

A Two-Step Set Operation for Highly Uniform Resistive Switching ReRAM by Controllable Filament

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Outline

- **Introduction & Motivation**
- **Two-step set operation ReRAM**
 - Experimental
 - Electrical Characterization
 - Improved Switching uniformity
- **Gradual set operation ReRAM**
 - Motivation/Experimental
 - Electrical Characterization
 - Improved Switching Uniformity
- **Conclusion**



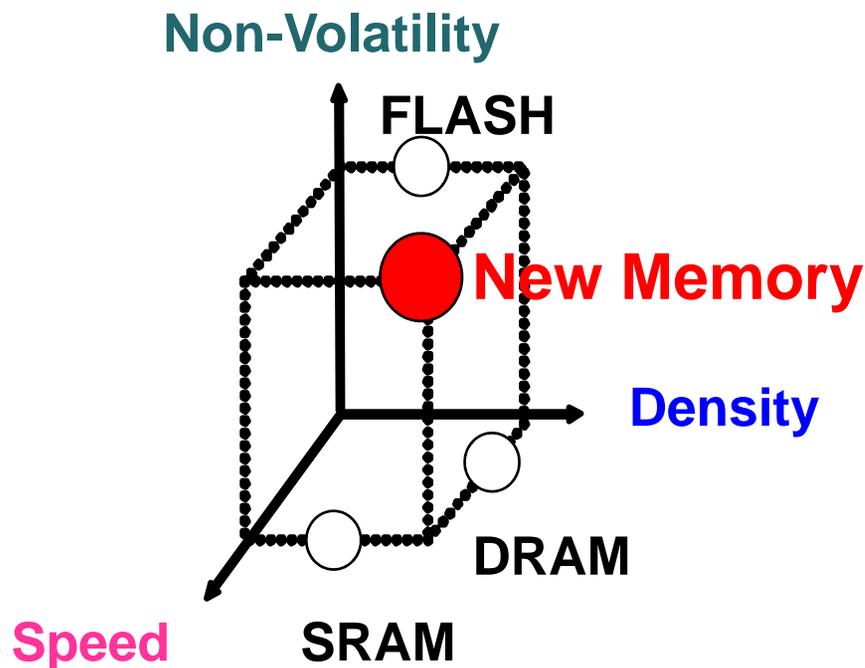
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Introduction

- **Motivation**
 - **Scaling limit of charge based memory**
 - **ReRAM is the most possible candidate**



ITRS ROAD MAP 2010

✓ **Filamentary ReRAM**

1. Advantages

- **Fast operation**
- **High scalability**

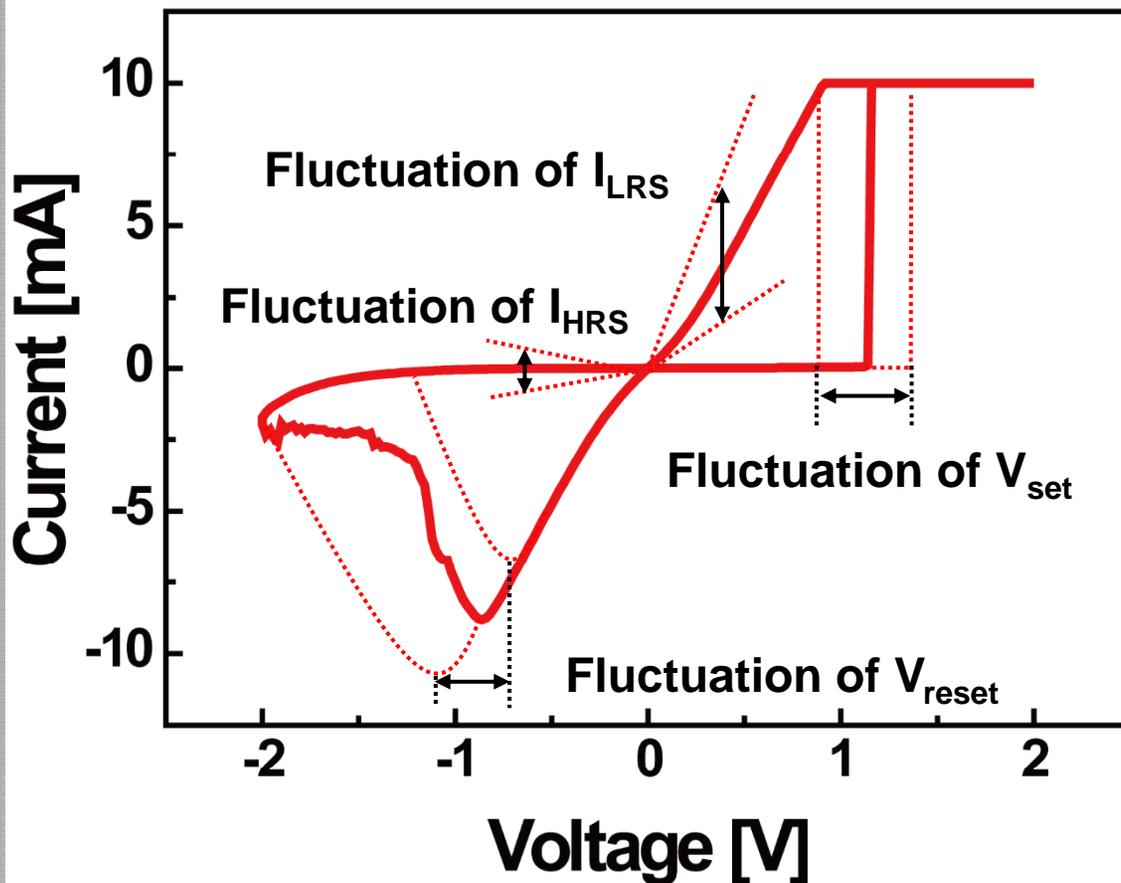
2. Disadvantages

- **Variability**
- **Retention**



Introduction

- **Motivation**
 - **Variability of Resistive Switching Parameters**



Large distribution of switching parameters

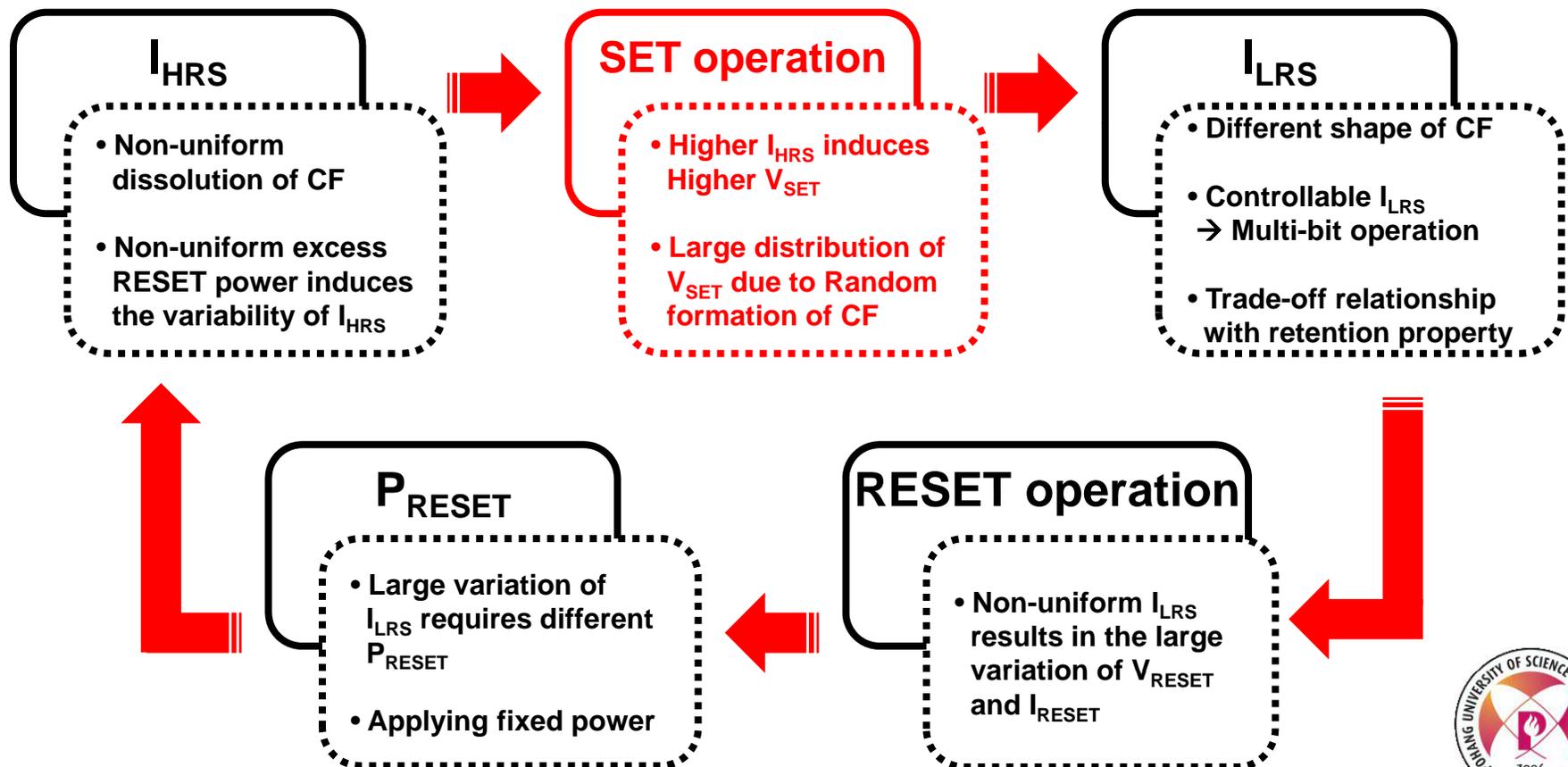
Unstable resistive switching operation

Fundamental understanding of switching parameter variability

Relationship between each parameter

Introduction

- **Motivation**
 - **Chain Relationship for Variability Degradation**



Introduction

- Motivation
 - Stack (layer) engineering for reliability



2004 (*Samsung*)

(*I. G. Baek et al., IEDM 2004*)



2007 (*Sony*)

(*K. Aratani et al., IEDM 2007*)



2012 (*Tsukuba Univ.*)

(*K. Kamiya et al., IEDM 2012*)



- ✓ Larger μ_o
- => Difficult filament dissolution in M.O

- ✓ μ_o fine-tuning for stable on/off states

(*K. Kamiya et al., IEDM 2012*)

(*L. Goux et al., VLSI 2013*)

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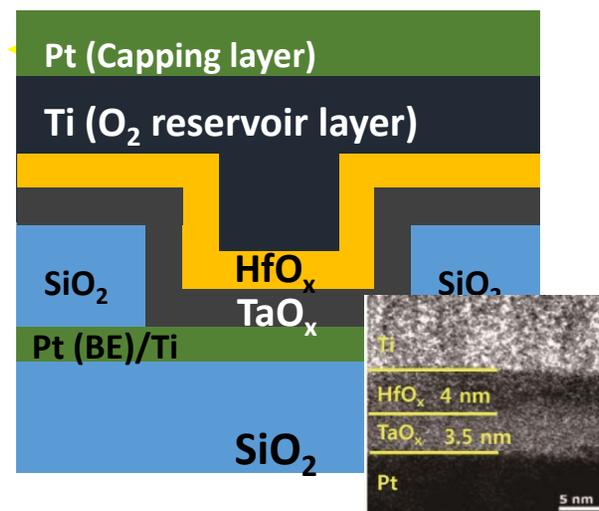
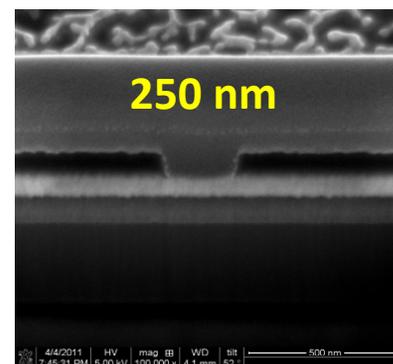


Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

1. Experimental

on 250 nm via-hole pattern substrate

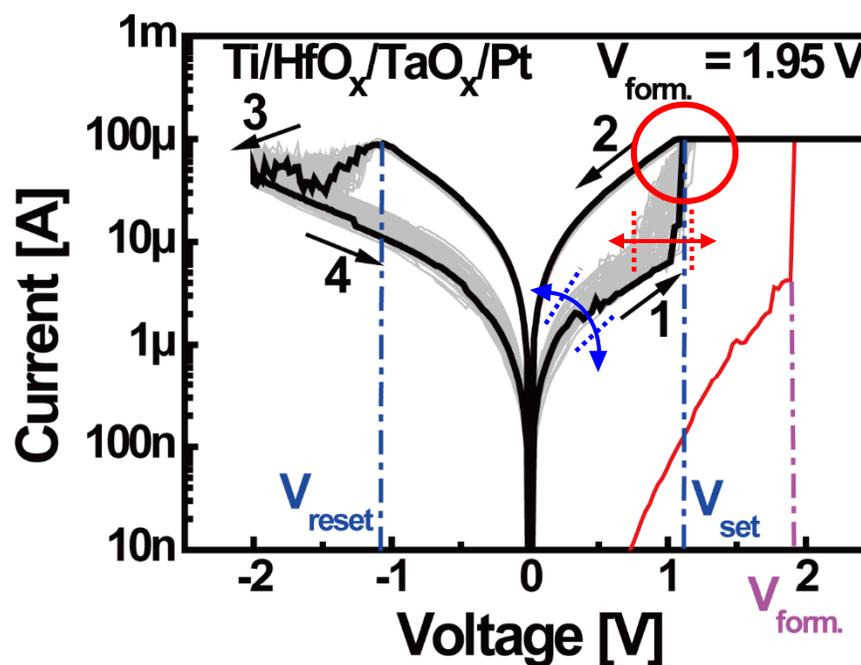
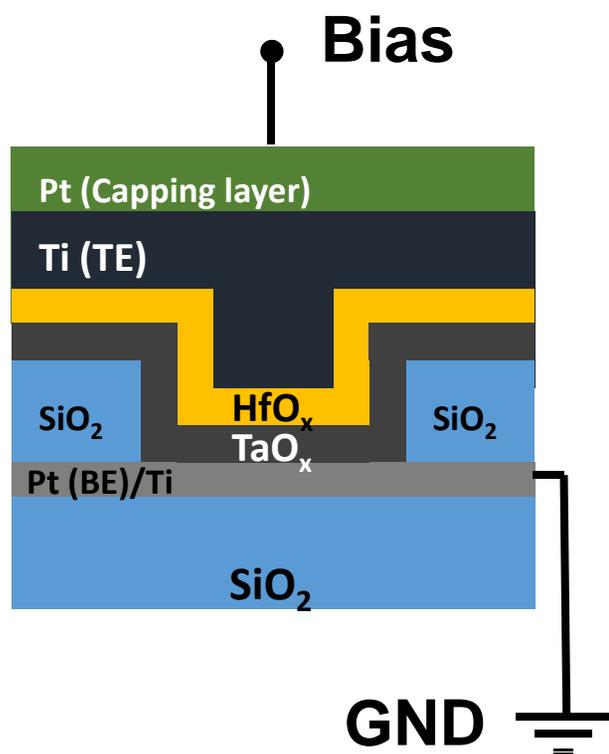
- SiO₂ deposition by PECVD
- Pt BE deposition by sputter
- SiO₂ deposition by PECVD & 250 nm Patterning
- TaO_x (3.5 nm) deposition in Ar & O₂ ambient by RF sputtering
- HfO_x (4 nm) deposition by ALD
- Ti oxygen reservoir layer and Pt
- **Ti/HfO_x/TaO_x/Pt ReRAM**



Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- DC bias



✓ Uniform set operation



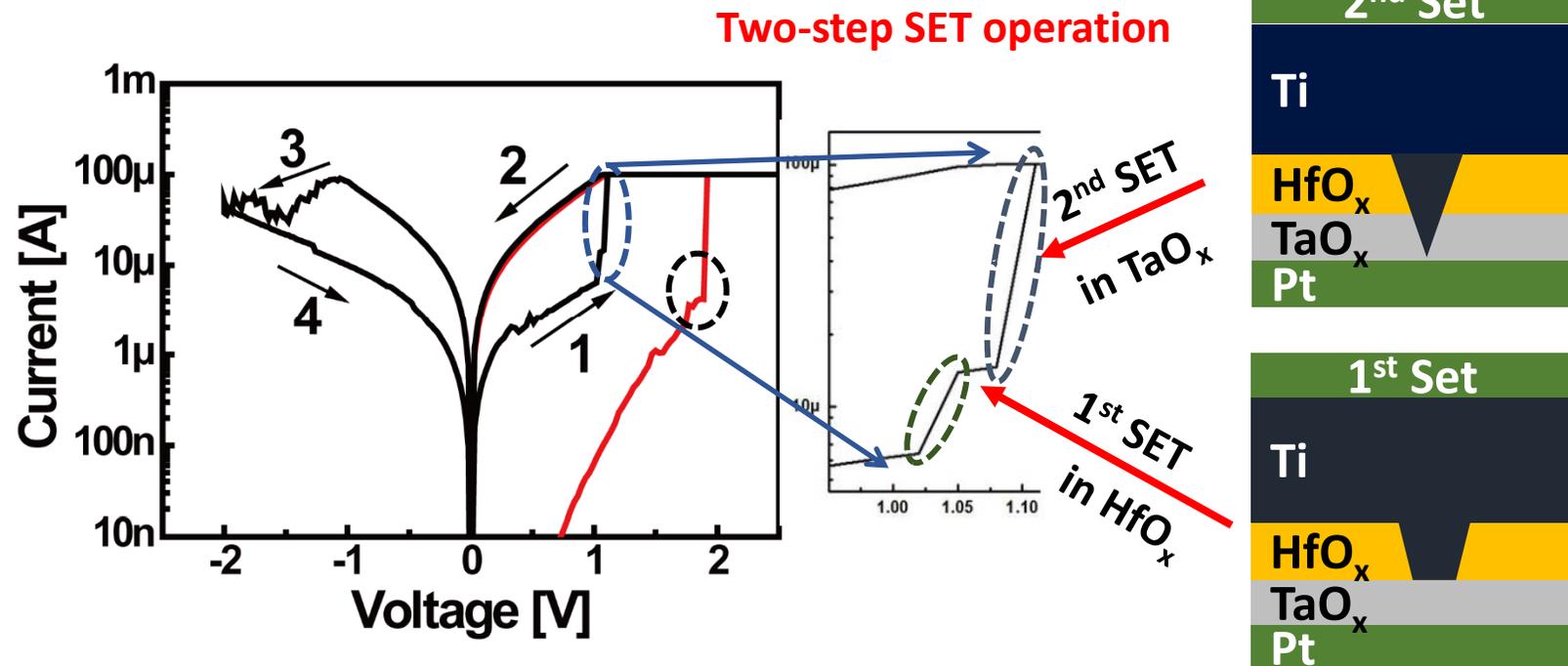
✓ Uniform LRS distribution



Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Two-step set operation



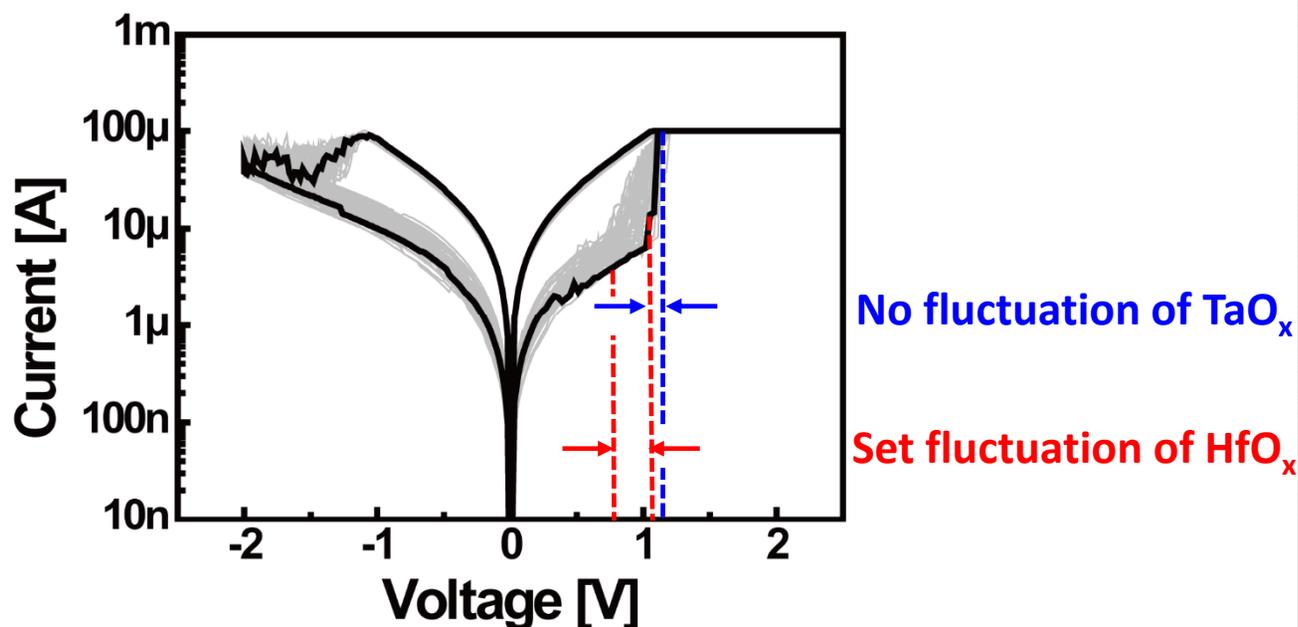
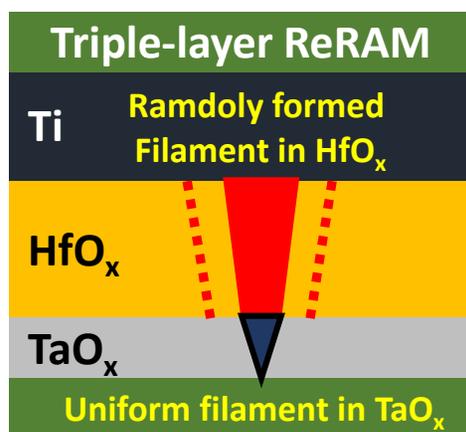
✓ Critical power is required to be set state of TaO_x



Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Different filament formation ability in metal oxides

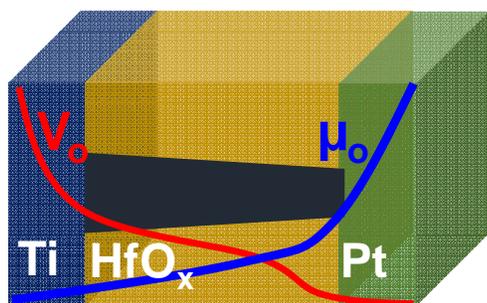


- ✓ Variability in HfO_x , but TaO_x requires critical set power

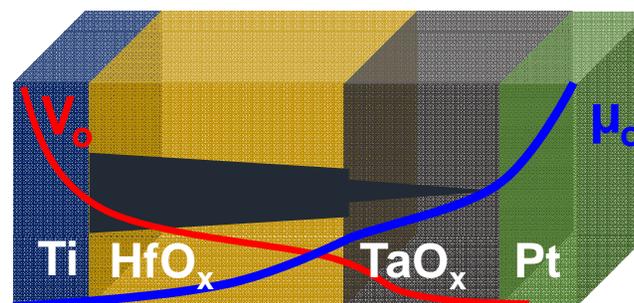
Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Defect distribution



◆ Bi-layer ReRAM



◆ Triple-layer ReRAM

- ✓ Different filament formation ability with different chemical potential (μ_o)

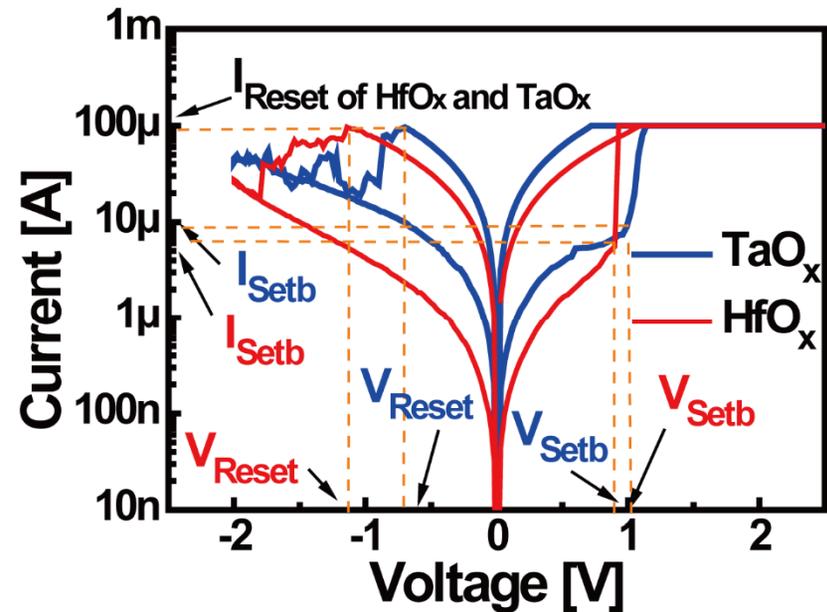
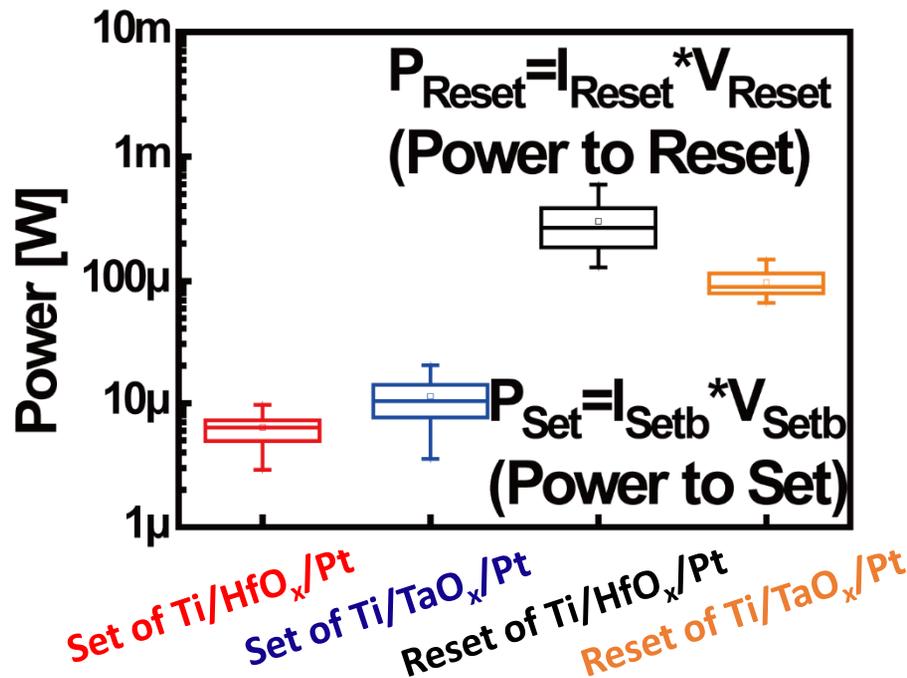
M. Kamiya et al., IEDM 2012

L. Goux et al., VLSI 2013

Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Set and reset power requirement



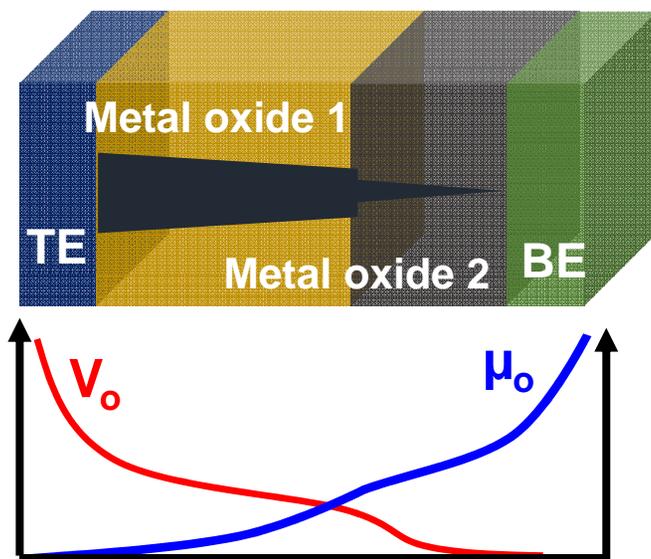
- ✓ Set power of HfO_x was smaller than TaO_x
- ✓ Reset power of HfO_x was higher than TaO_x



Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Desirable ReRAM structure



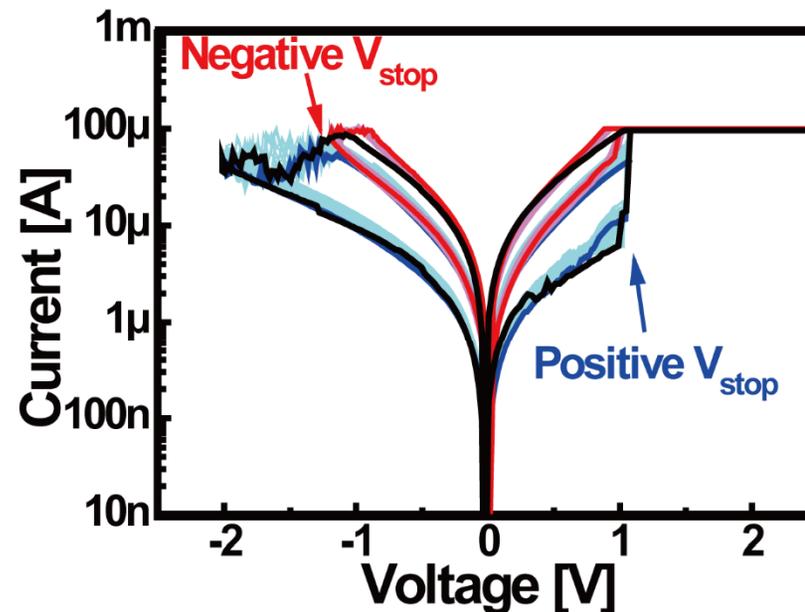
- Different chemical potential
- Higher set power of metal oxide 2
- Higher reset power of metal oxide 1

✓ Then, filament can be formed with two-step set operation

Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

2. Electrical Characteristics

- Two filament formation and rupture

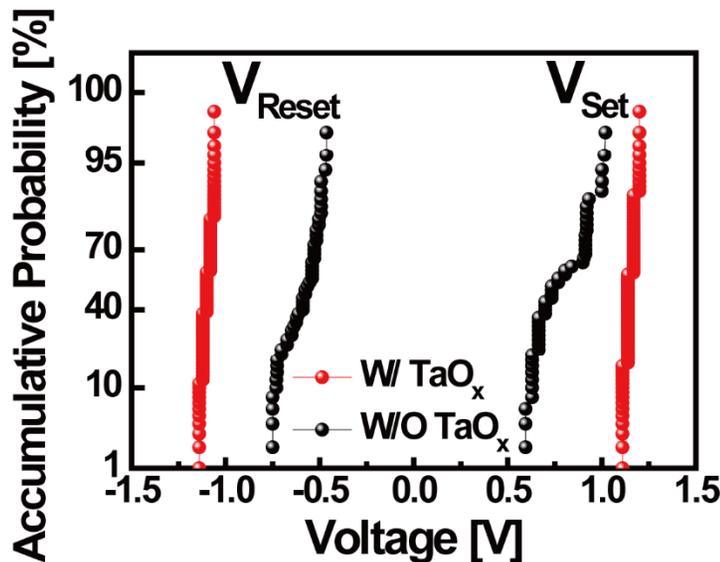


- ✓ To form TaO_x filament, the critical voltage was required
- ✓ We can stop filament formation and rupture

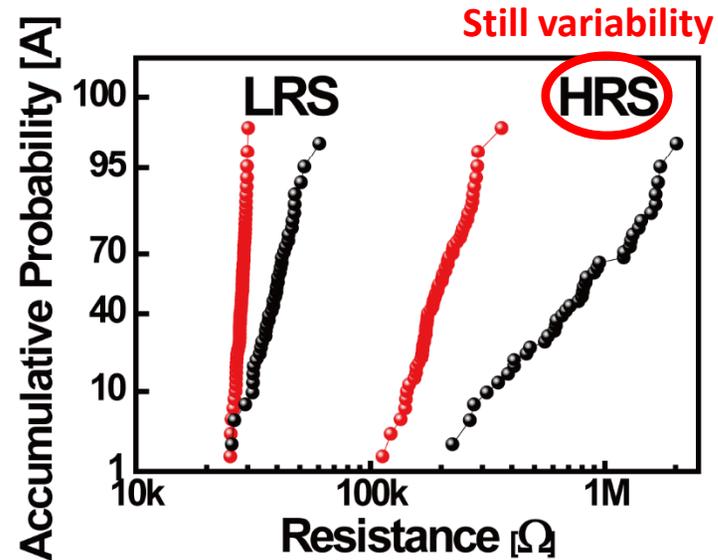
Triple-layer ReRAM of Two Oxides

3. Improved Switching uniformity

- Bi-layer ReRAM vs. Triple-layer ReRAM



- $\text{STD}(\sigma)/\text{AVG}_{\text{Reset}}=0.023$
- $\text{STD}(\sigma)/\text{AVG}_{\text{Set}}=0.023$



- $\text{STD}(\sigma)/\text{AVG}_{\text{LRS}}=0.04$
- $\text{STD}(\sigma)/\text{AVG}_{\text{HRS}}=0.26$

✓ To form TaO_x filament, the critical voltage was required.



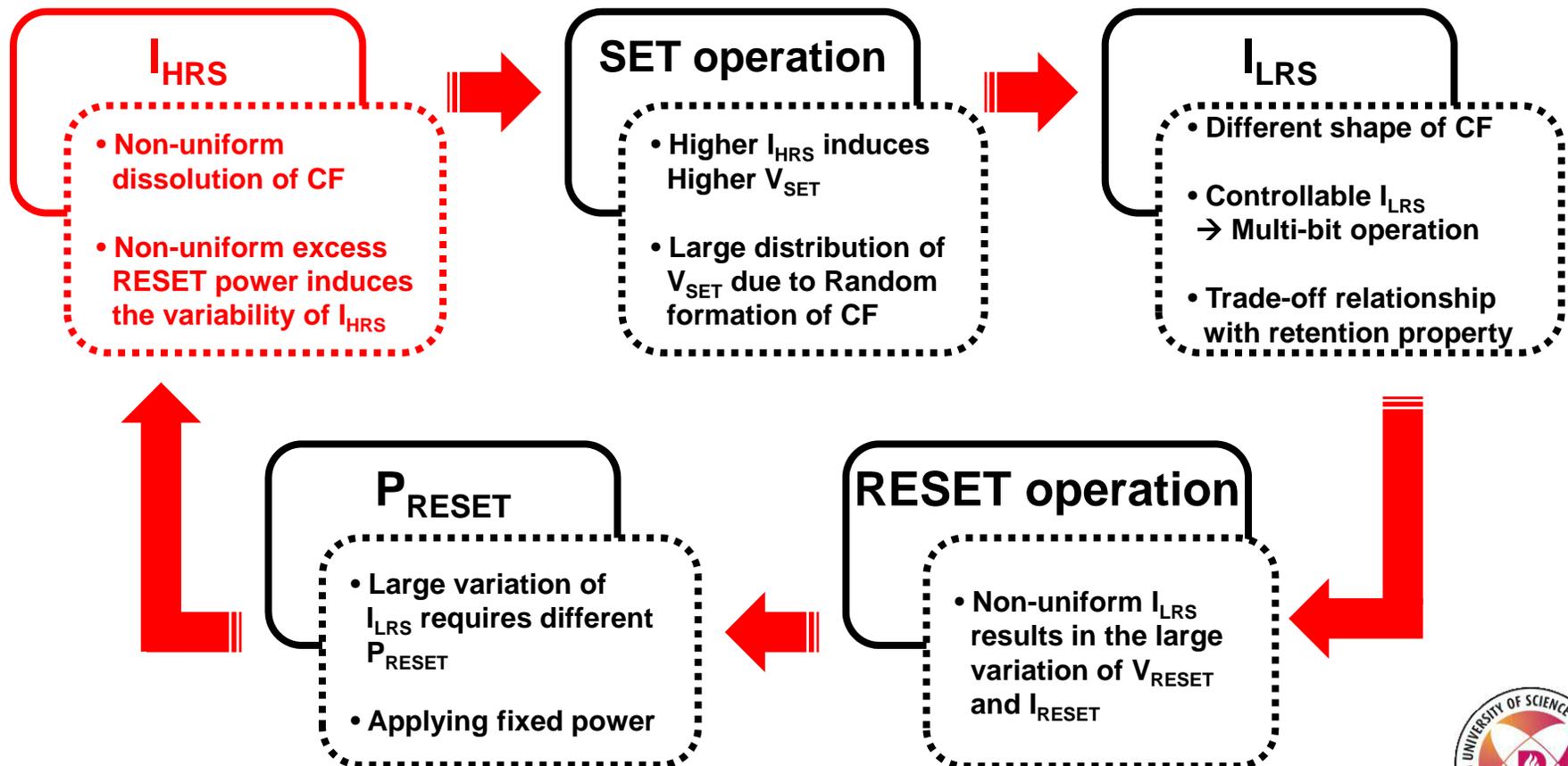
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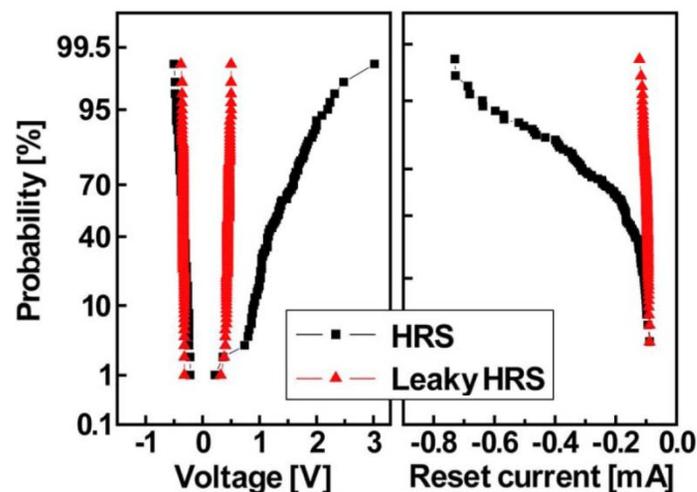
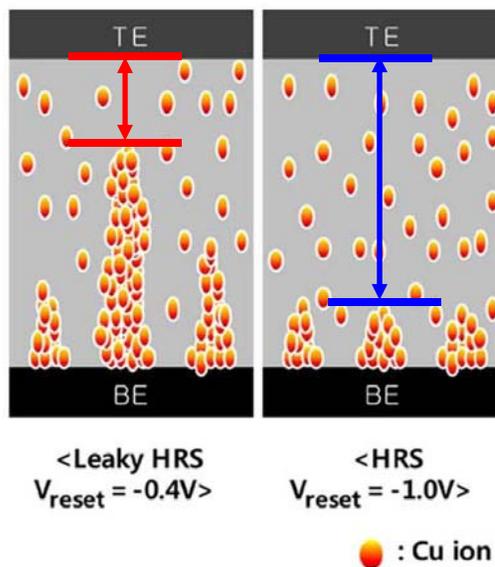
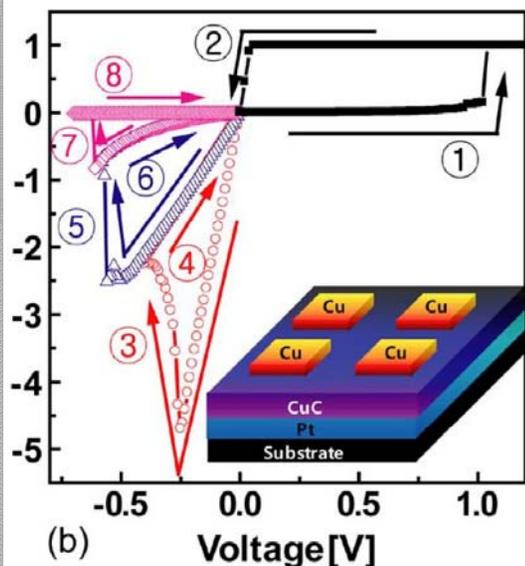
Introduction

- **Motivation**
 - **Chain Relationship for Variability Degradation**



Highly Reliable Resistive Switching

1. Motivation for HRS stability



✓ Defective HRS induces reliable switching!

✓ But, small on/off ratio was exhibited!

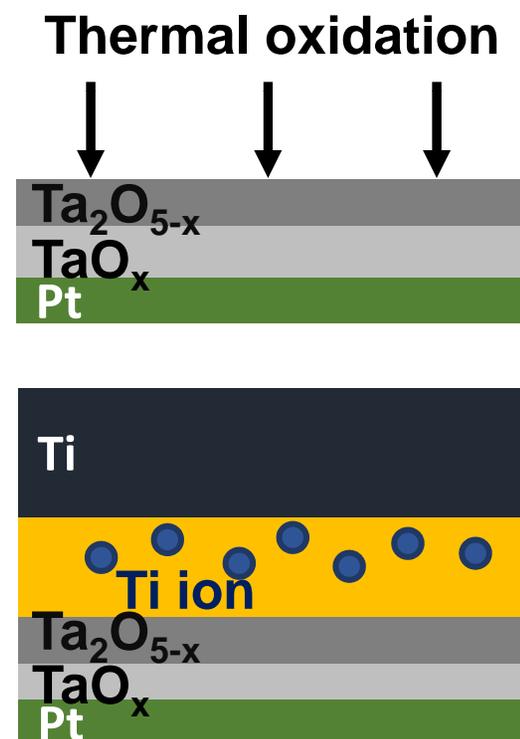
J. Park et al., Electron Device Lett. 2010

ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

1. Experimental

on 250 nm via-hole pattern substrate

- SiO₂ deposition by PECVD
- Pt BE deposition by sputter
- SiO₂ deposition by PECVD & 250 nm Patterning
- TaO_x (3.5 nm) deposition in Ar & O₂ ambient by RF sputtering
- **Thermal annealing in O₂ ambient by RTA**
- HfO_x (4 nm) deposition by ALD
- Ti top electrode deposition
- **Ultra-high vacuum annealing by RTA**
- **Defect engineered Ti/HfO_x/TaO_x/Pt ReRAM**

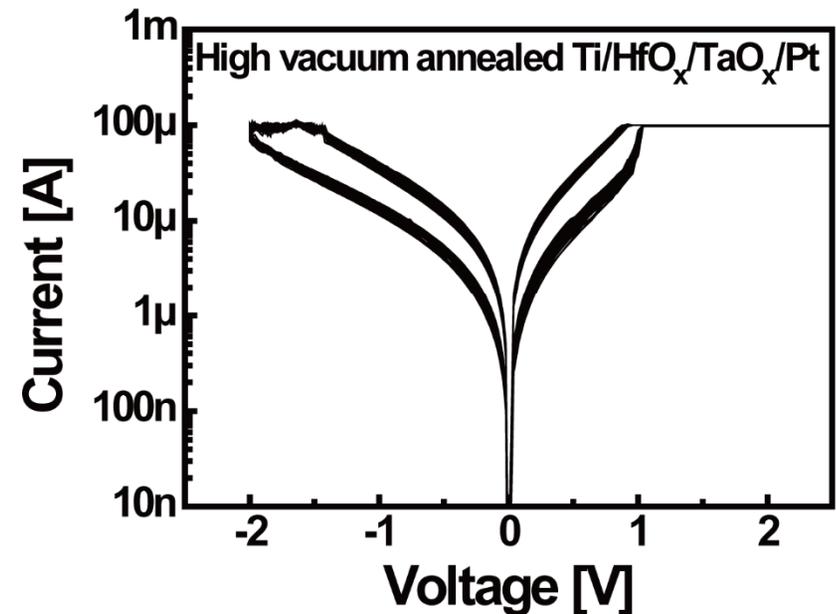
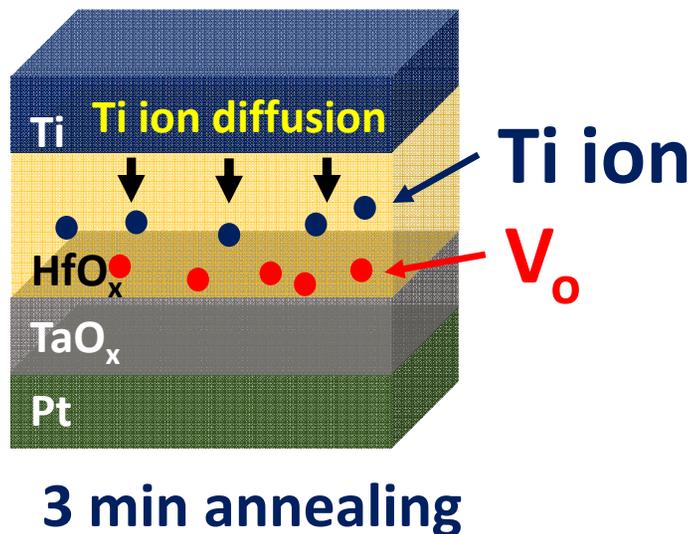


H. Zhang et al., Appl. Phys. Lett 2010

ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

2. Electrical characteristics

- Ultra-high vacuum annealing for Ti ion diffusion



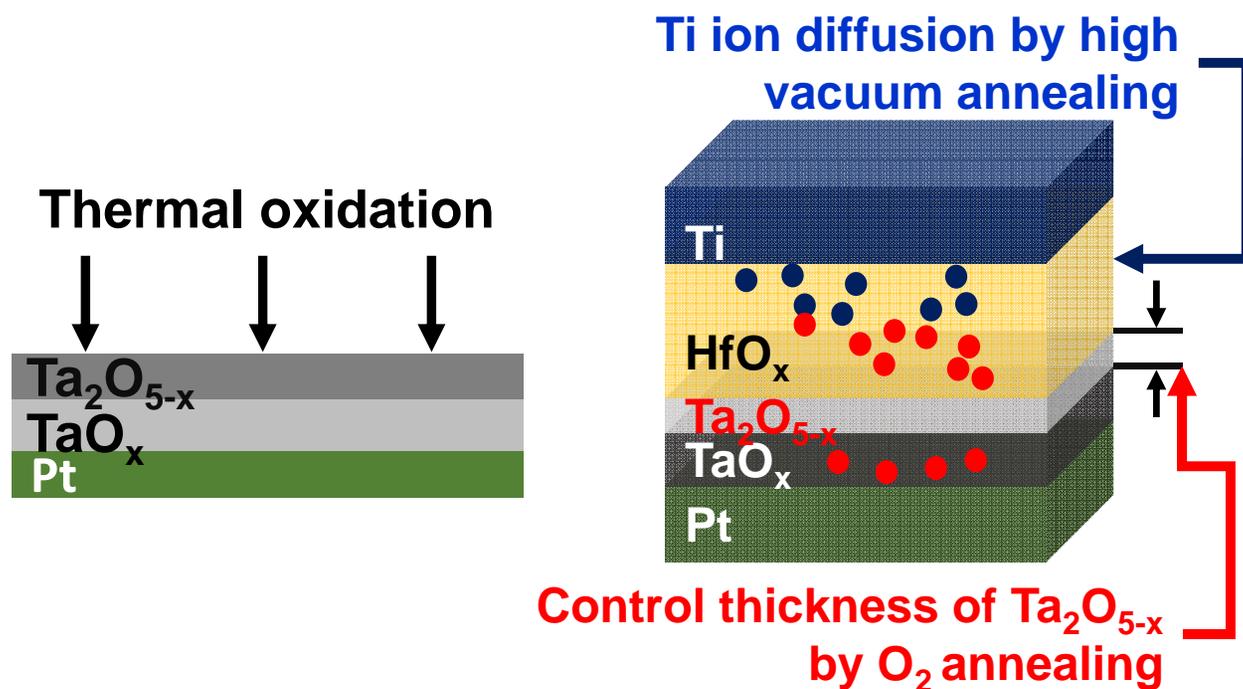
- ✓ Highly reliable resistive switching!
- ✓ But, poor on/off ratio owing to defective HRS



ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

2. Electrical characteristics

- Oxygen thermal annealing for insulating Ta_2O_{5-x}



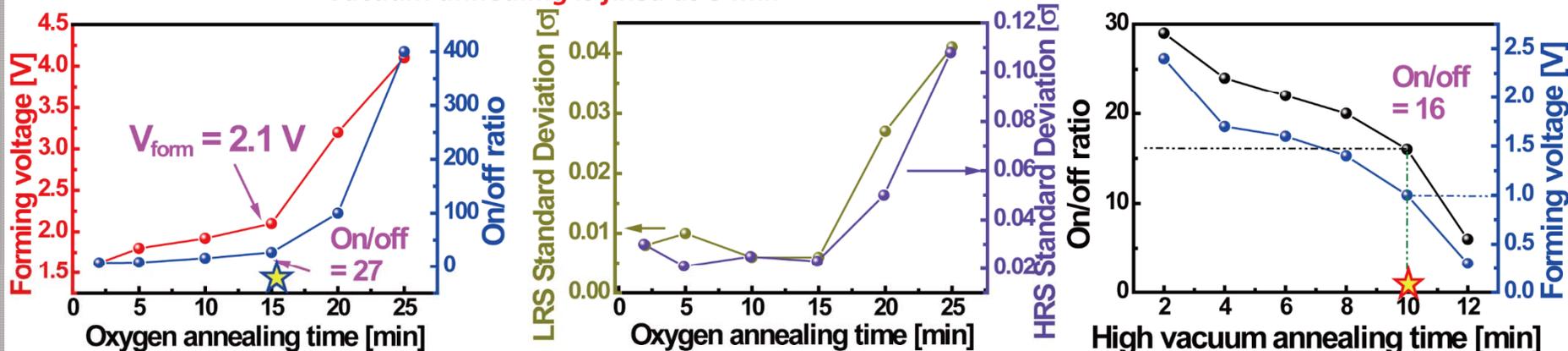
- ✓ Insulating Ta_2O_{5-x} will increase HRS for higher on/off ratio

ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

2. Electrical characteristics

- For reliable switching with on/off & forming-less

- Vacuum annealing is fixed as 3 min



- O_2 thermal annealing improve on/off ratio
- Up to 15 min, no degradation of LRS and HRS STDs
- Ultra-high vacuum annealing for forming-less ReRAM

✓ Highly reliable switching without degradation, even no initial forming operation

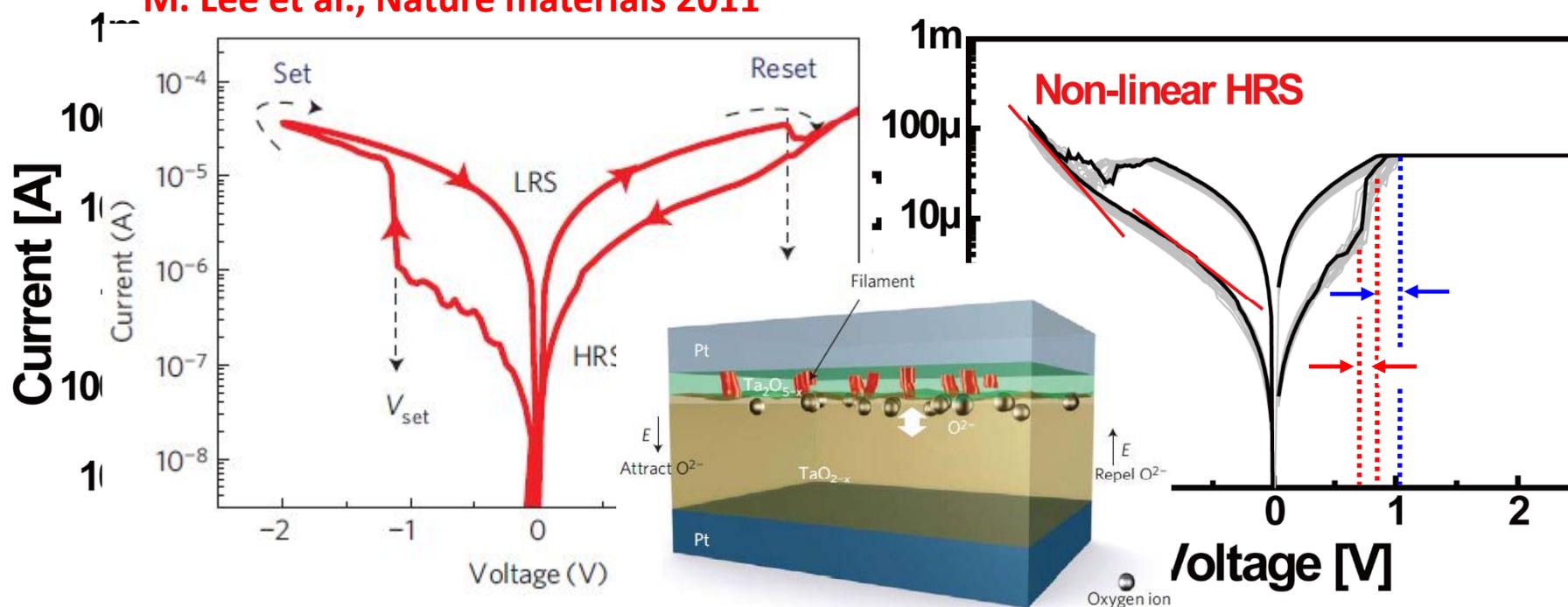


ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

2. Electrical characteristics

- For reliable switching with on/off & forming-less

M. Lee et al., Nature materials 2011



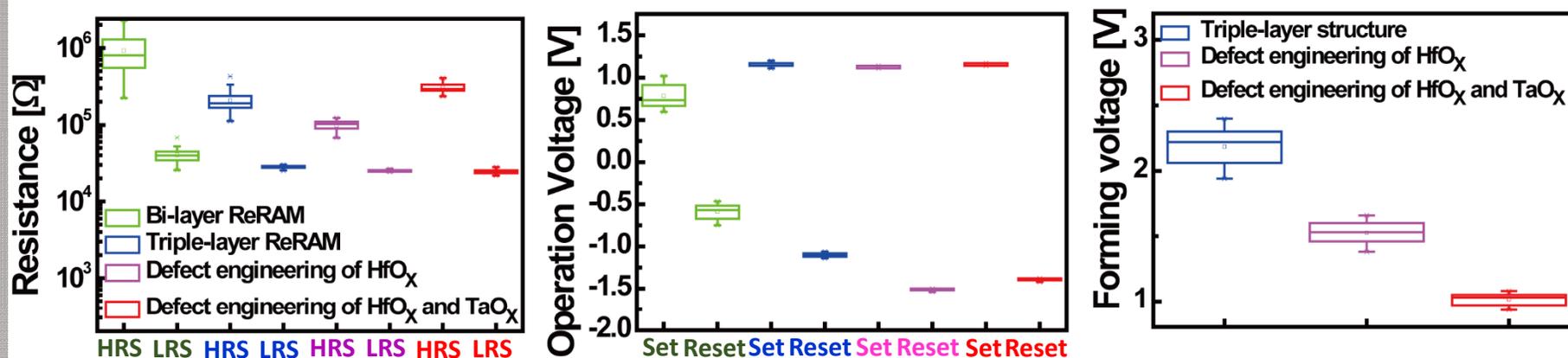
- ✓ Not stepwise set operation, **gradual set operation**
- ✓ Excellent reliability



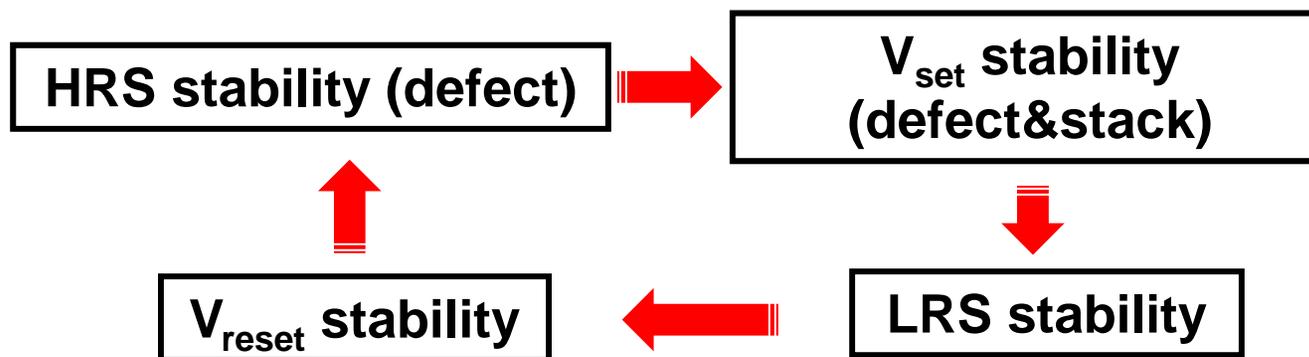
ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

3. Improved switching uniformity / Retention

- Switching uniformity

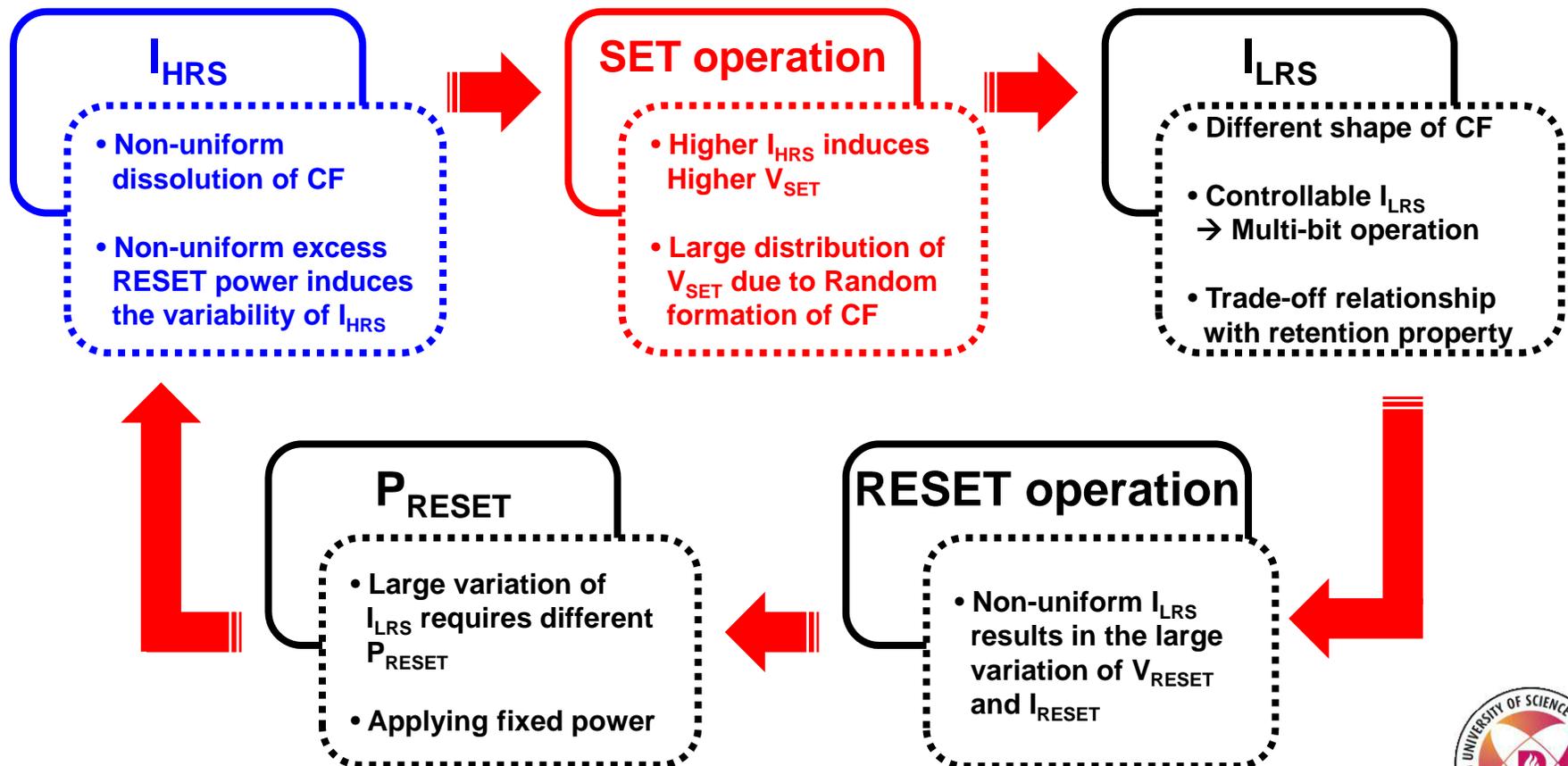


✓ High defect density \Rightarrow HRS stability & no forming operation



Introduction

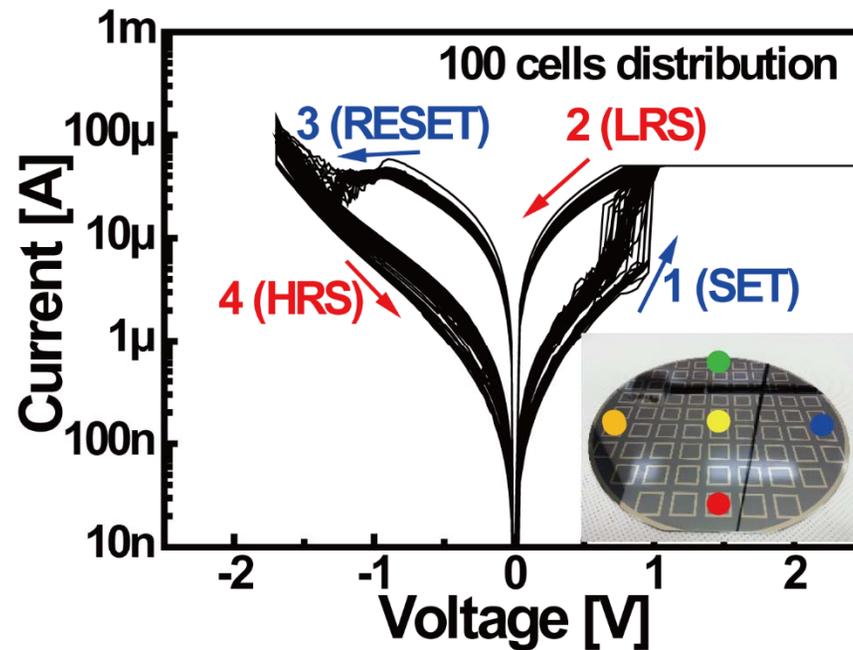
- **Motivation**
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ReRAM for Gradual Set Operation

3. Improved switching uniformity

- Excellent cell to cell distribution



- ✓ Cell to cell distribution of 4-inch wafer



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Conclusion

- **Two-step set of the triple-layer ReRAM**
 - Two filaments formation and rupture due to different filament formation abilities for reliable set operation
 - Stable set operation induces stable LRS
 - But, forming operation & still HRS variability
- **Defect engineering of the triple-layer ReRAM**
 - HfO_x defect engineering for HRS stability & forming-less operation by ultra-high vacuum annealing
 - TaO_x defect engineering for on/off ratio by oxygen thermal annealing
 - Lower operating current (50 μA) was achieved



Thank you for your attention!!

Acknowledgement

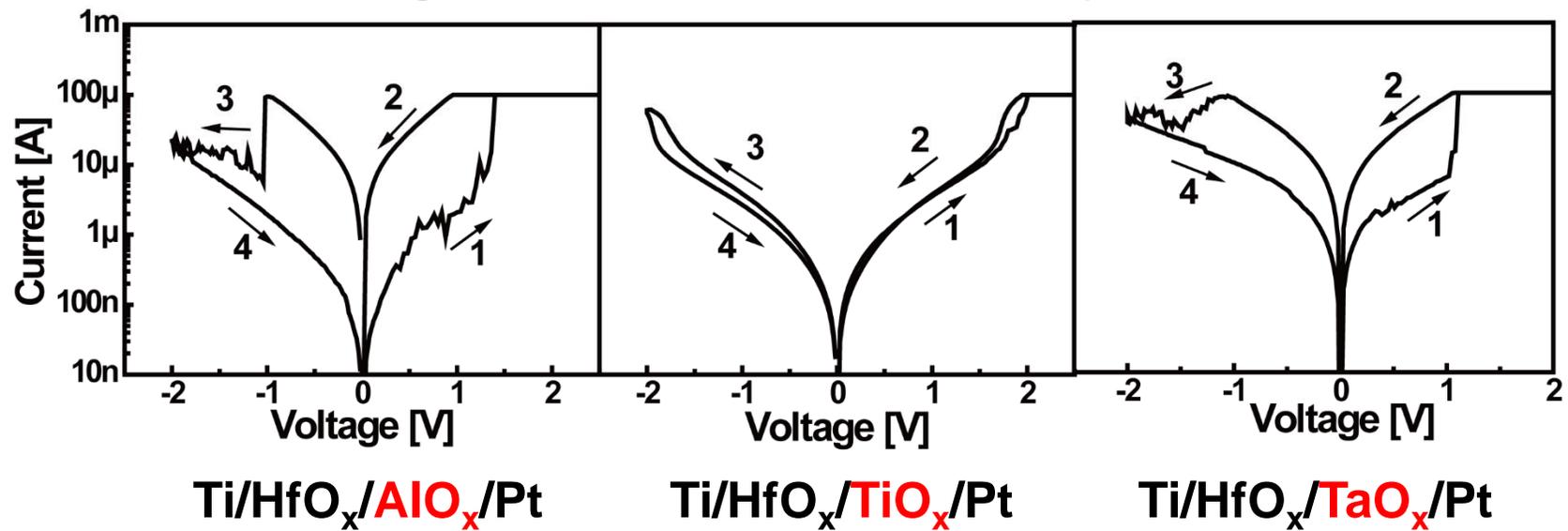
This work was supported by R&D program of Korea Ministry of Knowledge Economy and POSTECH-Samsung Electronics ReRAM cluster Research.



Back-up slide

Electrical Characteristics

- Inserting various metal oxide layers



- ✓ Inserting AlO_x exhibited unstable HRS
- ✓ Inserting TiO_x exhibited small on/off ratio

