
Mario Lanza¹

Shaochuan Chen²⁻³, Mohammad Reza Mahmoodi³, Yuanyuan Shi⁴, Chandreswar Mahata², Bin Yuan², Xianhu Liang², Chao Wen², Fei Hui⁵, Deji Akinwande⁶, Dmitri B. Strukov³

¹ Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Thuwal 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia. ² Institute of Functional Nano and Soft Materials (FUNSOM), Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nanoscience & Technology, Soochow University, 215123 Suzhou, China. ³ Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106–9560, USA. ⁴ IMEC, Kapeldreef 75, B-3001 Heverlee (Leuven), Belgium. ⁵ Materials Science and Engineering Department, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 32000, Israel. ⁶ Microelectronics Research Center, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA

Mario.lanza@kaust.edu.sa

Wafer-scale integration of two-dimensional materials in high-density memristive crossbar arrays for artificial neural networks

Memristors have attracted enormous interest due to their excellent capability to store digital information, and they are being considered to be a key element to build future artificial neural networks for bio-inspired neuromorphic computing systems [1-5]. Recent works have shown that memristors made of layered two-dimensional (2D) materials can exhibit performances that traditional memristors (made of transition metal oxides) do not show, such as excellent transparency and flexibility, high-temperature stability, and unique controllability of the conductance potentiation, depression and relaxation [6-10]. However, most studies on 2D materials based memristors focused on single devices, and system level performances like yield and device-to-device variability have never been analyzed in depth, despite the great interest that they have raised [11-14]. In this talk, I will present the first wafer-scale statistical analysis of high-density memristive crossbar arrays made of 2D layered materials, their nanoscale electronic characterization with conductive atomic force microscopy [15-16], and their application to neuromorphic computing.

References

- [1] Mario Lanza et al. *Advanced Electronic Materials*, 1800143 (2018).
- [2] Na Xiao et al. *Advanced Functional Materials*, 27, 1700384 (2017).
- [3] Kaichen Zhu et al. *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces*, 11, 37999-38005, 2019.
- [4] Xu Jing et al. *2D Materials*, 6(3), 035021, 2019.
- [5] Yuanyuan Shi et al. *Nature Electronics* 1, 458–465 (2018).
- [6] Fei Hui et al. *2D Materials*, 5, 031011 (2018).
- [7] Fei Hui et al. *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* 9 (46), 39895-39900 (2017).
- [8] Lanlan Jiang et al. *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* 9 (45), 39758-39770 (2017).
- [9] Chengbin Pan et al. *2D Materials*, 4, 025099 (2017).
- [10] Shaochuan Chen et al. *Nature Electronics* 3 (10), 638-645
- [11] Mario Lanza et al. *Nature Communications*, 11, 5689, 2020.
- [12] Yury Illarionov et al. *Nature Communications*, 11, 3385, 2020.
- [13] Bin Yuan et al. *Advanced Electronic Materials*, 6 (12), 1900115, 2019.
- [14] Fei Hui et al. *Nature Electronics*, 2, 221-229, 2019.
- [15] Fei Hui et al. *Advanced Functional Materials*, 30 (18), 1902776, 2019
- [16] Mario Lanza, "Conductive Atomic Force Microscopy: Applications in Nanomaterials", Publisher: Wiley-VCH, Book, ISBN: 978-3-527-34091-0, August 2017.