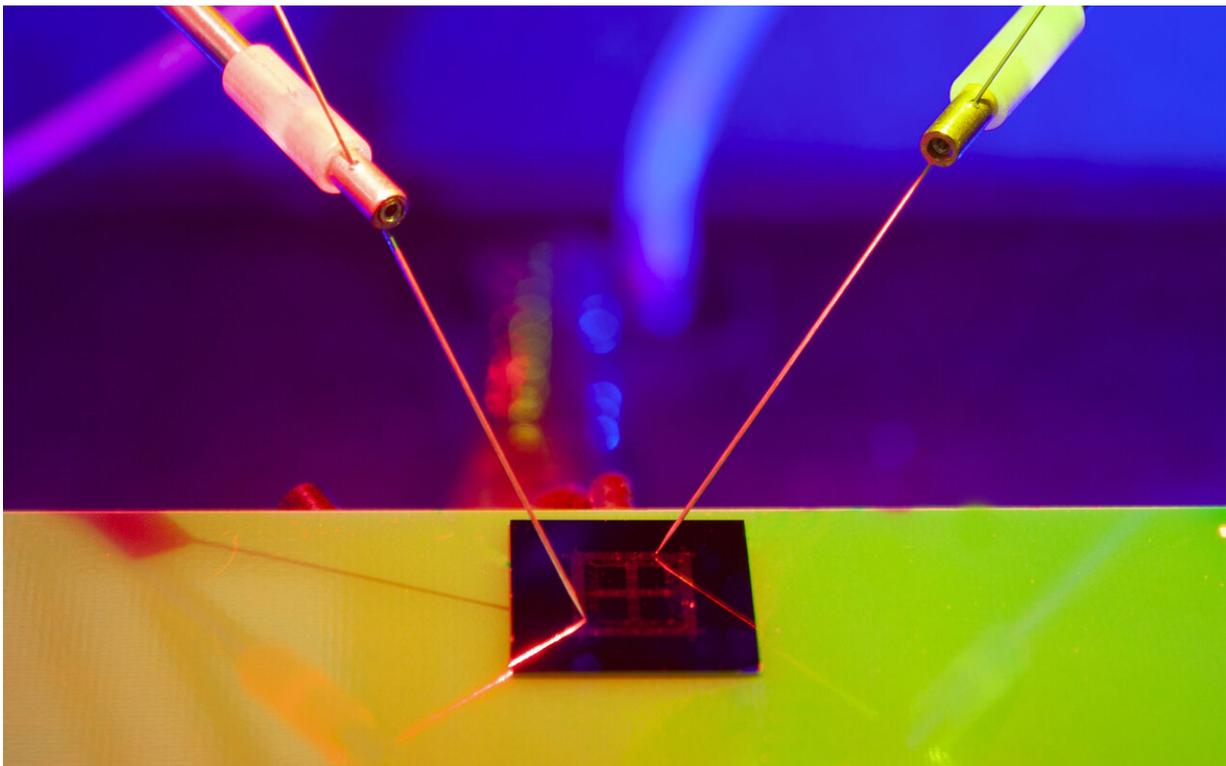


New electronic chip delivers smarter, light-powered AI

November 18 2020



The light-powered AI chip - prototype technology that brings together imaging, processing, machine learning and memory. Credit: RMIT University

Researchers have developed artificial intelligence technology that brings together imaging, processing, machine learning and memory in one electronic chip, powered by light.

The prototype shrinks [artificial intelligence](#) technology by imitating the way that the [human brain processes visual information](#).

The nanoscale advance combines the core software needed to drive artificial intelligence with image-capturing hardware in a single electronic device.

With further development, the [light](#)-driven prototype could enable smarter and smaller autonomous technologies like drones and robotics, plus smart wearables and bionic implants like artificial retinas.

The study, from an international team of Australian, American and Chinese researchers led by RMIT University, is published in the journal *Advanced Materials*.

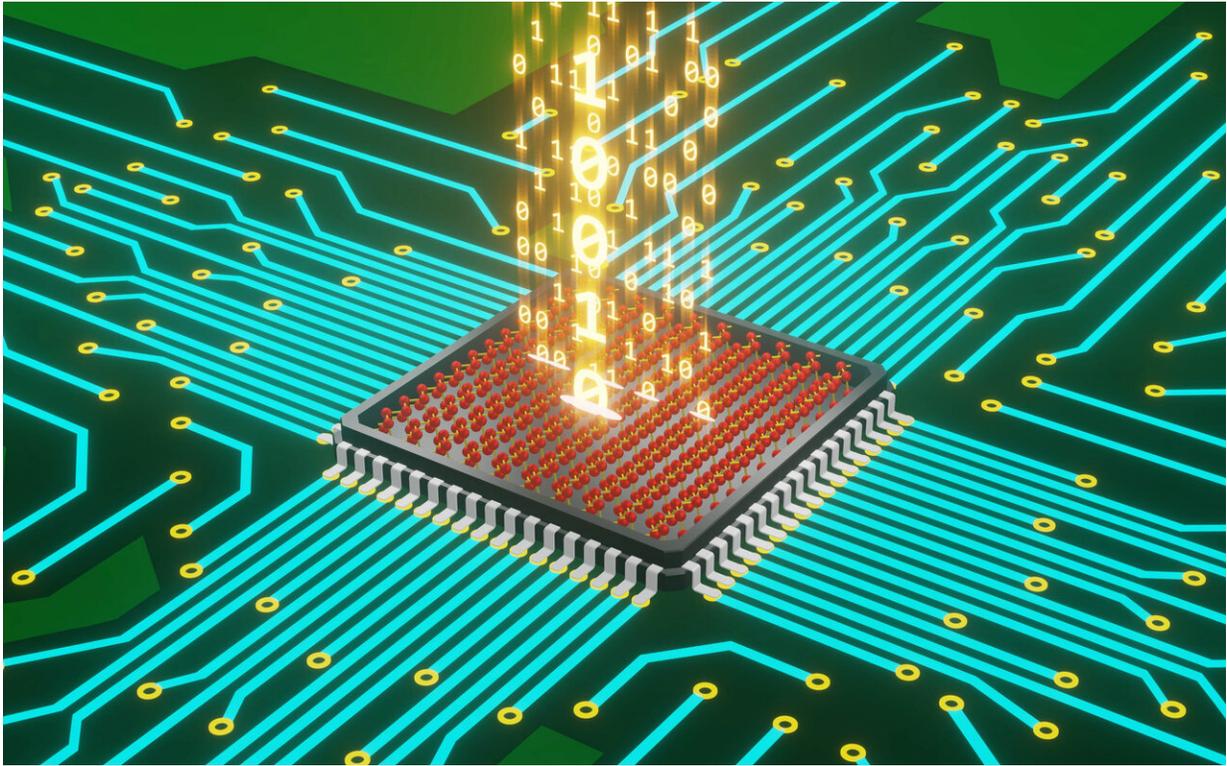
Lead researcher Associate Professor Sumeet Walia, from RMIT, said the prototype delivered brain-like functionality in one powerful device.

"Our new technology radically boosts efficiency and accuracy by bringing multiple components and functionalities into a single platform," Walia who also co-leads the Functional Materials and Microsystems Research Group said.

"It's getting us closer to an all-in-one AI device inspired by nature's greatest computing innovation—the [human brain](#)."

"Our aim is to replicate a core feature of how the brain learns, through imprinting vision as memory."

"The prototype we've developed is a major leap forward towards neurorobotics, better technologies for human-machine interaction and scalable bionic systems."



A graphic illustration showing how the technology combines the core software needed to drive AI with image-capturing hardware, in a single electronic device. Credit: RMIT University

Total package: advancing AI

Typically artificial intelligence relies heavily on software and off-site data processing.

The new prototype aims to integrate electronic hardware and intelligence together, for fast on-site decisions.

"Imagine a dash cam in a car that's integrated with such neuro-inspired hardware—it can recognise lights, signs, objects and make instant

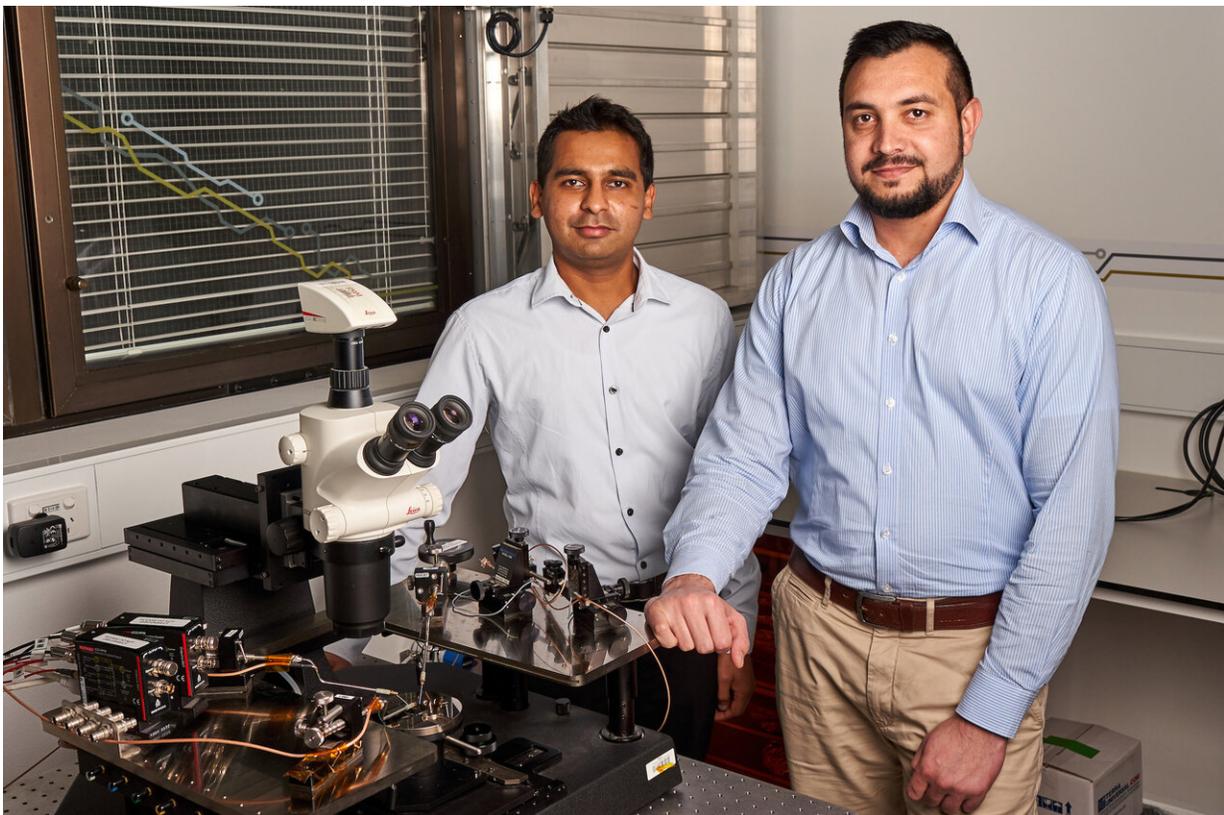
decisions, without having to connect to the internet," Walia said.

"By bringing it all together into one chip, we can deliver unprecedented levels of efficiency and speed in autonomous and AI-driven decision-making."

The technology builds on an earlier prototype chip from the RMIT team, which used light to create and modify memories.

New built-in features mean the chip can now capture and automatically enhance images, classify numbers, and be trained to recognise patterns and images with an accuracy rate of over 90%.

The device is also readily compatible with existing electronics and silicon technologies, for effortless future integration.



Associate Professor Sumeet Walia and Dr Taimur Ahmed, RMIT University.
Credit: RMIT University

Seeing the light: how the tech works

The prototype is inspired by optogenetics, an emerging tool in biotechnology that allows scientists to delve into the body's electrical system with great precision and use light to manipulate neurons.

The AI chip is based on an ultra-thin material—black phosphorous—that changes electrical resistance in response to different wavelengths of light.

The different functionalities such as imaging or memory storage are achieved by shining different colours of light on the chip.

Study lead author Dr. Taimur Ahmed, from RMIT, said light-based computing was faster, more accurate and required far less energy than existing technologies.

"By packing so much core functionality into one compact nanoscale device, we can broaden the horizons for [machine learning](#) and AI to be integrated into smaller applications," Ahmed said.

"Using our chip with artificial retinas, for example, would enable scientists to miniaturise that emerging technology and improve accuracy of the bionic eye.

"Our prototype is a significant advance towards the ultimate in

electronics: a brain-on-a-[chip](#) that can learn from its environment just like we do."

More information: Taimur Ahmed et al, Fully Light-Controlled Memory and Neuromorphic Computation in Layered Black Phosphorus, *Advanced Materials* (2020). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.202004207](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202004207)

Provided by RMIT University

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