



Low power and miniaturized wearable medical device: prototype study

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Introduction



Diabetes: insufficient production of poor absorption of insulin;
Diabetes worldwide:

- 1.5 million deaths related;
- 1 in 10 individuals between 20 and 79 Years old;

Diabetes in Brazil:

- 214000 deaths in 2021;
- Spending related to 42 billion dollars

Introduction



- Finger prick
- Pain;
 - Costly;
 - Infections

CGM (Minimally invasive)

- Costly;
- Sensor changings



Wearable (Noninvasive)

- Convergence;
- No sensor changes;

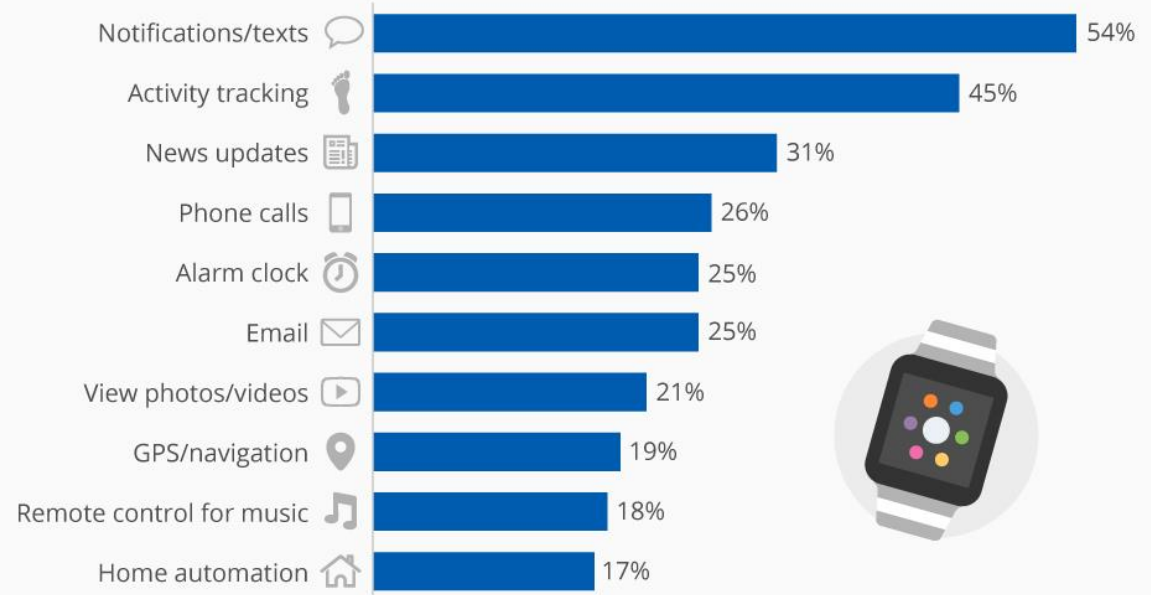
Introduction



- Research – wearables for medical
- Cardiovascular health;
 - Correlation – activity x diseases

What Smartwatches Are Actually Used For

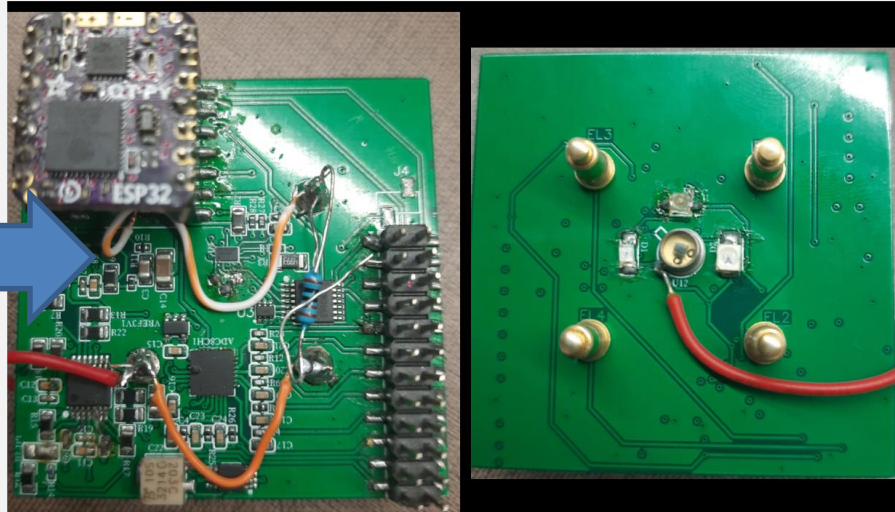
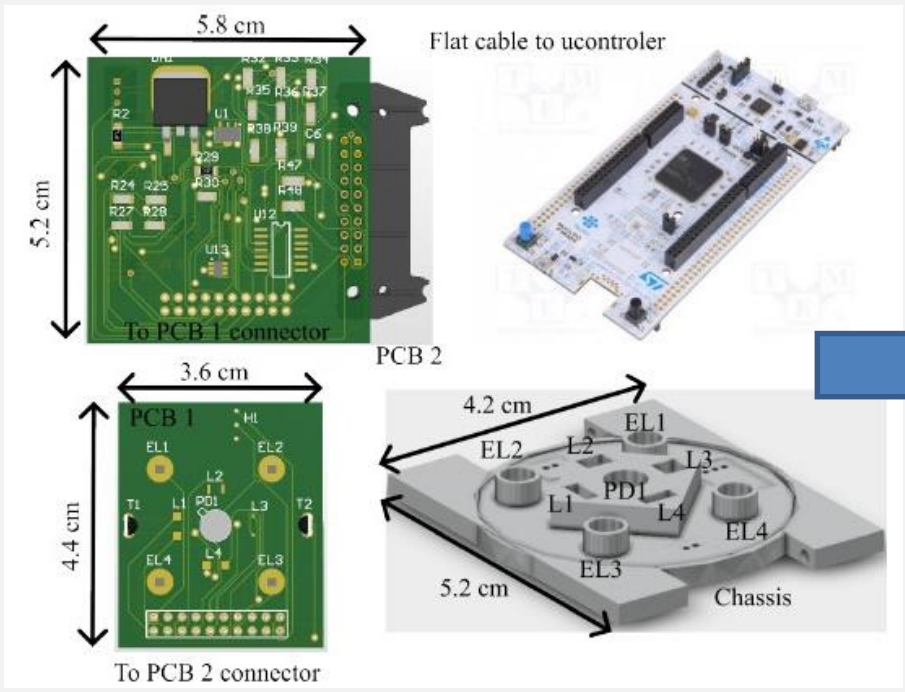
Percentage of smartwatch owners that use each function daily



Based on a June 2017 survey of 5,000+ U.S. consumers aged 18+ of which 9% owned a smartwatch
Source: NPD Connected Intelligence/WEAR

statista

Introduction

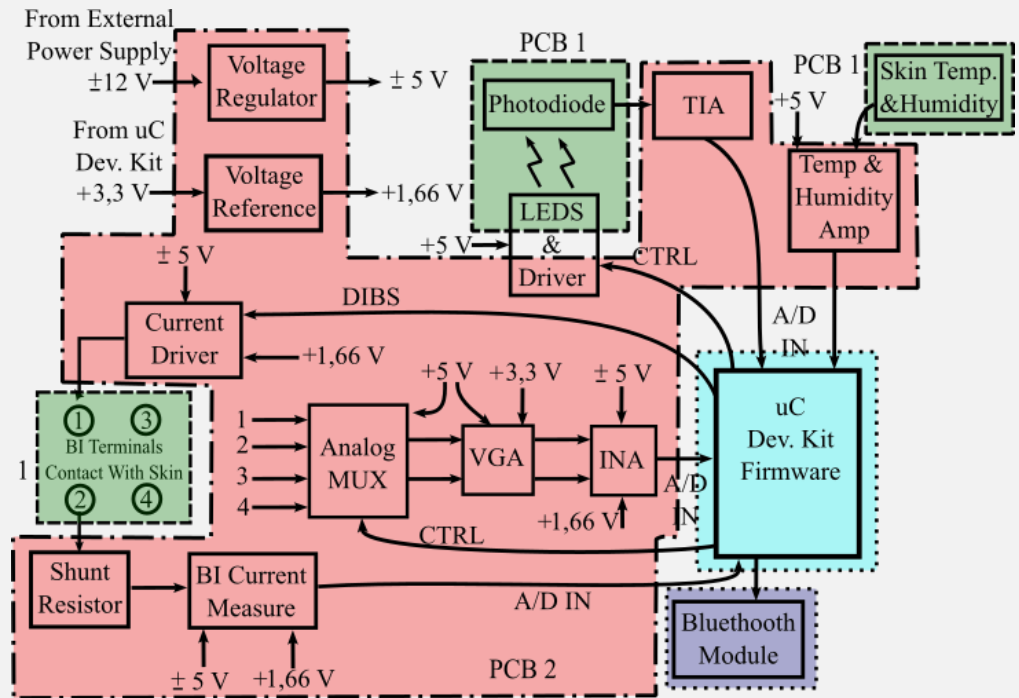
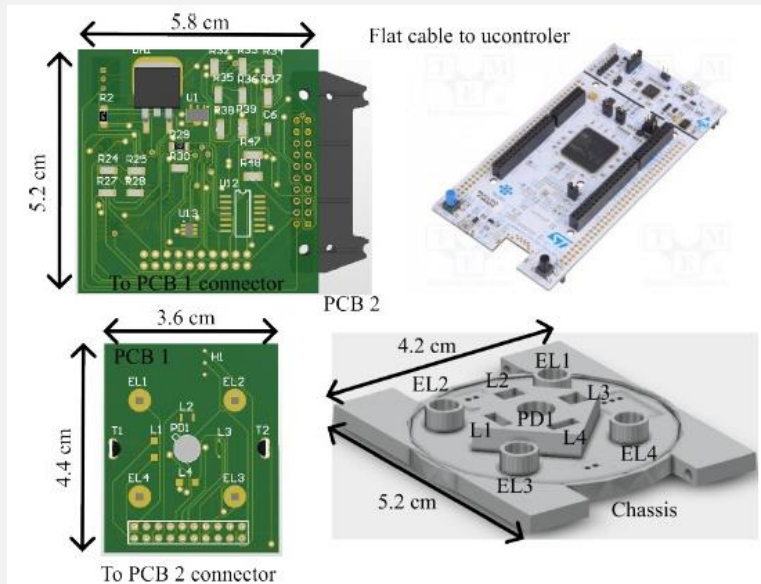


- High volume in two packages
- 9V Battery
- 5V simetric circuit power supply

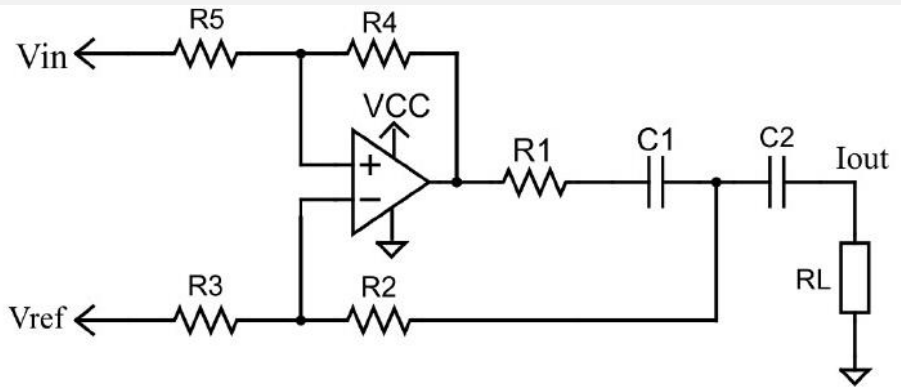
- smaller volume in one package
- 3.3 V Battery
- 3.3 V simple circuit power supply



Noninvasive Bioimpedance Glucometer: current prototype



Design of a Enhanced Howland Current Source for battery power supply



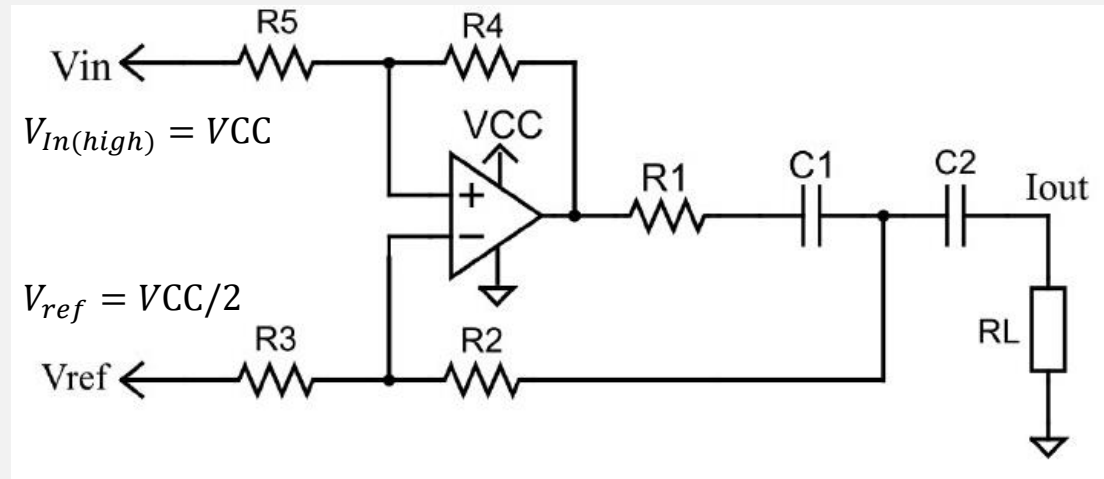
$$R4 = R5 \text{ and } R3 = R2 + R1$$

$$I_{out} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{ref}}{R1}$$

Specifications

Power supply	+3.3 V (single)
Output current	250 μ A _p
DIBS Amplitude (High level)	+ 3.3 V
Output Impedance	> 10 M Ω

Design of a Enhanced Howland Current Source for battery power supply



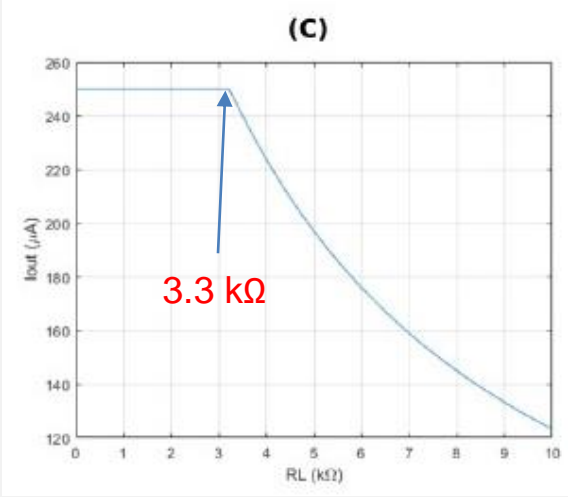
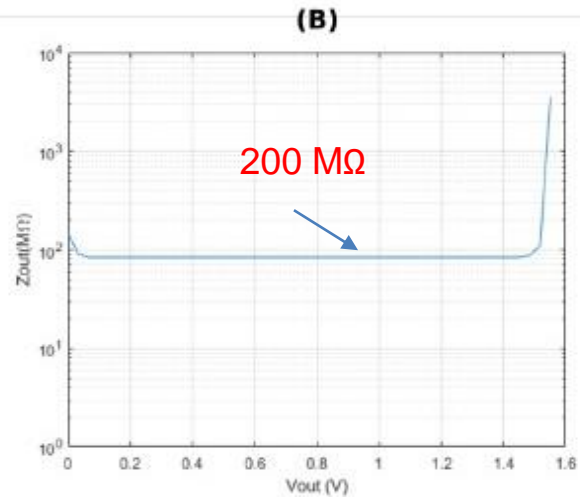
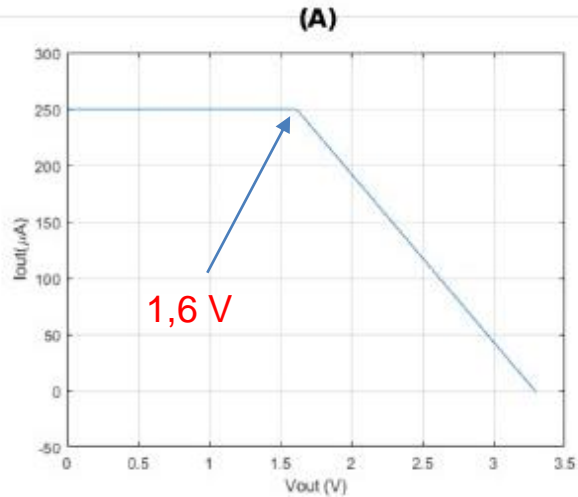
Component Value	
R1	6.6 kΩ
R4 = R5	10 kΩ
R2	100 Ω
R3	6.7 kΩ
C1 = C2	20μF
Opamp	OPA2354

$$R4 = R5 \text{ and } R3 = R2 + R1$$

$$I_{out} = \frac{V_{in} - V_{ref}}{R1}$$

OPA2354 Characteristics	
GBW	250 MHz
SR	150 V/μs
Supply voltage (min)	2.5 V (single)
Quiescent current	4.9 mA

Results and Discussions



Topology	I_{out} ($0 < T < 100^\circ C$)	I_{out} ($1.8 < V_{CC} < 3.3 V$)
EHCS	250.118 to 250.121	249.97 to 250.12

Monte Carlo Simulation

Tolerance

I_{out}

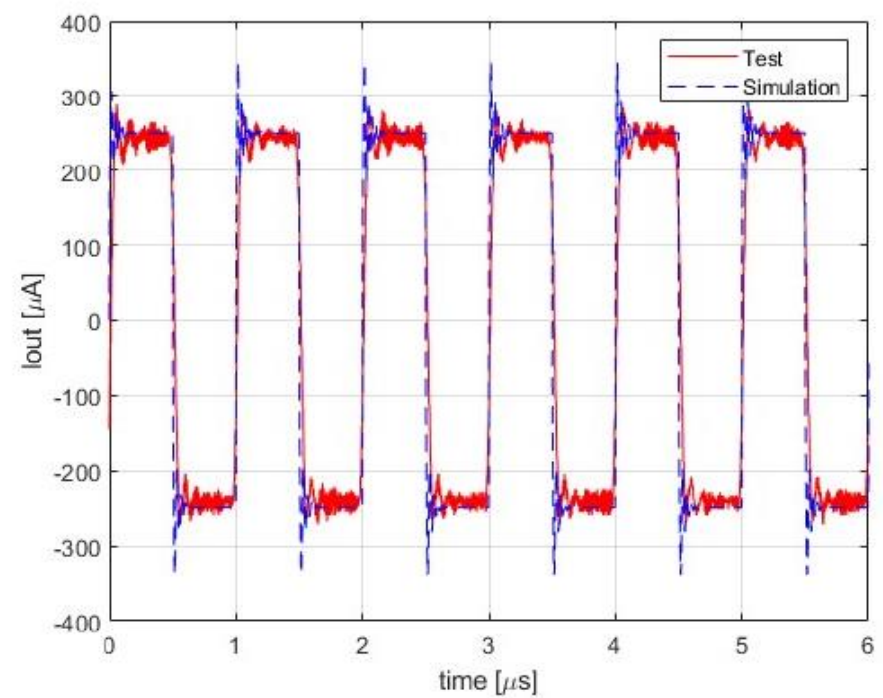
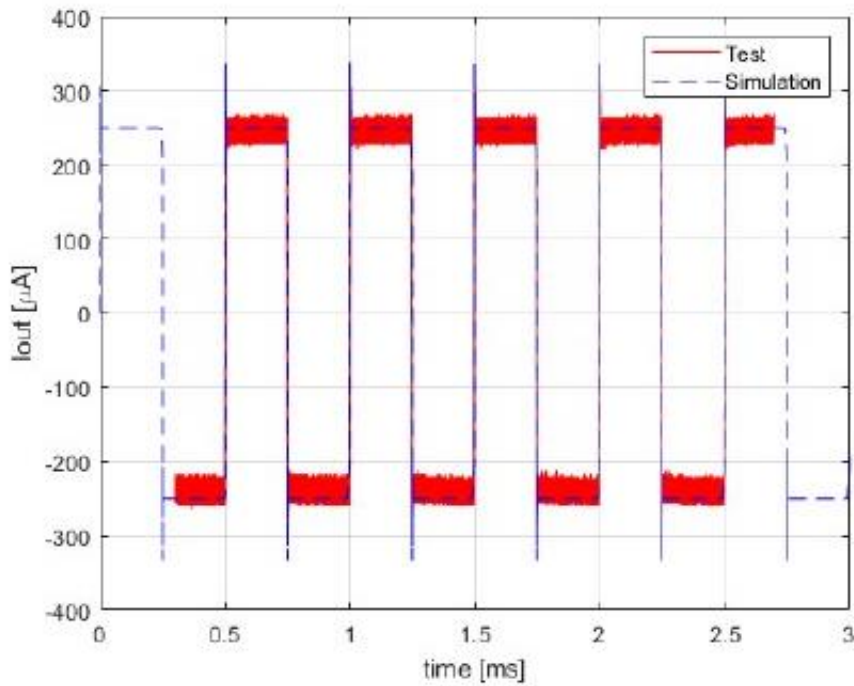
1%

246 to 267 μA

0.1%

249.7 to 250.5 μA

Results and Discussions



Final Considerations

The project of a EHCS with low single power supply voltage is presented;

This and other contributions have resulted in a reduction in the volume of a system that is intended to be a wearable device in the future.

However, in order for this project to be scaled up to a comfortable wearable device with low battery consumption, it needs to be reduced to a microscopic scale. This will only be possible by developing an integrated circuit in CMOS technology. This work is in progress and can be verified in DOI: [10.2478/joeb-2024-0017](https://doi.org/10.2478/joeb-2024-0017).

The device in which the presented current source operates is currently being tested and the results are presented in the EGlucO project dashboard available in <https://eglucO.bio.br/>.

Both simulation and bench results have shown that the current source is robust and accurate with respect to temperature and component variations, and that it is capable of efficiently processing rectangular signals up to 1 MHz, thus having the necessary characteristics to process DIBS-type signals up to this frequency.

Acknowledgements



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