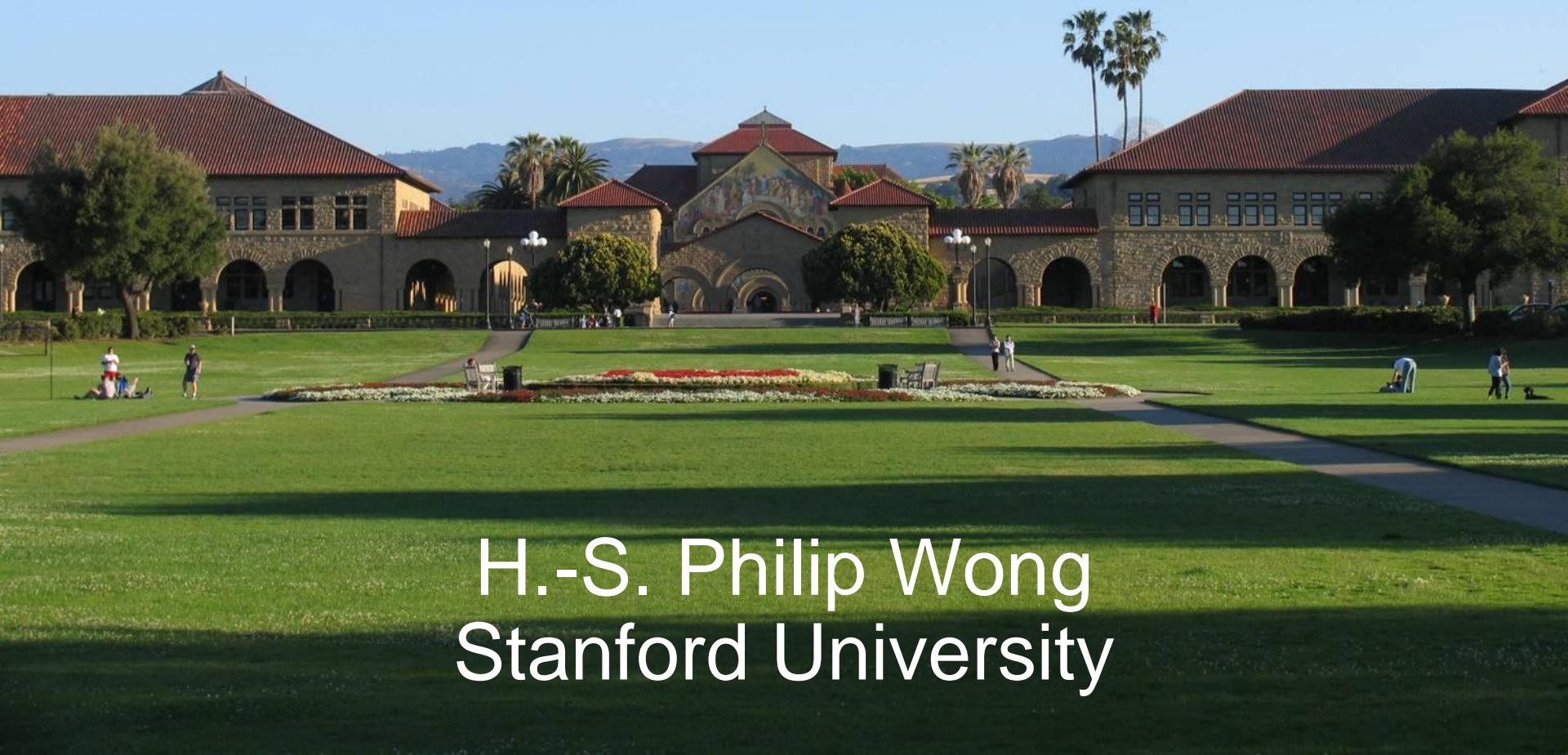


# RRAM – The Next “Flash”

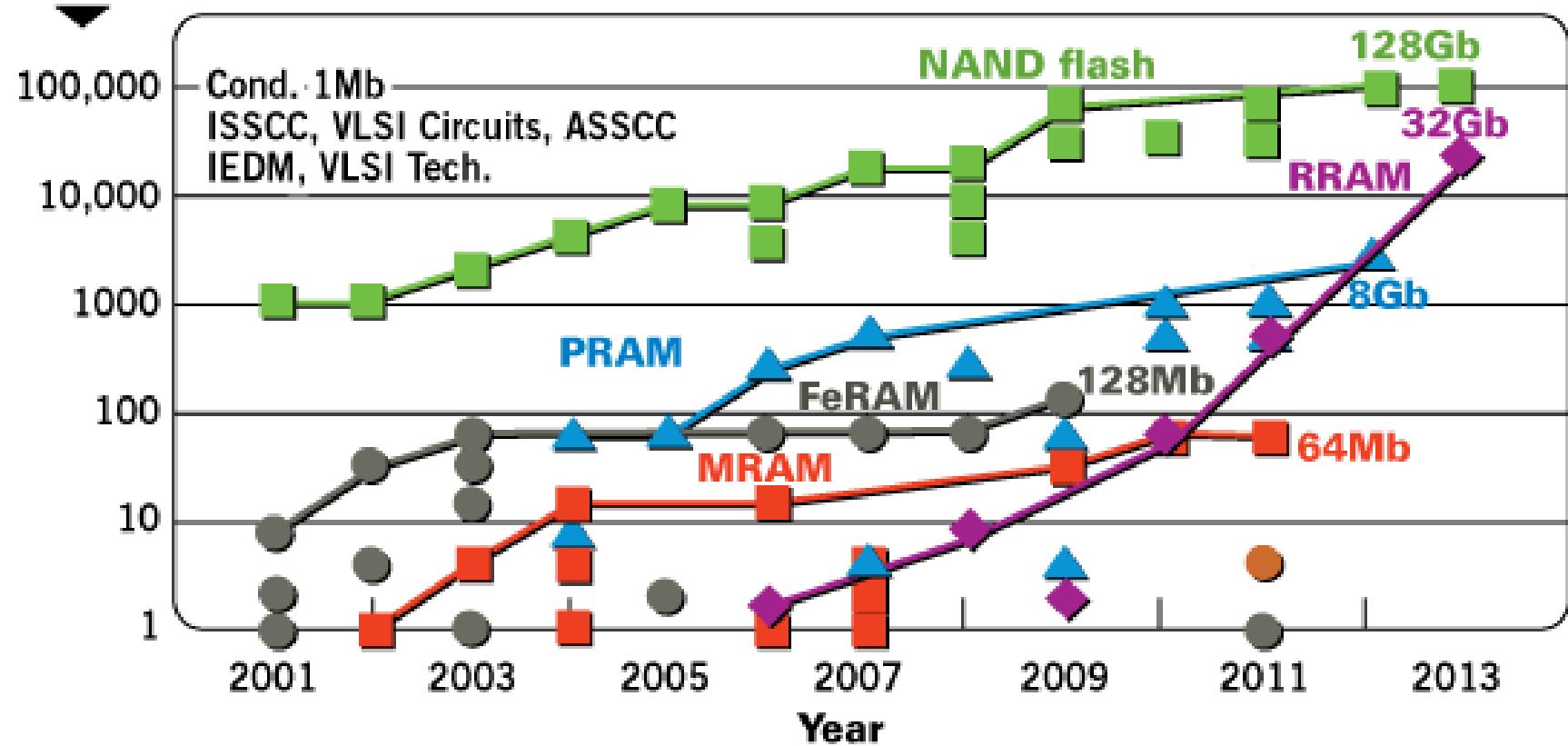


H.-S. Philip Wong  
Stanford University



# Non-Volatile Memory Trends

Storage capacity (Mb)

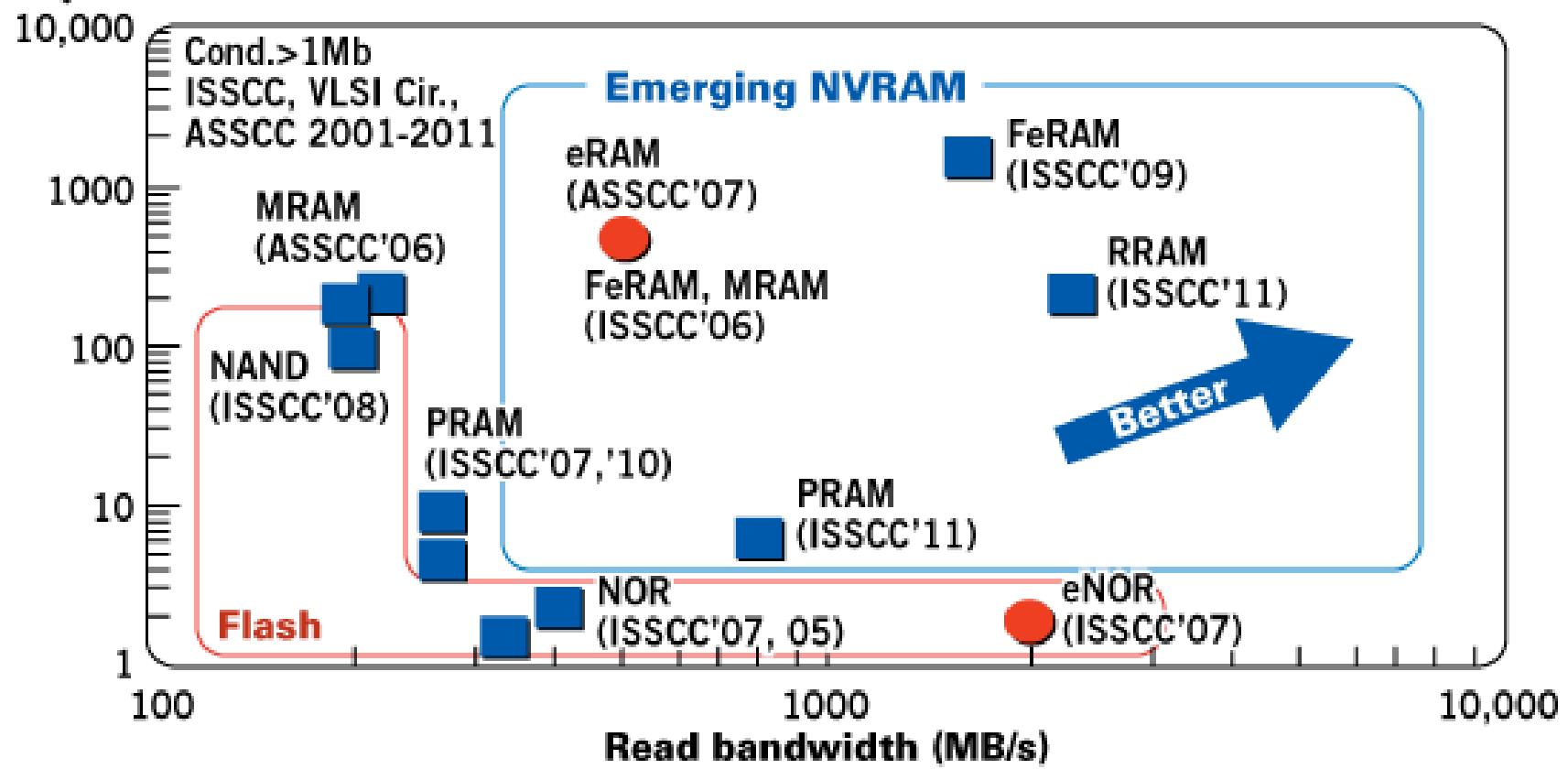


K. Zhang, Intel, ISSCC 2013



# Non-Volatile Memory Trends

Write bandwidth (MB/s)



K. Zhang, Intel, ISSCC 2013

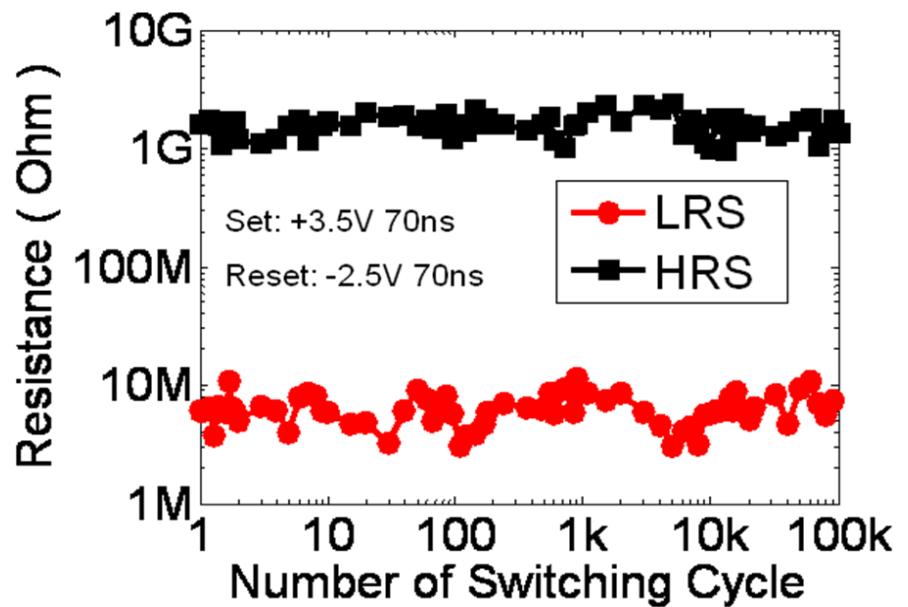
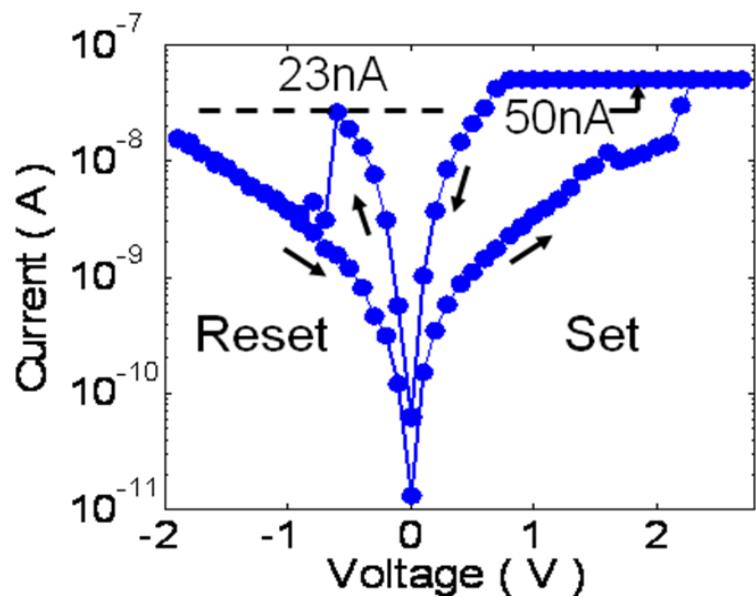


# RRAM Benchmarks

	TaO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2008	HfO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2008	HfO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2009 &2010	N:AlO <sub>x</sub> VLSI 2011	TaO <sub>x</sub> / Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> VLSI 2011	Hf/HfO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2011	Hf/HfO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2012	Ni/HfO <sub>x</sub> IEDM 2012	TaO <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5-δ</sub> /TaO <sub>x</sub> VLSI 2012	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> /H fO <sub>2</sub> /Hf VLSI 2012	Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /NbO <sub>2</sub> VLSI 2012
Switching type	bipolar	bipolar	Bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar	bipolar
Structure	1T-1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1T-1R	1S-1R
Cell Area (μm <sup>2</sup> )	~0.25	~0.1	0.0009 (30nm)	1	~9000	0.0001 (10nm)	0.0016 (40nm)	0.0014	0.0324	0.0035	0.0225
Speed	~10ns	~5ns	~300ps	N/A	~10ns	~10ns	~10ns	~50ns	N/A	~10ns	~10us
DC Peak Voltage	<2V	<1.5V	<2.5V	<2V	<2.5V	<1.5V	<1.5V	<4.5V	<3V	<2V	<2V
DC Peak Current	~17μA	~25μA	~200 μA	~50nA	~30μA	~50 μA	~25μA	~200pA	~80μA	~500nA	~800μA
HRS/LRS Ratio	>10	>1,000	>1000	>100	>100	>10	>10	>10	>1000	>10	>10
Endurance	10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>	5x10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>	N/A	10 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>
Retention	3000h @ 150°C	10h@ 200°C	28h@ 150°C	28h@ 125°C	3h@ 200°C	30h@ 250°C	3h@ 200°C	10yr@8 5°C	100h@ 150°C	3h@25 0°C	N/A

# Low Programming Energy, High Endurance Cycles

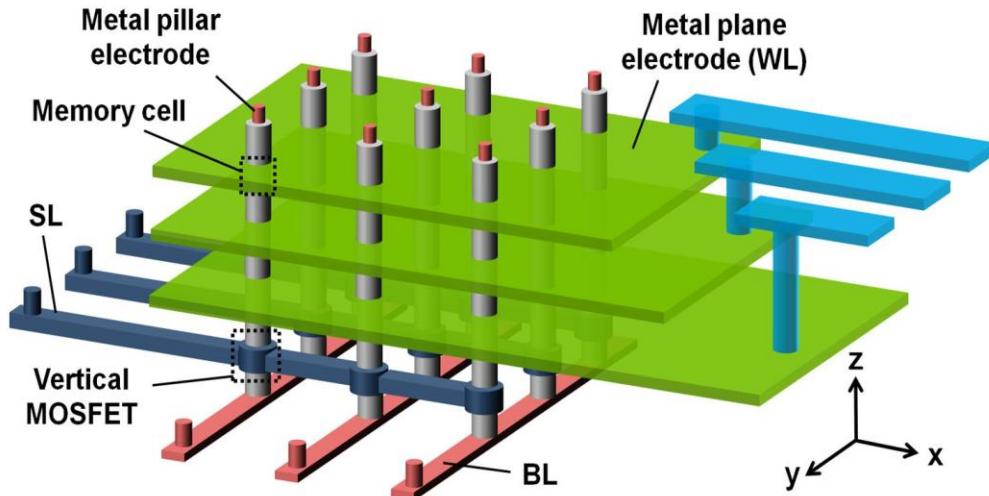
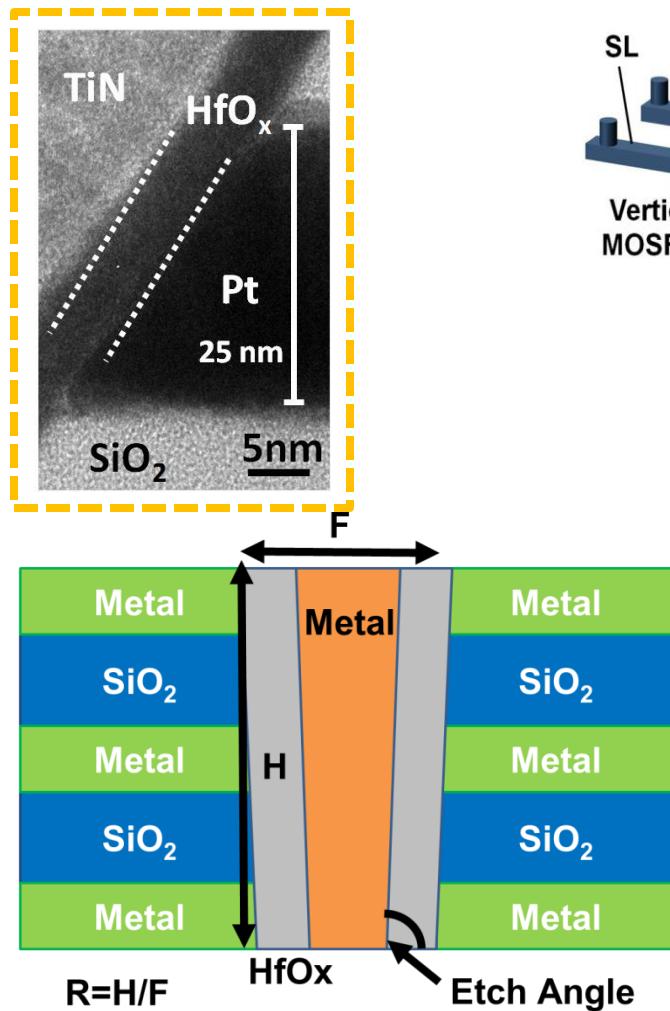
Nitrogen doped AlOx



W. Kim...S.S. Wong, Symp. VLSI Technology, June 2011



# 3D RRAM



H.-Y. Chen ... H.-S. P. Wong, IEDM 2012  
S. Yu ... H.-S. P. Wong, Symp. VLSI Tech. 2013

