

Spintronics in the AI age

Lior Klein
Bar-Ilan University



*MultiSpin.AI has received funding from the
European Union under grant agreement 101130046*



AI risks leading humanity to 'extinction,' experts warn

It's the most recent in a series of alarms raised by experts in artificial intelligence – but also one that stoked growing pushback against a focus on what seem to be its overhyped hypothetical harms.



Google CEO: A.I. is more important than fire or electricity

Published Thu, Feb 1 2018-12:56 PM EST • Updated Thu, Feb 1 2018-12:56 PM EST

Catherine Clifford
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@CATCLIFFORD

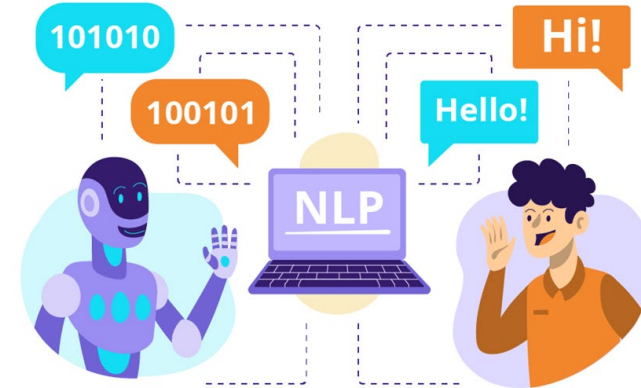
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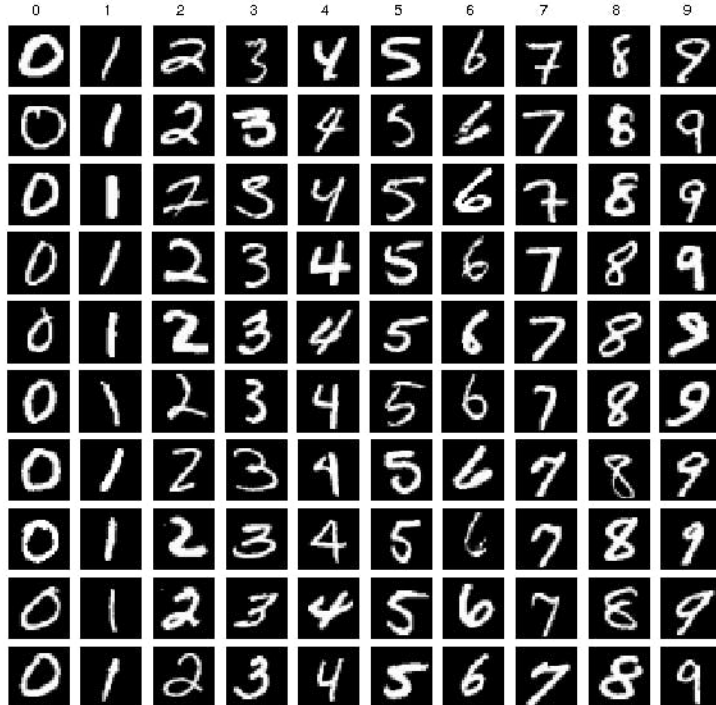
What is AI?

The development of computer systems
able to perform tasks that normally
require human intelligence

natural language processing understanding



visual perception



What is AI good for?

AI - Healthcare

Medical diagnosis and treatment.

3/6/23, 9:52 AM

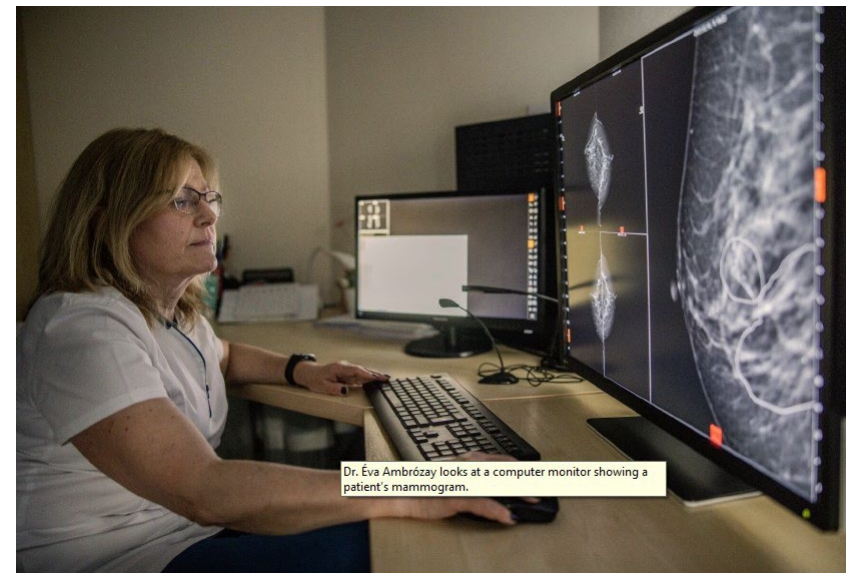
How A.I. Is Being Used to Detect Cancer That Doctors Miss

The New York Times

Artificial Intelligence > | An Unsettling Chat With Bing | Read the Conversation | How Chatb

Using A.I. to Detect Breast Cancer That Doctors Miss

Hungary has become a major testing ground for A.I. software to spot cancer, as doctors debate whether the technology will replace them in medical jobs.



AI - Financial services

fraud detection
credit scoring
investment analysis



**ThetaRay Wins 2022 Fintech Breakthrough
Award for Best Anti-Money Laundering
Solution**

New York, March 17, 2022 — ThetaRay, a leading fintech providing AI-powered transaction monitoring technology, today announced that it has been selected as winner of the Best Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Solution Award in the sixth annual FinTech Breakthrough Awards program.

AI - Autonomous vehicles

AI algorithms are being used to develop self-driving cars and trucks, which have the potential to reduce accidents and improve traffic flow.

Mercedes, Nvidia, and Google Are Creating Genuinely Smart Cars With AI

By Rob Enderle • February 27, 2023 4:00 AM PT • [Email Article](#)

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Nvidia establishes autonomous driving units in Israel

Chip maker sets up engineering teams to work on system-on-chip, software for self-driving vehicle capabilities as part of US semiconductor's expanded R&D operations

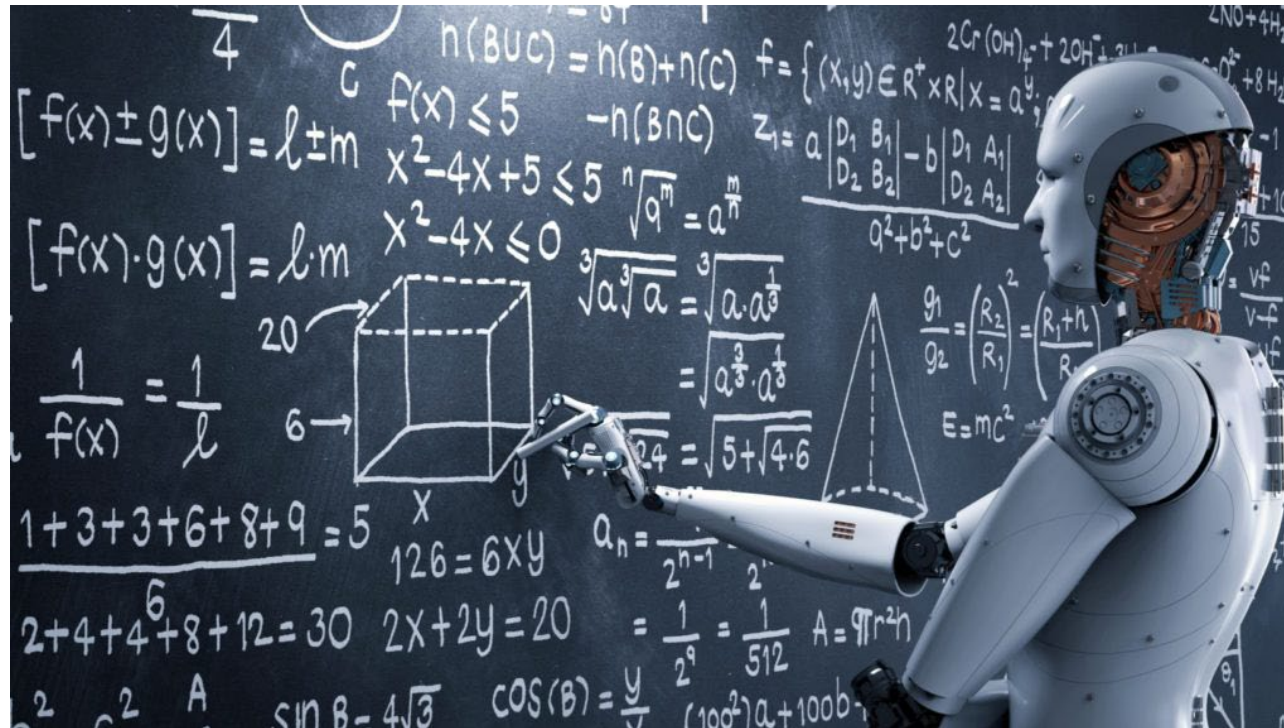
By RICKY BEN-DAVID

8 November 2022, 11:17 am | 1



AI - Education

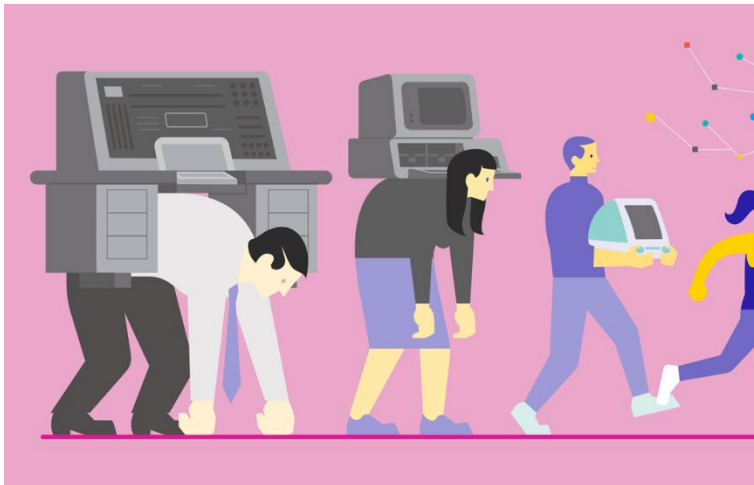
AI could be used to develop personalized learning experiences, allowing students to learn at their own pace and in their preferred style.



AI – computation challenges

The end of Moore's law

Moore's Law: the number of transistors in a dense integrated circuit doubles about every two years



'Moore's Law's dead,' Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang says in justifying gaming-card price hike

Last Updated: Sept. 22, 2022 at 7:43 a.m. ET
First Published: Sept. 21, 2022 at 6:16 p.m. ET

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Silicon wafers used to make chips 'not a little bit more expensive, it is a ton more expensive,' Huang says

6



The end of the Dennard scaling law

Dennard scaling law: as transistors get smaller, their power density stays constant, so that the power use stays in proportion with area

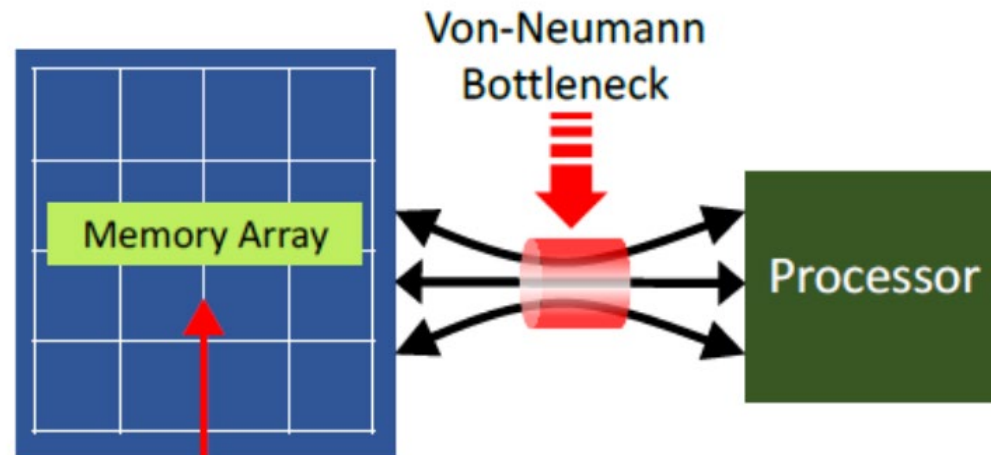
Since around 2005–2007 Dennard scaling appears to have broken down

Von Neumann bottleneck

While the processor can execute instructions very quickly, it must spend a significant amount of time waiting for data to be transferred to and from memory

CPU execution time - a few nanoseconds or less

memory access times - tens to hundreds of nanoseconds



The need for Edge computing

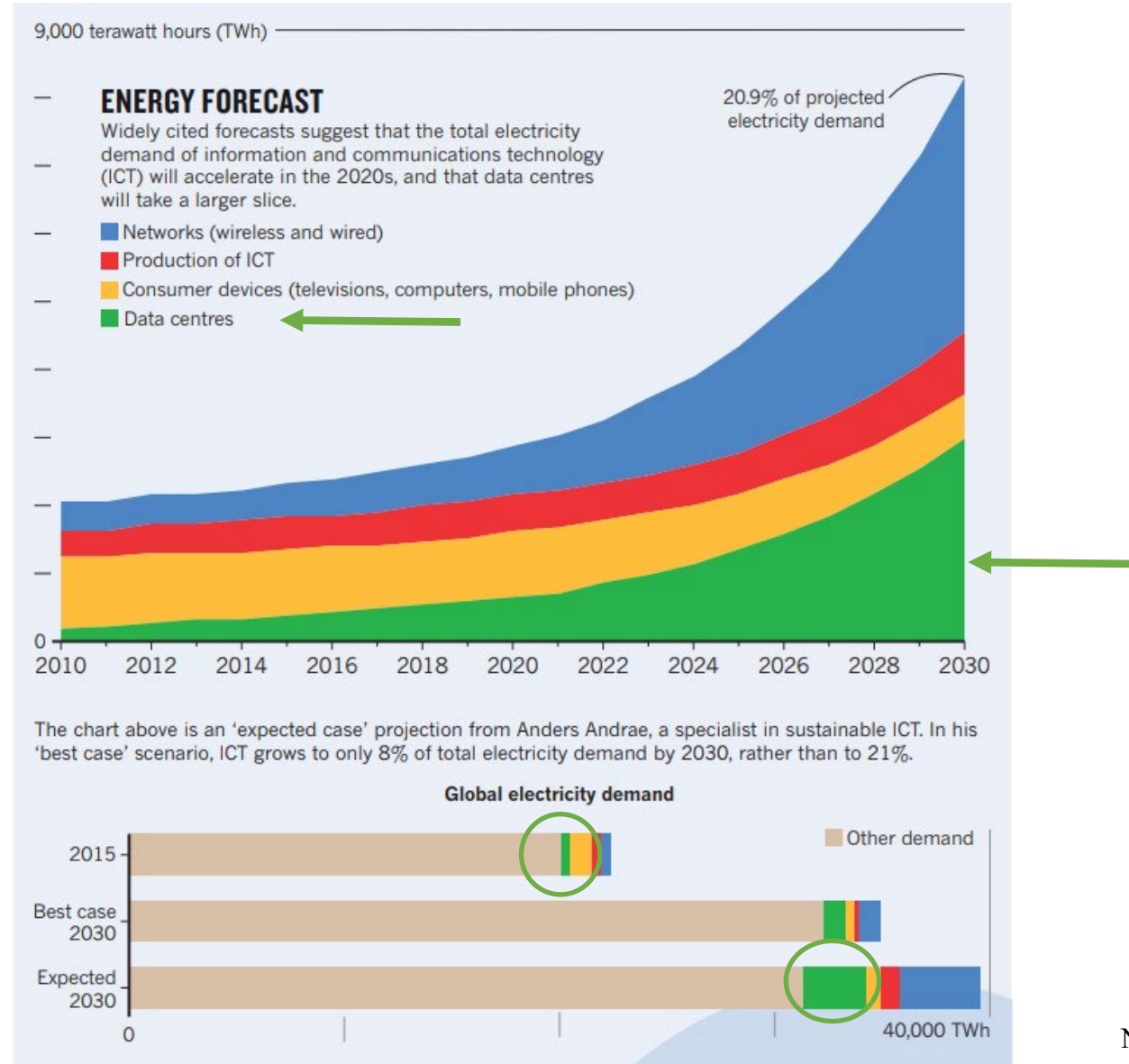
Data processing and analysis are performed on the devices or systems that generate the data, rather than sending all the data to a centralized location, such as a cloud server, for processing

Applications for edge computing include autonomous vehicles, industrial automation, smart cities, and healthcare monitoring systems

AI and edge computing are making CCTV more effective than ever



The hunger for power

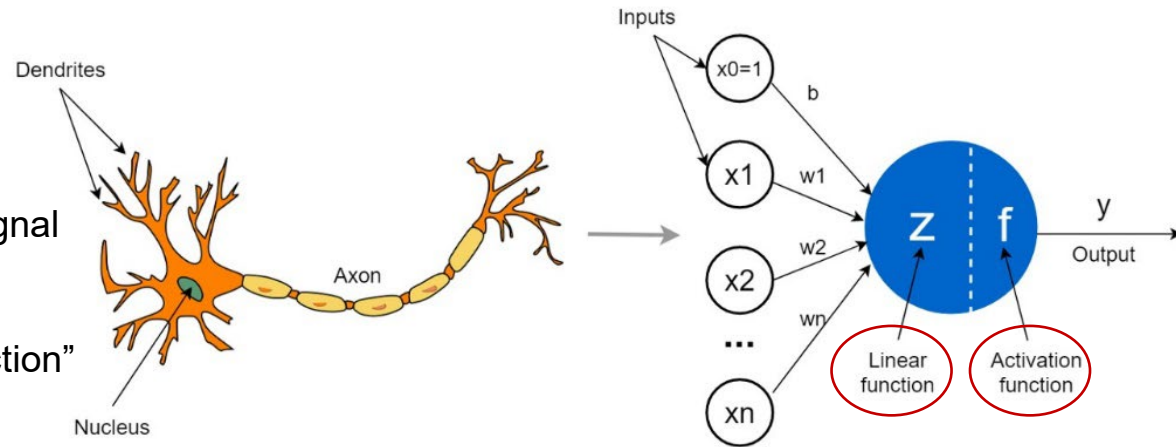


AI – Neuromorphic computing

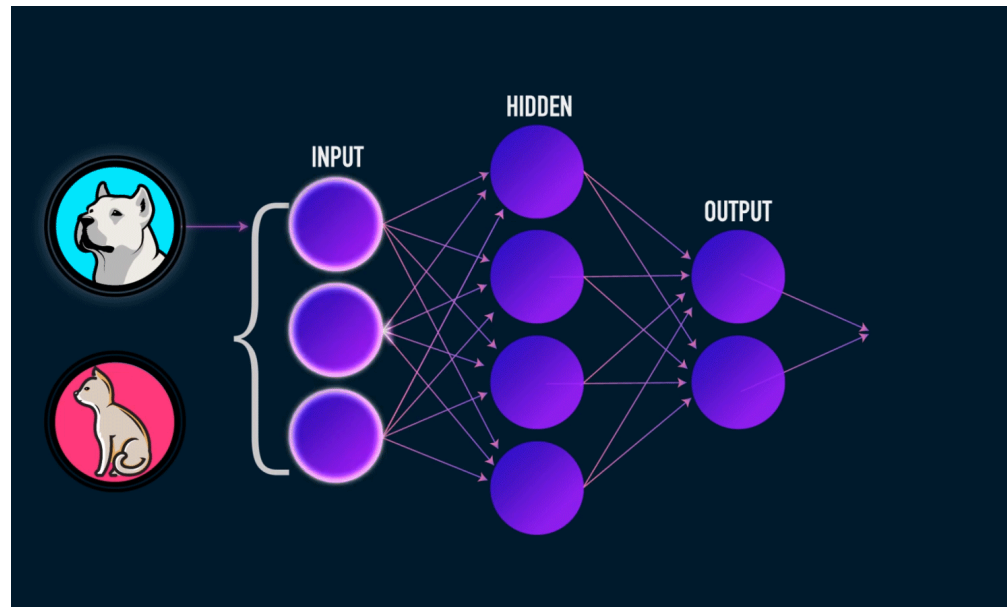
Visual perception

Stage 1:
Linear operation on the signal

Stage 2:
Non-linear “activation function”



Artificial neural network

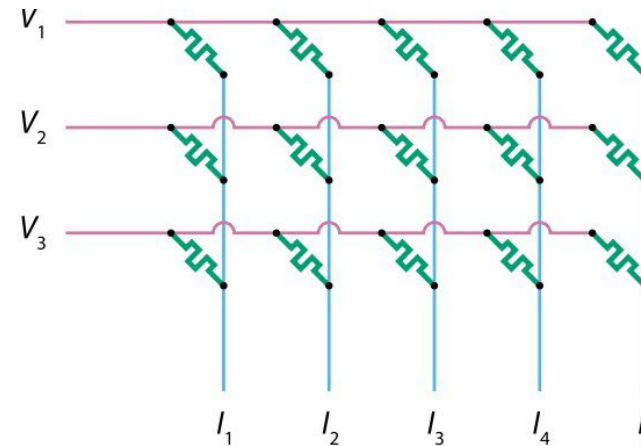
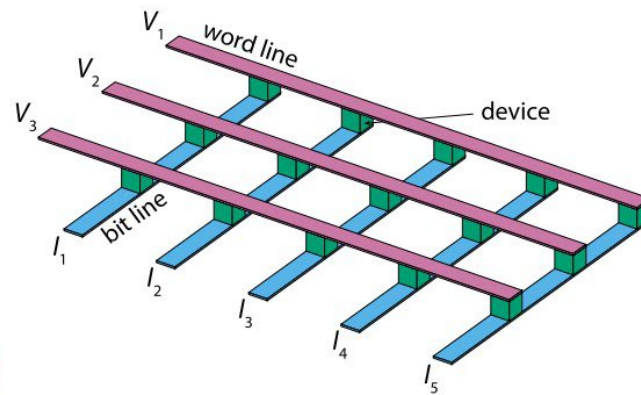


The crossbar – a central **analogue** AI hardware

Analogue execution of the **linear** operation

In memory processing:
fast and energy efficient

removes major computation barriers
particularly for AI at the edge



$$I_i = \sum_j G_{i,j} V_j$$

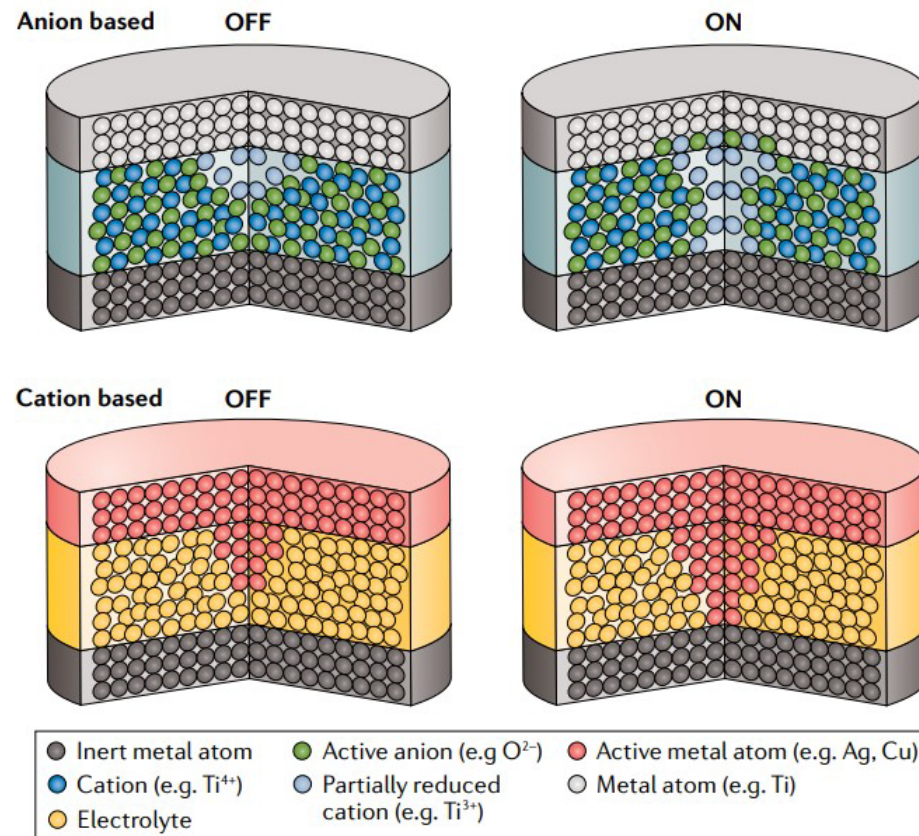
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \\ \vdots \\ I_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{1,1} & G_{1,2} & G_{1,3} & \cdots & G_{1,m} \\ G_{2,1} & G_{2,2} & G_{2,3} & \cdots & G_{2,m} \\ G_{3,1} & G_{3,2} & G_{3,3} & \cdots & G_{3,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{n,1} & G_{n,2} & G_{n,3} & \cdots & G_{n,m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ \vdots \\ V_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Ohm's law for crosspoint multiplication
Kirchhoff's law for summation

Advantages in speed and energy efficiency

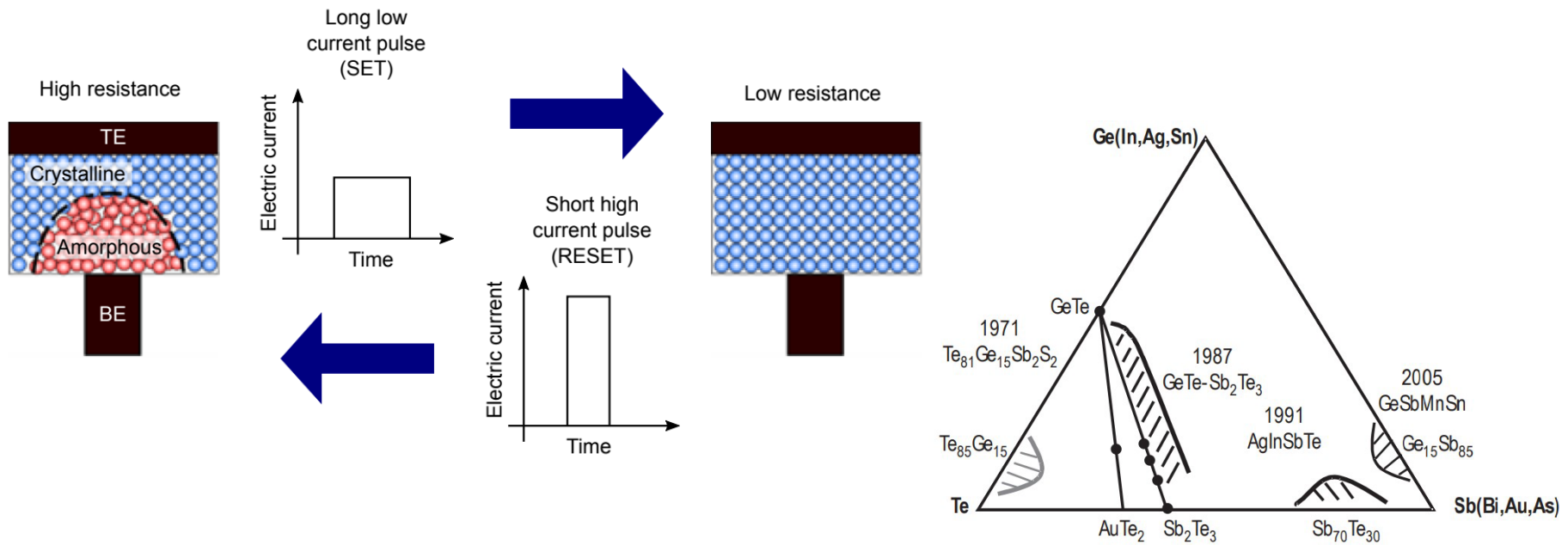
The crossbar – material options

Redox (reduction oxidation) materials



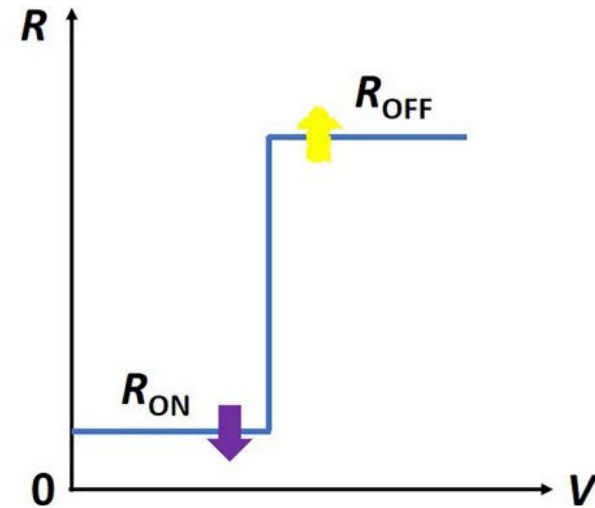
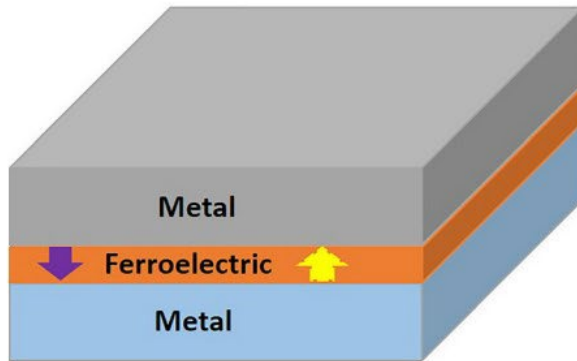
The crossbar – material options

Phase change materials



The crossbar – material options

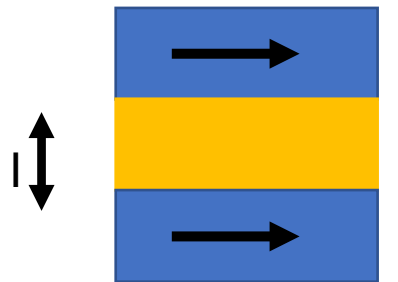
Ferroelectric tunnel junctions



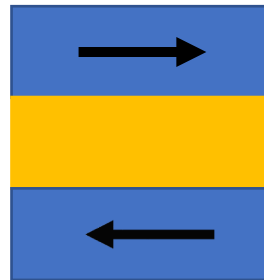
The crossbar – material options

Magnetoresistance (spintronics)

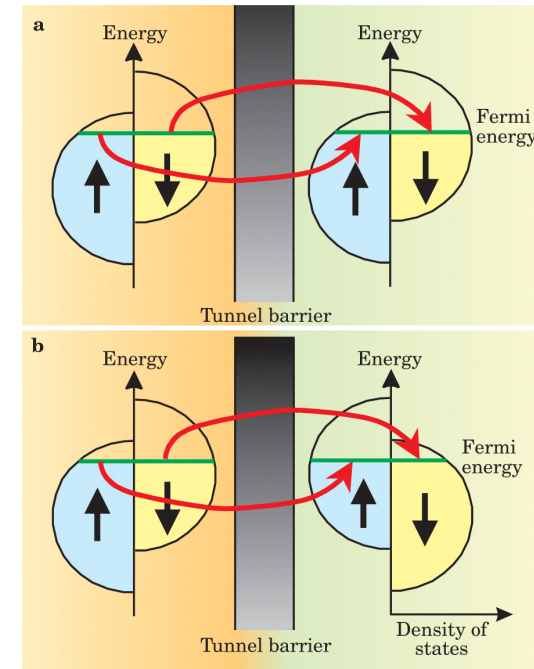
Magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ)



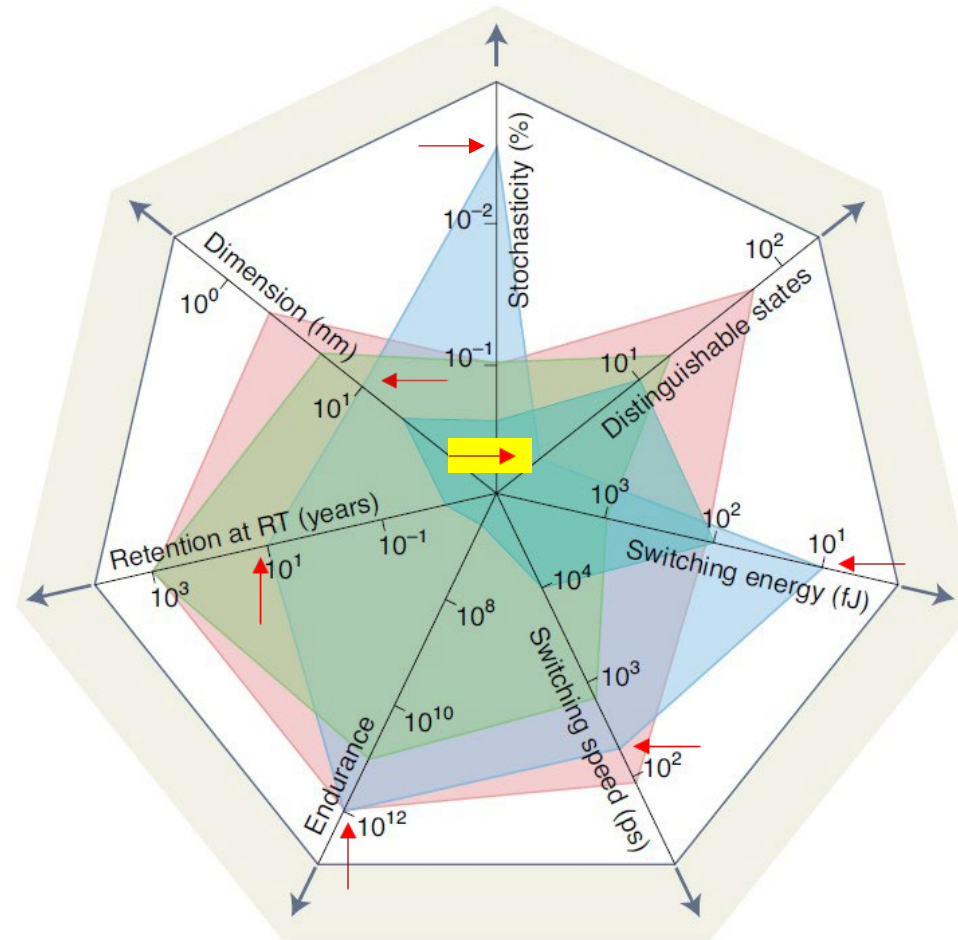
low resistance



high resistance



The crossbar – material options

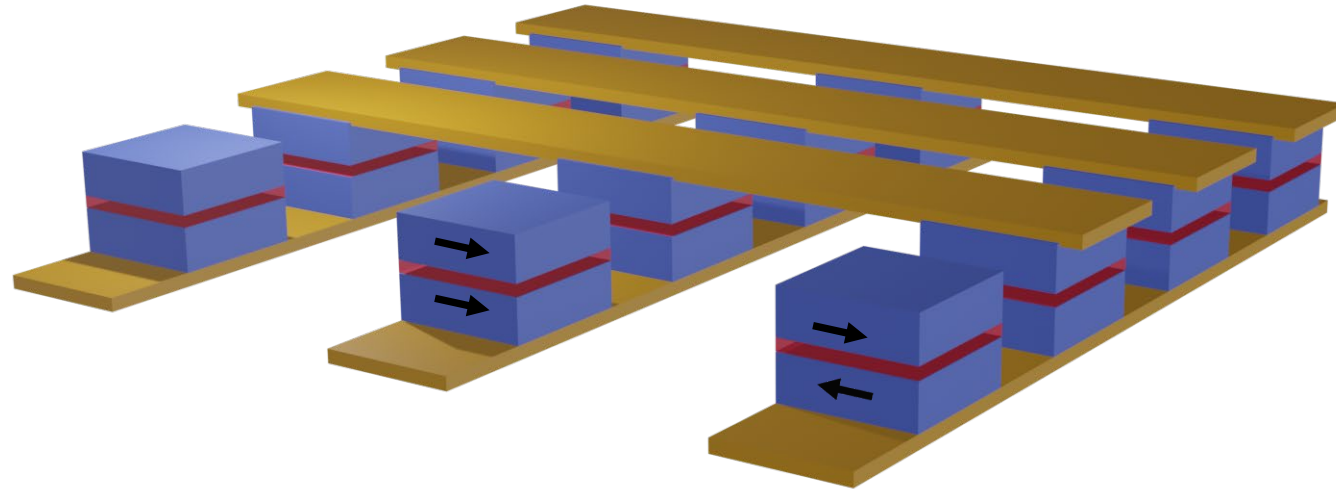


Resistive switching material:

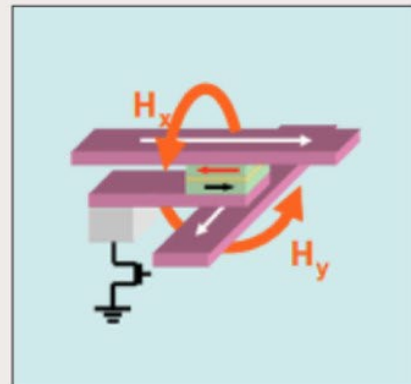
- Redox
- Phase change
- Magnetoresistive
- Ferroelectric

The spintronic crossbar

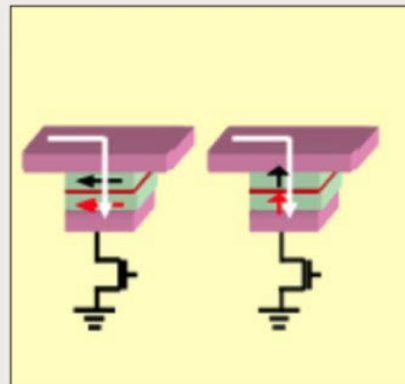
Spintronics – magnetic random access memory with MTJs



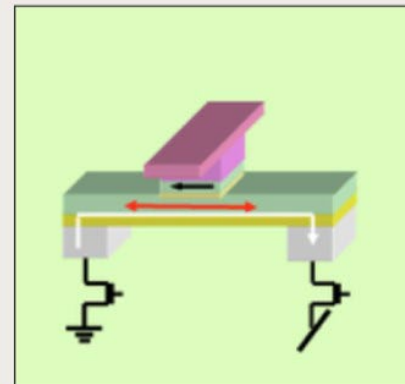
Oersted field



Spin transfer torque



Spin orbit torque



Article


A crossbar array of magnetoresistive memory devices for in-memory computing

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04196-6>

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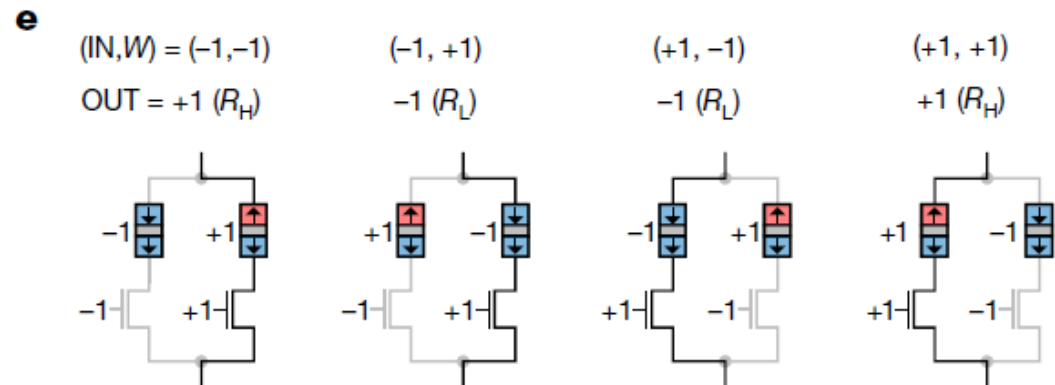
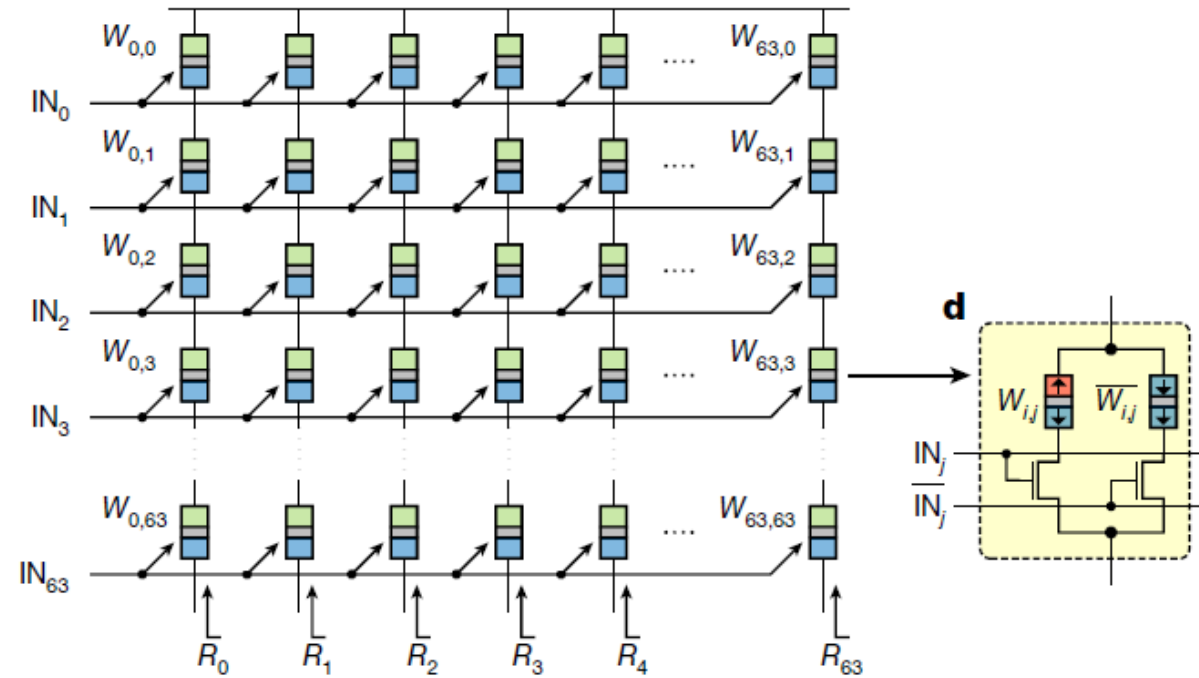
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Seungchul Jung¹, Hyungwoo Lee¹, Sungmeen Myung¹, Hyunsoo Kim¹, Seung Keun Yoon¹, Soon-Wan Kwon¹, Yongmin Ju¹, Minje Kim¹, Wooseok Yi¹, Shinhee Han², Baeseong Kwon², Boyoung Seo², Kilho Lee², Gwan-Hyeob Koh², Kangho Lee², Yoonjong Song², Changkyu Choi¹, Donhee Ham^{1,4,5} & Sang Joon Kim^{1,6}

Implementations of artificial neural networks that borrow analogue techniques could potentially offer low-power alternatives to fully digital approaches^{1–3}. One notable example is in-memory computing based on crossbar arrays of non-volatile memories^{4–7} that execute, in an analogue manner, multiply–accumulate operations prevalent in artificial neural networks. Various non-volatile memories—including resistive memory^{8–13}, phase-change memory^{14,15} and flash memory^{16–19}—have been used for such approaches. However, it remains challenging to develop a crossbar array of spin-transfer-torque magnetoresistive random-access memory (MRAM)^{20–22}, despite the technology’s practical advantages such as endurance and large-scale commercialization⁵. The difficulty stems from the low resistance of MRAM, which would result in large power consumption in a conventional crossbar array that uses current summation for analogue multiply–accumulate operations. Here we report a 64 × 64 crossbar array based on MRAM cells that overcomes the low-resistance issue with an architecture that uses resistance summation for analogue multiply–accumulate operations. The array is integrated with readout electronics in 28-nanometre complementary metal–oxide–semiconductor technology. Using this array, a two-layer perceptron is implemented to classify 10,000 Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology digits with an accuracy of 93.23 per cent (software baseline: 95.24 per cent). In an emulation of a deeper, eight-layer Visual Geometry Group-8 neural network with measured errors, the classification accuracy improves to 98.86 per cent (software baseline: 99.28 per cent). We also use the array to implement a single layer in a ten-layer neural network to realize face detection with an accuracy of 93.4 per cent.

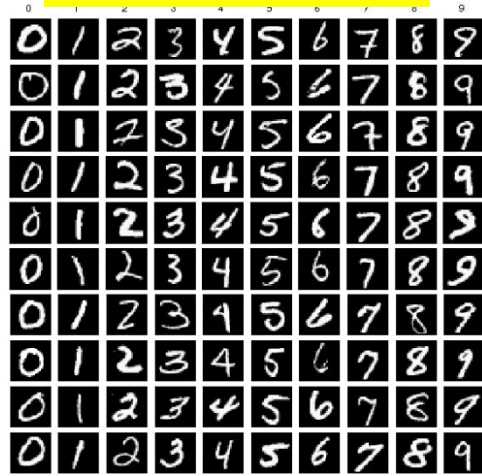
Samsung's Spintronic Crossbar with MTJs

64x64 crossbar



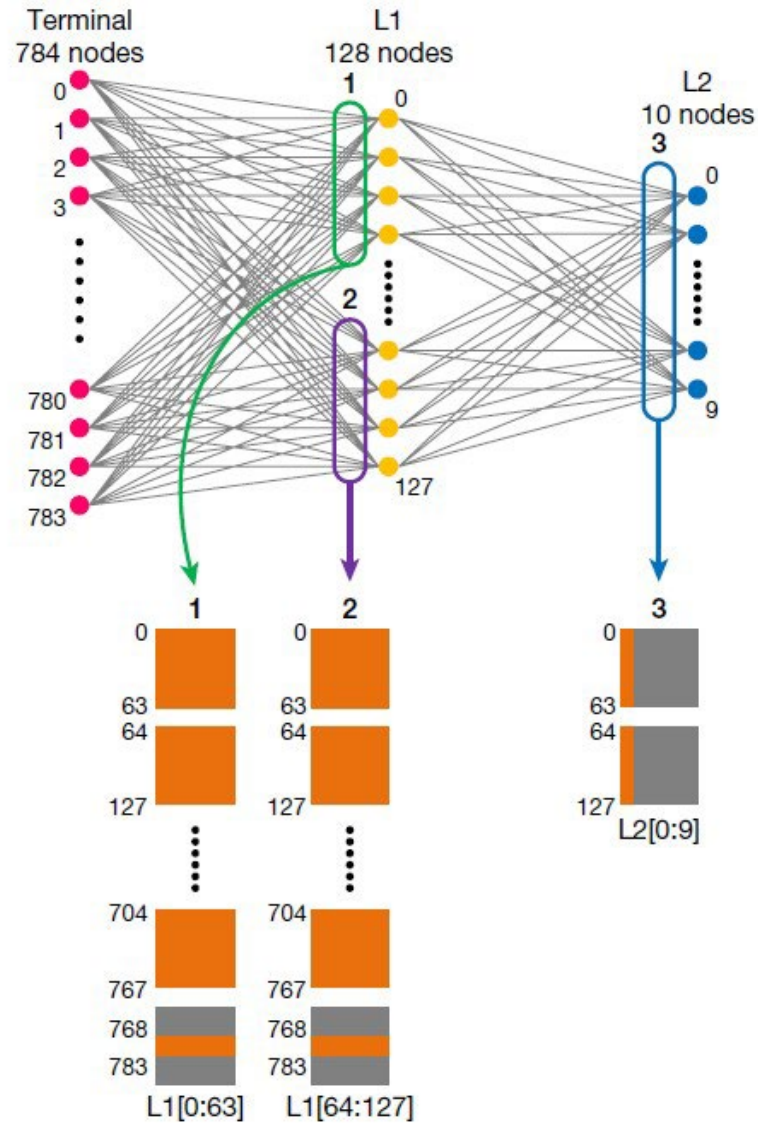
The performance of MTJ-based Crossbar

28x28 pixel image



Limitation – only 2 weights per junction

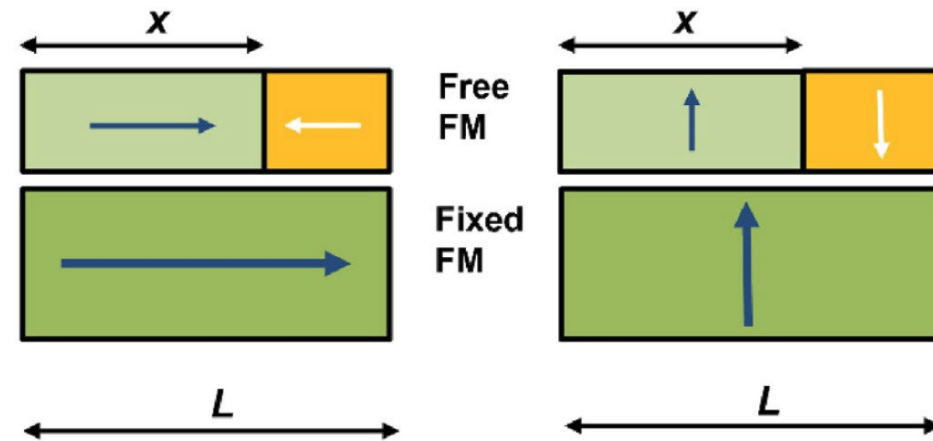
		Output									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Input	0	98.5	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0
	1	0	98.6	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0
	2	1.7	0.5	93.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2
	3	0.2	0.1	1.8	91.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.0	2.2	0.3
	4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	95.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.4
	5	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	94.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1
	6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	3.5	91.3	0.3	0.4	0
	7	0.2	1.7	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0	93.0	0.2	1.2
	8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.8	91.4	0.1
	9	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	5.1	2.7	0.3	2.1	1.4	85.0



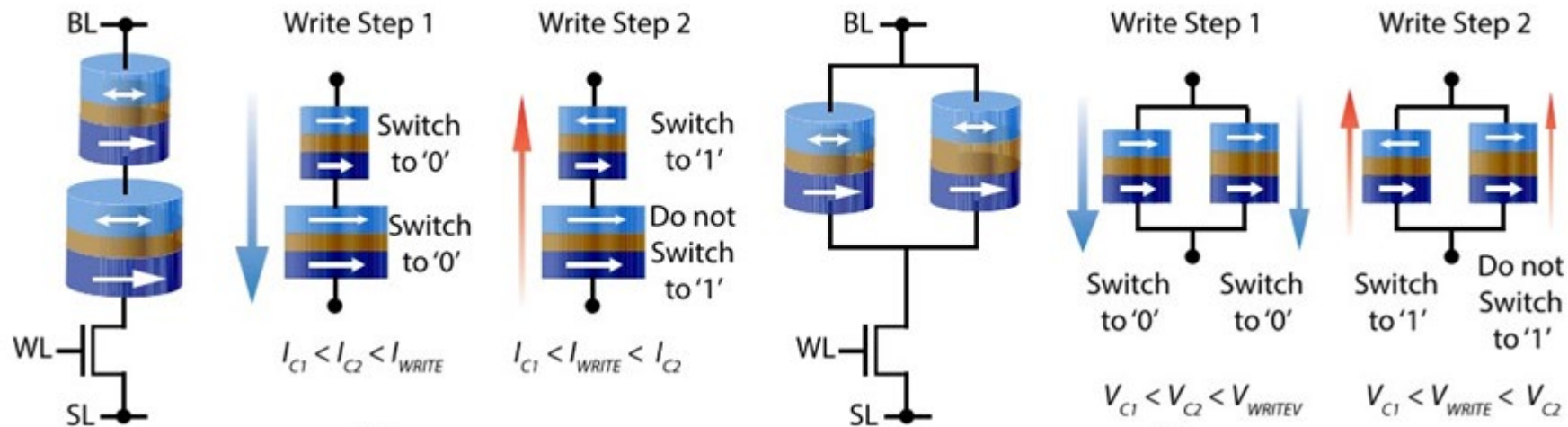
The spintronic crossbar

From binary to multi-state

Increasing the number of resistance states



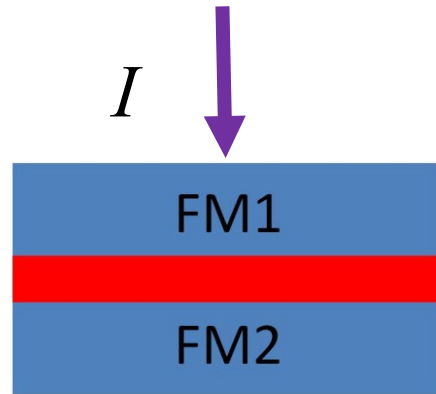
Sci Rep 6, 31510 (2016)



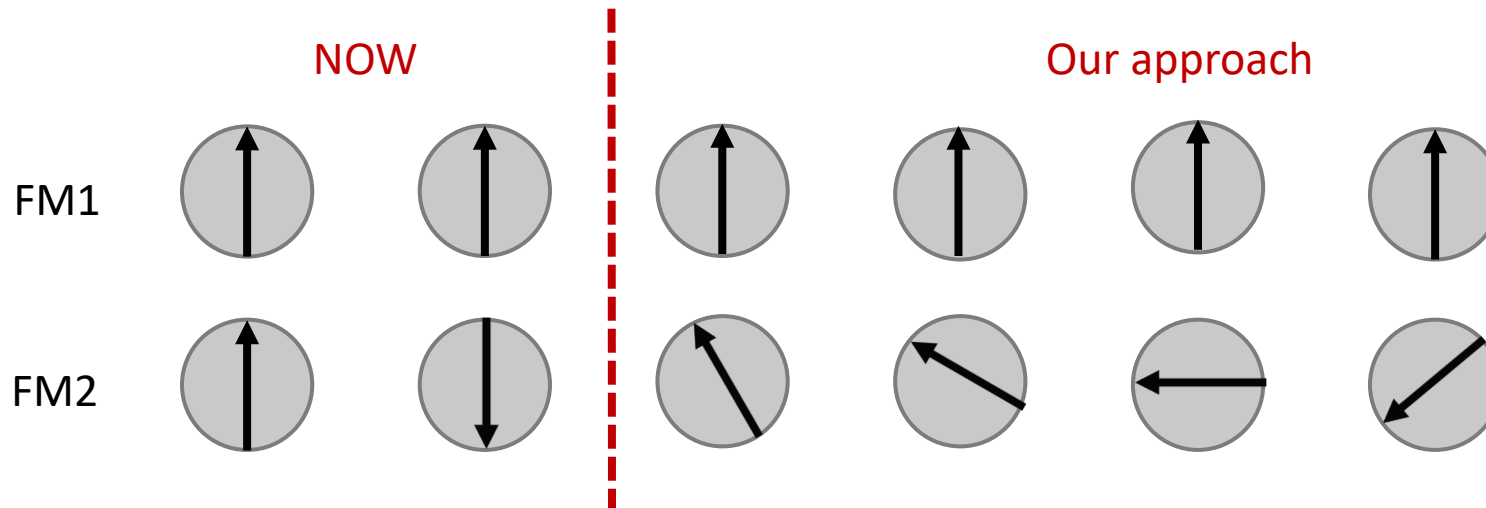
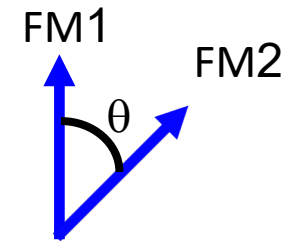
Using a new angle – the **M²TJ**



M^2TJ *the angular degree of freedom*



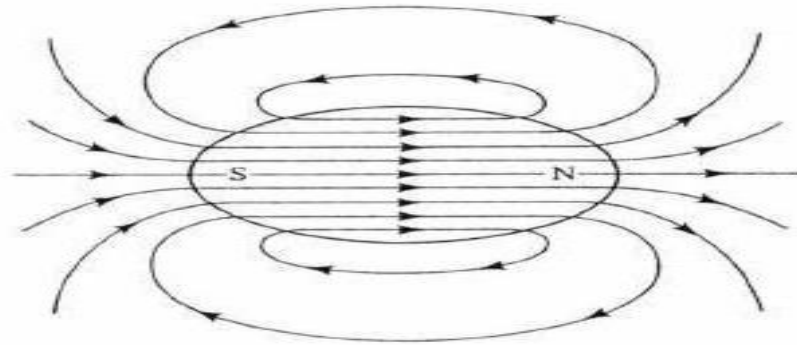
$$R_{junction} = R_{av} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta R \cos \vartheta$$



High-order magnetic anisotropy induced by shape

Basis for PHE sensors

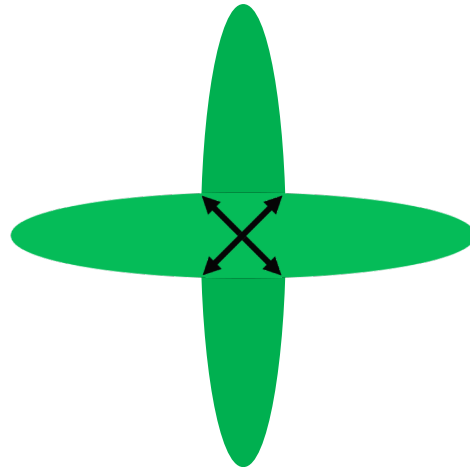
$$< 10 \frac{pT}{\sqrt{Hz}} @ 1 \text{ Hz}$$



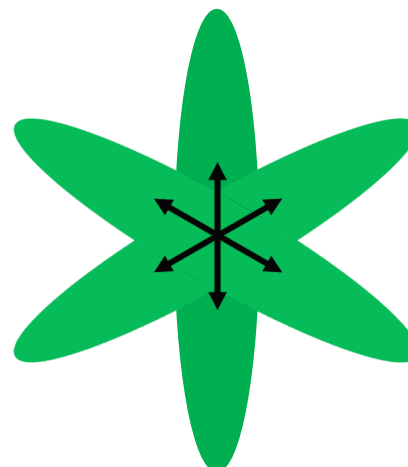
2 states



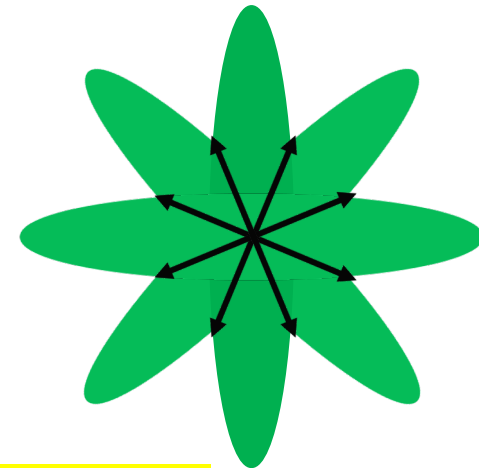
4 states



6 states

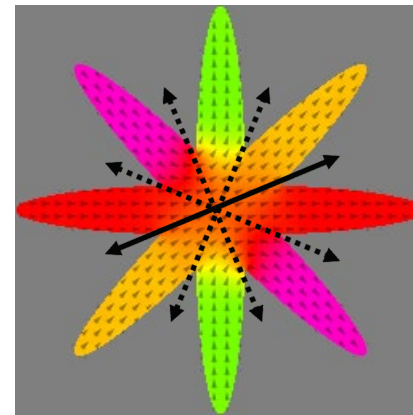
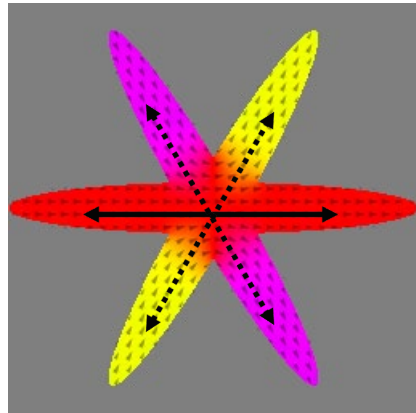
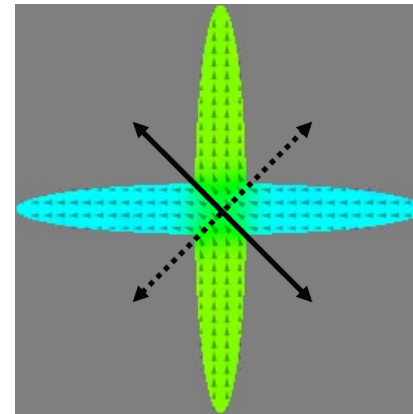
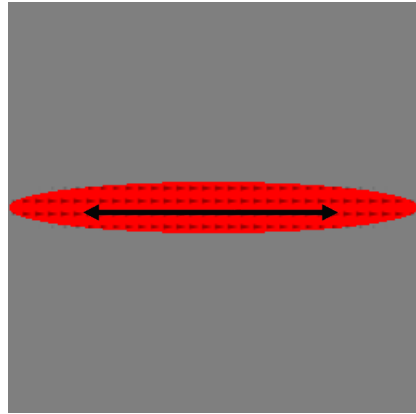


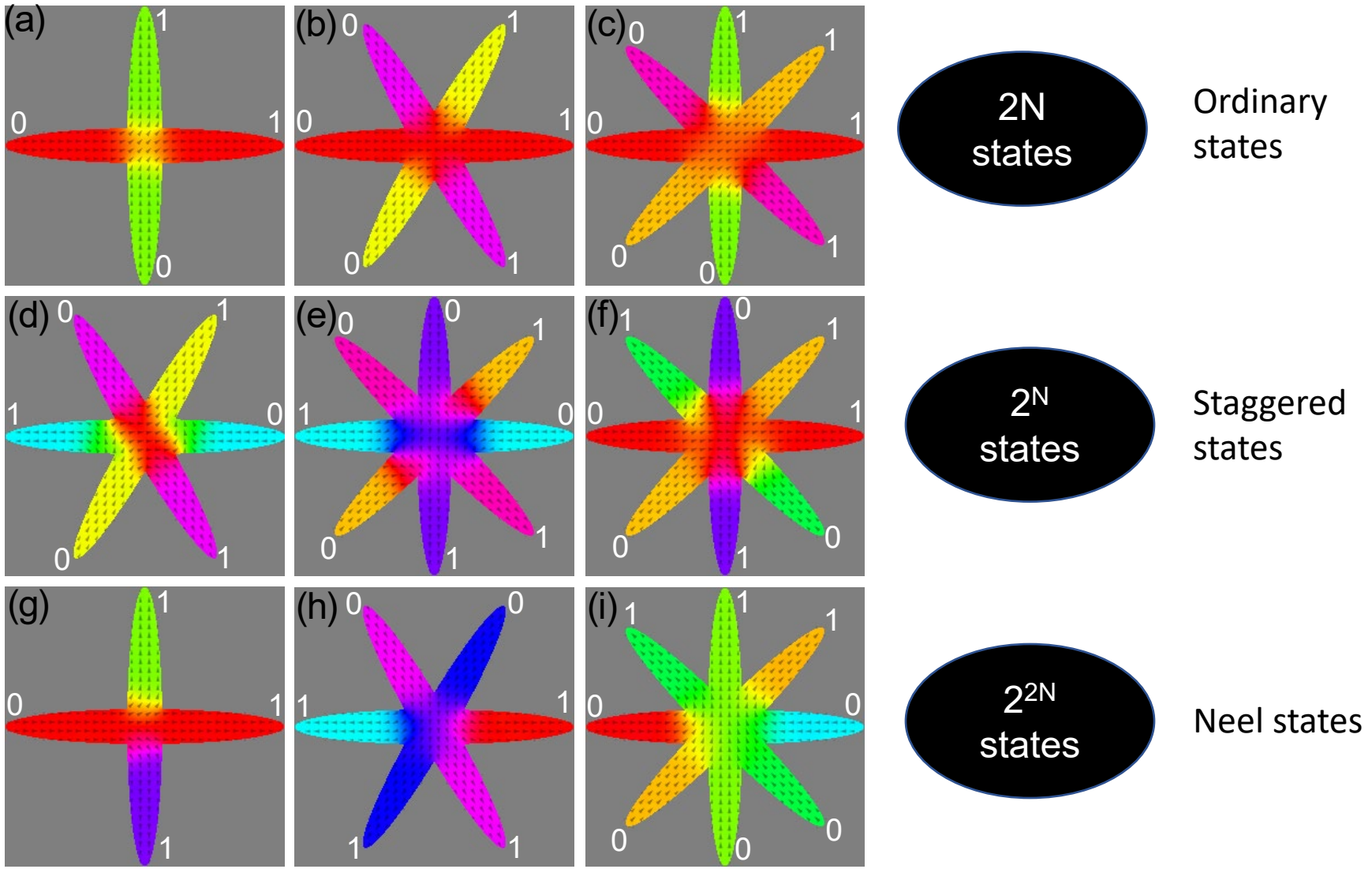
8 states



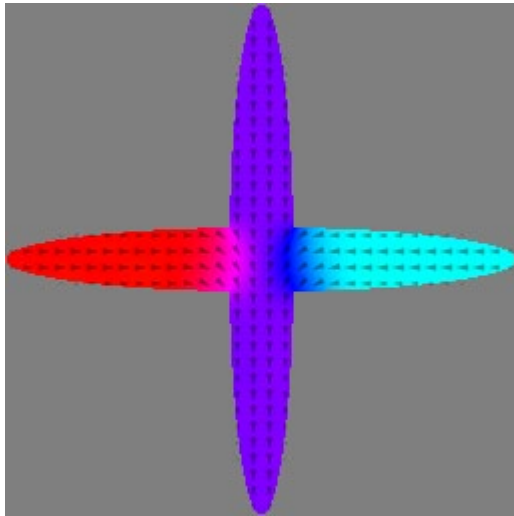
Using such structures for multi-level MRAM US Patent 10,204,678

The remanent magnetic configurations

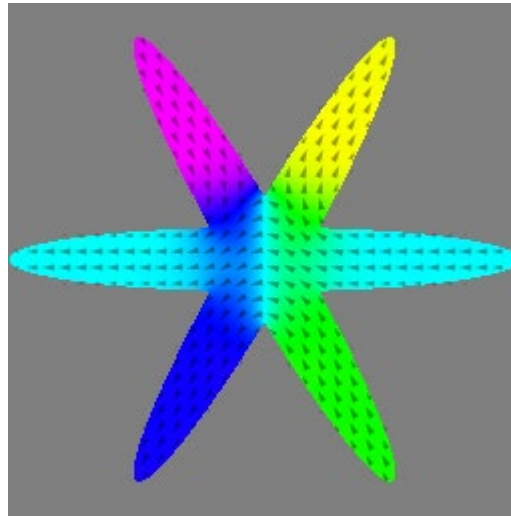




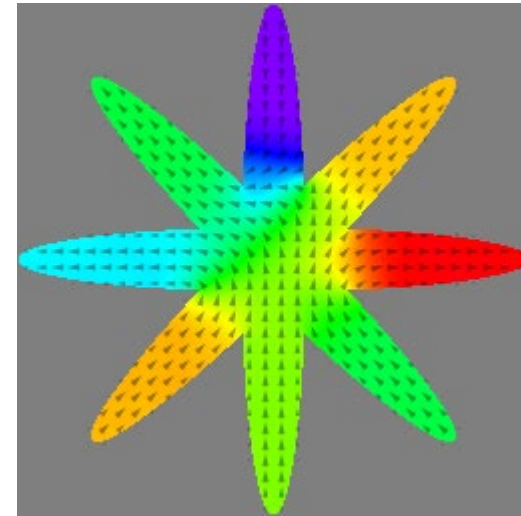
Exponential number of magnetic configurations



$$2^{2 \times 2} = 16$$

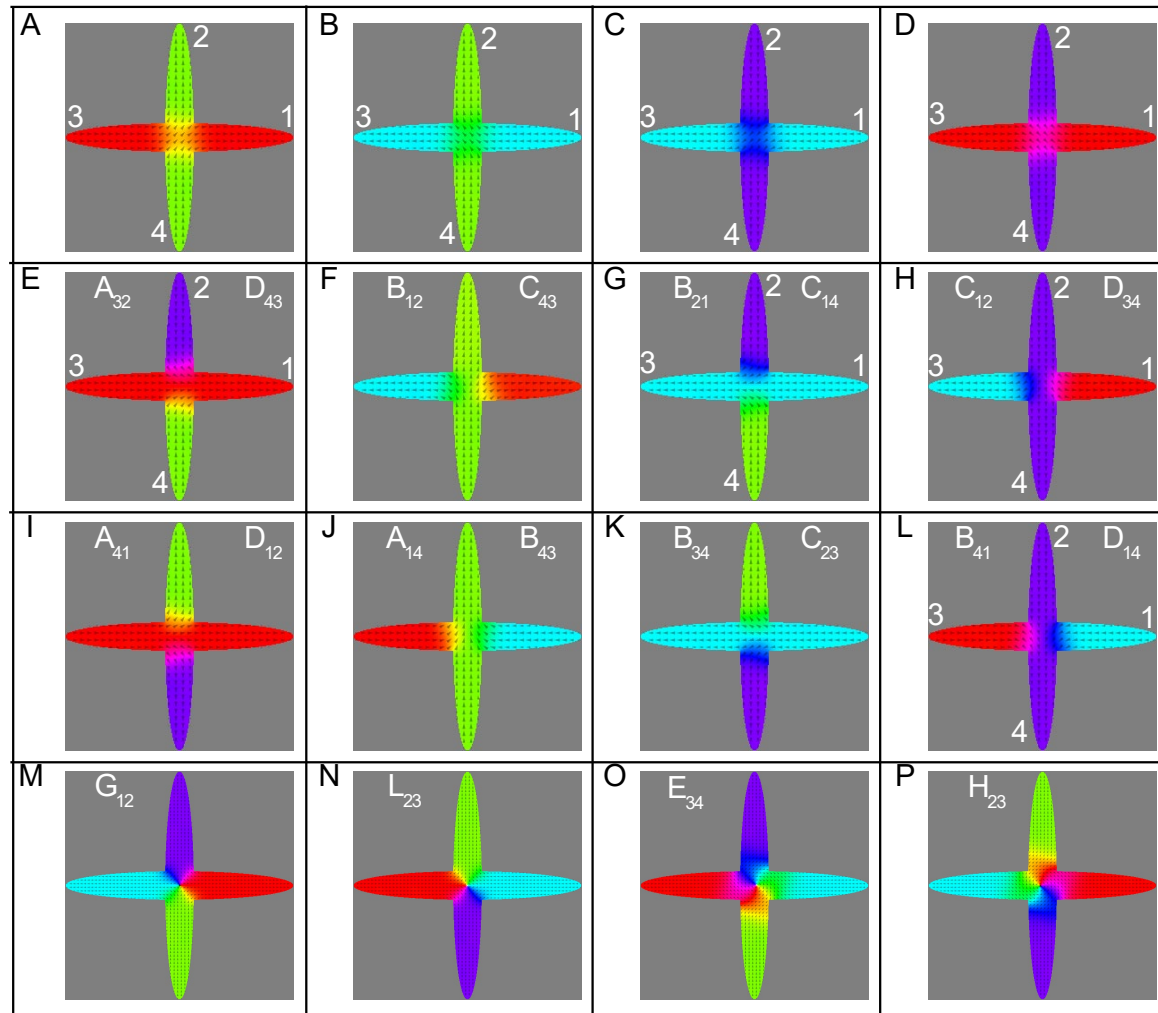


$$2^{2 \times 3} = 64$$

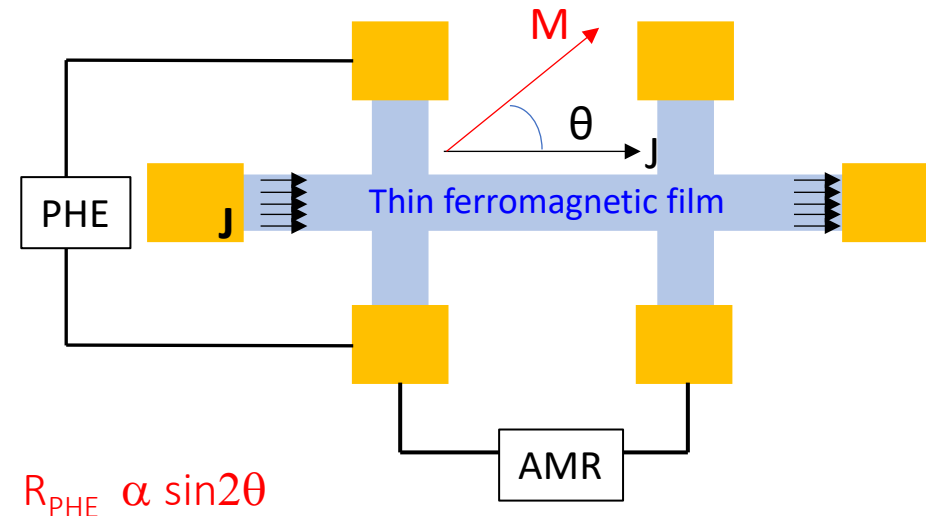
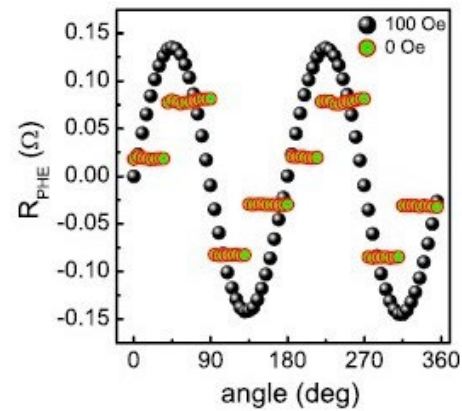
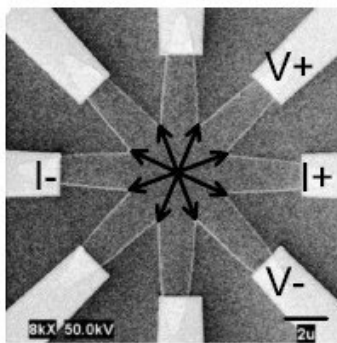
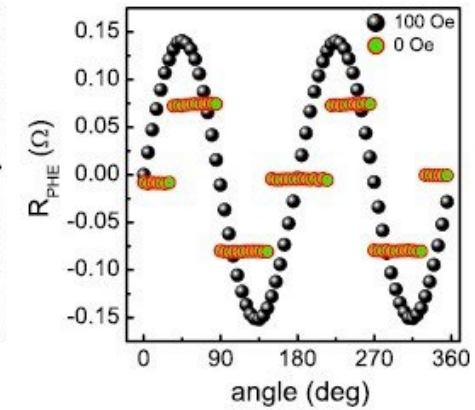
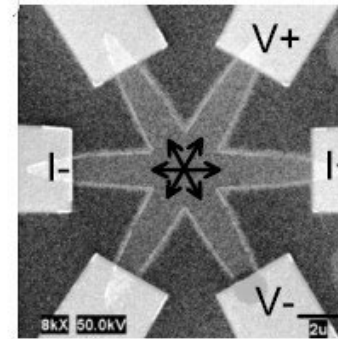
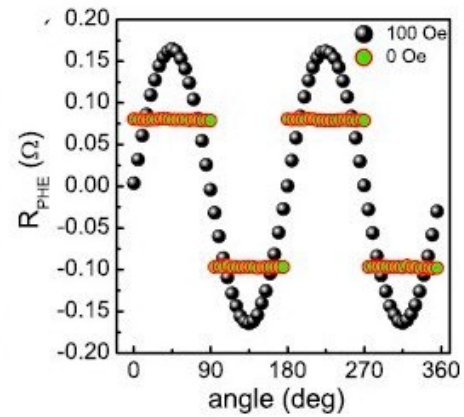
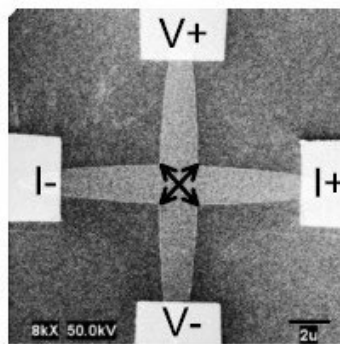


$$2^{2 \times 4} = 256$$

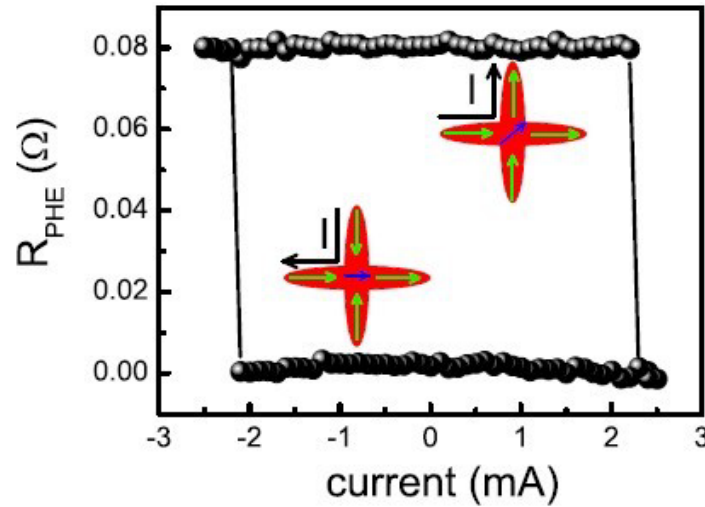
Stabilization of all 16 states



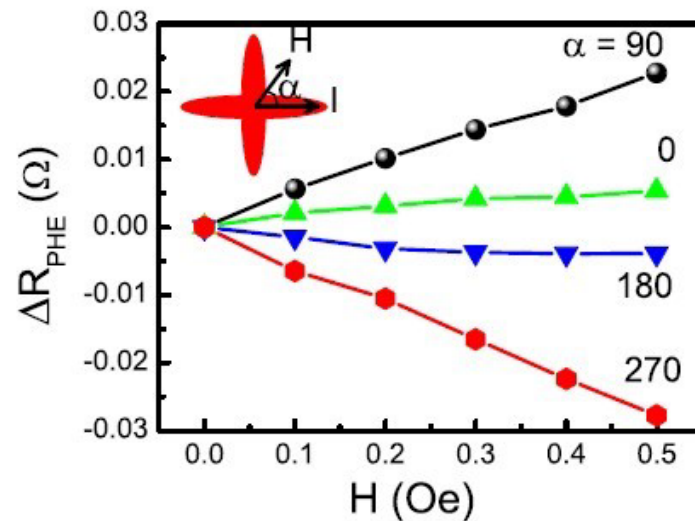
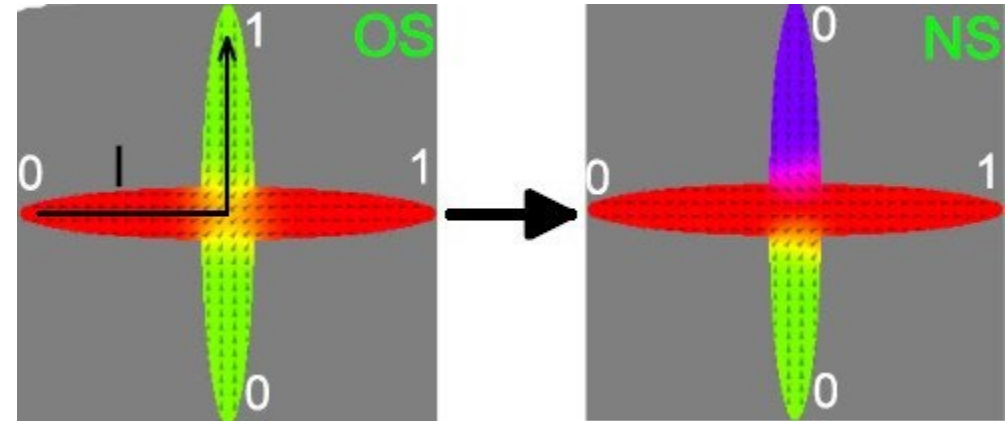
Experimental demonstration of high order magnetic anisotropy



Magnetization manipulation with spin currents

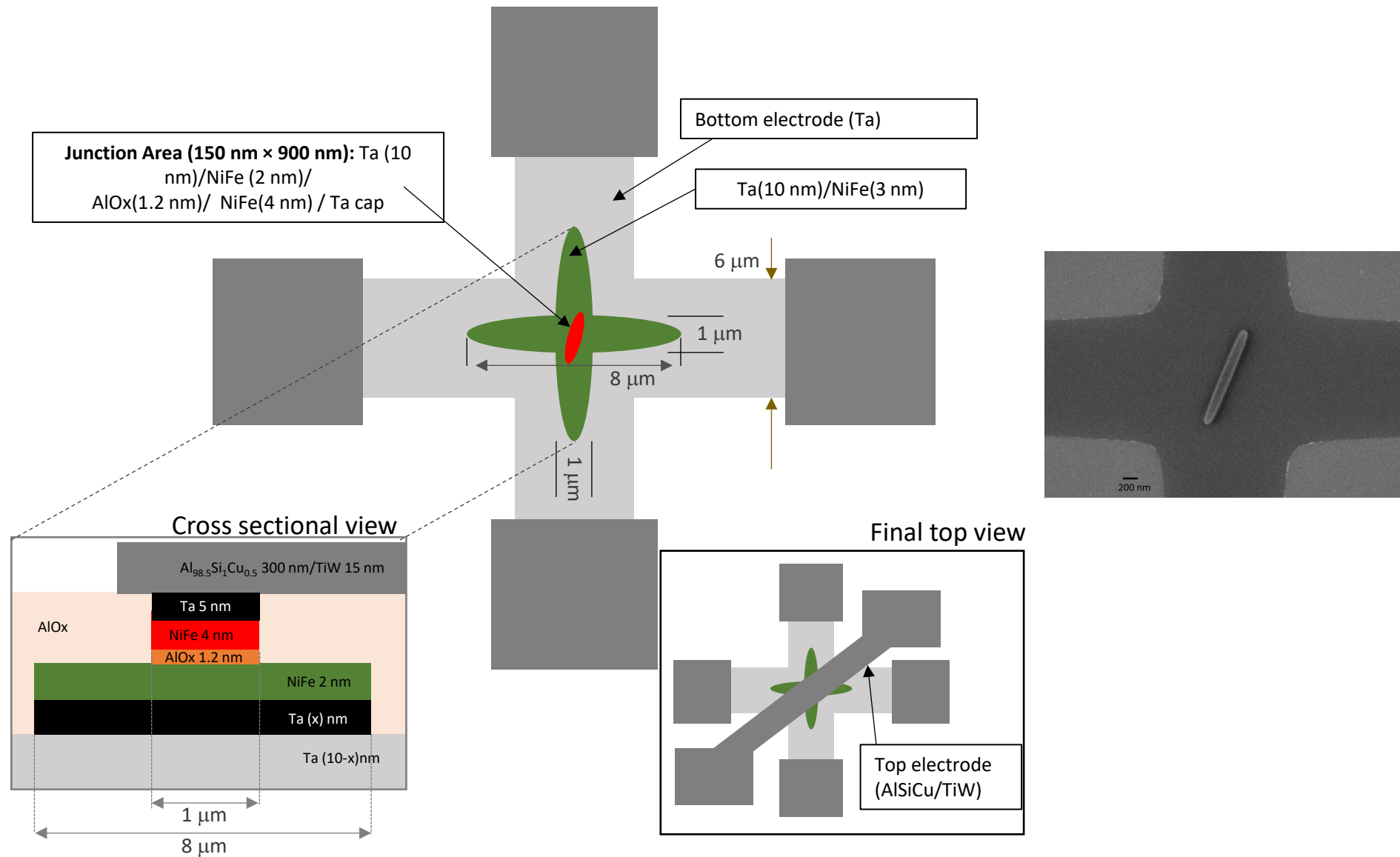


Switching with spin currents between an ordinary state and a Neel-like state

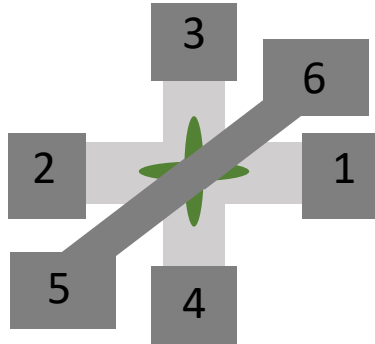


How to identify a Neel-like state?

Fabrication of M²TJ



Characterization of M²TJ

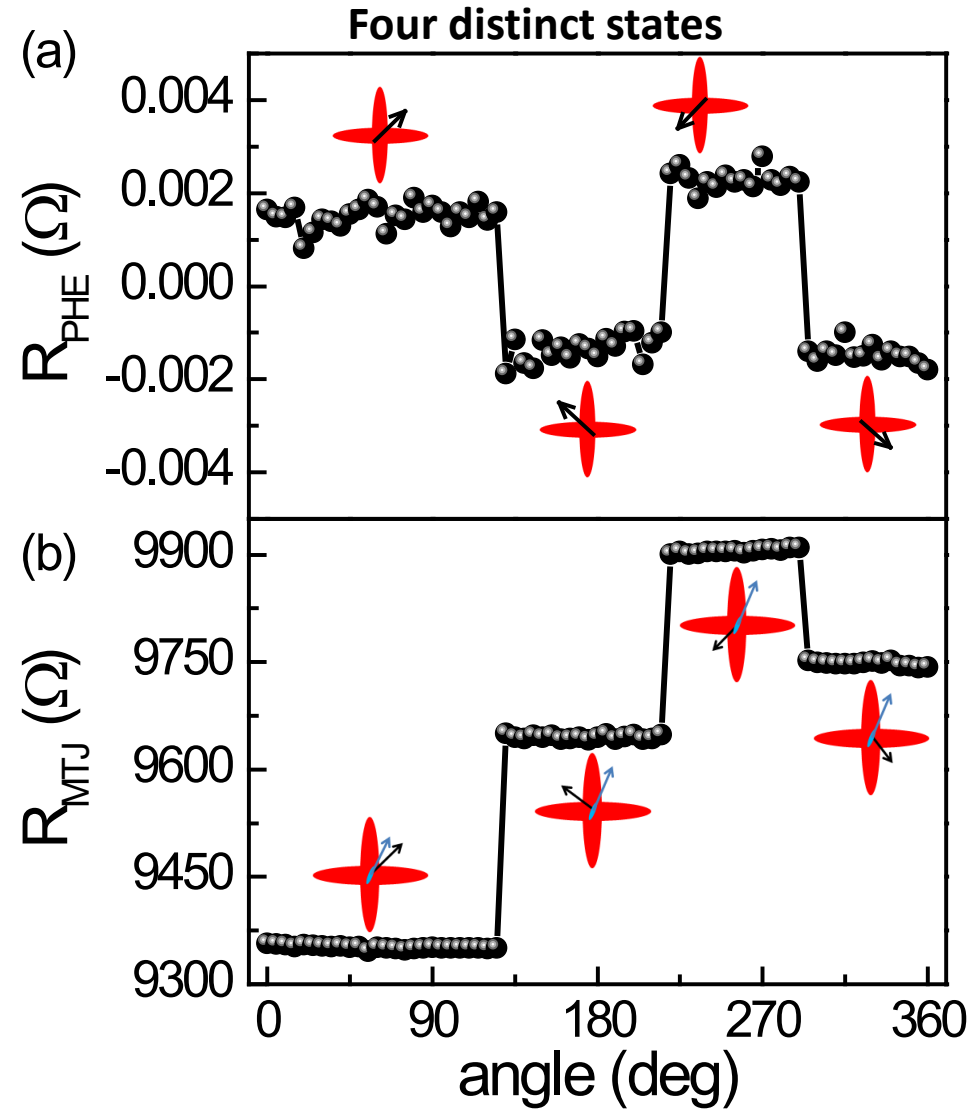


PHE: I₊, I₋ : V₊, V₋ = 1, 2 : 3, 4

MTJ: I₊, I₋ : V₊, V₋ = 6, 1 : 5, 2

$$R_{\text{MTJ}}(\beta) = R_{\text{AV}} - a \cos(\beta - \beta_0)$$

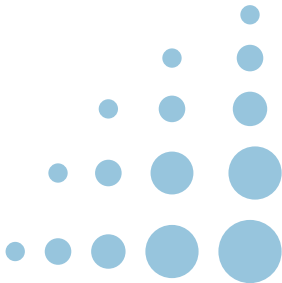
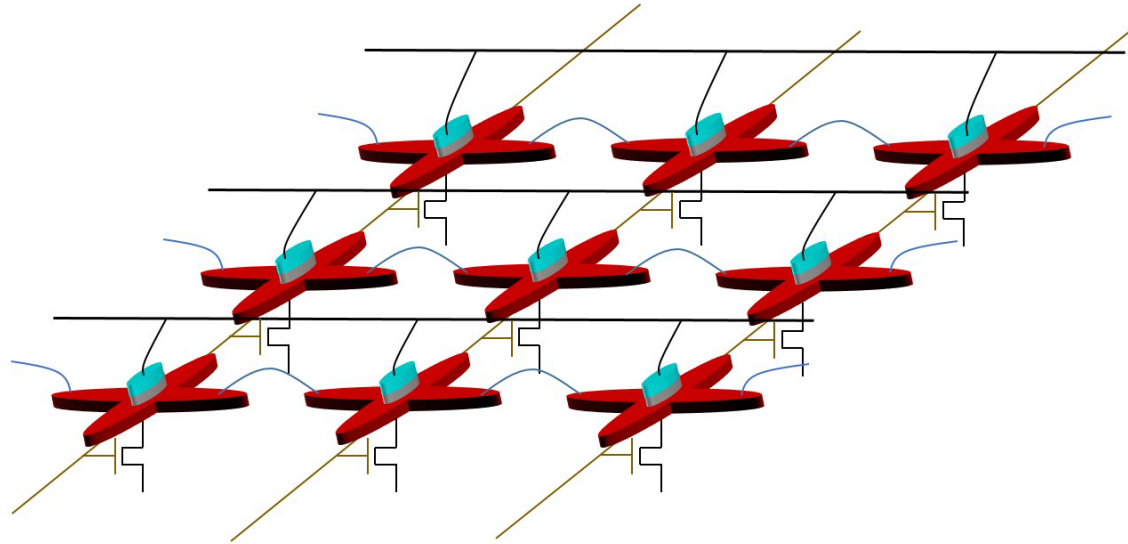
$$R_{\text{PHE}}(\beta) = b_0 + b \sin(2\beta)$$



MultiSpin.AI

➤ EIC Pathfinder Open

The team, combining researchers from academia and industry, will develop innovative neuromorphic computer hardware to be used for AI computation that will be based, among other, on patents from Prof. Klein's laboratory in the field of Spintronics.

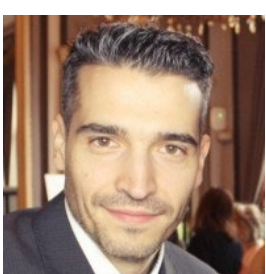




Lior Klein - coordinator



Susana Cardoso de Freitas



Flavio Abreu Araujo



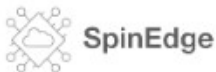
University



Private, non-for-profit research
institute



University



SpinEdge AI accelerator – Spintronic
analog instant AI



Developing fully electric vehicles for
sustainable urban mobility



Supporting strategically oriented
innovation for business and societal
impact



Konstantin Zvezdin



Pietro Perlo



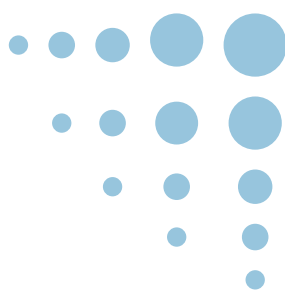
Marina de Souza Faria

AI Co-Processor Research Project

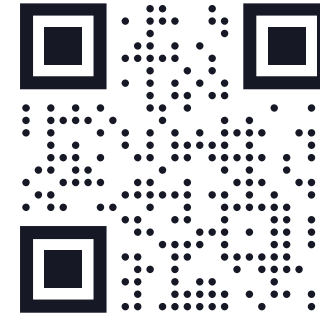
MultiSpin.AI is a EU-funded research project that aims to revolutionise neuromorphic computing by developing and fabricating a highly efficient n-ary spintronic based edge computing co-processor capable of performing AI algorithms like Deep Learning at unprecedented speeds while drastically reducing energy consumption, ultimately enabling transformative applications like autonomous vehicles, robots, and medical devices, and contributing to the EU chip industry and reducing CO2 emissions from AI inference.

<https://multispinai.eu>

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