



Deep Integration of Thin Flexible Autonomous Microsystems for Vision Correction

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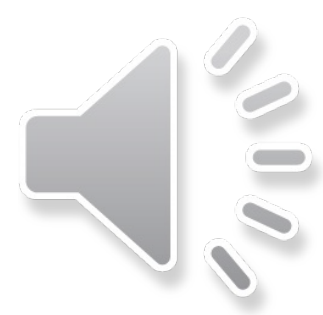
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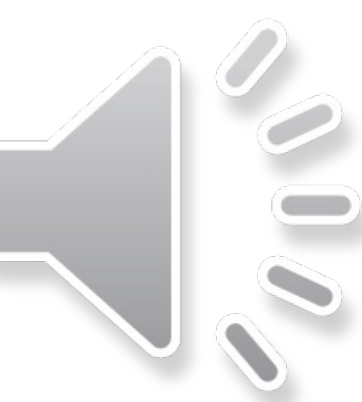
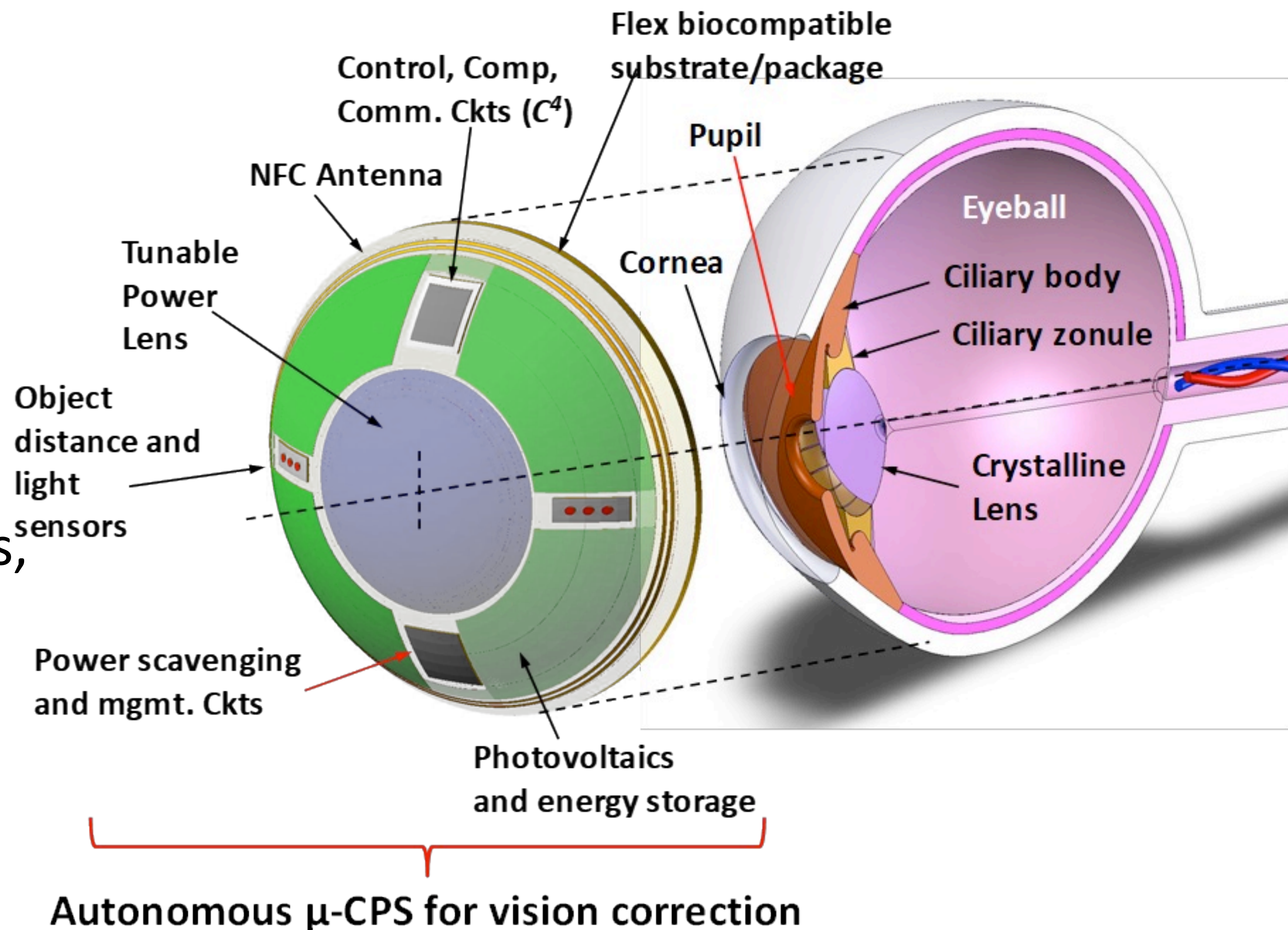


μ -CPS Description

Autonomous Medical μ -Systems for Active Vision Restoration can benefit 1.7B people affected by **presbyopia, or loss of vision accommodation**

Project Goals

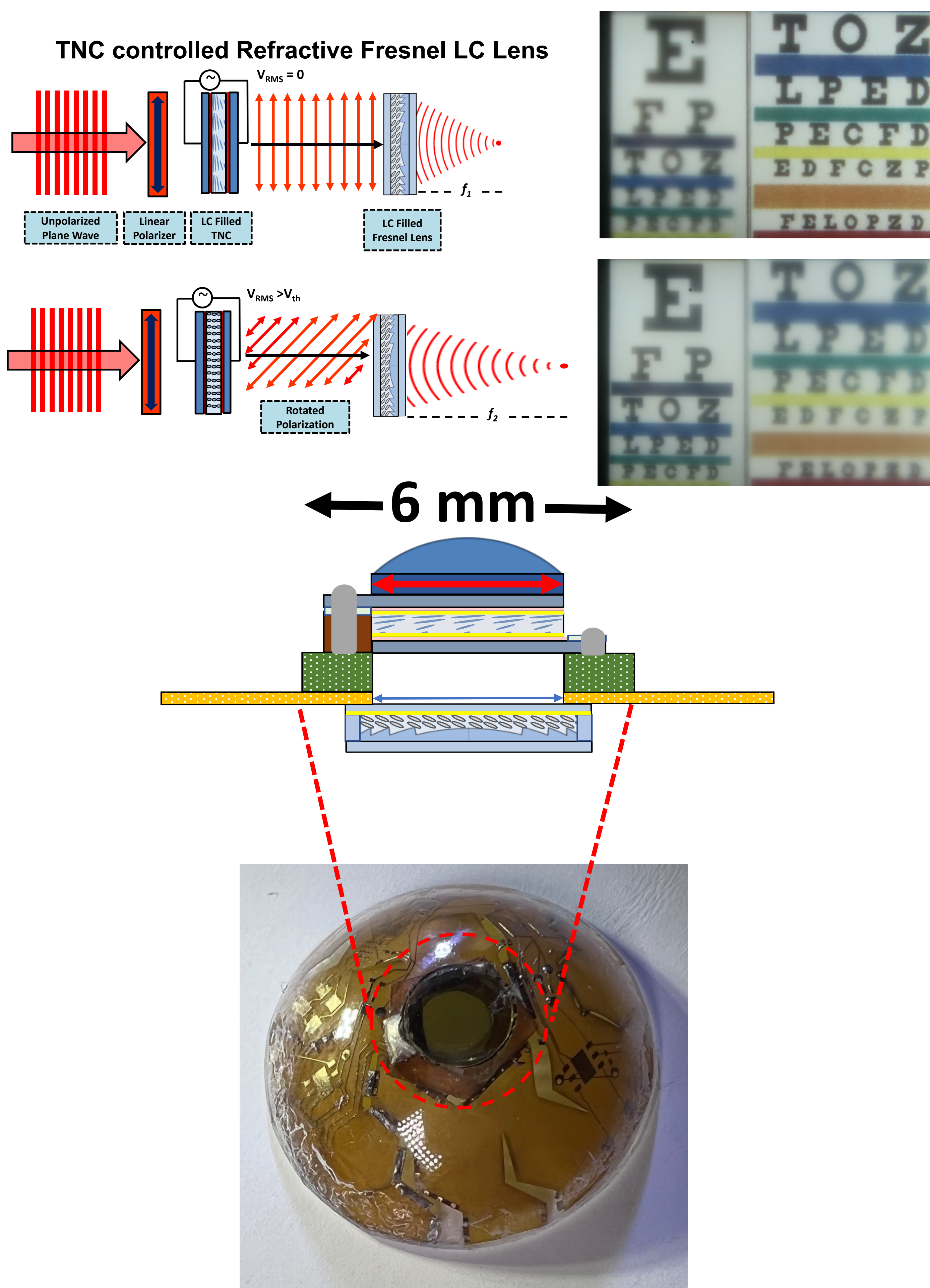
- Development of thin, electrically tunable contact lenses and vision correction algorithms.
- Implementation of thin, autonomous energy scavenging, communications, computing and sensing microsystems.
- Inhomogeneous technology integration on flexible biocompatible substrates



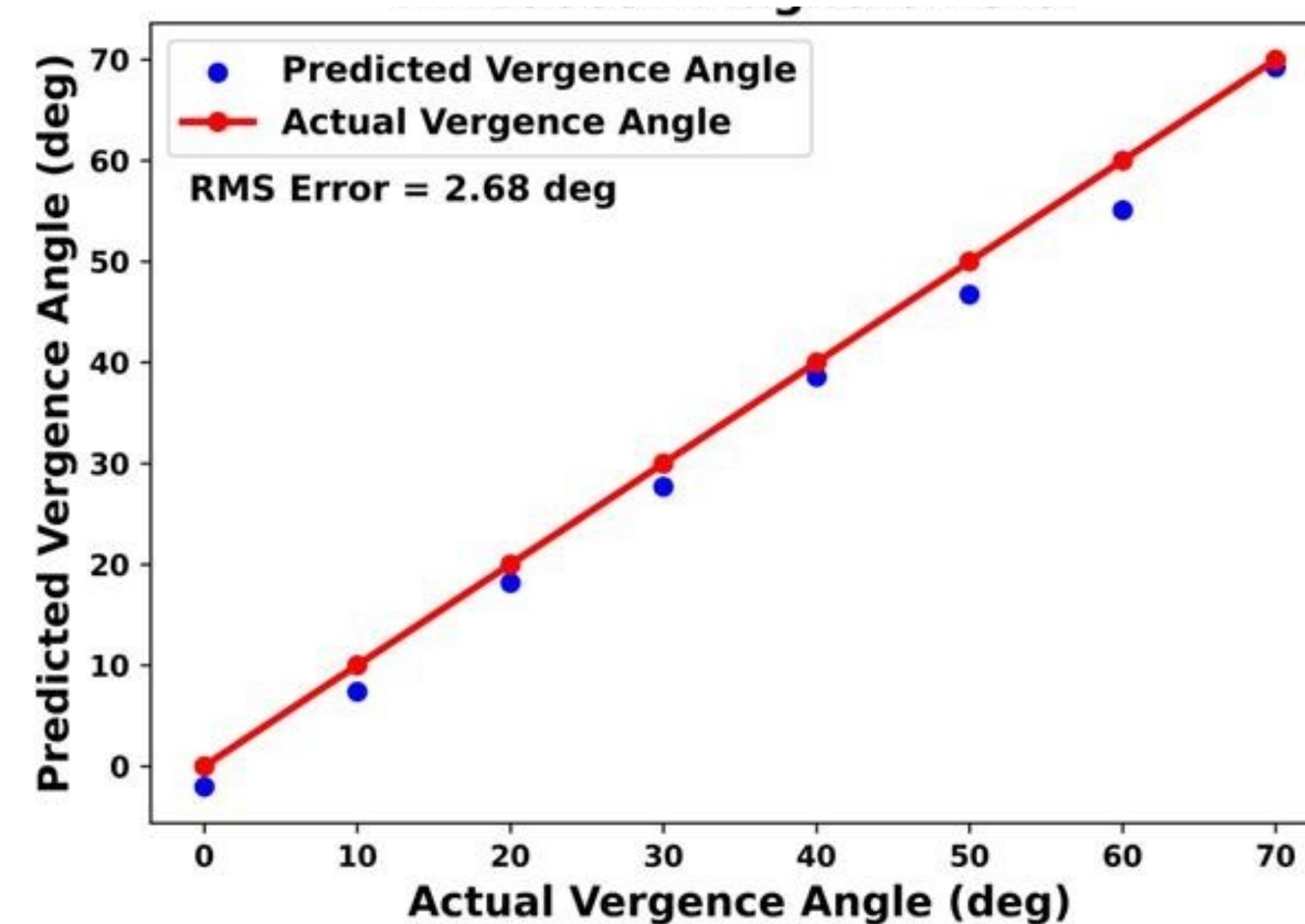
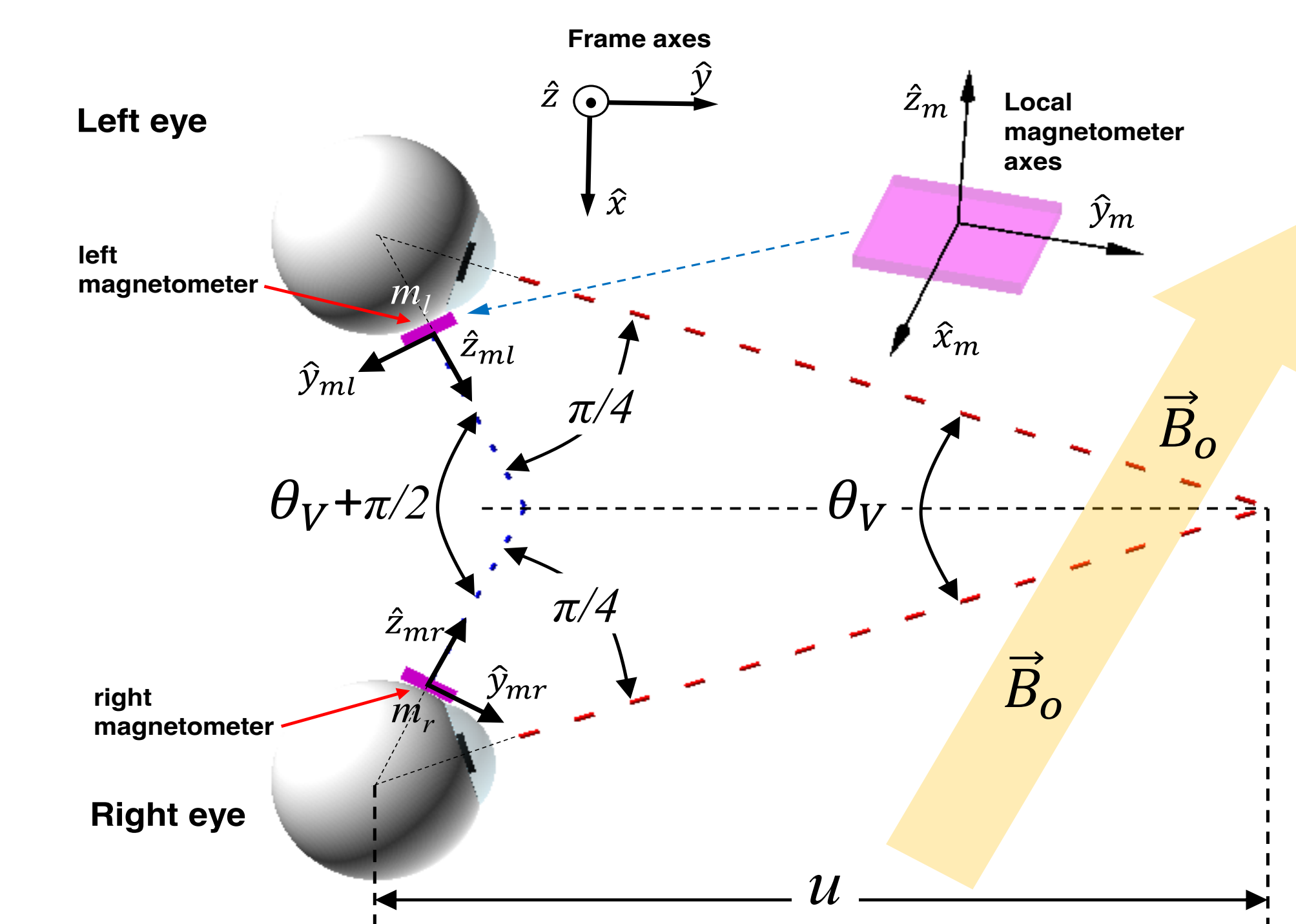
2021 Research Results

- Developed imaging grade 2- μ W Twisted Nematic Cell -based varifocal liquid crystal lens
- Developed nano-Watt magnetic-based object range finder
- Developed eyelid motion Mg-Air battery + solar cells Integrated power pack > 100 μ W sustained
- Developed low-power PWM algorithms for controlling tunable lens

New imaging grade (2021) ~2 μ W TNC+Fresnel LC lenses



Nano-Watt magnetic-based Vergence object distance sensor



- Method only requires measurement of external vector field quantity
- No emission of radiation
- Extremely low power in analog domain
- Power consumption determined by magnetometer chip circuits

Metal-air + Solar cell > 100 μ W Power pack

Power Generators	Power Management IC	Delivered Voltage	Delivered Power
Solar Cell (Indoor) + ETMAB	NOT Connected	At 1.5 V	113 μ W
Solar Cell (Outdoor) + ETMAB	NOT Connected	At 1.1 V	2.7 mW
Solar Cell (Indoor) + ETMAB	Connected (TPS 61094)	DC Stable 3.3 V	109 μ W
Solar Cell (Outdoor) + ETMAB	Connected (TPS 61094)	DC Stable 3.3 V	2.6 mW