



*Computing goes Light:
Effiziente Datenverarbeitung
auf Basis der Photonik*

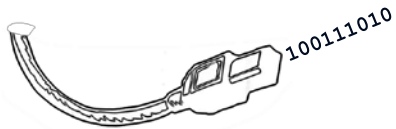
ADV TRENDS Gamechanger IT

Nov 30 2023

Dr. Bernhard Schrenk

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology

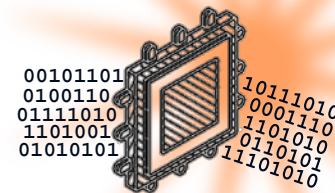
Computing goes Light: *Effiziente Datenverarbeitung auf Basis der Photonik*



Communication:
Information in Motion

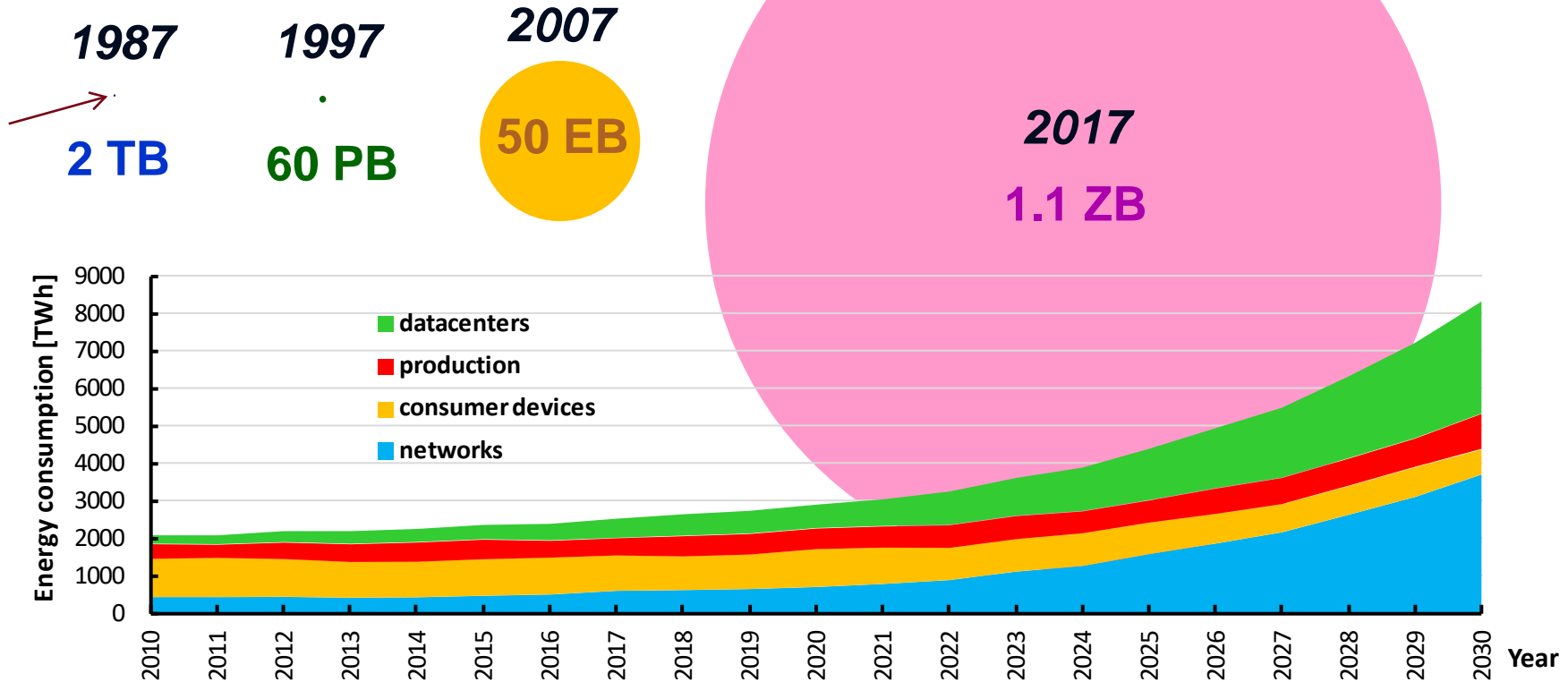


Storage:
Information at Rest

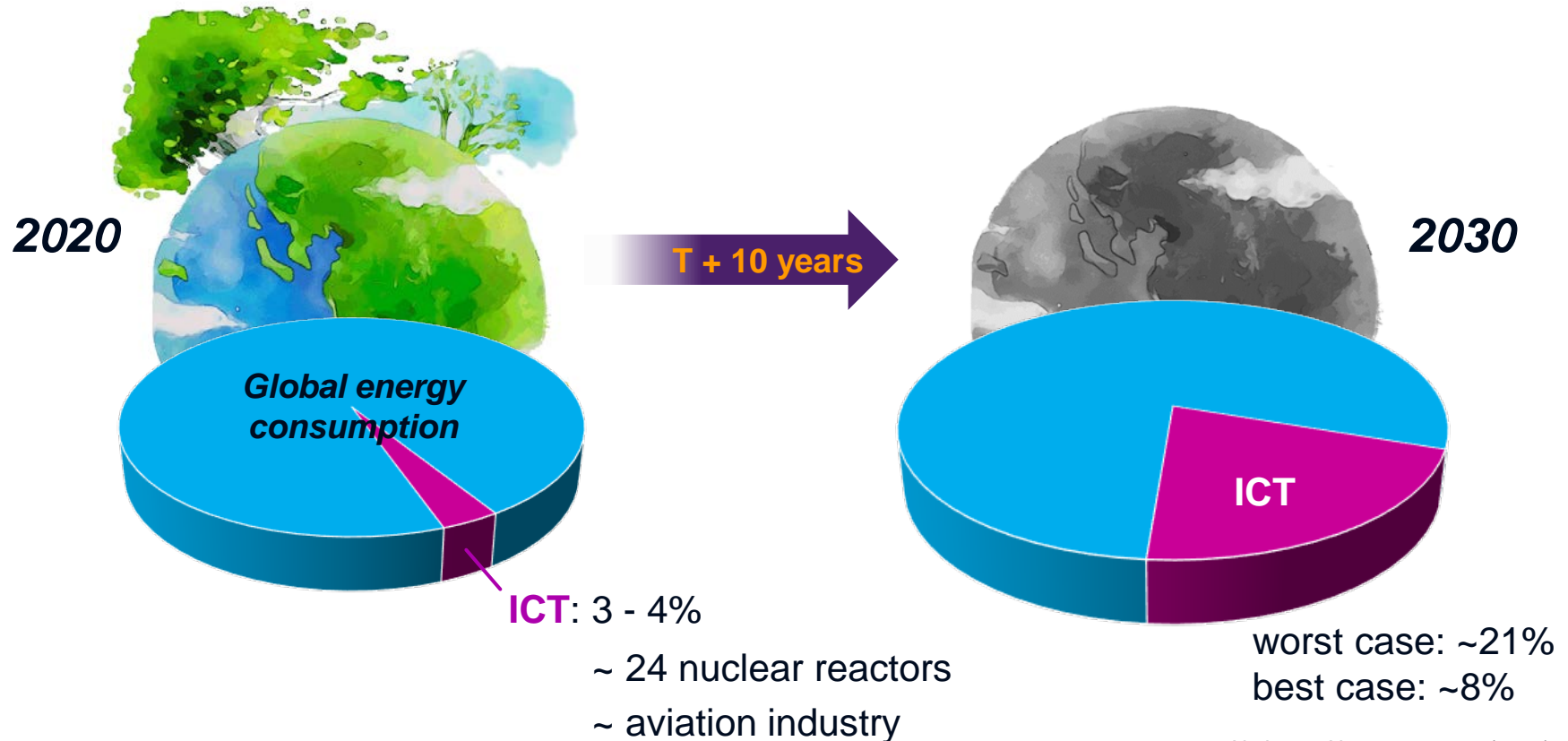


Processing:
Information Transformation

The Internet Explosion

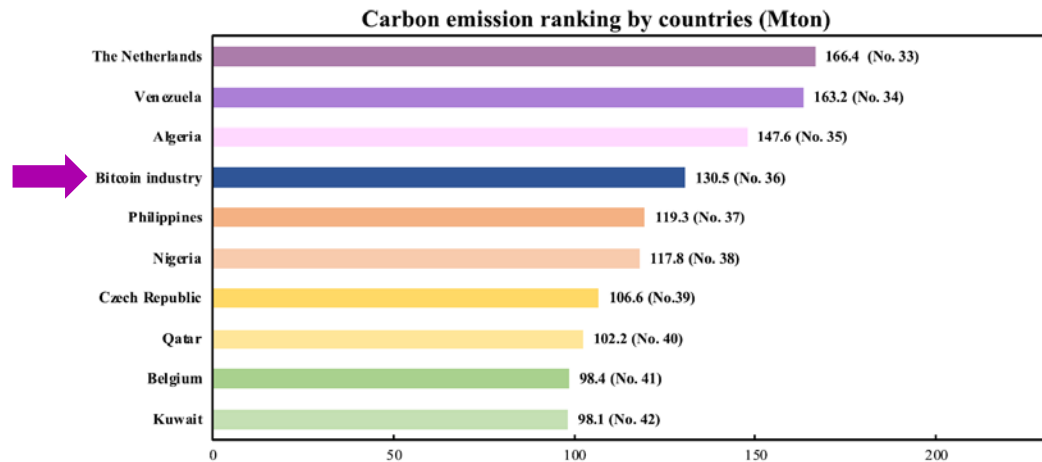
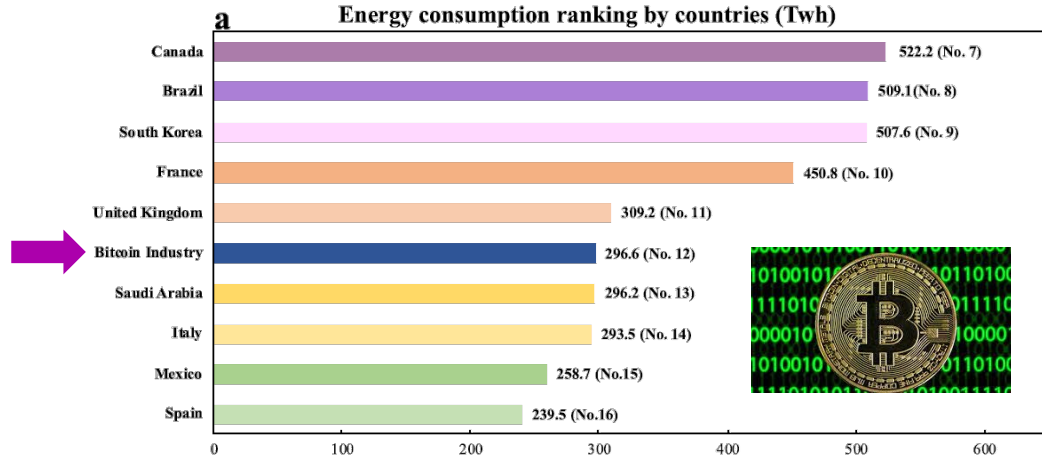
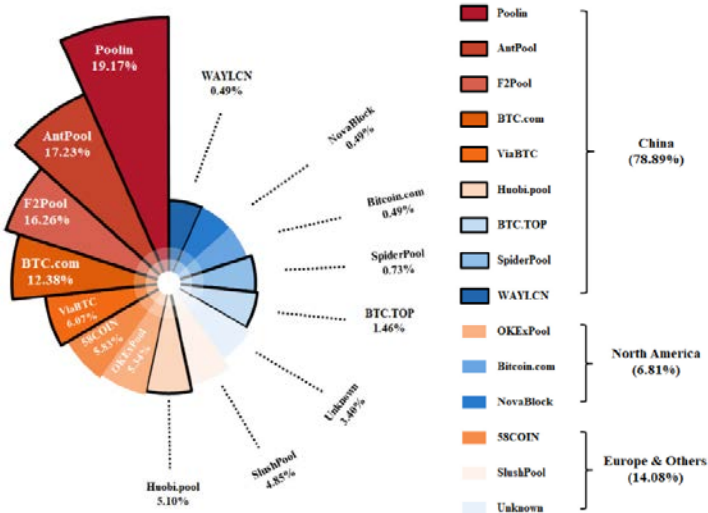


Share of ICT in Global Energy Consumption



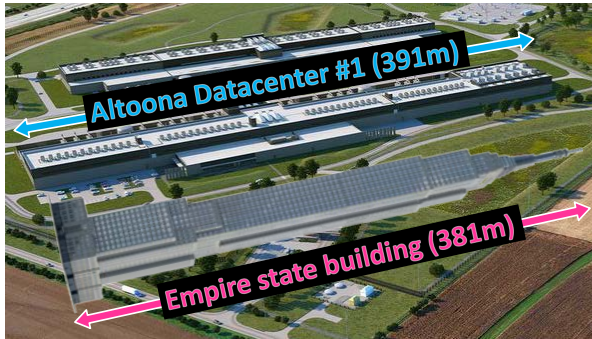
Example: Bitcoin Mining

- 80% happening in China
 - 40% thereof fuelled by coal
- equivalent to 0.6% of world's electricity production
- similar footprint as Italy or Saudi Arabia



Processing: Inside the Information Factory

Cloud Datacenter



~20 000 servers
~20 MW



Operating a datacenter: installing a server blade in 2030.

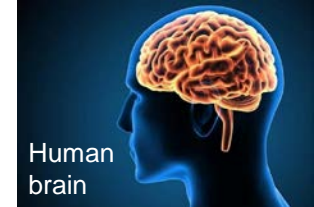
HPC



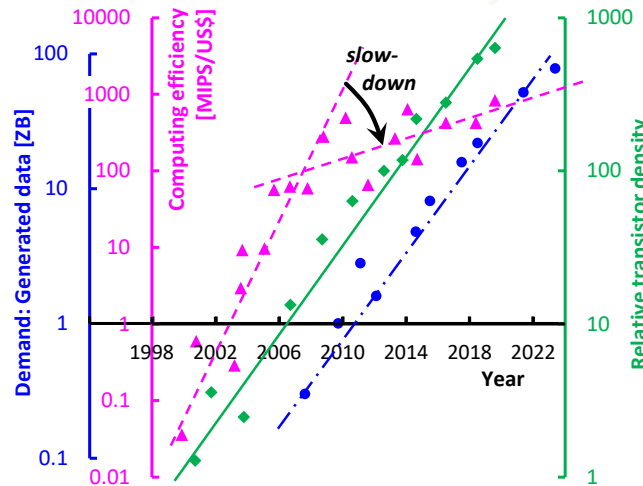
537 212 TFlop/s
29.9 MW



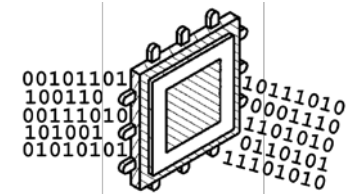
Human



~2 000 TFlop/s
0.000020 MW



J. Kendall, Appl. Phys. Rev. 7, 011305 (2020)



Compute ops
eI. Power

Pattern Recognition

Most people will have no problems reading this text, although the order of letters is random (with the exception of the first and the last letter).



- There is only 1 correct solution and ~ 121 885 070 000 000 000 000 000 possibilities.
- We compute on-the-fly as we read over the text – a fantastic example of pattern recognition.

AI Hardware

- Multi-layered, deep **neural network**

- accommodates many **neurons**

Human brain: 10^{11}
Intel Loihi: 130,000

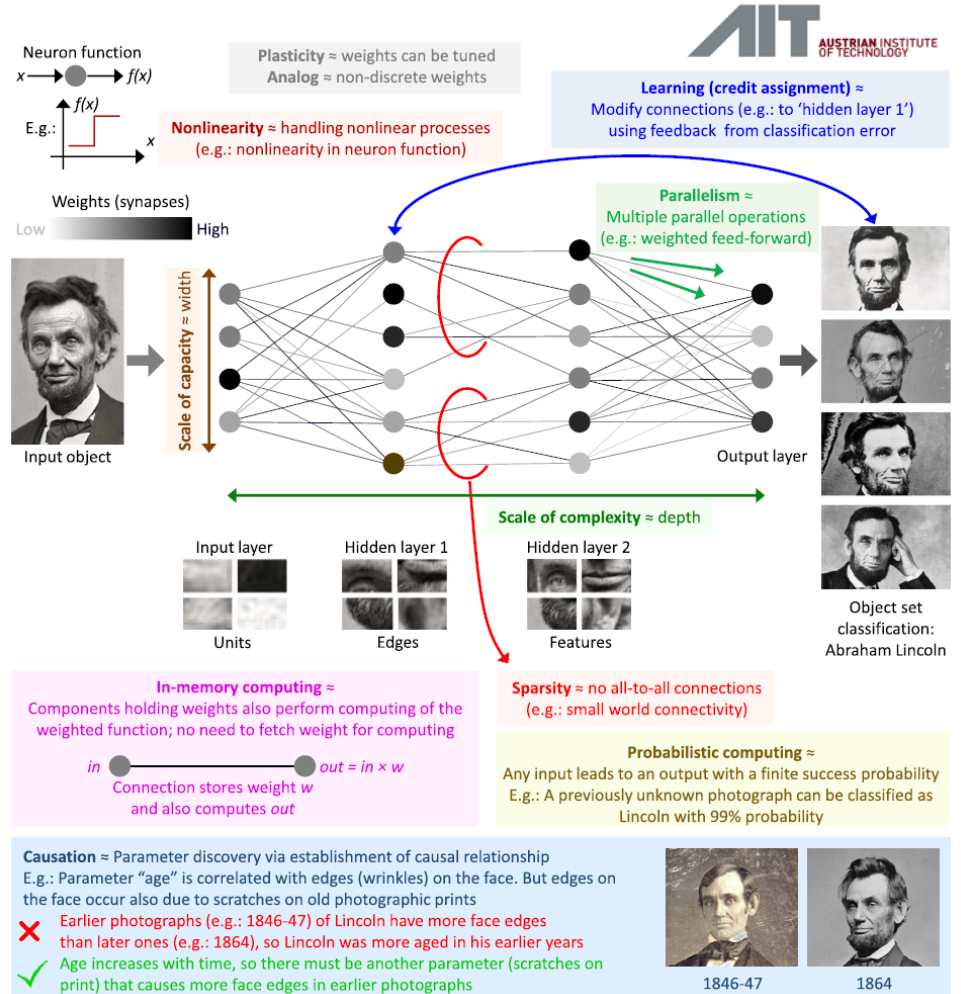
- Weighted synaptic **interconnect**

- dense vector-matrix multiplications
 - routing becomes challenging when scaling up the data movement

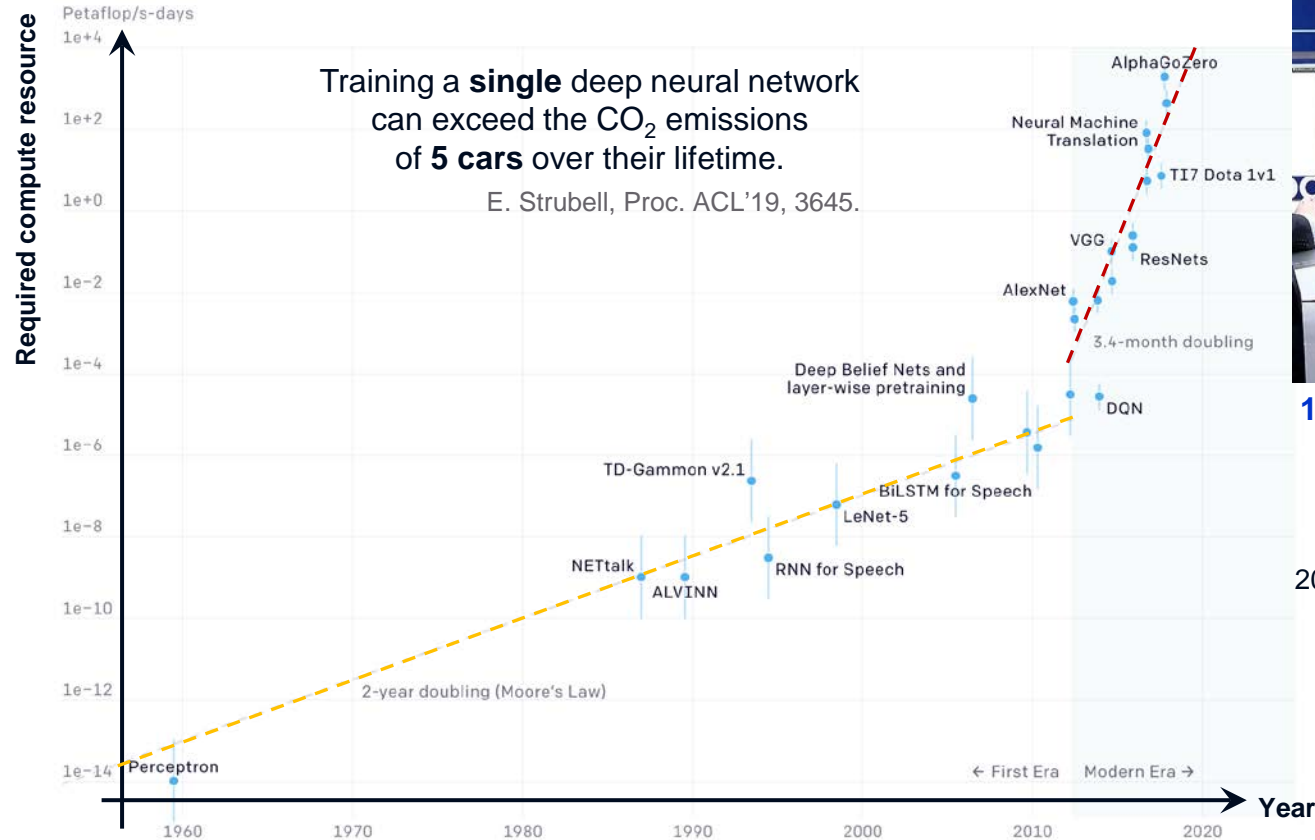
Human brain: 10^4 inputs/neuron

- Each layer needs to be **trained** ...

- ... to yield **time-of-flight inference**



First: Training the AI



2016: AlphaGo defeated Lee Sedol



1202 CPUs
176 GPUs vs **1 human brain**
1 MW vs **20 W**

2023: Kellin Pelrine defeated Go-playing AI



Second: Enjoy Inference at Low Latency

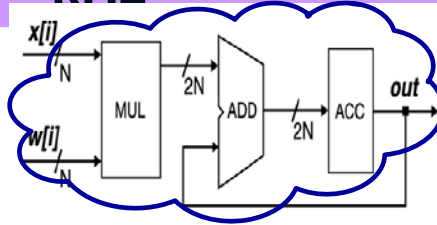


Deep surveillance in real-time



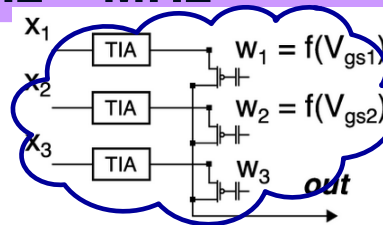
Accelerators / co-processors for vector-matrix multiplication and deep learning inference, ultra-fast **control**, intelligent **signal processing** (wireless, fiber comms, edge computing)

Hz – kHz



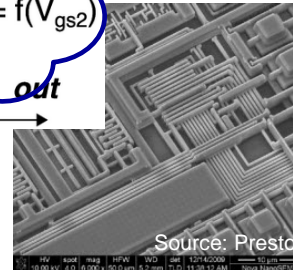
Machine learning with computers: **AI software**

kHz – MHz

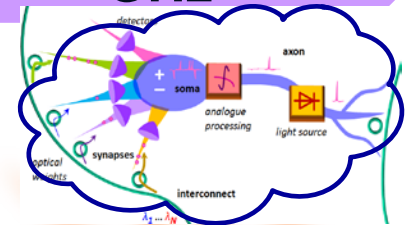


Neuromorphic electronics: **Hardware neural networks**

Challenge: **Interconnect** (capacitive loading, BW, EMI, routing, leakage / energy)



GHz



Neuromorphic photonics: **Hardware-based**

Challenge: **scaling (PICs), all-optical NNs** 10

1986

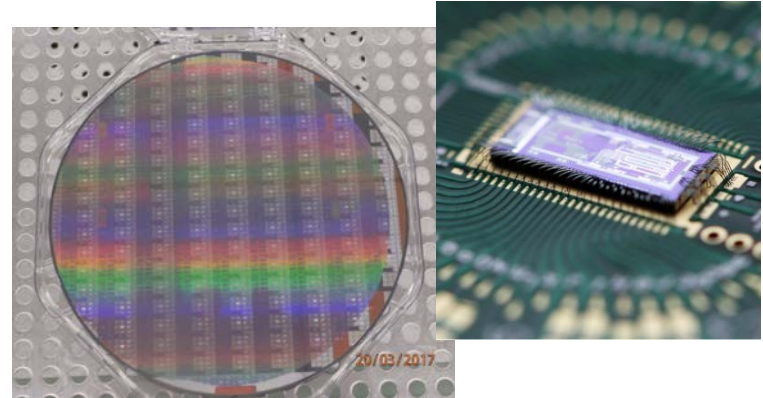
Principal idea:
using the silicon manufacturing supply chain to produce photonics

The quest for an 'optical silicon'

Even if some researchers would disagree that gallium arsenide and its cousins are the best way to go, most agree on the need for a practical material with all the required optoelectronic properties—what Tanguay has called an “optical silicon.” **This ideal material should be versatile, stable, easy to work with, manufacturable, reproducible, and cheap.**

IEEE Spectrum, 1986

2020 Silicon Photonics



SiPh integrated multi-lane transceivers on 200-mm wafer scale.

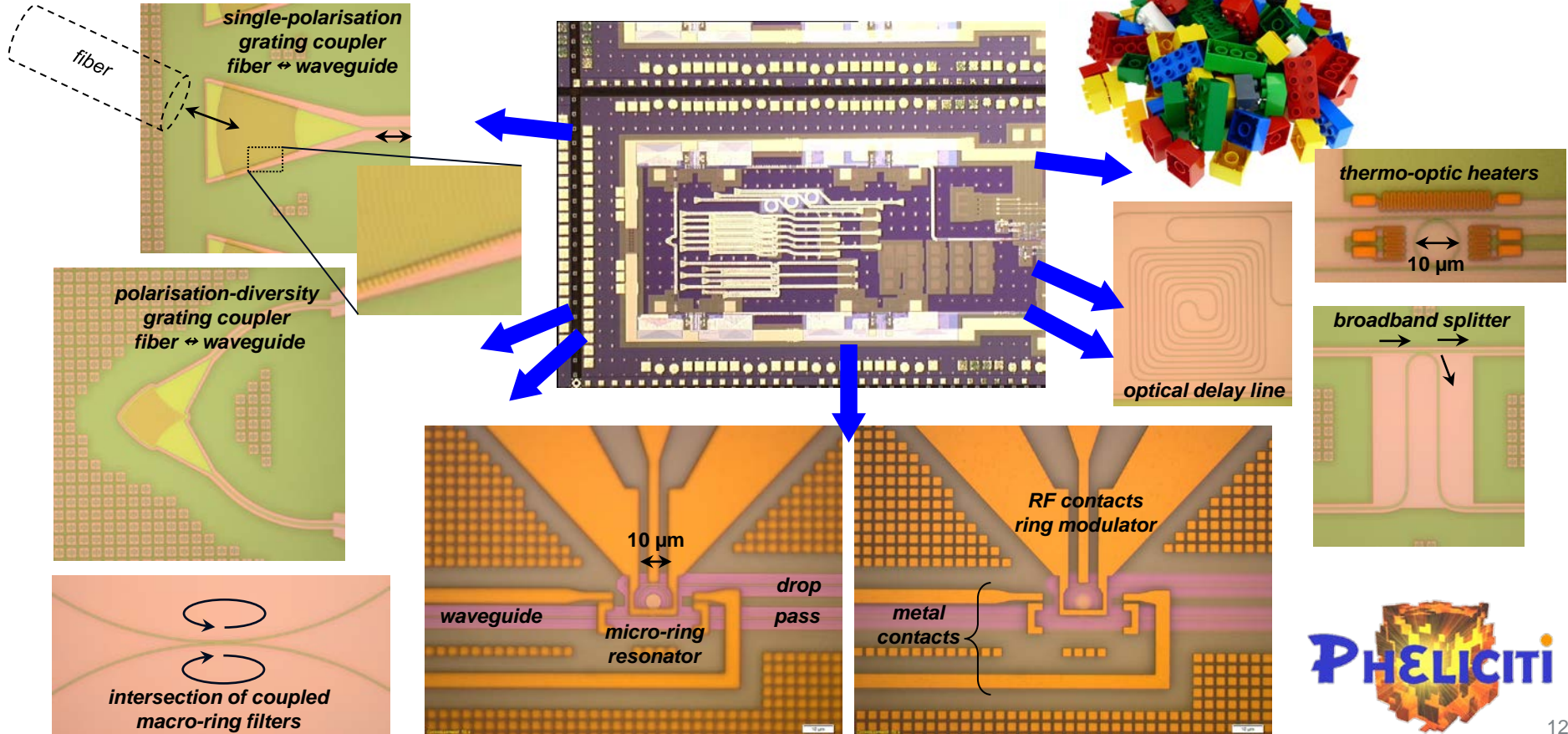
TCO: < 0.3€per Gb/s

0.2€/ mm² in shared fab for 10M chips/year
Saturated 200-mm fab: 50M chips/month
50 datacenters equivalent: 1 Gchips or <2 fab years

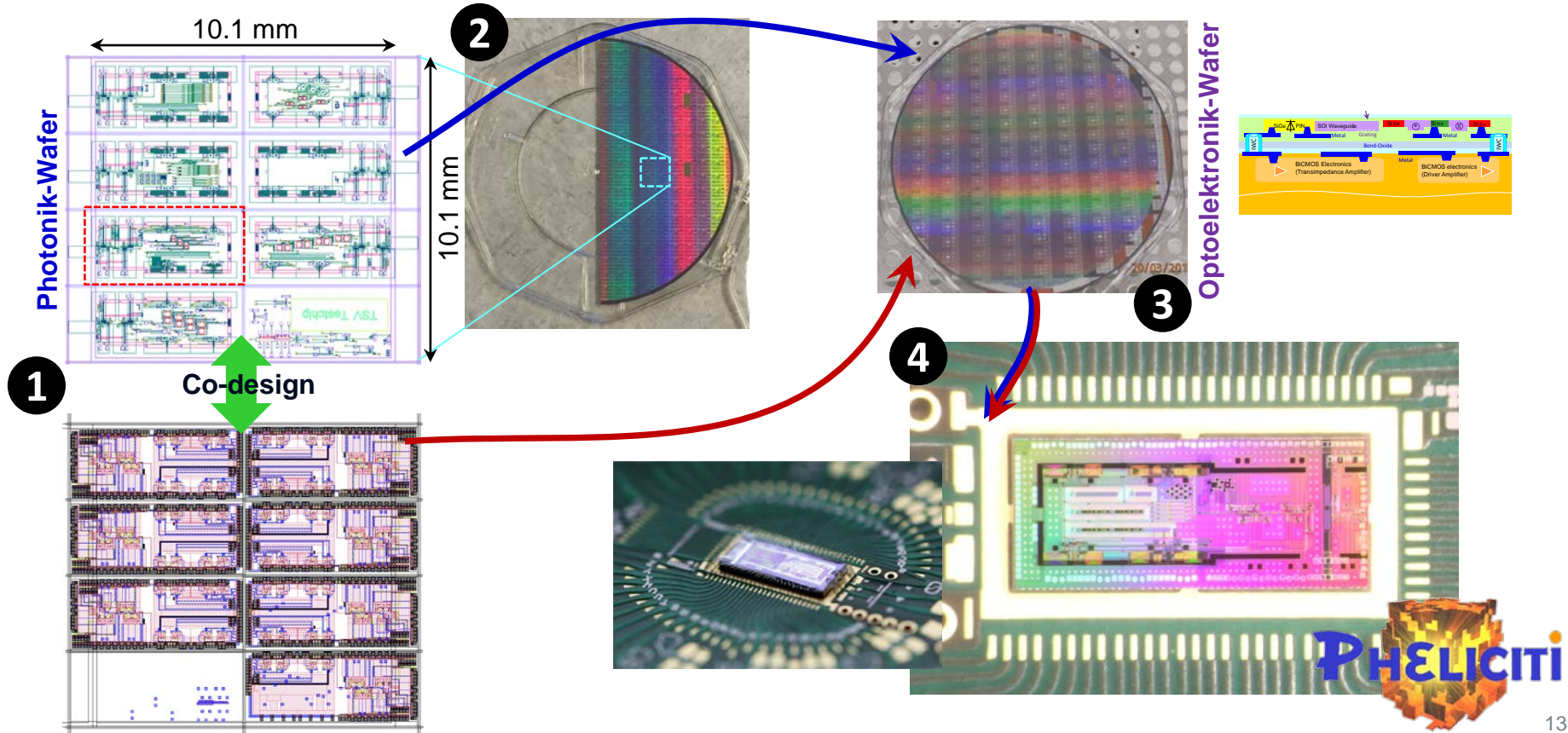


W. Bogaerts, 2017

Si PhotonICs

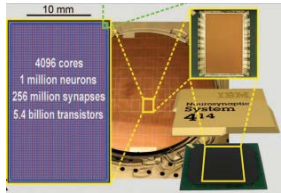


Si PhotonICs

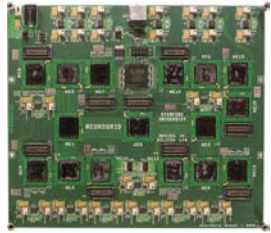


Electronic vs. Photonic Artificial Neural Network

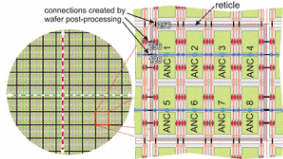
ELECTRONICS



TrueNorth

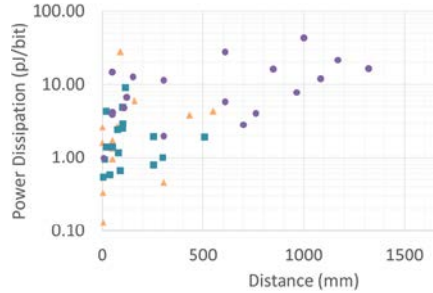


NeuroGrid

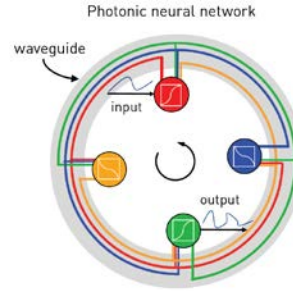


HICANN

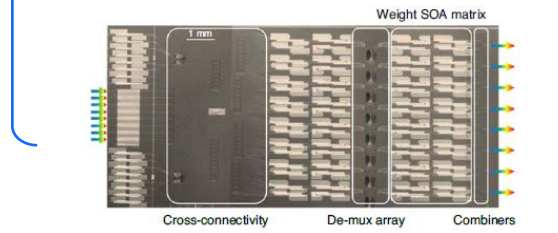
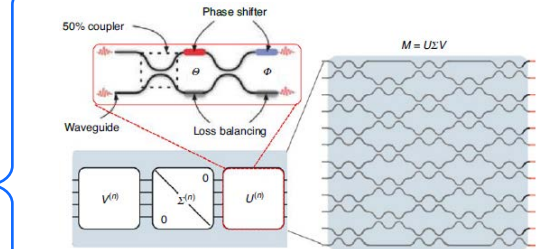
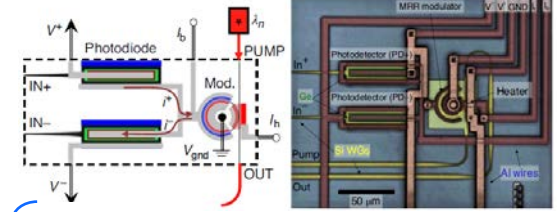
A neuromorphic processor requires a large number of interconnects!



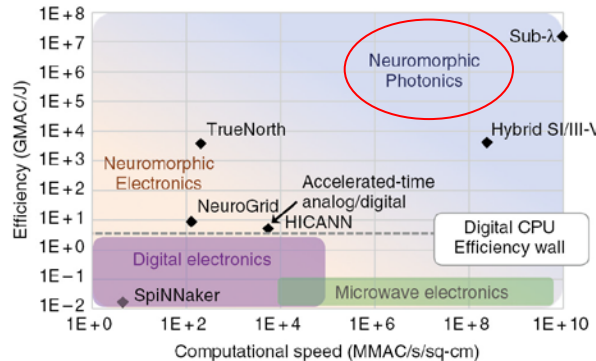
- Bandwidth-distance trade-off
- Huge energy consumption
- kHz-MHz clock rates



- Optical multiplexing
- Low energy consumption
- GHz information rates



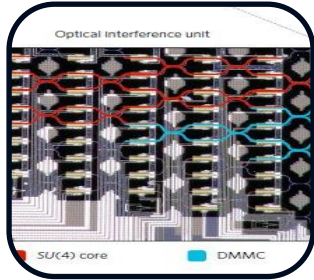
PHOTONICS



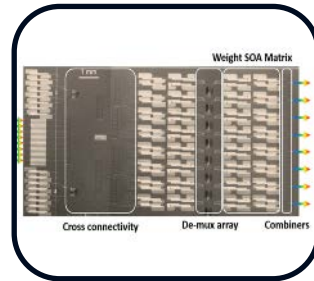
P. Merolla et al., Science 345, 668 (2014)
 J. Schemmel et al., ISCAS'10 (2010)
 B. Benjamin et al., Proc. IEEE 102, 1174 (2014)
 Y. Shen et al., JLT 37, 245 (2019)

T. Ferreira de Lima et al., Nanophot. 6 (2017)
 B. J. Shastri et al., Springer (2018)
 A. Tait et al., Phys. Rev. Appl. 11 (2019)
 Y. Shen et al., Nat. Phot. 11 (2017)
 B. Shi et al., JSTQE 26 (2020)

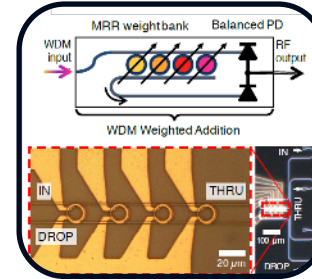
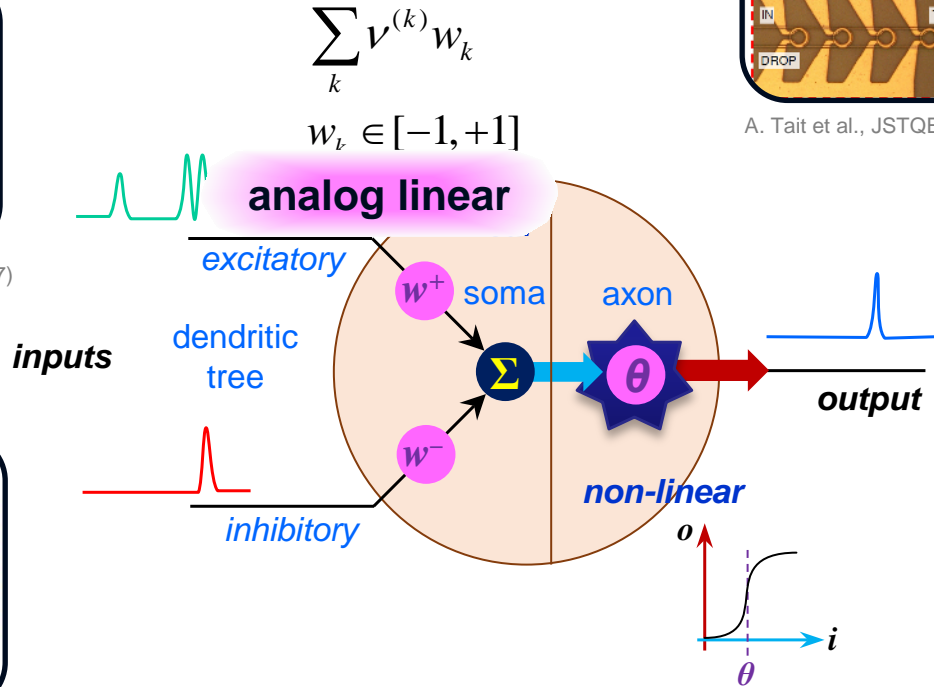
The Neuron Goes "Light"



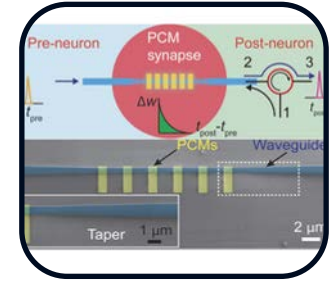
Y. Shen et al., Nat. Phot. 11 (2017)



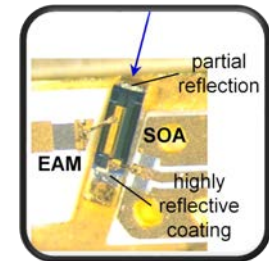
B. Shi et al., JSTQE 26 (2020)



A. Tait et al., JSTQE 22 (2016)

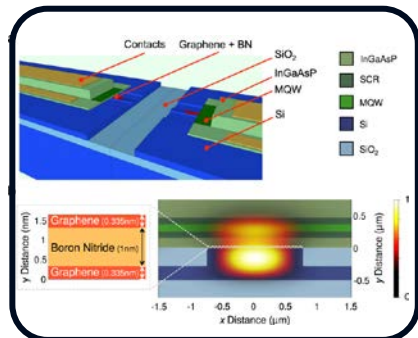


A. Tait et al., JSTQE 22 (2016)

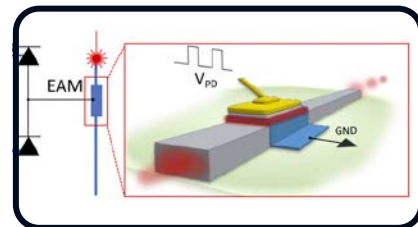


M. Stephanie et al., JLT 41 (2023)

The Neuron Goes "Light"



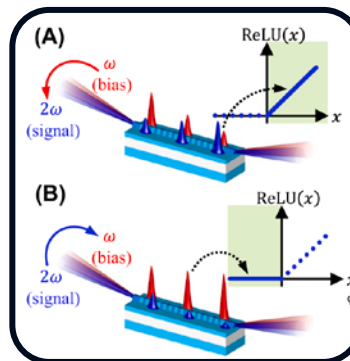
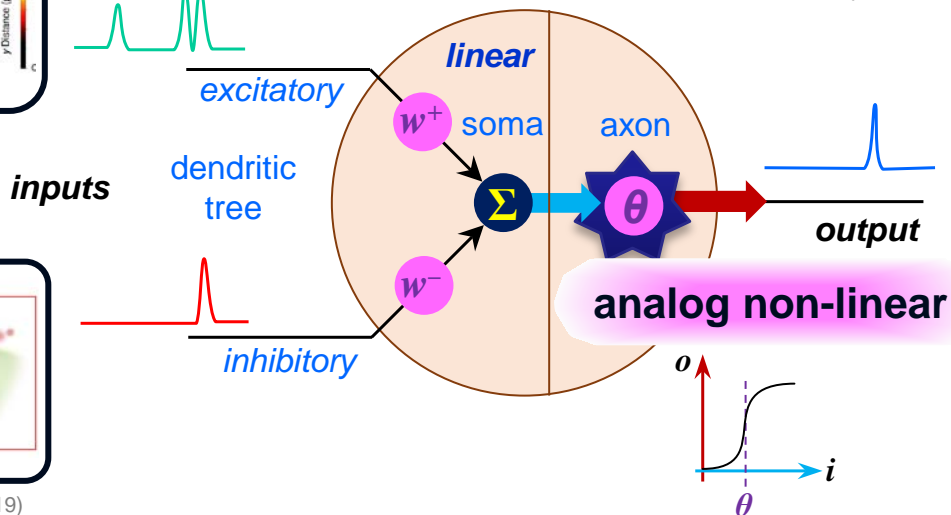
B. Shastri et al., Sci. Rep. 6 (2016)



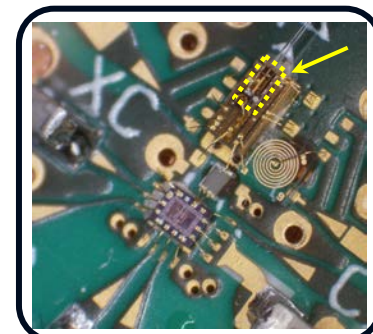
R. Amin et al., APL Materials 7 (2019)

$$\sum_k v^{(k)} w_k$$

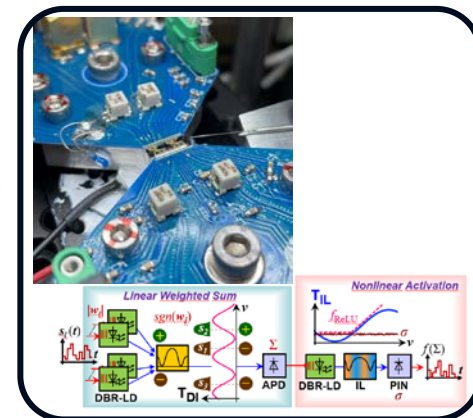
$$w_k \in [-1, +1]$$



G. Li et al., Nanophotonics (2022)



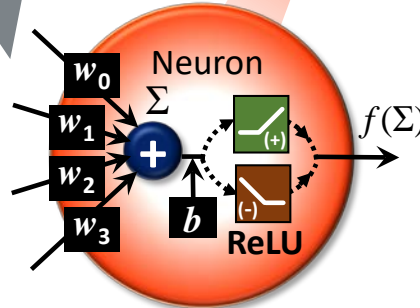
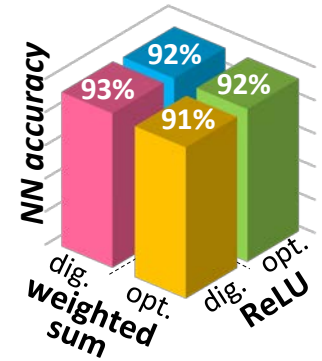
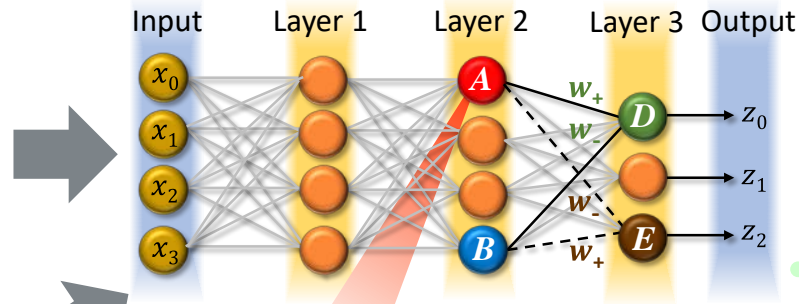
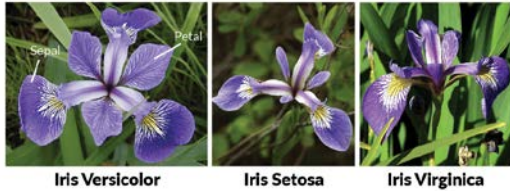
B. Schrenk, ECOC'19, We.P27 (2019)



M. Stephanie et al., Proc. SUM, MF4.4 (2023)

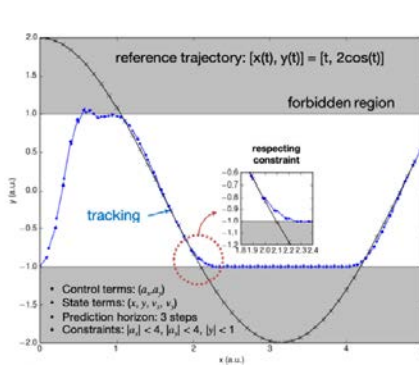
Accuracy at Speed

Iris Classification Problem
150 flower samples



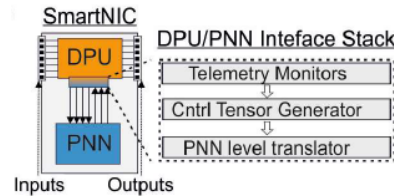
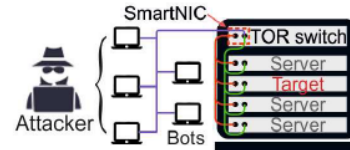
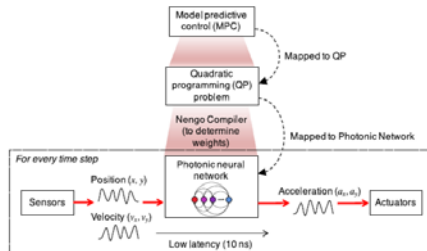
Accuracy
 digital NN: 93%
 optical NN: 91-92%
 but one flower every ns!

What about “real” Applications?



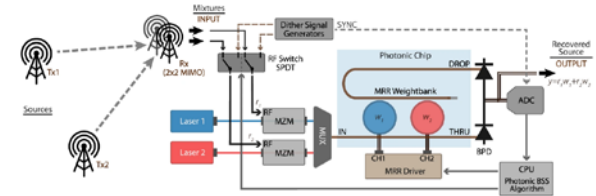
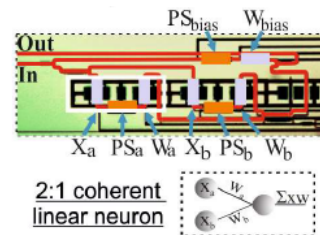
Predictive Control

- ❖ for object at flight
- ❖ 24 neurons
- ❖ convergence time of 10 ns



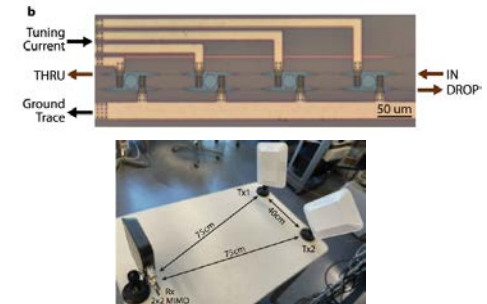
Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack Identification

- ❖ Using silicon photonic processor
- ❖ 50 GHz signal rate

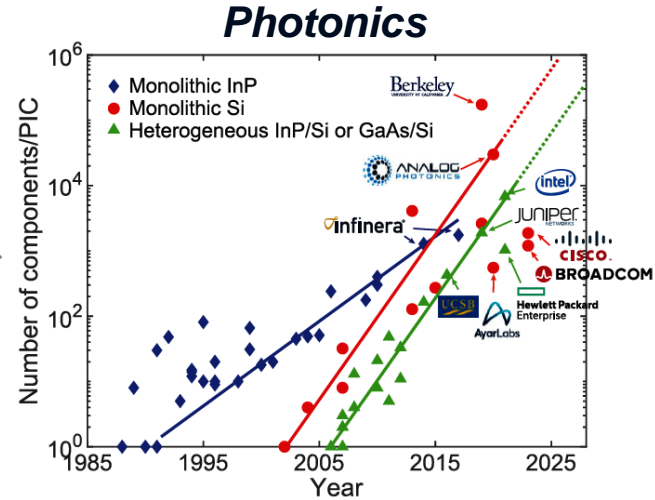
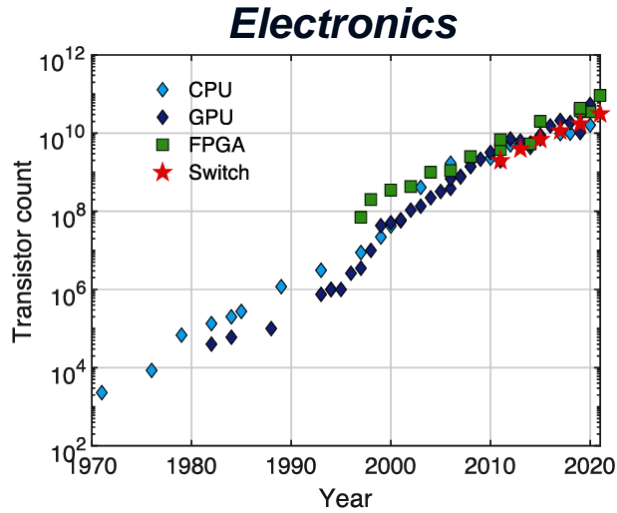


Blind Source Separation

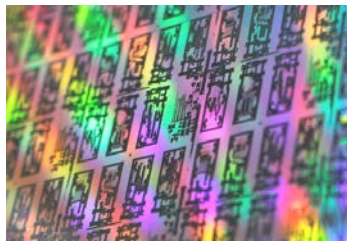
- ❖ Separating an unknown mixture of unknown independent signals
- ❖ Using microring weight bank
- ❖ achieving a processing bandwidth of up to 19.2 GHz



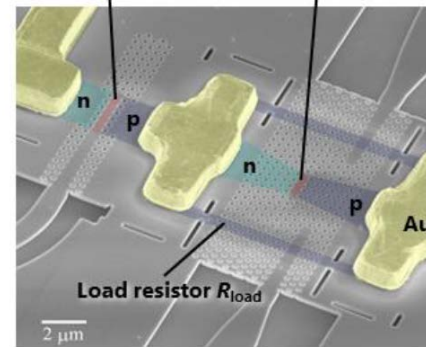
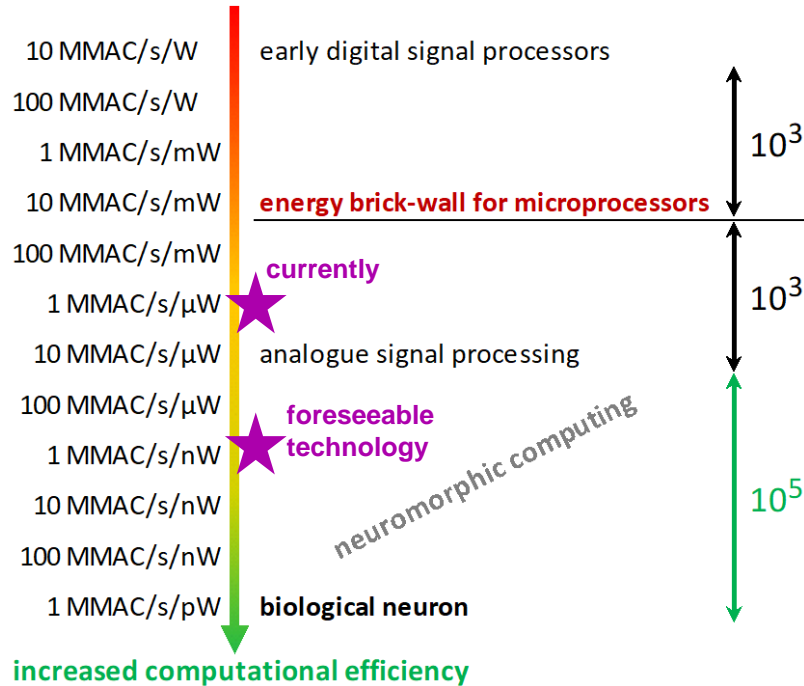
Is there a Moore's Law for PICs?



N. Margalit, Appl. Phys. Lett. 118, 220501 (2021)



...and last, what about Energy Efficiency?



K. Nozaki, Nat. Photon. 13, 454 (2019)

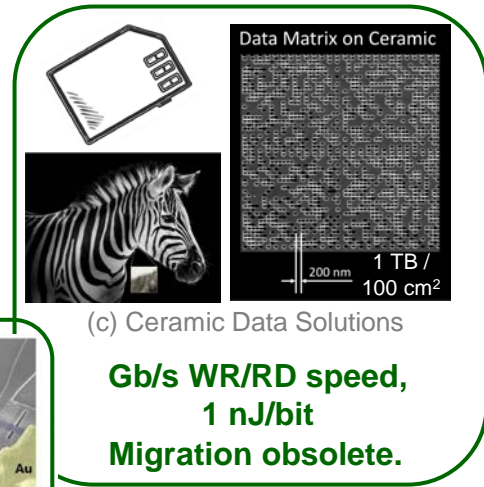
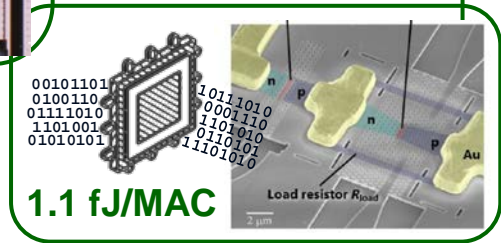
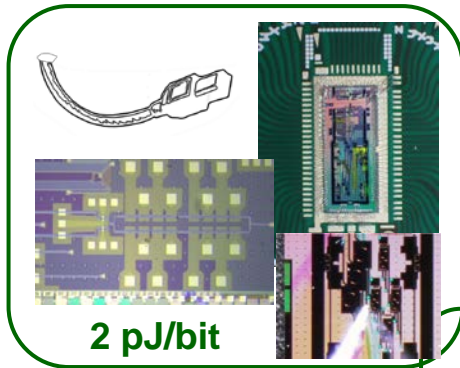
foreseeable:
1.1 fJ/MAC

Take Awayyy

There are promising solutions to keep the raising ICT energy footprint in check.

At the same time, we obtain better performance than the state-of-play.

ICT



Another Decathlon for Another Decade!



Bernhard Schrenk
bernhard.schrenk@ait.ac.at



Center for Digital Safety & Security
AIT Austrian Institute of Technology

Part of the work shown was supported by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency through the JOLLYBEE project (grant n° 887467).



Part of the work is also supported by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 804769).



Communication: Information in Motion



- between people
- between machines

$$\text{Energy / bit} = \frac{\text{Power consumption}}{\text{Data rate}}$$

Wireless

1 Gb/s

$P_{TX} = 100 \text{ mW}$
PAE ~40% (back-off)
OFDM DSP

Copper

Eth switch

Retimer on backplane

Optical

Opto-el. transceivers (Si, InP)

1000 pJ/bit LiFi?
(10-100 Gb/s)

18 pJ/bit

2 pJ/bit Active optical cables, PON, etc

Storage: Information at Rest



- short-term caching
- long-term storage

$$\frac{\text{Energy}}{\text{Preserved bit}} + \text{Hardware Resources}$$

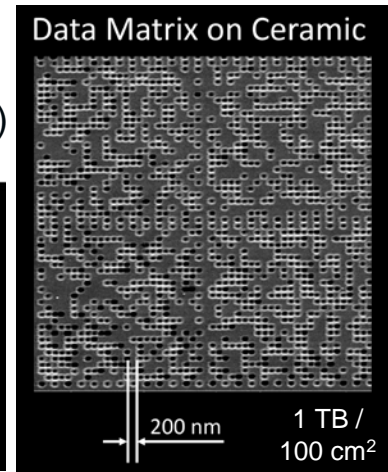
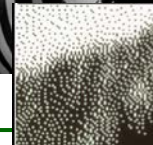
HDD / SSD



30-60 nJ/bit/year
migrate every 2-3 years

Optical memory

Cold storage: archival (30+ years)



(c) Ceramic Data Solutions

write / read at Gb/s speed and 1 nJ/bit
No migration required.