(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
16 January 2020 (16.01.2020)

WIPO | PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2020/011193 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
G01N 15/00 (2006.01) *C12M 1/34* (2006.01)
C12M 1/36 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/CN2019/095408

(22) International Filing Date:
10 July 2019 (10.07.2019)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
62/696,419 11 July 2018 (11.07.2018) US

(71) Applicant: **THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG** [CN/CN]; Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong (CN).

(72) Inventors: **SHUM, Ho Cheung**; The University of Hong Kong, Room 7-25, 7/F, Haking Wong Building, Hong Kong (CN). **NAN, Lang**; The University of Hong Kong, Room 3-28, 3F Haking Wong Building, Hong Kong (CN). **TANG, Yuk Heng**; The University of Hong Kong, Room 3-28, 3F Haking Wong Building, Hong Kong (CN).

(74) Agent: **LIU, SHEN & ASSOCIATES**; 10th Floor, Building 1, 10 Caihefang Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100080 (CN).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,

(54) Title: AUTOMATIC MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS AND QUANTITIVE COLLECTION OF DROPLETS

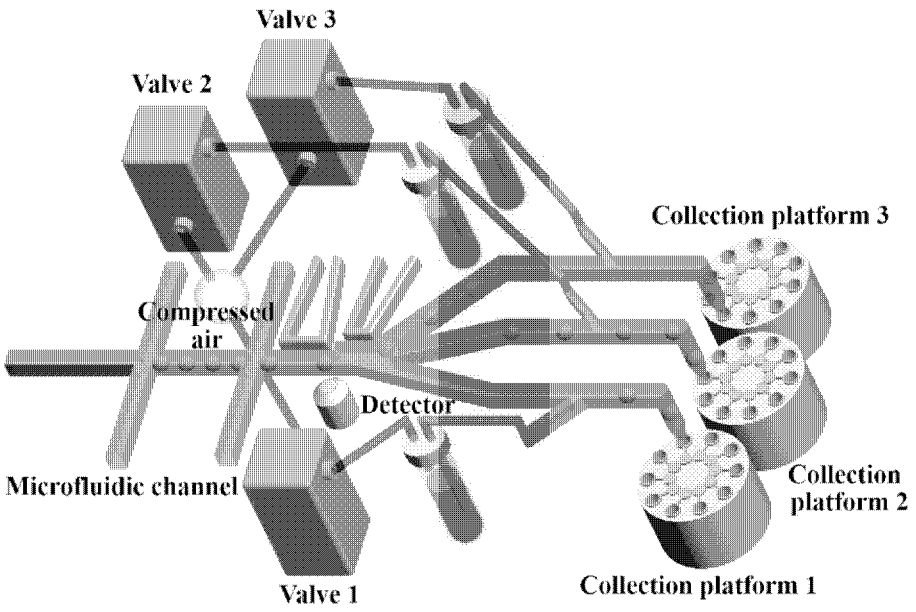


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An automatic system which combines a three-branch sorter with three independently-controlled valves and corresponding collection platforms. The subgroups of droplets are alternatively sorted into three channels followed by being pumped out into PCR tubes on the platforms. Experimentally, this system can realize an accurate collection with a large working range for both pure positive samples and mixed samples with negative ones. This technology effectively dispenses a large number of droplets into small subgroups with quantitative number, which builds the basis for digital droplet microfluidics.

WO 2020/011193 A1

[Continued on next page]

TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

AUTOMATIC MICROFLUIDIC SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS AND QUANTITIVE COLLECTION OF DROPLETS

TECHNICAL FIELD

Disclosed is an on-demand collection of droplets with accurate quantity, which can further realize a quantitative collection of desired targets encapsulated in droplets.

BACKGROUND

Droplets are discrete volumes of liquid generated with the use of immiscible phases . Compared with conventional reactors, droplets have mainly three advantages. Firstly, the small size, normally in the scale of picolitre to nanolitre, can largely reduce the required reaction volumes, thus increasing the whole detection and analysis efficiency. Secondly, the interface generates a natural barrier to diffusion, which can provide the encapsulated components with separated space to prevent from further contamination in subsequent operations. Thirdly, compared with directly manipulating the encapsulated components, it is easier to manipulate droplets in a larger size, thus being able to combine more detection and analysis parts together to realize integrated operations. Due to these advantages, droplets perform as ideal microcontainers for biological and chemical substances. Thus, droplet-based microfluidics, which integrate different functional models with the ability to transport, mix, split, and sort droplets, has been developed into a wide variety of areas, including cell sorting, drug discovery, and particle synthesis.

SUMMARY

The following presents a simplified summary of the invention in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of the invention. This summary is not an extensive overview of the invention. It is intended to neither identify key

or critical elements of the invention nor delineate the scope of the invention. Rather, the sole purpose of this summary is to present some concepts of the invention in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented hereinafter.

Normally, droplets are generated at a high frequency from 10 Hz to over 100 Hz, making it difficult to accurately control droplet number to realize an on-demand collection, or divide a large group of droplets into some quantitative subgroups, especially continuous operations without the waste of samples. However, this is quite in demand in some precise applications, such as single-cell analysis to study the cellular behavior for individual cells and micro tissue engineering to coculture several different types of cells with an accurate ratio, which require quantitative control and analysis of the encapsulated targets.

Aiming at a more convenient and effective collection, this disclosure presents an automatic system to continuously dispense a certain number of droplets into arrays of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tubes. This system utilizes a fluorescence-activated three-branch droplet sorter to alternatively drive subgroups of droplets into different channels with different Dielectrophoresis (DEP) forces, followed by actuating compressed air to pump out droplets into the PCR tubes placed on three rotation platforms. The system of the present invention is capable of continuously collecting a minimum number of 30 droplets into each tube for symmetric collection. And a lower-number collection, even the single-droplet collection, can be realized in one branch channel through increasing collection numbers in other two branch channels for asymmetric collection. Furthermore, reserving one channel for waste sample and two others for alternative collection effectively combines droplet sorting with quantitative collection, being able to sort a certain number of positive droplets into each tube. In one embodiment, cancer cells were encapsulated in droplets and tested, which shows a large working range with a high accuracy.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, the invention

comprises the features hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims. The following description and the annexed drawings set forth in detail certain illustrative aspects and implementations of the invention. These are indicative, however, of but a few of the various ways in which the principles of the invention may be employed. Other objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention when considered in conjunction with the drawings.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 depicts a schematic of the droplet collection system. Droplets are generated in the microfluidic channel and generating a triggering signal after flowing through detection area. Based on the detected signals, output sorting signal is supplied to the electrode to alternatively sort droplets into three branch channels. Then pumping oil are used to pump out droplets into rotation platforms for quantitative collection.

Figure 2 depicts a design of microfluidic channel. The integrated microfluidic channel consists of one inlet for inner phase, one inlet for outer phase, and one inlet for spacing flow. Sorting electrodes are used to generate DEP field for sorting droplet into branch channels. Droplets are pumped out of outlets by introducing outer phase from pumping flow inlets.

Figure 3 depicts a sketch of the optical setup. The excitation laser (LASER) travels through the dichroic beam splitter (DBS) and is focused by an objective (OBJ) to the channel for fluorescence excitation and detection. The emitted fluorescence travels back and is filtered by a bandpass filter (BP) before collection onto a photodetector (PMT). For a simultaneous imaging process with fluorescence detection, the beam splitter (BS) splits the light of the fluorescence emission and the image illumination light into a high-speed camera (CAM) and the PMT. The illumination wavelength is filtered by a long pass filter (LP) to remove the wavelength that overlaps with the fluorescence signal from the

droplets.

Figure 4 illustrates that, based on different applied voltages, droplets are respectively sorted to (a) branch channel 1, (b) branch channel 2 and (c) branch channel 3. Scale bars: 200 μm.

Figure 5 depicts a schematic of electro-pneumatic valve. The valve can generate different air pressures according to different direct current (DC) voltages. After receiving an input signal, it can quickly drive the outer phase flow through compressed air to pump out the droplets.

Figure 6 depicts a design of collection platforms. The platform is fabricated with a 3D printer to collect the droplets. Ten holes on the top are used to hold the PCR tubes and a step motor is fixed on the bottom to control its rotation.

Figure 7 provides optical images to show the collected droplet number for different collection numbers of (a) 30, (b) 40, (c) 50, and (d) 100. A bright white light is used so that the outline of droplets can be clearly identified. Scale bars: 100 μm.

Figure 8 reports the statistical results of droplet number in (a) branch channel 1, (b) branch channel 2, and (c) branch channel 3 for collection number of 30, 40, 50 and 100.

Figure 9 reports statistical results and optical images to show the collected droplet number in branch channel 2 for asymmetric collection of 50-1-50, 50-5-50, 50-10-50, 50-15-50, and 50-20-50. Scale bars: 100 μm.

Figure 10 provides optical images to show the alternative sorting of droplets encapsulating cells. While negative droplets sorted into (a) branch channel 1, subgroups of positive droplets are alternatively sorted into (b) branch channel 2 and (c) branch channel 3. Scale bars: 50 μm.

Figure 11 provides fluorescence images of collected droplets for the collection numbers of 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 50. Scale bars: 100 μm.

Figure 12 reports statistical results to show the collected droplet number in (a) channel 2 and (b) branch channel 3 for different collection numbers from 1 to

50.

Figure 13 demonstrates that 20 droplets containing cancer cells are accurately collected and recovered, with all 23 cells extracted. Scale bars: 100 μm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The disclosure is presented in several embodiments in the following description with reference to the Figures.

This collection system consists of a three-branch sorter, three independently-controlled valves and corresponding collection platforms, as shown in Fig.1. The quantitative collection is realized through alternatively driving subgroups of droplets into three branch channels, thus leaving enough interval between adjacent subgroups going into the same channel to complete each collection. The collection process can be divided into three steps: droplet generation, three-branch sorting, and droplet collection.

A flow-focusing microfluidic channel was used for the generation and gapping of droplets, as shown in Fig. 2. To realize stable and accurate sorting in next step, two requirements should be met in this part: sufficiently small droplet size to prevent channel blocking, and adequate gap between adjacent droplets to complete individual sorting. Therefore, a relatively low ratio of inner phase to outer phase flow rate (normally from 1:100 to 1:30 according to different aqueous samples) was used, corresponding to the droplet diameter of around 60 μm. And a sufficiently high gapping flow rate (normally higher than 200 μL/h) is used to guarantee enough gap.

When droplet flowed through the detection area, its arrival can be detected by an optical detector beneath the microfluidic device, which can identify the fluorescence with a wavelength of 488 nm, as shown in Fig. 3. Based on the detected signals, an automatic program edited by LabVIEW was used to process the input data at 100 kHz. And the output sorting signal was amplified by

a high voltage amplifier followed by being supplied to the electrode to sort the droplets. As shown in Fig. 2, the three branch channels were designed with different fluidic resistance: channel 1 is the widest and shortest, while branch channel 3 is the narrowest and longest. Thus, droplets are supposed to choose channel 1 due to the lowest fluidic resistance. Furthermore, the three channels were designed asymmetric to the horizontal line: branch channel 1 and 2 has the same horizontal angle of 15°, while channel 3 has a larger one of 45°, resulting in the effect of inertial force being higher on branch channel 1 and 2, but lower on branch channel 3. Therefore, at normal conditions, droplets tended to flow into channel 1; while applying a lower sorting voltage of 370 Vpp with the frequency of 10 kHz, droplets were driven into branch channel 2; with a higher voltage of 650 Vpp, droplets were driven into branch channel 3, as shown in Fig. 4. In one embodiment, the lower sorting voltage is in a range of 350-450Vpp and the higher voltage is in a range of 600-900 Vpp. Based on this, subgroups of droplets were alternatively driven into three channels for continuous collection, while negative droplets flowing into branch channel 1 and subgroups of positive droplets alternatively driven into branch channel 2 and 3 for sorting combined with collection.

After one subgroup of droplets being sorted into corresponding channel, the connected valve (Fig. 5) and rotation platform (Fig. 6) were successively operated to complete this collection. A compressed air-driven outer phase flow was utilized to rapidly pump out droplets into the PCR tube through a curved needle. To ensure that droplets have flowed into the outlet while opening valve to start pumping, delay times of 1.5s, 2 s and 2.5 s were applied to channel 1, 2 and 3 for valve opening, respectively. And in consideration of the fluidic perturbation caused by pumping flow, which may induce sorting instability, a DC voltage of 1.2 V was output to the valve, corresponding to the air pressure of around 8 kPa and pumping flow rate of around 12,000 μL/h. At this relatively high flow rate, the inner phase flow was temporarily stopped to avoid this instability. To guarantee

droplets be completely pumped out, the pumping volume and valve open time of were set at 5 μL and 1.5 s, respectively. Finally, after another delay time of 0.5 s for the droplets to drip into the PCR tube, 20 cycles of TTL signal with the frequency of 150 Hz was output to the step motor, driving the collection platform to rotate 36° to another tube in around 0.13 s for the next subgroup collection, as shown in movie 1.

To perform continuous collection of homogeneous droplets, a kind of fluorescent dye was tested as the inner phase to continuously generate and collect positive droplets. The inner phase, outer phase and gapping flow rates were set as 5 μL/h, 500 μL/h and 200 μL/h, corresponding to the droplet diameter of 54 μm and generation frequency of around 14 Hz. Firstly, a symmetric collection was tested, which means that three channels collect the same number of droplets for each subgroup. To verify the interval between adjacent subgroups going into the same channel be longer than each collection time, the collection number for each subgroup should be beyond a minimum value of 25. In one embodiment, the collection number is adjusted as a parameter in LabVIEW. Based on this, the collection number was respectively set as 30, 40, 50 and 100 to test this system. The optical images of collected droplets are shown in Fig. 7, and statistical results of droplet number are shown in Fig. 8. It can be seen from the figure that this system can accurately collect different numbers of droplets, with only a small quantitative deviation. Furthermore, if the collection numbers in two channels are increased to supply longer interval, the collection number in the other channel can be accordingly reduced, which is called asymmetric collection and can realize a low-number collection in one channel. To verify this, the collection numbers in channel 1 and 3 were both set as 50, and the number in channel 2 was set as a lower value of 20, 15, 10, 5, and 1, respectively. Experimentally, this method can accurately collect a relatively low number of droplets, and even realize the single-droplet collection, as shown in Fig. 9.

While reserving branch channel 1 for negative sample and the other two channels for alternative collection, this system can effectively combine droplet sorting with quantitative collection, thus collecting a certain number of desired droplets into each PCR tube, as shown in Fig. 10. To verify this, a kind of cancer cell (KYSE 150) with the diameter of 10-50 μm was tested for this system. The flow rates of inner phase, outer phase and gapping flow were set at 10 μL/h, 300 μL/h and 300 μL/h, respectively, corresponding to the droplet size of 66 μm and generation frequency of 18 Hz. Limited by the collection time, there is a threshold for the minimum collection number, n, which is closely related to the average number of microspheres in each droplet, λ. Experimentally, while the ratio between n and λ is beyond 100, a stable quantitative collection can be achieved. Based on this, the concentration of fluorescent microspheres was diluted to three different levels, corresponding to the λ of 0.2, 0.05 and 0.01, and sorting frequency of around 4 Hz, 1 Hz and 0.2 Hz, respectively. To test the system, the collection numbers of 20, 30 and 50 were tested for the λ of 0.2; the collection numbers of 5, 10, 15 were tested for the λ of 0.05; and single positive droplet collection was tested for the λ of 0.01. Fluorescence images of collected droplets are illustrated to show the droplet number and the encapsulation of cancer cells, as shown in Fig. 11. In addition, Fig. 12 illustrates the counted droplet numbers for different collection numbers, which shows a high accuracy at a large working range.

On the basis of on-demand collection of microfluidic droplets, a novel recovery method to extract the encapsulants inside the droplets was also developed. Specifically, it is completed by collecting the droplet emulsions into a culture plate filled with aqueous medium. Under the effect of interfacial tension, the oil phase will spread to a thin layer and the droplets rapidly aggregate at the center. Then as the oil layer gradually evaporates, the droplet phase will directly merge into the aqueous medium when the oil phase completely evaporates (Fig. 13). This method realizes non-invasive and lossless droplet extraction in around

20 s, allowing integration with conventional biological assays to directly analyze the target encapsulants, such as cells, microbes and genetic molecules, in aqueous phase.

Unless otherwise indicated in the following examples and elsewhere in the specification and claims, all parts and percentages are by weight, all temperatures are in degrees Centigrade, and pressure is at or near atmospheric pressure.

With respect to any figure or numerical range for a given characteristic, a figure or a parameter from one range may be combined with another figure or a parameter from a different range for the same characteristic to generate a numerical range.

Other than in the operating examples, if any, or where otherwise indicated, all numbers, values and/or expressions referring to parameters, measurements, conditions, etc., used in the specification and claims are to be understood as modified in all instances by the term "about."

While the invention is explained in relation to certain embodiments, it is to be understood that various modifications thereof will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the specification. Therefore, it is to be understood that the invention disclosed herein is intended to cover such modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. An integrated system, comprising:

a multi-branch sorter comprising:

an optical detection setup including a DPSS laser source focused on a detection area;

a photomultiplier tube; and

a high-speed camera coupled with beam splitter for fluorescence detection and optical imaging;

a microfluidic device; and

independently controlled electro-pneumatic valves connected with glass tube and tubing to drive an outer phase flow through compressed air for droplet pumping.

2. The integrated system of claim 1, wherein the plan objective is a plan fluorite objective.

3. The integrated system of claim 1, wherein the microfluidic device comprises:

a main channel for droplet generation and gapping; three branch channels for droplet separation; coupled electrodes for dielectrophoresis sorting.

4. The integrated system of claim 1, wherein the independently controlled electro-pneumatic valves comprises three independently controlled electro-pneumatic valves connected with glass tube and tubing to drive an outer phase flow through compressed air for droplet pumping.

5. The integrated system of claim 1, further comprising three rotation collection platforms with a plurality of holes on a top to hold micro PCR tubes and a step motor fixed on a bottom to control rotation.

6. The integrated system of claim 5, wherein the three rotation collection platforms comprise ten holes on the top to hold the micro PCR tubes.

7. The integrated system of claim 1, wherein the DPSS laser source is focused on the detection area through a multi-edge dichroic mirror and a plan objective.

8. The integrated system of claim 1, wherein the multi-branch sorter is a three-branch sorter.

9. A droplet collection method, comprising:

generating droplets;

alternatively driving droplets into a plurality of branch channels;

collecting droplets separately from each of the plurality of branch channels thereby providing an interval between each droplet collection, thereby increasing collection efficiency.

10. The droplet collection method of claim 9, wherein droplets are driven into three branch channels.

11. A recovery method to extract the encapsulants inside the droplets, comprising:

collecting the droplet emulsions into a culture plate filled with aqueous medium;

the oil phase spreads to a thin layer and the droplets rapidly aggregate at the center;

as the oil layer gradually evaporates, the droplet phase directly merges into the aqueous medium when the oil phase completely evaporates.

12. The recovery method of claim 11, wherein the droplet emulsions are collected using the droplet collection method of claim 9 or 10.

13. The recovery method of claim 11 or 12, which is used to analyze the target encapsulants, such as cells, microbes and genetic molecules, in aqueous phase.

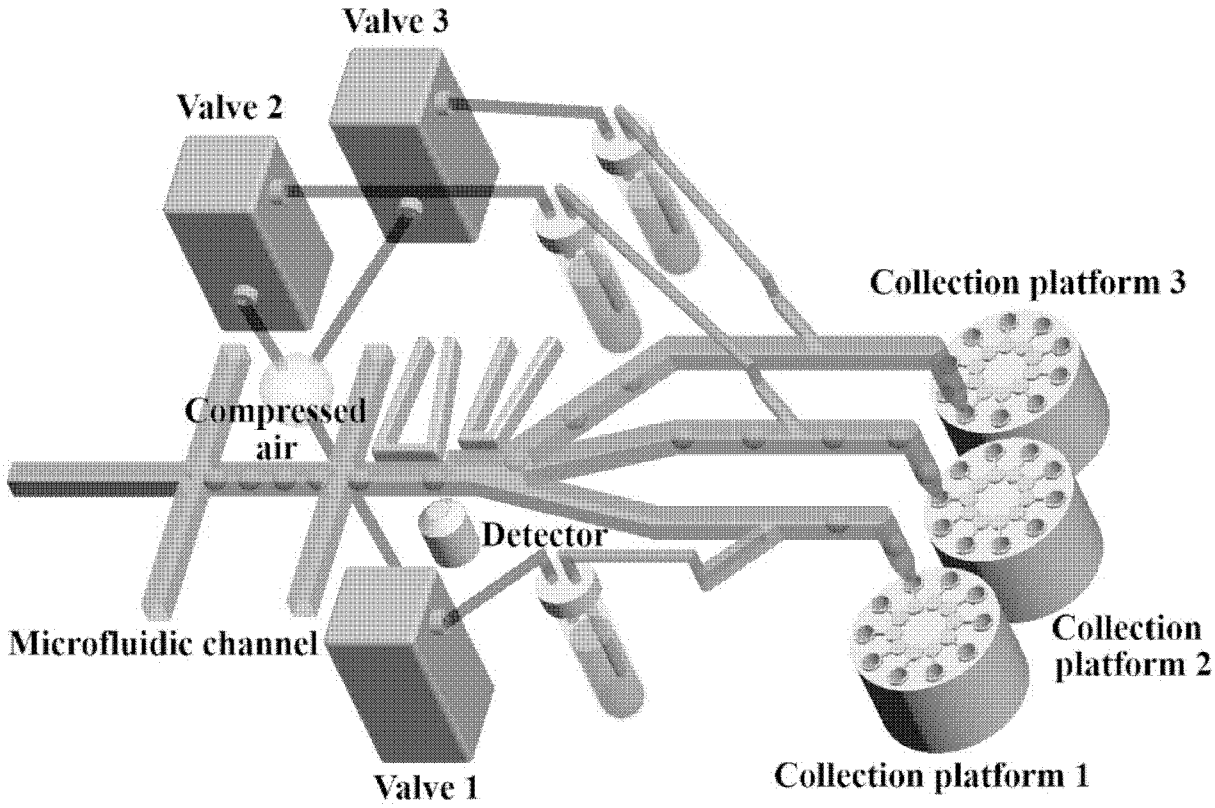
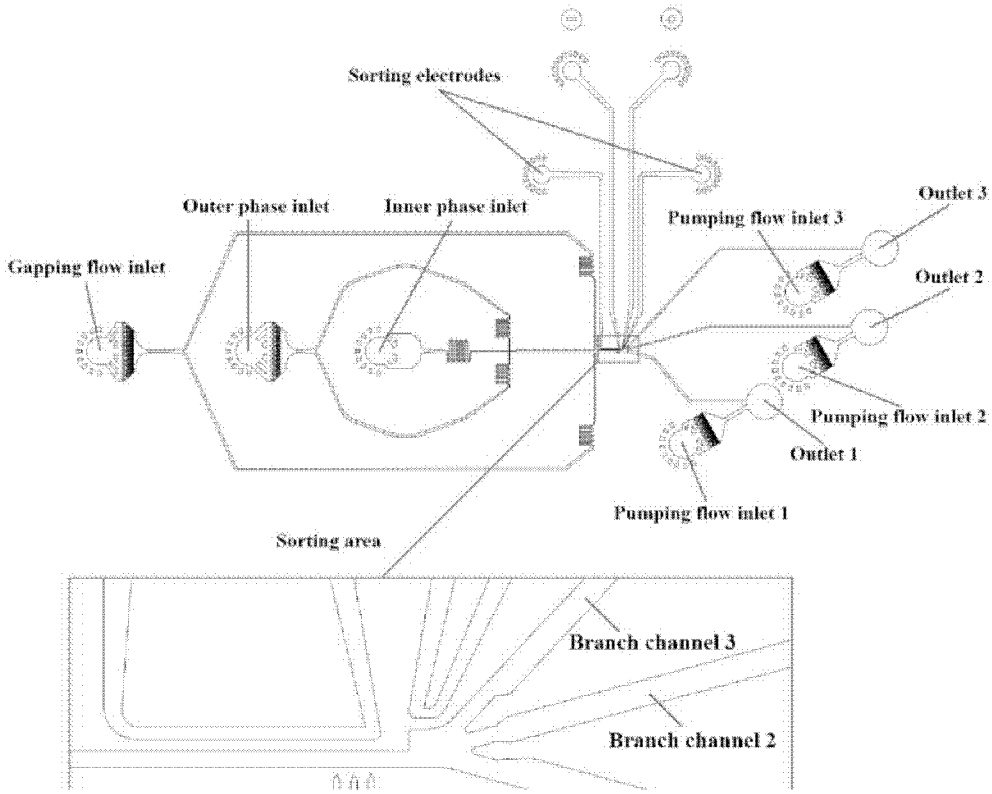

Valve 3
Valve 2
Collection platform 3
Compressed air
Detector
Microfluidic channel
Collection platform 2
Valve 1
Collection platform 1

FIG. 1


Sorting electrodes
Outer phase inlet
Inner phase inlet
Outlet 3
Pumping flow inlet 3
Gapping flow inlet
Outlet 2
Pumping flow inlet 2
Outlet 1
Pumping flow inlet 1
Sorting area
Branch channel 3
Branch channel 2

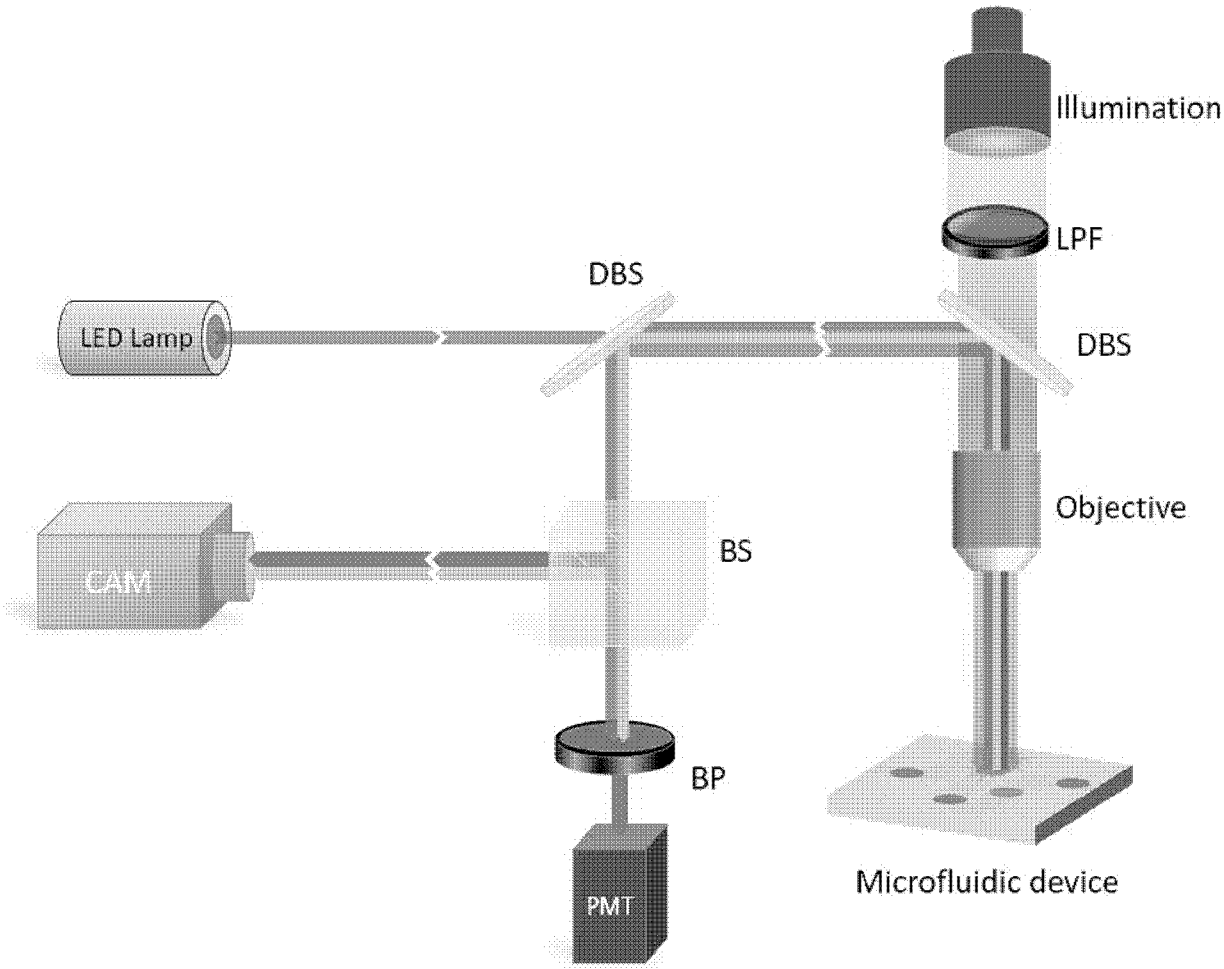

Illumination
LPF
DBS
LED Lamp
DBS
Objective
CAM
BS
BP
PMT
Microfluidic device

FIG. 3

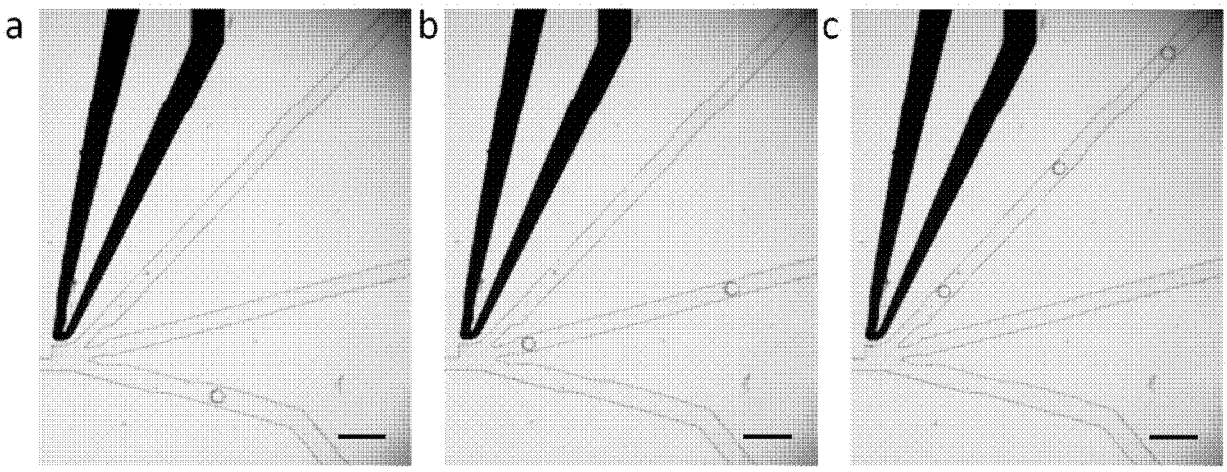

a
b
c

FIG. 4

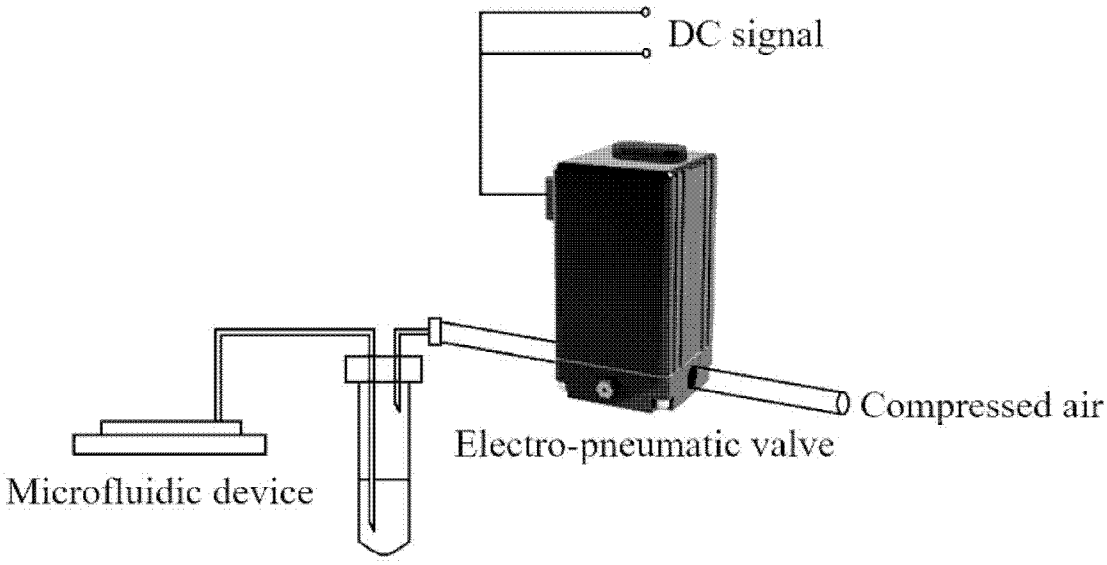

DC signal
Compressed air
Electro-pneumatic valve
Microfluidic device

FIG. 5

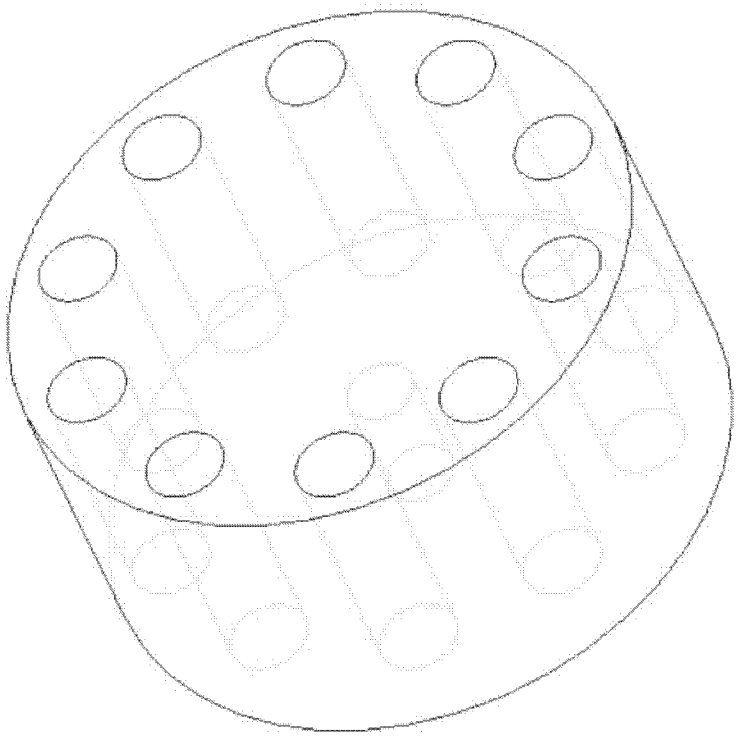


FIG. 6

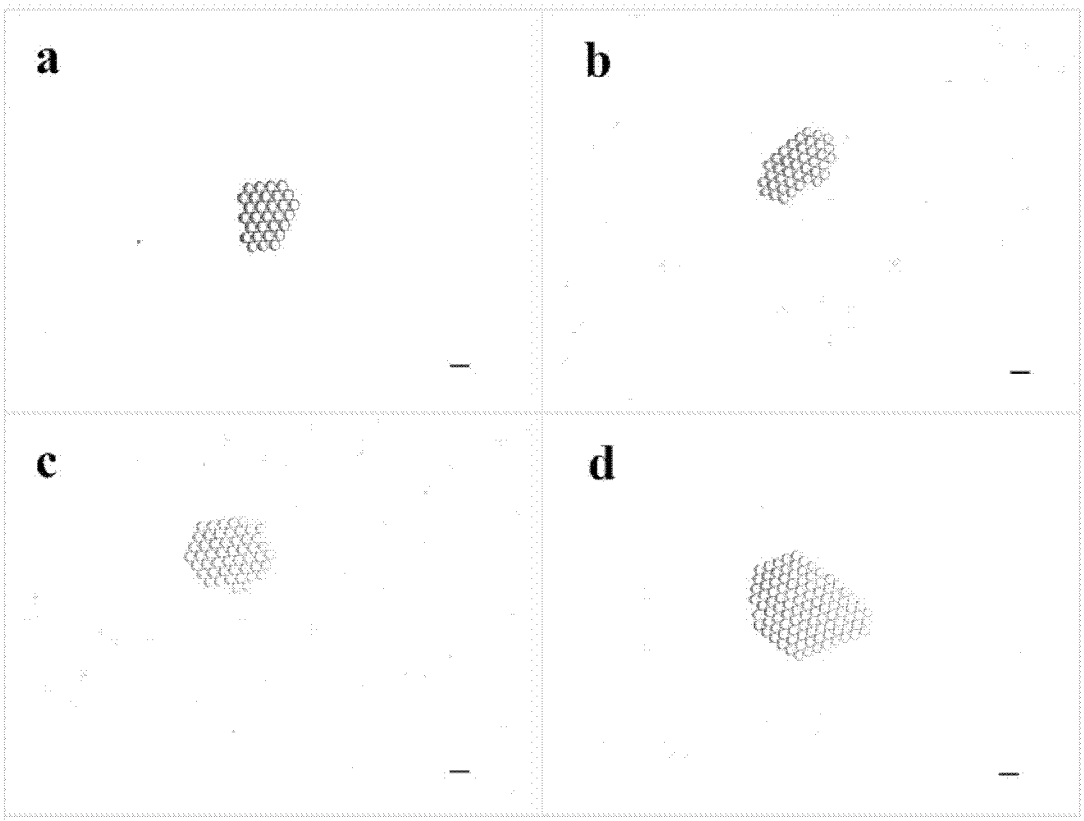

a
b
c
d

FIG. 7

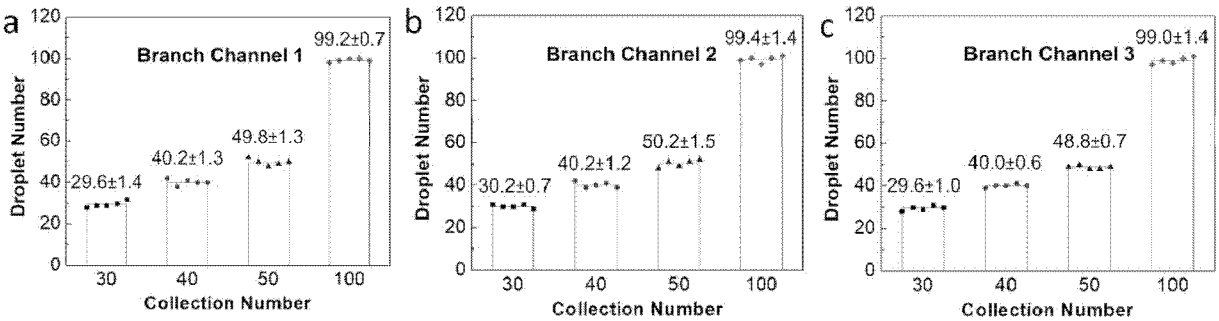

a
Branch Channel 1
Droplet Number
Collection Number
29.6±1.4
40.2±1.3
49.8±1.3
99.2±0.7
b
Branch Channel 2
30.2±0.7
40.2±1.2
50.2±1.5
99.4±1.4
c
Branch Channel 3
29.6±1.0
40.0±0.6
48.8±0.7
99.0±1.4

FIG. 8

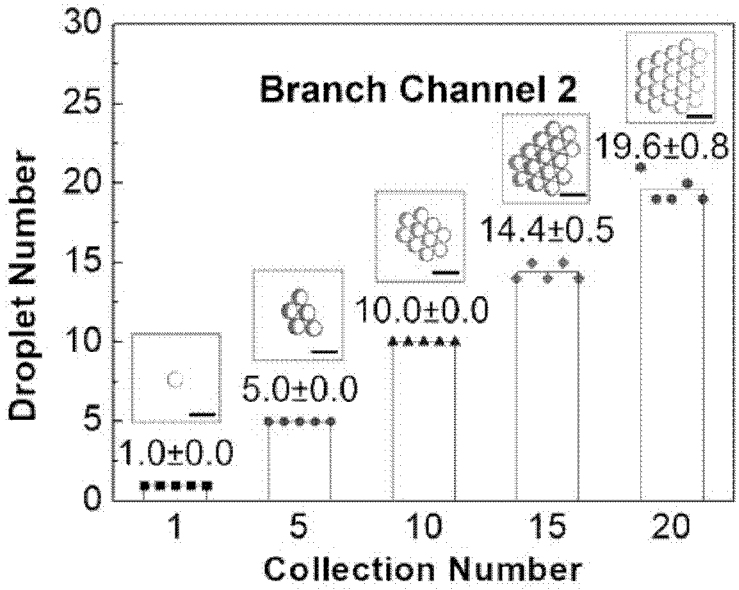


FIG. 9

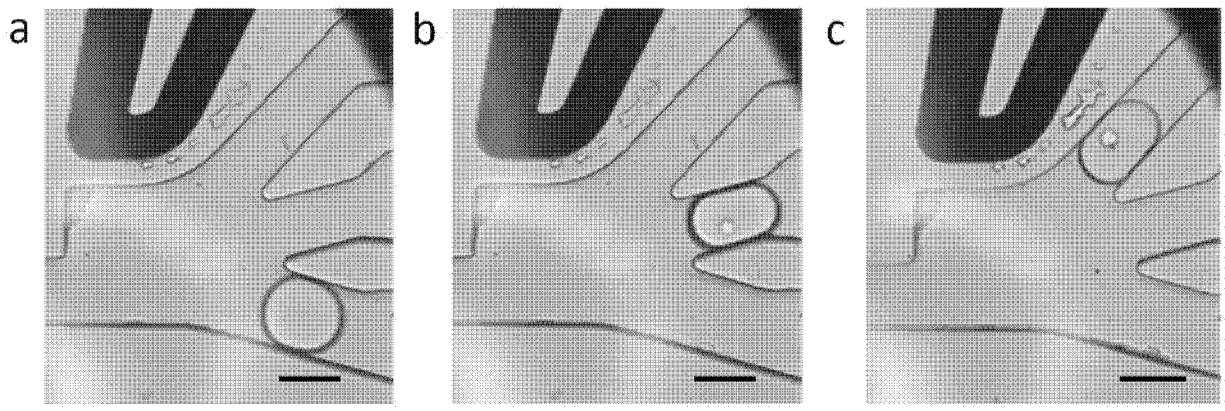


FIG. 10

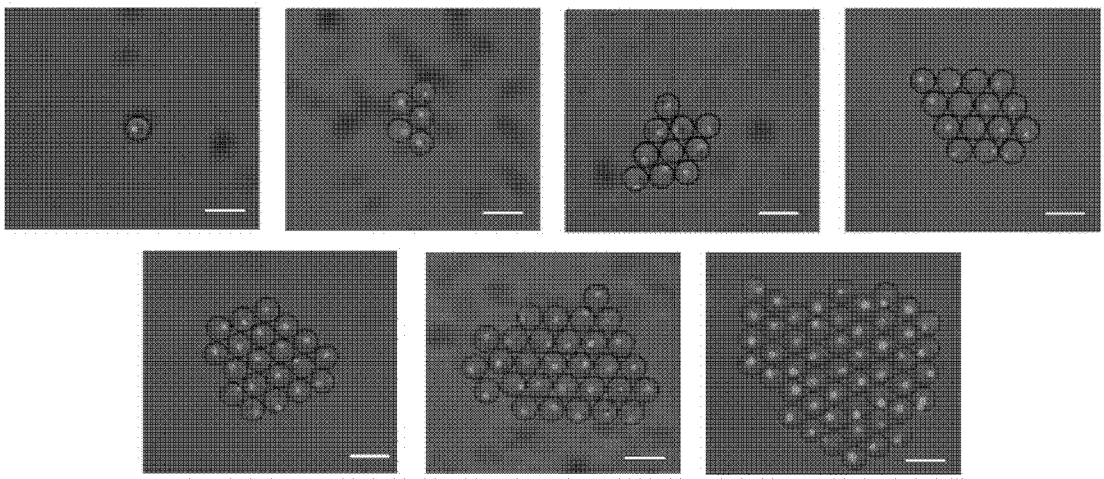


FIG. 11

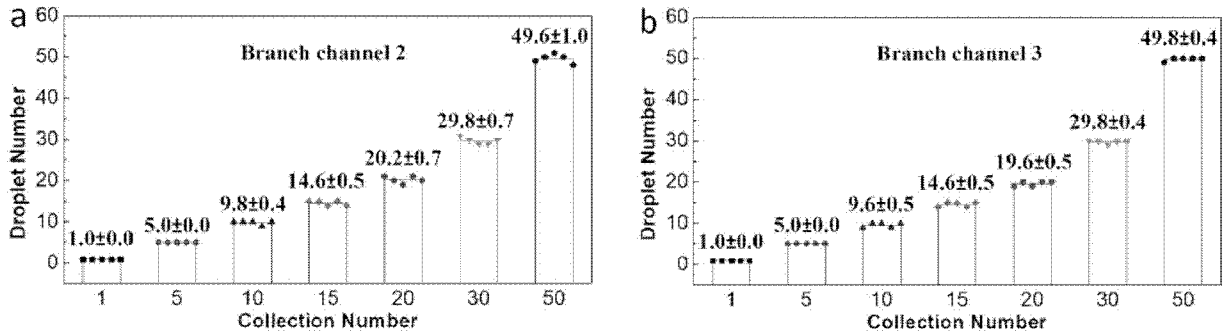

a
Branch channel 2
Droplet Number
Collection Number
1.0±0.0
5.0±0.0
9.8±0.4
14.6±0.5
20.2±0.7
29.8±0.7
49.6±1.0
b
Branch channel 3
Droplet Number
Collection Number
1.0±0.0
5.0±0.0
9.6±0.5
14.6±0.5
19.6±0.5
29.8±0.4
49.8±0.4

FIG. 12

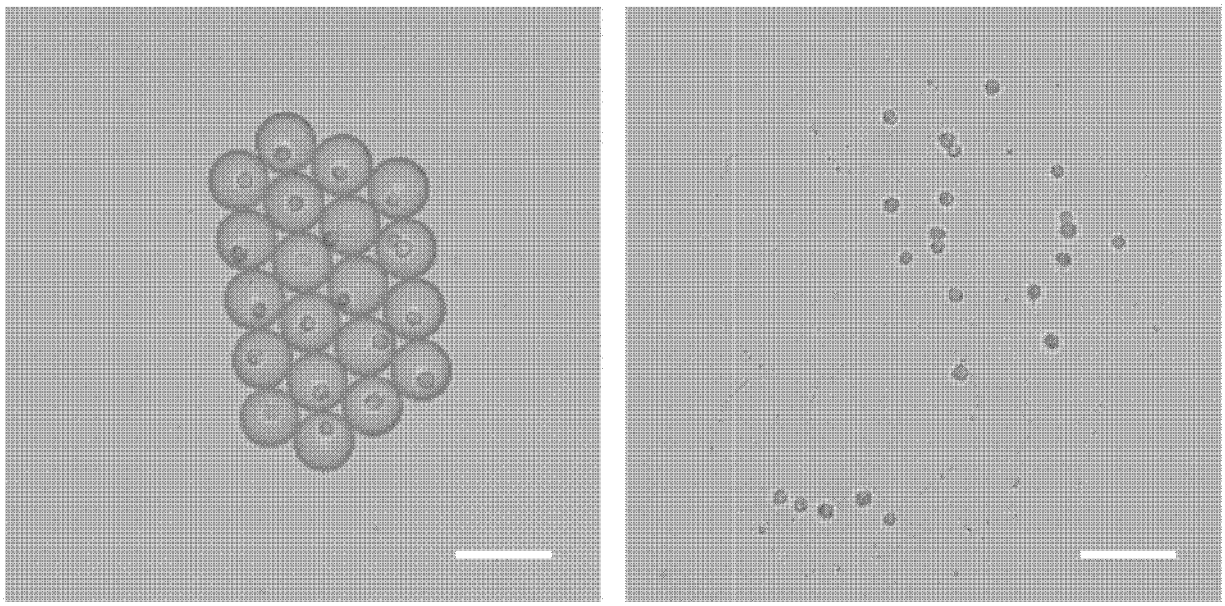


FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CN2019/095408

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G01N 15/00(2006.01)i; C12M 1/36(2006.01)i; C12M 1/34(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G01N15/-; C12M1/-

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CNKI,CNPAT,EPODOC,WPI,USTXT,WOTXT:branch,sorter,optical,dpss,laser,focus, photo,multiplier,tube,camera, fluorescence,beam,splitter,microfluidic,valve,phase,flow,droplet,channel,generate,extract,emulsion,oil

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 108020490 A (TIANJIN INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES) 11 May 2018 (2018-05-11) claims 1-10, description, paragraphs [0001]-[0119], figures 1-12	1-10
Y	CN 108020490 A (TIANJIN INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES) 11 May 2018 (2018-05-11) claims 1-10, description, paragraphs [0001]-[0119], figures 1-12	12
X	CN 103429331 A (BIOON LIFE MEDICAL PRODUCTION CO., LTD.) 04 December 2013 (2013-12-04) claims 49-60, description, paragraphs [0016]-[0270], figures 3-22	11、13
Y	CN 103429331 A (BIOON LIFE MEDICAL PRODUCTION CO., LTD.) 04 December 2013 (2013-12-04) claims 49-60, description, paragraphs [0016]-[0270], figures 3-22	12
A	CN 105802843 A (SHENZHEN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES) 27 July 2016 (2016-07-27) the whole document	1-13
A	CN 106226278 A (TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY) 14 December 2016 (2016-12-14) the whole document	1-13

☑ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☑ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
16 September 2019	**09 October 2019**

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN	Authorized officer
National Intellectual Property Administration, PRC **6, Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, Beijing** **100088** **China**	**LI,Jiarui**
Facsimile No. **(86-10)62019451**	Telephone No. **86-(10)-53962386**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CN2019/095408

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1150137 A2 (FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.) 31 October 2001 (2001-10-31) the whole document	1-13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CN2019/095408

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)			Publication date (day/month/year)
CN	108020490	A	11 May 2018	None			
CN	103429331	A	04 December 2013	CA	2816712	C	11 December 2018
				CA	3024250	A1	10 May 2012
				DE	202011110979	U1	04 December 2017
				CN	103429331	B	28 September 2016
				SG	190074	A1	28 June 2013
				AU	2011323422	B2	26 November 2015
				EP	2635840	B1	04 January 2017
				JP	2014502209	A	30 January 2014
				US	9089844	B2	28 July 2015
				CA	2816712	A1	10 May 2012
				JP	5922139	B2	24 May 2016
				EP	3132844	A1	22 February 2017
				JP	2018086008	A	07 June 2018
				JP	6545843	B2	17 July 2019
				JP	2016138896	A	04 August 2016
				JP	6346912	B2	20 June 2018
				WO	2012061444	A2	10 May 2012
				AU	2011323422	A1	13 June 2013
				EP	2635840	A2	11 September 2013
				EP	3132844	B1	28 August 2019
				CN	106268390	A	04 January 2017
				US	2012152369	A1	21 June 2012
CN	105802843	A	27 July 2016	None			
CN	106226278	A	14 December 2016	None			
EP	1150137	A2	31 October 2001	US	2002043636	A1	18 April 2002
				US	6577453	B2	10 June 2003