

A microscopic view of cells, likely fibroblasts, on a grid background. The cells are irregular in shape and appear to be interacting with the grid lines. The overall color is a light pinkish-purple.

# What Can Cells Teach Us About Computing?

**Pamela Abshire**

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University of Maryland, College Park*

# Honoring Those Who Came Before

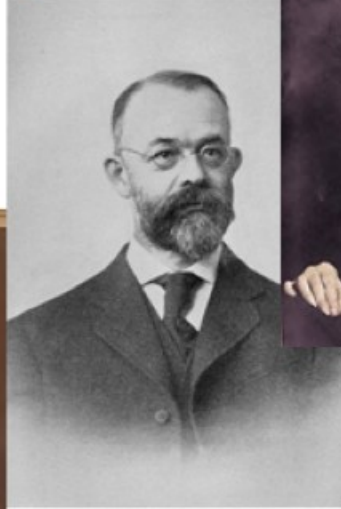


# Academic Genealogy

Roswell Clifton Gibbs

Lloyd Preston Smith

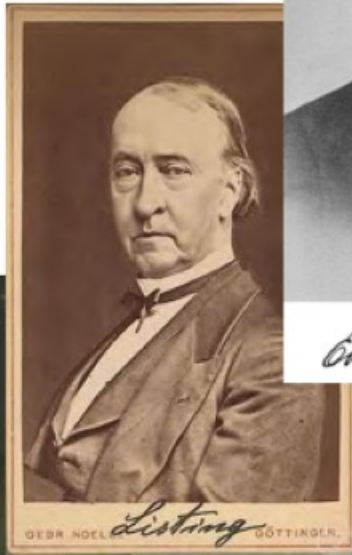
Edward Leamington Nichols



George Warfield



Johann Benedikt Listing



Charles Roger Westgate



*Edw L Nichols* 1706



Carl Freidrich Gauss

Andreas Gregory Andreou

*Cogito, ergo sum*  
– René Descartes, 1641



August Rodin, photo by Jean-Pierre Dalbéra

# What is computing?

- ***goal-oriented activity requiring, benefiting from, or associated with the creation and use of computers***
  - Computing Curricula 2020 (ACM & IEEE)
- designing and constructing hardware and software systems for a wide range of purposes:
  - processing, structuring, and managing various kinds of information
  - problem solving by finding solutions to problems or by proving a solution does not exist
  - making computer systems behave intelligently
  - creating and using communications and entertainment media
  - finding and gathering information relevant to any particular purpose

# ~~What is computing?~~ Do cells compute?

- **goal-oriented activity requiring, benefiting from, or associated with the creation and use of computers**
  - Computing Curricula 2020 (ACM & IEEE)
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# Animalcules

- Microscopic organisms observed by 17th-century Dutch scientist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek in rainwater
  - Single lens 300X microscope
- Directed movements and capabilities were a great source of fascination

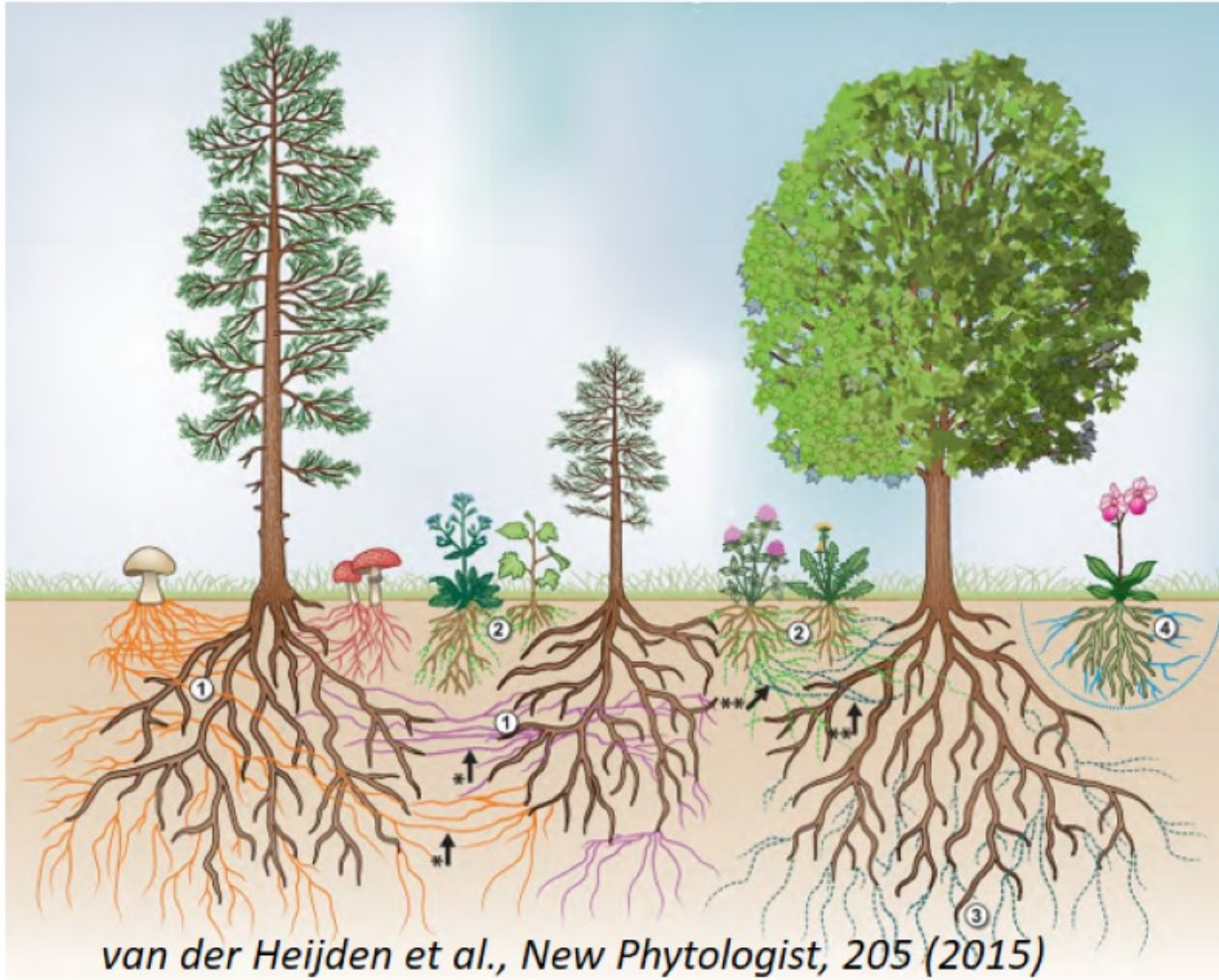




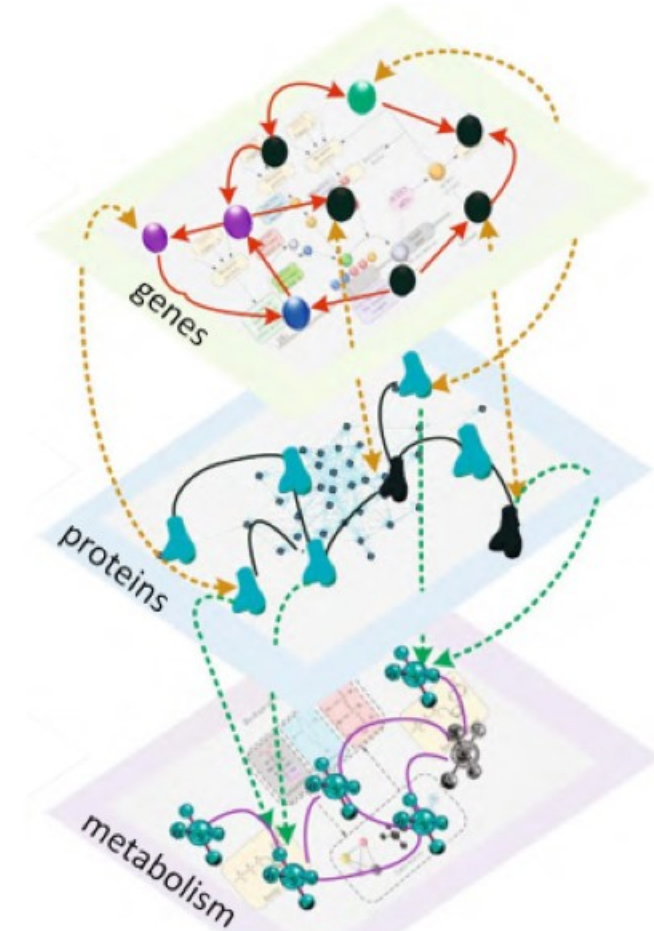


# Complex Networks in Biology

Mycorrhizal networks -- *the wood wide web*



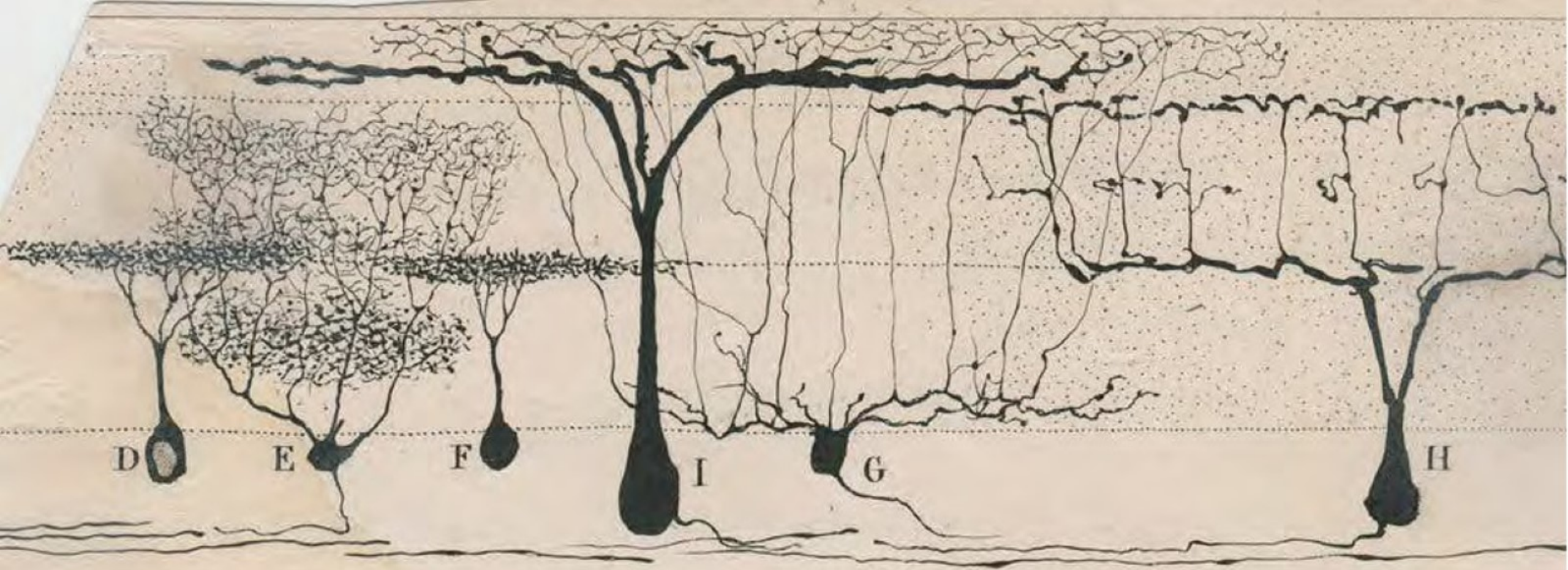
Macromolecule networks



Adapted from Liu et al. *Nat Commun* **11**, 6043 (2020)



86 billion neurons  
85 billion glia  
125 trillion synapses



Ramón y Cajal, *Estructura de los centros nerviosos de las aves*, 1905

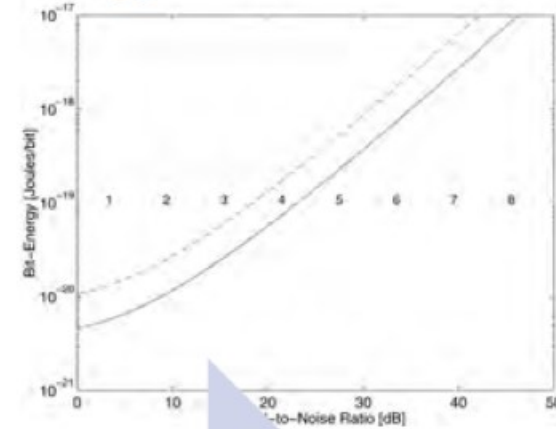
Nature's nearly optimal:  
Information-Power efficiency in wetware & Si



# Quick history of energy cost of computing

Maxwell 1871  
Maxwell's  
demon

Bennett 1973  
No min energy!  
Only for speed  
& output

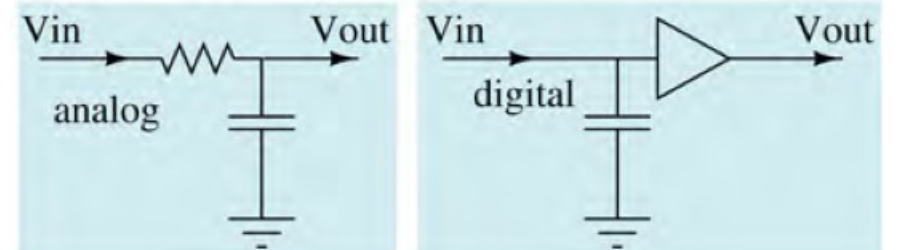


Maxwell's demon at work

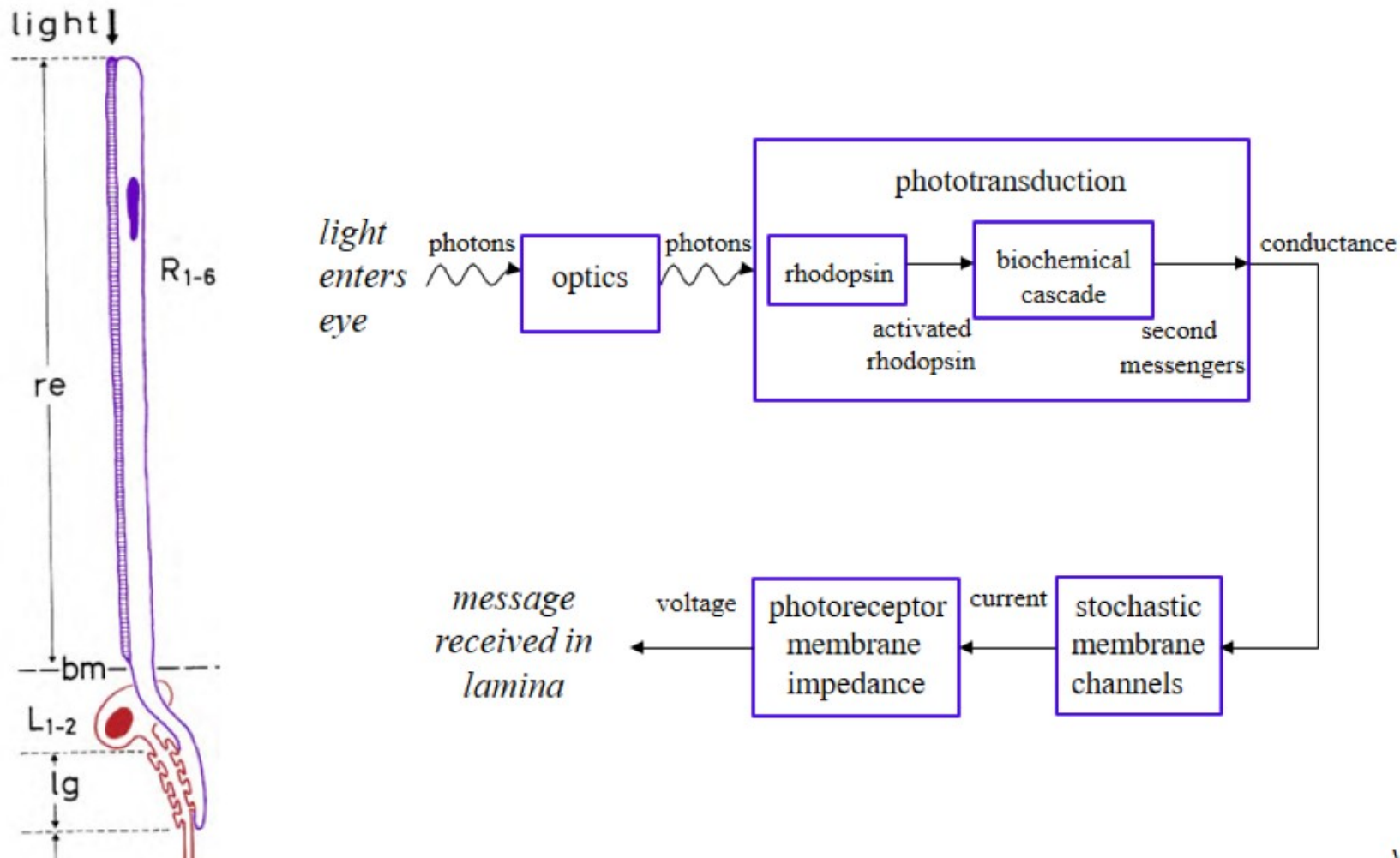
Darling & Hulbert, *Am. J. Phys.*, 23:470 (1955)

Landauer 1961  
Min energy  
 $kT (\ln 2)$  per bit

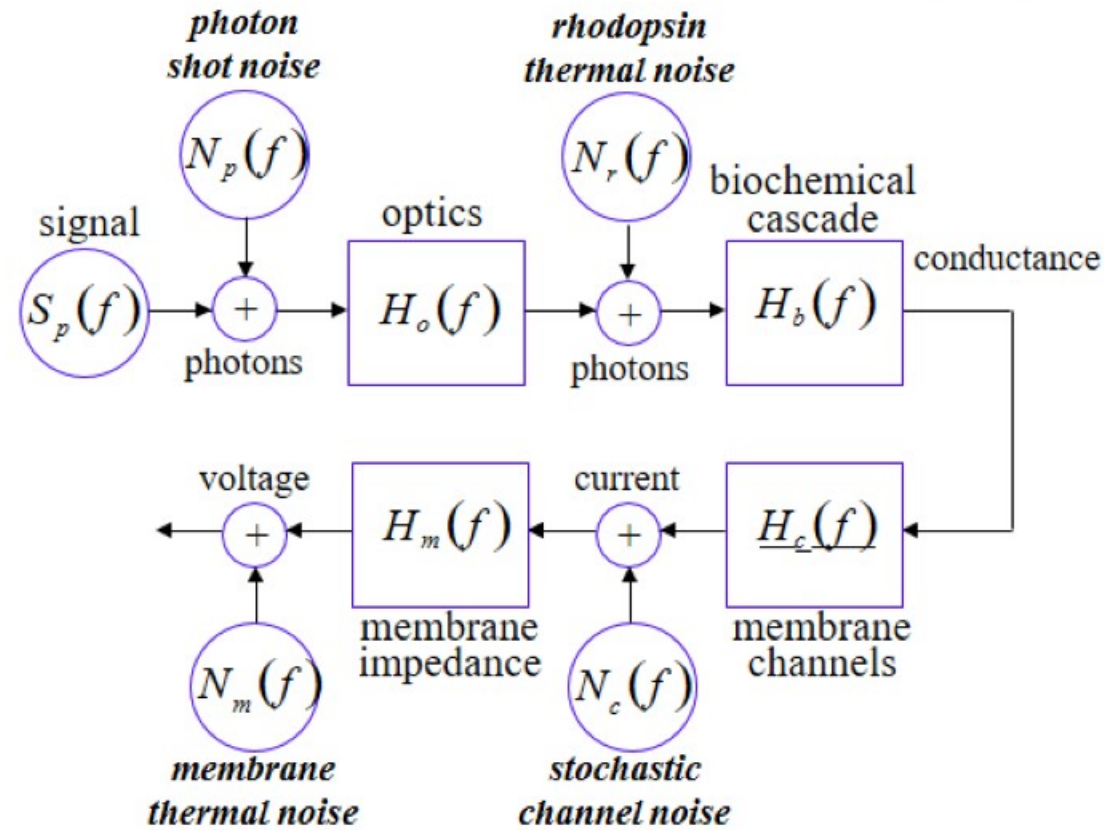
Hosticka 1985  
comparison of  
delay function



# Transduction pathway of blowfly photoreceptor



# Linearized system model of blowfly photoreceptor



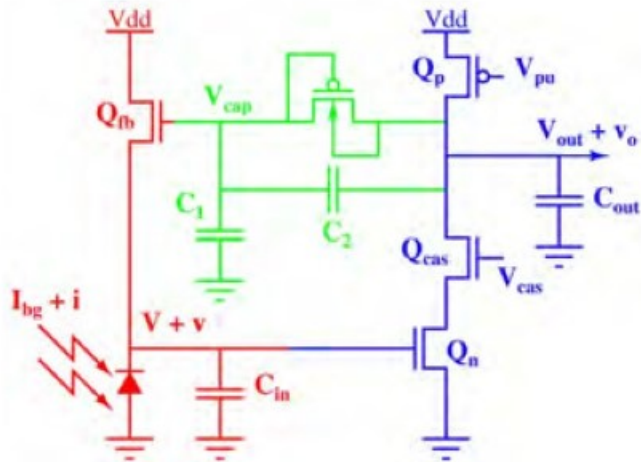
$$S_n(f) = \prod_i |H_i(f)|^2 S_p(f)$$

$$N_n(f) = \sum_j \prod_i |H_i(f)|^2 N_j(f)$$

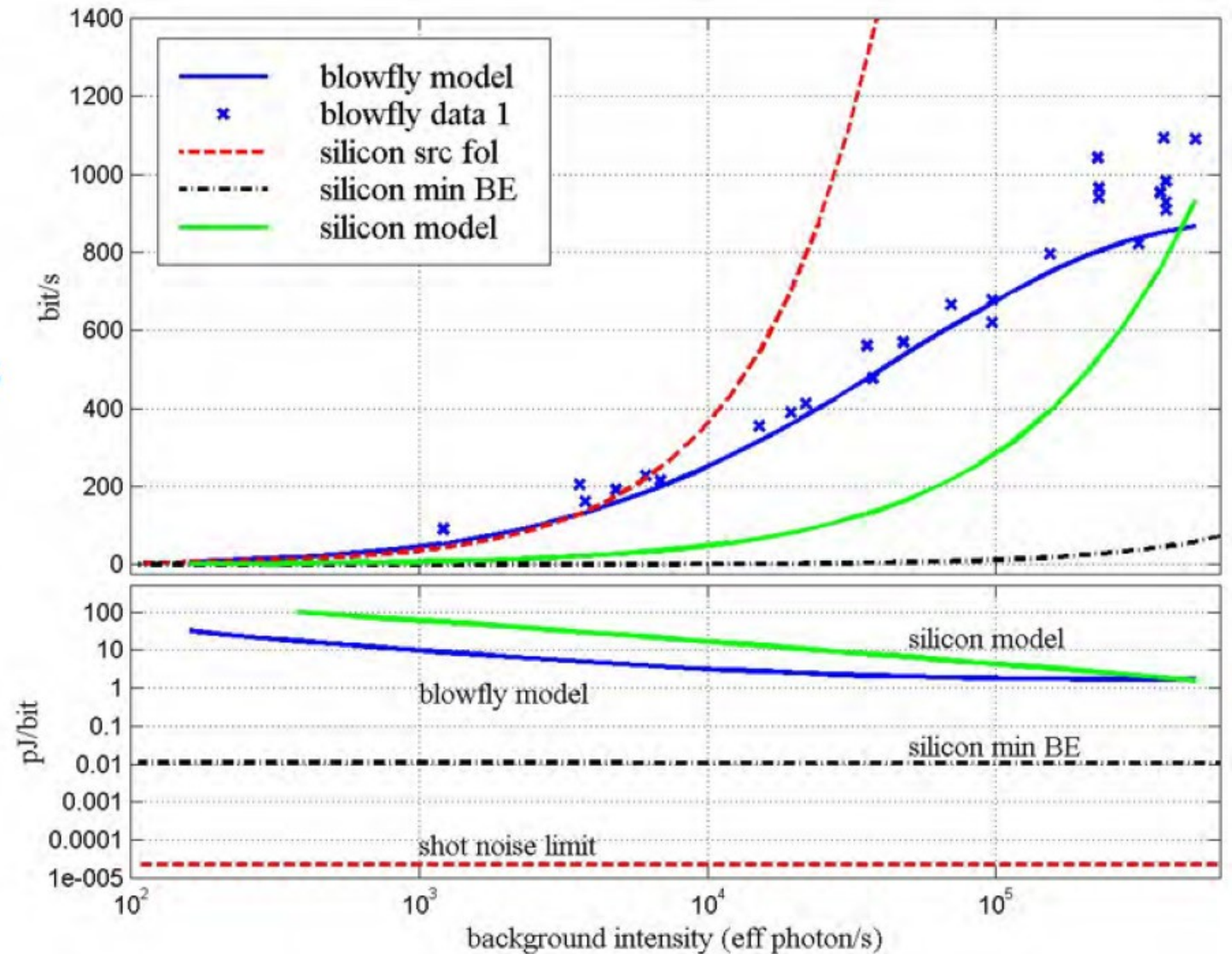
# Compare biological & silicon photoreceptors



Biology more efficient at low intensities



although silicon can be more efficient at high intensities

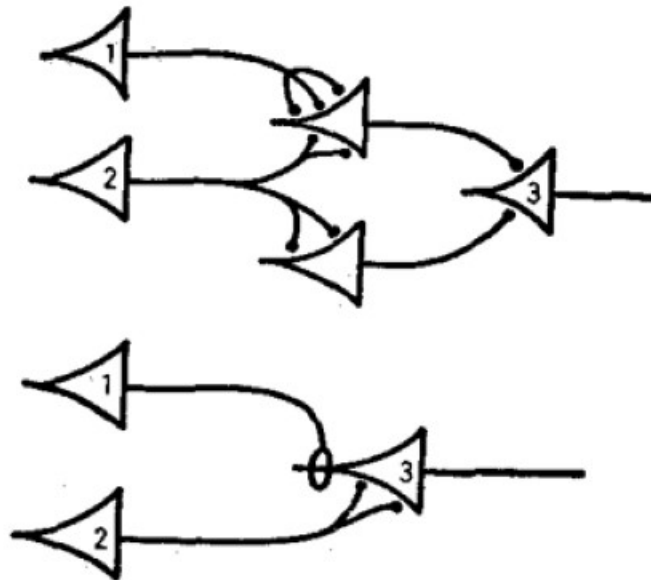




# Artificial Neural Networks

McCulloch and Pitts 1943

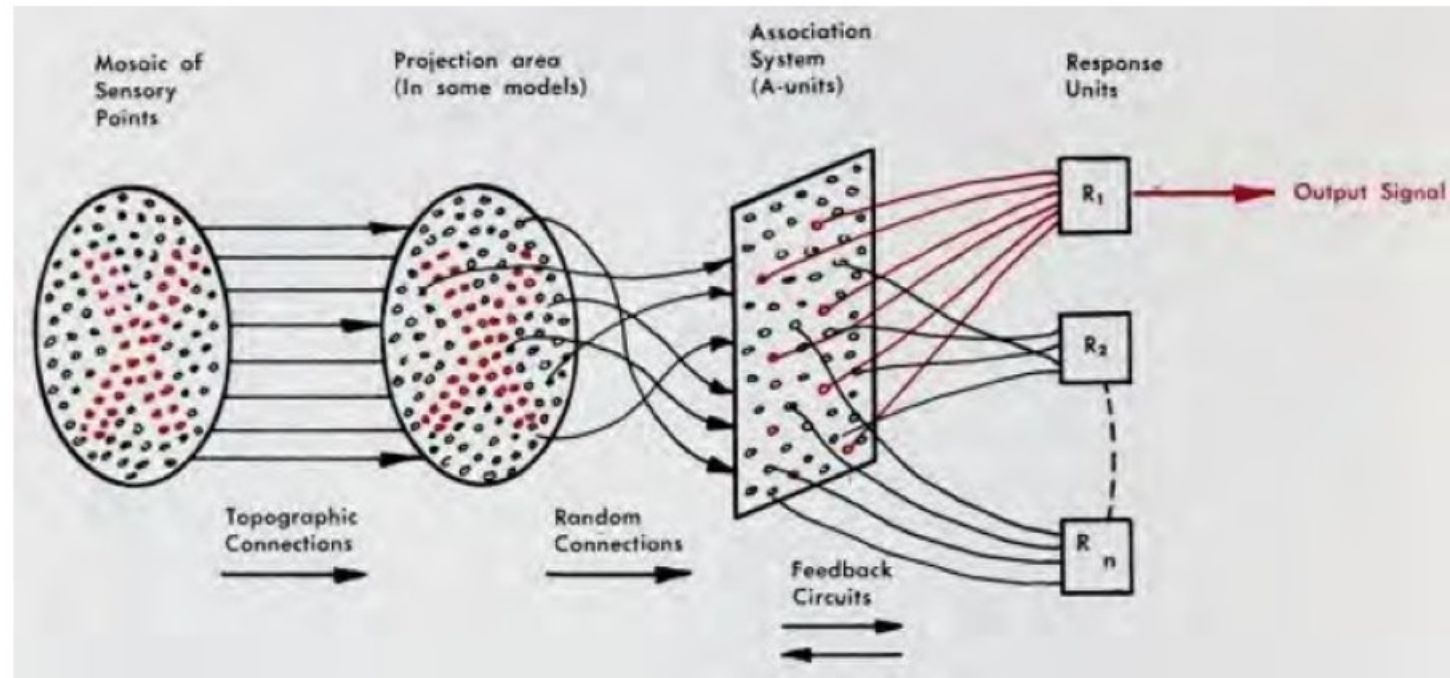
- First mathematical model of a neuron
- Nonlinearity modeled with threshold
- Model any logical function
- No learning



McCulloch & Pitts, *Bulletin of Math. Biophysics*, 5 (1943)

Perceptron (Rosenblatt) 1958

- Introduces learning

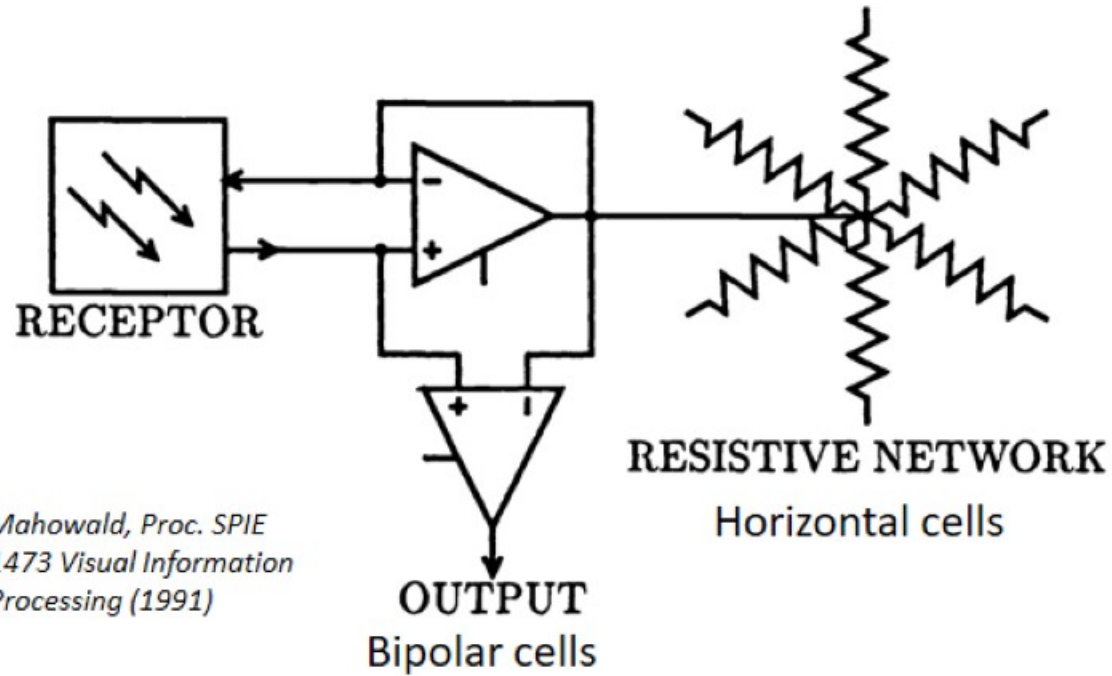


Rosenblatt, *Psychological Review* 65(6): 386-408 (1958)

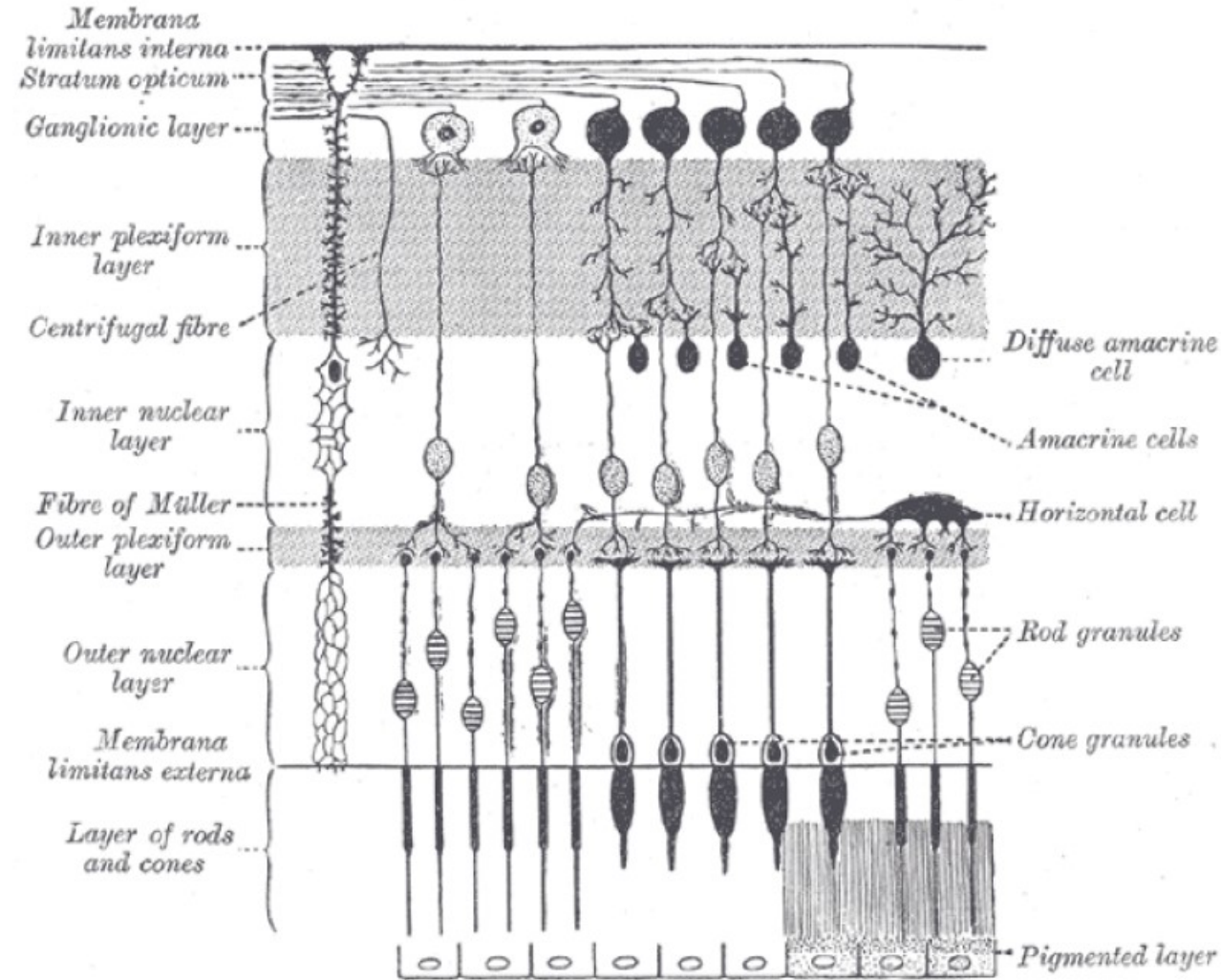
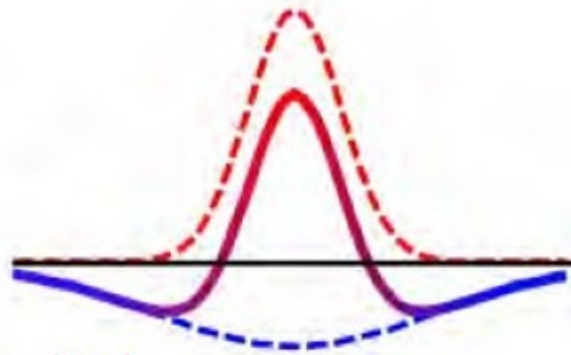
# What computations do real neurons perform?

- Normalization
- Averaging
- Logical functions
- Thresholding
- Synaptic adaptation
  - Long term potentiation and depression
    - Spike time dependent plasticity
  - Short term facilitation and depression
  - Homeostatic synaptic plasticity

# Contrast normalization in vertebrate retina



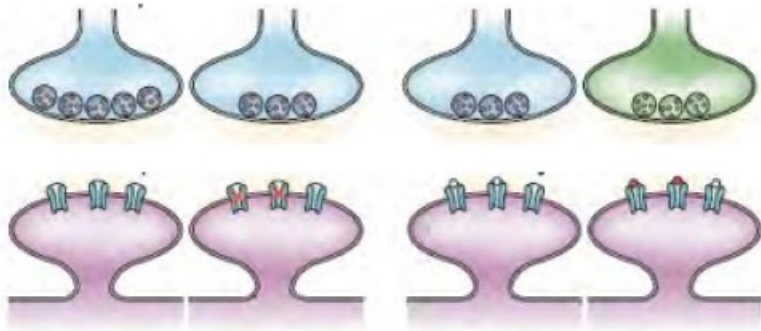
Mahowald, Proc. SPIE  
1473 Visual Information  
Processing (1991)



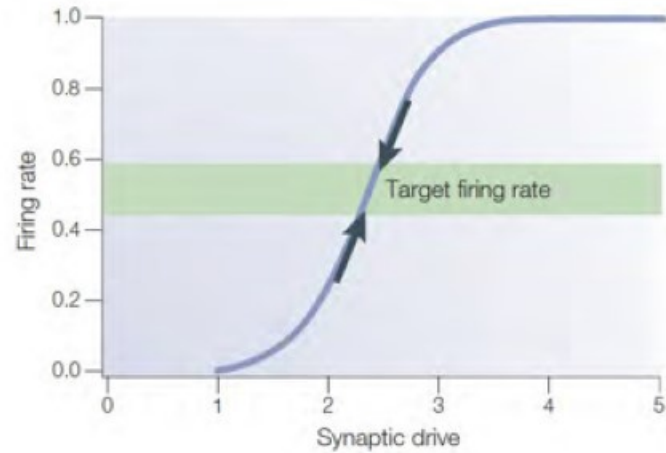
Gray, Anatomy of the Human Body (1918)

# Synaptic plasticity: changes in strength over time

## Short term plasticity



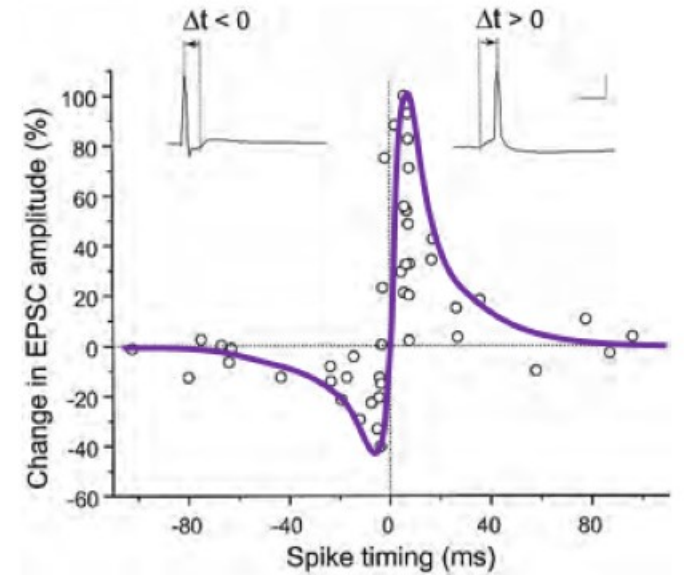
Blitz et al. *Nat Rev Neurosci* **5**, 630–640 (2004)



Turrigiano & Nelson, *Nat Rev Neurosci.* **5**(2):97 (2004)

## Homeostatic plasticity

## Long term plasticity



Bi & Poo, *J Neurosci.* **18**(24):10464 (1998)

# How can we learn to make better circuits?

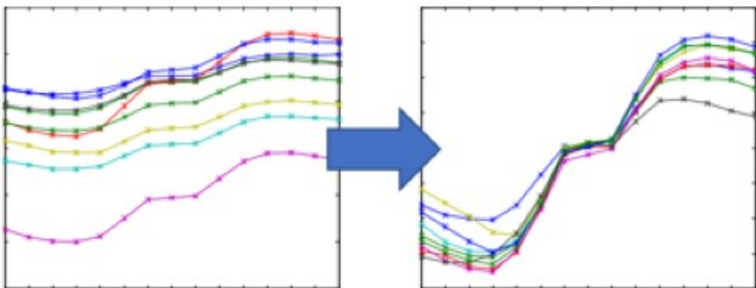
- Engineering *is* efficient use of resources
- Conventional electronics: analog sensor readings converted to digital, then calibrated digitally
  - High price (size, complexity, power) for high precision
- Biology uses cheap, inaccurate components with adaptation (lots of it)
- SWaP matters!  
What if you could automatically “fix” analog computers?
- Integrated circuits with local storage and autonomous feedback to:
  - Cancel fabrication errors
  - Adjust to changing conditions / task demands

Inputs → Adaptive system → Outputs

Adaptive system

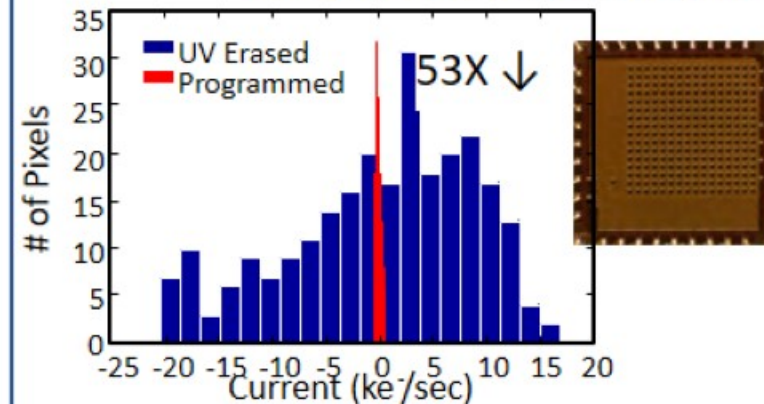
Update direction

Dr. Peng Xu, now at TI



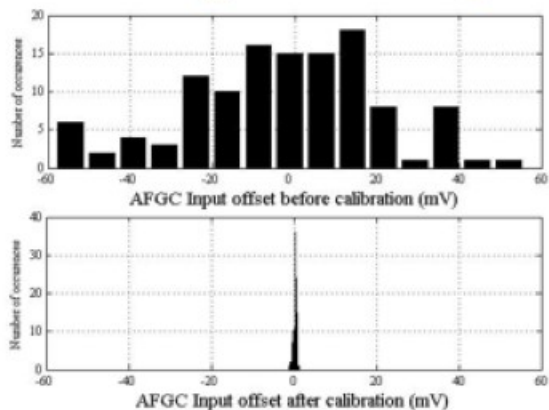
Motion imager w/ kernel programming & offset cancellation

Dr. David Sander, now at APL



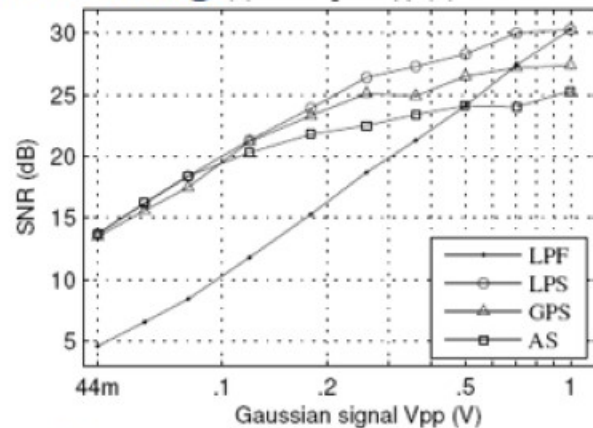
CTIA imager w/ offset cancellation

Dr. YanYi Wong, now at Virage Logic



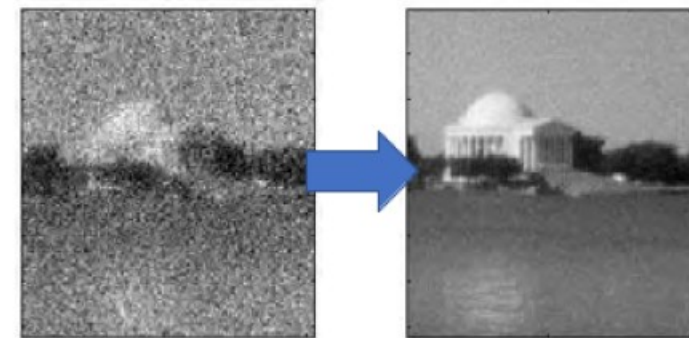
Comparator w/ offset cancellation

Dr. YanYi Wong



ADC w/ Online Histogram Equalization

Dr. YanYi Wong



Imager w/ offset cancellation

# My “fearless” idea

- Why can't we do this for neurons too???

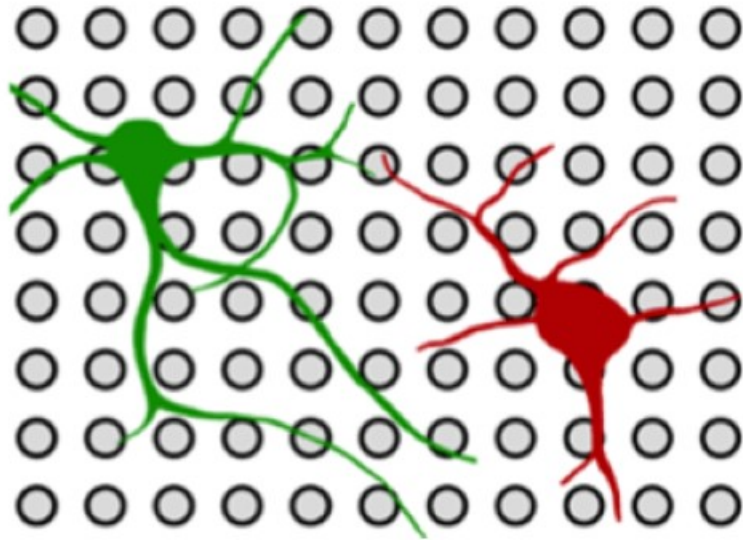


# Opportunity for Technology Convergence

Let's use synaptic plasticity as an engineering tool!

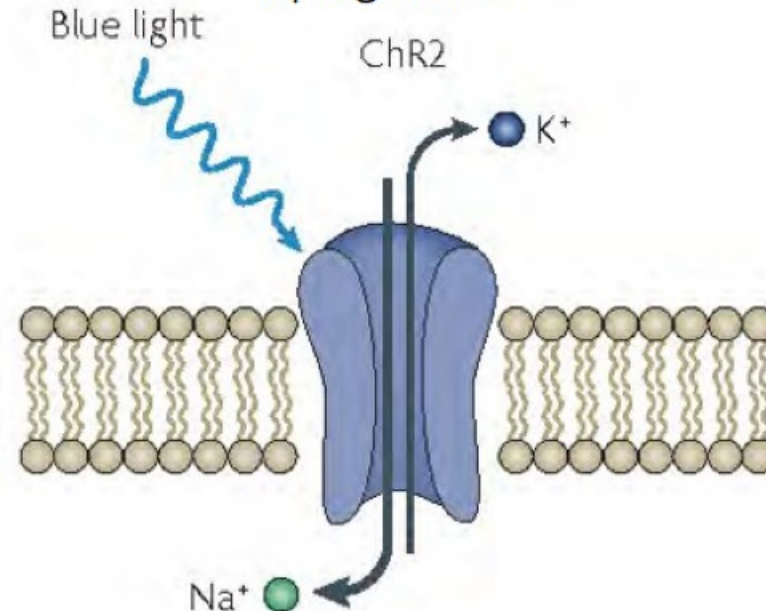
Technology elements demonstrated separately but not integrated:

High density microelectrode arrays



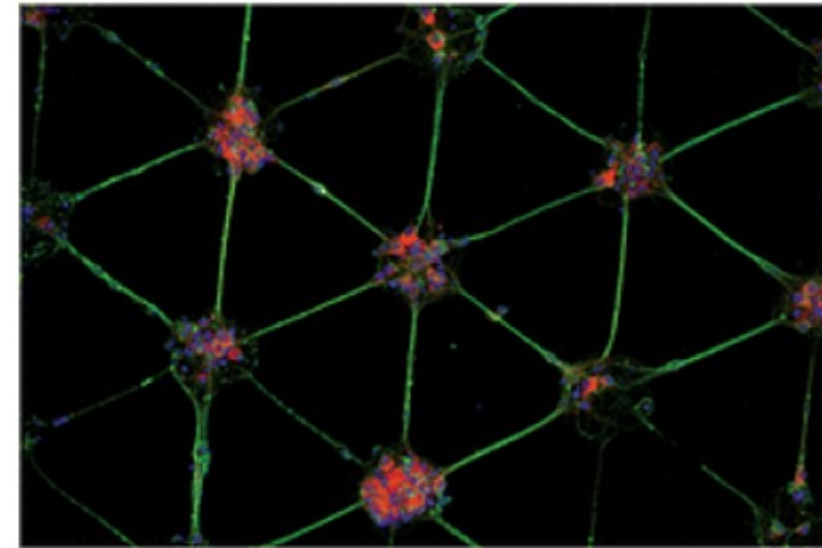
MaxWell Biosystems <https://www.mxwbio.com/>

Optogenetics



Zhang et al., *Nat Rev Neurosci.* 8(8): 577 (2007)

MEMS surface patterning

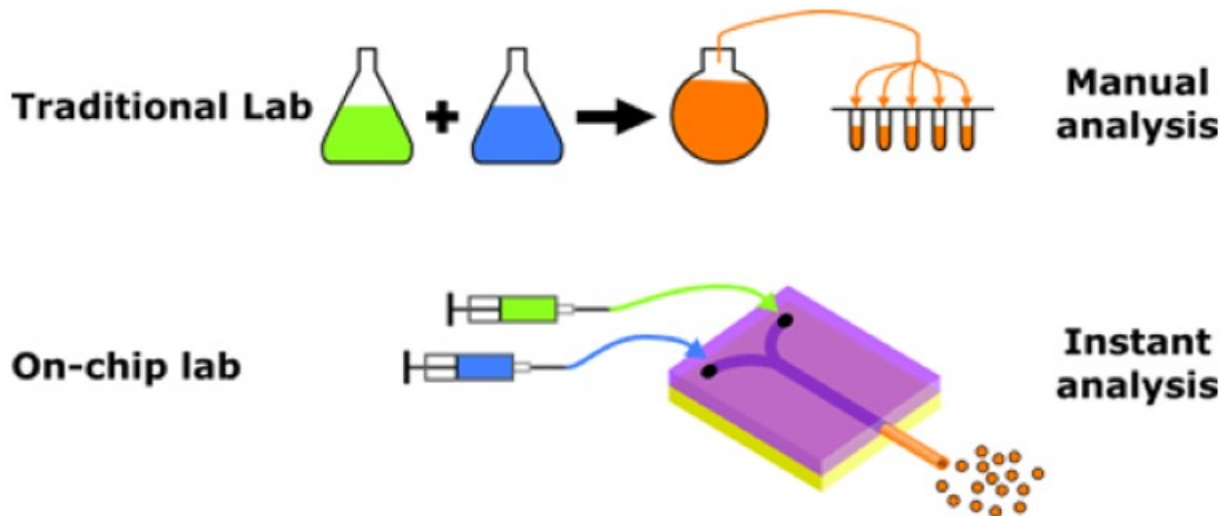


Neurons patterned w/ PolyLysine on PLL-g-PEG  
Hardelauf et al. *Analyst* 139(13): 3256 (2014)



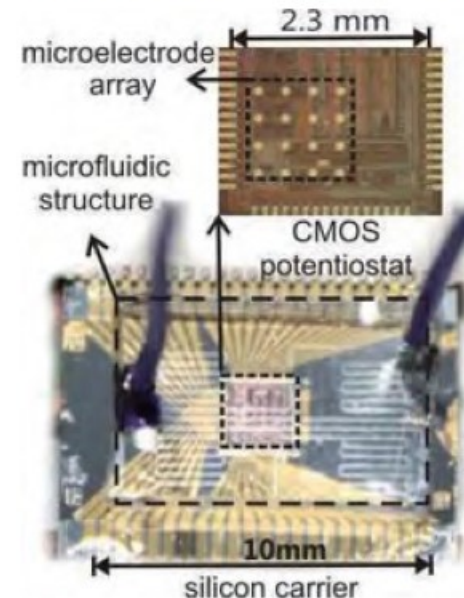
# Lab-on-chip vs Lab-on-CMOS

- Integrate multiple laboratory functions onto a “chip”
- Miniaturization, speed, cost, automation



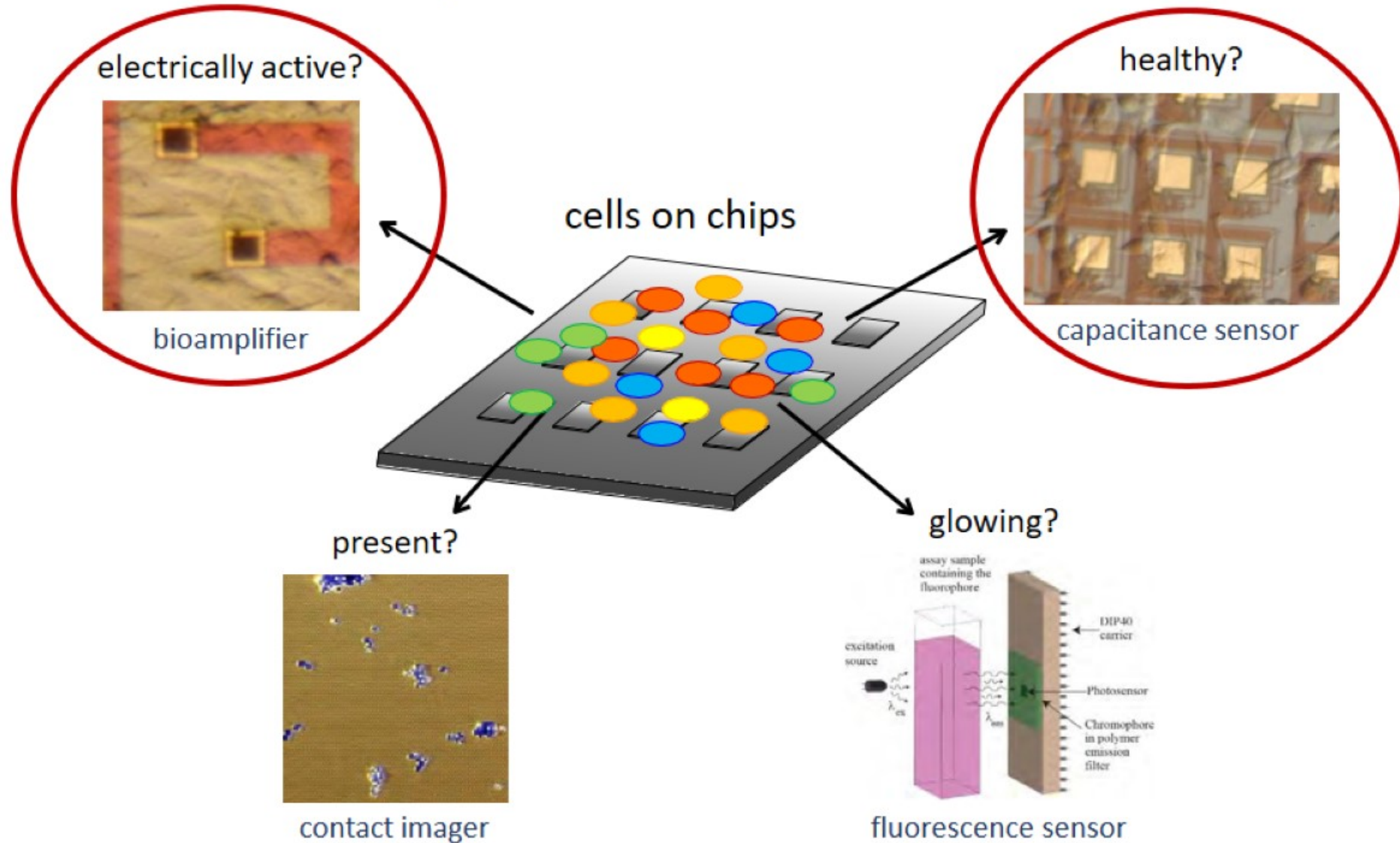
Redrawn from: Brivio, M., Verboom, W., & Reinhoudt, D. N. (2006). Miniaturized continuous flow reaction vessels: influence on chemical reactions. *Lab on a Chip*, 6, p. 329.

- Reality: Most LoCs are chips in labs
- Reality 2: Most LoCs are labs-on-slides
- Leverage Moore’s law for biosensing!
- Significant integration challenges

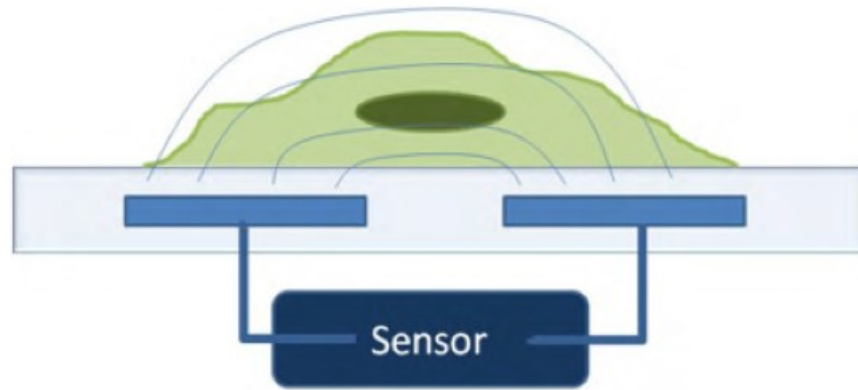


Huang & Mason, *6th IEEE Int’l Conf on Nano/Micro Engineered & Molecular Systems* (2011)

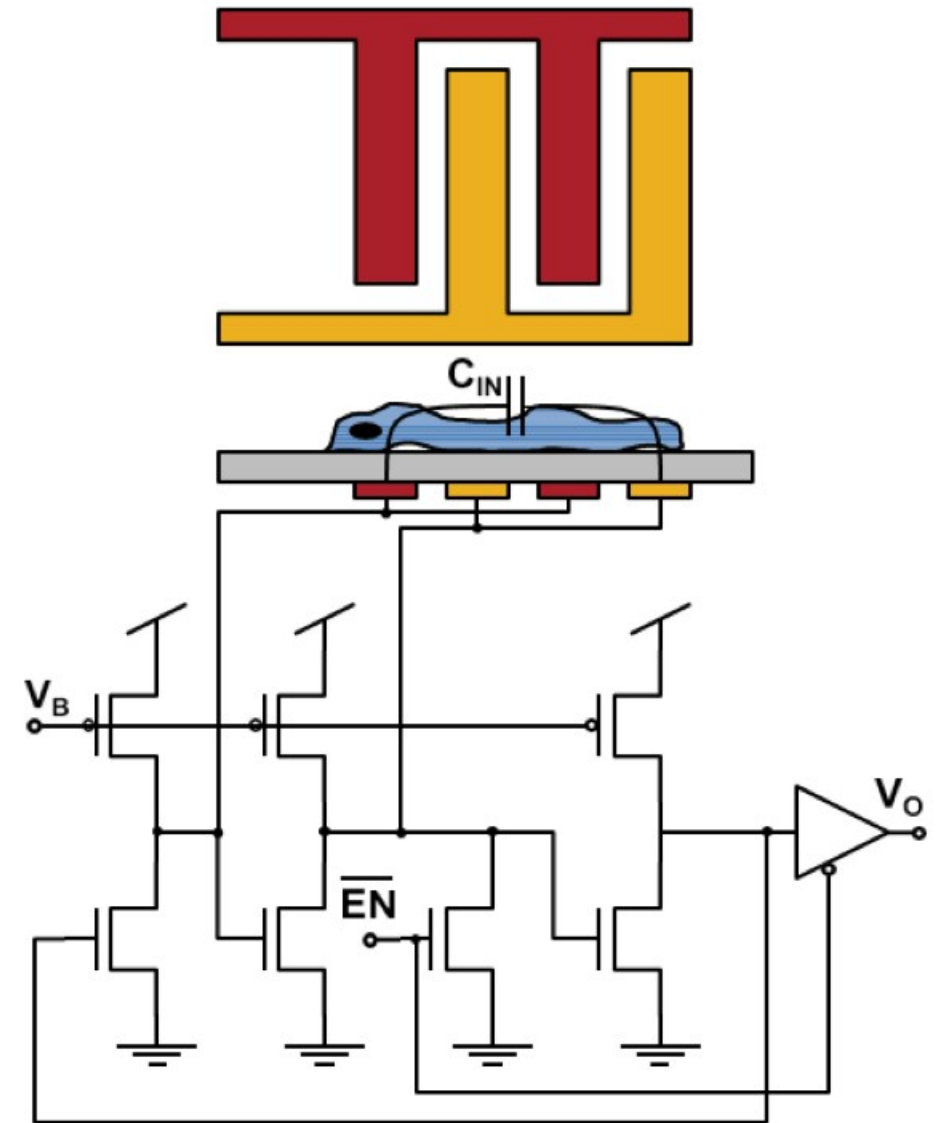
# Lab-on-CMOS systems for monitoring cells



# Cell capacitance sensor



Heart cells on capacitance sensors



Dr. Somashekar Prakash, now at Intel

Dr. Timir Datta, now at Feinstein Institute for Medical Research

Ms. Emily Naviasky, now a PhD candidate at UC Berkeley

# Simultaneous *in vitro* capacitance + microscopy



Dr. Marc Dandin, now at Carnegie Mellon  
Dr. Bathiya Senevirathna, now at Intel  
Mr. Sheung Lu, PhD candidate at UMCP

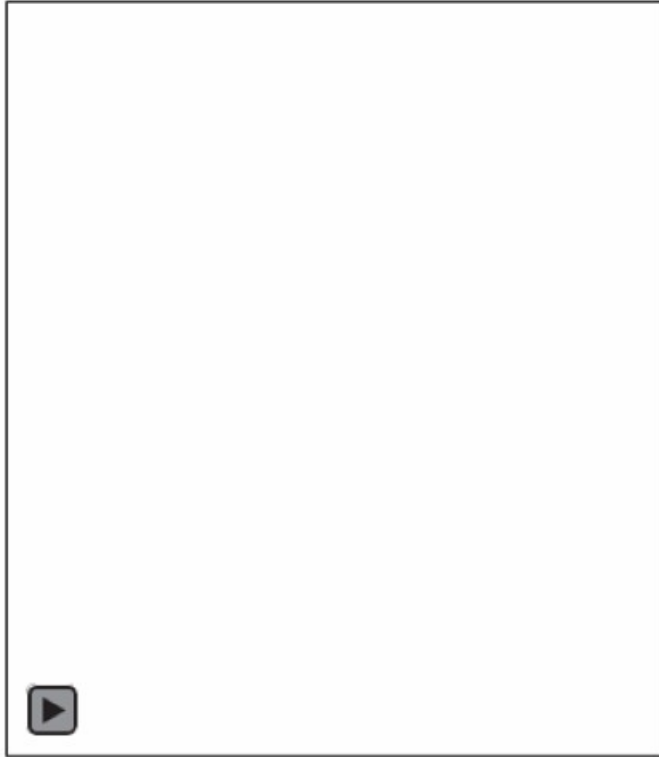
## Open Access Dataset

"Measurements of cancer cell proliferation using a Lab-on-CMOS capacitance sensor with time-lapse imaging", IEEE Dataport, 2019. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21227/9zzd-w936>.

with Elisabeth Smela (UMCP) & John Basile (UMB)

# What can we see?

## Cell motility



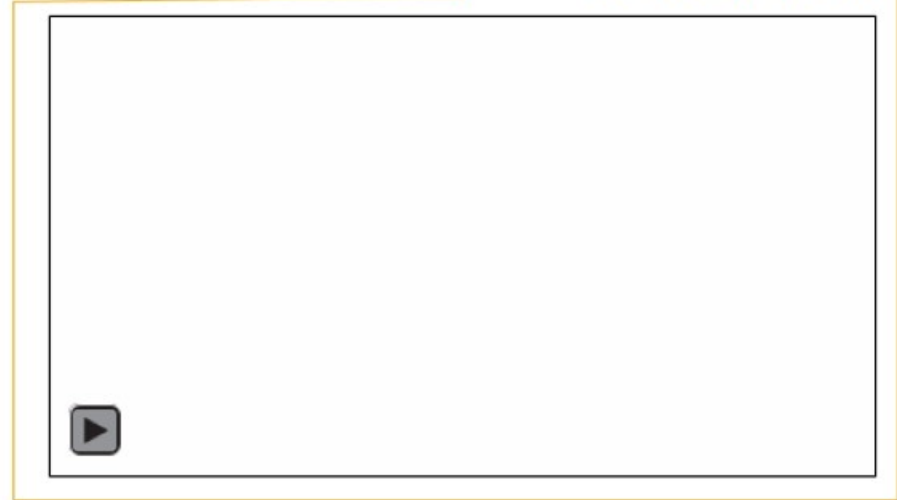
Mr. Nathan Renegar, UMCP undergraduate  
Mr. Utku Noyan, PhD candidate at UMCP



## Cell mitosis



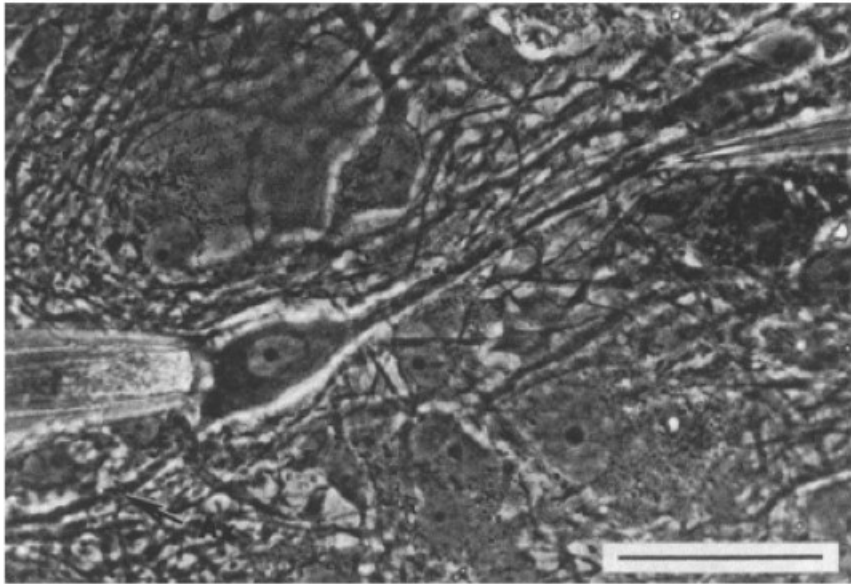
## Cell death



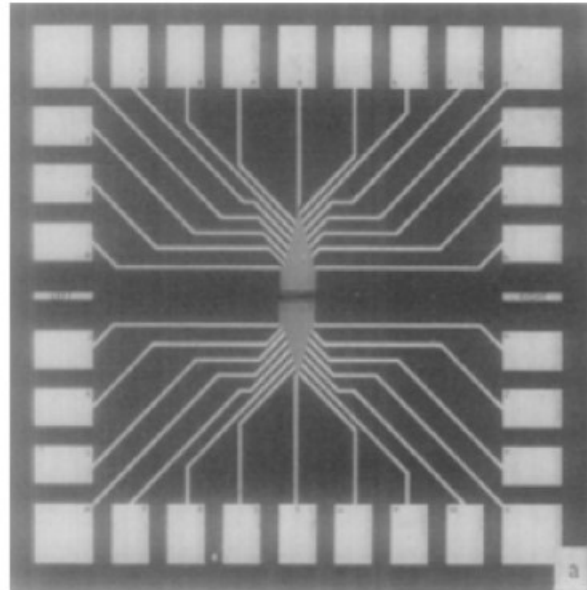
with Elisabeth Smela (UMCP) & John Basile (UMB)

# Long history of neuronal culture & recording

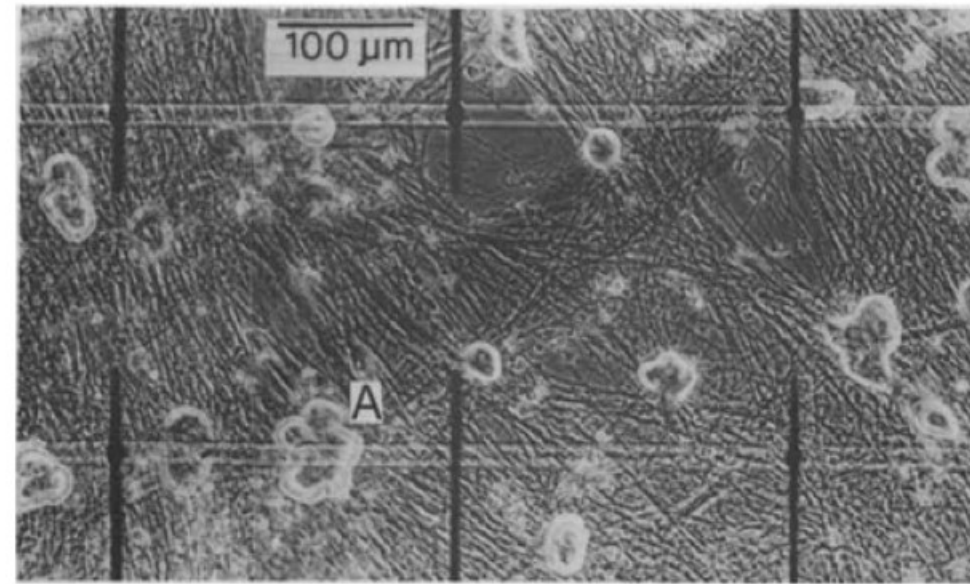
- 60 years ... culturing neurons and glial cells on chips
- 40-50 years ... microelectrode arrays (MEAs) for recording from neurons



Cerebellar neurons & glia,  
Hild & Tasaki 1962



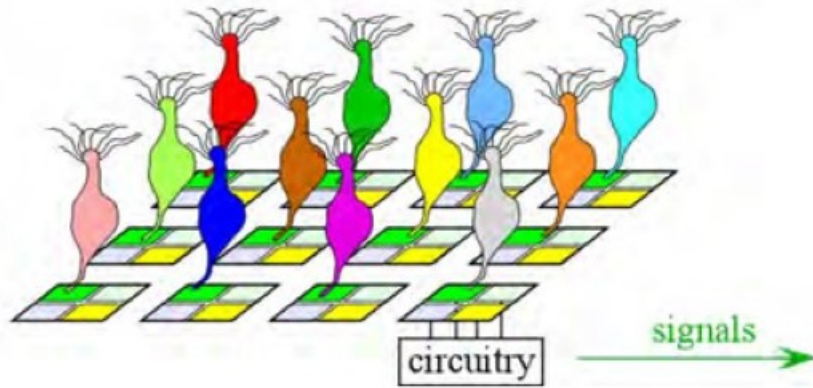
Microelectrode array recordings,  
Thomas et al 1972



Microelectrode array recordings of  
dissociated neurons, Pine 1980

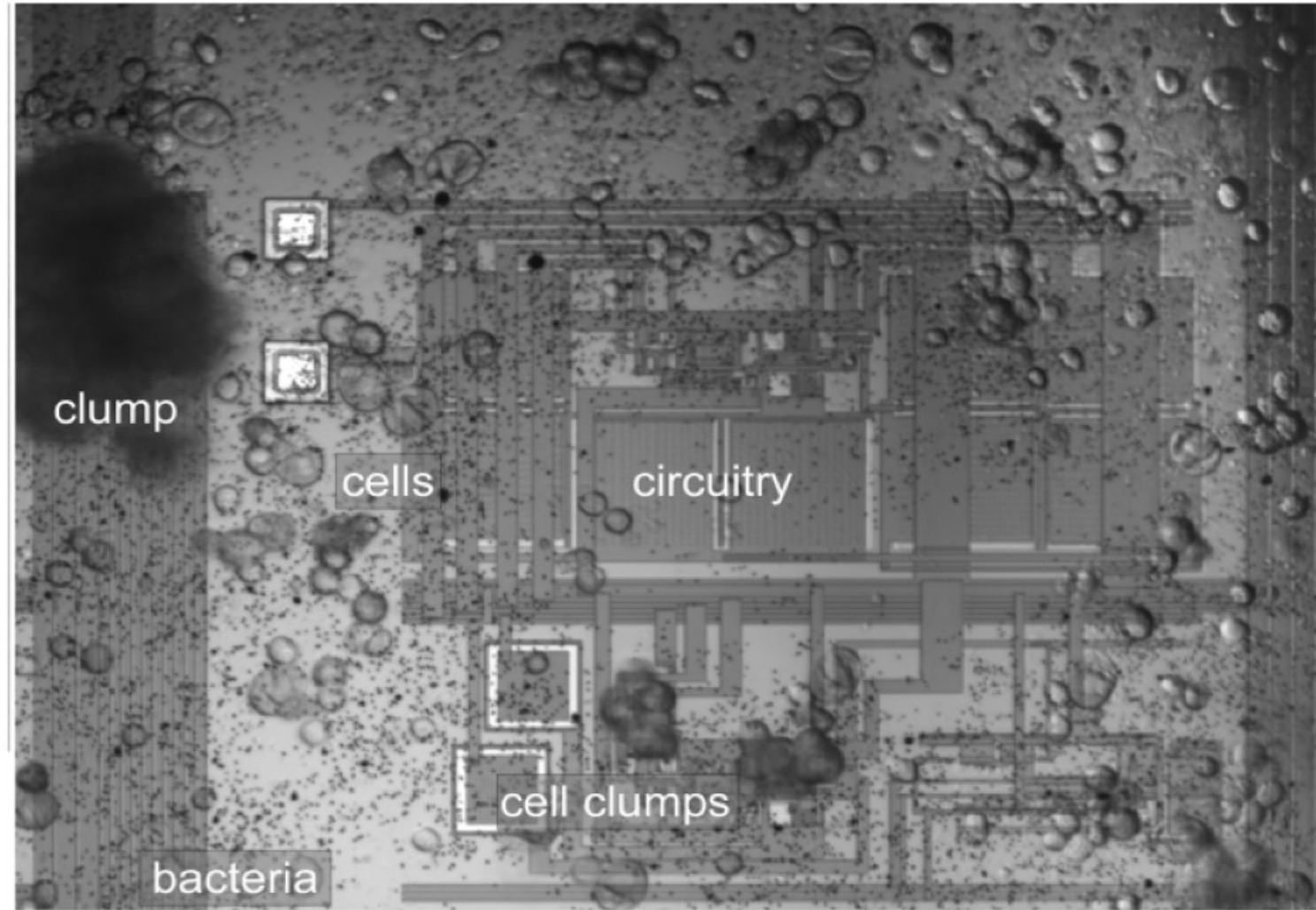
# Nose on a chip

- Dogs are *still* the gold standard ...
  - Expensive, troublesome
- Why not use the same sensors as dogs? (olfactory sensory neurons)



- Proof of concept ✓
- Currently working towards more robust cells

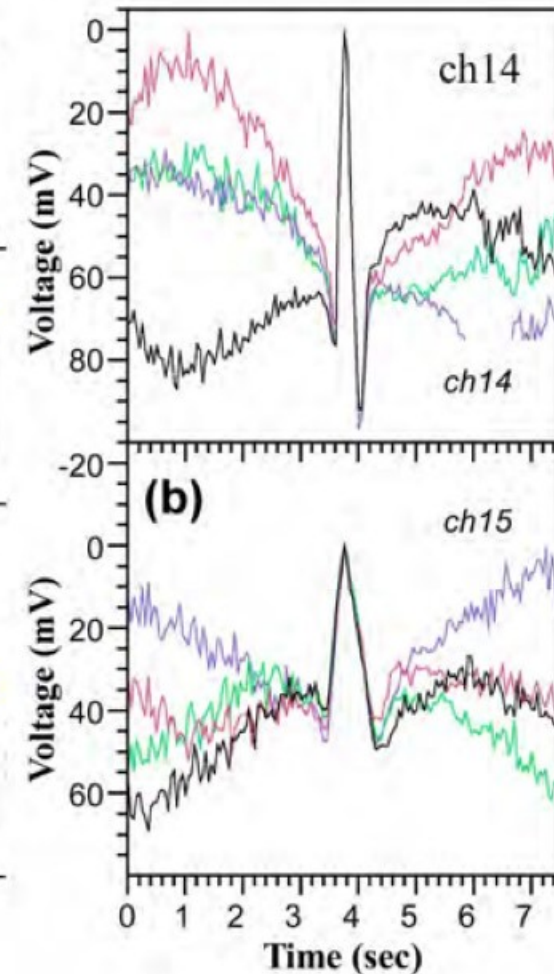
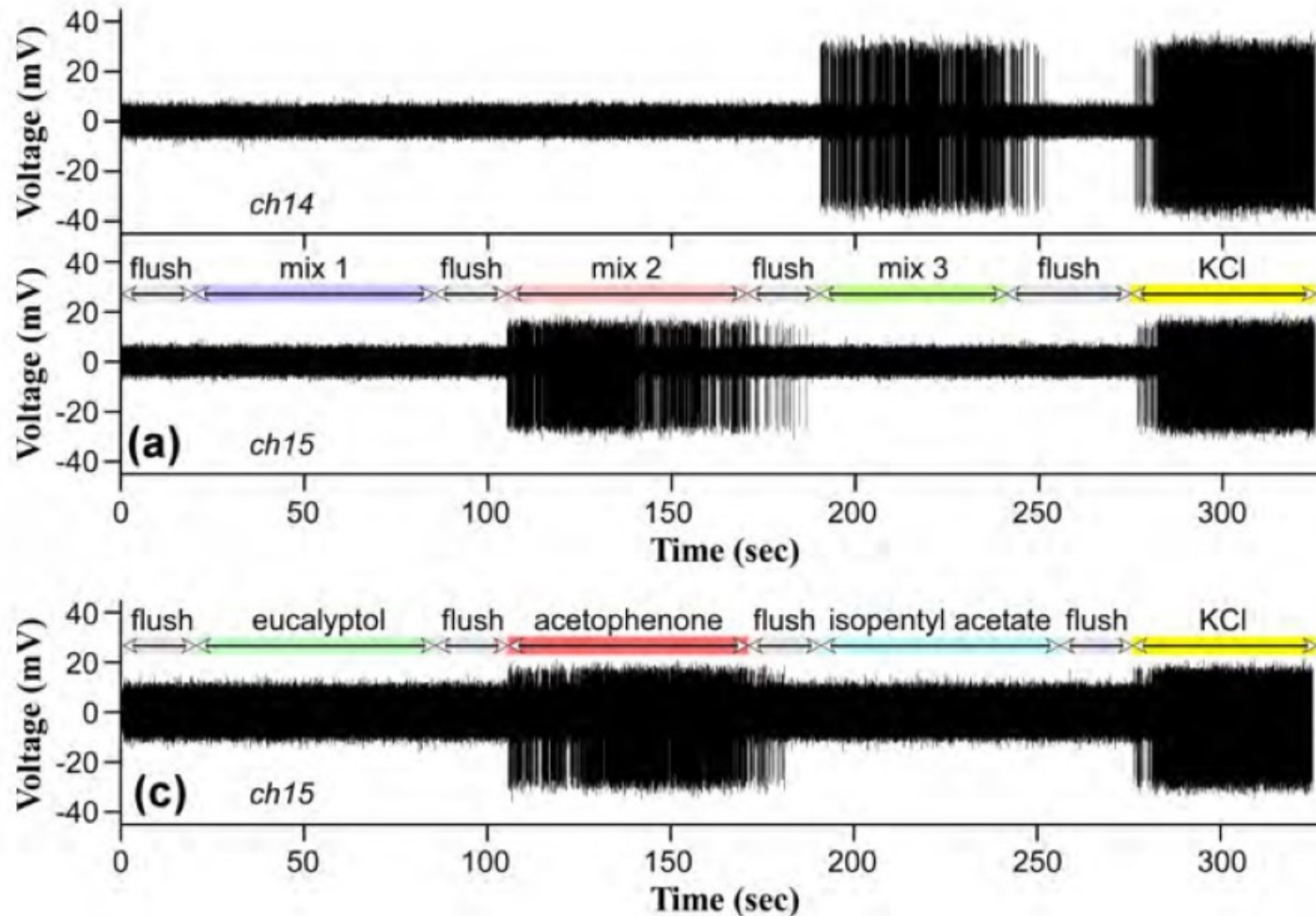
Dr. Timir Datta, now at Feinstein Institute for Medical Research



with Elisabeth Smela & Ricardo Aranedo (UMCP)

# Consistent, reproducible responses

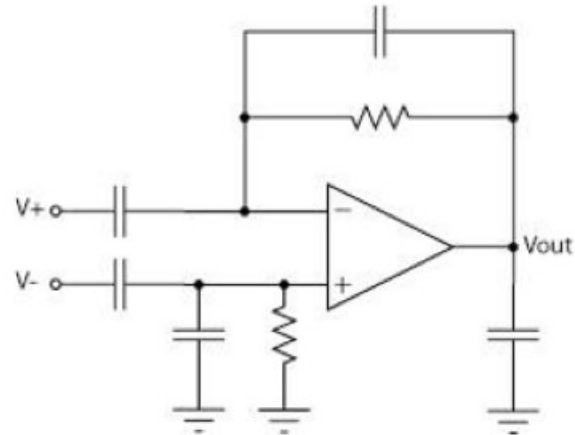
Dr. Timir Datta



with Elisabeth Smela & Ricardo Araneda (UMCP)

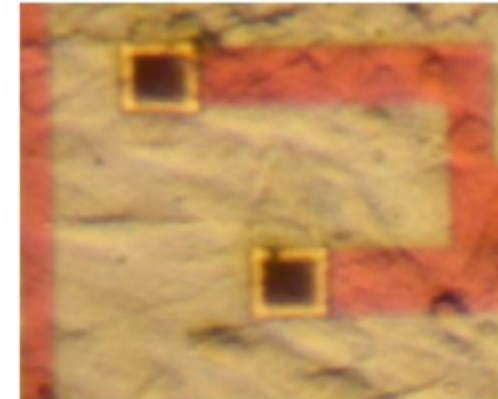


# Bioamplifier



Harrison & Charles, IEEE JSSC 38: 958 (2003)

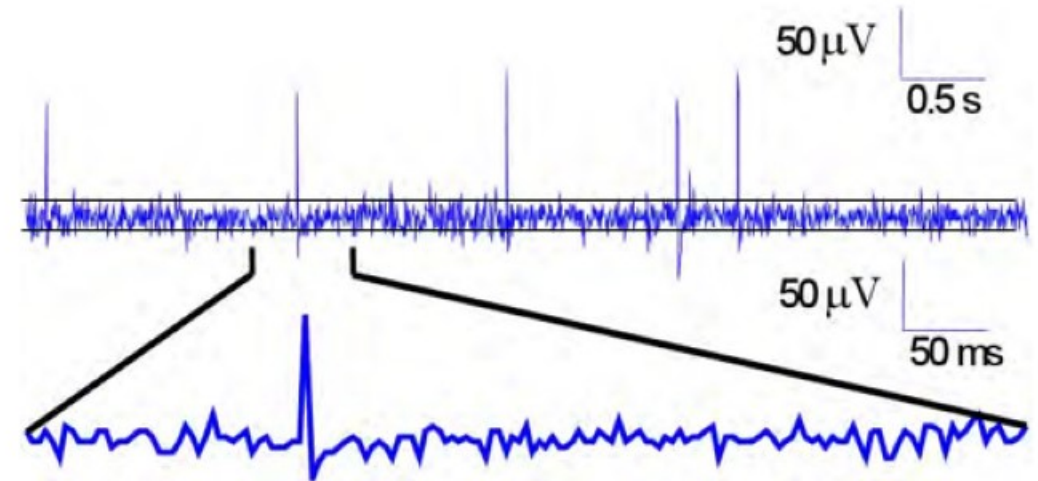
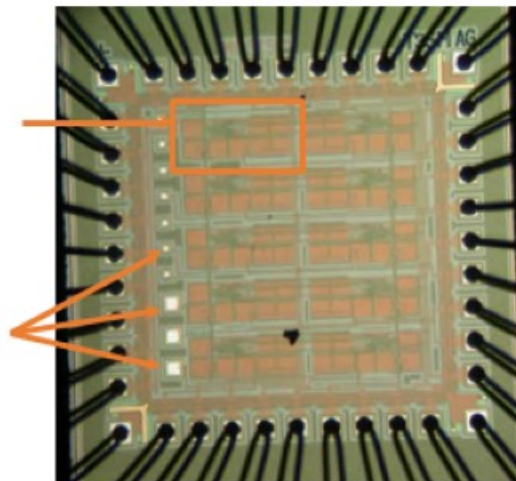
Dr. Jean-Marie Lauenstein, now at NASA Goddard  
Dr. Nicole MacFarlane, now at Univ. of TN Knoxville  
Dr. Somashekar Prakash, now at Intel



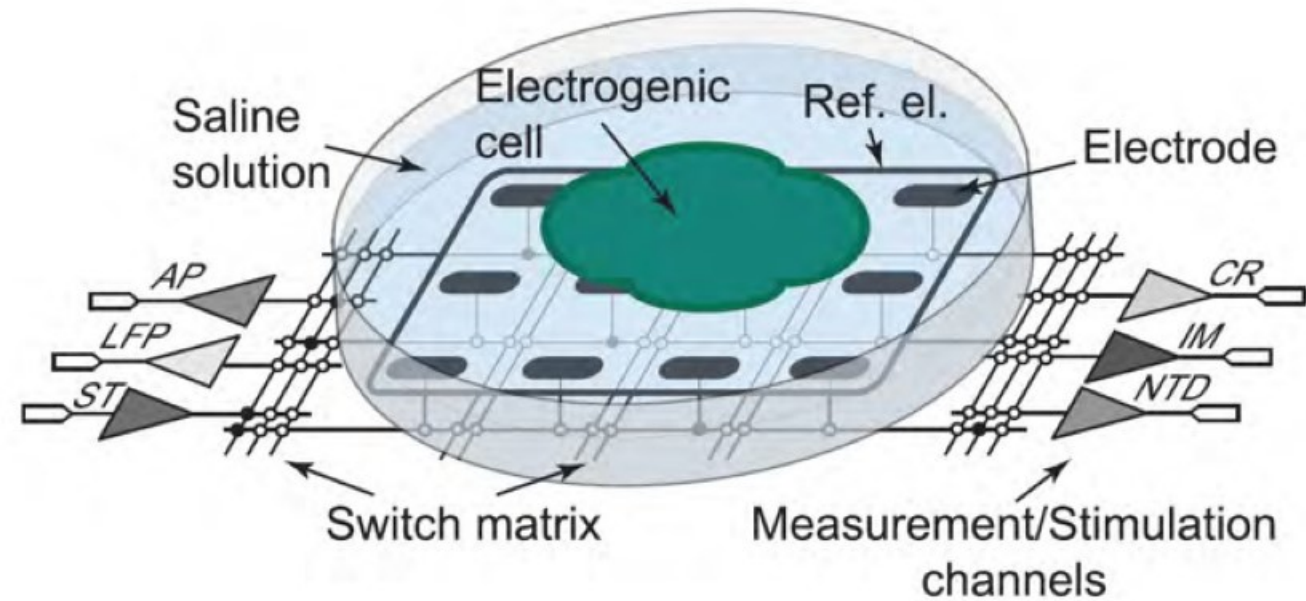
BAOSMC on electrodes

amplifier

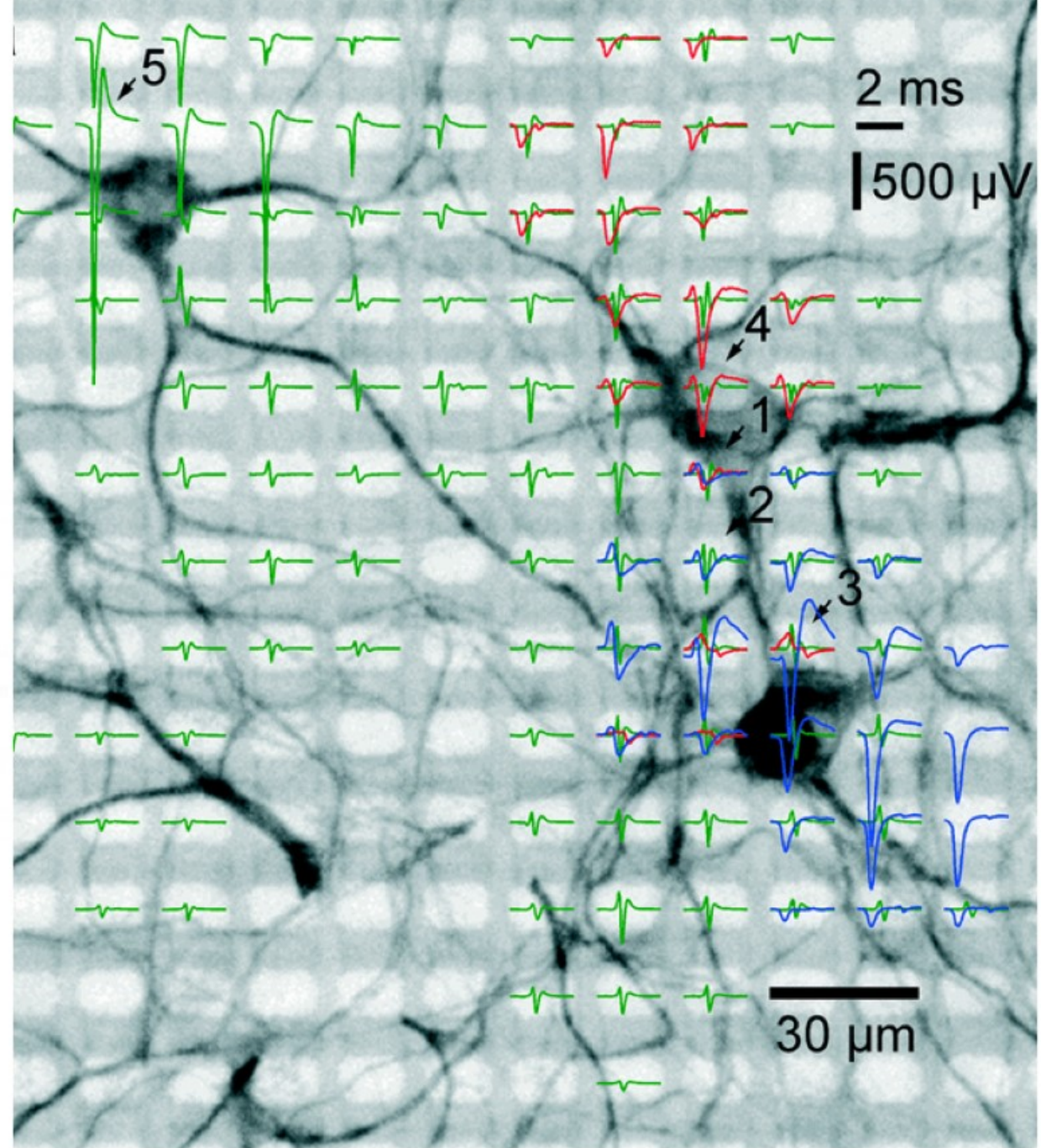
open pads



# High density microelectrode arrays

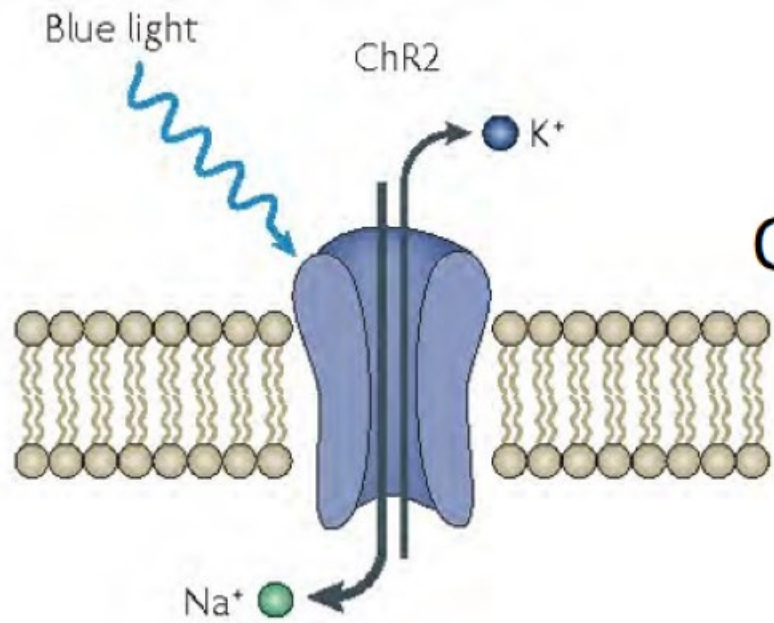


Dragas et al. *IEEE J Solid-State Circuits* 52(6): 1576 (2017)

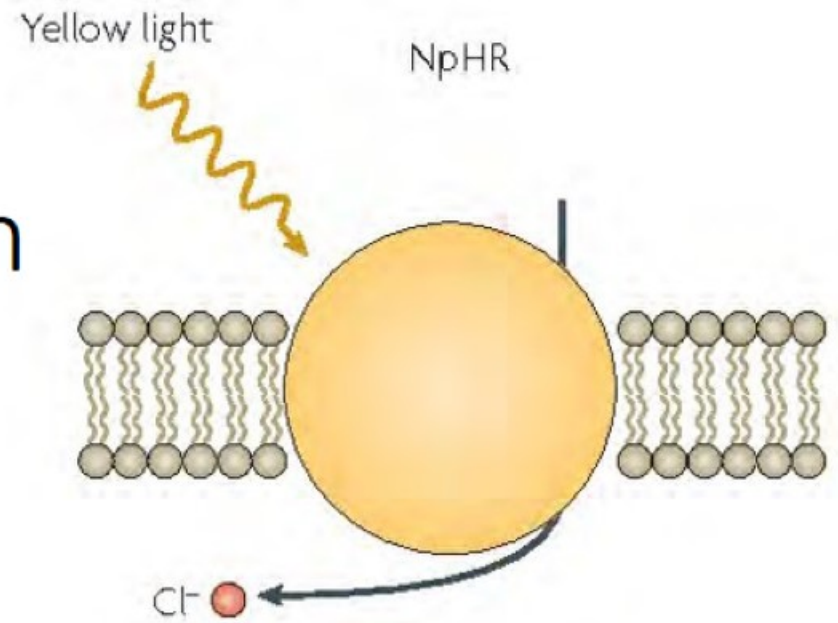


Müller et al. *Lab Chip* 15: 2767 (2015)

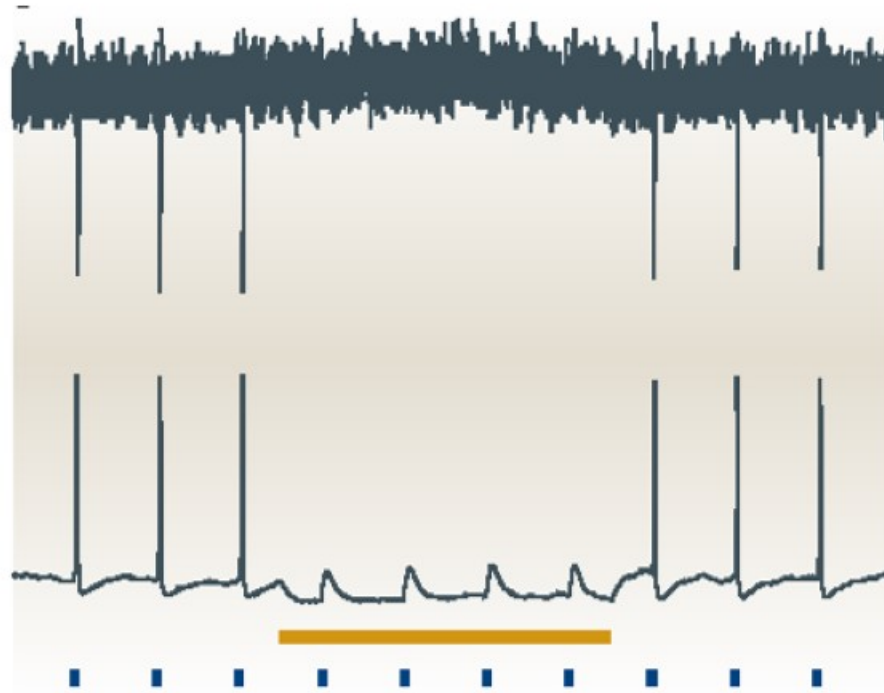
# Optogenetics: optical stimulation



Channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2)

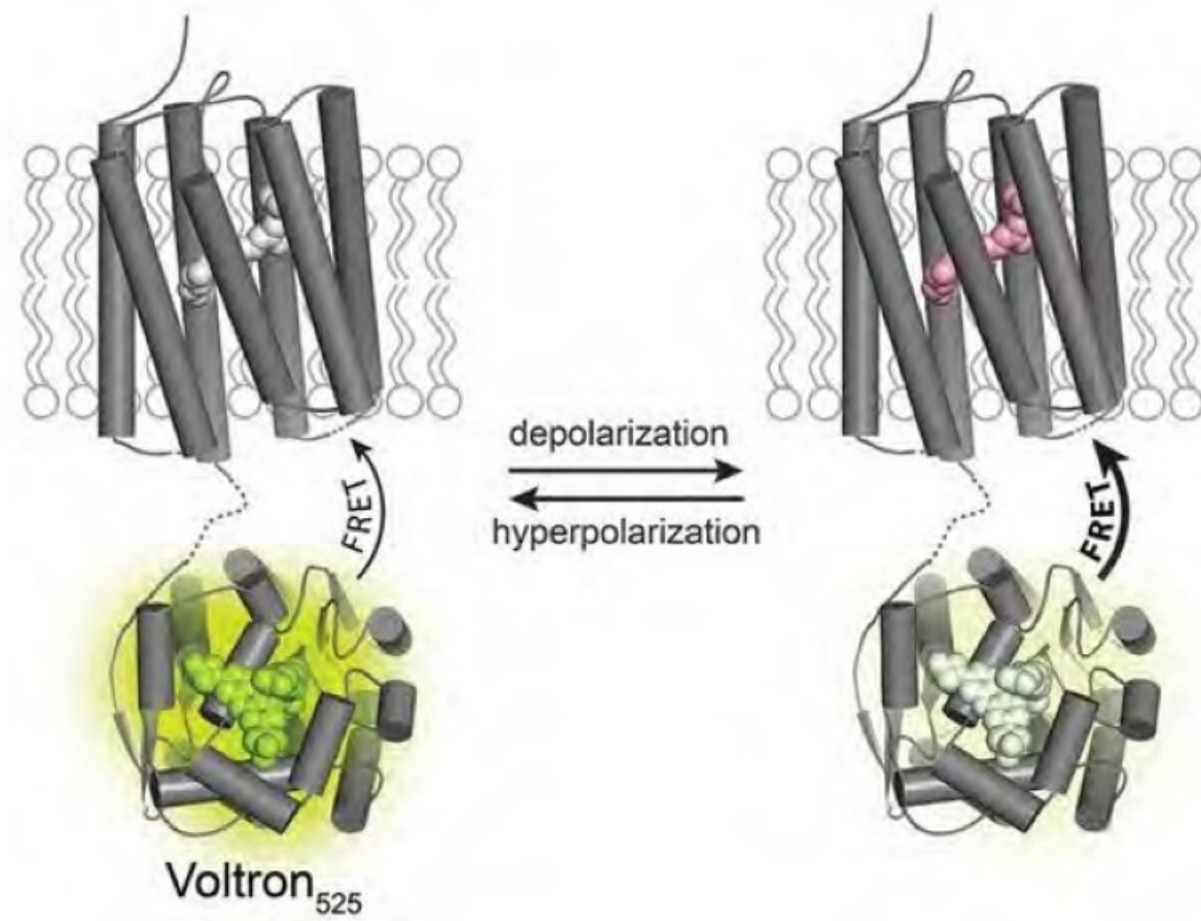
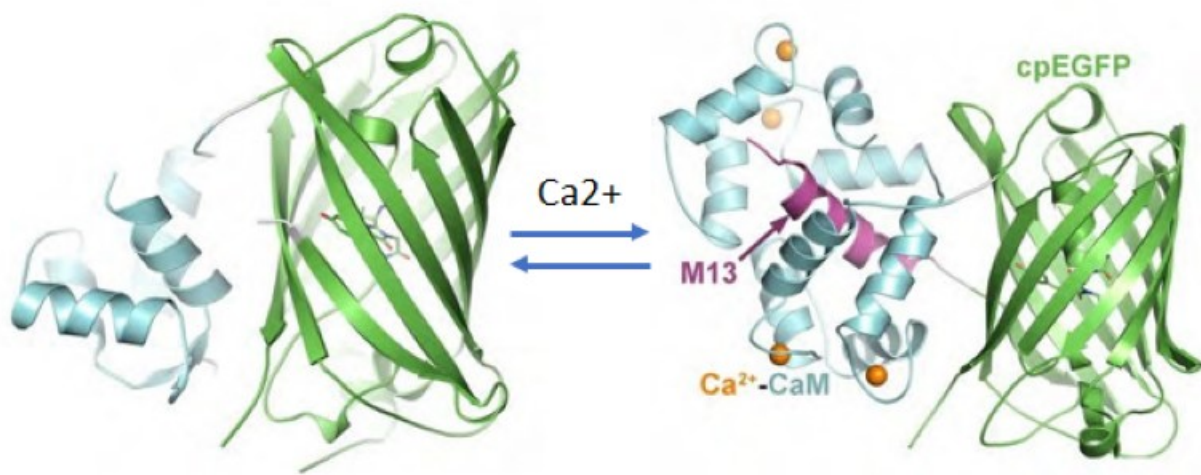


Halorhodopsin (NpHR)



Blue light stimulates,  
yellow light suppresses

# Genetically encoded calcium & voltage indicators: optical recording

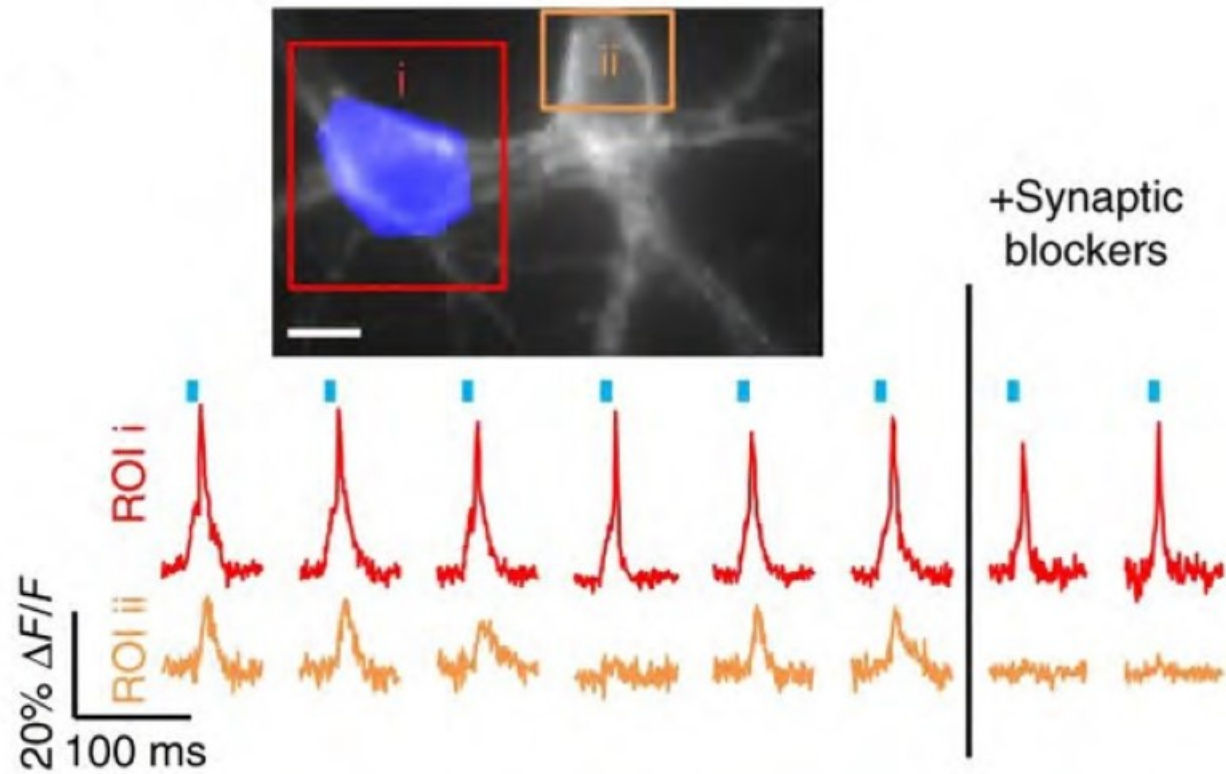


Akerboom, Rivera, Guilbe, Malavé, Hernandez, Tian, Hires, Marvin, Looger, Schreier ER - <http://www.jbc.org/content/284/10/6455/F1.large.jpg>, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15140508>

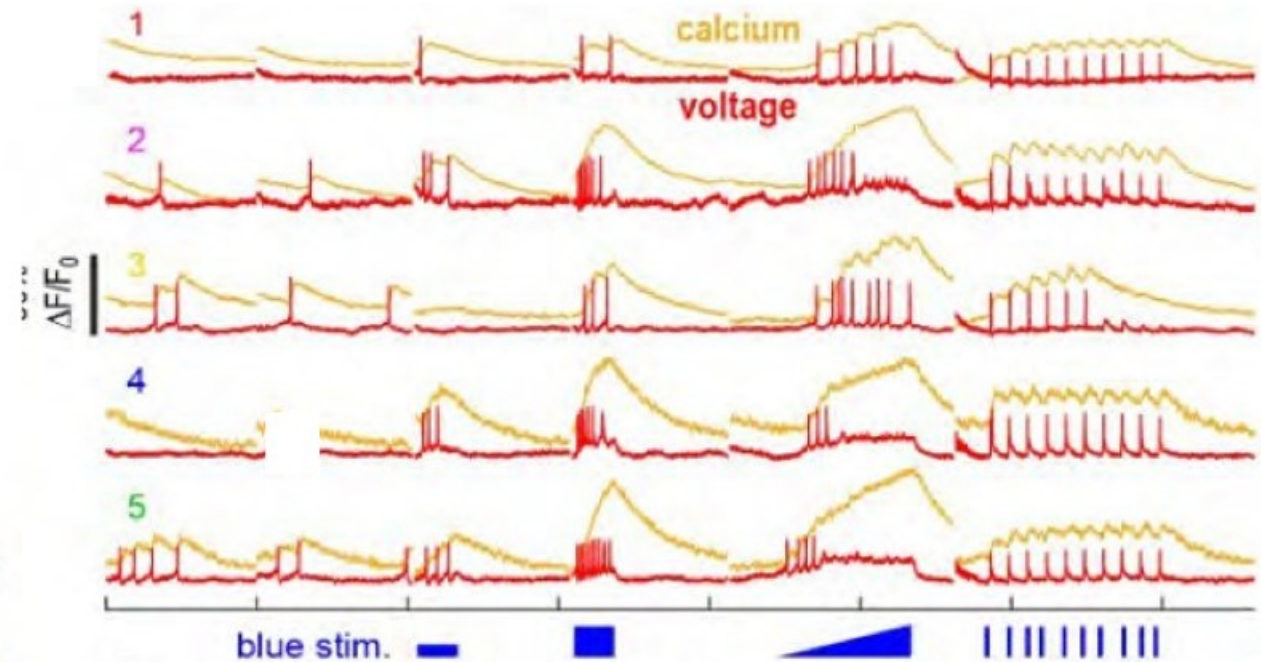
Abdelfattah et al., *Science* 364: 699 (2019)

# All-optical electrophysiology

- Genetically encoded channels stimulate AND measure responses

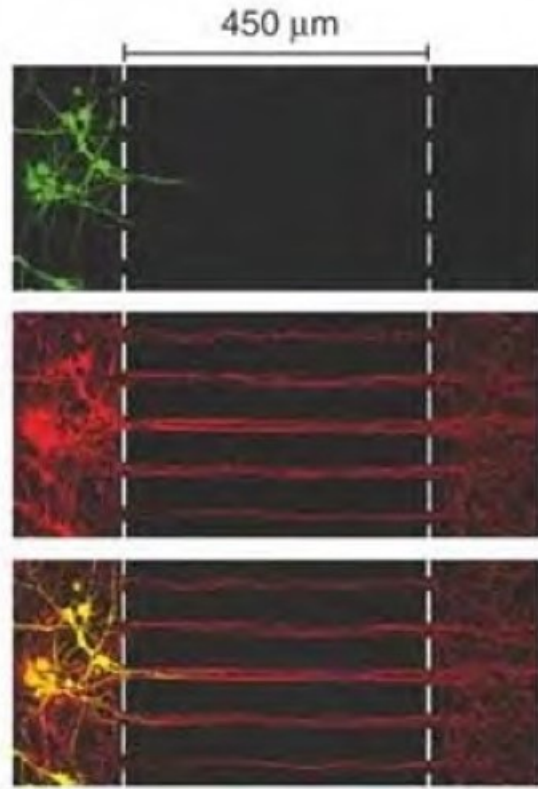


Synaptic transmission confirmed via optical stimulation (blue) & recording w/ & w/out synaptic blockers. Hochbaum et al. *Nat Methods*. 11(8): 825 (2014)



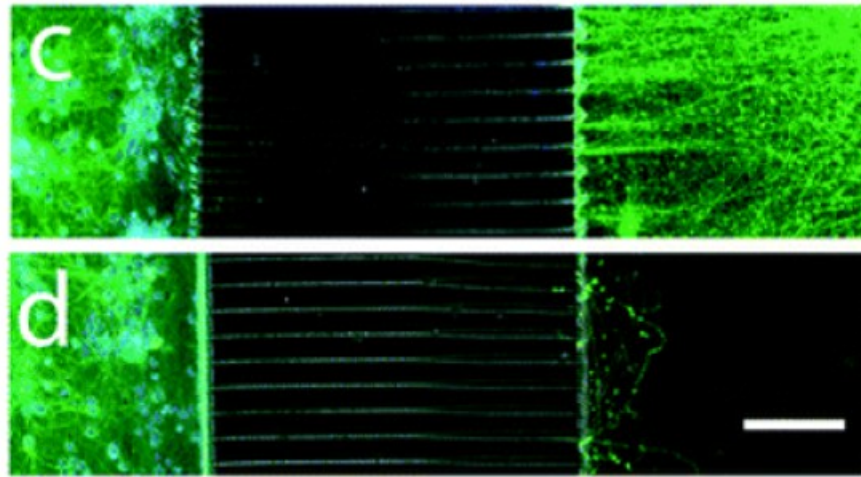
Synchronized voltage & calcium recordings.  
Nguyen et al. *Biomed Opt Express*. 10(2): 789 (2019)

# MEMS surface patterning for co-culture & topology



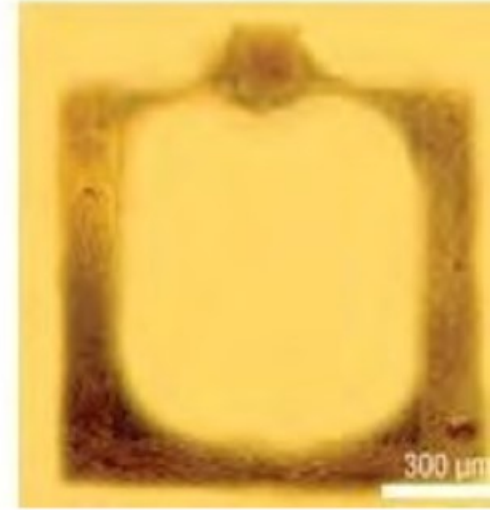
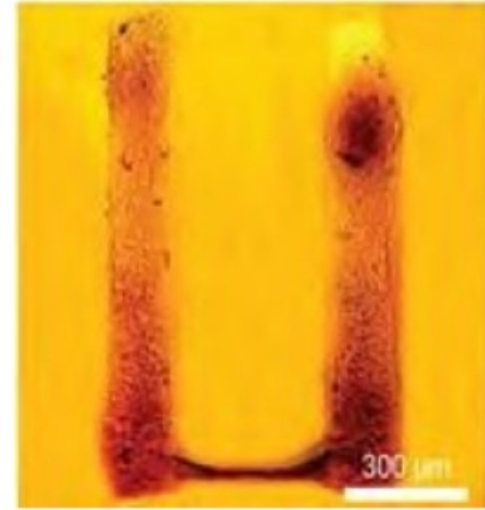
Only axons and not dendrites get through appropriately sized channels.

*Taylor et al. Nat Methods 2(8): 599 (2005)*



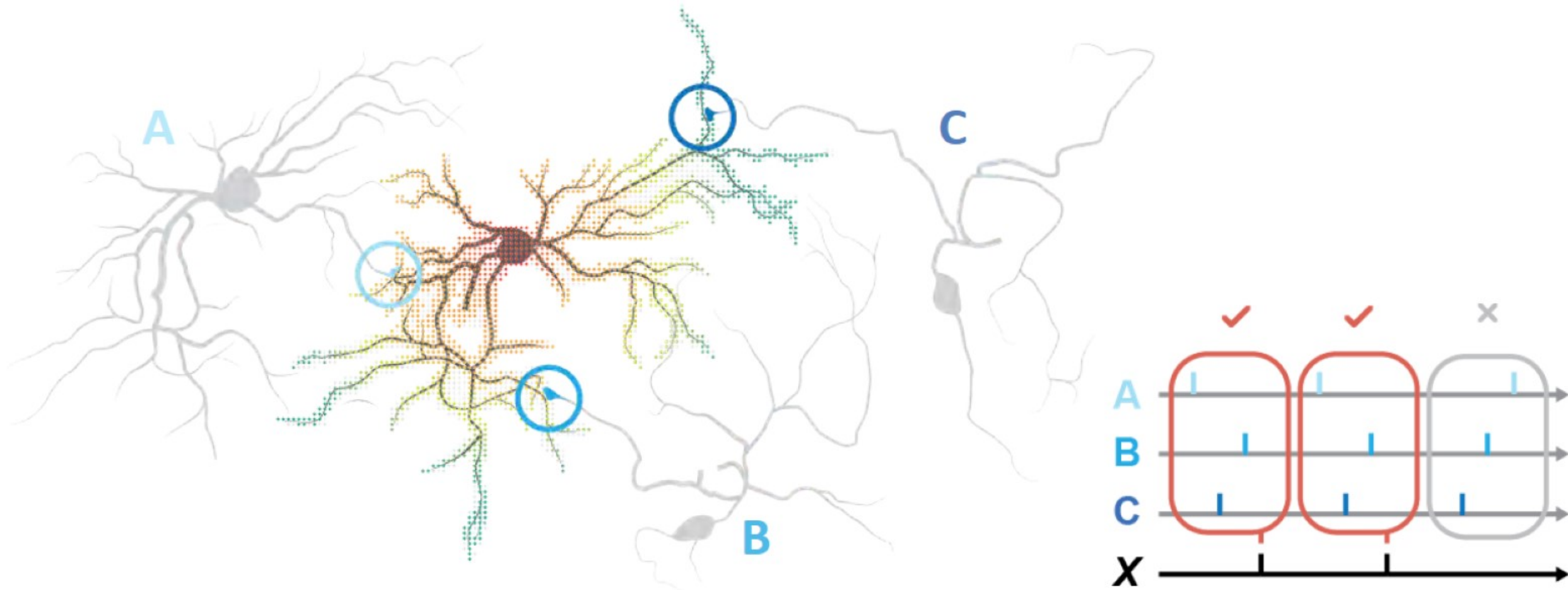
Tapered channels (15  $\mu\text{m}$  3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) produce directional axonal projections.

*Peyrin et al. Lab Chip. 11(21): 3663 (2011)*



Microfluidic devices for logic devices.  
*Feinerman et al. Nature Phys 4: 967 (2008)*

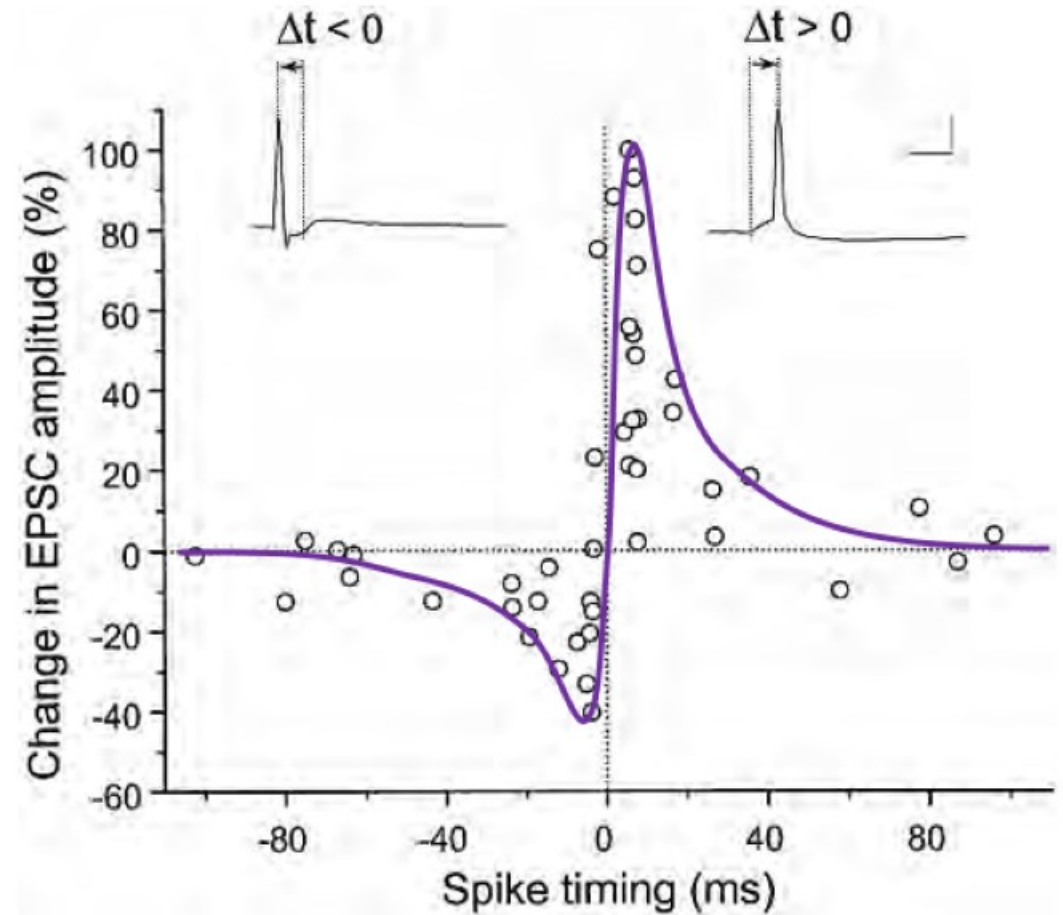
Can we *program* a single neuron to respond selectively to one pattern out of many?



with Timothy Horiuchi & Ricardo Araneda (UMCP)

# Synaptic plasticity depends on timing

- Depends on relative timing of pre- & post-synaptic spikes
- Interactions with other neurons may become complicated



*Bi & Poo, J Neurosci. 18(24):10464 (1998)*

with Timothy Horiuchi & Ricardo Araneda (UMCP)



Electrical



Optical

Electrical recording

- High bandwidth
- Fast response, real-time
- Low spatial resolution of electrode array pitch

Electrical stimulation

- Fast response
- Low spatial resolution of electrode array pitch
- BUT: artifacts, crosstalk

Optical recording

- Low bandwidth
- Slow response
- High spatial resolution from microscope

Optical stimulation

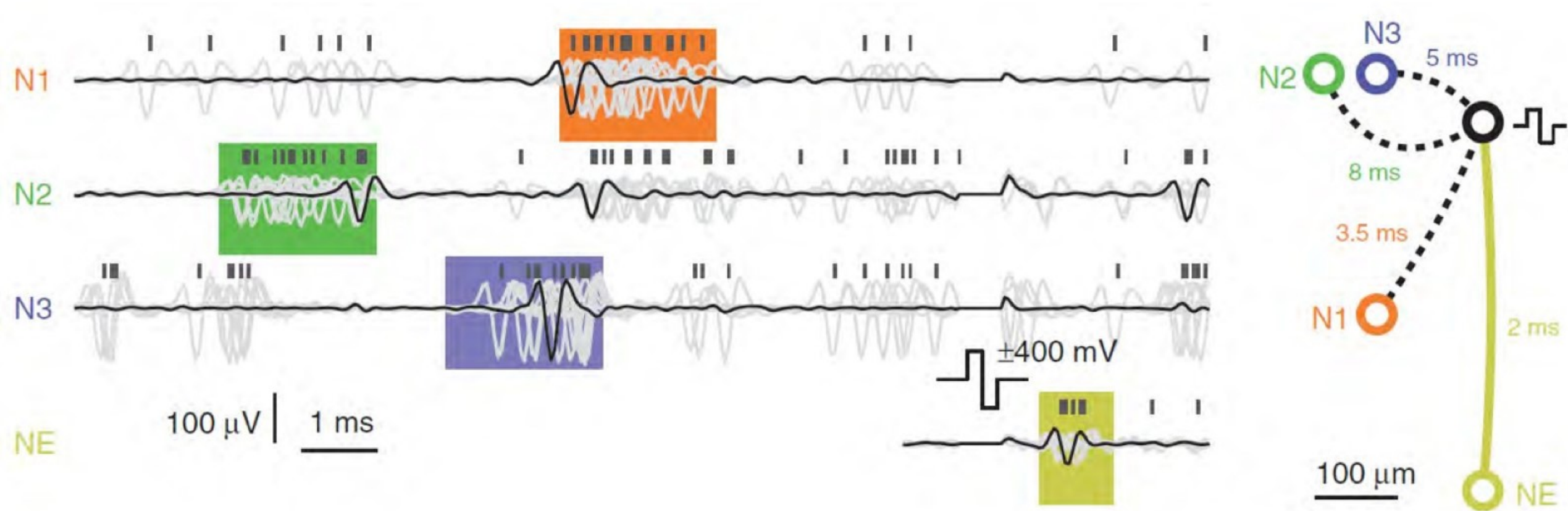
- Fast response
- High spatial resolution for holographic projection

Recording



Stimulation

# Spatiotemporal pattern detection

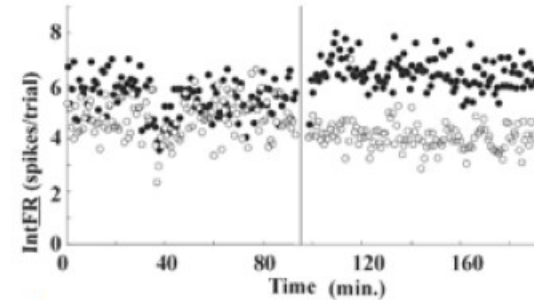


- Feedback stimulation after detected activity pattern

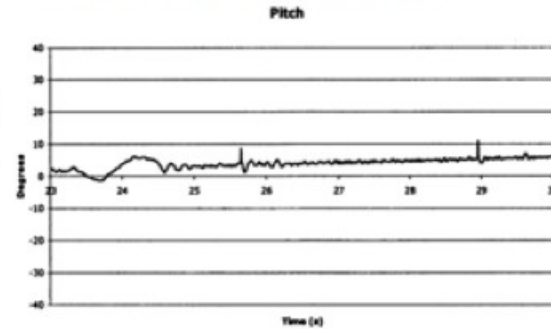
# What capabilities have been shown?

- Simple pattern classification & training

Firing rate after 2 tetanic stimulation patterns  
*Ruaro et al IEEE Trans Biomed Eng. 52(3): 371 (2005)*

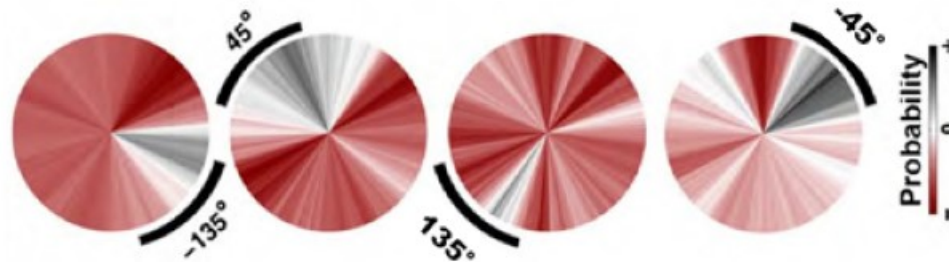


Error in aircraft pitch control, *DeMarse & Dockendorf, IEEE IJCNN, 2005*



- Model-free closed loop “black box” training

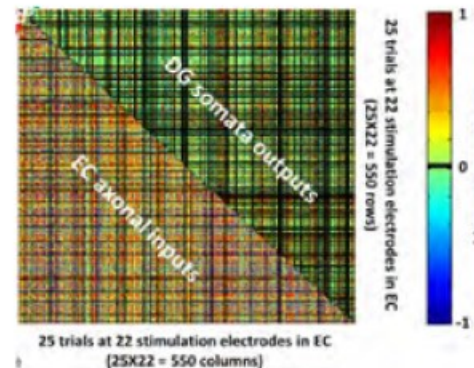
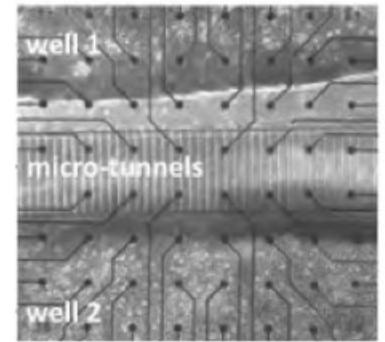
- Neural culture activity trained to persist in specific quadrant



*Bakkum et al., J Neural Eng. 5(3): 310 (2008)*

- Pattern separation and completion in hippocampal cultures

- Pairwise interactions btw hippocampal subregions
- Pattern separation vs completion are enhanced for specific pairs



*Poli et al., J Neural Eng. 15(4): 046009 (2018)*

# A Tale of Persistence

1. *Wet Computers Based on Trainable Neural Cultures*, NSF Semiconductor Synthetic Biology for Information Processing and Storage Technologies, October 2017, declined
2. *Wetware Computers*, BBI Seed Grant Proposal, Feb 2018, declined
3. *Wetware Computers Based on Patterned Neural Cultures*, NSF Integrative Strategies for Understanding Neural and Cognitive Systems, April 2018, declined
4. *ENS Neural Interface*, BBI Seed Grant Proposal, April 2019, declined
5. *Harnessing Synaptic Plasticity in Living Neuronal Networks*, NSF Science of Learning, July 2020, declined

----- Shift from technology development to science

6. *Computer in a Petri Dish*, Keck Foundation, April 2021, declined

7. *Learning the Rules of Neuronal Learning*, NSF Understanding the Rules of Life, May 2021



A microscopic image of neurons, showing cell bodies and extensive branching processes. The image is overlaid with two semi-transparent dark gray rectangular boxes containing white text. The first box is positioned in the upper-middle section, and the second box is in the lower-middle section.

Questions?

Thanks for your attention!