



Engineering Document

# Resistive switching for next generation Flash technology

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10/24/07

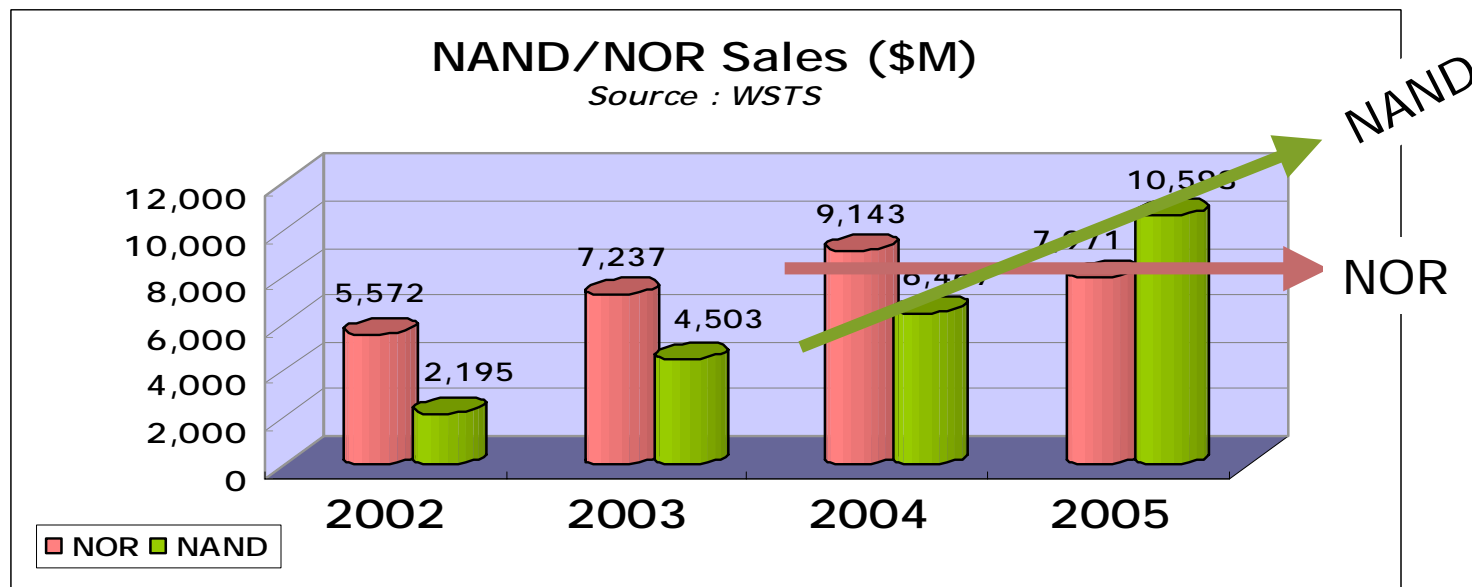
# Cautionary Statement



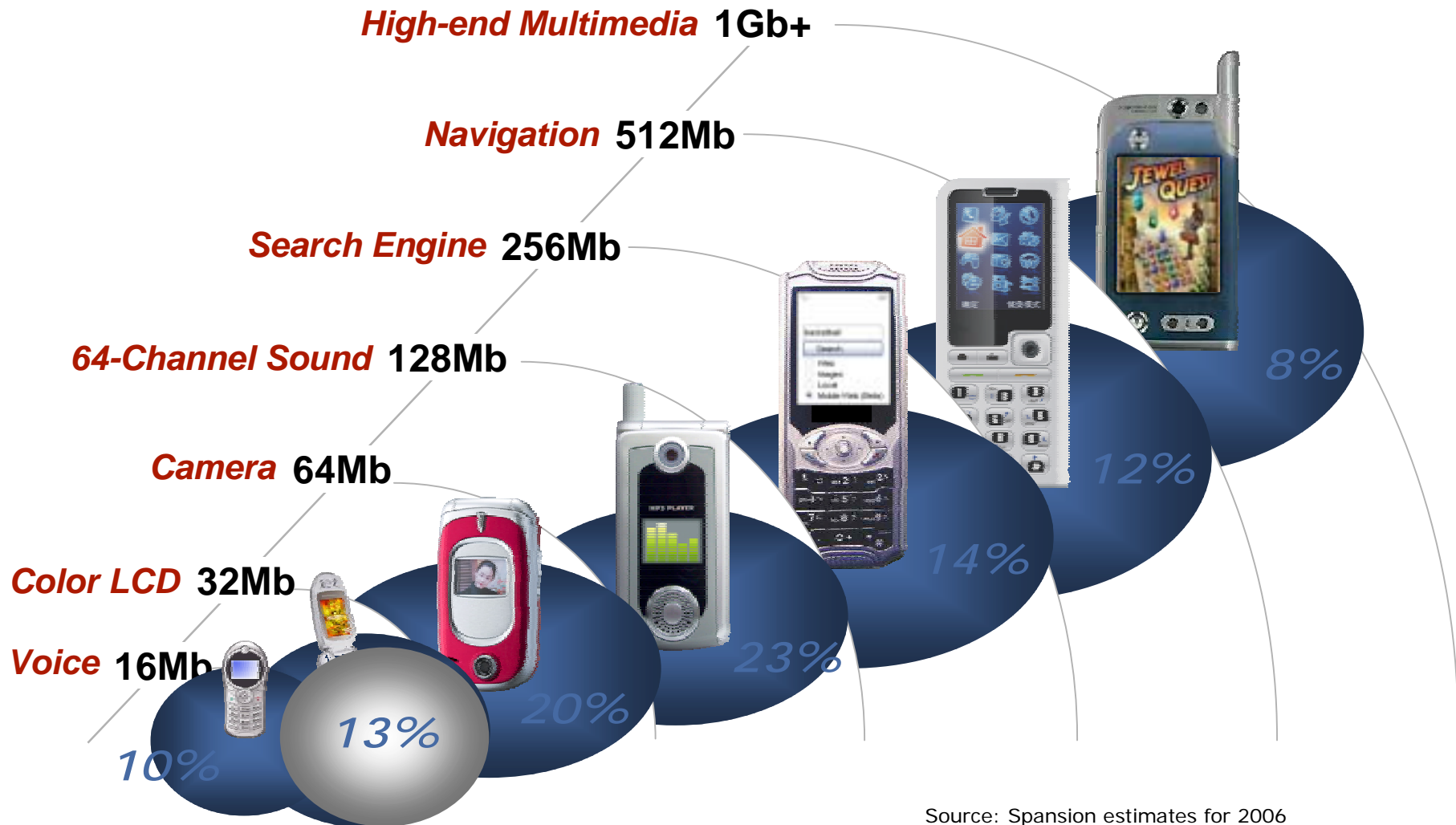
This presentation and comments made pursuant thereto may contain forward-looking statements that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements regarding future deployment of MirrorBit™ technology, the company's ability to capitalize on its product and technology leadership and its operational efficiency. Investors are cautioned that the forward-looking statements in this presentation involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the company's current expectations, including the possibility that demand for the company's Flash memory products will be lower than currently expected; that customer acceptance of MirrorBit technology will not continue to increase; that OEMs will increasingly choose NAND-based Flash memory products over NOR- and MirrorBit ORNAND architecture-based Flash memory products for their applications; that there will be a lack of customer acceptance of MirrorBit ORNAND architecture-based Flash memory products; that the company will not achieve its current product and technology introduction or implementation schedules; that the company will not be able to meet customer demand during cyclical industry or economic downturns; that competitors will introduce new memory technologies that render the company's Flash memory products uncompetitive or obsolete. The company urges investors to review in detail the risks and uncertainties in the company's Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including but not limited to the company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 25, 2005.

# Introduction

- NAND market
  - Almost 100% data storage.
  - Memories are mostly for memory cards or memory products.
- NOR market
  - Mainly for code storage.
  - Memories are embedded in systems.
- NOR flash memory technology
  - Only for NOR market? No.



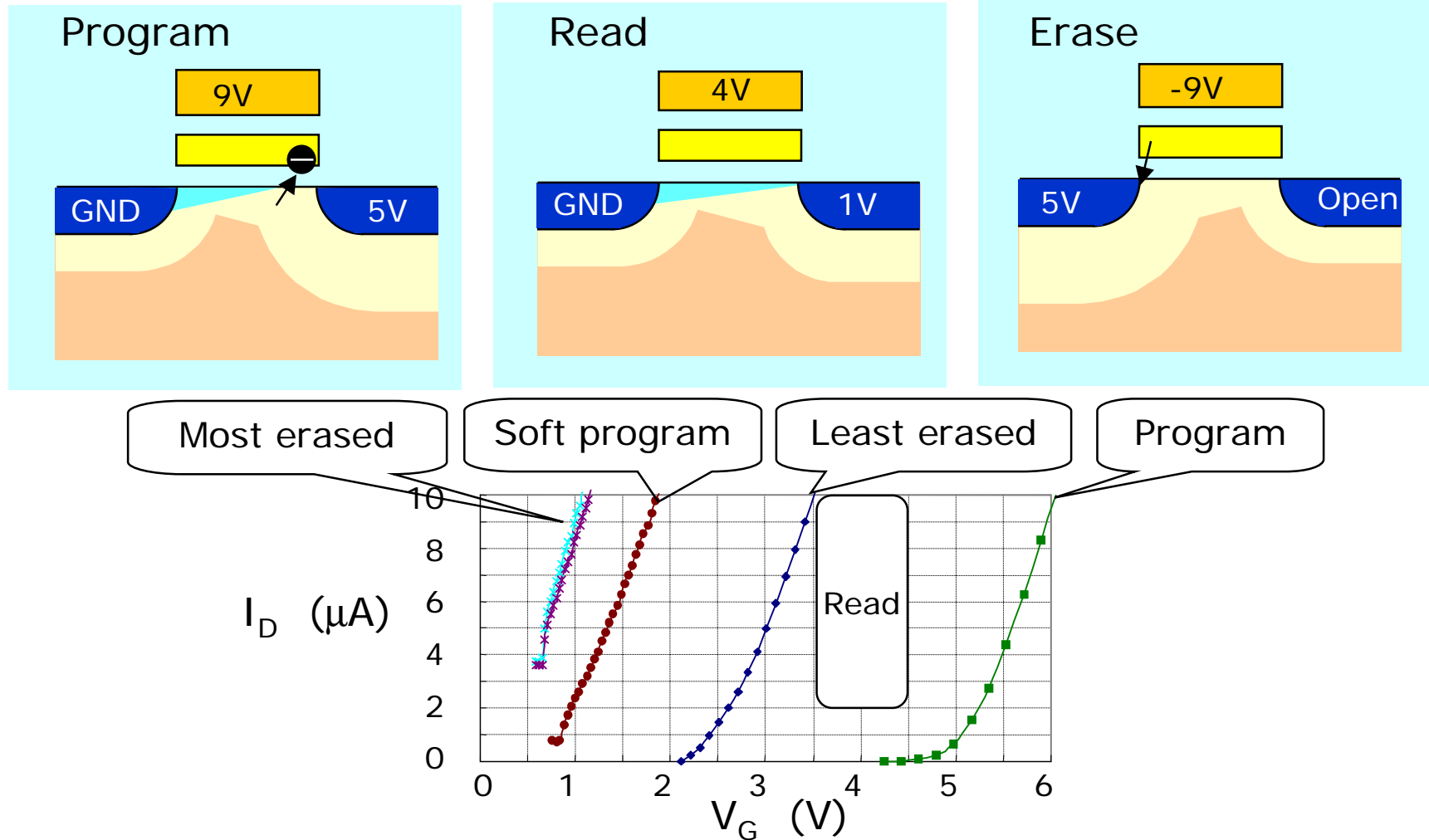
# Cellular Requirements



Source: Spansion estimates for 2006

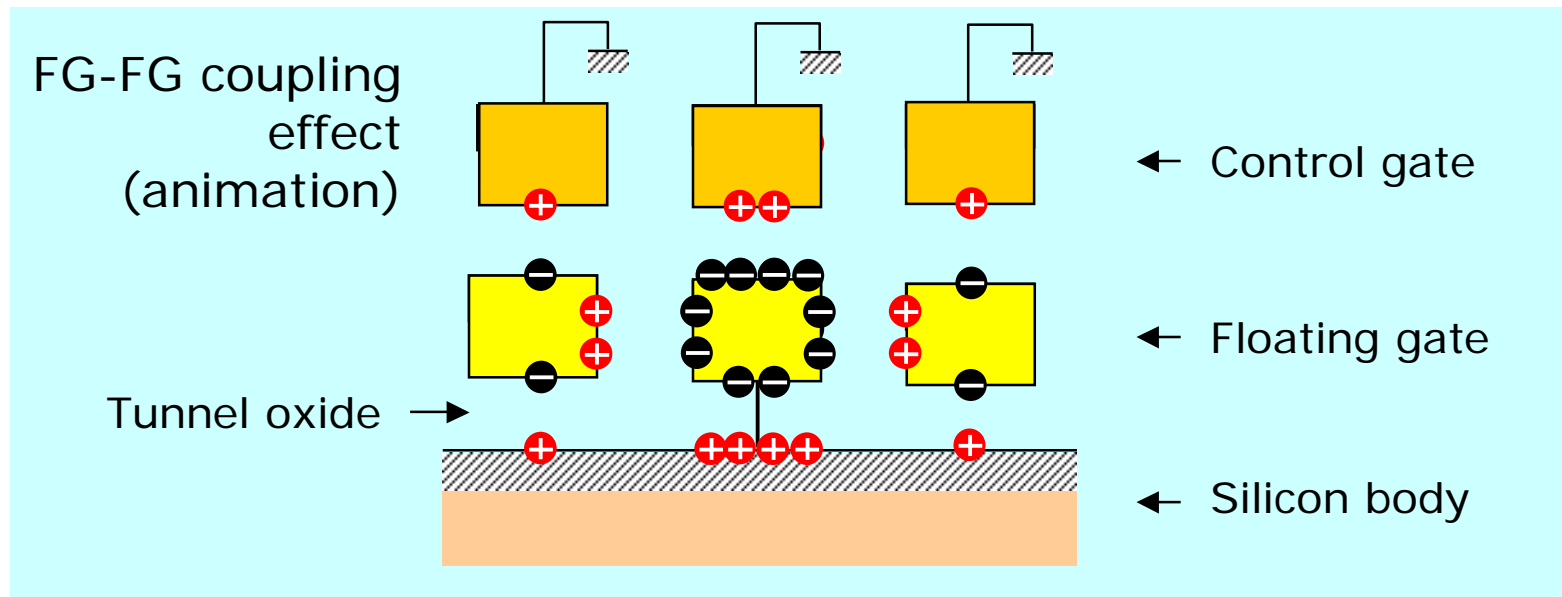
# Floating Gate Cell Basic Operations

- Initial cell  $V_T$  is low (Data 1).



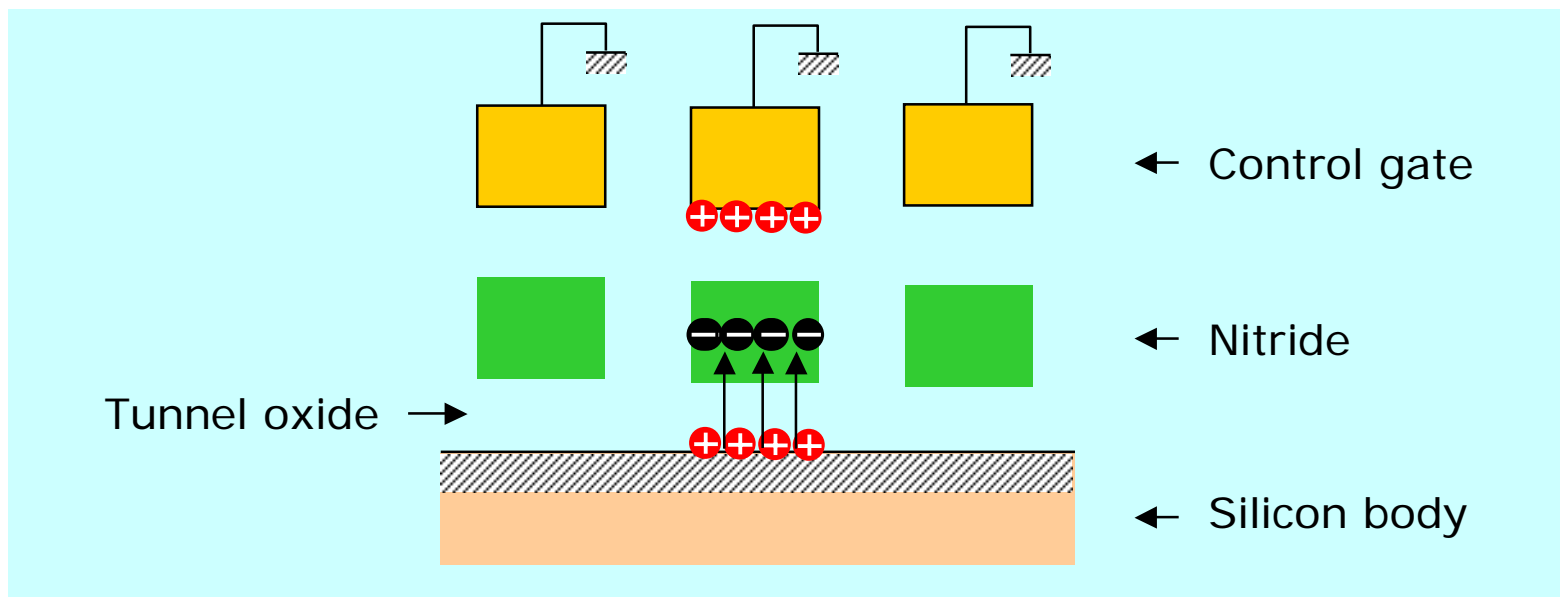
# Floating Gate Scaling Barrier

- Floating gate electro-static interaction
  - Narrow floating-gate spacing
  - Tall floating gate



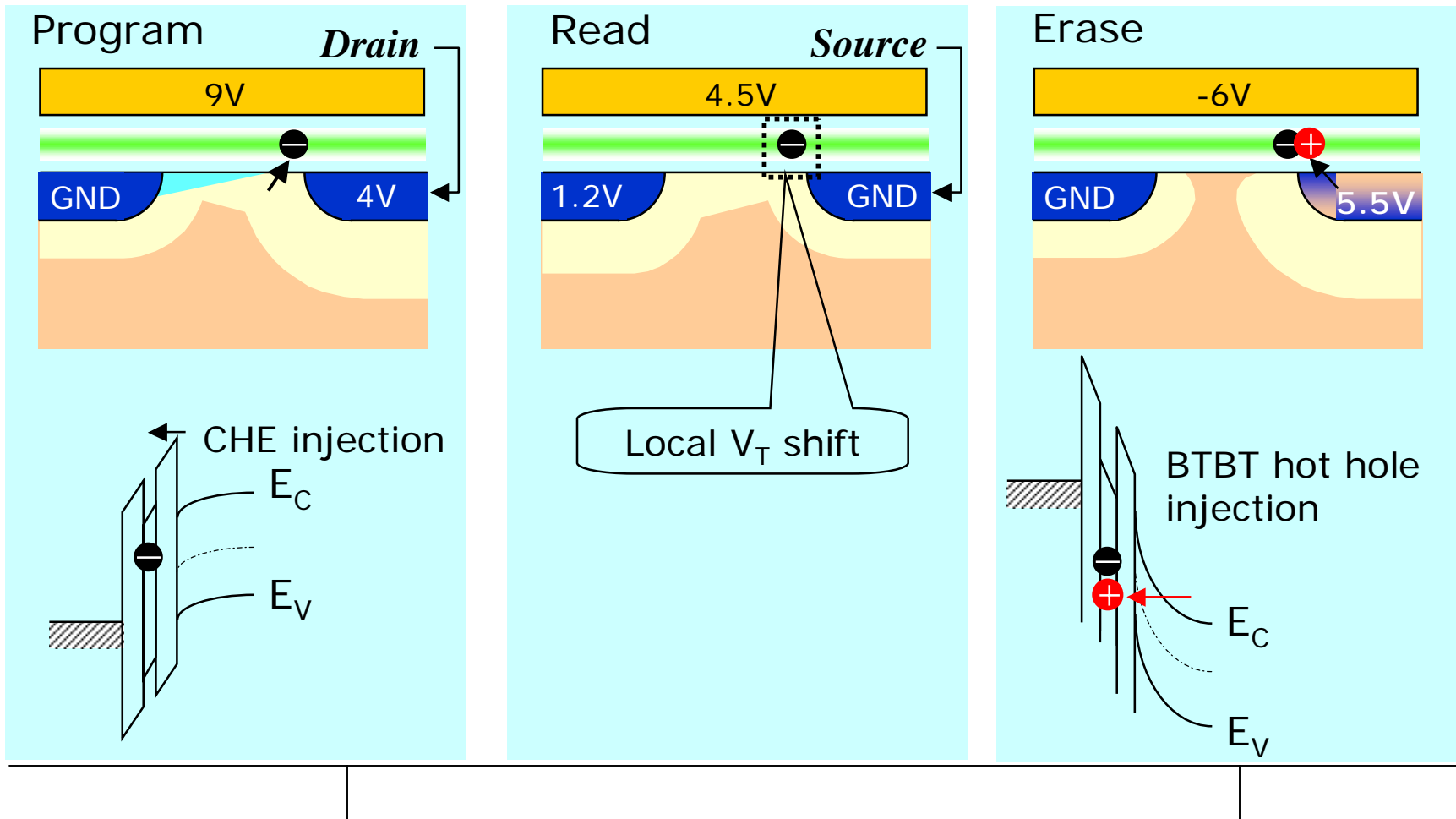
# Nitride Storage

- The favorite NVM technology
  - Charge does not move around the storage electrode
  - Less floating gate electro-static interaction results in denser memories.



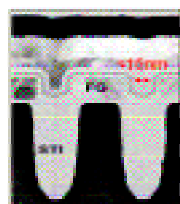
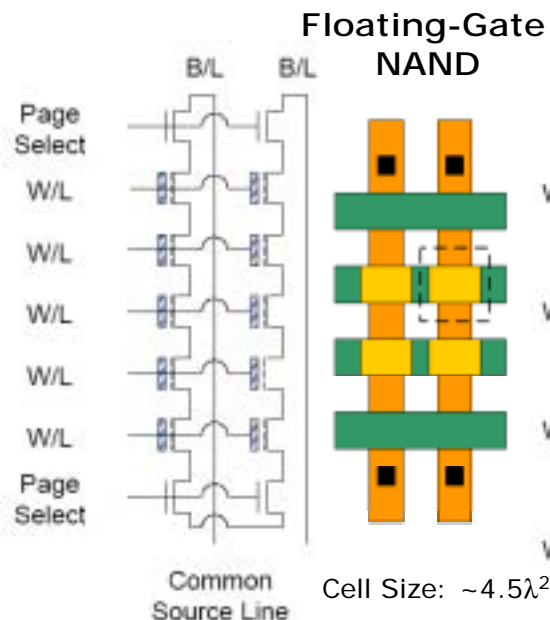
# MirrorBit Basic Operations

- Channel hot electron (CHE) programming
- Transpose source and drain for reading the data
- Band to band (BTBT) hot hole injection erasing



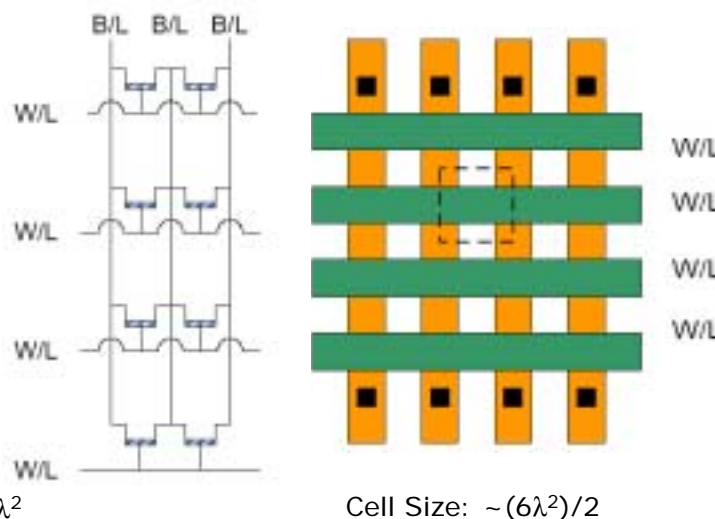


# Cell Operation



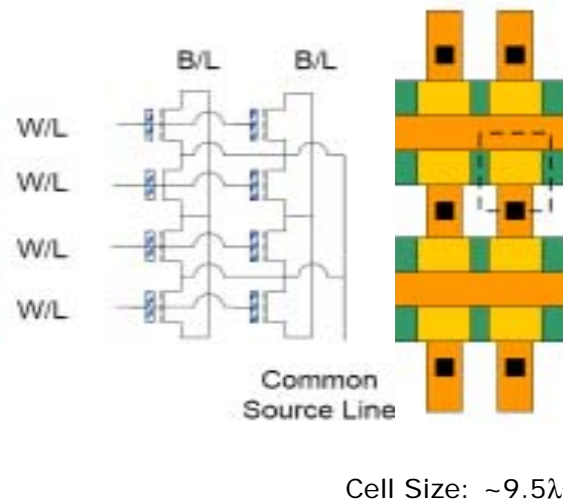
	W/L	B/L	Common
Read	5V	0.5V	0V
Program	18V	0/10V	0V
Erase	0V	18V	Float

## MirrorBit™ technology



	W/L	B/Ln	B/L n+1
Read	5V	1.5V	0V
Program	10V	5/0V	0V
Erase	-6V	5V	Float

## Floating-Gate NOR



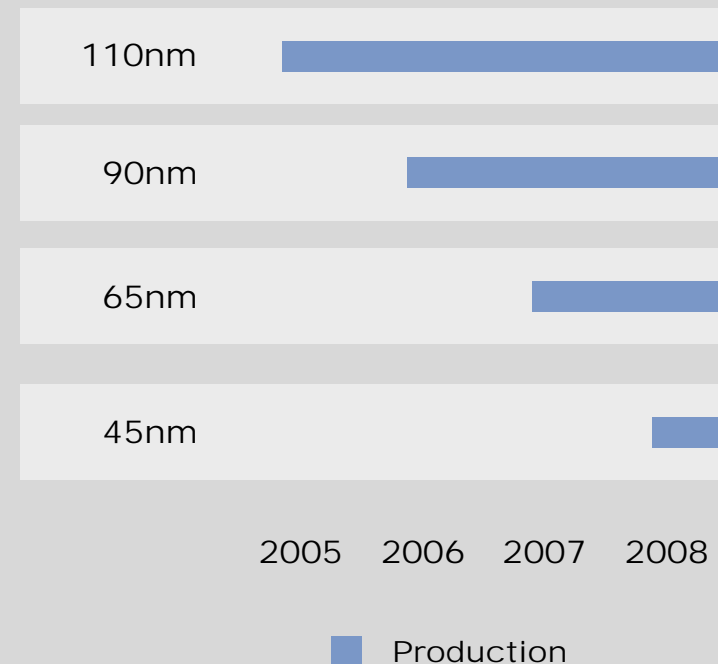
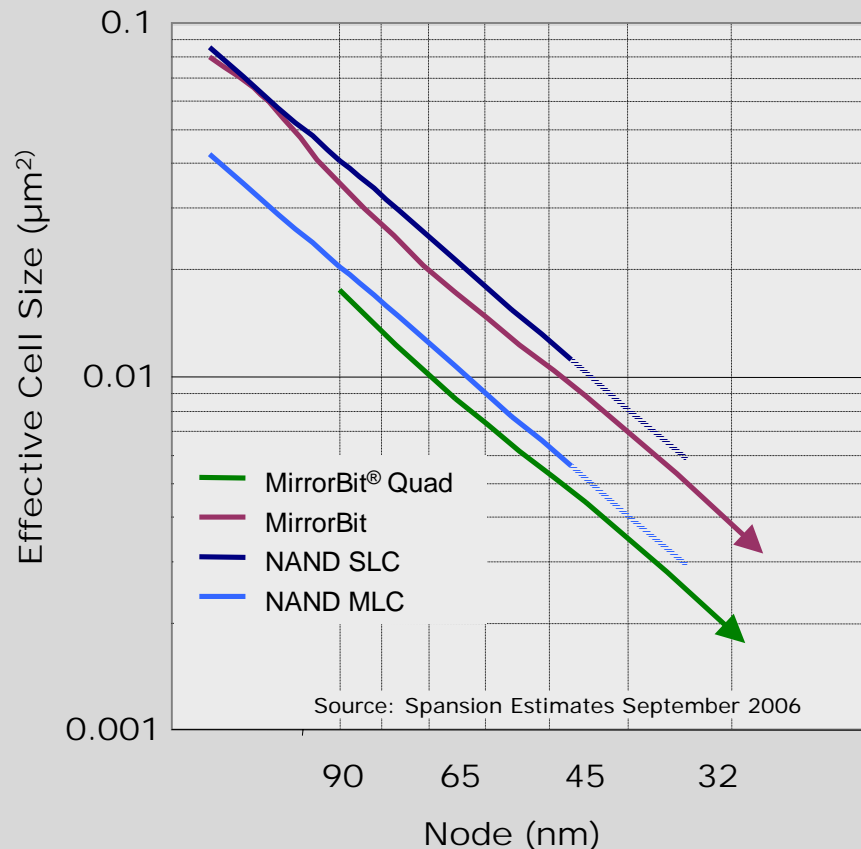
	W/L	B/L	Common
Read	5V	0.5V	0V
Program	10V	5/0V	0V
Erase	-18V	0V	Float

# MirrorBit® Quad: Technology of the Future—Today

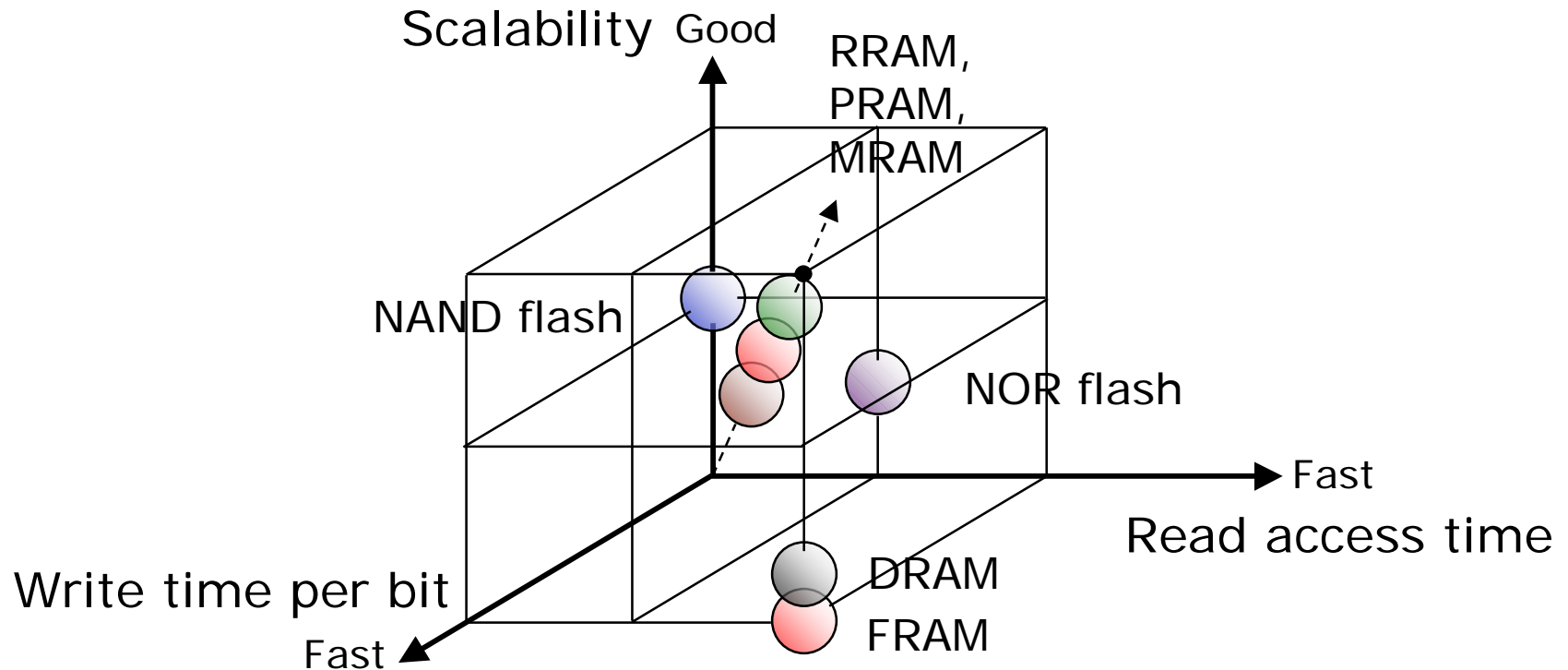


## Scaling to 32nm and Beyond

## Goal – One Node Per Year

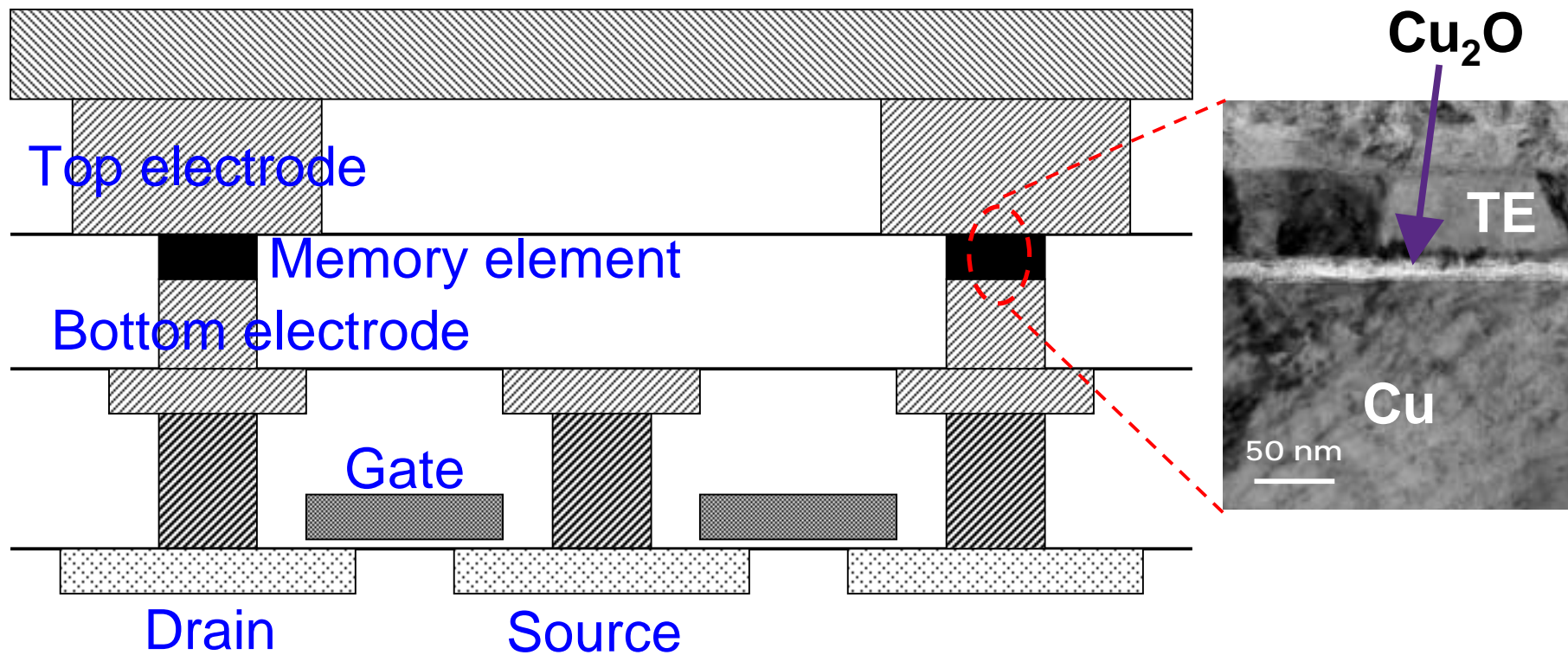


# Emerging Memory Technologies



# Memory Cell Structure

- MIM memory element built on a via
- Memory element connected with a select transistor
- Fully compatible with standard CMOS process

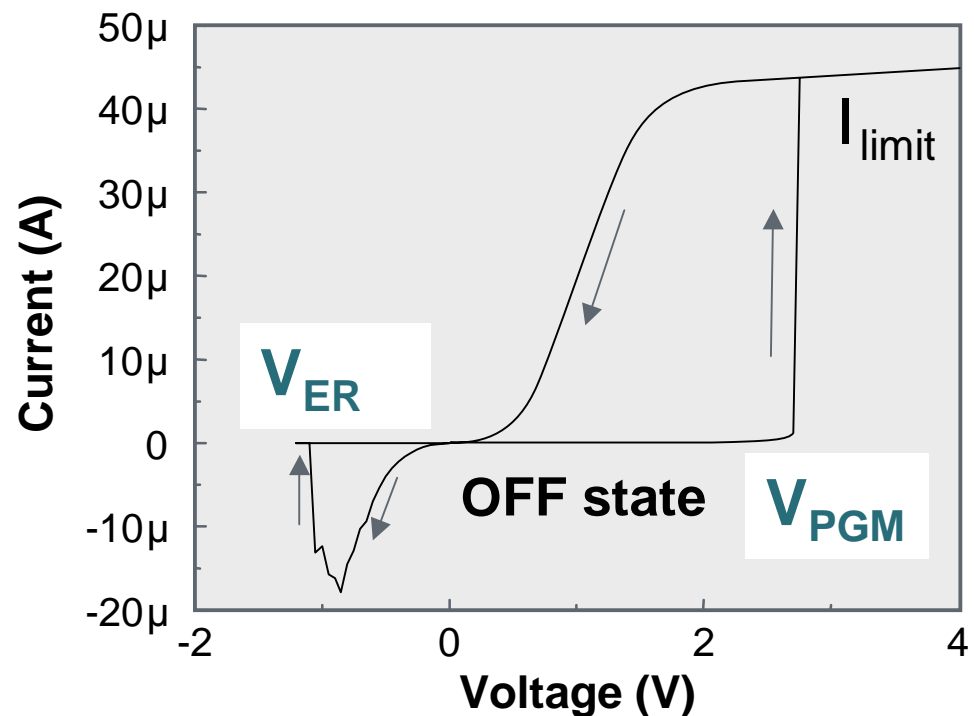


# Background – Trapping Model\*

- OFF state mainly by **space-charge-limited-conduction (SCLC)** and **Frenkel-Poole (FP)**
- OFF  $\rightarrow$  ON switch at trap-filled-limit voltage (VTFL)

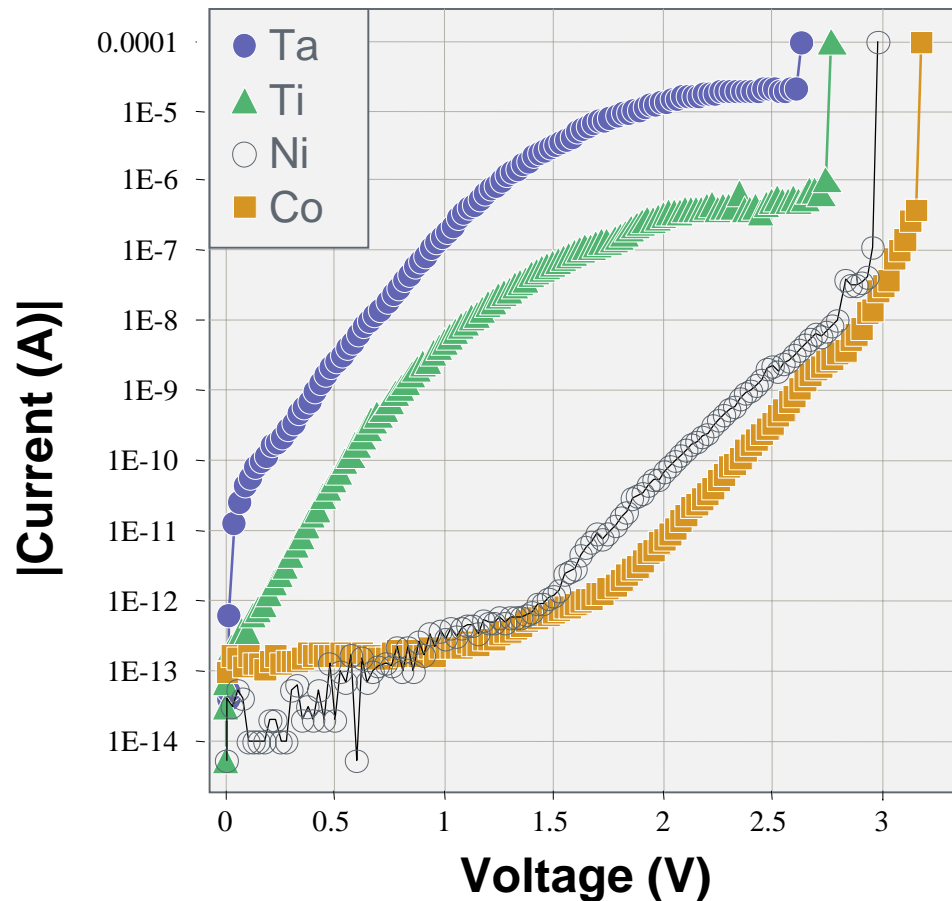
\* Chen et. al "Non-volatile resistive switching for advanced memory applications," *Electron Devices Meeting, 2005. IEDM Technical Digest. IEEE International*, vol., no.pp. 746- 749, 5-7 Dec. 2005

## Cu<sub>2</sub>O MIM Memory Cell



# Electrode Effect

OFF-state current leakage increases with reactivity between top electrode and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  ( $\text{Ni}/\text{Co} < \text{Ti} < \text{Ta}$ ).



## Free energy of formation

$\text{Mo}_x$	$\Delta G_o$ (kcal/mole)
CoO	-51
NiO	-51.7
TiO <sub>2</sub>	-212
Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	-457

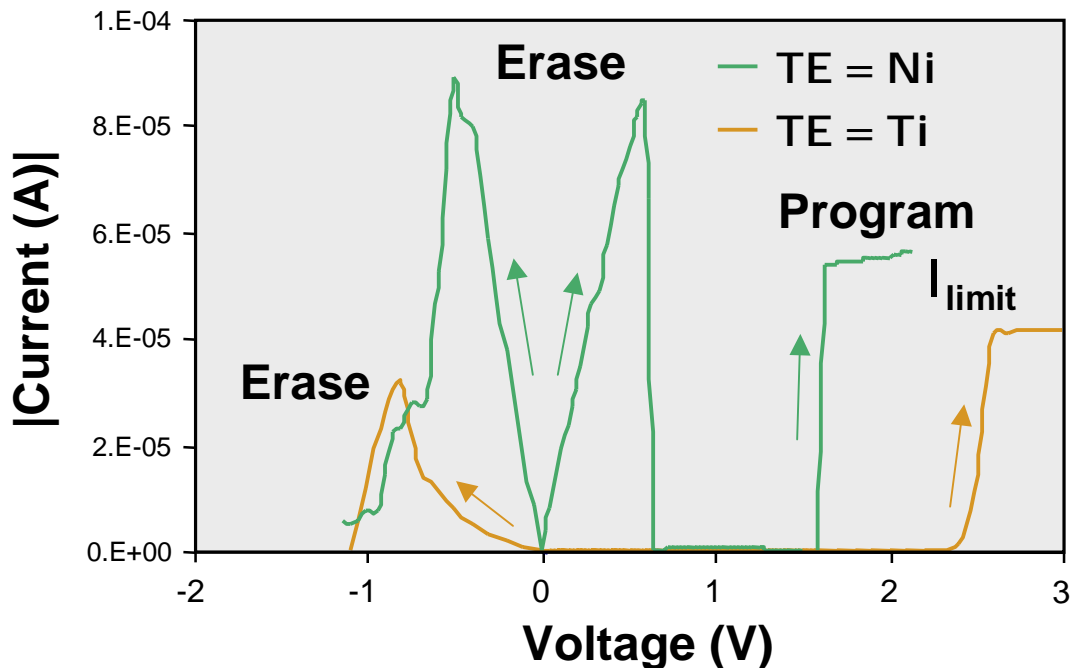
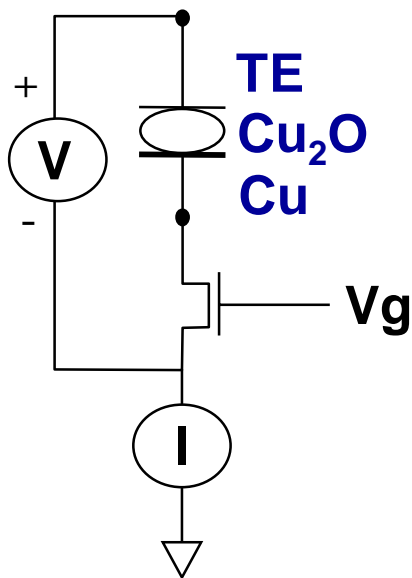
# Switching Characteristics: Ni vs. Ti TE

## Cells with **Ni** top electrode

- Erase with both polarity
- Higher erase current

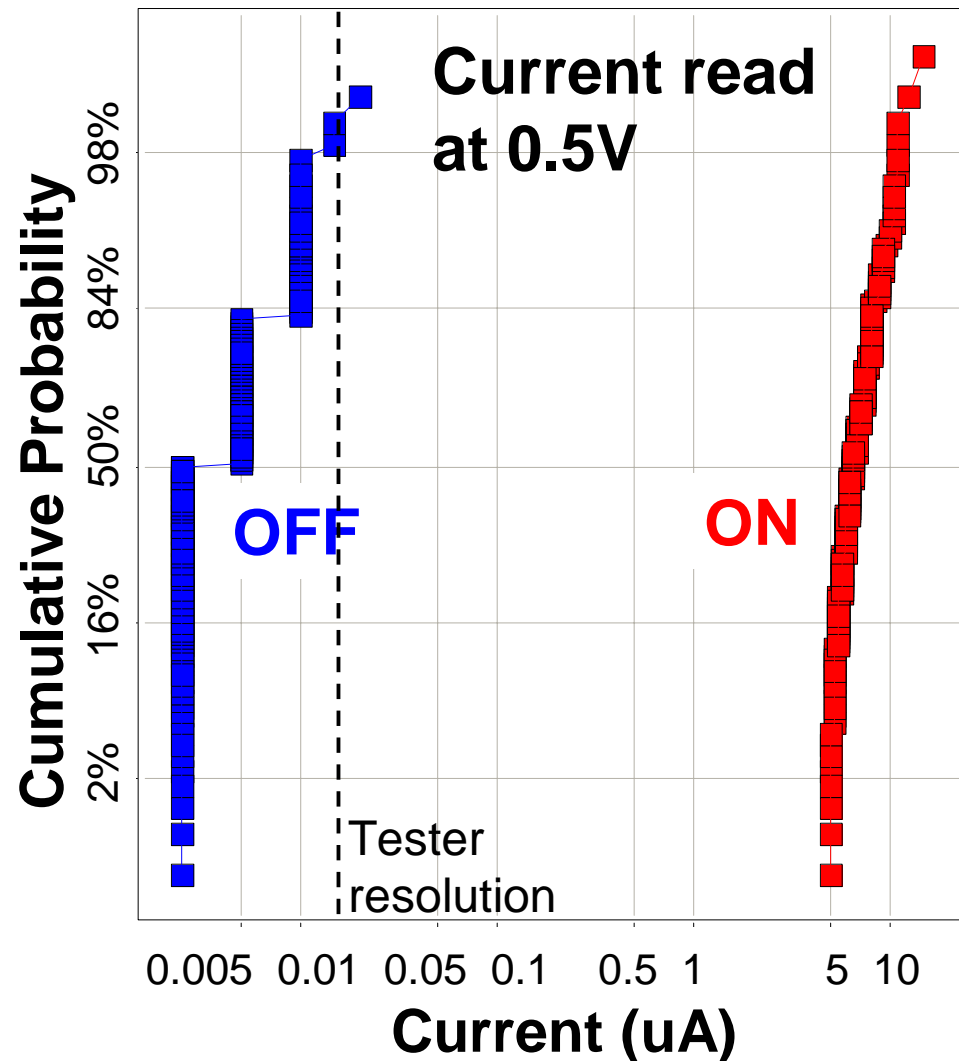
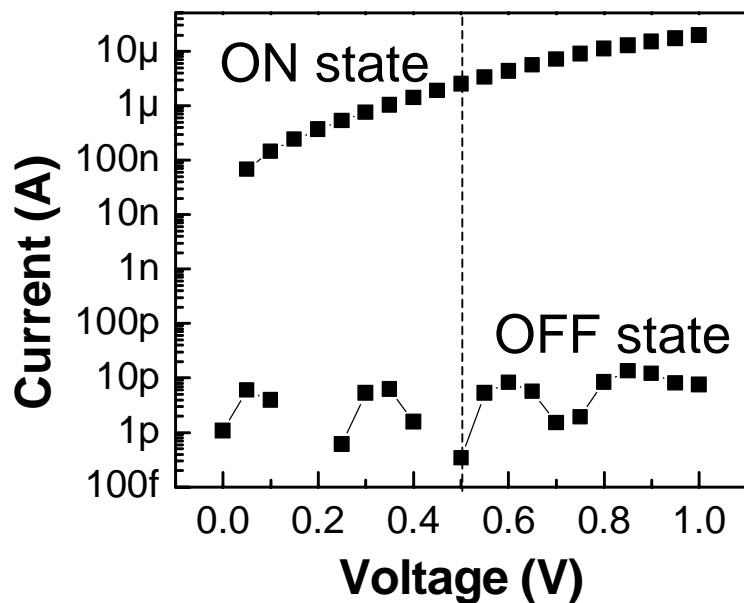
## Cells with **Ti** top electrode

- Reverse polarity field
- Low erase current



# ON/OFF Window

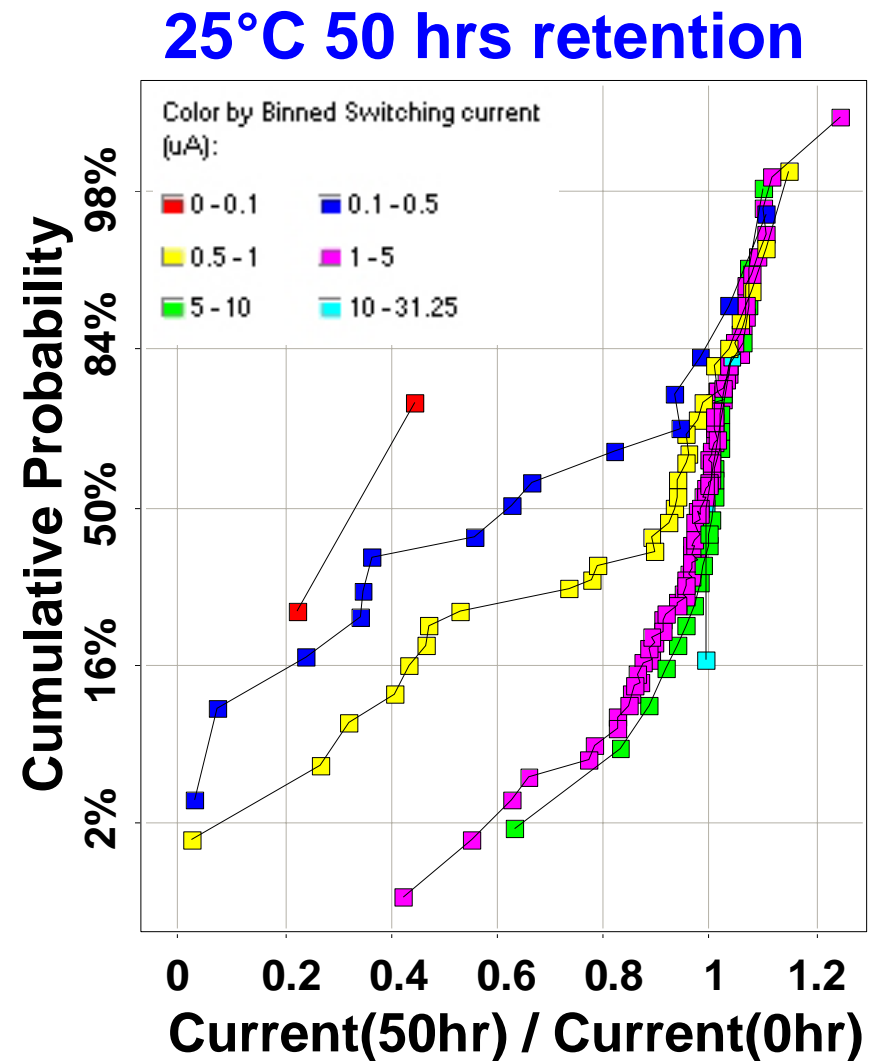
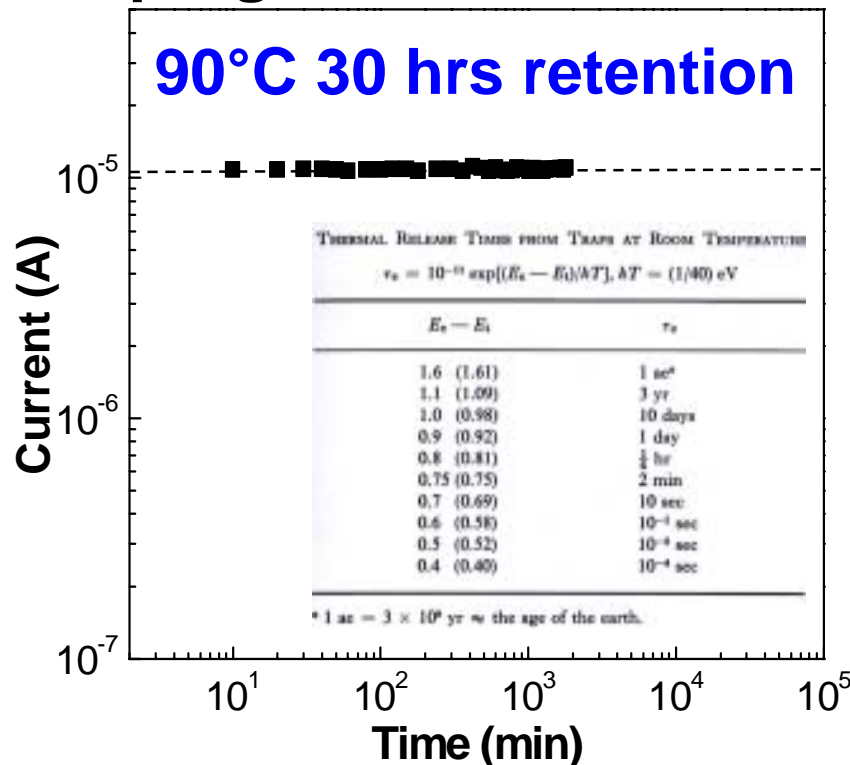
- Model predicts high ON/OFF ratio with deep-trap materials
- ON/OFF ratio of  $10^5 - 10^6$  observed





# Retention

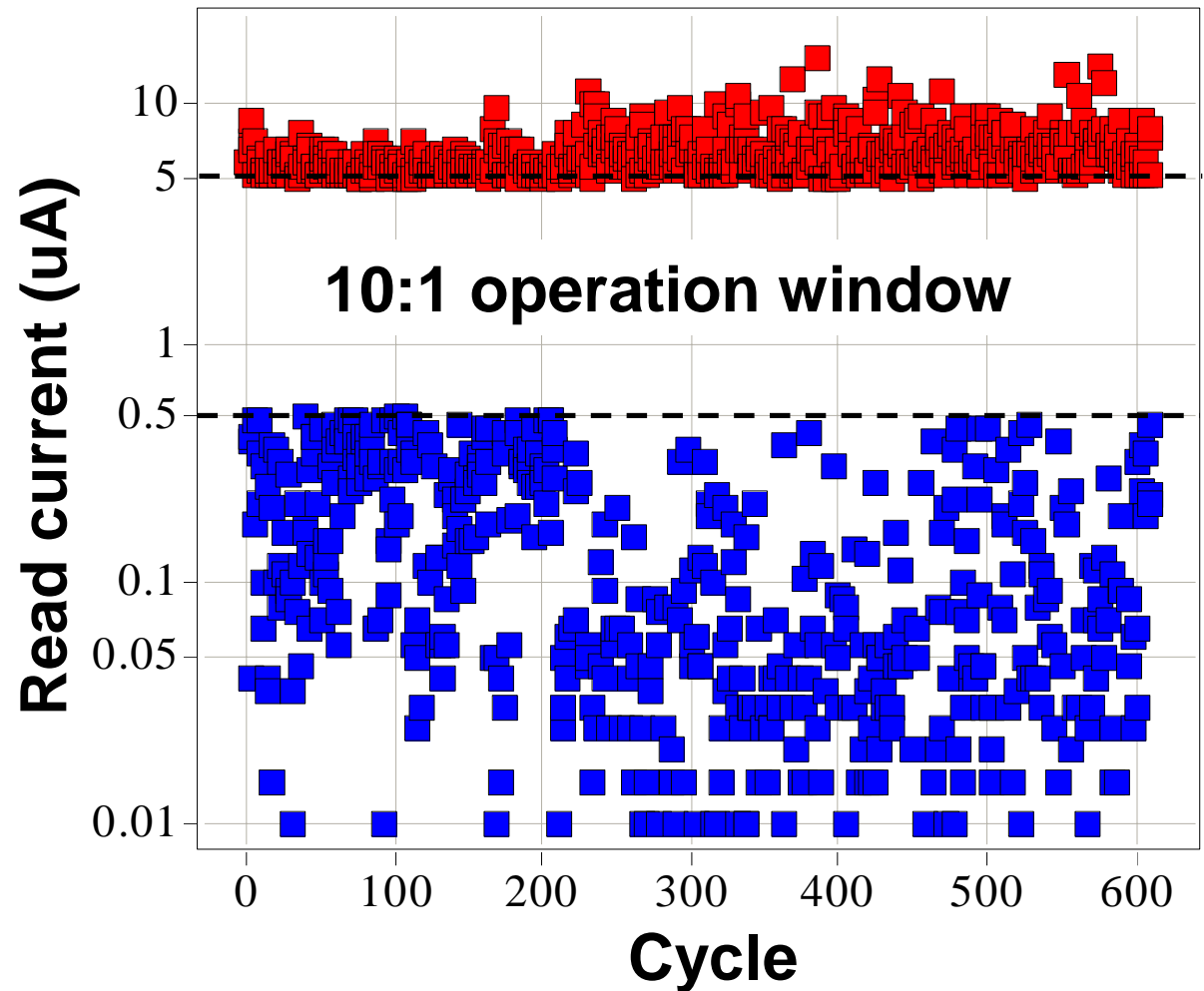
- Long retention predicted with deep-trap materials
- Retention related to program current



M.A. Lampert et al, "Current injection in solids", Academic Press, 1970.

# Cycling

- Program with 100 ns pulses
- 0.5uA – 5uA window for cycling



# Electrical Characteristics Summary

Characteristics		Values
Programming	V/I	(2-5 V) / (~ 50 $\mu$ A)
	Speed	$\leq 100$ ns
Erasing	V	1-2 V
	Speed	$\leq 100$ ns
Retention		30 hours at 90°C tested
Cycling		> 600 cycles tested
Read disturb		Zero up to 25 hours at V < 0.5V
Cell size		0.18 $\mu$ m

A. Chen et. Al, IEDM 2005



# BEOL Thin Film Challenges for RCM

- **Thin ~100A metal oxide films**
- **Hard to etch (process) metal films**
  - Interfaces in metal-oxide-metal cell
- **Highly planar CMP**
  - Maintain electric field uniformity across cell
- **Phase Change RCM**
  - Ternary materials plus dopant
  - Encapsulation





T-N Fang, S. Kaza, S. Haddad,  
A. Chen, Y-C Wu, Z. Lan,  
S. Avanzino, D. Liao,  
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M. Buynoski, Y. Lin, C. Marrian,  
C. Bill, M. VanBuskirk,  
and M. Taguchi

## Erase Mechanism for Copper Oxide Resistive Switching Memory Cells with Nickel Electrode



**Advanced Memory Group**  
**Spanion Inc**





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