

Fundamentals of Biosensors and Electronic Biochips

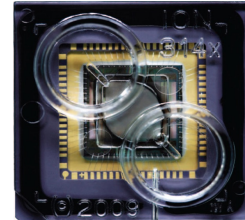
EE515 EPFL Master

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Bioanalytics. Key issues 1/2

Continuous demand for higher throughput

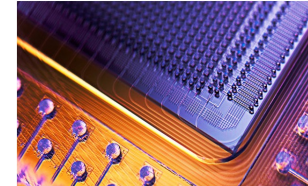
Large number of sequences to be read
Eg DNA/RNA sequencing



Next generation sequencing

Ion Proton, Life Technologies

Extreme parcellization of samples
Eg Digital PCR



Digital PCR

Fluidigm

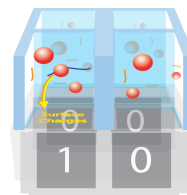
In-flow manipulation of biological elements
Eg Cell separation, droplet formation

Bioanalytics. Key issues 2/2

Targeting ultimate **sensitivity/resolution** in analytical samples

Single-copy detection in nanoliter wells

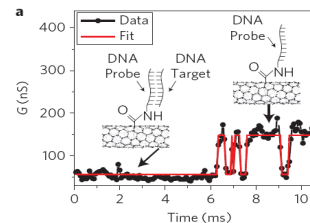
Eg: Digital PCR



C. Guiducci, et al.
Nature Methods

Single-molecule kinetics observation

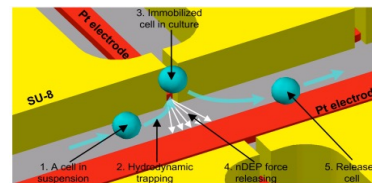
Eg: DNA hybridization on a nanodevice



Sorgenfrei et al.,
Nature Nanotechnology

Precise manipulation and measurement of single cells

Eg: Single-cell level analysis



A. Hierlemann, ETH,
Lab on a Chip

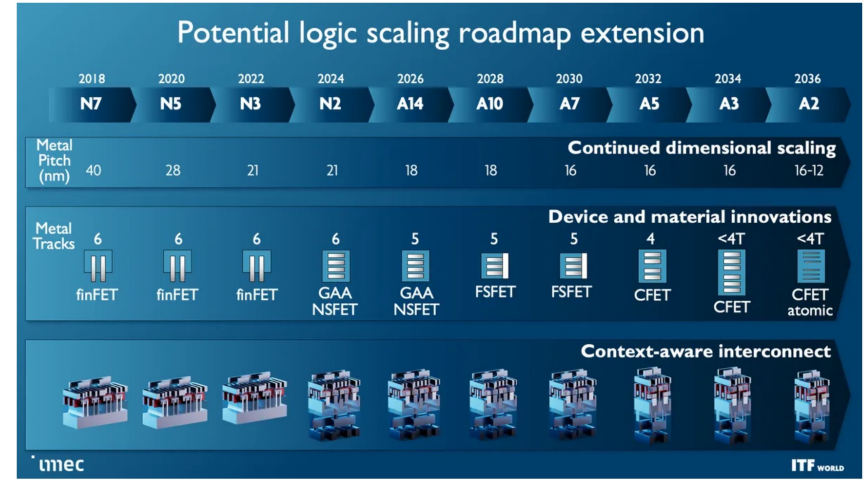
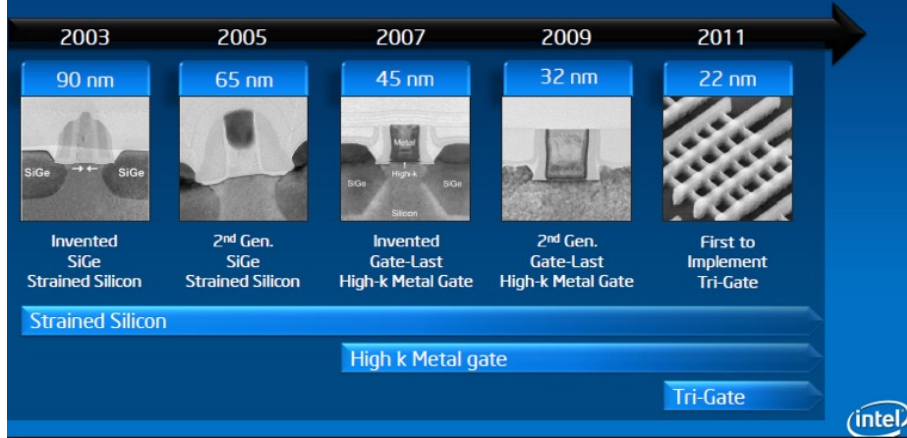
Drivers for the development of Biosensors and electronic biochips

- Multi-target/screening systems
- Sensitivity and robustness to interfering agents
- Miniaturization and adapted packaging for wearable and portable applications

Integration and complexity from electronic chips to biochips

Scaling

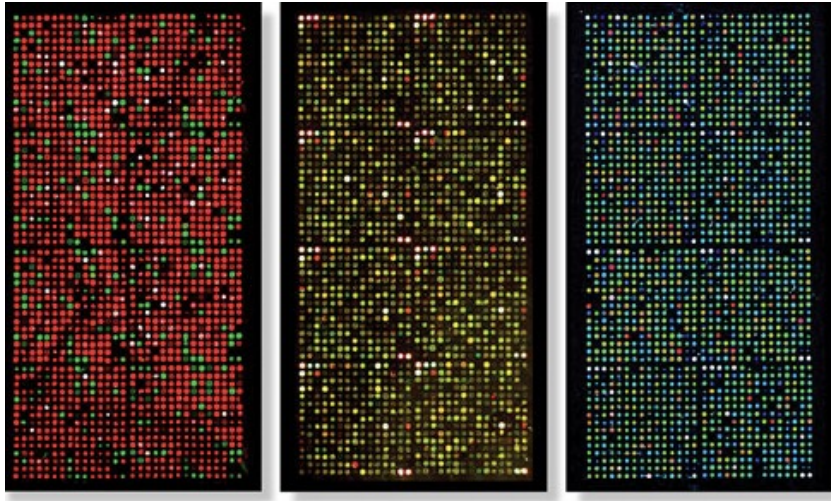
Transistor Innovations Enable Technology Cadence



Advantages of increasing integration/complexity in electronics

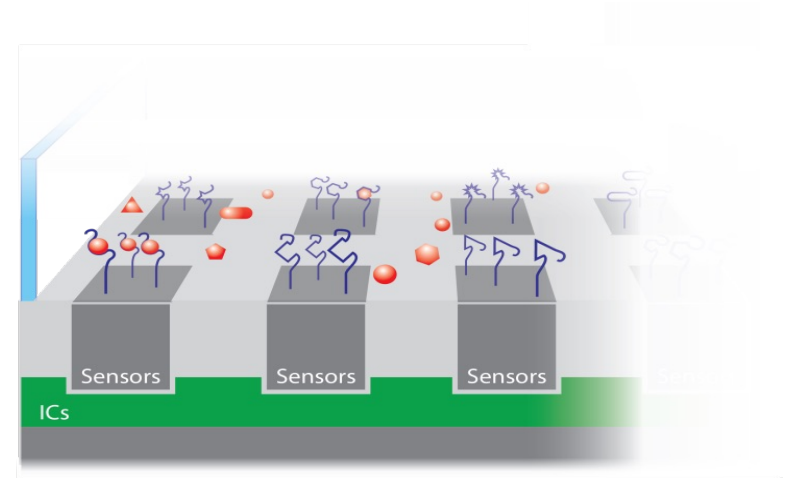
1. Improving complexity through integration by keeping costs steady
2. Reducing size of transducer without scaling the signal
3. Integration grants lower noise and diminishes the impact of parasitics

Complexity in biochips



DNA microarrays on glass or silicon substrates.

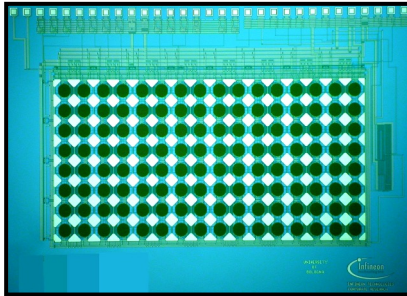
External readout systems (optical)



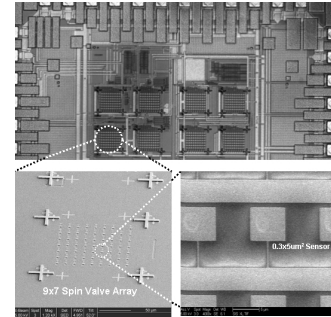
Molecular affinity arrays on sensing arrays

Integrated readout systems

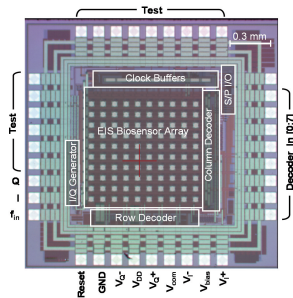
Examples of molecular affinity arrays on integrated electronics



Infineon Technologies
CAPACITIVE



Stanford U.
MAGNETIC



Austin U
ELECTROCHEMICAL



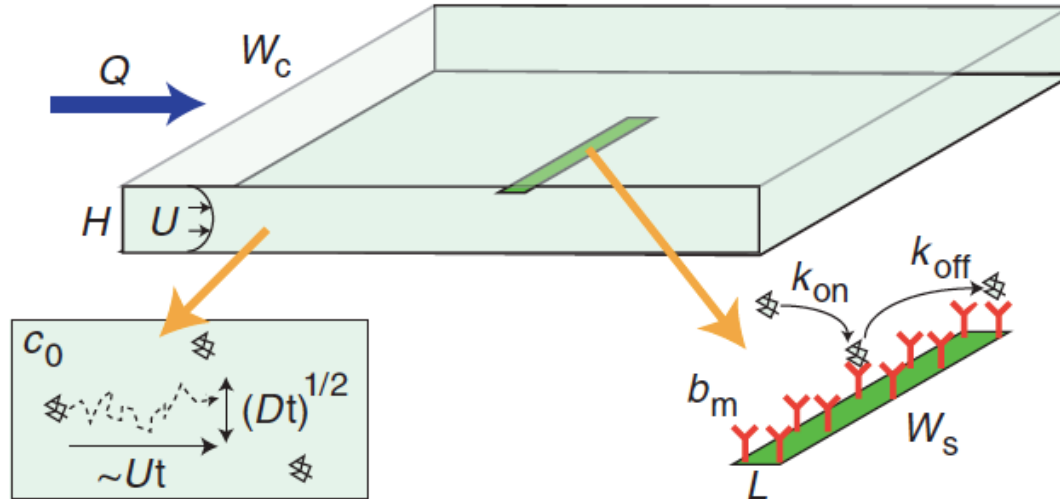
ELECTROCHEMICAL
i-Stat. Abbott

Biochips.

Discussion on the intrinsic limitations of reducing the sensor size

Surface sensor, in flow injection of sample.

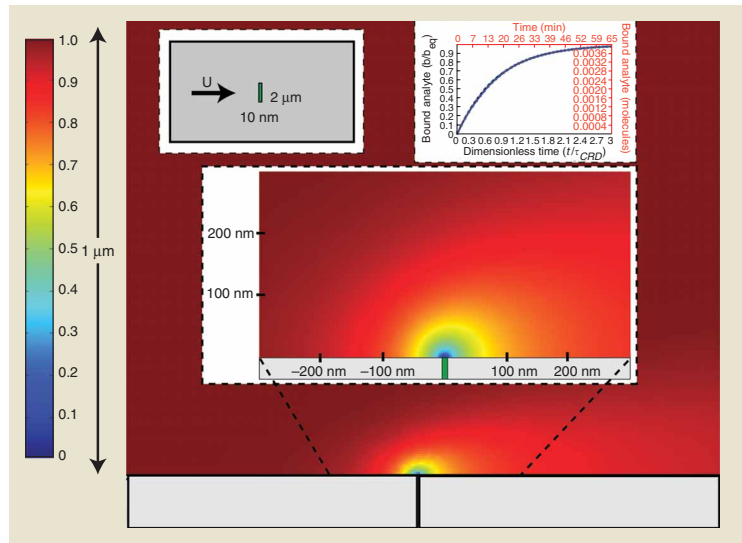
Role of the sensor surface size



Biochips.

Discussion on the intrinsic limitations of reducing the sensor size

Surface sensor, in flow injection of sample.
Role of the sensor surface size



Collection rate: $J_D = D C W_S L / \delta$ (molecules per unit time)

$$1/J_D \approx 208 \text{ min}$$

$$1/k_{\text{off}} \approx 17 \text{ min !!!}$$

Collection is a very rare event!

D diffusion constant $10 \mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

C concentration 10 fM

W_S width of sensor 2 μm

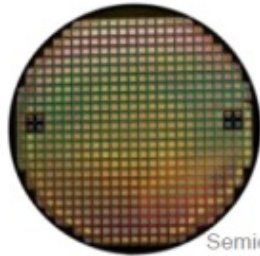
L length of sensor 10 nm

δ depletion region

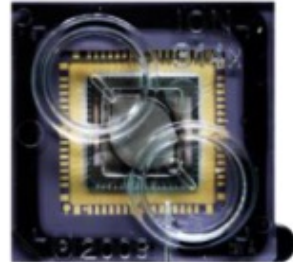
J_D collection rate $8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}$

Mass transport issue!

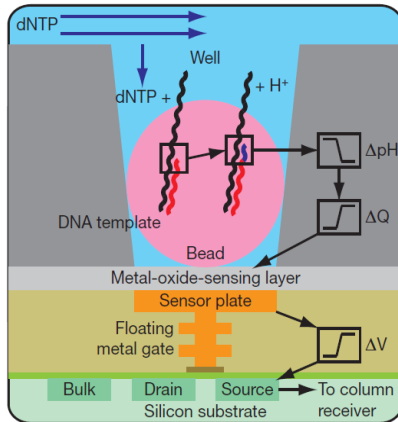
DNA sequencing: large-scale pH-based systems. Overcoming mass transport issues



Wafer
Semiconductor Manufacturing

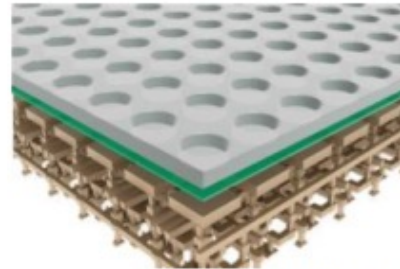


Chip
Semiconductor Packaging



TCGTACC...

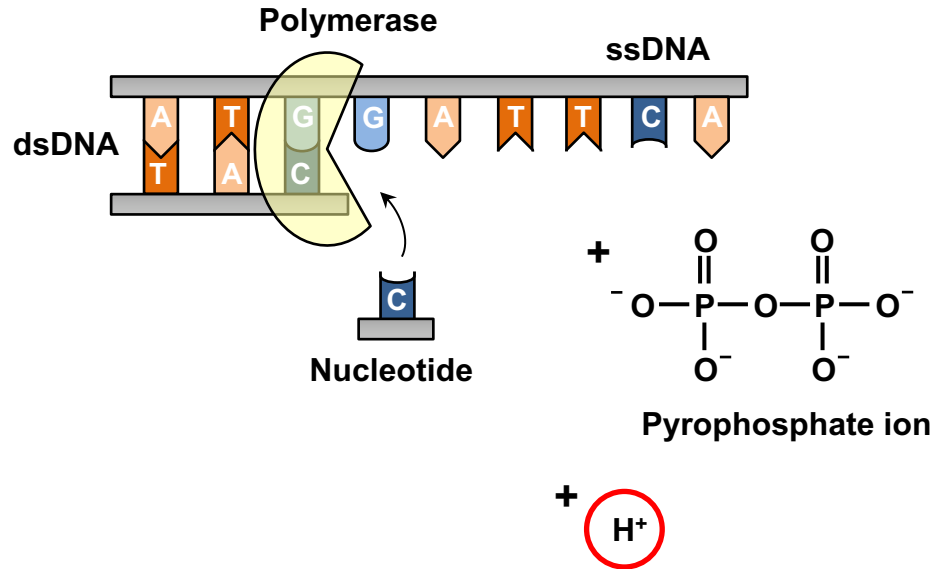
Single Sensor
Chemical to Digital Sequence



Millions of Sensors
Semiconductor Design

Biochemical readout of strand elongation

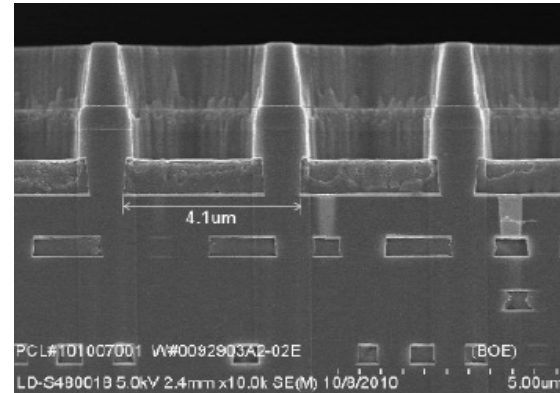
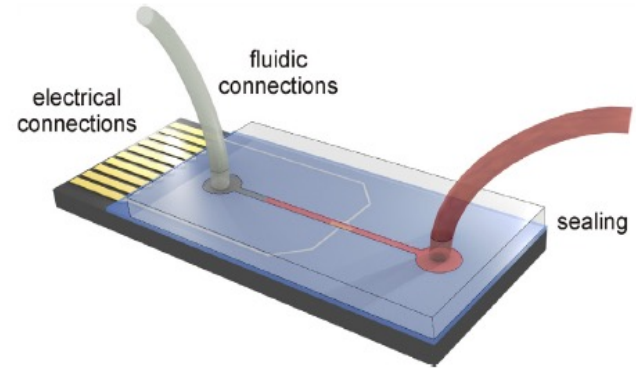
Electrical readout (by-product)



Translation of lab-on-chip technologies. Cost drivers

Interfacing, robustness and user friendliness

Increased costs when deviating from standard microfabrication processes



Ion Torrent

System configuration and Sample manipulation strategies

Example: Impedance-based cytometry

Multiple wells



xCelligence

Flow cytometry, single cells through a channel



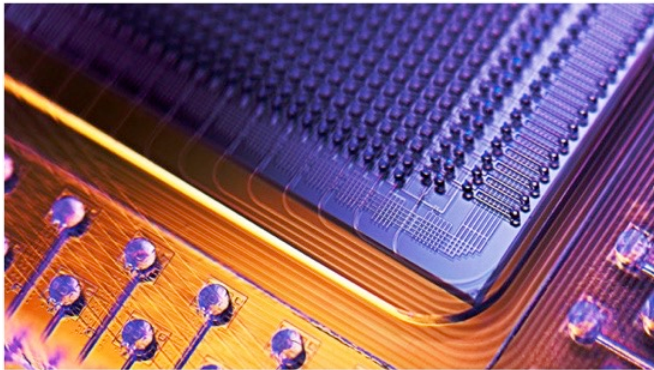
Fluigent

Sample isolation/parcellization

Sample parcellization down to nano-liter volume per chamber.

Issues of

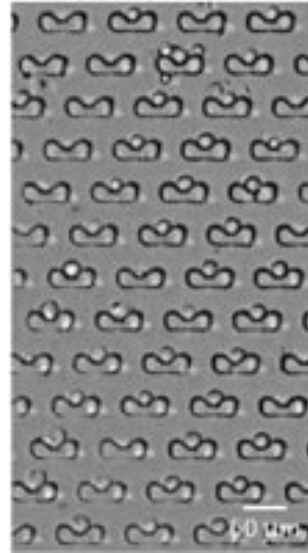
- evaporation
- complex microfluidics



FLUIDIGM Quake lab

Cell isolation in flow

Challenges to retrieve single cells



Hydrodynamic traps