

Review

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Posted Date: 2 June 2025

doi: [10.20944/preprints202506.0073.v1](https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202506.0073.v1)

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Review

Emerging Materials and Techniques in FET-Based Urinary Biomarker Sensing

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Abstract: The review is about FET biosensors fabricated on urinary biomarker detection. Firstly, it covers some key domains of FET innovation in dielectric modulation and nanocavity fabrication, advanced lithography and precise doping techniques, multi-material integration and reconfigurable structures, tunneling techniques and Schottky barrier engineering, and roughness induced scale limit and precision fabrication for interface quality and material engineering. In this regard, various FET sensor typologies are discussed pertaining to their material platforms such as carbon based nanomaterials, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), metal oxides and dielectrics, advanced dielectrics and ferroelectric materials, indium materials, silicon based and related nanomaterials. These materials and fabrication approaches are also important for development of FET biosensors based on urinary biomarkers such as uric acid sensors, small molecule and Nucleic acid and protein biomarkers. FET biosensors, integrated into a paper, are introduced as novel materials and device structures together with a context for ongoing research and development on improving sensitivity, specificity, and integration of FET biosensors for practical diagnostic applications.

Keywords: FET biosensors; urinary biomarkers; uric acid detection; dielectric modulation; carbon-based nanomaterials; Schottky barrier engineering; point-of-care diagnostics

Introduction

The Field Effect Transistor (FET) biosensors has been moving towards being used as a diagnostic tool, particularly for urinary biomarkers detection. The urine is a valuable, non-invasive biofluid, which contains diagnostic molecules, such as uric acid, nucleic acids, proteins and small molecules. However, these biomarkers can be detected using FET-based devices with advantages such as real time, high sensitivity and miniaturization, very important for early disease diagnosis and point of care testing. The importance of such fast and accurate and available diagnostic methods has motivated research into this area.

As demonstrated in many applications of healthcare, FET biosensors are relevant for monitoring of urinary biomarkers associated with metabolic disorders, kidney function, infection, and cancer. FET biosensors are, therefore, a suitable platform for clinical use due to their ability to detect these biomarkers quickly and efficiently.

Despite many existing traditional diagnostic technologies such as immunoassay and chromatography, they are labour extensive and require elaborate instrumentation. On the other hand, FET biosensors use a different method in that biochemical interactions directly output as electrical signals. Biosensing FETs include ion sensitive FETs, extended gate FETs, and electrolyte-gated FETs that work successfully in aqueous and biological environment [1-4].

The recent advances in FET design and fabrication consume the efforts of the improvement to perform urinary biomarker detection. Dielectric modulation and nanocavity fabrication helps to increase surface sensitivity [5-7]. Device control at the nanoscale is through advanced lithography and precise doping. Flexible sensor platforms come from multi material integration and reconfigurable structures. Improvements in charge transport as well as detection limits can be

enabled by tunneling techniques and Schottky barrier engineering [5-7]. Through precision fabrication, high interface quality and similar material behaviour are achieved, both critical for stability of biosensor function.

Also, the materials used will affect the performance of FET biosensors. High conductivity and large surface area for biomolecule interaction [5, 7, 8] are provided by the carbon based nanomaterials. The electronic properties of TMDs can be tuned. Chemical stability is also provided by metal oxides and dielectrics. Much gate control is improved by advanced dielectrics and ferroelectric materials. The electronic functionality and optical properties can be provided in Indium based materials. In spite of this, silicon based and related nanomaterials are still commonly used because they can be fabricated using well developed methods and are compatible [9-11].

The literature reviews on FET biosensors for urinary biomarker detection with an emphasis on the specific material and fabrication domains that are applicable. It reviews sensor design for uric acid, nucleic and protein biomarkers and small molecule biomarkers. The review describes recent progress in research, technological issues and future directions in the development of reliable and sensitive FET based platforms for urinary diagnostics.

Domains of FET Innovation

Dielectric Modulation and Nanocavity Fabrication

Metal-Implanted Dielectric Modulated Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor (MI-DMTFET) biosensor is well appreciated for its high sensitivity. This substantive capability owes much to its advanced fabrication means. One of the essential techniques is atomic layer deposition (ALD). This ALD technique, accurately deposits a metal strip above the drain channel junction, improve band lineup, the falls tunneling barrier and enhances ambipolar current [12]. However, although ALD ensures that metal universality layers will be present, it doesn't increase where biomolecules may interact to any great extent. To get around this, the Dielectrically Modulated Fully Gate Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor (DMFGT-FET) biosensor employs precision etching to produce dual nanocavities. These nanocavities raise the interaction surface area with biomolecules and, enhance the sensitivity of the sensor [1]. But to do this on a consistent basis across the entire device, so that sensitivity is uniform, remains a problem. The Dielectrically Modulated Electrically Doped Junctionless Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor (DM-ED-JLTFET) biosensor copes with challenge by using sophisticated photolithography and neutral-beam-assisted atomic layer etching. These techniques ensure that only nano-scale features are repeated to keep sensitivity uniform [2]. Another problem is to improve coupling between the gate and channel. The Dielectrically Modulated Dual-Trench Gate-Engineered Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor (DM DT GE-MOSFET) biosensor resolves this difficulty using a dual-trench gate design and a split transparent indium-doped tin oxide (ITO) outer gate. This design enhances coupling between the gate and channel while leaving less interference, resulting in higher sensitivity and specificity [13]. In a word, these advanced fabrication methods grow more precision down to nanometres of scale, enlarge interaction area with surface bimolecular, and improve the coupling between the gate and channel. This improves both the sensitivity and specificity of the sensors considerably.

Advanced Lithography and Precise Doping Techniques

The FFC-bioTFET sensor achieves high sensitivity and specificity through innovative fabrication techniques. One such technique involves creating cavities in the spacer regions near the source and gate metal. These cavities help modulate fringe fields and the width of the tunneling barrier, which increases the sensor's sensitivity to biomolecules. However, carving these cavities requires precise engineering, which complicates the fabrication process [14]. The double-gate junctionless tunnel field-

effect transistor (JL-TFET) biosensor simplifies the process by eliminating junctions. This approach creates a more uniform electric field and increases sensitivity while also making the fabrication process easier [15]. However, the integration of nanocavities and the need for advanced doping processes still present challenges. The split gate insulator-controlled Junctionless Field-Effect Transistor (SG-DM-JLFET) further simplifies fabrication by removing the need for sharp doping profiles and complex junctions. This design ensures uniform electrical characteristics and helps maintain consistent sensitivity and specificity across devices [4]. Despite these improvements, achieving high sensitivity across different biomolecule interactions remains challenging. The Germanium-based Dielectric-Modulated Junctionless Charge Plasma Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor (Ge-DMJ-CPTFET) sensor addresses this by using dielectric modulation and the charge plasma concept to create precise nanogap cavities. This technique eliminates the need for traditional doping, which reduces variability, improves reproducibility, simplifies the fabrication process, and enhances sensor performance [3]. In conclusion, these advancements simplify the fabrication process by eliminating complex junctions and doping, leading to more consistent and precise detection of biomolecules.

Multi-Material Integration and Reconfigurable Structures

Currently, the HM-HD-RFET (Hetero-Material Hetero-Dielectric Reconfigurable Field-Effect Transistor) biosensor is both sensitive and highly specific, provided that the sensor works properly. But due to random dopant fluctuations, performance of the sensor may be unpredictable. The reconfigurable design of FETs eliminates this reliability problem through electrical rather than physical doping. With electrical doping there are no discrete fluctuations to disturb the sensor and make it fail; instead uniform distribution ensures stable and reliable operation [16]. The Bio-RFET sensor goes a step further in standardization. It uses precise manufacturing methods such as atomic hydrogen-assisted molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) or liquid phase deposition (LPD) that provide very uniform and defect-free materials layers; this reduces noise and keeps electrical properties more constant. More uniformity leads to greater sensitivity and reliability [17]. Yet, even with these improvements, it is difficult to control the electrostatic environment. The DM-TMGOS-ZHP-TFET (Dielectric Modulation Triple Metal Gate Oxide Stack Z-shaped Horizontal Pocket Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor) biosensor solves these problems by incorporating both a specially designed three-metal gate and a Z-shaped gate. These features improve electrostatic force control (raising the sensitivity of any sensor) and provide it with greater resilience against external disturbances [18]. The NUTFET-DMS (Non-Uniform Tunnel Field-Effect Transistor Dual Material Source) biosensor uses two types of materials—silicon and germanium—in its non-uniform tunneling FET design. This design improves the efficiency of tunneling and more effectively captures biomolecules. As a result of careful implementation and optimization, this sensor has high sensitivity and specificity. It also overcomes previous difficulties with consistency and effectiveness [19]. In summary, these sensors manage to perform excellently because they can control materials processes very precisely with advanced doping techniques while having intelligent structural designs.

Tunneling Techniques and Schottky Barrier Engineering

The hetero-pH-based stepped oxide gate underlap vertical tunnel field-effect transistor (pHVTFET) biosensor described in this section uses gallium antimony doped layers and stepped oxides with underlapped gates. This will help to control the electrical field better, making the sensor more sensitive to changes in pH[5]. The Ge-source L-shaped tunnel field-effect transistor (LTFET) BioFET sensor takes a further step toward greater sensitivity. The L-shaped channel and the cavity are carved in the channel and cavity of a flared L-shaped transitional zone to give some gain on a real implementation problem [8]. Another improvement comes from a biosensor using a double-gate 6H-Silicon Carbide Schottky Barrier FET. Here, a small pit (nanocavity) is dug out under the gates close to the source-channel junction, increasing the spot where interactions take place. This reduces noise and enhances sensing performance [6]. Finally, the 4H-SiC Schottky Barrier FET with a P+ doping

ocket uses advanced growth and doping methods to reduce material defects. It also improves control of the height of the Schottky barrier, enhancing the sensor's specificity and material quality [7]. In conclusion, these innovations in sensor structure bring greater leverages over electric field control, material quality, and surface interaction, and this ultimately leads to better performing sensors.

Precision Fabrication for Interface Quality and Material Engineering

By using wet etching and controlled oxidation, the MSM-SiNW (Metal-Semiconductor-Metal Silicon Nano wire) biristor sensor was manufactured .The new technology isn't without tradition, "These processes make the edges of the nanowires very smooth, reducing surface defects and particularly improving sensor performance". [20].This sensor system addresses problems such as maintaining Schottky contacts during metal sputtering.The graphene channel is aligned and its dimensions are controlled using fine lithographic and nanoscale patterning techniques. This offers greater sensitivity, and fewer defects [21].In the GC-GAA-NWFET (Graded Channel Gate-All-Around Silicon Nanowire Field-Effect Transistor) biosensor , the channel is also graded. This gives better control over the gate, reducing leakage currents and increasing sensitivity. It also provides a gate-all-around structure that provides less noise for biomolecule binding [22].Finally, the "n-type JL-DM-DG (Junction Less Dielectric Modulated Double-Gate) MOSFET " Biosensor utilizes Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) for Hafnium Barium Oxide ($BaHfO_3$) and Chemical Mechanical Planarization (CMP) to make extremely uniform dielectric layers and a smooth, even surface. This ensures consistent high performance and overcomes the limitations of the earlier processes [23].In summary, these advances in fabrication reduce defects, increase gate control, and guarantee uniform dielectric layers are beneficial for biosensors for biomolecules.

FET Sensor Typologies

Carbon-Based Nanomaterials

In these biosensors with carbon nanotube (CNT) transistor, electric conduction and surface area all perform well, which not only increases sensitivity but also transforms biological interactions simply into electricity [24]. However, CNTs can have trouble providing a stable structure for the recognition elements. To address this dilemma, tungsten disulfide (WS₂) is used in a field-effect transistor (FET) DNA biosensor. WS₂ offers high carrier mobility, a large surface area for DNA attachment, and superior thermal and oxidative stability, guaranteeing reliable performance in a variety of conditions [25]. But even though WS₂ improves stability, it may still not match the current stability and performance levels of graphene-based materials. In a different FET biosensor the trilayer graphene nano-ribbons (TGN) offer higher currents and a better electrical conductivity routine, which in turn results in increased sensitivity and specificity for DNA detection [26]. And using phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomers (PMO) to attach to reduced graphene oxide (RGO) in another FET biosensor is able to cut non-specific interactions, thus guaranteeing stable and specific binding and relieving the problems encountered with other materials [27]. Each material raises conduction, stability or specificity, overcoming the limitations of other materials.

Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMDs)

The large surface area of Molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂)—the base material used in a nanoscale bioelectronic FET—means that DNA bases can interact better with the sensor. This increases the chance of detecting individual nucleobases MoS₂ has excellent optoelectronic properties, it has a direct bandgap in its monolayer form. This produces distinct electronic signatures for each DNA base, which improves specificity. But at the same time, MoS₂ will have some non-specific binding, affecting accuracy. MoS₂ is partially hydrophilic and hydrophobic, which can reduce non-specific binding [28]. Although MoS₂ is effective, it may not be the most stable or ideal material for electron transport. This

is why zinc oxide (ZnO) and multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) are introduced into another sensor. ZnO provides stability with good optical and electronic properties; MWCNTs have high mobility but also a large surface area thereby an increased line of contact for DNA interaction and improved conductivity. The combination of ZnO and MWCNTs in addition to improving the stability that ZnO provides, also increases sensitivity [29]. Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are furthermore incorporated with MoS₂ to achieve better sensor performance. This approach gives a large surface area for DNA attachment, and enhances electronic interactions thereby providing greater sensitivity and specificity in detecting Bisphenol A (BPA) [30]. Finally, adding bimetallic silver-gold (Ag-Au) nanoclusters to a MoS₂ FET aptasensor improves sensor performance even more. This configuration offers a high surface area for densely packing the aptamer, thus keeping down any cross-reaction with other molecules, as well as improved electron transfer efficiency ensuring greater specificity and sensitivity in complex media such as human serum, so important for early breast cancer diagnosis [31]. The effect comes from combining MoS₂ properties with ZnO, MWCNTs, AuNPs, and Ag-Au nanoclusters.

Metal Oxides and Dielectrics

Junctionless CNT FET sensor exploits the highly excellent electrical properties of CNTs, including high electron mobility and small bandgaps. These properties can be modified by varying the diameter of the CNT, this affects the extent to which electrical current changes when DNA is present [32]. The Ta₂O₅ in an Ion-Sensitive FET (ISFET) aptasensor contributes to improved sensitivity and stability. Ta₂O₅ boasts a high dielectric constant, increasing capacitance and sensitivity. Long-term reliability is also assured by its chemical stability. This addresses the charge trapping problems encountered in CNT-based sensor systems [33]. A double-gate (DGDMFET) biosensor that uses chromic oxide (Cr₂O₃) and silicon dioxide (SiO₂) as gate dielectrics to enhance the electric field and detection capability. Cr₂O₃ is highly resistant to oxidation and has a wide bandgap, while SiO₂ allows to maintain stable and consistent sensor performance. Thus, the two materials together are something that is resistant and stable for detecting biospecies [34]. Together, these benefits arise from optimizing electron mobility, dielectric properties, and chemical stability. **Error! Reference source not found.**

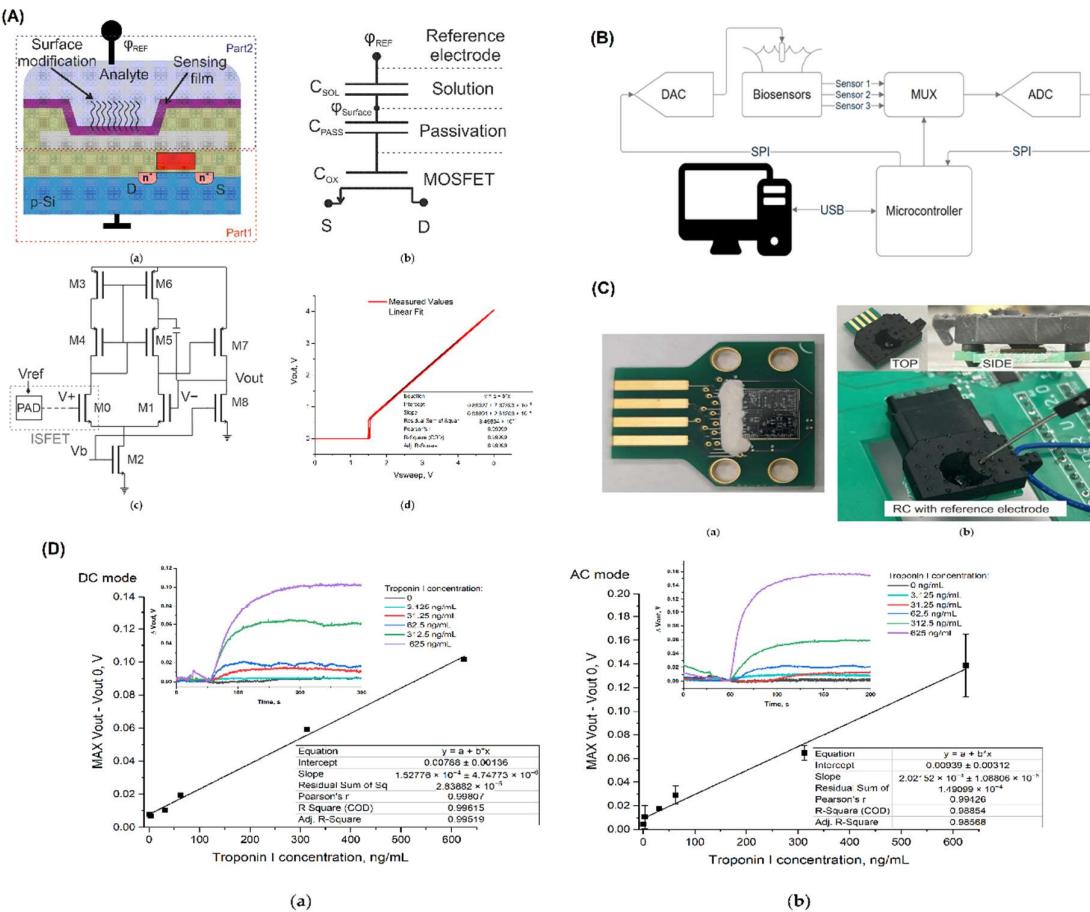


Figure 1. ISFET-based biosensor system for troponin I detection (A) ISFET-based sensing principle including cross-sectional structure, capacitive coupling model, circuit schematic, and linearity analysis. (B) System-level interface comprising DAC, biosensors, MUX, ADC, microcontroller, and communication links. (C) Fabricated sensing platform and packaging with a reference electrode integration. (D) Output response versus troponin I concentration in both DC (a) and AC (b) modes, with calibration curves and sensitivity analysis[33].

Advanced Dielectrics and Ferroelectric Materials

The sensor in this section is a DC-NC-Delay Accumulated Mode Field Effect Transistor (DC-NC-JAM-FET). It uses hafnium zirconium oxide (HZO) to create a negative capacitance effect. Then the subthreshold slope and the sensitivity to current increases. Thus small changes in biomolecule concentration will be tested precisely by this device [35]. But although HZO can make it more sensitive, it doesn't solve the root cause of noise that affects the transmitter's accuracy. To solve this problem, the RNA field-effect transistor (RNAFET) biosensor uses high-purity HfO₂. This material offers a clean and stable surface for DNA immobilization, which reduces non-specific bonding and improves accuracy [36]. Despite these improvements, problems may still arise with the controlling of the channel potential for RNAFETs. Then the proposed Dual Metal Double Layer Gate-All-Around Nano Wire Field Effect Transistor (DMDL GAA NW-FET) sensor resolves such issues by using high-K dielectric materials that include HfO₂ and SiO₂. These materials decrease fringing field effects and increase gate capacitance. So channel potential is better regulated, it has greater sensitivity and all-round improved performance overcoming previous challenges [37]. The benefits stem from the use of HZO and high-k dielectrics materials, improve subthreshold swing, reduce noise and improve biomolecule detection accuracy.

Indium-Based Materials

The design of the biosensor is a Field Effect Transistor (FET) based biosensor using 2D Indium Selenide (InSe) as the channel material. An electron mobility of $300\text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$ and tunable bandgap are provided by InSe, leading to increased sensitivity and specificity of RNA target detection. Nevertheless, InSe is sensitive to Coulomb scattering. This is good in terms of detecting low concentration targets, at the expense of making the sensor more susceptible to noise and interference [38]. Thus, the extended gate field effect transistor (EG-FET) biosensor based on indium tin oxide are used to solve this issue. High electrical conductivity and stable chemical properties are offered by indium tin oxide (ITO). This insures robust signal transduction and stability with respect to different conditions. However, the ITO-EG-FET could be made to work better if single stranded DNA (ssDNA) probes were immobilized. The coating used is (3Aminopropyl)triethoxysilane/Glutaraldehyde (APTES/GA) [39]. Based on this work, the Extended Gate Field Effect Transistor (EG-FET) sensor is built based on industrial grade bare ITO suspended onto a polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) layer. By using this combination, ITO's conductivity and stability are maintained and the conditions of the loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) reaction are controlled. This is particularly useful to improve the specificity and sensitivity of the sensor by being able to have very precise reaction conditions [40]. The advantages are due to electrical properties of InSe and ITO and precise environmental control of PMMA based on biosensibility, specificity and stability.

Silicon-Based and Related Nanomaterials

The nanobiosensor is based on SiNW FET and uses materials such as SiNWs, magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) and silica nanoparticles (SiO₂NPs). The use of silicon nanowires provides an increase of sensitivity due to the large ratio between surface and volume and good electrical properties. Nevertheless, their performance is chiefly limited by silicon's natural tendency for degradation, and their lack of biocompatibility. In order to overcome these problems, magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) are used that possess the high binding affinity to biotin labeled probe DNA and good biocompatibility. This is helpful in keeping the captured DNA intact [9]. However, magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) only have sufficiently low surface area for adequate signal transduction, silica nanoparticles (SiO₂NPs) were added, to give high surface area for immobilized urease and probe DNA. It helps in promoting a good transduction and amplification of effective signal. However, despite their greater area, silica nanoparticles may not be the best medium for stable attachment and long term stability of enzymes and DNA probes. The paper then offers a new design using AuNPs, hafnium dioxide, and fully depleted silicon on insulator Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transistor (AuNPs/HfO₂/FDSOI MOSFET) to achieve yet further stability and specificity; gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) form stable gold sulfide (AuS) bonds with the thiol terminated probe DNA, which is a good platform for specific target detection [10]. But that does help the material's stability, but silicon still has its limitation. A GaN needs to be used instead of Ga based gate all around enhanced gallium nitride Field Effect Transistor biosensor (GAAE-GANFET) . Because its band gap is wide, its electron mobility is high, and it is chemically stable, GaN is an excellent material for optoelectronic applications. It increases sensitivity and specificity and improves the biomolecule immobilization onto a more stable and biocompatible platform compared with silicon without time degradation [11]. Because of its properties (e.g. larger bandgap, higher electron mobility), GaN is a replacement for silicon nanowires for more sensitive, stable, bio compatible advanced biosensing.

FET Biosensors for Urinary Biomarkers

Uric Acid Sensors

A high performance, acidic pH sensitive, low hysteresis, and low drift rate EGFET biosensor based on NiOx was developed to detect uric acid efficiently and showed pH sensitivity (58.53 mV/pH), selectivity toward interfering substances (glucose, urea), and low hysteresis (1.4 mV) and

drift rate (0.30 mV/h) [41]. Unfortunately, despite its linearity on uric acid detection, the device had slow response time and poor detection limit. To overcome these issues, a uricase/RuO₂ integrated sensing film and EGFET used for working with the resistive divider were suggested through TSMC 180nm CMOS process to obtain the chip level integration. It provided improved sensitivity (12.69 mV/(mg/dL)), response time (8 seconds) and a low detection limit of 0.082 mg/dL; making this system simpler, cost effective and easily incorporated into multi-analyte chip systems [42]. However, it was lacking in continuous or in vivo useability. This was overcome by employing a MoS₂ based FET sensor with microfluidic integration, and which could be used for real time uric acid monitoring under in vivo like settings. High precision, reversibility and a detection limit (60 nM) were enabled by the use of an atomically thin TMD channel and evaporation free flow environment, making biomolecules, which they predict will be suitable for continuous, miniaturized and reliable biosensing applications in complex biological fluids [43]. The microfluidic integration combined with atomically thin 2D material fabrication enables miniaturized, real-time biosensing with enhanced precision and compatibility in physiological environments.

Nucleic Acid and Protein Biomarkers

As a noninvasive and user friendly early bladder cancer diagnosis strategy, trapping of miRNA in urine by FET based biosensors offers excellent sensitivity, in particular the ability of FET paired biosensors to detect single molecules electrically. Nevertheless, adsorption to non-specific biomolecules is detrimental to their performance in real urine, and the short sensing distance is undesirable due to Debye length effects present in high ionic strength (HSI) fluids. In order to alleviate these restrictions, a catapult-like actuating DNA nanostructured probe was introduced into the FET biosensor that acts to prevent nonspecific adsorption using steric hindrance and can extend upwards when target binding occurs, giving surface potential changes that occur within the Debye length. This design allows sensitive and reliable miRNA detection in undiluted urine at a 10 fM detection limit by discriminating bladder cancer patient from healthy individuals in 20 minutes and without RNA extraction or amplification [44]. As with other miRNA biosensors, this miRNA biosensor is highly sensitive and specific in complex sample conditions such as urine, but is limited to nucleic acids. In order to address the need for protein biomarker detection in urine, a low cost, label free Si₃N₄-ISFET based immunosensor for human serum albumin (HSA) detection was developed. Through atomic plasma etching and bioconjugation with anti-HSA antibodies coupled with glutaraldehyde, the sensor has high accuracy and precision (detection limit = 5 µg/mL; recovery ~ 100%), and strong correlation with conventional methods ($R = 0.99$) due to its modification with APTES; the sensor is suitable for simple and reliable urinary microalbumin detection [45]. As such, the incorporation of DNA nanostructures into FET fabrication is an innovative strategy to extend Debye length limitations to ultrasensitive detection directly in complex urine samples.

Small Molecule Biomarkers

A photocurable membrane based field-effect transistor (FET) sensor was developed to monitor creatinine levels in urine with good linearity, stable performance up to 90 days of storage, and high selectivity to urea interference. As for its practical application, it had been limited by irreversible saturation in the membrane after three days of continuous use [46]. To overcome these limitations in the lifetime and sensitivity, a more advanced LiG extended gate FET (EG-FET) was developed using dual doping using MnO₂ and gold nanoparticle (NP) to give better conductivity as well as surface functionality. A more damp proof and highly sensitive platform for chronic kidney disease screening has been achieved with this sensor which had an ultralow detection limit of 50 µg/µL and covering a wide range of concentrations [47]. However, these improvements also left the need for rapid, portable, and recyclable systems that could be applied to broader metabolic monitoring. Thus, in order to address this, a polymer-functionalized graphene FET (P-GFET) based on a covalent glucose binding polymer on a boronic acid, was introduced. The chemisorption selectivity, and high sensitivity (822 µA·cm⁻²·mM⁻¹) and reusability over 20 cycles were attained with reversible

deionization by acid treatment. Its portability, real time sensitivity in urine made it a strong candidate for continuous continuous, self sensed health monitoring, which exceeded limitations of earlier fixed use biosensors [48]. The dual-doping laser-induced graphene (LIG) fabrication technique enhances sensitivity, stability, and scalability in next-generation kidney health biosensors. **Error! Reference source not found.**

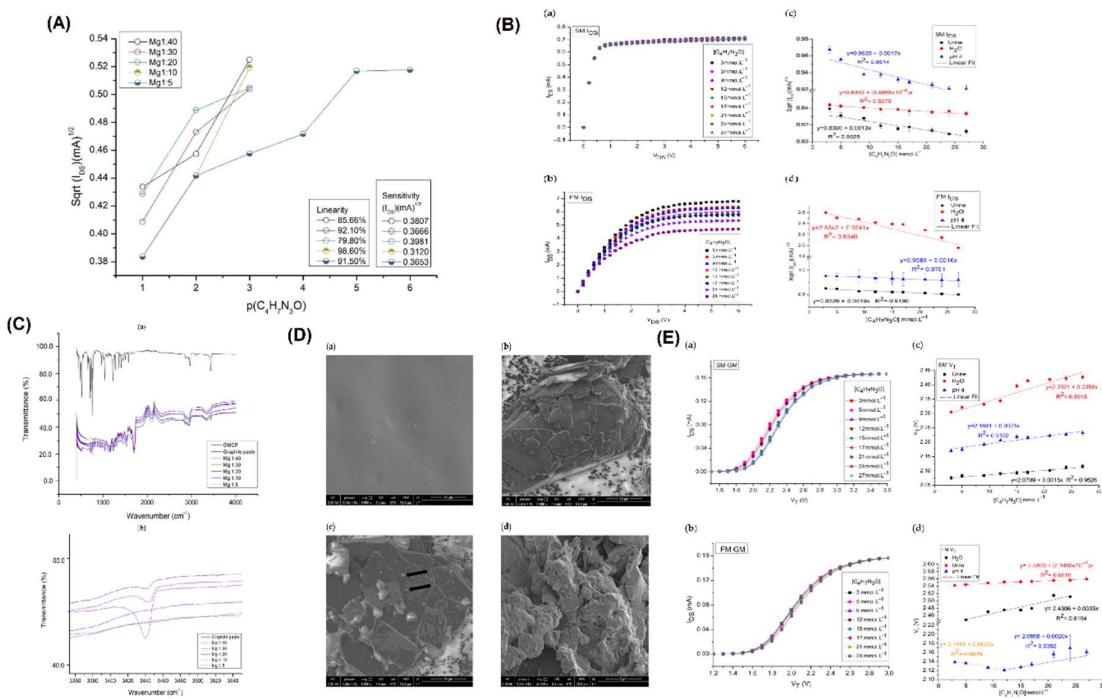


Figure 2. Morphological characterization of Mg-doped biosensors demonstrating sensitivity and selectivity toward $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}$ (A) Sensitivity and linearity analysis of various Mg-doped sensors toward $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}$. (B) Transfer characteristics and response trends across multiple concentrations in standard and full measurement modes, with corresponding linear fits. (C) FTIR spectral data indicating material transmittance and surface bonding states. (D) SEM images illustrating surface morphology across different stages of sensor fabrication. (E) Transfer curves and extracted threshold voltages for varying concentrations under standard and full measurement conditions [46].

As the daily health monitoring becomes more and more prevalent, there is a great need for developing simple yet selective biosensor devices for accurate detection of biomarkers in human samples. Thus, a laccase linked mediator was employed in an organic field effect transistor (OFET)-based biosensor to detect dopamine in urine. By using selective recognition and accurate detection with a low detection limit of $0.19 \mu\text{M}$ and high recovery (97–104%), without pretreatment, a practical urinalysis was confirmed by the design [49]. The disadvantages of these systems, however, mean it is still difficult to detect extremely low abundance biomarkers such as those responsible for bladder cancer using OFET based platforms. An indium gallium zinc oxide (IGZO) FET biosensor functionalized with single stranded DNA was developed to overcome this with detection limit of 19.8 amol/L . Accurate discrimination between bladder cancer patients and healthy donors can be made based on trace urinary microRNAs using this high performance sensor, which constitutes a major advance for early cancer diagnosis [50]. Although sensitive, this response was still limited to time scales of fast turnaround for rapid response real time diagnostics. This challenge is addressed by the introduction of a highly sensitive and label free BioFET that can be used for epinephrine detection in urine. This sensor provided rapid response time (0.2 s), wide dynamic range and strong

selectivity, using the electrostatic gating, and Schottky barrier effects for improved performance. It is fast, reproducible and stable in complex urine samples, thus serving as a promising platform for point of care diagnostics of macromolecular biomarkers [51]. There is a great potential of using flexible substrates with nanostructured semiconductors, such as BiVO_4 nanofibers, to make biosensing with high sensitivity, rapid response and scalable fabrication. **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 1. Urine-Based Biosensor Comparison Table.

Biomarker	Detection Method	Sensor Type	Functionalization	LOD	Sensitivity/Range	Sample Type	Stability/Storage	Reference
Creatinine	Photocurable membrane + FET under flow	EGFET	Photocurable membrane	5.3 mmol/L (current), 4.2 mmol/L (voltage)	0.8529 (mA) $^{1/2}$, 0.71 mV mmol $^{-1}$ L, 3–27 mmol/L	Synthetic urine	Up to 90 days; 96.7% retained at -18°C; 3 days under flow	[46]
Cystatin C	Multi-doped LIG extended-gate FET	EG-FET	Au NPs/MnO ₂ /LI G with papain immobilization	50 ng/ μ L to 50 ng/ μ L (linear)	—	—	—	[47]
Glucose	Polymer-functionalized graphene FET	P-GFET	Polymer: AAPBA-based (boronic acid)	1.9 μ M	822 μ A·cm $^{-2}$ ·mM $^{-1}$, range: 0.04–10 mM	Human urine	Reusable over 20 times; reversible with HCl	[48]
Dopamine	Extended-gate organic FET with laccase mediator	OFET	Laccase + N-ethylphenazonium mediator	0.029 ppm (0.19 μ M)	< 0.39 ppm (2.5 μ M)	Human urine	97–104% recovery, no pretreatment needed	[49]
miRNA (Bladder cancer)	Catapult-like actuating DNA probe + FET	FET	DNA nanostructure d probe for Debye length control	10 fM	Reliable detection in undiluted urine	Urine (20 patient samples)	No RNA extraction/amplification needed; result in 20 min	[44]
Human Serum Albumin (HSA)	Label-free electrical detection via ISFET	Si ₃ N ₄ -ISFET	APTES + GA + Anti-HSA antibody	5 μ g/mL	Linear up to 500 μ g/mL	Urine (microalbumin)	RSD ~6–15%; good recovery (96.55%)	[45]
Epinephrine	Chemiresistive, label-free BioFET	BioFET	BiVO ₄ nanofibers on oxidized Al foil	0.34 nM	48.3–115.2 nM $^{-1}$; range 0.5 nM–50 μ M	Urine	Rapid (0.2 s), stable, reproducible, selective	[51]
Uric Acid	NiOx sensing film + EGFET	EGFET	NiOx film on n ⁺ -Si substrate	—	mV/pH, 1–30 mg/dL	—	Low drift (0.30 mV/h), good selectivity	[41]
Uric Acid	Resistive divider with uricase/RuO ₂ + EGFET	EGFET	Uricase/RuO ₂ sensing window	0.082 mg/dL	mV/(mg/dL), 2–7 mg/dL, linearity 0.997	—	Fast response (8 s), hysteresis 1.34 mV	[42]
Uric Acid	MoS ₂ -FET with	MoS ₂ -FET	TMD MoS ₂ channel,	60 nM	Δ Vg linear up to 1 μ M	IPA solution	Reproducible, reversible	[43]

microfluidic control	PMMA-coated contacts				detection with washing		
Bladder cancer microRNA	DNA-functionalize d IGZO FET	IGZO FET	Single-stranded DNA	19.8 amol/L	Trace miRNA detection in urine	Human urine	High stability and reproducibility [50]

Conclusion

The review has described progress in making FET biosensors suited for urinary biomarker detection based on considerations including material choices, device architectures, and fabrication techniques that allow clinical grade FET biosensors to detect sensitive, non invasive diagnostics. Over the past research, all the FET platforms including EGFETs, ISFETs, OFETs, and recent designs like MoS₂ FETs and IGZO FETs are reported to be compatible with diverse urinary biomarkers: uric acid, creatinine, glucose, dopamine, miRNA, and proteins. Device response, continues to be improved with innovations in dielectric modulation, nanocavity design, precise doping and Schottky barrier engineering and multi material integration as well as interface engineering are provided for stability and reproducibility. The materials are chosen from the list of carbon based nanostructures, transition metal dichalcogenides, indium based oxides and advanced dielectrics to develop FET sensors with improved bio interface performance. Most of these technologies are becoming more reliable at detecting in complex urine samples, paying greater attention to device stability, reusability and fabrication.

Studies in miRNA, creatinine, uric acid, and dopamine detection demonstrate that the platforms of MoS₂ FETs, IGZO FETs, and NiOx-based EGFET are tailored to specific urinary biomarkers using targeted functionalization strategies. Different materials such as BiVO₄, graphene, and RuO₂ showed promising results in the lab; however, there are problems with showing consistent performance, so there is a need for standardized approaches. Overall, FET biosensors are dynamic and evolving urinary diagnostics with good potential to improve with continued interdisciplinary material and engineering research.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to express sincere gratitude to the Shreenivas Deshpande Library at the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi for providing invaluable resources and support.

Authors' contributions: DUR: Written original draft; conducted a survey of the literature; prepared the tables; collected the references; methodology; edited and proofread the final manuscript.

Funding: No funding was provided for the development of this manuscript.

Availability of data and material: All data relevant to this review are included in the text, references, tables, and figures.

Ethics approval and consent to participate: Not applicable.

Consent for publication: Not applicable.

Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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