Energy-efficient design for emerging NVM technology

"enabled by carbon nano-materials"

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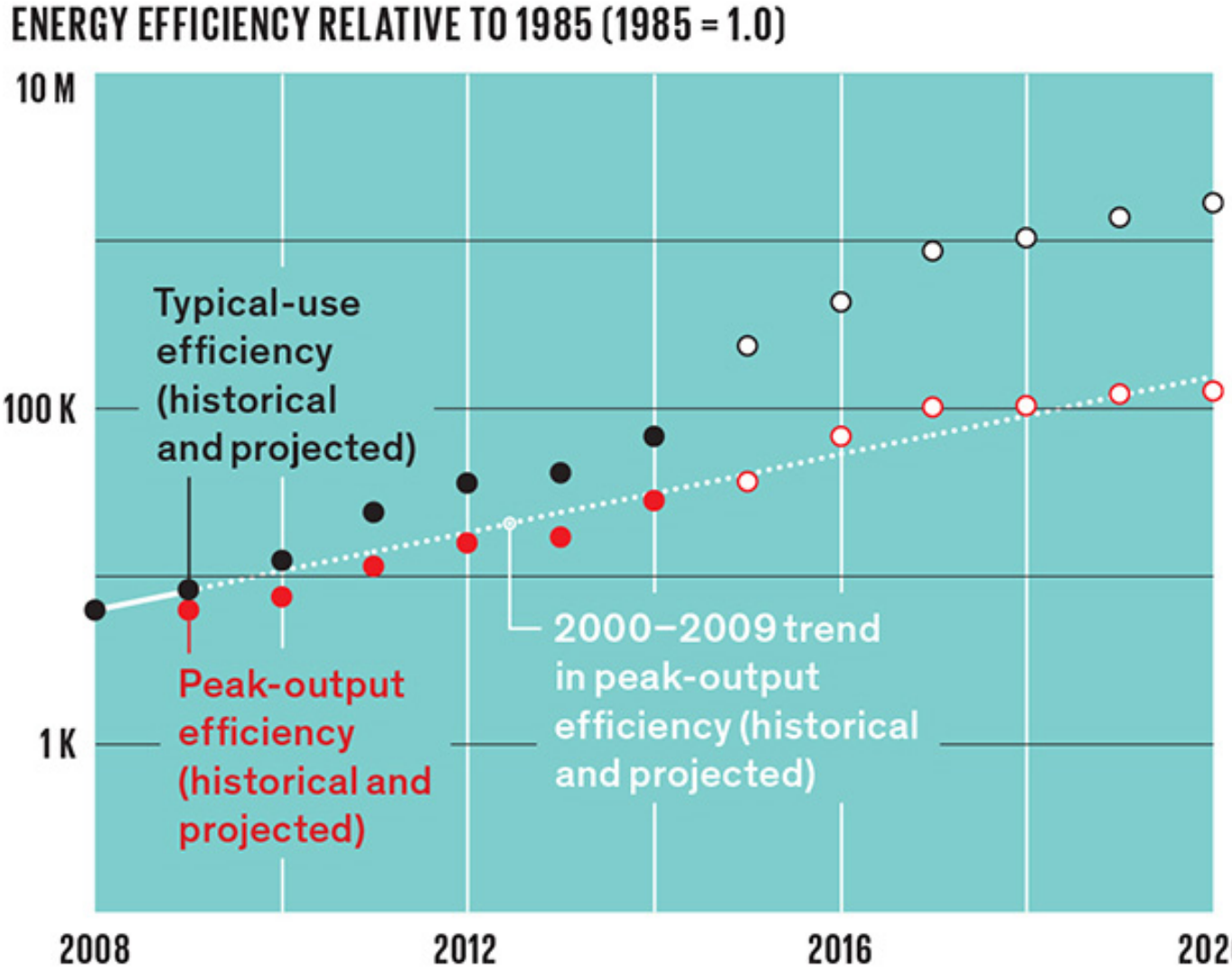
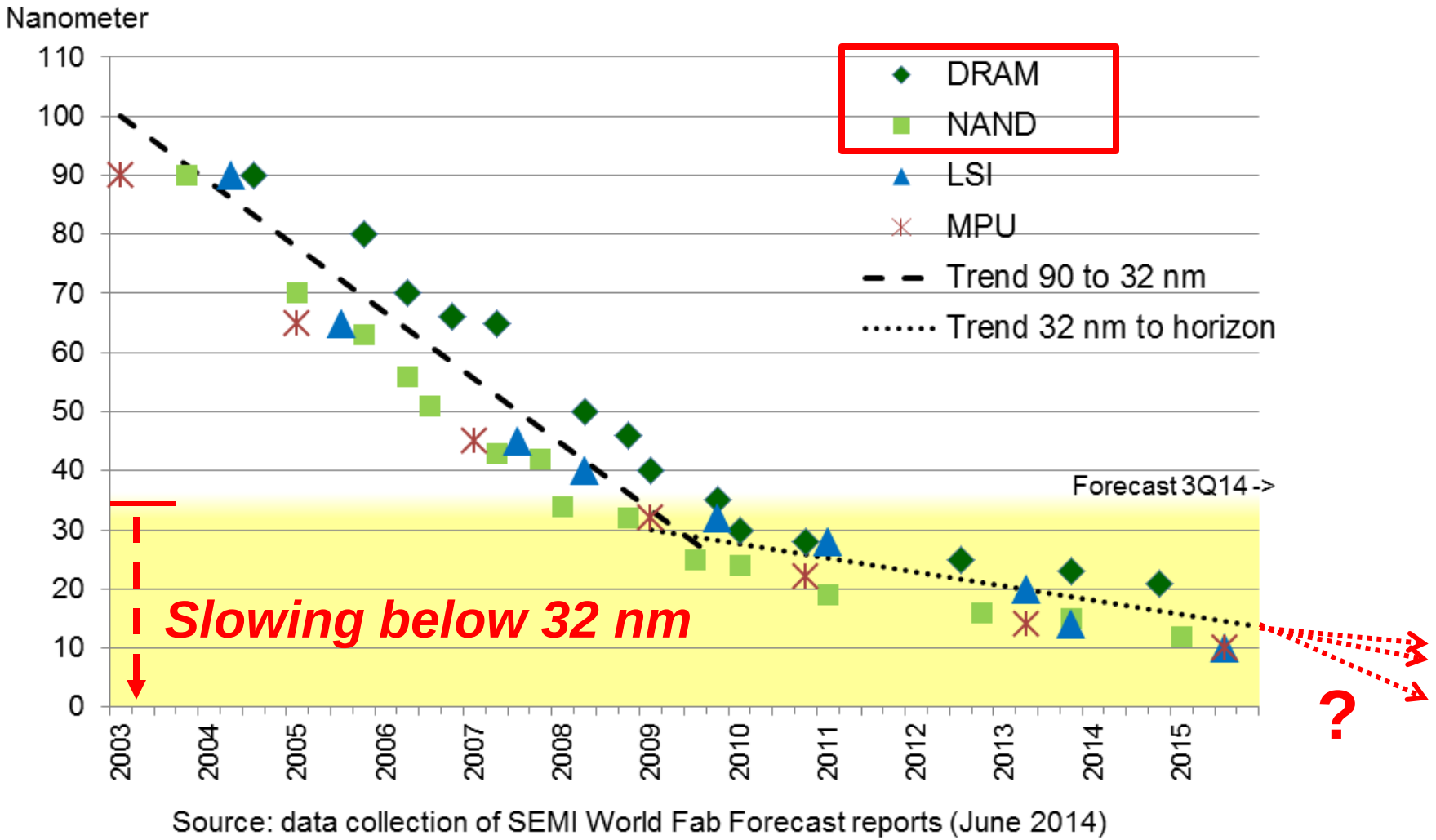
50 years of Moore's law, "*how about energy?*"



Data sources: AMD, Koomey et al. (2011)

"Technology node transitions (volume production)"



Source: data collection of SEMI World Fab Forecast reports (June 2014)

“What’s the difference?”

vs.

$ 299

$ 399

“Adding more NAND”

vs.

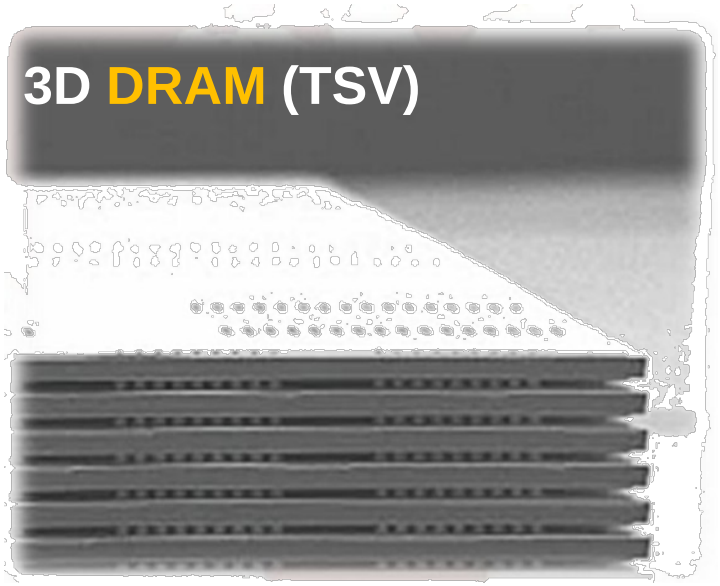
16 GB

(DRAM + NAND)

64 GB

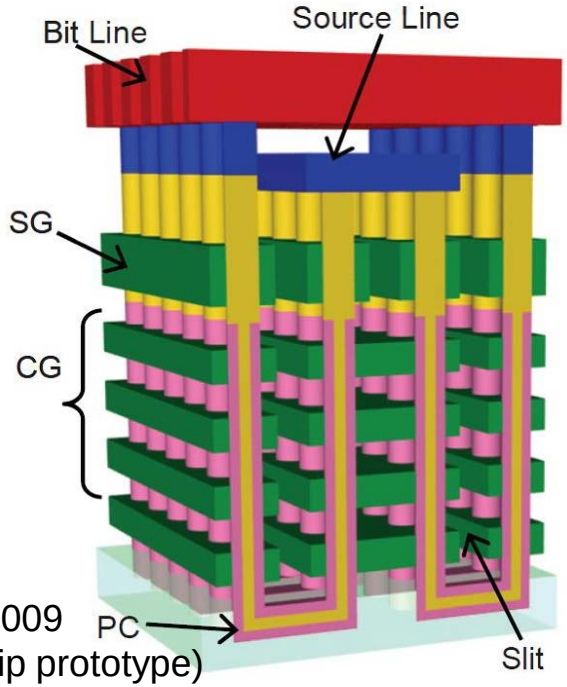
(DRAM + ***MORE NAND***)

"New tricks to further increase density"



SK Hynix, 2013 (product)

3D NAND
- Tohiba (BiCS)
- Sandisk (BiCS)
- Samsung (TCAT)
- SK-Hynix
- Micron
- …



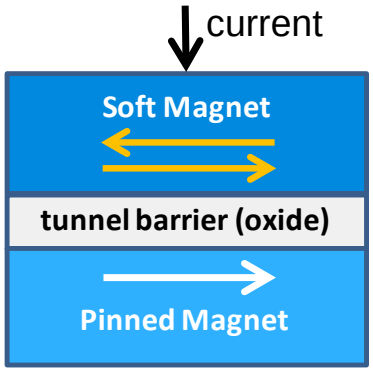
Toshiba, 2009
(32 Gb-chip prototype)

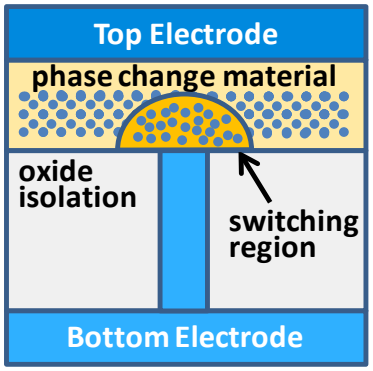
"Fundamental solution"

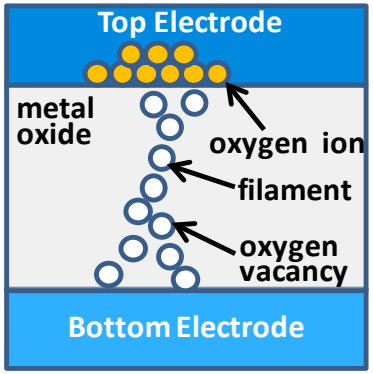
Emerging non-volatile memory (NVM)

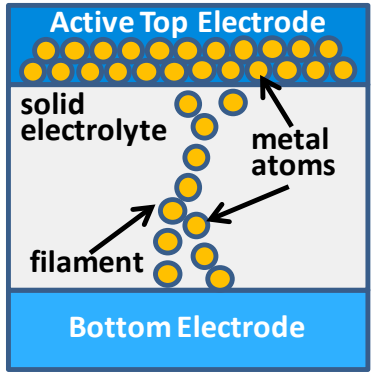
; sub-10 nm scalability & low cost (<0.1$/GB)

“New” Players in NVM









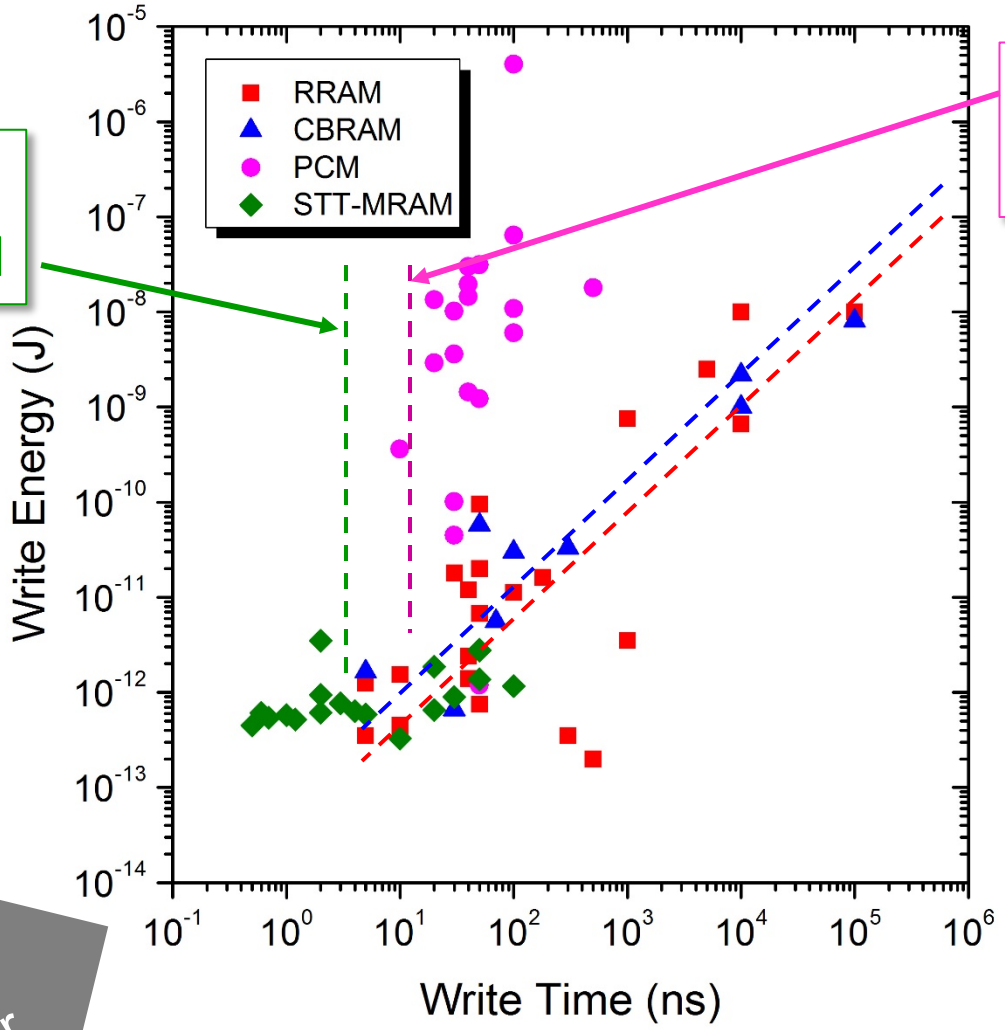
STT-MRAM	PCM	RRAM	CBRAM
Spin torque transfer magnetic random access memory	Phase change memory	Resistive switching random access memory	Conductive bridge random access memory

Random access, non-volatile, no erase before write

Energy vs Speed Trade-Off @ Device Level

Nothing faster than STT-MRAM

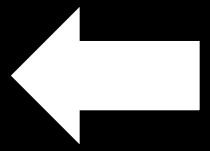
Speed limited by physics



Good corner

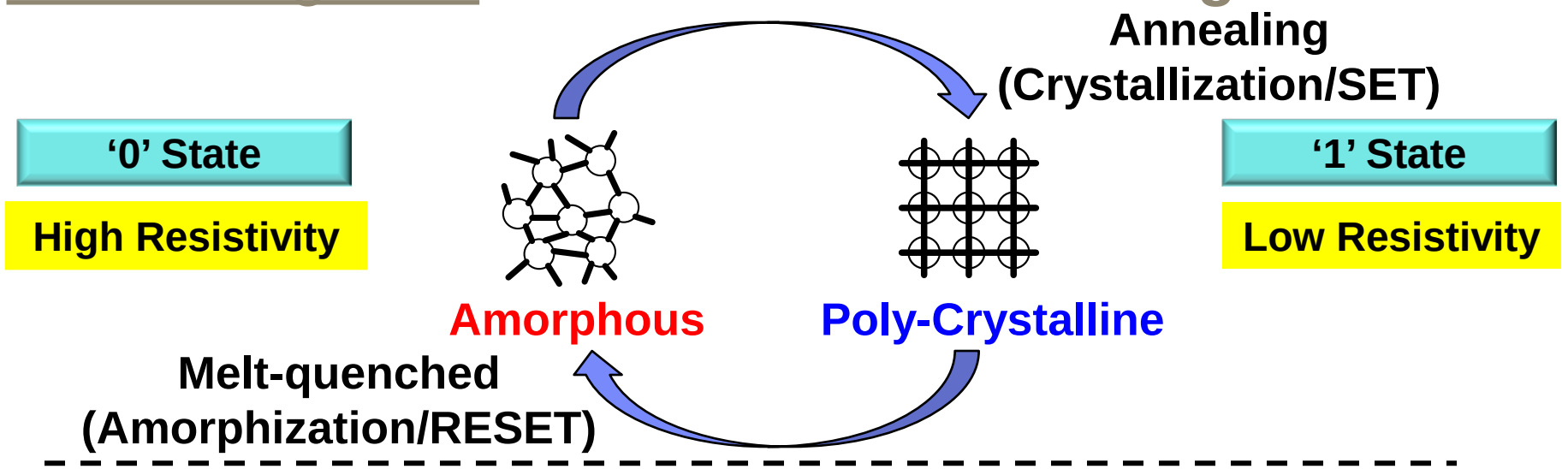
Wong and Ahn et al. “Stanford Memory Trends”, https://nano.stanford.edu

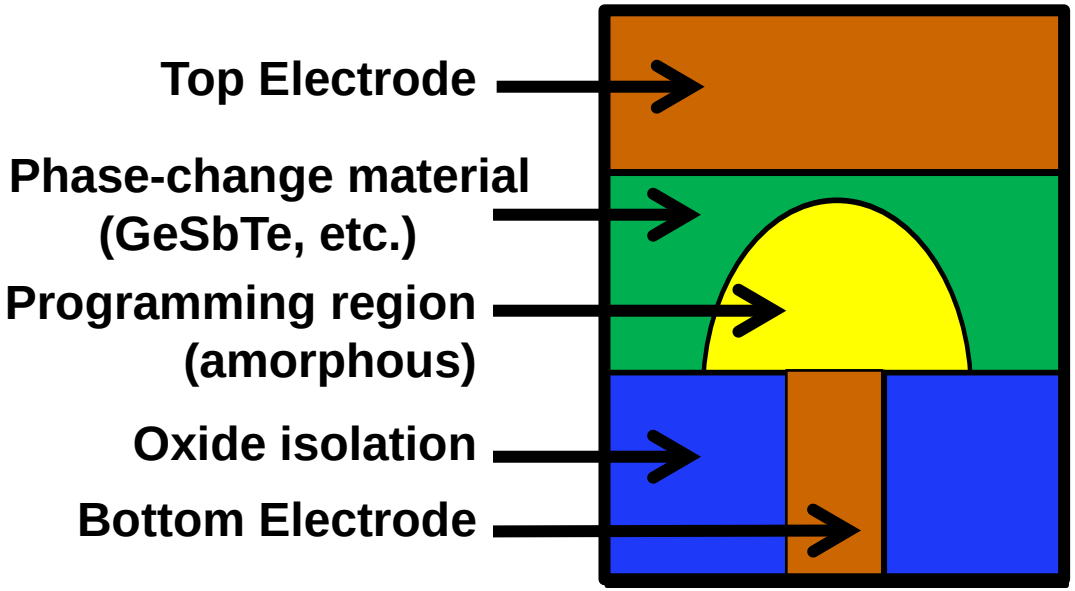
1. Energy-efficient *Cell* design

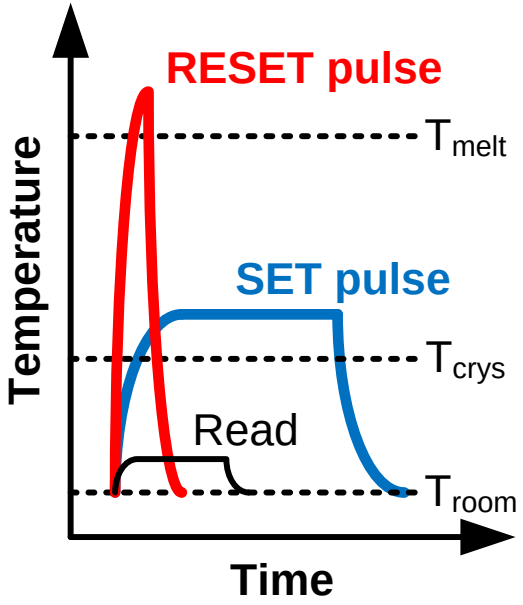


2. Energy-efficient *Architecture* design

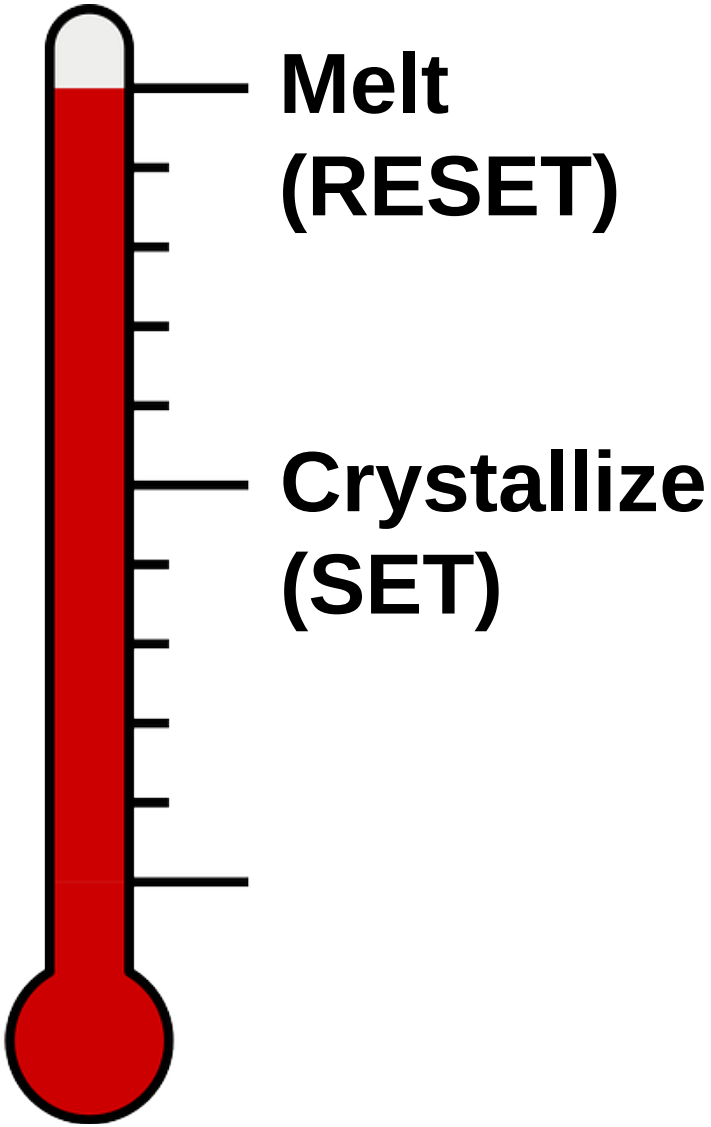
PCM at a glance: **Based on Joule-heating**







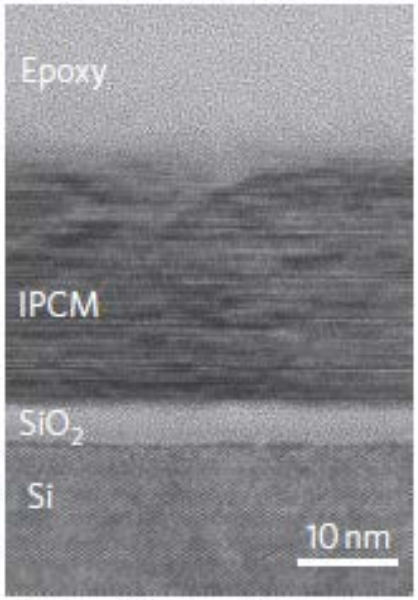
“How hot is $Ge_2Sb_2Te_5$?”



Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Materials** Engineering

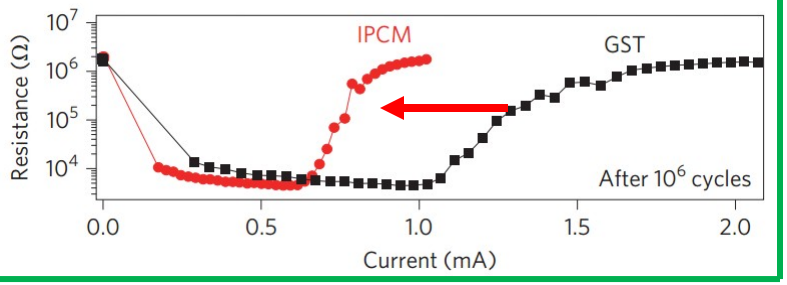
Example:

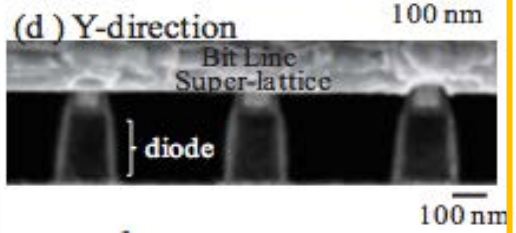
Recent studies with **$GeTe/Sb_2Te_3$ super-lattice** structure

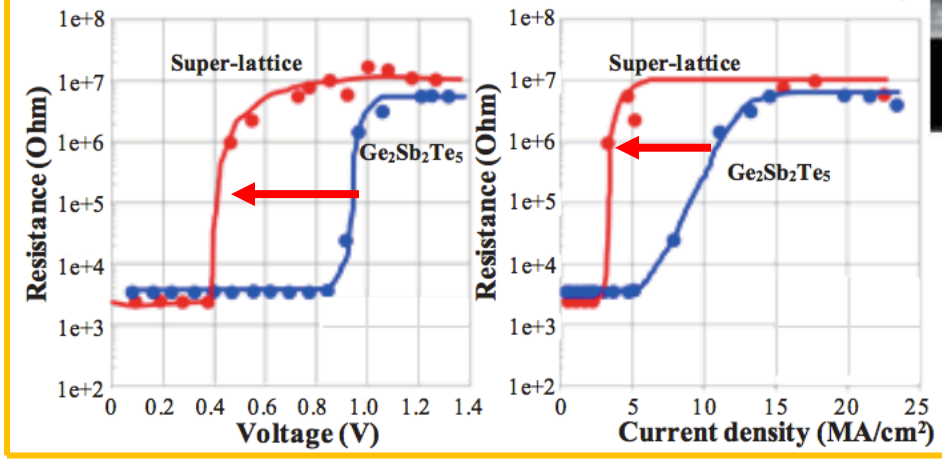


IPCM (Interfacial PCM)

(R.E. Simpson, Nature Nanotech. **6**, 2011)





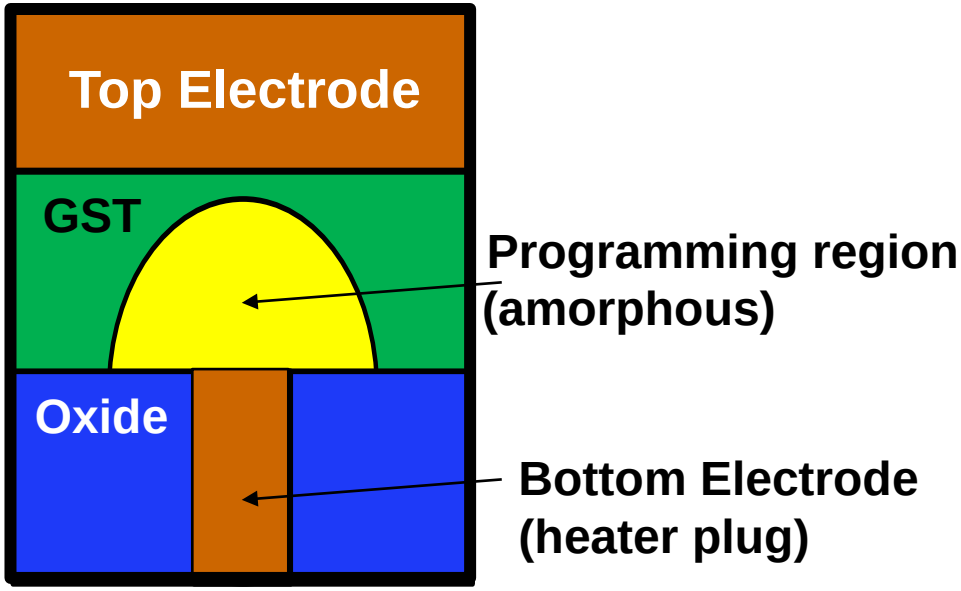


Charge-injection Super-lattice PCM

(N. Takaura, VLSI 2013)

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

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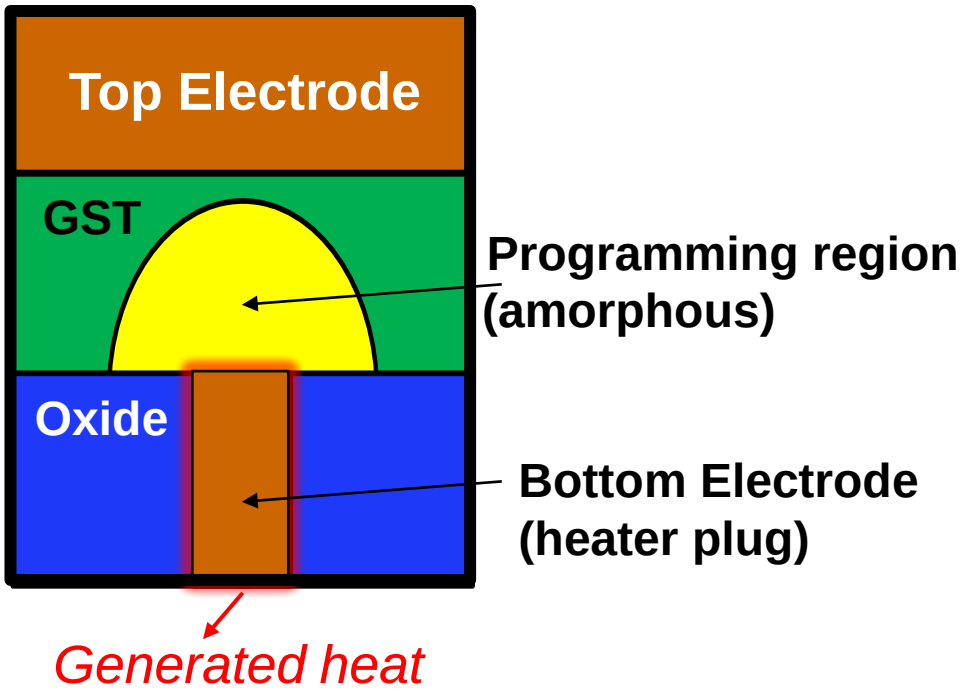
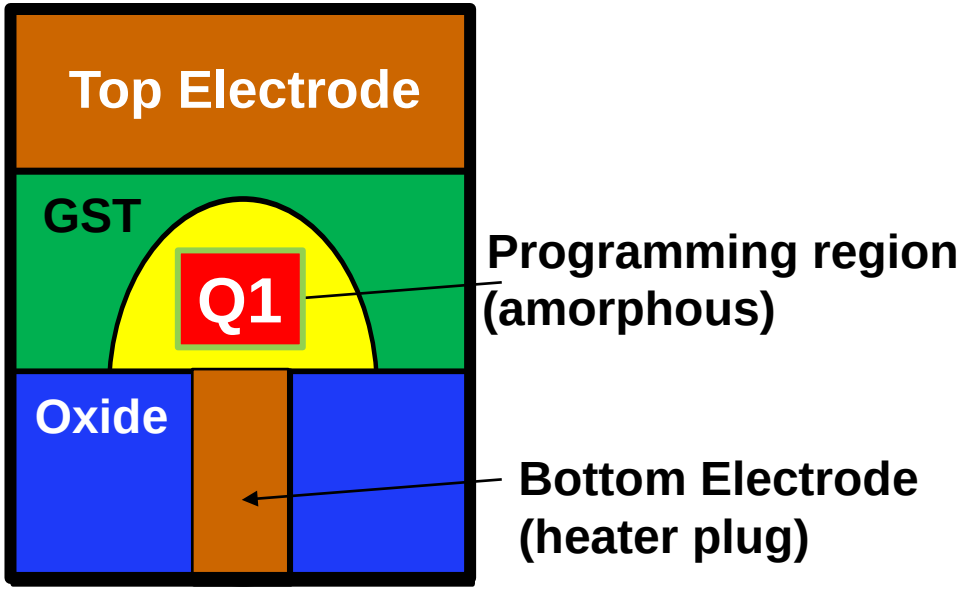


Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"

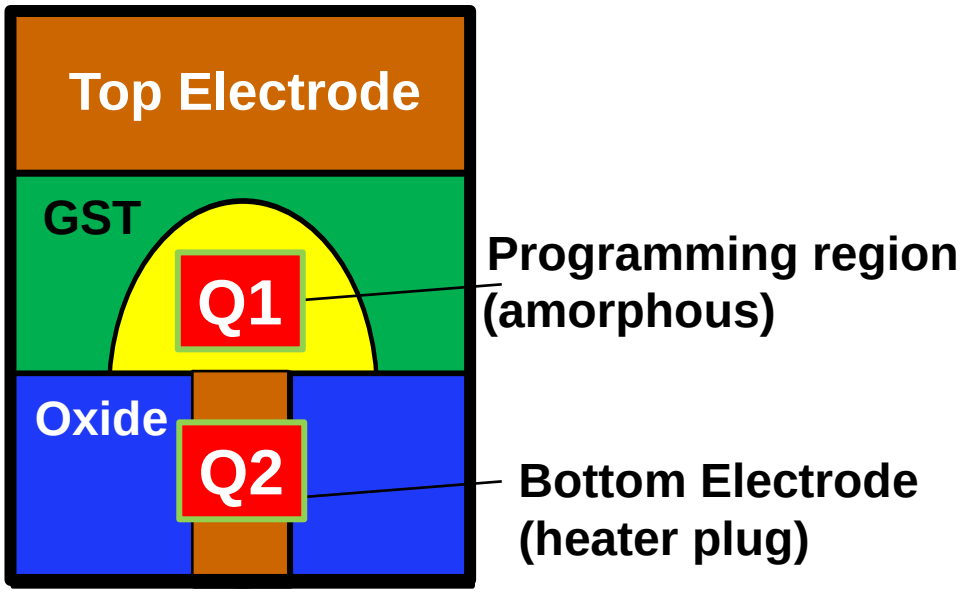
Q1 Used for switching



Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



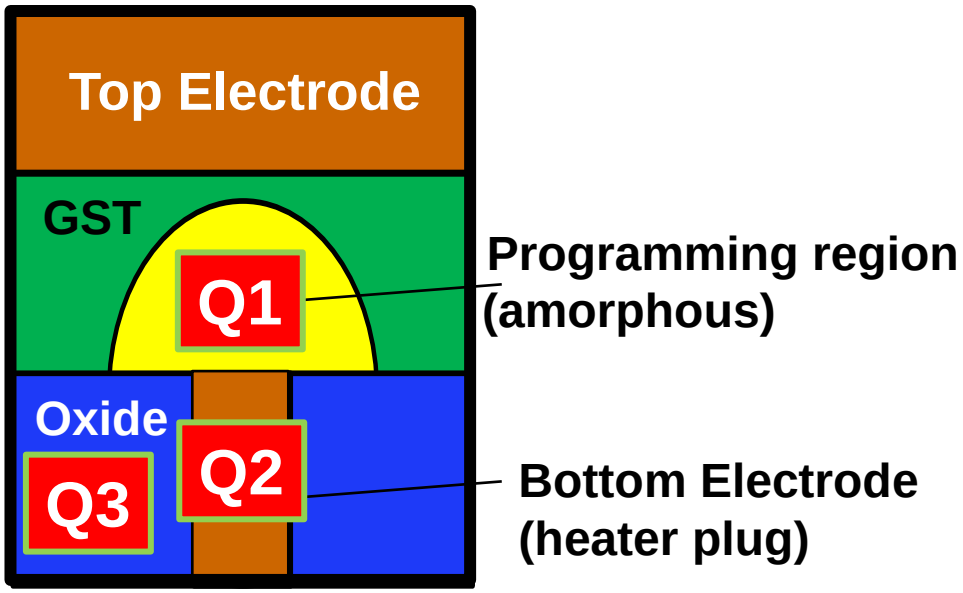
Q1 Used for switching

Q2 Stored in the heater

Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Q1 Used for switching

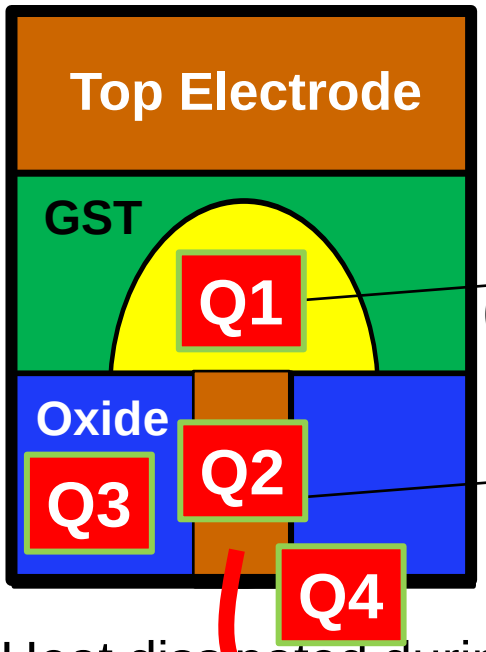
Q2 Stored in the heater

Q3 Diffused into oxide

Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Programming region (amorphous)

Bottom Electrode (heater plug)

Heat dissipated during RESET in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Q1 Used for switching

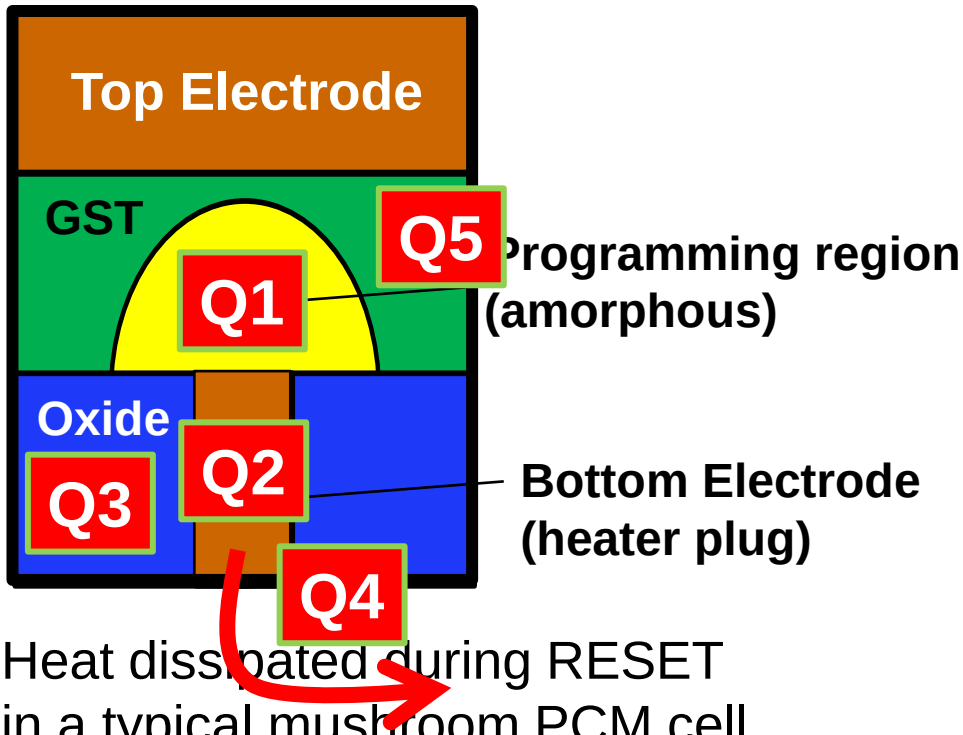
Q2 Stored in the heater

Q3 Diffused into oxide

Q4 Flows into the metal (at the bottom)

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Q1 Used for switching

Q2 Stored in the heater

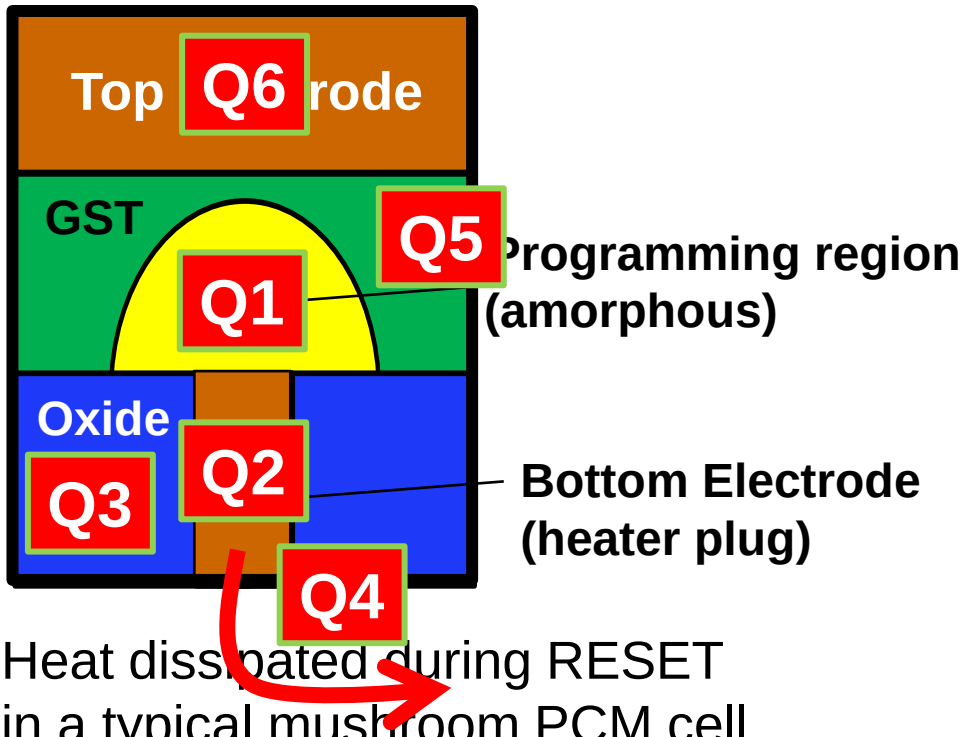
Q3 Diffused into oxide

Q4 Flows into the metal (at the bottom)

Q5 Diffused into surrounding GST (crystalline)

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell

Q1 Used for switching

Q2 Stored in the heater

Q3 Diffused into oxide

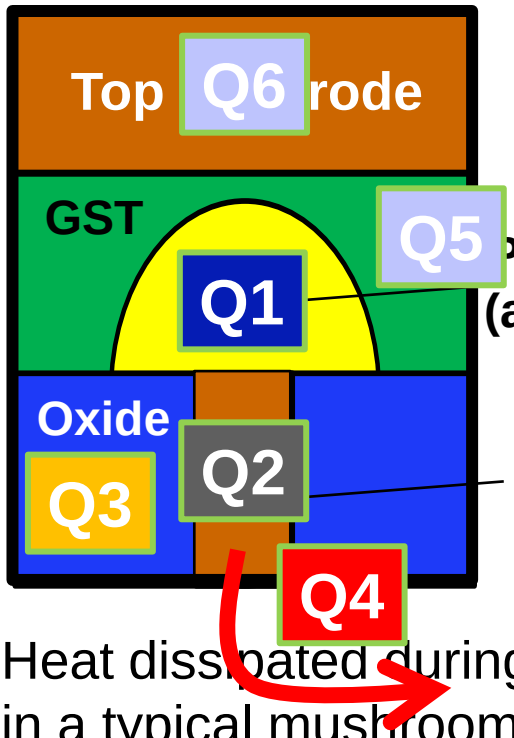
Q4 Flows into the metal (at the bottom)

Q5 Diffused into surrounding GST (crystalline)

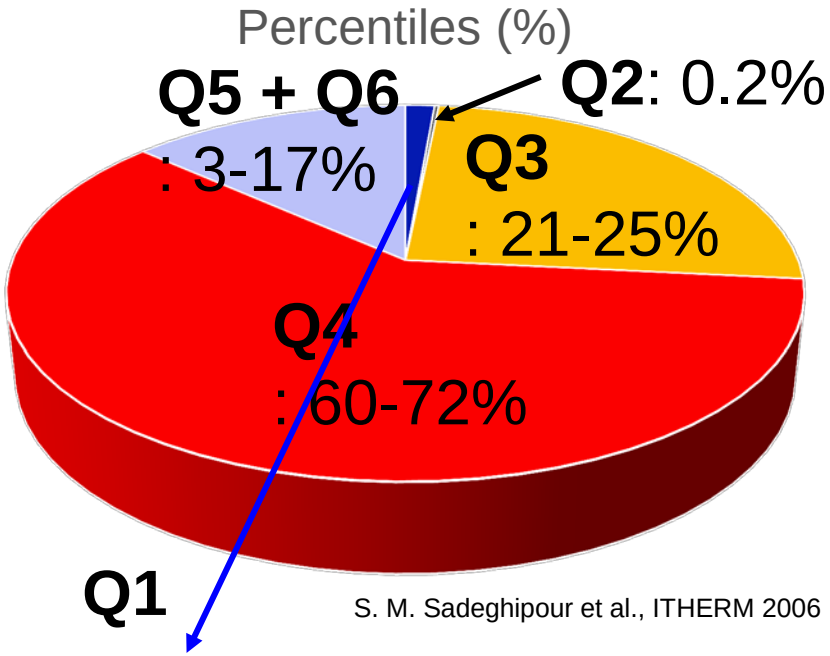
Q6 Flows into the metal (at the top)

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Heat dissipated during RESET in a typical mushroom PCM cell

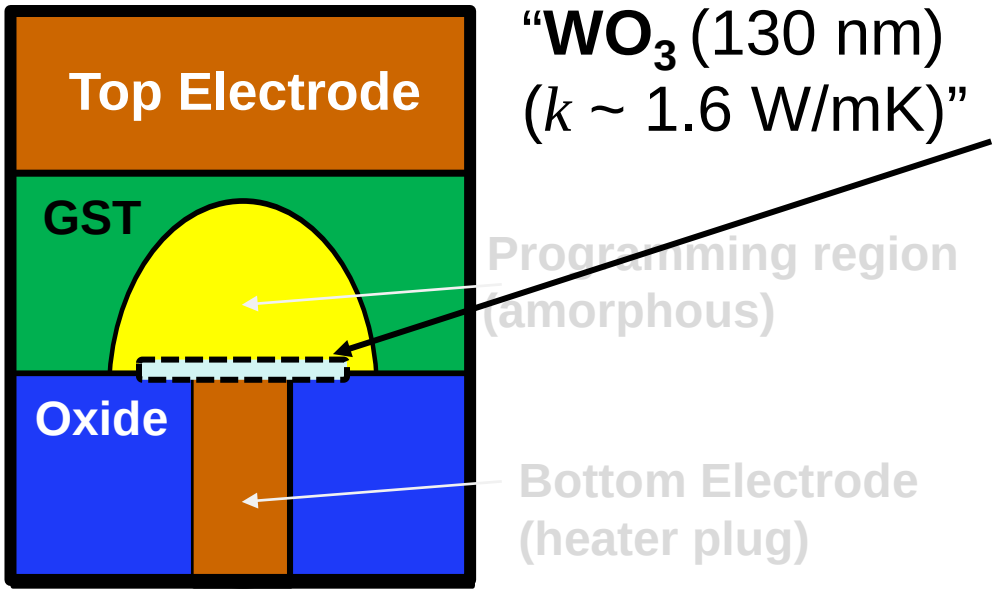


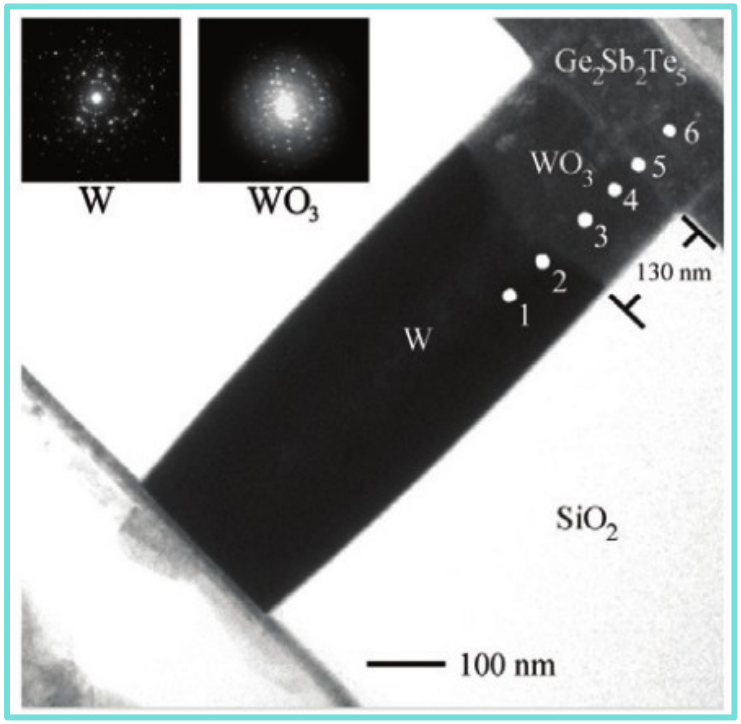
S. M. Sadeghipour et al., ITHERM 2006

"Only a very small fraction (< 1 %) of the generated heat is actually used in the active region"

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating**,"





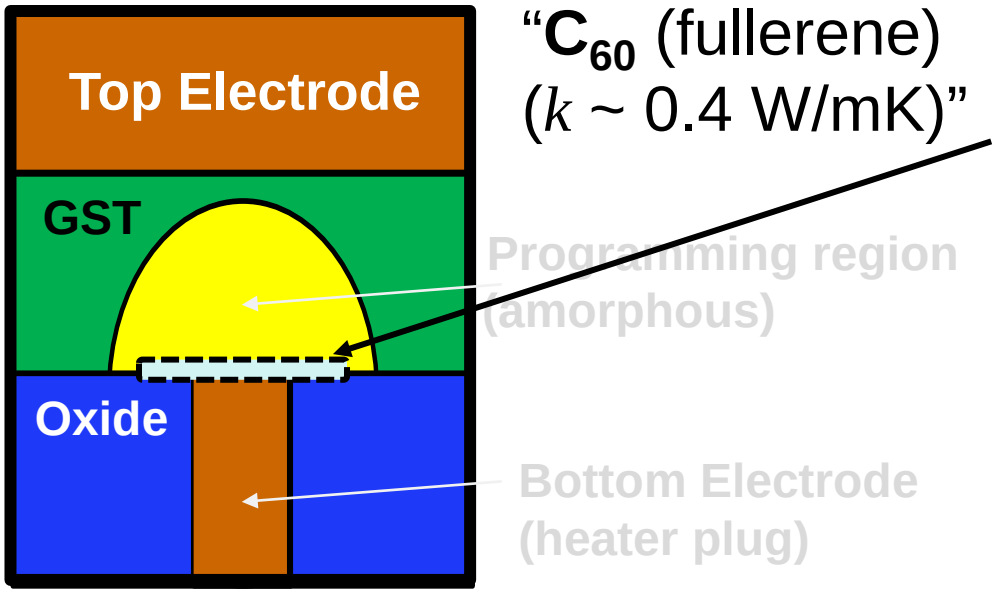
F. Rao, Nanotech. **19**, 2008

Heat dissipated during RESET in a typical mushroom PCM cell

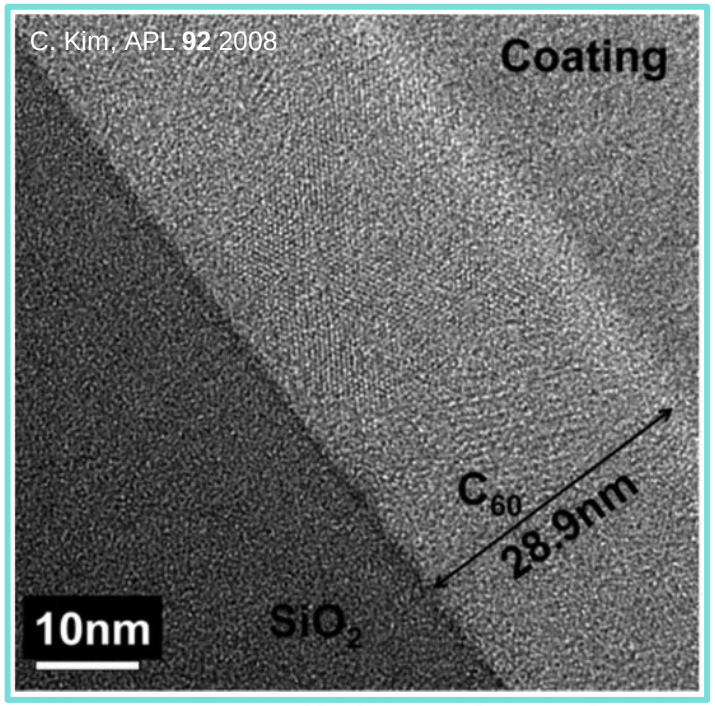
"Only a very small fraction (< 1 %) of the generated heat is actually used in the active region"

Toward lower I_{RESET}: **Thermal** Engineering

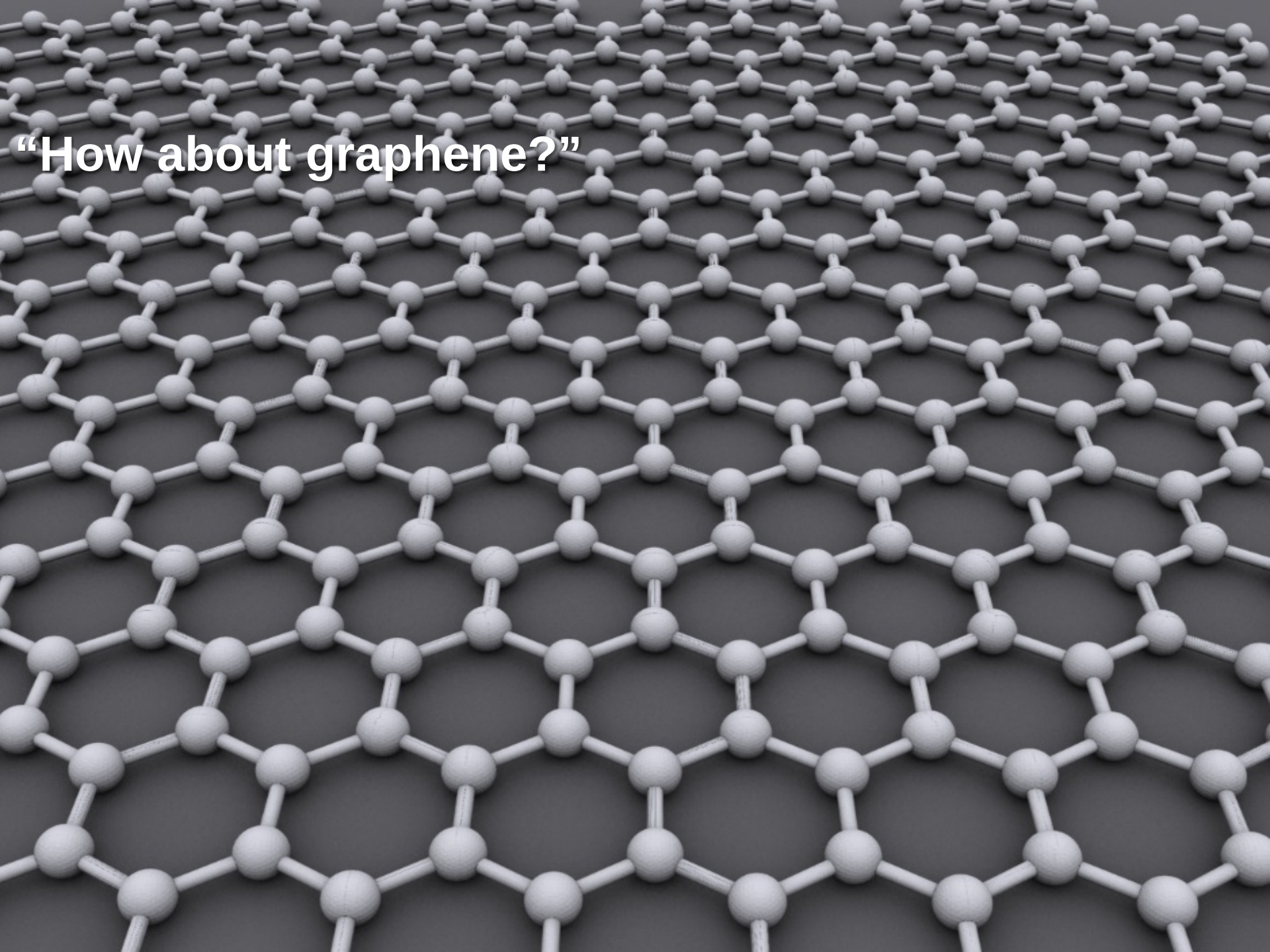
Remembering that PCM operation is based on "**Joule Heating,**"



Heat dissipated during RESET
in a typical mushroom PCM cell



"Only a very small fraction (< 1 %) of the generated heat is actually used in the active region"

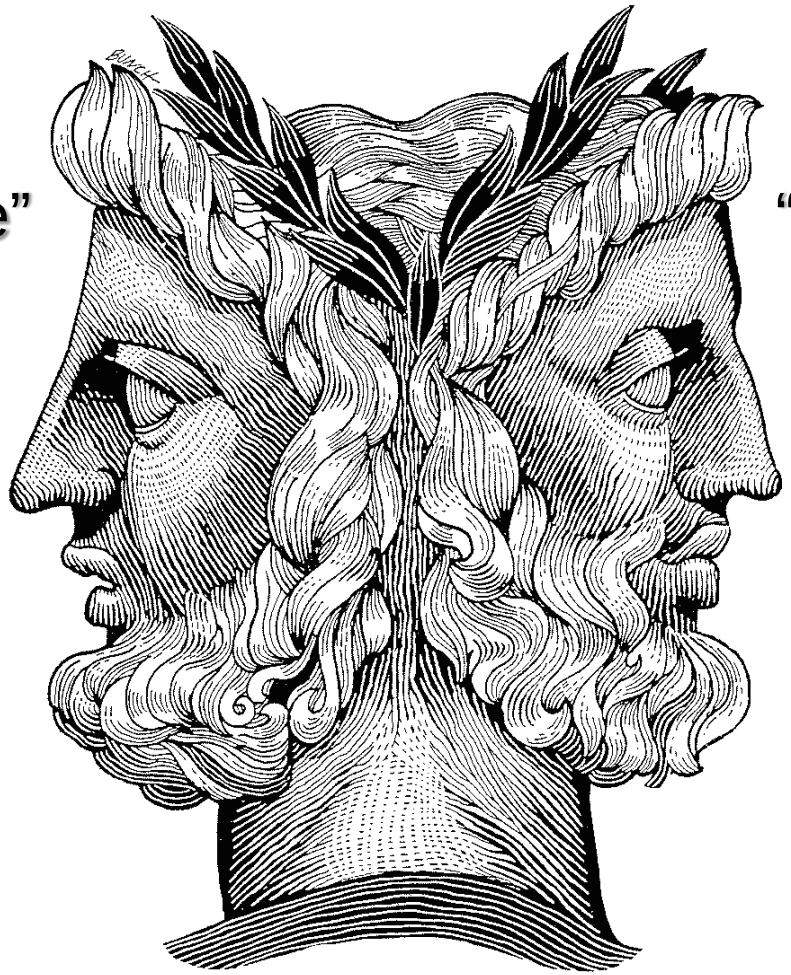

“How about graphene?”

The Janus faces of graphene

See references

[1] Pop et al. MRS Bull. 2012
[2] Guzman et al. ITherm. 2014
[3] Koh et al. Nano Lett. 2010
[4] Mak et al. APL 2010

“In-plane”



“Out-of-plane”

SLG

3 Å

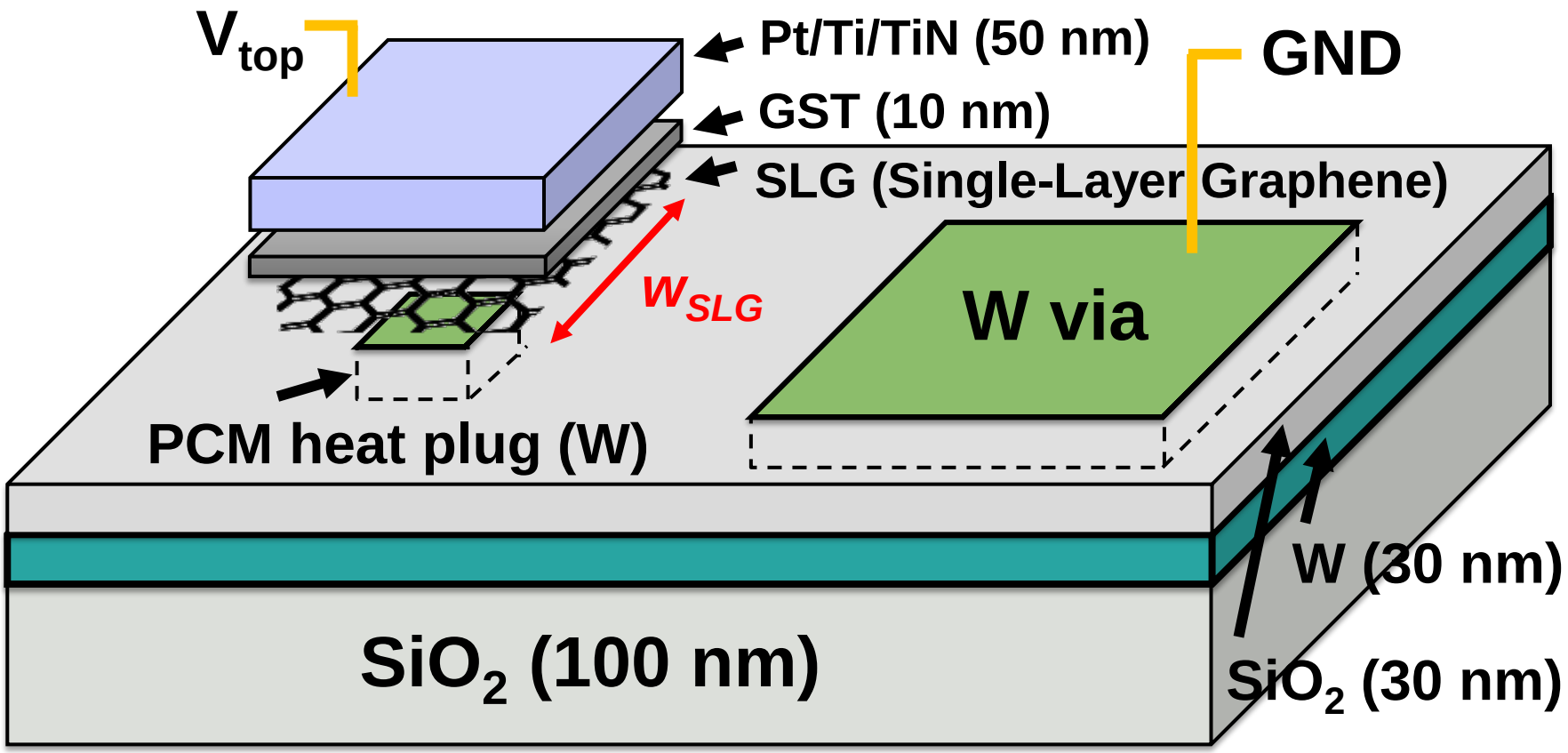
“thermally equivalent”

GST

200 Å

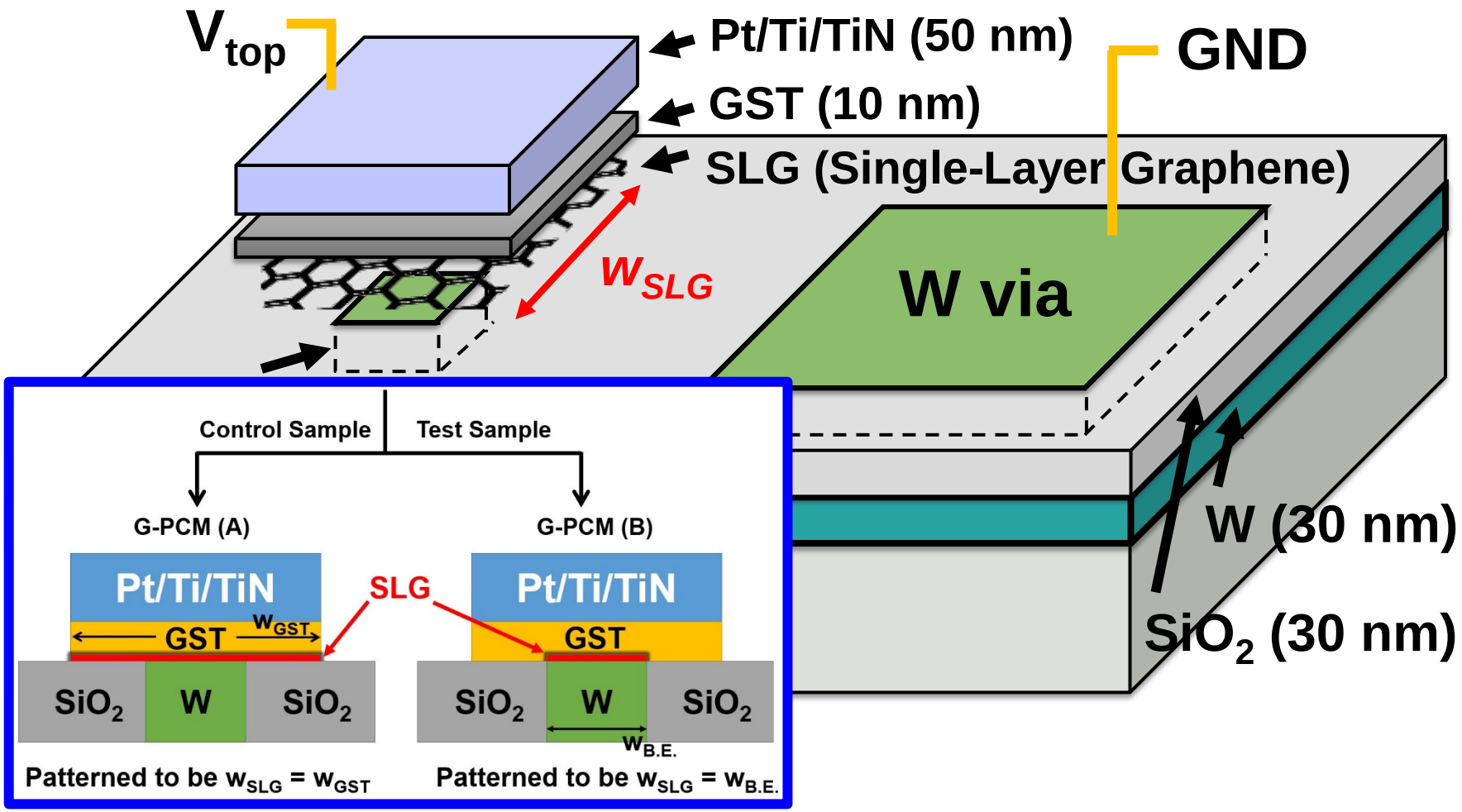
Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

G-PCM: Device structure



Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

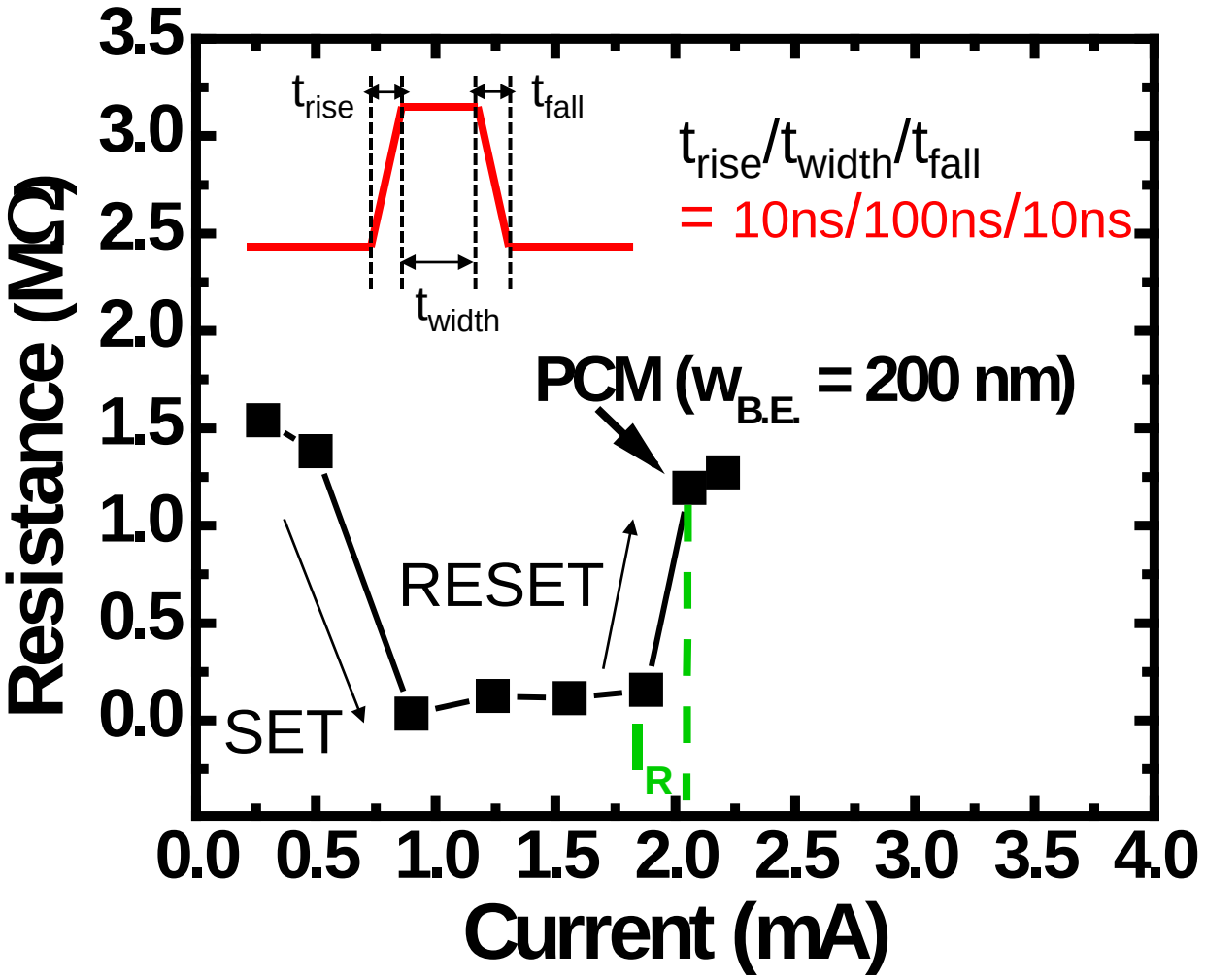
G-PCM: Device structure

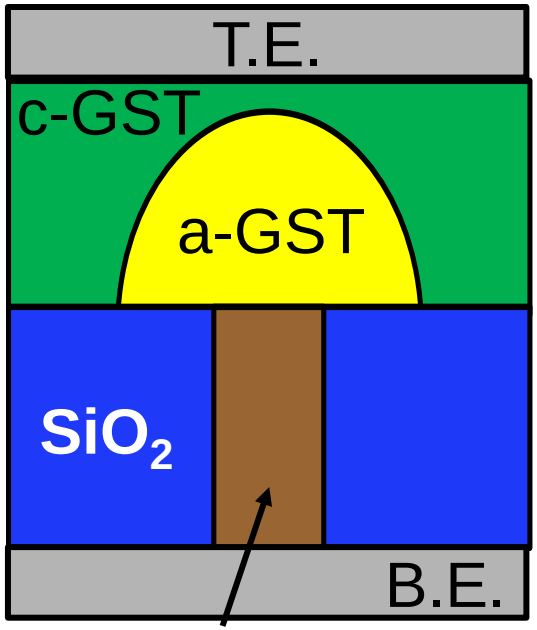


Active device region

Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

G-PCM: I_{RESET} of traditional PCM



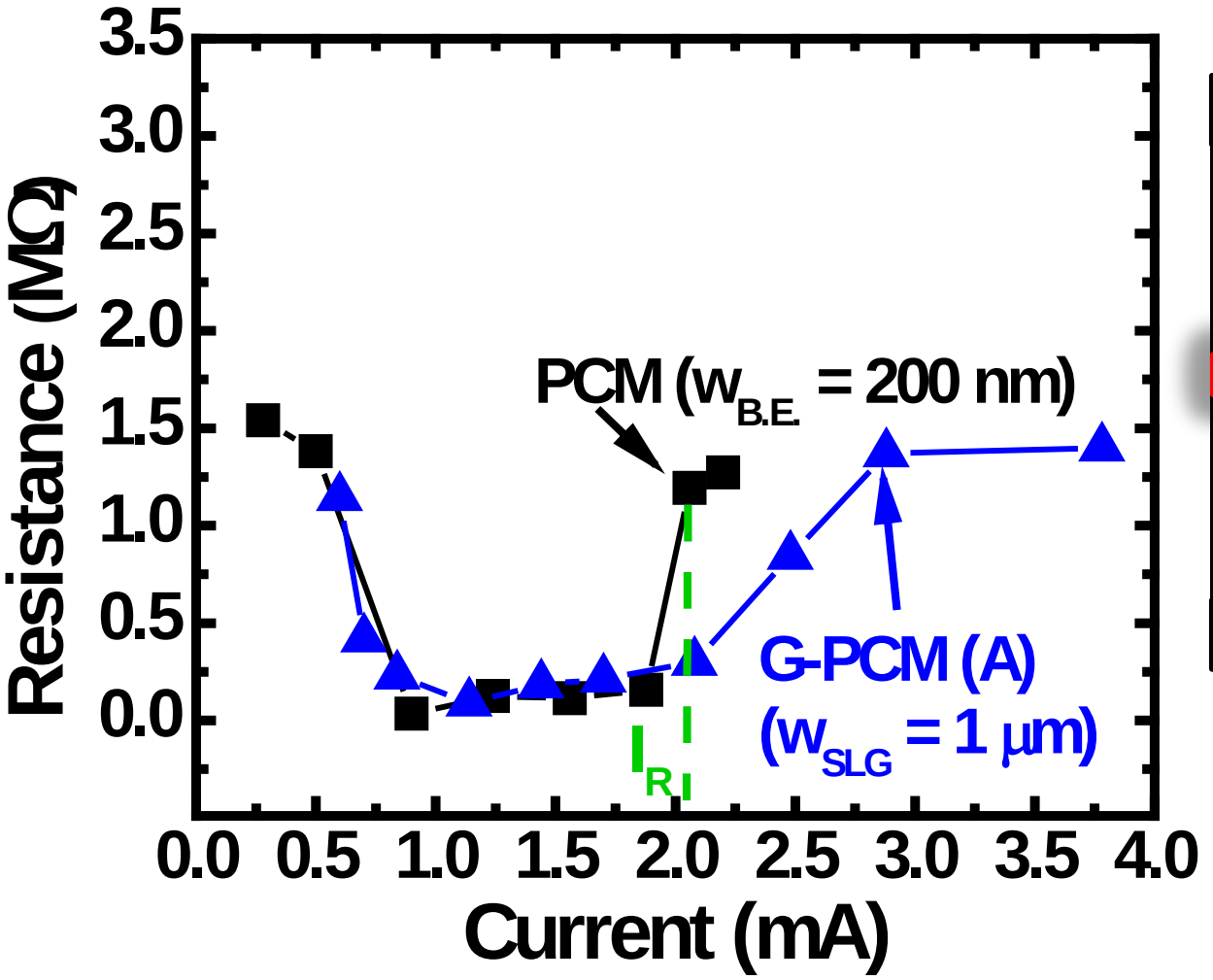


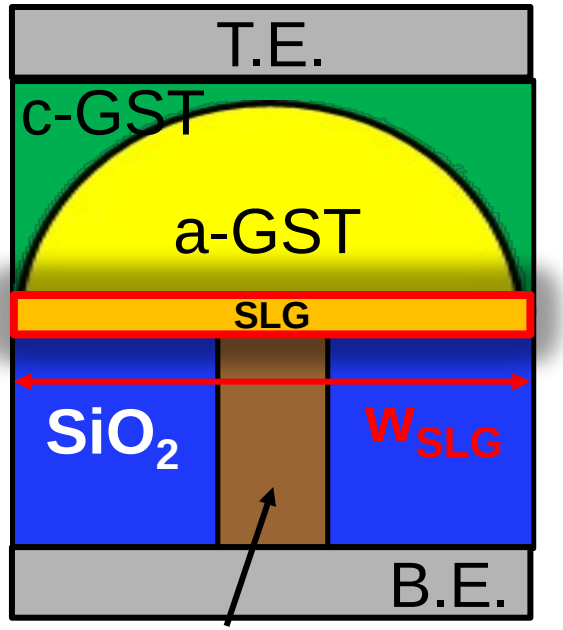
Heater (W plug)

"PCM"

Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

G-PCM: I_{RESET} of GPCM (A) – Control sample



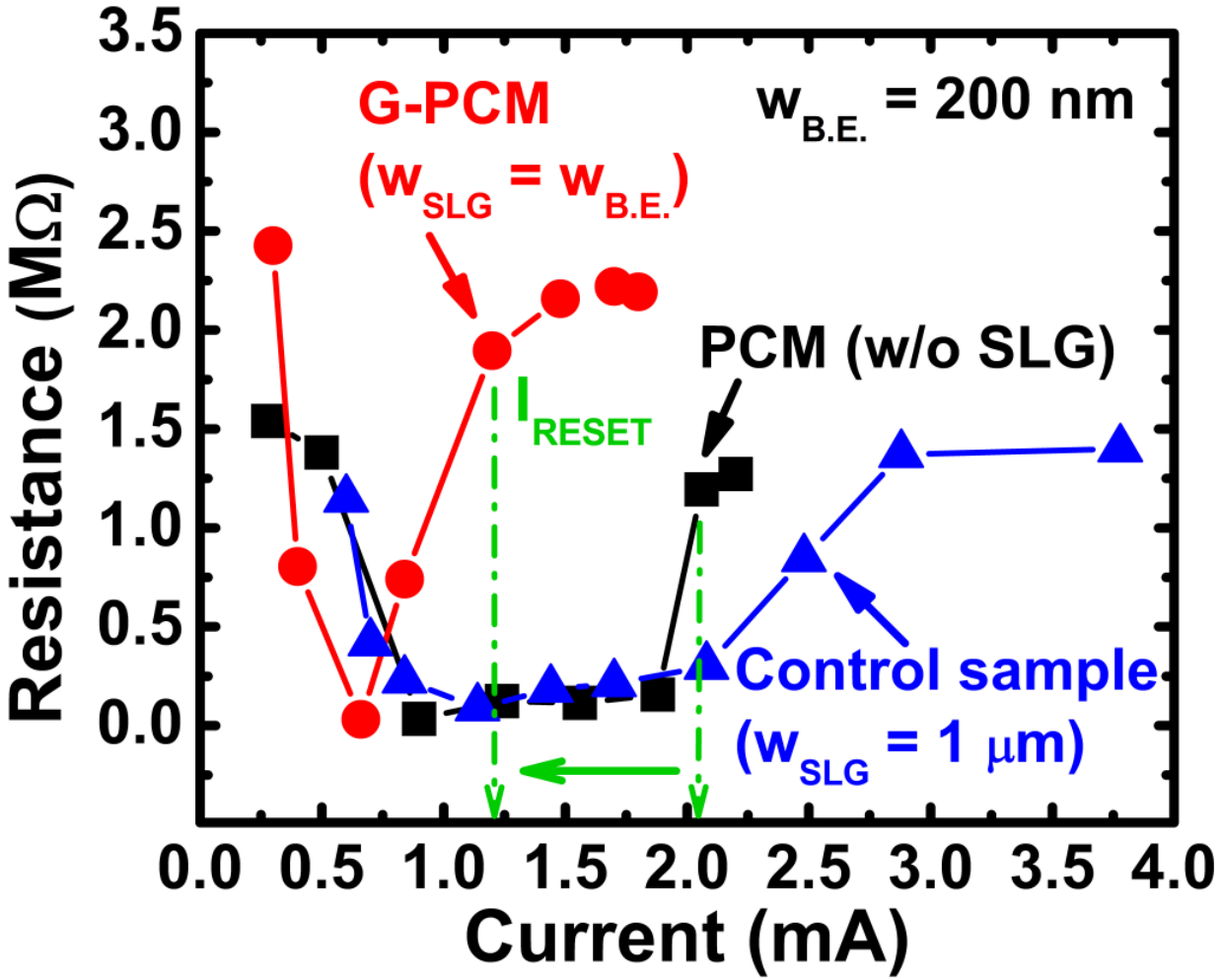


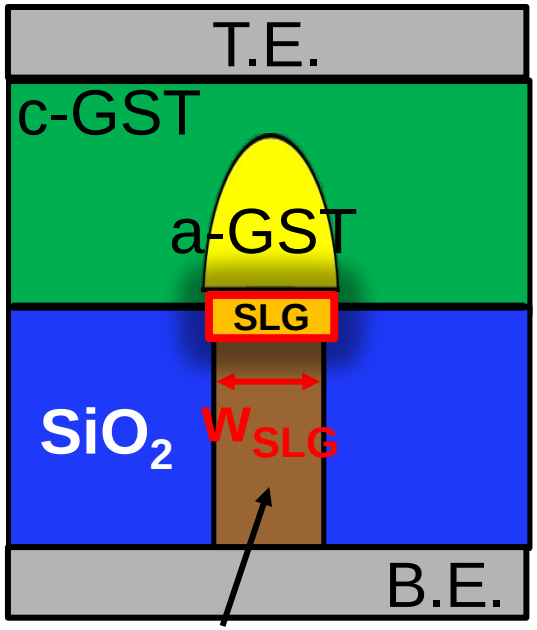
Heater (W plug)

"G-PCM (A)"

Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

G-PCM: I_{RESET} of GPCM (B) – Optimal design





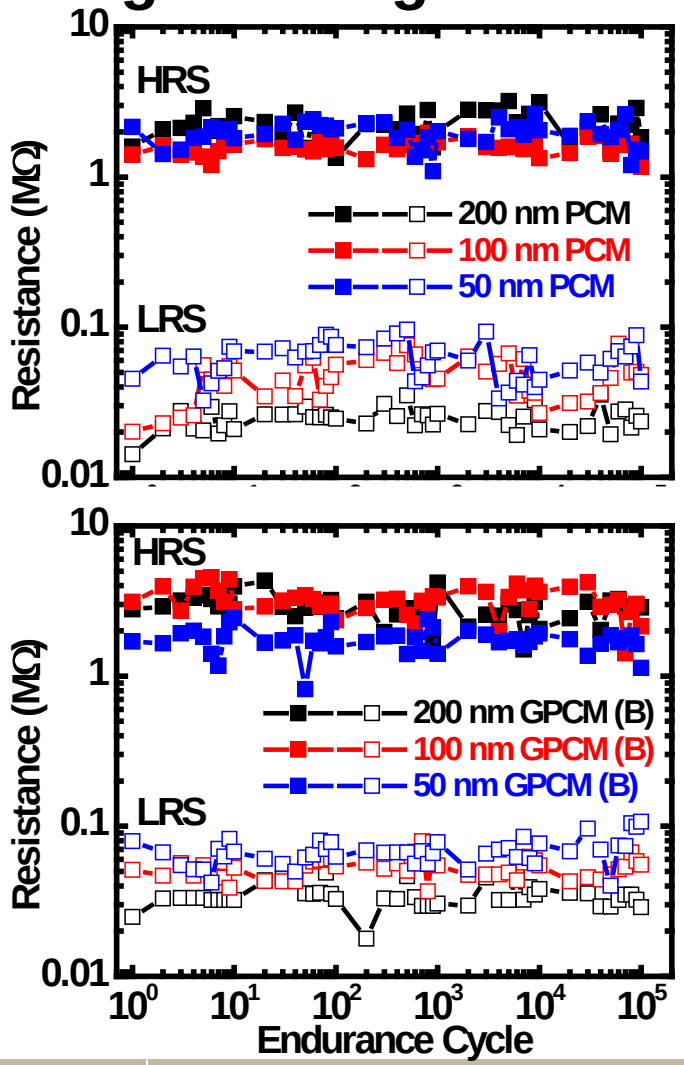
Heater (W plug)

"G-PCM (B)"

Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

G-PCM: Verifying endurance is of great importance

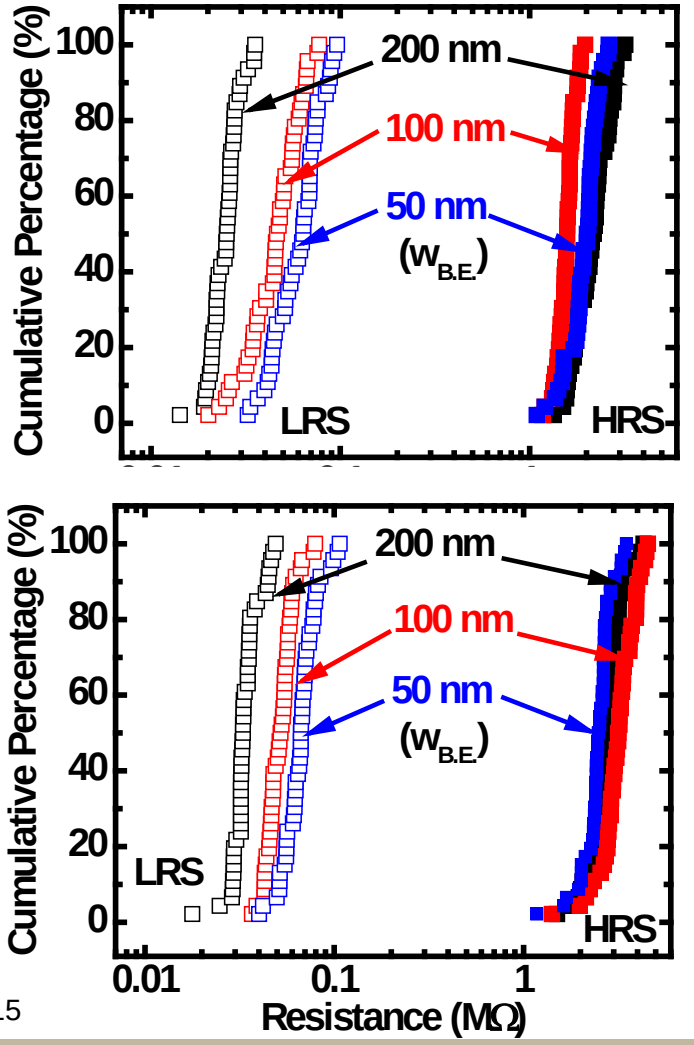
"Programming endurance"



PCM

G-PCM (B)

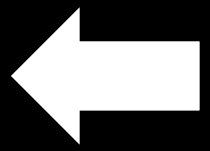
"Resistance distribution"



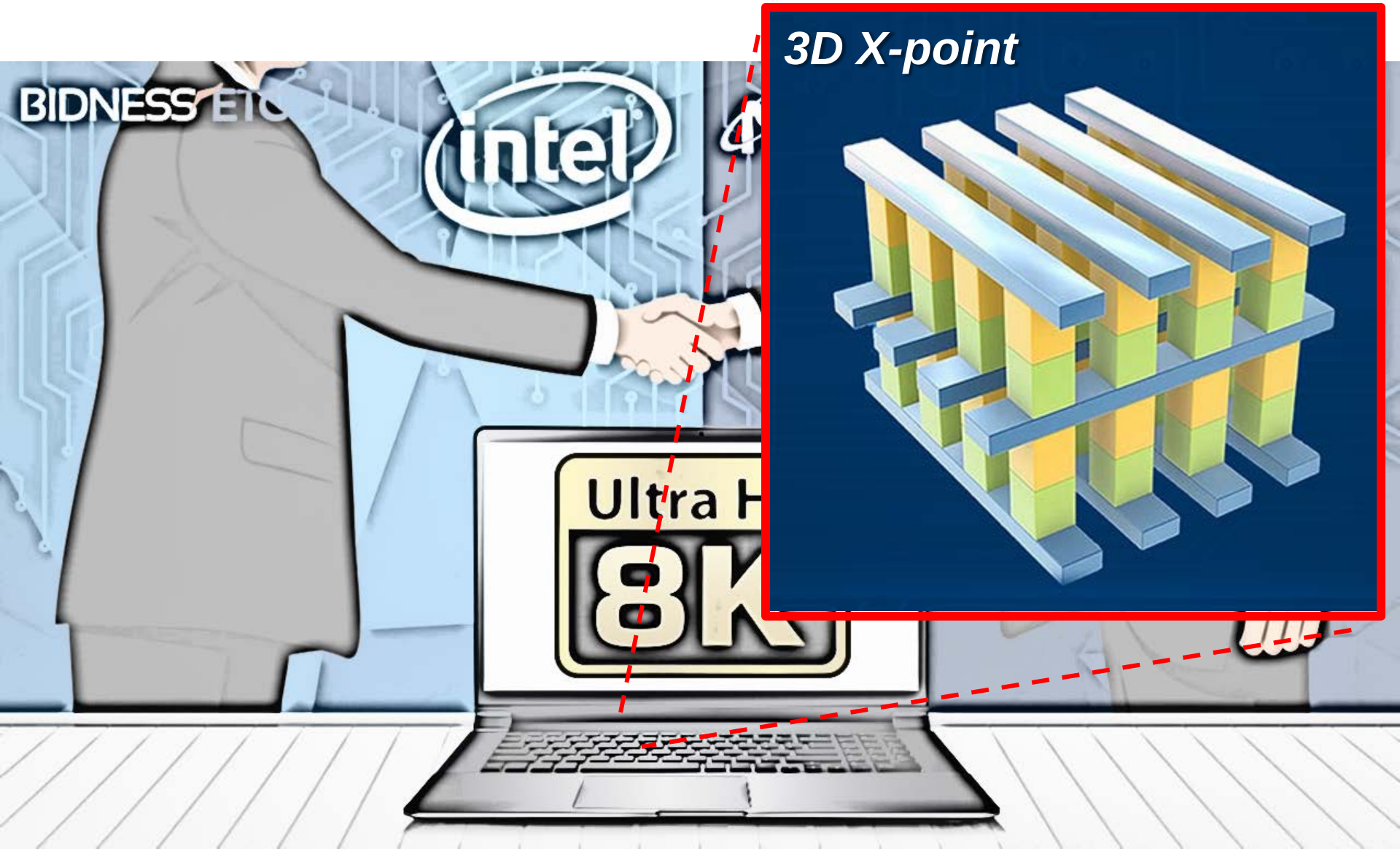
Ahn et al. Nano Letters 2015

1. Energy-efficient *Cell* design

2. Energy-efficient *Architecture* design

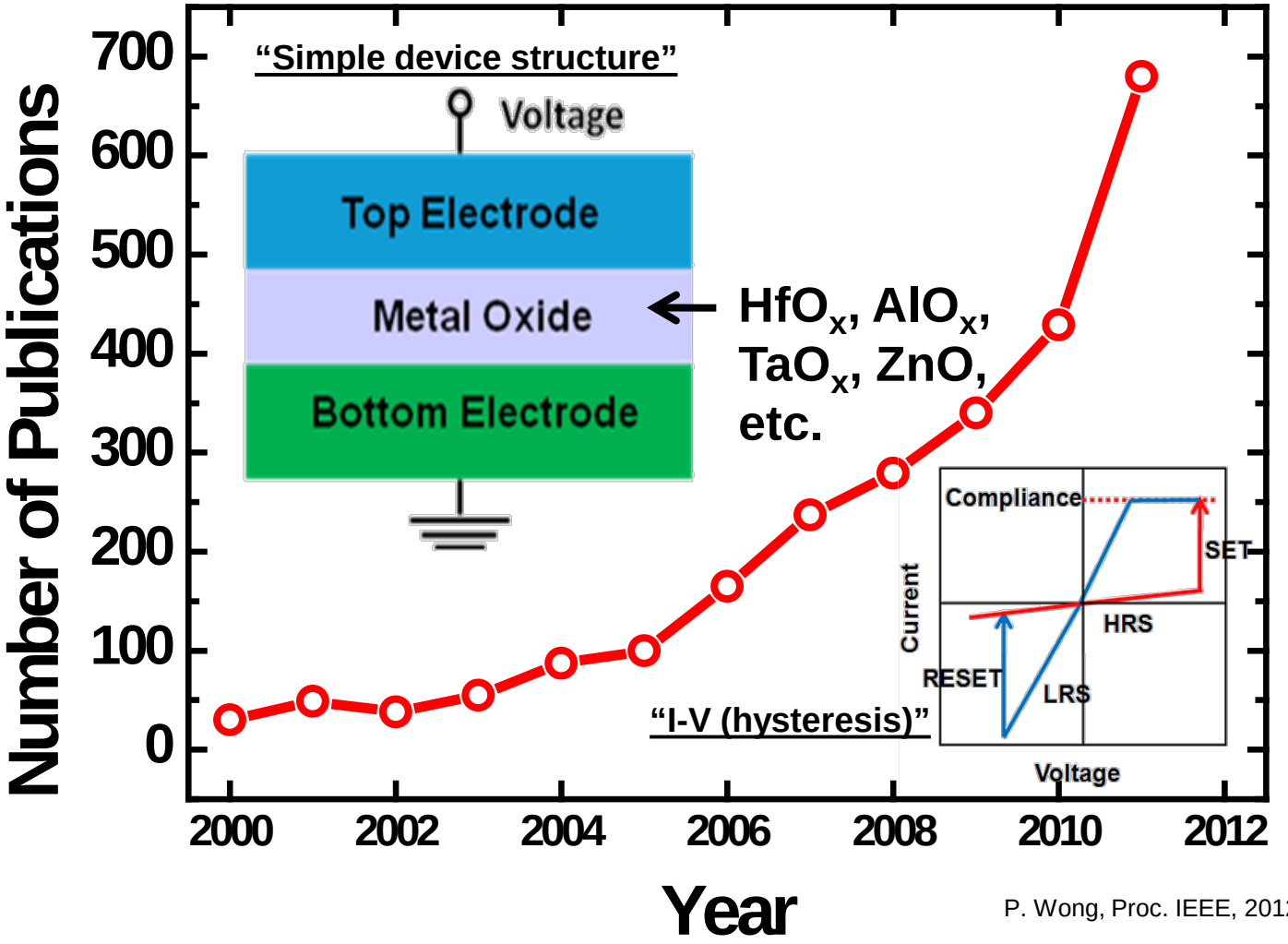


July 2015



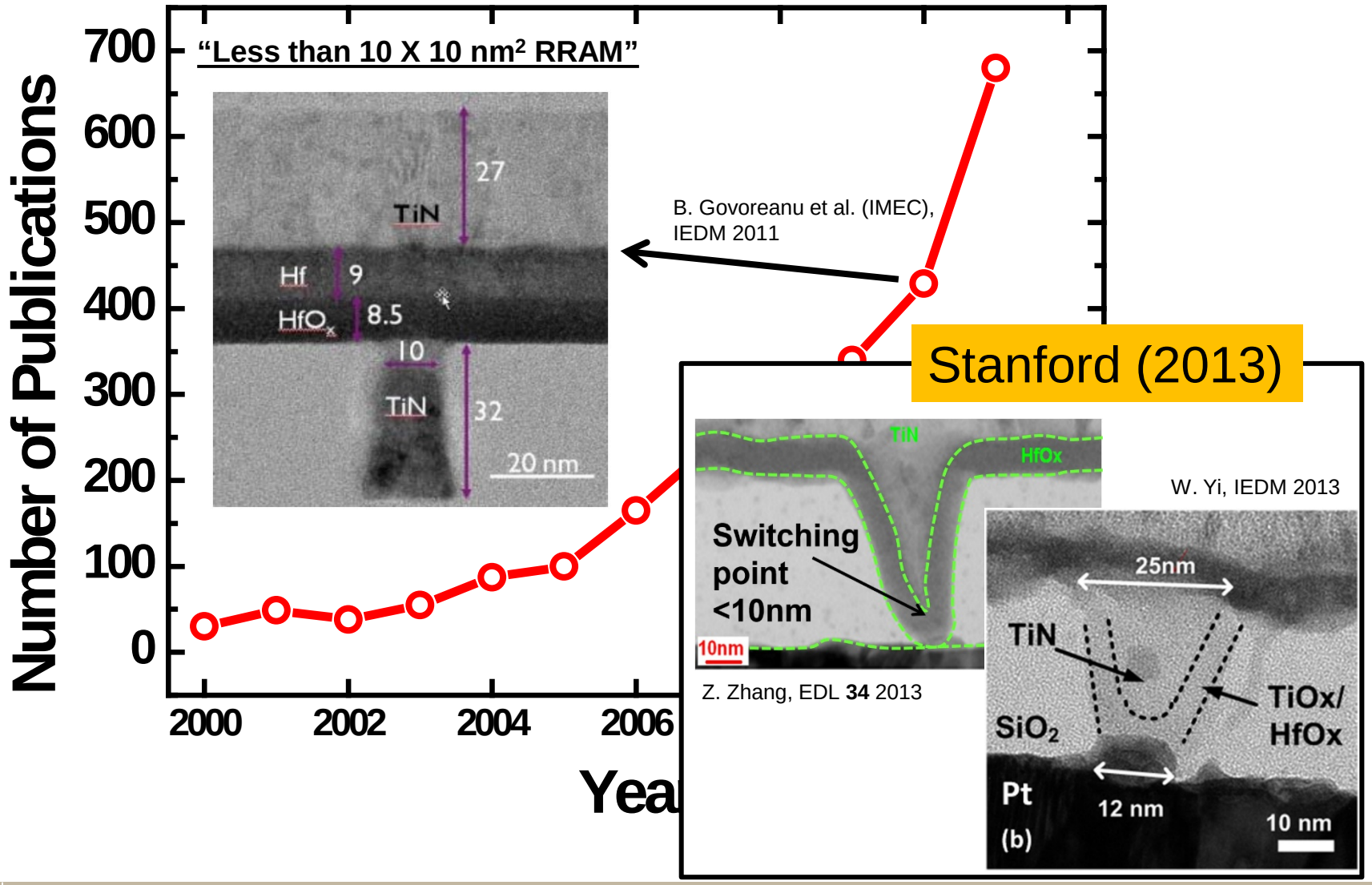
July 2015

RRAM: **Emerging candidate** for sub-10 nm NVM



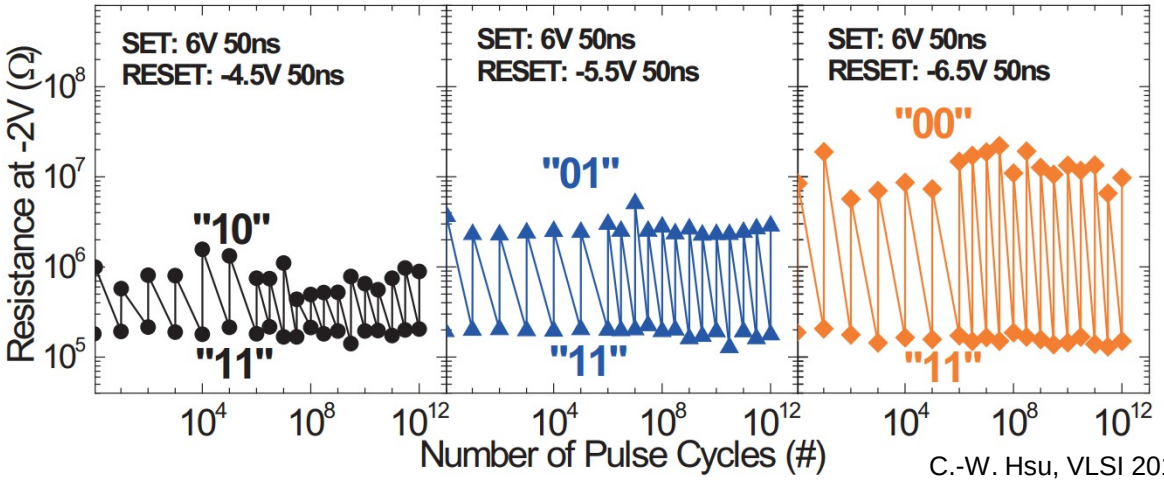
P. Wong, Proc. IEEE, 2012

RRAM: **Emerging candidate** for sub-10 nm NVM



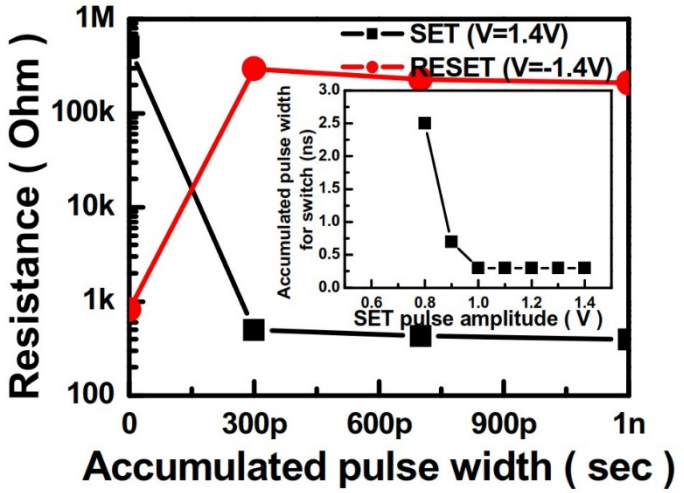
RRAM: **Key attributes** (electrical performance)

❑ High endurance (> 10^{12} cycles) with MLC



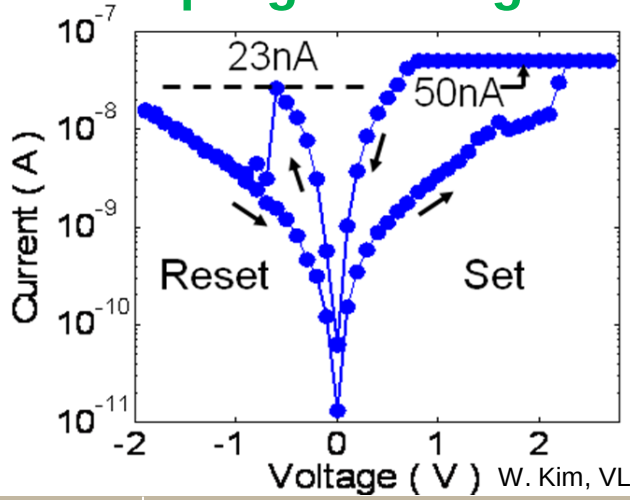
C.-W. Hsu, VLSI 2013

❑ High speed (< 1 ns)

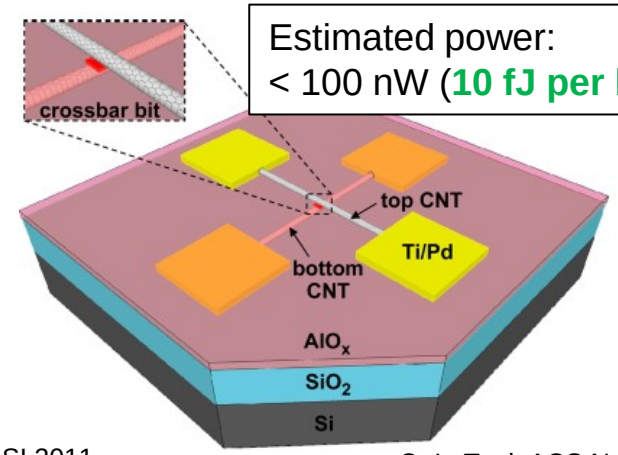


H. Y. Lee, IEDM 2010

❑ Low programming voltage, current, and power



W. Kim, VLSI 2011

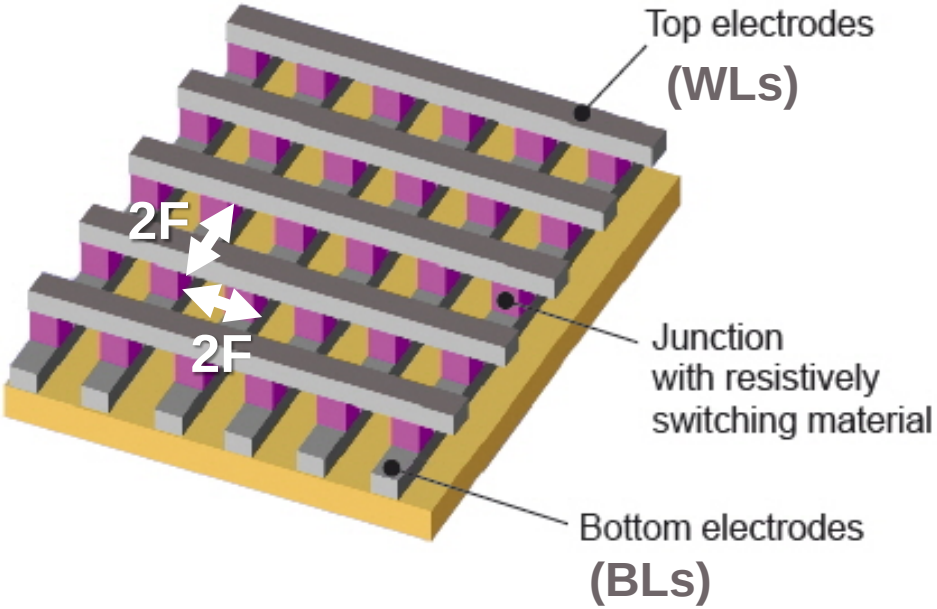


Estimated power:
< 100 nW (**10 fJ per bit**)

- ❑ CMOS compatible
- ❑ Low temperature
- ❑ High degree of freedom (engineering design)
- ❑ …

C.-L. Tsai, ACS Nano **7**, 2013

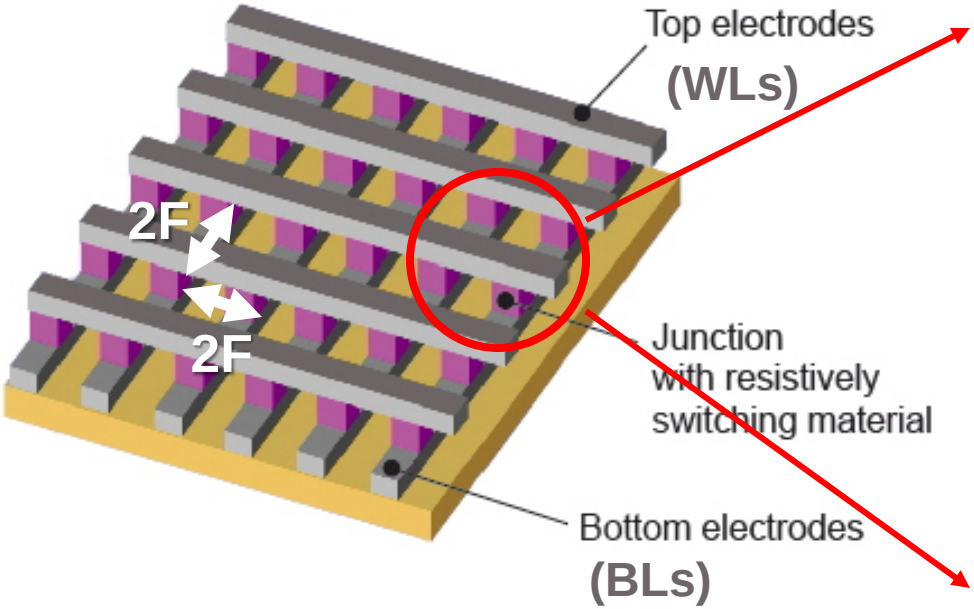
RRAM array: **Cross-point structure**

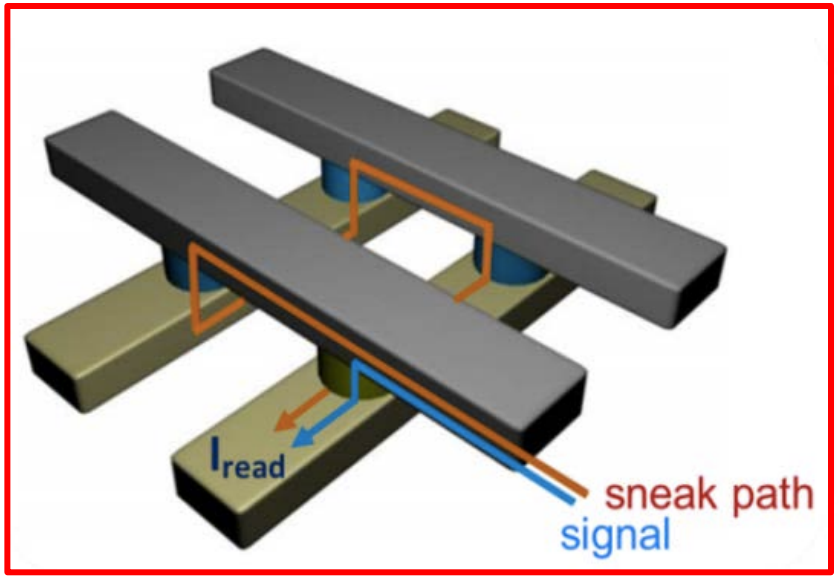


"attractive," due to

- ❑ Low fabrication cost
- ❑ Small cell size: **$4F^2$**
- ❑ Potential for 3D stacking
  ($4F^2/N$, N = number of layers)

RRAM array: **Cross-point structure**





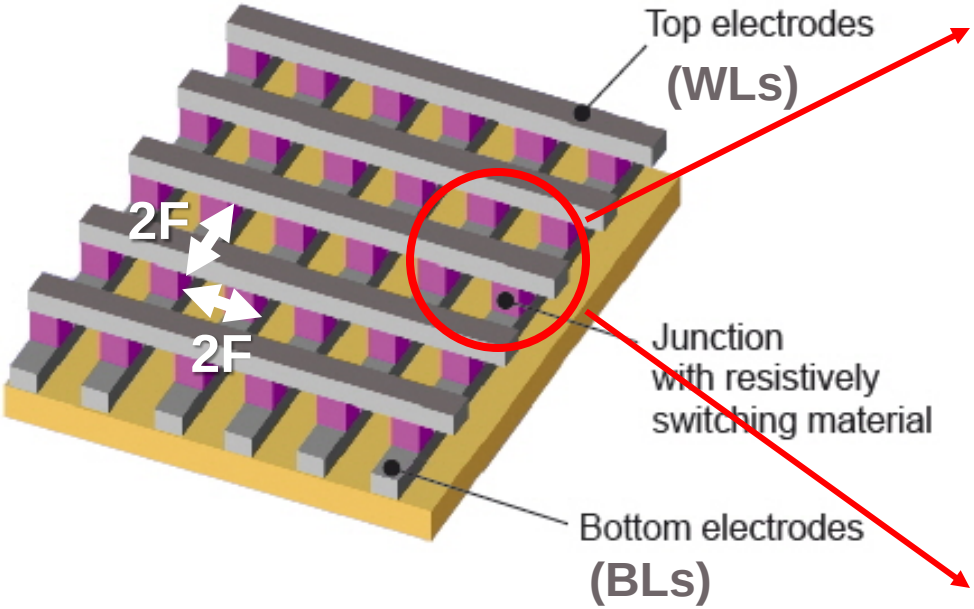
"attractive," due to

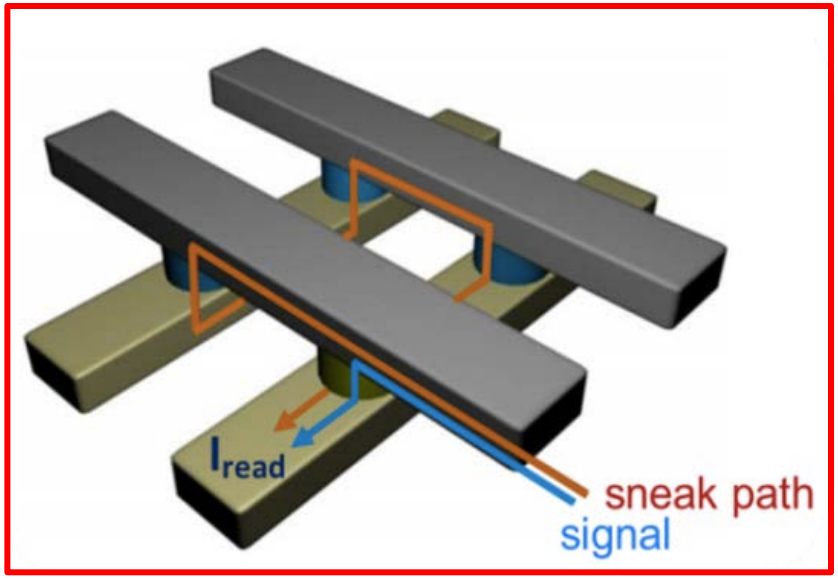
- ❑ Low fabrication cost
- ❑ Small cell size: **$4F^2$**
- ❑ Potential for 3D stacking ($4F^2/N$, N = number of layers)

"problematic," due to

- ❑ **Sneak path problem**
  - Increased power consumption
  - Reduced write/read margin (limiting maximum allowable array size)

RRAM array: **Cross-point structure**





"attractive," due to

- Low fabrication cost
- Small cell size: $4F^2$
- Potential for 3D stacking ($4F^2/N$, N = number of layers)

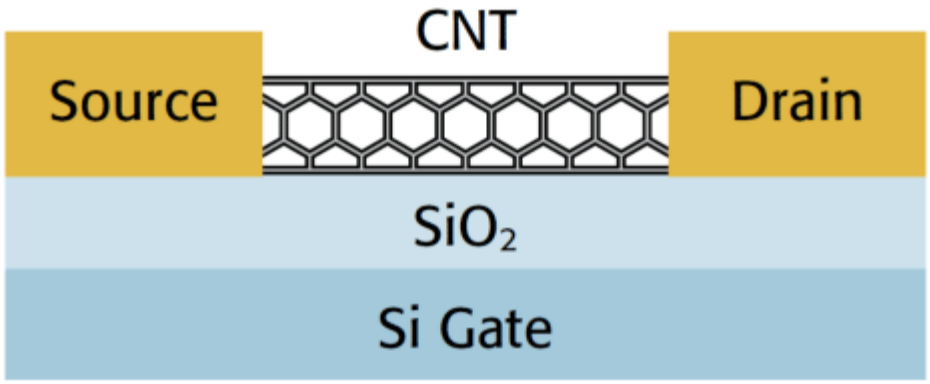
"problematic," due to

(limiting maximum allowable array size)

We need "Selection Device" to cut-off sneak leakage current

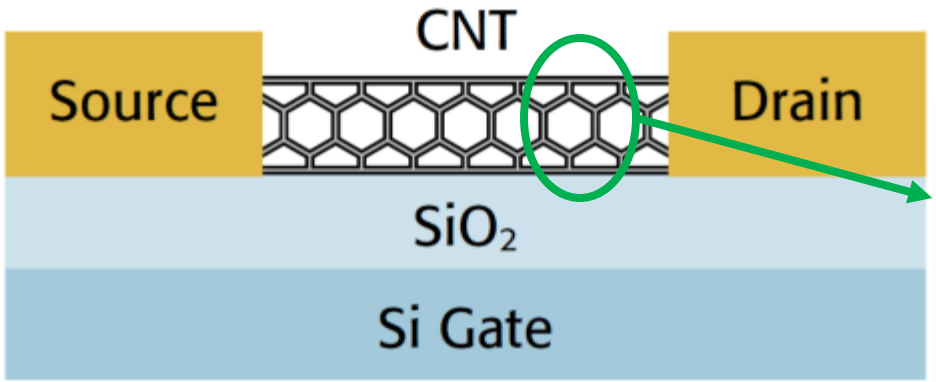
“What selector will be the best choice for you?”

Carbon nanotube field-effect transistors (CNFETs)



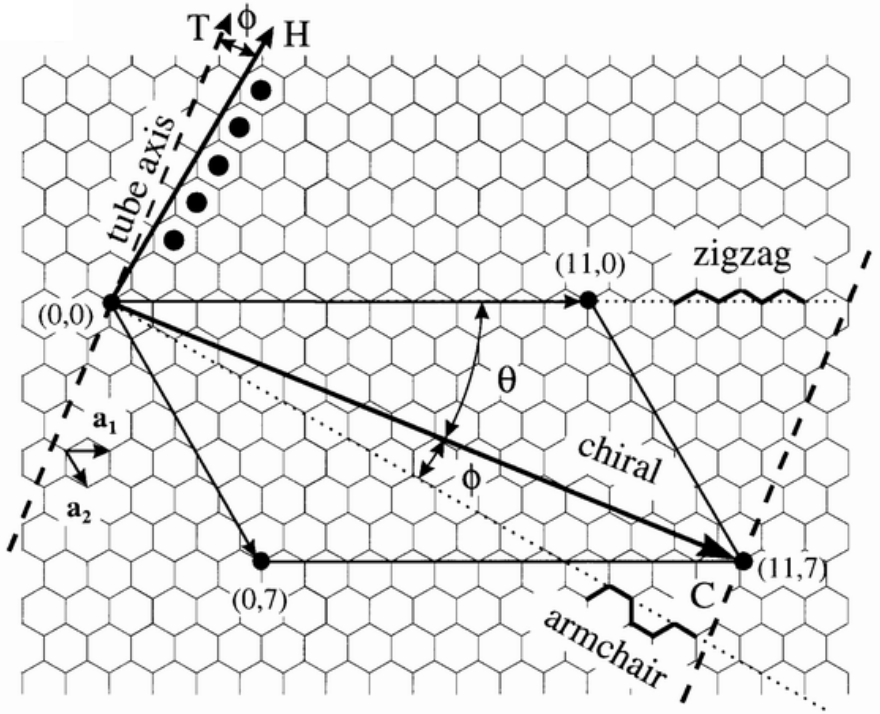
Schematic representation of CNFET

Carbon nanotube field-effect transistors (CNFETs)



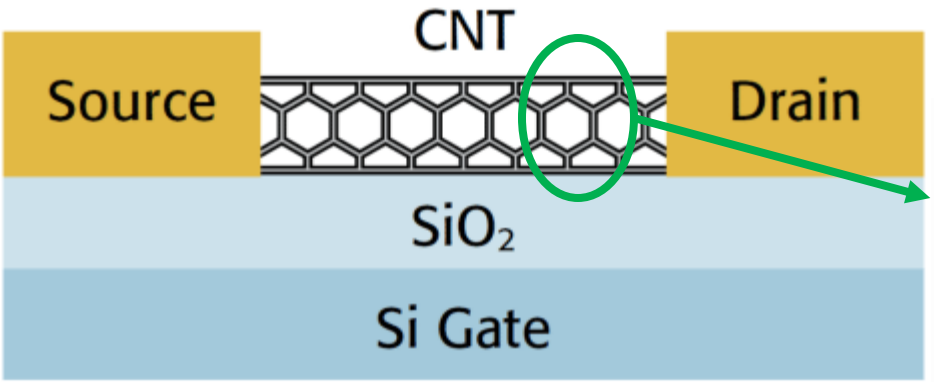
Schematic representation of CNFET

Rolling up a sheet of graphene



Ref: J. Wilder et al, Nature **391**, 1998

Carbon nanotube field-effect transistors (CNFETs)



Schematic representation of CNFET

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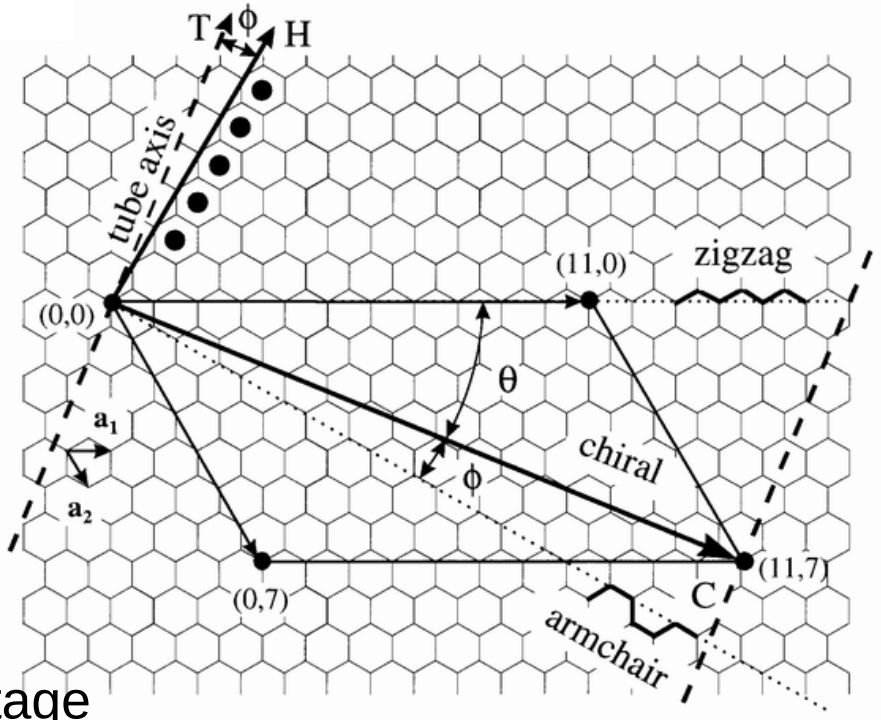


Ref: J. Wilder et al, Nature **391**, 1998

"Why CNTs to replace Si?"

Ballistic transport → Higher on-current
Lower operating voltage

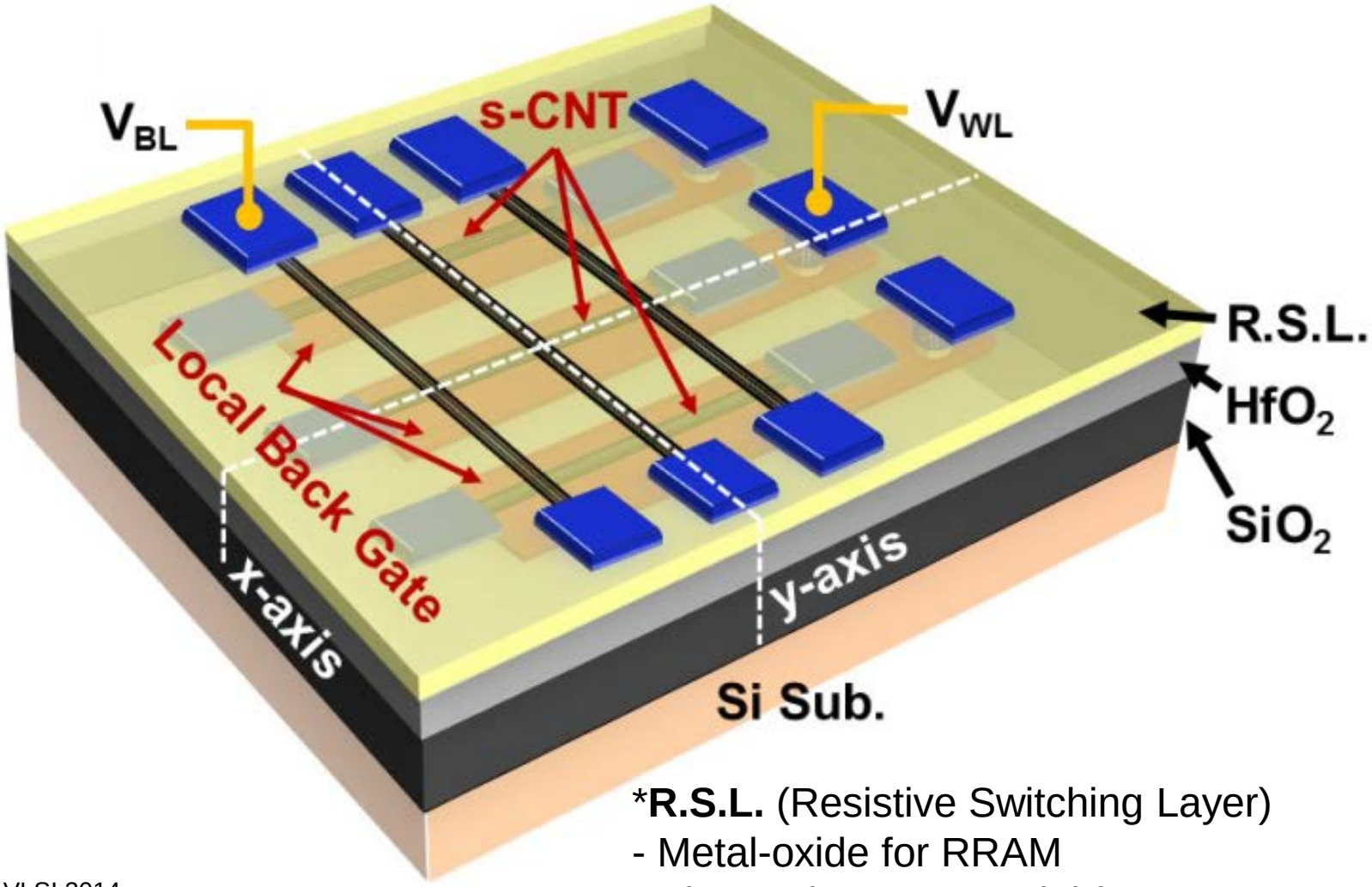
Ultra-thin body → Aggressive scaling
Excellent electrostatic control

CNFET: Ideal selection device for memory array

- **High forward-current (I_{on}) densities (J_{on})**
  to program aggressively scaled memory device
  J_{on} > 10 MA/cm^2
- **High On/off ratio (I_{on}/I_{off})**
  to have high selectivity of memory bits
  I_{on}/I_{off} > 10^6
- **Low off-current (I_{off})**
  to accommodate un- and half-selected cells
  I_{off} < 10 pA
- **Low processing temperature (T)**
  to allow 3D stacking
  T < 300 °C
- **Bipolar operation**
  to allow for best-of-breed RRAM
  Symmetric I-V at both polarities

+ "small device area"

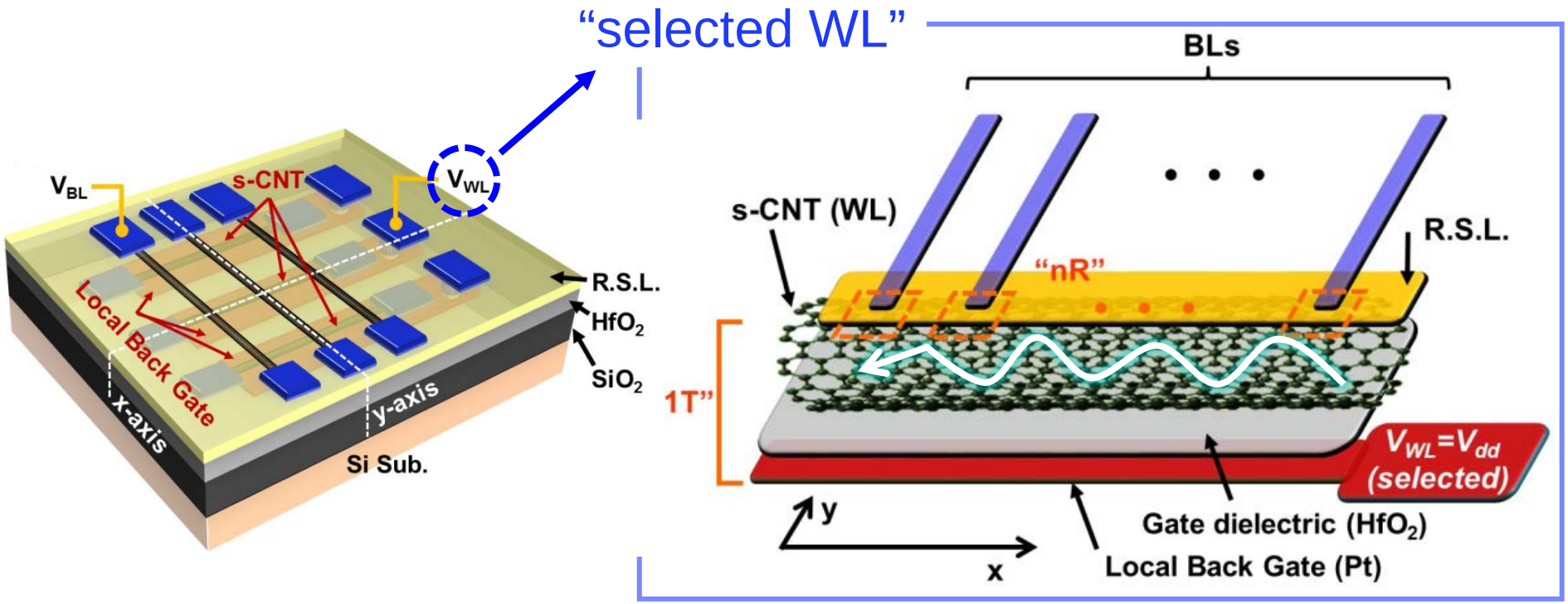
1TnR array: **Based on CNFET selection device**



*__R.S.L.__ (Resistive Switching Layer)
- Metal-oxide for RRAM
- Phase-change material for PCM

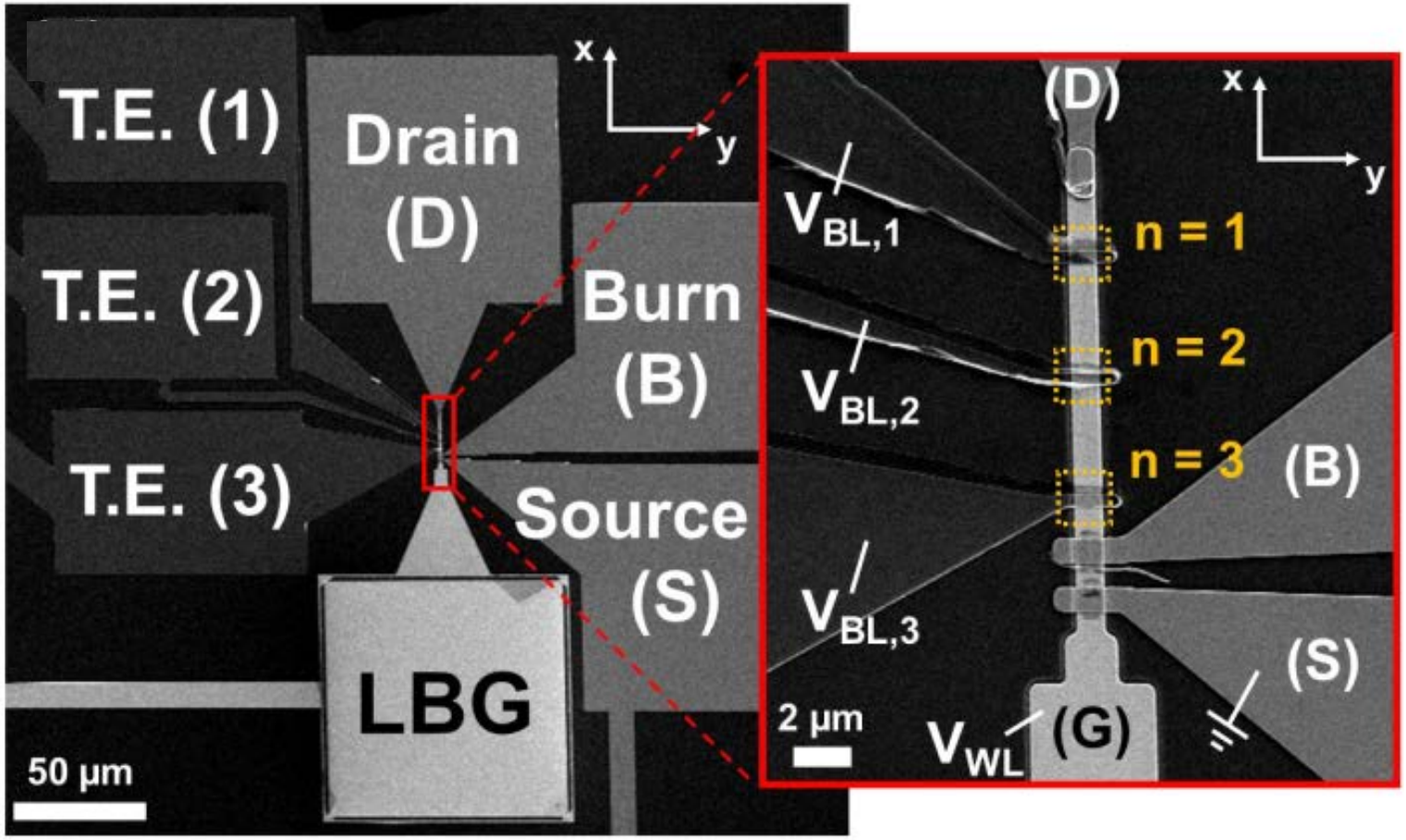
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

1TnR array: **Reduced sneak leakage**



"Sneak leakage is much reduced from 2D to 1D,"
as it is confined within the 1D CNT channel

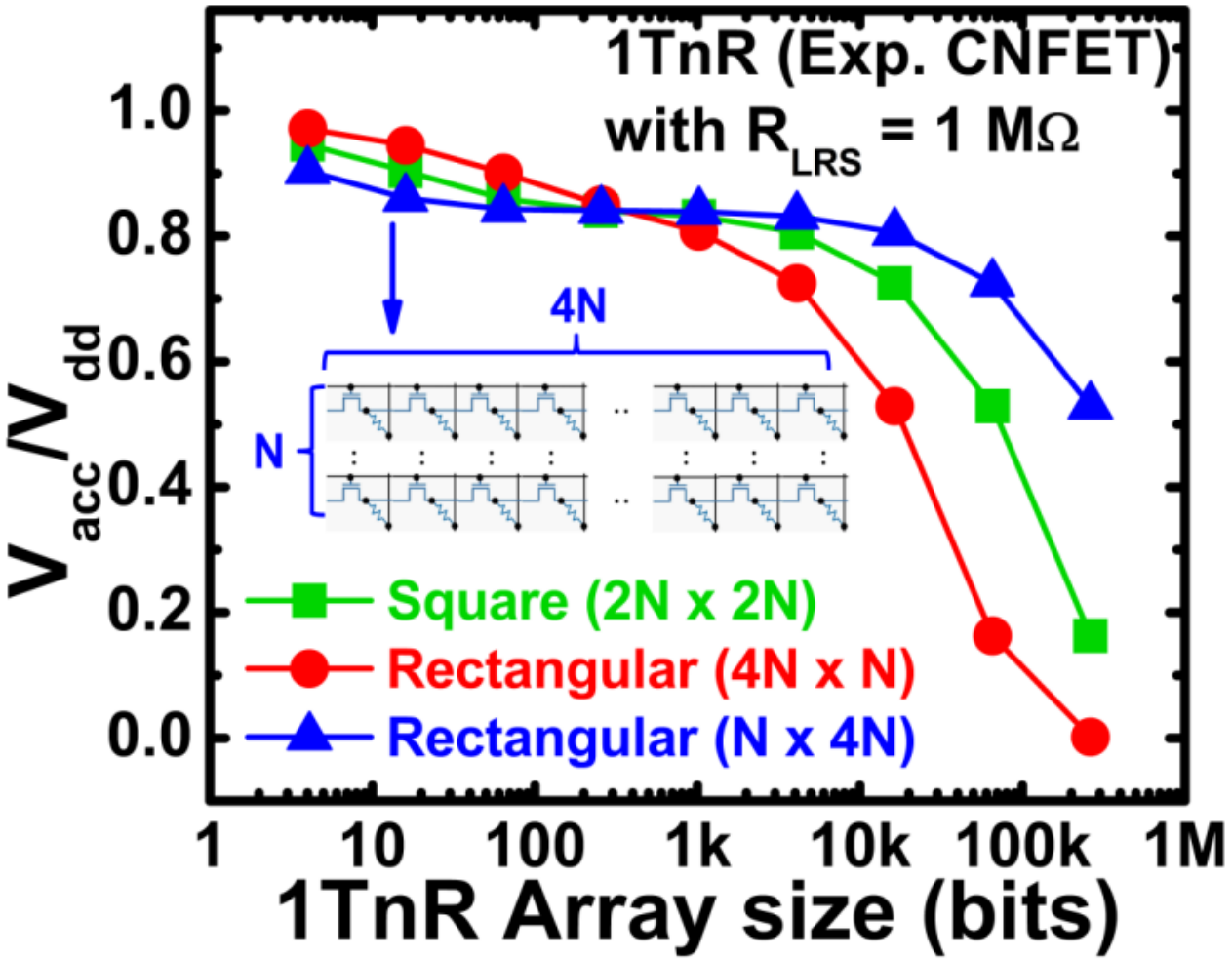
1TnR: (1) Requires NO additional contacts/wiring



"CNFET selector is tightly integrated, with CNT as B.E."

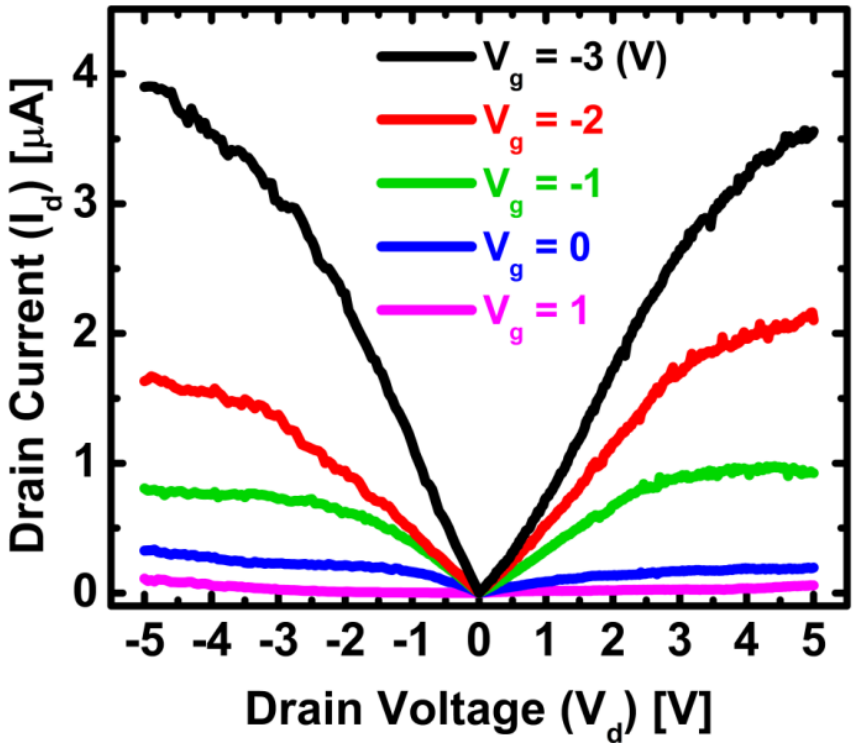
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

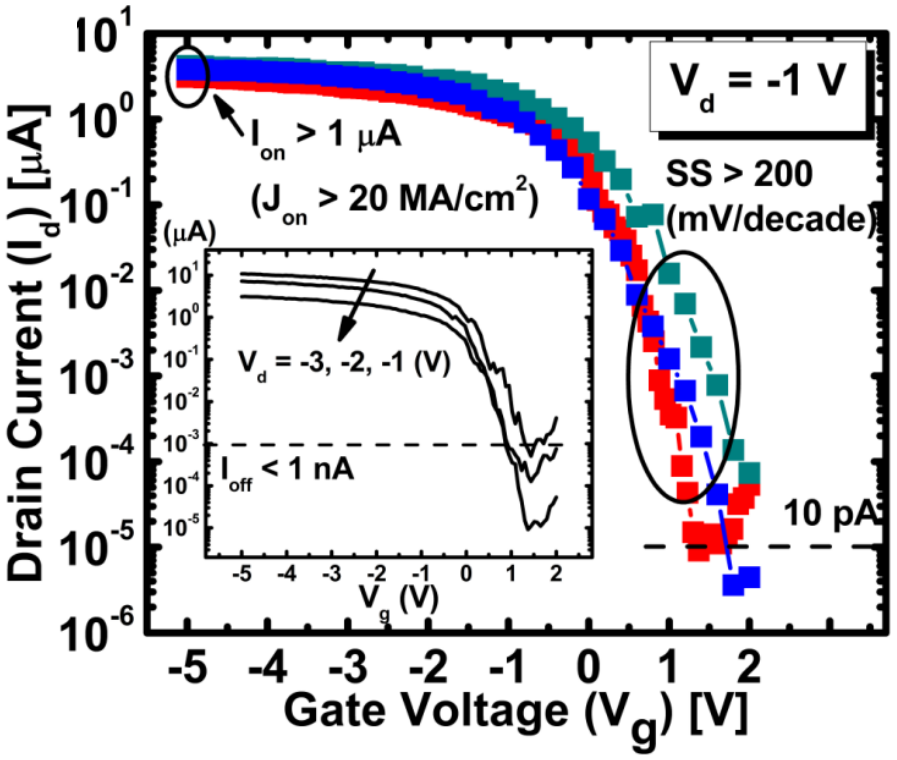
1TnR: (2) Rectangular array preferred



Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Electrical results: **IVs of fabricated CNFETs**





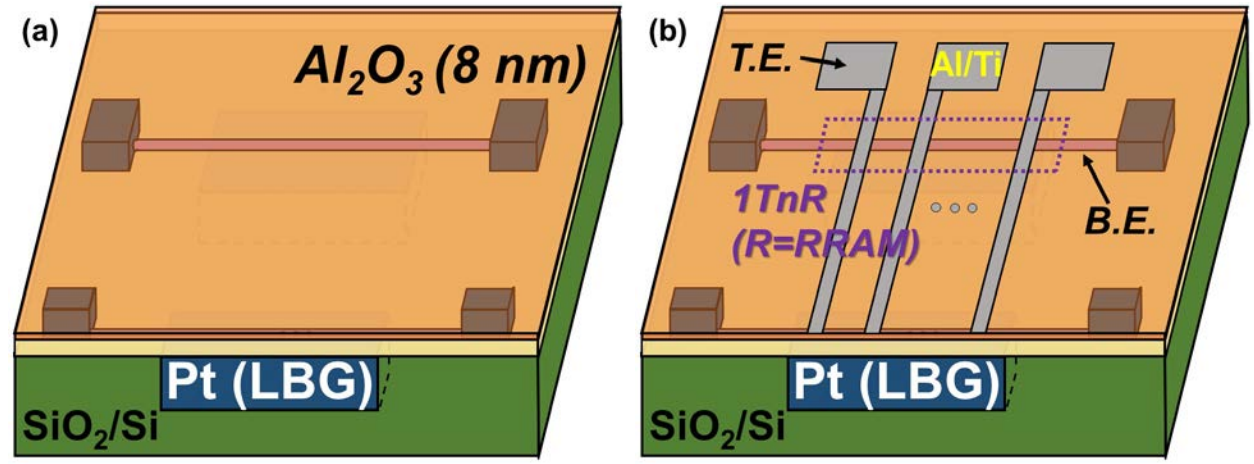
High current-drive (> 20 MA/cm^2)
Good electrostatic control by gate
Near-symmetric I-V (bipolar)

High on/off ratio (10^5 ~ 10^7)
Low leakage current < 10 pA (even at high V_d)

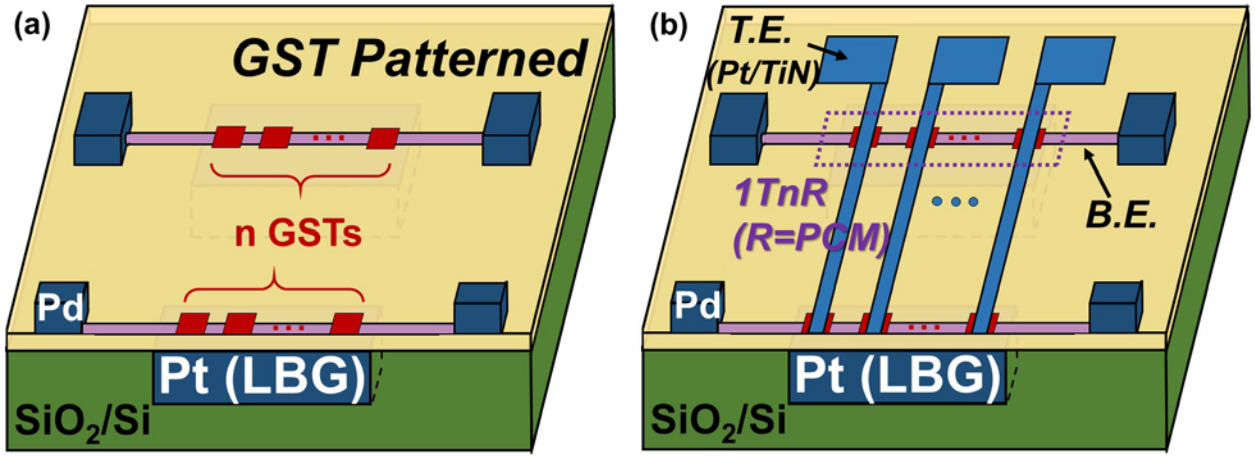
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Integration: CNFET + Memory = 1TnR

"Integrating with Al_2O_3-based RRAM"



"Integrating with PCM (GST)"

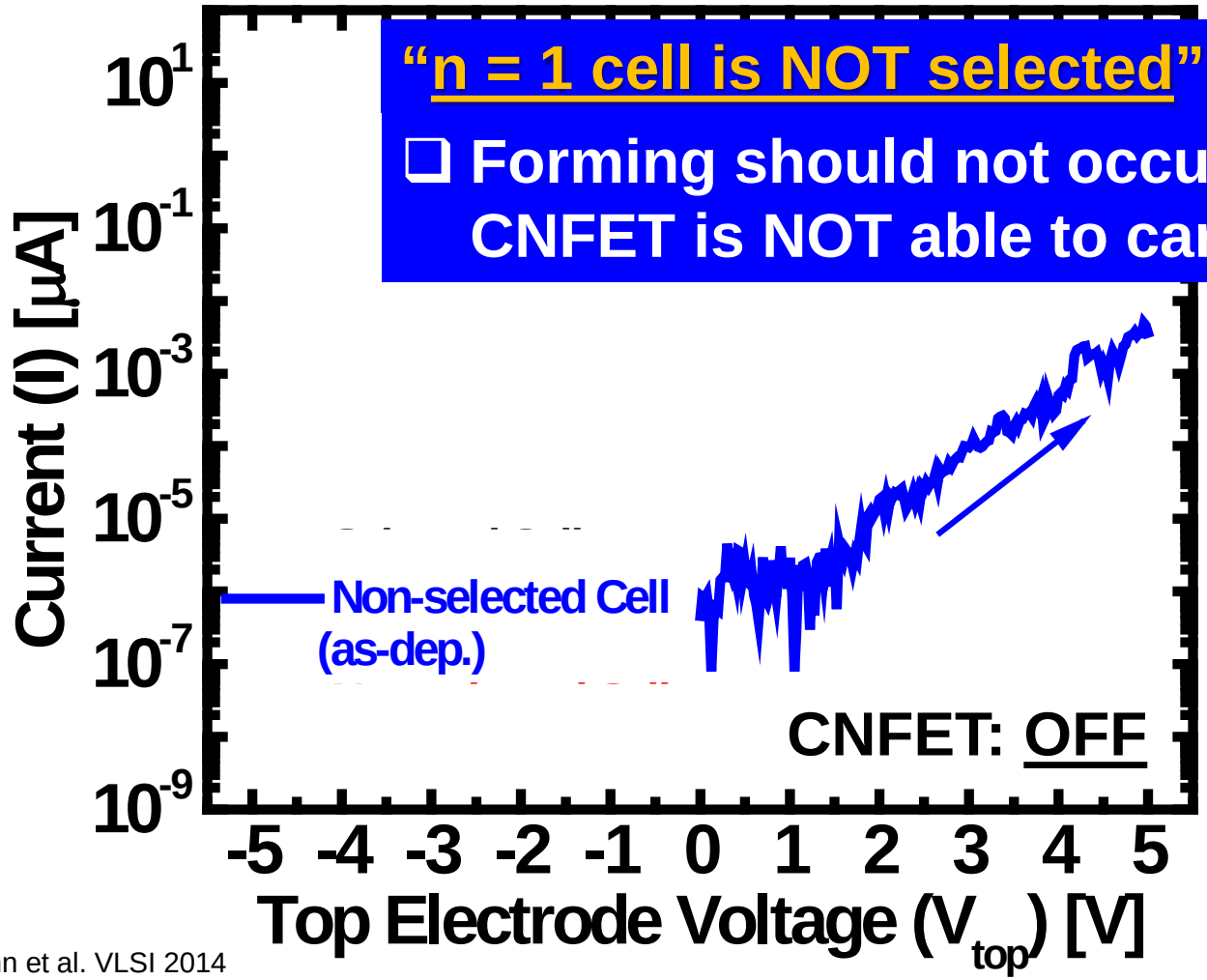


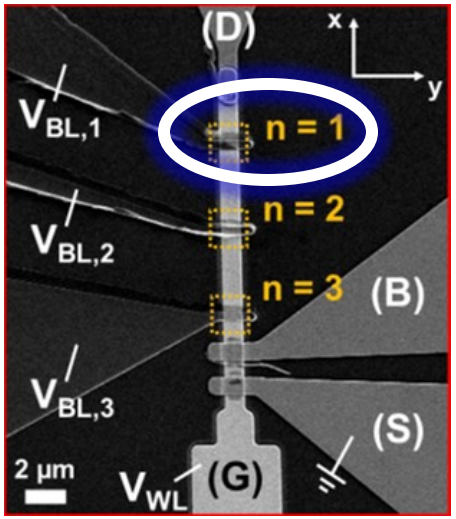
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Electrical results: 1TnR RRAM – Selective switching (DC)

"n = 1 cell is NOT selected"

- **Forming should not occur, as the turned-off CNFET is NOT able to carry high currents**





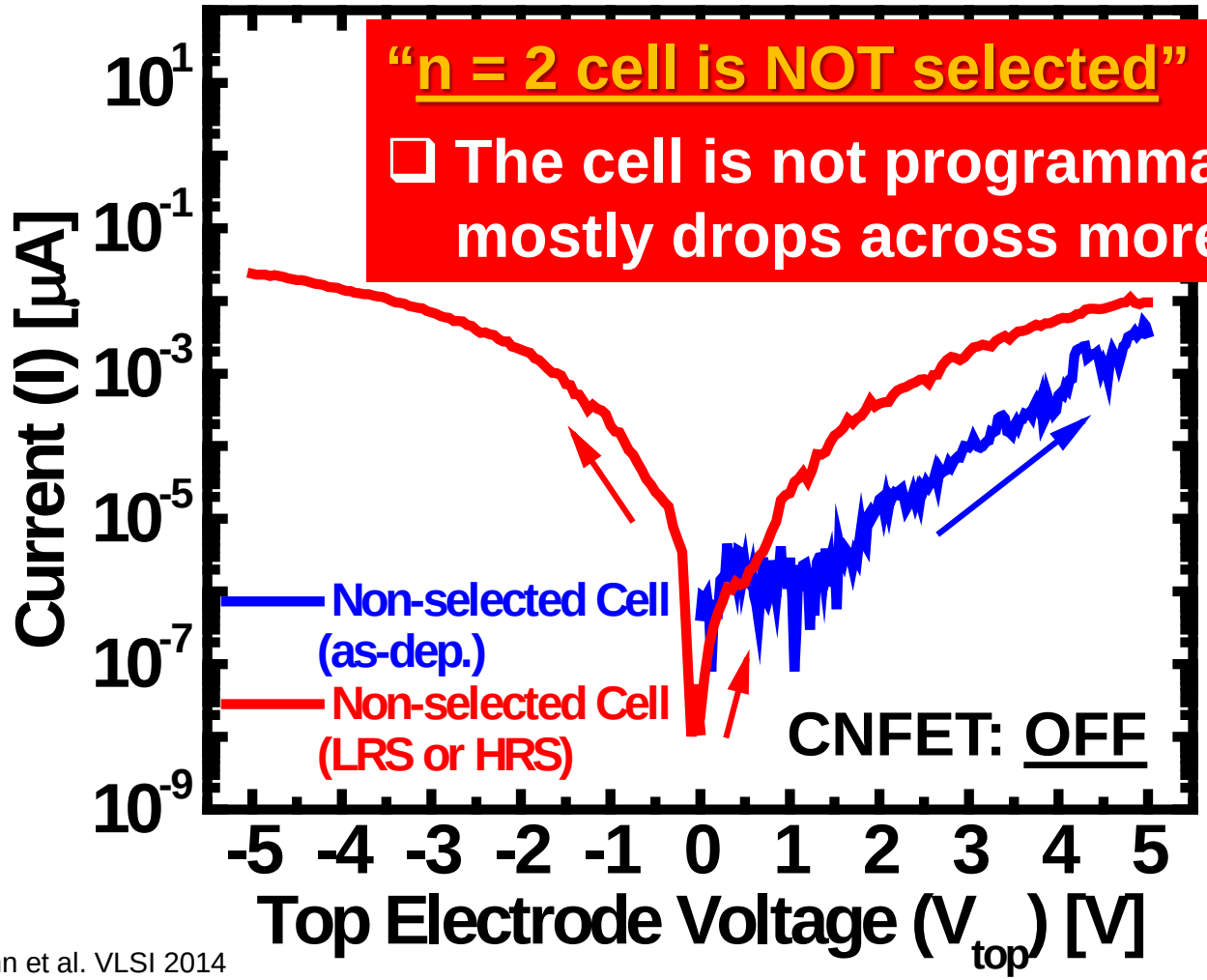
(V_{WL} = + 2V)

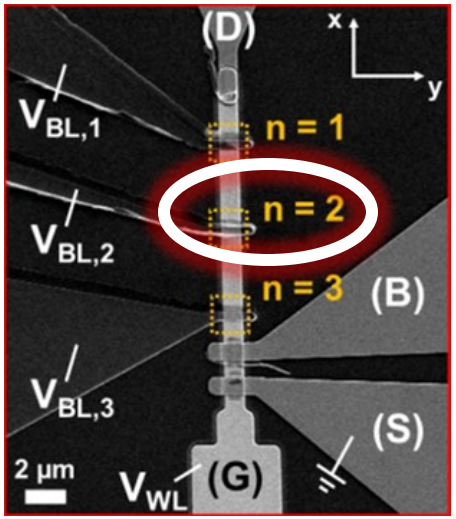
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Electrical results: 1TnR RRAM – Selective switching (DC)

"n = 2 cell is NOT selected"

- **The cell is not programmable, as the voltage mostly drops across more-resistive CNFET**





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Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

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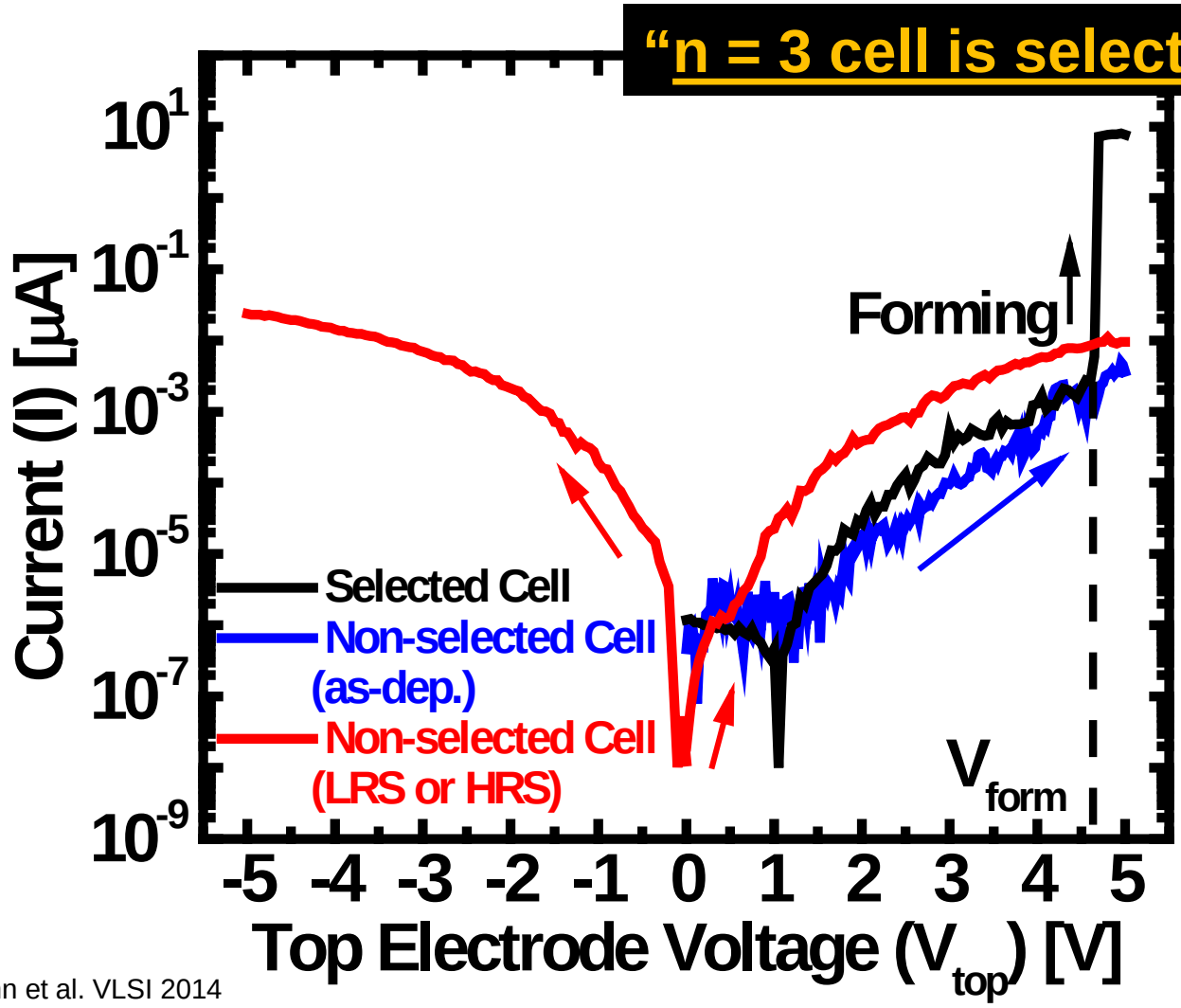
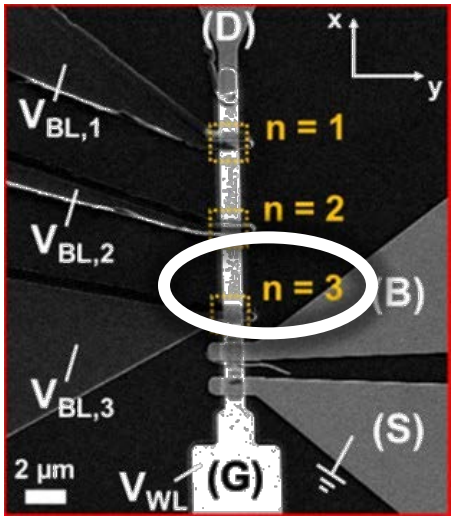


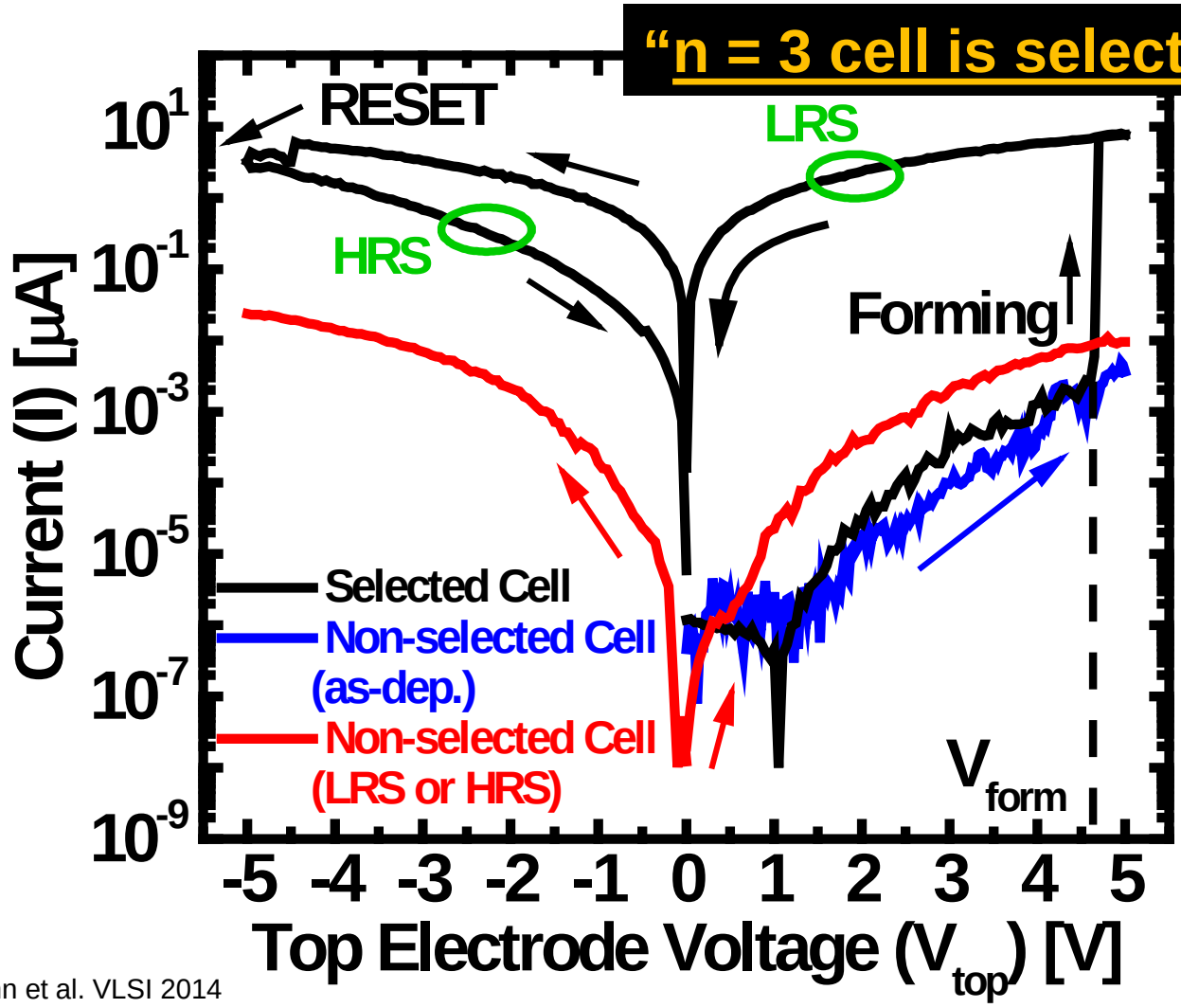


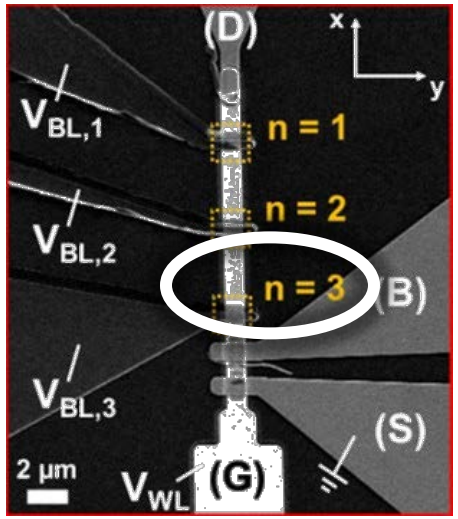
(V_{WL} = - 5V)

"CNFET: ON"

Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Electrical results: 1TnR RRAM – Selective switching (DC)





(V_{WL} = - 5V)

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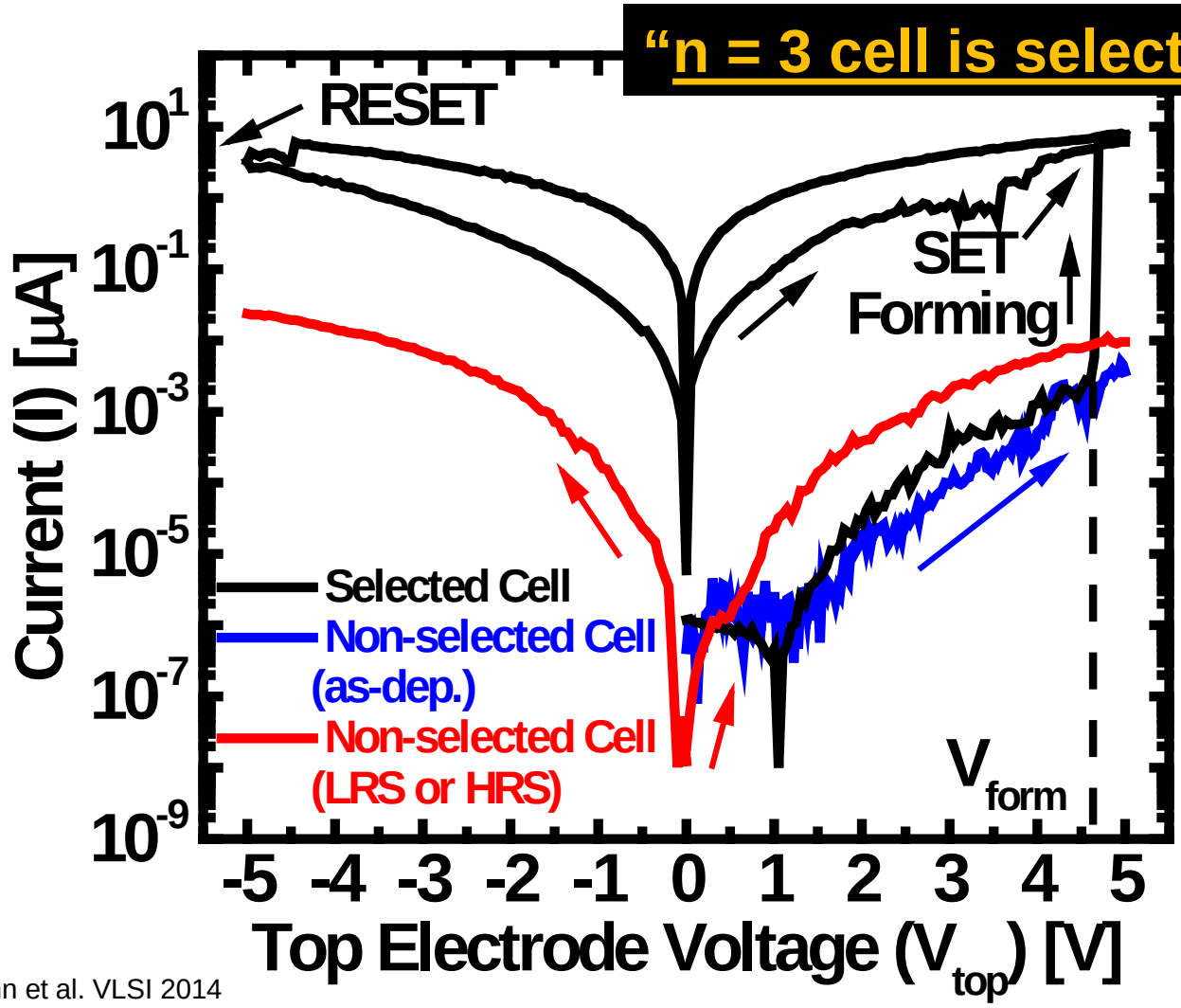
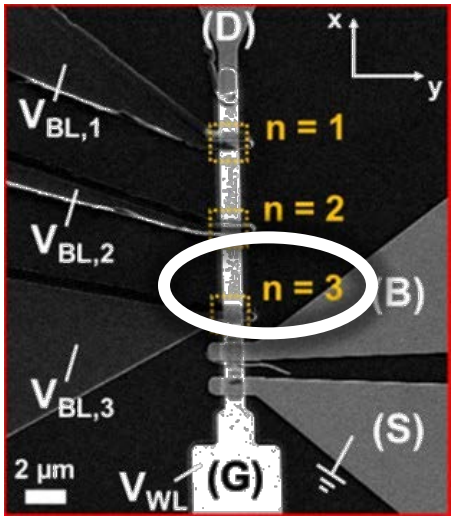
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Electrical results: 1TnR RRAM – Selective switching (DC)



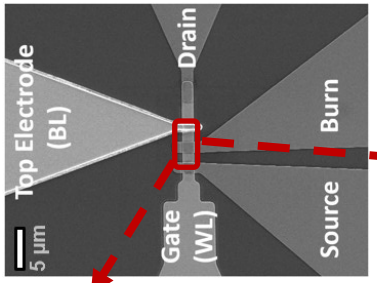


(V_{WL} = - 5V)

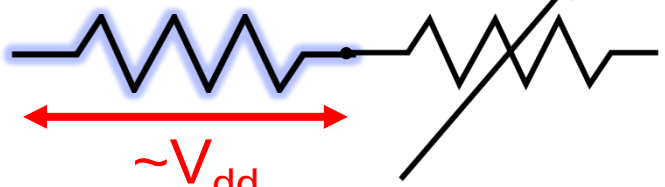
"CNFET: ON"

Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Critical roles of CNTs



RRAM >> CNT



"selected cell case"

Resistive-switching layer (Oxide), HRS -> LRS

GND

$V_{BL} = V_{dd}$

Semiconducting CNT

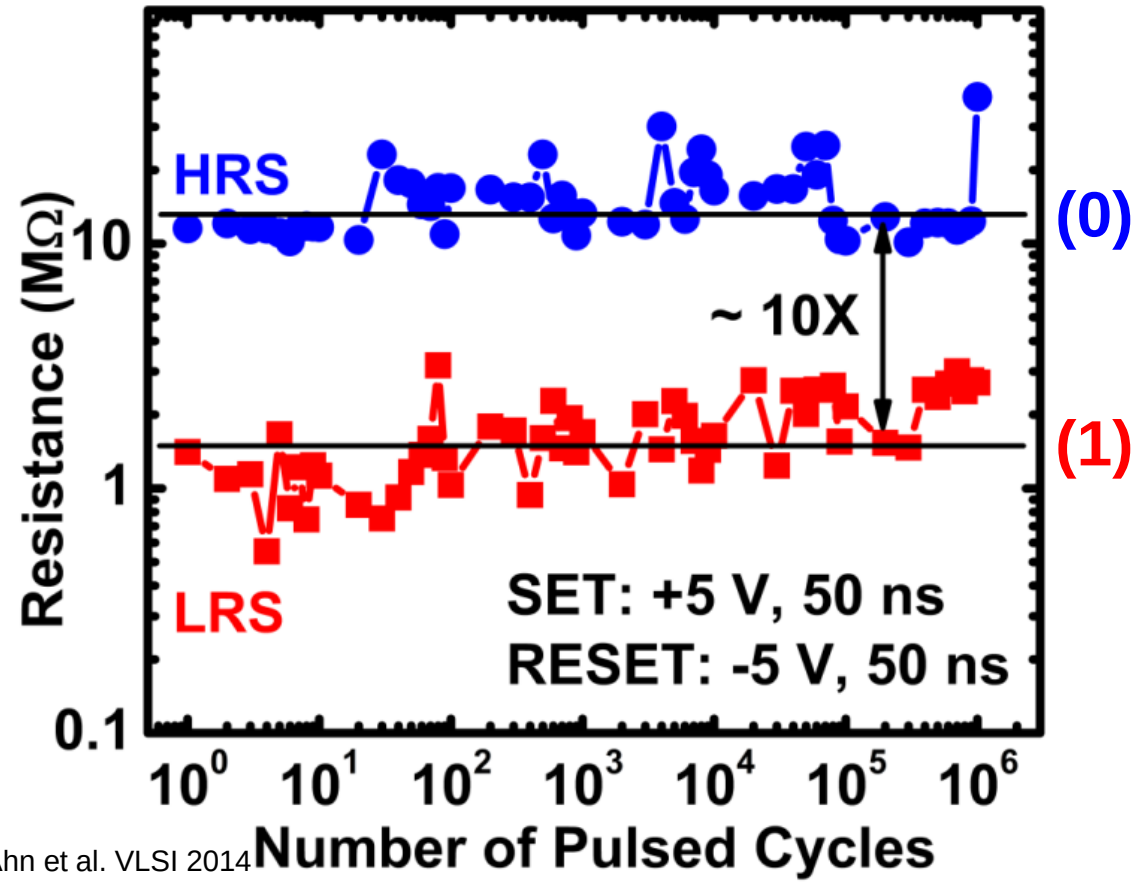
E-field

Gate oxide

$V_{WL} = V_{dd}$ (ON)

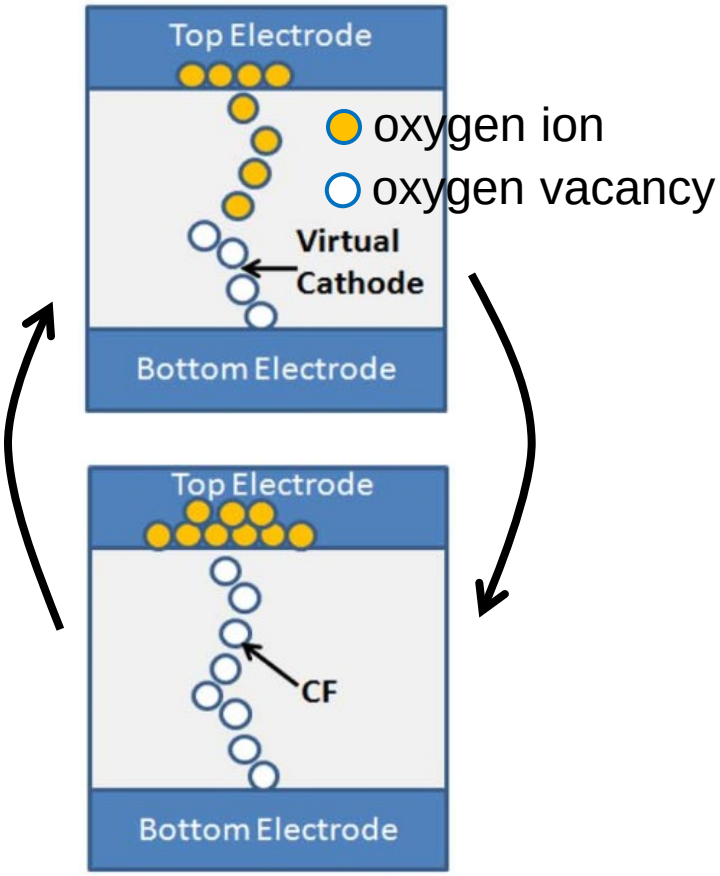
Electrical results: 1TnR RRAM – Pulsed endurance

Al_2O_3 RRAM → Low programming power → Size of CF: small



(0)

(1)



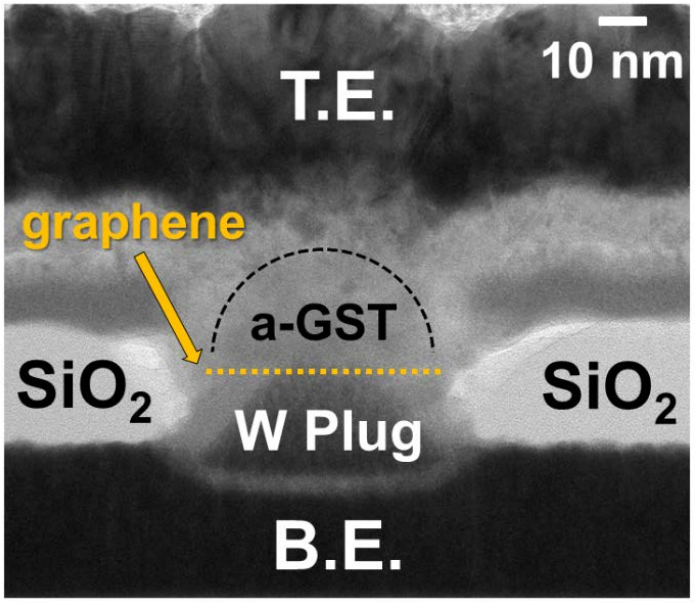
Ahn et al. VLSI 2014
Ahn et al. IEEE TED 2015

Wong, Proc. IEEE, 2012

"Summary"

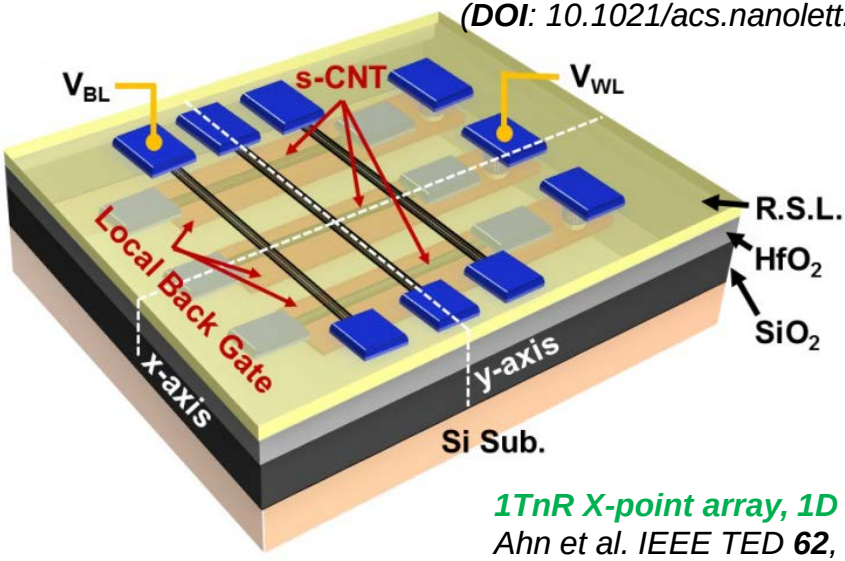
Energy-efficient NVM design

Cell



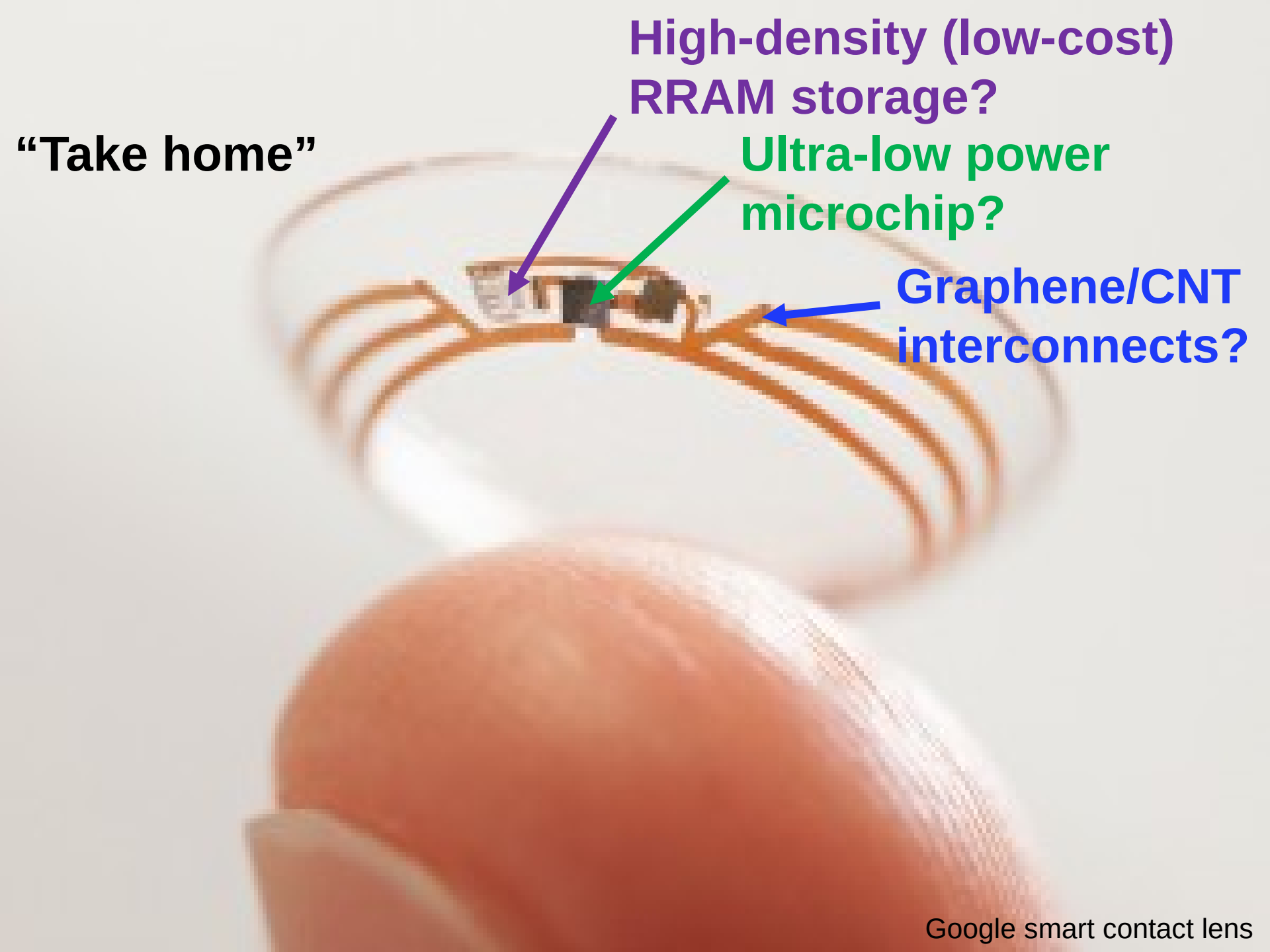
Graphene-PCM, Low-power PCM
*Ahn et al. Nano Letters, **in press**, 2015*
*(**DOI**: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.5b02661)*

Architecture



1TnR X-point array, 1D selector
*Ahn et al. IEEE TED **62**, 2197, 2015*

“Take home”



Google smart contact lens