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Supplementary Materials for

A wireless, solar-powered, optoelectronic system for spatial restriction-free long-term optogenetic neuromodulations

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The PDF file includes:

Figs. S1 to S18 Tables S1 to S3 Legends for movies S1 to S3

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Movies S1 to S3



Fig. S1.

The voltage change graph of LiPo battery without μ -led operation while maintaining Bluetooth signal.







Fig. S3.Illustration and optical images of III-V PV device. (A) Illustration of PV device. (B) Optical Image of PV device before WSOD integration. (C) Enlarged view of PV device.



Fig. S4.

High Efficiency, inverted dual junction InGaP/GaAs solar cell epitaxy structure. P-type GaAs substrate is removed for fabricating as a flexible form. (A) Illustration of solar cell epitaxy structure. (B) Transmission electron microscopy image of PV device.



Fig. S5.

The actual Azimuth angle and altitude angle of sun in summer(A) and autumn(B). (A) is the information about the measured day of Fig. 2F and Fig. 2G. (B) is about Figure 2e. (Copyright (C) 2017 Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute. All Rights Reserved.)



Fig. S6.

Simulated radiation intensity reaching the PV of WSOD in accordance with the tilted position and time. Ground reflection and atmospheric scattering were not considered during the calculations.

Fig. S8. 2D colored plot of harvested energy measured by placing a lamp 20 cm above the WSOD.

FEM simulation results of WSOD with polyimide substrate in folded state. (**A**) Folding area with straight line interconnects. (**B**) Folding area with serpentine line interconnects.

FEM simulation of Von Mises Stress in folded state. (**A**) Folding area with straight line interconnects. (**b**) Folding area with serpentine line interconnects.

Maximum temperature of μ -led according to battery voltage level satisfying the ISO standard even at the maximum variation (< 0.6 °C).

Fig. S13.

Photos of device implant process for wireless solar-powered optoelectronics. (A) Incision for mouse head skin. (B) Drilling screws for device fixation. (C) μ -led probe implantation after PEG coating. (D) Device probe bending after implant. (E) Freely behaving mice with the implanted device.

Fig. S14.

Velocity tracking maps of the behavioral in vivo experiments conducted several times over the course of a month.

Fig. S15.

Multi-connection Operation with 5 WSOD. Connecting devices and turning on leds in sequence for the user's desired target (A - D).

Fig. S16.

Fabrication process of wireless solar-powered optogenetic device. (A) Preparing glass substrate with PDMS coating. (B) Laminate polyimide film. (C) Copper deposit and patterning for the bottom layer. (D) Coating second polyimide layer for insulating. (E) Via etching for connecting the bottom layer and top layer. (F) Copper deposit and patterning for the top layer. (G) Coating outer layer for interconnect line protection. (H) Expose pad. (I) Device cutting. (J) Chip soldering and solar cell integration. (K) Battery integration and detaching device from a glass substrate.

Fig. S17. I-V curve of commercial μ-led

Fig. S18.

Angular intensity of light source in the simulation. (A) Scheme of the ray-tracing simulation result with radial light source (465 nm). (B) Calculated angular intensity of the radial light source.

Table S1.Comparison of state-of-the-art wireless brain optogenetic device

Wireless Brain Optogenetics									
	Fully implantable device with photovoltaics with NIR	Miniaturized photovoltaci and rf powered system	Stretchable multichannel antennas	Multilateral devices for optogenetic studies of individual	Subdermal implant for wireless charging and control	Optofluid ic brain probes for chronic neurophar macology	This Work		
Power Source	Photovoltaic	Photovoltaic/RF	RF	RF	RF/Battery	Battery	Photovoltaic/ Battery		
Not Tethered	X (Anesthetized)	О	О	о	0	о	о		
Unnecessity of Bulky Equipment	О	Х	Х	Х	Х	О	0		
Smarphone Applications	x	Х	х	x	0	о	о		
Long-term <i>in vivo</i> experiment	x	-	-	-	-	O (4week)	O (4week)		
Fully Spatial Restriction- Free(Chargin g & Operating)	х	Х	х	х	Х	▲(Requir ing battery replacem ent)	0		
Reference	25	24	21	22	32	10			

Table S2.

Voltage, current, and harvested power from various light sources with different environments

Harvested Power per Various Light Source								
	Height/Time	Voltage(V)	Current(mA)	Power(mW)				
Searchlight	3 cm	1.9	10	19				
	20 cm	1.947	3.57	6.95				
LAMP	30 cm	1.784	1.55	2.76				
	40 cm	1.750	0.89	1.55				
	12 PM (Summer)	1.80	6.84	15.39				
Suplight	9 AM (Autumn)	1.78	3.46	6.16				
Sumgni	12 PM (Autumn)	1.8	5.6	10.08				
	3 PM (Autumn)	1.77	3.33	5.89				
Shade	12 PM	1.73	1.1	1.90				
Bulb	5 cm	1.73	0.5	0.86				

Table S3.

Information for the parameters of mouse brain. Optical coefficients of the mouse brain used in the optical simulations.

Mouse brain

Wavelength	460 nm		
g	0.3		
µ₅ (mm ⁻¹)	3.8		
μ _a (mm ⁻¹)	1.0		
Refractive index	1.36		

Movie S1. (separate file) Charging WSOD with searchlight and operating µ-led via Bluetooth.

Movie S2. (separate file) Locomotion behavior with 3min intervals for 15 minutes. (Off-On-Off-On-Off)

Movie S3. (separate file) Multi-connection with a single mobile interface