



## Report

# A winner-take-all circuit with controllable soft max property

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# A Winner-take-all Circuit with Controllable Soft Max Property

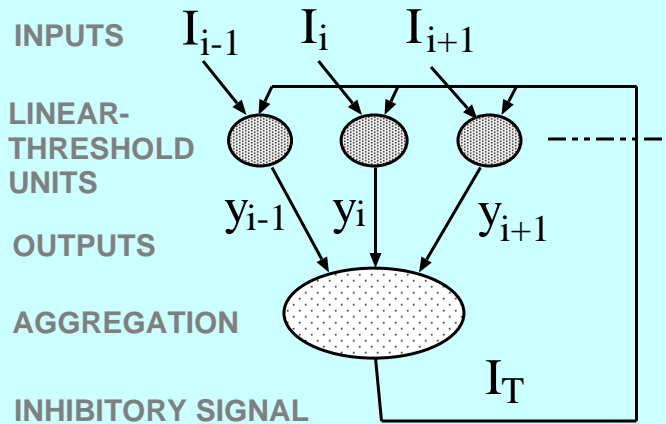
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A network of N linear-threshold excitatory units and one global inhibitory unit can exhibit a winner-take-all (WTA) function. A hardware implementation of a hard WTA function was previously described by Lazzaro et al (1). The implementation described here can exhibit either a hard WTA or soft-max function with the addition of one transistor and a global bias.

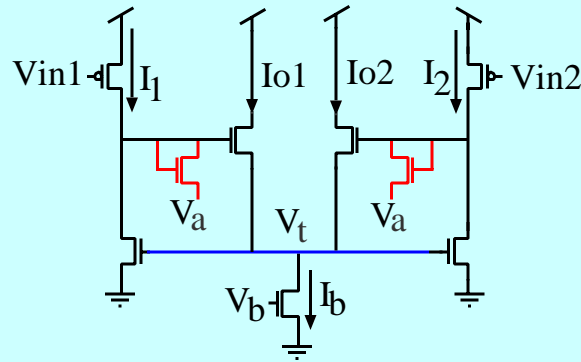
## CIRCUIT ABSTRACTION



(1) "Winner-take-all networks of O(n) complexity", Lazzaro J., Ruckebusch, S., Mahowald M., and Mead C.A., Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, Vol. 1, pp. 703-711, 1989.

## CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

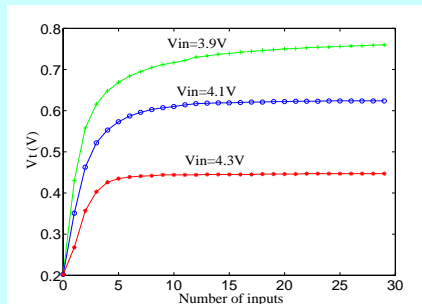
Soft-WTA circuit is same as Lazzaro's with addition of red transistors. Circuit below has 2 excitatory and 1 inhibitory unit. The parameter  $V_a$  controls the soft-max property. Increasing  $V_a$  reverts operation to hard WTA.



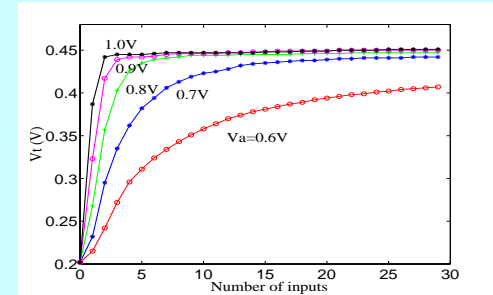
$$I_T = \frac{N I_i}{I_b / I_a + N} \quad I_T = I_0 e^{\frac{kV_t}{U_T}} \quad I_a = I_0 e^{\frac{kV_a}{U_T}}$$

## CHIP DATA

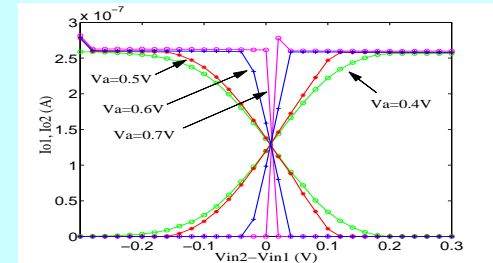
The common-node voltage,  $V_t$ , saturates with an increasing number of inputs and the saturation level increases with the level of input current.



The number of inputs at which the voltage saturates depends on  $V_a$  and  $V_b$ . For a fixed  $V_b$ , we can change the saturating response of  $V_t$  by varying  $V_a$ .



The two extremes of the network function are illustrated using a two-input network. From the plot of  $I_{o1}$  and  $I_{o2}$  against the differential input voltage, we see that the transition region decreases for increasing  $V_a$ .



With two inputs that are almost equal in magnitude, the output currents,  $I_{o1}$  and  $I_{o2}$ , depend on  $V_a$ . The curves split apart as  $V_a$  increases showing that the network acts as a hard WTA for a large  $V_a$ .

