

Organic Nervetronics for Neuroprosthetics

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Flexible organic afferent and efferent nerves

Y. Kim+, A. Chortos+, W. Xu+, Z. Bao*, T.-W. Lee* et al, [Science](#), 360, 998 (2018)*

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Stretchable organic sensorimotor synapses for Soft Robotics

Y. Lee+, J.Y. Oh+, Z. Bao, T.-W. Lee* et al, [Science Advances](#), 4, eaat7387 (2018)*

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Stretchable Neuromorphic Artificial Nerves for Soft Bioelectronics

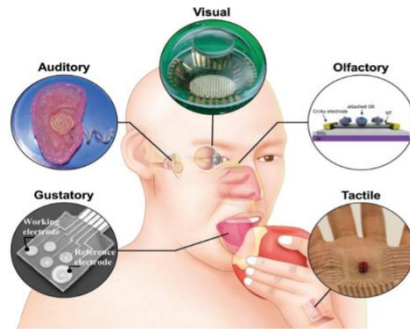
Y. Lee+, Y. Liu+, D.-G. Seo, Z. Bao, T.-W. Lee* et al, [Nature Biomedical Engineering](#) (2022)*

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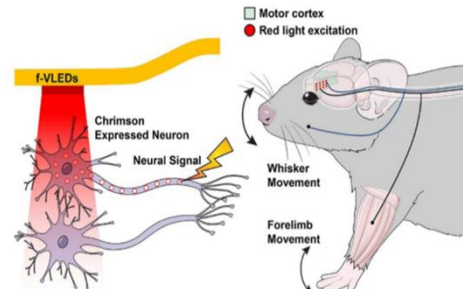
Summary

Bio-Inspired Systems for Engineering Devices

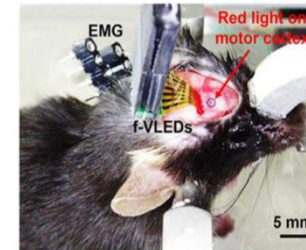
- Biological systems can inspire new generations of engineering devices.



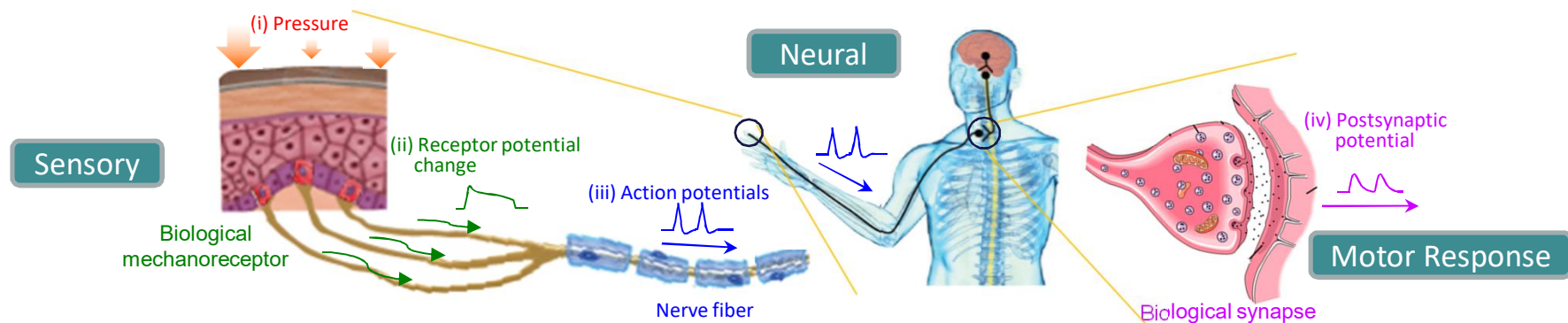
Y. H. Jung et al, *Adv. Mater.* 31, 1803637 (2018)



J. H. Park et al, *Nano Energy* 56, 531-546 (2019)



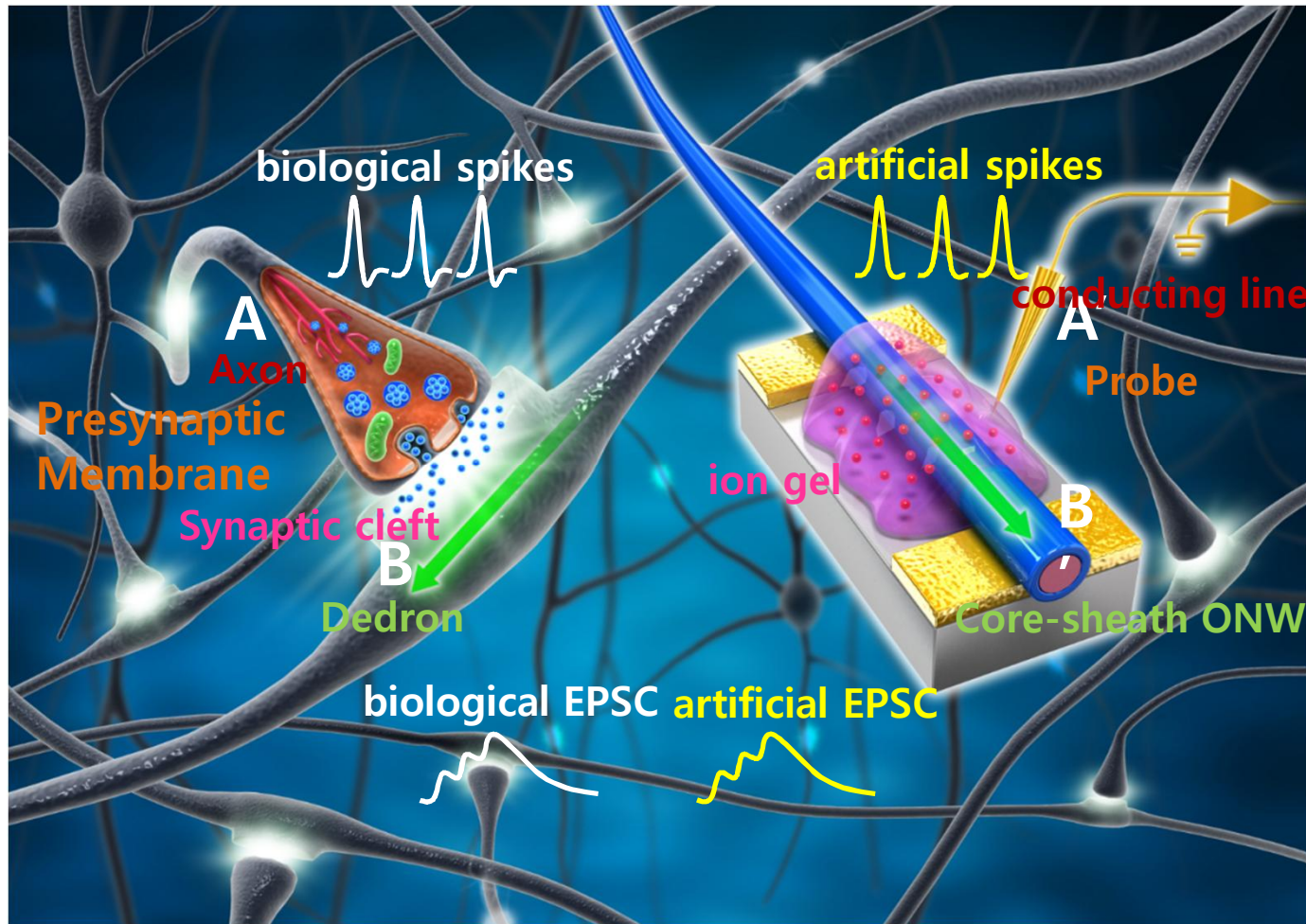
- In our brains and body, complex sensory, neural and motor processing tasks can be done very efficiently and robustly with energy-efficient neurons and cells.



High potentials for building systems that **automatically learn** and **adapt to a changing environment** by mimicking biological system

Organic Artificial Synapses

✓ Organic synaptic transistor that emulates a biological synapse not only in morphology, but also in important working principles.



- The conducting line probe (A') mimics an axon (A) : delivering presynaptic spikes from a preneuron to the presynaptic membrane.
- An ONW (B') mimics a biological dendron (B) : EPSC generated in response to presynaptic spikes and delivered to a postneuron.

High-density integration, flexibility, and good scalability to large areas

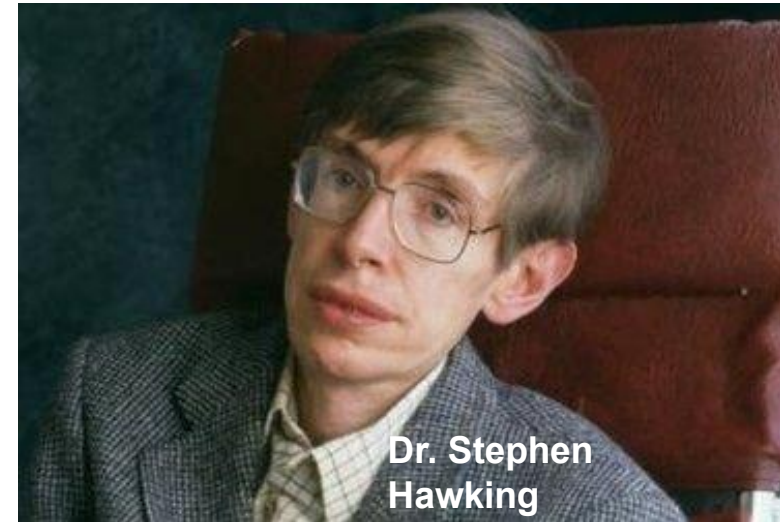
Motor nervous system disorder:

SCI and Neuro degenerative disease

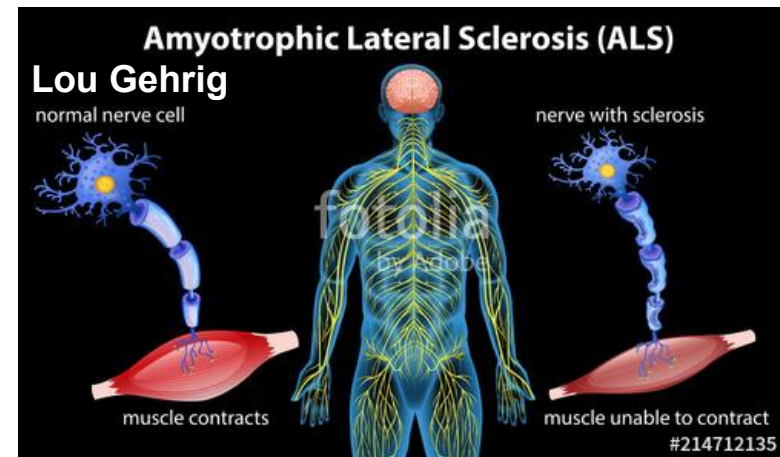
✓ *Spinal Cord Injury (SCI)*



✓ *Motor Neuron Disease (MND)*



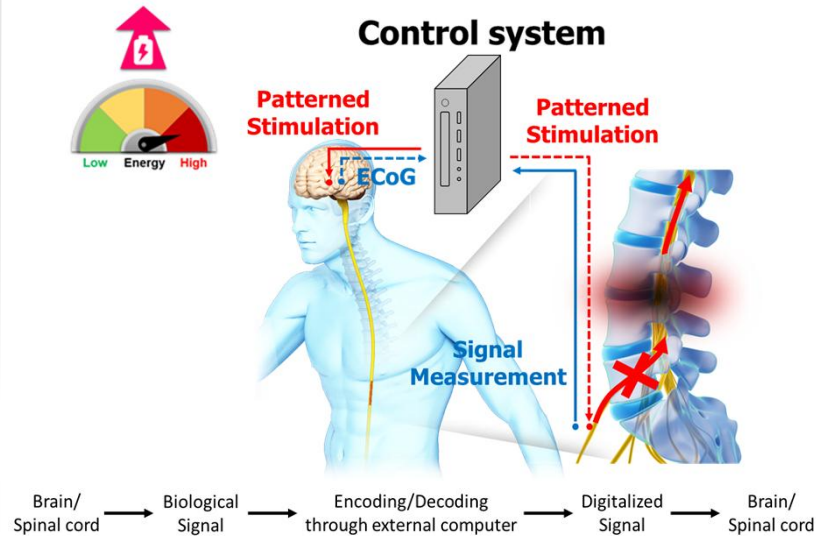
Dr. Stephen
Hawking



- Healthy brain and muscles, but damaged nerves → paralysis

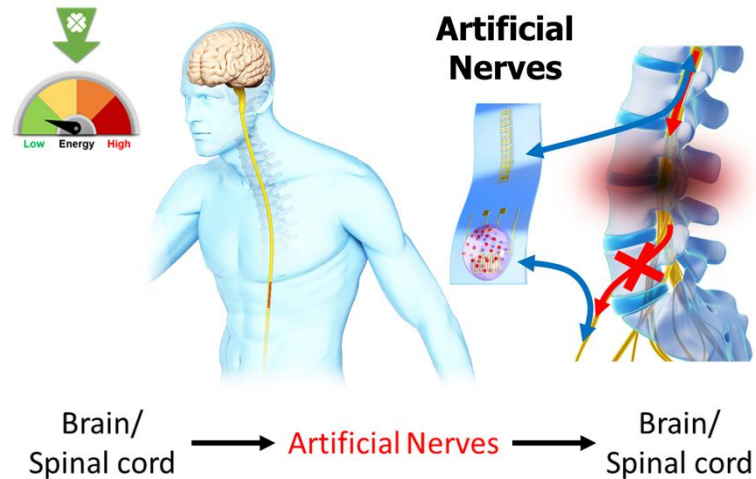
Our research direction: Nervetronics

Conventional method



- ✓ Neural signal processing requires computation through complex CMOS circuits
- ✓ **High energy consumption and heat**
- ✓ Unsuitable for the patient to carry on for long period of time
- ✓ **Mechanically transmitting electrical signals without neural properties like synaptic plasticity**

New Method (Research Idea)



- ✓ **Neural signal processing through artificial nerves is possible without a separate computational process**
- ✓ Low energy consumption at the biometric level of pJ or fJ
- ✓ Suitable for patients to carry on without discomfort
- ✓ **Through biomimetic of synaptic plasticity, expecting to induce neural plasticity**

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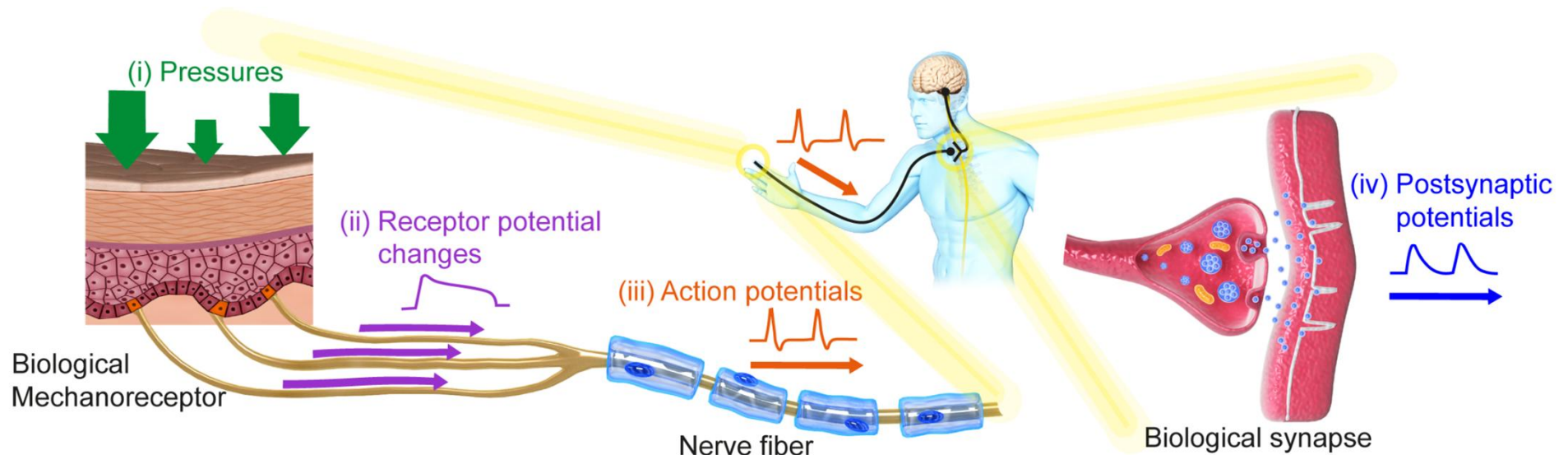
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Summary

Biological mechanosensory nerve



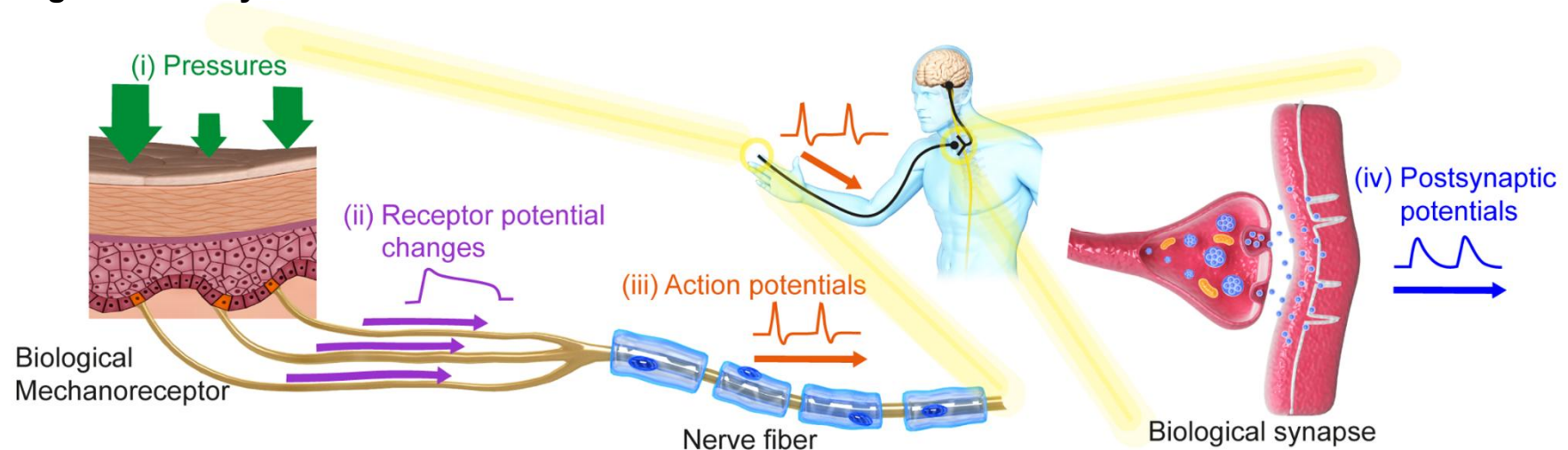
- Their frequencies deliver information



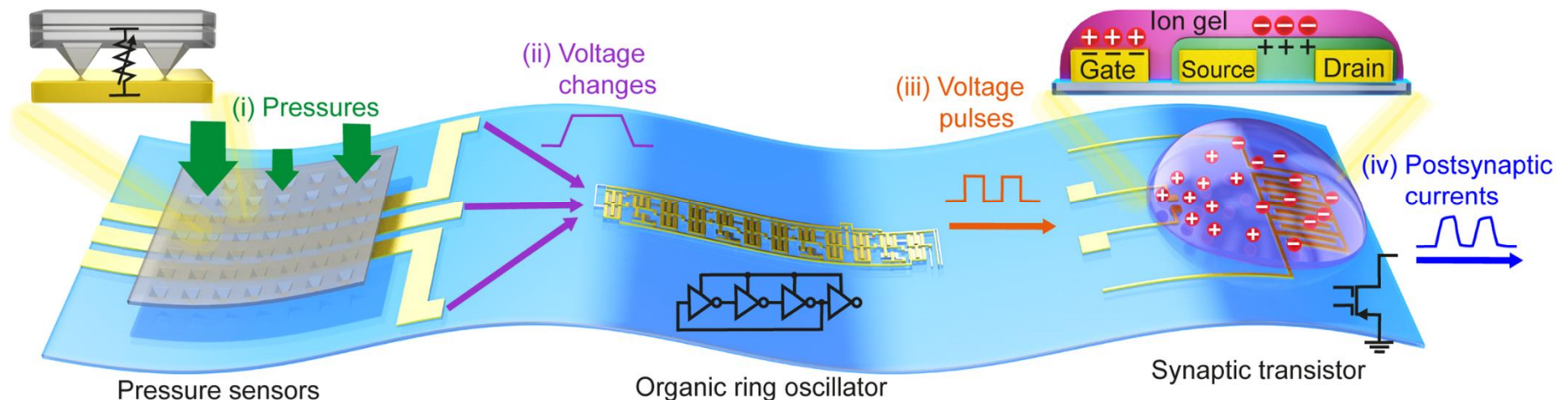
→ Biological mechanosensory system processes pressure information

Artificial mechanosensory nerve: Artificial Afferent Nerve(AAN)

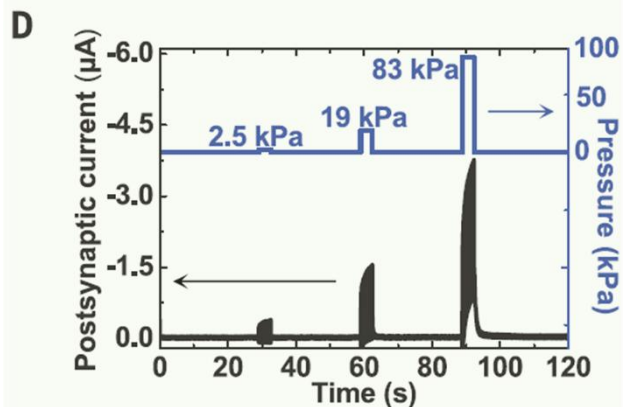
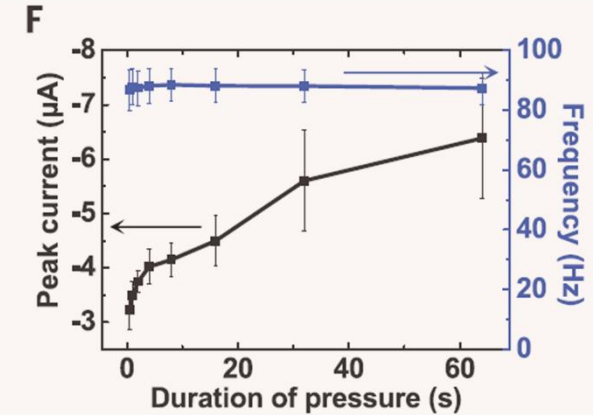
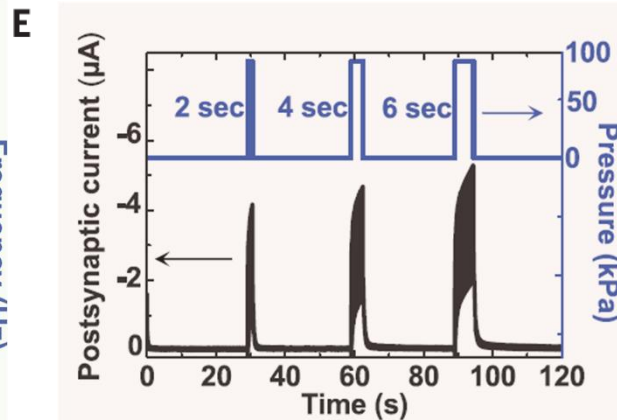
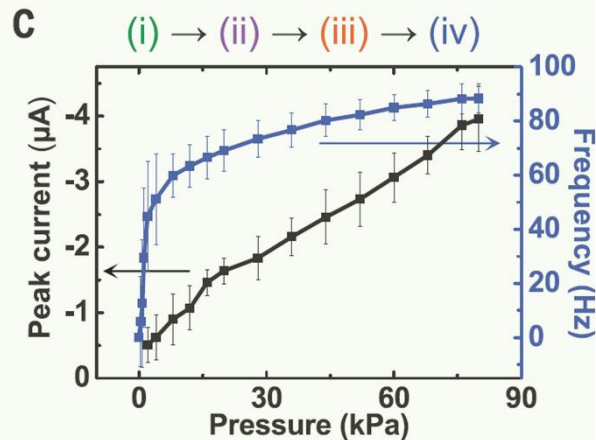
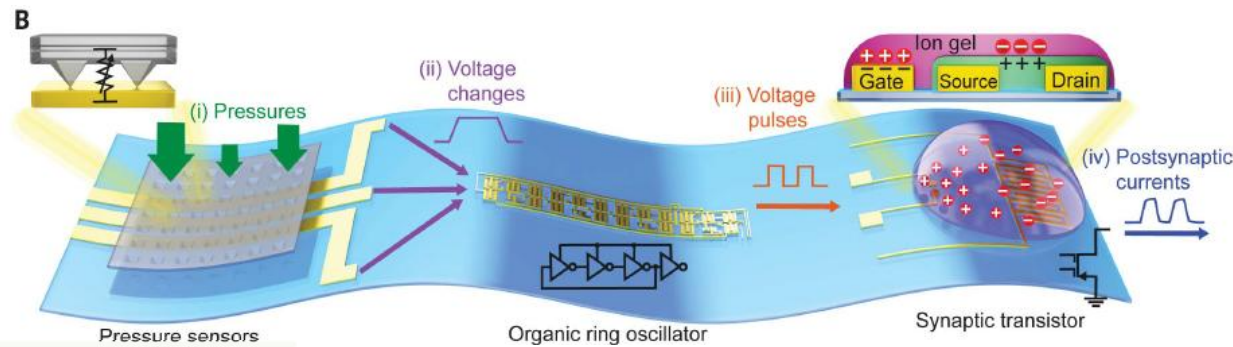
Biological sensory nerves



Artificial sensory nerves

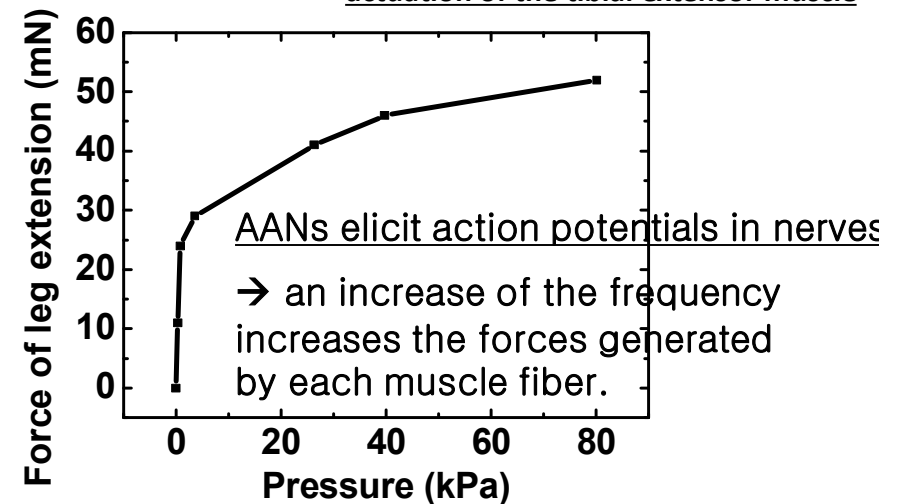
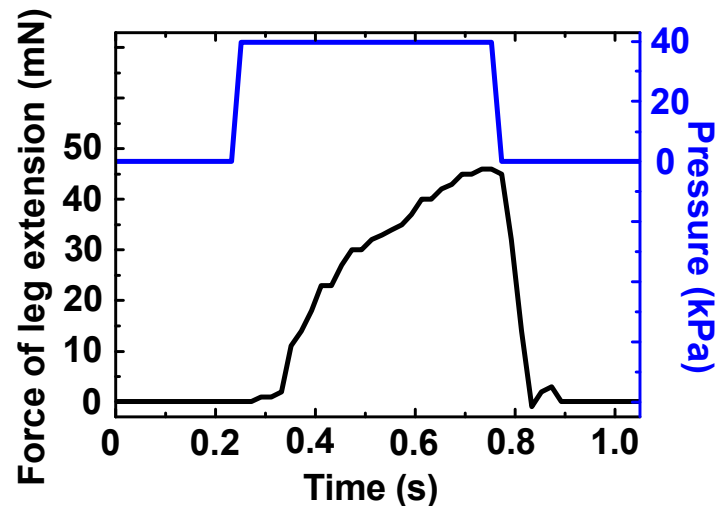
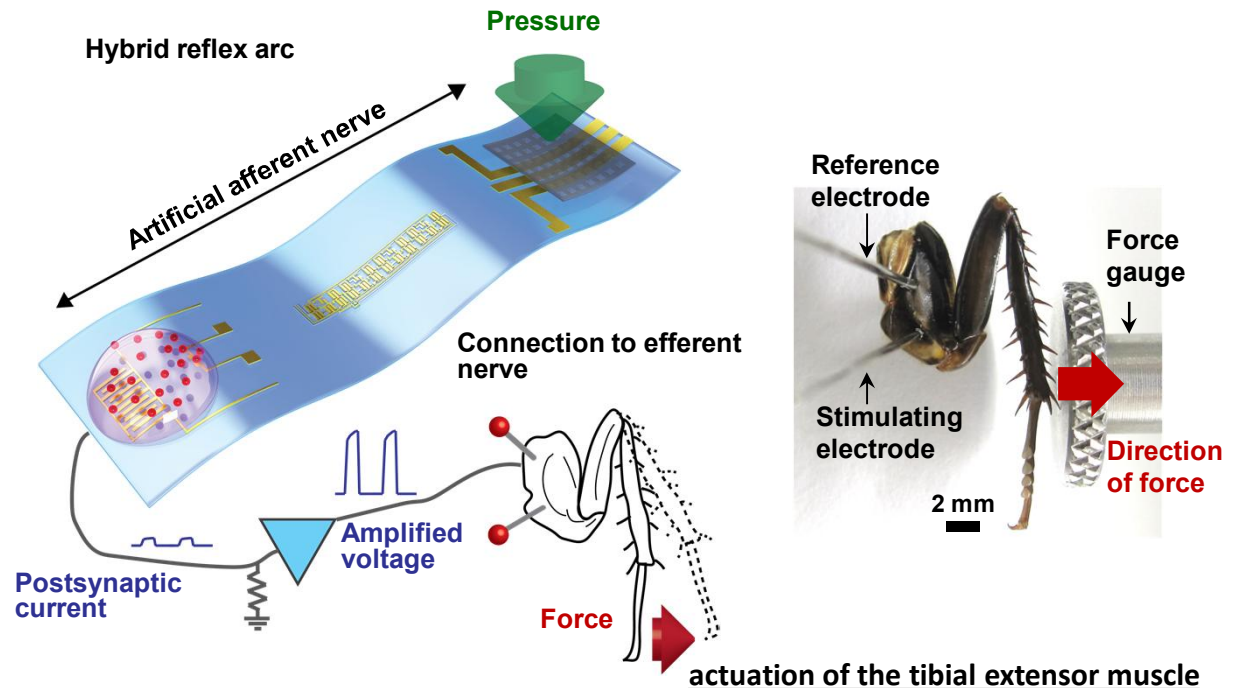
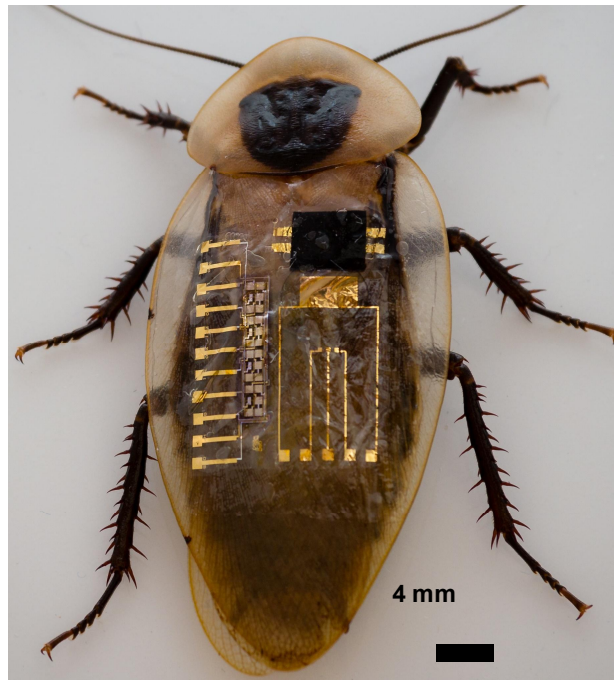


Artificial Afferent Nerves (AAN) : Pressure sensor + ring oscillator + synaptic transistors



- Increase of magnitude (C, D) & duration (E, F) of pressure
→ increase of peak postsynaptic currents
- Frequency of postsynaptic currents independent of duration of pressure stimulus
- SA-I receptors (pressure input frequencies are $< \sim 5$ Hz, pressure durations are $> \sim 200$ ms)

AAN: Movement Recognition & Braille Reading



Hybrid reflex arc (artificial afferent nerve)

Pressure intensity
= 2.2 kPa

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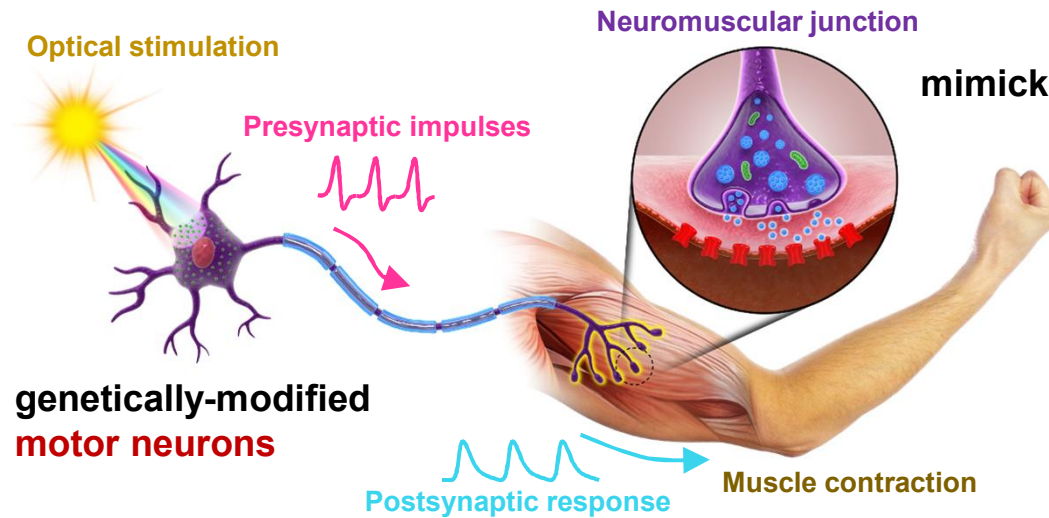
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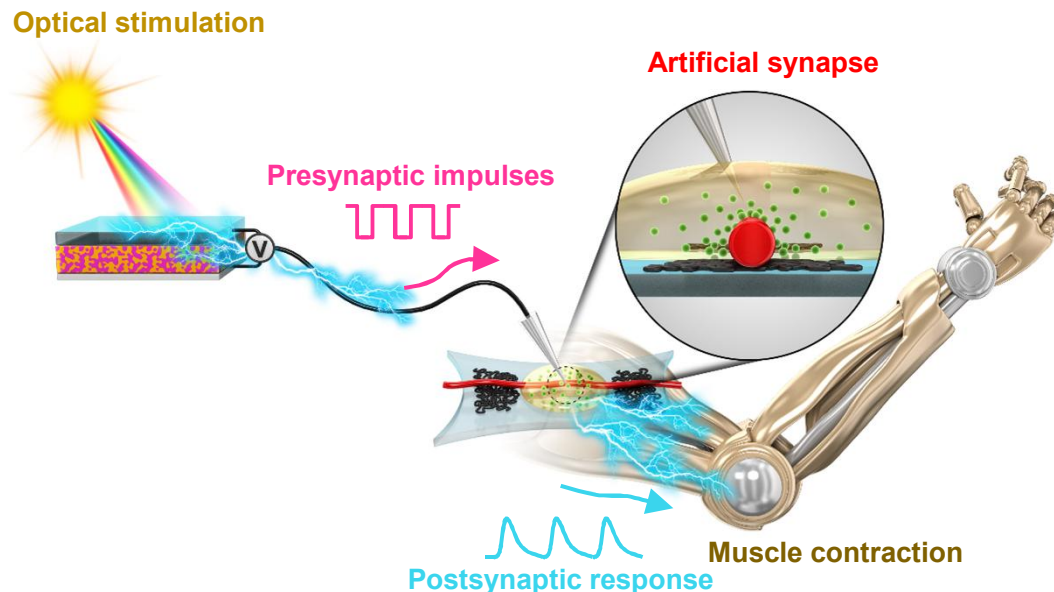
Artificial Optoelectronic Neuromuscular System



This approach is promising to restore the motor function of defective neuromuscular systems

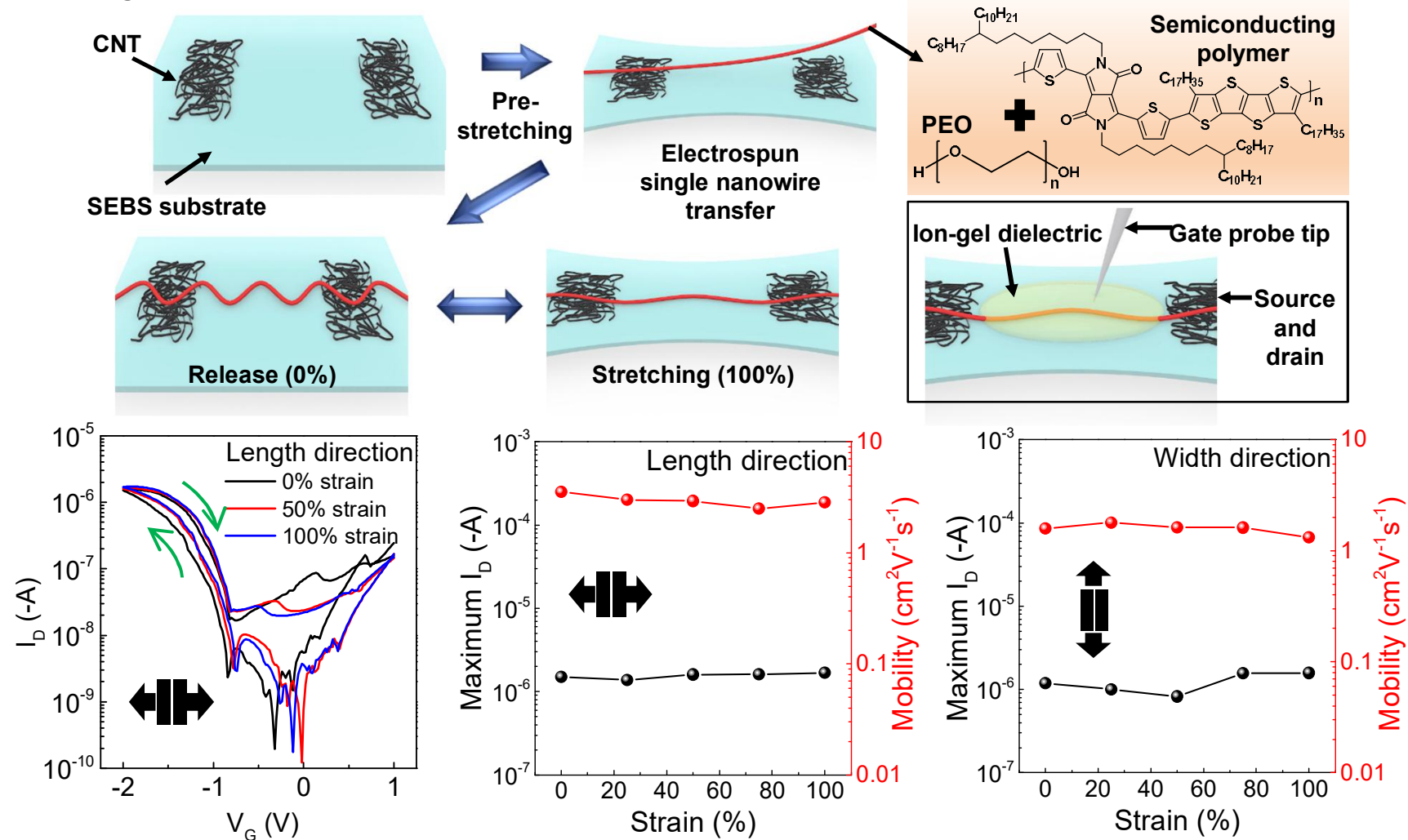
mimicking this optogenetic neuromuscular system

- **Stretchable artificial synapse** is necessary for artificial motor system of neuro-inspired soft robots with various motions.
- **Optogenetics**
Photosensitive protein = Photodetector
- **Neuromuscular junction**
Synaptic cleft = Ion-gel electrolyte
Neurotransmitter = Anion
- **Skeletal muscle**
Postsynaptic membrane = OSC NW
Postsynaptic potential = Drain current
Muscle fiber = Polymer actuator



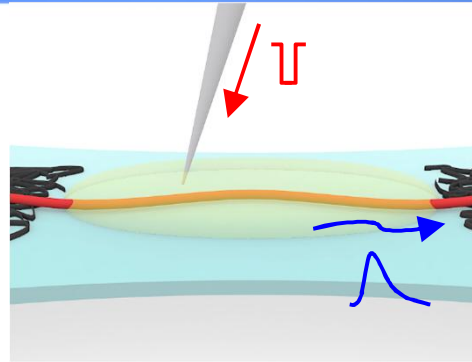
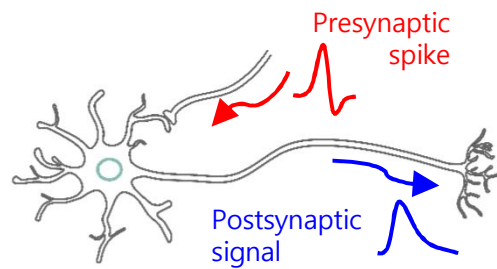
Stretchable Synaptic Transistors

❖ Wavy ONW on pre-stretched substrate



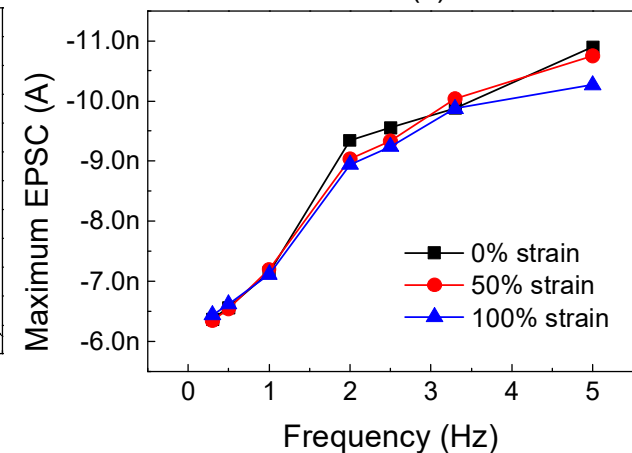
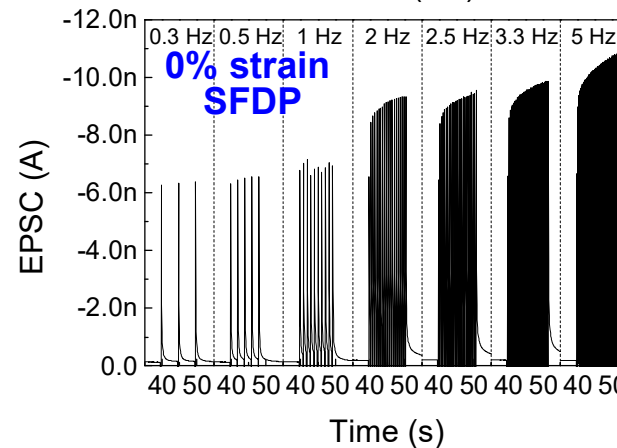
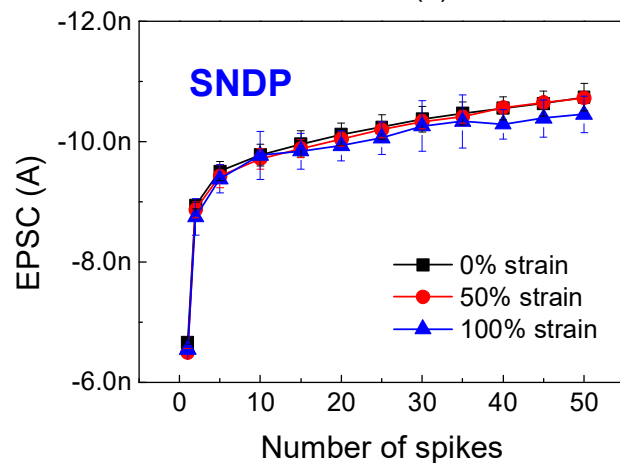
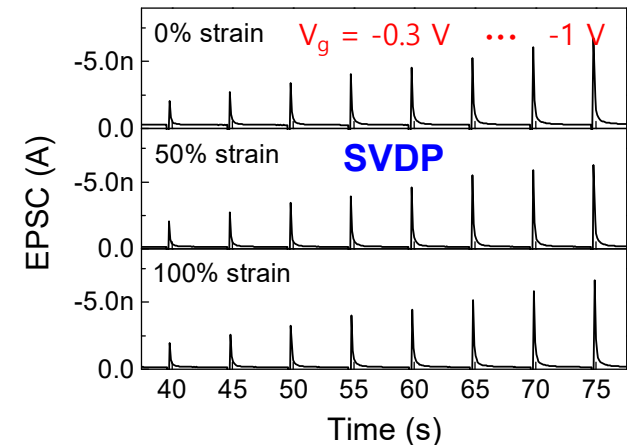
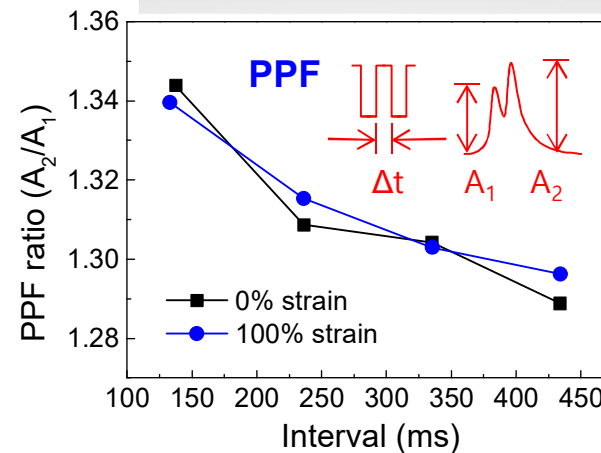
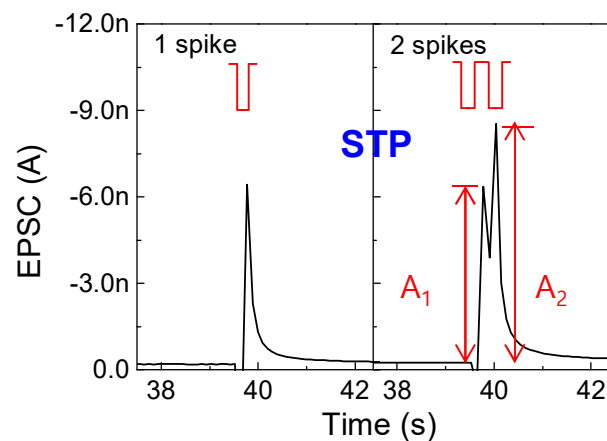
Stretchable synaptic transistors showed stable mobility and drain current during ~100% stretching without significant electrical loss.

Stretchable Synaptic Transistors

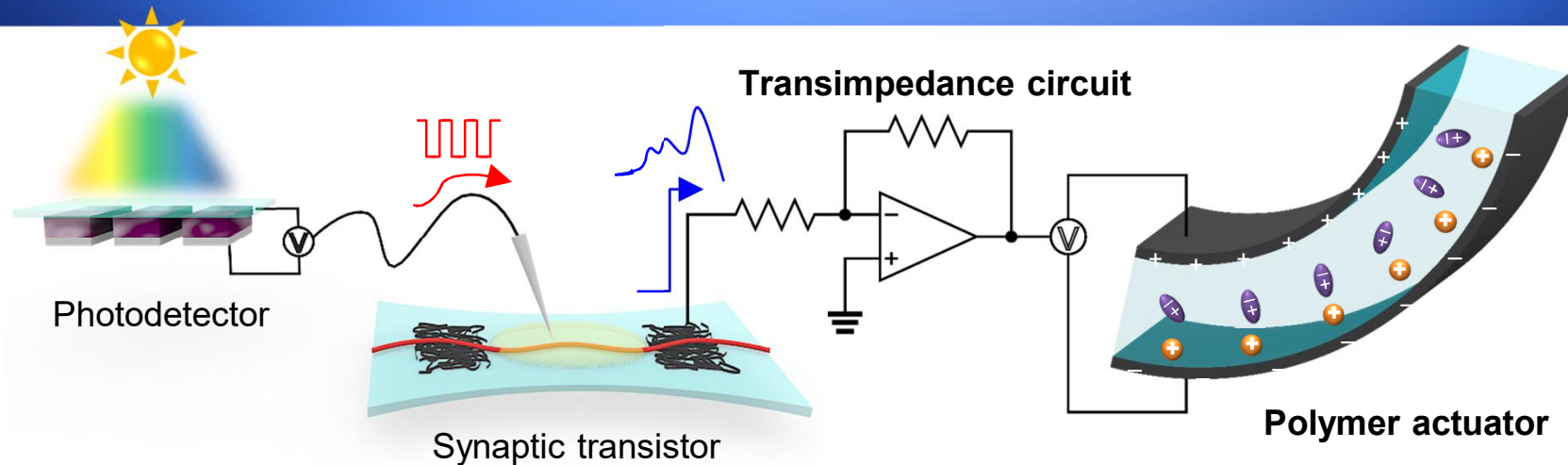


- Long alkyl chain and high crystallinity of polymer protect permeation of electrolyte to conjugated segments.
→ Low doping effect

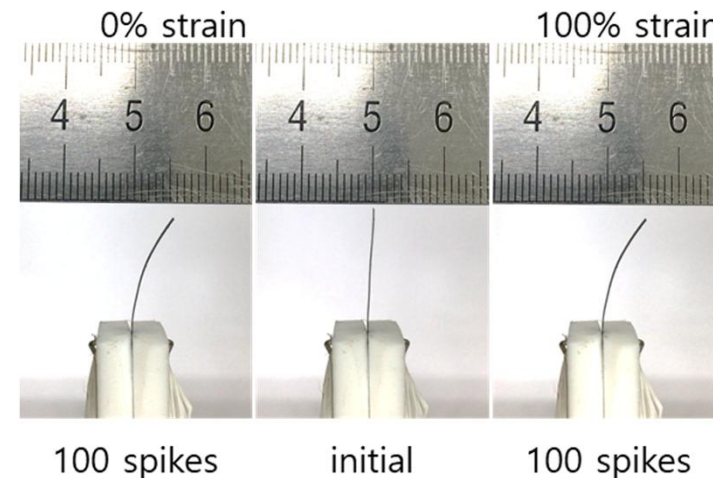
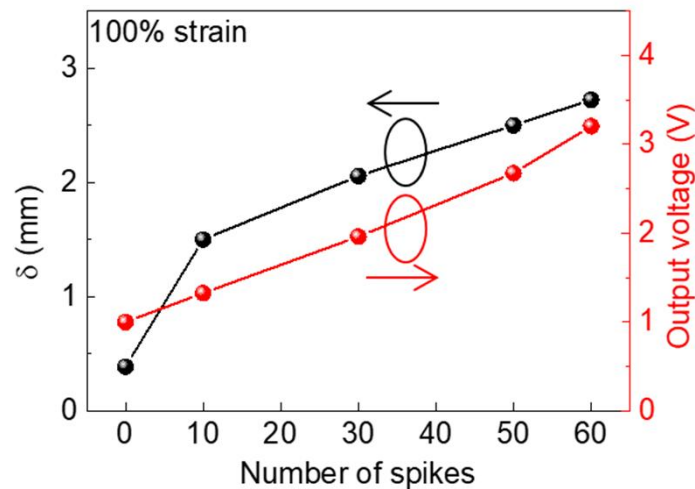
Organic Electronics, 15, 2126 (2014)



Artificial Optoelectronic Neuromuscular System



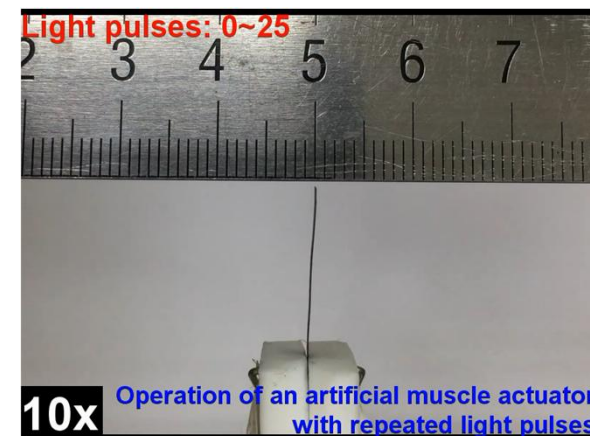
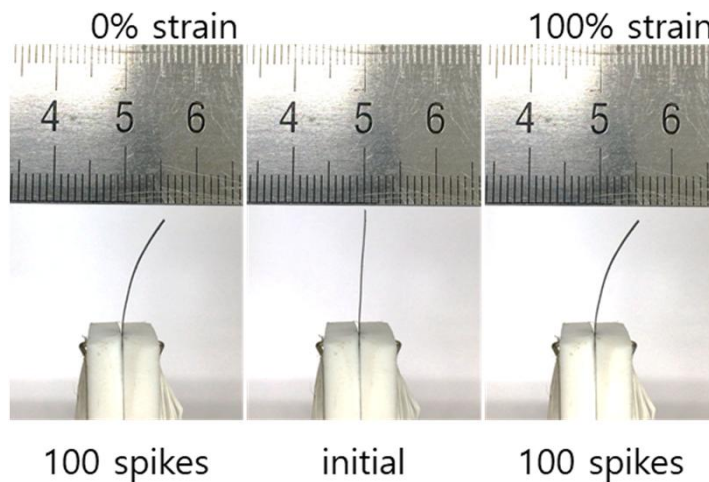
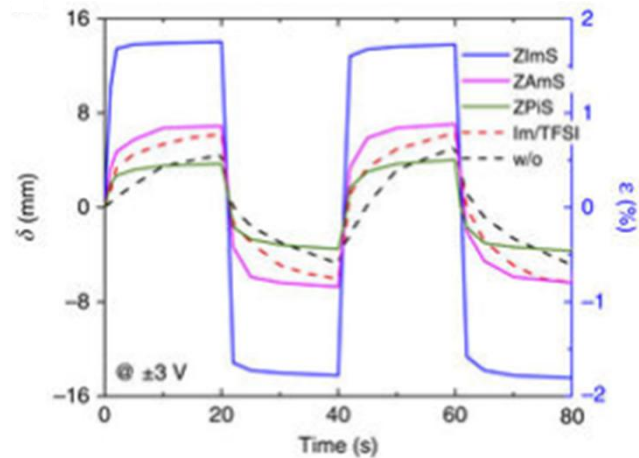
EPSCs from the organic optoelectronic synapse were converted to voltage signals to operate our fabricated polymer actuator.



→ A novel bio-inspired somatic sensorimotor system for advanced bio-inspired electronics and **neuorobotics**

Artificial Optoelectronic Neuromuscular System

- ✓ Without artificial synapse
(Constant displacement with constant voltage)



→ Neuromorphic Soft Robotics

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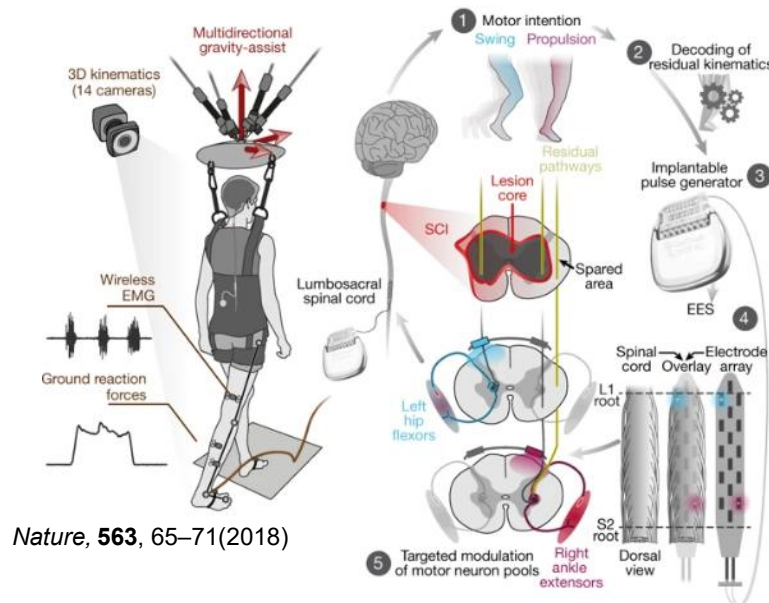
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Summary

Problems of Conventional Way to SCI

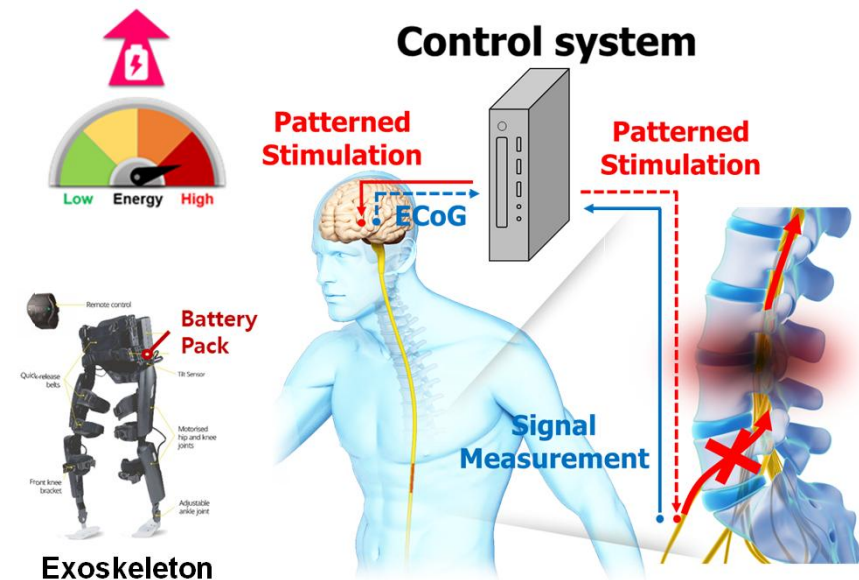
Absence of a method to emulate biological nerve signal transduction



Recent approaches for treating spinal cord injury

- ✓ Dozens of cameras and computing systems are used to detect motor intentions and stimulate with the pre-stored signals
- ✓ Mechanically transmits neural signals stored in an external device according to a predetermined exercise

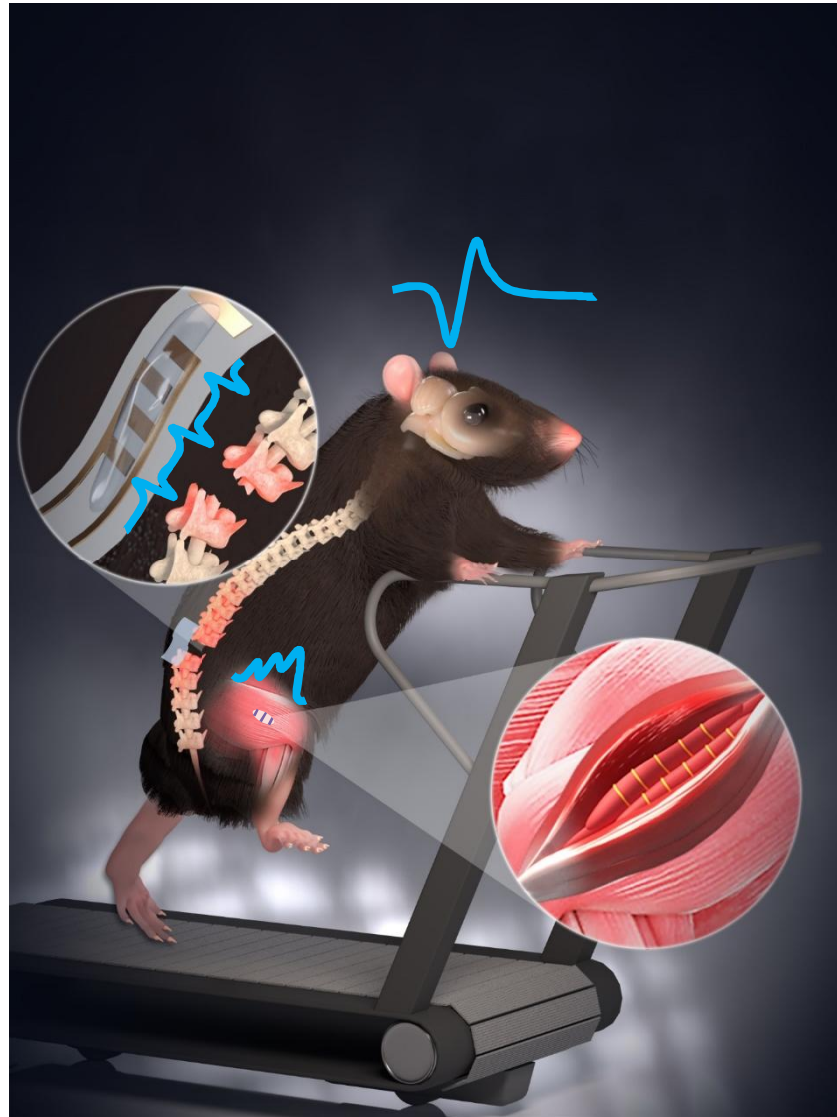
Requires bulky and complex external computer



Existing Bionics Device Flow Chart

- ✓ In the existing Bionics system, biological information is connected to and transmitted to an external computer.
- ✓ Mechanically connecting the living body and the system.
- ✓ **High energy consumption and plasticity of biological nerves cannot be emulated**

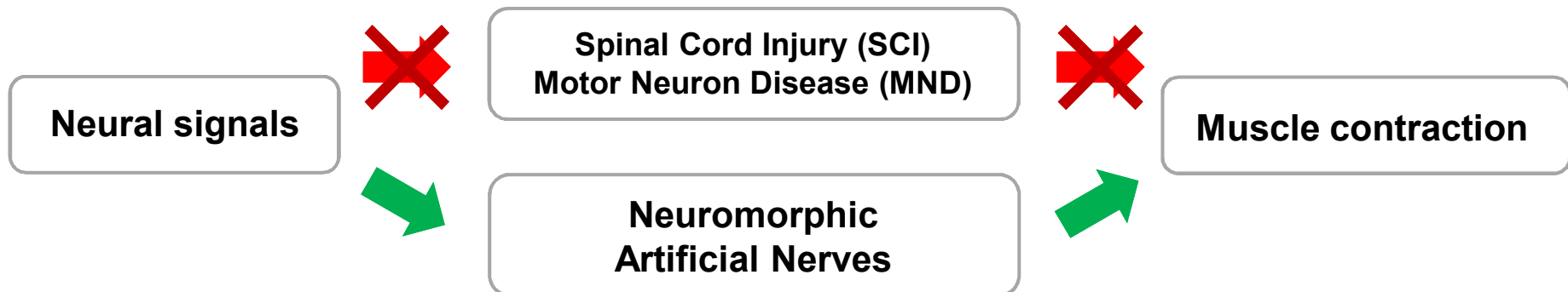
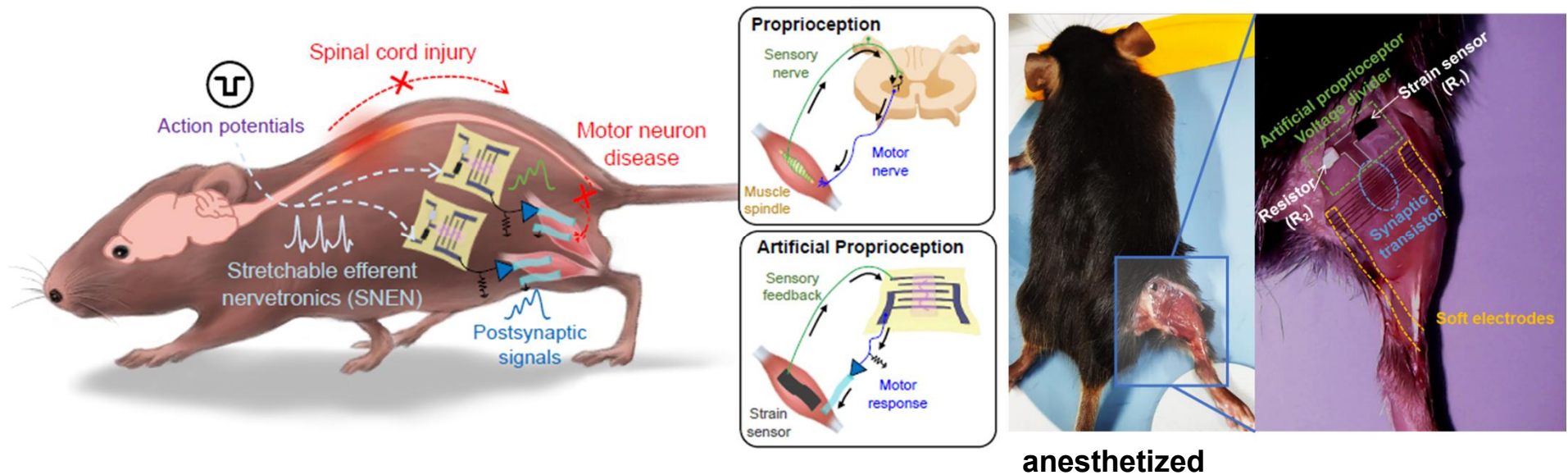
Neuromorphic prosthetic nerve for SCI



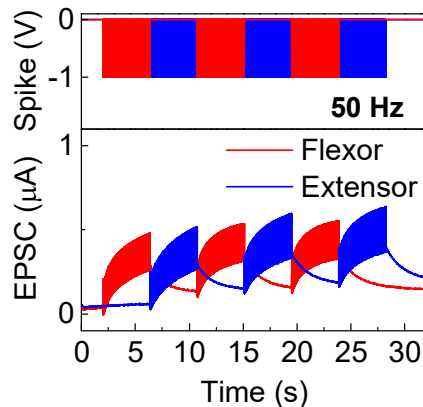
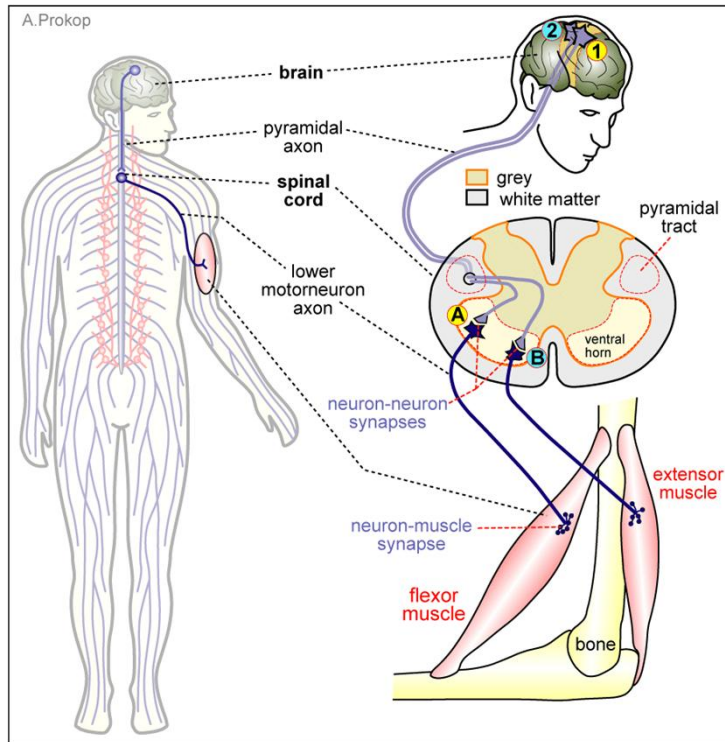
Moving of hind limb of mouse with spinal cord injury

Neuromorphic prosthetic nerve

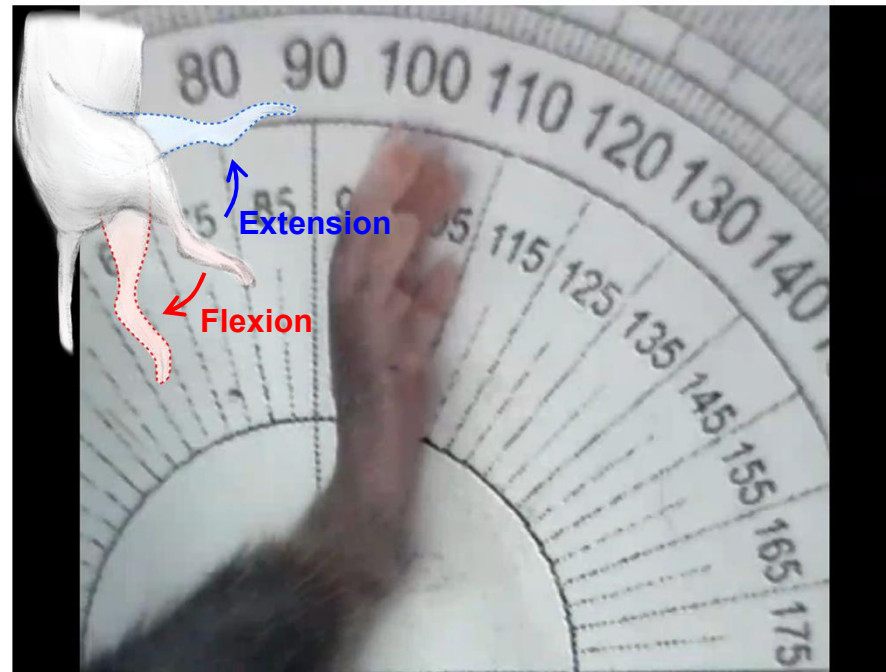
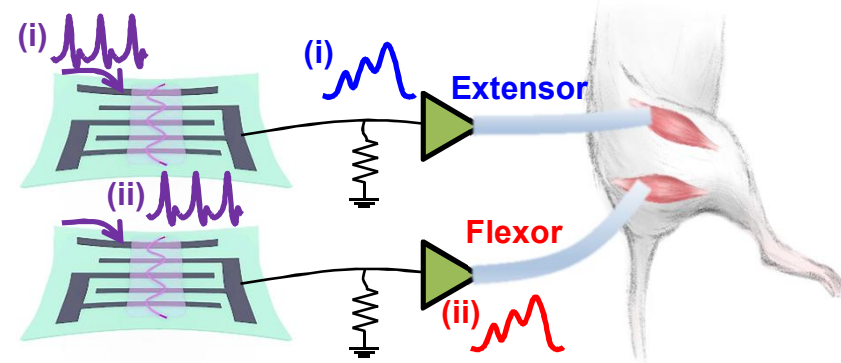
- ✓ *Organic neuromorphic prosthetic nerve for biomedical engineering*



Coordinated motions – Flexion and Extension

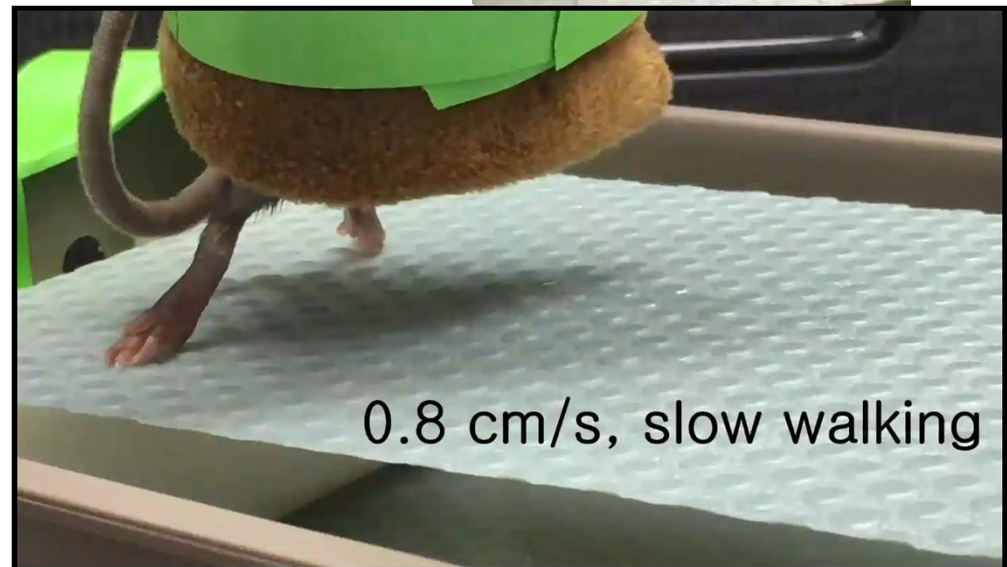
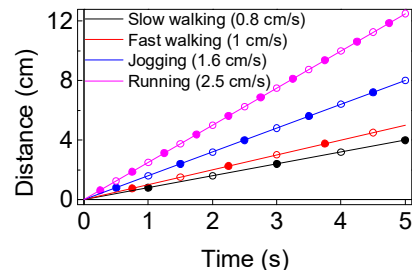
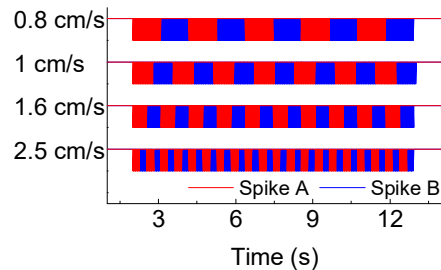
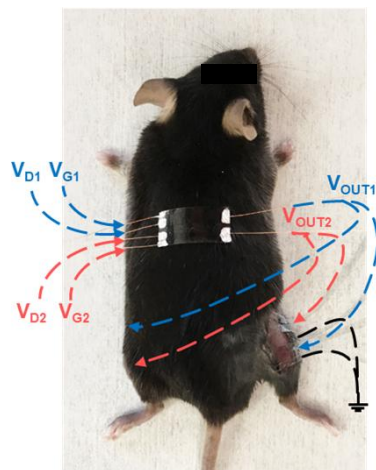
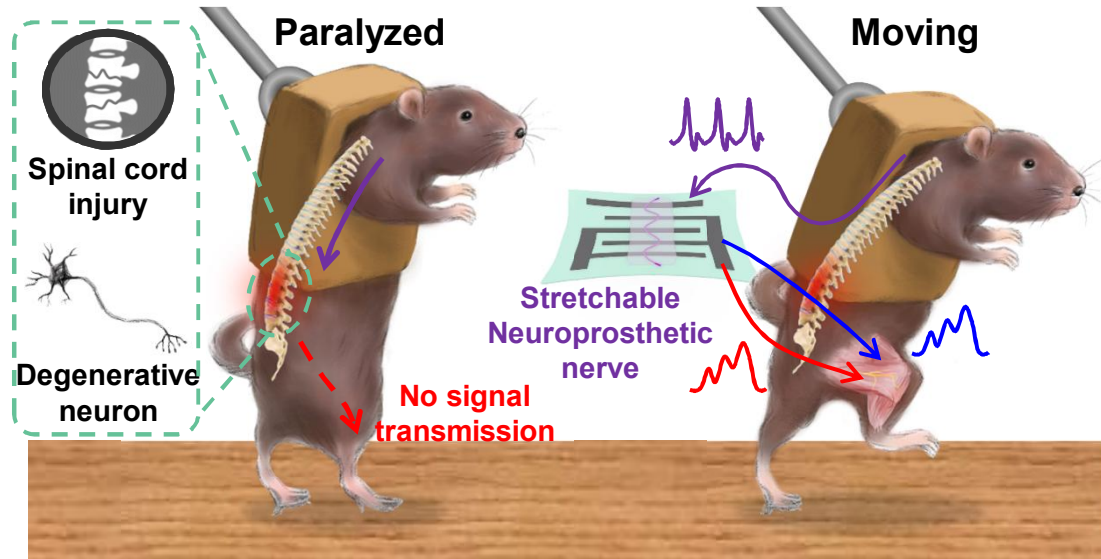


✓ Alternating stimulation of muscles



Coordinated motions – walking and running

Bipedal walking with SNEN



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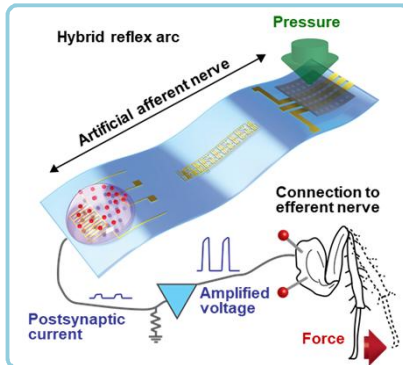
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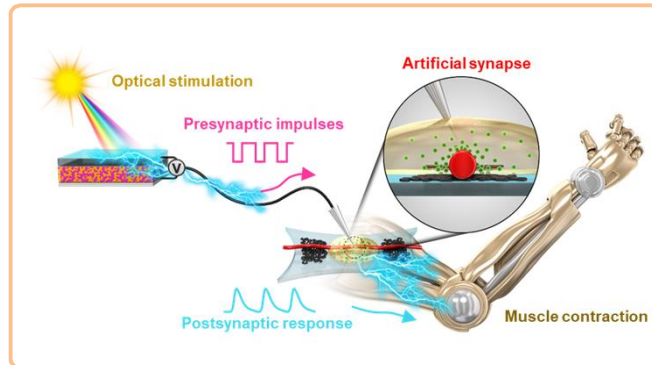
Summary

Future Plan Roadmap

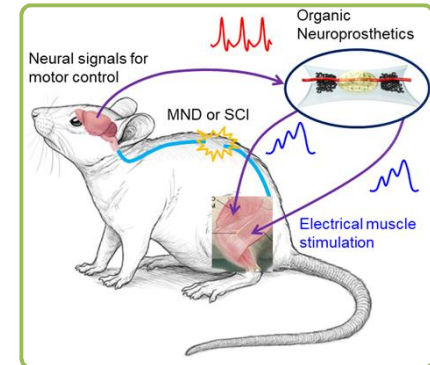
Artificial Sensory Nerves



Robotic Motor Nerves



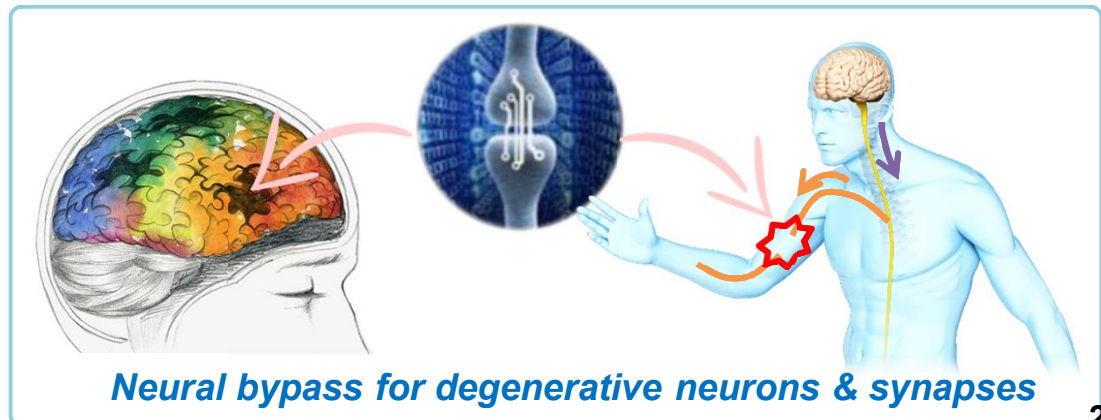
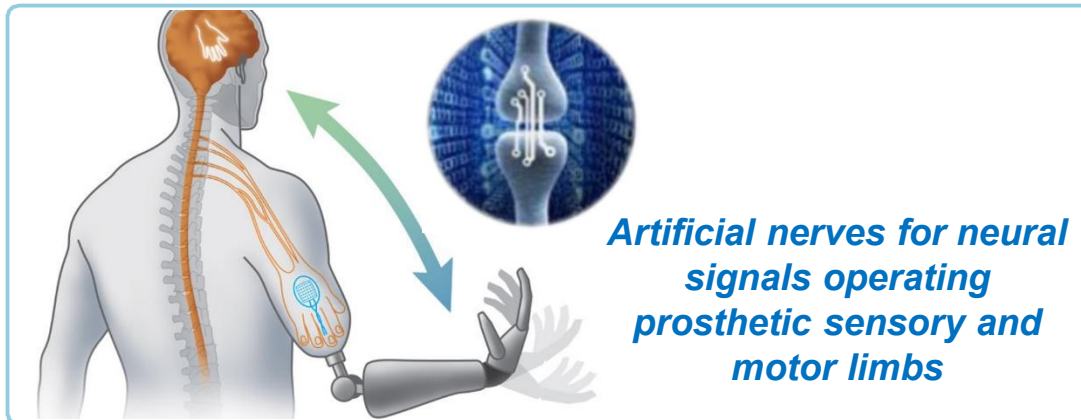
Neural prostheses



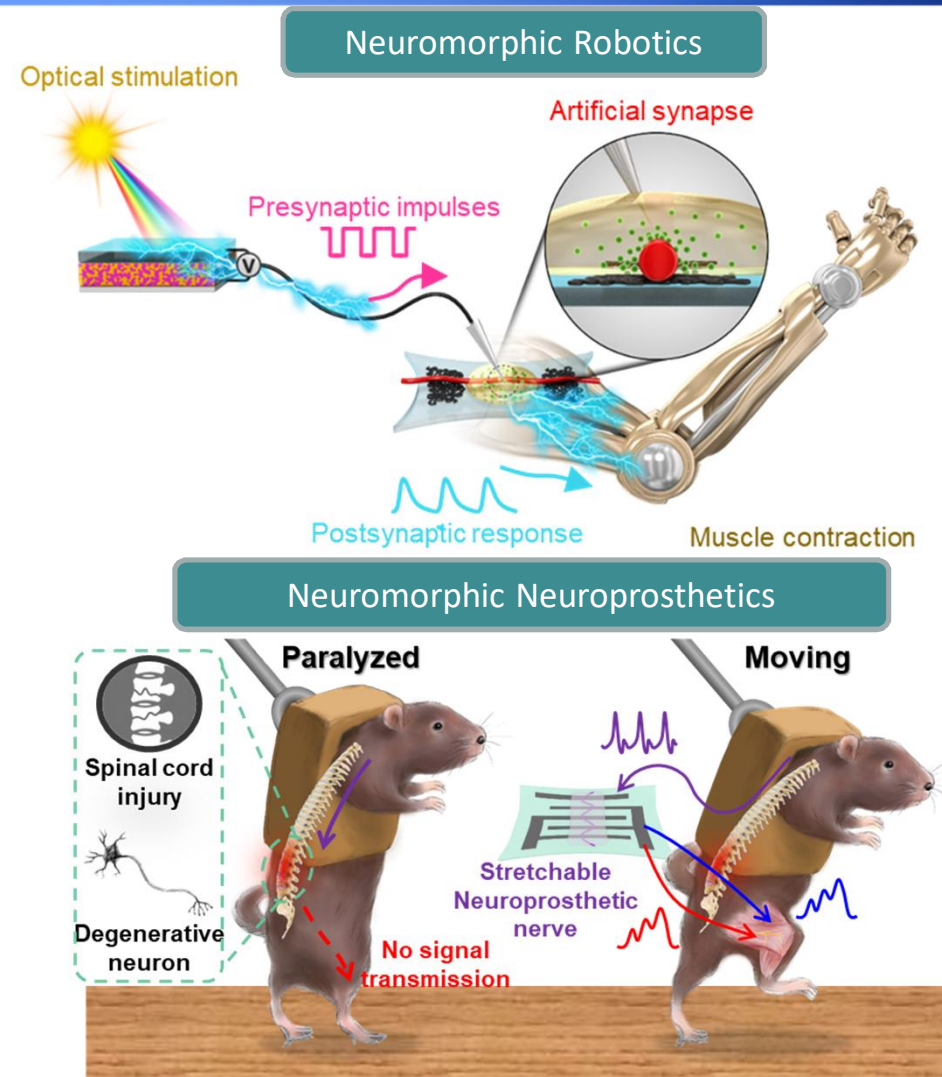
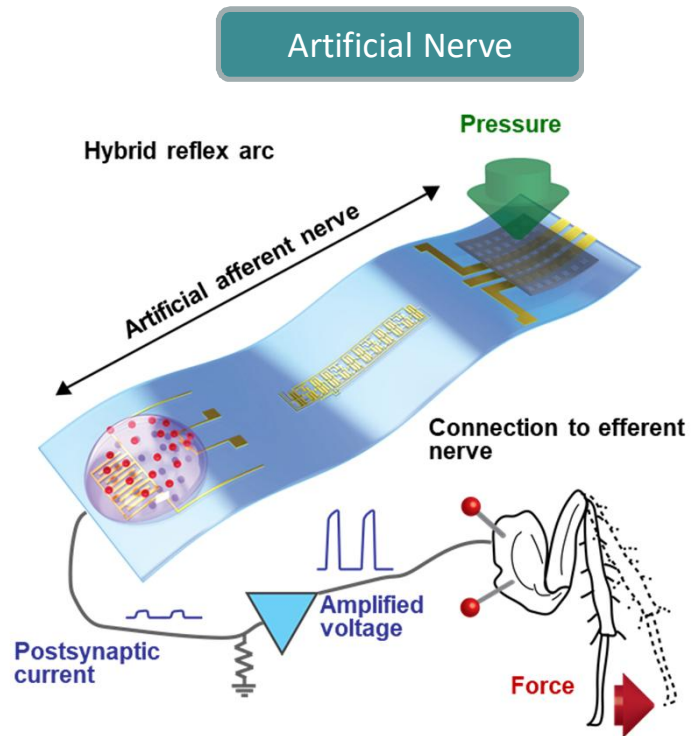
2019

2029

2039



Summary



- Development of a flexible/stretchable artificial synapse and a novel bio-inspired sensory nervous systems.
- Promising strategy to advance soft electronics, neuroprostheses, and neuro-inspired robots.

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- Dr. Jin Young Oh
- Dr. Yuxin Liu

POSTECH

- Prof. Hyunsang Hwang
- Prof. Moon Jeong Park

UNIST

- Prof. Changduk Yang

Inha University

- Prof. Hoichang Yang

SKKU

- Prof. Sang Woo Kim