

# Atomic Switch: Overview and Critical Discussion

**2014 ITRS ERD Workshop**

**Albuquerque, NM**

**August 28, 2014**

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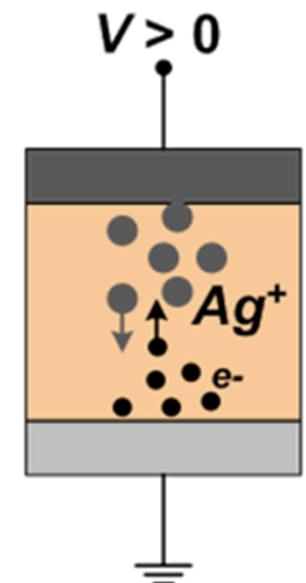
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# Outline

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

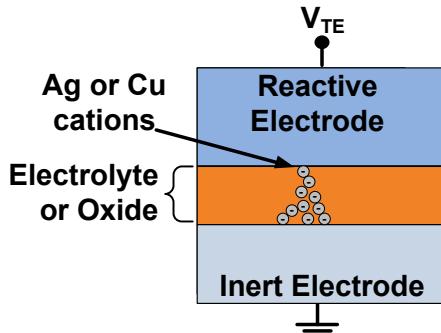
# Electrochemical Metallization Memories

- 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

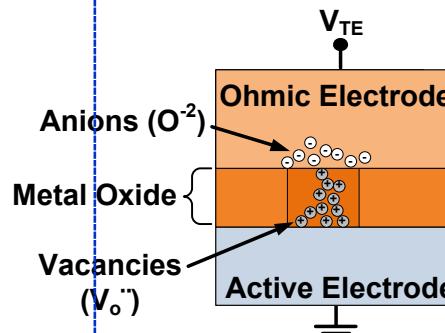


Courtesy DK Schroder

### Electrochemical Metallization Bridge



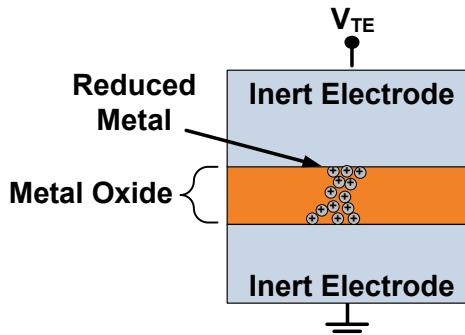
### Metal Oxide: Bipolar Filamentary



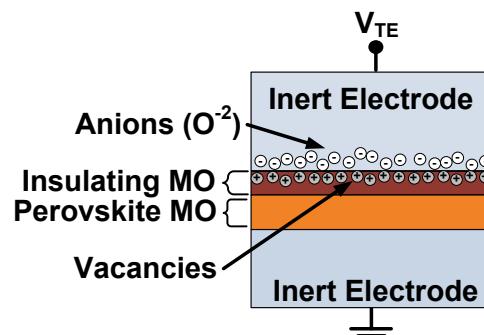
- Switching: Electrochemical formation and dissolution of Ag or Cu filament
- Cation motion (Ag or Cu)
- Chalcogenide or oxide insulating layer
- Switching depends on E-field direction
- R/W current independent of device area

- 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

### Metal Oxide: Unipolar Filamentary



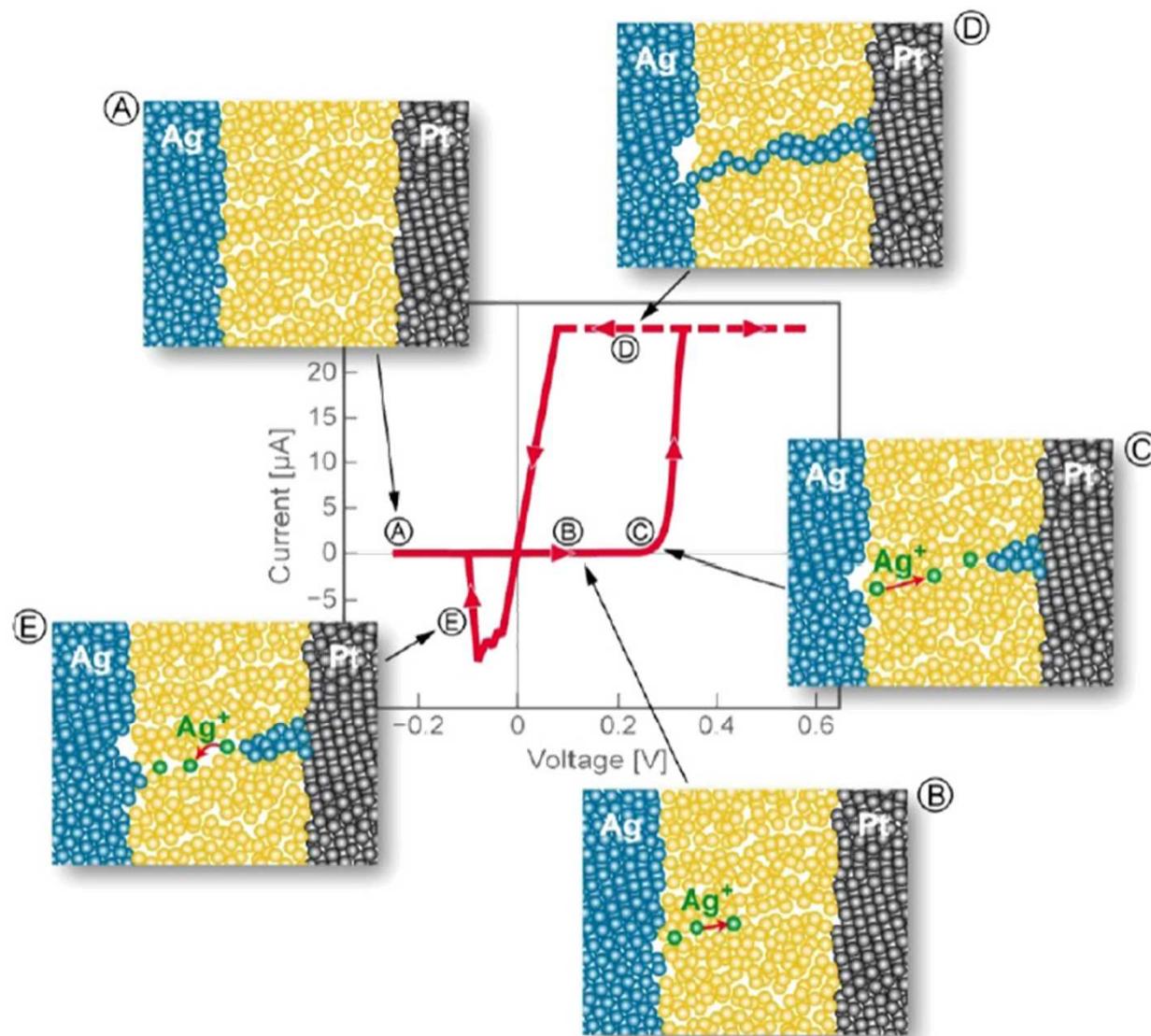
### Metal Oxide: Bipolar Non-Filamentary



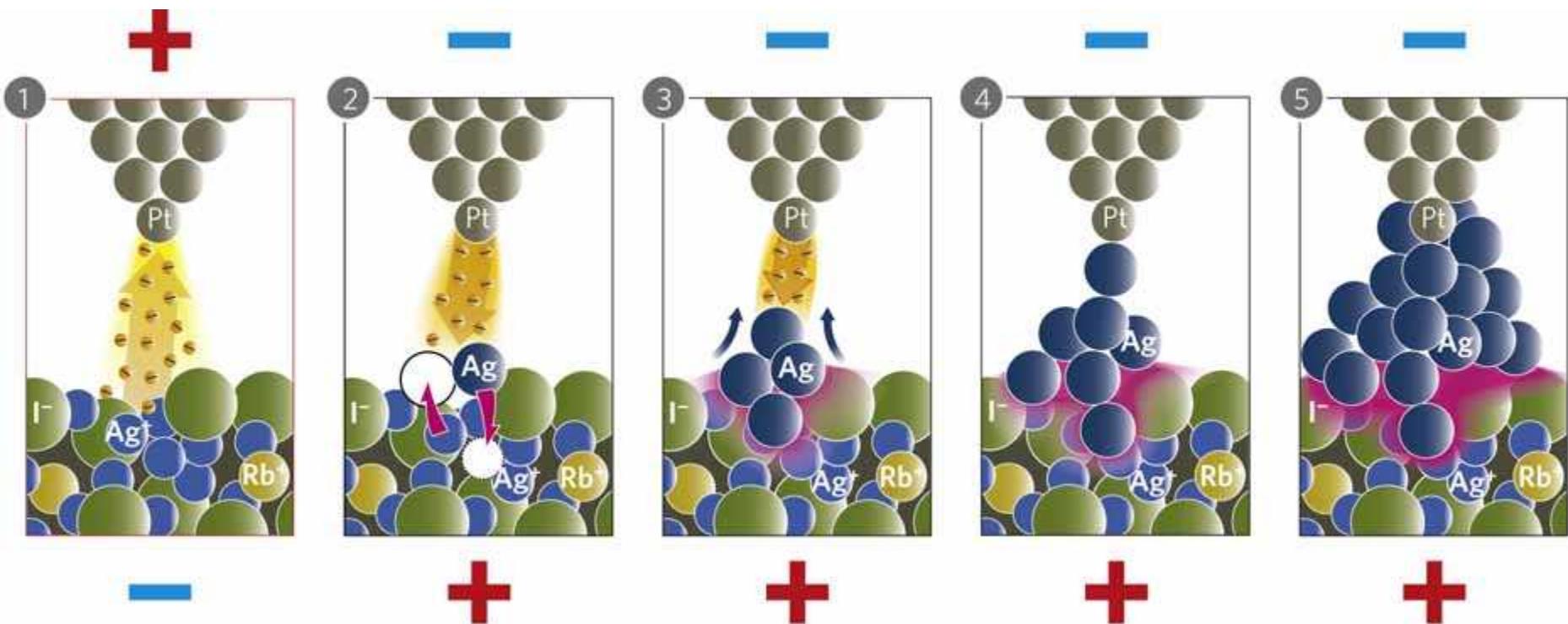
- Switching: Thermochemical change in oxide valence state
- Anion motion ( $O^{2-}$ )
- Symmetric structure
- $NiO_x$  most common material
- Switching independent of E-field direction
- R/W current independent of device area

- 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”



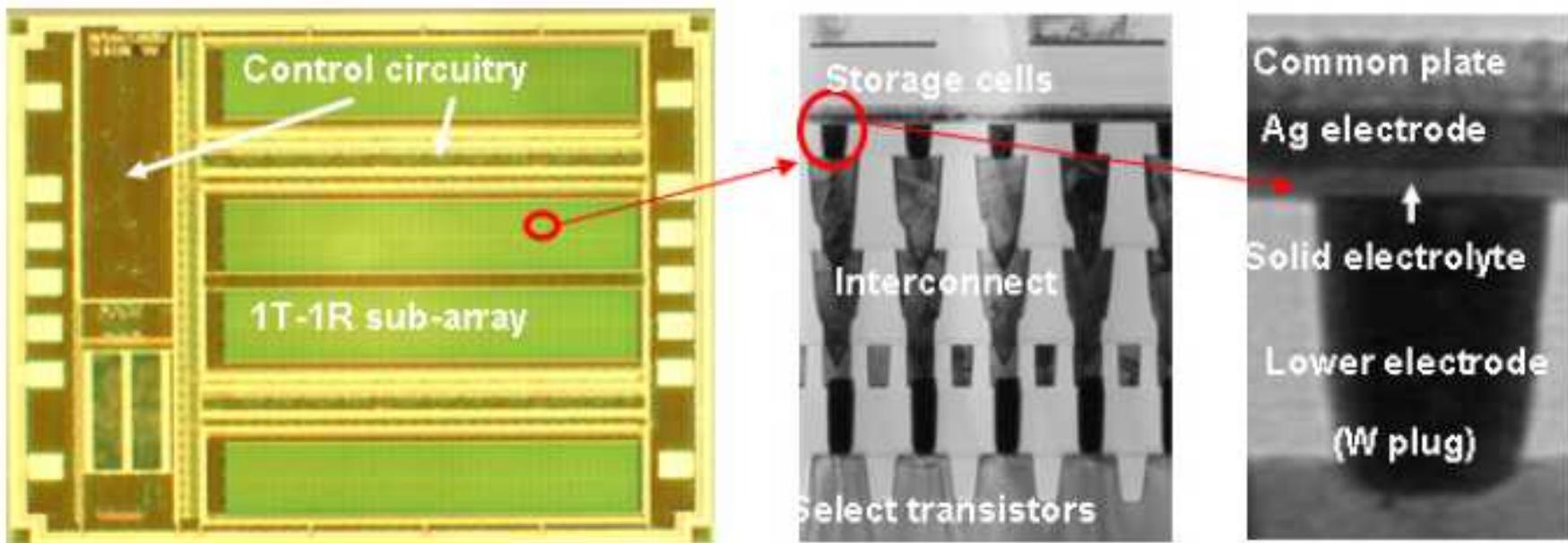
# Some ECM Materials

Electrolyte	Electrode metals	
	Ag anode	Cu anode
$Ge_xS_y$	$W$	$W$
$Ge_xSe_y$	$W, Ni, Pt$	$W$
Ge-Te	$TiW$	$TaN$
GST	$Mo$	
As-S	$Au$	
$Zn_xCd_{1-x}S$	$Pt$	
$Cu_2S$		$Pt, Ti$
$Ta_2O_5$		$Pt, Ru$
$SiO_2$	$Co$	$W, Pt, Ir$
$WO_3$	$W$	$W$
$TiO_2$	$Pt$	
$ZrO_2$	$Au$	
MSQ ( $SiO_2$ )	$Pt$	
CuTe/GdOx		$W$
$Ge_xSe_y/SiO_x$		$Pt$
$Ge_xSe_y/Ta_2O_5$		$W$
$Cu_xS/Cu_xO$		$Pt$
$Cu_xS/SiO_2$		$Pt$

# Commercial “Atomic Switch” Products

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

**adesto**<sup>TM</sup>  
TECHNOLOGIES

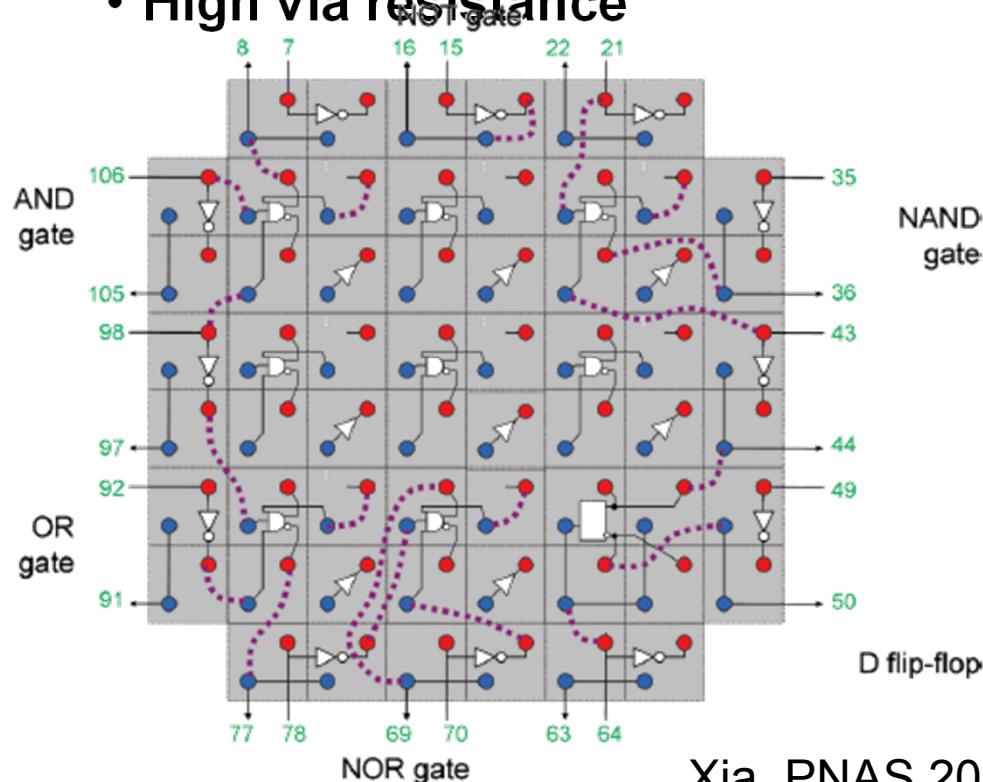


# Atomic Switch: Logic Device?

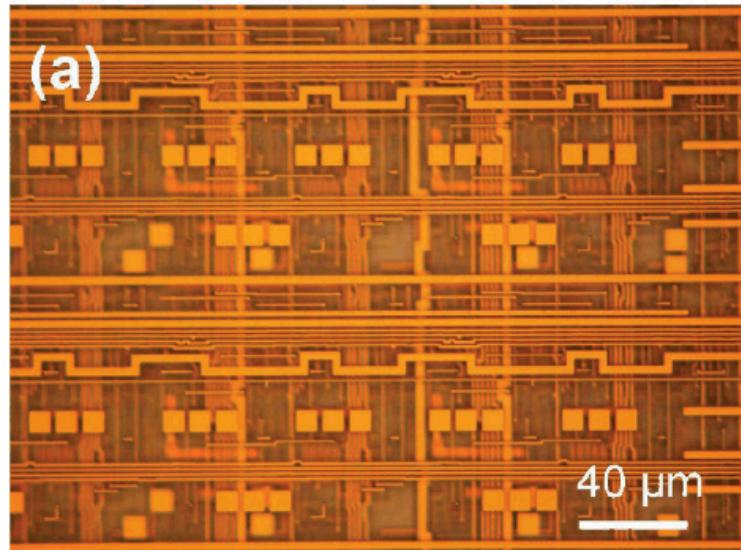
- So, this sounds like a memory device
  - Why are we talking about it in a logic device workshop?

# 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

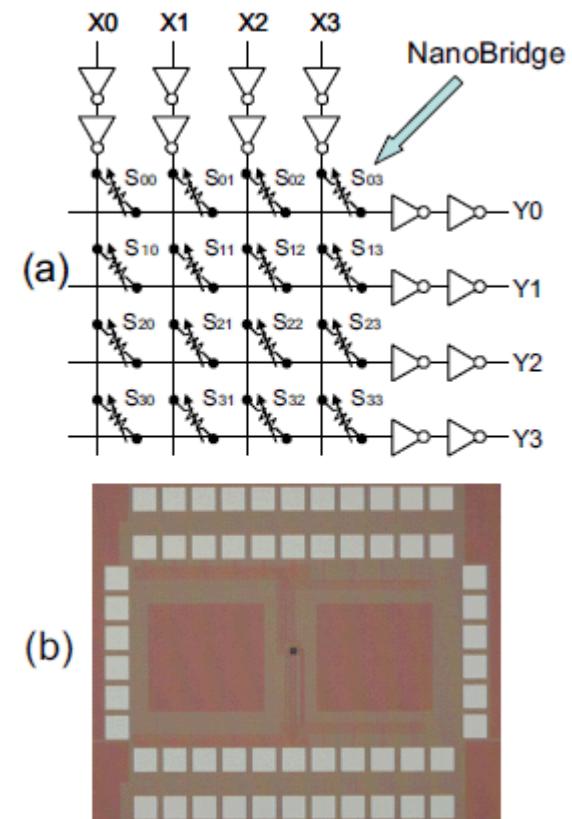
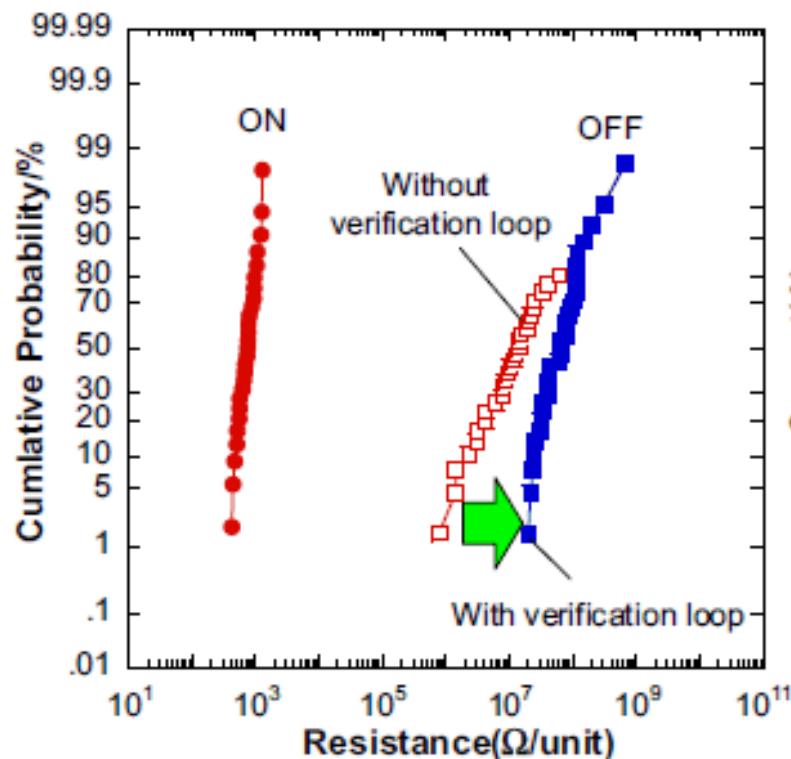


Xia, PNAS 2009

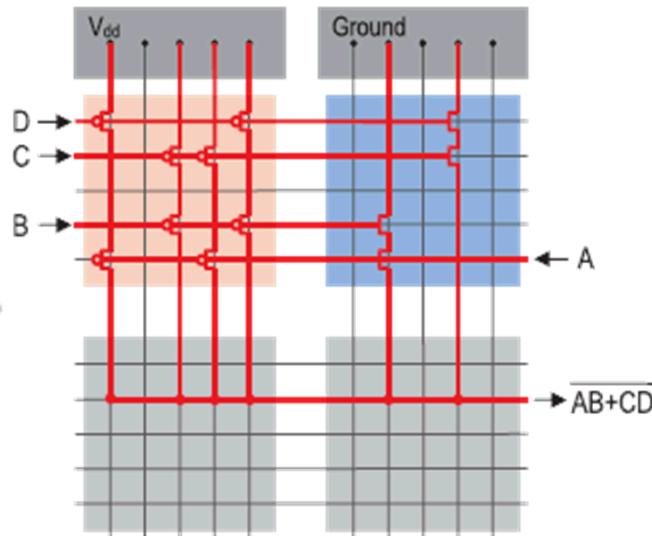
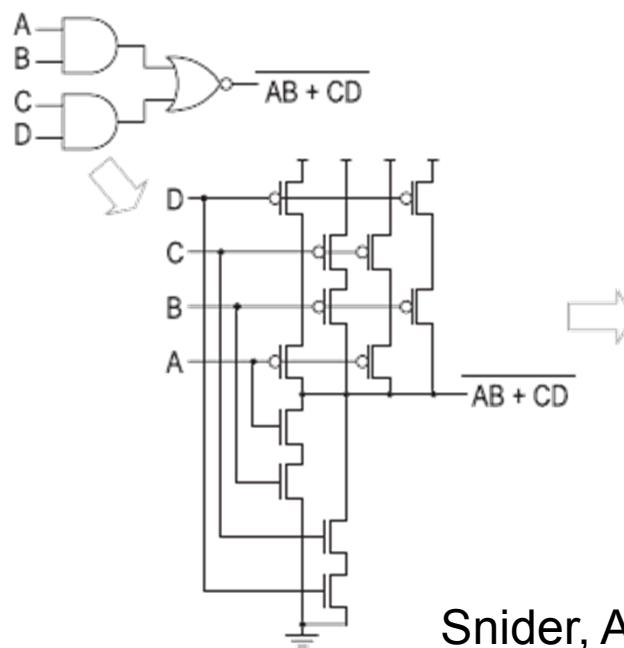
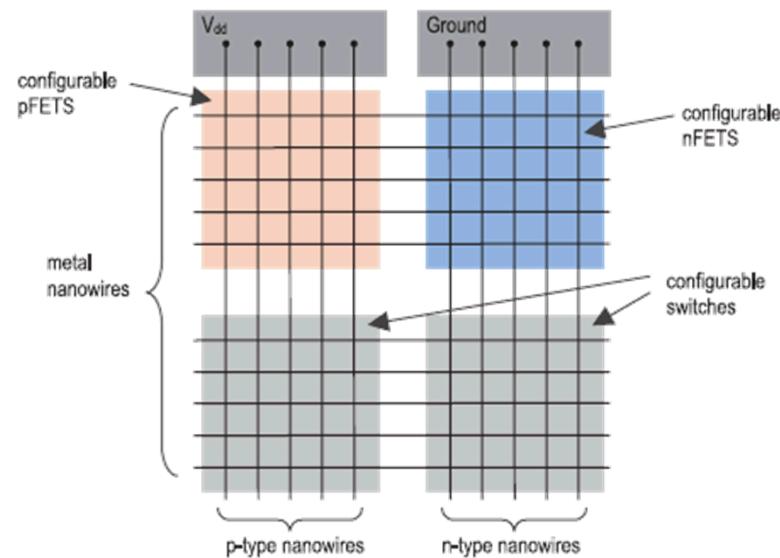


# PLA variants

- NEC Nanobridge configuration
- Reasonably low interconnect resistance



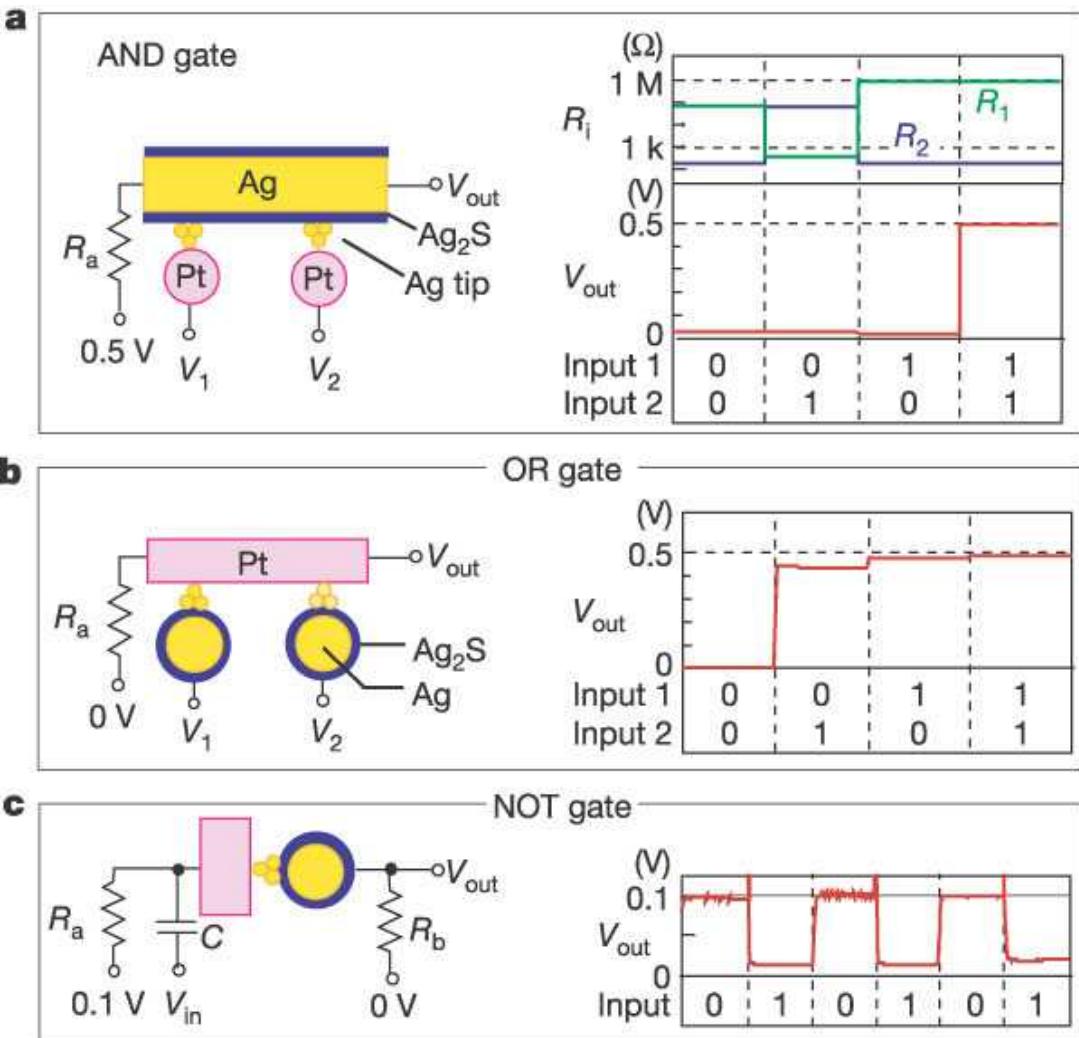
# Variant of PLA



Snider, APA 2005

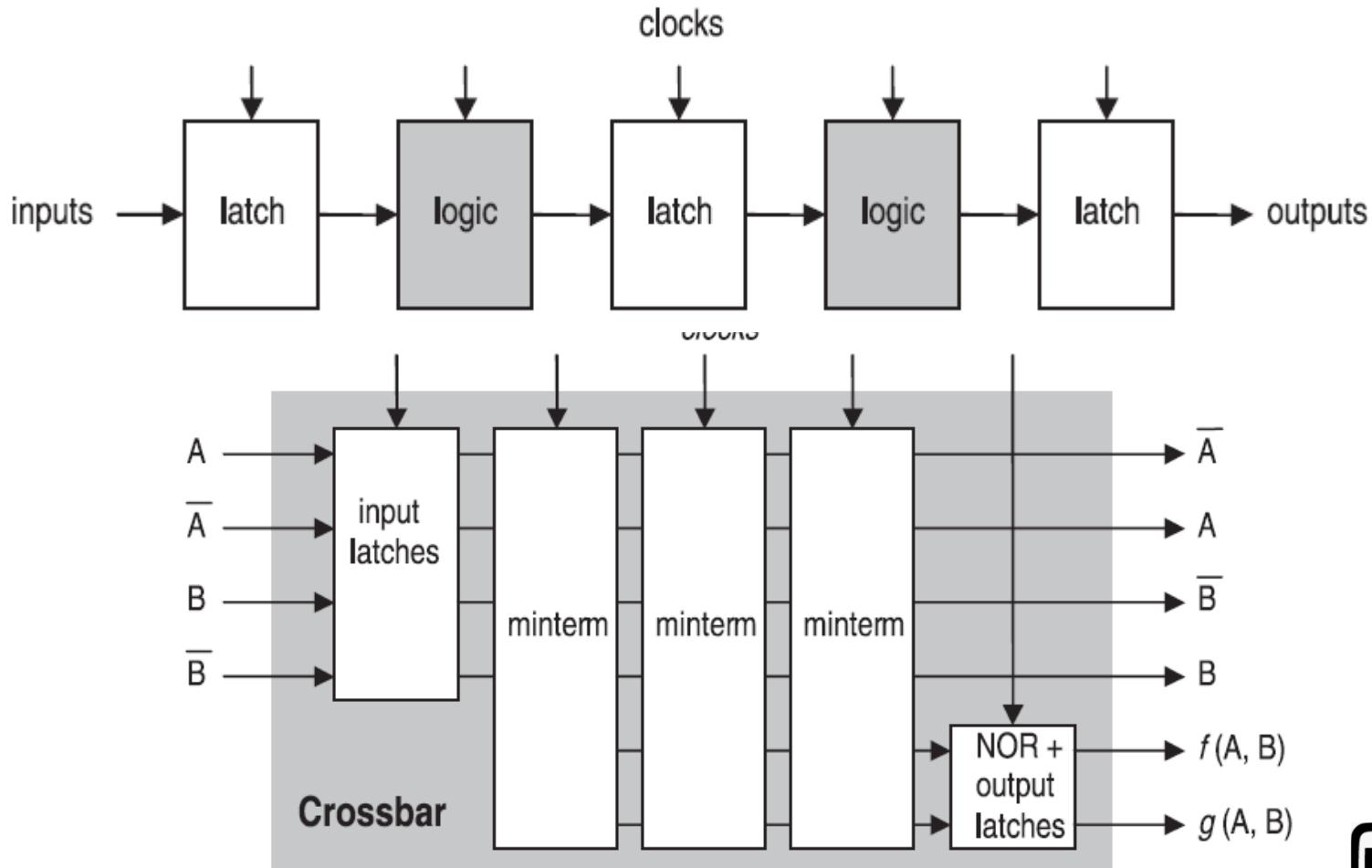
# Atomic Switch Logic Circuit

- 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



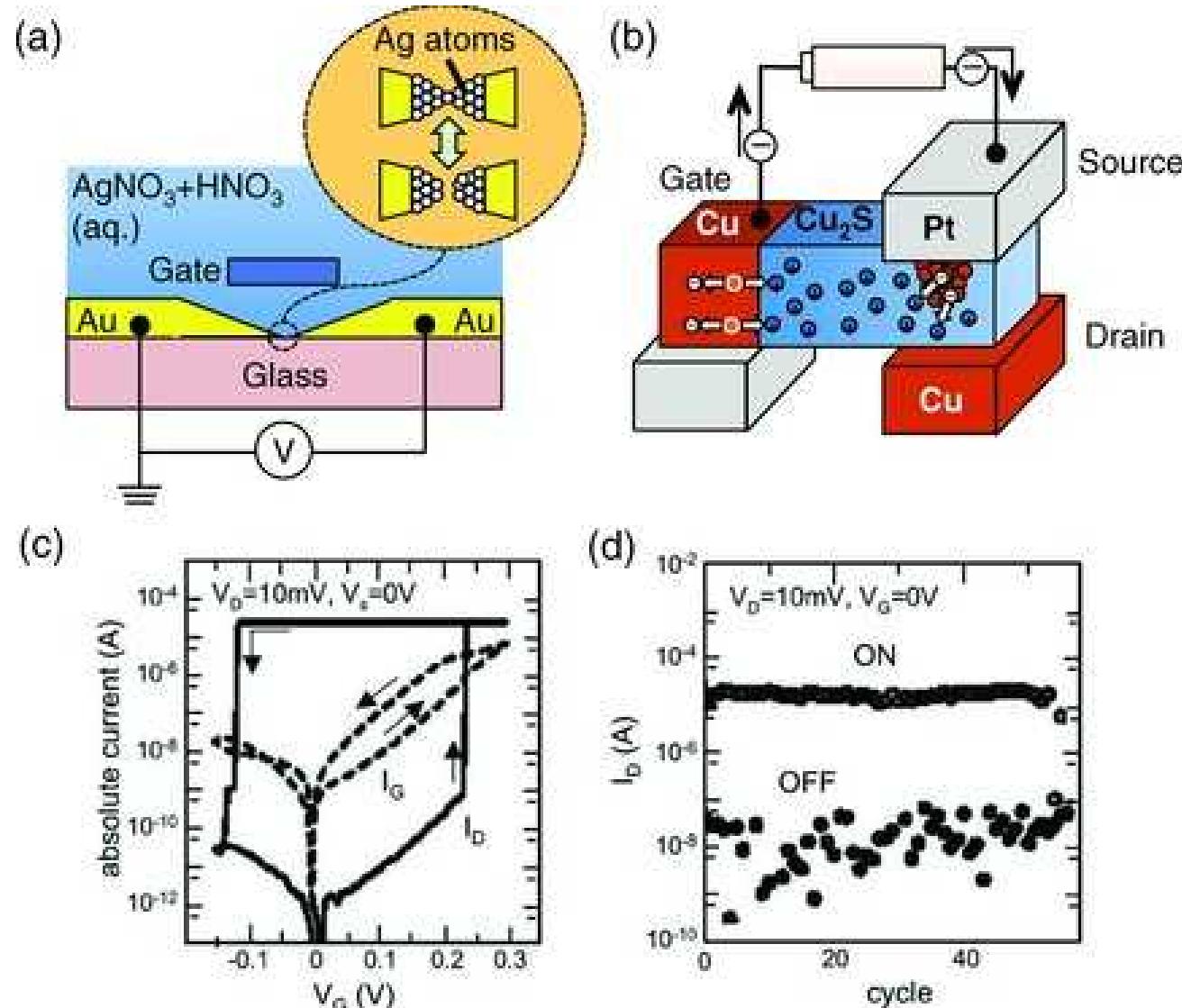
# Atomic Switch (ReRAM) Logic Circuit

- Full Architectures have been proposed



# Three Terminal Atomic Switch

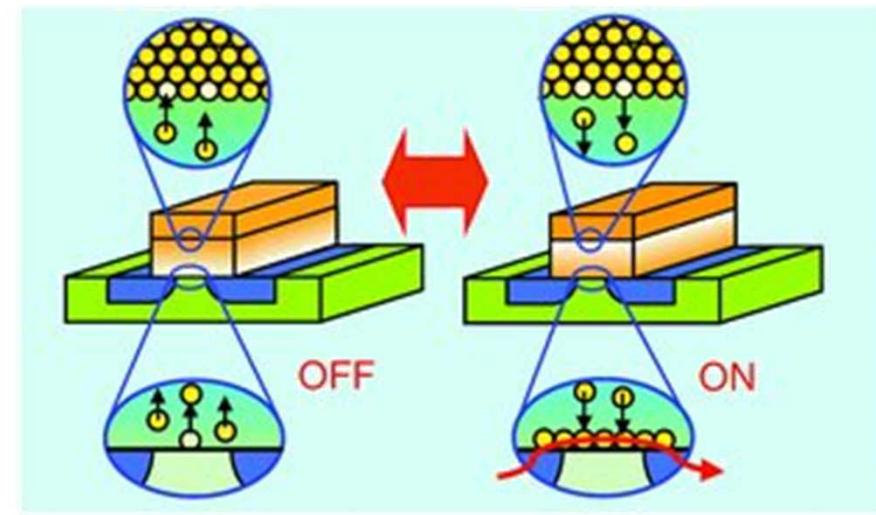
- Gate controls formation of Cu filament
- Gate current too high to function as transistor
- Also,  $V_{DS}$  could modulate
- Reliability: only 100 cycles



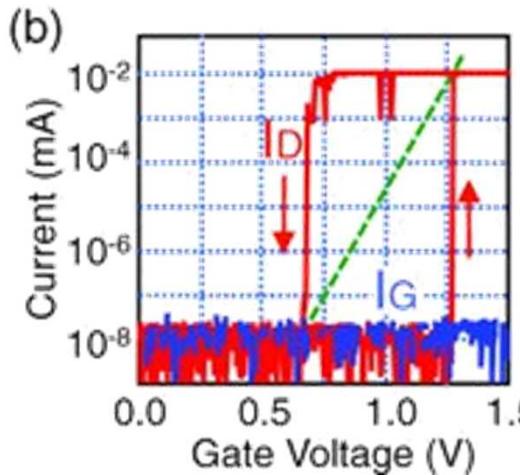
# Improvement: “Atom Transistor”

- Transistor-like structure with TaO<sub>x</sub> 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

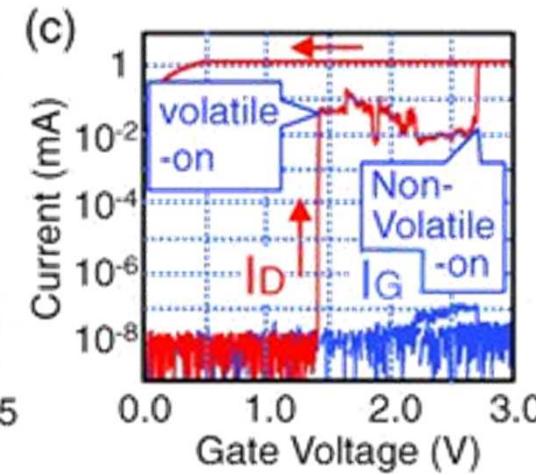
(a)



(b)



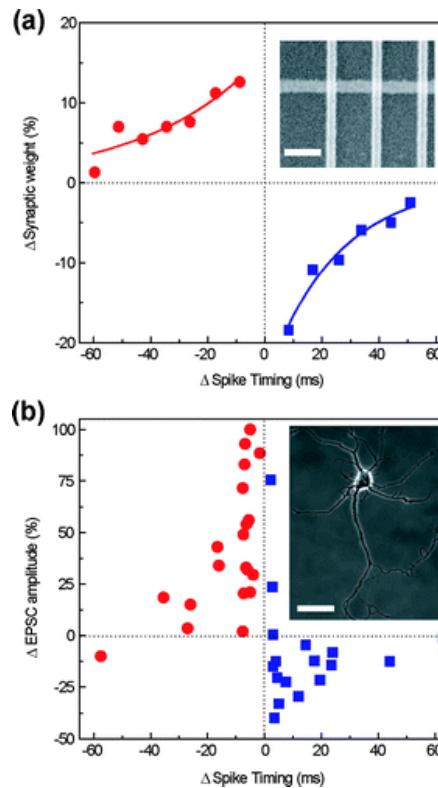
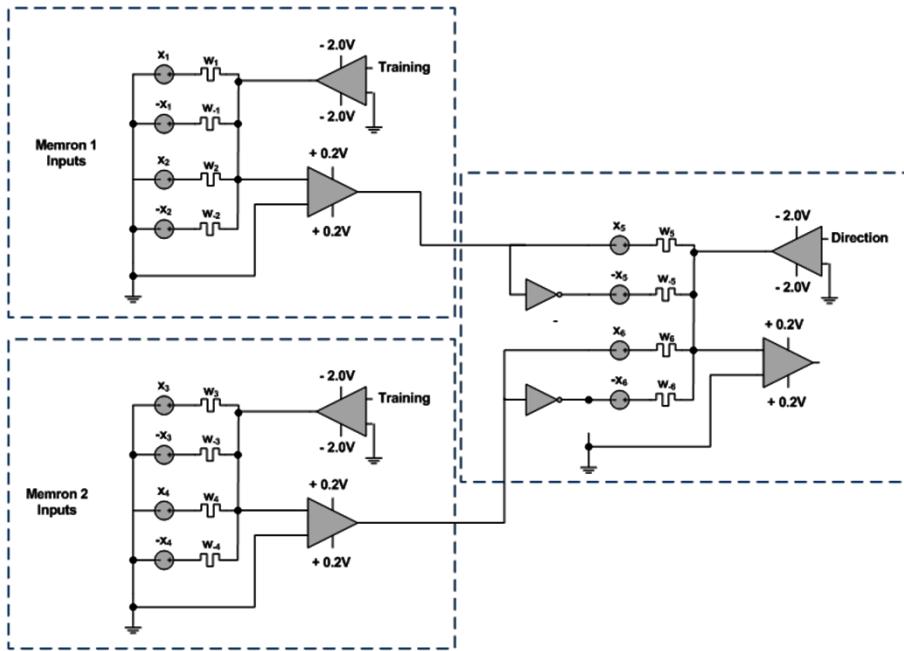
(c)



Hasegawa, Adv Mat. 2012

# Brain Inspired Computing

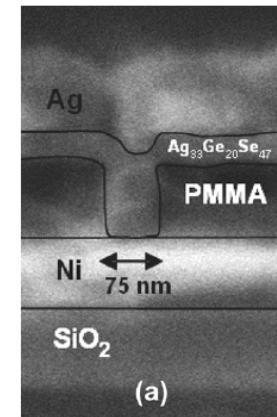
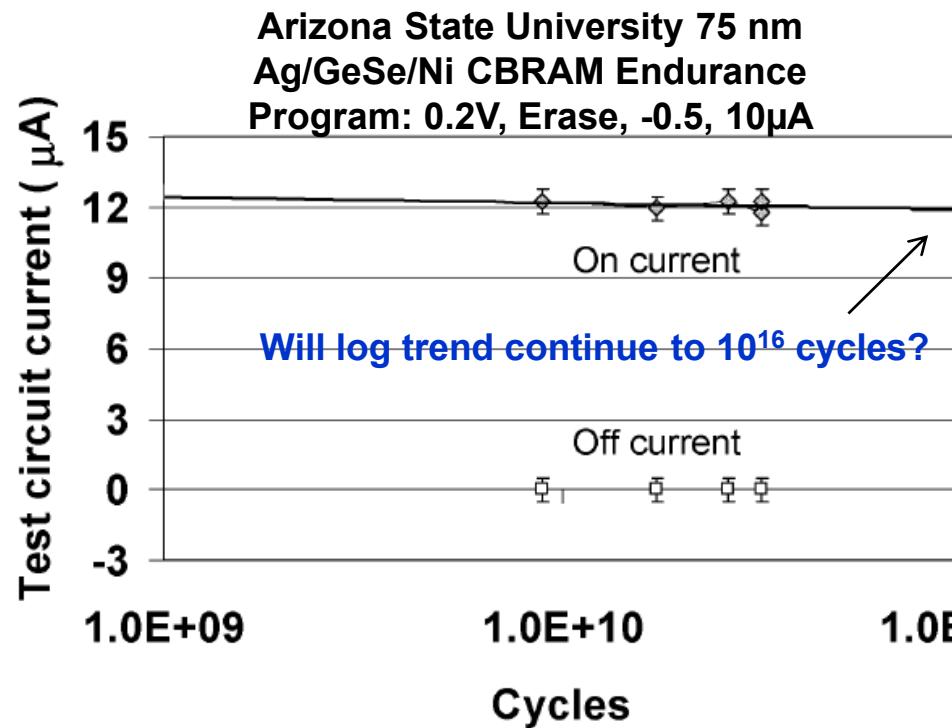
- Atomic switch proposed as a synapse
- May enable highly efficient processing of neural algorithms
- Spike time dependent plasticity



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  $\times 3 \times 10^8$ 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 its 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**