



HAL
open science

2D Nanomaterials for Advancing Neuromorphic Computing

Aida Todri-Sanial

► **To cite this version:**

Aida Todri-Sanial. 2D Nanomaterials for Advancing Neuromorphic Computing. 2DMAT 2021 - Global Summit and Expo on Graphene and 2D Materials, Aug 2021, Paris, France. pp.106. lirmm-03354059

HAL Id: lirmm-03354059

<https://hal-lirmm.ccsd.cnrs.fr/lirmm-03354059>

Submitted on 11 Nov 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

2D Nanomaterials for Advancing Neuromorphic Computing

(invited talk)

Aida Todri-Sanial

Microelectronics Department, LIRMM, University of Montpellier, CNRS, France

Current classical computers are playing a critical role in advanced research such as in biology, climate analysis, economics, genomics, finance, etc. In many aspects, computing fuels the advances of our modern society. Yet, recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning will require even more powerful computing systems such as exascale computations per second due to an ever-increasing amount of data. But classical computing systems are hindered by the von-Neumann communication bottleneck, the physical separation between processor and memory. This offers the opportunity to explore a novel computing paradigm where the brain can serve as a computational model of how to deal with large amounts of (often fuzzy) information while being extremely dense, error-resilient and power efficient.

In this talk, a novel and alternative neuromorphic computing paradigm based on oscillating neural networks (ONN) will be presented. Energy efficient relaxation oscillators based on phase-change VO₂ material for oscillating neurons and tunable 2D TMD MoS₂ memristors for synapses are the building blocks of ONN architecture [1-3]. Inspired by neural oscillations or brain waves, in ONN, the information is encoded in the phase of coupled oscillators. The talk will cover aspects from materials, devices, circuits to ONN architecture design and hardware implementation and demonstration on AI tasks. This work is conducted in the framework of the EU H2020 NEURONN project, www.neuronn.eu.

[1] A. Todri-Sanial, S. Carapezzi, C. Delacour, M. Abernot, T. Gil, E. Corti, et al., "How Frequency Injection Locking Can Train Oscillatory Neural Networks to Compute in Phase," *preprint*, hal-lirmm.ccsd.cnrs.fr/lirmm-03164135, 2021.

[2] S. Carapezzi, C. Delacour, G. Boschetto, E. Corti, M. Abernot, A. Nejm, et al., "Multi-Scale Modeling and Simulation Flow for Oscillatory Neural Networks for Edge Computing," *19th IEEE Interregional NEWCAS Conference*, 2021.

[3] C. Delacour, S. Carapezzi, M. Abernot, G. Boschetto, N. Azemard, et al., Oscillatory Neural Networks for Edge AI Computing. *IEEE Computer Society Annual Symposium on VLSI (ISVLSI 2021)*, Jul 2021, Tampa, United States.