

An Electrical Model of the Cell-Electrode Interface for High-density Microelectrode Arrays

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Abstract—A point-contact model is presented, and an area-contact model has been analytically derived in order to model the electrical characteristic of the cell-electrode interface of high-density neuron cultures. The area-contact model is presented as a model more suitable for subcellular multi-electrode resolution, which is a requisite for modeling and simulating the electrical behavior of novel high-density microelectrode arrays. Furthermore, when the electrode is aligned and centered with the cell, an optimum electrode diameter for recording the electrical activity of neural cells can be analytically derived, which is between 7-8 μm with a typical load capacitance of 10 pF.

I. INTRODUCTION

MICROELECTRODE arrays (MEAs) have become an essential tool both in fundamental and applied research, enabling stepping from the observation of the electrical behavior of single neurons toward the simultaneous analysis of population of neural cells [1]. However, one of the main limitations of MEAs is related to their low spatial resolution. Standard MEAs usually contain approximately 60 electrodes with electrode sizes ranging from 10 to 50 μm , and inter-electrode spacings up to 100 μm . These dimensions are much larger than the 10 μm typical size of vertebrate neurons used during electrophysiological experiments. However recently, a new generation of CMOS-based MEAs containing a high-density of sensors has emerged [2], [3]. These new devices have a pitch dimension as low as 7.8 μm with an electrode diameter of 4.5 μm . It is therefore now possible to carry out experiments at subcellular resolution.

The point-contact model [4], which is the standard model used to describe the electrical characteristics of the cell-electrode environment, is not accurate enough to model the electrical properties of the interface at subcellular resolution. This model does not consider the spatial distribution of the different electrical characteristics at the cell-electrode interface. Therefore an area-contact model, where the spatial distribution of the electrical characteristics is taken into account, is needed [4].

Thus, the scope of this work is to develop an area-contact

model of the cell-electrode interface that can be used to describe the electrical properties of high-density MEAs for recording the electrical activity of neural cells. This model is described in Section III, and is compared to a standard point-contact model which is presented in Section II.

II. POINT-CONTACT MODEL

A. Model of the Cell Membrane

As opposed to the Hodgkin-Huxley model [5], a passive membrane is assumed. This means that no active properties of the membrane are modeled. Thus as depicted in Fig. 1, the equivalent circuit of the attached membrane consists of a resistance R_M in parallel with a capacitance C_M defined as

$$R_m = \frac{1}{g_{mem} A_{ce}} \quad (1)$$

$$C_m = c_{mem} A_{ce} \quad (2)$$

where A_{ce} is the area of the attached membrane, $g_{mem} = 0.3 \text{ mS/cm}^2$ is the local membrane conductivity [6], and $c_{mem} = 1 \mu\text{F/cm}^2$ is the membrane capacity per unit area. In this paper, a typical cell diameter of 10 μm is considered.

B. Model of the Cell-Electrode Interface

As in [7], the equivalent circuit of the cell-electrode junction is depicted in Fig. 1. The sealing resistance R_{seal} represents the resistance between the cleft and the surrounding solution. It has been described in [4] as

$$R_{seal} = \frac{\rho_s}{\theta \pi d} \quad (3)$$

where ρ_s is the resistivity of the electrolyte (1 Ωm for typical solutions), d is the cell-electrode distance, and θ is a correction factor related to geometry ($\theta = 5-8$).

C_{hd} (cell membrane-electrolyte interface capacitance) models the charge region, also called the electrical double layer, which is formed in the electrolyte at the interface with a neural cell. From the triple-layer model [8], the capacitance C_{hd} is defined as the series of three capacitances: C_{h1} , C_{h2} and C_d . C_{h1} is the capacitance between the membrane surface and the first-layer of non-hydrated ions (the Inner Helmholtz Plane); C_{h2} is the capacitance between the layer of non-hydrated ions and the second layer of hydrated ions (the Outer Helmholtz Plane); and C_d is the diffuse layer capacitance (also known as the Gouy-Chapman capacitance). These three capacitances C_{h1} , C_{h2} and C_d are defined as

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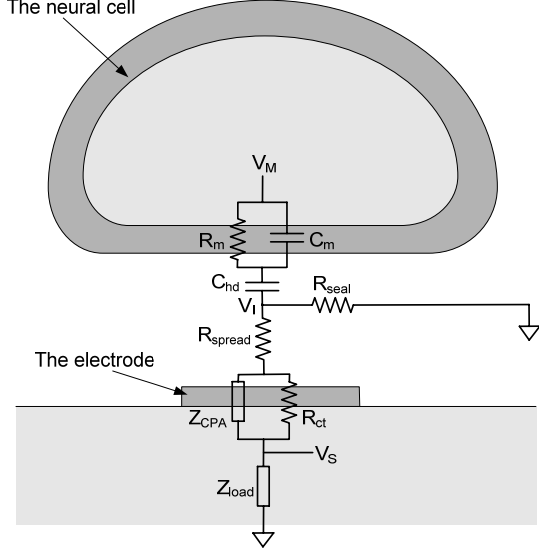


Fig. 1. Point-contact model of the cell-electrode interface (not to scale).

$$C_{h1} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{IHP}}{d_{IHP}} A_{ce} \quad (4)$$

$$C_{h2} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{OHP}}{d_{OHP} - d_{IHP}} A_{ce} \quad (5)$$

$$C_d = \frac{q \sqrt{2 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_d k T z^2 n^0 N}}{k T} A_{ce} \quad (6)$$

where ϵ_0 is the dielectric permittivity of free space; ϵ_{IHP} and ϵ_{OHP} are respectively the Inner and Outer Helmholtz Plane relative dielectric constant; d_{IHP} is the distance of the Inner Helmholtz Plane to the membrane; d_{OHP} is the distance of the Outer Helmholtz Plane to the membrane; ϵ_d is the diffuse layer relative dielectric constant; k is Boltzmann's constant; T is the absolute temperature; q is the electron charge; z is the valence of ions in solution; n^0 is the bulk concentration of ions in solution; and N is Avogadro's number.

C. Model of the Electrode

The equivalent circuit model of the electrode is described in Fig. 1. It includes a constant phase angle impedance Z_{CPA} , which represents the interface capacitance, in parallel with a charge transfer resistance R_{ct} , both in series with a spreading resistance R_{spread} . The Warburg impedance due to diffusion of the chemical reactants in solution is not included in this model. It is negligible for the materials and frequency range used in electrophysiological experiments.

The constant phase angle impedance Z_{CPA} is described as

$$Z_{CPA} = \frac{1}{(j\omega C_{dl})^n} \quad (7)$$

where C_{dl} is the double layer capacitance as described in (4)-(6), and n is an empirical factor between 0 and 1 representing the surface irregularities.

The charge-transfer resistance R_{ct} represents the faradic process where charges transfer between the electrode and

the electrolyte by means of oxidation-reduction reactions. For small values of overpotential during a faradic charge transfer, R_{ct} may be expressed as

$$R_{ct} = \frac{kT}{q z J_0 A_{el}} \quad (8)$$

where z is the number of electrons involved in the oxidation-reduction reaction, J_0 is the equilibrium exchange current density, and A_{el} is the electrode surface.

The spreading resistance R_{spread} represents the resistance to the current spreading from the electrode to the counter electrode. Assuming that the counter electrode is infinitely large, the spreading resistance is given in [9] by

$$R_{spread} = \frac{\rho_s}{4R_{el}} \quad (9)$$

for circular electrodes (R_{el} is the radius of the electrode).

D. Transfer Function of the System

The transfer function $H(j\omega) = V_S(j\omega)/V_M(j\omega)$ of the system described in Fig. 1 is established as

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_{seal} Z_{load}}{Z_m R_{seal} + (Z_m + R_{seal})(Z_{load} + Z_{el})} \quad (10)$$

$$Z_m(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega R_m C_{hd}}{(1 + j\omega R_m C_m)(j\omega C_{hd})} \quad (11)$$

$$Z_{el}(j\omega) = \frac{(R_{ct} + R_{spread}) + R_{ct} R_{spread} (j\omega C_{dl})^n}{1 + R_{ct} (j\omega C_{dl})^n} \quad (12)$$

where Z_m is the membrane impedance with C_{hd} , Z_{el} is the electrode impedance, and Z_{load} is the load impedance. The load impedance represents the input impedance of the first amplification stage. It is typically a 1-20 pF capacitance.

The Bode plots for the amplitude and phase of $H(j\omega)$ are simulated under Matlab using the numerical values detailed in the following. For C_{hd} , the values given in [7] are considered. In particular, it is assumed that $\epsilon_{IHP} = 6$, $\epsilon_{OHP} = 32$, $d_{IHP} = 0.3$ nm, $d_{OHP} = 0.7$ nm, $z = 1$, $T = 300$ K, and $n^0 = 150$ mM. For a Pt electrode, the values given in [9] are considered for Z_{CPA} and R_{ct} ; d_{OHP} is equal to 0.5 nm, d_{IHP} is neglected, $\epsilon_{OHP} = 78$, $z = 4$, $n^0 = 150$ mM, and $n = 0.9$. Finally, a typical load capacitance of 10 pF is taken into account.

The Bode plots for the amplitude and phase of $H(j\omega)$ are simulated with a typical cell-electrode distance of 70 nm [7] and a 5 μ m diameter circular electrode, as depicted in Fig. 2. The value of the scaling factor θ used to determine the sealing resistance in (3) is fixed to 5.78 as described in [10]. The voltage drop across the electrode is almost negligible for a frequency range of 10 Hz to 10 kHz, which corresponds approximately to the frequency range of neural activity. Moreover, the voltage attenuation between the potential that is sensed $V_S(j\omega)$ and the intracellular potential $V_M(j\omega)$ has a large variation in amplitude depending on the frequency of the neural signal. In the configuration chosen for Fig. 2, $V_S(j\omega)$ is about 4 orders of magnitude smaller than

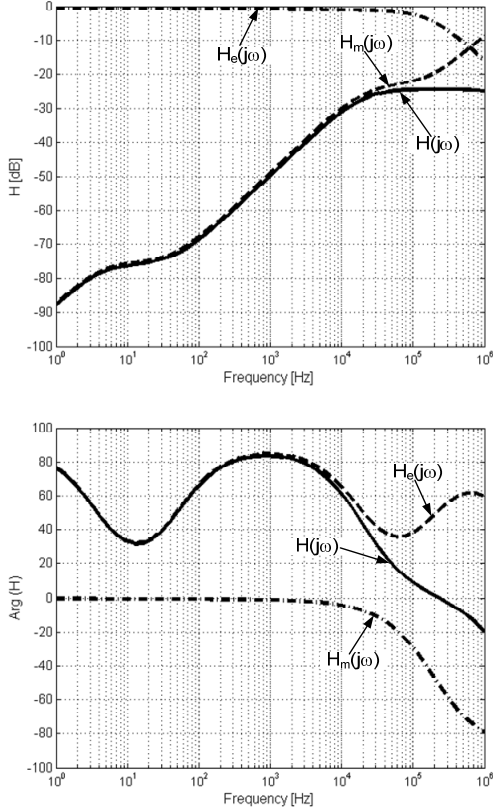


Fig. 2. Bode plots for the amplitude and phase of $H(j\omega)$. A cell-electrode distance of 70 nm and an electrode diameter of 5 μm are considered. $H(j\omega) = H_m(j\omega)H_e(j\omega) = V_s(j\omega)/V_M(j\omega)$ is the transfer function of the system, with $H_m(j\omega) = V_I(j\omega)/V_M(j\omega)$ and $H_e(j\omega) = V_s(j\omega)/V_I(j\omega)$.

$V_M(j\omega)$ for a frequency of 10 Hz, and only 2 orders of magnitude smaller for a frequency of 3 kHz. Therefore, in the frequency range of interest, the cell-electrode system behaves as a high-pass filter.

Furthermore, the amplitude of the transfer function $H(j\omega)$ versus the cell-electrode distance is depicted in Fig. 3 for various frequencies. As expected, these results emphasize the importance of having a small cell-electrode distance in order to obtain a large electrical coupling between $V_s(j\omega)$ and $V_M(j\omega)$. Typically, the cell-electrode distance can be as small as 10 nm for a strong adhesion of the cell to the electrode surface, and can reach values as large as 100 to 200 nm for weak adhesion conditions [6], [7].

III. AREA-CONTACT MODEL

A. Cell-Electrode Interface Voltage

First, the voltage $V_I(r, j\omega)$ at the cell-electrode interface, where r is the distance to the center of the cell, is established. As a first approximation step, the electrode is not taken into account, as depicted in Fig. 4. Moreover, the assumption that the electrical potential is constant across the cytoplasm is made. Therefore in the Laplace domain, the attached membrane can be described as

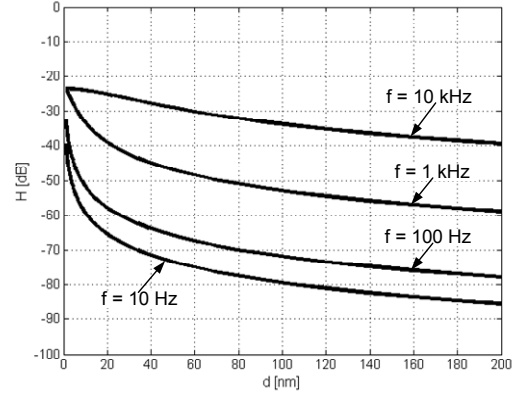


Fig. 3. Amplitude of the transfer function $H(j\omega)$ versus the cell-electrode distance for different frequencies of V_M .

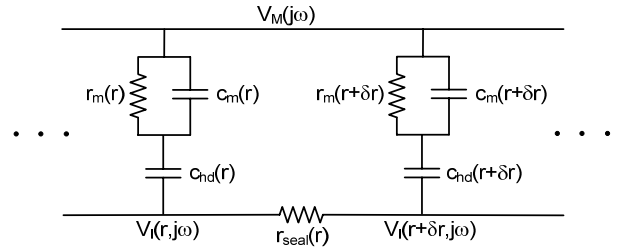


Fig. 4. Area-contact model of the attached cell membrane, where $V_M(j\omega)$ is the intracellular potential, and $V_I(r, j\omega)$ is the potential at the cell-electrode interface at a distance r from the center of the cell.

$$\frac{V_I(r, s) - V_I(r - \delta r, s)}{r_{seal}(r)} + \frac{V_M(s) - V_I(r, s)}{z_m(r)} = \frac{V_I(r + \delta r, s) - V_I(r, s)}{r_{seal}(r)} \quad (13)$$

where $r_{seal}(r)$ and $z_m(r)$ are respectively the infinitesimal radius-dependent values of R_{seal} and Z_m .

With the approximation given in (14), the cell-electrode interface can be expressed as the first order liner equation given in (15).

$$\begin{aligned} \partial V_I(r, s) &= V_I(r, s) - V_I(r - \delta r, s) \\ &= V_I(r + \delta r, s) - V_I(r, s) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial V_I(r, s)}{\partial r} + arV_I(r, s) = arV_M(s) \quad (15)$$

where a is

$$a = \frac{\rho_s (g_{mem} + sc_{mem})}{2d} \quad (16)$$

With the initial condition $V(R_{ce}, s) = 0$, where R_{ce} is the radius of the cell, the solution of this equation is

$$V_I(r, s) = V_M(s) \left(1 - e^{a(r^2 - R_{ce}^2)} \right) \quad (17)$$

The distribution of the cell-electrode interface voltage $V_I(r, s)$ for various frequencies is shown in Fig. 5. The electrical property values that were used for the point-contact simulation depicted in Fig. 2 is considered as well again. As expected, $V_I(r, s)$ is maximum at the center of the cell and is minimum at the edge of the cell.

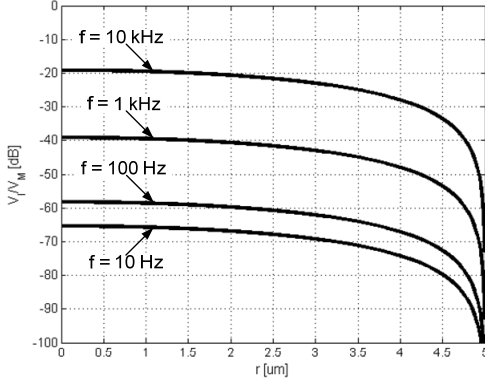


Fig. 5. V_I/V_M versus the distance from the center of the cell for different frequencies of V_M corresponding to the frequency range of neural activity.

B. Transfer Function of the System for an Electrode Centered with the Cell

In the area-contact model, the electrode can be described as presented in Fig. 6. Thus, $V_S(s)$ can be expressed as

$$V_S(s) = Z_{load} \int_0^{R_{el}} \frac{V_I(r, s) - V_S(s)}{z_{el}(r, s)} \quad (18)$$

$$V_S(s) = \frac{\pi(1 + r_i(sc_d)^n)}{sC_{load}r_t + R_{el}^2\pi(1 + r_i(sc_d)^n)} \left[R_{el}^2 + \frac{e^{-aR_{ce}^2} - e^{a(R_{ci}^2 - R_{ce}^2)}}{a} \right] V_M(s) \quad (19)$$

where $z_{el}(r, s)$ is the infinitesimal value of Z_{el} .

$V_S(s)/V_M(s)$ versus the electrode radius has been plotted in Fig. 7 for three different cell-electrode distances, considering the same physical and electrical values that were used in Fig. 2 and Fig. 5. For electrodes diameters smaller than 1 μm , the transfer function $H(s)$ can be more than 20 dB smaller than for diameters around 8-10 μm . Thus, the size of the electrode must be increased. However if the electrode size is too large, $V_S(s)$ slightly decreases due to the decrease of $V_I(r, s)$ at the edge of the cell as depicted in Fig. 5. An optimum electrode radius can be clearly identified between 3.5 μm and 4 μm .

IV. CONCLUSION

An adapted point-contact model is presented, and an area-contact model is analytically derived, enabling to model the electrical behavior of the cell-electrode interface of high-density neuron cultures during electrical activity recording. The area-contact model is presented as a model more suitable for subcellular resolution, which is a requisite for modeling and simulating the electrical behavior of novel high-density MEAs.

Finally, electrical measurements will have to be performed on fabricated MEAs in order to confirm the simulation results obtained with the models presented in this paper.

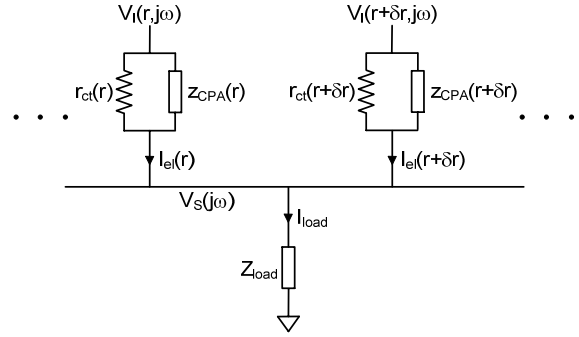


Fig. 6. Area-contact model of the electrode with the load impedance (R_{spread} is neglected).

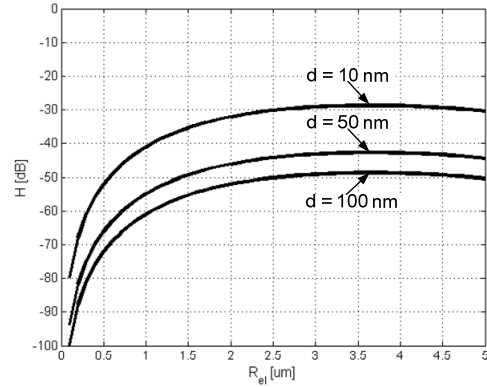


Fig. 7. Amplitude of the transfer function $H(s) = V_S(s)/V_M(s)$ versus the electrode radius for different cell-electrode distances. A frequency of 1 kHz is used.

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