

Silicon Nano-transistors and Silicon Nanotechnology for High-Performance Logic Applications

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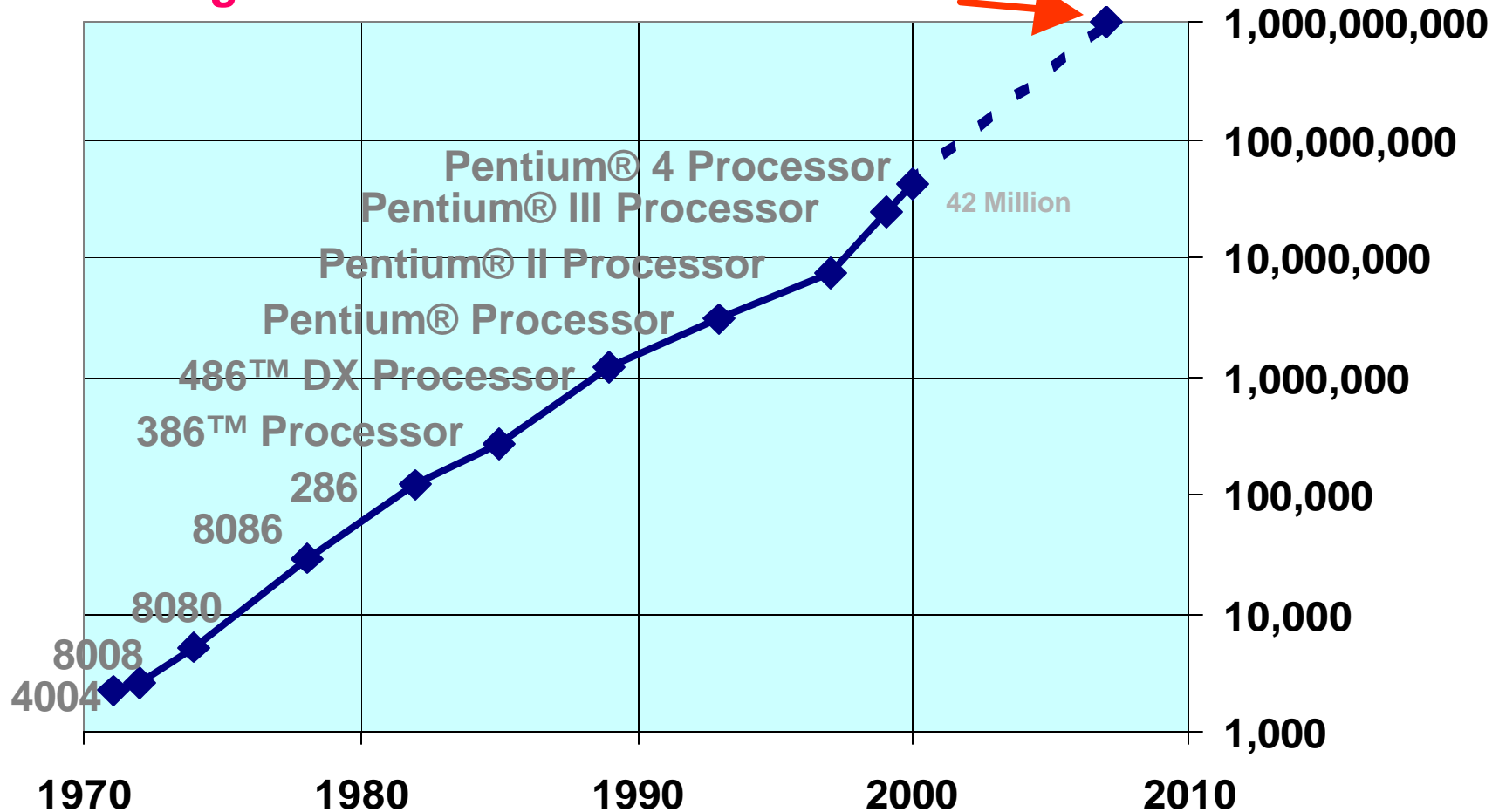
Content

- **Transistor scaling and Moore's law**
- **Silicon nano-transistors and new device architecture**
- **Examples of Silicon nano-technology**
- **Theoretical scaling limit for Si device**
- **Summary**

Moore's Law Continues...

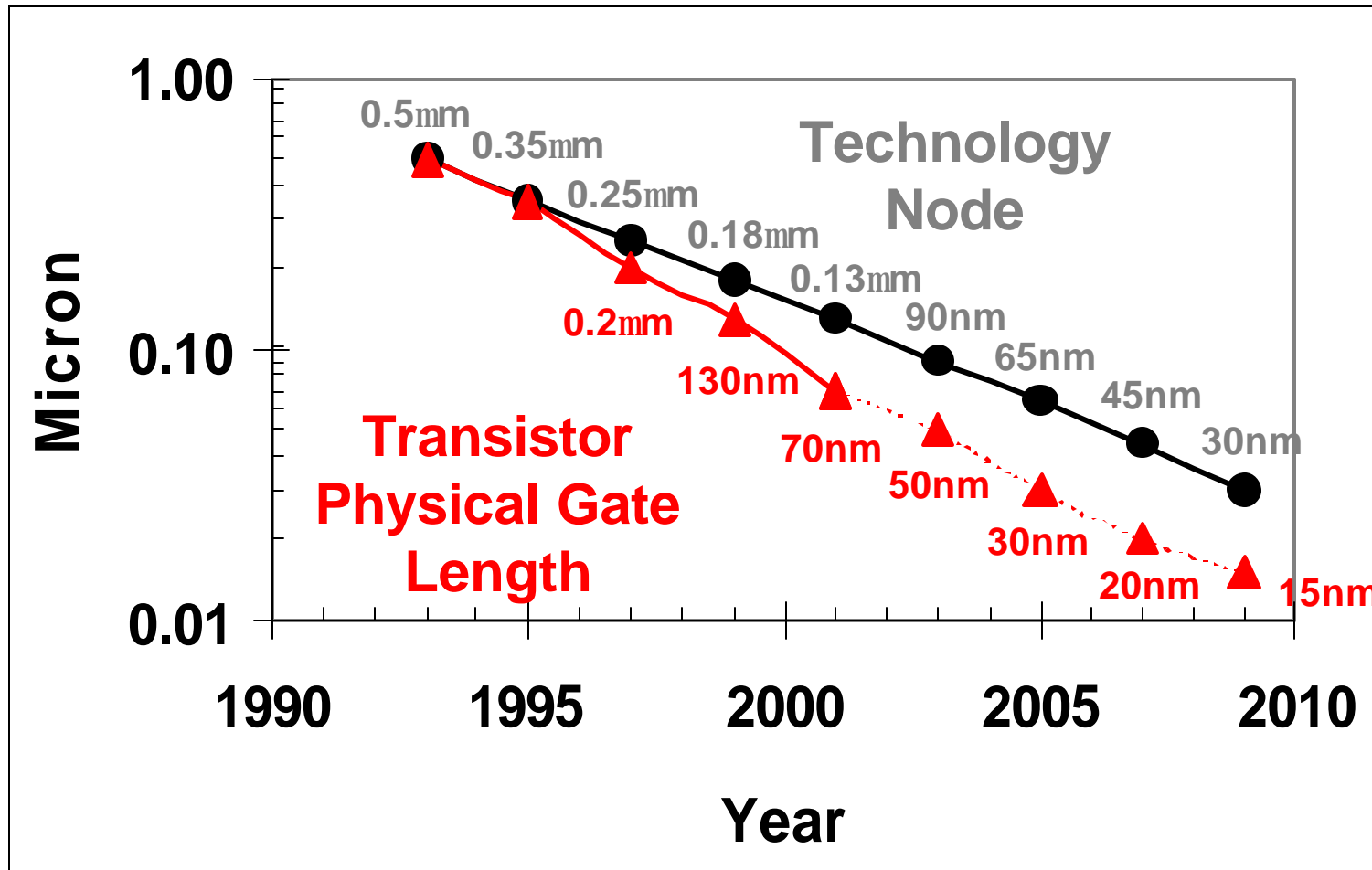
- Transistor # doubling every 2 years toward the 1 billion transistor microprocessor

Heading toward 1 billion transistors in 2007



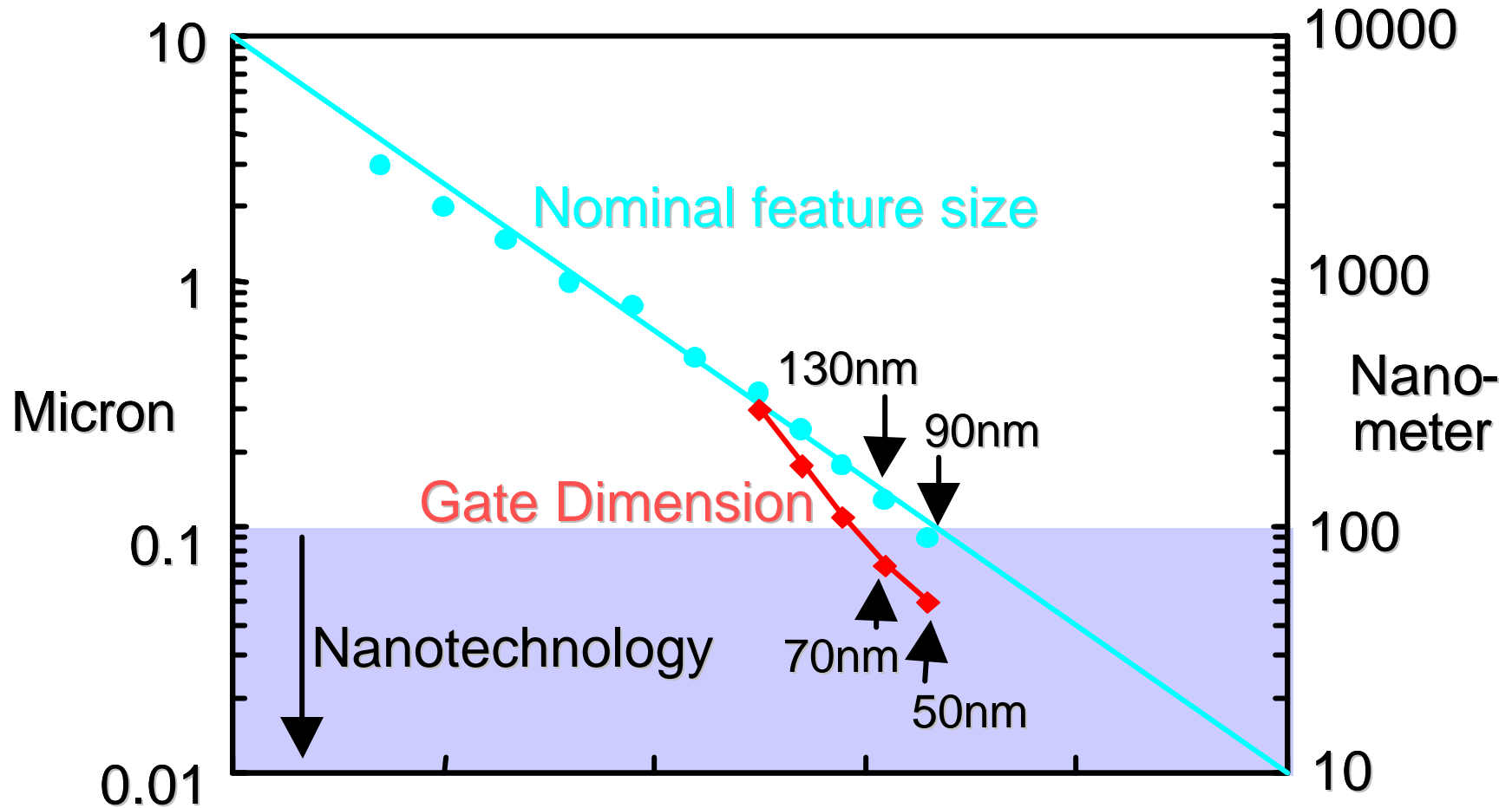
>220M transistors integrated into devices produced today

Transistor Physical Gate Length Requirement

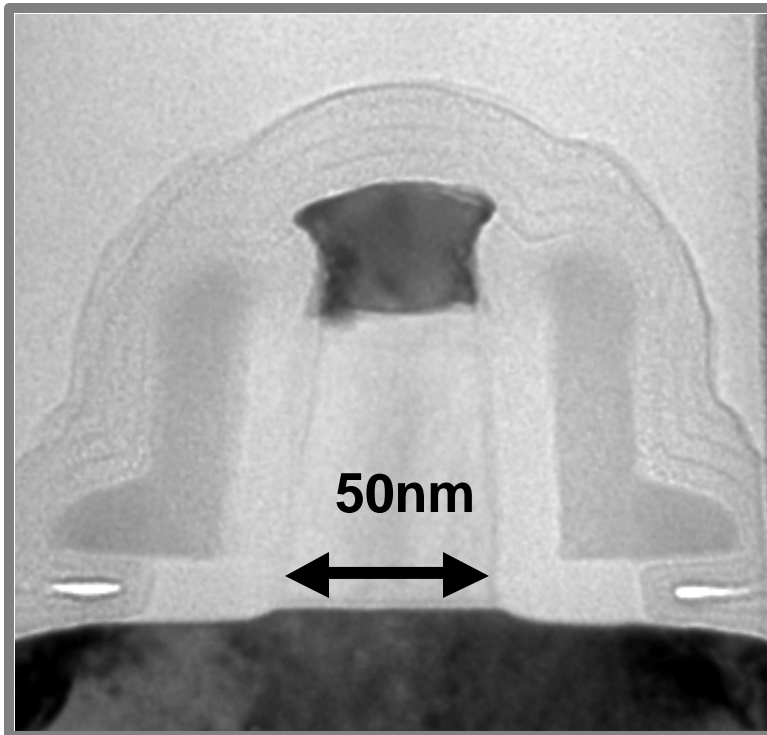


Transistor physical gate length will reach ~15nm before end of this decade, and ~10nm early next decade

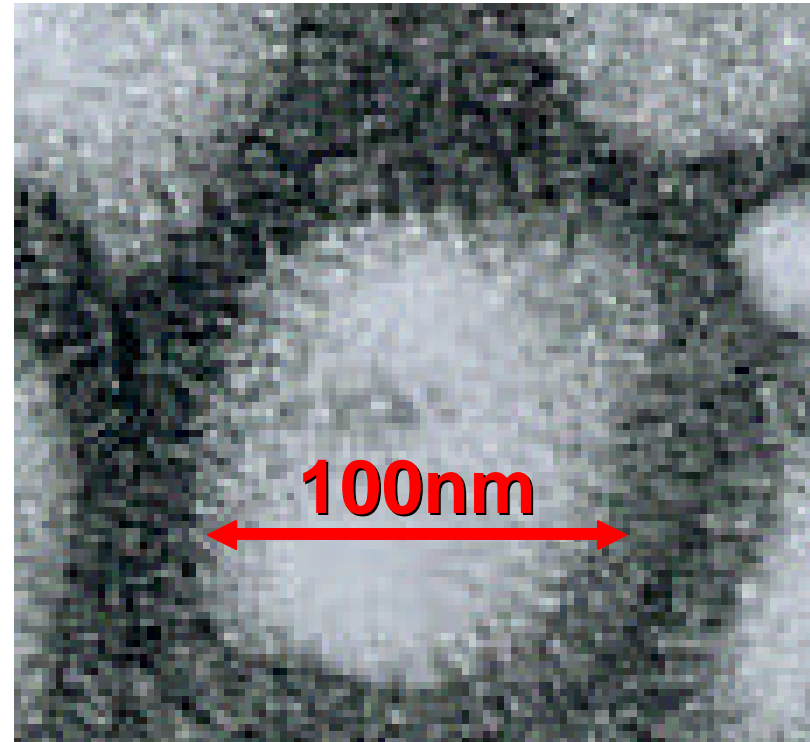
Silicon Nanotechnology has already been in production



Production Transistors Smaller Than Virus



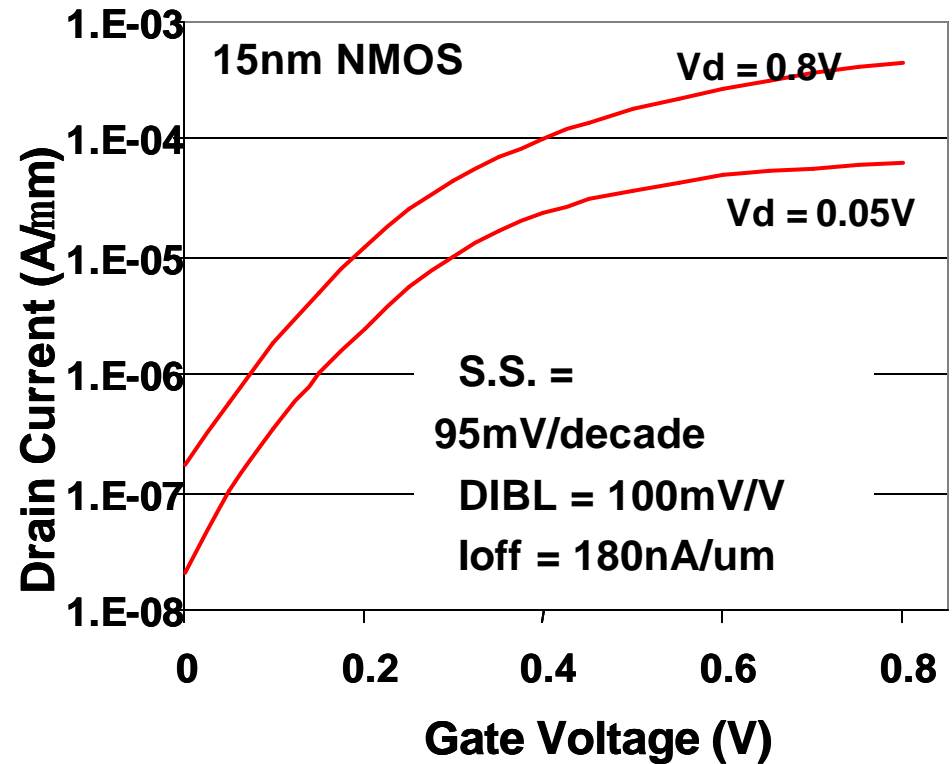
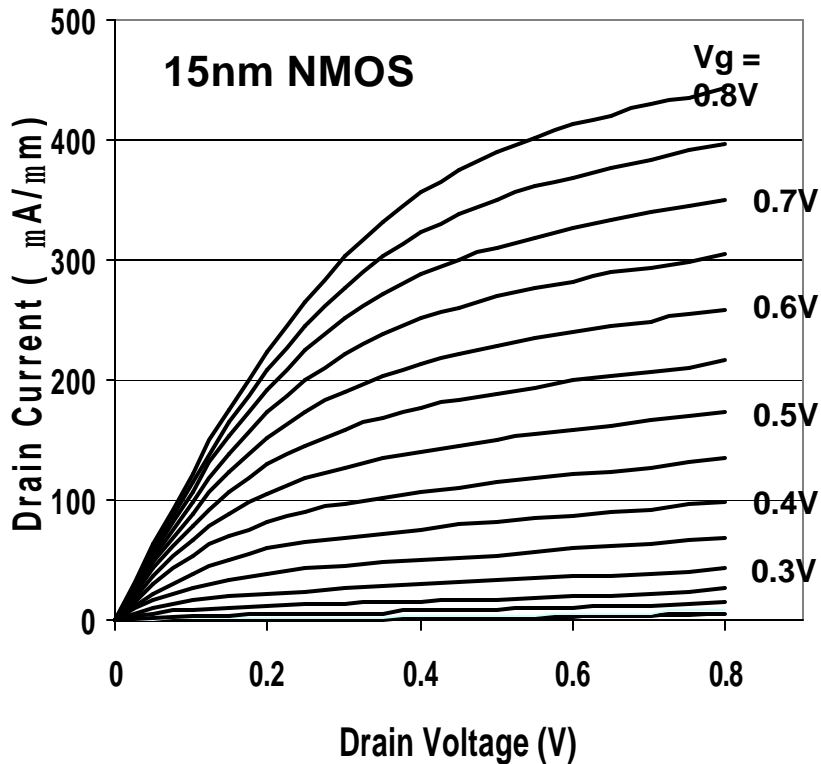
Si transistor in the 90nm logic technology node: currently in production



Influenza virus

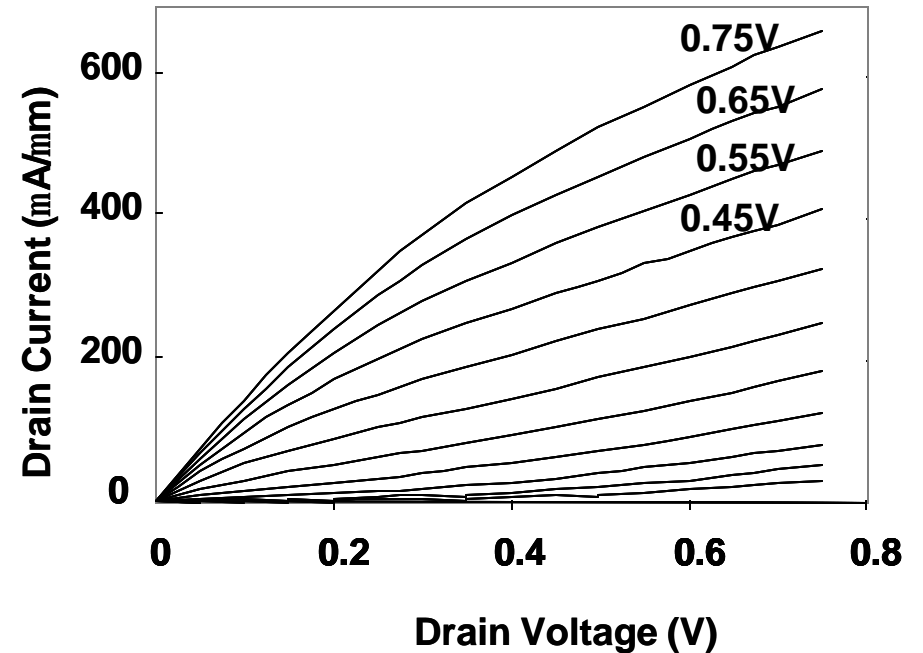
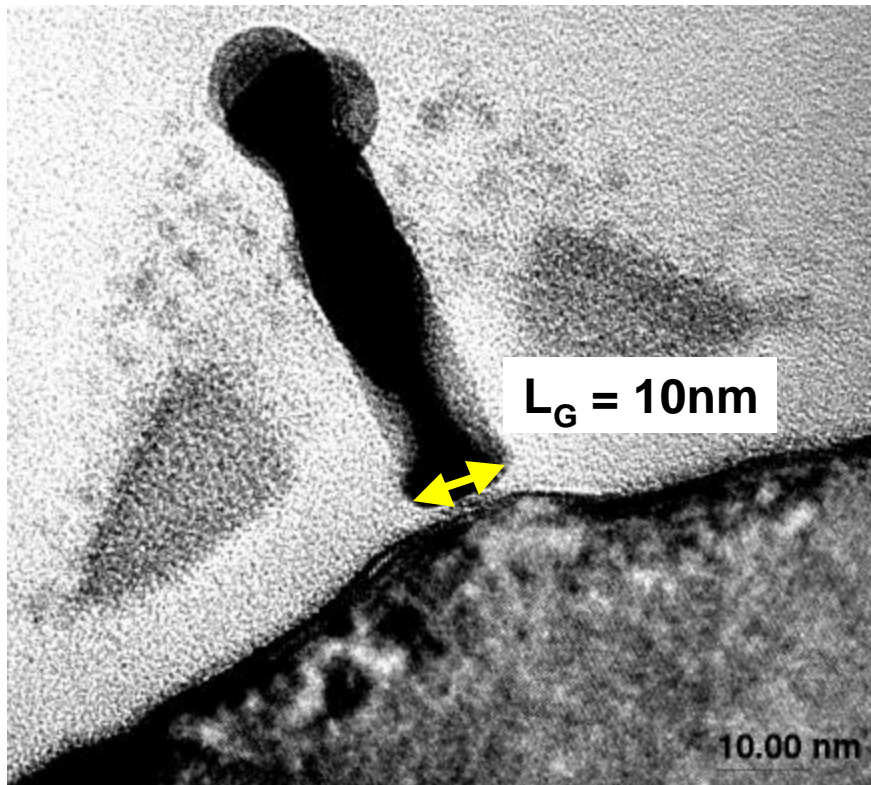
Source: CDC

Experimental 15nm Si Transistor



- **Well-controlled short channel characteristics**

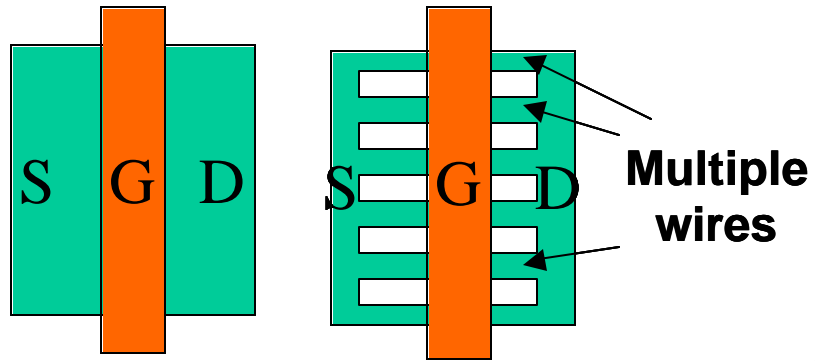
Experimental 10nm Si MOS Transistor



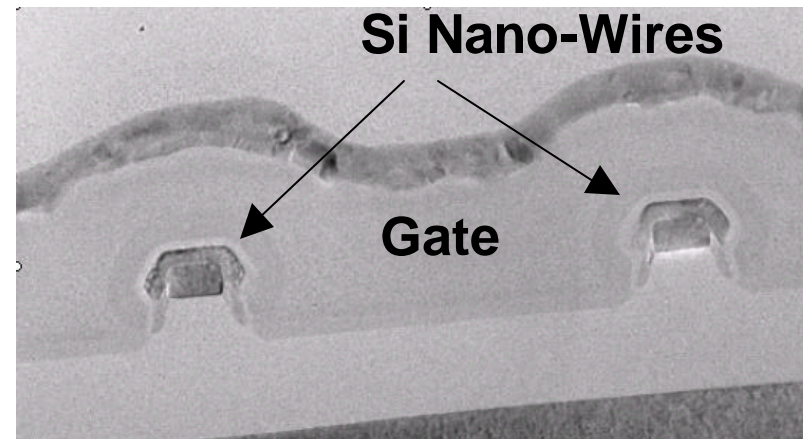
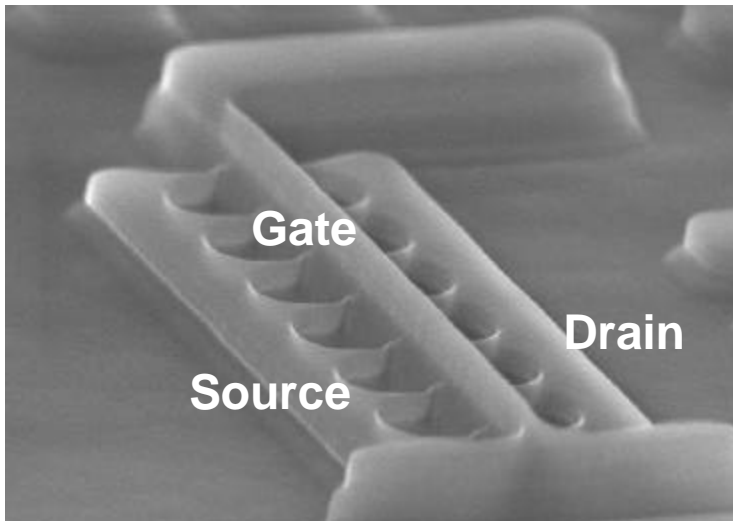
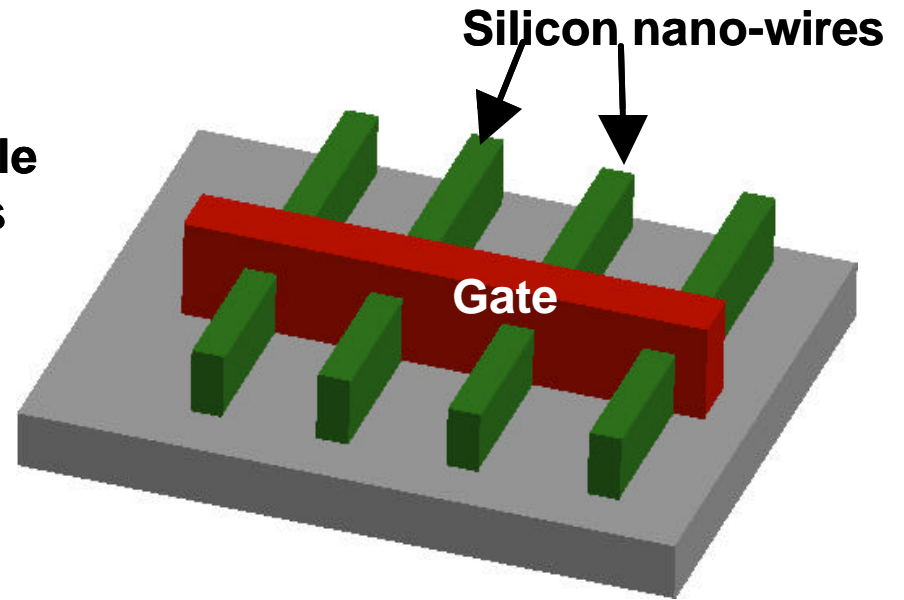
- **10nm transistor still behaves like a transistor !**

Robert Chau, Intel

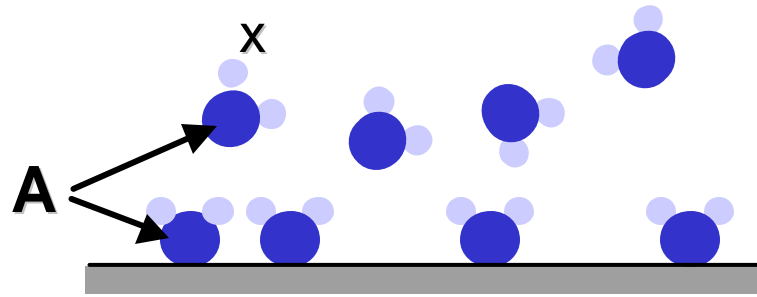
Nano-device Architecture



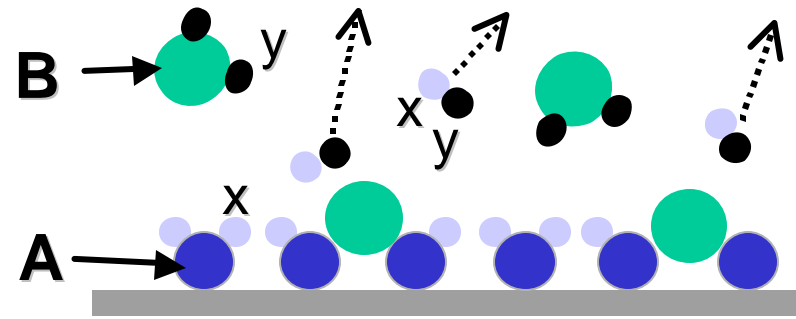
Total Drive Current =
 I_d per nanotube/nanowire x no. of tubes/wires



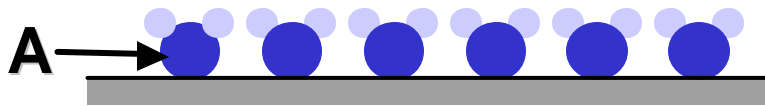
Nanotechnology Example: Crafting Thin Films with Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)



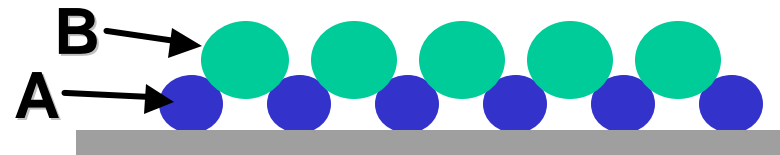
Step 1



Step 3



Step 2



Step 4

ALD: Today's nanotechnology for self-assembly by atomic layer

A Simple Theoretical Model to Predict Si Device Scaling Limit

- **Shannon-von Neumann-Landauer**

- $\text{Min } E_b = kT \ln 2 = 0.017 \text{eV (300K)}$

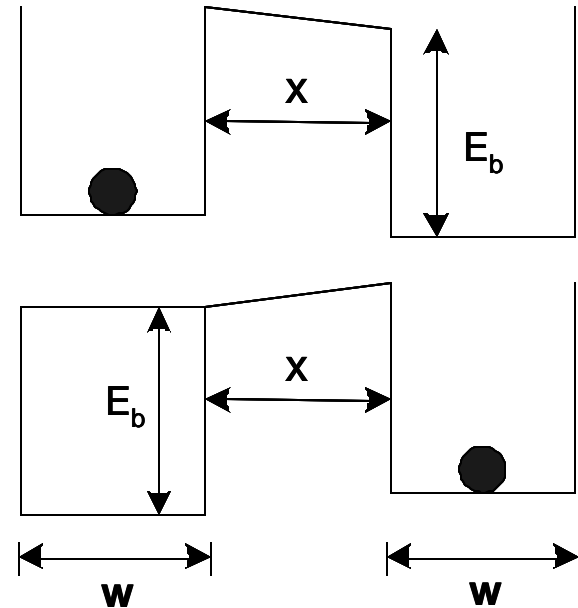
- **Heisenberg Uncertainty Principles**

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \hbar$$

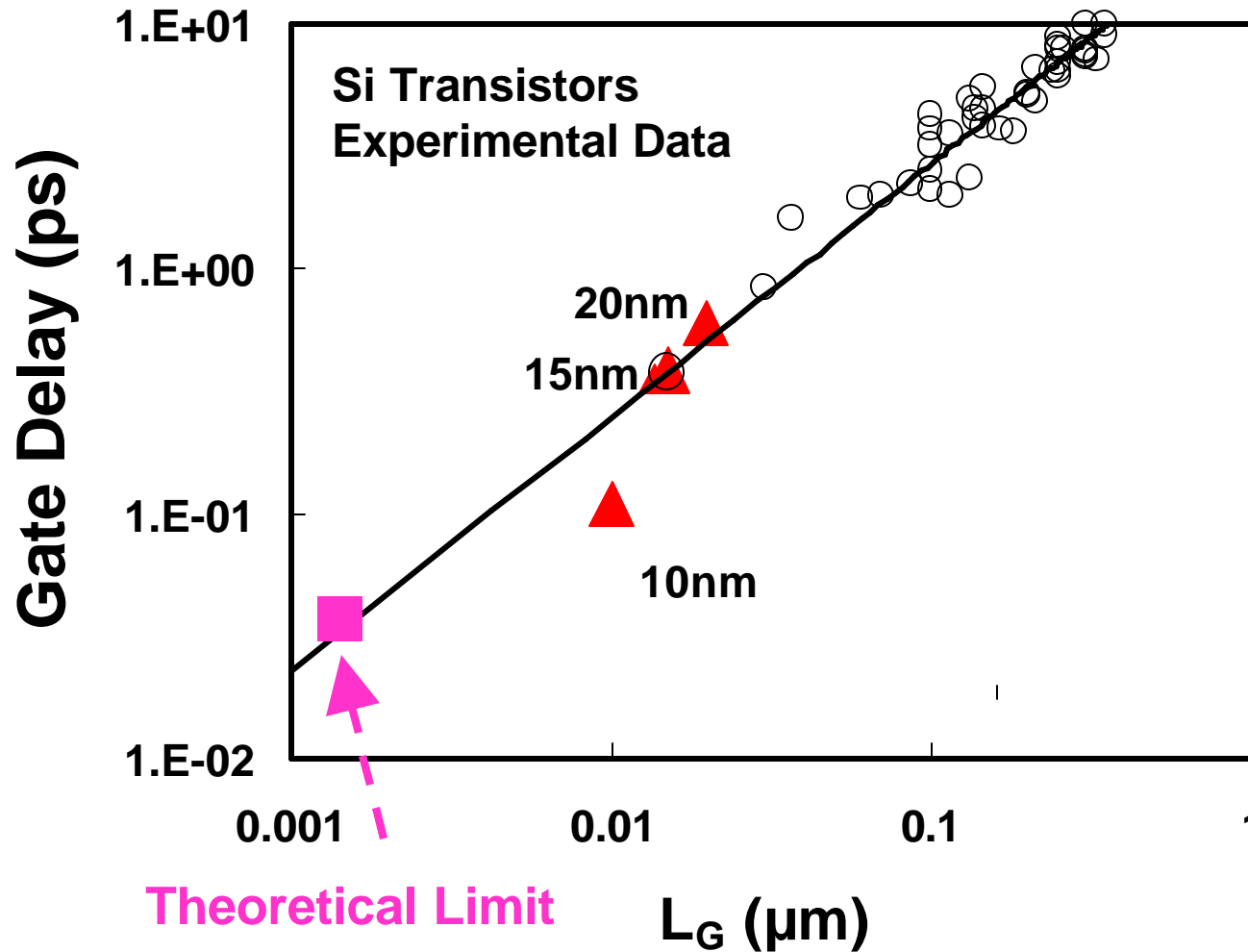
$$x_{\min} = \frac{\hbar}{\Delta p} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2m_e E_b}} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2m_e kT \ln 2}} = 1.5 \text{nm}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{\hbar}{\Delta E} = \frac{\hbar}{kT \ln 2} = 0.04 \text{ps}$$

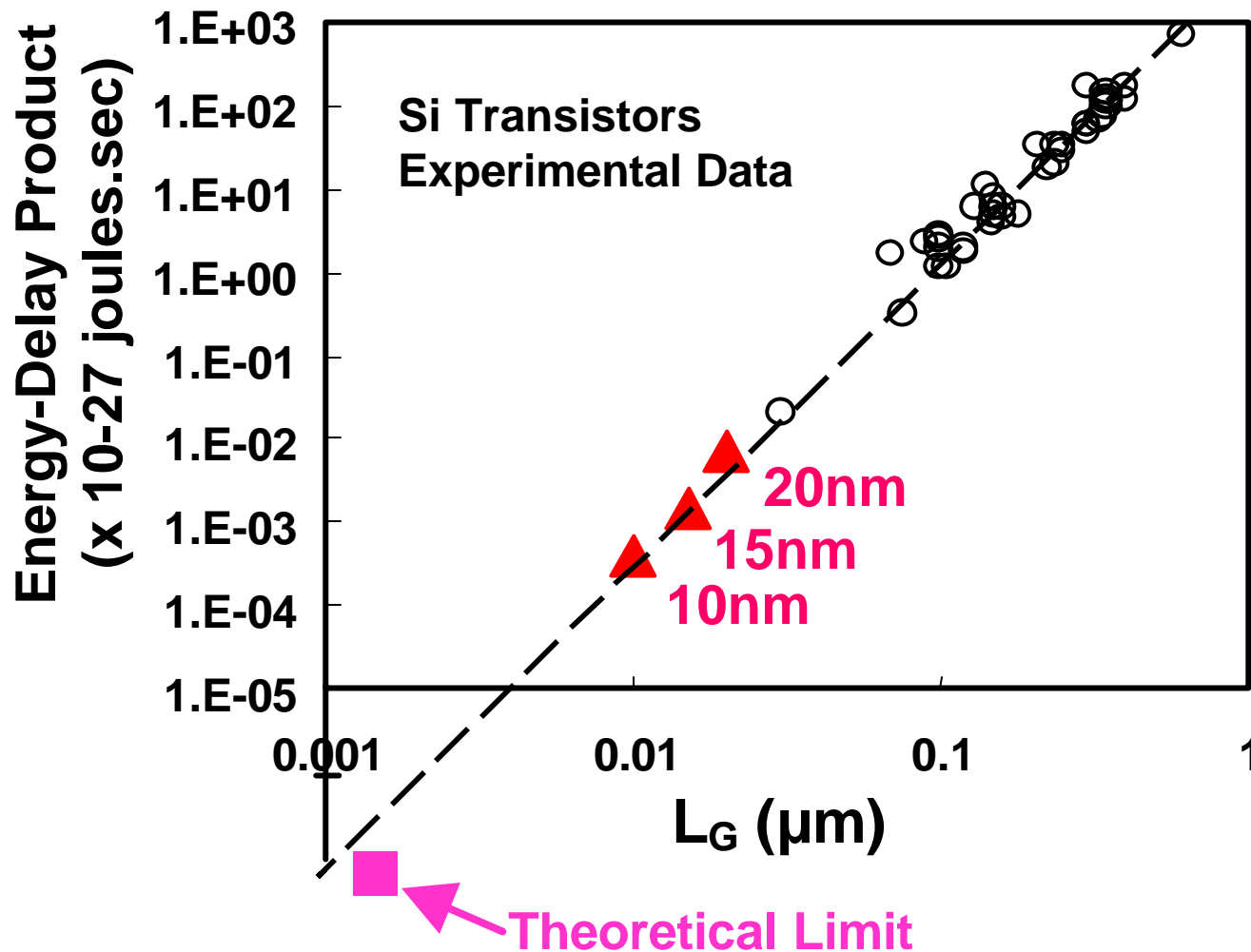


Binary switch in its Simplest form

- **Minimum theoretical size and switching time is 1.5nm and 0.04ps**



- Theoretical limit falls on experimental trend
- Scaled silicon devices are operating like ideal switch (silicon devices close to ideal)



- Theoretical limit falls on experimental trend
- Silicon device is close to ideal switch

Key Bullets

- **Silicon nano-transistors & Silicon nanotechnology will enable Moore's Law to continue through 2015**
- **Electrical properties of Silicon nano-transistors approaching those of an ideal switch**
- **Need to identify the most promising options for >2015**
 - Many on-going research programs existing
 - Must utilize Silicon technology's foundation
 - Semiconductor industry, academia and government need to form close collaboration