MEMS Based Sensor for Blood Group Investigation

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Abstract

This article describes the design of MEMS based cantilever structure intended for determination of blood group and it is compared with manual method such as specific gravity method and Simuth haemoglobin method. Cantilever structure design has a sensing layer and when a blood sample comes in contact with this, results in coagulation. The surface tension in turn occurs due to chemical and biological reactions of antigen and antibodies resulting in coagulation on the surface of the three cantilever beams of a structure. The deflection is inversely proportional to the applied stress. The surface stress on cantilever makes it to bend and this deformation helps in determination of blood group along with RH factor. The structure of blood group determining sensor is designed and simulated using COMSOL Multiphysics®.

Reference

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Figures used in the abstract

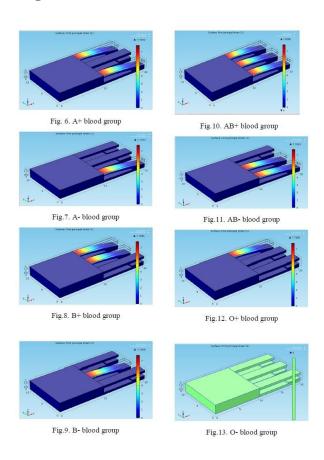


Figure 1: Different Blood Group Determinations Based on Deformation.

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Y(Stress)	Z(Stress)	Deflection	
9.0	1.9	6.43	
0.95	1.98	6.28	
1.0	1.9	4.82	
0.8	1.7	3.14	
1.04	1.5	1.39	
	9.0 0.95 1.0 0.8	Y(Stress) Z(Stress) 9.0 1.9 0.95 1.98 1.0 1.9 0.8 1.7	

Figure 2: Stress Variation Against Deflection in A-ve Blood Group.

Blood group	First cantilever	Second cantilever	Third cantilever
A positive	1	0	1
A negative	1	0	0
B positive	0	1	1
B negative	0	1	0
AB positive	1	1	1
AB negative	1	1	0
O positive	0	0	1
O negative	0	0	0

Figure 3: Indication of Type of Blood Group with Binary Outputs.