

## Medical technology and devices



> TRL 3-4

### Executive statement

Innovative organic semiconductor nanoparticles designed to mimic human retinal photoreceptors for advanced retinal prosthetic applications.

### Solution

This technology provides organic semiconductor compositions comprising nanoparticulate organic electron donor-acceptor materials whose optical absorbance spectra overlap with those of human retinal photoreceptors. These nanoparticles can incorporate therapeutic agents such as neuroprotective factors and anti-inflammatory drugs, enabling fabrication of flexible, biocompatible retinal prosthetic devices that interface directly with retinal neurons without requiring external power or signal processing.

### Intellectual Property Status

Provisional application 2025900616

### Key advantages

- Low manufacturing cost with scalable nanoparticle production methods.
- Direct coupling to functional retinal neurons, optical nerves, and visual cortex for effective vision restoration.
- No need for complex external signal processing or power sources.
- Flexible, biocompatible substrates that mimic the natural retina's softness and curvature.
- Capability to restore color vision by matching absorbance spectra of short, medium, and long wavelength cone photoreceptors.
- Incorporation of neurotrophic and therapeutic agents to enhance neuron attachment, growth, and reduce inflammation.
- Improved exciton splitting efficiency due to intermixed donor-acceptor nanoparticles

enhancing device performance.

### Problems solved

- Limitations of brittle, silicon-based retinal implants causing discomfort and image distortion.
- Challenges in achieving biocompatibility and integration with retinal tissue.
- Need for bulky external power and signal processing components in existing devices.
- Inadequate exciton dissociation and charge generation in traditional organic semiconductor films.
- Difficulty in delivering therapeutic agents directly within retinal prosthetic materials.

### Market applications

- Retinal prosthetic devices for treatment of age-related macular degeneration (AMD), diabetic retinopathy, retinitis pigmentosa, and other vision impairments.
- Implantable organic semiconductor devices for neural interfacing and vision restoration.
- Biomedical devices combining organic electronics with drug delivery for neuroprotection and anti-inflammatory therapy.
- Flexible, biocompatible electronics for ophthalmic and neural prosthetics.
- Advanced materials for next-generation optoelectronic implants in healthcare.

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