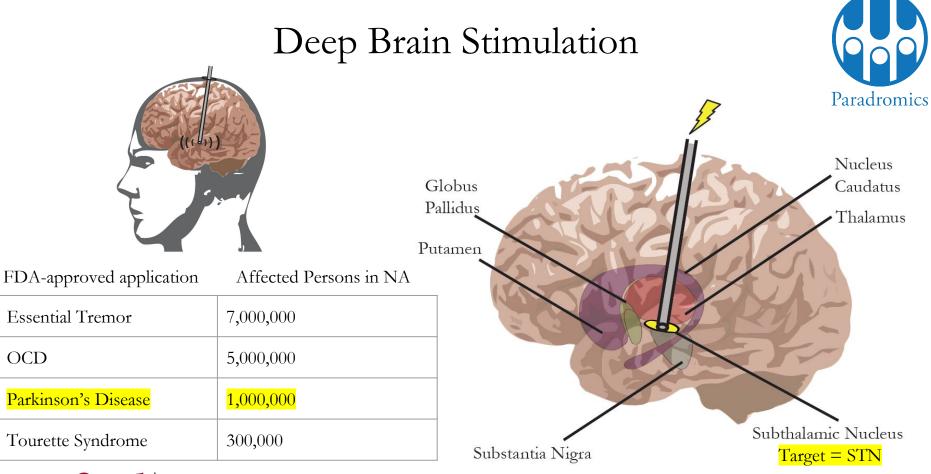
# Microdisplays: Interfacing with the Brain

Mina Hanna, Yu Wei, Yifan Kong, Matt Angle, Mihaly Kollo, Andreas Schaeffer, Jun Ding & Nick Melosh







Current Market Size: \$800M (QiG 2016 Estimate, all neurostimulation \$4.5B)

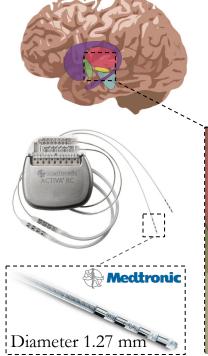
 $2020 \ Projection: \$3.21B \ ({\rm Transparency Market Research 2020 \ Estimate})$ 

The Market is large and growing quickly.

Deep Brain Stimulation - Cont.

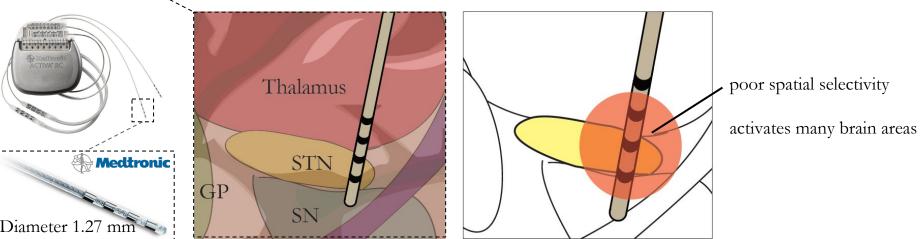


#### The Selectivity Problem



Today, DBS lacks the resolution to target therapeutic pathways without also activating other areas.

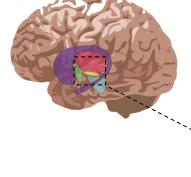
This causes speech defects, among other side-effects.





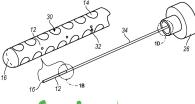
#### More Channels, More Precision



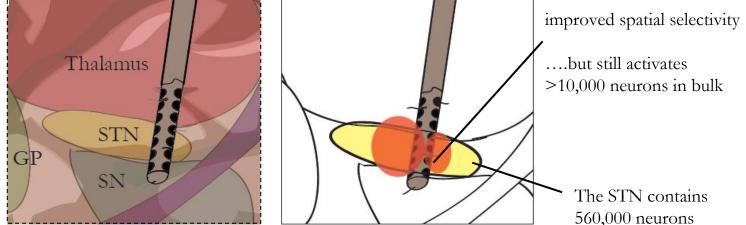


In 2014 Medtronic bought Sapiens DBS for **\$200M** for a their DBS system that uses a 32-40 electrode stimulator.

Clinical trials have shown improved targeting over traditional DBS.

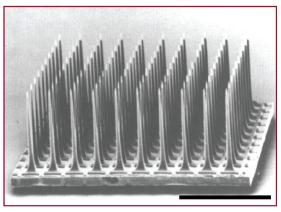


Sapiens Steering Brain Stimulation

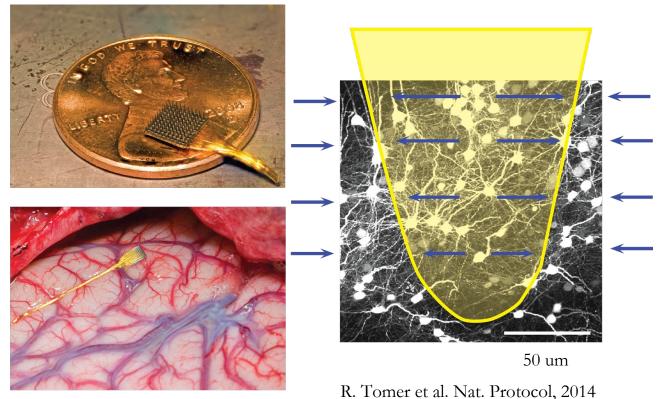


### Current Research Technologies are Ill-Suited...

Blackrock Microsystems -Utah Array

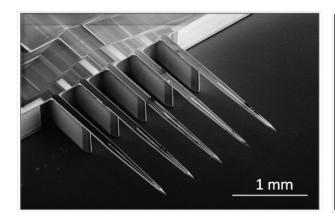


 $2 \ \text{mm}$ 



### Current Research Technologies are Ill-Suited... - Cont.

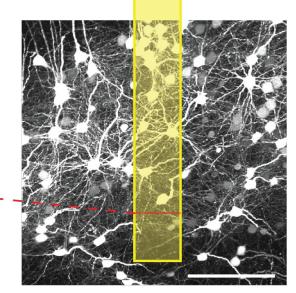
High Density 'Michigan Style' Probes



50 µm

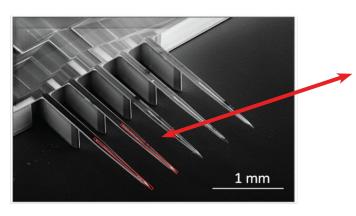
50 um

Sholvin et al. IEEE, 2015

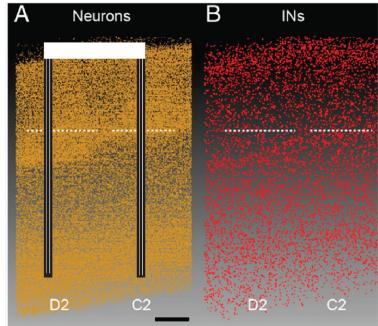


50 um R. Tomer et al. Nat. Protocol, 2014

### Current Research Technologies are Ill-Suited... - Cont.



66,000 neurons

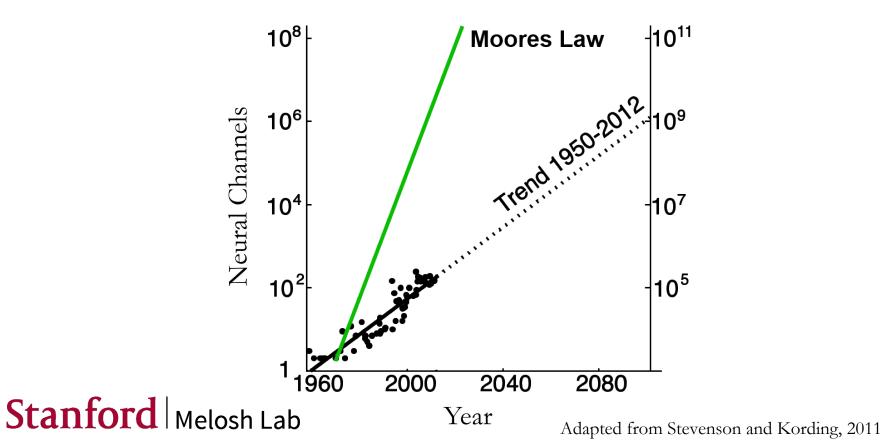


 $200 \; \mathrm{um}$ 

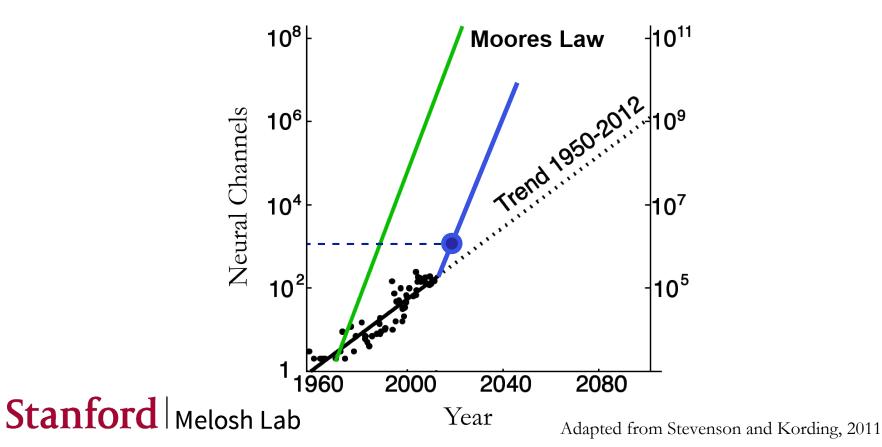
# Stanford | Melosh Lab

Inhibitory interneurons in a cortical column form hot zones of inhibition in layers 2 and 5A, Meyers et al. 2011

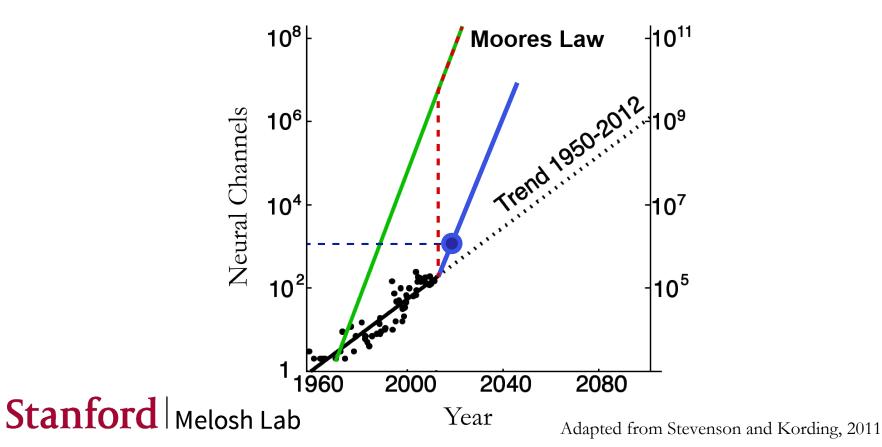
#### Moore's Law & Neurobiology



#### Moore's Law & Neurobiology



#### Moore's Law & Neurobiology



#### What we need?

#### Well insulated

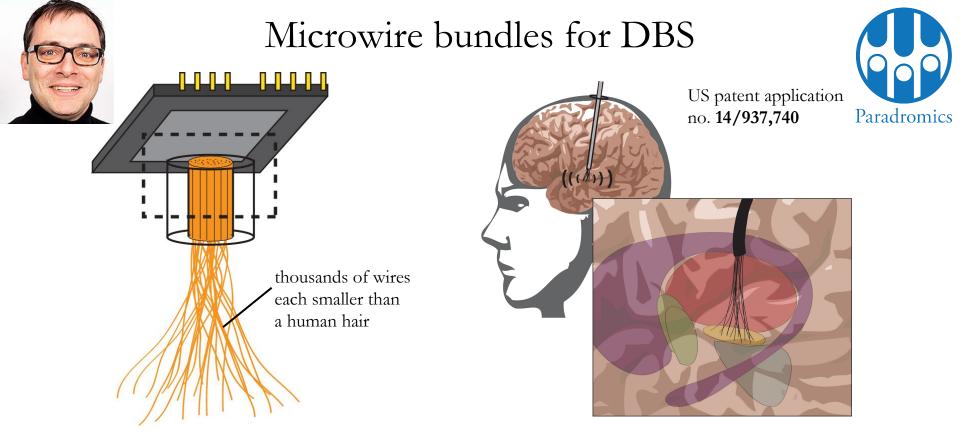
High Aspect Ratio (um diameter for millimeter - centimeter length)

Can be densely packed

Can be produced at Scale (in excess of 10,000 individual channels)

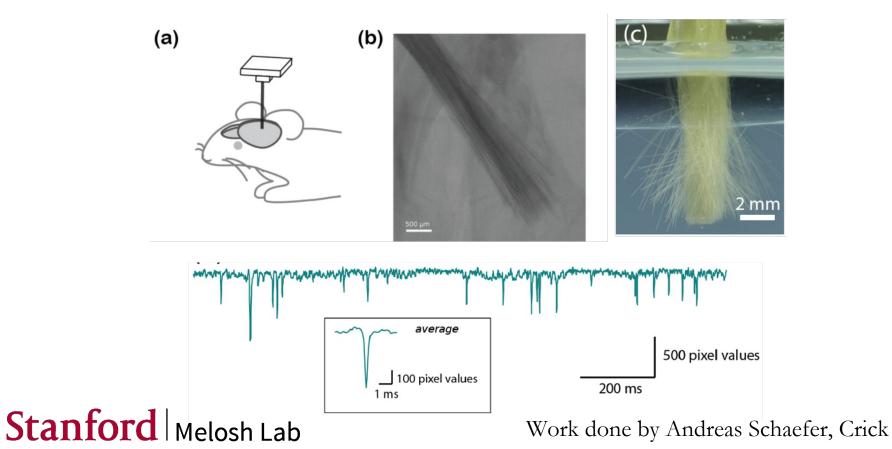
And can sample densely from a three-dimensional area





Microwire bundles will allow cellular and circuit-level targeting. **Stanford** Melosh Lab

#### Neural Recordings

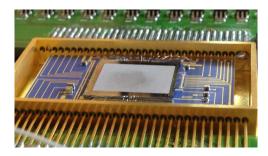


# We achieve this massive parallelism by using proven, scalable components



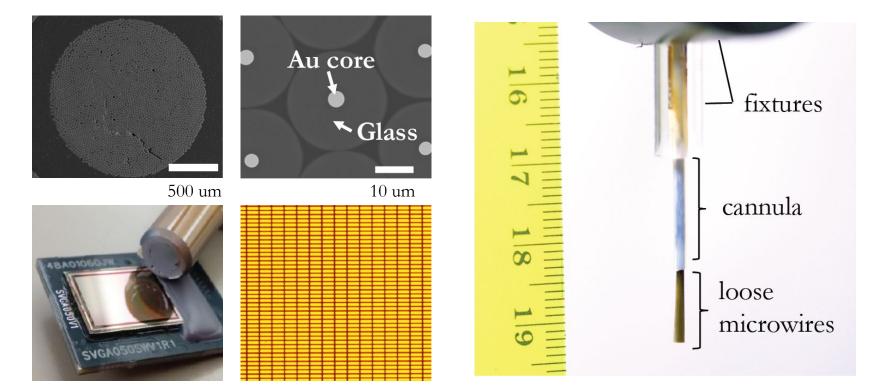


The probes can be easily produced at scale using simple manufacturing techniques, and with much greater electrode density, compared to existing technology.

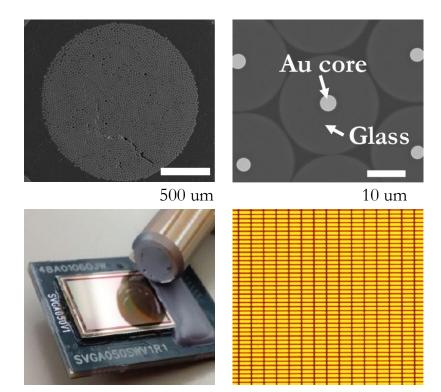


**CMOS sensor technology is widely available** and has benefited from billions of dollars and hundreds of personyears worth of development.

# Using Microdisplays to Individually Control Microwires



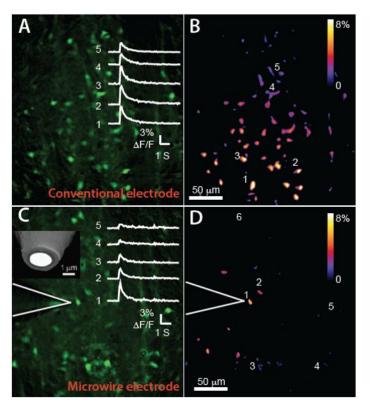
# Using Microdisplays to Individually Control Microwires



Fiber-based brain machine interface (BMI) technology to provide ultra-high resolution simulation and recording

Highest resolution & highest number of independent electrodes ever developed for BMI

#### The Need for Precision

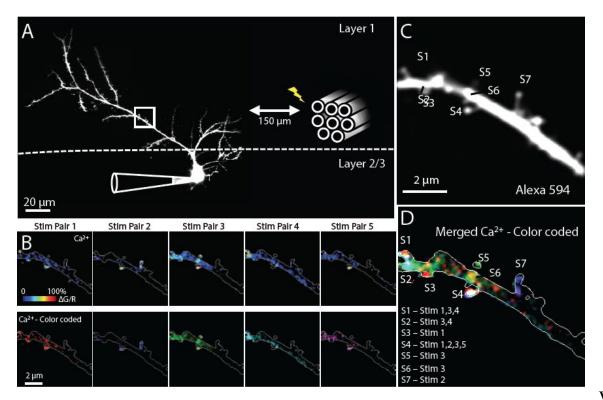


Conventional 125 um electrode stimulates a large field

Single microelectrode stimulates only a few cells

With Jun Ding, Stanford Neurosurgery, Dr. Yu Wei Wu<sup>18</sup>

#### Stimulation of Individual Neurons and/or Axons



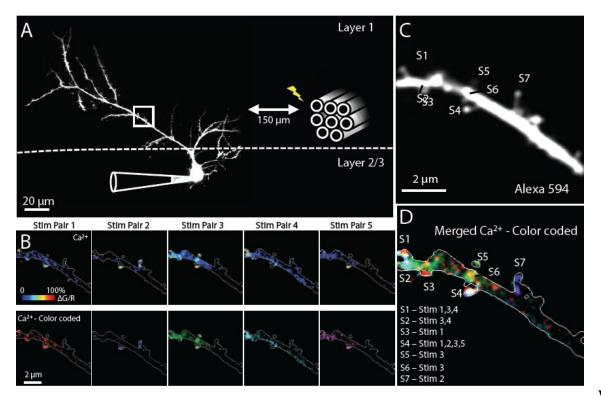
# Stanford | Melosh Lab

High spatial precision, activating only a few neuron or axon fibers

Creating different spatial and temporal patterns, and allow adjusting stimulation amplitude and frequency between stimulation leads

With Jun Ding, Stanford Neurosurgery, Dr. Yu Wei Wu<sup>19</sup>

### Stimulation of Individual Neurons and/or Axons



# Stanford | Melosh Lab

Will be the first demonstration of large stimulation devices that are capable of modulating the activity of hundreds to tens of thousands with high spatial precision

May allow precise parsing of components is responsible for therapeutic effects

With Jun Ding, Stanford Neurosurgery, Dr. Yu Wei Wu<sup>20</sup>

#### Acknowledgements



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#### Acknowledgements

