

NM500

User's Manual

NeuroMem chip, 576 neurons

Version 1.4

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For information about the NeuroMem® digital neuromorphic technology, refer to the General Vision web site at www.general-vision.com and in particular the [NeuroMem Technology Reference Guide](#).



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1 OVERVIEW

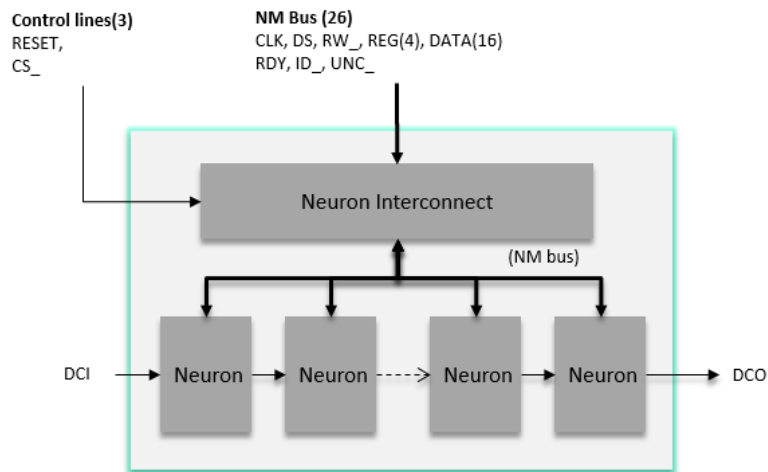
The NM500 chip is a fully parallel silicon neural network: it is a chain of identical elements (i.e. neurons) addressed in parallel and which have their own “genetic” material to learn and recall patterns without running a single line of code and without reporting to any supervising unit. In addition, the neurons fully collaborate with each other through a bi-directional and parallel neuron bus which is the key to accuracy, adaptivity and speed performance. Indeed, each neuron incorporates information from all the other neurons into its own learning logic and into its response logic.

The neurons can learn and recognize input vectors autonomously and in parallel. If several neurons recognize a pattern (i.e. “fire”), their responses can be retrieved automatically in increasing order of distance (equivalent to a decreasing order of confidence). The information which can be read from a firing neuron includes its distance, category, and neuron identifier. If the response of several or all firing neurons is polled, this data can be consolidated to make a more sophisticated decision weighing the cost of uncertainty or else.

1.1 ARCHITECTURE

The NM500 chip is composed of the following modules:

- Neuron Interconnect module
- Chain of neurons, daisy-chained and interconnected



1.1.1 NEURON INTERCONNECT

- Synchronize communication between the clusters of neurons
- Inter-module communication is made through a bi-directional parallel bus of 26 wires: data strobe (DS), read/write (RW_), 4-bit register (REG), 16-bit data (DATA), ready (RDY)

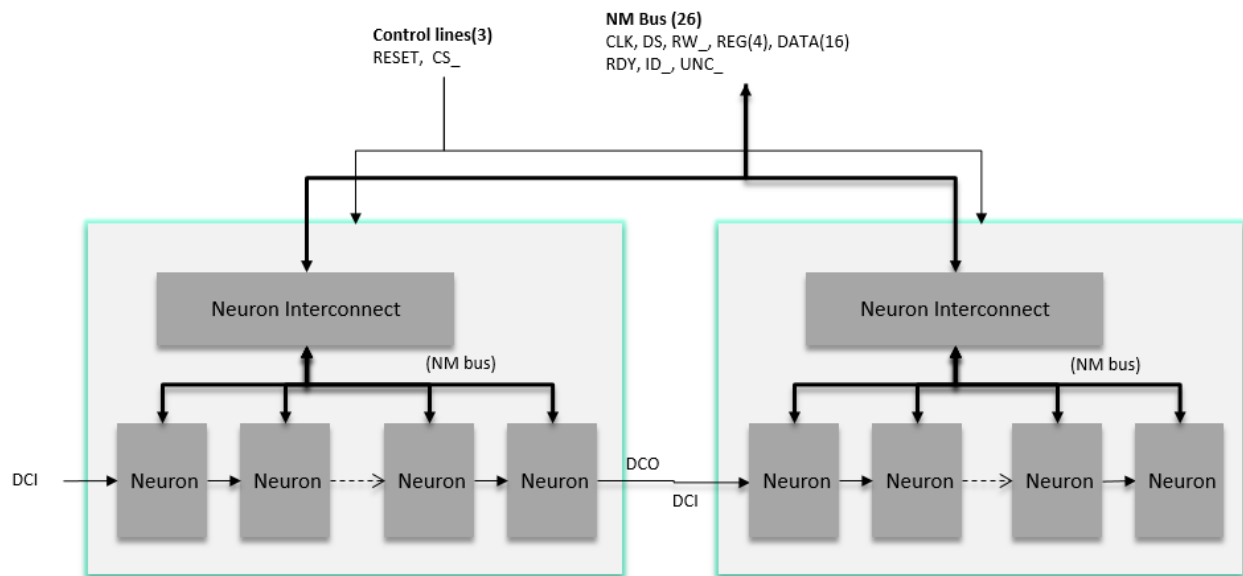
- Inter-neuron communication also uses two additional lines indicating the global status of the neural network: identified recognition (ID), uncertain recognition (UNC).

1.1.2 CLUSTER OF NEURONS

- Chain of identical neurons operating in parallel.
- All neurons have the same behavior and execute the instructions in parallel independent from the cluster or even chip they belong to.
- No controller or supervisor
- Selection of one out of two classifiers: K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) or Radial Basis Function (RBF) and more precisely a Restricted Coulomb Energy (RCE) neural network
- Recognition time is independent of the number of neurons in use
- Automatic model generator built into the neurons
- Save and Restore of the contents of the neurons in 258 clock cycles per neuron
- Simple Register Transfer Level instruction set through of 15 registers

1.1.3 INTER-CHIP CASCADABILITY

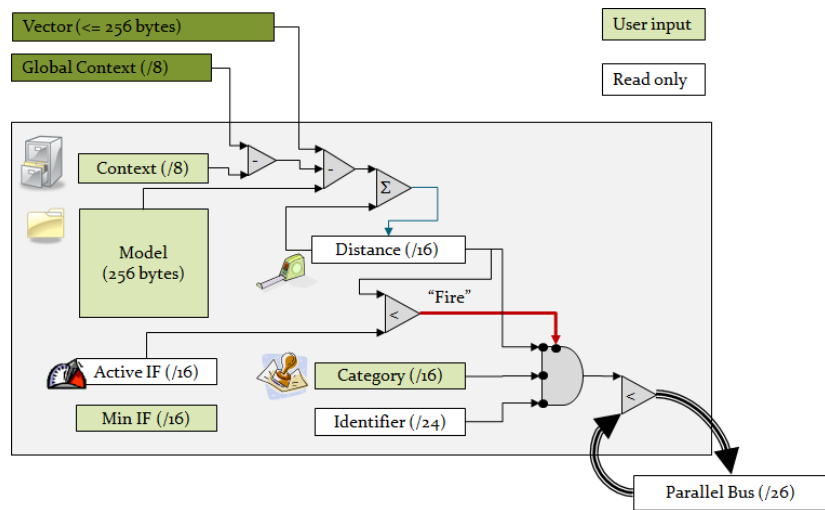
The NM bus establishes intra-chip and inter-chip connectivity.



1.1.4 THE BASIC NEURON ENTITY

The neuron cell is composed of a memory and a set of 6 registers as described in the diagram to the right.

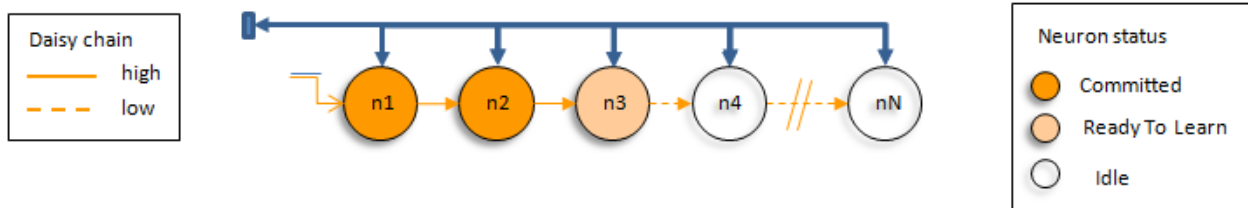
Three of the registers are read only.



1.1.5 NEURON DAISY-CHAINING

A neuron can have three states in the chain: IDLE, Ready-To-Learn (RTL) or COMMITTED. It becomes committed as soon as it learns a pattern and its category register is written with a value different from 0. Its Daisy-Chain-Out (DCO) control line automatically rises, changing its status from Ready-To-Learn to Committed. The next neuron in the chain becomes the Ready-To-Learn. It has its **Daisy-Chain-In (DCI)** high and **Daisy-Chain-Out (DCO)** low.

The transfer of the DCI-DCO from one neuron to the next is activated the same way whether the two consecutive neurons belong to a same cluster or not, and even belong to a same chip or not.



1.1.6 TWO OPERATION MODES: NORMAL AND SAVE_RESTORE

Normal mode, Parallel access

All the neurons decode and execute the commands received through the neuron bus in parallel. This bus also allows all the firing neurons to interact with one another such that the “winner takes all” in the case of a recognition and such that only novelty commits a new neuron in the case of learning. This is the key enabler to deliver a recognition time independent of the number of committed neurons in the chain.

Save_Restore mode, Sequential access

The contents of the committed neurons is a representation of the knowledge they have built autonomously by learning examples. This knowledge can be read and written in a mode called Save and Restore which access the neurons sequentially.

2 THE CONTROL REGISTERS

Under Normal mode, the NM500, or a chain of NM500, can learn and recognize patterns. In recognition, the neurons can behave as a K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) or Radial Basis Function (RBF) and more precisely a Restricted Coulomb Energy (RCE) neural network.

Under the SR mode, the automatic model generator and search-and-sort logic are disabled. The neurons become dummy memories but can be read or written in the least amount of time. This SR mode is essential to transfer knowledge bases between hardware platforms, or make backup prior to learning additional examples.

The following table describes the 15 registers controlling the entire behavior of the neurons under the Normal and Save-and-Restore mode.

	Description	Addr 8-bit	Normal mode	SR mode	16-bit default
NSR	Network Status Register	0x0D	RW	W	0x0000
GCR	Global Control Register	0x0B	RW		0x0001
MINIF	Minimum Influence Field	0x06	RW	RW	0x0002
MAXIF	Maximum Influence Field	0x07	RW		0x4000
NCR	Neuron Context Register	0x00		RW	0x0001
COMP	Component	0x01	W	RW	0x0000
LCOMP	Last Component	0x02	W		0x0000
INDEXCOMP	Component index	0x03	W	W	0x0000
DIST	Distance register	0x03	R	R	0xFFFF
CAT	Category register	0x04	RW	RW	0xFFFF
AIF	Active Influence Field	0x05		RW	0x4000
NID	Neuron Identifier	0x0A	R	R	0x0000
POWERSAVE	PowerSave	0x0E	W		n/a
FORGET	Forget	0x0F	W		n/a
NCOUNT	Count of committed neurons	0x0F	R	R	0x0000
RESETCHAIN	Points to the first neuron	0x0C		W	n/a
TESTCOMP	Test Component	0x08		W	0x0000
TESTCAT	Test Category	0x09		W	0x0000

The typical programming sequences to use the neurons are summarized below and described in detail in the NeuroMem Technology Reference Guide.

https://www.general-vision.com/documentation/TM_NeuroMem_Technology_Reference_Guide.pdf

- Broadcast a vector to all the neurons (whether to learn or recognize it)
- Recognize the last broadcasted vector
- Learn the last broadcasted vector
- Save the content of all the neurons
- Read the content of a specific neuron
- Load the content of the neurons

Typical latencies

Operation	Clock cycles	@27Mhz L=256, N=576, K=3
Broadcast a vector of Length L	$L+3$	9.56 in microseconds
Learn a vector of length L	$L+3 + 18$	10.26
Status of a vector of length L	$L+3+1$	9.59
Best match of a vector of length L	$L+3+37$	10.93
Get the K top match of a vector of length L	$L+3+N*37$	13.67
Save N neurons	$4+(260)*N$	5,546.67
Restore N neurons	$4+(260)*N$	5,546.67

2.1 NEURON REGISTERS IN DETAIL

Abbreviation	Register	Normal mode	SR mode
NSR	<p>Network Status Register</p> <p>Bit[1:0], reserved</p> <p>Bit[2], UNC (Uncertain)</p> <p>Bit[3], ID (Identified)</p> <p>Bit[4], SR mode</p> <p>Bit[5], KNN classifier</p>	<p>The ID and UNC bits are updated internally after each Write Last Comp command.</p> <p>ID is high if all firing neurons report the same category.</p> <p>UNC is high if several neurons fire but disagree with the category. Note that this is always the case if the mode is KNN and 2 committed neurons have different categories.</p> <p>KNN is a recognition mode and should not be active while learning. Indeed, any pattern would be recognized whatever its distance from a neuron and the learning will only create a single neuron per new category.</p>	<p>Writing Bit 4 to 1 switches the chain of neuron to SR mode and points directly to the RTL neuron.</p>
GCR	<p>Norm + Context and also partial identifier of the RTL neuron</p> <p>Bit [6:0]= Context</p> <p>Bit[7]= Lsup Norm</p> <p>Bit[23:16]= Identifier[23:16]</p>	<p>Global Context assigned to all neurons not already committed</p> <p>If the Norm is not set to LSUP, the default is the L1 Norm or Manhattan distance.</p> <p>Accessing the 3rd upper byte of the RTL neuron is needed if the chain of neurons is larger than 65535 neurons.</p> <p>Read as 0xFFFF if the network is full</p>	N/A

Abbreviation	Register	Normal mode	SR mode
MINIF	Minimum Influence Field	Global MINIF assigned to the non-committed neurons Read as 0xFFFF if the network is full	MINIF of the pointed neuron, assigned at the time it was committed
MAXIF	Maximum Influence Field	Global MAXIF assigned to the non-committed neurons Read as 0xFFFF if the network is full	N/A
NCR	Neuron Context Register	Bit[15:8]=0x00 Bit[7:0]= Identifier [23:16] of the RTL neuron	Context of the pointed neuron Bit[15:8] = Identifier [23:16] Bit[7]= LSUP Norm Bit[6:0]= Context [0, 127]
COMP	Component Bit[15:8] = unused Bit[7:0]= byte component	Each Write COMP stores the component at the current INDEXCOMP value and updates the DIST register of the committed neurons with NCR=GCR and also of the RTL neuron. INDEXCOMP is automatically incremented.	After each Read or Write, moves to the next INDEXCOMP of the pointed neuron
LCOMP	Last Component Bit[15:8] = unused Bit[7:0]= byte component	Write LCOMP stores the component at the current INDEXCOMP value and updates the DIST register of the committed neurons with NCR=GCR and also of the RTL neuron. INDEXCOMP is set to 0. The ID_ and UNC_ lines are updated to report the recognition status. If ID_ line is low, the "identified category" is available on the DATA bus.	N/A

Abbreviation	Register	Normal mode	SR mode
INDEXCOMP	<p>Component index</p> <p>Common index pointing to the neurons' memory between [0, 255].</p>	<p>Write INDEXCOMP moves to a specific index value, but does not reset the DIST register.</p> <p>This value is incremented automatically after each Read COMP or Write COMP. It is reset after a Write LCOMP.</p>	
DIST	<p>Distance register</p> <p>between [0, 65535]</p> <p>DIST=0 means that the vector matches exactly the model of the firing neuron. The higher the distance, the farther the vector from the model.</p>	<p>This register is updated by the neuron during the broadcast of components (Write COMP and Write LCOMP)</p> <p>Read DIST returns the distance of the top firing neuron. This "winner" neuron pulls out of the race, so the next Read Dist will be answered by the next top firing neuron, etc.</p> <p>DIST=0xFFFF means that there are no more firing neurons.</p> <p>Must be read after Write LCOMP and before Read CAT</p>	N/A
CAT	<p>Category register</p> <p>Bit 15= Degenerated flag (read-only)</p> <p>Bits [14:0]= Category value between 0 and 32766 (0x7FFE)</p> <p>CAT greater than 32768 means that the responding neuron is degenerated. The value must be masked with 0x7FFF to report the original category of the neuron.</p>	<p>Write CAT of 0 does not commit a new neuron, but may force existing committed neurons to reduce their influence fields.</p> <p>Read CAT returns the category of the top firing neuron</p> <p>CAT=0xFFFF means that there are no more firing neurons</p> <p>Must be read after the DIST register except if the ID_ line is low and the NID register does not need to be read after the CAT register.</p>	<p>Category of the pointed neuron</p> <p>Read or Write CAT automatically moves to the next neuron index in the chain.</p>

Abbreviation	Register	Normal mode	SR mode
AIF	Active Influence Field	This register is updated automatically by all the firing neurons during learning operations (i.e. Write CAT)	Influence field of the pointed neuron
NID	Neuron Identifier or index of the neuron in the chain, starting with the value 1 Bit[15:0]= 2 lower bytes of a 3-bytes neuron identifier. The upper byte is stored in the NCR register. Its access is only necessary when the chain of neurons is larger than 65535.	This register is assigned automatically when the RTL neuron gets committed after a Write CAT. Read NID returns the identifier of the firing neuron with the least distance and least category. It must be read after a Read CAT. (1)	Identifier of the pointed neuron. This register is assigned automatically when the pointed neuron gets assigned a category different from 0 with a Write CAT.
POWERSAVE	PowerSave mode Writing this register resets the DATA lines to a tri-state mode and ensures that they do not draw current from the pull-up resistors.		
FORGET	Uncommit all neurons by clearing their category register.	Note that the neuron's memory is not cleared, but its index is reset to point at the first component. Also reset the MINIF, MAXIF and GCR to their default values.	N/A
NCOUNT	Count of committed neurons Bit[15:0]= 2 lower bytes of the count	NCOUNT=0xFFFF means that all neurons of the chain are committed. If the chain of neurons is greater than 65535 neurons this can also mean that 65535 neurons are indeed committed. Reading the upper byte of the NCR register can extend the count to a 3 bytes value.	Index of the neuron pointed in the chain. Write RESETCHAIN points to the first neuron. If it is committed, NCOUNT will be equal 1, otherwise 0.

3 NEUROMEM BUS AND CONTROL LINES

This chapter describes the buses, control lines and interrupt lines.

	Symbol	Type	Description
Configuration lines	VCC		Core power supply (1.2v)
	VCCIO		IO power supply line (3.3 v)
	GND		Ground line
	DCI	Input	Daisy Chain In
	DCO	Output	Daisy Chain Out
Clock and Reset	G_CLK	Input	System clock
	G_RESET_	Input	Hardware reset
	CS_	Input	Enable chip activity
NeuroMem bus	DS	Input	Data strobe line
	R/W_	Input	Read/Write
	REG[0:3]	Input	Register
	DATA[0-15]	Bidir	Data
Neuron output lines	ID_	Bidir	Identified_low line
	UNC_	Bidir	Uncertain_low line
	RDY	Output	Ready line

3.1 CLOCKS, POWER-UP AND RESET

3.1.1 G_RESET, GLOBAL RESET

The chip is reset at power-up by pulling down the G_RESET_I pin for a minimum of 5 clock cycles. An internal reset signal is then sustained for 255 clock cycles to filter any bouncing of the G_RESET_I external pulse. It is propagated internally to the neurons so all registers are set to their default values. In a multi-chip configuration, the same G_RESET_ must be connected to all chips.

3.1.2 G_CLK, SYSTEM CLOCK

The chip operates at a typical system clock of 35 MHz. If multiple chips are connected in parallel the typical system clock is 18 Mhz.

3.1.3 CS_, POWER SAVING CONTROL LINE

The CS_ line controls the propagation of the system clock G_CLK to the neurons. It is pulled low by default letting the clock run continuously.

Pulling up the the CS_ line when the chip is unused reduces considerably its power consumption (from 500 mW to 25 mW).

The timings to pull CS_ down and let the system clock pass through must be accurate:

- It must be pulled down on a negative edge of the clock when the external data strobe (DS) is high.
- It must be released on the negative edge of the clock following the rise of the RDY signal at the earliest.

3.1.4 DCI

Until the DCI line of a chip is high, its neurons are idle. As soon as the DCI line rises, the neurons of the chip become active, meaning ready to learn and recognize.

In a configuration with multiple chips, the Daisy-Chain-In (DCI) line of the first chip must be high. For the subsequent chips, the connection between their DCO and DCI lines allows to physically arrange them in a chain. The DCI line of a chip must be connected to the DCO of the previous chip in the chain. Its status is then controlled by the neurons of the previous chip.

3.1.5 DCO

The Daisy-Chain-Out (DCO) line of a chip must be connected to the DCI of the next chip in the chain, if applicable. It is low by default and will rise when the last neuron of the chip gets committed. If this line is connected to the DCI of another chip, the later will awake its neurons to become Ready-To-Learn.

3.2 NEUROMEM BUS

The neurons receive and execute instructions simultaneously through a bi-directional parallel bus composed of 26 lines:

DS	Data strobe line
RW_	Read/Write line (default is Read=1)
REG	4 bit register
DATA	16-bit data

- RDY Ready control line mixing the RDY output signal of all the neurons in the chain and indicating that the neurons are all ready to execute a new command
- ID_ Control line mixing the ID_ output signal of all the neurons in the chain and indicating that neurons have identified the last vector and that these neurons are all in agreement for its classification.
- UNC_ Control line mixing the UNC_ output signal of all the neurons in the chain and indicating that neurons have identified the last vector but that these neurons are in disagreement with its classification. This line is an in/out line because used as an input during the execution of certain Write register.

3.2.1 TIMINGS

The neurons sample these signals on the positive edge of the system clock G_CLK. Their setup time must be at least 5 nanoseconds before the positive edge of G-Clock. The hold time must be at least 5 nanoseconds after the positive edge of the clock. The signals must be released before the next positive edge of the clock to ensure that the data bus becomes bi-directional for proper execution of the commands requiring snooping of the bus.

Depending on the register to access and the status of the neurons, the Read and Write commands can take between 1 and 19 clock cycles.

The neurons sample a new command on the positive edge of the system clock and pull down their RDY line for the duration of its execution. Upon completion, the RDY line is pulled back up on the positive edge of the system clock.

A Write command (DS, RW_=0, REG, DATA) must be stable on the positive edge of the system clock and released before the next positive edge of the system clock.

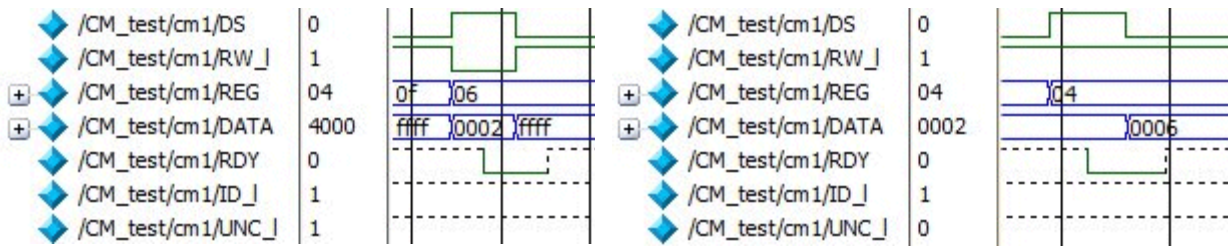
A Read command (DS, RW_=1, REG) must be stable on the positive edge of the system clock and released before the next positive edge of the system clock. DATA is stable when the RDY control line is pulled high.

Write in one cycle

(REG 0x06 is the MINIF register)

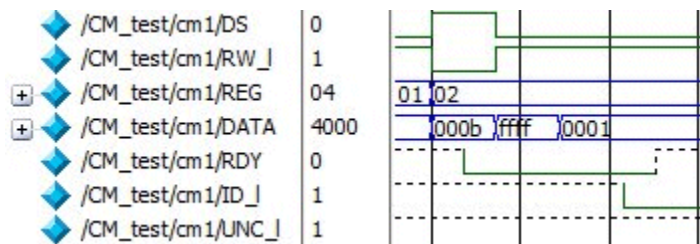
Read in one clock cycle

(REG 0x04 is the CAT register, read in this case in SR mode)



Write in two cycles

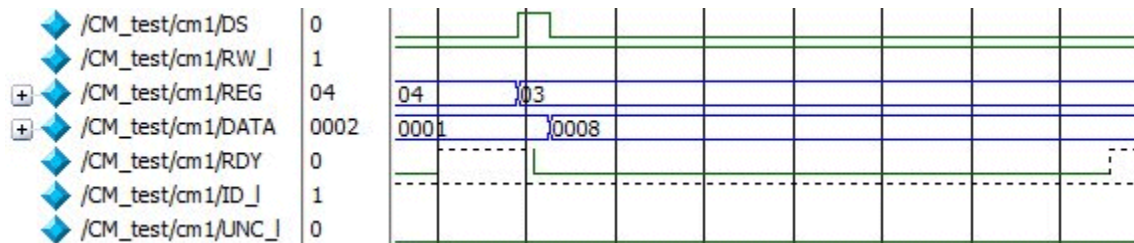
(REG 0x02 is the LCOMP register)



Remark: When the DS signal is asserted the DATA bus must be the input value (i.e. 0x000b). It then is switched to a tri-state mode (i.e. 0xFFFF). During the second and last cycle of the Write LCOMP the firing neurons output their category value and DATA represents their resulting bit-per-bit AND combination (i.e. 0x0001). If this value is different from the category of one of the firing neurons, the UNC_L line is pulled down (not the case illustrated in the above diagram)

Read in sixteen cycles

(REG 0x03 is the DIST register)



3.2.2 DS

The data strobe line, DS, must be asserted and de-asserted at the negative edge of G_CLK. It must be asserted only when the RDY line is high.

3.2.3 RW_

The Read/Write line, RW_, must be low to write and high to read. It is low by default. This signal is sampled on the positive edge of G_CLK when DS is high. In the case of a Write command, it must be pulled low only for the duration of the DS high and then immediately released to allow the interconnectivity of the neurons during a Write Last Component or a Write Category.

3.2.4 REG[3:0]

The four Register lines, REG, represent the 4-bit address of the register to read or write. They are sampled on the positive edge of G_CLK when DS is high and must not be released before the rise of the RDY line.

3.2.5 DATA[15:0]

The 16 DATA lines are connected to open collectors and can have three different states:

- During a write operation (CM_RW low and DS high), DATA is the 16-bit value to write to the selected register. It is sampled by the neurons at the positive edge of G_CLK when DS is high and RW is low.
- At the end of a read operation (RW high and RDY rising), DATA is the 16-bit value of the selected register. It can be read on or after the rising edge of CM_RDY after the fall of DS. The default output value is 0xFFFF.
- During the execution of the commands which last more than one clock cycles, the DATA lines must be released to allow the mixing and snooping of the responses of all the neurons connected in parallel in a same chain. These operations are the Write LCOMP, Write CAT, Read DIST and Read CAT.

3.2.6 RDY

The Ready line, RDY, is pulled down by the neurons during the execution of a command and released upon its termination. It is updated at the positive edge of the system clock G_CLK whether or not the command is recognized by the neurons.

3.2.7 ID_

The Identified line, ID_, is pulled down when all the neurons recognizing the last input vector are all in agreement and return the same category. This line is updated each time the last component of a vector is broadcasted to the neurons either through a Write LCOMP command. The actual update occurs at the 3rd negative edge of the clock during the execution of the Write LCOMP. The ID_ line is released at the next Write COMP.

The ID_ line is also continuously latched in bit [3] of the NSR register of the chip at the positive edge of the clock.

3.2.8 UNC_

The Uncertain line, UNC_, line is bidirectional and shall not be driven. It is an output during a recognition operation and an input during a learning operation.

UNC_ is pulled down when the neurons recognizing the last input vector have different categories. This update occurs each time a Write LCOMP is executed. The actual update occurs at the 3rd negative edge of the clock during the execution of the Write LCOMP. The UNC_ line is released at the next Write COMP.

Note that UNC_ is always pulled down if the mode is KNN and 2 committed neurons have different categories.

The UNC_ line is also continuously latched in bit [2] of the NSR register of the chip. at the positive edge of the clock.

During a Write CAT, this line is asserted by the neurons if the last input vector is recognized as a novelty and must be stored into a new neuron.

4 TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 REGISTERS ACCESS LATENCY

The following table reports the number of clock cycles (cc) necessary to read and write the registers of the chip. The cycles are counted from the first rising edge of the system clock upon the receipt of the DS signal, to the rising edge of the READY signal upon execution of the command.

Addr	Register	Description	Learn and Recognition mode		Save and Restore mode	
			Write cycles	Read cycles	Write cycles	Read cycles
0x00	NCR	Neuron Context Register			1	1
0x01	COMP	Component	1		1	1
0x02	LCOMP	Last Component	1 if no neurons 3 otherwise			
0x03	INDEXCOMP	Component Index	1		1	
0x03	DIST	Distance		18		1
0x04	CAT	Category	1 if ID, 19 otherwise	3 if ID, 19 otherwise	1	1
0x05	AIF	Active Influence Field			1	1
0x06	MINIF	Minimum Influence Field	1	1		1
0x07	MAXIF	Maximum Influence Field	1	1		
0x08	TESTCOMP	Test Component			1	
0x09	TESTCAT	Test Category			1	
0x0A	NID	Neuron Identifier		1		1
0x0B	GCR	Global Context Register	1	1		
0x0C	RESETCHAIN				1	
0x0D	NSR	Network Status Register	1	1		
0x0F	FORGET	Clear the neurons	1			
0x0F	NCOUNT	Committed neurons	1	1		

4.1.1 COMMANDS EXECUTING IN MULTIPLE CYCLES (LCOMP, CAT AND DIST)

Accessing most registers takes a single clock cycle. In Learn and Recognition mode, reading and writing the LCOMP, DIST and CAT registers can take between 3 and 19 clock cycles depending on the content of the neuron at the time of the execution. This means that two neurons can execute a same instruction in different number of clock cycles depending on its status and internal registers' values. For example, a neuron which does not recognize an input pattern will execute the RDIST instruction in 1 cycle, when a neuron which recognizes the pattern (i.e. fires) will participate to the Search and Sort race for up to 16 clock cycles. The Ready line of the chip indicates when all the neurons have finished the execution of an instruction and can receive a new one.

Write LCOMP (0x02), Read DIST (0x03), Read and Write CAT (0x04) are "snooping" commands meaning they are making open collector bus mixing. The release of the DATA lines as well as the ID_ and UNC_ lines after the fall of the DS signal is critical so they can snoop properly.

4.1.2 MULTIPLE READ/WRITE TO THE COMP REGISTER

Broadcasting a vector to the neurons is a succession of Write COMP (up to 255 times) ended with a Write LCOMP. The series of Write COMP can be executed with a sustained DS signal provided that the data is updated and stable at each new positive edge of the system clock. For reference, the waveforms shown under the paragraph "Recognizing a vector received through the digital video bus" illustrate the use of a sustained DS signal during the feed of all but the last component value.

4.2 TYPICAL TIMINGS CONSTRAINTS

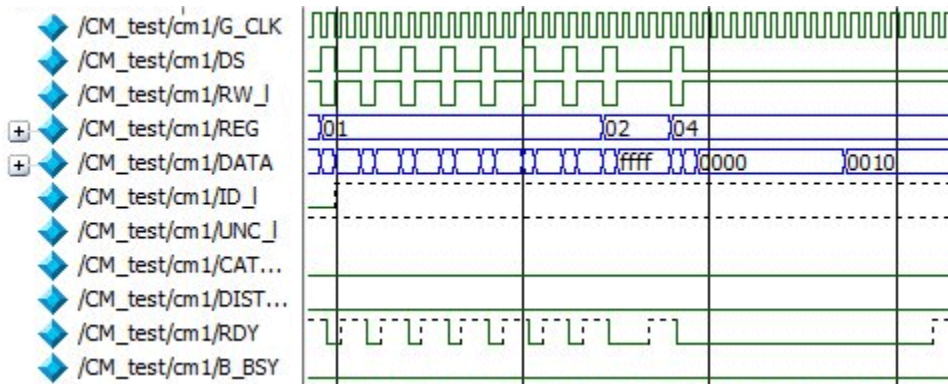
In the example below, a vector of 8 components is learned and then recognized. The resolution of the diagrams does not allow reading the DATA values of the components and the category, but this is not important for understanding the timing constraints of the chip.

The DS, RW_, REG and DATA signals are updated at the negative edge of the system clock (G_CLK) so that they are stable when the neurons read them at the next positive edge of G_CLK. The RDY signal is then immediately pulled down by the neurons and released at the first positive edge of G_CLK following the completion of the command. The duration during which the RDY signal is low represents the execution time of the command.

In the case of a Read command, the output DATA is ready to be read when RDY rises.

4.2.1 LEARN A VECTOR

The sequence of instructions consists of 7 Write COMP, 1 Write LCOMP, and 1 Write CAT.



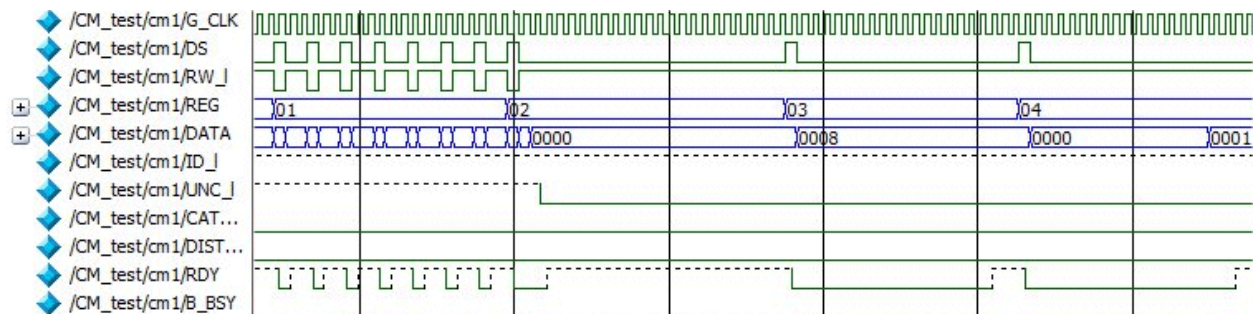
When REG is equal to 01, each DS pulse triggers a Write COMP lasting one cycle of G_CLK. The RDY signal has the same duration as the DS only shifted by one half clock cycle.

When REG is equal to 02, the DS pulse triggers a Write LCOMP. The RDY signal is pulled down for 3 cycles. The fact that both lines ID_I and UNC_I are pulled up indicates that the input vector is not recognized by any existing neuron. The subsequent Write CAT command will necessarily commit a new neuron.

When REG is equal to 04, the DS pulse triggers a Write CAT. The RDY signal is pulled down for 19 cycles.

4.2.2 RECOGNIZE A VECTOR

The sequence of instructions consists of 7 Write COMP, 1 Write LCOMP, 1 Read DIST and 1 Read CAT.



When REG is equal to 01, each DS pulse triggers a Write COMP. The RDY signal is pulled down for one cycle.

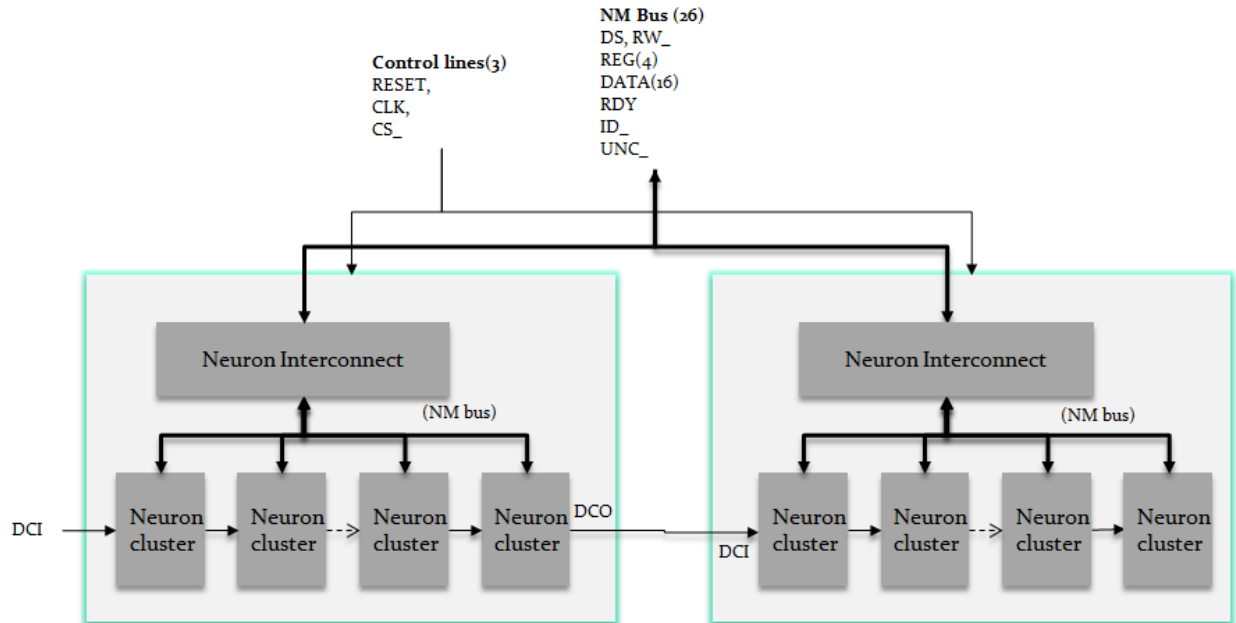
When REG is equal to 02, the DS pulse triggers a Write LCOMP. The RDY signal is pulled down for 3 cycles. The UNC_L is pulled down at the last negative edge of G_CLK before RDY is pulled back up. This indicates that the input vector is recognized by more than one neuron and that different categories are identified.

When REG is equal to 03 and RW_L remains high, the DS pulse triggers a Read DIST. The RDY signal is pulled down for 18 cycles which is the duration of the Search and Sort looking for the firing neuron with the smallest distance value. This distance is equal to 08.

When REG is equal to 04 and RW_L remains high, the DS pulse triggers a Read CAT. The RDY signal is pulled down for 19 cycles which is the duration of the Search and Sort looking for the firing neuron with a distance register equal to 08 and the smallest category value. This category is equal to 01.

Remark: Since it is known that the recognition status is uncertain (UNC_L is low), executing another series of Read DIST followed by Read CAT would report the distance and category of the next neuron with the smallest distance.

One of the benefits of the NM500 architecture is that you can cascade multiple chips in parallel to expand the size of the neural network by increment of 576 neurons. The behavior of the neurons in a single-chip or multiple-chips configuration remains the same.



A chain of multiple chips is defined by connecting their NeuroMem bus together with external pull-up resistors when applicable (refer to the pinout table for details).

The external controller sending Read/Write commands to a chain of chips must be careful to release the bidirectional lines as soon as the Ready signal falls. Failure to do so will prevent the proper execution of commands interconnecting all the neurons together and using the bi-directional lines of DATA, ID_, UNC_, RDY as output on the negative edge of the clock and input at the next positive edge of the clock.

Also in the case of commands taking more than one clock cycle, the RW_ line must be asserted only for the duration of the DS pulse.

The merger of the ID_ lines across multiple chips also requires that it is pulled high if the merger of the global UNC_ line is low. Indeed, each chip implies internally that a UNC_ prevails over a ID_ among all its neurons, but this must be enforced via computer code across multiple chips.

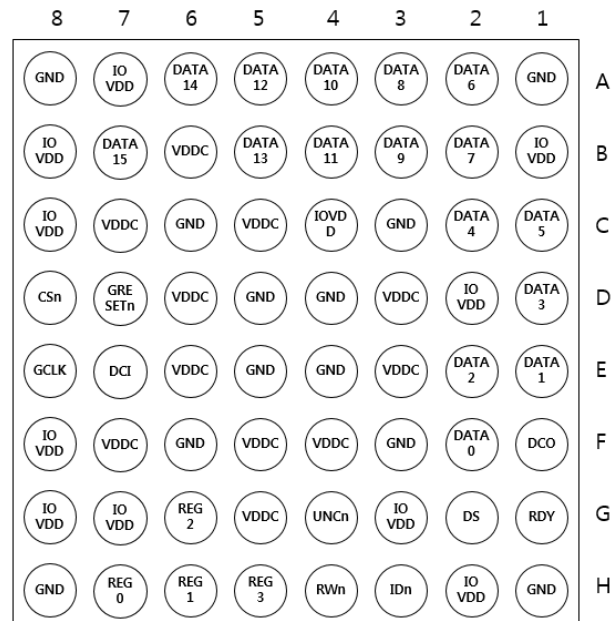
5.3 IF A CHAIN HAS MORE THAN 65535 NEURONS

The DATA bus being 16-bit wide, the NCOUNT register is not sufficient to report more than 65,535 (0xFFFF) neurons. In such case, the upper NID value must be reported on 24-bit as follows:

Operation	If chain <= 65535 neurons	If chain > 65535 neurons
Report the number of committed neurons	ncount= Read NCOUNT	N1=Read GCR N2=Read NCOUNT ncount = (N1[15:8] * 0xFFFF) + N2[15:0]
Report the identifier of the next closest firing neuron	nid= Read NID	N1=Read NCR[7:0] (the bit reporting the identifier are shifted to the lower byte at the time of the readout. The context information is dropped) N2=Read NID[15:0] nid= (N1[15:8] * 0xFFFF) + N2[15:0]

6 PINOUT

Signal	Schematic	Case	Type
DCI	E7	E7	Input
DCO	F2	F2	Output
D00	F2	F2	BiDir
D01	E1	E1	BiDir
D02	E2	E2	BiDir
D03	D1	D1	BiDir
D04	C2	C2	BiDir
D05	C1`	C1	BiDir
D06	A2	A2	BiDir
D07	B2	B2	BiDir
D08	A3	A3	BiDir
D09	B3	B3	BiDir
D10	A4	A4	BiDir
D11	B4	B4	BiDir
D12	A5	A5	BiDir
D13	B5	B5	BiDir
D14	A6	A6	BiDir
D15	B7	B7	BiDir
REG00	H7	H7	Input
REG01	H6	H6	Input
REG02	G6	G6	Input
REG03	H5	H5	Input
CS_	D8	D8	Input
RST_	D7	D7	Input
G_CLK	D8	D8	Input
RDY	G1	G1	Output
ID_	H3	H3	BiDir
UNC_	G4	G4	BiDir
R/W_	H4	H4	Input
DS	G2	G2	Input

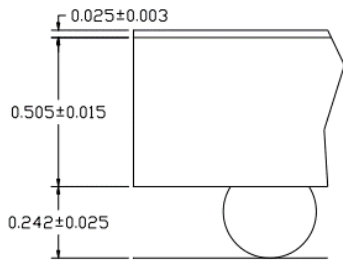
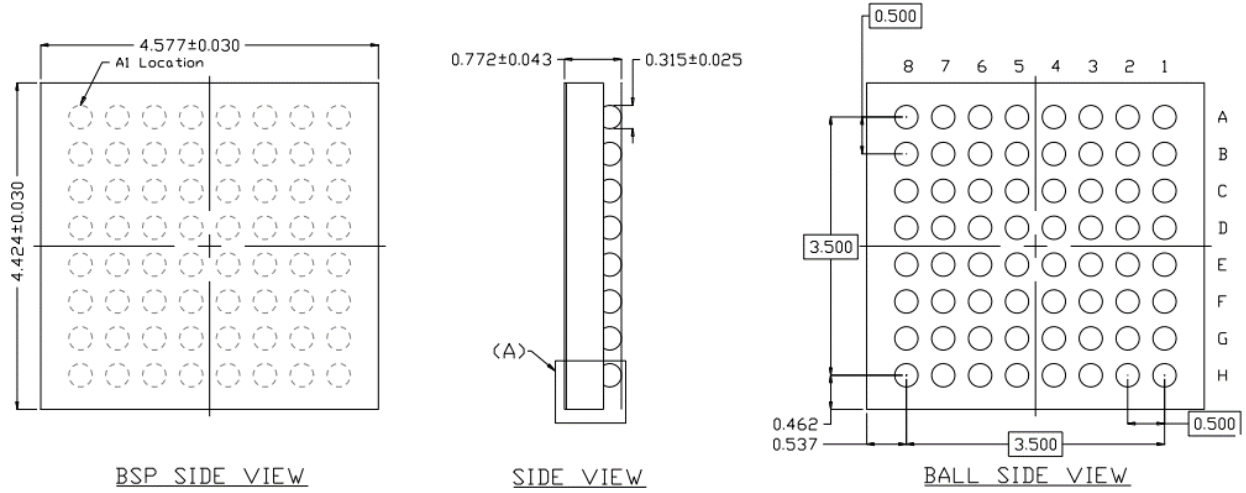


The bi-directional lines have internal pull-ups of 45 K Ω . These lines should also be connected to additional external pull-ups when connected across multiple chips. External recommended pull-up for two chips is 270 Ω .

Power (1.2V)	Schematic	Case
VDDC	B6	B6
VDDC	C5	C5
VDDC	C7	C7
VDDC	D3	D3
VDDC	D6	D6
VDDC	E3	E3
VDDC	E6	E6
VDDC	F4	F4
VDDC	F5	F5
VDDC	F7	F7
VDDC	G5	G5
GND	H8	H8
GND	H1	H1
GND	F6	F6
GND	F3	F3
GND	E5	E5
GND	E4	E4

Power (3.3V)	Schematic	Case
VDDIO	A7	A7
VDDIO	B1	B1
VDDIO	B8	B8
VDDIO	C4	C4
VDDIO	C8	C8
VDDIO	D2	D2
VDDIO	F8	F8
VDDIO	G3	G3
VDDIO	G7	G7
VDDIO	G8	G8
VDDIO	H2	H2
GND	A1	A1
GND	A8	A8
GND	C3	C3
GND	C6	C6
GND	D4	D4
GND	D5	D5

7 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



(A) x4 Zoom CW 90 Degree Rotated

- Die size..... 4.5 x 4.3 x 0.5 mm²
- Process Geometry Technology: 110 nm
- Packaging: 64 pin CSP 4x4 mm
- Ball size 0.3 mm
- Ball pitch 0.5 mm

8 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Vcc IO, Power supply for IO.....3.3V for IO
 Vcc CorePower supply for core1.2 V for core
 Max operating clock frequency35 MHz for single chip
18 MHz for multiple chips
 Operating temperature range- 40 °C – 125 °C
 Intrinsic power consumption.....152 mW

Power consumption using external pull-up resistors of 270 ohms at room temperature (25°C):

Clock	Standby (mW)			Peak* (mW)		
	Core 1.2V	I/O 3.3V	Total	Core 1.2V	I/O 3.3V	Total
35 Mhz	94	18	111 mW	95	298	393 mW
18 Mhz	40	18	58 mW	40	283	323 mW

(*) Peaks occur during Learn/Recognition operation or Save/Restore operation. Their latency ranges between 30 ns to 1 µs.

8.1.1 POWER SAVING TIPS

Since the DATA bus is composed of 16 internal pull-up lines, the broadcast of a value other than 0xFFFF on this bus will draw current until the execution of another command releasing its lines in whole or in part. The register POWERSAVE allows the release of the DATA bus (back to 0xFFFF) when no other Write command is expected.

9.1 WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CM1K AND NM500

The neurons of the NM500 and CM1K have the exact same behavior and use the same registers from 0x00 to 0x0F. The following table presents their differences.

Adapting a hardware design to migrate from the use of the CM1K to the NM500 should be easy.

Combining the use of both types of chips in a same architecture is also possible provided that the slowest clock of the two is in effect.

Differences	NM500	CM1K
Nominal clock single chip	35 Mhz	27 Mhz
Nominal clock multiple chip	18 Mhz	16 Mhz
Optional Reco logic Registers 0x11 to 0x1F Output lines BUSY, CAT_VAL, DIST_VAL	No	Yes
Optional I2C controller Output lines BUSY	No	Yes
Power in active mode	153 mW	275 mW
Power in idle mode	6.5 mW	15 mW
Package	CSP64	TQFP100
Size	4x4 mm ²	8x8 mm ²

9.2 HARDWARE QUESTIONS

The neurons do not learn

- The neurons will not learn if the UNC_ line is driven. Verify that it is in tri-state during a learning operation.

Standalone mode On/Off

- How low can you run VCCIO?
 - o 2.7 volts would work providing the core will have to stay above 1.2 volts.
- Do the neurons retain data when STDBY is asserted?
 - o Yes, STDY cuts the internal clock and puts the neuron ram in very low power. As long as the core remains at 1.2 volts, the neurons' content is kept.
- How long does it take for the neurons to be ready after STDBY is de-asserted?

- Next clock cycle
- How much power does the chip consume in standby?
 - Should decrease by at least factor 10 according to specifications

9.3 FUNCTIONAL QUESTIONS

The neurons do not learn, nor recognize my vectors when I know it should

- Verify that the neurons are not in Save-and-Restore mode by reading the Network Status Register (NSR). If it is equal to 16 (0x10) then the neurons behave as dummy memories and cannot learn nor recognize.
- Verify that the Global Context Register (GCR) is set to the proper value. If you have learned your vectors while the GCR was equal to A, they will not be recognized if the GCR at the time of the recognition is different from A or 0.