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über

Liquid Borne Phase Change Nanomaterials

Abstract:

The demand for data storage and data processing is increasing exponentially and is projected to reach approximately 175 zettabytes (1.75×10^{11} terabytes) in 2025. The rapid development of deep learning neural networks and large language models in everyday applications fuels the superexponential demand for data processing, driving the need for alternative memory solutions. Phase-change memory (PCM) is among the most mature emerging memory technologies, offering faster read and write times, non-volatility at elevated temperatures, and multibit analog-type data storage potential.

In this presentation, we leverage the benefits of liquid-based synthesis to access phase-change memory materials in the form of colloidally-stable nanoparticles or molecular inks. We report several approaches, which enable all phase change materials to be prepared in the liquid. For example, our amide-promoted synthesis unlocks a wide library of ternary M-Ge-Te colloids (where M is e.g., Sn, Bi, Pb, Co, Ag, Sb or Cu). [1,2] Nanoscale amalgamation reaction allows reaching the non-equilibrium Sb-rich bimetallic compositions. [3] Finally, thiol-amide co-solvent method brings ternary M-Sb-Te materials to the liquid phase, including classical Ge-Sb-Te and highly performing Sc-Sb-Te phase-change materials. [4] Our solution-based engineering approach offers a generalizable platform for materials development and their rational choice through the studies of structure and dynamics of liquid-borne phase change nanomaterials. [5] For phase-change applications, we enable simpler fabrication and geometrical adaptability of liquid-phase processing, including the infilling of nanoscale vias and the deposition of films on flexible substrates. [1,4] Finally, we demonstrate cyclable and non-volatile prototype memory devices, achieving performance indicators, such as resistance contrast and low reset energy, on par with state-of-the-art sputtered PCM devices. [4]

References:

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