

文章编号: 1000-324X(2023)04-0378-09

DOI: 10.15541/jim20220699

光电人工突触研究进展

杜剑宇^{1,2}, 葛琛^{2,3}

(1. 天津理工大学 理学院, 天津 300382; 2. 中国科学院 物理研究所, 北京 100039; 3. 中国科学院大学, 北京 100049)

摘要: 传统的人工视觉系统基于冯·诺依曼架构, 其视觉采集单元、处理单元和存储单元分离, 因而冗余数据在各个单元之间传递会造成高延迟和能耗。为了解决这一问题, 新一代神经形态视觉系统应用而生, 其具有感知、存储、计算一体化的架构, 既可以减少数据传递, 又可以提高数据处理效率。作为神经形态视觉系统的硬件实现基础, 光电人工突触器件近年来得到广泛研究。光电人工突触器件将光敏元件与突触器件的功能相结合, 为实现低延迟、高能效和高可靠性的神经形态视觉系统提供了新的可能。虽然光电人工突触材料千差万别, 但其工作机理主要包括氧空位的电离和解离、光生载流子的捕获和释放、光致相变以及光与铁电复杂相互作用等。本文从工作机理的角度, 介绍了光电人工突触器件的最新研究进展, 并分析了不同工作机理的优点及其面临的挑战。最后, 概述了未来光电人工突触的应用前景和发展方向。

关键词: 光电人工突触; 氧空位; 光生载流子; 光致相变; 光致铁电极化反转; 综述

中图分类号: TQ174 文献标志码: A

Recent Progress in Optoelectronic Artificial Synapse Devices

DU Jianyu^{1,2}, GE Chen^{2,3}

(1. School of Science, Tianjin University of Technology, Tianjin 300382, China; 2. Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China; 3. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China)

Abstract: For the conventional von Neumann based vision systems, the sensing, memory, and processing units are separated. Shuttling of redundant data between separated image sensing, memory, and processing units causes a high latency and energy consumption. To break these limitations, the next-generation neuromorphic visual systems, which integrate light information sensing, memory, and processing, can reduce the data transfer, thus improving their time and energy efficiencies. As the basis of the hardware-implementing of neuromorphic visual systems, optoelectronic artificial synapse devices have been extensively investigated in recent years. By integrating the functions of synaptic devices and light-sensing elements, the optoelectronic artificial synapse devices pave the way for constructing new neuromorphic vision systems with low latency, high energy efficiency and good reliability. Many materials are widely utilized for optoelectronic artificial synapse devices, and operation mechanisms of the present optoelectronic artificial

收稿日期: 2022-11-22; 收到修改稿日期: 2022-12-12; 网络出版日期: 2022-12-28

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(12222414, 12074416); 中国科学院青年创新促进会(2018008)

National Natural Science Foundation of China (12222414, 12074416); The Youth Innovation Promotion Association of CAS (2018008)

作者简介: 杜剑宇(1989-), 男, 博士, 讲师. E-mail: dujianyu@email.tjut.edu.cn

DU Jianyu (1989-), male, PhD, lecturer. E-mail: dujianyu@email.tjut.edu.cn

通信作者: 葛琛, 研究员. E-mail: gechen@iphy.ac.cn

GE Chen, professor. E-mail: gechen@iphy.ac.cn

synapse devices mainly include the ionization and dissociation of oxygen vacancy, the trapping/detrapping of photogenerated carriers, the light-induced phase change, and the interaction between light and ferroelectric materials. In this short review, the recent progresses in optoelectronic artificial synapse devices are introduced from the perspectives of their operation mechanisms. Besides, advantages and challenges of the devices are analyzed from the view of operation mechanisms. Finally, the advanced prospect and research aspect of optoelectronic artificial synapse devices are outlined for the application.

Key words: optoelectronic artificial synapse; oxygen vacancy; photo-generated carrier; light-induced phase change; light-induced ferroelectric polarization reversal; review

随着计算机和电子技术的发展,物理世界和数字世界的交互越来越紧密,该交互体验被称作扩展现实。经过多年发展,人们已经开发出各种现实拓展设备,可以实现视觉、声音、触觉等生物感知与数字世界的交互^[1-2]。人类获取的80%外界信息通过视觉得到,因此视觉交互是现实拓展的重要组成部分^[3]。构建人工视觉系统对于人机视觉交互至关重要。

人工视觉系统通常包括用于获取数据的数字图像传感器、用于储存视觉信息的存储单元以及执行图像处理任务的处理单元^[4-6]。当前人工视觉系统通过硅基互补金属氧化物半导体(Complementary Metal-oxide Semiconductor, CMOS)图像传感器可以连续不断地实时监测图像,但是这个过程会产生大量冗余数据,并占据大量存储空间。此外,现有的视觉系统处理器不能直接处理光信号,需要用传感器阵列将光信号转化为电信号,并将其传递给处理器进行下一步的信号处理,而信号传递过程会降低处理效率并增加能耗^[7-8]。综上所述,我们迫切需要开发能够集成感知、存储以及处理功能的光电子芯片,以实现更为高效的人工视觉系统。

人类的视觉系统能够在复杂的环境中对各种物体实现信息感知^[9-10]。外界的视觉信息通过视网膜转变为电信号,再经过视神经传输到大脑,最终由视觉皮层中的神经网络处理数据形成视觉。在视网膜上,具有不同功能的神经元相互连接,形成具有层次的生物学结构。视网膜的主要功能是感知并预处理视觉信息,进而提取视觉信息的关键特征^[11],这大大提高了人脑的信息处理效率^[12]。因此,在非结构化图像分类以及识别方面,人类视觉系统的成像以及识别效率远高于人工视觉系统。因此,类视网膜芯片成为下一代视觉芯片的发展方向,以期解决传统芯片所面临的挑战^[13-14]。到目前为止,研究人员提出多种技术方案模拟视网膜功能,将图像传感单元和处理单元集成到每一个像素中,以实现视网膜功能^[15]。光电人工突触器件作为新型视觉芯片

的硬件基础^[16],已经成为相关研究热点。这些器件的工作原理包括氧空位的电离和中和、光生载流子的捕获和释放、光致相变以及光与铁电材料相互作用等。本综述将从光电突触器件的工作机理的角度回顾其研究进展。

1 氧空位的电离和解离

氧化物半导体是电子突触器件的常用材料^[17-19],具有持久光电导特性,可以用来模拟光突触器件的可塑性。Yu等^[20]对持久光电导特性进行了解释,即氧空位在氧化物半导体中具有不同电导状态:当激励光的光子能量大于氧化物半导体带隙时,氧化物内部的氧空位会由稳定电导状态切换到亚稳电离状态,使其电导增加;而当移除激励光时,氧化物半导体会出现反向弛豫现象,亚稳电离状态的电子会越过势垒,从而引发持续光电导行为。

Lee等^[21]利用非晶氧化物半导体的持续光电特性制备了神经形态器件(图1(a)),并对类似的半导体的持久光电特性进行了系统分析。Lee等发现,随着活化能增加,光生载流子的复合时间延长,进而导致更加明显的持续光电导现象。Lee等通过对不同活化能材料的持续光电导,进一步验证了活化能在光致载流子产生以及弛豫行为中的作用(图1(b, c))。Lee等最终选用非晶铟镓锌氧化物(a-InGaZnO)半导体对突触功能进行了模拟实验,通过氧化物半导体持续光电导特性制备了光电突触器件(图1(d))。该实验结果显示非晶氧化物半导体在光敏突触器件中的应用潜力。

Yu等^[20]对光激发的氧空位相关的缺陷态密度、光生载流子弛豫的活化能做了进一步研究,并深入分析了光生载流子与光电突触行为的内在联系。Yu等将宽带隙半导体SnO_x覆盖到IGZO上,并基于此构建了三端薄膜晶体管与p-n结耦合的光电神经形态器件,进而模拟了光电突触行为(图1(e))。SnO_x覆盖后的IGZO器件表现出更为显著的持续光

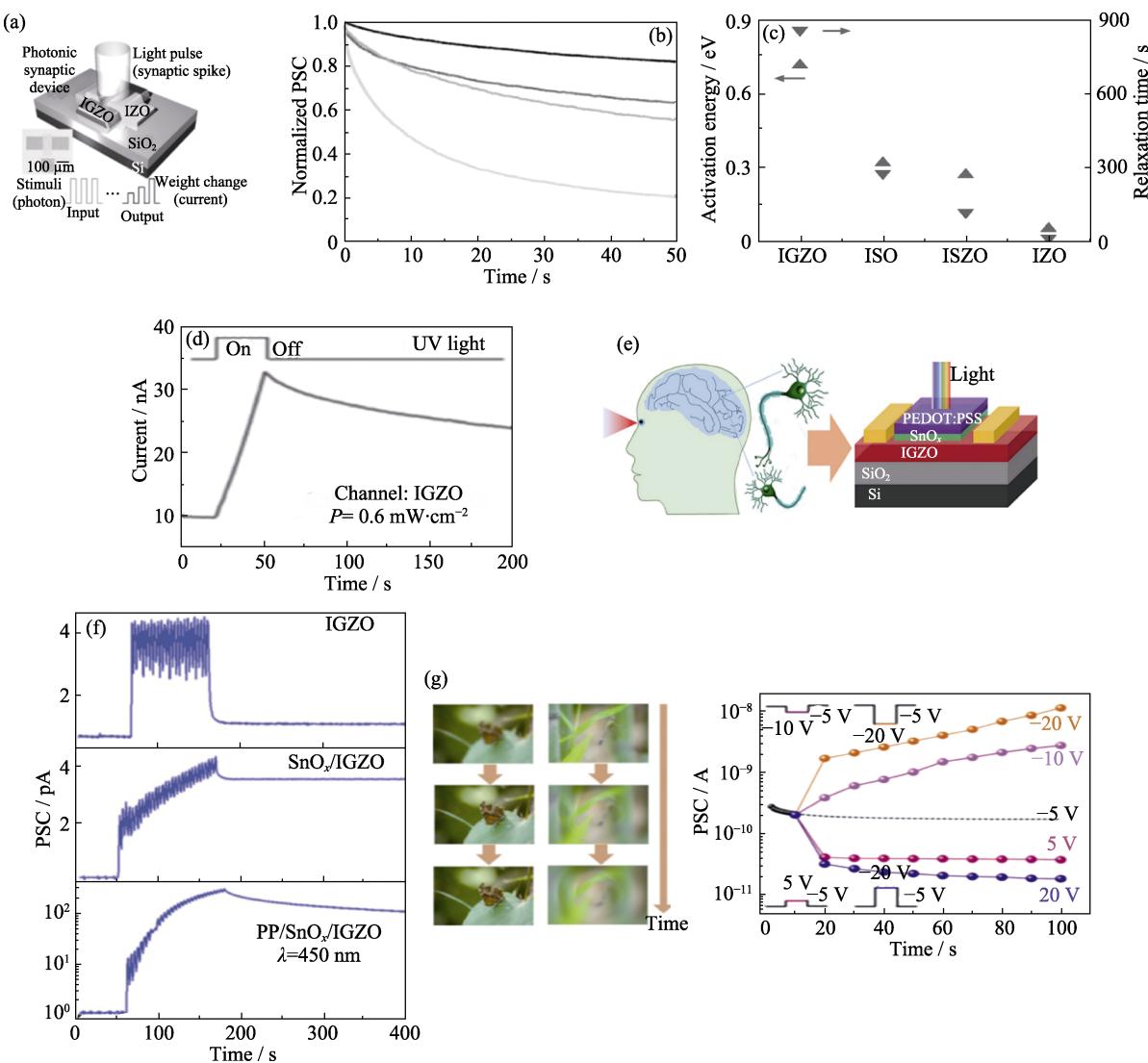


图1 关于氧空位电离和解离机理的研究工作

Fig. 1 Research based on the operation mechanism of ionization and dissociation of oxygen vacancy

(a) Device structure, optical microscope image of an IGZO-based photonic neuromorphic device; (b) Current decaying characteristics of IGZO, ISO, ISZO, and IZO films (from top to bottom) after pulsed UV exposure; (c) Relationship between the activation energy and the relaxation time constant for various amorphous oxide semiconductors; (d) Typical photoinduced current generation and decaying characteristics of IGZO semiconductor upon UV-light exposure^[21]; (e) Artificial neuromorphic system for eyesight simulation based on SnO_x/IGZO; (f) Current variation and decay of IGZO, SnO_x/IGZO devices after 450 nm-light pulse stimulus; (g) Schematic process of the selective memory for the moth and dragonfly image with the time (left panel), and the selective amnesia and memory processes achieved by utilizing 9 positive and negative V_{GS} pulses^[20]

电导特性(图1(f))。值得一提的是，该光电突触器件的性能取决于光生载流子的产生以及弛豫，而光生载流子一方面由通道缺陷态的电子捕获和释放决定，另一方面也受源漏电压和栅极电压的影响，因此结合两种调控方式可以模拟更复杂的“选择性失忆和记忆行为”(图1(g))。此外，该器件表现出超低功耗以及全透光性，这可能对下一代透明光电神经形态器件的研究和应用有重要意义。

2 光生载流子的捕获和释放

氧化物半导体内部存在大量诸如悬空键以及局部扭曲之类的缺陷，这些缺陷往往充当俘获载流子

的陷阱。当氧化物半导体被能量大于禁带宽度的光子激发时，光生载流子就会被缺陷俘获，而俘获的光生载流子需要一定时间释放。光生载流子的俘获和释放会导致半导体电导的弛豫性变化，而这一变化可以用来模拟生物突触中的后突触电流的衰变。而当俘获的光生载流子未完全释放时，再次对半导体进行激励，则将占据更低能量的陷阱，这会导致衰减时间更长，甚至是不可逆的，这种物理效应可以用来模拟生物突触长程可塑性。

有机铅卤化物钙钛矿以其出色的光电特性常被用于制备太阳能电池。Yin 等^[22]将有机铅卤化物钙钛矿(MAPbI₃)与硅纳米膜结合形成异质结构，并将该结构用于制备三端光电突触器件(图2(a))。由于

MAPbI₃ 优异的光吸收特性, 基于该异质结构的三端光电突触器件对光激励具有不错的光电响应。Yin 等基于该器件的优良特性, 模拟了兴奋突触后电流(EPSC)、双脉冲促进(PPF)等生物突触功能(图 2(b, c))。此外, 硅纳米薄膜与 MAPbI₃ 形成的 p-n 结也可以对兴奋突触后电流进行调制, 该调制可以用于模拟生物在不同情况下的视觉学习以及记忆过程(图 2(d, e))。除了有机卤化物钙钛矿以外, 无机卤化物钙钛矿材料也被用于光电突触器件。以无机钙钛矿 CsPbBr₃ 为例, 它具有窄激子结合能、出色的光吸收特性、高稳定性、高载流子迁移率和长载流子寿命等特点, 使无机钙钛矿 CsPbBr₃ 量子点成为光子闪存的潜在候选材料^[23-24]。Wang 等^[25]展示了种基于 CsPbBr₃ 量子点的光电突触器件(图 2(f)),

并五苯与 CsPbBr₃ 量子点的能带排布导致光生空穴从 CsPbBr₃ 量子点扩散到并五苯, 而当移除光激励后, 被捕获的载流子电荷依旧可以被势阱保留很长时间(图 2(g))。基于此, Wang 等实现了短程可塑性、长程可塑性等一系列突触功能(图 2(i))。此外, 该器件在相同功率、不同波长的光激励下, 表现出不同的瞬态特性(图 2(h))。Wang 等利用其差异性, 通过调整波长, 对器件的电导状态进行了编码, 且具有不错的保持特性。

3 光致相变

相变器件具有制备技术成熟、集成方便等优点, 非常有利于神经形态器件的高密度集成。光致相变

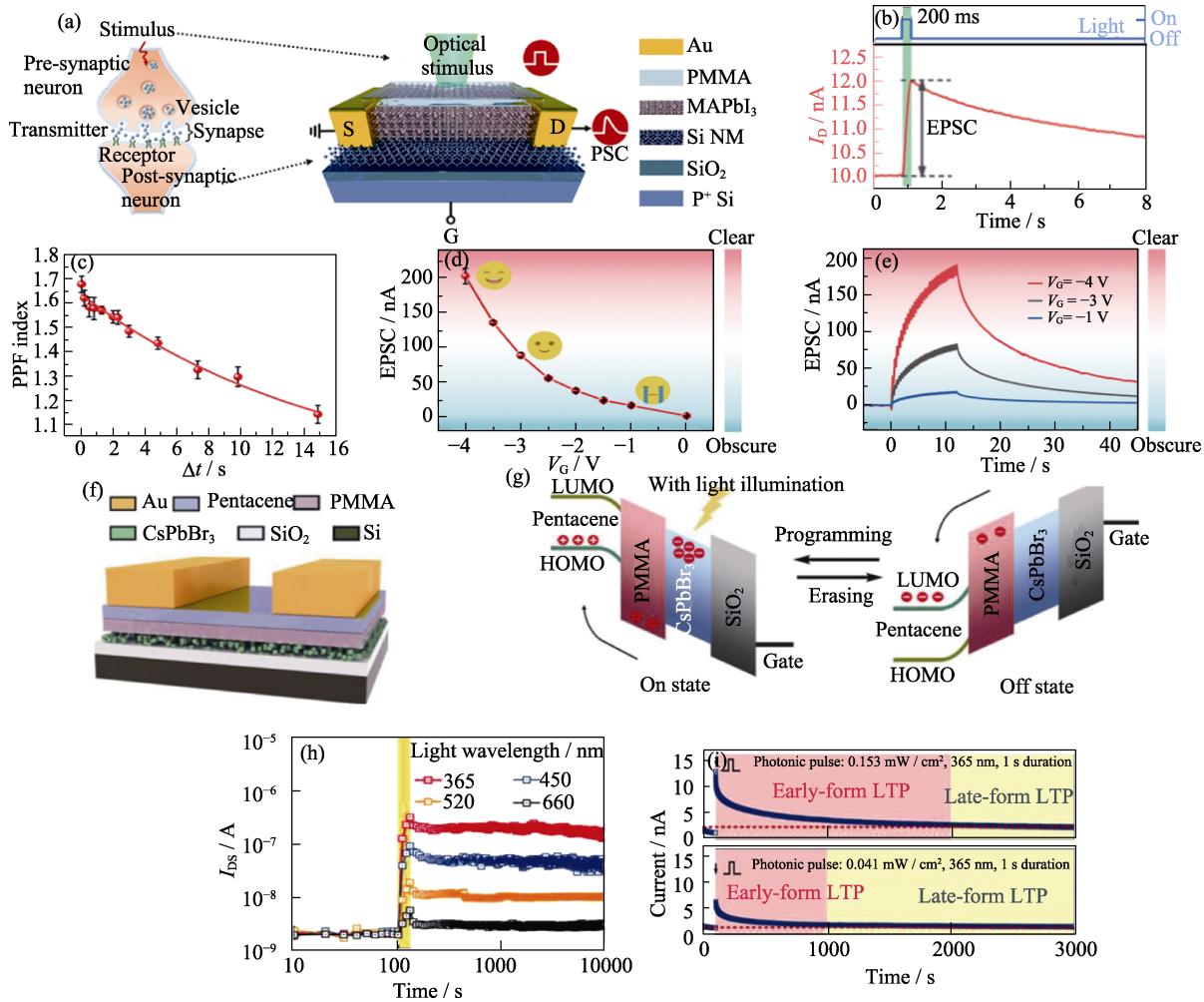


图 2 基于光生载流子的捕获和释放机理的研究工作

Fig. 2 Research based on operation mechanism of trapping/detrapping of photogenerated carriers

(a) Schematic of emulating a biological synapse by using a synaptic transistor based on the hybrid structure of Si NM and MAPbI₃; (b) EPSC of a synaptic transistor triggered by an optical spike; (c) Dependence of the PPF index (defined as A_2/A_1) on Δt ; (d) Dependence of the maximum EPSC triggered by 30 optical spikes on the backgate voltage; (e) EPSC triggered by 30 optical spikes at various backgate voltages^[22]; (f) Schematic illustration of the CsPbBr₃ quantum dots-based synapse devices; (g) Schematic energy diagram of the device during light programming operation and during electrical erasing operation under dark condition; (h) Transient characteristic of the synaptic device after light programming operation with fixed light intensity and wavelength varied from 365 to 660 nm; (i) Long-term potentiation (bottom panel) and long-term depressing (top panel) of the CsPbBr₃ quantum dots-based synapse devices under different light illumination^[25]

特性可以将相变存储器的这些优点拓展到光电突触器件上来,对于未来光电突触器件的发展有重要的意义。Ríos等^[26]报道了一种基于相变的非易失性多级存储器(图3(a)),该工作以Ge₂Sb₂Te₅(GST)为光吸收层,并通过改变GST上所施加的能量使其在结晶相与非晶相之间转变(图3(b))。由于GST与波导传输的光会有倏逝耦合现象,GST的不同结晶状态会导致光传输量发生改变。需要指出的是,由于晶体状态GST的光吸收率大于非晶态的GST,因此Ríos等将GST处于晶体状态时的光通过率定义为“0”,而GST处于非晶态时的光通过率定义为“1”(图3(b))。通过以上方法,将GST作为信息存储元件,进而对传输的光量进行编码(图3(c))。该器件的写入和读取过程都是通过相变材料的倏逝耦合来实现,所以不受衍射极限影响。此外,该器件读写过程通过使用纳秒光脉冲在波导内实现,这为快速全光光子突触器件的设计提供了重要思路。

二氧化钒从低温单斜相向高温金红石相的转变过程中展现出数量级的电阻状态和红外光透过率的大幅变化,这种近室温相变特性使二氧化钒在新型电子和光学器件方面得到广泛应用。Li等^[27]提出了一种基于光控制二氧化钒相变的新型神经形态器件(图3(d)),并利用该器件实现了紫外光感知和多级存储功能(图3(e))。该研究发现,二氧化钒薄膜单斜晶相的比例会随着紫外辐射计量的增加而降低,进而实现具有传感和非易失性多级存储特性的光电突触器件(图3(f))。Li等还构建了光电人工神经网络并演示了手写数字图像集的识别(图3(g, h))。基于光致相变的神经形态器件虽然有诸多优势,但也面临种种挑战。由于温度在相变器件的电阻变化中往往起着非常重要的作用,因此热管理的作用不可忽视,尤其对于大规模集成电路。此外,非晶态的稳定性也需要引起足够重视,譬如由非晶态到晶体相转变的动力学特性会导致非晶态电阻漂移^[28]。

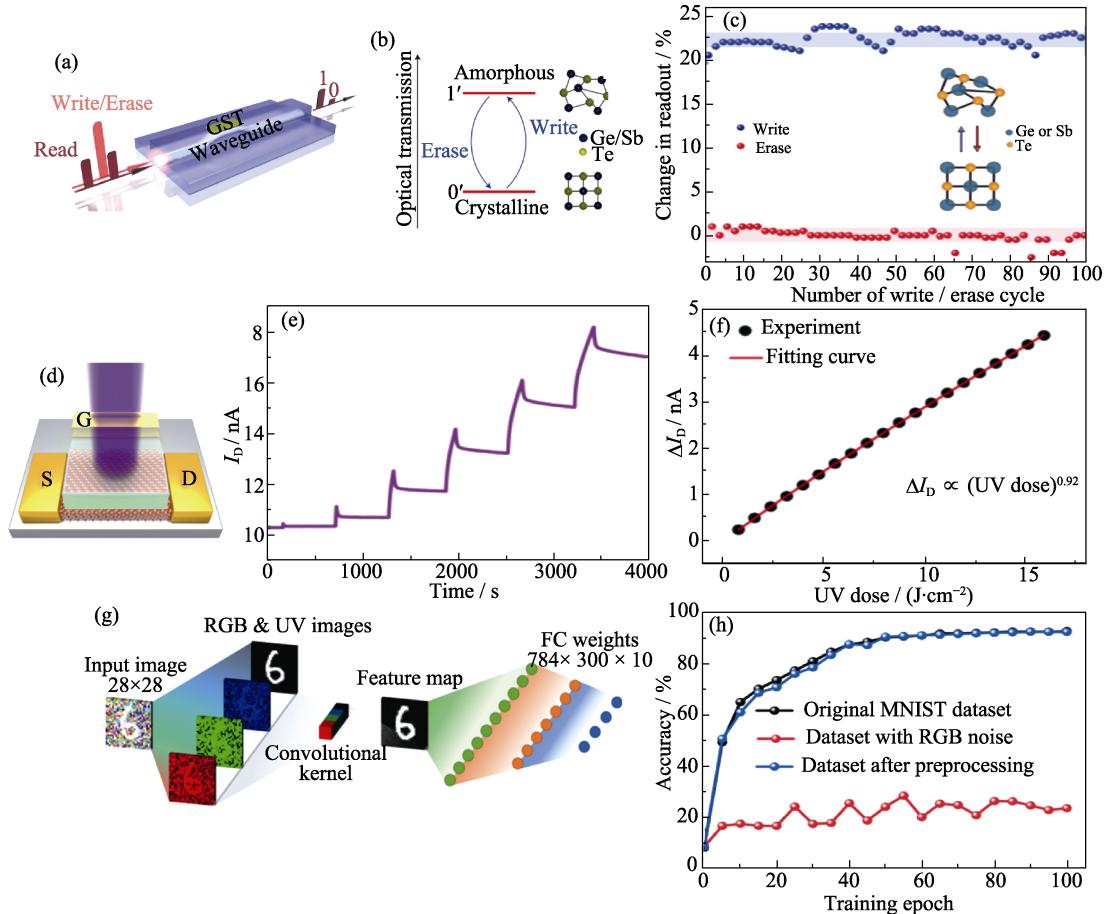


图3 基于光致相变机理的研究工作

Fig. 3 Research based on the operation mechanism of the light-induced phase change

(a) Schematic of the all-optical memory device based on GST; (b) Optical transmission data of the waveguide are encoded by switching between crystalline and amorphous phases GST; (c) Multiple repetitions of the same switching cycle^[26]; (d) Schematic illustration of the neuromorphic devices based on VO₂ film; (e) I_D response to UV irradiation at different durations; (f) Relationship between ΔI_D and incident UV dose; (g) Realization of neuromorphic preprocessing function to achieve image noise reduction utilizing the sensor array, with the system being spatially divided into a convolution kernel array part for visual information preprocessing and an ANN part for image recognition; (h) Recognition accuracy with and without neuromorphic preprocessing^[27]; Colorful figures are available on website

4 光与铁电相互作用

铁电体是具有自发铁电极化的一类材料, 已被广泛应用于非易失性存储器^[29]、高介电常数电介质^[30]、电光调制器^[31]、热释电传感器^[32]、压电致动器^[33]。铁电材料与电场、应力场、光场等相互作用是铁电材料的研究热点, 也是其器件应用的基础。通过精细的铁电畴调控工程, 铁电材料也可应用于神经形态计算。一般可以通过脉冲电场来调控铁电材料的多级电阻状态^[34-35], 其神经形态应用研究主要集中在电子人工突触方面^[36-39]。虽然铁电极化反转一般通过施加电场来实现, 但最近越来越多的研究表明机械应力、化学掺杂以及光诱导均可以成为铁电极化调控的手段^[40-42], 而这些调控手段也为制备基于铁电材料的多自由度器件提供了新的可能。相比较而言, 光诱导作为一种非接触的调控手段, 一直备受关注, 近几年的研究也表明光诱导可以作为铁电畴调控的有效手段^[43]。与电场调控相比, 光诱导可以大大降低对电路设计的要求, 提高切换速

度^[44]。目前, 铁电材料在光电突触器件的应用主要利用光致铁电极化反转特性^[45]、可反转铁电光伏特性^[46-47]等。

目前, 光调控铁电极化反转的研究主要分为两类。一类基于热调控机理, 铁电材料在高功率光照下, 局部温度会升高到居里温度附近, 进而导致铁电材料局部翻转极化状态^[48], 然而这种类型的光致极化切换往往是破坏性的^[49]。另一类基于电荷调控机理, 光可以通过能带与能带之间的跃迁产生非平衡载流子, 导致铁电极化失稳甚至发生反转, 这种转变往往无损且可逆。Long 等^[44]利用铁电薄膜内部本身存在的压印电场以及光伏响应, 在光照下实现了铁电极化翻转(图 4(a)), 并发现铁电异质结电阻状态的变化(图 4(b))。Li 等^[43]在多层二硫化钼与铁电薄膜的异质结中发现了光致铁电极化反转现象(图 4(c, d))。与铁电薄膜直接光吸收导致的铁电极化反转相比, 二维材料/铁电异质结可以大大降低所需的激光能量, 激光功率密度降低至 1 mW/cm^2 量级^[45,50-51]。Luo 等^[45]利用二维材料/铁电异质结的光致极化反转特性, 制备了基于二维材料的铁电场

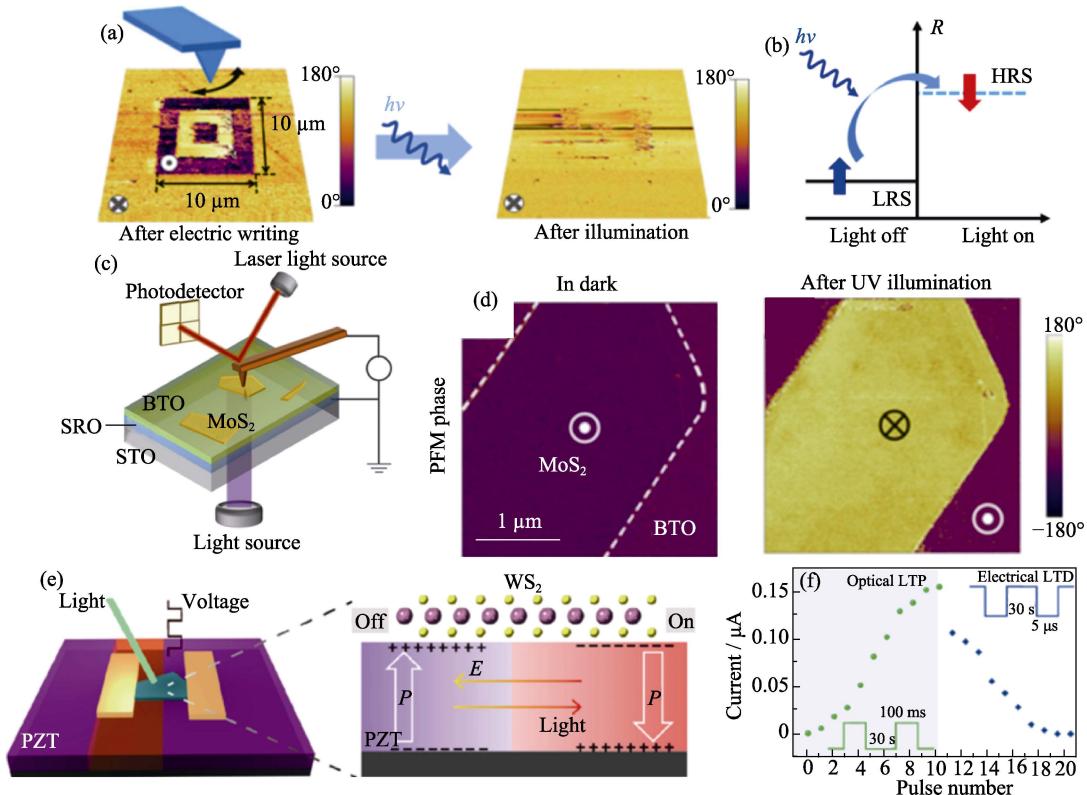


图 4 基于光与铁电材料相互作用的研究工作

Fig. 4 Research based on the interaction between light and ferroelectric materials

(a) PFM phase-maps ($30 \mu\text{m} \times 30 \mu\text{m}$) of BaTiO_3 film, with P_{DOWN} and P_{UP} regions being written by applying voltage to the tip of -8 or $+8 \text{ V}$, respectively, but after illumination (blue laser, 10 min) P_{UP} domains being switched back; (b) Low-resistance state (LRS) to high-resistance state (HRS) switching promoted by optically induced polarization reversal^[44]; (c) Sketch of the experiment geometry; (d) PFM phase images acquired in the dark before and after UV illumination, showing the MoS_2 flake boundary by the dashed lines^[43]; (e) Schematic configuration of the device and the mechanism behind the optically and electrically tunable channel conductance; (f) Long-term optical potentiation and electrical depression in the WS_2/PZT optoelectronic synapses^[45]

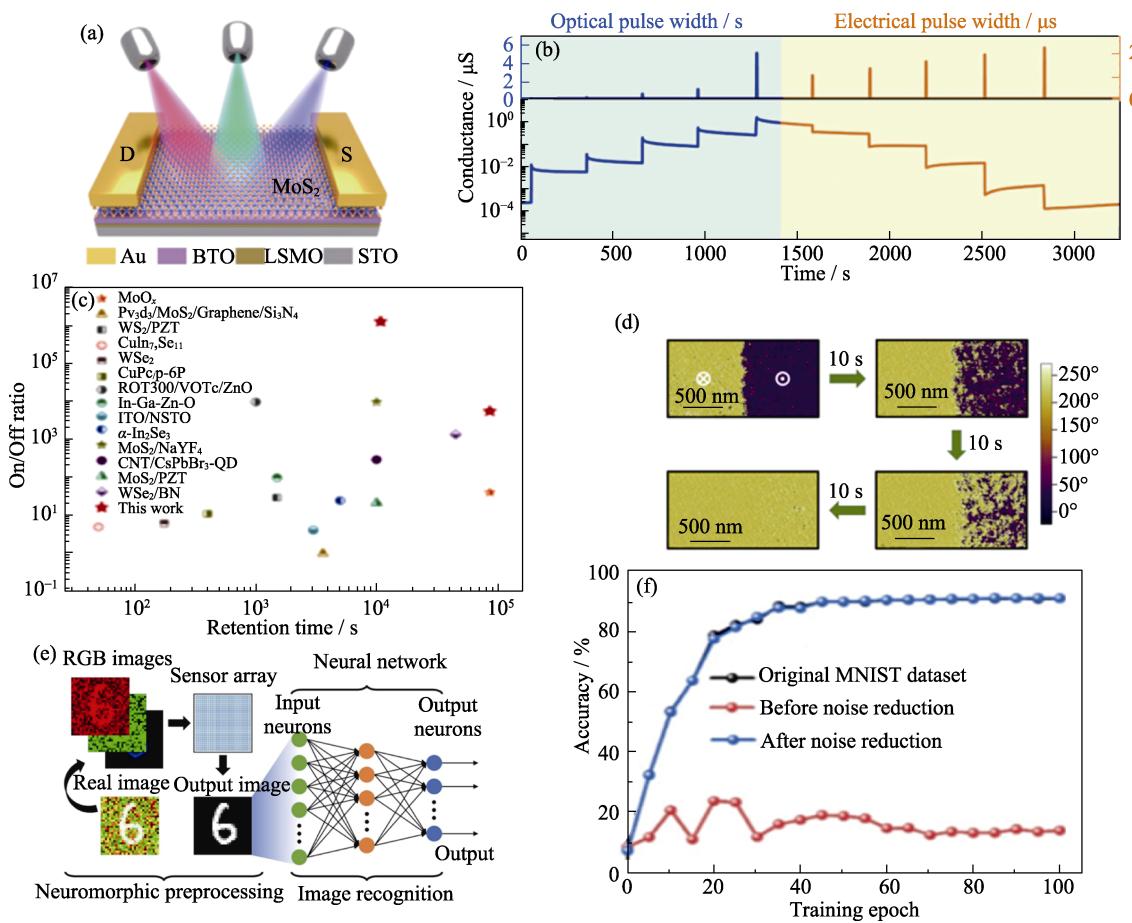


图 5 基于光与 $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$ 铁电材料相互作用的研究工作^[50]

Fig. 5 Research based on the interaction between light and $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$ ferroelectric materials^[50]

(a) Schematic illustration of optoelectronic synapses based on $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$; (b) Non-volatile multi-level conductance switching under optical excitation and electrical excitation; (c) Summary of the On/Off ratio and retention time for various optoelectronic synapses reported previously; (d) PFM phase diagrams of the $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$ heterostructure as a function of the light exposure time; (e) Preprocess of the image noise reduction utilizing the sensor array; (f) Comparisons of the recognition accuracy of the pre-prepared images

效应晶体管，并实现了铁电晶体管的多级电阻状态，初步研究了其光电突触特性(图 4(e, f))。

Du 等^[50]研究了 $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$ 铁电晶体管的光致铁电翻转特性，通过微加工方法制备了光电突触阵列。在单个突触器件中，单层二硫化钼作为沟道材料，铁电薄膜材料 BaTiO_3 作为栅极电介质(图 5(a))。研究发现二硫化钼和 BaTiO_3 存在共生相互作用，即一方面 BaTiO_3 的铁电极化方向对单层二硫化钼的电导有显著的调制作用(开关比 10^7)(图 5(c))；另一方面二维材料的光吸收会导致界面的正电荷积累，进而促使极化方向从向上翻转为向下。基于 $\text{MoS}_2/\text{BaTiO}_3$ 异质结的光致铁电翻转特性，覆盖二硫化钼的 BaTiO_3 薄膜在光激励下会从铁电极化向上翻转为铁电极化向下，而反转过程中的多畴共存现象为器件多级电导态的实现提供了可能(图 5(b))，并可以应用于神经形态计算。Du 等还发现对于不同波长的光，该器件的铁电极化反转速率和程度会有所不同。通过器件对于不同波长光响应的差

异，该团队实现了对图像中蓝色信息的高效提取。此外，他们还演示了对手写数字图像的降噪与识别，通过这种神经形态预处理可以将图像识别率由降噪前的 15% 提高到降噪之后的 91%(图 5(e, f))。

5 结语

本文总结并讨论了光电人工突触的最新研究进展，并对其工作机理进行了分类讨论。光电人工突触工作机理大致可分为四类，包括氧空位的电离和解离、光生载流子的捕获和释放、光致相变以及光与铁电材料的相互作用。需要说明的是，基于上述工作机理的器件各有利弊，都值得进一步深入研究。对氧空位的电离和解离机制来说，虽然光照会使氧化物半导体中的氧空位电离，但是温度也会影响氧空位的迁移，进而影响突触性能，因此，热管理是其面临的重要挑战。而对于光致相变机制来说，虽然相变材料具有优异的存储能力，并被认为是光

电突触器件的有力候选者, 但是非晶态向结晶相转变的动力学特性会导致非晶态电阻漂移问题。对于光生载流子的捕获和释放机制来说, 可以通过能带结构设计来优化突触器件性能, 与前两种机理相比, 设计的混合结构具有其组成材料的优点, 在协同效应作用下可以产生更高的光学灵敏度和更低的功耗, 但由于光生载流子的复合, 其保持特性往往较差。而对于铁电材料来说, 其切换速度超快以及调控能力出色, 但是氧空位对其器件性能有重要影响, 不但会产生漏电, 而且氧空位移动和集聚还会破坏铁电材料局部结构, 进而影响其铁电性。

尽管光电人工突触器件面临很多挑战, 但是其具有电子突触器件所不具备的优势, 即宽带宽、小电阻-电容延迟、低功耗以及全局调节等优点, 并且人工光电突触器件集光电传感和突触功能于一体, 因此在神经形态计算、视觉信息处理等方面展现出巨大优势, 且在人工智能、虚拟现实交互以及物联网领域具有潜在的应用前景。

参考文献:

- [1] YU X, XIE Z, YU Y, et al. Skin-integrated wireless haptic interfaces for virtual and augmented reality. *Nature*, 2019, **575(7783)**: 473.
- [2] WAN C, CAI P, WANG M, et al. Artificial sensory memory. *Adv. Mater.*, 2020, **32(15)**: 1902434.
- [3] LI H, JIANG X, YE W, et al. Fully photon modulated heterostructure for neuromorphic computing. *Nano Energy*, 2019, **65**: 10400.
- [4] SONG Y M, XIE Y, MALYARCHUK V, et al. Digital cameras with designs inspired by the arthropod eye. *Nature*, 2013, **497(7447)**: 95.
- [5] JEONG K H, KIM J, LEE L P. Biologically inspired artificial compound eyes. *Science*, 2006, **312(5773)**: 557.
- [6] KIM Y, CHORTOS A, XU W, et al. A bioinspired flexible organic artificial afferent nerve. *Science*, 2018, **360(6392)**: 998.
- [7] WU C, KIM T W, CHOI H Y, et al. Flexible three-dimensional artificial synapse networks with correlated learning and trainable memory capability. *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**: 752.
- [8] DU C, CAI F, ZIDAN M A, et al. Reservoir computing using dynamic memristors for temporal information processing. *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**: 2204.
- [9] LECUN Y, BENGIO Y, HINTON G. Deep learning. *Nature*, 2015, **521(7553)**: 436.
- [10] MENNEL L, SYMONOWICZ J, WACHTER S, et al. Ultrafast machine vision with 2D material neural network image sensors. *Nature*, 2020, **579(7797)**: 62.
- [11] OHNO T, HASEGAWA T, TSURUOKA T, et al. Short-term plasticity and long-term potentiation mimicked in single inorganic synapses. *Nat. Mater.*, 2011, **10(8)**: 591.
- [12] CHOI C, CHOI M K, LIU S, et al. Human eye-inspired soft optoelectronic device using high-density MoS₂-graphene curved image sensor array. *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**: 1664.
- [13] ZHOU F, ZHOU Z, CHEN J, et al. Optoelectronic resistive random access memory for neuromorphic vision sensors. *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2019, **14(8)**: 776.
- [14] LIU C, CHEN H, HOU X, et al. Small footprint transistor architecture for photoswitching logic and *in situ* memory. *Nat. Nanotechnol.*, 2019, **14(7)**: 662.
- [15] KYUMA K, LANGE E, OHTA J, et al. Artificial retinas — fast, versatile image processors. *Nature*, 1994, **372(6502)**: 197.
- [16] CHOI C, LEEM J, KIM M S, et al. Curved neuromorphic image sensor array using a MoS₂-organic heterostructure inspired by the human visual recognition system. *Nat. Commun.*, 2020, **11**: 5934.
- [17] GE C, LIU C X, ZHOU Q L, et al. A ferrite synaptic transistor with topotactic transformation. *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31(19)**: 1900379.
- [18] HUANG H Y, GE C, ZHANG Q H, et al. Electrolyte-gated synaptic transistor with oxygen ions. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2019, **29(29)**: 1902702.
- [19] GE C, LI G, ZHOU Q L, et al. Gating-induced reversible H_xVO₂ phase transformations for neuromorphic computing. *Nano Energy*, 2020, **67**: 104268.
- [20] YU J J, LIANG L Y, HU L X, et al. Optoelectronic neuromorphic thin-film transistors capable of selective attention and with ultra-low power dissipation. *Nano Energy*, 2019, **62**: 772.
- [21] LEE M, LEE W, CHOI S, et al. Brain-inspired photonic neuromorphic devices using photodynamic amorphous oxide semiconductors and their persistent photoconductivity. *Adv. Mater.*, 2017, **29(28)**: 1700951.
- [22] YIN L, HUANG W, XIAO R, et al. Optically stimulated synaptic devices based on the hybrid structure of silicon nanomembrane and perovskite. *Nano Lett.*, 2020, **20(5)**: 3378.
- [23] SONG J, LI J, LI X, et al. Quantum dot light-emitting diodes based on inorganic perovskite cesium lead halides (CsPbX₃). *Adv. Mater.*, 2015, **27(44)**: 7162.
- [24] WANG Y, LV Z, LIAO Q, et al. Synergies of electrochemical metallization and valance change in all-inorganic perovskite quantum dots for resistive switching. *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30(28)**: 1800327.
- [25] WANG Y, LÜ Z, CHEN J, et al. Photonic synapses based on inorganic perovskite quantum dots for neuromorphic computing. *Adv. Mater.*, 2018, **30(38)**: 1802883.
- [26] RIOS C, STEGMAIER M, HOSSEINI P, et al. Integrated all-photonic non-volatile multi-level memory. *Nat. Photonics*, 2015, **9(11)**: 725.
- [27] LI G, XIE D, ZHONG H, et al. Photo-induced non-volatile VO₂ phase transition for neuromorphic ultraviolet sensors. *Nat. Commun.*, 2022, **13**: 1729.
- [28] UPADHYAY N K, JIANG H, WANG Z, et al. Emerging memory devices for neuromorphic computing. *Adv. Mater. Tech.*, 2019, **4(4)**: 1800589.
- [29] SCOTT J F, PAZ DE ARAUJO C A. Ferroelectric memories. *Science*, 1989, **246(4936)**: 1400.
- [30] SONG S J, KIM Y J, PARK M H, et al. Alternative interpretations for decreasing voltage with increasing charge in ferroelectric capacitors. *Scientific Reports*, 2016, **6**: 20825.
- [31] ABEL S, ELTES F, ORTMANN J E, et al. Large pockels effect in micro- and nanostructured barium titanate integrated on silicon. *Nat. Mater.*, 2019, **18(1)**: 42.
- [32] MEIRZADEH E, CHRISTENSEN D V, MAKAGON E, et al. Surface pyroelectricity in cubic SrTiO₃. *Adv. Mater.*, 2019, **31(44)**: 1904733.
- [33] ZHANG Y, CHEN Y, MIETSCHKE M, et al. Monolithically integrated microelectromechanical systems for on-chip strain engineering of quantum dots. *Nano Lett.*, 2016, **16(9)**: 5785.
- [34] LI J, GE C, DU J, et al. Reproducible ultrathin ferroelectric domain switching for high-performance neuromorphic computing. *Adv. Mater.*, 2020, **32(7)**: 1905764.
- [35] ZHONG H, LI M, ZHANG Q, et al. Large-scale Hf_{0.5}Zr_{0.5}O₂ membranes with robust ferroelectricity. *Adv. Mater.*, 2022, **34(24)**: 2109889.
- [36] BOYN S, GROLLIER J, LECERF G, et al. Learning through

- ferroelectric domain dynamics in solid-state synapses. *Nat. Commun.*, 2017, **8**: 14736.
- [37] JERRY M, CHEN P, ZHANG J, et al. Ferroelectric FET analog synapse for acceleration of deep neural network training. 2017 IEEE International Electron Devices Meeting (IEDM), San Francisco, 2017: 6.2.1.
- [38] LI J, GE C, DU J, et al. Reproducible ultrathin ferroelectric domain switching for high-performance neuromorphic computing. *Adv. Mater.*, 2020, **32**(7): 1905764.
- [39] YOONG H Y, WU H, ZHAO J, et al. Epitaxial ferroelectric $\text{Hf}_{0.5}\text{Zr}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$ thin films and their implementations in memristors for brain-inspired computing. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2018, **28**(50): 1806037.
- [40] WANG R V, FONG D D, JIANG F, et al. Reversible chemical switching of a ferroelectric film. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 2009, **102**(4): 047601.
- [41] LU H, BARK C W, ESQUE DE LOS OJOS D, et al. Mechanical writing of ferroelectric polarization. *Science*, 2012, **336**(6077): 59.
- [42] CHEN W, LIU J, MA L, et al. Mechanical switching of ferroelectric domains beyond flexoelectricity. *Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids*, 2018, **111**: 43.
- [43] LI T, LIPATOV A, LU H, et al. Optical control of polarization in ferroelectric heterostructures. *Nat. Commun.*, 2018, **9**(1): 3344.
- [44] LONG X, TAN H, SÁNCHEZ F, et al. Non-volatile optical switch of resistance in photoferroelectric tunnel junctions. *Nat. Commun.*, 2021, **12**: 382.
- [45] LUO Z D, XIA X, YANG M M, et al. Artificial optoelectronic synapses based on ferroelectric field-effect enabled 2D transition metal dichalcogenide memristive transistors. *ACS Nano*, 2020, **14**(1): 746.
- [46] CUI B, FAN Z, LI W, et al. Ferroelectric photosensor network: an advanced hardware solution to real-time machine vision. *Nat. Commun.*, 2022, **13**: 1707.
- [47] LI J K, GE C, JIN K J, et al. Self-driven visible-blind photodetector based on ferroelectric perovskite oxides. *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2017, **110**(14): 142901.
- [48] STEIGERWALD H, YING Y J, EASON R W, et al. Direct writing of ferroelectric domains on the x - and y -faces of lithium niobate using a continuous wave ultraviolet laser. *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2011, **98**(6): 62902.
- [49] REZNIK L G, ANIKIEV A A, UMAROV B S, et al. Studies of optical damage in lithium niobate in the presence of thermal gradients. *Ferroelectrics*, 1985, **64**(1): 215.
- [50] DU J, XIE D, ZHANG Q, et al. A robust neuromorphic vision sensor with optical control of ferroelectric switching. *Nano Energy*, 2021, **89**: 106439.
- [51] INDIVERI G, DOUGLAS R. Neuromorphic vision sensors. *Science*, 2000, **288**(5469): 1189.