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Intrinsic Synaptic Computing with Domain Wall Devices

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Sponsors:

- Sandia National Laboratories
- O-REU at TAMU

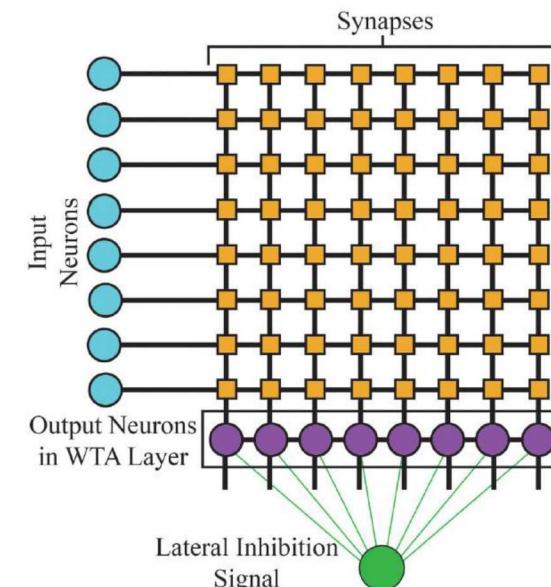
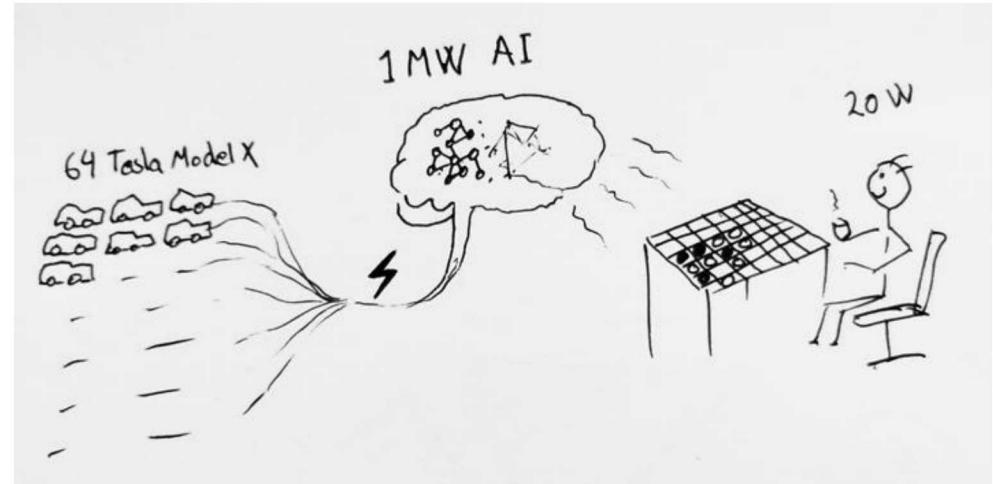
Collaborators:

- Matthew Marinella, SNL
- Christopher Bennett, SNL
- Tianyao (Patrick) Xiao, SNL
- INC Group at UT Austin

Neural Networks

- For big data applications, neural networks (NNs) are often used, but traditional computer architectures inefficient
- Synapses and neurons of a neural network can be implemented using spintronic devices
- Using intrinsic properties of magnetic materials, it is possible to implement controllable non-linear synapses
- Goal: model non-linear synaptic behavior at device and system level

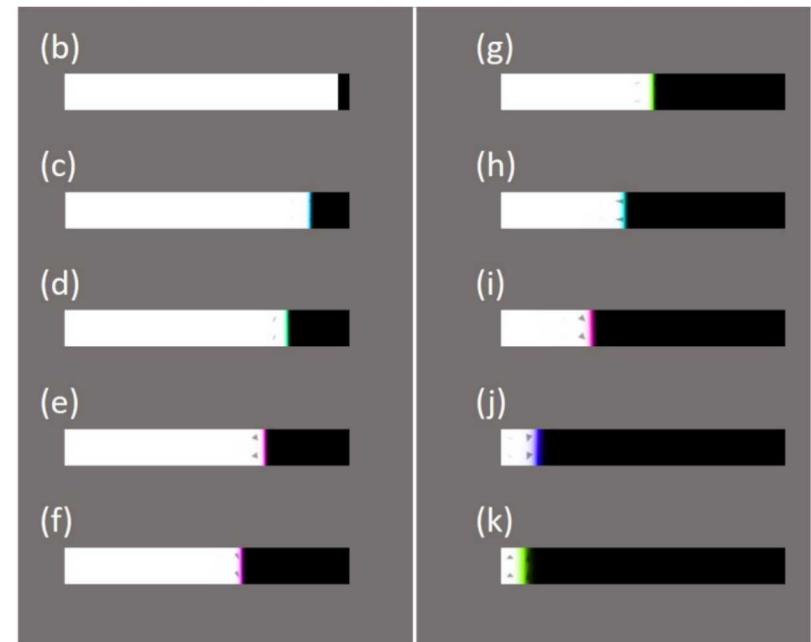
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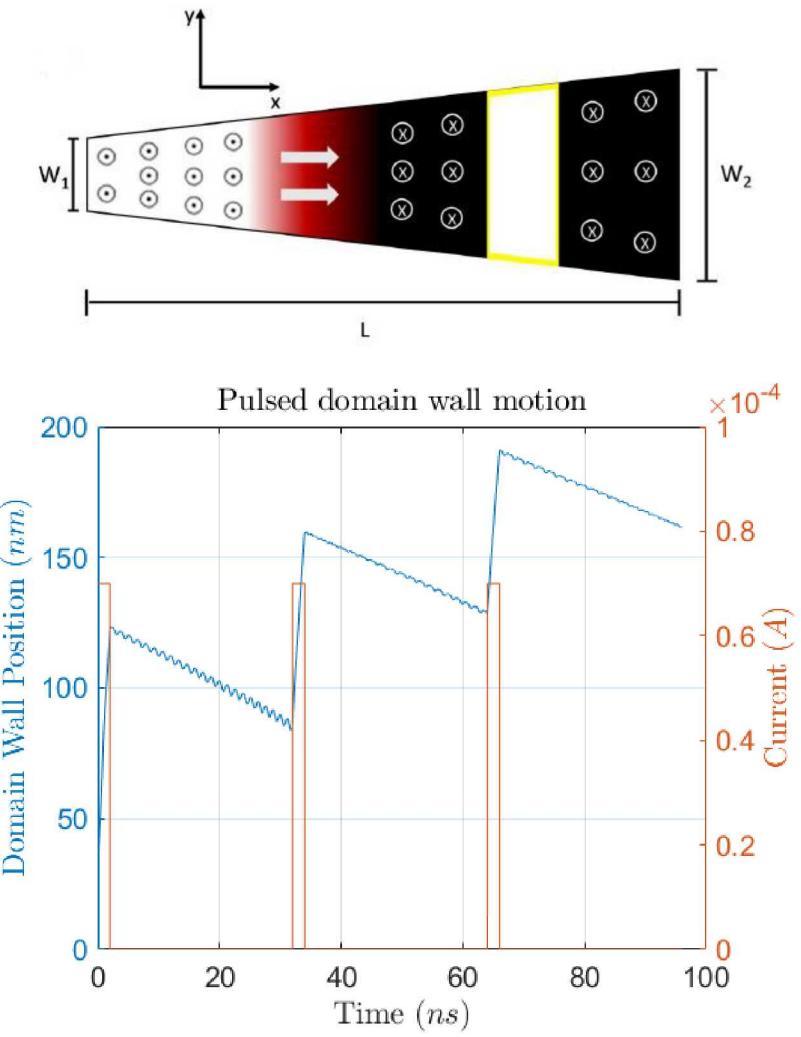
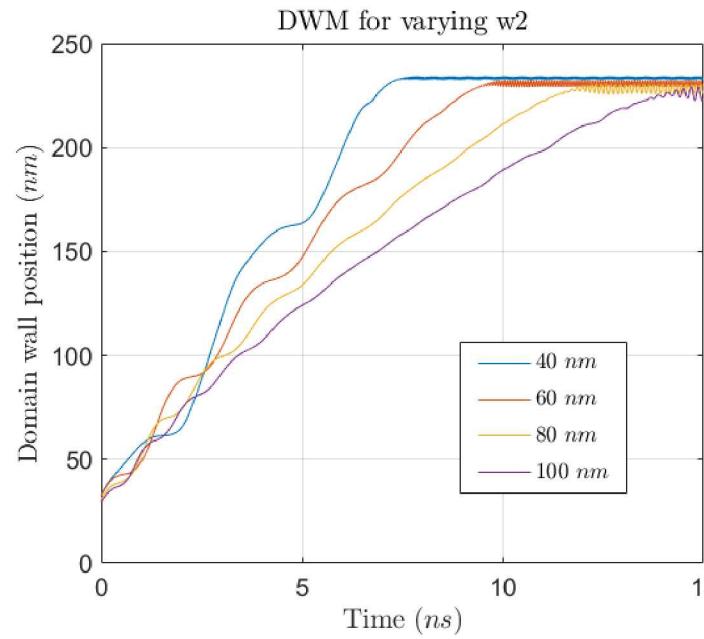
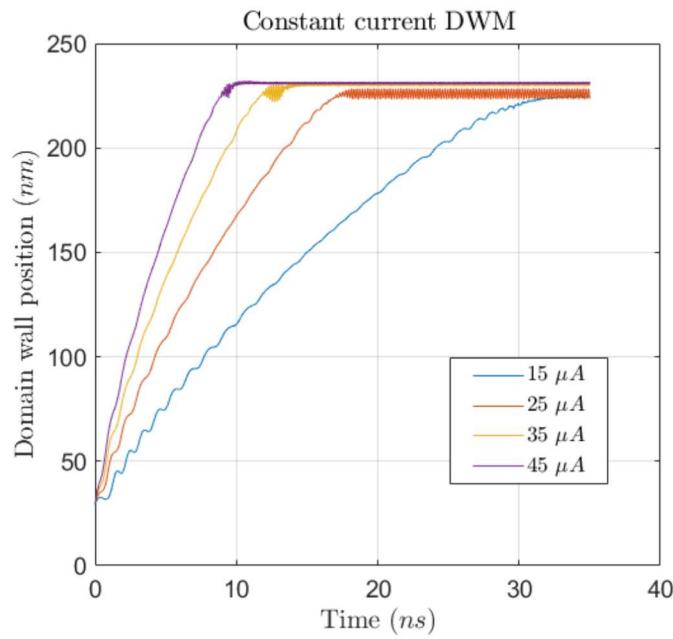
Micromagnetics and SPICE modeling

- Develop non-linear synapse model using micromagnetics simulation software MuMax3
- Verify behavior on a larger scale by using in conjunction with SPICE software
- Emphasis on ways to minimize leaking behavior in synapses

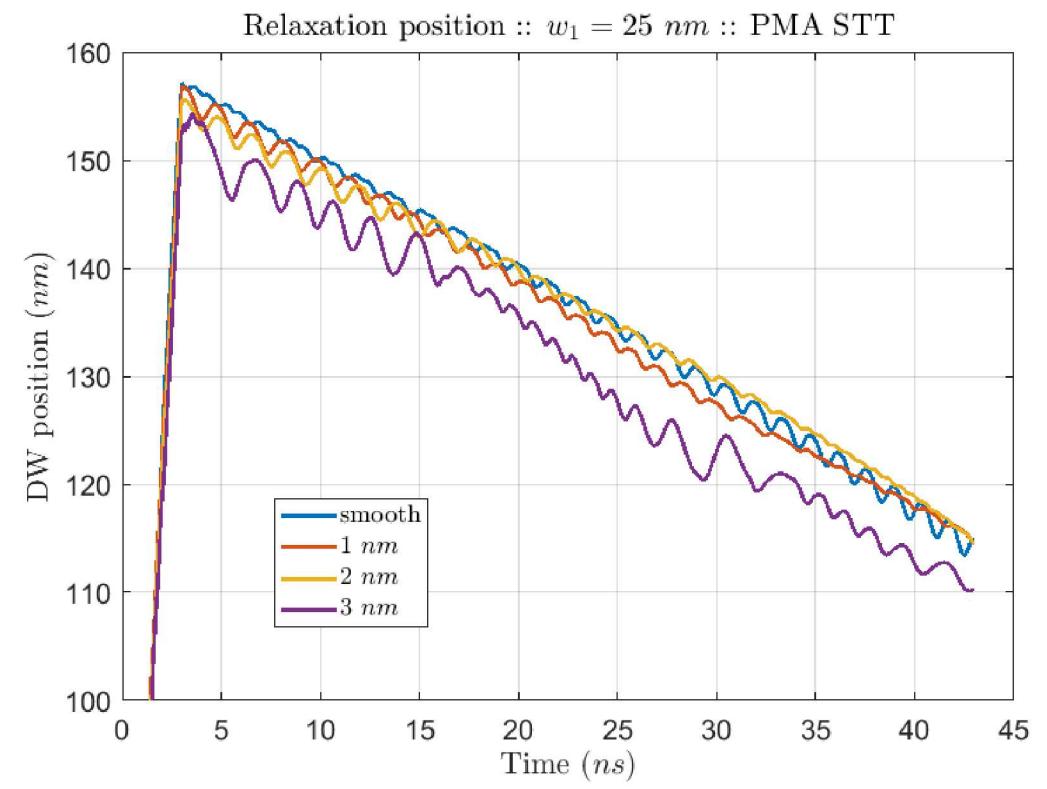
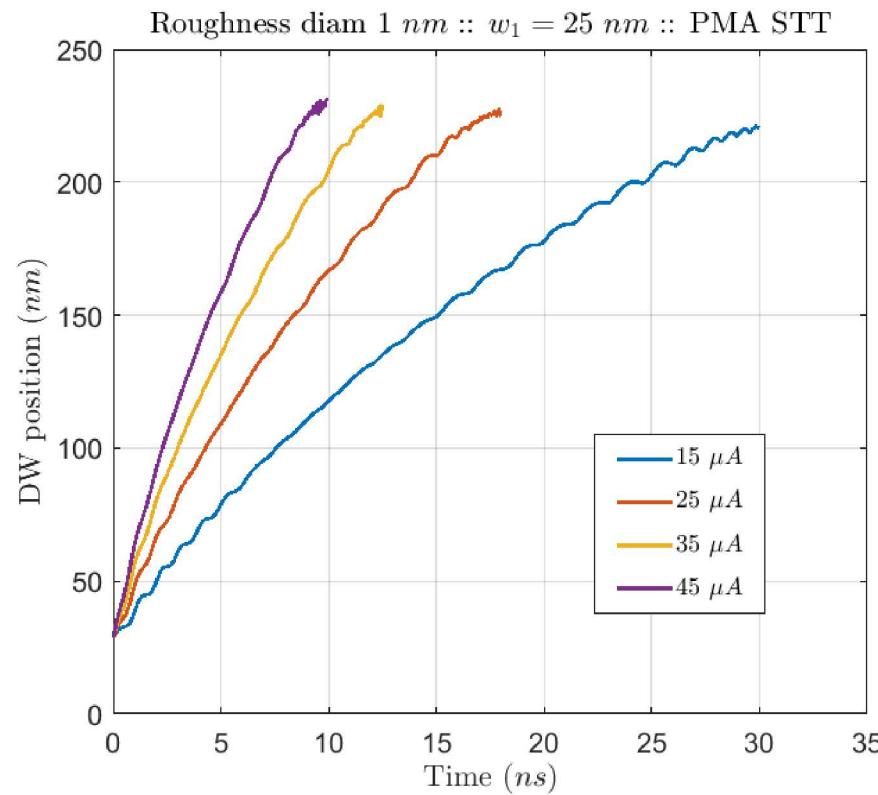
$$\vec{\tau}_{\text{ZL}} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2} ((1 + \xi\alpha) \vec{\mathbf{m}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{m}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla) \vec{\mathbf{m}}) + (\xi - \alpha) \vec{\mathbf{m}} \times (\vec{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla) \vec{\mathbf{m}})$$
$$\vec{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{\mu_B \mu_0}{2e\gamma_0 B_{\text{sat}}(1 + \xi^2)} \vec{\mathbf{j}}$$



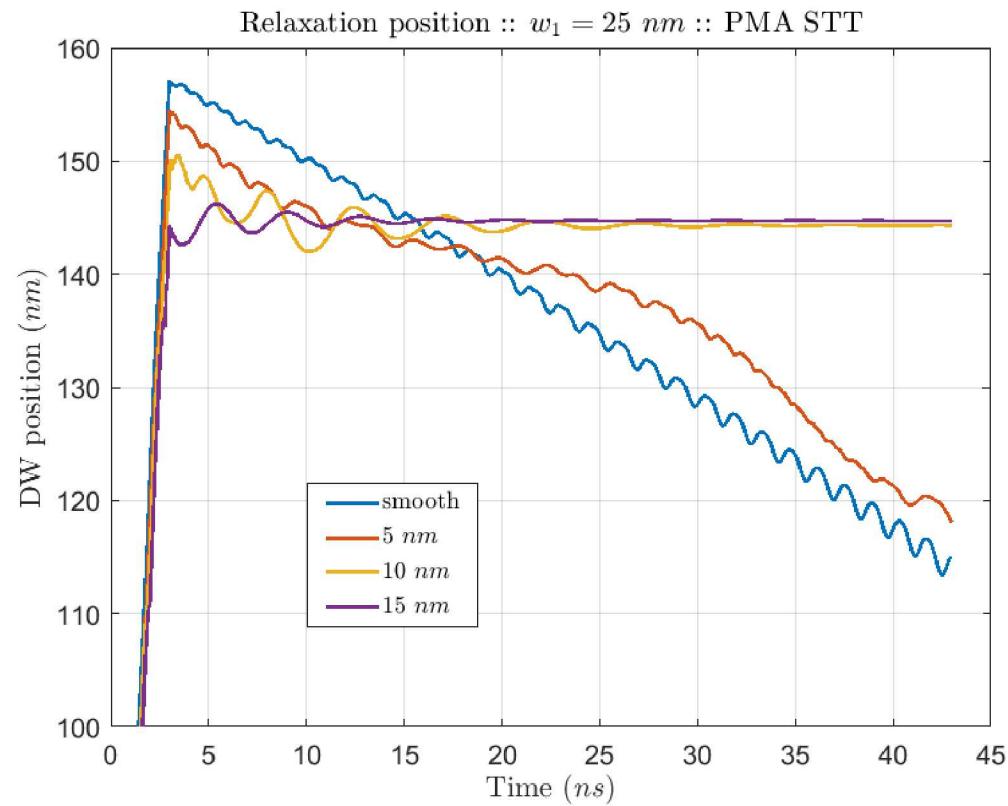
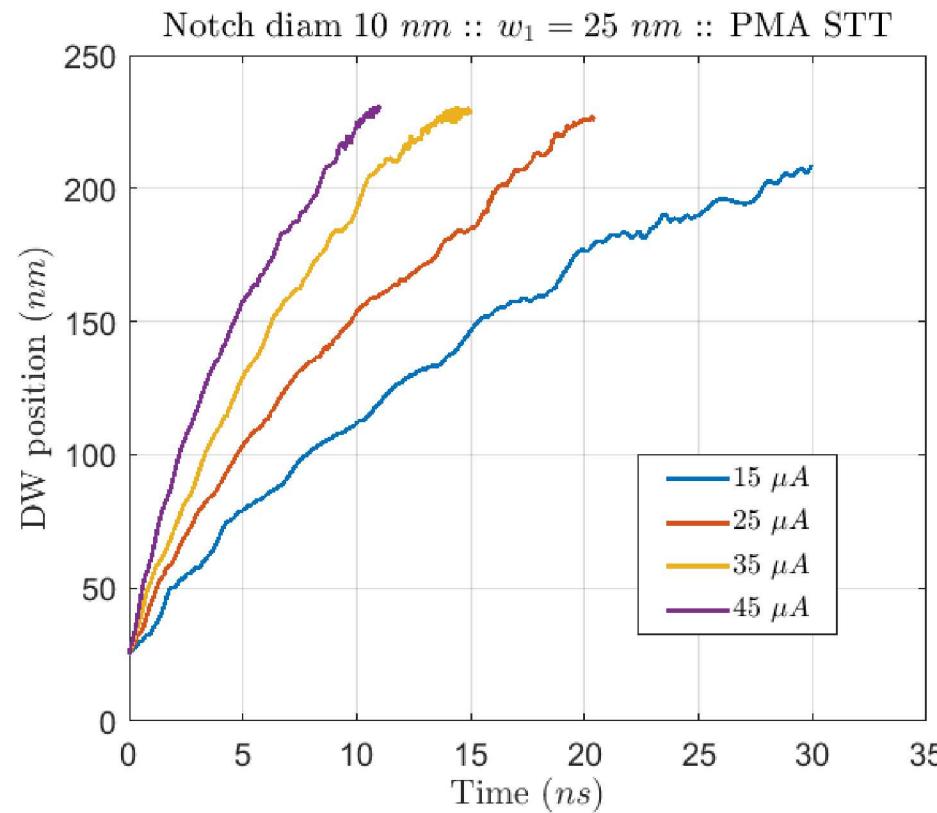
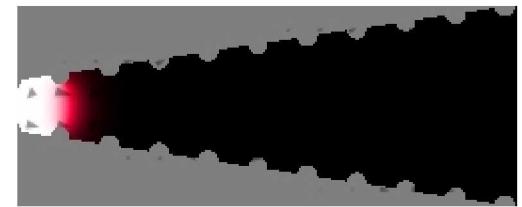
Benchmark results for smooth synapse



Results for synapse edge roughness



Results for synapse with notches



Conclusions and research direction

- Set up micromagnetics model of trapezoidal synapse using CoFeB material parameters with implementation of:
 - Spin transfer torque, spin Hall effect, Rashba effect
 - Notches and surface roughness
 - PMA vs IMA materials
- Notches and surface roughness both retain properties of nonlinear propagation, but only sufficient diameter notches prevent leaking
- Next step: Investigate notch diameter vs maximum synapse pinning location