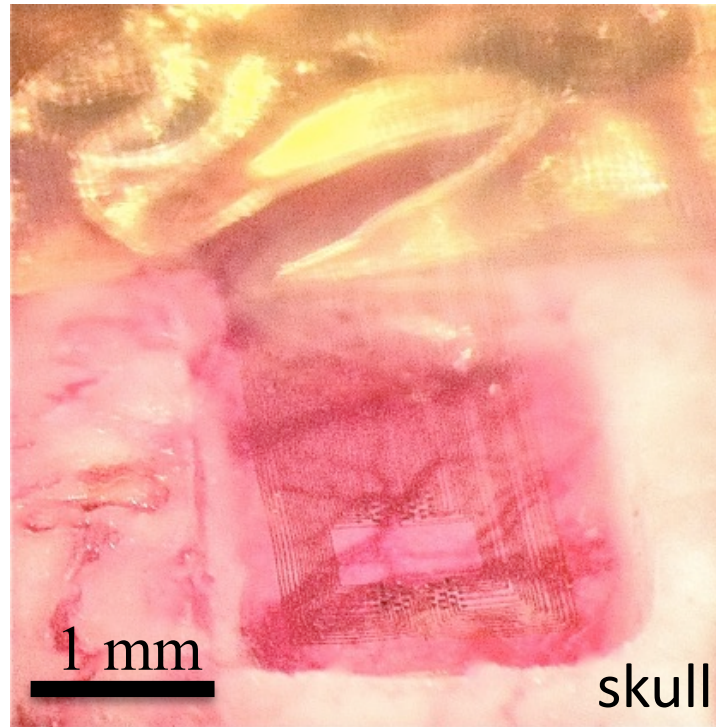


Organic Electrochemical Transistors for Biological Interfacing

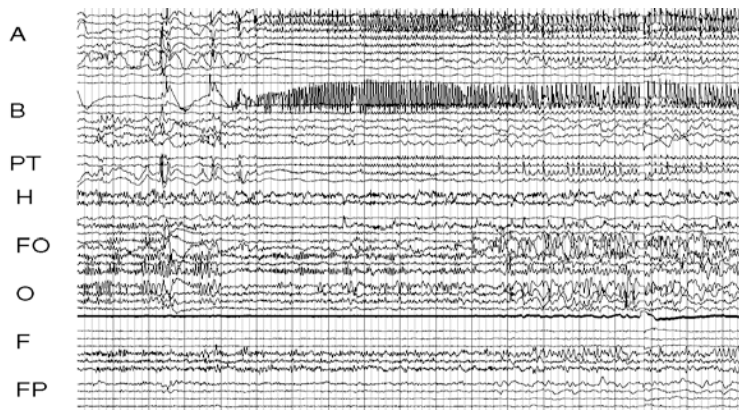


Christopher Proctor, George Malliaras

Electrical Engineering Division, University of Cambridge

Electrical recording for epilepsy monitoring

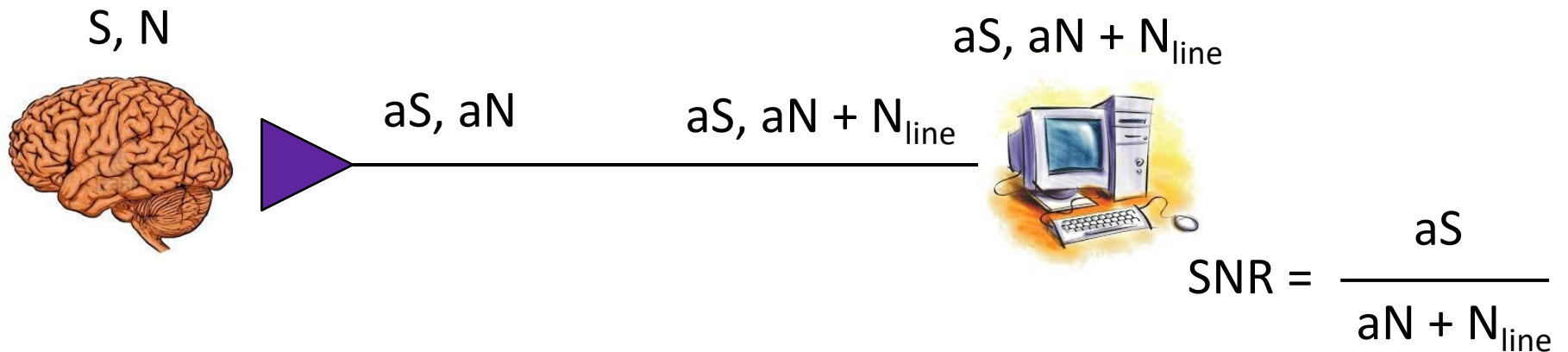
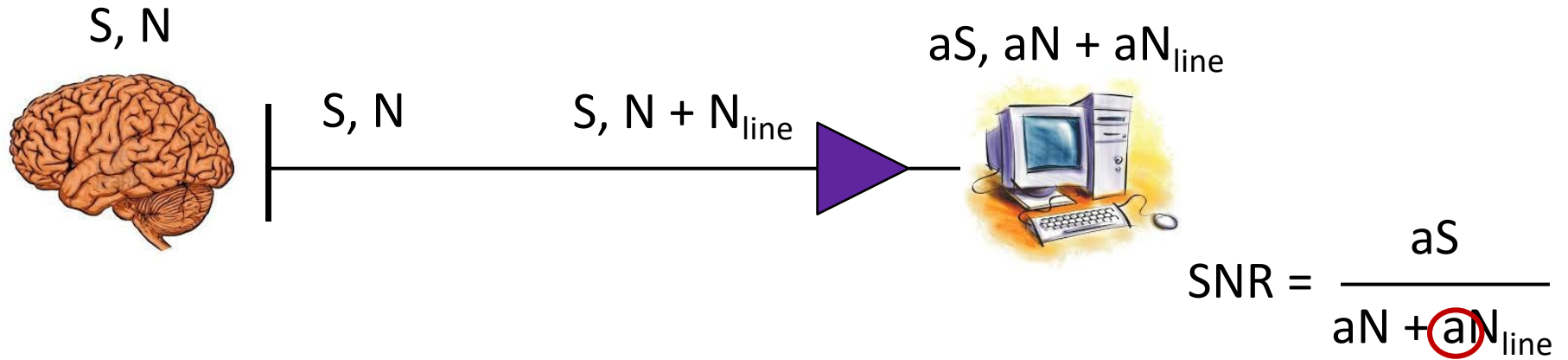
- Affects 1-2% of world population
- Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is most frequent form in adults
- TLE is often drug resistant



Key challenges:

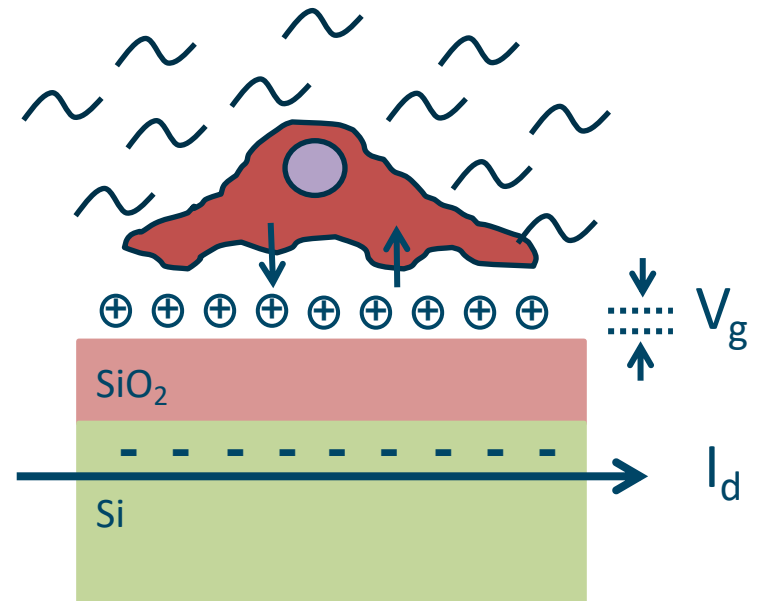
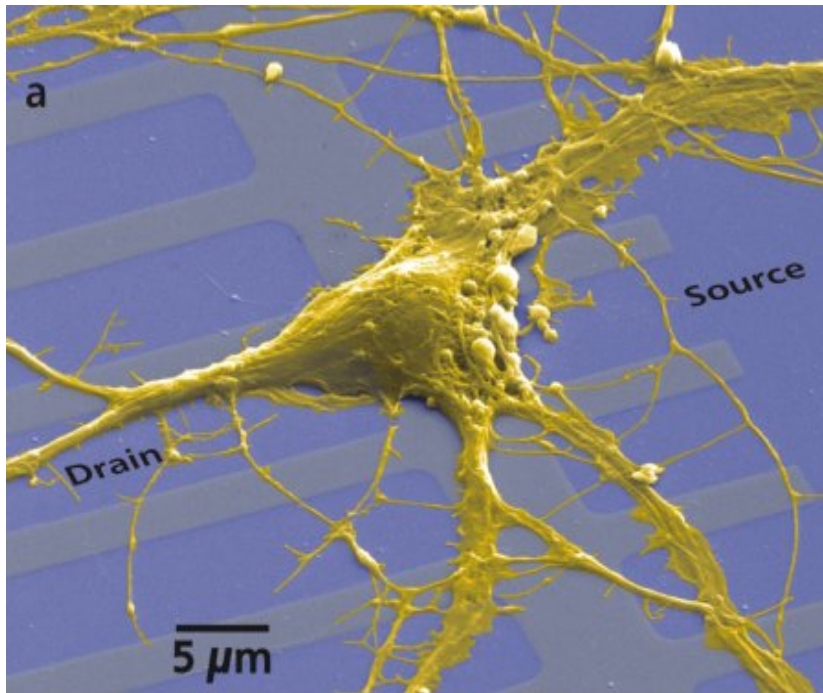
- Improve electrode performance
- Make less invasive recordings

Transistor vs. electrode



Transistor recordings offer higher SNR

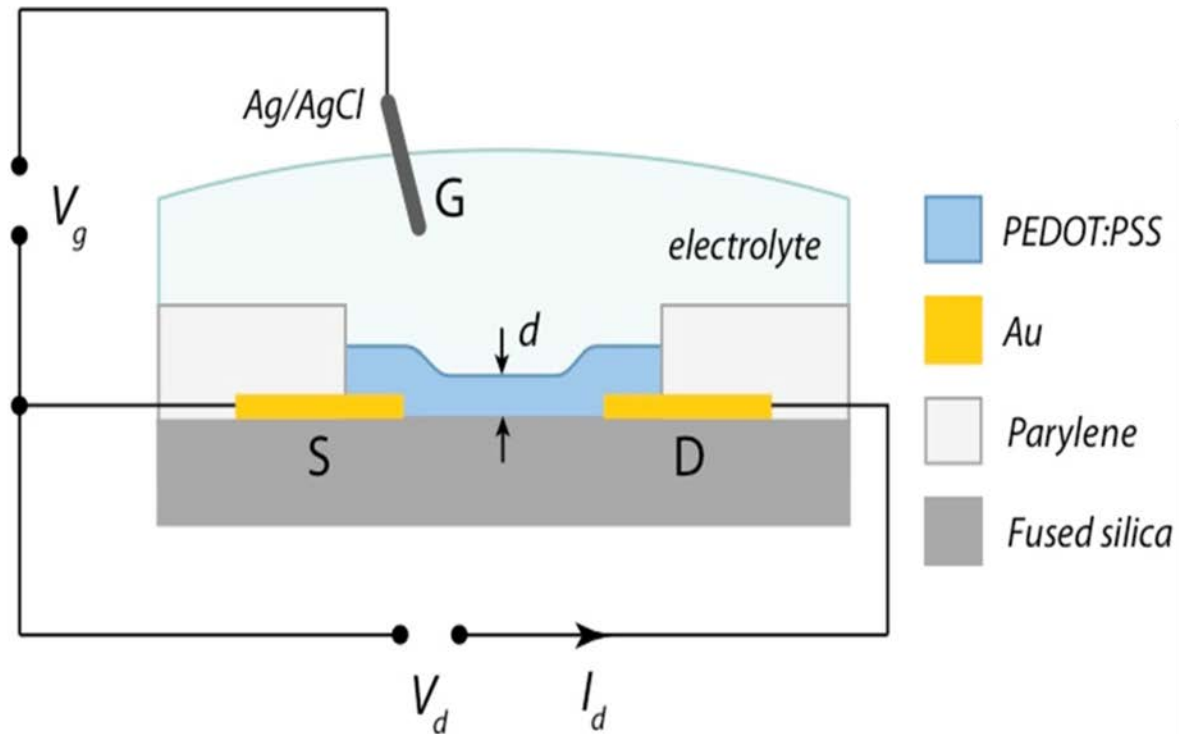
Recording neural activity with transistors



Fromherz group, MPI

Review: M. Voelker and P. Fromherz, *Small* 1, 206 (2005).

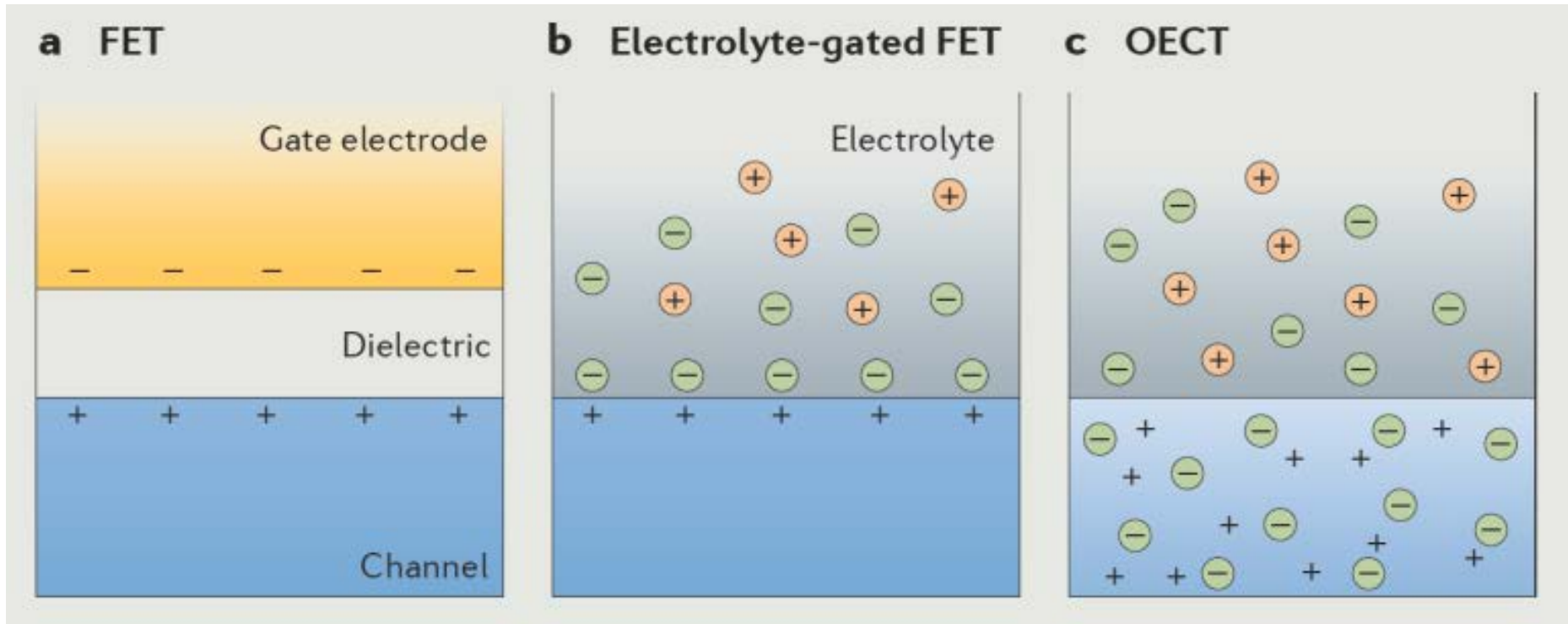
The organic electrochemical transistor (OECT)



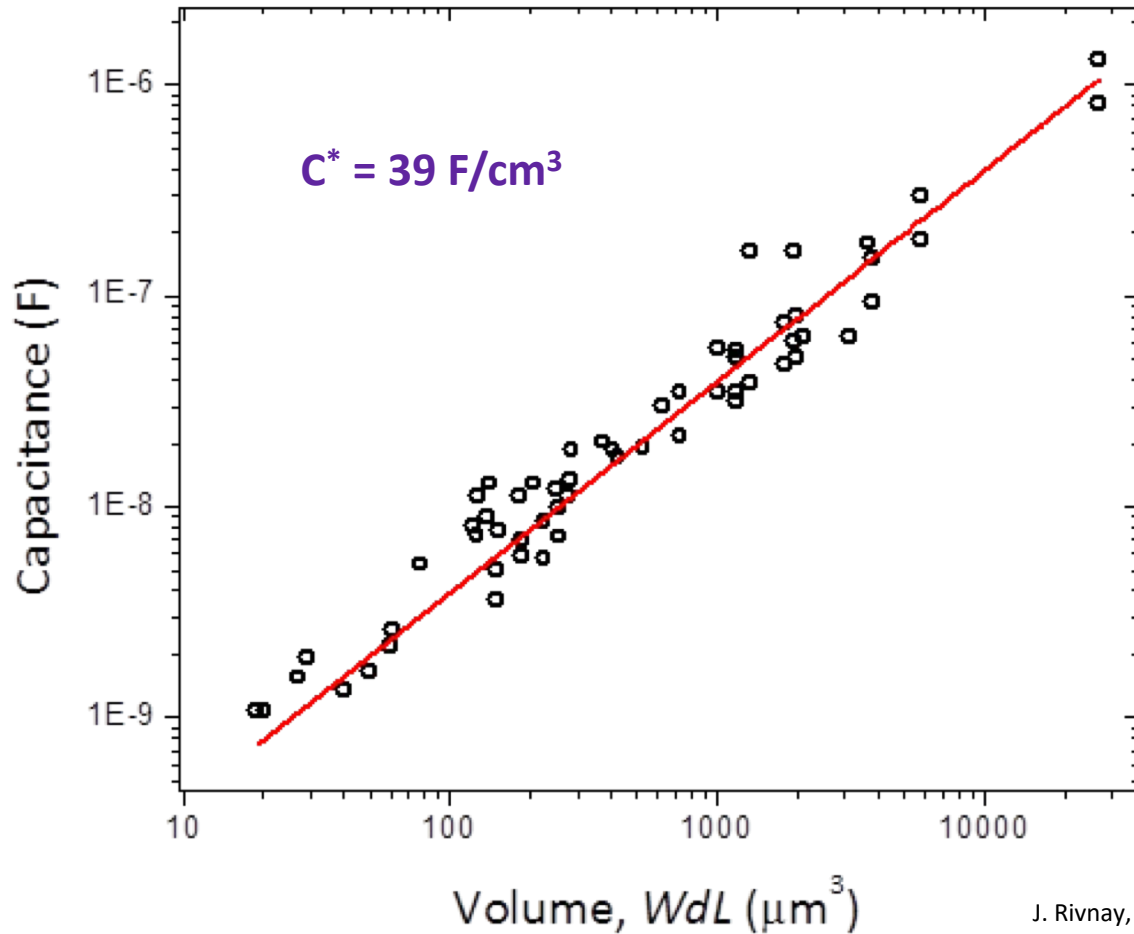
No insulator between channel and electrolyte

First OECT: H.S. White, G.P. Kittlesen, and M.S. Wrighton, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 106, 5375 (1984).

Different types of transistors



Volumetric ion transport in PEDOT:PSS

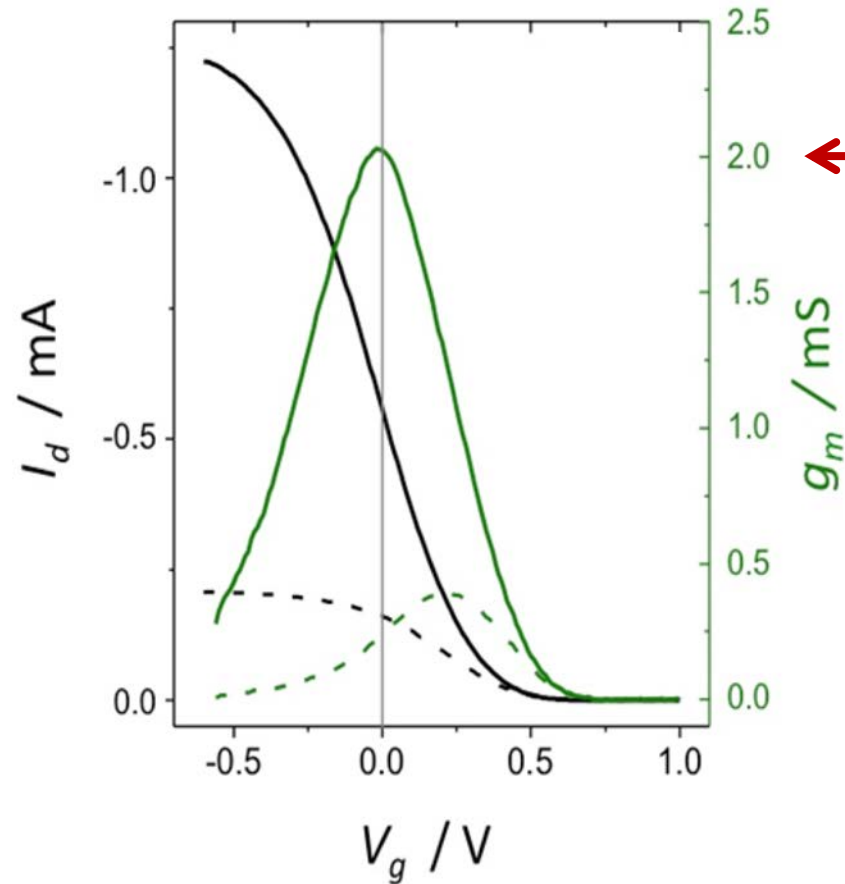


For $d=130 \text{ nm}$:
 $C' \sim 500 \mu\text{F/cm}^2$

100× larger than
double layer capacitance

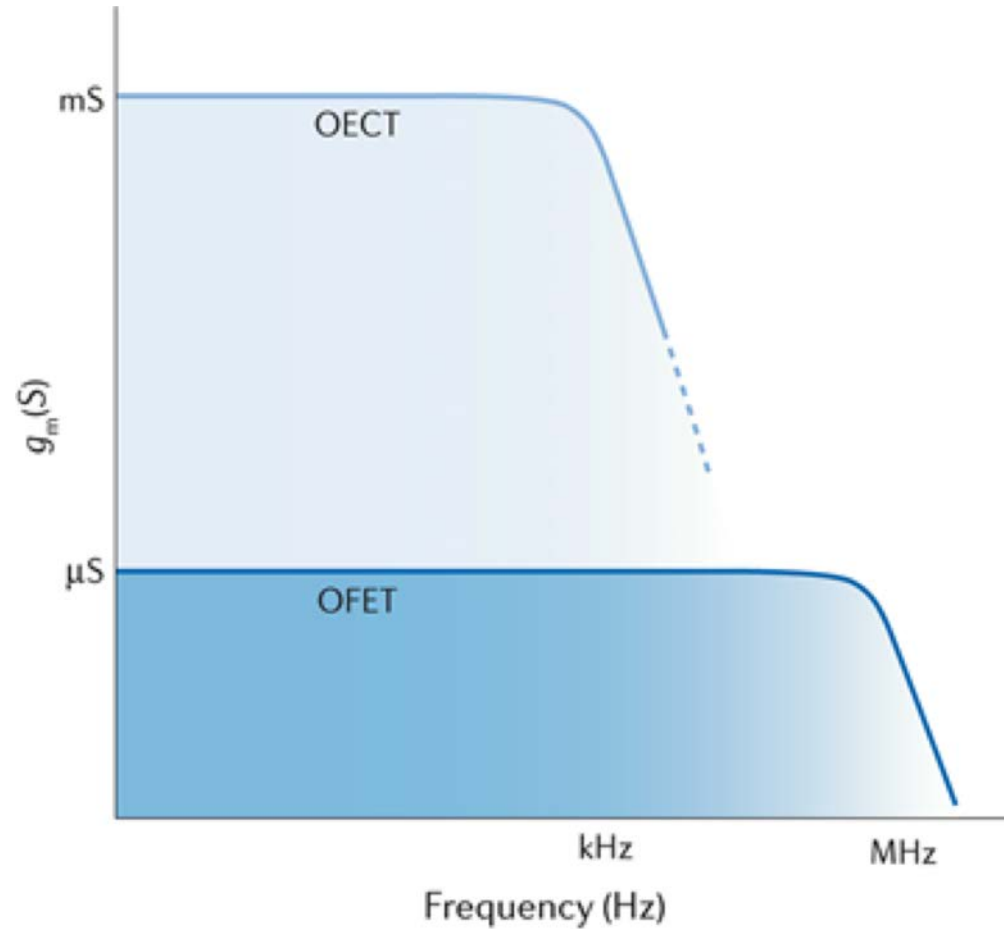
J. Rivnay, P. Leleux, M. Ferro, M. Sessolo, A. Williamson, D.A. Koutsouras, D. Khodagholy, M. Ramuz, X. Strakosas, R.M. Owens, C. Benar, J.-M. Badier, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Science Advances* 1, e1400251 (2015).

Characteristics of PEDOT:PSS OECTs

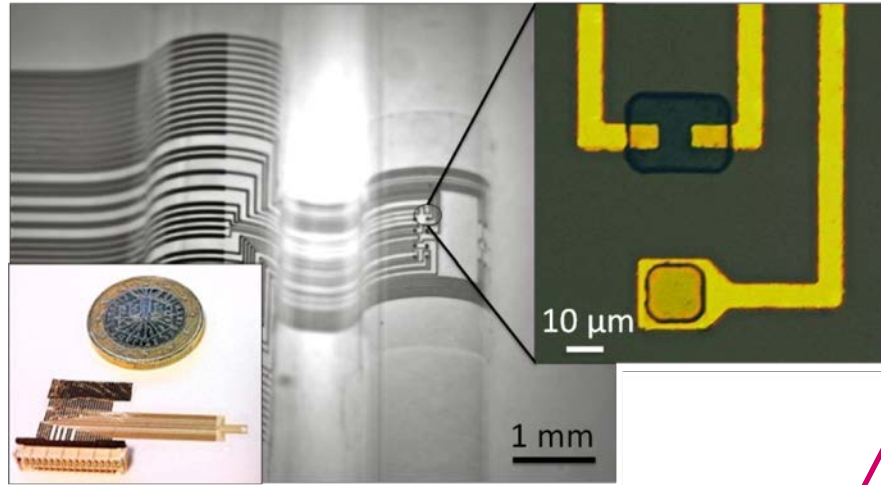
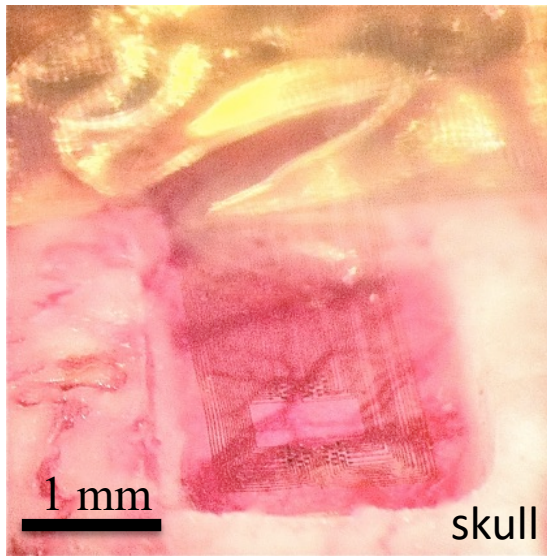


100× higher than
Si transistors

Field-effect vs electrochemical transistor



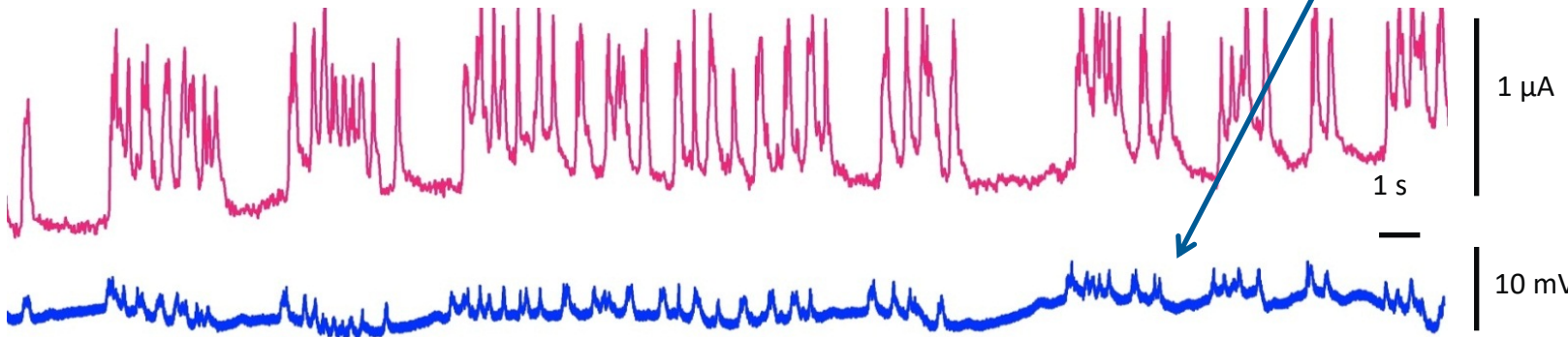
In vivo recordings using transistors



SNR = 52.7 dB

SNR = 30.2 dB

Transistor

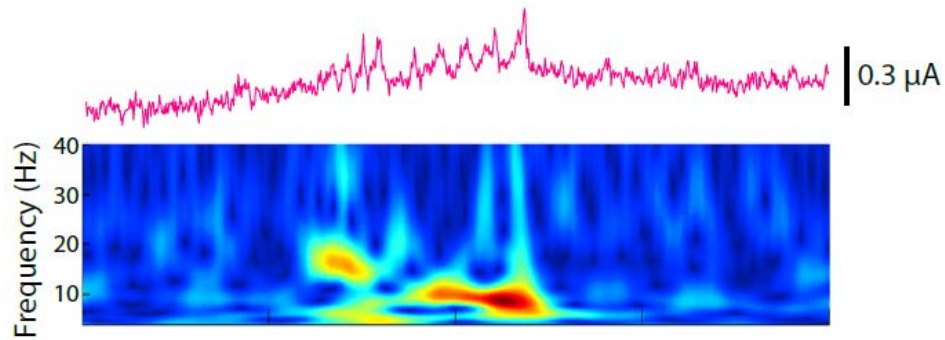


w/ Christophe Bernard (INSERM)

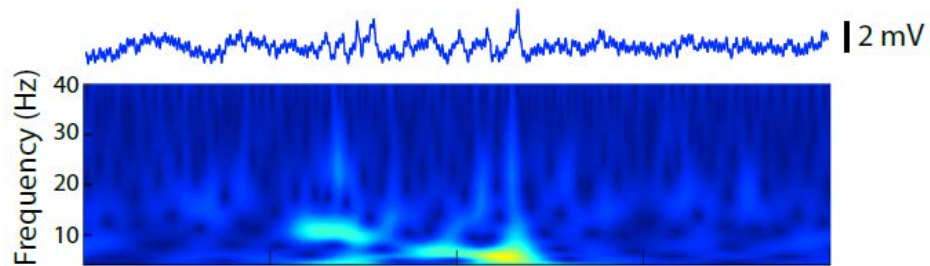
D. Khodagholy, T. Doublet, P. Quilichini, M. Gurfinkel, P. Leleux, A. Ghestem, E. Ismailova, T. Herve, S. Sanaur, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Nature Comm.* 4, 1575 (2013).

Transistors enable less invasive recordings

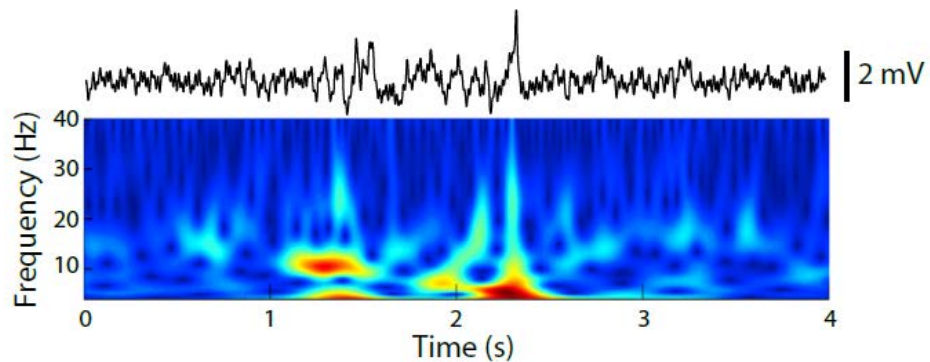
Transistor



Surface
electrode



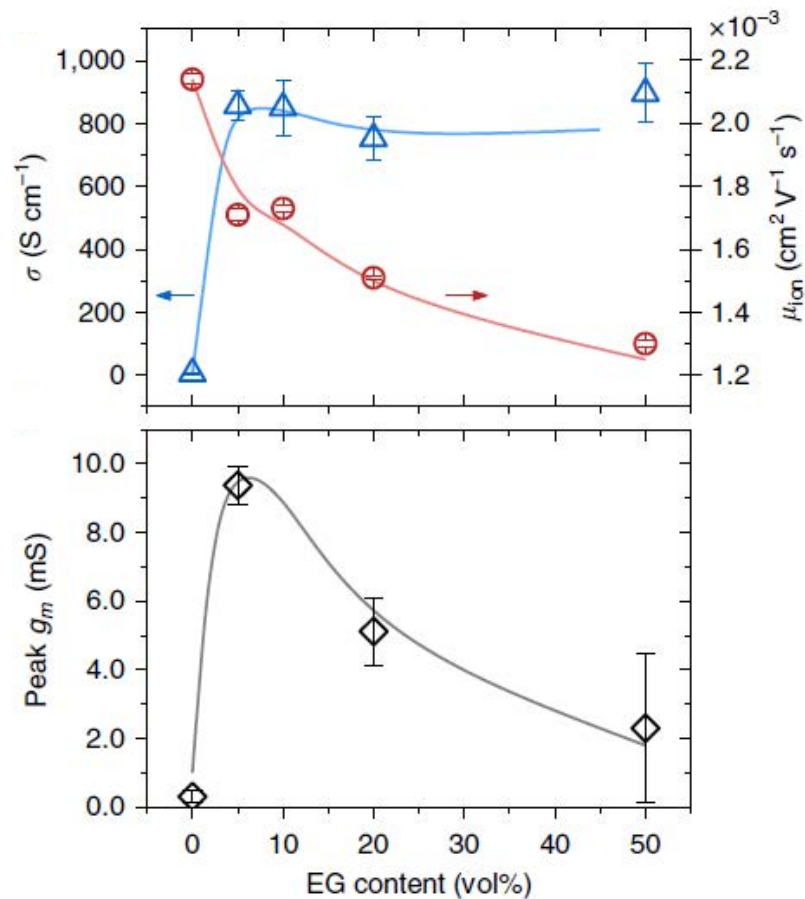
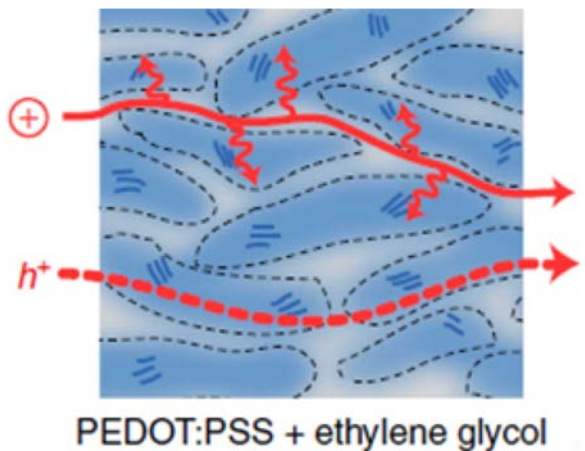
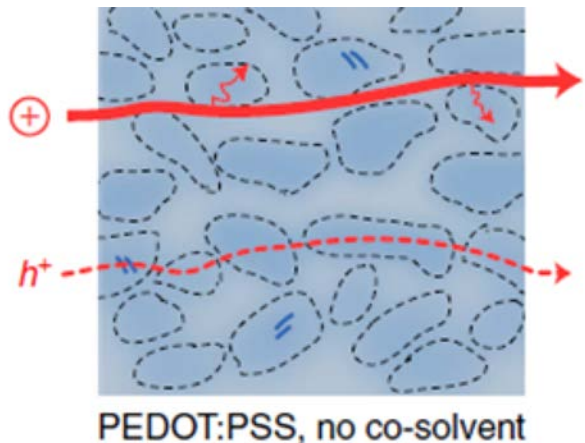
Depth
electrode



w/ Christophe Bernard (INSERM)

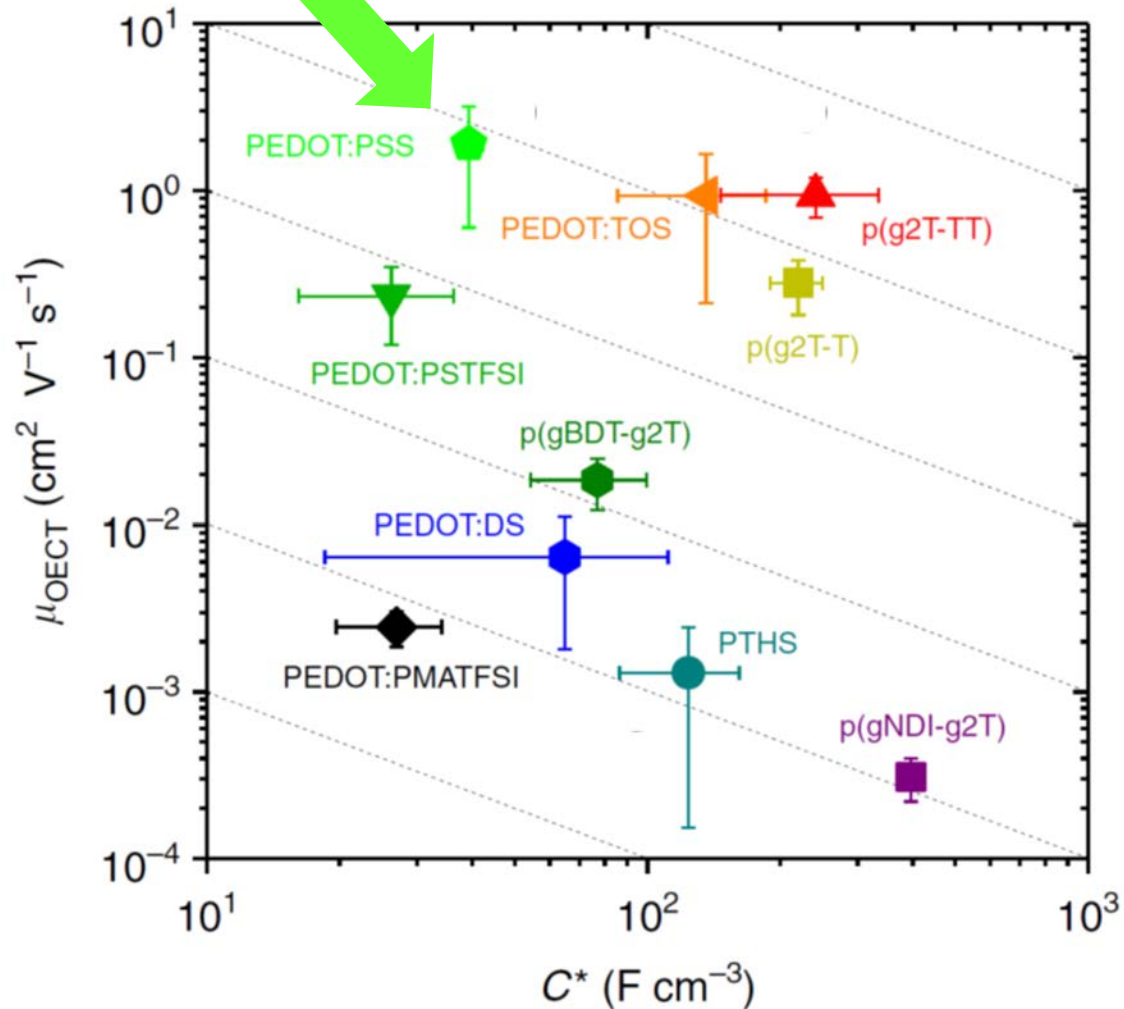
D. Khodagholy, T. Doublet, P. Quilichini, M. Gurfinkel, P. Leleux, A. Ghestem, E. Ismailova, T. Herve, S. Sanaur, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Nature Comm.* 4, 1575 (2013).

Balance between electronic and ionic transport

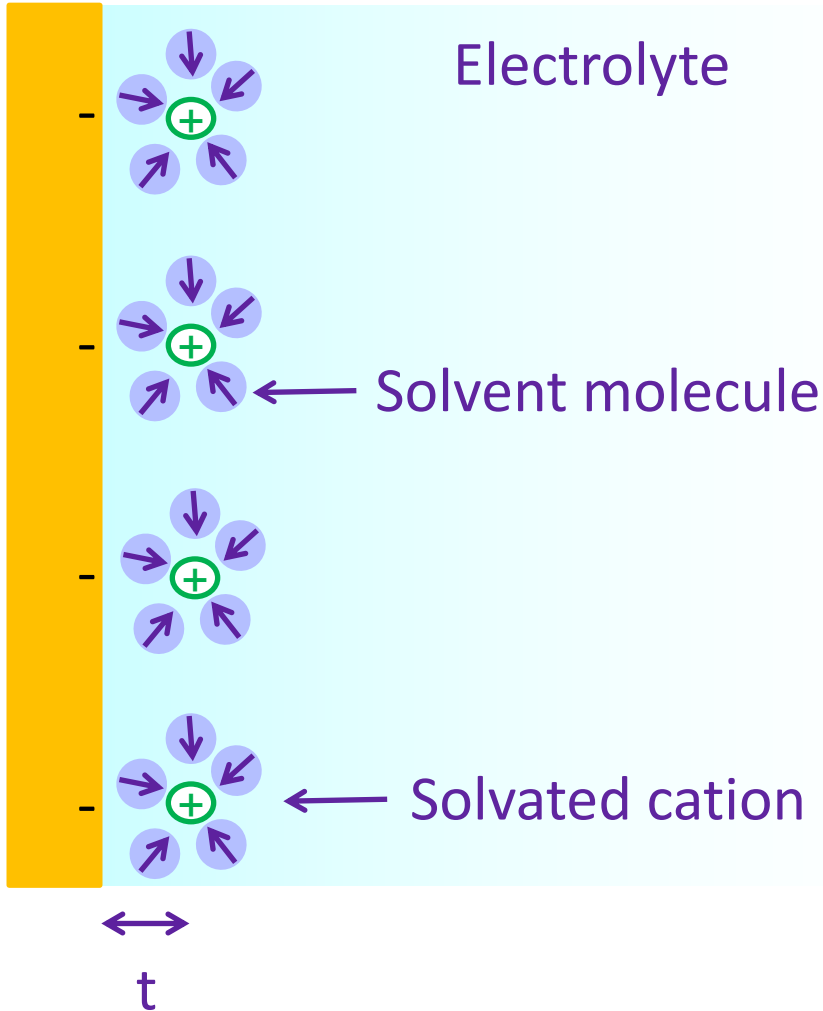


$\mu \cdot C^*$ of different materials

$$g_m^{SAT} = (W \cdot d / L) \cdot \mu \cdot C^* \cdot (V_T - V_G)$$



Double layer capacitance



Capacitance of double layer:

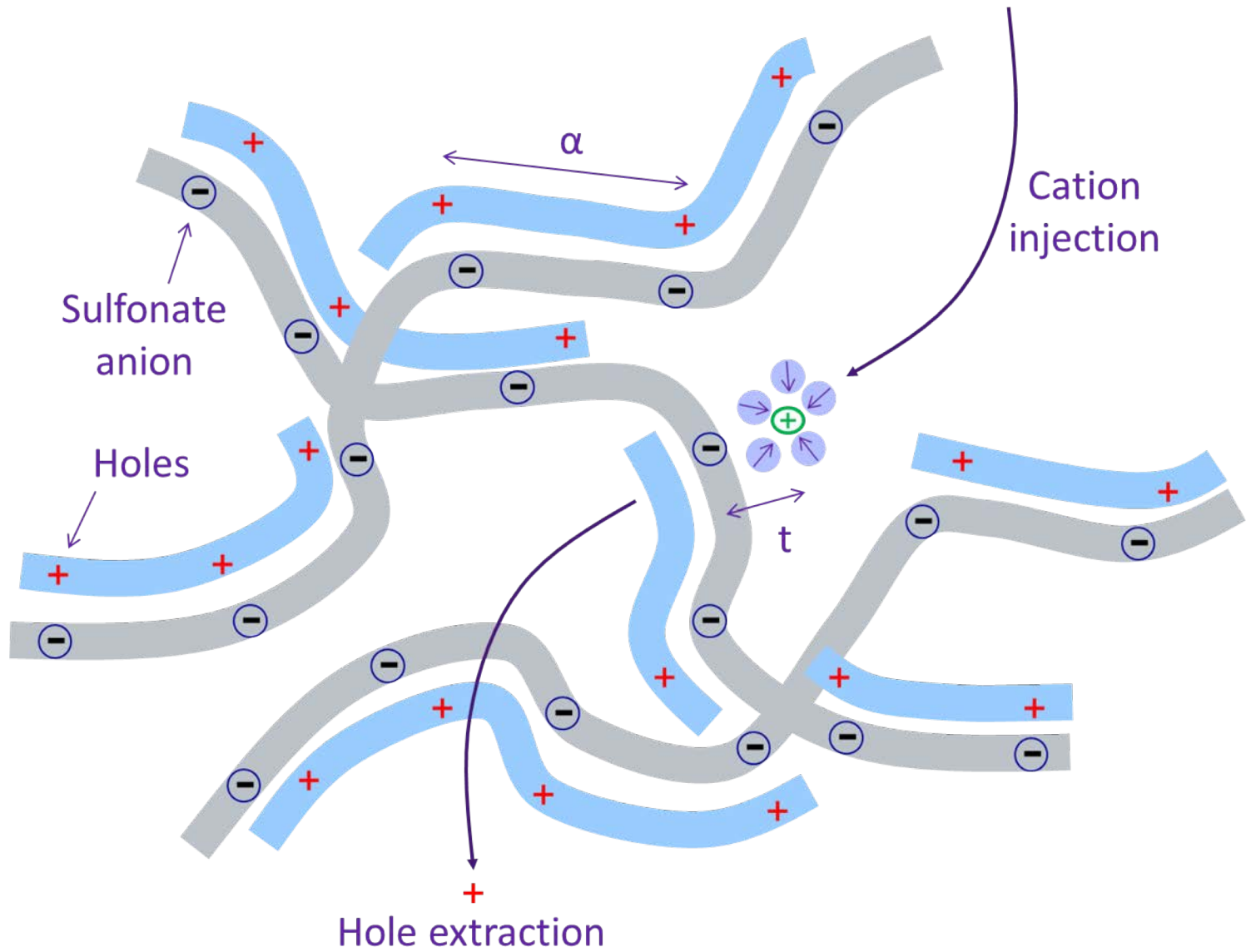
$$C_{DL} = \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot A / t$$

Capacitance per unit area:

$$C_{DL}' = C_{DL} / A = \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0 / t$$

$$C_{DL}' \sim 1-10 \mu\text{F}/\text{cm}^2$$

How do we envision this process in PEDOT:PSS?



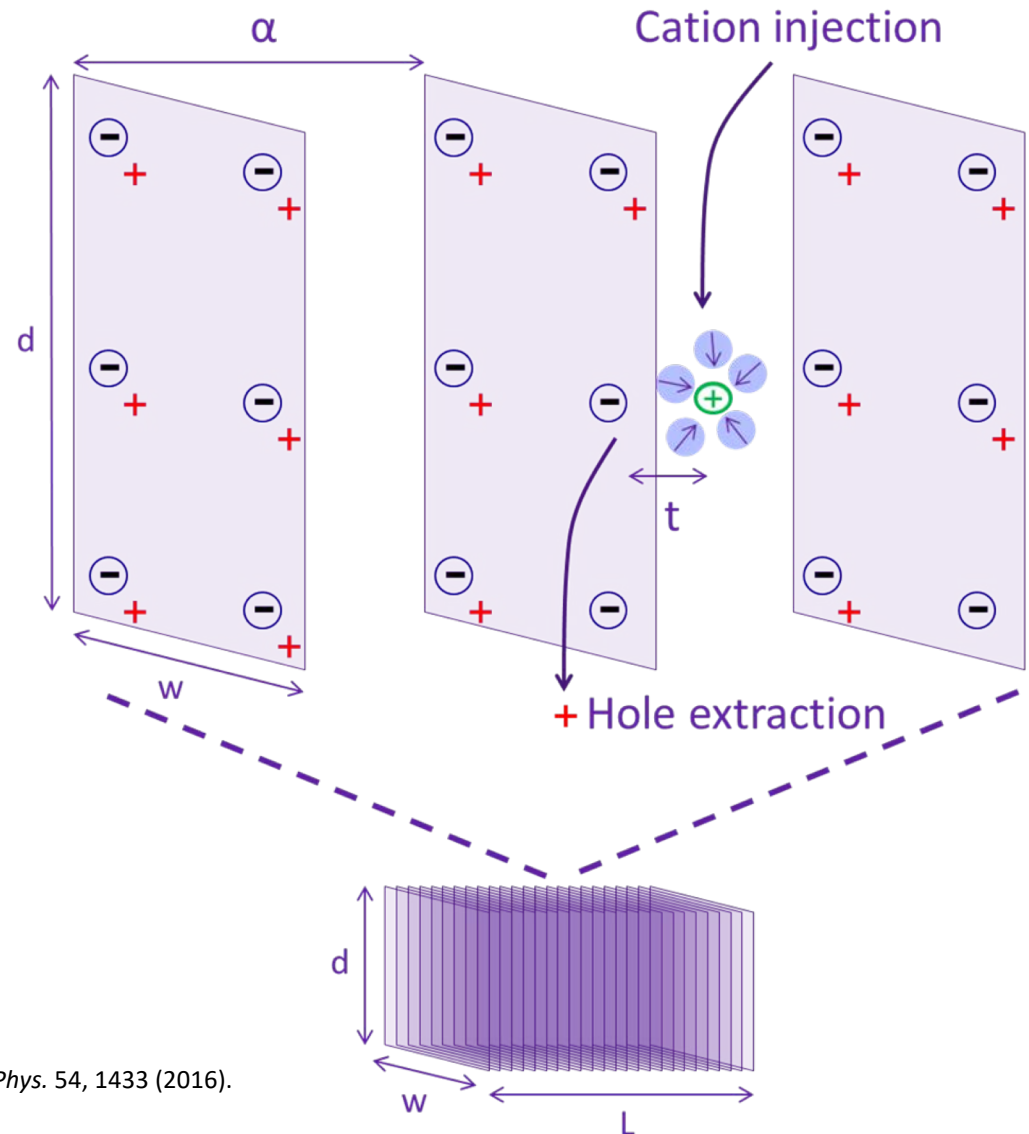
What does volumetric capacitance mean?

N double layer capacitors
in parallel

Where $N=L/\alpha$

$$C = N \cdot C_{DL} = N \cdot \epsilon \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot A/t \Rightarrow$$

$$C^* = C_{DL}'/\alpha$$



What values of C^* do we expect?

$$C^* = C_{DL}'/\alpha$$

For flat organic electrodes (HOPG, PPR): $C_{DL}' = 1-10 \mu\text{F}/\text{cm}^2$

Site density in PEDOT:PSS: $1.9 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

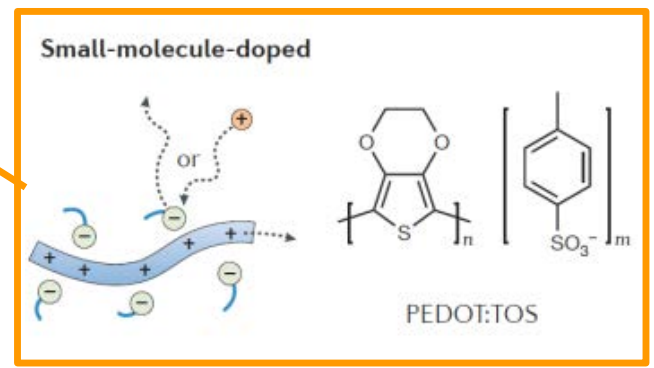
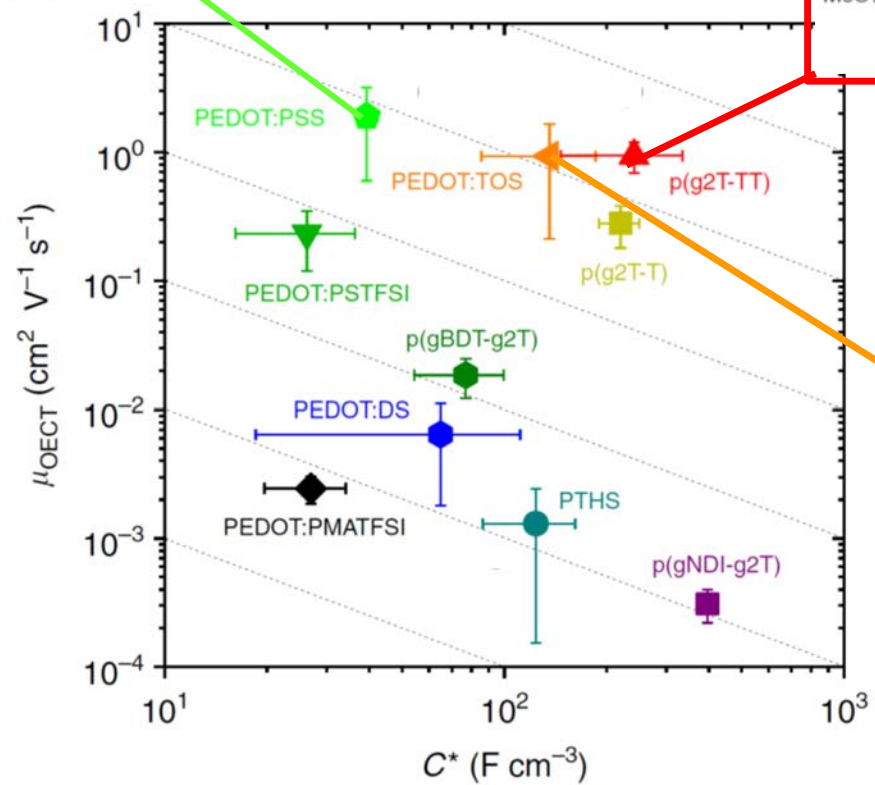
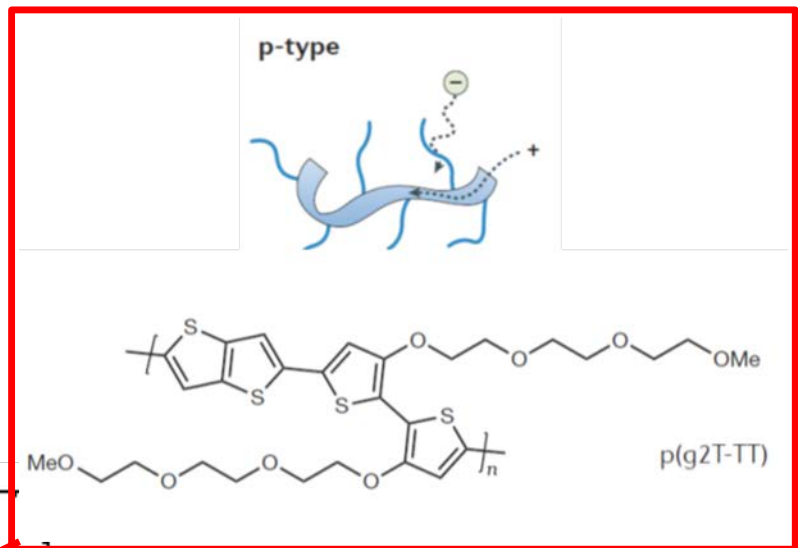
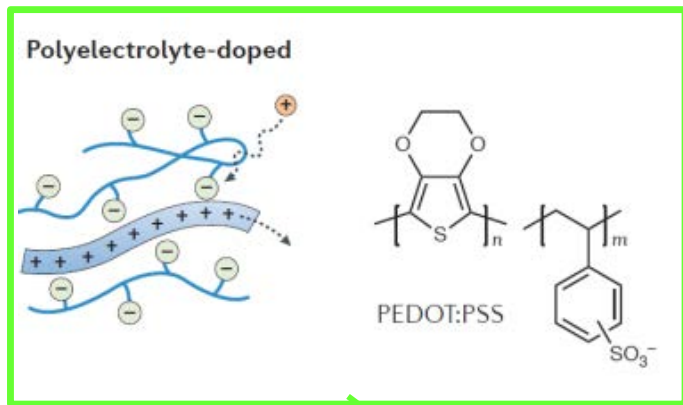
Average distance between sites: $\alpha \sim 1.8 \text{ nm}$

$$C^* = C_{DL}'/\alpha \sim 6-60 \text{ F}/\text{cm}^3$$

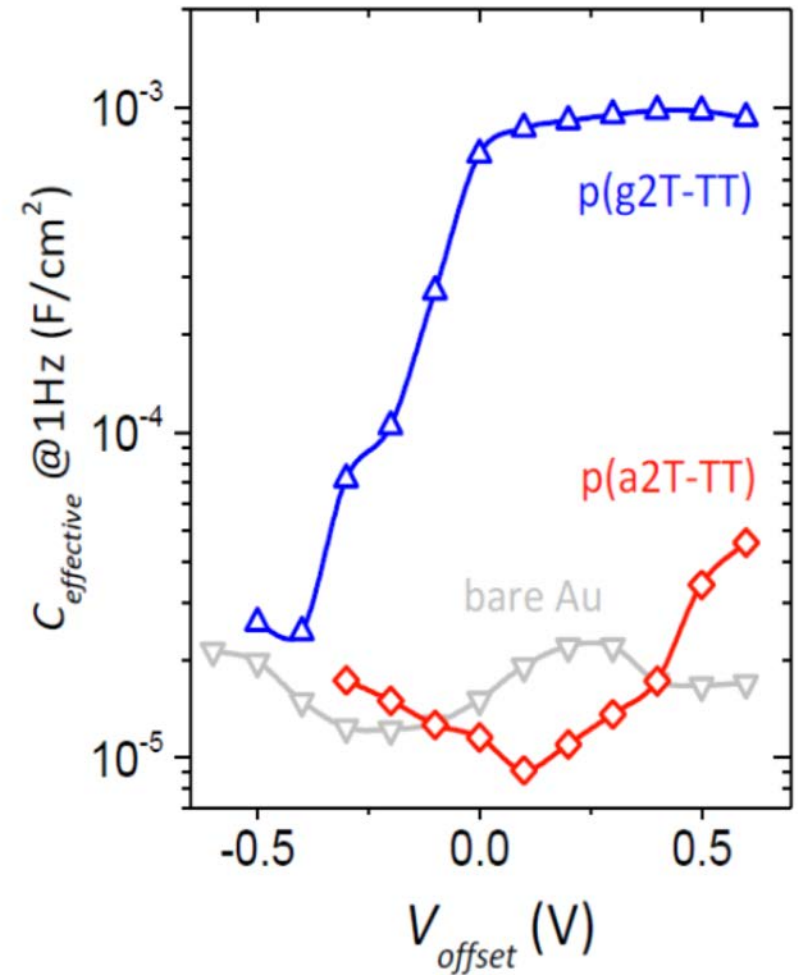
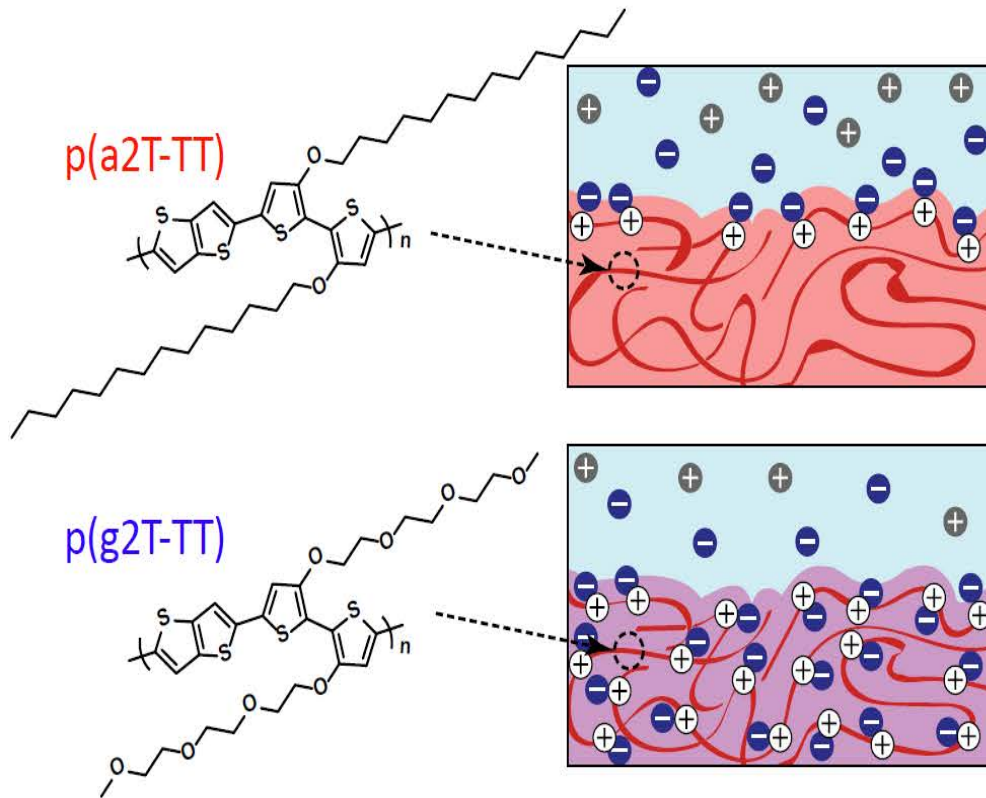
Experimental value within this range!

Denser polymer: values up to $200 \text{ F}/\text{cm}^3$

$\mu \cdot C^*$ of different materials



Molecular engineering of ion injection



w/ Iain McCulloch (Imperial/KAUST), Jonathan Rivnay (Northwestern)

A. Giovannitti, D.R. Sbircea, S. Inal, C.B. Nielsen, E. Bandiello, D.A. Hanifi, M. Sessolo, G.G. Malliaras, I. McCulloch, J. Rivnay, *PNAS* 113, 12017 (2016).

Conclusions

- **Organic electrochemical transistors are amplifying transducers. They yield neural recordings with better signal-to-noise ratio than electrodes. They allow to look deeper in the brain.**
- **PEDOT:PSS is a champion material as it offers high hole mobility coupled with facile ion injection and transport.**
- **Materials requirements:**
 - High electronic carrier mobility
 - High volumetric capacitance
- **A winning strategy: efficient π -conjugated backbones with hydrophilic side chains**

Acknowledgements

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Anastasios Polyravas
Tanya Mangoma
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Estibaliz Garcia Gaitan
Professor George Malliaras

Ecole des Mines de St. Etienne

Mary Donahue
Esma Ismailova
Rodney O'Connor

Aix Marseille University

Adam Williamson
Pascale Quilichini
Christophe Bernard

KAUST

Sahika Inal
Iain McCulloch

Northwestern University

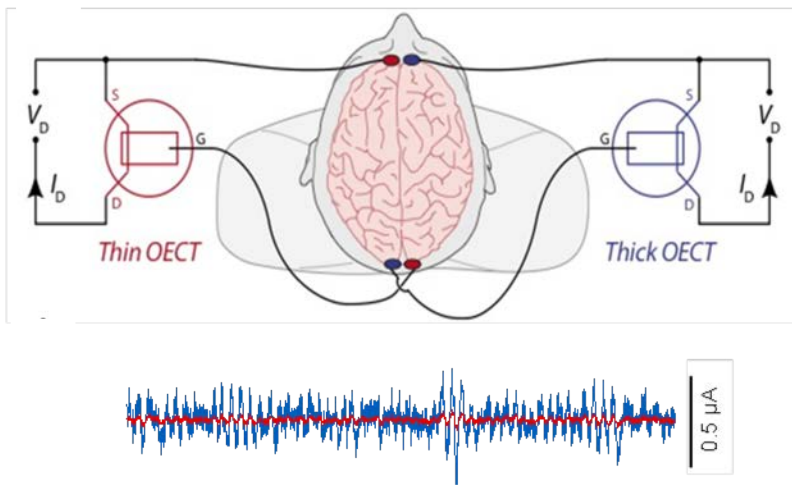
Jonathan Rivnay

Other collaborators

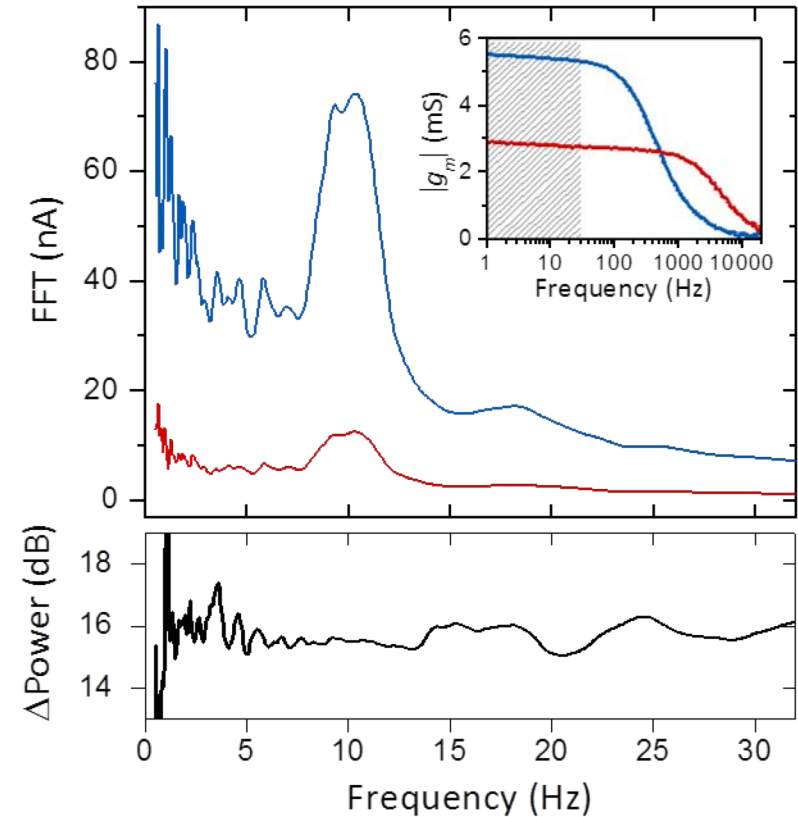
Dion Khodagholy (Columbia)
Takao Someya (Tokyo)
Georges Hadziioannou (Bordeaux)



High transconductance means high SNR

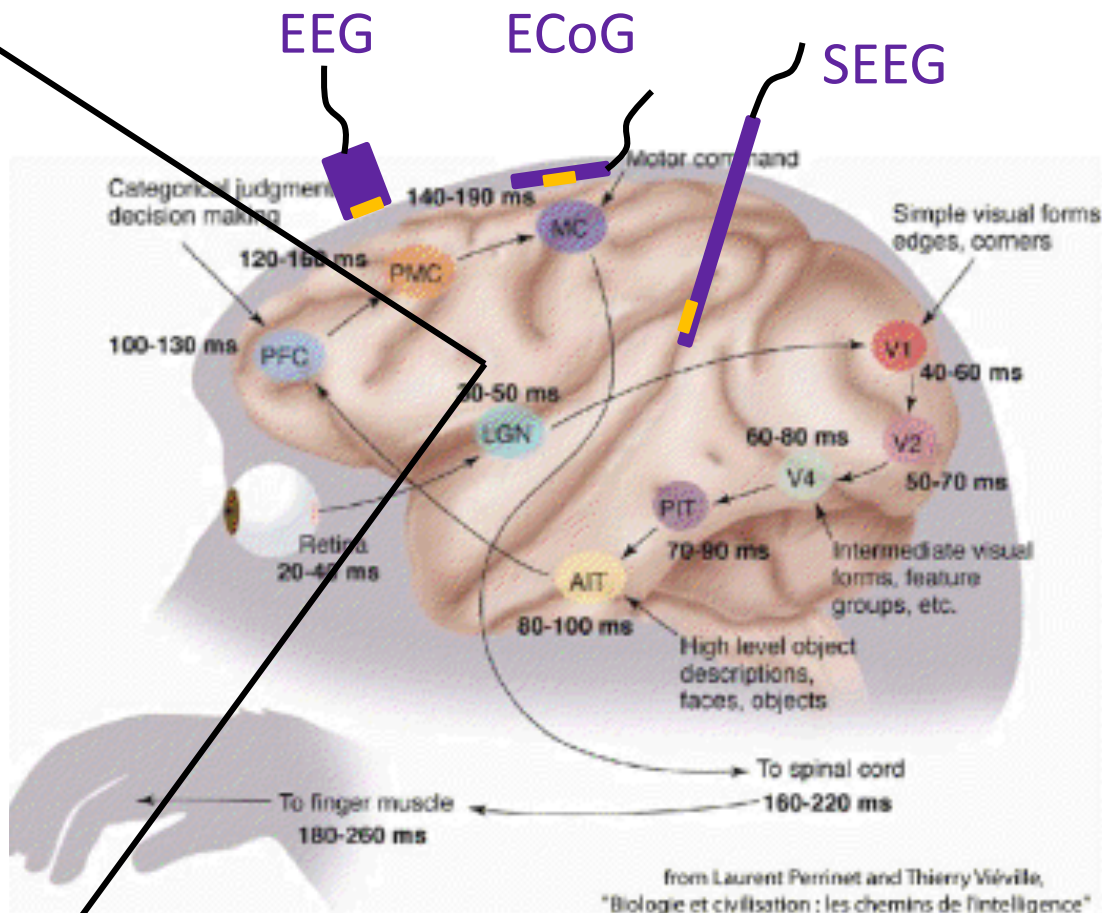
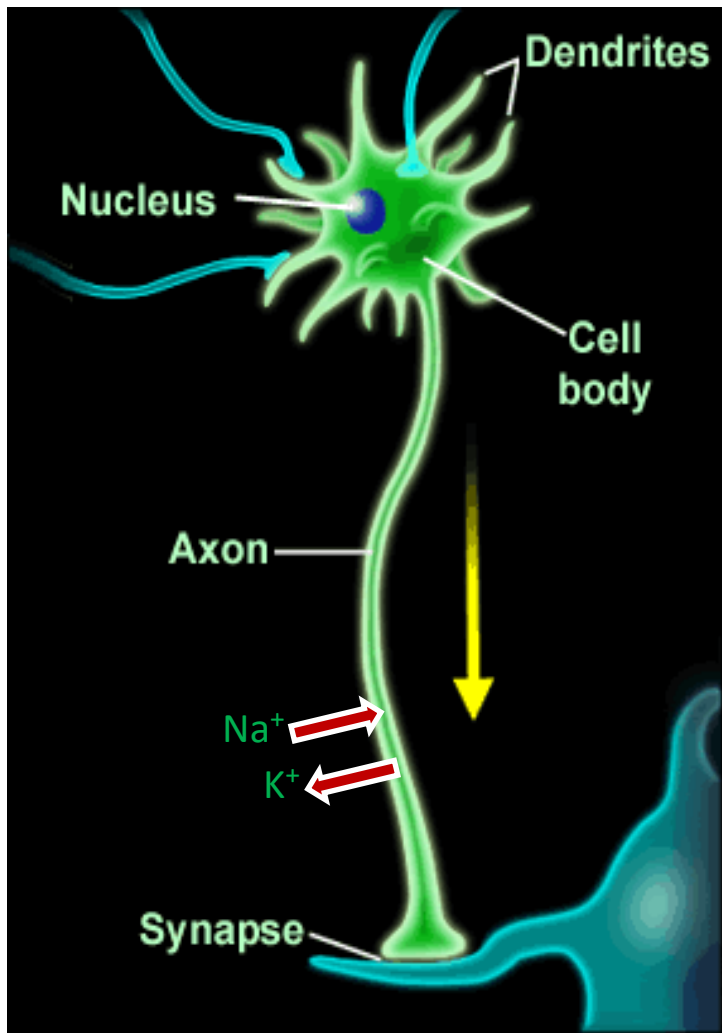


J. Rivnay, P. Leleux, M. Ferro, M. Sessolo, A. Williamson, D.A. Koutsouras, D. Khodagholy, M. Ramuz, X. Strakosas, R.M. Owens, C. Benar, J.-M. Badier, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Science Advances* 1, e1400251 (2015).

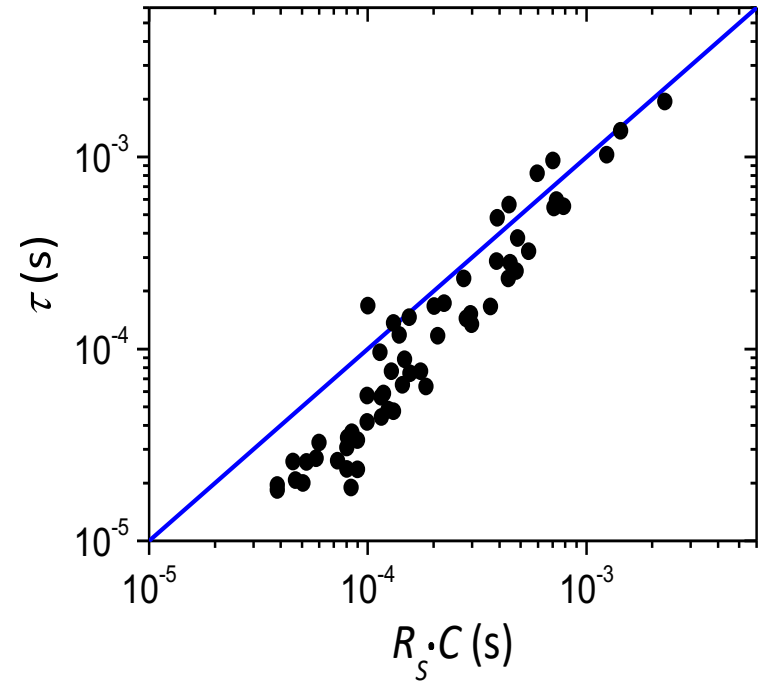
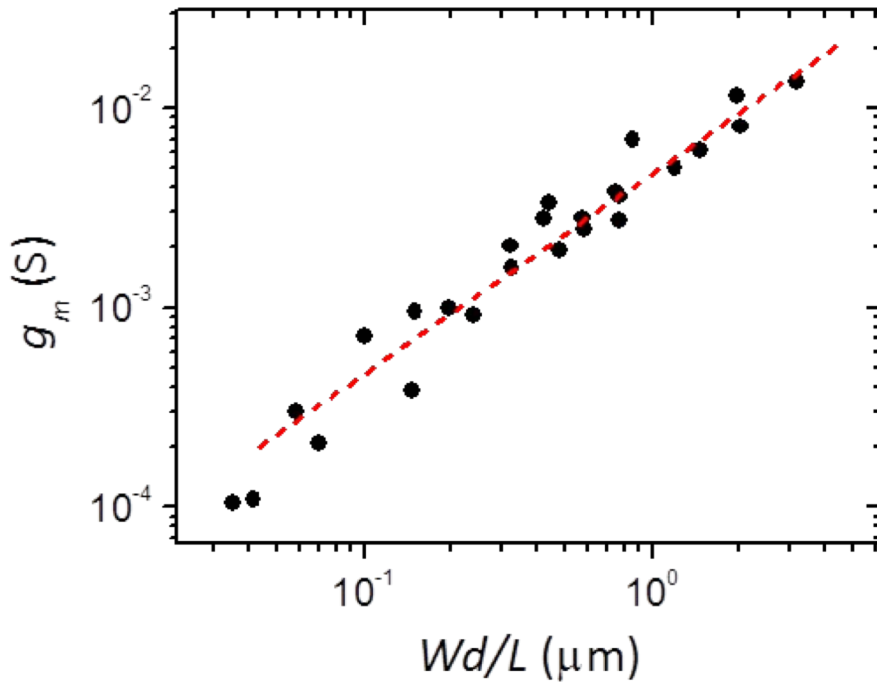


w/ Christian Benar, Jean-Michel Badier (INSERM)

Importance of neural interfacing



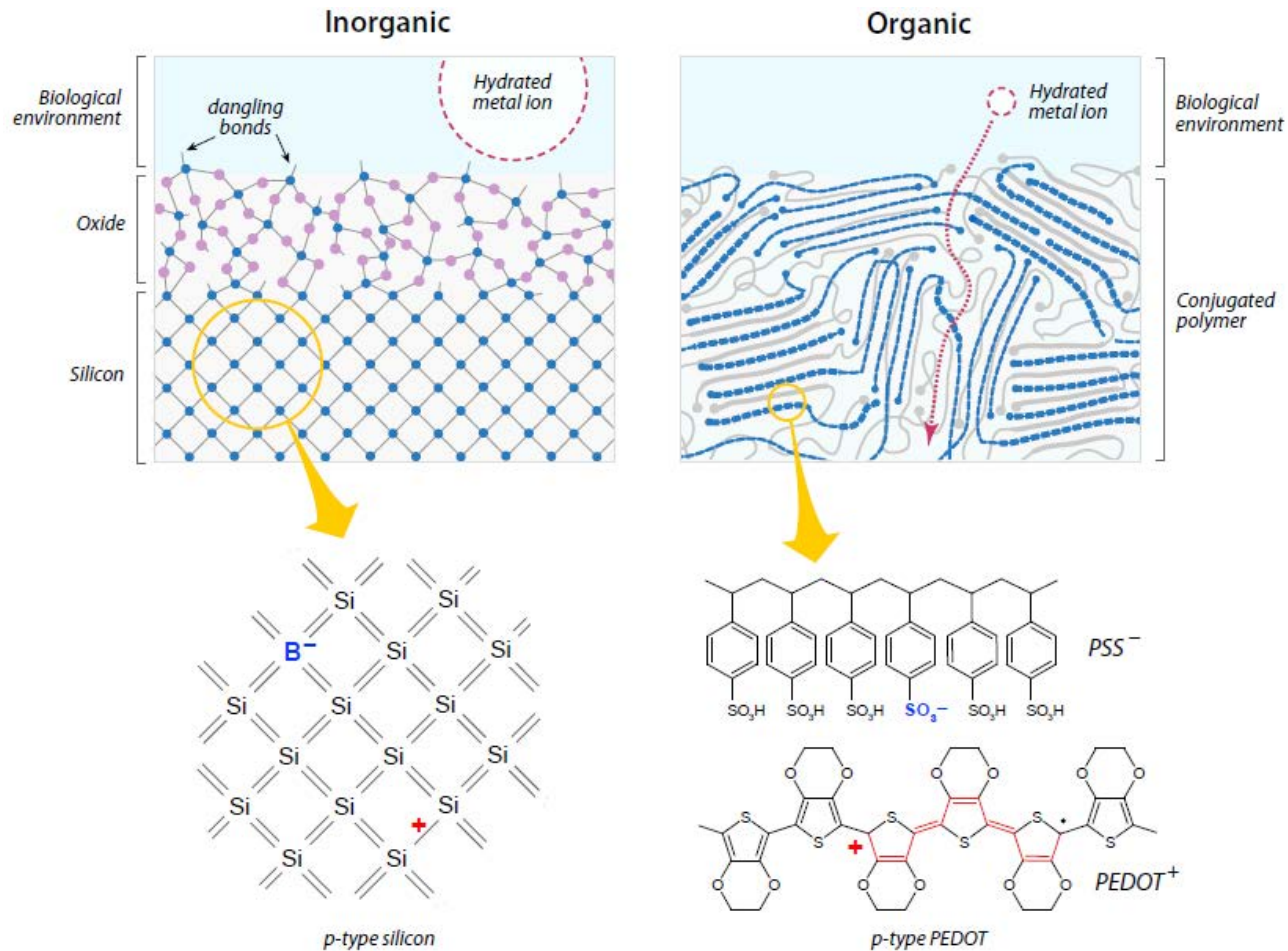
OECT figure of merit



$$g_m^{SAT} = (W \cdot d/L) \cdot \mu \cdot C^* \cdot (V_T - V_G)$$

J. Rivnay, P. Leleux, M. Ferro, M. Sessolo, A. Williamson, D.A. Koutsouras, D. Khodagholy, M. Ramuz, X. Strakosas, R.M. Owens, C. Benar, J.-M. Badier, C. Bernard, and G.G. Malliaras, *Science Advances* 1, e1400251 (2015).

Why organics?



Mixed conductivity leads to novel/state-of-the-art devices

Outline

- **Importance of neural interfacing**
- **Organic electrochemical transistors (OECTs)**
- **Polymer design for OECTs**
 - Balance between ionic and electronic transport
 - How can we do better?
- **Conclusions**