Optoelectrode Datasheet

Features

- 12 µLEDs, 10 x 15 µm each, 3 per shank
  - Emission Peak $\lambda = 460$ nm and FWHM = 40 nm
  - Typical irradiance of 125 mW/mm² (@ max operating current of 100 µA)
- 32 recording channels, 8 per shank
  - Electrode impedance of 1000 - 1500 kΩ at 1 kHz
  - Noise floor $\leq 5$ µVrms using an Intan RHD2132 Amplifier Board
- 5 mm shank length, < 2g total weight
- Please direct questions or concerns to contactMINT@umich.edu

Description

The optoelectrodes are fabricated on a GaN-on-silicon substrate with recording sites and precisely defined µLEDs (10 x 15 µm), allowing for simultaneous recording and local optogenetic stimulation with < 50µVpk-pk stimulation artifact. For chronic experiments, the µLED-12-32-F (right, below) features an extremely durable, yet flexible cable allowing for light-weight stereotactic head fixtures. For acute experiments, we recommend the µLED-12-32-A (left, below).

Optoelectrodes can be purchased from NeuroLight Technologies LLC. Request a quote by sending an email to sales@neurolighttech.com

Warning: devices are not ESD protected
OSC1-LITE µDriver

Features
Available now
- 12-channel independent drivers
- Current range 1 µA – 100 µA (400 nA resolution)
- Trigger in/out available via 0.1” connector (2x8)
- USB 2.0 communication with PC
- PCB dimensions 10 x 20 cm, 3.7VDC 18650 Li-Ion
- Easy-to-use software interface

Description
This 12-channel optical stimulation system will be available as a DIY kit using commercial components that may be assembled in your lab. The bill of materials cost is approximately $480. Independent channel control will occur through an easy-to-use GUI or with external triggers. The level of precision provided by this driver is critical for precise illumination of local neurons in optogenetic experiments.

Typical System Configuration

For recording from the 32 electrodes, we recommend an Intan RHD2132 pre-amp headstage and an RHD2000 interface board. For stimulation, we offer an in-house µLED driver system, OSC1Lite¹ (scan QR code on other side to request one at manufacturing cost), which provides everything required for independent channel stimulation with custom waveform (software, battery, usb cable, Omnetics cable, etc). For stereotactic insertion, we recommend our 3D printable microdrive. The µLED driver system, 3D printable microdrive and an instructional surgery video can be found on the Yoon Group GitHub page.

Applications
- Optogenetic-control of local neural circuits in awake, behaving studies
- Square-wave excitation for precise timing control
- Sine-wave excitation for graded modulation
- Chronic optogenetics where a microdrive is used for fine-tune positioning

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μLED-12-32 Connectors & Mapping

- Recording connector: 36-pin Omnetics (NPD-36-AA-GS, top)
- Stimulation connector: 18-pin polarized Omnetics (PZN-18-AA, bottom)

Optoelectrode tip top view

PCB rear view

Intan RHD2132 Recording Channel Map

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
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Warning: devices are not ESD protected
Q: I am wondering if my LEDs are still working properly. What is the best way to test them?

Micro-LEDs can be damaged due to extended exposure to high current. It is recommended that the micro-LEDs are not exposed to current higher than 100 μA for multiple stimulation cycles. If suspicious about proper operation, you can measure the current-to-voltage (I vs. V) characteristics of the potentially damaged micro-LED and compare that to the original characteristics as that can be used as a good indicator for the operation of the micro-LED. You can also measure the optical power output using an optical power meter (although measurement using optical power meters is not as accurate as the integrating sphere we use internally). This allows you to compare the radiant flux-to-voltage (E vs. V) or the radiant flux-to-current (E vs. I).

For current measurement, you can use a sourcing meter or a combination of a DC voltage source and a multimeter (with microampere resolution). For optical power measurement, you can use an optical power meter which uses calibrated silicon-based sensor and set the wavelength at 470 nm.

Q: Are the micro-LEDs ESD protected?

ESD can permanently damage the micro-LEDs. Currently, there is no ESD protection circuitry integrated to the PCBs to protect the micro-LEDs on the optoelectrode. It is important that you discharge yourself before handling the micro-LED optoelectrode PCBs, especially when handling them in dry environment. It is also recommended that you use ESD protection equipment (e.g. ESD-safe mats and wrist straps) and ESD-safe (dissipative) tools for handling if available.

Q: Can I drive the LEDs with voltage driver instead of a current driver?

Current drivers are generally a safer way to use your µLEDs but if you choose to use a voltage driver follow the I-V curve carefully and consider placing a high precision resistor in series and monitor current as well. Any oscilloscope or voltmeter would work well across your resistor in this case and ensure you know the current. This is also a simple way to make your own I-V curve if you want to evaluate the µLEDs on your own.

Q: Can you recommend commercial current drivers for the µLEDs?

We do not want to endorse particular commercial products but we will gladly share our experience with products as we learn more. Plexon, for example, has begun testing our µLEDs with their Plexon PlexStim system. We will share that information in Google Group forum and encourage EVERYONE to share their own experience so the community can learn. BUT each system must be carefully tested to ensure there are no voltage surges when the system is turned on or off.

Q: How do I interpret the I-V curves for the micro-LEDs?

A turn-on voltage between 2.8V and 7V is considered usable, although near 3V is typical. If the I-V curve is flat, i.e. there is no current at any voltage, then the LED is open. Please do not use. If the turn-on is higher than 7V, it is also considered damaged. If the I-V curve is linear (I=a*V) then there is a short and that too is faulty.
**Q: What is a normal working range for impedance values at 1 kHz frequency?**

A normal working range is 100 kΩ to 1.5 MΩ. Outside of that, you are not likely to see spiking activity.

**New Questions?**  
Please post to this forum—**Michigan-Optoelectrodes**

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**Useful Links**

- Want to request μLED samples? [This link](#) will help us complete an outgoing MTA for you to receive 2 samples. It is not a formal commitment but will get the process started.
- [Video hosted on GoogleDrive](#) showing surgical techniques for implanting the μLED array with a microdrive and even re-using the array.
- [Michigan-Optoelectrodes](#) is a Google Group / Forum for exchanging tips and ideas on how these can be used, re-used, driven, implanted, etc. Please post questions and answer a colleagues question here!
- Registration with MINT can quickly be completed [here](#) – this helps us track researcher interest and improve our communication.
- Github link at [YoonGroupUmich](#) where you can find our code for the OSC1 software and microdrive information described above.
- MINT website with the latest datasheet on optoelectrodes [here](#).
- Interested in learning about other NSF NeuroNex tools? [www.neuronex.org](http://www.neuronex.org)

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**References**


