Bioelectronics Based on Organic Electrochemical Sensing and Memristive Devices: a Promising Novel Perspective for Neuromorphic and Biocompatible Systems.



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D. Khodagholy et al. ,(2013) Nature Communications 4, 1575 doi:10.1038/ncomms2573

Chemical Science

PERSPECTIVE

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New opportunities for organic electronics and bioelectronics: ions in action

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This perspective deals with the coupling of ionic and electronic transport in organic electronic devices, focusing on electrolyte-gated transistors. These include electrolyte-gated organic field-effect transistors (EG-OFETs) and organic electrochemical transistors (OECTs). EG-OFETs, based on molecules and polymers, can be operated at low electrical bias (about 1 V or below) and permit unprecedented charge carrier densities within the transistor channel. OECTs can be operated in aqueous environment as

Working in I Lab-on-a-Ch Point-of-car

WILEY-VCH

Edited by Mario Caironi and Yong-Young Noh

Large Area and Flexible Electronics



10 m

Scalable and Flexible Bioelectronics and Its Applications to Medicine

Salvatore lannotta, Pasquale D'Angelo, Agostino Romeo, and Giuseppe Tarabella

18.1

Biosensing and Bioelectronics: A Fast Growing Field and a Challenging Research Area





Summary

✓ Drug Processes Sensing and Bio-medical applications:

- > The cotton fibre OECT toward textile integration
- > Micellation: phase transition directly monitored by OECT
- Liposomes detection (towards monitoring drug release dynamics)
 Drugs and biomolecules
- ✓ Cell stress and death monitoring & Bioelectronics
- ✓ Memristors, Memristive devices and Systems (Phychip & MaDEleNA Projects) based on both inorganics and organics
- ✓ An OECT based on a living organism showing memristive properties.
- ✓ The perspective of joining Sensing, Memory and.....



Why OECT?

Ion-to-electron amplified transduction a novel key towards bio-sensing and bio-electronics

- ✓ Operation in aqueous bio-environment
- \checkmark Ideal interface between biology and electronics
- ✓ Compatible with photolithographic patterning
- ✓ Low-cost fabrication, plastic substrates
- ✓ Versatile geometry (gate/channel distance and size not an issue)
- ✓ Integration in circuits (microfluidics, lab on a chip...)
- ✓ Ideal platform to explore device physics, interfaces in liquids, ion intercalation in polymers, double layers, etc.

(M. Berggren group, Adv. Mater. 2007, 19, 3201; G. Malliaras Group , Chem. Rec. 2008, 8, 13–22 G. Tarabella S. Iannotta .. Chemical Science, Adv. Article 2013)



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poly3,4- ethylenedioxy thiophene doped with poly- styrene sulfonate)



Working principle is based on reversible doping/dedoping of the organic material by electrolyte ions

> lons enter into the organic material: volume response



Roma, 22/09/2016

OECT and Biosensing Application





curing treatment at 150°C in oven for 2 hours

OECT Operating on Micro- or Nano-drops



Nano Rome, 20-23 September 2016 Innovation

N. Coppedè ...S. Iannotta **BioMed Research International** 2014 (2014), Article ID 302694

1.0





Roma, 22/09/2016

G. Tarabella et al. "A single cotton fiber organic electrochemical transistor for liquid electrolyte saline sensing." J. Mater. Chem. 22, 23830-23834 (2012).



OECT and biosensing application

Monitoring of Micelle formation





- personal care products,
- Cosmetics
- pharmaceuticals



Lecithin Liposomes Sensing and Monitoring

Spherical vesicles with a phospholipid bilayer





Surface often functionalised to increase liposome stability

Henriksen, 1994

Diagnostic imaging of tumors

- Cosmetics
 - Study of membranes Drug Delivery: liposomes as drug carriers



Lecithin: Chitosan Nanoparticles (Liposomes-based Nanoparticles NLC)

Sonvico et al. Int. J. Pharm., 324 (2006) 67-73.

- nanoparticulate system constituted of lecithin vesicles stabilized with chitosan (20:1).
- The presence of chitosan determines the formation of a stable structure due to the interaction of negative lipid material with the positively charged polysaccharide.
- the chitosan mucoadhesion properties and its action as a penetration enhancer give rise to enhanced encapsulated drug bioavailability for poorly water-soluble drugs.

Size = 245 nm Zeta Potential = + 45mV



Chitosan

3-Dim Sensing

G. Tarabella, A. G. Balducci, N. Coppedè, S. Marasso, P. D'Angelo, S. Barbieri, M. Cocuzza, P. Colombo, F. Sonvico, R. Mosca, and S. Iannotta.

Sensing and Monitoring of Liposomes by Organic Electrochemical Transistors Integrated in Microfluidics *Biochimica Biophysica Acta 1830, 9, 4374-4380 (2013)*

G. Tarabella ..S. lannotta., Sensing and Monitoring of Liposomes by Organic Electrochemical Transistors Integrated in Microfluidics. *Biochimica Biophysica Acta, 1830, 9, 4374-4380 (2013)*

2016 Innovation

Monitoring drug-induced cell stress and death

 \odot Optimization of drug treatments

• Cell death:

Evidence of cell death (apoptosis and/or necrosis)

 \odot Classical methods for cell-death detection:

Apoptosis

- agarose gel electrophoresis
- caspase-3 quantification
- Tunel assay

- ...

- morphological charac. on stained or unstained cells

Require expensive biological kits, lab equipments, scientific expertise. Results are not immediate

OECT

as fast, easy, portable and low cost diagnostic tool for monitoring cell stress and death

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Experimental setup: biological conditions

- •Cell line: A549 (human lung adenocarcinoma) and Human non-
- small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) HCC cell line
- •Drug: Doxorubicin (anti-cancer DNA-damaging)
- •Drug concentration range: $0.01 10 \ \mu M$

- •Cultivation in μ-porous Transwell inserts (10⁵ cells/insert)
- •growth for 48 hours prior to any electrical measurement

0.4- μ m pore size and membrane area of 0.33 cm²

Transwell inserts

Biosensors and Bioelectronics 68, 791 (2015)

Roma, 22/09/2016

Doxorubicin Dose-dependence effects after 72 hours exposure

Live/dead fluorescence assay upon 72h exposure to increasing doses of doxorubicin. An increasing number of red cells (PI-positive) is observed as drug concentration increases.

Device dynamic response (I_{ds} vs. time): The number of ions crossing the micro-porous membrane is strongly increasing as the pores are cleared by the cells that die.

A. Romeo, and S. lannotta, Biosensors & Bioelectronics 68, 791 (2015)

Doxorubicin Dose-dependence: OECT Sensing

Organic Memristive Devices

NEW ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS WITH LEARNING AND DECISION MAKING ABILITIES REQUIRE NEW ELEMENTS

PROCESSOR MEMORY

PROCESSOR AND MEMORY

COMPUTER

The memristor

•Any element with resistance dependent on current history can be called a 'memristor'
•Predicted by Chua in 1971, claimed for the first time in 2008 at HP labs

PANI/PEO based devices V. Erokhin, et al. J. Appl. Phys., 97, 064501 (2005)

Hewlett-Packard Memristor

Strukov, Snider, Stewart & Williams, Nature 453 (2008)

ORGANIC MEMRISTOR - SYNAPSES ANALOG @ IMEM - CNR

V. Erokhin, et al. J. Appl. Phys., 97, 064501 (2005)

ORGANIC MEMRISTOR:

The synapse analog

"When an axon of cell A is near enough to excite cell B and repeatedly or persistently takes part in firing it, some growth process or metabolic change takes place in one or both cells such that A's efficiency, as one of the cells firing B, is increased"

Hebbian rule

Erokhin V et al., BioNanoScience, 1, 24 (2011).

MODEL ADAPTIVE NETWORK

Output 1

Output 2

Training by applying –0.5V between 1-st input and 1-st output; +1.2V between 1-st input and 2-nd output Task: reinforcement of the In1-Out2 connection and inhibition of the In1-Out1 connection

	Out 1 (nA)	Out 2 (nA)
Before training	120	32
After training	65	124

Simultaneous and sequential training: voltages of opposite polarity are applied to red and blue pairs

V. Erokhin et al., J. Mater. Chem., 22, 22881 (2012).

SIMULTANEOUS TRAINING

- Conductivity ratio is about 1 order of magnitude
- Possibility of multiple adaptations
- Short-term memory

SEQUENTIAL TRAINING

- Conductivity ratio is more than 2 orders of magnitude
- N0 multiple adaptations
- The system itself tend to return to the state established after the first learning
- Long-term memory

	Volt	electrod	es «1-3"	Volt	electro	des «2-4"
1 day		0	0,5654 μA		0	0,233500 μA
training 1	+0,8	2 hours	5,1492 μA	-0,2	2 hours	0,011436 μA
		4 hours	7,3604 μA		3 hours	0,009191 μA
						1
control 1	+0,4		0,4120	+0,4		0,008350
			0,2353			0,005650
training 2	-0,2	0	2,4344	+0,8	0	0,619300
		4 hours	1,6990		4 hours	0,163300
						1
2 day	+0,4		2,4250	+0,4		0,147300
control 2						
3 day	+0,4		5,0578	+0,4		0,144200
control 3						

Long-term sequential training results in the formation of stable signal pathways with no possibility of next adaptations (baby learning)

Roma, 22/09/2016

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PERCEPTRON

Machine learning

- algorithm for <u>supervised</u> <u>classification</u> of an input into one of several possible non-binary outputs.
- <u>linear classifier</u>, i.e. a classification algorithm that makes its predictions based on a <u>linear predictor</u> <u>function</u> combining a set of weights with the <u>feature</u> <u>vector</u>.
- The algorithm allows for <u>online learning</u>, in that it processes elements in the training set one at a time.
- The perceptron algorithm dates back to the late 1950s; its first implementation, in custom hardware, was one of the first artificial neural networks to be produced.

Perceptron

Memristive Single-layer (without associative hidden layers) perceptron

Input images (patterns) as the encoded combinations of simple signals (features)

Output category of input image (pattern ecognition)

Rosenblatt perceptron. S stands for the sensor neurons, A – for associative, and R – for responsive neurons. Only the second layer of links w_{ij} is adaptive.

Alibart F. et. al., Nat. Commun. 4, 2072 (2013)

Demin V. et. al., **Organic Electronics 25**, 16 (2015)

Simple 'letter' pattern recognition NAND and NOR tasks learning Linearly separable tasks!

LEARNING:

If out(exp)-out(theor) = 0 No training

If out(exp)-out(theor) = -1 Reinforcing

out(exp)-out(theor) = 1 Suppression

Characteristics of PANI-based Memristive Devices

Typical IV curves

Typical switching kinetics

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \ \mathsf{V} \Leftrightarrow \mathsf{logic} \ ``0" \\ 0.4 \ \mathsf{V} \Leftrightarrow \mathsf{logic} \ ``1" \end{array}$

Conduction variation depends on initial conductance and approximately corresponds to exponential character of kinetics

Learning of the perceptron

Ν		Input		Output, L	Logic	Logic Desired	Error	Correction time ^{a)} , s		
	X ₀	X ₁	X ₂	μA	output	output		0	1	2
1	1	0	0	1.8	0	1	-1	p600	-	-
2	1	0	1	-0.3	0	1	-1	p600	-	d30
3	1	1	0	4.8	1	1	0	-	-	-
4	1	1	1	3.5	1	0	1	d30	p600	p600
5	1	0	0	4.5	1	1	0	-	-	-
6	1	0	1	4.1	1	1	0	-	-	_
7	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	p600	d30	-
8	1	1	1	3.8	1	0	1	d30	p600	p600
9	1	0	0	5.3	1	1	0	-	-	-
10	1	0	1	5.1	1	1	0	-	-	-
11	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	p600	d30	-
12	1	1	1	2.5	0	0	0	-	-	-
13	1	0	0	4.6	1	1	0	-	-	-
14	1	0	1	4.5	1	1	0	-	-	-
15	1	1	0	4.0	1	1	0	-	-	-

Demin et al., Organic Electronics, 25, 16-20 (2015)

Double-layer perceptron

XOR task – historical benchmark of linearly non-separable task

XOR truth table

XOR graphical representaion

Double-layer perceptron based on PANI memristors

Circuit diagram for a hardware memristor-based double layer perceptron with highlighted logic blocks at the second layer: an access system (yellow), memristors (red), differential summator (cyan), activation function (green) and the whole "neuron body" (blue) Logic scheme of the commutator used with 5 logic inputs (L0 – L4) and 16 outputs

Roma, 22\06\2016

Learning of double-layer perceptron

10 5 111 112 122 111 211 211 211 221 Back-propagation algorithm with batch correction

 $\delta_j^{(k)} = \begin{cases} -y_j^{(k)} \left(1 - y_j^{(k)}\right) \left(t_j - y_j^{(k)}\right), \text{for the output layer;} \\ -y_j^{(k)} \left(1 - y_j^{(k)}\right) \sum_{l \in Child(j)} \delta_l^{(k)} w_{jl}, \text{for the hidden layer.} \end{cases}$

Weight corrections were recalculated to the training pulses durations due to exponential approximation of conductivity kinetics

Analogue task solving by DLP (numerical simulation)

2-3-1 double-layer perceptron based on PANI memristors was simulated.

Simulated output signal and corresponding separating lines.

Error function value within the learning procedure for 3 different sets of initial weights.

- Memristive devices are suitable for multilayer hardware perceptron. For the first time, we built a double-layer perceptron and demonstrated the possibility of its physical learning to perform nonseparable combinatorial logic classification (XOR logic task).
- Perceptron is ideally suitable for solving analogue tasks.
- The physical realization of double layer perceptron demonstrates the ability to form the hardware-based neuromorphic networks with the use of organic memristive devices. This approach could be extended (but not directly) to larger ANNs and other machine learning algorithms for more complex and data-intensive tasks.

BIO-OECT INTEGRATING MEMRISTIVE RESPONCE?

Physarum Polychephalum (Slime Molds)

The Greek name means πολύς κεφαλή = several heads Several Nuclei dispersed in the cytoplasm

Amoebozoa, myxomycetes class, in the past referred as fungi, today "slime molds" (slime moulds)

Wet environment, about 23°C - shaded

Shorter patway to catch food, greater nutritional with Physarum Polycephalum

That are awesome features for a organism that spends most of its life as a single cell, feeding on bacteria.

Famine: Amoebe unite to move better in the richest areas and as they reproduce creating spores.

imem

Physarum Polycephalum a Unicellular Organism Operated as an OECT

Physarum Polycephalum a Unicellular Organism Operated as an OECT

G. Tarabella... S. lannotta,

An Hybrid Biological/Organic Electronic Device Endowed with Sensing and Memristive Properties Based on the Physarum Polycephalum Cell. **Chem. Sci.,** 2015, <u>6</u>, 2859.

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Electrochemical transistors: take-home messages

 ✓ Organic electrochemical transistors made of PEDOT:PSS are ideally suitable for real time sensing and monitoring a variety of systems of interest for Monitoring Drug Processes: surfactant transition phase, micelles, liposomes or nanoparticles;

✓ Their application in Nanomedicine and Bioelectronics is envisaged as very promising- Being able to monitor in real time cellular stress and death

✓ They develop adaptive behavior when interfaced "electrically/ionically" with leaving systems

✓ They appear to be ideally suitable to interface natural brains

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OUTLOOK – the perspective I am proposing

We are working towards developing a new paradigm towards integrating sensing, memory and logic in a novel approach to hybrid bio-electronics:

Sensing and bioelectronics interfaces given by the OECT approach

Memristive logic where learning is inherent in the materials response (memory and logic in the same device)

Hybrid natural—synthetic bio-hybrid and bio- inspired systems for novel logic, learning and smart prosthetics

Giuseppe Tarabella Pasquale D'Angelo Victor Erokhin Tatiana Berzina Agostino Romeo Tullio Toccoli Alice Dimonte Nicola Coppedè Matteo Cocuzza Simone Marasso

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