

Medical Devices Lab

Course: ESE3400

Units: 1.0 CU Term: Fall 2022 When: Lecture: MW 5:15-6:15pm, Lab: T 5:15-8:15pm (all times are EST) Where: Lecture: Moore 212, Lab: Detkin Lab Instructor: Tania Khanna (Levine 262, seas: taniak) Instructor Office Hours: W 1-2:30pm (in person), or by appointment TA: Sydney Sofronici (seas: ssofroni) (office hours: F 10-11am (TBD))

Prerequisites: None, but ESE 2150 and/or ESE 2240 are recommended Quick Links: [Course Objectives] [Grading] [Policies] [Fall 2022 Calendar] [Reading] [Ed Discussion]

Catalog Level Description: With the demand for personalized medicine and health care, the need for consumer medical devices has risen. Traditionally devices have been designed from the ground up, but with more standardized components and software tools devices can be built to fulfill this need. This course will introduce design of medical devices. Students will learn the basics of sensors, signal conditioning, data acquisition and analysis, biopotential, biopotential, biopotential electrodes, biomedical instrumentation, examples of biological signal measurement and electronics safety. This will be a lab based inquiry into medical device design.

Role and Objectives

Students will:

- Utilize sensors to monitor biometric signals
- Design differential analog circuitry to acquire and condition biometric signal
- Employ circuitry to digitize and transmit data wirelessly via Bluetooth
- Build and populate a PCB given circuit schematic
- Extract biometrics (eg. Heart rate, respiration, etc.) from discrete-time signal
- Relate time-domain behaviour to frequency domain content of discrete time signals
- Implement simple digital filters

Rough Syllahus (hy weeks)

https://www.seas.upenn.edu/~ese3400/

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ESE3400: Medical Devices Lab

Lec 1: August 31, 2022 Introduction and Overview



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Where I come from

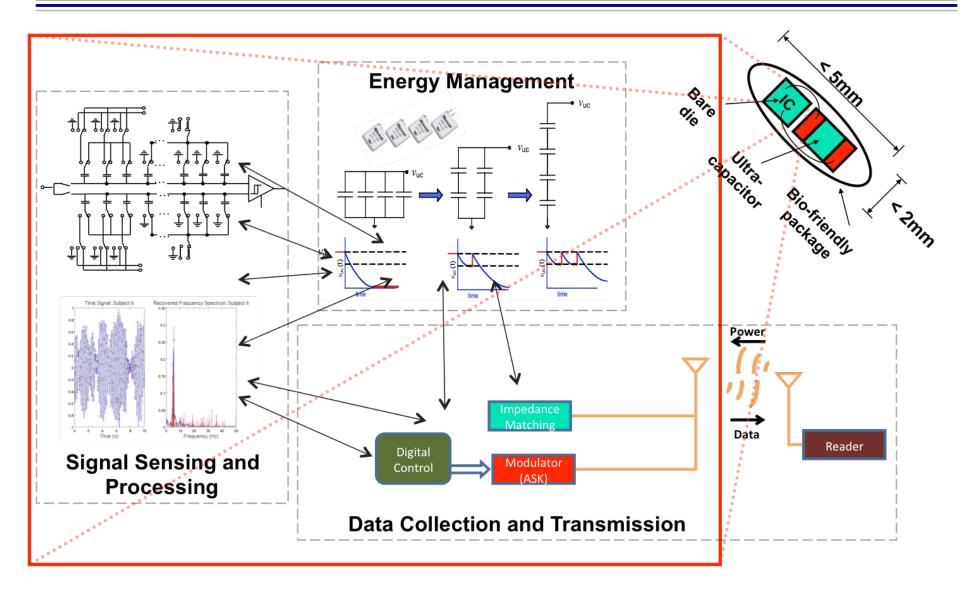
- Analog VLSI Circuit Design (analog design)
- Convex Optimization (system design)
 - System Hierarchical Optimization
- Biomedical Electronics
- Biometric Data Acquisition (signal processing)
 - Compressive Sampling
- ADC Design (mixed signal)
- Low Energy Circuits (digital design)
 - Adiabatic Charging

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CIRCUITS, CIRCUITS, CIRCUITS

MicroImplant: An Electronic Platform for Minimally Invasive Sensory Monitors



Course Structure: Staff

- Course Staff (complete info on course website)
- Instructor: Tania Khanna (she/her)
 - In person OH: W 1-2:30 pm
 - Or OH by appointment
 - Email: <u>taniak@seas.upenn.edu</u>
 - Best way to reach me







- PhD Student in Troy
 Olsson research group
- Undergraduate degree in Biomedical Engineering
- □ In person OH:
 - F 10-11am (location TBD)



- Course Overview
 - Motivating questions and examples
 - What this course is about
 - Learning objectives
 - What you need to know
- Course Details
 - Course structure
 - Course policies
 - Course content



 An apparatus used in the diagnosis, mitigation, therapy, or prevention of a disease not through a chemical action (i.e is not a drug)

□ Eg.

- Blood pressure monitor *diagnoses* hypertension
- Ablation catheter destroys Barret's esophagus precancerous cells *mitigates* the spread of cancer
- Cochlear implant is *therapy* for hearing ability
- A condom *prevents* STI infection



- What is the clinical need?
- □ What biometric signals are needed if any?
 - What sensors can acquire this?
 - Is diagnosis needed?
- □ What medical intervention/stimulation is needed?
 - Electrical stimulation for mitigation or therapy?

Motivating Questions (con't)

- What is the use model of the device?
 - Long term/short term use?
 - Does it need to be mobile?
 - Power source/management?
 - Is it wearable or implantable?
 - Data management/transmission?
- Patient and operator safety concerns?



Surgical/N95 masks





IV administration set



• Cosmetic filler injection



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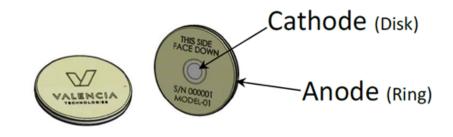
CardioMEMS HF System



The CardioMEMS HF System wirelessly measures and monitors pulmonary artery (PA) pressure and heart rate for patients with heart failure. The system consists of an implantable pulmonary artery (PA) sensor, delivery system, and patient electronics system.



• eCoin Peripheral Neurostimulator



 The eCoin Peripheral Neurostimulator System generates electrical pulses to help stimulate nerves related to bladder control in people with urgency urinary incontinence, or a sudden urge to urinate that causes some urine to leak out. The device is implanted under the skin near the ankle and is controlled by a healthcare provider using a remote control.



Nucleus 24 Cochlear Implant System



The Nucleus 24 Cochlear Implant System is an implant that gives a person access to sound by directly stimulating the hearing nerve (auditory nerve). The cochlear implant system consists of an internal and an external component.

Electrical Medical Devices

 Eversense E3 Continuous Glucose Monitoring System



The Eversense E3 Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) System gives real-time blood sugar (glucose) readings every five minutes for people with diabetes. The system consists of an implantable fluorescence-based sensor, a transmitter, and a mobile app for displaying glucose values, trends and alerts on the patient's compatible mobile device (smart phone, tablet, etc.).

FDA Medical Device Approval

- □ FDA regulating medical devices since 1938
 - For safety since 1960s...
- □ List of recently approved medical devices:
 - https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-approvalsdenials-and-clearances/recently-approved-devices



- Acquire a thorough understanding of the basic principles and challenges of medical device design
 - Focus on concepts that are unlikely to expire
 - Preparation for further study of state-of-the-art "finetuned" realizations (I.e. Picking the right part for the right problem)
- Strategy
 - Acquire breadth via a complete system walkthrough and a survey of existing medical device systems
 - Acquire depth through hands-on lab based project
 - EKG with wireless communication via Bluetooth



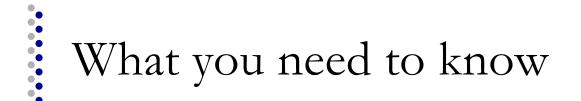
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□ In other words...

Hands on lab experience

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- ESE 2150 and ESE 2240 are recommended, but not necessary
- We will cover what we think you need to know broadly

Course Structure: Websites

- □ Website (http://www.seas.upenn.edu/~ese3400/)
 - Course calendar is used for all handouts (lecture slides, lab handouts, and readings)
 - Canvas used for assignment submission and grades
 - Ed Discussion used for announcements and discussions

ESE3400 Fall 2022 Working Schedule

Wk	Lect.	ect. Date		Lecture	Slides	Due	Reading
1		8/30	Т	No Lab			review <u>course</u> <u>webpage</u> completely
	1	8/31	W	Intro/Overview			
		9/5	М	Labor Day			
2		9/6	Т	Lab 1: Sensors			
	2	9/7	W	Biomedical Platforms/Systems			2.2.3
	3	9/12	М	Sensing Principle			2.1.2
3		9/13	Т	Lab 2: Filters			
	4	9/14	W	Bionetric Signals			2.2.1.1
	5	9/19	М	Physical and Chemical Sensors			2.2.1.1, 2.2.2, 3.1
4		9/20	Т	Lab 3: LT SPICE Tutorial			
	6	9/21	W	Signal Condiitoning			3.2, 3.3
	7	9/26	М	Interface Circuits, Pt 1			3.4
5		9/27	Т	Lab 4: Signal Conditioning (Breadboard Level)			
	8	9/28	W	Interface Circuits, Pt 2			3.4
	9	10/3	М	Thread Based Devices			2.3

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Course Structure: Lectures

- Mask required
- □ MW 5:15pm Lecture in Moore 212
- Statistically and empirically speaking, you will do better if you come to lecture
- Better if interactive, everyone engaged
 - Asking and answering questions
 - Actively thinking about material every day



- Required Attendance
 - Contact me ahead of time for extenuating circumstances
- Individual Labs with deliverables
 - Data with findings and conclusions
 - Demo or video demo

Course Structure: Textbook

Textbook

- S. Sonkusale, M. S. Baghini, S. Aeron, *Flexible Bioelectronics* with Power Autonomous Sensing and Data Analytics, Springer, 2022
- G. Baura, Medical Device Technologies, 2nd Edition, Academic Press, 2020
- A. V. Oppenheim and R. W. Schafer (with J. R. Buck), *Discrete-Time Signal Processing*. 3rd. Edition, Prentice-Hall, 2010
- Not required, but readings on website corresponds to these texts if you want more information/further reading

Course Structure: Labs/Quizzes

- □ Labs 10 total [30%]
 - Deliverables due by next lab period
 - Submit/demo in lab or submit in Canvas if more time is needed
- Final demo/presentation Built-up through labs
 [40%]
 - Final demos and presentations in last week of class
- □ Quizes 2 total [30%]
 - In class

Course Structure: Admin

- Use course calendar
 - Lectures online before class
 - Reserve the right to change them (usually minor)
 - Labs linked
 - Reading for whole term specified
 - Optional, mostly for more information/further reading



- Individual work (HW & Project*)
 - CAD drawings, simulations, analysis, writeups, presentations
 - May discuss strategies, but acknowledge help



- Signal Sensing/Conditioning
- Data conversion/Sampling
- DSP/Digital Communication

[6 weeks] [3 weeks] [3 weeks]



Signal Sensing/Conditioning

- Biometric Signals
- Sensing Principle
- Signal Conditioning
 - Signal amplification
 - Continuous time filtering
- Labs: sensors, filters, signal conditioning (simulation and bread boarding), PCB design



- Data conversion/Sampling
 - DSM and SAR ADCs
 - Sampling and reconstructions
 - Compressive Sampling
- Labs: Data convertor characterization

Course Content (con't)

- DSP/Digital Communication
 - Discrete time signals and systems
 - Oversampling and Noise Shaping
 - Digital Filters
 - Wireless communication (Bluetooth)
- Labs: Python DSP labs, Bluetooth communication



- Medical devices are used in diagnosis, mitigation, therapy and prevention
 - Broad definition and we will focus on the electrical component





- □ Find web, get text, assigned reading...
 - http://www.seas.upenn.edu/~ese3400
 - https://edstem.org/us/courses/27462/discussion/
 - <u>https://canvas.upenn.edu/courses/</u>
- **T**o do:
 - Come to lab on Tuesday!