

Microsistemas e Sistemas “*Lab on a Chip*”:



Pequenos produtos, grande futuro

SUMARIO

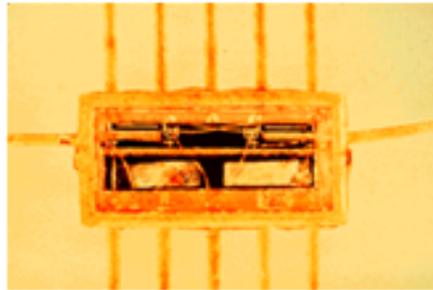
- A microeletrônica
- Os Sensores e MEMS
- Os Sistemas *Lab on a Chip* (LOC)
- Áreas de aplicação
- Tecnologias de microfabricação
- Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

A ERA DOS SEMICONDUTORES

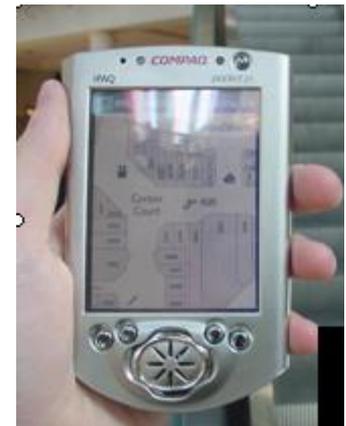
INDUSTRIA MICROELETRÔNICA



1947 primeiro
Transistor



1958 primeiro
Circuito integrado



MICROELETRÔNICA

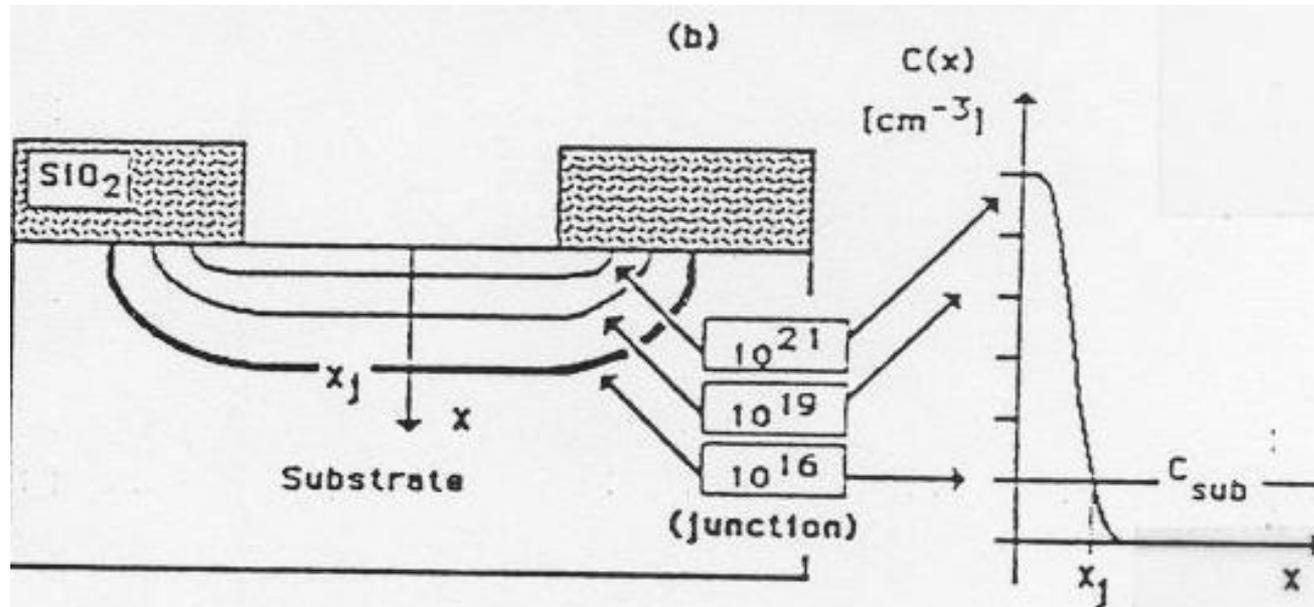
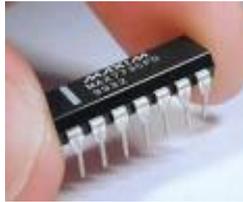
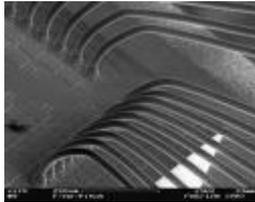


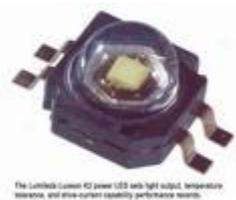
Figura 11.- Difusión de dopantes a través de una ventana en el SiO_2 .

DA ELETRÔNICA AOS SENSORES

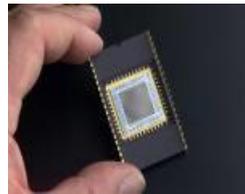


CI

→ sinais elétricos



The Lumileds Luminex K2 power LED with high output, temperature sensitive, and drive-current capability performance marks.



LED, PD, CCD

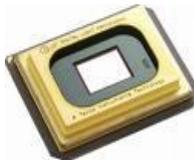
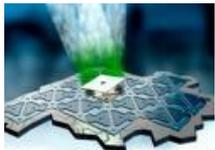
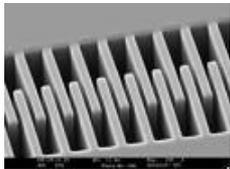
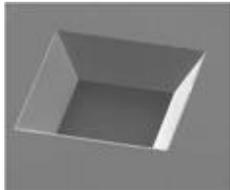
→ Sensores óticos



Sensores

→ Sensores de temperatura

DOS SENSORES AOS MEMS



MEMS

(SISTEMAS MICRO-ELETRO-MECÂNICOS)

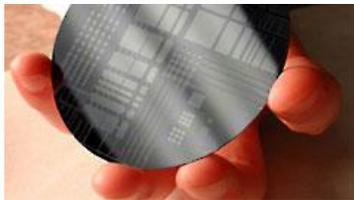
→ Sinais Físicos

(Sensores de Pressão, Acelerômetros, Microfones, Bicos para injeção, Leitores de HD, Displays a microespelhos)

MEMS

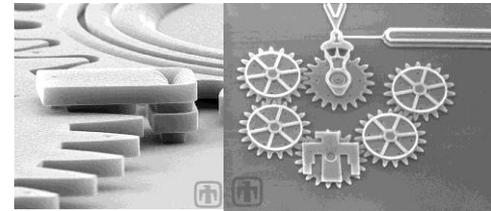
MEMS =>

-Microestruturas complexas + processamento eletrônico



Microelectrónica

Tecnología planar
Informação elétrica



MEMS

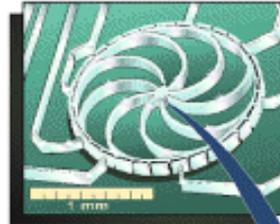
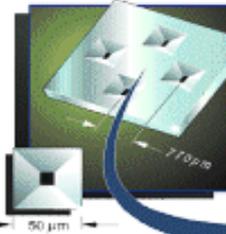
Estruturas 3-D
Interação com o entorno

MEMS

Courtesy of D. Thomas,
Perkin-Elmer Applied
Biosystems

Inertial Navigation Sensors
• Acceleration
• Yaw Rate

Silicon Nozzles
for Fuel Injection



Fuel
Pressure
Sensor

Micromachined Transducer

Applications for Automotive
Operation & Safety



Micromachined
Accelerometer
for Airbag

Microphones
for Noise
Cancellation

Airbag
Side Impact
Sensor

Fuel Sensors
• Level
• Vapor Pressure

Crash
Sensor

Exhaust
Gas
Sensor

Air-Conditioning
Compressor
Sensor

Manifold
Air
Pressure
Sensor

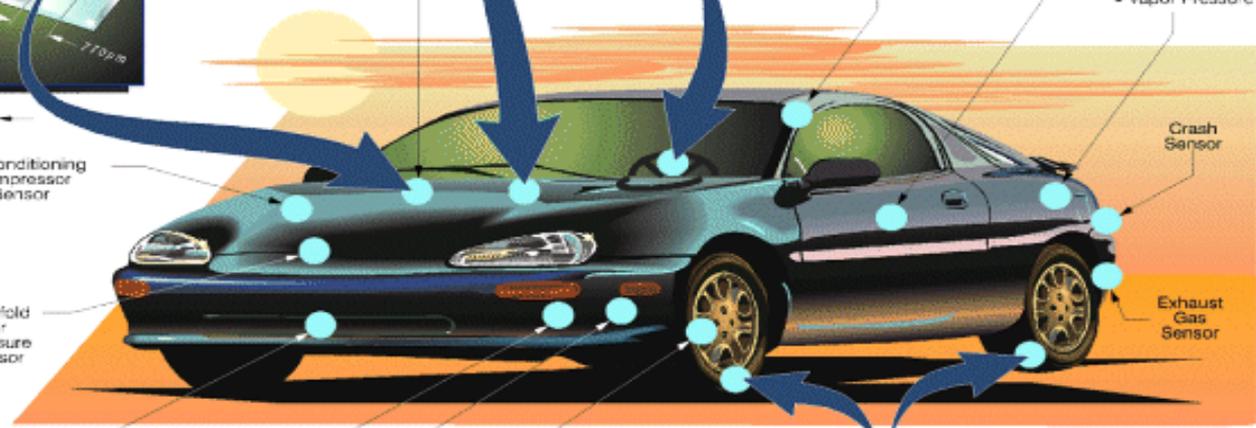
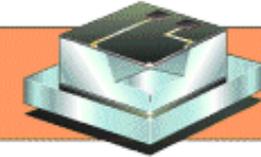
Mass
Air Flow
Sensor

Force Sensors
• Brakes
• Throttle Pedals

Accelerometer
for Suspension
Control

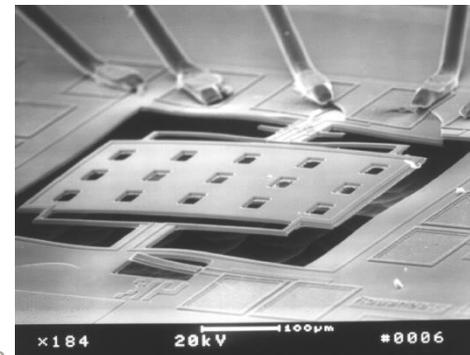
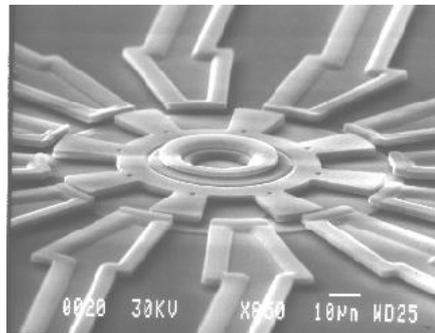
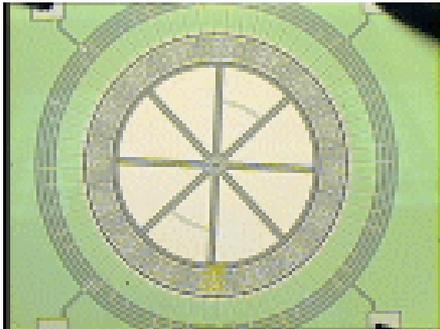
Pressure and Inertial
Sensors for
Braking Control

Tire
Pressure
Sensors



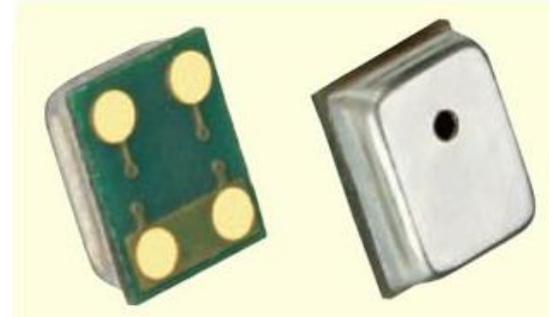
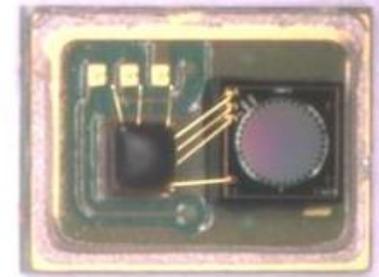
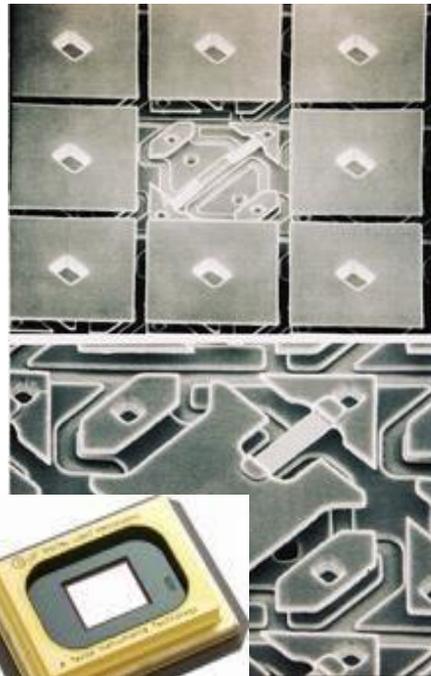
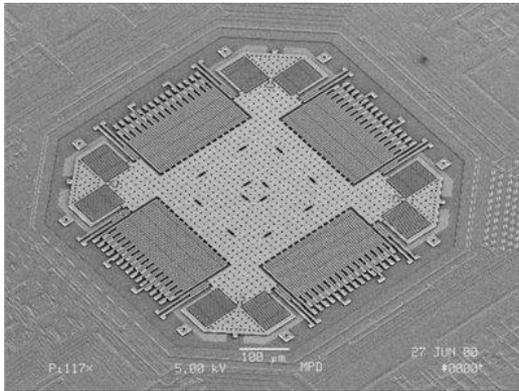
MEMS

“A segunda revolução do silício”



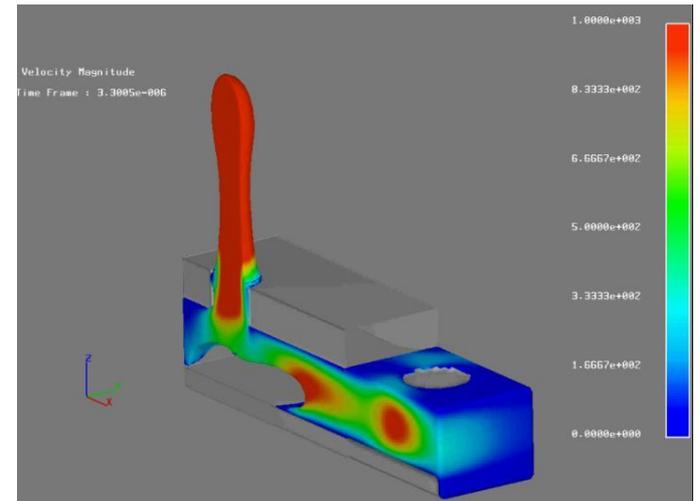
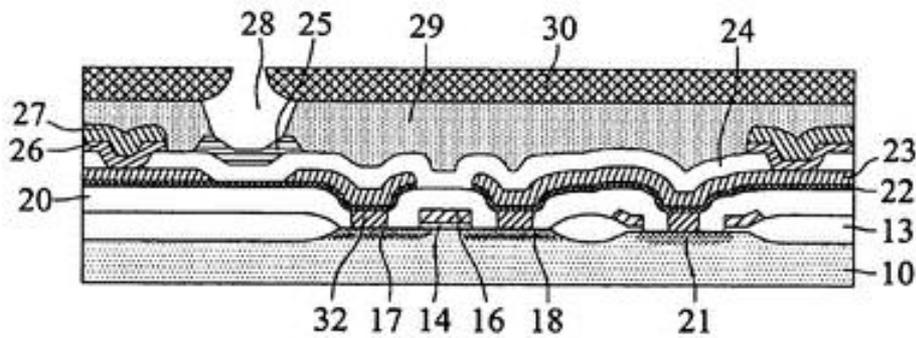
MEMS

Exemplos bem sucedidos



MEMS

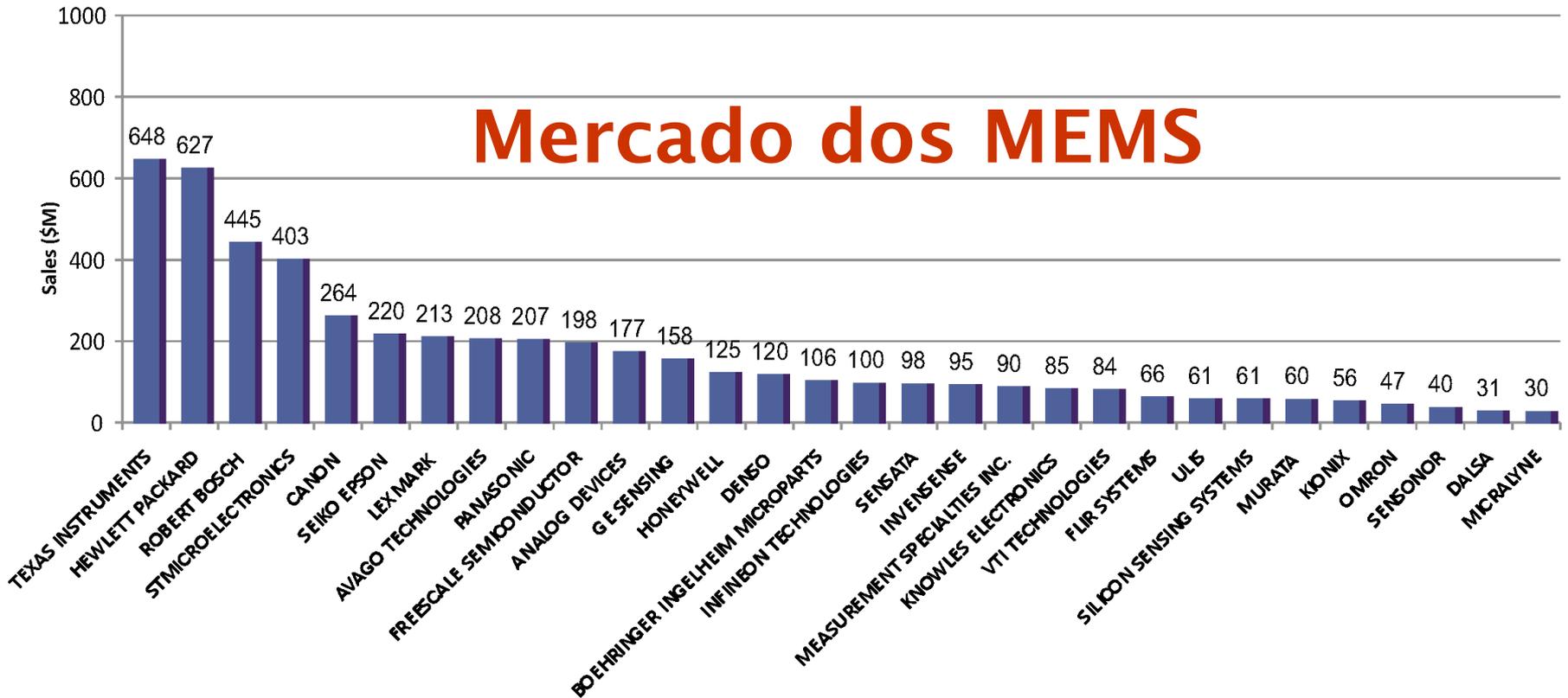
Exemplos bem sucedidos



MEMS & Sensors

Top 30 Worldwide MEMS Companies Ranking - 2009 Revenues (Yole Développement Estimates \$M – February 2010)

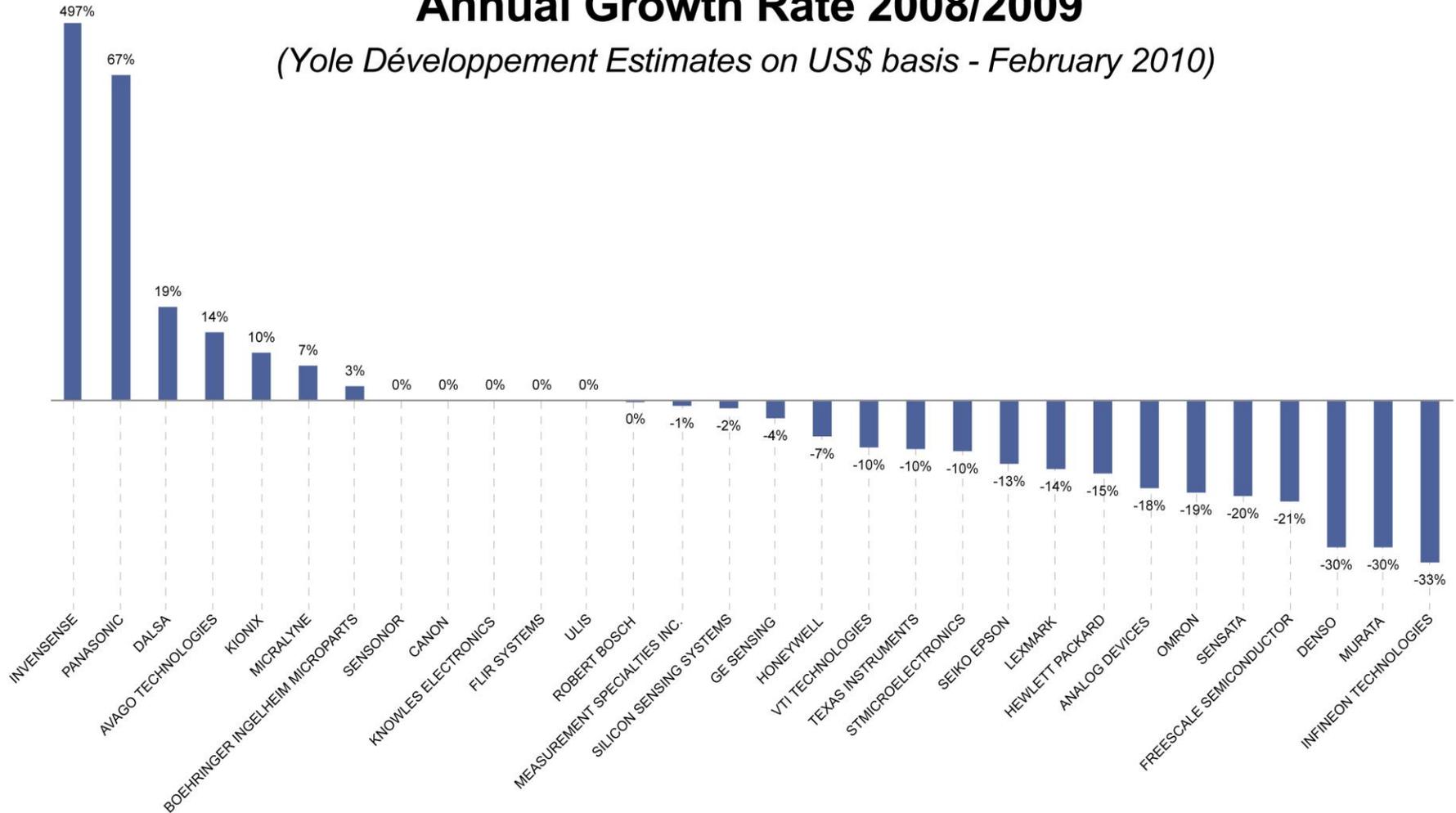
Mercado dos MEMS



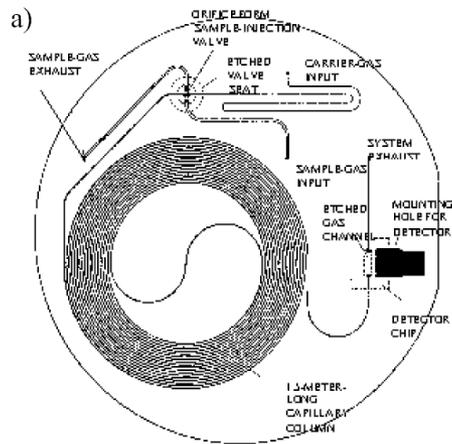
MEMS & Sensors

Annual Growth Rate 2008/2009

(Yole Développement Estimates on US\$ basis - February 2010)



DOS MEMS AOS LABORATORIOS



μ TAS (Total Analysis Systems)

Ferramentas de Microfabricação aplicadas à miniaturização de sistemas de análise.

← Micro Cromatografo gasoso
Stanford University (1975)

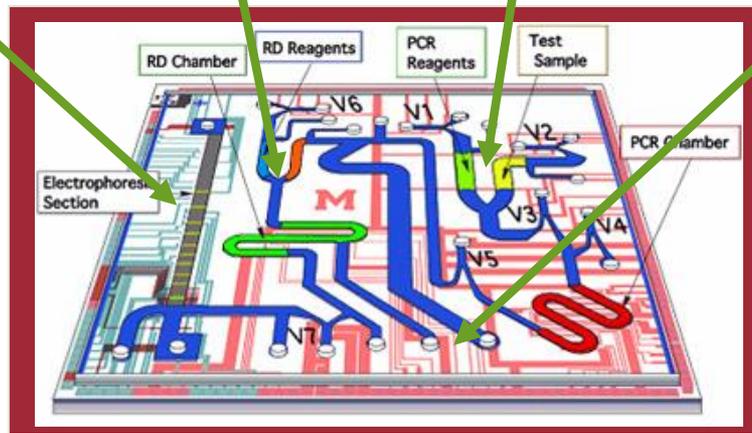


Bio Chips (Bio MEMS)

← GeneChip, Sistema para análise genético da
Affymetrix

LAB ON A CHIP

O conceito



LAB ON A CHIP

O conceito

O que são:

Dispositivos miniaturizados que integram em uma pequena pastilha diversas tecnologias como microfluídica, sensores, atuadores, eletrônica e microestruturas mecânicas para a realização de uma ou mais funções de laboratório

LAB ON A CHIP

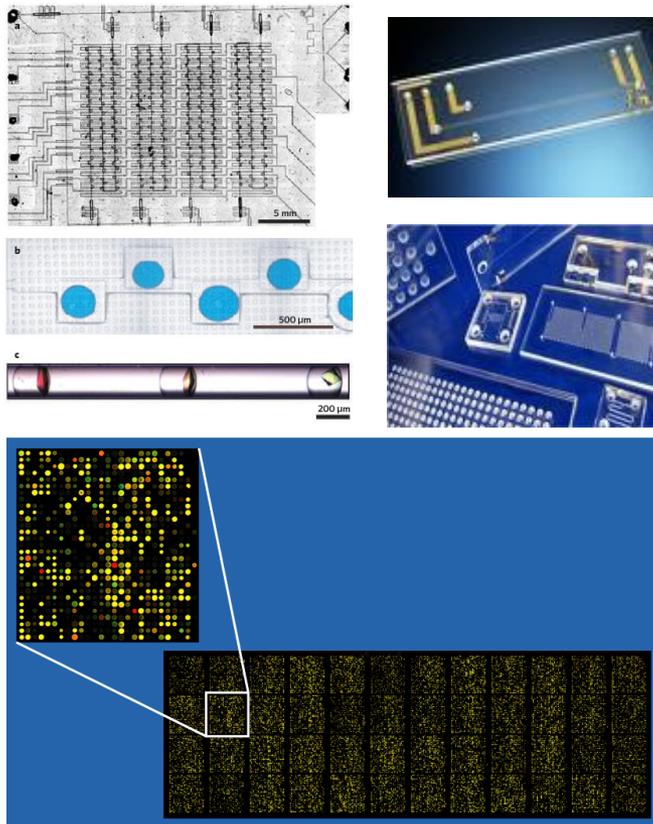
O conceito

Vantagens:

- ✓ Baixos volumes de consumo (reagentes, amostras)
- ✓ Diminuição de tempos de resposta
- ✓ Maior controle sobre os sistemas
- ✓ Menor intervenção humana nos processos
- ✓ Produção em larga escala (Low Cost)
- ✓ Plataformas de estudo químico mais seguras

LAB ON A CHIP

Usos

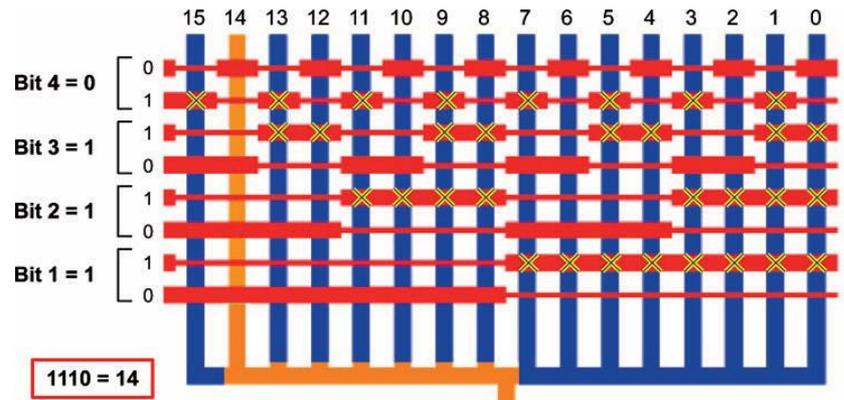
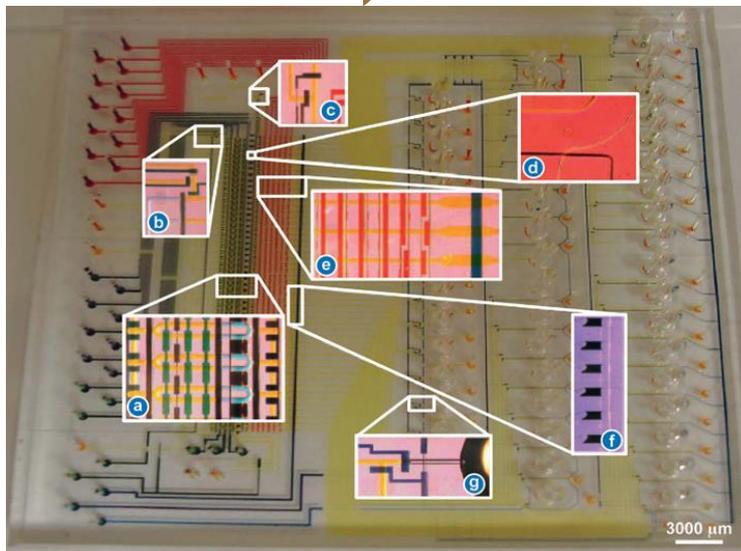


- Eletroforese Capilar
- Sequenciamento de ADN
- Detecção de moléculas
- Monitoramento ambiental
- Estudo de processos celulares
- Cristalização de proteínas
- Síntese de peptídeos
- PCR

LAB ON A CHIP

Estado da arte

Microfluídica Programável (MIT, Caltech, Stanford)

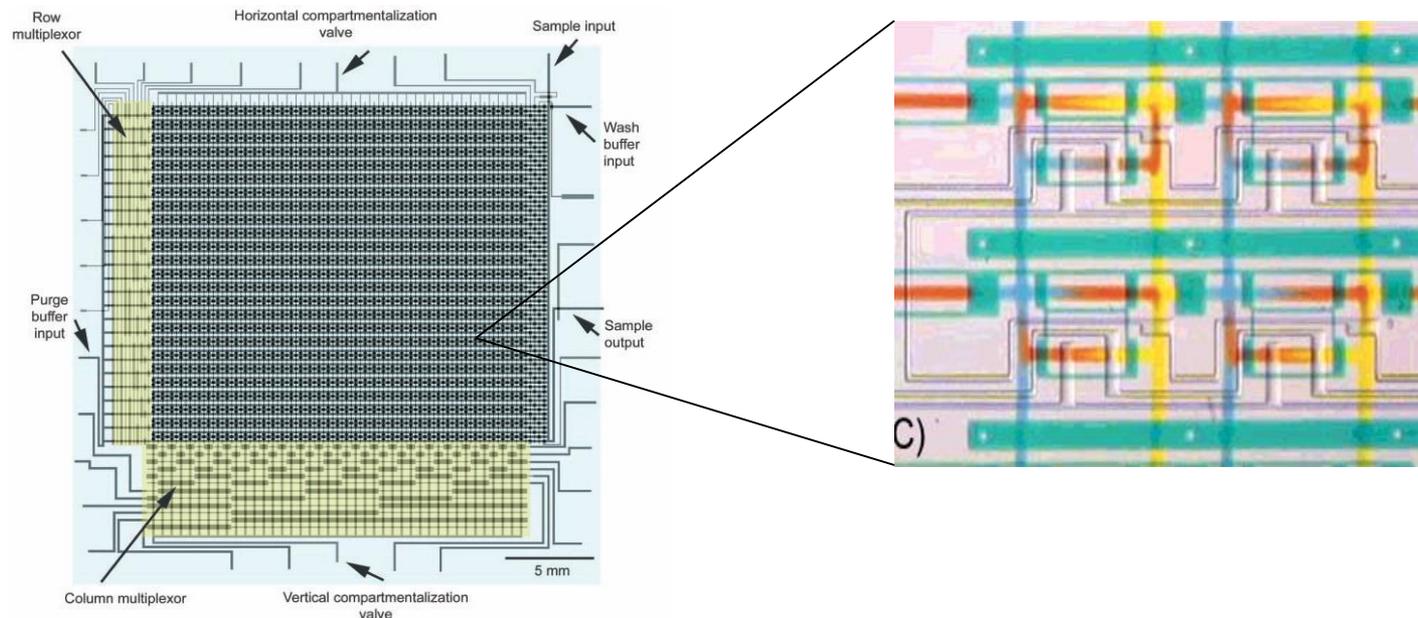


THIES William, Urbanski John Paul, Thorsen Todd e Amarasinghe Saman. Abstraction layers for scalable microfluidic biocomputing. Nat Comput. 7, 2008. 255–275p

LAB ON A CHIP

Estado da arte

Integração Microfluídica em grande escala (LSI)

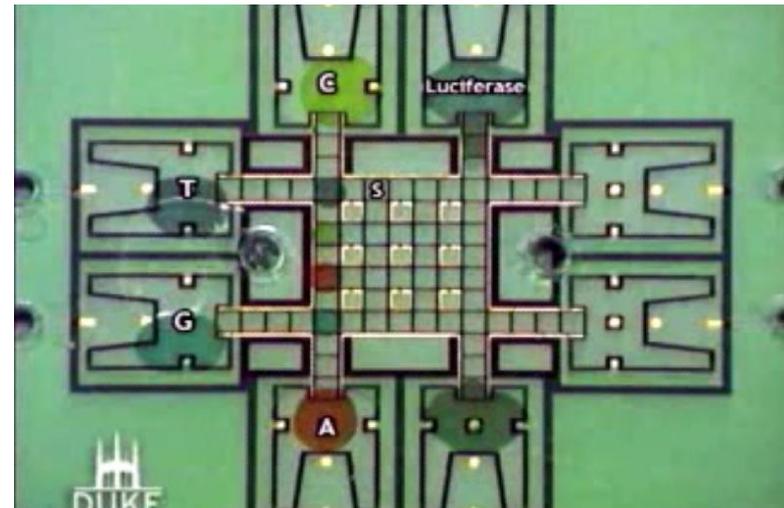
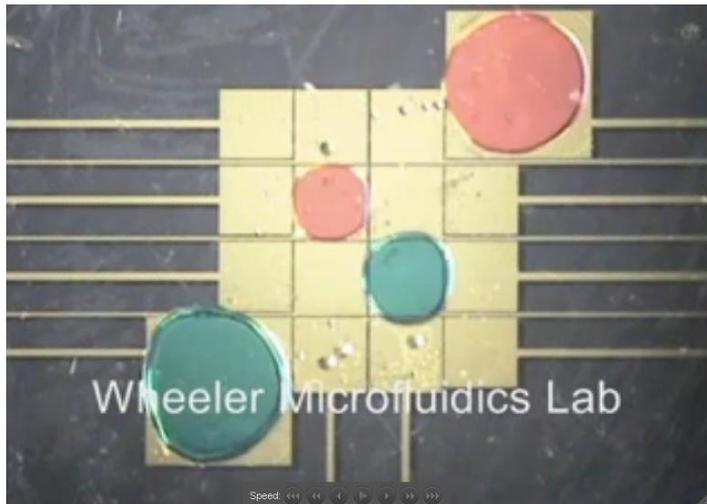


BHAT Somanath et al. Single molecule detection in nanofluidic digital array enables accurate measurement of DNA copy number. *Anal Bioanal Chem* 394, 2009. 457–467p

LAB ON A CHIP

Estado da arte

Microfluídica Digital (Duke University)

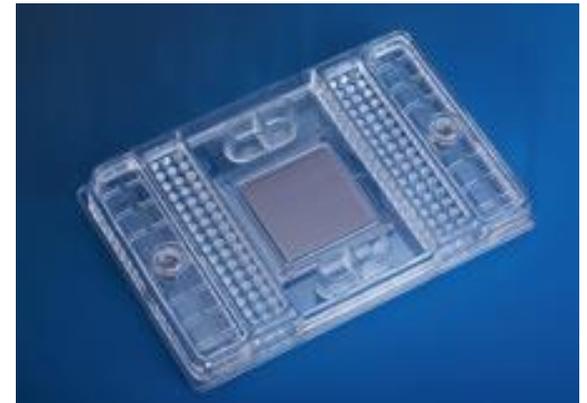
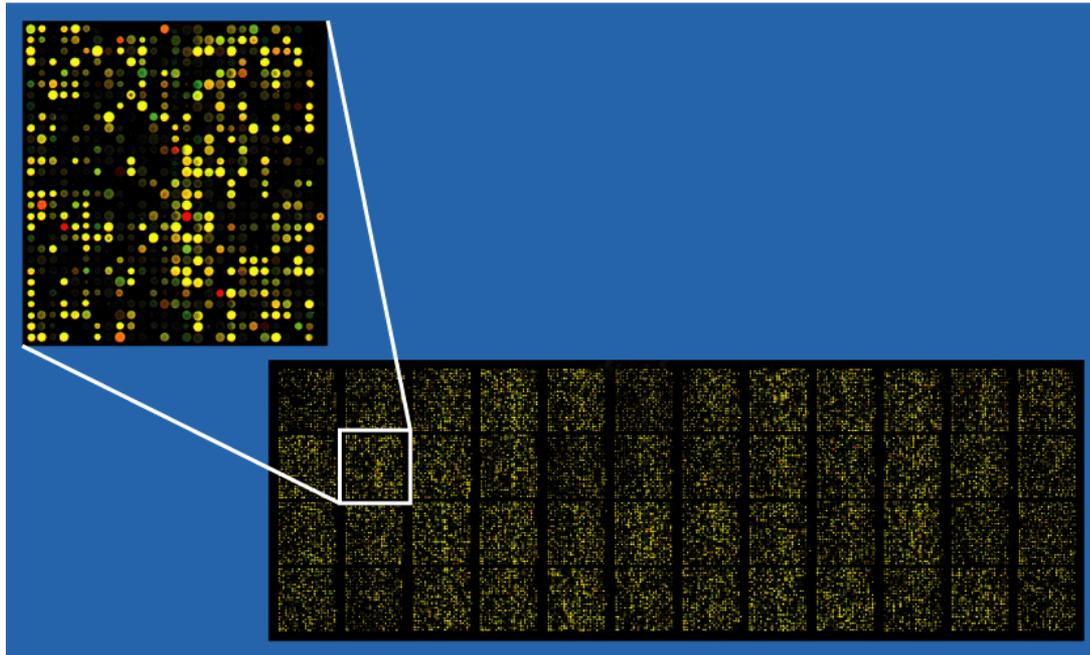


THIES William, Urbanski John Paul, Thorsen Todd e Amarasinghe Saman. Abstraction layers for scalable microfluidic biocomputing. Nat Comput. 7, 2008. 255–275p

LAB ON A CHIP

Exemplos na biociência

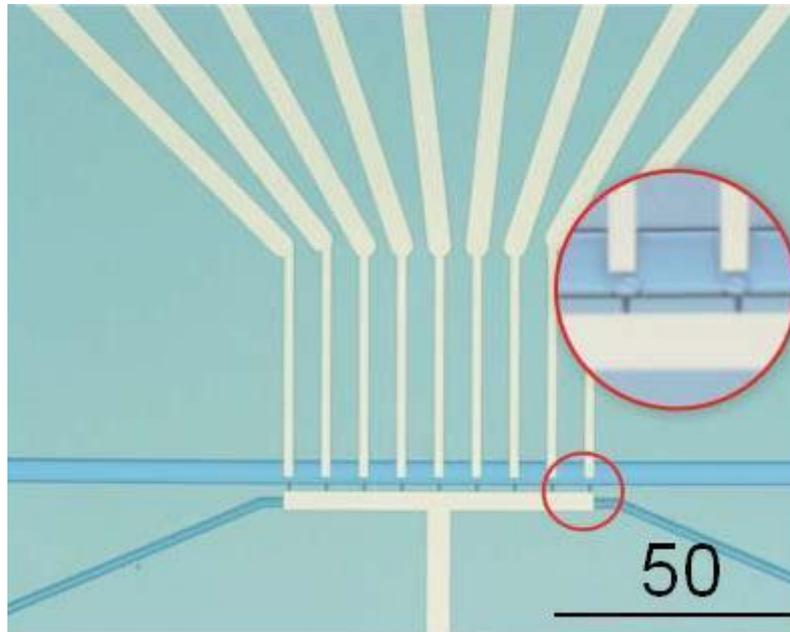
DNA



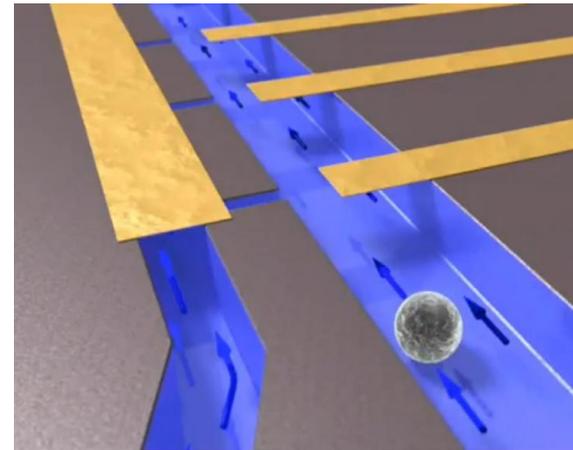
Sistemas PCR da **Fluidigm**

LAB ON A CHIP

Exemplos na biociência



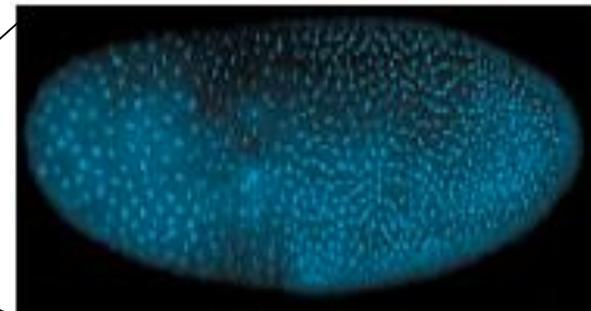
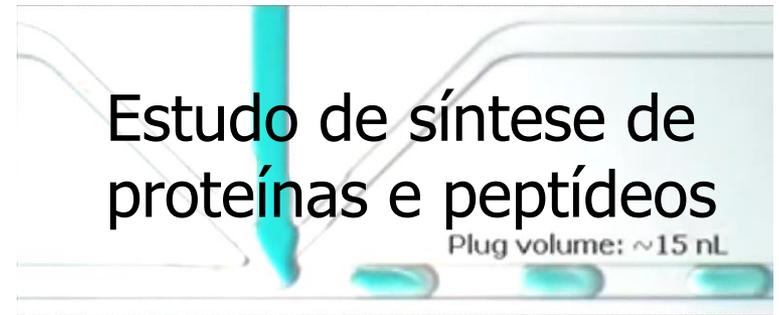
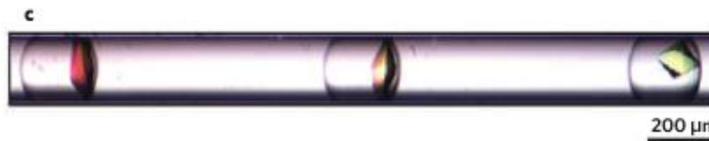
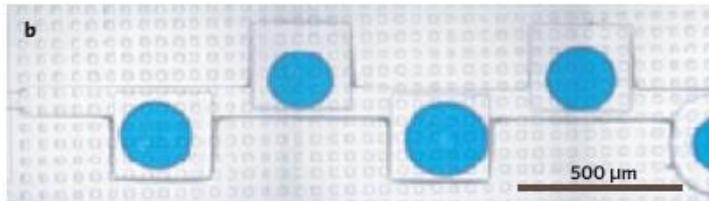
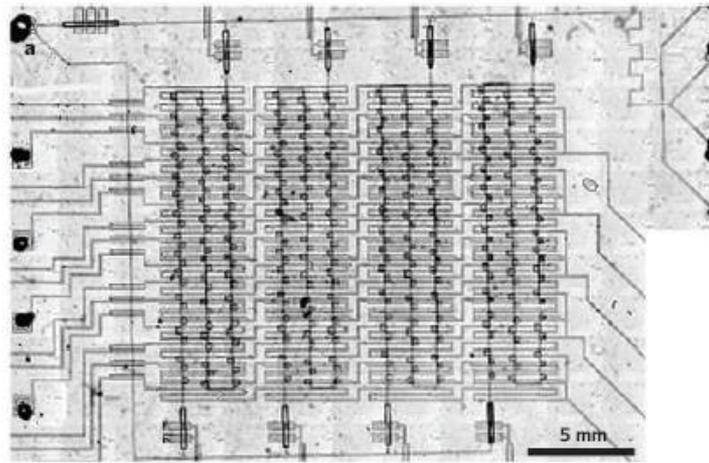
Manipulação de células,
Ensaio genéticos



LIU C. C. Cui D. F. Design and fabrication of poly(dimethylsiloxane) electrophoresis microchip with integrated electrodes *Microsyst Technol* 11, 2005. 1262–1266p

LAB ON A CHIP

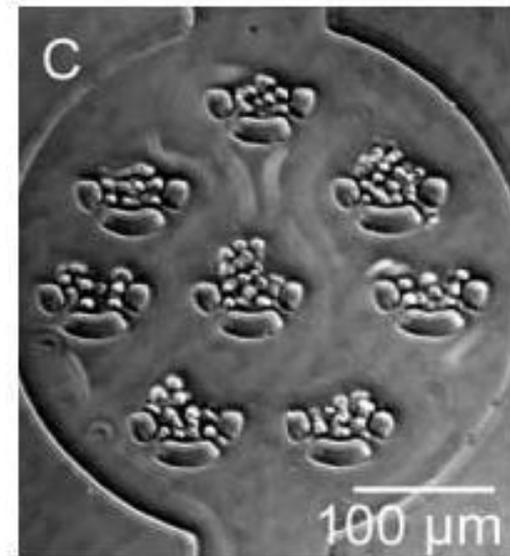
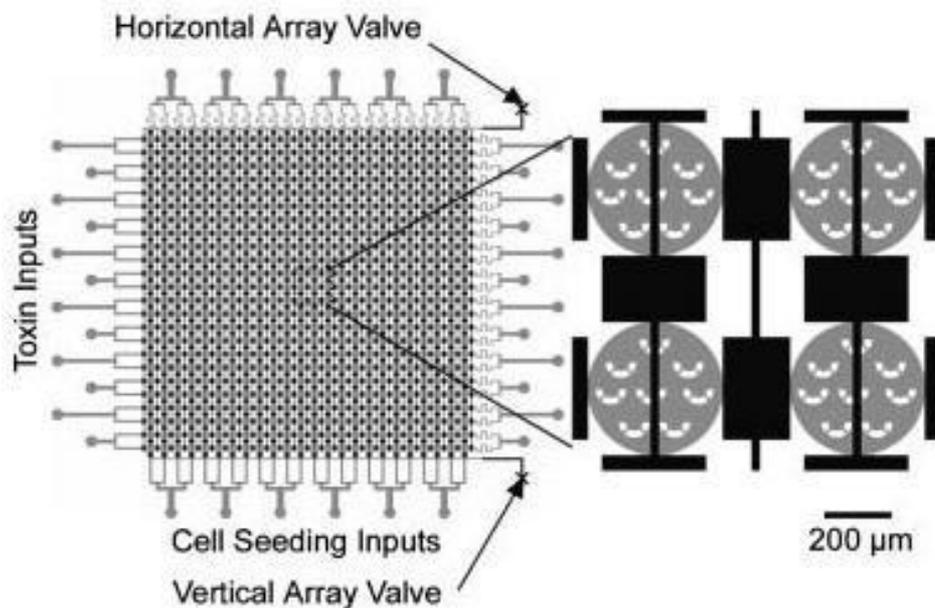
Exemplos na biociência



LAB ON A CHIP

Exemplos na biociência

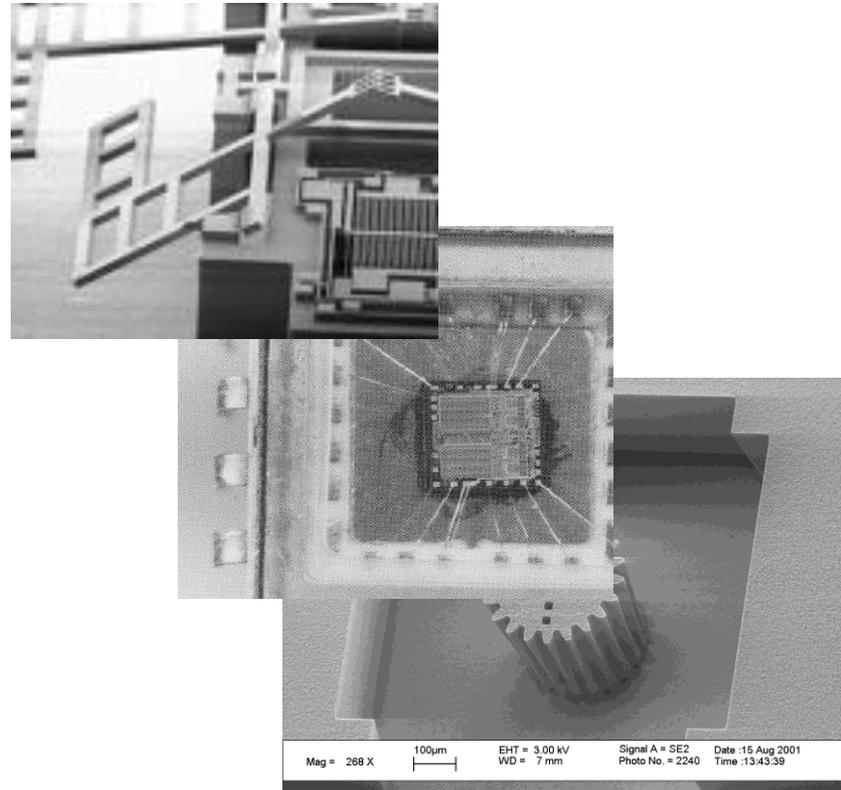
Cultura e estudo de células,
E resposta a toxinas e drogas



WANG Zhanhui, Kim Min-Cheol, Marquez Manuel e Thorsen Todd. High-density microfluidic arrays for cell cytotoxicity analysis Lab Chip, 7, 2007.740–745p

TECNOLOGIAS DE MICROFABRICAÇÃO

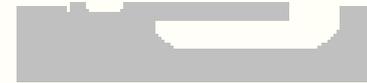
Como isso tudo é fabricado?



TECNOLOGIAS DE MICROFABRICAÇÃO

- Deposição
- Micro y nano litografia
- Etching
- Modificação
 - Oxidação
 - Difusão
 - Implantação Iônica
- Modelado
- Outras

**Usinagem em corpo
(Bulk machining)**



**Usinagem em
superfície**

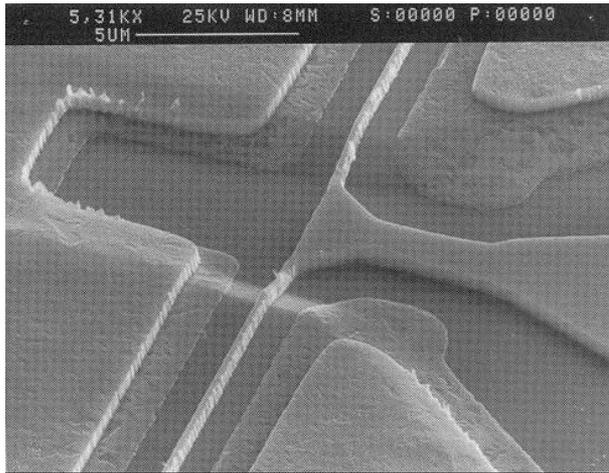


DEPOSIÇÃO

Obter sobre o substrato uma película de um certo material

- No há reação química com o substrato
- Os componentes são fornecidos por fontes externas.
- Processo aditivo (Surface Machining)

Técnicas

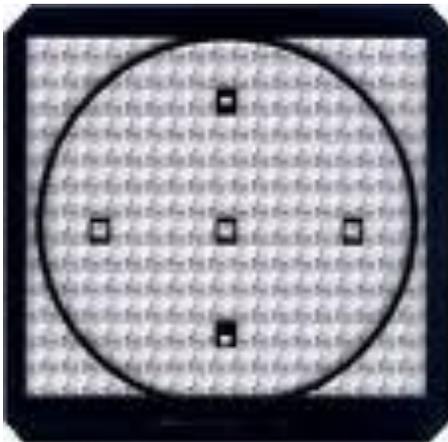


- Spinning Casting
- Evaporação (PVD)
- CVD, LPCVD, PECVD, LCVD
- Crecimento por epitaxia
- Sputtering
- Eletrodeposição

MICROLITOGRAFIA



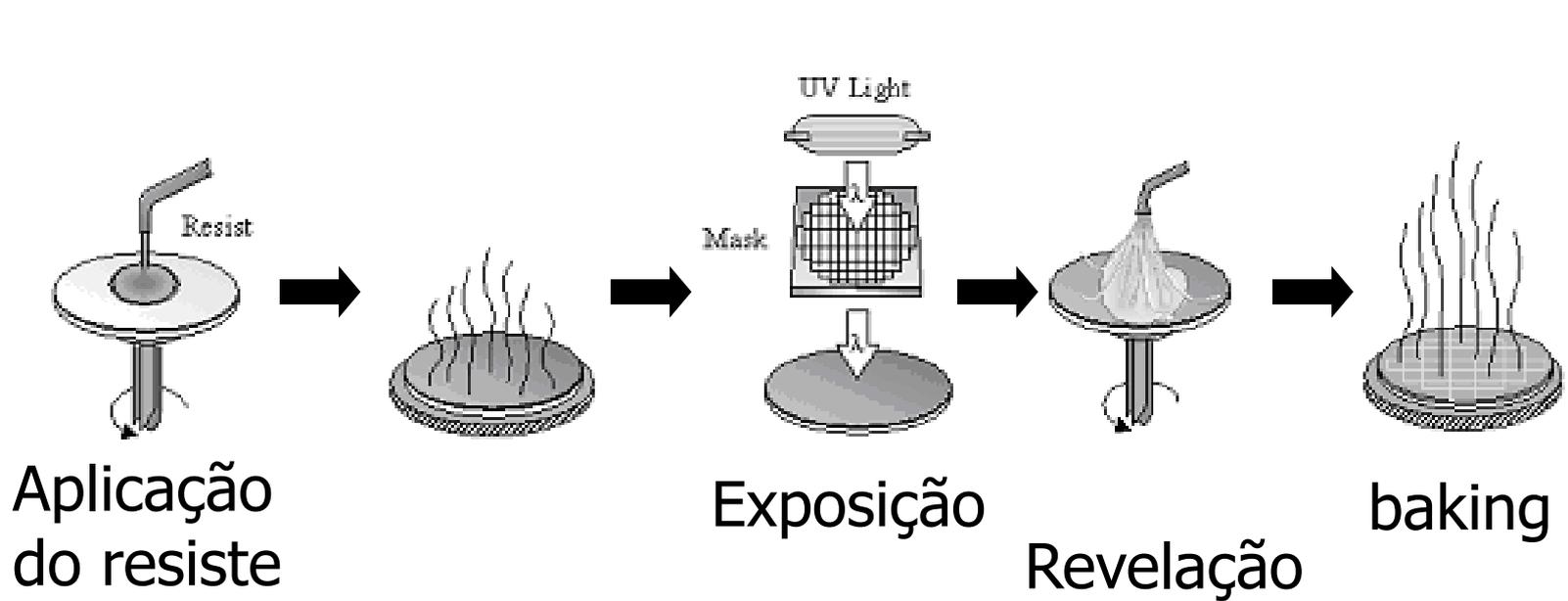
Processo no qual um padrão geométrico é transferido da máscara ao substrato.



Máscaras:

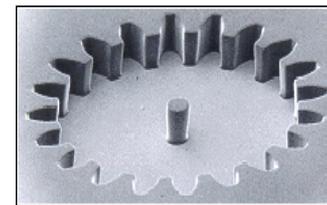
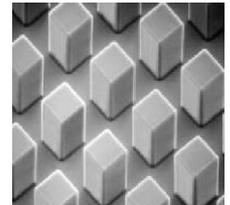
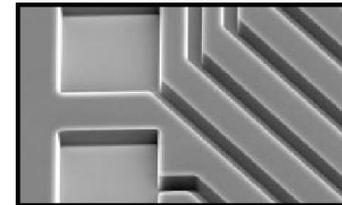
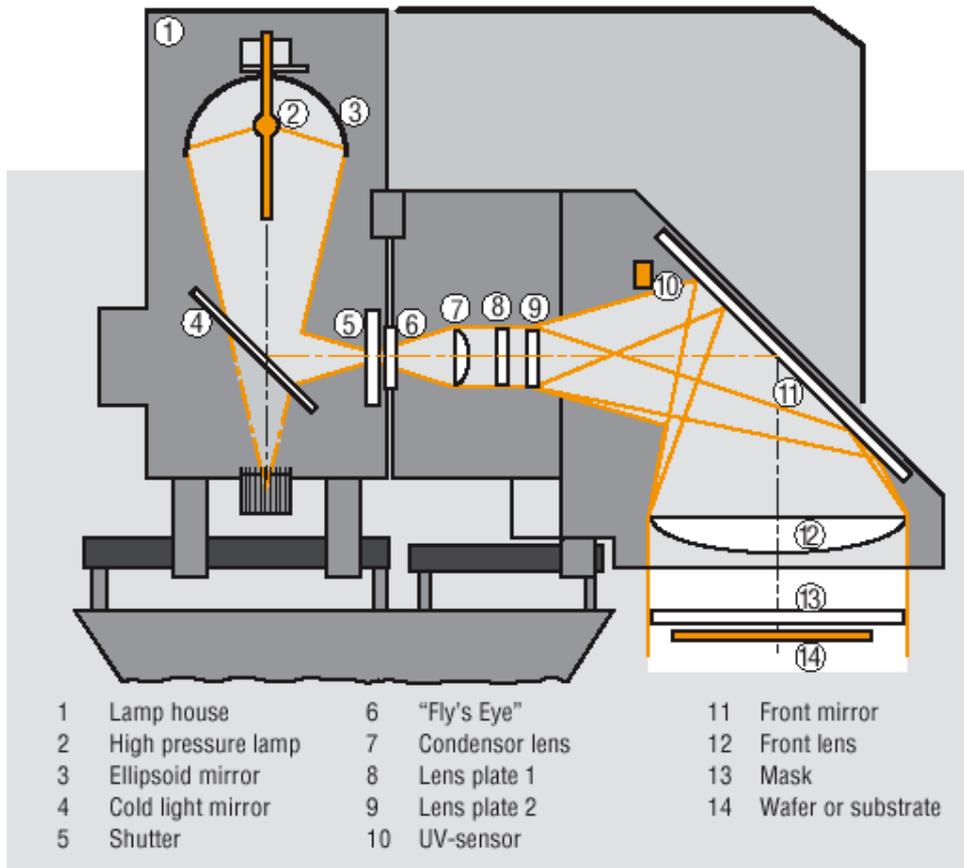
Contém a informação geométrica necessária para definir uma camada. Feita sobre um suporte transparente (quarço), tem regiões escuras (cromo) que bloqueiam a luz incidente.

MICROLITOGRAFIA

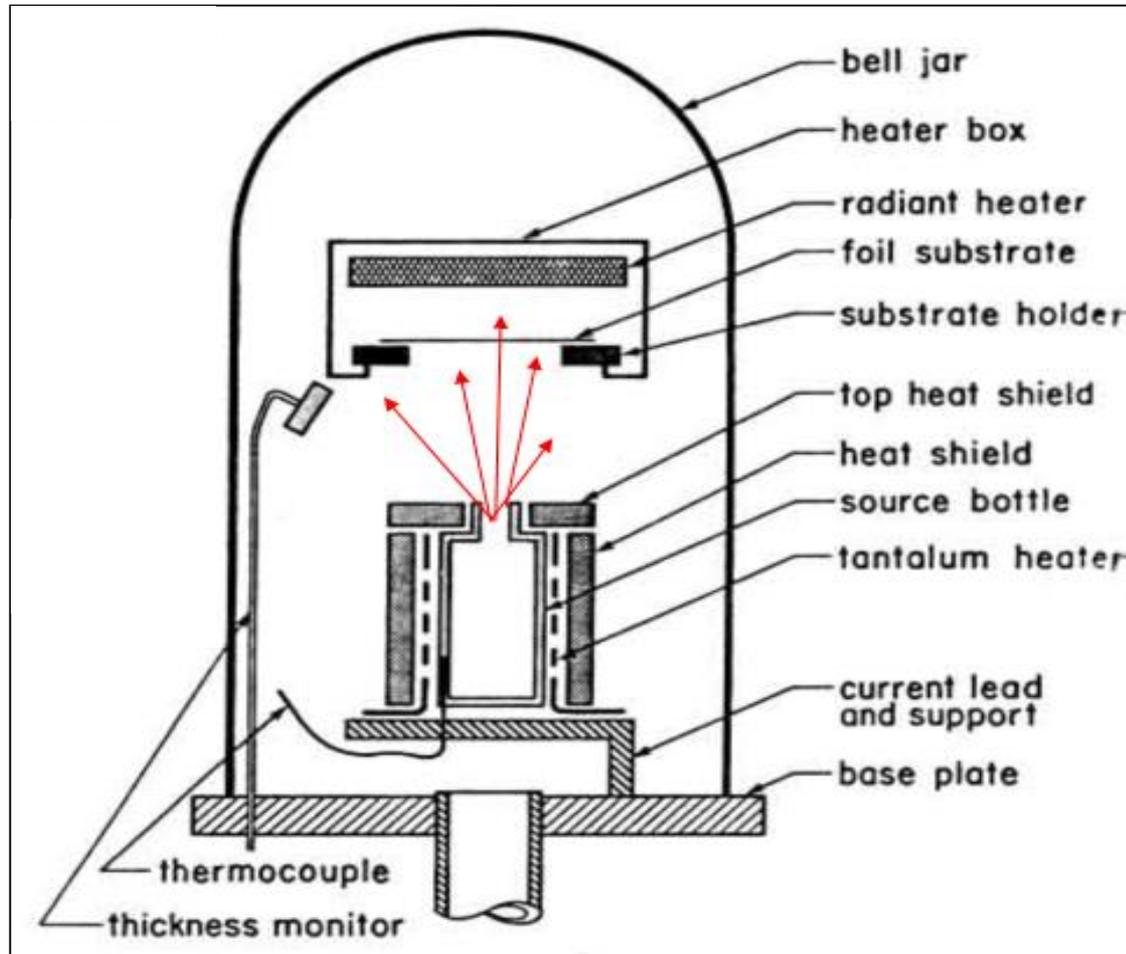


MICROLITOGRAFIA

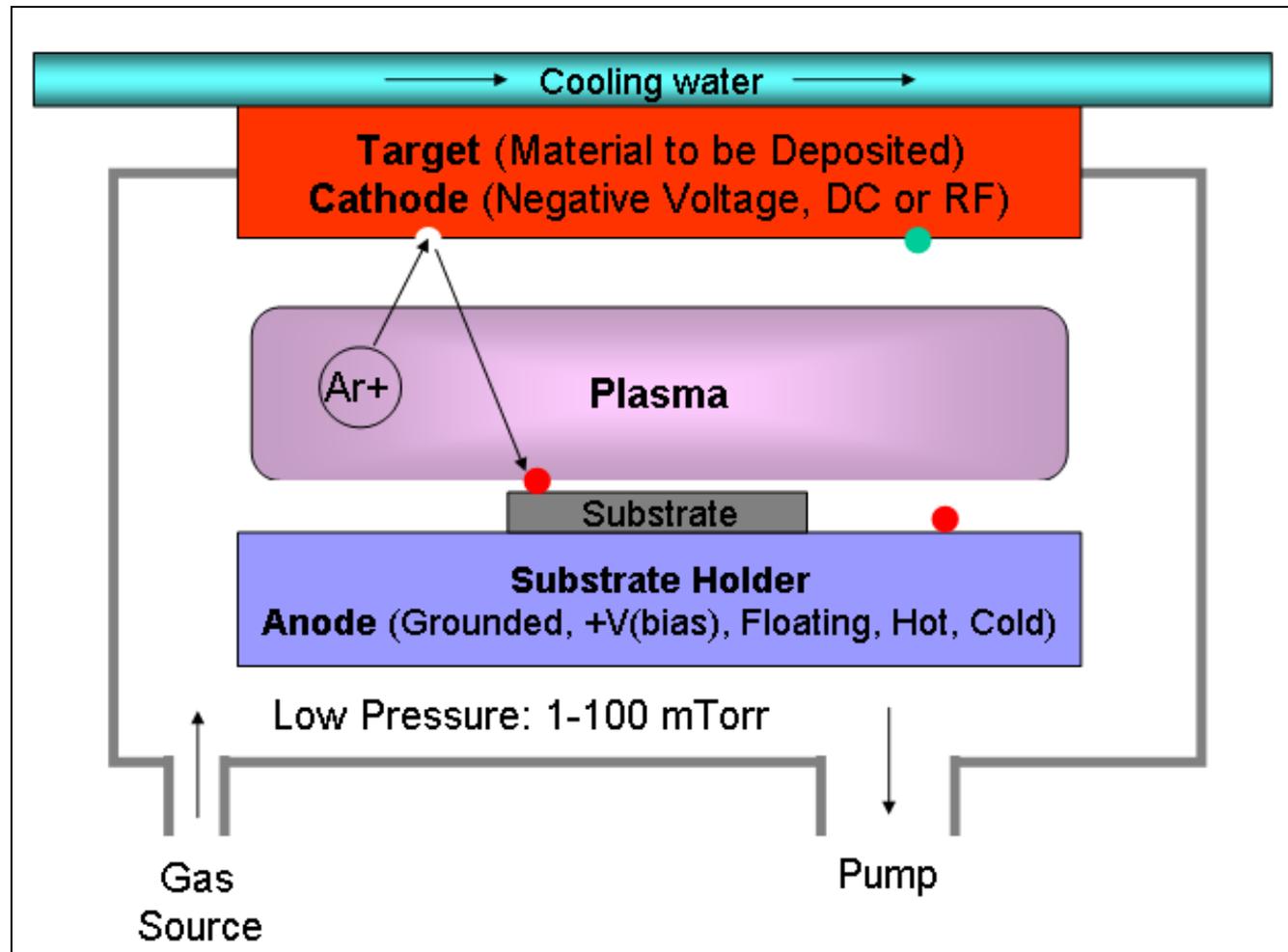
Sistema de exposição



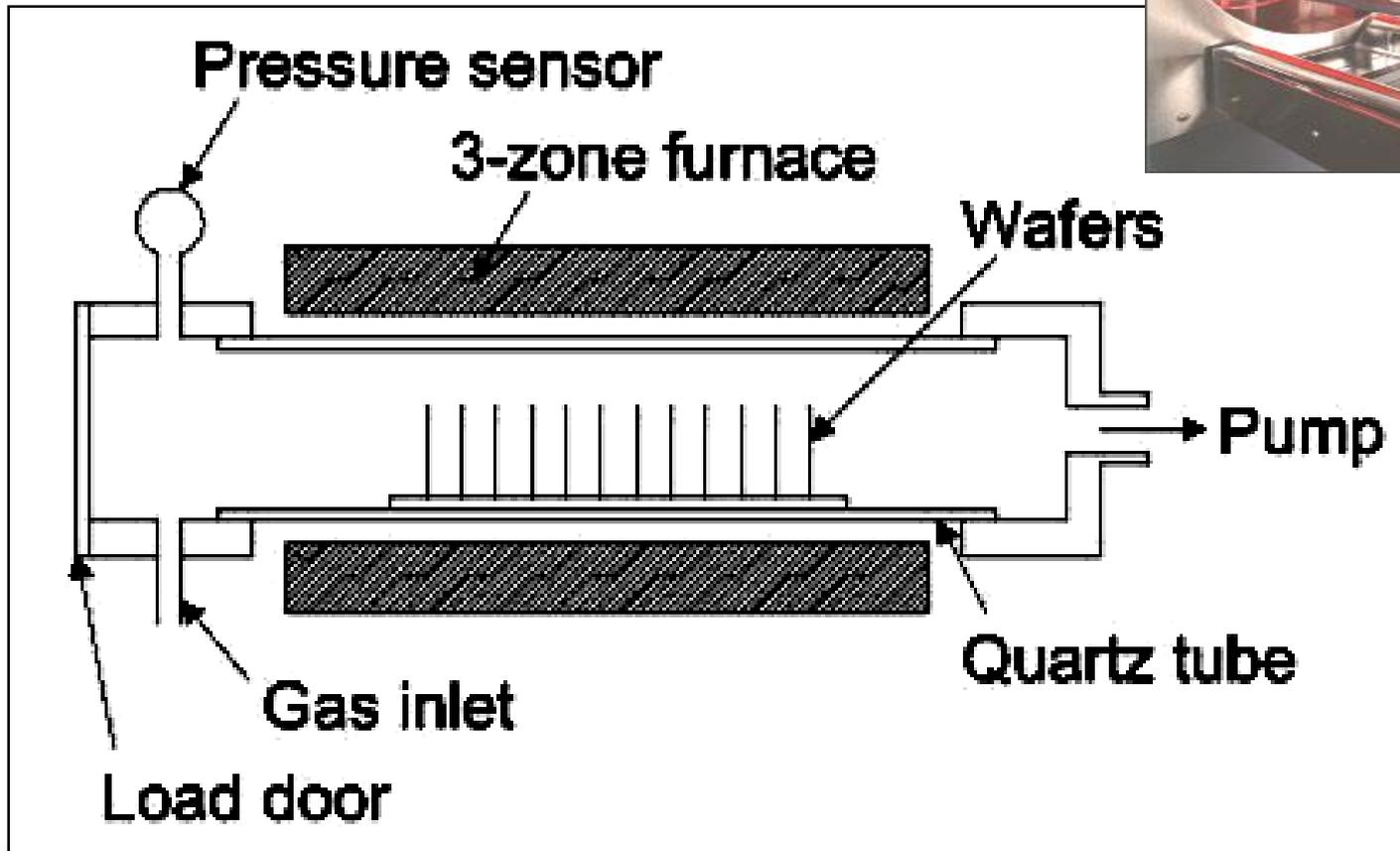
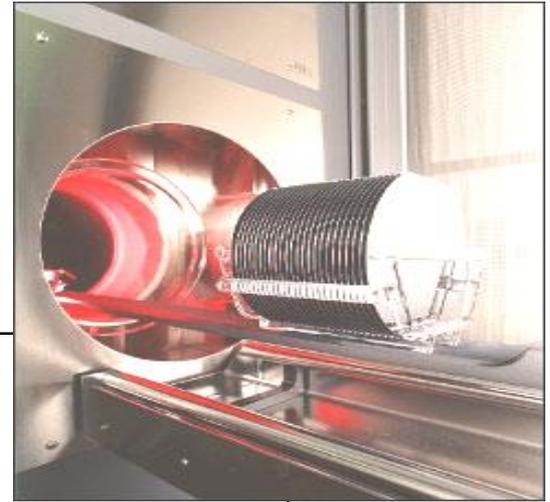
DEPOSIÇÃO: Evaporação



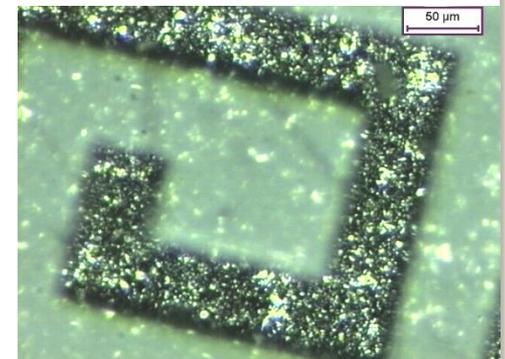
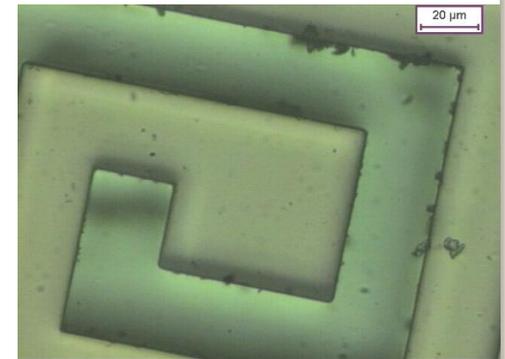
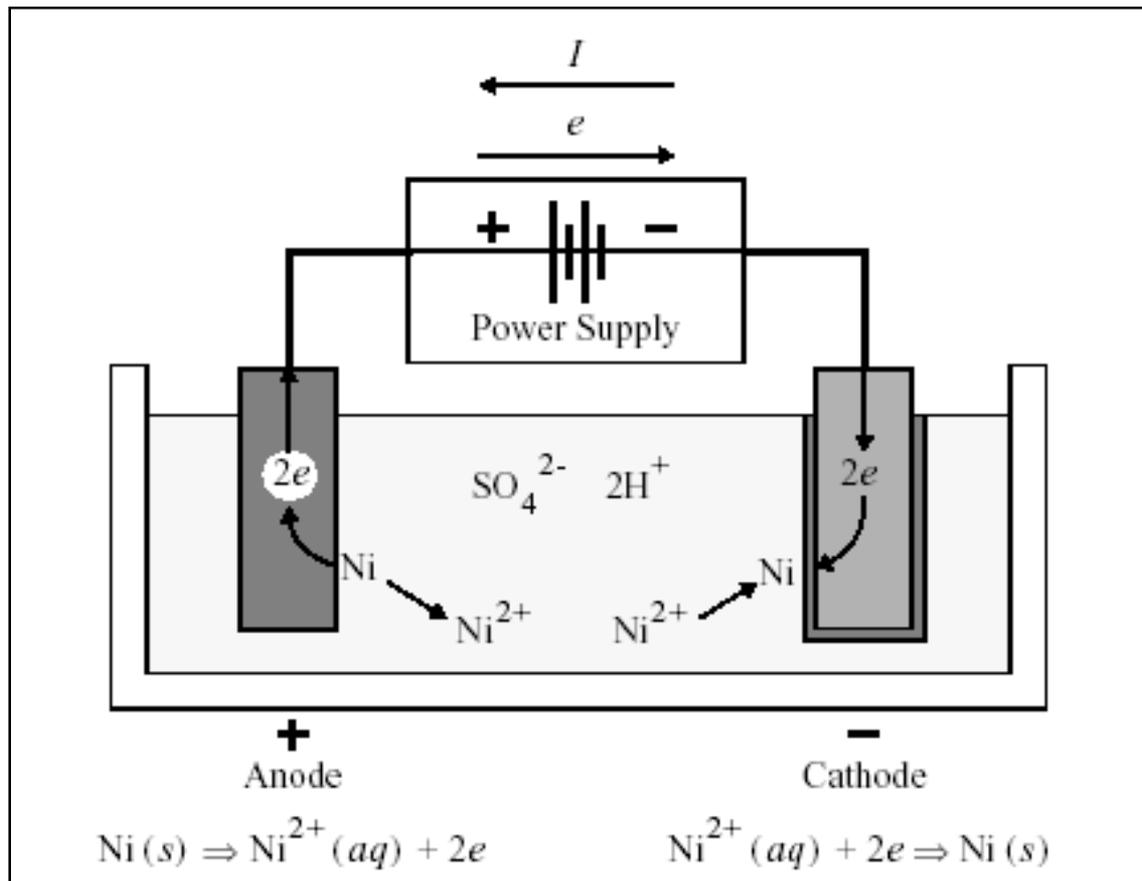
DEPOSIÇÃO: Sputtering



DEPOSIÇÃO: CVD



DEPOSIÇÃO: Eletroquímica

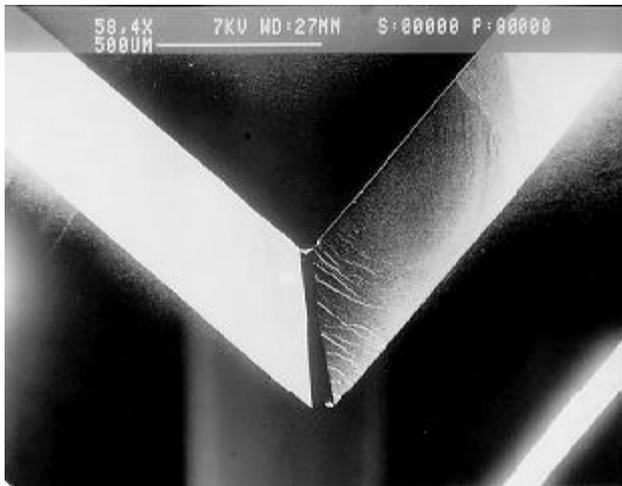


REMOÇÃO: ETCHING

Remover selectivamente material não protegido

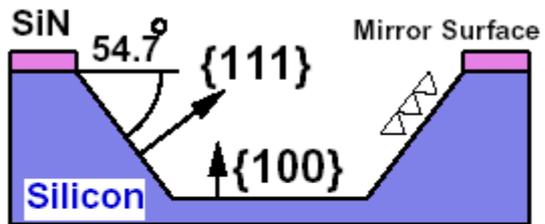
- Isotrópico ou anisotrópico.
- úmido ou seco
- Pode ser controlado
- Processo de subtração (bulk machining).

Técnicas

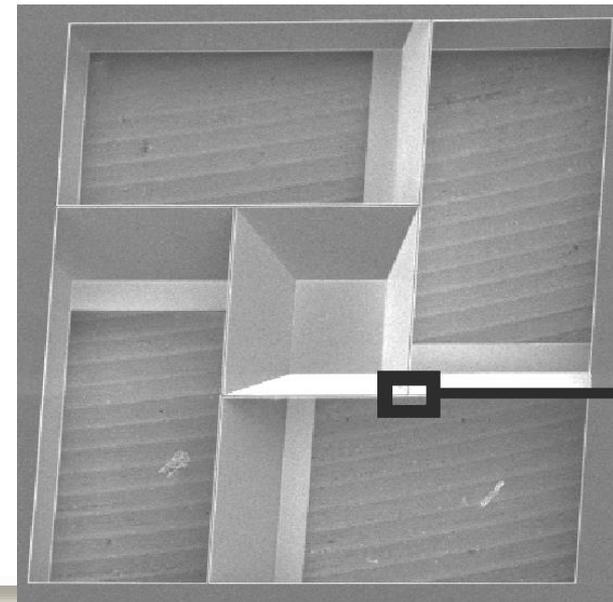
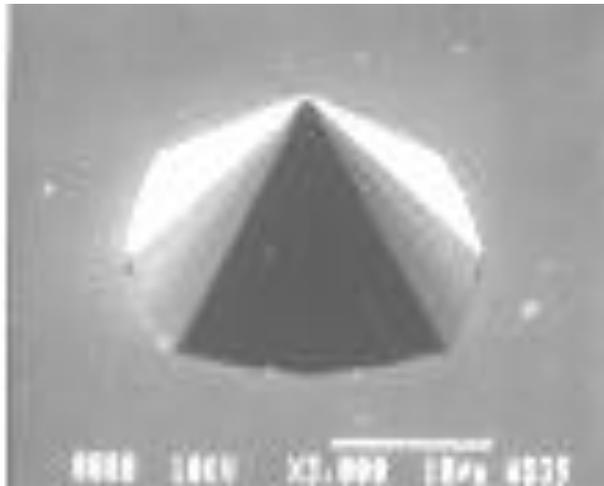


- Corrosão úmida isotrópica
- Corrosão úmida anisotrópica
- Corrosão seca isotrópica
- Corrosão seca anisotrópica
- RIE, MC-RIE, DRIE, PE-RIE
- IBE
- LACE

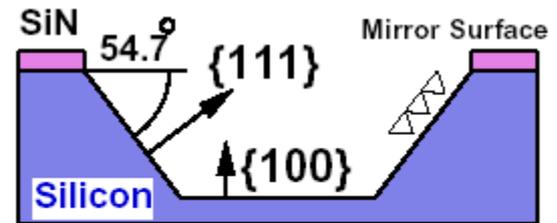
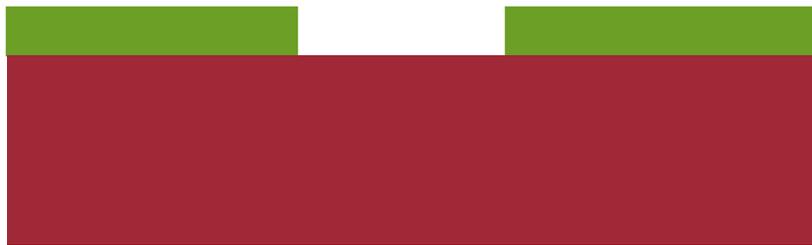
REMOÇÃO: ETCHING



Si / KOH, EDP, TMAH
Orientation Dependent

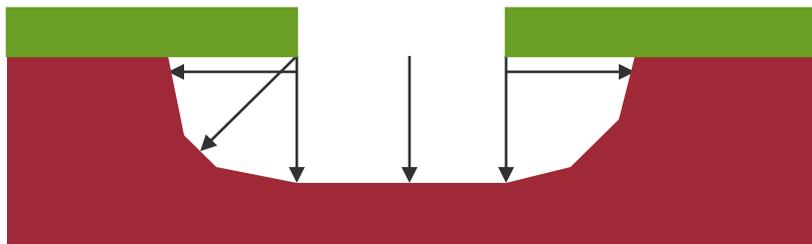


REMOÇÃO: ETCHING

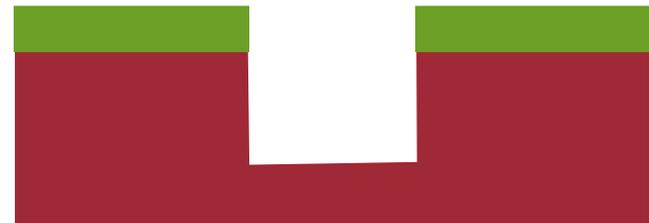


Si / KOH, EDP, TMAH
Orientation Dependent

Isotrópico



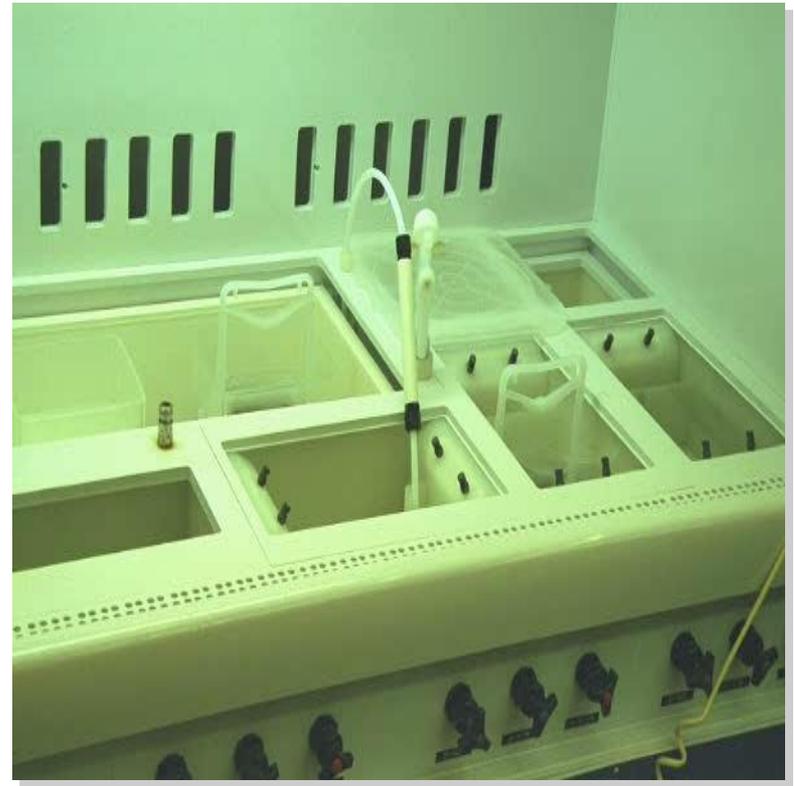
Anisotrópico



REMOÇÃO: ETCHING

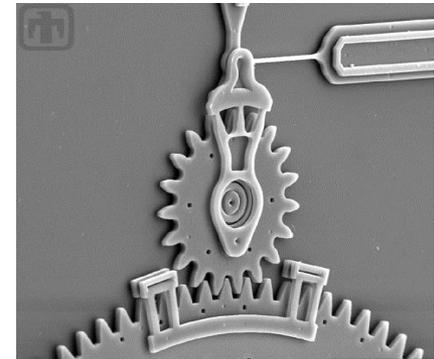
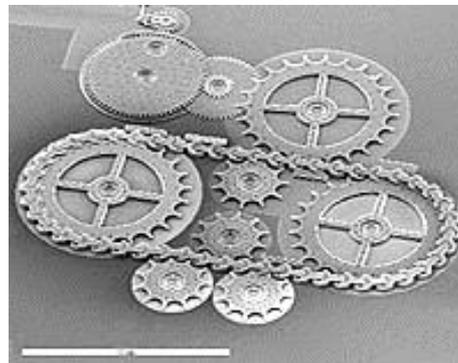
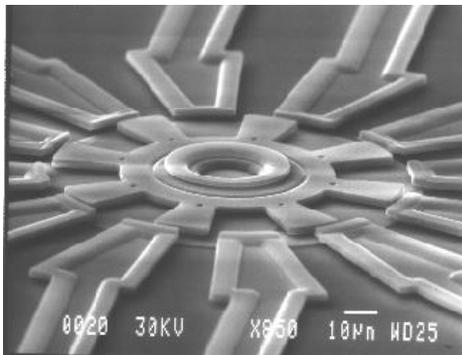
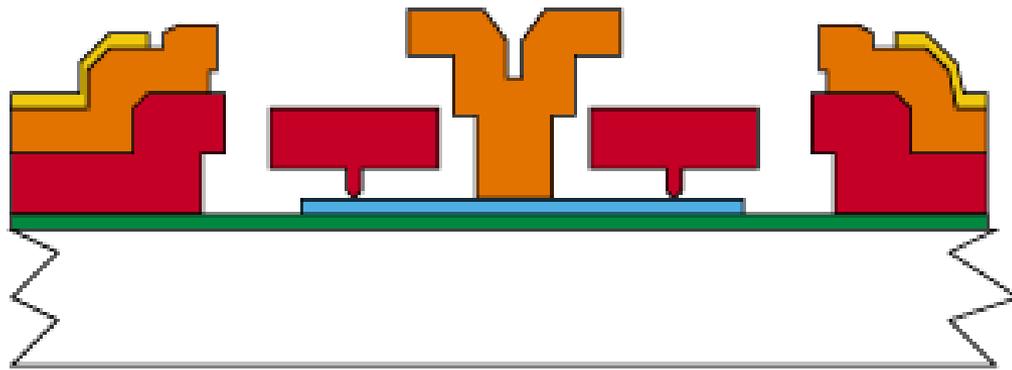


Seco



úmido

Usinagem em superfície



MODIFICAÇÃO: OXIDAÇÃO

Crece uma camada de SiO_2 sobre o substrato para:

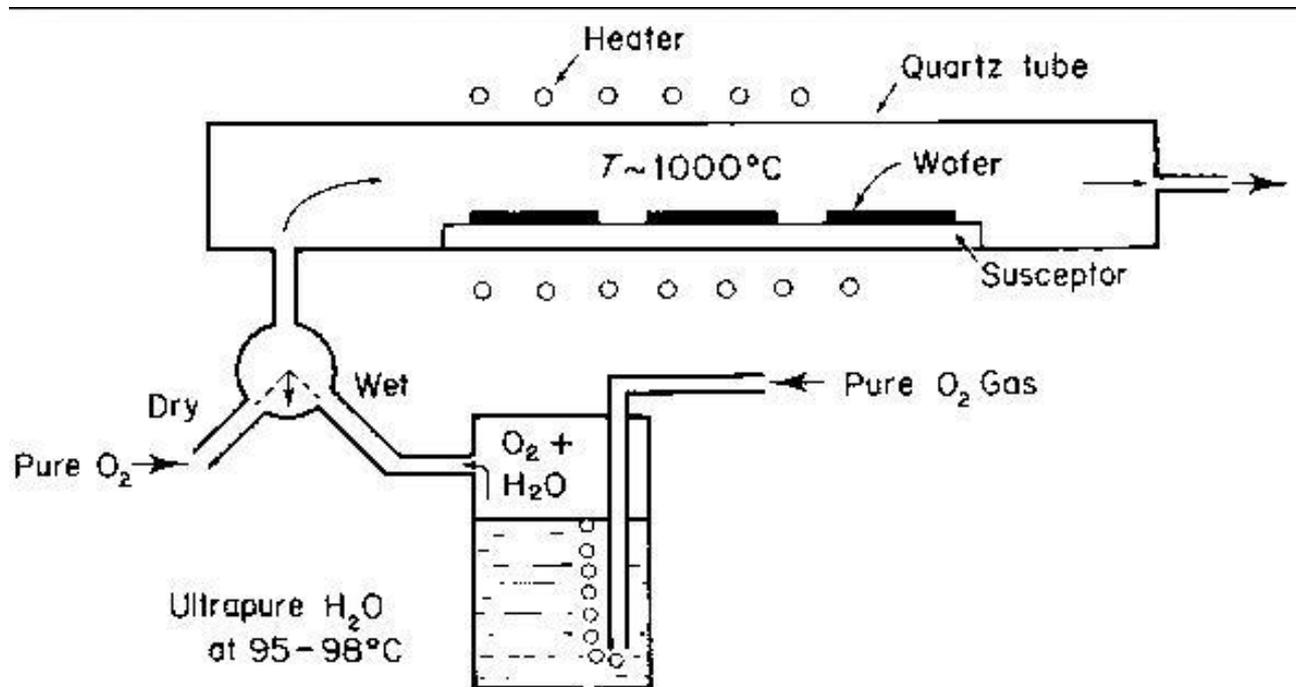
- Máscaras de difusão
- isolar e proteger
- Dielétrico em eletrônica

úmida: Vapor de água, 900-1000 °C.
óxido rápido 0.5 mm/h.
grosso e baixo controle

Seca: Atmosfera Oxigenada 1100-1200°C
precisão, 1 um em 40 horas.

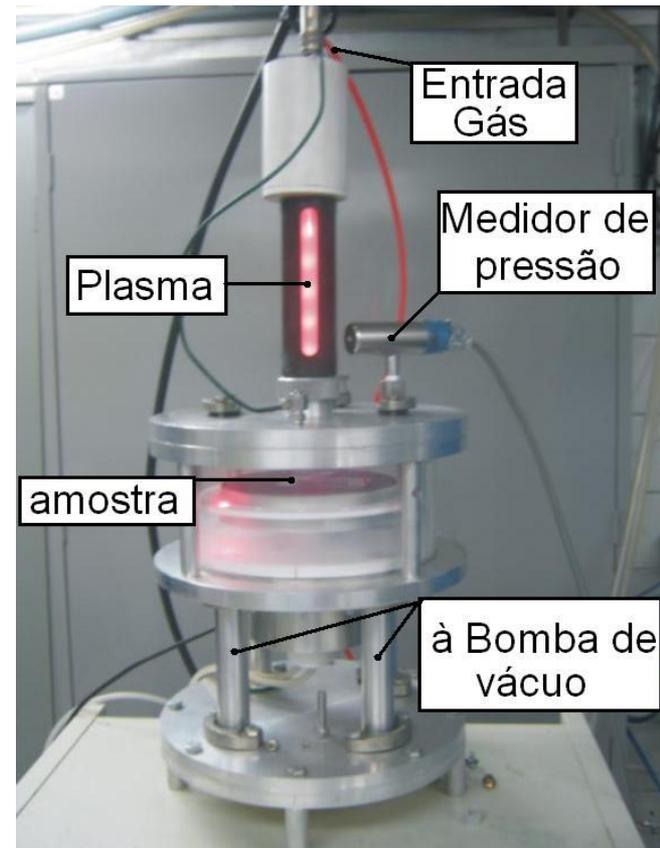
MODIFICAÇÃO: OXIDAÇÃO

Reactor de Oxidação



MODIFICAÇÃO: ATIVAÇÃO SUPERFICIAL

- ✓ Plasma de oxigênio
- ✓ Reator de plasma remoto
- ✓ Pouco bombardeamento
- ✓ Contato imediato após ativação
- ✓ Preservação em etanol



MODIFICAÇÃO: DIFUSÃO

Incorporação de átomos no interior do substrato

- Introduz impurezas
- Limite de penetração
- Modifica propriedades

Óticas → fabricação de guias de onda

Químicas → proteção contra ataque químico

Mecânicas → Resonadores (cambia Y)

Elétricas → Fabricação de resistencias

Junturas PN

Substrato a alta temperatura em contacto com uma atmosfera altamente iónica (líquida o gasosa.)

MODIFICAÇÃO: DIFUSÃO

Esquema de forno

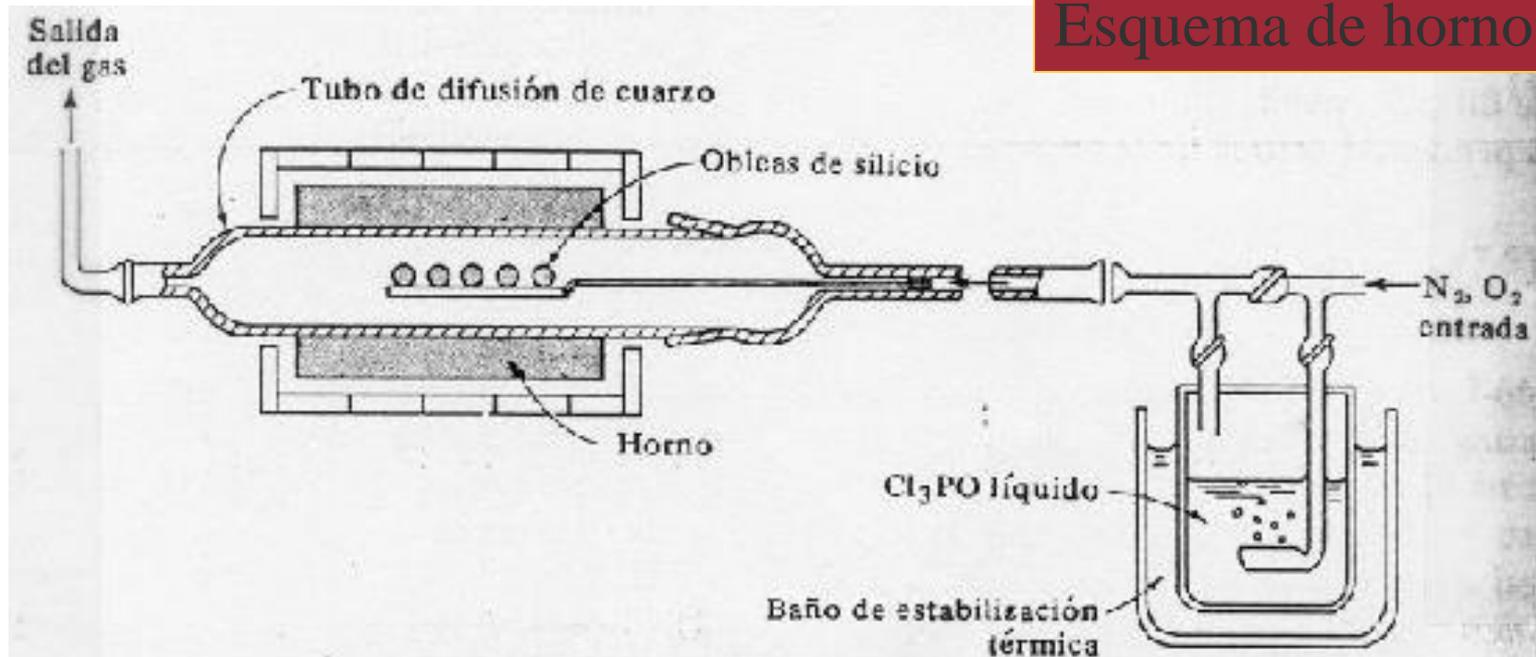
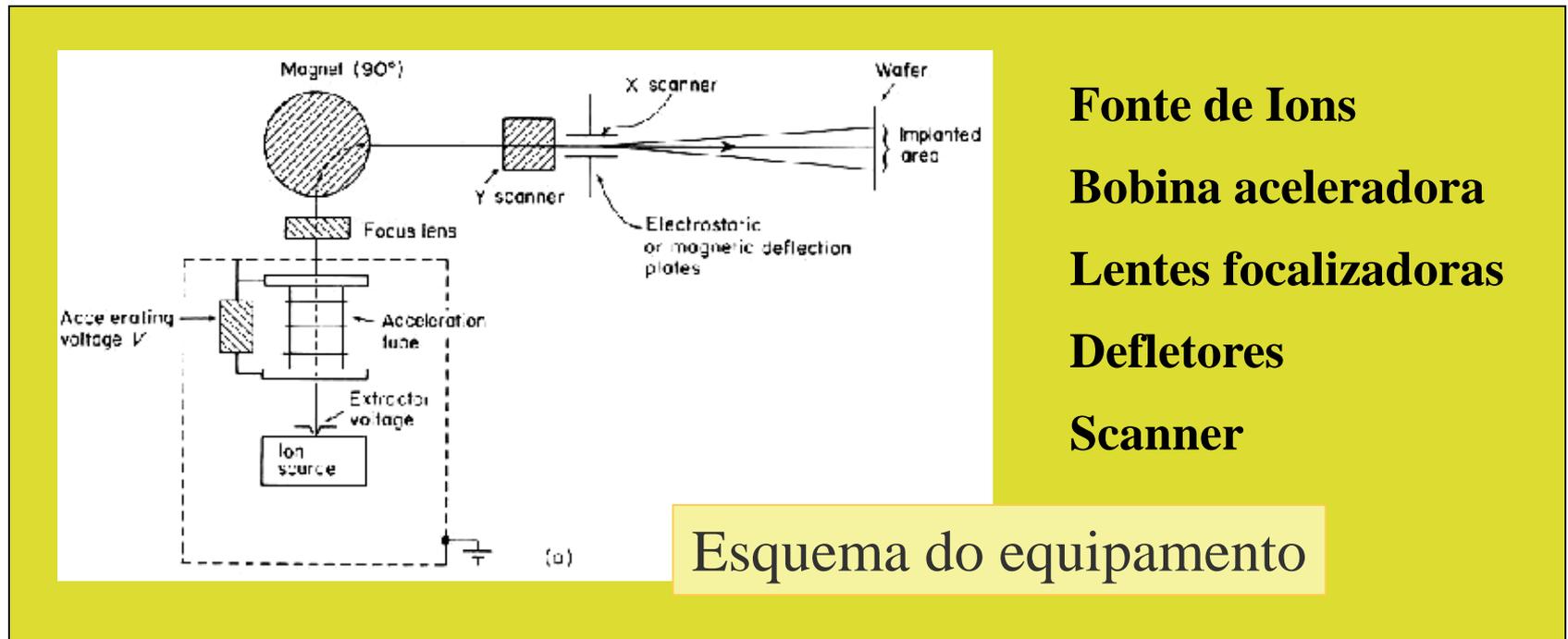


Fig. 7-10. Representación esquemática de un aparato típico para la difusión de Cl_3PO . (Cortesía de Motorola, Inc.¹)

MODIFICAÇÃO: IMPLANTAÇÃO

Ions são acelerados contra a amostra e ficam incrustados

- Maior profundidade de penetração
- Mais rápido (difusão forçada)



Fonte de Ions

Bobina aceleradora

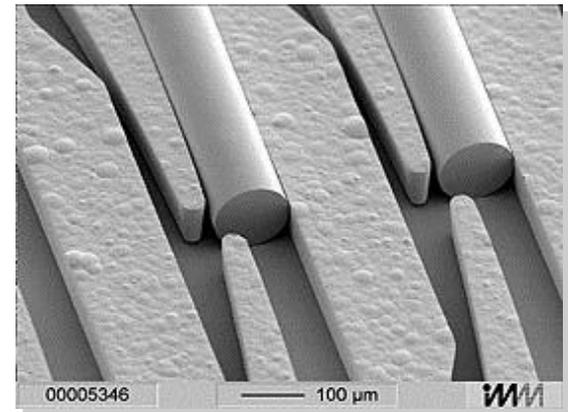
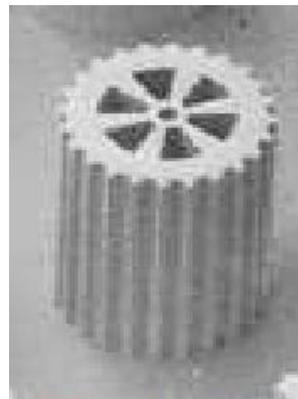
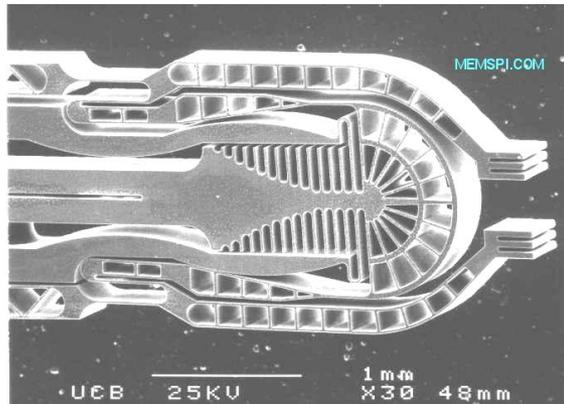
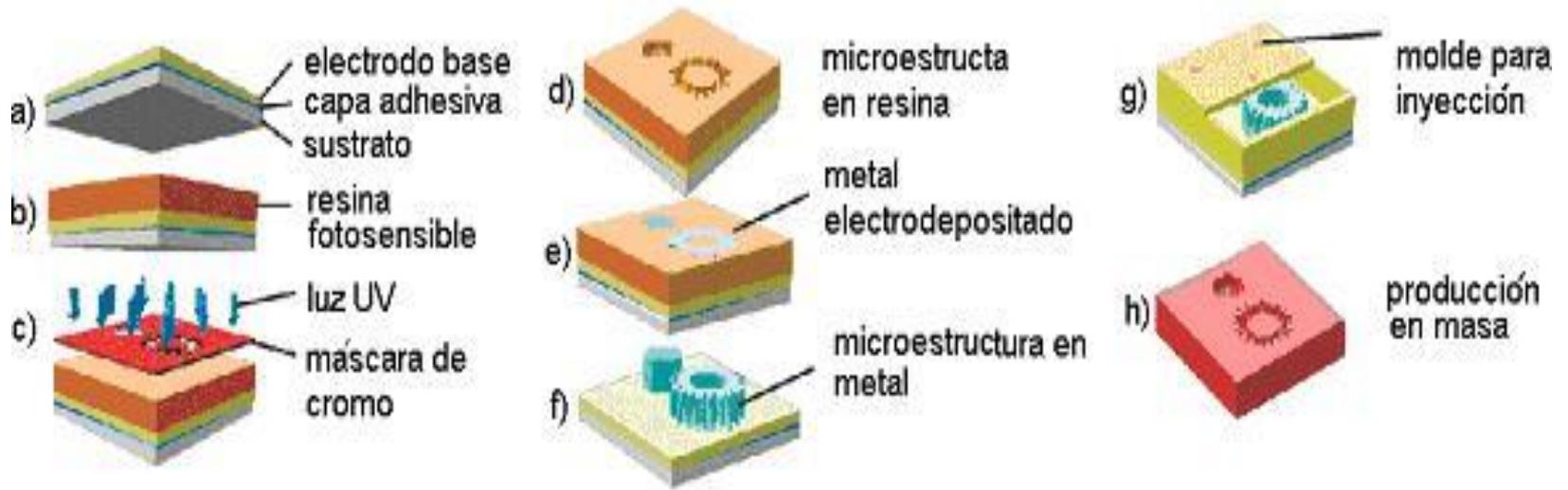
Lentes focalizadoras

Defletores

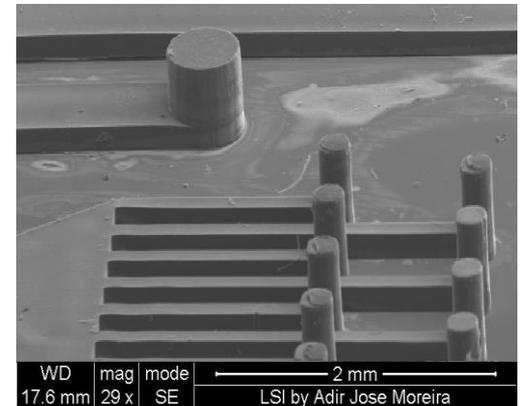
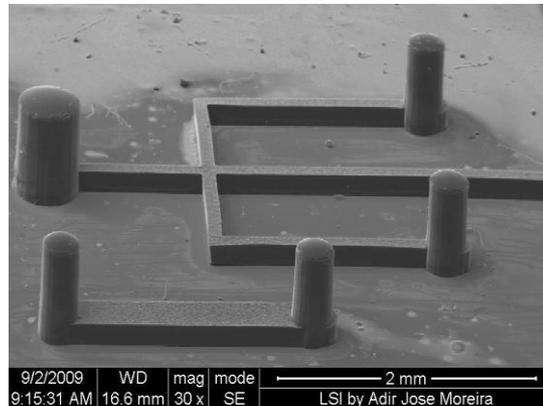
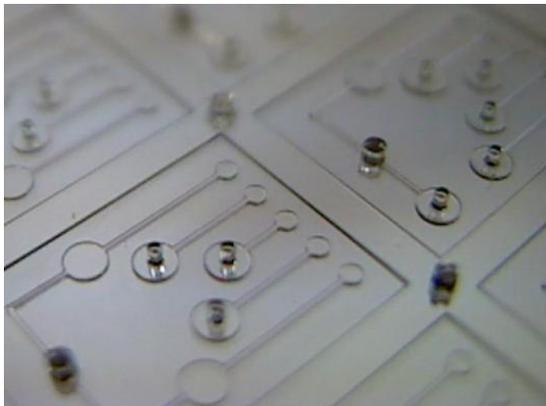
Scanner

Esquema do equipamento

MODELADO

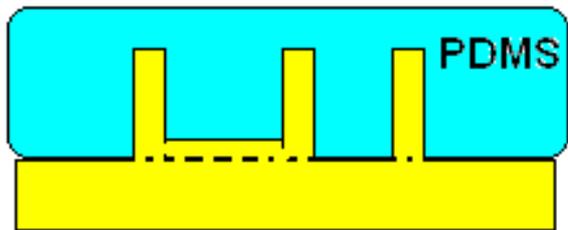


MODELADO



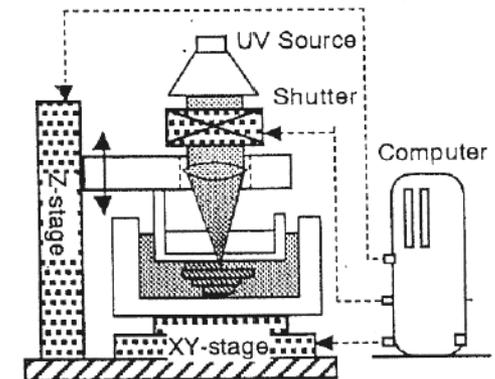
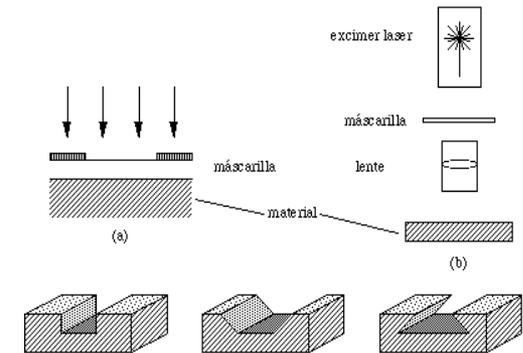
Micrografia ópticas e eletrônicas das estruturas de dois níveis fabricadas.

MOLDAGEM



OUTRAS

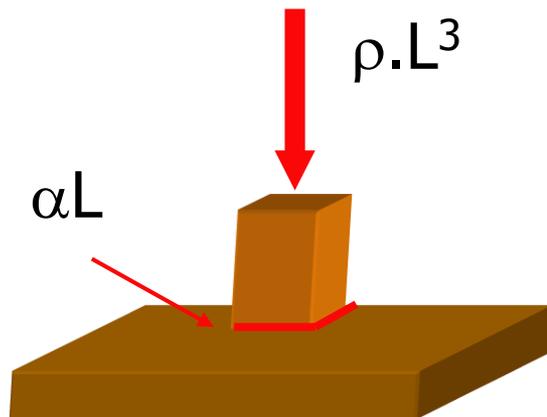
- » Láser Excimer (UV láser)
- » Micro electro-erosión (uEDM)
- » Maquinado convencional
- » Micro estereolitografía
- » Polishing (aplanados)
- » Conexionado



Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

COMPREENSÃO DOS EFEITOS DA MINIATURIZAÇÃO

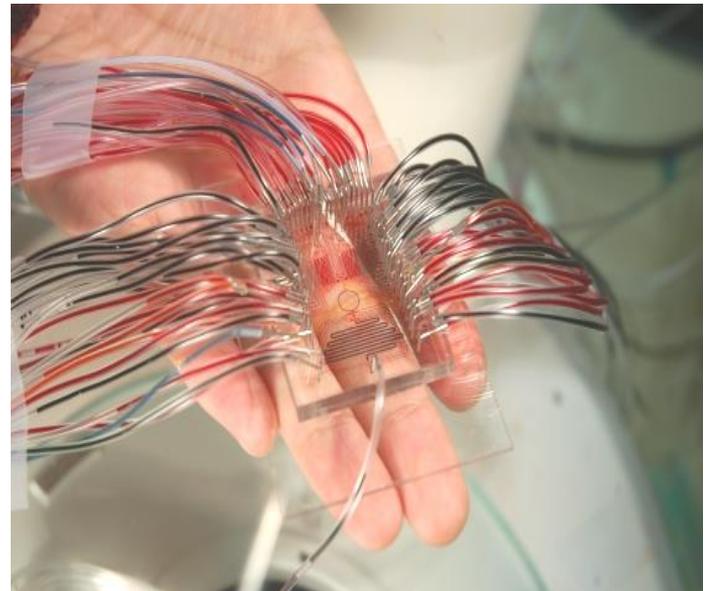
Que acontece quando os flúidos são confinados?



Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

INTEGRAÇÃO DE ELEMENTOS E DISPOSITIVOS

- Nem tudo tem sido integrado
 - ✓ Armazenamento de líquidos
 - ✓ Sistemas de chaveamento
 - ✓ Instrumentação de análise

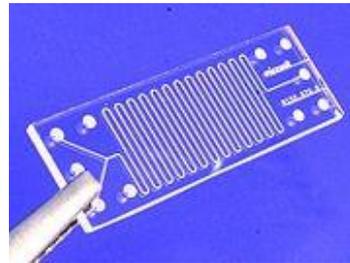


Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

NOVOS MATERIAIS E PROCESSOS



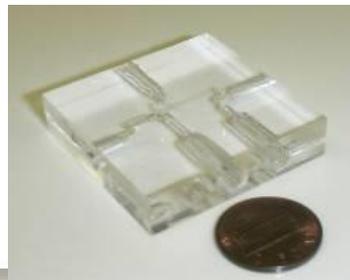
Vidro



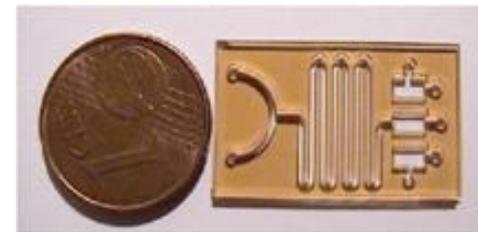
PDMS



PMMA



SU8

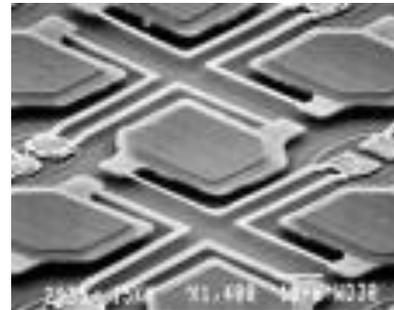


Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

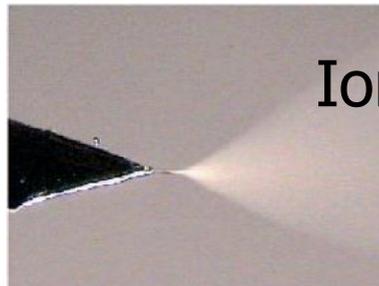
NOVAS TÉCNICAS DE ANÁLISE



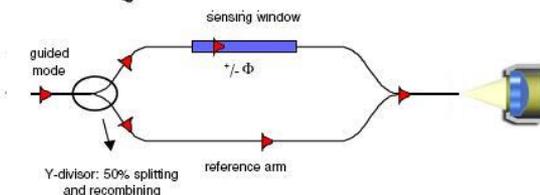
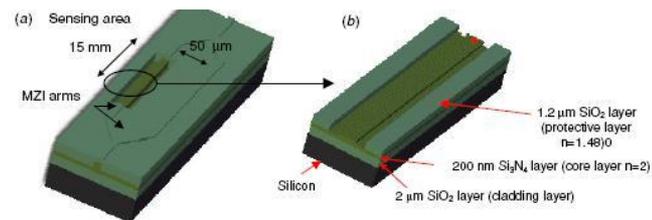
Impedância



Condução
Térmica



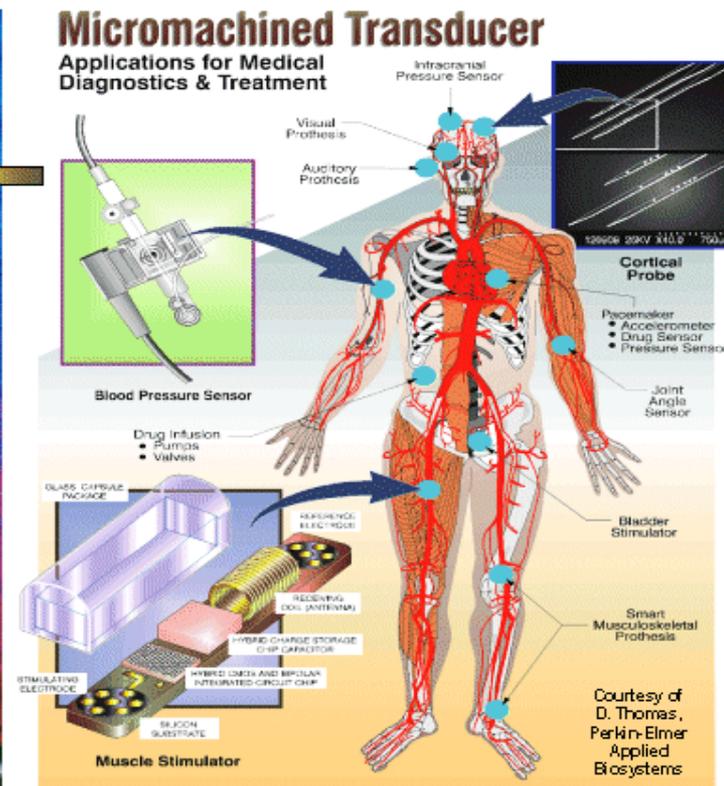
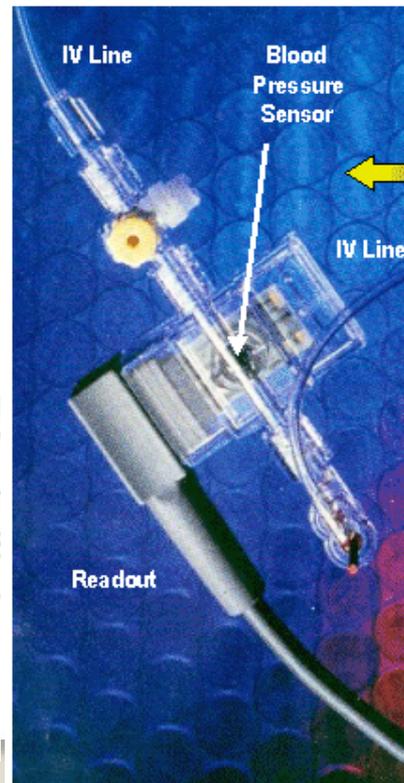
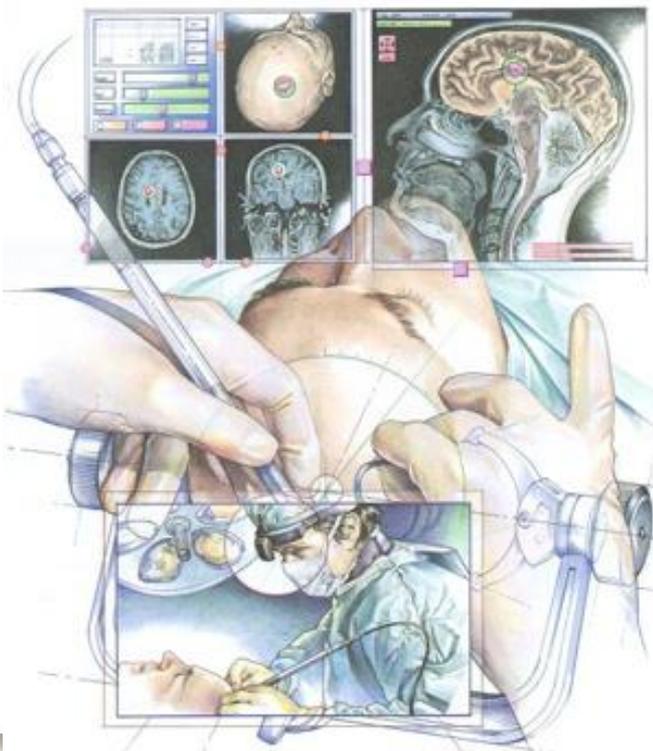
Ionização



Interação
Óptica

Desafios científicos e tecnológicos

IDENTIFICAÇÃO DE NICHOS DE MERCADO



CONCLUSÕES

- ✓ Os Lab on a Chip oferecem importantes vantagens como redução de custo, tempo e risco das análises.
- ✓ Consegue-se uma manipulação no nível celular ou até molecular.
- ✓ Podem ser programados milhares de testes simultâneos com pouca quantidade de reagentes.
- ✓ É uma tecnologia relativamente nova na qual ha muito a fazer.