Research Overview of Intelligent DEsign Automation Laboratory

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Motivation for Microfluidic Biochips

Shrink

- Clinical diagnostics, e.g., healthcare for premature infants, point-of-care diagnosis
- "Bio-smoke alarm": environmental monitoring
- Massive parallel DNA analysis, automated drug discovery, protein crystallization
- Functional diversification, More than Moore

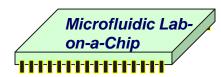


CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATION



Conventional Biochemical Analyzer

Lab-on-a-chip for CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS



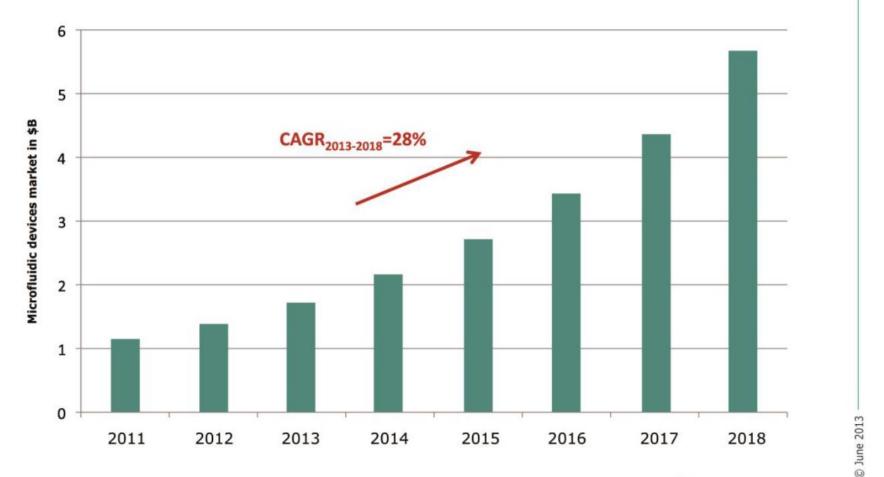


20nl sample

Higher throughput, minimal human intervention, smaller sample/reagent consumption, higher sensitivity, increased productivity

Microfluidic Device market and forecast from 2011 to 2018

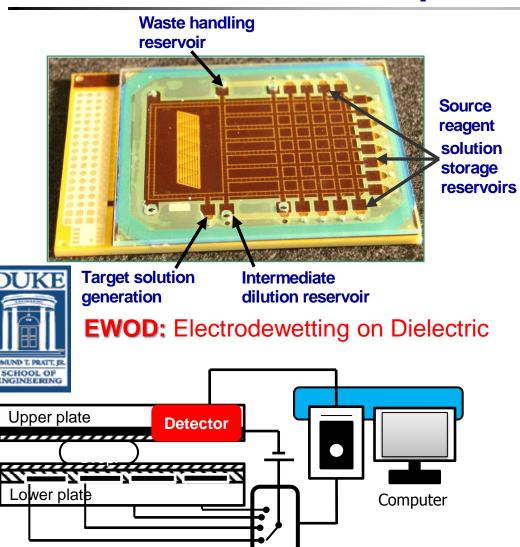
Report includes detailed breakdown: General dispensing, drug delivery, accurate dispensing, analytical devices, clinical and veterinary diagnostics, point-of-care testing, industrial and environmental testing, pharmaceutical and life science, microreaction technology

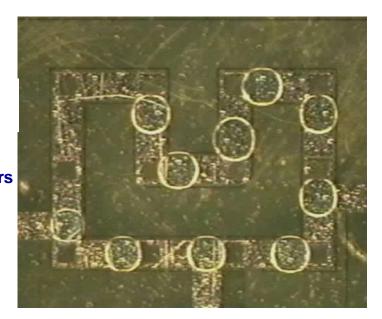


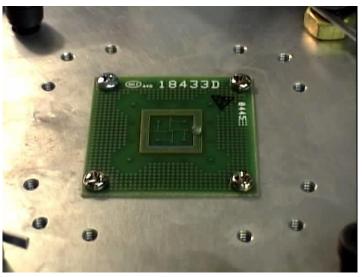
"The microfluidic device market will grow swiftly, from \$1.4B in 2013 to \$5.7B by 2018".



Demonstration of Droplet-Based Microfluidics

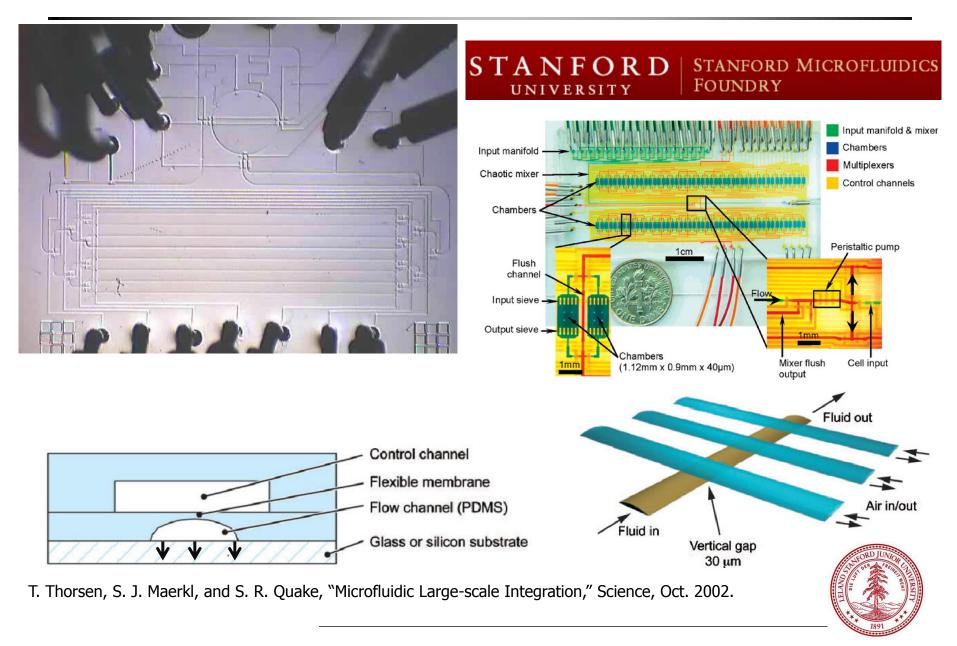






Source: Advanced Liquid Logic (now Illumina) and Duke Univ.

Demonstration of Flow-Based Microfluidics



The Need of CAD Support

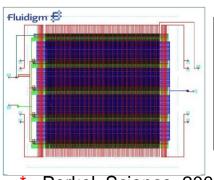
- Applications become more complicated
 - Large-scale bioassays
 - Multiple and concurrent assay operations on a biochip
- Design complexity is increased

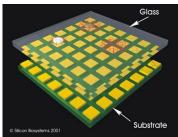
The increasing rate of the valve numbers is four times faster

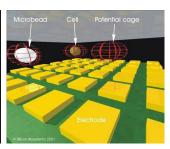
than Moore's Law

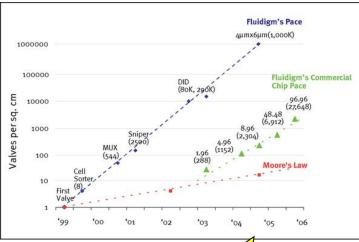
25,000 valves for 9,216 PCR*

 600,000 electrodes for tumor cell analysis**









Source: Fluidio

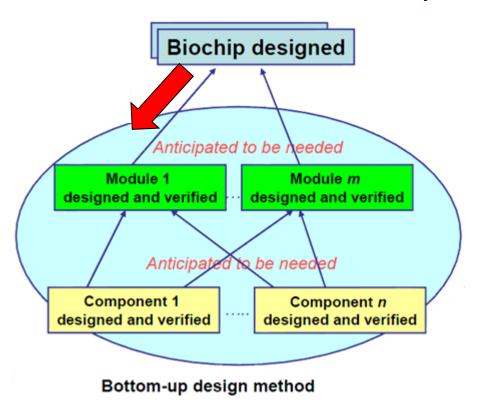
Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

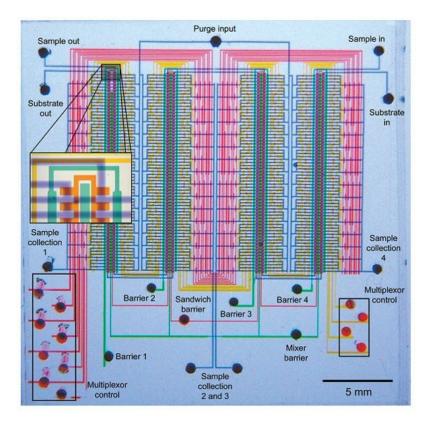
Perkel, Science, 2008

** Silicon Biosystems, http://www.siliconbiosystems.com/applications/

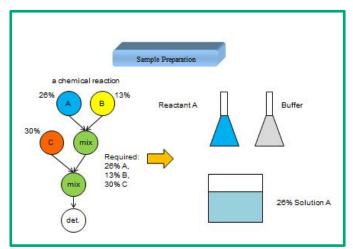
Current Design Methodology

- CAD tools are in their infancy
 - Bottom-up design methodology
 - Most groups use Matlab or AutoCAD
 - Limited automation; every line drawn by hand; manual control

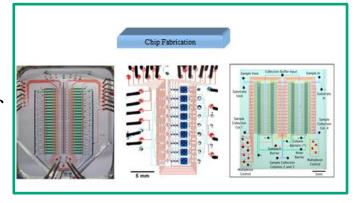




應用於微流體 生物晶片上之 生化反應樣本 製備流程

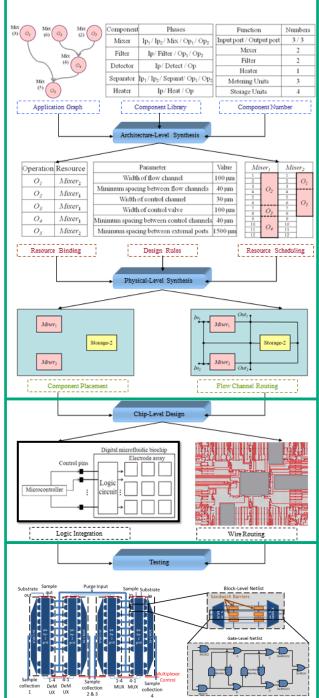


高整合度微流 體晶片的製程、 設計規則和元 件驗證



國際合作





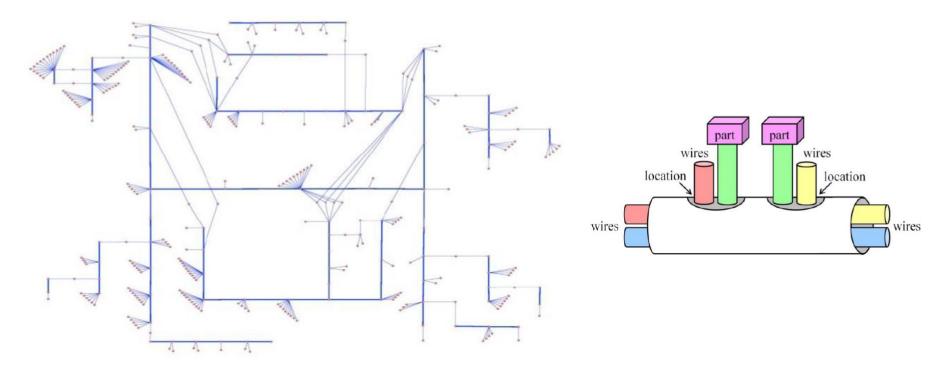
針對大型微流 體生物晶片之 合成與最佳化

生物微流體晶 片之繞線自動 化與設計整合 研究

針對大型微流 體生物晶片之 測試與診斷

Design Automation for Emerging Technologies

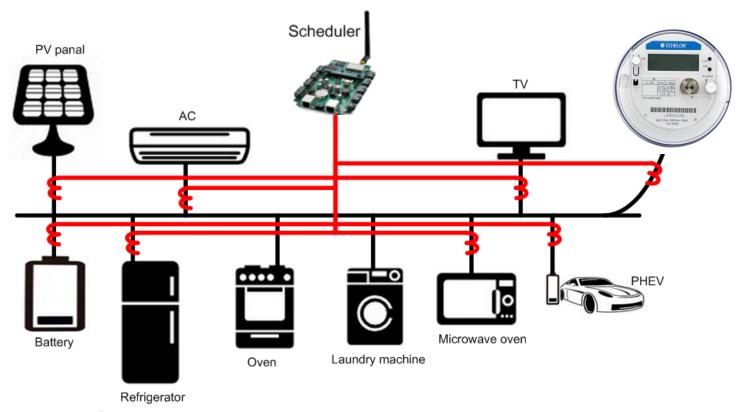
Ex: Wire Routing for Automotive System



International Collaboration with UC Berkeley

Design Automation for Emerging Technologies

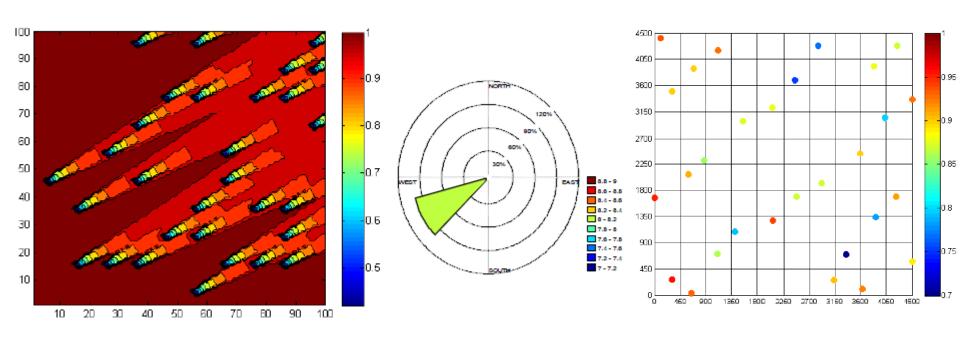
Ex: Design Automation for Smart Home System



International Collaboration with Michigan Technological University

Design Automation for Emerging Technologies

Ex: Design Automation for Wind Farm Design



International Collaboration with University of Missouri and IBM

International Collaboration

Collaborators:

- Prof. Bhargab Bhattacharya (India Statistical Institute)
- Prof. Philip Brisk (University of California at Riverside)
- Prof. Krishnendu Chakrabarty (Duke University)
- Prof. Steven Quake (Stanford University)
- Prof. Paul Pop (Technical University of Denmark)
- Prof. Ulf Schlichtmann (Technical University of Munich)
- Dr. Robert Wille (University of Bremen)
- Prof. Shigeru Yamashita (Ritsumeikan University)
- Prof. Hao Yu (Nanyang Technological University)
- Duke University's Microfluidics Research Lab
- Stanford Microfluidics Foundry













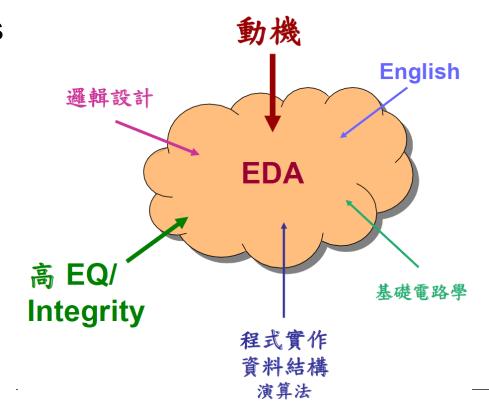






For Prospective Students

- We're recruiting 1 Ph.D. and 2~3 M.S. students
 - Please send your contact information with supporting materials (resume, transcript, paper, and etc) to tyho@cs.nctu.edu.tw
- Requirements



New Blood wanted!

- We desperately eager for talented students joining us to claim challenging and exciting research projects
- Yes, you are one of the talents!

