

# Fusion of Biology, Brain Science and Information Communication Technology

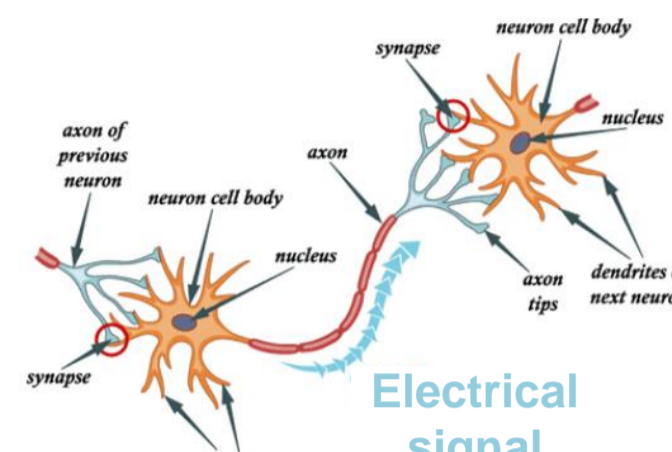
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## Research Background and Goal

### Background

Treating method of severe mental disorder  
Development of new BMI (Brain Machine Interface)

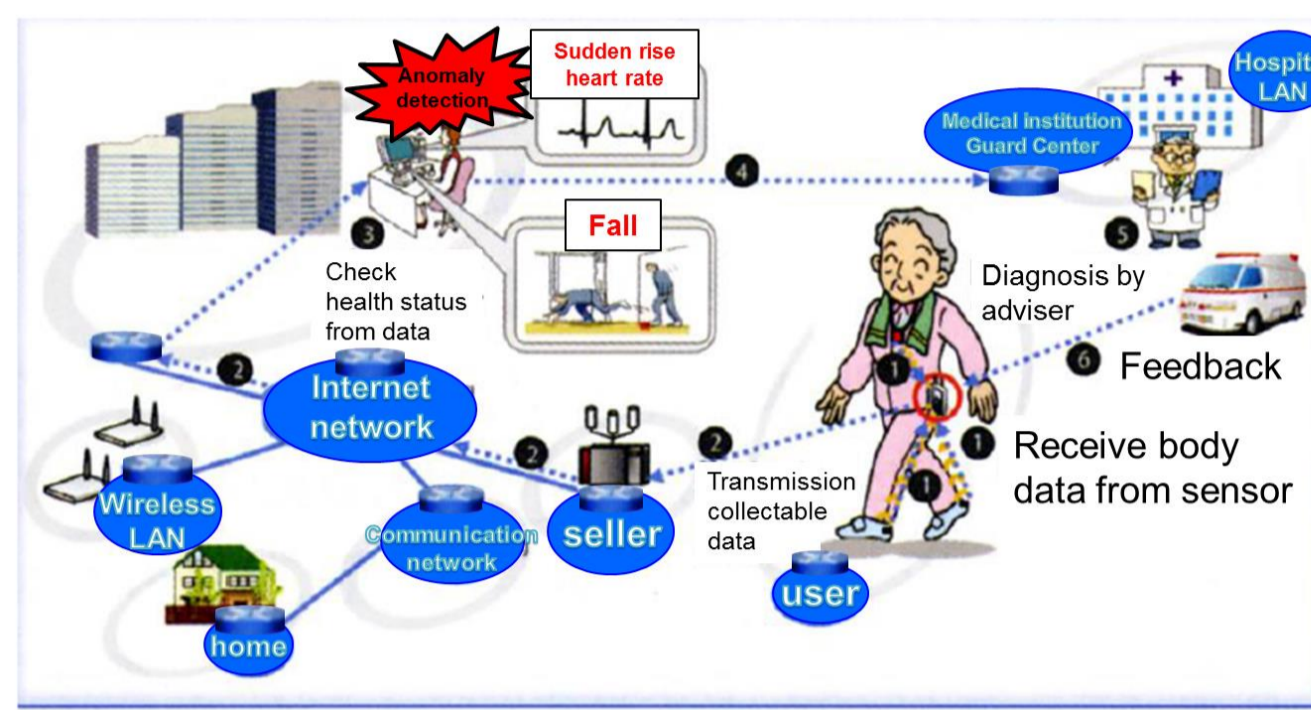


Electrical signal is needed!

Deep research of neural signal and synaptic signal is needed!

### Goal

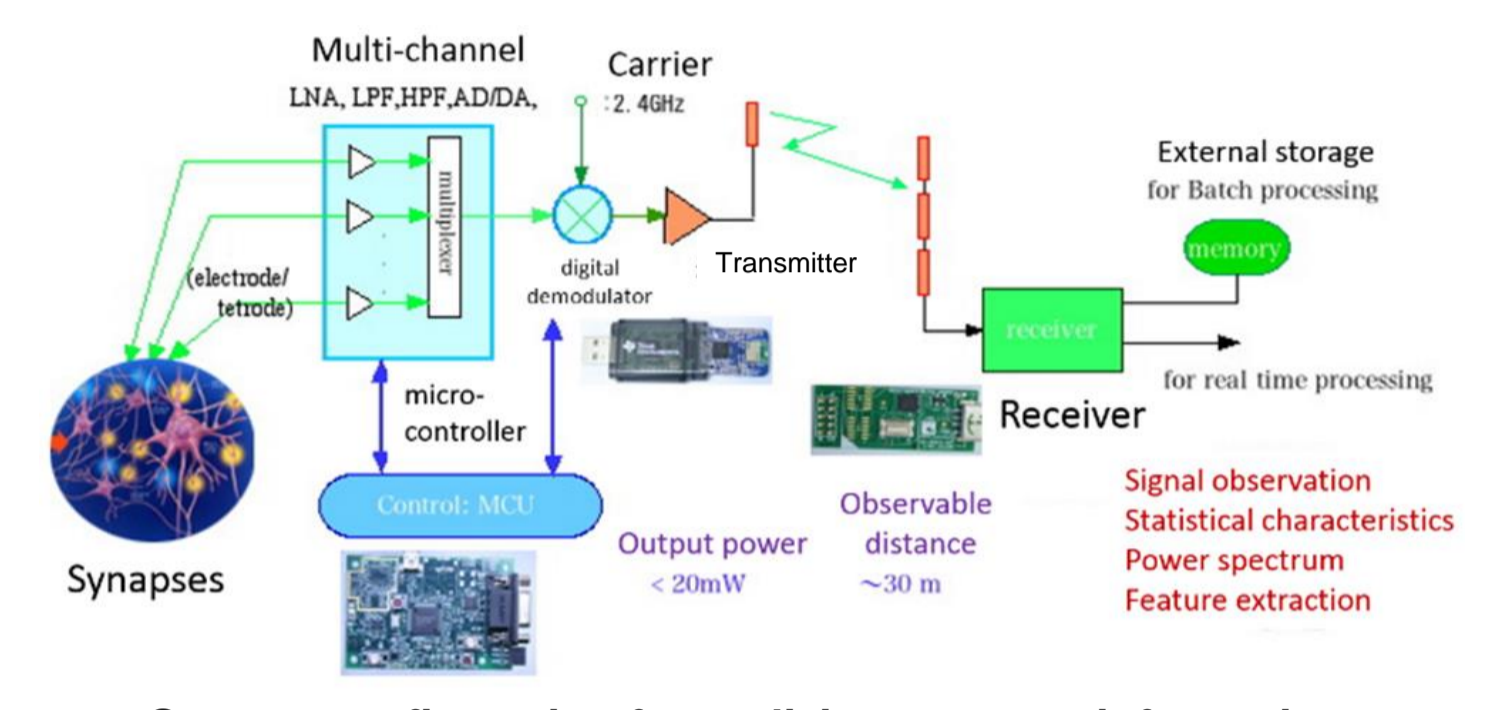
Development of device obtaining minute signals



Future application of synapse informatics

### Research subjects

- Reliable ADC
- Power supply circuit
- System requirement
- Implementation



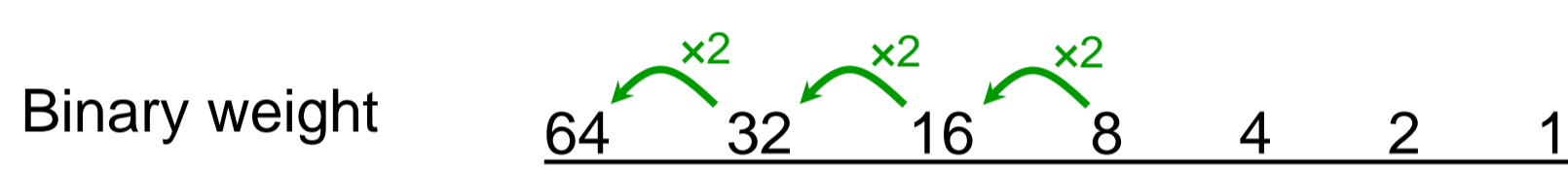
System configuration for realizing synapse informatics

## Reliable ADC Design

### SAR ADC using redundancy

Proposed solution

Using Fibonacci sequence for  $p(k): p(k) = F_{M-k+1}$



Property converging to "Golden ratio"

Realize radix 1.62 weight by using only integers!

### Effectiveness of this method

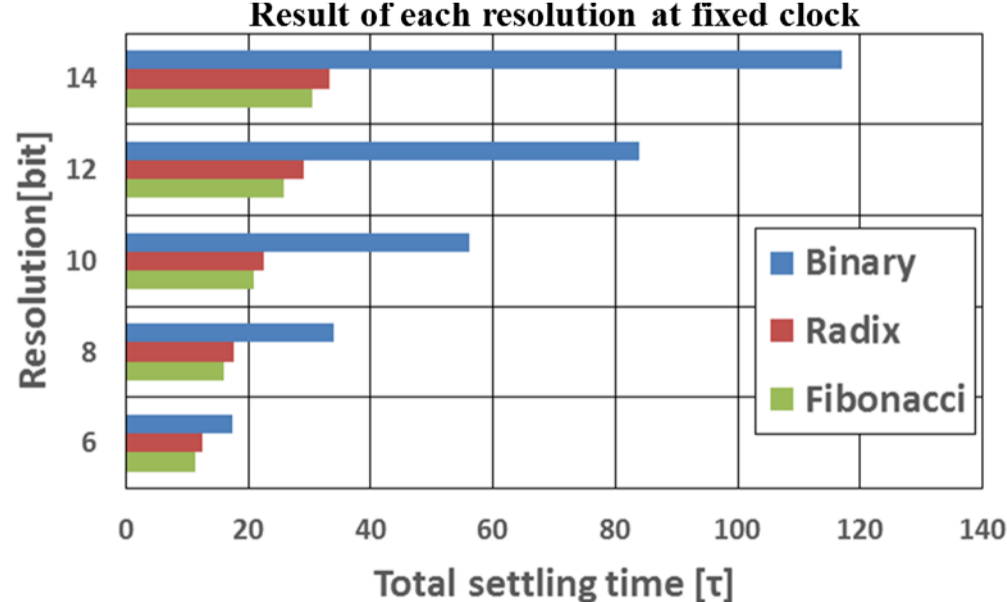
Discovered properties of this method!!

- $q(k)$  is always Fibonacci number.
- $q(k)$  is exactly in contact  $q(k+1)$  without overlap.

Property 2 proves...

- Reliable design:  $q(k)$  covers wide input range by minimum steps
- Radix standard: Standard of redundant SAR ADC is Golden ratio

Advantage of DAC incomplete settling



Fibonacci SAR ADC is faster than radix SAR ADC!

## System Requirement

Fusion of biology, brain science and electronics

To get beneficial information from activity change of neurons and synapses nearby a probe

System requires as following:

- Measurement of activity voltage at synapse
- Drebrins gather at synapse
- Degrees of gliosis are few

Relevant patents at above research

Patent : 2014-164695 (IP26-015)  
Inventor : T. Shirao, Y. Ishizuka, H. Yamazaki  
Development name : Specific quantification methods of Drebrin A and Drebrin E

## Improvement of Power Supply Circuits

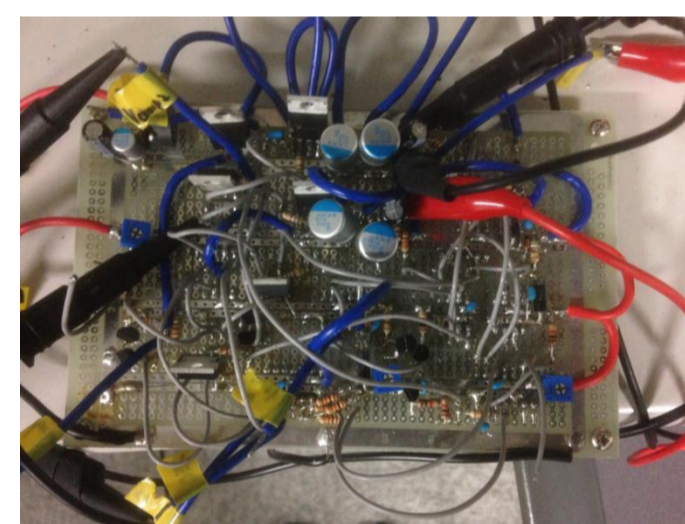
### High efficiency

Previous work

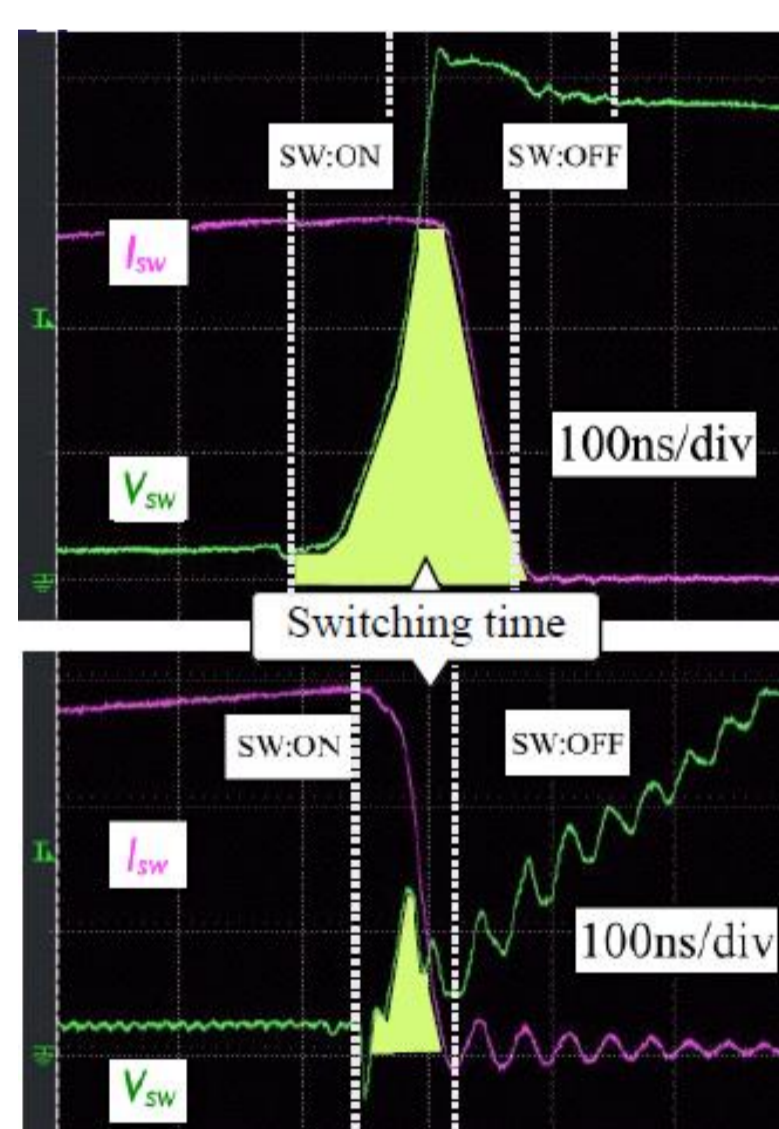
- To confirm simulation result of basic SISO converter operation using ZVS-PWM control

This work

- To implement ZVS-PWM control into SISO boost converter



### Comparison of switching waveforms



Boost SISO without ZVS

Power loss

$$P_{sw} = 102mW$$

Switching loss  $P_{sw}$

$$P_{sw} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot V \cdot I \cdot \Delta t$$

Boost SISO with ZVS

Power loss

$$P_{sw} = 16mW$$

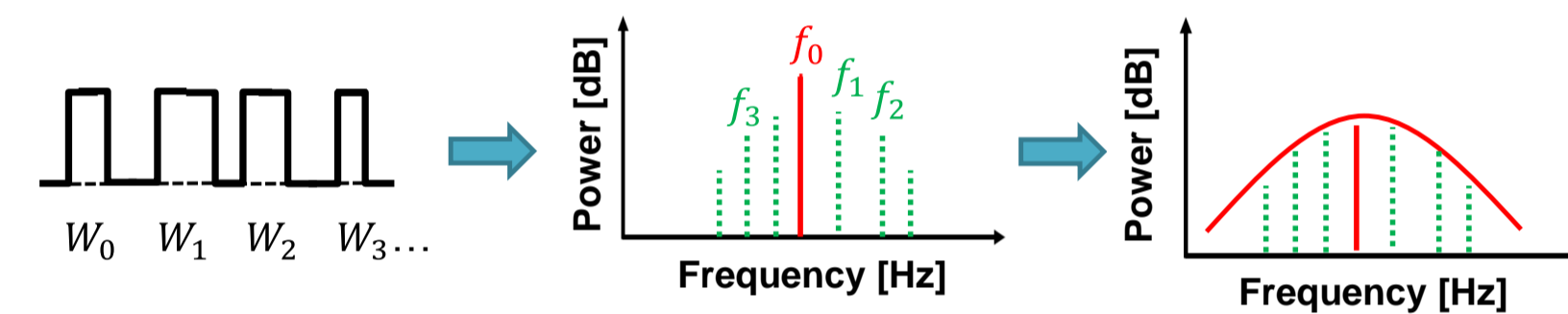
84% reduction

SISO...Single Input Single Output  
SIDO...Single Input Dual Output

### EMI reduction

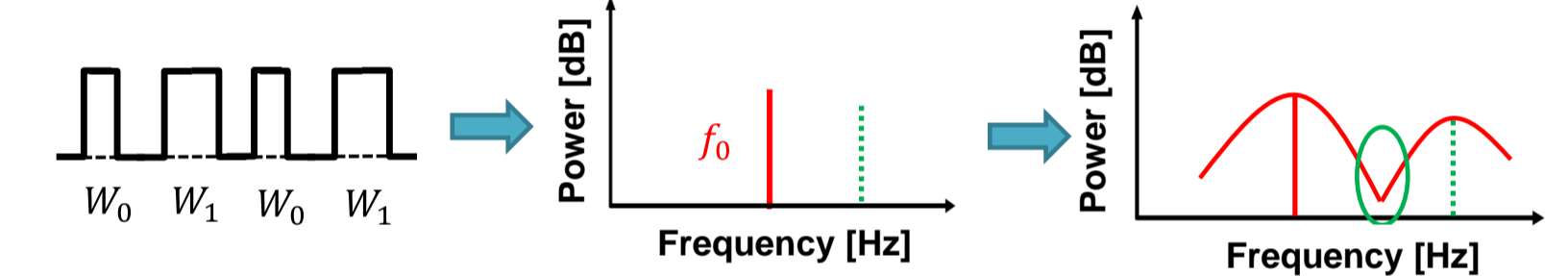
Conventional method

- Generation of continuous-pattern spectrum by analog modulation



Proposed method

- Generation of two-pattern spectrum by digital modulation



Notch

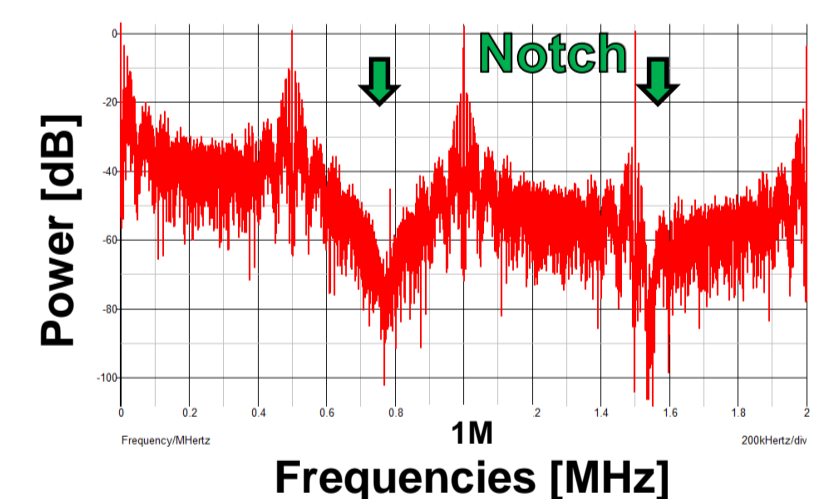
Frequency bands of no spread noise

Effectiveness verification with simulation

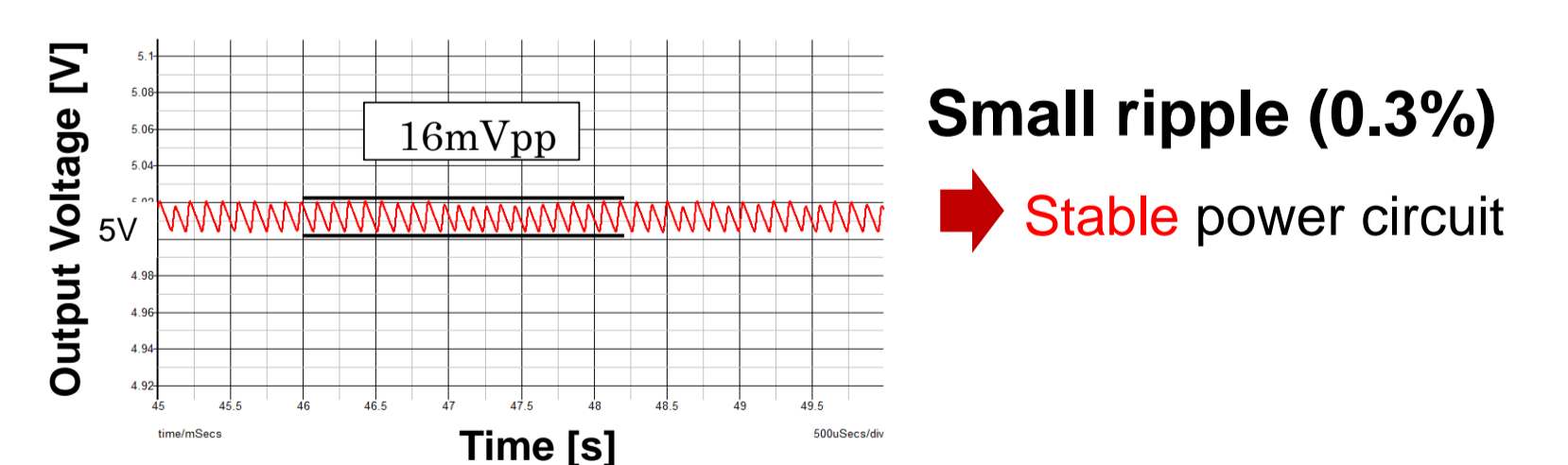
Feedback signal spectrum

Notch generation

- Noise rejection at radio frequency
- EMI reduction (-5dB)
- Meet regulation



Output voltage of Switching converter



Small ripple (0.3%)

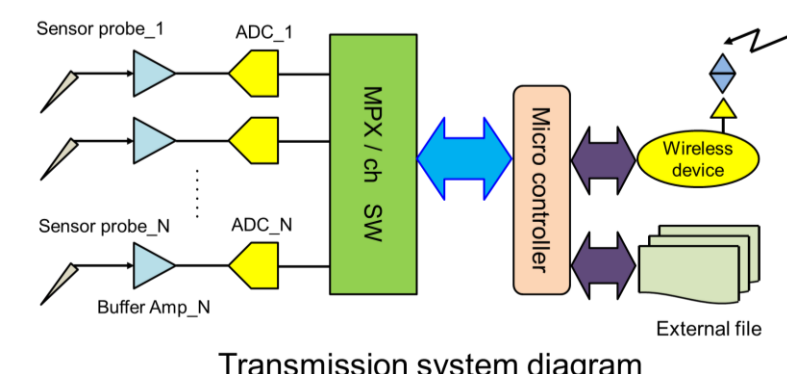
Stable power circuit

## Transmission Device

Transmission experiment of prototype device

Develop sub-system to realize coding/decoding signal transmission and communication

- [System Configuration]
- ADC: 24 bit  $\Delta\Sigma$  type ADC
  - Variable between 250 sps and 16K sps
  - 8-ch Multiplexer
  - Wireless transmission: Bluetooth 2.1+EDR class 1 Output



- Acquisition and transmission of electroencephalogram signal (EEG sensor)
- Monitoring

Realize transmission at distance over dozens of meters!



Prototype transmission device (with EEG sensor probe)

## Future Works

Our challenge is underway

Reliable ADC

- Verification with actual equipment

Power supply circuit

- High-efficiency noise guard
- Analysis of notch characteristic
- ZVS-PWM control implementation into SISO boost-boost converter

System requirement consideration

- Characterization of neural and synaptic signals
- Program development to extract features
- Extraction of changing pattern around electrode

Design and prototype of data transmission

- Neural signal acquisition
- More small-scale transmission device realization