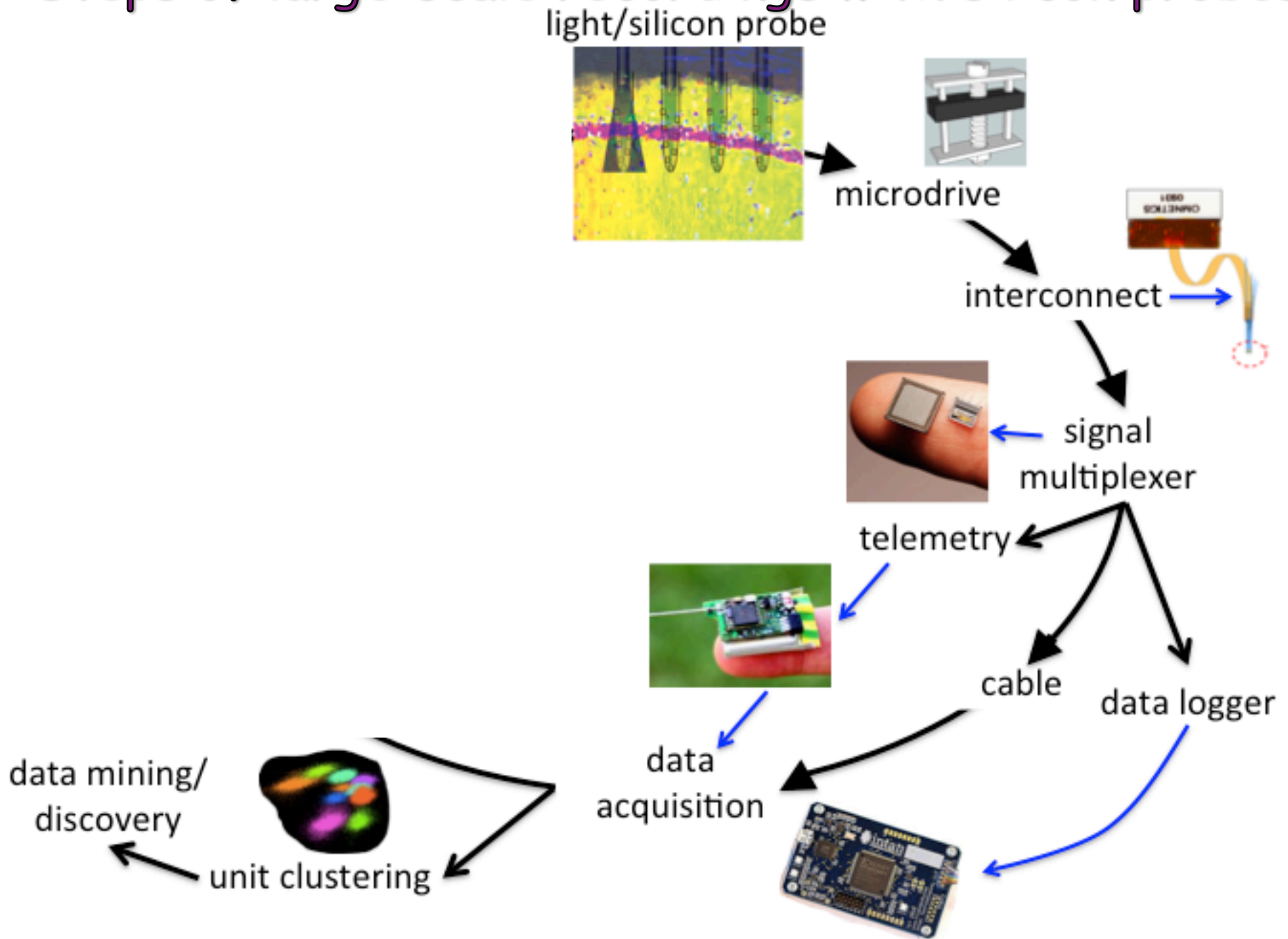
The background is a complex, abstract composition of various colors and textures. It features a dark blue base with numerous small, bright splatters in shades of green, yellow, orange, red, and purple. Interspersed among these are thin, vertical lines in green, blue, and red, some of which appear to be dripping or flowing downwards. The overall effect is one of vibrant, chaotic energy, reminiscent of a microscopic view of neural activity or a dynamic data visualization.

# Interacting with brain circuits:

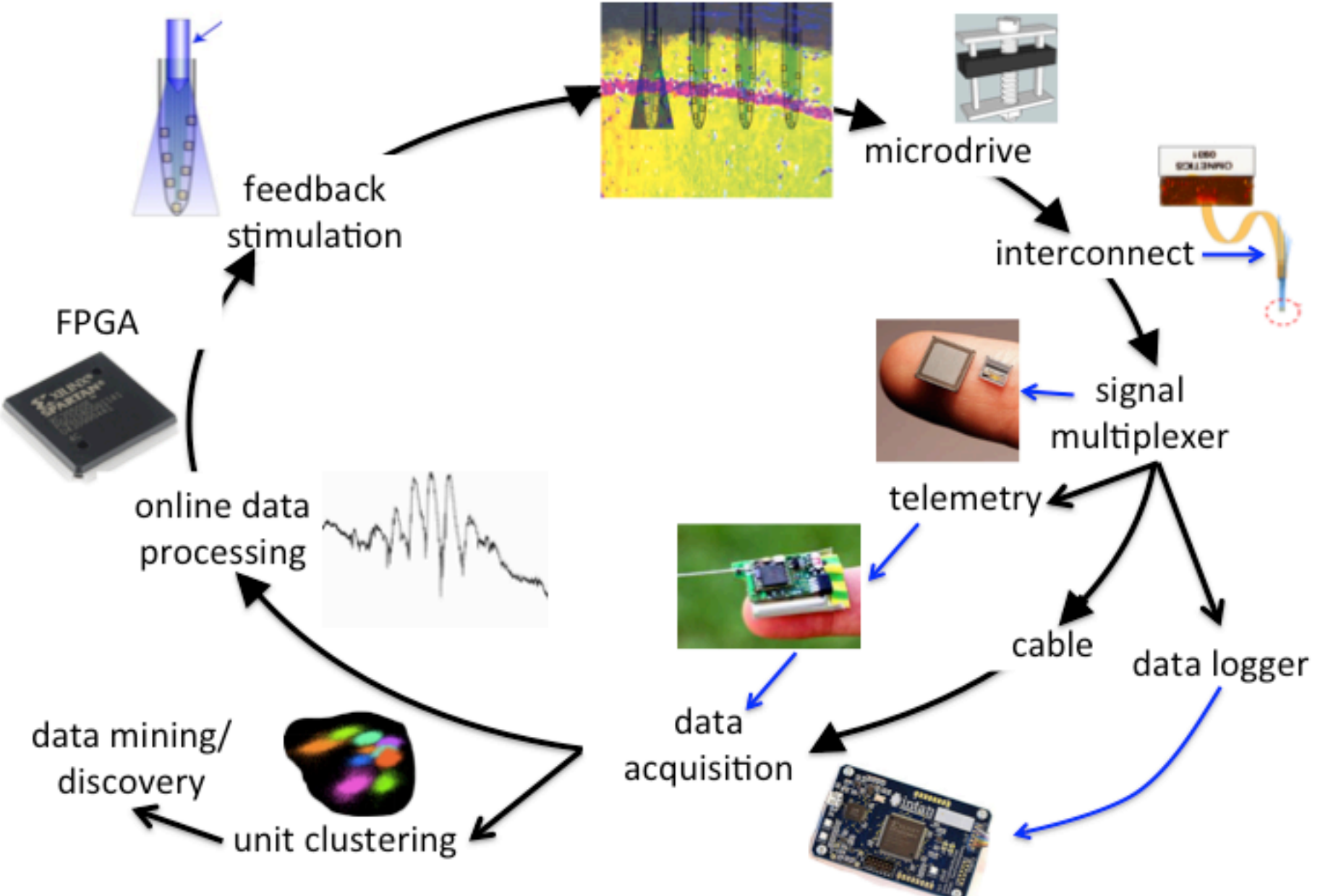
## The interface problem

# Steps of large-scale recordings with silicon probes

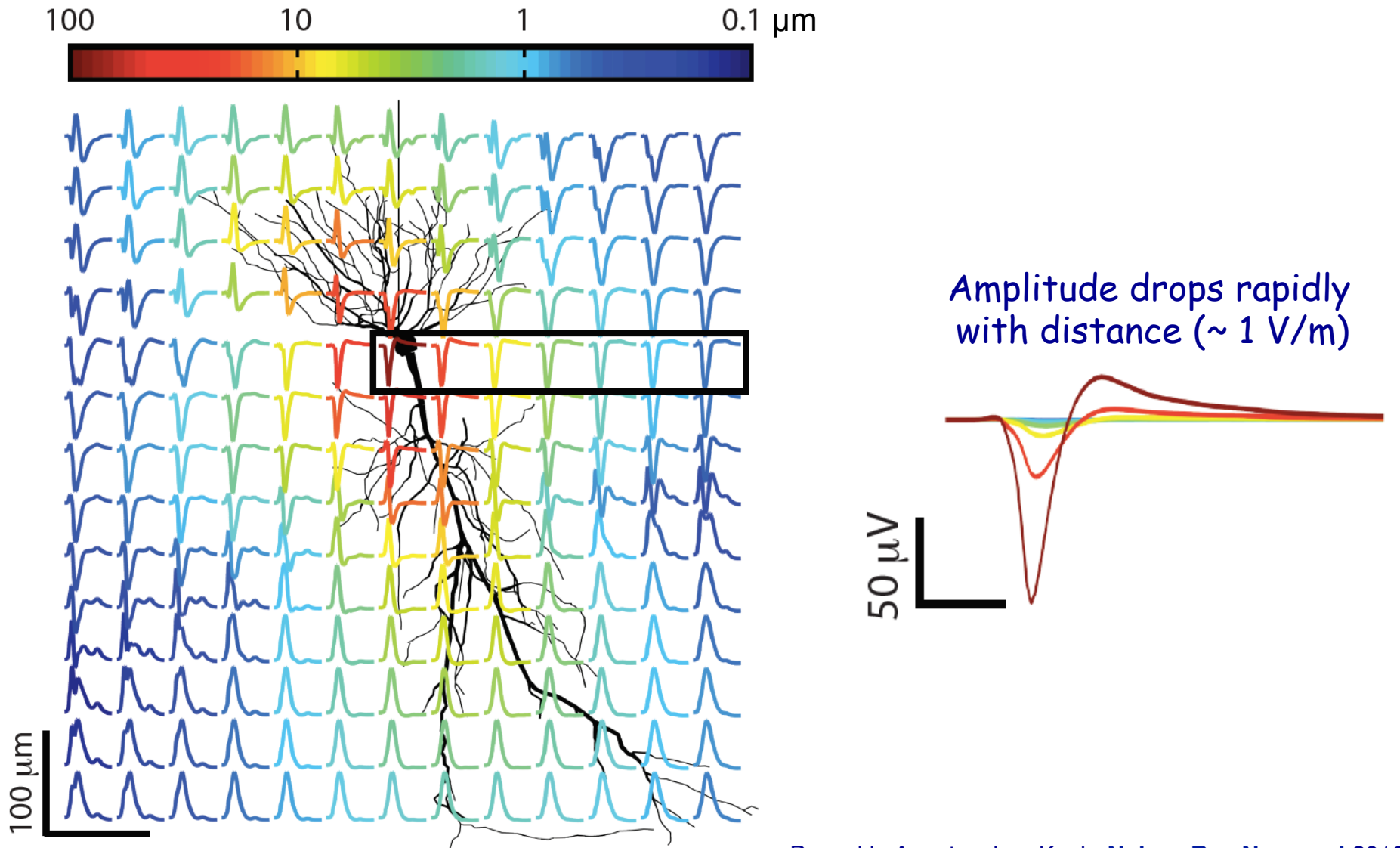


# Steps of large-scale recordings with silicon probes

light/silicon probe

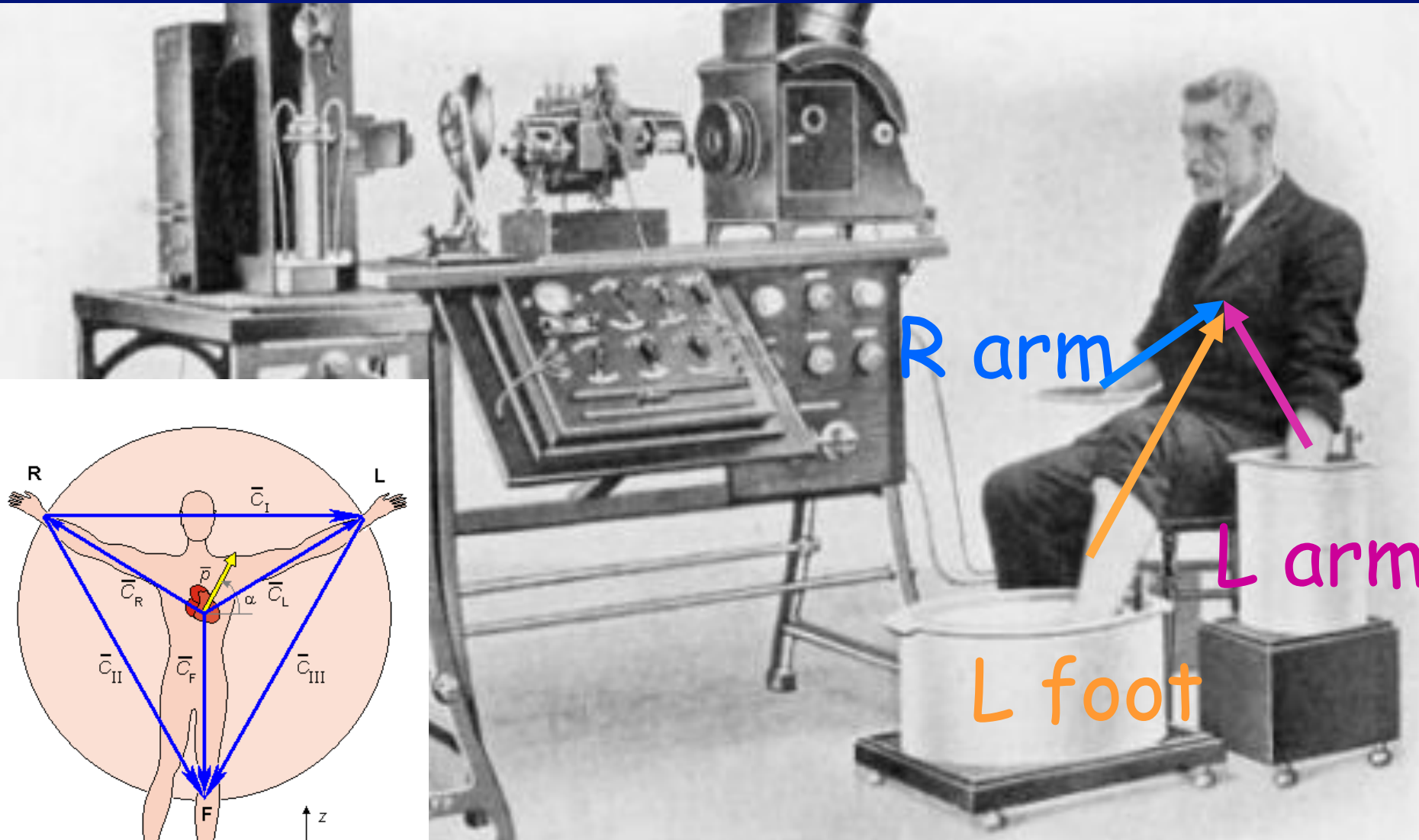


# Pyramidal cells generate elongated open fields



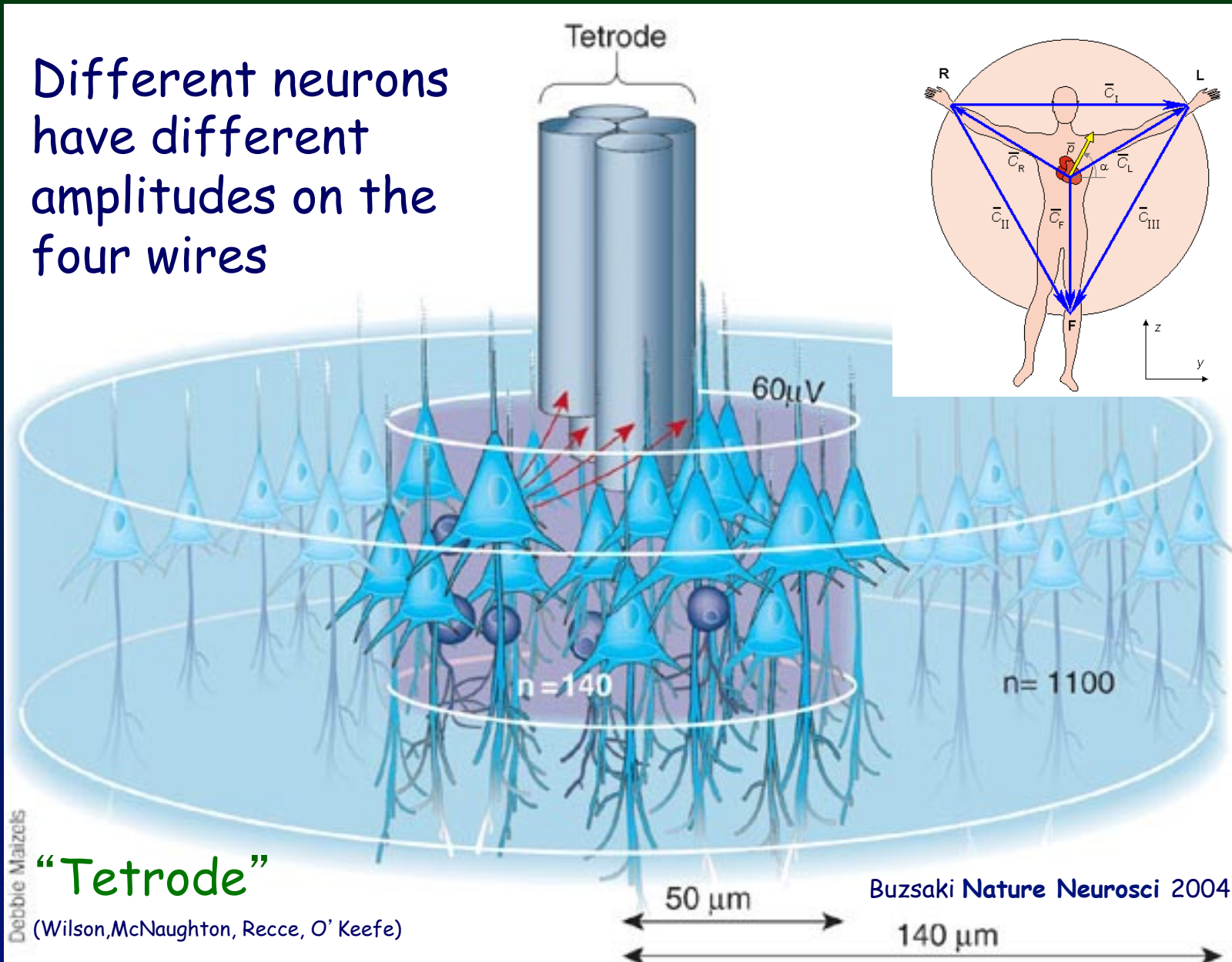
# Einthoven:

## triangulation of voltage signals



# Separation of neurons by triangulation of electric sources

Different neurons have different amplitudes on the four wires



Debbie Marzels

“Tetrode”

(Wilson,McNaughton, Recce, O'Keefe)

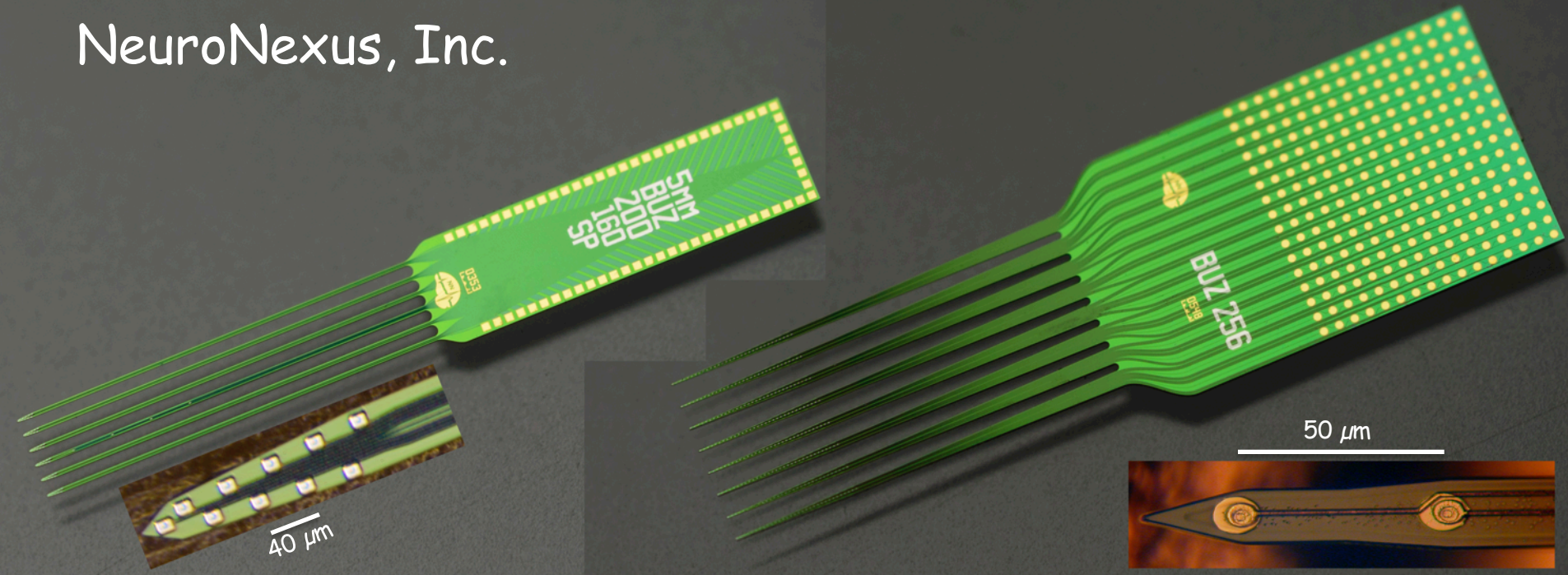
Buzsaki Nature Neurosci 2004

# State of the art (to date)

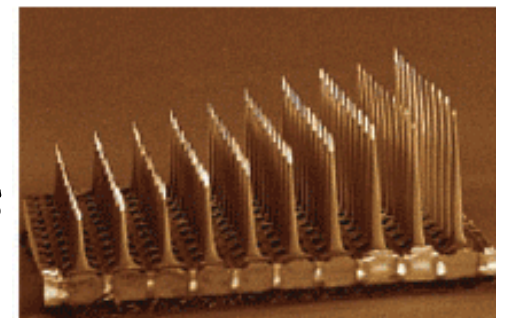
Six-shank 'docatrode'

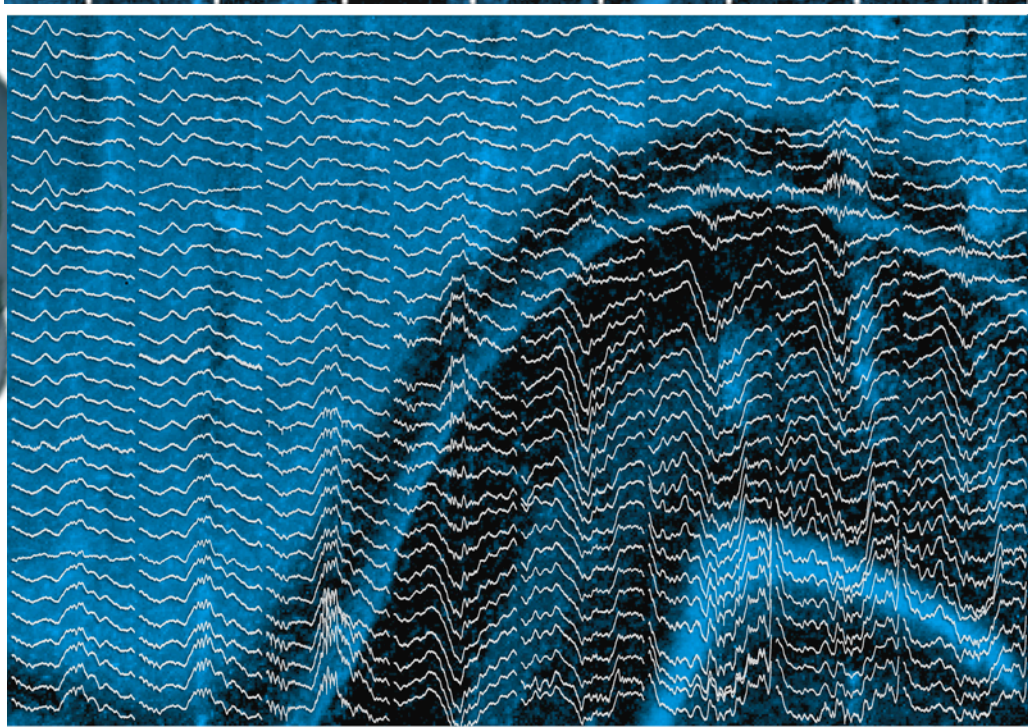
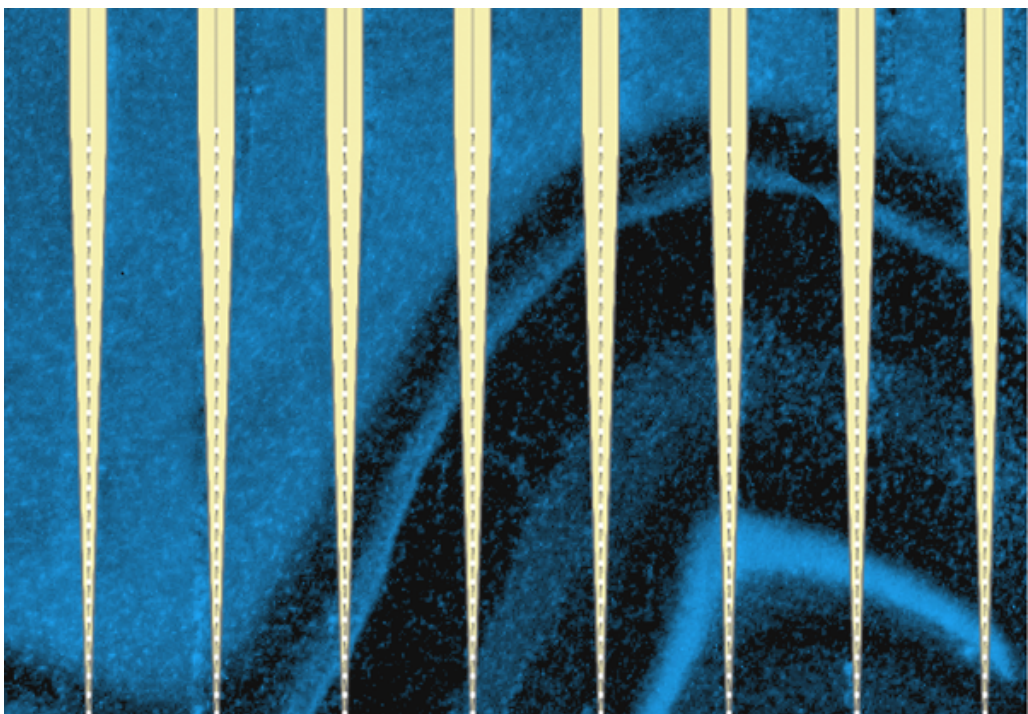
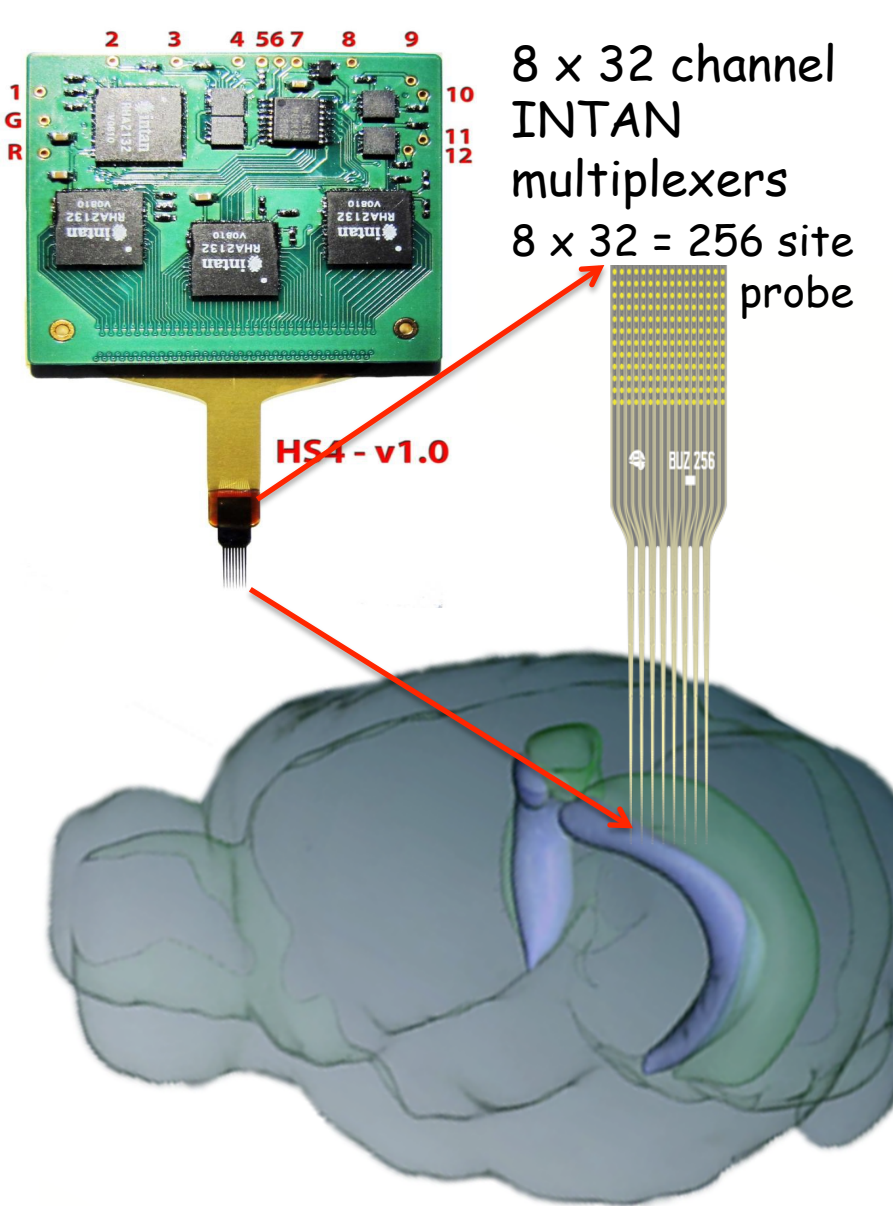
Eight-shank x 32 =  
256-site probe

NeuroNexus, Inc.

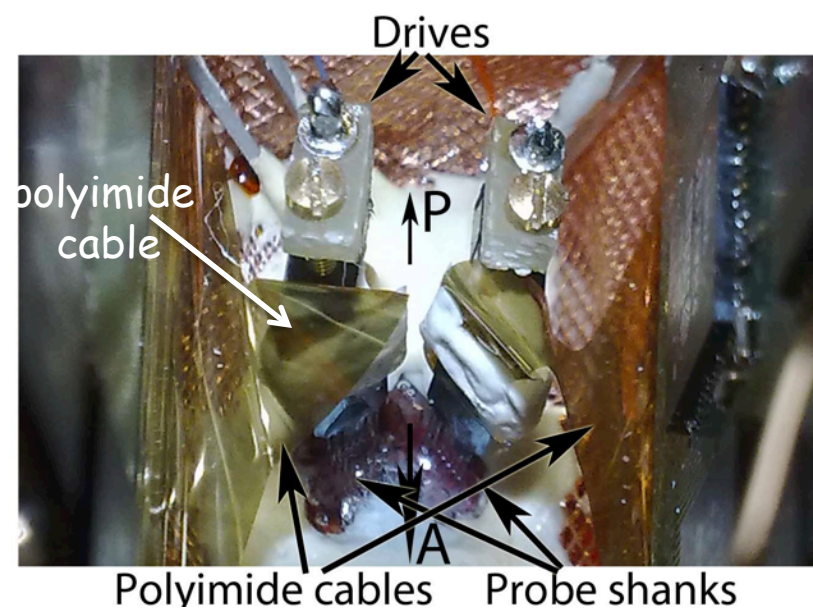
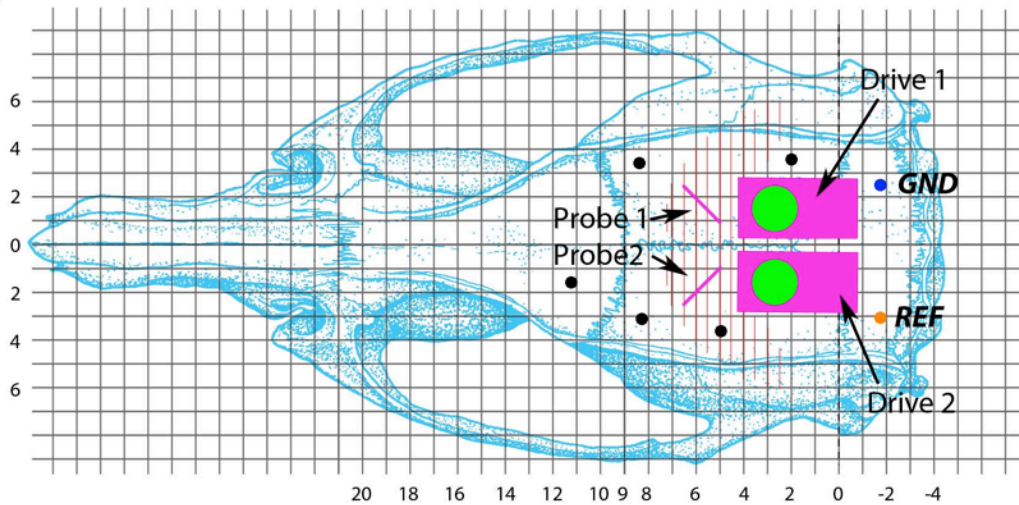


Blackrock  
Microsystems

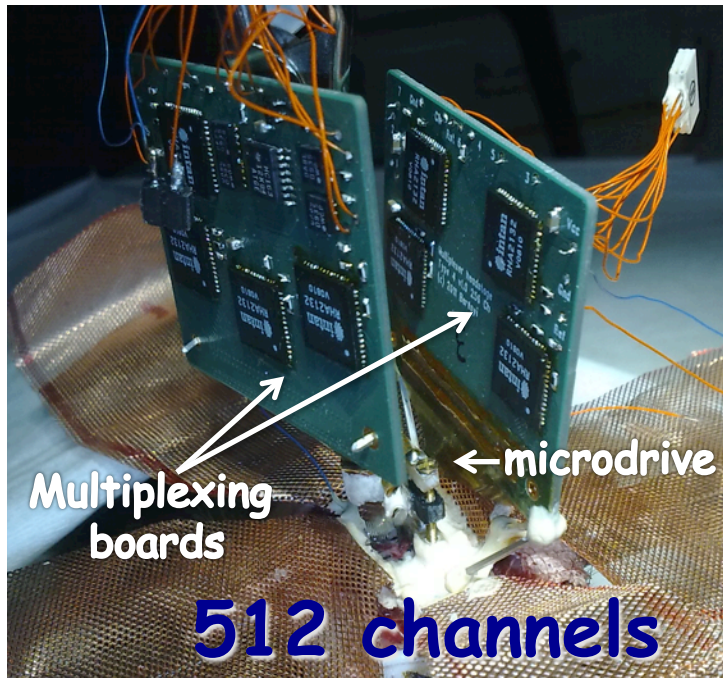






**B**

### External electronics



# IMAC probe

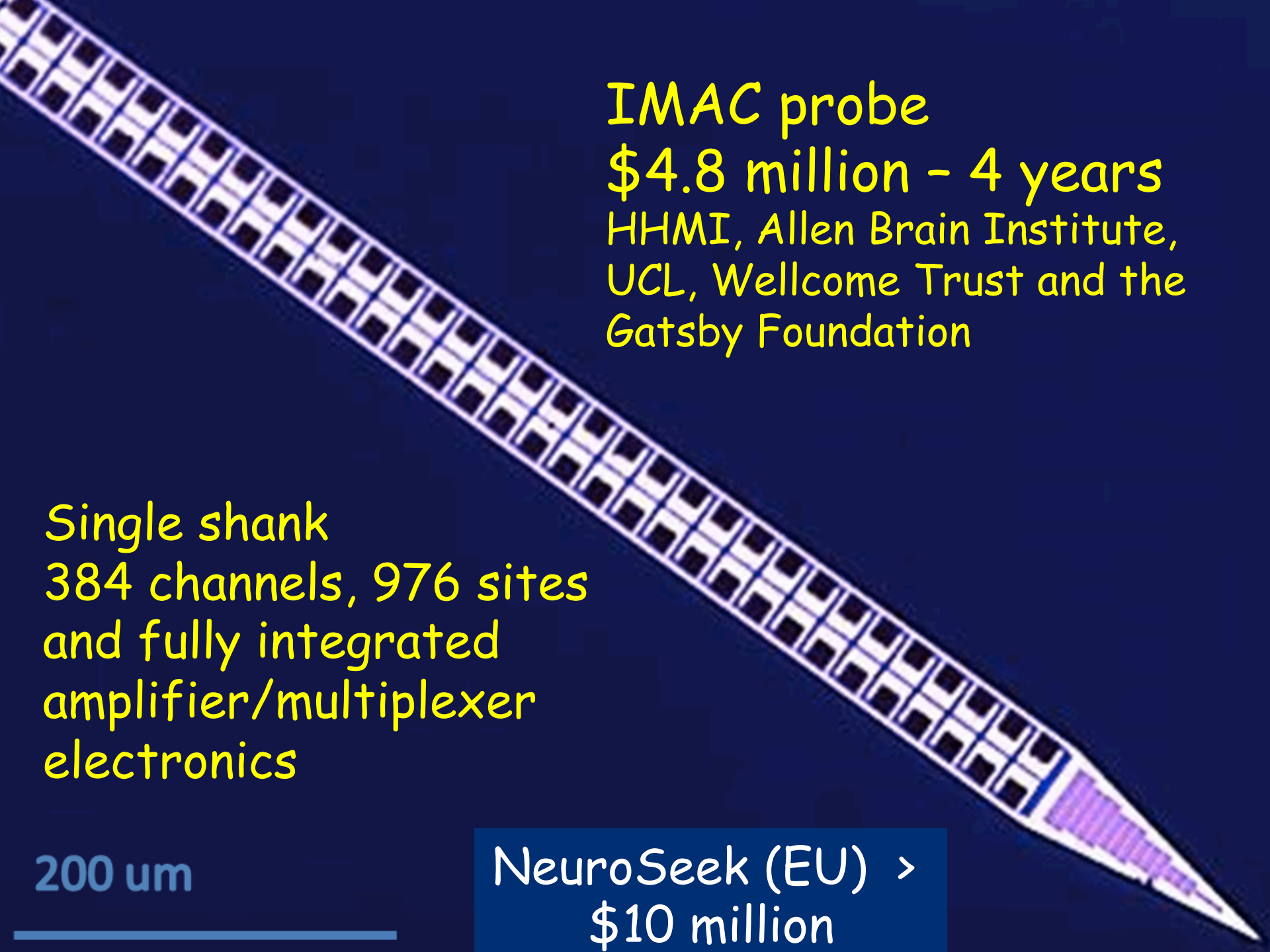
\$4.8 million - 4 years  
HHMI, Allen Brain Institute,  
UCL, Wellcome Trust and the  
Gatsby Foundation

Single shank  
384 channels, 976 sites  
and fully integrated  
amplifier/multiplexer  
electronics

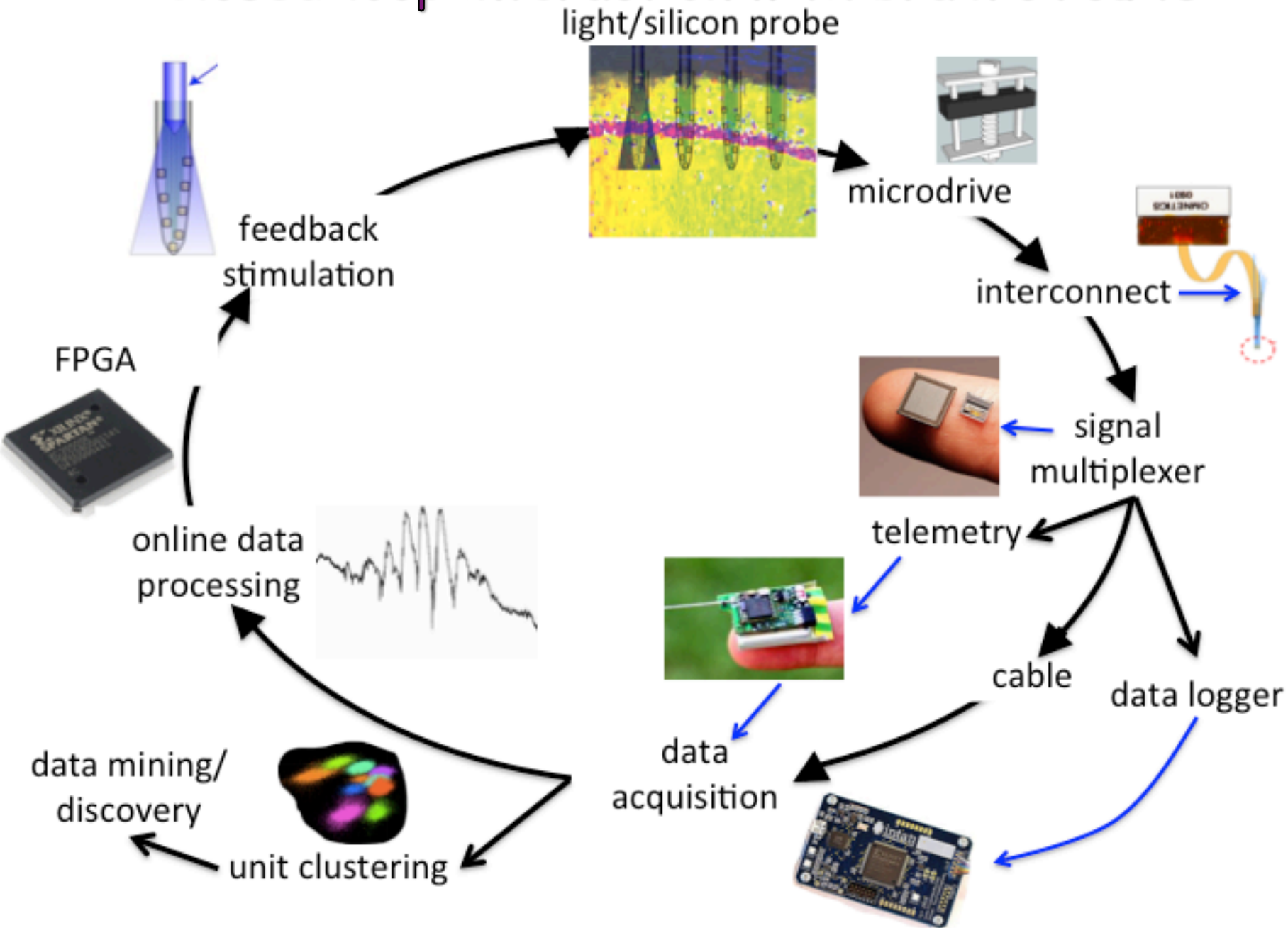
200  $\mu\text{m}$



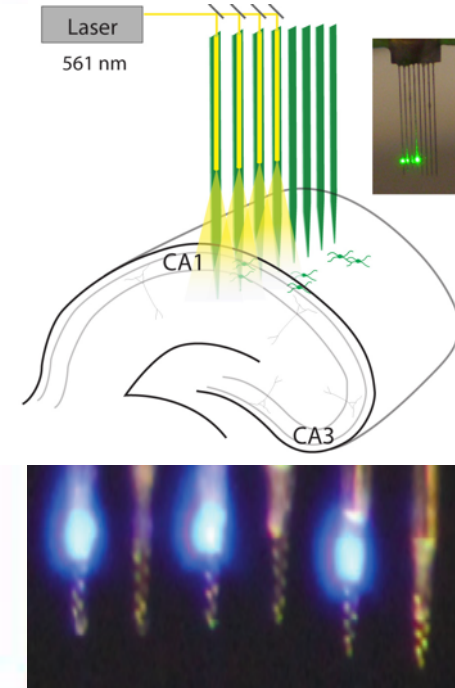
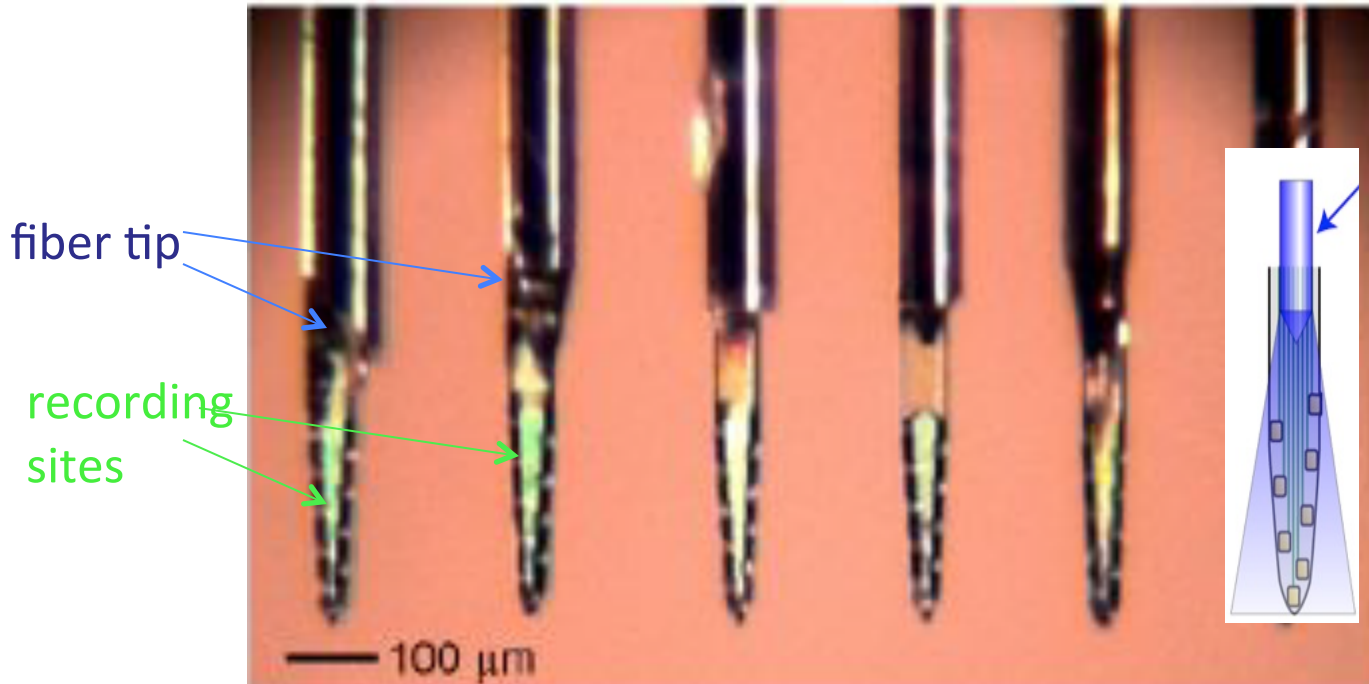
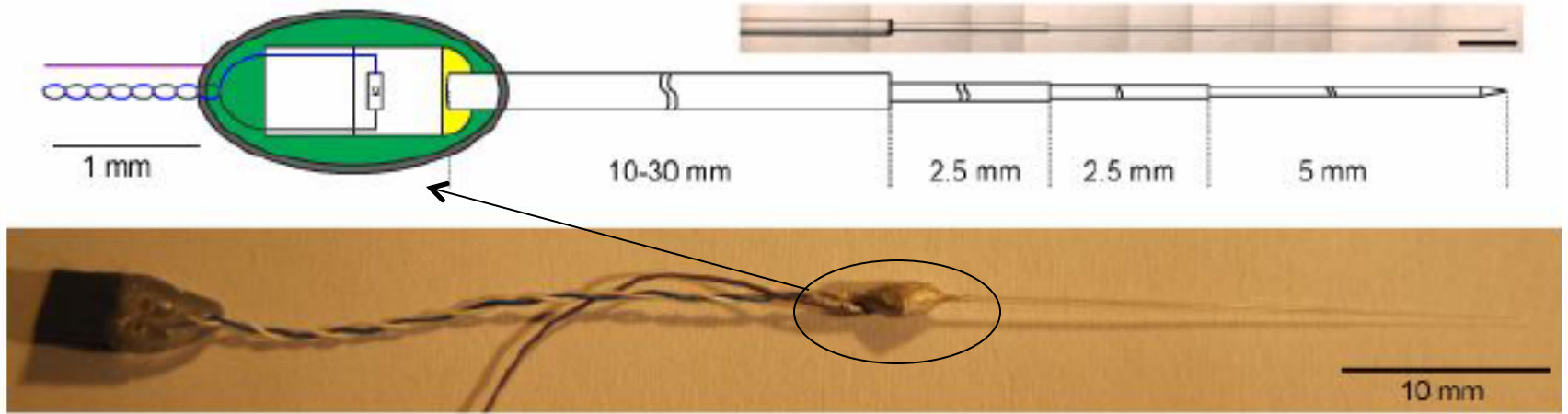
NeuroSeek (EU) >  
\$10 million



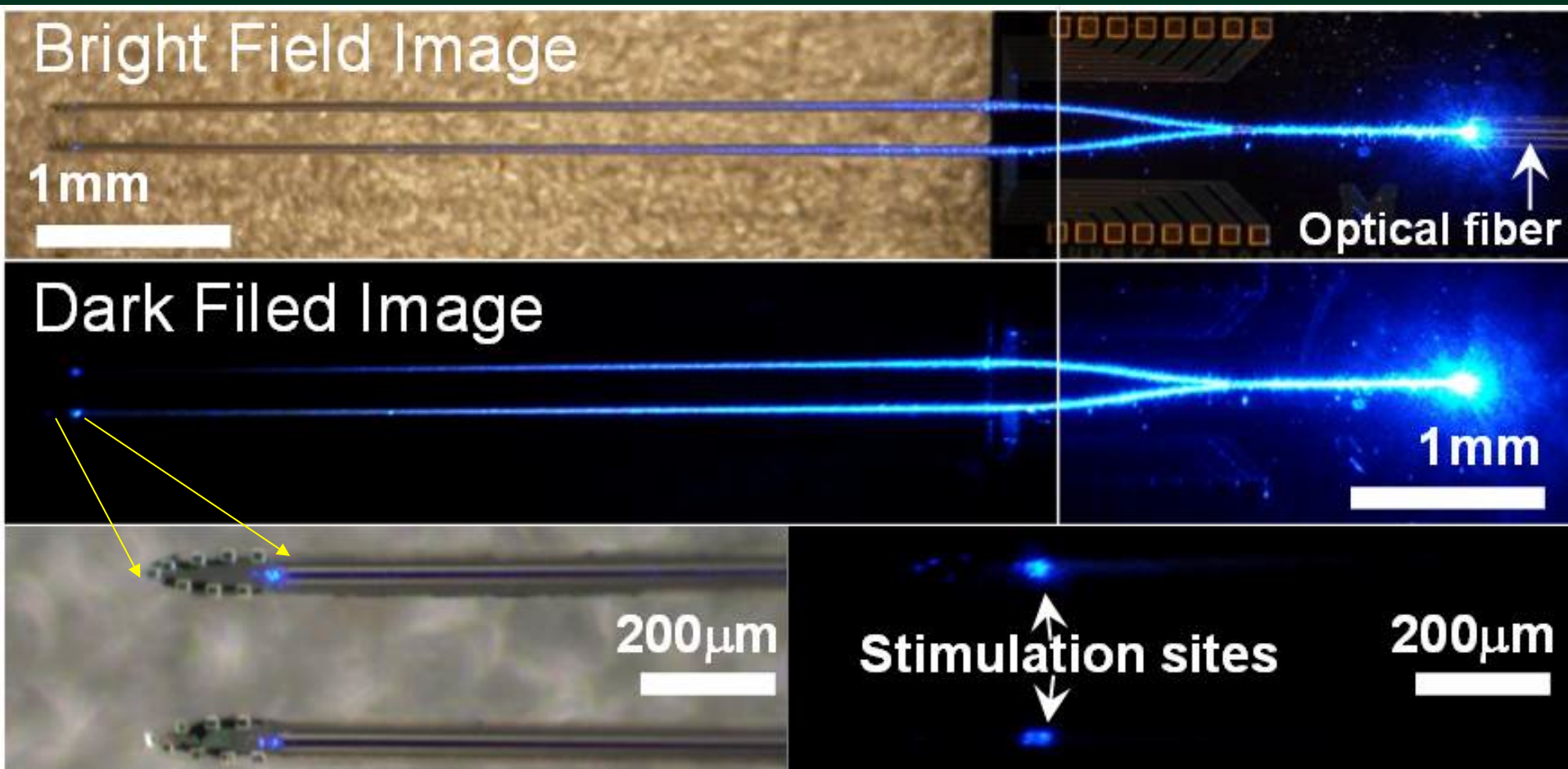
# Closed-loop interaction with brain circuits



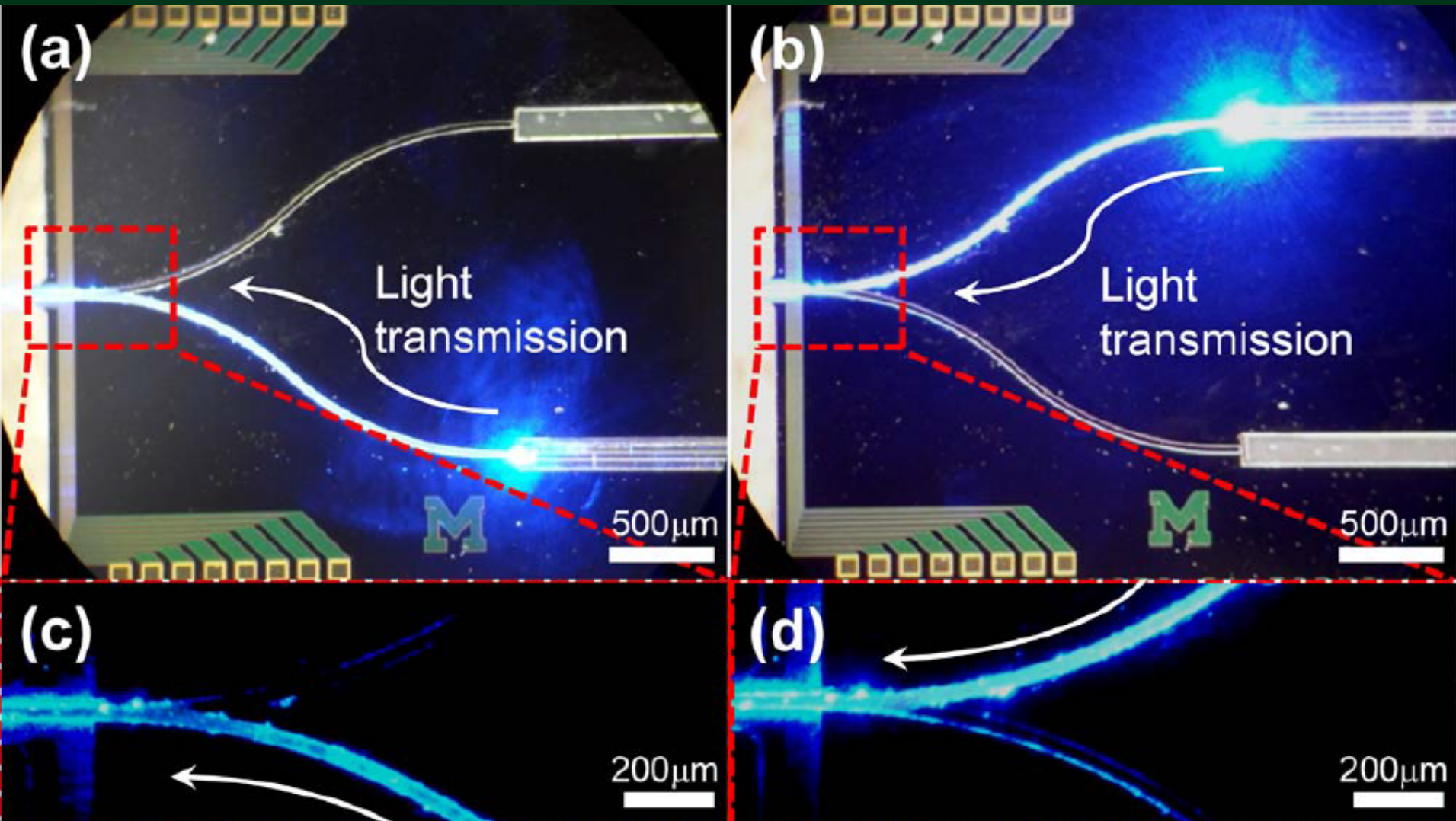
# Diode-probe - 3 to 5 days postdoc cost



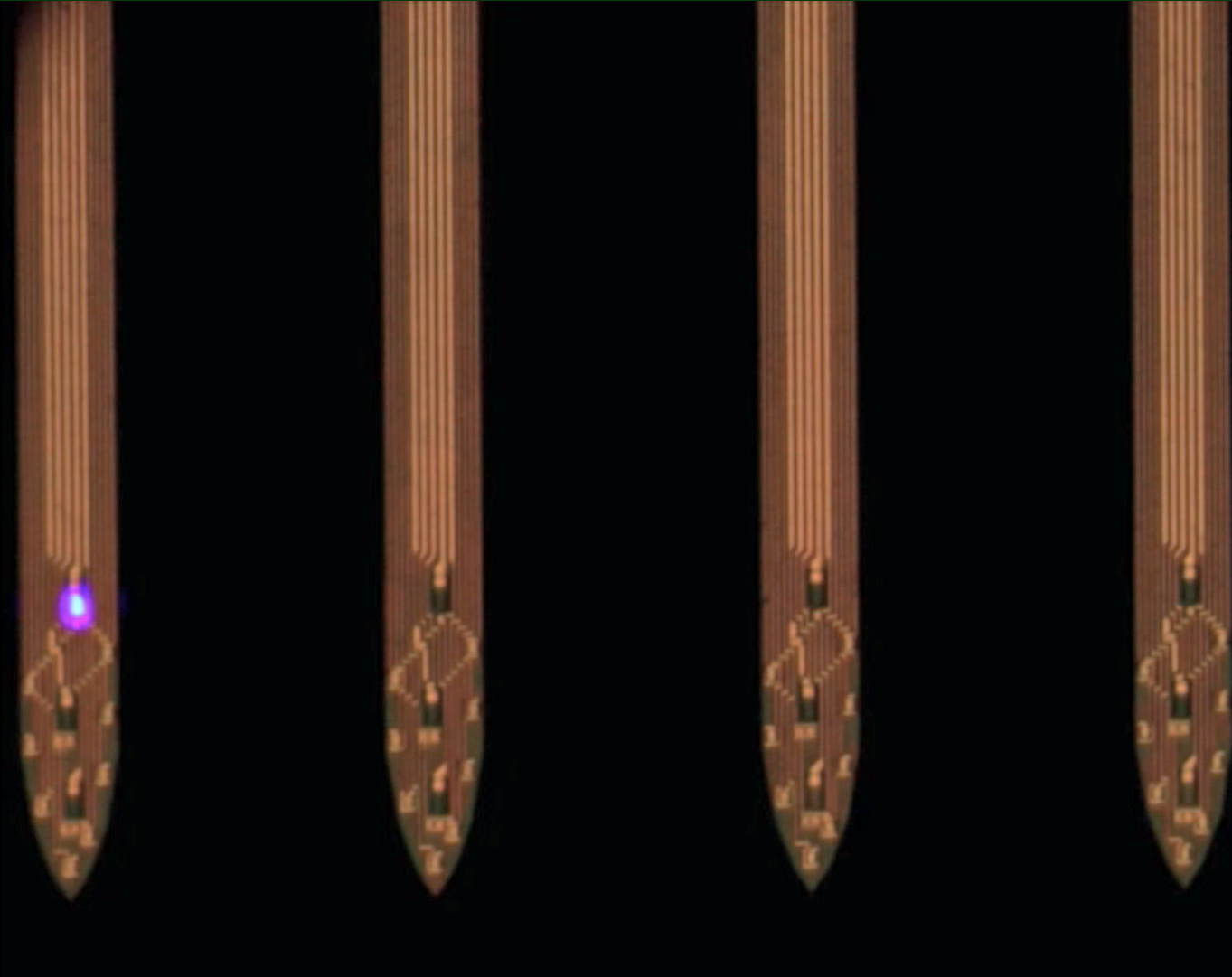
# Optical splitter



# Optical mixer



# $\mu$ LED-probe - simultaneous recording and stimulation

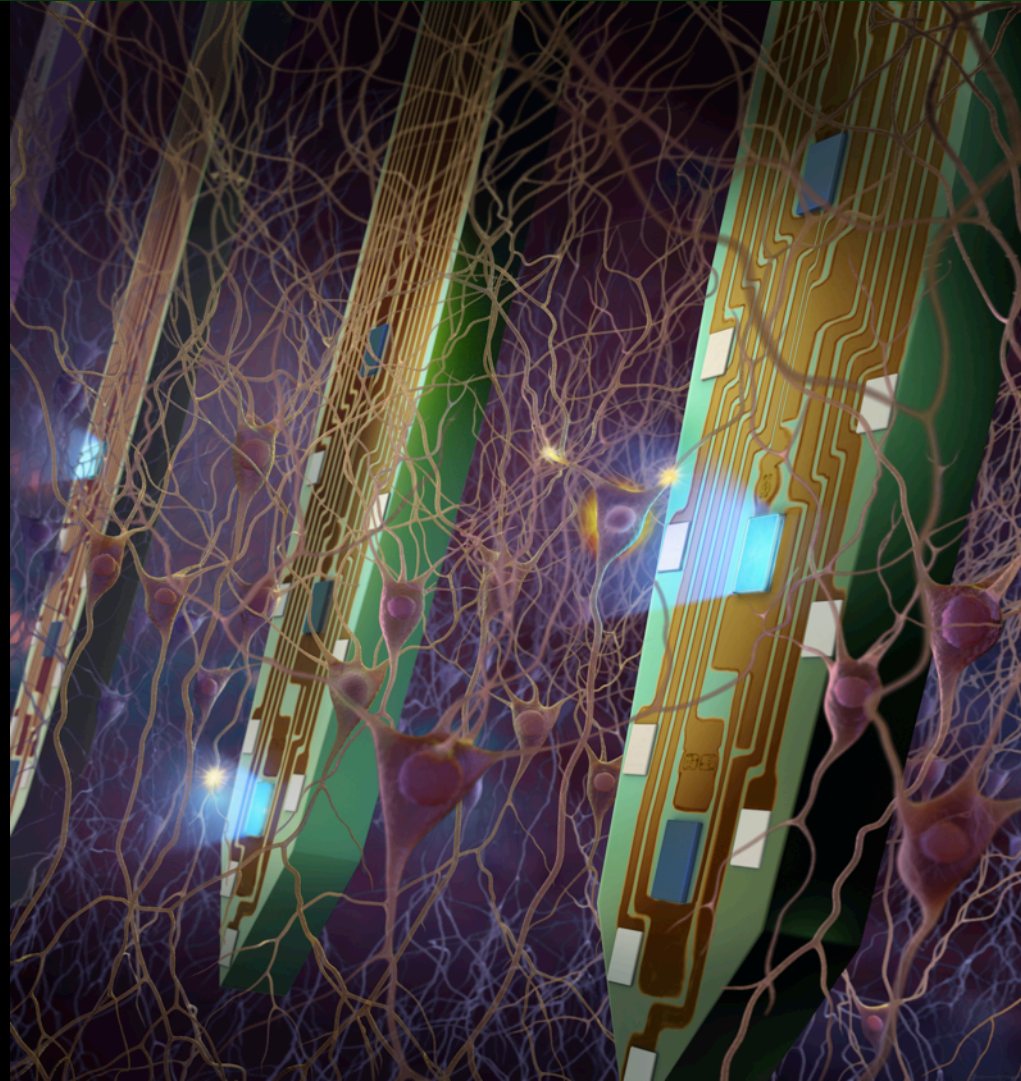


# $\mu$ LED-probe - simultaneous recording and stimulation

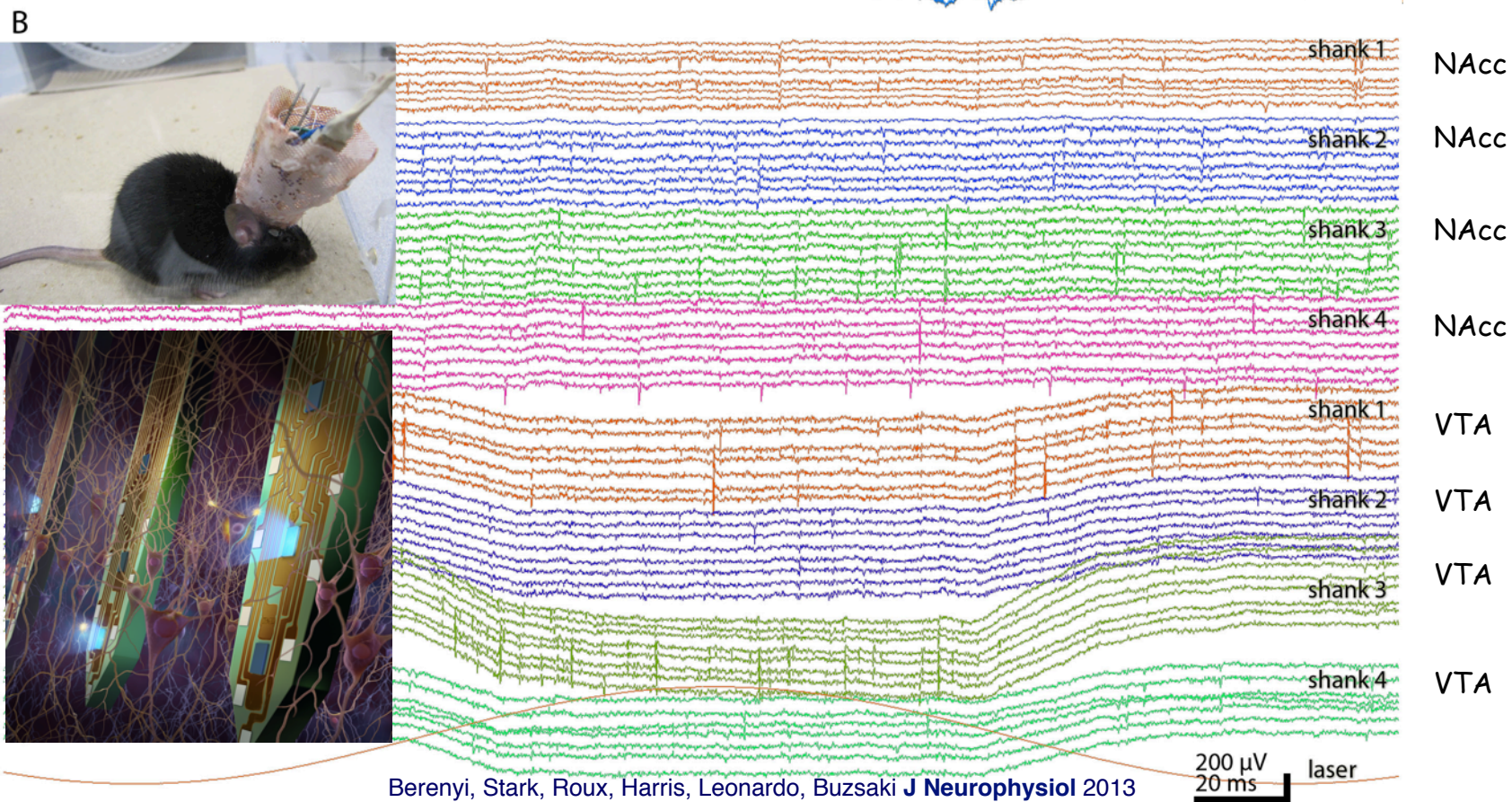
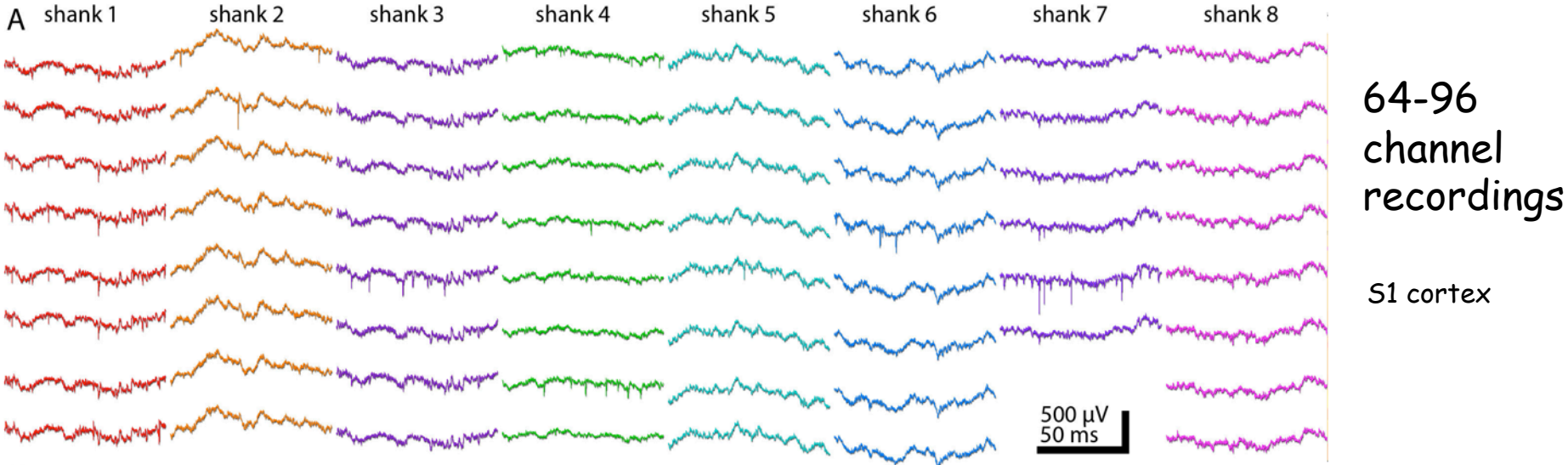


GaN/InGaN on Si

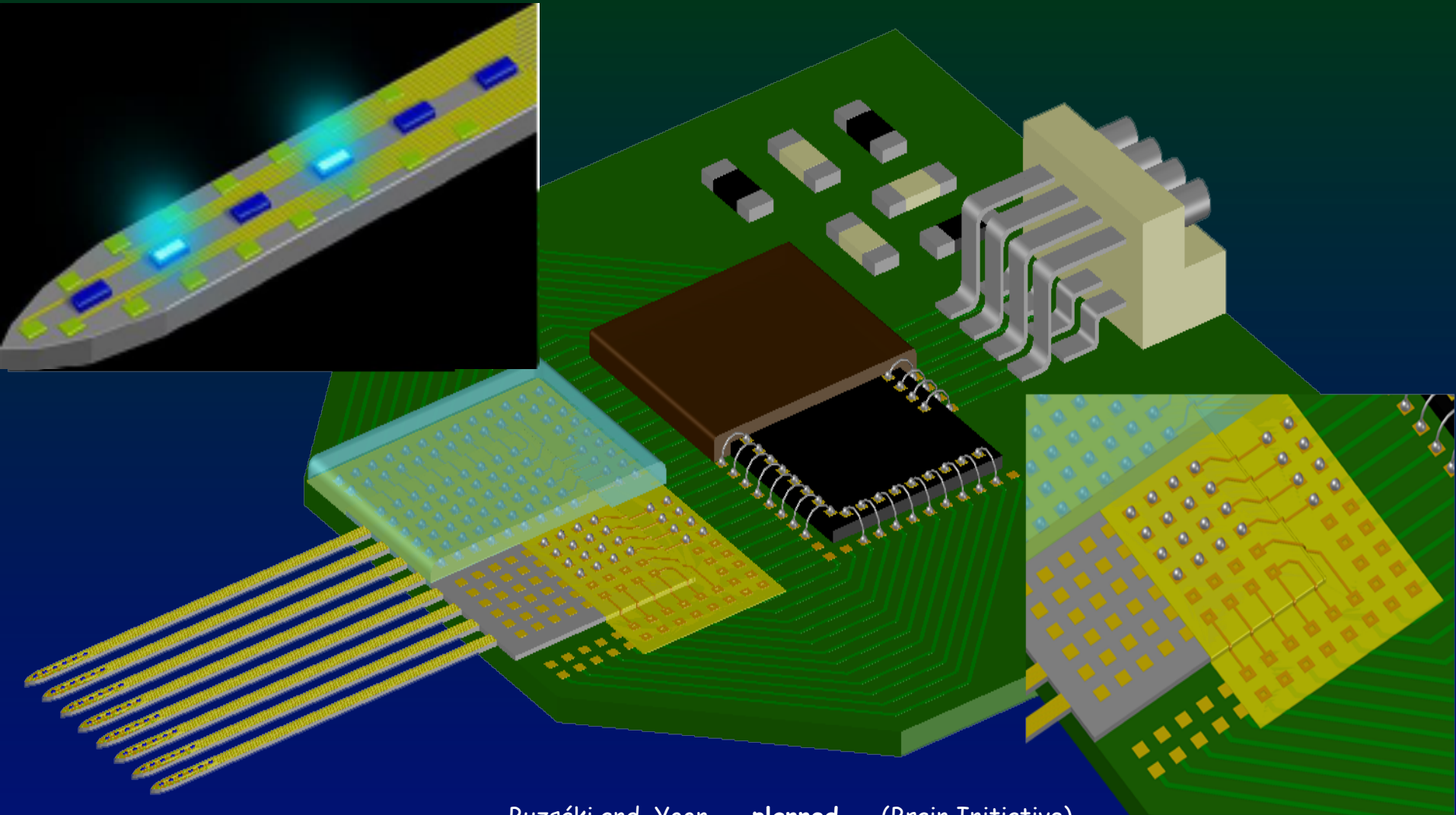
8 recording sites  
3  $\mu$ LEDs (Ir on Au)







# Advanced $\mu$ LED-probe - back-end electronics



Buzsáki and Yoon **planned** (Brain Initiative)

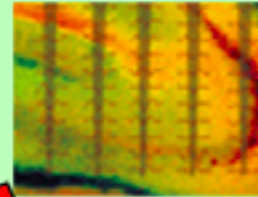
## HD Recording

- Micromachining
- Multi-shank
- Submicron
- >1000 ch.



## Testbed 1: Passive and Active HD Electrodes

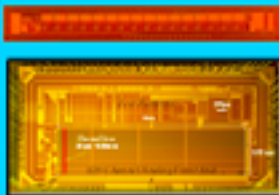
Electrode scaling  
Preamp & Mux  
2D and 3D  
assembly



Spike sorting  
Algorithm Develop  
High Dim. clustering  
Streaming to cloud

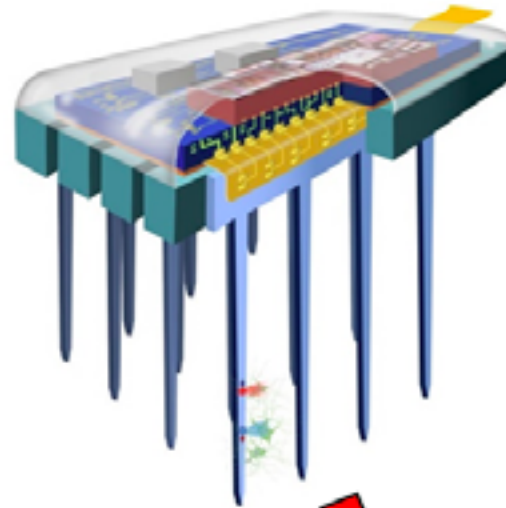
## Multiplexer/Telemetry

- Low-power circuits
- ASIC
- Data compress



## Packaging/Assembly

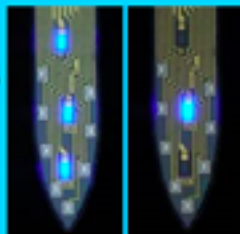
- Flipchip
- Multilayer
- Interposer
- Microbump
- Flexible interconnects



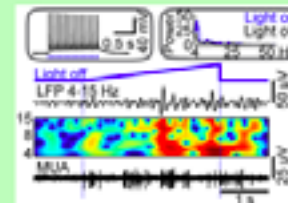
**Modular Shared Platform**

## Optical Stimulation

- GaN/silicon
- Waveguides
- Glass/Si process
- Drug port



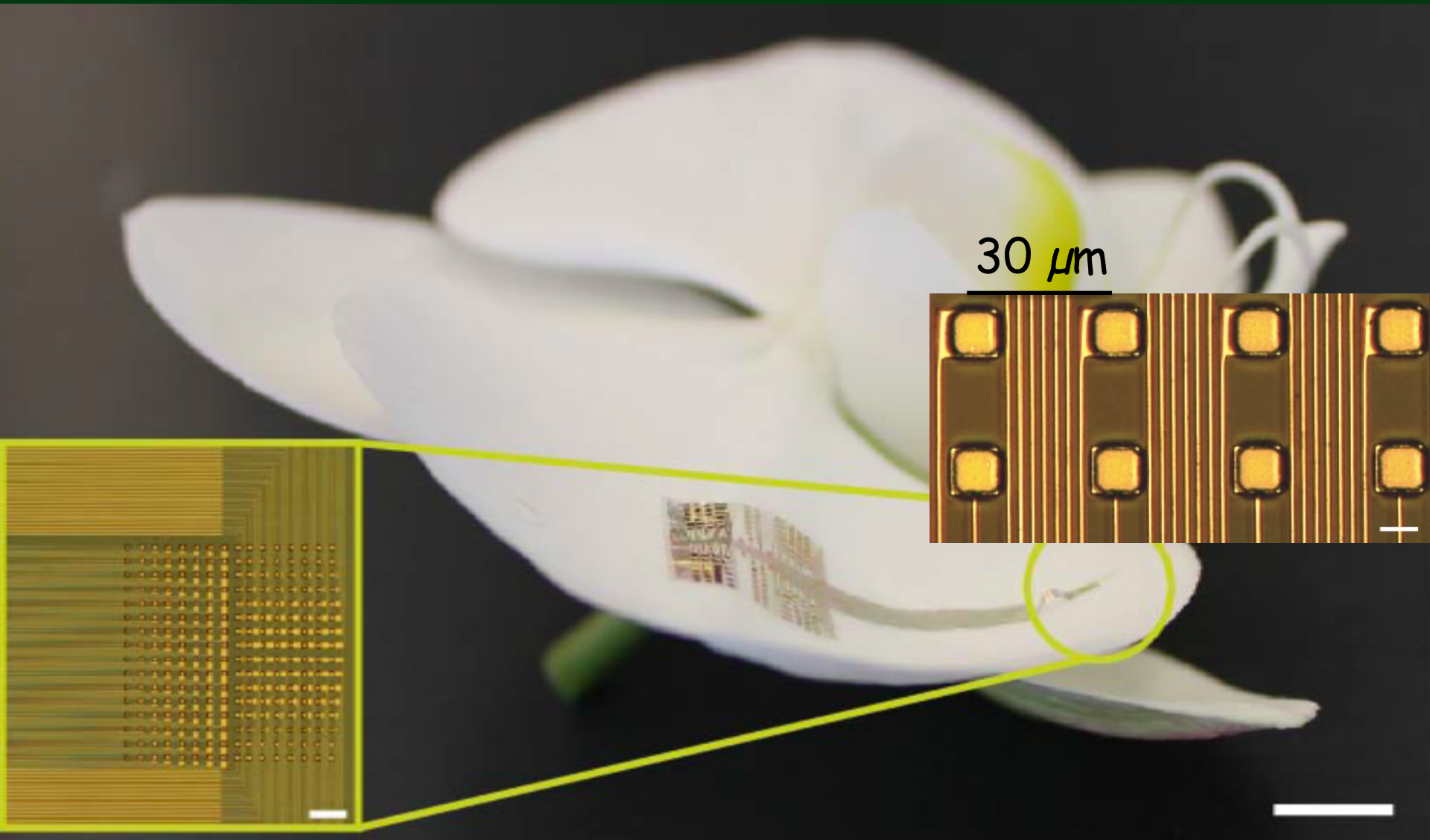
Monolithic  $\mu$ LEDs  
LD & waveguides  
Multi-color  
20-100 stim. ch.



Closed-loop control  
Activation/silencing  
Real-time sorting  
Biomimetic feedback

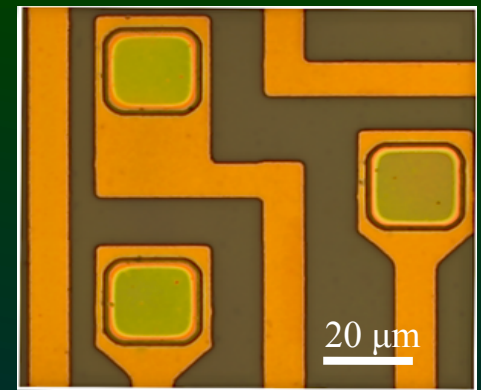
## Testbed 2: HD Multi-color Optoelectrodes

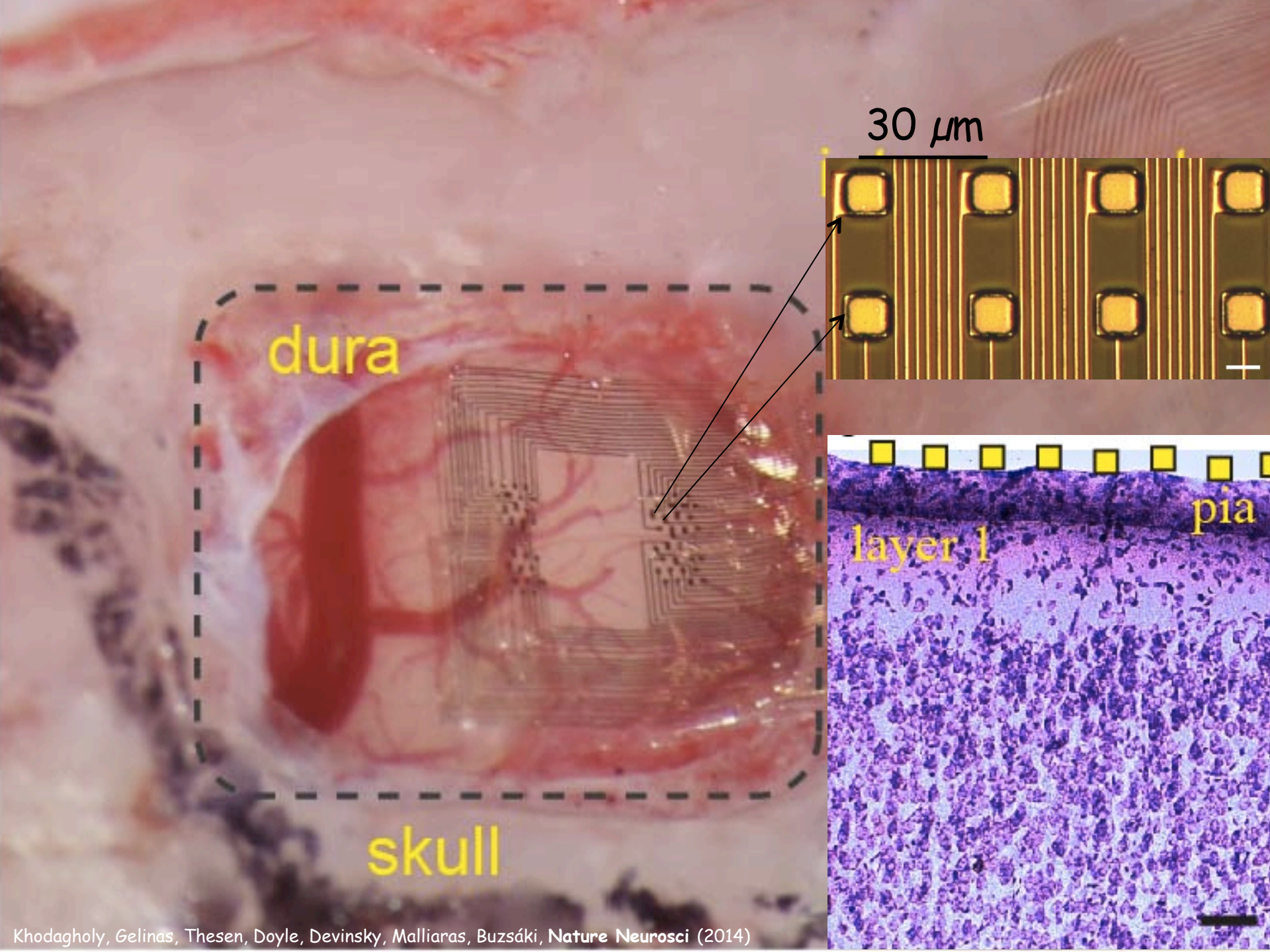
# NeuroGrid - spikes from the brain surface



# NeuroGrid

- organic material-based,
- ultraconformable (4  $\mu\text{m}$  thick)
- biocompatible (PEDOT:PSS; parylene C encapsulated)
- scalable neural interface array with
- neuron-sized-density electrodes
- record both local field potentials (LFPs) and action potentials from superficial cortical neurons without penetrating the brain surface





30  $\mu\text{m}$

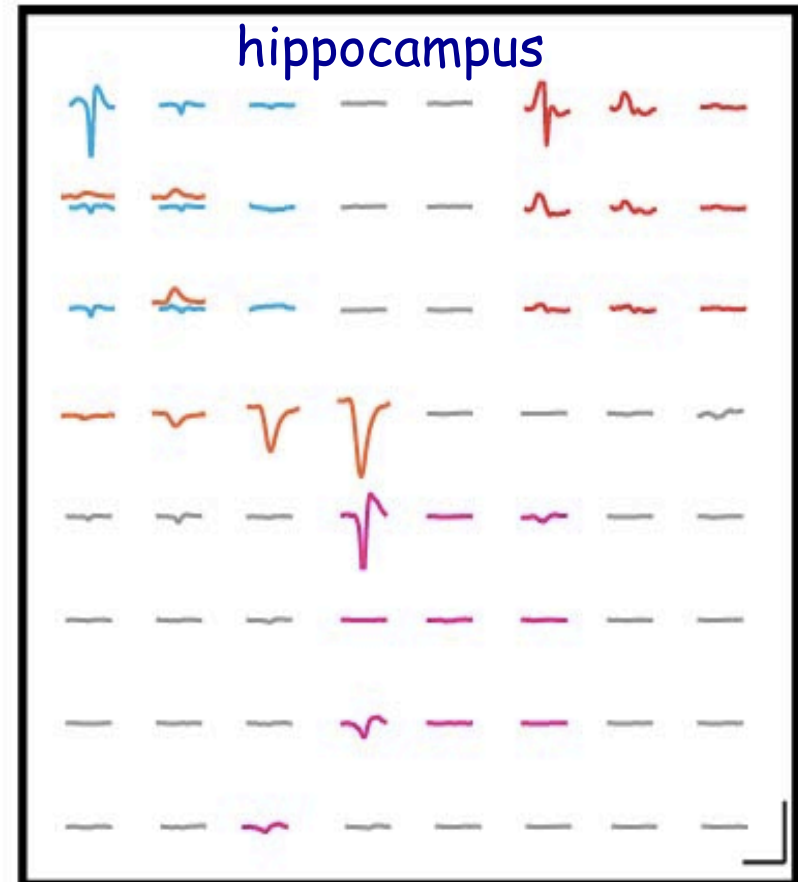
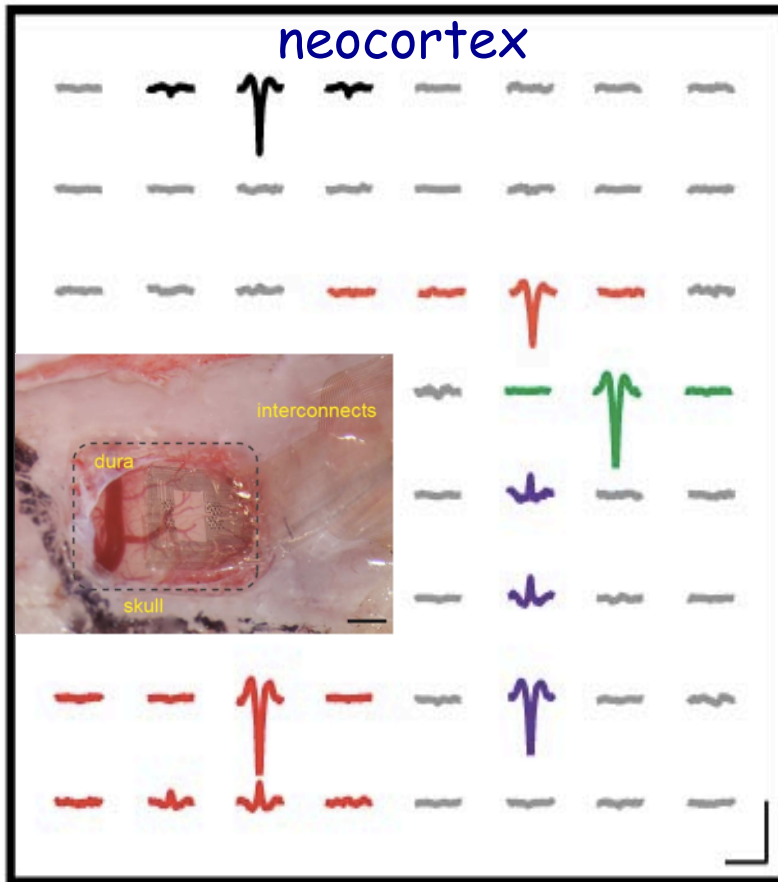
dura

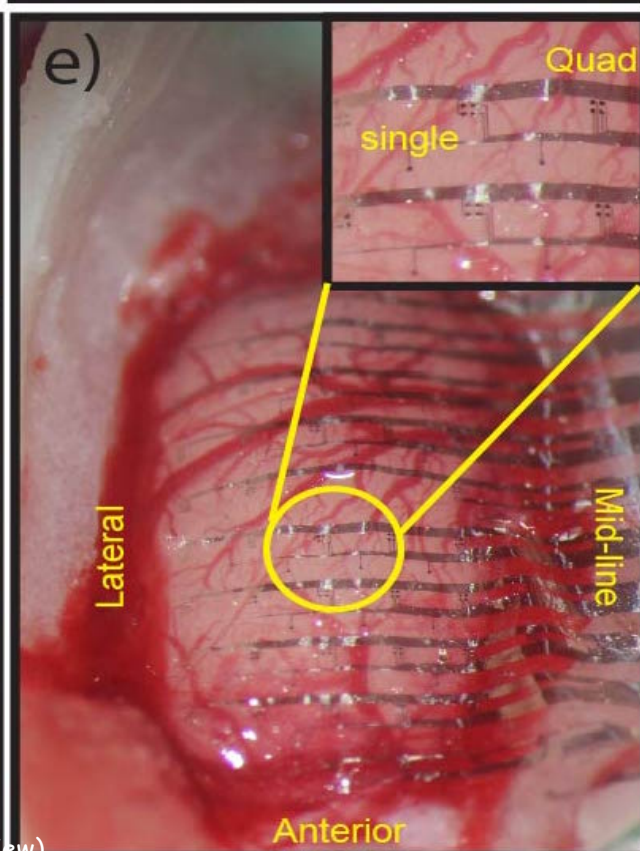
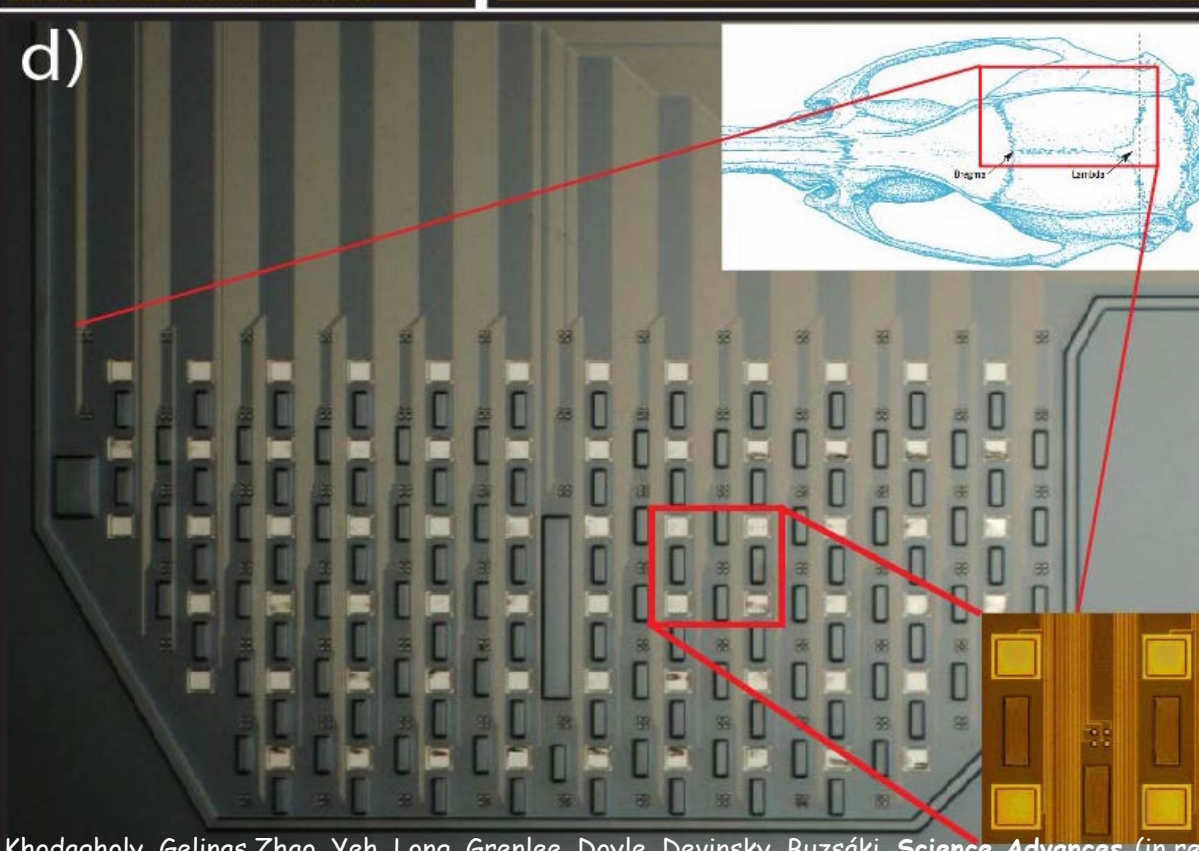
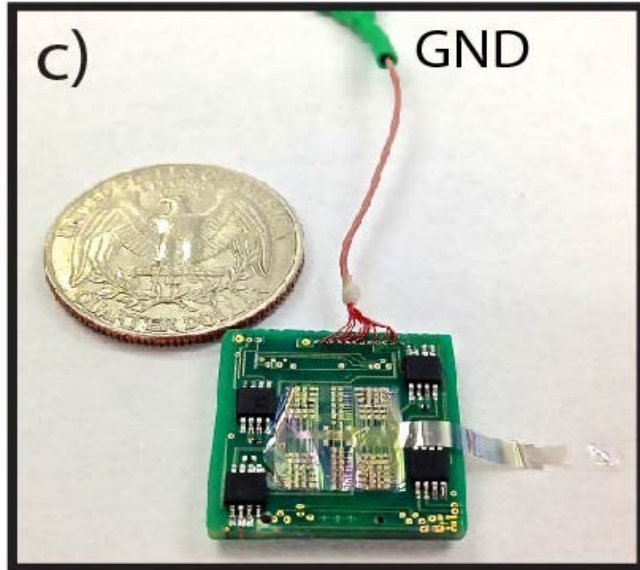
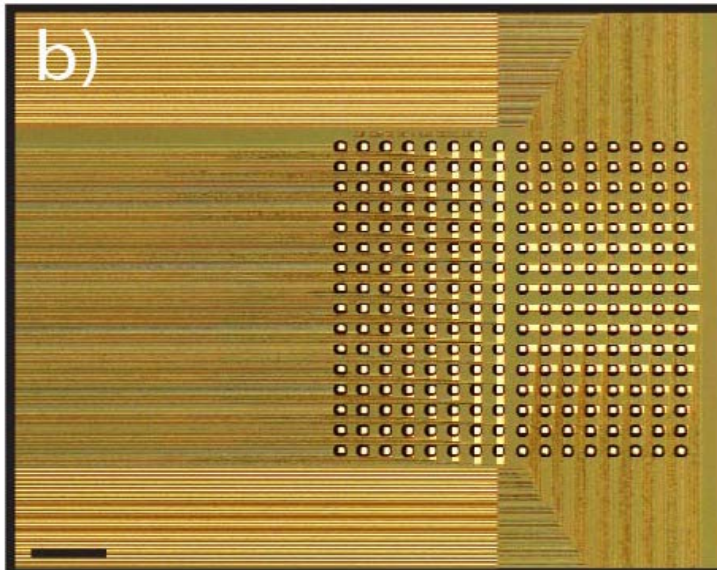
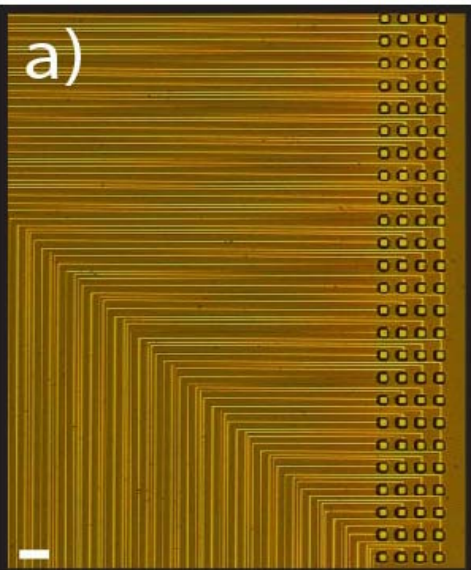
skull

layer 1

pia

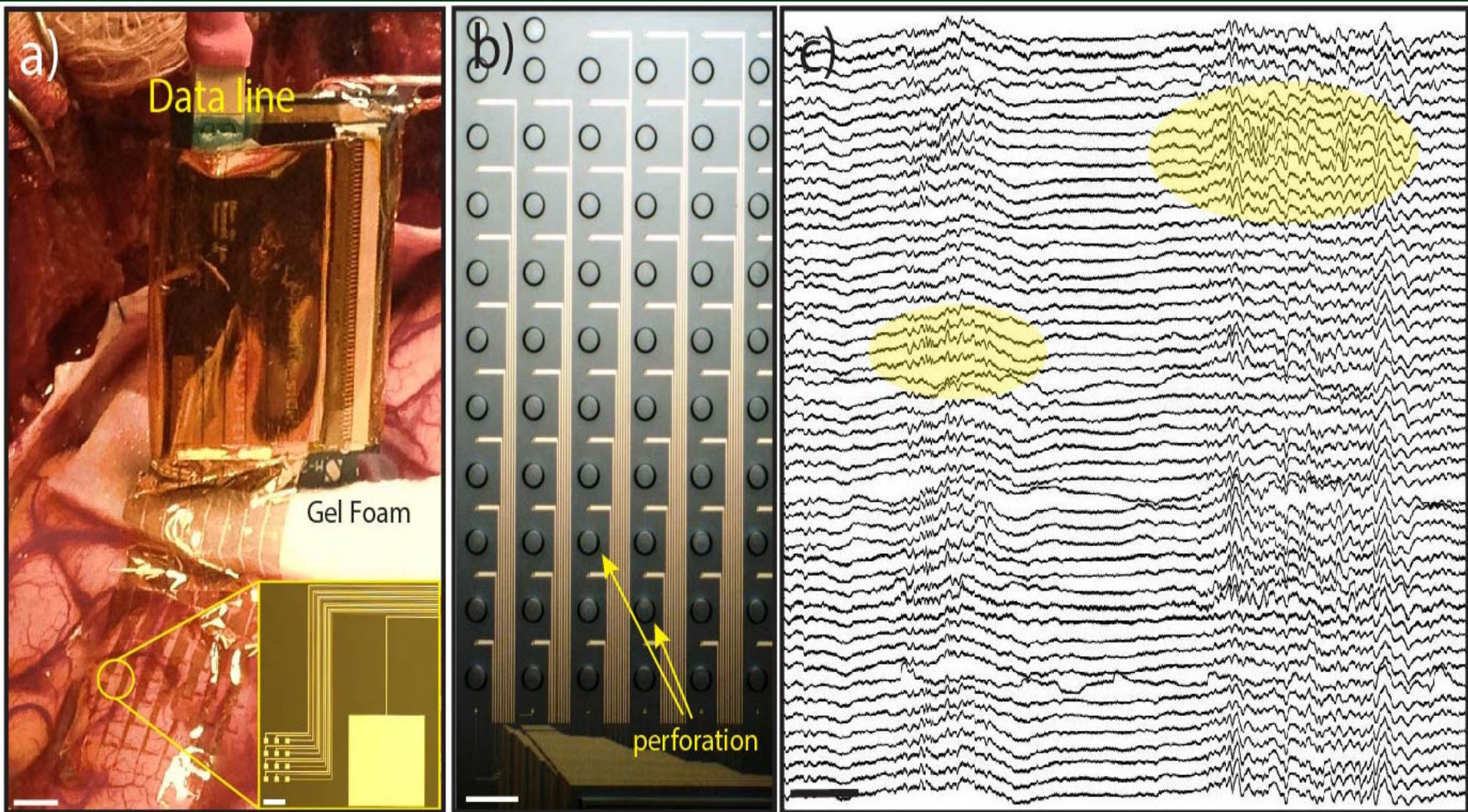
# Recording of spikes from the cortical surface





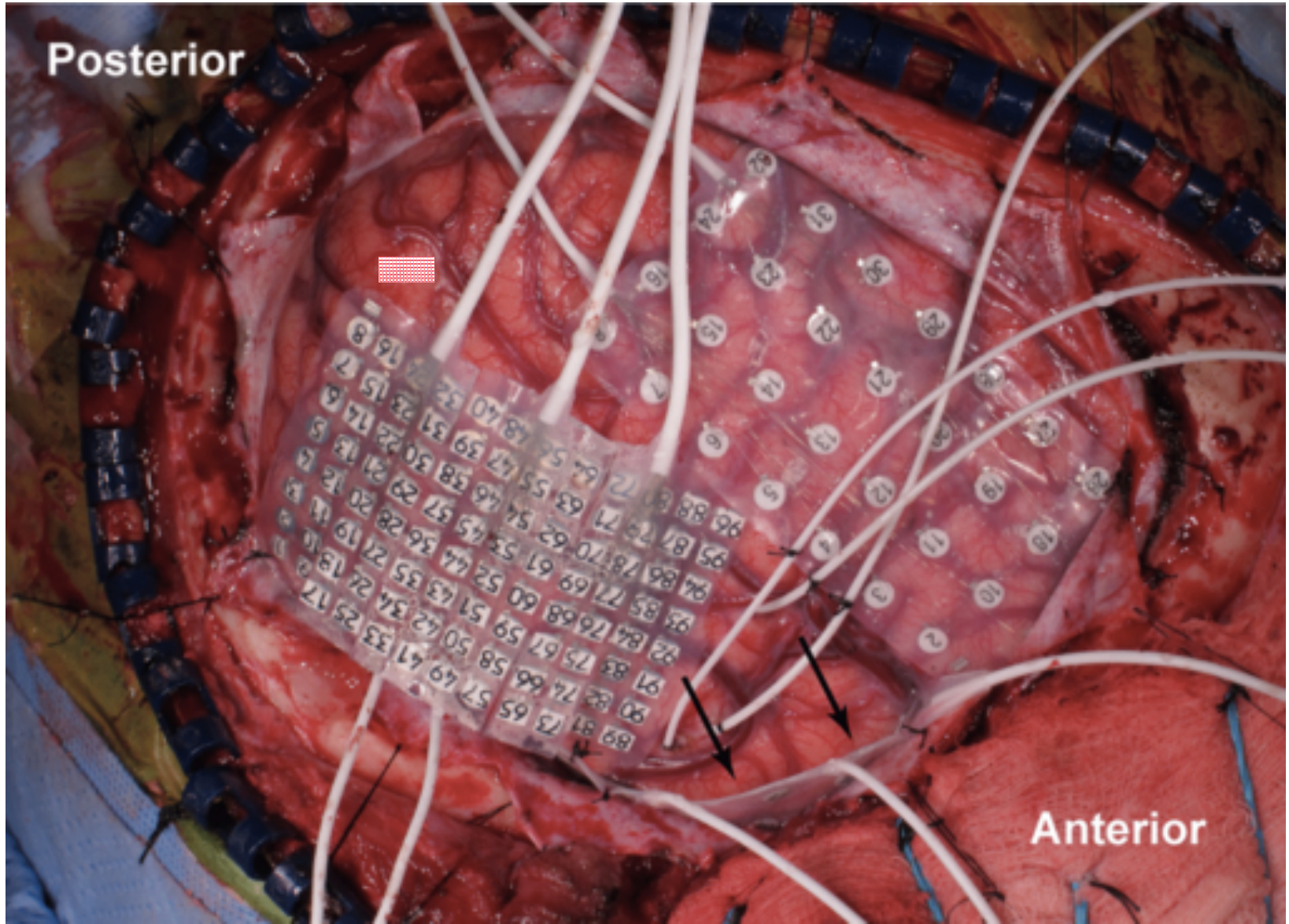


# Recordings from the cortical surface in humans

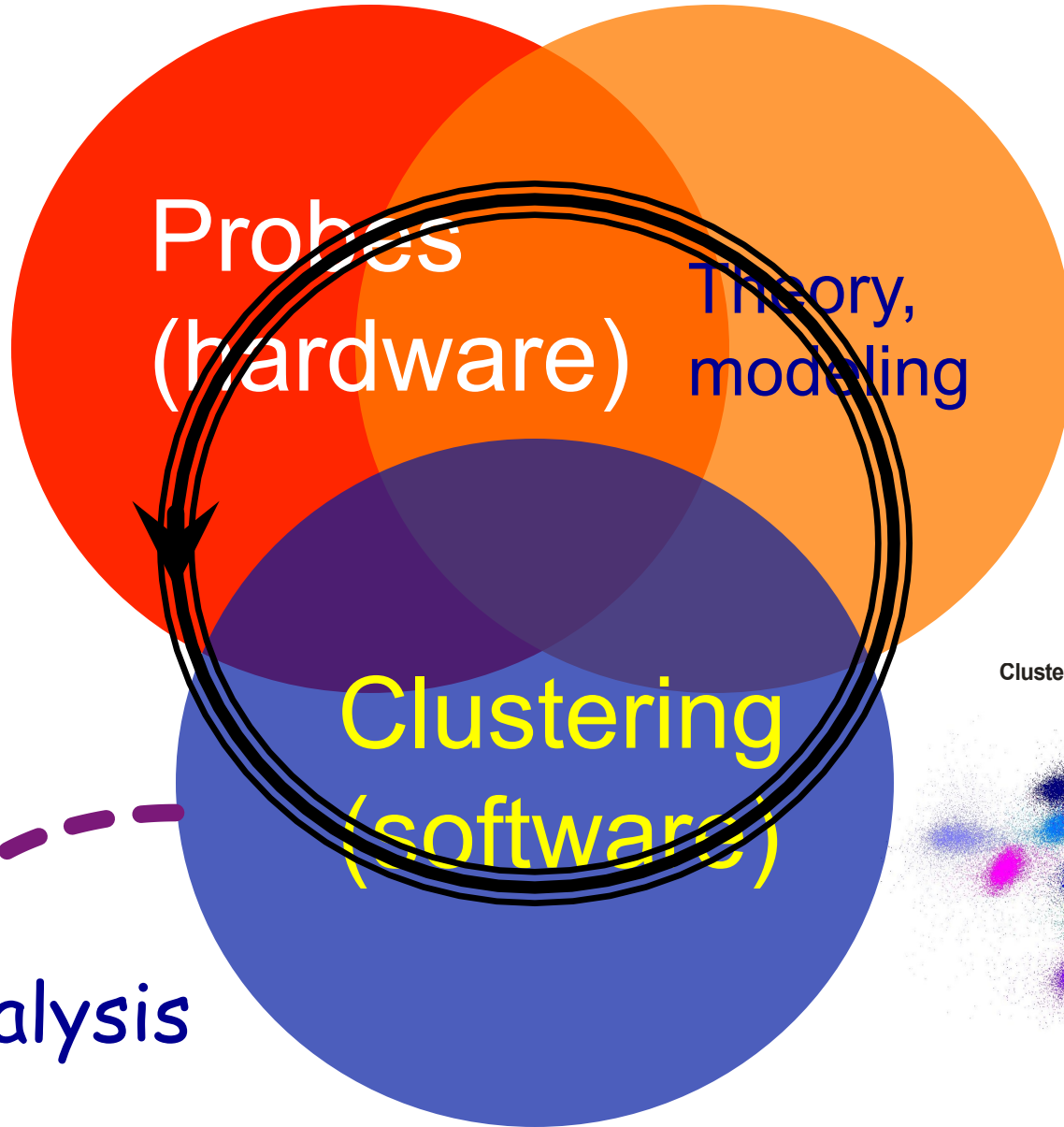


# Subdural grid

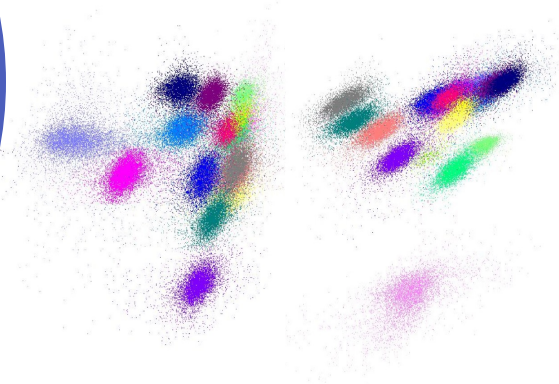
(sadly: current state-of-the-art in humans)



# Prerequisites of reliable data



Clusters of multiple separated neurons



data analysis



Luke Sjulson



Anli Liu



Orrin Devinsky



Werner Doyle



Antal Berenyi

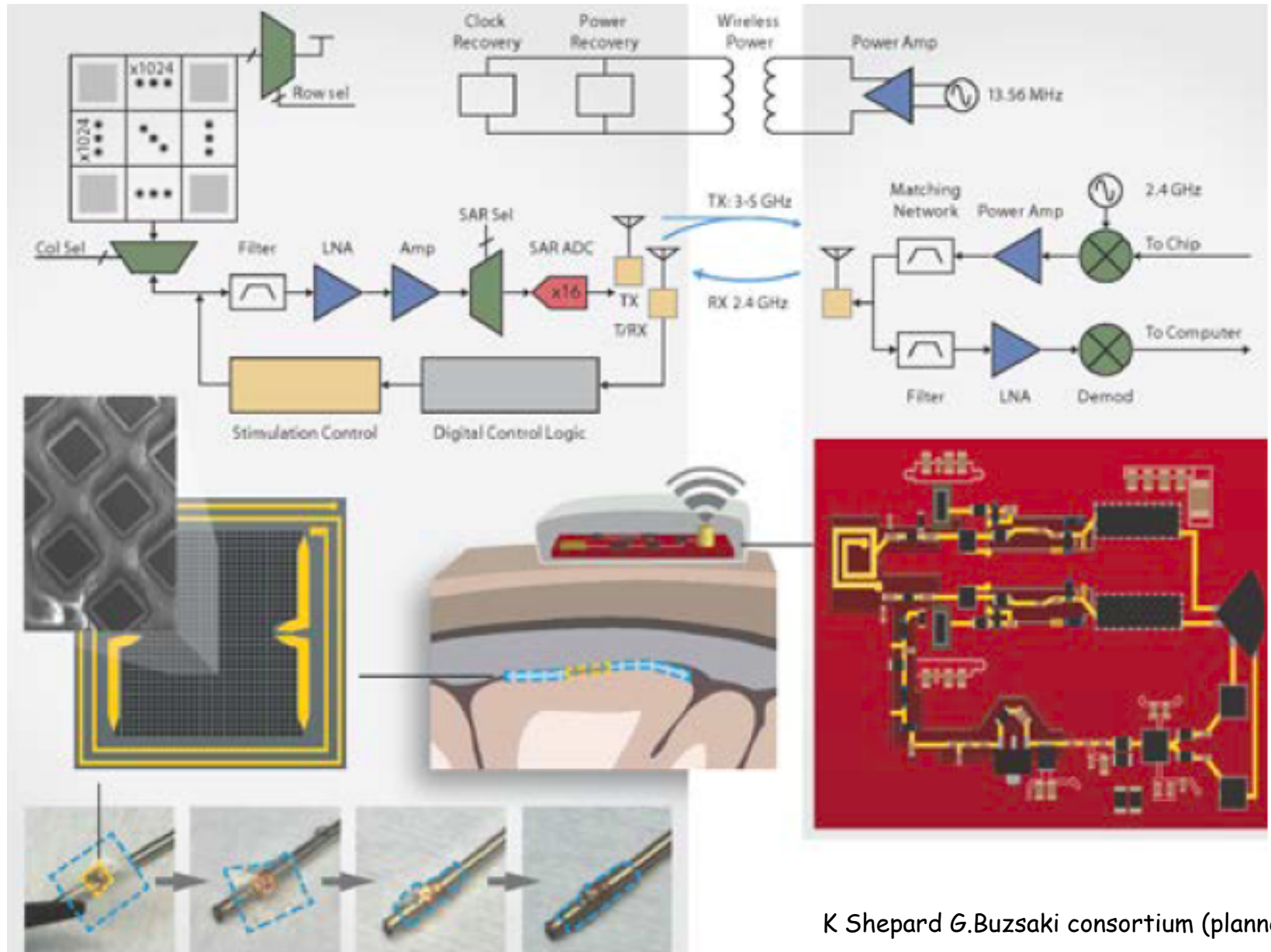
Brendon Watson

Jennifer Gelinis

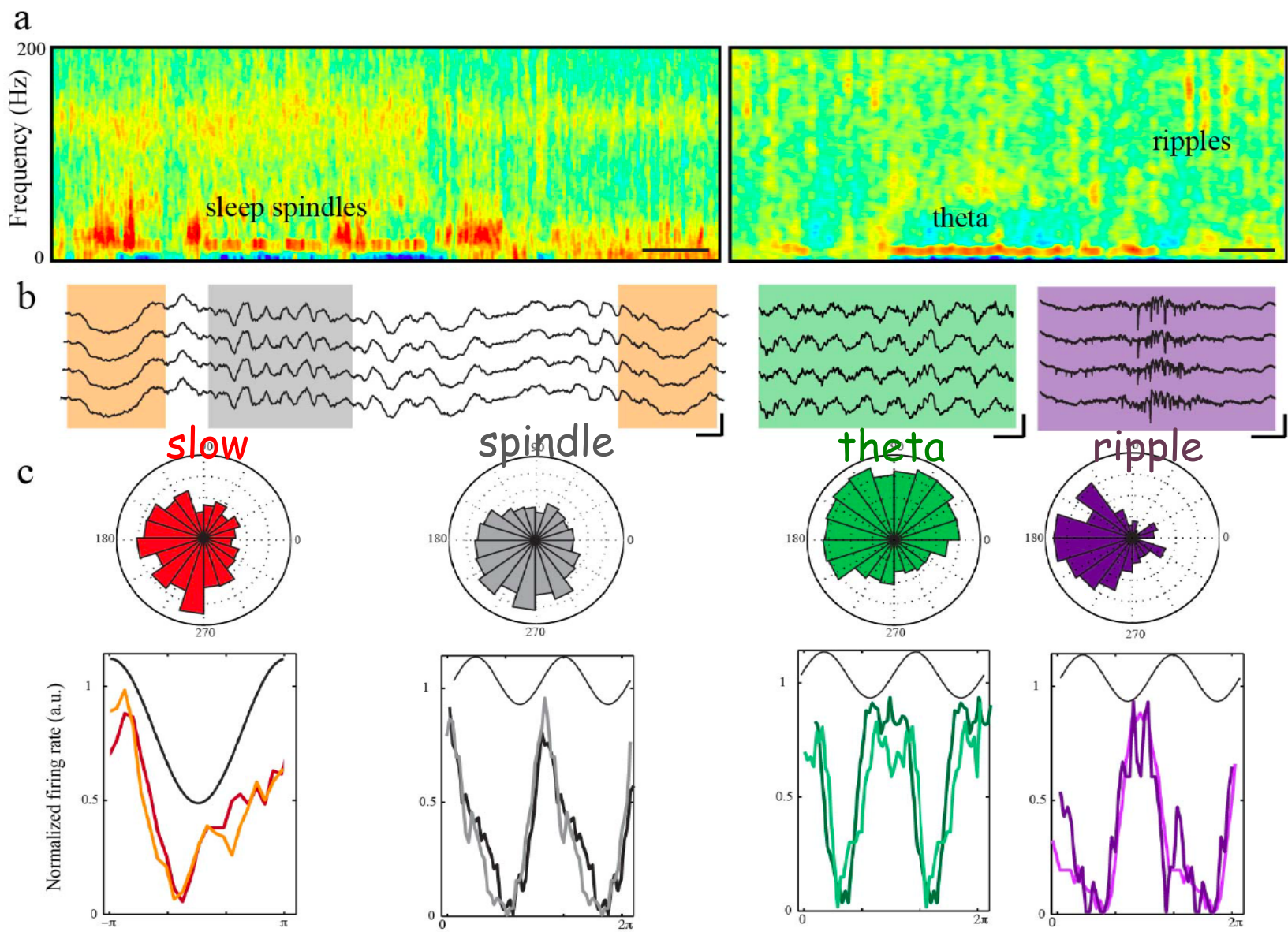
Frank Zhao

Dion Khodagholy

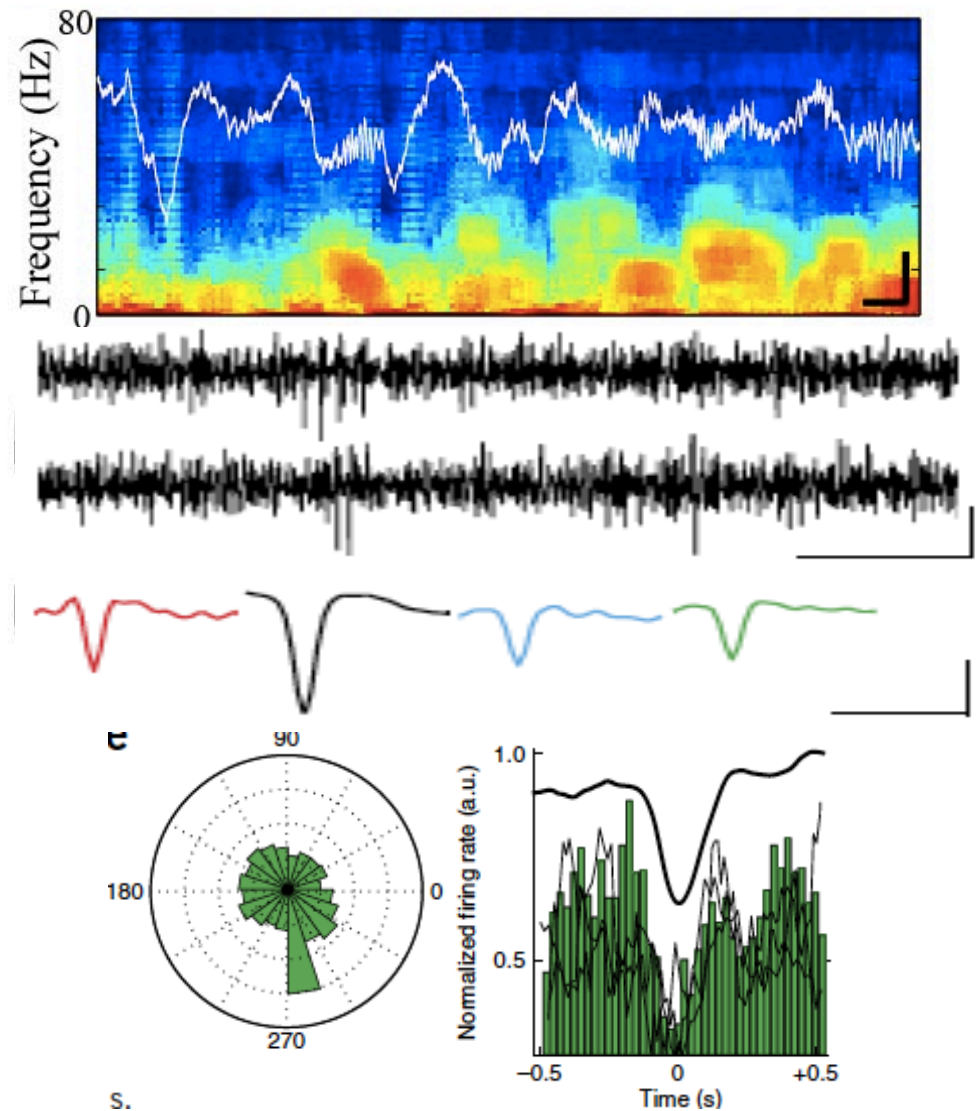
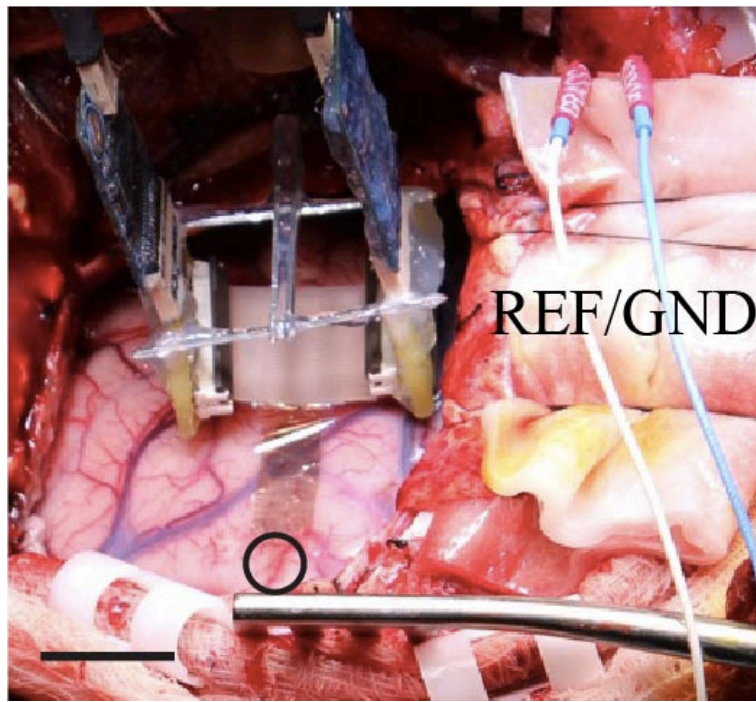
# 'Active', large-scale NeuroGrid



# Recording of spikes from the cortical surface

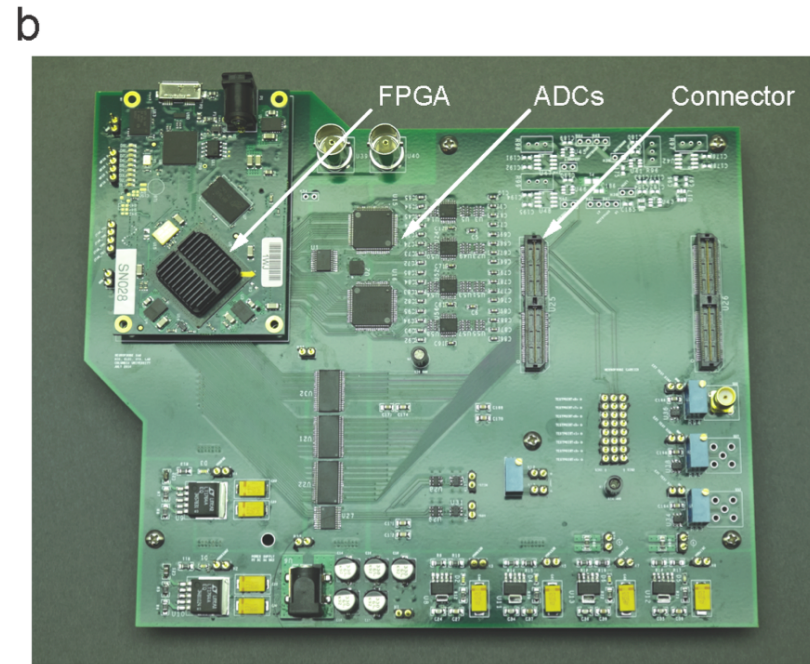
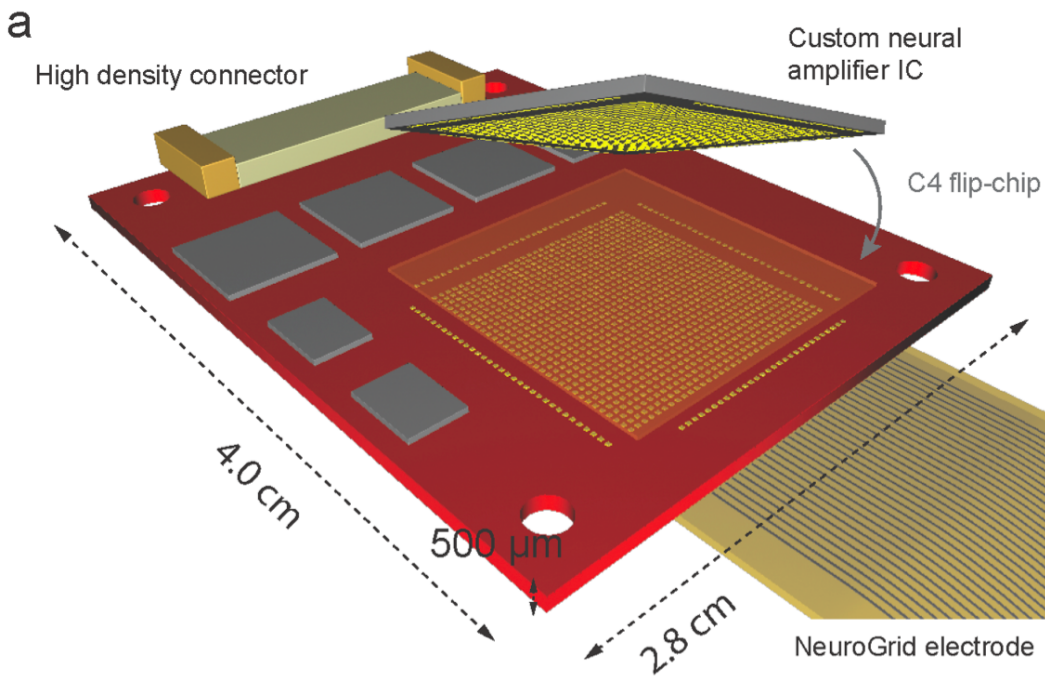


# Recording of spikes from the human cortical surface



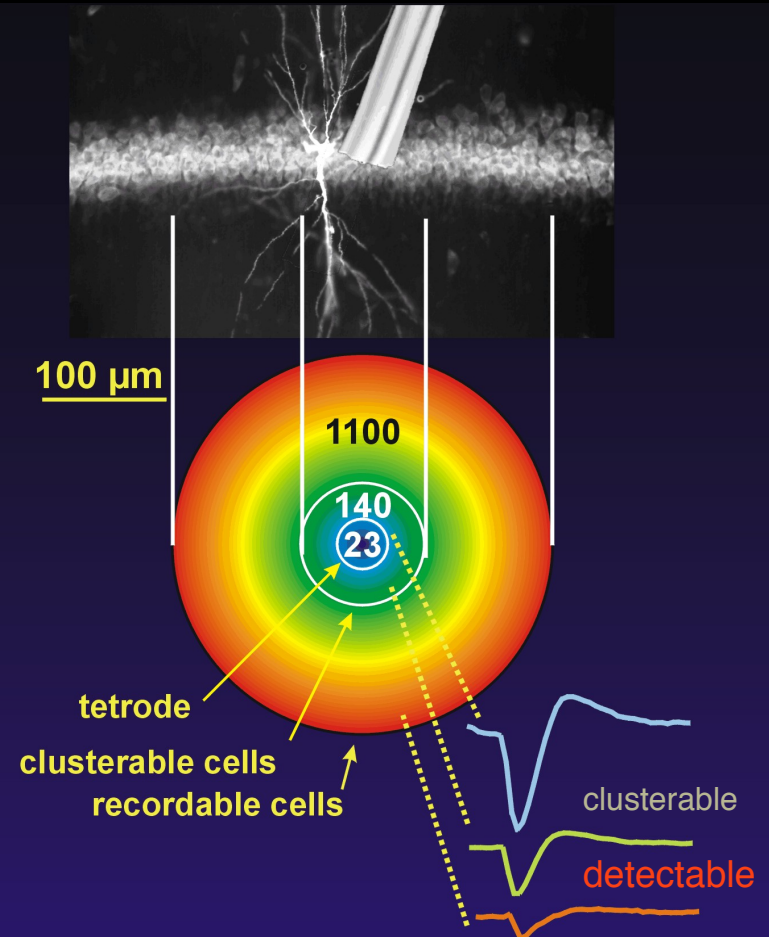
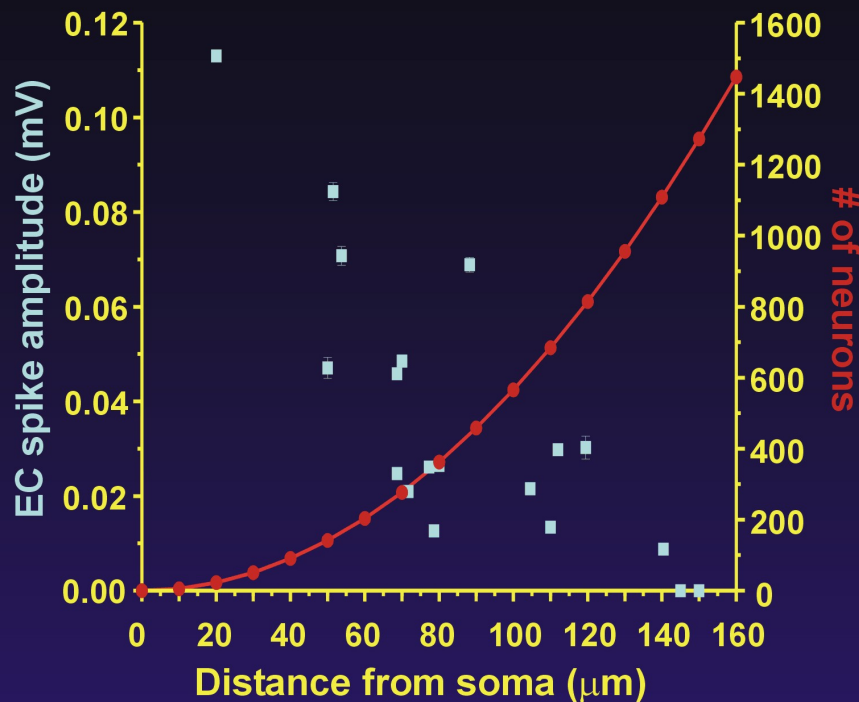
# 1000-channel multiplexer

(with Kenneth Shepard, Columbia U)



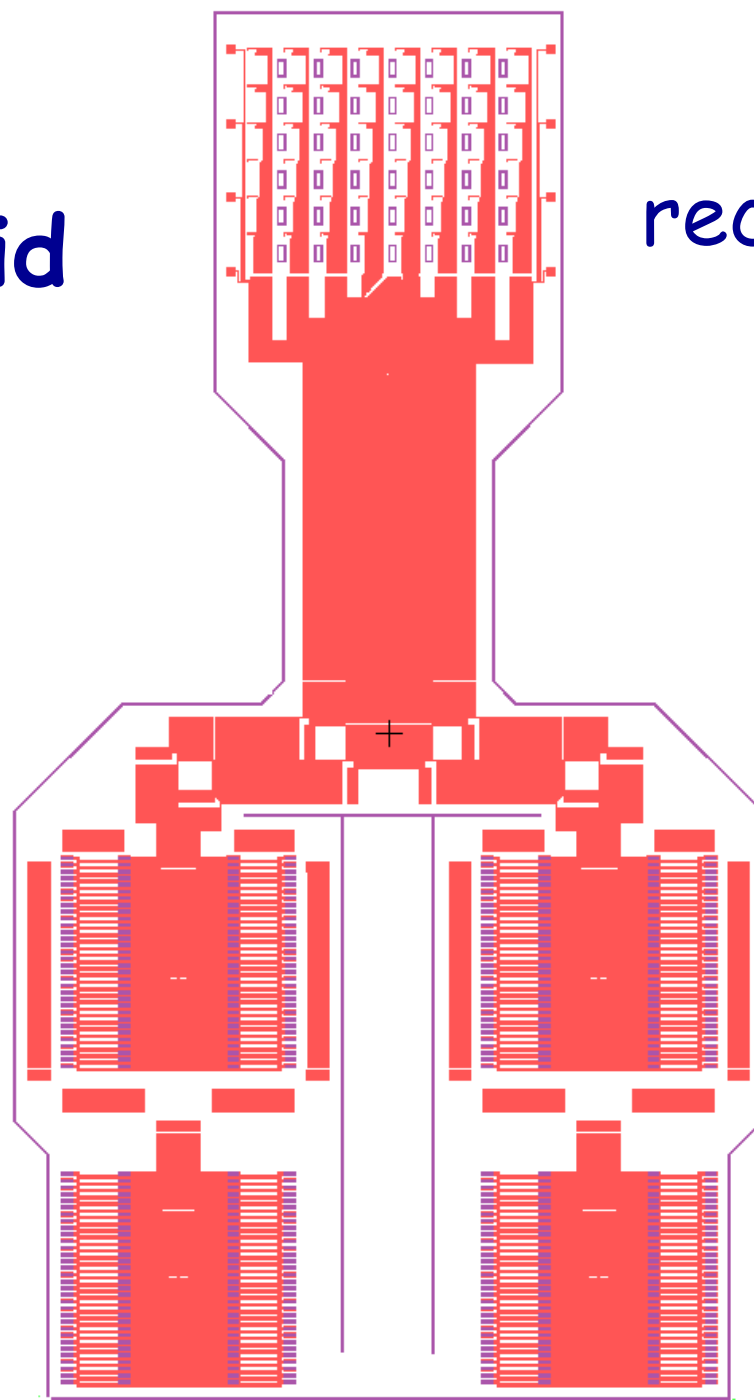


# Extracellular spike amplitude decreases rapidly with distance from the source

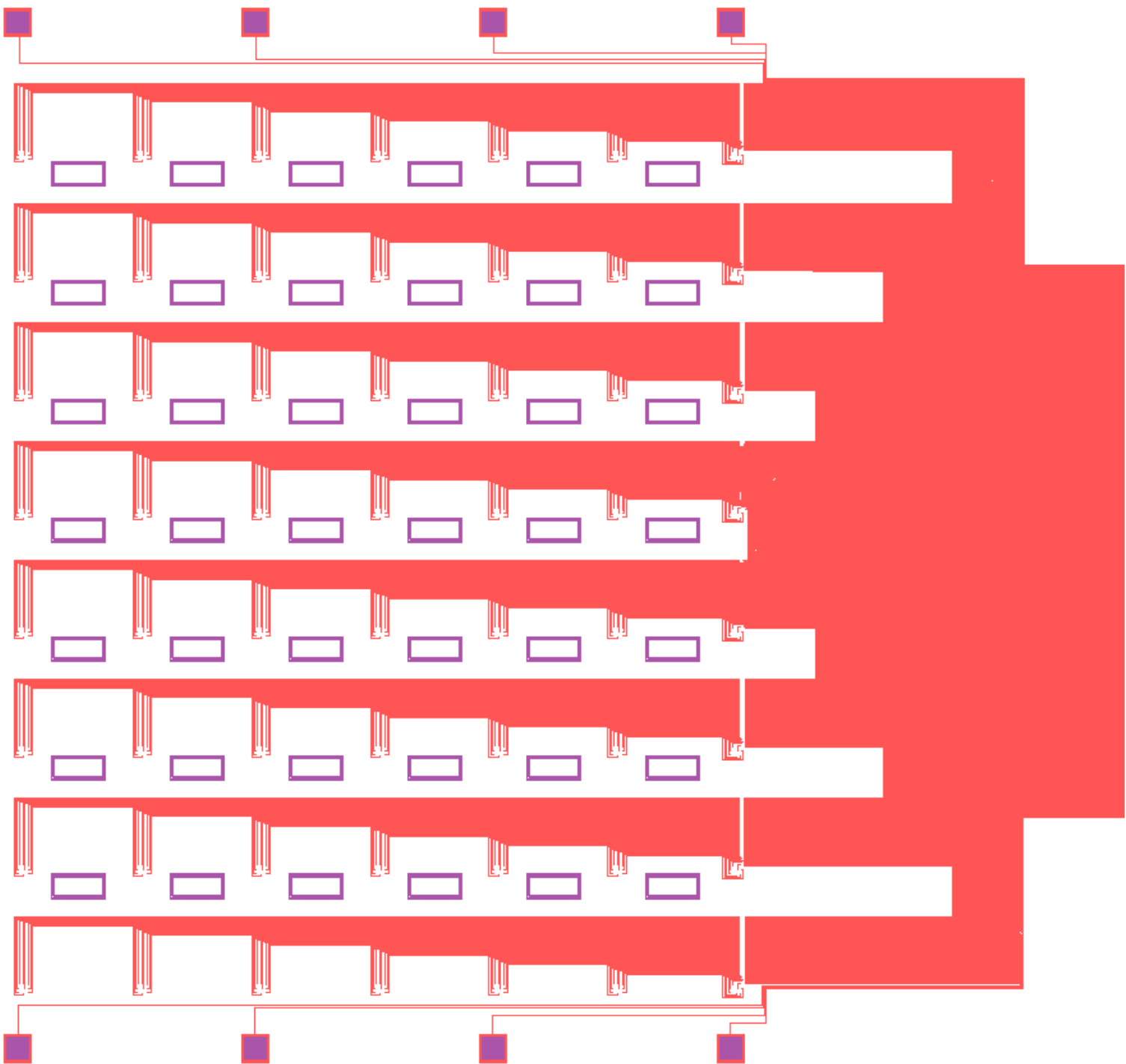


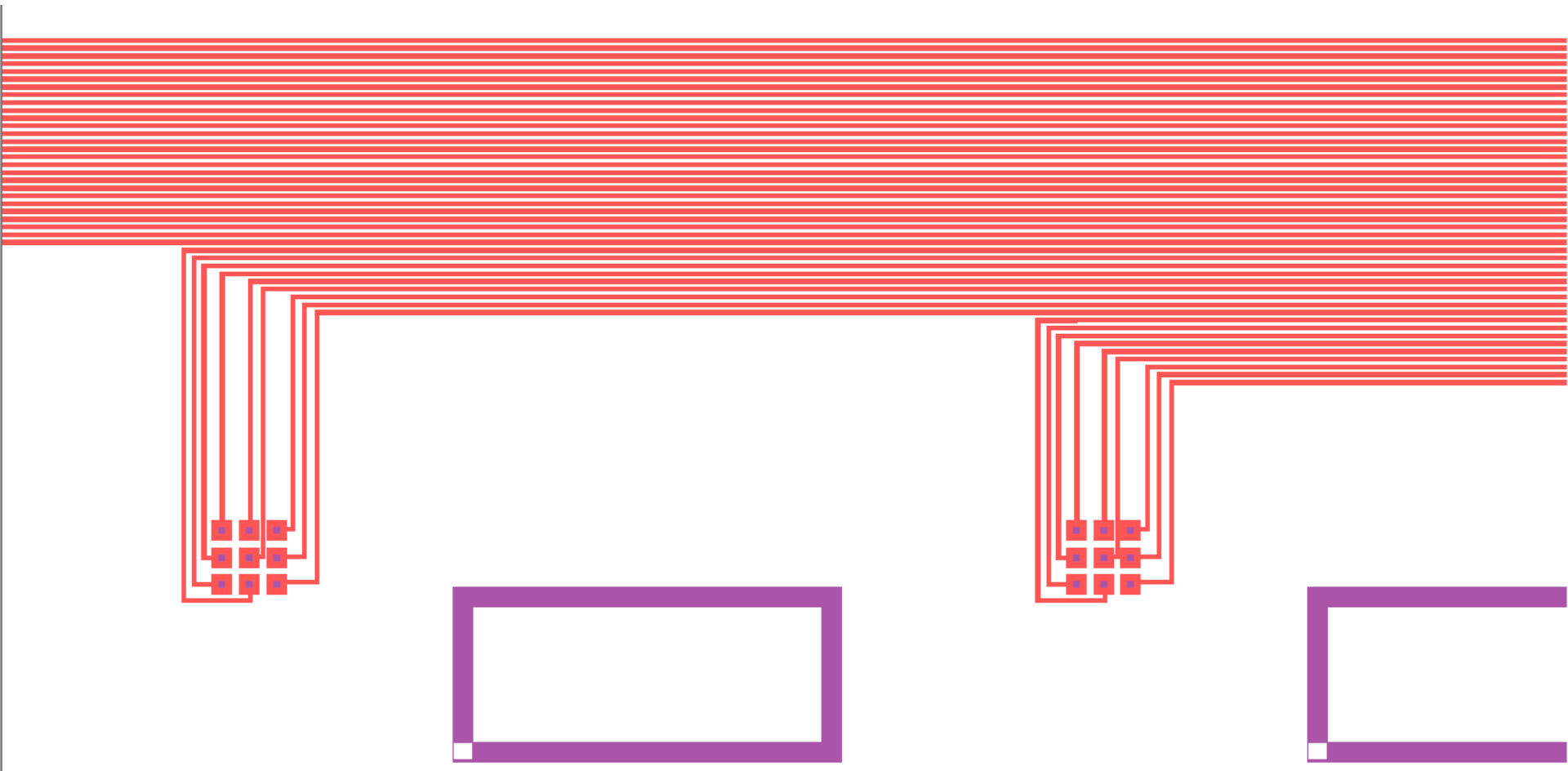
# 384-site NeuroGrid

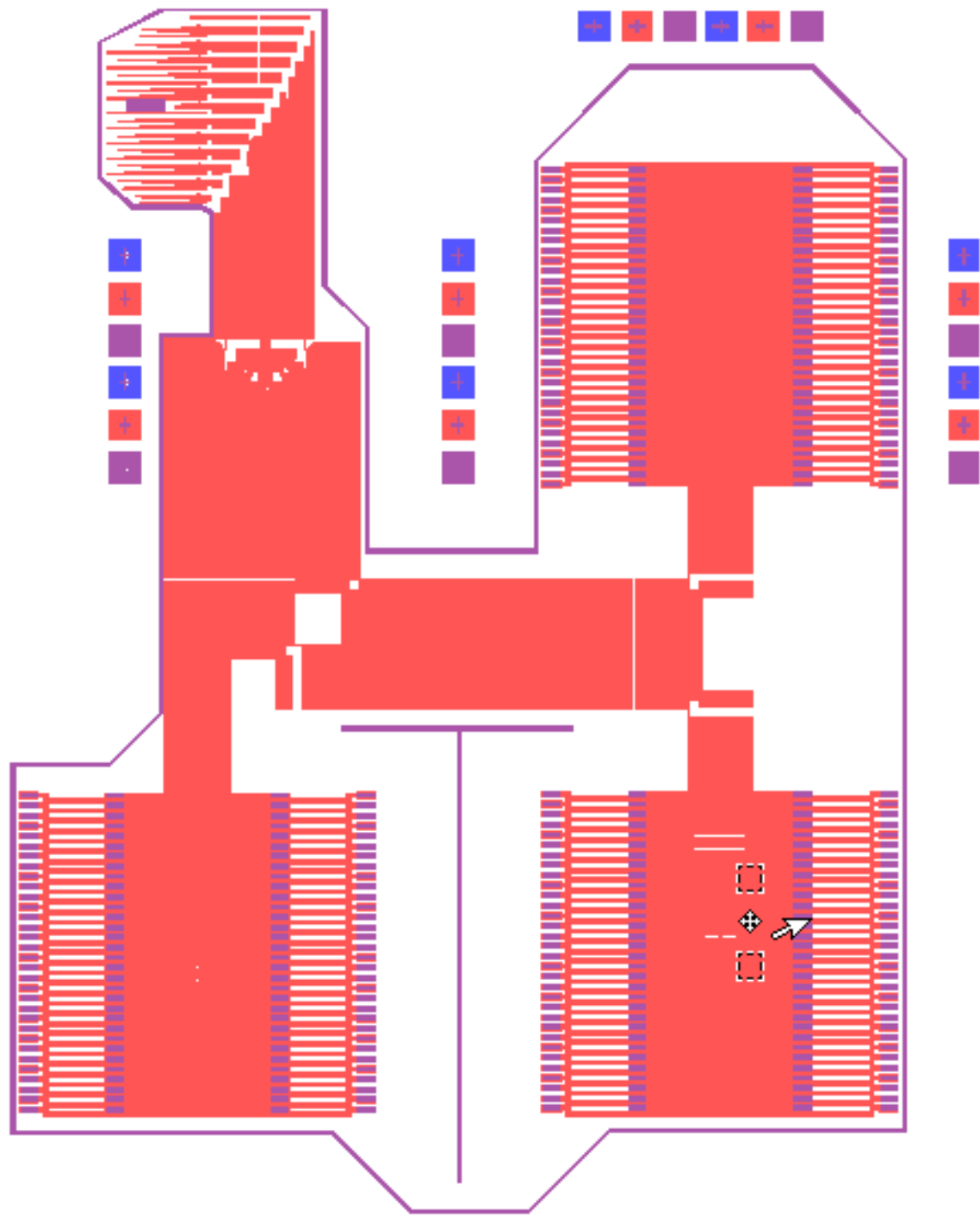
recording end

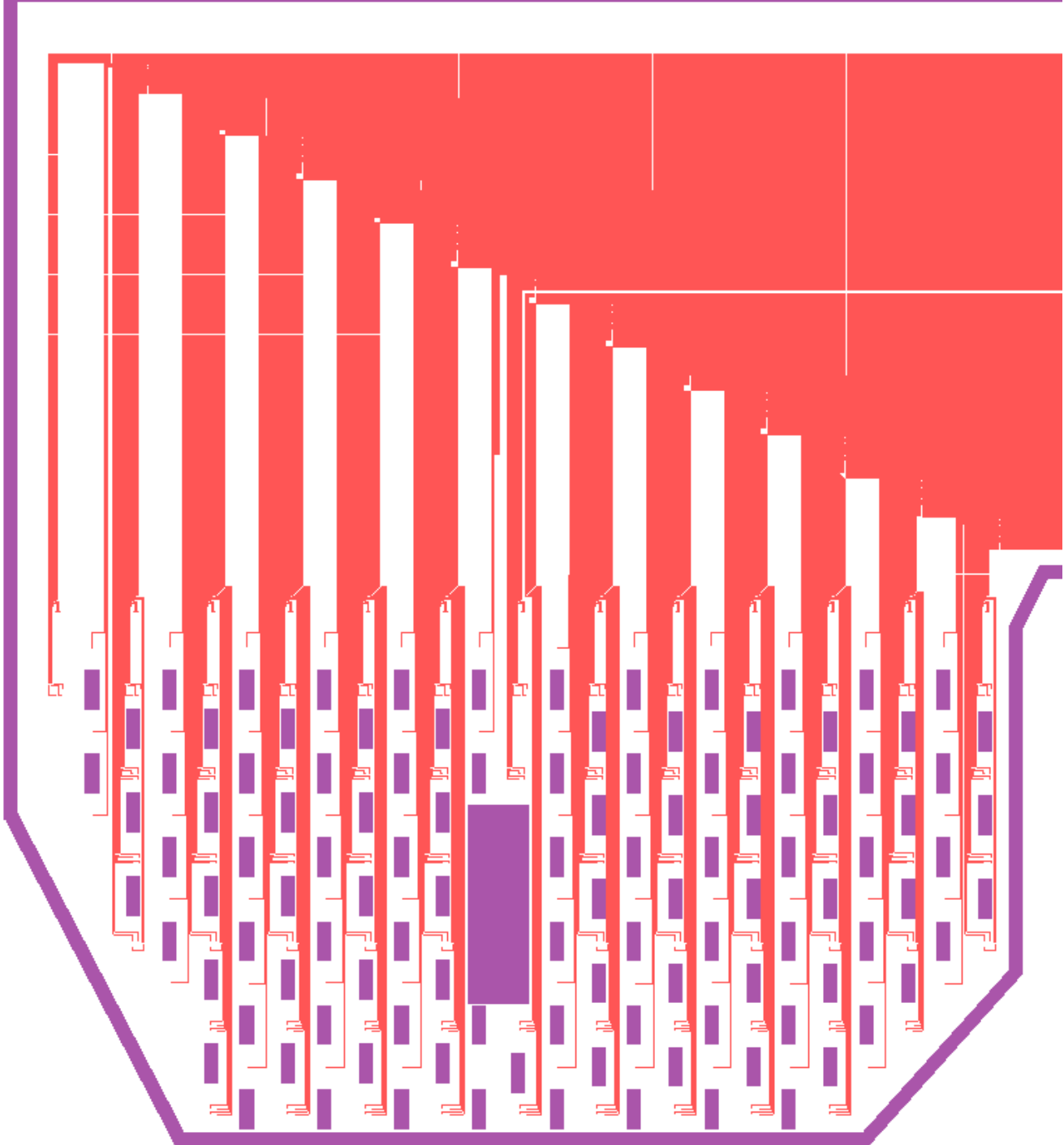


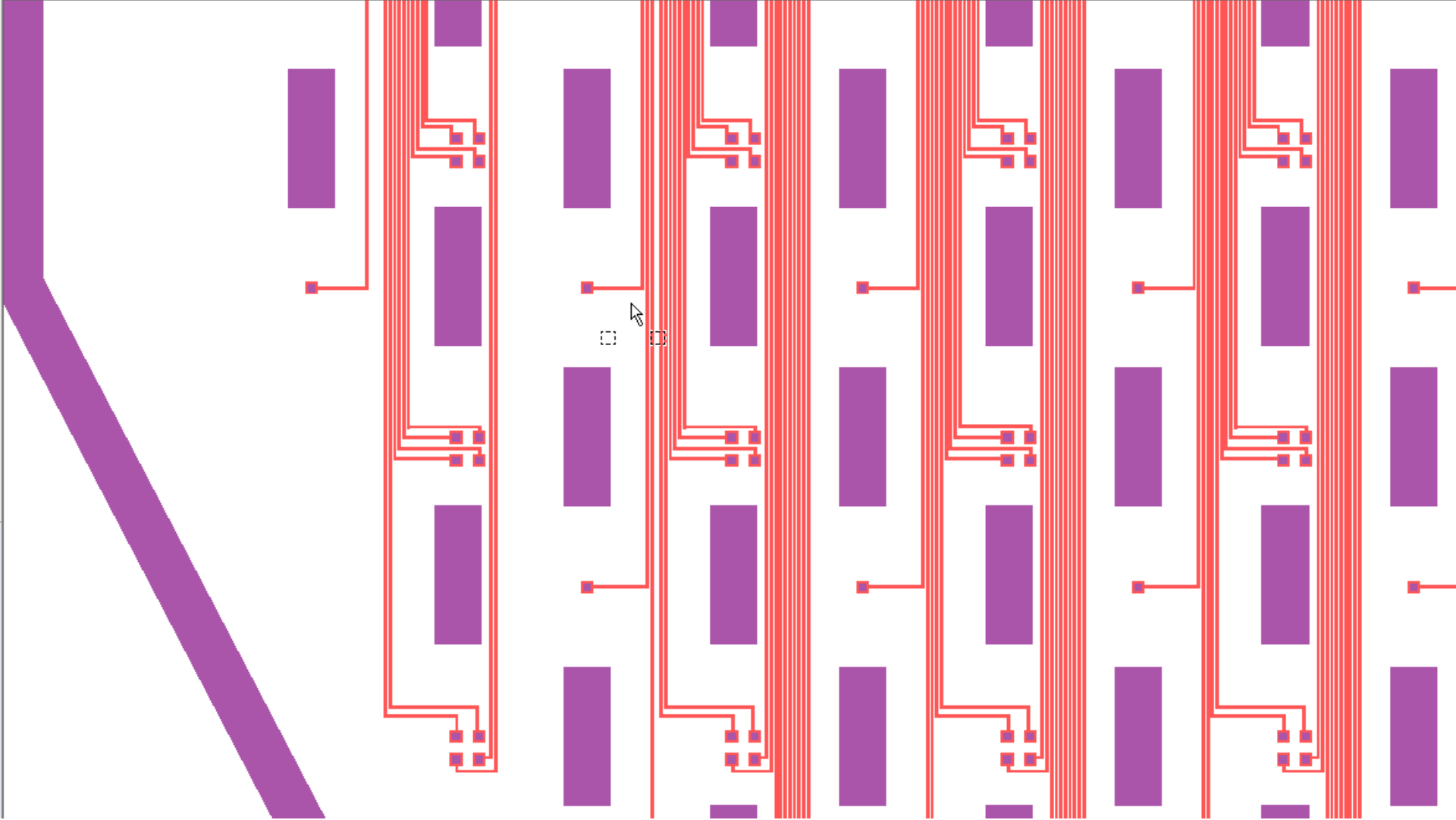
Signal  
multiplexing  
end

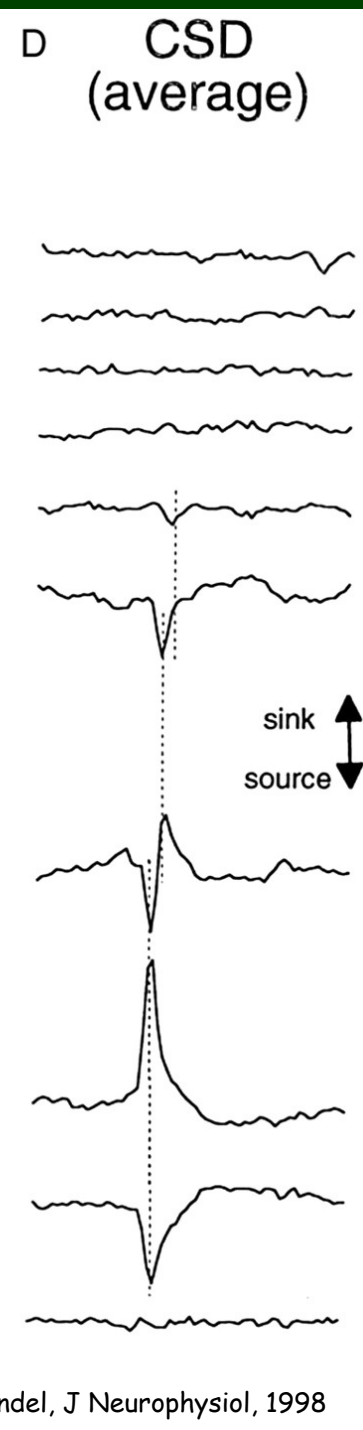
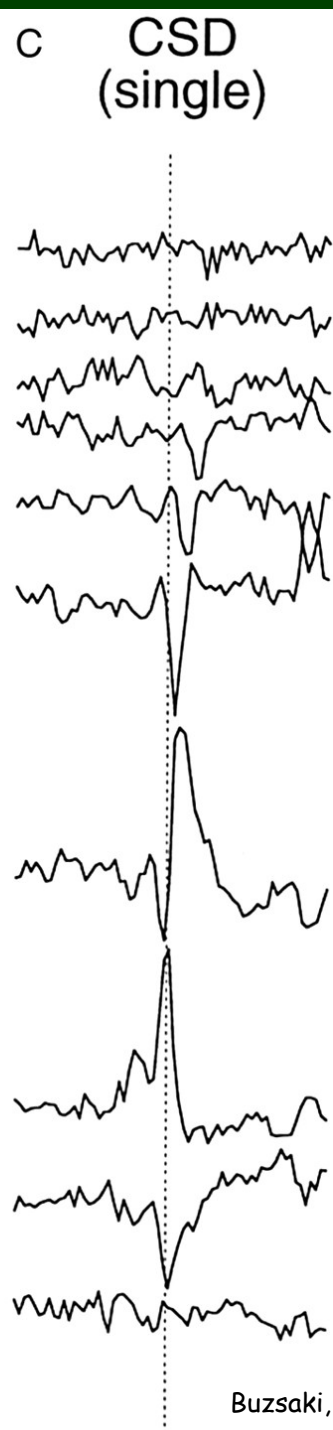
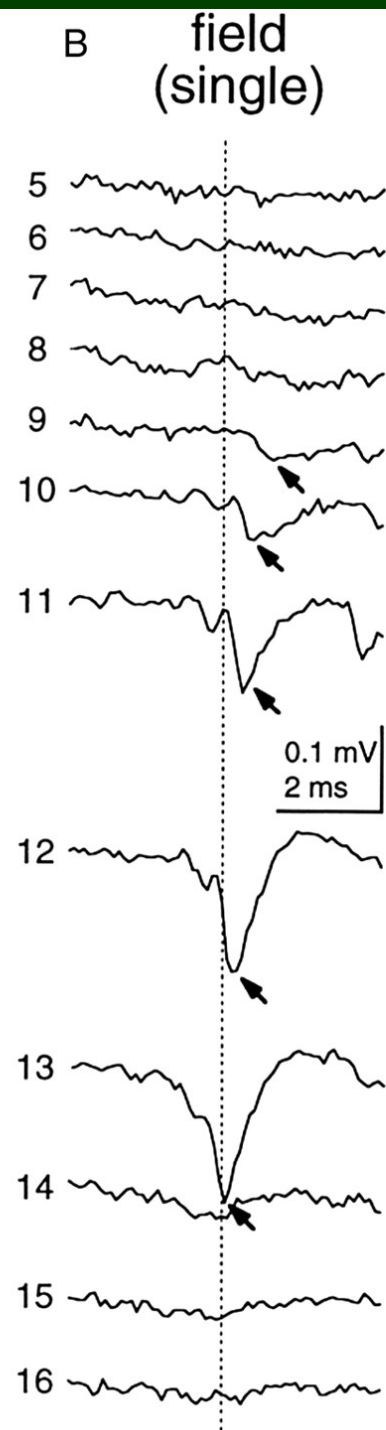
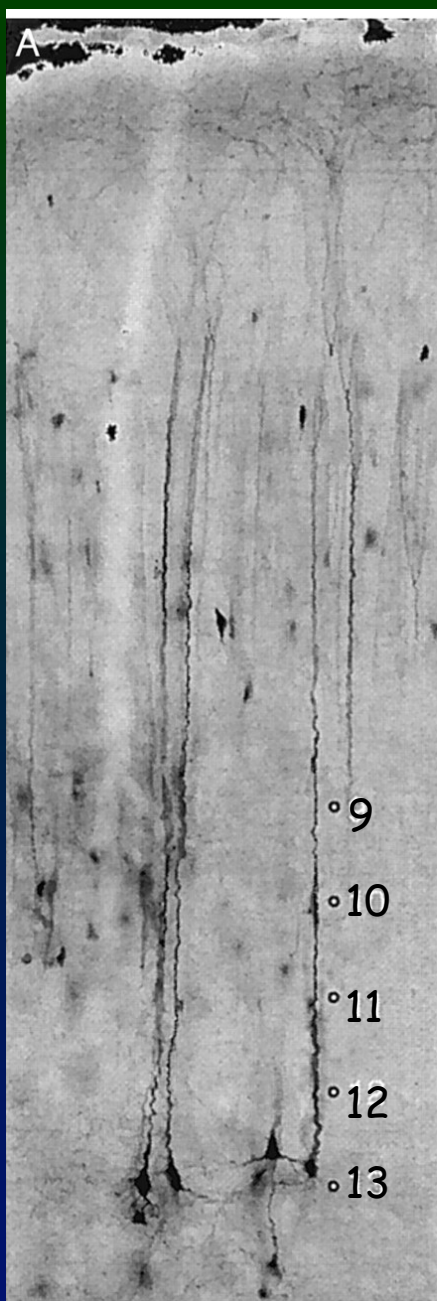






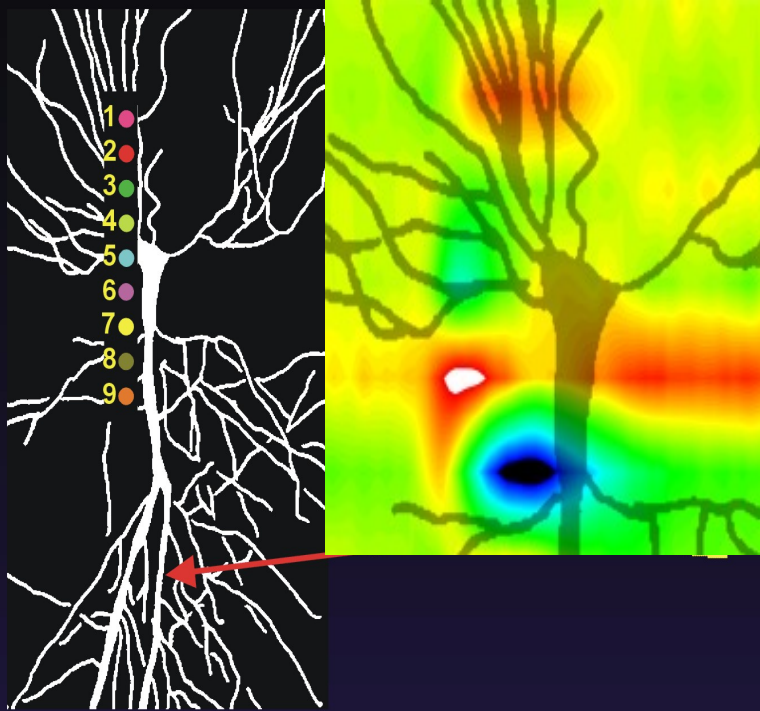








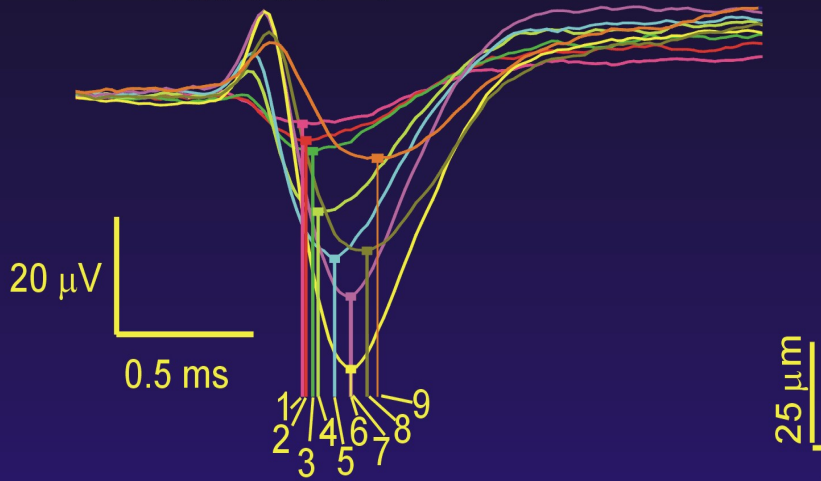
# Waveform variability in space



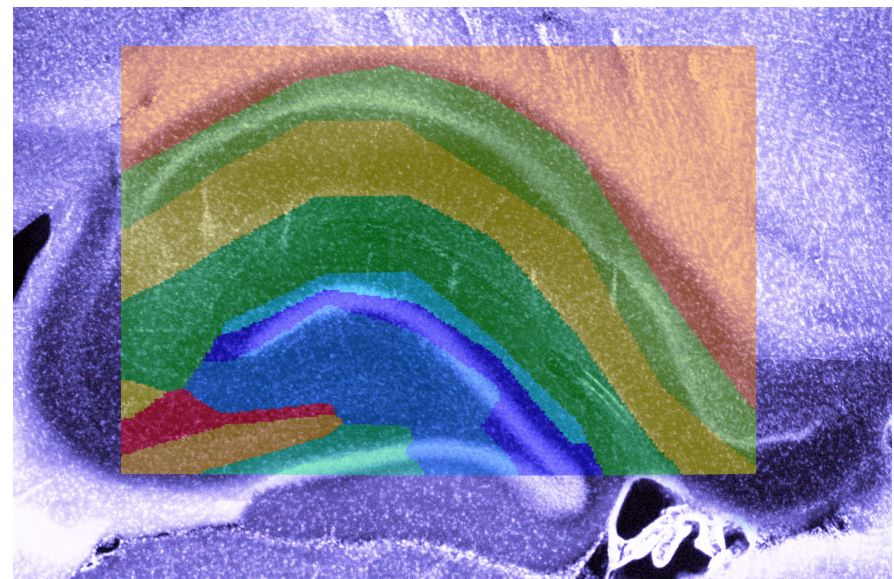
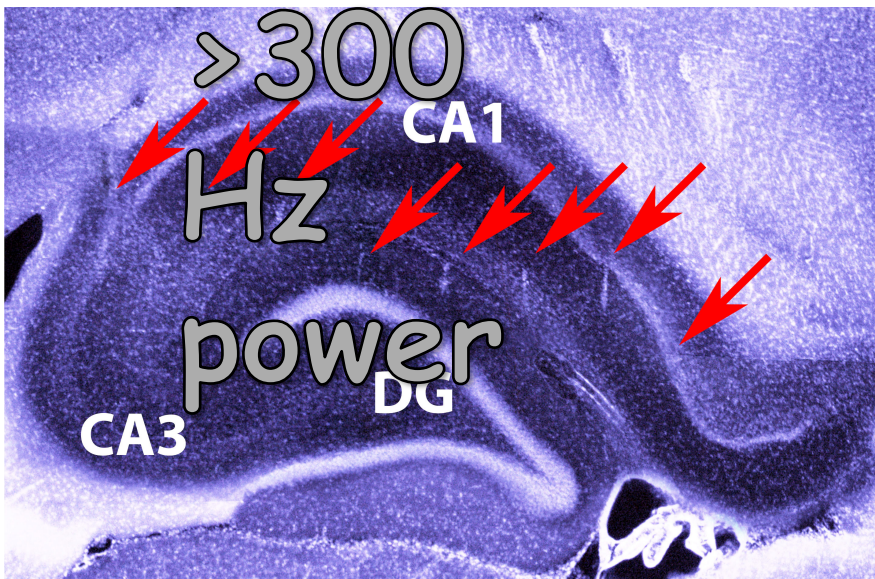
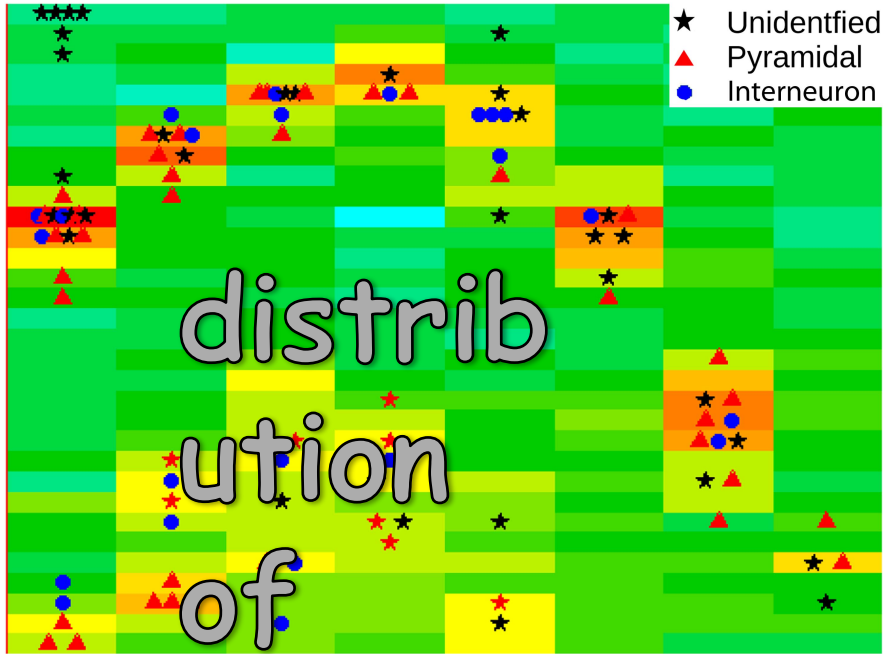
- Spike amplitude and waveform depend on neuron geometry

- Largest amplitude spike occurs next to the soma

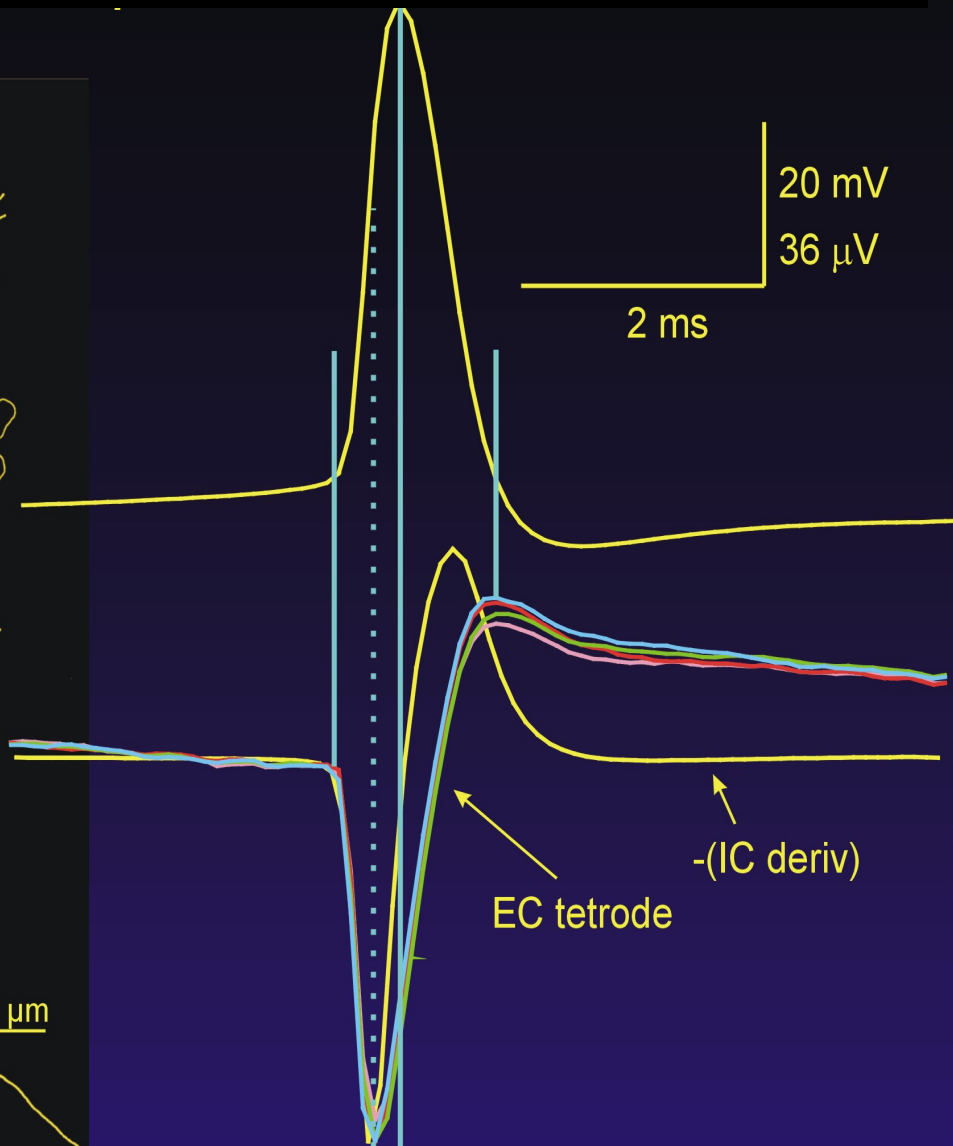
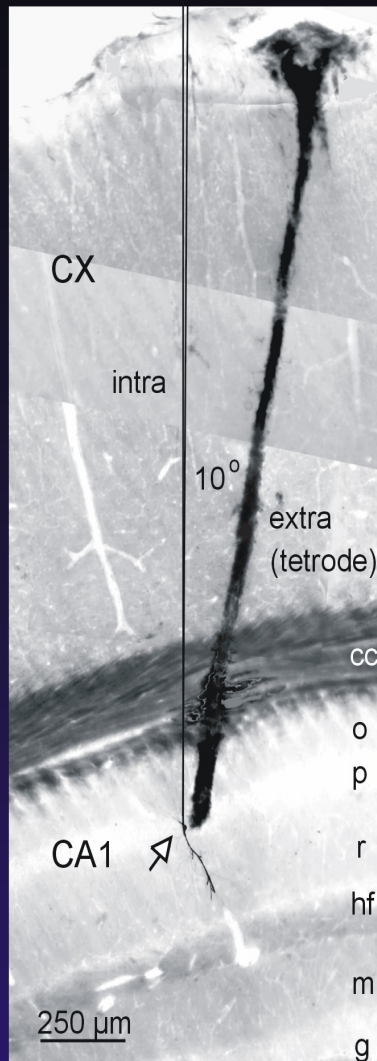
- Waveform varies mainly parallel to the somatodendritic axis



# Electroanatomy of cortical layers



# Relationship between intracellular and extracellular action potentials





Pyramidal  
cells generate  
elongated  
extracellular  
fields

Problem:

The fields of  
many neurons  
strongly  
overlap

~\$15,000 head-gear/rat

