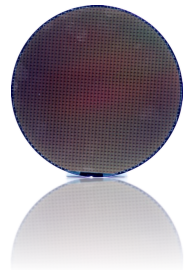


# Trends in Matching NVM Technology to the Right Application

Presenter

Jianjun Luo

Professor, Hangzhou Dianzi University



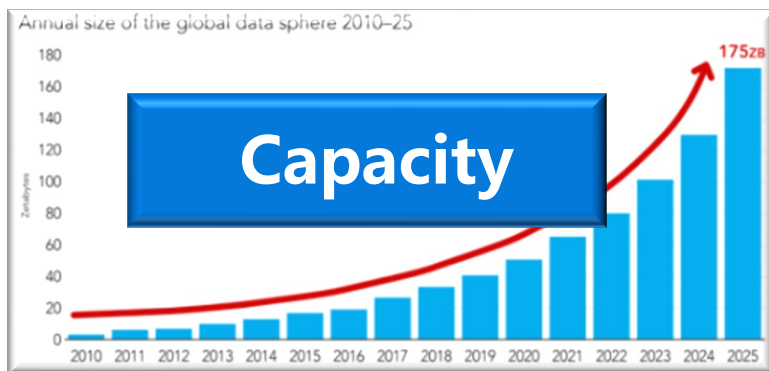
## 【BIO】

- Jianjun (Jerome) Luo is a professor at Hangzhou Dianzi University in China.
- I founded and served as Chairman of Sage Microelectronics, a company specializing in integrated circuits and solutions for digital storage and data security applications. Prior to establishing Sage Microelectronics, I was the Director of R&D at Initio Corporation in San Jose and Eastcom in China. With over 30 years of experience in communication and storage IC design, I brought extensive expertise to my roles.
- I earned a PhD in semiconductor technology from Zhejiang University in China, a Master's in Microelectronics from the Hangzhou Institute of Electronics Engineering, and a Bachelor's in Electronics Engineering from Shanghai Jiaotong University.
- E-mail: [Jianjun.Luo@HDU.edu.cn](mailto:Jianjun.Luo@HDU.edu.cn)

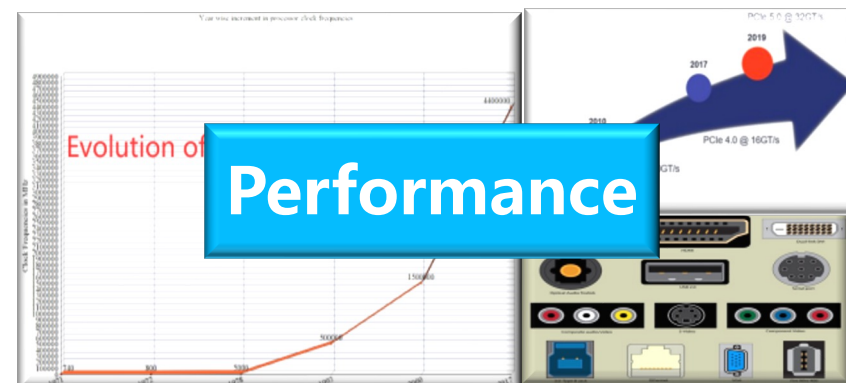


# Data Storage facing Challenges

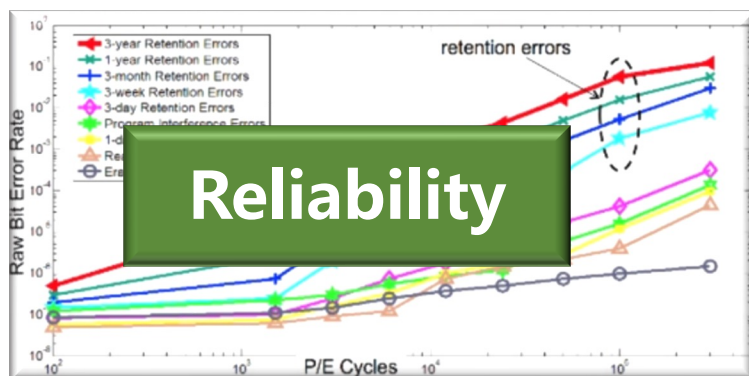
① Data Volume → Exploring



② High Performance Computing → Extreme faster



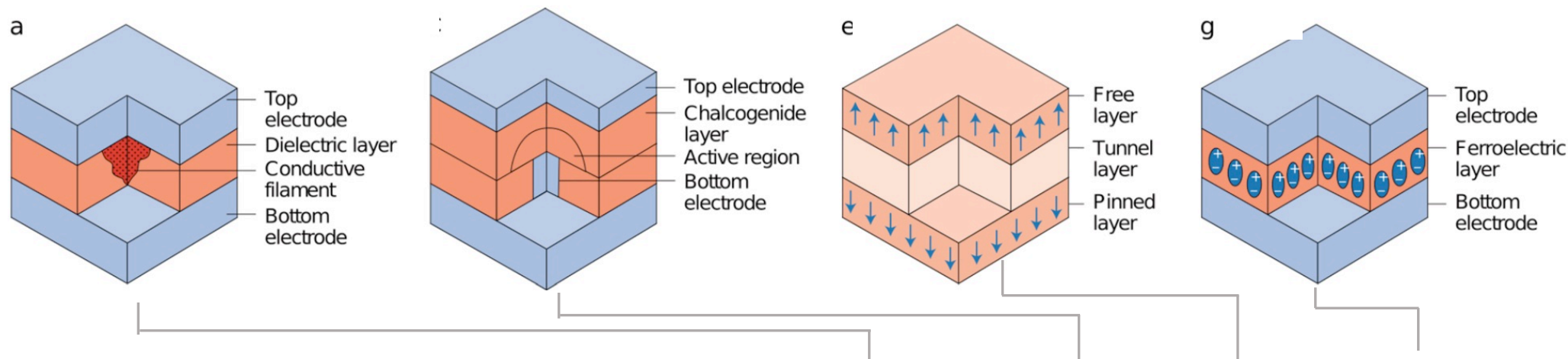
③ High Density vs. High Reliability → Conflicting



④ Data Encryption/Decryption → Emerging problems

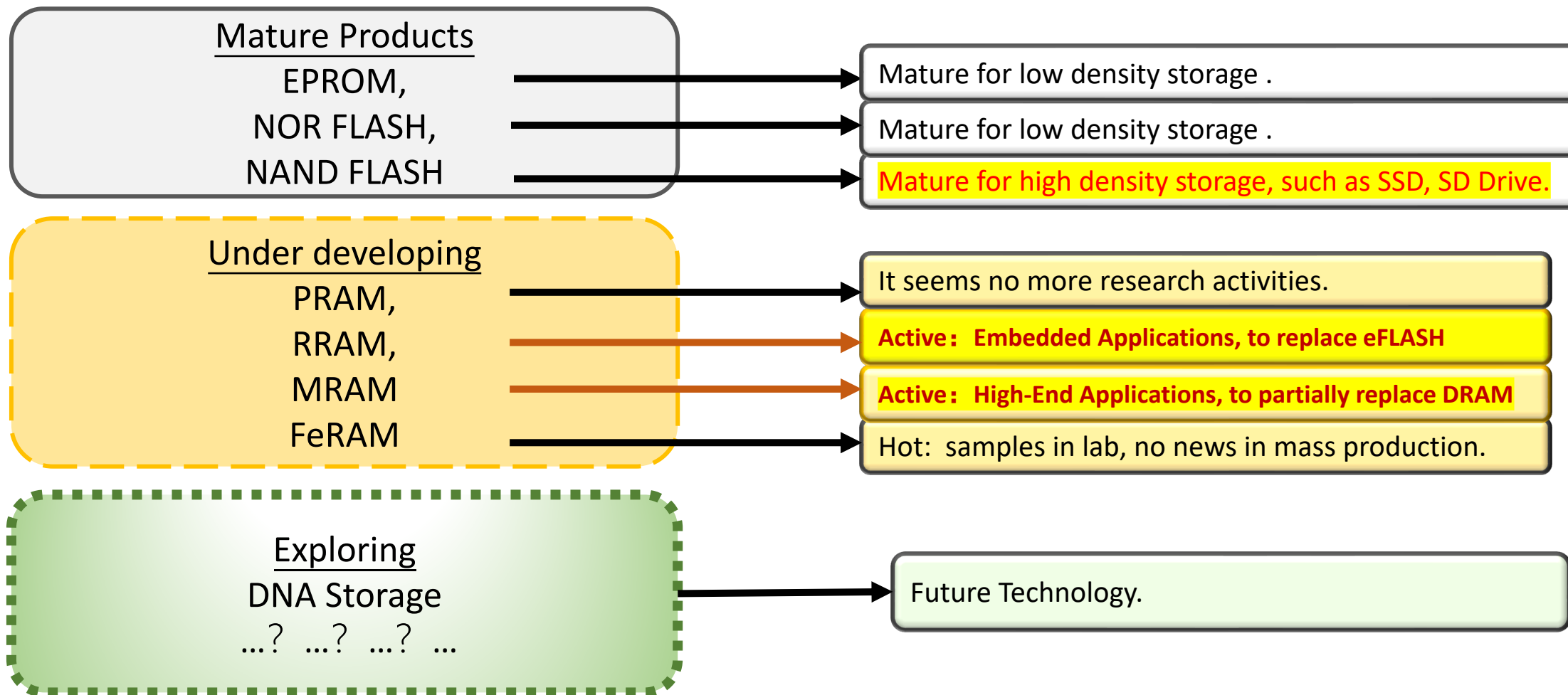


# Emerging Memories



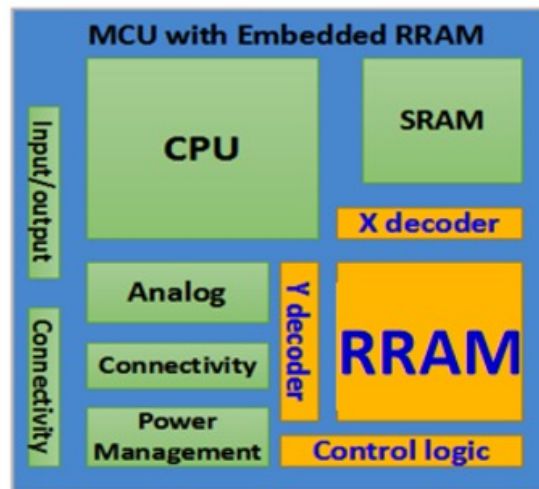
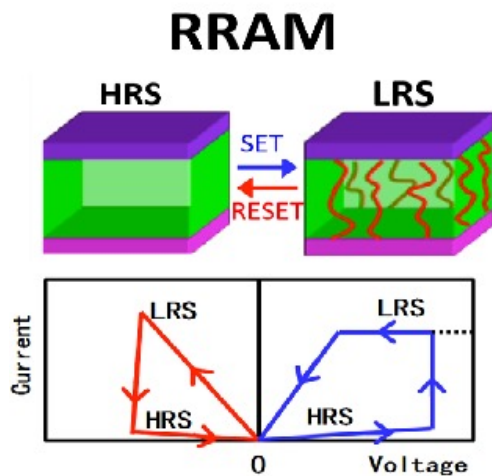
|                      | SRAM      | eDRAM     | eFlash             | RRAM             | PCM    | MRAM                   | FeRAM     |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| Endurance (cycles)   | Unlimited | Unlimited | $10^5$             | $10^4 \sim 10^6$ | $10^9$ | $10^{10} \sim 10^{14}$ | $10^{14}$ |
| Read/write speed(ns) | <1        | 1-2       | 10/10 <sup>3</sup> | 10-100           | 10/100 | 1-20                   | 30        |
| Density              | Low       | Medium    | Medium             | High             | High   | Medium                 | Low       |
| Write power          | Medium    | High      | High               | Medium           | High   | Medium                 | Medium    |
| Standby Power        | High      | Medium    | Low                | Low              | Low    | Low                    | Low       |





- ❑ After 28nm nodes, RRAM is one of the main **embedded memory** solutions in next-gen SOC.
- ❑ Many manufacturers have announced mass production.

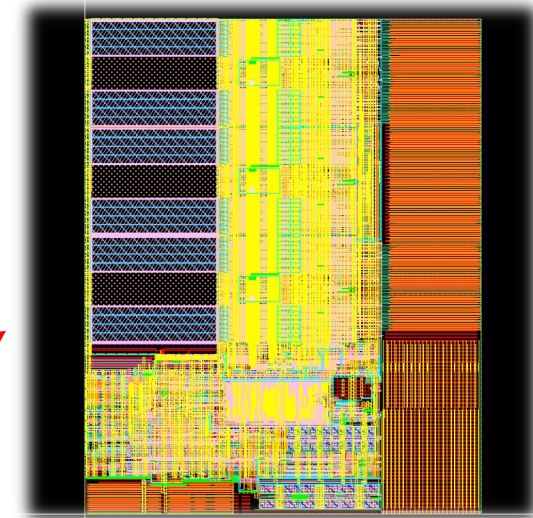
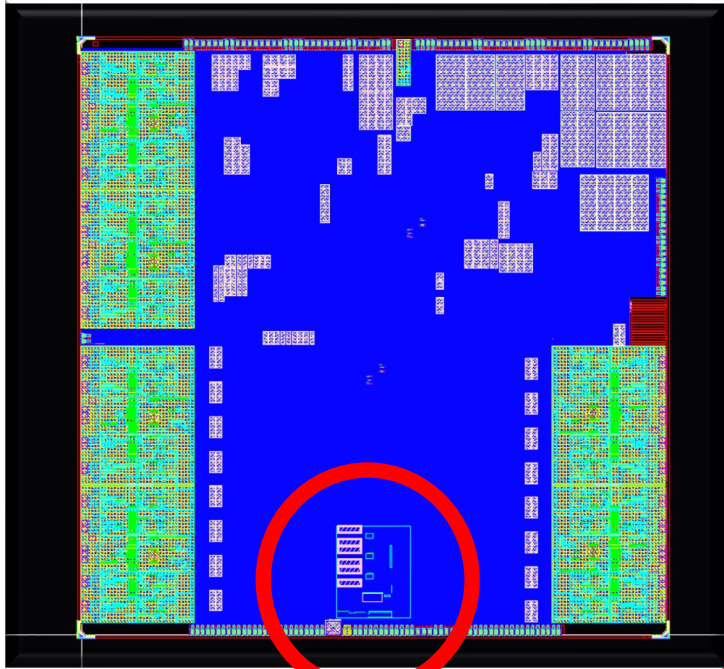
## Outstanding advantages in embedded memory and neuromorphic computing



| Tech nodes     | 55nm / 40nm / 28nm / 22nm |            |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Intel          | e-Flash                   | RRAM, MRAM |
| TSMC           | e-Flash                   | RRAM, MRAM |
| Samsung        | e-Flash                   | MRAM       |
| Global Foundry | e-Flash                   | MRAM       |
| UMC            | e-Flash                   | RRAM       |



# Practicing in RRAM projects



**SOC with Embedded RRAM  
(PCIE-SAS/SATA HBA Controller)**

- 1Mbit embedded RRAM By 28nm Process



**Only 2 additional mask layers based on Generic Logic Process**



## PCIE-SAS/SATA HBA Card in Mass Production



### RRAM in Mass Production

- RRAM 1Mbit**
- ❑ Fireware code
  - ❑ Configuration parameters
  - ❑ Encryption/Decryption Keys

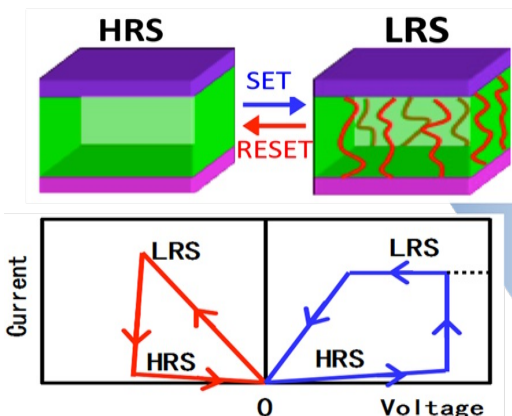
Interface: PCIe Gen3.0 x 8Lane  
SATA 3.0 x 16 Port  
performance: 800K IOPS (4K RR) ; 6500MB/s (1MB SR)  
Host protocol : AHCI 1.3.1  
Embedded Encryption: AES/SM4  
OS: Win10, UBUNTU Linux,  
CentOS, KylinOS, UOS  
Connector: 4x4 SFF-8643  
Formfactor: 167.65 mm x 68.90 mm  
Power Consumption: 3.5W





# RRAM Challenges

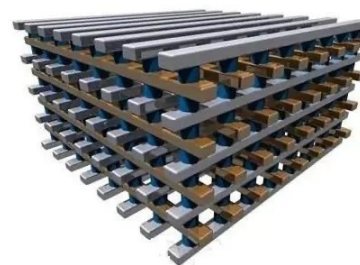
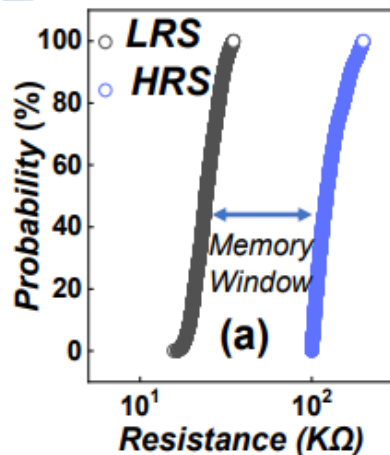
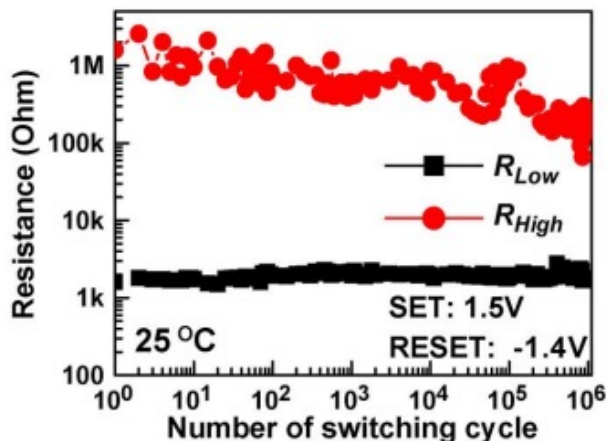
## RRAM



- Non-volatile
- Scalability (< 5 nm)
- Speed (~ ns)
- CMOS compatible
- Cost effective
- 3D integration
- Multilevel storage

### Challenges :

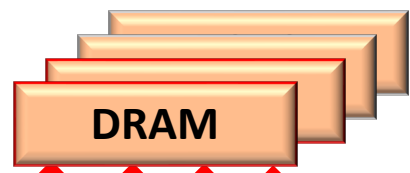
- ❑ Current on/off ratio is still small
- ❑ The effect of IR drop needed to be reduced
- ❑ Switch voltage is pretty high
- ❑ Uniformity and Reliability needed to be improved
- ❑ Optimizing power consumption and retention simultaneously.
- ❑ Universal selector for ultra-high density 3D integration



Enterprise SSD with MRAM

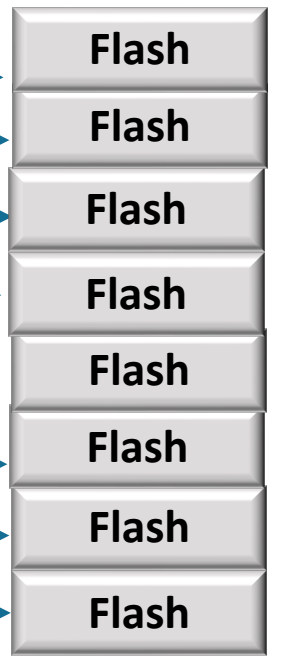
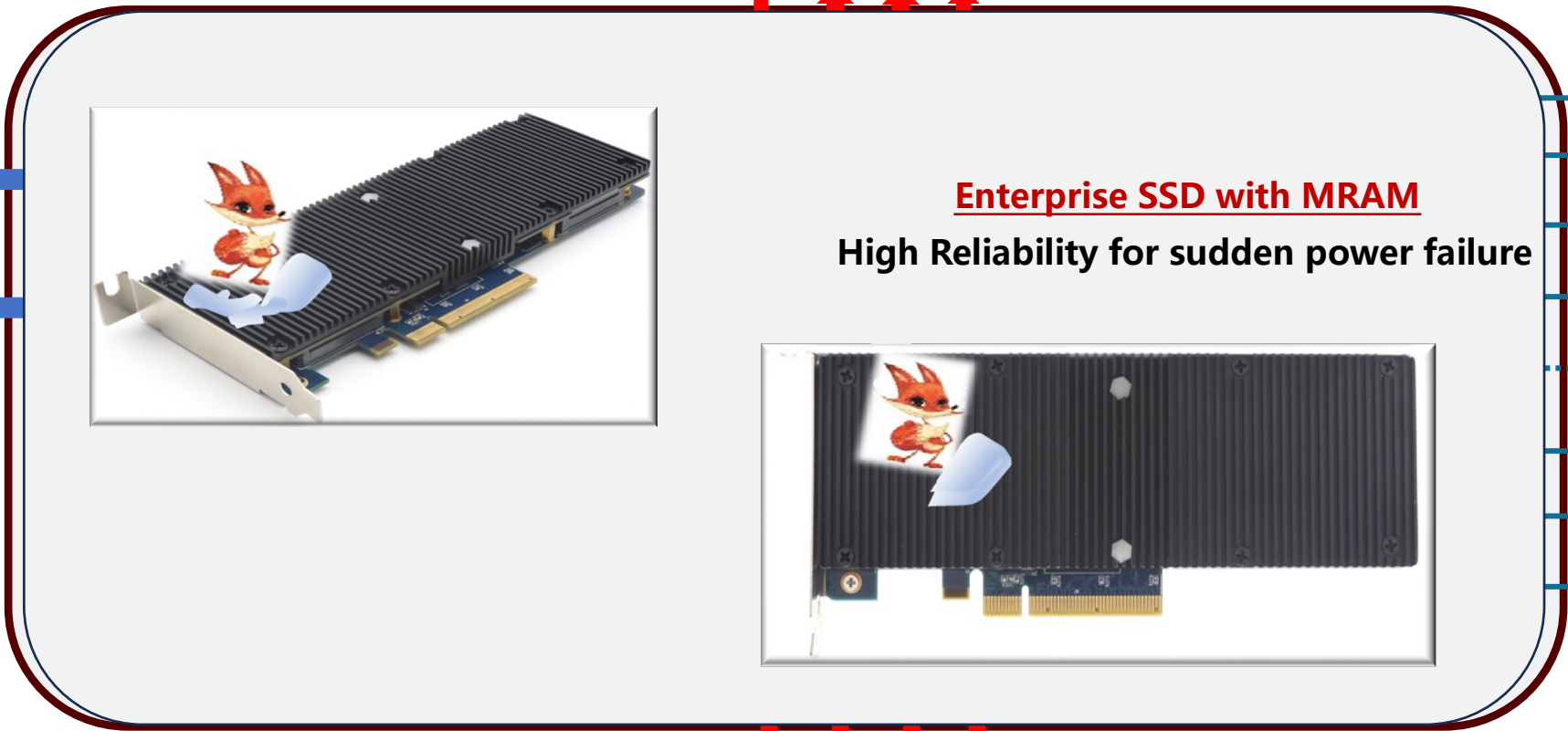
High Reliability for sudden power failure

②

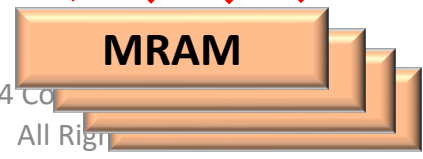


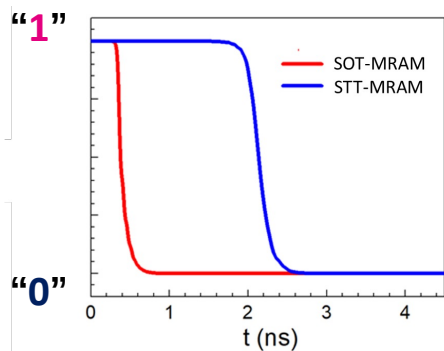
①

PCIE/SAS  
Dual-Port

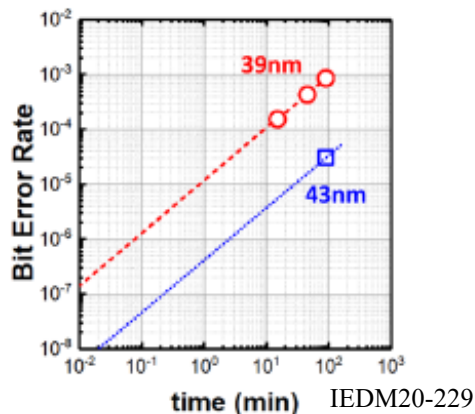


③

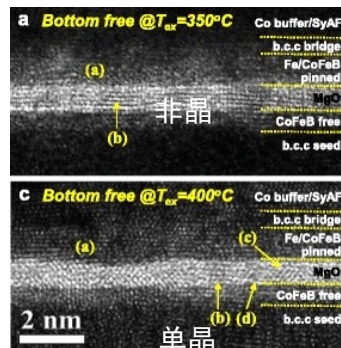




- Theoretical predicted Fast write speed of SOT-MRAM

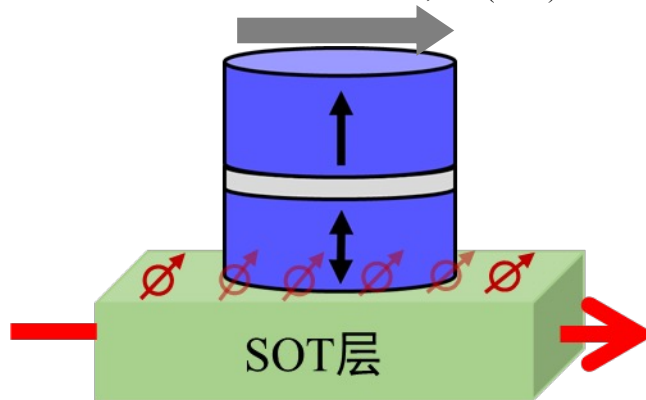


- Fail rate during write cycle

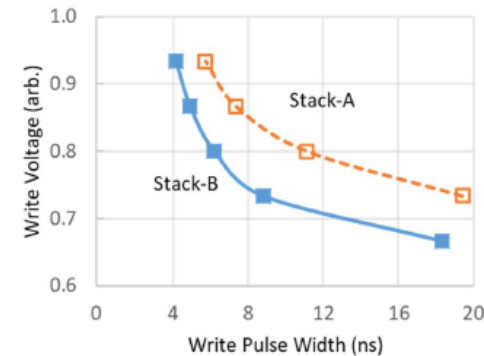


- Accurate and clear boundary of different Crystal plane and crystal orientation

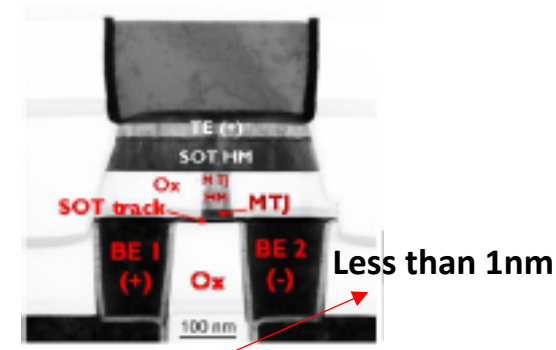
Nanoscale Res Lett  
11, 433 (2016)



- Field free switching of SOT-MRAM

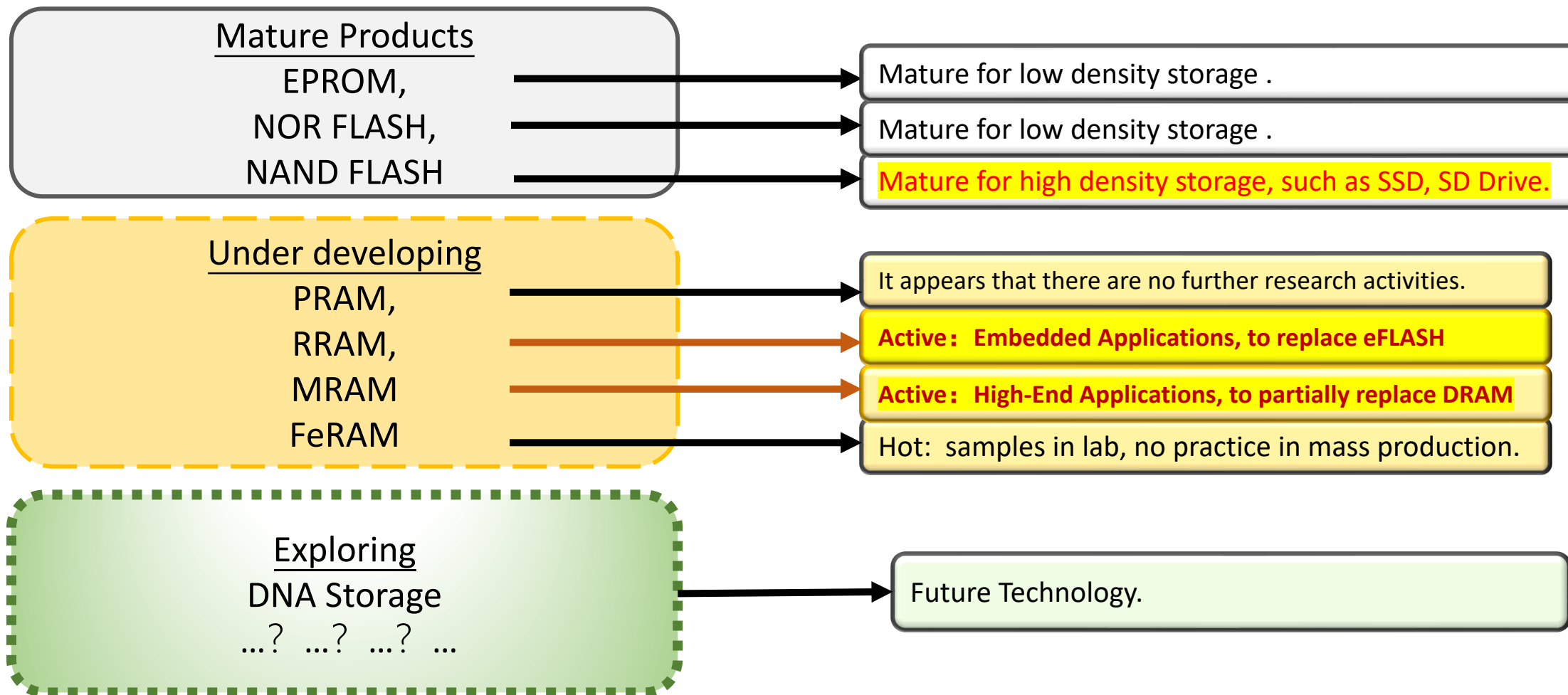


- Reduced write latency and power consumption IEDM20-229



- High resolution etch

IEDM20-516





**Thanks**

