

# Google, iPhone What Comes Next?

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## Quiz 1: What is zettabyte?

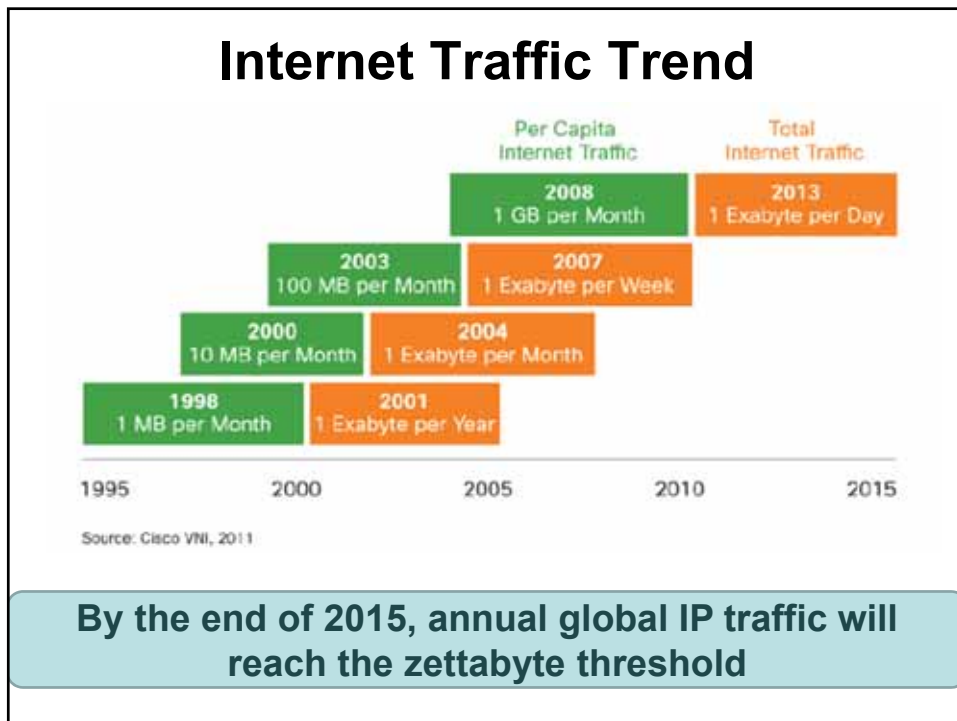
Name	Value
Kilobyte (kB)	$10^3$
Megabyte (MB)	$10^6$
Gigabyte (GB)	$10^9$
Terabyte (TB)	$10^{12}$
Petabyte (PB)	$10^{15}$
Exabyte (EB)	$10^{18}$
Zettabyte (ZB)	$10^{21}$
Yottabyte (YB)	$10^{24}$

**Google**  
Market Value (2011)  
**\$158 billion**

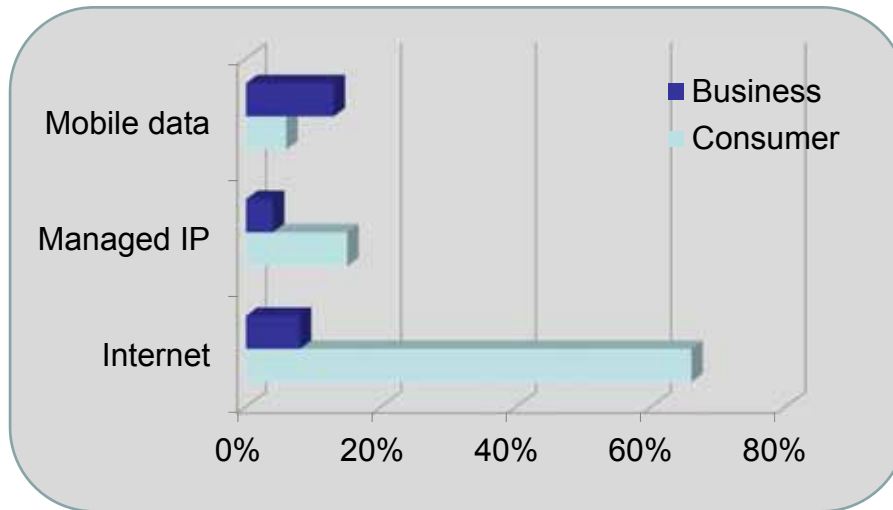
**Apple**  
Market Value (2011)  
**\$363 billion**

Apple sues Samsung over Galaxy products

Google to acquire Motorola Mobility for \$12.5B



## Network Traffic in 2015



Source: Cisco VNI, 2011

## What Comes Next?

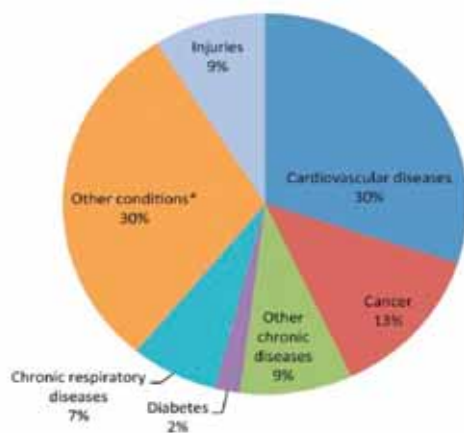


Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-2faggNVQtM>



## Are the Basic Needs Met?

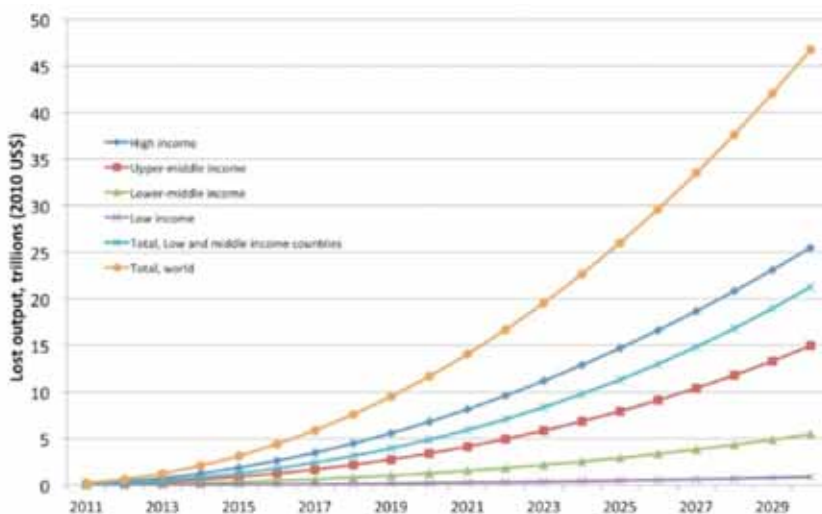
- Chronic diseases constitute more than 60% of deaths world



In Singapore, 2 in 5 adults aged > 20 are already suffering from at least one chronic ailment

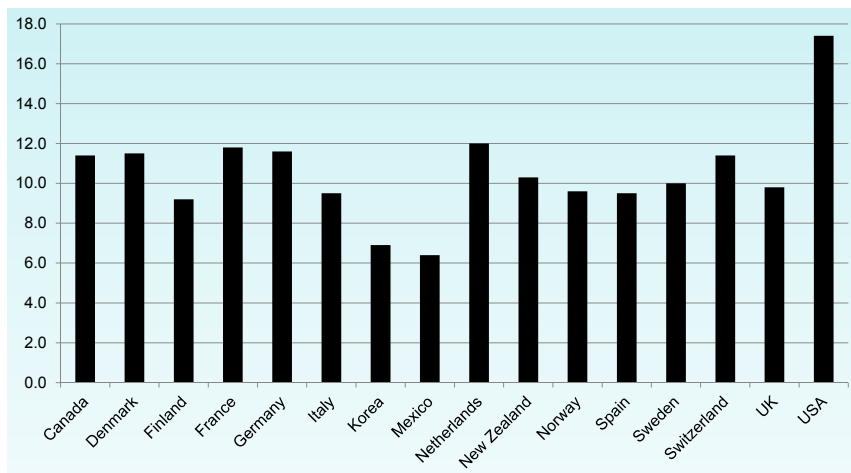
Source: World Economic Forum and the Harvard School of Public Health, 2011

## Productivity Loss: 47 trillions by 2030



Source: World Economic Forum and the Harvard School of Public Health, 2011

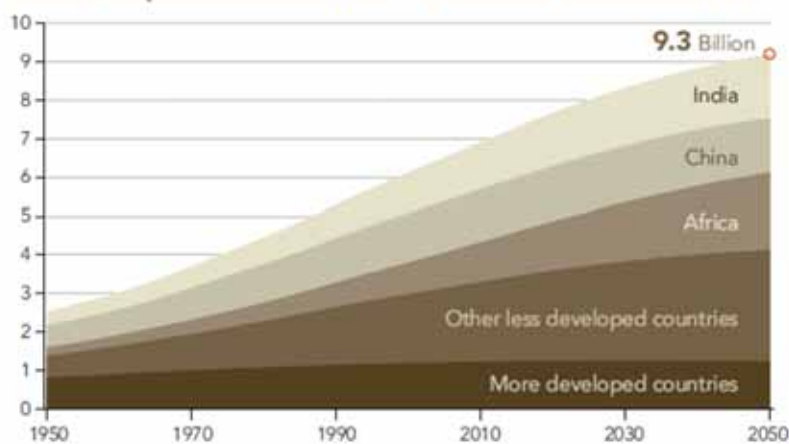
## Health Expenditure (% Gross Domestic Product)



Source: OECD Health Data 2011

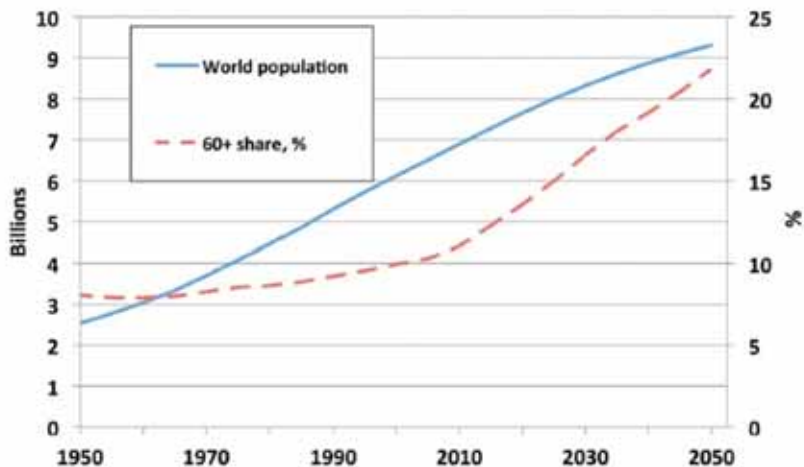
## World Population

World Population Growth, 1950–2050 (medium variant)



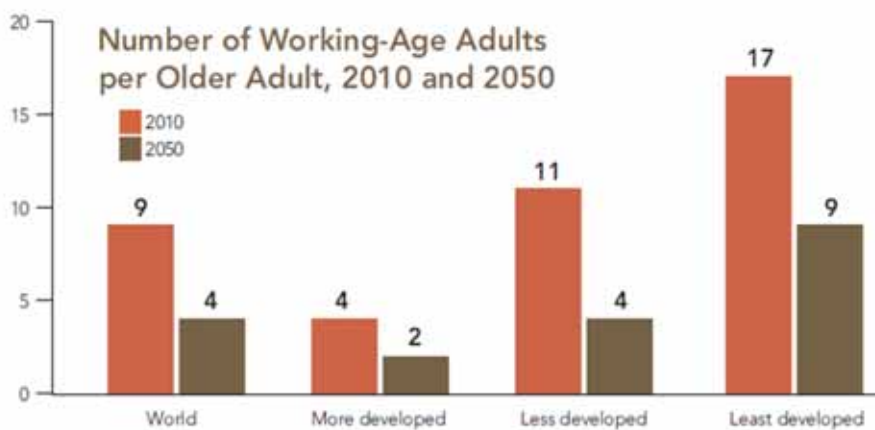
Source: Science, 333, 569 (2011)

## The World Population Is Getting Older?



Source: UNFPA, State of World Population 2011

## Working-Age Adults per Older Adults



Source: Science, 333, 569 (2011)

## **Challenges**

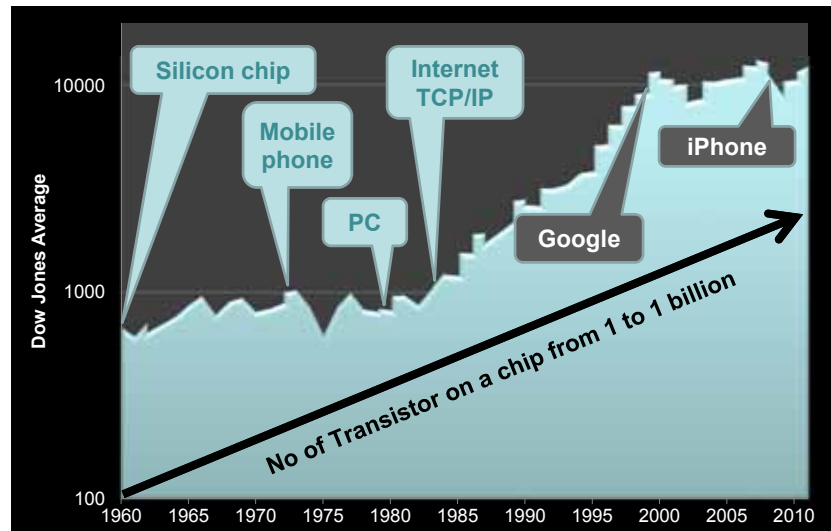
- Largest issues faced in society today
  - Growing number of people with chronic conditions
  - Increasing healthcare costs
  - Ageing populations
- Healthcare systems are designed for “repair works”, not for maintenance
- Hospital services are in the form of “point of care”, no continuous effort

## **Unmet Needs**

- Needs from healthcare provider
  - low cost, reduced workload, and efficient services
- Needs from individual
  - Personalized and prevention-oriented healthcare
  - Be well, keep well, get well
  - Continuous monitoring and instant feedback from healthcare provider



## The Impacts of Electronics



Source: New York Stock & Commodity Exchanges

## Developments in Biomedical Devices

- Pacemaker (1958)
- Cochlear implants (1984)
- Deep brain stimulation (1997)
- Retina implants (2007)
- e-nose
- Prosthetic arms
- Prosthetic knees



## Bioelectronics



Pioneer of brain stimulation: Dr. Jose Delgado

Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6nGAR2OKVqE>

## Bioelectronics



Deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's Disease



Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMaCiuapAW0>

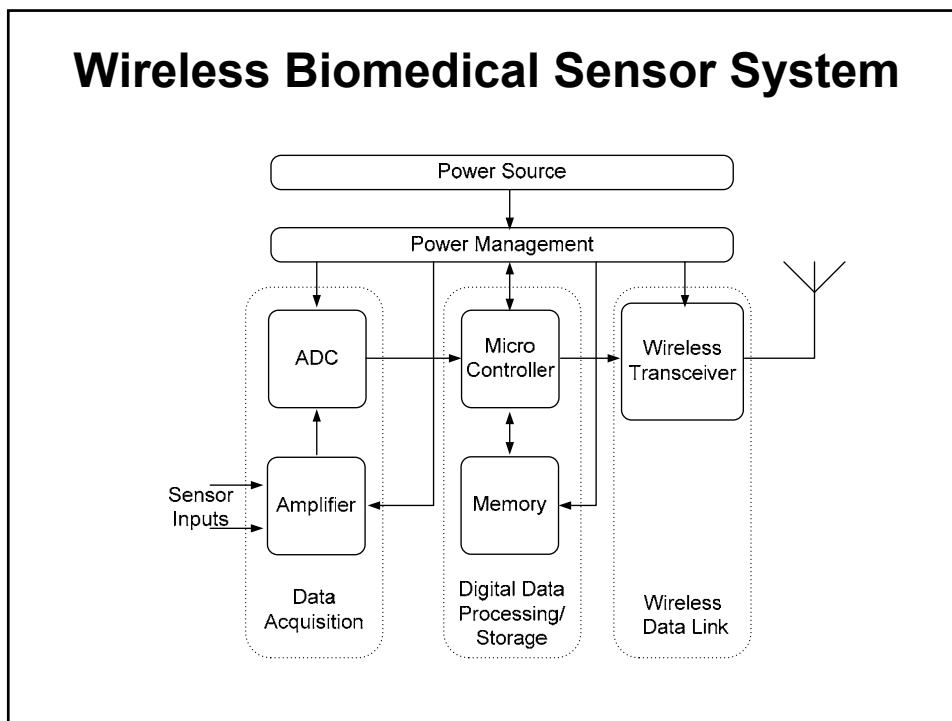
## The Next Wave: myHealth

- Seamless integration with home, working, and hospital environments.
- Continuous monitoring and instant feedback
- **Prevention-oriented healthcare**
  - **Prevention is better than cure**
- **Personalized service**
- **Key to the success**
  - **New healthcare business model**
  - **Innovations in engineering**
  - **Change of mindset**

## myHealth: A Melting Pot

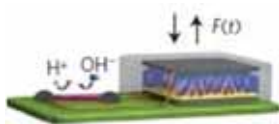


## Wireless Biomedical Sensor System

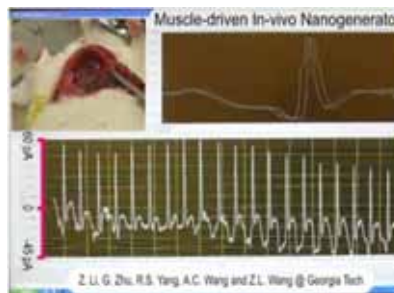


## Human Energy Scavenging

- Wearable devices can generate 0.3mW – 8 W from breathing, finger motion, blood pressure, body heat, walking.
- Implantable nanowire devices:
  - Current density:  $\sim 8.9 \text{ nA/ cm}^2$
  - Output voltage:  $\sim 96 \text{ mV}$
  - Power density:  $2.7 \text{ mW/ cm}^3$



Z.L. Wang, et al "Self-powered nanowire devices", *Nature Nanotechnology*, Mar 2010.



Z. Li, G. Zhu, R.S. Yang, A.C. Wang and Z.L. Wang @ Georgia Tech

## Challenges in Designing of Self-Powered WBS

- Complicated system contains analog, mixed-signal, digital, RF, and power blocks.
- Energy scavenging from body and ambient are unstable.
- Limited power budget
  - Less than few mW for wearable devices.
  - Less than 1 mW for implants

## Possible Solutions

- New system architecture
- Exploring new signal processing flow: continuous-in-time and discrete-in-amplitude.
  - Event driven ADC with continuous-time digital signal processing achieves up to 80% dynamic power saving in terms of number digital outputs for audio signals\*.
- Cross-domain optimization and processing
- Wireless communication through human body
- Asynchronous architecture.
- Sub-threshold circuits.

\*M. Kurchuk and Y Tsividis, "Signal-dependent variable-resolution clockless A/D conversion with application to continuous-time digital signal processing", IEEE Trans. on CAS I, May 2010 .

## **A Snapshot of Research in ECE**

- 1-V 450nW programmable ECG sensor interface
- 1-V 2.3 $\mu$ W ECG-on-Chip
- 1-V 22 $\mu$ W 32-channel ECoG chip
- 0.5-V 18 $\mu$ W 16-channel neural recording chip
- Sub-mW UWB mostly digital wireless transceiver
- 0.5-V low power ADC (21 fJ/conversion-step)
- 300mV event driven ADC
- 250mV digital filter for bio-signal processing
- Computationally efficient DSP algorithm (QRS detection at 500 nW for ASIC implementation)

## **A Design Example: 0.5-V, 1.13- $\mu$ W per Channel Multi-Channel Neural Recording Chip**

## How Many Neurons in the Brain?



~11,000



~100,000



~16,000,000



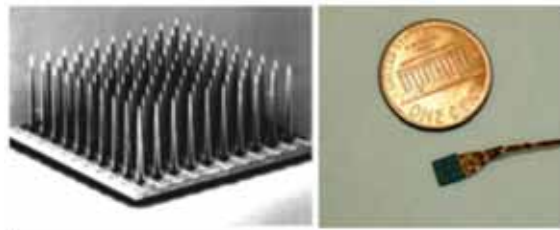
~200,000,000,000



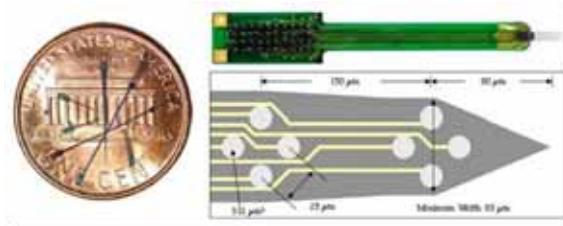
~100,000,000,000

Source: <http://www.wikipedia.org>

## Neural Recording



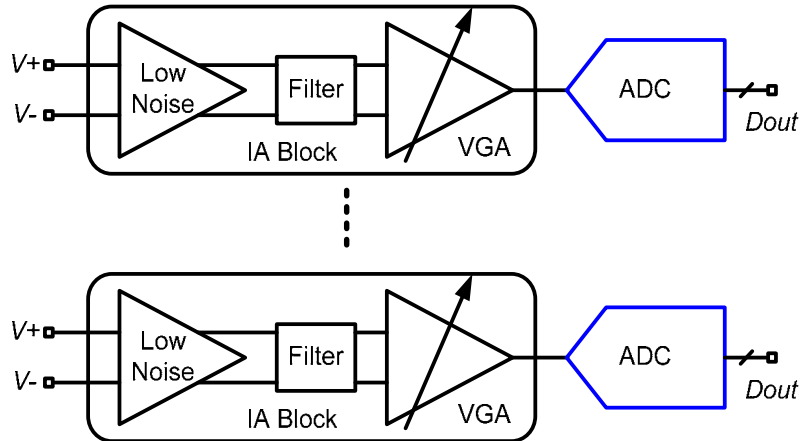
Utah array from Cyberkinetics Inc



Michigan array from NeuroNexus Inc

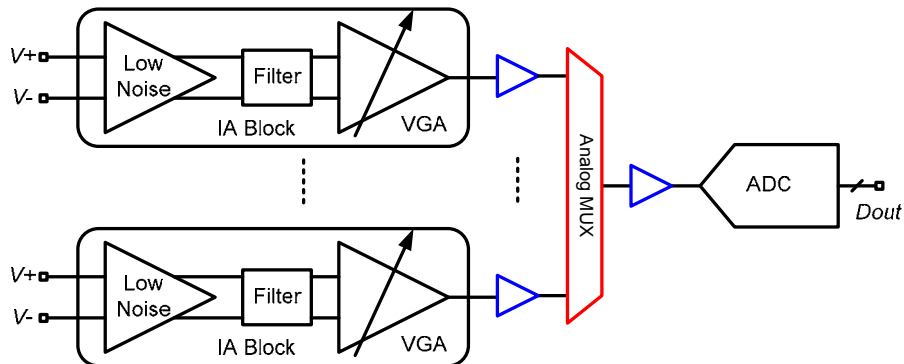
## Multi-Channel Acquisition Systems

- One channel, one ADC



## Analog Multiplexing

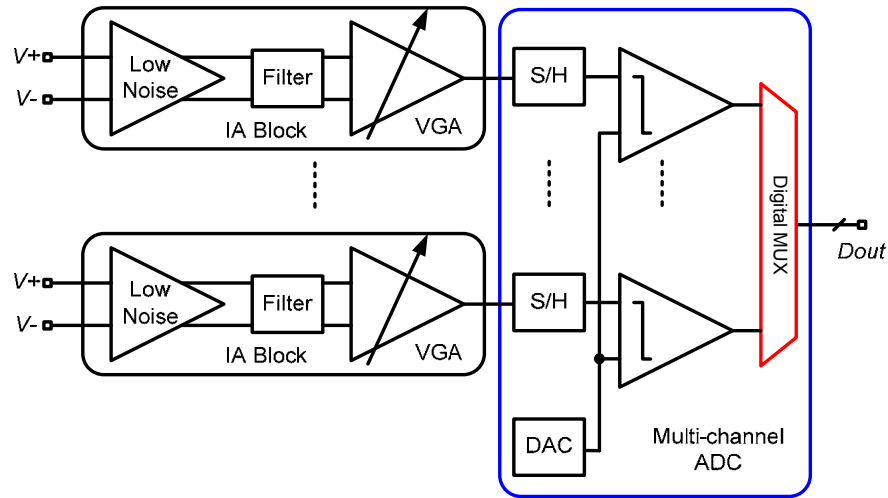
- Sharing one ADC among all channels – significant increase in power consumption due to additional buffers



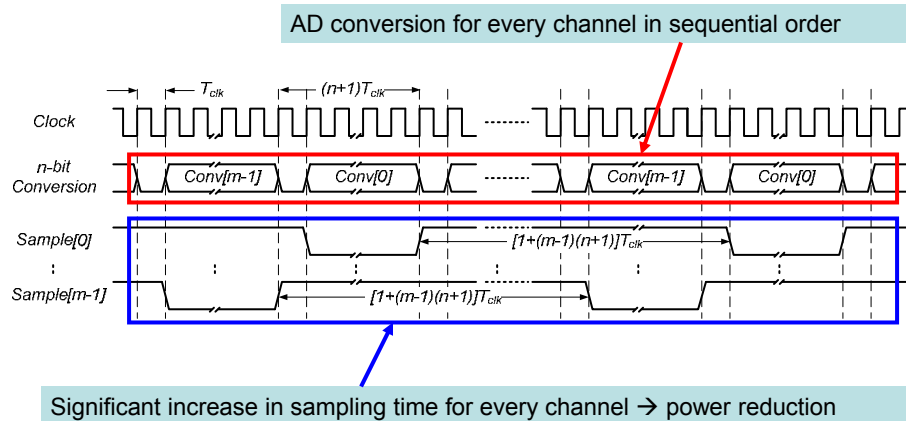


## Proposed Digital Multiplexing

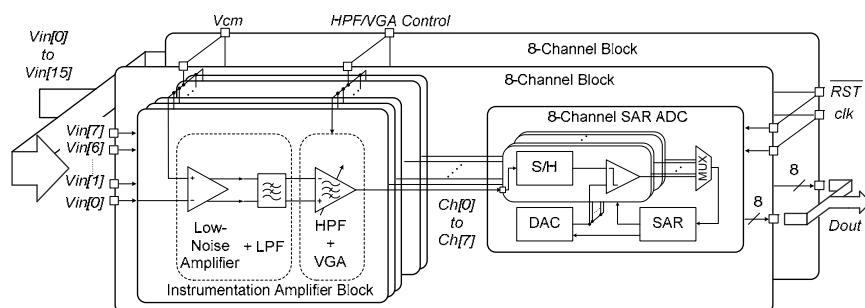
- Independent S/H stage for every channel, while sharing one large DAC in SAR ADC



## Timing Diagram



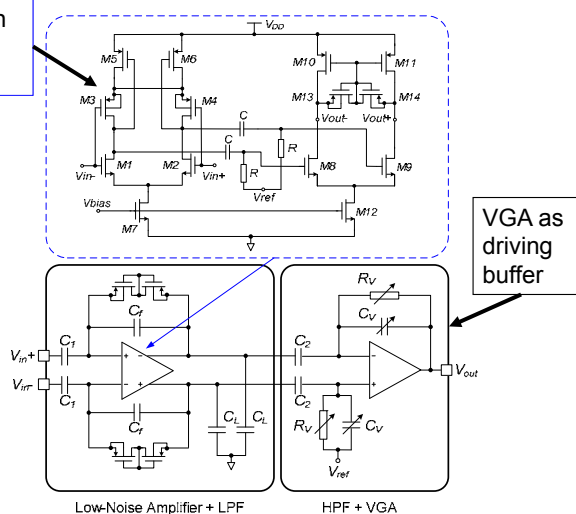
## System Architecture



8-channel building block to form a larger array of recording interface

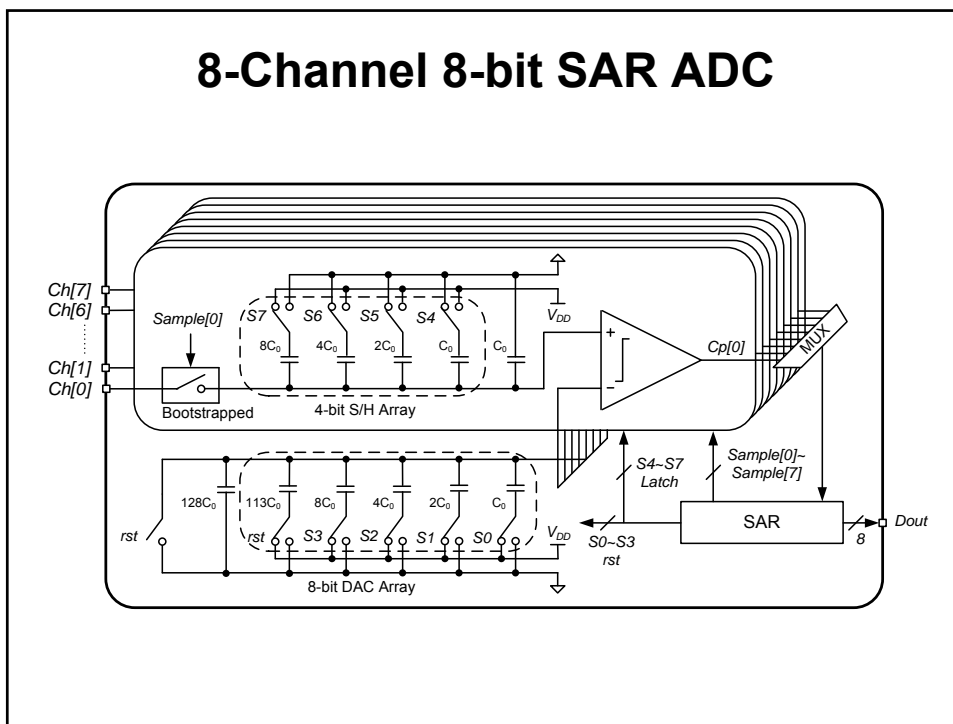
## Instrumentation Amp. & VGA

Large gate area and high biasing current to lower noise floor

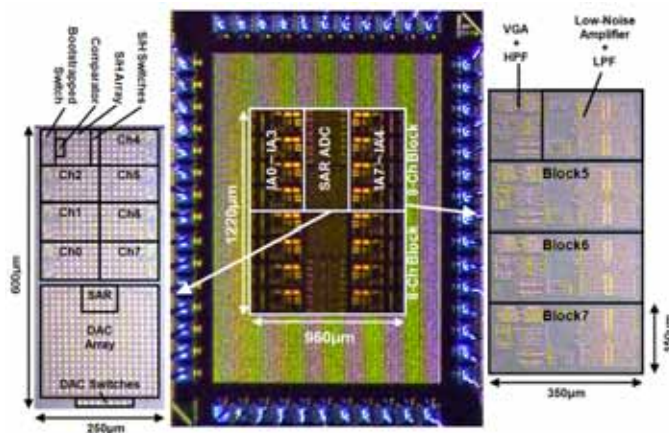


VGA as driving buffer

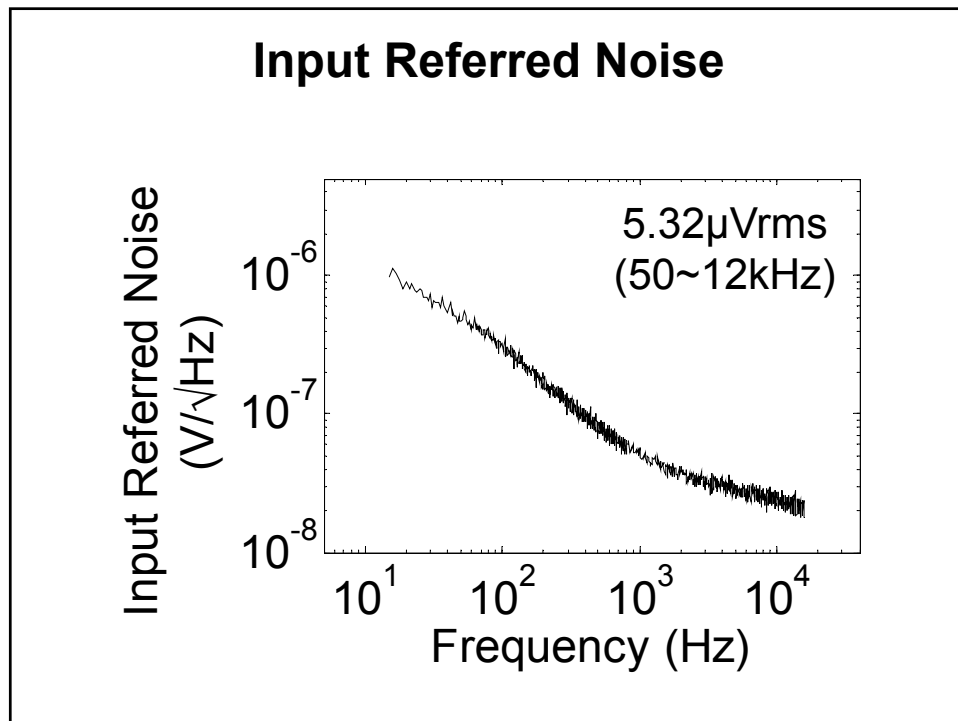
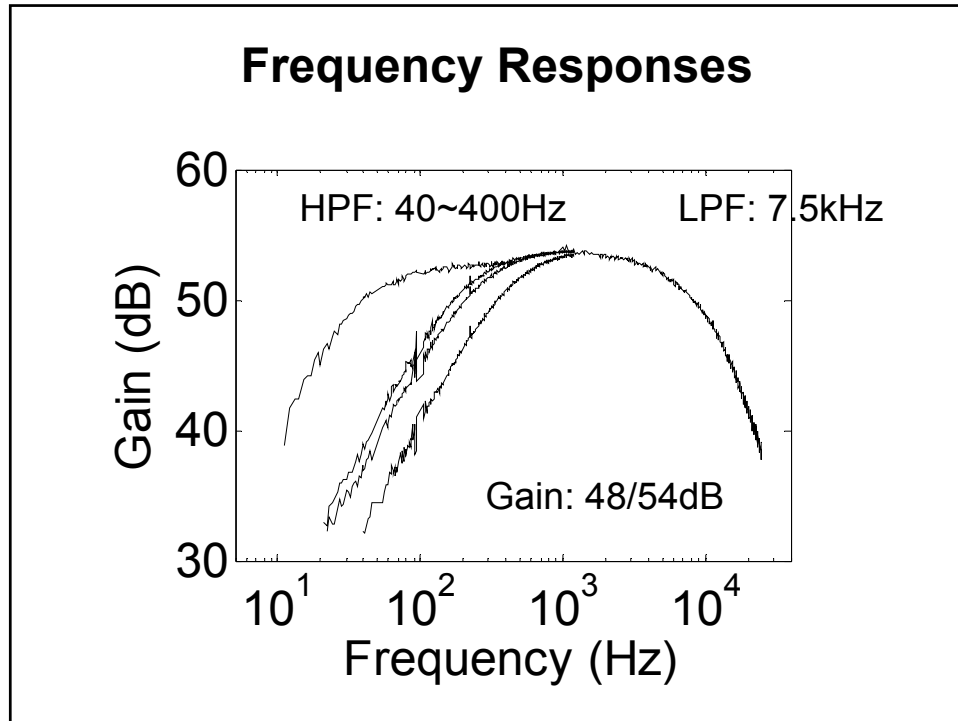
## 8-Channel 8-bit SAR ADC

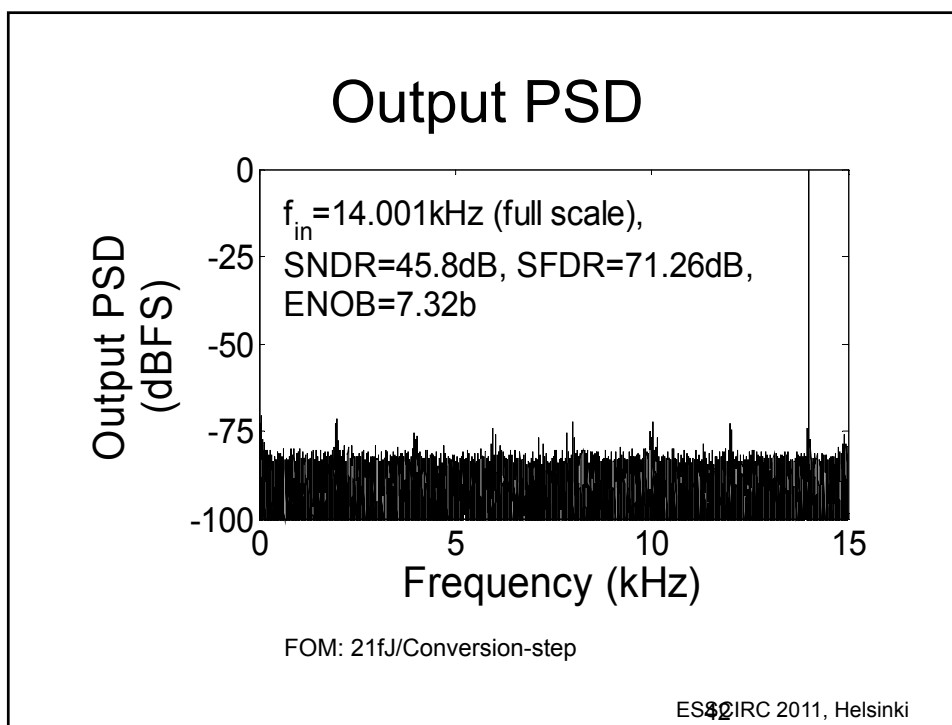
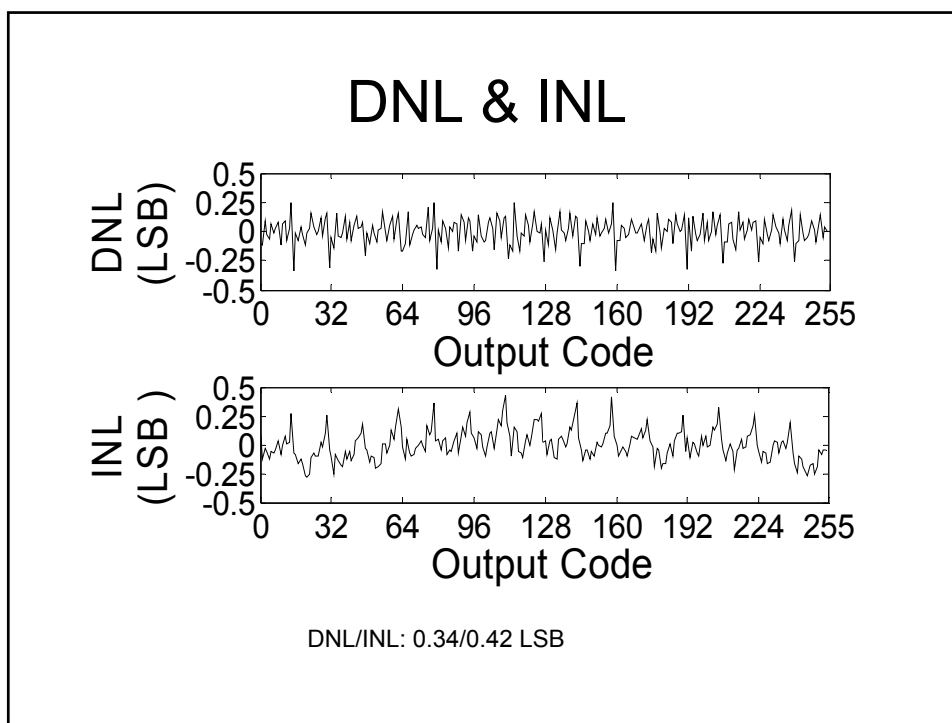


## Chip Prototype

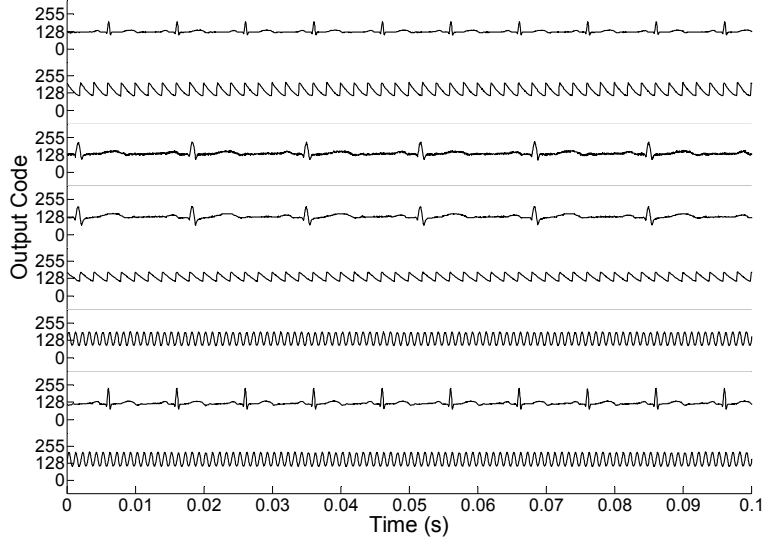


0.13µm CMOS → Core area: 1.17mm<sup>2</sup>

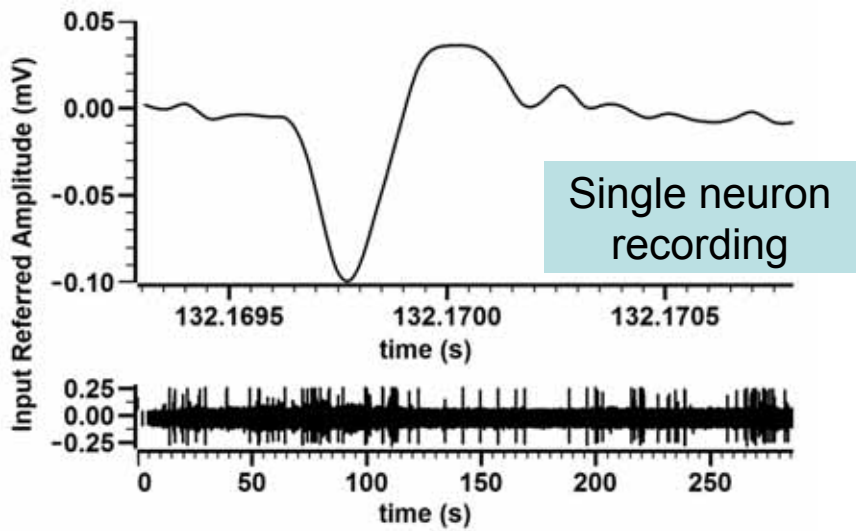




## Multi-Channel Performance



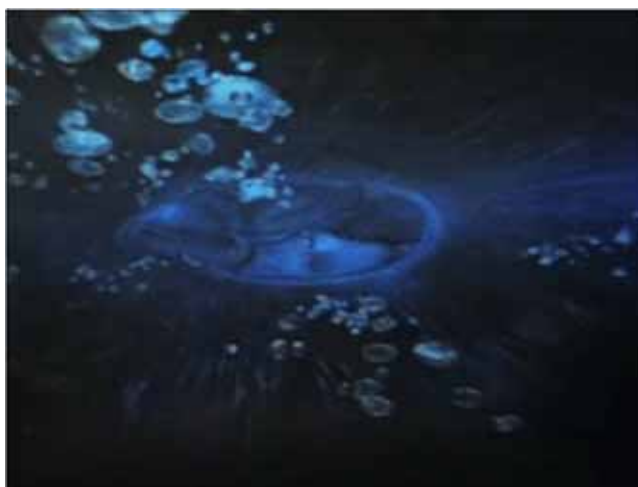
## Extra-Cellular Recording



## Performance Comparison

Parameter	Harrison'07	Chae'08	Lee'10	Muller'11	This work
Supply (V)	3.3	3.3	3	0.5	0.5
Process ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	0.5	0.35	0.5	0.065	0.13
FE Current ( $\mu\text{A}$ )	12.8	2	25	-	1.72
Input referred noise ( $\mu\text{Vrms}$ )	5.1	4.9	4.39	4.9	5.32
NEF	-	-	-	5.99	3.09
ADC res. & Samp. rate per ch.	10b 15kS/s	6~9b 40kS/s	- -	8b 20kS/s	8b 30kS/s
No. of channel	100	128	32	1	16
Area per channel ( $\text{mm}^2$ )	0.15	0.36	0.26	0.013	0.073
Avg. power per channel ( $\mu\text{W}$ )	142.2	23.4	36.6	5.04	1.13

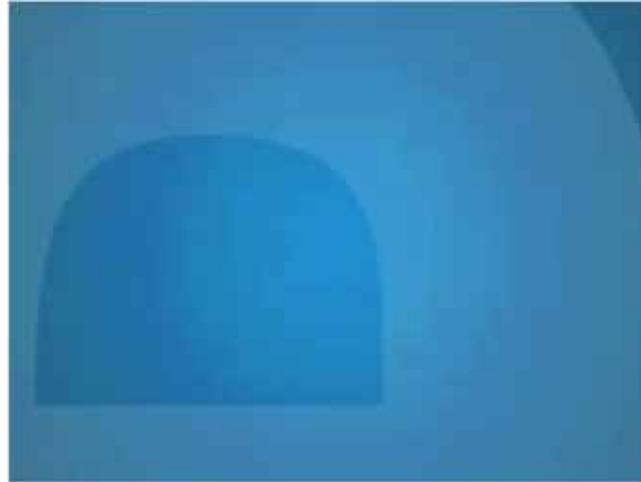
## The Future of Bioelectronics



Fantastic Voyage (1966)

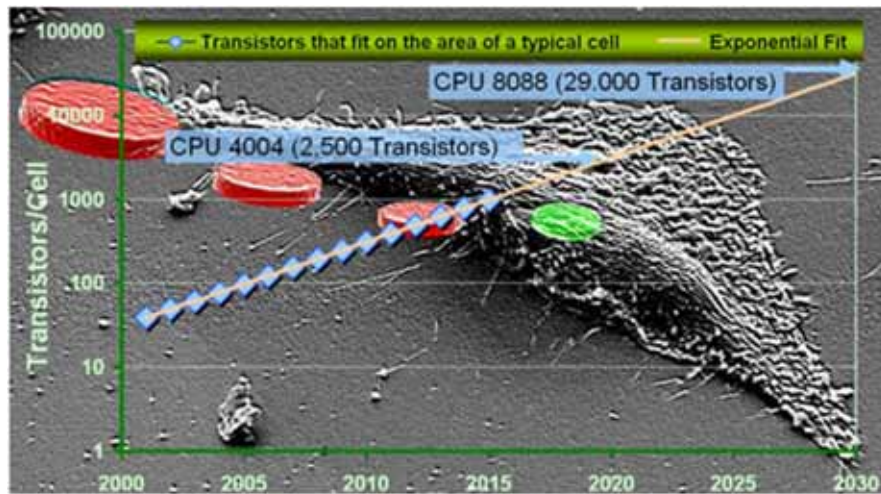
Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3o8vsU0Dw-4>

## Robot with Rat Neuron



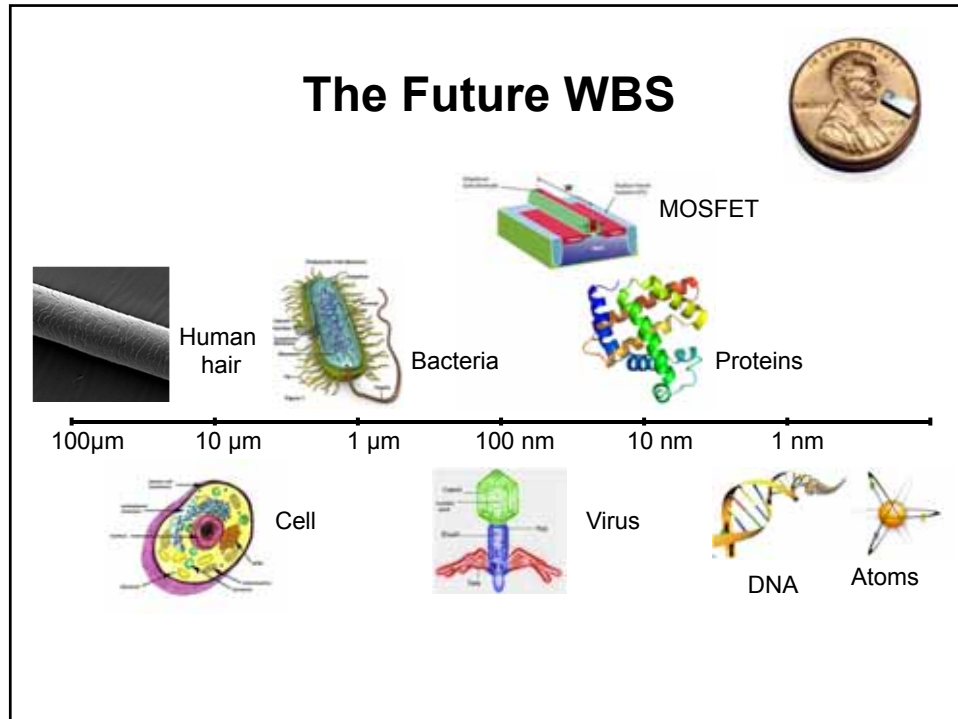
Source: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1-0eZytv6Qk>

## The Future of Bioelectronics



Source: <http://www.nanowerk.com/spotlight/spotid=15292.php>





## The Future of Biomedical Circuits & Systems

- Closed-loop diagnostic and therapeutic devices
- New circuit techniques for low voltage operation and 3D IC integration
- Wireless communication via human body
- System-in-package for miniaturized ingestible/injectable devices

## Conclusions

- The next wave of technology may come from healthcare, especially on wireless health and biomedical circuits and systems.
- Expanding the frontiers of biomedical circuits and systems to ride on the new wave
  - Many challenges in system architecture, low voltage circuit techniques.
  - Call for revolutionary signal processing flow that improves energy efficiency.
  - Be aware of challenges beyond CMOS: system integration, packaging, etc.
  - Multidisciplinary is the key to the success.

## Acknowledgment

- Students, Research Engineers, Postdocs
  - Chunzhu Yang, Liang Dong, Jianghong Yu, Ling Cen, Yingping Hu, Ying Wei, Xiaohua Tian, Xiaodan Zou, Jinghua Zhang, Wen Sin Liew, Jun Tan, Fei Zhang, Chacko John Deepu, Mahmood Khayatzaheh, Lei Wang, Yibin Hong, Yongfu Li, Yonghong Tao, Xiaoyang Zhang, Zhe Zhang, Zhenglin Yang, Lei Zhang, Jiqing Cui, Yunfeng Liang, Xiaoyun Liu, Xiangdong Zhou, Pinping Sun, Praveen Thomas, Chandrasekaran Rajasekaran, Rui Cao, Jun Gu, Jye Sheng Hong, Wei Seng Chew, Saravanan s/o Velayutham, Zhi Li, Murli Nair, Seyed Hossein Seyedmehdi, Xiaoyuan Xu, Chao Xue, Muhammad Cassim Mahmud Munshi, Qi Zhang, Xiang Cheng, Junle Pan, Ashton Wong, Xiaofei Chang, Ti Li, Daren Zhang.
- Sponsorship
  - National University of Singapore research fund
  - Agency of Science, Technology and Research (ASTAR)

**Thank You.**

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