Wireless, smartphone controlled potentiostat integrated with lab-on-disc platform

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Publication date: 2017

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Citation (APA):
WIRELESS, SMARTPHONE CONTROLLED POTENTIOSTAT INTEGRATED WITH LAB-ON-DISC PLATFORM

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ABSTRACT

A smartphone controlled wireless data transmitting and inductive powering Power Lab-on-disc (PLoD) platform is developed based on 2.4 GHz Bluetooth and 205 kHz Qi techniques, respectively. A potentiostat is integrated on the PLoD platform, and amperometric measurements are performed. The wireless potentiostat can provide -3~3 V with 14-bit resolution for amperometry in a range of 300~300 μA with a readout noise floor of 1.2 μA (p-p) in a static condition. A 0~3000 rpm spinning test shows that a phosphate buffer saline (400 mV potential) baseline noise is proportional to spinning acceleration and deceleration.

KEYWORDS: Wireless, Smartphone, Potentiostat, Bluetooth, Qi, Android, Arduino

INTRODUCTION

It is beneficial to integrate miniature microfluidics-based instruments on centrifugal microfluidic platforms or so-called lab-on-disc (LoD) systems. Combining Arduino based microcontroller, inductive wireless power and Bluetooth data transmission, wireless rotating platform has even more potential applications. Since the inductive wireless power has been standardized as “Qi” for powering mobile devices, it is easy to find the Qi power transmitter and receiving coils in shops.

We developed a smartphone controlled Power Lab-on-disc (PLoD) platform prototype based on 2.4 GHz Bluetooth and 205 kHz Qi techniques, respectively. A block diagram of the PLoD is shown in Figure 1. The platform integrates a microcontroller, a Bluetooth transmitter, a 14-bit resolution digital to analog converter (DAC) and a 14-bit resolution analog to digital converter (ADC), single channel potentiostat circuit and a power regulator.

Figure 2 shows a photo of the PLoD platform prototype which has a diameter and height of 100 mm and 53 mm, respectively. A microfluidic disc with 24 sets of potentiostat electrodes was placed between a top and a main circuit discs. Gold coated spring contact electrodes on the top circuit disc provided mechanical clamping and electrical contact to the microfluidic disc. A Qi coil was fixed at the bottom of the platform for receiving
power from a Qi transmitting coil (not shown). The platform was carefully balanced by a counterweight to achieve high spinning speed and low vibration.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

The Qi inductive power provides 5V and can transmit 5~10 Watt within 5 mm distance. However, the Qi power is very noisy and contains 205 kHz and 800mV noise spikes. A specialized filter is crucial for filtering the high-frequency noise, the filtered noise level is reduced to 80mV. The ADC and DAC are controlled by digital I/O pins of the microcontroller for higher resolution analog input and output. The potentiostat circuit can provide -3~3 V for amperometry and measure current in a range of -300~300 μA with a readout noise floor of 1.2 μA (p-p) in static condition.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The PLoD can spin stably up to 3000 rpm, as shown in Figure 3. A 0-3000 rpm spinning test with a phosphate buffer saline (PBS) baseline noise (400 mV potential) is proportional to spinning acceleration and deceleration. The wireless potentiostat PBS baseline noise versus the spinning speed is shown in Figure 4. The noise peaked at the spinning acceleration and deceleration. When the platform was spinning at a constant speed, the noise dropped to a range of 3 μA (p-p). We believe the noise is proportional to the vibration while spinning as well.

**CONCLUSION**

The goal of this work is to develop high resolution and multi-channel PLoD for various transducers combined with centrifugal microfluidics as a portable analysis platform for bioprocess, diagnostics, food safety and environmental monitoring.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was financially supported by Academia Sinica, Taiwanese Ministry of Science and Technology (105-2221-E-001-005 and 105-2221-E-002-093), the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) grant no. 320535-HERMES and the IDUN project (grant no. DNRF122) funded by the Danish National Research Foundation and the Velux Foundations.

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