

On and Beyond CMOS

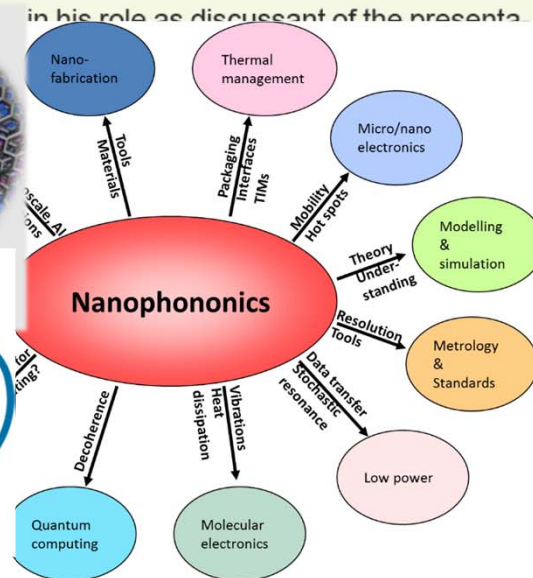
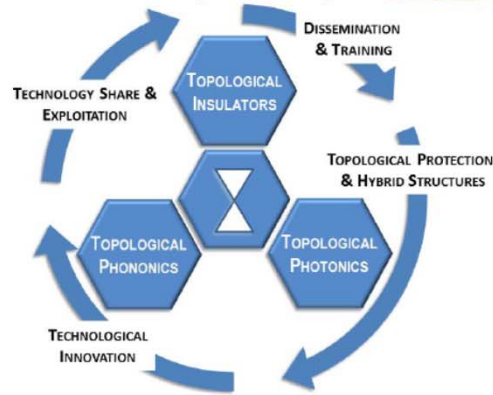
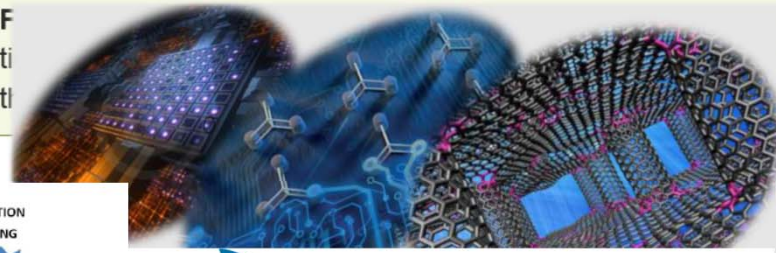
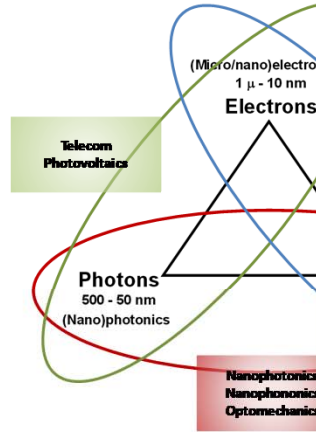
Jouni Ahopelto

**VTT Technical Research
Centre of Finland Ltd**

Roadmapping and Position Papers for

Projects:

- NanoICT (2012)
- NANO-TEC (2013)
- EUPHONON (2014)
- NANOARCHITECTRONICS (2018)
- NEREID (2019)
- TOCHA (2023)



“Quantum leap” in computing

VTT’s quantum computer **HELMI** (“Pearl”) has been connected with the pan-European supercomputer **LUMI** (“Snow”), hosted by CSC - IT Center for Science. The connection to Europe’s most powerful classical supercomputer enables the best possible use of the quantum computer’s computing power. This is the first time in Europe that this kind of hybrid service connecting a supercomputer and a general-purpose quantum computer is opened for researchers.



Supercomputer LUMI

- Connected to HELMI
- For testing quantum algorithms and programming
- Open to academics

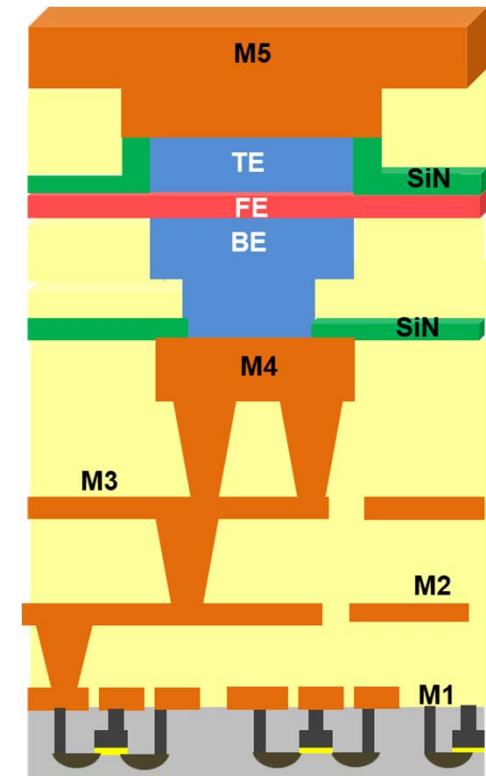


Quantum computer HELMI

- 5 qubits 2021
- 20 qubits 2023
- 50 qubits 2024

On CMOS

- Integration with CMOS requires **material and process compatibility and suitable back-end processing.**
- Downscaling of CMOS transistors is pushing **the driving voltage limit to $<1.5V$** . Matching with low voltage requires development of materials and device structures.
- **Maintaining distinguishable programmable states** is a challenge.



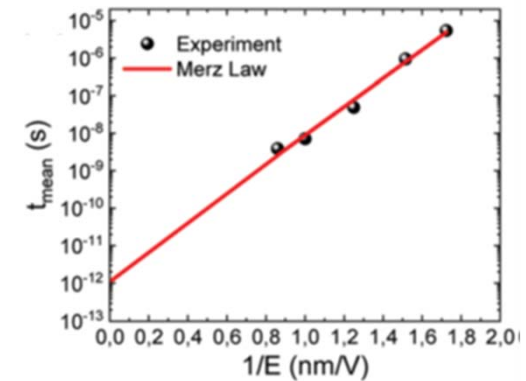
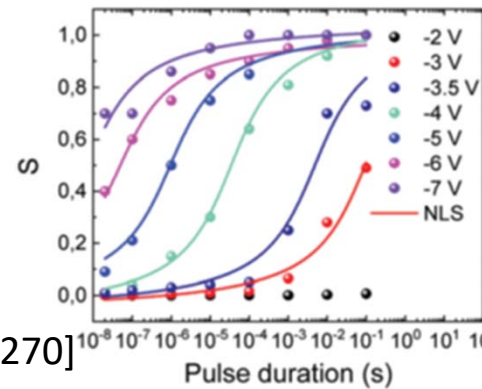
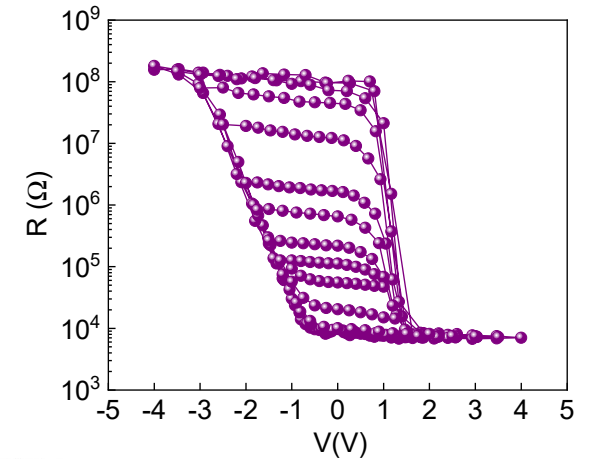
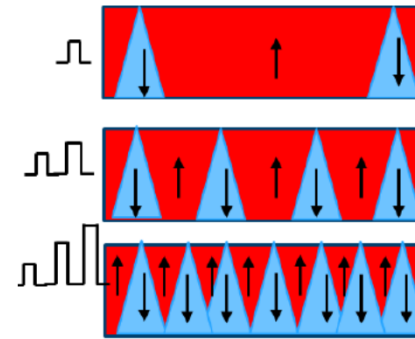
Ferroelectric Devices as Analog Memories

Possibilities

- Multiple Analog States
- Fast Switching (<20 ns)
- Low power consumption

Challenges

- Operating voltage – switch speed trade-off
- Scale down without sacrificing intermediate states reliability
- Leakage currents

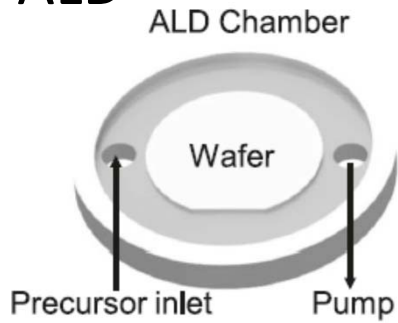


[S. Majumdar, Nanoscale 13 (2021) 11270]

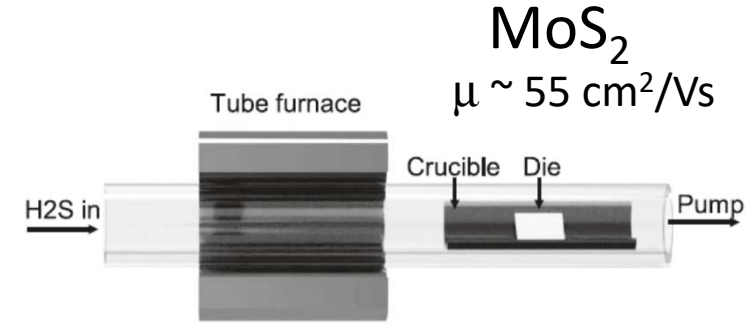
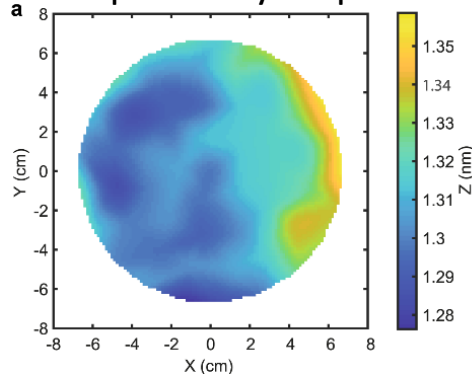
On CMOS

Wafer-scale 2D semiconductor based FeFET devices

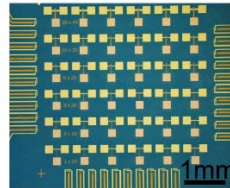
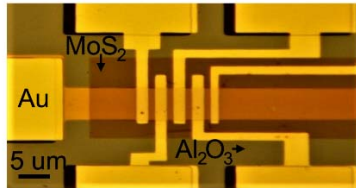
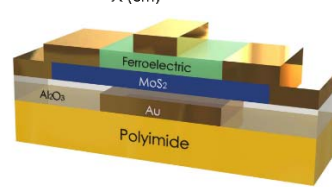
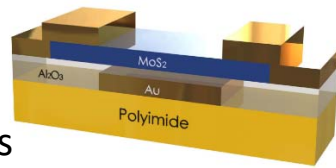
MoO₃ by ALD



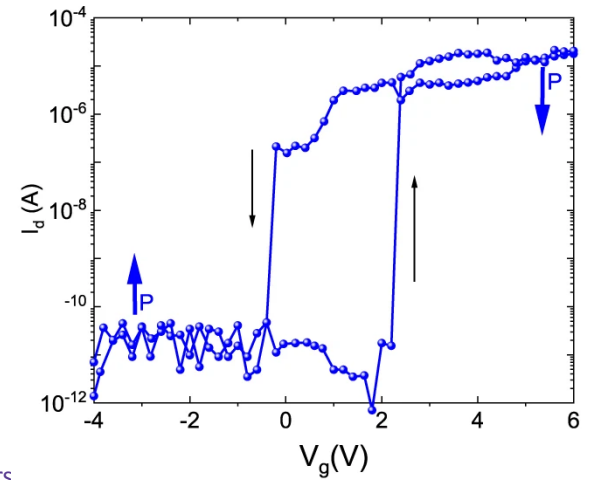
Ellipsometry map



- Transfer to other substrates
- Flexible or CMOS back end



I_d/V_g
characteristics

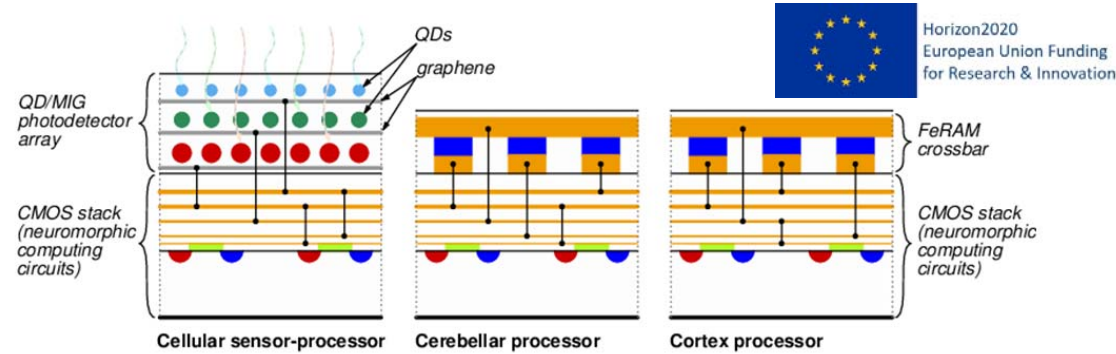


Examples of Ongoing Projects



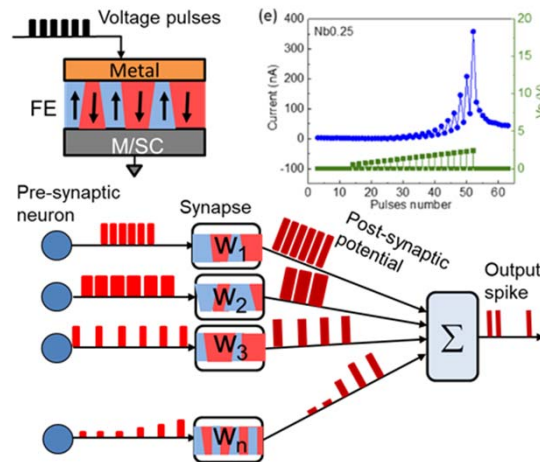
MISEL

Multispectral Intelligent vision
System with Embedded Low-
power neural computing



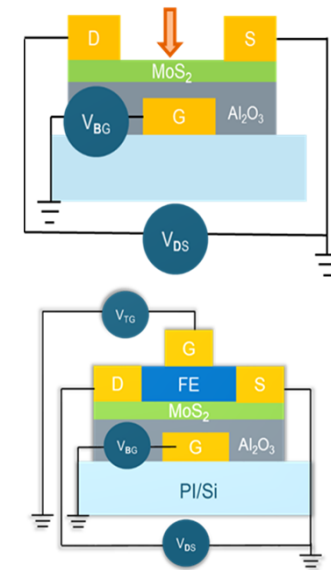
FeMTo

Nanoscale ferroelectric
analog memory for
neuromorphic computing



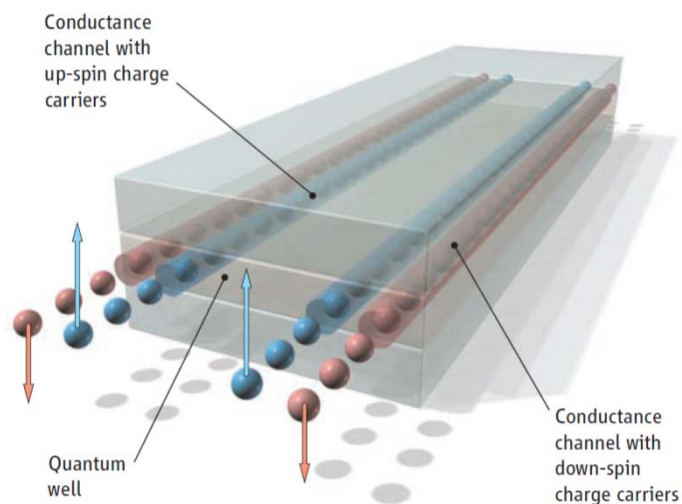
Intelisense

Ubiquitous in-sensor
computing for adaptive
intelligent systems



Topologically protected structures

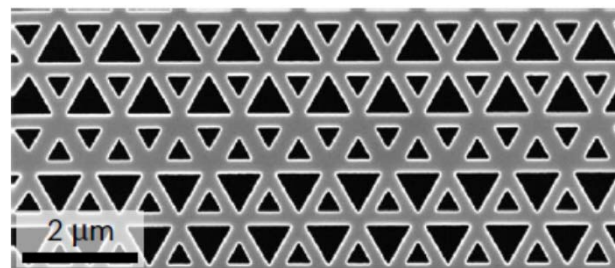
Electrons



Quantum spin Hall effect in HgTe QW

[M. König et al., Science 318 (2007)]

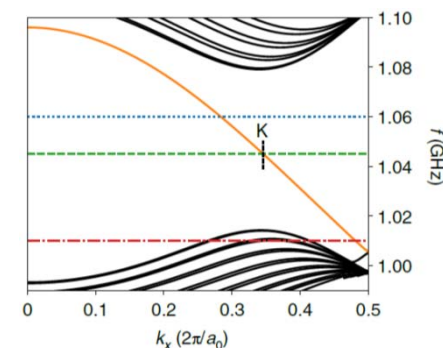
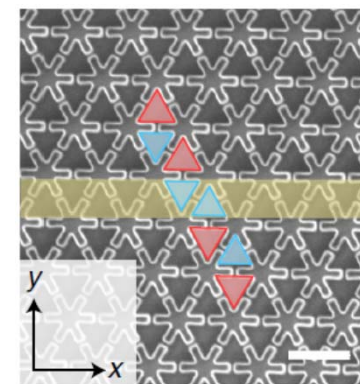
Photons



Valley Hall topological interface

[C. A. Rosiek et al., Nature Photonics (2023)]

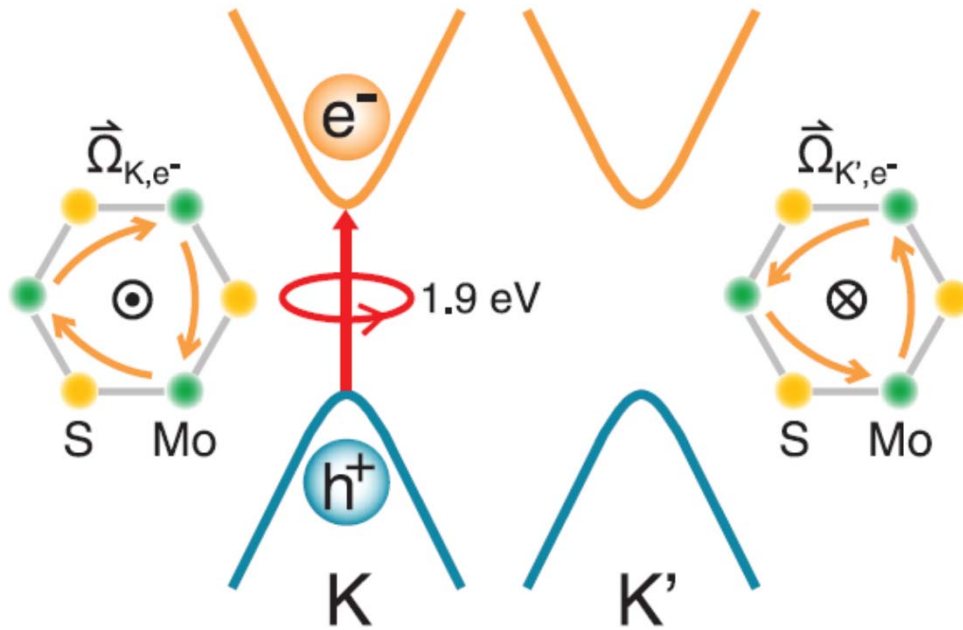
Phonons



GHz topological vHe in AlN

[Q. Zhang et al., Nature Electronics 5 (2022)]

Valley Hall Effect in MoS₂ transistors





















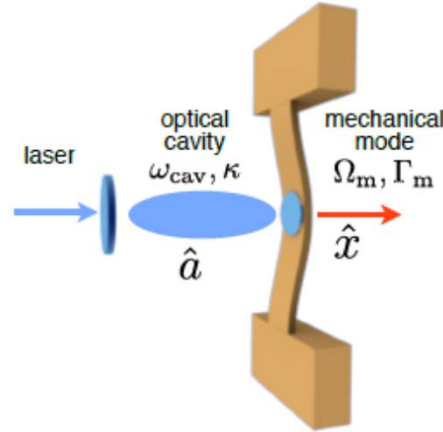
Valley-dependent optical selection rules and the electrons at the K and K' valleys.

Potential for topological insulator structures (77 K).

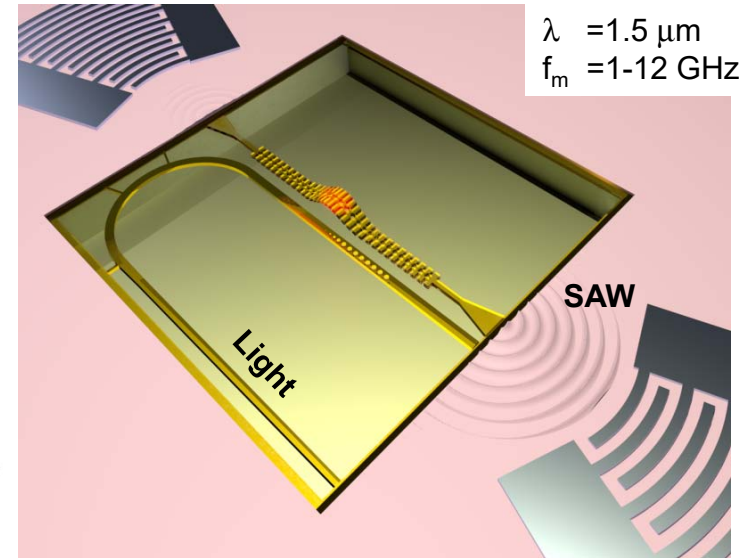
[K. F. Mak et al., Science 344 (2014)]

Optomechanics

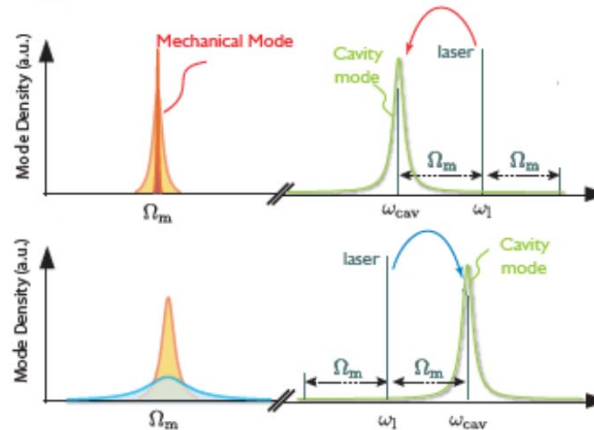
Mass	g		Suspended Macroscopic mirrors	Mass	fg		Near-field coupled nanomechanical oscillators
		Suspended micro-mirrors			Free standing waveguides		
		Suspended micro-pillars			Optical microsphere resonator		
		Trampoline resonators			Micromechanical membrane in a superconducting microwave circuit		
		Suspended membrane			Photonic crystal defect cavity (2D)		
		Hybrid optomechanical systems			Photonic crystal nano beam (1D)		
		Microtoroid			Double string "zipper" cavity		
		Semiconductor microdisk resonator			Nanorod inside a cavity		
		Double-disk microresonator			Cold Atoms coupled to an optical cavity		
fg				zg			



Nano-optoelectromechanics based on nanobeams

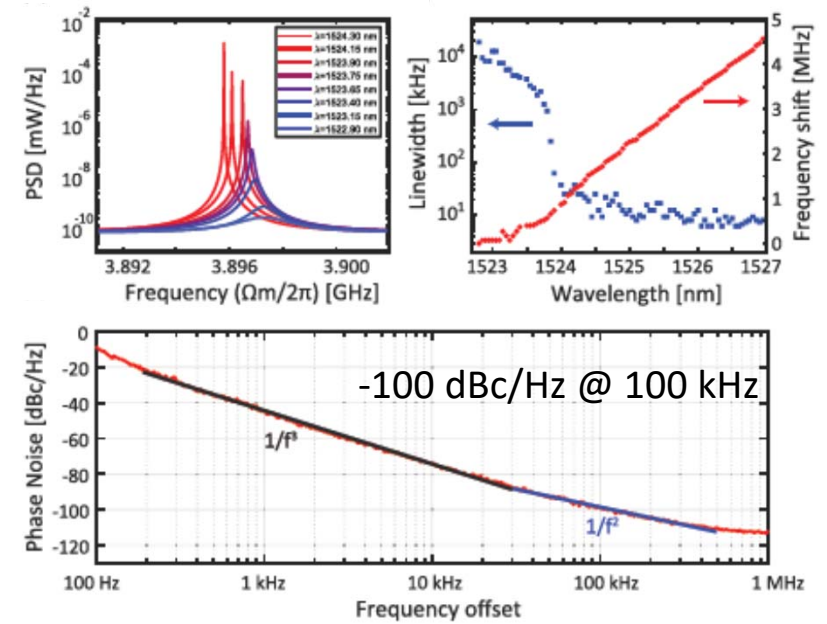
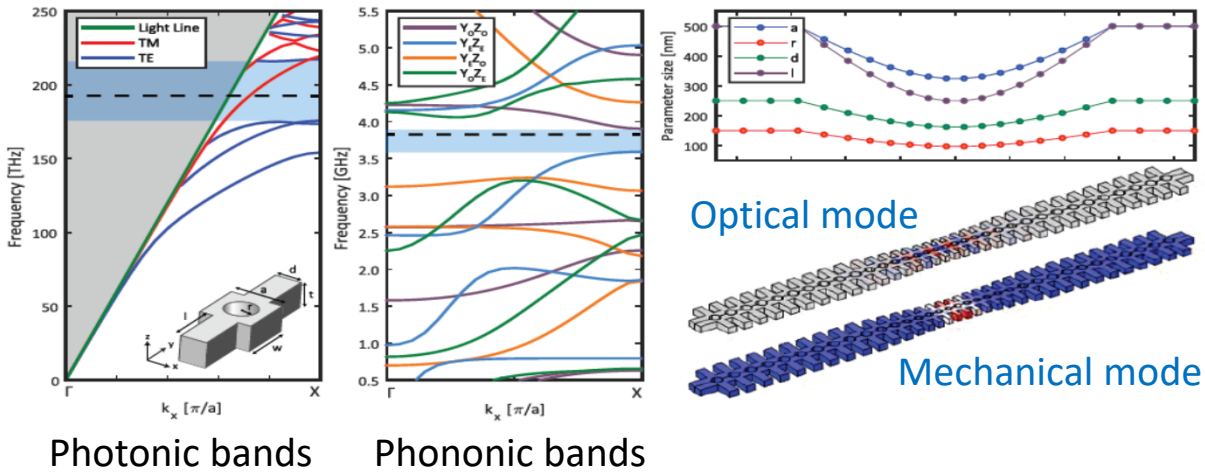


Blue and red detuning

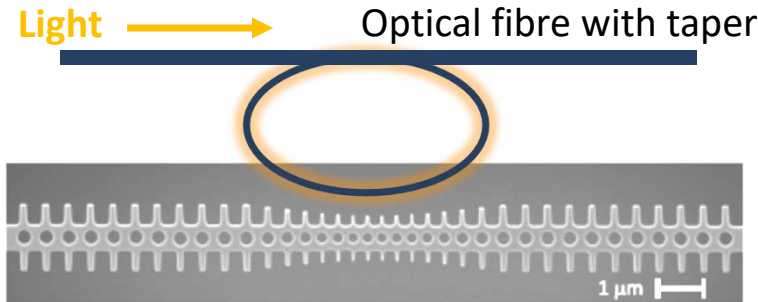


Nanobeam optomechanics

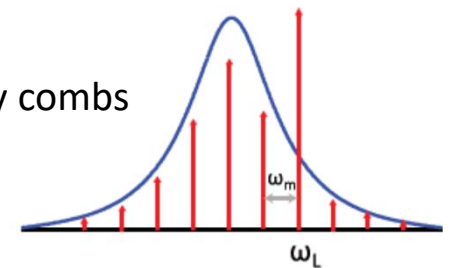
Phonon lasing and phase noise



Coupling light to the nanobeam



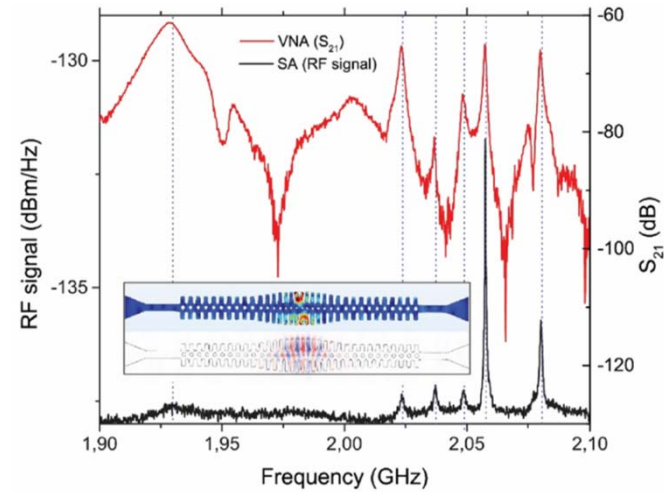
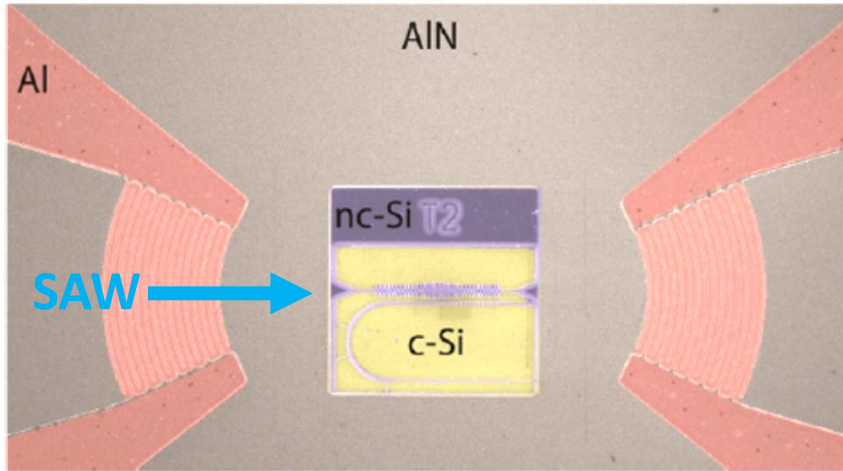
Generation of frequency combs



[L. Mercadé et al., Nanophotonics 2020]

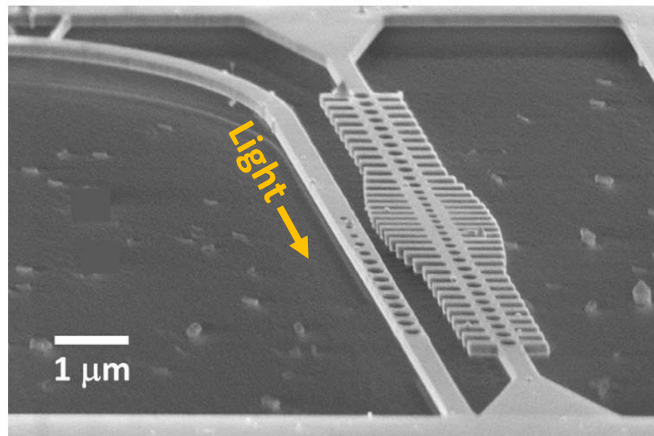
Nano-optoelectromechanics

Opto-and electromechanical excitation

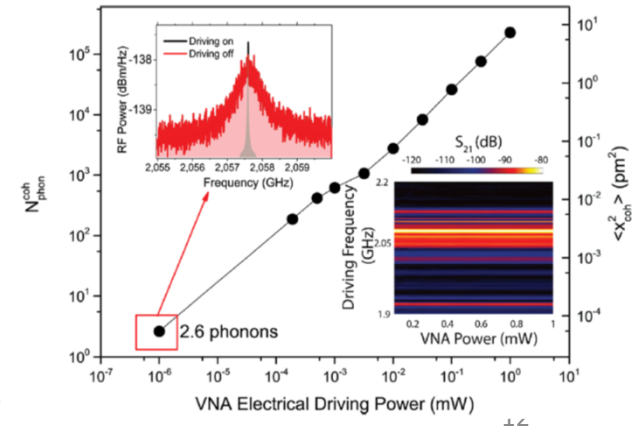


Electromechanical excitation using SAW

SEM image of the nanobeam and optical waveguide



Coupling to the coherent phonon mode



[D. Navarro-Urrios et al., ACS Photonics 2022]



Nano-optoelectromechanical systems

- **Rf signal ↔ optical signal conversion (1-12 GHz ↔ telecom wavelength 1.5 μm)**
- **Up and down conversion**
- **Local oscillators**
- **Frequency combs**
- **Low power**
- **CMOS compatible**
- **Application in, e.g., 5G and SATCOM**
- **Currently low TRL 2-3**

- **Related to IRDS CEQIP (qubit→phonon→photon) and OSC**

Summary

- High number of new ideas and device concepts
- Potential for high efficiency and low power operation
- Most of the concepts are at low TRL
- Stand-alone beyond CMOS circuits or CMOS compatible / on CMOS devices?
- CMOS compatible: Voltage, current, speed levels and signal format have to be compatible with CMOS
- Material and fabrication process development needed
- Plenty of room for interesting theoretical and experimental science



THANK YOU



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WORKSHOP - Sustainable Electronics & International Cooperation On Semiconductors

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