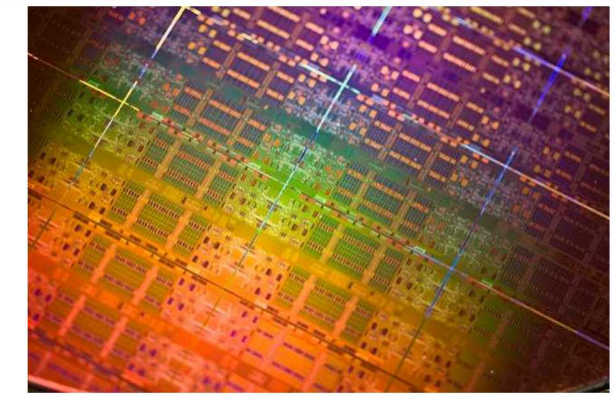
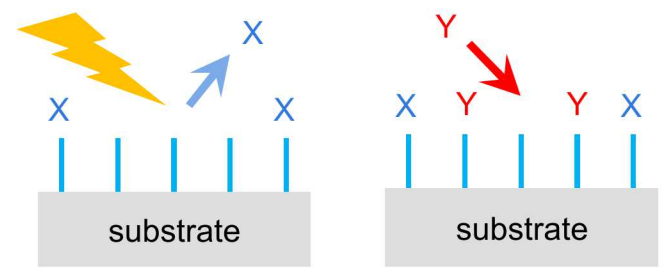
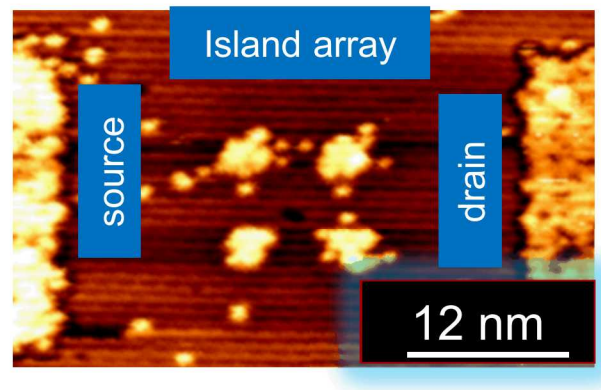


Quantum dot array with a central island and two side islands

Quantum dot array with a central island and two side islands



# Precision Manufacturing

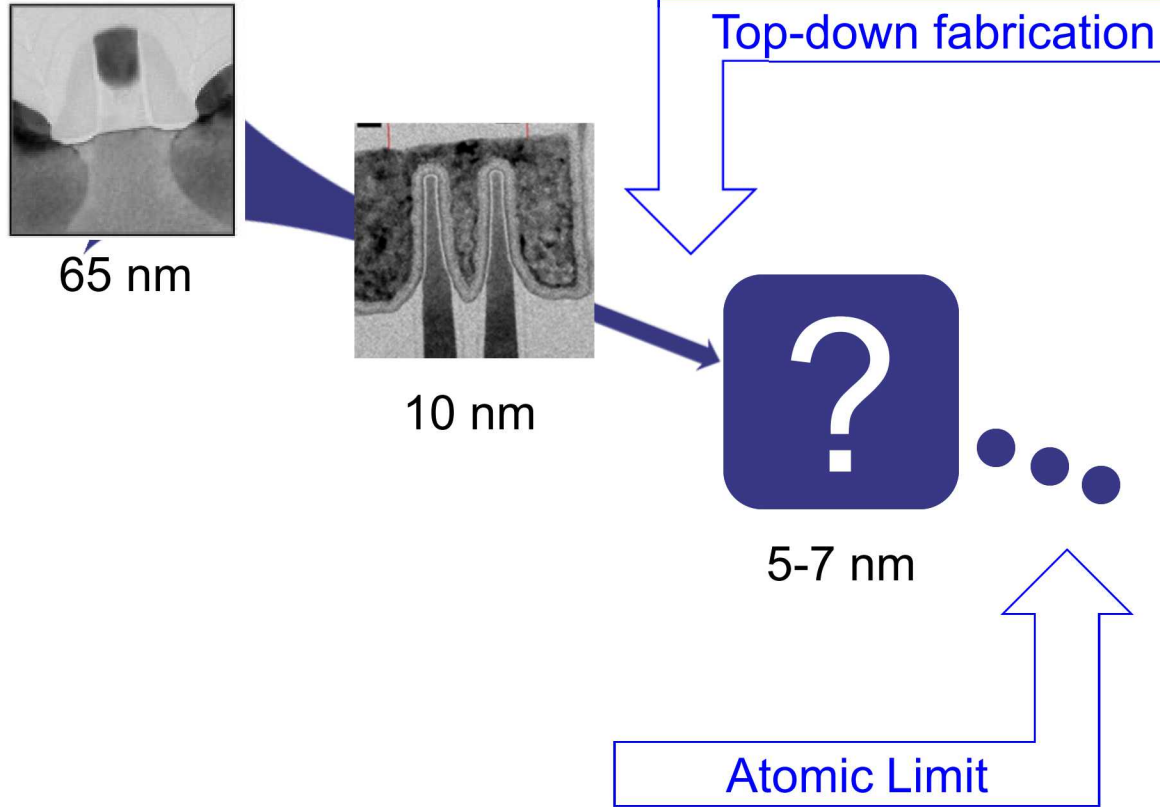
Shashank Misra

Sandia National Laboratories

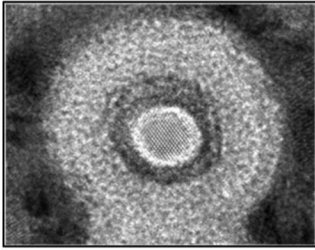
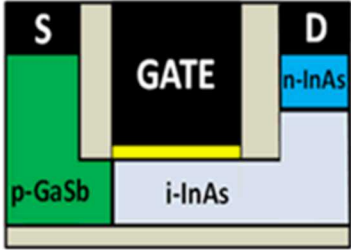
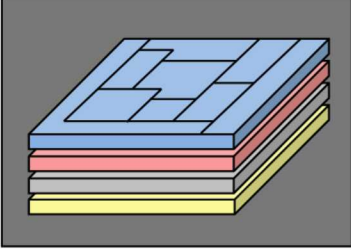
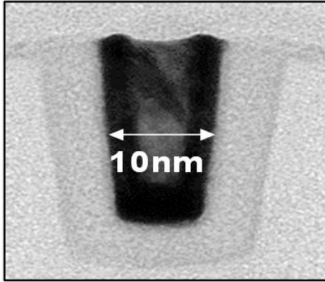
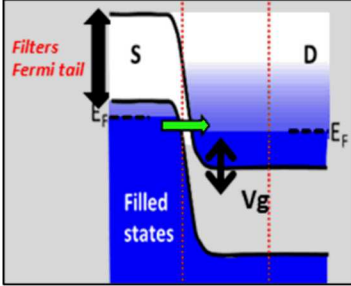
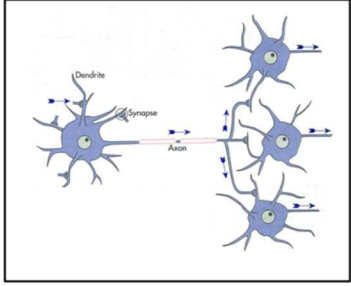
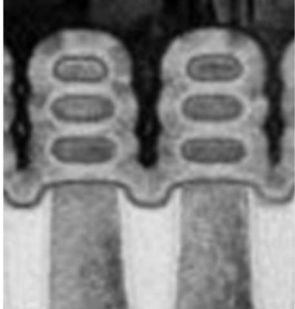
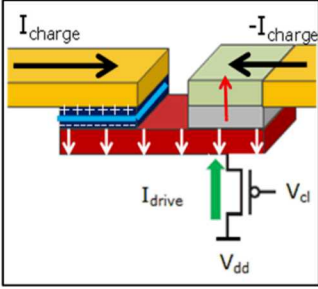
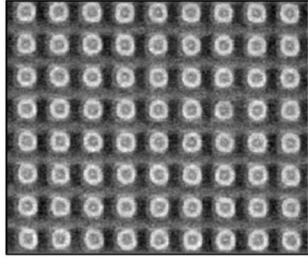
Supported by the Laboratory Directed Research and Development program at Sandia National Laboratories. This presentation describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States



# What if you could make devices atom-by-atom?



What would it take to evaluate new device opportunities with control at the atomic limit?

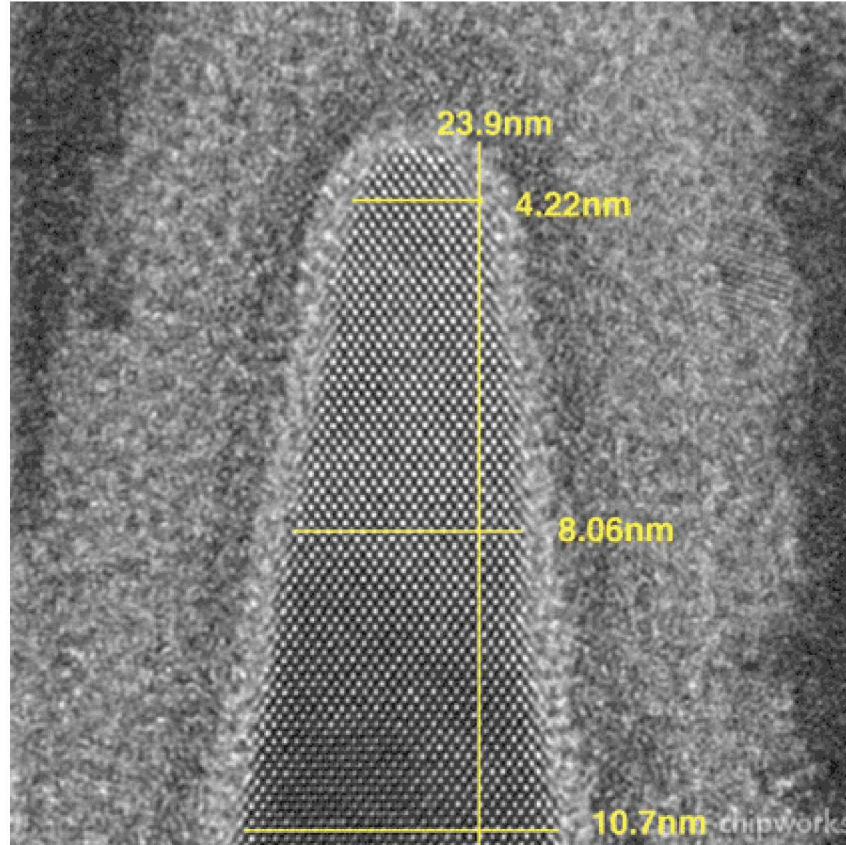
 <p>Nanowire Transistors</p>	 <p>III-V Transistors</p>	 <p>3D Stacking</p>
 <p>Dense Interconnects</p>	 <p>Tunnel FETs</p>	 <p>Neuromorphic Computing</p>
 <p>Nanosheets</p>	 <p>Spintronics</p>	 <p>Dense Memory</p>

Mark Bohr, Intel 2018

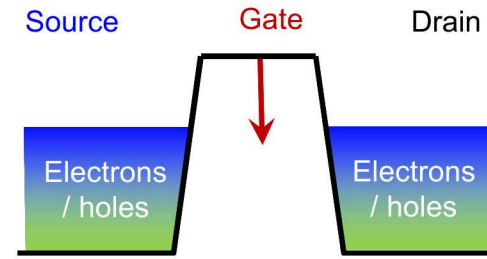
Huining Bu, IBM 2017

# Opportunities at the atomic scale

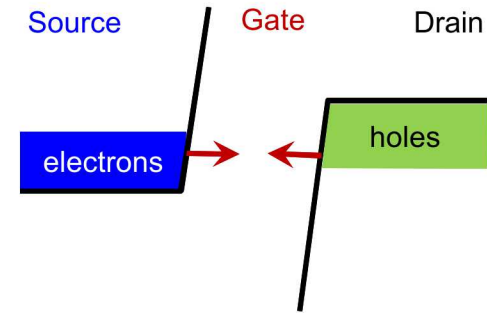
- Processing
- Device physics
- Characterization



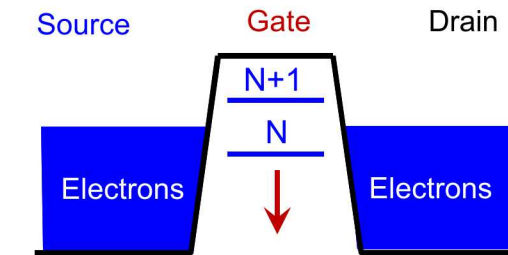
Chipworks



Drift/diffusion

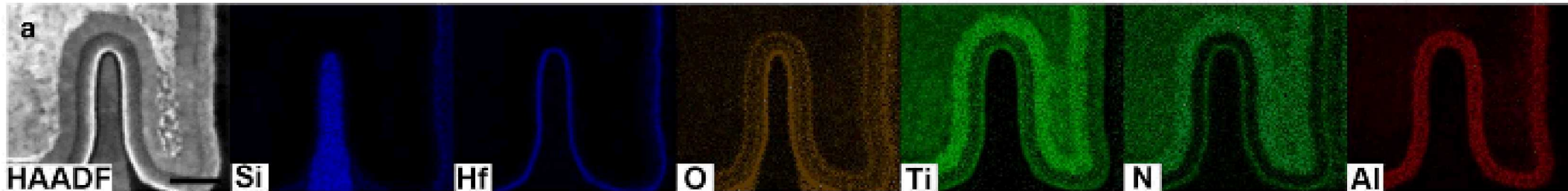


Band-to-band tunneling

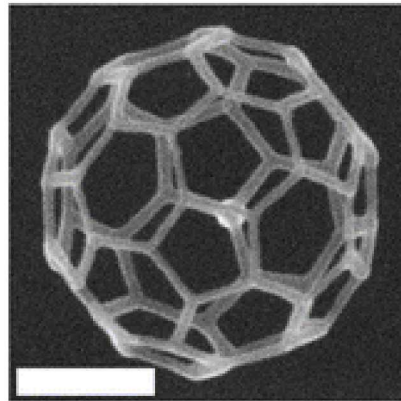


Quantization

UCSD, Qualcomm, Verioscale, Cameca, PNNL

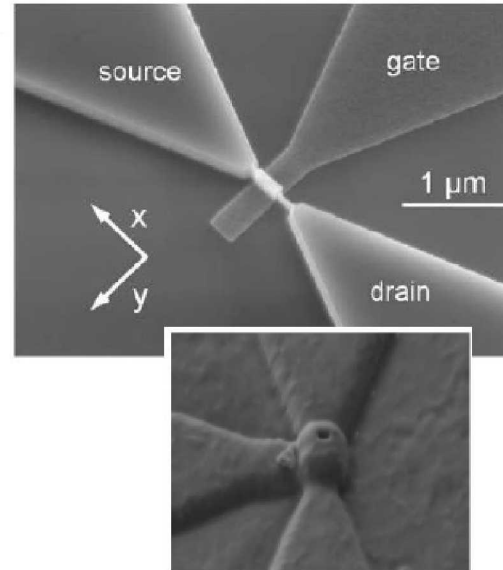


# Different approaches

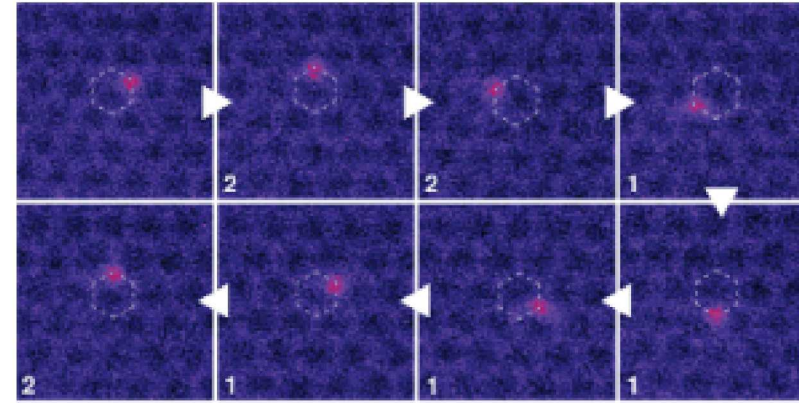


300 nm

Fowlkes, ACS Nano (2016)



Weis, NIM B (2009)



Tripathi, Nano Letters (2018)

## Beam induced deposition

10's of nm

Many atoms

Widely integrable

## Counted ion implant

10's of nm

Single atom

Widely integrable

## Beam induced dopant manip.

Atomic site

Single atom

Not integrated

## STM-based Hydrogen Litho.

Atomic site

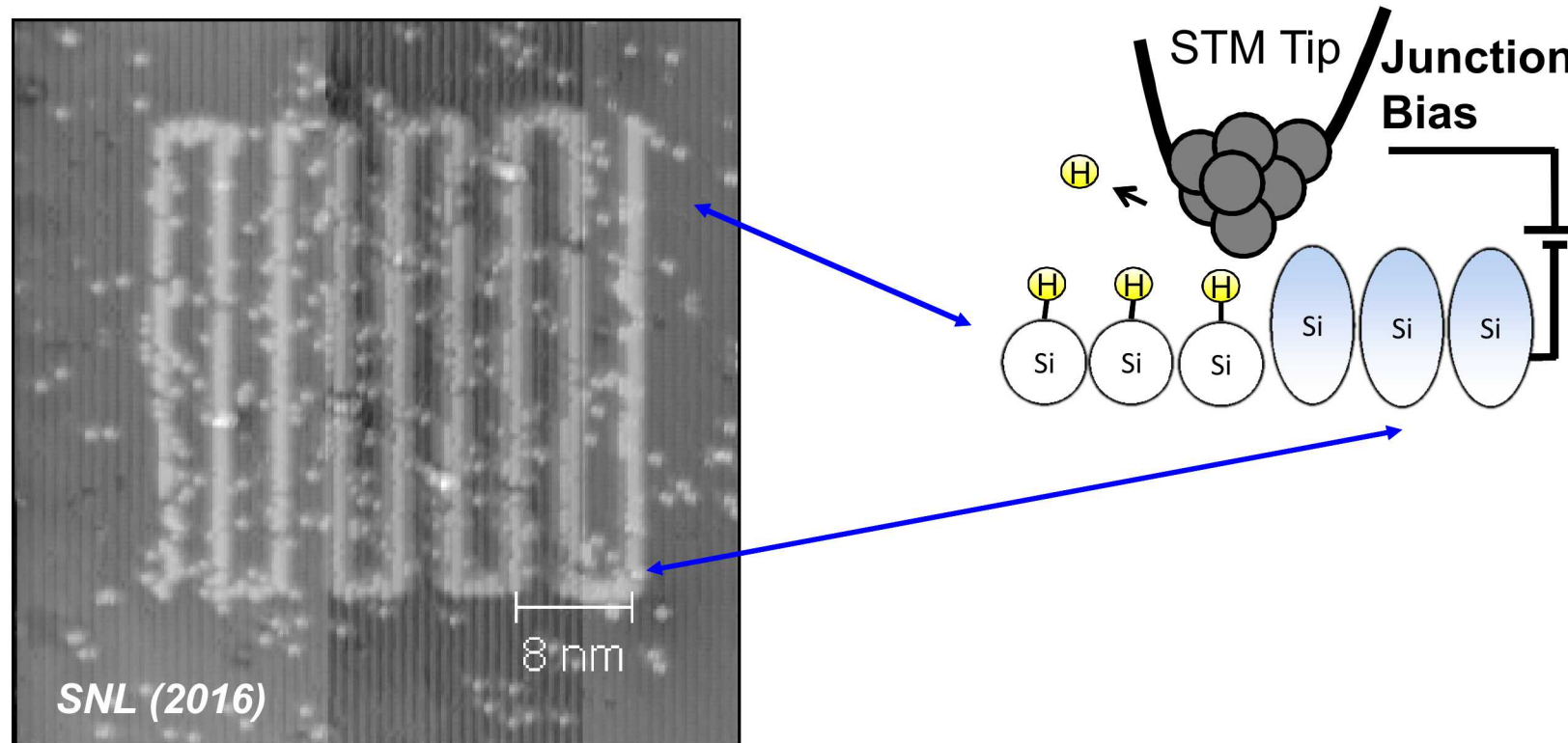
Single atom

Limited integrability

# Atomically precise advanced manufacturing (APAM)

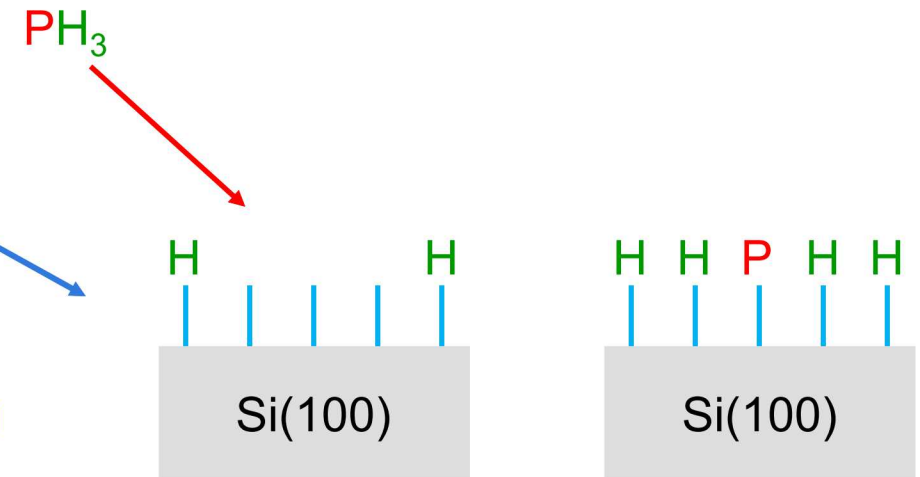
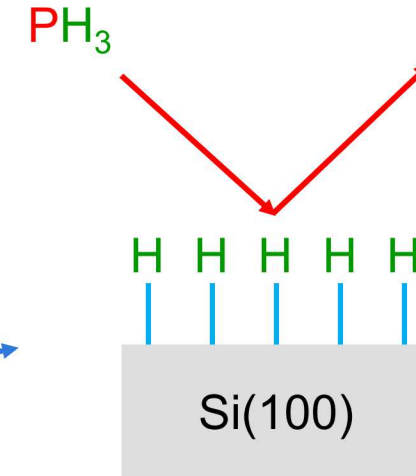
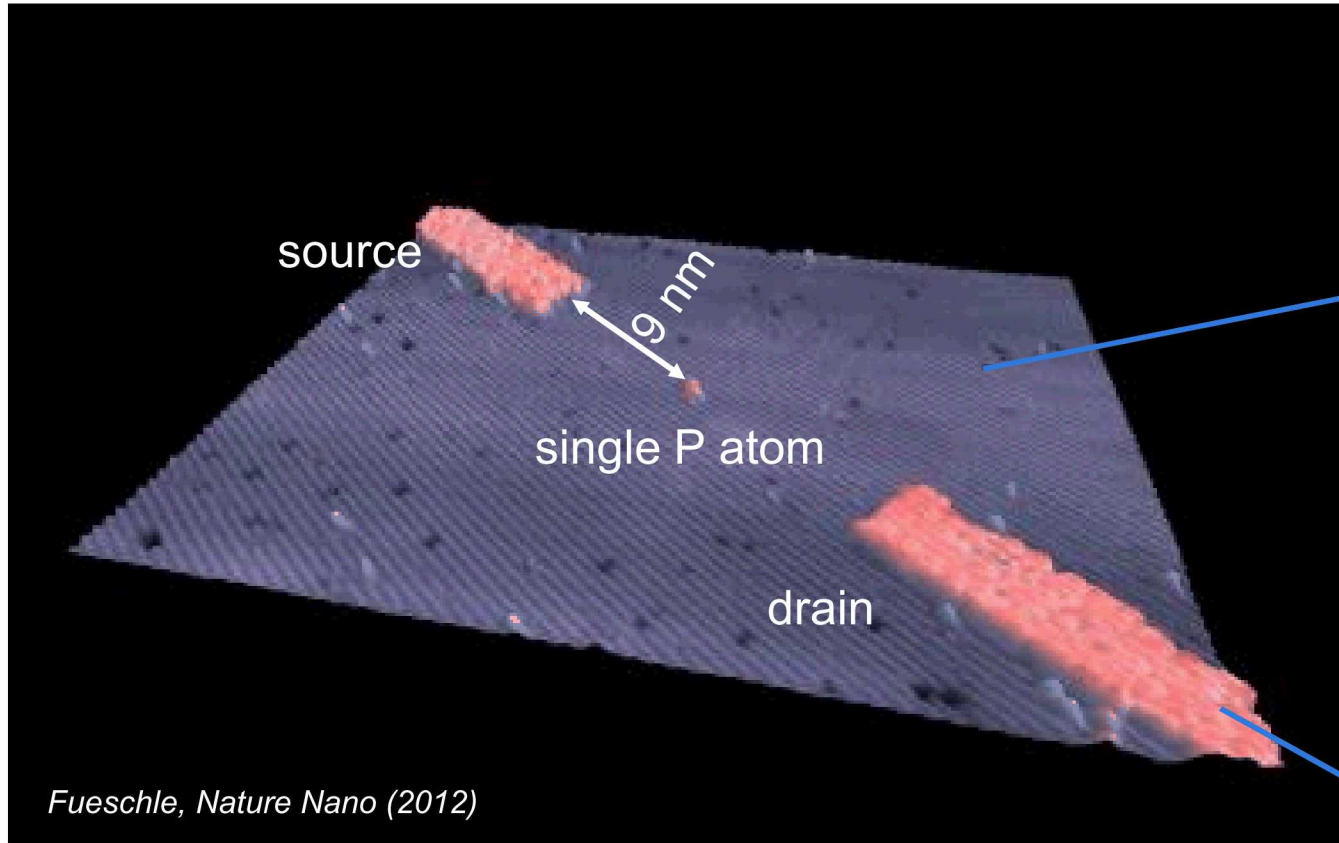
## “Chemical contrast” at Si surface

- Unterminated Si: 1 reactive bond/ atom
- H-terminated Si: unreactive



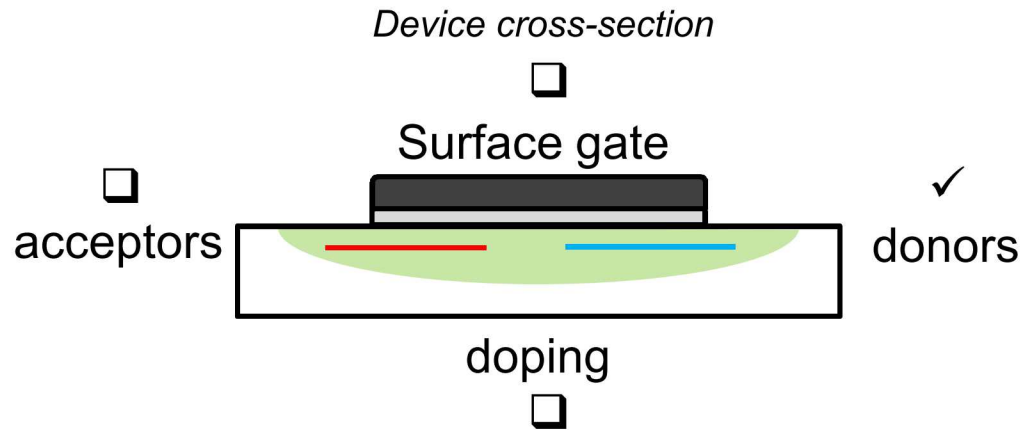
Scanning tunneling microscope (STM) can image and pattern the H-terminated surface

# Electronic devices at the limit of single atoms



2D areas of highly P doped Si to +/- 1 lattice site precision

# Challenge #1: Complete the device toolbox

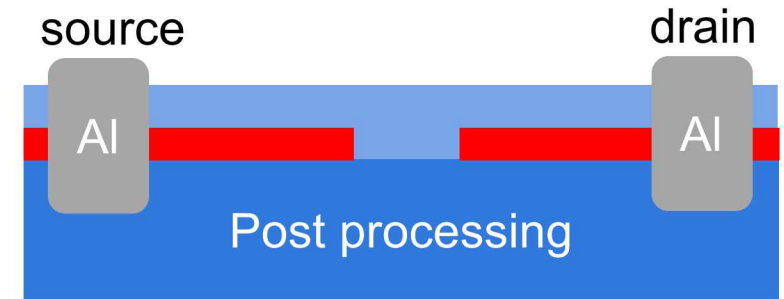


Technology	Result
Acceptor chemistry	Complementary transistors
Doping	Room temperature operation
Surface gate	Control, program device

Sample clean

Phosphorus incorporation

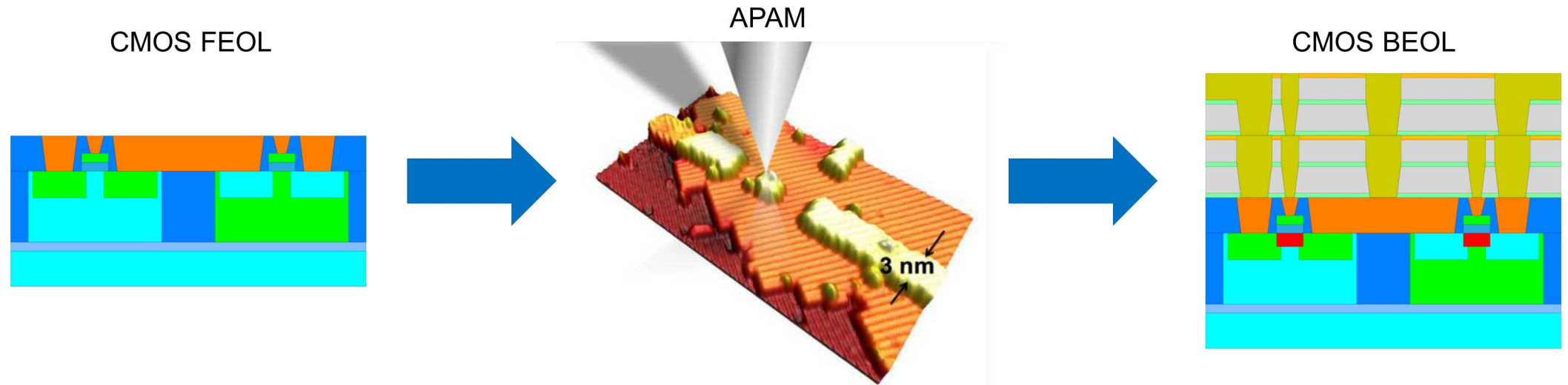
source drain  
Al Al  
Post processing



Expanding device toolbox – new limitations vs. CMOS

- Project performance
- Interdisciplinary problems – surface chemistry, microelectronics, device physics

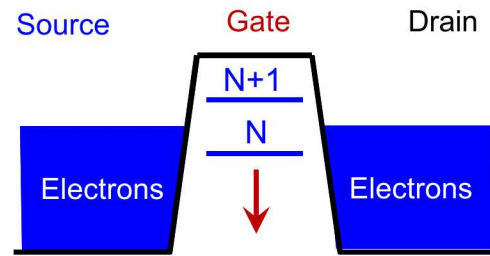
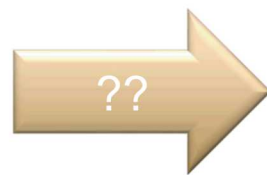
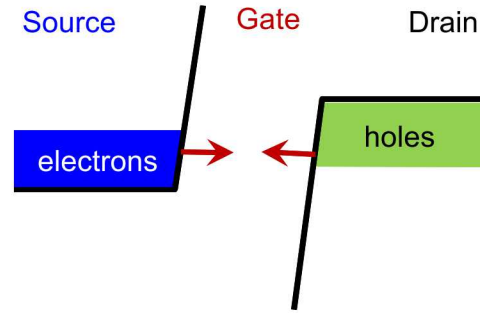
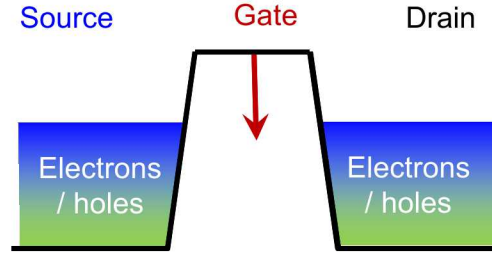
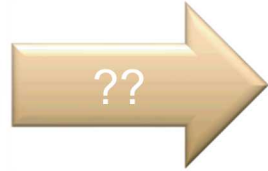
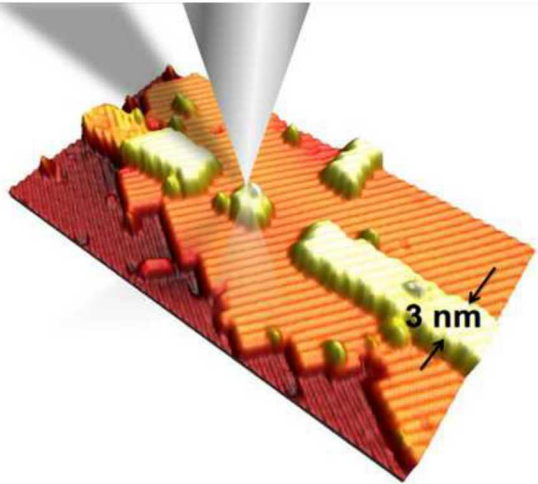
# Challenge #2: CMOS Integration



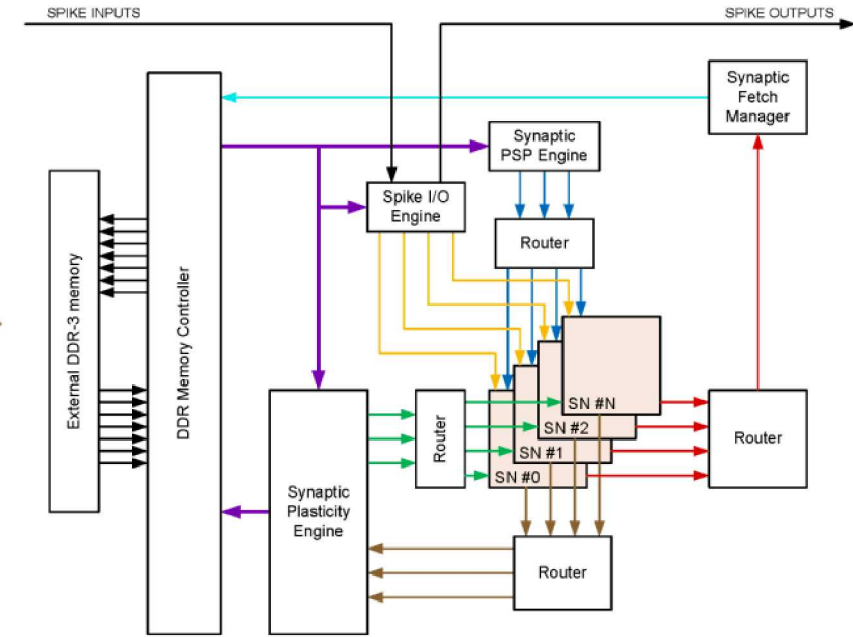
- Enhance CMOS circuit with small number of APAM devices
- Add APAM processing into regular CMOS manufacturing
- Challenging compatibility issues
  - How do CMOS and APAM process affect one another?
  - How do CMOS and APAM devices interact?

# Challenge #3: M&S Co-Design

APAM



Atomic-scale control gives access to new device physics – new modeling required.



What transistor technologies does a given architecture need?

This is a design problem, not an optimization problem.