

Antiferromagnet/ferromagnet heterostructures as synapses and neurons

A. Kurenkov¹⁻³, S. DuttaGupta¹⁻³, C. Zhang^{1,4,5}

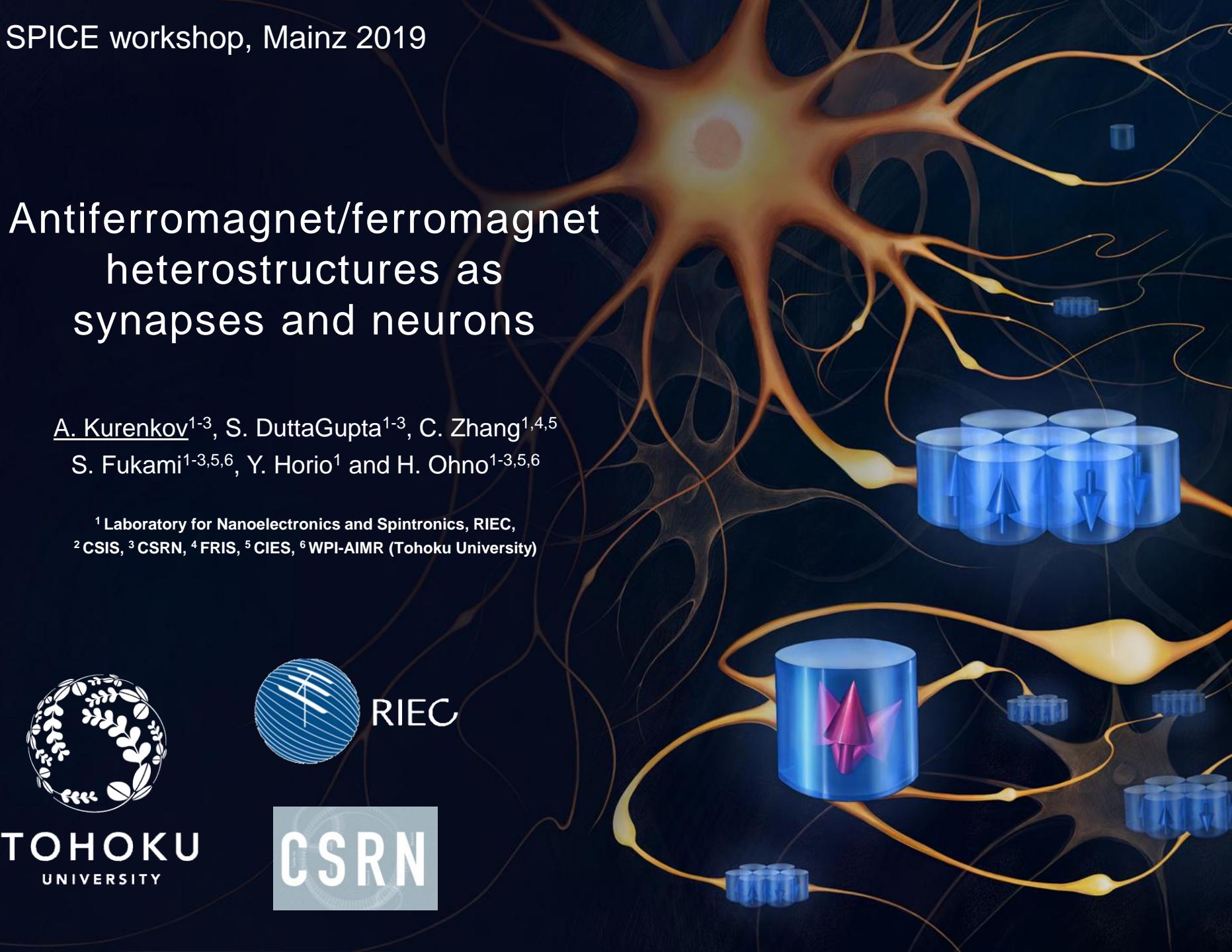
S. Fukami^{1-3,5,6}, Y. Horio¹ and H. Ohno^{1-3,5,6}

¹ Laboratory for Nanoelectronics and Spintronics, RIEC,

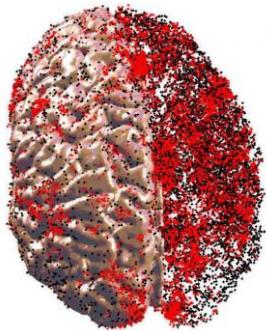
² CSIS, ³ CSRN, ⁴ FRIS, ⁵ CIES, ⁶ WPI-AIMR (Tohoku University)



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY



Spiking neural networks with CMOS



1 million neurons

PNAS 105, 3593 (2008)

0.001% of the human brain
1/60th of its speed
3 GHz CPU **x60**



100 billion neurons at full speed

=

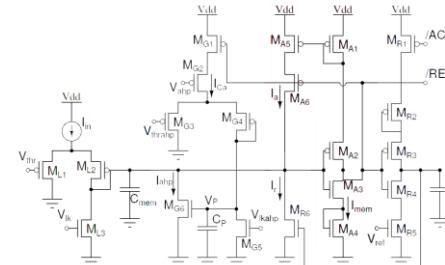
$$60 \times 10^5 \times 60$$

=

36 million CPUs /

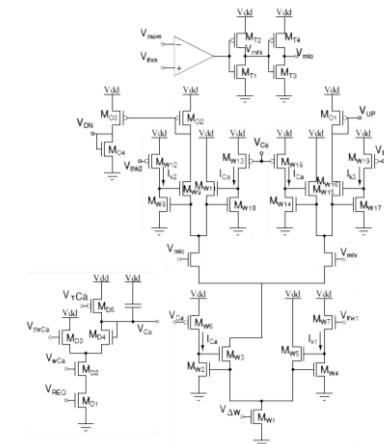


CMOS-based neuron



E. Chicca et al., *Proc. IEEE 102, 9 (2014)*

CMOS-based synapse



10^{11} neurons and 10^{15} synapses

≈

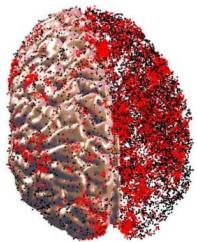
10^{16} transistors

≈

2 million CPUs /

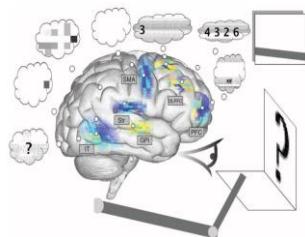


Spiking neural networks with CMOS

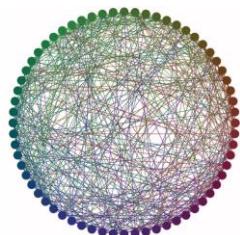


1 million neurons
PNAS 105, 3593 (2008)

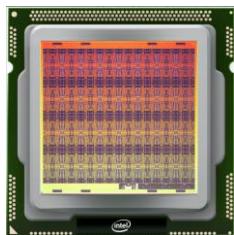
0.001% of the human brain
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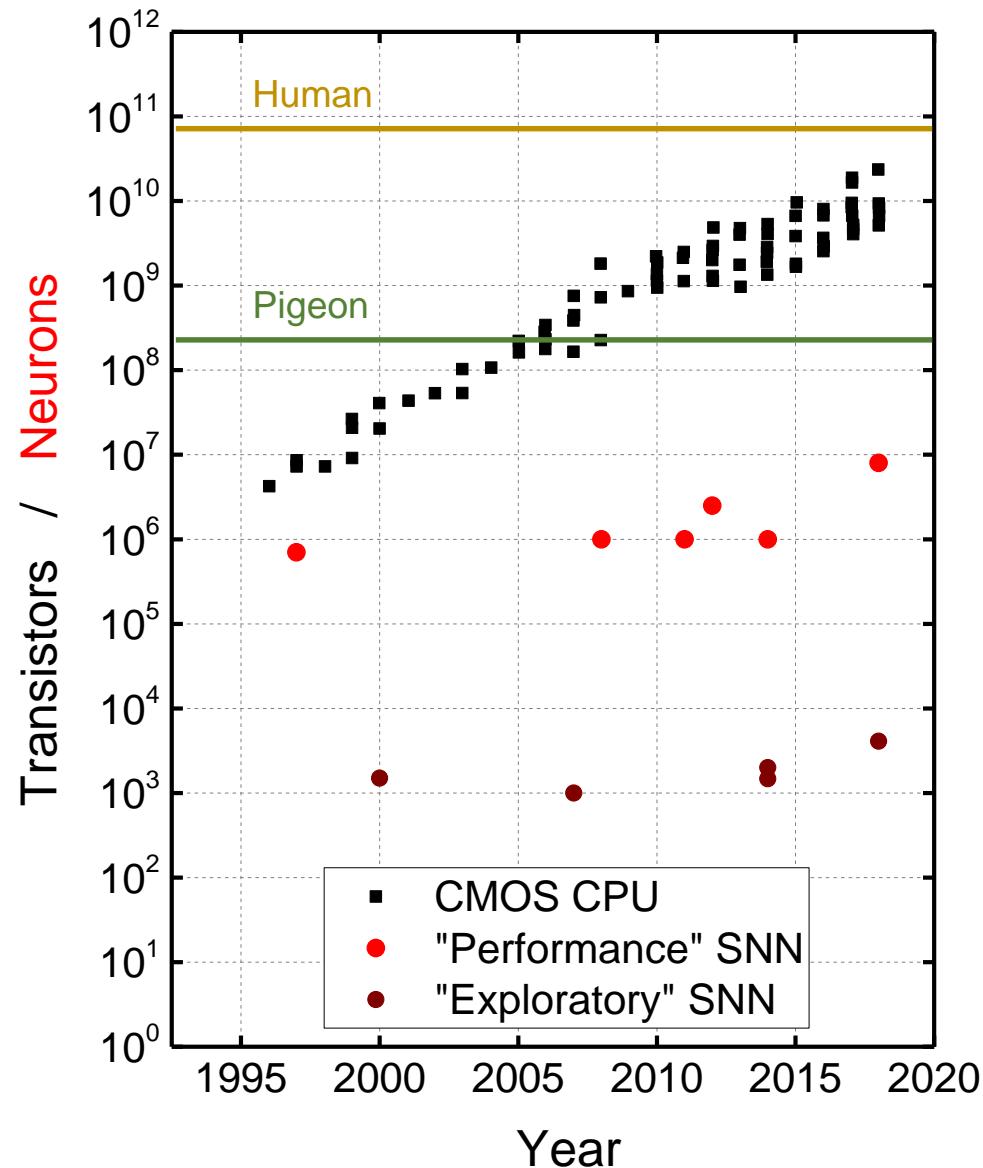
2.5 million neurons
Science 338, 1202 (2012)



1 million neurons
Science 345, 6197 (2014)
"True North" by IBM



8 million neurons
IEEE Micro, 38, 1 (2018)
"Loihi" by Intel

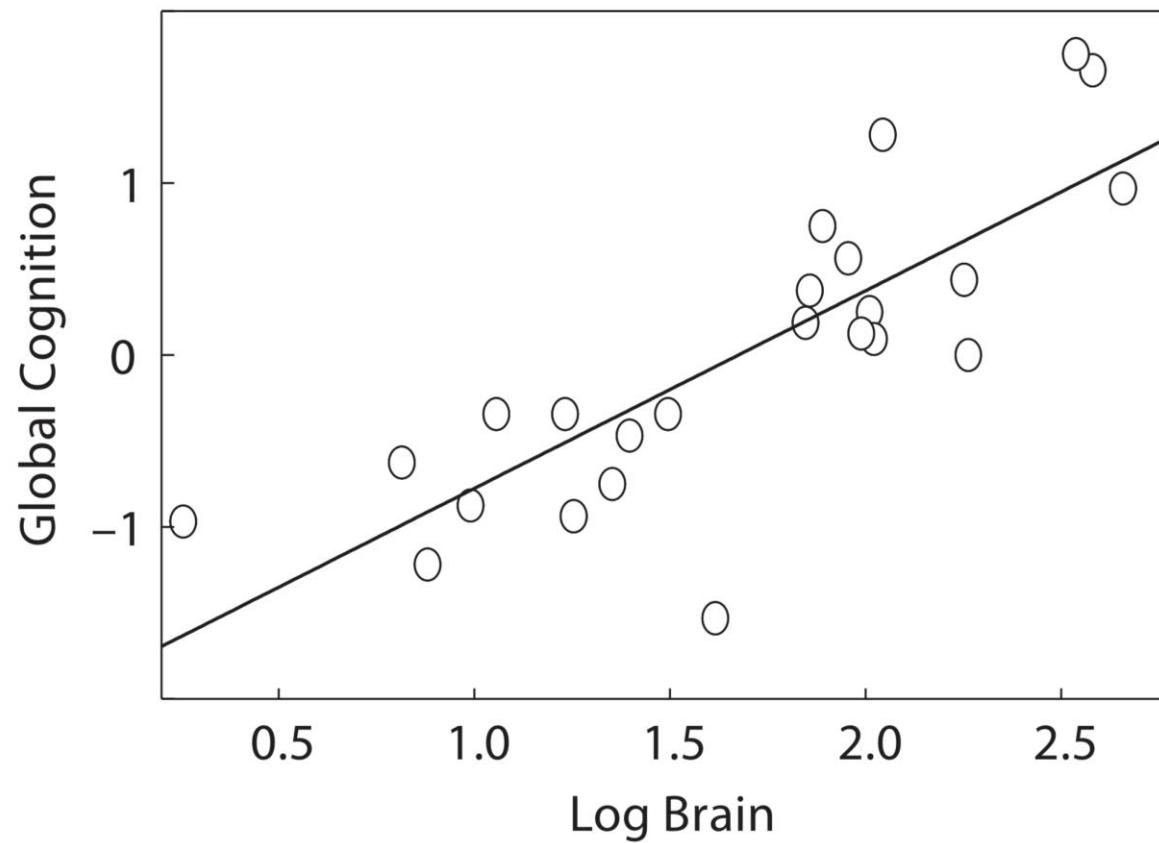


Why bother with number of neurons?

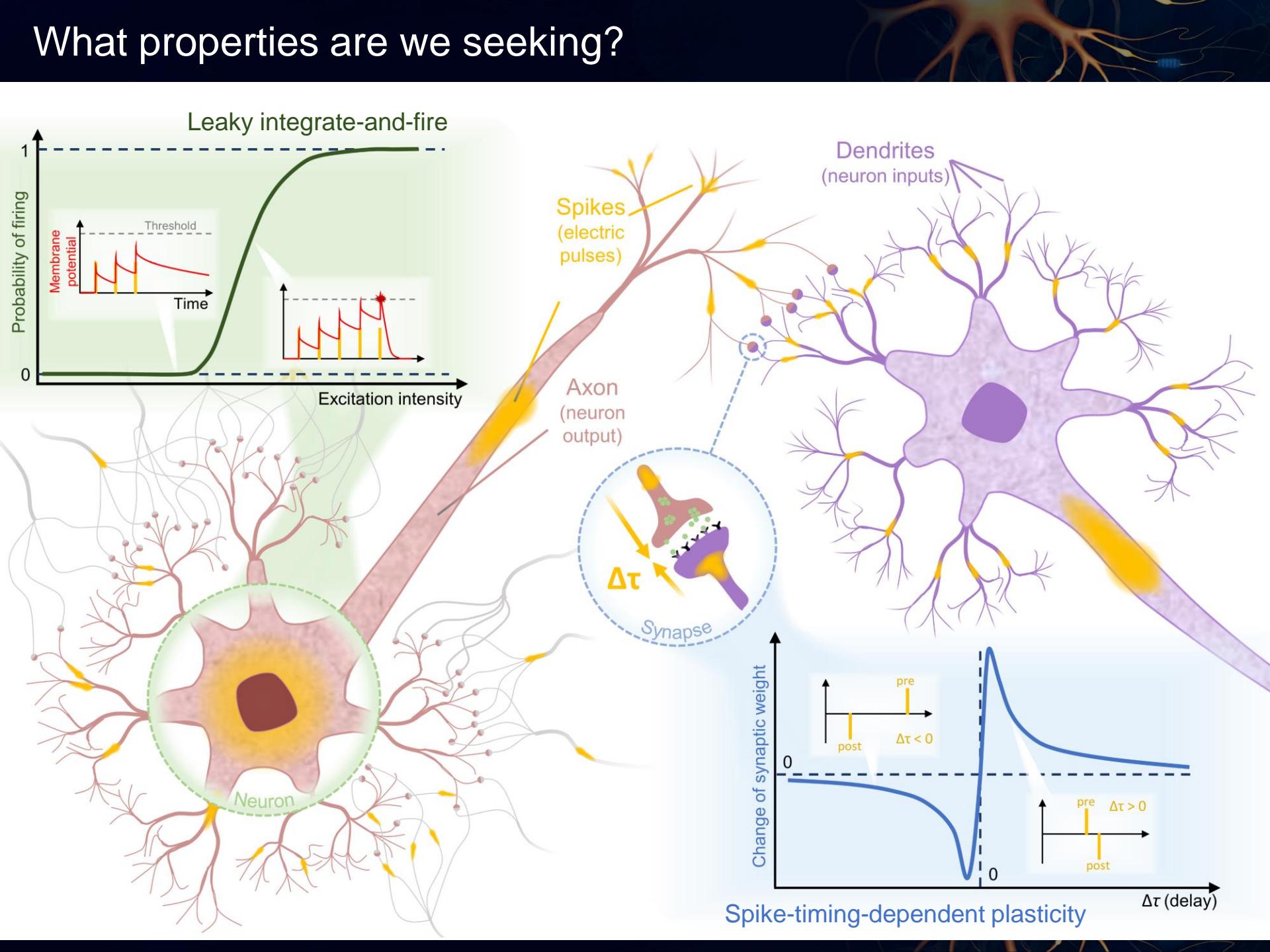


“Overall brain size ... best predicts cognitive ability across non-human primates”

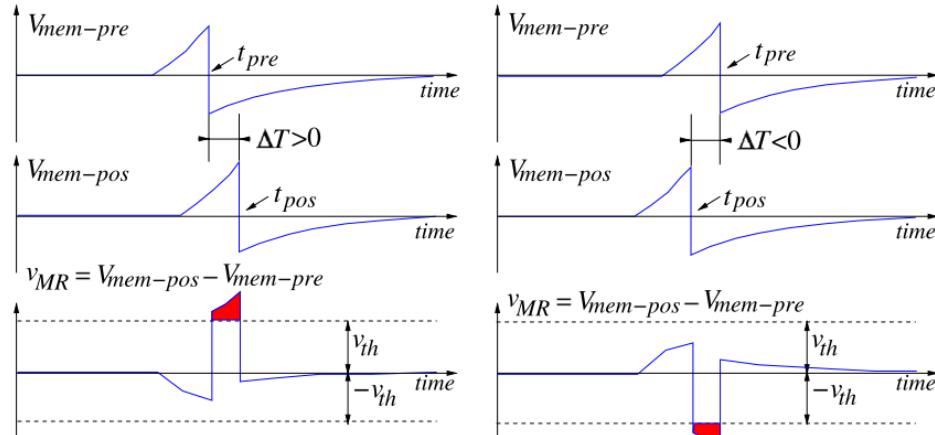
R. O. Deaner et al., *Brain Behav. Evol.* 70, 115 (2007)



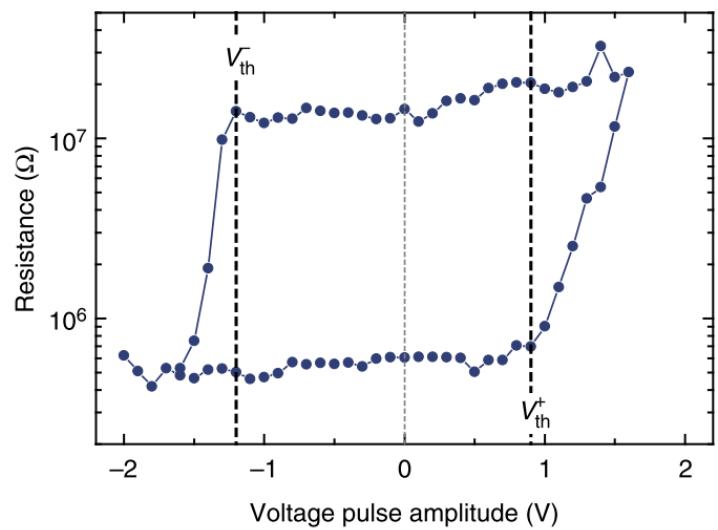
What properties are we seeking?



New material approaches

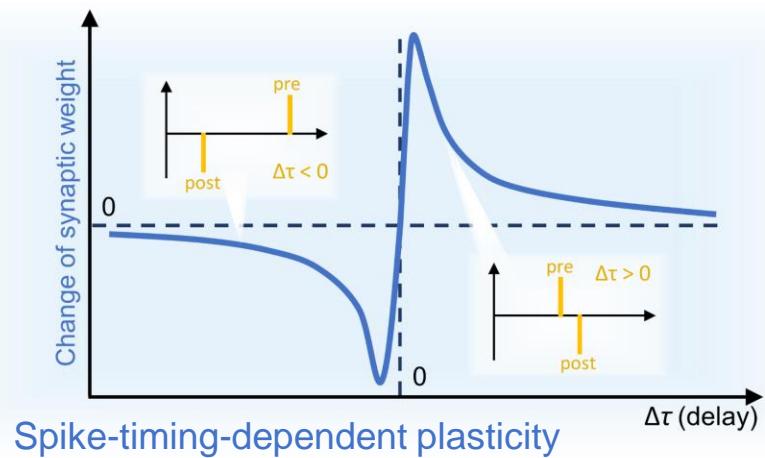
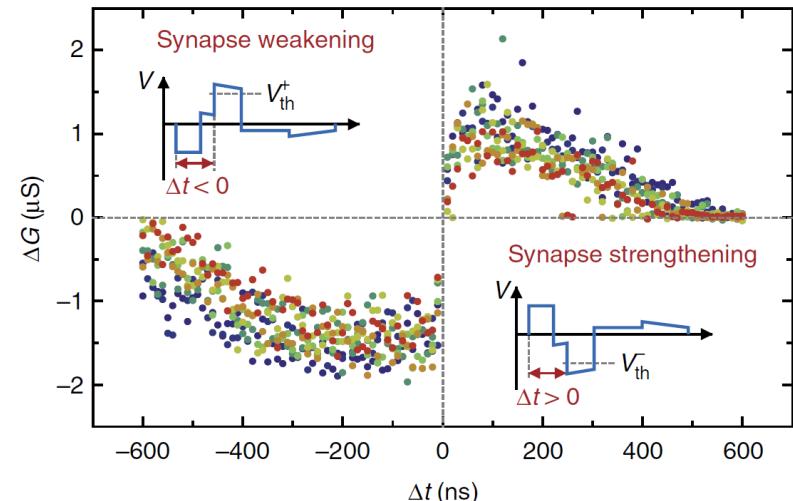


C. Zamarreno-Rames et al., *Front. Neurosci.* 5, 26 (2011)



Ferroelectric cell

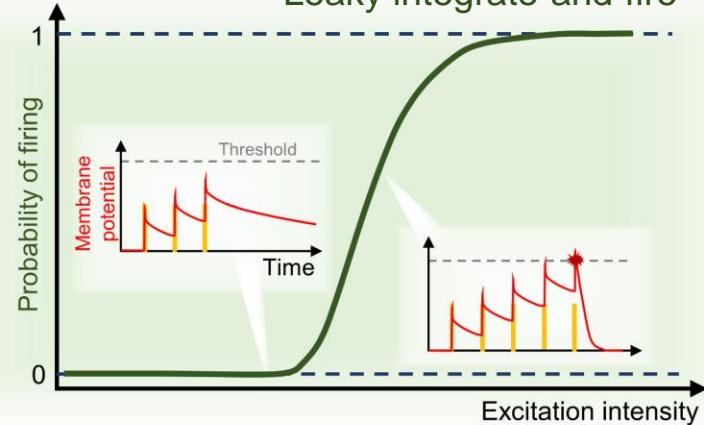
S. Boyn et al., *Nat. Commun.* 8, 14736 (2017)



New material approaches

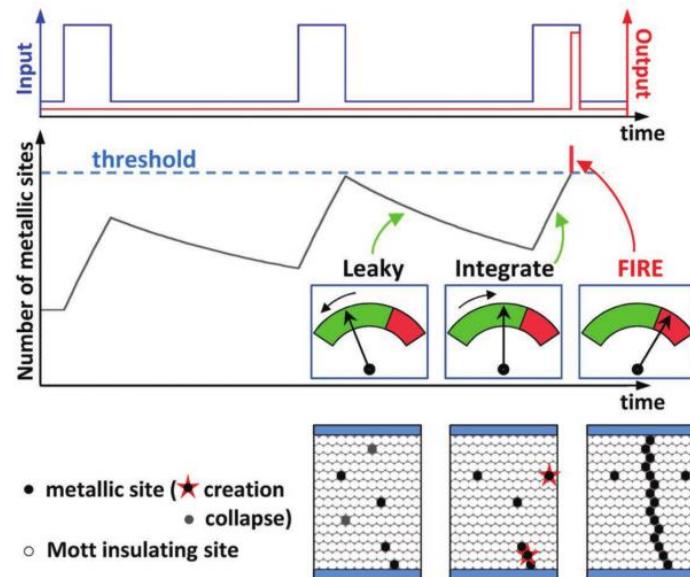


Leaky integrate-and-fire



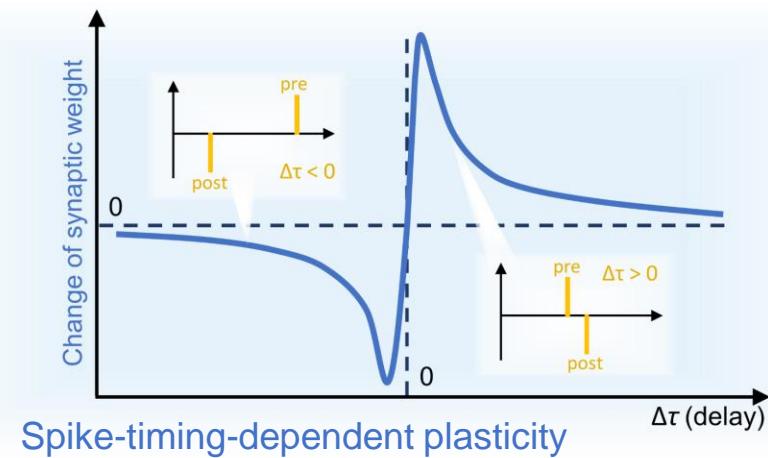
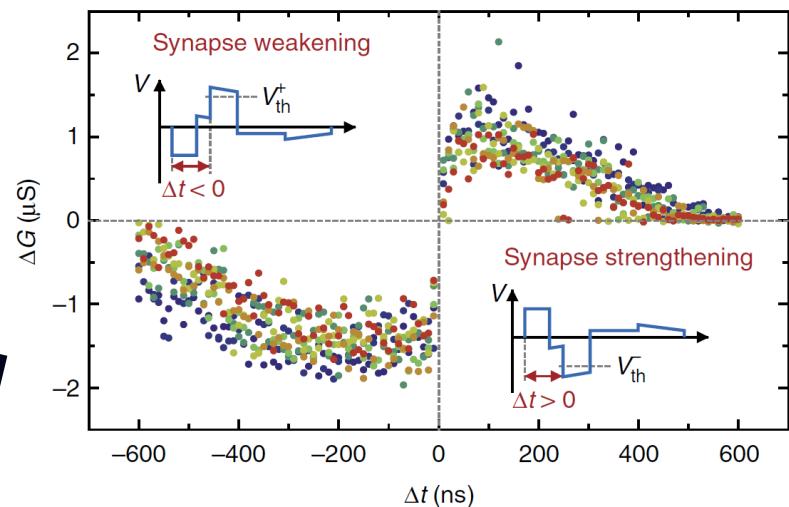
Mott insulator

P. Stolar et al., *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 27, 11 (2017)

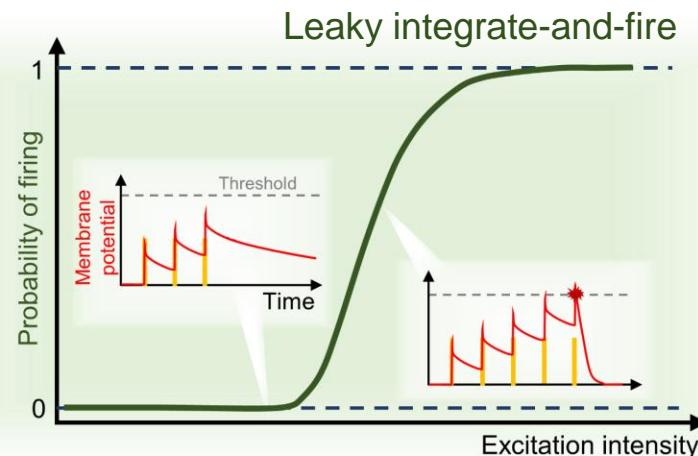


Ferroelectric cell

S. Boyn et al., *Nat. Commun.* 8, 14736 (2017)



New material approaches



P. Stolar et al., *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 27, 11 (2017)

Pickett et al., *Nat. Mater.* 12, 114 (2013)

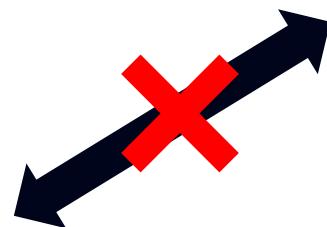
H. Lim et al. *Sci. Rep.* 5, 9776 (2015)

[Mott insulators]

S. Dutta et al., *Sci. Rep.* 7, 8257 (2017)

Z. Wang et al., *Proc. Int. Electron Devices Meeting (IEDM)* p. 13.3.1 (2018)

[MOSFET / CMOS]



S. Boyn et al., *Nat. Commun.* 8, 14736 (2017)

[Ferroelectric tunnel junction]

P. Krzysteczko et al., *Adv. Mater.* 24, 762 (2012)

[Magnetic tunnel junction]

Y.-F. Wang et al., *Sci. Rep.* 5, 10150 (2015)

[Resistive]

D. Kuzum et al., *Nano Lett.* 12, 2179 (2012)

Y. Li et al., *Sci. Rep.* 3, 1619 (2013)

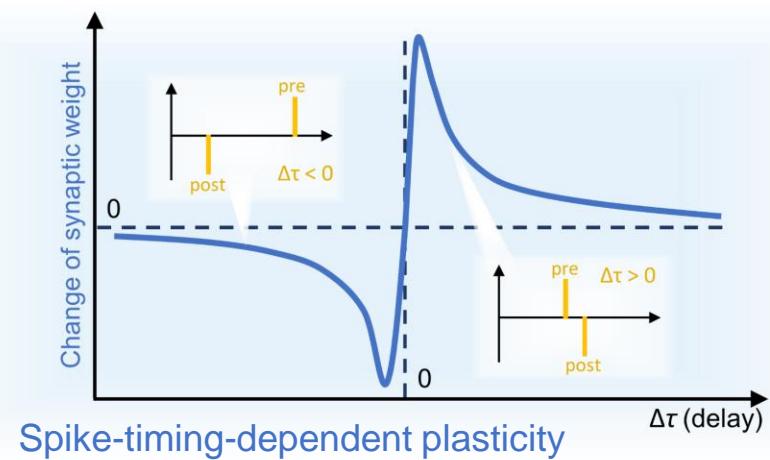
[Phase-change]

F. Alibart et al., *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 22, 609 (2012)

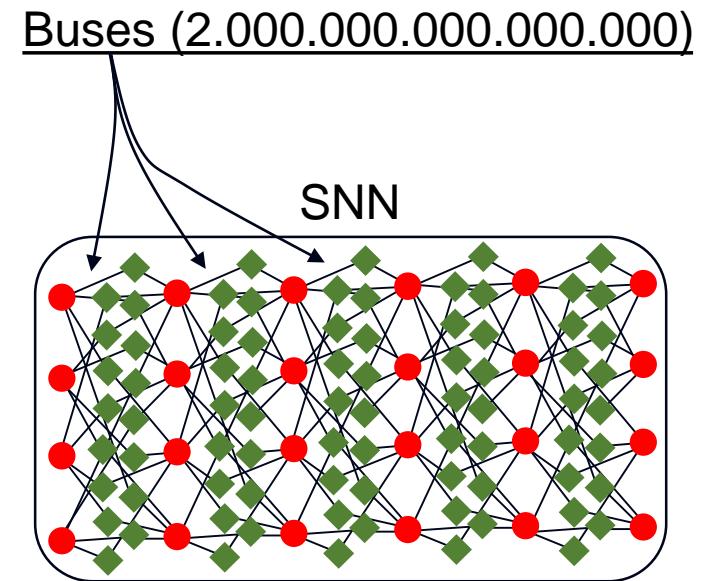
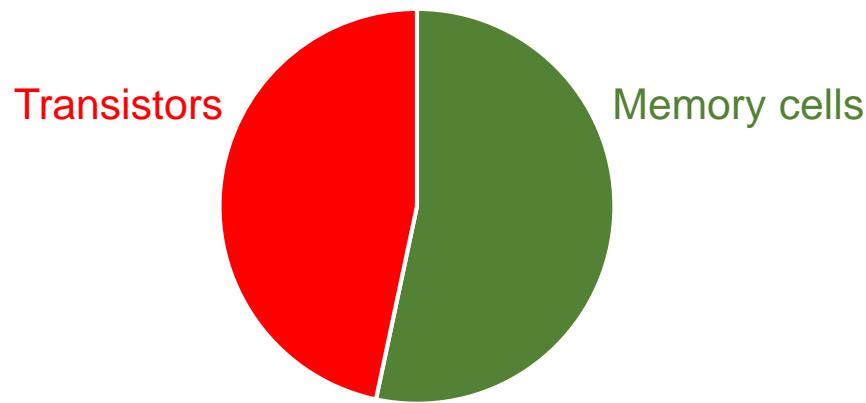
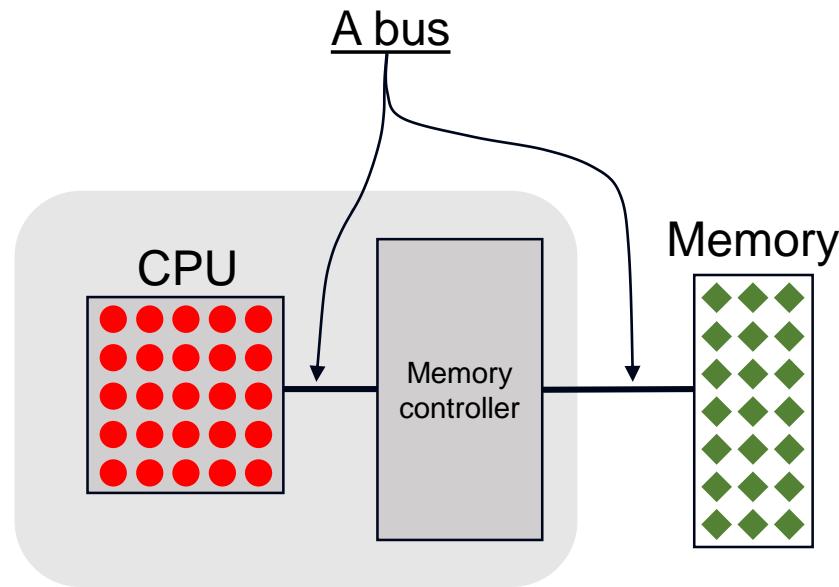
[Hybrid organic-nanoparticle]

M. T. Sharabati et al., *Adv. Mater.* 30, 1802353 (2018)

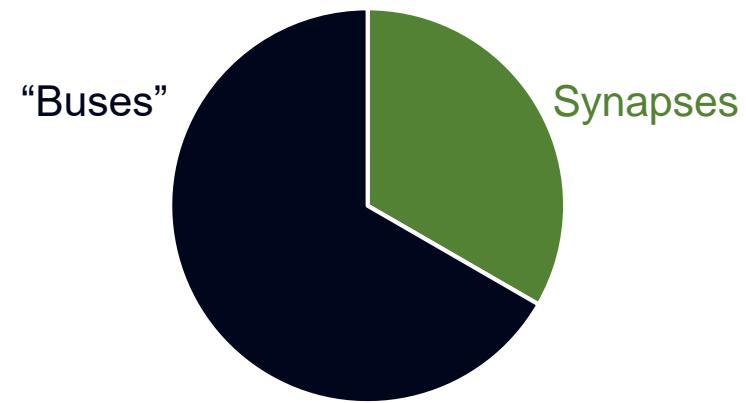
[Graphene]



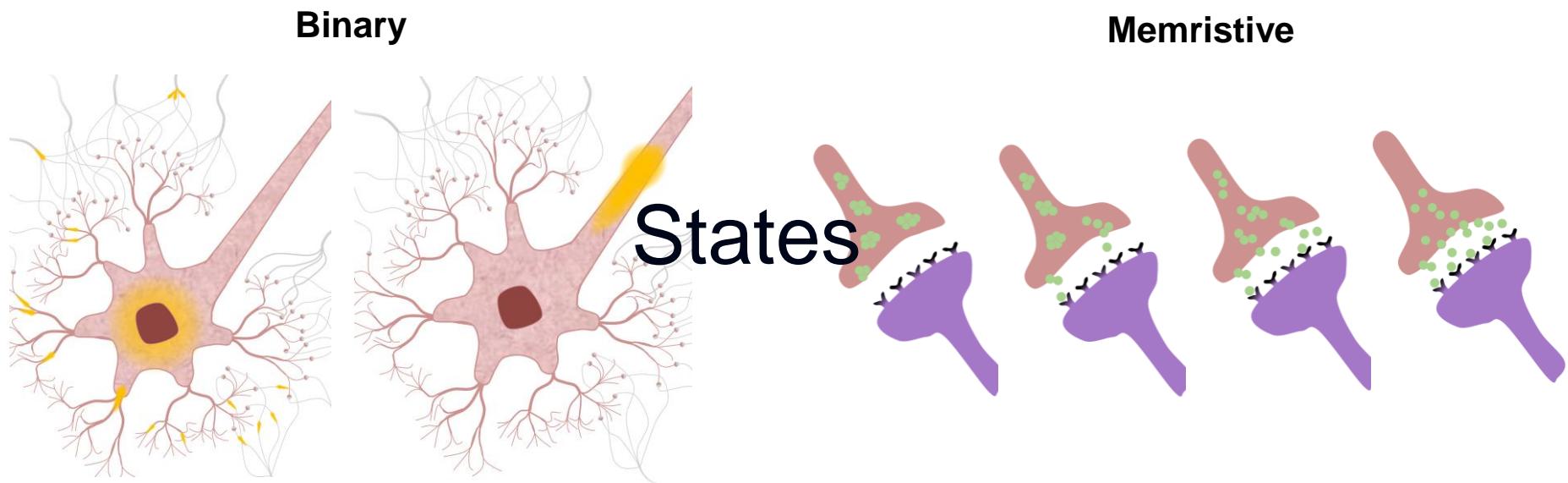
The problem of uniformity



Equal to 285.000 Intel i9 CPUs assuming
single-transistor converters



States and Rules

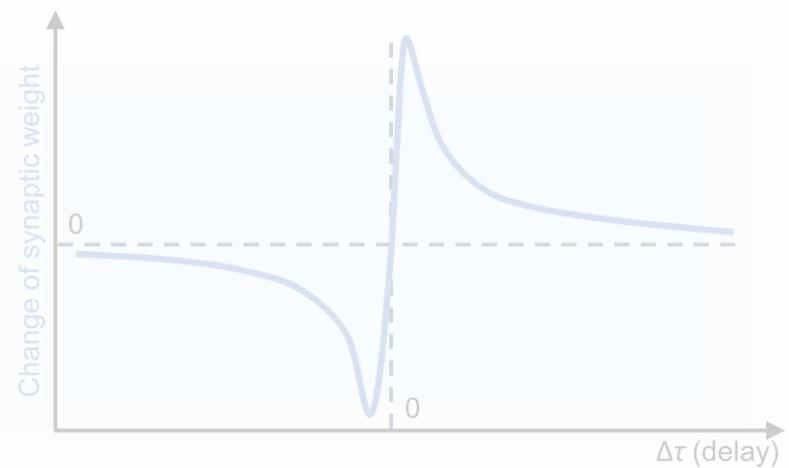


Leaky integrate-and-fire

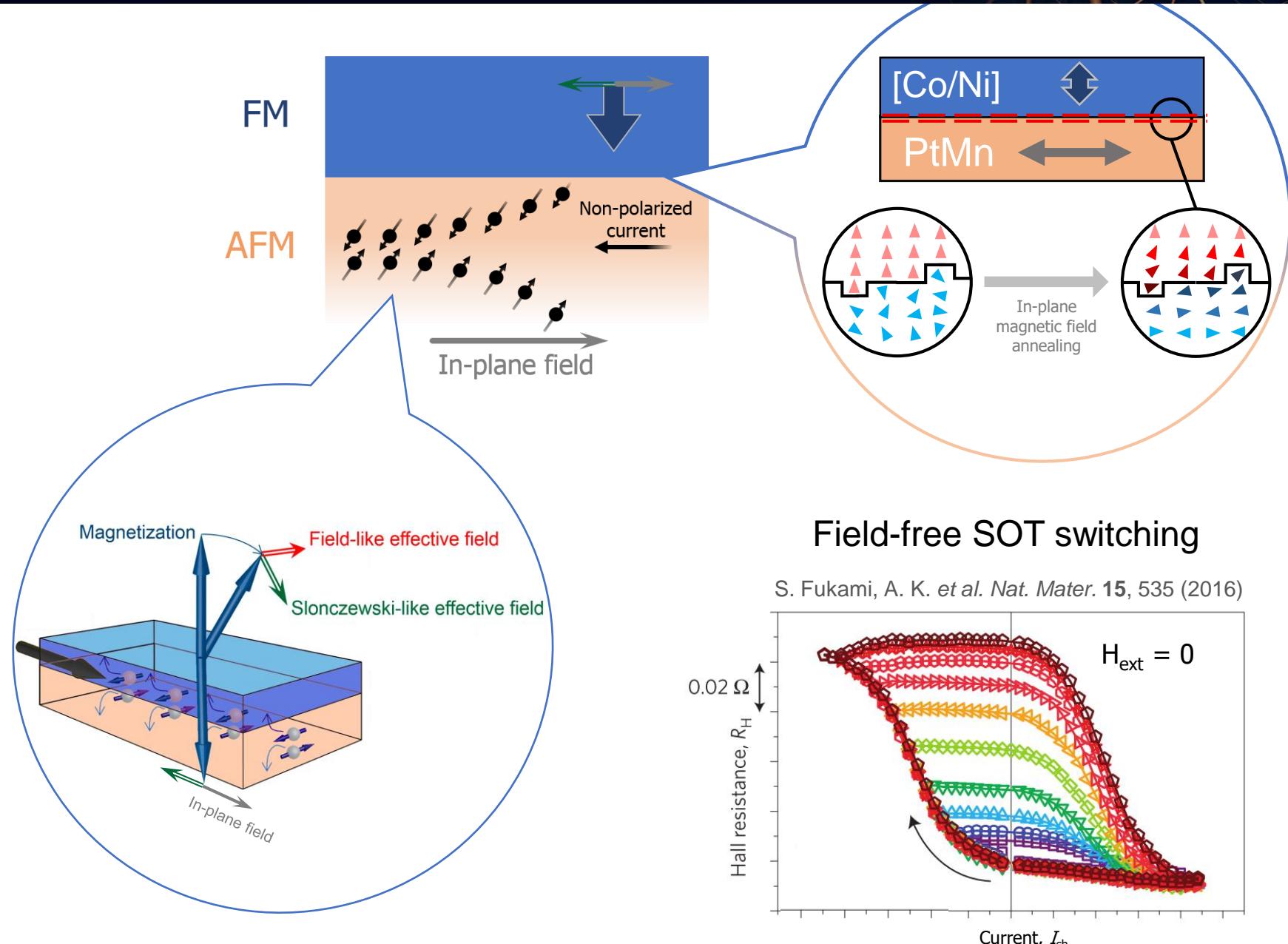


Rules

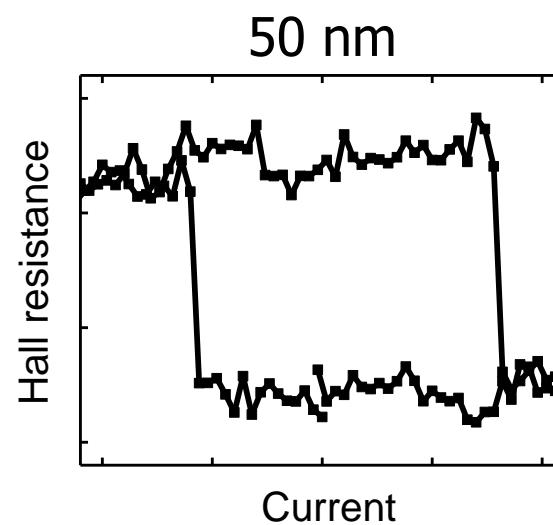
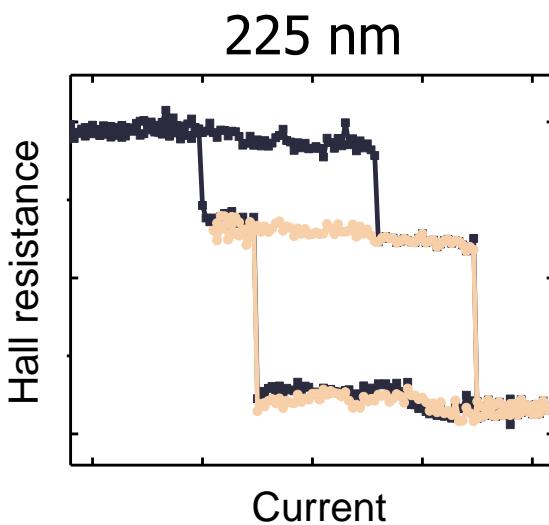
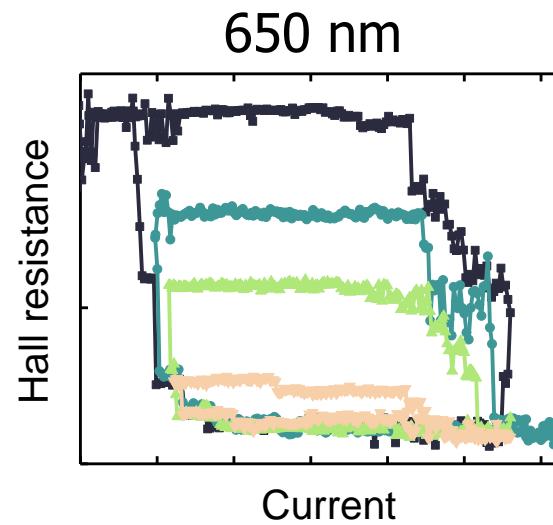
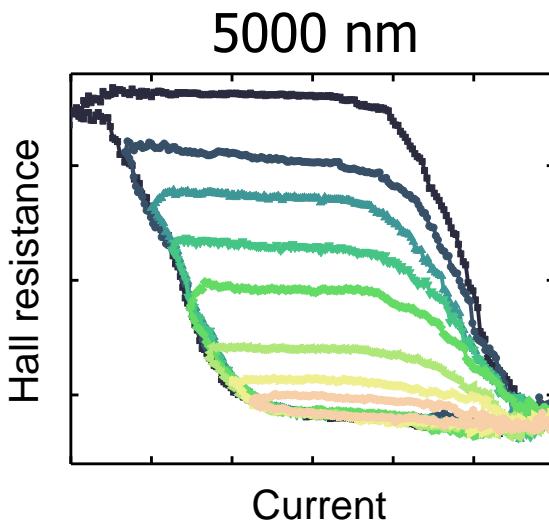
Spike-timing-dependent plasticity



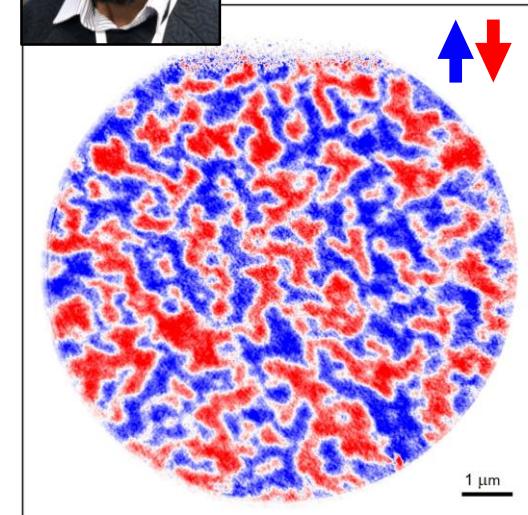
Material system



Size-dependent SOT switching



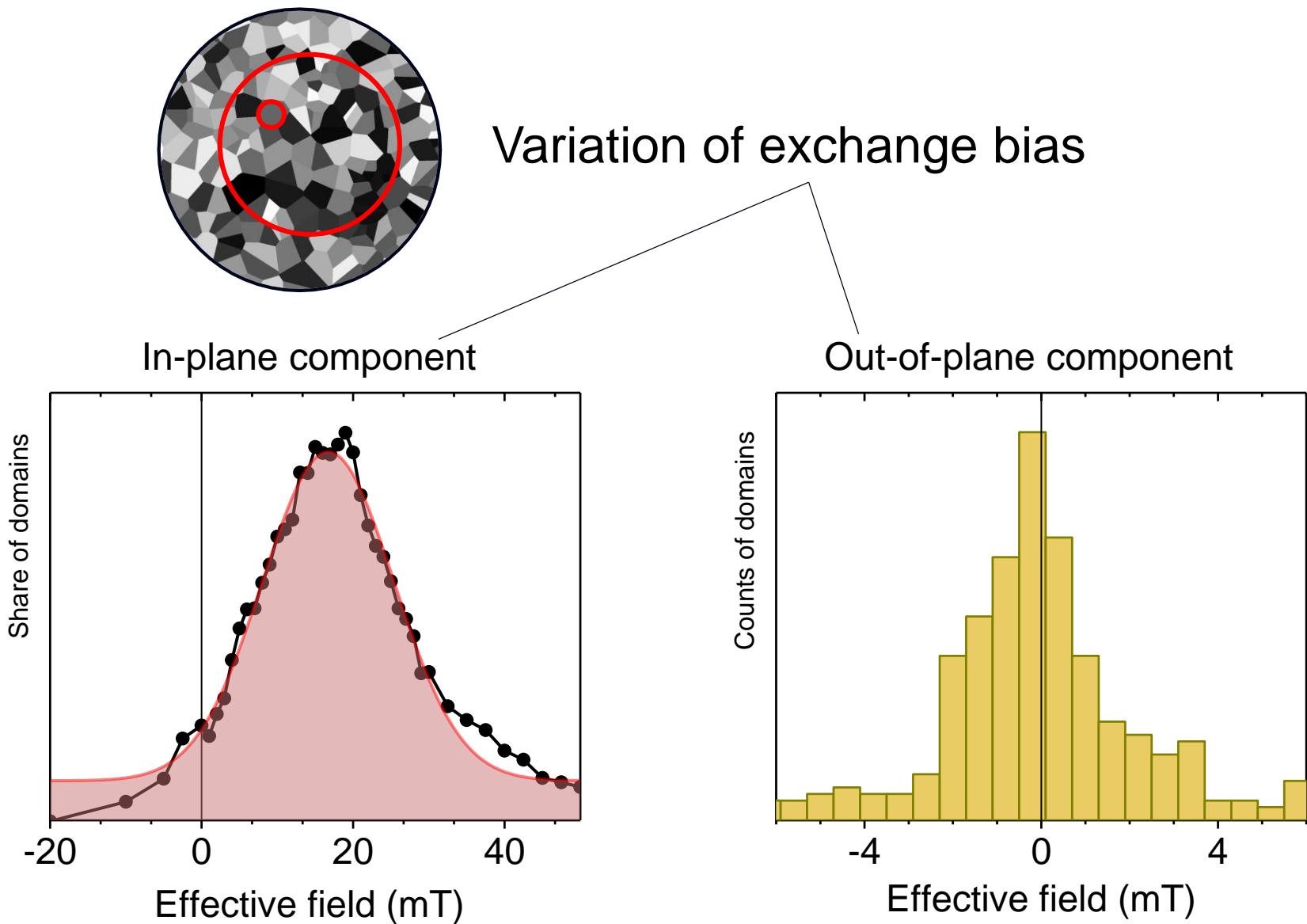
Poster by
Gunasheel
Krishnaswamy



In collaboration with M.
Baumgartner, G. Sala, G.
Krishnaswamy, P. Gambardella
[ETH Zurich, Switzerland]
and F. Maccherozzi, S. S. Dhesi
[Diamond Light Source, UK]

Measured at Diamond Light
Source (UK) end-station I06

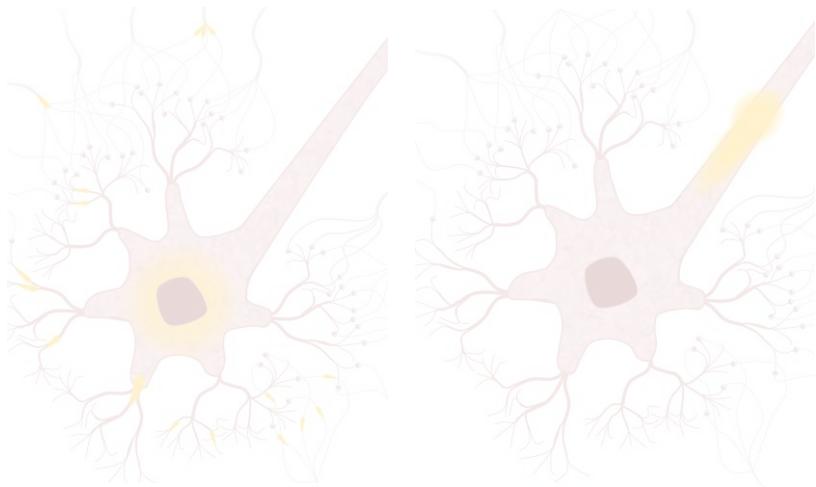
Size-dependent SOT switching



Rules: local time



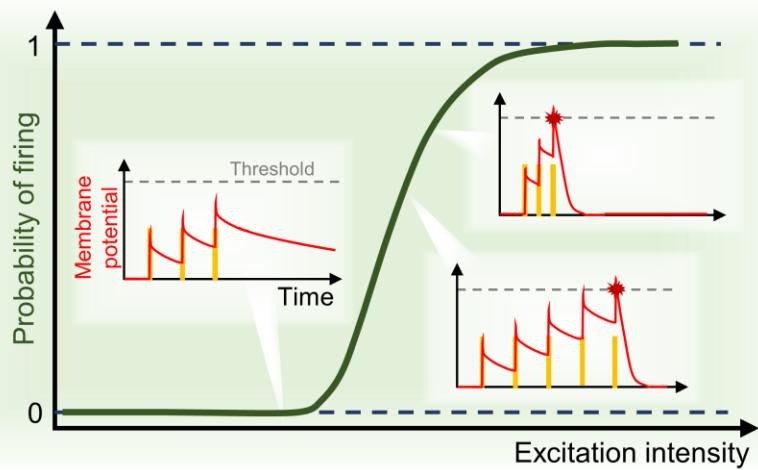
Binary



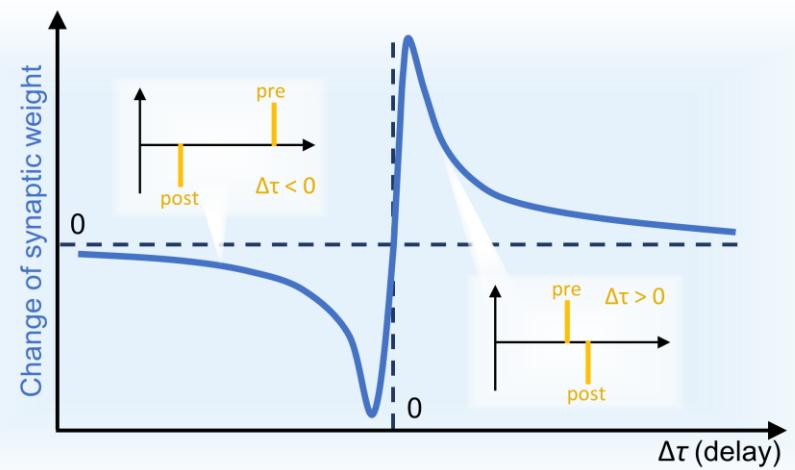
Memristive



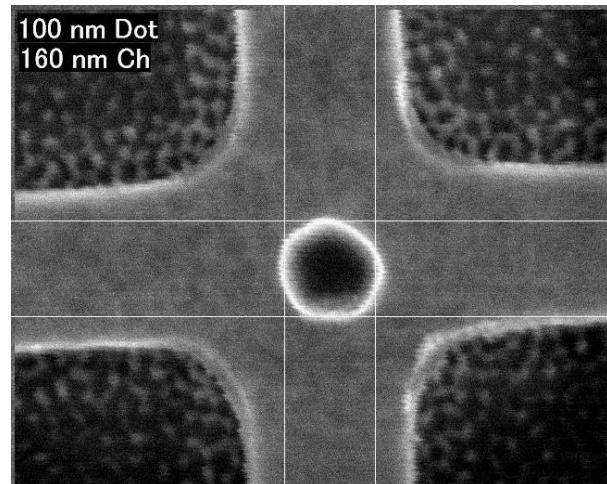
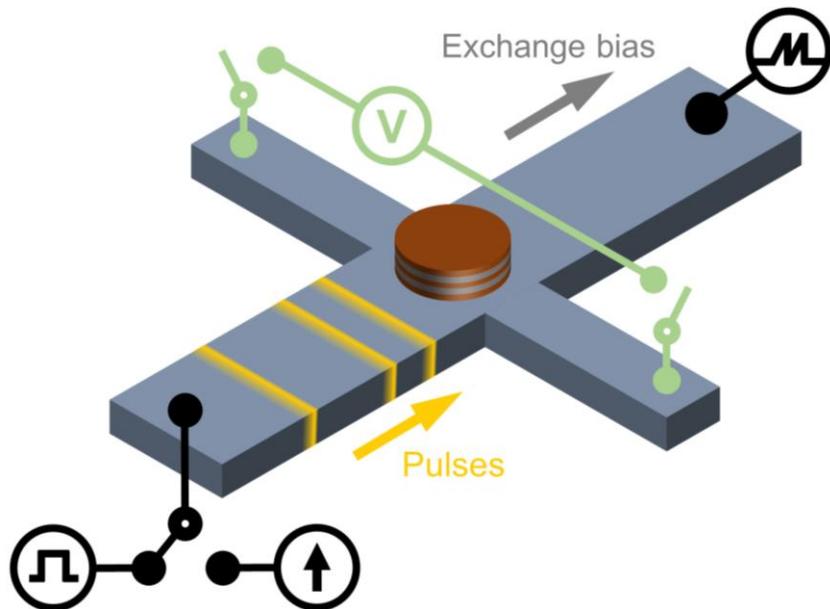
Leaky integrate-and-fire



Spike-timing-dependent plasticity



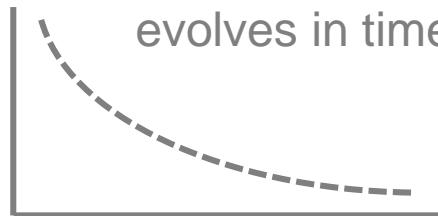
Local time



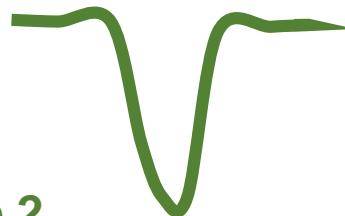
Pulse 1
excites
a timer



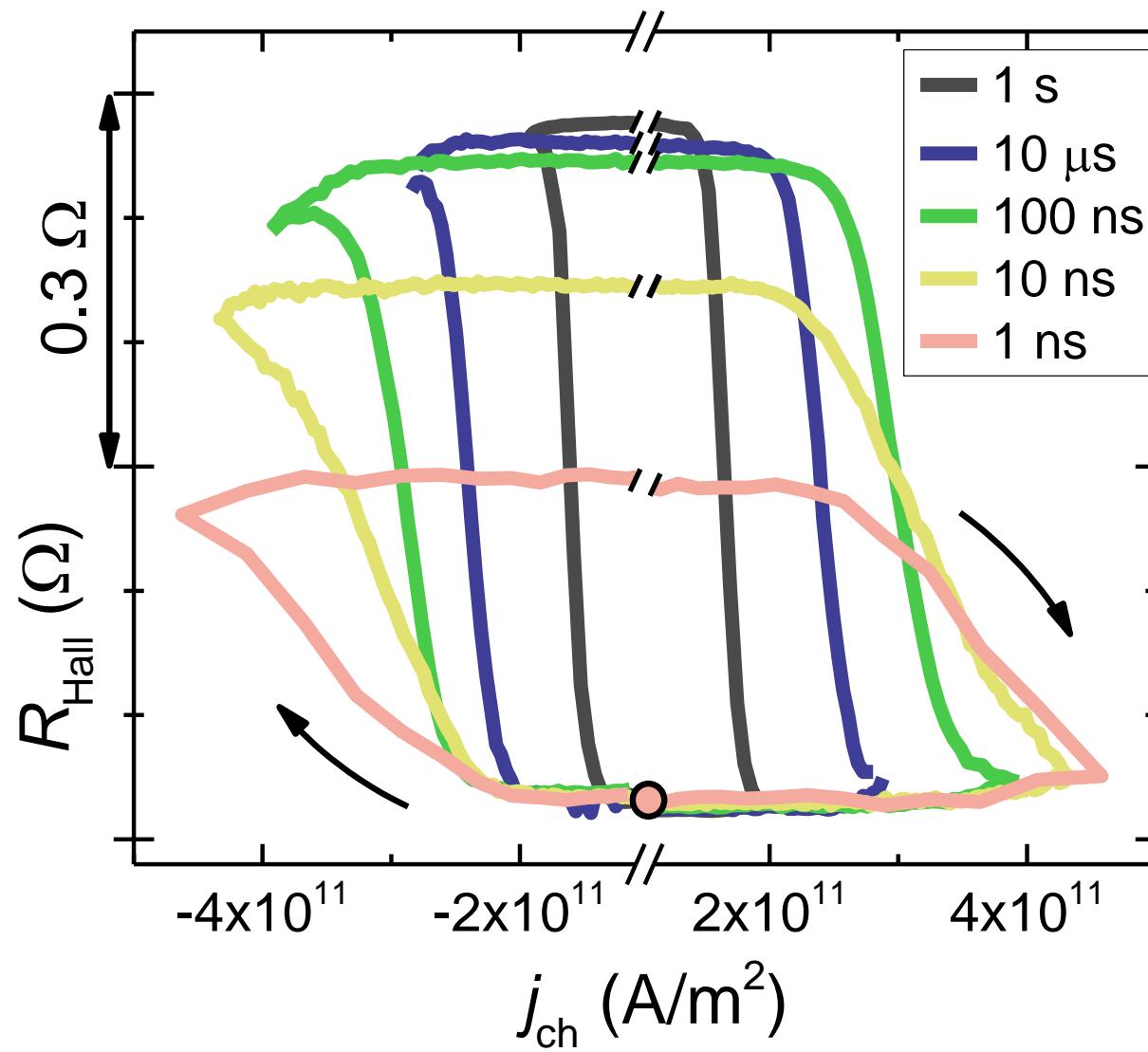
Timer
evolves in time



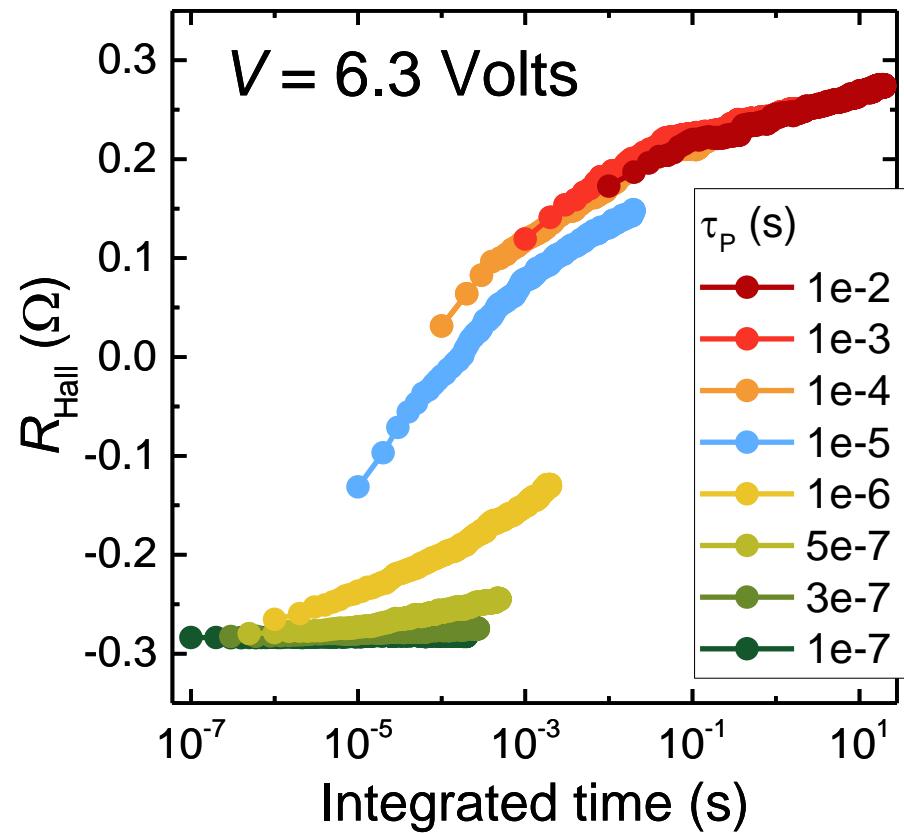
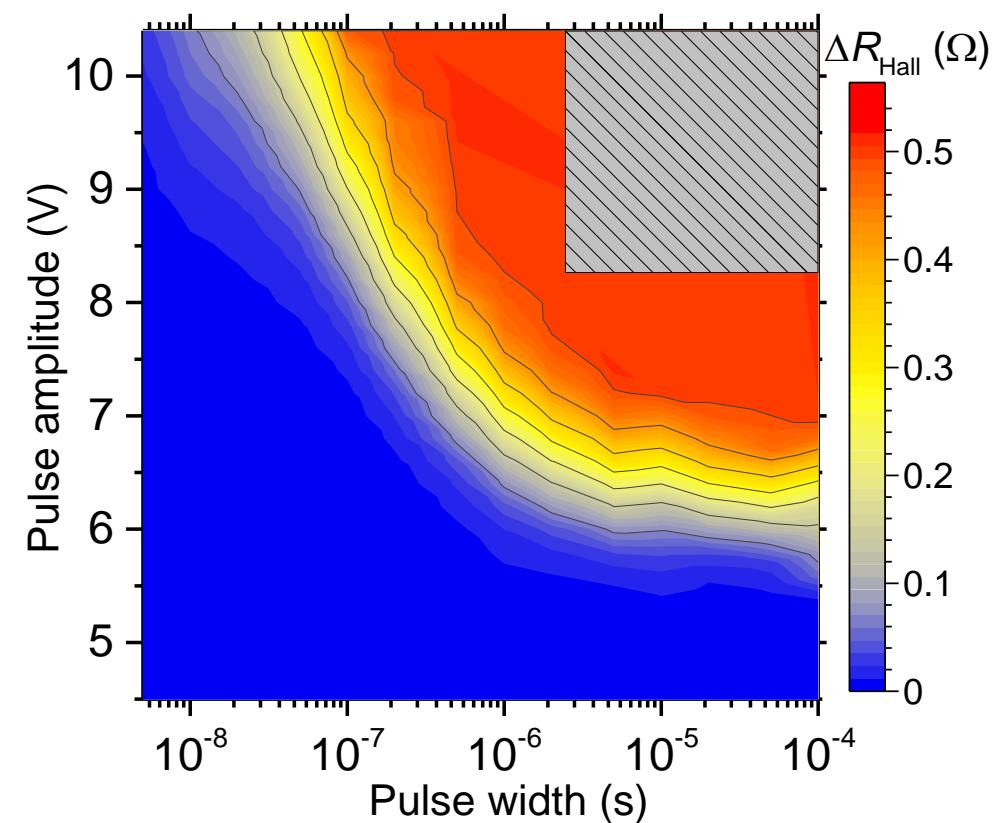
Pulse 2
“reads” the timer and
changes system
accordingly



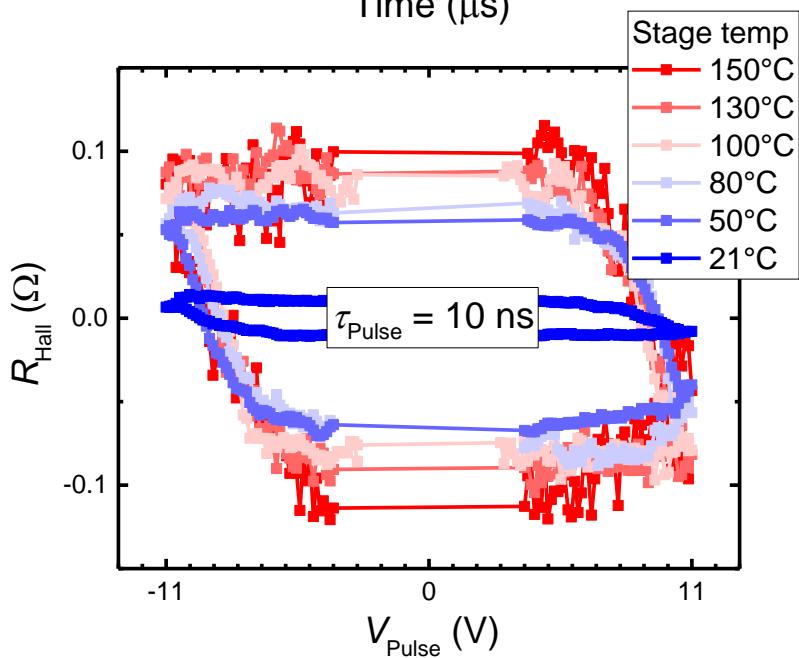
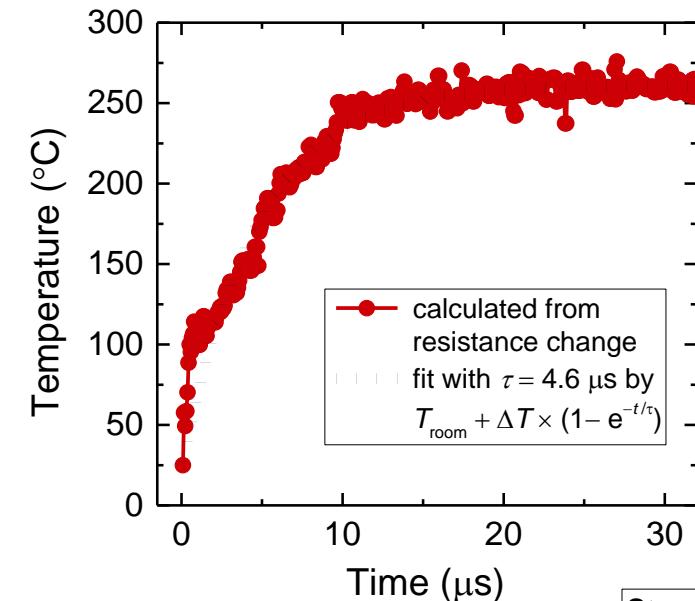
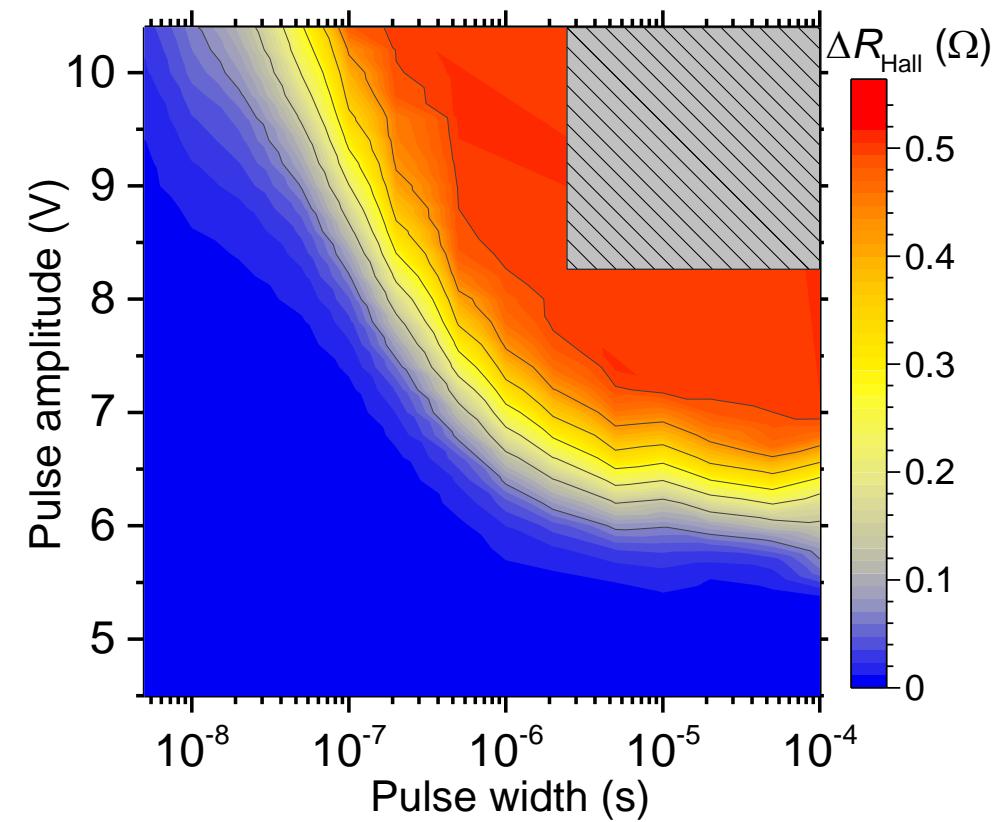
Switching by short pulses



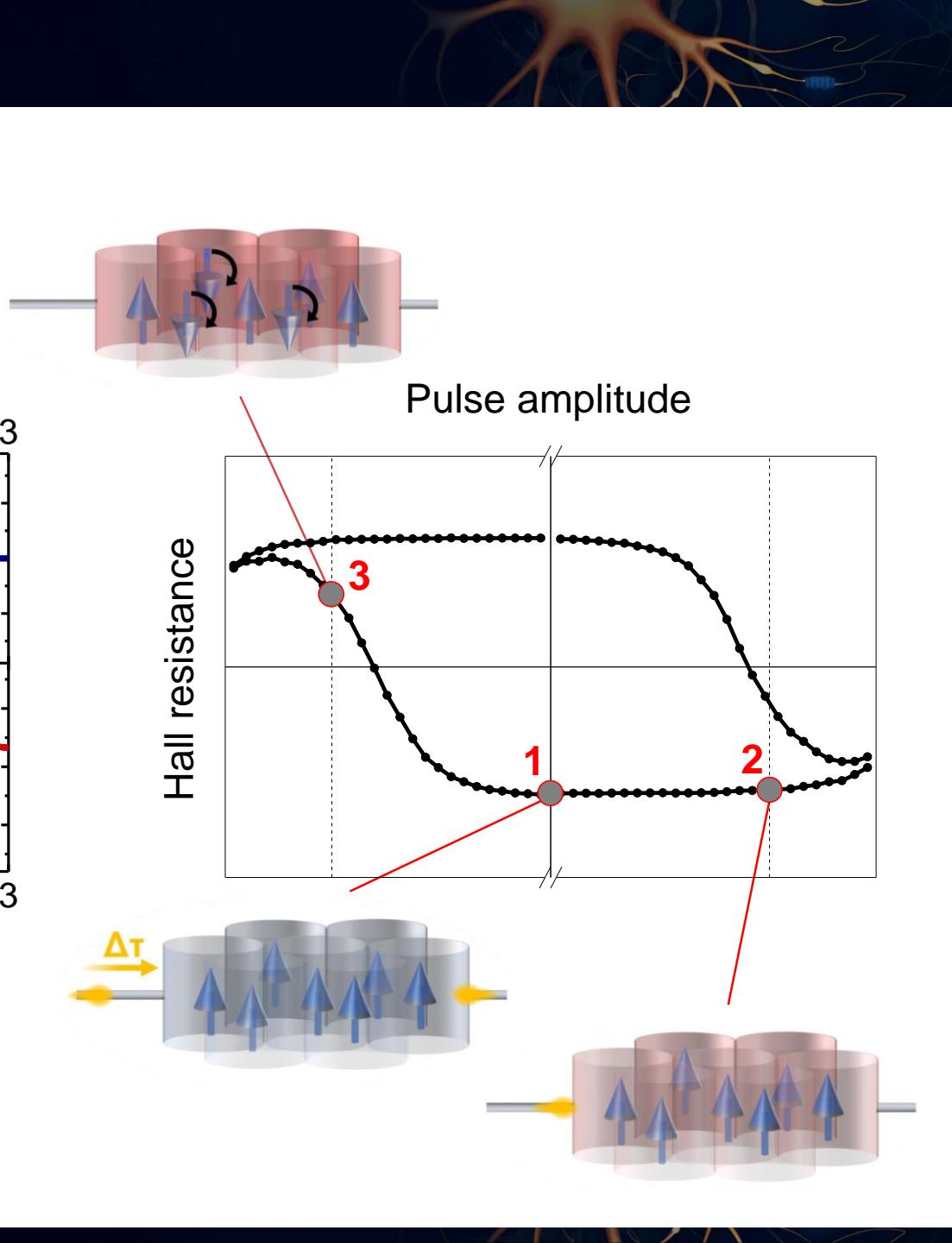
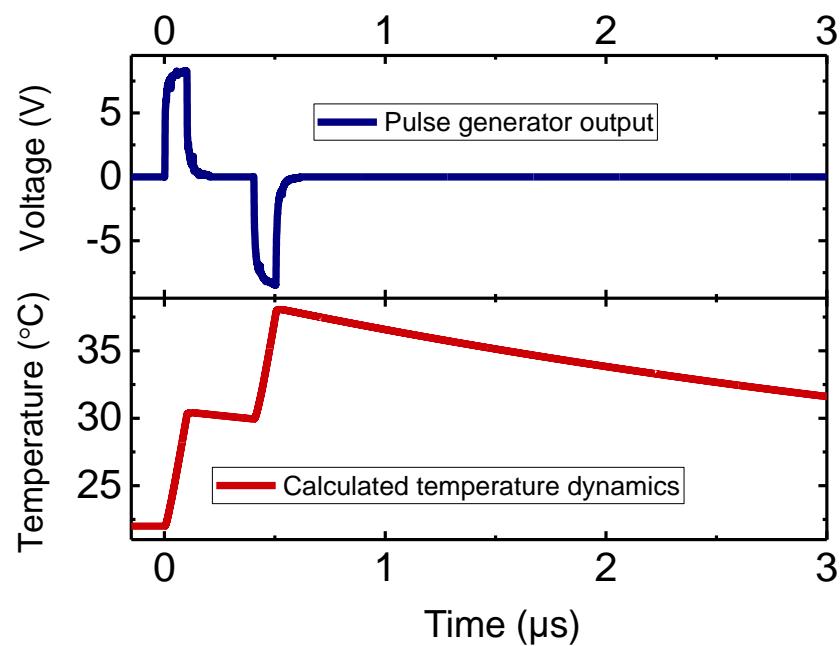
Effect of temperature dynamics



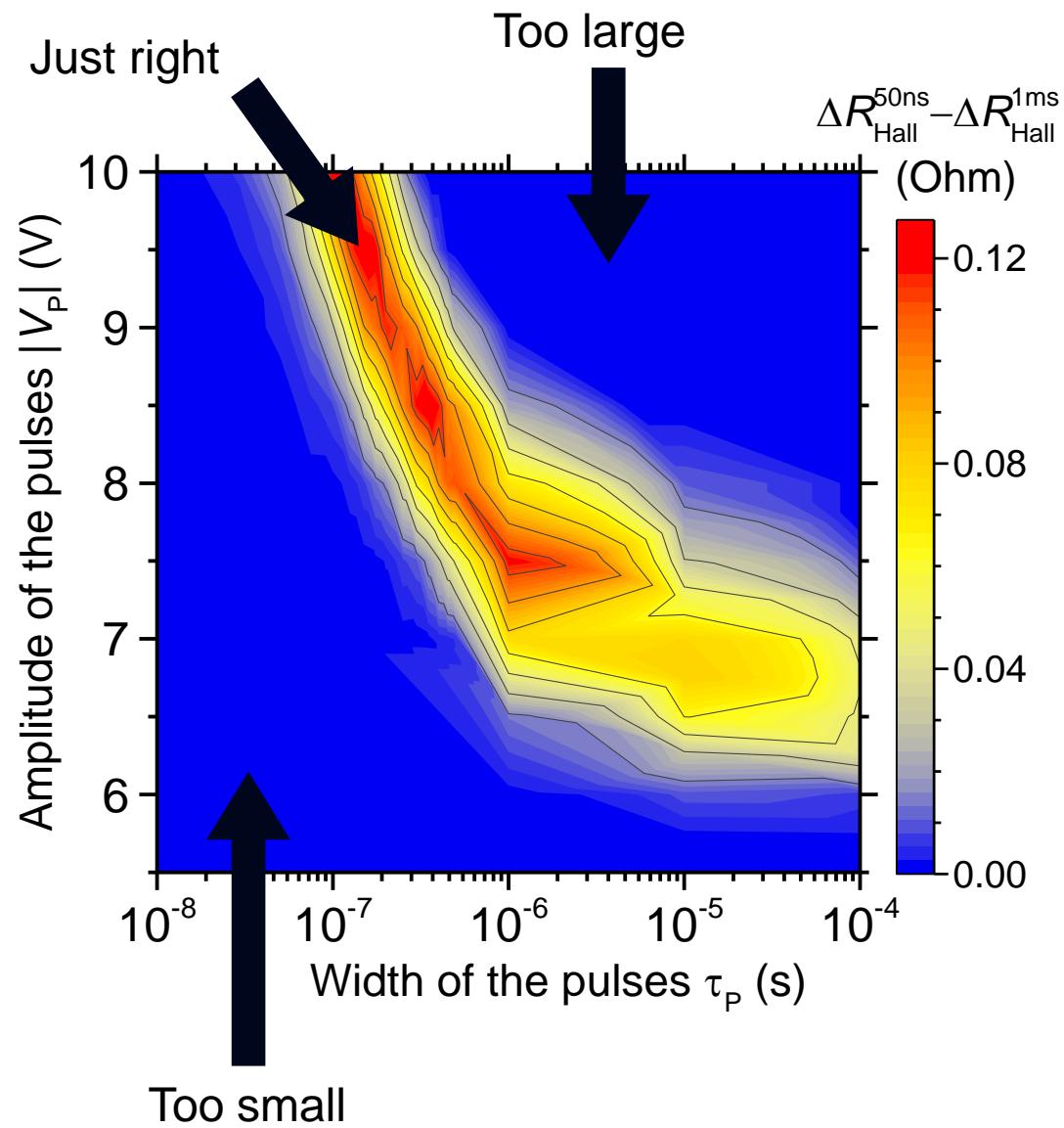
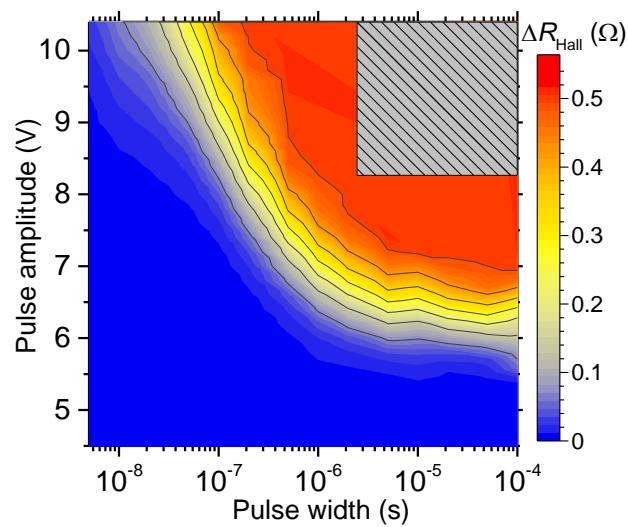
Effect of temperature dynamics



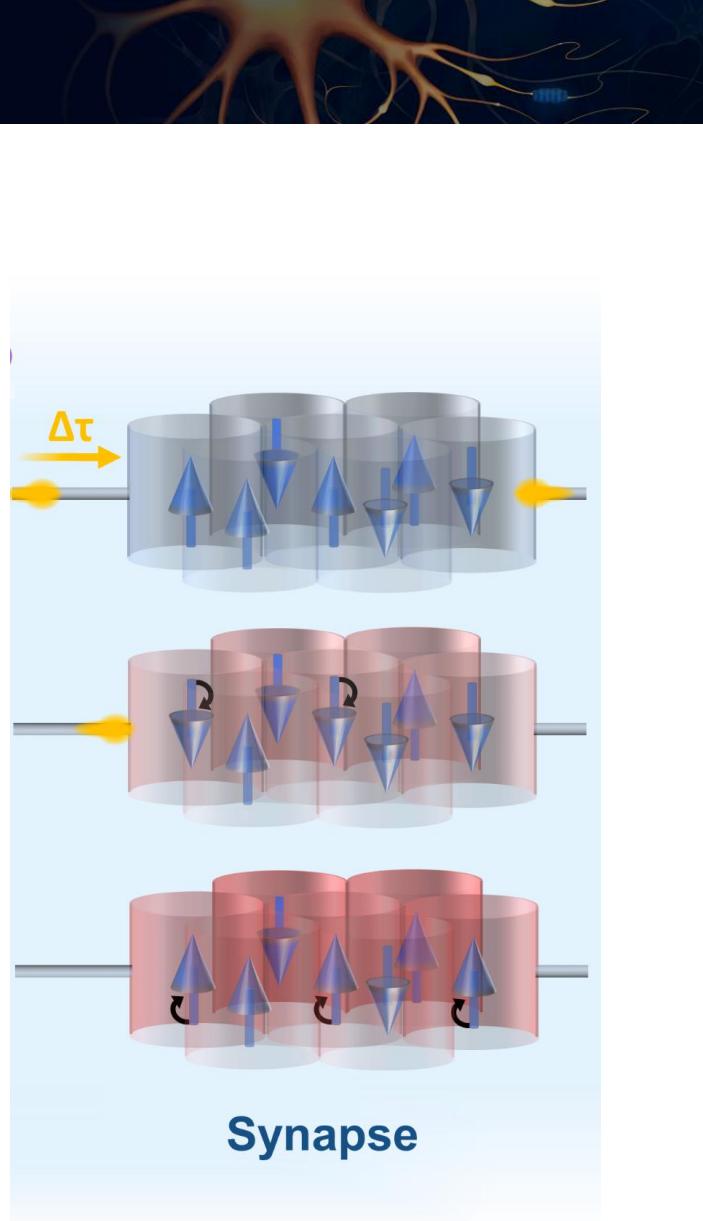
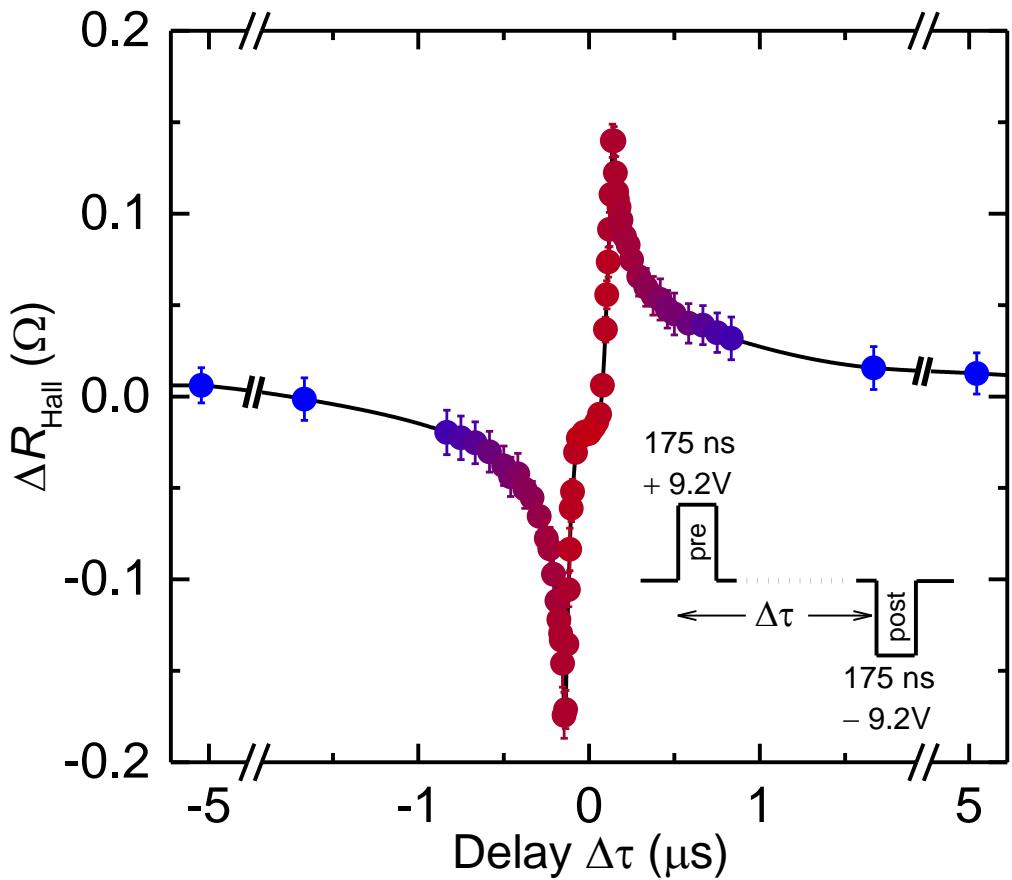
Temperature-based clock



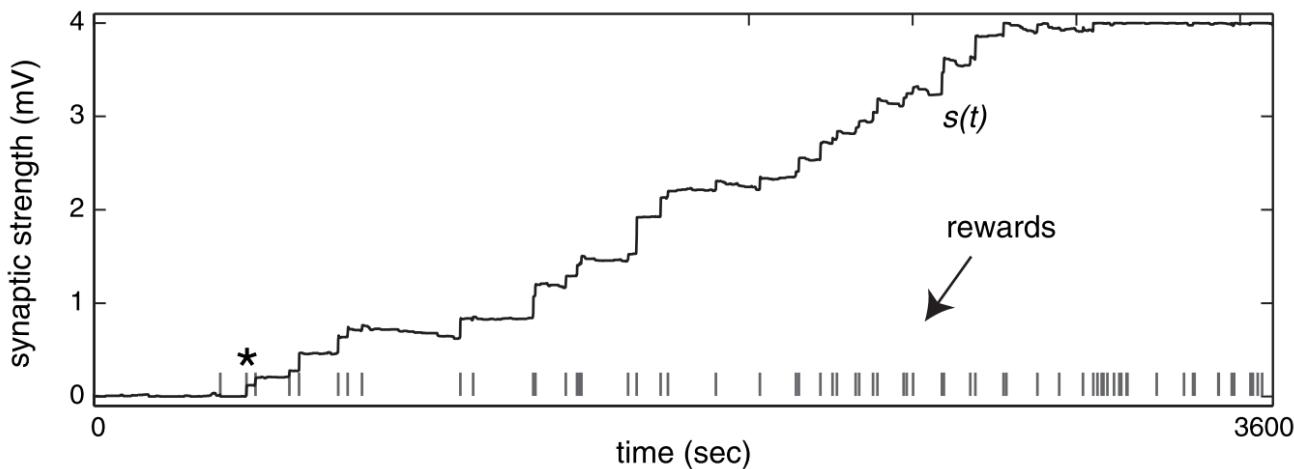
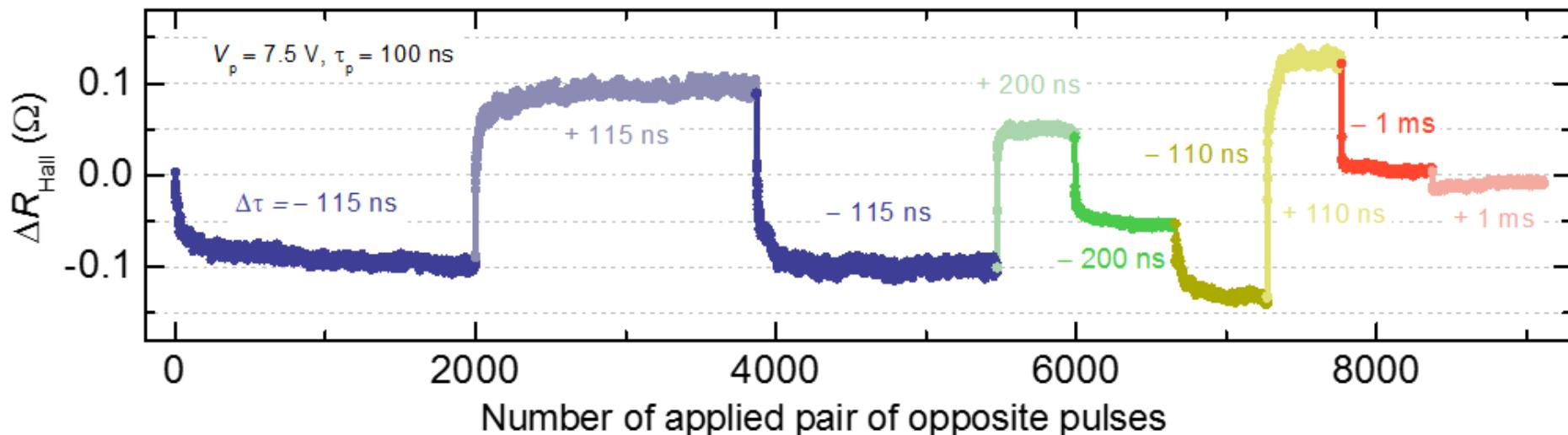
Temperature-based clock



Synaptic functionality



Synaptic learning



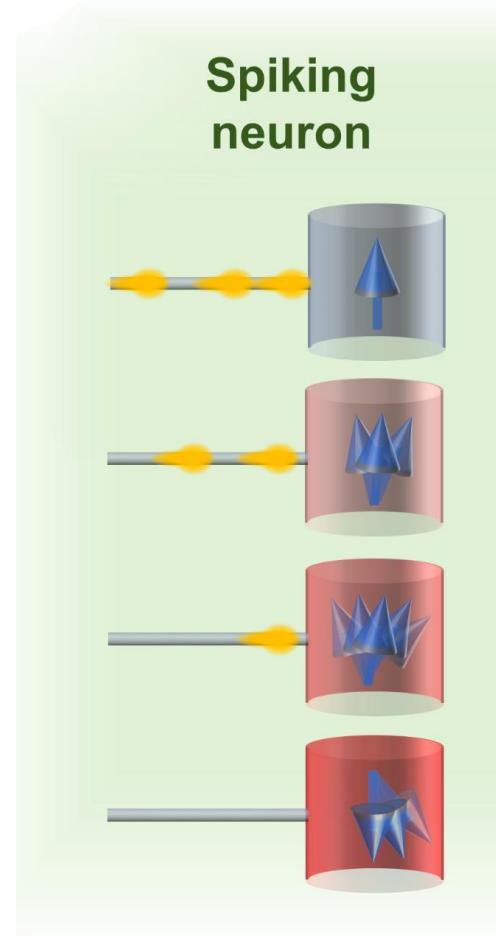
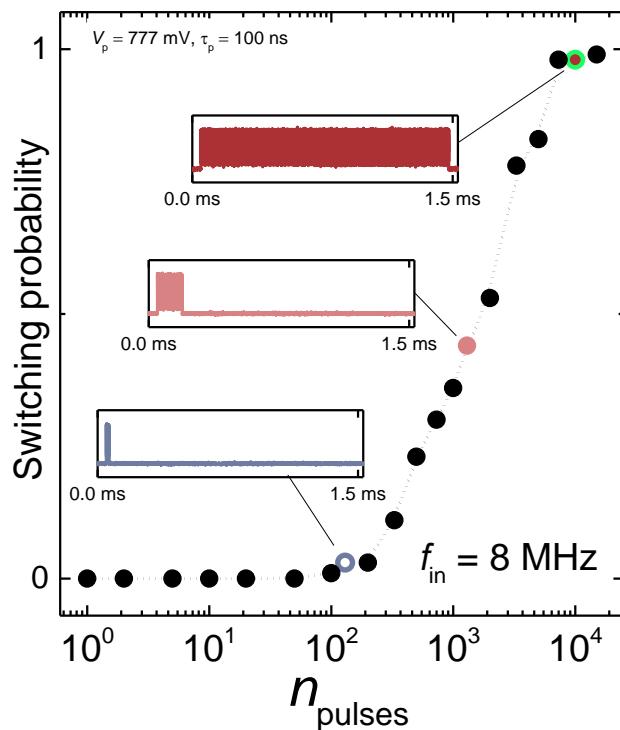
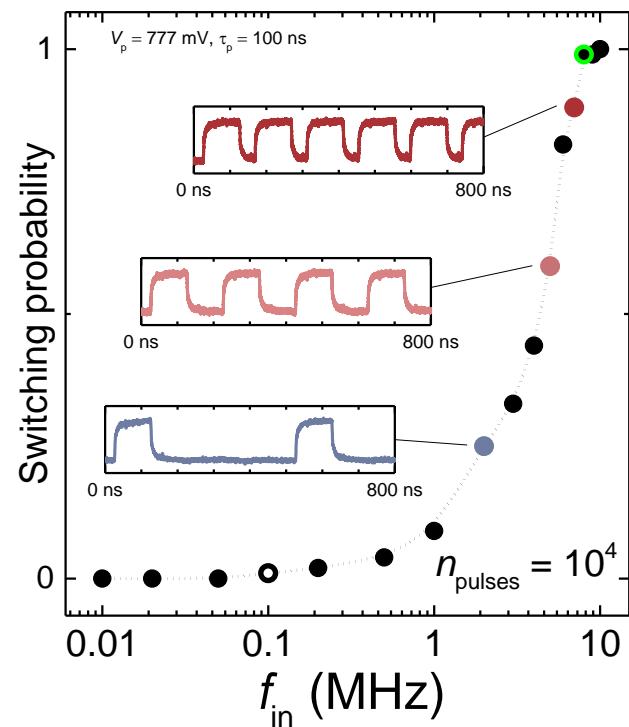
«Increase of synaptic strength by consistent coincidental firing of the pre- and post-neurons»

E. Izhikevich, *Cerebral Cortex* 17, 10 (2007)

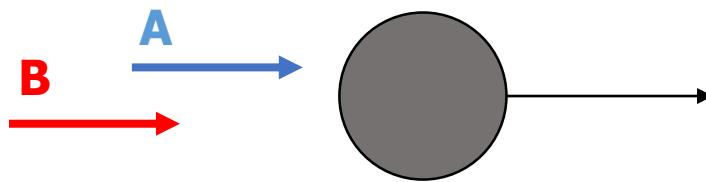
Neuronal functionality



Simulation-intensity-dependent firing probability in the artificial neurons



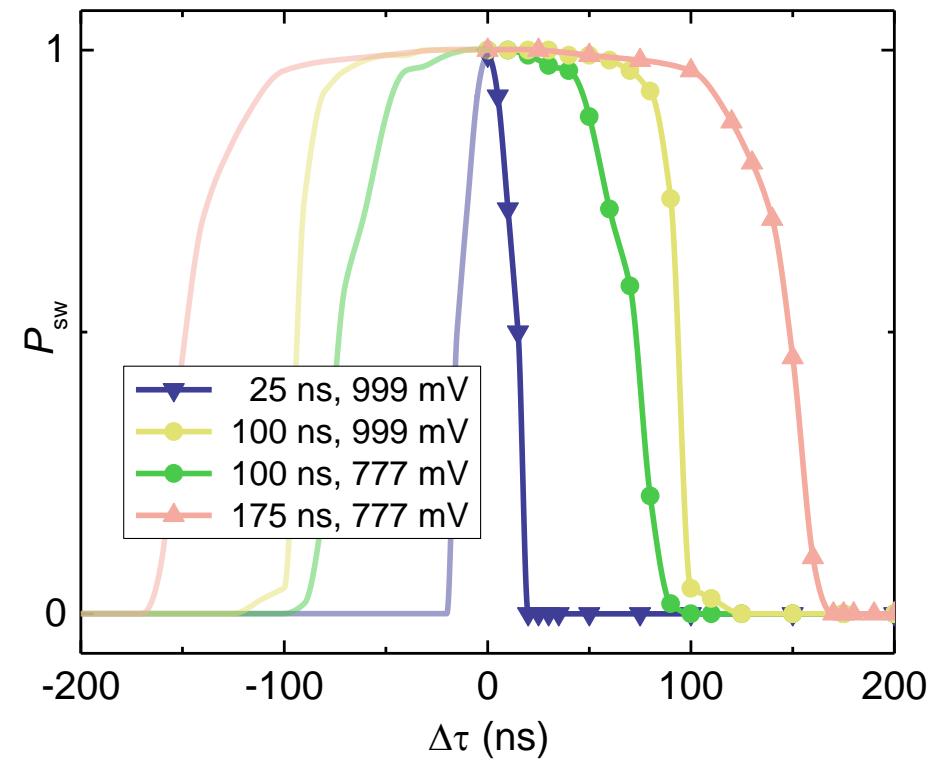
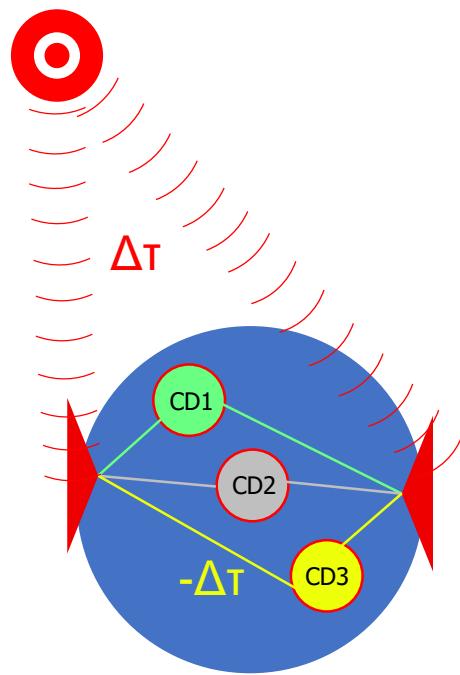
Coincidence detection



Outcome 1 if A and B happen within a time window
Outcome 2 if A and B are more separated

Sound localization

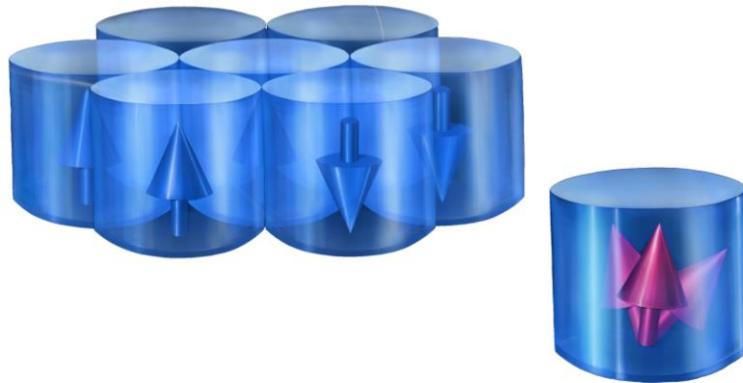
T. Franken et al., *Nat. Neurosci.* 18, 444 (2015)



Conclusions



- Large-scale and efficient spiking neural networks can't rely on CMOS
- Uniformity of new-materials synapses and neurons is crucial (because of the dense and highly interconnected nature of spiking networks)



- AFM/FM devices provide a uniform and scalable solution with all the benefits of spintronics (speed, endurance, scalability, 3D stacking)

Material requirements for a hardware SNN basis:

- Tunable switching behavior: binary and memristive
- Presence of dynamics that can be excited and read out

More details in

A. Kurenkov *et al.* Advanced Materials **31**, 1900636 (2019)

A portion of this work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI 17H06093, 18KK0143 and 19K15428, JST-OPERA, JSPS Core-to-Core Program and Cooperative Research Projects of RIEC.