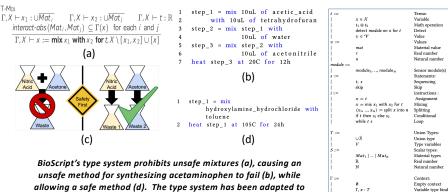
Programming Language, Type System, and Compiler Design for Cyber-physical Digital Microfluidic Biochips: Automating Programmable Biochemistry at the Microfluidic Scale

Philip Brisk (PI) – University of California, Riverside Publications available at http://www.cs.ucr.edu/~philip

BioScript: Programming Language for Digital Microfluidics

Digital microfluidic devices are typically programmed in a manner akin to writing machine code – BioScript enables high-level programmability of EWoD LOCs featuring real-time feedback via integrated sensing. It features a chemical safety type system based on union types, preventing accidental unsafe chemical interactions.



allowing a safe method (d). The type system has been adapted to prevent unsafe chemical storage and disposal (c).

BioScript's	Syntax
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Broader Impacts (Society):

- Lower the barrier for entry for microfluidic practitioners
- Increased productivity for • researchers in the biological sciences
- Programmable/automated screening • for drug discovery applications

Broader Impacts (Education/Outreach):

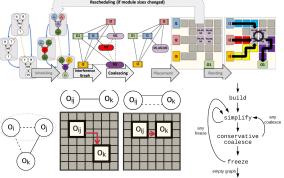
- 8 PhD students supervised by the PI
- 35 undergraduate participants

Set of variables a Constraints

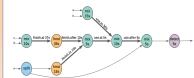
- 8 women; 6 Black or Latino
- 5 papers with undergraduate coauthors
- "BioHack" Hackathon at UCR

Optimizing Digital Microfluidic BioChip Compilation

Modern digital microfluidic platforms are severely resourceconstrained, and the protocols they execute have precise timing constraints that must be adhered to; complex chemical protocols (especially those featuring multiple execution paths) can be synthesized on these devices by exploring the tradeoffs between instruction parallelism and mix operation latency. Timing expectations are annotated at the language level to enforce these as constraints during compilation.



Compilation updated to include optimizing steps that affect rebuild scheduling, placement and routing. Coalescing the interference araph of the schedule allows dependent operations to be optimally placed to reduce routing; rescheduling mix latencies provides spatial resource-availability adjustments.



Execution graph with timing constraints between operations; an efficient heuristic and ontimal II P scheduler solve the updated scheduling problem that includes timina constraints.

Broader Impacts (Commercial and Scientific Applications):

- DNA Sequencing (Microsoft, Oxford) Nanopore, Sharp, AQDrop)
- Neonatal Screening (Baebies)
- Neuromorphic Behavior (UT Knoxville)

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