

ABOUT FINALSPARK



Fundamental research in strong AI since 2014



Switch to biocomputing approach in 2018





Dr Fred Jordan PhD, signal processing



Dr Martin Kutter PhD, signal processing



Jean-Marc Comby MSc in physics



Dr. Ewelina Kurtys PhD, neuroscience



Flora Brozzi PhD, biology



FROM DIGITAL TO BIO



Digital Processor

Today, AI growth is limited by high energy use required



Bioprocessor

Al growth will be enhanced with no energy restrictions



WHY LIVING NEURONS?





WHY LIVING NEURONS?



Because it works



Because it's 1 million times more energy efficient



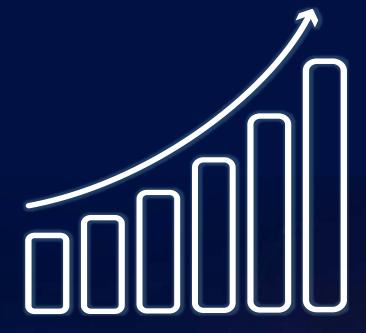
WHY LIVING NEURONS?



Because it works



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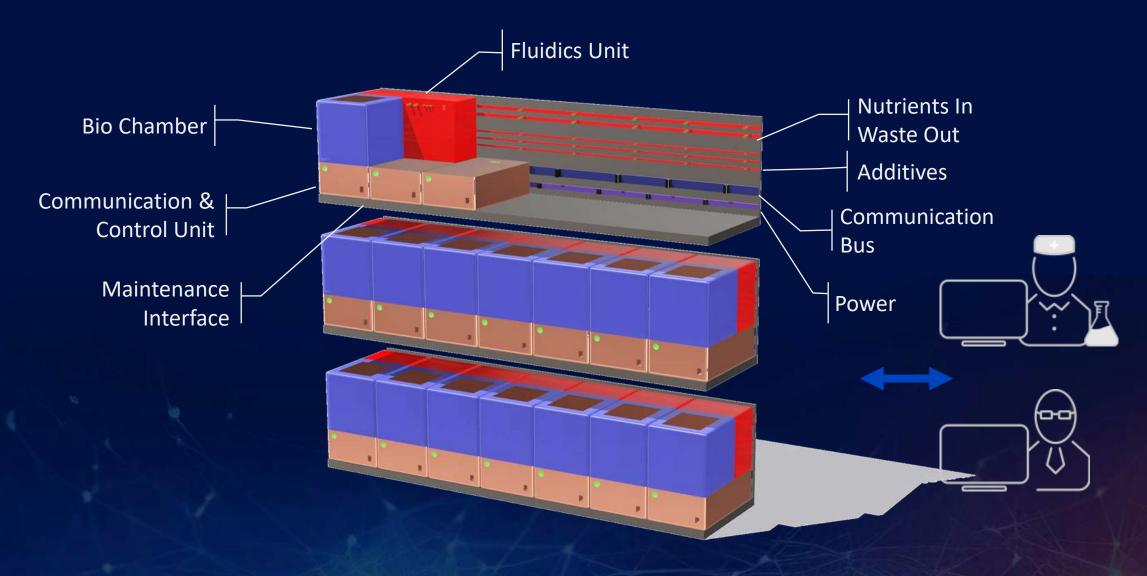
Because it's scalable



FOR WHAT PURPOSE?



FROM BIOPROCESSOR TO BIOBLADE TO BIOFARM



LIVING COMPUTER: BIOLOGICAL NEURAL NETWORKS



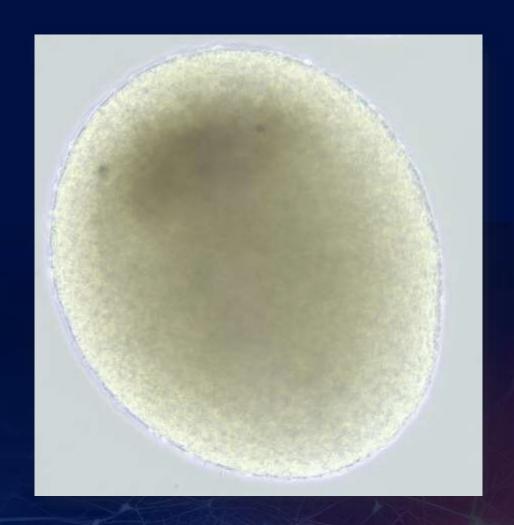
Brain organoids



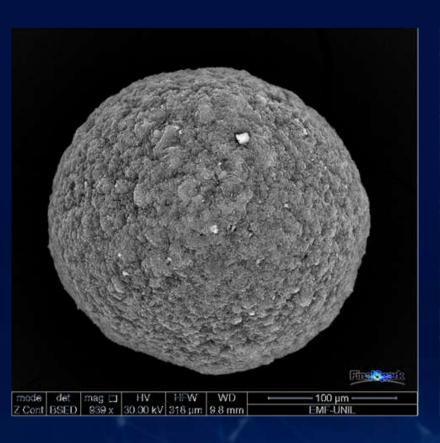
Human IPSC

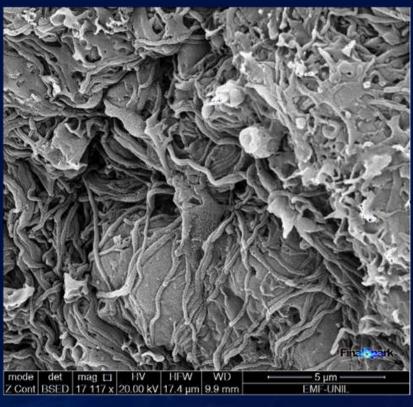


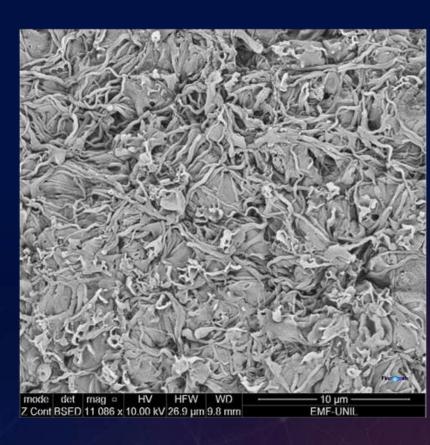
~500 um diameter

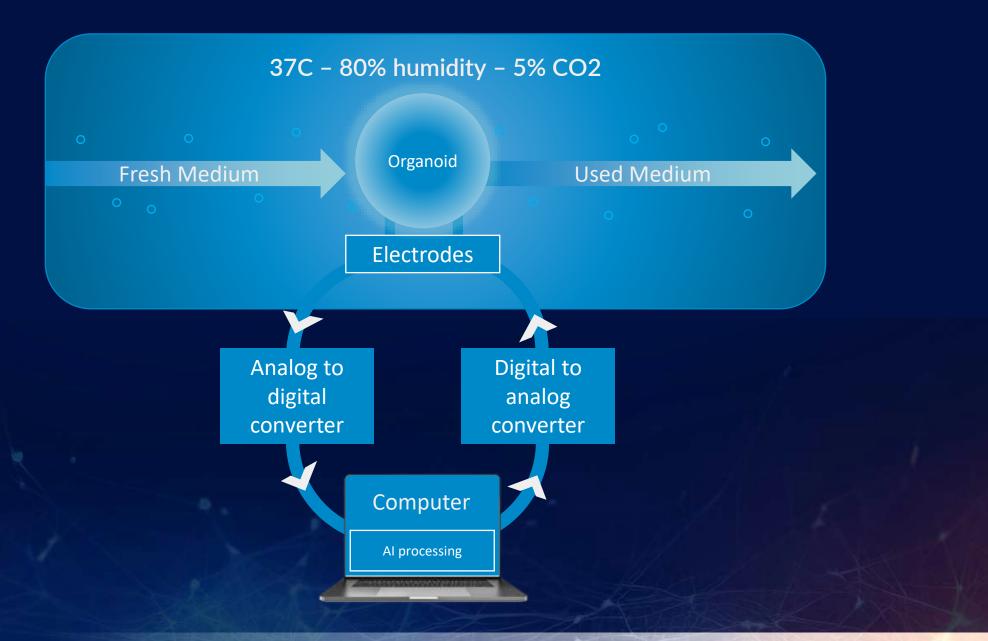


ONE OF OUR ORGANOIDS UNDER MICROSCOPE

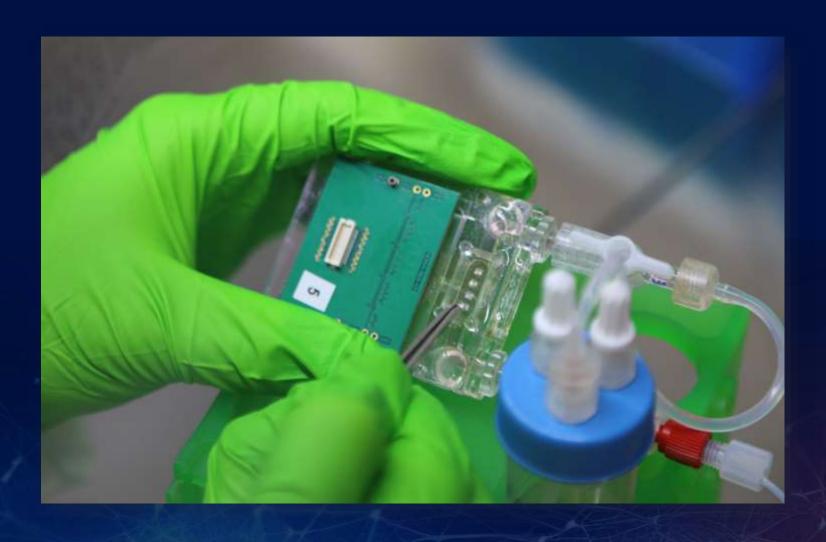




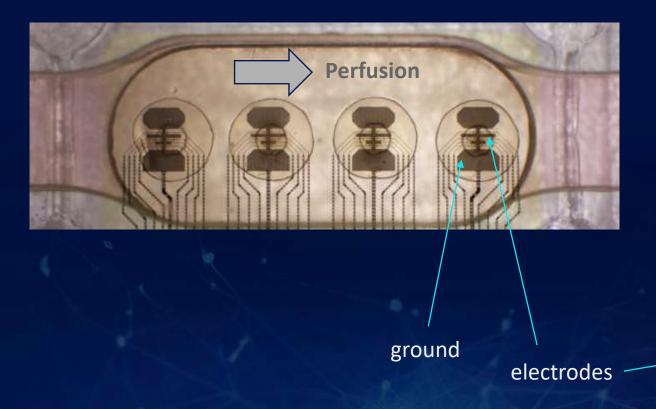


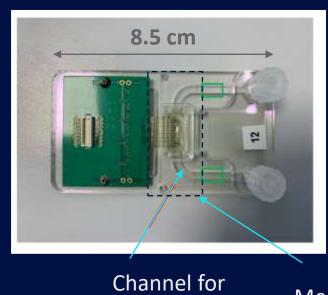


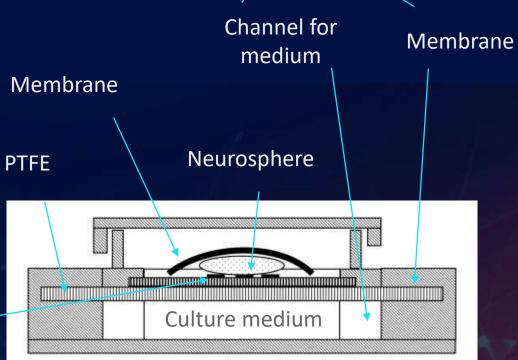
MULTI-ELECTRODE ARRAYS



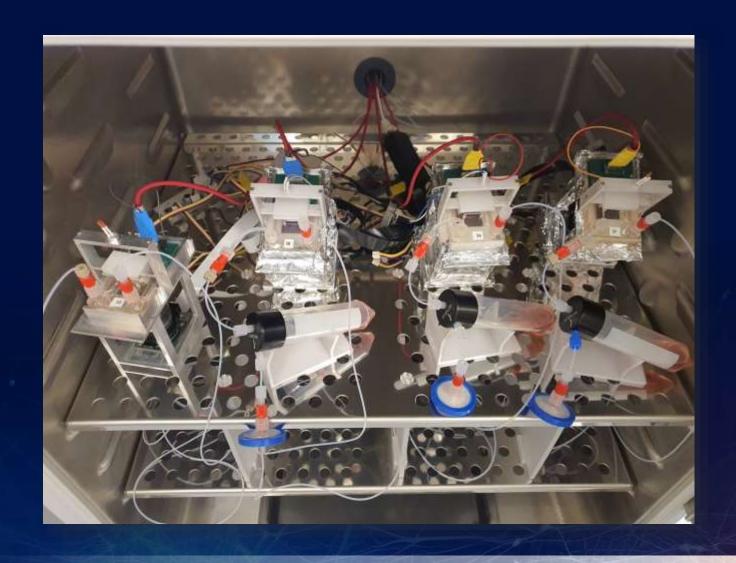
BRAIN ORGANOIDS AND MEA



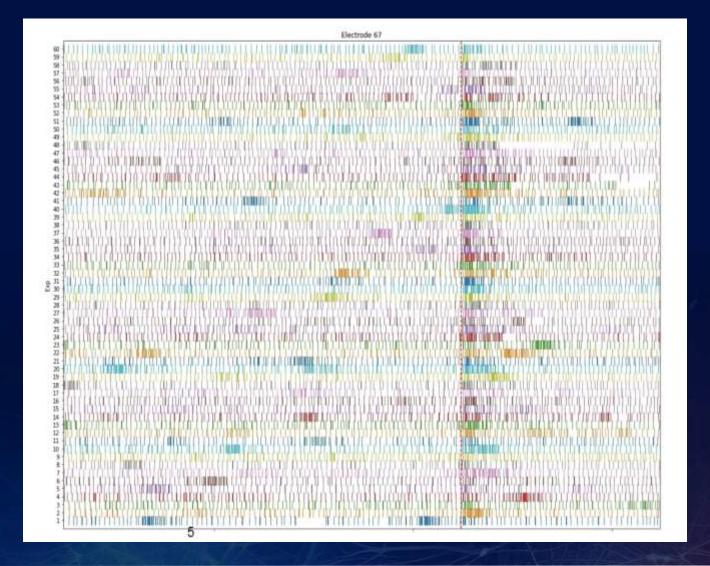




HOW DOES IT LOOK LIKE?



SIMPLE ELICITED SPIKES



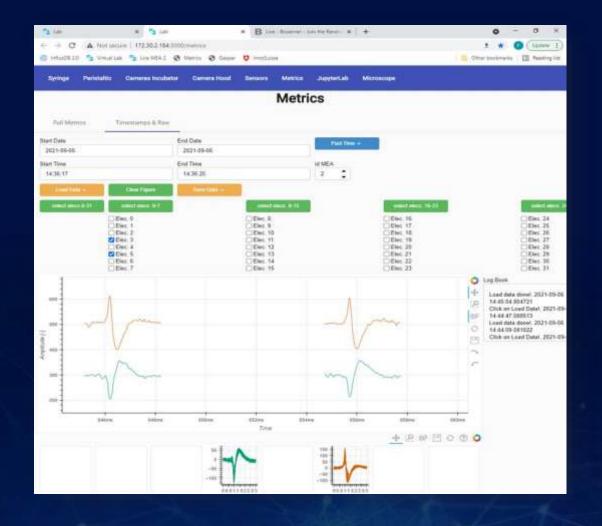


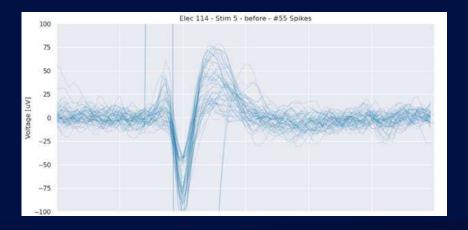
EFFECT OF NMDA INJECTION

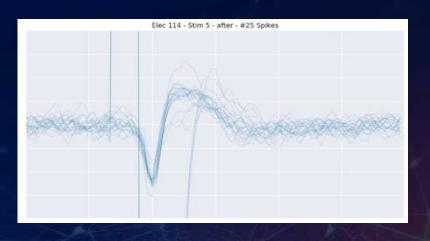




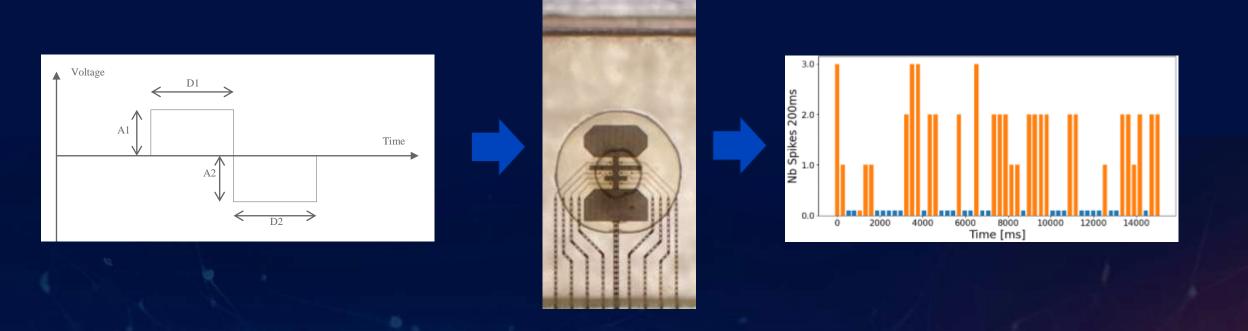
FULL SIGNAL

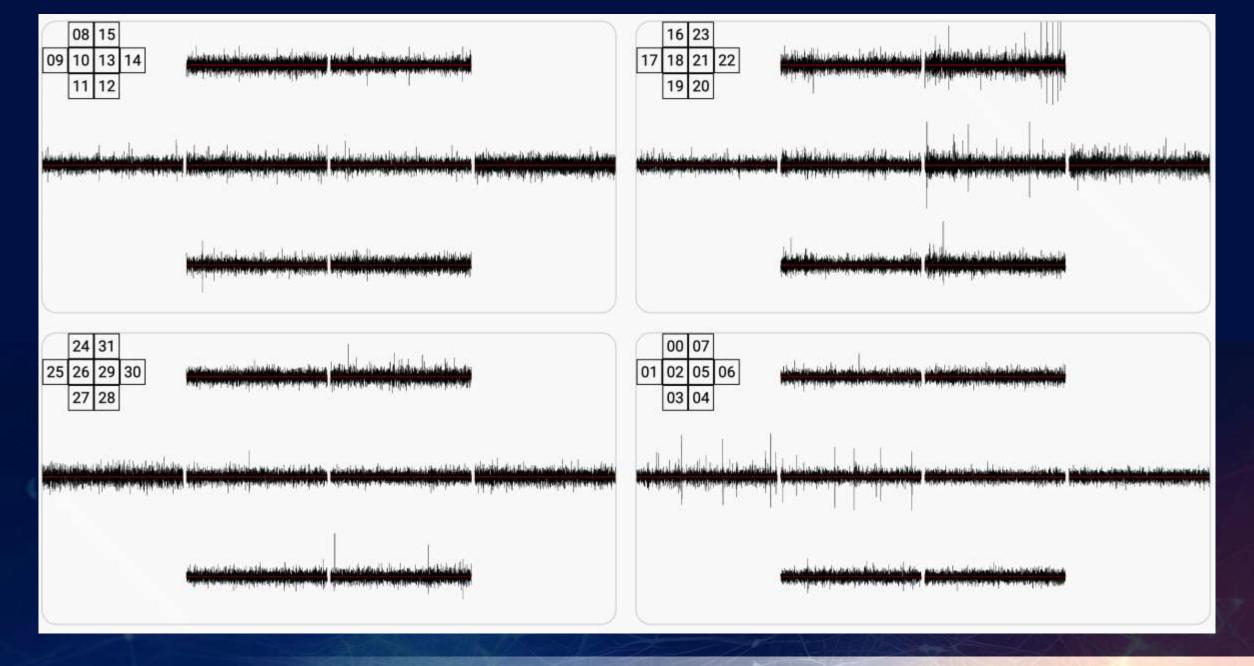




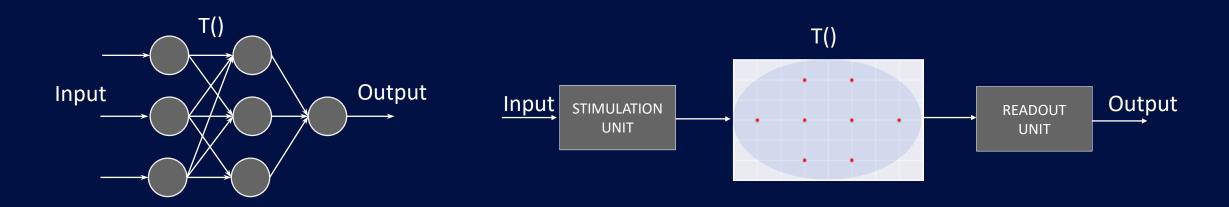


SIGNAL SHAPE MATTERS FOR RECEIVING ANSWERS





SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL AND BIOLOGICAL NEURAL NETWORKS



Output = T(Input, <State>)

Loss = f(Output, Target)

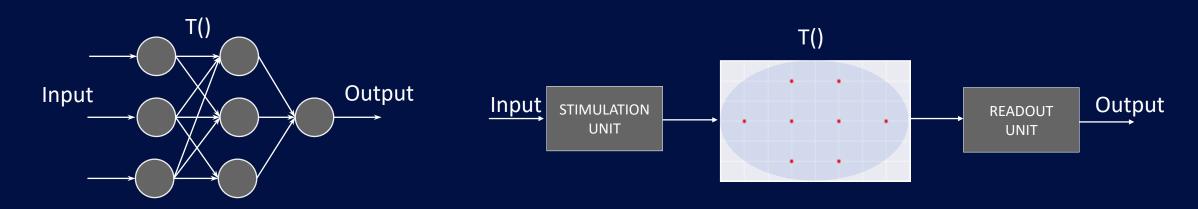
If Loss = 0 then Output = Target

Output = T(Input, <State>)

Loss = f(Output, Target)

If Loss = 0 then Output = Target

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL AND BIOLOGICAL NEURAL NETWORKS



We know T()
We know <State> = $\{W_{jk}^l\}$

We can compute symbolically $\frac{\partial f}{\partial W_{jk}^l}$

Simple gradient descent:

$$\Delta W_{jk}^l = \alpha \frac{df}{dW_{jk}^l}$$

We do not know T()

We do not know <State>

We know that T() and <State> are changing over time

... 😊

How to update state in order to minimize Loss?

TRAINING IN BIOLOGICAL NEURAL NETWORKS

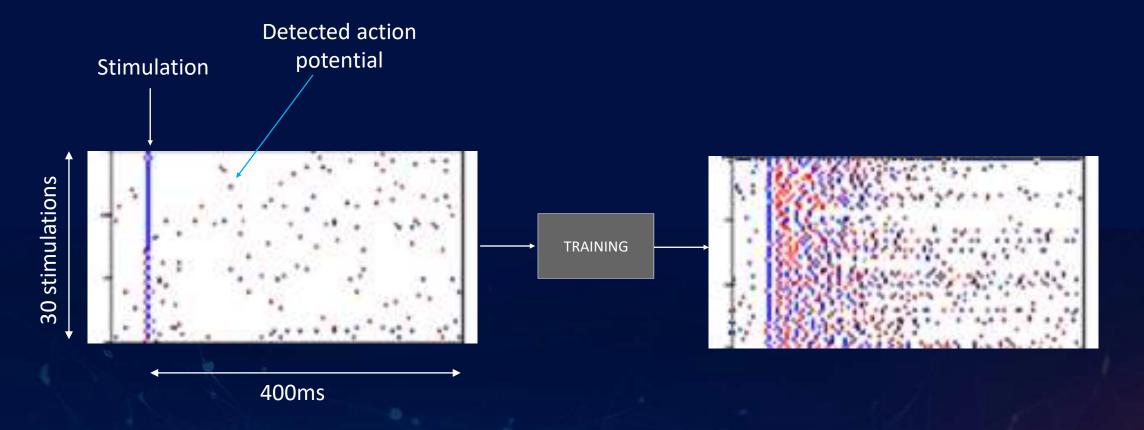


Reward/punish the network



Stochastic optimisation by spatio-temporal stimulations

LONG TERM POTENTIATION





WHAT IS THE STATUS NOW?



First results of neuroplasticity



Over 100 days of organoid lifetime



Operational 24/7 fluidics and monitoring neuroplatform

OPEN INNOVATION: FINALSPARK NEUROPLATFORM



OPEN INNOVATION



50 candidate research groups

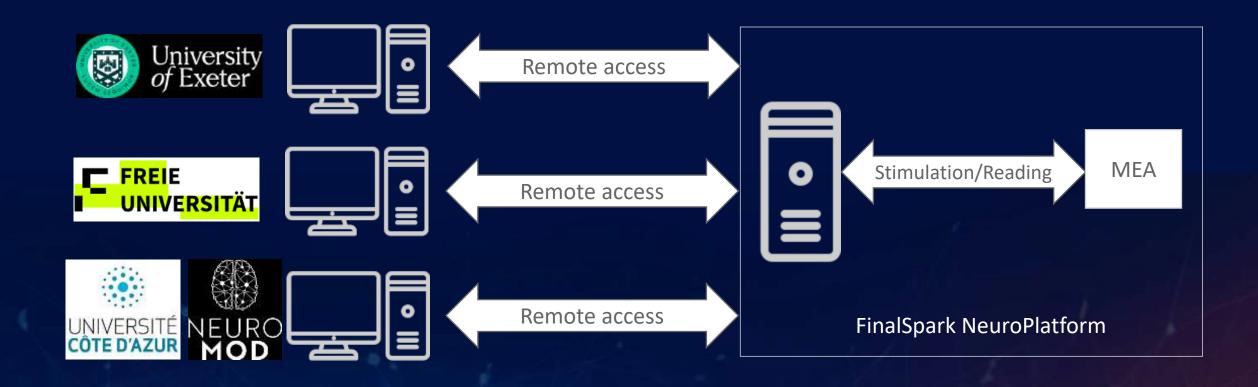


8 selected



3 started

OPEN INNOVATION

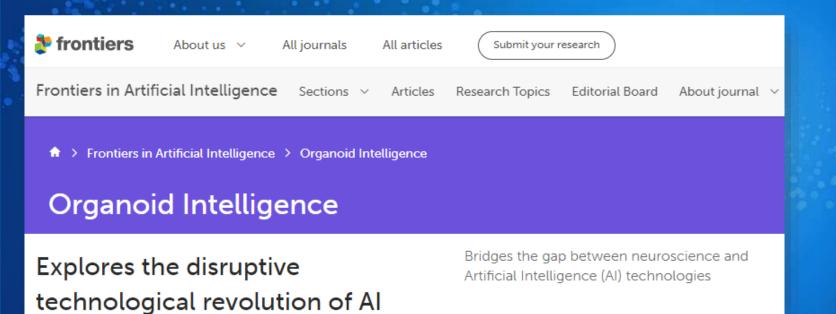


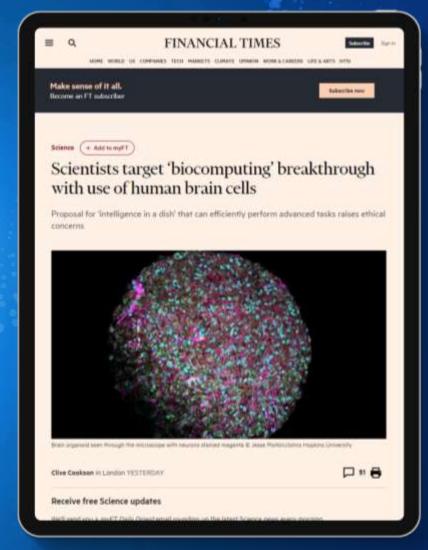
```
for _ in range(4*60):
   # Stimulation
   for i in range(8):
       trigger.send(readingTriggers[i])
       time.sleep(0.01) # 10ms
   # Read number of spikes
   nb_spikes = read(trigger, intan, listeningTrigger)
   nb_spikes_ns = np.sum(nb_spikes[all_electrodes])
   diff_spikes = nb_spikes_ns-nb_spikes_ns_history[-1]
   nb_spikes_ns_history.append(nb_spikes_ns)
   clear_output(True)
   print(f'# Spikes: {nb_spikes_ns}')
   if diff_spikes > 0: # Increase of spike activity
       triggerUV.send(100) # trigger UV for 100ms
       time.sleep(0.1)
       # Increase speed of the pump to 5 rpm
       peristaltic.rpm(5, PeristalticDirection.CounterClockWise)
   time.sleep(60) # wait 1min
   peristaltic.rpm(1, PeristalticDirection.CounterClockWise) # set speed 1 rpm
```





BIOCOMPUTING IT'S BECOMING HOT





CONTACT

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LE TEMPS

