

Atomic Switch: Overview and Critical Discussion

2014 ITRS ERD Workshop

Albuquerque, NM

August 28, 2014

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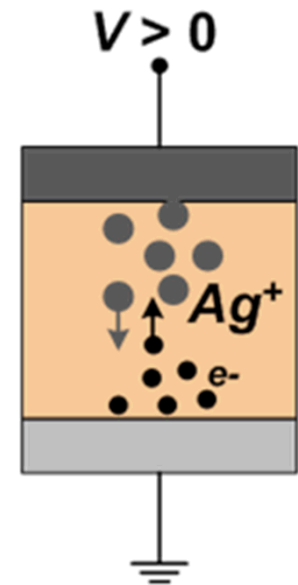


Outline

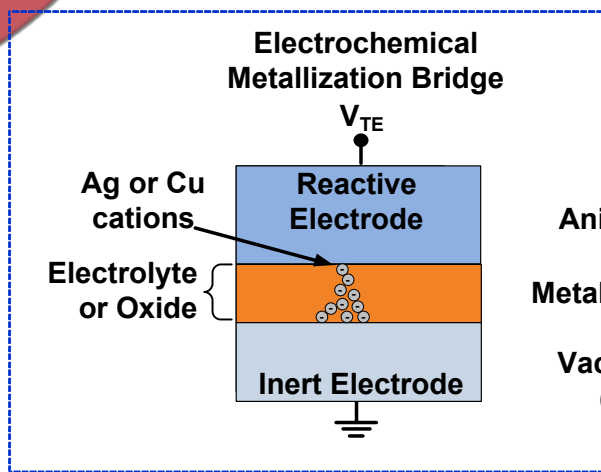
- **Electrochemical Memories**
- **Atomic switch in Logic**
 - **FPGA and PLA-like implementation**
 - **Three terminal**
 - **Brain inspired computing**
- **Discussion**

Electrochemical Metallization Memories

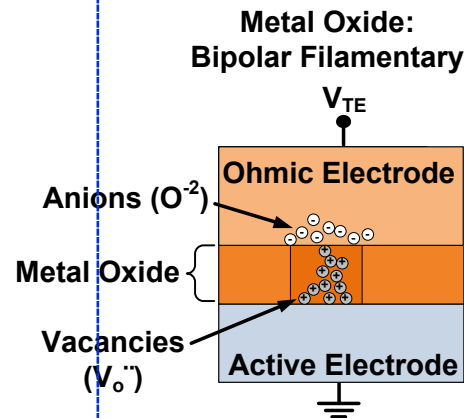
- Memory based on metal filament formation in chalcogenide
- Invented in late 1990's by Kozicki (Arizona State University)
- Several synonyms:
 - Programmable Metallization Cell (PMC)
 - Conducting Bridge RAM (CBRAM)
 - Nanoionic or Ionic Memory
 - Atomic switch
- Silver or copper filament forms in solid electrolyte
- Physics of this process studied since 1970's



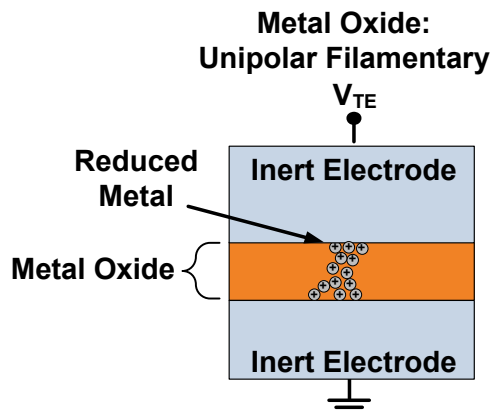
Courtesy DK Schroder



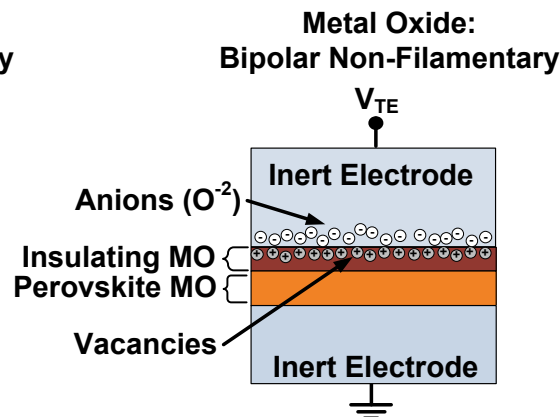
- Switching: Electrochemical formation and dissolution of Ag or Cu filament
- Cation motion (Ag or Cu)
- Chalcogenide or oxide insulating layer
- Switching depends on E-field direction
- R/W current independent of device area



- Switching: Valence change and migration of oxygen vacancies
- Anion motion (O^{2-})
- HfO_x , TaO_x most common insulators
- Switching depends on E-field direction
- R/W current independent of device area

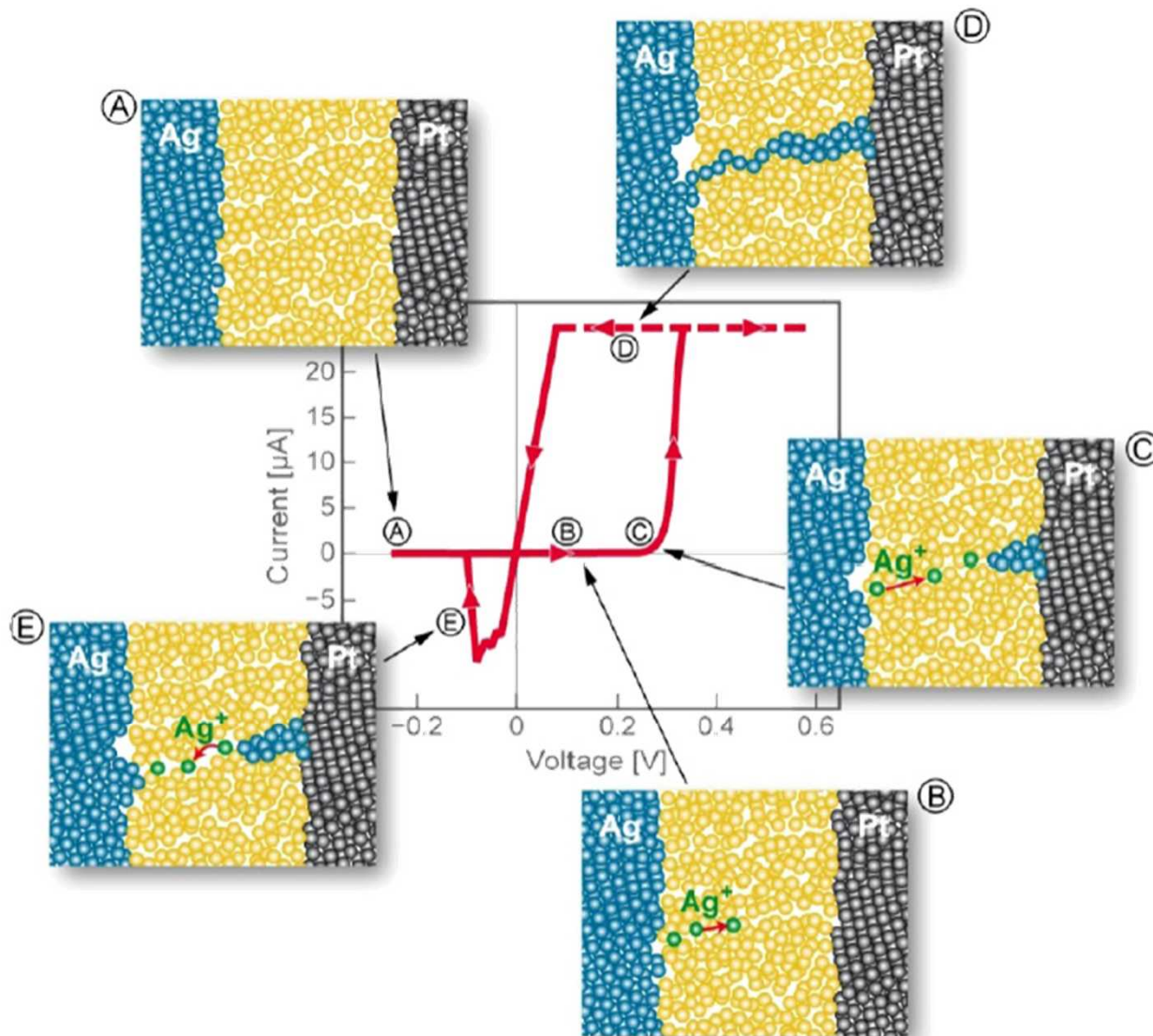


- Switching: Thermochemical change in oxide valence state
- Anion motion (O^{2-})
- Symmetric structure
- NiO_x most common material
- Switching independent of E-field direction
- R/W current independent of device area

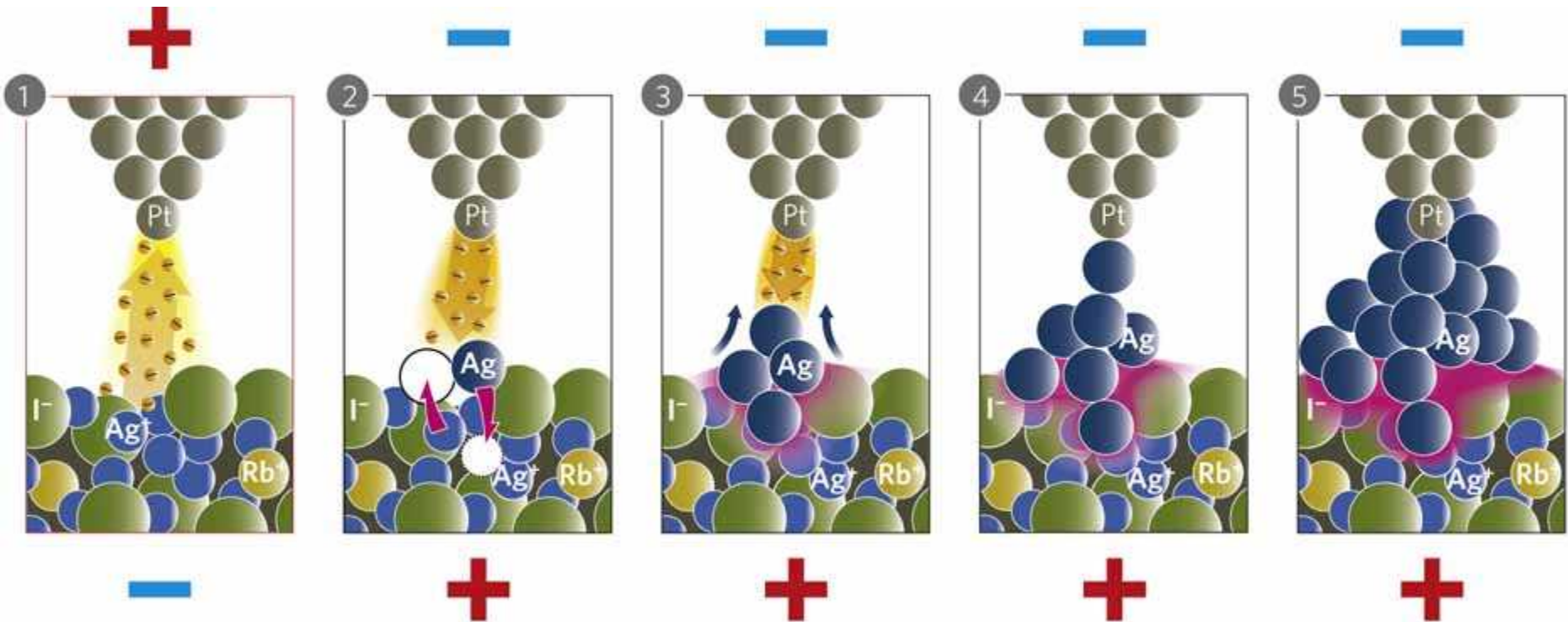


- Switching: Oxygen exchange causes Schottky barrier height change at interface
- Anion motion (O^{2-})
- Perovskite and insulating metal oxide
- Switching depends on E-field direction
- R/W currents depend on device area

Electrochemical Metallization Physics



Original “Atomic Switch”

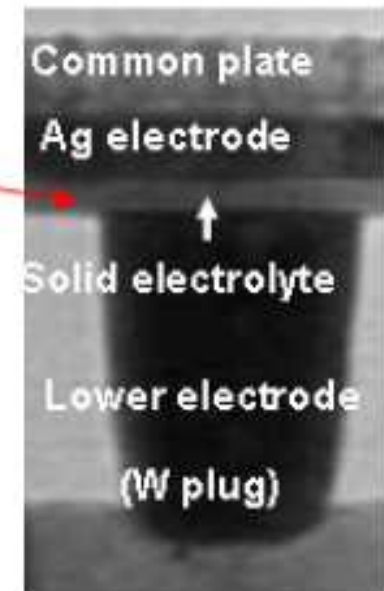
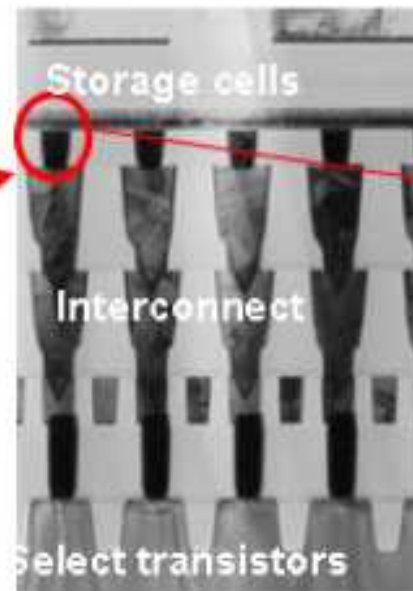
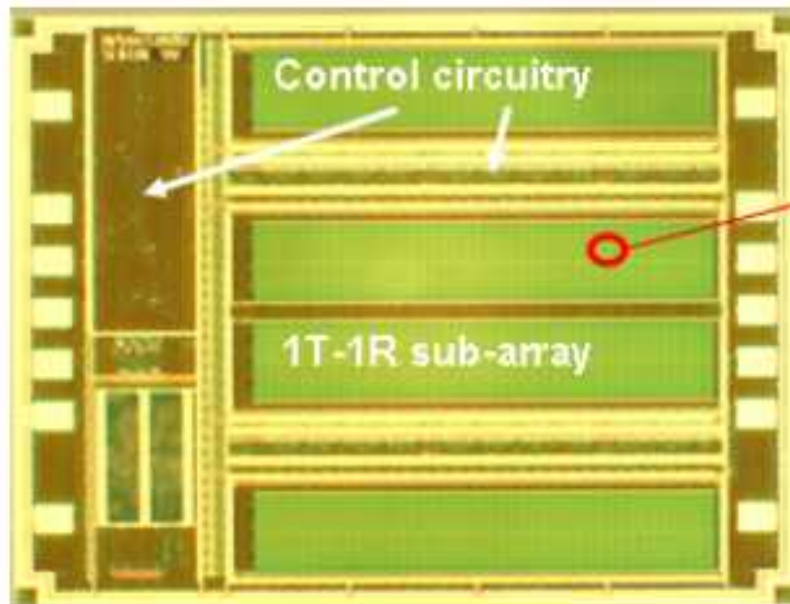


Some ECM Materials

Electrolyte	Electrode metals	
	Ag anode	Cu anode
Ge_xS_y	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>
Ge_xSe_y	<i>W, Ni, Pt</i>	<i>W</i>
Ge-Te	<i>TiW</i>	<i>TaN</i>
GST	<i>Mo</i>	
As-S	<i>Au</i>	
$\text{Zn}_x\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{S}$	<i>Pt</i>	
Cu_2S		<i>Pt, Ti</i>
Ta_2O_5		<i>Pt, Ru</i>
SiO_2	<i>Co</i>	<i>W, Pt, Ir</i>
WO_3	<i>W</i>	<i>W</i>
TiO_2	<i>Pt</i>	
ZrO_2	<i>Au</i>	
MSQ (SiO_2)	<i>Pt</i>	
CuTe/GdOx		<i>W</i>
$\text{Ge}_x\text{Se}_y/\text{SiO}_x$		<i>Pt</i>
$\text{Ge}_x\text{Se}_y/\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$		<i>W</i>
$\text{Cu}_x\text{S}/\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$		<i>Pt</i>
$\text{Cu}_x\text{S}/\text{SiO}_2$		<i>Pt</i>

Commercial “Atomic Switch” Products

- 2012 Adesto Technologies, Sunnyvale, CA
- Ag/Solid electrolyte integrated with BEOL CMOS
- Low density serial EEPROM memory replacement

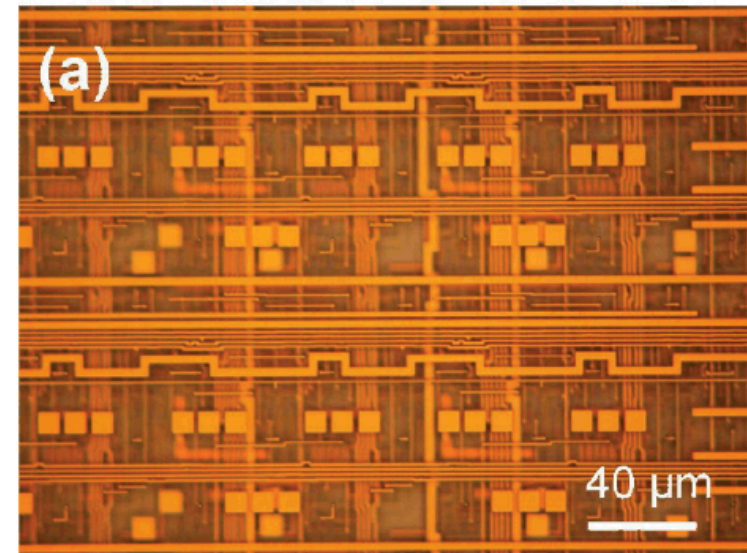
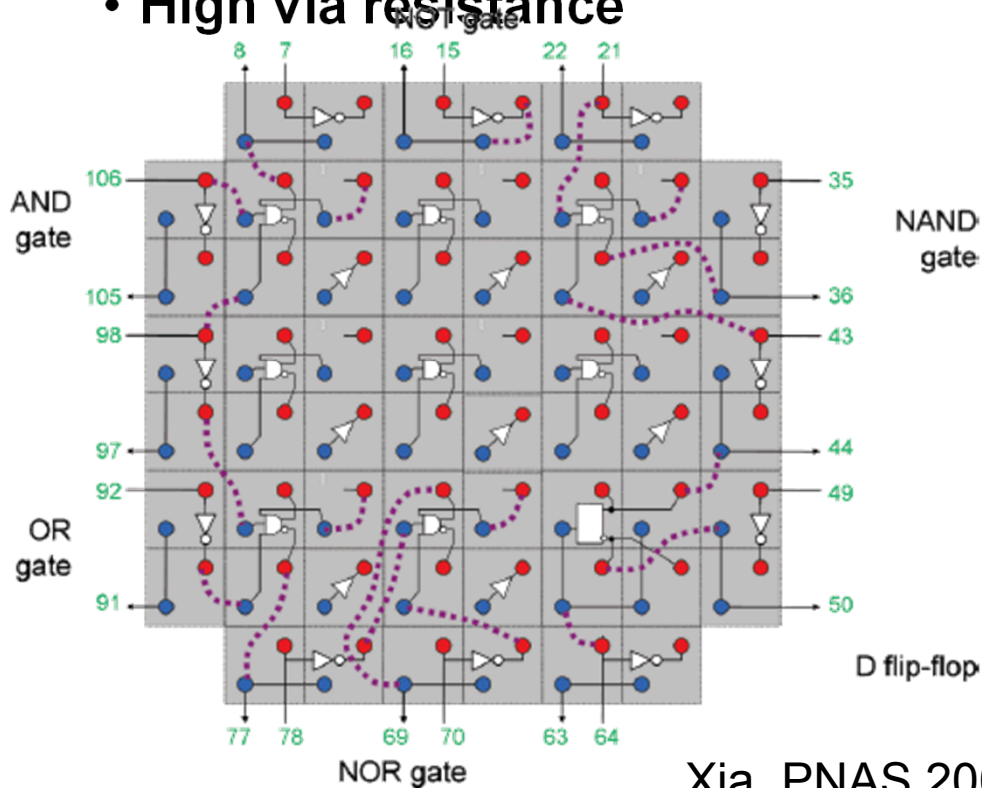


Atomic Switch: Logic Device?

- So, this sounds like a memory device
 - Why are we talking about it in a logic device workshop?

PLA and FPGA variants

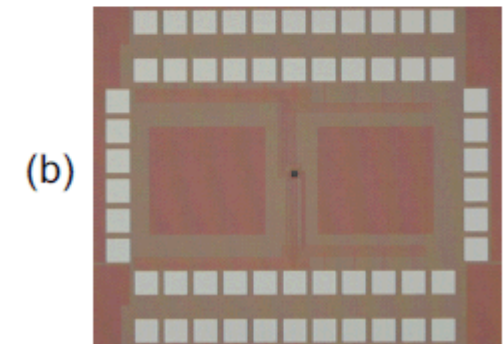
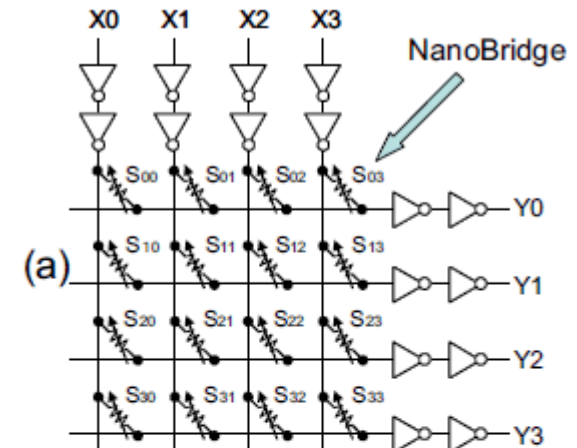
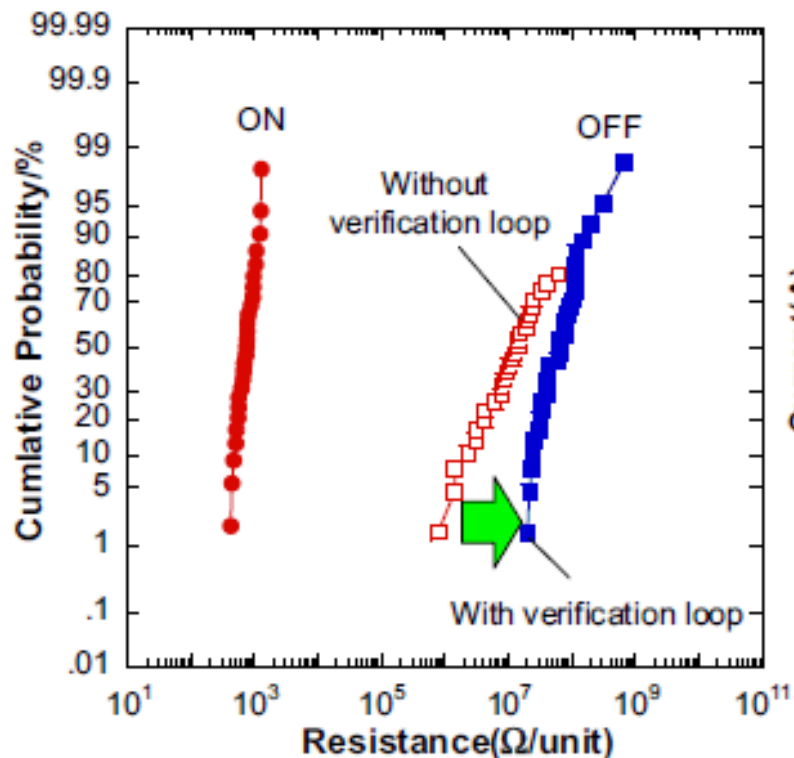
- Rudimentary version of “field programmable gate array” demonstrated by HP in 2009, others have also shown
- Logic gates connected by memristors, aka gapless atomic switches
- High via resistance



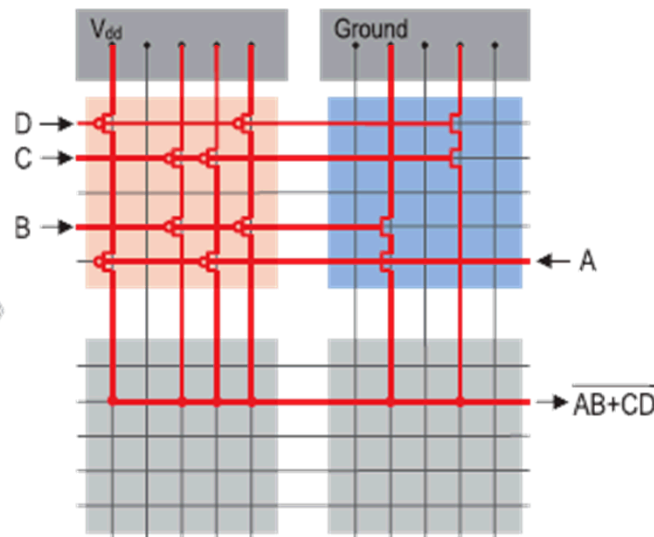
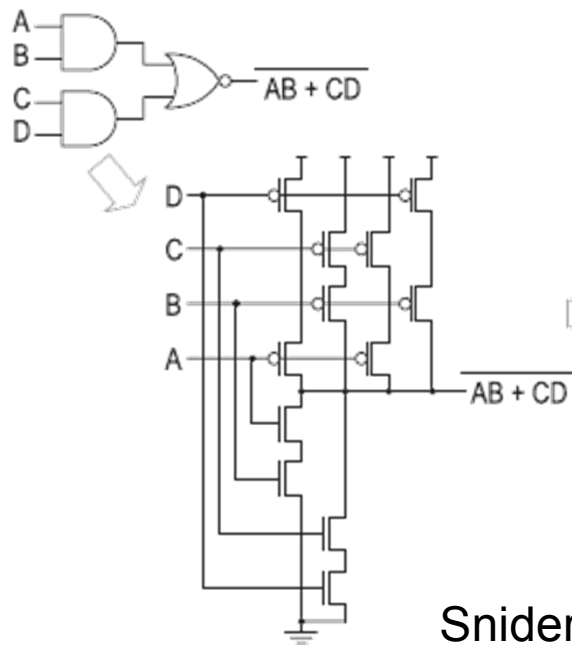
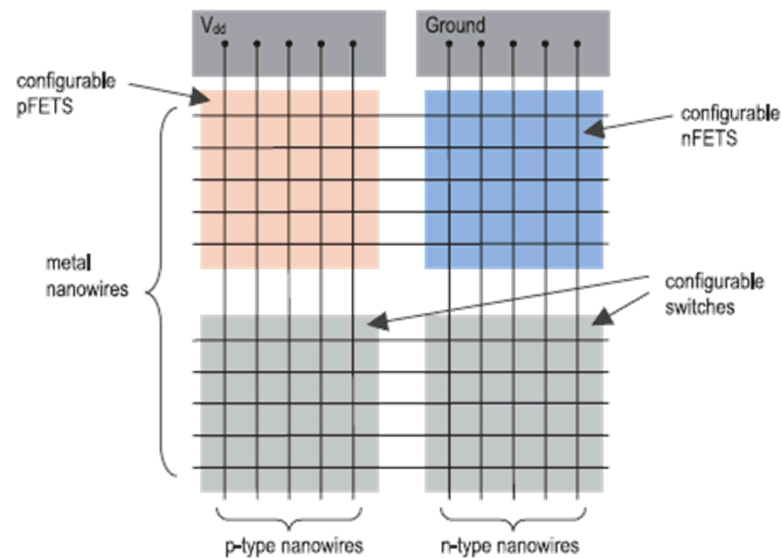
Xia, PNAS 2009

PLA variants

- NEC Nanobridge configuration
- Reasonably low interconnect resistance



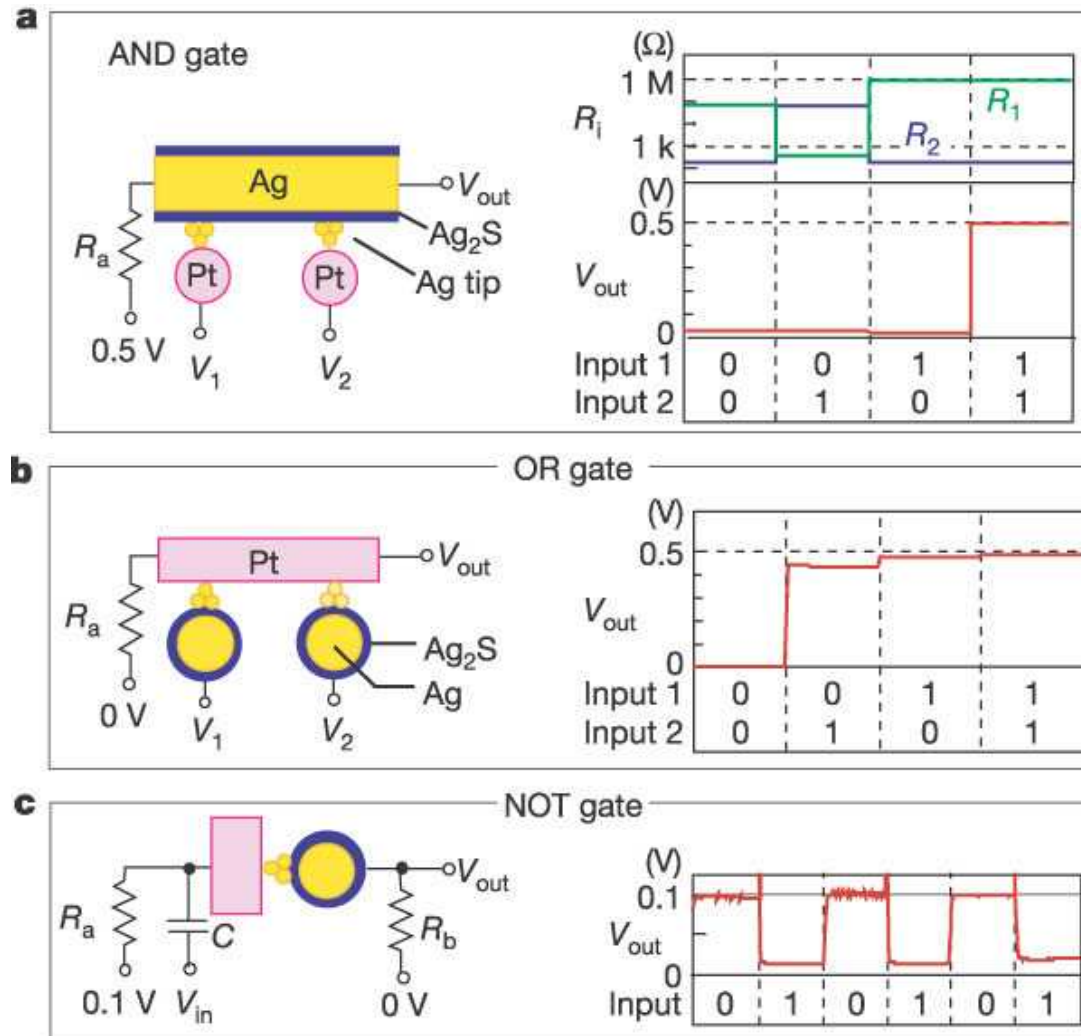
Variant of PLA



Snider, APA 2005

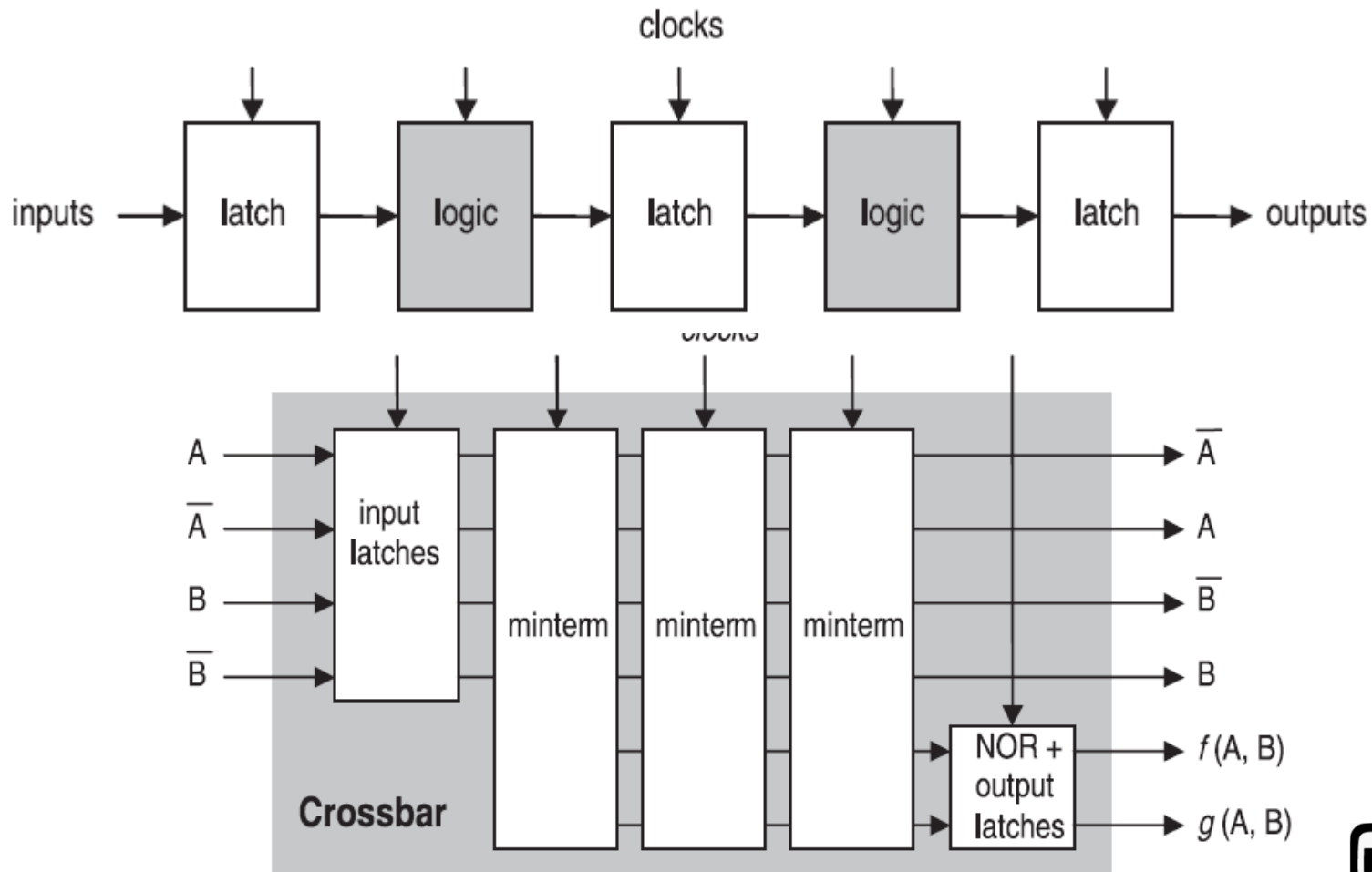
Atomic Switch Logic Circuit

- Voltage divider,
- High scalability, <5nm
- Poor power efficiency: consider AND case
 - R_a must be $\leq R_1, R_2$
 - $I = V_a / R_a + R_1$
 - Assume resistors are 1M LRS, 10 M HRS
 - $V/2 = 0.25V$, $I=0.25\mu A$
 - Static for 1M devices = 0.25 mA
- No method to reset devices



Atomic Switch (ReRAM) Logic Circuit

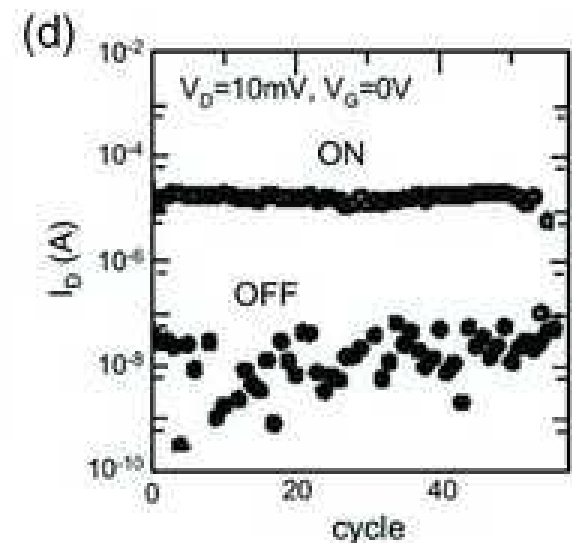
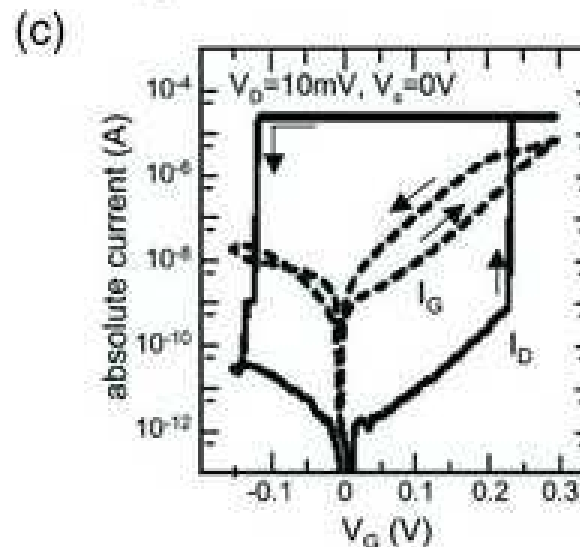
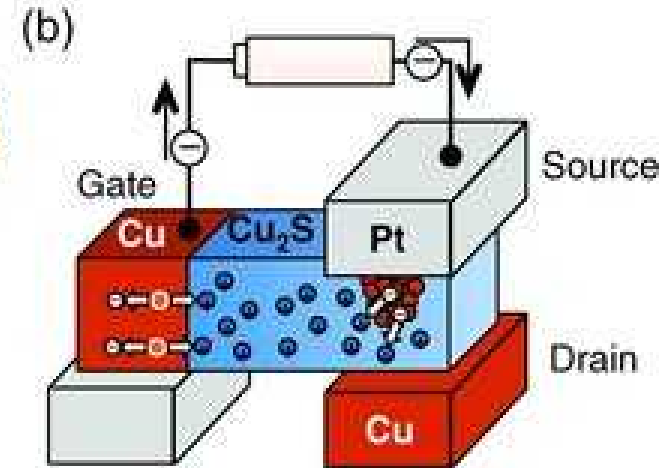
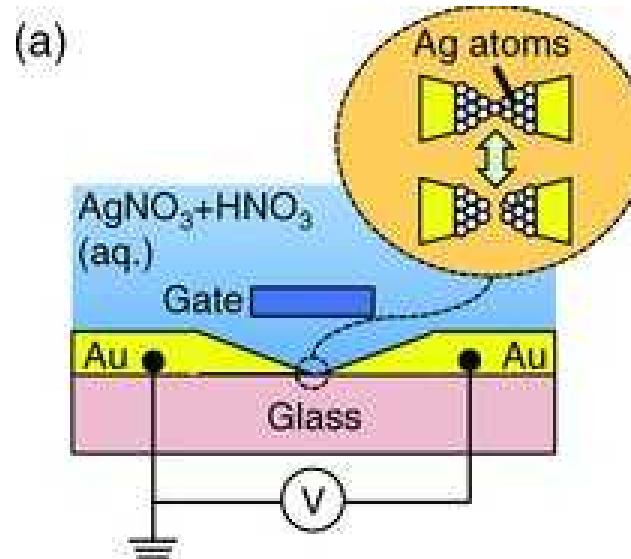
- Full Architectures have been proposed



Snider, APA 2005

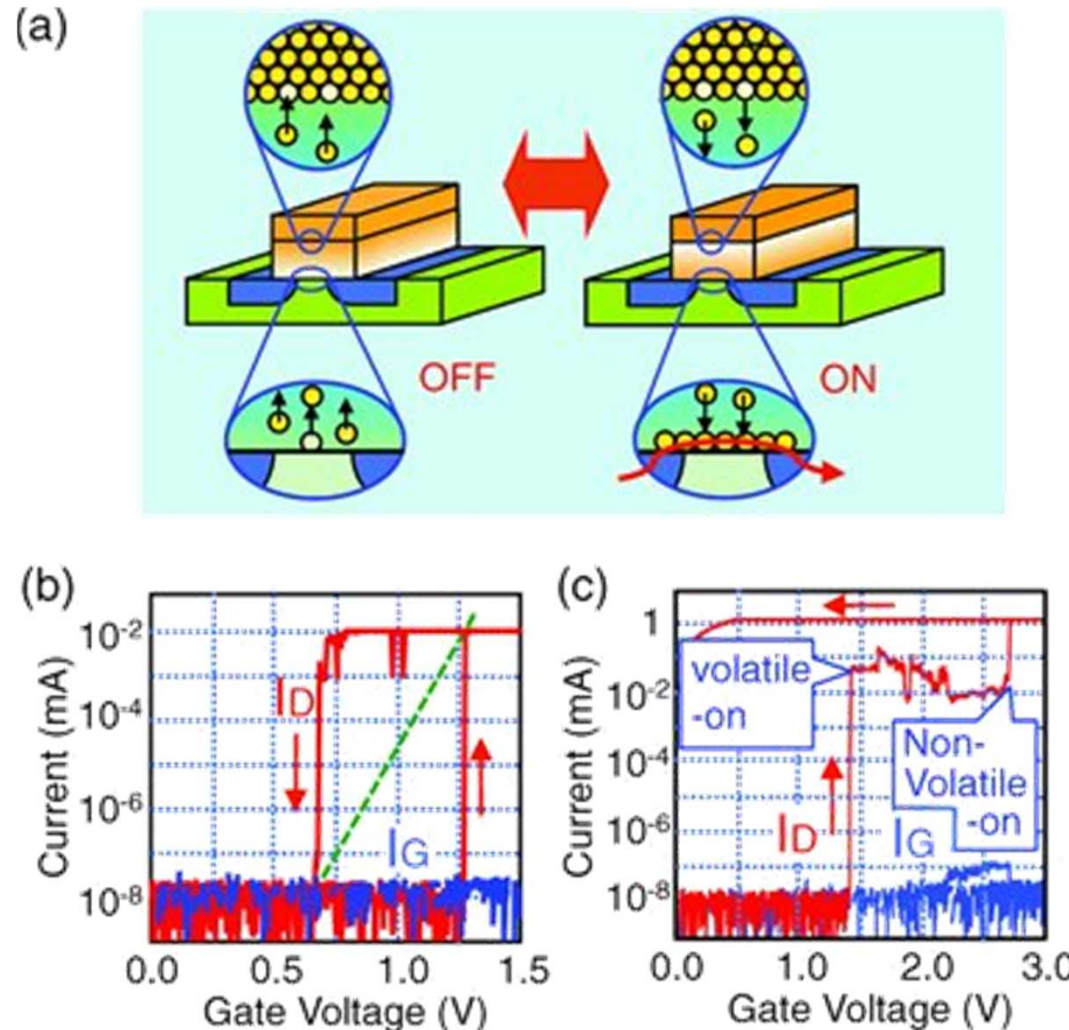
Three Terminal Atomic Switch

- Gate controls formation of Cu filament
- Gate current too high to function as transistor
- Also, V_{DS} could modulate
- Reliability: only 100 cycles



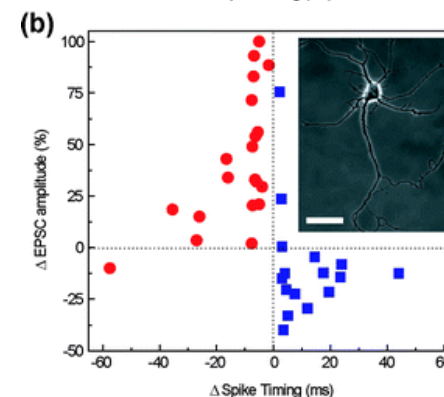
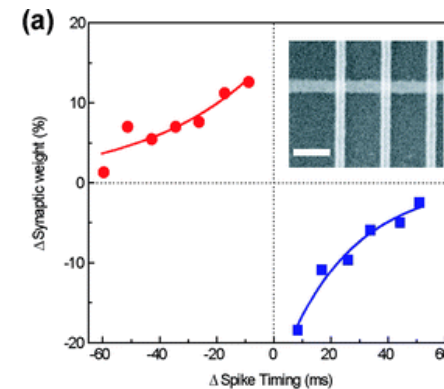
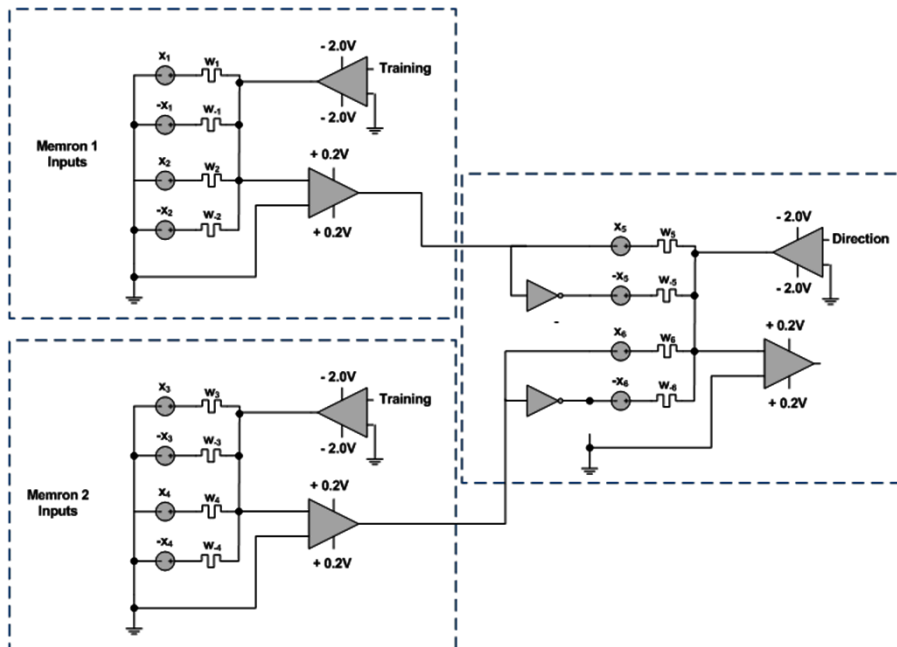
Improvement: “Atom Transistor”

- Transistor-like structure with TaOx gate and copper contact
- Nucleation controlled: copper cations nucleate to form conducting channel
- Hysteretic ID-VG
- Volatile/non-volatile modes
- Subthreshold slope 100 mV/decade demonstrated
- Reliability: 10^6 - 10^8 cycles



Brain Inspired Computing

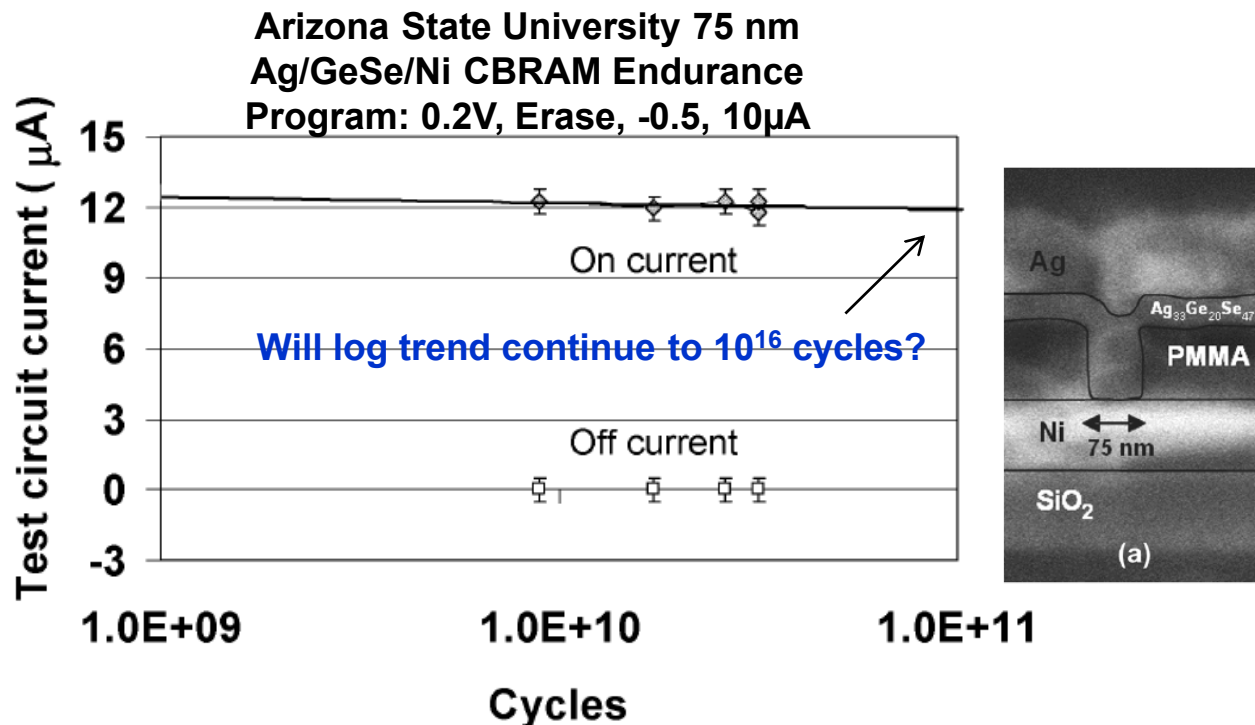
- Atomic switch proposed as a synapse
- May enable highly efficient processing of neural algorithms
- Spike time dependent plasticity



Jo et al, Nano Lett 2010

Endurance: Showstopper for Logic?

- 10^{11} - 10^{12} cycles on single device; products much lower
- Typical HP Logic worst case:
 - 10^9 switch/sec x 3×10^8 s (10 years) = 10^{17} cycles





Discussion Questions

- 1. What is the most likely point of entry for the atomic switch as a logic device?**
- 2. How does the atomic switch compare to it's nearest competitors, with respect to logic processing?**

Some opinions

- As a two terminal logic device, the atomic switch does not have a power efficient architecture**
- As a three terminal logic device, only one simple demonstration of an Atom Transistor has been demonstrated**
- There is promise for hybrid applications, such as FPGA and neural networks**
- However, these are emerging architectures rather than devices**



Discussion Questions

How to proceed:

- **Proposal 1:** Remove atomic switch from emerging logic devices. Cover in emerging architectures.
- **Proposal 2:** determine what we are referring to with an atomic switch in ERD logic. Cover this in the logic tables
- **Proposal 3:** remove from ERD/ITRS and cover in boneyard