Design and Optimization of Cholesterol Biosensor

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Introduction: Cantilever-based sensing is based on a deflection of the cantilever beam due to induced surface stress, added mass, or the transfer of heat. The enzyme (cholesterol oxidase) specific to the analyte (cholesterol) of interest are immobilized over the surface of the cantilever. When cholesterol are introduced on the surface of the cantilever, it firmly attach to the cholesterol oxidase which is pretreated on the cantilever. The cantilever bends due to the change in the surface stress which is caused by the change in mass of the cantilever.

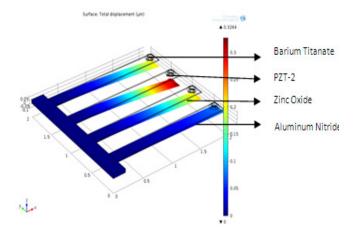


Figure 1: Displacement of Aluminum Nitride, Zinc Oxide, Lead Zirconate Titanate (PZT-2), Barium Titanate cantilever by 1 nN load

Table 1: Displacement and surface potential ofPZT under 0.000003789 N load

Sample	Lead Zirconate	Displacement	Potential
code	Titanate	(µm)	(V)
1	PZT-2	4.5434	1.0305
2	PZT-4	4.4123	0.0816
3	PZT-4D	4.5969	4.3634
4	PZT-5A	5.5554	1.0845
5	PZT-5H	5.4066	0.1563
6	PZT-5J	5.8676	3.482
7	PZT-7A	3.9687	0.2592
8	PZT-8	4.2653	0.5789

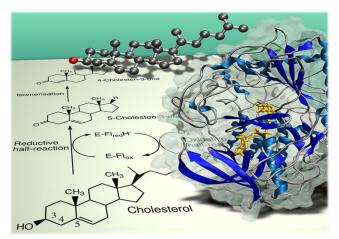


Figure 2 : Molecular recognition of cholesterol

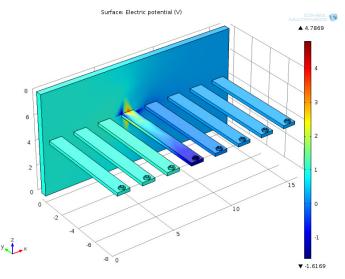


Figure 3: Surface potential of PZT-5A by 3.789 μ N (Cantilever dimension : Length 8 μ m, Width 1 μ m, Thickness 250 nm)

Conclusion: This design and simulation of piezeoelectric Lead Zirconate Titanates (PZT) micro-cantilever predicts that, PZT-5J have better displacement for good sensitivity of cholesterol and PZT-4D have superior surface potential.

REFERENCE

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