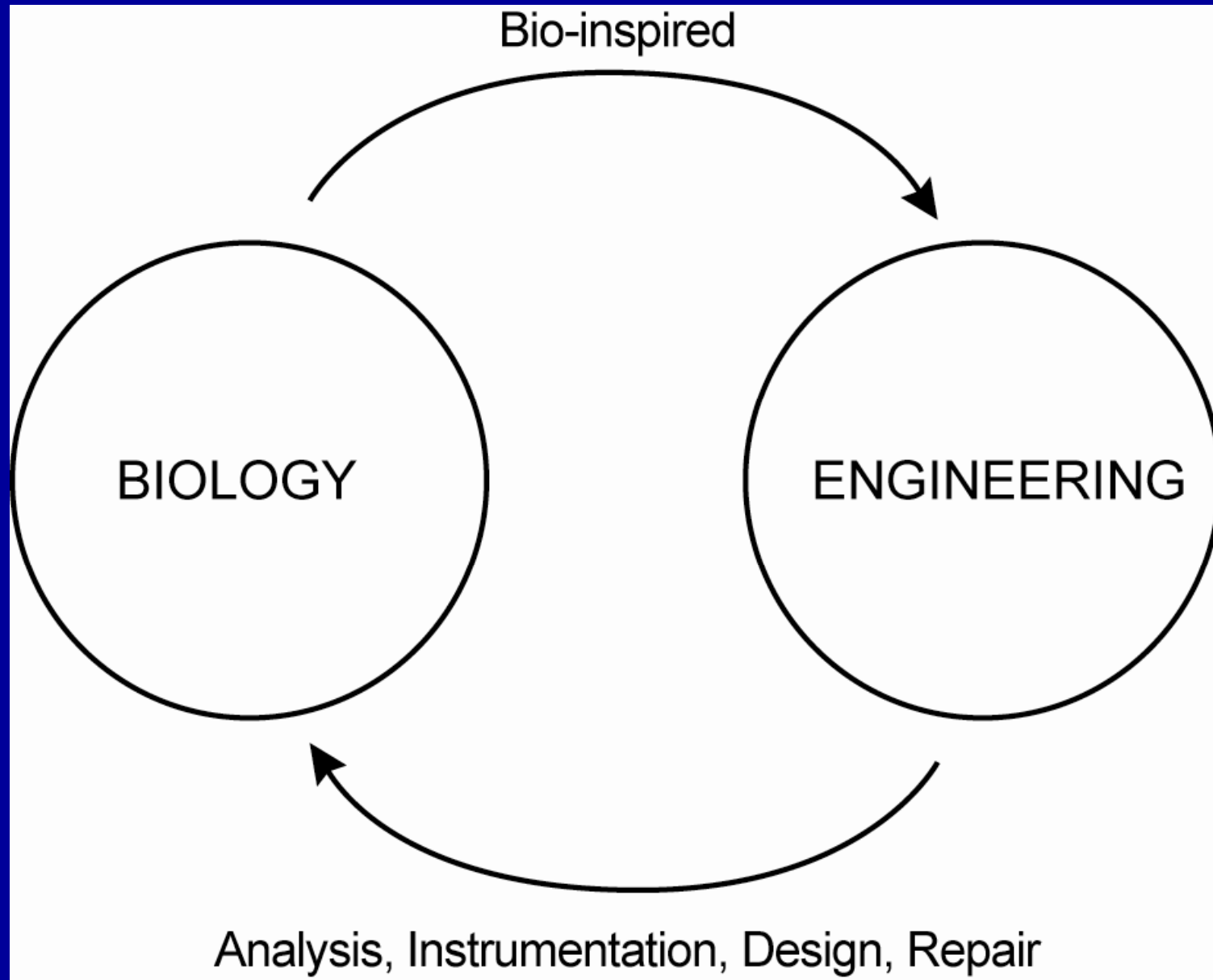


# ULTRA-LOW-POWER BIO-INSPIRED AND BIOMEDICAL SYSTEMS

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
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FOE Talk  
September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2011

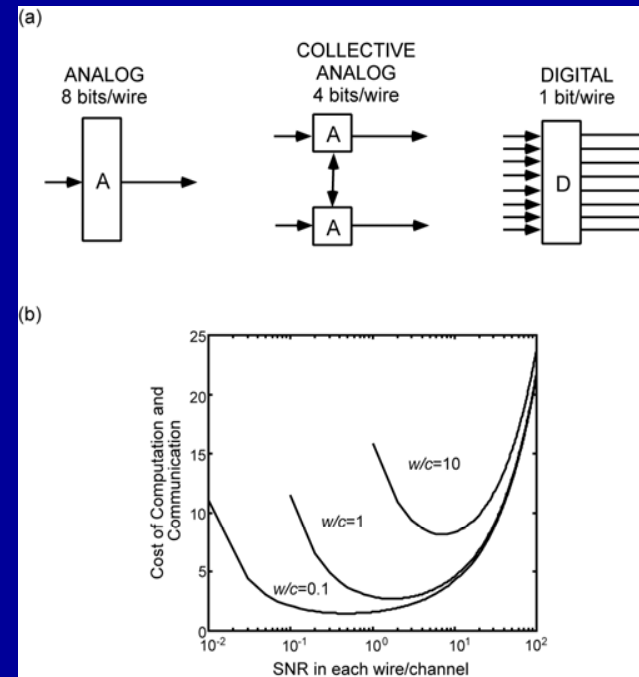
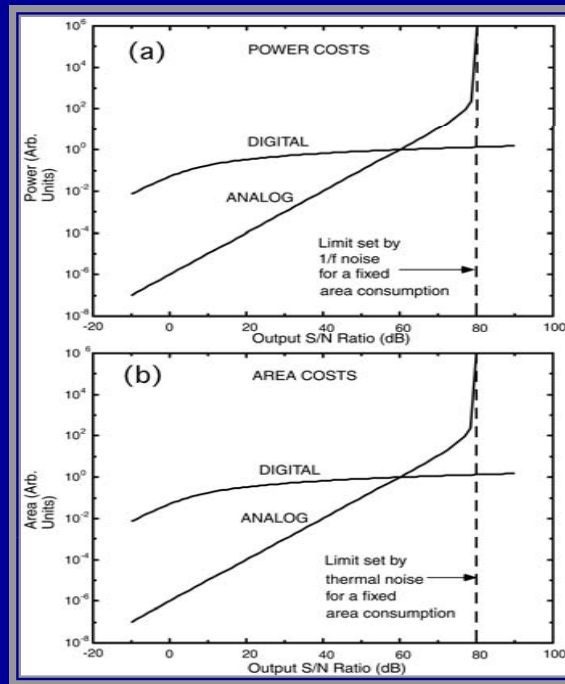


# ANALOG COMPUTATION VS. DIGITAL COMPUTATION

<u>Analog</u>	<u>Digital</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compute on a <b>continuous</b> set e.g. <math>\mathbb{R}</math> [0,1]</li><li>• Primitives of computation arise from the <b>physics</b> of the computing devices: <b>Physical relations</b> of NFETs, PFETs, capacitors, resistors, floating-gate devices, KVL, KCL, etc. The <b>amount of computation squeezed out of a single transistor is high.</b></li><li>• One wire represents <b>many</b> bits of information</li><li>• Computation is <b>offset-prone</b> since it is sensitive to the parameters of the physical devices.</li><li>• Noise due to <b>thermal fluctuations</b> in physical devices.</li><li>• Signal <b>not restored</b> at each stage of the computation.</li><li>• In a cascade of analog stages, noise starts to <b>accumulate</b> and build up.</li><li>• <b>Not easily programmable.</b></li><li>• <b>Graceful soft degradation</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compute on a <b>discrete</b> set e.g. <math>\{0,1\}</math></li><li>• Primitives of computation arise from the <b>mathematics</b> of Boolean logic: <b>Logical relations</b> like AND, OR, NOT, NAND, XOR, et. The transistor is used as a switch, and the <b>amount of computation squeezed out of a single transistor is low.</b></li><li>• One wire represents <b>one</b> bit of information</li><li>• Computation is <b>not offset-prone</b> since it is insensitive to the parameters of the physical devices.</li><li>• Noise due to <b>roundoff error</b> and <b>temporal aliasing.</b></li><li>• Signal <b>restored</b> at each stage of the computation</li><li>• Roundoff-error does <b>not accumulate</b> significantly for many computations.</li><li>• <b>Easily programmable.</b></li><li>• <b>Catastrophic hard failure</b></li></ul>

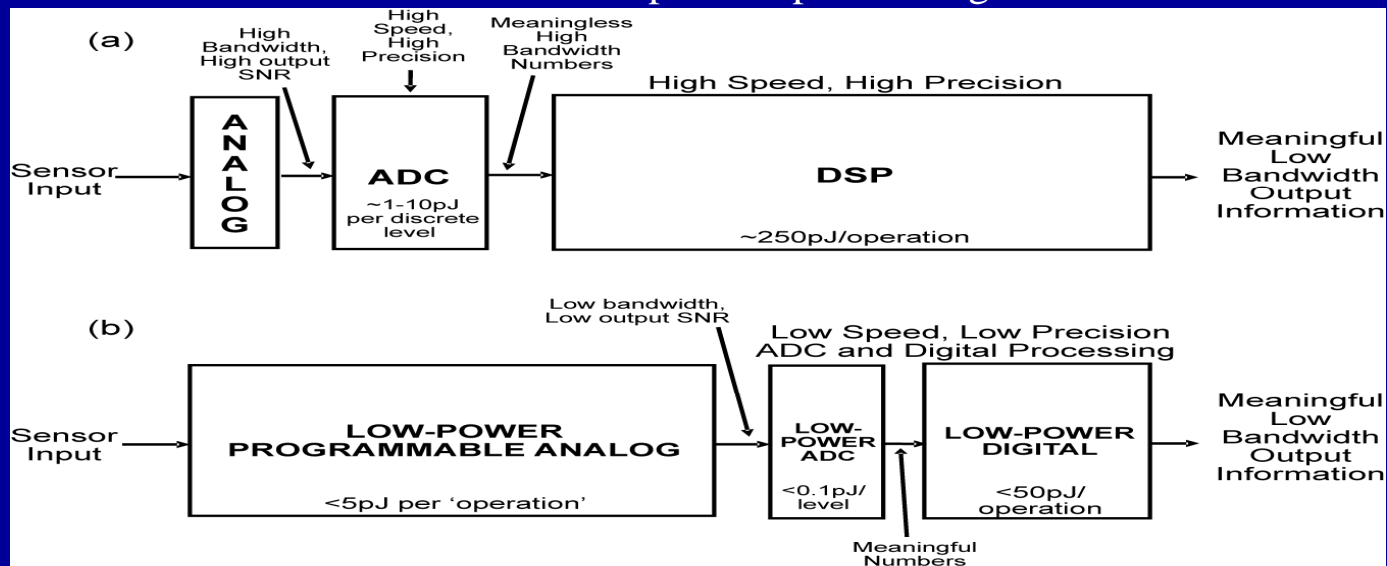
# THREE BIG INSIGHTS ABOUT ANALOG VERSUS DIGITAL

1. Analog is more efficient than digital at low precision and vice versa.



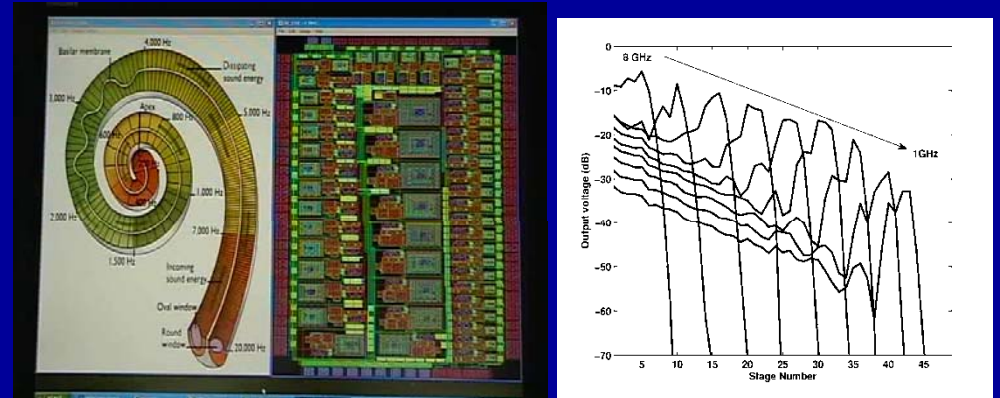
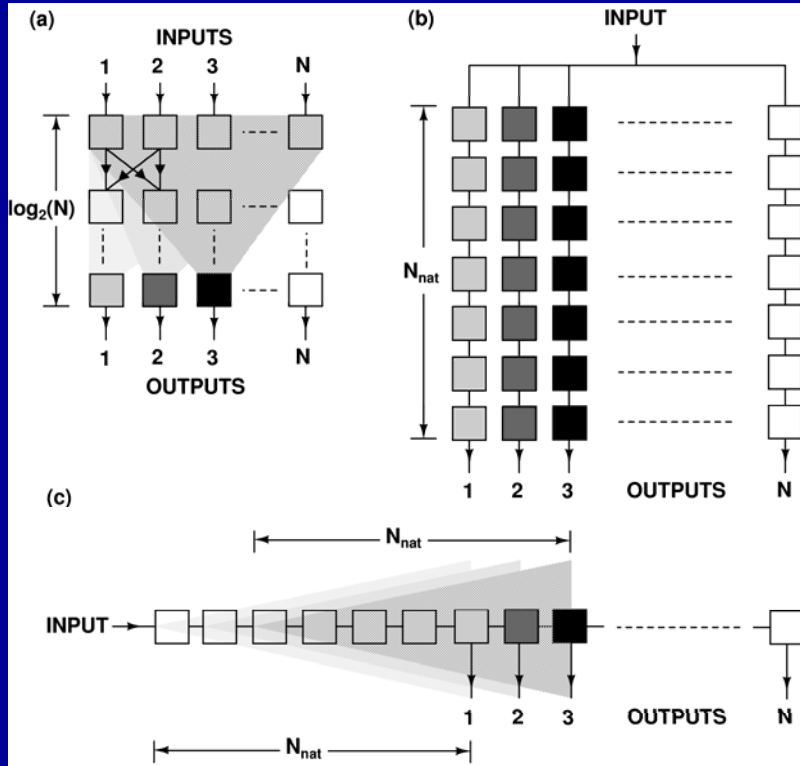
2. Collective analog or mixed-signal computation as in biology is more energy efficient than purely analog or purely digital computation.

3. There is an optimum point to digitize



# SPECTRUM ANALYZERS: MAN VERSUS NATURE

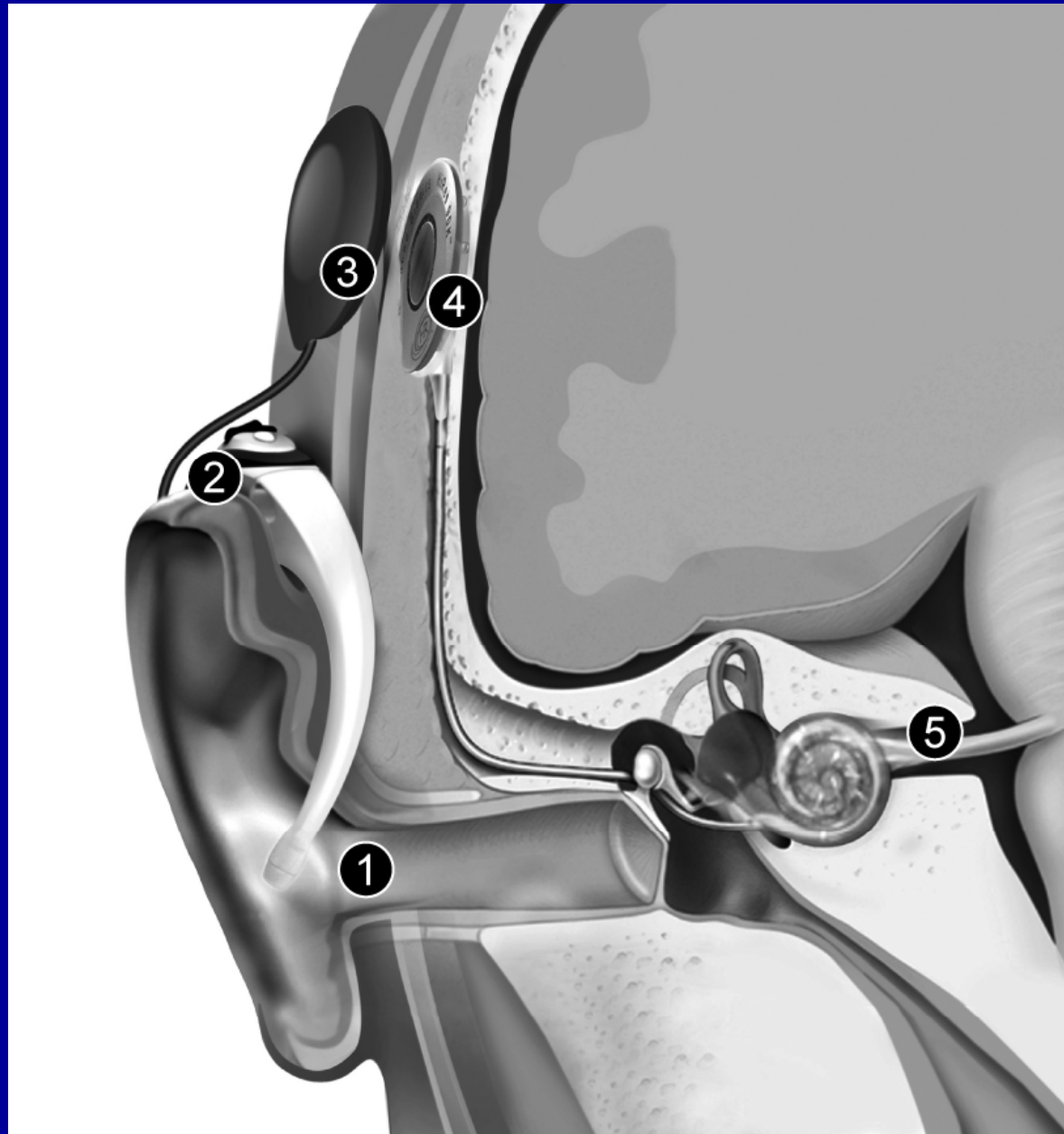
## THE 'RF COCHLEA'



20x lower hardware cost than an analog filter bank  
100x lower power than direct digitization.

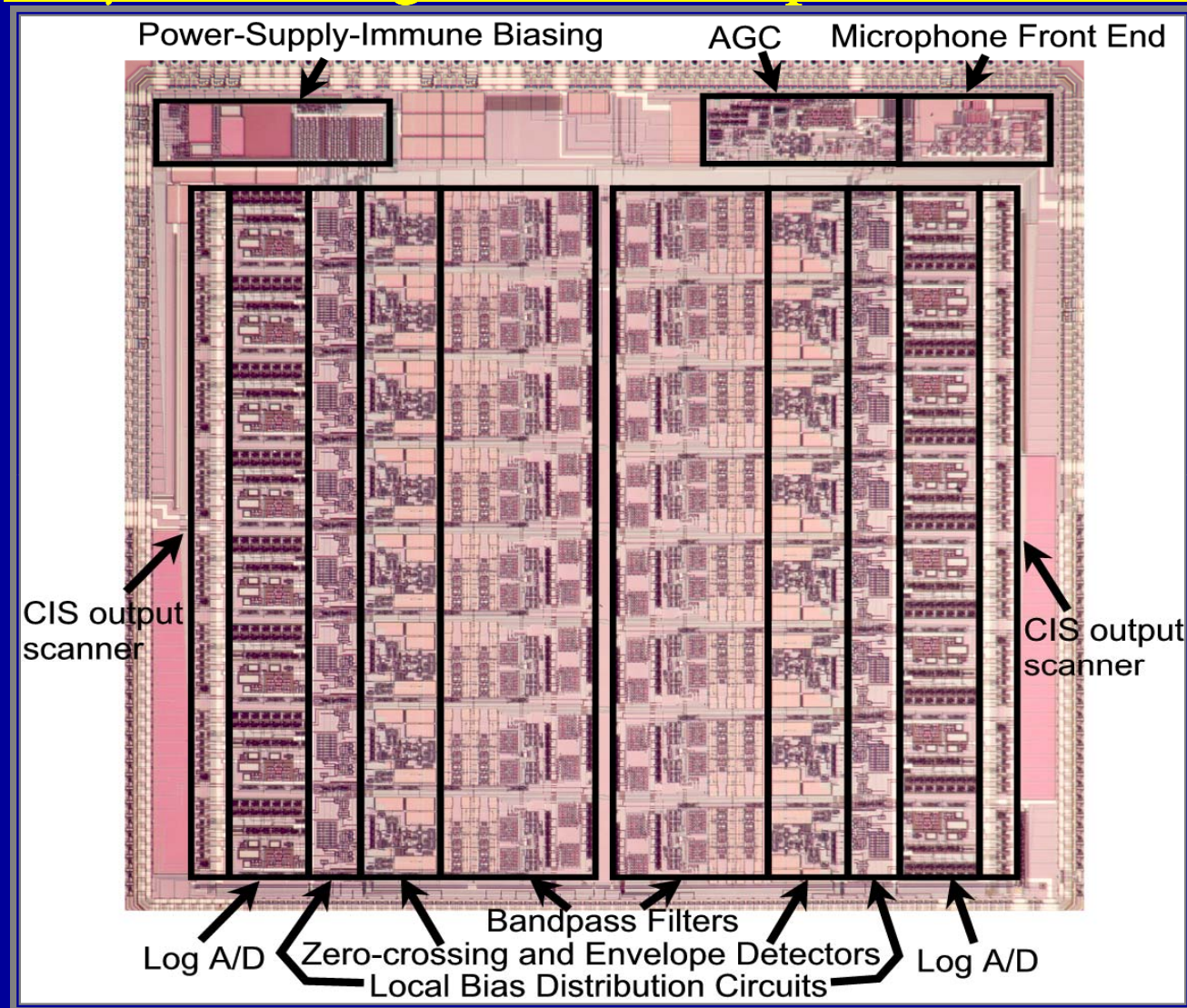
Topology	Acquisition time	Hardware complexity	Parallelism
Analog filter bank <sup>*</sup> #	$O(N)$	$O(N^2)$	$N$
FFT <sup>*</sup>	$O(N \log(N))$	$O(N \log(N))$	$N$
Cochlea <sup>#</sup>	$O(N)$	$O(N)$	$N$

## Cochlear Implant for the Profoundly Deaf



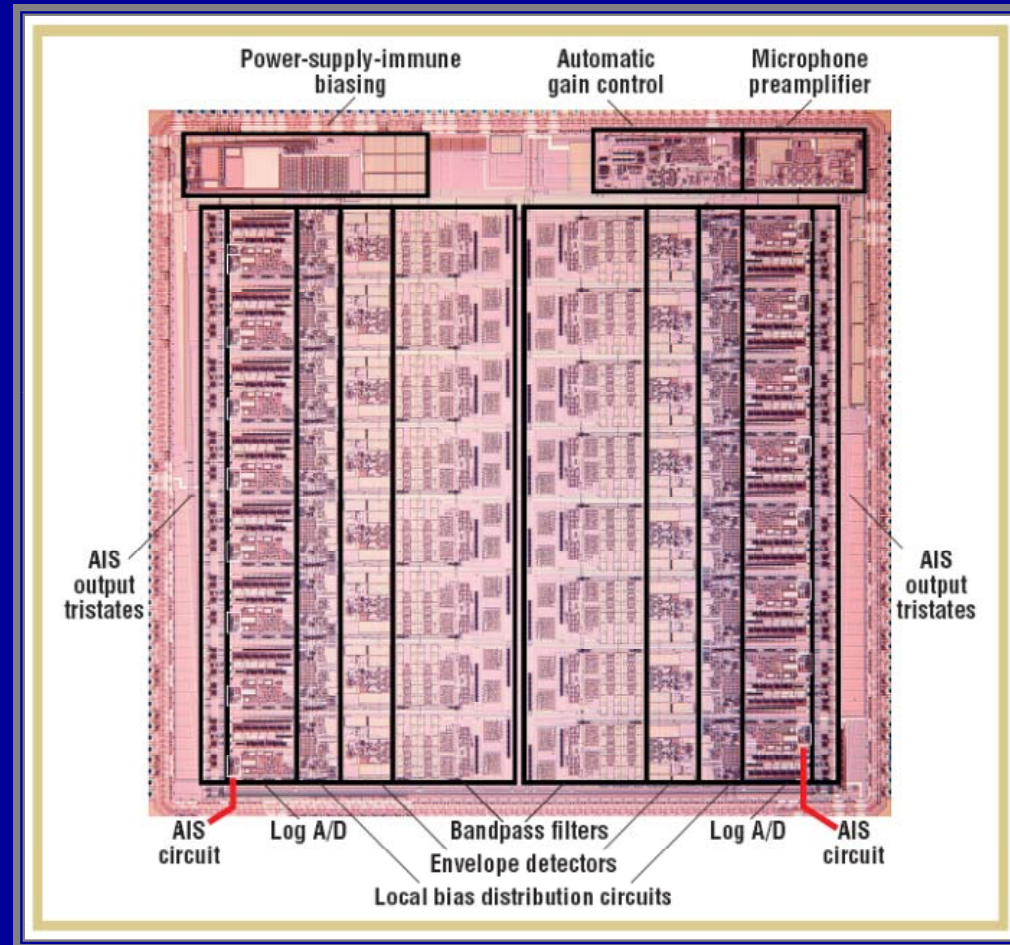


# 251 $\mu$ W Analog Cochlear-Implant Processor



1. 20x lower power than current A-D and DSP designs.
2. Will enable 30yr battery operation on a single 100mAh battery with 1000 wireless recharges and 750 $\mu$ W to spare for stimulation power.
3. Solution at or near energy-efficient optimal even at the end of Moore's law
4. **First test with cochlear-implant subject was successful and she understood speech with it.**
5. Robust to power-supply noise, temperature variations, thermal noise, and transistor mismatch.
6. The chip has 373 programmable bits that can change 86 patient parameters.

# 357 $\mu$ W Bio-inspired Asynchronous Interleaved Sampling (AIS) cochlear-implant processor



Allows phase and consequently music information to be encoded for deaf patients with very low stimulation power: It can automatically sample high-intensity channels finely and low-intensity channels coarsely thus preserving low average power across all channels.



Original



Envelope Only  
(Traditional cochlear  
implants)

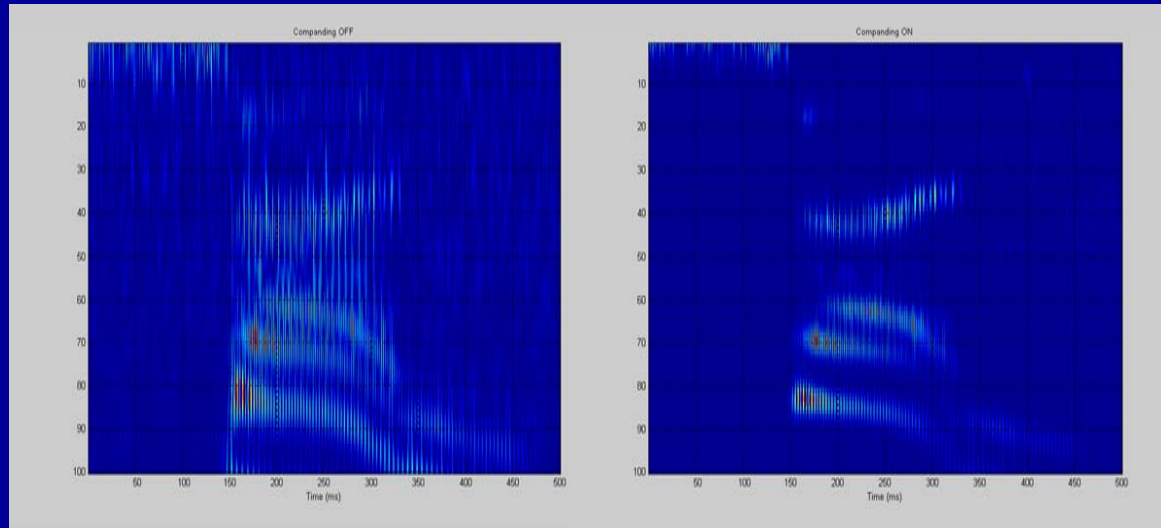


AIS (Envelope + Phase)

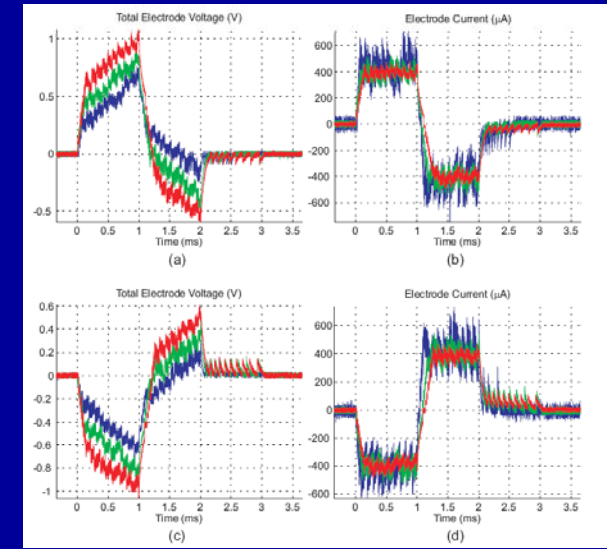


# COCHLEAR-IMPLANT BUILDING BLOCKS (<http://www.rle.mit.edu/avbs/>)

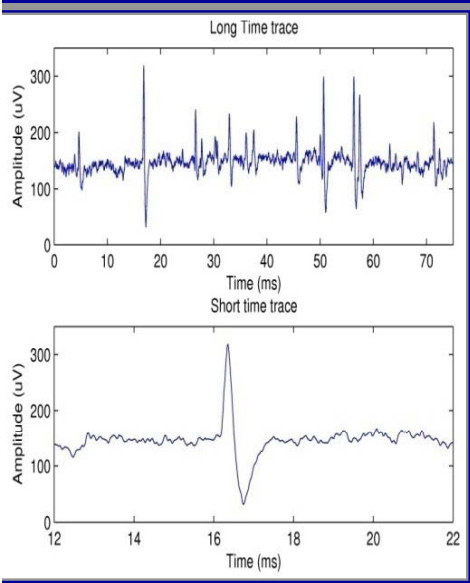
## Cochlea-Inspired 'Comping' Algorithm for Noise Reduction



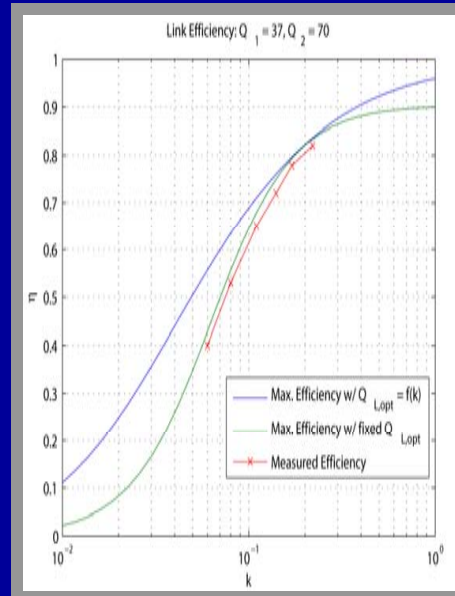
## Ultra-energy-efficient 'adiabatic' energy-recycling neural stimulator



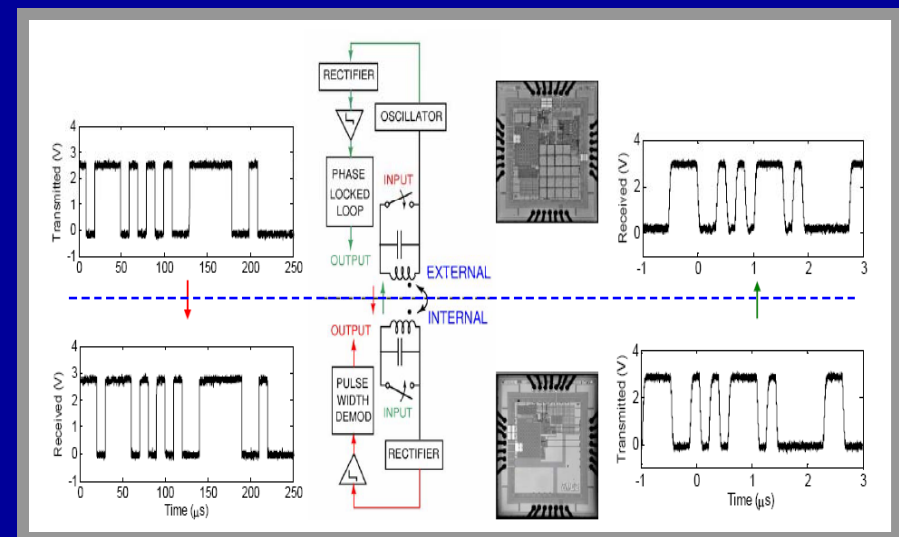
## Micropower Neural Amplifier



## Wireless Recharging

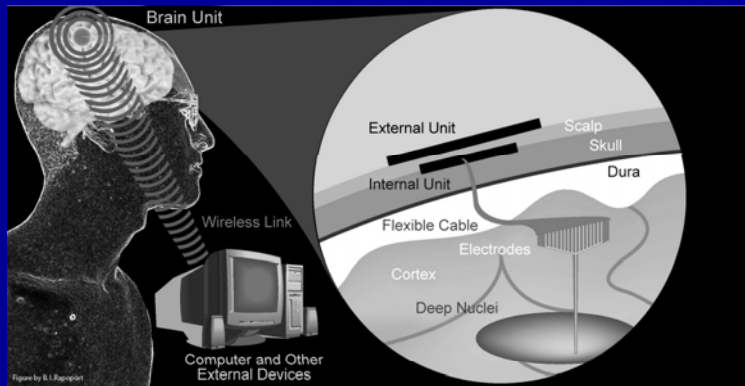


## 1 nJ/bit Impedance-Modulation Wireless Telemetry System

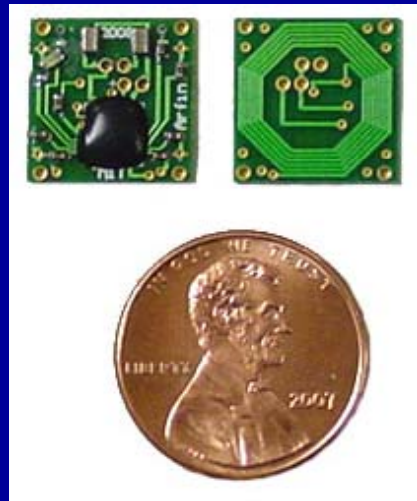


# In-vivo testing of Systems

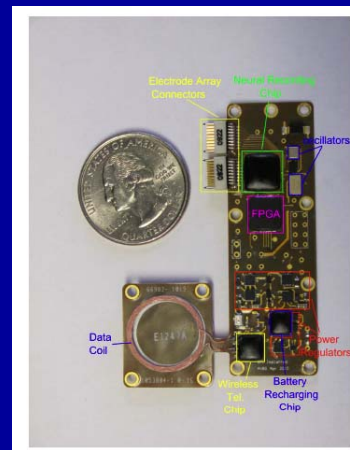
## Brain Implant for the Blind or Paralyzed



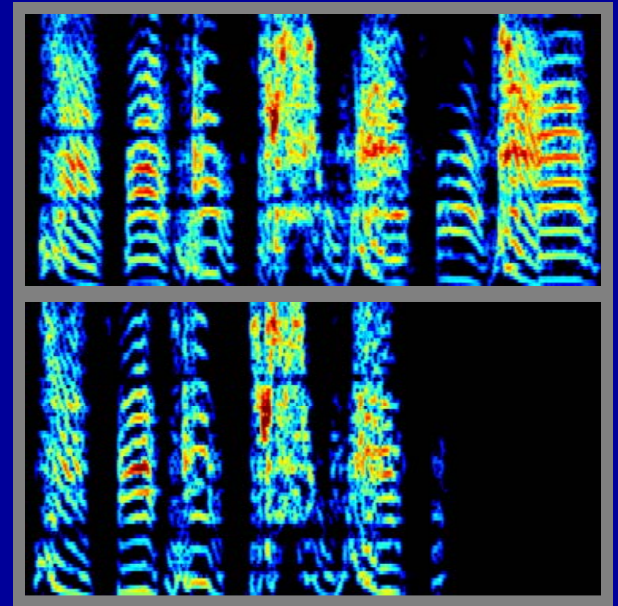
## Wireless Neural Stimulation



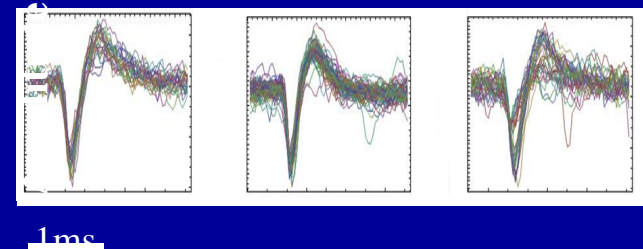
## Wireless Neural Recording



## Bird Song Data



## Monkey Action Potential Data



# SPECIFICATIONS OF A HUMAN CELL

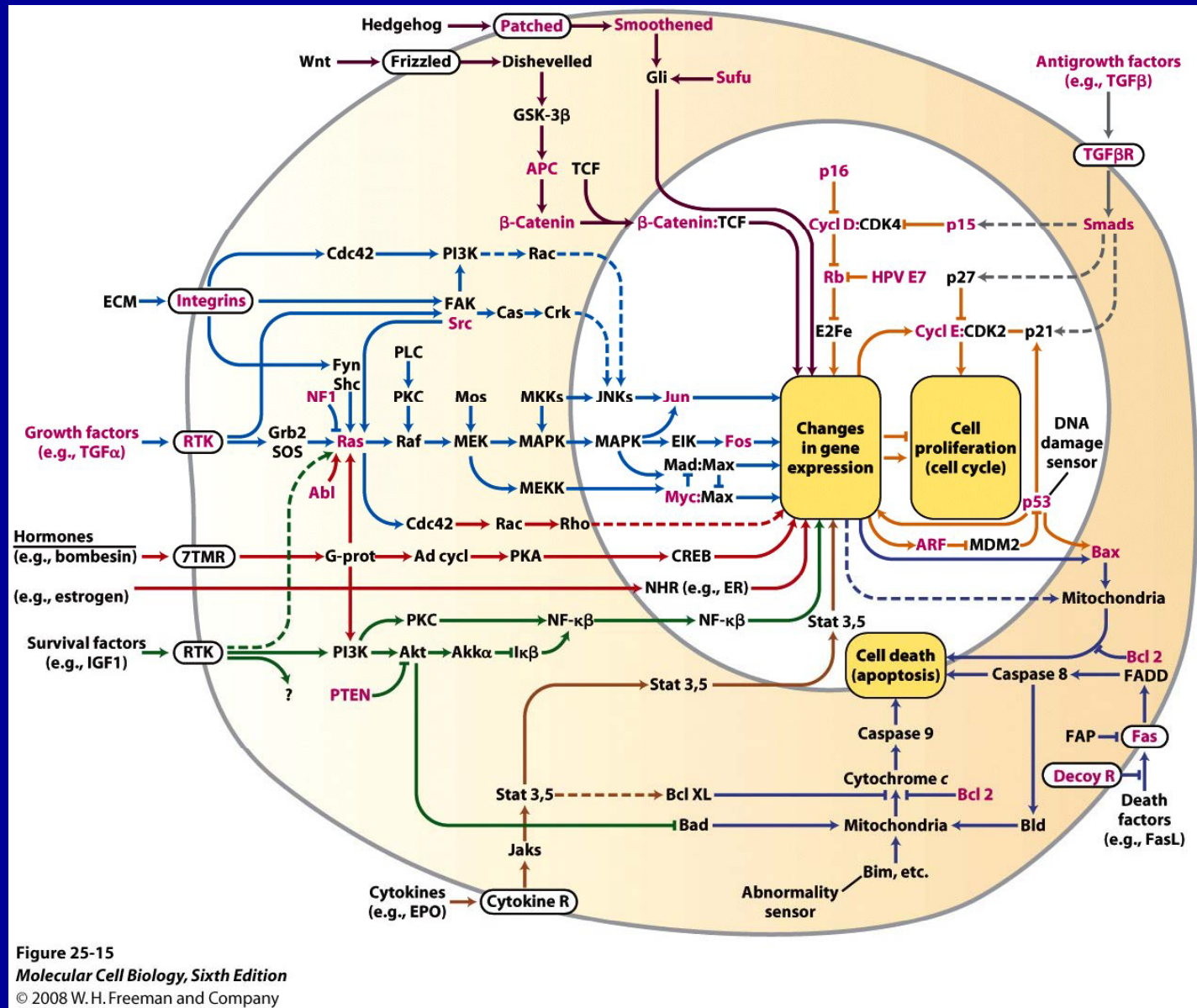
- 10  $\mu\text{m}$  overall size
- $10^7$  biochemical operations per second
- 1 pW power consumption
- 30,000 node gene-protein molecular network with nanoscale devices.
- 20kT per molecular operation  
(vs.  $10^5$  kT in advanced electronics)
- 0.36 nm between base pairs in DNA. Average protein is 5 nm.
- Functions: sensing, communication, actuation, feedback regulation, molecular synthesis, molecular transport, detoxification, defense, self assembly of organism from a single embryonic cell.

**The cell is a marvel of nanotechnology**

Biology computes efficiently and precisely  
with noisy and unreliable components on noisy real-world signals.

Biology exploits collective analog or hybrid computation to achieve this feat

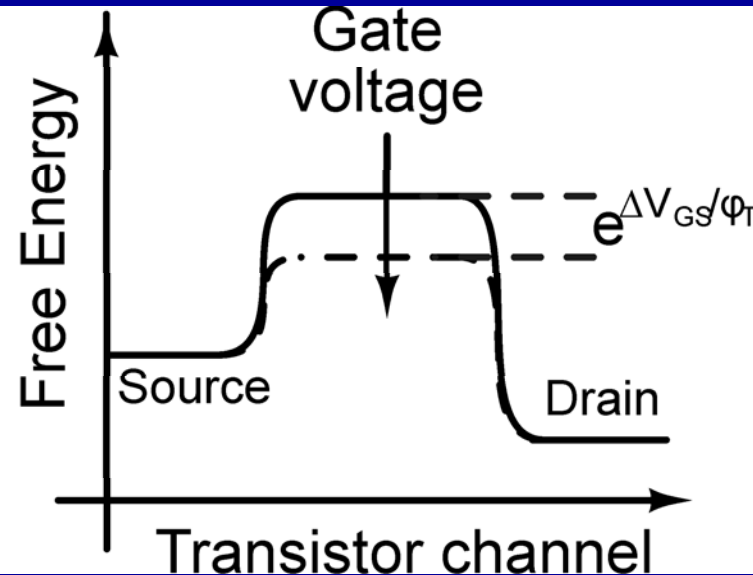
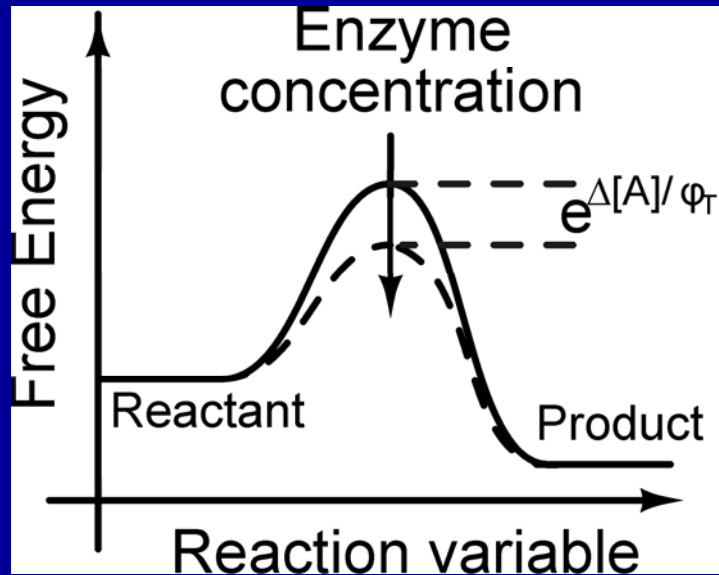
# Cells are 'Mixed-Signal Nanotechnology Supercomputers'



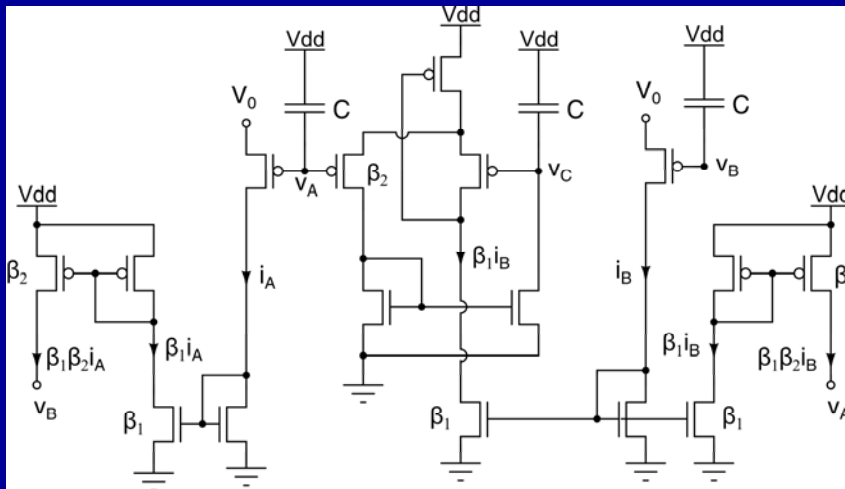
Feedback Loops are critical in providing robustness to signal and device noise and in adapting to signal statistics.



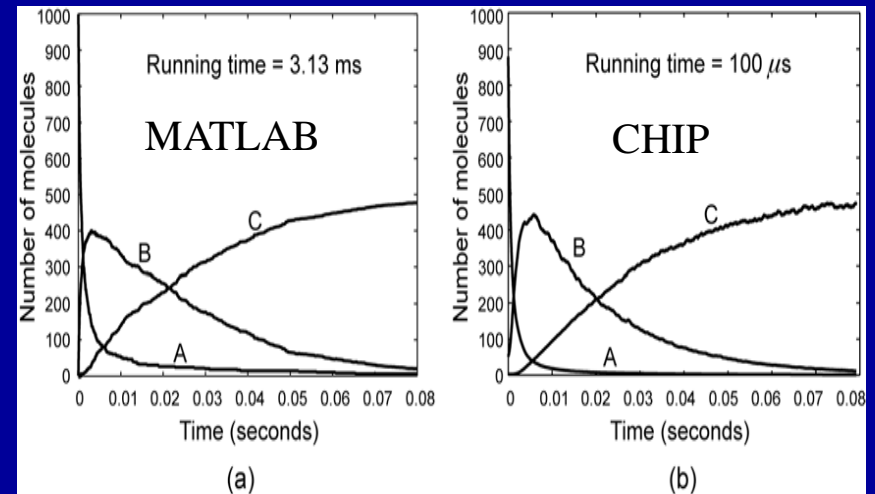
# DEEP CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CHEMISTRY AND SUBTHRESHOLD ELECTRONICS



Programmable Chemical Reaction Circuit

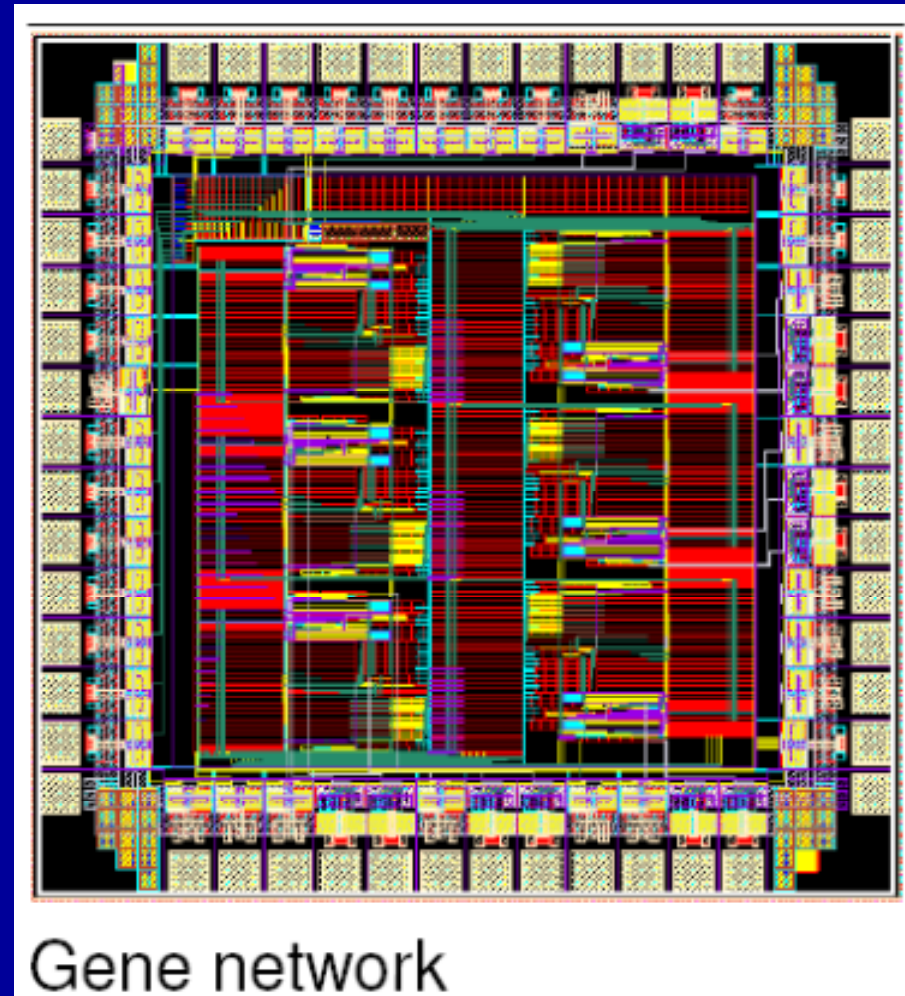
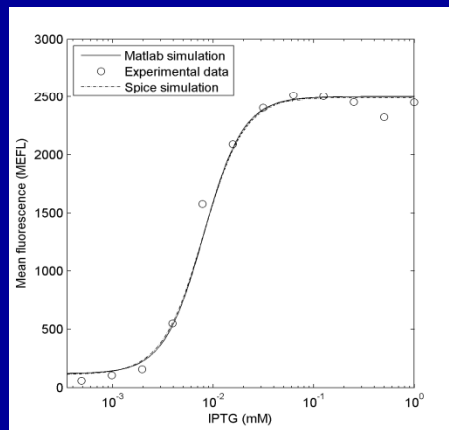
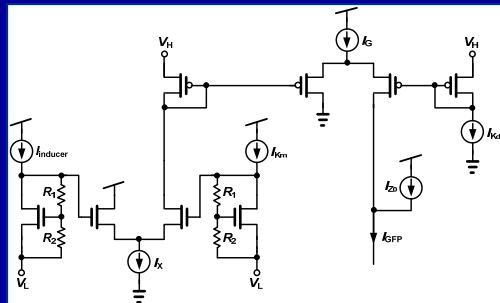
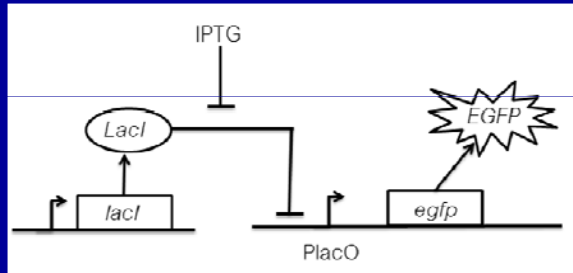


Electronic simulation of coupled chemical reactions





## 'Cytomorphic Systems: From Cells to Electronics and Electronics to Cells:

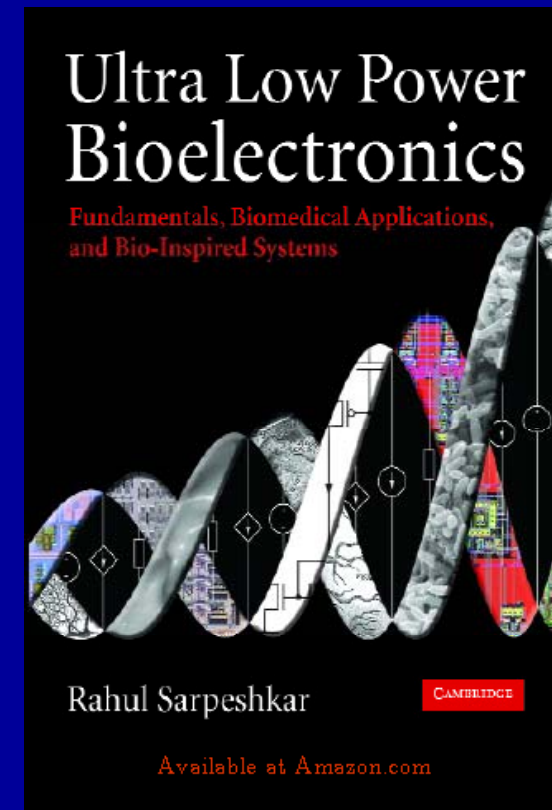
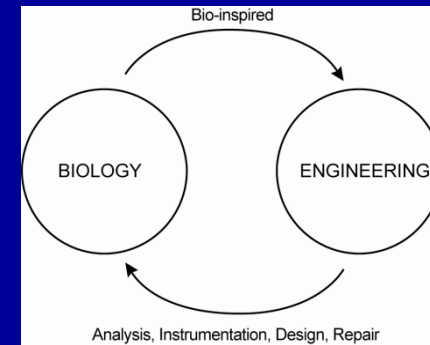


Potential Applications: 1. Ultra-fast **digitally programmable** stochastic simulation of large-scale extra-cellular and intracellular networks (cells, organs, systems, the body) by 'analog supercomputers'. 2. Circuit design for synthetic biology, e.g., for the design of genetic circuits in non-medical and medical applications. 3. Circuits-and-feedback robustness analysis of network sensitivity to gene mutations in several diseases like cancer and diabetes.

## SUMMARY

1. **Three insights** from an analog-vs-digital analysis:  
1) Analog is more efficient than digital at low local precision and vice versa; 2) Collective analog or hybrid computation as in biology is more energy efficient than either analog or digital computation; 3) There is an optimum point to digitize.
2. An **RF Cochlea**, a cochlea-inspired highly parallel architecture for ultra-fast RF spectrum analysis via collective analog computation outperforms both FFT and analog filter bank architectures.
3. Ultra-low-power electronics and bio-inspired signal processing for **cochlear implants for the deaf and brain implants for the blind and paralyzed** were discussed.
4. I discussed how a new field that I term **cytomorphic electronics**, i.e., electronics inspired by cell biology could be enabled by a powerful mapping between the equations of chemistry and the equations of subthreshold electronics. This mapping enables analog circuit design to be ported to synthetic biological circuits in a rigorous fashion, and biology to be simulated by analog circuits in an ultra-fast fashion. Thus, it has the potential to revolutionize the conceptual, computational, and therapeutic aspects of biology and medicine.

<http://www.rle.mit.edu/acbs/>



TEN UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES FOR  
LOW-POWER DESIGN:  
ANALOG, DIGITAL, BIOLOGY,  
ELECTRONICS, CARS