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MEMS技術を用いたがん診断用マイクロ濃縮器の
定量分析による設計

Quantitative Analysis Design of MEMS Based
Micropreconcentrator for Cancer Diagnosis

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Outline

- Introduction
- Design
 - Microstructure
 - Array
- Simulation
 - Flow velocity simulation
 - Particle tracking simulation
- Fabrication
- Conclusion

Motivation

Breast cancer screening

- Mammography
- Ultrasound
- MRI
- Clinical breast examination

Disadvantage and risk

- Exposure of the X-ray
- Pain
- Oversight
- High cost



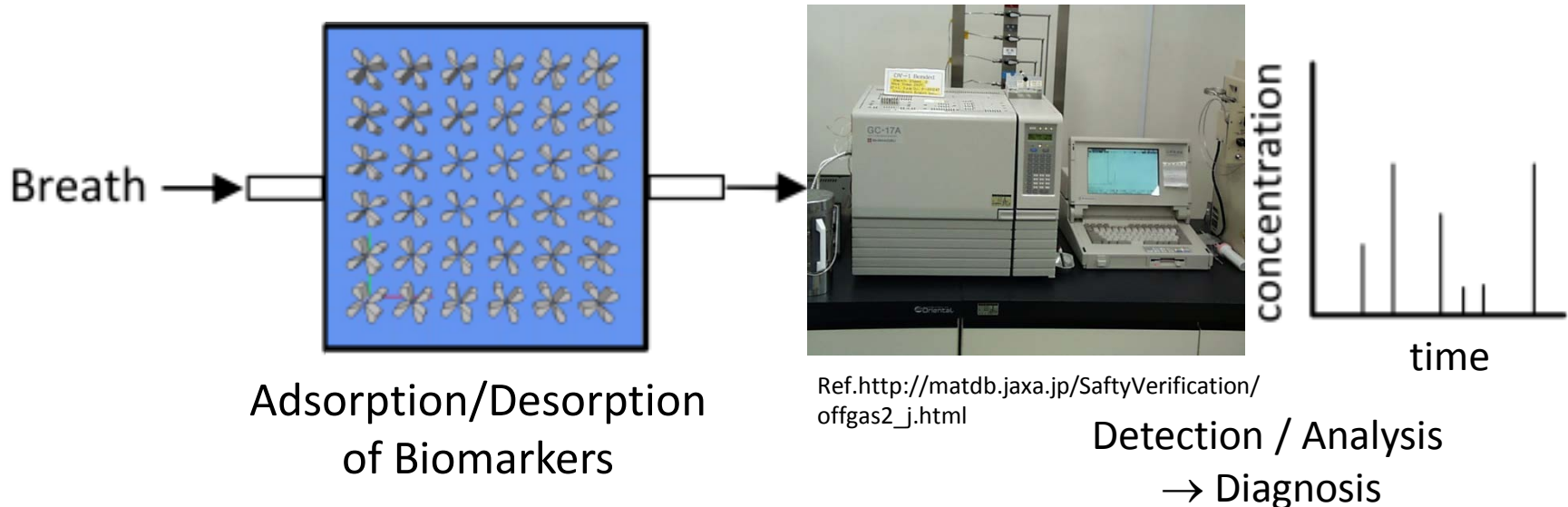
Breath Analysis



Ref. M.Phillips, et.al., "Volatile biomarkers in the breath of women with breast cancer" J.Breath Res. 4(2010) 026003

Introduction

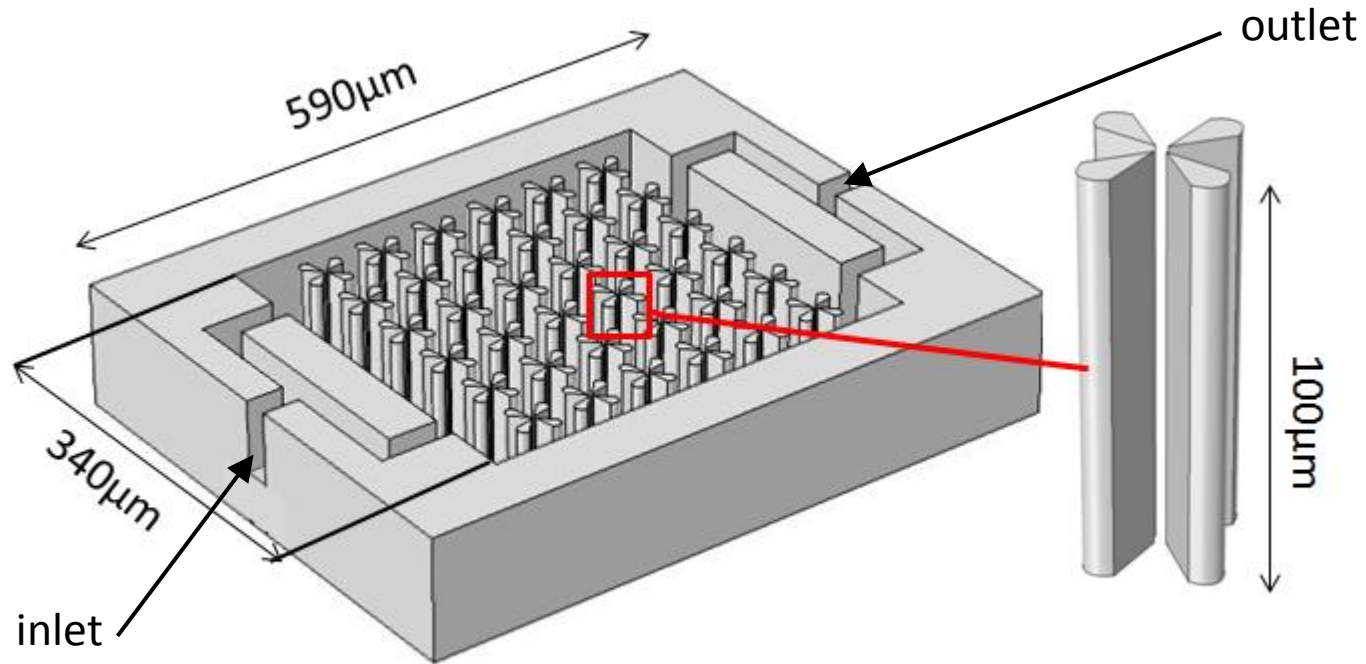
- The cancer diagnosis by the analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in breath



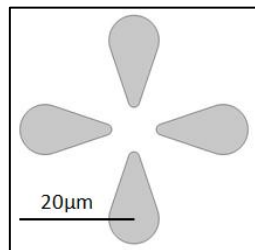
- Advantages of introducing a micropreconcentrator (microPC)
 - Increase of contact surface for biomarker
 - Reduce the concentrator

Performance improvement of MEMS based microPC through quantitative analysis

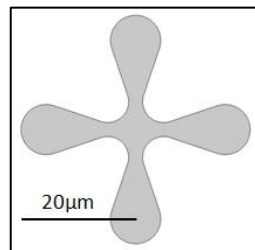
Design of microstructure shape



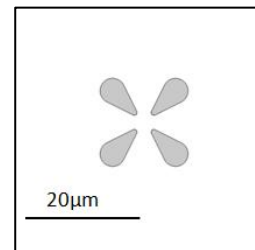
Flower leaf type microstructures



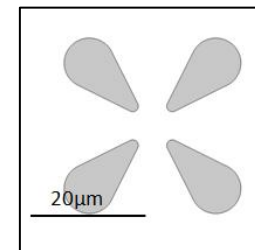
Type A



Type B



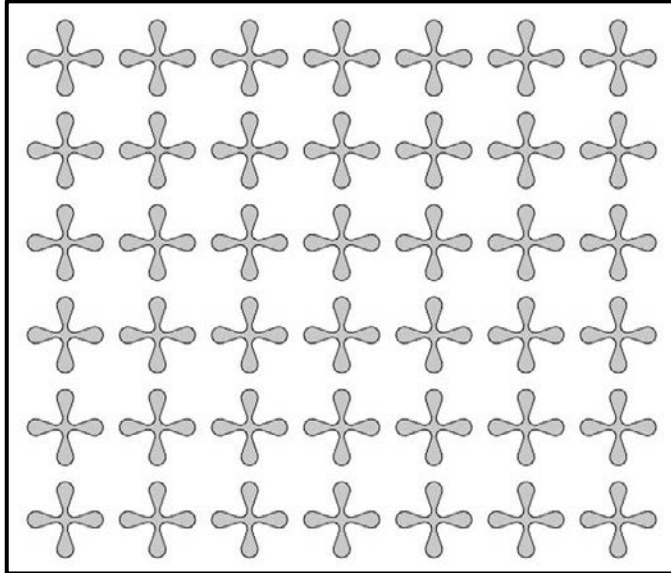
Type C



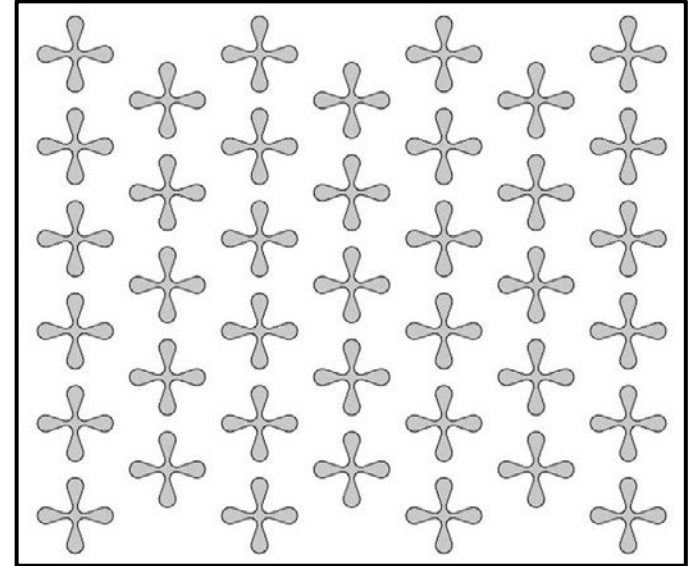
Type D



Design of array



Regulated configuration



Staggered configuration

Optimization of microstructure by simulation

◆ Simulation tool : COMSOL Multiphysics

◆ Simulation conditions

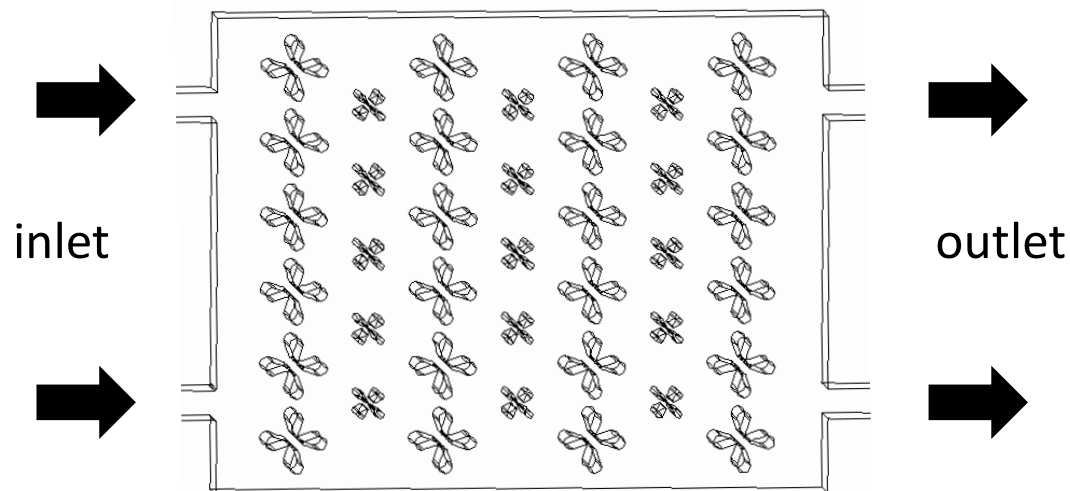
- Flow velocity simulation

- Fluid : N_2
- Initial velocity : 1 m/sec
- Pressure of outlet : 0 Pa

- Particle tracking simulation

- Particle numbers : 500
- Drift time : 0.1 sec
- Adsorbed velocity : 1.5×10^{-8} m/sec

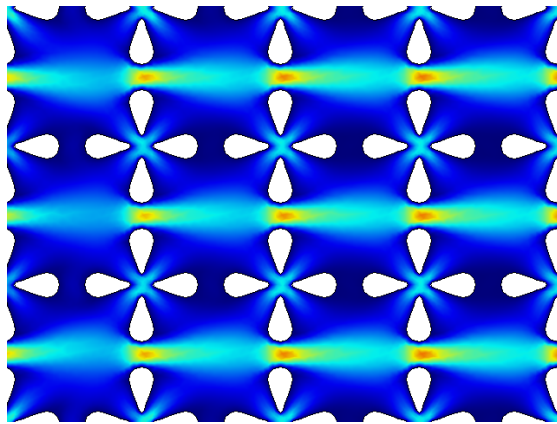
Particle tracking simulation (blue dot ; particle)



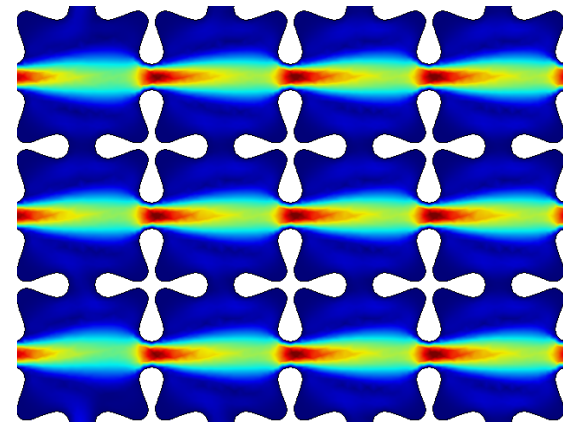
Optimization of microstructure by simulation

Simulation results

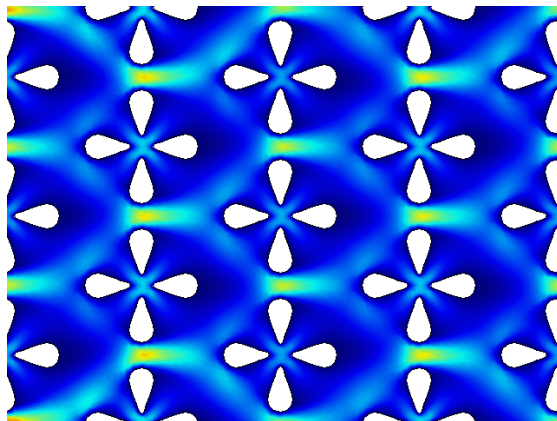
Flow velocity distributions by microstructure shape and array



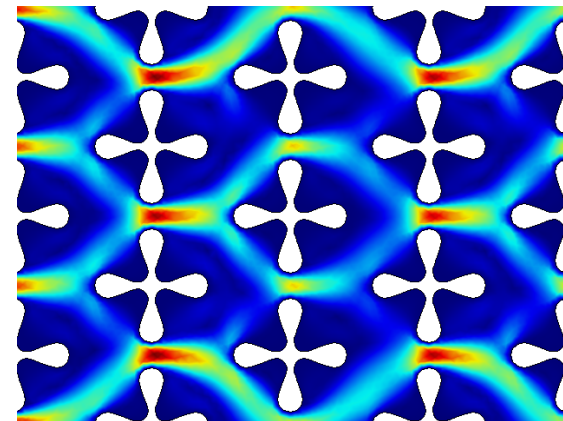
model A



model B



model C

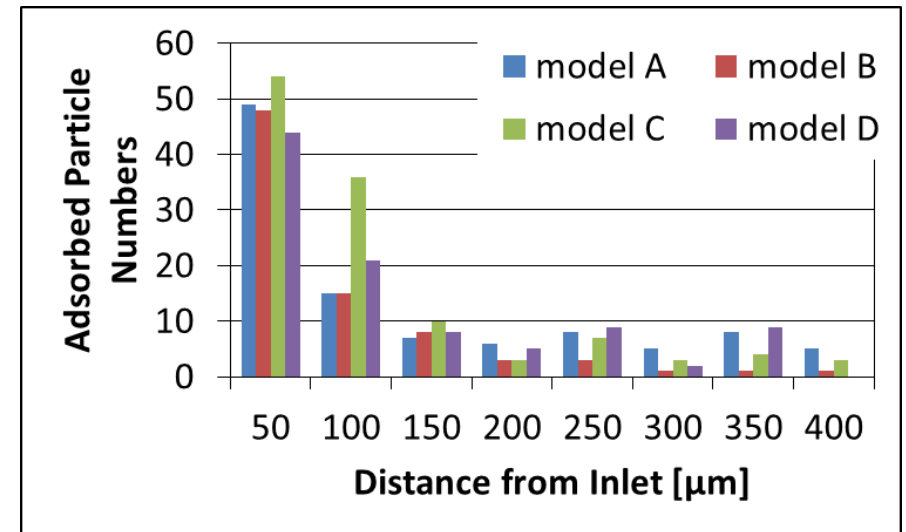
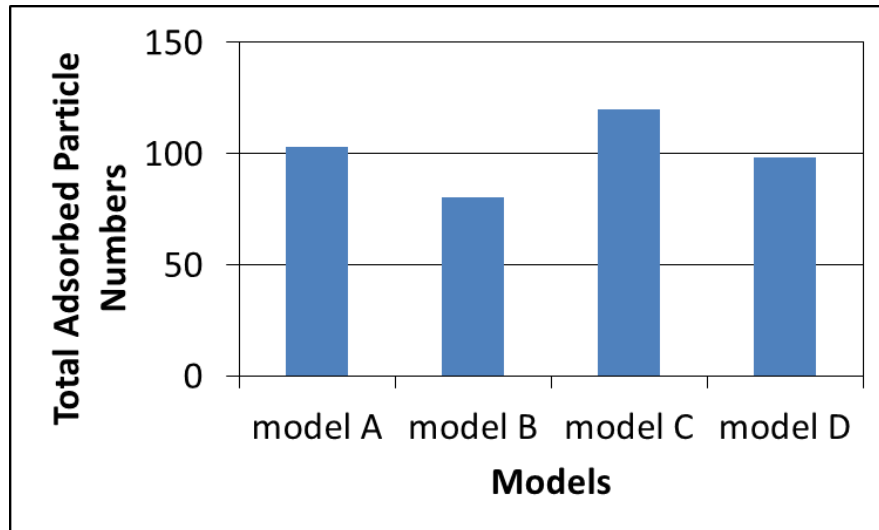


model D

Optimization of microstructure by simulation

◆ Simulation results

Quantitative analysis by particle tracking simulation



- Model C showed the best performance
- Model C could be showed 50% better performance than model B

Conclusions

- We proposed new microstructure and its array to improve micropreconcentrator performance.
- Design study was performed by quantitative analysis, which gives explicit and clear criterion on the evaluation.
- Model C (staggered configuration with Type A microstructure) showed the best performance for all simulation studies.
- We fabricated micropreconcentrator based on MEMS technology .
- As a future work, we will measure and evaluate our fabricated device.

