

Analogue VLSI Implementations of 2D Nonlinear, Active Cochlea Models

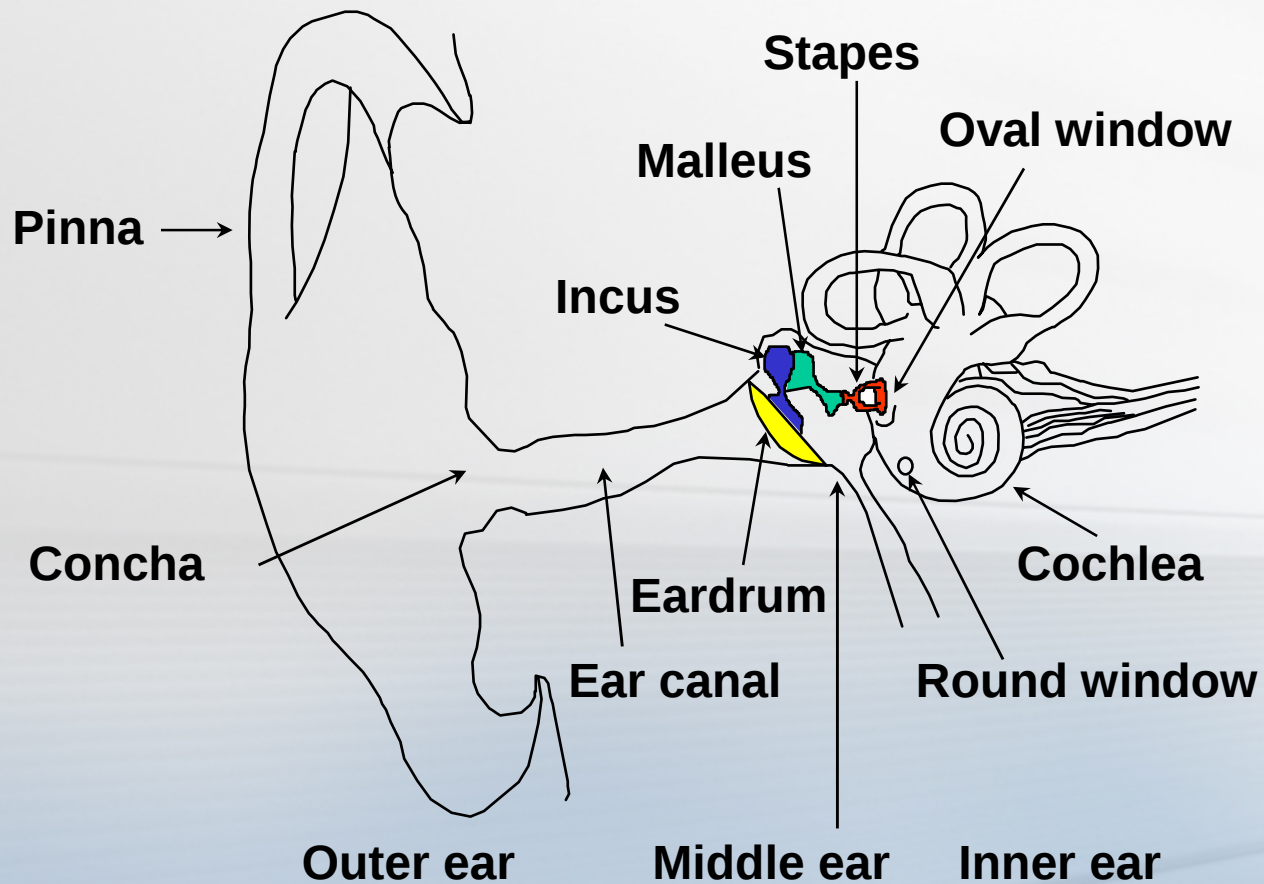
Tara Julia Hamilton

CARlab

School of Electrical and Information Engineering

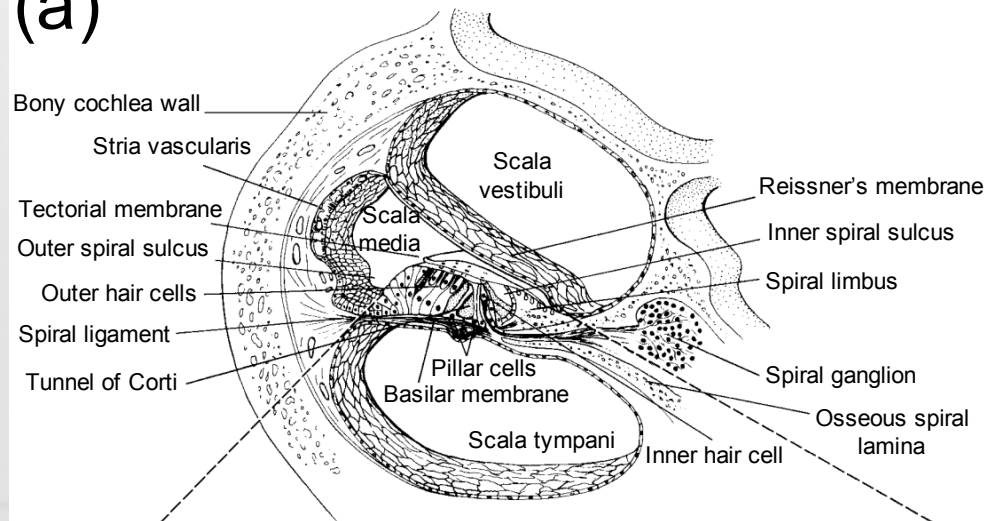
The University of Sydney, Australia

The Ear

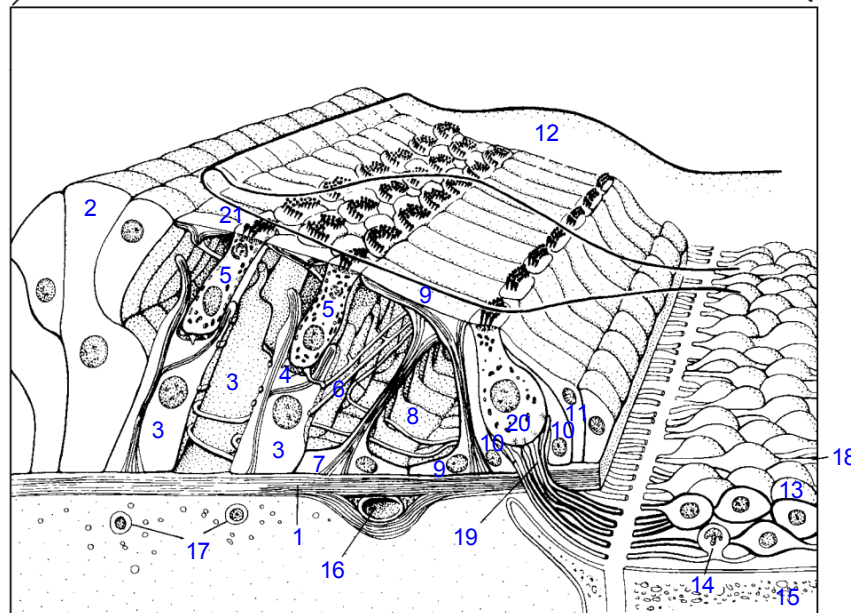


The Cochlea

(a)

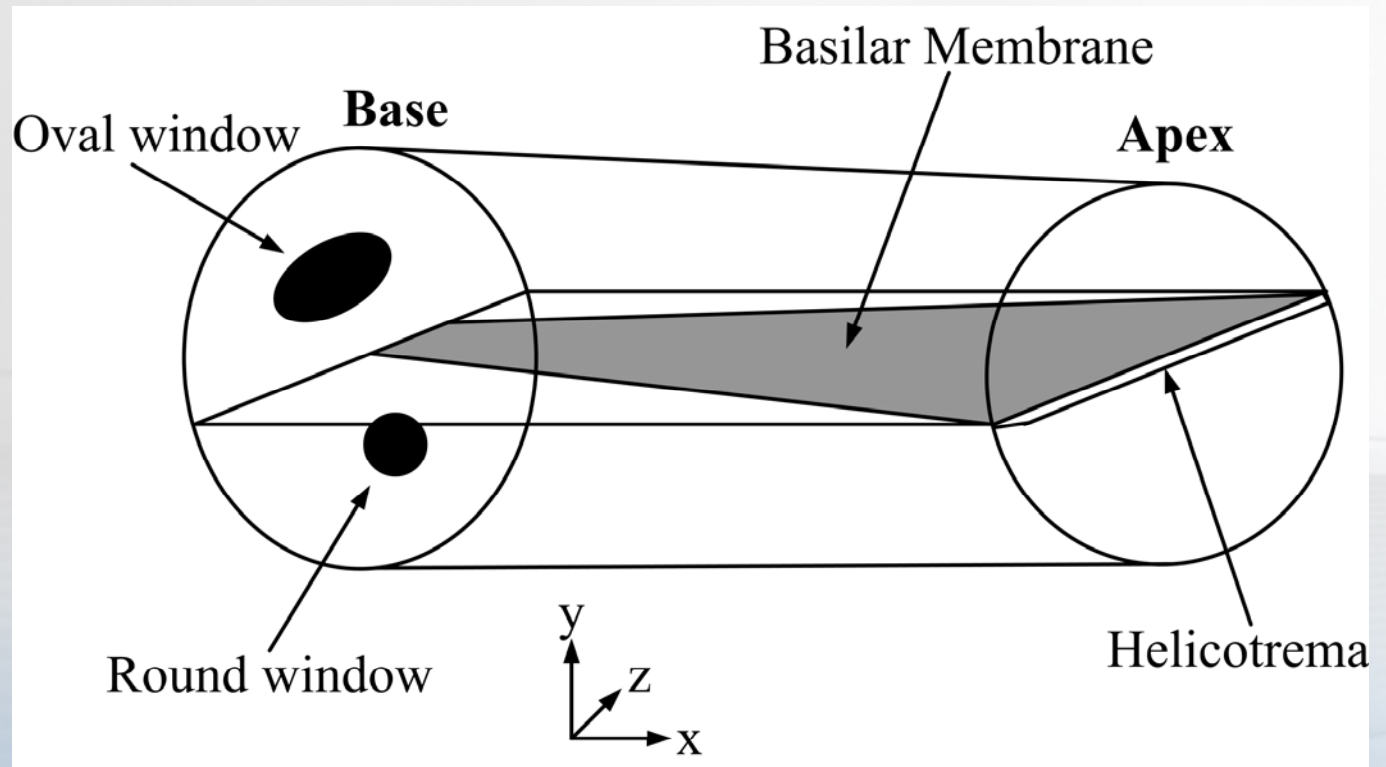


(b)



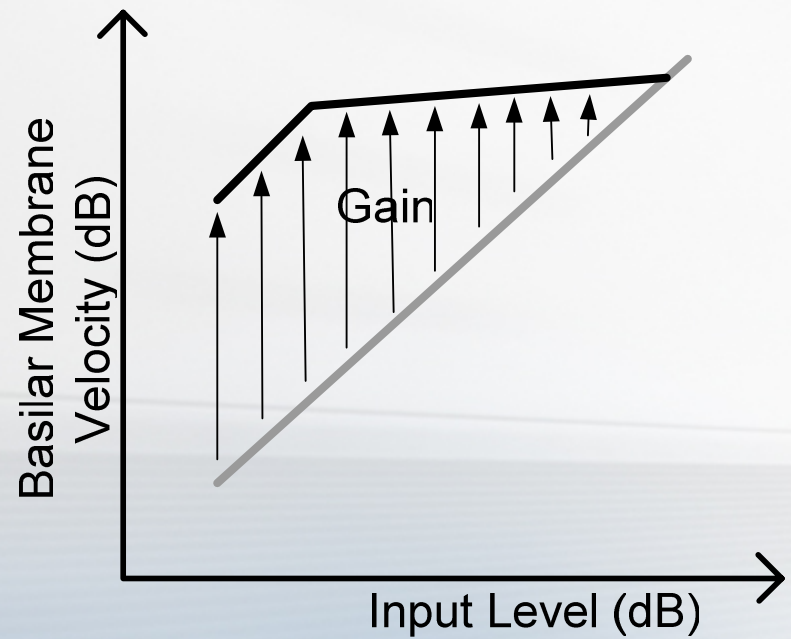
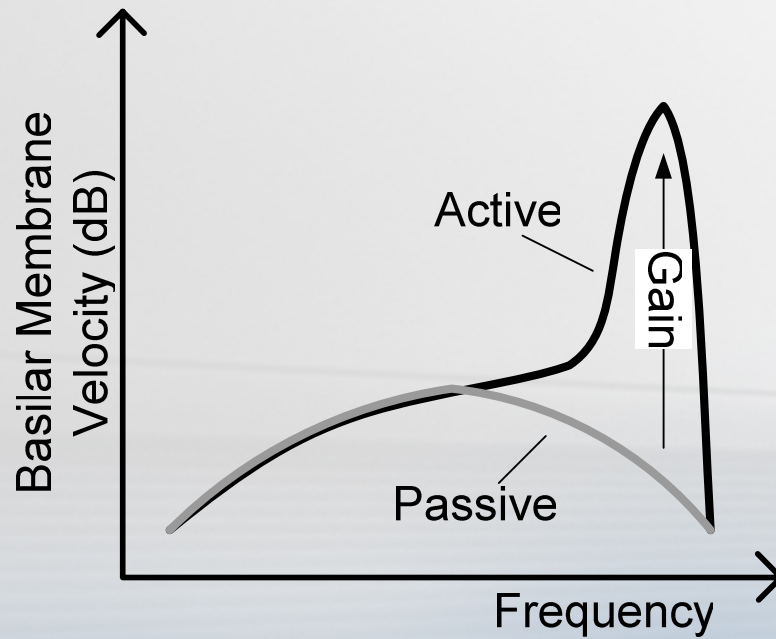
The Cochlea

Uncoiled...



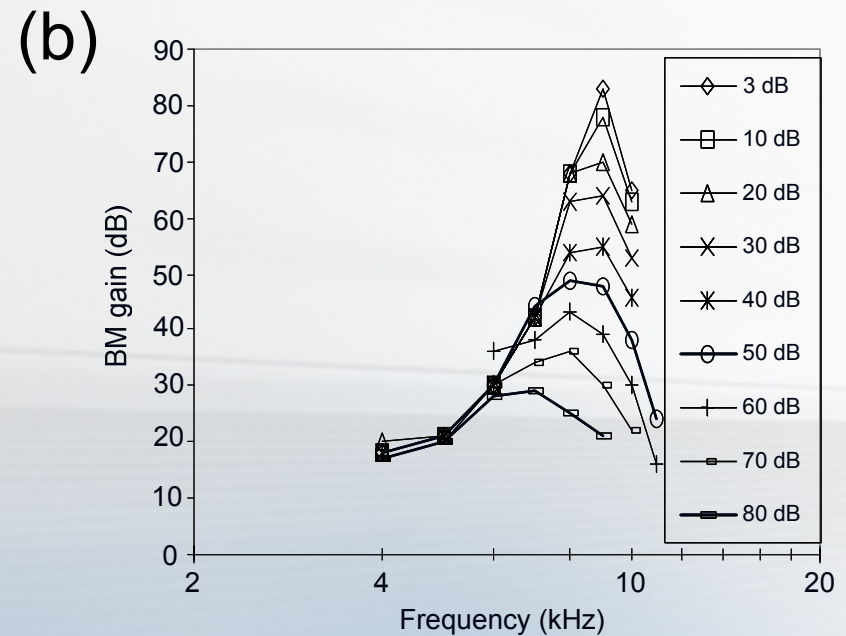
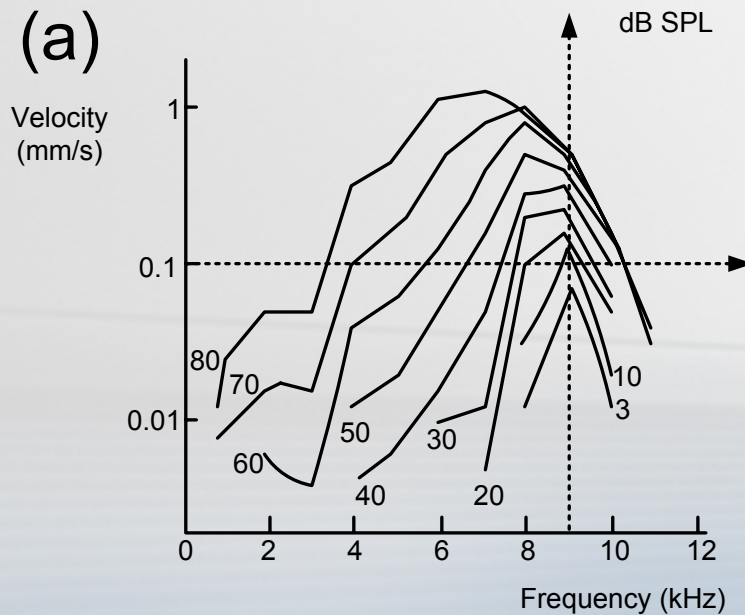
The Cochlea

Active Properties



The Cochlea

Characteristics – large signal compression

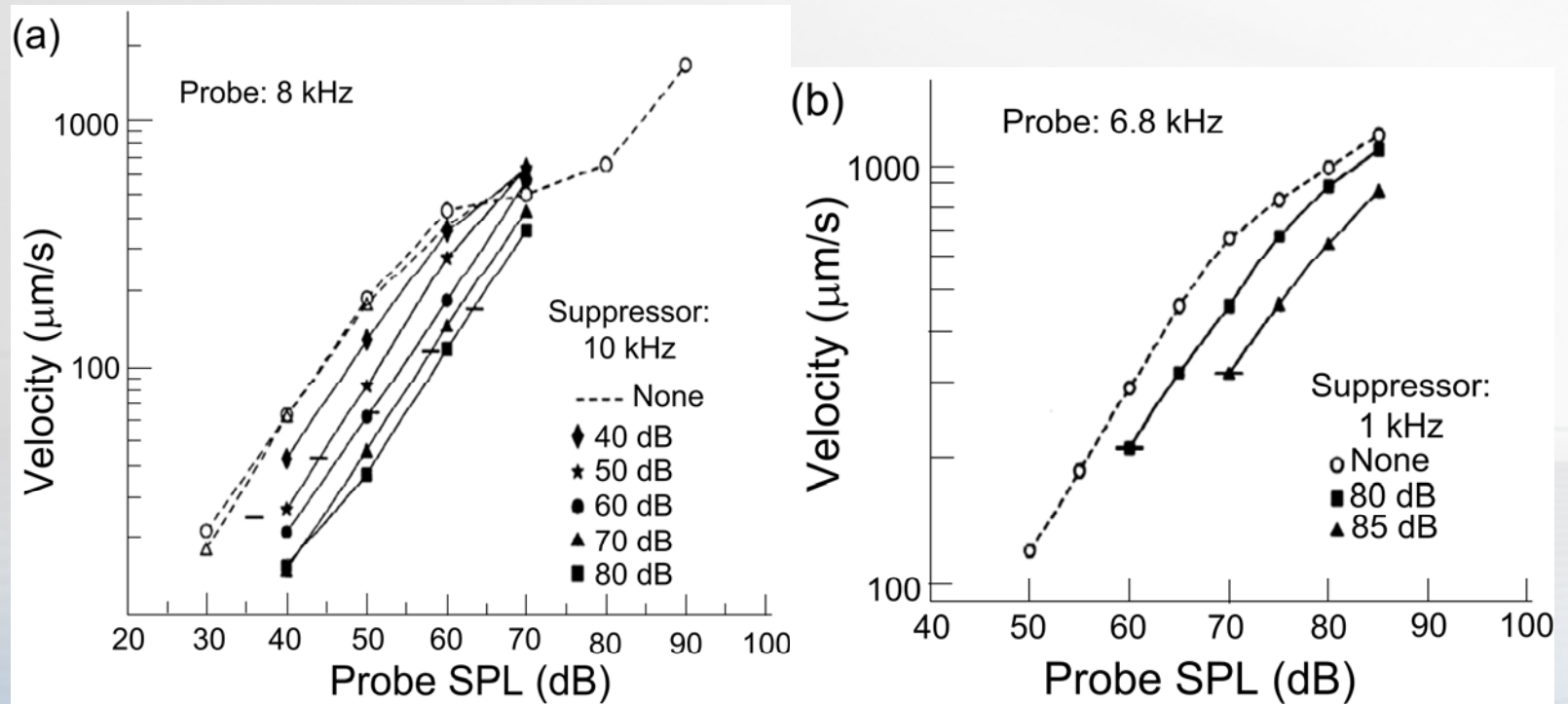


The Chinchilla



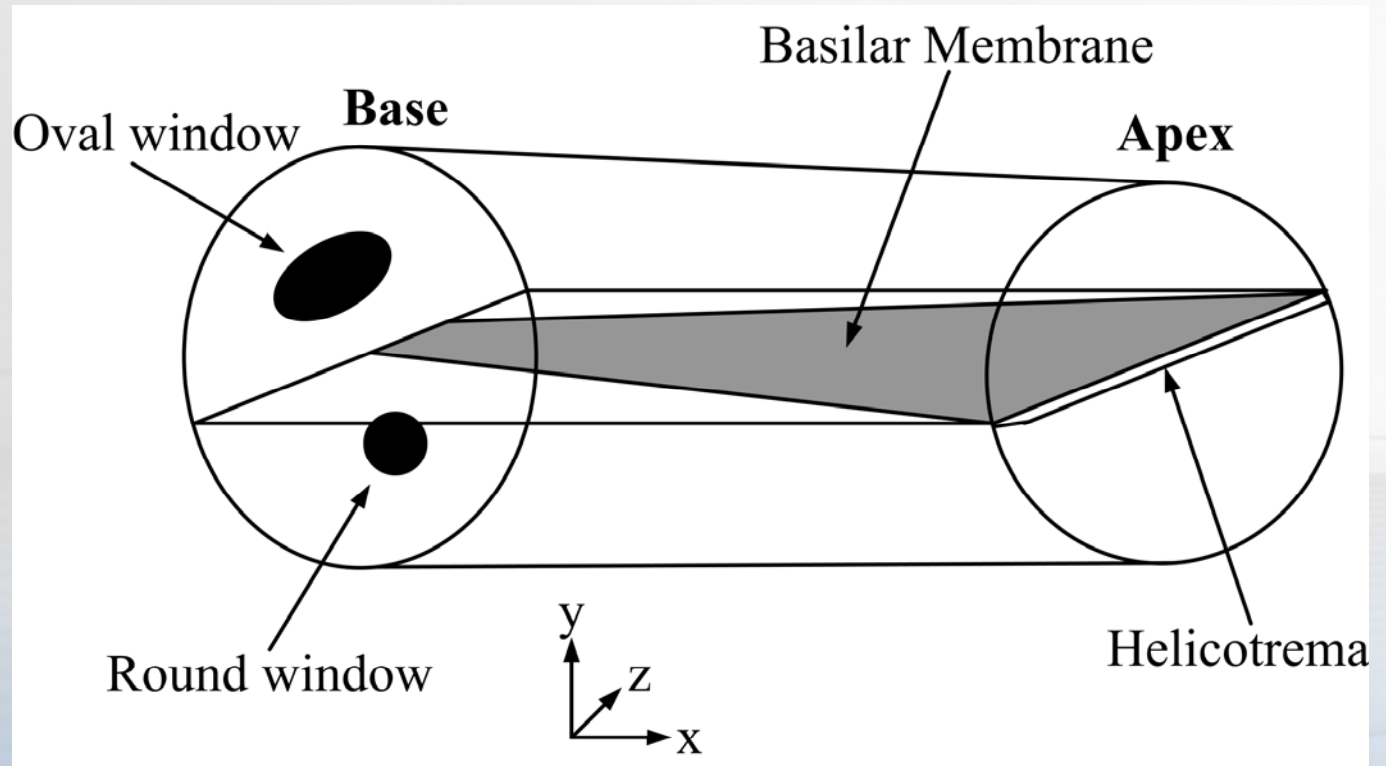
The Cochlea

Characteristics – two-tone suppression



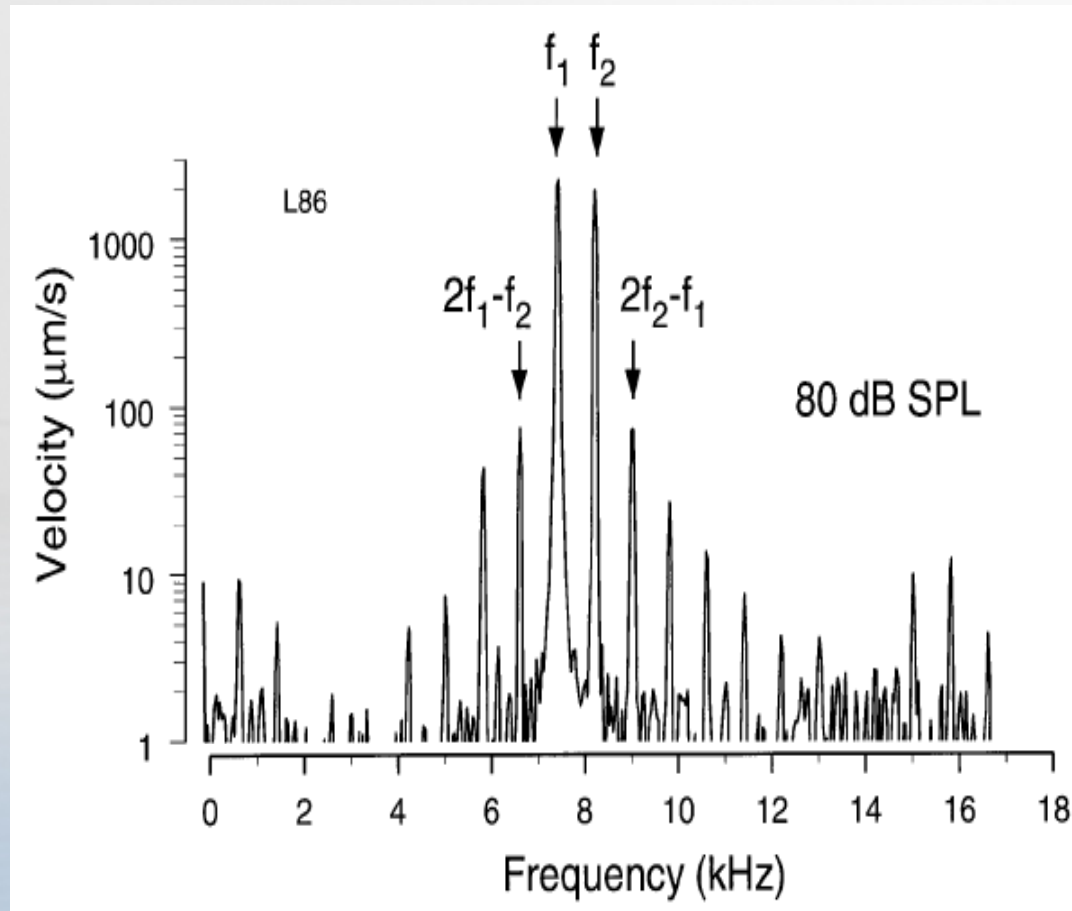
The Cochlea

Uncoiled...



The Cochlea

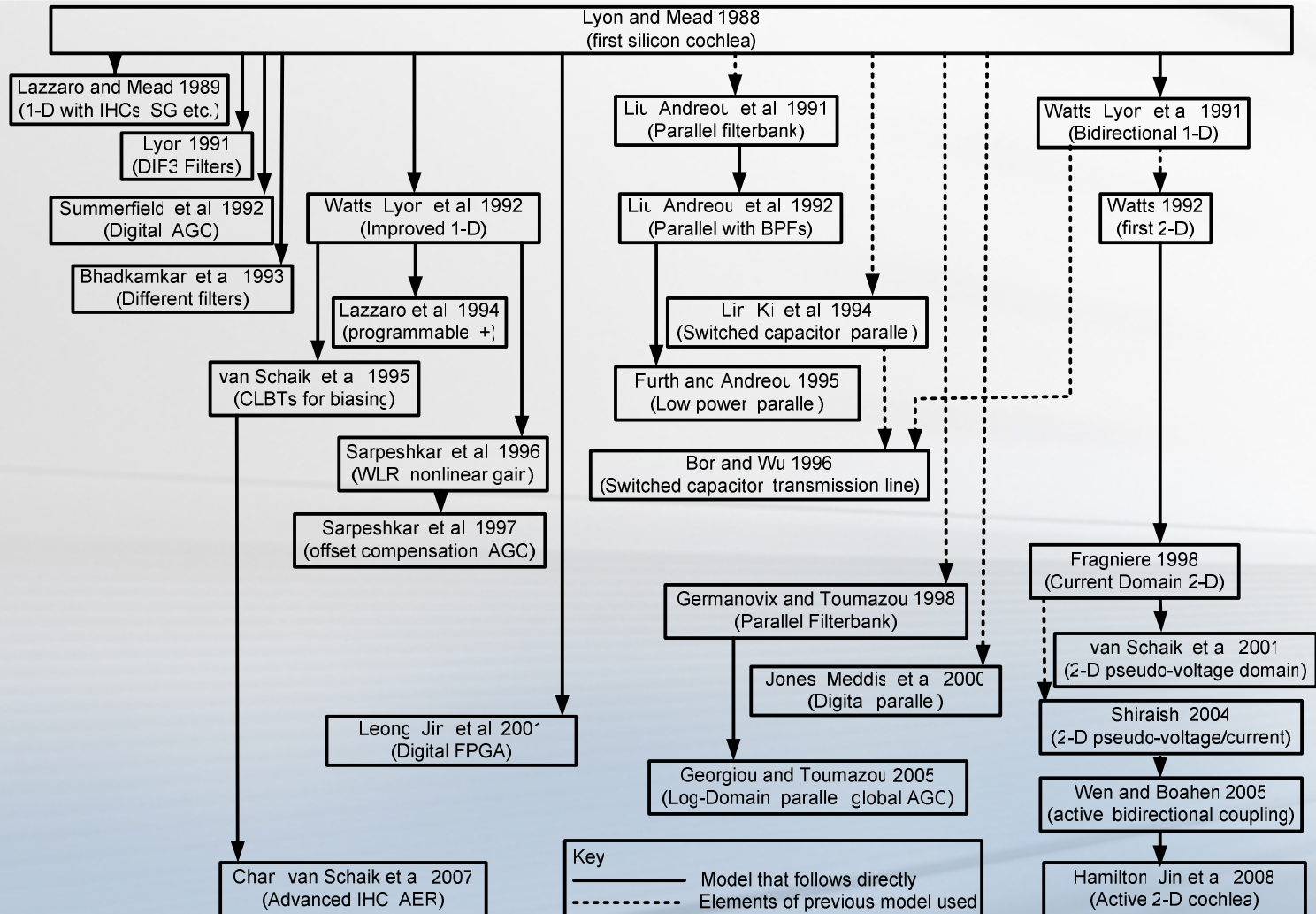
Characteristics – combinational tones



Why???

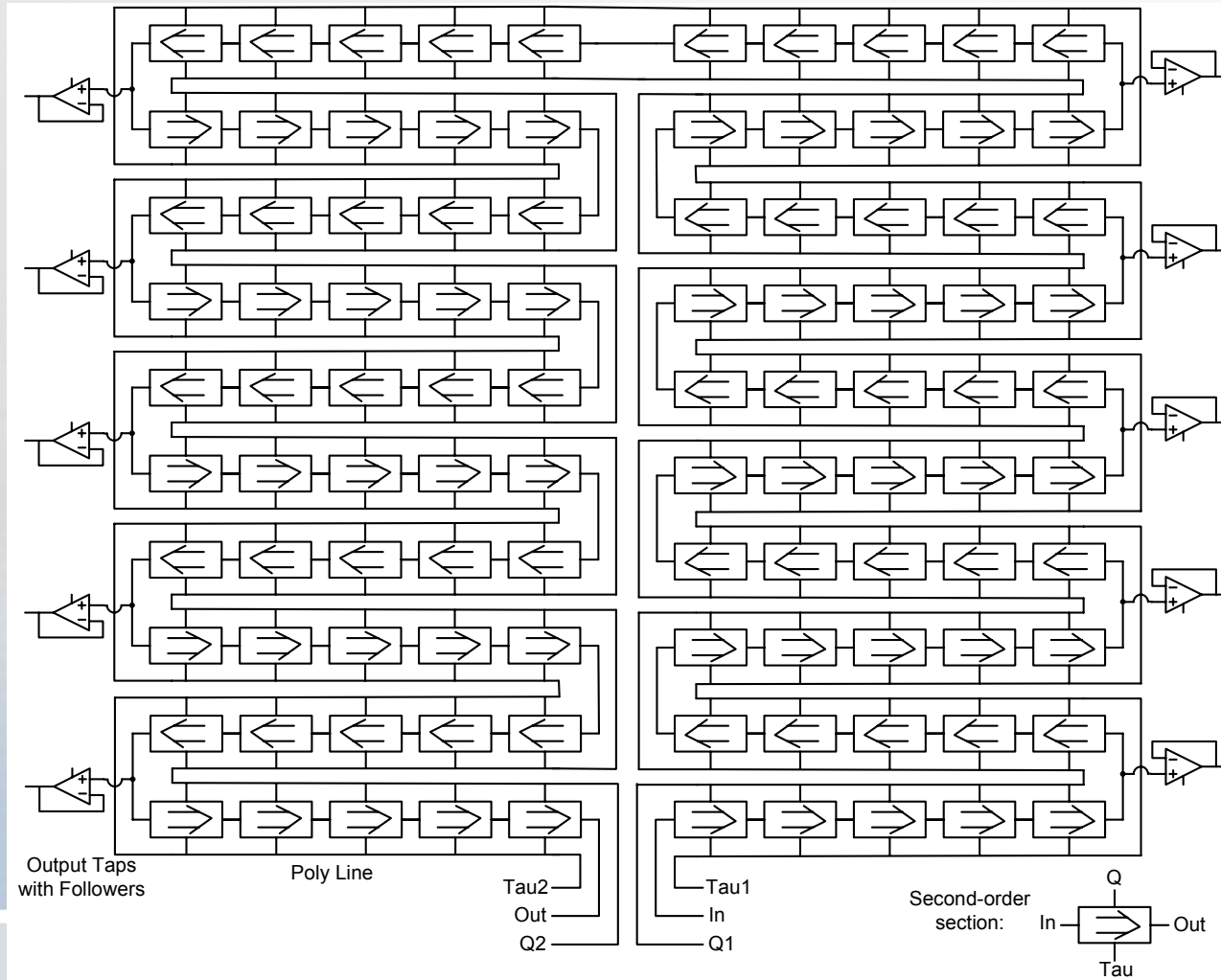
- Real-time
- Noise and Mismatch
- Building block
- Hearing Devices

Silicon Cochleae

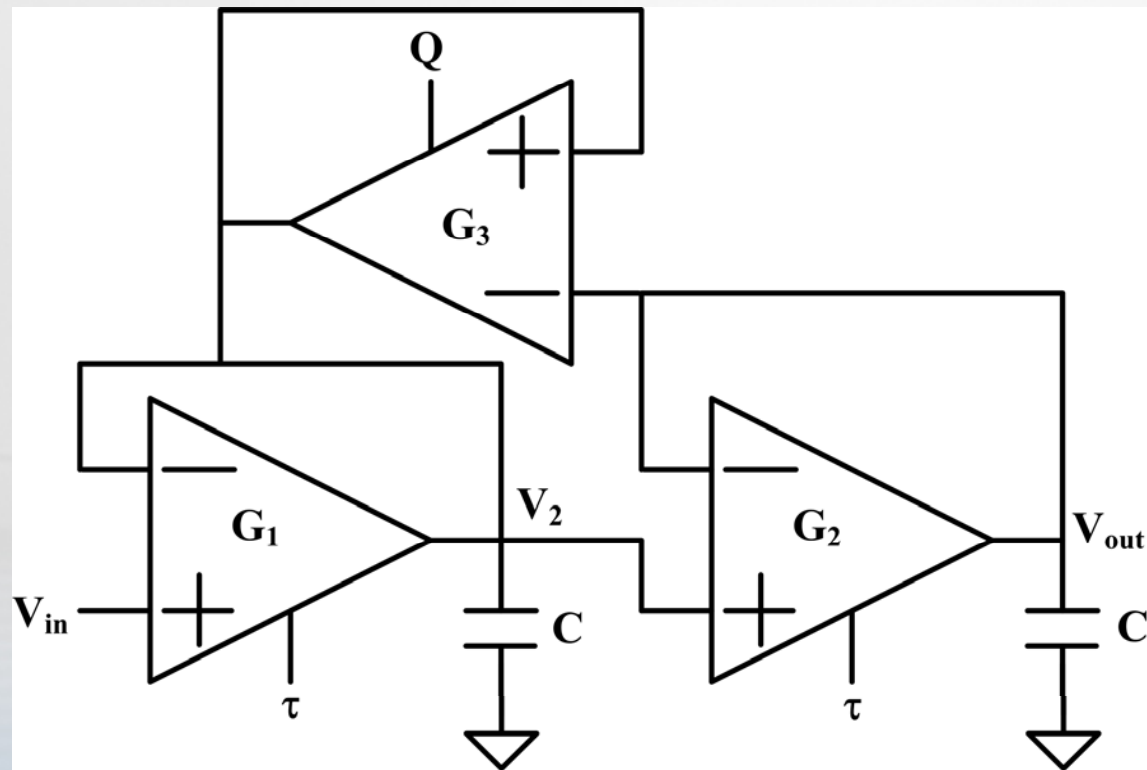


Silicon Cochleae

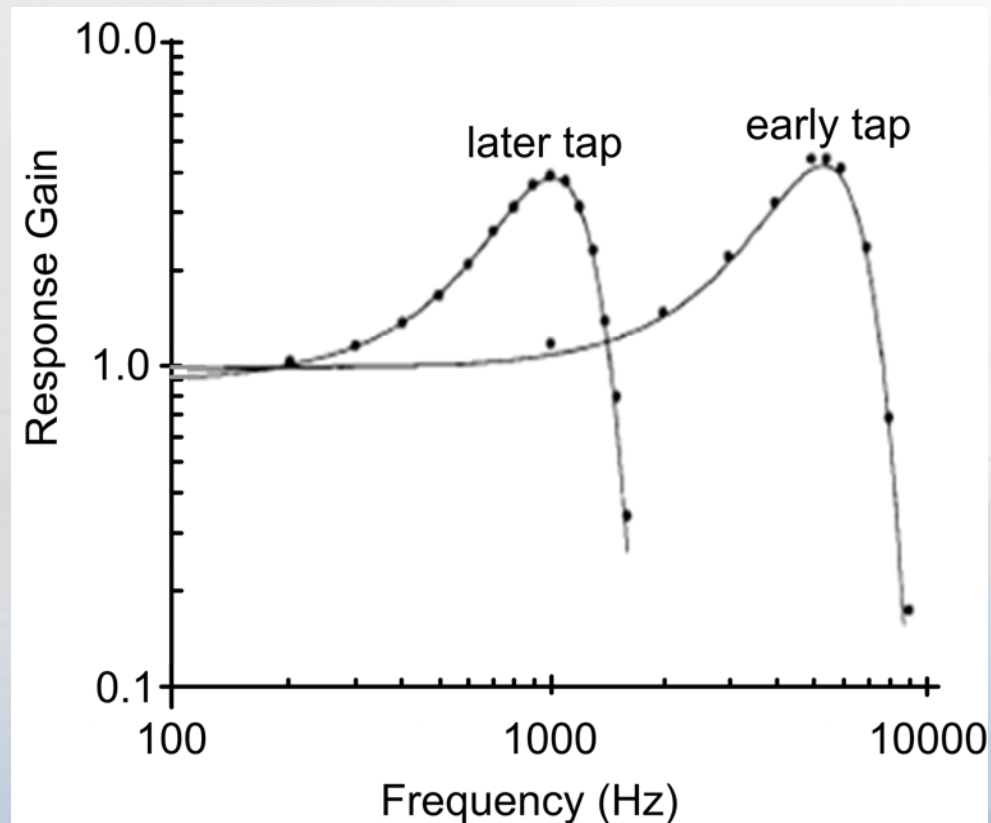
Lyon and Mead 1988



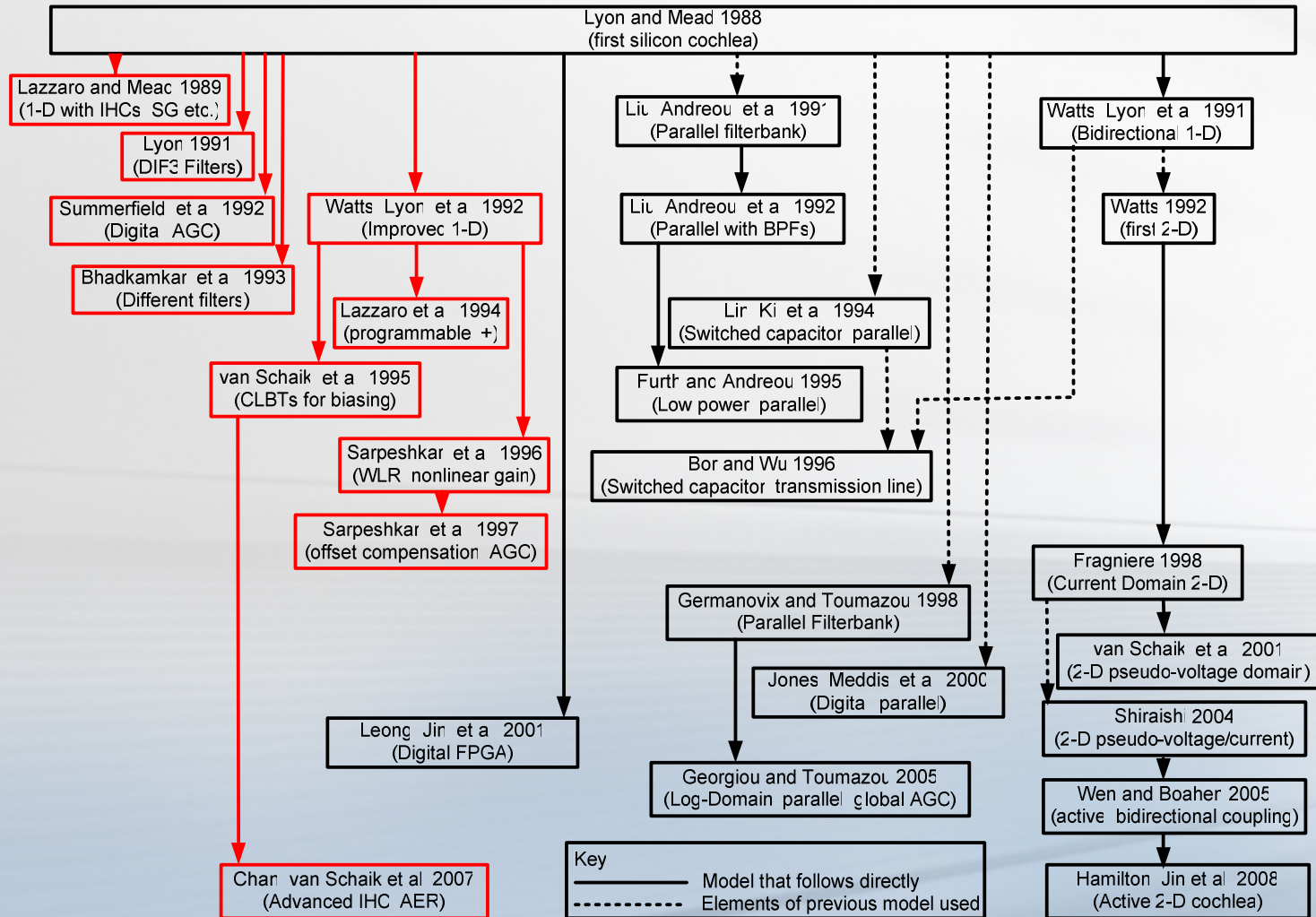
Silicon Cochleae



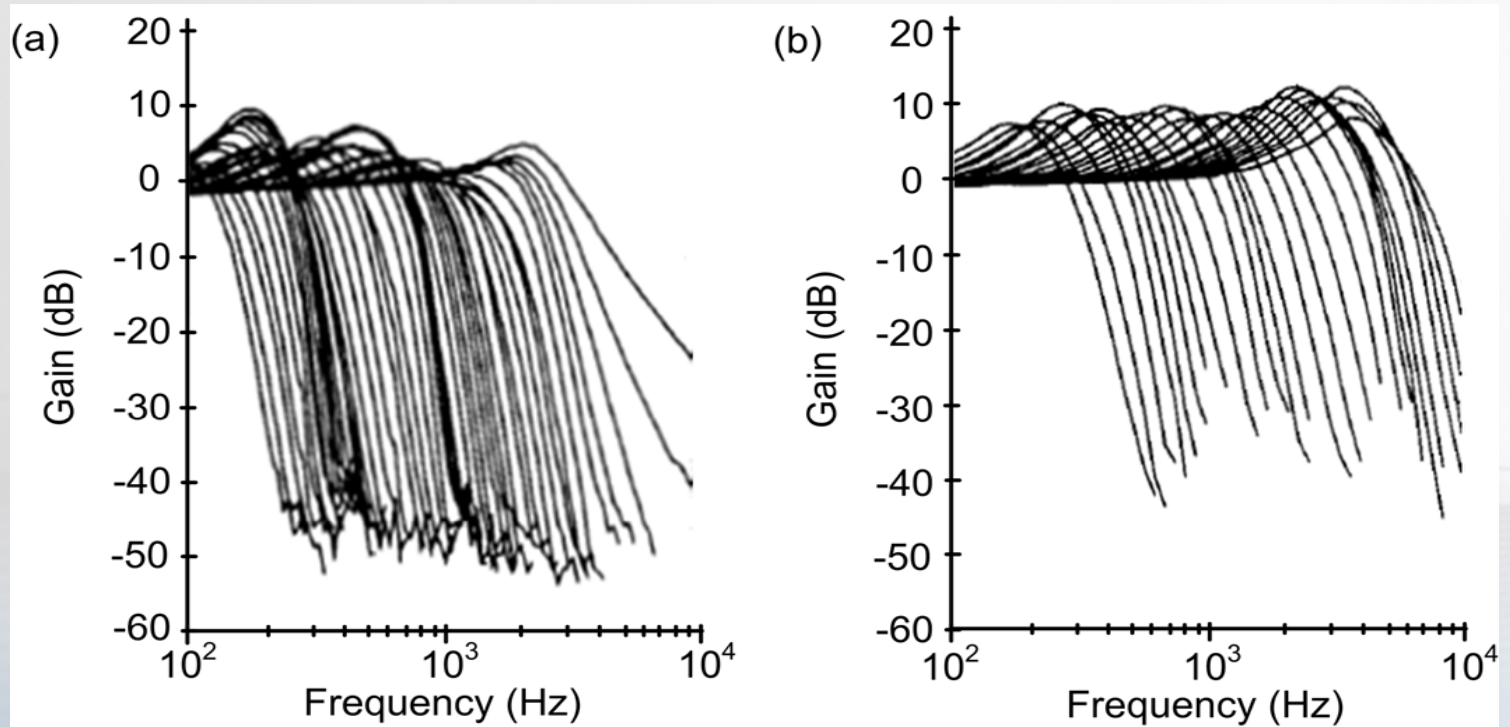
Silicon Cochleae



Silicon Cochleae

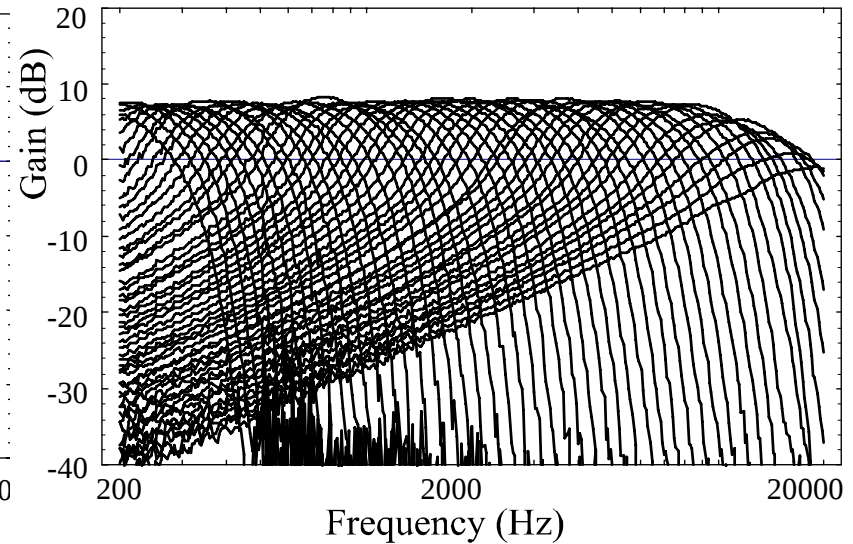
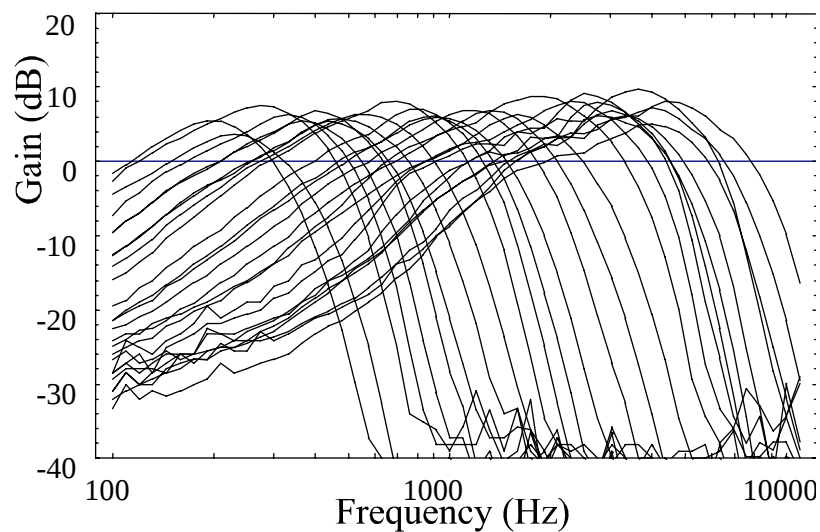


Silicon Cochleae



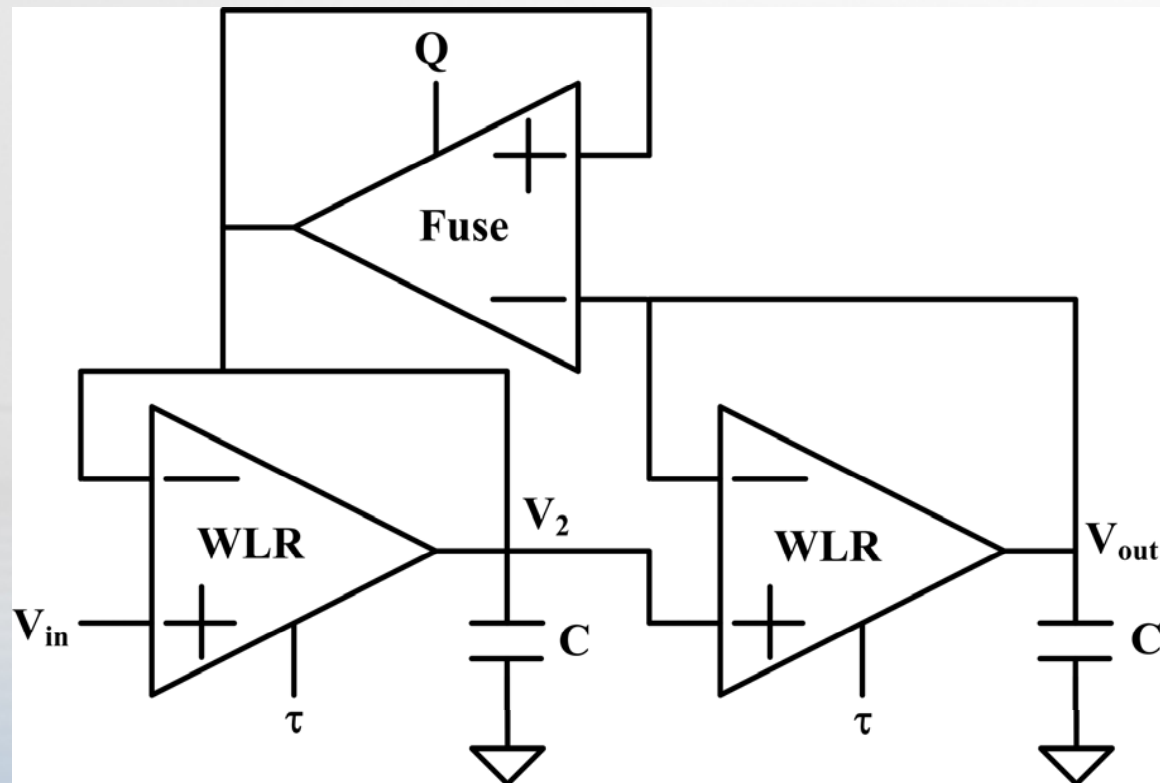
Watts, Kerns, et al. 1992

Silicon Cochleae



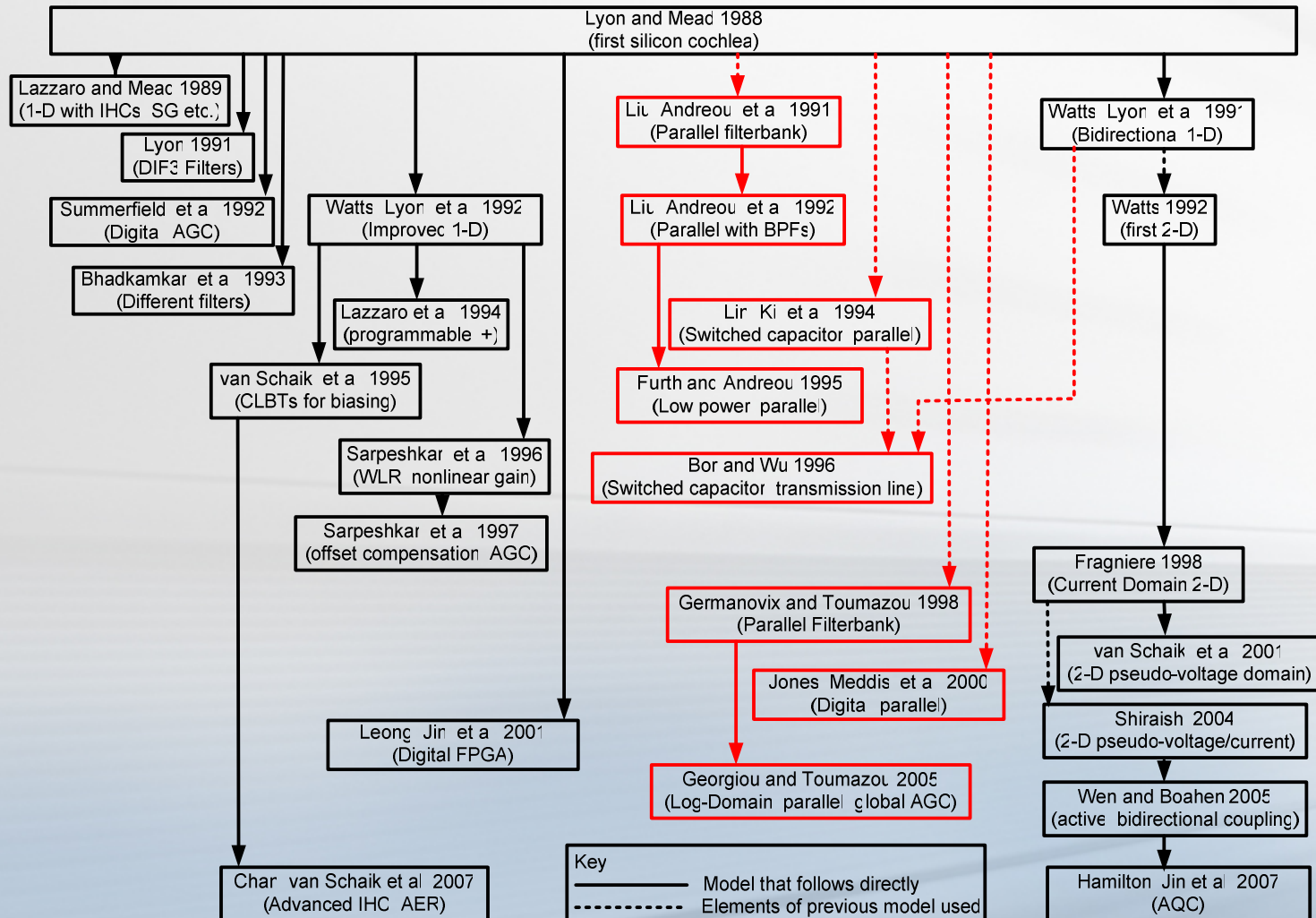
van Schaik, Fragniere et al. 1995

Silicon Cochleae

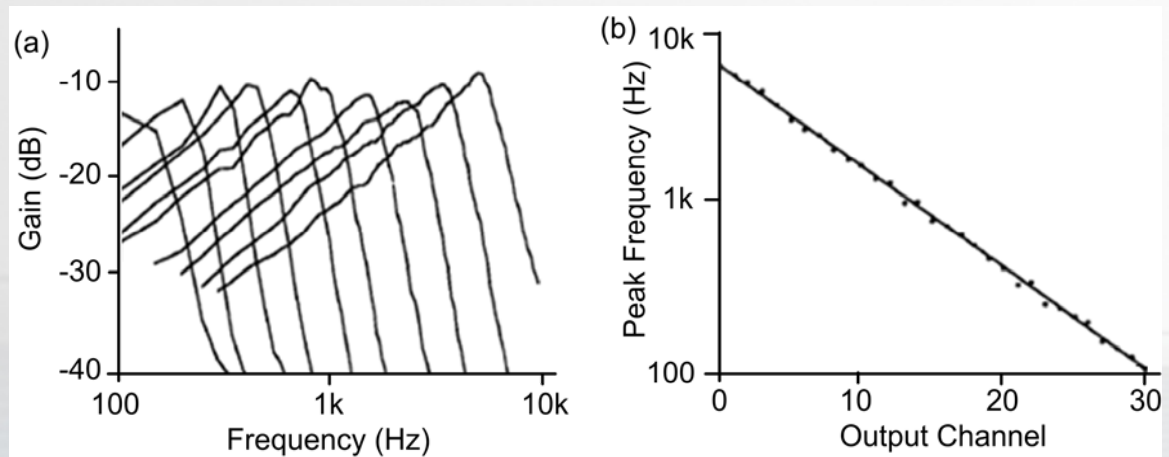
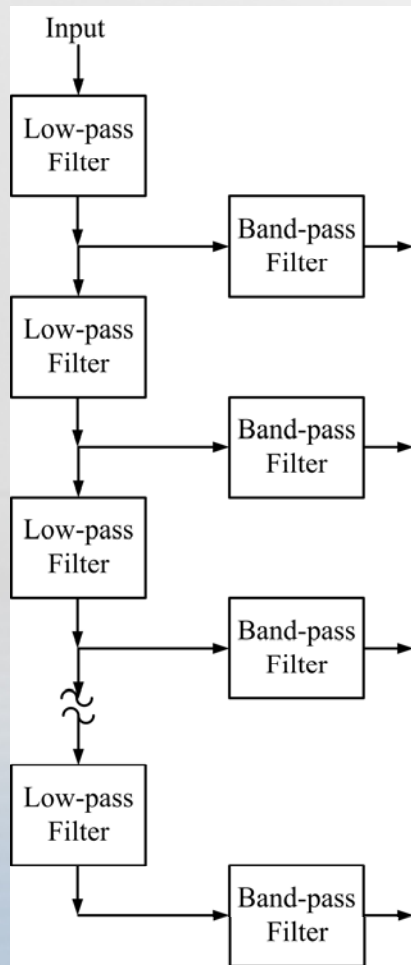


Sarpeshkar, Lyon et al. 1998

Silicon Cochleae

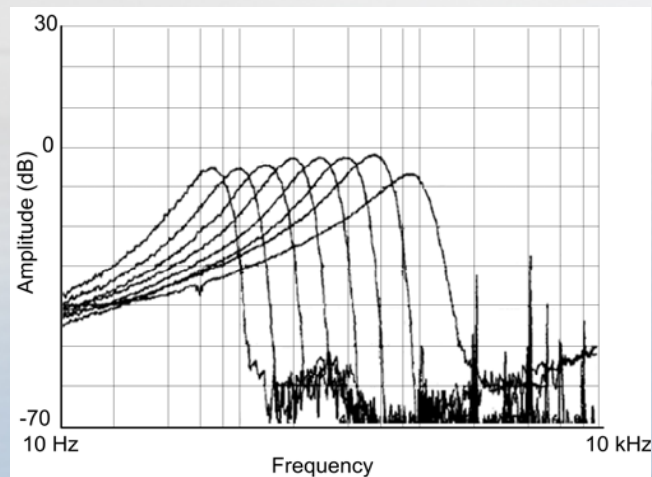
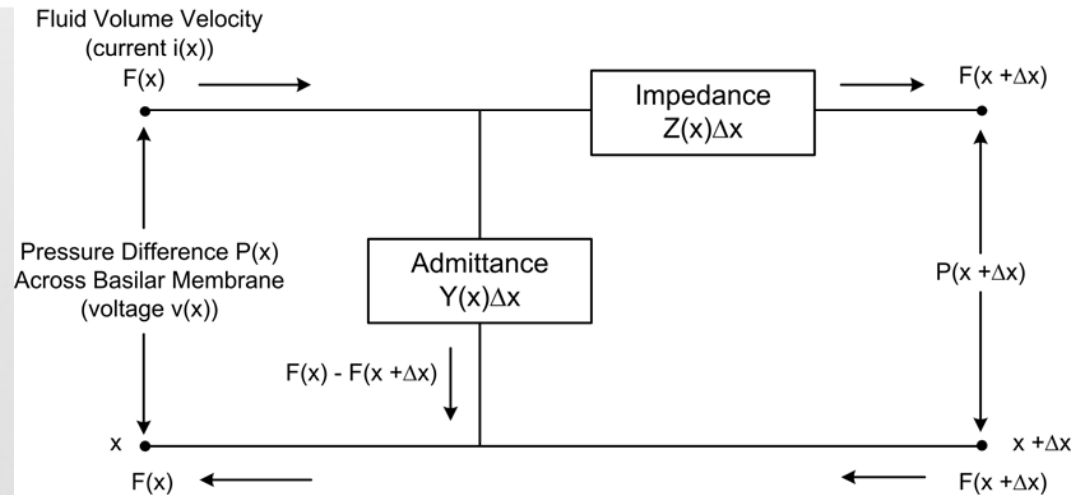


Silicon Cochleae



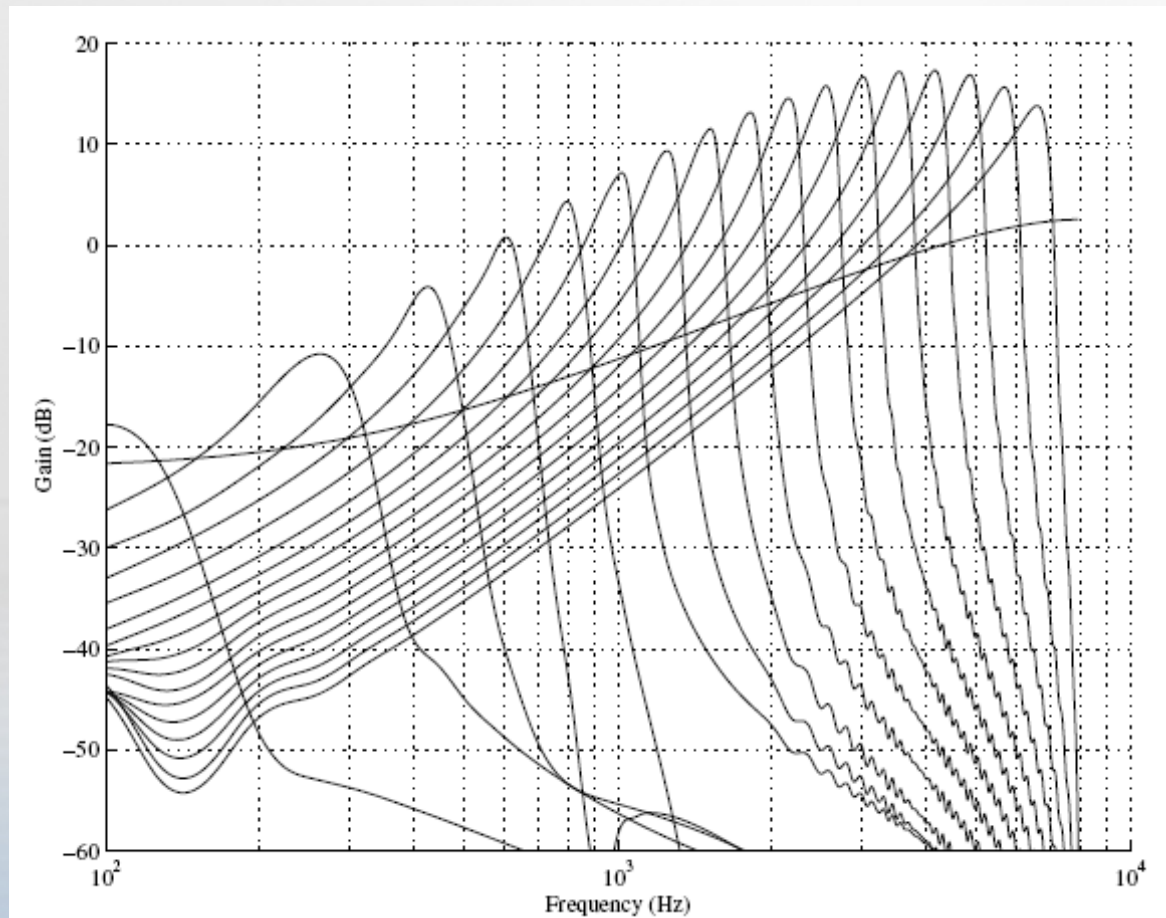
Liu, Andreou et al. 1992

Silicon Cochleae



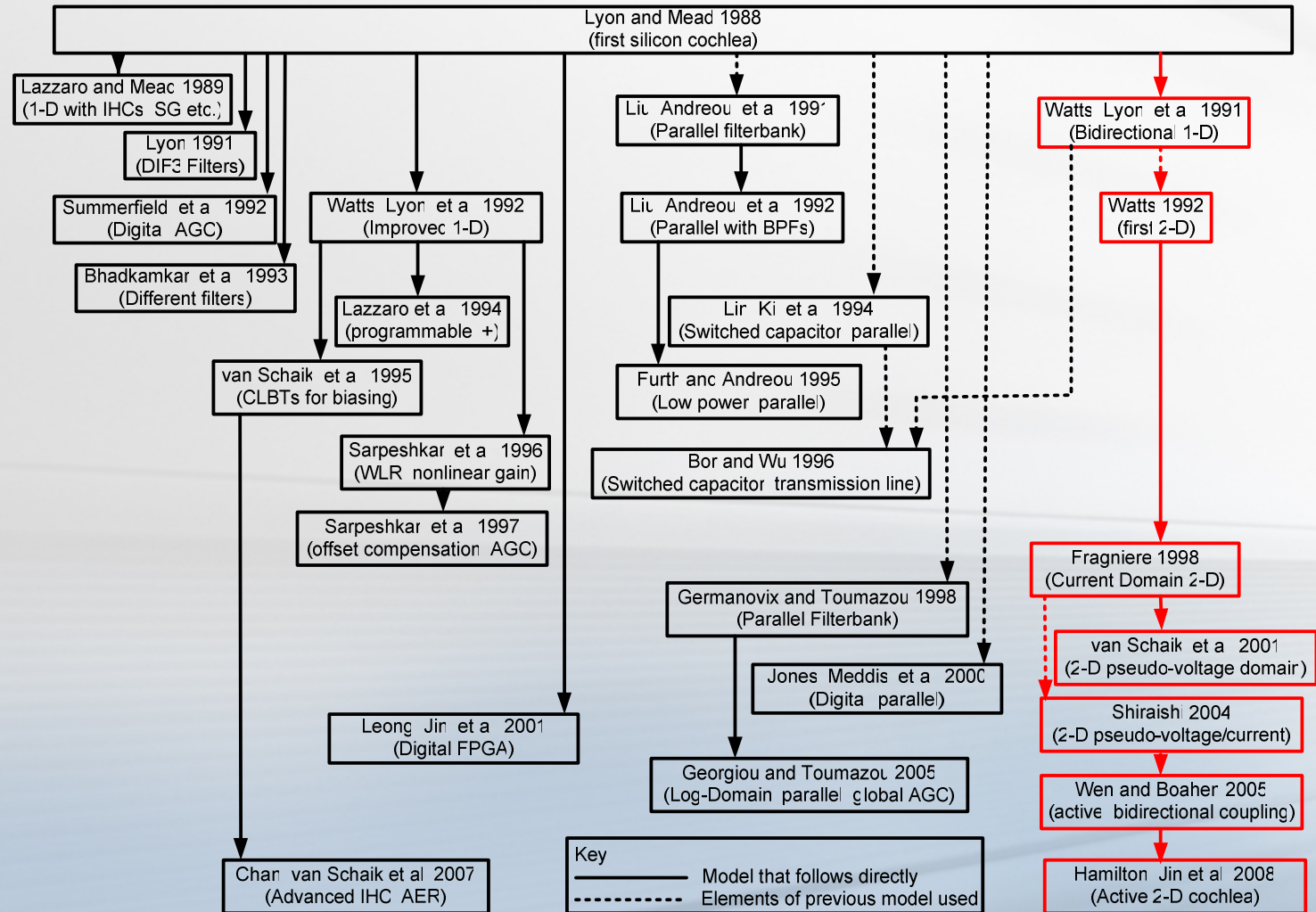
Jenn-Chyou and Chung-Yu 1996

Silicon Cochleae



Leong, Jin et al. 2001

Silicon Cochleae



Velocity potential in an incompressible and inviscid fluid:

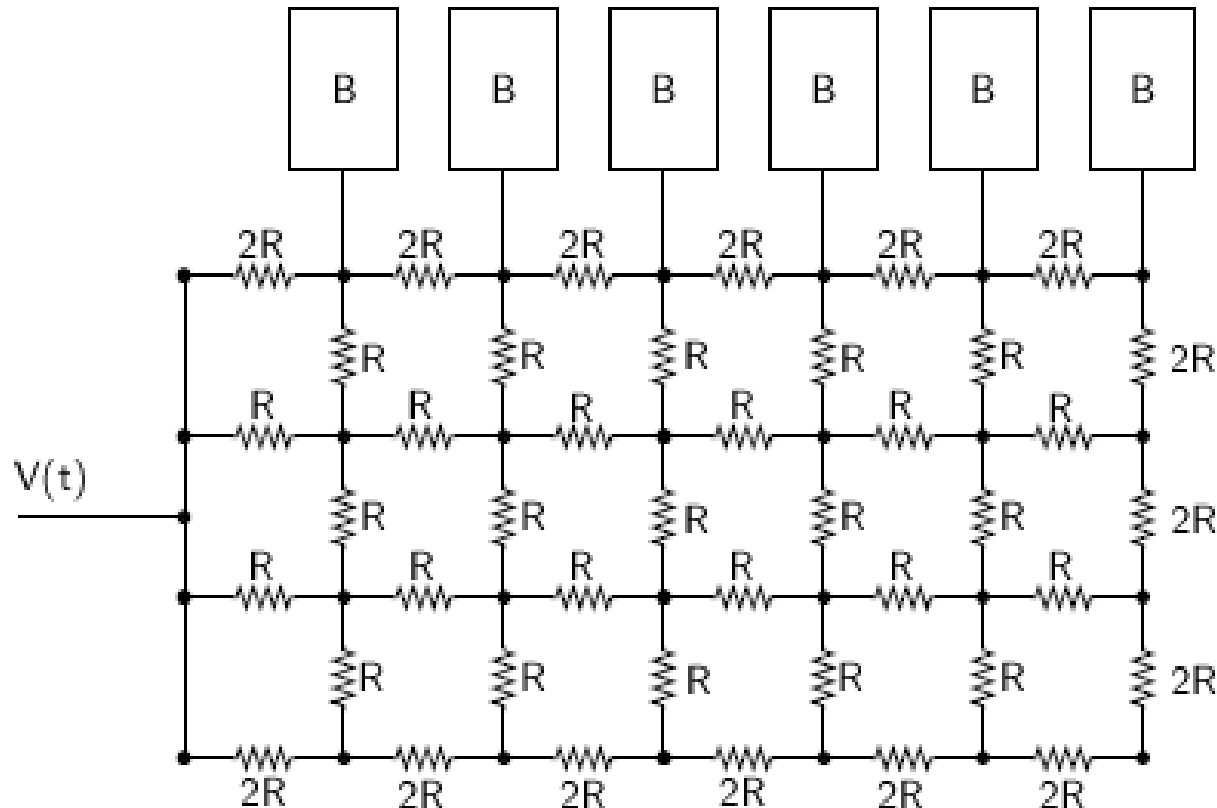
$$-2\rho \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = S(x) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \beta(x) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial t} + M(x) \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial y \partial t^2}$$

Voltage in a resistive network:

$$\frac{V(x)}{I(x)} dx = \frac{S(x)}{s^2} dx + \frac{\beta(x)}{s} dx + M(x) dx = Z_m(x) dx$$

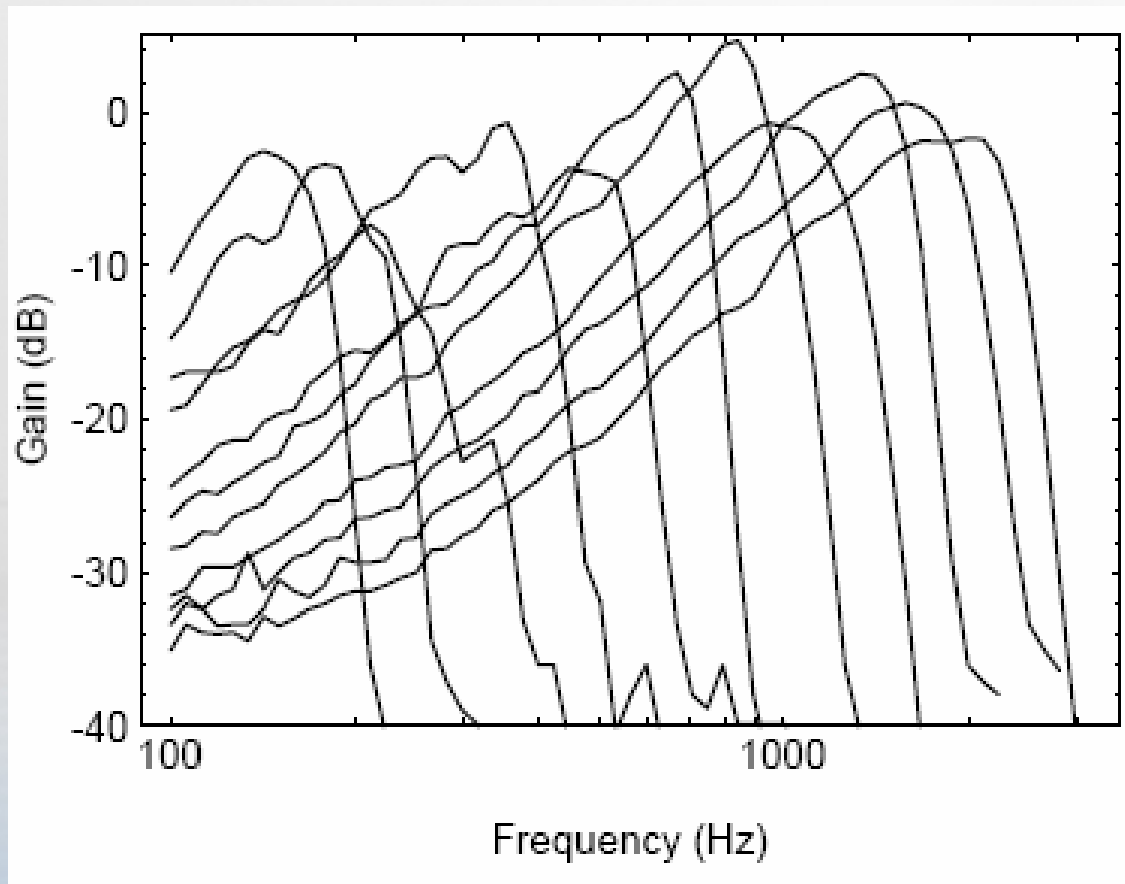
Watts 1992

Silicon Cochleae



Watts 1992

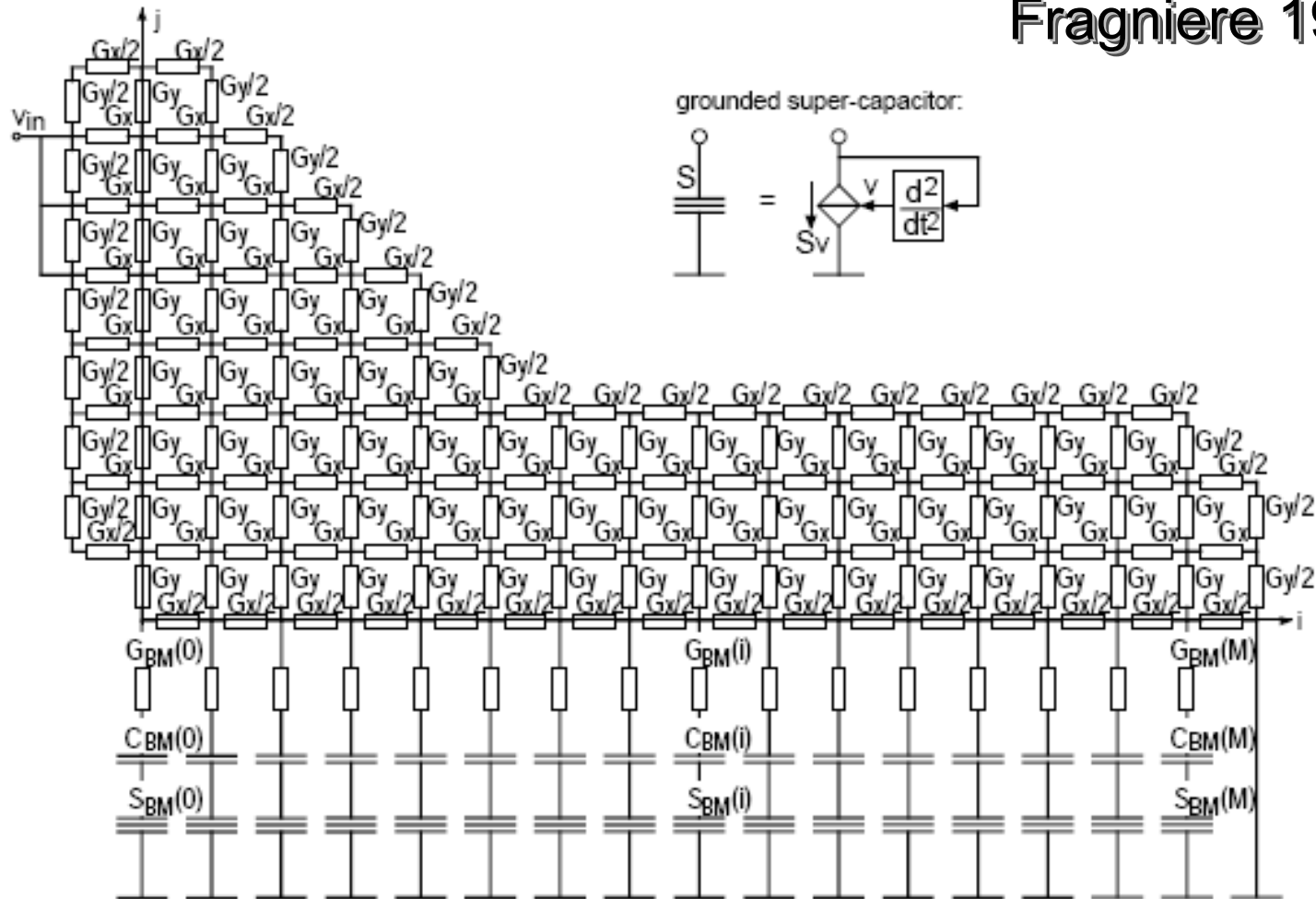
Silicon Cochleae



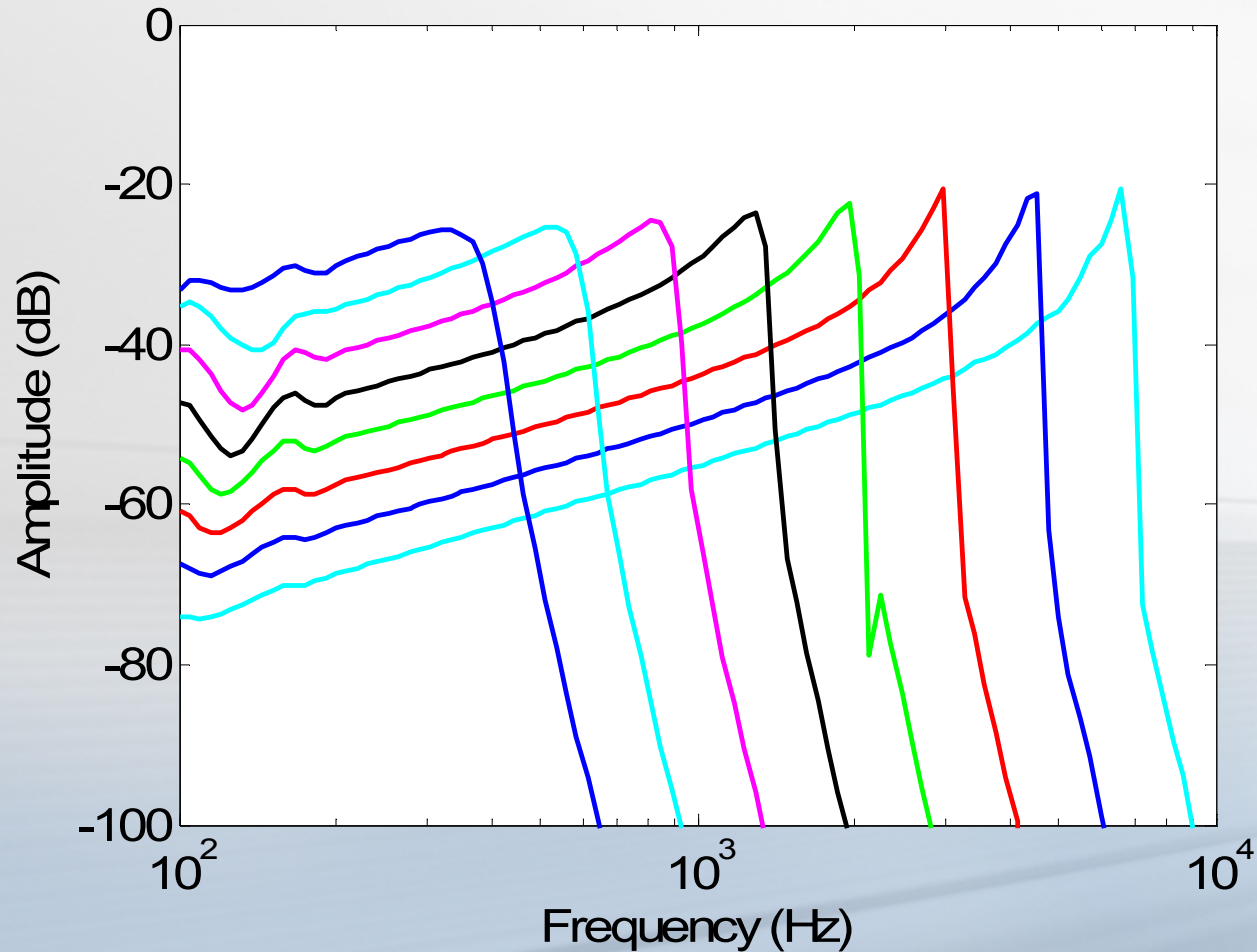
Watts 1992

Silicon Cochleae

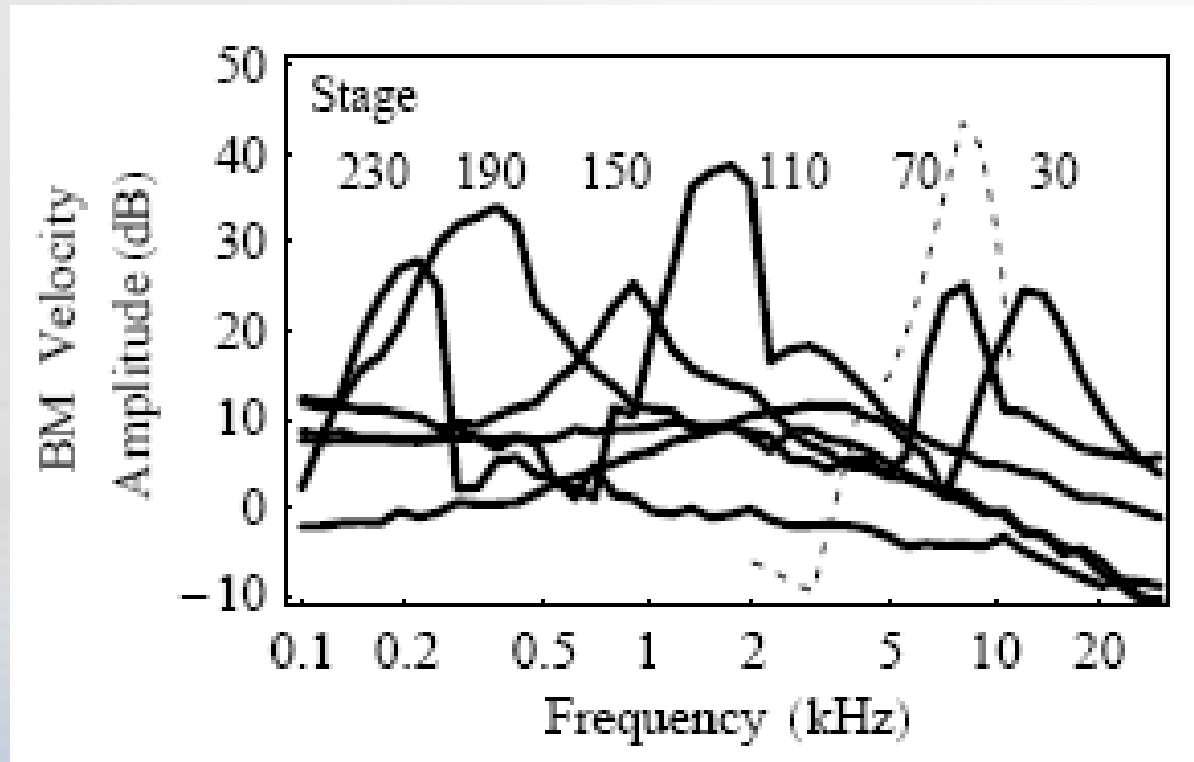
Fragniere 1998



Shiraishi 2004

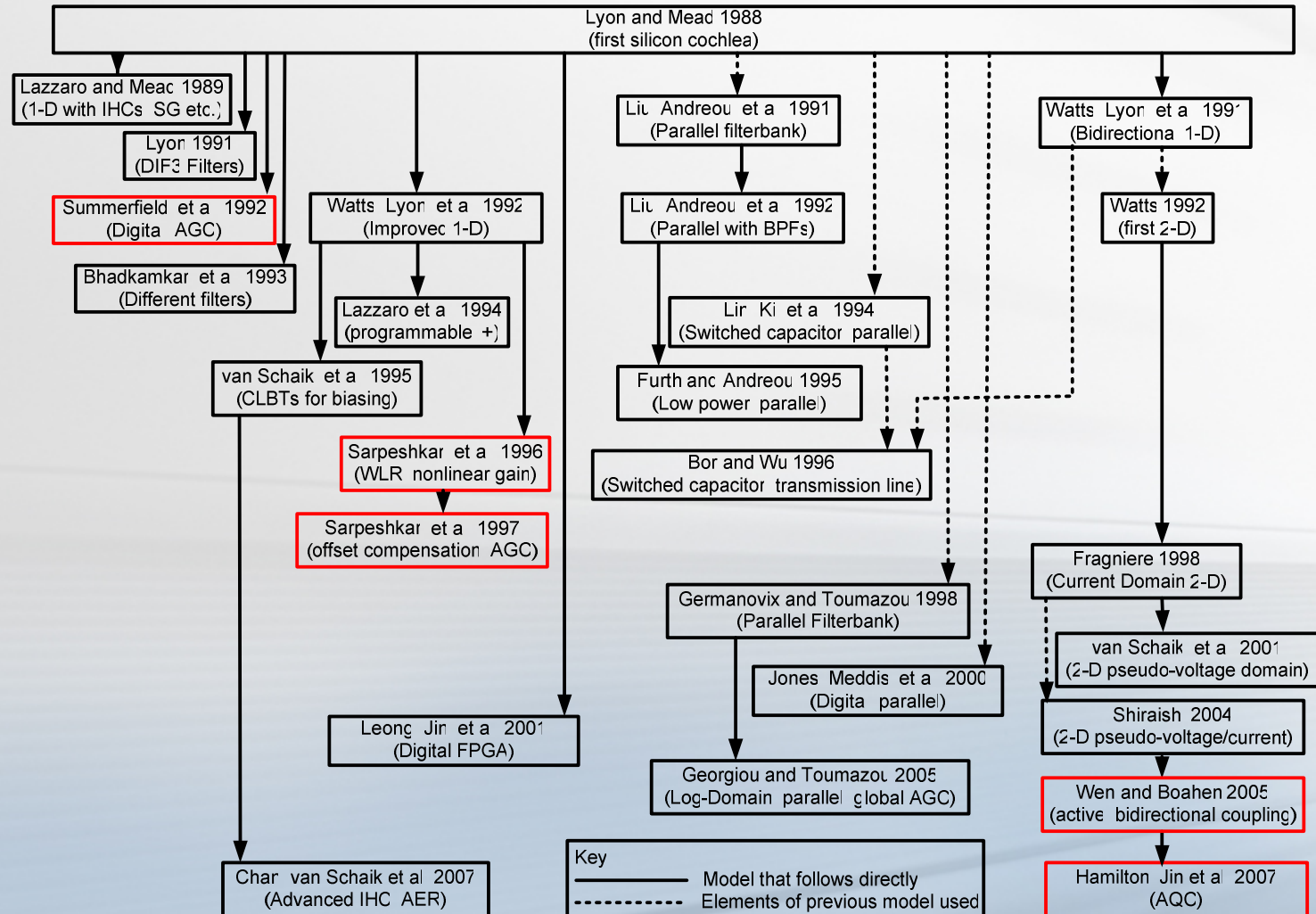


Silicon Cochleae

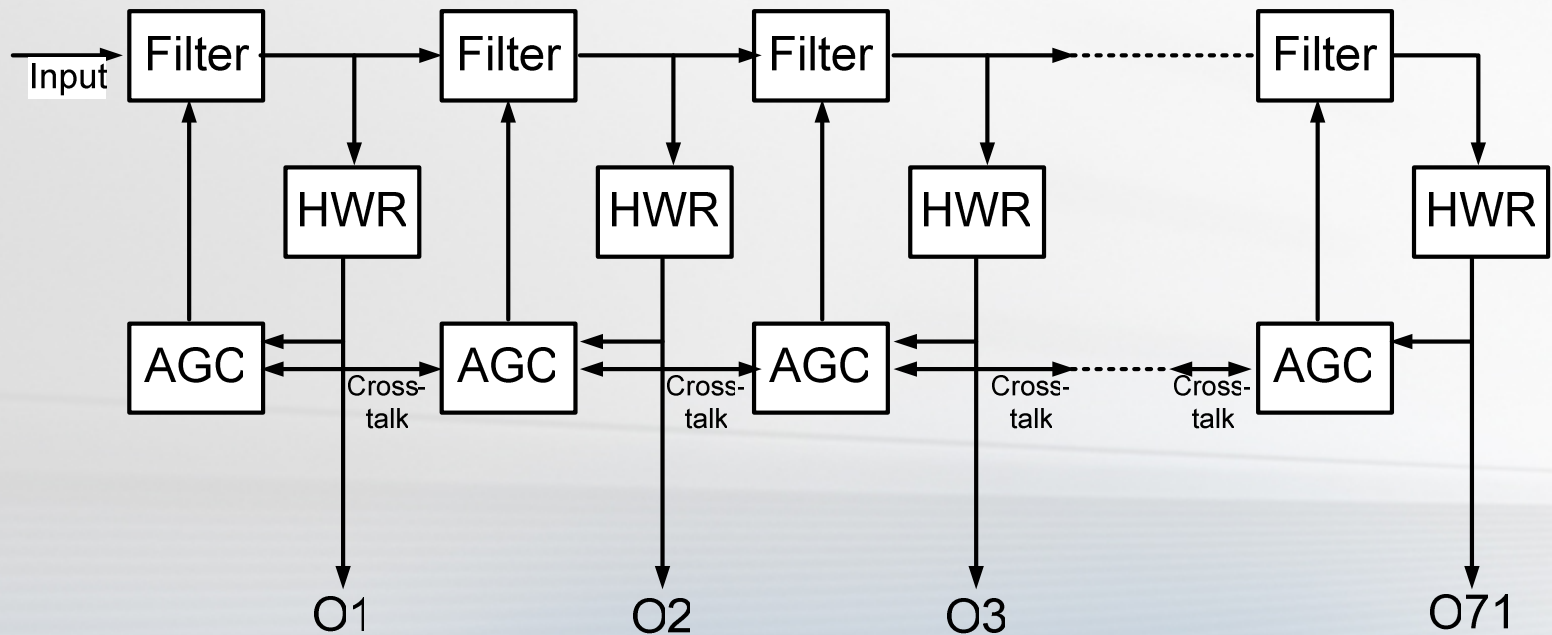


Wen and Boahen 2005

Silicon Cochleae

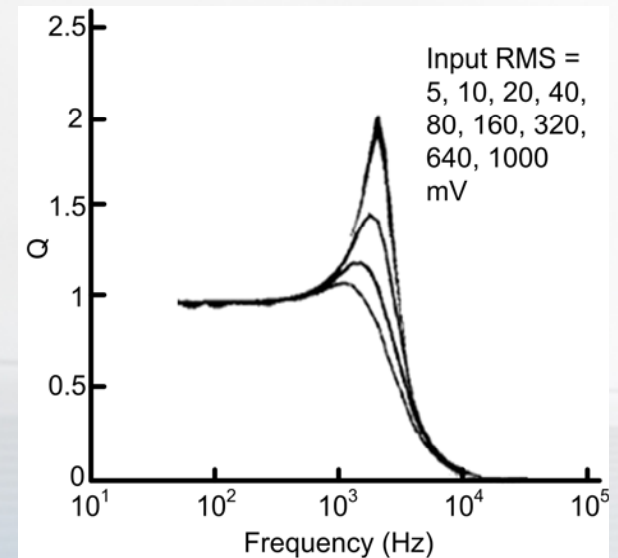
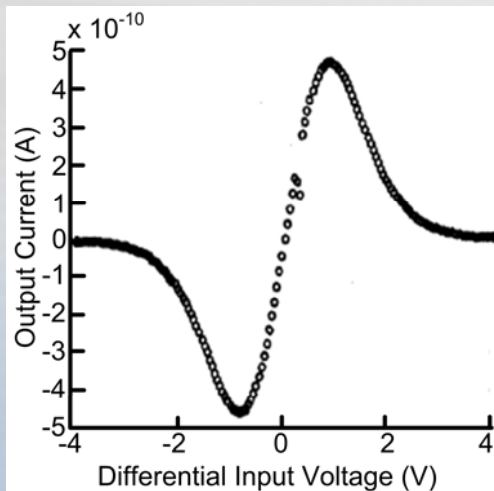
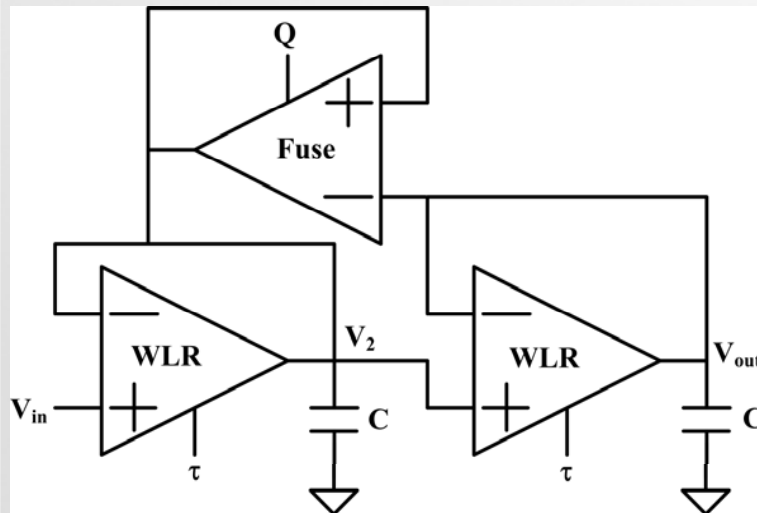


Silicon Cochleae



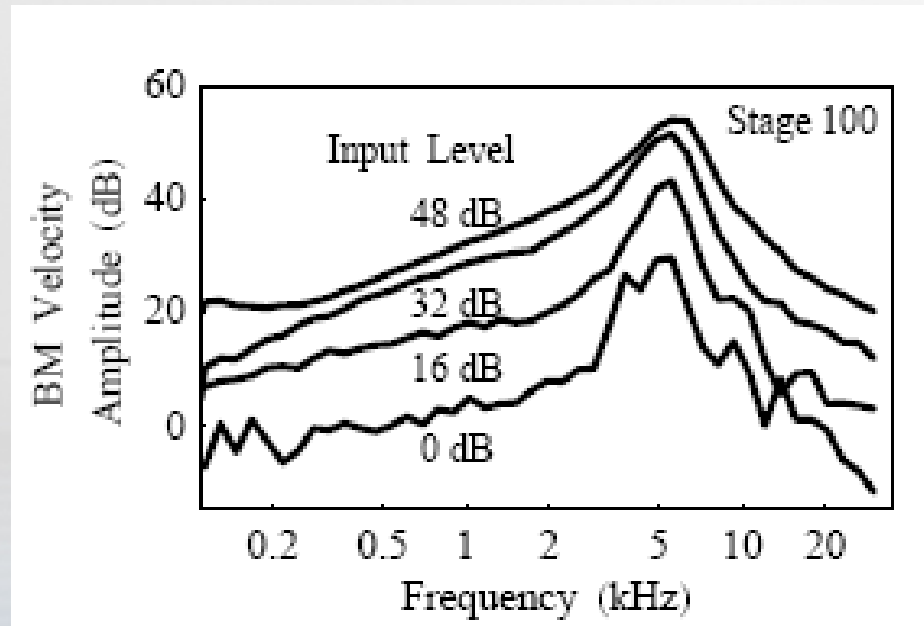
Summerfield and Lyon 1992

Silicon Cochleae



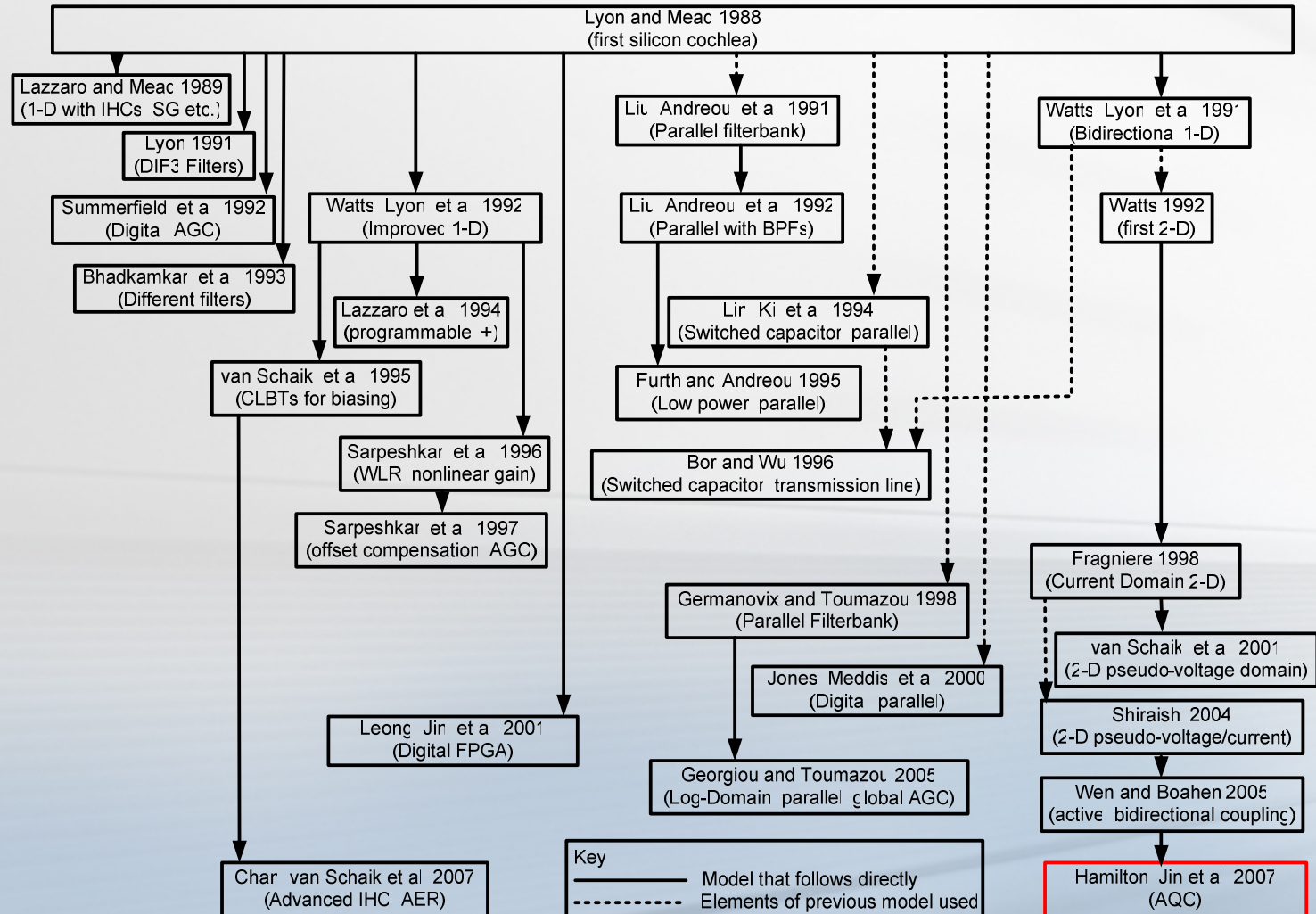
Sarpeshkar, Lyon et al. 1996

Silicon Cochleae

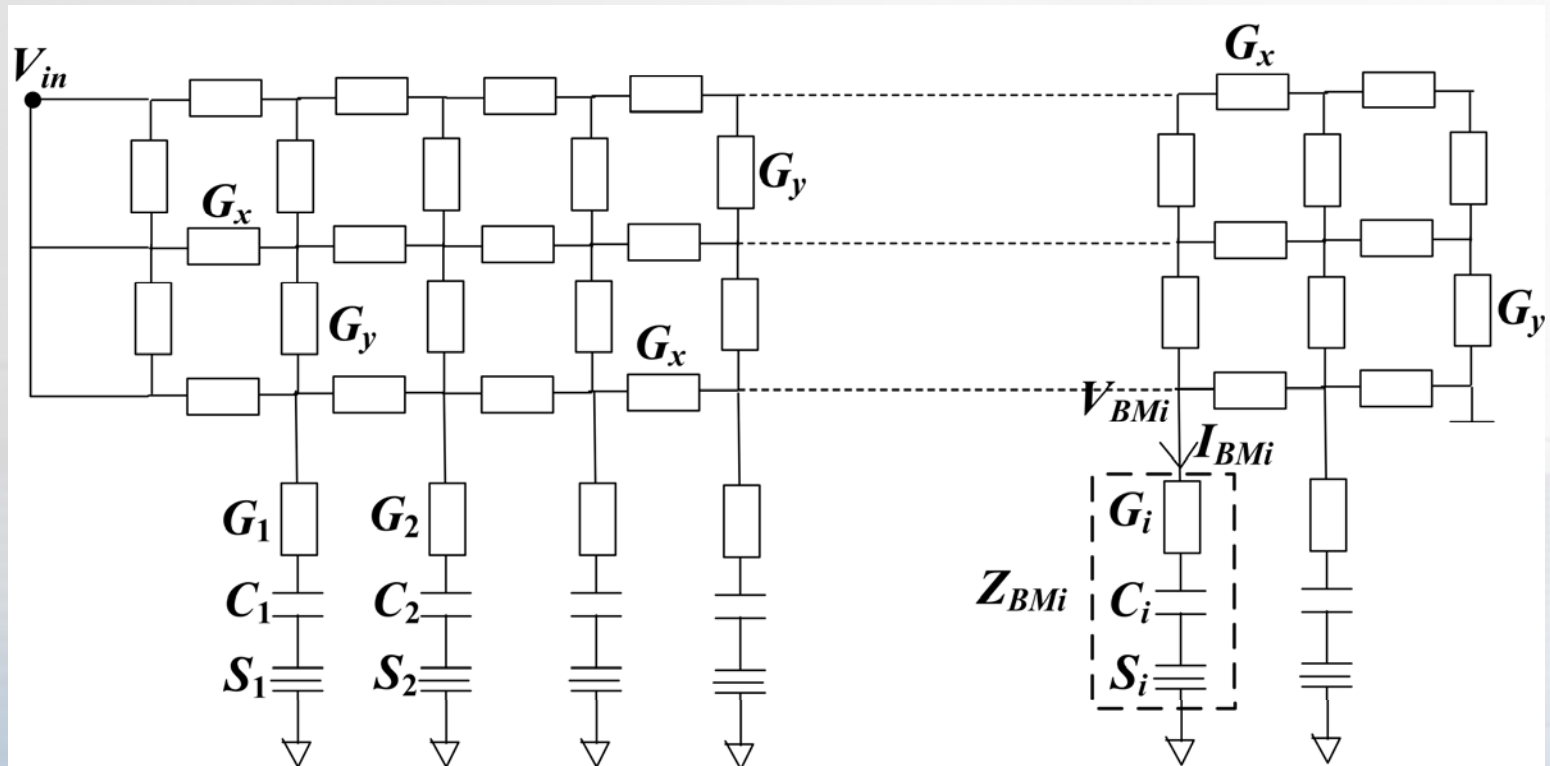


Wen and Boahen 2005

Silicon Cochleae



The Passive Model



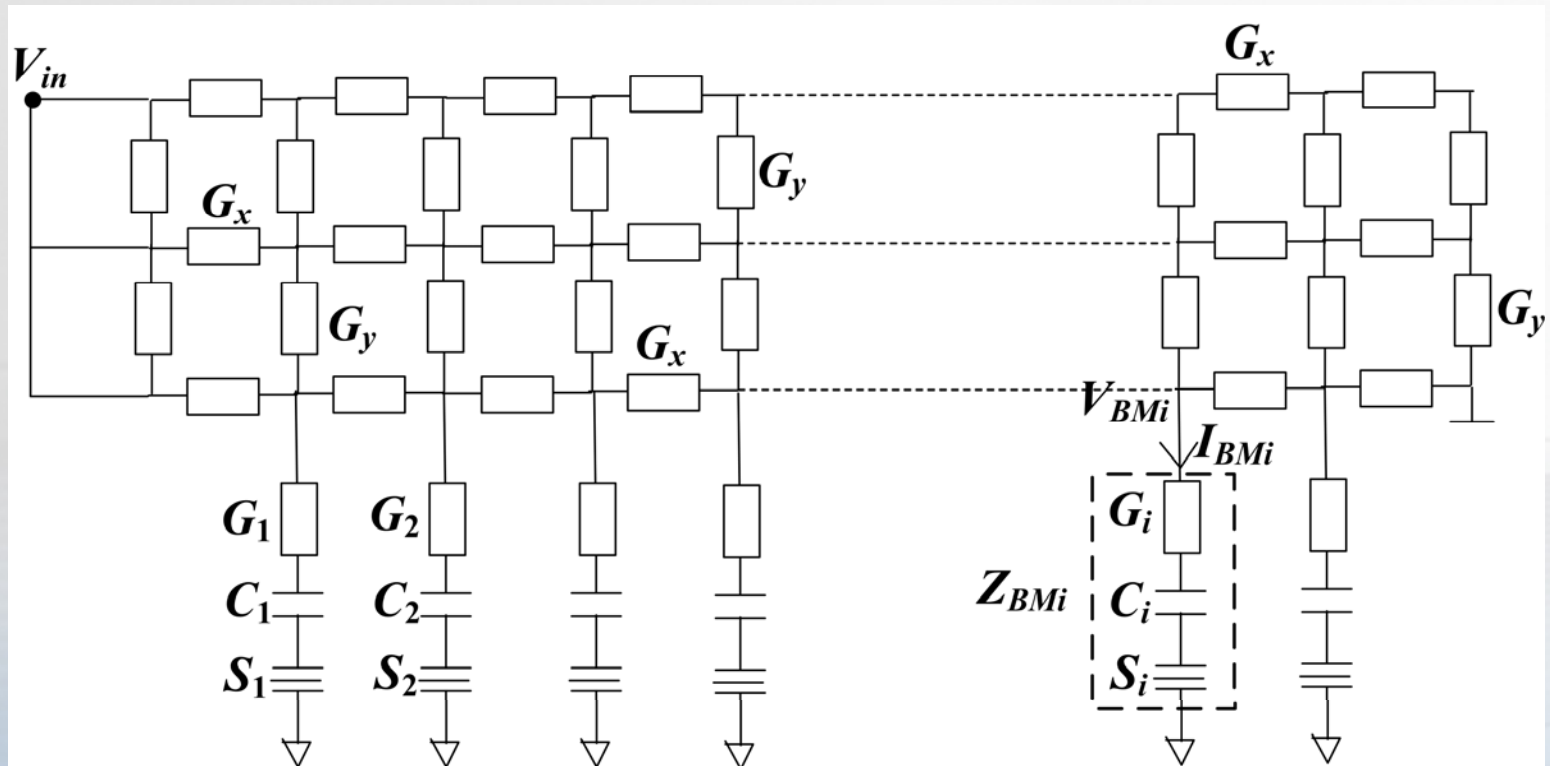
The Passive Model

$$\{p_{SM}(x,0) - p_{ST}(x,0)\}w(x)dx = a_{BM}(x)\left\{m(x)dx + \frac{h(x)}{s}dx + \frac{k(x)}{s^2}dx\right\}$$

$$V_{SM}(x,0) - V_{ST}(x,0) = Z_{BM}(x)J_{BM}(x) = I_{BM}(x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{G_{BM}(x)} + \frac{1}{sC_{BM}(x)} + \frac{1}{s^2S_{BM}(x)}\right)$$

$$V_{SC} \propto \frac{i_{SC}}{(j\omega)^2} = \frac{-i_{SC}}{\omega^2}$$

The Passive Model

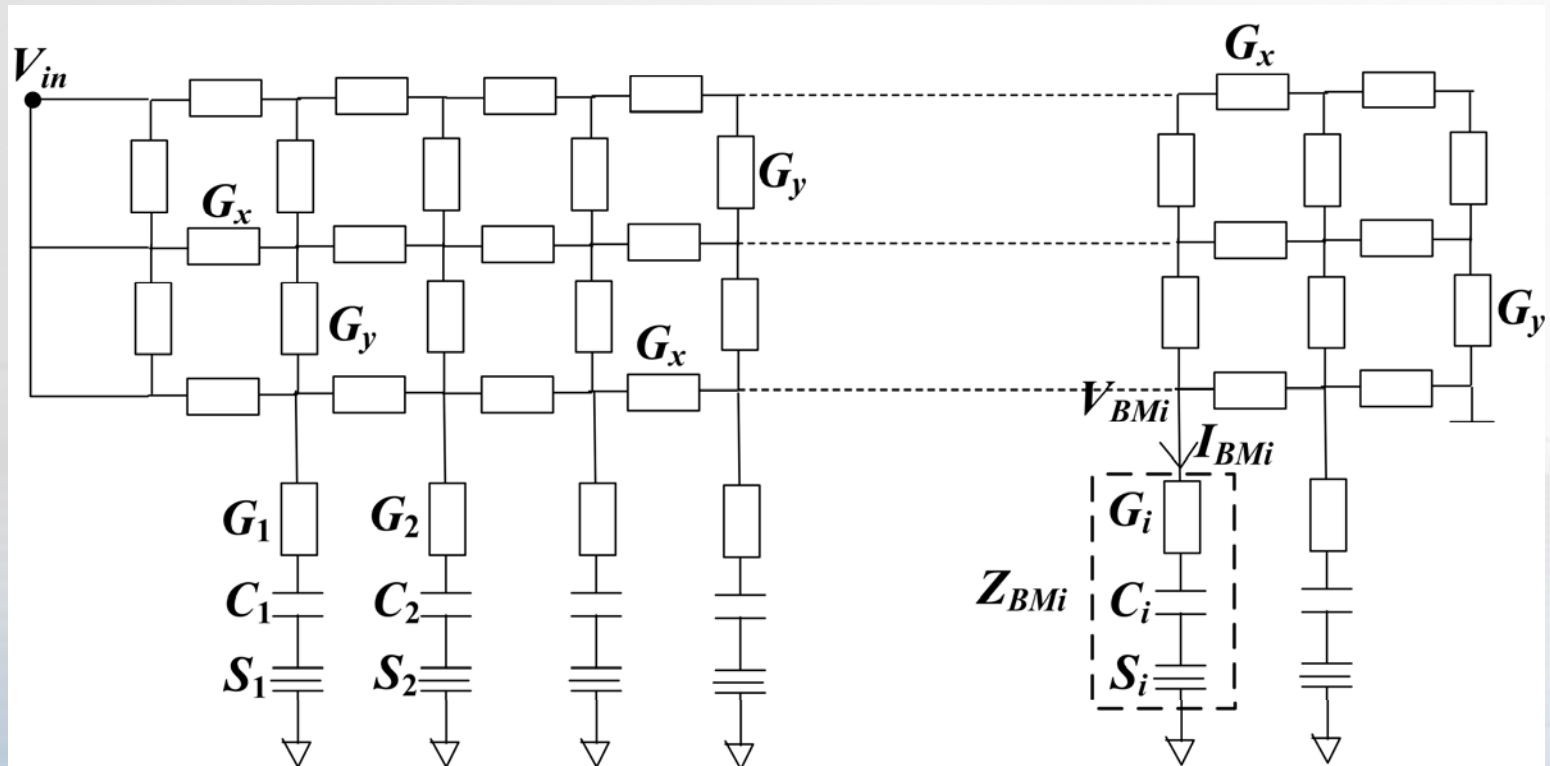


The Passive Model

$$I_{B_{Mi}} = \frac{s^2 S_i}{s^2 \frac{S_i}{G_i} + s \frac{S_i}{C_i} + 1} \cdot V_{B_{Mi}} = \frac{V_{B_{Mi}}}{Z_{B_{Mi}}}$$

$$\frac{I_{B_{Mi}}}{s} = \frac{s S_i}{s^2 \frac{S_i}{G_i} + s \frac{S_i}{C_i} + 1} \cdot V_{B_{Mi}}$$

The Passive Model



The Active Model

Capacitance, effective viscosity and quality factor are equivalent

$$\frac{I_{B Mi}}{s} = \frac{s S_i}{s^2 \frac{S_i}{G_i} + s \frac{S_i}{C_i} + 1} \cdot V_{B Mi} \quad T(s) = \frac{Out(s)}{In(s)} = \frac{s \tau}{s^2 \tau^2 + s \frac{\tau}{Q} + 1}$$

$$Q \propto C_i \propto \frac{1}{h}$$

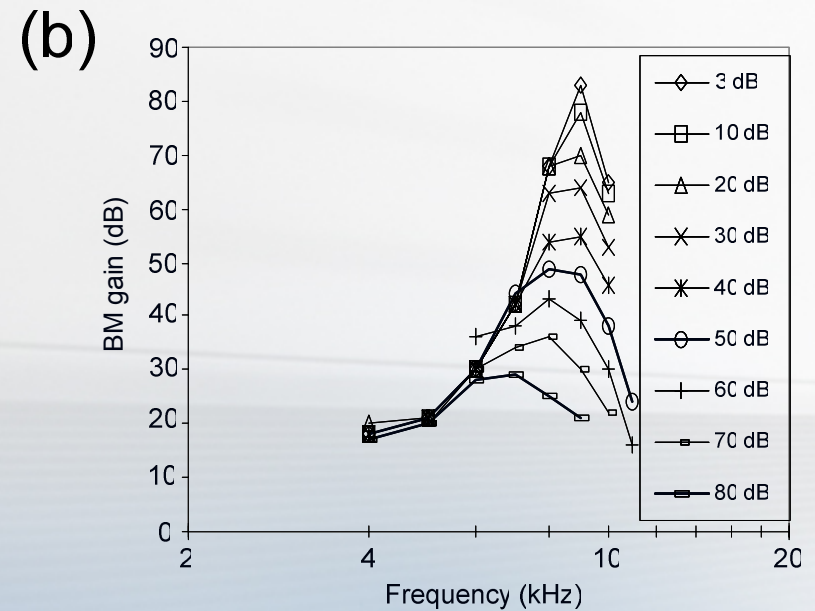
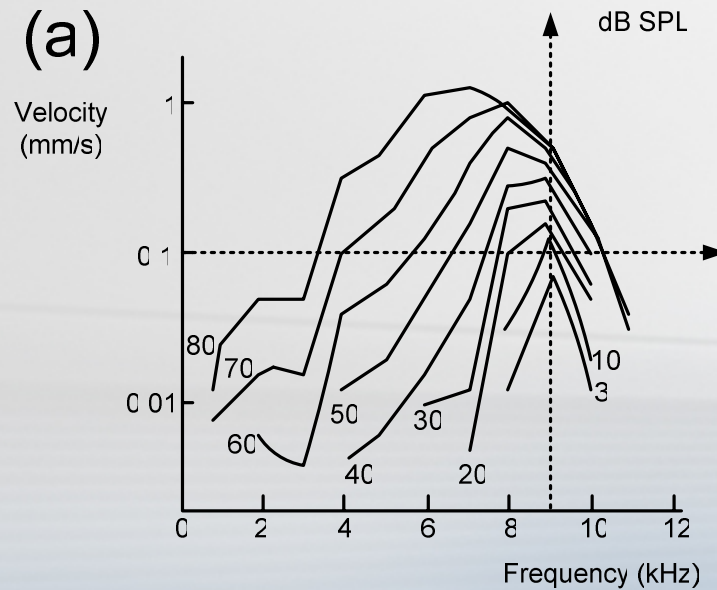
The Passive Model

$$\{p_{SM}(x,0) - p_{ST}(x,0)\}w(x)dx = a_{BM}(x) \left\{ m(x)dx + \frac{h(x)}{s} dx + \frac{k(x)}{s^2} dx \right\}$$

$$V_{SM}(x,0) - V_{ST}(x,0) = Z_{BM}(x)J_{BM}(x) = I_{BM}(x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{G_{BM}(x)} + \frac{1}{sC_{BM}(x)} + \frac{1}{s^2S_{BM}(x)} \right)$$

$$V_{SC} \propto \frac{i_{SC}}{(j\omega)^2} = \frac{-i_{SC}}{\omega^2}$$

Hopf Bifurcation Hypothesis

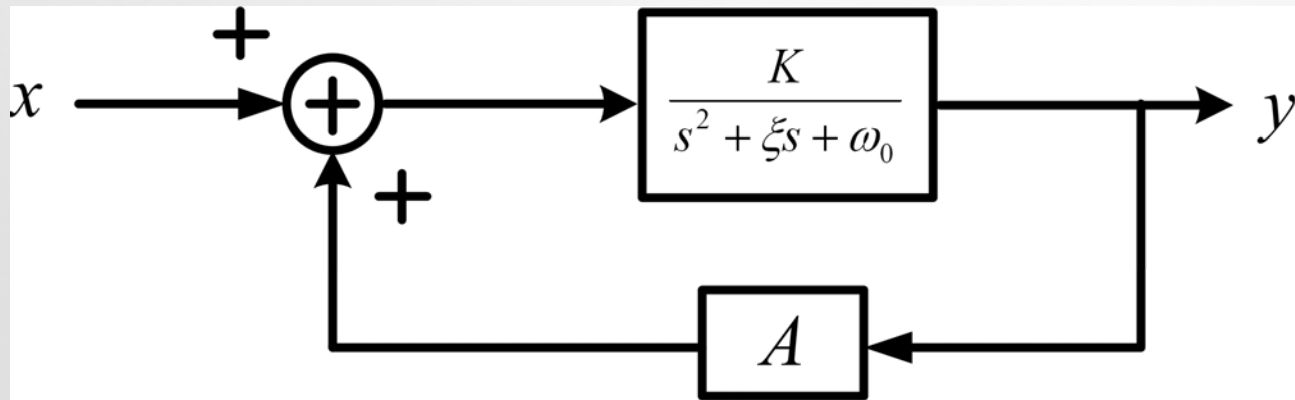


Hopf Bifurcation and Parametric Amplification

μ	Region of Operation
> 0	Unstable, limit cycle
$= 0$	Critical point, bifurcation
< 0	Sub-critical, stable equilibrium

$$\dot{y} = (\mu + j\omega_0)y - y^3 + x$$

Hopf Bifurcation and Parametric Amplification



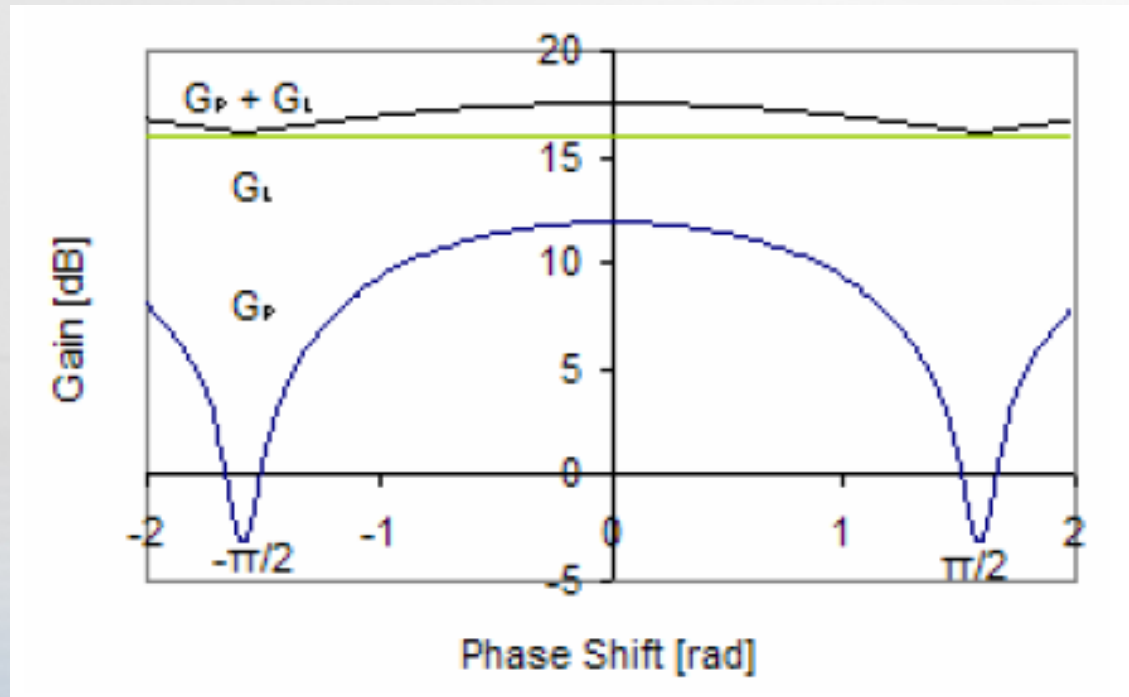
$$M \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \xi \frac{dy}{dt} + (k - g\mu)y + gy|y|^2 - x = 0$$

$$A = g(\mu - |y|^2)$$

Tapson, Hamilton et al. 2008

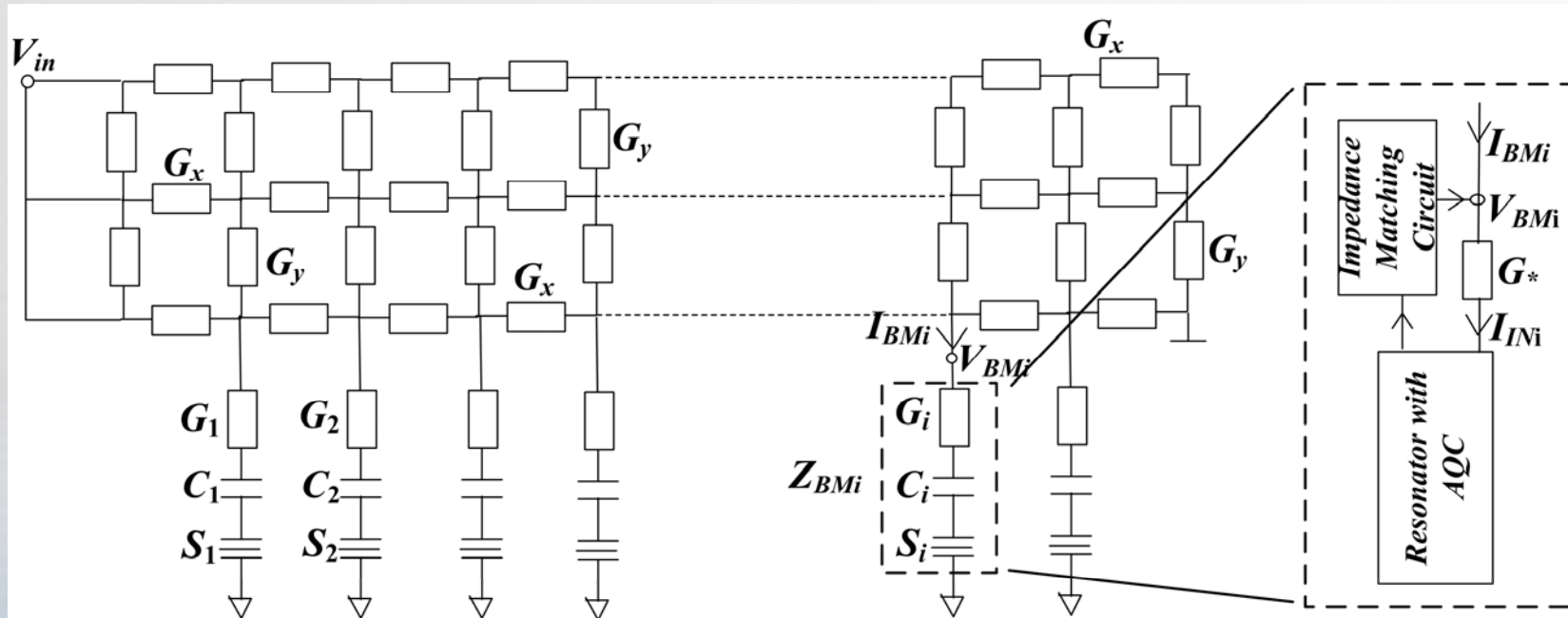
Hopf Bifurcation and Parametric Amplification

$$|Y \sin \omega t|^2 = Y^2 \sin^2 \omega t = \frac{1}{2} Y^2 (1 + \cos 2\omega t)$$

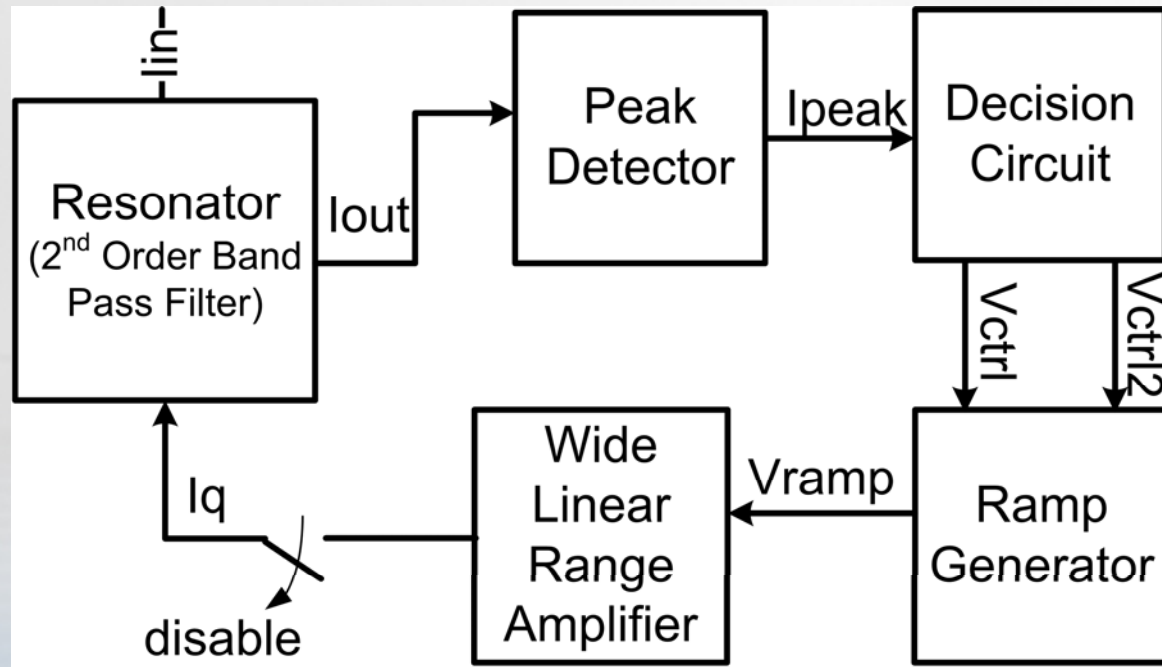


Here: Hopf $\equiv$ Parametric Amplification

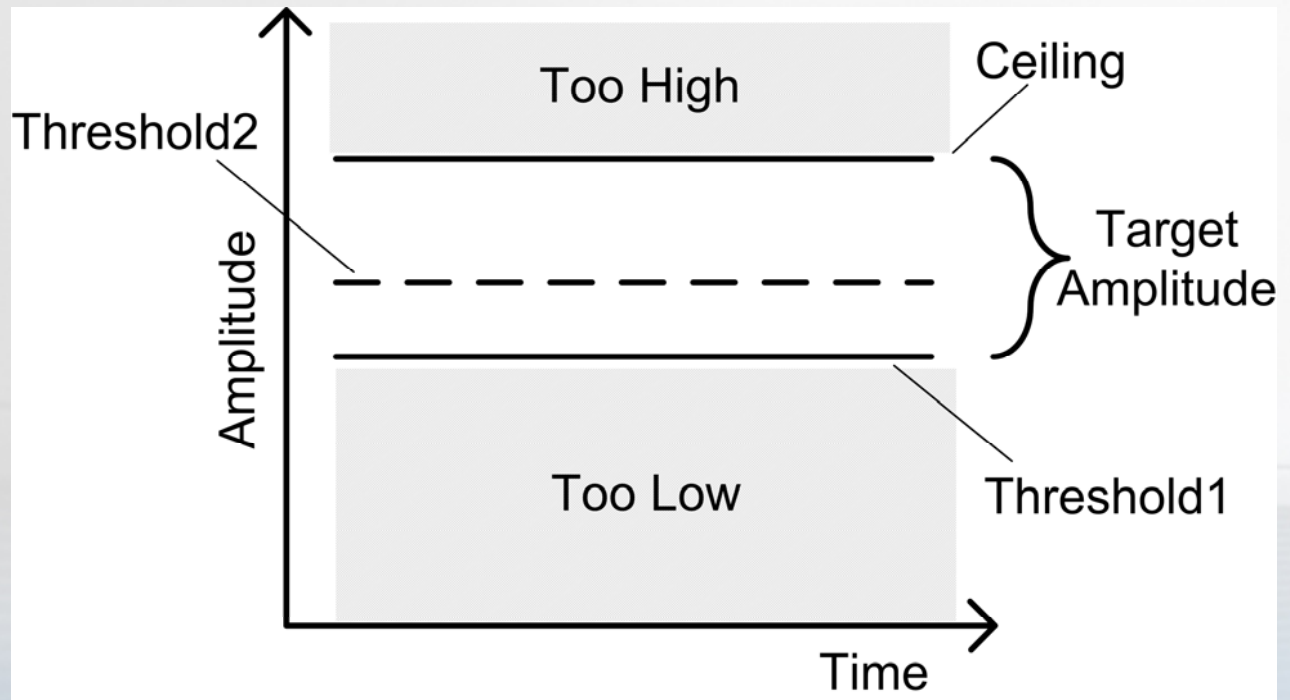
The Active Model



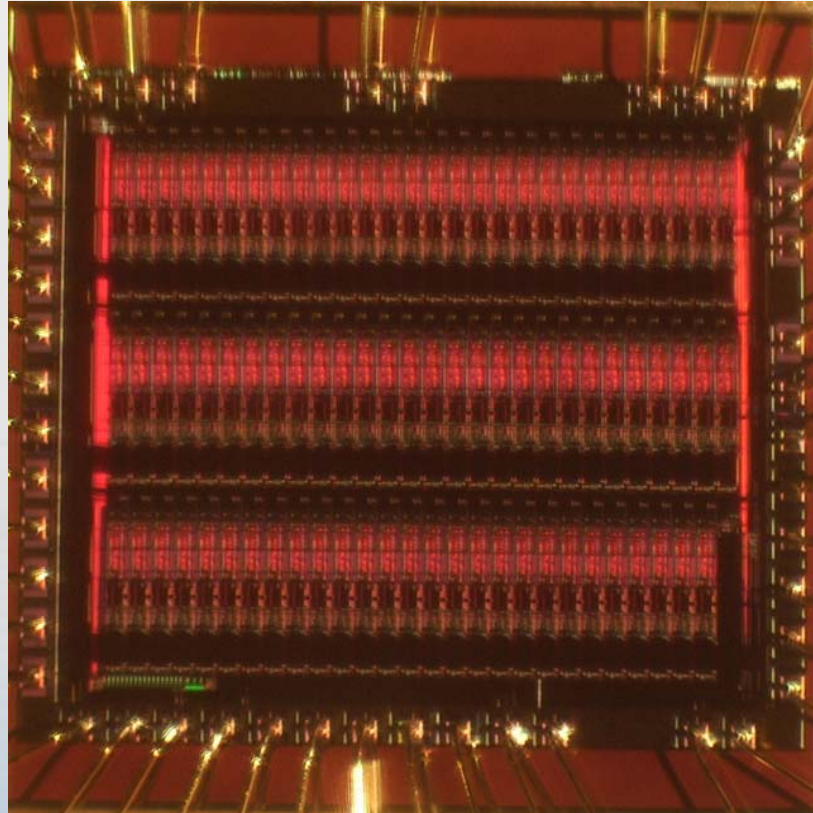
Physical Implementation



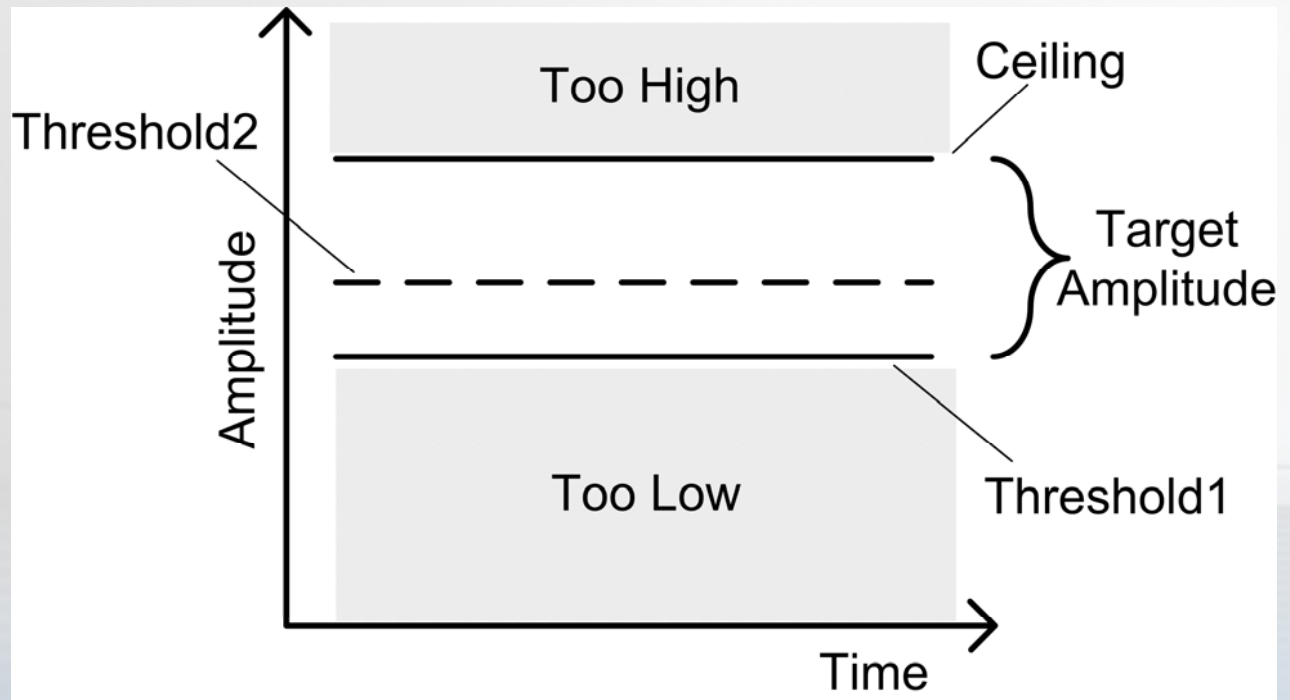
Physical Implementation



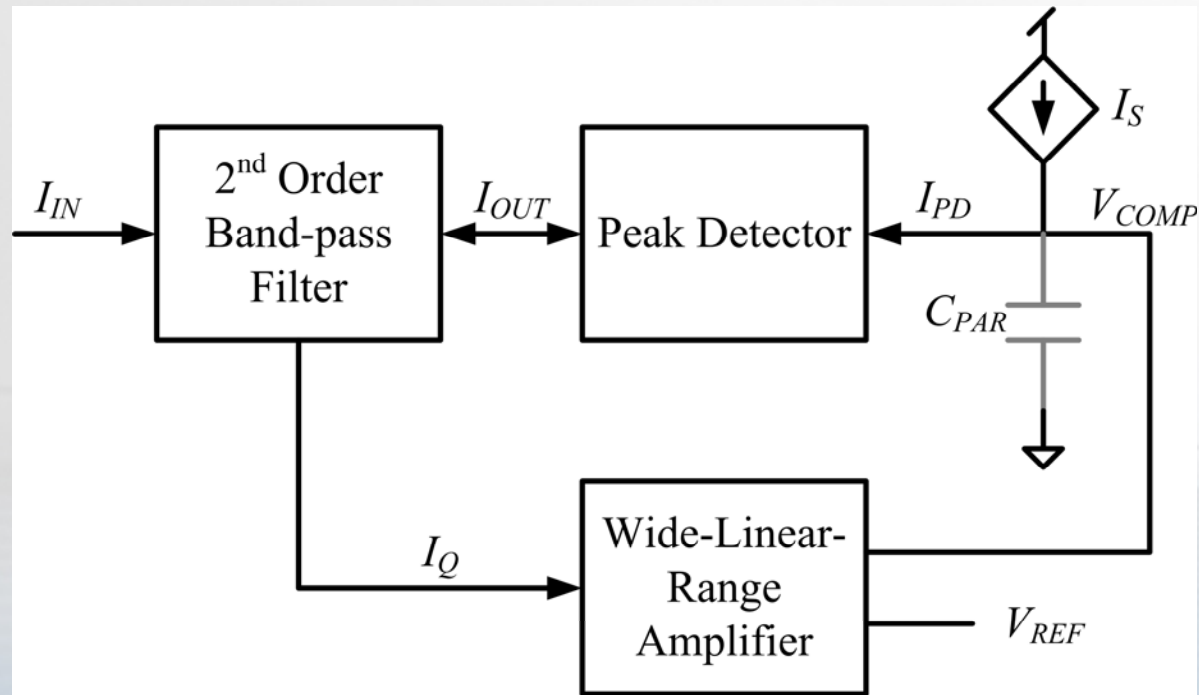
Physical Implementation



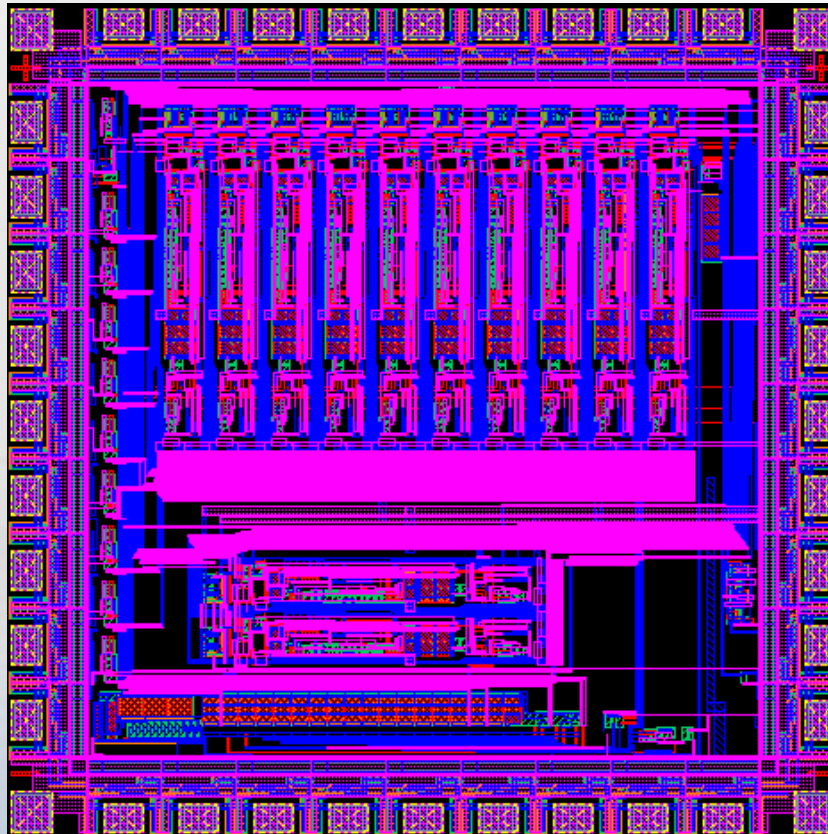
Physical Implementation



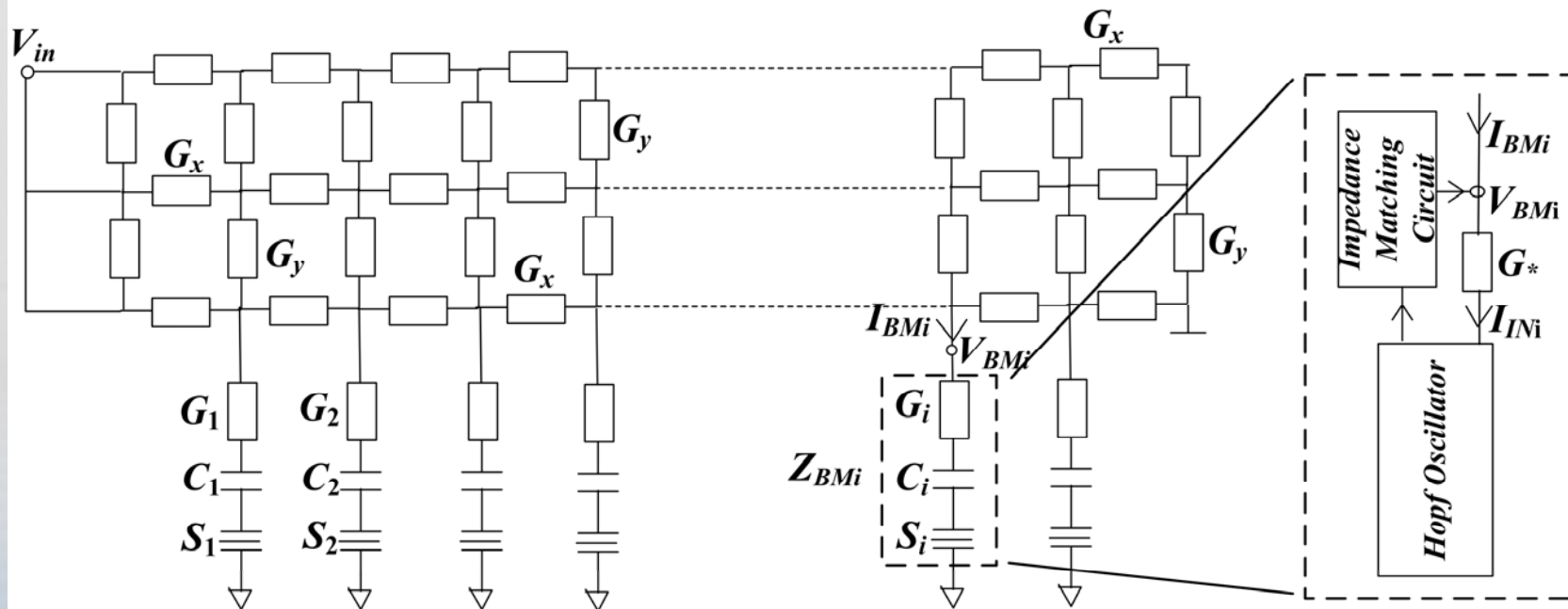
Physical Implementation



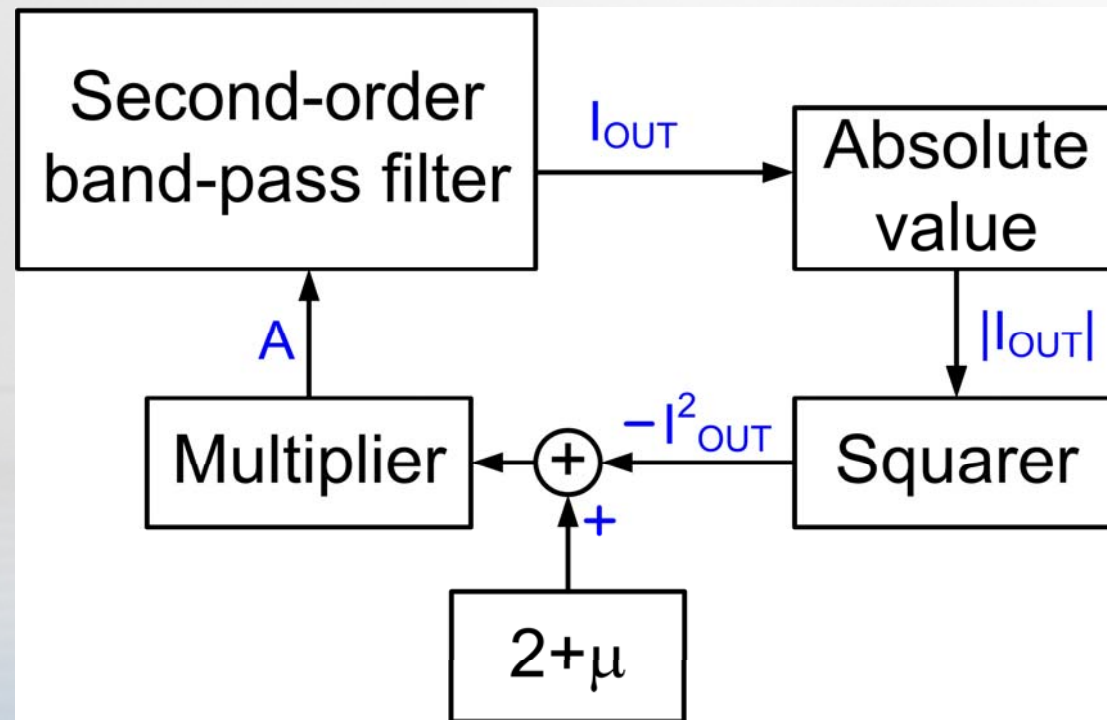
Physical Implementation



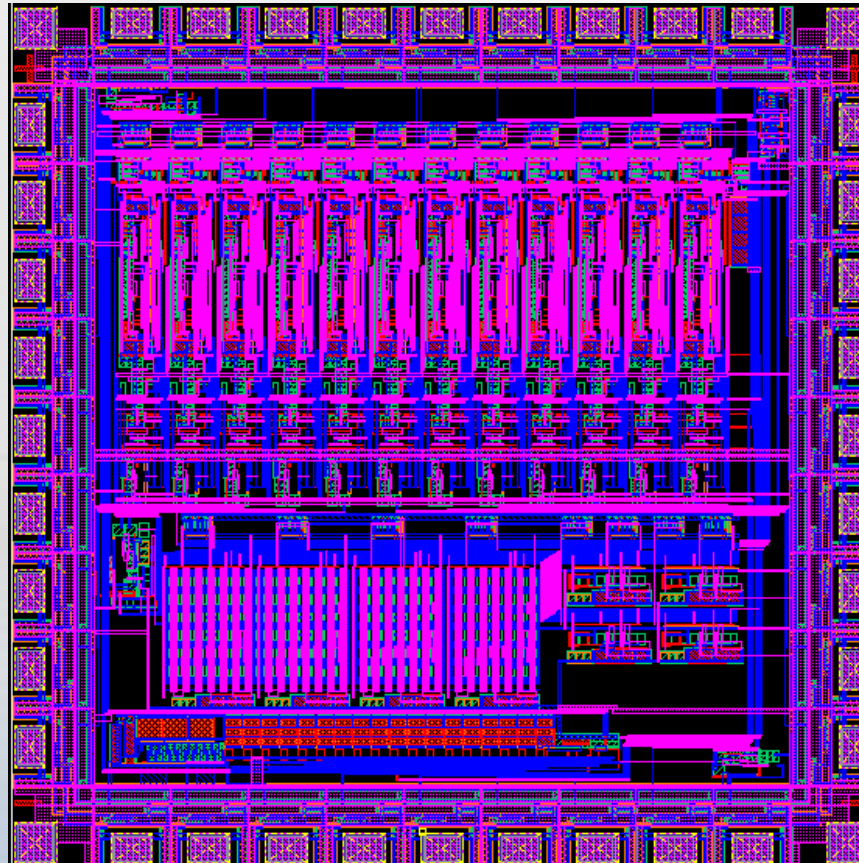
Physical Implementation



Physical Implementation

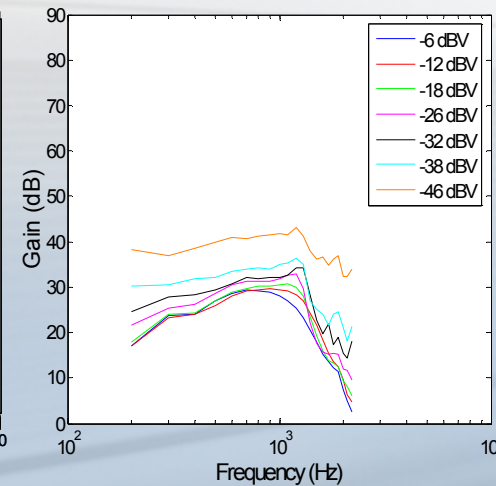
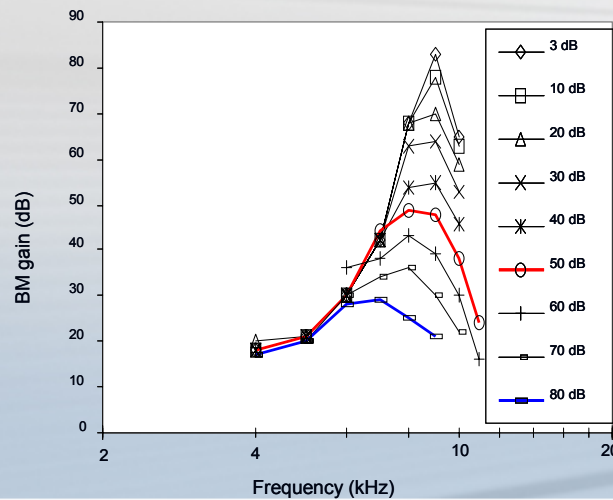
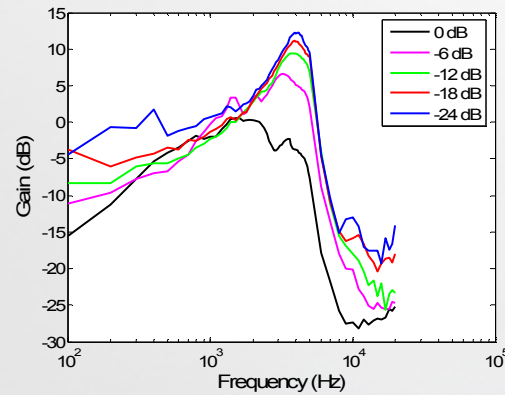


Physical Implementation



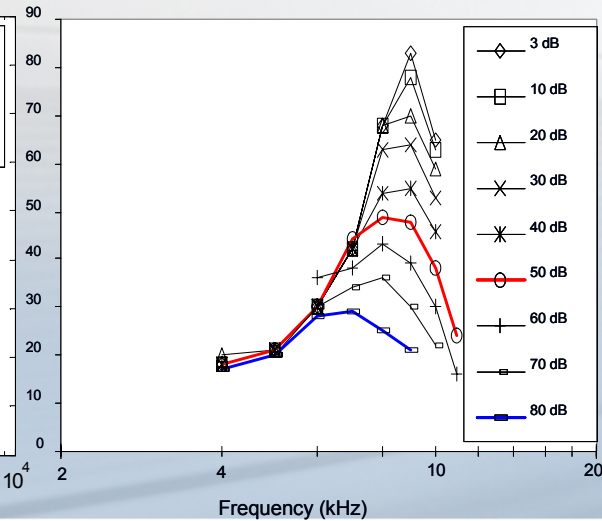
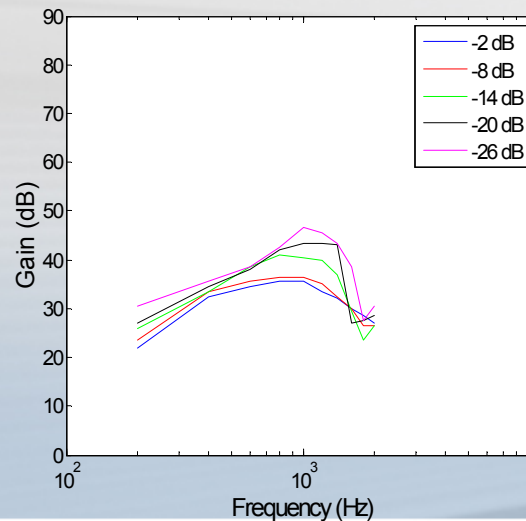
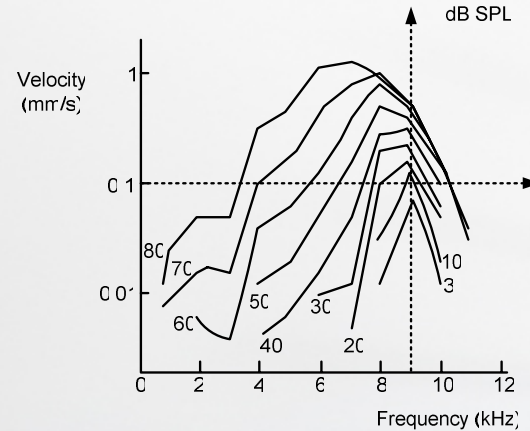
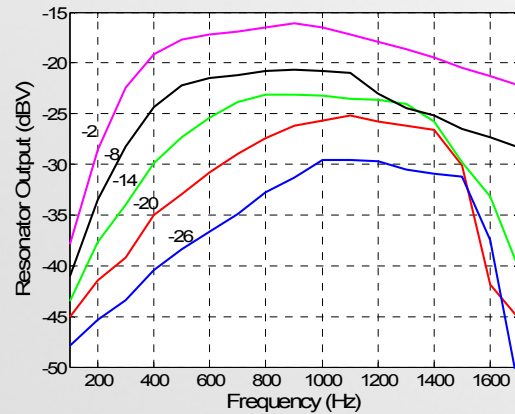
Results

Large-Signal Compression



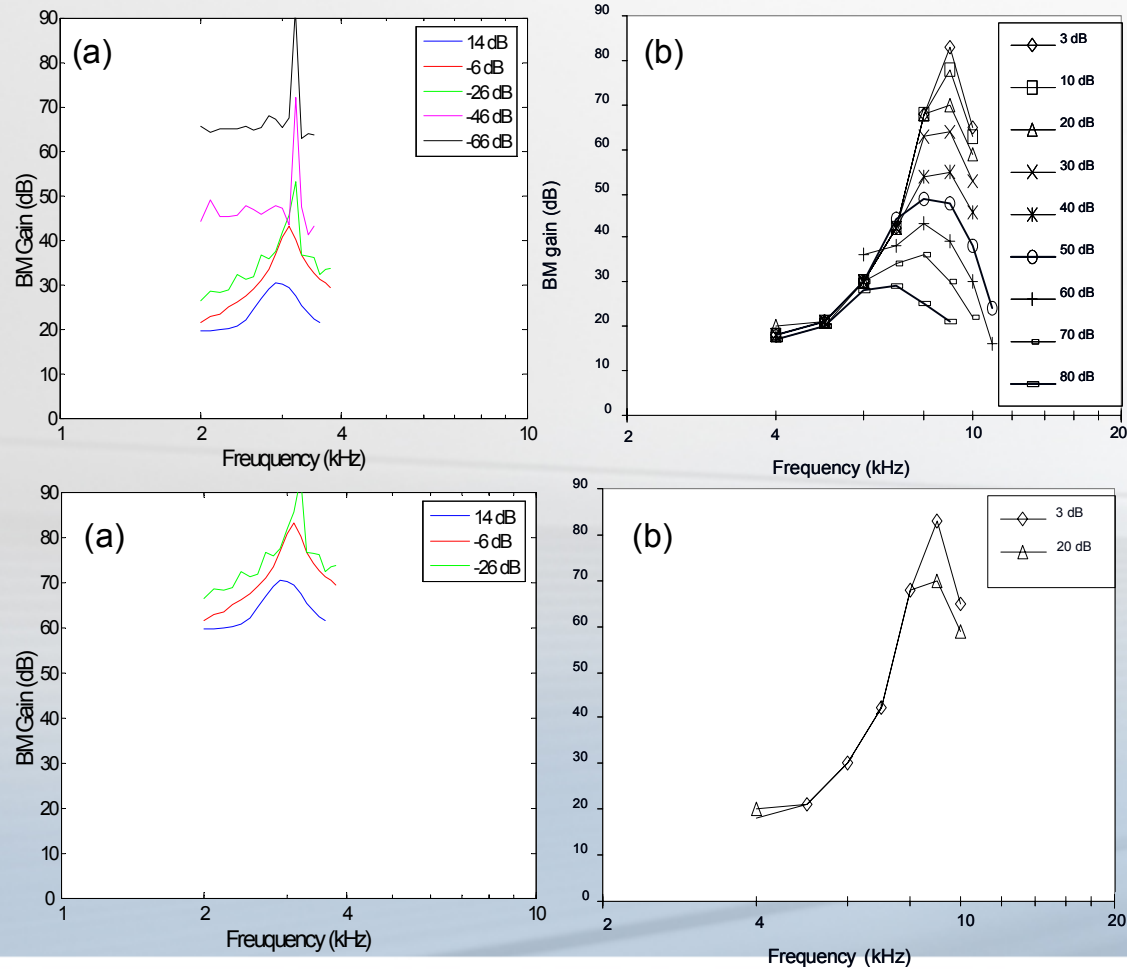
Results

Large-Signal Compression



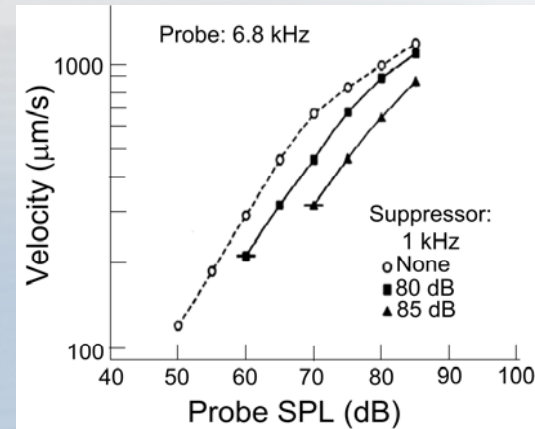
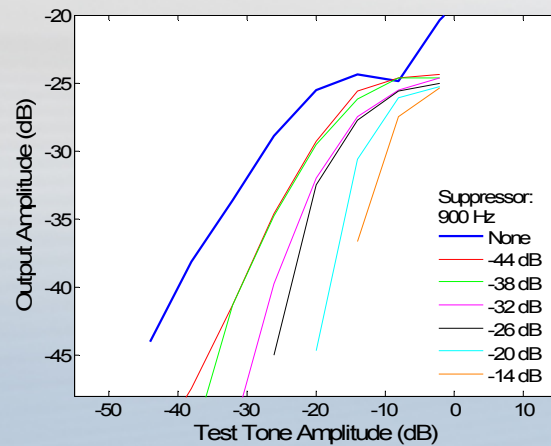
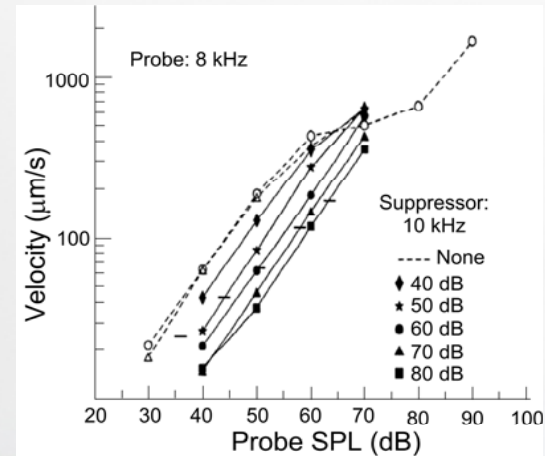
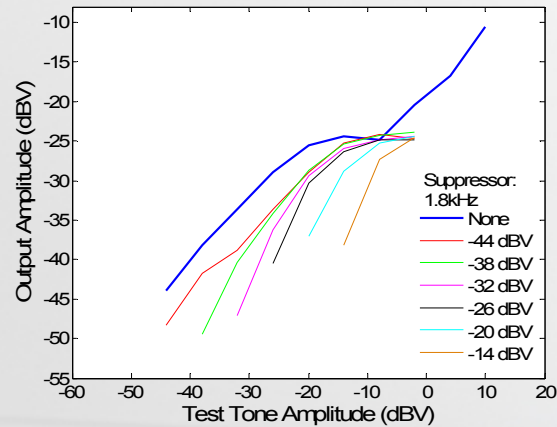
Results

Large-Signal Compression



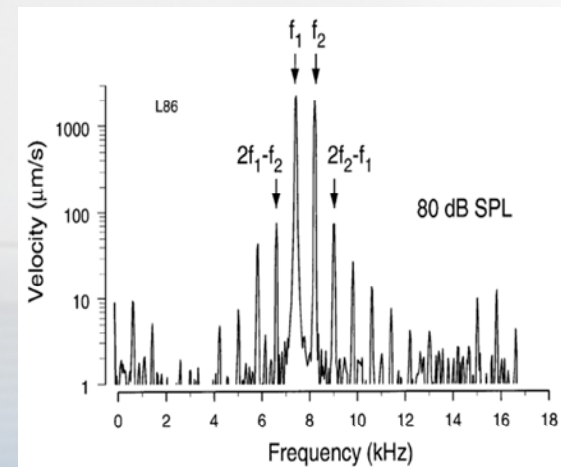
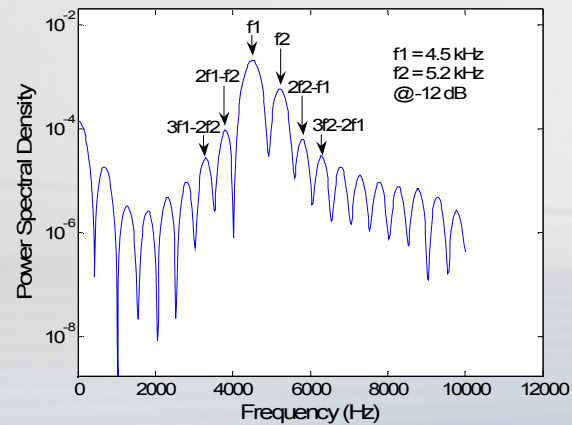
Results

Two-tone suppression



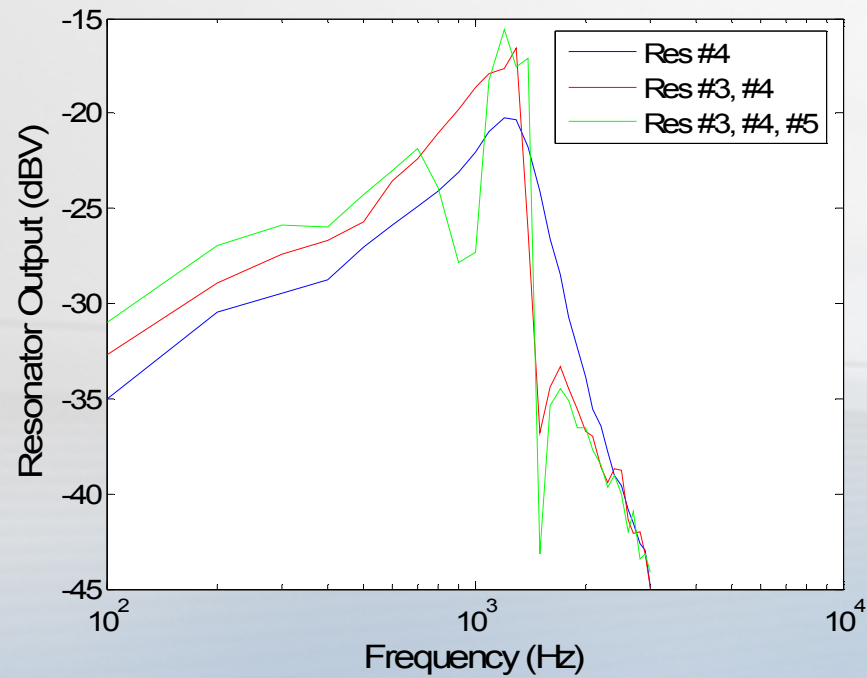
Results

Combinational Tones



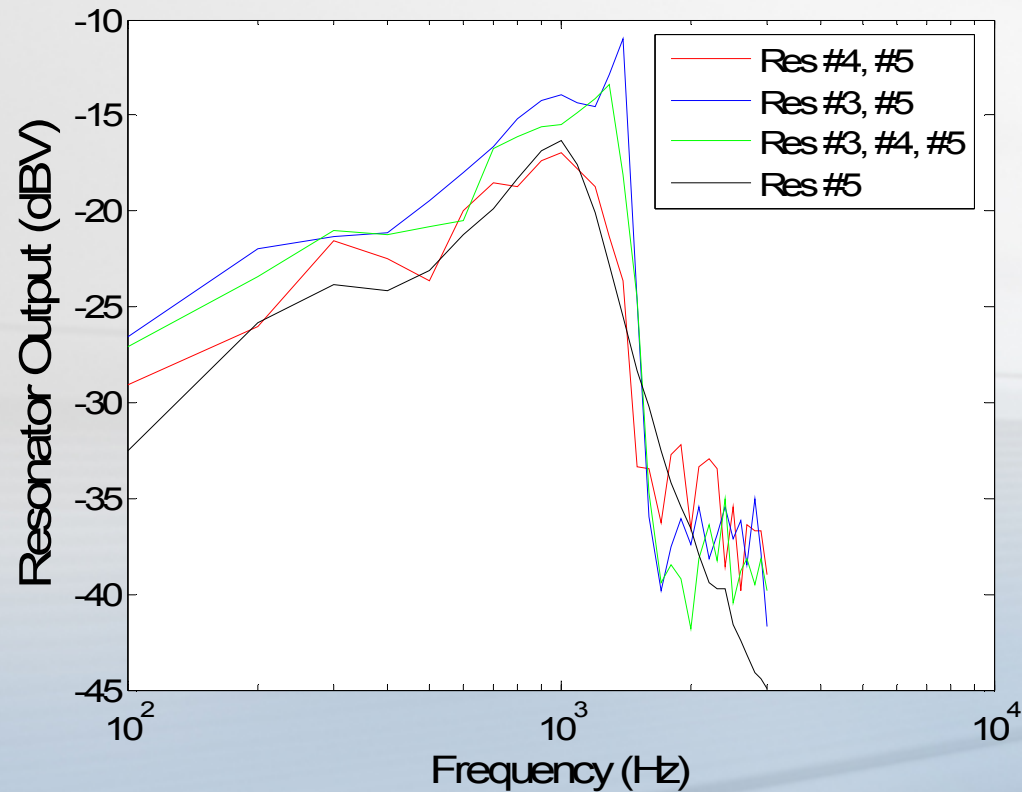
Results

Coupling between resonator sections



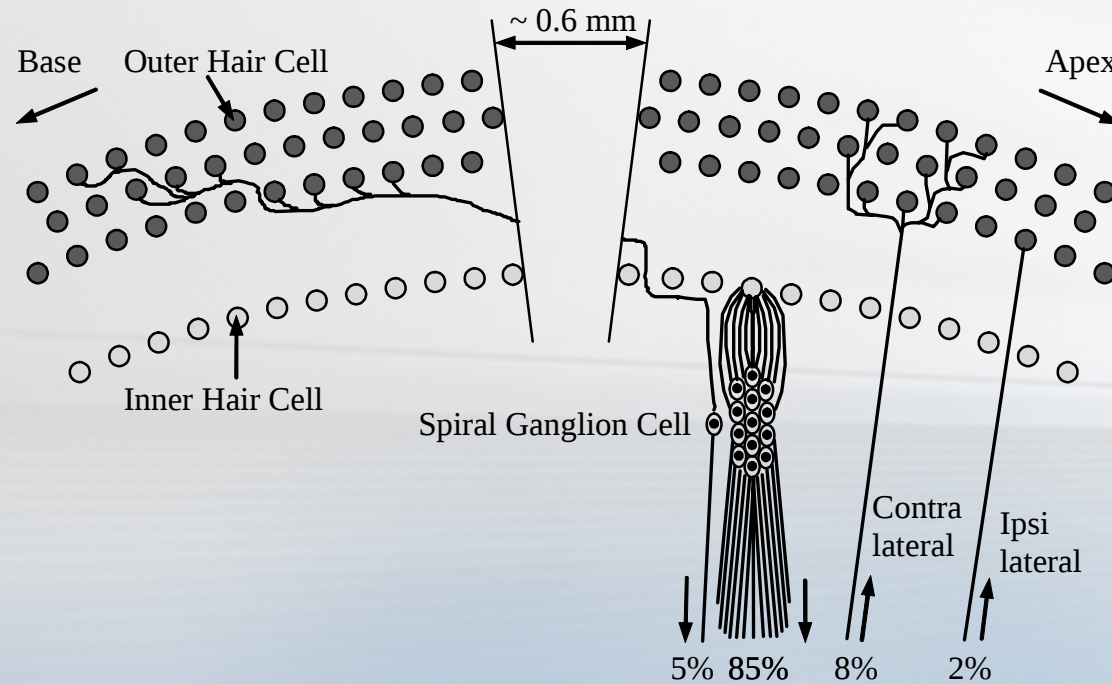
Results

Coupling between resonator sections



Results

Innervation of Hair Cells



The “To Do” List

- Bigger silicon cochlea implementing Hopf/parametric resonators
- Attach neurons to output
- Explore coupling, masking, suppression, binaural hearing, the “Cocktail Party” problem etc. in even greater detail

Conclusions

- Silicon Cochleae are useful!
- We've built 3 silicon cochleae that exhibit many of the nonlinear and active properties of the mammalian cochlea
- We've shown that we can use these cochleae to understand biology a little better

The End

Easy Questions????