

The Neuromorphic Computing Platform

Steve Furber
The University of Manchester
Manchester, UK

Why focus on the brain ? Three Reasons

– Understanding the brain (Unifying Science Goal)

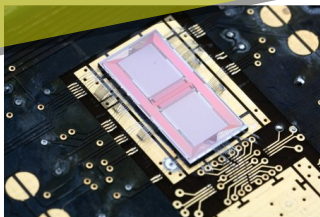
- Underpins what we are,
- Data & knowledge are fragmented,
- Integration is needed,
- Large scale collaborative approach is essential.

– Understanding brain diseases (Society)

- Costs Europe over €800 Billion/year,
- Affects 1/3 people,
- Number one cause of loss of economic productivity,
- No fundamental treatments exist or are in sight
- Pharma companies pulling out of the challenge.

– Developing Future Computing (Technology)

- Computing underpins modern economies,
- Traditional computing faces growing hardware, software, & energy barriers,
- Brain can be the source of energy efficient, robust, self-adapting & compact computing technologies,
- Knowledge driven process to derive these technologies is missing.



Neuromorphic Computing

Subproject 9 of the HBP

Subproject Leader: Steve Furber

Deputy Leader: Johannes Schemmel

Neuromorphic Machines

- Algorithms and Architectures for Neuromorphic Computing
 - Theory
 - Applications

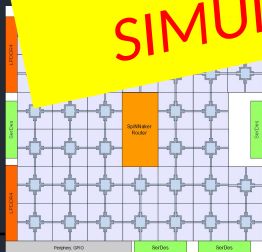
1st generation SpiNNaker-1 Machine



Many-core
Architecture
SIMULATION

Many-core system
on ARM cores
time simulator

Towards 2nd



152 Cortex M4F per chip
36 GIPS/Watt per chip
x10 with constant power

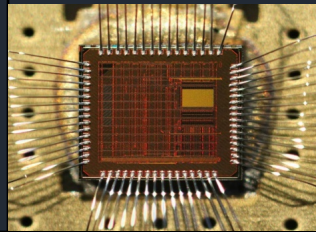
1st generation BrainScaleS-1 Machine



Physical mode
EMULATION

Physical model system
4M neurons, 1B plastic syn.
Accelerated emulator

Towards 2nd



On-chip plasticity processors
Flexible hybrid plasticity
Active dendrites

Designed and built from the transistor up !

Neuromorphic systems worldwide

- state-of-the-art and complementarity

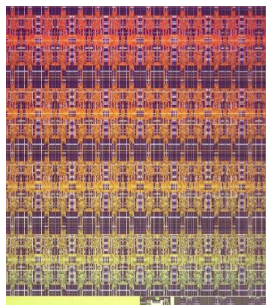
SpiNNaker

Biologically
 Inspired
 Massively
 Parallel
 Architectures


 IBM
 TrueNorth


 intel
 Loihi


 BrainScaleS
 ScaleS



Biological realism

Ease of use

Many-core (ARM) architecture
 Optimized spike
 communication network
 Programmable local learning
 x0.01 real-time to x10 real-time

Full-custom-digital neural circuits
 No local learning (TrueNorth)
 Programmable local learning (Loihi)
 Exploit economy of scale
 x0.01 real-time to x100 real-time

Analog neural cores
Digital spike communication
 Biological local learning
 Programmable local learning
 x10.000 to x1000 real-time

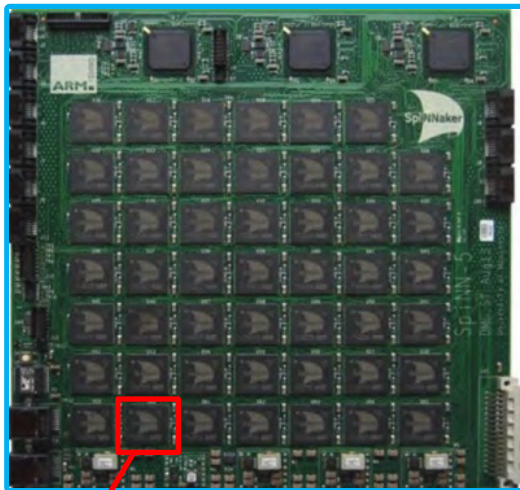
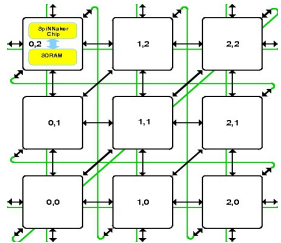
20 year NMC roadmap 2005-2025 (from pre- to post-HBP)

Transition to 2nd generation systems happens now

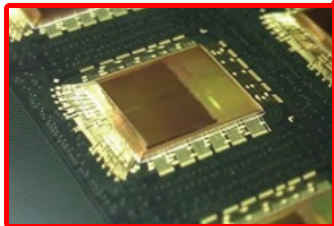
BrainScaleS 1	Concept, feature definition, design, prototyping FACETS, BrainScaleS, Brain-i-Nets	Scaling-up, commissioning, HBP, platform integration	HBP Joint Platform integration	Close down																	
		Concept, feature definition, design, prototyping, early platform integration	HBP Joint Platform integration (small systems)	Operation (small systems)																	
SpiNNaker 1	Concept, feature definition, design, prototyping EPSRC, BrainScaleS	Scaling-up, commissioning, HBP, platform integration	HBP Joint Platform integration, operation																		
		Concept, feature definition, design, prototyping, early platform integration	Scaling-up, SpiNNcloud	SpiNNcloud operation																	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025



SpiNNaker board
(864 ARM cores)



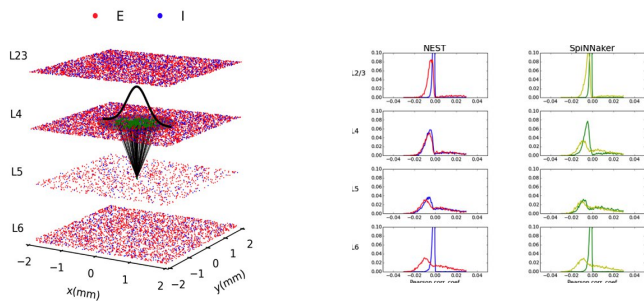
SpiNNaker chip
(18 ARM cores)



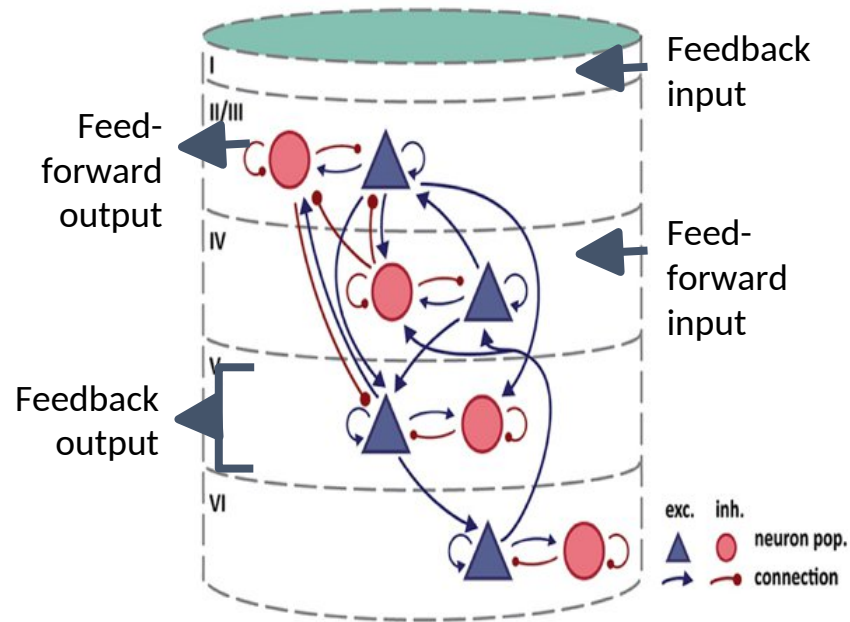
- HBP platform
 - 1M cores
 - 11 cabinets (including server)
- Launch 30 March 2016
 - then 500k cores
 - 116 remote users
 - 6,530 SpiNNaker jobs run

SpiNNaker racks
(1M ARM cores)





- **Realtime execution of cortical model**
 - 1mm² cortex
 - 77k neurons
 - 285M synapses
 - 0.1 ms time-step
- **Best previous versions of this model**
 - HPC: 3x slow-down
 - GPU: 2x slow-down
- **Will scale to 100mm² without slow-down**
 - on current machine, simply by using more boards

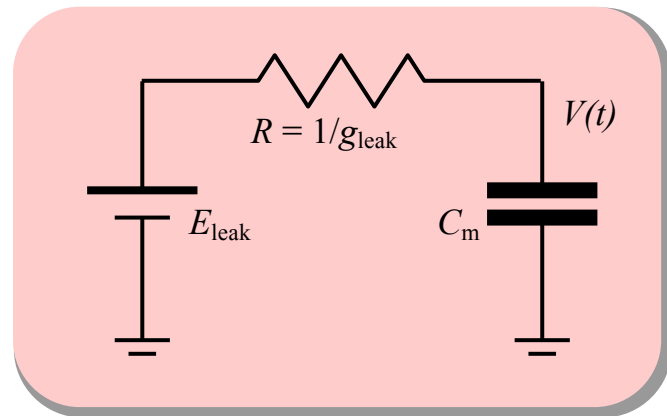


BrainScaleS: neuromorphic computing with physical model systems



Consider a simple physical model for the neuron's cell membrane potential V :

—



— —

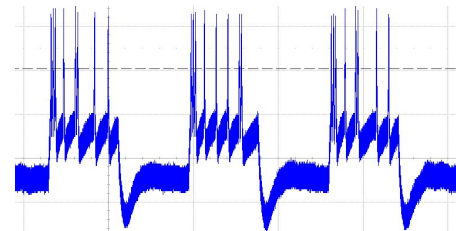
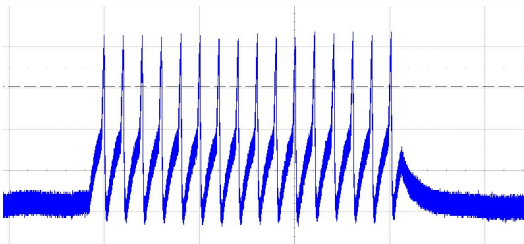
€ accelerated neuron model

continuous time

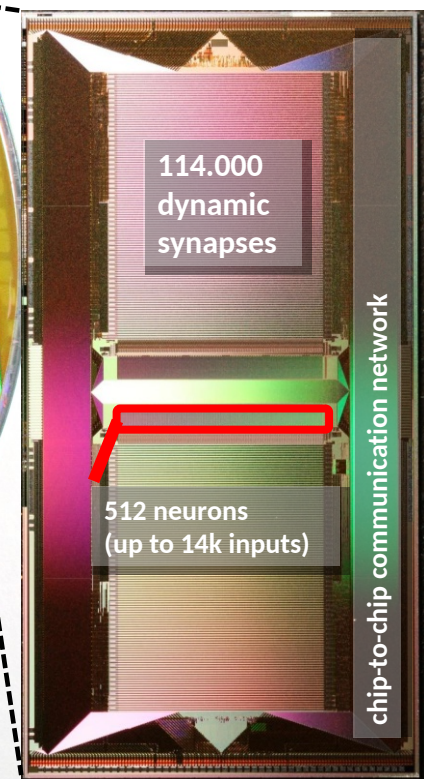
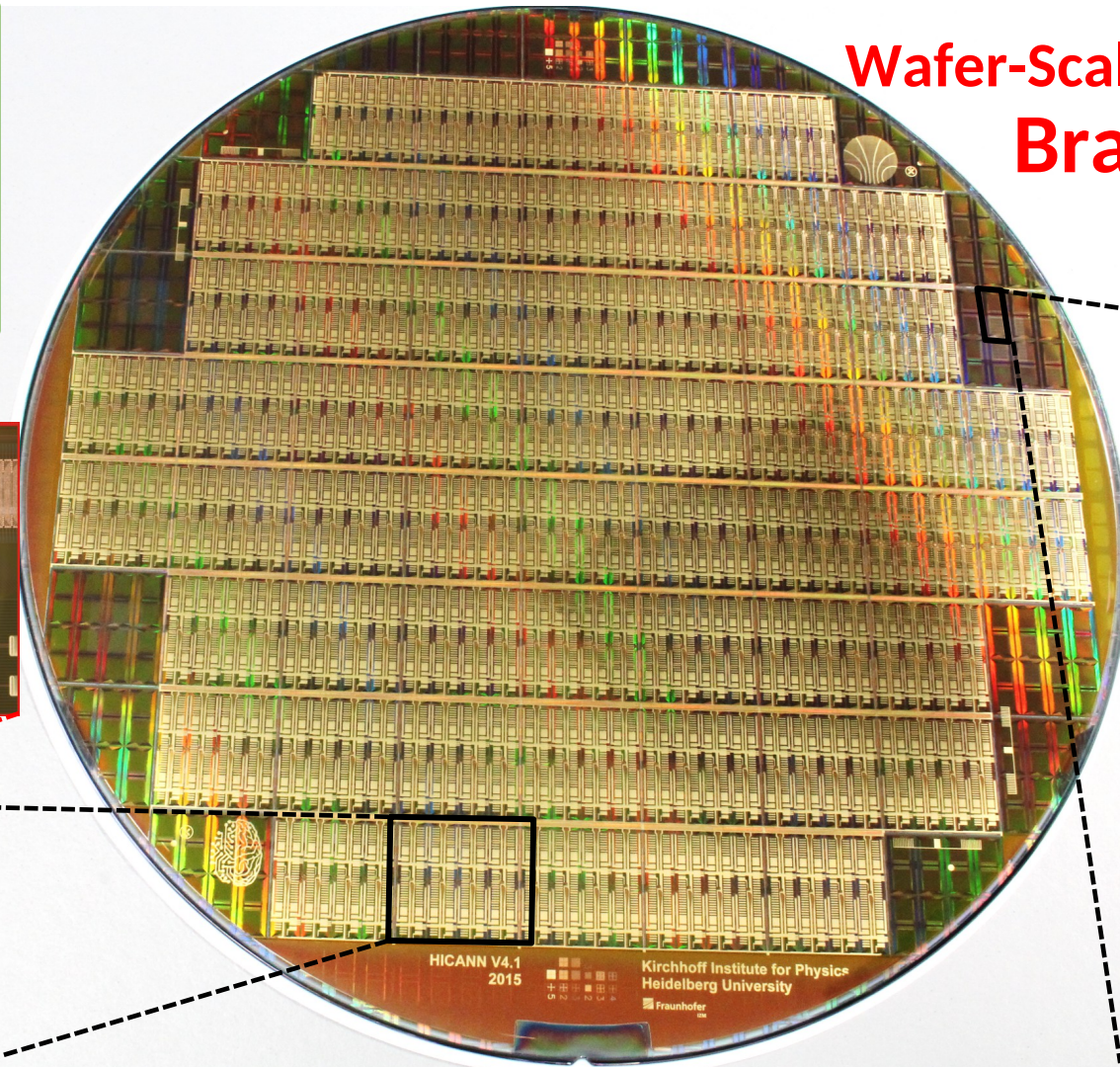
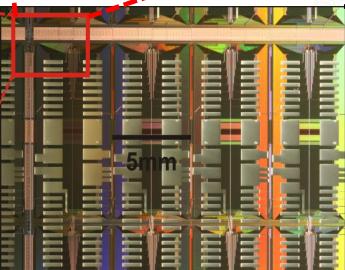
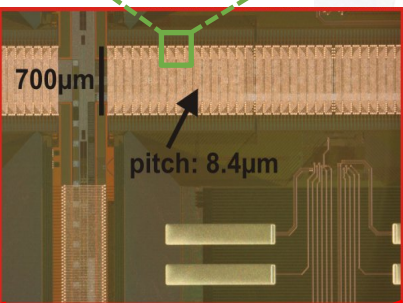
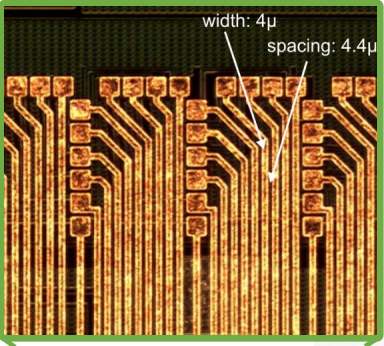
- fixed acceleration factor (we use 10^3 to 10^5)

no multiplexing of components storing model variables

- each neuron has its membrane capacitor
- each synapse has a physical realization

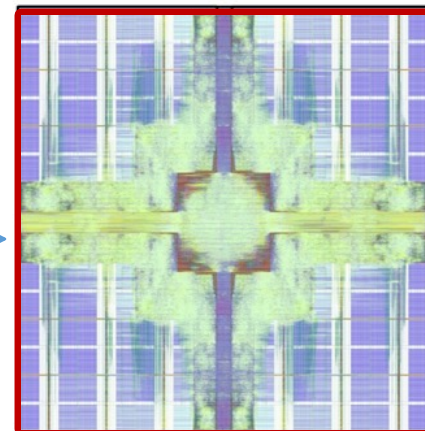
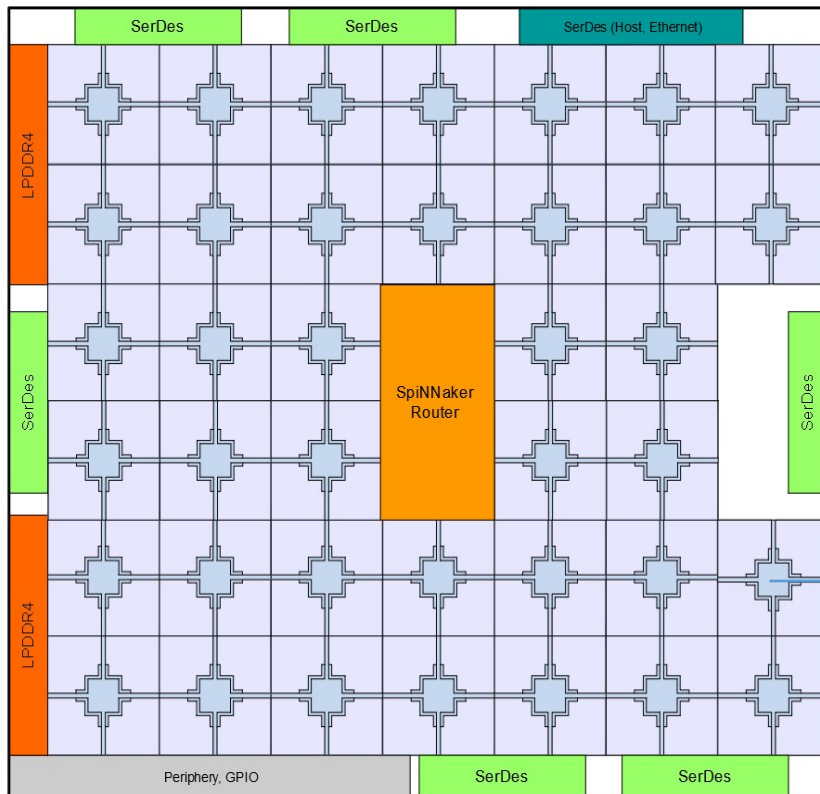


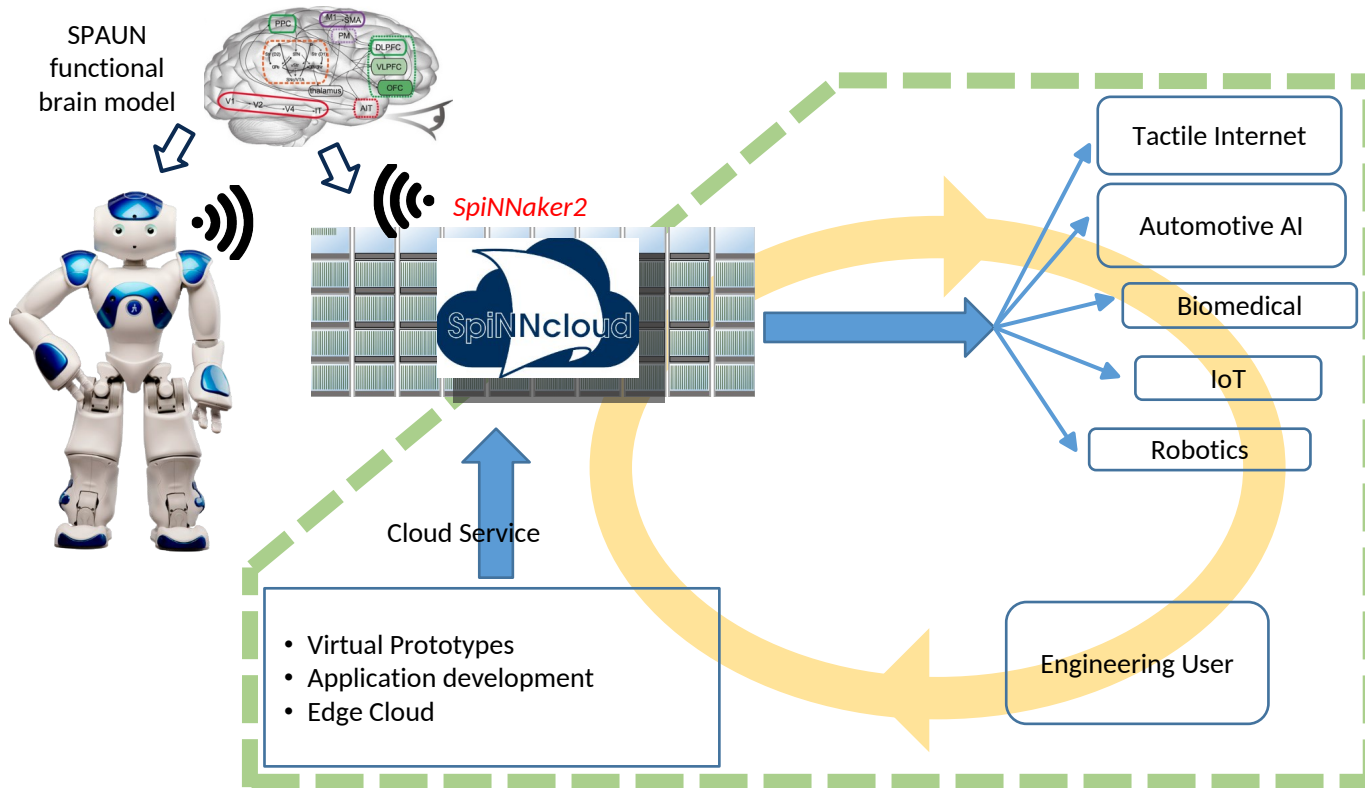
Wafer-Scale integration: BrainScaleS-1



SpiNNaker-2

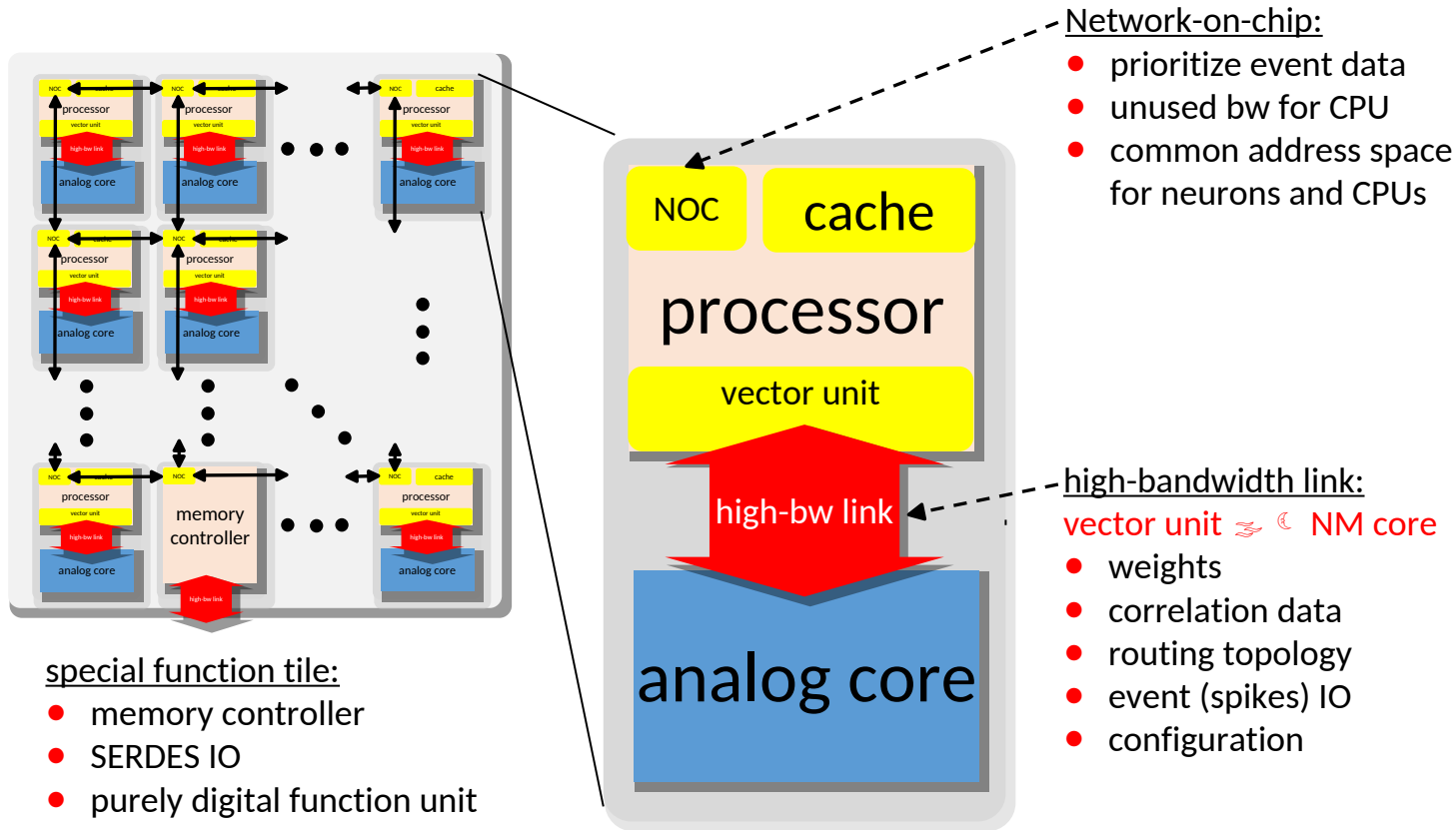
- 152 ARM-based processing elements
- 4 GByte DRAM
- 7 energy-efficient chip-to-chip links





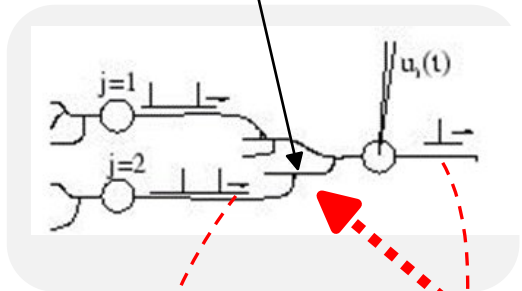
Use Model (Dresden): Edge Cloud for Tactile Internet

BrainScaleS-2: analog neuromorphic system as co-processor

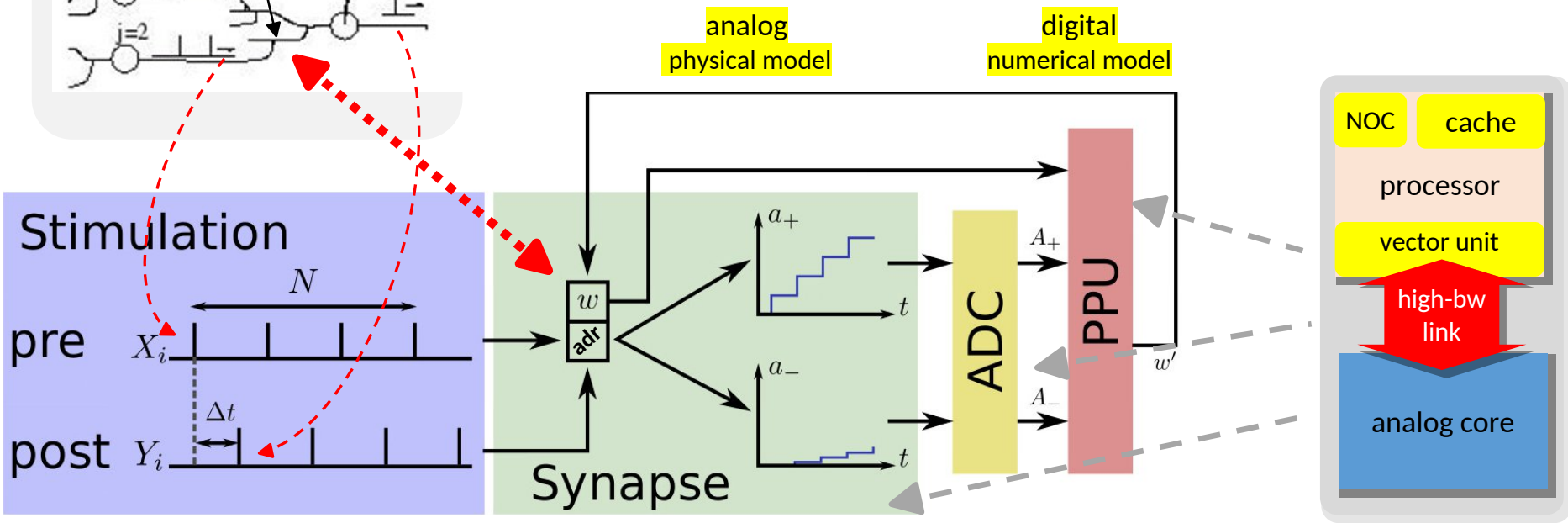


BrainScaleS-2: implementing hybrid plasticity

plasticity takes place at the synapse



- analog correlation measurement in synapses
- A/D conversion by parallel ADC
- digital Plasticity Processing Units
 - full access to synaptic weights (ω)
 - full access to configuration data (adr)





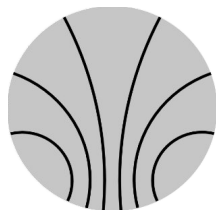
Brain Project
UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

Heidelberg - Germany

NICE 2020

March 17 - 20th

2020
Neuro-Inspired
Computational
Elements
Workshop



Im Neuenheimer Feld 227
D-69120 Heidelberg
Germany

Workshop: March 17-20th
2020

Tutorials: March 20th 2020



Picture: fotolia.com / Sergey Borisov

Kirchhoff Institute for Physics

THANK YOU!



www.humanbrainproject.eu



@humanbrainproj



@humanbrainproj



HumanBrainProject

