

Low-level Glucose Detection by Microgap Arrays

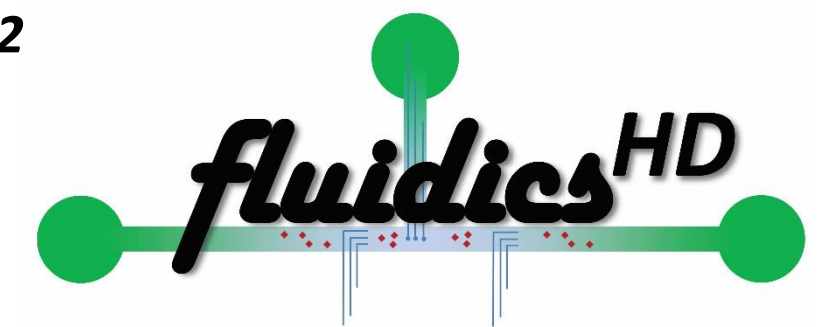


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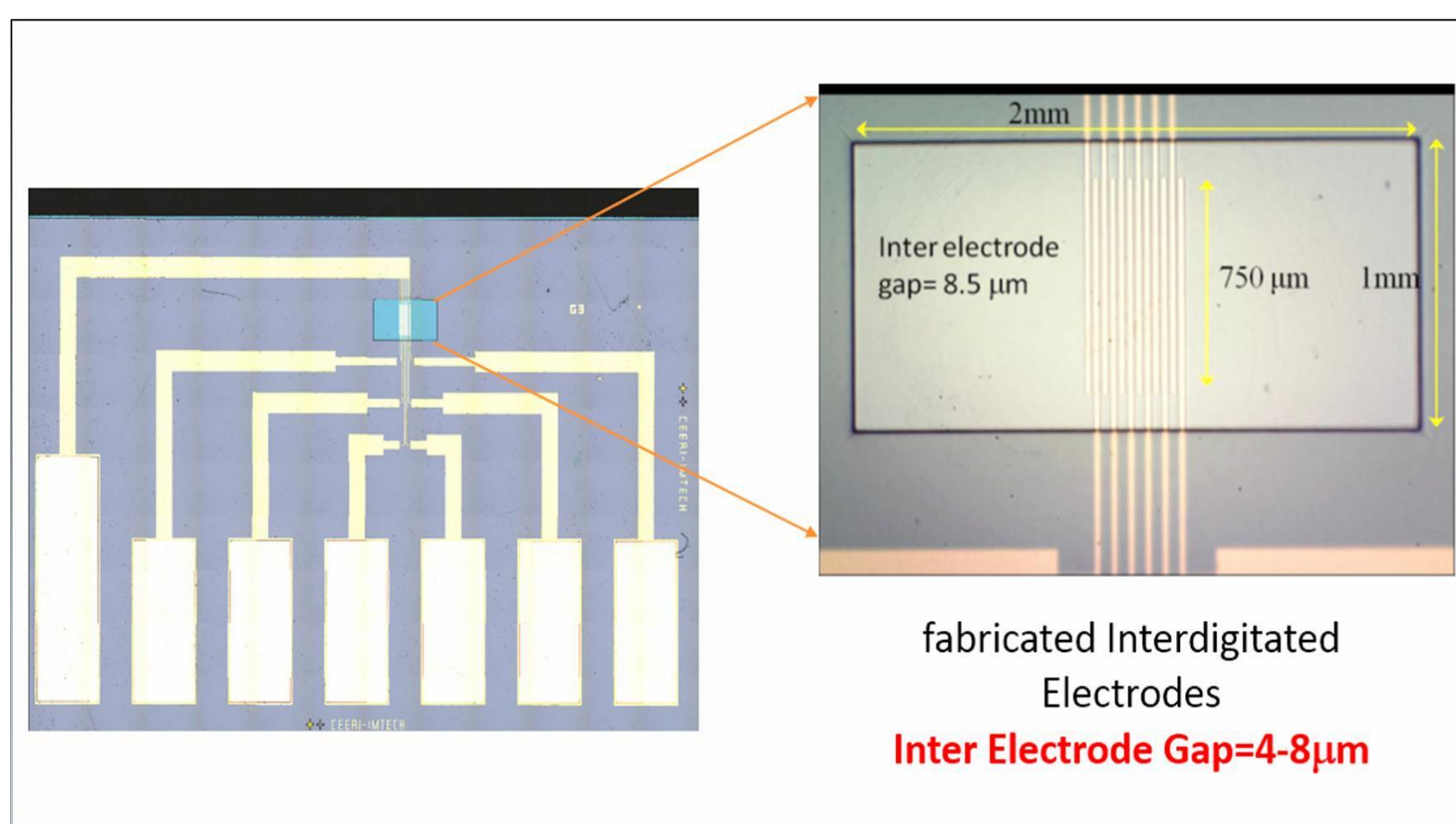


Introduction

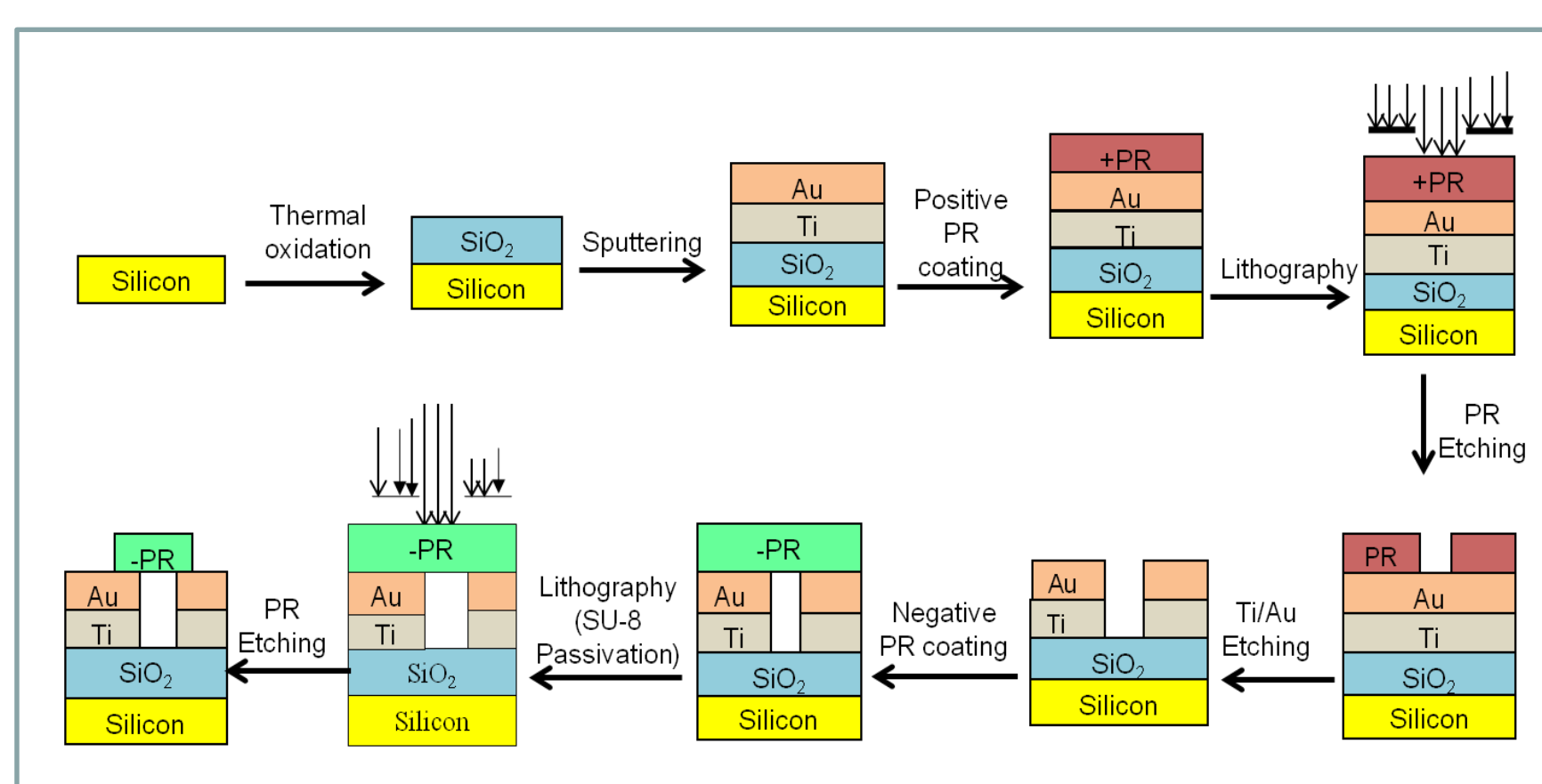
In this work, the detection of low Glucose concentration is discussed. A patient-friendly technology that does not require a needle stick or venipuncture. To provide accurate, low cost and continuous glucose monitoring. Each micro-gap is formed by bridging a pair of gold electrodes (Au) on an oxidized Si substrate using Optical lithography separated with a small gap of 4-6 microns.

Microgap glucose sensor design

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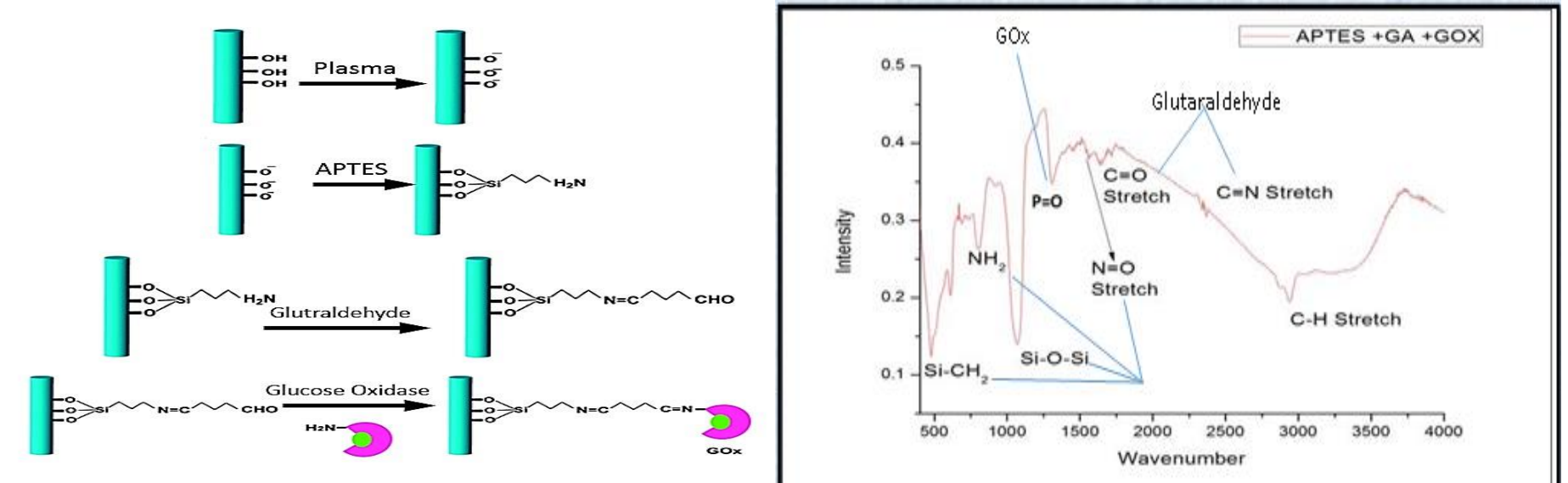
Fabrication procedure



- Electrode Array structures were fabricated on a 4" silicon wafer.
- First the wafer was cleaned and oxidized thermally to grow a 1 μm silicon dioxide layer.
- Ti-Gold thin film (0.2 μm) was sputtered on the wafers.
- Photolithography was carried out to pattern the electrodes on the wafer.
- Unwanted gold-Ti was removed used gold/titanium etchants.
- Then 30-35 μm thick layer negative photoresist (SU-8) was spin-coated, followed by second photolithography for device passivation and a 1 mm x 2 mm window was opened.

Results

Surface modification & immobilization on SiO₂ surface



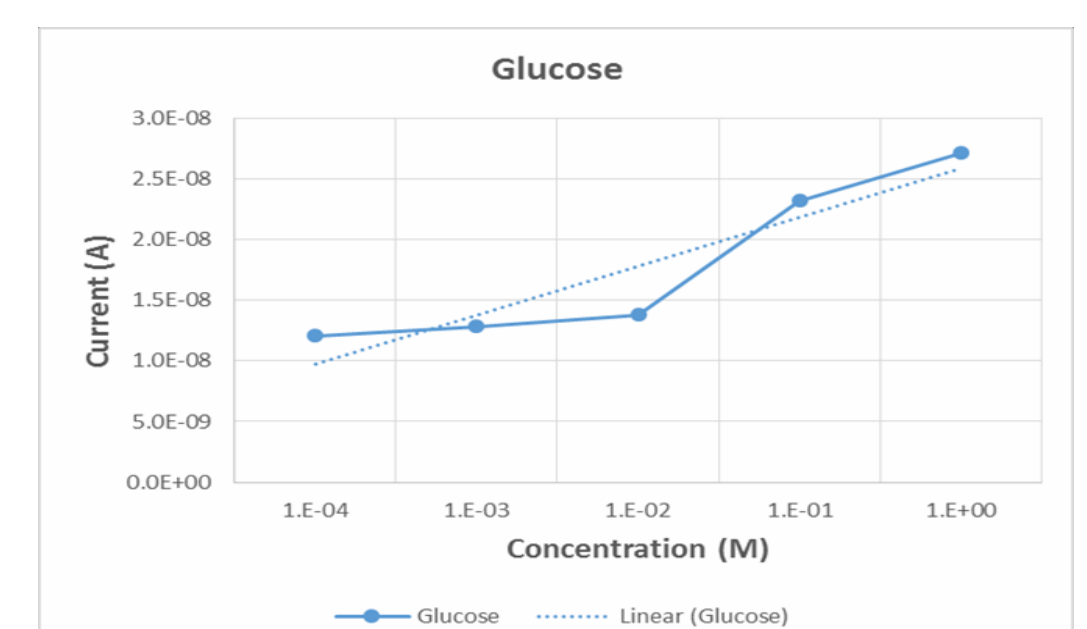
GOx immobilization steps

FTIR spectra of GOx modified surface

Glucose detection

➤ **Bipolar pulse measurements** were conducted to detect different concentrations of glucose (0.1mM to 1M) in PBS.

Concentration (M)	Conductance (nS)
10 ⁻⁴	12.074
10 ⁻³	12.861
10 ⁻²	13.799
10 ⁻¹	31.720
1	40.842



Conclusions

- A microelectrode biosensor with an electrode gap of 4-8 μm is fabricated for the non-invasive determination of low glucose concentrations.
- The fabricated device has dimensions as an area of electrodes is 360μm × 750μm, the width of one electrode is 28μ, the window is 2×1mm² and the contact pad is 2×4 mm².
- Bipolar pulse measurements were conducted to detect glucose of different concentrations in DI water. The current response increased with the elevation of glucose concentration and tended to reach a saturation value where all active sites of GOx were used up.

References

- Forzani, Erica S., Haiqian Zhang, Larry A. Nagahara, Ishamshah Amlani, Raymond Tsui, and Nongjian Tao. "A conducting polymer nano junction sensor for glucose detection." *Nano Letters* 4, no. 9 (2004): 1785-1788.
- Johnson, Donald Edwin, and C. G. Enke. "Bipolar pulse technique for fast conductance measurements." *Analytical Chemistry* 42, no. 3 (1970): 329-335.

Acknowledgments

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