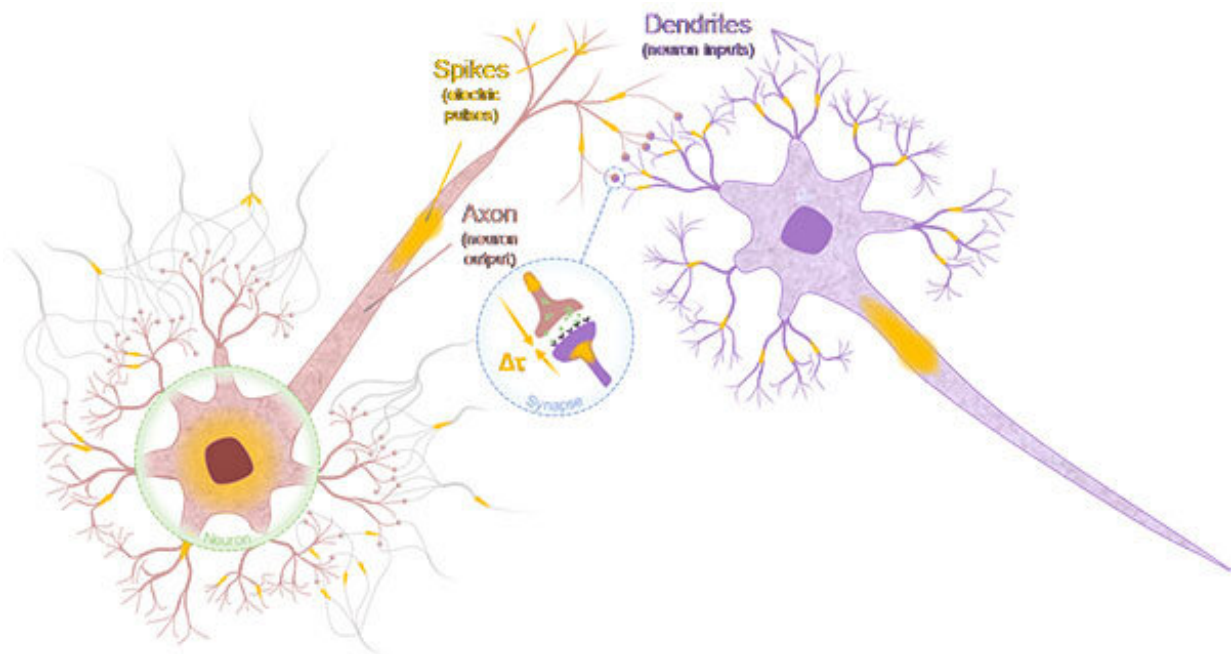


# Neuron and synapse-mimetic spintronics devices developed

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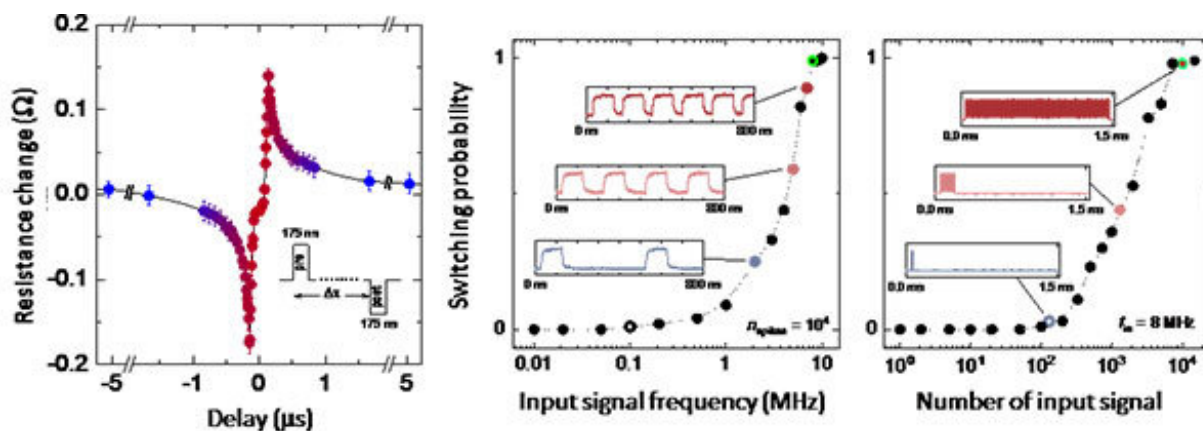
Neuron and synapse in biological neural network. Credit: Aleksandr Kurenkov and Shunsuke Fukami

A research group from Tohoku University has developed spintronics devices which are promising for future energy-efficient and adoptive computing systems, as they behave like neurons and synapses in the human brain.

Today's [information](#) society is built on digital computers that have evolved drastically for half a century and are capable of executing complicated tasks reliably. The [human brain](#), by contrast, operates under very limited power and is capable of executing complex tasks efficiently using an architecture that is vastly different from that of digital computers.

So the development of computing schemes or hardware inspired by the processing of information in the brain is of broad interest to scientists in fields ranging from physics, chemistry, [material science](#) and mathematics, to electronics and computer science.

In computing, there are various ways to implement the processing of information by a brain. Spiking neural network is a kind of implementation method which closely mimics the brain's architecture and temporal information processing. Successful implementation of spiking neural network requires dedicated hardware with [artificial neurons](#) and synapses that are designed to exhibit the dynamics of biological [neurons](#) and synapses.



Using the concept of spintronics, dynamics of neurons and synapses, i.e., leaky integrate-and-fire and spike-timing-dependent plasticity, respectively, are

reproduced through spintronics devices made of the same material system.  
Credit: Aleksandr Kurenkov and Shunsuke Fukami

Here, the artificial neuron and synapse would ideally be made of the same material system and operated under the same working principle. However, this has been a challenging issue due to the fundamentally different nature of the neuron and synapse in biological neural networks.

The research group—which includes Professor Hideo Ohno (currently the university president), Associate Professor Shunsuke Fukami, Dr. Aleksandr Kurenkov and Professor Yoshihiko Horio—created an artificial neuron and synapse by using spintronics technology. Spintronics is an academic field that aims to simultaneously use an electron's electric (charge) and magnetic (spin) properties.

The research group had previously developed a functional material system consisting of antiferromagnetic and ferromagnetic materials. This time, they prepared artificial neuronal and synaptic devices microfabricated from the material system, which demonstrated fundamental behavior of biological neuron and synapse—leaky integrate-and-fire and spike-timing-dependent plasticity, respectively—based on the same concept of spintronics.

The spiking [neural network](#) is known to be advantageous over today's artificial intelligence for the processing and prediction of temporal information. Expansion of the developed technology to unit-circuit, block and system levels is expected to lead to computers that can process time-varying information such as voice and video with a small amount of power or edge devices that have the an ability to adopt users and the environment through usage.

**More information:** Aleksandr Kurenkov et al. Artificial Neuron and Synapse Realized in an Antiferromagnet/Ferromagnet Heterostructure Using Dynamics of Spin–Orbit Torque Switching, *Advanced Materials* (2019). [DOI: 10.1002/adma.201900636](https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.201900636)

Provided by Tohoku University

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