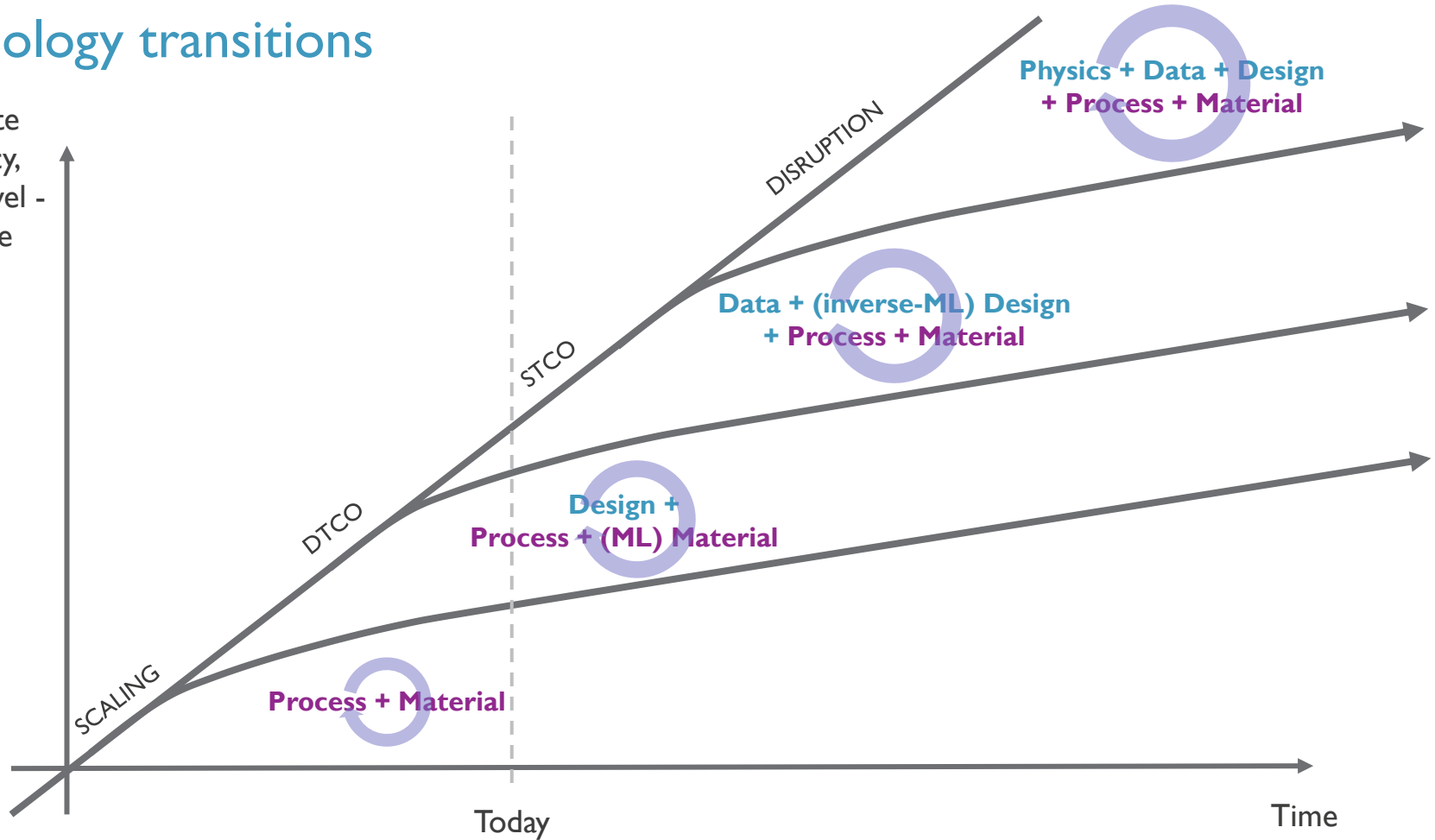


# Accelerating nanoelectronic device innovation through atomistic simulation-driven material screening

Geoffrey Pourtois

# Technology transitions

Compute  
efficiency,  
system level -  
log scale



# Finding the right materials,...

What do these pictures have in common?



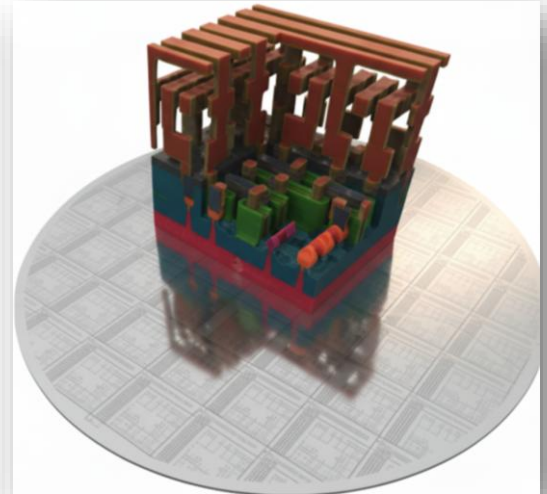
Amorphous  $\text{SiO}_2$



Chalcedony spherulites:  
crypto-crystalline  $\text{SiO}_2$



Amorphous  $\text{SiO}_2$



2 nm nanosheet technology

- I material = several forms = different functions = different environments

# Complex function-application-material matrix



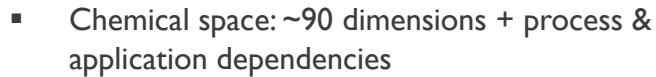
Primary function in memory/logic

Enabler in material module developments

|                                | Signal source | Information carrier | Insulation | Information storage | Electrostatic control | Template | Diffusion barrier | Stress control | Conformal deposition (ALD) | Isotropic & anisotropic etches |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Epitaxial semiconductor        | ◆ ▲ ▲         | ▲ ▲ ◆               |            | ■                   |                       |          |                   | ▲ ◆ ▲          |                            | ▲ ◆ ▲                          |
| Amorphous semiconductors       |               | ● ■                 | ●          |                     |                       |          | ● ■               | ●              | ● ■                        | ● ■                            |
| Chalcogenides                  |               |                     | ■ ●        |                     |                       |          |                   |                | ■                          | ● ■                            |
| Metals & alloys                | ● ■           | ● ■ ▲               |            |                     | ● ■                   |          | ■                 | ■ ▲            | ● ■ ▲                      | ● ■ ▲                          |
| 2D materials                   |               | ● ■ ▲               | ●          | ■                   | ● ▲ ◆ ■               | ▲        |                   | ●              | ● ■ ▲                      | ● ■ ▲                          |
| Oxide                          | ● ▲           |                     | ● ■ ▲      |                     | ● ■                   | ● ■      | ● ■               |                | ● ■                        | ● ■ ▲                          |
| Nitrides                       |               | ▲                   |            | ■                   | ▲                     |          | ● ■               | ■ ●            | ● ■                        | ● ■                            |
| Topological materials          | ●             | ● ■                 |            |                     |                       |          | ●                 | ●              | ● ■                        | ● ■                            |
| Ferroelectrics & multiferroics |               |                     | ●          | ● ■                 | ● ■                   | ● ■      | ● ■               | ● ■            | ● ■                        | ● ■                            |

- 1 material = several forms = different functions = different environments

## Elements used in R&D CMOS & memory today



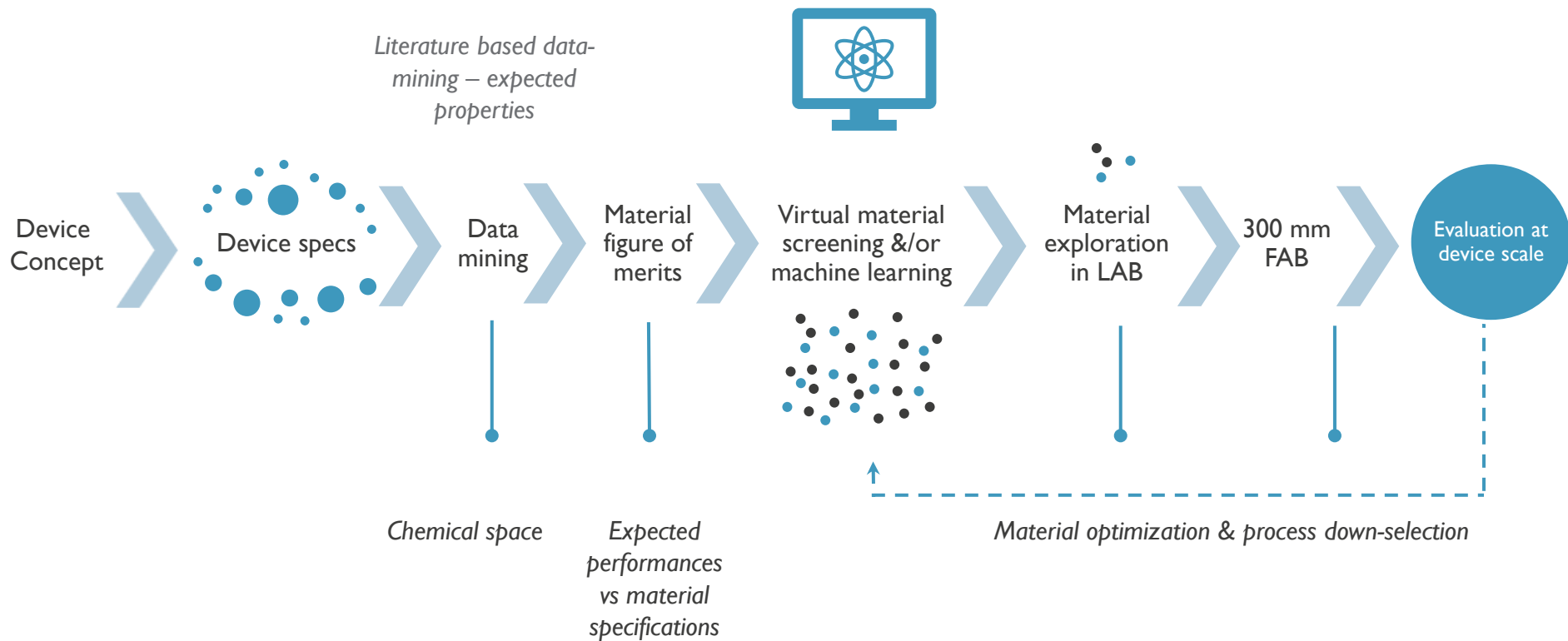
A radar chart comparing two materials, Material 1 (purple) and Material 2 (teal), across seven categories. The chart has seven axes radiating from a central point, each representing a different performance metric. Concentric circles represent different levels of performance, with the outermost circle being the highest. Material 1 shows high performance in 'Intrinsic material properties/phase' and 'Properties in thin film & performances in device', but lower performance in 'Interface control' and 'Deposition process'. Material 2 shows more balanced performance across most categories, with a notable strength in 'Interface control' and 'Deposition process', but lower performance in 'Intrinsic material properties/phase' and 'Properties in thin film & performances in device'.

| Category                                         | Material 1 (Purple) | Material 2 (Teal) |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Intrinsic material properties/phase              | High                | Low               |
| Properties in thin film & performances in device | High                | Low               |
| Interface control                                | Low                 | High              |
| Deposition process                               | Low                 | High              |
| Patterning                                       | Medium              | Medium            |
| Process integration history                      | Medium              | Medium            |
| Environmental impact                             | Medium              | Medium            |

- Need “smart” data driven choices of “context aware” materials

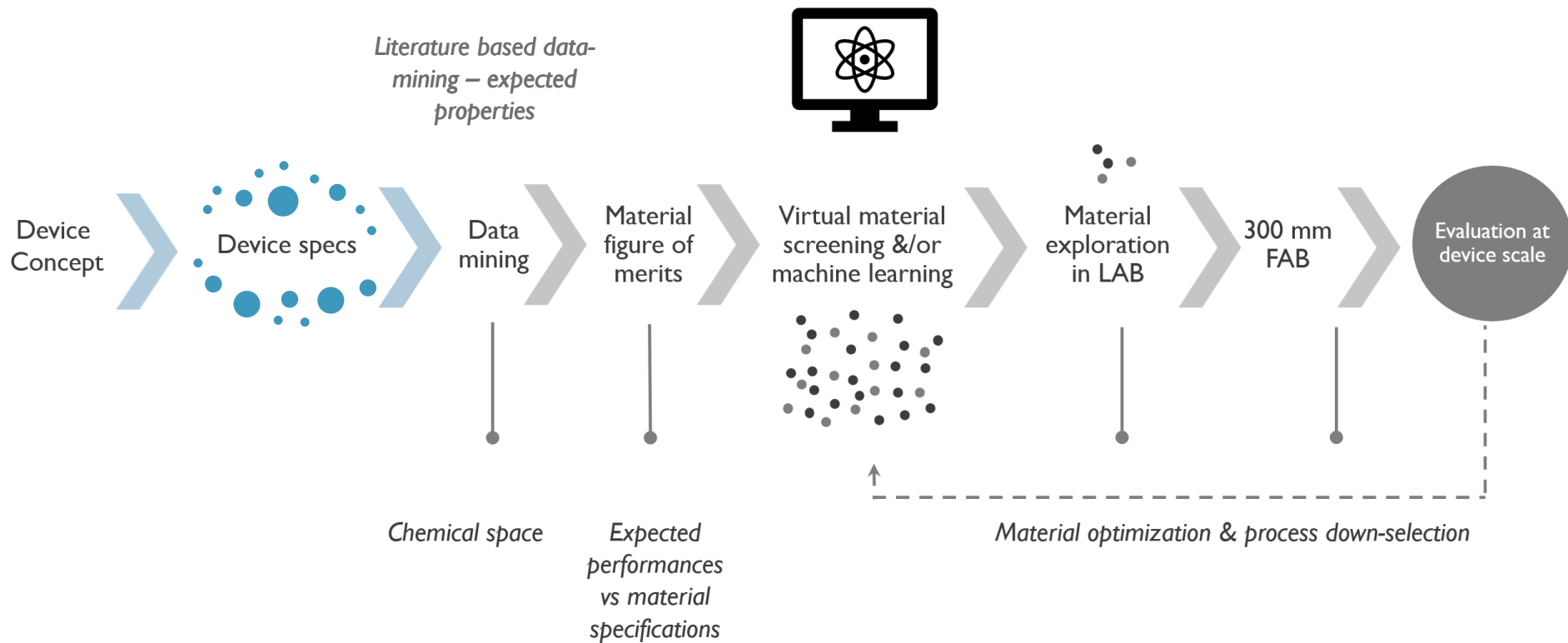
# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process



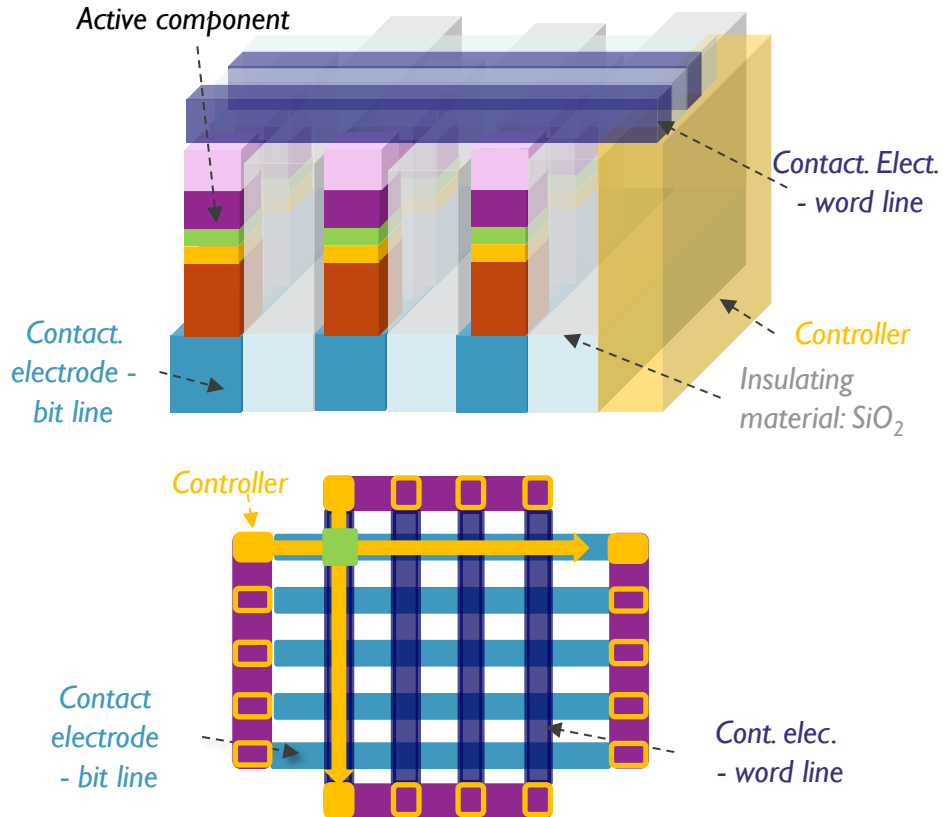
# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process

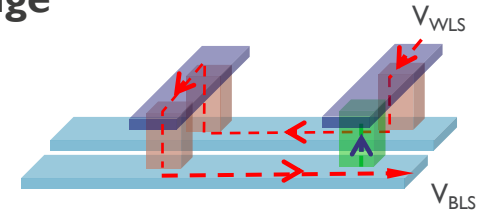


# Problem at hand

## Addressing a memory bit

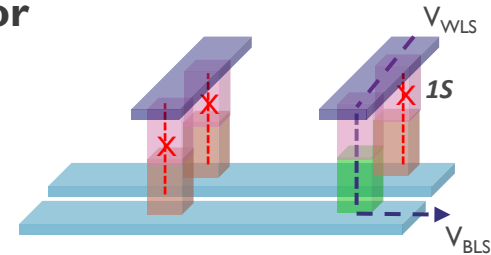


## Challenge



- Single memory cell can be mis-read from current sneak-path contributions

## Selector

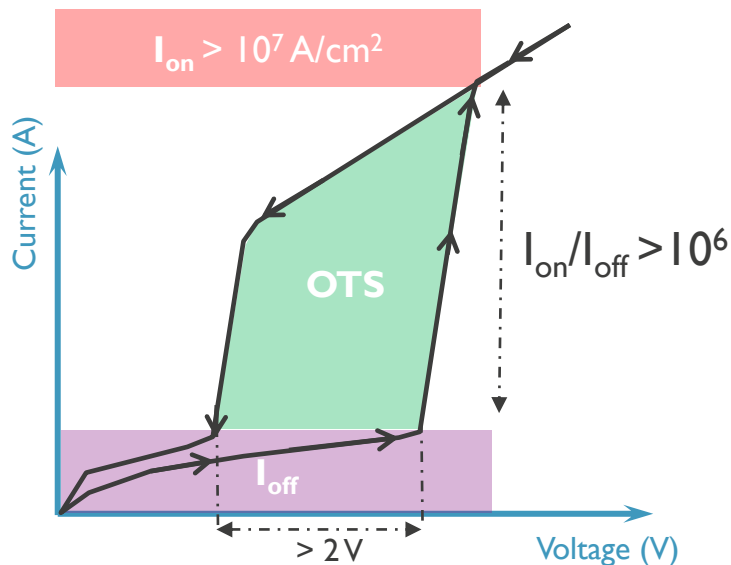


- Materials that mimics some part of a “diode” electrical signature need to be operated as a filtering layer to shut-off sneak leakage current

# Requirements

## Device specifications for Ovonic Threshold Switch (OTS)[1]

### Ideal I.V profile



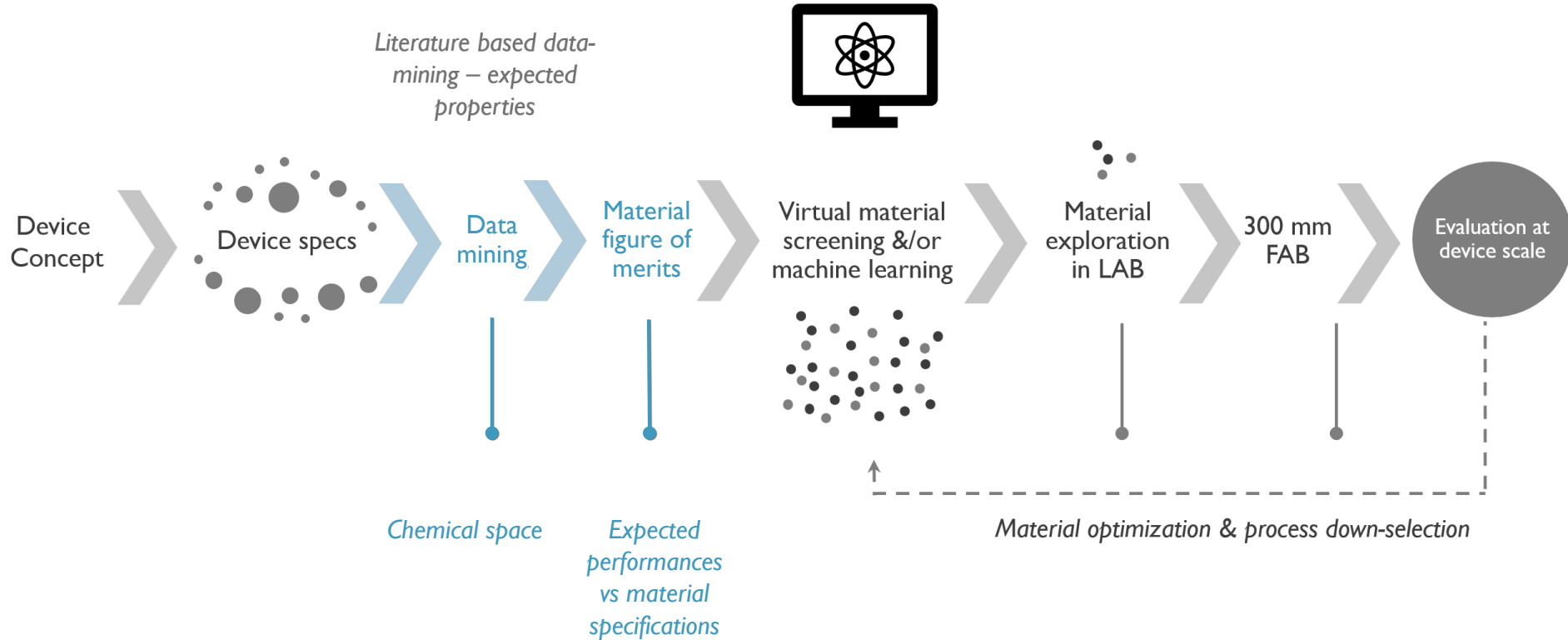
### Material requirements

- Semiconductor (amorphous)
- Mobility gap  $\geq 1.5 \text{ eV}$
- Low density of defects ( $10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )
- $T_{\text{cryst}}/T_{\text{melting}} \geq 400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Low  $T$  deposition, conformality
- Material thickness min: 4 nm
- High non-linear signature
- No phase transition

- Need “smart” data driven choices of “context aware” materials

# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process



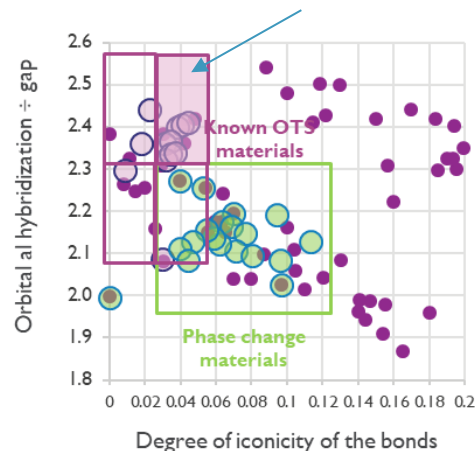
# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process

### “PCM-like” family

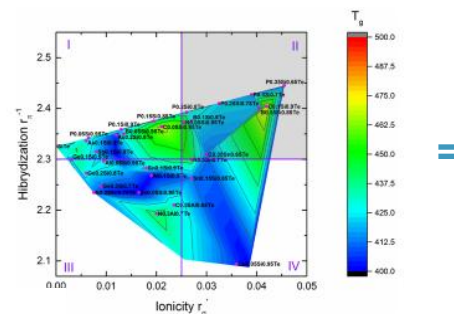
| boron<br>5     | carbon<br>6                      | nitrogen<br>7    | oxygen<br>8     |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| B<br>10.811    | C<br>12.011                      | N<br>14.007      | O<br>15.999     |
| aluminum<br>13 | silicon<br>14                    | phosphorus<br>15 | sulfur<br>16    |
| Al<br>26.982   | Si<br>28.086                     | P<br>30.974      | S<br>32.065     |
| gallium<br>31  | germanium<br>32                  | arsenic<br>33    | selenium<br>34  |
| Ga<br>69.723   | Ge<br>72.64                      | As<br>74.922     | Se<br>78.96     |
| indium<br>49   | tin<br>50                        | antimony<br>51   | tellurium<br>52 |
| In<br>114.82   | Sn<br>118.71                     | Sb<br>121.76     | Te<br>127.60    |
| thallium<br>81 | lead<br>82                       | bismuth<br>83    | polonium<br>84  |
| Tl<br>204.38   | Pb<br>207.2                      | Bi<br>208.98     | Po<br>[209]     |
|                | unlabeled<br>114<br>Uuq<br>[209] |                  |                 |

### Data mining



### Phase transition

Ex: Te ternary alloys



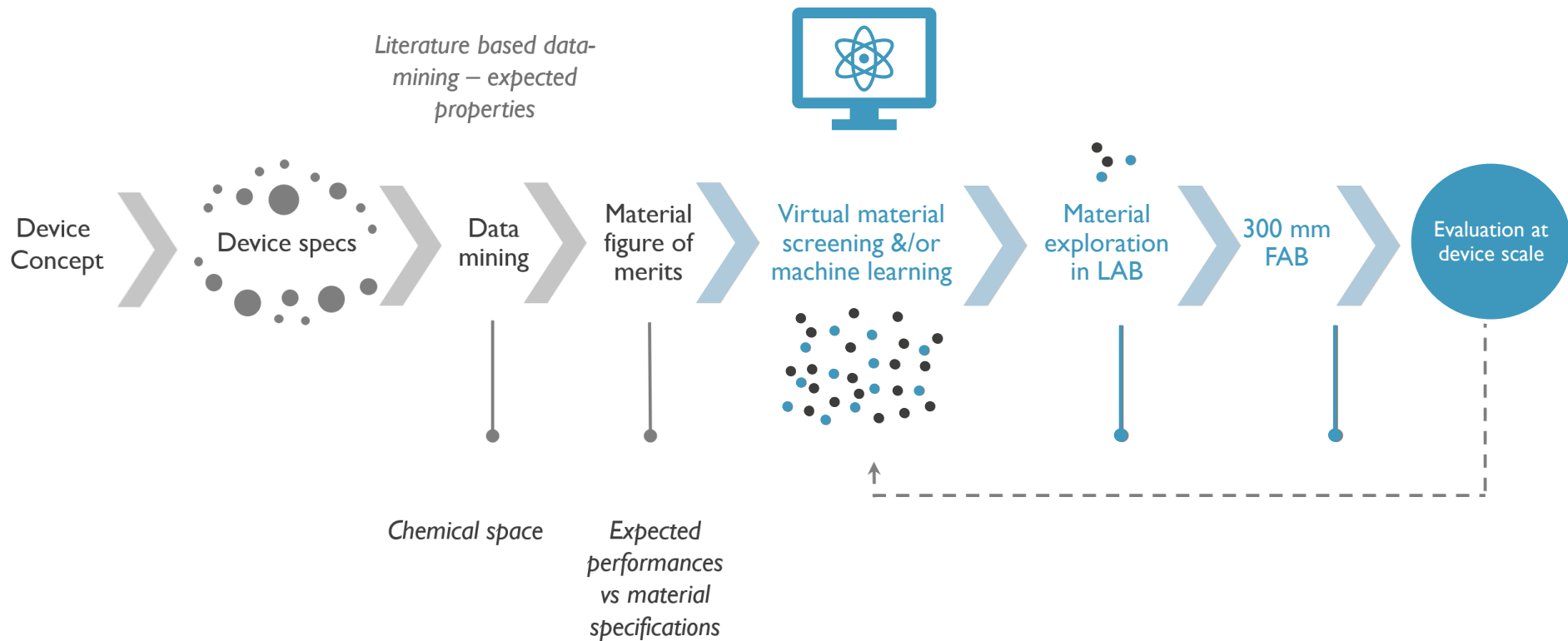
### Element down-selection

| boron<br>5     | carbon<br>6                      | nitrogen<br>7    | oxygen<br>8     |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| B<br>10.811    | C<br>12.011                      | N<br>14.007      | O<br>15.999     |
| aluminum<br>13 | silicon<br>14                    | phosphorus<br>15 | sulfur<br>16    |
| Al<br>26.982   | Si<br>28.086                     | P<br>30.974      | S<br>32.065     |
| gallium<br>31  | germanium<br>32                  | arsenic<br>33    | selenium<br>34  |
| Ga<br>69.723   | Ge<br>72.64                      | As<br>74.922     | Se<br>78.96     |
| indium<br>49   | tin<br>50                        | antimony<br>51   | tellurium<br>52 |
| In<br>114.82   | Sn<br>118.71                     | Sb<br>121.76     | Te<br>127.60    |
| thallium<br>81 | lead<br>82                       | bismuth<br>83    | polonium<br>84  |
| Tl<br>204.38   | Pb<br>207.2                      | Bi<br>208.98     | Po<br>[209]     |
|                | unlabeled<br>114<br>Uuq<br>[209] |                  |                 |

- >  $10^6$  possible combinations
- No phase change allowed
- Semi-empirical model that links material orbitals and bond ionicity with phase change character
- Glass transition temperature needs to be as high as possible [1]
- Ge based alloys with >  $10^4$  possible combinations

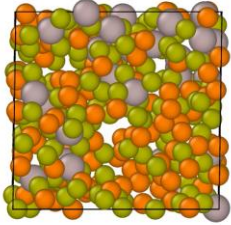
# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process

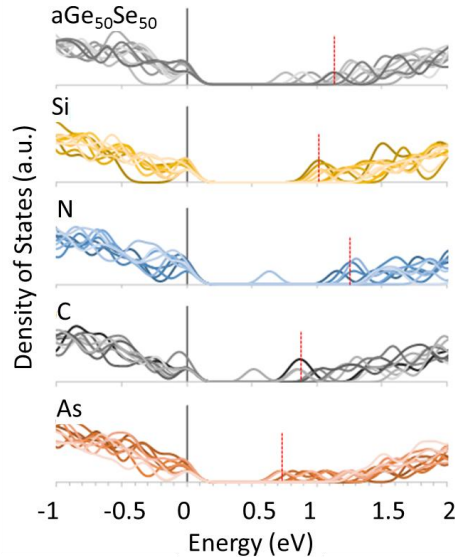


# Material screening

## Atomistic simulations

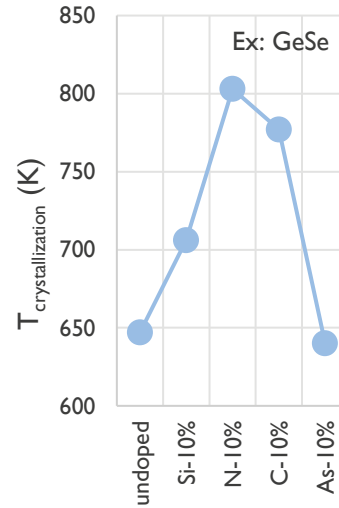


## Electronic properties



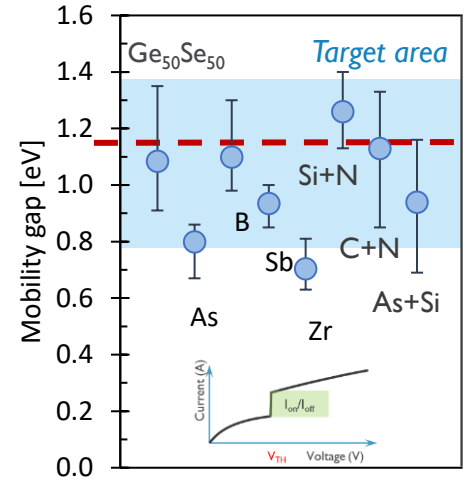
- Selected alloys from the screening include elements such as Si, Ge, As, and Te/Se

## Crystallization T



- Se based alloys: T<sub>crys</sub> is too low → engineering through doping is required

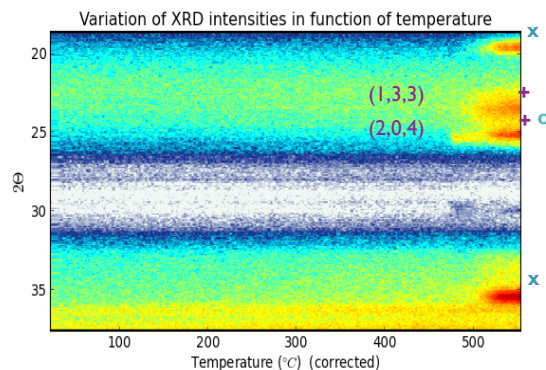
## Band gap



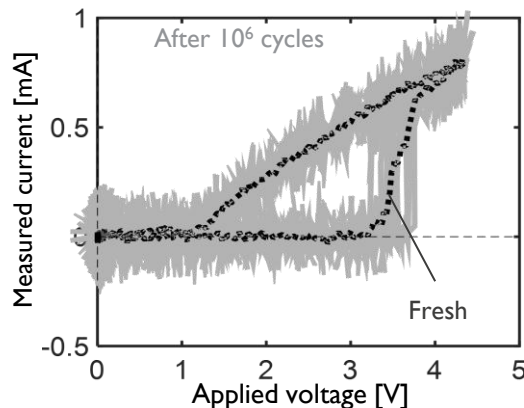
- Doping = band gap and defect level modulations
- Modulation of I<sub>on</sub>/I<sub>off</sub>

# Further funneling

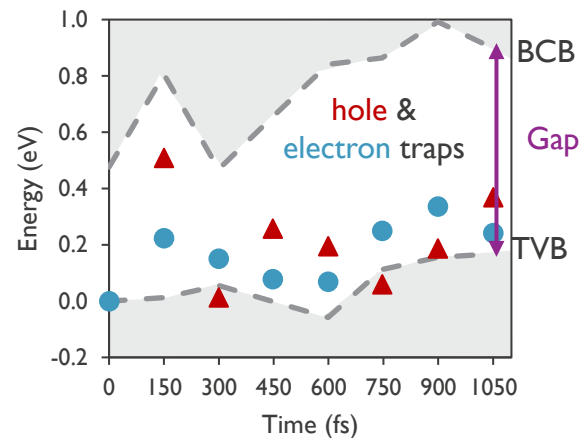
## @LAB level



## Device performances



## Dynamic evolution of the electronic properties[1]



- Quantification of phase transition T
- Thermal & electrical performances
- Element selection: Si, Ge, As, Te/Se

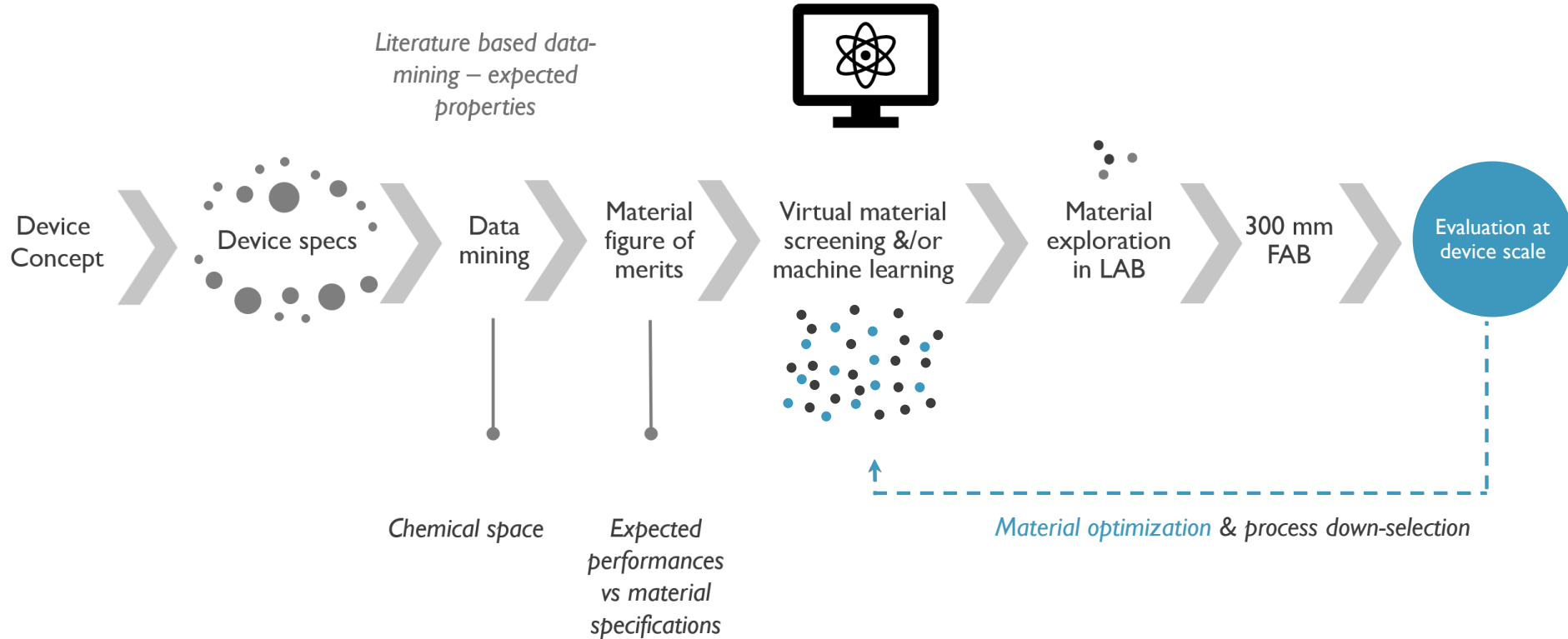
- Drift of electrical signature,  $V_{th}$  shift  $\rightarrow$  problematic

- Alloys contain poisonous elements: As, Te  $\rightarrow$  not an ideal solution
- Drift of electronic properties

- Going back to the drawing board is needed

# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

## Multi-level material down-selection process

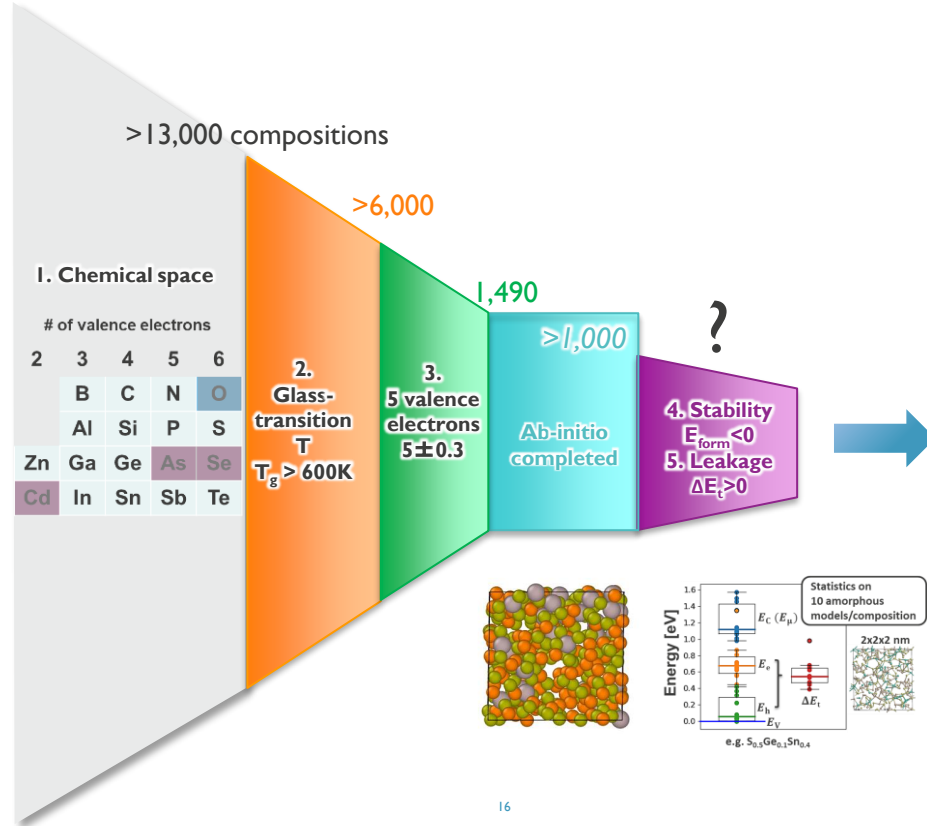
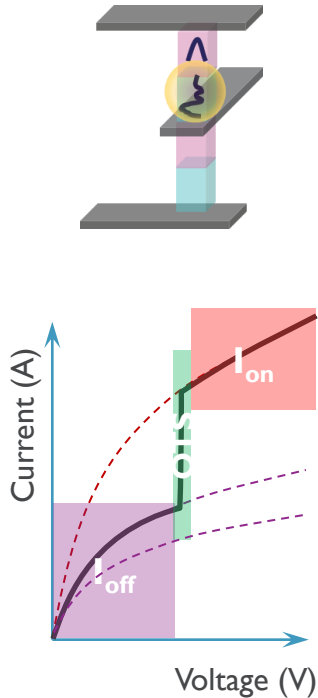


# Identification of As/Se-free OTS materials[1]

Ideal I.V profile

Chemical space

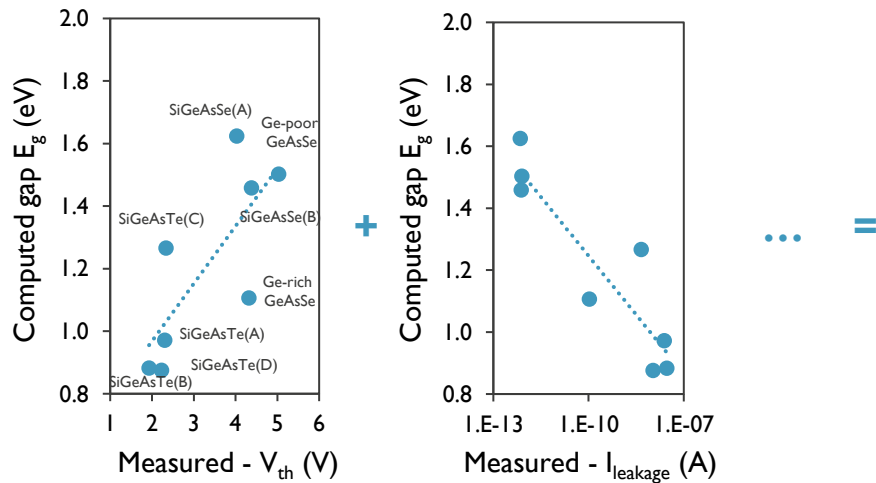
Virtual material screening



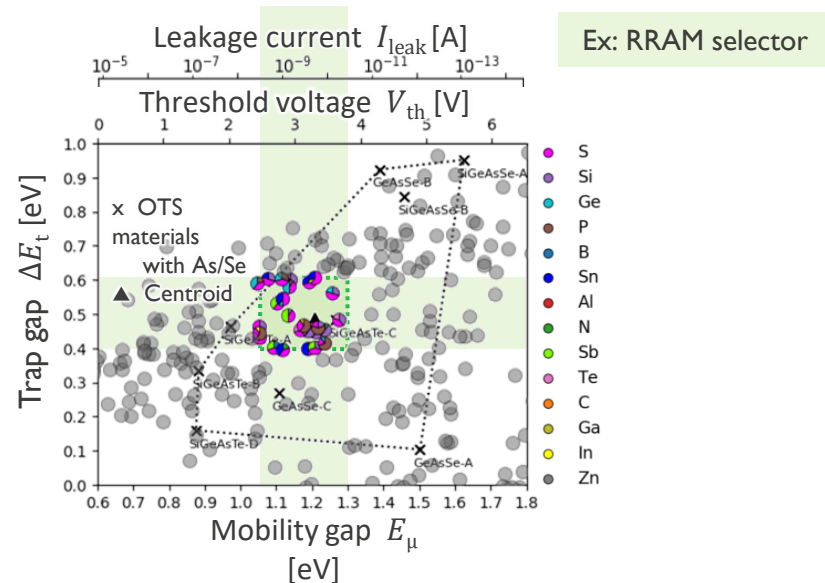
Evaluation of material stability and anticipated electrical performances

# Linking material properties to electrical performances

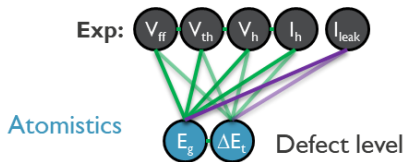
## Correlations [1,2]



## Mapping electrical performances to materials [1,2]



Identified correlations:



New material candidates

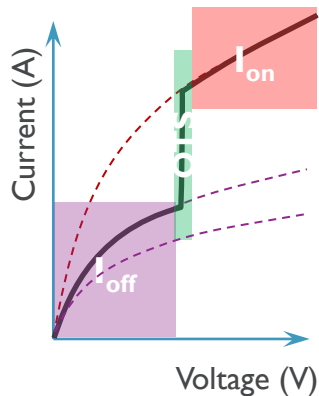
# Identification of As/Se-free OTS materials

[1] Clima et al., ACS Applied Electronic Materials 5 (1), 461-469 (2023)

[2] S. Clima et al, IEDM (2024), D. Matsubayashi et al, IEDM (2022)

[3] US 2024/0188456 A1; US 2024/0188457 A1[1]; EP 4380334 B1

## Profile



## Chemical space

>13,000 compositions

### 1. Chemical space

# of valence electrons

| 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
|----|----|----|----|----|
|    | B  | C  | N  | O  |
|    | Al | Si | P  | S  |
| Zn | Ga | Ge | As | Se |
| Cd | In | Sn | Sb | Te |

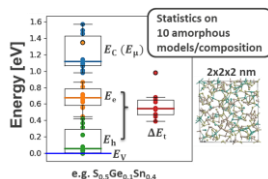
2. Glass-transition  
T  
T<sub>g</sub> > 600K

>6,000

3. 5 valence electrons  
5±0.3

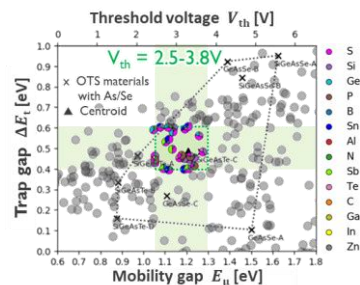
1,490

>1,000  
Ab-initio  
completed



## Virtual material screening

### Selector for RRAM



360

4. Stability  
 $E_{form} < 0$   
5. Leakage  
 $\Delta E_t > 0$

6. Target  
window  $E_\mu$   
 $\Delta E_t$

26

12 identified  
candidates[1,2,3]

P0.2S0.4Ge0.4

Si0.3S0.5Sn0.2

Si0.3S0.5Ge0.2

S0.5Ge0.1Sn0.4

Si0.4S0.3Te0.3

P0.1S0.4Ge0.5

Si0.2S0.5Sn0.3

Si0.4S0.4Te0.2

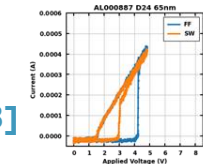
Si0.5S0.4Te0.1

P0.3S0.4Ge0.3

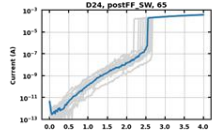
Si0.4P0.3S0.3

N0.1S0.6Sn0.3

SiGeAsSe ref

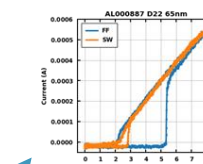


AC

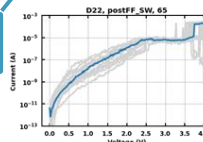


DC

SnS<sub>2</sub>:N 15nm



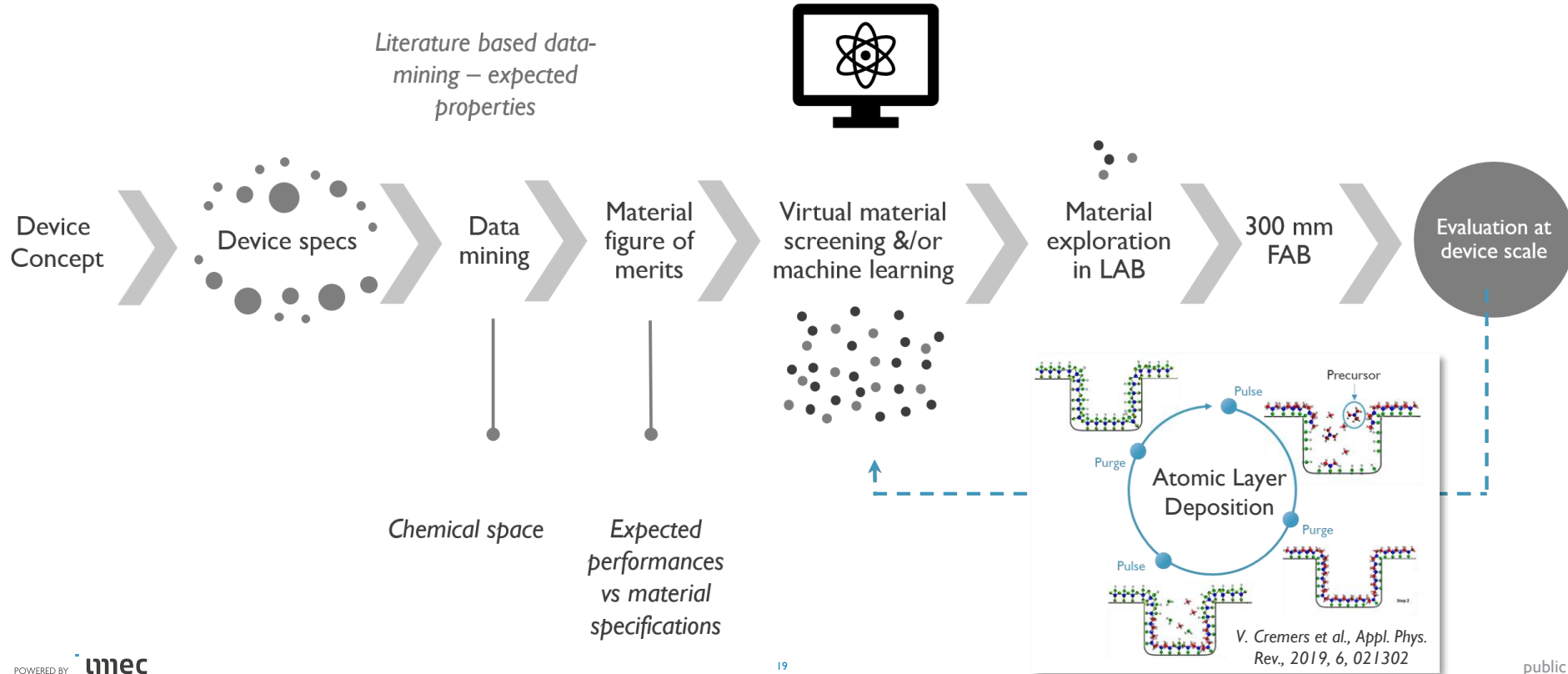
AC



DC

# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line

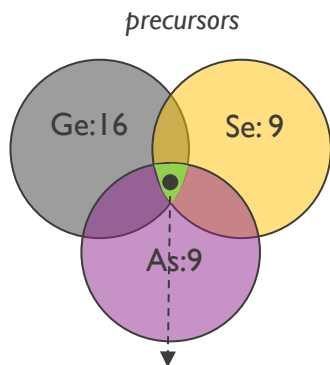
## Multi-level material down-selection process



# Precursor selection for conformational deposition

Ex: GeSeAs

## Process for conformational deposition (ALD)

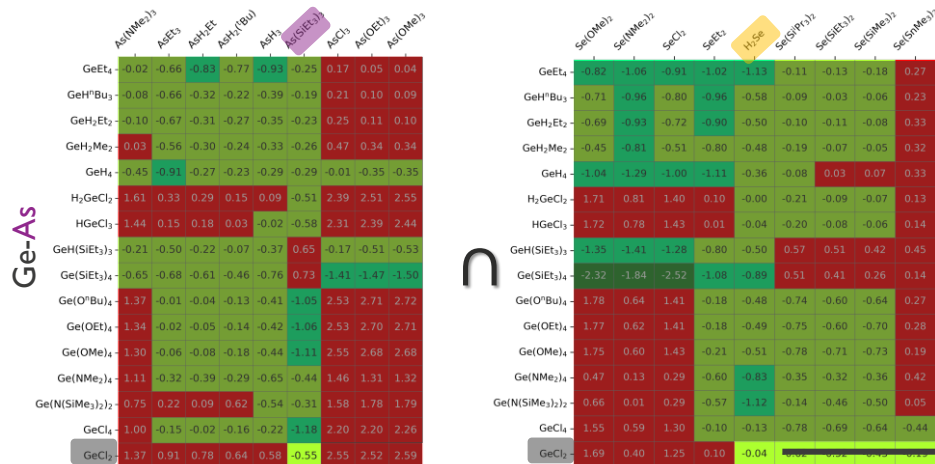


ALD process  
independent of the  
sequence order

- 1000+ precursors and injection sequence combinations



## Computed enthalpy of reactions

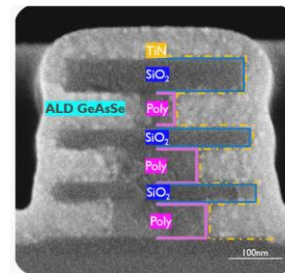


## Precursor selection

- Ex:  $C_4H_6O_2 \cdot GeCl_2 + H_2Se + As(SiEt_3)_3$
- Other combinations have been identified

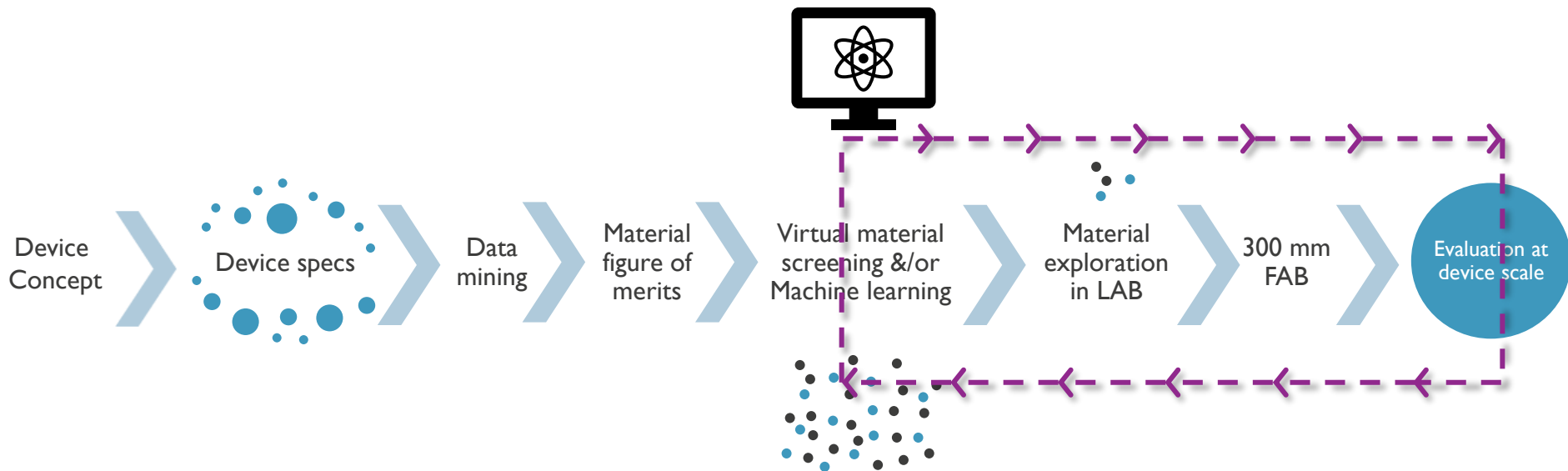


Achieved conformational  
deposition [2]



# Material journey: from concept to 300mm pilot line = multi-dimensional problem

Multi-level material down-selection process



# Thank you to,...

## The best modeling and ALD teams ever (in imec)

### Modeling

Sergiu Clima



Laura Galleni



Kiroubanand Sankaran Michiel van Setten



Bram van der Linden



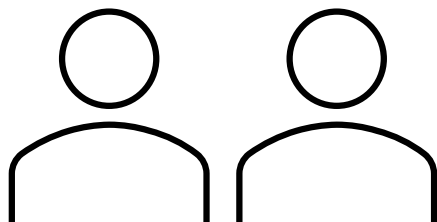
Ula Kocur

Benoit Van Troeye



Zifei Shen

Christopher Pashartis



### Material deposition

Tobias Peissker



Sebastian Nijs



And to the “active memory” research program of imec, imec colleagues and IIAP core partners.

Thank you for your attention