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# HW III: NEUROMORPHIC SYSTEMS

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## PART ONE AND TWO

### PART 1 CODE

```
import sounddevice as sd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy.fft import fft
import scipy.signal as signal
import wave

# Constants
FORMAT = wave.WAVE_FORMAT_PCM
CHANNELS = 1
RATE = 44100
DURATION = 1 # Duration of each audio sample in seconds
N_SLICES = 4 # Number of time slices to break down the audio signal

# Record audio samples for each digit
digit_names = ["zero", "one", "two"]
digit_recordings = []

for digit_name in digit_names:
    print(f"Recording {digit_name}...")
    recording = sd.rec(int(DURATION * RATE), samplerate=RATE,
channels=CHANNELS, dtype='int16')
    sd.wait()
    digit_recordings.append(recording.flatten())

# Perform FFT on each time slice of each recording
for i, digit_name in enumerate(digit_names):
    print(f"Processing {digit_name}...")

    # Split the recording into time slices
    slice_size = int(len(digit_recordings[i]) / N_SLICES)
    slices = [digit_recordings[i][j*slice_size:(j+1)*slice_size] for j in
range(N_SLICES)]

    # Perform FFT on each time slice
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(N_SLICES, figsize=(14, 8))
    fig.suptitle(f"FFT Spectrum of {digit_name}")

    for j, slice_data in enumerate(slices):
        spectrum = fft(slice_data)
        freqs = np.fft.fftfreq(len(spectrum), 1/RATE)
        axs[j].plot(freqs[:len(spectrum)//2],
np.abs(spectrum[:len(spectrum)//2]))
        axs[j].set_xlim(0, 10000) # Limit to maximum frequency of 10kHz

    plt.show()

# Define bandpass filter parameters
center_frequencies = np.arange(750, 8000, 1000) # Center frequencies from
750Hz to 8kHz
bandwidth = 500 # Bandwidth of each bandpass filter

# Initialize arrays to store energy/power levels
energy_levels = np.zeros(len(center_frequencies))

# Apply bandpass filters and calculate energy/power levels
```

## PART ONE AND TWO

```
for i, center_freq in enumerate(center_frequencies):
    # Bandpass filter
    lowcut = center_freq - bandwidth / 2
    highcut = center_freq + bandwidth / 2
    b, a = signal.butter(2, [lowcut / (RATE / 2), highcut / (RATE / 2)],
    'band')

    for j, digit_name in enumerate(digit_names):
        for slice_data in slices:
            filtered_slice = signal.lfilter(b, a, slice_data)
            energy_levels[i] += np.sum(np.abs(fft(filtered_slice)))

# Energy/power vs center frequency
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(center_frequencies, energy_levels, width=500, align='center')
plt.xlabel('Center Frequency (Hz)')
plt.ylabel('Energy/Power Level')
plt.title('Energy/Power vs Center Frequency')
plt.show()

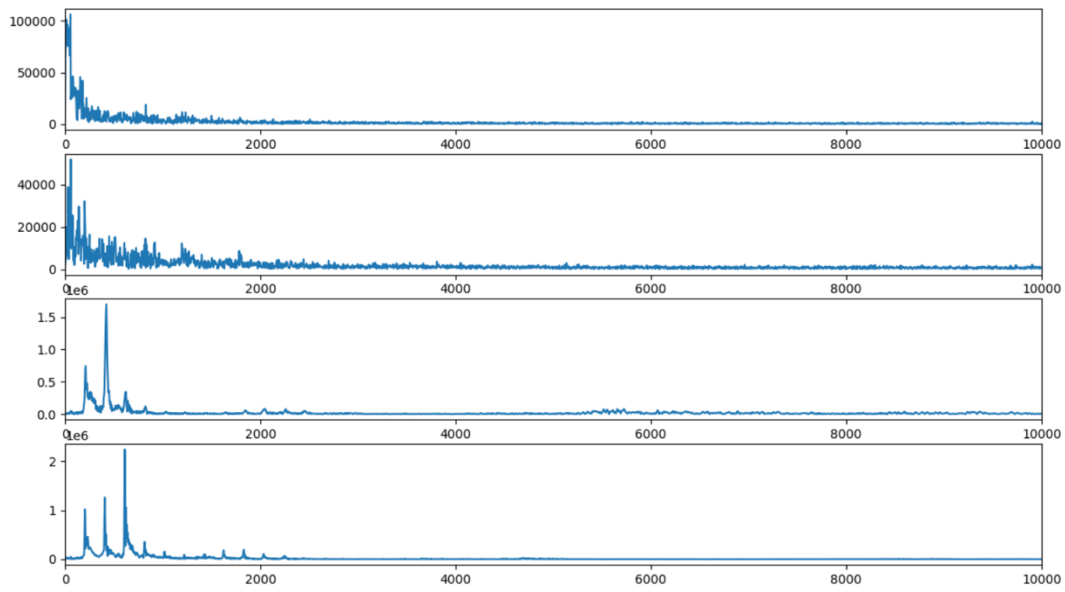
max_power_level = np.max(energy_levels)
threshold = 0.25 * max_power_level
events_matrix = np.zeros((len(center_frequencies), N_SLICES))

# Apply threshold and generate events
for i, center_freq in enumerate(center_frequencies):
    for j in range(N_SLICES):
        if energy_levels[i] > threshold:
            events_matrix[i, j] = 1

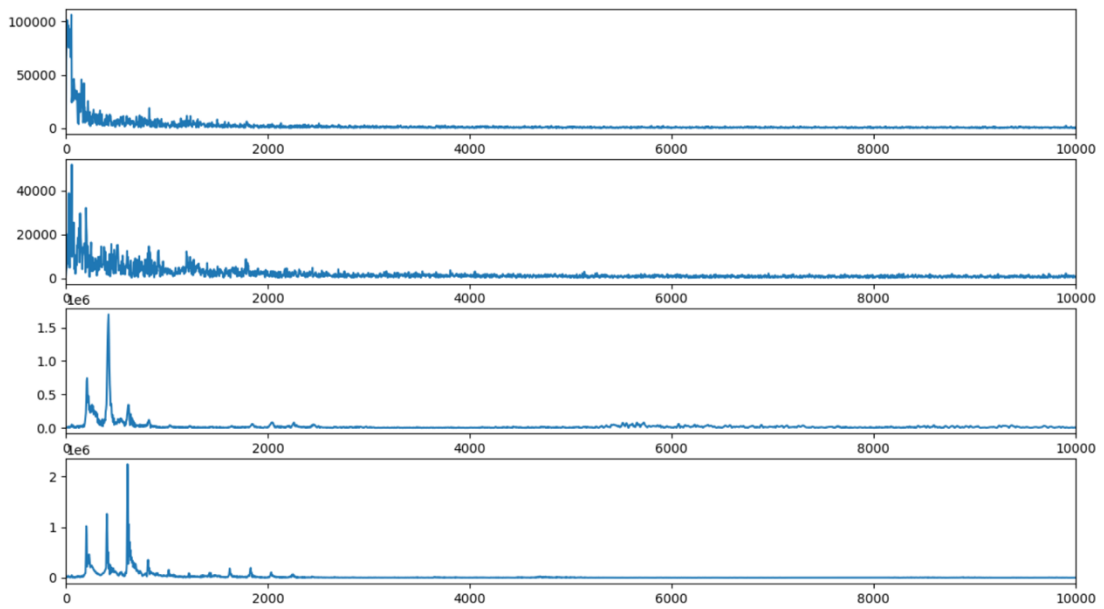
# Display the events matrix
print("Events Matrix:")
print(events_matrix)
```

Part 1 OUTPUT –

## PART ONE AND TWO

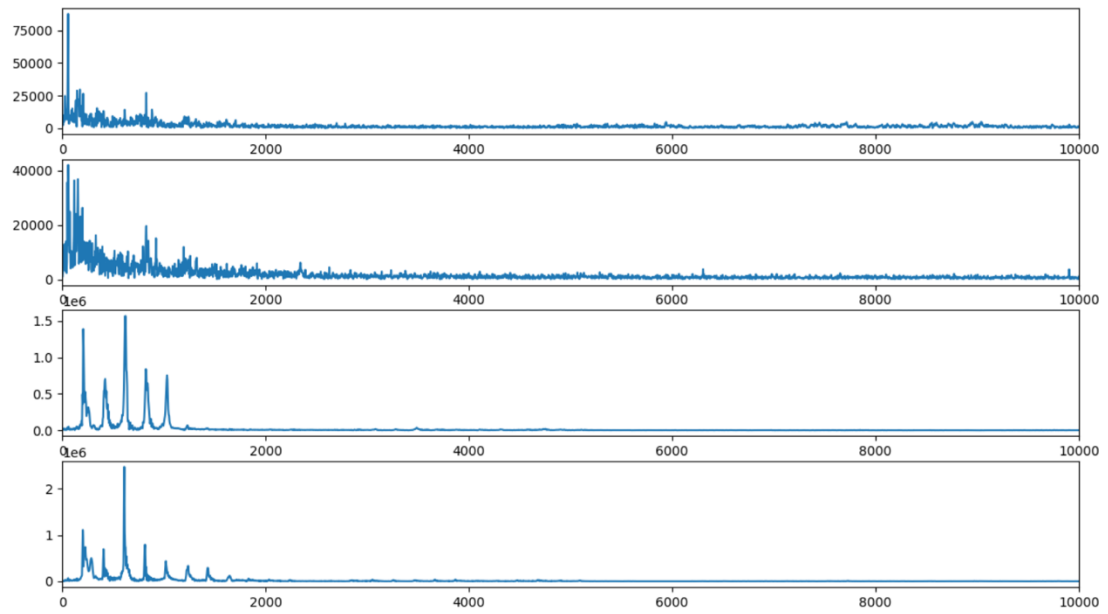


FFT Spectrum of zero

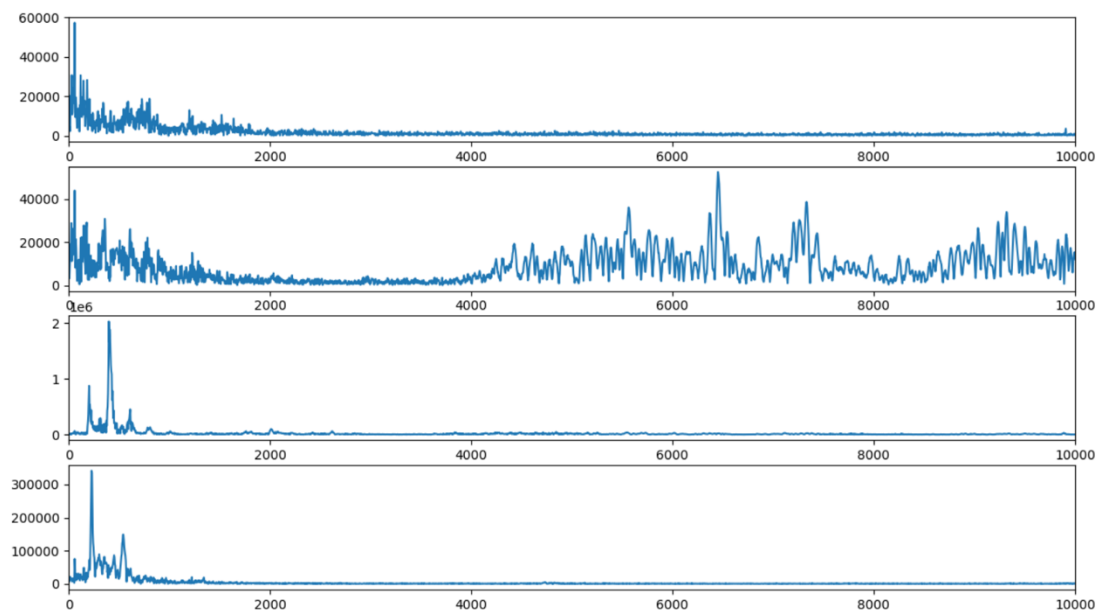


## PART ONE AND TWO

FFT Spectrum of one

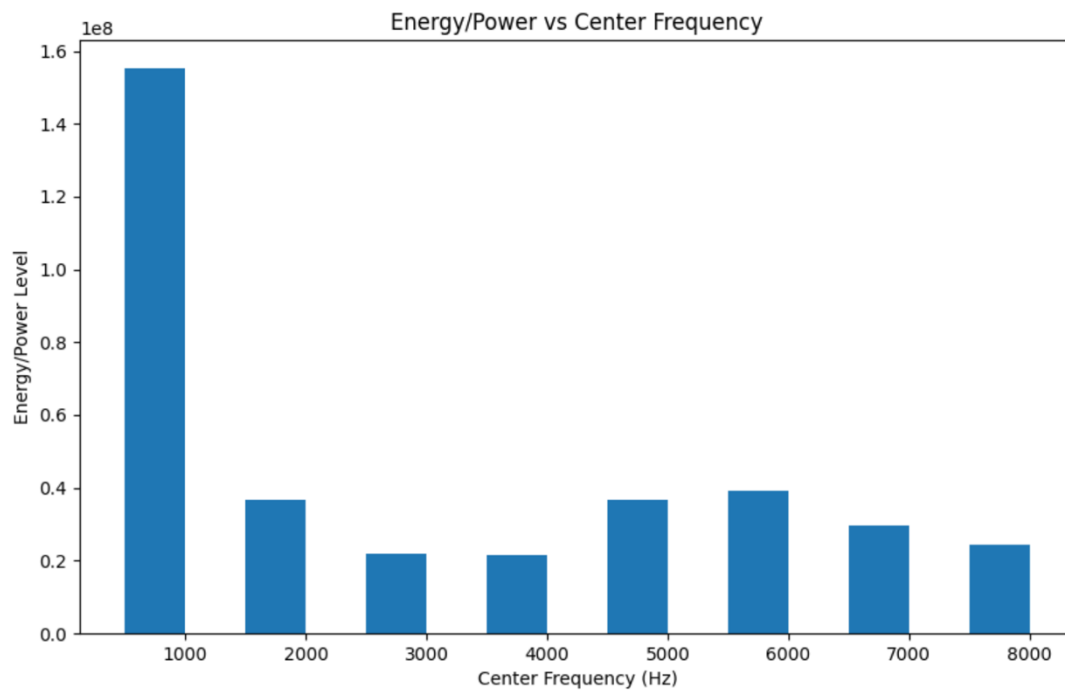


FFT Spectrum of two



## PART ONE AND TWO

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## PART 2 CODE –

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def integrate_and_fire_neuron(I_INJECT, V_TH=1, V_RESET=0, G_LEAK=0, CMEM=1e-12, dt=1e-9, duration=.00001):
    time = np.arange(0, duration, dt)
    V_MEM = np.zeros_like(time)
    spike_count = 0
    V = V_RESET

    for i in range(len(time)):
        dV = (I_INJECT - G_LEAK * (V - V_RESET)) / CMEM * dt # Corrected calculation of dV

        V += dV

        if V >= V_TH:
            V_MEM[i] = V_TH
            V = V_RESET
            spike_count += 1
        else:
            V_MEM[i] = V
```

## PART ONE AND TWO

```
    spike_freq = spike_count / duration
    return time, V_MEM, spike_freq

# Testing the neuron model
I_INJECT_values = [0.5e-6, 1e-6, 2e-6]
for I_INJECT in I_INJECT_values:
    time, V_MEM, spike_freq = integrate_and_fire_neuron(I_INJECT)
    plt.plot(time, V_MEM, label=f'I_INJECT = {I_INJECT:.2e}, Spike Freq = {spike_freq:.2f} Hz')

plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Membrane Voltage (V)')
plt.title('Integrate-and-Fire Neuron Output')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# Function to plot spectrum
def plot_spectrum(data, title):
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
    plt.plot(data)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel('Frequency (Hz)')
    plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
    plt.show()

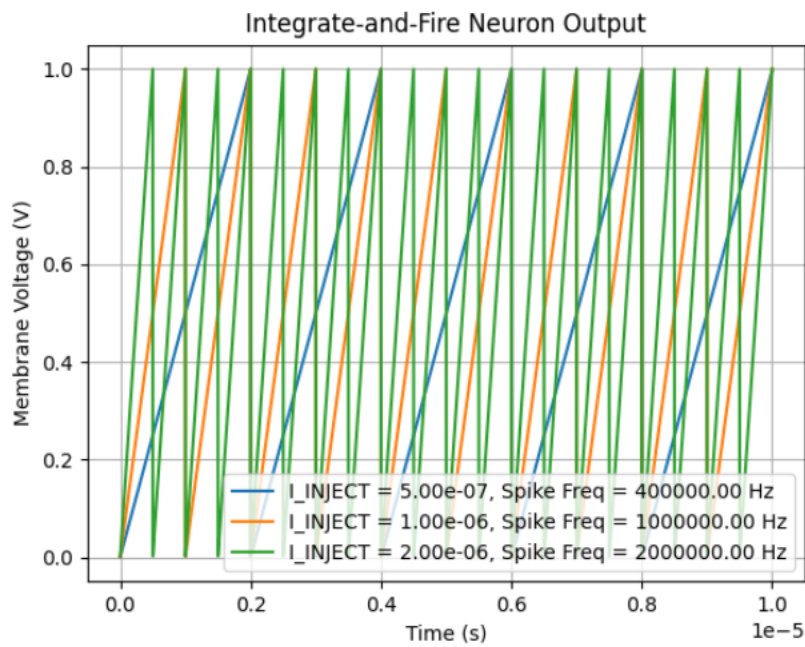
# Function to apply bandpass filter
def apply_bpf(data, center_freq, bandwidth):
    lower_bound = center_freq - bandwidth / 2
    upper_bound = center_freq + bandwidth / 2
    filtered_data = np.where(np.logical_and(lower_bound <= data, data <=
upper_bound), data, 0)
    return filtered_data

# Function to generate events
def generate_events(data, threshold):
    return np.where(data > threshold, 1, 0)

#frequency and pressure for the third part is a lower negative linear
relationship
#high capacitance lower spee
```

## PART ONE AND TWO

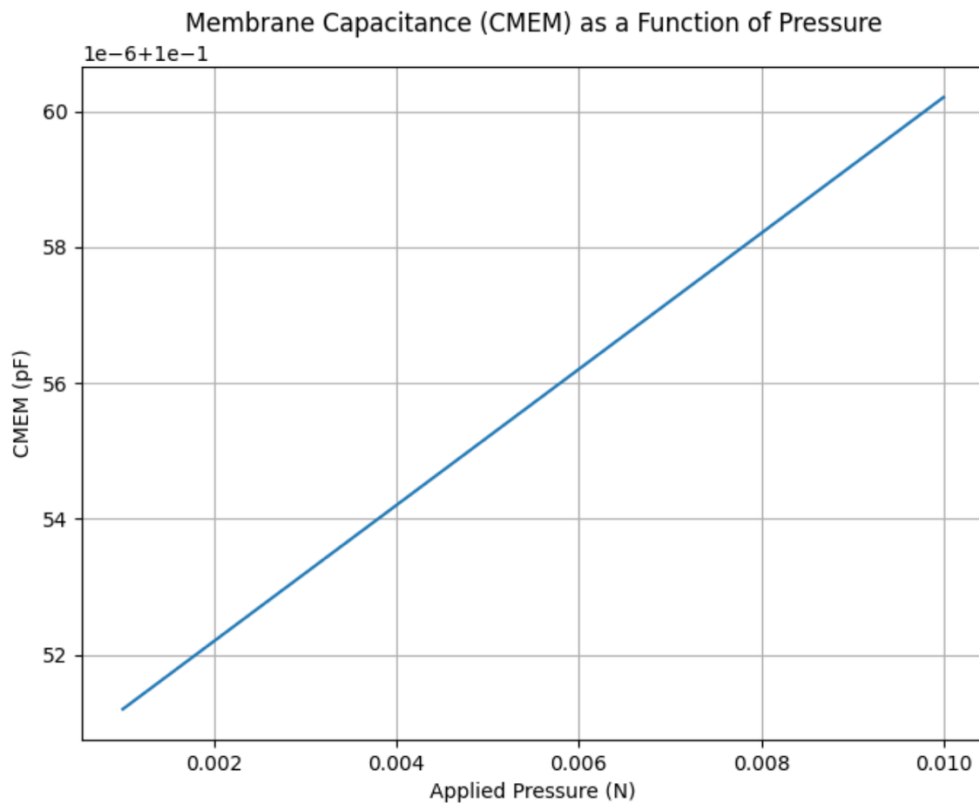
### PART 2 –



Though difficult to see, we can see the effect of three different currents injected on the behavior of the neuron. Increased current leads to proportionally increased spiking frequency. In an ideal plot, these three injected currents would be displayed on separate plots.



## PART ONE AND TWO



This plot displays  $C_{Mem}$  versus Applied Pressure.  $C_{mem}$  is membrane capacitance of a neuron which refers to the ability of the neuron's membrane to store charge and can determine how rapidly the membrane potential changes when input or signal is input to the neuron. The capacitance plays an important role in action potential propagation and conduction. The relationship between the capacitance of membrane and applied pressure is a linear plot. It can determine pressure sensitivity according to spike rate. This means that pressure is related to spike output of neurons.

## PART ONE AND TWO

## PART 3 CODE

```
# Constants
C_MEM = 1e-12 # Membrane capacitance (1 pF)
I_INJECT_values = [0.5e-6, 1e-6, 2e-6] # Injected currents (0.5 μA, 1 μA, 2 μA)
V_th = 1.0 # Threshold voltage (1 V)
V_RESET = 0.0 # Reset voltage (0 V)
gleak = 0.0 # Leak conductance (no leak conductance)

# Define the differential equation for the membrane voltage
def dVdt(V, t, I_INJECT):
    return (I_INJECT - gleak * (V - V_RESET)) / C_MEM

# Time vector
t = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000) # 10 seconds with 1000 points

# Plot the output membrane voltage as a function of time for each injected current
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for I_INJECT in I_INJECT_values:
    # Numerical integration using Euler's method
    V = np.zeros_like(t)
    for i in range(1, len(t)):
        V[i] = V[i - 1] + dVdt(V[i - 1], t[i], I_INJECT) * (t[i] - t[i - 1])

    # Plot membrane voltage vs. time
    plt.plot(t, V, label=f'I_INJECT = {I_INJECT * 1e6} μA')

    # Calculate spike frequency
    spike_indices = np.where(V >= V_th)[0]
    spike_times = t[spike_indices]
    spike_frequency = len(spike_times) / (t[-1] - t[0])
    print(f'Spike frequency for I_INJECT = {I_INJECT * 1e6} μA: {spike_frequency:.2f} Hz')

plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Membrane Voltage (V)')
plt.title('Output Membrane Voltage vs Time')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

## PART ONE AND TWO

### Part 3 – Code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Number of stages in the ring oscillator
num_stages = 6

# Time array (assuming 1 second duration)
t = np.linspace(0, 1, 1000)

# Function to generate sine wave outputs for each stage
def generate_sine_wave(phase):
    return np.sin(2 * np.pi * (t - phase))

# Part 1: Plot the sine wave outputs of the 6 stages
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for i in range(num_stages):
    plt.plot(t, generate_sine_wave(i / num_stages), label=f'Stage {i + 1}')

plt.title('Sine Wave Outputs of the 6 Stages')
plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# Part 2: Plot the cross-correlation outputs
```

## PART ONE AND TWO

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
for i in range(1, num_stages):
    cross_corr = np.multiply(generate_sine_wave(0), generate_sine_wave(i /
num_stages))
    plt.plot(t, cross_corr, label=f'Cross-Correlation Stage 1 & {i + 1}')

plt.title('Cross-Correlation Outputs')
plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

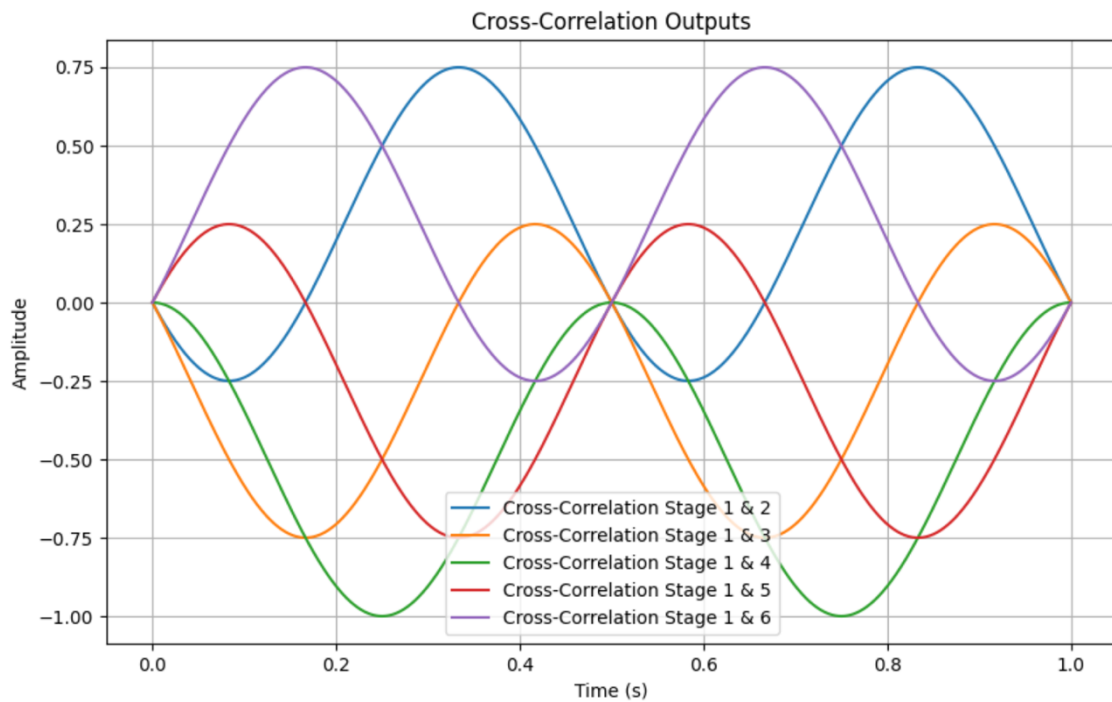
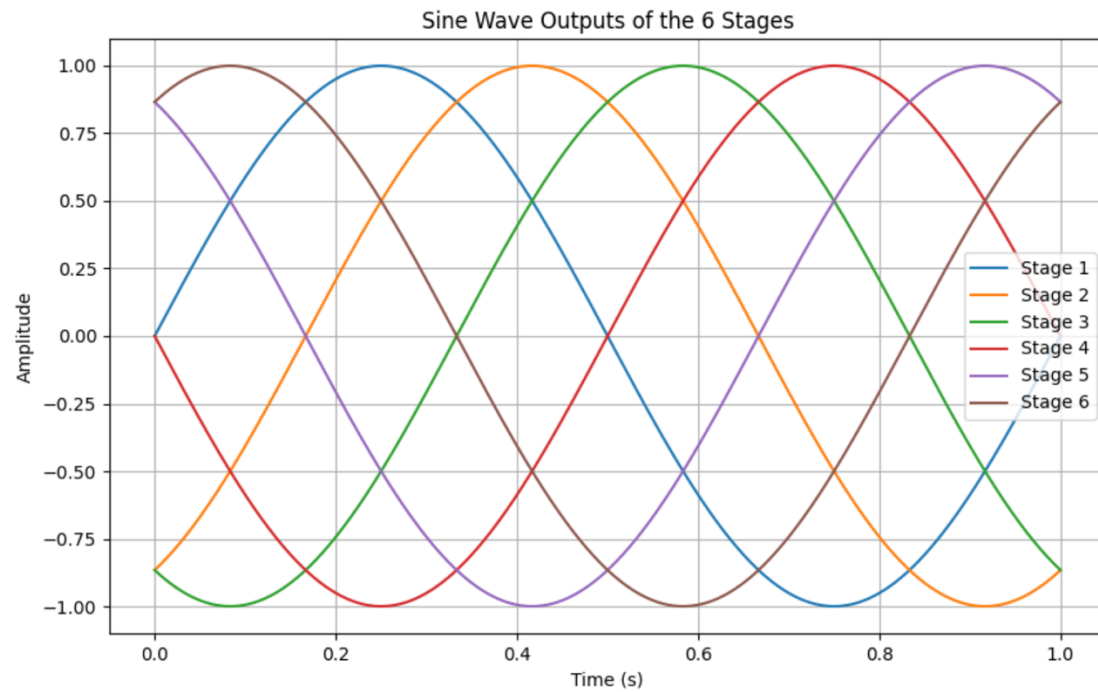
# Part 3: Set a threshold level and find the unique code for each phase
threshold = 0.1
unique_codes = []

for i in range(1, num_stages):
    cross_corr = np.multiply(generate_sine_wave(0), generate_sine_wave(i /
num_stages))
    code = [1 if val > threshold else 0 for val in cross_corr]
    unique_codes.append(code)

print("Unique Codes for Each Phase:")
for i, code in enumerate(unique_codes):
    print(f"Phase {i+1}: {code}")
```

### Part 3 - Output

## PART ONE AND TWO



3.3:

/Users/jaspreetsingh/Documents/NeuromorphicHW3/.venv/bin/python

/Users/jaspreetsingh/Documents/NeuromorphicHW3/hw3p3.py

Unique Codes for Each Phase:

## PART ONE AND TWO

[illegible][illegible]

## PART ONE AND TWO

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

## PART ONE AND TWO

[illegible][illegible]

Process finished with exit code 0



## PART ONE AND TWO

The codes capture the cross-correlation outputs and the applied threshold by providing a simplified digital representation of the degree of similarity or dissimilarity of the cross-correlation outputs in relation to the specified threshold level. The binary code will show the cross-correlation output as above (1) or below (0) which would allow for differentiation between phases when given the same threshold.