Laser welded microfluidic plasma separation unit with on-chip pressure conversion

Thomas Brettschneider¹, Christian Dorrer¹, Roland Zengerle² und Martina Daub¹

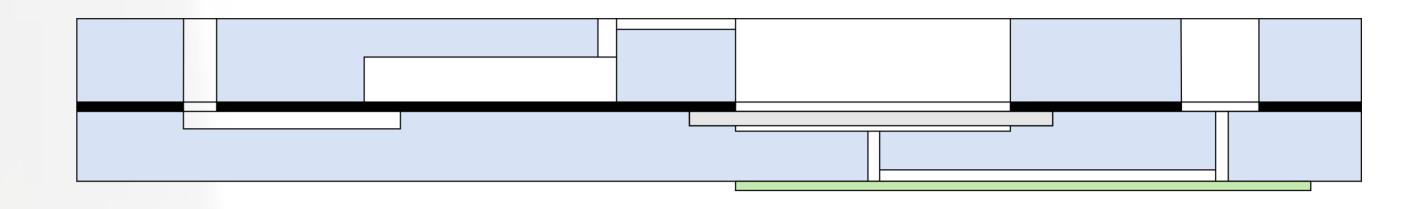
¹Robert Bosch GmbH, Robert-Bosch-Platz 1, 70839 Gerlingen, Germany, thomas.brettschneider2@de.bosch.com ²Department of Microsystems Engineering - IMTEK, University of Freiburg, 79110 Freiburg, Germany

Introduction

- Separation of plasma from full blood is necessary for many diagnostic assays, e.g. ELISA
- Existing microfluidic solutions [1-3] usually require well-defined flow rates and pressure drops provided by external driving unit
- Here, a low-cost, polymer-based system for the separation of plasma is presented. This system contains a membrane and a microfluidic component for generating a defined driving

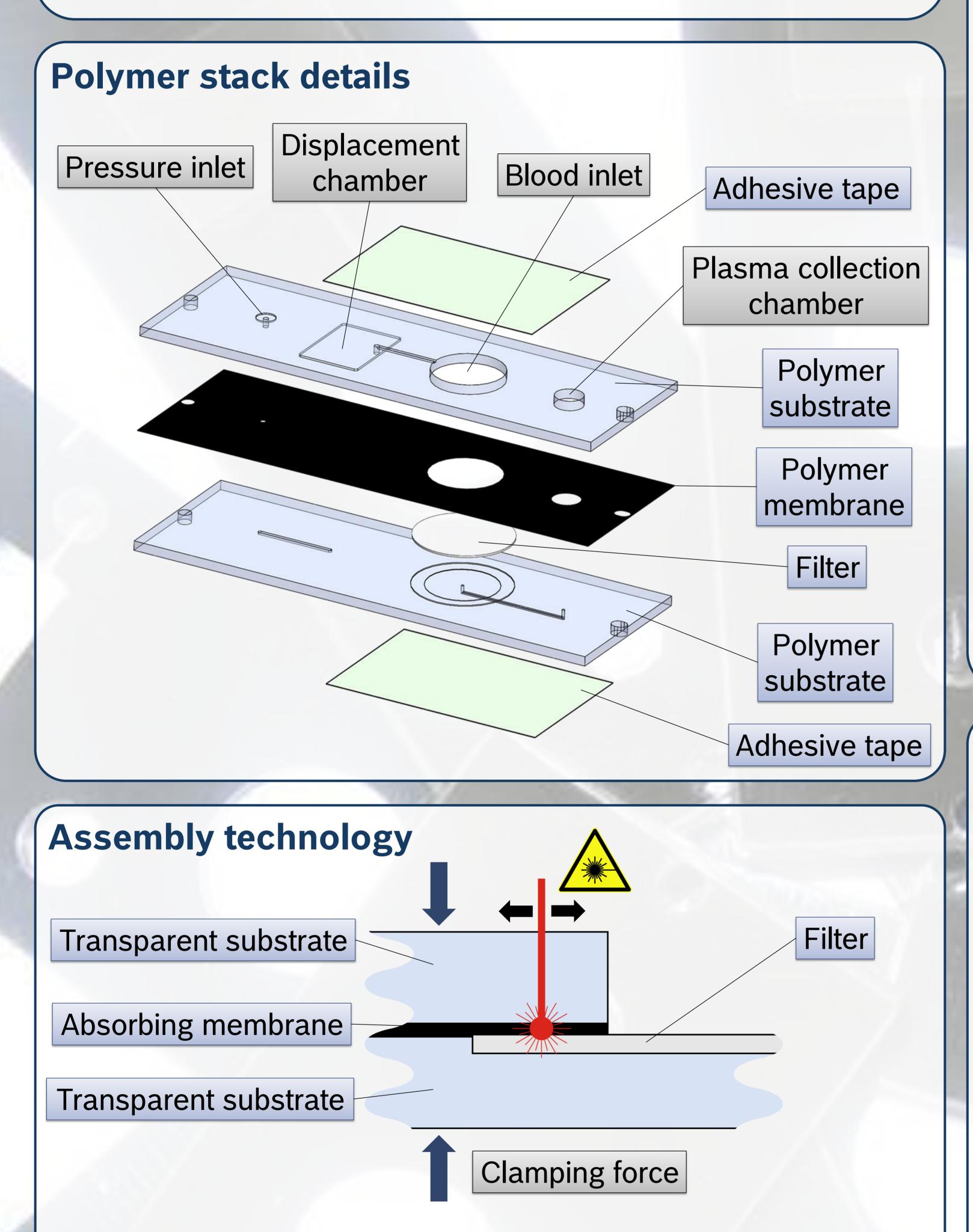
Plasma generation process flow

Initial: No inlet pressure, membrane not deflected

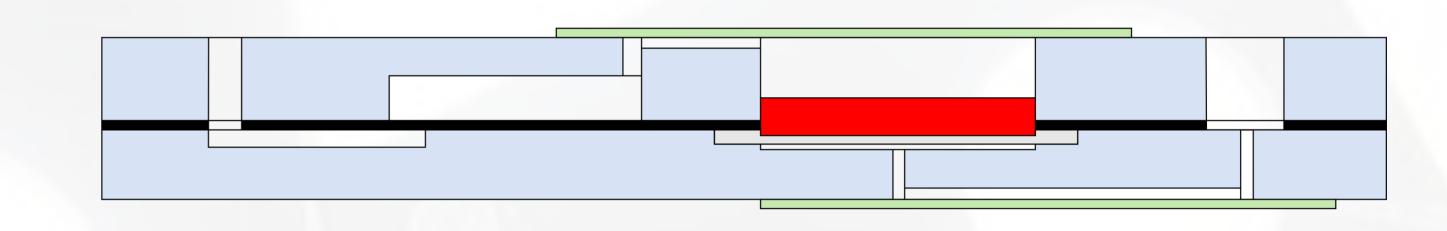


Introduction of blood sample through sample port

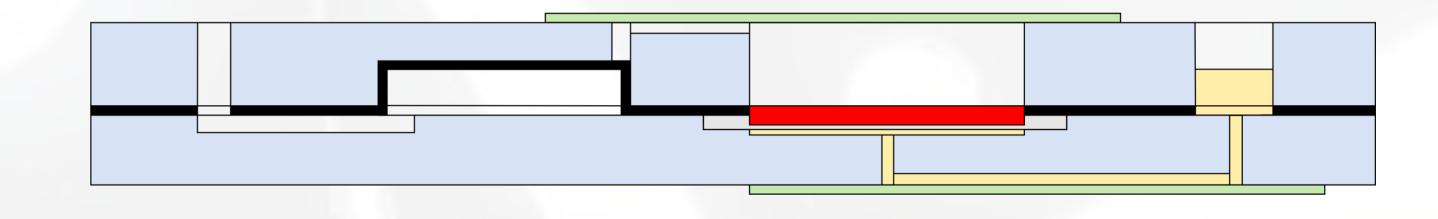
pressure on chip.



Sealing of sample port with adhesive tape



Application of external pressure



 Polymer membrane deflection provides on-chip generated pressure drop over filter independent of external pressure

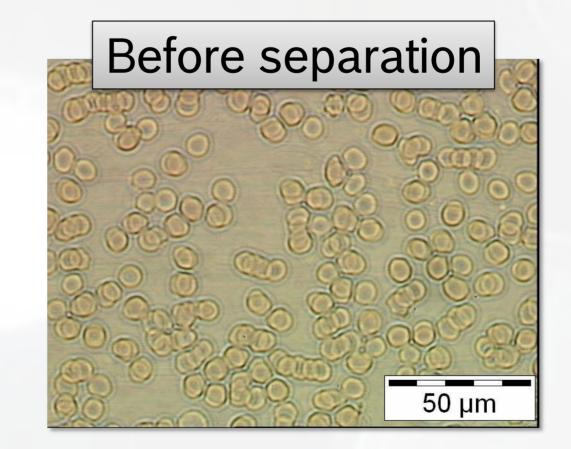
Single-step laser welding process (cw@1064nm) for joining of polymer layers and sealing of filter membrane

Results

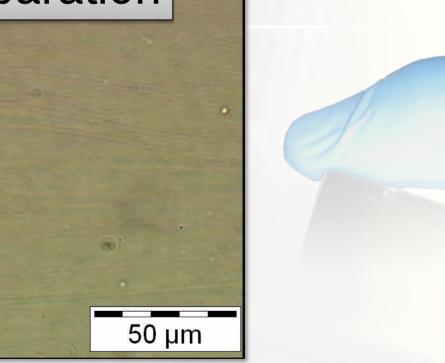
- Extracted 17 µl plasma from 50µl full blood:
 Separation efficiency: ~70%
- Hemocytometer:

No cellular components in extracted plasma

Low hemolysis: 1.6‰ of RBCs lysed
 (based on hemoglobin concentration)



After separation



Conclusions

- → Microfluidic component for separation of plasma from full blood in a lab-on-a-chip:
 - > Cost-effective: Laser-based assembly process with single-step welding of polymer substrates, membrane and filter
 - Reliable processing: Well-defined pressure drop over filter independent of externally applied pressure
 - Plasma quality: No residual cellular components and low hemolysis

[1] Sollier et al., Biomed Microdevices 12 (2010) 485
[2] Fekete et al. Sensors and Actuators B 162 (2012) 89
[3] Becker et. al, Proceedings µTAS (2010), 133

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