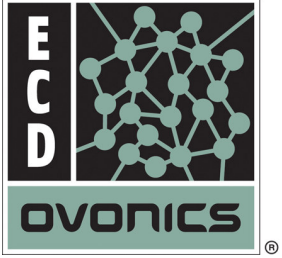


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Roadmap for the Future of Phase Change



Roadmap for the Future of Phase Change

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Introduction

History

Current Optical Phase Change

Current Electrical Phase Change

Next Steps in Phase Change Optical Storage

Multi-level

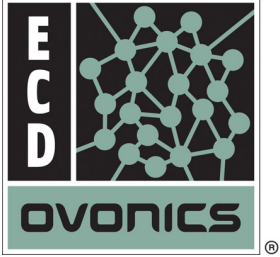
Femtosecond Response

Surface Plasmons/Excitons

Biasing Optical/Electrical

Expanded Multi-Level Storage

Conclusions



Introduction

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Phase change is here and now!

Optical Storage is obvious

Electrical Storage will soon be as widespread

Probe Storage is growing

Phase Change will be everywhere!

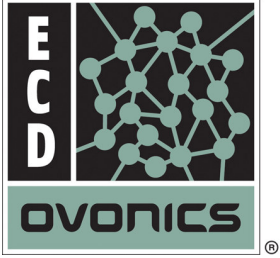
The technology of the future

Many new uses

For example, we are making the analogue to the transistor using Ovonic principles and materials

*“A theory is the more impressive
the greater the simplicity of its premises is,
the more different kinds of things it relates,
and the more extended is its area of applicability”.*

Albert Einstein



History

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Basic theory

Threshold Switch

Electrical Memory

Optical Memory – started in the 1960's

First Ovonic – 4GB by 1972

Huge!, water cooled lasers

Who needs 4GB (at that time)?

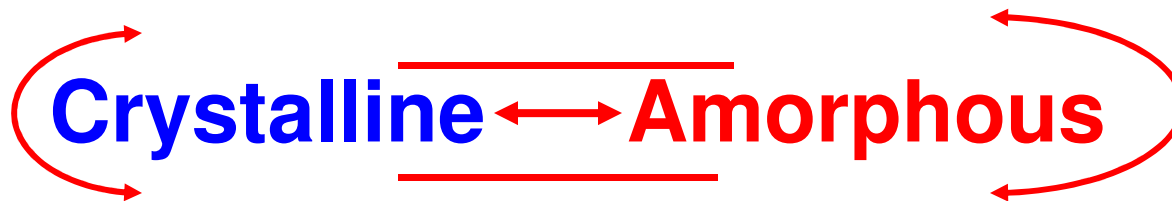
TeGe alloys – with As, Sn, Au, etc.

Crystallization without diffusion (congruent):

Stoichiometric alloys - GeSbTe

Eutectic alloys: Sb:Te with modifiers – Ag, In, Ge, etc.

Phase change materials for Optical & Electronic memory
 Ideal for configurational and conformational changes



New Structural, Chemical, & Electronic properties

• Fundamental **Reconfiguration** through change
 in the total interactive environment

- Influence of Lone pair bonds
- Multitude of d-orbital interactions
 - Different bonding hybridization

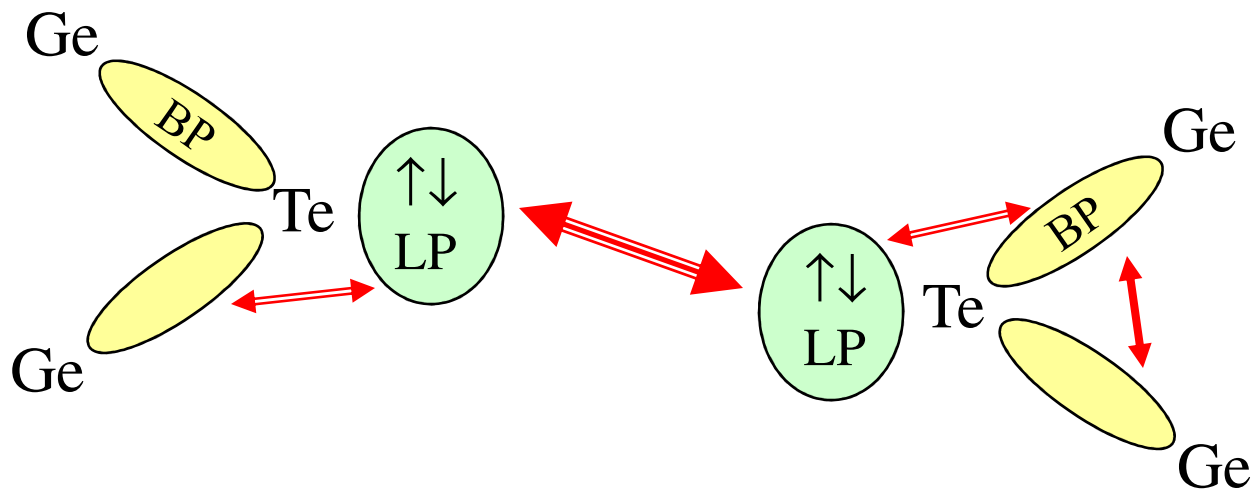
Ge, In, Sb, Te \longleftrightarrow Se, ...

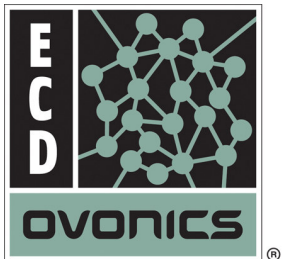
+ Transition metals, etc...

Lone pair Orbitals....

Lone pairs are important **structurally**, **chemically** and **electronically**.

They influence the **shape** of a molecule by exerting **strong repulsive forces** on the electron pairs in neighboring bonds and on other lone pairs as well as being able to **enter new bonding relationships** with other elements in their environment





Causes of Conformation & Bonding Reorganization

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Lone pair Orbitals.... **Strength of repulsions**

The strongest ... [Lone Pair \longleftrightarrow Lone Pair]

Next..... [Lone Pair \longleftrightarrow Bonding Pair]

The weakest [Bonding Pair \longleftrightarrow Bonding Pair]

Lone Pairs are two electrons (spin up and spin down) that not only can contribute to repulsion but can be used for new bonding purposes since lone pairs are not generally tied down into a bonding region by a second nucleus they can contribute to **moderately low** energy **electronic transitions**...

Therefore light and electric fields can couple to lone pairs



How these apply – new concept examples

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Wider band gap materials

More transparent for use as first layer in dual layer media

- Chemical Modification to increase speed of selenium alloys

Crystallization enhancements

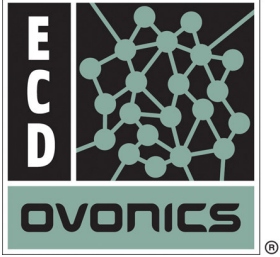
One material catalyzing a second material

Dual wavelength

initiate and complete the transformation

increase penetration

single layer and dual layer



Current Phase Change Optical

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Audio, Data and Video Applications

CD – Huge success with large family of products

CD-RW for rewritable

Approximately one micron marks

DVD – RAM, -RW, +RW are growing strongly

Good products, but maybe too many formats

Approximately half micron marks

High Definition Television – 25 GB

Will we repeat the format confusion?

Blu-Ray is leader, but there are other proposals

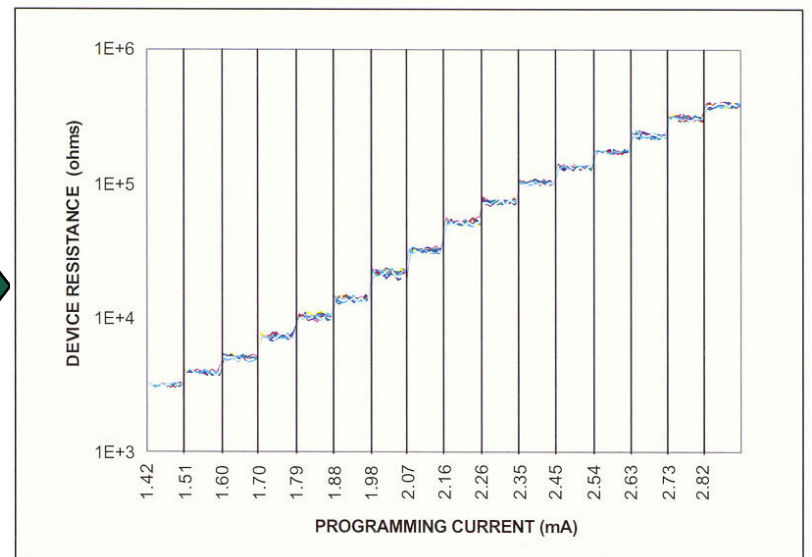
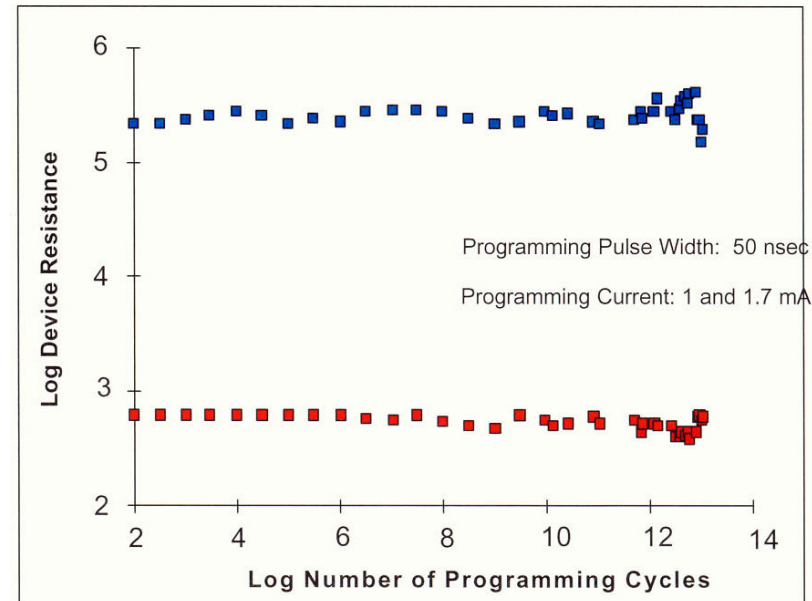
Approximately quarter micron marks

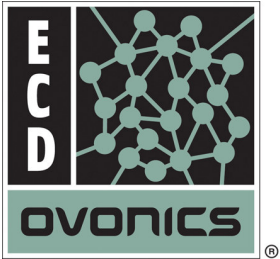
Lots of manufacturers, good growth industry

Ovonic Universal Memory

- Non-Volatile
- Nanosecond speed
- Long Life ($>10^{13}$ cycles demonstrated, test stopped without failure),
- Low Voltage
- Low Energy
- Small cell size
- Multi-level
- Low Cost

Gray Scale →





Current Phase Change Electrical

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Ovonic Universal Memory

- Ovonyx: with Intel, STMicroelectronics, British Areospace

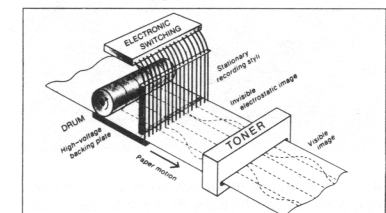
Ovonic Cognitive Computer

OUM Research Around the World

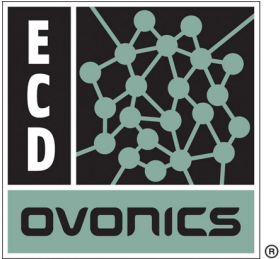
- Laboratoire d'Electronique et des Technologies de l'Information (LETI) (France)
- Data Storage Institute (Singapore)
- Samsung (Korea)
- Many Corporations and Universities (Japan)

Probe Storage

- ECD demonstrated in 1960's
- Contact, Tunneling, and Field Emission Probes



*The Ovshinsky Switch
Proceedings of the Fifth
Annual National Conference
on Industrial Research
September, 1969*



Next Steps in Phase Change Optical Storage

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Higher Capacity Via Conventional Means

- Larger NA, Shorter Wavelength, Improved Coding – Blu-Ray, for example

Near Field

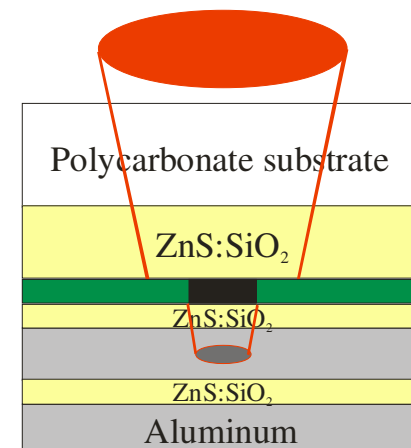
- Solid Immersion Lenses, Integrated optics, Very Small Aperture Lasers

Super-Resolution Near-Field Storage (Super-RENS)

- Simple, reversible phase change addition
- Perhaps Most Promising
- Tominaga

Probe Storage

- Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser Arrays
 - Gotoh
- Near-field Scanning Optical Microscopy

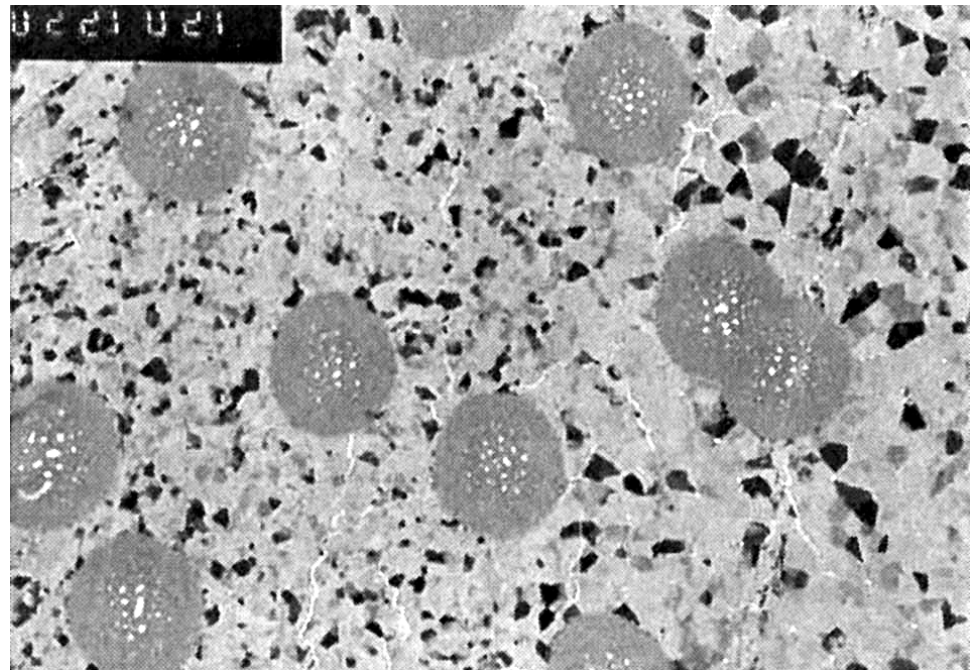


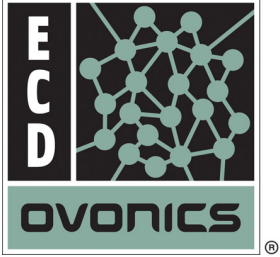
My proposal:

- Structural and conformational rearrangements come from electronic excitation/bond breakage, which starts through photon absorption and is much faster than a thermal process
- Escape the boundaries of heat by using very fast pulses

Takeo Ohta showed that amorphous marks can be made using 120 femto-second laser pulses

TEM Micrograph showing amorphous marks made using a 120 femto-second laser pulse. Edge quality is improved compared to conventional time scale recordings. This exposure corresponds to a data rate of over one terabit per second





Biasing Optical/Electrical

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How can we increase sensitivity?

Structural Changes are initiated by electronic excitation, induced by either electrical current or optical absorption

Add sub-threshold bias

- Electronic including Surface Plasmons
- Optical
- Vibrational and Thermal



Low Cost Manufacturing

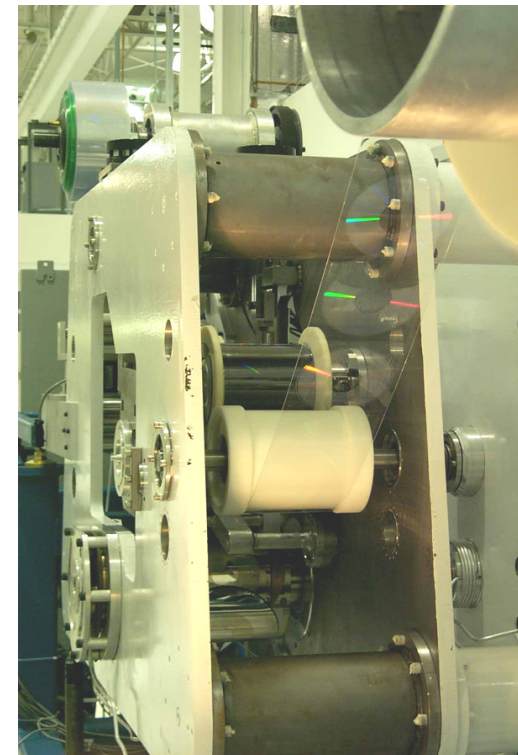
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The 30 MW annual capacity photovoltaic manufacturing machine using ECD Ovonic proprietary continuous roll-to-roll solar cell deposition process.

ECD/Uni-Solar Auburn Hills, Michigan, USA

Roll-to-Roll production of optical disks

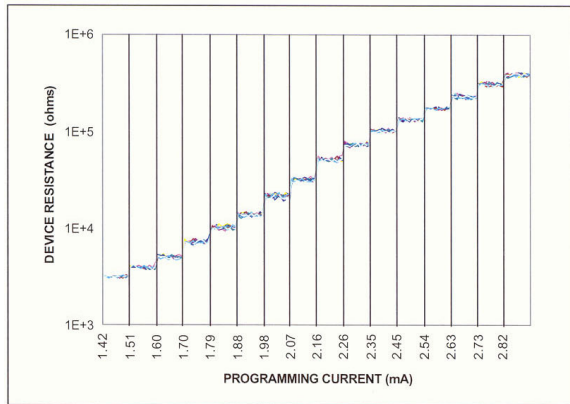


8 disks per second, about 20 times the molding rate



Pre-Crystallization Optical Storage

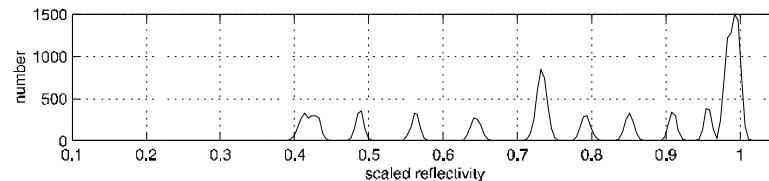
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Multi-Level phase change first demonstrated in electrical devices at ECD

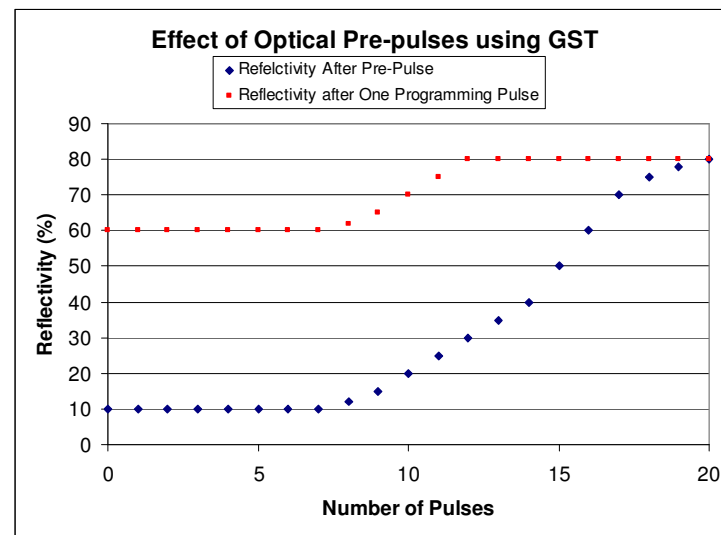
Uses gray-scale capability to increase storage density

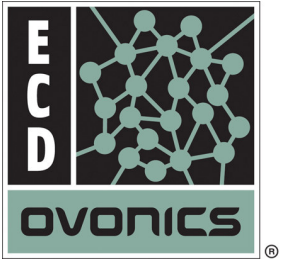
Optical Multi-Level demonstrated at ECD (using Calimetrics coding)



Normal ML only uses the region showing optical change.

We can use the region that changes, but doesn't show optically!

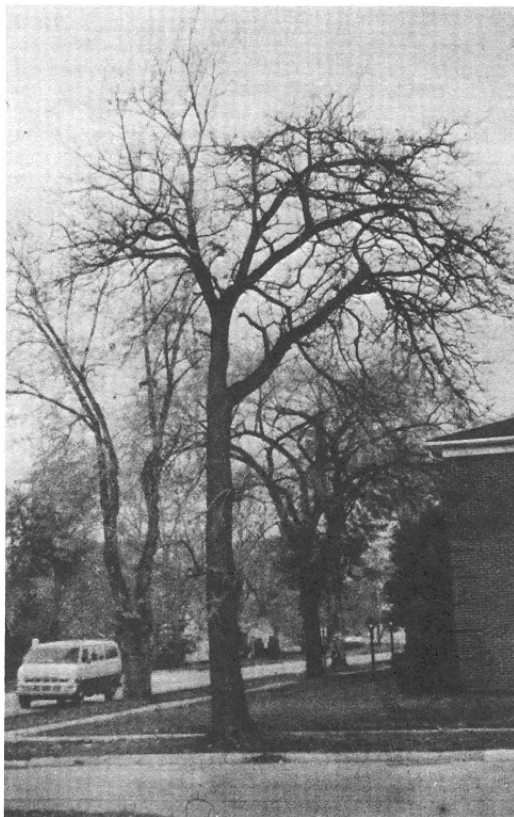




Phase Change is Much More Than Making Marks

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High Quality Images Recorded Using Various Ovonic Imaging Media

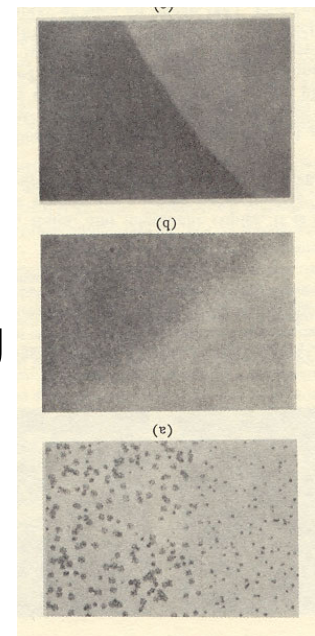


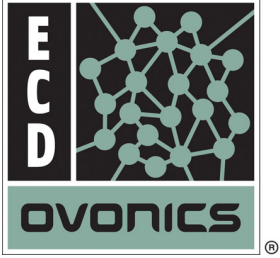
Thermal Process, Non-Silver, Gray-Scale Film with Amplification



Image Formed using Differential Etching

Phase Change Films Crystallized by Flash Lamp Exposure Showing Gray-Scale and Nucleation and Growth





Where else can we go

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Optical

- limited by the system

- opportunities for continued media optimization

Electrical

- greater than 10^{13} cycle life

- sub nanosecond programming speed

Electron beam

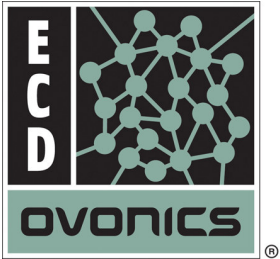
- 100 angstroms

- no moving parts

Probe storage

- smaller than 100 nm

- massively parallel



Ovonic Cognitive Computer

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A Fundamentally New Approach to Computing

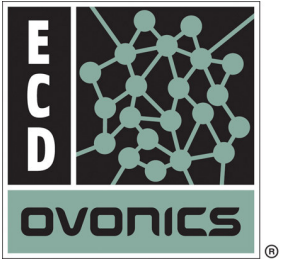
The Ovonic Cognitive Computer is a breakthrough technology that fulfills the long-awaited goal of achieving intelligent computing.

The Ovonic Cognitive Device offers multifunctionality that realistically simulates the neurosynaptic behavior of biological neurons

The Ovonic Cognitive Devices can be readily interconnected to many other such devices in highly dense two-dimensional or in three-dimensional, vertically integrated networks.

Ovonic devices can be used in a network configured to serve as weighting devices used to control the interconnection strength between Ovonic Cognitive Devices for neurosynaptic function

The unique capabilities offered by the proprietary Ovonic Cognitive Computer will transform the semiconductor and computer industries.



Conclusions

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Optical will continue to grow

- First by capacity
- Followed by speed

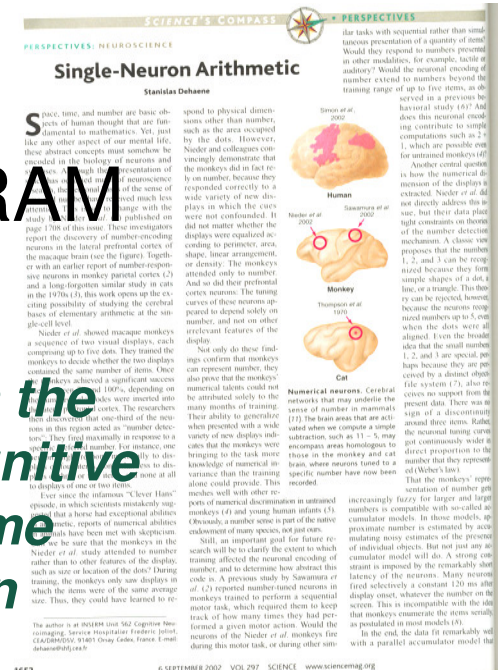
Electrical will be in products soon

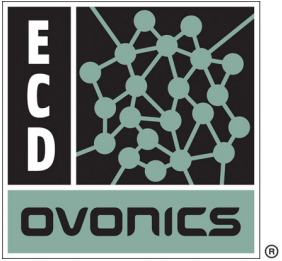
- Flash first
- Followed by imbedded microprocessors

OUM Will replace Flash, DRAM and SRAM

Ovonic Cognitive Computer

A new species is born with the non-biological Ovonic Cognitive Computer acting in the same manner as the human brain





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*“Without vision,
the people perish”*