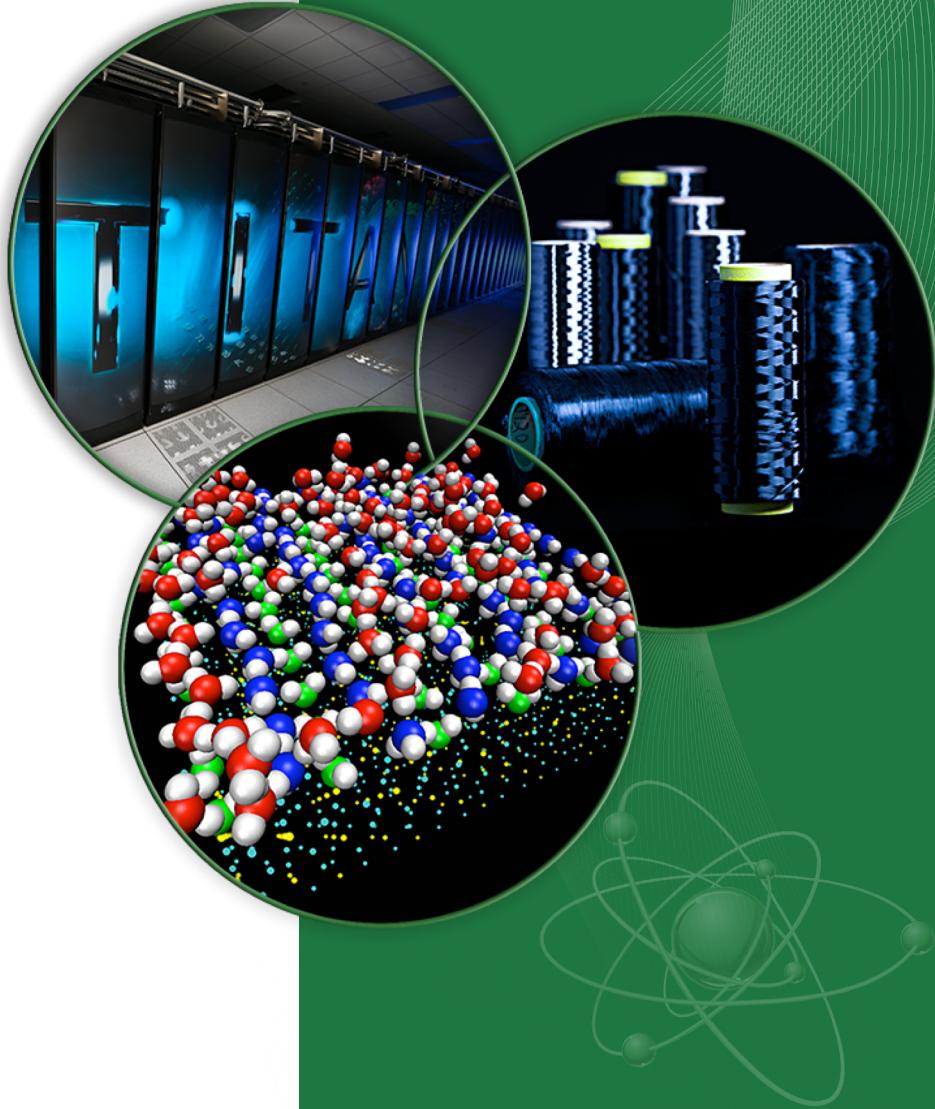


Neuromorphic Program

Thomas E. Potok, PhD
Computational Data Analytics Group
Oak Ridge National Laboratory



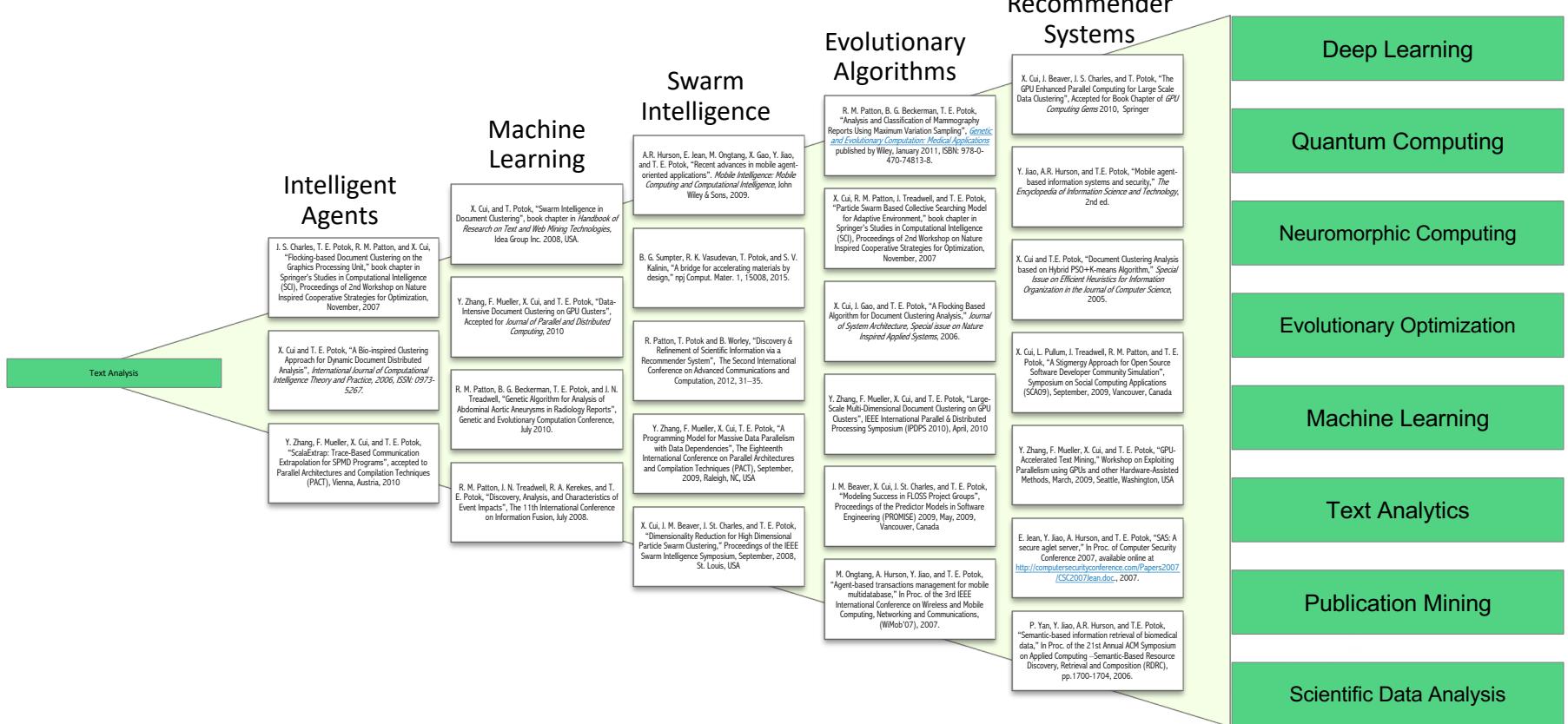
ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle
for the US Department of Energy



Message

- We all believe in the potential of a computer patterned after the brain
- We also know that this is REALLY hard to do
- Time is right
 - Moore's Law
 - AI resurgence
 - Worldwide investment in neuromorphic computing
- Neuromorphic computing needs a paradigm shift
 - Native learning
 - Native data
 - Broader program

Computational Data Analytics



2007 R&D 100
Piranha

2013 R&D 100
DTHSTR

2018 Gordon Bell Finalists

Why ORNL is important?



Powerful Computers

- Titan
- Summit
- Exascale

Learning Algorithms

- Intelligent Agents
- Machine Learning
- Evolutionary Optimization
- Deep Learning

According to the model, the total probability of the model is:

$$P(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{Z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}; \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \prod_{i=1}^K P(\varphi_i; \boldsymbol{\beta}) \prod_{j=1}^M P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) P(W_{j,t} | \varphi_{Z_{j,t}}),$$

where the bold-font variables denote the vector version of the variables. First, $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ need to be integrated out.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{W}; \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) &= \int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \int_{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} P(\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{Z}, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\varphi}; \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) d\boldsymbol{\varphi} d\boldsymbol{\theta} \\ &= \int_{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \prod_{i=1}^K P(\varphi_i; \boldsymbol{\beta}) \prod_{j=1}^M \prod_{t=1}^N P(W_{j,t} | \varphi_{Z_{j,t}}) d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \prod_{j=1}^M P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) d\boldsymbol{\theta}. \end{aligned}$$

All the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ s are independent to each other and the same to all the $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ s. So we can treat each $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ and each $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ separately. We now focus only on the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ part.

$$\int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \prod_{j=1}^M P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) d\boldsymbol{\theta} = \prod_{j=1}^M \int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_j} P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_j.$$

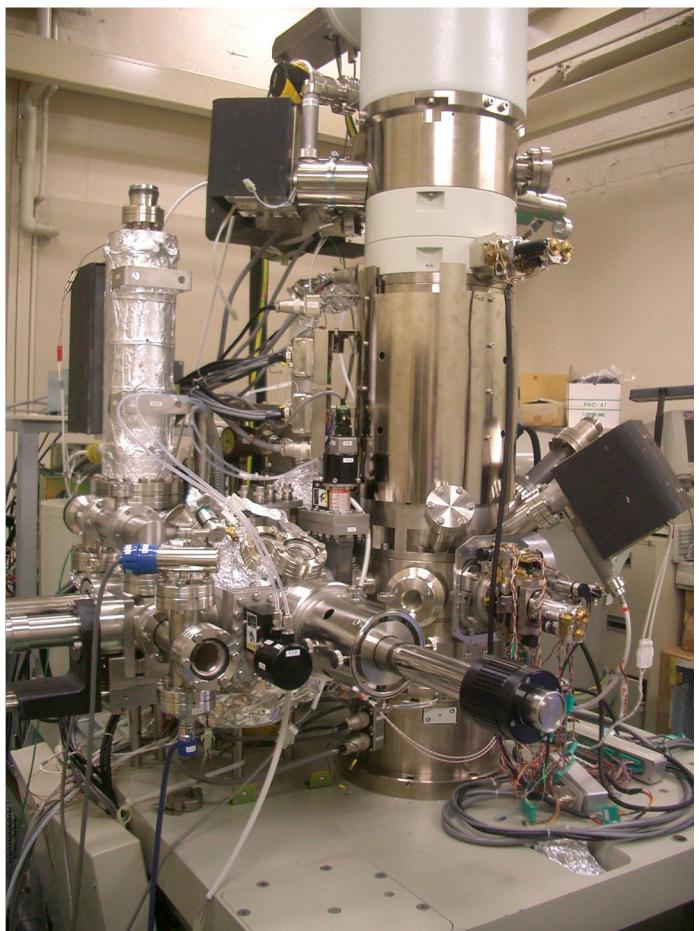
We can further focus on one $\boldsymbol{\theta}_j$:

$$\int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_j} P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_j$$

Actually, it is the hidden state distribution expression:

$$\int_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_j} P(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \prod_{t=1}^N P(Z_{j,t} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_j) d\boldsymbol{\theta}_j$$

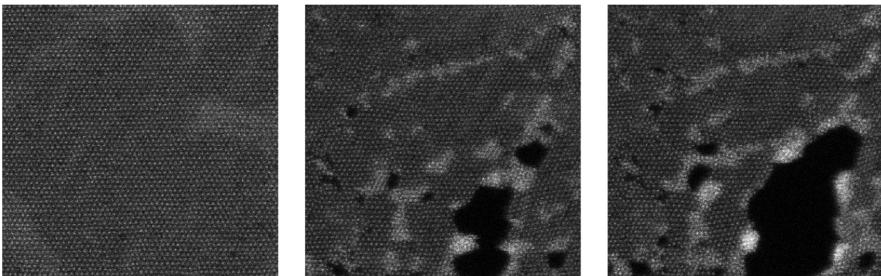
Expert driven



Electron Microscope



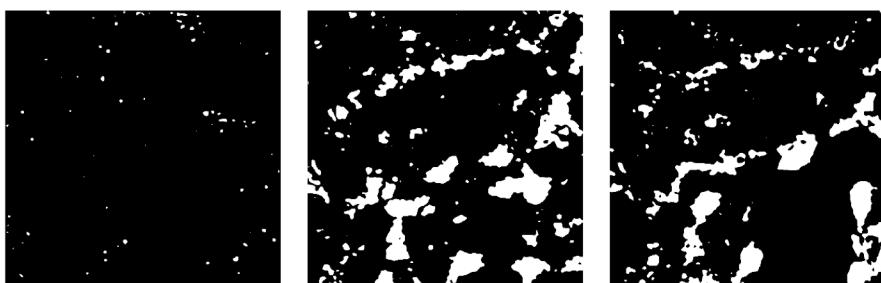
Human Expert Labels



Atomic Structure

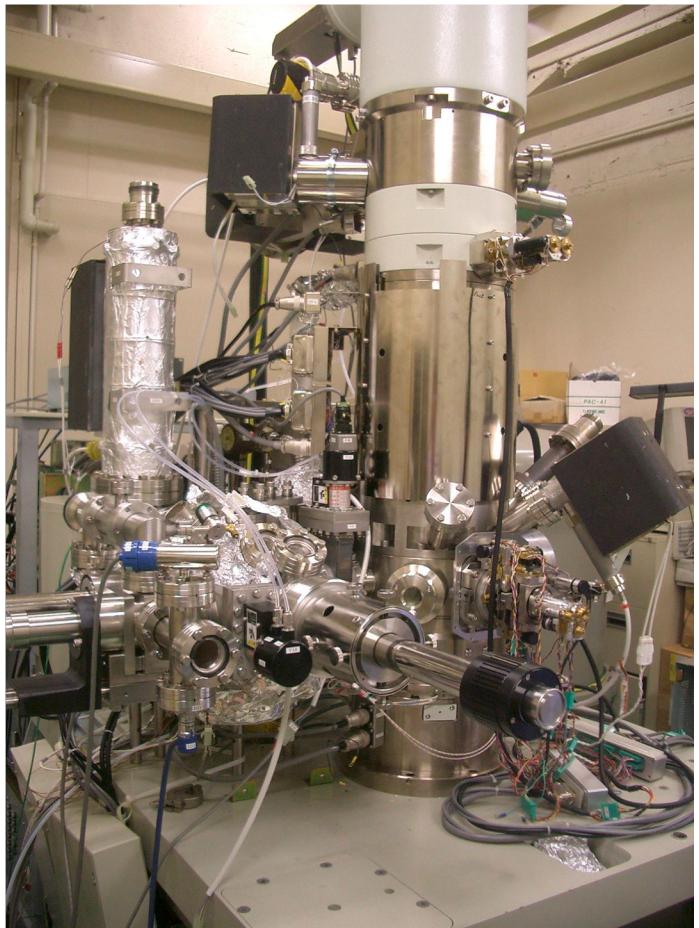


Expert Analysis



Output

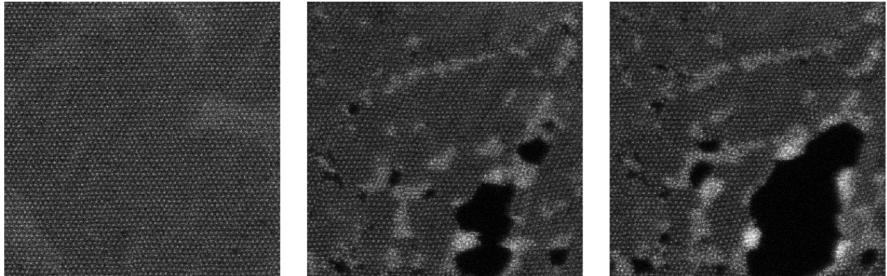
Automated Analysis



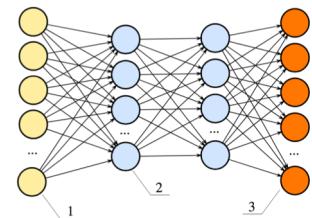
Electron Microscope



Raw Data

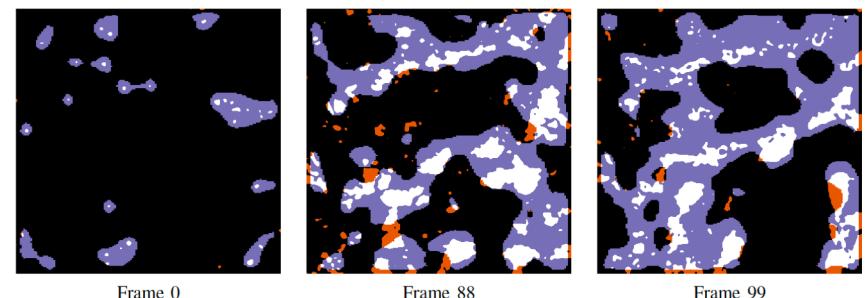


Atomic Structure



Deep Learning

MENNDL Network Generated Labels



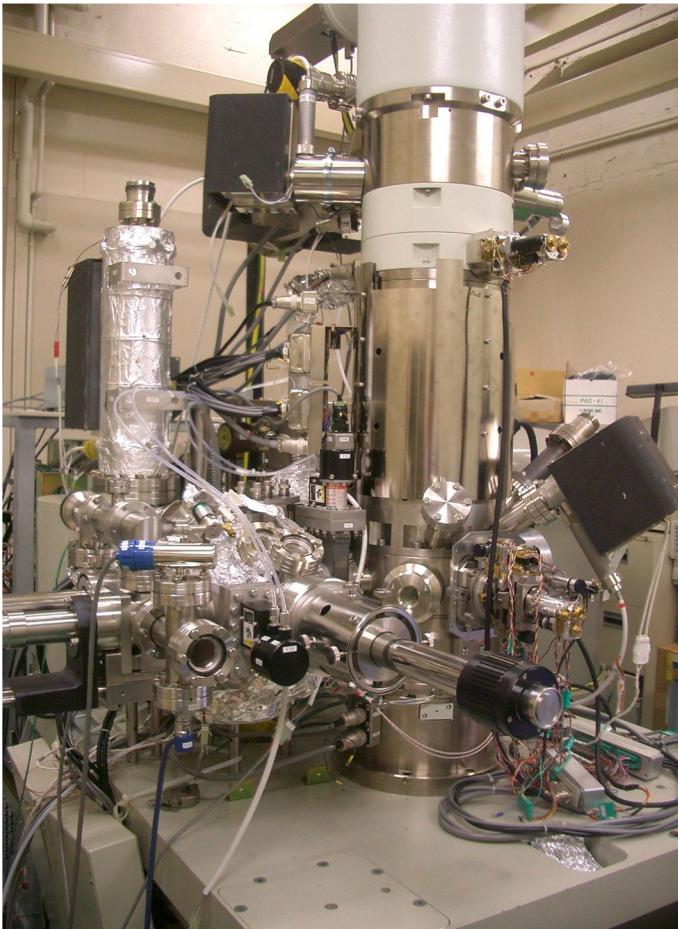
Frame 0

Frame 88

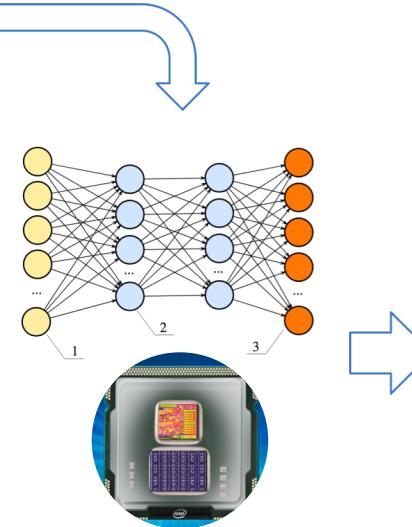
Frame 99

Output

“Self Driving” Nanofabrication



Material
Characteristics

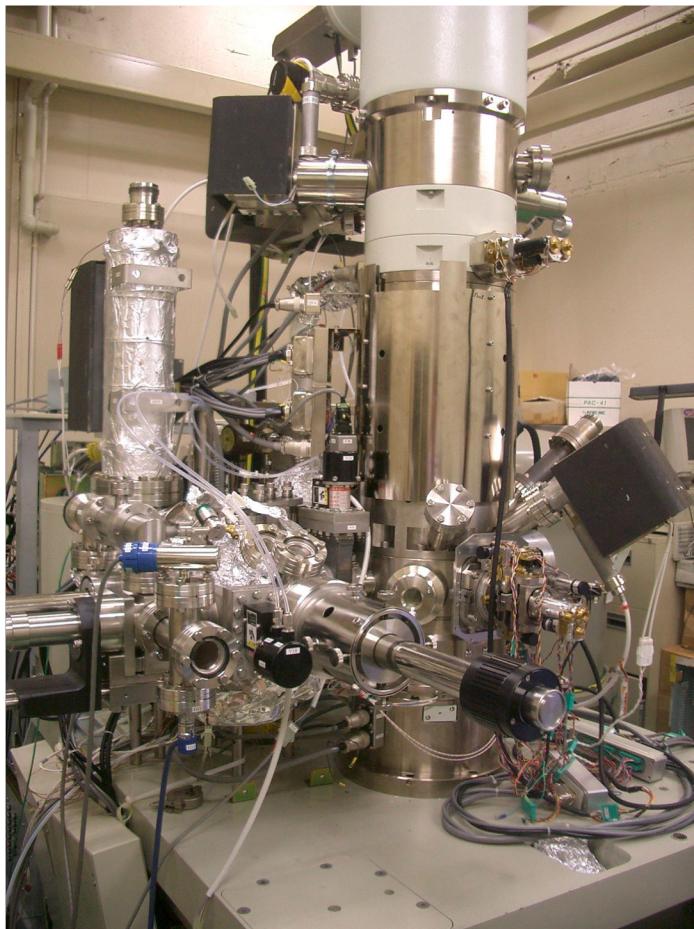


Data Driven
Material
Fabrication

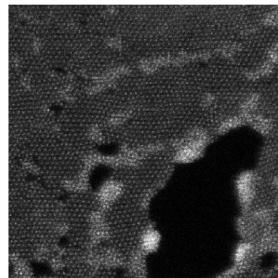
Electron Microscope

T. E. Potok, C. D. Schuman, S. R. Young, R. M. Patton, F. Spedalieri, J. Liu, K. Yao, G. Rose, and G. Chakma. 2016. A study of complex deep learning networks on high performance, neuromorphic, and quantum computers. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Machine Learning in High Performance Computing Environments (MLHPC '16)*.

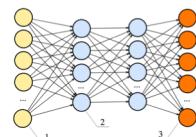
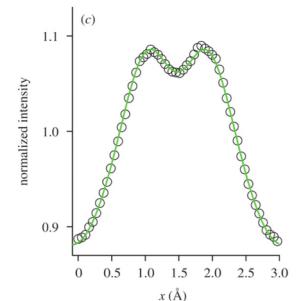
Learning and data Shift



Electron Microscope



Atomic Structure and Paths



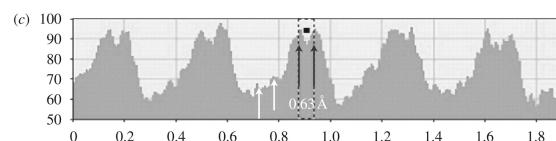
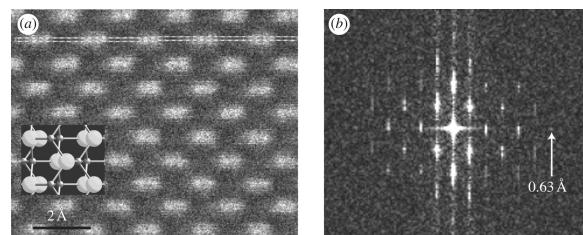
Deep Learning



HPC



Neuromorphic Learning



Aberration-corrected scanning transmission electron microscopy: from atomic imaging and analysis to solving energy problems, S. J. Pennycook et al. Trans. R. Soc. A 2009 367 3709 3733; DOI: 10.1098/rsta.2009.0112. Published 17 August 2009

Technology Drivers

1884
Electric Car



1910
Internal
combustion
engine



1990
Emissions
laws and
goals



Paradigm
Shift

Tesla
Roadster



Neuromorphic Drivers

1948 ENIAC



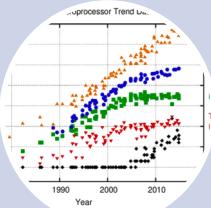
1971 Intel 4004
Microprocessor



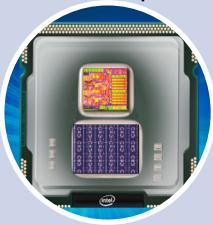
1975 Moore's law



2015 End of
Moore's law
soon...



2018 Rise of
neuromorphic



Paradigm
Shift



We need a
neuromorphic
Tesla

Challenges

- Machine learning is driven by current computer architectures
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- Datasets are driven by deep learning models
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- Need neuromorphic learning with neuromorphic datasets

Challenges

- Using deep learning algorithms on neuromorphic devices trained on deep learning benchmarks
- Is like bringing a motorcycle to a NASCAR race



Challenges

- Machine learning is driven by current computer architectures
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- Datasets are driven by deep learning models
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- Need neuromorphic learning with neuromorphic datasets

Machine learning Methods

Statistics

Design experiment, generate data, test hypothesis



Unsupervised learning

Classify/group data based on features to gain insights



Supervised learning

Learn model from labelled data for prediction

“Eiffel Tower”



Eiffel Tower
Website Directions Save
4.4 ⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️⭐️ 67,694 Google reviews
Tower in Paris, France

The Eiffel Tower is a wrought iron lattice tower on the Champ de Mars in Paris, France. It is named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, who designed and built the tower. Wikipedia

Address: Champ de Mars, 5 Avenue Anatole France, 75007 Paris, France
Hours: Open 06:00 - Close 22:00
Construction started: January 28, 1887
Hours: Open : Closes 22AM -
Founded: 1889
Did you know: There are over 30 replicas of the Eiffel Tower around the world.
justfunfacts.com

Deep learning

Learn features and model from labeled data for automated classification

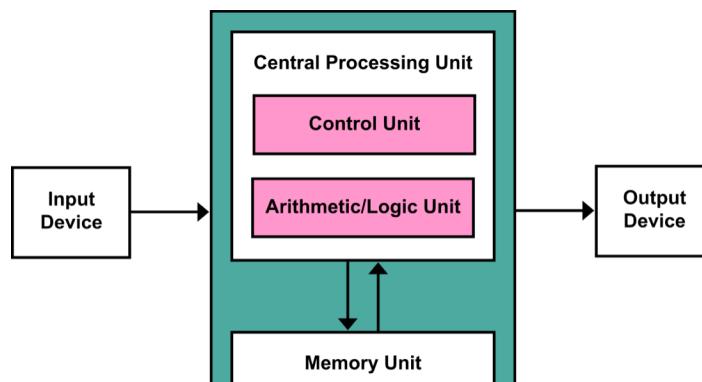


OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

ML Algorithm Requirements

Parallel
CPUs/GPUs

High number
of numeric
comparisons



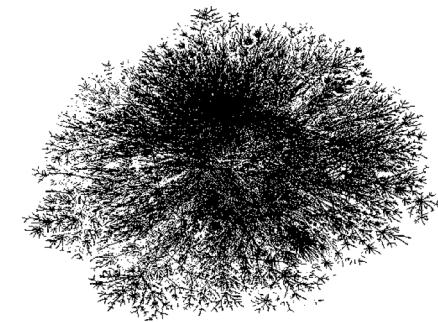
Von Neumann Architecture

Fast I/O large,
fast memory,
fast disks

Efficient data
representation

Machine learning drivers

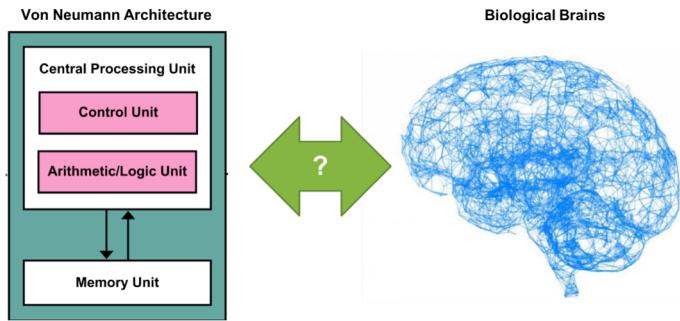
- Data must be sparse, weakly connected
 - Easy to parallelize on multiple cores/CPUs
- Graphs need to be flatten to tables
 - Locality of reference, fast retrieval from disk
- Heuristics/tricks to avoid NP algorithm complexity
 - Transformation
 - Feature reduction
- Adapt to the available architectures and hardware
 - Cluster computers
 - Multicore CPUs
 - GPU accelerators



Learning

Learning by a machine

- Is driven by the available hardware
- Filtered by the characteristics of the data
- We need a paradigm shift in how we look at learning



Human Learning

- Sensory
- Pleasure/pain
- Repetition
- Language
- Passion



Neuromorphic Learning ideas

- Natural graph representation
- Generalized (innate) structures for learning
- Temporal based learning
- Need new ideas

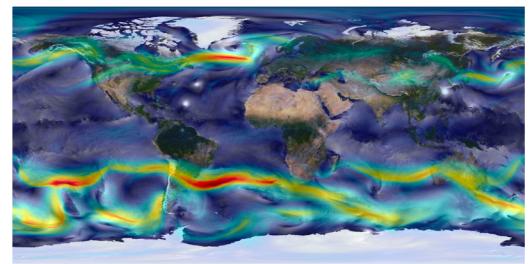
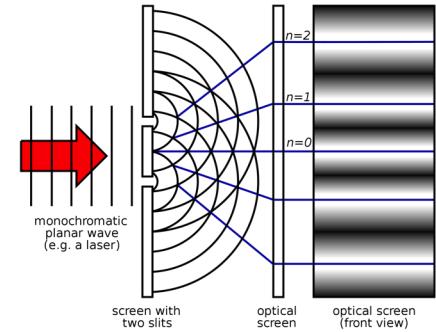


Challenges

- Machine learning is driven by current computer architectures
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- **Datasets** are driven by deep learning models
 - Not natively suited for neuromorphic computing
- Need neuromorphic learning with neuromorphic datasets

Data Evolution

- Experimentally driven
 - Well designed, hypothesis driven, suited for statistical analysis
 - CERN, Public opinion survey
- Simulation driven
 - Well designed, very large outputs, generate data that cannot be easily observed
 - Astrophysics and Climate models
- Observation driven
 - No design, available, what does it mean?
Can it be used to predict?
 - Facebook and Google



Observed Data Characteristics

- Large, high dimensional, non-numeric
 - Search results
 - Product purchases
 - Social media connections
- Curated hand labelled datasets to evaluate algorithms
 - MNIST
 - ImageNet
 - Wikipedia database
- Research challenge to find the best algorithms

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Neuromorphic Datasets Characteristics

- Highly connected data
- Time series
- Multi-modal
- Need new ideas?

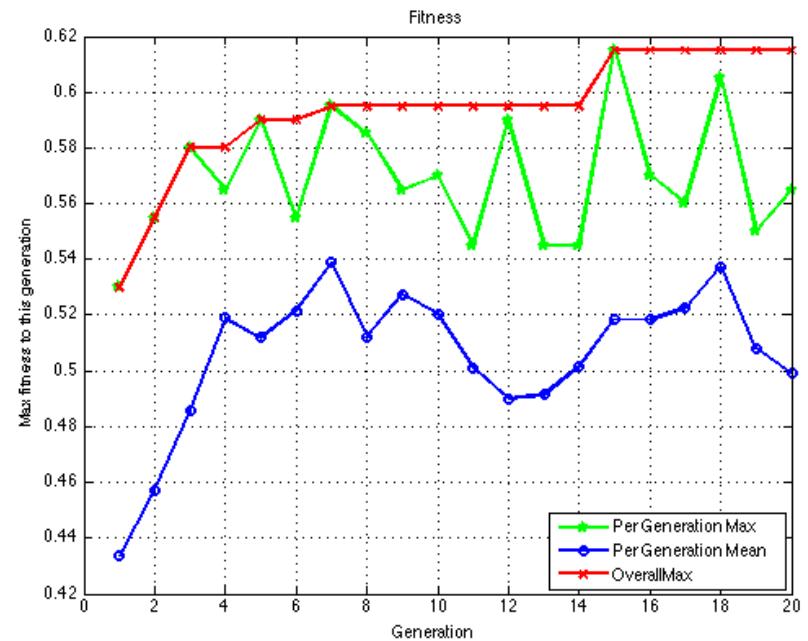


Next steps

- Develop benchmark dataset for neuromorphic computing
 - Hard problems for traditional computing
- Metrics
- Create data challenges and prizes
- Publish results against datasets

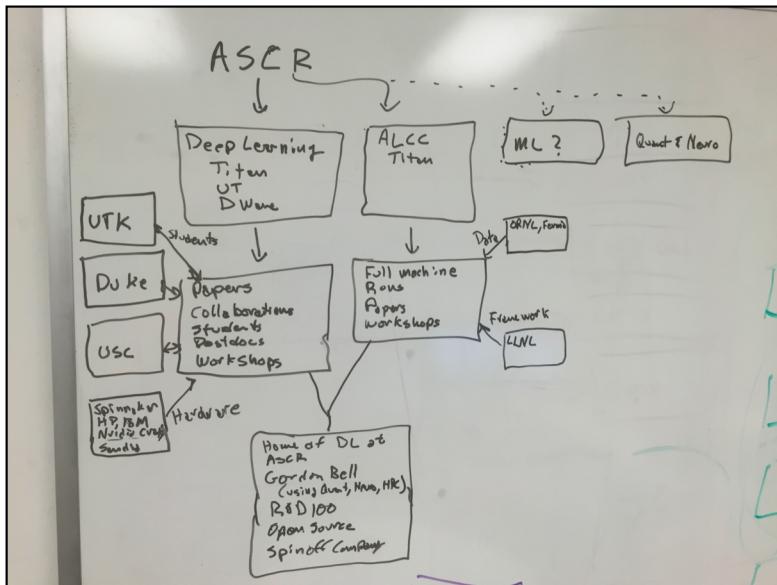
Neuromorphic Program

MENNDL 10/2014



Passion: Scaling to Titan

2 years ago



Today

- ASCEND project awarded
- MENNDL running on all of Titan AND Summit
- Strong collaborations
- ACM JETC, Entropy article
- Gordon Bell Finalists
- Neuromorphic and Deep Learning ensemble

Neuromorphic Program

- National and market need
 - Neuromorphic Computing 2016 Report
- Research paradigm shift
 - Need broad collaboration
 - New learning algorithms
 - Standard datasets
- Funding
 - DOE, DOD, Industry
- Need a Tesla
 - Targeting problems not solved with traditional computers



The future is bright

- We need your help to create big, novel, creative, clever ideas
 - Creating broad and open collaboration
 - Developing native learning algorithms
 - Building neuromorphic datasets and challenges

Contact Information:

Dr. Thomas Potok
Computational Data Analytics Group Leader
Computational Data Analytics
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
865-574-0834
potokte@ornl.gov