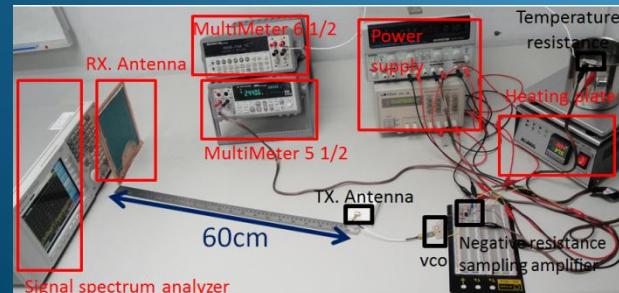
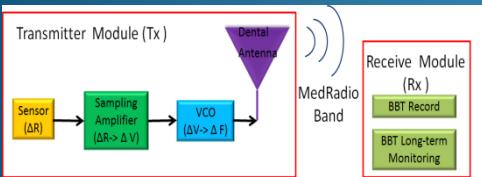


# 藉ESL輔助設計之無線低侵入式植入式生理信號監測系統 Wireless Low-invasive Implantable Systems for Physiological Signal Monitoring by Using ESL Design

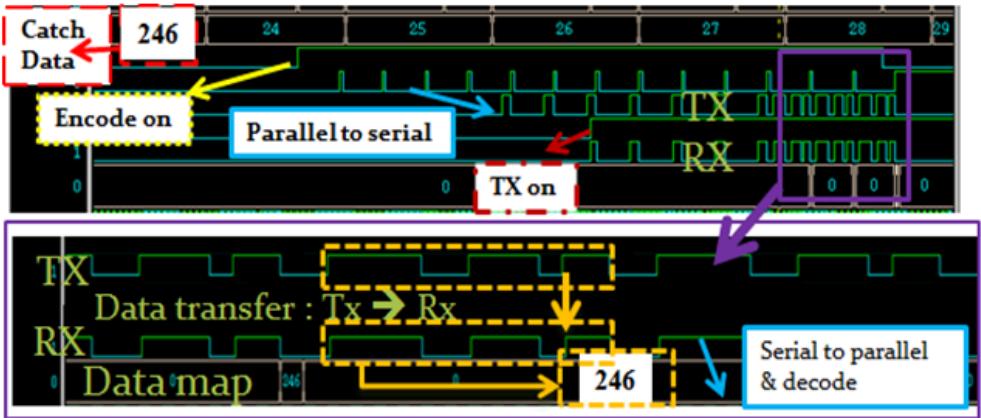
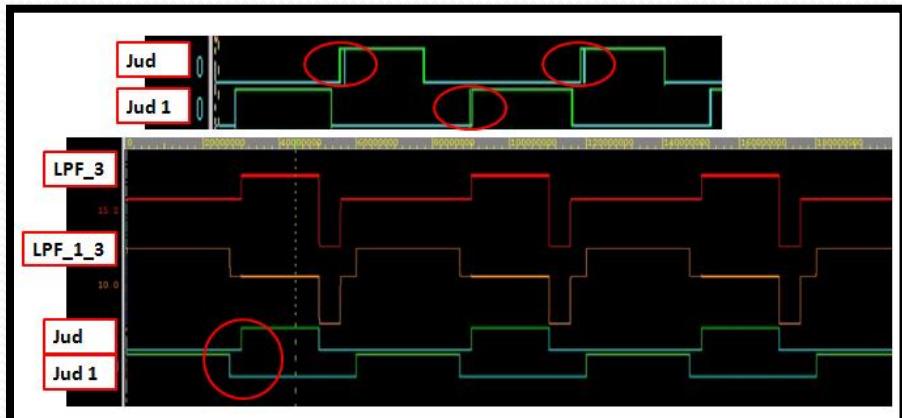
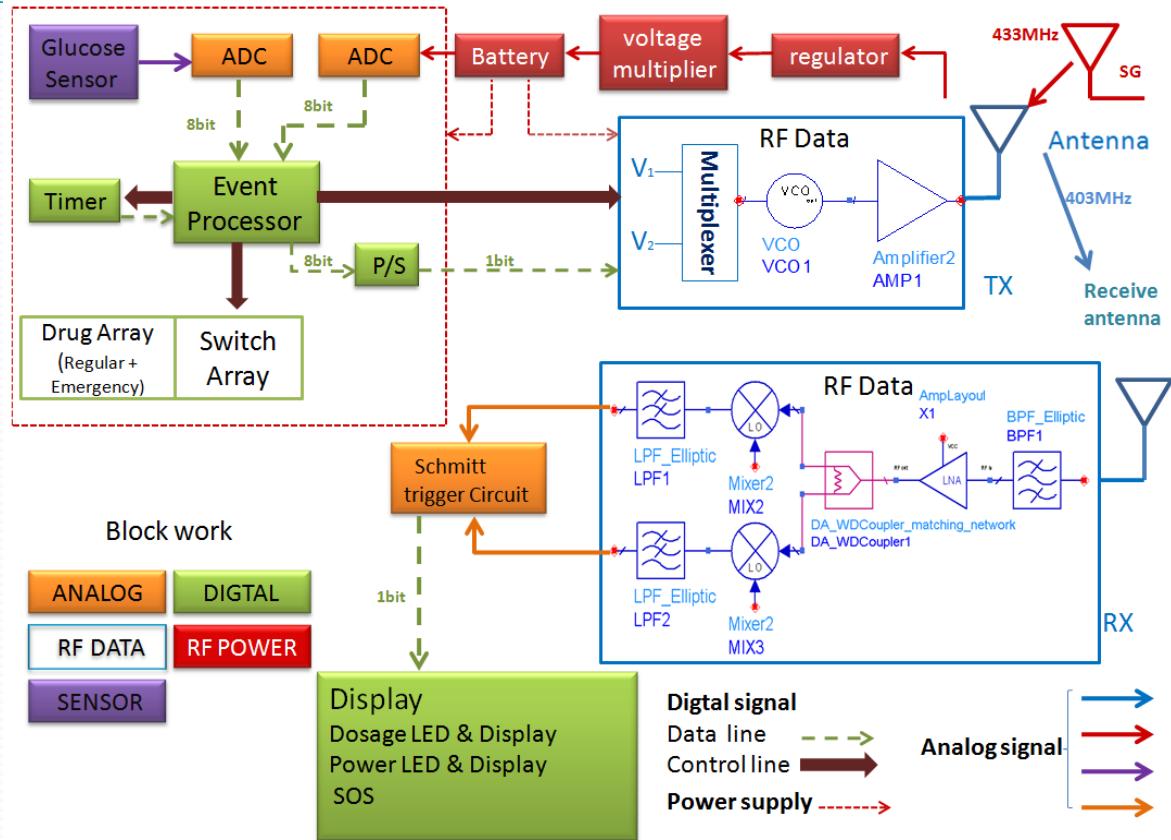


Advisor: 楊慶隆 (Dr. Chin-Lung Yang)  
Student: 陳盛豪 (Sheng-Hao Chen)

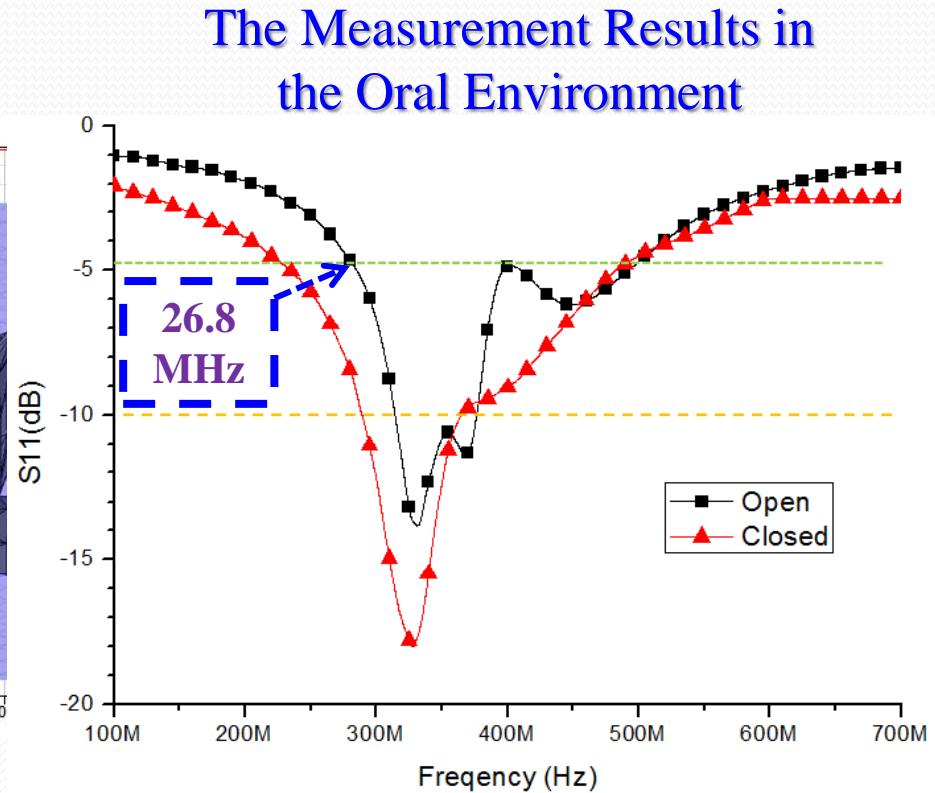
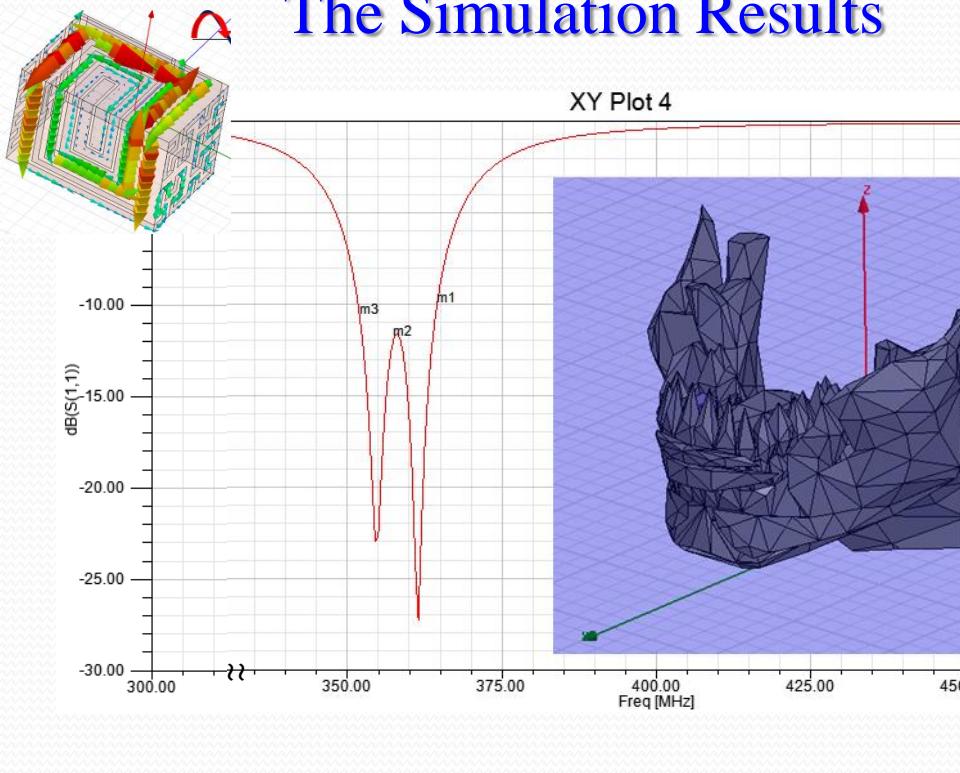
無線整合系統及生醫應用實驗室 (WISBAL)  
Wireless Integrated Systems and Biomedical Applications Lab,  
National Cheng Kung University

# ESL Design / Heterogeneous Integration Simulation

- ◆ Challenge:
  - 整合模擬,
  - Base Band的取捨是很困難的課題  
[數位(1 KHz) vs RF(406 MHz)]
- ◆ Results:
  - ESL Design :
  - (S/W)以整合結果提早發現問題
  - 嘗試不同架構
  - 訂出系統規格
- ◆ The Proposed Method
  - 精簡模擬時間的設計
  - 解頻 (ExeResolution)的設定
  - 基本功能(functional-based)驗證
  - 模組可分開操作(power gating)機制



# Results of Teeth Antenna



- Two resonant modes:  $364.5 \sim 357.5$  MHz
- Detailed realistic human oral cavity environments are simulated

- Practical Oral Measurement (with IRB protocol)
- Open Mouth:  $314.4 \sim 376.5$  MHz (BW=62.1 MHz)
  - Closed Mouth:  $290 \sim 347$  MHz (BW= 57 MHz)

# Comparison of Antenna Performance

Antennas	Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> ) with insulation	Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Body Model	BW (MHz) (S <sub>11</sub> < -10 dB)	Max Gain (dBi)
[1]	27x27x6=2754.0	459	2/3 Muscle	23	-35
[2]	22.5x22.5x5	506.3	Skin mimic gel	5.7	-26
[3]	7.5 <sup>2</sup> xπx1.9=335.7	353.3	Skin	30	-26
[4]	11.5 <sup>2</sup> xπx24.72=1027 (including electronics and power supply)	415.3	Muscle	3.3	-29
[5]	17x17x18=5202.0	867	Muscle	225.5	-28.5
Type II	8 <sup>2</sup> x11.5=736	128	Teeth	5	-26.7
Proposed	7x7x10.5=514.5 8x8x11.5=736(Cap)	245	Oral	11.5 57~62*	-3.8

[\*] measured bandwidth

- Type II: the **smallest** antenna in size in the literature (up to 2011)
- The proposed teeth antenna achieves wide bandwidth and high gain.

# High Resolution Temperature Sampling

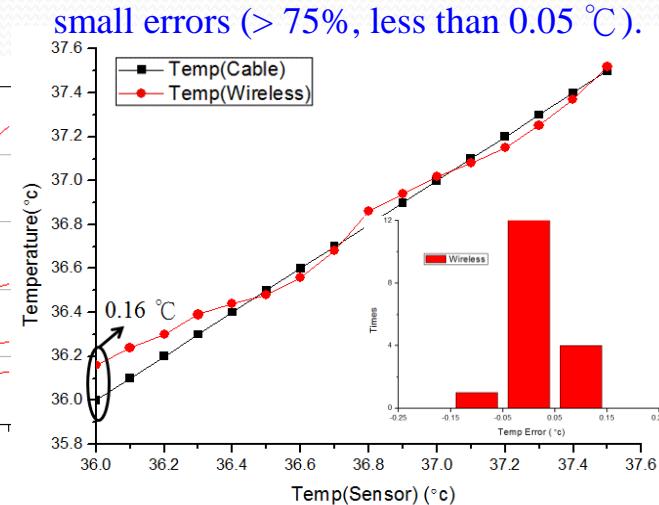
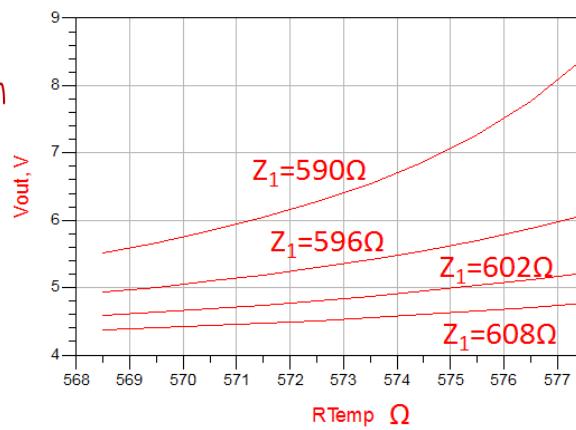
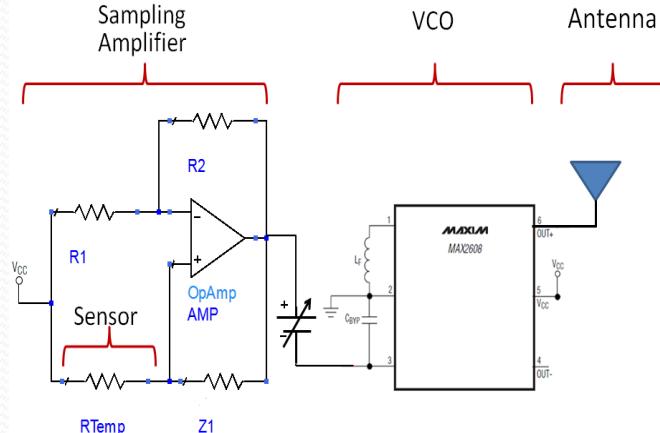
## Sampling & Sensitivity

- Most implantable devices have limited resolutions
- In case of a tiny thermal senor ( $\Delta R$ ):  $2.68\Omega$  ( $36^\circ\text{C} \sim 37.5^\circ\text{C}$ ),  $< 0.5\%$
- Conventional voltage divider ( $\Delta R \Rightarrow \Delta V$ )  $\ll$  our proposed sampling
  - Required at least  $0.05224$  ( $=\Delta V_m/\Delta R_{\text{Temp}}$ ) vs. Traditionally maximal  $0.00144$
  - Less sensitivity
  - Less dynamic range

## Proposed Single Stage High Sensitivity Sampling

- Improve sensitivity and dynamic ranges (both tunable)
- Single biasing  $V_s$  setup.

## Simplest Transmitter + Readout Integration Design with Acceptable Error Rates



# References

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