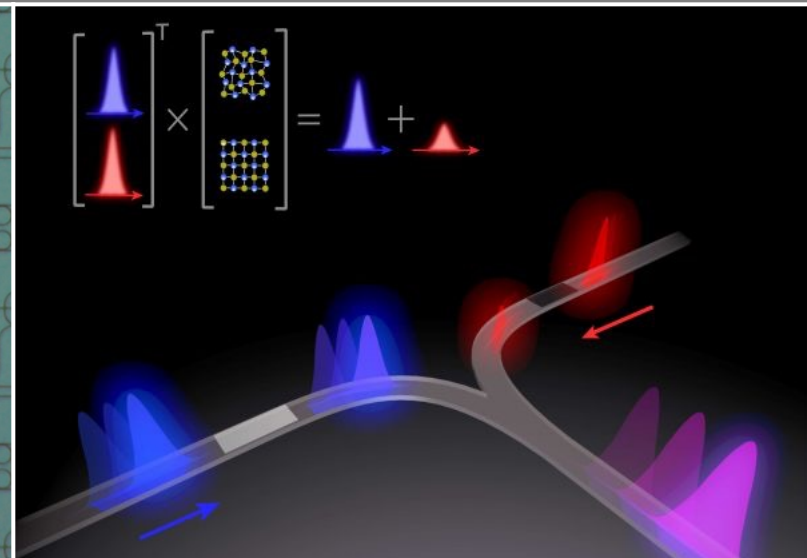
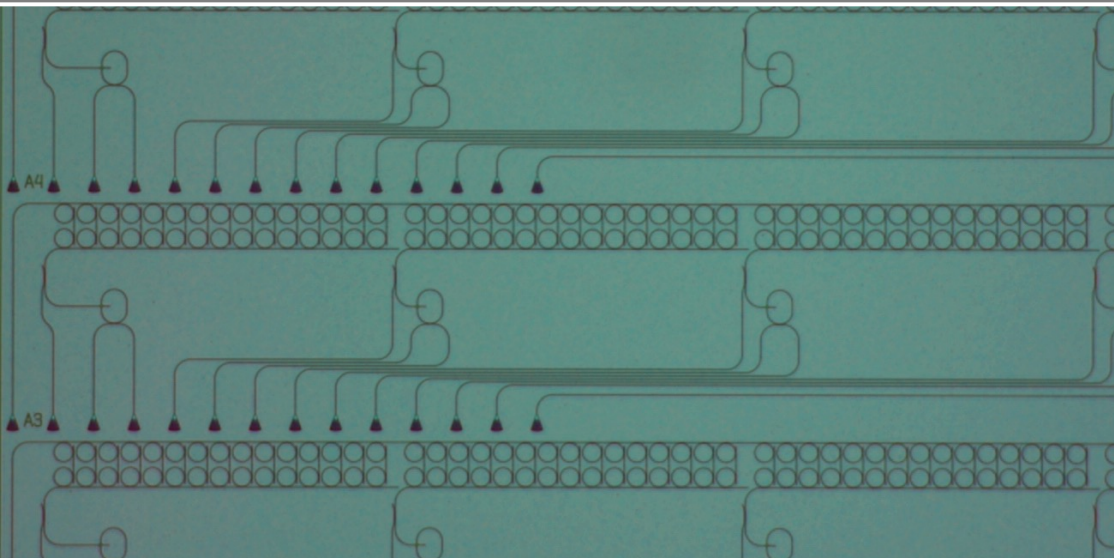


Photonic neuromorphic processing

Wolfram Pernice

<https://www.kip.uni-heidelberg.de/photon/>

Heidelberg University, Kirchhoff-Institute for Physics



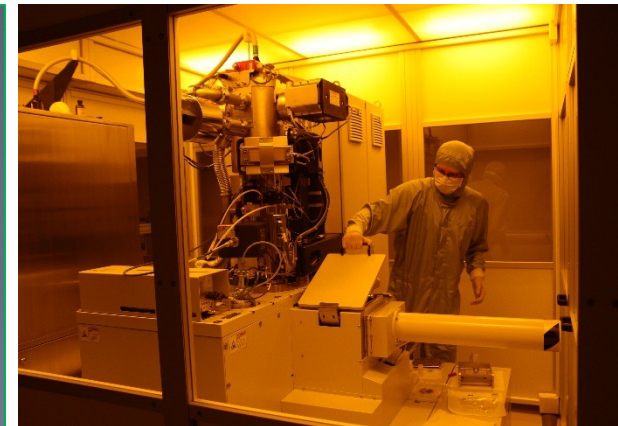
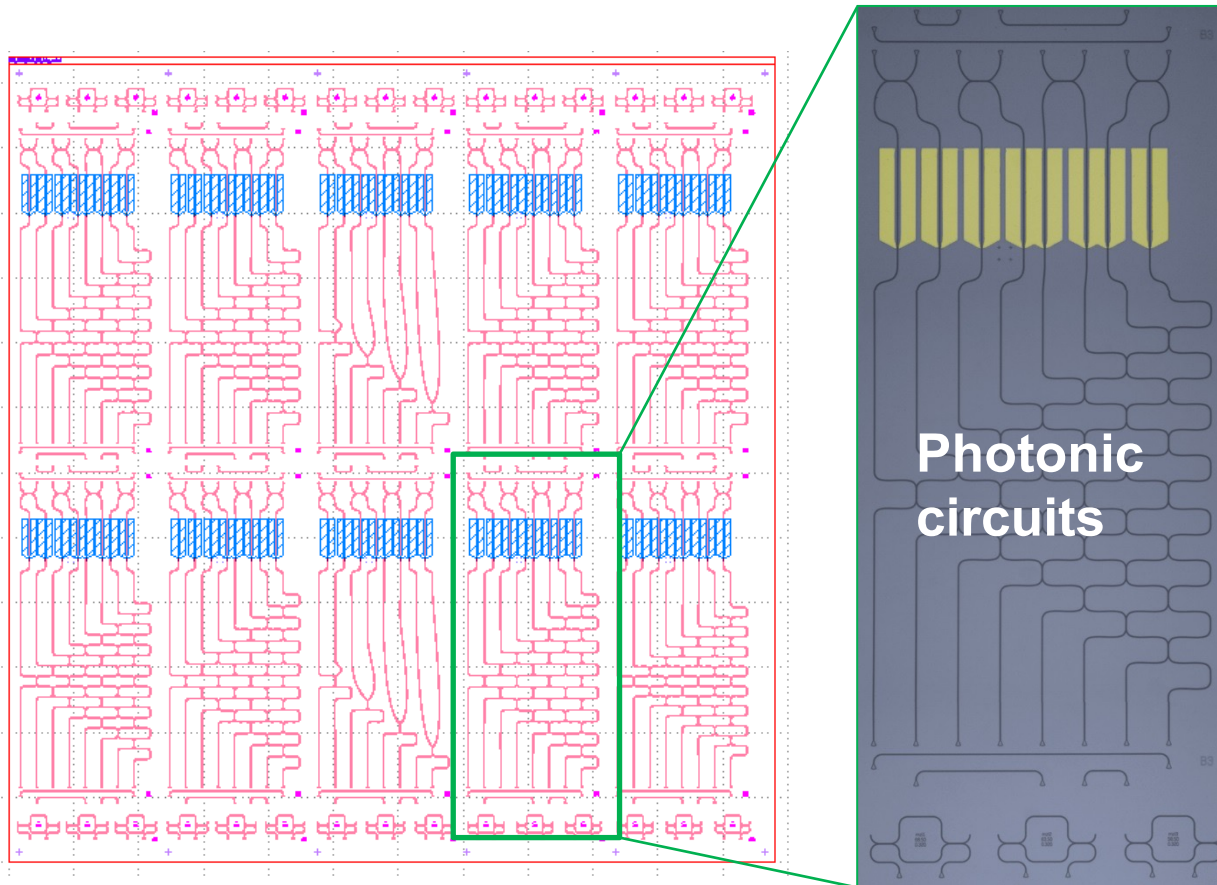
Photonic circuits for computing

- Waveguide based devices
- Nanofabricated in Uni cleanrooms
- Photonic CAD with Python framework

●●●●●● MÜNSTER
●●●●●● NANOFABRICATION
●●●●●● FACILITY

Funded by

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
German Research Foundation

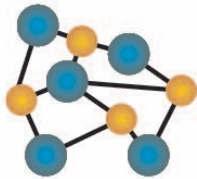


Gehring, et al., OSA Contin. 2, 3091 (2019)

Re-programmable photonics

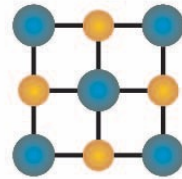
- Add active elements to passive waveguides
- Implement synapses and neuron soma with phase change materials (PCMs)

amorphous



$$n_{1550 \text{ nm}} = 4.5 + 0.1i$$

crystalline



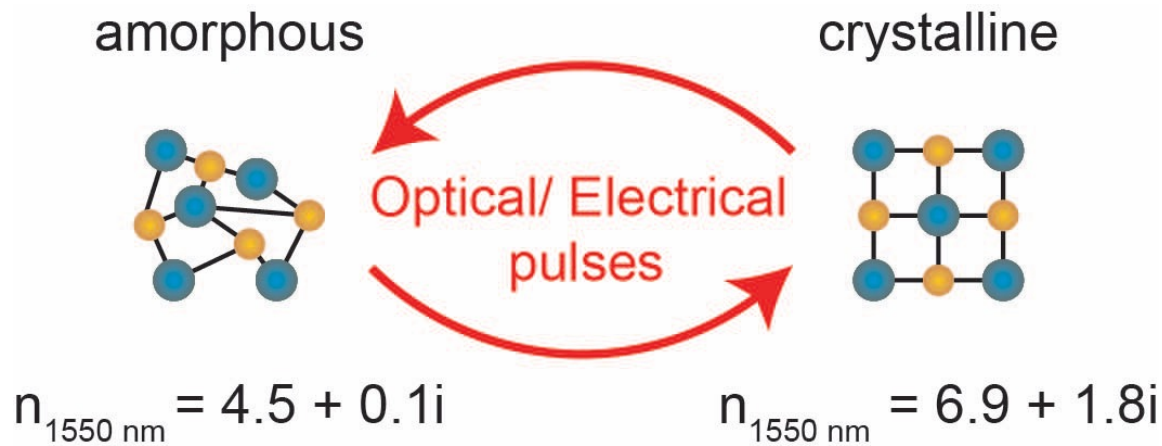
$$n_{1550 \text{ nm}} = 6.9 + 1.8i$$



Ge₂Sb₂Te₅ (GST)

Re-programmable photonics

- Add active elements to passive waveguides
- Implement synapses and neuron soma with phase change materials (PCMs)
- All-optical reconfiguration within sub-nanoseconds

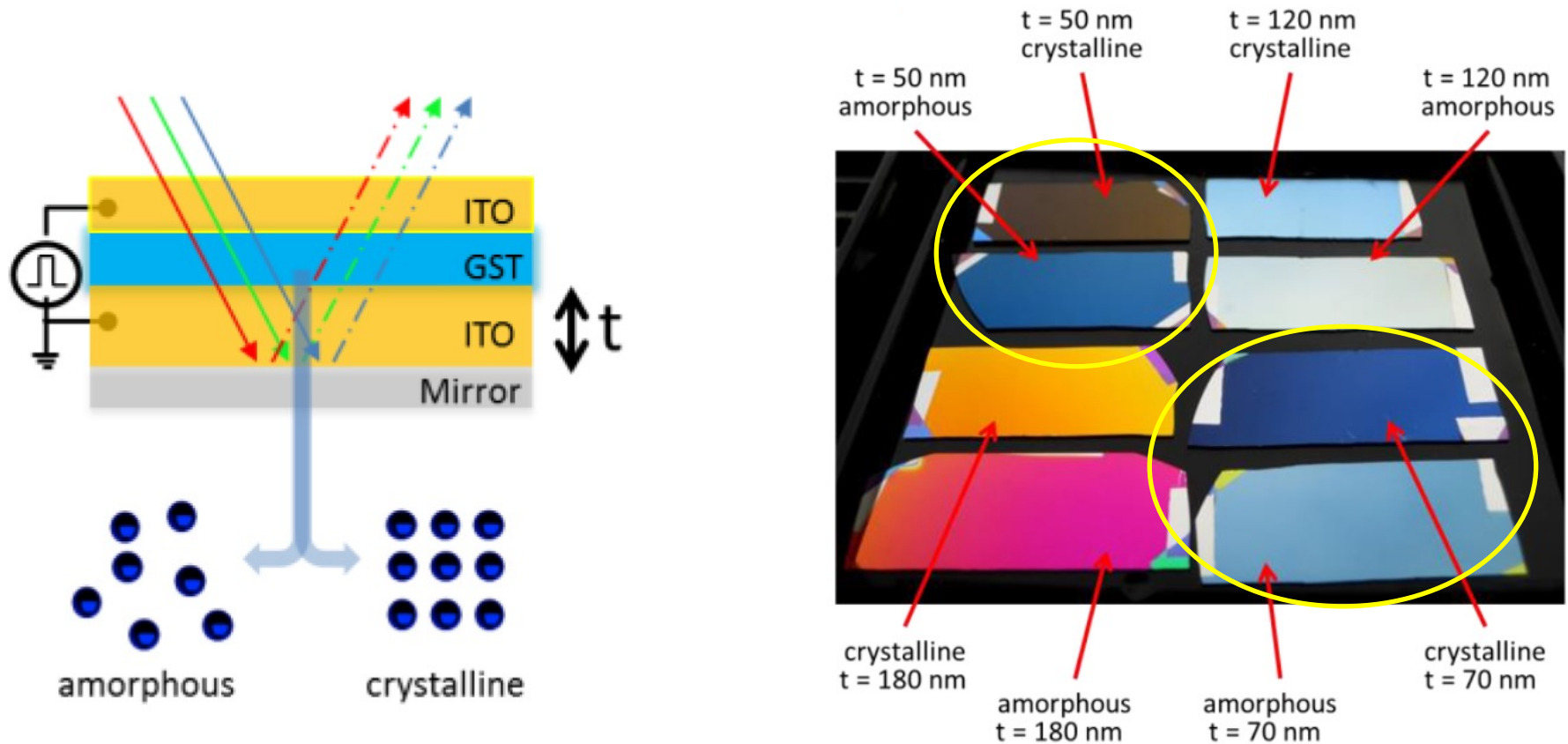


Ge₂Sb₂Te₅ (GST)



Re-programmable photonics

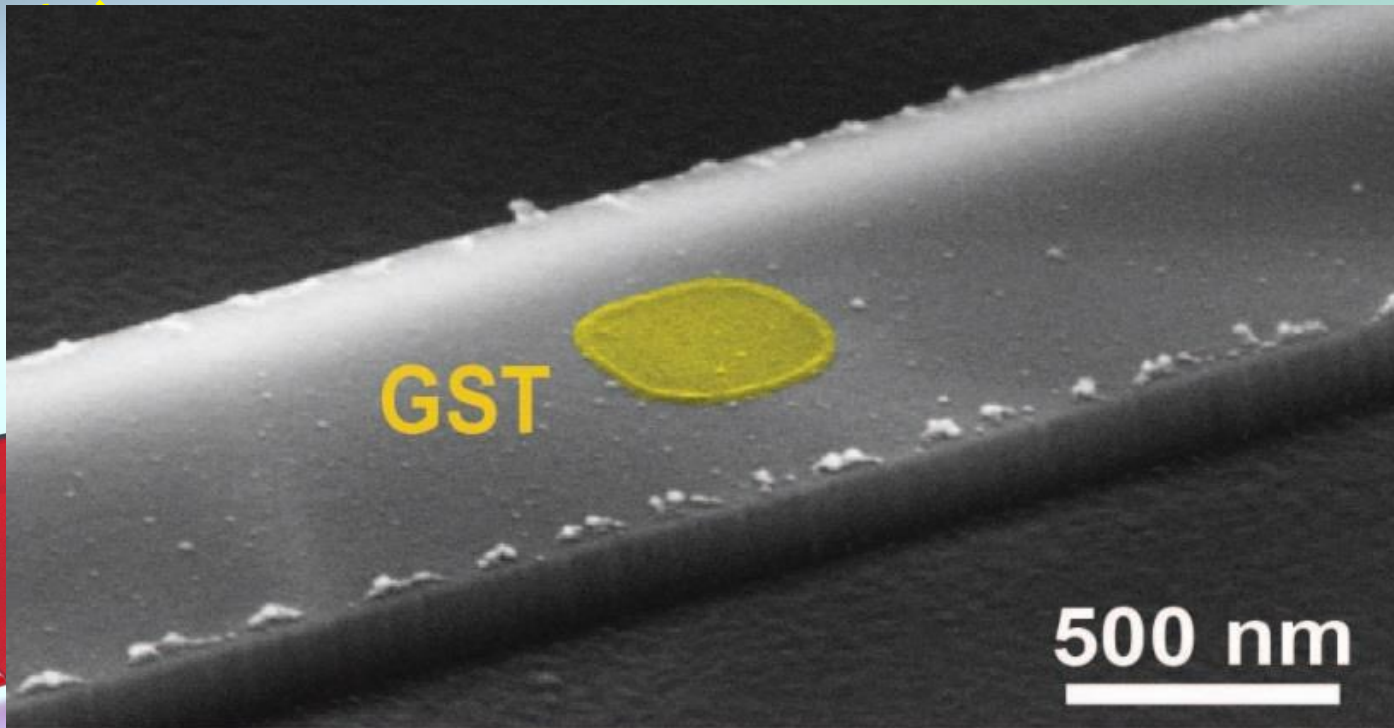
- Change of optical properties is directly visible
=> use reflectivity, transmission, absorption



PCM nanophotonic devices

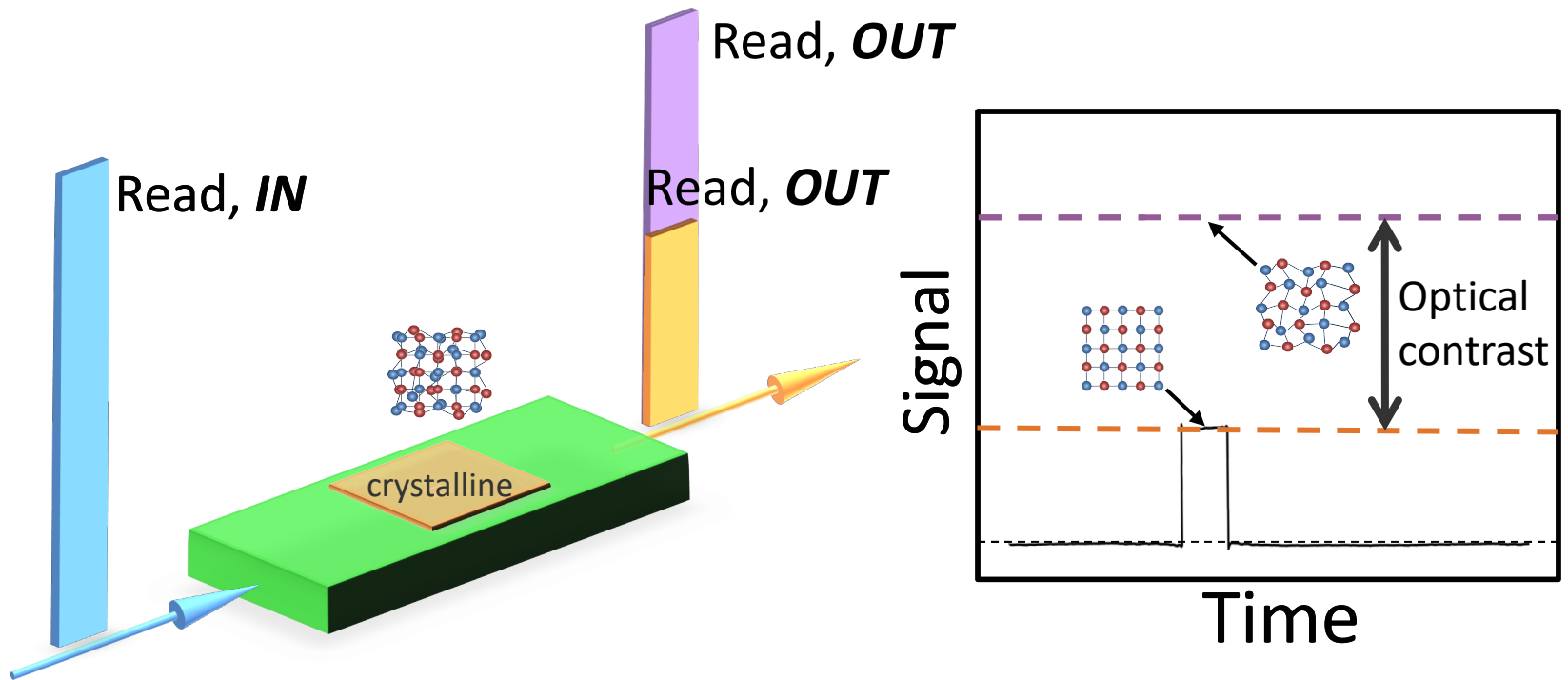
- Place PCM in near-field of optical waveguide
- Data is encoded in the amount of transmitted power

Write pulses

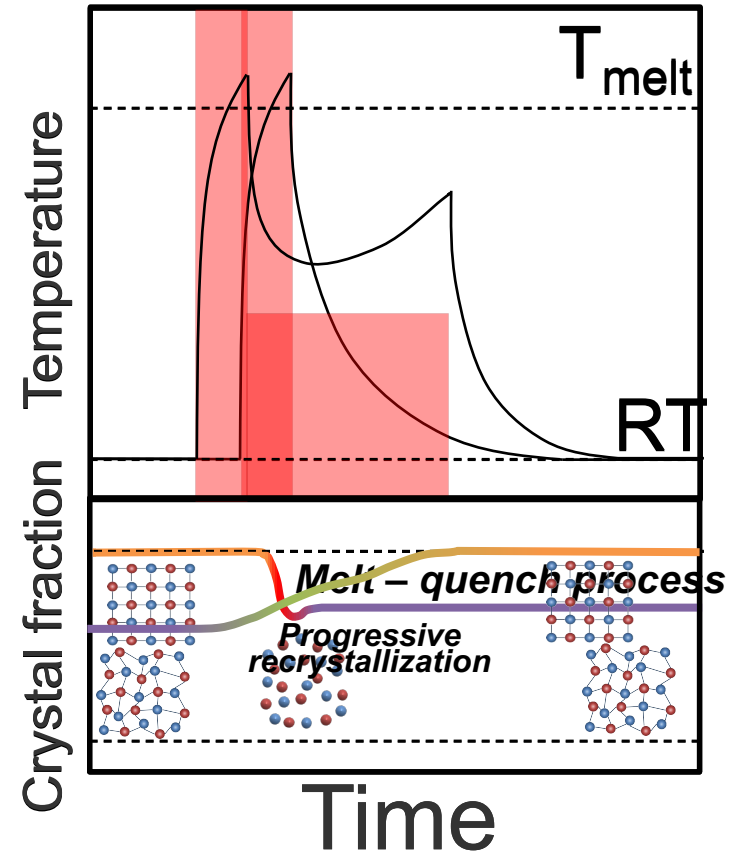
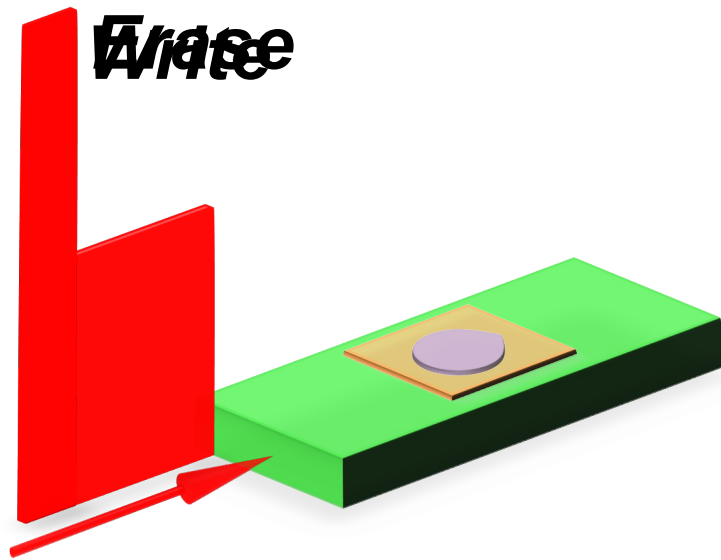


Read pulses

Operating principle: readout process



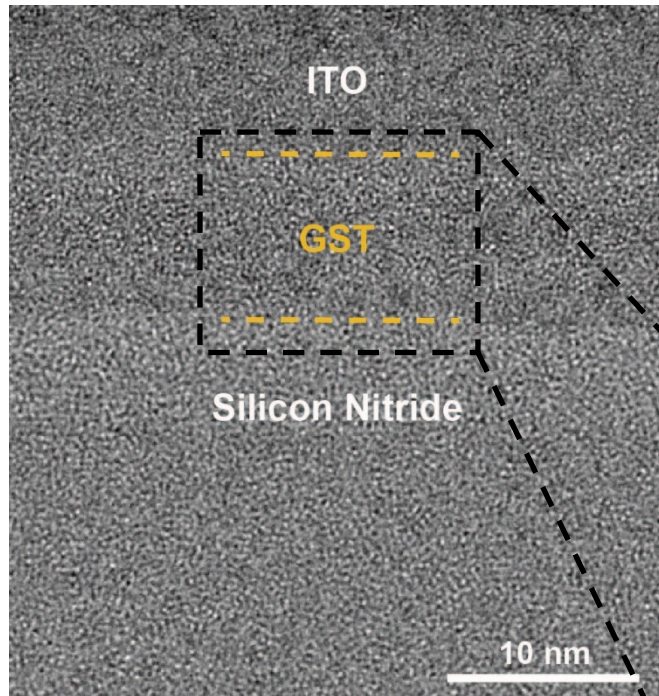
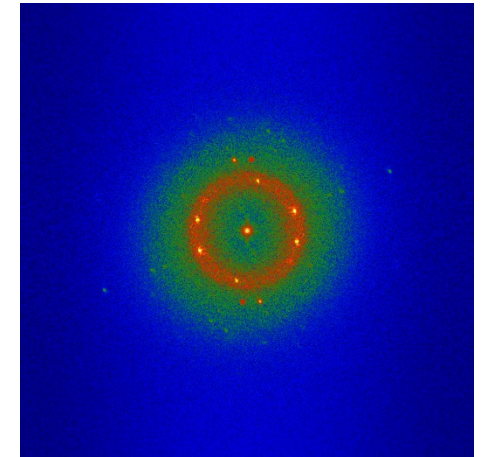
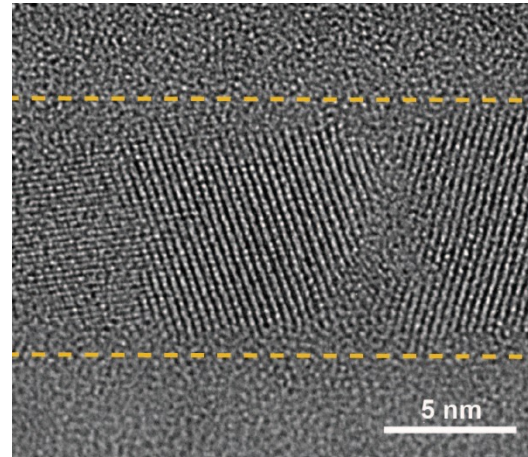
Operating principle: write/erase process



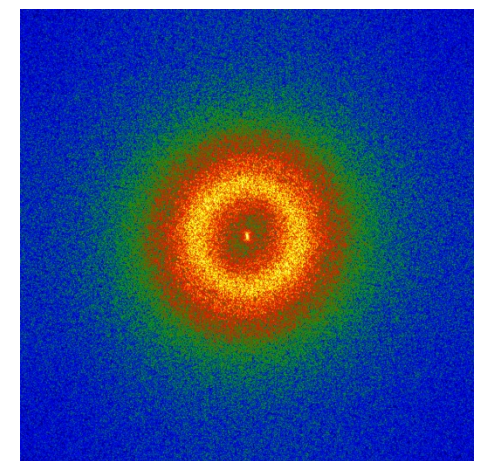
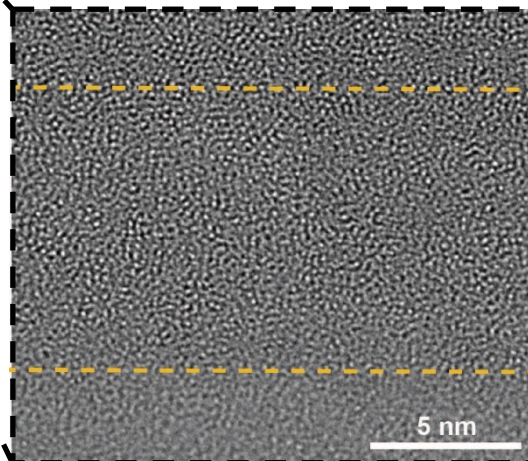
Change of atomic ordering

crystalline

Cut through waveguide



amorphous



Rios, et al., Nat. Photon 9, 725 (2015)

TEM

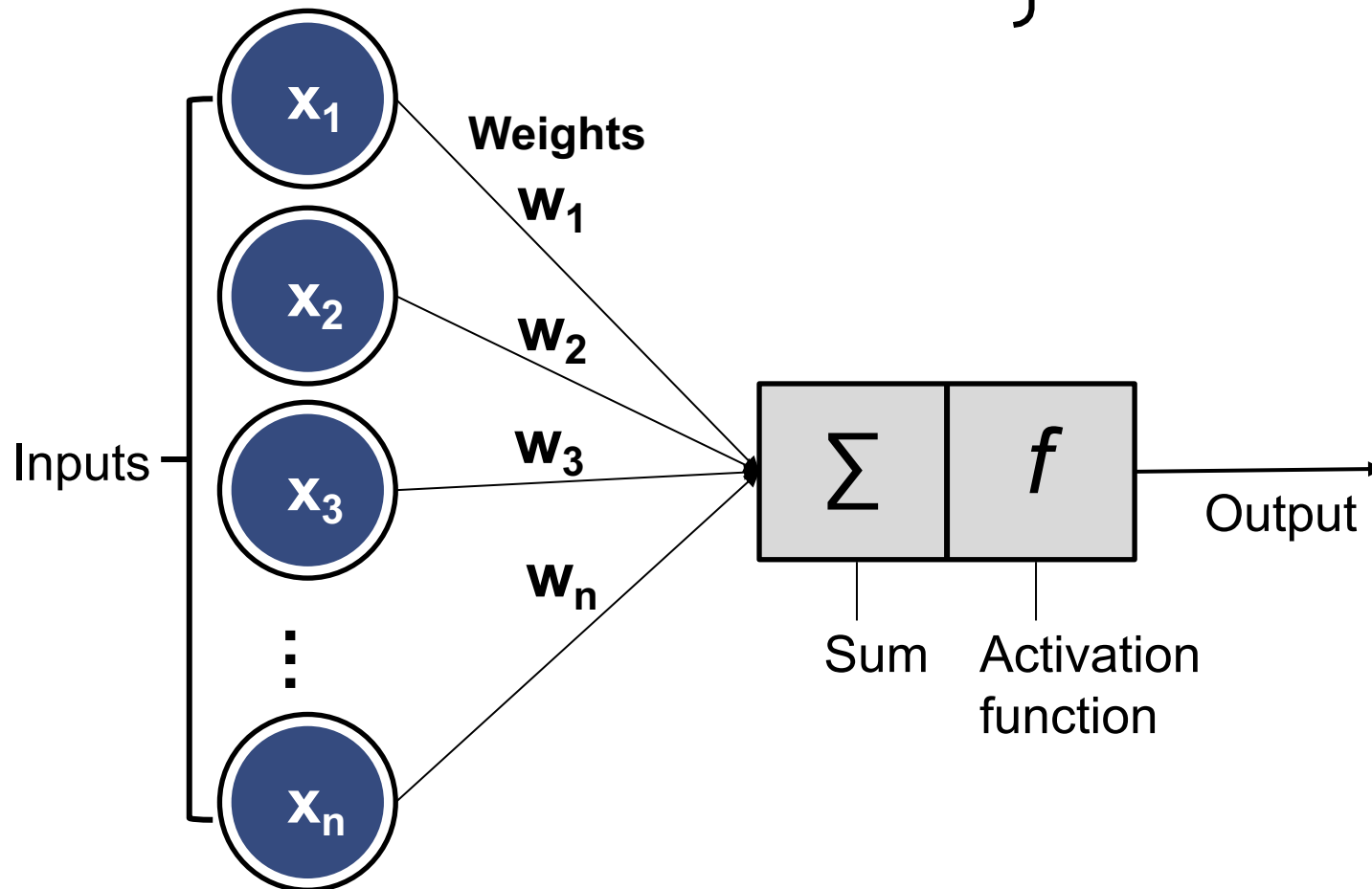
FFT

Artificial neuron - concept

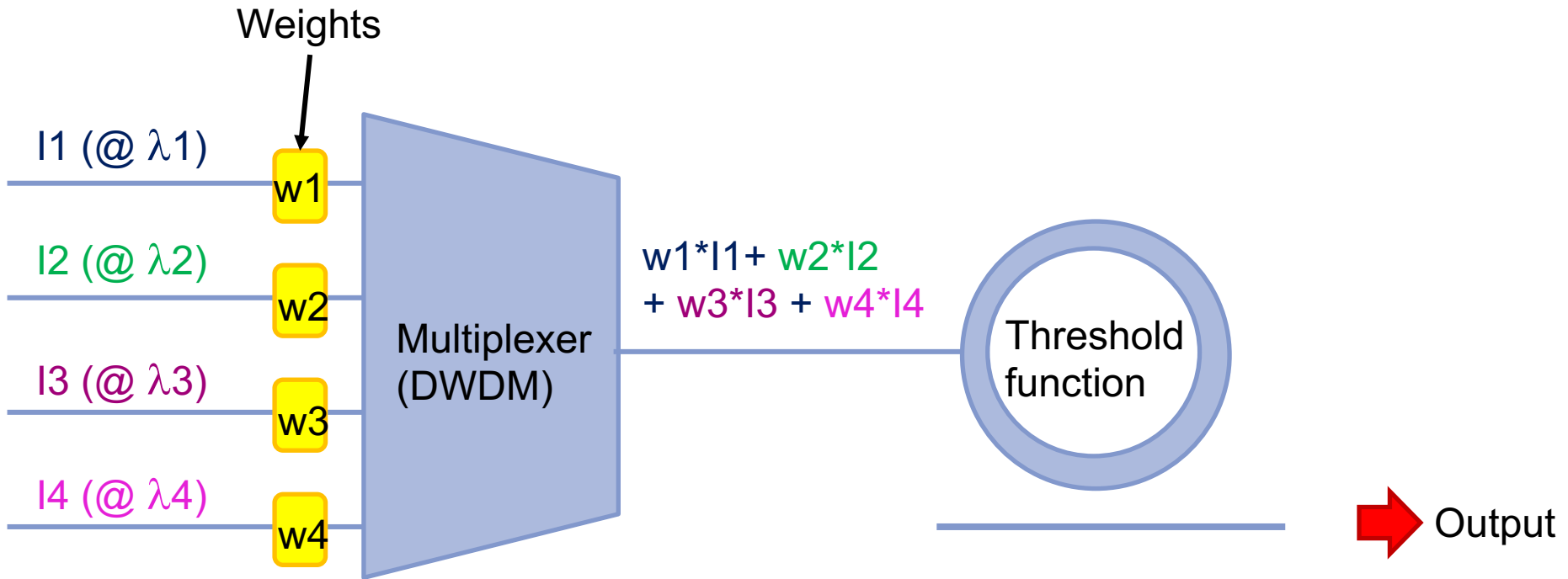
■ Operations required for matrix multiplication:

- Multiplication
- Addition

} Multiply-accumulate (MAC)

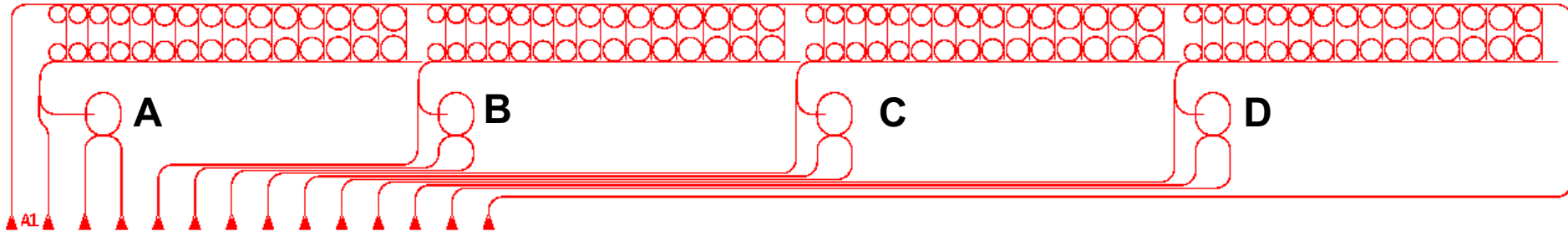
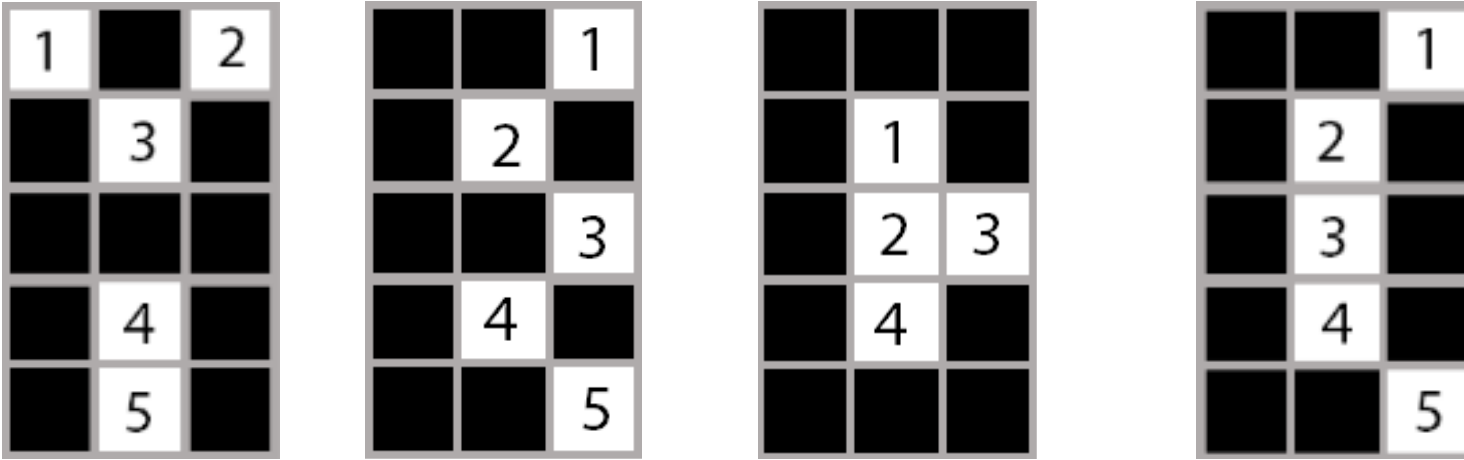


Photonic neurons



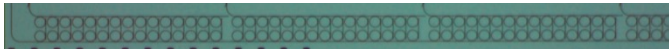
- Tunable weights using phase-change materials
- WDM multiplexer to perform signal addition without interference
- Tunable ring resonator as threshold generator

A small-scale ANN



- 15 input neurons and 4 output neurons
- Each letter is pixelized into 15 digital elements
- Complementary basis to reduce number of input wavelengths

A closer look at the phontonic ANN



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | █ | 2 |
| █ | 3 | █ |
| █ | 4 | █ |
| █ | 5 | █ |

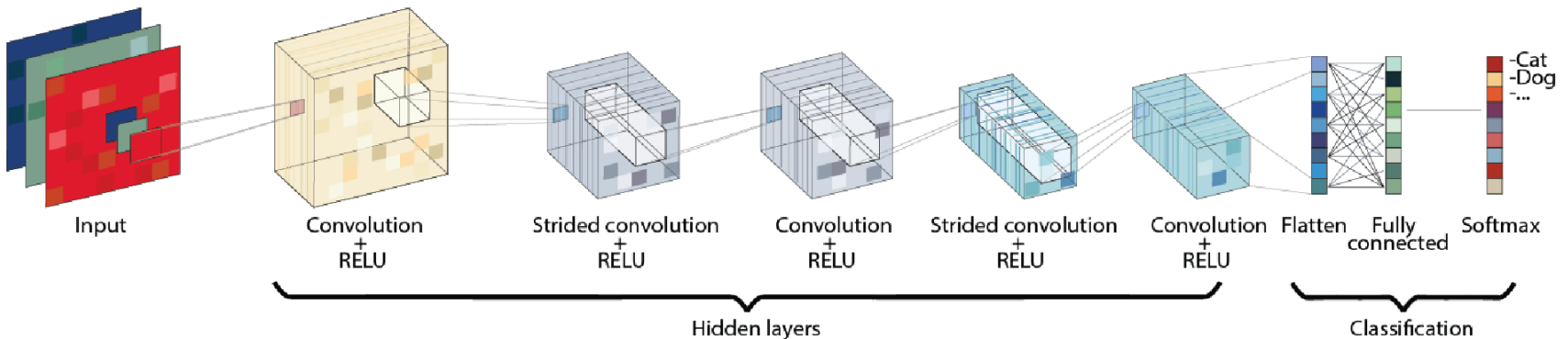


$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1N} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{M1} & \cdots & a_{MN} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_M \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{cases} \text{step function} \end{cases}$$

Synaptic weights

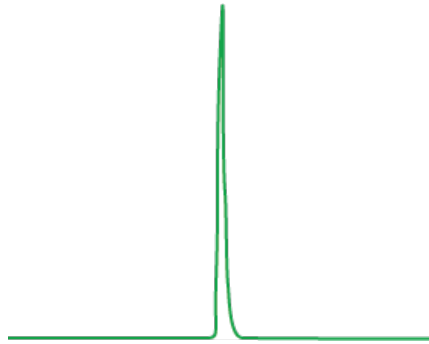
Input-Vector

Rectification



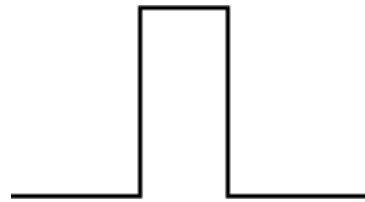
Convolutional neural networks

Matrix multiplication on amplitude



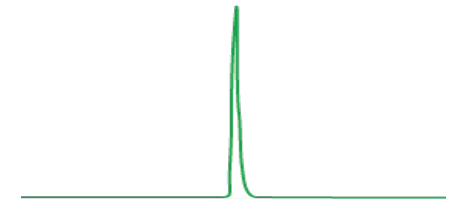
Amplitude A

*



Transmission T

=

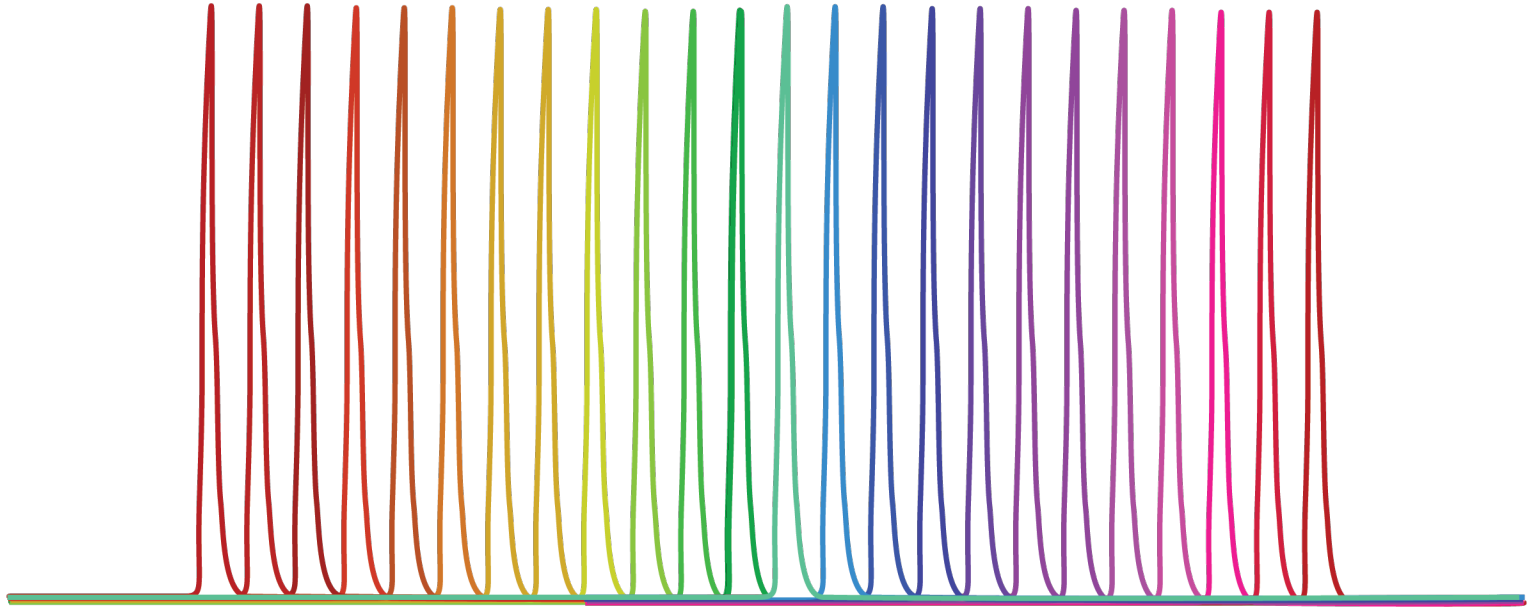


Output power P

$$\mathbf{A * T = P}$$

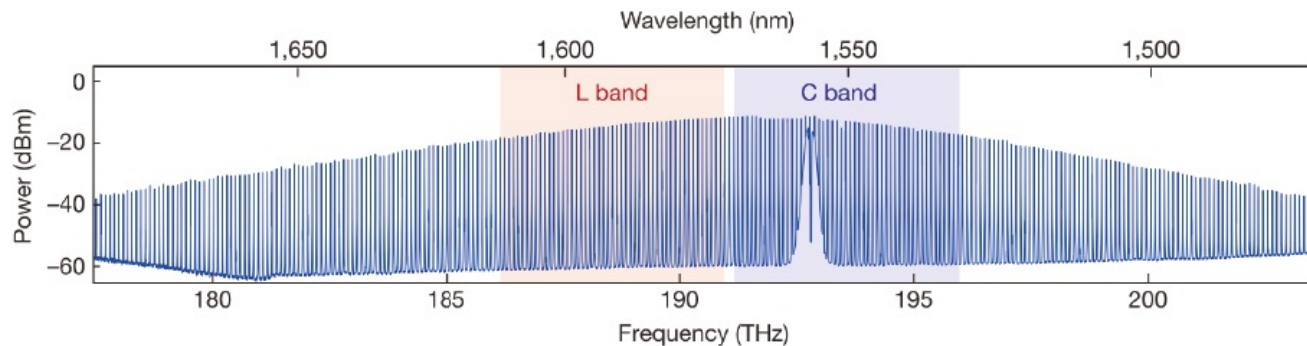
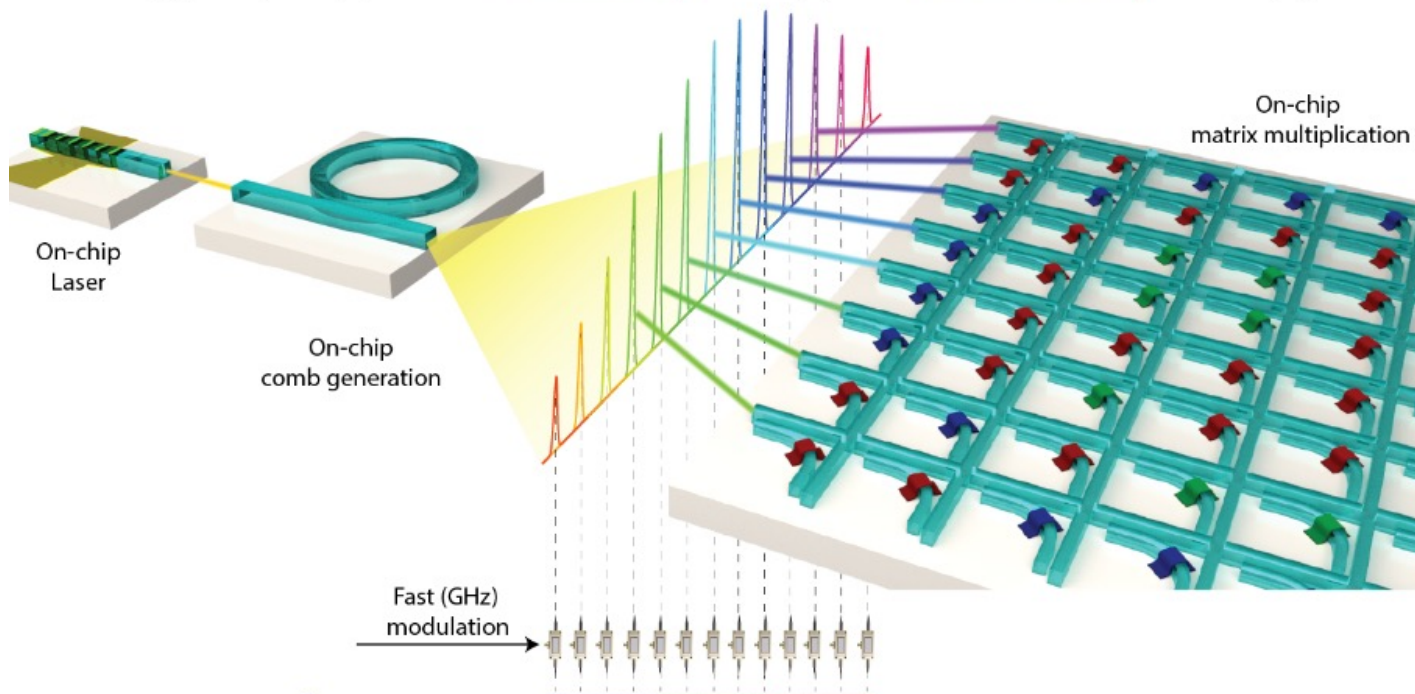
- Performing multiplication corresponds to:
 - Set amplitude A
 - Set transmission T
 - measure P

More multiplications in parallel



- What works with one color ...
- ... also works with more

Ultrafast convolution processing

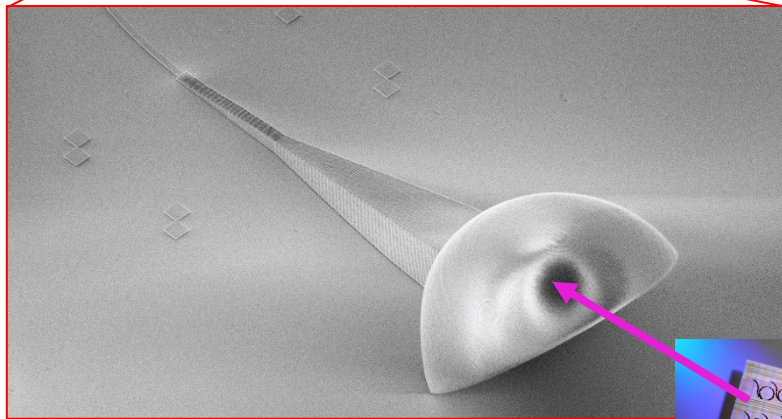
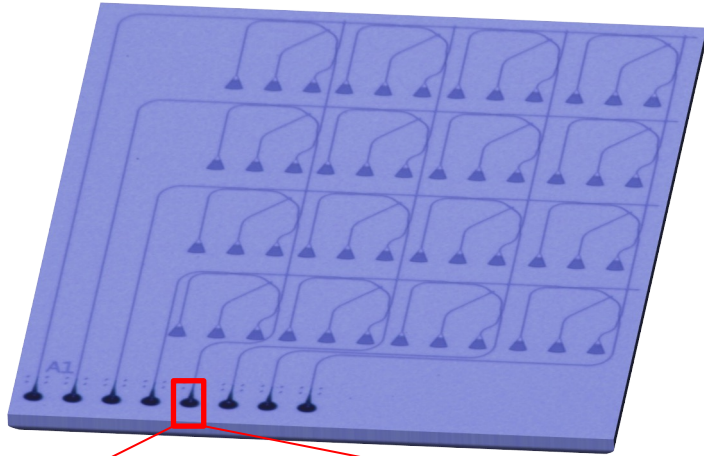


Feldmann, et al., Nature 589, 52 (2021)

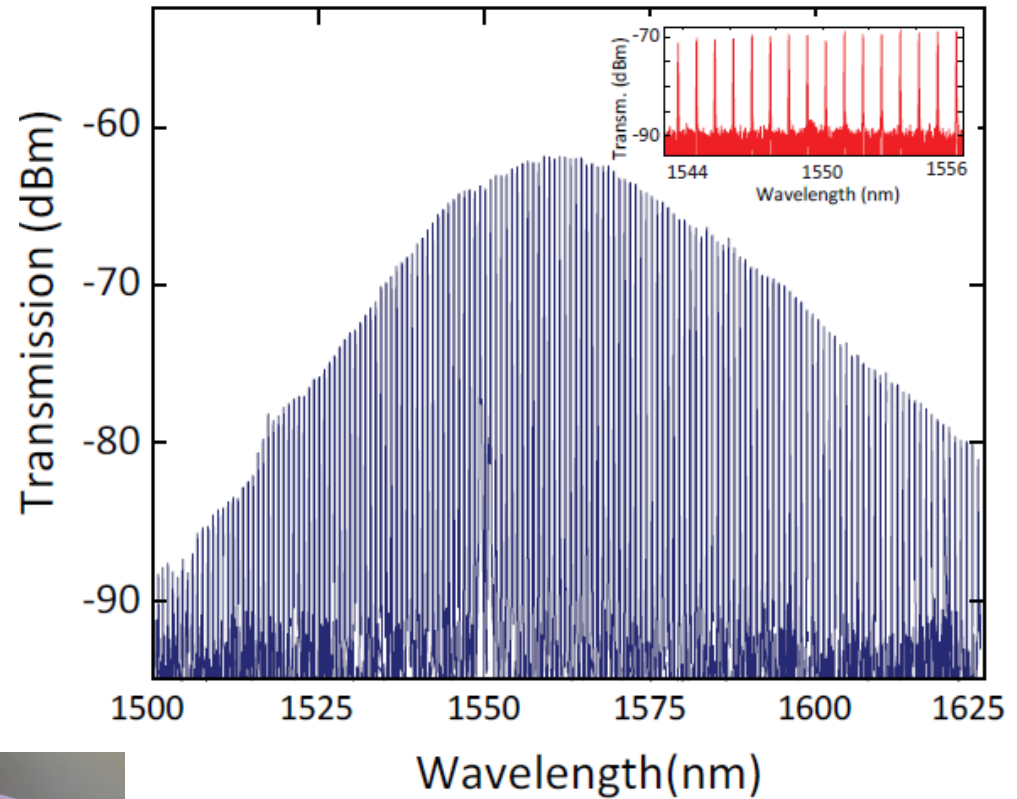
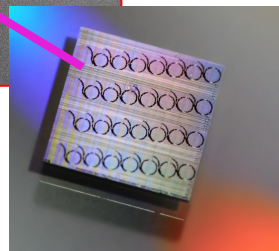
Frequency comb, Kippenberg group (EPFL)

Ultrafast convolution processing

PCM Matrix chip

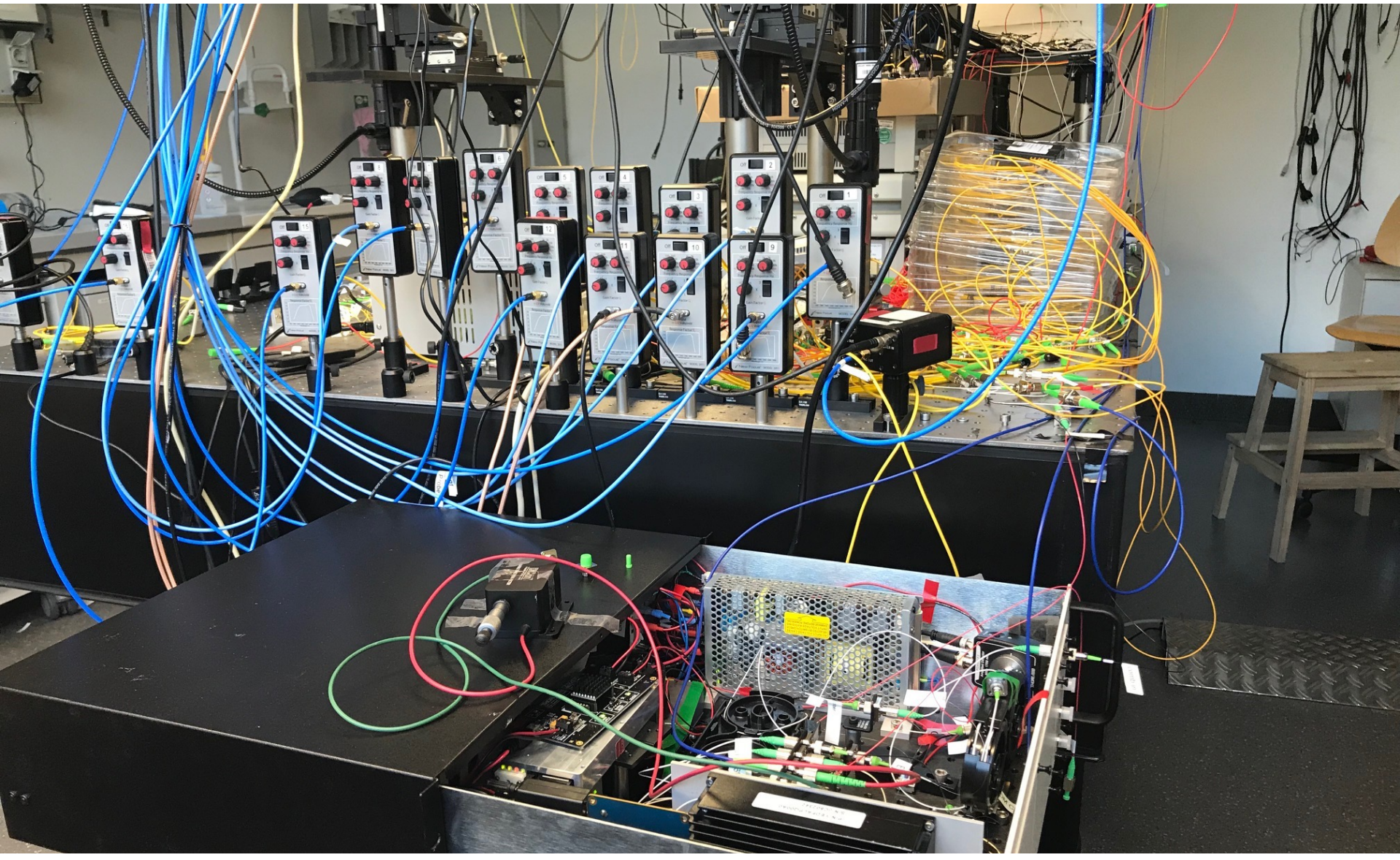


Comb input,
EPFL

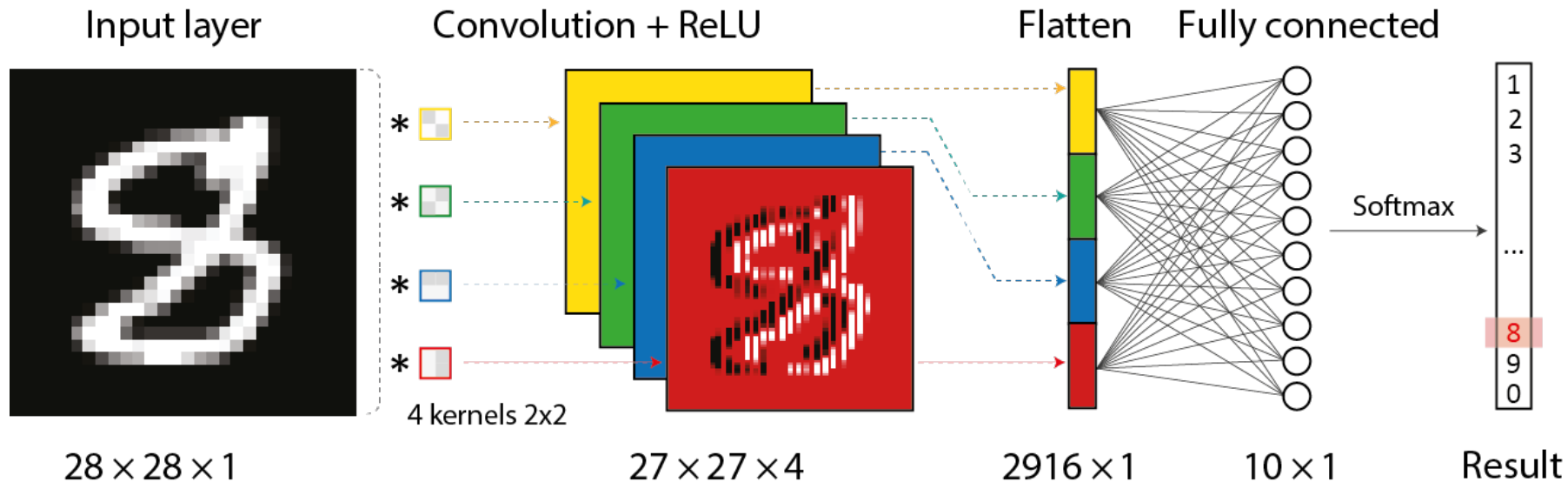


*Feldmann, et al., Nature 589,
52 (2021)*

Ultrafast convolution processing

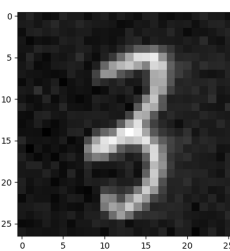
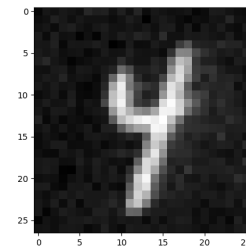
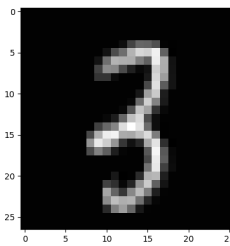
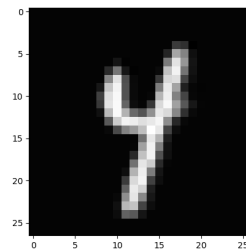


Digit recognition with photonic NNs



~95% accurate

| Prediction \ Label | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 0 | 97.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 99.4 | 0.6 | | | | | 0.7 | | |
| 2 | | | 93.0 | 0.6 | | | | 4.0 | 1.4 | |
| 3 | | 0.6 | 0.6 | 98.7 | | | | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 4 | | | | | 95.8 | | | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| 5 | | | | | | 93.4 | 0.8 | | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 95.4 | | | | | |
| 7 | | 0.6 | | | | | 89.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 | |
| 8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 94.3 | 4.2 | |
| 9 | | 0.6 | | | | | 2.7 | | 88.9 | |



The people who really do the work:

At WWU:

C. Schuck and team

F. BP, A. Ovvyan, S. Ferrari, N. Walter, F. Beutel, M. Stappers, H. Gehring, C. Kaspar, F. Lenzini, T. Grottke, J. Lin, J. Schütte, E. Lomonte, R. Terhaar, I. Bente, D. Wendland, A. Varri, L. Deriks, R. Jaha, D. Raskhodchikov



At Oxford:

N. Youngblood
H. Bhaskaran
X. Li

At Exeter:

D. Wright
E. Gemo
S. Garcia-Cuevas
Carrillo

At EPFL:

T. Kippenberg
M. Karpov

At IBM:

A. Sebastian



VolkswagenStiftung



QUANTERA

