# Article information:

Frontiers | A Brain-Inspired Homeostatic Neuron Based on Phase-Change Memories for Efficient Neuromorphic Computing  
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fnins.2021.709053/full>

# Article summary:

1. Artificial intelligence (AI) has seen significant breakthroughs in recent years, but lacks the plastic adaptation to the environment that is found in biological organisms.

2. Biological organisms rely on mechanisms of synaptic plasticity and neural activity for learning, such as Hebbian-type plasticity and homeostatic regulation.

3. Phase change memory (PCM) devices have been proposed as a promising synaptic connection for neuromorphic computation due to their 3D stacking capability, low-voltage operation, and multi-level capability.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the current state of artificial intelligence (AI), its limitations, and potential solutions to improve it. The article is well written and provides a comprehensive overview of the topic, including relevant research studies and examples. However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon.

First, the article does not provide any evidence or data to support its claims about AI's limitations or potential solutions to improve it. While the authors cite several research studies throughout the article, they do not provide any data or evidence from these studies to back up their claims. This makes it difficult to assess the trustworthiness and reliability of the article's claims.

Second, while the authors discuss potential solutions such as phase change memory (PCM) devices for neuromorphic computing, they do not explore any potential risks associated with this technology or other possible solutions that could be used instead. This lack of exploration into alternative solutions or potential risks leaves readers without a full understanding of all aspects of this topic.

Finally, while the authors discuss Hebbian-type plasticity and homeostatic regulation as mechanisms for learning in biological organisms, they do not explore how these mechanisms can be applied to AI systems or how they might interact with each other in order to improve AI performance. This lack of exploration into how these mechanisms can be applied to AI systems leaves readers without a full understanding of how these concepts might be used in practice.

In conclusion, while this article provides an informative overview of AI's limitations and potential solutions for improvement, it could benefit from providing more evidence and data to support its claims as well as exploring alternative solutions and potential risks associated with them. Additionally, further exploration into how Hebbian-type plasticity and homeostatic regulation can be applied to AI systems would help readers gain a better understanding of this topic overall.

# Topics for further research:

* Hebbian-type plasticity AI applications
* Homeostatic regulation AI systems
* Phase change memory AI risks
* Neuromorphic computing AI solutions
* Evidence-based AI limitations
* Data-driven AI improvement

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8f129795fdc35e333de9ddb557ea507c>