

Graphene Biosensors Operated in DC Transistor and AC Electrochemical Modes for DNA sensing

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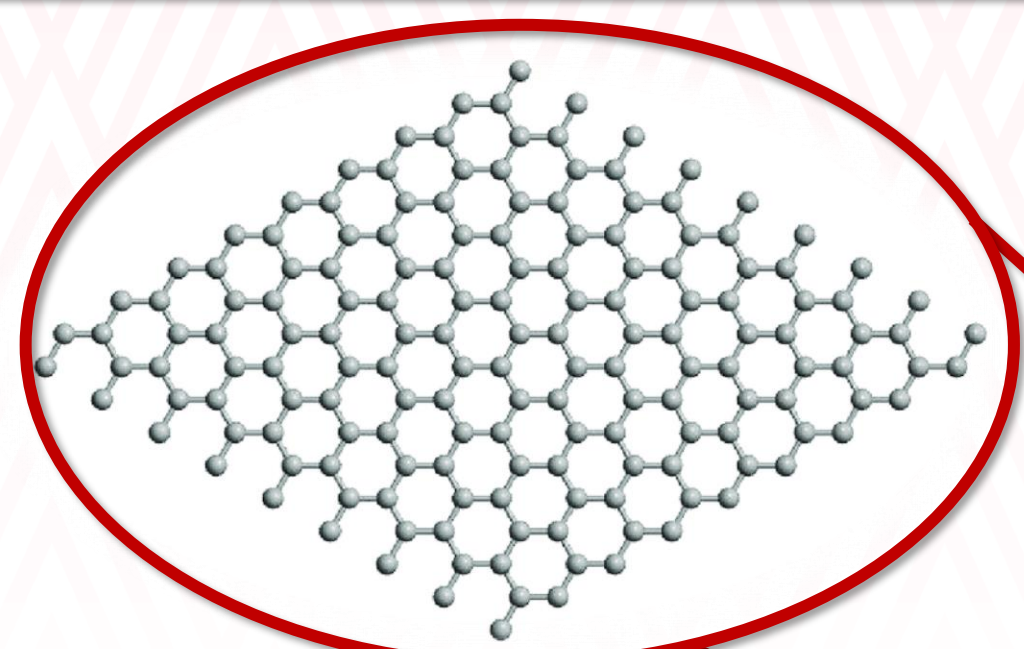
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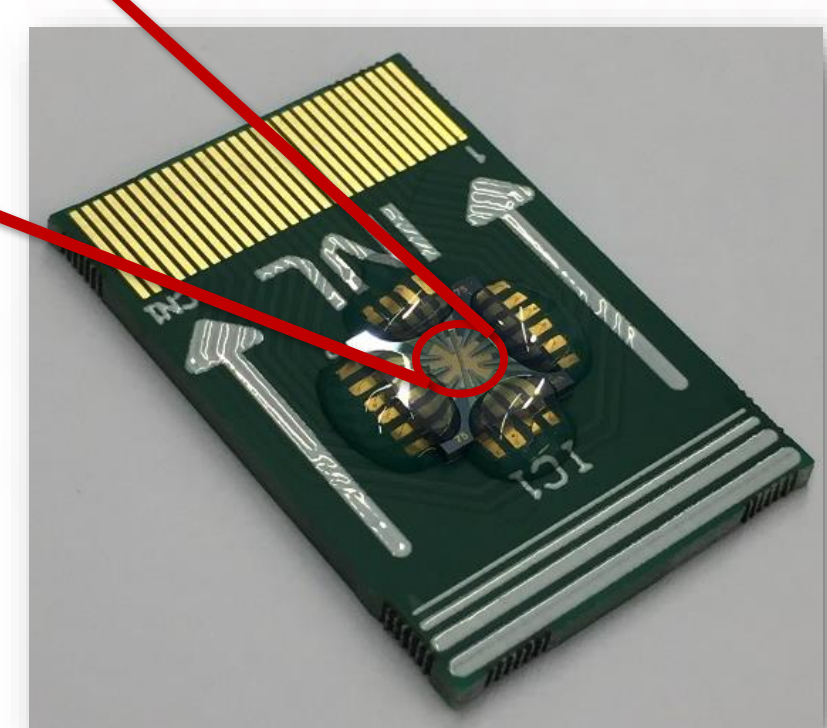
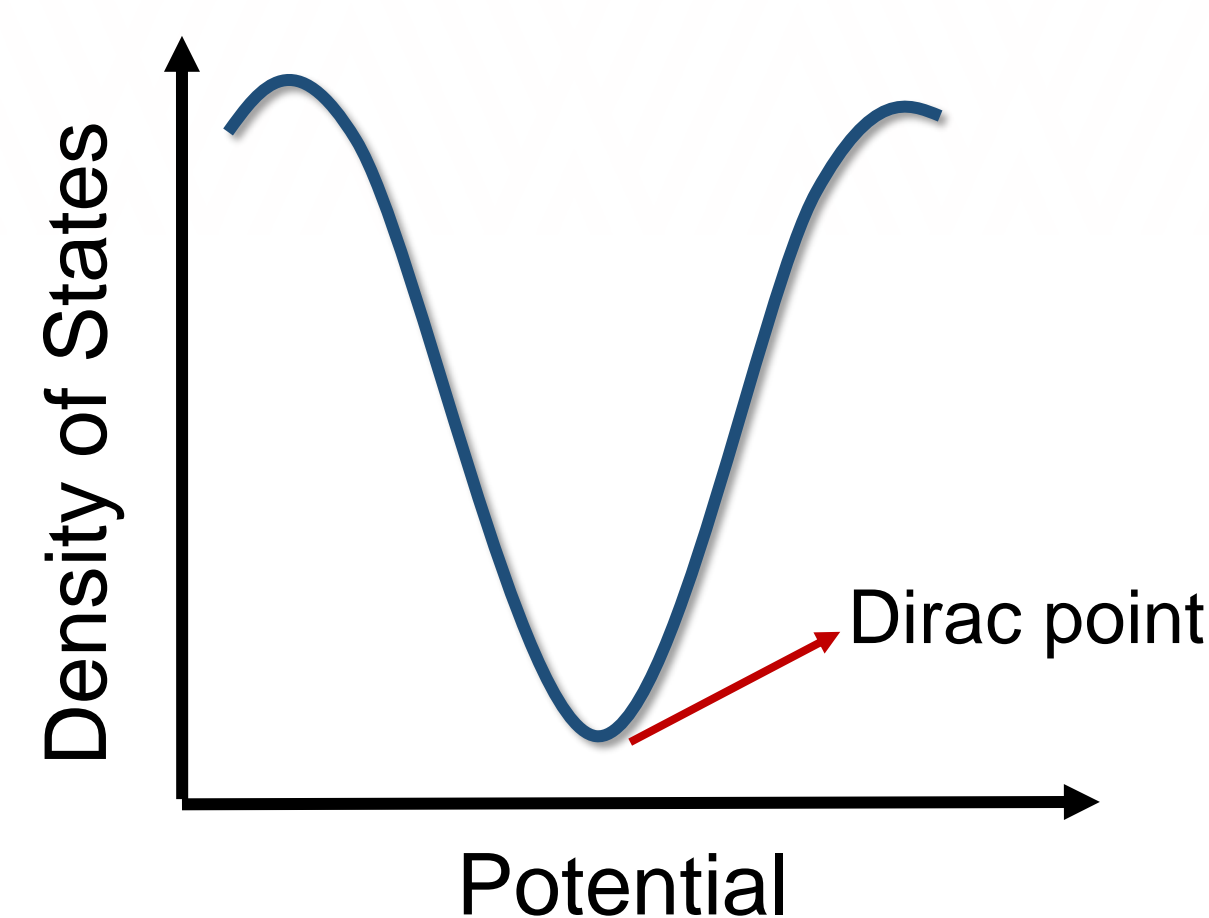
INTRODUCTION (or REQUIREMENTS)

Single layer graphene (SLG)



1. Ambipolar transport
2. Ballistic electron dynamics

Electrical Measurements



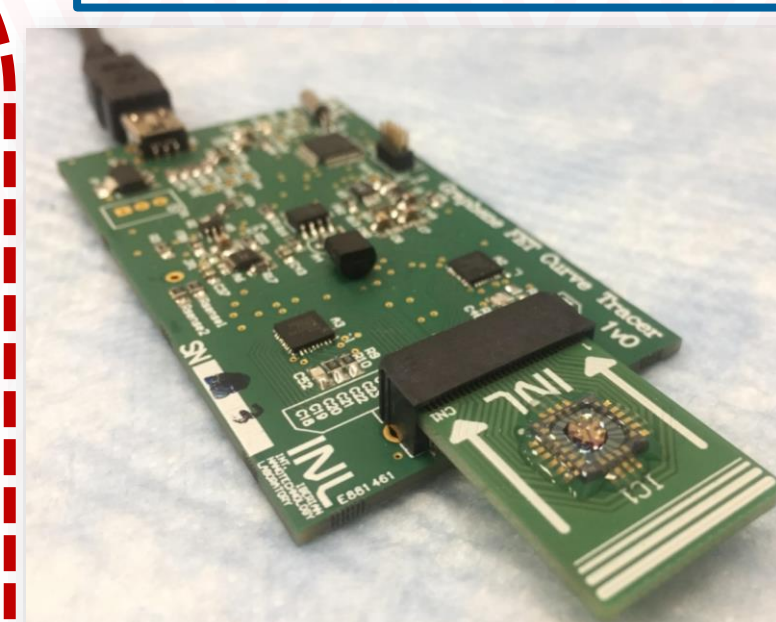
Graphene – device

20 channels
(25 X 75 μm)

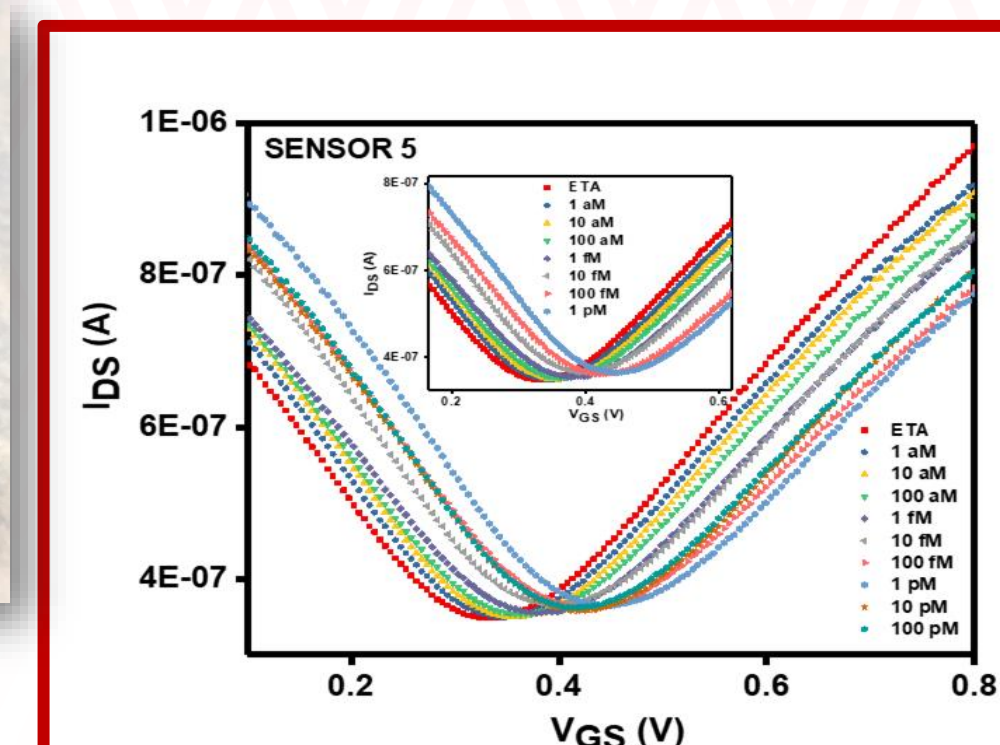
OBJECTIVES

DNA-Biosensing Assays

DC-Setup



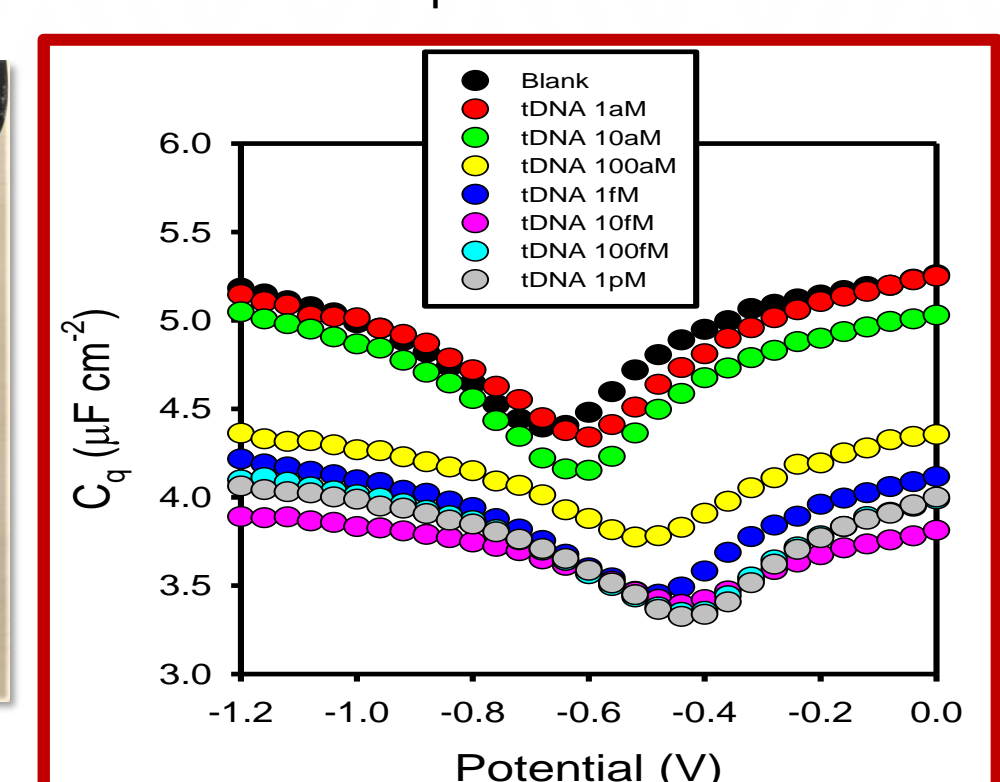
Transfer curve



AC-Setup



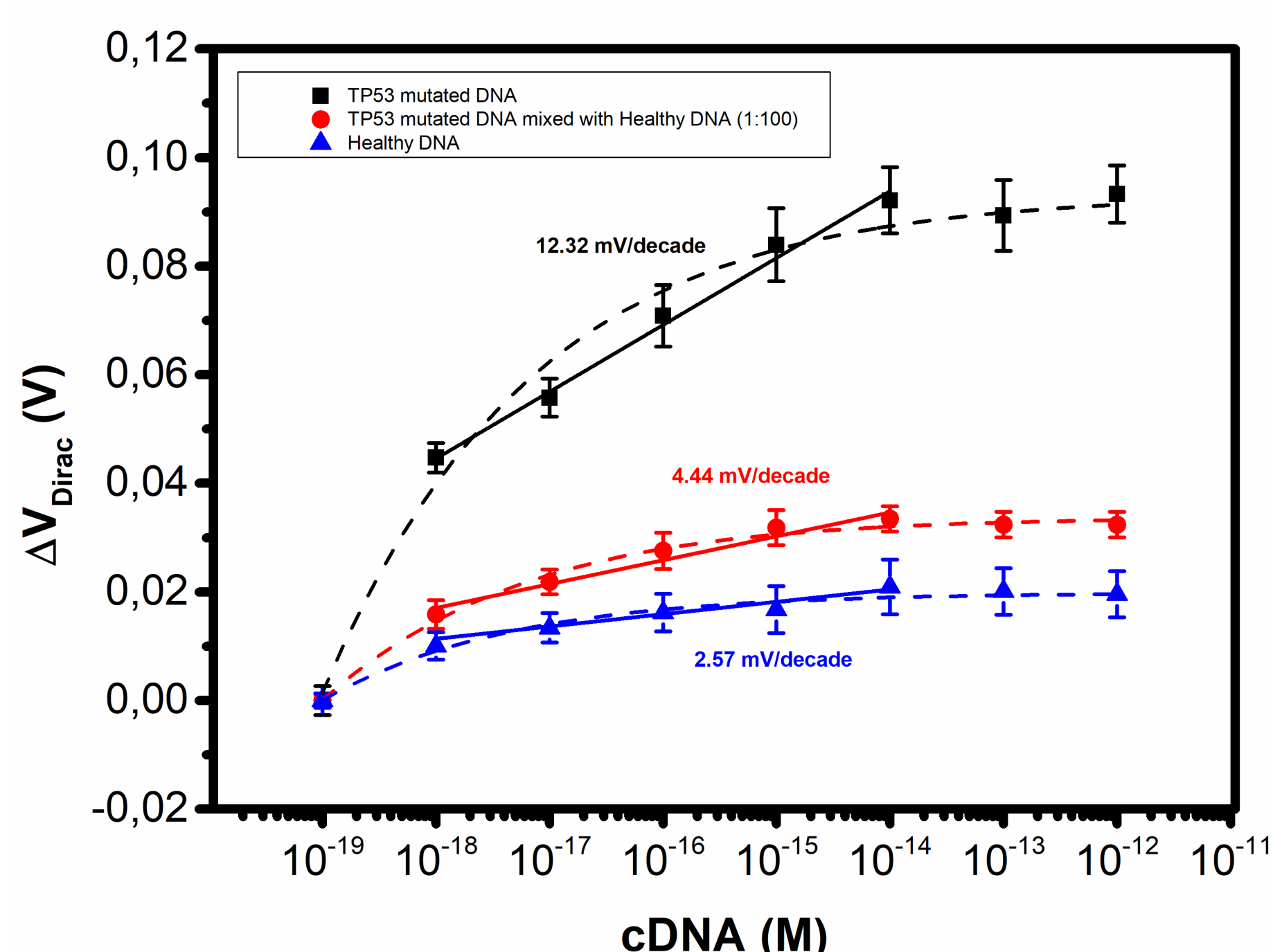
C_q-response



RESULTS

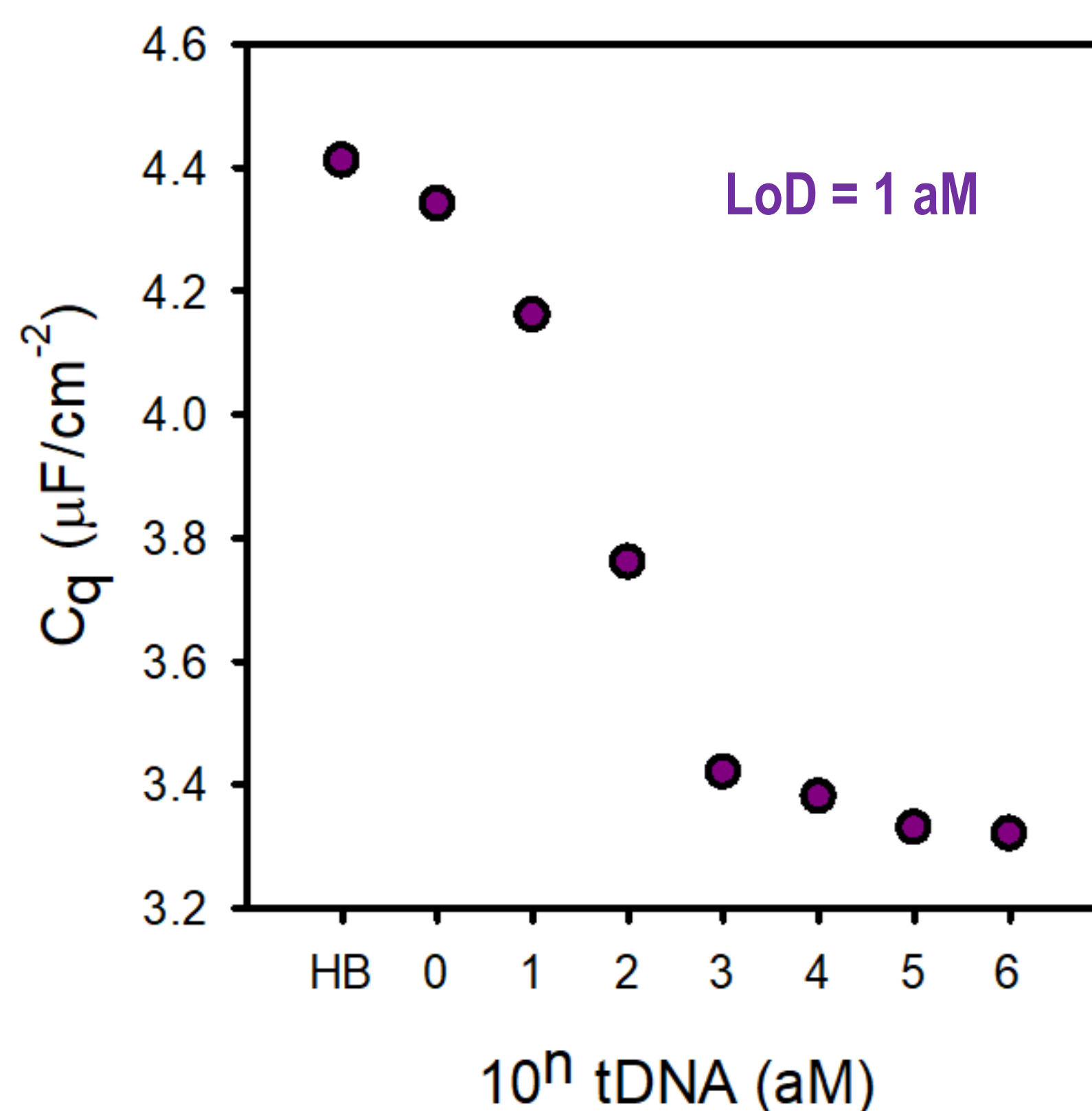
A. DNA-Detection using DC-Transistor Mode

Graphene charge neutrality point shifts (ΔV) as a function of the target DNA concentration (black – TP53 mutation, blue – healthy DNA, red - TP53 mutation mixed with healthy DNA in a proportion of 1:100).



B. DNA-detection using AC-Electrochemical Mode

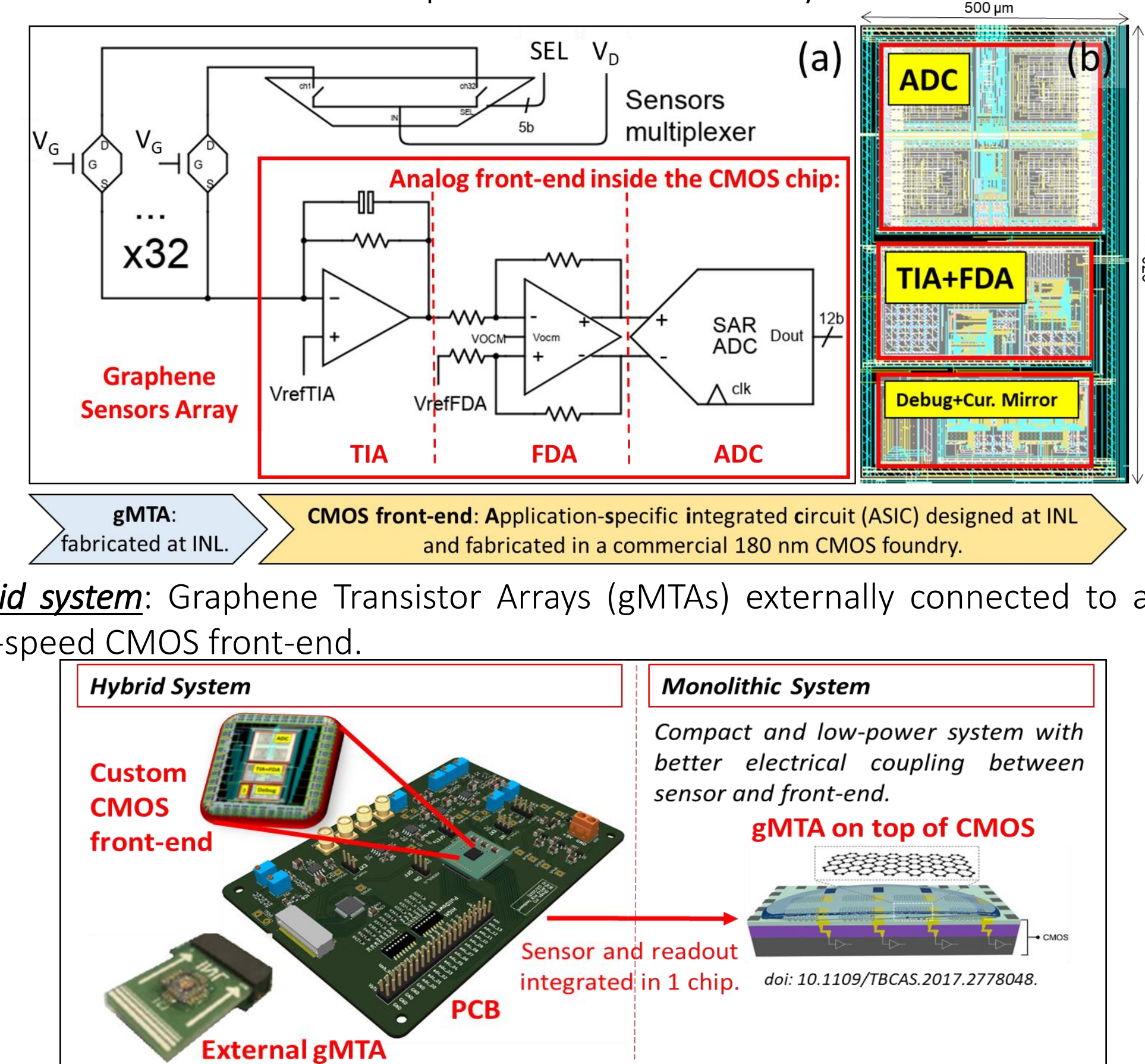
Quantum capacitance (C_q) response recorded over the graphene biosensor surface by EIS for concentrations of target-DNA (C288T mutation) ranging from 1 aM to 1 pM.



RESULTS

C. A CMOS DC readout for Graphene Transistor Arrays

A CMOS front-end is implemented in two ways.



Monolithic system: Graphene Transistor Arrays fabricated on top of CMOS by VTT.

CONCLUSIONS

1

The graphene liquid-gate transistor transfer curve **voltage** at the **conductance minimum** (V_{Dirac}) can be used as a transduction signal to detect and distinguish **mutated DNA (TP53 and C228T)** from healthy DNA in cancer-related gene sequences.

2

The **graphene quantum capacitance** (C_q) recorded by AC-electrochemical measurements at its charge neutrality or Dirac point can be used as a **transduction signal** to detect and quantify **DNA** sequences.

3

A **CMOS readout** system consisting of a time-multiplexing of **32 devices** at a sampling rate of **10 kS/s per sensor**, resulting in a data throughput of **3.84 Mb/s** and comprising an area of **970 μm × 500 μm** was designed, tested and is under fabrication in commercial 180 nm CMOS technology.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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