



Micro Flow rate Infusion Pump Prototype

Prof. Smita R. Dikondwar

Department of Instrumentation and Control,
College of Engineering Pune, Shivajinagar, Pune- 411005, India.

Abstract - Since manual method of micro or nano flow-rate of liquid handling is inaccurate and tedious job, The automated micro flow-rate liquid delivery system is best suitable. This paper presents the development of practical approaches to liquid-delivery system for micro flow-rate with accuracy and precision. The experimental and results demonstrate that the liquid-delivery system is capable of generating accurate and condition-independent micro- and nano-flowrate. Liquid delivery can be used in medical Infusions such as in anesthesia, diabetes mellitus[1][2] (Juveniles, Type1 and Type2) and in several applications where extremely small volume of liquid in predefined time duration, at a constant flow rate is required, therefore the system find its use in research and development related to biomedical, biotechnology, bioengineering, chemical laboratories and analytical instruments.

Keywords- Electronic Instrumentation, Syringe Pump, Mini stepper motor, Flow rate regulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Micro and nano[1] flowrate delivery systems has been known as important biomedical device as it has many potential applications in different areas of medicine and biotechnology. The micro flowrate pumping allows accurate drug delivery with respect to time for different therapeutics such as the continuous[2] and discontinuous type liquid delivery.

II. FLOW-RATE DELIVERY SYSTEM

1. Flowrate measurement.
2. Delay time of a delivery stroke due to liquid compressibility.
3. Theoretical and practical approaches of micro-flow liquid-delivery system.
4. Conditions-independent flow-rate accuracy and gradient profiles.

III. MICRO FLOW LIQUID PUMPING SYSTEM

The block schematic consists of three major components: A syringe[13] reciprocating piston pump, linear actuator of stepper motor with instrumentation system for flow-rate regulation. The overall function of the system appears simple. As shown in Fig.1, the controller, [5] which controls the flow-rate through the linear actuator and piston to deliver micro or nano liters of liquid.

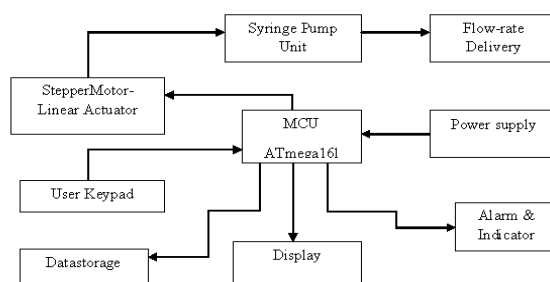


Fig1. Block Schematic of Micro Flow-rate pumping system.

IV. INFUSION SYSTEM OPERATIONS

1. Automatic Flow-rate Control.
2. Flow-rate Delivery Range : 0.35 μ l/Min to 500 μ l/Min (0.035U-50U).
3. Insulin Level & Battery Level Indication and Alarm.
4. User Keypad for Entering the Insulin Rate Value from Menu selection with Up –Down & Ok Keys.
5. Operation of start and stop and reset.
6. Operation of alarms and indication.
7. Low level of reservoir indication.

8. User Interface with keypad and LCD display.
9. keypad (UP, DOWN, OK and Menu) to set desirable Flow-rate.

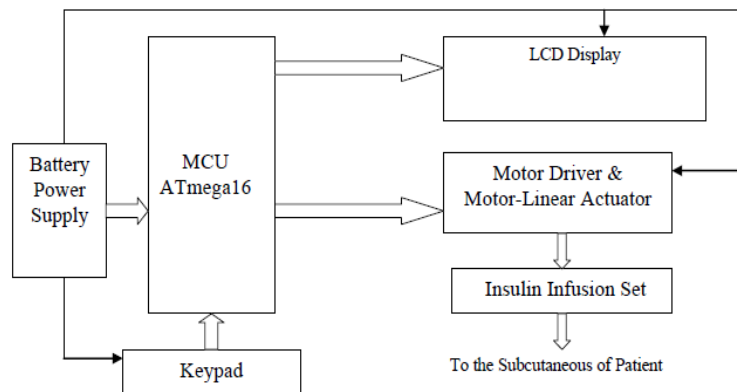


Fig.2 Block diag.of embedded controller for insulin delivery system

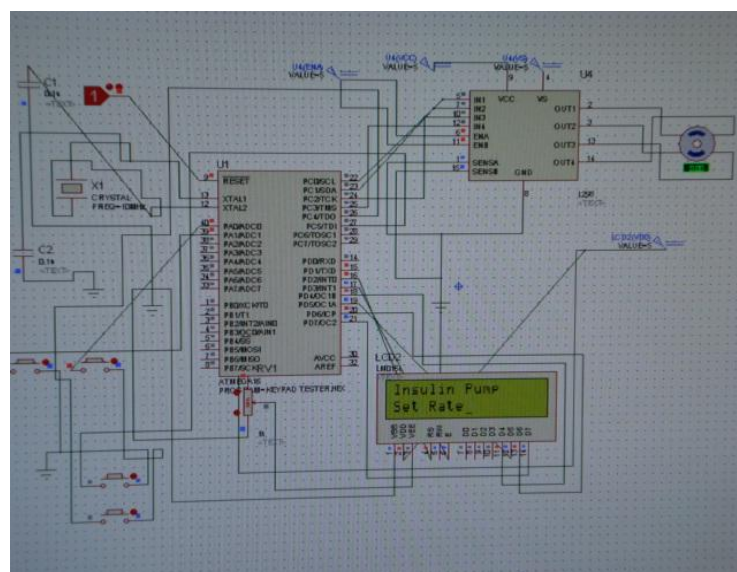


Fig.2 Block diag.of embedded system for insulin delivery system

The controller must ensure that the system strictly obeys the medical rules and guarantees the safety of patient. To develop an insulin delivery system with high assurance of its reliability and safety for commercial standards and use, the work followed using International Electron Technology Commission (IEC) in the European Standard (IEC 61508) to apply a formal method for the development.

V. EXPERIMENTAL AND RESULTS

The tests are performed for liquid delivery for different flow-rates, the delivered flow rate is measured by micro and nano liter syringe. For various number of steps the observations are noted, which renders to determine the accuracy, repeatability and span of operation of the infusion pump.

VI. RESULTS

- a. The delivery of liquid in vertical position of setup is averaged from tests observations is $0.209\mu\text{l} = 0.0209\text{Units}$.
- b. The Resolution is $0.025\mu\text{l} = 0.0025\text{Units}$.
- c. The test shows Accuracy of about $\pm 0.01\%$.
- d. The Repeatability of the test is very good for (alternate or continuous) forward and reverse step cycles with different time delays.
- e. The system has wide span of operation which is $0.209\mu\text{l} - 209\mu\text{l}(0.0209\text{U}-20.9\text{U})$, comparatively system offers very high span.
- f. During experimentation of liquid delivery tests -The linear actuator of mini stepper motor performance is exemplary, as no vibrations and noise or friction due to rotor movement is observed. It shows smooth operation for the entire tests with no back inertia of actuator.



Fig.3. Micro flow rate Infusion Pumping system



Fig.4. Micro flow rate Infusion Pump Unit

VII. CONCLUSION

- a. Micro / Nano flow-rate delivery (0.035U/step).
- b. Low Cost System.
Automatic and Accurate
Other micro-fluidic application of Insulin delivery system.
- c. Insulin Delivery Pump (CSII) system best suited for severe diabetes (Type1and Type2) patients to be used continuously as life saving device[11].
- d. Infusion Pumps play vital role in Medical Institutions and Hospitals as life saving instruments for the medicine delivery[12].
- e. In Research and Development related to Biotechnology, Bioengineering and Chemical Laboratories for applications such as study of chemical reaction, Synthesis etc.
- f. Infusion Pumps are also used in many analytical instruments such as particle analysers, liquid chromatographs etc.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

System developed here, represent the basic model of 'micro flow rate Infusion prototype'. The hardware and software features may be modified. Developed system can be deployed with biosensor for advanced control strategies like Model based predictive control [6] to improve accuracy and complete[10] automation of system. Telemetry can be the best suited for wireless advanced control of infusion pump.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors gratitude for medical guidance in diabetes model and [18]Practices :Dr.U.Phadke.Ruby hall clinic, Pune ,Consultant in diabetes, Instride, Pune,(Endocrinology).

REFERENCES

- [1] William Goh, Michel Pasuqier, "Adaptive Control of infusion pump for type I diabetes control using a Self tuning Regulator" 2008 10th Intl.Conf. on control Automation,Robotics and Vision Hanoi,Vietnam,17-20 Dec 2008.
- [2] D. Henderson. Presented at NSTI ,Nanotech2007. "Novel piezo Motor Enables PositiveDisplacment Microfluidic Pump".
- [3] Zhi Xu,Sheng Liu,Zlyin Gan,Bin Ma,Guojun Liu,Xinxia Car,Honghai Zhang, "An Integrated Intelligent Insulin Pump" 2006 IEEE.7th International Conference on Electronics Packaging Technology.
- [4] Nivethitha Jayaraj,C Mathew Cherian,Ganesh Viadyanathan, 2009 Third UKSim European Symposium on Computer Modeling and Simulation. "Intelligent Insulin Infuser".
- [5] Konstantia Zarkogianni, Stavroula G. Mougiakakou, Aikaterini Prountzou, Andriani Vazeou, Christos S. Bartsocas, and Konstantina S. Nikita "An Insulin Infusion Advisory System for TypeI Diabetes Patients based on Non-Linear Model Predictive Control.Methods" Proceedings of the 29th Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS,August 23-26, 2007.
- [6] R.S. Parker, F.J. Doyle 111. Physiological Modelling – "Model Predictive Control for Infusion Pump Insulin Delivery" 18th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, 1996.
- [7] Jichuan Wang,Shaoying Liu,Yong Qi Hou"Developing an Insulin Pump System Using the SOFL Method" 14th Asia-Pacific Software Engineering Conference",2007,IEEE.
- [8] R. Dudde, Itzehoe &T. Vering ,Disetronic Medical Systems, "Advanced Insulin Infusion using a Control Loop (ADICOL)Concept and Realization of a Control-Loop Application for the Automated Delivery of Insulin" June16, 2009,IEEE.
- [9] W.J.Spencer,Wayne T.Corbett,L.R.Dominguez and Blynn D.Shafer.IEEE Transactions on Sonics & Ultrasonics, VOL. SU-25, NO. 3, May 1978 "An Electronically Controlled Piezoelectric Insulin Pump and Valves".
- [10] Farid Amirouche E Yu Zhou E Tom Johnson."Current Micropump Technologies and their Biomedical Applications" Springer-Verlag 24 Feb 2009.
- [11] W. J. SPENCER "A Review of Programmed Insulin Delivery Systems" IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, VOL. BME-28, NO. 3, MARCH 1981.
- [12] Kan Junwu, Yang Zhigang, Peng Taijiang, Cheng Guangming, Wu Boda. "Design and test of a high-performance piezoelectric micropumpfor drug delivery"Science @ Direct,21 January 2005.
- [13] Louis Shenkman, Marina Koukaki, Spyridoula Karamanou, and Anastassios Economou. " Innovative Approaches to Continuous Glucose Monitoring".Proceedings of the 29th Annual International Conference of the IEEE EMBS, August 23-26, 2007.
- [14] Cynthia M. Furse. "Biomedical Telemetry: Today's Opportunities and Challenges"IEEE 2009.
- [15] Sheng liu1, Xiaojun Wang, Bin Ma, Zhiyan Gan, Honghai Zhang."Drop Test and Simulation of Portable Electronic Devices" 6th International Conference on Electronic Packaging Technology, IEEE. 2005.
- [16] (2006)GlucoSim website .Online available at [http://216.47.139.198/glucosim\(retr.may2006\)](http://216.47.139.198/glucosim(retr.may2006)) & Insulin Sliding Scale .mht-link
- [17] International Electrotechnical Commission,Safety functional safety related systems –part3,Edi.1.0,1998.
- [18] Medtronic Website."Real-time Continuous glucose monitoring system",2008 Online available at [http://www.medtronic.com\(retr.may](http://www.medtronic.com(retr.may)
- [19] "2466S–AVR–05/09 datasheet," 2009 Atmel Corporation, Atmel®. & "Oct 1991,L293E Datasheet,"□1994 SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics.