



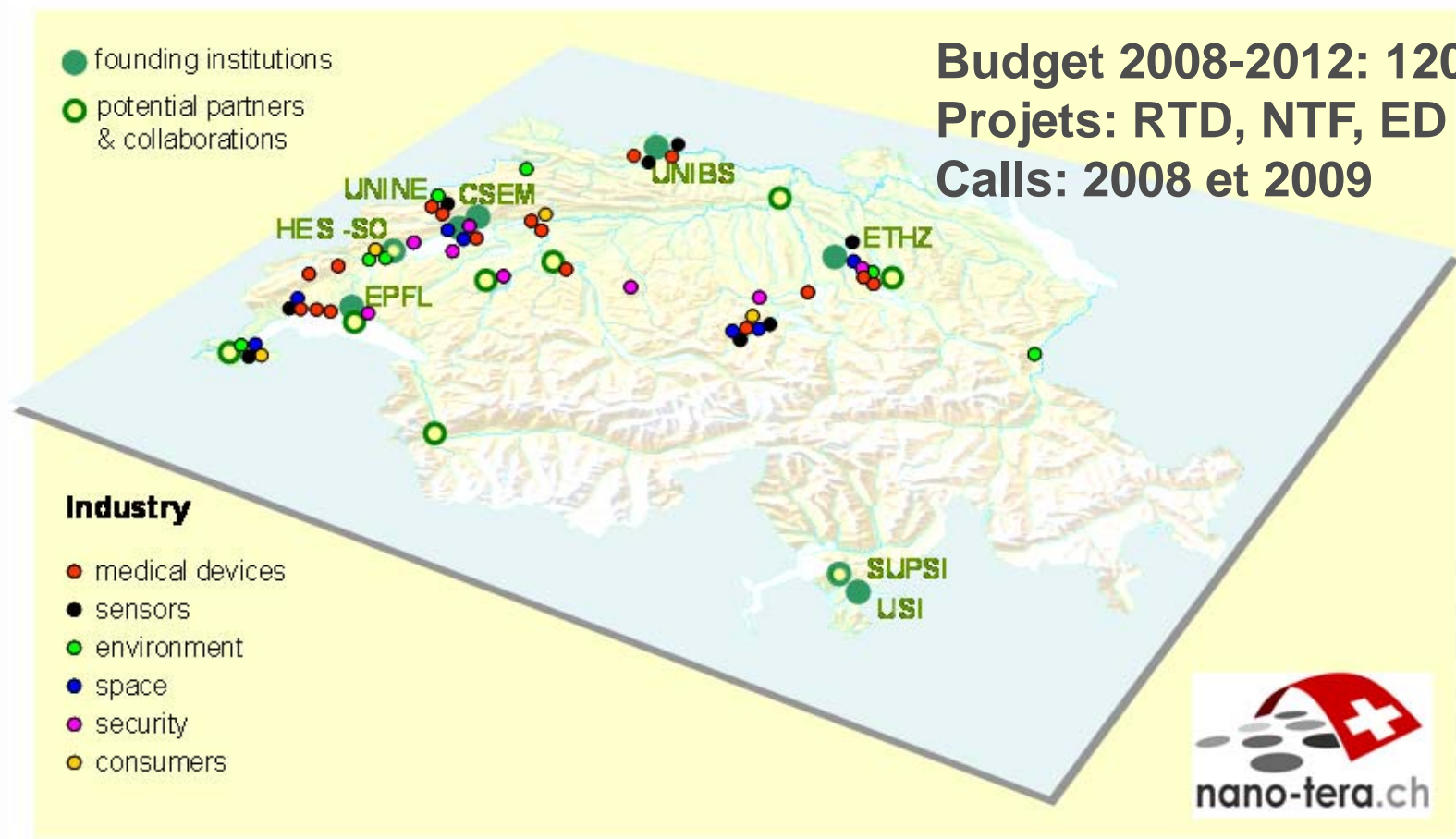
# nano-tera.ch

swiss scientific initiative in health / security / environment systems





# Partners and collaborations





# Partner institutions

## Founding institutions



Università della Svizzera italiana



**ETH**

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

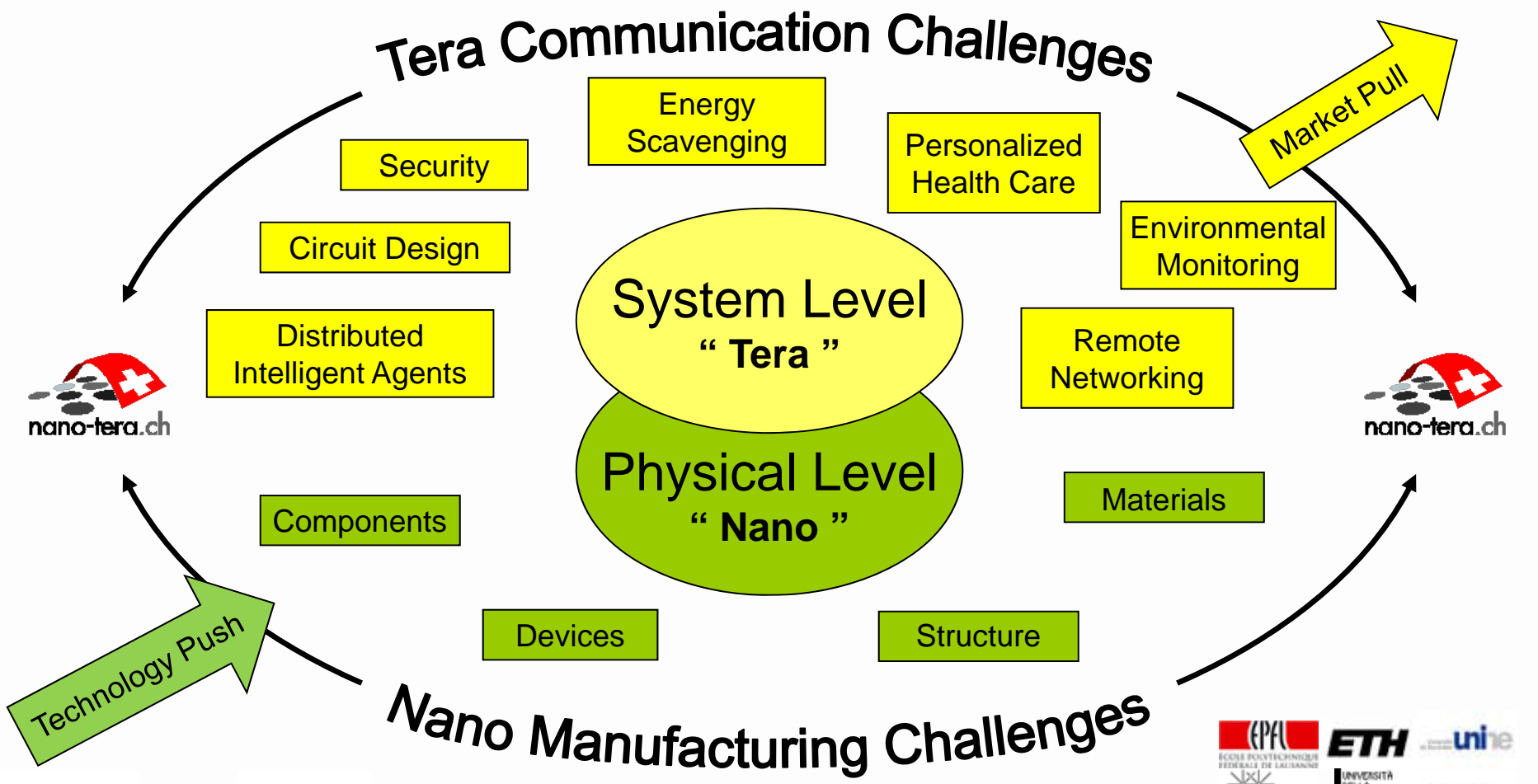


## Other participants



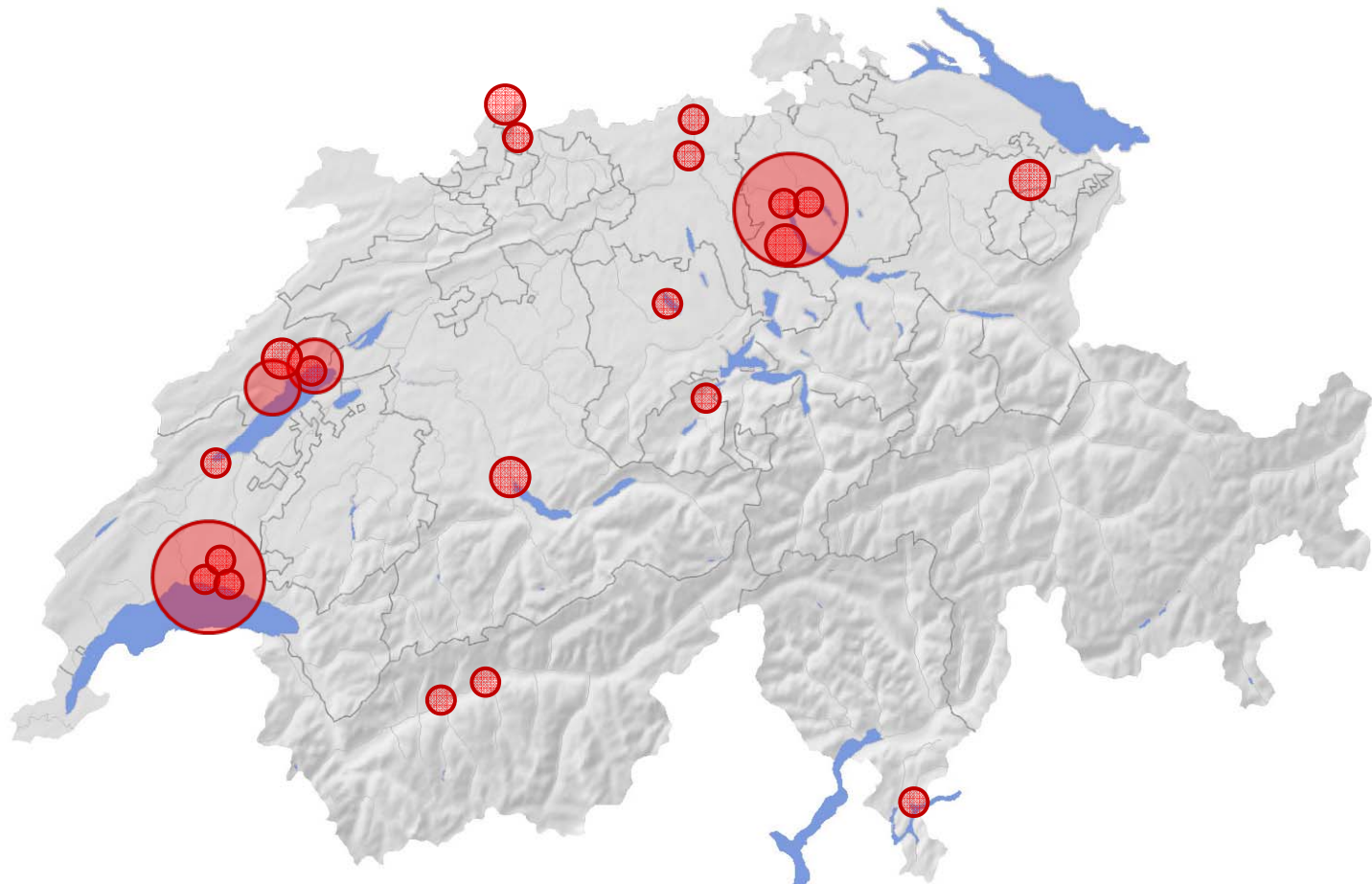


# Converging Challenges





# Distribution of research groups





# *Sensing platforms for health & environmental monitoring*

Various key elements...

- CNT electro-mechanical resonators
- Textile-integrated sensing
- ISFET sensing with silicon nanowires
- Living cells
- Optical absorption with VCSELs & QCLs

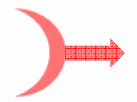


# CabTuRes

## Low-power nano-sensors based on tunable CNT electro-mechanical resonators

Christofer Hierold (ETHZ)

- physics of carbon nanotubes
- engineering sciences in N/MEMS



novel CNT-based devices: ultra-low power, miniaturized functional blocks for sensing & electronics

Using CNT-based nano electro-mechanical **resonators**:

CNTs have small mass & high stiffness ➡ when doubly clamped: huge resonant frequencies reachable (>1GHz)

Novelty:

- better tuning via appropriate tensile actuators (uncontrolled chirality may not affect tunable CNT resonators)
- process flow allowing combination of MEMS with CNTs & CMOS ICs ➡ plethora of applications possible

*Mass balances for sensing*

Mass loading creates shift in resonant frequency – with huge sensitivity to tiny mass changes

- ➡ Measure gas molecule densities
- ➡ Weigh nano bodies (proteins, viruses...)

Strain also affects resonant frequencies

- ➡ Measure strain/stress/pressure...

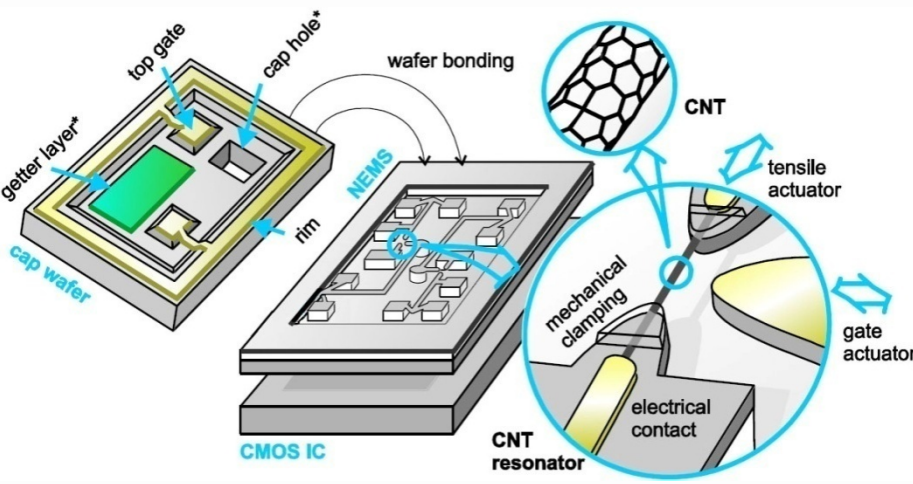
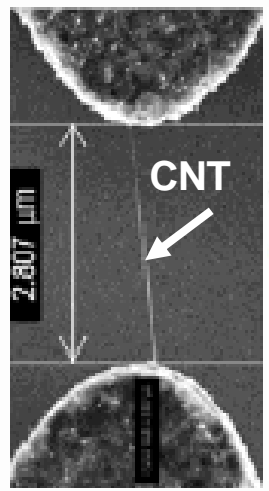
*Electronics applications*

CNTs: higher quality factors than L-C elements

- ➡ CNT resonators could be used as tunable RF voltage controlled oscillators

Multi-GHz range

- ➡ also good for NEMS filters and detectors





# TecInTex

## Technology integration into textiles: empowering health

Gerhard Tröster (ETHZ)

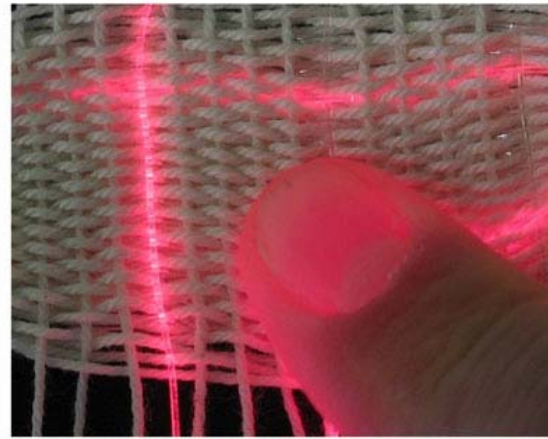
Sensing capabilities close to the human body → monitor activity, motion, health...

Incorporate built-in technological elements in our everyday textiles & clothes

Existing E-textiles: low processability, wearing comfort, washability...

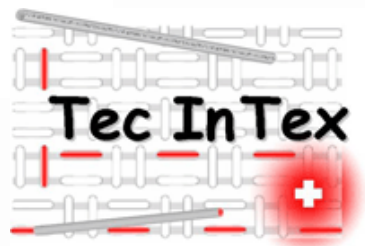
→ Goal: | get the crucial core modules to design & manufacture truly wearable functional clothes

- electronic fibers → point-to-point connection inside the fabrics
- optical fibers → sensitive to changes in the contacting liquid env. (bio-sensing appl.)
- sensor yarns & stripes
- transducer between optical & electrical signals



### Active near infrared spectroscopy sock

Peripheral vascular disease affects 30% of adults  
 Early detection possible by near IR spectroscopy, but conventional sensors are cumbersome  
 → Light wearable system in sock to monitor tissue oxygenation continuously & non-invasively



### Intelligent underwear for paraplegic people

Pressure ulcers  
 big problem of paraplegic and bed ridden patients  
 → Build a comfortable device to detect the risk for pressure ulcers in order to enable preventive measures





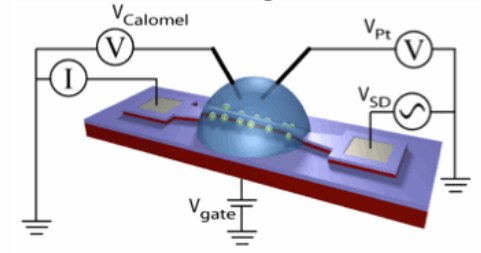
# NanowireSensor

## Integrateable silicon nanowire sensor platform

Christian Schönenberger (UniBS)

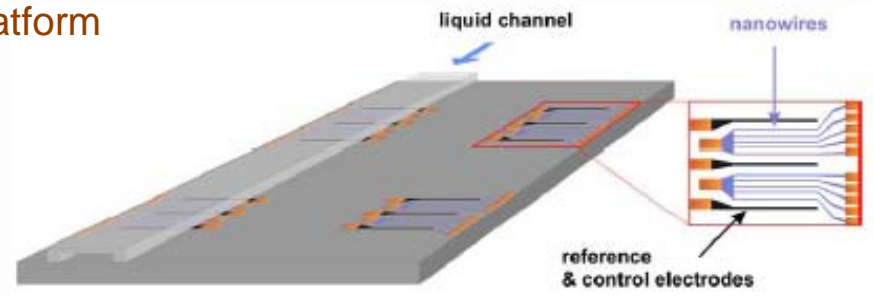
Sensor platform for the electronic detection of analytes in solution – modular, scalable & integrateable

- Technique without biochemical labeling (no risk to alter target molecules, cheaper & faster)
- No optical techniques which remain difficult to integrate at large-scale
- Differential readout capability with in situ references (to prevent mis-readings)
- Immediate or on-chip signal conditioning (to reduce noise)



➔ Ion-sensitive field-effect transistor **sensor platform** based on silicon nanowires to be integrated in a CMOS architecture

Progress needed: understanding of the sensing mechanisms and improved control



*Personalized medicine*

Robust / flexible / cheap platform to grant effective diagnosis possibilities for healthcare specialists

Long-term vision: Embedded systems for constant health monitoring (diabetes, etc.)

*Systems biology*

Quantitative detection of numerous substances in parallel at very low concentrations

For example: new insights into metabolic processes of cells, organisms and organs, etc.



# LiveSense

## Cell-based autonomous biosensing microsystem

Philippe Renaud (EPFL)

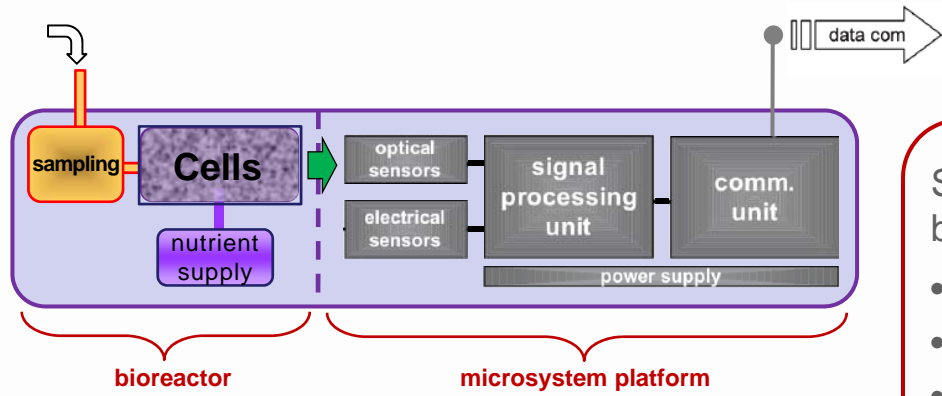
Environmental monitoring – warning system for the health of a biotope

→ need a set of autonomous remote nodes able to locally collect samples and send information

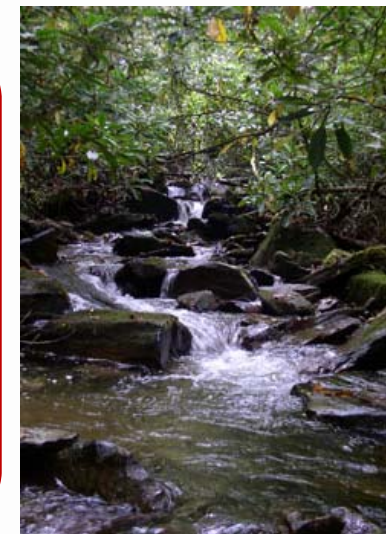
Cell-based biosensors provide a biologically relevant response to toxic compounds and mixtures



canary used as «biosensor» in coalmines



- Strong interactions between partner teams:
- study of the cell models
  - development of microbioreactor
  - secondary sensors to detect the cell response
  - integration of a demonstrator to be deployed in a river





# IrSens

Integrated sensing platform for gases and liquids in the near and mid-infrared range

Jérôme Faist (ETHZ)

Sensing platform based on optical absorption

Principle: probing the vibrational frequencies of targeted molecules (near/mid-infrared range)

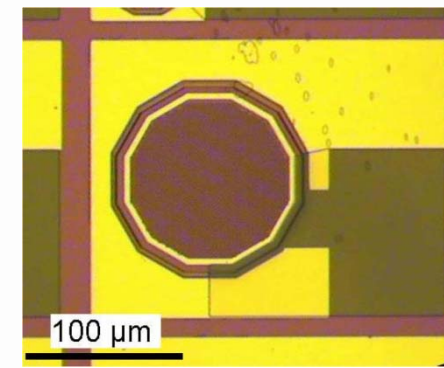
→ unambiguous signature of the fluid investigated

- high sensitivity for both **gases** and **liquids**
- low price
- low power consumption

Semiconductor optical sources & detectors



- Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser
- Quantum Cascade Laser
- Quantum Cascade Detector



## Optical sensing in the gas phase

Human breath analysis

QCLs as powerful light source in the mid-infrared



Detection of the helicobacter pylori with isotopic ratio measurements in exhaled CO<sub>2</sub>

## Optical sensing in the liquid phase

Multi wavelength semiconductor laser source (mid-infrared QCLs – near-infrared VCSELs)



- high sensitivity
  - small sample volume needed
  - Ideal for bio-medical applications
- Detection of drugs & doping agents in human fluids



# *Development of key technologies*

- 3D ICs with interlayer cooling
- Fluid-mediated self-assembly for N/MEMS
- Ultrafast semiconductor lasers

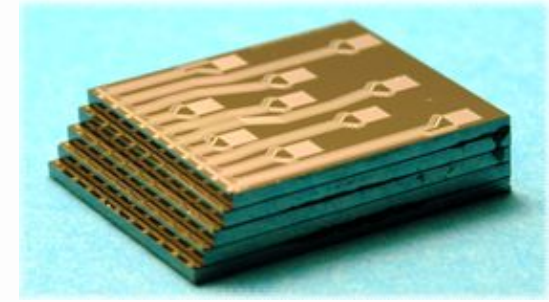


# CMOSAIC

## 3D stacked architectures with interlayer cooling

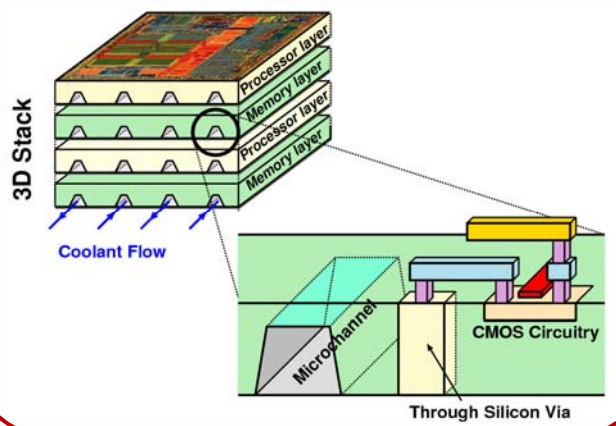
John Thome (EPFL)

- 3D stacks of computer chips allow a huge functionality per unit volume
- Recent progress in the fabrication of through silicon vias
  - new ways for high density array interconnects between stacked processor & memory chips



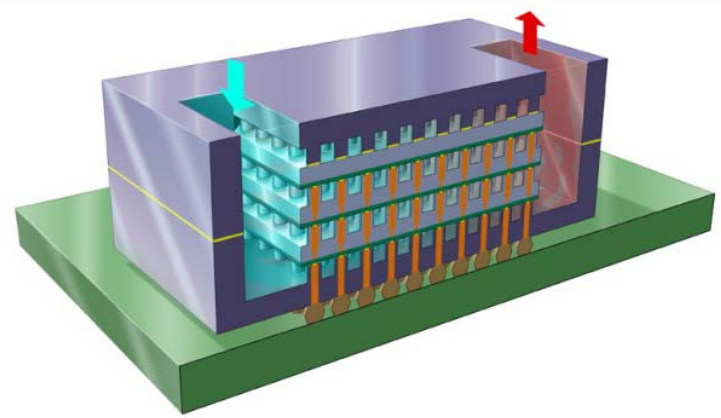
**BUT heat needs to be removed!** [each layer dissipates 100-150 W/cm<sup>2</sup>]  
**These 3D integrated circuits need novel electro-thermal co-design**

Microchannels etched on back side of chips to circulate liquid coolant



Interdisciplinary problem approached at various levels:

- architecture
- microfabrication
- liquid cooling
- two-phase cooling
- nano-fluids





# SelfSys

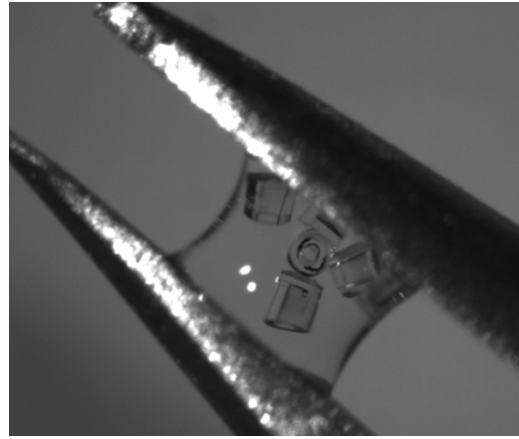
Fluidic-mediated self-assembly for hybrid functional micro/nanosystems

Juergen Brugger (EPFL)

nano-tera

need to find **novel, low cost** processes to assemble and integrate complex micro-objects into large networks in a massively parallel manner

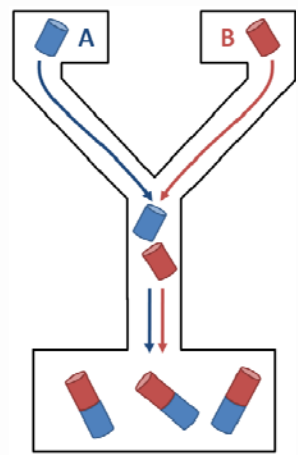
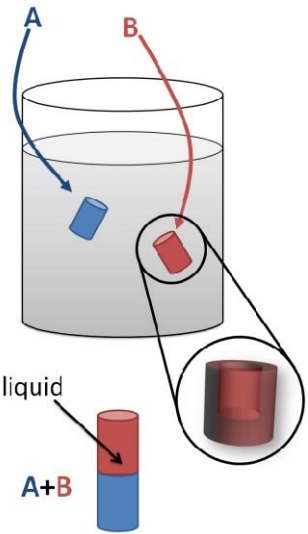
Self-assemble N/MEMS components as they are fully immersed in a liquid  
→ possibility to encapsulate the functional liquid



Basic free self-assembly

or...

Alternate assembly in microfluidic channels



case studies

Assembly of MEMS to microscale RFID tag for subsequent MEMS tracking

Assembly of liquid-containing micro-capsules that can be triggered for liquid release



# MIXSEL

## Vertical integration of ultrafast semiconductor lasers for wafer-scale mass production

Ursula Keller (ETHZ)

Ultrashort pulse lasers: crucial for biomedical applications (optical coherence tomography, photo-ablation of biological tissues...)

But need for affordable, integrable femtosecond laser modules

MIXSEL: mode-locked integrated external-cavity surface emitting laser  
So far: only low-power optically pumped and picosecond regime MIXSELS

Goal: Demonstrate **optically** & **electrically** pumped MIXSELS in the **picosecond** and the **femtosecond** regime

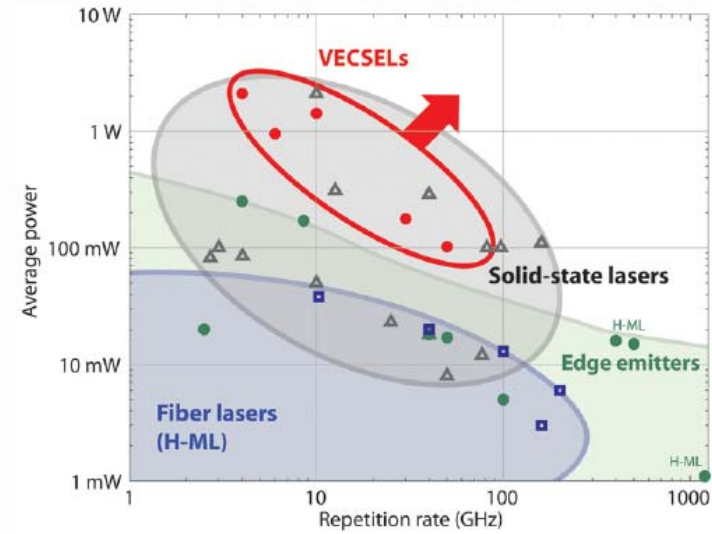
*>500mW* → *clocking applications...*

*>100mW* → *continuum generation, biomedical applications...*

Passive mode-locking requires saturable absorbers

Further development necessary:

For integration into MIXSELS and for femtosecond regime: exploration of quantum dot saturable absorbers





# *Applications*

As shown above:

- Environmental monitoring / health of a biotope
- Measurements of tiny mass changes, stress & pressure
- Electronics applications (tunable RF voltage controlled oscillators, NEMS filters...)
- Health monitoring
- Sensing in the gas phase: bacteria detections
- Sensing in the liquid phase: detection of drugs & doping agents in human fluids

*But also...*





# SImOS

## Smart implants for orthopaedics surgery

Peter Ryser (EPFL)

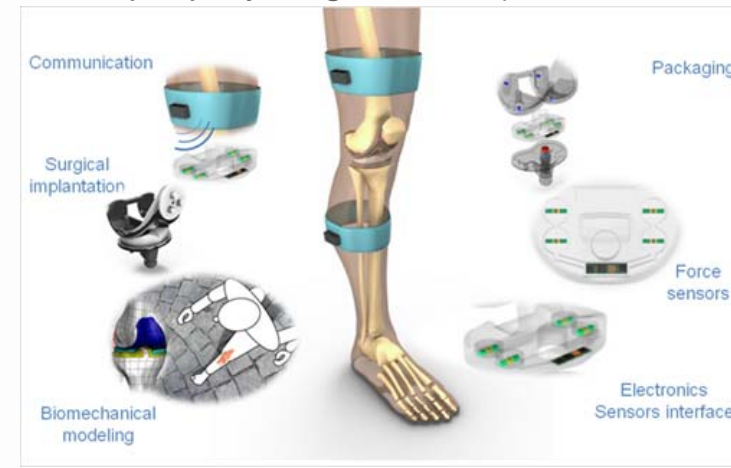
Joints implanted in EU & US: > 1 million/year

Expected to last 10-20 years... but frequent premature failure (~20% for people younger than 50)

➔ complex, costly & traumatic revision surgery needed

Goal: Design innovative tools (implanted & external) to monitor in vivo biomechanical parameters of joint prosthesis & orthopaedic implants

- useful...
- during surgery – for alignment/positioning phase
  - after surgery – to detect early migration
  - during rehabilitation – to evaluate joint function



### Innovative features:

*Adjustable to all prostheses*

Currently: prostheses with implants must be custom-made

Resorting to nano-scale elements will not affect the mechanical properties

➔ System adaptable to any prosthesis for a better flexibility

*With orientation sensors*

Beside force sensors, the prosthesis will also include orientation sensors.

Subtle combination of parameters from internal sensors (that need little power) and external sensors

*Friction & loosening prevention*

More sensors can be included:

- Temperature sensors to measure friction and wear
- Accelerometers in order to prevent prosthesis loosening



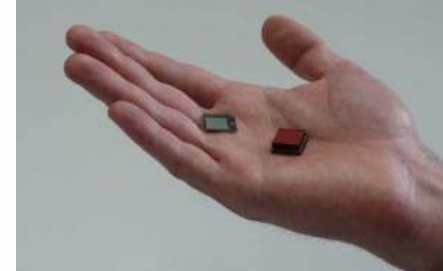
# Nexray

Network of integrated miniaturized X-ray systems operating in complex environments

Alex Dommann (CSEM)

Development of **tera** X-ray networks made of **nano** components

- **X-ray sources** – Based on carbon nanotube cold emitters  
CNT dimensions ensure a large electrical field enhancement factor  
➔ low threshold voltage for electron extraction  
Miniaturization of the whole source to 1 mm<sup>3</sup> only
- **X-ray direct detectors** – Based on crystalline Ge absorption layers grown directly on CMOS sensor chip  
Ge layer grown by low-energy-plasma-enhanced-vapour-deposition  
High resolution & high sensitivity, targeting single photon detection



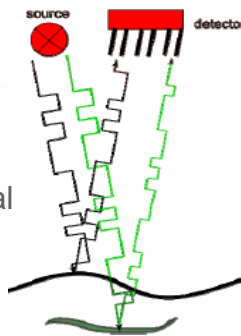
## X-ray time-of-flight measurements

Intensity modulated X-rays emitted are partly reflected back (*Compton backscattering*)

Measurement of phase shift ➔ knowledge of reflection depth

Not achievable with conventional X-ray setups:

- Remittance of intensity modulated X-ray signal only possible with CNT based cold emitters
- Data-preprocessing needed at the pixel level: only possible with CMOS-based detectors



➔ Detection of buried landmines with knowledge of depth!

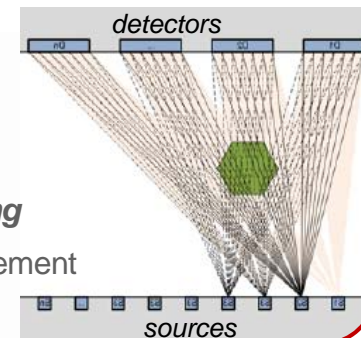
## Tomographic imaging

Computer tomography is a crucial tool in modern medicine  
Now: sources & detectors are rotated mechanically around the body

In this project:  
Both the X-ray detector **and** the X-ray source are pixelated

➔ this combination provides new imaging capabilities, e.g. **static tomographic imaging**

CT achieved by geometrical arrangement instead of mechanical movement





# *Nano-Tera Focused projects*



# ULP-Logic

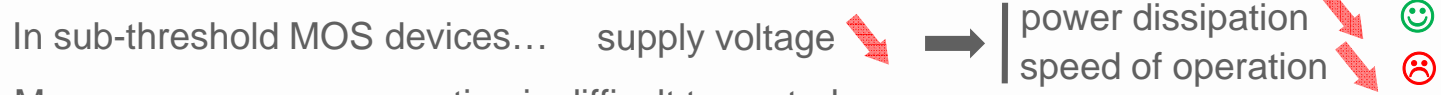
## Sub-threshold source-coupled logic circuits for ultra low power applications

Yusuf Leblebici (EPFL)

Ultra-low power digital systems crucial in many modern applications

- mobile systems
- sensor networks
- implanted biomedical systems

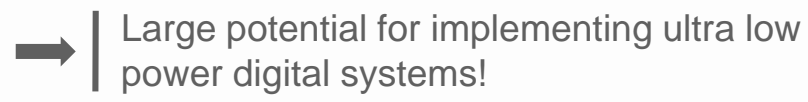
Logic circuits in sub-threshold regime an important challenge!



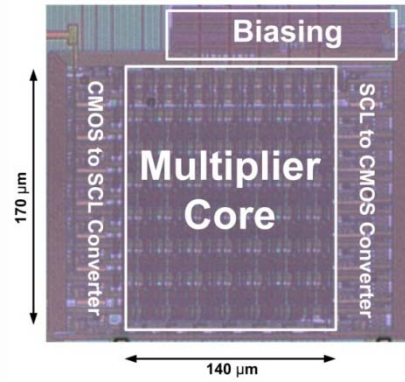
Moreover, power consumption is difficult to control

Here: **sub-threshold source-coupled logic** circuits as a new family of ultra-low power circuits capable of operating at relatively high frequencies

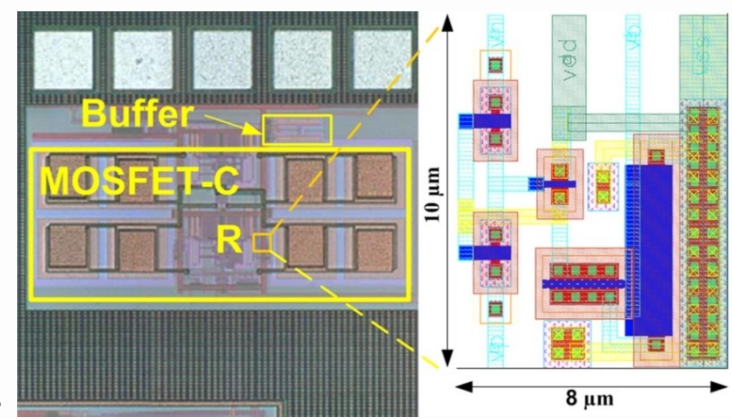
Linear adjustment of power consumption and speed of operation over a wide range



Preliminary results on ST-SCL gate: power-delay product  $< 1$  fJ



(8x8) bit Carry-Save adder multiplier based on STSCL topology



Ultra-low-power MOSFET-C filter with a wide tuning range



# PMD-Program

A programmable, universally applicable microfluidic platform

Sebastian Maerkl (EPFL)

Current micro-fluidics platforms:

- usually designed for one single purpose
- costly to design and implement
- require considerable in-depth knowledge



[ Application-Specific Integrated Circuits in the semiconductor industry ]

➔ Goal here: create **programmable micro-fluidics devices**: not hard-wired, can be custom programmed through software to perform various tasks



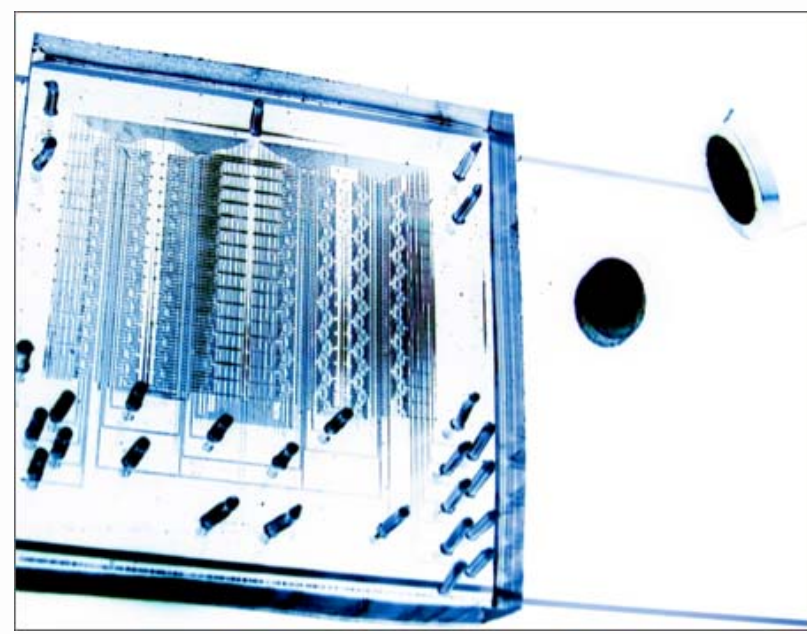
[ Equivalent of Field Programmable Gate Arrays ]

Techniques:

- multi-layer soft-lithography
- microfluidic large-scale integration

Easier integration of technologies, especially micro/nano sensors with fluidic components (human diagnostics, etc.)

Near-universal applicability & modularity  
➔ huge commercial potential





nano-tera.ch

*Thanks for your attention !*