



EXPLORE THE POTENTIAL OF INTEGRATED SILICON PHOTONICS



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SILICON PHOTONICS FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

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INTRODUCING THE SPEAKER: ROEL BAETS

- To be completed

OUTLINE

- Silicon photonics for medical applications: why, how
- Cardiovascular medicine
- H2020-CARDIS project: results
- H2020-InSiDe project: prospects

HEALTH CARE

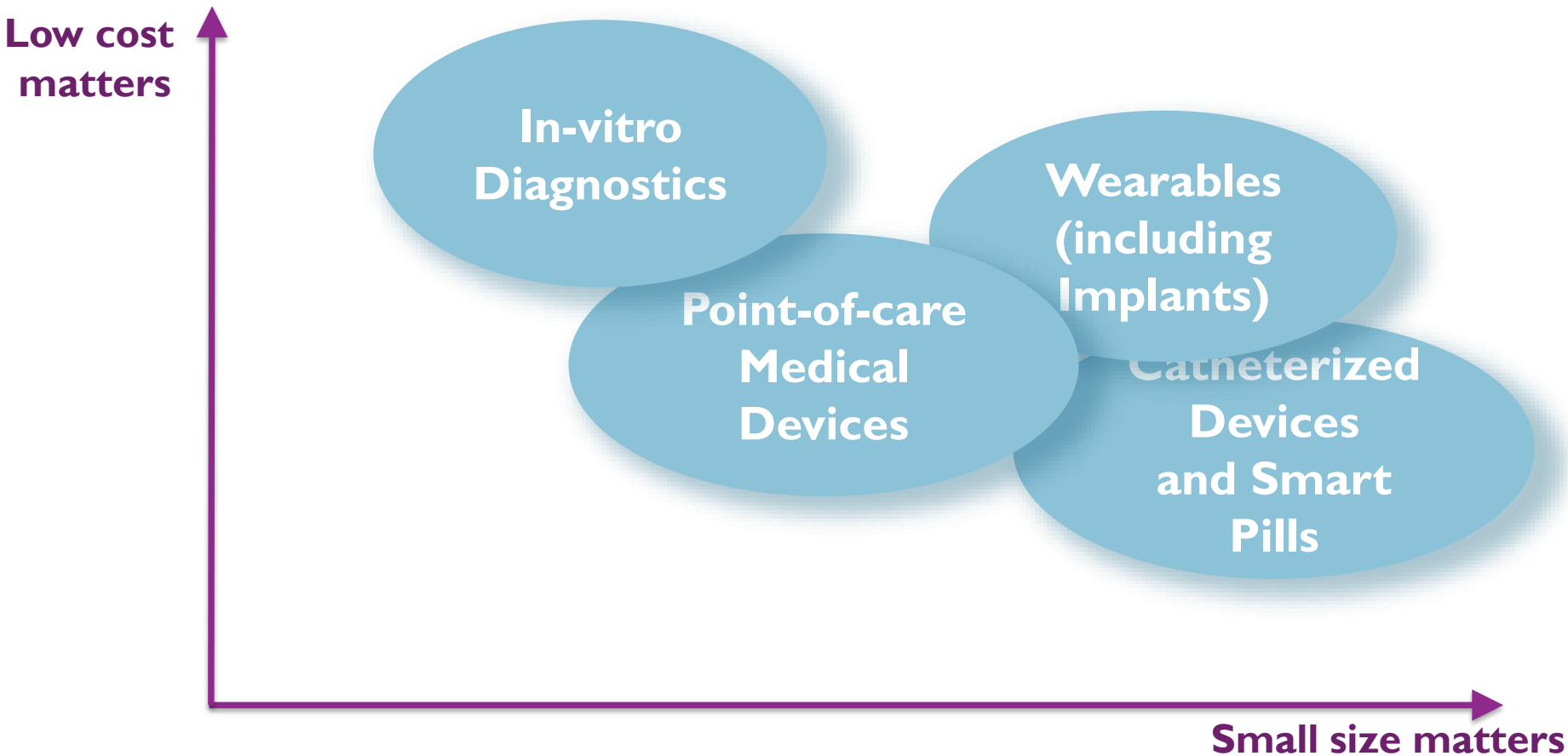
- Enormous challenges:
 - Ageing society
 - Keep ever more performant health care affordable for society
 - More focus on preventive medicine

- Technology can help:
 - Low-cost personal, bed-side and point-of-care medical devices
 - Minimally invasive devices (cathetered approaches, implants, electronic pills)
 - Rapid diagnostics (immuno-assays based on disposable use-once chips)

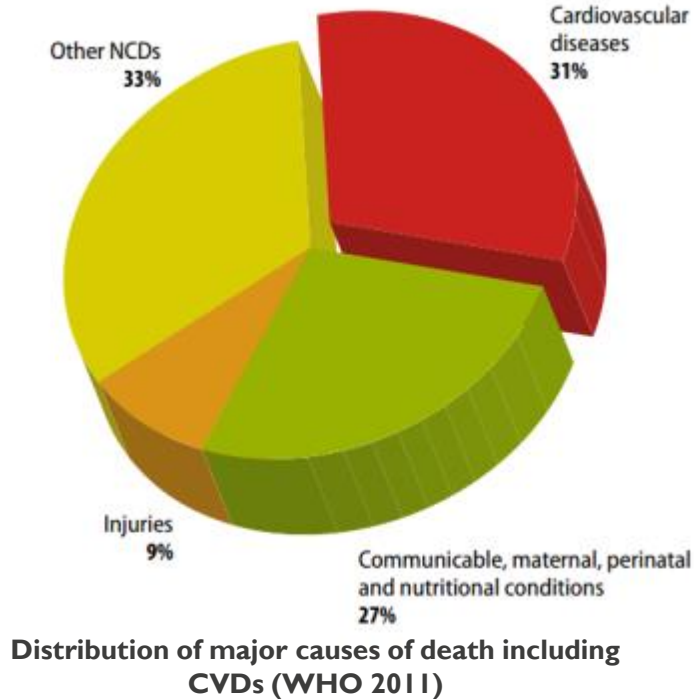
ASSETS OF SILICON PHOTONICS FOR MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE

- Rich set of sensing modalities
- Low cost (even in moderate volume)
- Very compact devices
- Can address needs from visible to mid IR
- Mature supply chain

MAIN APPLICATIONS OF SILICON PHOTONICS IN MEDICINE



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVD)



Cardiovascular disease: The biggest killer in the world, responsible for **30%** of deaths (WHO, 2011)

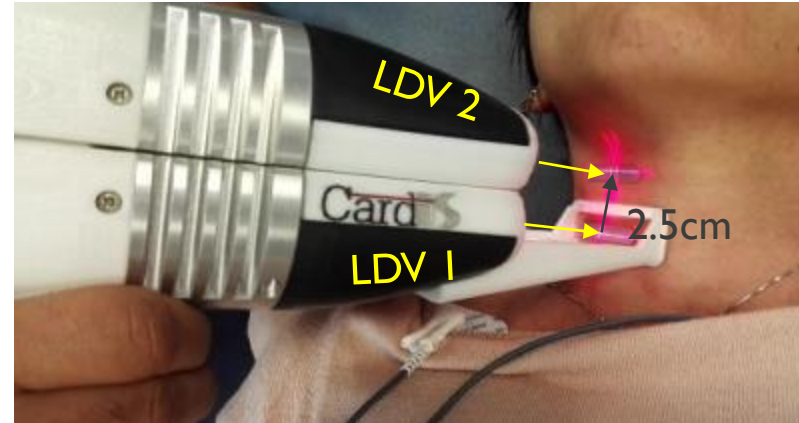


CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD)

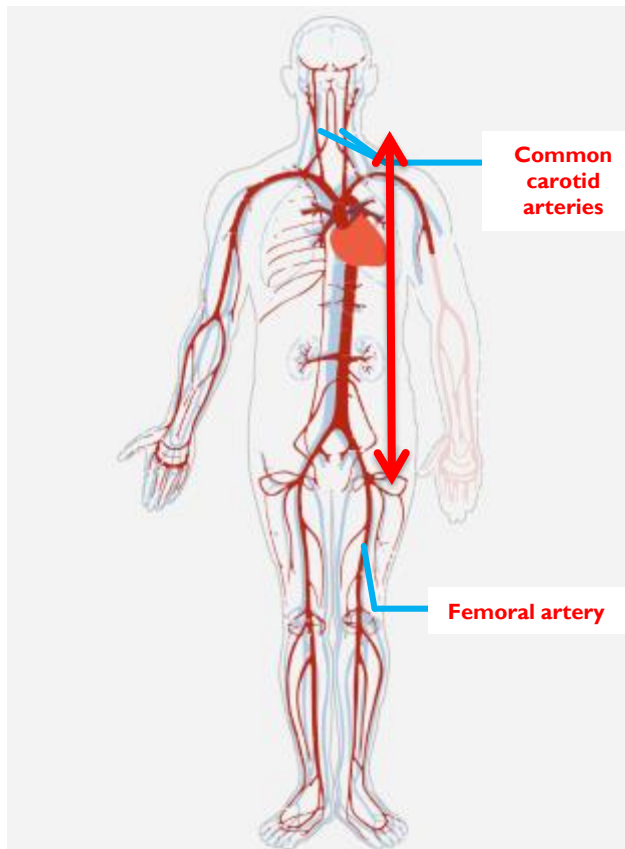
- Resistant hypertension
- Arteriosclerosis: stiffening of arterial walls
- Atherosclerosis: deposition of plaque on the inner arterial walls
- Stenosis: abnormal narrowing in a blood vessel
- Heart dyssynchrony: left and right part of the heart are not triggered synchronously
- Valvular diseases

A map of the skin displacement above arteries can help for early diagnosis or follow-up of these pathologies.

- Method: laser Doppler vibrometry
- Technology: silicon photonics
- Use: by general practitioner



PULSE WAVE VELOCITY (PWV): MARKER FOR ARTERIAL STIFFNESS



Pulse Wave Velocity: speed by which the pressure wave caused by a heart beat travels in the arteries

$$PWV = \frac{\text{pulse travel distance}}{\text{pulse travel time}}$$

Larger PWV



Higher arterial stiffness



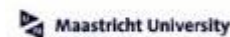
Higher risk of cardiovascular events

THE H2020 CARDIS PROJECT (2015-2019)

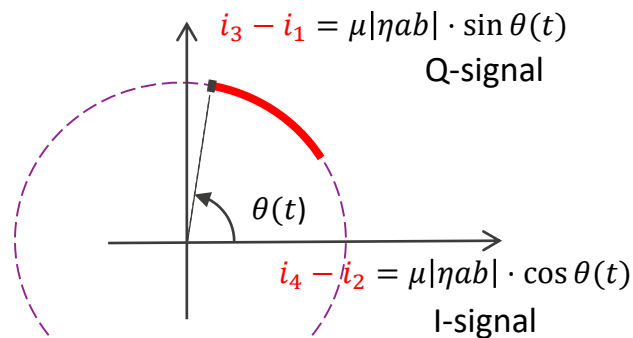
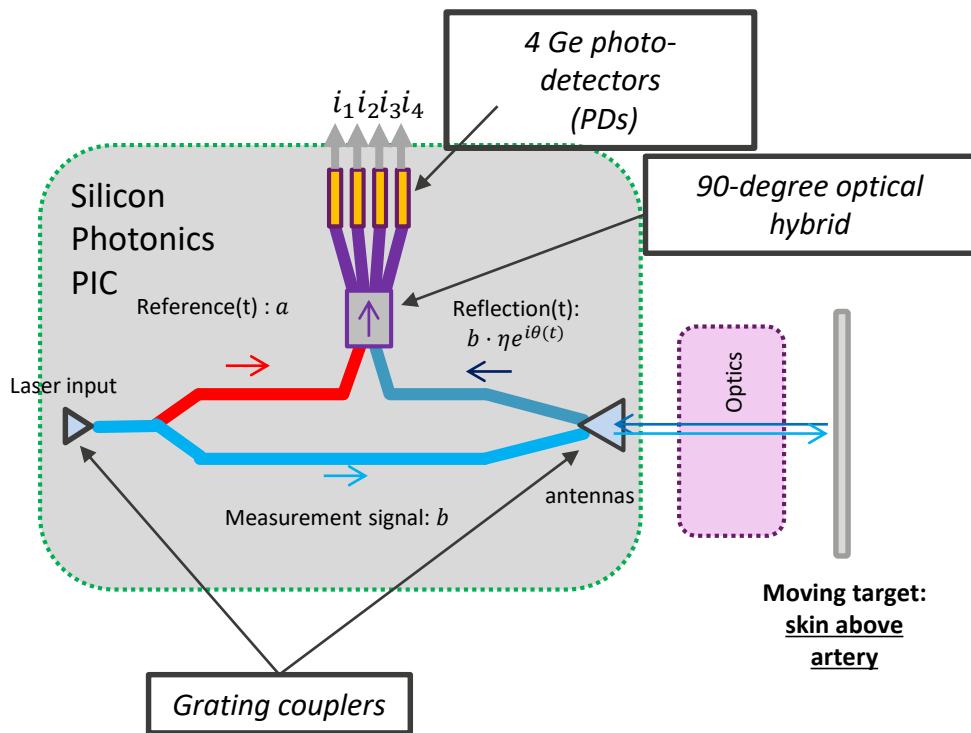


Objectives

- develop a proof-of-concept device for cardiovascular screening
- based on silicon photonics
- execute a clinic evaluation study



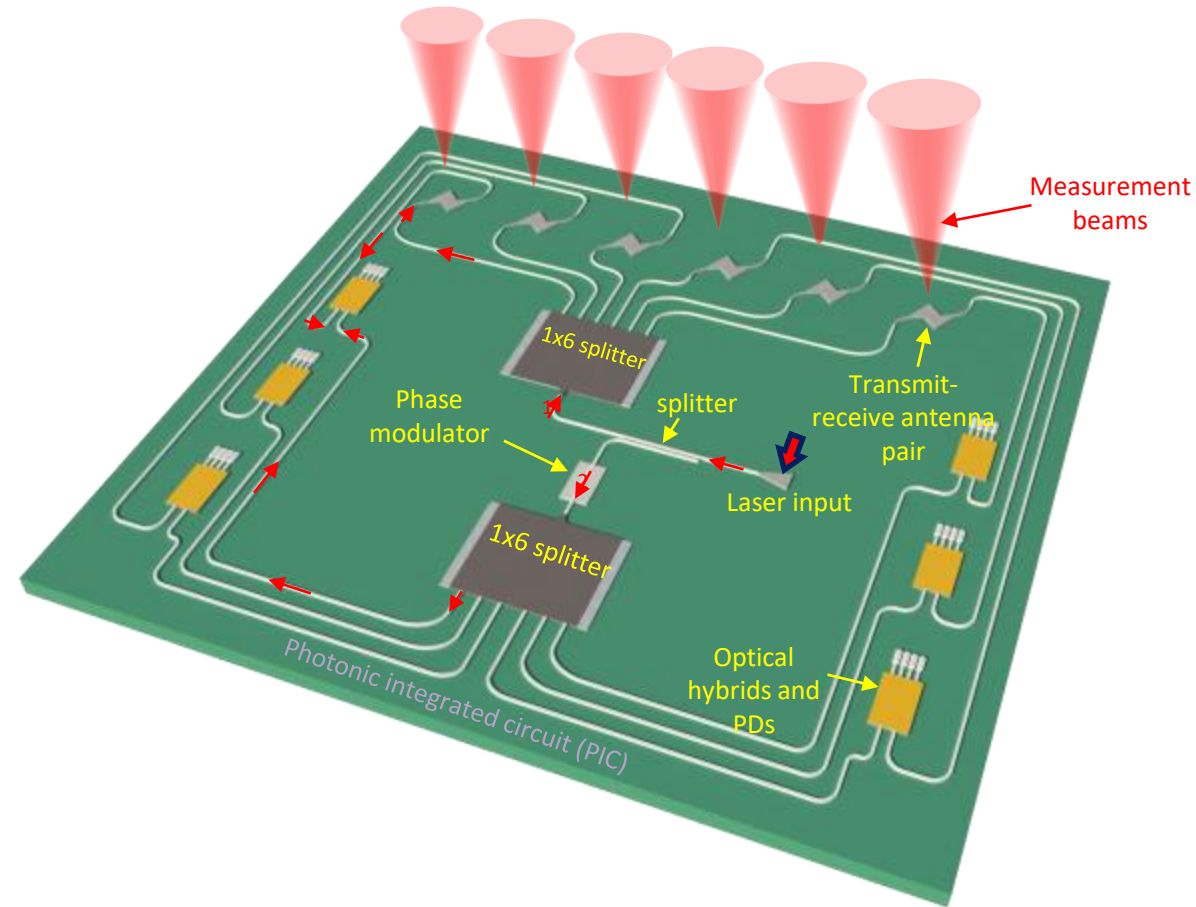
WORKING PRINCIPLE OF LDV: HOMODYNE DETECTION



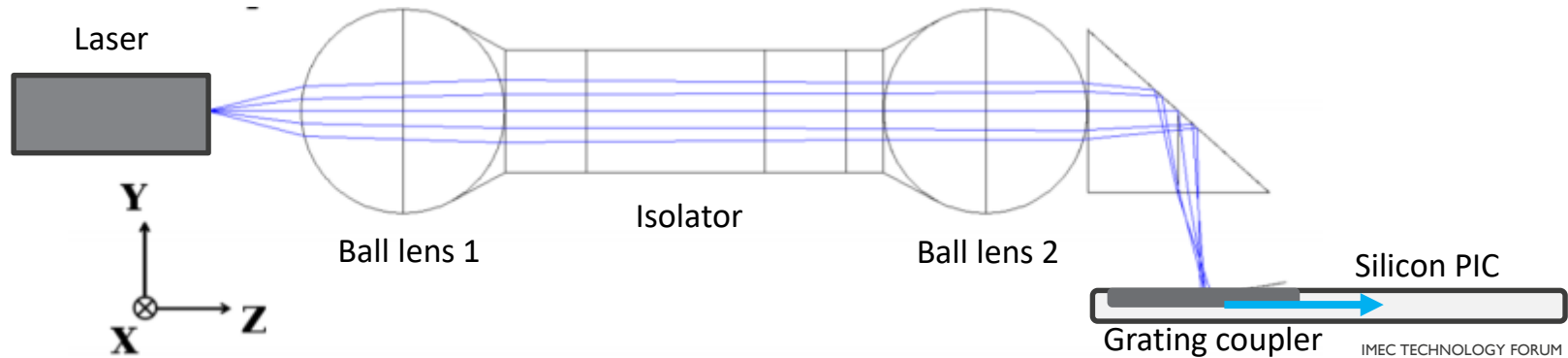
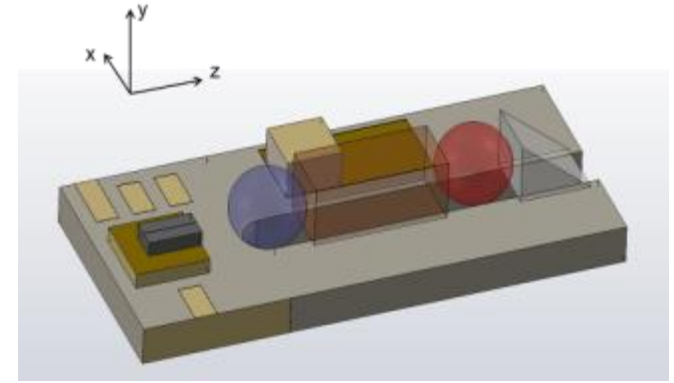
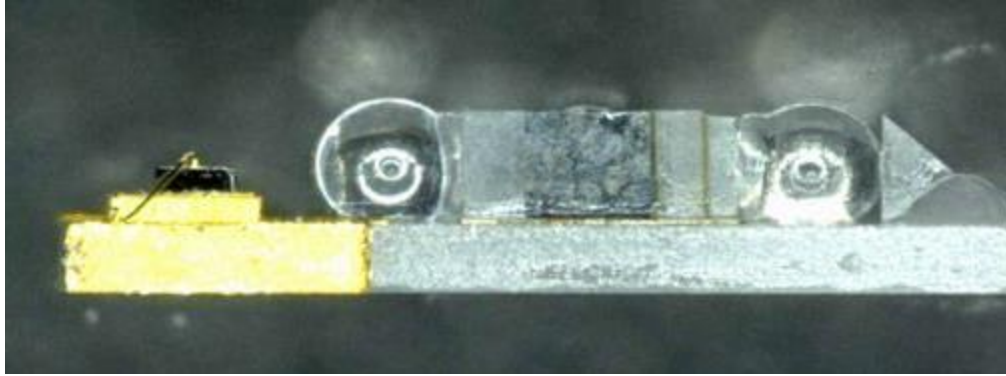
Demodulation method:

$$\theta(t) = \arctan \left(\frac{i_3 - i_1}{i_4 - i_2} \right)$$

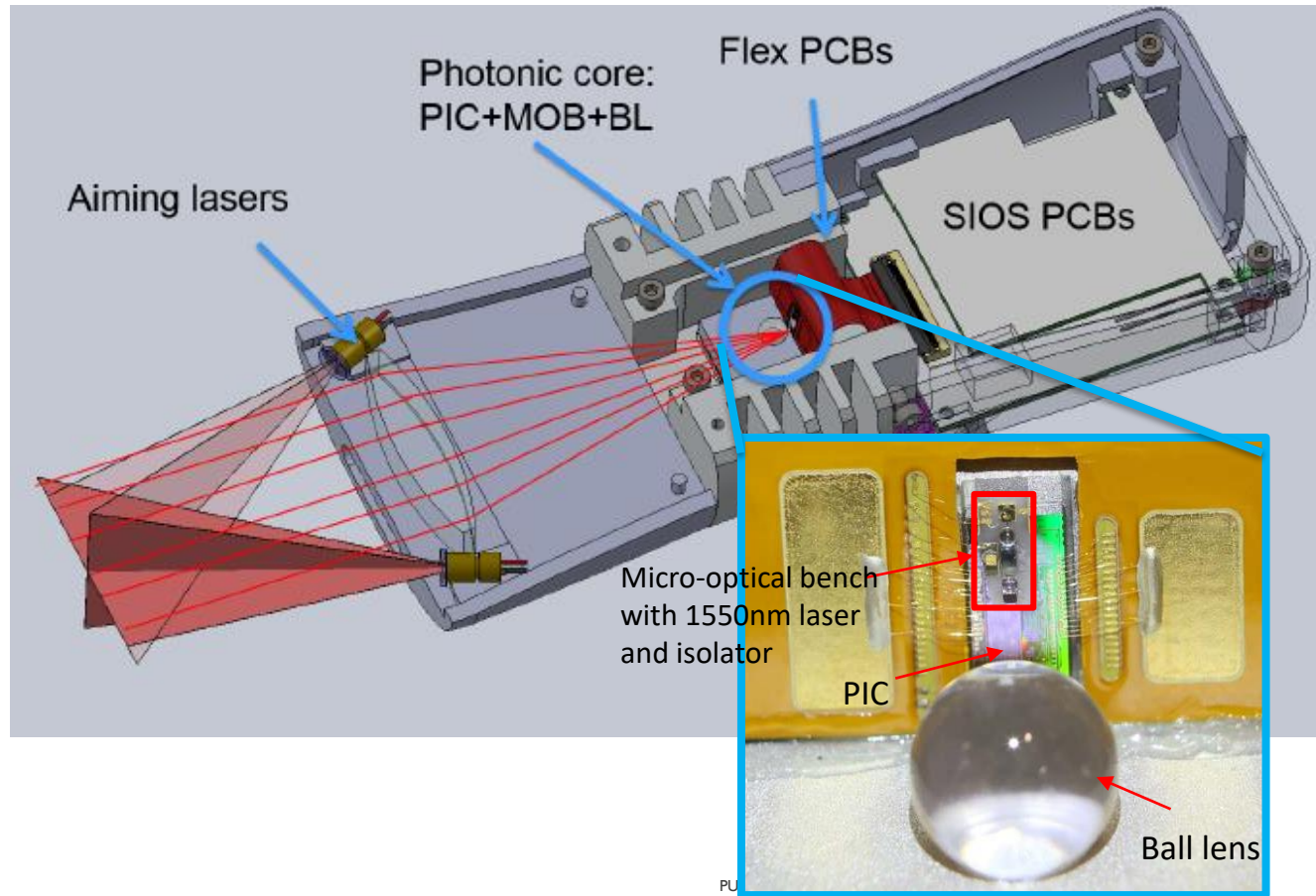
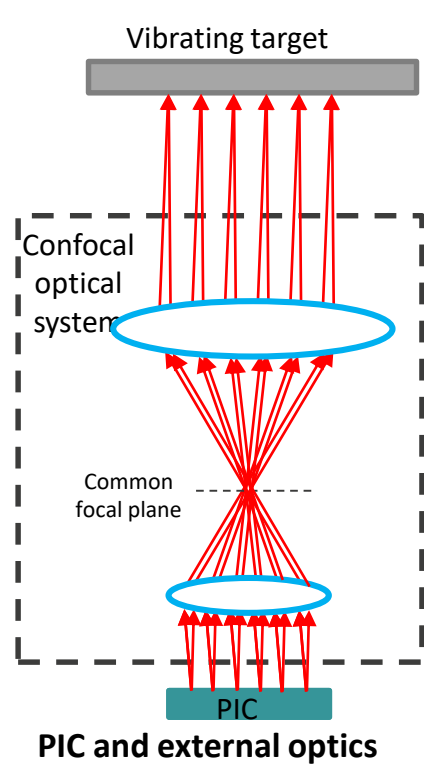
SIX-BEAM LDV ON SILICON CHIP (ISIPP50G)



HYBRID LASER INTEGRATION: MICRO-OPTIC BENCH APPROACH

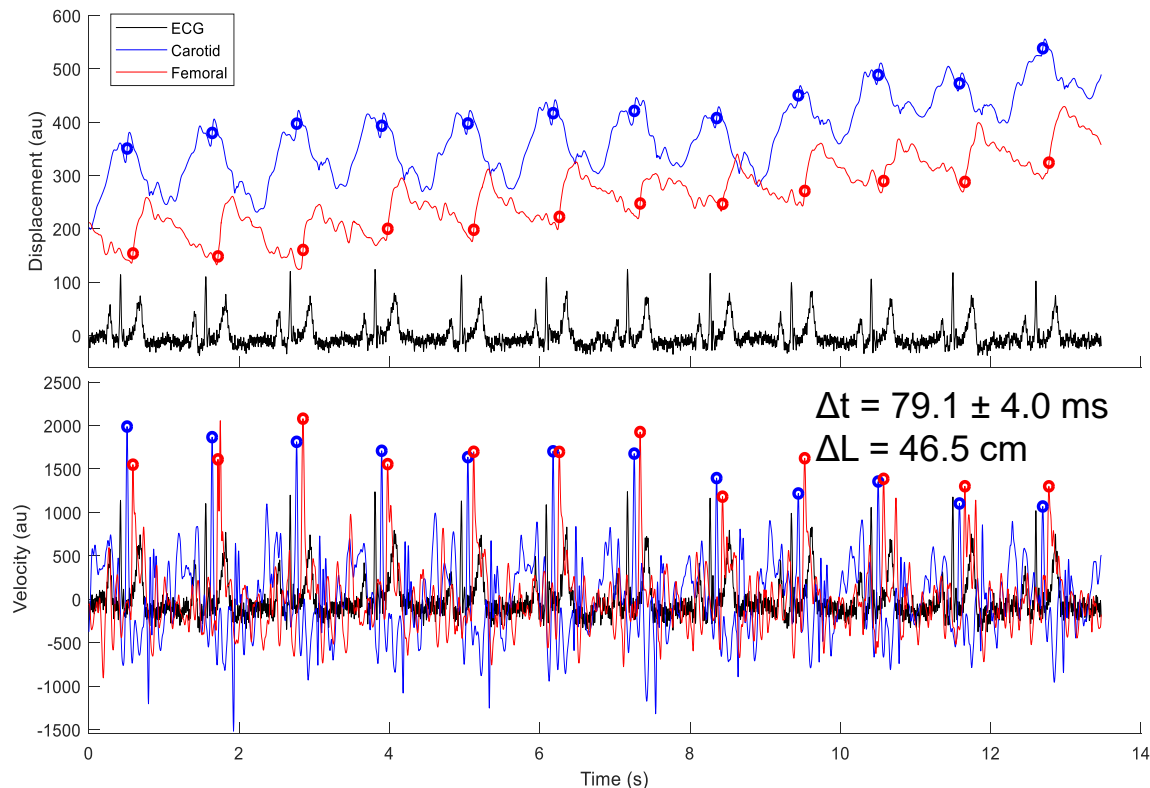


ASSEMBLY OF THE 6-BEAM LDV



CLINICAL FEASIBILITY STUDY AT INSERM, PARIS

CAROTID-FEMORAL (CF) PWV MEASUREMENT



The cf-PWV is obtained with the 1st derivative signal on a healthy subject.



Sensor	cf-PWV
CARDIS LDV	$5.88 \pm 0.30 \text{ m/s}$
Commercial cf-PWV meter (Sphygmocor)	$5.96 \pm 0.40 \text{ m/s}$

The cf-PWV measured by the CARDIS LDV is very similar to that measured by a commercial PWV meter.

THE H2020 INSIDE PROJECT (2020-2023)



Objectives

- develop next generation of silicon photonics based prototype
- fully wireless, more compact, more ergonomic
- no patches on skin
- algorithm development for extraction of robust medical data
- five distinct clinic evaluation studies (targeting different CVD cases)
- first steps towards industrial scaling of device manufacturing

**much weaker reflection
(diffuse reflection from skin)**



**redesign of
silicon photonics chip**



IN SUMMARY

- Health care
 - many needs for cost-effective point-of-care or personal devices
 - for early diagnosis and follow-up of therapy
- Silicon photonics
 - rich set of functionalities
 - ultra-compact
 - low-cost
 - supply chain getting ready for volume manufacturing
- Cardiovascular diseases
 - leading cause of death, but 90% preventable
 - we have developed a proof-of-concept silicon photonics device with excellent potential to help doctors diagnose and monitor CVDs





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION