

# Building the Infinite Brain

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COMP 690

Raghavendra Pradyumna Pothukuchi



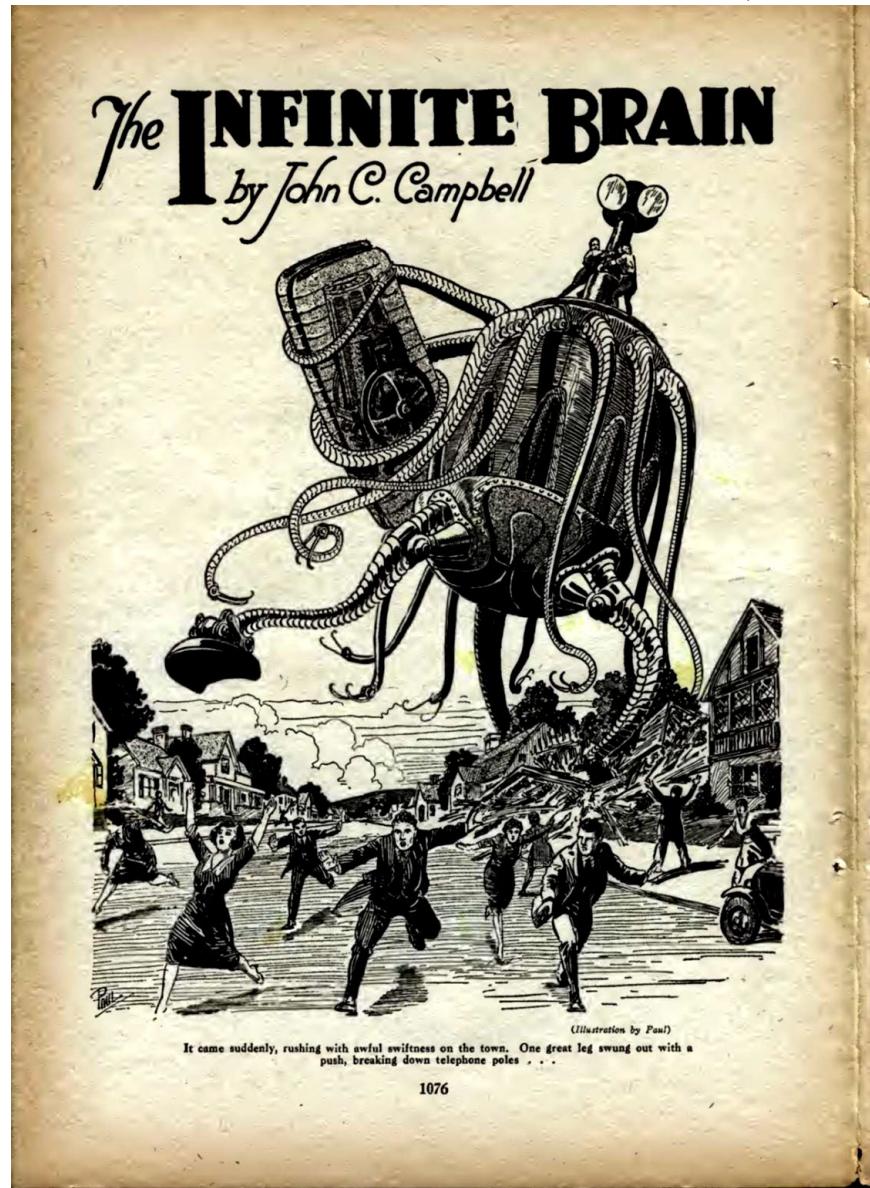
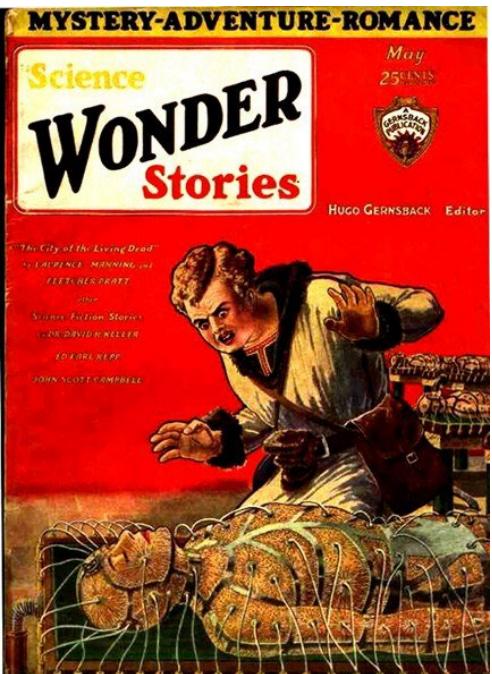
THE UNIVERSITY  
of NORTH CAROLINA  
at CHAPEL HILL

✉ [raghav@cs.unc.edu](mailto:raghav@cs.unc.edu)

# The Infinite Brain



JOHN C. CAMPBELL



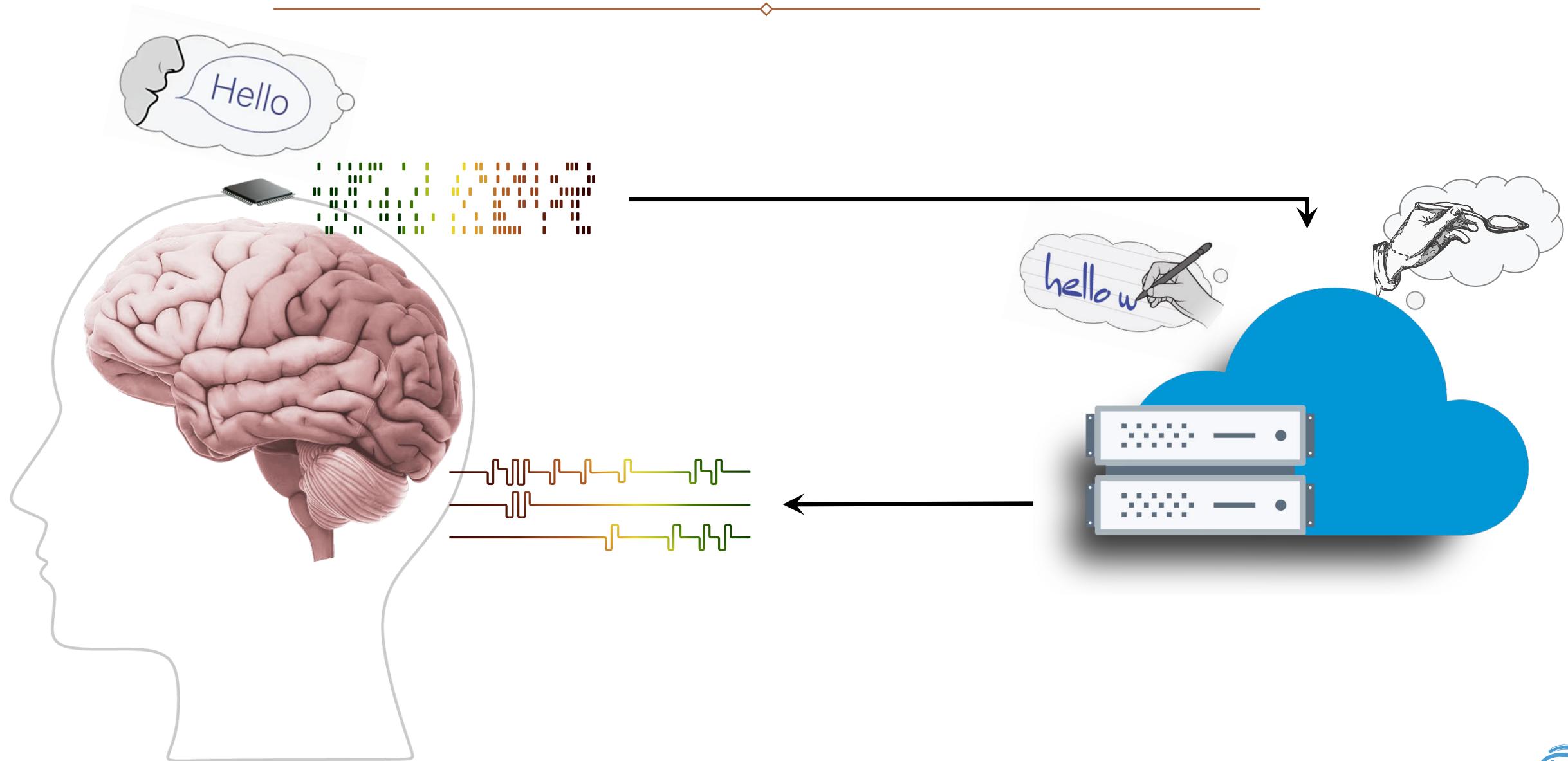
“I am attempting to construct a mechanism exactly duplicating the mechanical and electrical processes occurring in the human brain and constituting the phenomena known as *thought*.”

“And if a man had an infinite mind—what then?  
He could understand the entire Universe at a  
glance.”

“I, Anton Des Roubles, am dead—my body is dead—but I still live. I am this machine. These racks of apparatus are my brain, which is thinking even as yours is.”

“I suppose I am the only person in the world spending money upon such a fool thing, but I feel that every day brings me nearer to my goal.”

# Talk To The Brain and Think Like The Mind



# Talk To The Brain and Think Like The Mind

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## Alzheimer's: Brain implant could improve cognitive function



By [Maria Cohut, Ph.D.](#) on  
January 31, 2018 —  
Fact checked by [Jasmin Collier](#)

Researchers report the success of a clinical trial that tested the effectiveness of deep brain stimulation for slowing function-related cognitive decline. This enables people affected by Alzheimer's to keep living independently for longer.

ADVERTISEMENT



# Talk To The Brain and Think Like The Mind

IEEE Spectrum / Olympic Athletes Are Electrifying Their Brains, and You ...

FEATURE BIOMEDICAL

# OLYMPIC ATHLETES ARE ELECTRIFYING THEIR BRAINS, AND YOU CAN TOO

MIND & MOOD

## Can electrical brain stimulation boost attention, memory, and more?

*Home devices marketed to enhance brain performance or treat brain disorders are not yet cleared by the FDA.*

March 3, 2023

By **Robert H. Shmerling, MD**, Senior Faculty Editor, Harvard Health Publishing; Editorial Advisory Board Member, Harvard Health Publishing

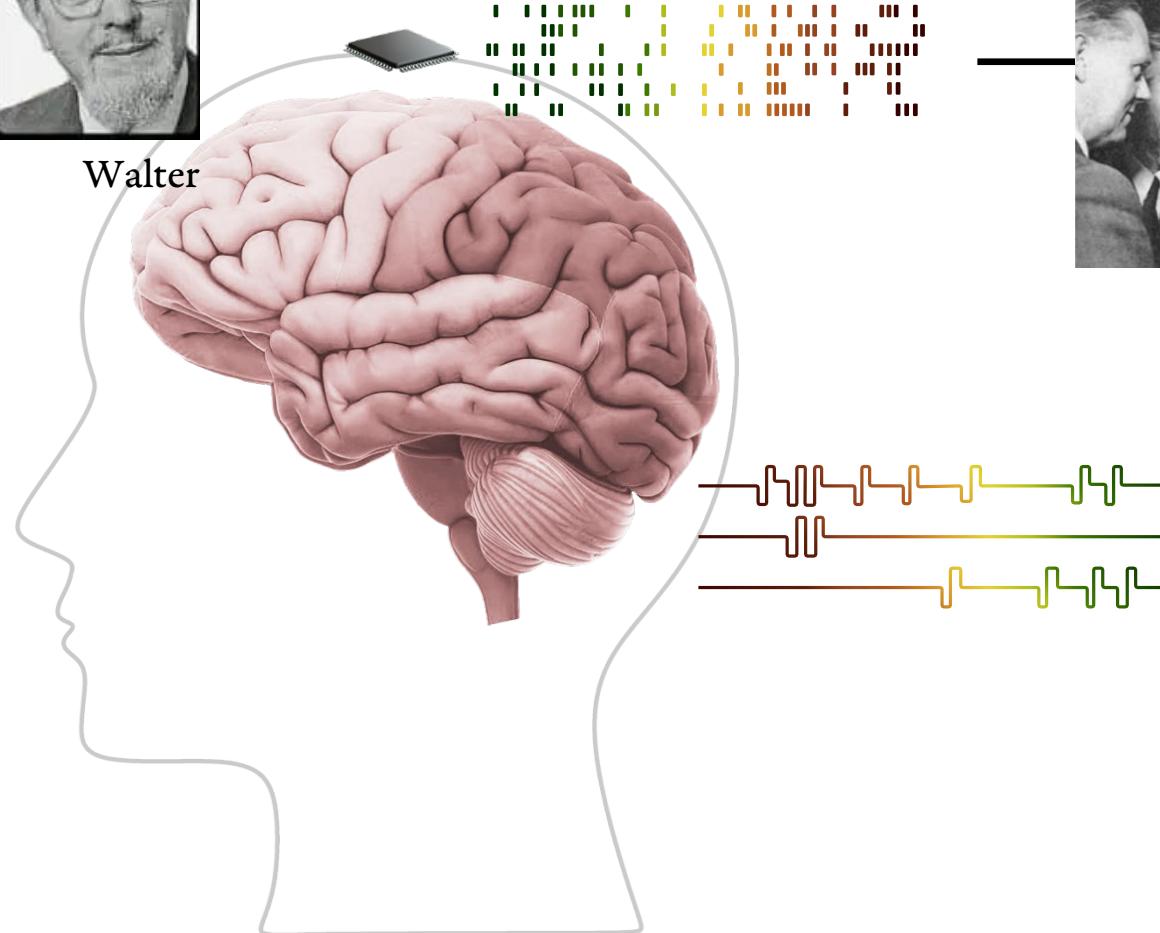


# Brain Inspiration Helped Advance Computing

## Brain implant



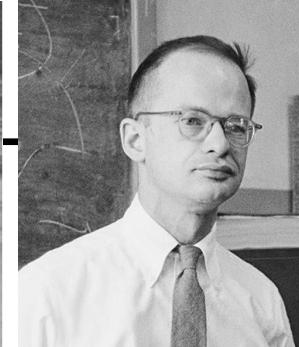
Walter



## Cybernetics, Computational neuroscience

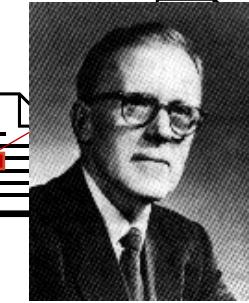


Ashby, McCulloch,  
Walter, Wiener



Pitts

## Machine Learning



Hebb



Rosenblatt

## Memex



Bush

## Computing, Computer architecture



Turing

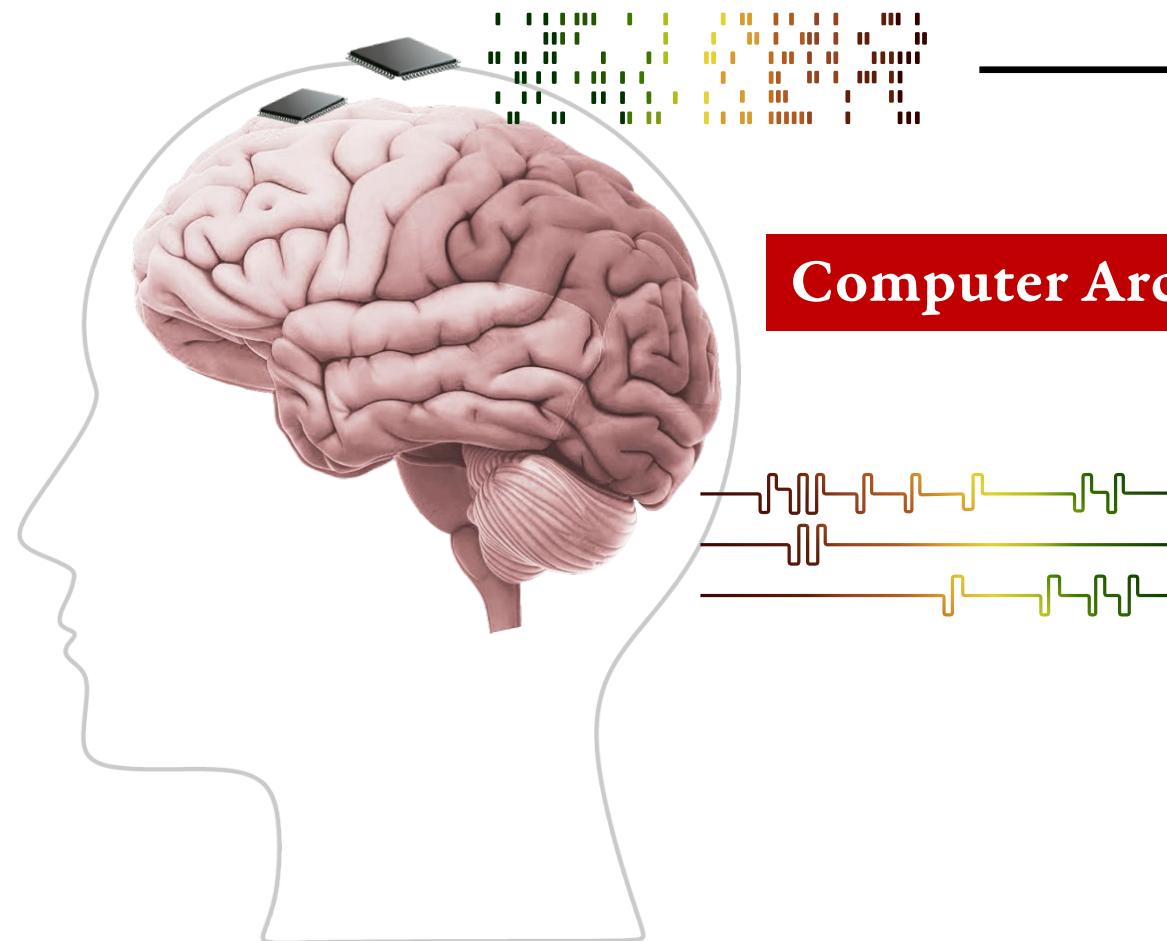


von Neumann

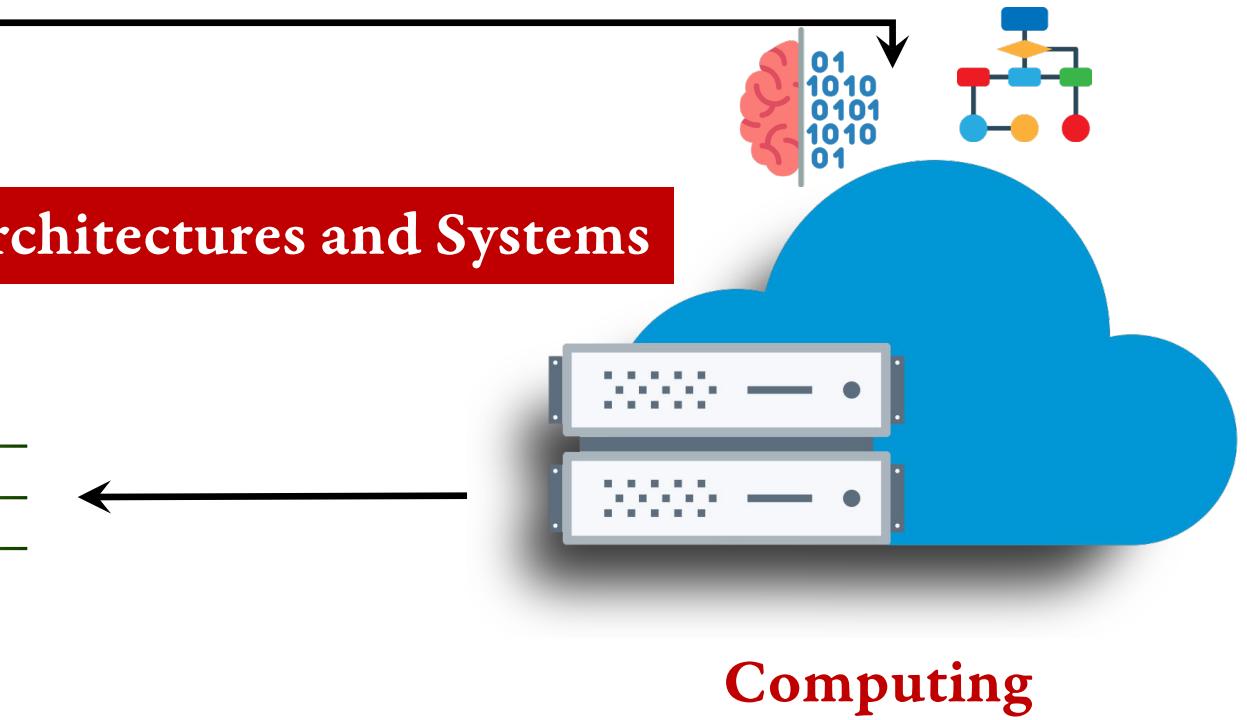
# Opportunity Today: Spur a New Virtuous Cycle

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Brain-computer interfaces (BCIs)



Cognitive frameworks



Computing

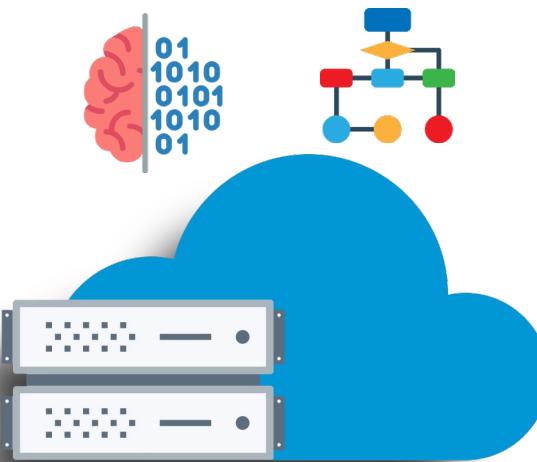
# Example Application

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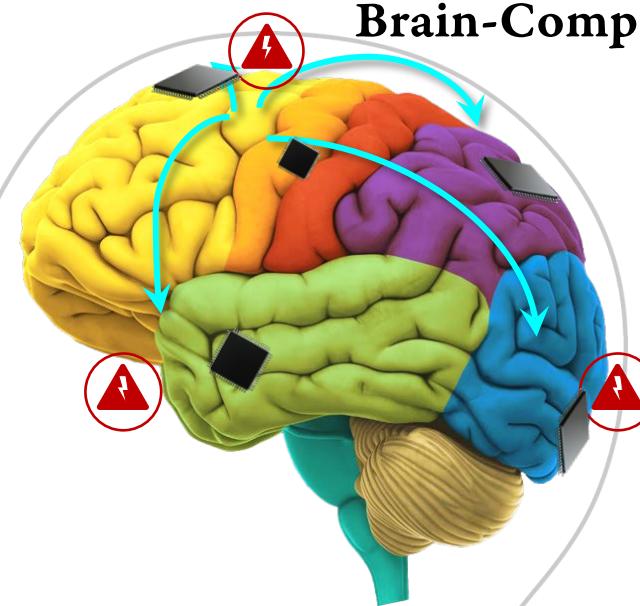
## Restoring function



Computational cognitive  
frameworks



## Mitigating seizures



Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)

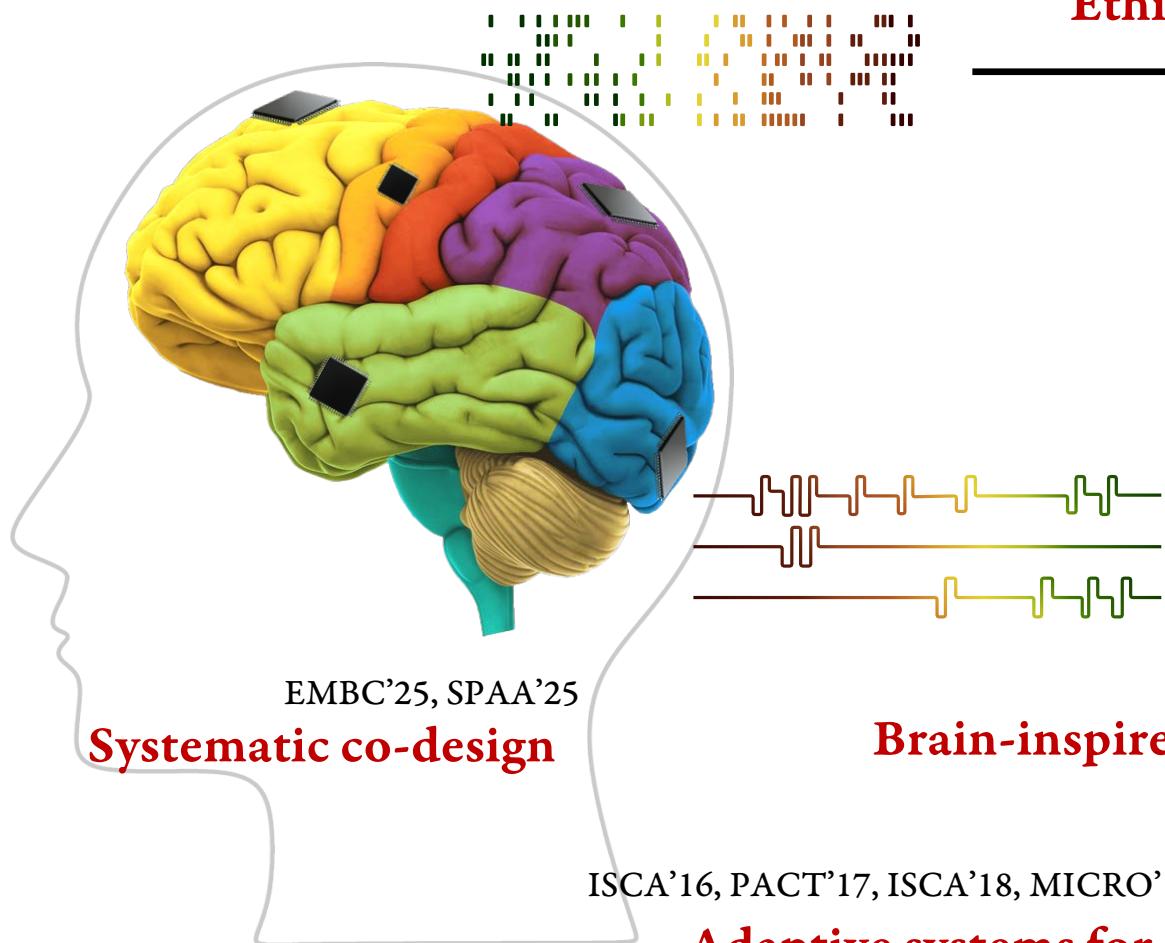
# My Research

IEEE Micro (HotChips)'23

**HALO**: Single-site BCI

ISCA'23 (Best paper), Top Picks'24

**SCALO**: Multi-site BCI



arXiv'25  
Ethics and policy

**Distill**: Compiler for cognitive frameworks

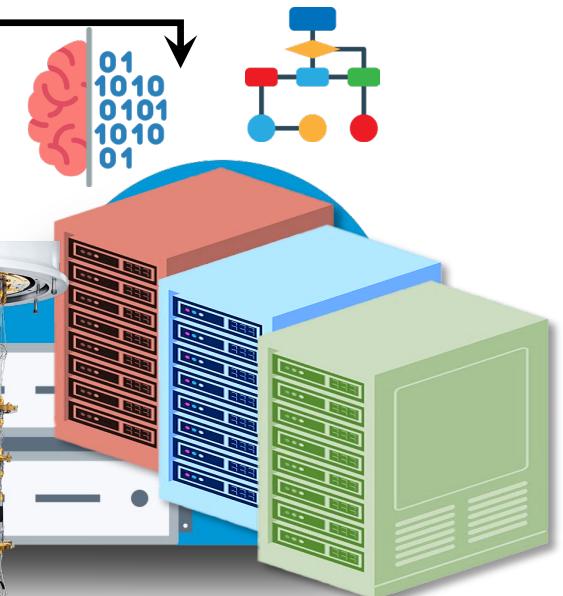
arXiv'23  
**Quatro**: Quantum systems for cognition

HotOS'23

**Brain-inspired prefetching**

ISCA'16, PACT'17, ISCA'18, MICRO'19, ISCA'21, Top Picks'21, PACT'24

**Adaptive systems for efficiency and security**



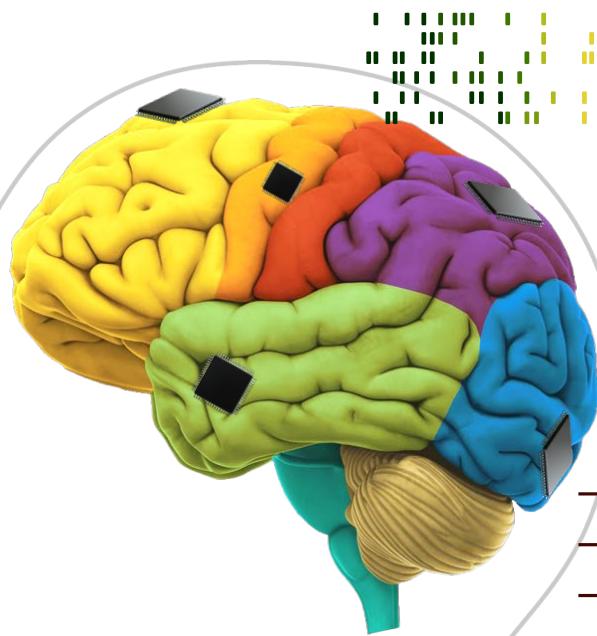
# My Research

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**HALO. Single-site BCI**

ISCA'23 (Best paper), Top Picks'24

**SCALO. Multi-site BCI**

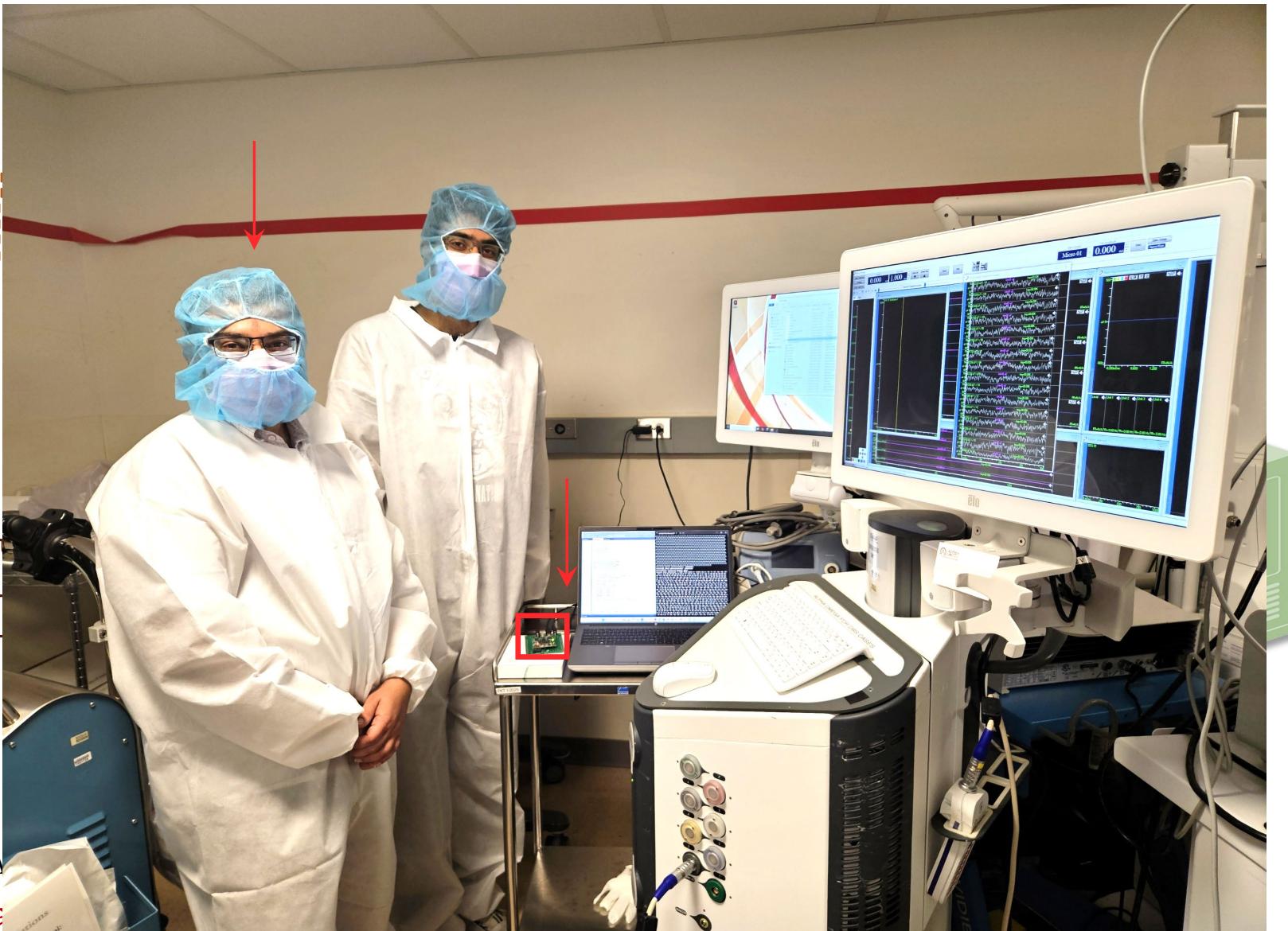


EMBC'25, SPAAC'25

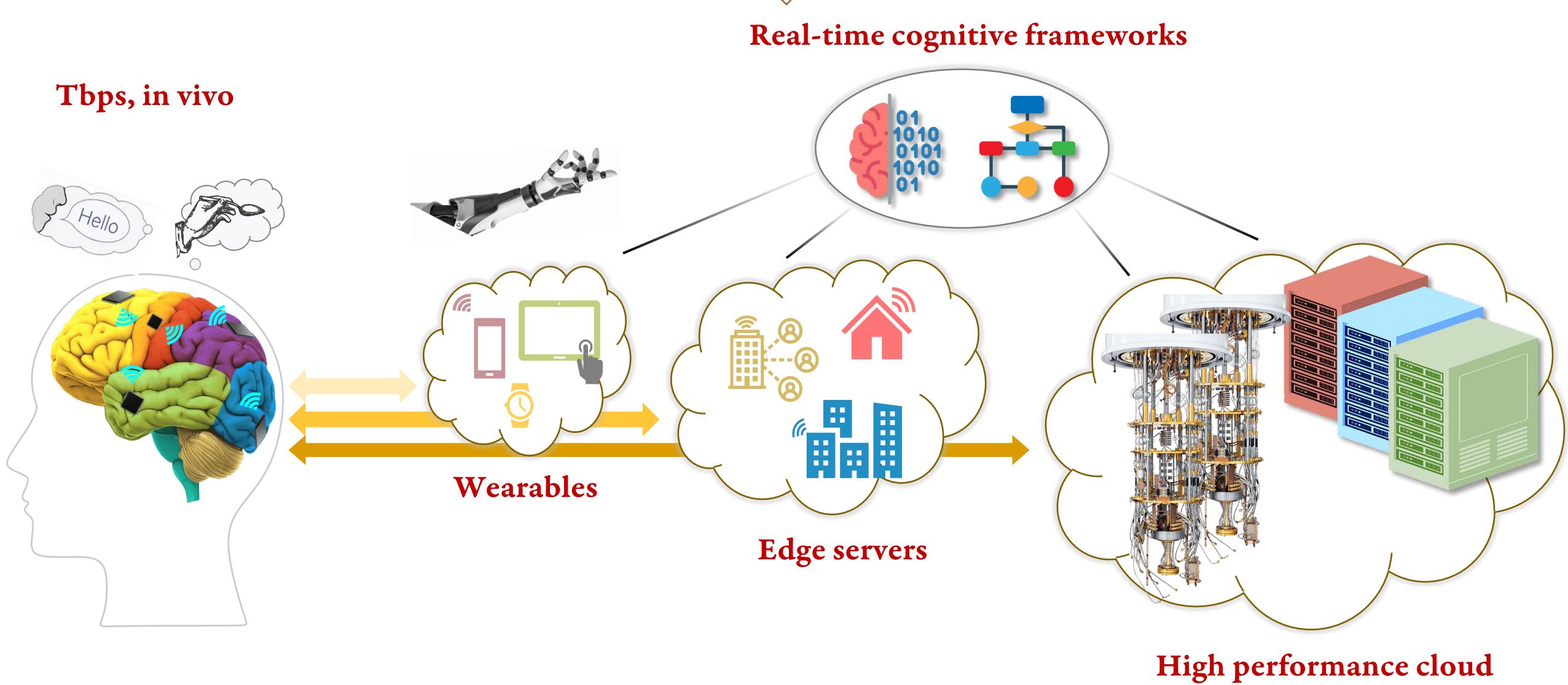
**Systematic co-design**

ISCA'16, PA

Ada



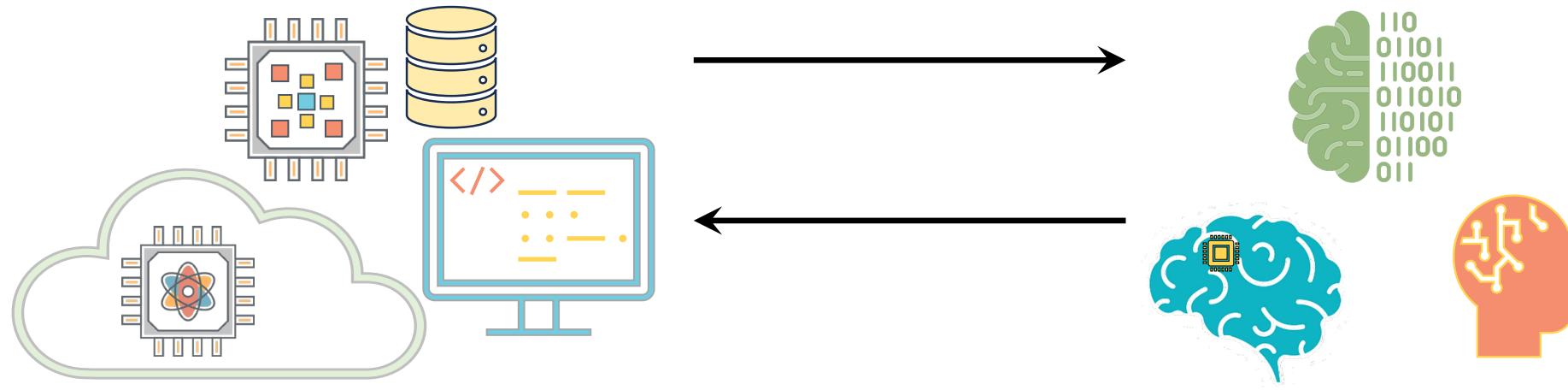
# My Vision: Building the Infinite Brain



# Central Theme: A Virtuous Cycle of Innovation

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Architectures and systems for the brain sciences



Constraints and inspiration from the brain sciences for architectures

# Course Logistics

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**Scope:** Computer architecture and systems (*not neuroscience, ML, AI, or robotics*)

**Mode:** Lectures, paper reviews, and student led paper discussion

Date	Topic	Notes	Readings
Wed 1/7	Introduction	HW 1 released	<b>B1:</b> Part 1, Part 2. Ch 1-3, 6 <b>B2:</b> Ch 1-5, 9-11, 19-23
Mon 1/12	Why computer architecture for BCIs?		<b>B3:</b> Ch 1 <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Hints and Principles for Computer System Design</a> (Sections 1, 2, 3.1)
Wed 1/14	Goals of architecture design	HW 1 due	<b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Hints and Principles for Computer System Design</a> (Sections 3-6)
Mon 1/19		Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	
Wed 1/21	Pipelining	Project proposals due	<b>B3:</b> Appendix C
Mon 1/26	Out of Order		<b>B3:</b> Chapter 3, Review Appendix C <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Complexity-effective Superscalar Processors</a> <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Implementation of Precise Interrupts in Pipelined Processors</a>
Wed 1/28	Out of Order (contd.)	Proposals reviewed	
Mon 2/2	Out of Order (contd.)	Final proposals due. HW 2 released	
Wed 2/4	Overview of signal processing		<b>B1:</b> Chapters 4, 5. <b>B2:</b> Chapters 7, 8. <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Signal Processing for Brain-Computer Interfaces: A review and current perspectives</a>
Mon 2/9		Well-Being Day	



# Course Logistics

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**Scope:** Computer architecture and systems (*not neuroscience, ML, AI, or robotics*)

**Mode:** Lectures, paper reviews, and student led paper discussion

Wed 2/11	Caches		<b>B3:</b> Chapter 2, Appendix B <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Cache Memories</a> <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Measuring Cache and TLB Performance and Their Effect on Benchmark Runtimes</a> <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Design of CPU Cache Memories</a>
Mon 2/16	Caches (contd.)	HW 2 due	
Wed 2/18	Memory		<b>B3:</b> Chapter 2 <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Virtual Memory: Issues of Implementation</a> <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Virtual Memory</a>
Mon 2/23	Memory (contd.)		
Wed 2/25	Multicore and multithreaded systems	HW 3 released	<b>B3:</b> Chapter 3.11, 5 <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Multithreaded Processors</a>
Mon 3/2	Multicore and multithreaded systems (contd.)		
Wed 3/4	Memories in parallel architectures		<b>B3:</b> Chapter 5 <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">Shared memory consistency models: a tutorial</a> <b>Reference:</b> <a href="#">A primer on memory consistency and cache coherence</a>
Mon 3/9	Memories in parallel <a href="#">architectures</a> (contd.)		
Wed 3/11	Midterm project review	HW3 due	
Mon 2/9		Well-Being Day	



# Course Logistics

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**Scope:** Computer architecture and systems (*not neuroscience, ML, AI, or robotics*)

**Mode:** Lectures, paper reviews, and student led paper discussion

Mon 3/16		Spring Break
Wed 3/18		Spring Break
Mon 3/23	Parallel architectures	<b>B3:</b> Chapter 5, Appendix C, G <b>Paper:</b> <a href="#">A survey of parallel computer architectures</a>
Wed 3/25	BCI Papers 1 and 2	
Mon 3/30	BCI Papers 3 and 4	
Wed 4/1	BCI Papers 5 and 6	
Mon 4/6	BCI Papers 7 and 8	
Wed 4/8	BCI Papers 9 and 10	
Mon 4/13	BCI Papers 11 and 12	
Wed 4/15	BCI Papers 13 and 14	
Mon 4/20	Invited lecture (BCI applications in neuroscience)	
Wed 4/22	Invited lecture (Neurosurgery)	
Mon 4/25	Invited lecture (architecture and system design)	
Mon 4/27	Project presentations	
Wed 3/11	Midterm project review	HW3 due
Mon 2/9		Well-Being Day



# And, More

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**Assessment:** Homeworks and a final working project related to the themes of the course  
Extra targets for graduate students

**Project:** “Working” (FPGA, compiler, simulator, algorithm), surveys (only if new insight)

**Time commitment:** Reading-heavy (papers and lighter reading), project-heavy

**Grading:** Project (50%), homeworks (20%), paper reviews (10%), lead presentation (10%),  
discussion (10%)—*instruction discretion and subjective*

**Course website:** <https://www.cs.unc.edu/~raghav/Courses/comp690/sp26.php>

**Office hours:** 30 minutes after class

**Integrity:** No violations of the honor code

**Well-being, respect, and safety:** Know about [UNC Care](#) and [UNC Safe](#)

**Privacy:** Be sensitive to your classmates privacy, and refrain from recording

**Copyrights:** No sharing of course materials outside of the class

# For Today

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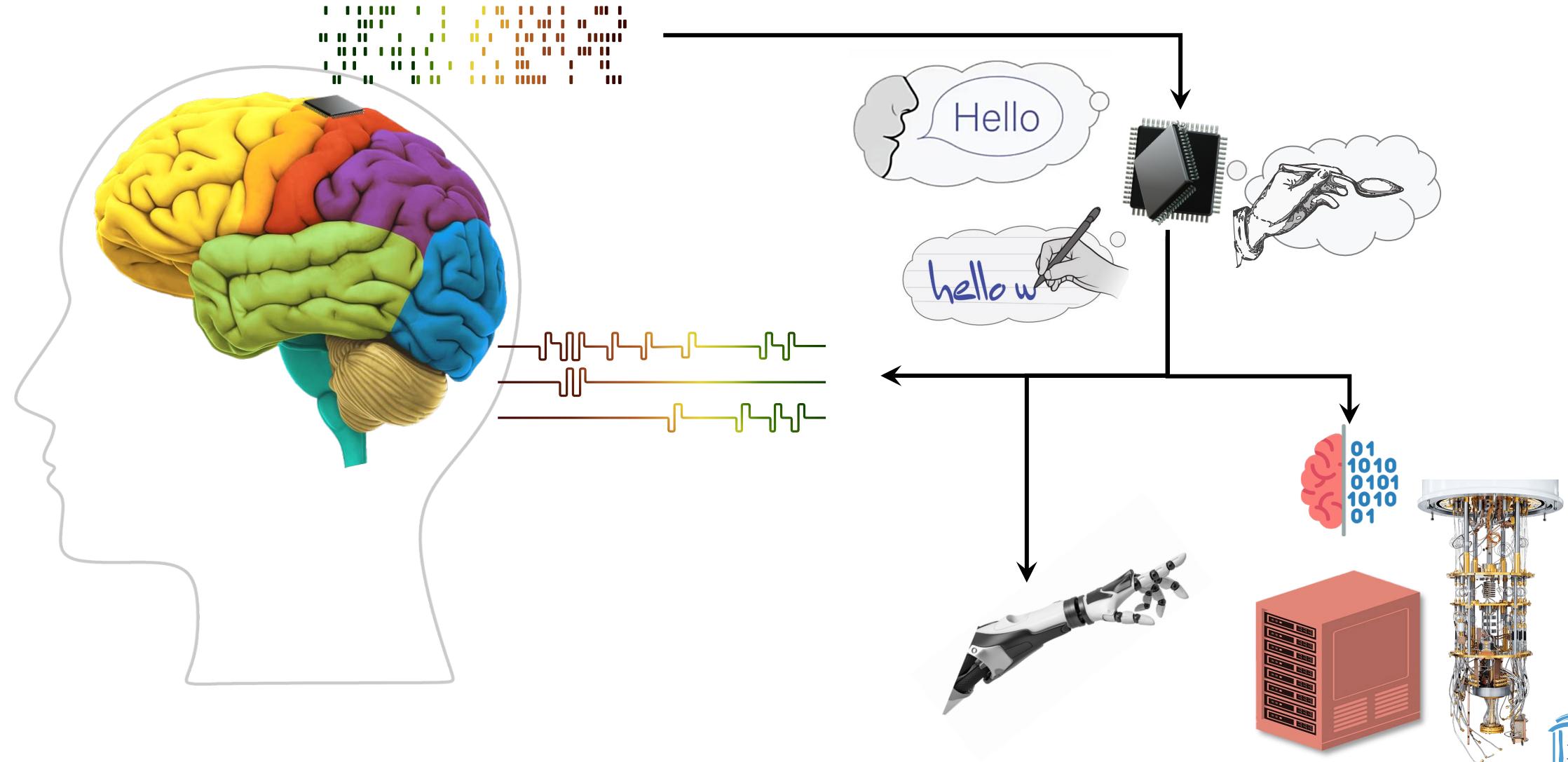
- Course overview
- What are BCIs?
- What are the computational challenges?

# What Are BCIs?

*“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.”*

Doesn’t seem so with BCIs!

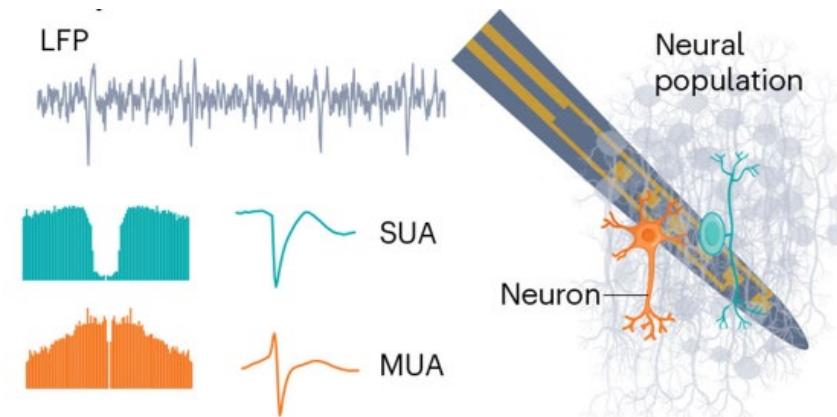
# Brain Computer Interfaces (BCIs)



# Brain Computer Interfaces (BCIs)

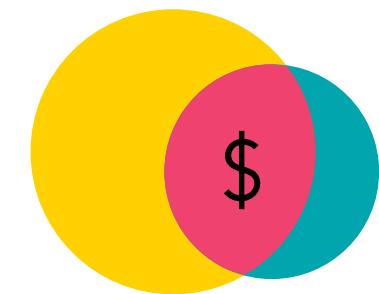
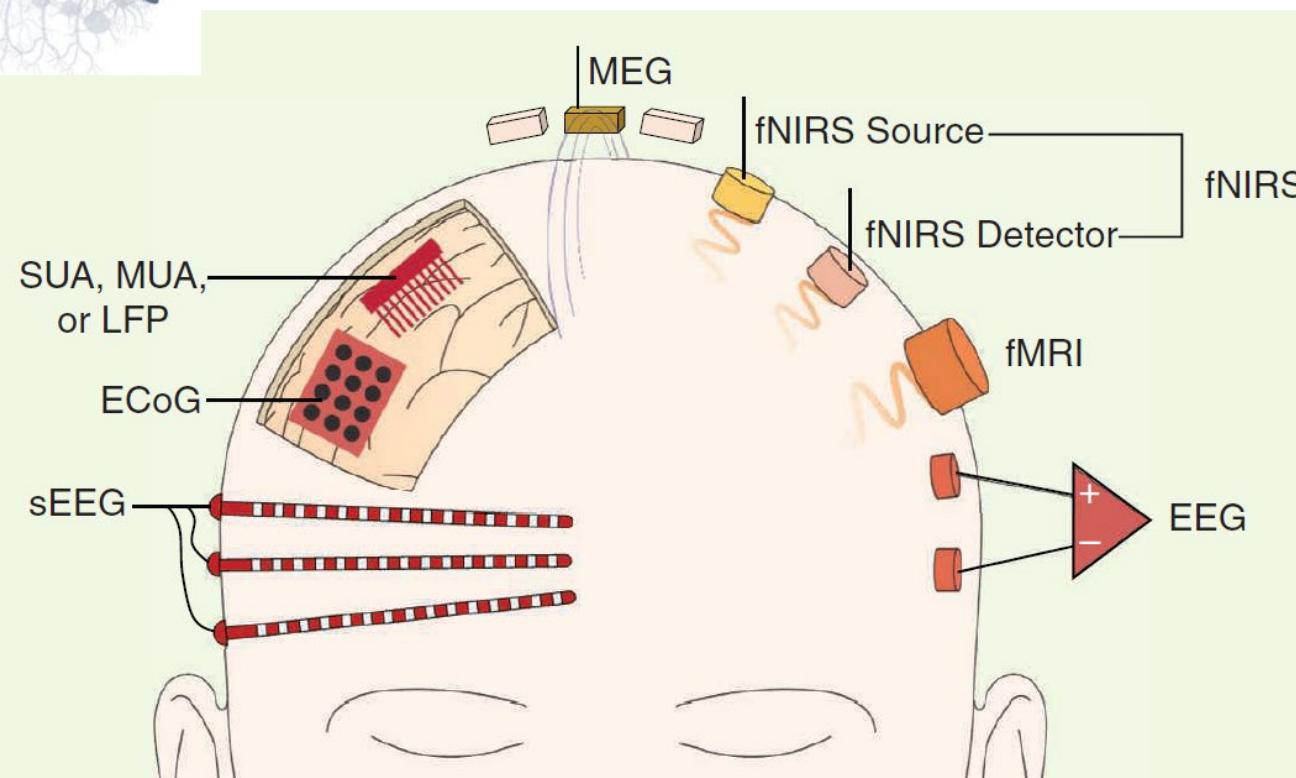


# What's In a Name?



SUA: Single unit activity  
MUA: Multi unit activity  
LFP: Local field potential

EEG: Electroencephalography  
fMRI: functional magnetic resonance imaging  
fNIRS: functional near-infrared spectroscopy  
MEG: magnetoencephalography  
ECoG: Electrocorticography  
s/i EEG: stereotactic/intracortical EEG



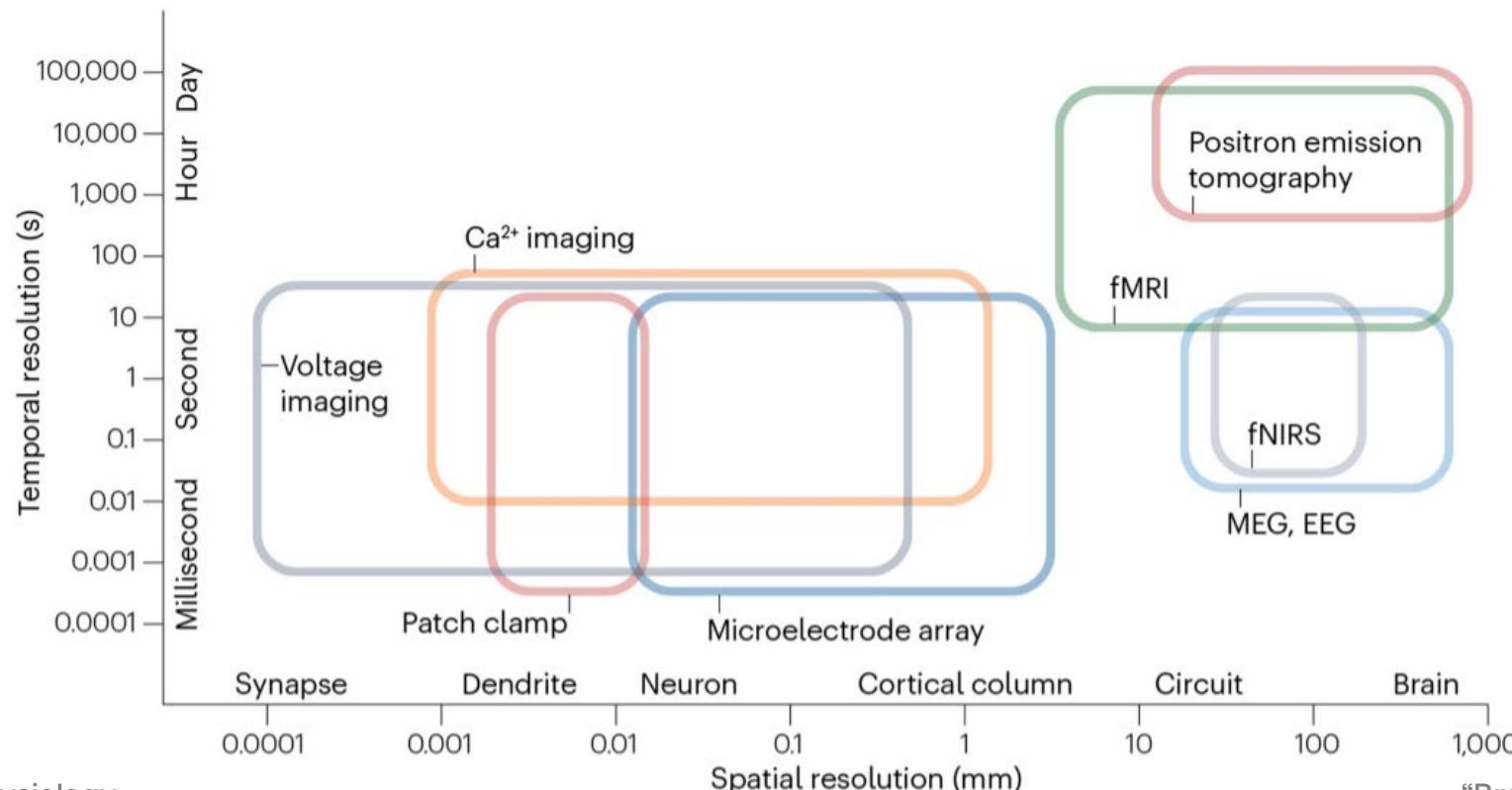
**TAMs and  
scope**



"Innovating beyond electrophysiology  
through multimodal neural interfaces"

"Brain-computer interfaces for  
communication and rehabilitation"

# What's In a Name?



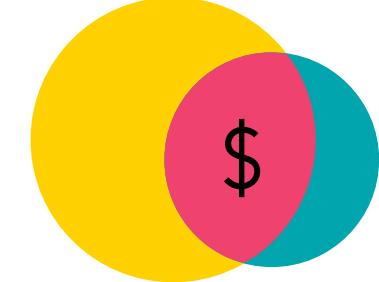
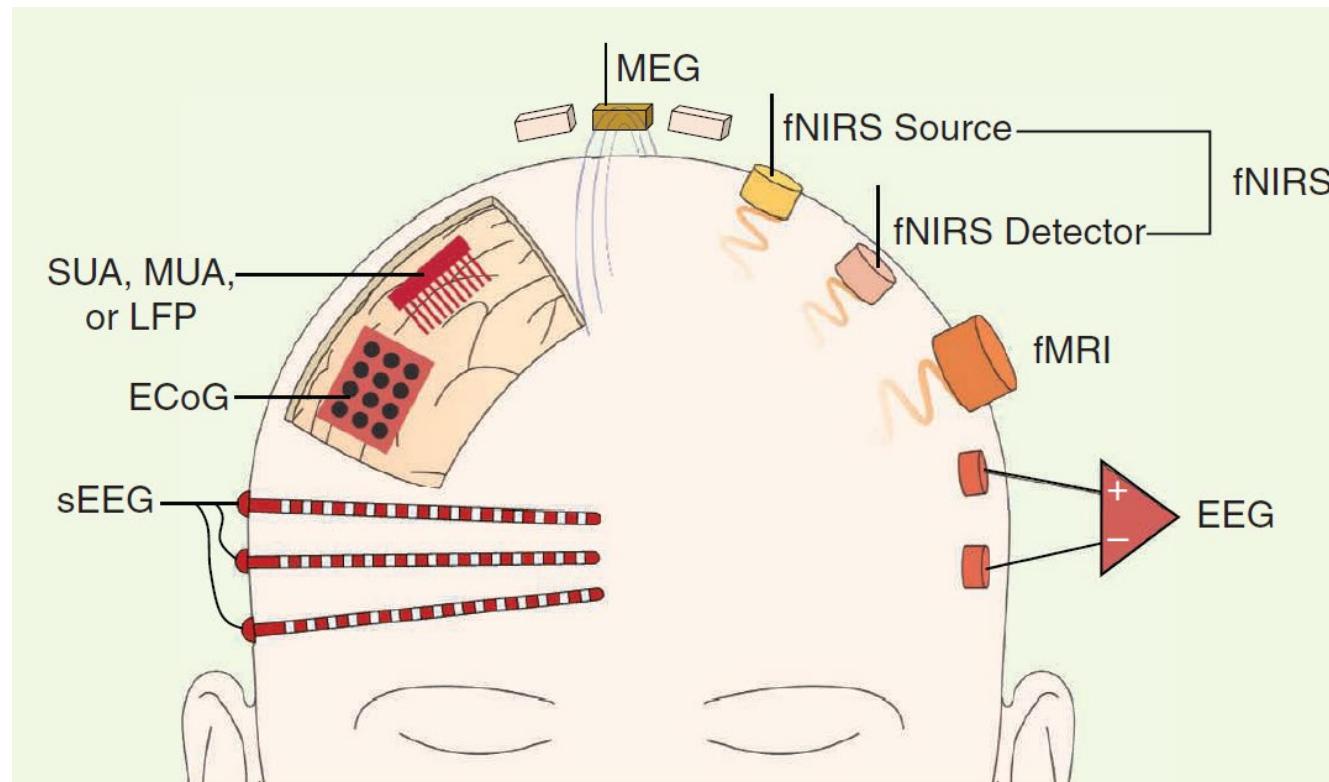
# What's In a Name?



“A brain-computer interface is a system that measures brain activity and converts it in (nearly) real-time into functionally useful outputs to replace, restore, enhance, supplement, and/or improve the natural outputs of the brain, thereby changing the ongoing interactions between the brain and its external or internal environments. It may additionally modify brain activity using targeted delivery of stimuli to create functionally useful inputs to the brain.”



**Designated  
pathways**



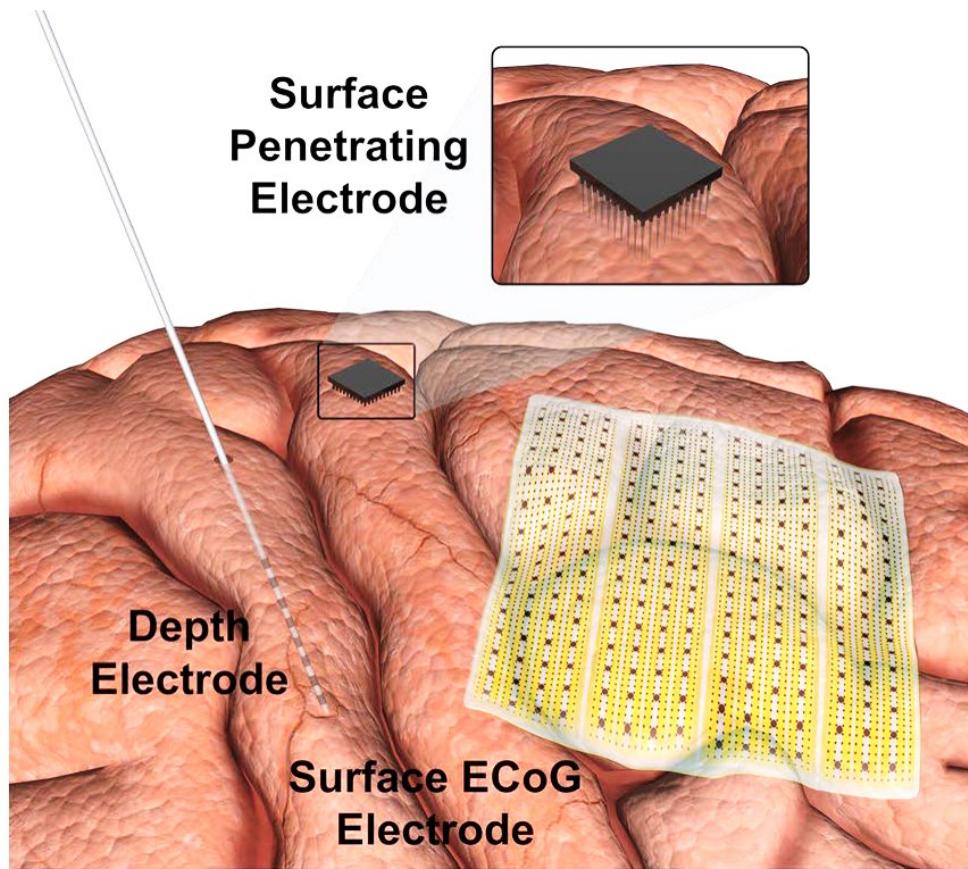
**TAMs and  
scope**



# BCI Hardware

$\Delta T \leq 1 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$< 50 \text{ mW}$



Illustrative BCI system

**Battery, Wireless**  
**Processing**  
**Digitization**  
**Electrodes**

# BCI Hardware

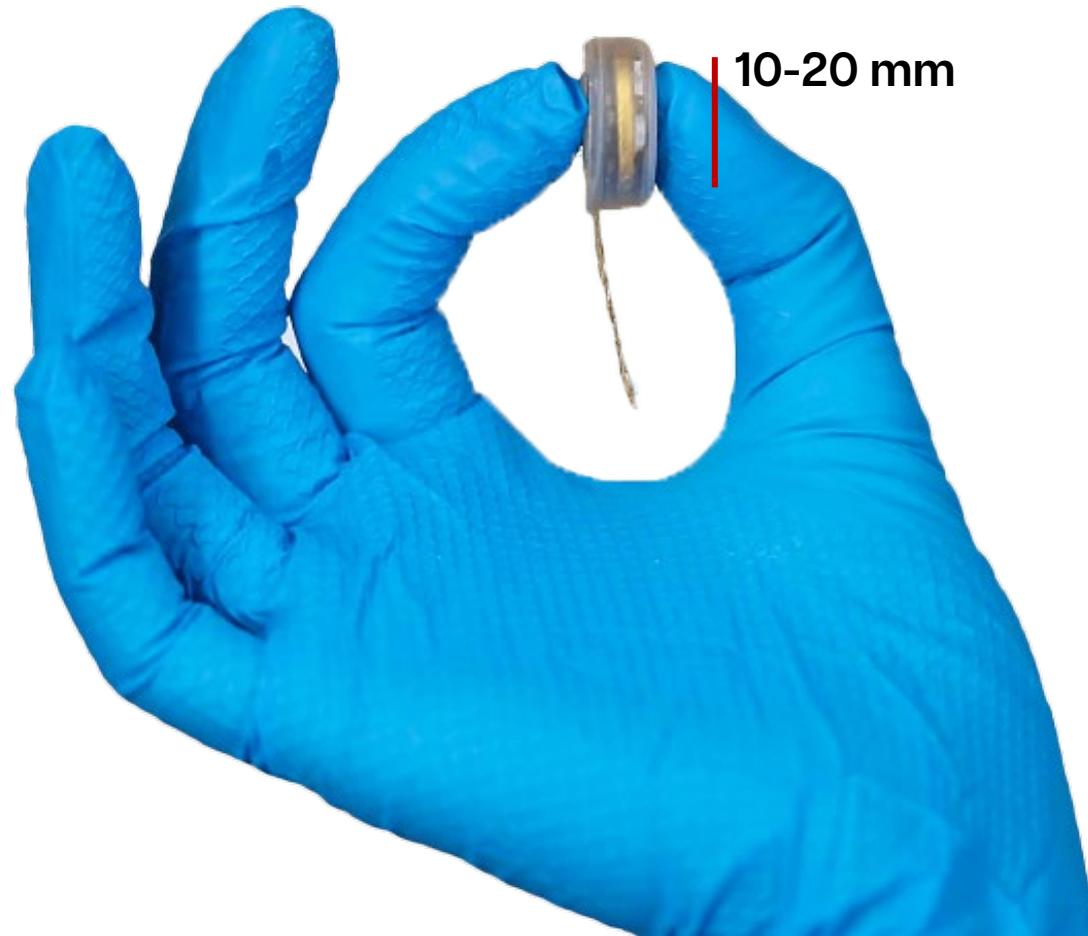
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$\Delta T \leq 1^\circ\text{C}$

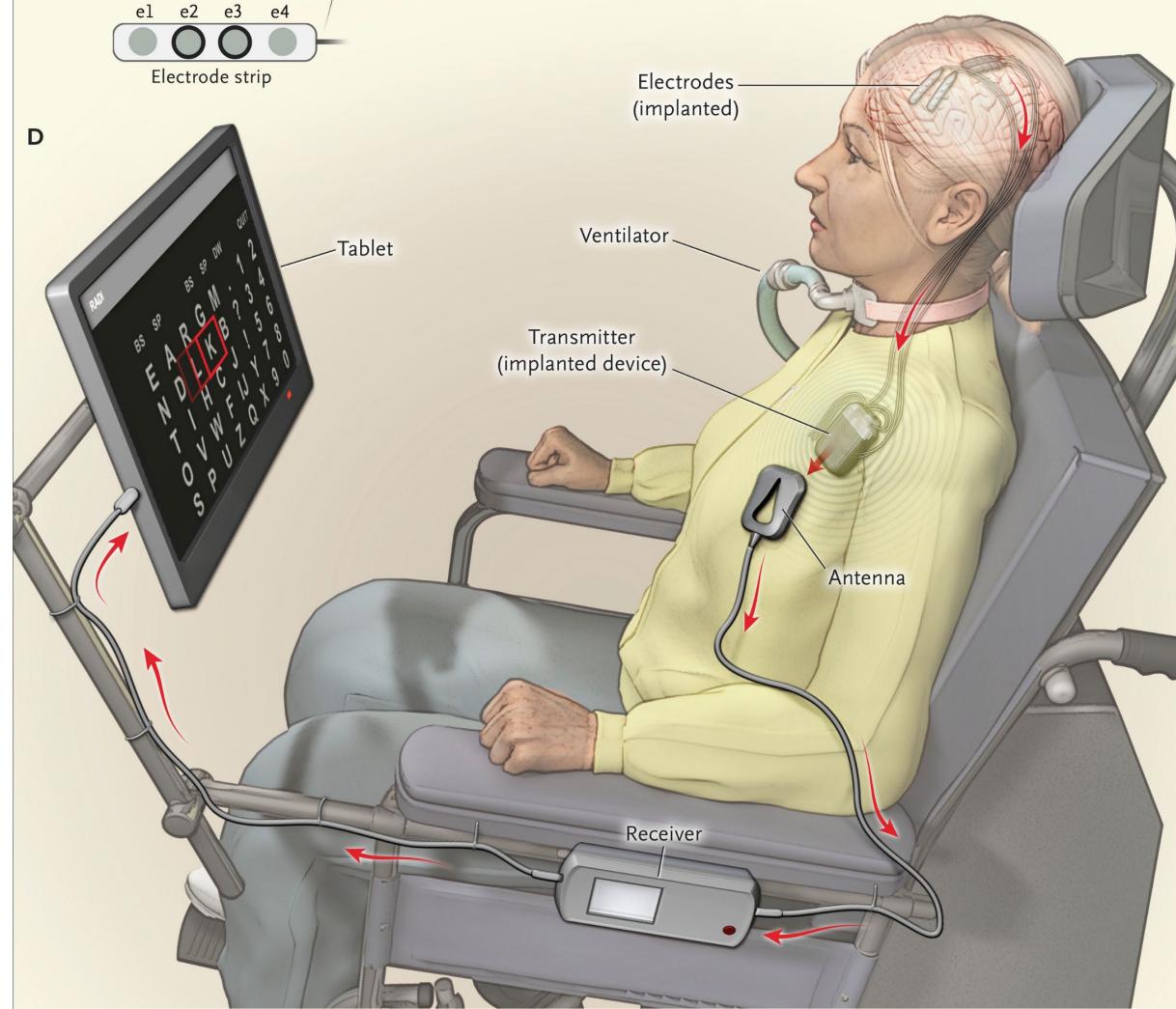
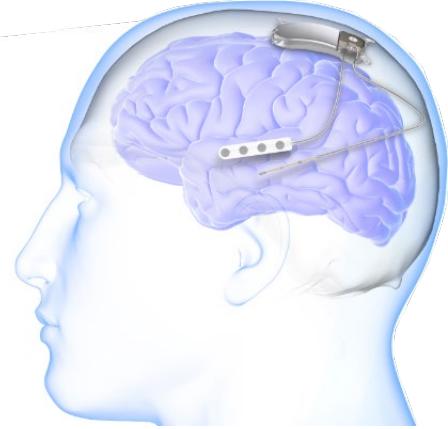
$< 50 \text{ mW}$

5-10 mm

10-20 mm



# Implanted BCI Form Factors



Design constraints vary in each scenario

# Real-world BCI Demonstration

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The BrainGate Collaboration, Brown University, Mass General

# Another Real-world BCI Demonstration



José Delgado's stimoceiver, Yale University (1964)

The New York Times

*Brain Researcher José Delgado Asks — ‘What Kind of Humans Would We Like to Construct?’*

 Share full article



By Maggie Scarf

Nov. 15, 1970

“It distressed me greatly when I first came to this country in the early fifties to see so many patients without frontal lobes. Of course, much psychosurgery has now been replaced by drug treatment, but there are still people with dangerous seizures which simply do not respond to medication. In these cases, rather extensive portions of the temporal lobe may be removed —and since brain tissue doesn't regenerate, those functions which are lost are lost. Intracerebral electrodes offer a more conservative approach...For instance, there is one epileptic patient who uses a self-stimulator each time he feels a seizure coming on. By activating another part of the brain, he stops the discharge from spreading; the fit never develops.”

**Computer architects in this space must consider ethics, rights, law, identity, the user, and—be sensitive to *public perception***

# More Recent Examples

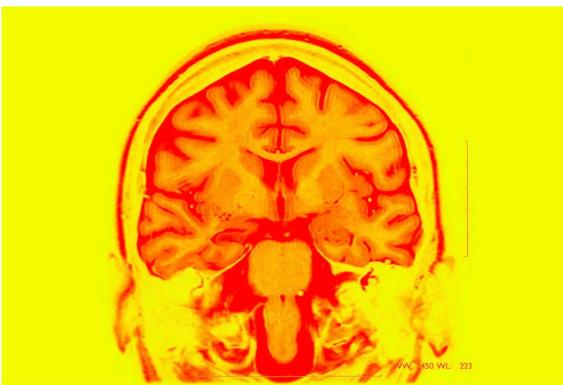
The New York Times

## ***A 'Pacemaker for the Brain': No Treatment Helped Her Depression — Until This***

It's the first study of individualized brain stimulation to treat severe depression. Sarah's case raises the possibility the method may help people who don't respond to other therapies.

## ***A Brain Implant Improved Memory, Scientists Report***

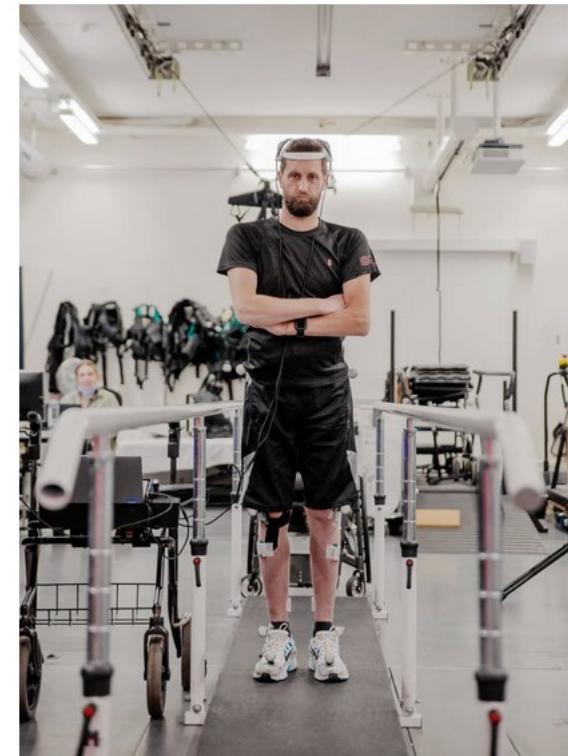
 Give this article    12



A magnetic resonance image of an epileptic brain. Scientists have tested a brain implant on people with epilepsy that aided memory. [Bsp/UIG, via Getty Images](#)

## ***Brain Implants Allow Paralyzed Man to Walk Using His Thoughts***

In a new study, researchers describe a device that connects the intentions of a paralyzed patient to his physical movements.



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MENTAL HEALTH

## **Experimental Brain Implant Could Personalize Depression Therapy**

Symptoms subsided for one woman after a carefully targeted neural circuit was stimulated

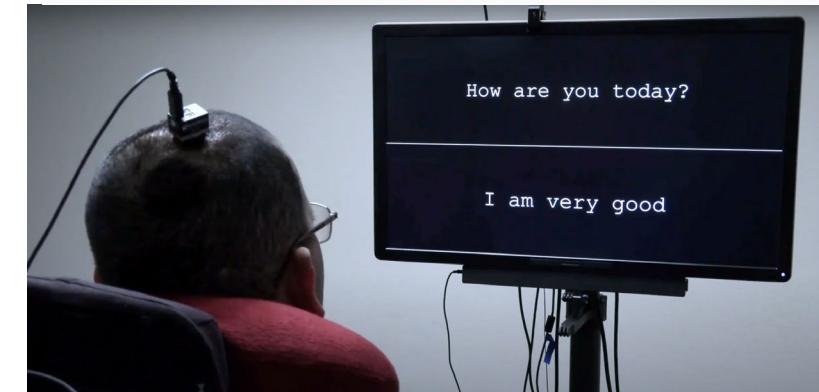
By Gary Stix on October 4, 2021

HEALTHCARE

## **Brain Implants With The Potential To Restore Vision To The Blind**

William A. Haseltine Contributor 

Nov 5, 2021, 12:24pm EDT



# Growing Commercial Interest

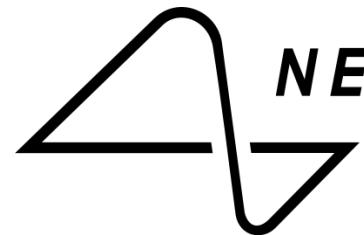
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**kernel**

 **synchron**

 **Blackrock  
Neurotech**

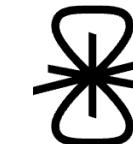
 **Precision**

 **NEURALINK**

 **NEUROPACE**

**Interaxon**

 **NEURO LUTIONS**  
Restoring function by thought

 **Science**

**mindmaze**

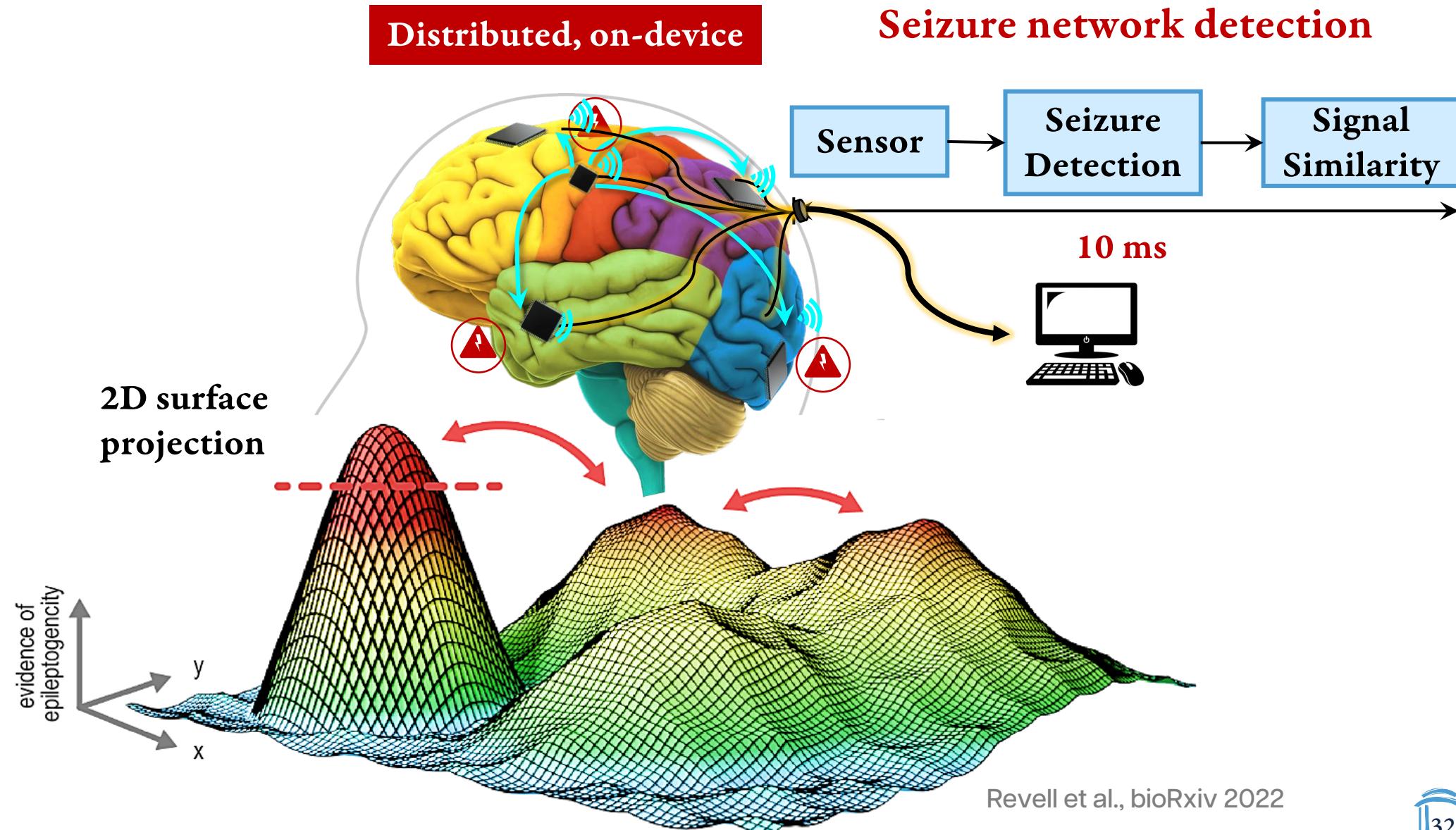
**Cognixion**

 **Medtronic**

# What Are The Computational Challenges?

*Or, why must we learn computer architecture and systems for BCIs or the Infinite Brain?*

# BCI Applications

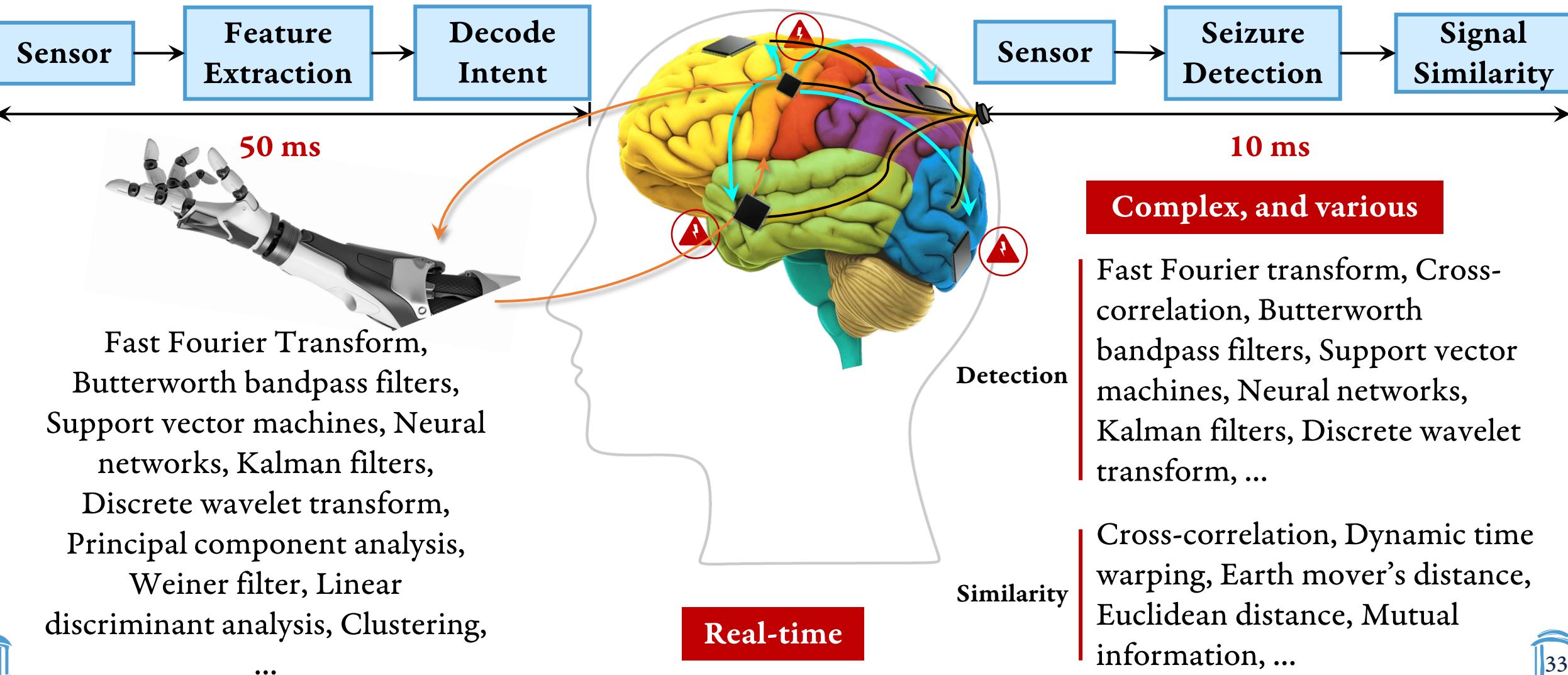


# BCI Applications

## Movement intent decoding

Distributed, on-device

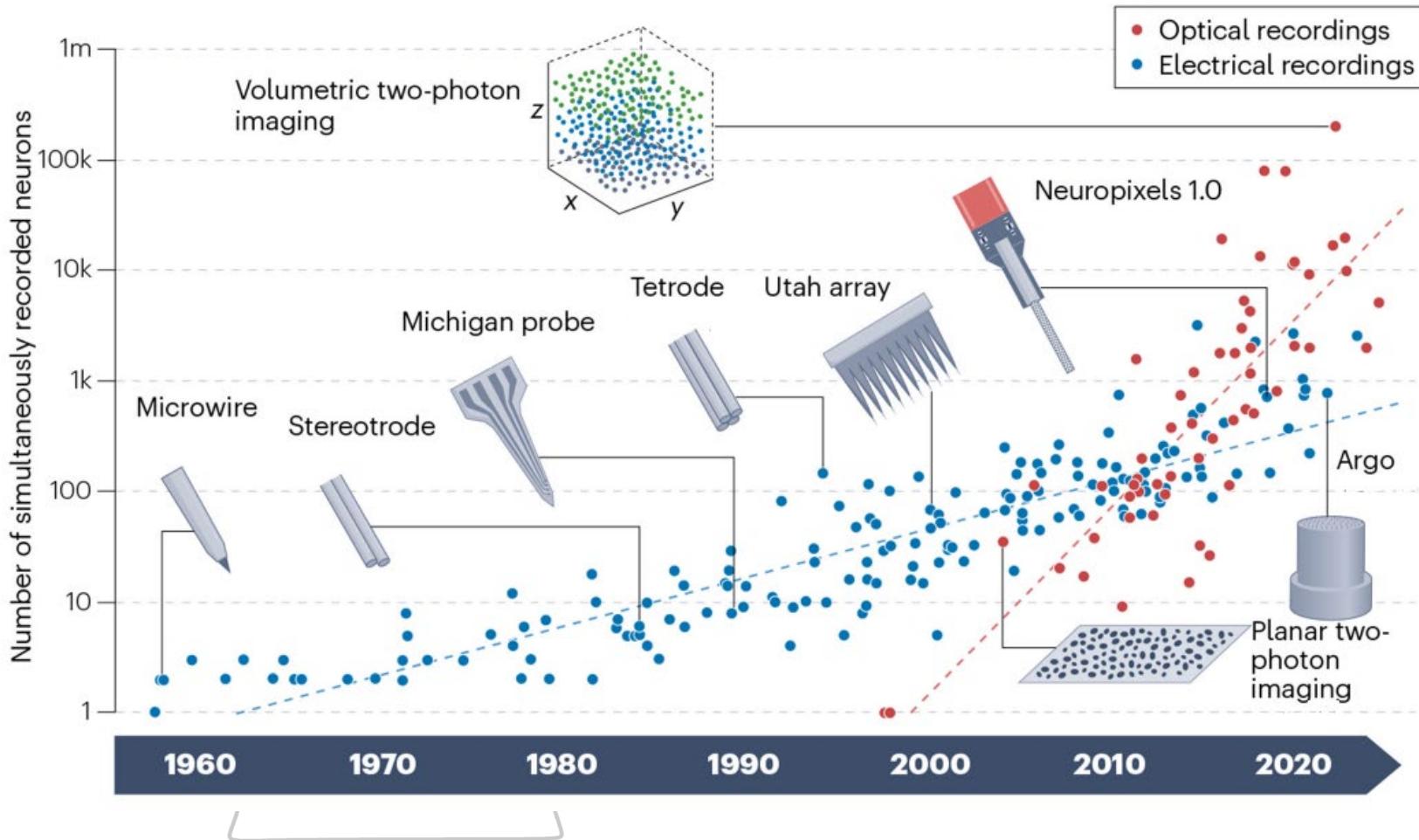
## Seizure network detection



# Summary of Design Challenges

## High Throughput

100-1000 Mbps

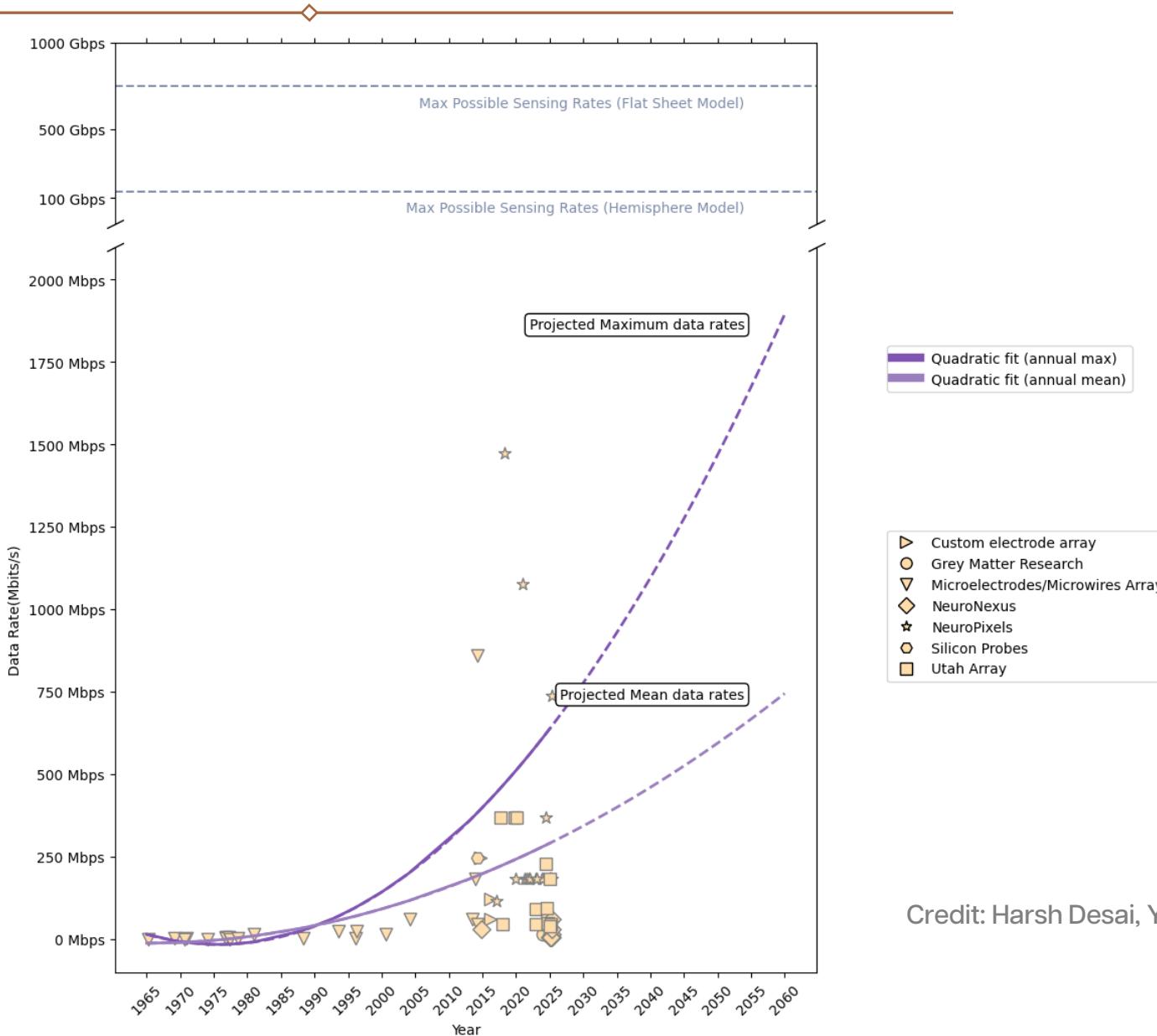


“Innovating beyond electrophysiology  
through multimodal neural interfaces”

# Summary of Design Challenges

## High Throughput

100-1000 Mbps



# Summary of Design Challenges

## High Throughput

100-1000 Mbps

## Complex Processing

Signal processing, Machine learning

## Customization

Personalized treatment

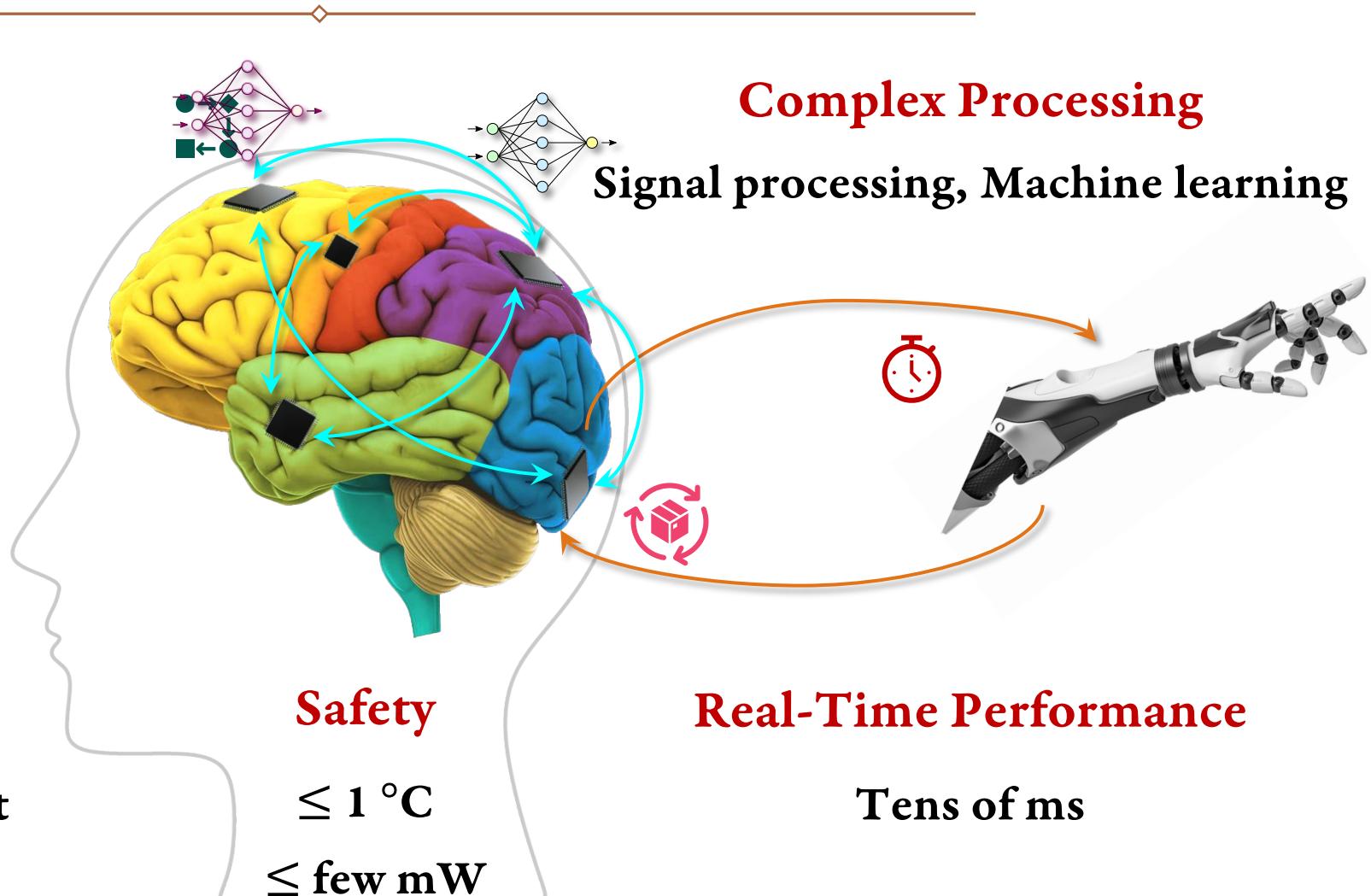
## Safety

$\leq 1^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\leq \text{few mW}$

## Real-Time Performance

Tens of ms



# BCI Processing Challenge: Efficiency **vs** Flexibility

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## Efficiency

High throughput  
100-1000 Mbps

Real-time performance  
Tens of ms



## Flexibility

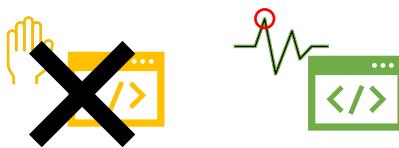
Complex processing  
Signal processing, Machine learning

Customization  
Personalized treatment,  
target multiple conditions,  
adaptation to the brain, support  
evolving methods

# Existing Approaches: Efficiency **or** Flexibility

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Specialized hardware?



Spike detection

Neuralink...

Low power CPUs/GPUs/FPGAs?



Movement Epilepsy

RISC-V, ARM, TI, ...

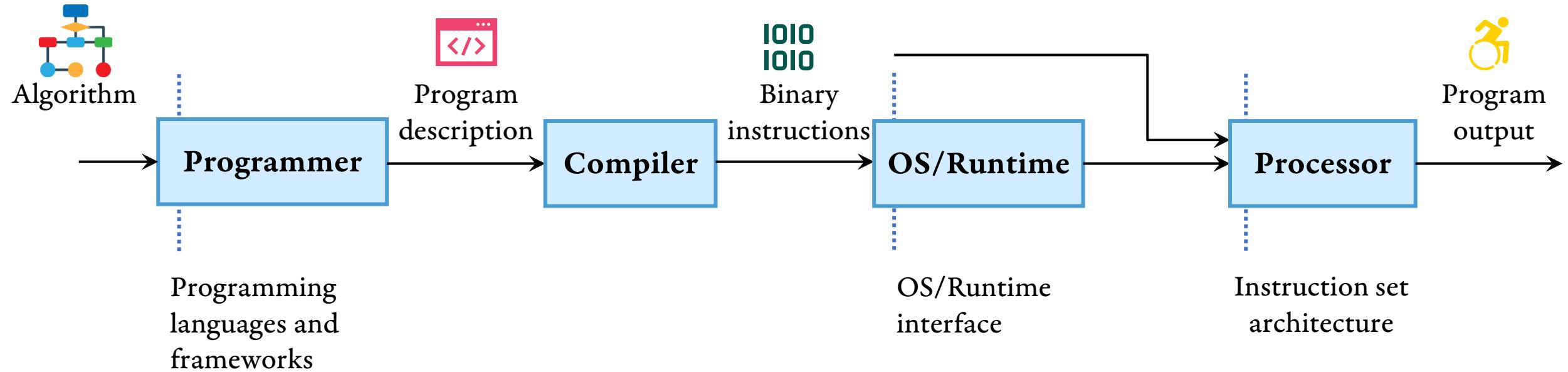
Efficient but not flexible

Flexible but not efficient

*Analogy: deliver a canned speech*

*Analogy: compose a long speech by only speaking one letter at a time*

# BCI Computing is a Full Stack Problem



**Revisit what abstractions, design, methods and implementations are ideal, and create new as needed**

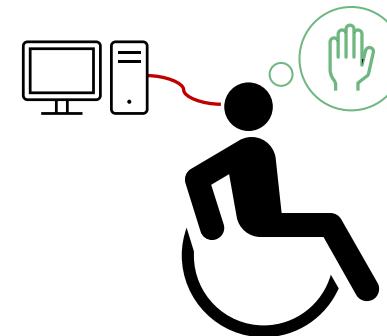
*Co-design:* Harmonious composition of the joint design of multiple components

# What Happens Without Capable BCI Processing?

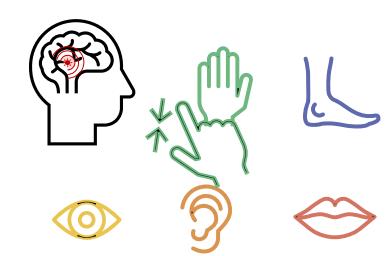


Illustrative BCI system

**Lose autonomy**



**Lose functionality**



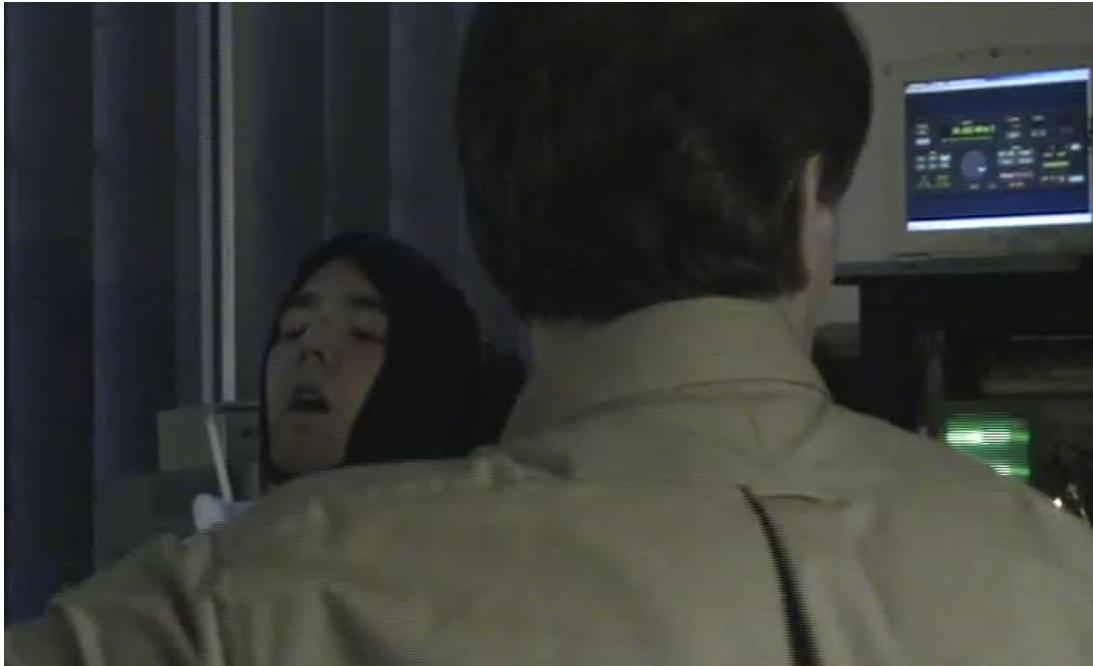
Battery, Wireless

Processing **Inadequate**

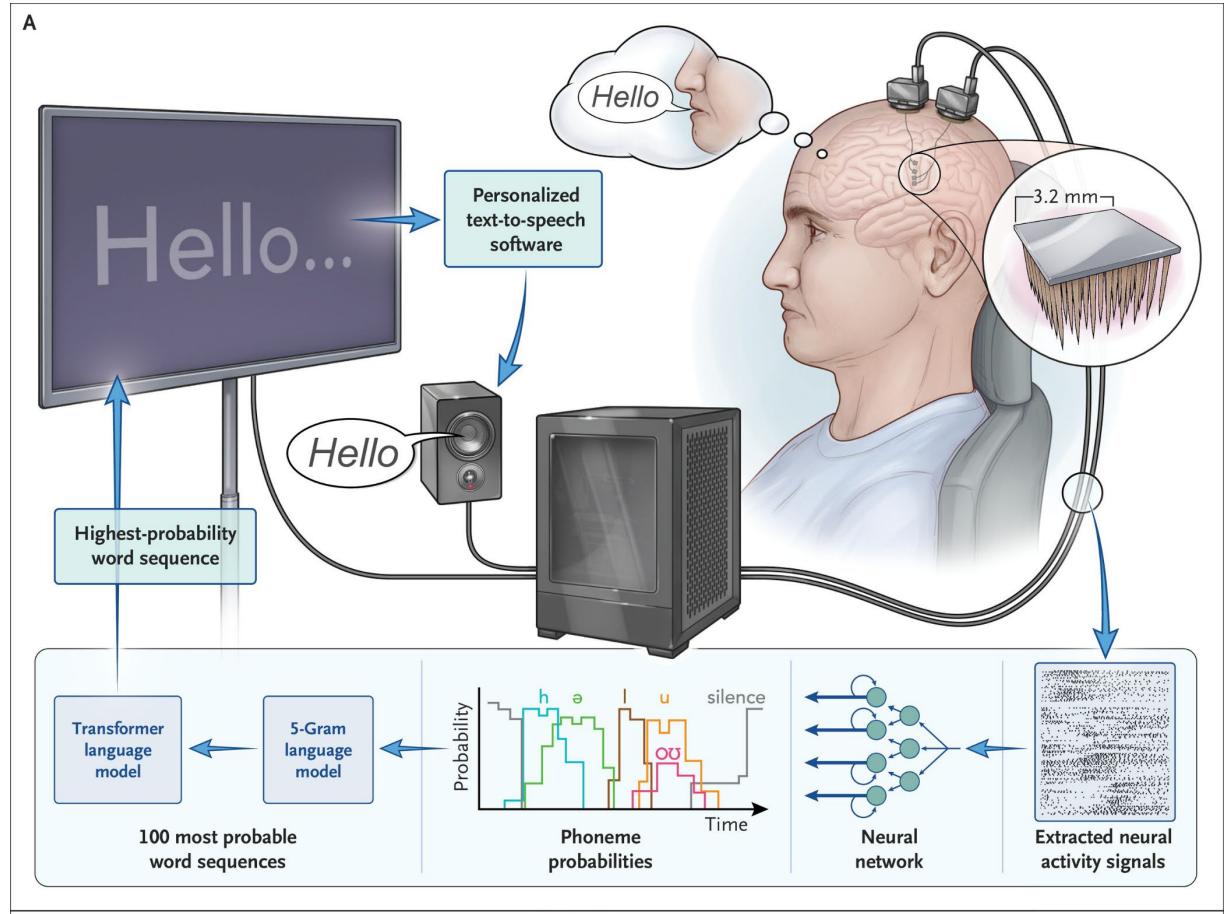
Digitization

Electrodes

# The Need for Computing in Perspective

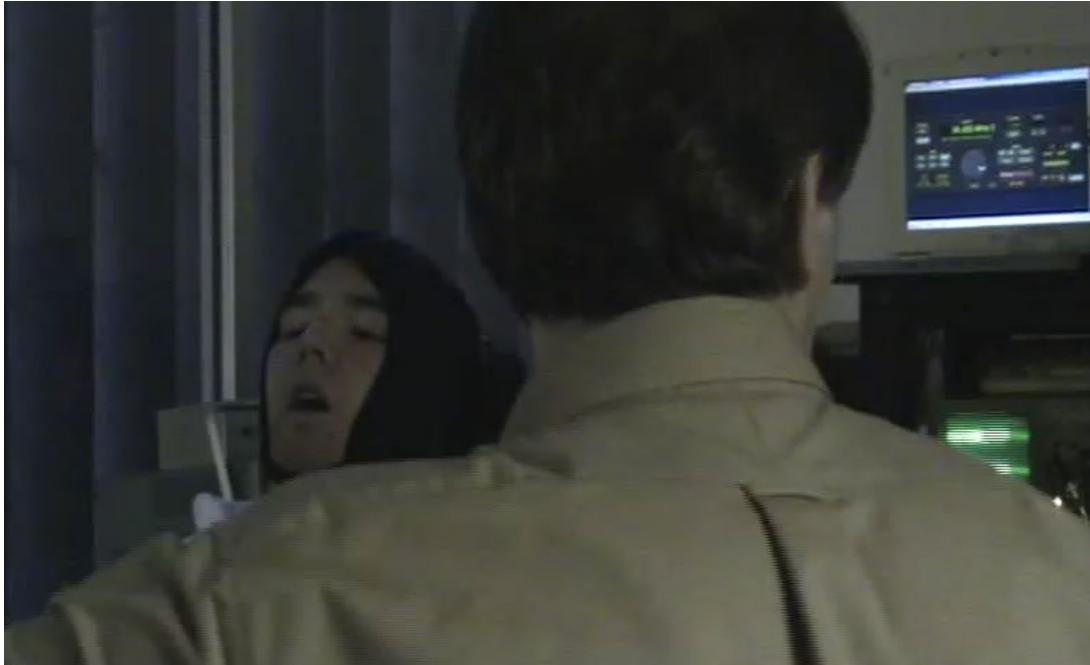


Phil Kennedy with patient Erik Ramsey, around 2004

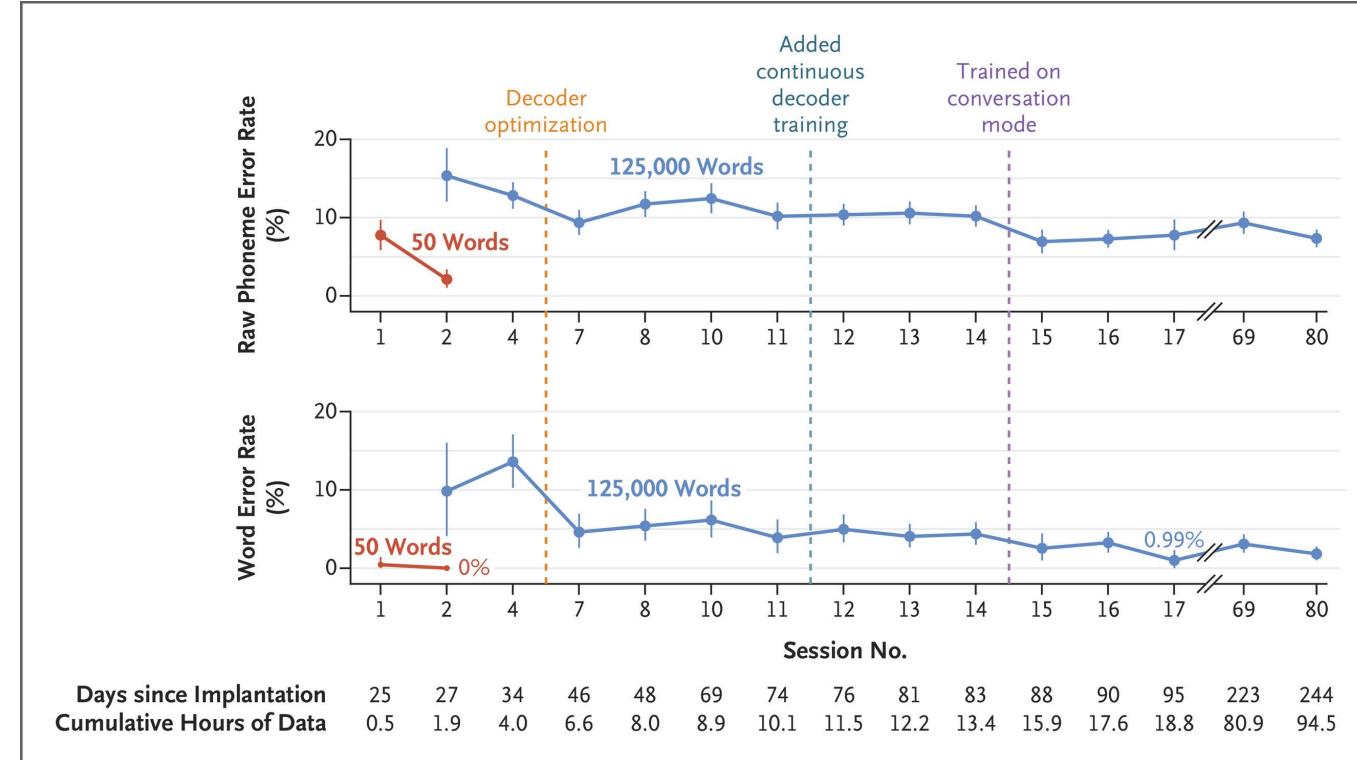


"An Accurate and Rapidly Calibrating Speech Neuroprosthesis", NEJM 2024

# The Need for Computing in Perspective



Phil Kennedy with patient Erik Ramsey, around 2004

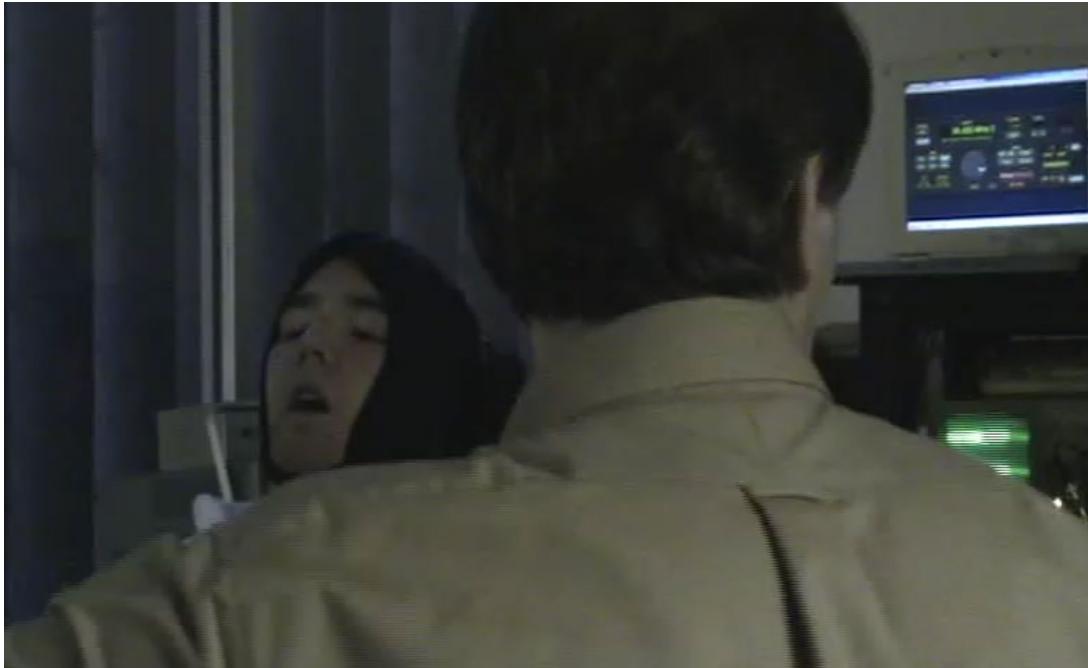


Running on “BRAND: a platform for closed-loop experiments with deep network models”

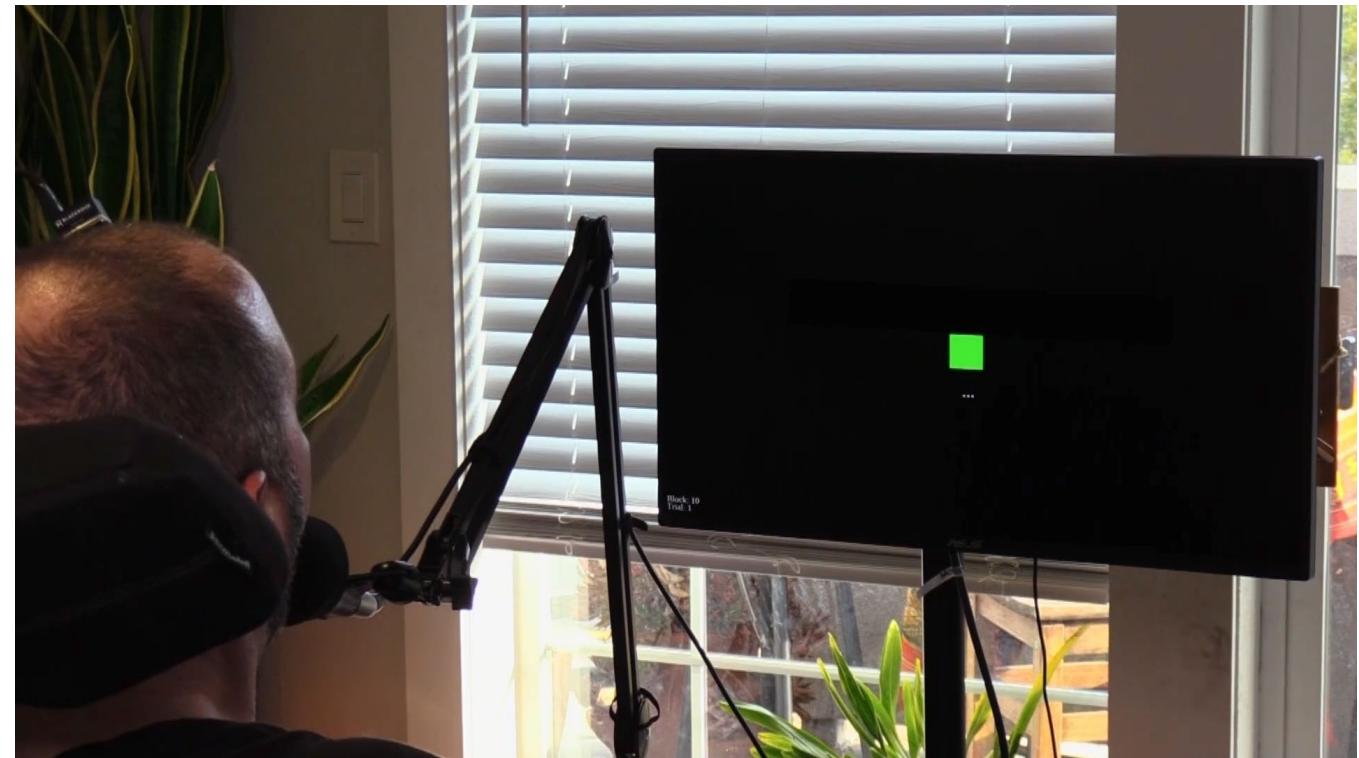
“An Accurate and Rapidly Calibrating Speech Neuroprosthesis”, NEJM 2024

# The Need for Computing in Perspective

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Phil Kennedy with patient Erik Ramsey, around 2004



Running on “BRAND: a platform for closed-loop experiments with deep network models”

“An Accurate and Rapidly Calibrating Speech Neuroprosthesis”, NEJM 2024

# The Need for Computing in Perspective

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“weighs just 13 pounds”

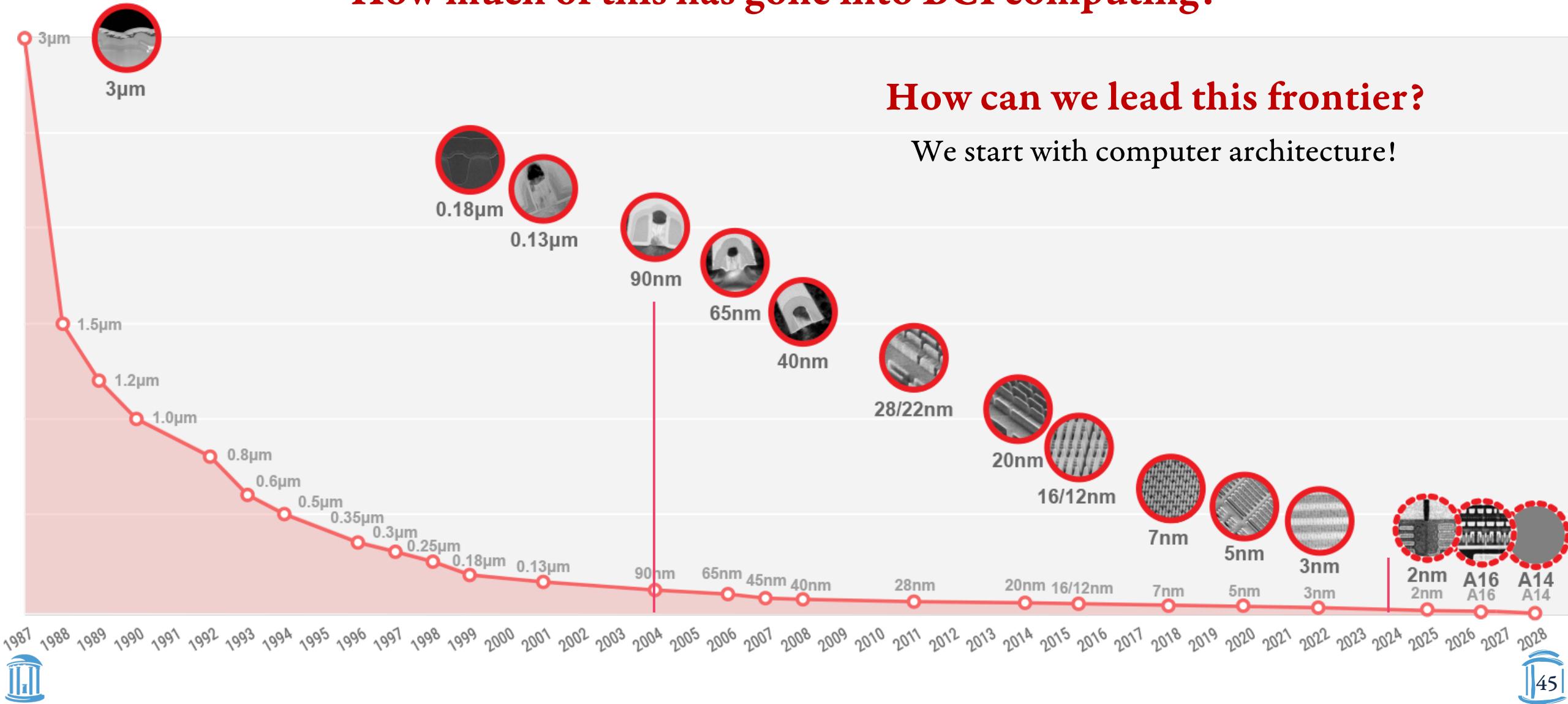
“It's designed to hold a 22-inch monitor and those things are about 100 to 125 pounds”

# The Need for Computing in Perspective

How much of this has gone into BCI computing?

How can we lead this frontier?

We start with computer architecture!



# Homework

*Yeah, I know.*

# Assignments

1-page due on Gradescope by 1/16

Start thinking about projects (pairs)

## Reading: The Unspeakable Odyssey of the Motionless Boy

<https://www.esquire.com/news-politics/a4972/unspeakable-odyssey-motionless-boy-1008/>

Scientists seek to help 'locked-in' man speak

<https://www.cnn.com/2007/HEALTH/conditions/12/14/locked.in/index.html>

The Neurologist Who Hacked His Brain—And Almost Lost His Mind

<https://www.wired.com/2016/01/phil-kennedy-mind-control-computer/>

Brain-Computer Interfaces

<https://worksinprogress.co/issue/brain-computer-interfaces/>

How Did We Get to This Point?

<https://www.cruxucla.com/single-post/2019/01/20/how-did-we-get-to-this-point>

*Signal Processing for Brain-Computer Interfaces: A Review and Current Perspectives*

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10188493>

## Graduates (tech review, +1 pg): An Accurate and Rapidly Calibrating Speech Neuroprosthesis

<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2314132>

## Viewing: Father of the Cyborgs

<https://tubitv.com/movies/100021321/father-of-the-cyborgs>



# Takeaways

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## What are BCIs?

Broadly, systems that read, process, and modulate neural activity in the brain

## Types of BCIs

Many, both invasive/implanted and wearable

## What are BCIs used for?

Understanding brain function, treat dysfunction, restore lost function, and augment cognition

Intimately tied to an individual's identity

## What are the computational challenges in designing BCIs?

Growing sensor data needs to be processed on the device

Computers today are limited in achieving both efficiency and flexibility, under safety constraints

1(2)-page write-up due on GradeScope on 1/16

# Introductions!

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**Name**

**Grad/undergrad**

**Focus area**

**Why are you taking the course?**

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- Quantum processor: Rigetti computing
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- Images of wearable BCIs: Cognixion, NextMind
- Types of BCIs: “Signal Processing for Brain–Computer Interfaces: A review and current perspectives”, adapted from “Brain–computer interfaces for communication and rehabilitation”,
- Illustrative BCI: Neuralink
- Electrodes: “Electrochemical and electrophysiological considerations for clinical high channel count neural interfaces”, Vatsyayan et al.
- Form factors: Neuropace, Medtronic, Bloomberg, “Fully Implanted Brain–Computer Interface in a Locked-In Patient with ALS” by Vansteensel et al., Blackrock Neurotech
- Jose Delgado’s video: Online, various sources (CNN, Youtube)
- Video of Kennedy and Ramsey: Online, various sources (Youtube, Neural signals)

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