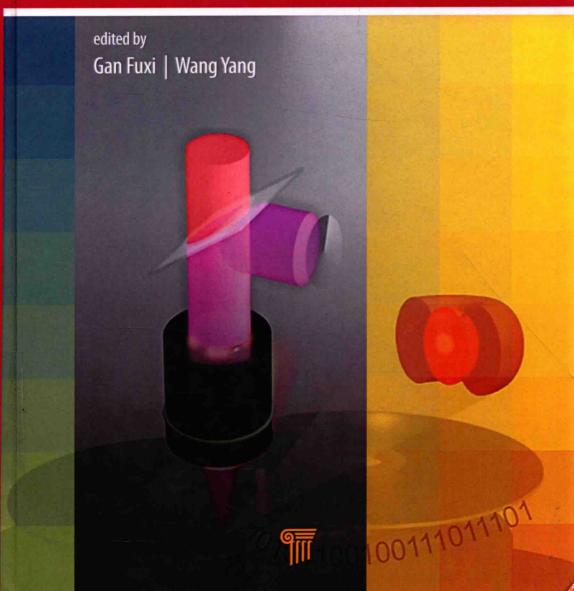
Data Storage at the Nanoscale Advances and Applications



Data Storage at the Nanoscale Advances and Applications

edited by

Gan Fuxi | Wang Yang



Published by

Pan Stanford Publishing Pte. Ltd. Penthouse Level, Suntec Tower 3 8 Temasek Boulevard Singapore 038988

Email: editorial@panstanford.com

Web: www.panstanford.com

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Data Storage at the Nanoscale: Advances and Applications

Copyright © 2015 Pan Stanford Publishing Pte. Ltd.

All rights reserved. This book, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without written permission from the publisher.

For photocopying of material in this volume, please pay a copying fee through the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, USA. In this case permission to photocopy is not required from the publisher.

Cover image: Courtesy of Prof. Min Gu, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

ISBN 978-981-4613-19-4 (Hardcover) ISBN 978-981-4613-20-0 (eBook)

Printed in the USA

Data Storage at the Nanoscale



Preface

Since the mid-1980s, when I got involved in the field of information data storage, I was most interested in optical data storage. I held the International Symposium on Optical Storage (ISOS) in China nine times since 1988 and the International Workshop on Information Storage two times since 2008, and the proceedings were published in SPIE Proceedings, Washington.

New ideas and experiments related to advanced data storage have emerged in recent years, such as quantum storage, atomic storage, and biomolecular storage, which should be encouraged further. I did some work in the field of information data storage in past 10 years, and I am still involved in it. Owing to the requirement of high storage density, the data storage device should work in the nanoscale region. High-density data storage should be green, safe, and long life in the "big data era."

In this book, I invited several scientists of China to present their research in the field. The book emphasizes more practical methods for data storage development and application. The authors share with the readers their thoughts concerning information data storage at present and in the future.

I thank the authors of this book for their contributions. Also, thanks are due to my colleagues at the Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, CAS, for their assistance and cooperation, especially to Prof. Wang Yang, the coeditor, for checking and editing all the manuscripts. The editing and publication of this book were also supported under the research grants of the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the National Basic Research Program of China, and the Intellectual Innovation Project of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Gan Fuxi Shanghai, January 2015

Contents

Prej	face			XXI	
1.	Ove	rview o	of Information Data Storage: An Introduction	1	
	Gan Fuxi				
	1.1		tance and Research Aims of Information Storage	2	
	1.2		opment Trends of Different Information ge Devices	3	
		1.2.1	In-Line Data Storage	3	
		1.2.2	Storage Class Memory	5	
		1.2.3	Magnetic Data Storage	6	
		1.2.4	Rethinking of Optical Data Storage Development	7	
	1.3	Nanol	ithography for Information Storage	9	
		1.3.1	Characteristics of and Requirements		
			for Nanolithography	9	
		1.3.2	Nanolithography by Optical Means	9	
		1.3.3	Advanced Optical Lithography	10	
	1.4	Fast P	hase Change	12	
		1.4.1	Fast Phase Change Initiated by Ultra-Short Laser Pulse	13	
		1.4.2	New Application of Phase Change Process in Information Data Storage Field	15	
2.		er-Reso ry Opti	lution Optical Data Storage Using	19	
	Wan	g Haifen	g and Gan Fuxi		
	2.1		n of the Super-Resolution Binary Optics	20	
		2.1.1	Binary Optics Design Based on Scalar Diffraction Theory	21	

		2.1.2	Diffraction Theory	23
	2.2	Gener	ration of Super-Resolution Longitudinally	
		Polari	zed Light Beamwith Binary Optics	26
	2.3	Applic	cation of Binary Optics to Near-Field	
		Recor	ding	28
		2.3.1	System Configuration for Circular Polarized Light	28
		2.3.2	System Configuration for Longitudinally Polarized Light	31
		2.3.3	Near-Field Recording Using Optical Antennas	33
3.	Foca	al Spot	Engineering for Bit-by-Bit Recording	39
	Gan	Xiaosong	g and Wu Jingzhi	
	3.1	Introd	luction	39
	3.2	Far-Fi	eld Modulation for Super-Resolution	
		Focal	Spot	41
	3.3	Satura	ation Microscopy	47
	3.4		ing the Diffraction Limit Without	
	E. 20		ction?	50
	3.5	Discus	ssion	53
4.	Plas	monic l	Nanofocusing and Data Storage	59
	Cao	Qing		
	4.1	Surfac	ce Plasmon and Its Properties	59
		4.1.1	Surface Plasmons	59
		4.1.2	Enhanced Transmission	61
		4.1.3	Metal Wire Surface Plasmon	62
		4.1.4	Surface Plasmon Laser	63
		4.1.5	Graphene Plasmon	64
	4.2	Plasm	onic Nanofocusing and Nanoimaging	64
		4.2.1	Tapered Structure	64
		4.2.2	Multiple Concentric Groove Metallic	
			Lens	67
		4.2.3	Metal Films for Super-Diffraction-Limited	
			Imaging	68

					Contents	vii
	4.3	Plasm	onic Data	a Storage at the Nanoscale	70	
		4.3.1		troduction of High-Density Data Storage	70	
		4.3.2	Two Ba	sic Concepts of Plasmonic		
			Data Sto	orage	71	
			4.3.2.1	High-density data storage technology mixed with plasmonic near-field transducers and bit-patterned magnetic materials	71	
			4.3.2.2	Five-dimensional optical recording mediated by surface		
		D.I.		plasmons in gold nanorods	72	
	4.4			olithography	74	
		4.4.1		troduction of Plasmonic	74	
		4.4.2		hography nic Contact Lithography	75	
		4.4.2		Lithography of Planar Lens	76	
		4.4.4	0 0	nic Direct Writing	70	
		4.4.4		hography	77	
5.		-	al Data S lution Th	itorage with Nonlinear in Films	91	
	Wei J	ingsong	and Gan F	'uxi		
	5.1	Introd	uction		92	
	5.2		-	f Nonlinear Super-Resolution		
			•	ata Storage	93	
	5.3	Optica		se of the Nonlinear Layer	94	
		5.3.1	Change	ar Response of Sb-Based Phase Thin Films	95	
		5.3.2		ar Response of Metal Doped Iductor Thin Films	98	
			5.3.2.1	The sample preparation	98	
			5.3.2.2	Measurement of the optical nonlinear properties	100	
			5.3.2.3	The mechanism of nonlinear		
				response	102	
	5.4	The Fo	rmation	of Super-Resolution Optical Spot	107	

		5.4.1	Format	tical Basis of Super-Resolution Spot	107
		5.4.2		Resolution Spot Formation by Ag Si Thin Films	109
		5.4.3	*	Resolution Spot Formation by ed Phase Change Thin Films	112
	5.5		imental F ding and	Results of the Nano-Optical Data Readout	114
	5.6			c Readout Characteristic of Super-Resolution Thin Films	120
		5.6.1		tical Analysis of the Dependence of t Threshold Power on Mark Size	120
		5.6.2		ence of Readout Characteristic r Power	122
		5.6.3		ence of Readout Characteristic r Irradiation Time	123
		5.6.4	-	s of the Influence of Laser Energy amic Readout Characteristic	126
	5.7	Conclu	usion		128
6.	Mas	tering 1	Technolo	gy for High-Density Optical Disc	131
	Geng	Yongyo	u and Wu	Yiqun	
	6.1	Introd	luction		131
	6.2			ng Technologies for	
		_		ptical Disc	135
		6.2.1		n Beam Recording	135
		6.2.2		DUV Recording	138
		6.2.3		eld Optical Recording	140
		6.2.4		hermal Recording	143
			6.2.4.1	Mechanism of laser thermal	4.40
			(242	recording	143
			6.2.4.2	Materials for laser thermal recording	144
			6.2.4.3	Writing strategy for laser	
				thermal recording	162
		6.2.5	STED R	ecording	163

					Contents
			6.2.5.1	1	163
			6.2.5.2	Applications in nanorecording	164
	6.3	Concl	usion		166
7.			ced Phase cal Storag	e Transition and Its Application in ge	171
	Wan	g Yang a	ınd Gan Fu	xi.	
	7.1	Laser	-Induced	Phenomena and Applications of Phase Transition in the Optical	171
		Storag		1.6	1/1
		7.1.1	Binary	nous and Crystalline States for Memory	173
		7.1.2		nt States for Self-Masking Resolution	174
		7.1.3	Meta-St Recordi	able Multi-States for Multilevel	176
	7.2 Physical Proces			ss of Laser-Induced Phase	177
	7.3	Probin Trans	182		
	7.4	Phase Pulses	Transitio	185	
		7.4.1		Dynamics Driven by Ultrashort ulses	185
		7.4.2	Laser Process	ulse-Induced Amorphization	190
		7.4.3	Laser Process	ulse–Induced Crystallization	194
			7.4.3.1	Comparison of optical and electrical transient response during nanosecond laser pulse-induced crystallization	194
			7.4.3.2	Optical transients during the picosecond laser pulse-induced crystallization: comparison of nucleation-driven and	
				growth-driven processes	198

			7.4.3.3 Optical transients during the femtosecond laser pulse-induced	
			crystallization	206
	7.5		-Change Optical Disk Technology	213
	7.6		Optical Memory Functions Based on	
			-Change Materials	221
		7.6.1	Fast Cycling Driven by Ultrashort Laser Pulses with Identical Fluences	221
		7.6.2	Optical-Electrical Hybrid Operation for Phase-Change Materials	224
		7.6.3	Metal-Nanoparticle-Embedded Phase-Change Recording Pits for	
			Plasmonics and Super-Resolution	226
		7.6.4	Polarization Readout for Multilevel Phase-Change Recording by Crystallization	222
			Degree Modulation	232
		7.6.5	Polarized Laser-Induced Dichroism of Phase-Change Materials	239
		7.6.6	Fluorescence Multi-States of Ion-Doped Phase-Change Thin Films	246
8.		hav a	Continual Data Standard	222
-	SPIN	-Based	Optical Data Storage	259
			Yaoyu, Li Xiangping, and Gan Zongsong	259
		in, Cao Y		259 264
	Gu M	in, Cao Y	Yaoyu, Li Xiangping, and Gan Zongsong	
	Gu M	in, Cao I SPIN I	Yaoyu, Li Xiangping, and Gan Zongsong Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction	264
	Gu M	in, Cao I SPIN I 8.1.1 8.1.2	Yaoyu, Li Xiangping, and Gan Zongsong Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of	264 264
	<i>Gu M</i> 8.1	in, Cao I SPIN I 8.1.1 8.1.2	Raoyu, Li Xiangping, and Gan Zongsong Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN	264 264 267 270
	<i>Gu M</i> 8.1	SPIN I 8.1.1 8.1.2 SPIN I	Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN Based on Two-Photon Photoinduction Experimental Demonstration of Two-Photo SPIN	264 264 267
	<i>Gu M</i> 8.1	SPIN F 8.1.1 8.1.2 SPIN F 8.2.1	Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN Based on Two-Photon Photoinduction Experimental Demonstration of Two-Photo SPIN Properties and Limitations	264 264 267 270
9.	<i>Gu M</i> 8.1 8.2 8.3	SPIN F 8.1.1 8.1.2 SPIN F 8.2.1 8.2.2 Conclu	Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN Based on Two-Photon Photoinduction Experimental Demonstration of Two-Photo SPIN Properties and Limitations	264 264 267 270 271 276
	8.1 8.2 8.3 Mag	SPIN F 8.1.1 8.1.2 SPIN F 8.2.1 8.2.2 Conclu	Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN Based on Two-Photon Photoinduction Experimental Demonstration of Two-Photo SPIN Properties and Limitations	264 264 267 270 271 276 278
	8.1 8.2 8.3 Mag	SPIN F 8.1.1 8.1.2 SPIN F 8.2.1 8.2.2 Conclusionetic R Xiufeng	Based on Single-Photon Photoinduction Theoretical Model of the SPIN Process Experimental Demonstration of Single-Photon SPIN Based on Two-Photon Photoinduction Experimental Demonstration of Two-Photo SPIN Properties and Limitations assion andom Access Memory	264 264 267 270 271 276 278

329

9.5

	9.6	Nanor	-Elliptical Ring-Shaped			
		MTJ-B	ase	ed MRAM		331
	9.7	Therm	nall	y Assisted	Field Write in MRAM	334
		9.7.1	Se	elf-Referen	iced MRAM	338
	9.8	Outloo	k t	o the Futu	re MRAM	339
		9.8.1	Se	parated R	ead and Write Operation	
			M	RAM		340
		9.8.2	D	omain Wal	ll Motion MRAM	340
		9.8.3		ashba Effe		
				fect Based	V	342
		9.8.4	_		fect–Based MRAM	344
		9.8.5			d Switching MRAM	346
		9.8.6			MRAM Demo Device	0.40
			D	evelopmer	nt	348
10.	RRAI	M Devi	ce	and Circui	t	363
	Lin Yinyin, Song Yali, and Xue Xiaoyong					
	10.1	Intro	du	ction		363
	10.2	RRAN	M C	ell		368
		10.2.	1	1T1R Cell Device	l with Transistor as Selector	368
				10.2.1.1	1T1R cell structure	368
				10.2.1.2		000
				201212	operation	372
		10.2.	2	Cell Using	g Diode as Selector Device	374
				10.2.2.1	1D1R cell with traditional	
					one-directional diode as	
					selector device for unipolar	
					operation	374
				10.2.2.2	1BD1R cell with bidirectional	
					diode as selector device in	
					support of both bipolar and unipolar operation	376
		10.2.	3	Self-Selec	eting RRAM Cell	379
		10.2.	J	10.2.3.1	Hybrid memory	379
					Complementary-RRAM	382

		10.5.3.3	Enhancement of endurance by	
			programming algorithm	414
10.6	Circuit '	Techniques	s for Fast Read and Write	415
	10.6.1	Current S	A for High-Speed Read	415
		10.6.1.1	Feedback-regulated bit line	
			biasing approach	416
		10.6.1.2	Process-temperature-aware	
			dynamic BL-bias scheme	417
	10.6.2	Fast Verif	y for High-Speed Write	418
10.7	Yield ar	nd Reliabili	ty Enhancement Assisted	
	by Circu	uit		420
	10.7.1	Circuit Te	chniques to Improve Read Yield	420
		10.7.1.1	Parallel-series reference cell	421
		10.7.1.2	SARM reference	421
		10.7.1.3	Body-drain-driven current sense	e
			amplifier	422
		10.7.1.4	Temperature-aware bit line	
			biasing	423
	10.7.2		ssisted Write Yield Improvement	
		•	ation Power Reduction	425
		10.7.2.1	Self-adaptive write mode	426
		10.7.2.2	Self-timing write with feedback	427
	10.7.3		ssisted Endurance and Retention	
		Improven		428
		10.7.3.1	Filament scaling forming	
			technique and	428
		10.7.3.2	level-verify-write scheme	420
		10.7.3.2	Dynamic self-adaptive write method	431
10.8	Circuit	Stratogies	for 3D RRAM	432
10.0	10.8.1		Path and Large Power	732
	10.6.1		tion of Conventional	
			r Architecture	434
	10.8.2		Based on 1TXR Cell without	
		Access Tr		435
		10.8.2.1	1TXR cell	436

					Contents xv
			10.8.2.2	Array architecture	437
			10.8.2.3	Write algorithm to inhibit	
				write disturbance	438
			10.8.2.4	Read algorithm to inhibit	
				read disturbance	441
		10.8.3	3D RRAM	I Based on 1D1R Cell	442
			10.8.3.1	Array architecture	442
			10.8.3.2	compensation for accurate	442
			10.8.3.3	state-change detection Read circuit with bit line capacitive isolation for fast	443
				swing in SA	444
		10.8.4	3D RRAM	I Based on 1BD1R	445
			10.8.4.1	Array architecture	445
			10.8.4.2	Programming conditions for 1BD array	446
			10.8.4.3	Multi-bit write architecture	
				with write dummy cell	447
		10.8.5		tack with Cost Advantage	
			of Lithog		448
			10.8.5.1		440
			10052	array	448
			10.8.5.2	0	450
			10.8.5.3	Cost advantage of lithography	451
				nthography	731
l1.	Phase	-Change	Random	Access Memory	463
	Liu Bo				
	11.1	Introdu	ction		464
	11.2	Princip	e of PCRA	M	465
	11.3	-		veen PCRAM and SRAM,	
		DRAM a	ınd Flash		467
	11.4	History	of PCRAM	R&D	470
	11.5	Phase-C	Change Mat	terial	474
		11.5.1	Materials	Selective Method	474

		11.5.2	GeSbTe System	4/6
		11.5.3	SbTe-Based Materials	483
		11.5.4	SiSbTe System	487
		11.5.5	GeTe System	496
		11.5.6	Sb-Based Materials	498
		11.5.7	Nano-Composite Phase-Change	
			Materials	501
		11.5.8	Superlattice-Like Structure	
			Phase-Change Materials	503
	11.6		y Cell Selector	506
		11.6.1	Overview	506
		11.6.2	Diode	510
	11.7	Memory	y Cell Resistor Structure	514
	11.8	Process	ing	517
		11.8.1	Deposition of Phase-Change Materials	517
		11.8.2	Etching of Phase-Change Materials	519
		11.8.3	Chemical Mechanical Polishing of	
			Phase-Change Materials	523
	11.9	Charact	eristics of PCRAM Memory Cell	528
		11.9.1	Reduction of Operation	
			Current/Voltage	528
		11.9.2	Reliability	539
		11.9.3	Data Retention	543
		11.9.4	Speed	544
	11.10	Future O	utlook	546
		11.10.1	Scaling Properties	547
		11.10.2	Multi-Bit Operation	549
		11.10.3	Three-Dimensional Integration	552
	11.11	Potentia	al Application of PCRAM	553
12.	Nano	-DRAM T	echnology for Data Storage Application	591
	Wang	Pengfei ar	nd Zhang David Wei	
	12.1	Introdu	ction to DRAM Cell Technology	592
		12.1.1	Cell Operation of DRAM Cell	592
		12.1.2	DRAM Device and Array Structure	594