

Probabilistic Bits for Unconventional Computing Systems

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Outline

- **Why Unconventional Computing?**
 - Probabilistic Bit (p-Bit) as Key Building Block
- **p-Bit Implementation: From Material to Device**
 - Leveraging Instability of SiO_x Oscillator
 - Highly Controllable Probabilistic Oscillation
- **p-Bit Applications: From Optimization to Logic**
 - Vehicle Routing Problems
 - Invertible Probabilistic Logic Gates
- **Outlook and Summary**

Data Is Everywhere

✓ A minute on the internet in 2023



✓ Real-time data handling



✓ 2 zettabyte (ZB= 10^{21}) in 2010 → 47 ZB in 2020 → 2,142 ZB in 2035

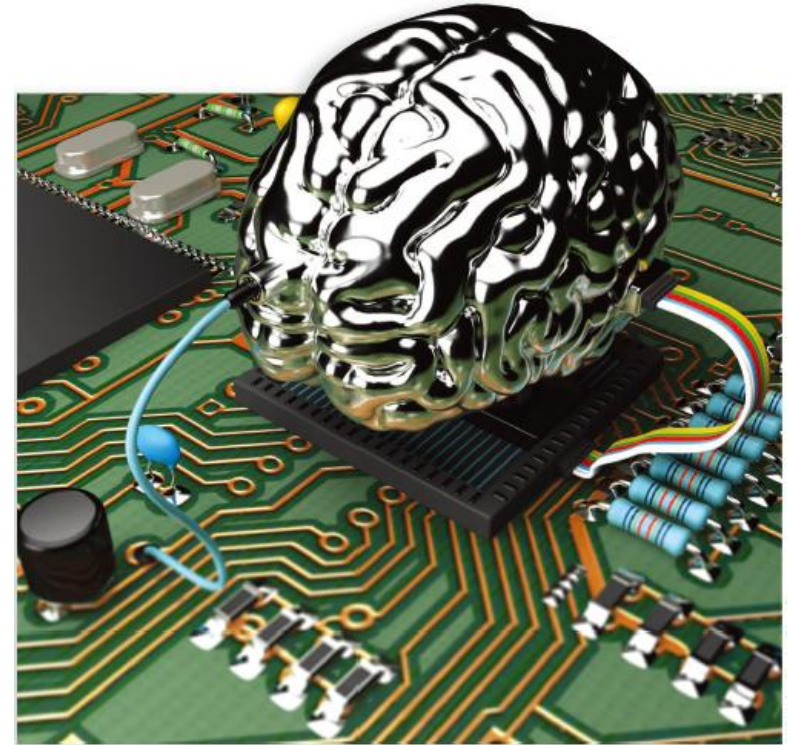
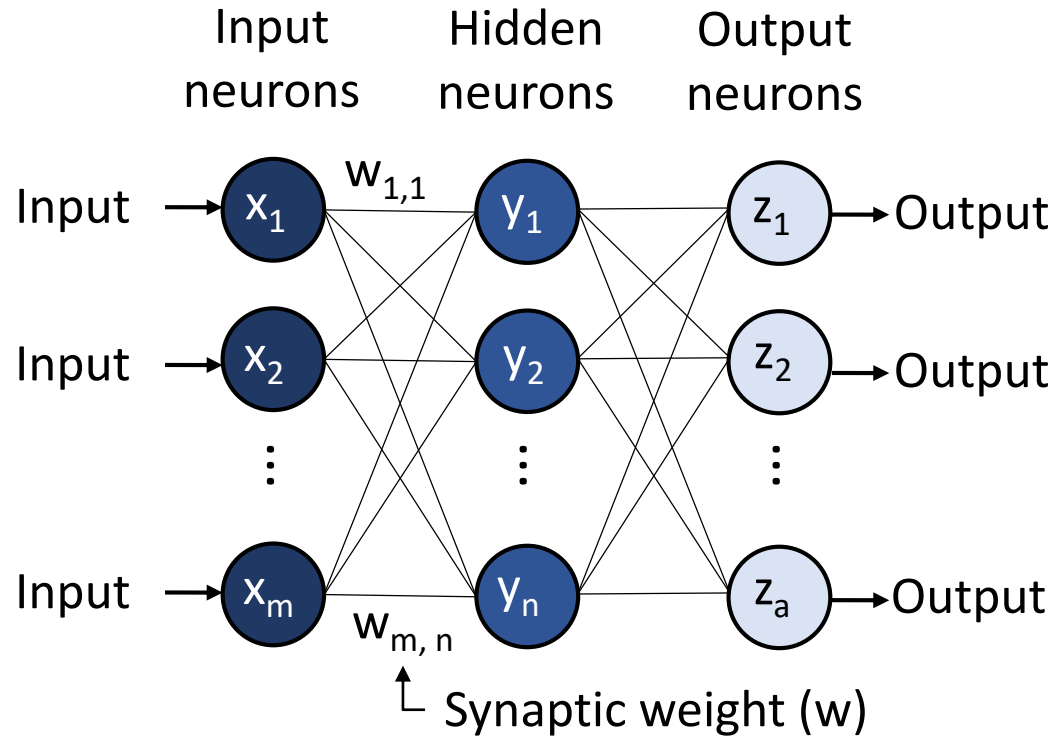
✓ Memory-centric computing systems

→ Data processing in an efficient manner from power and latency perspectives

Brain Inspired Neuromorphic Technology

✓ Deep neural network

✓ Neuromorphic system



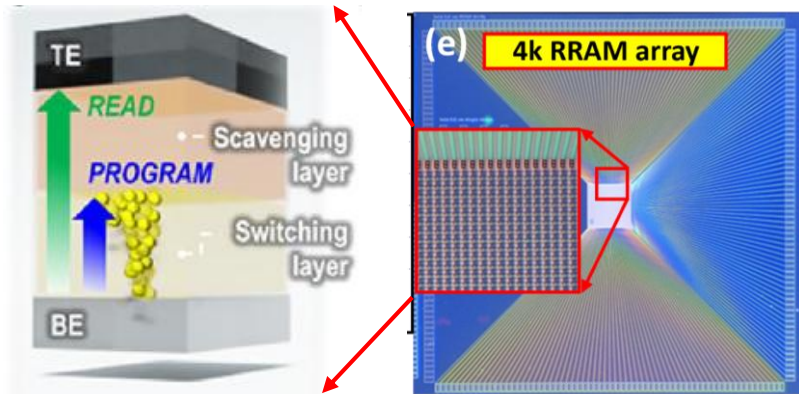
✓ Emulating the brain that processes data

-Transfer data from one neuron to the other through synapses in parallel

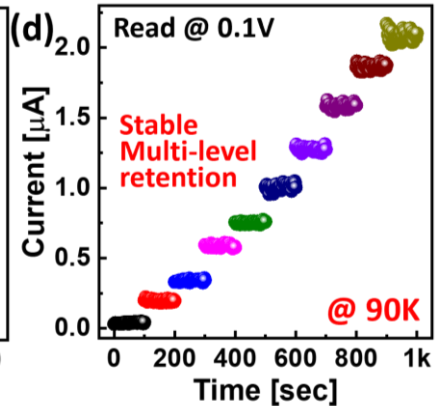
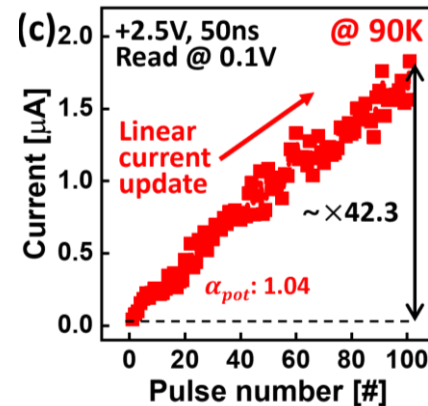
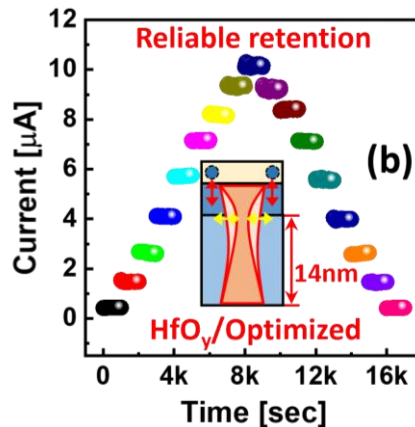
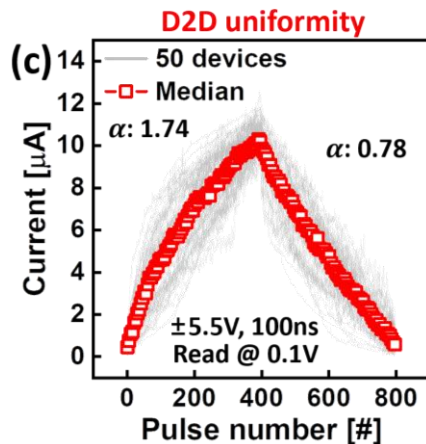
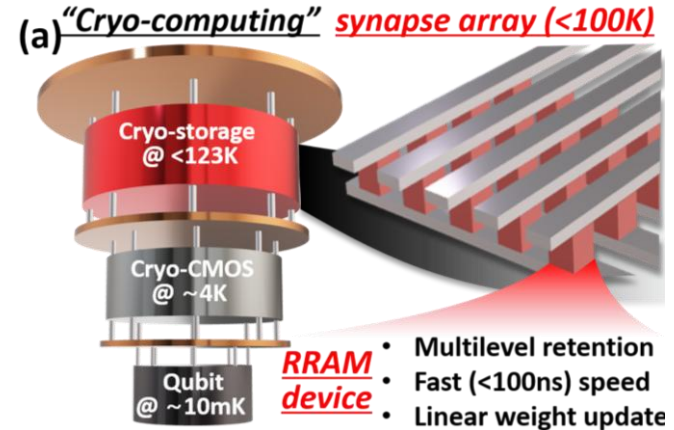
✓ Analog synaptic elements speed up the computation efficiency in hardware

Analog and Cryogenic RRAM Synaptic Devices

✓ Large scale 4K (64x64) RRAM



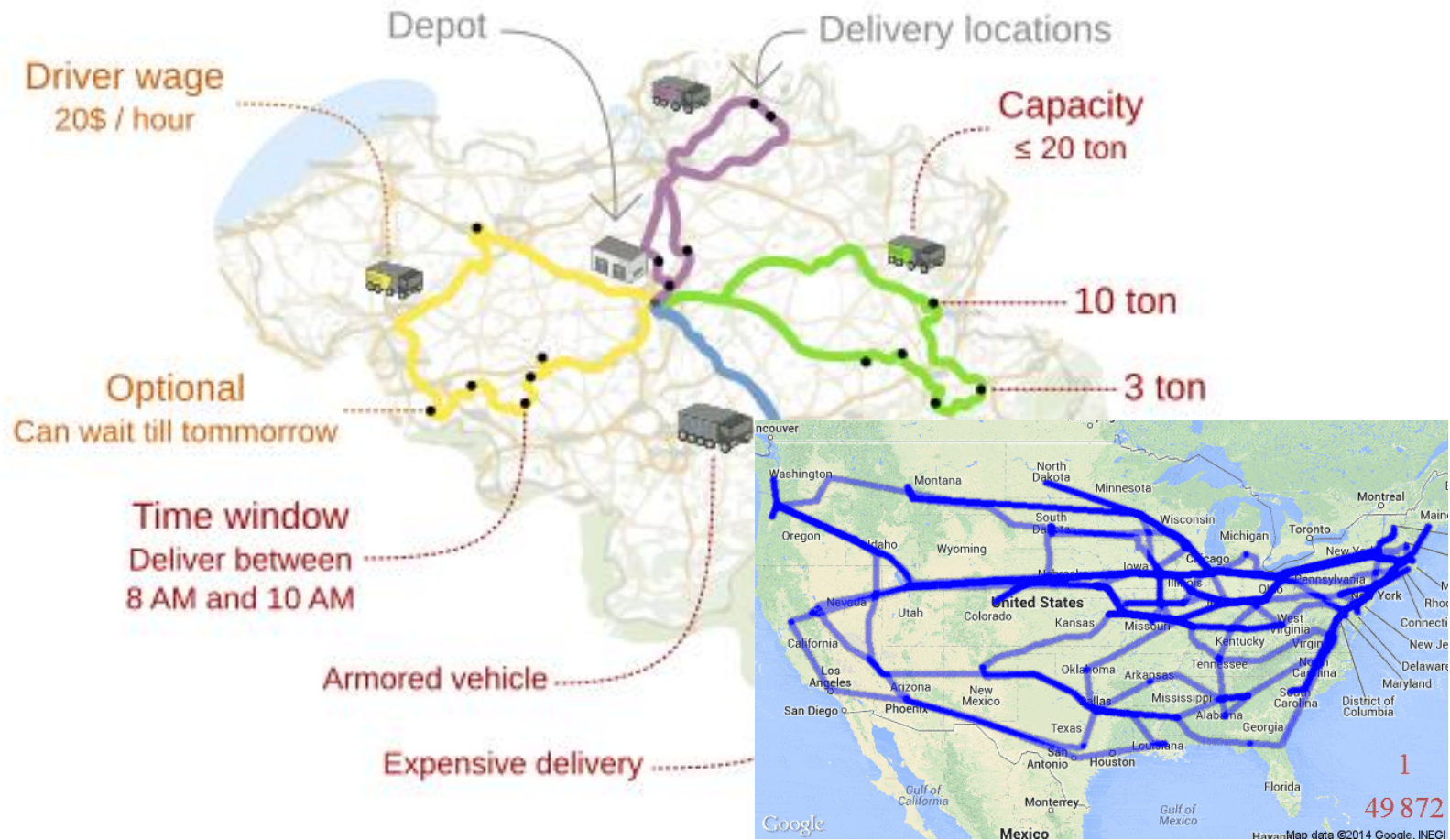
✓ Cryogenic RRAM



✓ Fully sputtered HfO_x RRAM for analog and cryogenic synapses

✓ Reliable analog switching with sub-100 ns speed even at 90 K

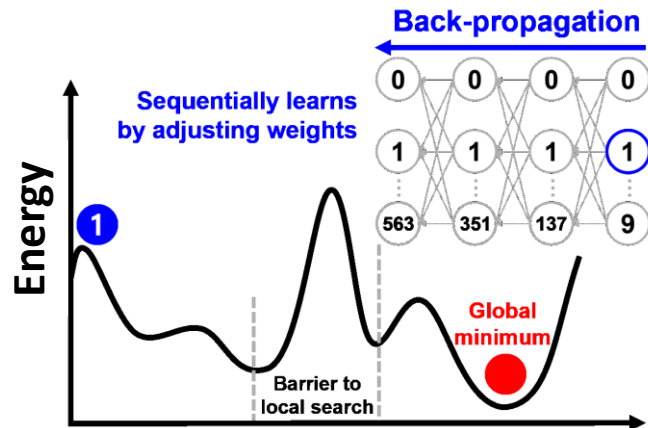
New Applications Beyond Classification



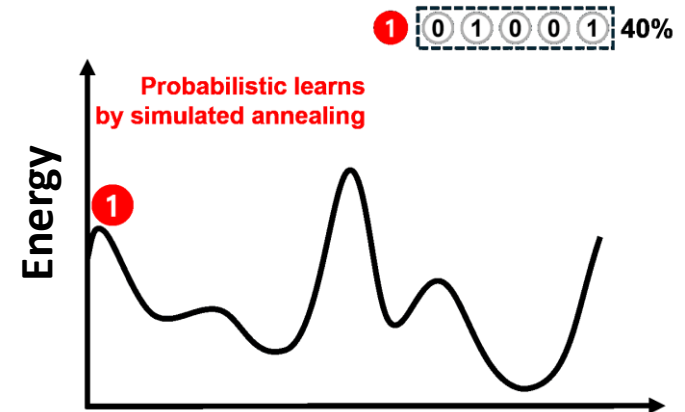
- ✓ AI technology plays an important role in future business
- ✓ Assign delivery order of vehicles more efficiently to reduce time/fuel consumption
- ✓ Demands for solving complex optimization problems

Unconventional Computing

✓ Neural network



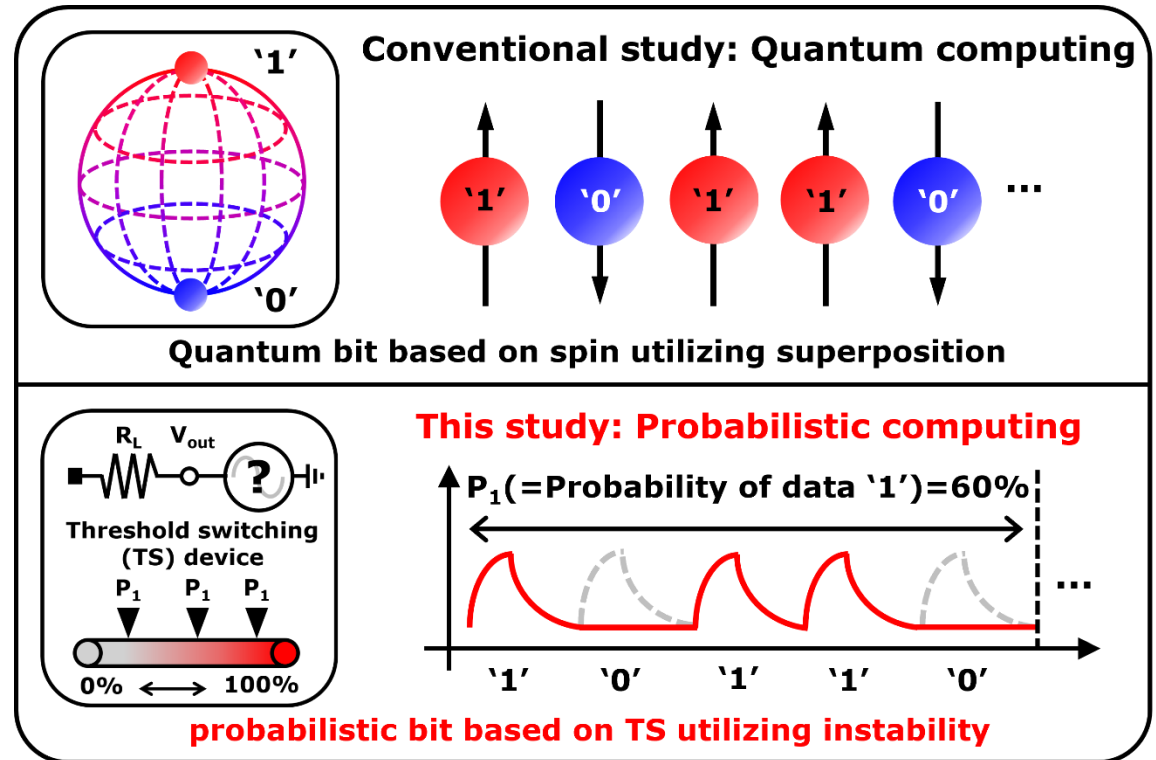
✓ Optimization algorithms



Back-propagation	Learning Algorithms	Simulated Annealing
Gradient Descent	Optimization Process	Energy Minimization
Stuck-at-local Minimum	Cost Landscape	Lack of Cost Stability
Pattern Recognition	Applications	Optimization Solver (COP)

p-Bit for Probabilistic Computing

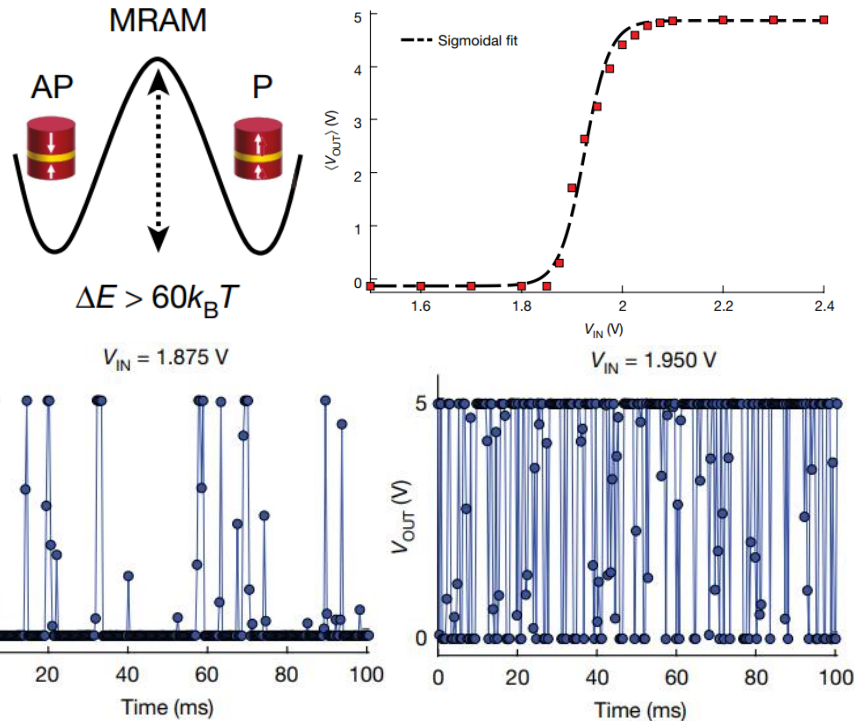
✓ p-Bit vs. qubit



- ✓ What if we could use device instability to intentionally describe qubit?
- ✓ Probabilistic bit (p-Bit), where the data '0' and '1' are fluctuated over time

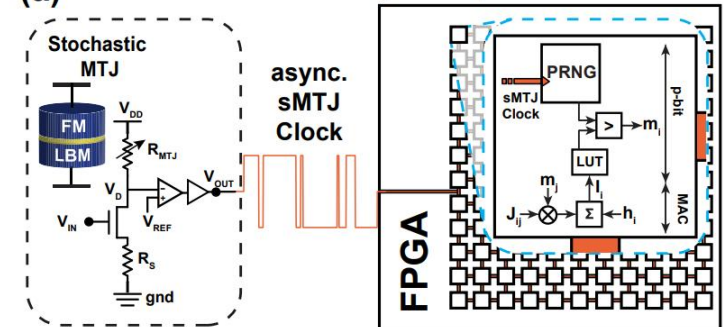
p-Bit using Spintronics

✓ MTJ p-Bit characteristic

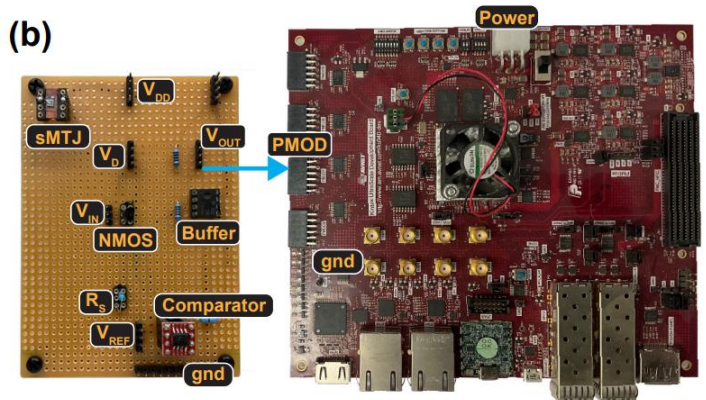


✓ Hardware demonstration

(a) sMTJ-driven p-computer

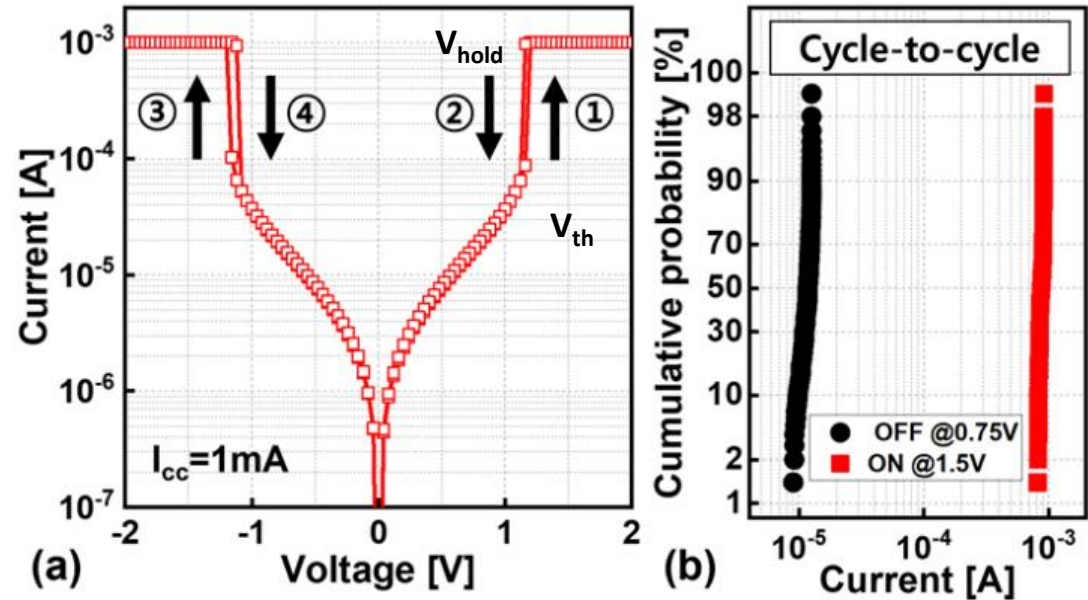
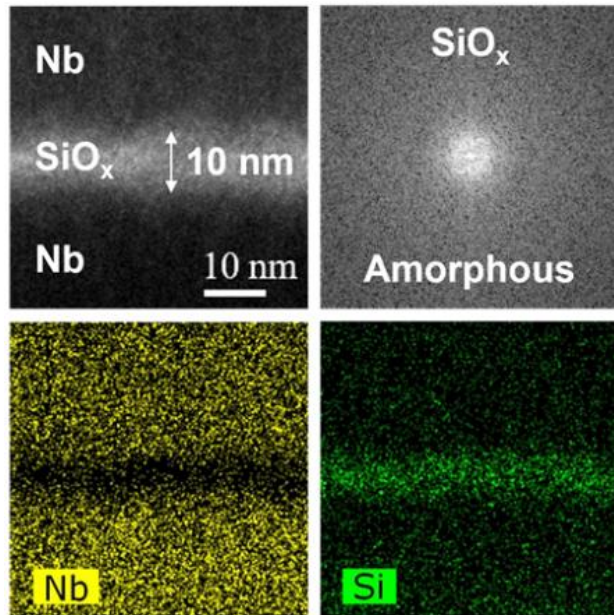


(b)



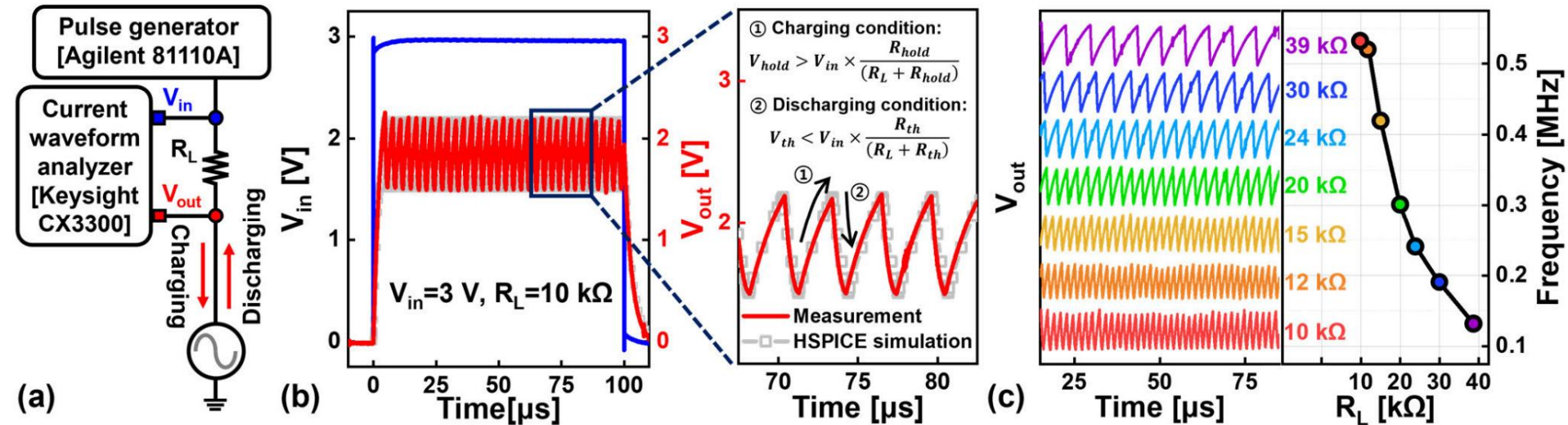
- ✓ MTJ-based p-Bit operates using thermal noise and bias current
- ✓ 100 times energy efficiency and power advantage over GPUs
- ✓ Narrow and limited probability control range ($\sim 0.1V$)
- ✓ Need for many transistors with comparator in configuration perspective

SiO_x Threshold Switch for Oscillator



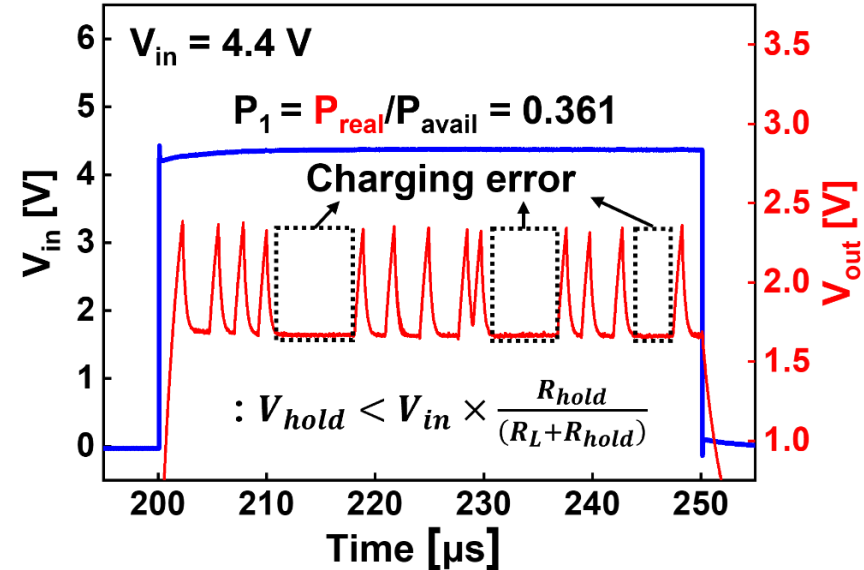
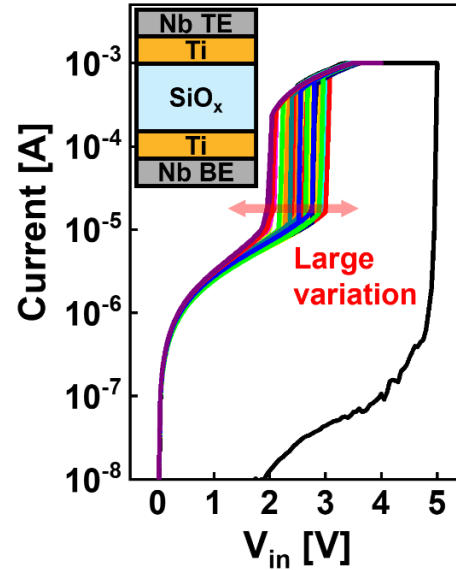
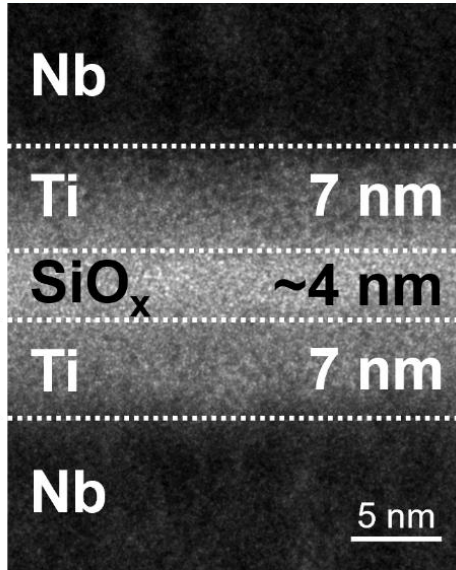
- ✓ Bidirectional and uniform threshold switching (TS) in undoped SiO_x
- ✓ Switches from off-state to on-state at threshold voltage (V_{th}) after firing
- ✓ Returns to off-state at hold voltage (V_{hold})

Reliable, Self-Sustained Oscillation in SiO_x TS



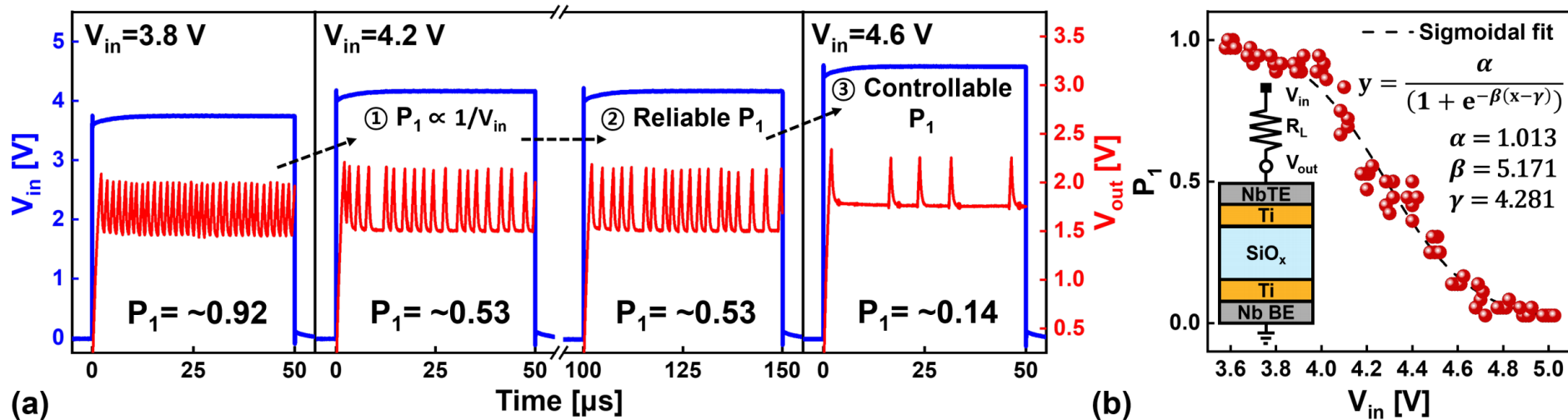
- ✓ Voltage begins to be applied to the threshold switch (TS) → Charging
- ✓ Charged voltage at V_{th} discharges → Discharging
- ✓ Back and forth of the charging and discharging → Voltage oscillation
- ✓ Only oscillation frequency modulation by varying V_{in} or external resistor

Probabilistic Oscillation in Ti/SiO_x/Ti TS



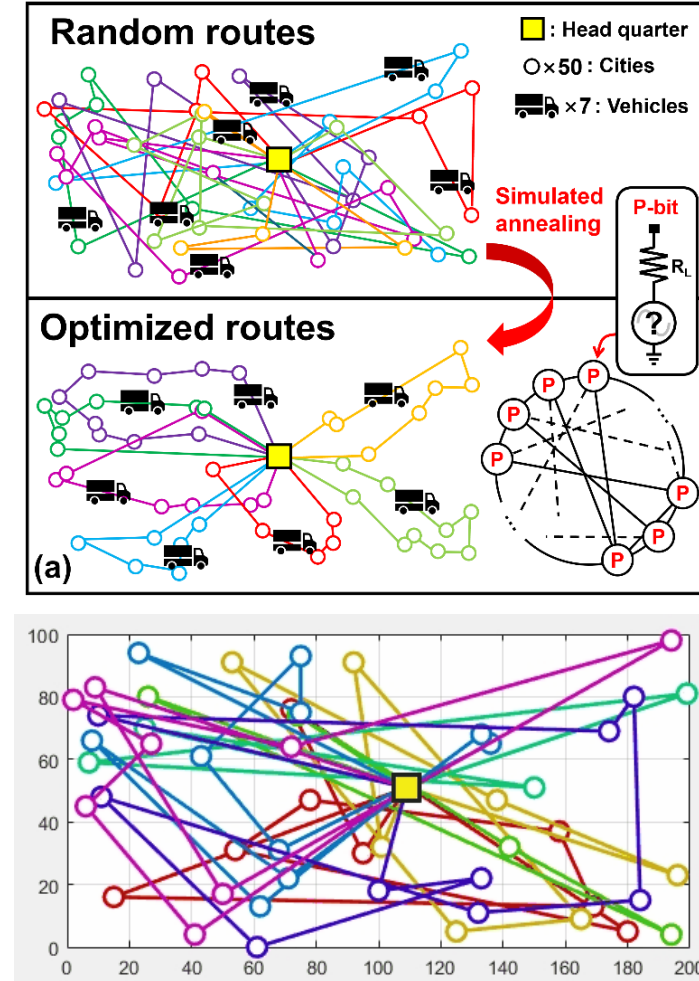
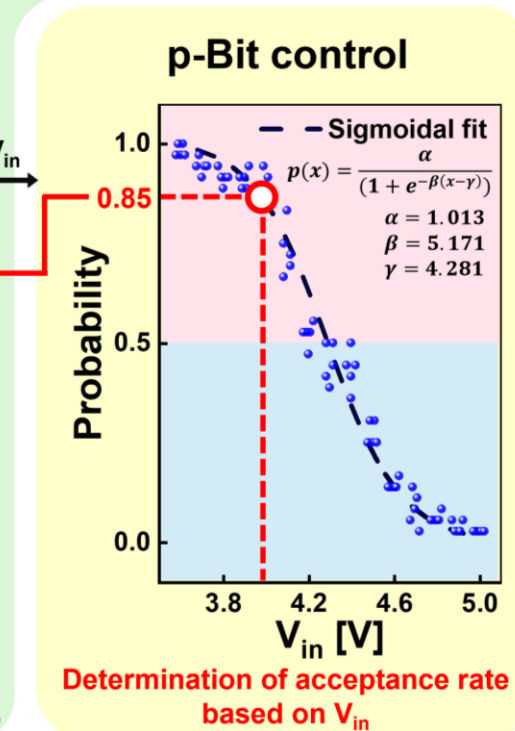
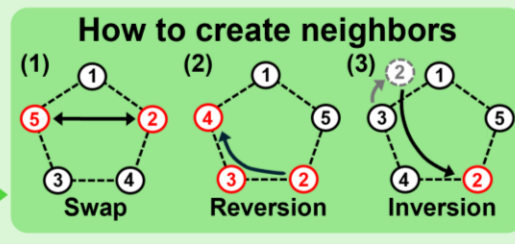
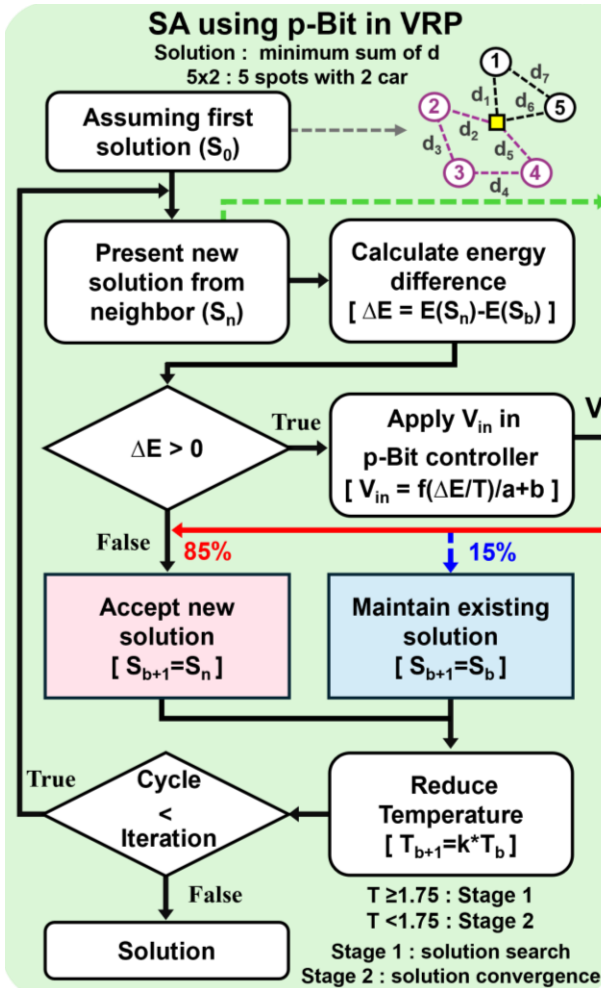
- ✓ Ti scavenging layer induces variations in the TS distribution
- ✓ Charging error generate random oscillatory behavior
- ✓ The number of spikes: probability (P_1)

Highly Controllable Ti/SiO_x/Ti p-Bit



- ✓ Probability inversely proportional to V_{in}
- ✓ Sigmoid probabilistic behavior within the V_{in} range of 3.6 V to 5 V

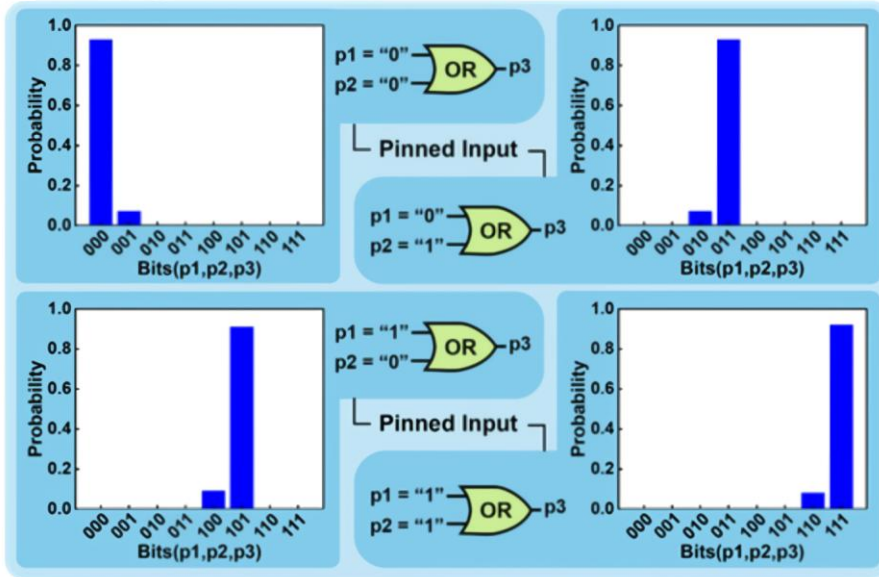
Vehicle Routing Problems



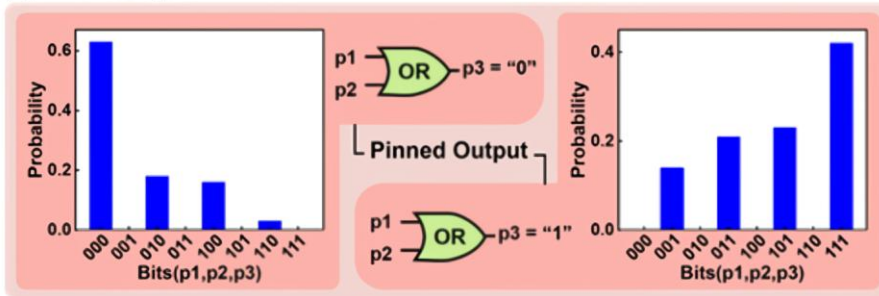
✓ Accelerate simulated annealing algorithm for finding the optimal path

p-Bit Gate for MAX-SAT

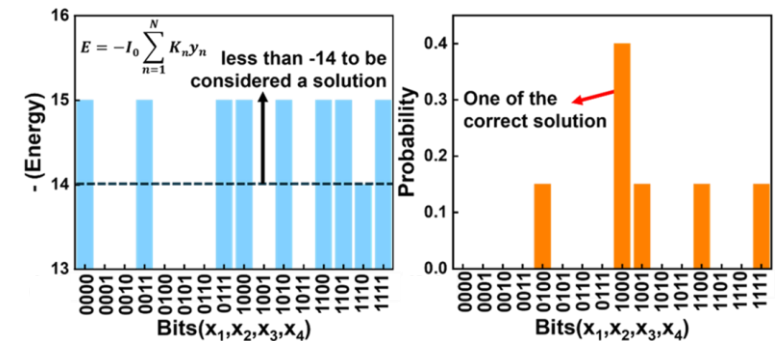
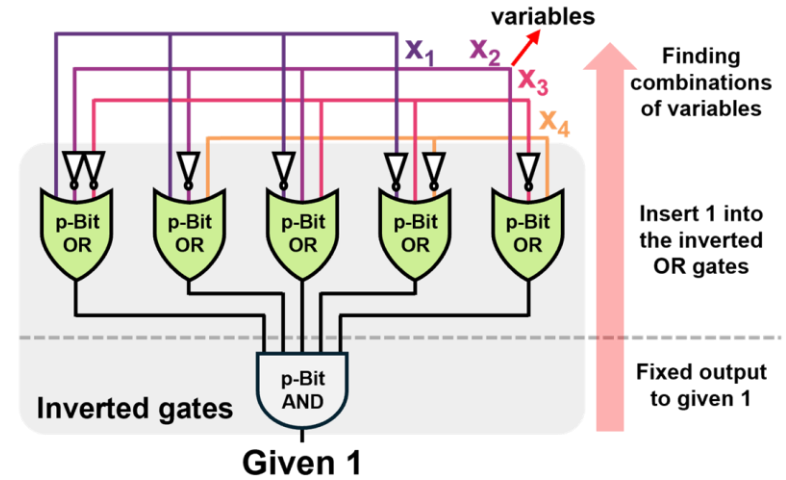
Forward gate



Inverted gate

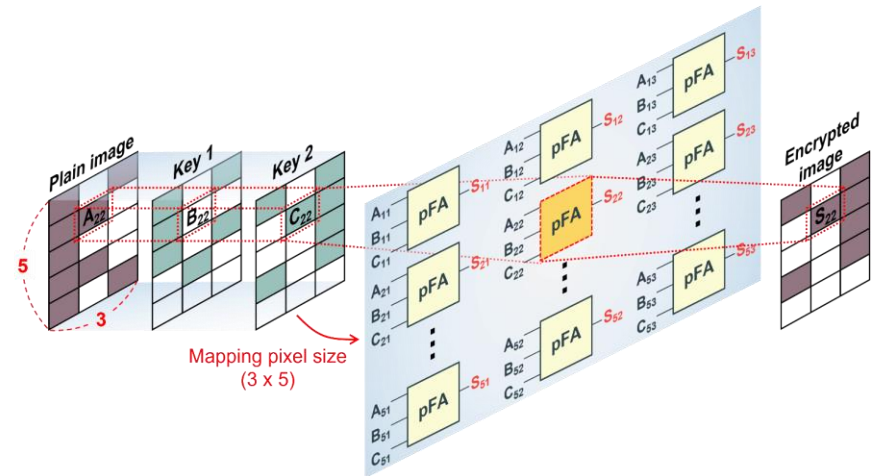
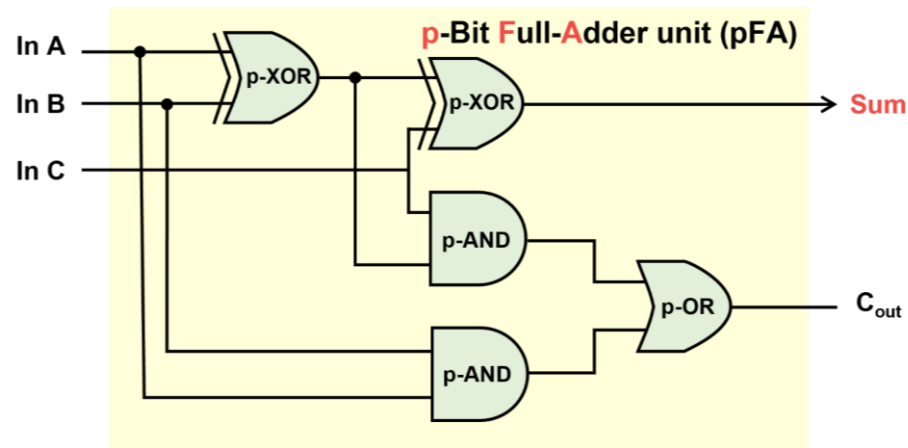


$$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_4) \wedge (x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4) \\ \wedge (x_1 \vee \neg x_3 \vee \neg x_4) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4)$$

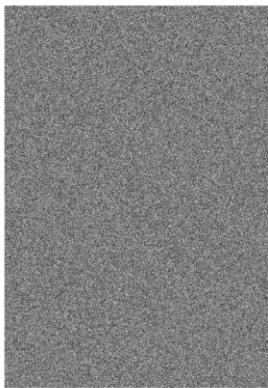


- ✓ Conventional deterministic CMOS logic gates only allow forward operation
- ✓ Invertible p-Bit logic gate can infer input values at the given output

p-Bit Full Adder for Cryptography Accelerator



Plain image



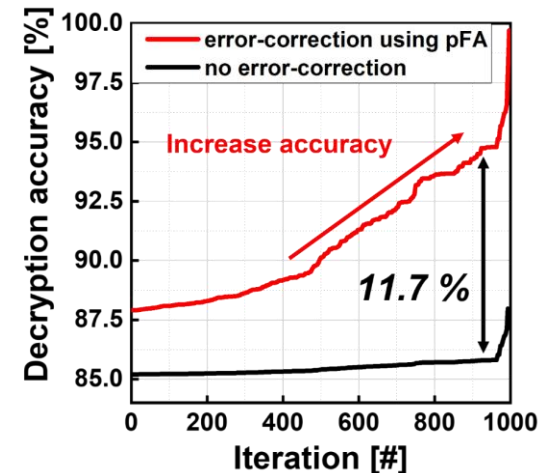
Encrypted image



Decrypted image



Error-corrected image



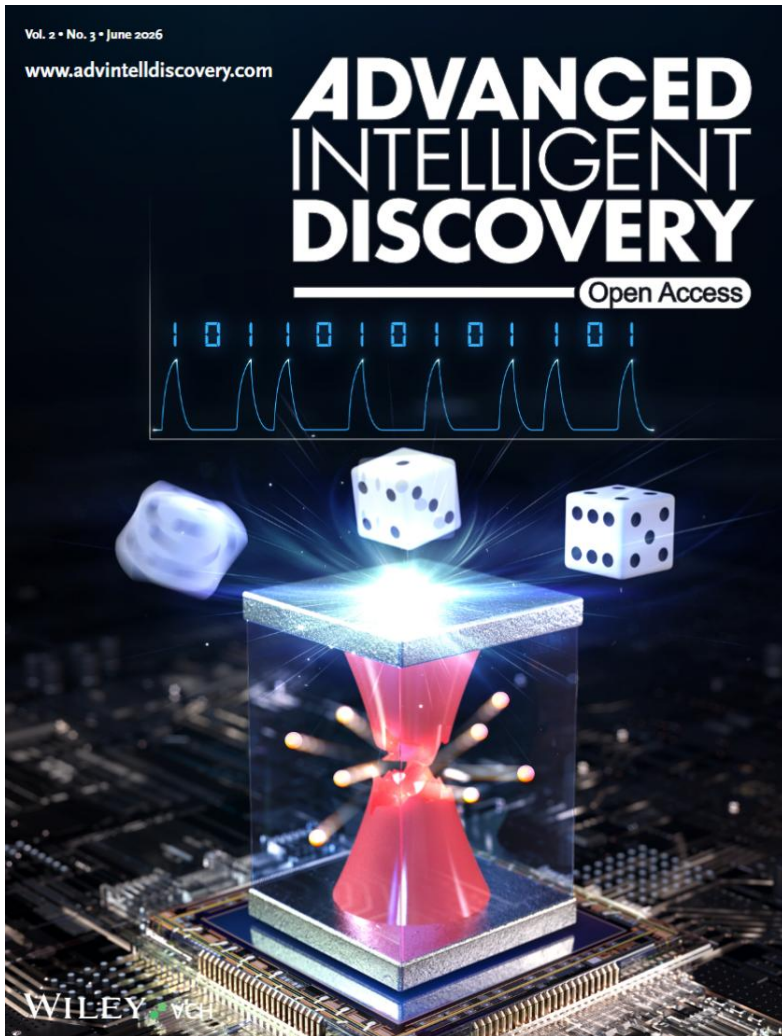
- ✓ Newly designed full-adder unit using p-Bit gates for encryption/decryption
- ✓ 99.7% accurate decryption of 8-bit image

Summary

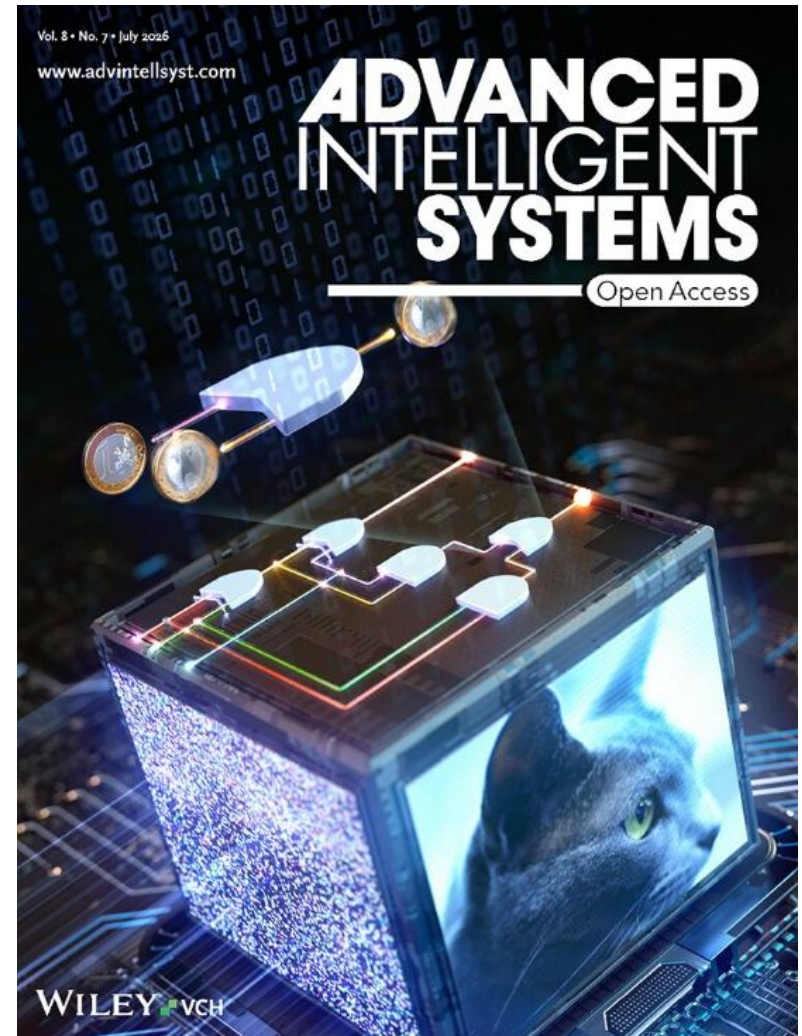
- ✓ Demonstrated p-Bits in 1K cross-point SiO_x TS oscillator arrays by intentionally leveraging intrinsic switching instability
- ✓ Achieved a sigmoidal P_1 response over a V_{in} range of >1 V in interface-engineered Ti/ SiO_x /Ti p-Bits
- ✓ Developed a p-Bit module by integrating comparator and counter circuits verified via a binary-encoded LED display
- ✓ Showed the feasibility of p-Bit logic gates through simulations
- ✓ Demonstrated p-Bit applications in finding optimal routes (VRP) and solving constraint satisfaction problems

Outlook

Dice-like p-Bit leveraging randomness



Invertible logic using p-Bit gates



Thank you for your attention

