

# OVERVIEW AND EXAMPLES OF PROMISING PHOTONIC SYSTEMS FOR DATA PROCESSING USE CASES

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DAY

2020, November 19th , 11:15-11:40

Information, Communications and Electronics (ICE), IP Paris, Telecom SudParis

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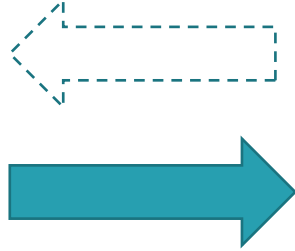
\* Now with Huawei Technologies France, [yann.frignac@huawei.com](mailto:yann.frignac@huawei.com)



# OVERVIEW AND EXAMPLES OF PROMISING PHOTONIC SYSTEMS FOR DATA PROCESSING USE CASES

## MAIN GOAL AND OUTLINE

### Photonics systems



### Machine Learning techniques



### Outline

1. Context and objectives
2. Examples of promising photonic systems and use cases
3. One first research path explored in Télécom Sudparis on photonic Reservoir computing

*Conclusions and perspectives*

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR HIGH COMPUTATIONAL VOLUME

HAO, Karen. *Training a single AI model can emit as much carbon as five cars in their lifetimes.* MIT Technology Review, 2019

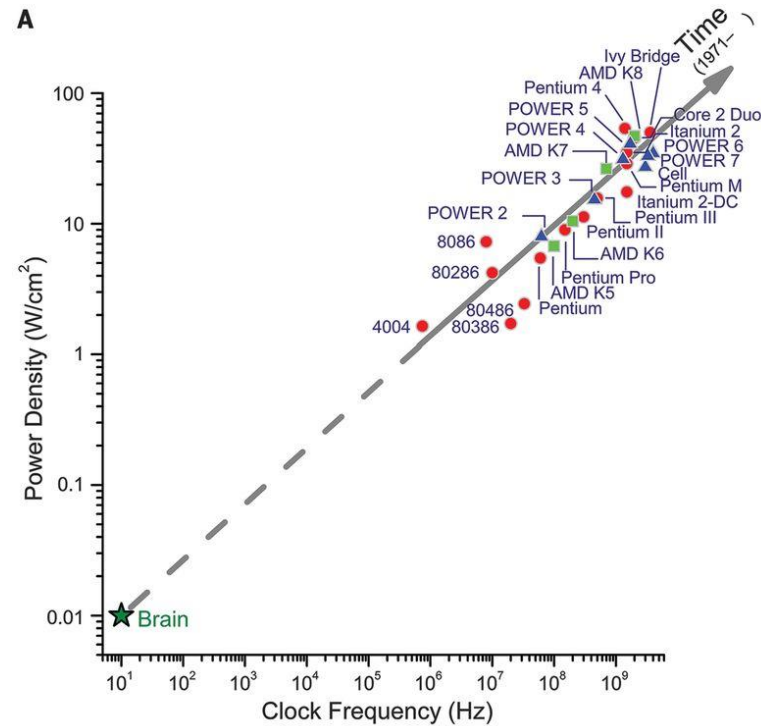
## Human Brain



~ 38 PFLOPS

~ 20 W

Exceptional solving complex problems  
Highly energy efficient



Merolla, Science 345, 6197 (2014)

## Tianhe-2 supercalculator



~ 33 PFLOPS

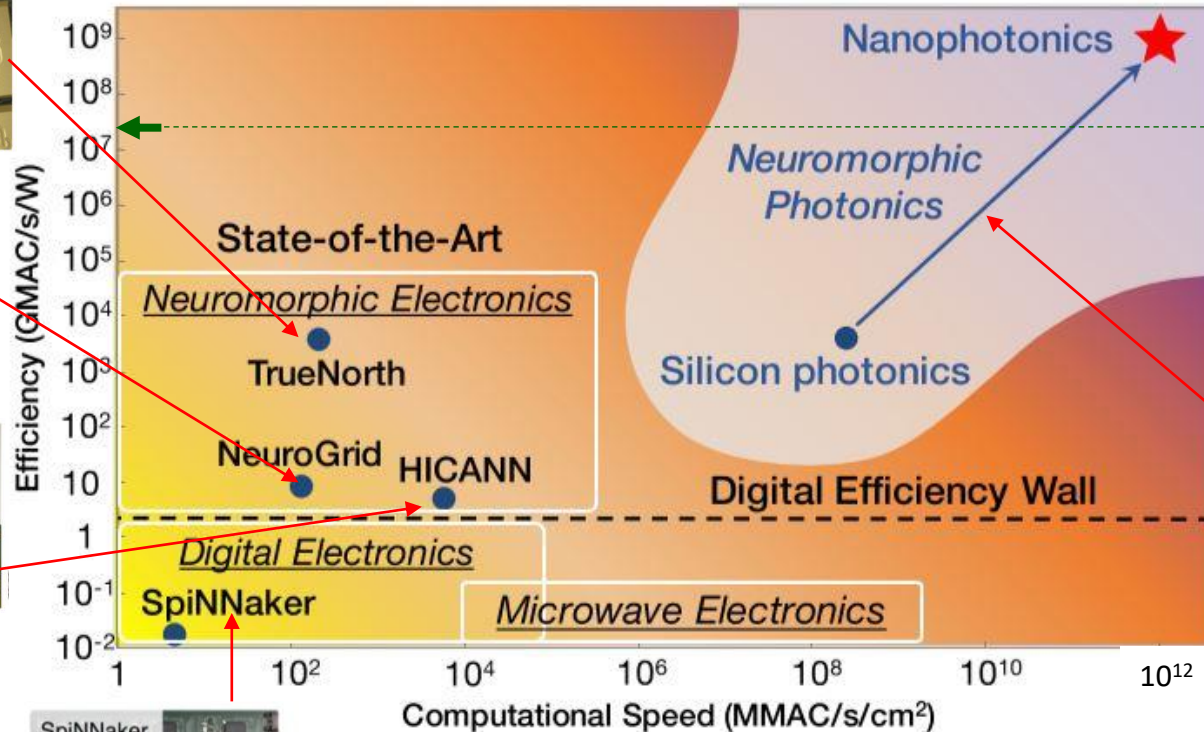
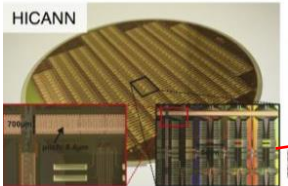
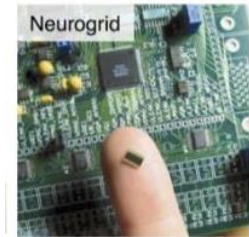
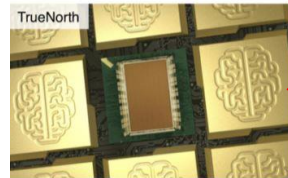
~ 18MW

# NEUROMORPHIC CHIPS

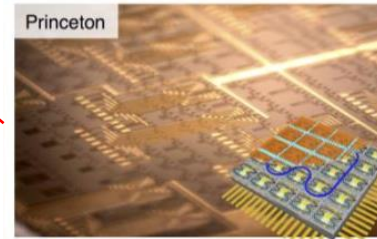
IN TERMS OF VELOCITY/SURFACE OR VELOCITY / ENERGY

MAC : Multiply – Accumulate :  $a \leftarrow a + b \times c$

« Principle of Neuromorphic Photonics », B.J. Shastri, ..., P.R. Prucnal, Princetown, USA, 2018, ArXiv



Human Brain :  
10<sup>18</sup> MAC/s  
Pour 20W  
1300 cm<sup>3</sup> et  
1,5 kg

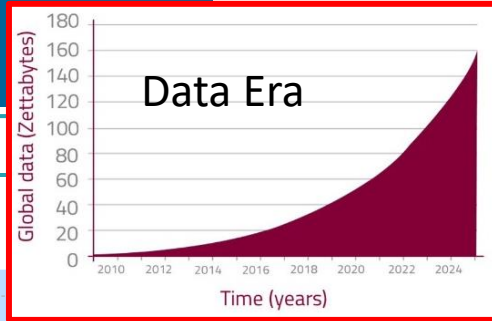
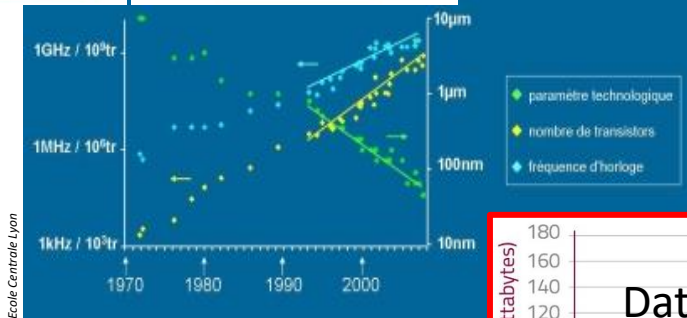
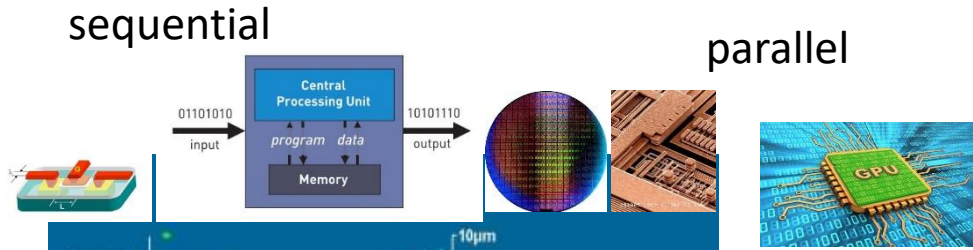


→ Photonic neuromorphic chips  
High velocity, parallelism and low energy

# JOIN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND COMMUNICATION PHOTONICS

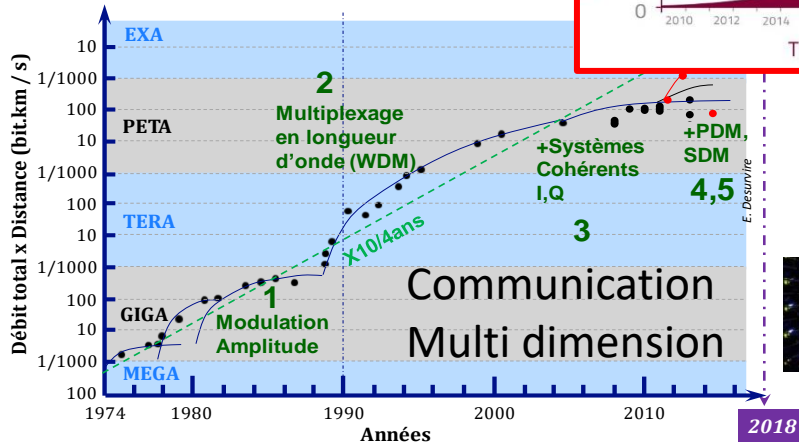
Electrons

Data processing



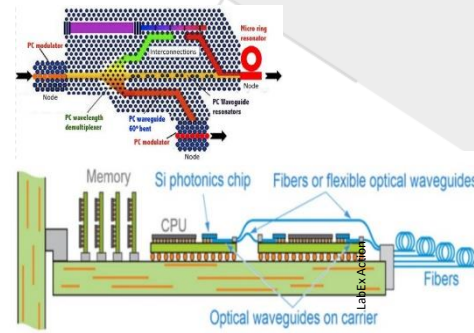
Era of computer science and communications

Photons



10% world energy ?  
Energy wall  
(100 MW)

Hybridation Elec / Photon ?



Neuromorphic?



Il faut du nombre un mondial des semi-conducteurs Intel de développer une puce qui rende le fonctionnement du cerveau humain. IBM a la recherche, elle vise à l'actions d'intelligence artificielle.



Quantum computing ?

# EXAMPLES OF OPTICS / AI

Scattering media → Sparse random matrix regularisation, SVM

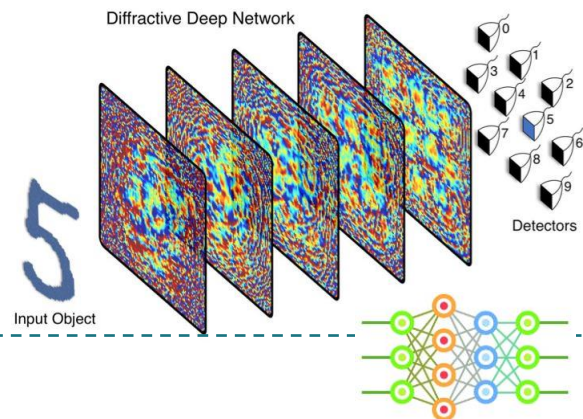
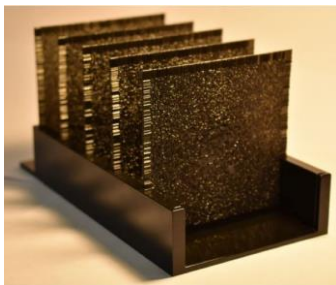


Optical interference  
Spatial light modulator → Parallel processing



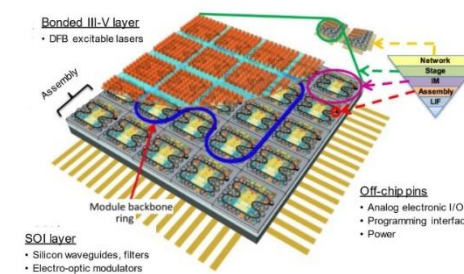
Nonlinear dynamic systems

Diffractive media (UCLA)



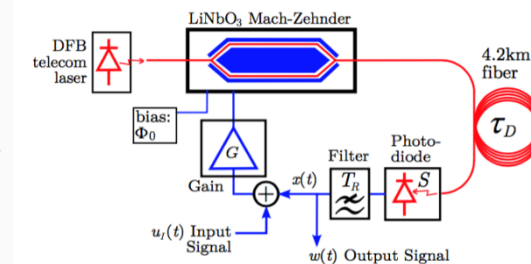
IBM

Neuromorphic devices & systems



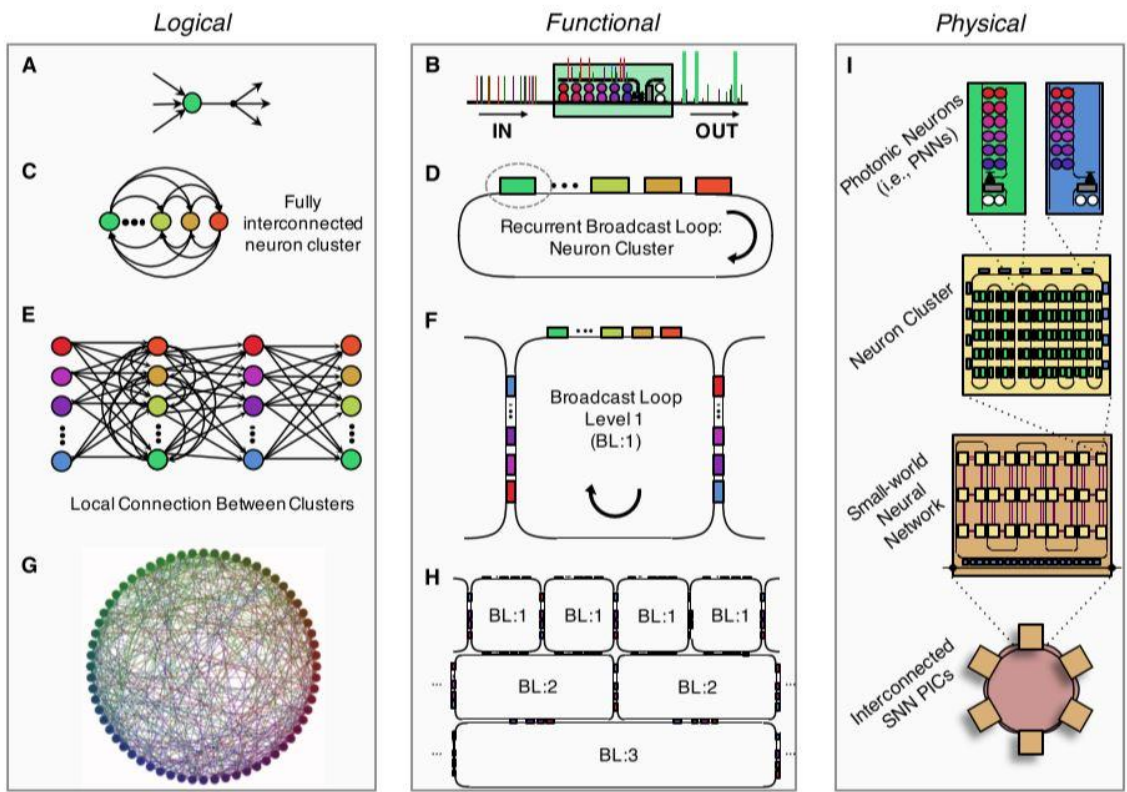
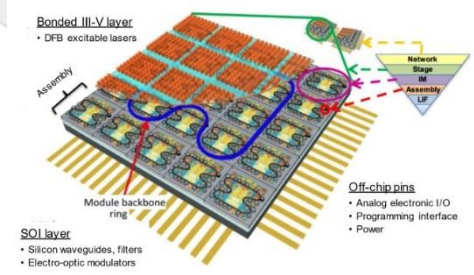
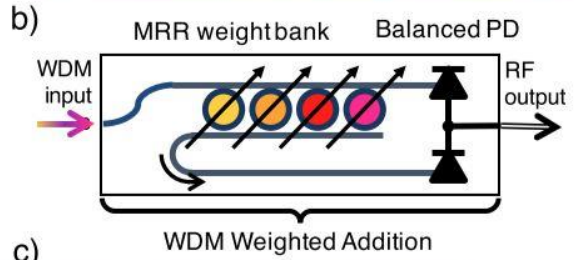
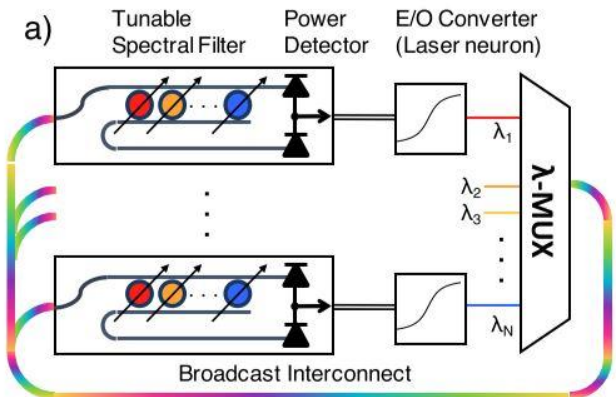
Princeton

Neuromorphic photonic Reservoir computing



FEMTO-ST

# EXAMPLE OF PHOTONIC NEURAL NETWORKS

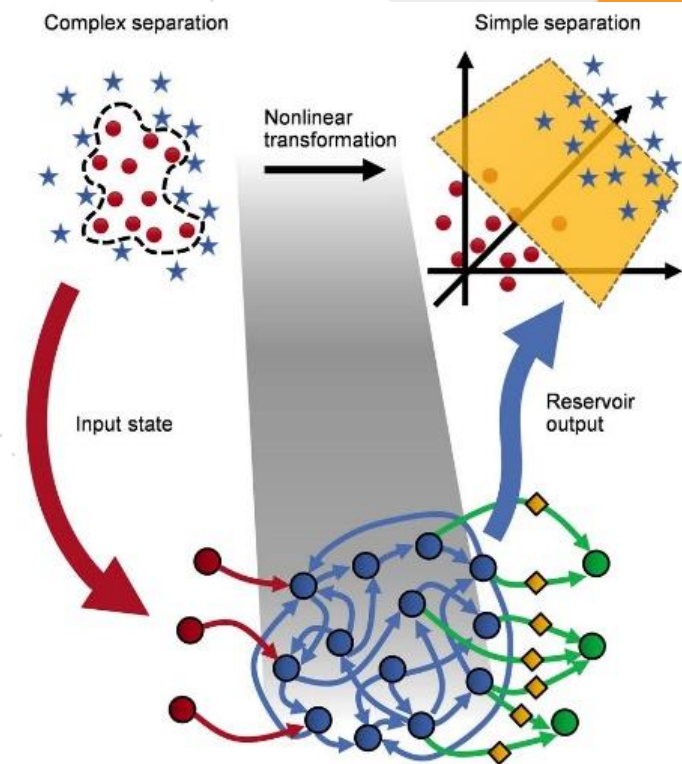
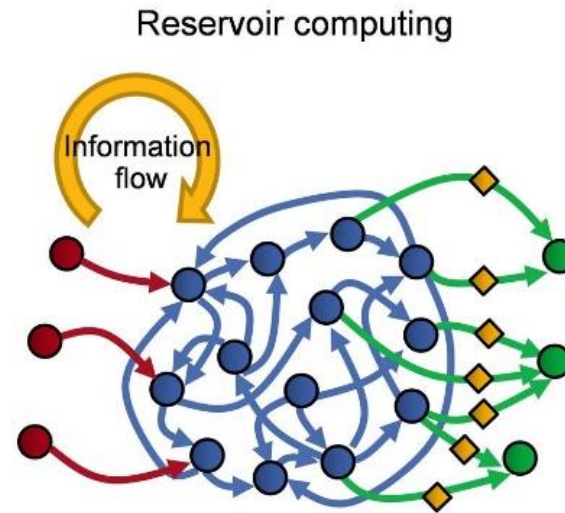
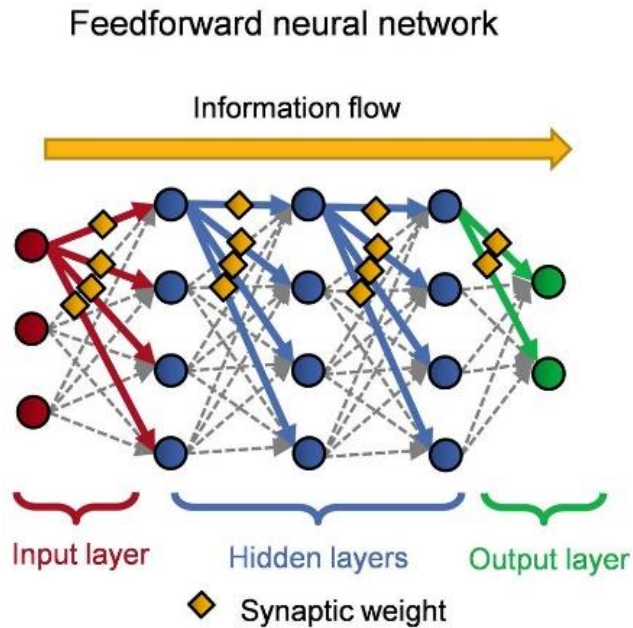


« Principle of Neuromorphic Photonics », B.J. Shastri, ..., P.R. Prucnal, Princetown, USA, 2018, ArXiv



# A GOOD STARTING CONCEPT : RESERVOIR COMPUTING

An interesting starting principle : Reservoir computing



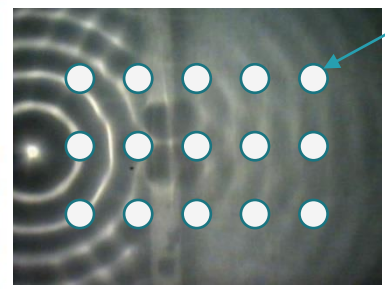


# PHYSICAL SYSTEMS AS RESERVOIR COMPUTING

IMAGINATION IS THE UNIQUE LIMIT



Chrisantha Fernando et SampaSojakka, « Pattern recognition in a bucket. », Proceedings of the 7th European Conference on Advances in Artificial Life, ECAL 2003, pages 588–597, 2003. 68, 69



Neurons state  
Water height at different surface points

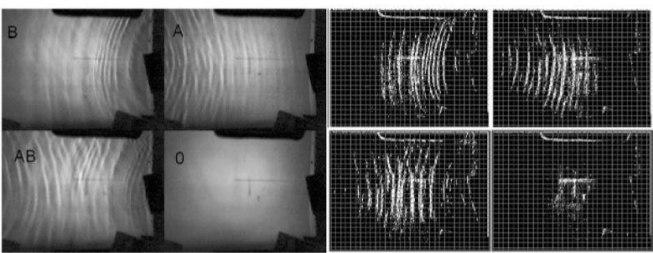
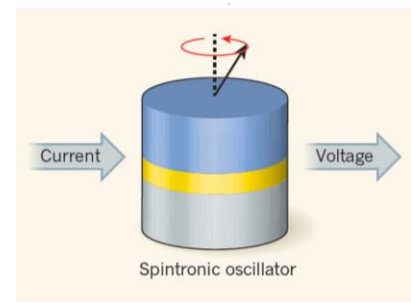


FIGURE 3.5 – Motif produit par les vagues pour la tâche "OU exclusif" avec le "Liquid Brain". (Gauche) Les images prises par la webcam pour différentes conditions d'activation des moteurs A et B. (Droite) Images traitées avec un filtre Sobel et seuillées correspondantes. Image provenant de [FS03].

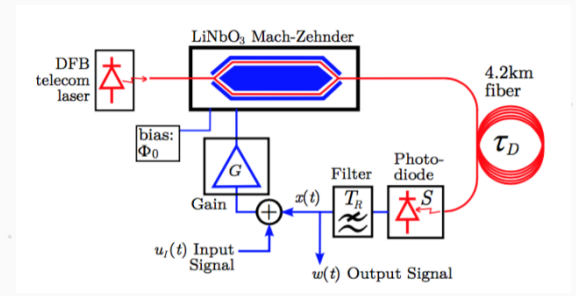
## Spintronics



Spin-torque oscillator

Torrejon et al., Nature 547, 7664 (2017)  
J. Grollier et al, Nature electronics (2020)

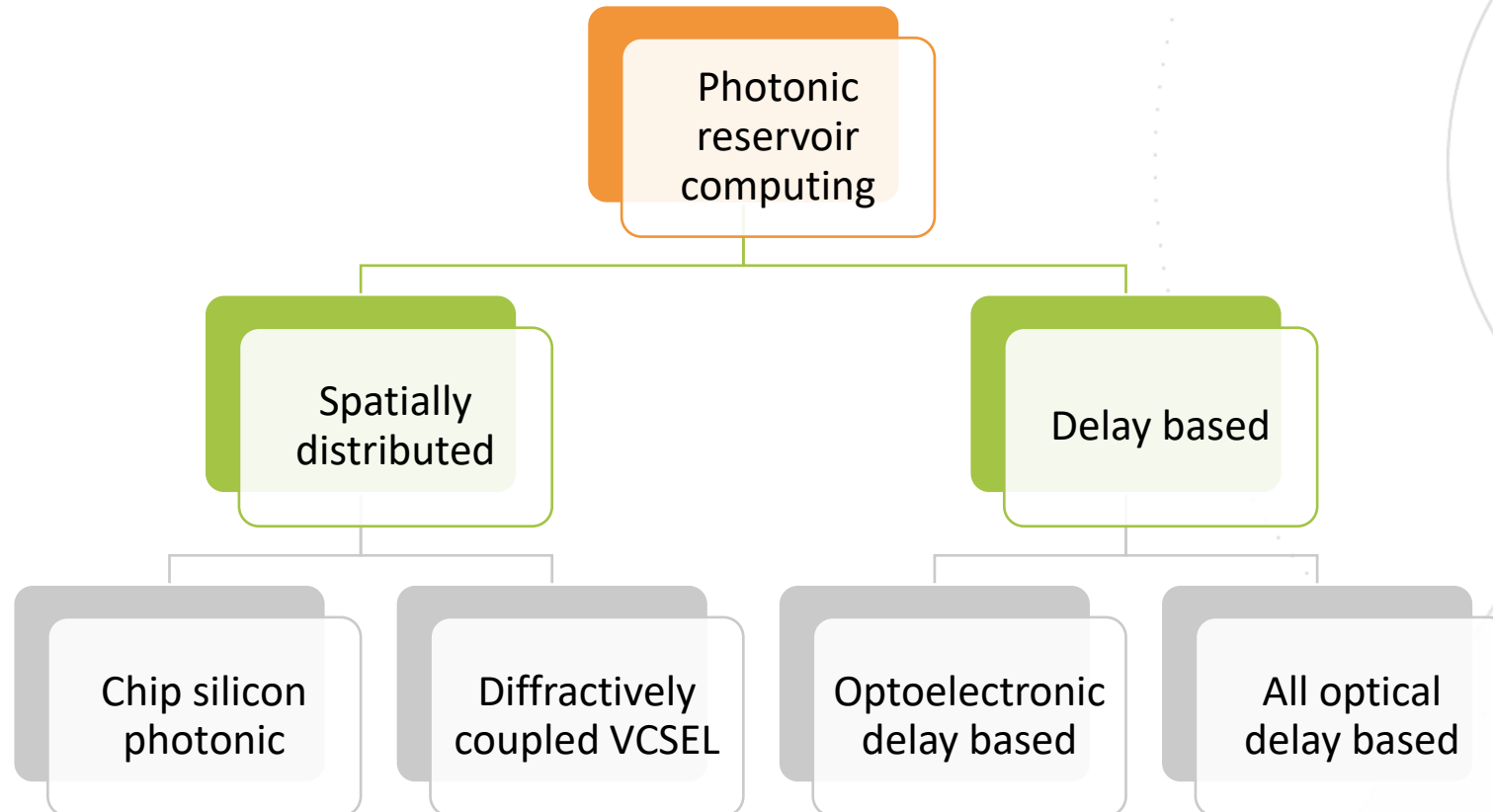
## Photonics



Source: Photonic information processing beyond Turing: an optoelectronic implementation of reservoir computing  
L. Larger et al

# EXAMPLES OF PHOTONIC RESERVOIR

## CLASSIFICATION

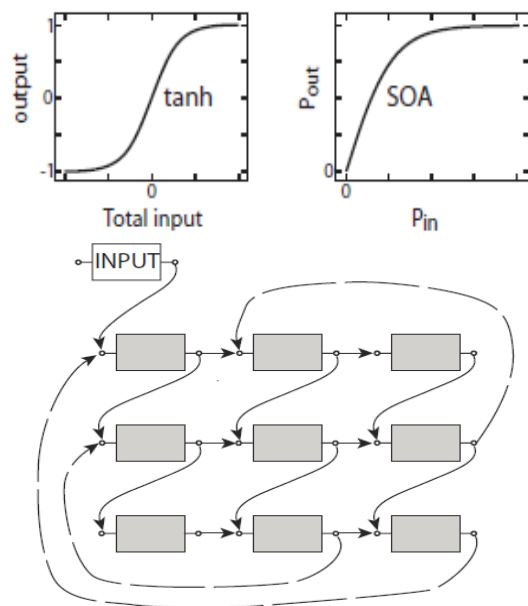


Examples of promising photonic systems and use cases

# SPATIAL RESERVOIR COMPUTERS

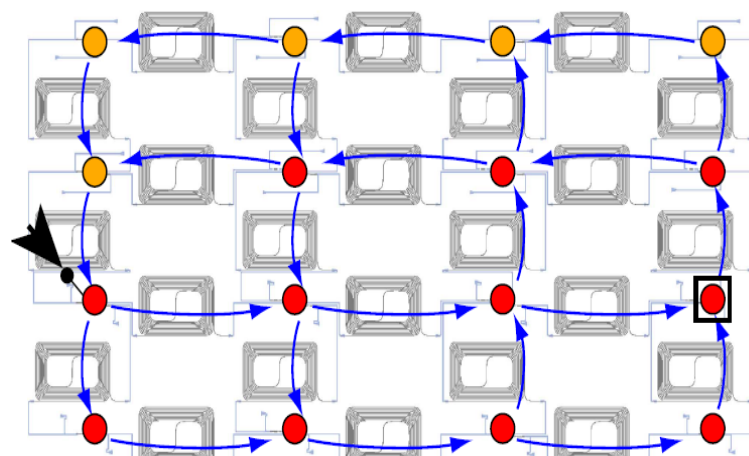
## WITH DIFFERENT USE CASES

Source : Vandoorne K, Dierckx W, Schrauwen B, et al.  
Toward optical signal processing using photonic reservoir computing. Opt Express 2008;16:11182.



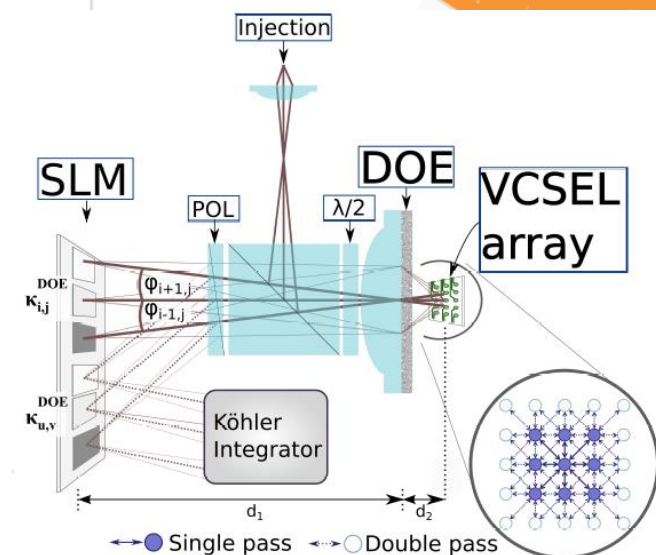
→ Applied to square signals recognitions

Source : Vandoorne K, Dambre J, Verstraeten D, Schrauwen B, Bienstman P. Parallel reservoir computing using optical amplifiers. IEEE Trans Neural Netw 2011;22:1469–81.



→ Applied to boolean operation and binary pattern recognition (header)

Source : Brunner D, Fischer I. Reconfigurable semiconductor laser networks based on diffractive coupling. Opt lett 2015;40:3854.



→ Applied to chaotic series prediction

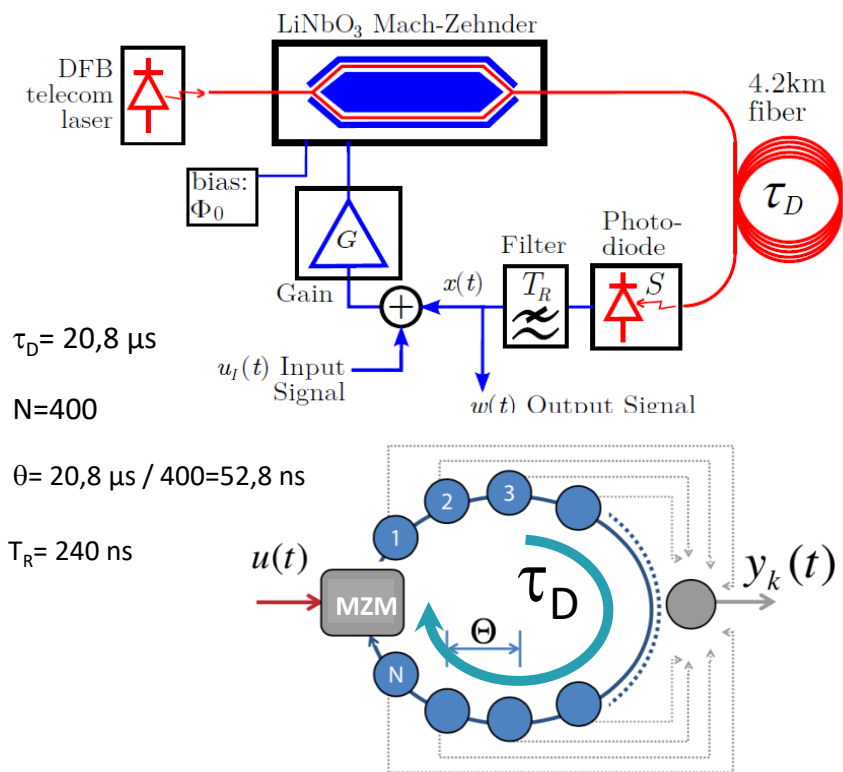


# PHOTONIC TIME-DELAYED RESERVOIR

## Opto-electronic reservoir

Source: Photonic information processing beyond Turing: an optoelectronic implementation of reservoir computing

L. Larger, M. C. Soriano, D. Brunner, L. Appeltant, J. M. Gutierrez, L. Pesquera, C. R. Mirasso, and I. Fischer



$\tau_D = 20,8 \mu s$

$N = 400$

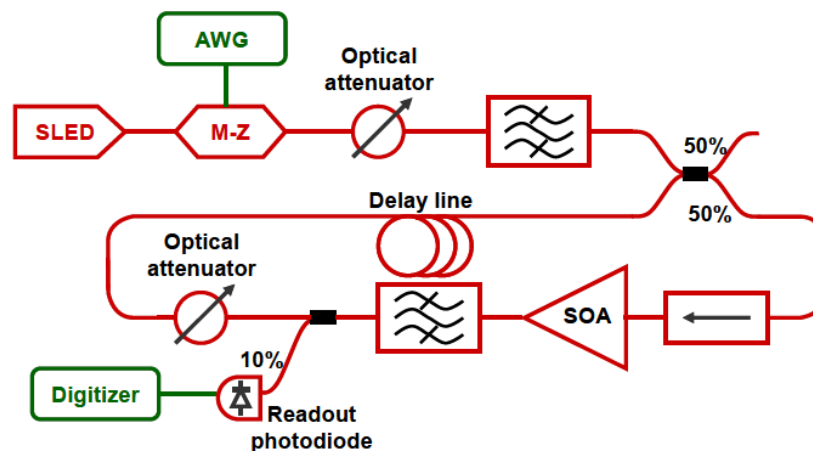
$\theta = 20,8 \mu s / 400 = 52,8 ns$

$T_R = 240 ns$

→ Applied to voice digit recognition

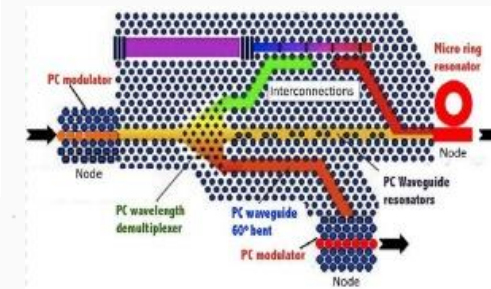
## All optical reservoir

François Duport, Bendix Schneider, Anteo Smerieri, Marc Haelterman, and Serge Massar. All-optical reservoir computing. *Opt. Express*, 20(20):22783–22795, Sep 2012.



→ Voice digit recognition, equalization, radar

## Nanophotonics



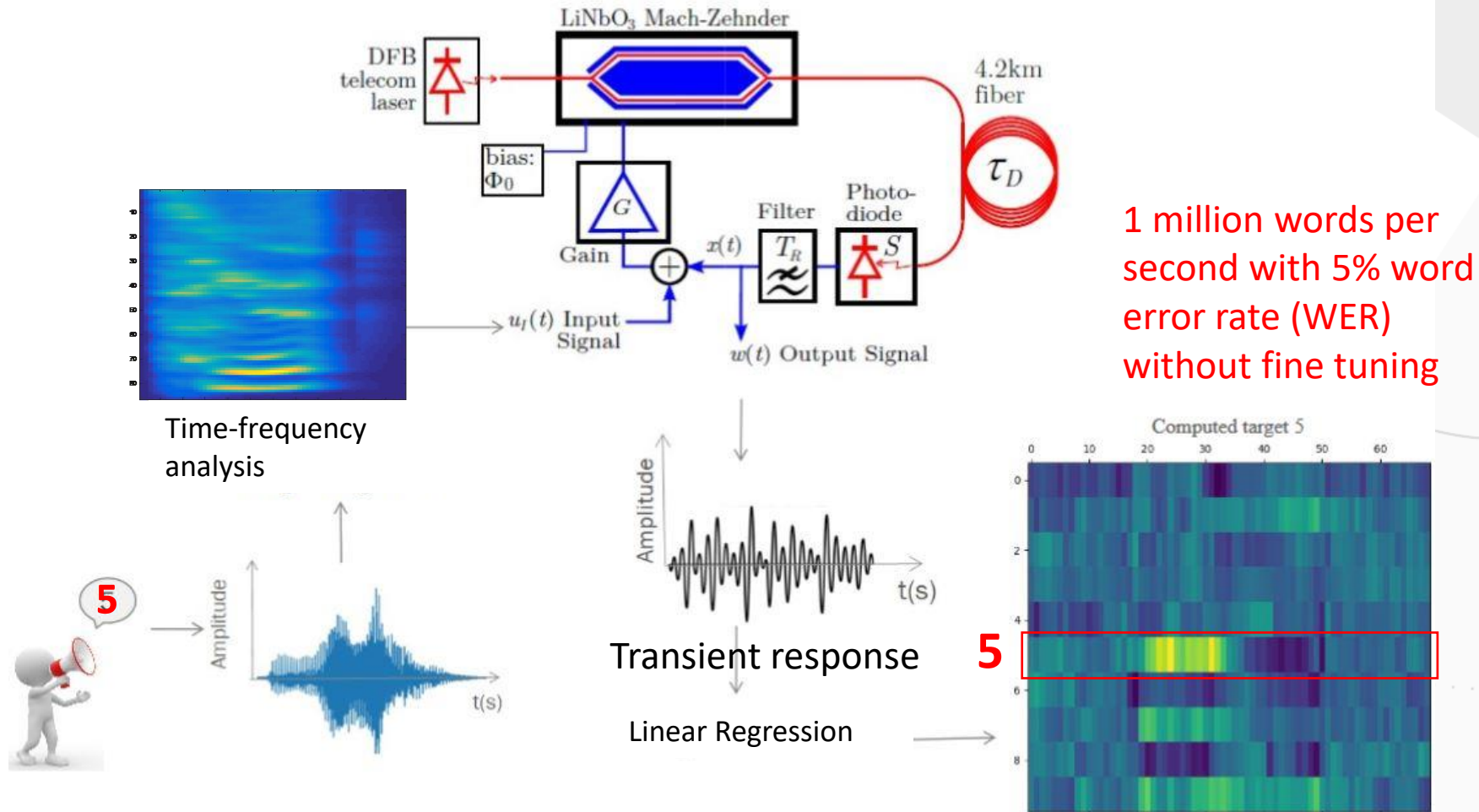
P. Bienstman, Ghent University  
Photonic bandgap integrated circuits



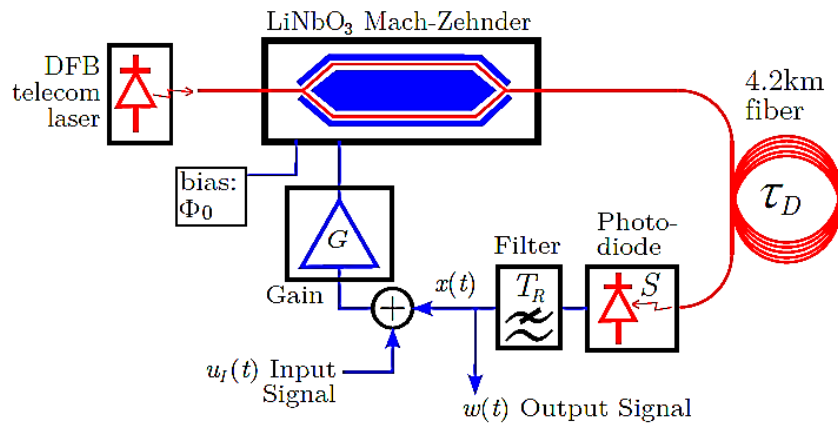
# TIME-DELAYED RESERVOIR : EXAMPLE OF USE CASE

## VOICE DIGIT RECOGNITION PRINCIPLE

One first research path explored  
in Télécom Sudparis on photonic  
Reservoir computing

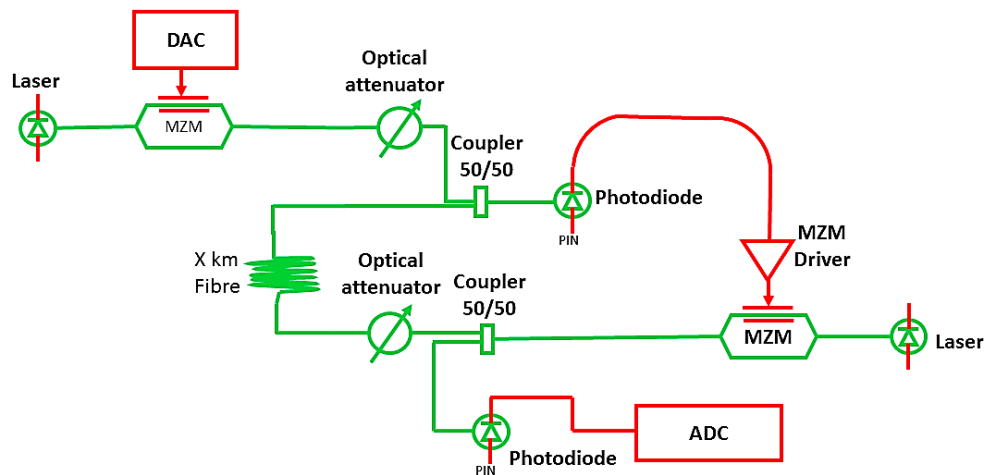


## Opto-electronic reservoir



Source: Photonic information processing beyond Turing: an optoelectronic implementation of reservoir computing  
 L. Larger, M. C. Soriano, D. Brunner, L. Appeltant, J. M. Gutierrez, L. Pesquera, C. R. Mirasso, and I. Fischer

## All optical reservoir



# PHOTONIC RESERVOIR COMPUTING AT TELECOM SUDPARIS

PHD STUDENT : NICKSON MWAMSOJO

Simulations of the two setups yielded the following results on a speech recognition benchmark task with Word Error Rate (WER) as a performance metric

## FOR LARGER'S SETUP

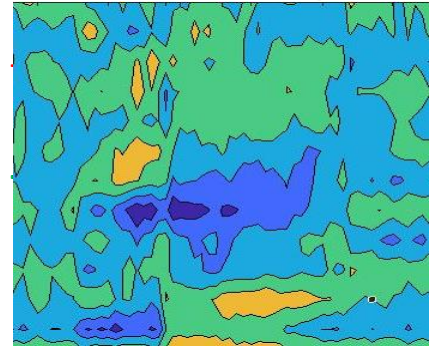
WER = 1,93% (400 neurons)

Demonstration of performance dependence on the non-linearity

## FOR THE FULLY OPTICAL SETUP

WER = 1,4% (400 neurons)

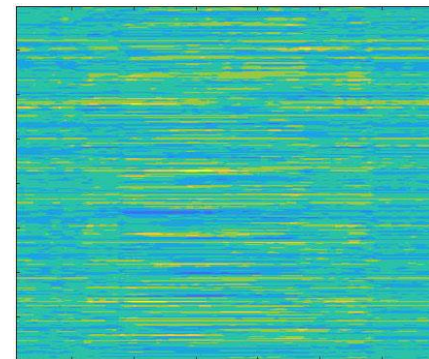
Time-frequency analysis



RC



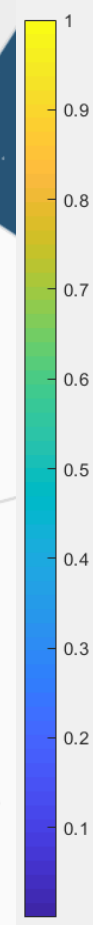
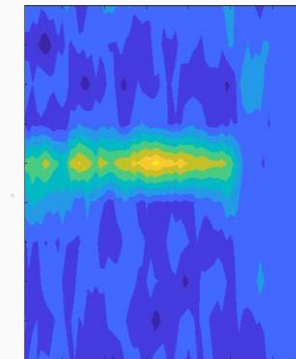
Transients



Regression



Ouput



One first research path explored  
in Télécom Sudparis on photonic  
Reservoir computing

# PHOTONIC RESERVOIR COMPUTING AT TELECOM SUDPARIS

PHD STUDENT : NICKSON MWAMSOJO

Experimental realisation of these two setups yielded the following results

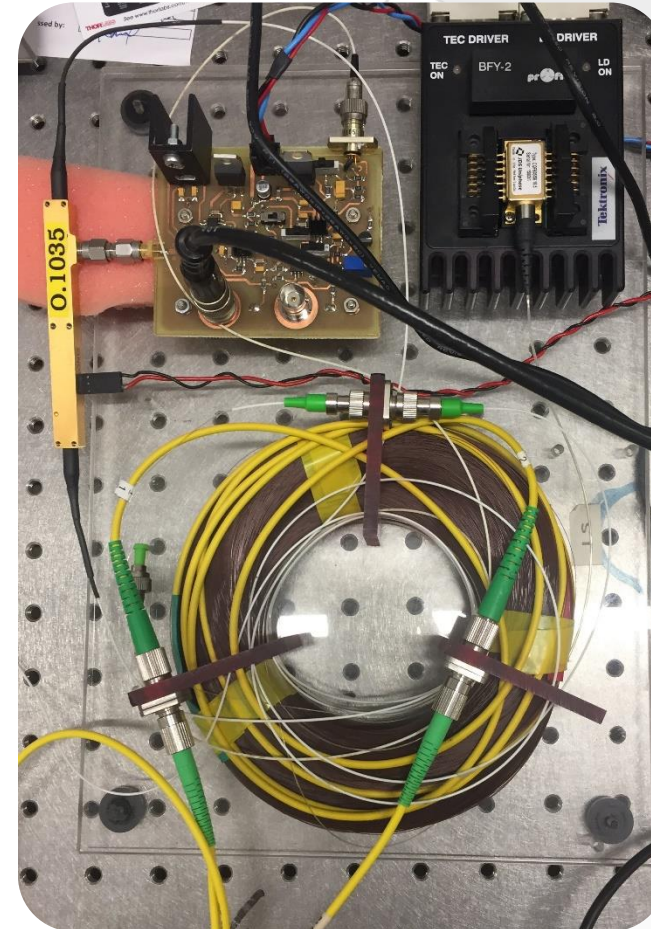
## FOR LARGER'S SETUP

WER = 4.8% (400 neurons)

Demonstration of performance dependence on the non-linearity

## FOR THE FULLY OPTICAL SETUP

WER = 4.19% (400 neurons)

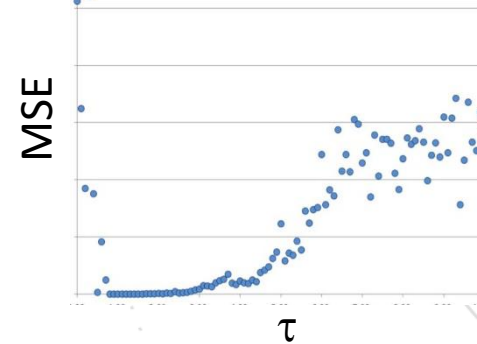
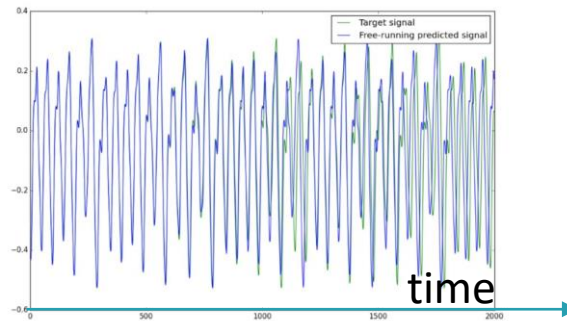
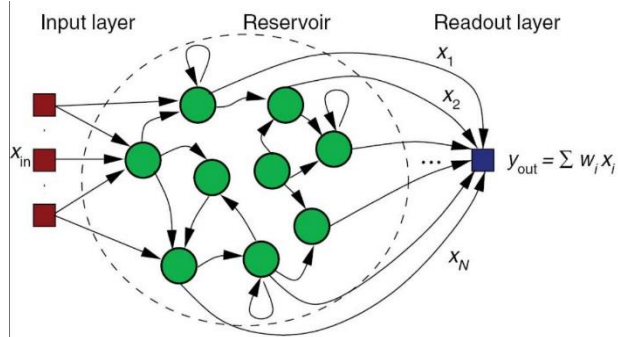




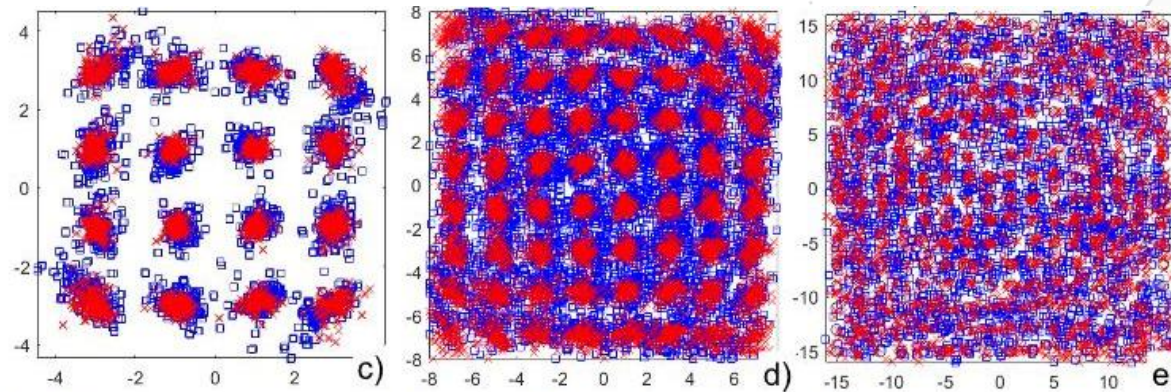
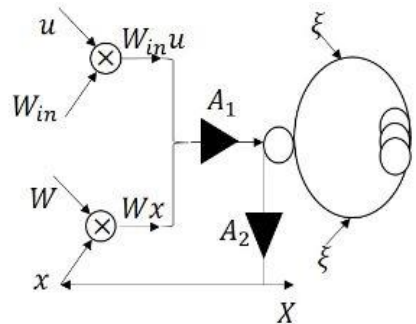
# TIME DELAYED RESERVOIR

## OTHER USE CASES

### Time series prediction : ex. Mackey-Glass



### Optical communication signal equalization



**Fig. 2:** Fiber reservoir computing for 16-,64-, and 256-QAM signal processing a)  $Q^2$ -improvement due to FORC-processing over linear equalization. The reservoir and signal parameters are the same as in Fig.1 with sampling rate 16. b) The corresponding BER. c) 16-, d) 64-, and e) 256-QAM modulated signal after linear equalization (blue) and FORC processing (red).

Source : Sorokina et al. , Aston university  
ECOC 2018, Roma, Italy

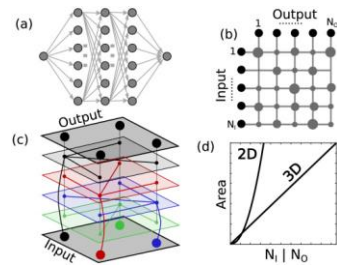
## Conclusions and perspectives

### First very interesting starting examples

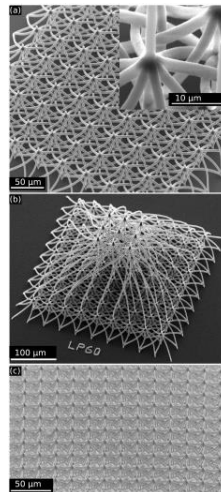
road to reach the velocity / energy objectives will be long  
Photonic neural network mimics (or other physical hardware)

→ Mimic the brain addressing all directions : networks, neurons, memory, learning, noise  
... From Daniel Brunner, FEMTO-ST

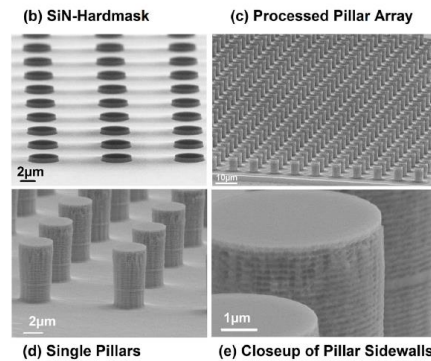
### Networks



Moughames, et al. Optica 7, 640 (2020)



### Photonic neurons



Heuser et al., J. Appl. Phys. 3, 116103 (2018)

### Hardware-motivated learning

Bueno et al., Optica 5, 756 (2015)

