Advancements in Nanomaterial-Based Electronics for Biosensing Applications: Electronic biosensing based on field-effect transistors (FETs) arrays

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Competitive sensing approaches

Traditional biosensing technologies vs. FET-based electrical devices for biosensing

RT-PCR Rapid antigen test, ELISA, microscopic techniques, and immunofluorescence
proved to be clinically significant, has limitations such as lower sensitivity, extensive manual work, low specificity, long time, etc



Kim, S.Y., et al, (2022), Small Sci., 2: 2100111.

- Rapid and label-free detection, highly sensitive, easy operation, and capability of integration of nanomaterials, scalable and fab-compatible.
- Applications in chemical sensing, biomarker detection, drug and pathogen screening, environmental control, continuous health monitoring, point-of-care testing (POCT) and remote healthcare.





Carbon nanotubes field-effect transistors (CNT-FET) for electronic biosensing

Elements of FET-based electrochemical biosensor







CNT-based bio-chemical sensor

pH sensor, antibody and nucleic acid-based biosensors



- Detection of changes in FET channel potential → direct measurement of drain current
- Via functionalization and immobilization of specific biorecognition elements
- Establishment of wafer-level sensor technology & multiparameter sensing platform







P4VP enhanced pH Sensor Alves da Silva, L. et al., Proceedings, 97, 216 (2024)





Tackled challenges on electronic biosensing

CNT-FET sensor fabrication

Sensor **passivation** Fully embbebed high к ALD

Long-time stability Over 2h with low drift

Large scale fabrication and portable system > 70% yield + portable devices



pH sensing 50 mV/pH in an operation regime below 1 V

Versatile biosensing DNA, antibody

Low concentration analytes Down to 0.1 pM tDNA





Sensing platform CNT-FET sensor fabrication

- Wafer-level integration of CNT (200mm Ø)
- High purity semiconducting CNT dispersion
- CNT integration via printing technique with tunable density and alignment
- ALD-deposited HfO₂: high κ dielectric → lower gate leakage currents, and smaller drift and protects against electrical stress upon long-time measurements
- Yield of >70% achieved!









Sensing platform CNT-FET electrolyte gating

- 5 nm thin ALD-HfO₂ channel passivation: fully embedded transistor (SiO₂/ HfO₂/CNT/HfO₂)
- SU-8 contacts passivation
- Device structure optimized for liquid gating
- Liquid testing range: below 1 V → avoid electrochemical reactions within the liquid/contacts/biological species











Sensing platform and miniaturization possibilities

Measurement setup

High-precision liquid dispensing onto the fluidic channels

 Possible combination with microfluidic pumps for combination of solutions

Multi-sensor/parallel reading

- Switch matrix and probe card for many devices monitoring
- Automatic in-line monitoring of sensor arrays and stability analysis

Microfluidic with PDMS channels

• \downarrow volume and \uparrow interaction to sensor platform

Portable sensing unit

- Bonded wired chips
- Packaging for distribution







pH sensing

Encapsulated CNT-FET for sensing applications

- ✓ Polymer coating → reduced signal drift and sensor response increase in x1000
- ✓ Improved device characteristics: protection against unintended doping effects, providing enhanced electron transfer kinetics and higher device stability
- ✓ Shift of the operation point to below 1 V, sensitivity of 50 mV/pH unit and 82,5% smaller drift





pH 5 pH 9 pH 5 pH 9 pH 5 pH 9 pH 5 pH 9

600

400

Time (seconds)

800

1000

100

25

---- Without P4VP - - Linear fit ---- With P4VP

inear fit

200

Normalized drain current



800



400

600

Time (seconds)

0.2

0

200



1000

Contribution @ Eurosensors 2023

Sensor fabrication

Surface functionalization

Surface preparation

- Surface pre-treatment with UV ozone
- APTES as encapsulation layer
- Glutaraldehyde: linker molecule
- Capture molecule: cDNA or antibody





Adapted from: Skotadis, E. Et et al., Sensors 2023, 23, 7818





Sensor analysis
Target DNA detectionSensor response0,1FC tDNANC tDNA1 $134 \pm 16 \%$ $39 \pm 8\%$

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- Target detection with FET:
 - Negatively charged DNA change potential on the sensor surface → change in electrical response
- tDNA detection within 10 minutes
- Response 3.6x higher than current change for long-time measurements of the non-complementary tDNA
- Proven response down to 0.01 nM tDNA





198 ± 23 %

target DNA concentration / nM

Contribution @ NT 2024

 $54 \pm 9\%$





Sensor analysis

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) detection

- Target-specific antibody surface coating
- Change potential on the sensor surface upon binding
 - Respose: change in electrical response
- Proof of concept for antibody-based CNT-FET biosensors
- Specificity: upon incubation with the secondary antibody







Collaboration with Fraunhofer IZI - Leipzig





Takeaways

- Wafer-level clean room compatible high-yield device fabrication
- Portable and multi-parametric switch matrix measurement platform for electrical sensing
- Development of surface modification approaches for enhanced biomarker detection
- Successful CNT-based sensing platform for DNA and proteins
- Encapsulated chip for on-site measurements and distribution for partners









Thank you for your attention.

Questions?