

Magnetic Spin Devices: 7 Years From Lab To Product

Jim Daughton, NVE Corporation

Symposium X, MRS 2004 Fall Meeting

Boston, MA

December 1, 2004

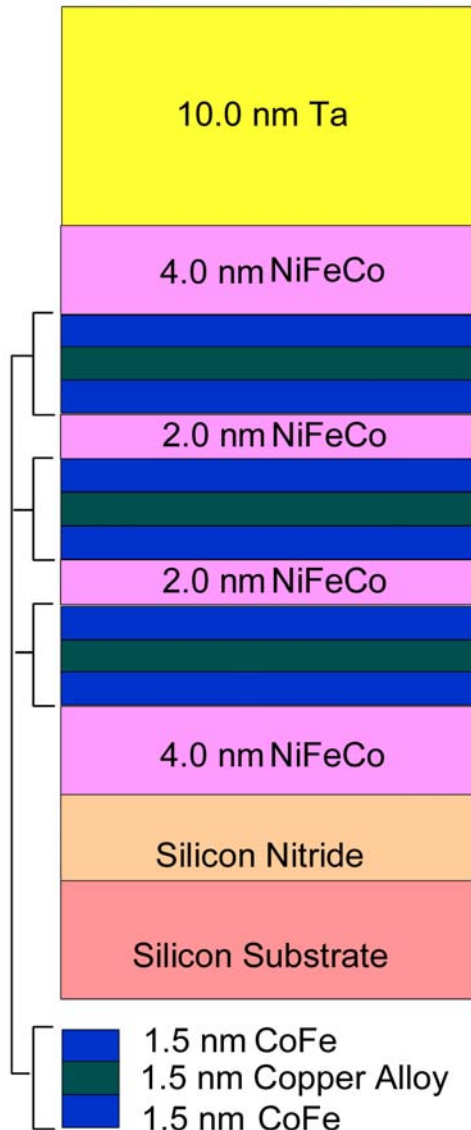
Outline of Presentation

- “Early Discoveries” - 1988 to 1995
- Resulting Products – Potential Products
- “New Discoveries” - 1996-2004
- Future Products

Giant Magnetoresistance (1988)

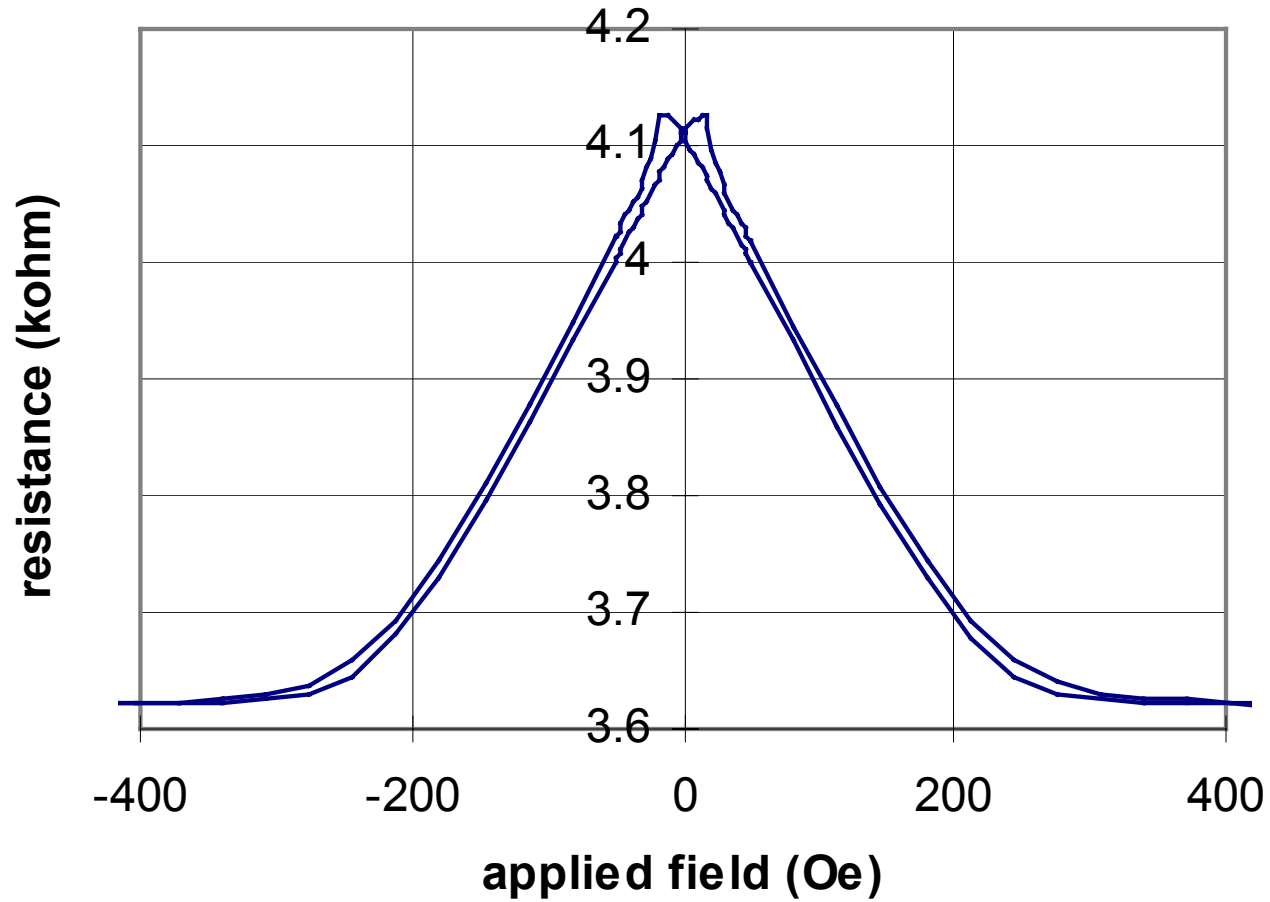
- **Simultaneous Discovery**
 - Fert (France)
 - Grunberg (Germany)
 - Multi-Layer Devices
 - Ferromagnetic Materials
- **Previous Magnetoresistance Materials**
 - Anisotropic Magnetoresistance
 - ~ 2% Magnetoresistance R.T. Thin Films
 - Current Direction
- **Much Higher Magnetoresistance Observed**

NVE GMR Multilayer Cross-Section



- Magnetic Layers AF Coupled
- Antiparallel - High Resistance
- Magnetic Field Overcomes Coupling
- Parallel - Low Resistance

Typical Characteristic

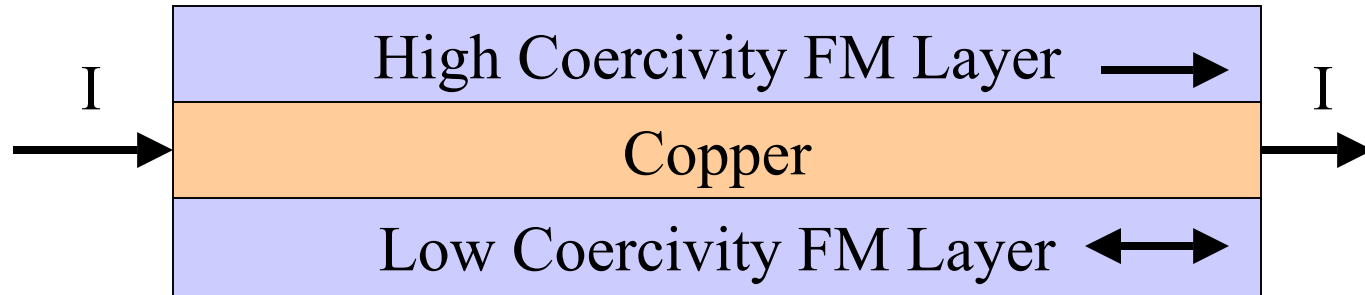


New Outlook For Magnetoresistance

- **Conduction Electrons In FM's - Polarized**
 - Same Direction - “Spin Up”
 - Opposite Direction to M - “Spin Down”
- **“Spin Up” Electrons - A Longer MFP**
- **“Spin Down” Electrons - Shorter MFP**

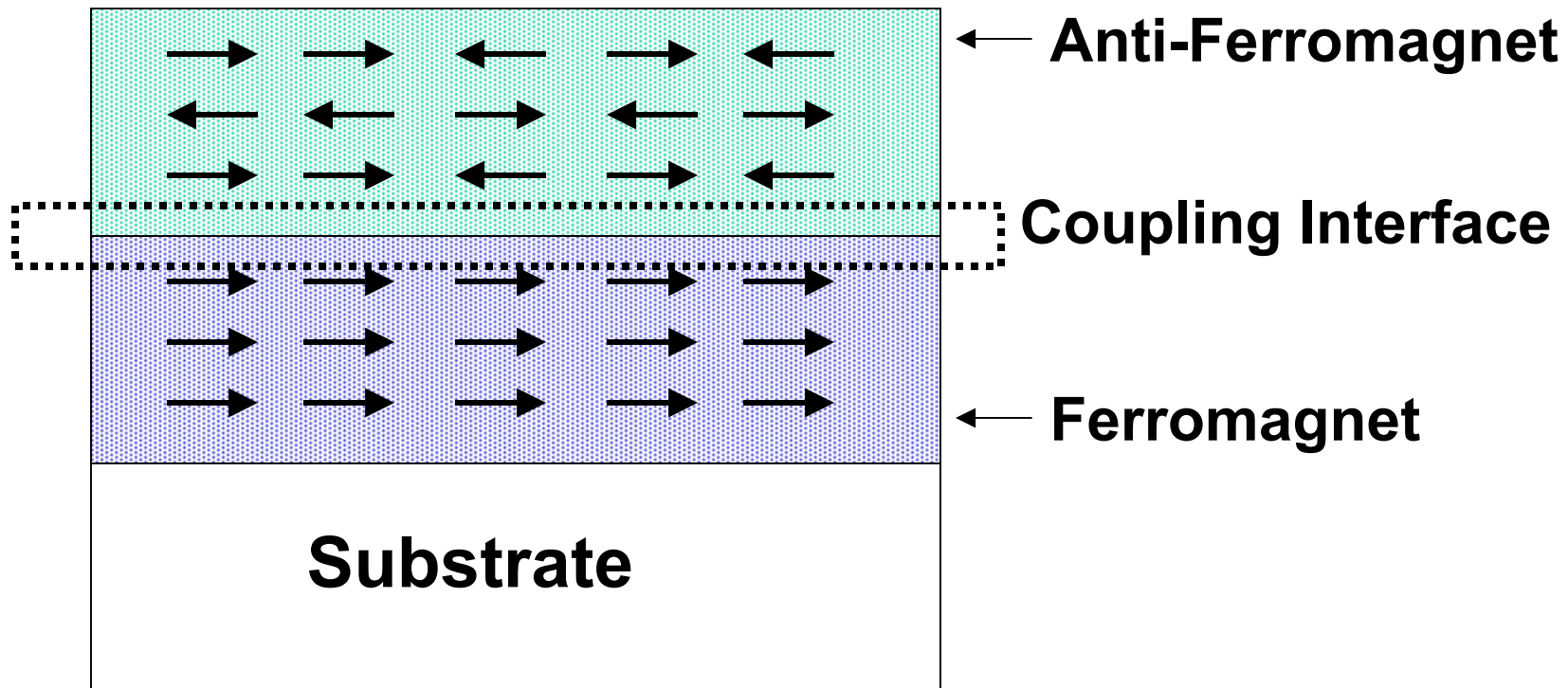
**Conduction Between Ferromagnetic Bodies
Depends On How They Are Magnetized.**

Spin Valve (1990)



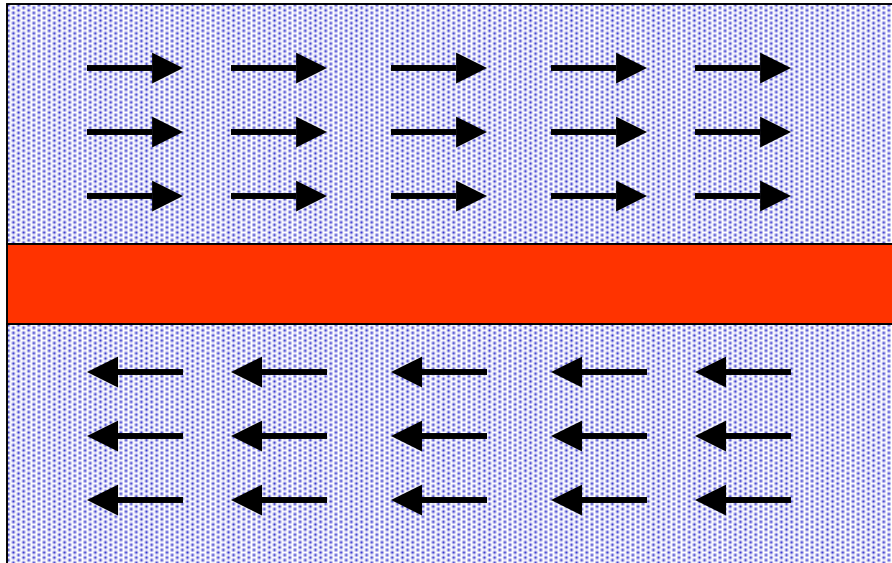
- Antiparallel M's - Higher Resistance
- Parallel M's - Lower Resistance
- Magnetoresistance ~ 6% Initially
- Easy to Switch "Soft" Layer

Pinning With An Anti-Ferromagnet



- Cool To Below Neel Temperature In A Field
- Ferromagnet Can Be “Pinned” To High Fields

Synthetic Antiferromagnet (SAF)



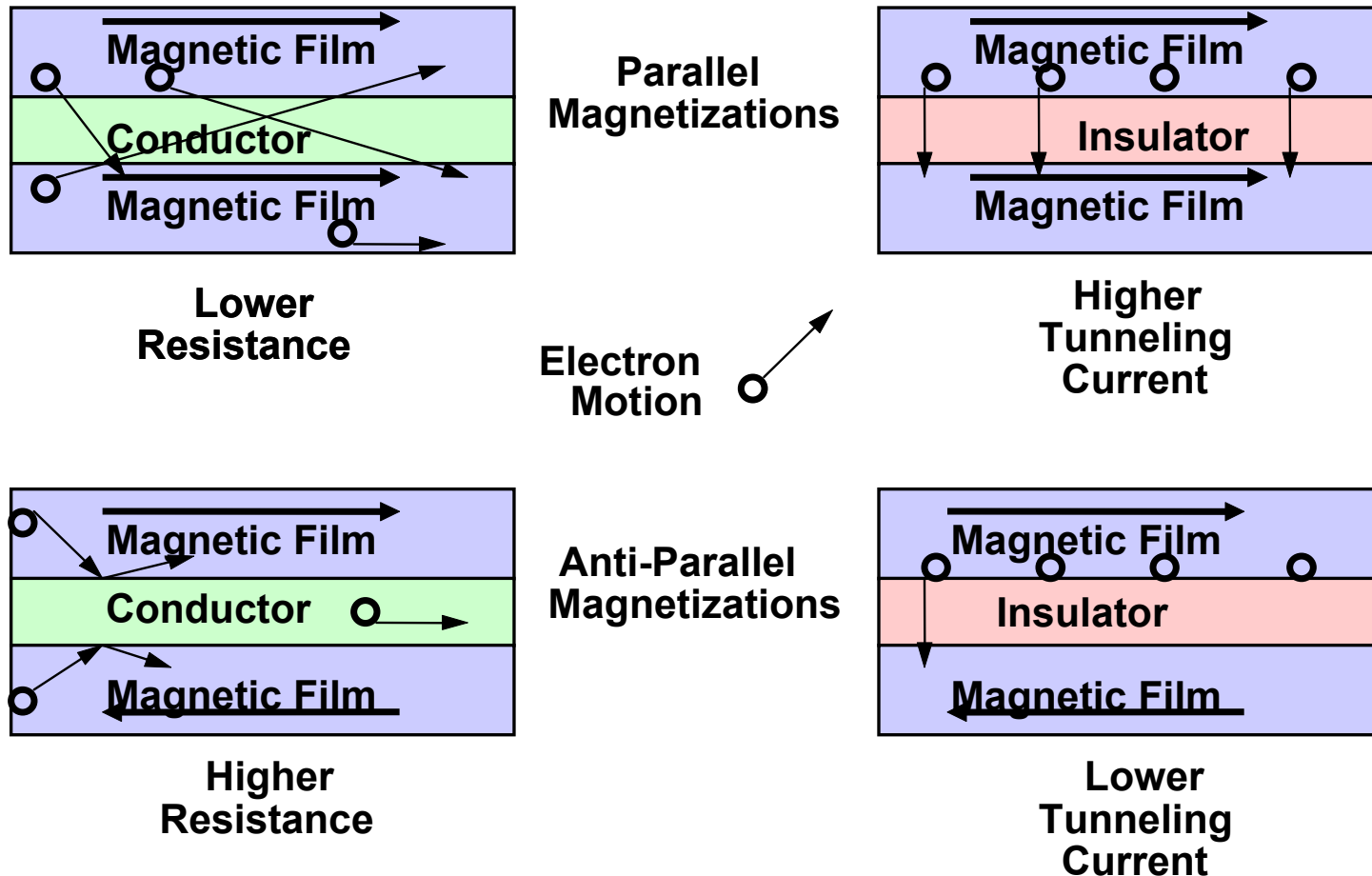
Ferromagnet

6-10 Å Ruthenium

Ferromagnet

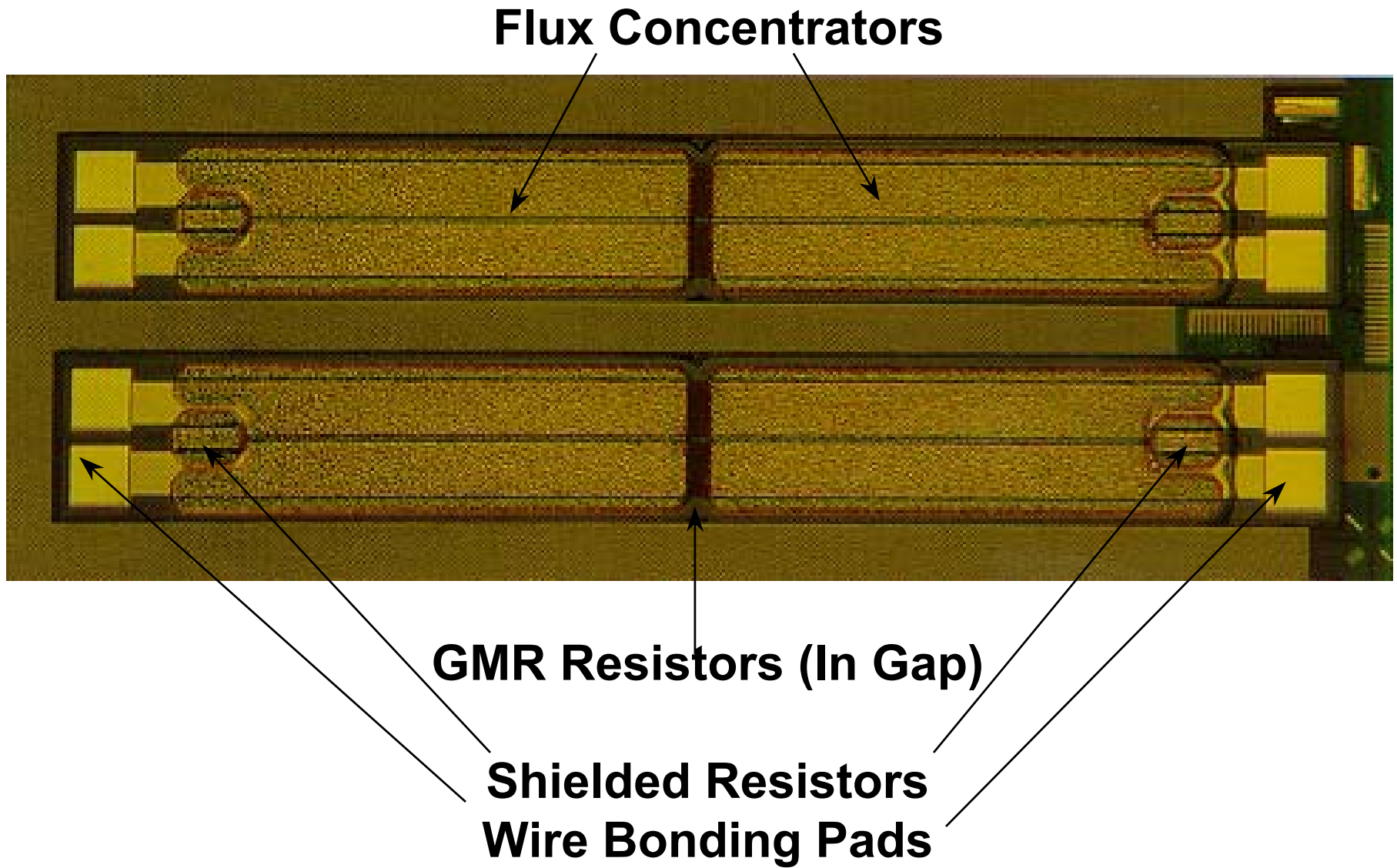
- Thin Inner Layer of Certain Materials (Ru)
- Very High Antiparallel Coupling (~ 2500 Oe)
- Pin One FM Layer - Really Pinned M's

Tunneling Magnetoresistance (1995)

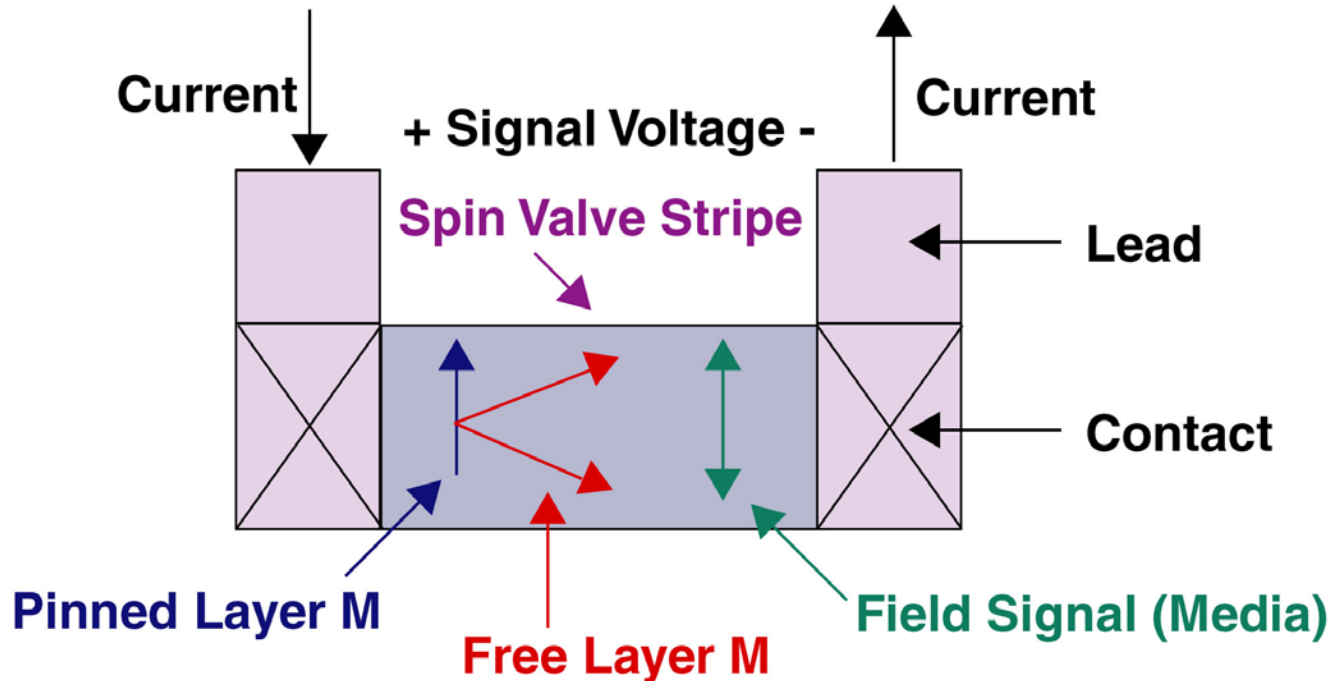


- Practical Devices - Moodera, Miyazaki
- Much Higher Magneto-Resistance

GMR Bridge Sensor (Two Shown) - 1995

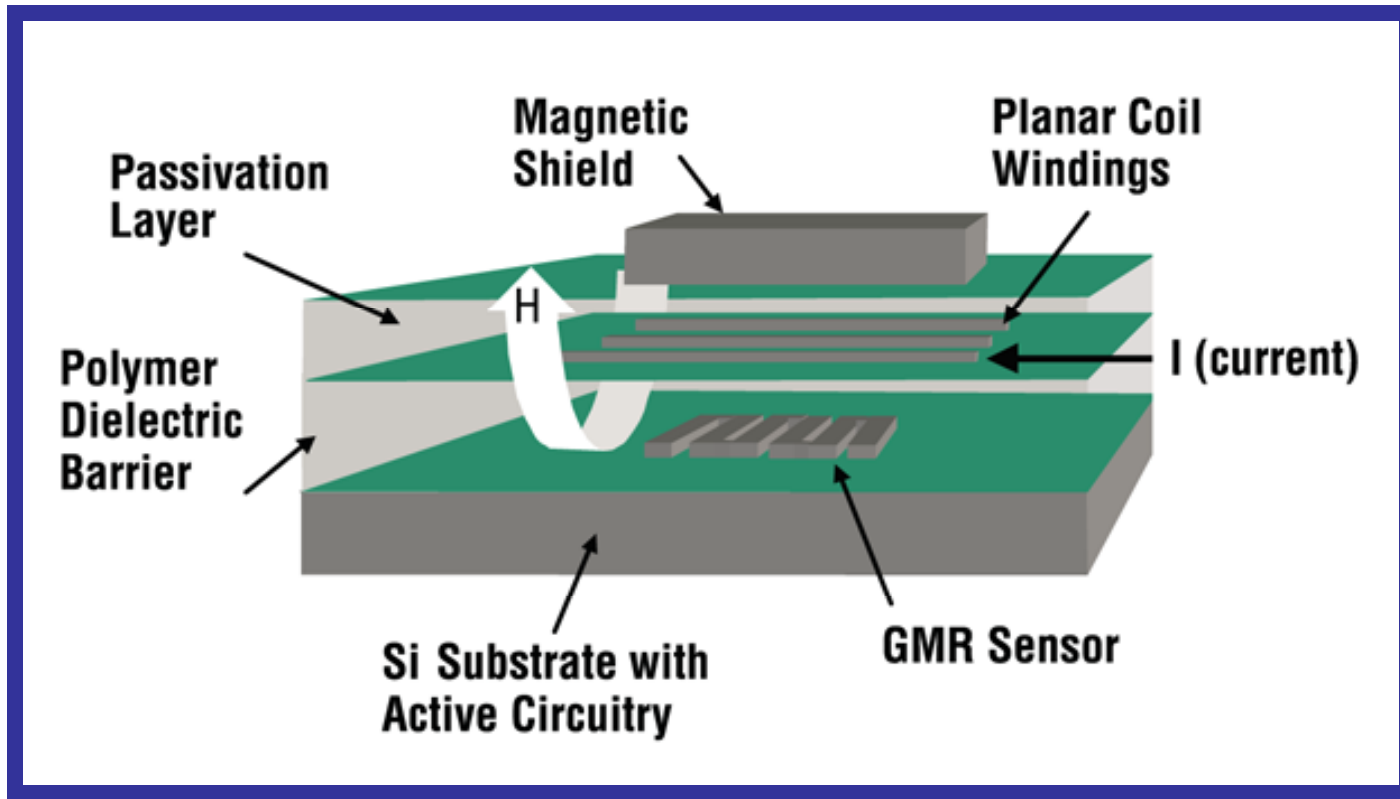


GMR Read Heads (1996)



- **Most Commercial Heads - Tsang et al (IBM, 1994)**
 - Spin Valves - Pinned and Soft Layer
 - Pinned Layer Magnetization Across Stripe
 - Senses Vertical Fields
- **New Additions - Pinned SAF and NOL**

GMR Isolators (1998)

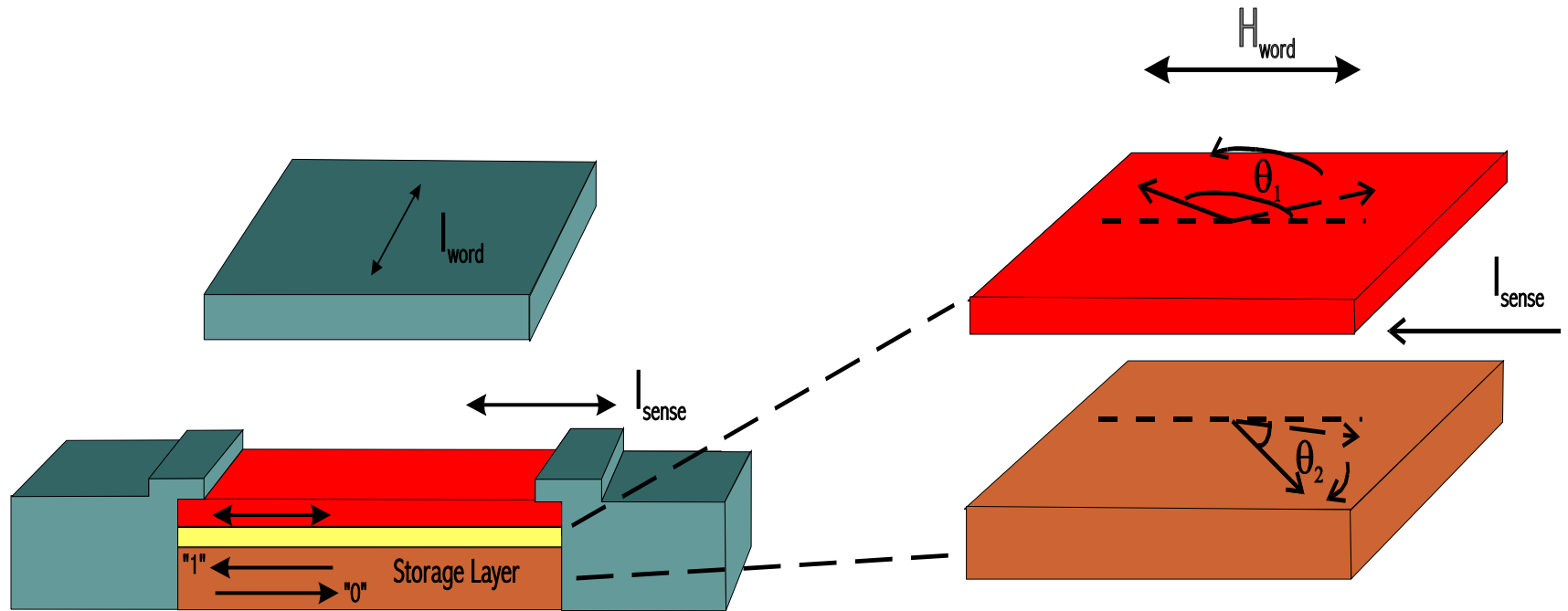


- Spin Valve Sensor
- Used For Ground Isolation

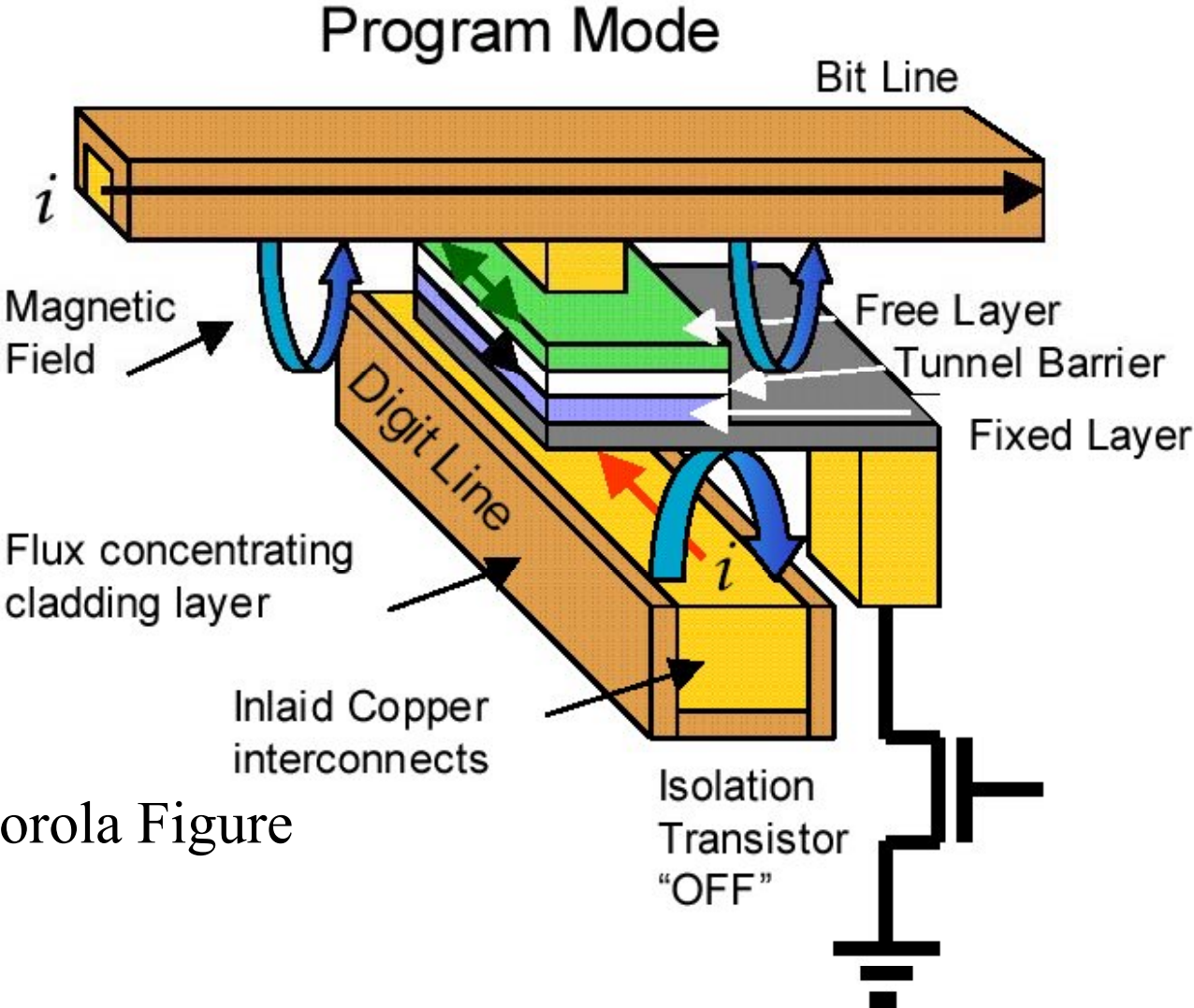
MRAM Concept

- **Magnetic Hysteresis For Data Storage**
 - Material Properties - Anisotropy, Coercivity
 - Shape
- **Magnetoresistance of Storage Element - Readout**
- **Magnetic Elements on Integrated Circuit**
- **Advantages**
 - Doesn't Wear Out With Writing (Unlike Flash)
 - Nonvolatile (Unlike SRAM or DRAM)
 - Writes Fast (Unlike Flash)

GMR MRAM Pseudo-Spin Valve



TMR MRAM



Motorola Figure

MRAM Products (2004?)

- **Many Developers - Two Near Products**
- **Motorola (Freescale)**
 - Samples 2003
 - Limited Production Y/E 2004 or 2005
 - 4 Mbit Capacity
- **Cypress Semiconductor**
 - Samples - Early 2005
 - 256K bit Capacity

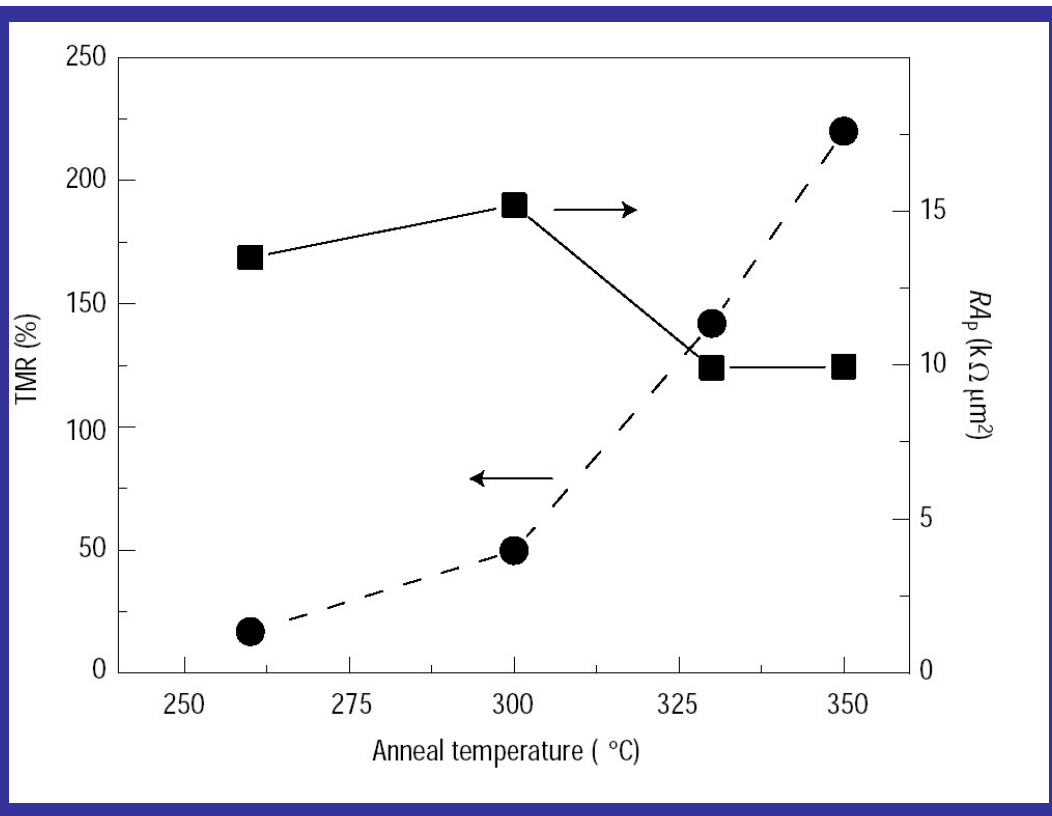
MRAM Scaling Challenge

- **Road Map Projections**

Year	2003	2005	2007	2010
Lithography (μm)	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.05
Cell Size (μm^2)	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01
Capacity (bits)	1G	2G	4G	8G

- **Stability Requires $E_s/kT > \sim 50:1$**
- **Small Volume \rightarrow High Energy Density**
- **Write Currents Get Big (Conventional Designs)**
 - Transistors Are Big ($\sim 2 \times 5\text{mA}$)
 - Heating in Narrow Conductors

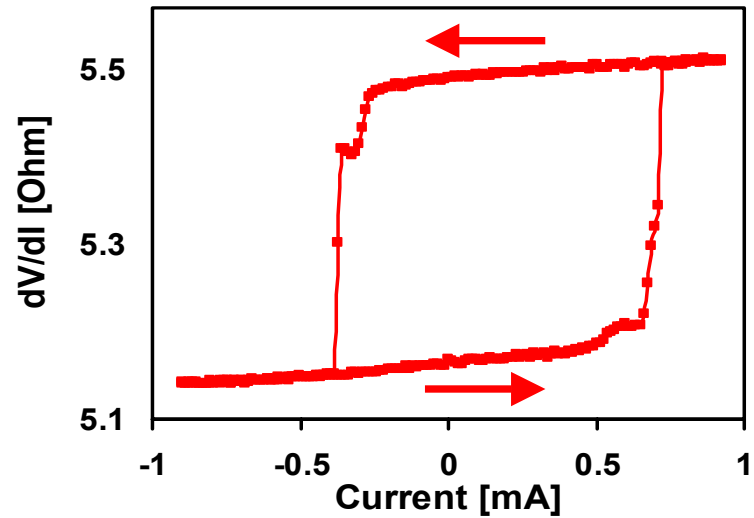
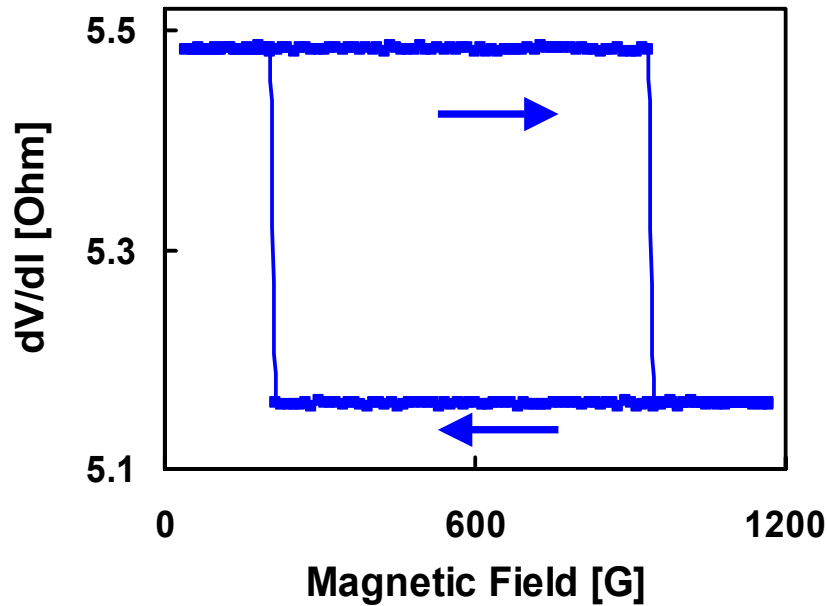
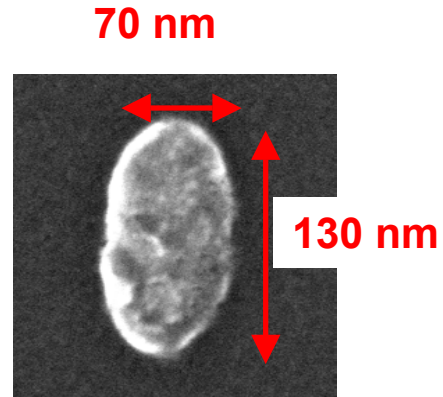
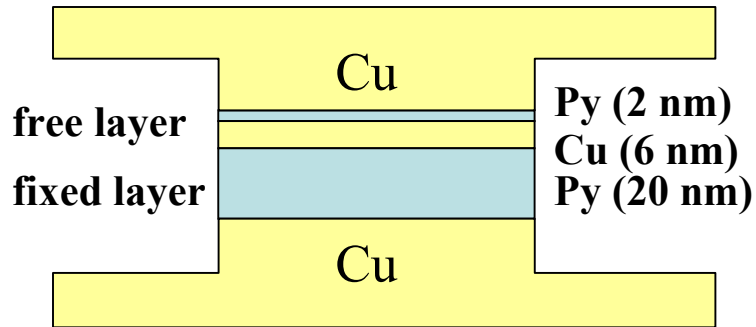
Still Higher TMR



Parkin et. al.,
Nature (2004)

- **Over 200%**
- **Challenges Understanding of TMR**
 - $2P_1P_2/1 - P_1P_2$
 - Believed P_1, P_2 Understood
 - Obviously Overconfident
- **Large On-Off Ratios Possible!!**

Spin Momentum Transfer (SMT)

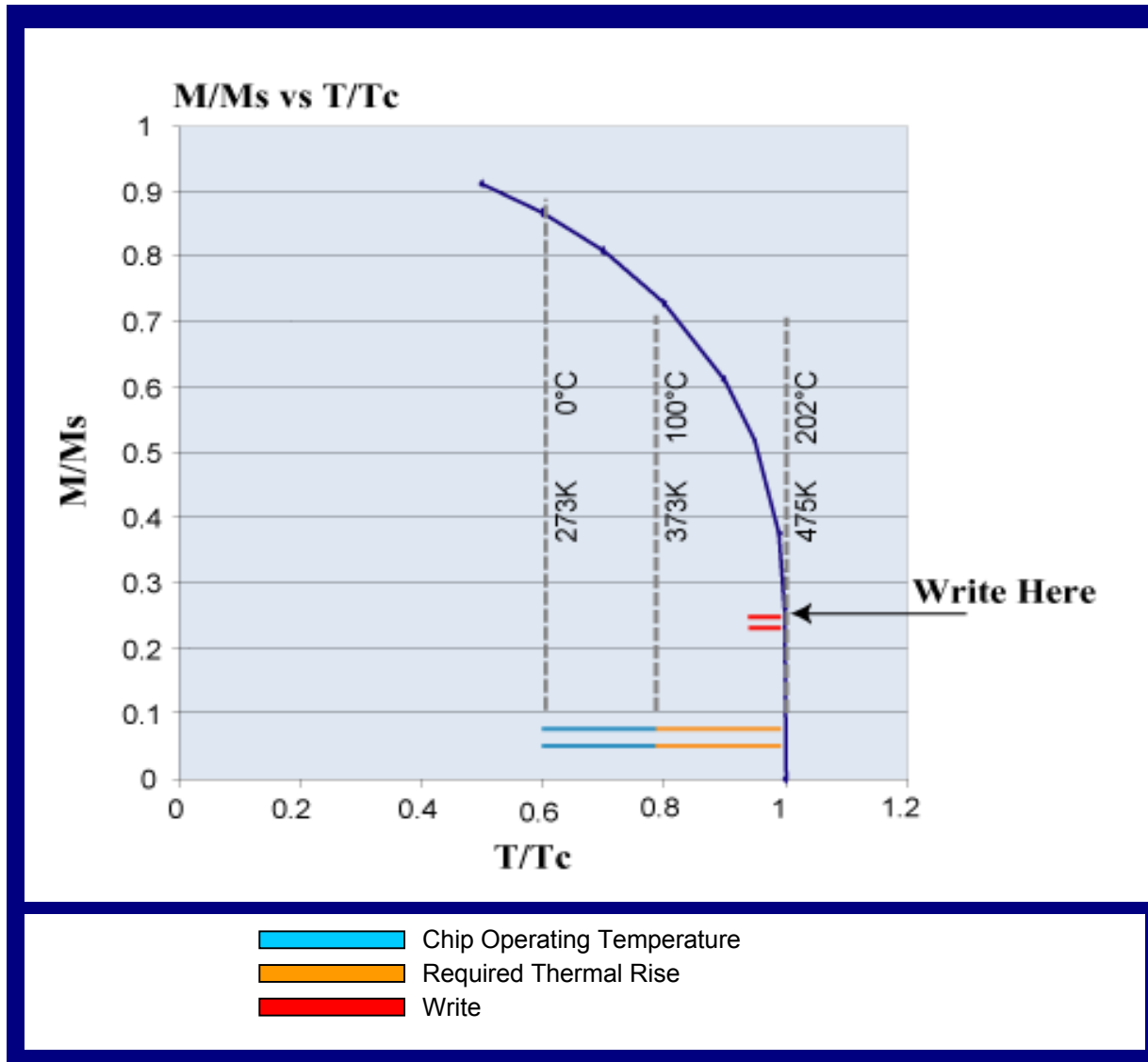


Bob Buhrman, Dan Ralph, et.al. Cornell

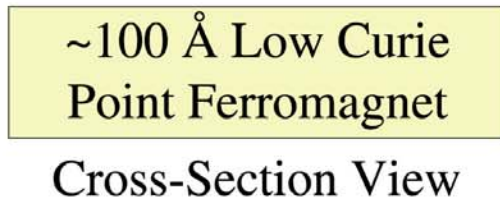
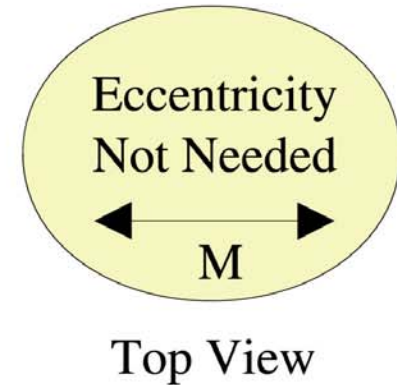
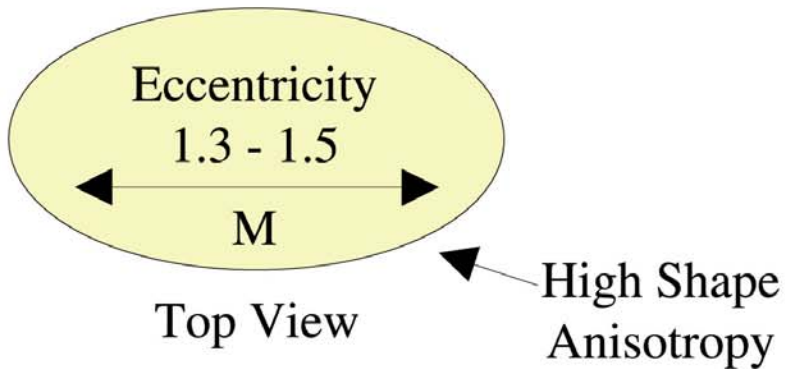
Spins in Semiconductors (SPINS)

- Ferromagnetic Semiconductors
- Light-Induced Spin
- LED Sensing
- Ferromagnetic Injection

Thermally Assisted MRAM

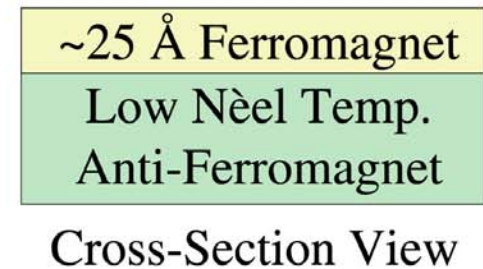


Two Methods For T-MRAM



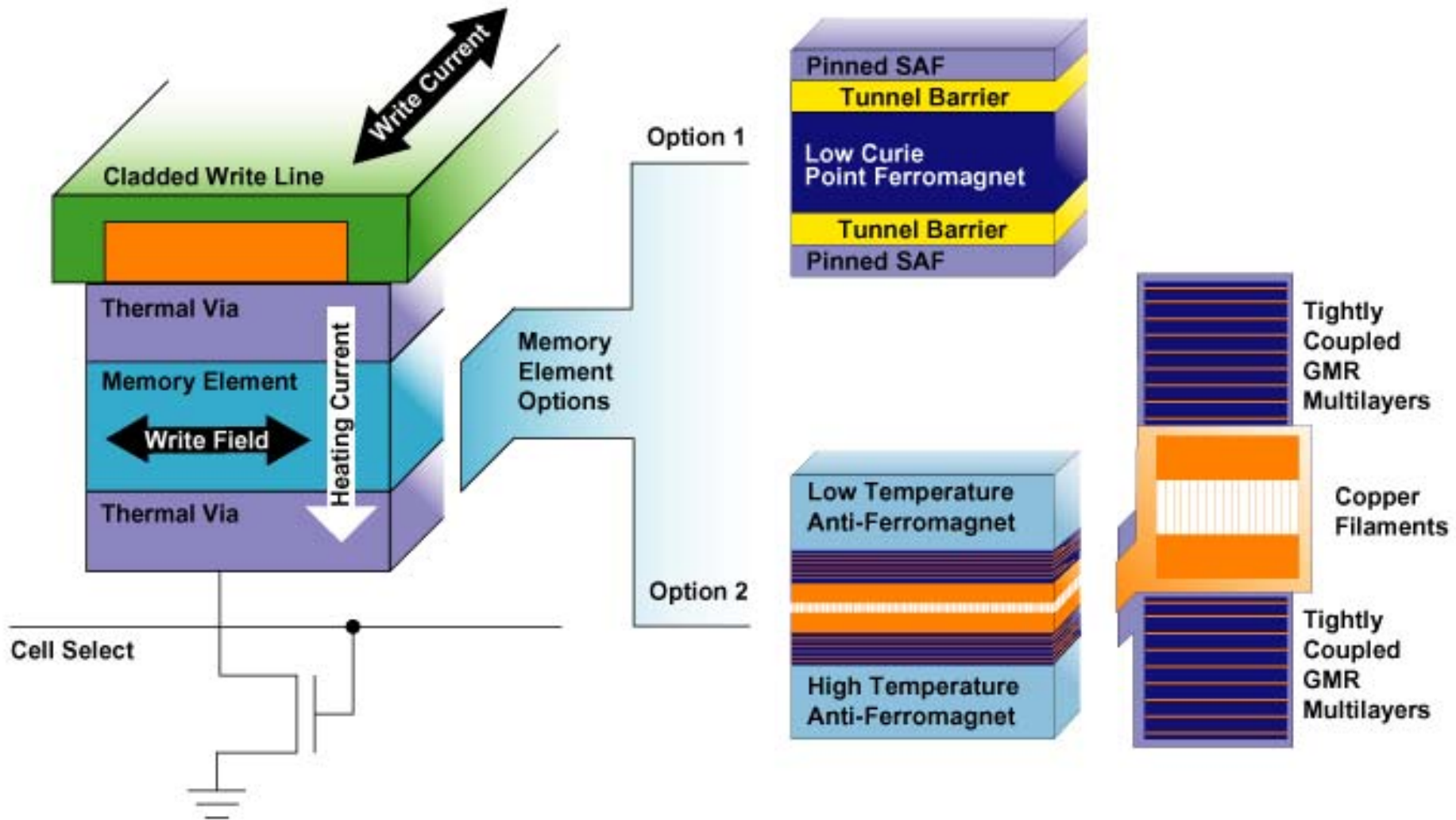
(b) Curie Point Storage

High Interfacial Coupling →

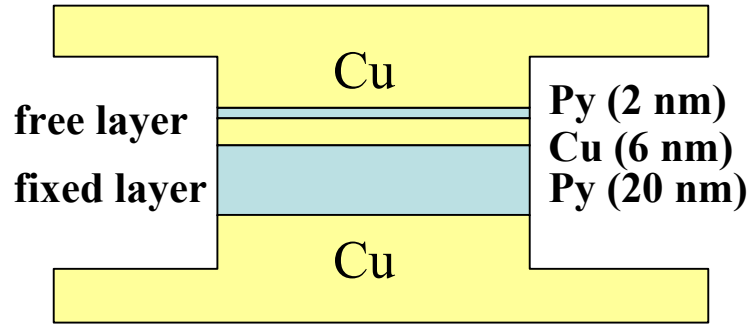


(a) Néel Point Storage

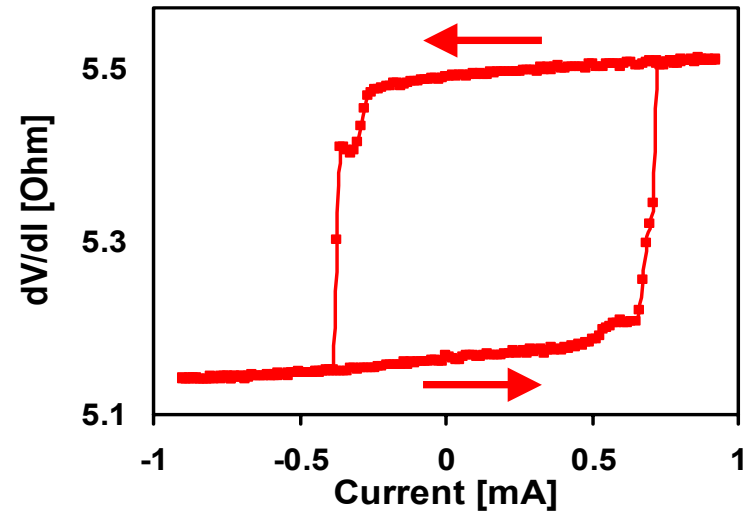
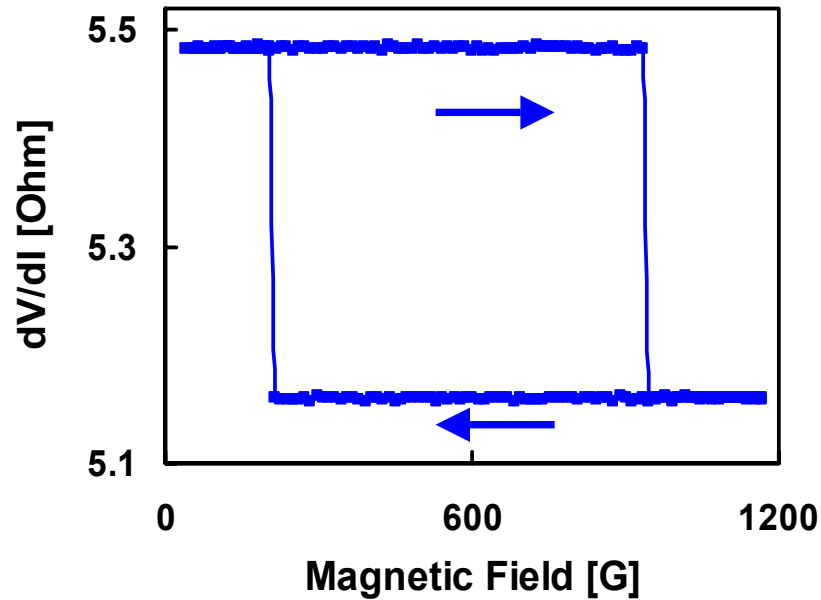
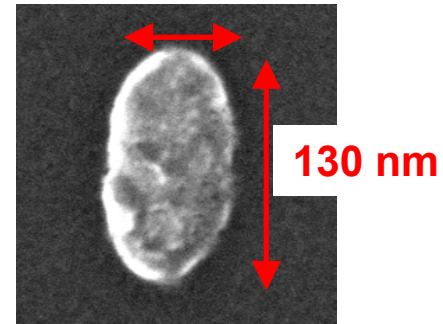
Possible Implementation



SMT Written MRAM

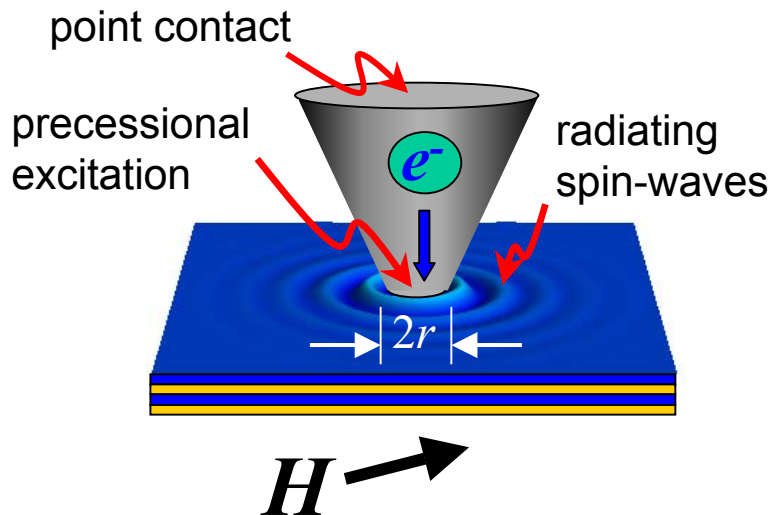
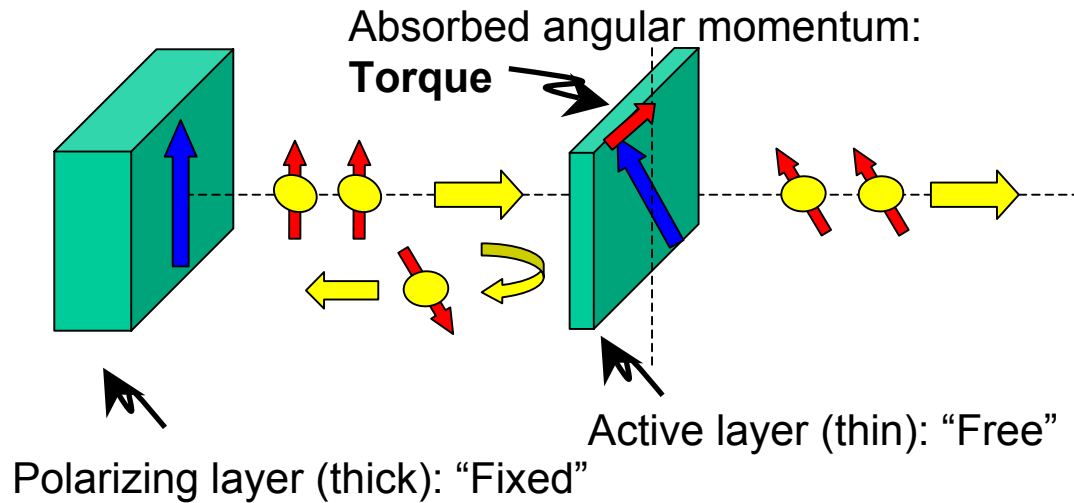


70 nm

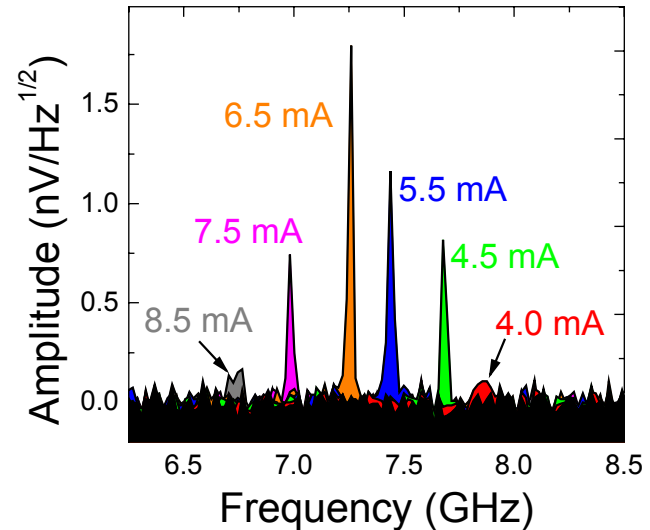


Bob Buhrman, Dan Ralph, et.al. Cornell

Spin Waves - Spin Transfer Oscillator



W. H. Rippard et al PRL **92**, 027201 (2004)



Future Products

- **High Density MRAM- Will Scale**
 - Thermally Assisted Writing
 - Spin Momentum Transfer
- **Magnetic Logic - High On/Off Ratio TMR**
- **SPINS Program (Spins In Semiconductors)**
 - Semiconductor/Light
 - Spin Transfer Oscillator
 - Magnetic Transistor- Storage