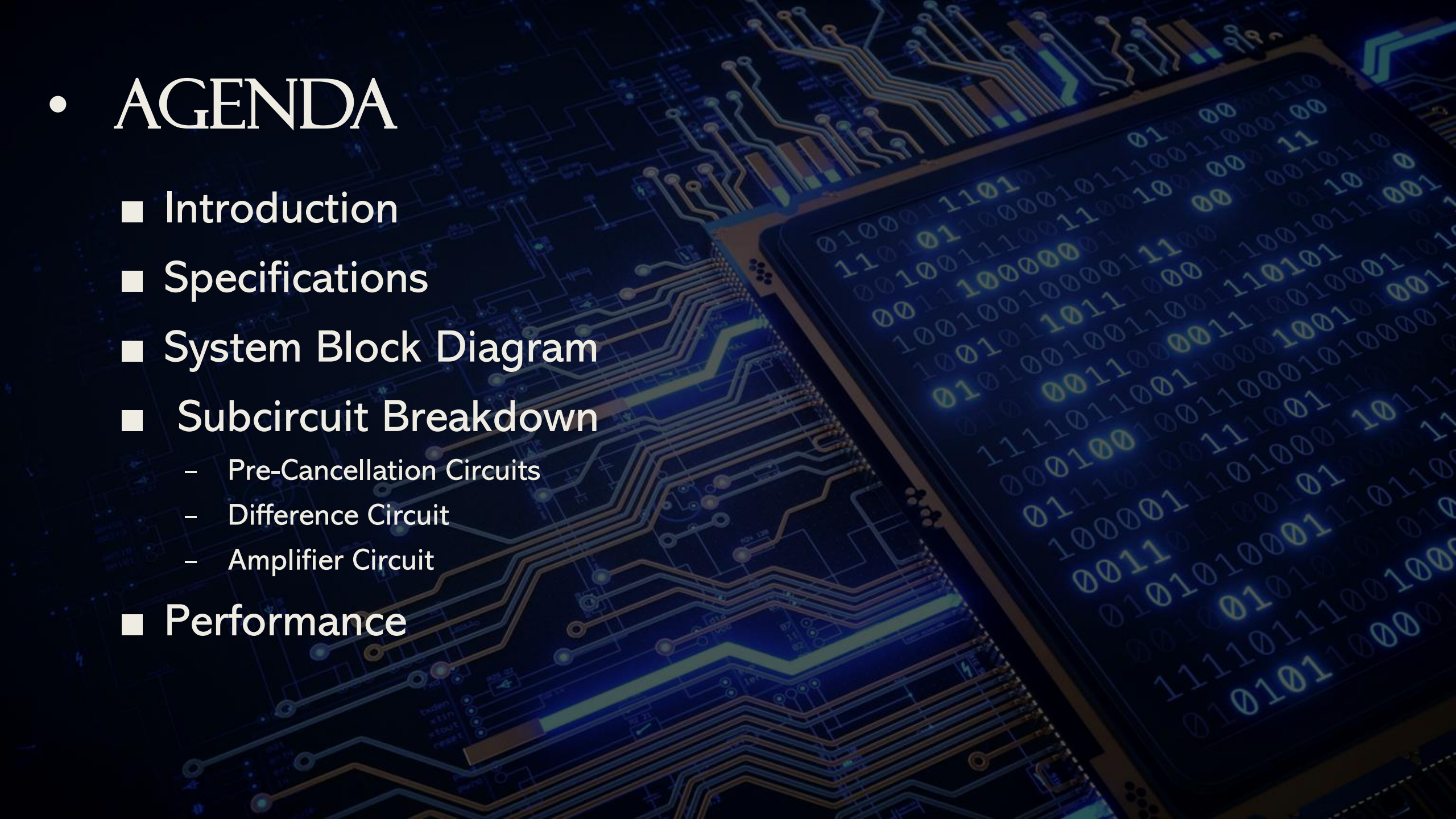




NEURAL DUPLEX RECORDING

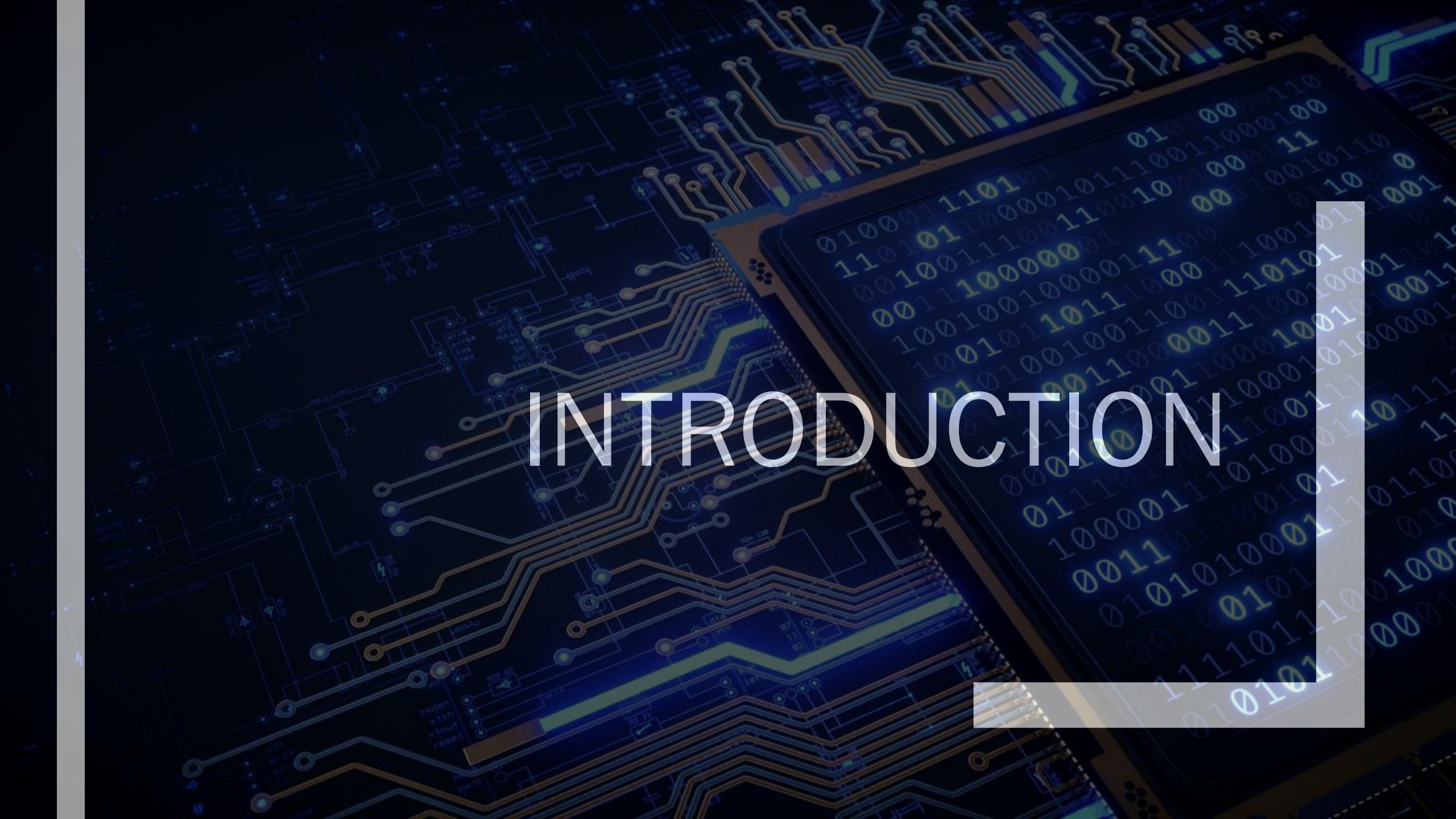
ECE 4530
FINAL PROJECT PRESENTATION

EMILY WANG
CHLOE WU
TARA VAN NIEUWSTADT

The background of the slide is a dark blue image of a circuit board. It features intricate gold-colored traces and pads. Overlaid on the right side of the board is a grid of glowing yellow and white binary digits (0s and 1s), creating a digital aesthetic.

• AGENDA

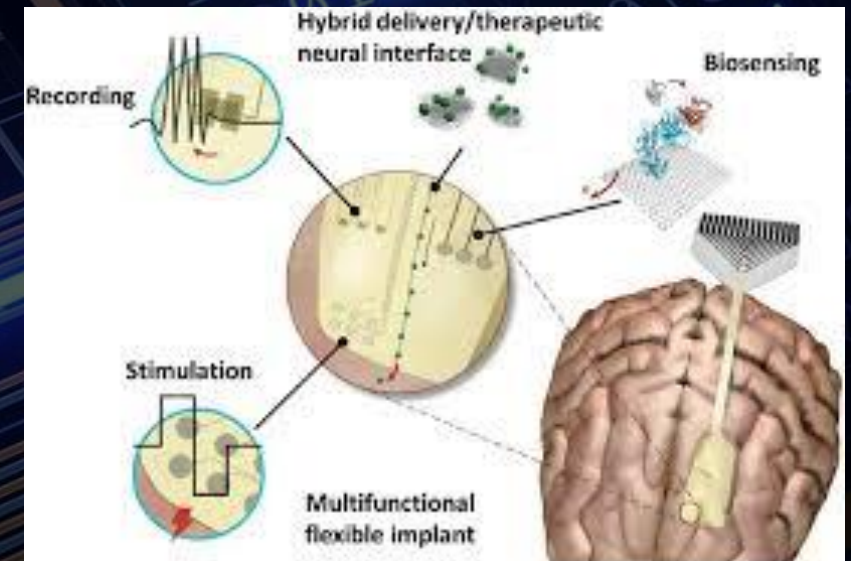
- Introduction
- Specifications
- System Block Diagram
- Subcircuit Breakdown
 - Pre-Cancellation Circuits
 - Difference Circuit
 - Amplifier Circuit
- Performance



INTRODUCTION

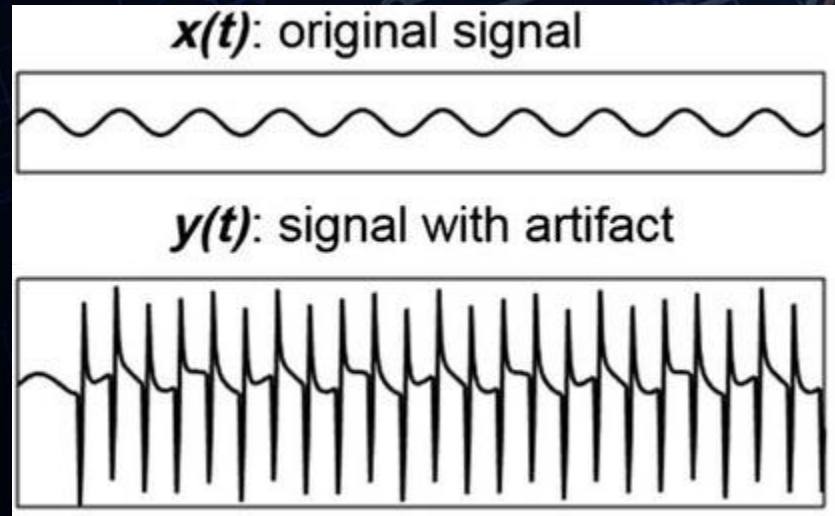
• WHAT IS NEURAL DUPLEX?

- The neural duplex system enables the stimulation and measurement of neural activity simultaneously.
- Neural duplex can help us better understand the brain and nervous system, which can help improve clinical therapy of neurological disorders related to brains such as Parkinson's disease and depression.
- Currently, the neural duplex is still a research topic



• CHALLENGES OF THE NEURAL DUPLEX

- A large artifact generated through the direct coupling of the simulation signal and recording probe
- Need to cancel the artifact before passing the signal through the amplifier so the circuit doesn't saturate

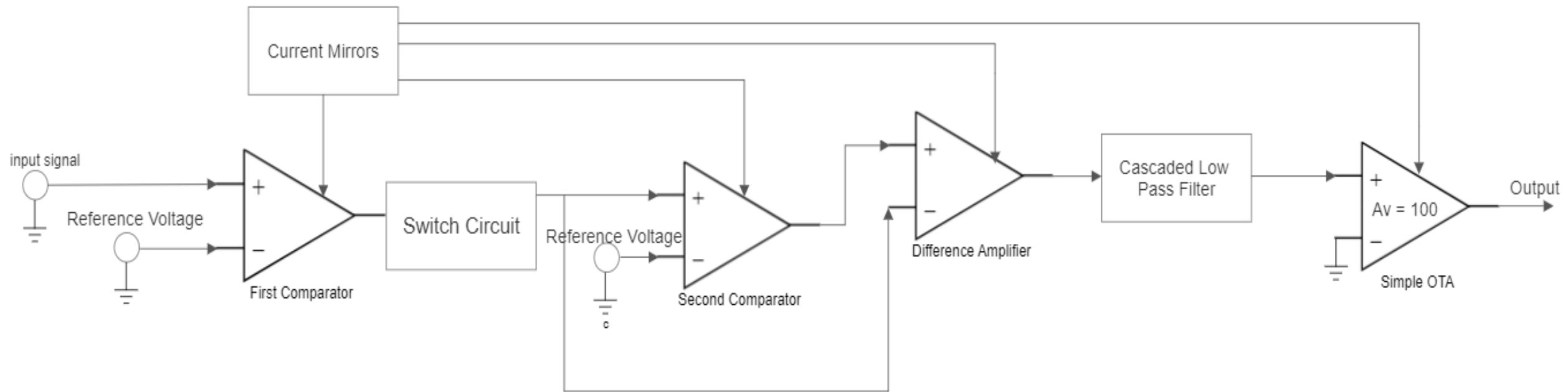


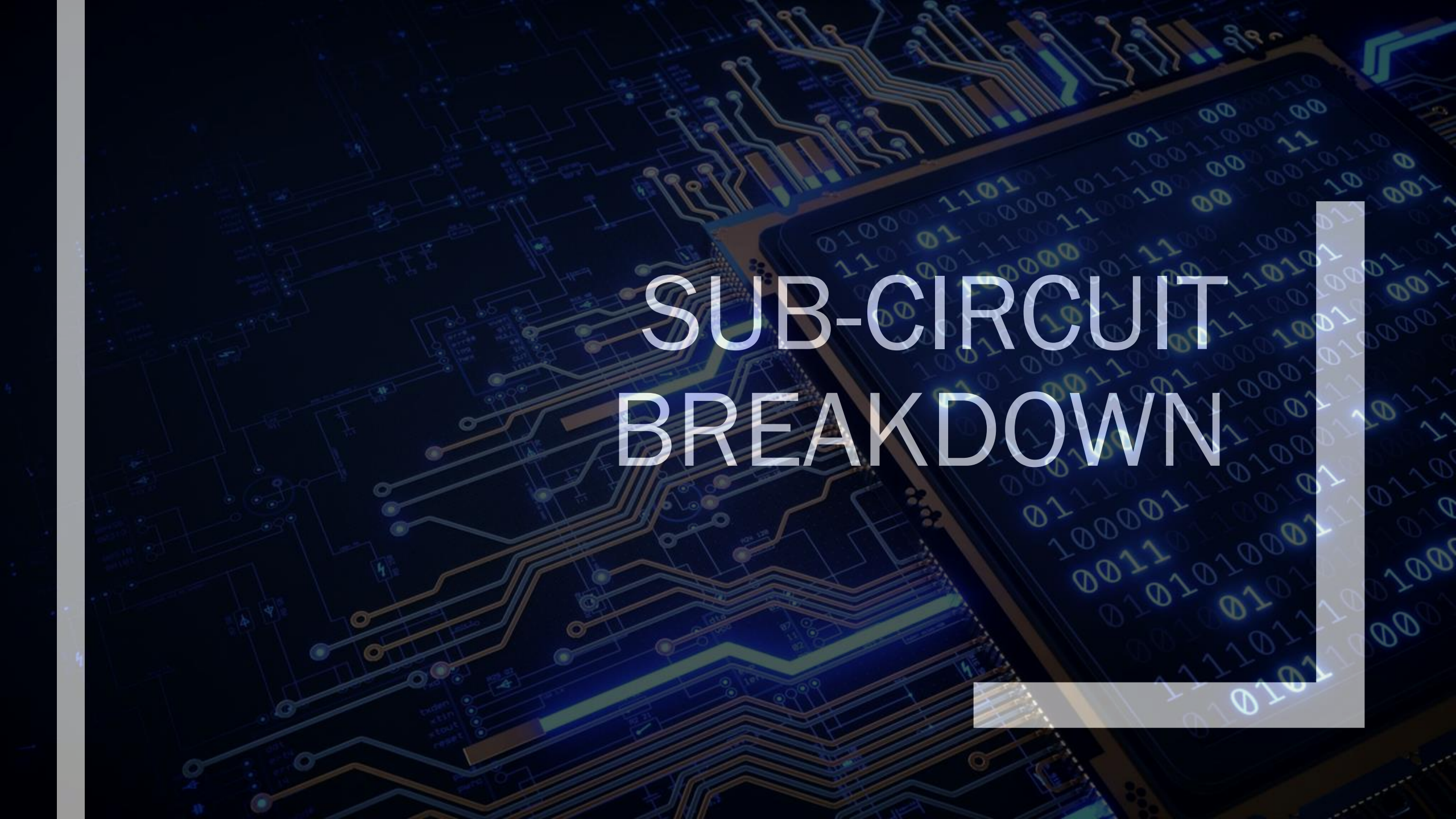
• SPECIFICATIONS

- The table below summarizes the specifications for our design:

Parameter	Value	Unit
Gain	40	dB
Bandwidth	10	KHz
Input signal	100	uV
Noise	10	uV
Power Consumption	100	uW
Suppressed Artifact (at the output)	<1	V

• SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



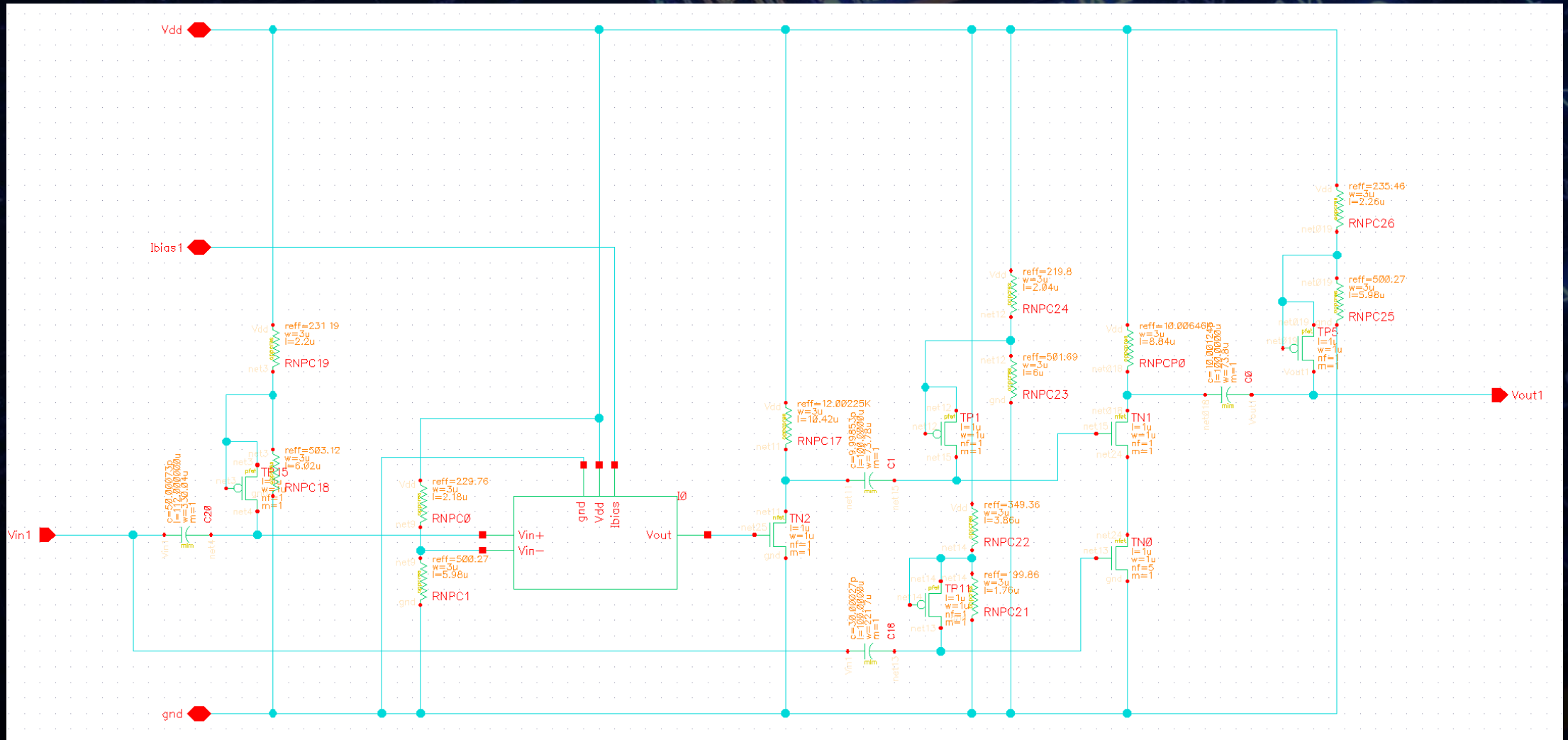


SUB-CIRCUIT BREAKDOWN

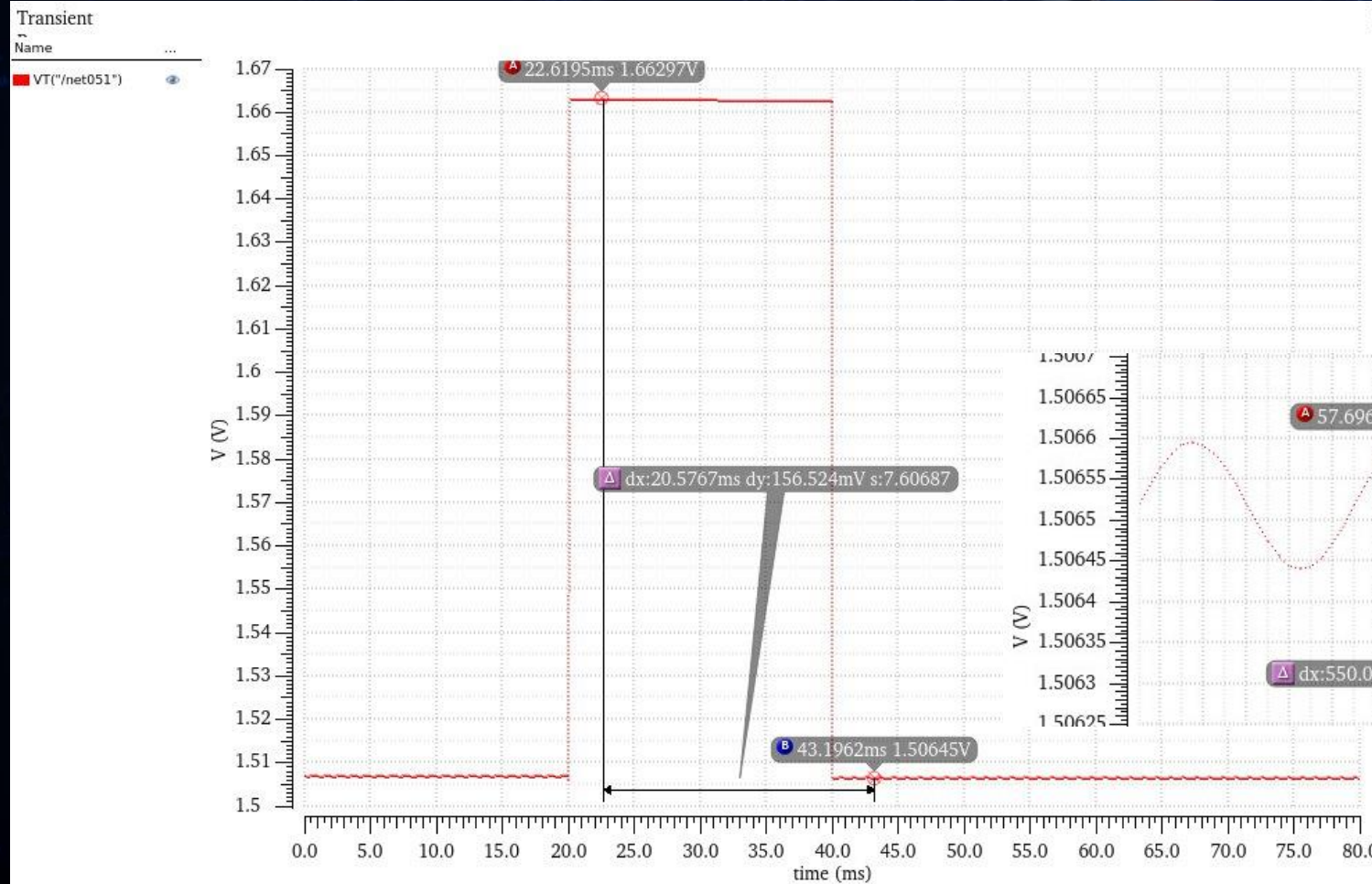
• PRE-CANCELLATION CIRCUIT

- Generates the two inputs into the difference amplifier
- Use a PFET as a switch in a common gate configuration; inverted comparator output as gate voltage
- The comparator circuit output is either V_{dd} or GND based on the reference voltage
- A second comparator generates a square pulse to match the output of the switch circuit

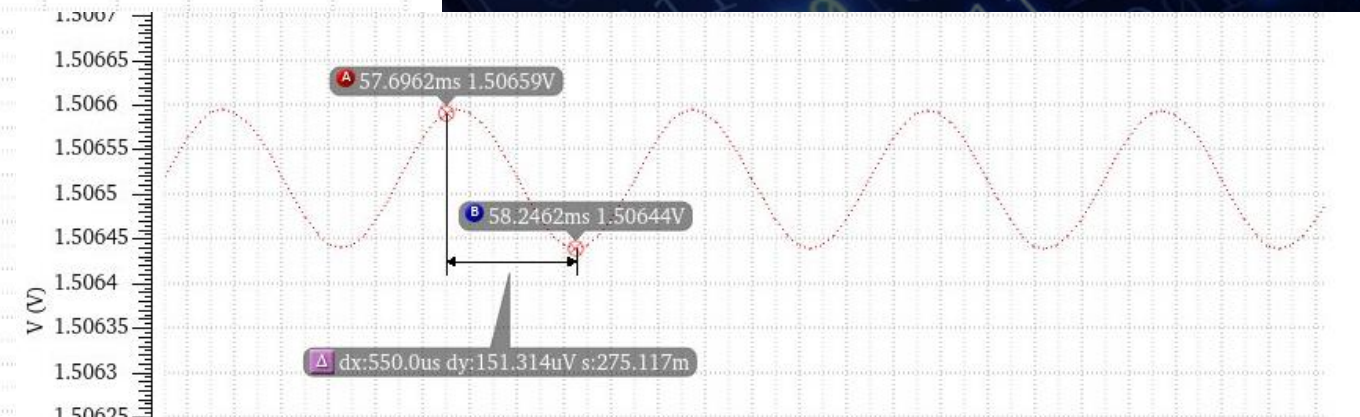
• PRE-CANCELLATION CIRCUIT: SCHEMATICS



• PRE-CANCELLATION CIRCUIT: SIMULATION

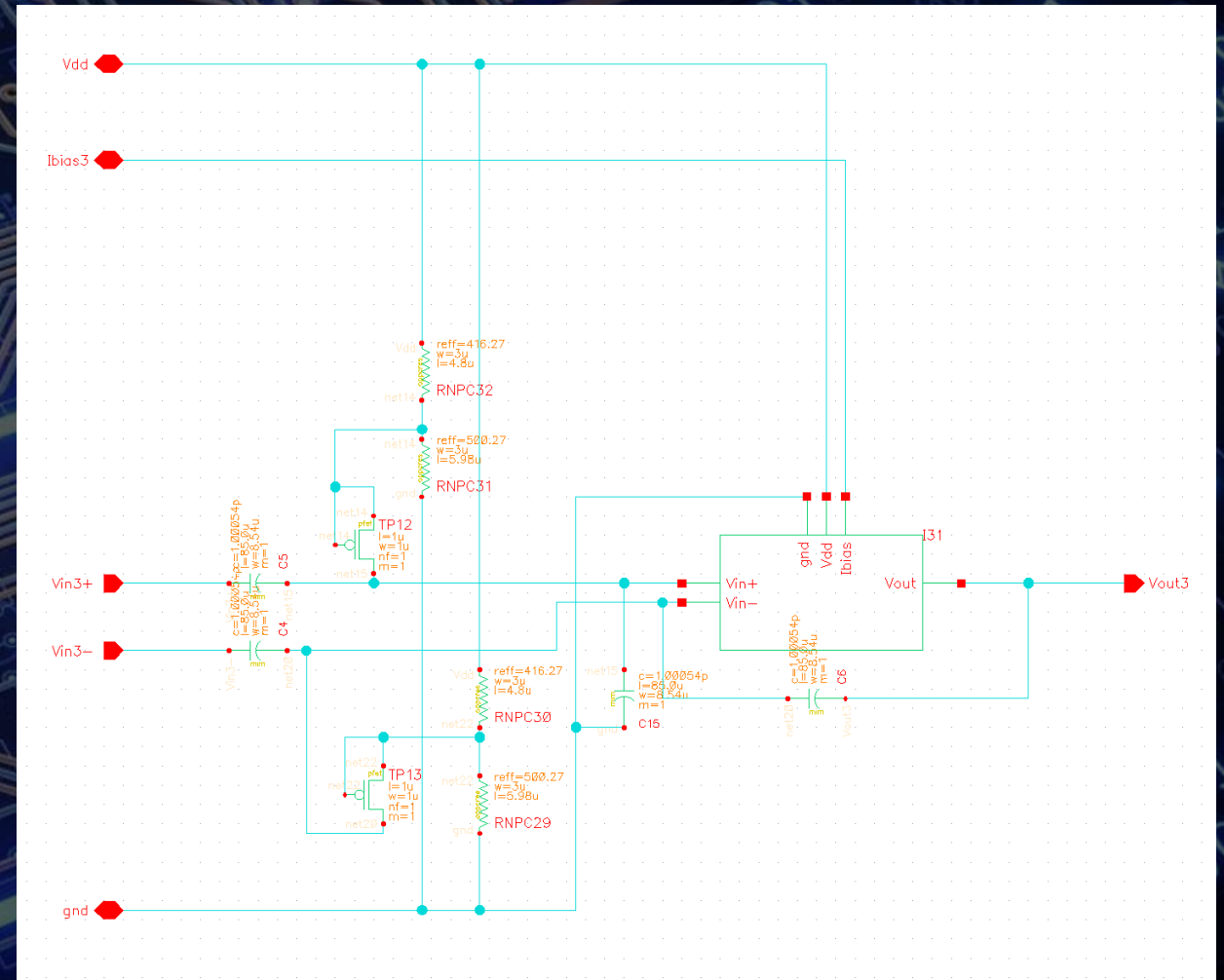
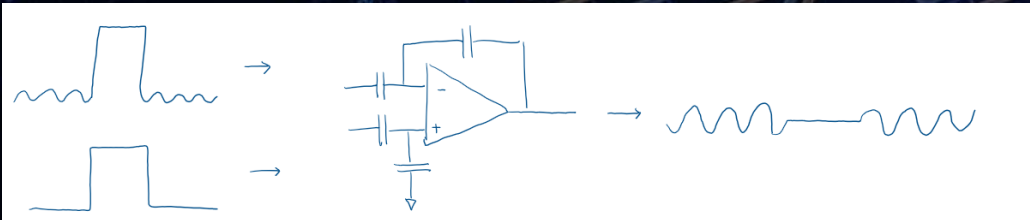


- Amplitude of the square wave is 156.52mV
- Amplitude of the sine wave is 151.3uV



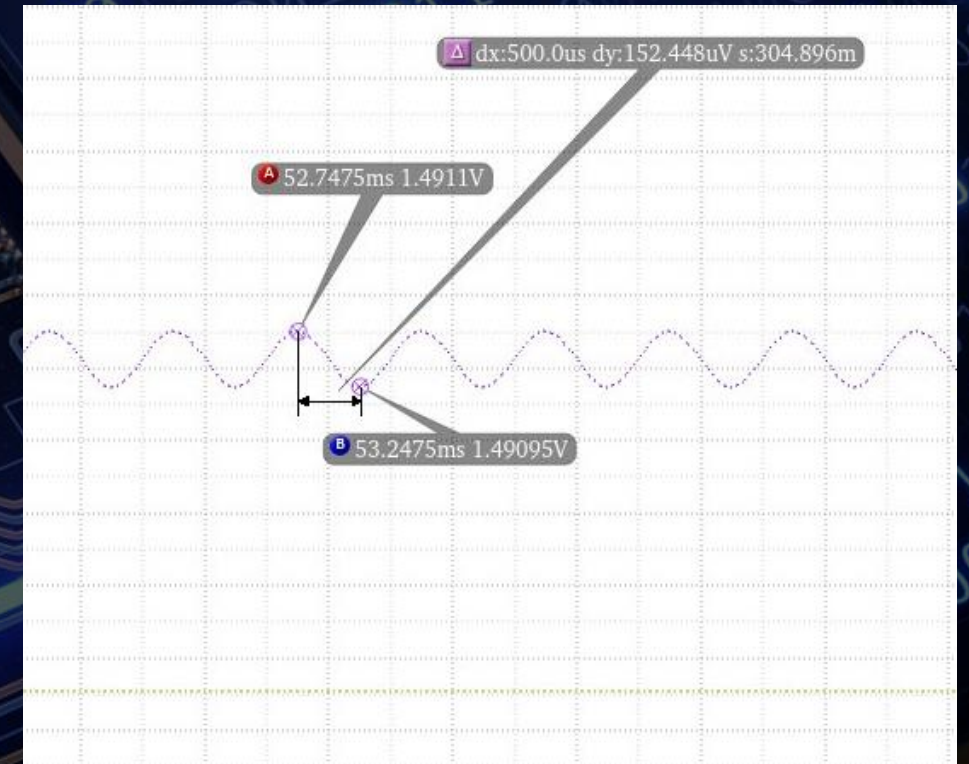
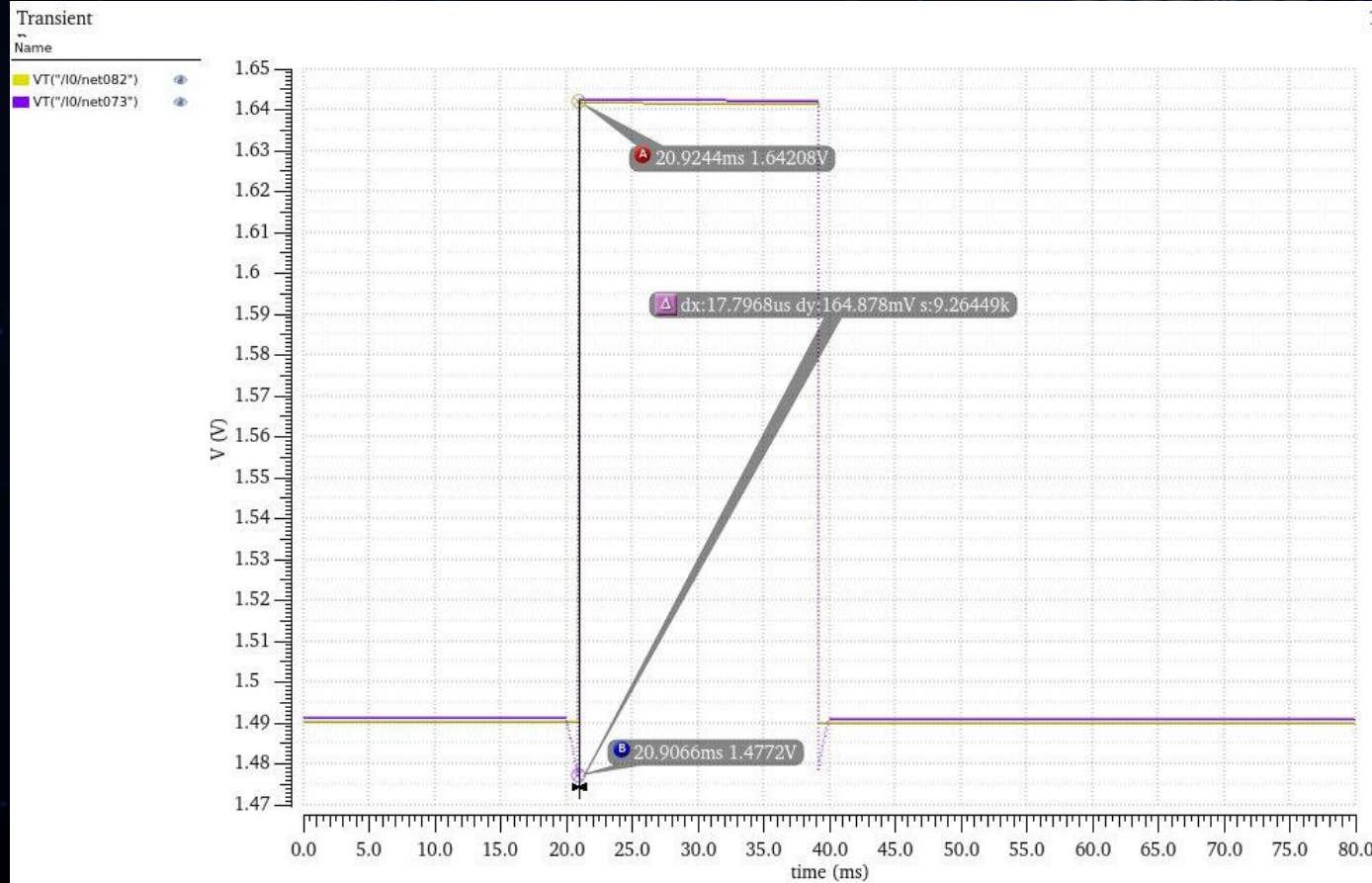
• DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER

- Takes the outputs from the two pre-cancellation circuits as inputs and subtracts the two signals as part of the cancellation.
- Cancels the square-wave pulse in the output of the switch.



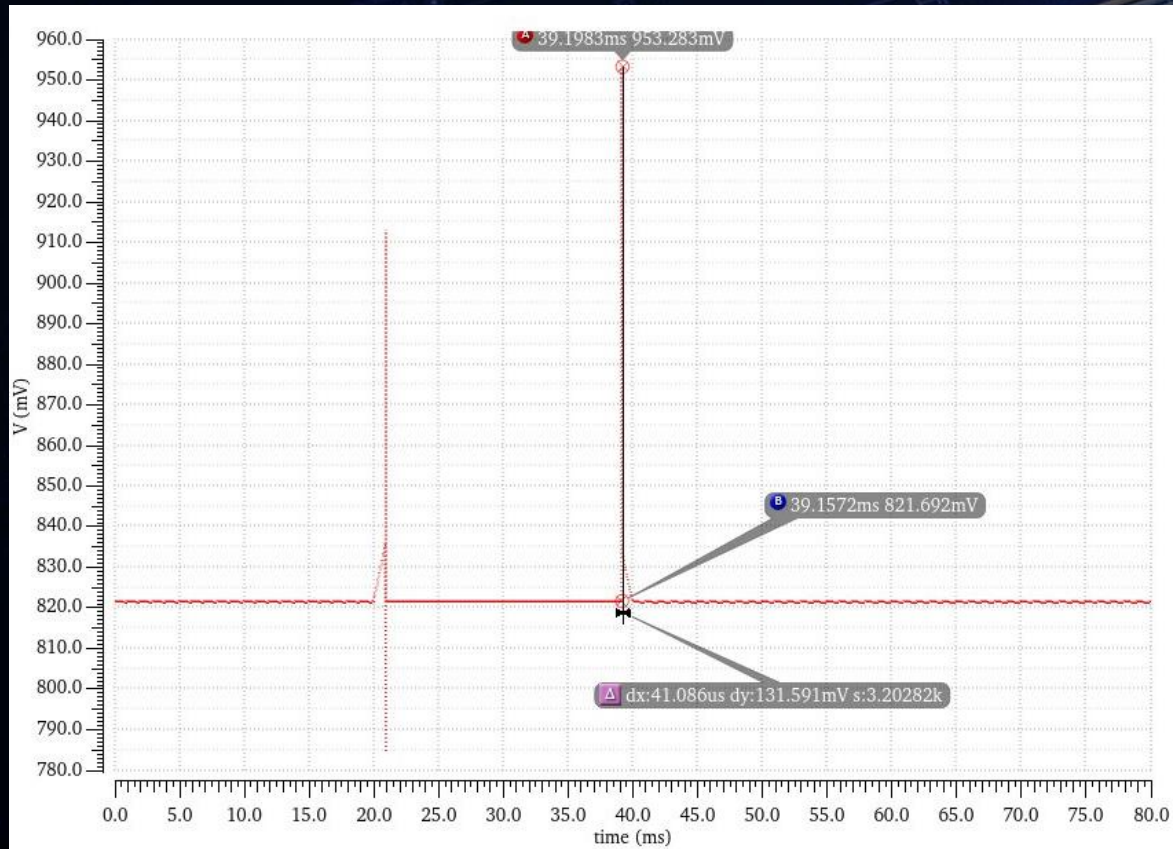
• DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER: SIMULATION

Input Signals: $V_{sin} = 152.\mu\text{V}$; $V_{square} = 164.9\text{mV}$;

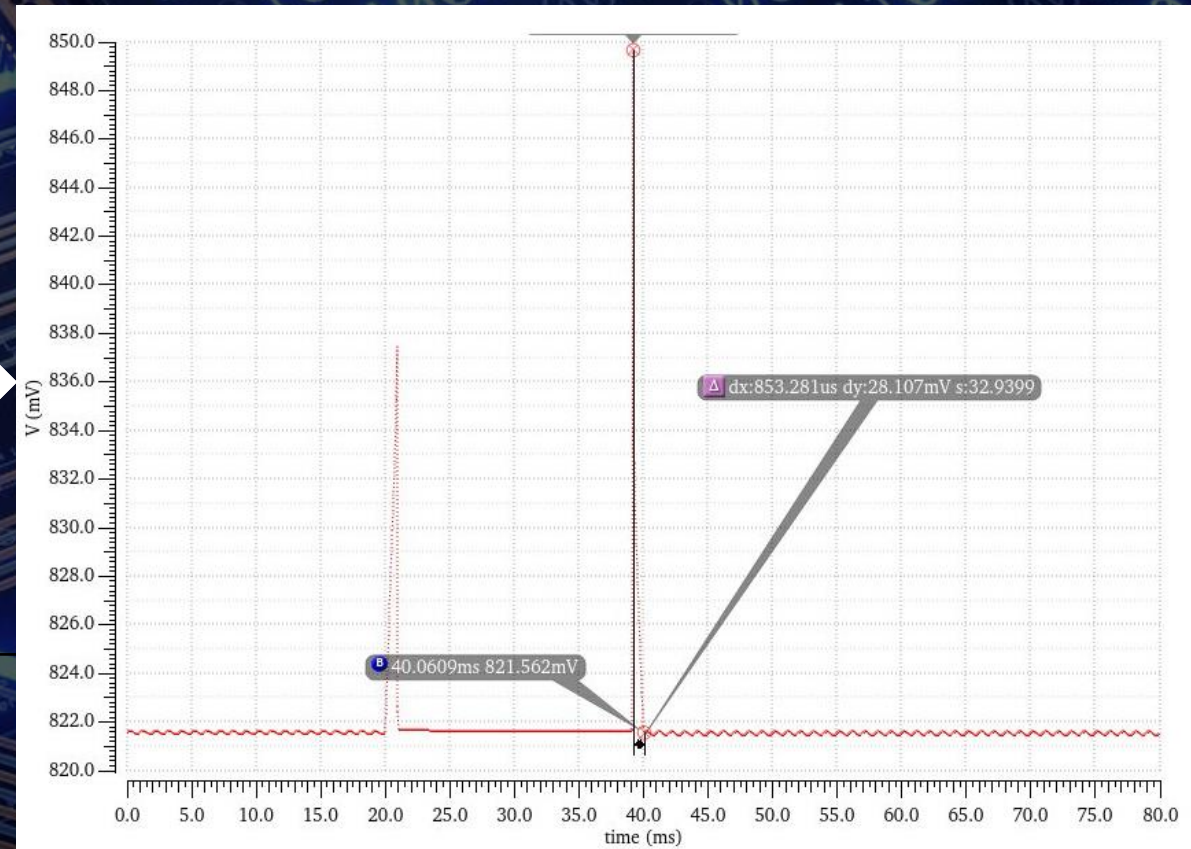


• DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER: SIMULATION

Output Before Filtering (131mV)

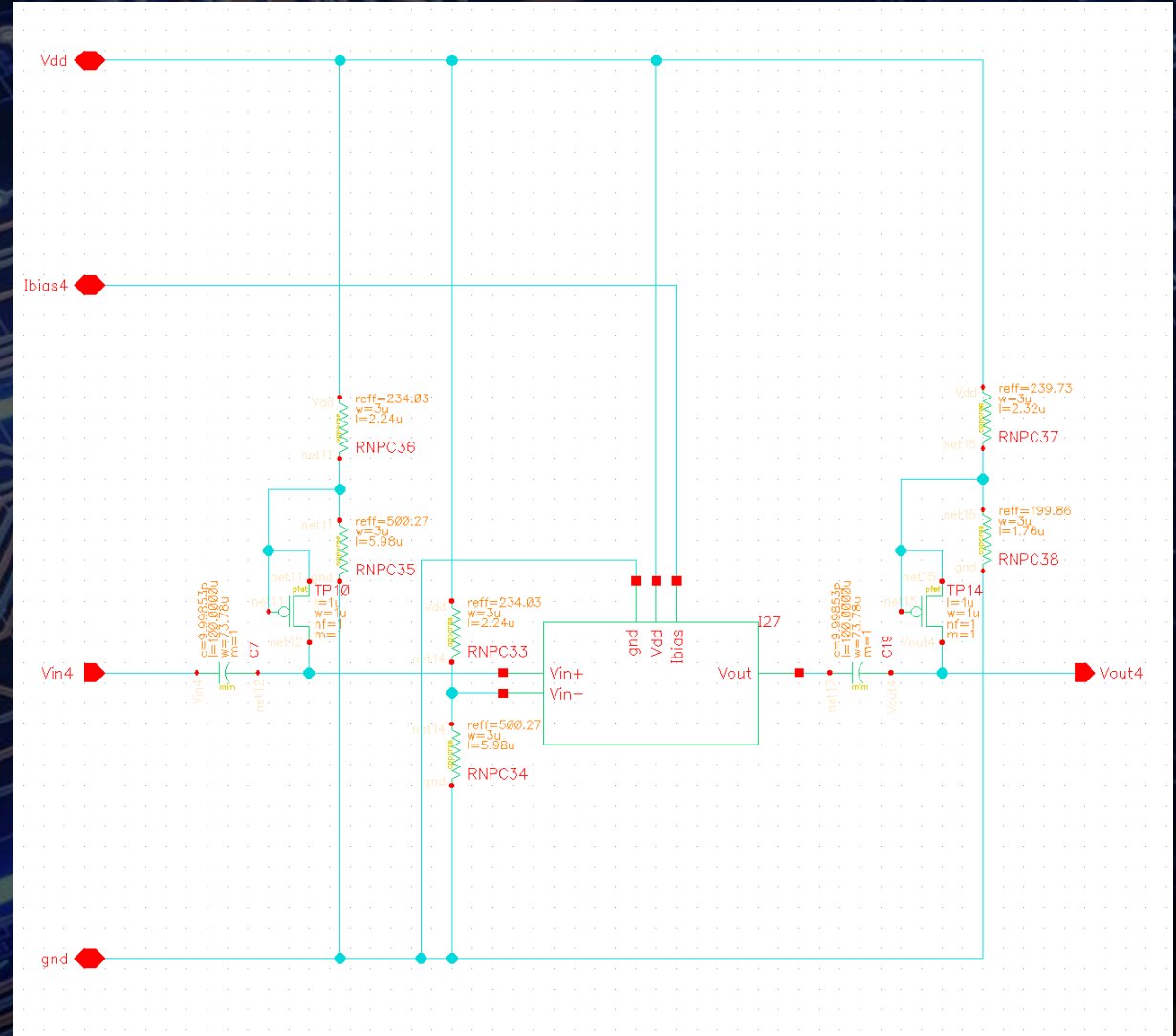


Output After Filtering (28mV)



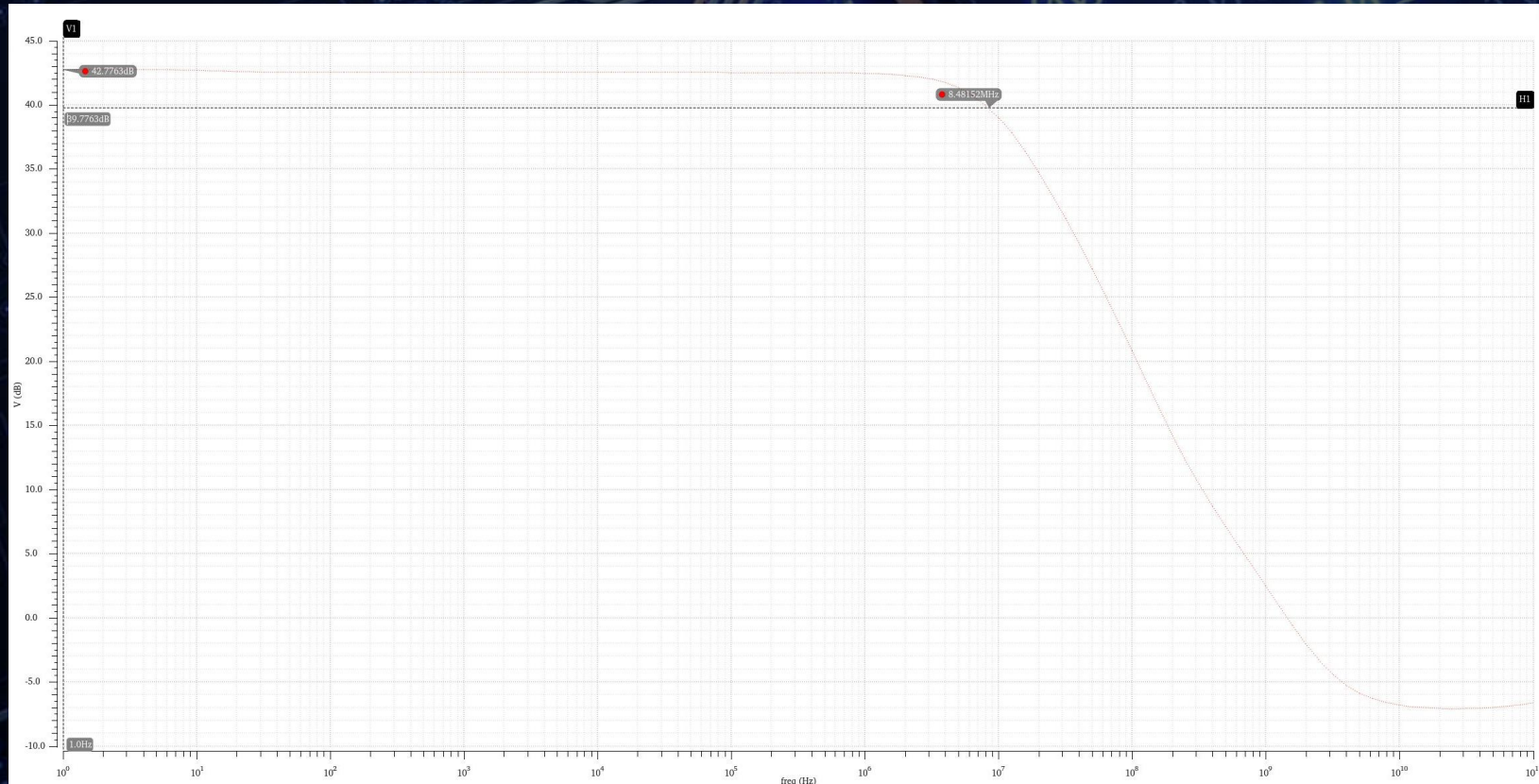
• SIMPLE OTA

- We have a simple OTA to amplify the signal since we don't need a high gain

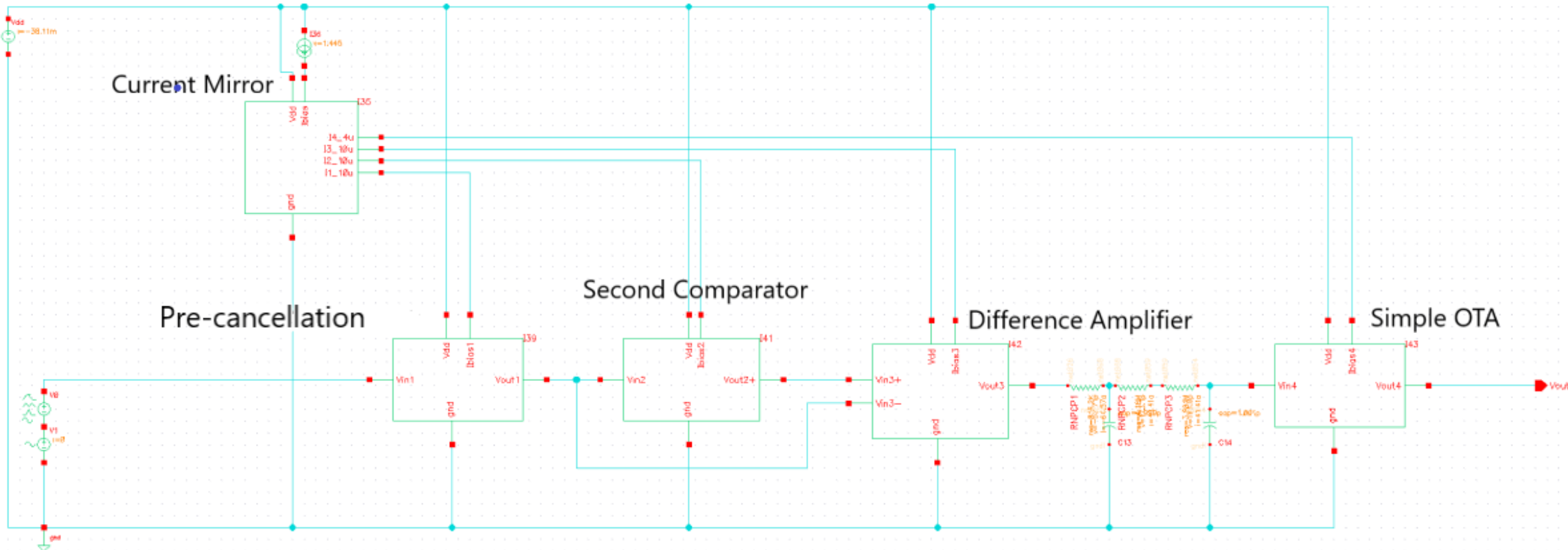


• SIMPLE OTA: SIMULATION

- AC simulation of the simple OTA showing gain and bandwidth ($A_v = 42.78\text{dB}$, $BW = 8.48\text{MHz}$)

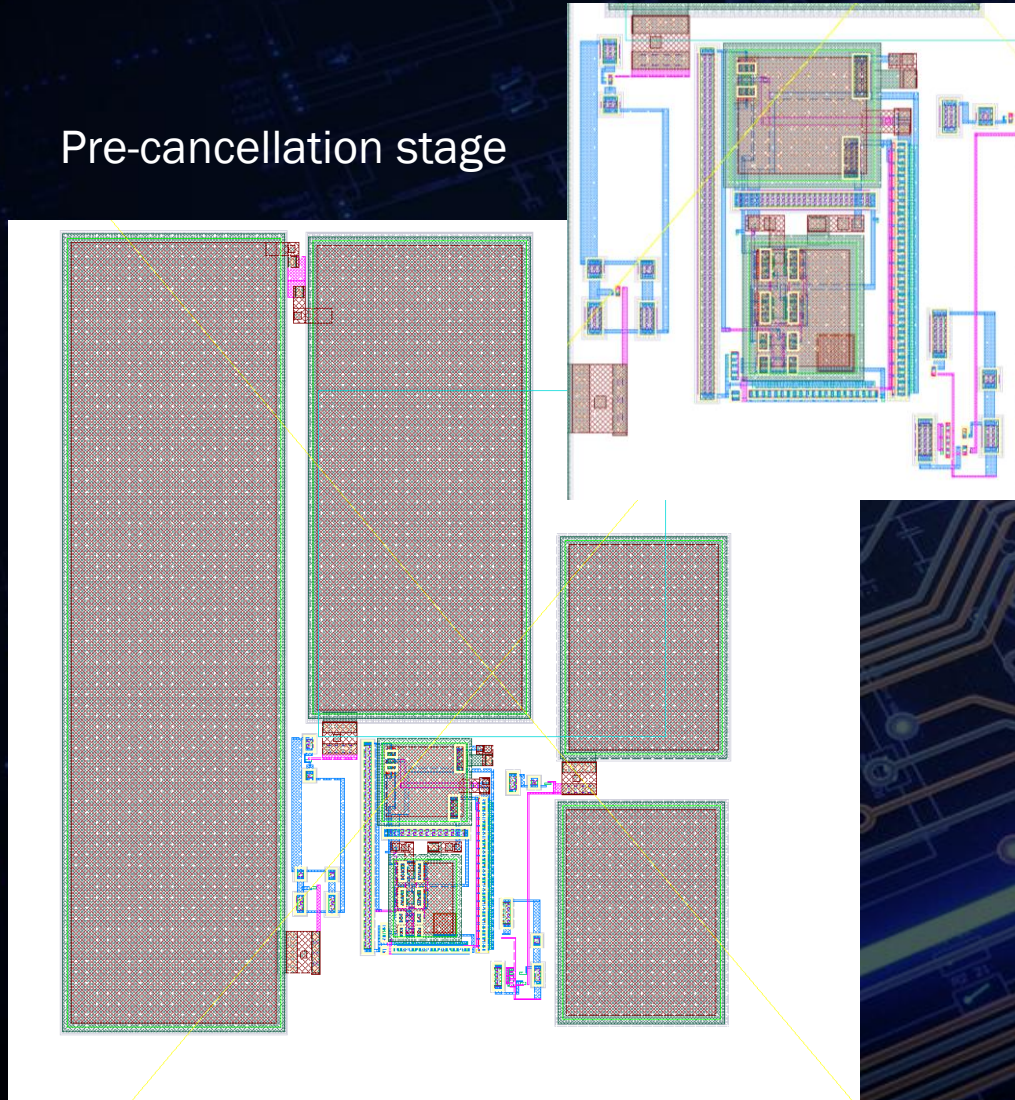


• TOP LEVEL CIRCUIT

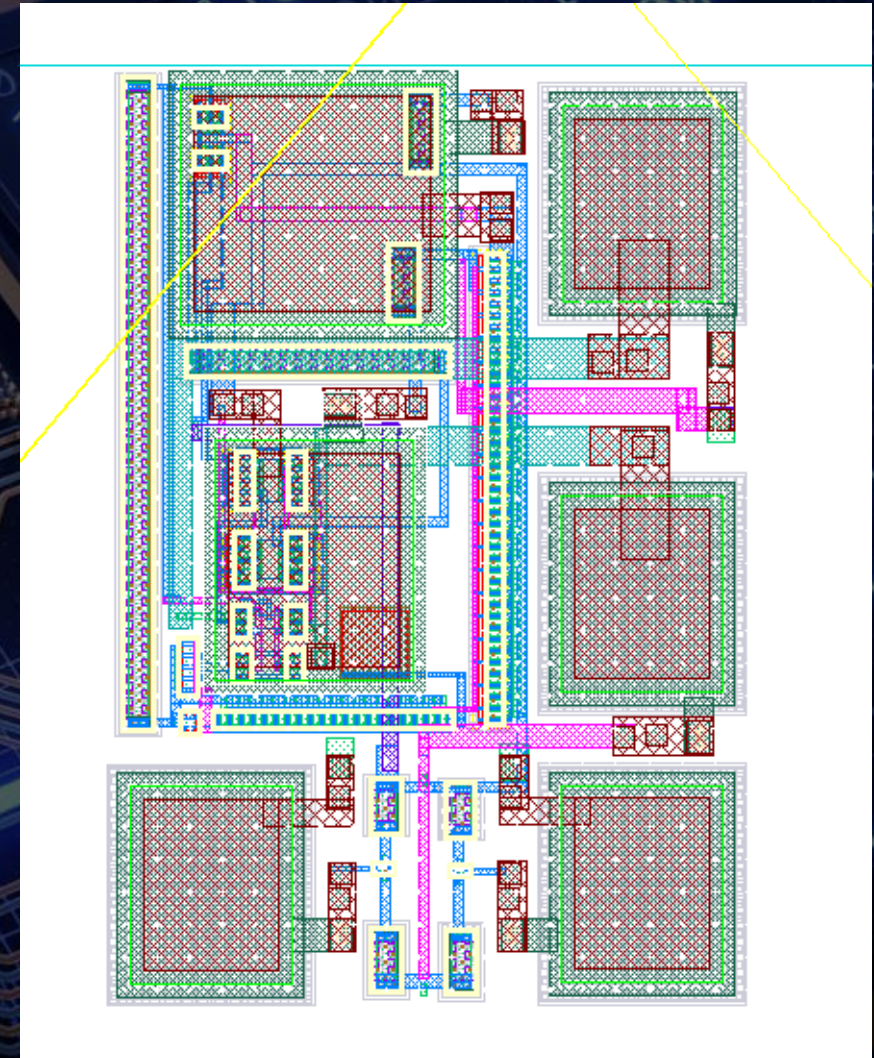


- TOP LEVEL LAYOUT (IN PROGRESS)

Pre-cancellation stage



Cancellation stage





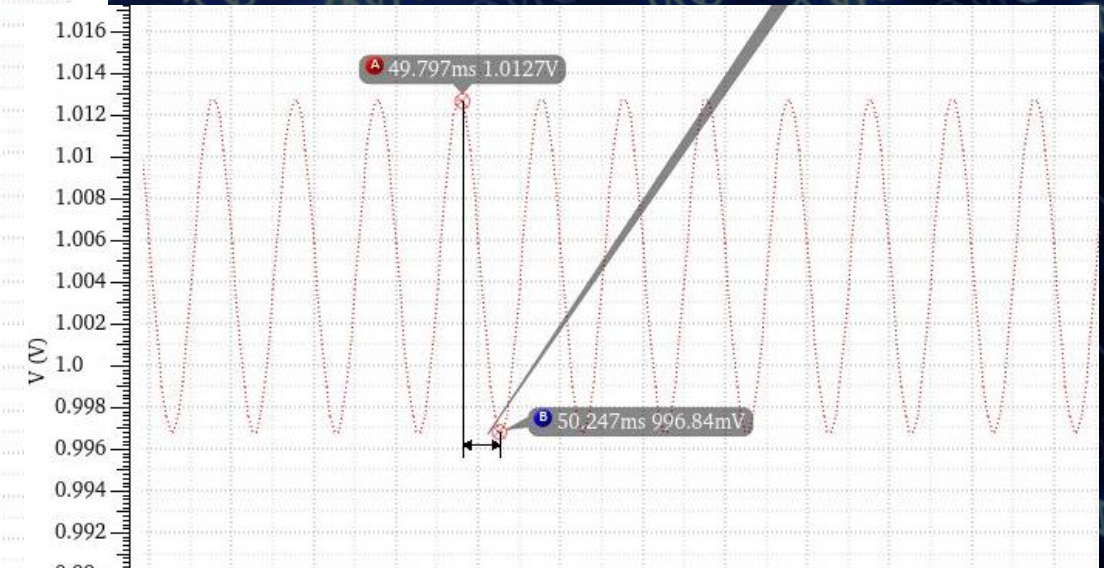
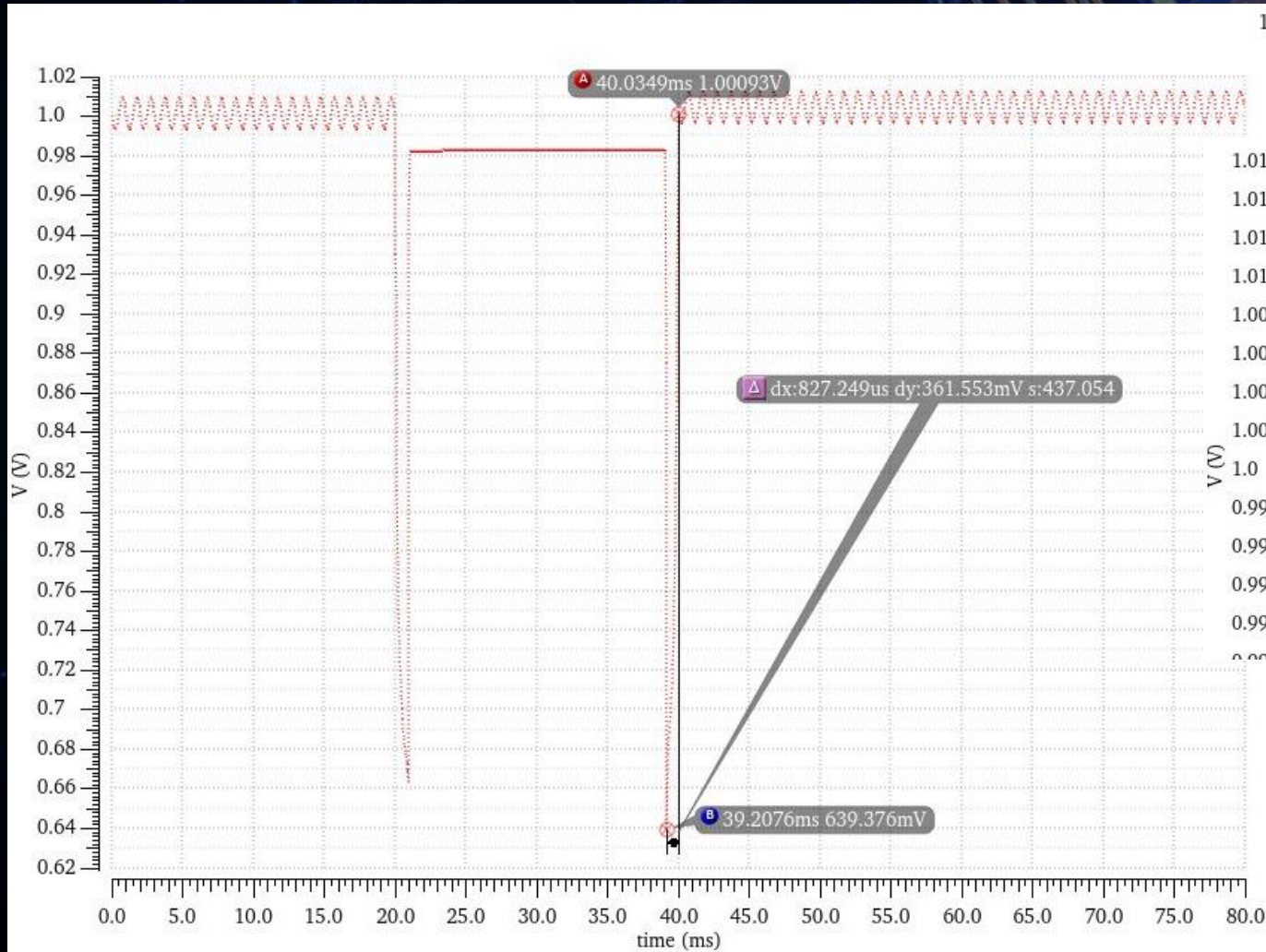
PERFORMANCE

PERFORMANCE: CANCELLATION & AMPLIFICATION

Input:

$V_{\text{sin}} = 50\mu\text{V}$

$V_{\text{peak}} = 100\text{ mV}$



Output:

$V_{\text{sin}} = 15.8\text{ mV}$

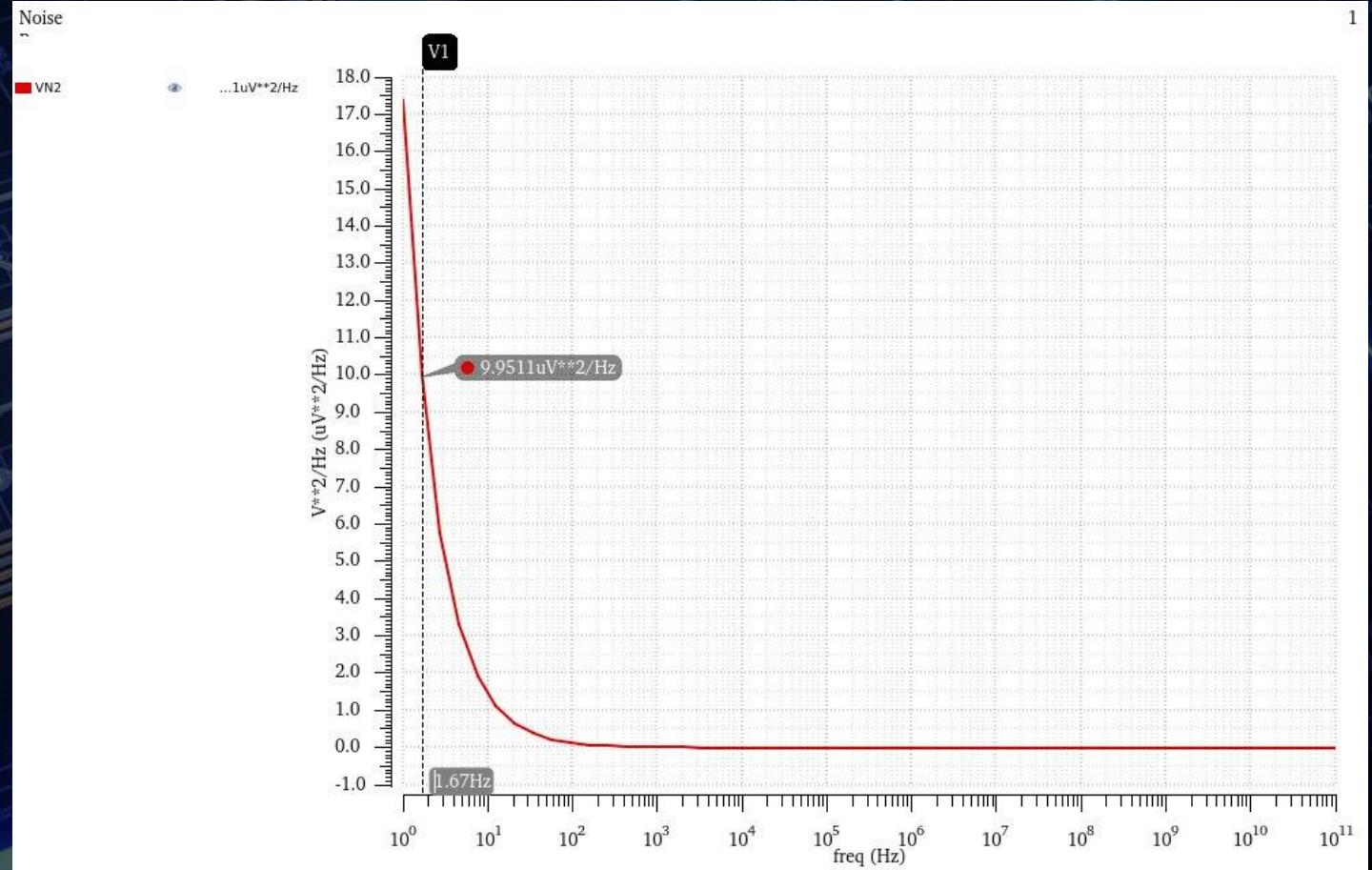
$V_{\text{peak}} = 361.553\text{ mV}$

• PERFORMANCE: POWER

- We have four sub-circuits in our system. We calculate the power for each sub-system separately.
- Power consumption
 - First comparator & second comparator: $p = 127\mu\text{W}$
 - $P_{\text{switch circuit}} = 36\mu\text{W}$
 - Difference amplifier: $p = 139\mu\text{W}$
 - Simple OTA: $p = 64\mu\text{W}$
 - The biasing circuits consume a lot of power, but they could be optimized

• PERFORMANCE: NOISE

- The picture to the right shows our output noise of the whole system.
- The noise is below 10 uV/Hz when the frequency is above 1.7 Hz



REFERENCES

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THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?