

CMOS MICROELECTRONICS FOR SUBCELLULAR-RESOLUTION ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

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Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS)-technology is an enabling technology to batch-produce microelectrode arrays with thousands of electrodes at high spatial density (>3000 electrodes per mm²). The complex microsystems feature integrated circuitry units for addressing, signal conditioning and stimulation and provide excellent signal-to-noise characteristics. They can be used for electrophysiological analysis of cultured neural networks, brain slices or organoids at subcellular resolution.

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