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(54) **ACTIVE CONTACT LENS**

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7, 2007.

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**G02C 7/04** (2006.01)  
**G09G 5/00** (2006.01)  
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **351/160 R**; 345/8  
(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... 351/160 R-165,  
351/177; 345/8, 30, 31, 87, 168, 905; 709/203;  
715/277; 382/24  
See application file for complete search history.

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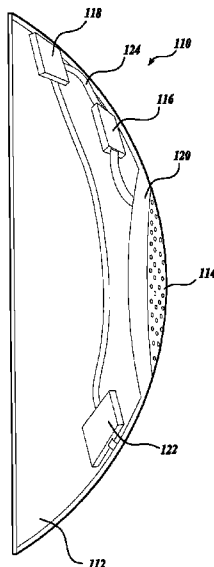
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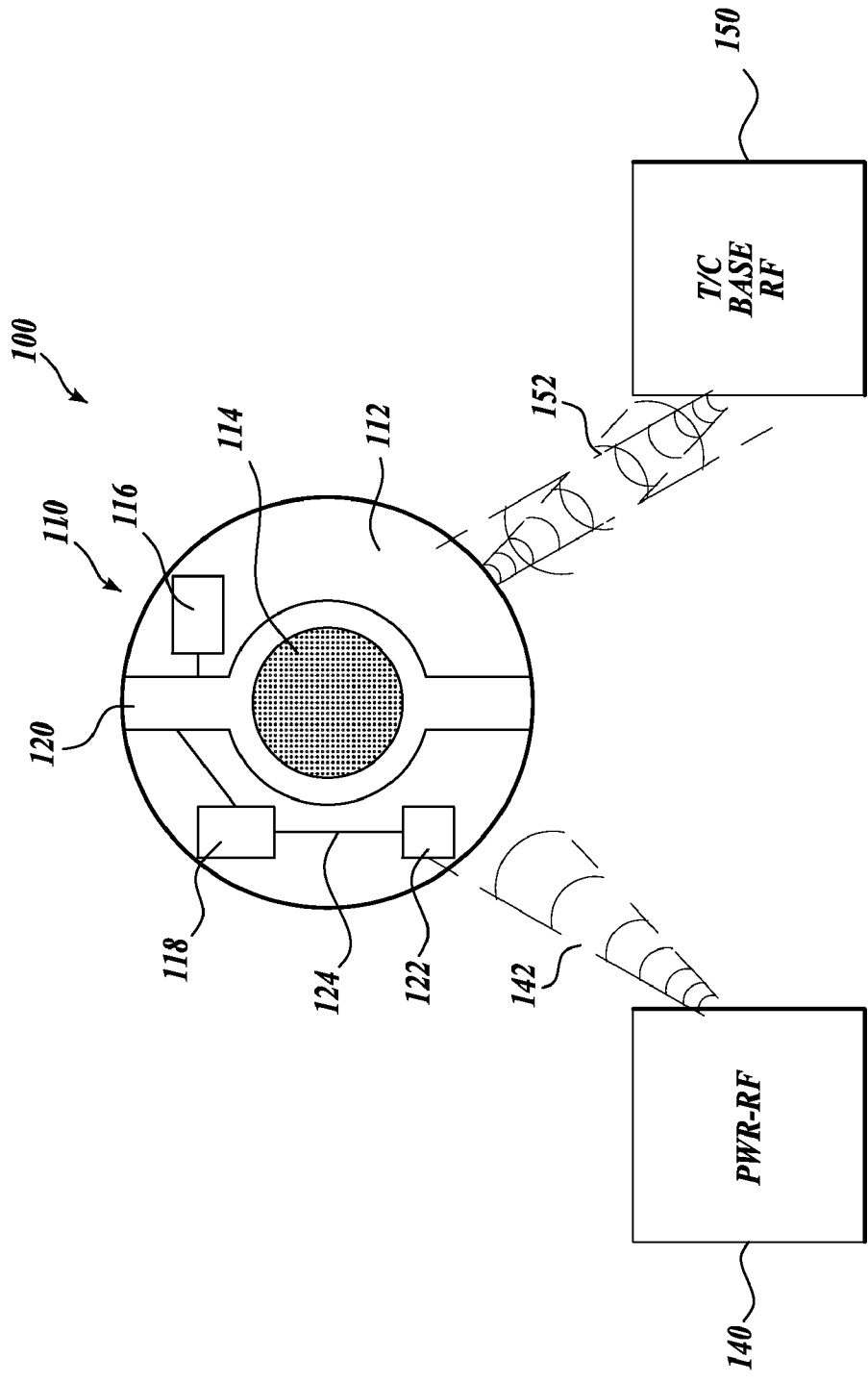
*Primary Examiner* — Darryl J Collins

(57) **ABSTRACT**

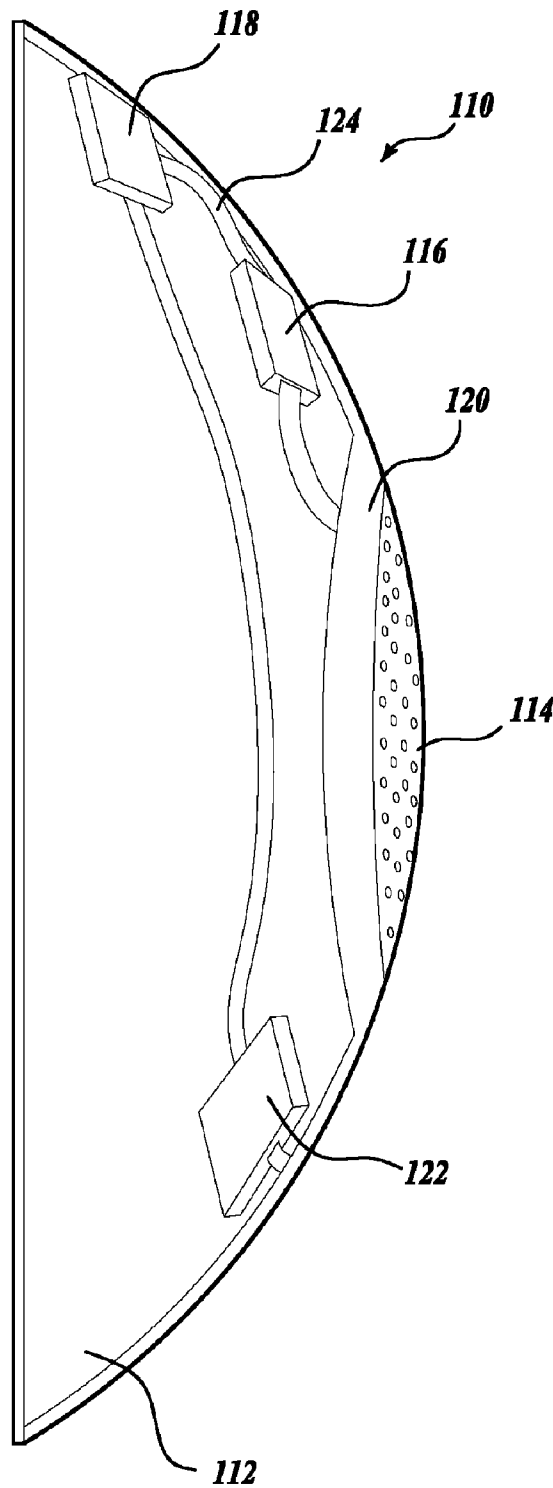
An active contact lens system (100) and method for fabricat-  
ing an active contact lens (200) are disclosed. The system  
comprises an active contact lens (110) worn like a conven-  
tional contact lens, and comprising a transparent substrate  
(112) having a circuit formed of one or more of a semi-  
transparent display (114), a display drive circuit (116), a data  
communications circuit (118), one or more biosensors (122),  
an energy transfer antenna (120) and an interconnect network  
(124). The substrate may be a conventional contact lens mate-  
rial, such as PMMA or RGP, and the display may be formed  
from a plurality LEDs. A method for fabricating the active  
contact lens includes fabricating the template (202), forming  
solder compatible pads (204), assembling the circuit ele-  
ments (206) and micro-molding the lens (208). The template  
is fabricated with an interconnect network and shape-specific  
recesses for receiving the circuit elements. Preferably, the  
assembly is done using fluidic self-assembly.

**20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**

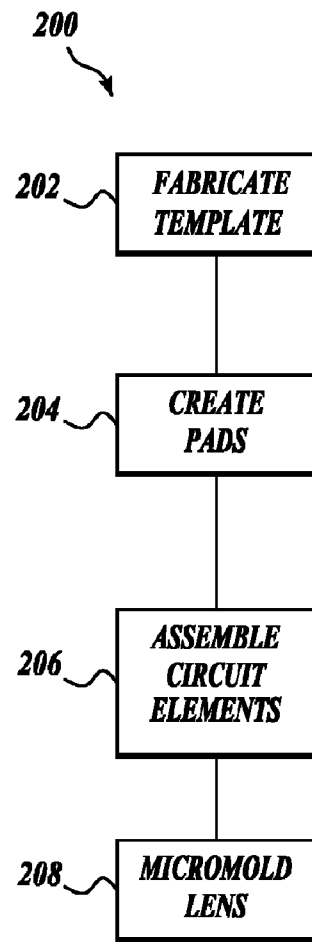




**Fig. 1.**



**Fig. 2.**



**Fig. 3.**

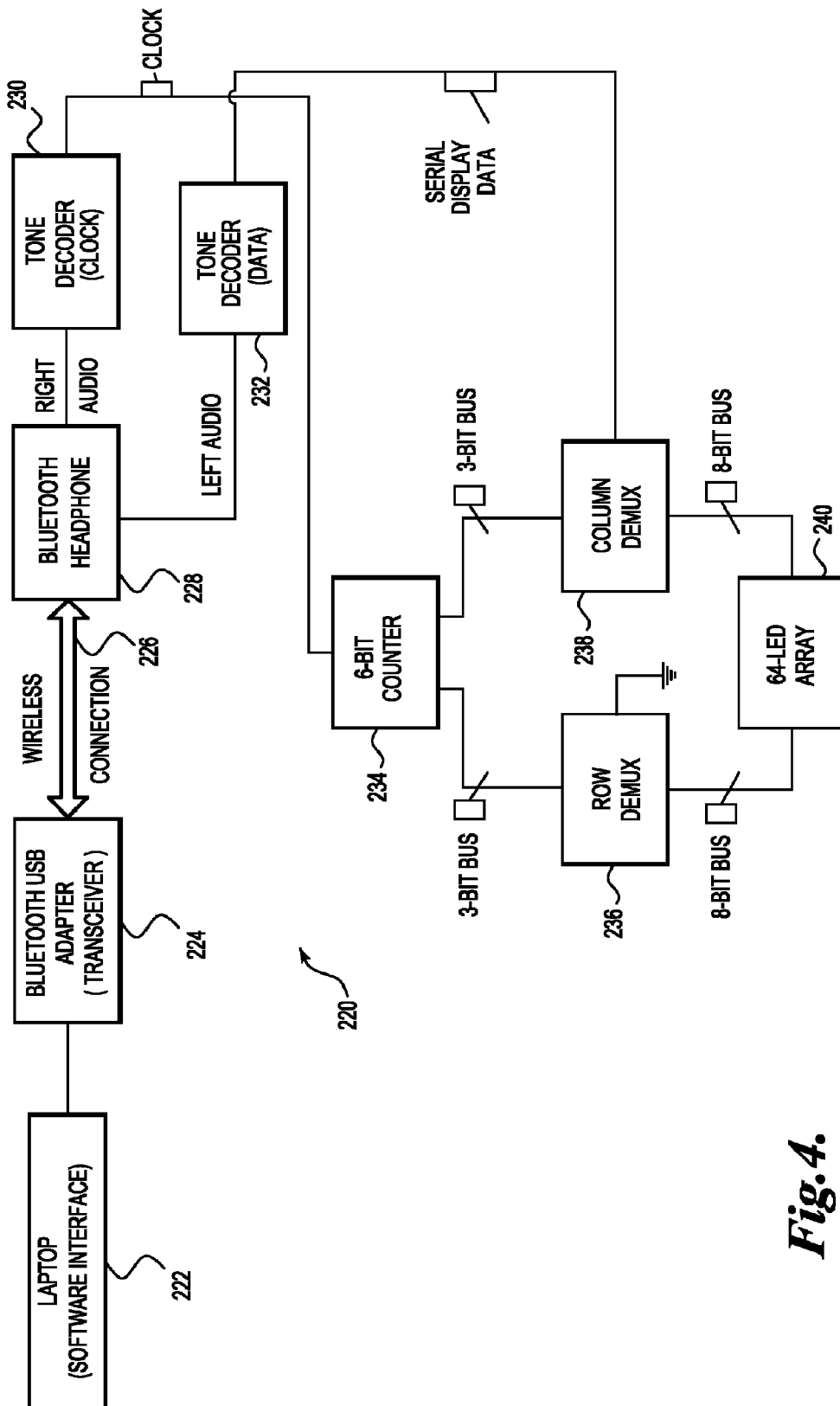


Fig.4.



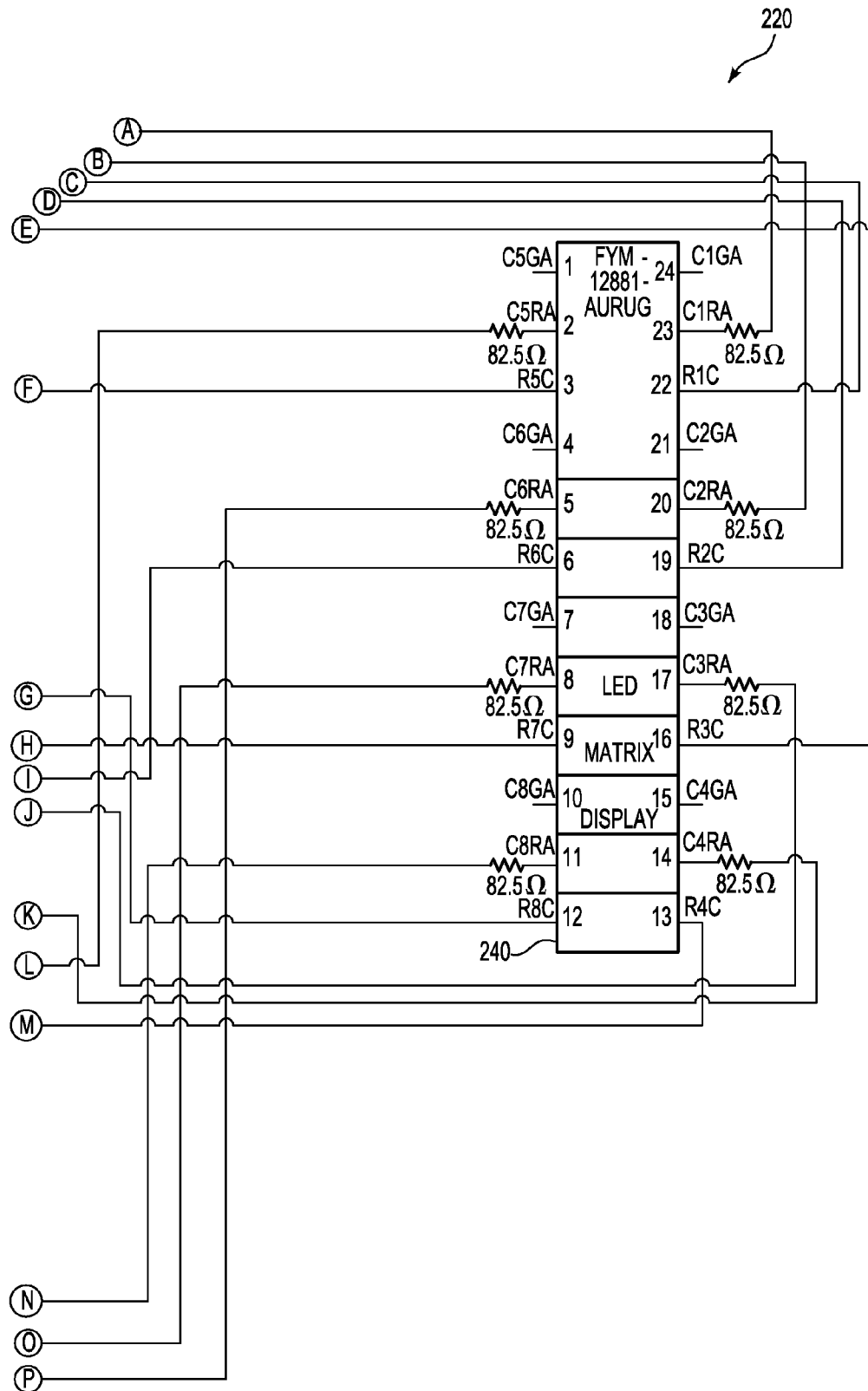


Fig. 5B.

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**ACTIVE CONTACT LENS****CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation of International Application No. PCT/US2008/056309, filed Mar. 7, 2008, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/893,574, filed Mar. 7, 2007, which applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

**BACKGROUND**

Recent advances by the present inventors and others in methods of fabricating micro-scale electronic components, and in methods for self-assembly of micro-scale components onto separately-formed substrates, are enabling the fabrication of systems that were previously impossible or impractical to construct. For example, the ability to incorporate silicon-based components onto polymeric substrates to form functional devices provides new opportunities and challenges for producing useful systems.

The advantages of systems for reliably displaying information to users in a manner that minimizes the user's need to look towards a fixed display device are well-known. For example, heads-up displays have been built into aircraft cockpit windows and military headgear. For commercial applications, wearable display devices such as head-mounted displays or devices that project images directly onto a user's retina have been developed.

It is also useful in some applications to be able to monitor an individual's biological condition, for example to evaluate chemical or biological stressors that may be present internally or externally, to monitor an individual's level of exertion, or to evaluate potential traumatic stressors, or the like. Various biosensors are, of course, known in the art, but there remains a need for providing a system for reliably collecting and monitoring biological information produced by such biosensors.

Improvements in systems for displaying information to a user, and improvements in systems capable of sensing and/or monitoring biological attributes of a user would fill such needs.

**SUMMARY**

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This summary is not intended to identify key features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

An active contact lens system is disclosed comprising an active contact lens formed on a substrate, for example, PMMA or an RGP, that is shaped to be worn directly over a user's eye similar to a conventional contact lens. An energy transfer antenna is disposed on the substrate, and is adapted to receive energy, for example from an RF power source. A display drive circuit is disposed on the substrate and powered through the energy transfer antenna. A data communications circuit disposed on the substrate permits data transfer to an/or from the active contact lens, and is also powered through the energy transfer antenna. The data communications circuit is in signal communication with the display drive circuit. A display, for example formed from an array of light emitting diodes, is assembled onto the transparent substrate, the array

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of light emitting diodes also being powered through the energy transfer antenna. The display is controlled by the display drive circuit.

The active contact lens system may further comprise one or more bio sensors disposed on the substrate and powered through the energy transfer antenna, the biosensor being in signal communication with the data communications circuit. For example, the biosensors may comprise nano- or micro-scale devices that change conductivity as a result of binding to a particular target molecule. Biosensors may additionally or alternatively comprise devices adapted to measure temperature, heart rate, pressure or the like.

The active contact lens system may further comprise a portable radio frequency power supply that is operable to transmit radio frequency energy at a frequency that can be received by the energy transfer antenna, and/or a data communication base station that is adapted to interact with the data communications circuit. The power supply and base station may be constructed as a single unit.

The preferred method for constructing an active contact lens comprises fabricating a planar template with a network of interconnects and shaped recesses adapted to receive a plurality of circuit elements, creating solder alloy compatible pads in the shaped recesses, assembling the plurality of circuit elements onto the planar template, and micro-molding the planar template to a desired contact shape.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an active contact lens system in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side view of the active contact lens shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a flow chart showing a method for fabricating an active contact lens such as the active contact lens shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a prototype display drive circuit for an active contact lens such as that shown in FIG. 1; and

FIGS. 5A and 5B show a schematic diagram of a circuit corresponding to the block diagram of FIG. 4.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

While illustrative embodiments have been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

An electronically functional contact lens, or active contact lens, and methods for constructing a prototype active contact lens are disclosed. A currently preferred embodiment of an active contact lens system will be described, with reference to the FIGURES, wherein like numbers indicate like parts.

**Overview of Preferred Embodiment**

FIG. 1 shows schematically an active contact lens system **100** in accordance with the present invention, which includes an active contact lens **110**, a power supply **140** and a base station **150**. FIG. 2 shows a side view of the active contact lens **110** component of the system **100**.

In this embodiment, the active contact lens **110** is formed on a transparent substrate **112**, and includes one or more of a semi-transparent display **114**, a display drive circuit **116**, a data communications circuit **118**, an energy transfer antenna **120**, a biosensor module **122**, and embedded interconnects **124** that functionally connect the various components assembled on the substrate **112**. Preferably, the power supply **140** is an RF power supply and the energy transfer antenna **120** is an RF energy transfer antenna adapted to receive power via radio frequency waves **142** for powering the components of the active contact lens **110**. Preferably, the base station **150** is an RF ultra-low-power base station adapted to send and receives encrypted data via radio waves **152** to and from the active contact lens **110**, as described in more detail below. It is contemplated that the energy transfer antenna **120** may also be utilized for transmitting and/or receiving data for the data communications circuit **118**. Alternatively, a separate antenna (not shown) may be provided in the data communications circuit **118** for exchanging data with the active contact lens **110**.

In this embodiment the active contact lens system **100** may perform one or both of two classes of functions:

a) The active contact lens **110** may incorporate the semi-transparent display **114** that allows for providing visual information to the user; and/or

b) The active contact lens **110** may incorporate one or more biosensors **122**, for example to continuously monitor physiological and immunological conditions of the user.

The radio frequency (RF) power supply **140** powers the active contact lens **110** through a base antenna (not shown) which is designed to cooperate with the RF energy transfer antenna **120** positioned on the active contact lens **110** to power the active elements on the lens **110** through the data communications circuit **118**. It is contemplated that the power supply **140** may conveniently be worn by the user (for example, attached to a belt, integrated into the user's cloths, etc.) to provide a fully mobile system, and keep the power supply **140** in close proximity to the active contact lens **110**.

The RF ultra low-power encrypted telecommunication base station **150**, which may be constructed separate from or integral with the power supply **140**, exchanges data with the active contact lens **110**. It is contemplated that the base station **150** may also be adapted to be worn by the user. The data exchanged between the active contact lens **110** and the base station **150** may include, for example, data to the display drive circuit **116** to refresh pixels in the display **114** to display the desired visual information. Concurrently, the biosensor(s) **122**, typically disposed on the surface of the lens **110**, may sample and analyze the corneal interstitial fluid, detect heart rate data, or the like. Biomarker measurement results are relayed back to the base station **150**, which may be used to assess the user's health condition.

The active contact lens system **100** allows for full situational awareness and mobility by enabling real-time information display to permit quick decision-making. The potential applications in gaming, virtual reality, and training are innumerable, and will be readily apparent to persons of skill in these arts.

The incorporation of biosensor(s) **122** onto the active contact lens **110** allows, for example, continuous sampling of the interstitial fluid on a user's cornea. This fluid is in indirect contact with blood serum via the capillaries in the structure of the eye and contains many of the markers that are used in blood analysis to determine a person's health condition. The sampling and analysis of this fluid allows for continuous assessment of a user's fatigue level and early detection of infectious components without taking a blood sample. The

same interstitial fluid can be used to assess the user's blood glucose level allowing for continuous glucose monitoring without blood sampling for diabetic patients.

Certain aspects and design goals of a preferred embodiment of the active contact lens system **100** will now be discussed, to aid the reader in understanding the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, all of the RF and display driver circuitry are conveniently deployed in silicon. Although it is difficult in the prior art to combine silicon-based components with plastic substrates, the present inventor has recently demonstrated it is possible to incorporate free-standing microfabricated silicon circuit components on plastic substrates using fluidic self-assembly techniques. Fluidic self-assembly may be used to integrate independently fabricated silicon circuit elements into the structure of the contact lens substrate.

#### Temperature Considerations

It is important to minimize the power consumption of the display drive circuit **116**, the data communications circuit **118** and related electronics in order to keep peak temperature of the active contact lens **110** low. For humans, the central cornea typically has a temperature of about 34° C., with an increase of around 0.50° C. at the edges of the eye and in the corneal limbus. This temperature can be effected by contact lens wear, which can lead to changes in epithelial metabolic activity. Changes in metabolic activity can lead to changes in oxygen consumption of the corneal cells, which can in turn alter the balance of oxygen consumption and corneal demands. Larger increases in temperature can result in corneal hyperthermia and cell damage. Long-term damage can result in the form of cataracts. It has been reported that the temperature threshold for radio-frequency induced corneal damage is 41 to 55° C.

In one embodiment of the active contact lens **110**, a poly methyl methacrylate ("PMMA") substrate **112** was selected. In general, the substrate material from which a contact lens is constructed must be compatible with the ocular environment, chemically stable, optically clear, have an appropriate refractive index, and have a low contact angle with the tear film so that it is 'wetted' by the eye. PMMA, an acrylic resin, was early identified as a potential contact lens material to meet these specifications. Impermeable hard contact lenses consisting of PMMA were the first type of contact lens to gain wide use among the public. Because of their low weight, ability to be manufactured into very thin lenses, and high optical quality, PMMA based contact lenses were the standard for contact lenses world wide from the 1930's through the late 1970's.

PMMA is relatively non-reactive with biological tissues. Protein adsorption on the lens surface is minimal, and the lenses are easily disinfected of bacteria. However conventional PMMA lenses have low oxygen permeability. The cornea is an avascular tissue, which obtains its nutrients and oxygen supply directly from the environment and corneal fluids such as the tear fluid. Studies suggest that PMMA lenses can reduce the mitotic rate of epithelial cells, thus decreasing the cornea's ability to repair damage and respond to stress. Therefore, PMMA lenses are recommended for daily use of around eight hours or less.

Although PMMA are currently only used in a limited capacity for contact lenses, it is nevertheless a good choice as a prototype material for use as the substrate **112** for active contact lenses **110**. Reasons for the use of PMMA as a prototype material include: well documented and tested material interactions with the ocular environment, mechanical reliability, and ease of manufacturing. It is contemplated that other materials such as rigid gas permeable lenses ("RGPs"),



may alternatively be used for the substrate **112**. A major difference between the RGP contact lens materials and PMMA is oxygen permeability. RGP is specifically engineered to allow more oxygen to reach the corneal surface. However, because PMMA has been demonstrated to be a safe contact lens (for limited daily use), it is a strong choice as a prototype material. Using the proper microfabrication procedure, it is possible to make a porous PMMA contact lens and at least partially alleviate the oxygen impermeability of the polymer.

A straightforward calculation can be done to estimate temperature effects for an exemplary contact lens system **100**. Of course, heat dissipated by the active contact lens **110** will increase the temperature of the corneal surface. Assuming 150 mW power dissipation in the active contact lens **110**. Assume also the thermal conductivity of the PMMA substrate is about  $K_{PMMA}=0.25$  mW/mm $^{\circ}$  K and the thermal conductivity of the cornea is about  $K_{Cornea}=0.58$  mW/mm $^{\circ}$  K. With these assumptions, the temperature change at the surface of the cornea is 1.6 $^{\circ}$  C.

Therefore, the total temperature at the surface of the cornea is around 35.6 $^{\circ}$  C. with the active contact lens **110** at the corneal surface. This is much below the threshold of 41 $^{\circ}$  C. for corneal damage. In addition, in a similar temperature simulation dealing with intraocular implants it was found that the worst-case scenario with 46 mW of heat dissipation that there is a peak temperature increase of 0.75 $^{\circ}$  C. Therefore, the total power generation of the active contact lens **110** is unlikely to lead to a temperature increase that will damage the cornea.

#### Image Display

The active contact lens **110** places the display **114** light sources, for example LEDs, substantially on the surface of cornea. A person cannot focus on objects that are closer than a few centimeters. At least two illustrative approaches are available for generating a sharp image on a user's retina from light generated by the display **114**: i) assembling or fabricating microlenses (not shown) under each pixel of the display **114** to form a collimated beam that may be projected to the retina such that the beam is interpreted as a far-field source; or ii) forming artificial images by determining the proper pixel switching algorithms using conventional imaging transformations.

#### Power Subsystem

The RF power transmission subsystem, comprises the power supply **140** and the receiving energy transfer antenna **120**. It is contemplated that the power supply **140** may conveniently be formed to be worn by the user. The antenna **120** may be made with high dielectric constant insulators to reduce size, and may be adapted for operation in the 1.2-5 GHz frequency range, for example. Rectenna structures, that combine nonlinear devices with standard linear antennas, form the basis of RF power reception. For example, a high frequency patch antenna may be constructed as an annular or loop-shaped element that surrounds the middle section of the lens, leaving the middle section transparent for formation of the semi-transparent display **114**.

#### Biosensors

Biosensors **122** may be fabricated independently and self-assembled onto the substrate **112**. A candidate transduction mechanism for the biosensors **122** is based on functionalized silicon nanostructures that change conductivity as a result of binding to a specific target molecule. Such nanoscale biosensors **122** can be used for direct electrical detection of ions, DNA and proteins. Multifunctional sensors for measurement of soluble factor concentrations and viscosity may also be provided on the active contact lens **110**. The biosensors **122**

may also be provided and monitored, for example to provide early detection of pathogens or external sources of irritation in the tear film/fluid.

#### Applications

It is contemplated that the active contact lens system **100** will have a multitude of application, including applications wherein confidential information display is desired, or wherein the display of information that does not require a user to look away from a particular field of view (so-called heads-up displays). The system **100** may also be used for virtual reality training and/or for gaming applications.

The active contact lens system **100** may also allow for continuous monitoring of the physiological conditions of a user without blood sampling. This information can be recorded and relayed to a central location to determine the general level of health. In case of injury, the contact lens can make vital marker levels available before taking a blood sample and the following analysis is possible.

The system is also believed to have potential use for entertainment (gaming) and health-care (sampling of the tear film glucose level and its correlation to systemic glucose abnormalities). It is contemplated that visible and infrared cameras, adaptive tele-lenses, high-resolution color displays, and more complex biosensors may be integrated into the system. For example, light detecting components may be utilized to generally capture and transmit images of what the user sees.

The currently preferred active contact lens **110** is a multi-functional chip integrating electronic, radio frequency, photonic, electro-optic, and bio-sensing components on a three-dimensional (3D) polymer platform **112**. The following sections discuss the technical approach taken to design and construct various sub-systems of the active contact lens **110** including the display **114**, RF power supply **140**, and biosensors **122**; and to use self-assembly to integrate the whole system.

#### Prototype Construction

Details relating to the construction of a prototype active contact lens system **100** will now be provided as an aid to understanding the present invention.

The basic platform of the prototype active contact lens **110** is constructed on a nominally 100  $\mu$ m thin biocompatible polymer substrate **112**. The microfabrication steps used to incorporate the display pixel structures for the semi-transparent display **114**, the embedded metal interconnects **124**, and the binding sites for silicon chips associated with the display drive circuit **116**, data communications circuit **118**, biosensor module **122** and antenna **120** are performed on the transparent substrate **112** in planar form. After assembly and encapsulation of the active components under a second polymer thin film, the substrate **112** is micro-molded into the desired 3D lens shape to finish the active contact lens **110**.

The current preferred method for construction of the display **114** is accomplished using fluidic self-assembly. In this method, the substrate **112** is first provided with the embedded interconnects **124** and binding sites (not shown) with known geometry to guide the self-assembly process. The binding sites on the plastic substrate **112** are formed as recesses that are specifically shaped to accommodate a particular component, and then free-standing microfabricated components are passed over the substrate **112** in a fluid environment such that the components self-assemble into desired positions. Using this technique the present inventors have successfully demonstrated high yield assembly of functional devices. A suitable self-assembly methodology is disclosed in U.S. provisional patent application Nos. 60/816,217 and 60/883,696, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

A fluidic self-assembly method is preferred to fabricate the semi-transparent display **114** on the contact lens substrate **112**. Of course, the semi-transparent display **114** may be fabricated with opaque elements spaced apart on the transparent substrate, producing a semi-transparency for the assembly as a whole. Micron-scale light emitting diodes (“LEDs”) can be fabricated in compound semiconductor substrates (AlxGal-xAs), and released to produce free-standing LEDs, and then re-assembled on the substrate **112** to form the semi-transparent display **114**. Alternatively, organic semiconductors are available and may be used to form the display in applications where organic LEDs are beneficial.

A current fabrication method **200** for the prototype display **114** involves four major steps, as shown in FIG. 3. The first step is template fabrication **202** to pattern a substrate so that it may act as a template onto which circuit elements can be assembled. The second step is to create solder alloy compatible pads **204** for the circuit elements. The third step involves assembling circuit elements **206** onto the template and heating the system in order for the alloy to create an electrical connection between the circuit elements and the template interconnects. The final step is to micro-mold the template **208** into a contact lens shape.

#### 1. Template Fabrication

The template fabrication can be broken down into six steps, four of which involve depositing layers of material using standard photolithography and/or lift-off. The fifth step is to cut the templates into 1.6 mm diameter discs. The last step is to dip the template into an alloy bath to deposit the alloy for creating electrical connection between the template interconnects and the assembled circuit elements.

The prototype active contact lens **110** was fabricated on a 100 mm polyethylene terephthalate (“PET”) wafer. The wafer is first sprayed with acetone and isopropanol (“IPA”) prior to patterning. Nitrogen gas is blown across the wafer in order to dry the wafer and remove any particulates.

The wafer is then loaded into a spincoater where P20 adhesion promoter is deposited followed by AZ4620 positive photoresist. The wafer is spun with a spread speed of 500 rpm and a spin speed of 5000 rpm with a ramp up rate of 100 rpm/s and 1000 rpm/s respectively. The resulting film is approximately 5 microns in thickness.

The wafer is then placed onto a 35° C. hotplate and the temperature is ramped up to 65° C. at a rate of 2° C. per minute. The wafer is then baked at 65° C. for 5 minutes before the temperature is ramped back down to 35° C. at 2° C. per minute.

The wafer is then loaded into a UV exposure/aligner system where the photoresist can be patterned using a photomask and UV exposure. The photoresist is exposed to both 405 nm and 365 nm UV light at an intensity of 13 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> for 40 seconds. The wafer is placed into a 400K developer bath for 1 minute and is then transferred to a de-ionized (DI) water bath for rinsing. After rinsing, the wafer is dried using nitrogen gas. The wafer is then placed in 100 Watt plasma for 10 minutes at 1 Torr oxygen to clean the surface.

Next, the wafer is placed into an electron beam evaporation chamber where approximately 5 nm of chrome, 150 nm of nickel, and 100 nm of gold is deposited. The wafer is then placed into a bath of acetone for 1 hour and then ultra-sonicated for 10 seconds. The lift-off completed with an acetone and IPA rinse followed by a N<sub>2</sub> drying. At this point the first layer of metal interconnect is patterned.

The second layer is an SU8 insulating layer that allows wires on the template to cross. The wafer is placed in 100 W plasma for 2 minutes at 1 Torr oxygen. The negative photo-

sist SU8-2 is spun onto the wafer at a spread speed of 500 rpm and speed of 4000 rpm, with ramp speeds of 100 rpm/s and 500 rpm/s respectively.

The wafer is placed on to a 35° C. hotplate for soft-bake and is ramped up to 65° C. at 2° C. per minute. The wafer is held at 65° C. for 5 minutes then temperature is ramped back down to 35° C. The SU8 is patterned with both 405 nm and 365 nm UV light at an intensity of 13 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> for 15 seconds. The same baking steps are then applied again as previously described. The wafer is then placed in a SU8 developer bath for 1 minute, rinsed with IPA, and blown dry with N<sub>2</sub>. This completes 2 layers of the template.

The third layer is a metal layer that is deposited on top of the SU8-2 insulating bridges. Generally, the same method that is used to define the first layer is used here to define the third layer, and the like steps are not repeated for brevity. There are, however, two differences: the metallization is done through sputtering instead of electron beam evaporation and the lift-off is done over a period of 12 hours. The metals sputtered are 5 nm of titanium tungsten alloy and 300 nm of gold. The lift-off process is changed so that the wafer soaks in an acetone bath for 12 hours and is not sonicated.

The final layer acts to encapsulate the surface in a thick SU8 layer so that regions for circuit assembly can be clearly defined. The wafer is again plasma cleaned at 100 Watts in 1 Ton oxygen for 2 minutes. The resist used is now a thicker SU8-5 which is spun with a spread speed of 500 rpm and a speed of 3000 rpm with ramp speeds of 100 rpm/s and 500 rpm/s respectively.

The wafer is placed on a hotplate for soft-bake at 35° C. and is ramped to 65° C. at 2° C./min. The temperature is held at 65° C. for 5 minutes before it is ramped up to 95° C. at 2° C./min. The wafer is held at 95° C. for 5 minutes and then the temperature is ramped down to 35° C. at 2° C./min. The thicker SU8 is patterned with both 405 nm and 365 nm UV light at an intensity of 13 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> for 20 seconds. The wafer is then baked again with the same soft-bake recipe, heating the wafer up to 95° C. The wafer is placed into a SU8 developer bath for 2 minutes, rinsed with IPA, and blown dry with N<sub>2</sub>.

The wafer is then cut with a CO<sub>2</sub> laser for the desired contact lens element. The backside of the wafer is bonded to dicing tape and the wafer is taped into a cutting stage. The stage is then sealed and CO<sub>2</sub> gas is introduced into the stage. A computer program guides the laser cutter and cuts out each individual contact lens blank.

Each individual contact lens blank is peeled off the dicing tape and is cleaned with an IPA rinse and N<sub>2</sub> blow drying. The contact lens blank is then placed in to a sonicating molten alloy bath at 70° C. for 5 seconds. The alloy will deposit on any exposed metal surface that is no encapsulated by the fourth SU8 layer. This alloy bumping will allow the circuit elements to bond to the template.

#### 2. Creating Alloy Compatible Pads

The alloy used on the template will not wet the aluminum bonding pads that are typically found on VLSI chips. Thus it is necessary to create the proper metal system on the bonding pads so that the alloy will wet both the template and circuit chip.

The first step is to remove any aluminum oxide that has built up on the pad. The chips are soaked in 5% sodium hydroxide solution by mass for 10 seconds, rinsed with DI water, soaked in 50% nitric acid by volume for 10 seconds, and rinsed with DI water before being placed in a zincate bath for 30 seconds. The zincate bath will electrolessly deposit zinc on the aluminum pads.

The first zinc layer is then removed by placing the chip back into the 50% nitric acid bath for 10 seconds followed by

DI water rinse. The chip is again immersed in the zincate solution for 1 minute and rinsed with DI water.

The zinc layer will allow the chip to be placed into an electroless nickel bath. The chip is placed into a 90° C. nickel bath for 1 minute and is rinsed with DI water. The nickel layer now allows the chip to be placed into a 75° C. gold electroless bath for 5 minutes. The chip is then rinsed with DI water and is blown dry with N<sub>2</sub>. The resulting gold film will be approximately 200 nm in thickness.

### 3. Circuit Element Assembly

The template and circuit elements are now assembled manually or with self-assembly. The larger integrated circuits can be assembled manually, while the LED elements are assembled using self-assembly. The bare die integrated circuits are flip-chipped onto the template regions defined by the thick SU8 layer. The entire system is then heated up to approximately 70° C. which causes the alloy to melt and create an electrical connection between the template interconnects and the circuit elements.

### 4. Micromolding

The contact is now placed into an aluminum mold that is heated to approximately 95-100° C. The two halves of the mold are pressed down with the contact in between them. The heat causes the PET to be malleable and thus the contact conforms to the shape of a contact lens. The mold and contact are allowed to cool. The contact is removed, retaining its curvature.

### 5. 64-LED Display Drive Circuit

A simple block diagram **220** for operation of an illustrative circuit suitable for the display drive circuit **116** and designed to drive an 8x8 array of LEDs forming the LED display **240** through the use of a bit counter **234** (in the prototype apparatus a 7-bit counter was selected, but only 6 bits were used) and two 3-to-8 bit decoders **230**, **232** is shown in FIG. 4. A corresponding illustrative circuit **250** is shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B. In this design the counter **234** is a given clock signal to count from 0 to 63, and the first decoder **230** is given an enable (data) signal to turn on the specific LED that that the counter **234** has counted to.

A CPU **222** such as a laptop with a software interface uses a Bluetooth interface **224** to wirelessly transmit **226** data and clock signals through Bluetooth stereo audio channels to receiver **228**. The bits of the data and clock are represented by the presence or absence of a certain audio frequency on each audio channel (left/right). The audio lines from Bluetooth receiver are connected to two audio tone decoder chips **230**, **232**. If the tone decoder **230**, **232** detects the presence of a tone in the correct frequency range, it will pull its output value to a logic zero/low. If the decoder **230**, **232** does not detect the correct tone, the output line remains a logic one or high. Using this method it is possible to wirelessly transmit a series of digital bits wirelessly by simply playing audio files on a computer **222** with an attached Bluetooth USB adapter **224**. The corresponding counter **234** output is transmitted through row and column demux components **236**, **238** to selectively control the LED display **240**.

Although the disclosed circuit **250** is believed to be illustrative of an approach to driving a 64-LED display **240**, it is contemplated that other circuits and different LED configurations may alternatively be used. In particular, it is contemplated that array of LEDs containing more than 64 LEDs may be used.

The illustrative row and column demux decoders **230**, **232** have an 'output disable' input that allows the chip to set the outputs as high impedance rather than logic 1 or 0. The column demux **238** that addresses the columns of the LED display array **240** has the data signal as an input to 'output

disable'. The column demux **238** is connected to all the anodes of the LEDs, such that if the data signal is a logic 1 or high, the outputs will go to high impedance. If the data signal is logic 0, the outputs will remain unaffected.

By piecing together a series of tones, continuously on then off, it is possible to create a clock. If the clock is fast enough to count through all 64 LEDs many times a second, the image will appear to be static. It will be appreciated by the artisan that it is therefore possible to select which LEDs turn on, thereby creating an image through the use of an audio file. Of course, it will be appreciated that more conventional LED circuitry may alternatively be used to control the LED display **240**.

In the current embodiment, circular LED elements were fabricated on a compound semiconductor multilayer structure grown via metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD). The illustrative free standing LEDs are designed such that they can emit bright red light from both sides, although the metal contacts to the p and n region are both on one side of the LED.

The active LED structure was built on an AlAs layer that acted as a sacrificial layer for the release of the component. Fast etch rate of AlAs in HF (>1.2 μm/min) aided in easy release of the parts from the substrate. The etch rate of the AlGaAs alloys in HF is related to the relative concentration of Al. The etch rate of the ternary alloy, increases slowly with Al concentration, till ~42% Al concentration, after which the etch rate rapidly increases. The alloy concentration in the multilayer is adapted to ensure its integrity during the release step. In addition, two thin GaAs layers were provided at the top and at the bottom of the LED structure for extra protection. The thin 100 nm GaAs layer on bottom of the LEDs is highly p-doped to be conductive for on wafer testing of the devices. The absorption coefficient of GaAs layer at room temperature is ~2x10<sup>4</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup> for the peak emission wavelength of 689 nm, corresponding to photon energy of 1.8 eV; the thin GaAs layer absorbs about 18 percent of the emitted light.

The active layer is the 100 nm thick Al<sub>0.3</sub>Ga<sub>0.7</sub>As layer with a bandgap of 1.8 eV, which has a peak emission wavelength of 689 nm. This active layer is sandwiched between 2 layers with larger bandgaps of 1.92 eV. These layers confine the carriers in active region, allowing the recombination to happen predominantly in this region. The direct bandgap energy of ternary alloys of Al<sub>x</sub>Ga<sub>(1-x)</sub>As can be calculated through the following equation:

$$E_g = 1.424 + 1.247x \text{ (eV)} \quad (0 < x < 0.42)$$

Where x is the Al concentration. The top 100 nm GaAs layer is almost transparent similar to the bottom one, and is highly n-doped to make low resistance contact to metal pads possible.

In order to make a free standing LED, we fabricate metal contacts onto the LED, and then release the LEDs from the wafer such that the LEDs have a desired shape. For example, the LEDs may be formed generally in the shape of circular discs. Unlike conventional designs, both contacts to p-region and n-region are fabricated on one side of each of the LEDs.

As an illustrative example, for the prototype device circular LEDs were fabricated with contacts on one side of each LED by the following steps:

1. Clean and pattern the wafer with AZ4620;
2. Etch through the top three layers using a 15:1 citric acid to hydrogen peroxide wet etch recipe, to access the p-region and removed the photoresist;
3. Pattern another layer of AZ4620 as a mask;

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4. Sputter Au/Ni/Au (50 nm/150 nm/150 nm) to make the metal pads; The metal contacts were deposited on the recently exposed center p-region, and the top n-region. The pad on the center p-region was formed as a circle, and the pad on n-region was ring shaped;

5. Patterning a final layer of AZ4620 to define the circular shape of the LEDs.

6. Place the wafer into a 15:1 citric acid to hydrogen peroxide solution, and etch 4.5 um down to the AlAs sacrificial layer; and

7. Release the LEDs in buffered HF which etched the AlAs sacrificial layer. The result is a powder-like collection of microcomponents which were rinsed and collected through a filter with ethanol and stored in isopropanol (IPA).

Making both p-region and n-region contacts on one side of the circular LEDs, enables us to self assemble them on a template with complementary pads in one step.

To realize a fully functional display on plastic, the free-standing LED must be bound to template mechanically and electrically. Fluidic self-assembly is a cost effective and parallel way to accomplish this goal. When the metal pads on LED come into contact with the molten solder alloy, a very strong bond forms between them via capillary forces. Before introducing the elements to the fluidic self-assembly (FSA) bath, the metal pads on LEDs are cleaned so that they will be able to be wetted with the molten solder. The fluid in the vial containing the LEDs were changed with IPA, and then with 0.1N hydrochloric acid. Then the acid was diluted with DI water and replaced by ethylene glycol to be ready for using in self-assembly process. Template to be used for FSA should be solder dipped immediately before the self-assembly, to prevent formation of thick layer of oxide on solder alloy and further contamination of metal pods.

Besides gravity that helps the LEDs to fall into the wells, and minimization of the surface energy of the molten solder, which forms stable electrical and mechanical bond between template and LEDs, fluid flow and external agitation, provided by a shaker, helped the elements to move freely in the fluid. Shape recognition guided the elements to the proper sites on template, and produced good alignment between the pads on LEDs and the template.

The FSA was conducted in heated acidic ethylene glycol at 70° C. The pH was low enough to remove the oxide layer from the solder alloy surface, and not too acidic to degrade the small solder bumps too quickly.

While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. An active contact lens system comprising:

a transparent substrate shaped to be worn directly over a user's eye;

an energy transfer antenna disposed on the substrate;

a display drive circuit disposed on the substrate and powered through the energy transfer antenna;

a data communications circuit disposed on the substrate and powered through the energy transfer antenna, the data communications circuit being in signal communication with the display drive circuit; and

an array of light emitting diodes assembled onto the transparent substrate, the array of light emitting diodes being powered through the energy transfer antenna and controlled by the display drive circuit.

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2. The active contact lens system of claim 1, wherein the energy transfer antenna comprises an antenna adapted to receive radio frequency energy.

3. The active contact lens system of claim 2, wherein the energy transfer antenna comprises a high frequency patch antenna.

4. The active contact lens system of claim 3, wherein the patch antenna is constructed as an annular element that surrounds the array of light emitting diodes.

5. The active contact lens system of claim 1, further comprising a biosensor disposed on the substrate and powered through the energy transfer antenna, the biosensor being in signal communication with the data communications circuit.

6. The active contact lens system of claim 5, wherein the biosensor comprises a functionalized silicon nanostructure that change conductivity as a result of binding to a specific target molecule.

7. The active contact lens system of claim 2, further comprising a portable radio frequency power supply that is operable to transmit radio frequency energy at a frequency that can be received by the energy transfer antenna.

8. The active contact lens system of claim 2, further comprising a portable transceiver base station that is operable to transmit data to the data communications circuit.

9. The active contact lens system of claim 8, wherein the portable transceiver base station transmits data over a radio frequency that can be received by the energy transfer antenna.

10. The active contact lens system of claim 1, wherein the transparent substrate is formed from one of a poly methyl methacrylate and a rigid gas permeable lens polymer.

11. A method for constructing an active contact lens comprising:

fabricating a planar template with a network of interconnects and shaped recesses adapted to receive a plurality of circuit elements;

creating solder alloy compatible pads in the shaped recesses;

assembling the plurality of circuit elements onto the planar template; and

micro-molding the planar template to a desired contact shape.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the plurality of circuit elements include a plurality of circular disc shaped light emitting diodes, and further wherein at least some of the shaped recesses are sized and shaped to receive the light emitting diodes.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the step fabricating a planar template comprises patterning and depositing the interconnect network and laser cutting the template for the desired active contact lens.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of creating solder alloy compatible pads comprises depositing zinc on aluminum pads, then removing the zinc and depositing a nickel layer, then depositing a gold film layer.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of assembling the plurality of circuit elements comprises a fluidic self assembly process wherein the template is placed in a heated liquid and the plurality of circuit elements are introduced into the fluid such that at least some of the plurality of circuit elements enter the shaped recesses and engage the pads.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the circular disc shaped light emitting diodes are fabricated with both contacts disposed on one side of the disc.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of micro-molding the template comprises placing the template in a heated mold and compressing the template.

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18. An active contact lens system comprising:  
a transparent substrate shaped to be worn directly over a user's eye;  
a rectenna structure disposed on the substrate;  
a display drive circuit disposed on the substrate and configured to be powered through the rectenna structure;  
a data communications circuit disposed on the substrate and configured to be powered through the rectenna structure, the data communications circuit being in signal communication with the display drive circuit; and

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an array of light emitting diodes assembled onto the transparent substrate, the array of light emitting diodes being powered through the rectenna structure and controlled by the display drive circuit.

5 19. The active contact lens system of claim 18, wherein the rectenna structure is further configured to exchange data with the active contact lens.

10 20. The active contact lens system of claim 18, further comprising a data transfer antenna disposed on the substrate and configured to exchange data with the active contact lens.

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