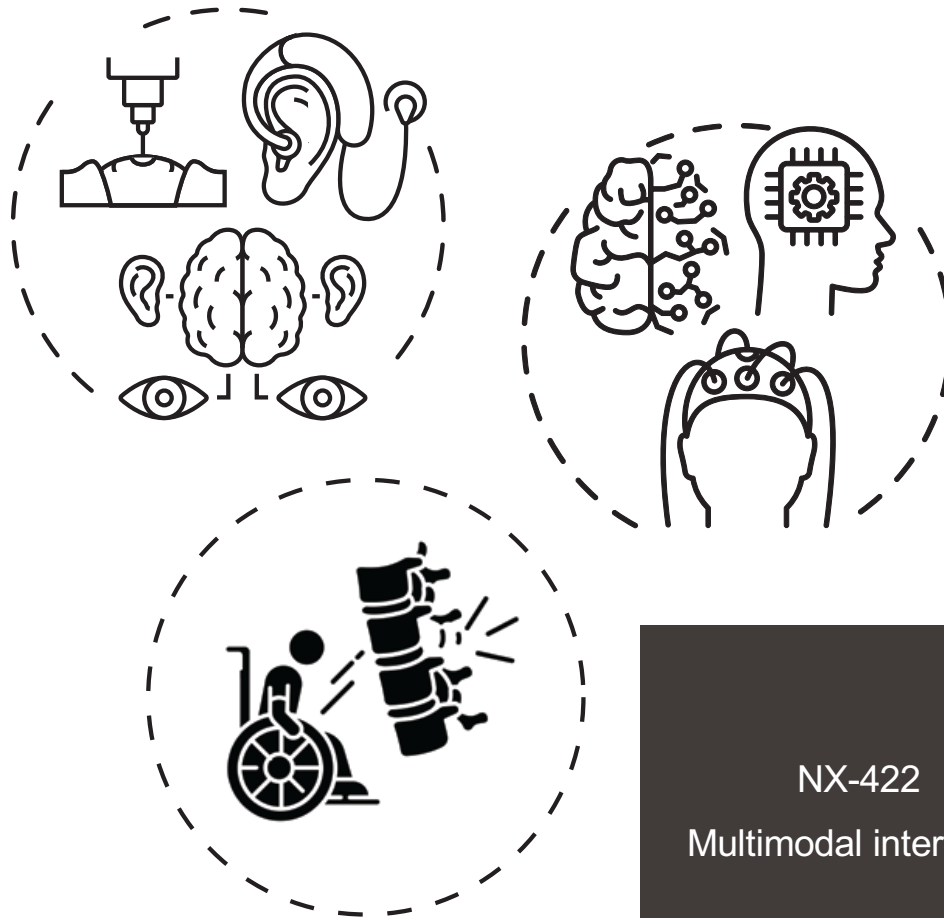


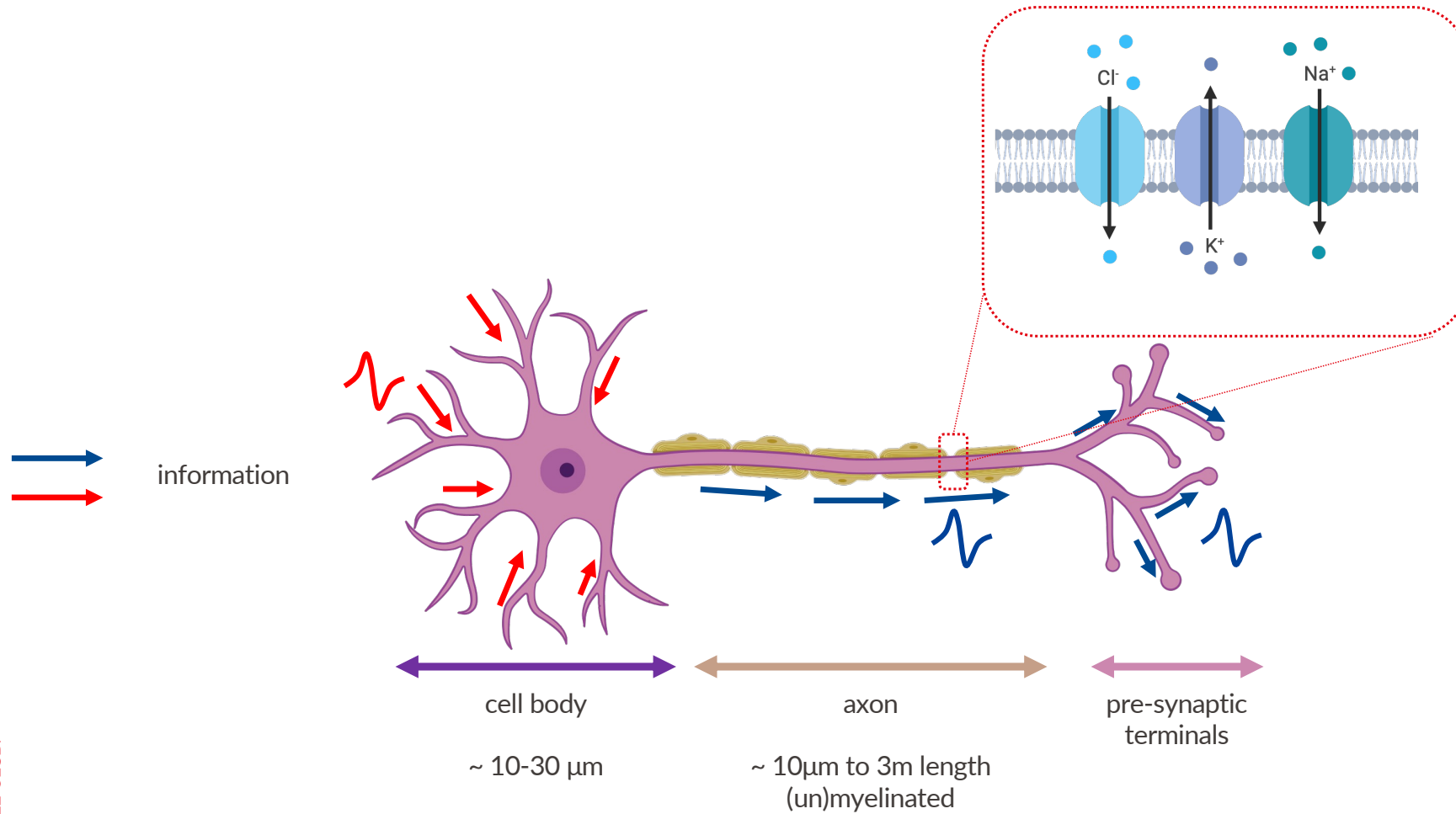


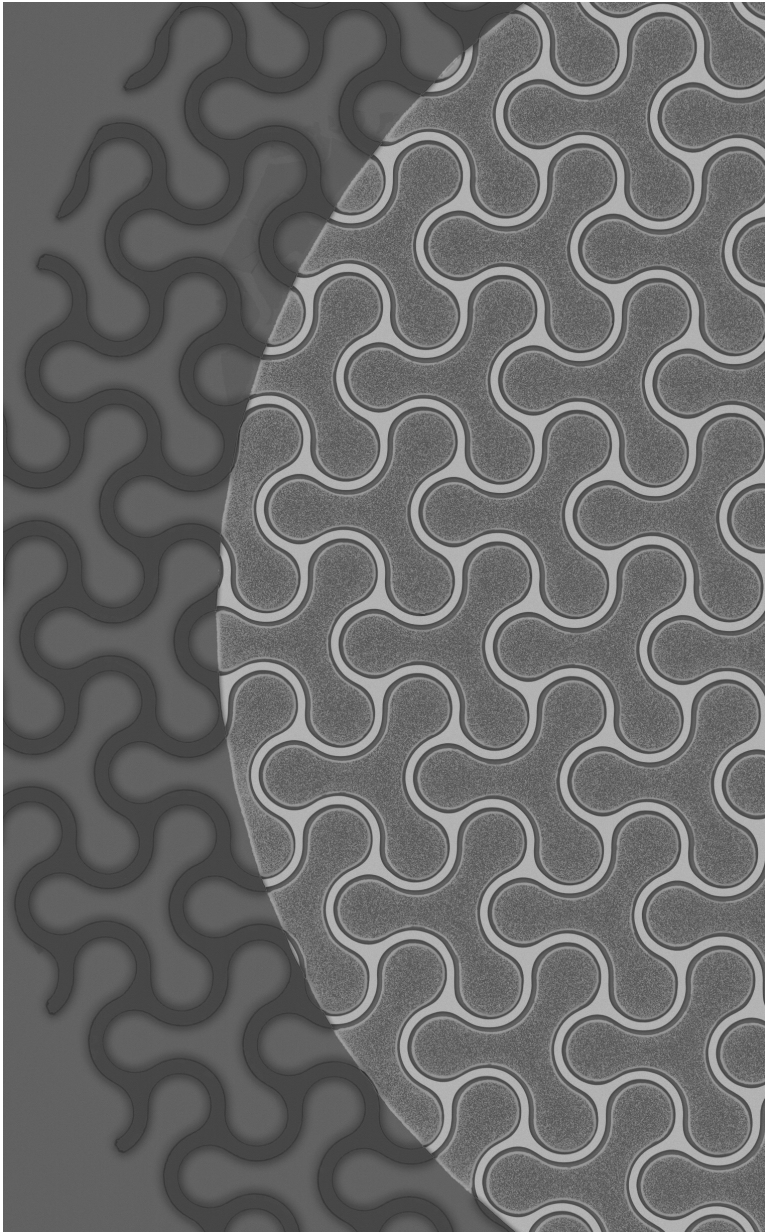
Neural Interfaces

NX-422
Multimodal interfaces

Stéphanie P. Lacour
Neuro-X Institute

The neuron





Modalities of communication

Light and optogenetics

Ultrasounds

Magnetic field

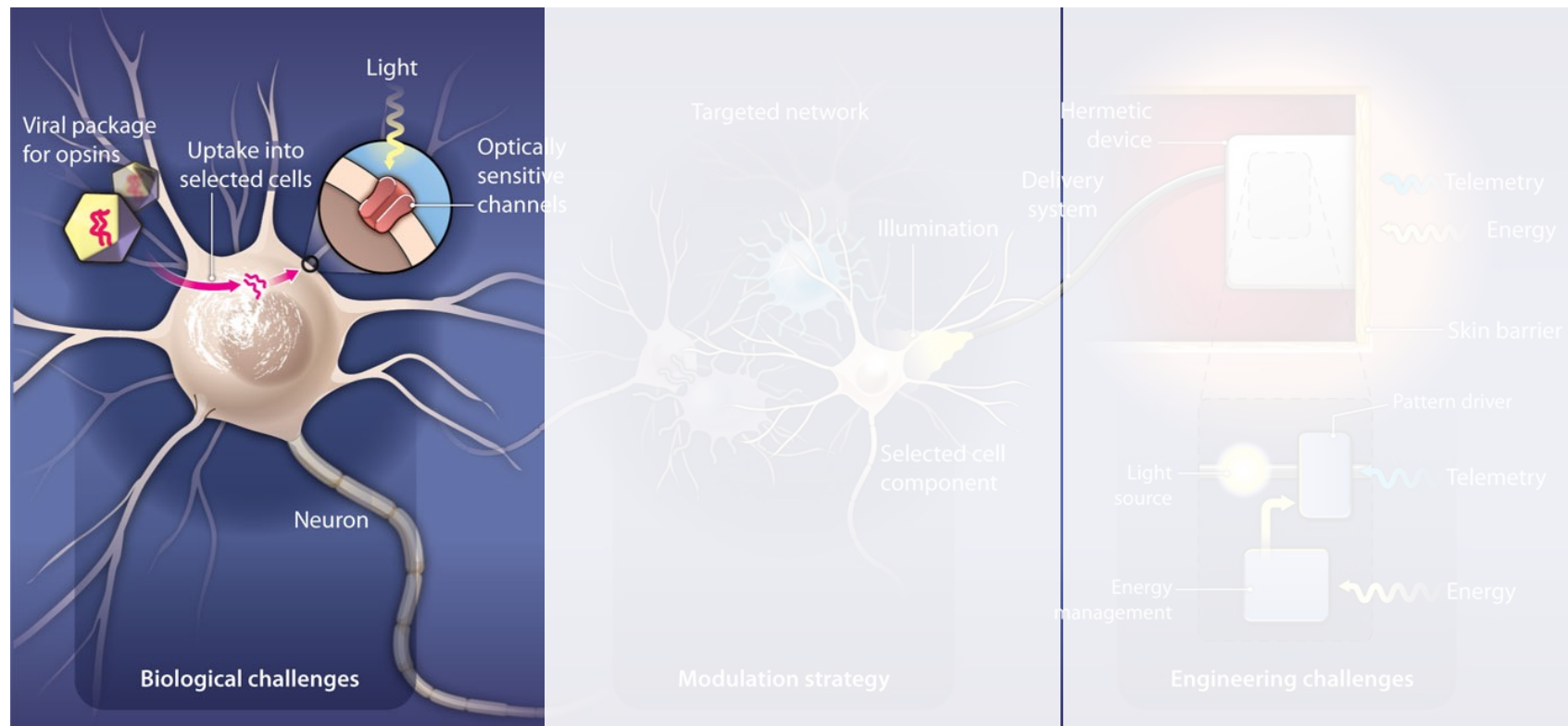
Light to interrogate and modulate neural activity

[Neuronal activity is]

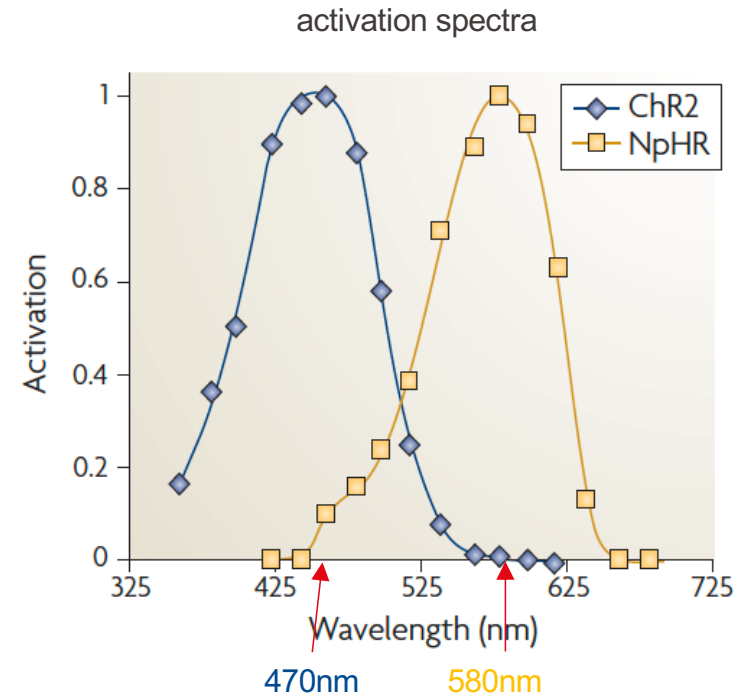
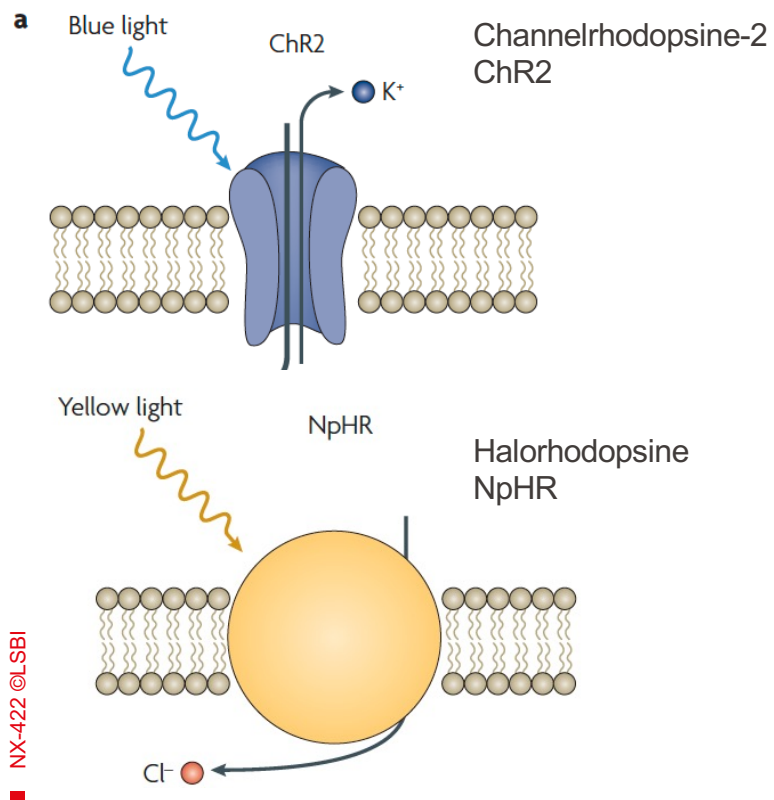
“an enchanted loom where millions of flashing shuttles weave a dissolving pattern.”

Charles S. Sherrington, 1940
English neurophysiologist
Nobel Prize, 1932

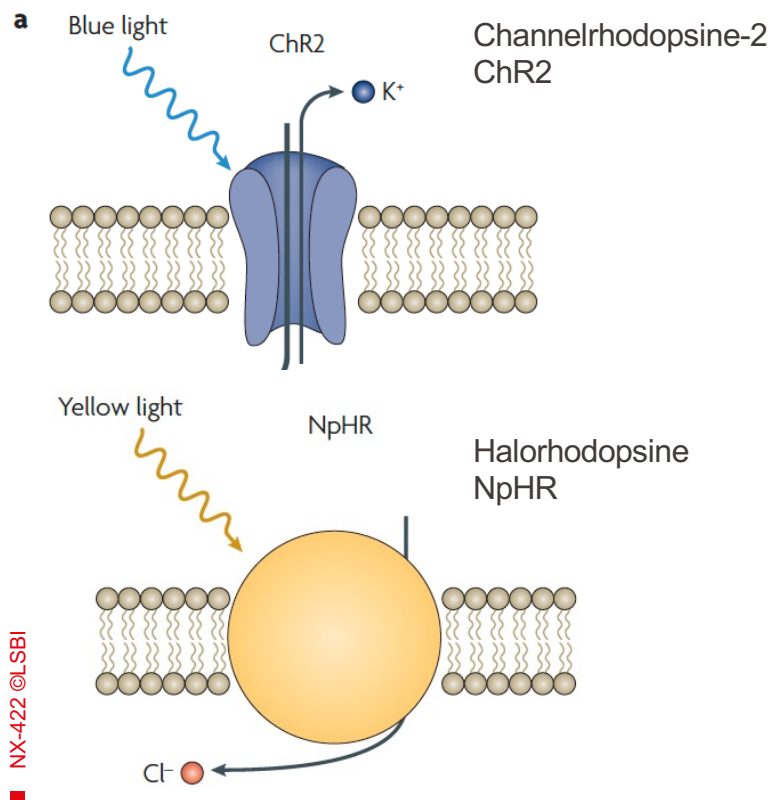
Optogenetics. Using photons to modulate neural activity



Photosensitive protein green algae

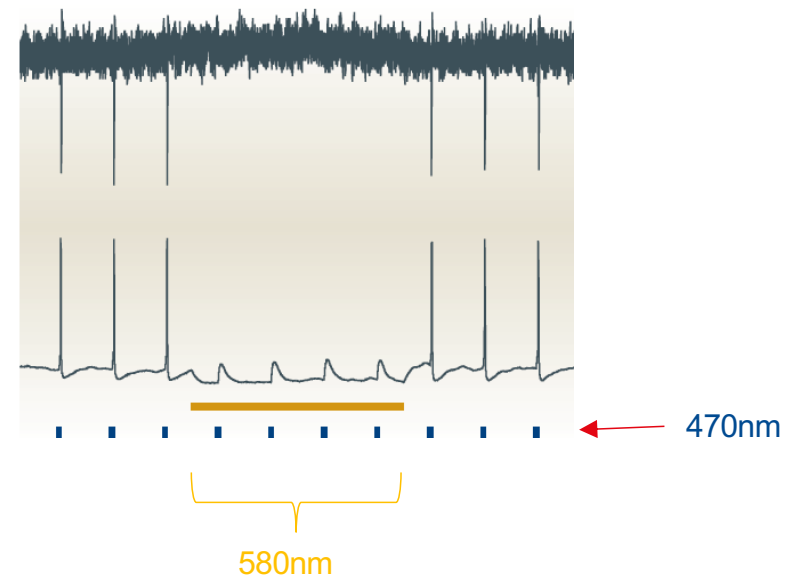


Photosensitive protein green algae



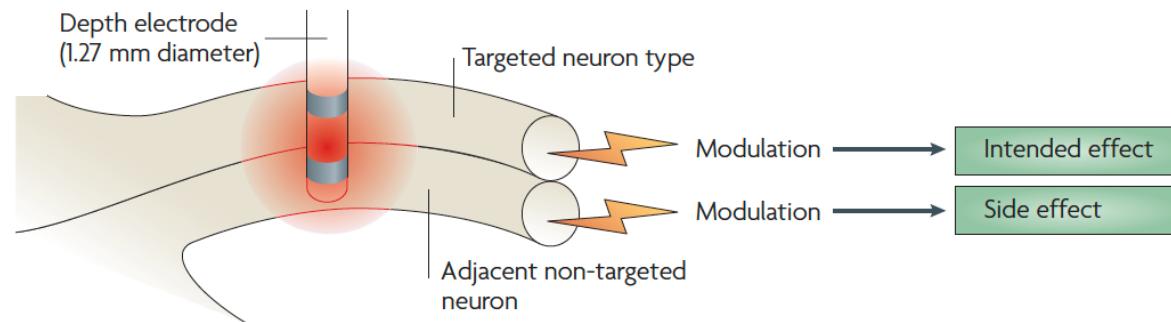
■ NX-422 ©LSBI

Activation & inhibition

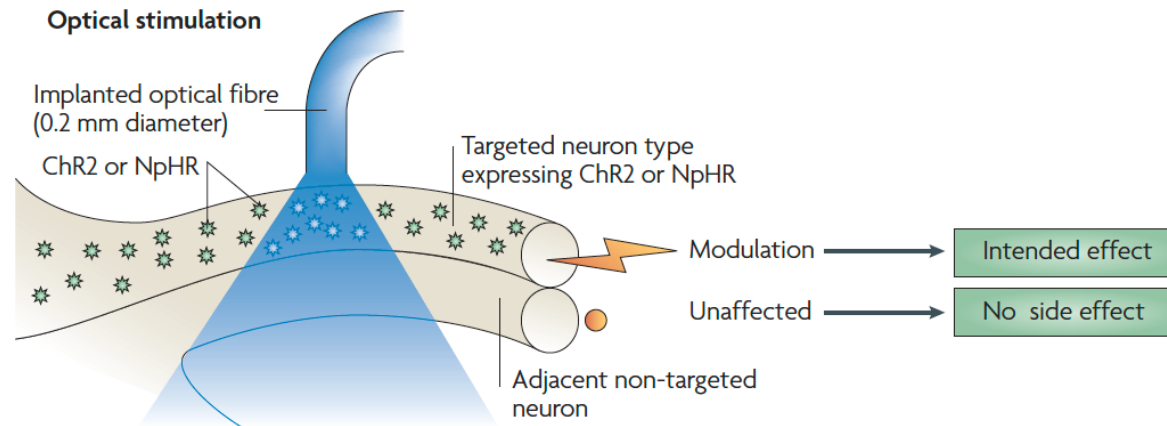


Selectivity electrical vs optical stimulation

c Electrical stimulation



Optical stimulation



A unique technology

- Viral transfection

- Transgenic mice

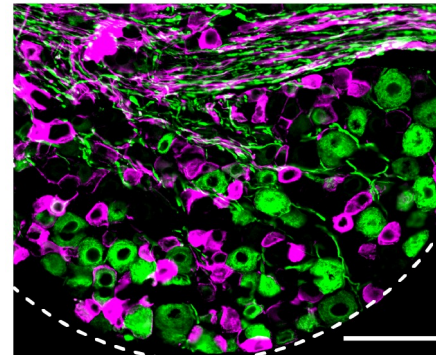
Spinal Level L3



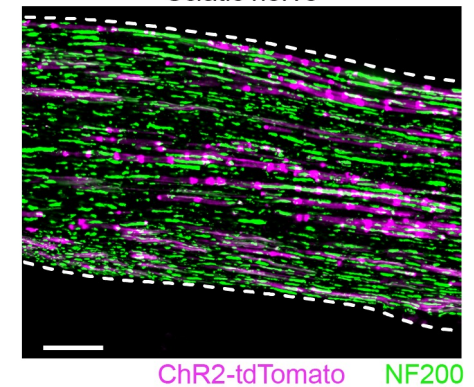
Spinal Level S1



Dorsal root ganglion



Sciatic nerve



Adeno-Associated Virus AAV



Guiding light near the neurons

- Optic fiber

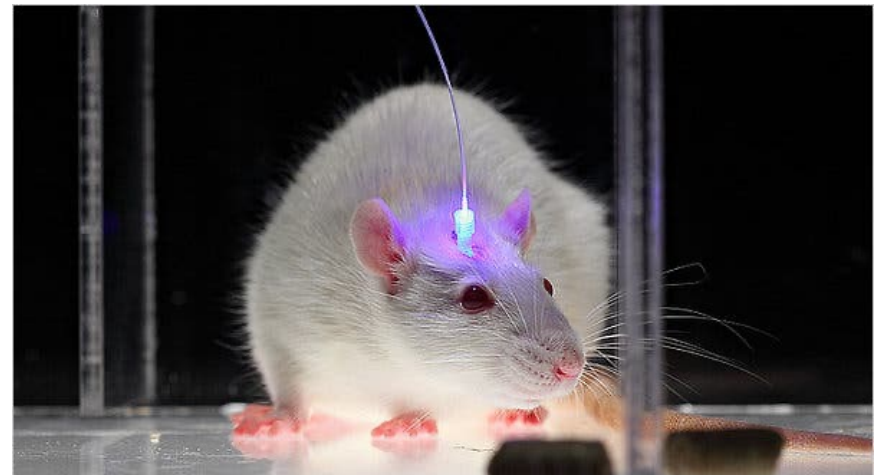


silica fiber
250 – 1200 nm
(UV to visible)

+



ceramic ferrule



New York Times, May 16, 2011

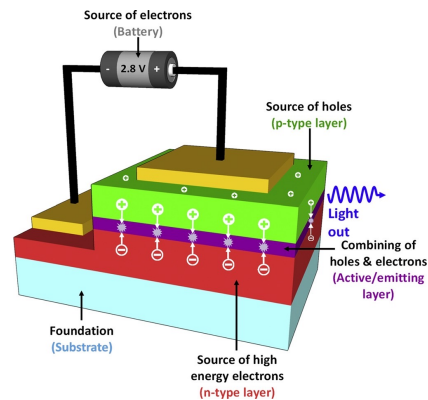
Ed Boyden, Feng Zhang Karl Deisseroth
Nature Neuroscience 2005 8(9) 1263-1268

Light Emitting Diodes LEDs

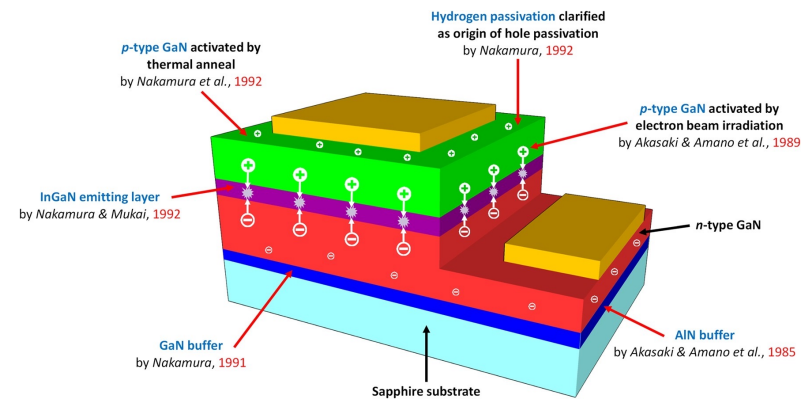
2014 Nobel Prize in Physics

I. Akasaki, I. Amano, S. Nakamura

“a new light source, power efficient and sustainable, the blue LED

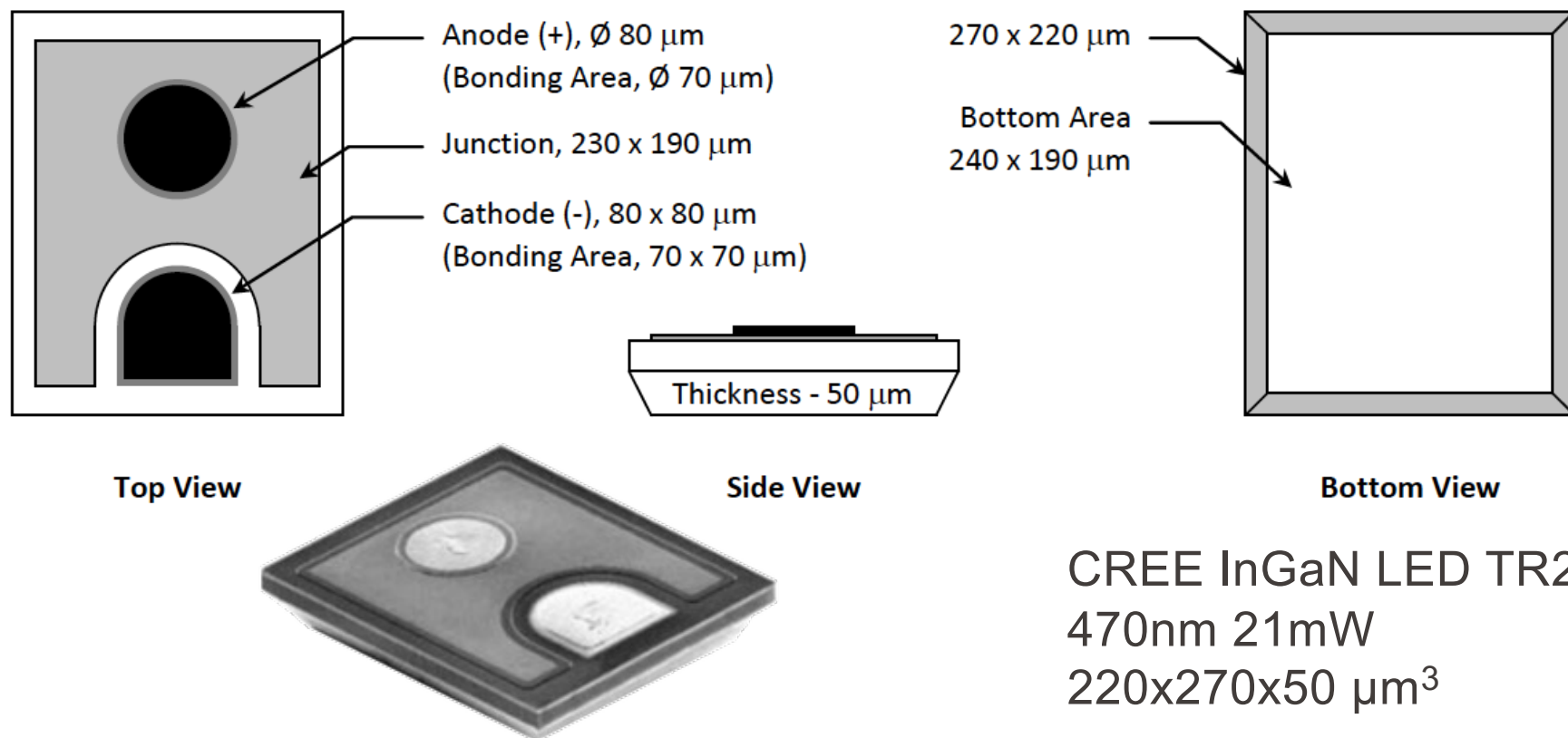


LED - heterojunction



Blue LED

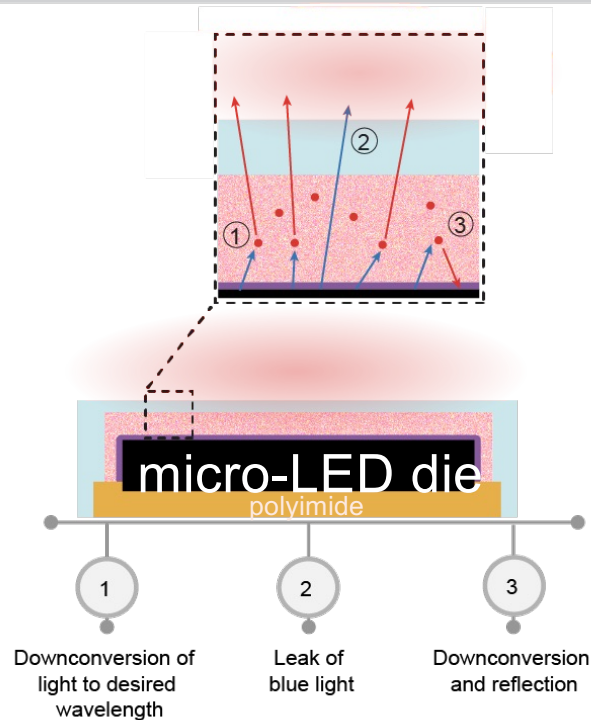
LED “die”



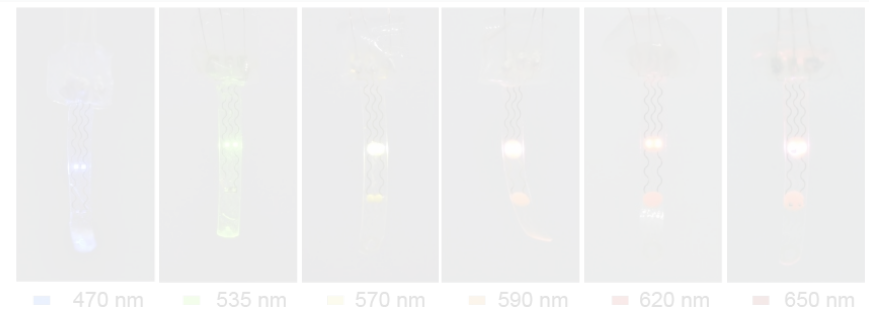
CREE InGaN LED TR2227
470nm 21mW
 $220 \times 270 \times 50\text{ }\mu\text{m}^3$

Tailoring the wavelength

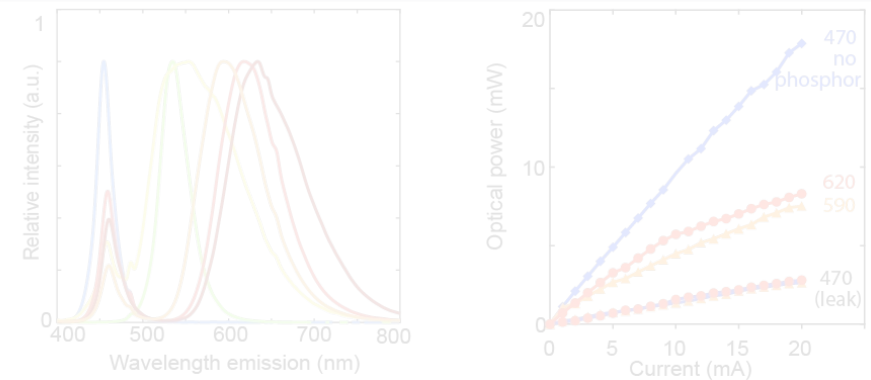
Step 1: Light emission through phosphor-silicone matrix



Step 2: Implant with phosphor-silicone matrix that changes light emission spectra

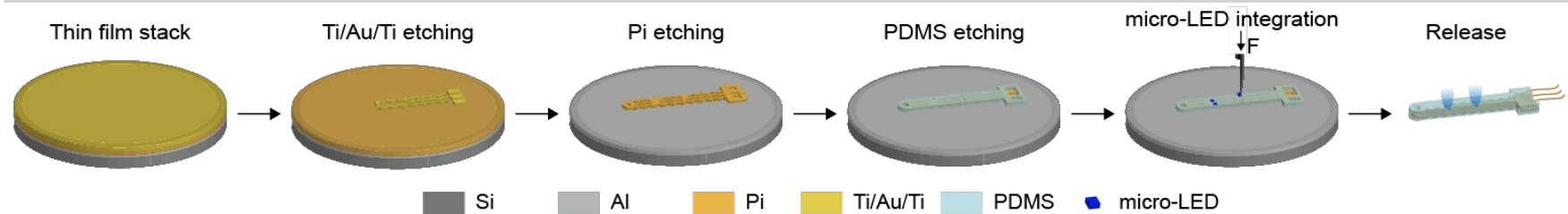


Step 3: Measured light emission spectra

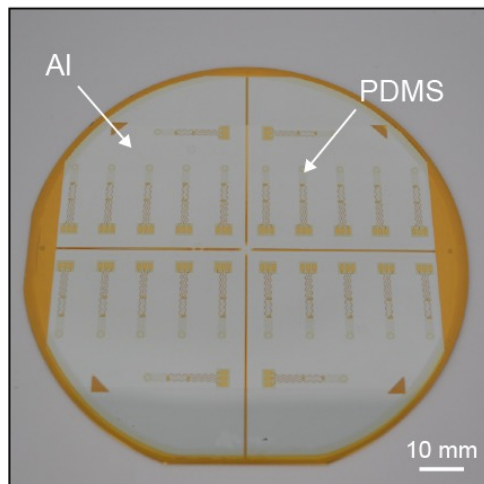


Microfabrication of an optoelectronic implant

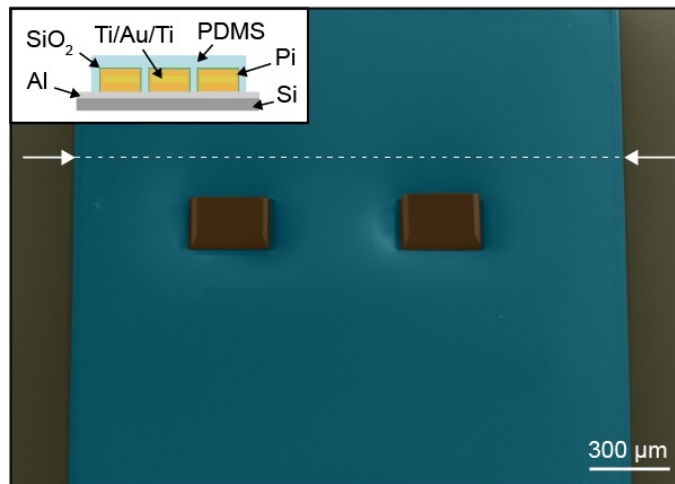
a Step 1: Microfabrication Process



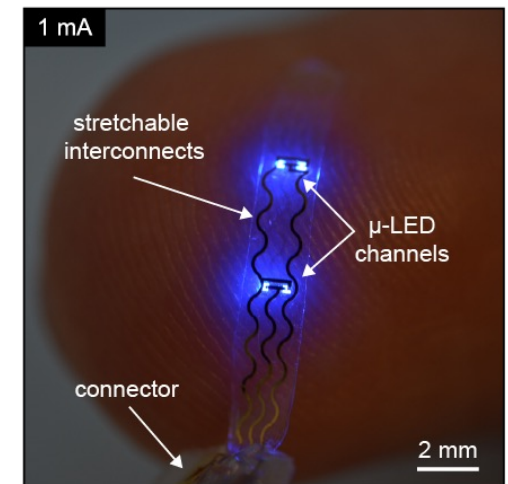
Step 2: Batch microfabrication



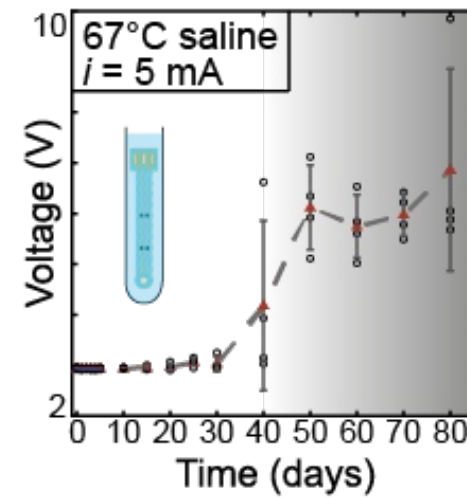
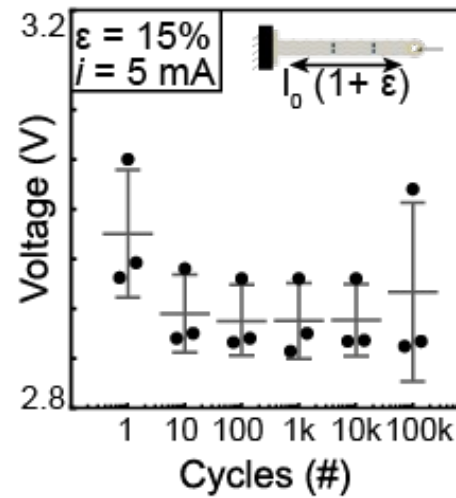
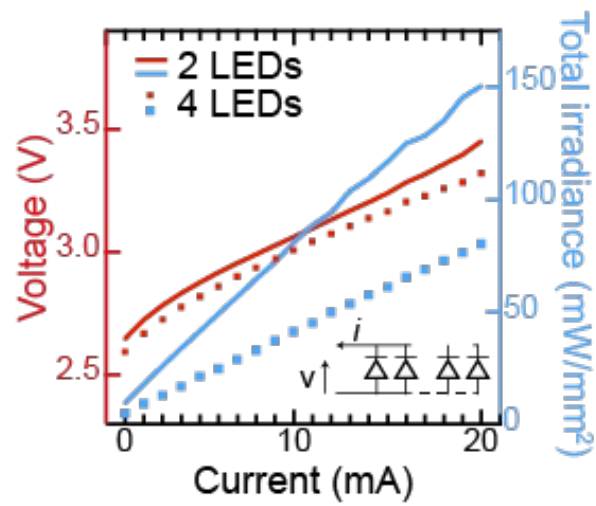
Step 3: Bare die integration



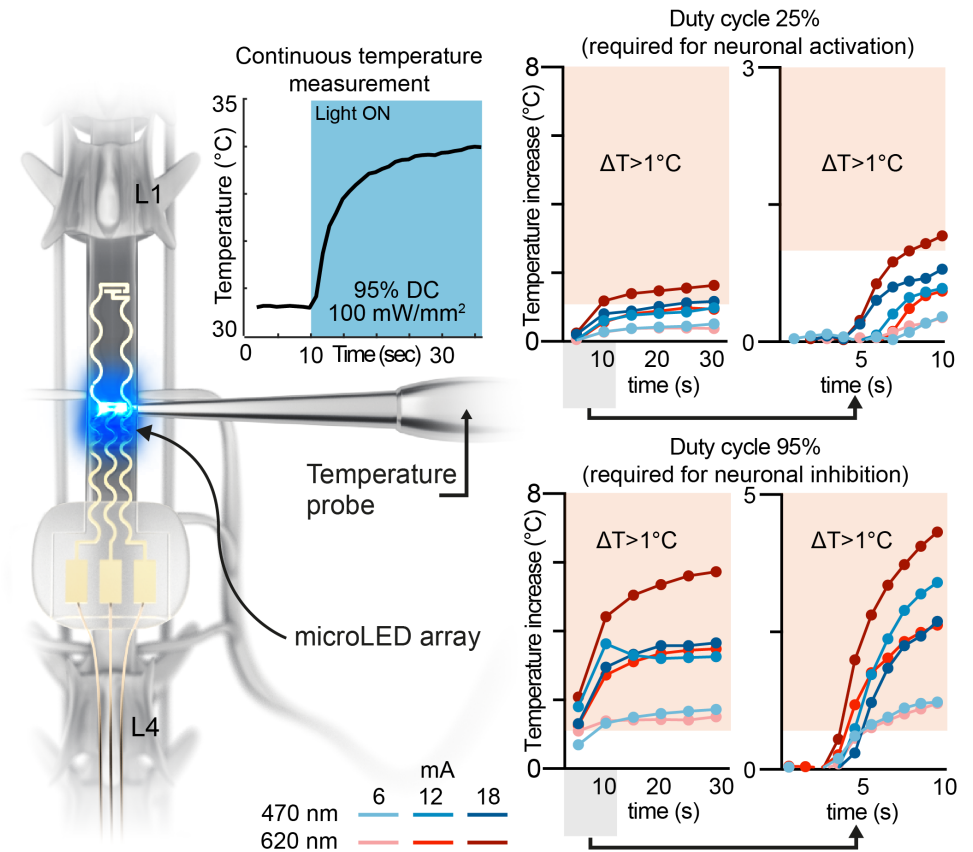
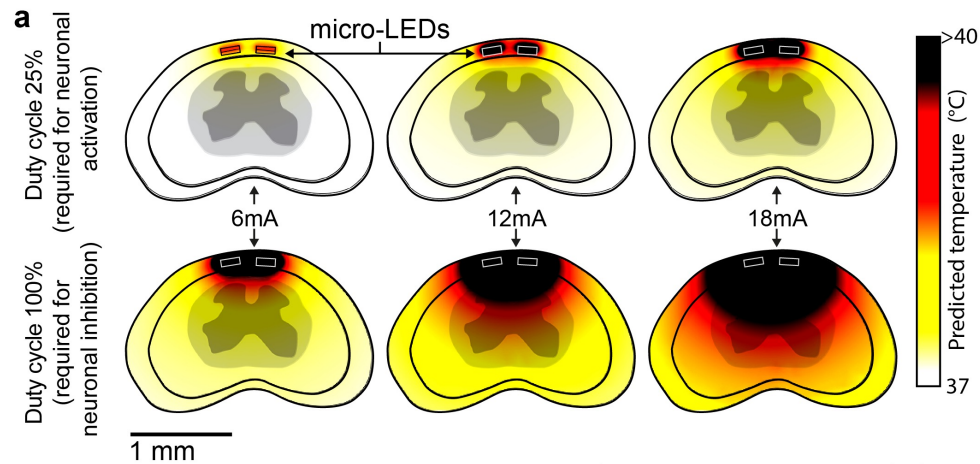
Step 4: Optoelectronic device release



LED implants



Local heating!



Nature Biotechnology 2020
Nature Biotechnology 2021

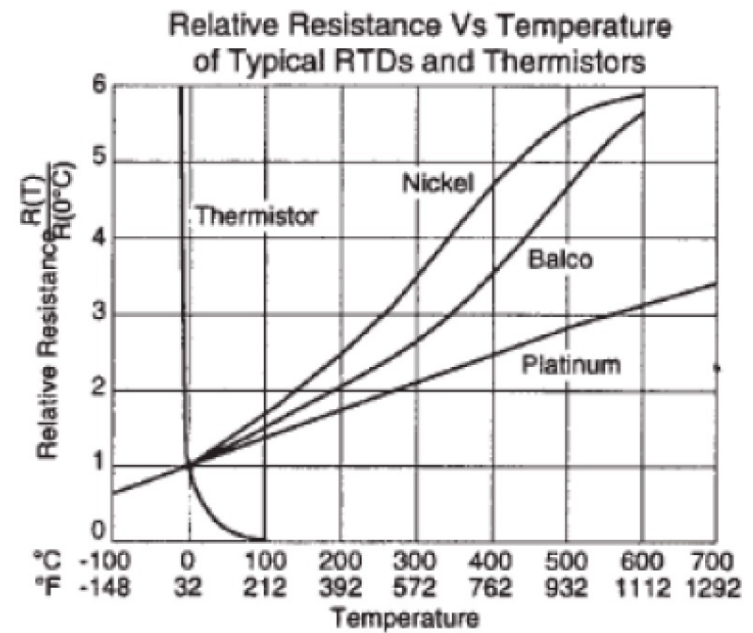
Sensing temperature

- Thin-film metallic thermistor

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{t W} \quad [\Omega]$$

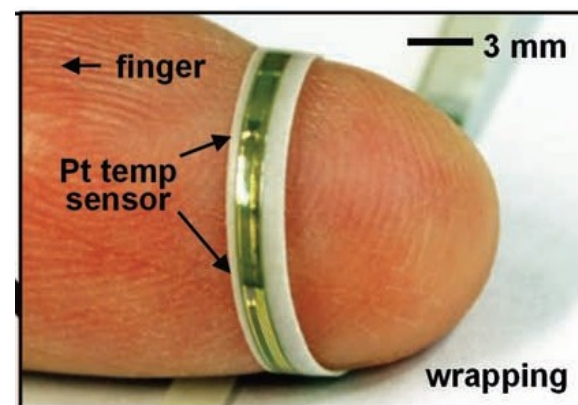
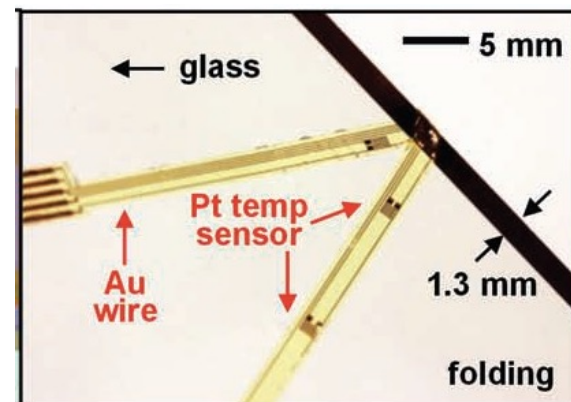
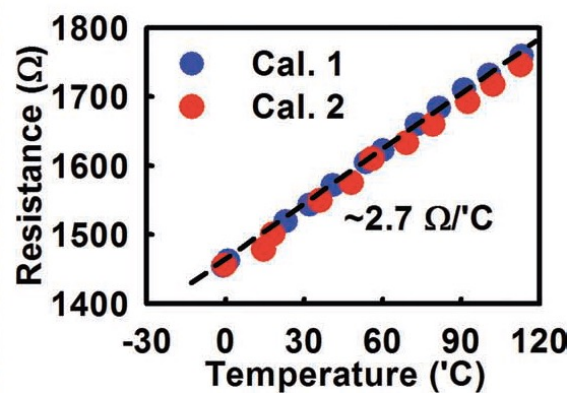
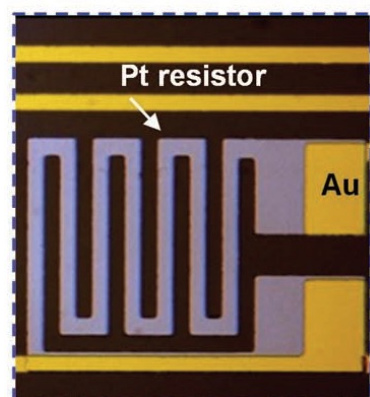
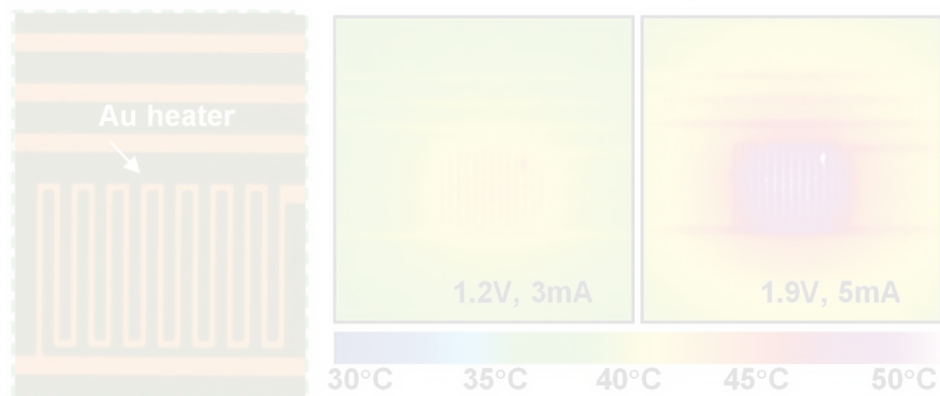
$$R(T) = R_0 (1 + \alpha (T - T_0) + \beta (T - T_0)^2 + \dots)$$

Linear approximation: $\alpha = \frac{R_{T1} - R_0}{\Delta T \times R_0}$

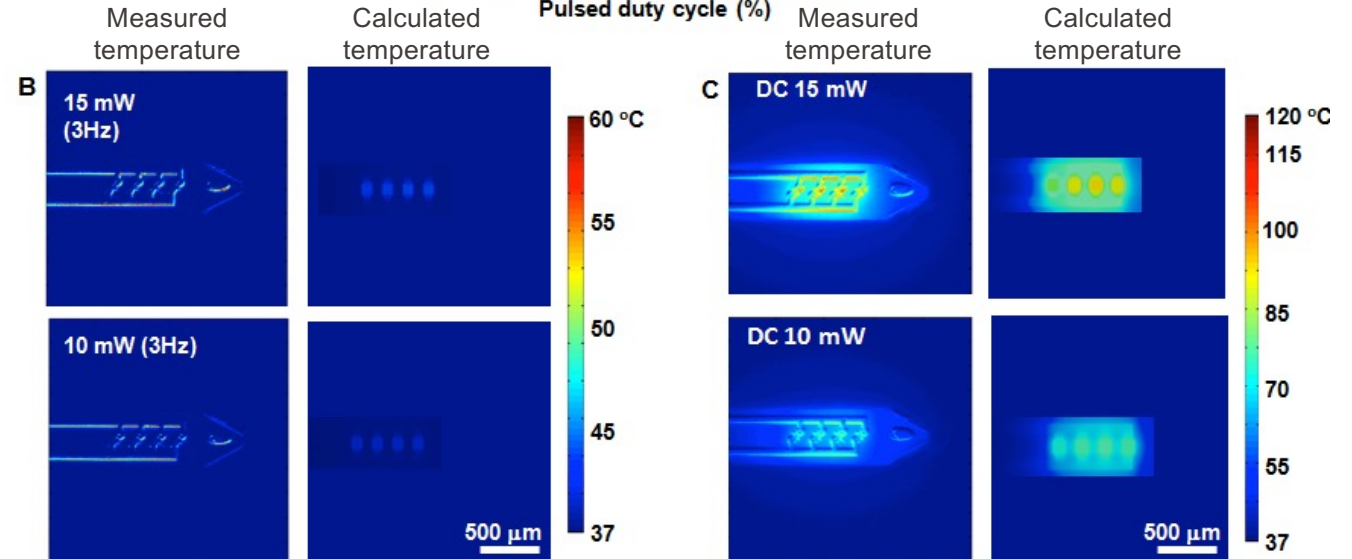
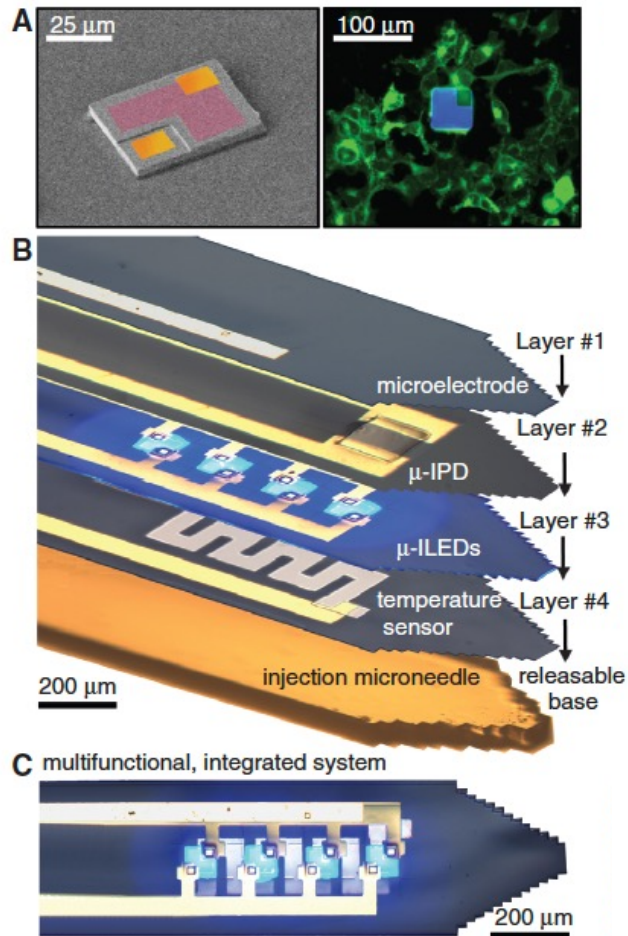
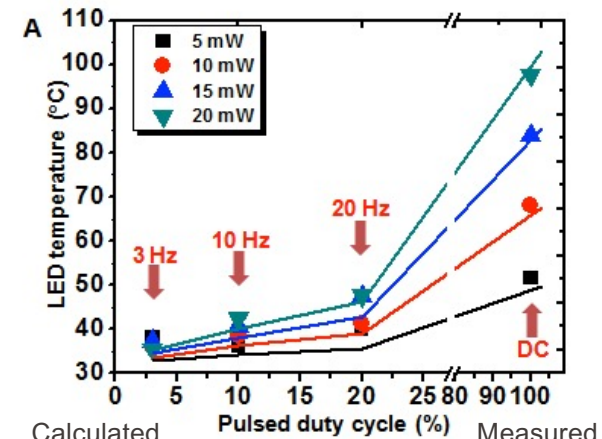


In situ temperature sensors

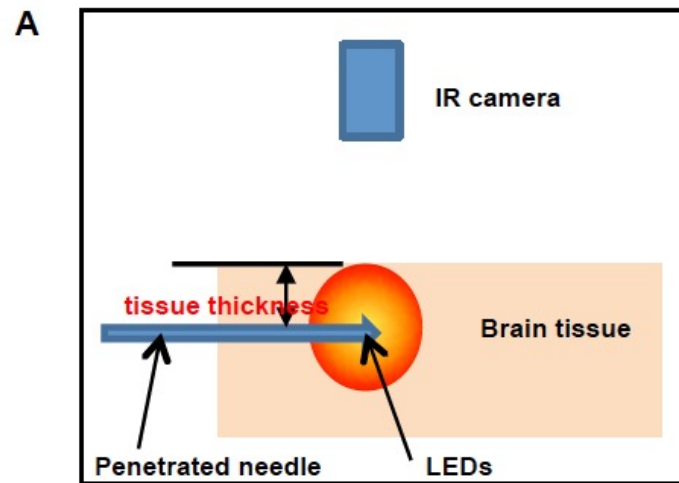
200 μm



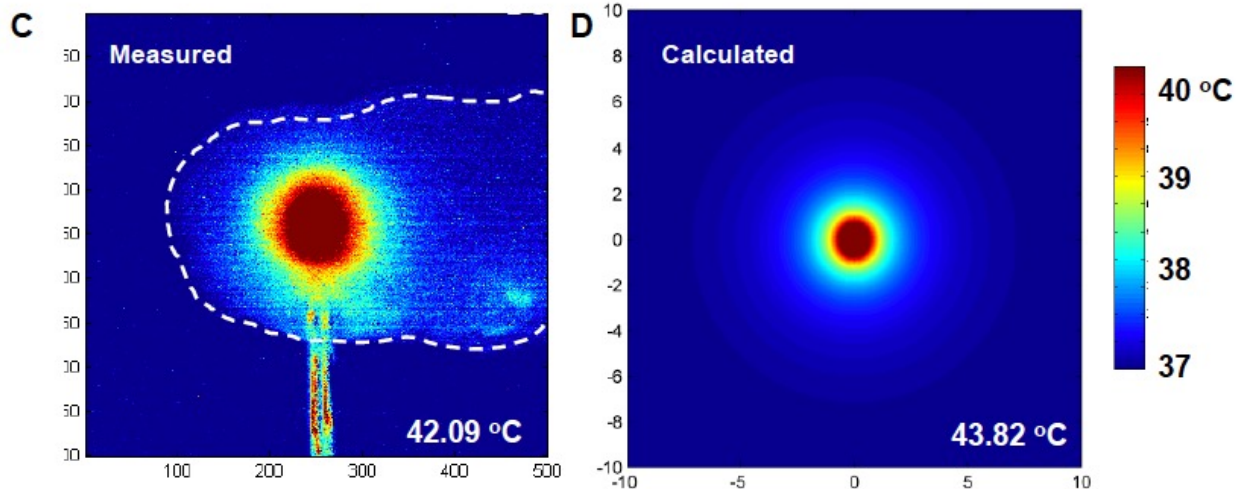
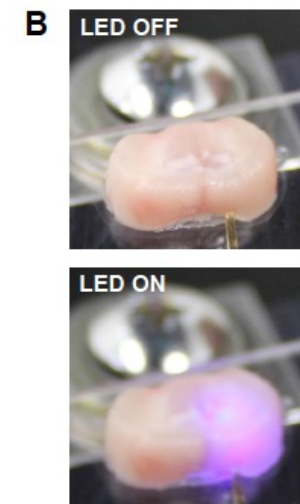
Surface temperature of micro-LEDs during operation in air



Thermal imaging



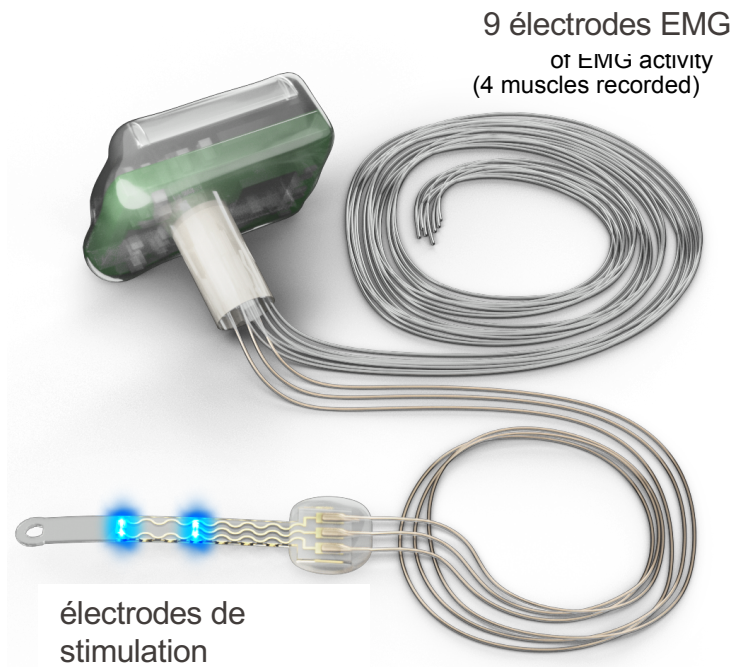
10 mW DC input power



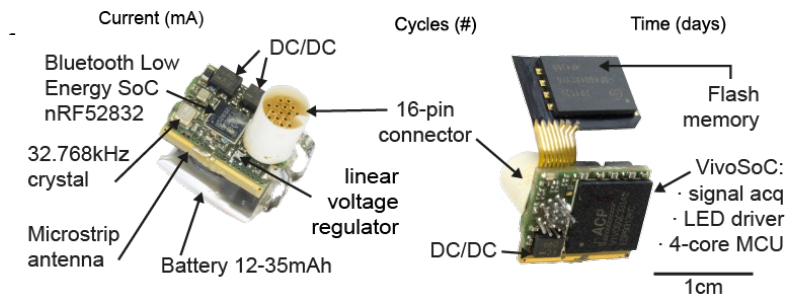
Miniaturised electronics to drive the LED implant



Q. Huang, ETHZ



Plateforme sans fil



Tablette pour contrôle et affichage des données

Configurations & Ranges:

Parameter	minimum	maximum	step
# pulses	1	10 k	1
frequency	0.1 Hz	30 Hz	0.1 Hz
pulse width	1 ms	50 ms	1 ms
LED current	1 mA	60 mA	1 mA
LED selection	LED 1 / LED 2		



Manipulating locomotor circuits



C. Kathe



G. Courtine

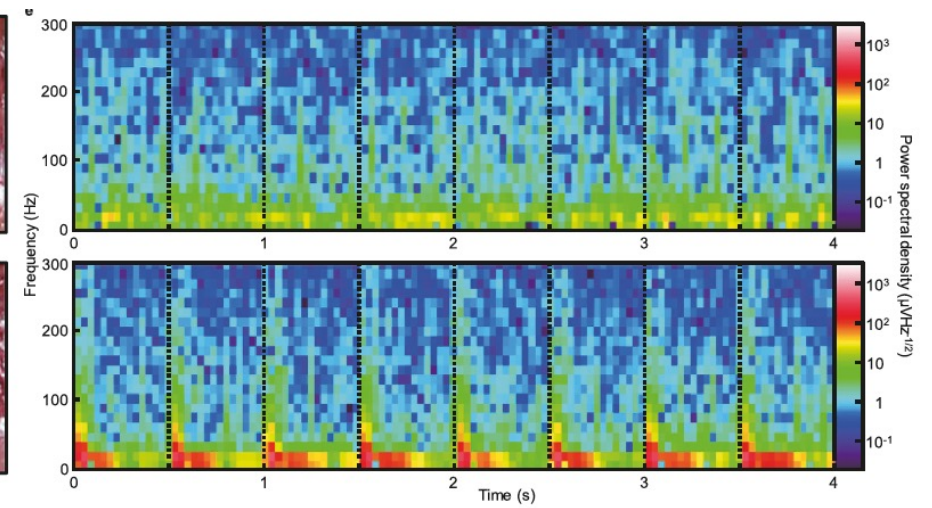
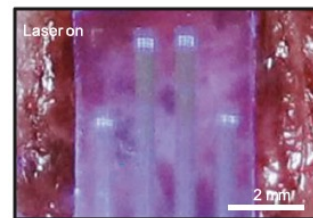
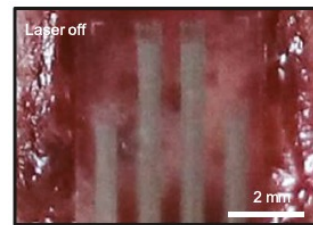
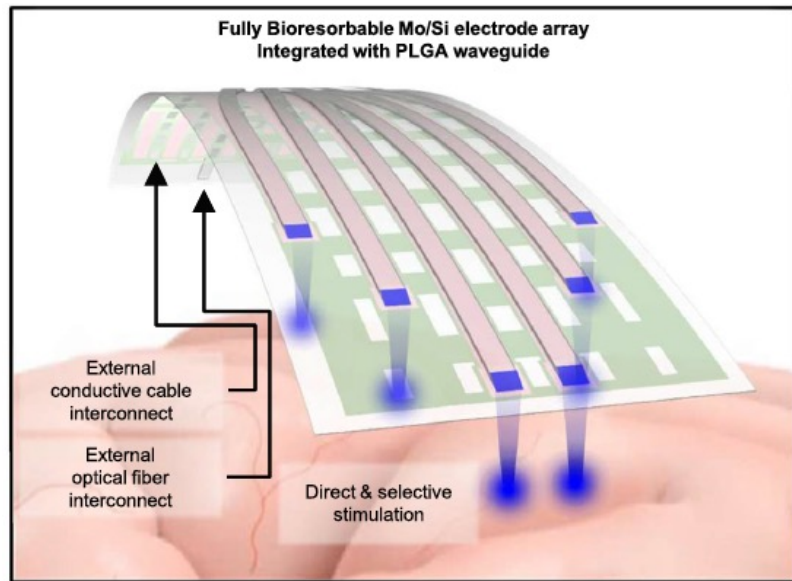
reticulospinal fibers
→ hindlimb movement

Corticospinal tract
→ leg dragging and instability

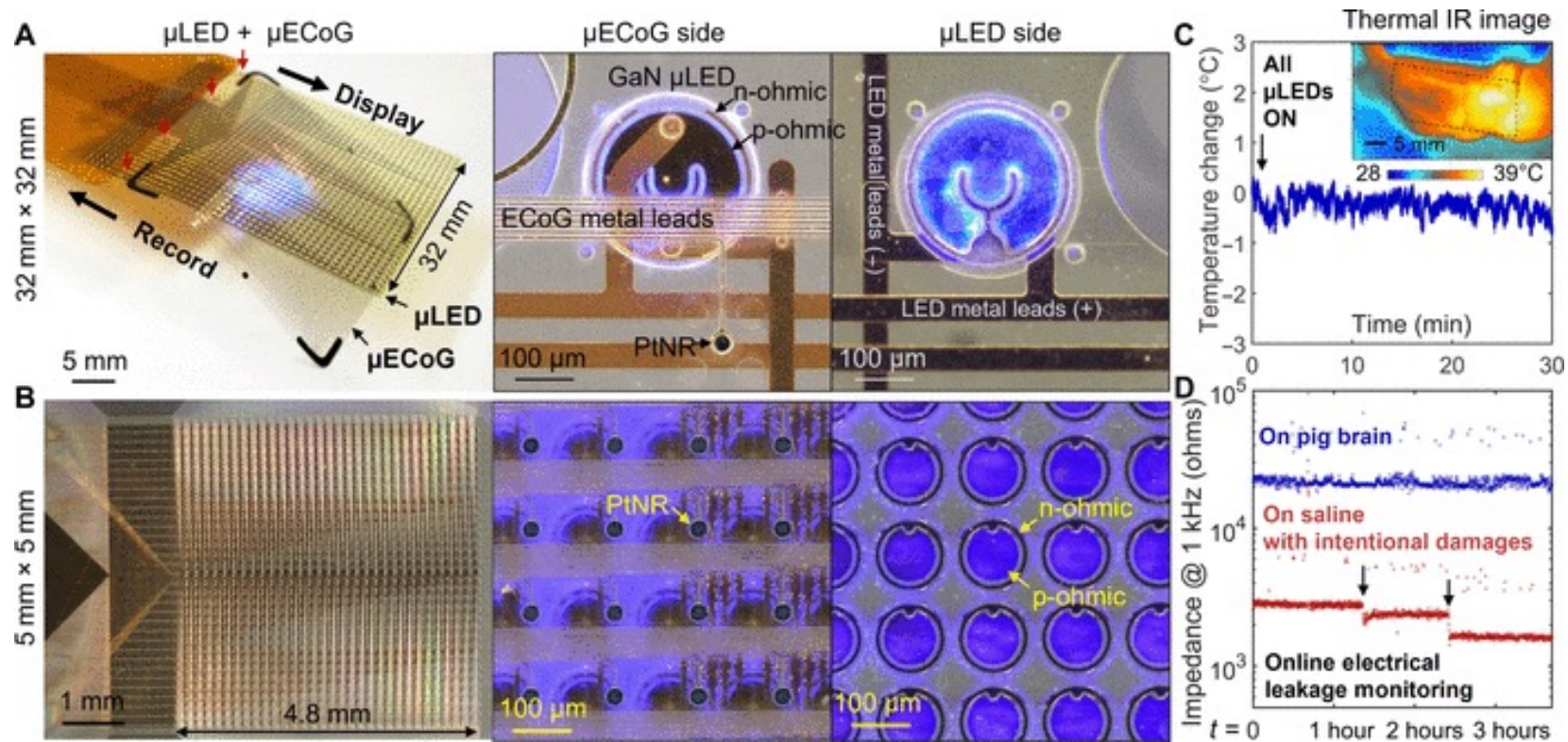
V2a interneurons
→ left-right coordination

PV^{ON} proprioceptive neurons
→ perturbation of proprioception during walking

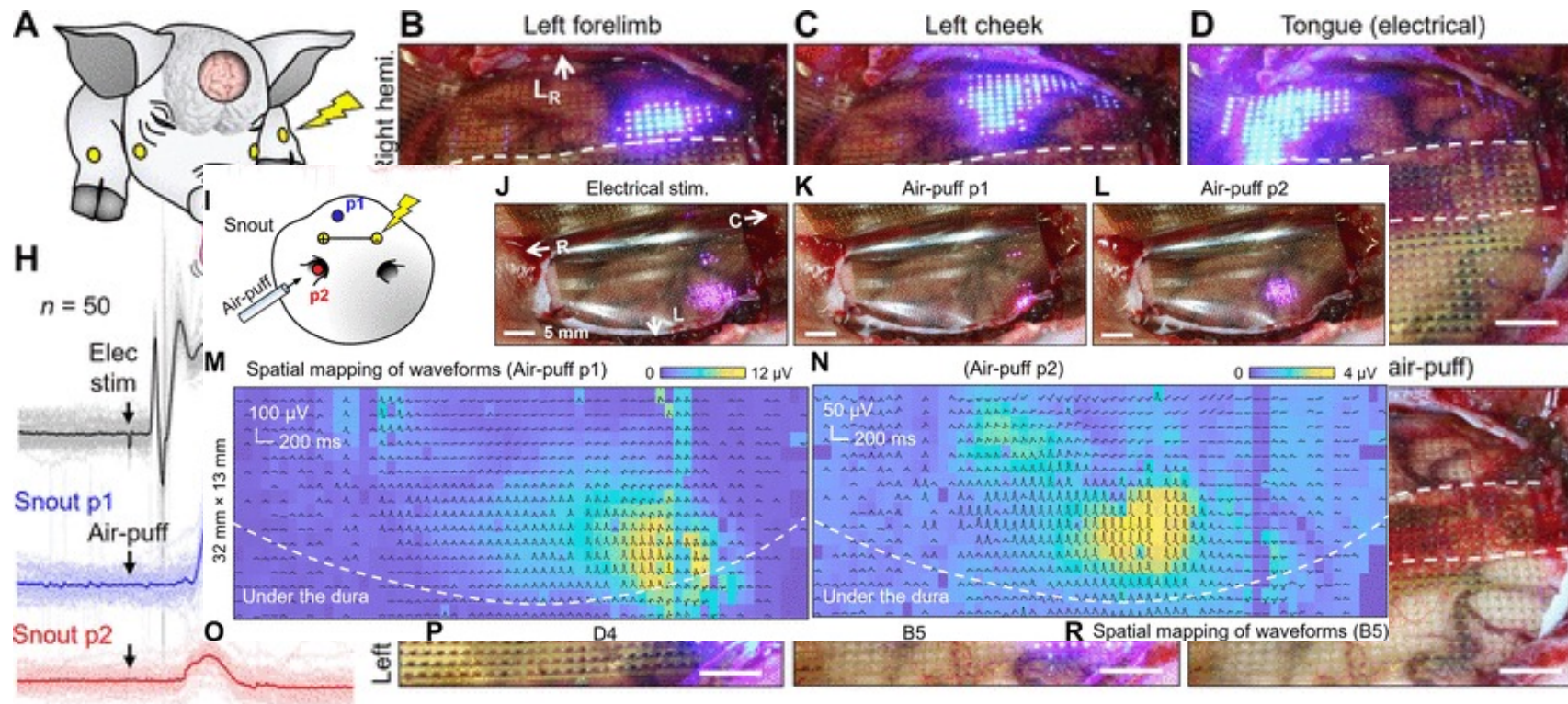
Optical stimulation and recording



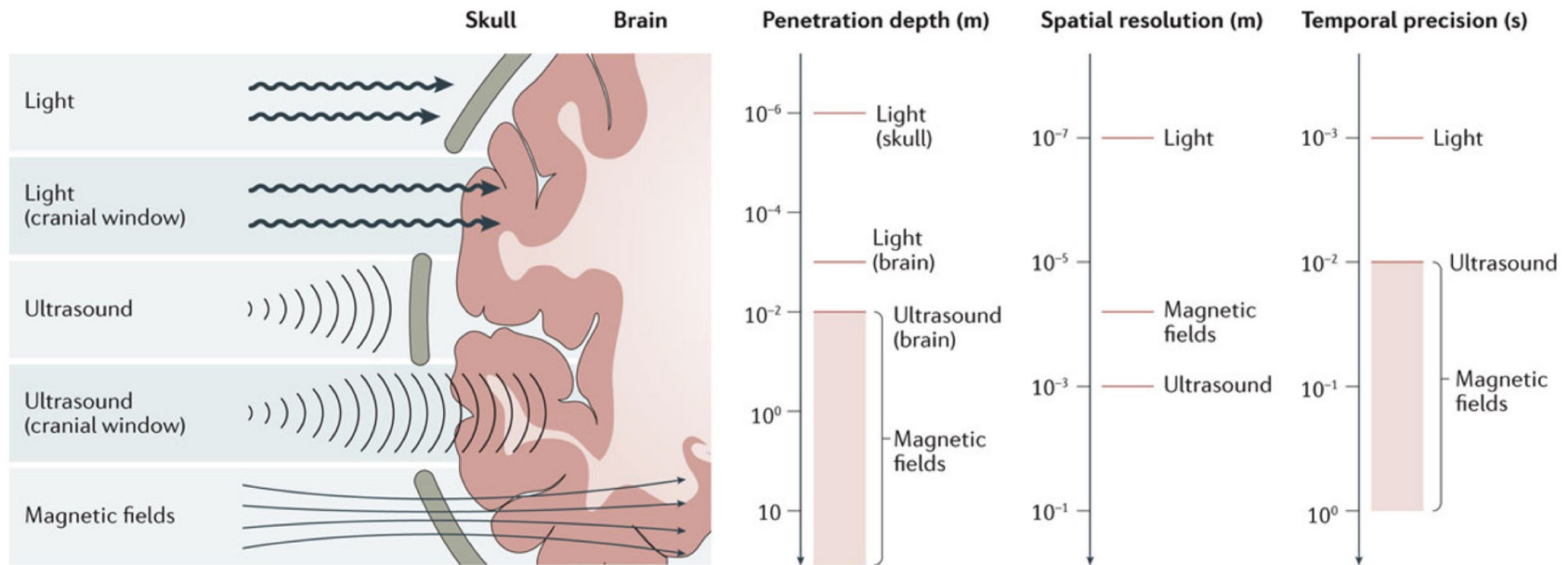
Using light to see neural activity

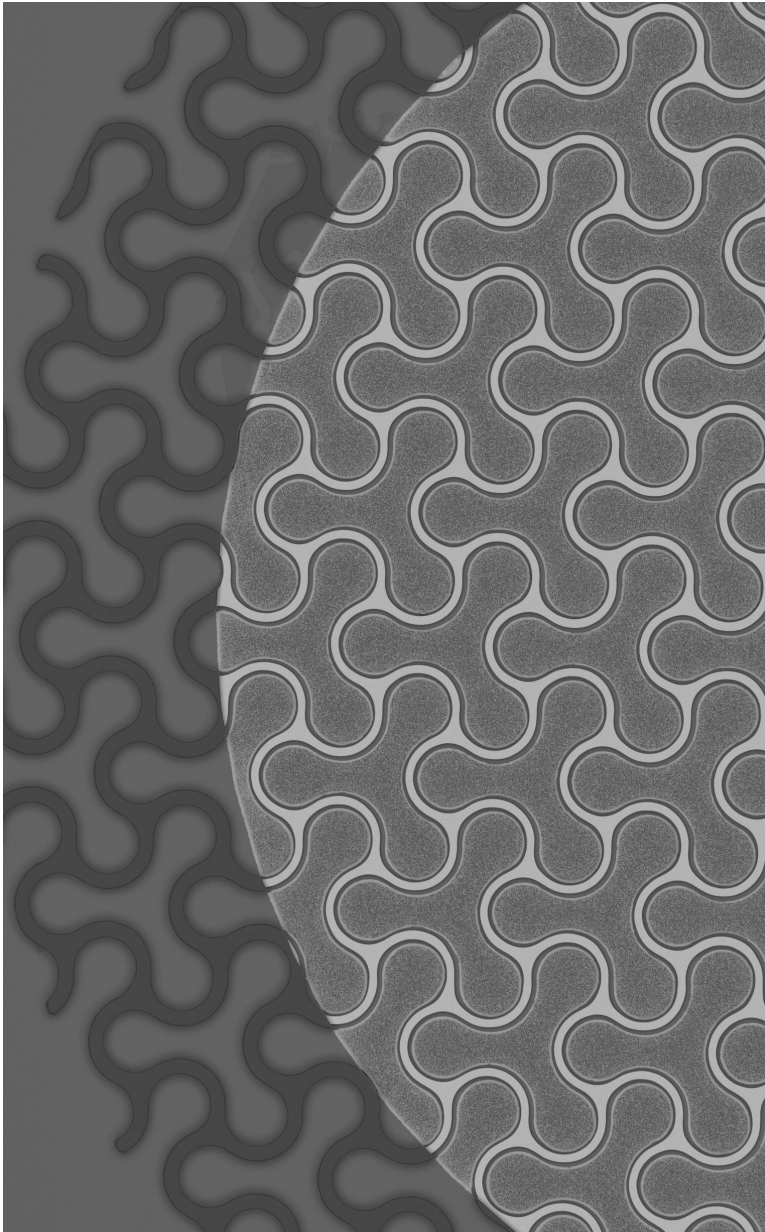


Using light to see neural activity



Pénétration des ondes dans les tissus





Modalities of communication

Light and optogenetics

Ultrasounds

Magnetic field

Ultrasound imaging

- **First medical ultrasound scanner**– 1952
 - Imaging organs in depth
 - Piezoelectric transducers
 - Anatomy: density, modulus of compressibility, tissue structures

Ultrasound imaging

- **First medical ultrasound scanner– 1952**
 - Imaging organs in depth
 - Piezoelectric transducers
 - Anatomy: density, modulus of compressibility, tissue structures
- **Doppler effect**

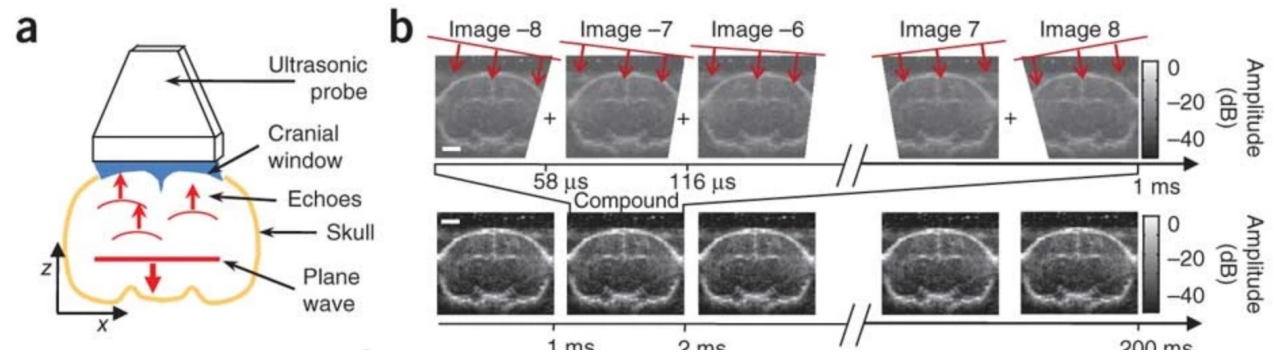
Ultrasound imaging

- **Premier échographe médical – 1952**
 - Imagerie en profondeur
 - Transducteurs piézoélectriques
 - Anatomie: Masse volumique, module de compressibilité, structures des tissus
- **Effet Doppler**
 - Ultrasound; travel speed in blood vessels
 - Mapping according to direction and speed of blood flow
- **Ultrafast Doppler**
 - in vivo exploration of the dynamics of the vascular network, from large to small vessels, right through to neurovascular coupling

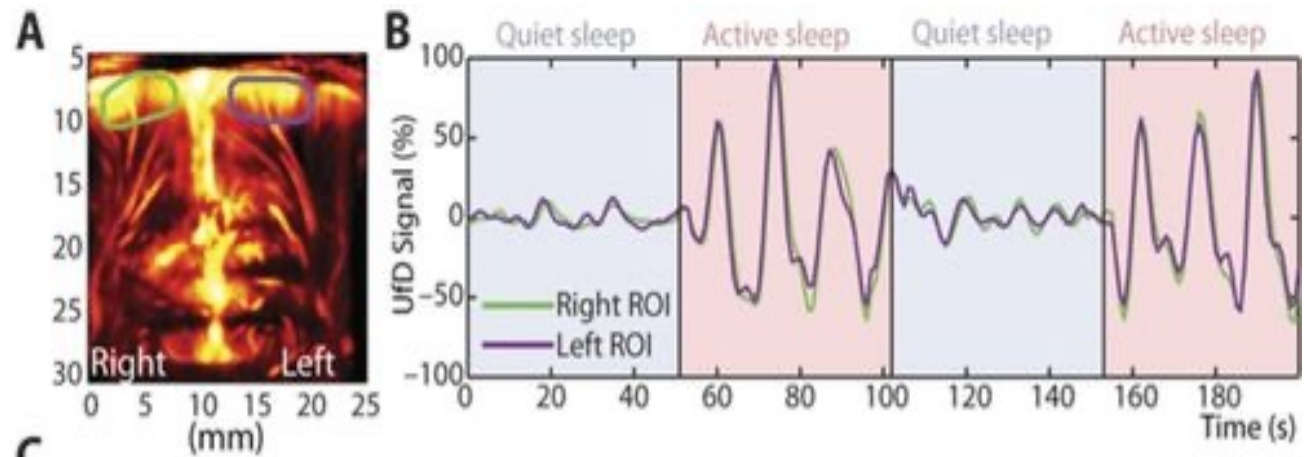
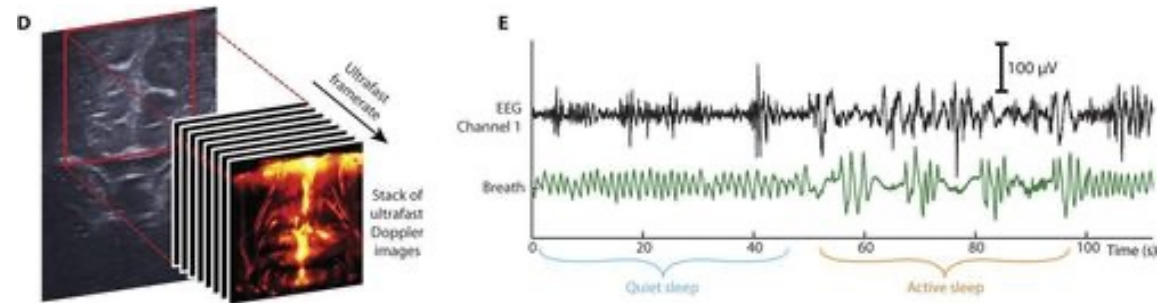
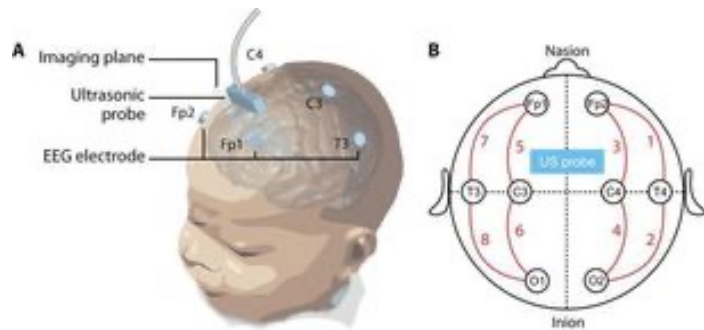
Functional imaging using ultrasounds

Track neuronal activity via blood flow, thanks to neurovascular coupling

- f_D proportional to the axial blood velocity with respect to the z axis (mm/sec)
- **Signal intensity** depends on blood volume

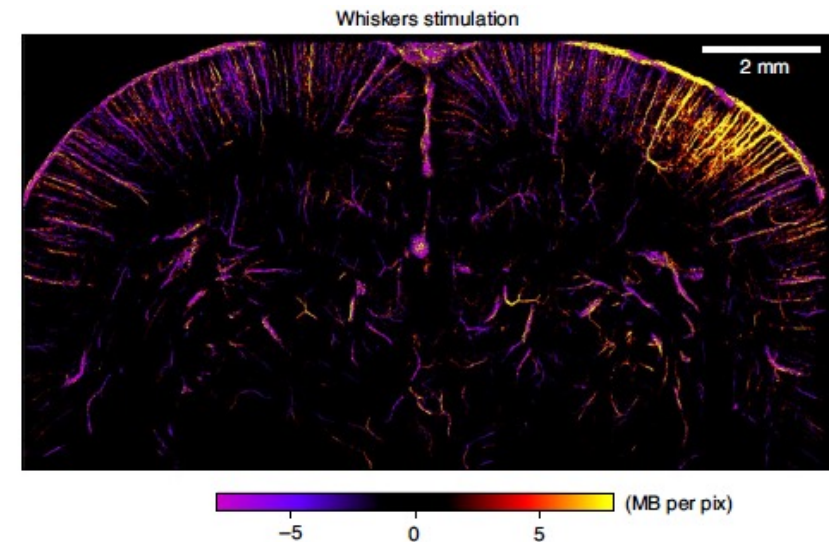
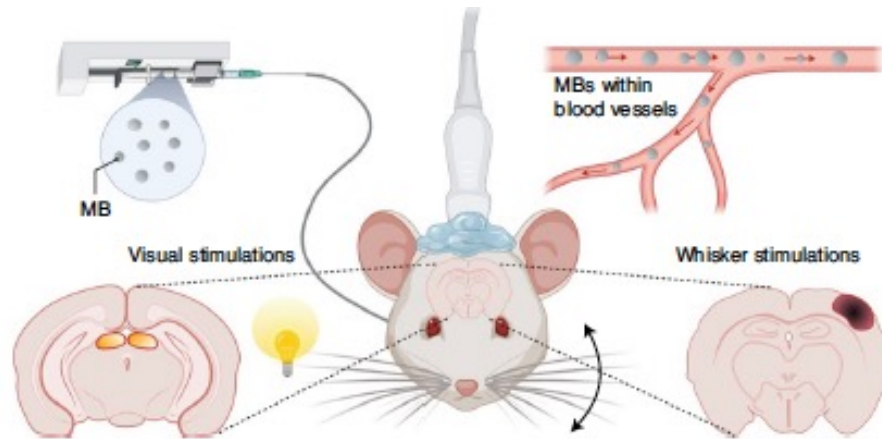


Imaging newborn cortex



Using micro-bubbles to enhance imaging resolution

- Micrometer-resolution ultrasonic localization microscopy



Localization of intravenously injected microbubbles
spatial resolution: 6.5 μm
temporal resolution: 1 sec

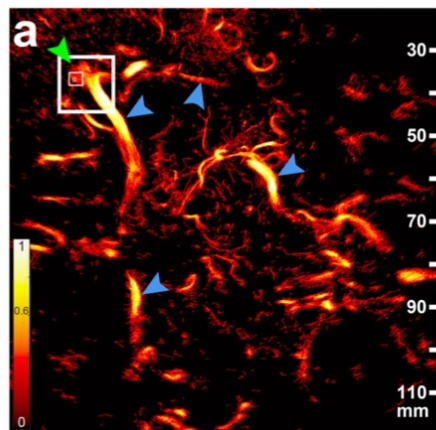
Transcranial ultrasound imaging of the human cortex

- Understanding cerebral hemodynamics
- Correlating vascular anomalies and neurological pathologies

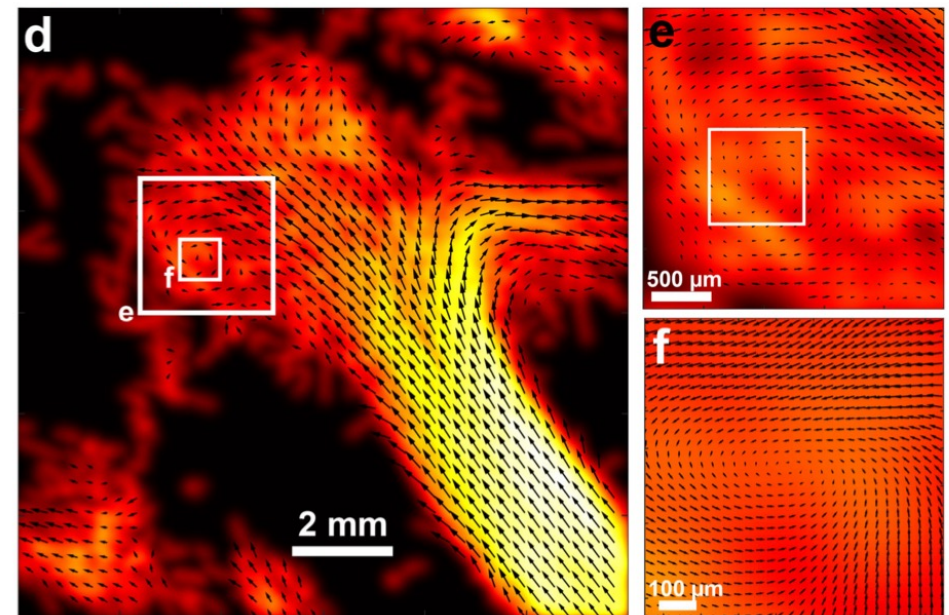
a aneurism

► large vessels

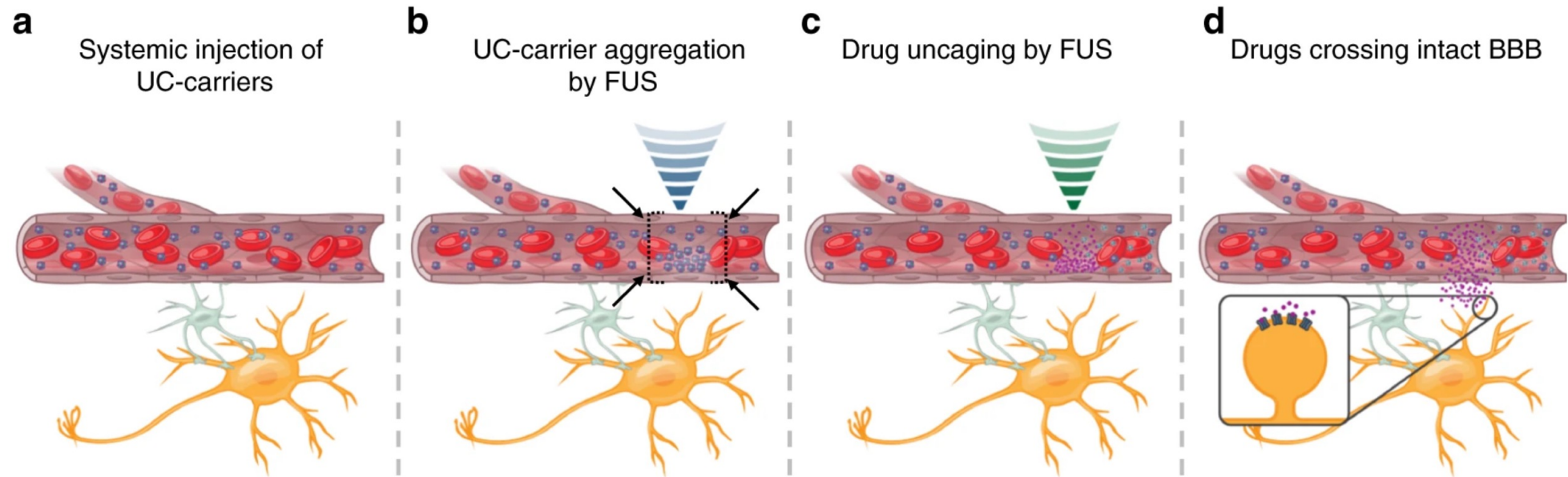
f $v \sim 0$ cm/s

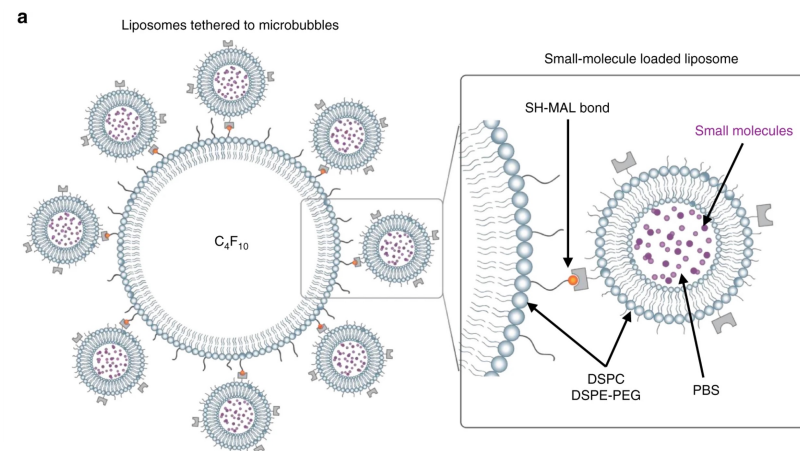
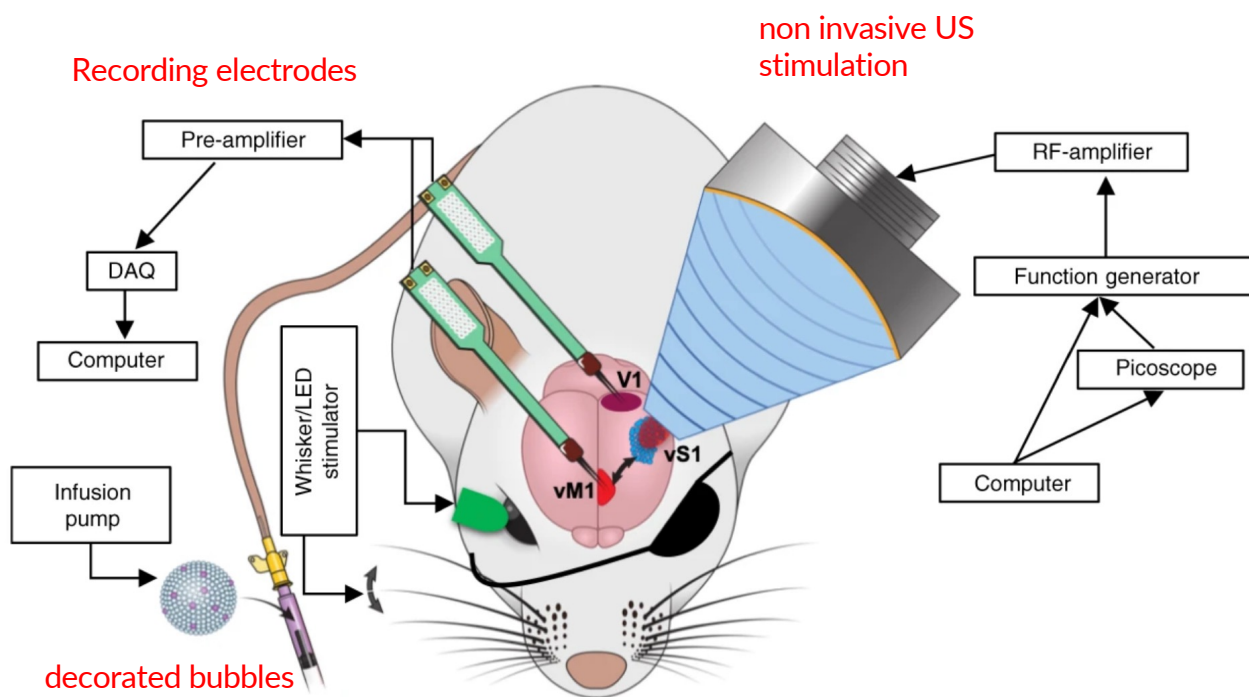


microbulles 2-9 μ m



Allow passage through the blood-brain barrier (BBB)

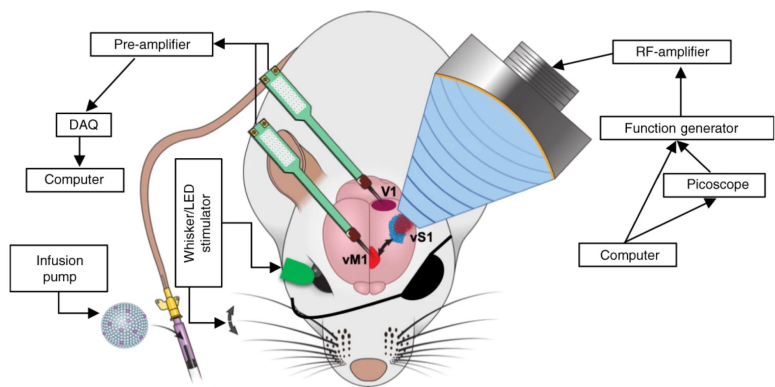




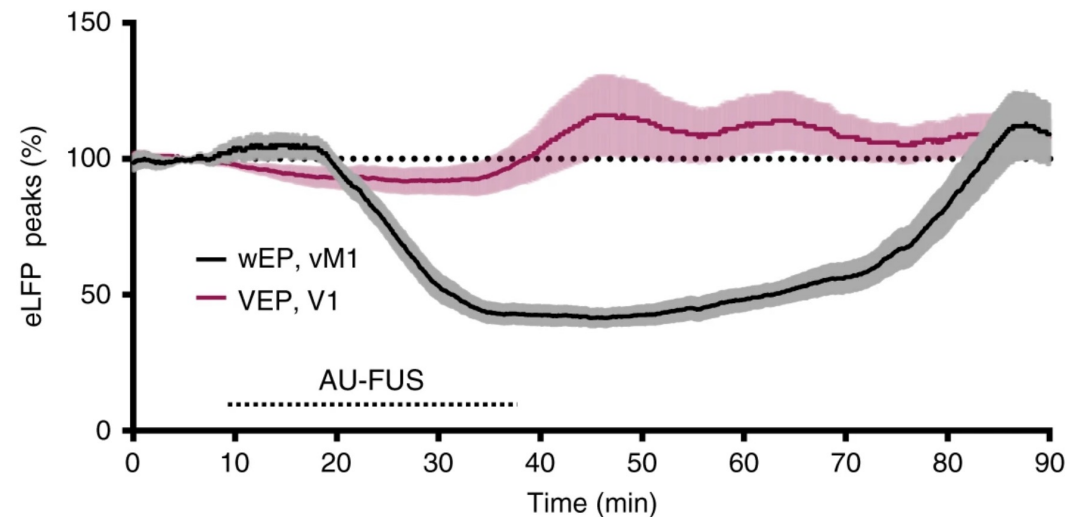
Decorated bubbles with suspended molecules in saline solution

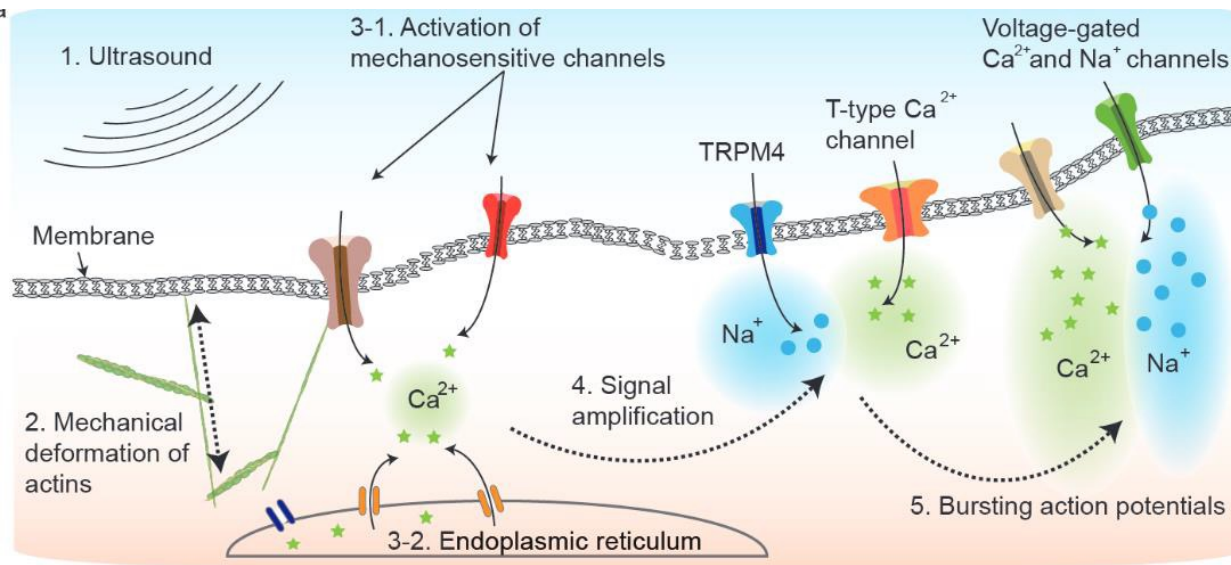
Specific modulation of neuronal circuit receptors

vS1 - vSM1 circuits: focal inhibition of vibrissae sensory cortex (vS1), via release of the GABA receptor agonist muscimol



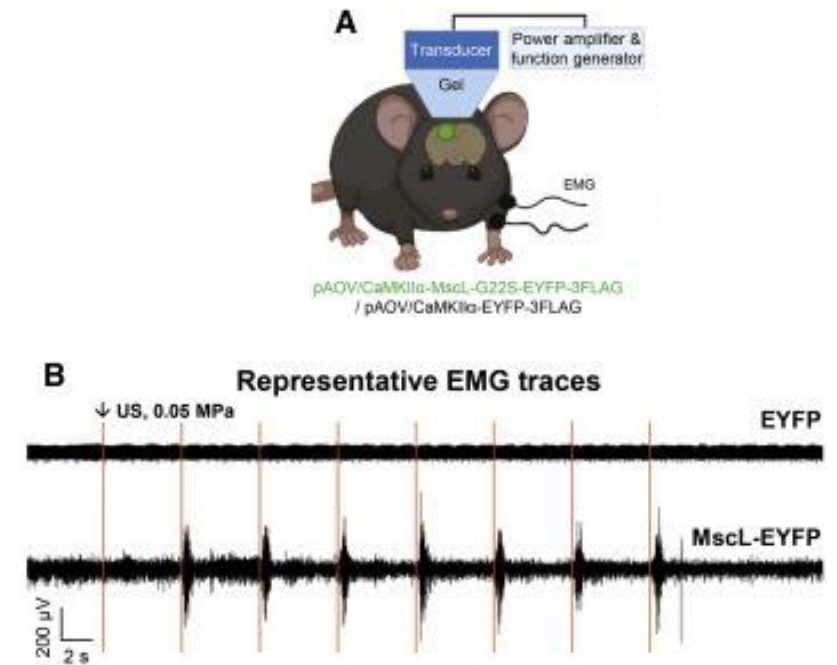
Test: whiskers movement
 → 3ms delay between vS1 and vM1 (normal)
 → inhibition of vS1 via fUS, reduced activity in vM1





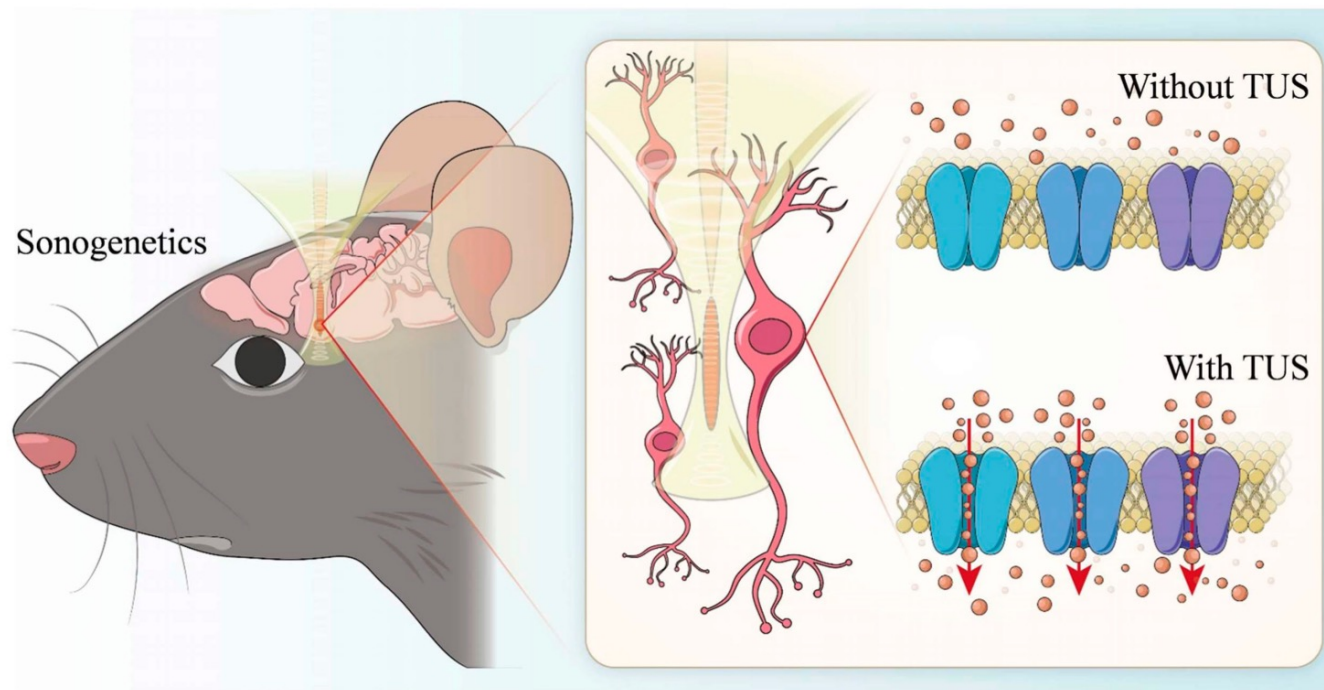
Qiu et al., 2020, CellReports

■



Muscle activity (EMG) depends on:

- US stimulation intensity
- stimulation cycle
- stimulation burst duration

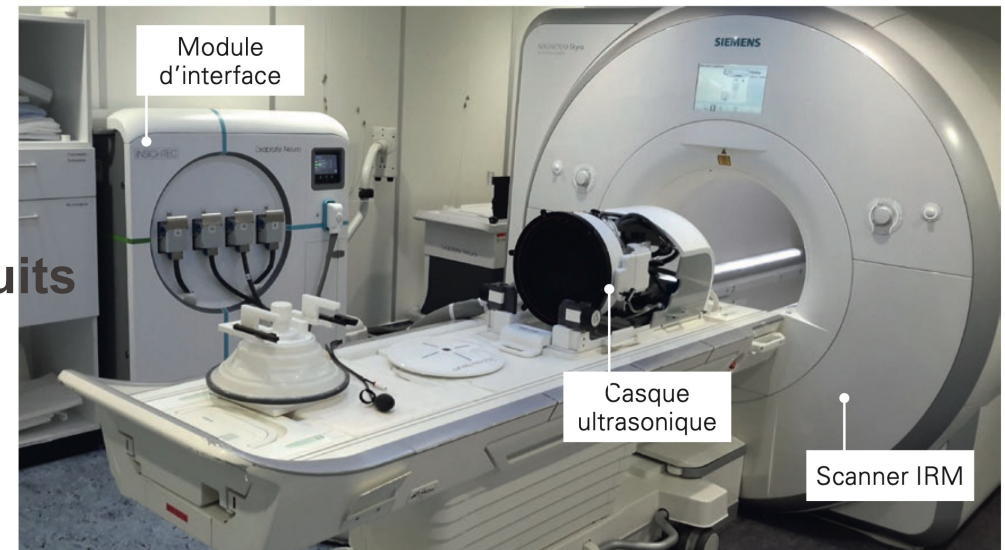


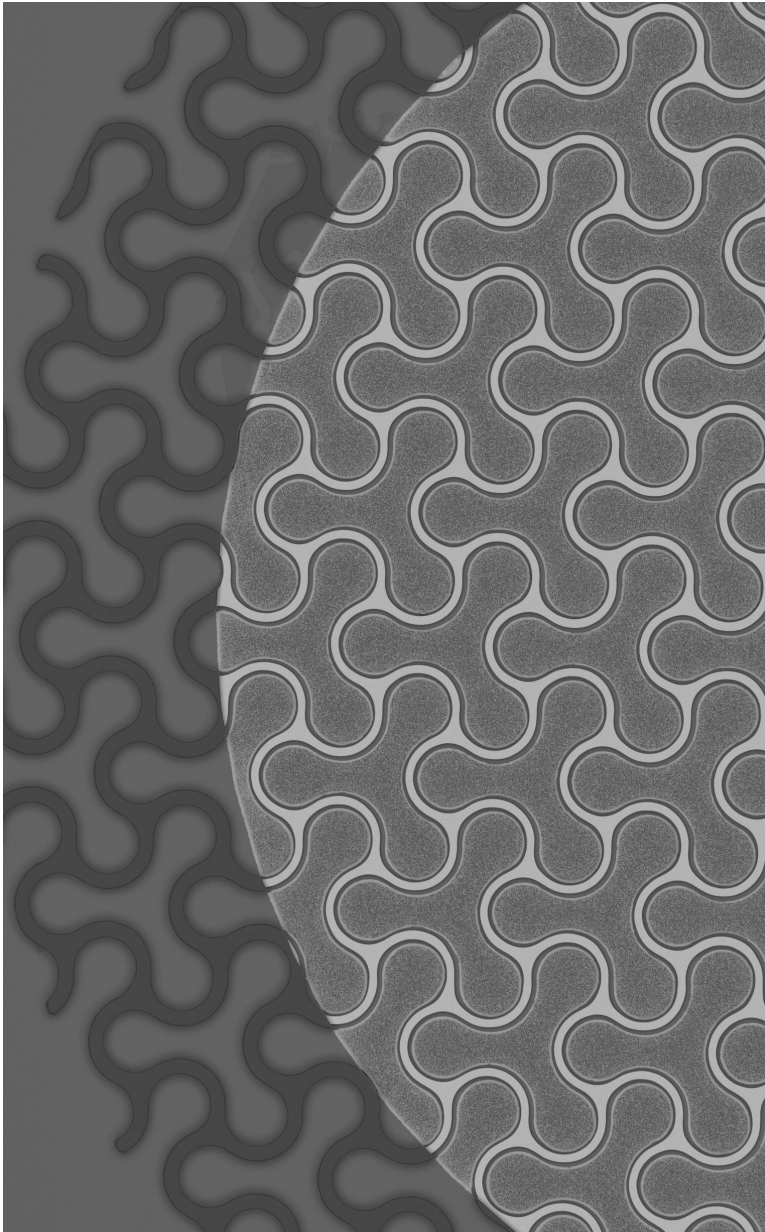
Genetic engineering:
UltraSound-sensitive proteins;
Modulation of Na⁺, Ca²⁺
channels via ultrasound

Depolarization induced by
mechanical deformation of
the cell membrane?

FUS image-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound treatment

- Non-invasive technique creating small therapeutic lesions in a specific MRI-guided area of the brain
- Sound waves 0.2 - 4MHz & high intensity local vibration
 - local heating
 - targeted necrosis
- Zone 2-6mm diameter
 - spatial resolution 1mm
- **Interruption of abnormal neuronal circuits**
- Main conditions:
 - Essential tremor
 - Parkinson





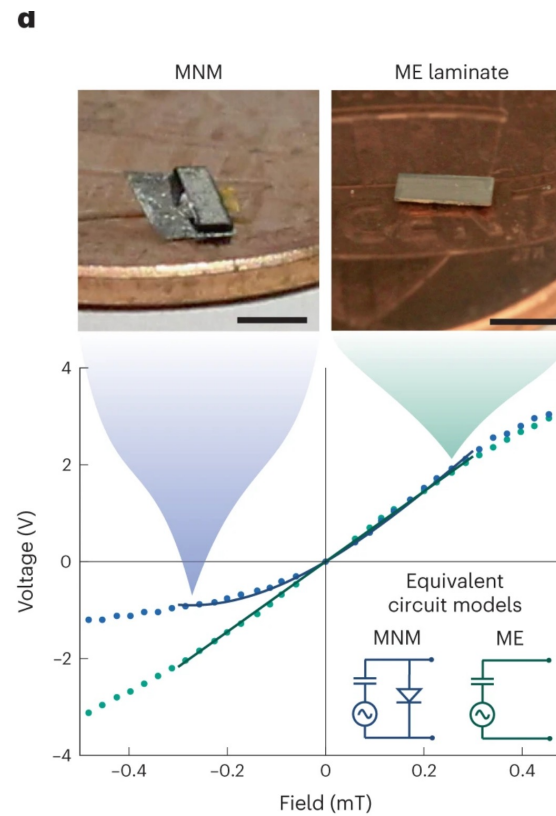
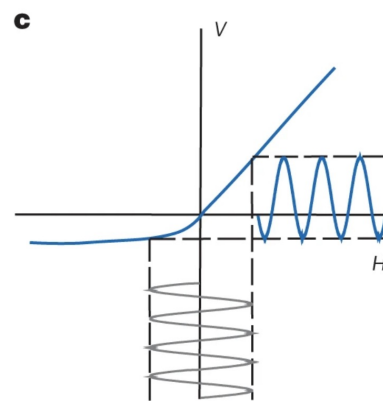
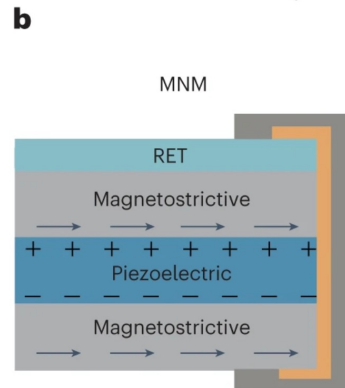
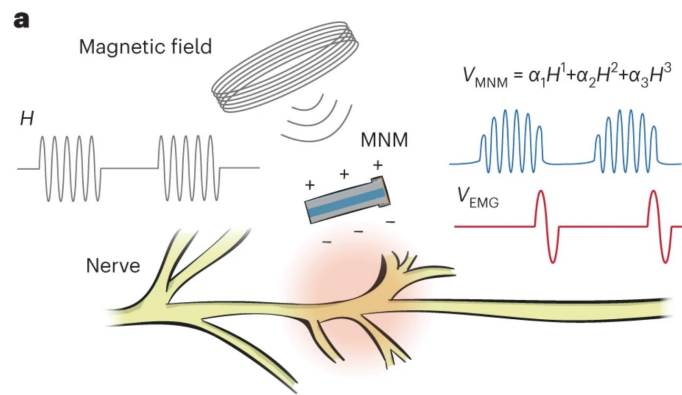
Modalities of communication

Light and optogenetics

Ultrasounds

Magnetic field

Remote stimulation induced by magnetic field



$$V_{ME} = aHd$$

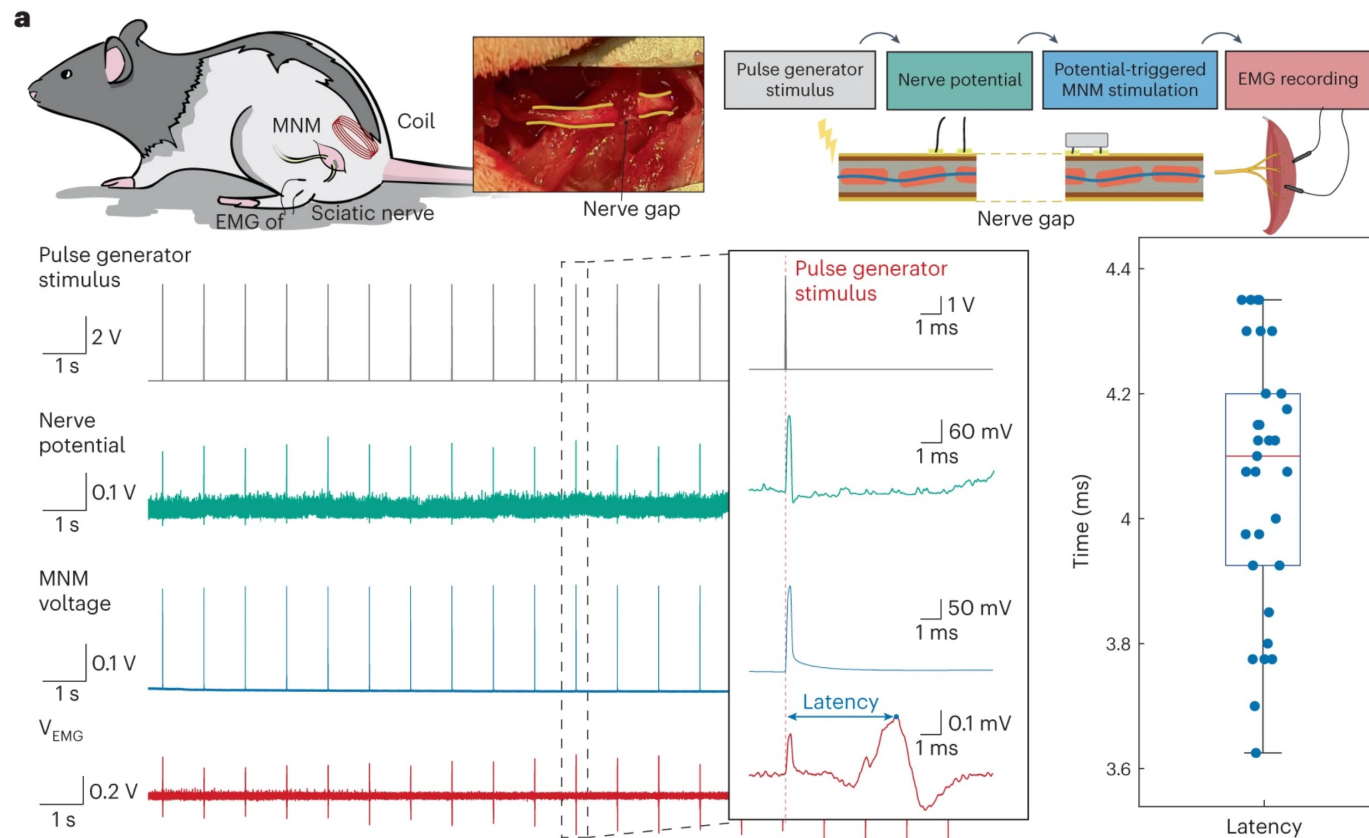
ME magnetoelectric material

MNM magnetoelectric non linear metamaterial

RET rectifying electron transport

Nature Materials 2024 23 139-146

Restoring communication after nerve damage



Take-home messages

- Implementation of different transduction modes
 - **Optogenetics**: selective and rapid, but still difficult to apply in humans
 - **Ultrasound**: versatile, indirect measurement and modulation of brain activity; micro-lesions
 - **Magnetic field**: in-depth interaction; pre-clinical stage only