

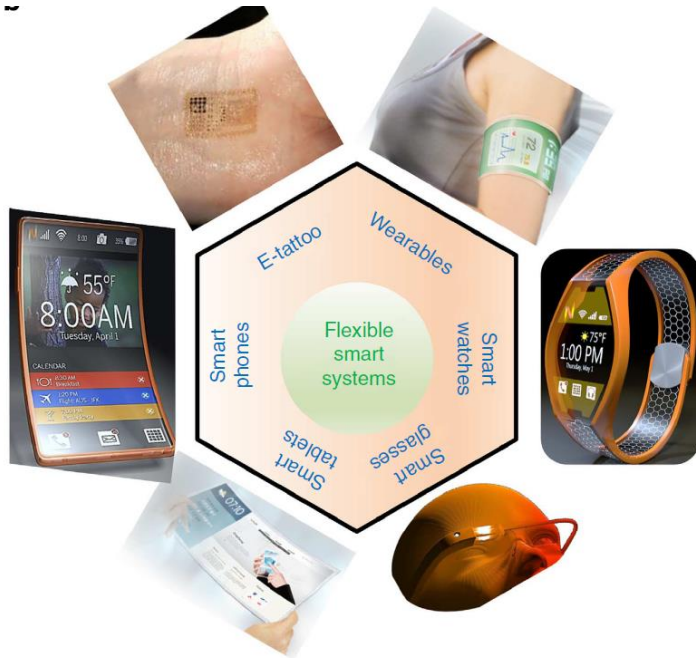
# Novel Logic and Memory Devices in Graphene

Sanjay Banerjee

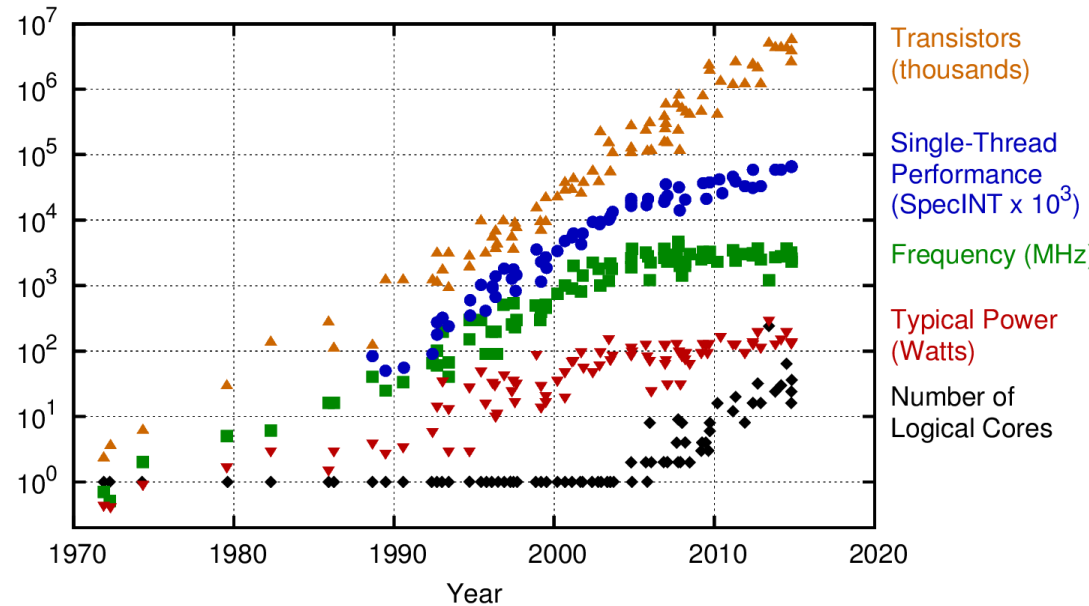
Frank Register, Emanuel Tutuc, Deji Akinwande and Luigi Colombo

Microelectronics Research Center

University of Texas at Austin



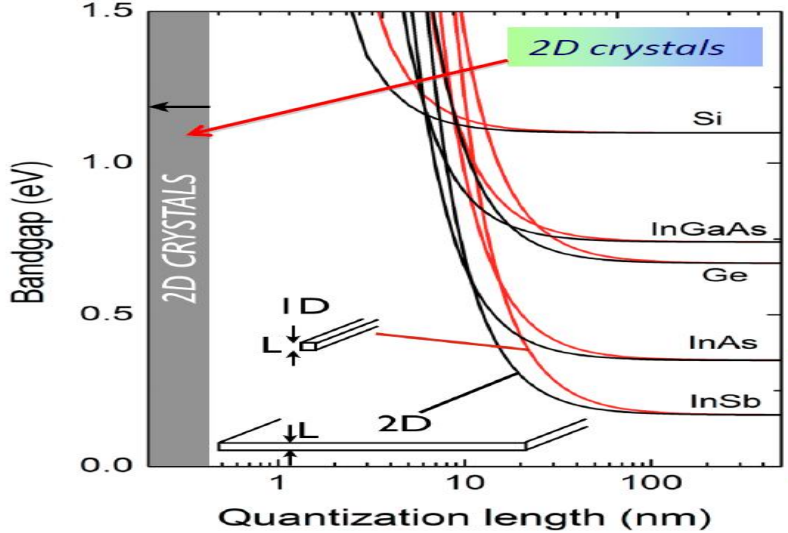
40 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data



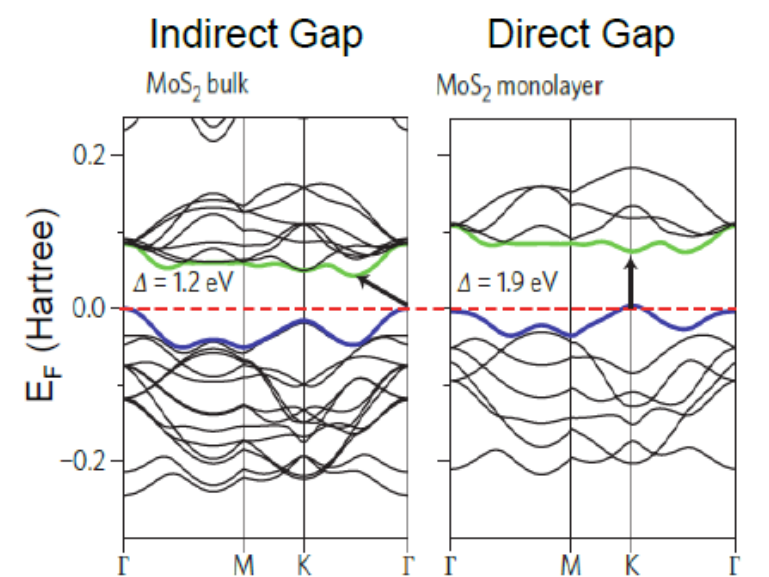
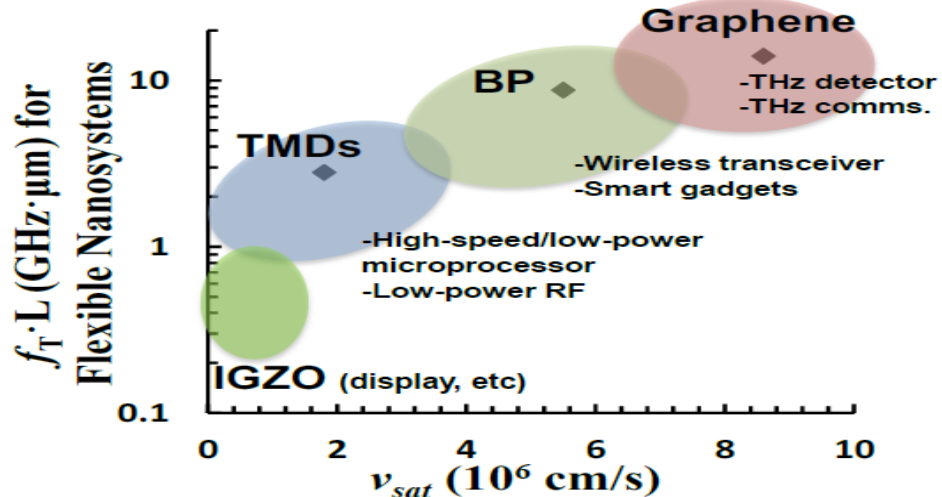
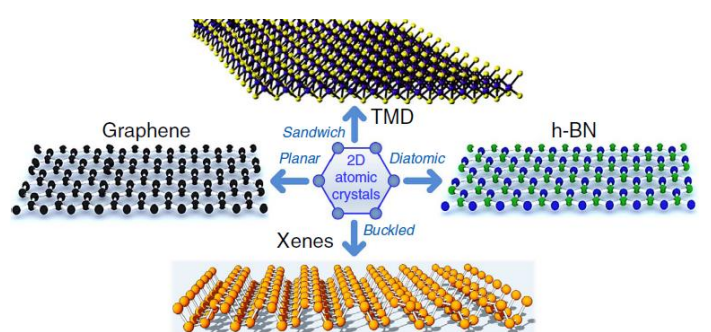
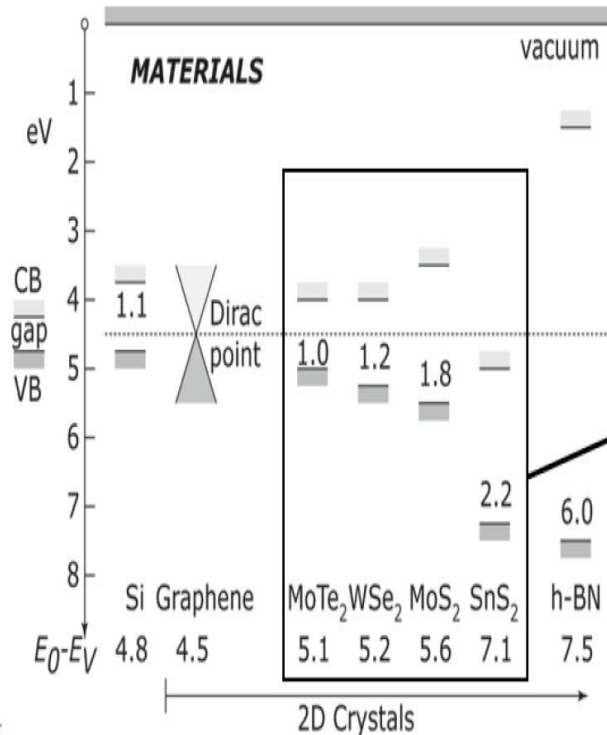
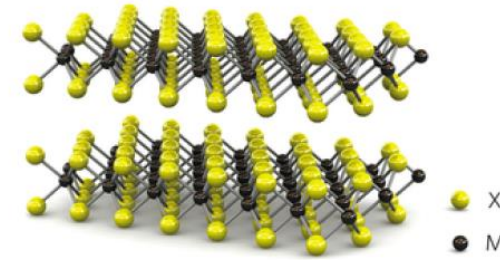
Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten  
New plot and data collected for 2010-2015 by K. Rupp

- **Medium Frequency, Low Power IoT Devices**
- **Beyond-CMOS Low Power Transistors**

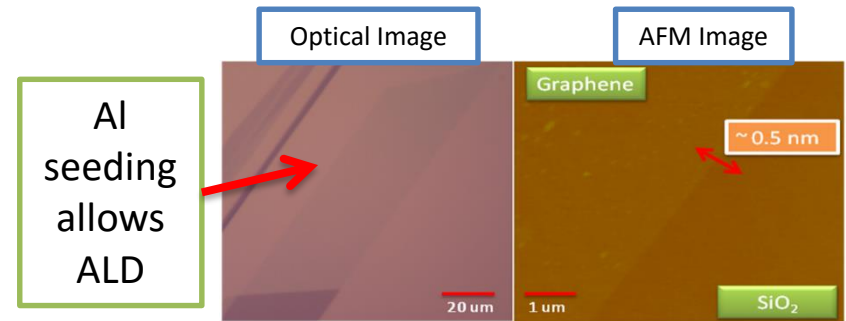
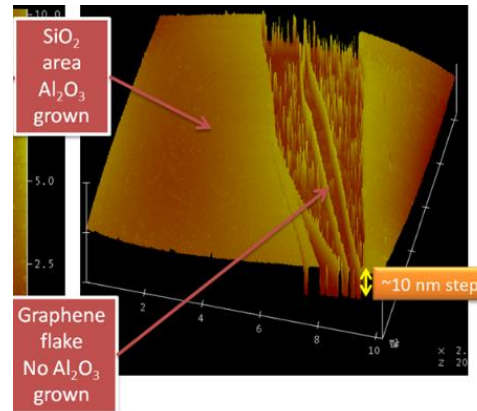
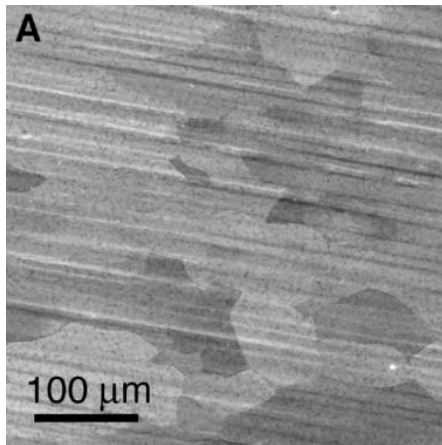
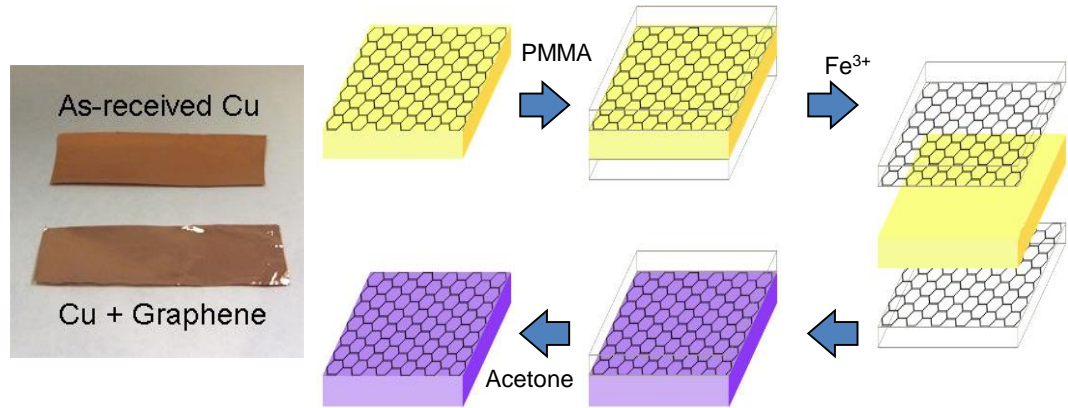
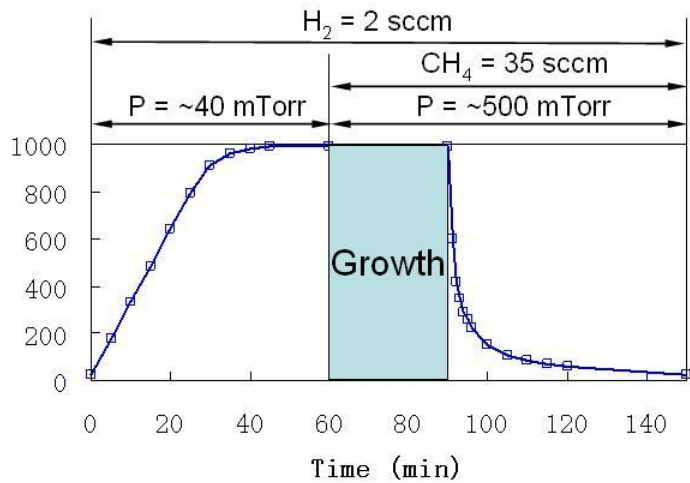
**Acknowledgments: NRI SWAN, NSF NASCENT ERC, NNCI, DOE BAPVC, Army STTR**



**Mo [Kr]4d<sup>5</sup>5s**  
**S [Ne]3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>4</sup>**



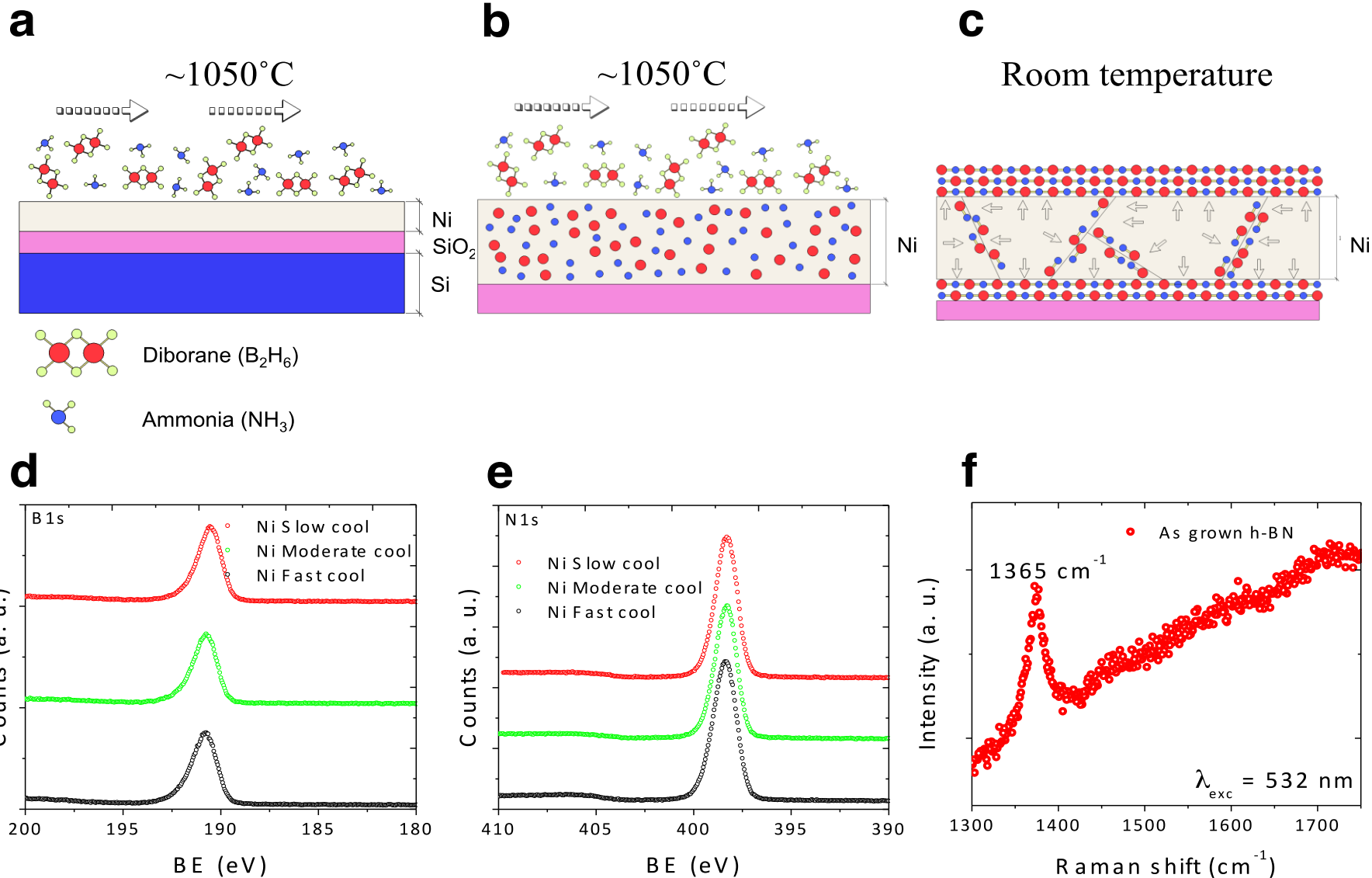
# Large-Area Graphene Grown on Cu Foils and FETs with high-k



## Large-Area Synthesis of High-Quality and Uniform Graphene Films on Copper Foils

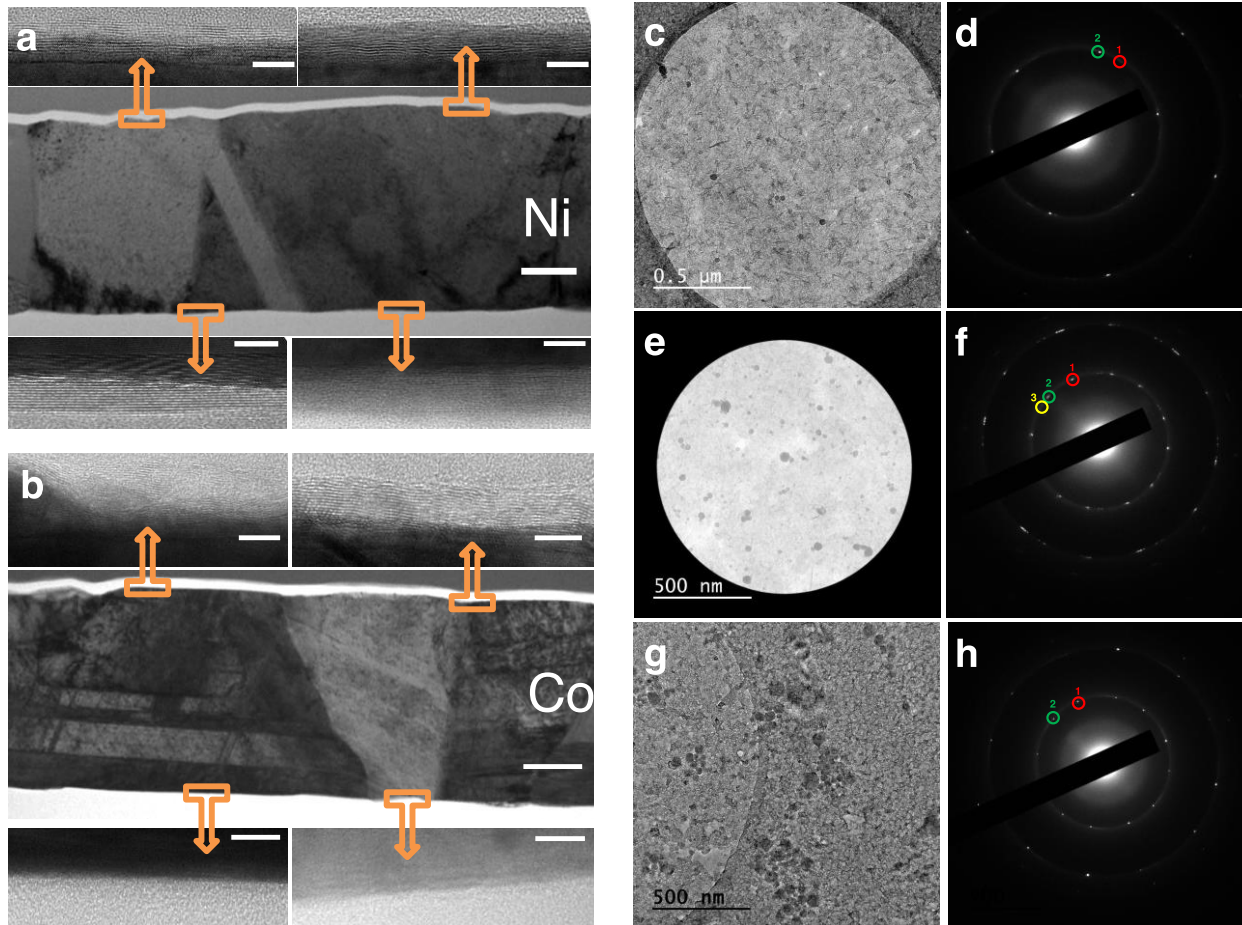
Xuesong Li, Weiwei Cai, Jinho An, Seyoung Kim, Junghyo Nah, Dongxing Yang, Richard Piner, Aruna Velamakanni, Inhwa Jung, Emanuel Tutuc, Sanjay K. Banerjee, **Luigi Colombo**, **Rodney S. Ruoff** *Science*, 2009

# hBN CVD on Ni and XPS, Raman



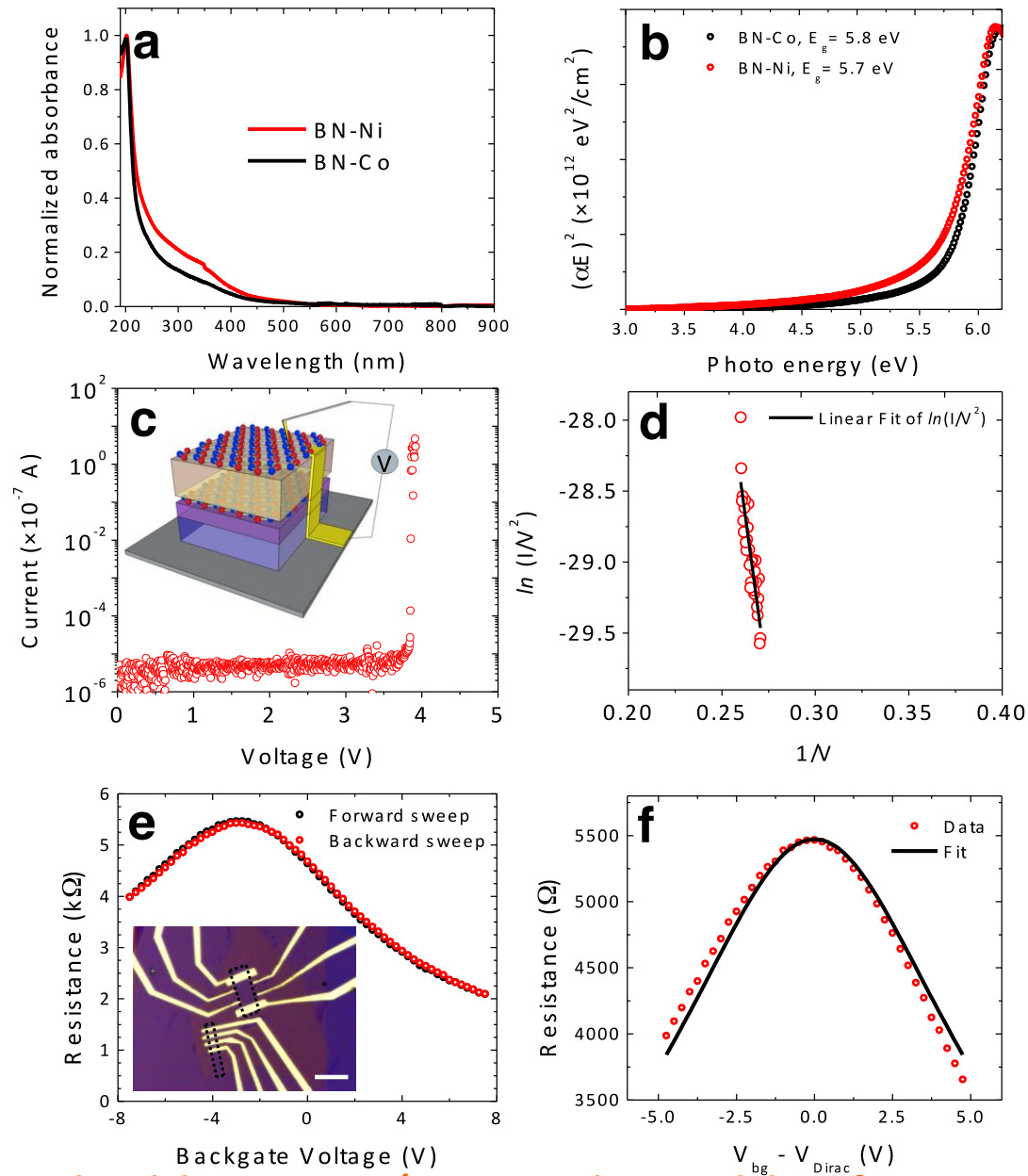
Diborane and Ammonia precursors for B and N dissolution and segregation on top and bottom of Ni

# hBN on Ni and Co



For Ni, hBN segregates on top and bottom; for Co, there is segregation only on top

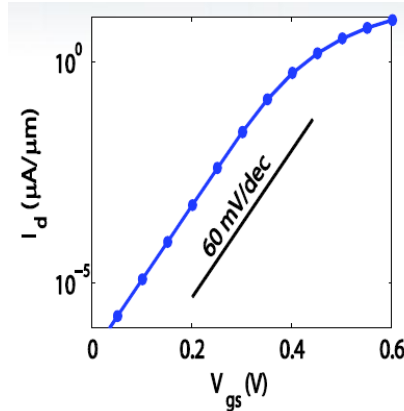
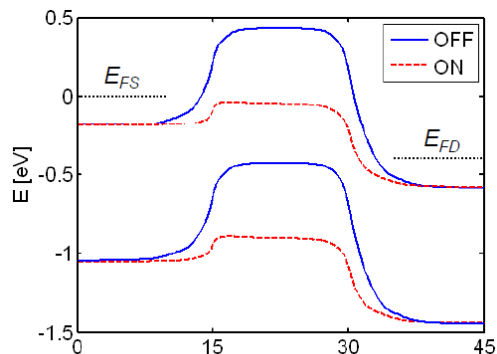
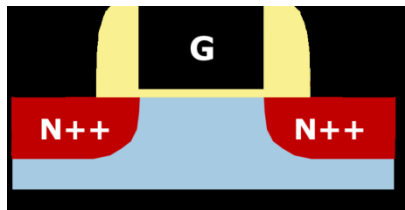
# hBN GFET Electrical Characteristics



hBN bandgap of 5.7 eV; breakdown at 9MV/cm. GFETs have mobility of 6300 cm<sup>2</sup>/V.s;  $n_0 = 3 \times 10^{11}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>

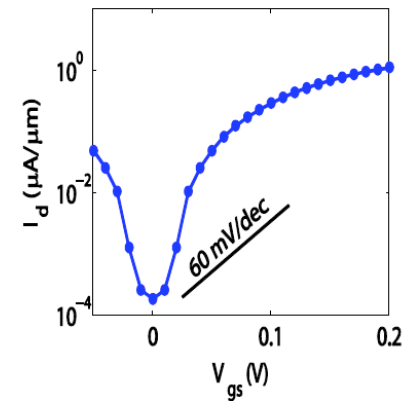
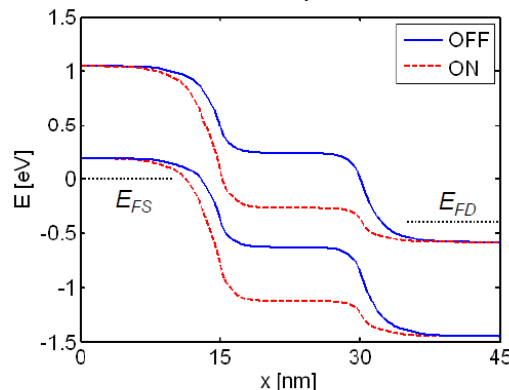
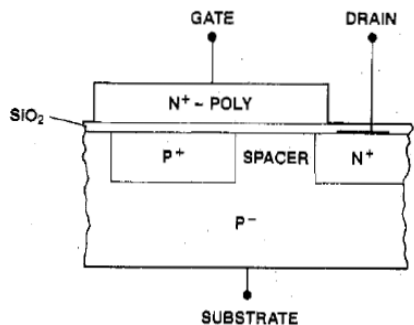
# MOSFETs vs. Steep Slope TFETs & Resonant TFETs

## MOSFETs

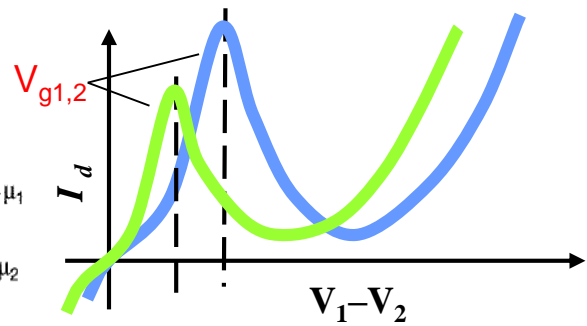
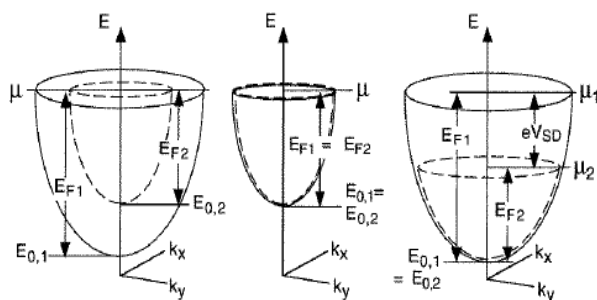
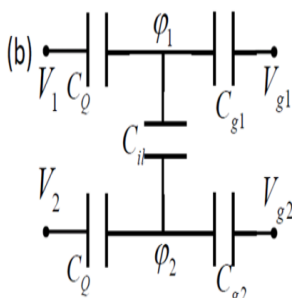
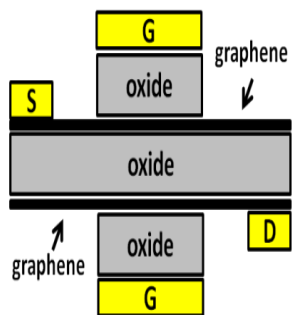


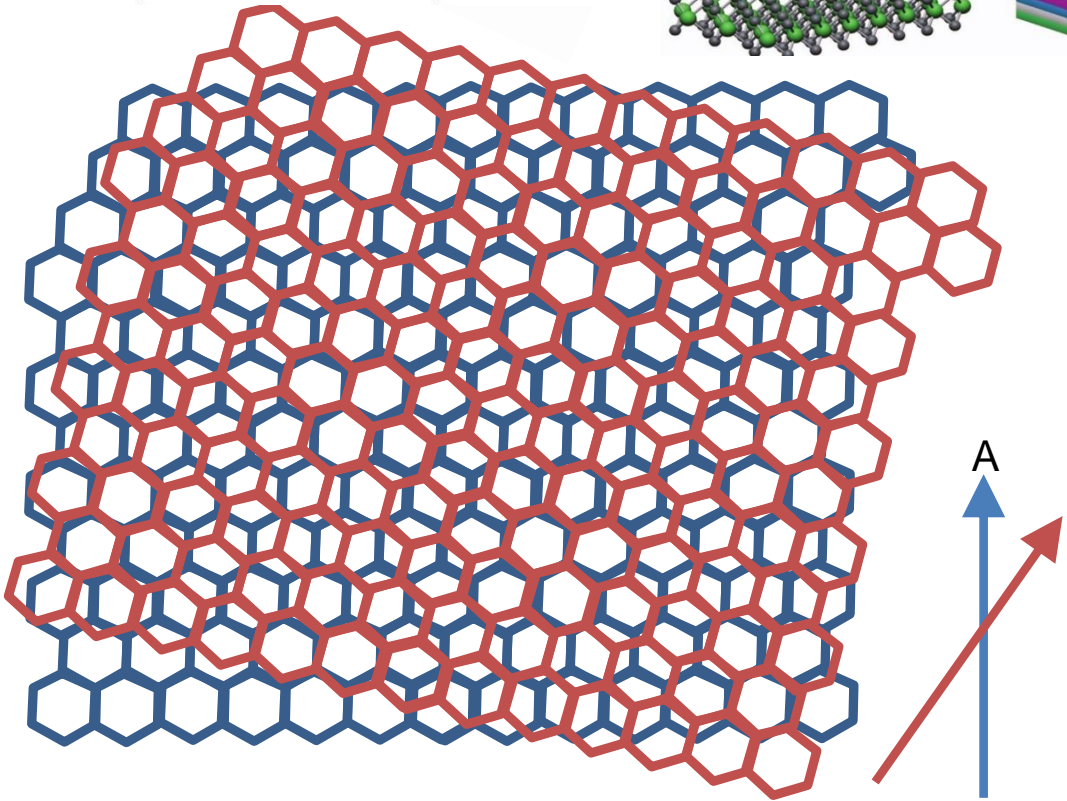
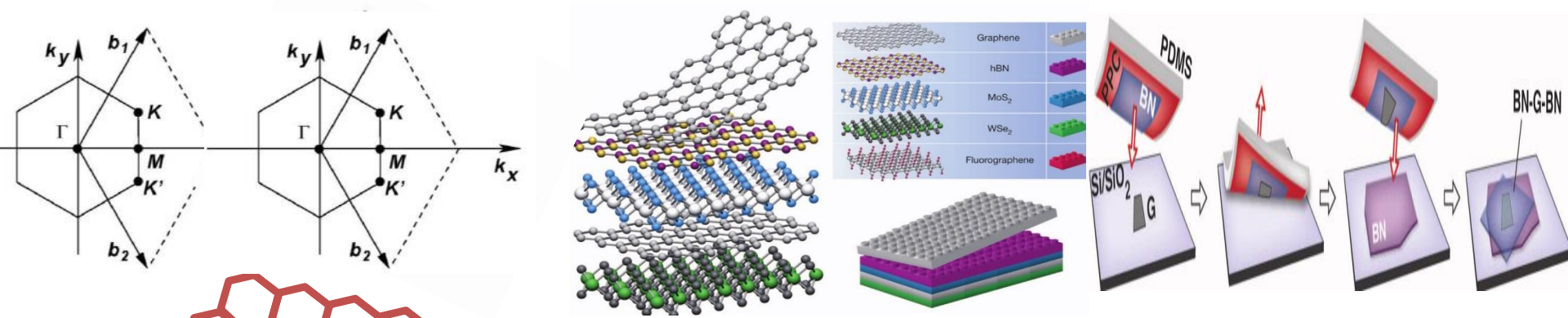
## Steep slope TFETs

(Banerjee, ..EDL 1987)

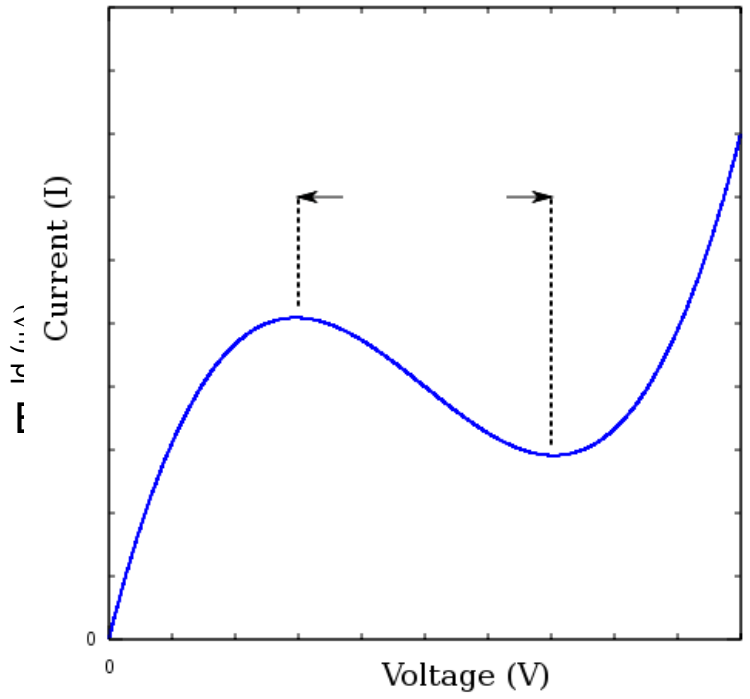


## Resonant ITFETs





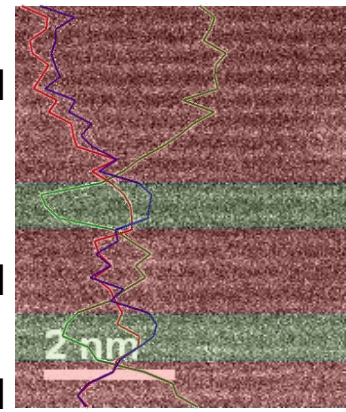
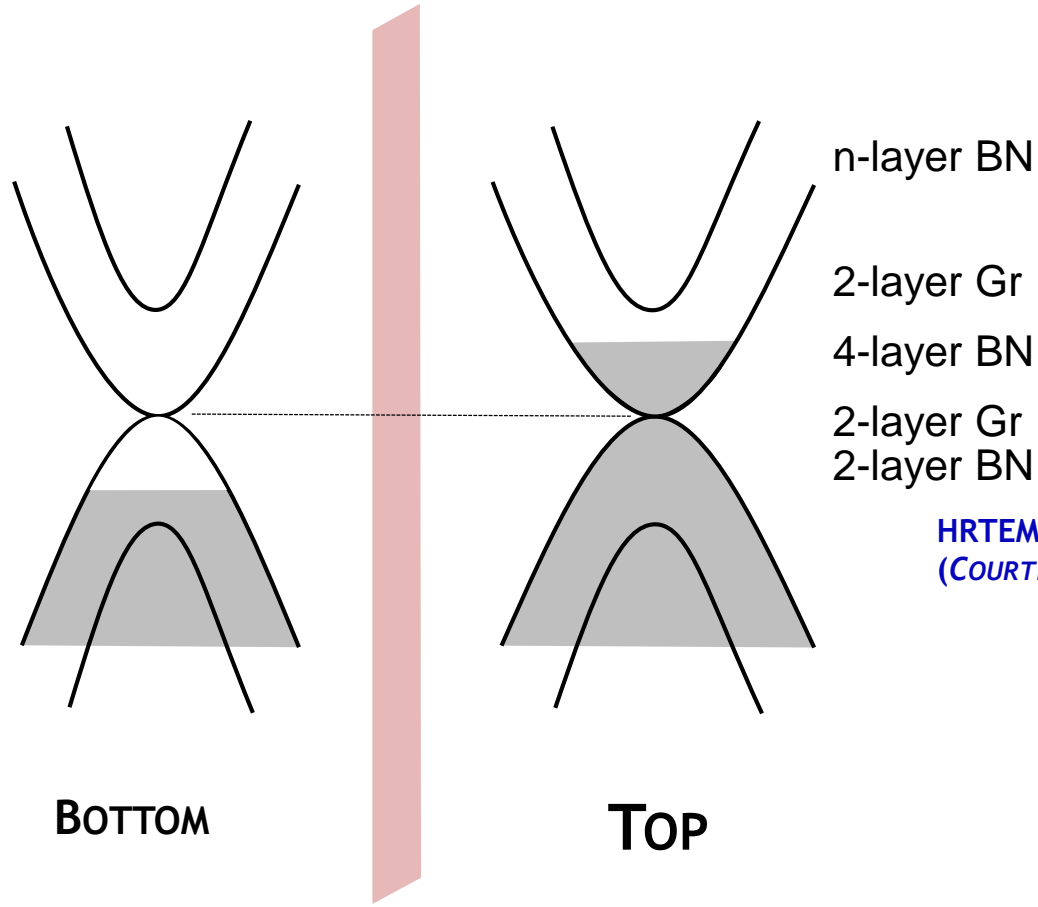
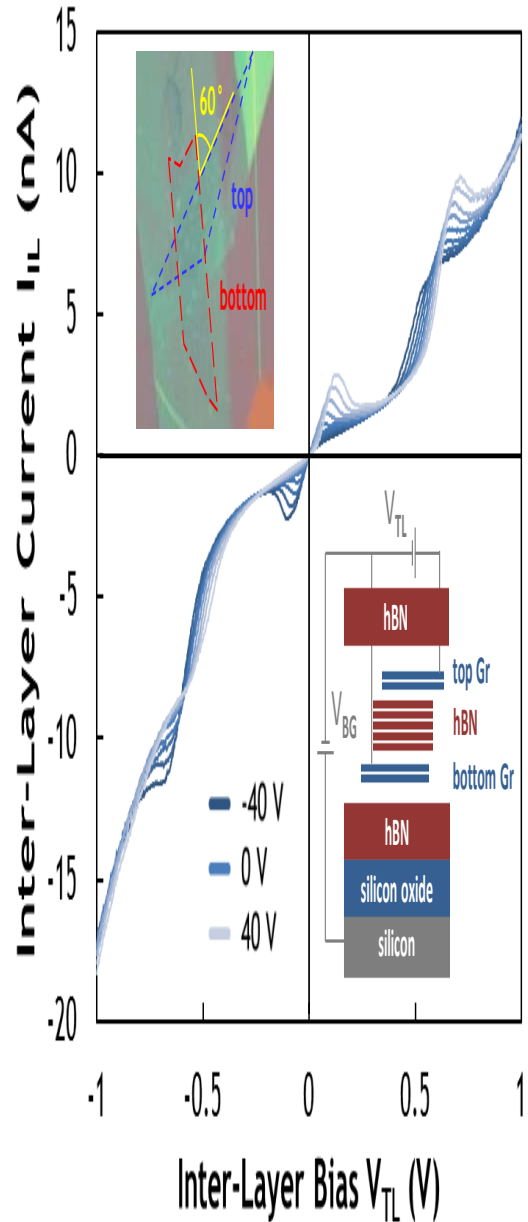
Rotationally Aligned 2D materials



Negative differential resistance



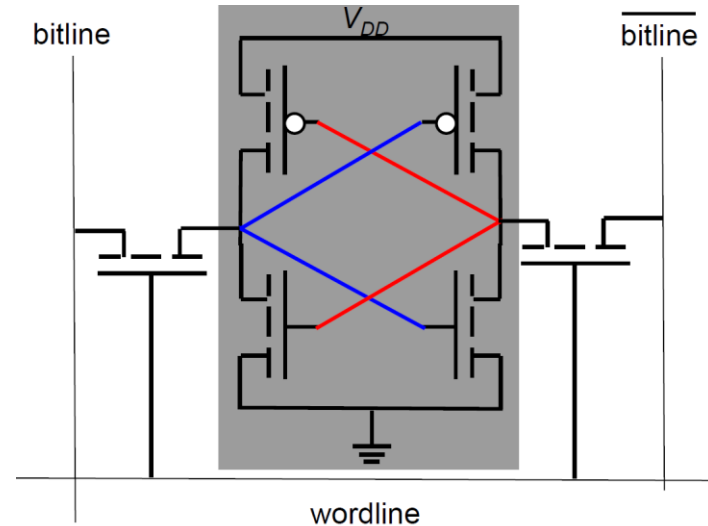
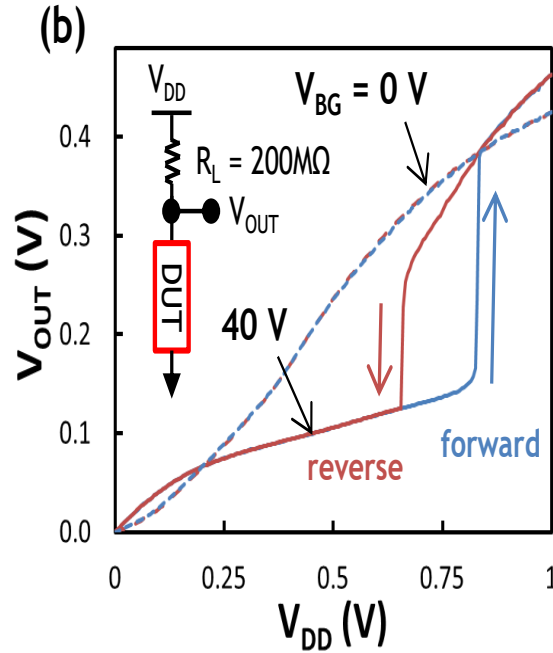
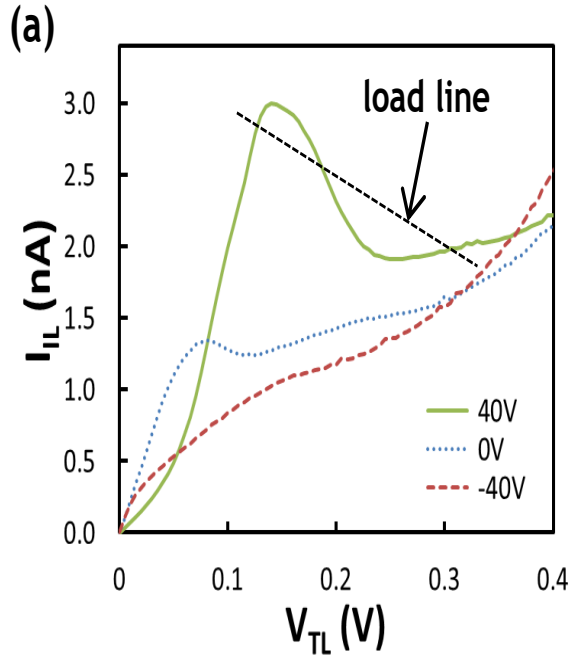
# Origin of the First and Second NDR?



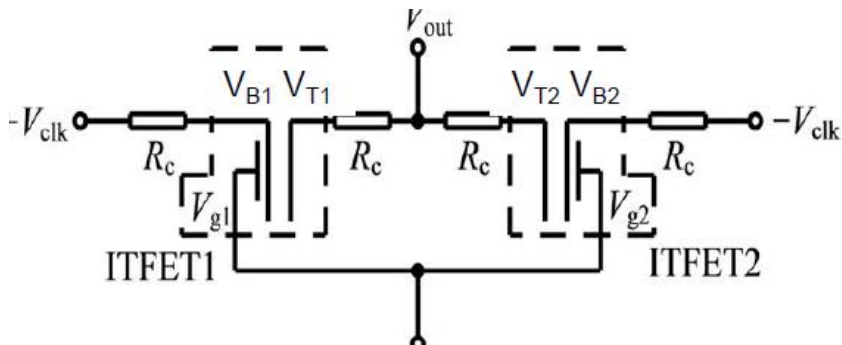
HRTEM AND EELS OF ITFET  
(COURTESY, M.KIM)

Fallahzad... Register, Banerjee, Tutuc Nano. Lett (2015)  
Kang... Register, Tutuc, Banerjee, EDL (2015)

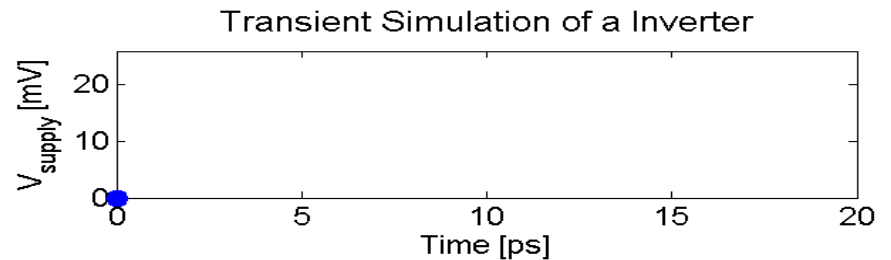
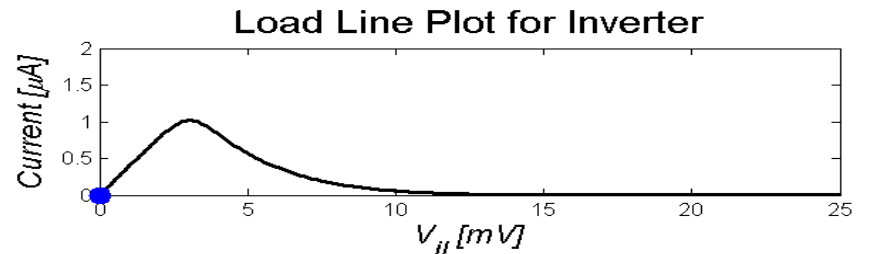
# ITFET SRAM and Inverter



Kang... Register, Tutuc, Banerjee, EDL (2015)

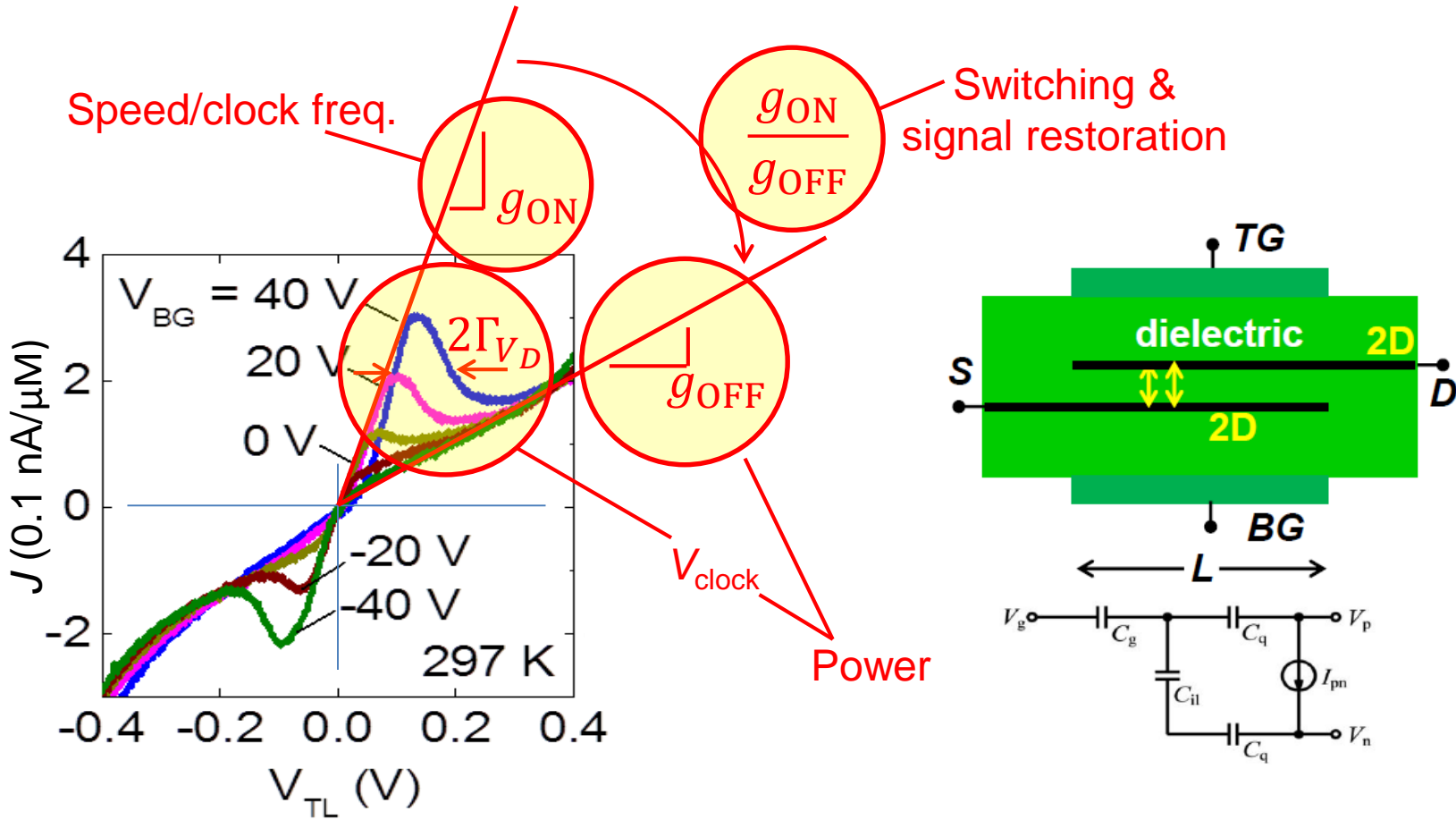


$V_{in} = 0, 1$   
 $V_{out} = 1, 0$



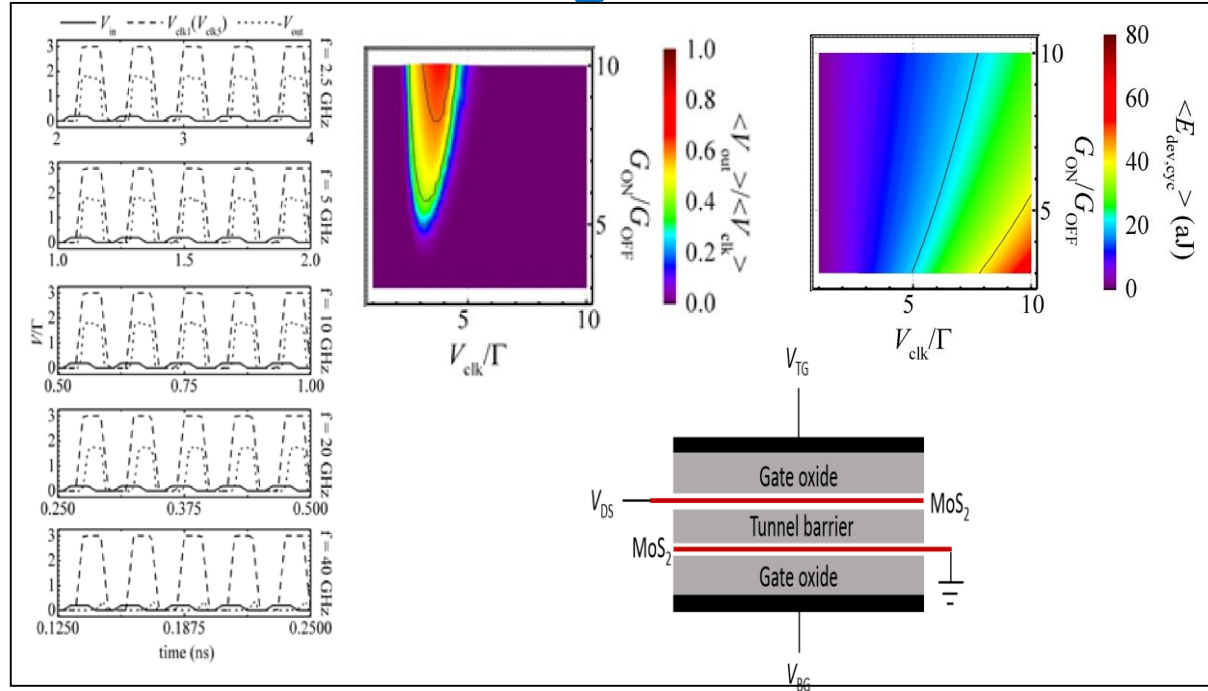
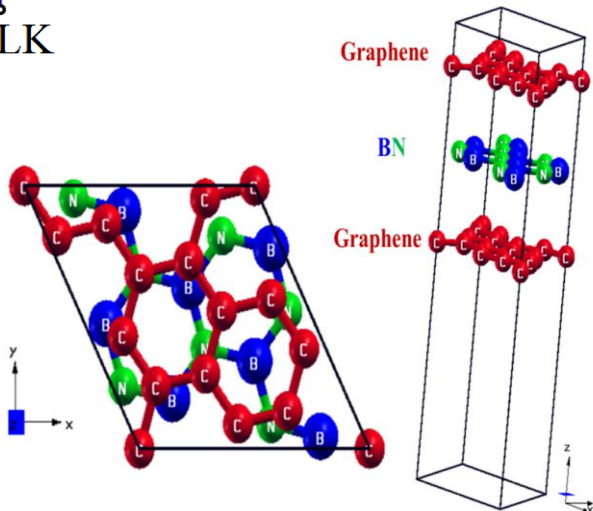
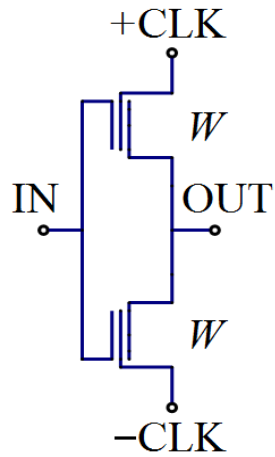
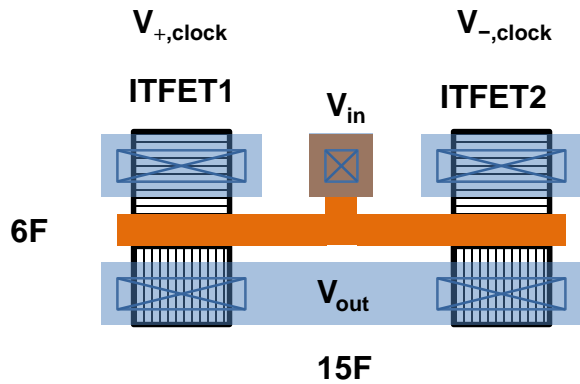
# Effects of device characteristics on ITFET circuit performance

$$I_{\text{tun}} = \frac{A\Gamma(V_p - V_n)}{\Gamma^2 + (\phi_{il} - \phi_0)^2}$$

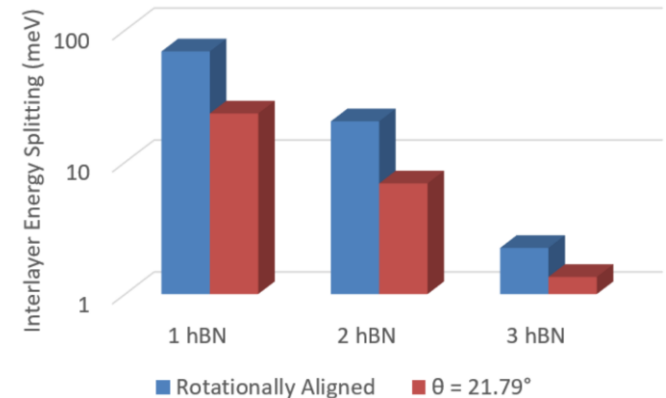


Need low defect electrodes with high effective mass to reduce broadening  $\Gamma$ , power  
 Need vdWE with clean interfaces and rotational alignment to reduce OFF current

# ITFET Circuit Modeling



Rotation Angle (degrees)	Band Splitting (meV)	atoms per Supercell	Relative Current Drop
Aligned	69.1	6	--
21.79°	23.4	42	8.72
13.17°	13.8	114	25.1
9.43°	9.51	222	52.8



# Conclusions and Challenges

- Electronics in Flatland good for more-than-Moore
- Opportunities in sensors, RF, IoT, and ultra-low power beyond-CMOS devices
- Need progress in large area van der Waals heteroepitaxy for commercial viability