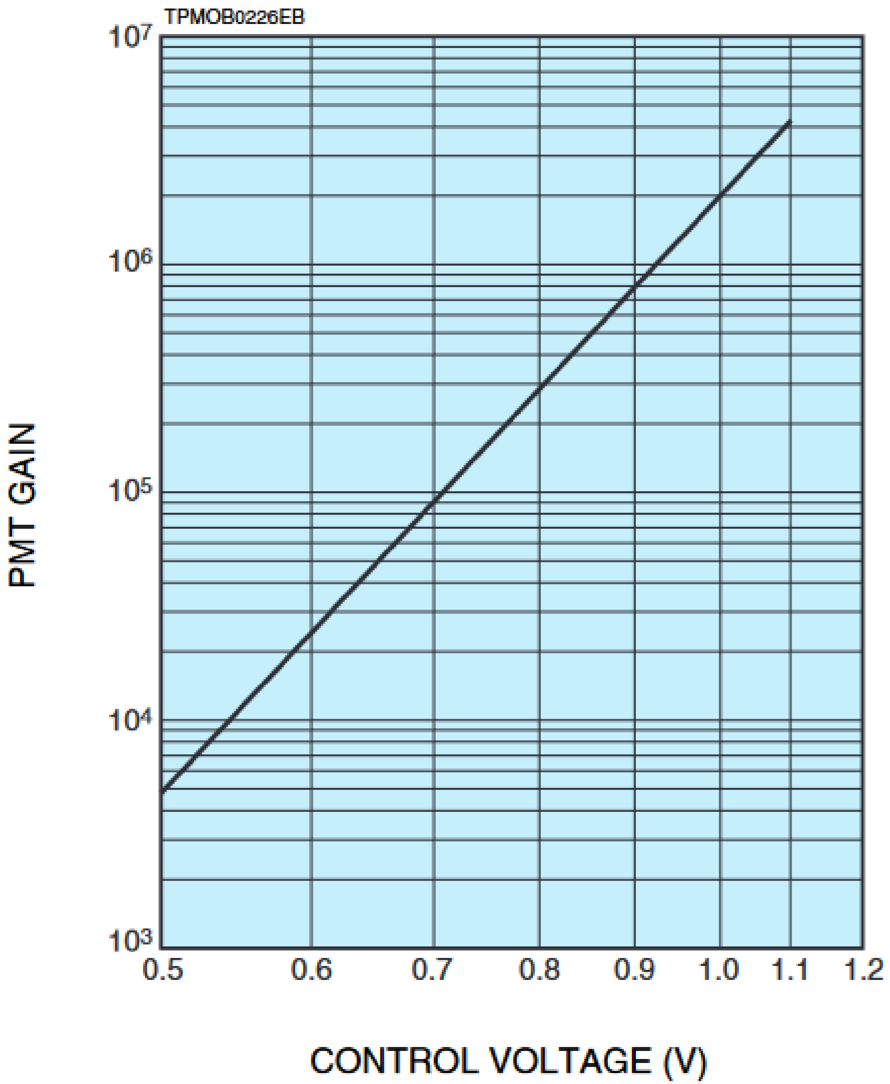
Working principle of a PMT



Can conceptually detect single photons!

PMTs used here

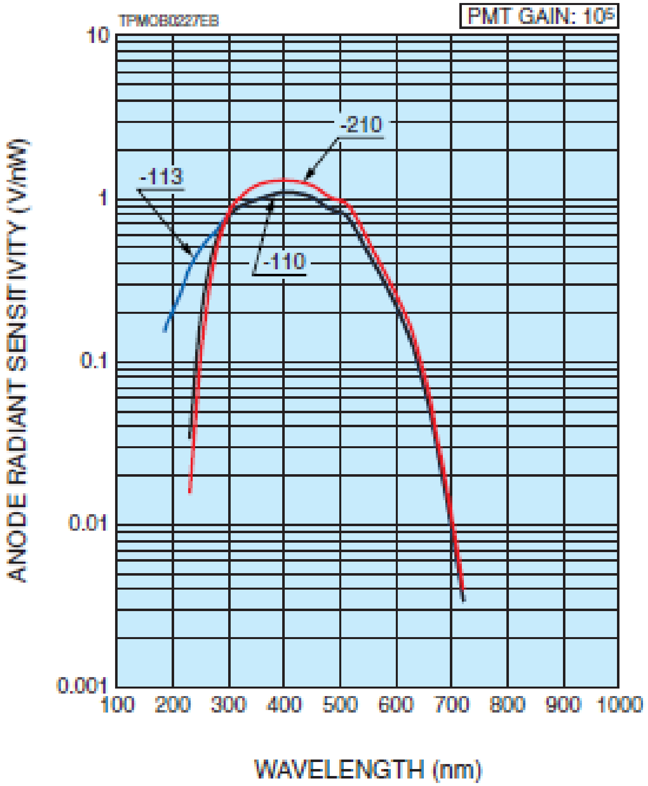
Hamamatsu H11903 series



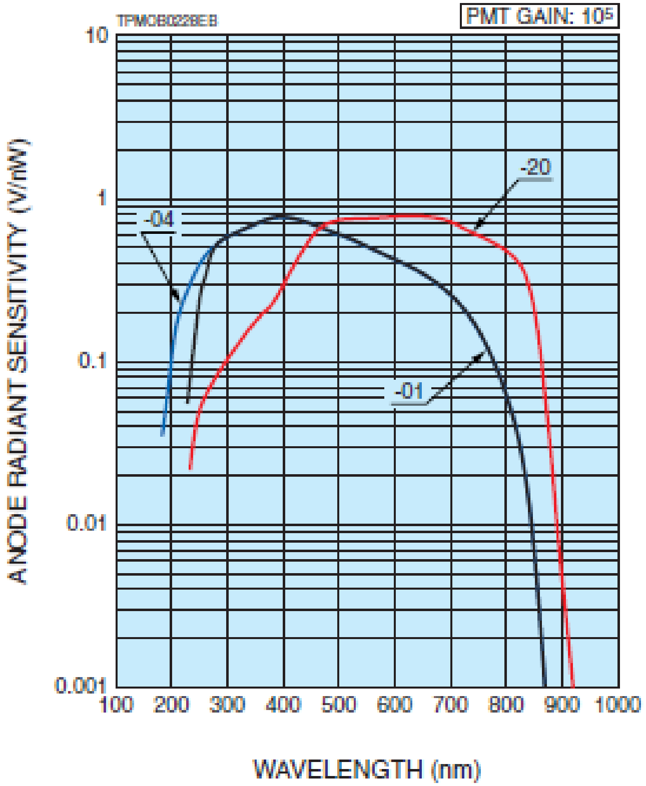
Signal amplification (gain) increases exponentially with control voltage

PMTs used here

Groups A & B

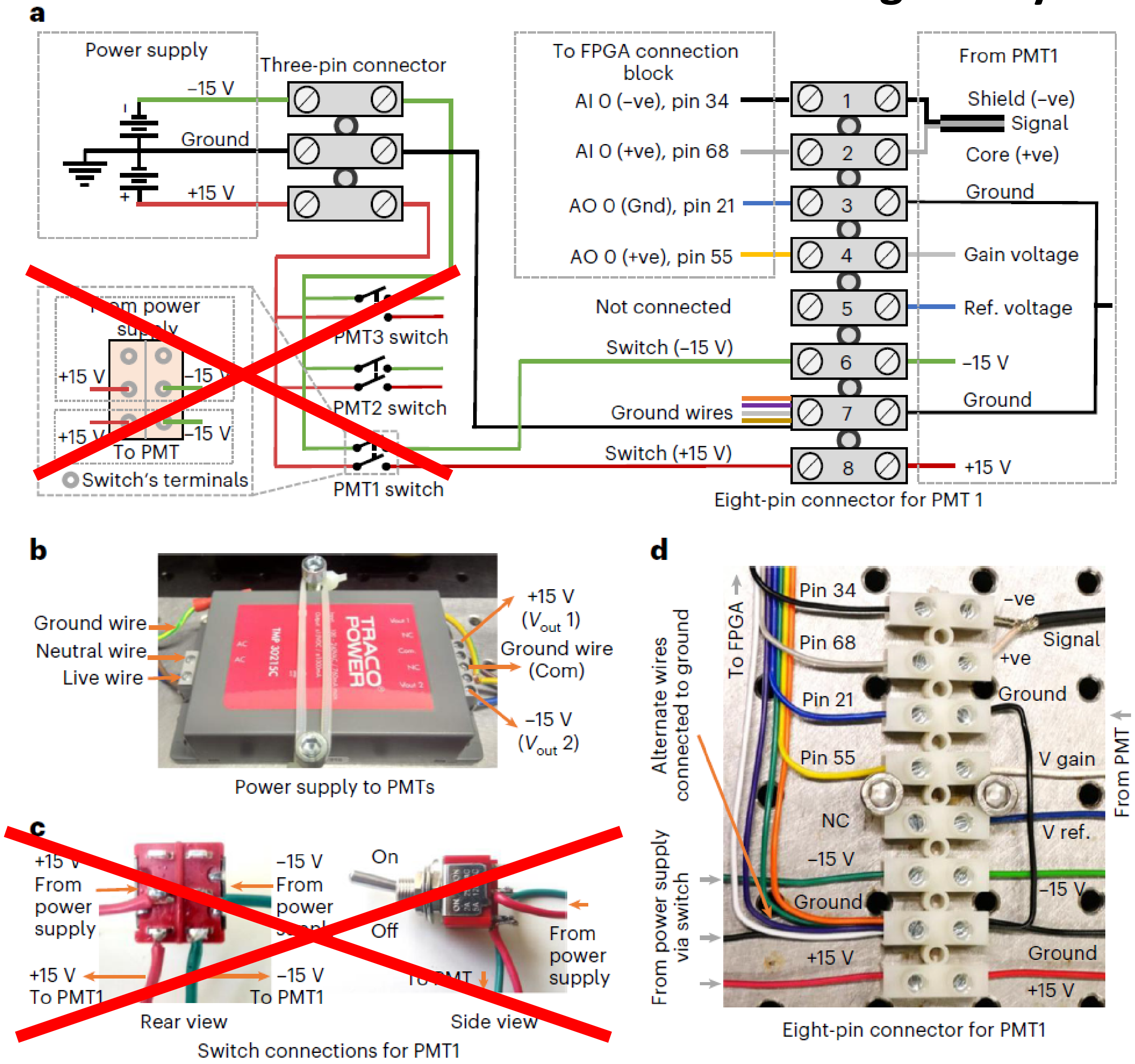


Group C

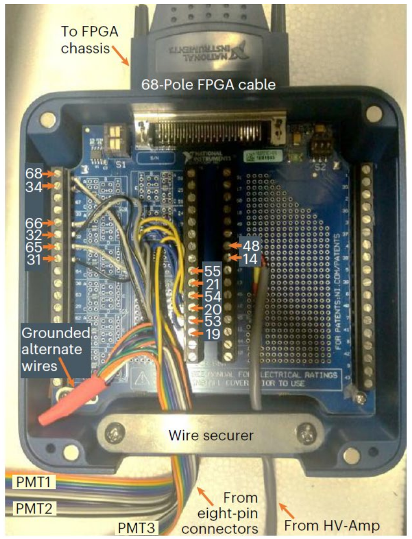


From Hamamatsu datasheet

Connection of the PMTs – original layout

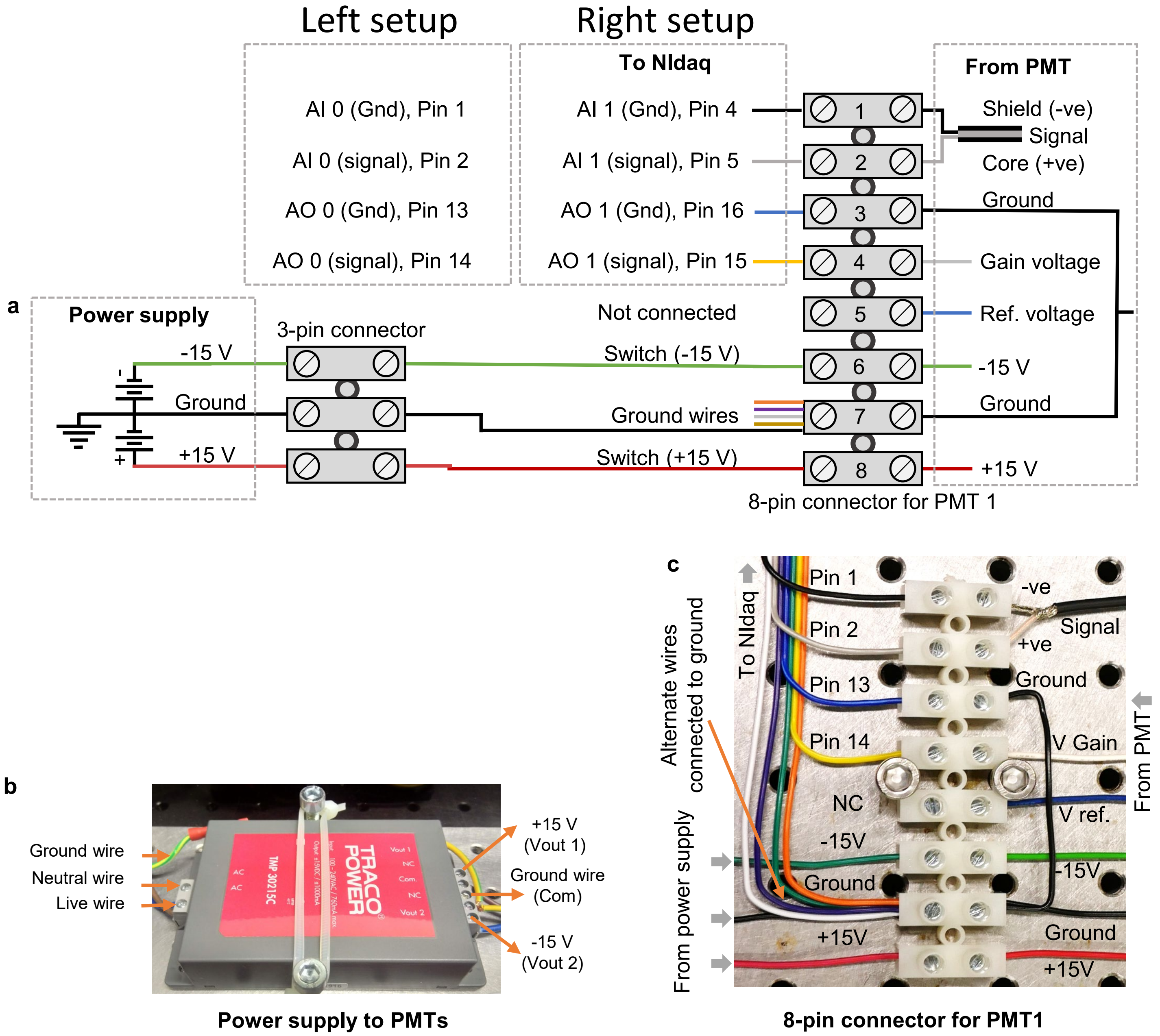


FPGA

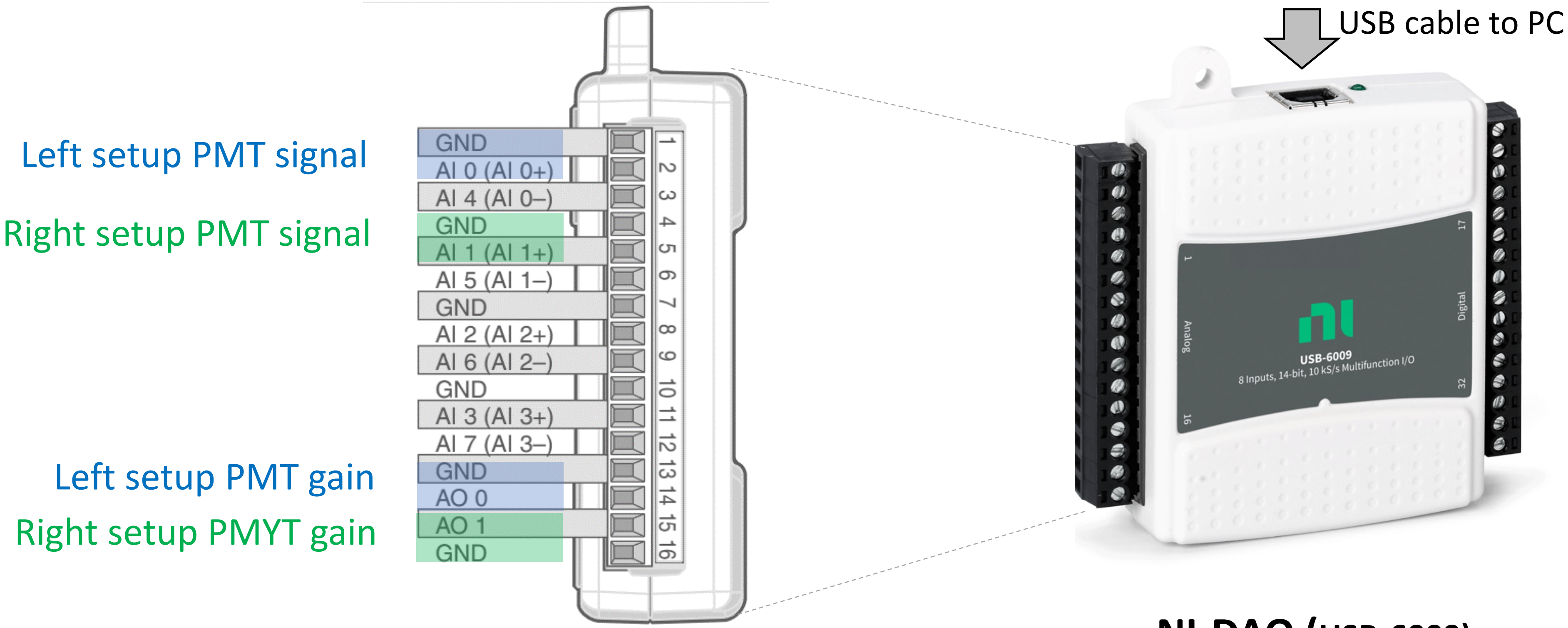


NIdaq

Connection of the PMTs – course layout



Connection of the PMTs

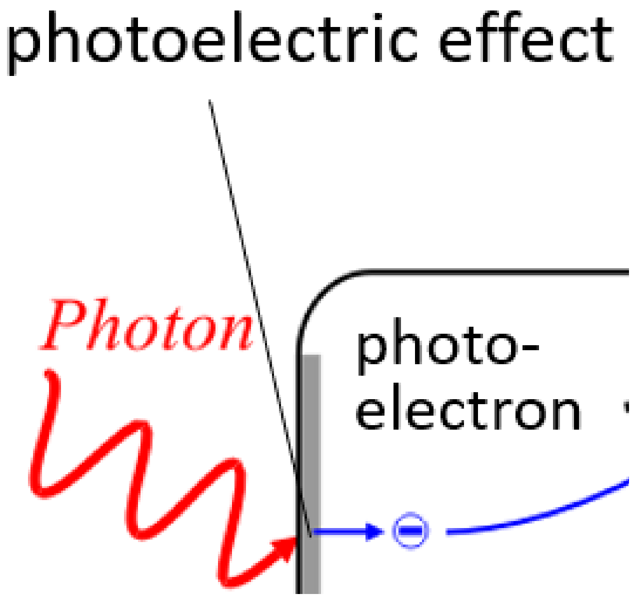


NI-DAQ (USB-6009)

Analog input (AI) and output (AO) channels [GND: Ground]

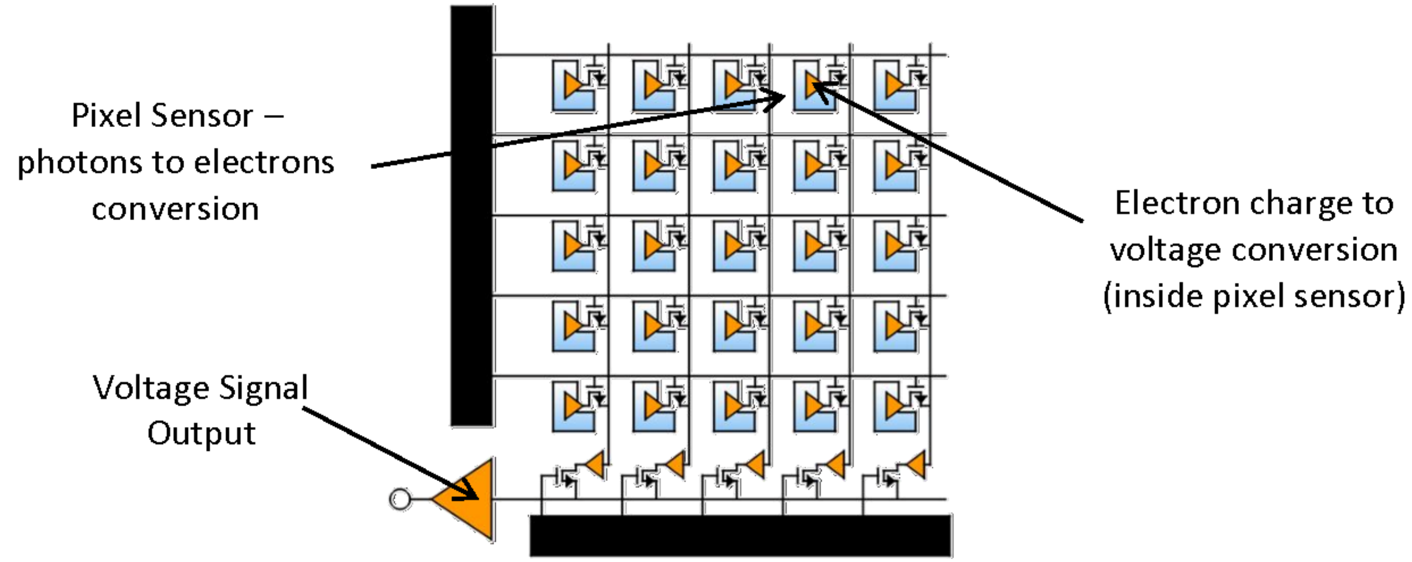
A device to establish communication between physical sensors (temperature, pressure, force, torque, stress, photons etc.) and the computer software.

How digital cameras work



Remember from PMT and imagine a camera as an array of spatially-addressable pixels in which the photoelectric effect takes place!

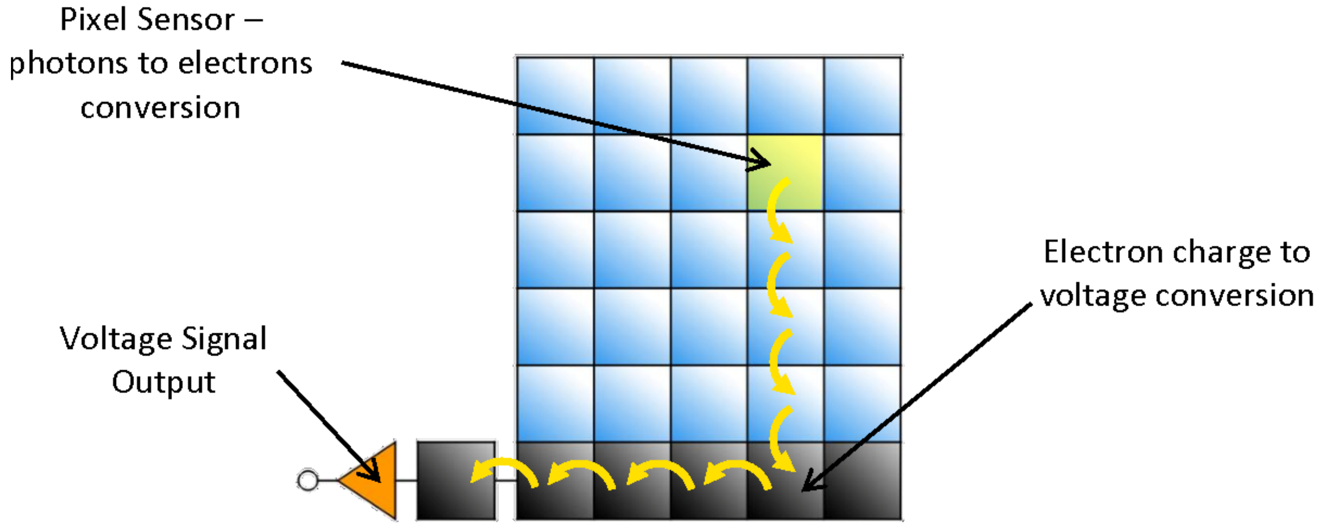
How digital cameras work



CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor)

- each pixel can be read individually (= very fast)
- some space is lost for transistors (= less light sensitive)
- generally more noise (but technology is developing rapidly)
- cheap and very energy efficient

Ideal for high speed imaging (droplet microfluidics)



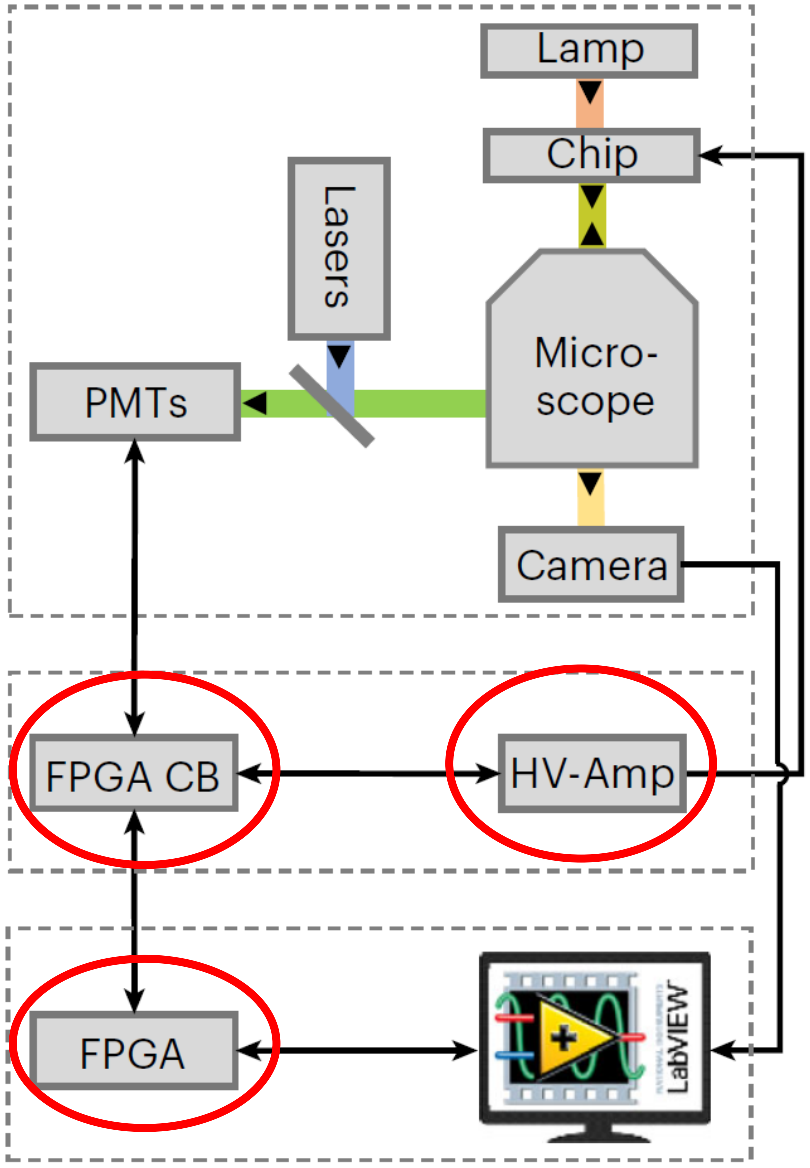
CCD (charge-coupled device)

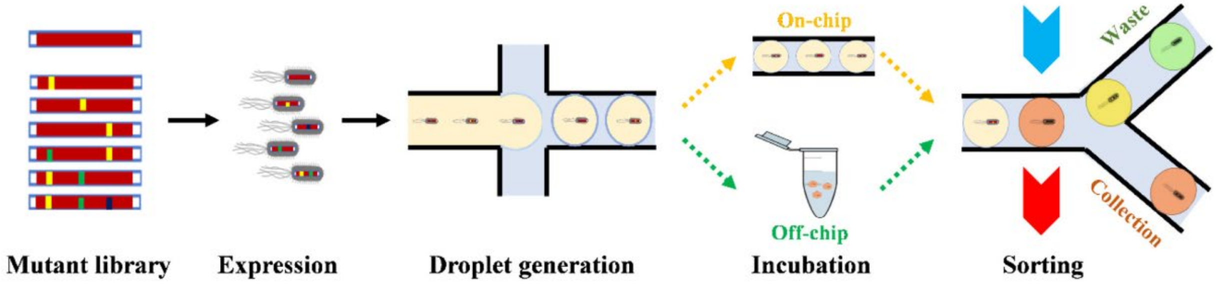
- charge is transported across the chip and read at one corner after analog-to-digital conversion (seriell pixel readout, = slow)
- very light sensitive
- Expensive & high energy consumption

Ideal for low light, high content imaging (e.g. fluorescence microscopy)

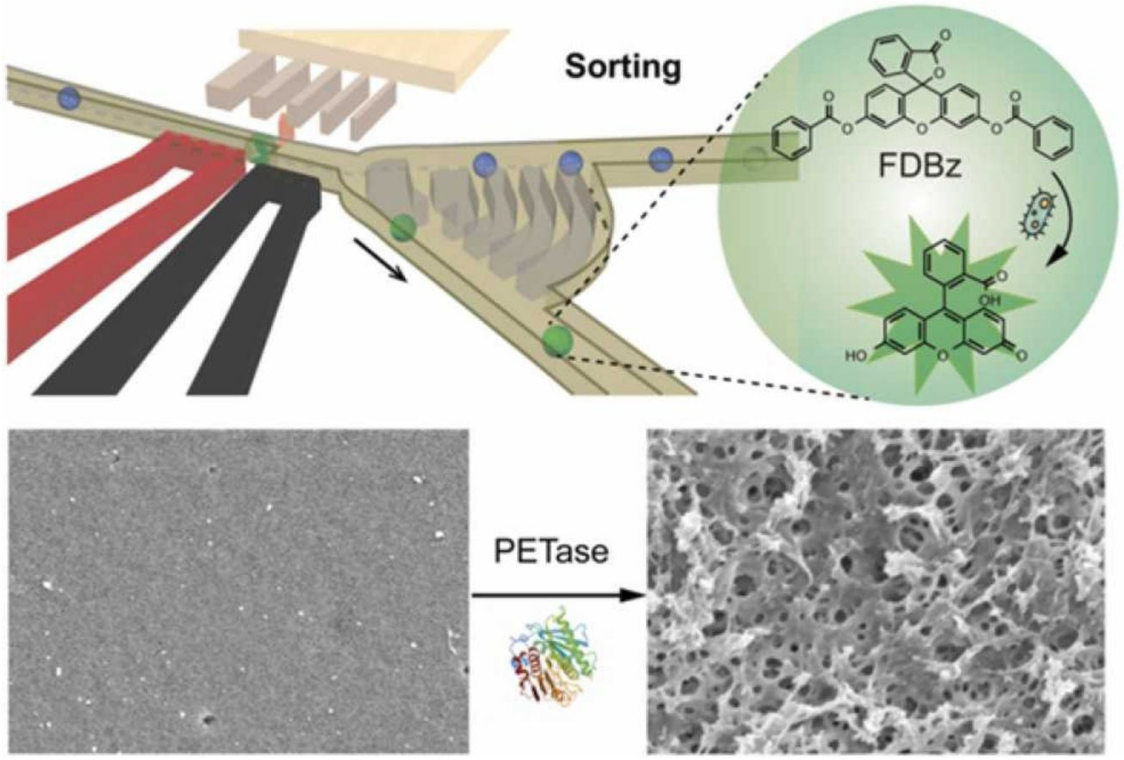
Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor Sensors, A. Holms, A. Quach, Published 2010, Computer Science

Additional equipment for droplet sorting



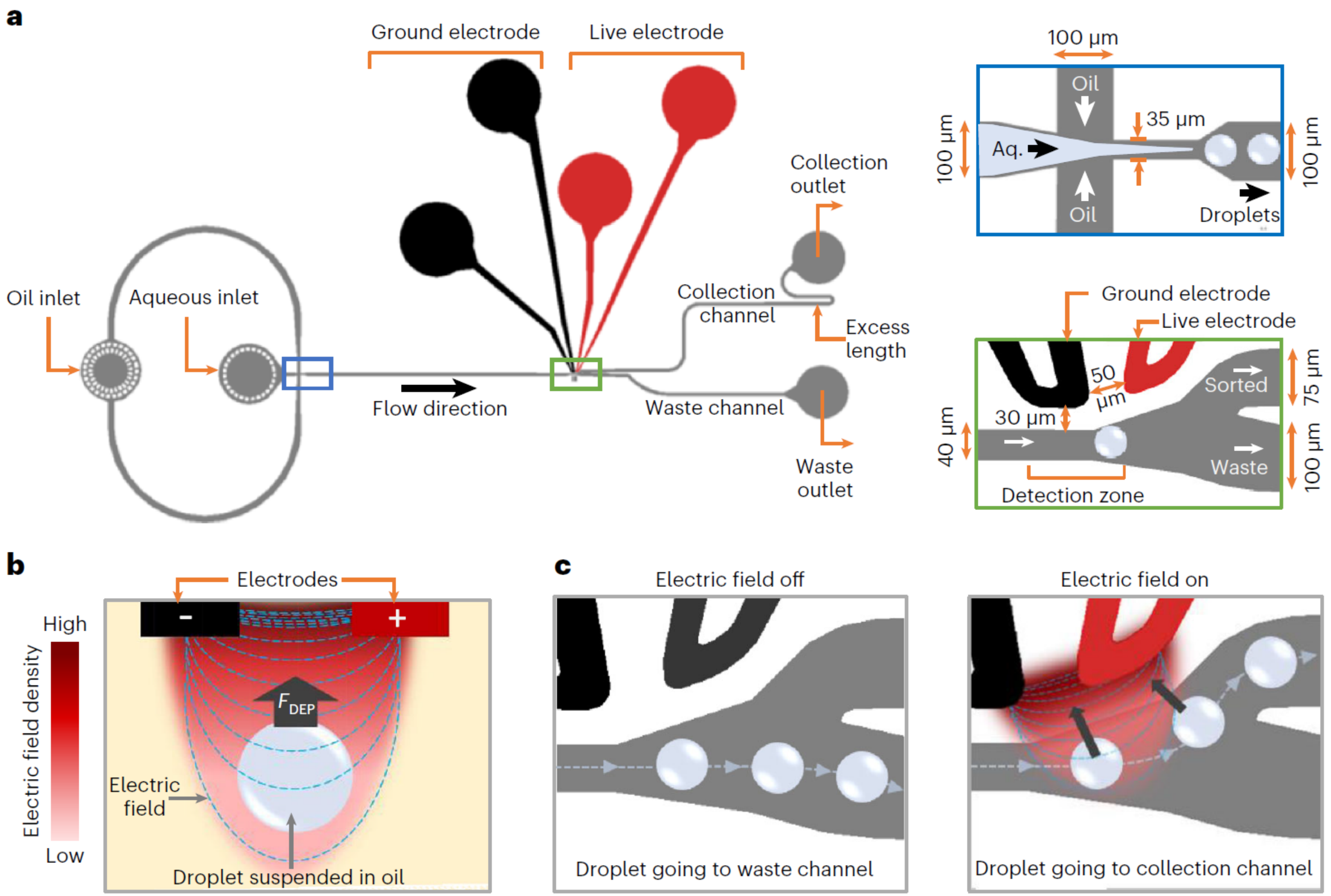


Fu et al., Front. Chem. 9:666867. doi: 10.3389/fchem.2021.666867



Qiao et al., 2022, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2021.127417

DEP droplet sorting



The Clausius-Mossotti equation

$$F_{DEP} = 2\pi\varepsilon_m r^3 Re(fCM)(\nabla|E|^2)$$

DEP force scales with volume of the particle or droplet and exponentially with field strength

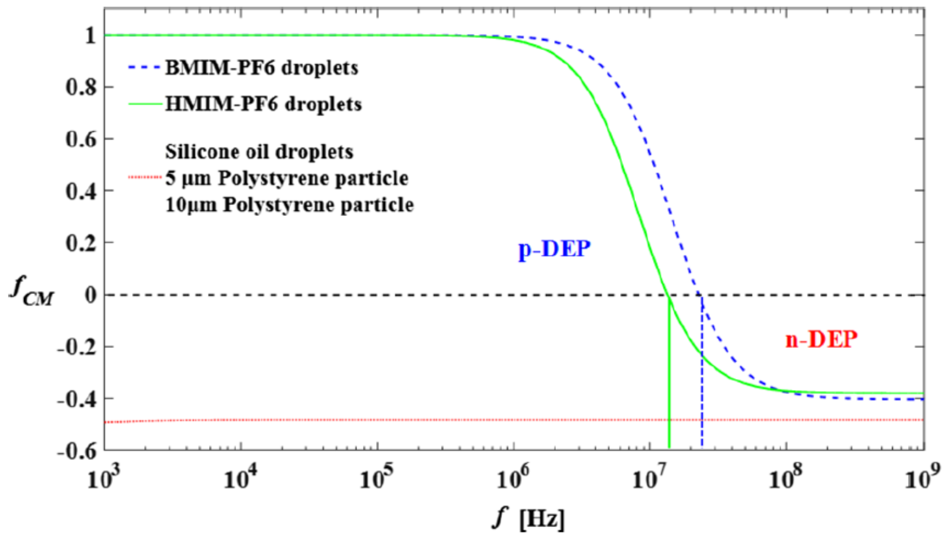
$$f_{CM} = \frac{\varepsilon_p^* - \varepsilon_m^*}{\varepsilon_p^* + 2\varepsilon_m^*}$$

positive (= attractive DEP) if particles or droplets are more polarizable than surrounding medium

$$\varepsilon_x^* = \varepsilon_x\varepsilon_0 - j\frac{\sigma_x}{\pi F}$$

changing the AC frequency has an impact

ε = relative permittivity of the medium (m) and particle or droplet (p)
r = radius of the particle or droplet
$\nabla|E|^2$ = gradient of the electrical field square
f_{cm} = Clausius-Mossotti factor
σ = electrical conductivity
$j = \sqrt{-1}$ (imaginary number)
F = frequency of the AC field

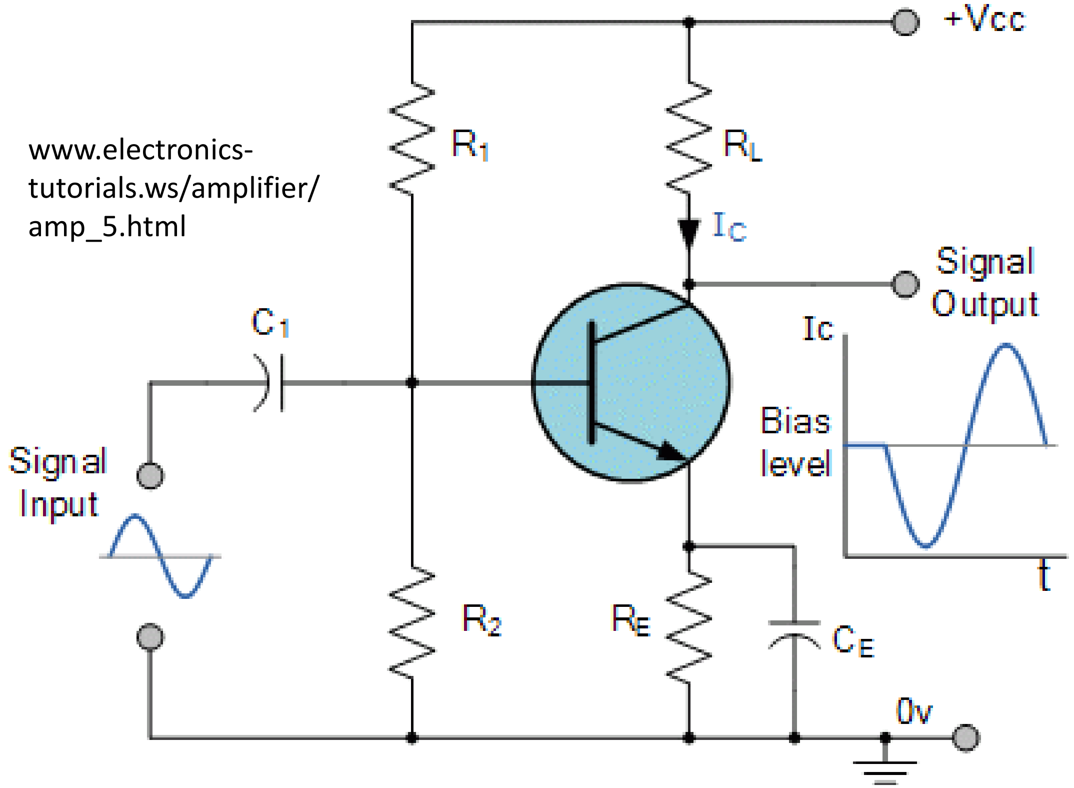


ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2018, 10, 42, 36572–36581, https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.8b14430

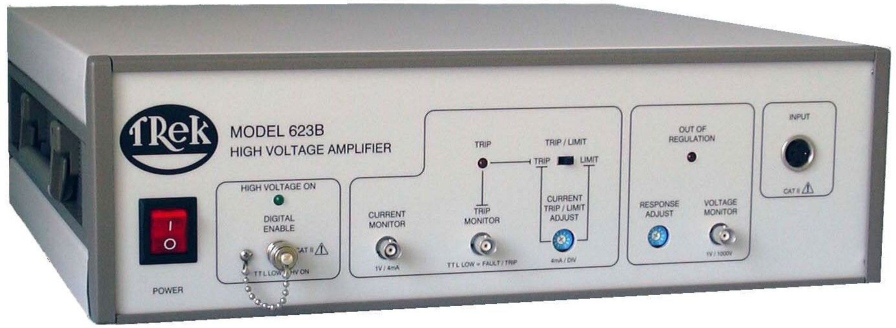
High voltage amplifier

Simplified Class A amplifier diagram

www.electronics-tutorials.ws/amplifier/amp_5.html



Input 0-2V
= output signal from Nidaq or FPGA

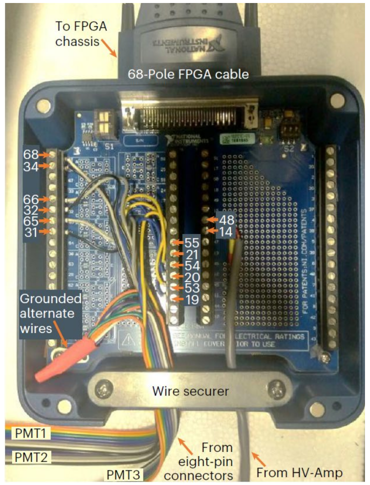


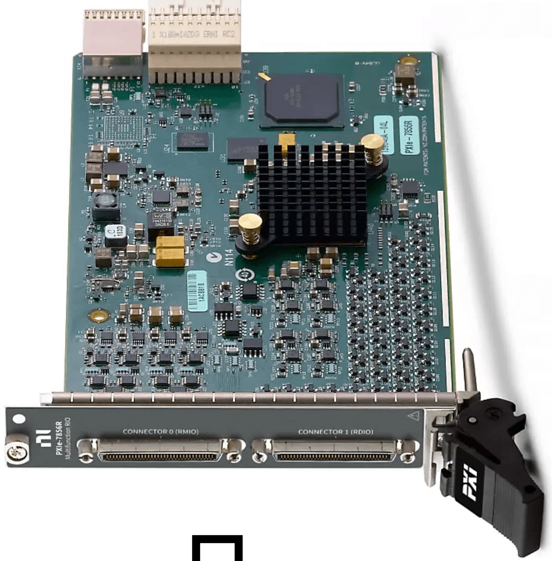
Output 0-2kV (max 40mA, high slew rate)
= additional LED in your sorting program

NIdaq vs. FPGA

Nidaq
(pure connector
block, no processing)

connector block





FPGA processing

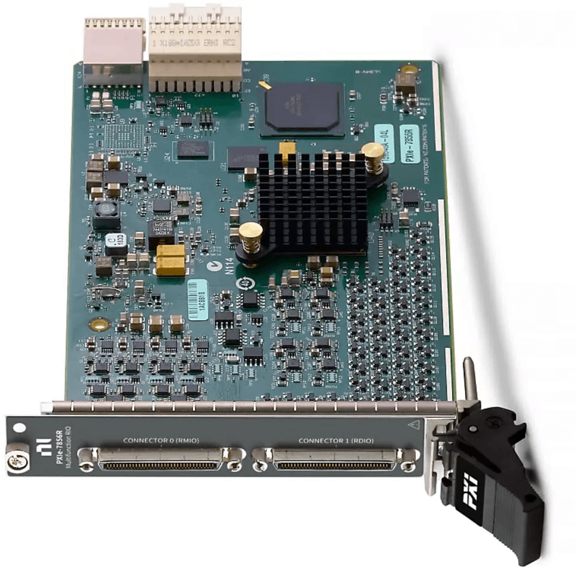
Laptop
(all signal processing
and user interaction)

User interaction

Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)

- Basically a **reconfigurable silicon chip** ("field programmable")
- **Millions of logic gates** can be reconfigured **to execute complex algorithms at very high speed** (**200kHz** fluorescence data acquisition, function generator, etc.)
- **Parallel processing**
- **Cannot be used to run many different programs**, for each application the FPGA card has to be reconfigured (like changing firmware)

analyzing less than 50 droplets/sec


analyzing thousands of droplets/sec

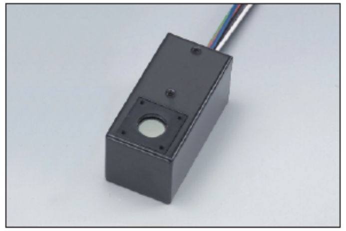
References

Datasheets :

- Hamamatsu website
- Tektronix website
- Trek model 623B website

OVERVIEW

The H11903 series is a photosensor module containing a metal package PMT, a low-power consumption high-voltage power supply circuit, and a low-noise amplifier. The amplifier converts the PMT current output to a voltage output so that signal can be easily processed. Also, the amplifier is connected close to the PMT anode output pin to make the signal less affected by external noise.
Six types of products are available with a frequency bandwidth of DC to 200 kHz and different sensitivity characteristics such as spectral response ranges.

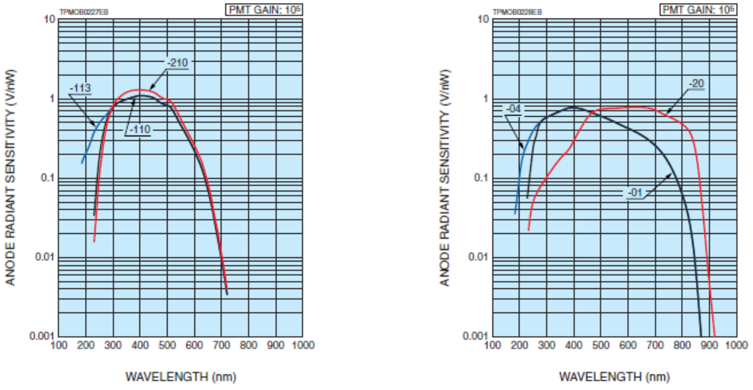


PRODUCT VARIATIONS

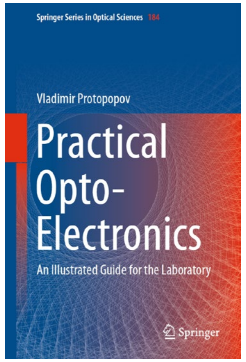
Type No.	Spectral response	Photocathode	Window material	Current-to-voltage conversion factor *	Frequency bandwidth *
H11903-110	230 nm to 700 nm	Super bialkali	Borosilicate glass	0.1 V/µA	DC to 200 kHz
H11903-113	185 nm to 700 nm	Super bialkali	UV glass		
H11903-210	230 nm to 700 nm	Ultra bialkali	Borosilicate glass		
H11903-01	230 nm to 870 nm	Multialkali	Borosilicate glass		
H11903-04	185 nm to 870 nm	Multialkali	UV glass		
H11903-20	230 nm to 920 nm	Extended red multialkali	Borosilicate glass		

* The amplifier specification can be changed upon request. Feel free to contact our sales office.
This product can't be used at vacuum environment or reduced pressure environment.

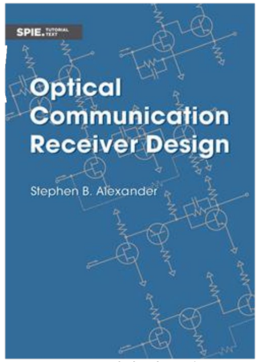
Figure 1: Typical spectral response



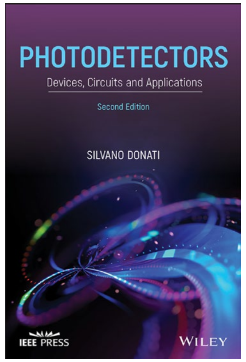
Schematics :



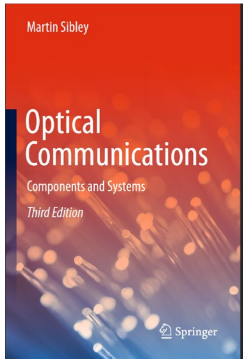
doi: *10.1007/978-3-319-04513-9*



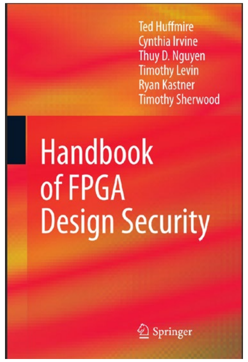
Date Published: January 1997
Pages: 340
ISBN: 9780819420237
Volume: TT22



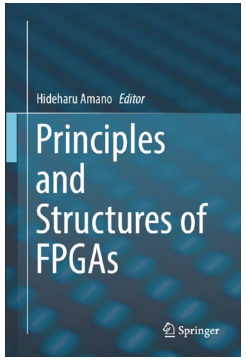
doi: 10.1002/9781119769958



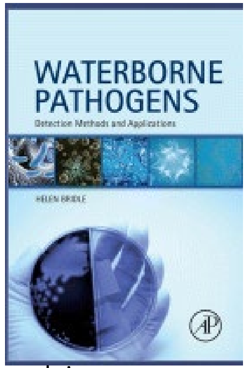
doi : 10.1007/978-3-030-34359-0



doi: 10.1007/978-90-481-9157-4



doi: 10.1007/978-981-13-0824-6



doi: 10.1016/C2011-0-08797-5

Papers :

- Panwar *et al.* 2023 Nat. Prot.
- Panwar *et al.* 2023 Lab on Chip
- Rashed *et al.* 2020 Analytical and bioanalytical Chemistry

Questions?