

Real-time monitoring, control, and management of liquid flows enabled by novel flow sensor technology

TENDO
.technologies

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Many industries revolve around precise **mixing and dispensing** of liquids

- Fragrances and flavors (F&F) production
- Pharmaceutical/vaccine manufacturing and packaging
- Compounding pharmacies
- Infusion monitoring
- Laboratory processes
- Surface coating and paint
- and many more...



About our business

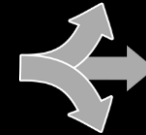
- **Tendo's Mission:** Develop the next generation of liquid-based dispensing and manufacturing applications with our patented flow measurement technology.
- **Team:** 50+ years of experience in fluid, hardware, and semiconductor engineering
- Surgically targeted business case with large impact: transforming liquid dispensing applications with our novel, patented technology
- Technology intense, but capital light
 - Partnerships that partially fund R&D activities
 - Secured suppliers to reduce cost

The Tendo Difference

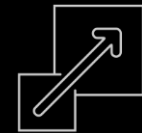
- Semiconductor based, US patented technology (patent-pending in EU, China, & India)
- Novel sensing mode using the deflection of an in-flow ***nanoribbon*** design to measure flow rate
- Fast responding, allows for real time flow rate measurements and feedback



Sensitive



Versatile



Scalable



Compact



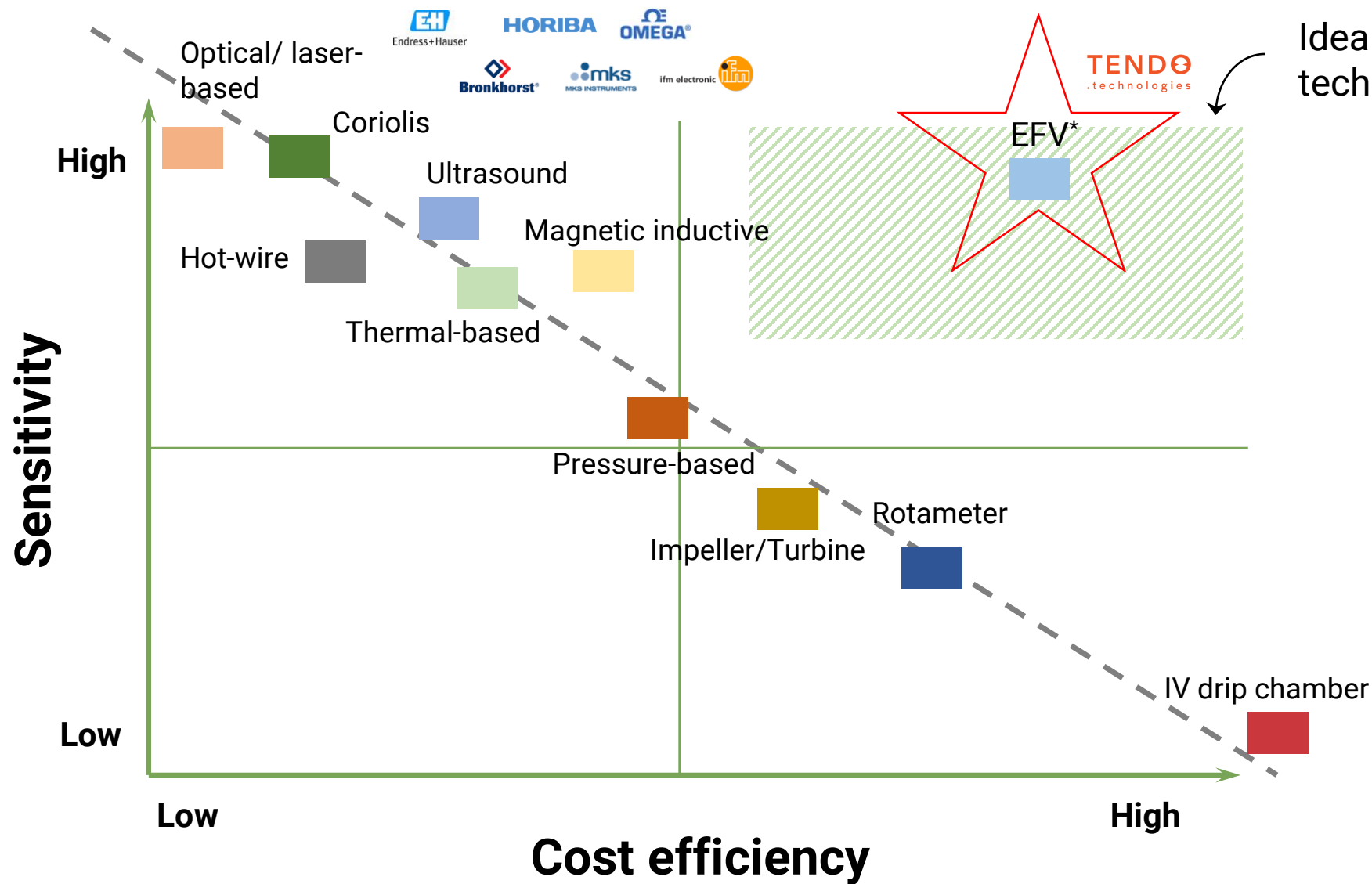
High viscosity
fluids



Excellent material
compatibility



Flowrate/Temp
2-in-1



Technology Comparison for various flow sensing methods

Values that Tendo can bring

Fragrances and flavors (F&F) production

- Enable parallelized dispensing with **20x increase** in factory throughput
- Provide an **economical** avenue for **factory automation** which reduces human error

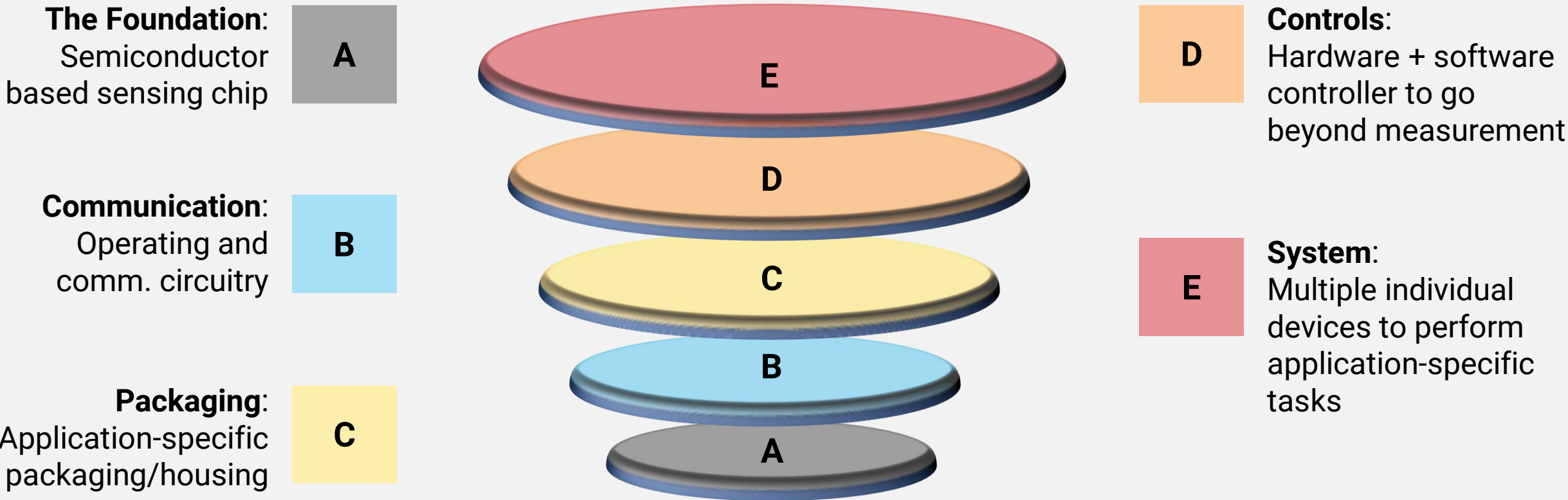
Pharmaceutical/vaccine manufacturing & packaging

- **Real-time dosage measurements** to speed up certain vial-filling processes that are currently restricted using slow-responding weighing scales
- **Disposable sensors** to reduce equipment sterilization time and cost; but compatible with cleaning and sterilizing methods for reprocessing

Infusion monitoring

- Direct, real-time measurements of infusion rate that can **detect malfunctions** (air bubbles, pressure buildup due to kinking/blockage in tubing) **and occlusion**, **reduce dosage errors** during the processes, bring extra level of safety to patients
- Disposable tube set/syringe-level sensor **comes pre-sterilized**, can enable **wired/wireless connectivity** with other devices, and reduces manual data input errors by nurses or patients

Product stack layers – same core sensor, application-specific wrappers



Example applications:

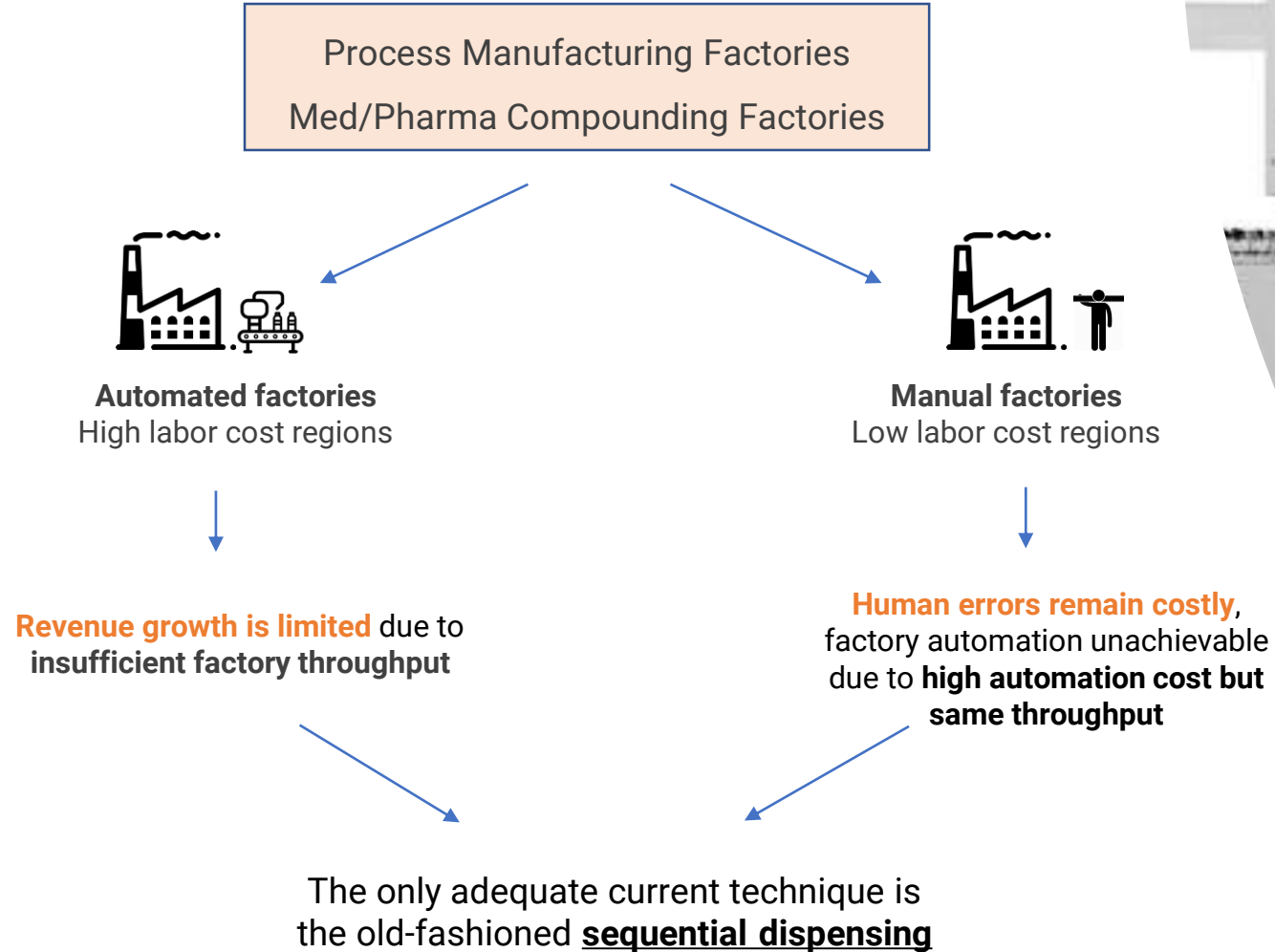
Disposable medical device	IoT / medical monitoring	industrial & pharma mfg.
A	B	C D E

Use case 1 – parallel dosing

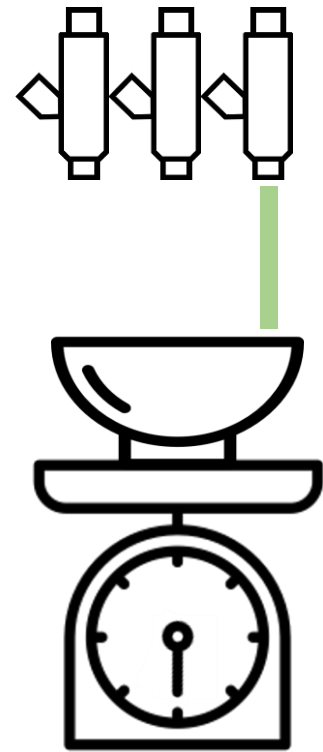
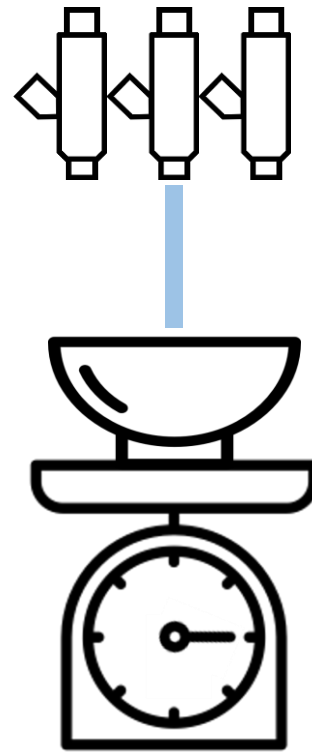
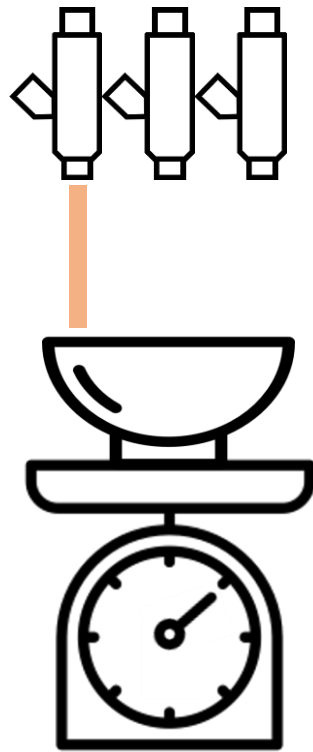
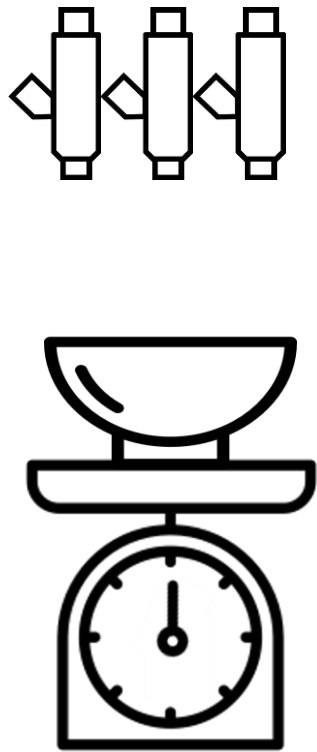
Liquid-compounding factory manufacturing



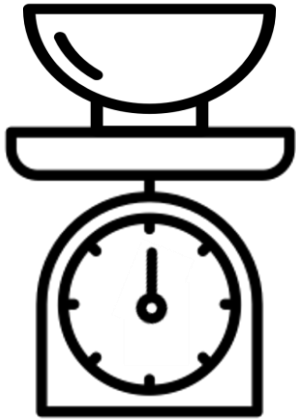
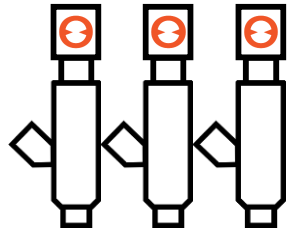
Problem



Sequential dispensing



Tendo: enables parallel dispensing



Tendo is creating a flow metering unit to fit onto each dispense line, to monitor dispensed fluid in real-time



← Tendo's flow metering unit



The Tendo unit enables:

- Inline flow measurement
- Real time feedback
- Cost efficient



Tendo will create a **parallel liquid dispensing device** enabled by its patented flow sensing technology for the **fragrance and flavor factories**, and later directly translate to **adjacent industries**

20x

Pour ingredients in a parallelized fashion, increase throughput by 20x

75%

Enable dispensing systems to reduce 75% footprint, generate even greater throughput

1/20

Our devices offer similar performance compared to high-end flow sensors, but only 1/20th the cost



Economical solution to enable factory automation in low labor cost markets, reduce human errors and boost efficiency



Software for automation optimization to improve process time

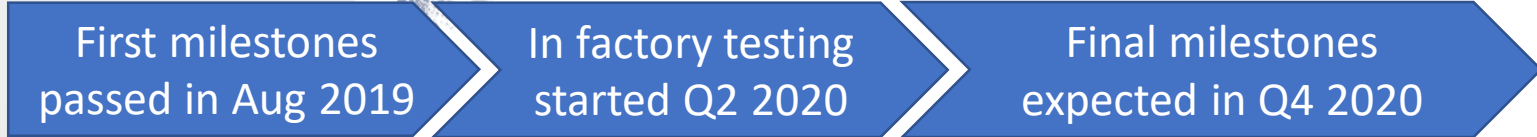


Stack C Chip + Communication + Packaging

Pictured: rendering of Tendo's first flow metering unit for the fragrances & flavors application.

Ongoing co-development project in Fragrances & Flavors

- Working with a large F&F company to enable parallel pouring; starting with flow metering
- Tendo's flow units (enabled by our sensor technology) will be installed in their existing machines, at each dispensing point
- Partially funded R&D activities
- Include non-binding pre-order
- Provide expertise & factory pilot facilities



- Pharma manufacturing is the **immediate adjacent market**, therefore only minor design changes are needed, resulting in relatively short time to market



Use case 2 – real-time monitoring

Infusion therapy injection rate and doses



Problem

- >1.5M medication errors occur in the U.S. every year; >\$4B^[1] costs to the healthcare system
- Intravenous (IV) infusion errors pose **the greatest risk of patient harm** and are often **life-threatening**^[2]
- Most important aspect of IV infusion is administering at the **correct flow rate and dosage**
- Infusion pumps were invented to regulate the infusion process but **were not shown to significantly decrease the error rate**^[3]



[1] Aspden, P., et al. (2007). Institute of Medicine. Preventing medication errors.

[2] Dennison, R. (2006). American Nurse Today. High-alert drugs: Strategies for safe IV infusions.

[3] Westbrook, J. I., et al. (2011). BMJ quality & safety. Errors in the administration of intravenous medications in hospital and the role of correct procedures and nurse experience.

Constant volume pumps

- Infusion rate inferred from the turning of the motor
- Occlusions can raise infusion pressure, which can permanently damage tissues especially in young children

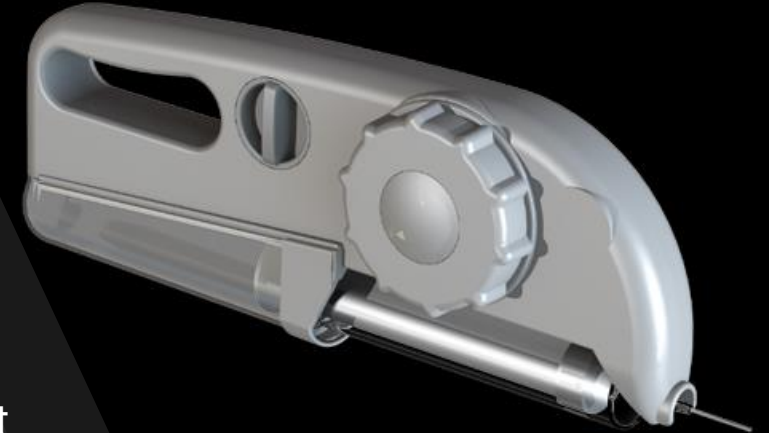
Constant pressure pumps (home use)

- Infusion pressure limited, which can prevent serious consequences from occlusion
- No direct or indirect method to infer infusion rate

Gravity-fed IV bags (with drip chambers)

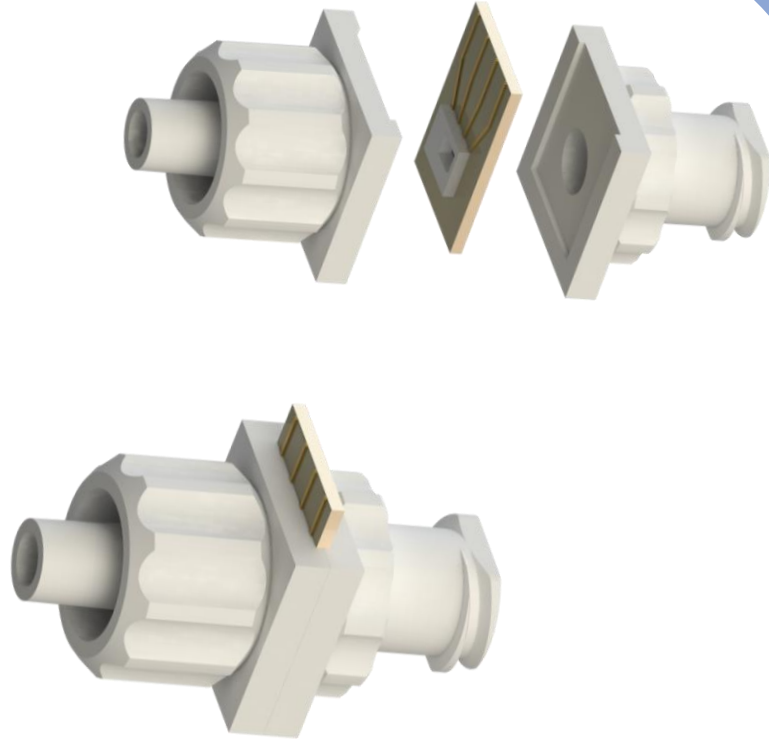
- Inaccurate, and lack connectivity to integrate with nurse station systems
- Extremely price-sensitive; disposable flow sensor that meet this price point not available on the market

These problems can be solved with an **accurate, direct,** and **real-time** flow rate/dosage monitoring sensor that can also enable **in-line pressure monitoring*** (ILPM)



Tendo's disposable inline flow sensors can provide real-time monitoring of IV and infusion lines

- Medical grade packaging, sensor sterilized
- Disposable, conformally coated with parylene
- Luer/barbed connectors, seamless interface with all systems at tube set/syringe level
- Economy of scale with semiconductor manufacturing processes (unit cost)
 - \$12 – 1,000 sensors
 - \$2.5 – 10,000 sensors
 - \$0.5 – 200,000 sensors
 - \$0.1 – 20,000,000 sensors
- Separate circuit with data processing and wireless/wired connectivity
- Can integrate separate chip-level memory for storing calibration information (ASIC)



Stack A Sensing chip only

Exclusive license from Princeton Univ.

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Form a partnership and co-develop

Pilot and sell to initial partner

Sell to other corporations

Team Tendo

- Co-founders are also co-inventors of the underlying tech
- 50+ years of experience in fluid mechanics, engineering, and semiconductor design & fabrication
- 35+ years of international business strategy experience with advanced tech companies



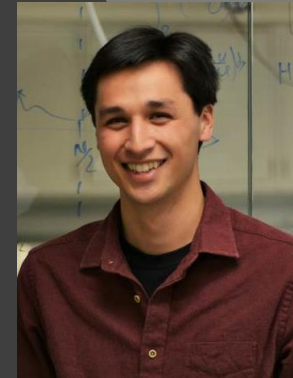
Marcus Hultmark, PhD
Co-founder



Yuyang Fan, PhD
Co-founder



Andrew Wagner
Engineer



Matt Fu, PhD
Co-founder & advisor

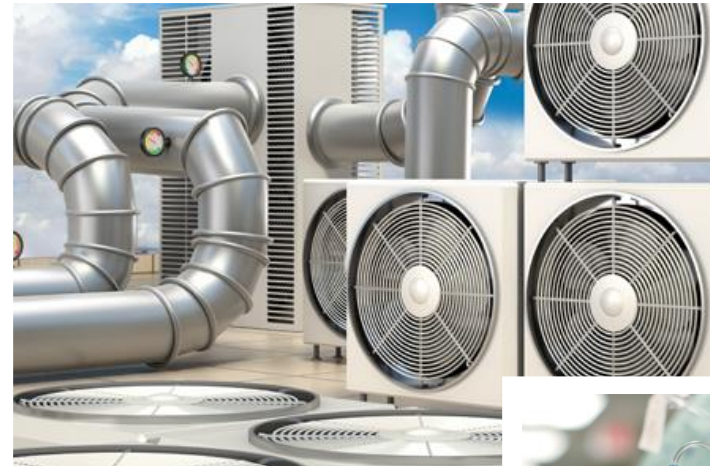


Steve Snyder
Business mentor



Countless verticals and other applications with Tendo's flow sensing technology

- HVAC flow monitoring, distribution, and control
- Injection site monitoring (of medical devices) to ensure safety and detect potential malfunction
- Beverage dispenser real-time measurement and feedback
- Aerospace fuel monitoring (launch vehicles)
- Filter health monitoring
- Many more...



Appendix

Operating theory

- Utilizing strain gauge type effect from the sensing ribbon material
 - High aspect ratio ribbons deflect under fluid forcing, causing ribbon elongation
 - Induced strain results in electrical resistance change (sensor material specific)
 - Resistance change captured from a Wheatstone bridge

From beam theory:

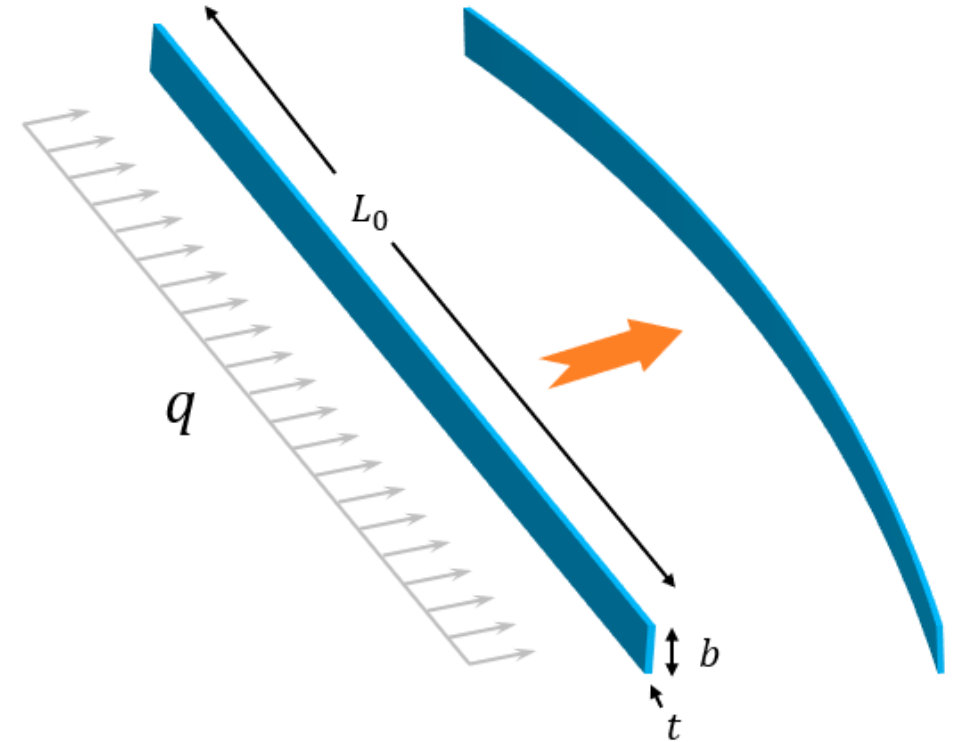
$$EI \frac{d^4 w}{dx^4} - Ebt\varepsilon \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} = q \quad \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{qL_0}{\sqrt{3}Ebt} \right)^{2/3}$$

E : Young's modulus

ε : Strain

$$I = bt^3/12$$

q : Loading from fluid force



If b is small,
such that $Re_b = \frac{\rho Ub}{\mu} < \sim 50$,

$$q \approx \mu C_D U$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C_D \mu U L_0}{\sqrt{3} E b t} \right)^{2/3}$$