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Berger et al.

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(54) **IMPLANTABLE DEVICE AND
IMPLANTABLE SYSTEM COMPRISING THE
SAME**

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A61B 5/145	(2006.01)
A61B 5/026	(2006.01)
A61B 5/024	(2006.01)
A61B 5/05	(2006.01)
A61B 5/01	(2006.01)
A61B 5/0215	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61B 5/6862** (2013.01); **A61B 5/0215**
(2013.01); **A61B 5/02444** (2013.01); **A61B**
2560/0214 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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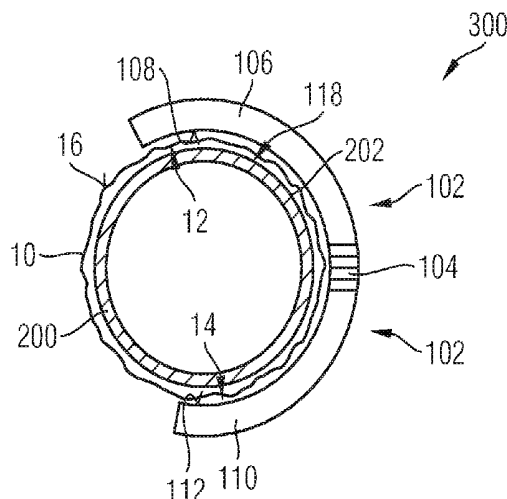
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LLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An implantable device includes a body part and a piezo-electric part. The body part is configured to grasp a pulsatile organic or inorganic tissue. The piezoelectric part is mechanically coupled to the body part and is configured to convert a varying shear force transferred from the body part to the piezoelectric part into voltage. An implantable system, comprises the implantable device and a stent like object configured to be inserted and deployed within a pulsatile or static tissue. The implantable device is configured to form a sealed junction with the pulsatile tissue while pressing against an outer circumference area of the stent.

18 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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FIG 1A

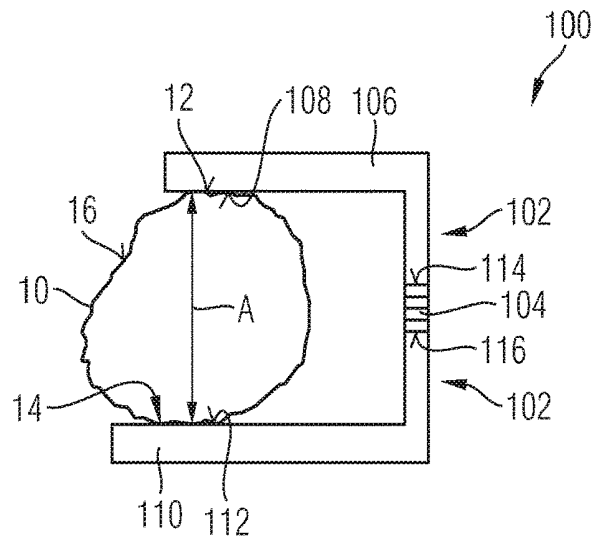


FIG 1B

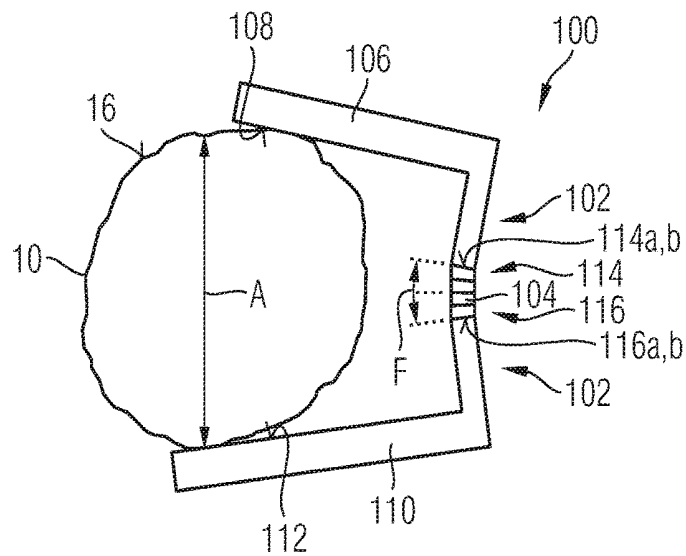


FIG 2

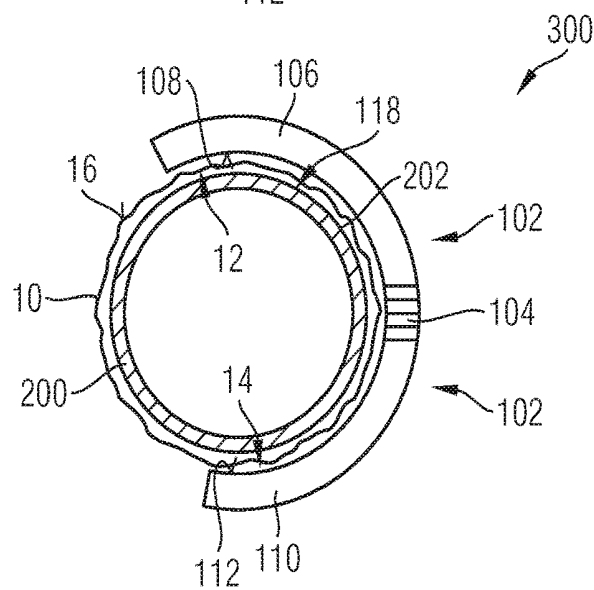


FIG 3A

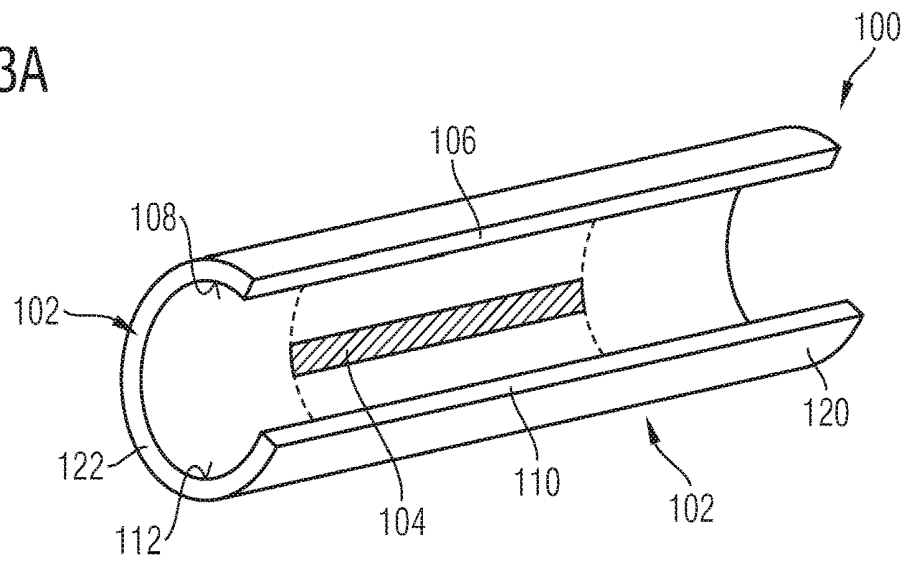


FIG 3B

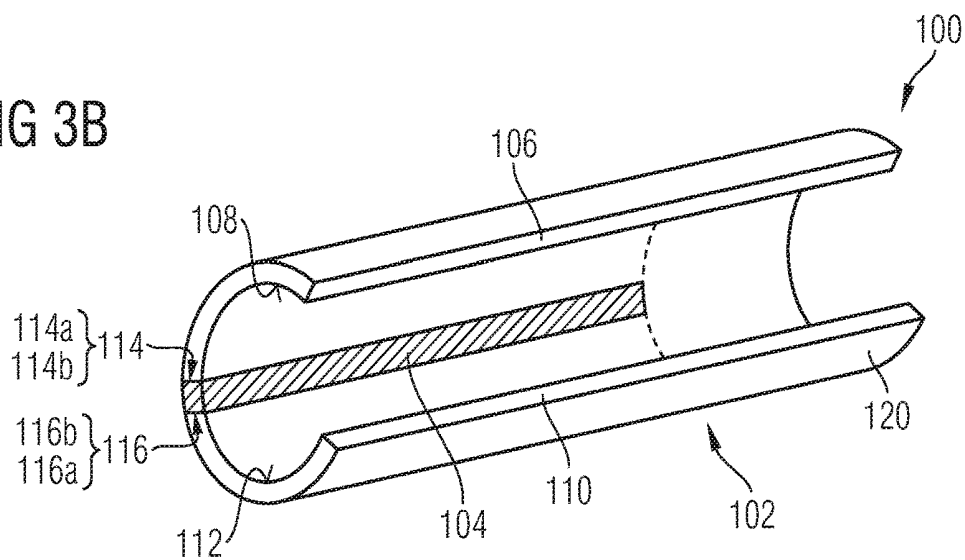


FIG 3C

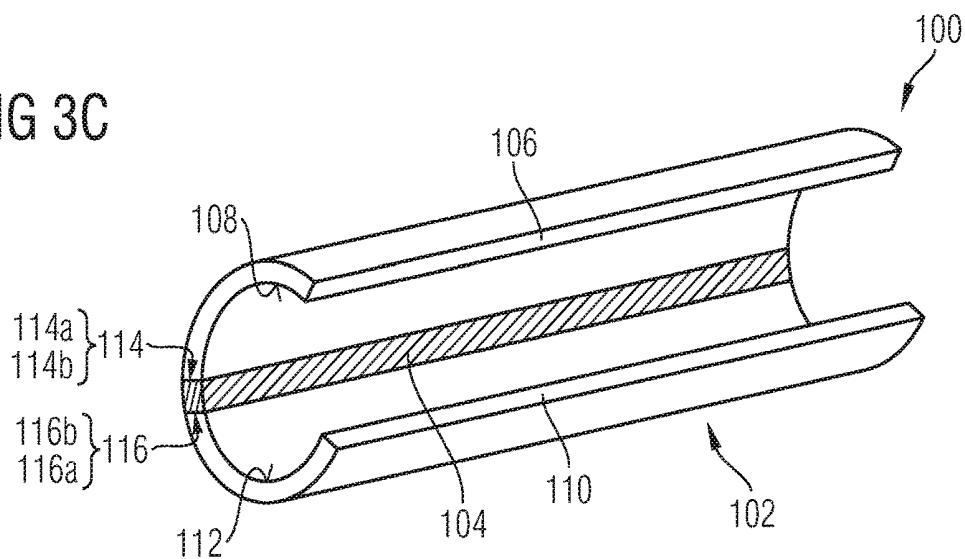


FIG 3D

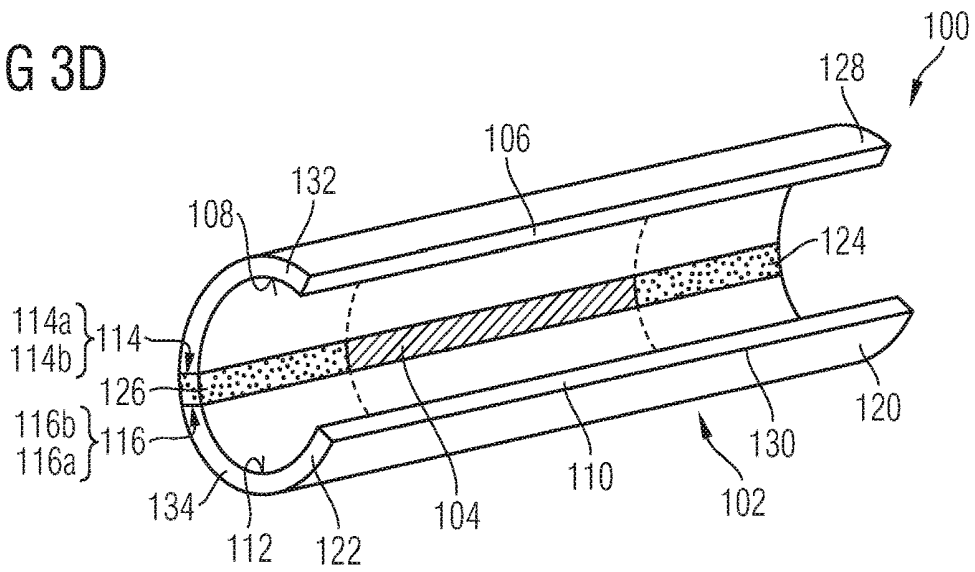


FIG 3E

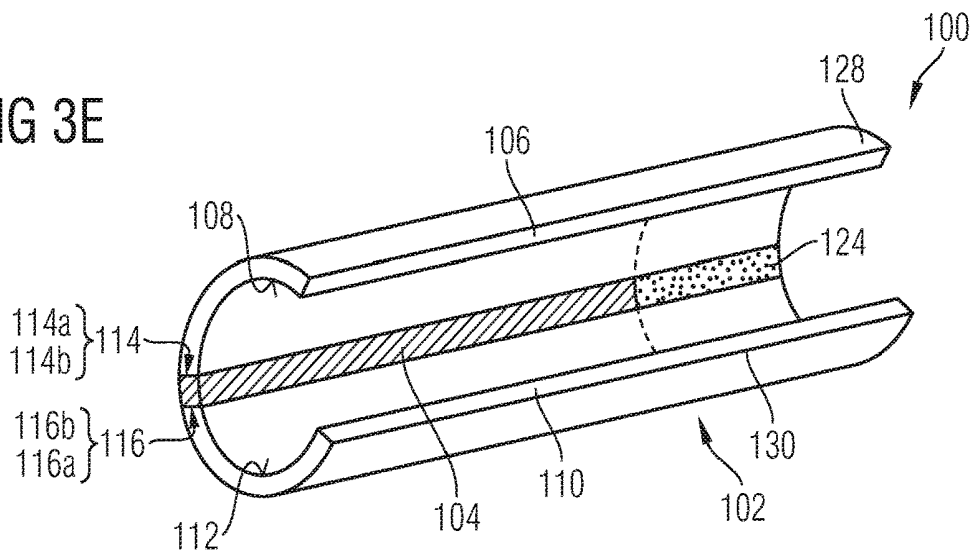


FIG 3F

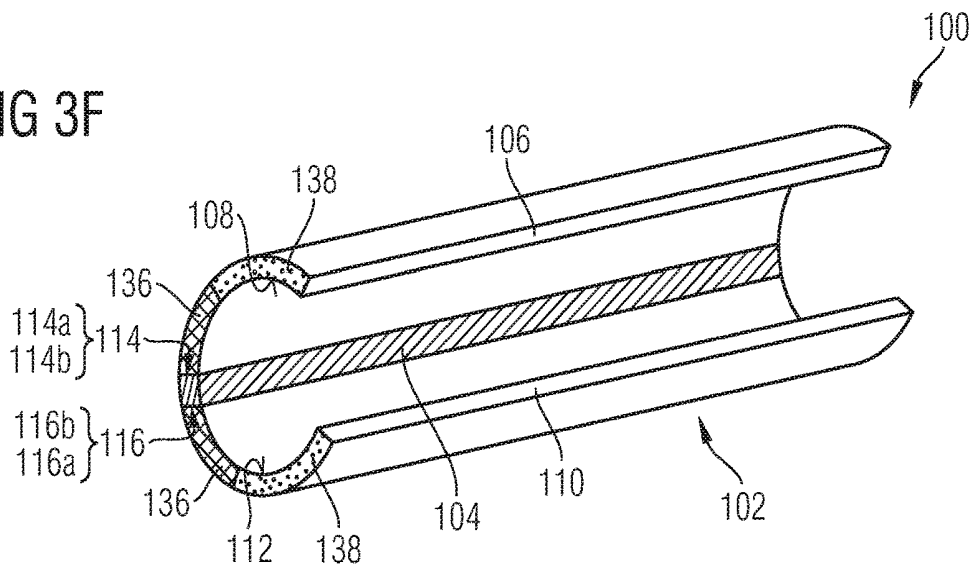


FIG 4A

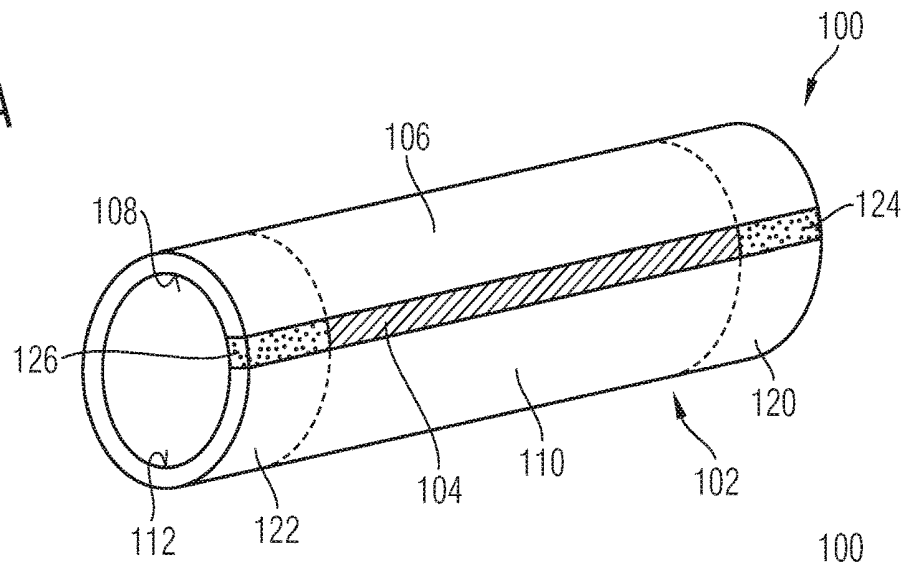


FIG 4B

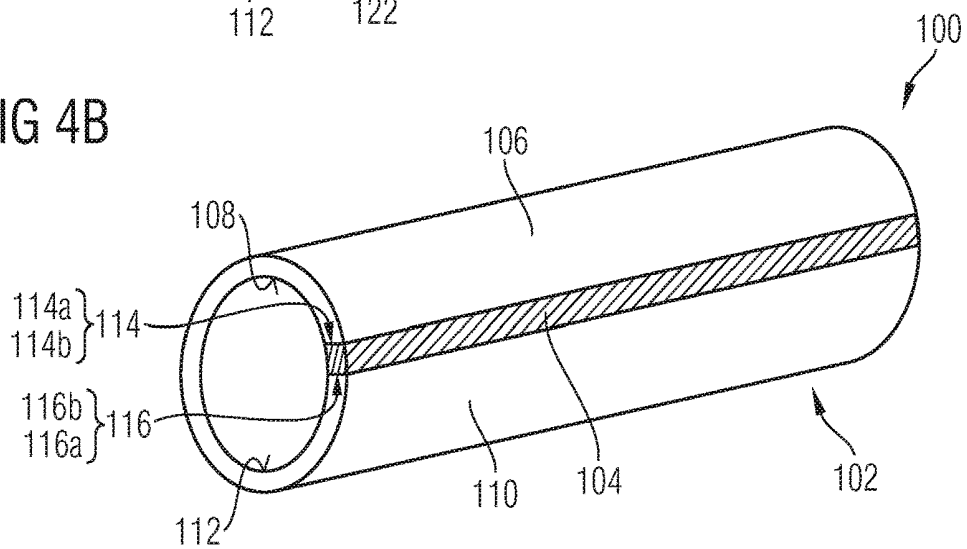


FIG 4C

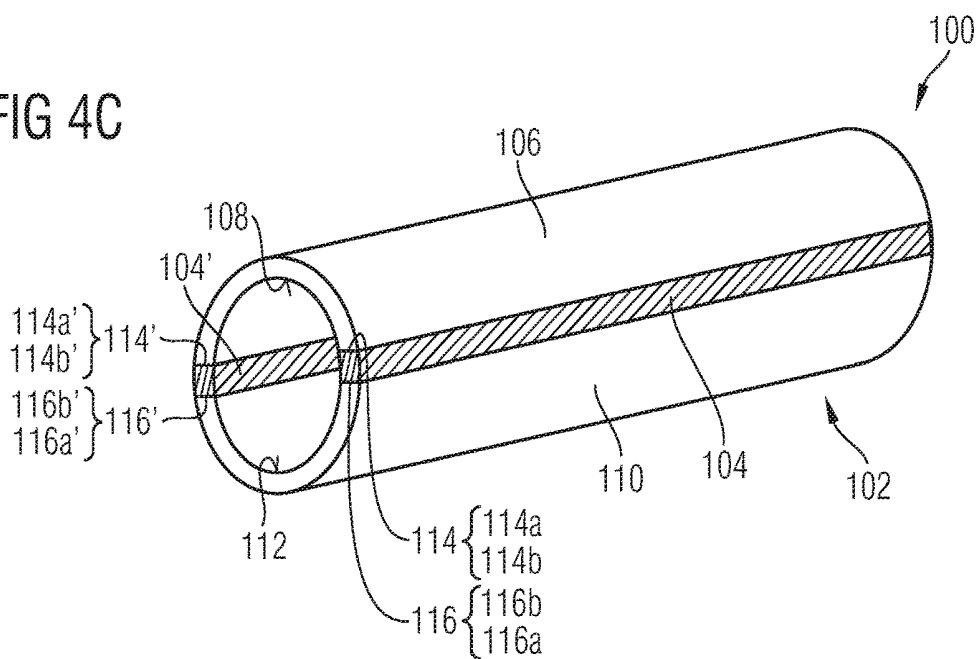


FIG 5A

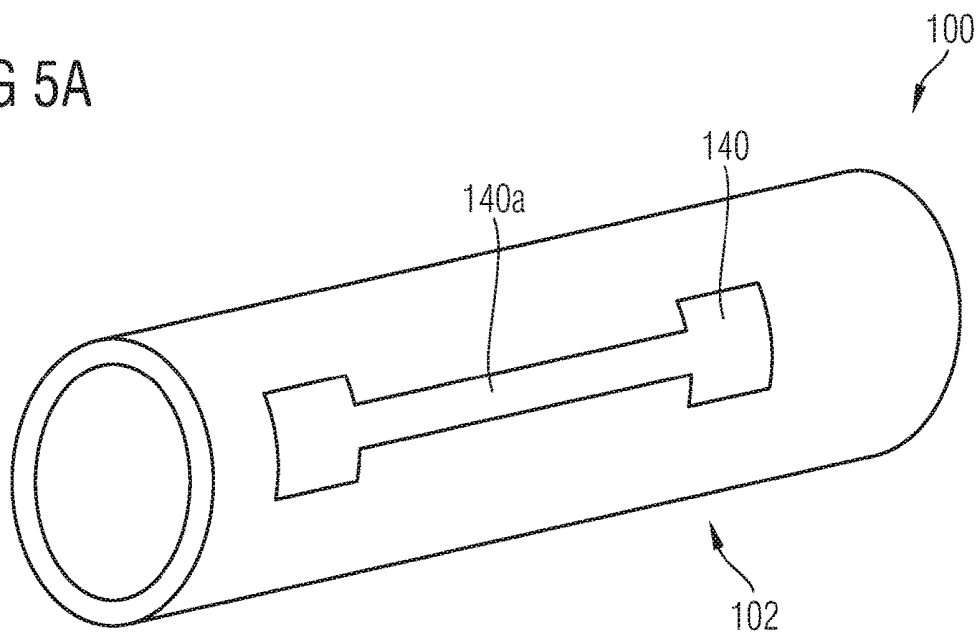


FIG 5B

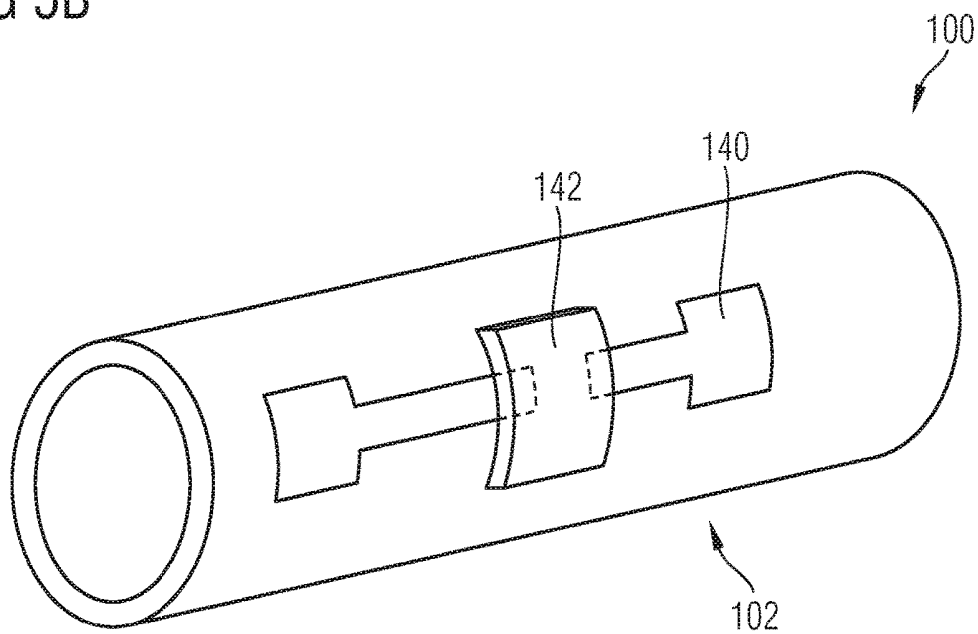


FIG 6

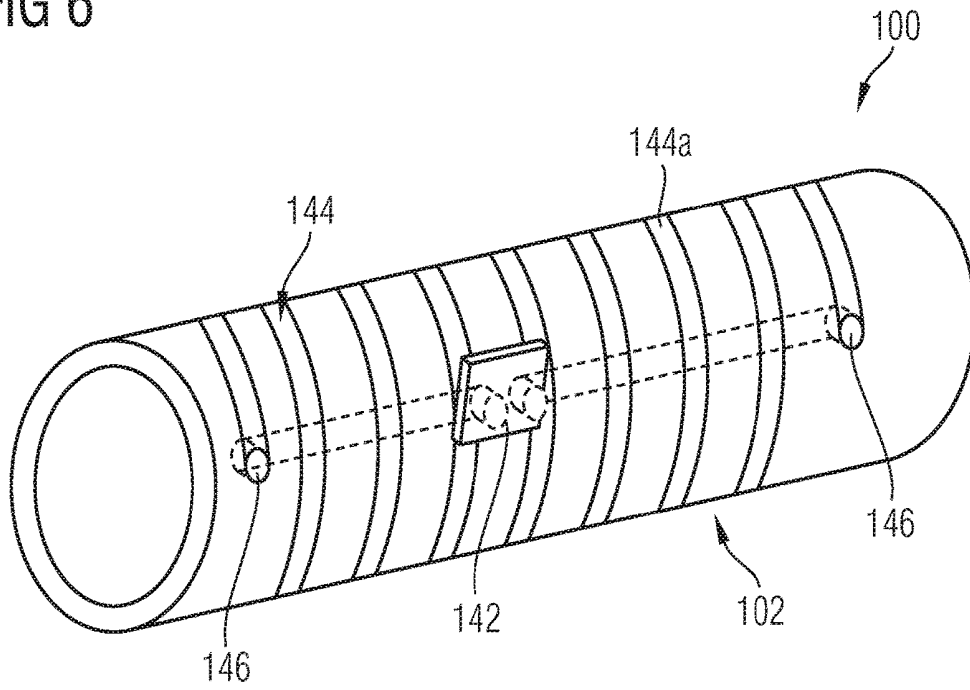


FIG 7

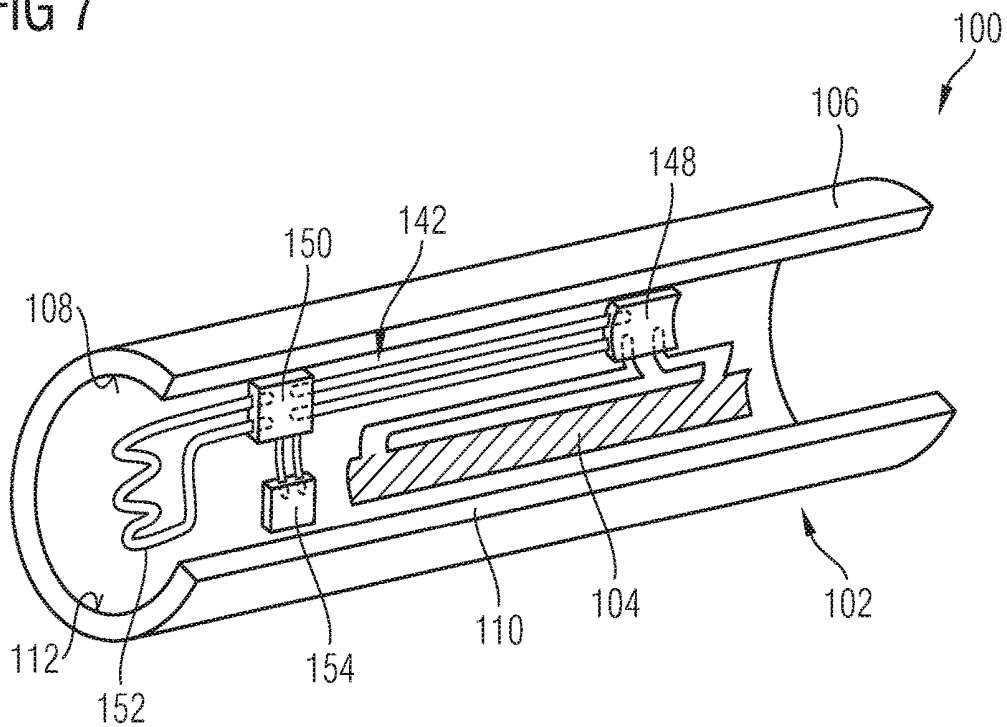


FIG 8

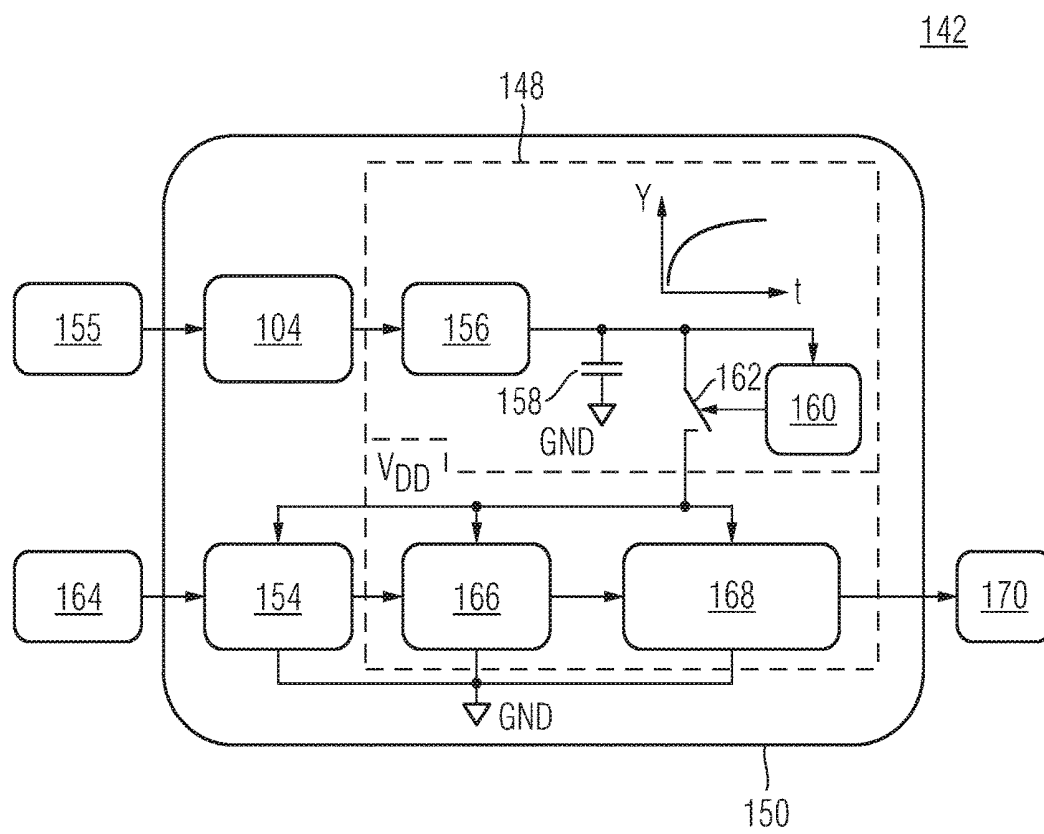


FIG 9

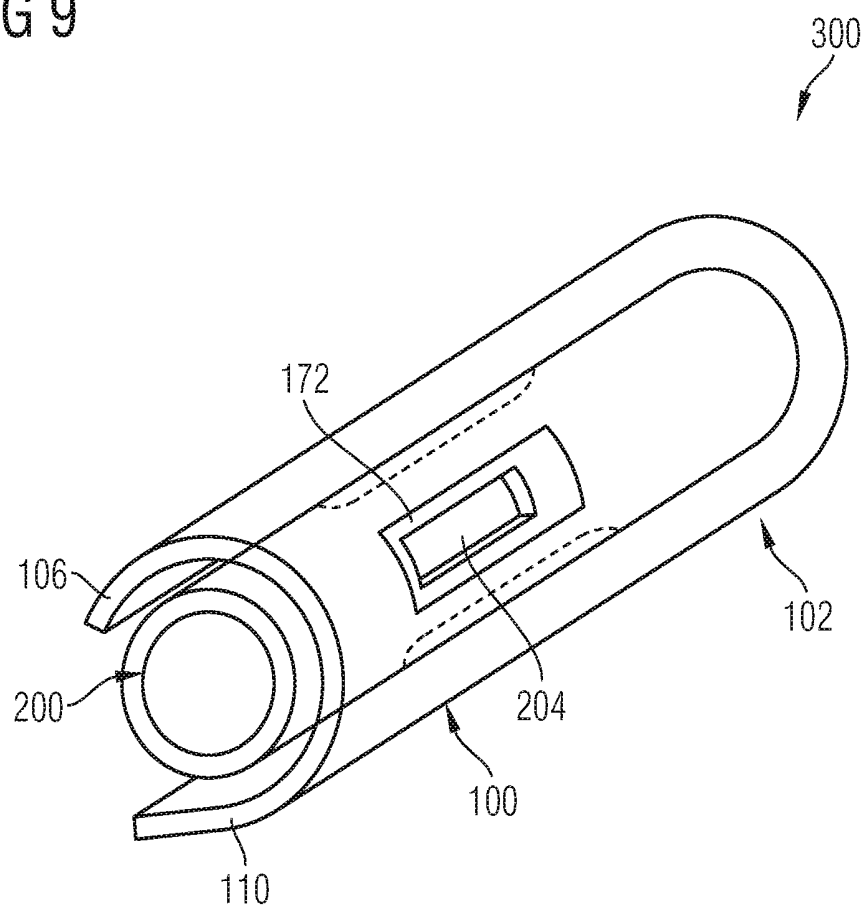


FIG 10

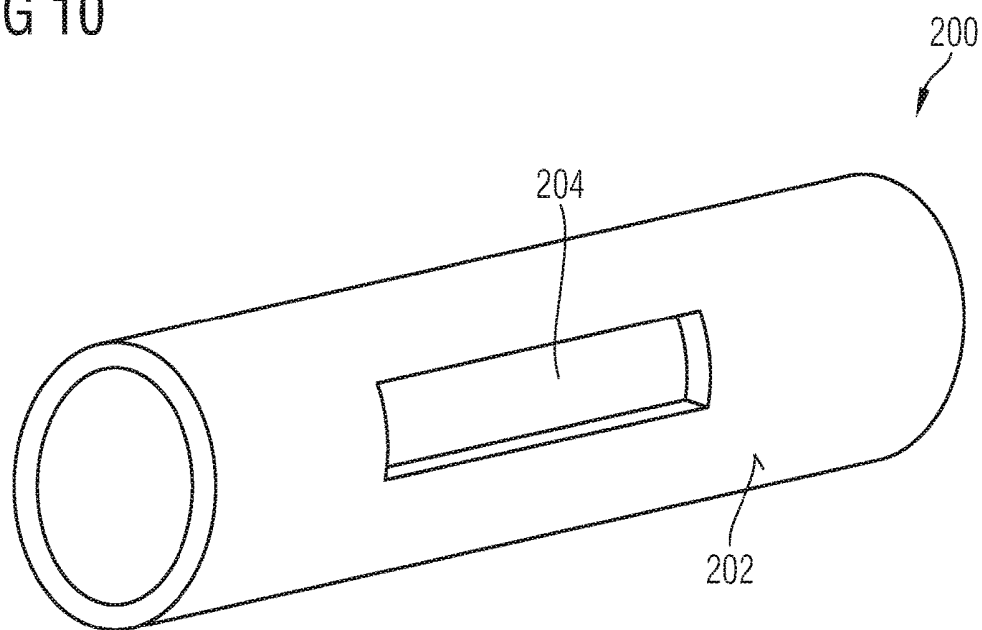
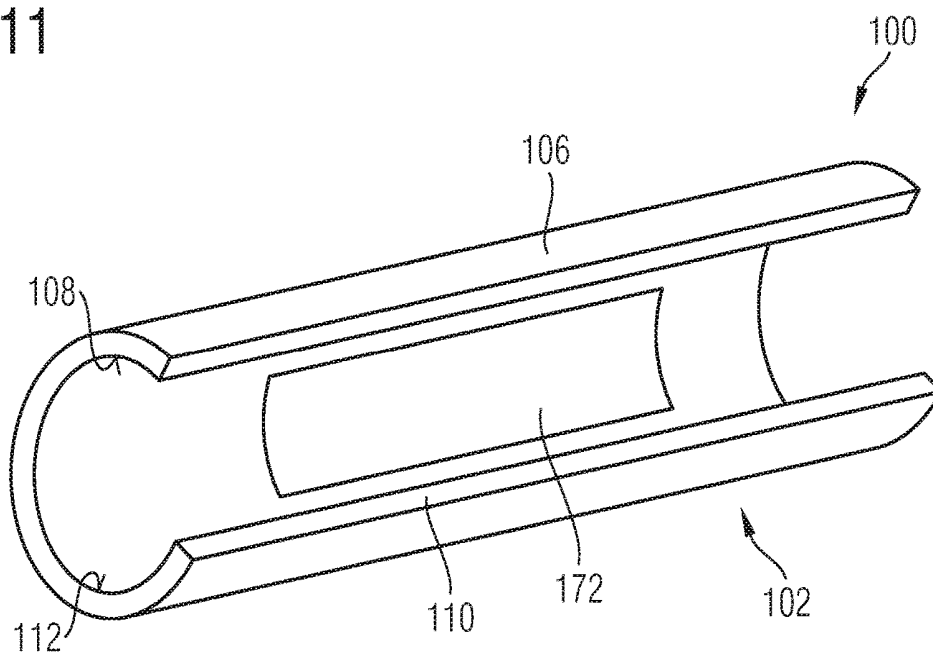


FIG 11



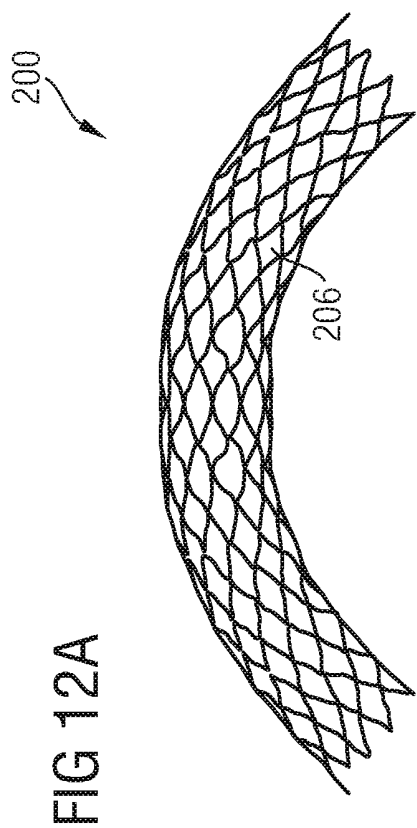


FIG 12D

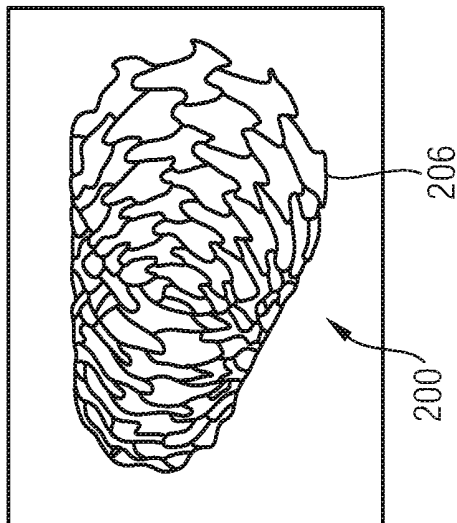


FIG 12C

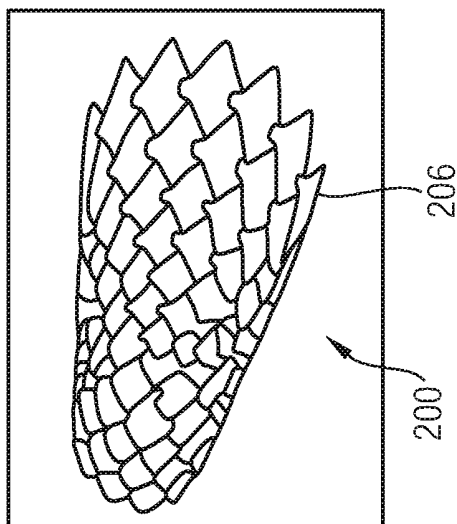


FIG 12B

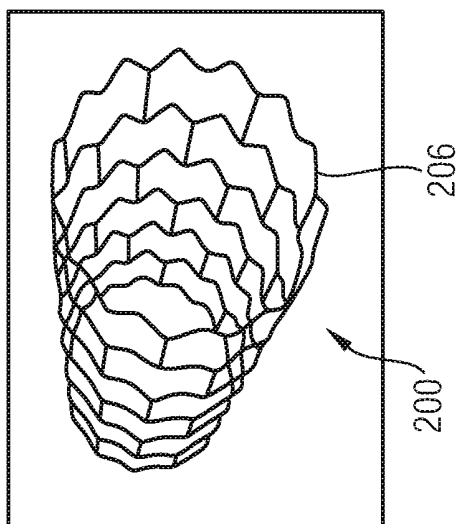


FIG 13A

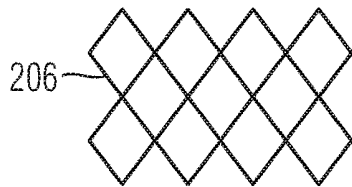


FIG 13B

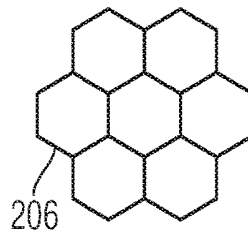


FIG 13C

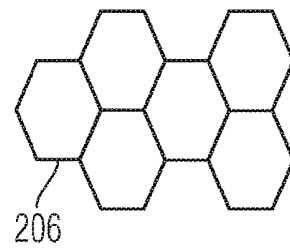


FIG 13D

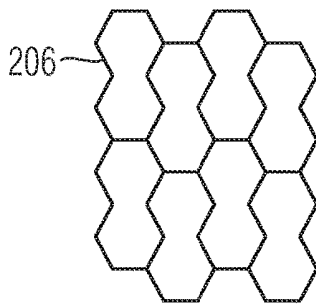


FIG 13E

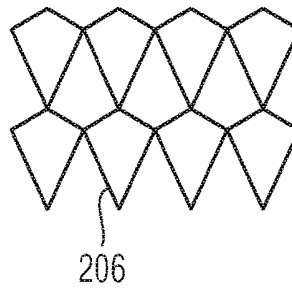


FIG 13F

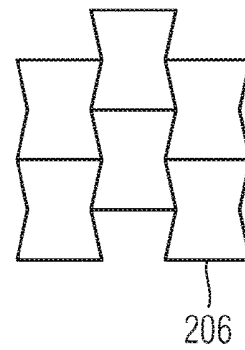


FIG 13G

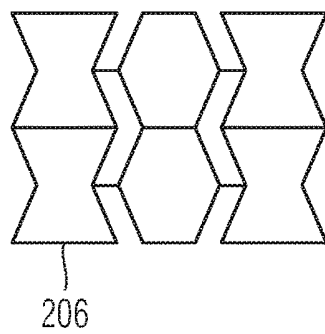


FIG 13H

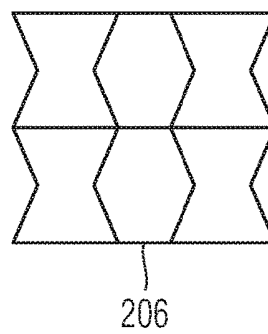


FIG 14B

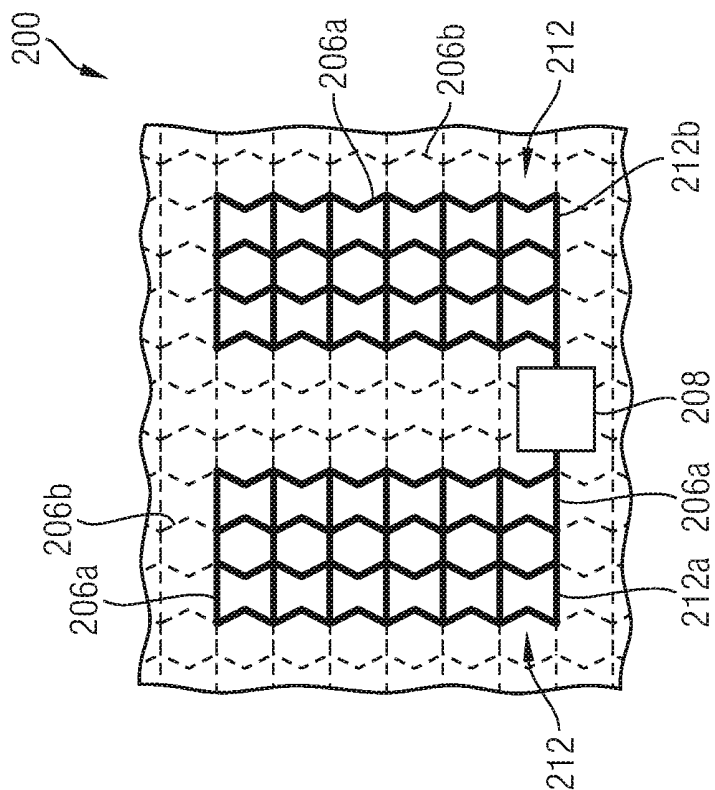


FIG 14A

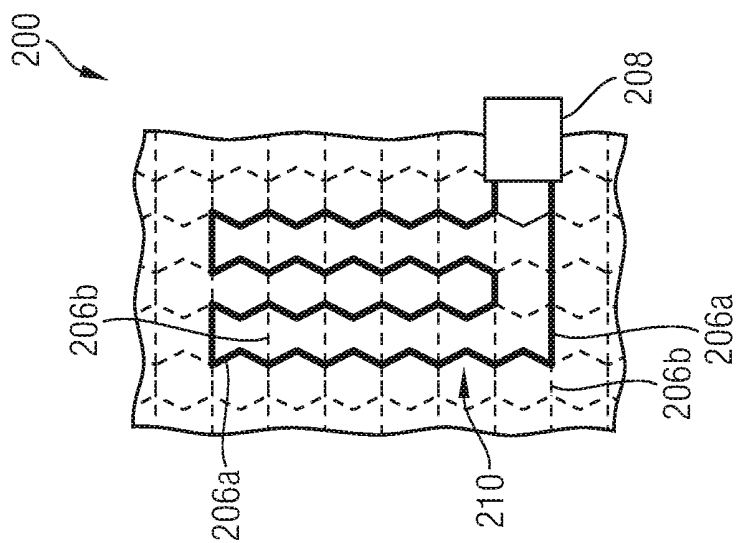


FIG 15A

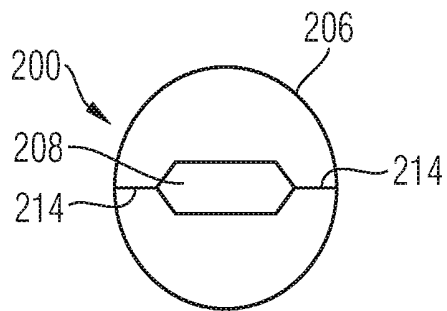


FIG 16A

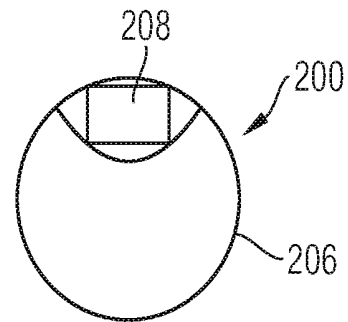


FIG 15B

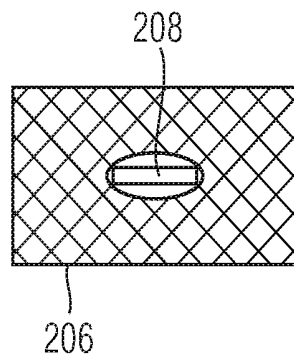


FIG 16B

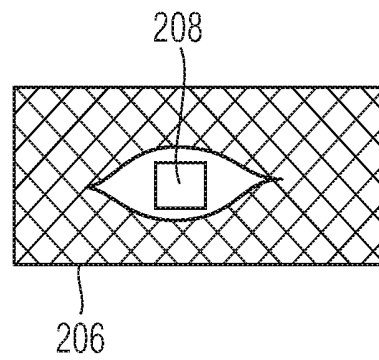


FIG 15C

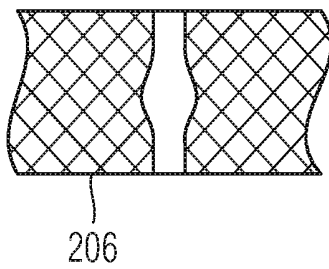


FIG 16C

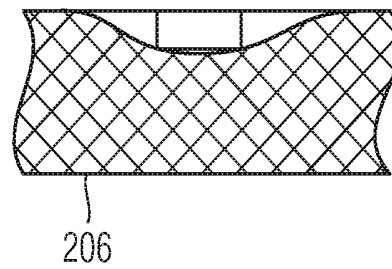


FIG 17A

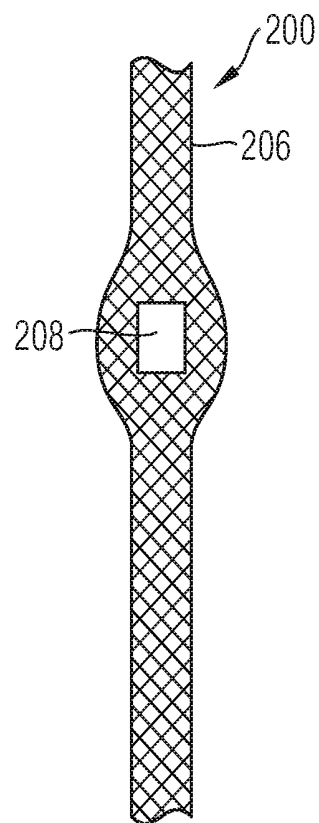


FIG 17B

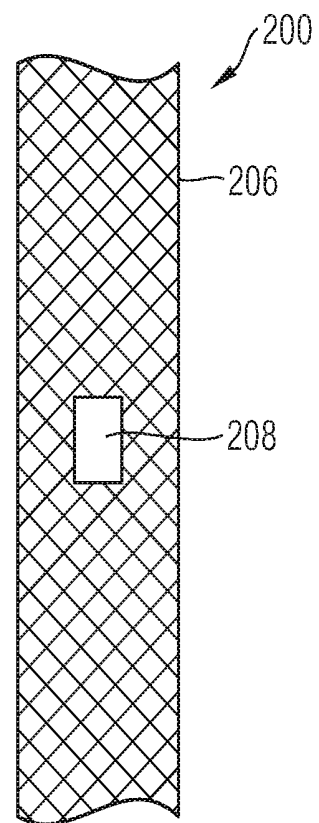
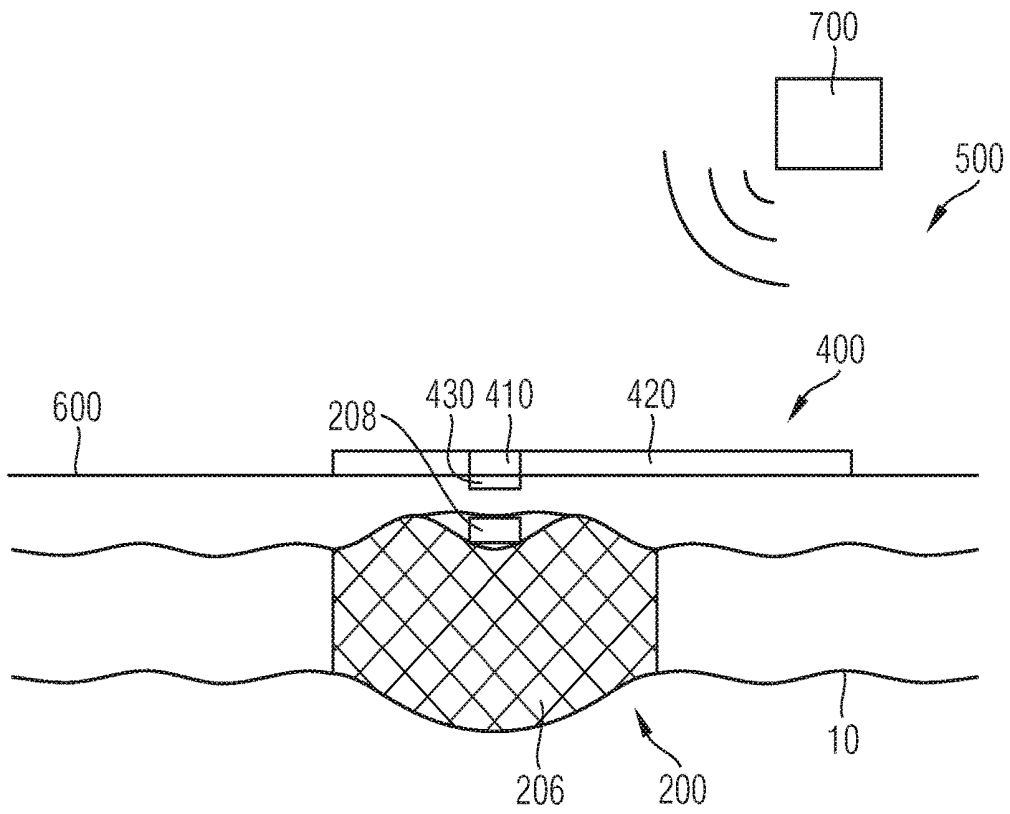


FIG 18



IMPLANTABLE DEVICE AND IMPLANTABLE SYSTEM COMPRISING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to German Patent Application number 102 015 106 810.9 filed Apr. 30, 2015, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Implantable biosensors for monitoring health have witnessed rapid developments in the past decade. While innovations in microelectronics enabled continuous miniaturization of sensing devices, battery technology became a limiting factor. For this reason research in energy harvesting systems has increased drastically. Today the leading energy harvesting technologies are piezoelectric, thermoelectric, electromagnetic movement, biocatalytic fuel cells, photovoltaic, radio frequency. It is desirable to improve the efficiency of energy harvesting properties of these implantable biosensors or implantable devices.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides an implantable device providing an increased efficiency in harvesting or measuring tissue pulsation and being easy to implant.

According to an embodiment of an implantable device, the implantable device comprises a body part and a piezoelectric part. The body part is adapted to grasp a pulsatile tissue. The piezoelectric part is mechanically coupled to the body part and is adapted to convert a varying shear force transferred from the body part to the piezoelectric part into voltage.

According to an embodiment of an implantable system, the implantable system comprises the implantable device and a stent adapted to be inserted and deployed within a pulsatile tissue. The implantable device is adapted to form a sealed junction with the pulsatile tissue while pressing against an outer circumference area of the stent.

Those skilled in the art will recognize additional features and advantages upon reading the following detailed description and on viewing the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate the embodiments of the present invention and together with the description serve to explain principles of the invention. Other embodiments of the invention and intended advantages will be readily appreciated as they become better understood by reference to the following detailed description.

FIG. 1A is a schematic view of an implantable device according to an embodiment at a contracted state of a pulsatile tissue.

FIG. 1B is a schematic view of an implantable device according to an embodiment at an expanded state of a pulsatile tissue.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of an implantable system according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 3A to 3F are schematic perspective views of an implantable device according to different embodiments.

FIGS. 4A to 4C are schematic perspective views of an implantable device according to further different embodiments.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic perspective views of an implantable device comprising an antenna structure according to different embodiments.

FIG. 6 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device comprising an inductive structure according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device comprising an electrical circuitry according to an embodiment.

FIG. 8 is schematic circuit diagram of an electrical circuitry of an implantable device according to an embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a schematic perspective view of a stent of an implantable system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device of an implantable system according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 12A to 12D are schematic perspective views of a stent according to different embodiments.

FIGS. 13A to 13H illustrate different lattice structures of a stent according to different embodiments.

FIGS. 14A and 14B illustrate different antenna structures of a stent according to different embodiments.

FIGS. 15A to 15C are schematic front and two side views of a stent comprising an electrical circuitry according to an embodiment, respectively.

FIGS. 16A to 16C are schematic front and two different side views of a stent comprising an electrical circuitry according to another embodiment, respectively.

FIGS. 17A and 17B are schematic side views of a stent comprising an electrical circuitry according to an embodiment in a folded and a deployed state, respectively.

FIG. 18 is a schematic side view of a system comprising a stent and a booster device according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following detailed description, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustrations specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and structural or logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. For example, features illustrated or described for one embodiment can be used on or in conjunction with other embodiments to yield yet a further embodiment. It is intended that the present invention includes such modifications and variations. The examples are described using specific language which should not be construed as limiting the scope of the appended claims. The drawings are not scaled and are for illustrative purposes only. For clarity, the same elements have been designated by corresponding references in the different drawings if not stated otherwise.

The terms “having”, “containing”, “including”, “comprising” and the like are open and the terms indicate the presence of stated structures, elements or features but not preclude additional elements or features. The articles “a”, “an” and “the” are intended to include the plural as well as the singular, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

The term “electrically connected” describes a permanent low-ohmic connection between electrically connected elements, for example a direct contact between the concerned elements or a low-ohmic connection via a metal and/or highly doped semiconductor. The term “electrically coupled” includes that one or more intervening element(s) adapted for signal transmission may be provided between the electrically coupled elements, for example resistors, resistive elements or elements that are controllable to temporarily provide a low-ohmic connection in a first state and a high-ohmic electric decoupling in a second state.

FIG. 1A is a schematic view of an implantable device 100 according to an embodiment at a contracted state of a pulsatile tissue 10.

The implantable device 100 comprises a body part 102 and a piezoelectric part 104. The body part 102 is adapted to grasp the pulsatile tissue 10. The piezoelectric part is mechanically coupled to the body part 102 and is further adapted to convert a varying shear force F transferred from the body part 102 to the piezoelectric part 104 into voltage. The body part 102 comprises a first grasping part 106 being adapted to grasp a first tissue part 12 of the pulsatile tissue 10 with a first surface area 108, and a second grasping part 110 being adapted to grasp a second tissue part 14 of the pulsatile tissue 10 with a second surface area 112. The first surface area 108 and the second surface area 112 face each other, to enclose the pulsatile tissue 10, wherein the first tissue part 12 directly abuts the first surface area 108 of the first grasping part 106 and the second tissue part 14 directly abuts the second surface area 112 of the second grasping part 110. The piezoelectric part 104 is mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part 106 and the second grasping part 110.

As can be seen from the comparison of FIGS. 1A and 1B, the pulsatile tissue 10 performs a reciprocal contraction and expansion within at least a direction A being substantially orthogonal or orthogonal to the first surface area 108 of the first grasping part 106 and the second surface area 112 of the second grasping part 110. The pulsatile tissue 10 may be a blood vessel or any other organic or inorganic vessel in a human body or an animal body or an object in general which performs a pulsatile movement. In case no pulsatile movement of the tissue 10 should be necessary, it is also possible to employ an organic or inorganic vessel/tube like object, which is in a static state. In an embodiment, the pulsatile tissue 10 may also be a part of a muscle. Any pulsatile tissue 10 may be employed for harvesting or movement measurement by the implantable device 100, in case the pulsatile tissue 10 is adapted to transfer a shear force on the first grasping part 106 and the second grasping part 110 enclosing the pulsatile tissue 10.

As can be seen from FIG. 1B, the expansion of the pulsatile tissue 10 presses the first grasping part 106 and the second grasping part 110 apart from each other. The first grasping part 106 is mechanically connected to the piezoelectric part 104 at a first interface area 114. The second grasping part 110 is mechanically connected with the piezoelectric part 104 at a second interface area 116. At the first interface area 114, a boundary surface 114a of the first grasping part 106 faces a boundary surface 114b of the piezoelectric part 104. At the second interface area 116, a boundary surface 116a of the second grasping part 110 faces a boundary surface 116b of the piezoelectric part 104.

According to an embodiment, the first grasping part 106 is formed such that the orientations of the first surface area 108 and the boundary surface 114b of the piezoelectric part 104 are fixed to each other. In addition, the second grasping

part 110 may be formed such that the orientations of the second surface area 112 and the boundary surface 116b of the piezoelectric part 104 are fixed to each other. According to an embodiment, the first surface area 108 and the boundary surface 114b of the piezoelectric part 104 are parallel to each other. In addition, the second surface area 112 and the boundary surface 116b of the piezoelectric part 104 may be parallel to each other. The first grasping part 106 and the second grasping part 110 may be mechanically connected to the piezoelectric part 104 by gluing or mechanically fixing, for example.

Thus, in case of an expansion of the pulsatile tissue 10, as can be seen from FIG. 1B, the first grasping part 106 and the second grasping part 110 generate, comparable to a scissor, a shear force acting on the boundary surfaces 114b and 116b of the piezoelectric part 104 and thus on the body or bulk of the piezoelectric part 104 between its boundary surfaces 114b and 116b. In other words, the part of the piezoelectric part 104 facing the pulsatile tissue 10 is expanded, wherein the part of the piezoelectric part 104 lying opposite to the pulsatile tissue 10 is contracted, when the pulsatile tissue 10 is expanded. Due to the varying shear force F within the piezoelectric part 104, a piezoelectric voltage is generated, which may be harvested by the implantable device 100 or also measured by the implantable device to sense the movement of the pulsatile tissue 10.

Due to the transfer of a shear force F from the first and second grasping parts 106, 110 to the piezoelectric part 104, a piezoelectric force may be generated by employing high leverage forces on the boundary surfaces 114b and 116b of the piezoelectric part 104 from the first and second surface areas 108 and 112 of the first and second grasping parts 106 and 110, respectively. Thus, the efficiency in harvesting or measuring a tissue pulsation of the pulsatile tissue 10 may be increased while the implantable device 100 is easy to be implanted.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of an implantable system 300 according to an embodiment.

The implantable system 300 comprises the implantable device 100 and further comprises a stent 200, which is adapted to be inserted and deployed within the pulsatile tissue 10. In case of the implantable system 300 the vessel/tube like object holding the stent can also be us in non-pulsatile operation. In other words, the features of the implantable system 300 are not restricted to the embodiment of harvesting mechanical energy from a pulsatile tissue 10. The implantable device 100 is adapted to form a sealed junction area 118 with the pulsatile tissue 10 while pressing against an outer circumferential area of an circumferential surface 202 of the stent 200. According to an embodiment, the implantable device 100 may be formed as a cuff to enclose at least a part of the pulsatile tissue 10. The stent 200 may be a mesh tube inserted into a natural passage or conduit in a human or animal body to prevent or counteract a disease-induced, localized flow constriction. The stent 200 may also be a tube-formed device used to temporally or permanently hold such a natural conduit open. An example for a temporally application is the provision for access in a surgery operation. The stent 200 may also comprise some electronic functionality or sensor functionality, as will be described later.

FIGS. 3A to 3F are schematic perspective views of an implantable device 100 according to different embodiments. As can be seen from FIGS. 3A to 3F, the implantable device 100 may be formed as a cuff which may be wrapped around the circumferential surface 16 of the pulsatile tissue 10. For better illustrating the properties and structures of the

implantable device **100**, the pulsatile tissue **10** is not shown in FIGS. 3A to 3F. An illustration of an implantable device **100** grasping the pulsatile tissue **10** can be found in FIG. 2, wherein the provision of the stent **200** is optional and may be employed according to an embodiment.

As can be seen from FIGS. 3A to 3F, the body part **102** and the piezoelectric part **104** may form a cuff adapted to grasp the pulsatile tissue **10**. As can be seen from FIGS. 3A to 3C, the piezoelectric part **104** is mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**.

According to an embodiment of FIG. 3A, the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** may be arranged in a middle part of the body part **102**, wherein the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** are neighbored by a first end part **120** and a second end part **122** of the body part **102**. The first end part **120** and the second end part **122** may be formed as a cuff and may be integrally formed with the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**.

As can be seen from FIG. 3B, according to an embodiment, the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** may be extended to one end of the body part **102** and are neighbored by the first end part **120** only. According to the embodiments of FIGS. 3A and 3B, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** are mechanically connected with each other by the interconnected piezoelectric part **104** and at least one end part **120**, **122** of the body part **102**.

According to an embodiment of FIG. 3C, the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** are extended from one end to the other end of the body part **102** of the implantable device **100**. Thus, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** are mechanically connected with each other by the interconnected piezoelectric part **104** only.

As can be seen from FIGS. 3D and 3E, the first end part **120** and/or the second end part **122** of the body part **102** may comprise an elastic end part **124**, **126**. The elastic end part **124** of the first end part **120** is mechanically interconnected between a first grasping end part **128** and a second grasping end part **130**. The elastic end part **126** of the second end part **122** is mechanically interconnected between a first grasping end part **132** and a second grasping end part **134** of the second end part **122**. In case the first grasping end parts **128**, **132** are formed integrally with the first grasping part **106** (and in case the second grasping end parts **130**, **134** are integrally formed with the second grasping part **110**), the elastic end part **124** (or the elastic end parts **124**, **126**) ensures that the shear force *F* is focussed on the piezoelectric part **104** and not absorbed by the first end part **120** (or by the end parts **120**, **122**). Thus, according to the embodiment of FIGS. 3D and 3E, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** may be mechanically connected with each other by the interconnected piezoelectric part **104** and at least one end part **120**, **122** comprising an elastic end part **124**, **126**. According to another embodiment, the body part **102** may also comprise a piezoelectric material. The elastic end part **124**, **126** may comprise an elastic material (having an elastic module of lower than 1 kN/mm²), wherein the first grasping part **106**, the second grasping part **110**, the first grasping end parts **128**, **132** and the second grasping end parts **130**, **134** may comprise a stiff or rigid material (having an elastic module of higher than 1 kN/mm²) and/or an elastic or flexible material. The elastic end parts **124**, **126** may comprise a flexible or elastic material such as a synthetic

material comprising PET, PI, or silicone. According to an embodiment, a region of the first grasping part **106** and of the second grasping part **110** directly adjoining the piezoelectric part **104** comprises a stiff material.

As can be seen from FIG. 3F, the first grasping part and the second grasping part **110** may comprise a stiff part **136**. The stiff part **136** may comprise, for example, a rigid or stiff material such as glass, metal (e.g. titanium), silicon, or a biocompatible material. The elastic part **138** may comprise a synthetic material. The synthetic material may comprise PET, PI, or silicone. The stiff part **136** and the elastic part **138** may comprise a synthetic material of the same material composition, wherein the synthetic material is chemically hardened within the stiff part **136**. The stiff part **136** and the elastic part **138** may, according to another embodiment, comprise a synthetic material of the same material composition, wherein the synthetic material is coated with a rigid material within the stiff part **136**. The stiff part **136** and the elastic part **138** may also comprise different materials and may be mechanically connected by means of gluing or welding, for example.

Due to the provision of a stiff part **136** and an elastic part **138**, the cuff-formed implantable device **100** may be easily wrapped around the pulsatile tissue **10** by deforming the elastic part **138**, while a pulsatile reciprocal movement, i.e. an expansion and contraction of the pulsatile tissue **10** presses the stiff parts **136** of the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** apart, to transfer a shear force *F* from the stiff parts **136** into the piezoelectric part **104**. According to an embodiment, the first surface area **108** and the second surface area **112** are within the stiff parts **136** of the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**, respectively. Thus, an optimized transfer of the force of the pulsatile tissue **10** in the direction *A* to the piezoelectric part **104** may be achieved.

FIGS. 4A to 4C are schematic perspective views of an implantable device **100** according to further different embodiments. As can be seen from FIGS. 4A to 4C, the body part **102** and the piezoelectric part **104** form a tube structure adapted to enclose the pulsatile tissue **10**.

According to the embodiment of FIG. 4A, a first end part **120** comprising an elastic end part **124** and a second end part **122** comprising an elastic end part **126** are provided to be neighbored to the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**.

According to the embodiment of FIG. 4B, the piezoelectric part **104**, the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** are extended from a first end to a second end of the body part **102** of the implantable device.

According to the embodiment of FIG. 4C, an additional piezoelectric part **104'** is mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**. Herein, the first grasping part **106** is mechanically connected to the additional piezoelectric part **104'** at a first interface area **114'**. The second grasping part **110** is mechanically connected with the additional piezoelectric part **104'** at a second interface area **116'**. At the first interface area **114'**, a boundary surface **114a'** of the first grasping part **106** faces a boundary surface **114b'** of the additional piezoelectric part **104'**. At the second interface area **116'**, a boundary surface **116a'** of the second grasping part **110** faces a boundary surface **116b'** of the additional piezoelectric part **104'**. The shear force from the pulsatile tissue **10** may be transferred into the additional piezoelectric part **104'** in an analogous way as into the piezoelectric part **104**.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic perspective views of an implantable device **100** comprising an antenna structure **140**

according to different embodiments. Although not shown in the further drawings, the structure of the implantable device **100** may comprise the features as shown in FIG. 3A to 3F and FIG. 4A to 4C.

As can be seen from FIG. 5A, the implantable device **100** may have a tube structure with integrated electronic functionality for use in medical applications. The tube may be intended for implementation, e.g. by surgery, inside or outside of natural passages/conduits in the body of a human or an animal. Material of the body part **102** may be a biocompatible material formed of an elastic material or a stiff material as mentioned above. The implantable device **100** may also be coated with a passivation layer such as parylene in order to make the implantable device **100** biocompatible. The base material of the body part **102** can either be conductive, e.g. metals or composite materials, also metals with an additional coating for passivation and/or isolation purposes, as well as non-polymers such as dielectric material, e.g. polylactate may be used. The material of the body part may further be porous or exhibit a mesh or sieve-like structure.

As can be seen from FIG. 5A, the implantable device **100** may be selectively coated on the inside and/or outside with a metal layer **140a** to form an antenna structure **140**. According to an embodiment, another passivation coating may be provided in order to electrically isolate the metal layer **140a** from the environment. Thus, the implantable device **100** is formed as a tube-like structure with a selective metal layer **140a** inside and/or outside of the tube-like structure to provide an antenna structure **140**. As can be seen from FIG. 5B, the metal layer **140a** may be connected to an additional electrical circuitry **142**. The electrical circuitry **142** may comprise a semiconductor chip or flexible polymer electronics, such as printed polymer electronics.

FIG. 6 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device **100** comprising an inductive structure **144** according to an embodiment. As can be seen from FIG. 6, the implantable device **100** may comprise a tube structure including multiple layers of a metal and/or a non-conductive coating. According to the embodiment of FIG. 6, conductor lines of a metal layer **144a** of an inductive structure **144** in adjacent layers can be electrically interconnected by through holes **146** in the body part **102** to be connected to an electrical circuitry **142** at an inside portion of the implantable device **100**. Thus, the implantable device **100** having a tube-structure or a cuff-structure may be designed similar to a multilayer printed circuit board.

According to the embodiment of FIG. 6, a two layer metal plating comprising the metal layer **144a** on the inside and on the outside surface of the body part **102** having a tube structure is provided to form a functionalized implantable device **100**. The implantable device **100** may contain the electrical circuitry **142** such as a semiconductor chip or passive components, which may be either mounted onto the inner or outer surface of the implantable device **100**. In case the implantable device is formed as a multilayer tube structure, these components might as well be implemented or embedded into different layers. As can be seen from the embodiment of FIG. 6, one dielectric layer and two metal layers are provided to form a functionalized implantable device **100**. The components of the electrical circuitry **142** are, according to an embodiment, connected to the metal layer **140a** or **144a**, as can be seen from FIG. 5A, 5B and FIG. 6. The electrical circuitry **142** may also be manufactured by polymer electronics, i.e. by using electronic circuit structures on a polymer. The components of the electrical circuitry **142** may thus be rigid (including silicon chips) or

flexible (using polymer electronics). According to FIGS. 5A and 5B, the metal layer **140a** is an antenna or contains an antenna, wherein in the embodiment of FIG. 6, the metal layer **144a** contains an inductance.

Thus, the implantable device **100** may further comprise an antenna structure **140** or an inductive structure **144** coated on the surface of the body part **102** by a metal layer **140a** or **144a**.

FIG. 7 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device **100** comprising an electrical circuitry **142** according to an embodiment. The electrical circuitry **142** comprises a energy harvesting unit **148** connected to the piezoelectric part **104** of the implantable device **100**. The energy harvesting unit **148** is adapted to convert the varying voltage of the piezoelectric part **104** into electric energy. The energy harvesting unit **148** is electrically connected to a transceiver unit **150**, which includes an antenna unit **152** such as an antenna structure or an inductive structure. The transceiver unit **150** may comprise at least one of a radio frequency identification (RFID)/near field communication (NFC) antenna communicating with an external reader. RFID devices operate to different radio frequency ranges, e.g. low frequency (LF) at about 28 to 135 kHz, high frequency (HF) at about 13.56 MHz, and ultra-high frequency (UHF) at 860 to 960 MHz. In addition, communication may be performed via any one of an industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) band, which operates in a frequency range between 6.765 MHz to 246 GHz and has bandwidths of up to 2 GHz.

The implantable device **100** may further comprise a sensor unit **154** being connected to the transceiver unit **150** for transmitting a measurement result to the transceiver unit **150**. The sensor unit **154** may comprise at least one of a pressure sensor, a flow sensor, a temperature sensor, an acceleration sensor, a gyro sensor or a magnetic sensor. The sensor unit **154** may further comprise components on, in or embedded into the body part **102** comprising microchannels for transport of fluidics for biochemical analytics purposes. Thus, the implantable device **100** may operate like a lab-on-a-chip device. The electrical circuitry **142** may comprise at least one of a transmitter, a receiver, a processor, a memory, or a power supply. The implantable device **100** may act as an independent sensor node. The sensor unit **154** probes a physical or chemical quantity and transmits it to the transceiver unit **150**, which transmits the data to the outside of a human body or animal body. The necessary energy may be provided by external electromagnetic radiation (in which the antenna unit **152** may be used), by a battery or the energy harvesting unit **148**.

As can be seen from FIG. 7, the cuff-formed implantable device has an open tube structure. This open tube may be flexible so that it can optionally be applied from the outside of the pulsatile tissue or a respective passage/conduit in a human or animal body by wrapping the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110** around the pulsatile tissue **10**. According to an embodiment, the body part **102** exhibits spring properties so that its open side can be reversely widened, as discussed above. By distorting the piezoelectric part **104**, e.g. by periodic pressure change in a blood vessel or the pulsatile tissue **10**, a periodic electrical voltage is created, which may be harvested by the energy harvesting unit **148** or may be measured for determining a pulse frequency, for example, or to measure periodic mechanical impact.

A schematic circuit diagram of an electrical circuitry **142** of an implantable device **100** according to an embodiment is shown in FIG. 8. The electrical circuitry **142** comprises the sensor unit **154**, the piezoelectric part **104**, the energy

harvesting unit **148** and the transceiver unit **150**. The piezoelectric part **104** may comprise a piezoelectric material. The piezoelectric material may comprise polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). This material has a low Young's modulus (around 3 NPa), lacks hazardous materials (such as lead in PZT), and is formed in very thin sheets. However, any piezoelectric material may be used. Since the piezoelectric part **104** is interconnected between the first grasping part **106** and the second grasping part **110**, the thickness of the piezoelectric part **104** may be the same as that of the body part **102**.

As can be seen from FIG. 8, the pulsatile nature of arterial expansion and contraction **155** results in a low-frequency ambient biological energy source from which energy can be harvested by the piezoelectric part **104** and the energy harvesting unit **148**, in order to provide autonomous power. The energy harvesting unit **148** includes an AC-to-DC converter **156**, an energy storage unit **158**, a level detection circuitry **160**, and an electronic switch **162** to energize the rest of the electrical circuitry **142** when enough energy has been harvested. By this energy, sufficient power may be provided to complete a full operational cycle of the implantable device **100**, such as a measurement process of the sensor unit **154** of a parameter of the pulsatile tissue **10** such as a blood pressure, a blood sugar concentration or a heparin concentration of blood in a vessel, a data storage process and, if called for in the particular cycle, a data transmission. All the components are optimized to achieve high energy-harvesting efficiency, minimal power loss, and very low leakage. The arterial expansion and contraction **155** is converted by the piezoelectric part **104** into a varying electrical voltage. The transceiver unit **150** comprises a data storage unit **166** and a communication unit **168** to transmit measurement data **170** to an external reader. The energy storage unit **158** may comprise a chargeable storage device. Herein, a silicon-based rechargeable lithium ion battery may be used. As silicon has highest lithium ion storage capacity/volume, even a very tiny-sized battery ($A < 1 \text{ mm}^2$) may provide storage capacity in the order of up to 250 to 500 μAh , which is sufficient for various applications. The energy storage unit **158** may further comprise a capacitor. Herein, printed energy storage devices or printed supercapacitors may be used.

Thus, measurement data of a parameter of a pulsatile tissue **10** or ambient fluid may be measured by the sensor unit **154**, and the measurement data **170** may be transferred to an external reader, wherein the measurement and transmission process is energized by the energy harvesting unit **148** harvesting the pulsatile motion of the pulsatile tissue **10**.

FIG. 9 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable system **300** according to an embodiment. FIG. 10 is a schematic perspective view of a stent **200** of an implantable system **300** according to an embodiment. FIG. 11 is a schematic perspective view of an implantable device **100** of the implantable system **300** according to an embodiment.

As can be seen from FIGS. 9 to 11, the stent **200** comprises, according to an embodiment, an opening portion **204** in the circumferential surface **202** to provide access to an inner part of the pulsatile tissue **10**. The implantable device **100** may comprise a sensor area **172**, in which the sensor unit **154** may be located, which is located opposite to the opening portion **204** of the stent **200**. The sensor area **172** may be adapted to measure a tissue fluid parameter e.g. pressure, flow velocity, or blood sugar of the inner part of the pulsatile tissue **10**. Thus, the stent **200** inside the pulsatile tissue **10**, e.g. a blood vessel, plastic tube, can be combined with the implantable device **100** being embedded as an outside open stent. Herein, the inner stent **200** can keep the

pulsatile tissue **10**, i.e. the vessel open for a blood flow while the implantable device **100** acting as an outer stent can be clamped around the pulsatile tissue **10**, which may be a vessel, in order to position a functional element like the sensor unit **154** and connect it to outside systems, e.g. via printed wires on the surface of the outside stent surface of the implantable device **100** or the implantable device **100** itself. The functional element such as the sensor unit **154** in the sensor area **172** may incubate the pulsatile tissue such as the blood vessel through the opening portion **204** of the inner stent **200** and the pulsatile tissue **10** itself. The outer implantable device **100** is clamped over the pulsatile tissue **10** and seals the opening that was used to insert the inner stent **200** and allows to get the functional element such as the sensor unit **154** inside the blood stream of the pulsatile tissue **10**.

In order to improve the sealing, a biocompatible glue may be used. In another embodiment, the electrical circuitry **142** may be connected to the inner stent **200** and the coupling between the inner stent **200** and the outer implantable device **100** may work via printed coils on either the stent **200** and the implantable device **100** that are arranged to form a transformer (inductive near field coupling). Thus, according to an embodiment, a tube-like structure for implantation into or around natural passages/conduits inside an animal or human body is provided, wherein the tube may contain electrical functions such as sensors or transceivers. Furthermore, the tube may be open and contain a piezo structure such as the piezoelectric part **104**.

According to an embodiment, a functionalized stent is provided, which provides sensor data to an external reader. The pulsatile tissue **10** may be a blood vessel near to the heart region to apply the implantable device **100** as a cardiac pacemaker. However, the implantable device **100** may also be applied at other blood vessel regions to provide local energy harvesting in body regions like in a knee region or a leg region. Herein, also muscle energy may be harvested by the piezoelectric part **104** of the implantable device **100**. The mechanical energy harvesting of the deformation of the blood vessels may be used to generate electric energy. From the intensity and frequency of the contraction and expansion process of the blood vessel, simultaneously blood pressure and pulse frequency may be measured, respectively.

FIGS. 12A to 12D are schematic perspective views of the stent **200** according to further different embodiments. The stent **200** discussed in the following may be employed in the implantable system **300** as discussed above. However, the stent **200** may not be employed in the implantable system **300** but used alone. Furthermore, the stent discussed in the following may have the functionality as described above with regard to the implantable device **100**.

The point-of-care (POC) technology for health care already makes inroads into our life. Various simple biological rapid tests are available on the market, such as blood glucose testing, pregnancy testing, and hemoglobin diagnostics. These tests are fast, low-cost, effective and simple. However the diagnostic of life-threatening infections and complex illnesses such as sepsis and cancer is still done by laboratories. If there is a serious illness suspicion, specialists need to analyze blood or tissue samples with time consuming and expensive procedures.

Highly miniaturized sensor grains or micro labs may be employed for amperometric measurements with biochips, impedance spectroscopy, or even deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) detection using complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) sensor arrays. According to an embodiment, small wireless diagnostic devices may be directly

implanted into a blood vessel. Thus blood parameter, such as blood glucose, can be measured instantly.

One of possible medical intensive treatments of an infarction is performed by means of catheter dilatation and stent implantation. The stent implantation is a well-established method to create space in a tube-shaped passage, such as an artery. Note, that stents can be also applied to support the flow of urine between kidney and bladder. Furthermore it can be implemented in the bronchus to measure according parameters.

According to an embodiment, the stent **200** may be adapted to measure liquid (blood, urine, etc.) or gas (Concentrations of Oxygen and/or CO₂ for example) parameters. The stent **200** may be therefore equipped with small sensor grains. A sensor grain may be a fully operating monolithic, chip-scaled device being adapted to measure liquid and gas parameters with its sensing surface. Herein, an integrated on-chip antenna may allow wireless communication and power transfer.

As can be seen from FIG. **12A**, the stent **200** may comprise a lattice structure, a grid structure, a mesh structure, or a sieve structure, in the following indicated as lattice structure **206**, which provides the stent **200** with an elastic behaviour. The lattice structure **206** may comprise a synthetic material and/or a metal material. The stent **200** as shown in FIG. **12A** may comprise a lattice structure **206** of metal having a diamond structure. However, as can be seen from FIG. **12B** to **12D**, the stent **200** may have a lattice structure **206** with different geometries.

FIG. **13A** to **13H** show different lattice elements of lattice structures **206** according to different embodiments. Herein, FIG. **13A** shows a diamond structure, FIG. **13B** shows a hexagon A structure, FIG. **13C** shows a hexagon B structure, FIG. **13D** shows a double hexagon structure, FIG. **13E** shows an arrow structure, FIG. **13F** shows an auxetic structure, FIG. **13G** shows a hybrid A structure, and FIG. **13H** shows a hybrid C structure of a lattice structure **206**.

FIGS. **14A** and **14B** illustrate different antenna structures of the stent **200** according to different embodiments.

FIG. **14A** shows a portion of the lattice structure **206** of the stent **200** as shown, for example, in FIG. **12A** to **12D**. As can be seen from FIG. **14A**, the lattice structure **206** may comprise a conductive lattice part **206a** and a non-conductive lattice part **206b**. The conductive lattice part **206a** is illustrated as bolt lines, wherein the non-conductive lattice part **206b** is illustrated as dashed lines.

In the embodiment of FIG. **14A**, the conductive lattice part **206a** is formed such that the conductive lattice part **206a** has a structure of an electrically conductive coil. Herein, the ends of the conductive coil of the conductive lattice part **206** are connected with an electrical circuitry **208**. The conductive lattice part **206a** in FIG. **14A** acts as a coil antenna structure **210** connected to the electrical circuitry **208**. It shall be emphasized that the electrical circuitry **208** may have the same structure and the same functionality as the electrical circuitry **142** as shown in FIG. **5B**, FIG. **6**, FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**. Herein, the coil antenna structure **210** of FIG. **14A** may be employed as the inductive structure **144** or the antenna unit **152** as shown in FIG. **6** and FIG. **7**.

To achieve the structure of the coil antenna **210**, the conductive lattice part **206** of the lattice structure **206** of the stent **200** is formed such that parts of the conductive lattice part **206a** are connected such that a closed loop of a conductive line is formed, wherein the conductive lattice part **206a** is connected with the lattice structure **206** by the non-conductive lattice part **206b** in such a way that the geometry of the lattice structure **206** is the same within the

conductive lattice part **206a** and the non-conductive lattice part **206b**. In other words, the conductive lattice part **206a** and the non-conductive lattice part **206b** form together a lattice structure **206** without interruptions in the geometry or shape of the lattice structure. The conductive line of the conductive lattice part **206a** may have a meander shape. The conductive part **206** may be formed by selectively coating a non-conductive material forming the non-conductive part **206b** of the lattice structure **206** with a conductive material such as a metal, for example. In another embodiment, the lattice structure **206** may be formed as a composite structure formed of connecting the conductive lattice part **206a** of a conductive material such as a metal and a the non-conductive part **206b** of a non-conductive material such as a synthetic.

As can be seen from FIG. **14B**, the conductive lattice part **206a** may also be employed to form a dipole antenna **212**. Herein, the conductive lattice part **206a** comprises a first dipole antenna part **212a** and a second dipole antenna part **212b** each connected with a respective terminal of the electrical circuitry **208**. As can be seen from FIG. **14B**, the dipole antenna structure **212** is formed by providing closed areas of a conductive lattice part **206a** surrounded by the non-conductive lattice part **206b**.

The structure as shown in FIG. **14B** may, for example, employed in an embodiment as shown in FIG. **5B**, wherein the body part **102** of the implantable device **100** may be formed as the lattice structure **206** comprising the conductive lattice part **206a** and the non-conductive lattice part **206b** as shown in FIG. **14B**.

Thus, as can be seen from FIG. **14A** and FIG. **14B**, both an inductive antenna structure and a dipole antenna structure may be provided by the stent **200** having the lattice structure **206** according to the embodiments of FIGS. **14A** and **14B**. Thus, it is possible to achieve antenna designs to perform a coil antenna **210** or a dipole antenna **212** within the lattice structure **206** of the stent **200**.

FIG. **15A** to **15C** are schematic front and two side views of the stent **200** comprising the electrical circuitry **208** according to an embodiment. As can be seen from FIG. **15A**, the electrical circuitry **208** may be fixed to the lattice structure **206** of the stent **200** by fixing means **214**. Herein the fixing means **214** hold the electrical circuitry **208** in a center position within the tubular lattice structure **206** of the stent **200**. In the embodiment of FIG. **15A** to **15C**, the electrical circuitry **208** may be placed in the center of a vessel fluid current if deployed in a vessel **10** such as a blood vessel. Since the electrical circuitry **208** is placed in the center position of a vessel **10**, a sensor area of the electrical circuitry **208** (as described, for example as the sensor unit **154** in FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**) may be in contact with the vessel fluid flow. Thus, a good and reliable measurement result of the sensor unit **154** of the electrical circuitry **208** may be achieved.

FIG. **16A** to **16C** are schematic front and two different side views of a stent **200** comprising an electrical circuitry **208** according to another embodiment.

According to this embodiment, the electrical circuitry **206** is fixed at an outer circumferential surface of the lattice structure **206** of the stent **200**. The structure as shown in FIG. **16A** provides the possibility to fix the electrical circuitry **208** at an outer portion of a blood vessel **10** if implanted into the same. By providing this structure, a disturbance of the blood vessel fluid flow in the vessel **10** by the electrical circuitry **208** is reduced in comparison to the structure as shown in FIG. **15A** to **15C**. Such an embodiment

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as shown in FIG. 16A to 16C may be employed in case the electrical circuitry 208 is used as a blood flow meter.

FIGS. 17A and 17B are schematic side views of a stent 200 comprising an electrical circuitry 208 according to an embodiment in a folded (or undeployed) (FIG. 17A) and a deployed (FIG. 17B) state.

Since the diameter of the lattice structure 206 in a folded state is much smaller than the diameter of the lattice structure 206 in a deployed state, the stent 200 may be positioned precisely within a particular location within a vessel 10. It further allows an easy/proven injection. In addition, it does not influence the vessel fluid flow, since the vessel 10 can be accordingly expanded.

FIG. 18 is a schematic side view of a system 500 comprising a stent 200 and a booster device 400 according to an embodiment. The booster device 400 comprises a booster antenna part 420 and an electrical circuitry 410 connected to the booster antenna 420. The booster device 400 further comprises a coupling antenna 430, which is adapted to communicate with an antenna structure of the stent 200 as shown in FIGS. 14A and 14B. The booster device 400 may be formed as a skin patch or a plaster to be attached to a skin 600 of a user.

The booster device 400 is adapted to receive electromagnetic waves from an external transceiver 700. The electromagnetic waves from the external transceiver 700 received by the booster antenna 420 are then guided to the electrical circuitry 410, which sends the electromagnetic waves from the external transceiver 700 to the antenna unit 152 (FIG. 7). The antenna unit 152 may be formed as a coil antenna 210 (FIG. 14A) or a dipole antenna 212 (FIG. 14B). The electromagnetic waves received by the antenna unit 152 are then guided to the electrical circuitry 208 of the stent 200.

Thus, a wireless communication between the external transceiver 700 with the electrical circuitry 208 of the stent 200 may be performed with support of the booster device 400. Herein, the booster device 400 may convert the communication frequency and may further boost the transmittance power to optimize the communication between the stent 200 and the external transceiver 700. Furthermore, the booster device 400 may be adapted to load an energy storage device of the electrical circuitry 208 by means of an inductive coupling between the coupling antenna 430 and a coil antenna 210 of the stent 200. Thus, the wireless communication channel of the implanted diagnostic device of the stent 200 may be further improved by the use of the booster device 400 having the booster antenna 420 and the coupling antenna 430.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that a variety of alternate and/or equivalent implementations may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown and described without departing from the scope of the present invention. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the specific embodiments discussed herein. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. An implantable device, comprising:

a body part configured to grasp a pulsatile tissue when the device is implanted in said pulsatile tissue; and

a piezoelectric part being mechanically coupled to the body part and configured to convert a varying shear force transferred from the body part to the piezoelectric part into voltage, wherein the body part comprises:

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a first grasping part being configured to grasp a first tissue part of the pulsatile tissue with a first surface area; and

a second grasping part being configured to grasp a second tissue part of the pulsatile tissue with a second surface area, the first surface area and the second surface area facing each other,

wherein the piezoelectric part is mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part and the second grasping part,

wherein the first grasping part and the second grasping part comprise:

a stiff part in a region directly adjoining the piezoelectric part; and

an elastic part in a region directly adjoining the stiff part.

2. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the body part and the piezoelectric part form a cuff configured to grasp the pulsatile tissue when the device is implanted in the tissue.

3. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the body part and the piezoelectric part form a tube structure configured to enclose the pulsatile tissue.

4. The implantable device of claim 3, further comprising an additional piezoelectric part mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part and the second grasping part.

5. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the body part comprises a piezoelectric material.

6. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the first grasping part and the second grasping part are mechanically connected with each other by the interconnected piezoelectric part only.

7. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the first grasping part and the second grasping part are mechanically connected with each other by the interconnected piezoelectric part and at least one end part comprising an elastic end part.

8. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein a region of the first grasping part and the second grasping part directly adjoining the piezoelectric part comprises a stiff material.

9. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the stiff part and the elastic part comprise a synthetic material of the same material composition, the synthetic material being chemically hardened within the stiff part.

10. The implantable device of claim 1, wherein the stiff part and the elastic part comprise a synthetic material of the same material composition, the synthetic material being coated within the stiff part.

11. The implantable device of claim 1, further comprising an energy harvesting unit configured to convert the varying voltage of the piezoelectric part into electric energy.

12. The implantable device of claim 1, further comprising an antenna structure or an inductive structure coated on the surface of the body part by metal coating.

13. The implantable device of claim 1, further comprising an electrical circuitry comprising at least one of a transmitter, a receiver, a processor, a memory, or a power supply.

14. The implantable device of claim 1, further comprising a sensor unit comprising at least one of a pressure sensor, a flow sensor, a temperature sensor, an acceleration sensor, a gyro sensor, or a magnetic sensor.

15. The implantable device of claim 1, further comprising components on, in, or embedded into the body part comprising microchannels for transport of fluids for biochemical analytics purposes.

16. An implantable system, comprising:
an implantable device, comprising:

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a body part configured to grasp a pulsatile tissue when the device is implanted in said pulsatile tissue; and
 a piezoelectric part being mechanically coupled to the body part and configured to convert a varying shear force transferred from the body part to the piezo-
 electric part into voltage, wherein the body part comprises:

a first grasping part being configured to grasp a first tissue part of the pulsatile tissue with a first surface area; and

a second grasping part being configured to grasp a second tissue part of the pulsatile tissue with a second surface area, the first surface area and the second surface area facing each other,

wherein the piezoelectric part is mechanically interconnected between the first grasping part and the second grasping part,

wherein the first grasping part and the second grasping part comprise:

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a stiff part in a region directly adjoining the piezoelectric part; and

an elastic part in a region directly adjoining the stiff part; and

a stent adapted to be inserted and deployed within the pulsatile tissue, the implantable device configured to form a sealed junction area with the pulsatile tissue while pressing against an outer circumferential area in an circumferential surface of the stent.

17. The implantable system of claim 16, wherein the stent comprises an opening portion in the circumferential surface to provide access to an inner part of the pulsatile tissue.

18. The implantable system of claim 17, wherein the implantable device comprises a sensor area located opposite to the opening portion of the stent, the sensor area being adapted to measure a tissue fluid or gas parameter of the inner part of the pulsatile tissue.

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专利名称(译)	可植入装置和包含其的可植入系统		
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摘要(译)

可植入装置包括主体部分和压电部分。身体部分构造成抓住脉动的有机或无机组织。压电部件机械地连接到主体部分，并且被配置为将从主体部分传递到压电部分的变化的剪切力转换成电压。一种可植入系统，包括可植入装置和支架状物体，其构造成插入并展开在脉动或静态组织内。可植入装置构造成与脉动组织形成密封连接，同时压靠支架的外周区域。

