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Experimental investigations of local stochastic resistive switching in yttria stabilized zirconia film on a conductive substrate

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Abstract. We report on the results of the experimental investigations of the local resistive switching (RS) in the contact of a conductive atomic force microscope (CAFM) probe to a nanometer-thick yttria stabilized zirconia (YSZ) film on a conductive substrate under a Gaussian noise voltage applied between the probe and the substrate. The virtual memristor was found to switch randomly between the low resistance state and the high resistance state as a random telegraph signal (RTS). The potential profile of the virtual memristor calculated from its response to the Gaussian white noise shows two local minima, which is peculiar of a bistable nonlinear system.

Keywords: diffusion, stochastic particle dynamics, fluctuation phenomena, brownian motion

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1. Introduction

In recent years, the investigations of resistive switching (RS) have attracted much attention [1]. The effect of RS consists in the bistable (or multistable) switching of the resistance of thin nanometric dielectric films sandwiched between two conductive electrodes under the external voltage [2]. In the context of nanotechnology, the production of nanostructures by diffusion is a widely studied topic [3–5]. The electronic devices, the functioning of which is based on the RS are called *memristors* [6]. The memristors are considered to be promising for application in the next generation non-volatile computer memory (resistive random access memory, ReRAM) [7], in the neuromorphic computer systems [8], etc.

Today’s understanding of the RS mechanism in the metal oxides is based on the concept of the formation of the conductive filaments consisting of the oxygen vacancies between the conductive electrodes in the electric field between the electrodes (shortcutting these ones) in so-called forming process [9]. The switching of a memristor from the low resistance state (LRS) to the high resistance state (HRS) is achieved by the rapture of the filament by a voltage pulse (so-called RESET process). The filament can be restored by a voltage pulse of the opposite polarity that results in the switching from the HRS back to LRS (so-called SET process).

It should be emphasized here that the RS is a stochastic process. In fact, the intrinsic fluctuations in structure, chemistry, physical values and switching times, which can occur on multiple lengths and time scales during switching events, are of a stochastic nature and this causes the stochastic of resistive switching [10–14]. Moreover, this is also related to typical small size of the filament cross-section, which falls into the range from 1 to 10 nm [15]. Usually, the rapture and restoring of the filaments in oxides takes place randomly at its interface with one of the electrodes through the jumps of the O²⁻ ions via the oxygen vacancies in a small volume (several cubic nanometers) near the filament tip. A very limited (countable) number of the O²⁻ ions (or the oxygen vacancies) are involved into the RS [16]. The aforementioned factors, from one switching cycle to another (so-called cycle-to-cycle or C2C scatter), lead to a wide dispersion of

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the memristor parameter values, such as the switching voltage from HRS to LRS V_{SET} and back to V_{RESET} , etc, which can reach one hundred percent [17]. The natural dispersion of the memristor parameters, which is a peculiar property of the RS, currently limits the application of the memristors [18]. For example, the C2C scatter of V_{SET} and V_{RESET} values makes it difficult to correctly select the logical levels in the design of strongly ReRAM devices [19].

The memristor can be treated as a bistable (in the simplest case) or multistable nonlinear system. It should be noted that the coexistence of several metastable states for a given set of parameters has been observed in many natural and experimental systems in such different areas as laser and semiconductor physics, chemistry, ecology, neuroscience, climate dynamics (see the review [20] and references therein). Multistable systems are characterized by a high degree of complexity in their behavior due to the ‘interaction’ among the attractors and can be describe by the methods of statistical physics. Specifically, in such systems, the well-known stochastic resonance phenomenon [21–24] can occur, where noise plays a constructive role [25–30]. In fact, there are many known examples of classical and quantum physics, in which the synergistic cooperation between the non-linearity of the system and the environmental noise gives rise to counterintuitive dynamical behaviors [31–48].

Within the framework of the above-mentioned approach, from a theoretical point of view a memristor can be described by a two-well (or more complex) potential profile. Several authors attempted to apply this approach. Moreover, some phenomena inherent to the stochastic multistable systems have been observed experimentally in memristors. In particular, the beneficiary role of adding the white noise to the switching pulses on the stability of the RS parameters have been observed in [41]. However, it is still unclear whether this approach is applicable for the description of memristors.

In the present study, the response of the contact between a conductive atomic force microscope (CAFM) probe and the yttria stabilized zirconia (YSZ) film on a conductive substrate to an external digitally synthesized noise signal is investigated. YSZ $\text{ZrO}_2(\text{Y})$ is considered to be a promising functional material for the memristive applications due to a high anion mobility [49]. CAFM has been proven to be a powerful tool for studying the local RS at the nanometer scale [50, 51]. In such experiments, the CAFM probe contact to a dielectric film on a conductive substrate can be treated as a nanometer-sized virtual memristor. Typical size of the contact area between the metal-coated CAFM probe tip and YSZ films D_p is <10 nm at reasonable loading forces $F_n \sim 1$ nN [52] that matches the expected sizes of memristors in future ReRAM devices [53]. So far, CAFM probe contact to the dielectric film surface on a conductive substrate appears to be a good model system for studying the local RS at the nanometer scale [54]. Particularly, the electrical properties of individual filaments can be studied using CAFM.

The goal of the present work is the search for the fundamental phenomena featuring the memristor as a multistable nonlinear system. In the presence of a Gaussian white noise signal, we have observed the randomly switching of the virtual memristor between the HRS and LRS as a random telegraph signal (RTS). The potential profile extracted from the CAFM probe current waveforms shows two local minima corresponding to HRS and LRS states of the virtual memristor. These observations manifest the fundamental intrinsic properties of the memristor as a bistable nonlinear stochastic system.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we describe the details of the sample preparation as well as of the experimental procedure on studying the response of the CAFM probe-to-sample contact to an external digitally synthesized Gaussian white noise signal. The results of experiments are presented and analyzed in section 3. Section 4 is devoted to concluding remarks.

2. Experimental

The YSZ films of ≈ 4 nm in thickness are deposited by radio-frequency magnetron sputtering using Torr International[®] 2G1-1G2-EB4-TH1 vacuum setup for thin film deposition. The sample cross-section is shown schematically in figure 1.

Standard factory-made Si(001) substrates with pre-deposited SiO₂ (500 nm), Ti (25 nm) and TiN (25 nm) layers are used. The substrate temperature when depositing YSZ is 300 °C. The pressure of Ar–O₂ (50:50% mol.) gas is $\sim 10^{-2}$ Torr. The molar fraction of the stabilizing oxide Y₂O₃ in the pressed powder target material is ≈ 0.12 . The RS is investigated in ultra high vacuum (UHV) environment (the base residual gas pressure $\sim 10^{-10}$ Torr) using Omicron[®] UHV AFM/STM LF1 installed into Omicron[®] MultiProbe[™] RM UHV setup. NT-MD[®] NSG-11 DCP[™] probes covered by diamond-like coating are used. The schematic representation of the experimental setup is shown in figure 1. The bias voltage V_g applied between the CAFM probe and the TiN conductive layer is supplied by the digital-to-analog converter (DAC) of Lcard[®] E502 PC-controlled ADC/DAC unit employed as an external programmable voltage source. First, the AFM probe is brought into contact with the YSZ film surface, and the adaptive forming is performed by supplying the forming voltage $V_{\text{form}} = 5\text{--}6$ V between the AFM probe and the sample until the probe current I_t reaches the preset threshold value 10–15 nA. Afterwards, the cyclic current–voltage (I – V) curves of the CAFM probe-to-sample contact (virtual memristor) $I_t(V_g)$ are measured by sweeping the ramp voltage V_g from $V_{\text{min}} < V_{\text{RESET}} \approx -6$ V up to $V_{\text{max}} > V_{\text{SET}} \approx +5$ V and back down to V_{min} and so forth in order to ensure the proper RS. The ramp voltage sweep rate is 1 to 5 V s⁻¹.

In order to investigate the impact of noise on the virtual memristor response, a digitally synthesized external noise signal with predefined magnitude is applied between the CAFM probe and the substrate using Lcard[®] ADC/DAC unit control software. The digitally synthesized Gaussian white noise signal is generated using a random number generator of ADSViewer-2 (v.015) software module [55] and is saved in a control PC. ADSViewer-2 software system is running under LabVIEW[®] 6.1 software system and allows generating the series of random numbers with Gaussian distribution utilizing either the summation of several series of random numbers with uniform distribution or a nonlinear transformation of a series of random numbers with uniform distribution. The noise data array contains 2^{16} random numbers. Before measurements, the noise data array is read into the random access memory (RAM) of the control PC. The magnitude of the noise signal is defined by scaling the original noise data and characterized by the output voltage standard deviation σ_V . Finally, a constant offset voltage V_{offset} is added to the noise data. The resulting signal data array is loaded into the RAM buffer of Lcard[®] E502 ADC/DAC unit via the USB interface. In the experiment, the noise

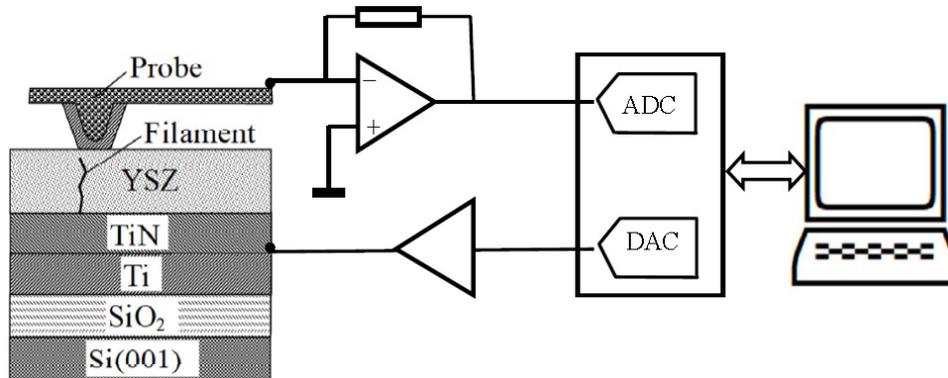


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental setup.

signal is played back, sent to the DAC of Lcard[®] E502 ADC/DAC unit, in an endless cycle with predefined bit rate. The playback is performed by the digital signal processor (DSP) of Lcard[®] E502 ADC/DAC unit in the remote mode. The maximum bit rate is 10^6 numbers per second, which corresponds to the white noise spectrum bandwidth from 0 to 1 MHz. The signal from the DAC output of Lcard[®] E502 ADC/DAC unit is amplified up to the maximum magnitude of 10 V by a wide bandpass dc operation voltage amplifier and supplied to the external bias voltage input of Omicron[®] UHV AFM/STM LF1. In order to obtain a wide-band external white noise signal between the CAFM probe and the sample, the original in-vacuum operation amplifier in the STM preamplifier (current–voltage converter) of Omicron[®] UHV AFM/STM LF1 is replaced by an external (ex-vacuum) preamplifier with the bandpass of 0–7 MHz. The probe current I_t signal is taken from the ‘Tip current’ output of Omicron[®] SCALA[™] AFM/STM electronic control unit and supplied to the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) of Lcard[®] E502 ADC/DAC unit operated in the buffering mode. The maximum sampling rate of the ADC is 2 MHz.

In the experiment, the waveforms $I_t(t)$ are recorded subject to the parameters of the input noise signal σ_V and V_{offset} .

3. Results and discussion

Figure 2 shows the typical cyclic I – V curve of the CAFM probe contact to the YSZ film surface. A pronounced hysteresis typical for the bipolar RS has been observed. One can note different values of $V_{\text{SET}} \approx 5$ V and $V_{\text{RESET}} \approx -6$ V owing to the asymmetry of the virtual memristor structure: the functional YSZ layer contacted with chemically active TiN conductive layer from the bottom side and to the chemically inert DCP coating of the CAFM probe at the surface.

In figure 3 is shown the probe current waveforms $I_t(t)$ recorded at $V_{\text{offset}} = -1$ V and different values of σ_V , corresponding to different noise magnitude, and the respective probability density functions (PDFs) of the probe current distributions.

At $\sigma_V = 0.3$ V, for values of V_g within the linear region in the I – V curve of the virtual memristor, the distribution of I_t has an almost Gaussian form as that of the input

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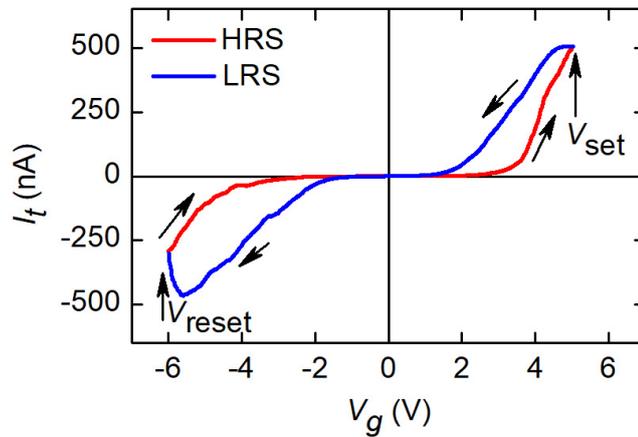


Figure 2. Typical I - V curve of the CAFM probe-to-sample contact.

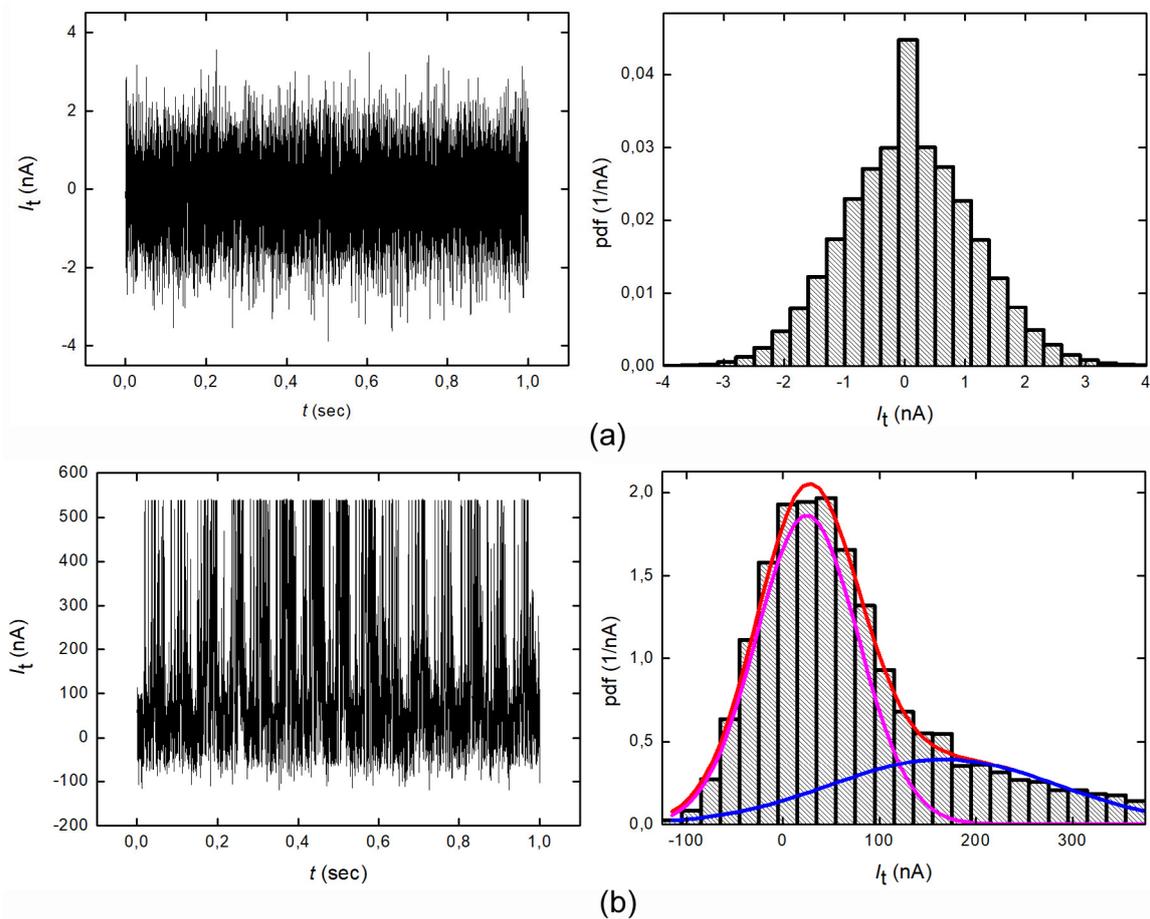


Figure 3. The waveforms (left) and PDFs (right) of the CAFM probe current I_t . $V_{\text{offset}} = -1$ V. σ_V , V: 0.3 (a); 0.9 (b).

voltage V_g (figure 3(a)). In this case, the virtual memristor acts as a linear resistor (in the HRS) and the distribution of I_t simply reflects that of V_g . Slight deviation of I_t from the Gaussian shape can be attributed to the nonlinearity of the $I - V$ curve of the virtual memristor. In the presence of the digitally synthesized external noise signal,

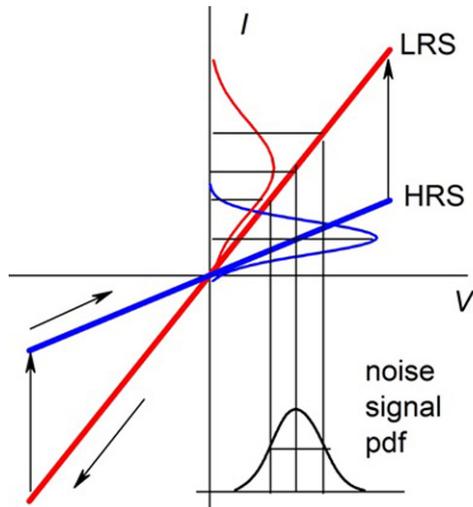


Figure 4. Analysis of the current response of the memristor to a Gaussian white noise voltage.

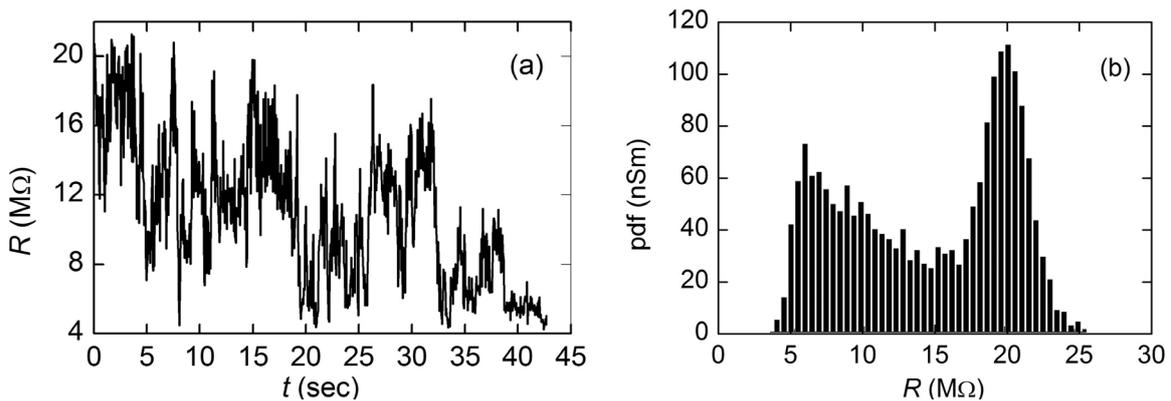


Figure 5. Waveform (a) and PDF (b) of the virtual memristor resistance R calculated according to equation (1) in the noise-induced RS mode.

when $\sigma_V = 0.9$ V, the virtual memristor switches between the HRS and LRS randomly as a RTS (see figure 3(b)). Such a behavior is typical for bistable systems. So far, the experimental results obtained in the present study point to the applicability of the formalism used in the statistical physics to describe the role of the noise on the nonlinear multistable systems for understanding the stochastic resistive switching of memristors. The noise-induced RS was observed in the range of V_{offset} from -1 V to -0.5 V. Note that this range of V_{offset} corresponds to the mean value of V_{SET} and V_{RESET} in the cyclic I - V curve of the CAFM probe-to-sample contact (see figure 2).

In order to analyze the distribution of I_t , let us consider a cyclic I - V curve of an ideal memristor presented in figure 4. Here the branches corresponding to the HRS and LRS are represented by linear functions, that is the memristor is represented as a linear switching device. Let us consider a random voltage V with Gaussian distribution applied to the memristor. In the HRS, the distribution of the current through the memristor I will also be Gaussian. In the LRS, the distribution of I will be Gaussian too, but its width will be greater than in the HRS. If the memristor switches between HRS and LRS many times within an observation period of time, the resulting distribution of

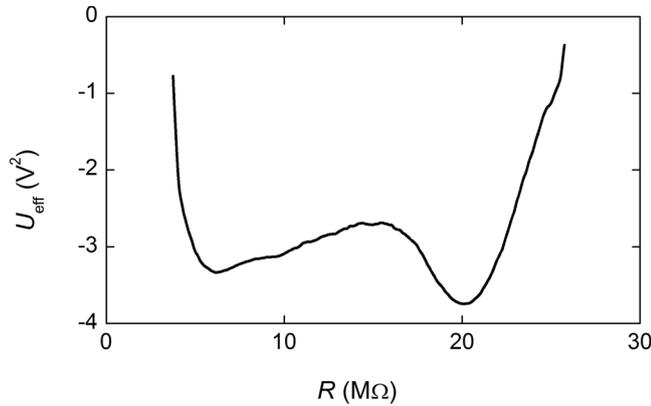


Figure 6. Potential profile of the virtual memristor reconstructed from the virtual memristor resistance waveform $R(t)$ shown in figure 5(a).

I would be a superposition of two Gaussian functions with respective widths. Indeed, the experimental PDF of I_t can be approximated by a superposition of two Gaussian functions as shown in figure 3(b), where the PDFs for LRS (purple curve), HRS (blue curve) and superposition of the previous curves (red curve) are shown. In the case when a non-zero bias voltage V_{offset} is added to the Gaussian noise signal, the centers of the corresponding Gaussian distributions of I in the HRS and in the LRS would be shifted with respect to each other as shown in figure 4. This effect explains the asymmetry of the PDF of I_t shown in figure 3(b). If $V_{\text{offset}} = 0$, the centers of both Gaussian distributions will take place at $I = 0$, and the resulting distribution of I will be symmetric.

Taking into account all the above, in the present study the state of the virtual memristor, at given time t , is characterized by the mean resistance $R(t) = \sigma_V / \sigma_I(t)$ where

$$\sigma_I(t) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^M (I_i - \bar{I}_t)^2}{M(M-1)}} \quad (1)$$

is the standard deviation of I calculated for a short time period $T_a \ll \tau$, τ being the minimum lifetime of the memristor in LRS or in HRS, \bar{I}_t is the averaged current over the time period T_a , and $M = 100$ is the number of points in the time series of I_t measured within the period T_a . As one can see in figure 5(a), $R(t)$ changes in time as a RTS: the virtual memristor switches between two metastable states, which is reflected in the PDF of R plotted in figure 5(b) where two peaks corresponding to HRS and LRS are observed.

In figure 6, a potential profile of the virtual memristor, calculated for the waveform $R(t)$ shown in figure 5(a) by standard procedure [56, 57], is shown. The potential profile manifest two minima corresponding to the numbers of switching levels observed in the $R(t)$ waveform and the number of peaks in the PDF of R in figures 5(a) and (b), respectively.

4. Conclusions

In the present study, we have studied experimentally the response of a CAFM probe contact to an YSZ film on a conductive substrate, a virtual memristor, to an external

Gaussian white noise signal. A stochastic switching of the virtual memristor between two metastable resistance states in the RTS mode under the noise signal and constant offset has been observed. The potential profile extracted from the waveform of the resistance of the virtual memristor manifests two local minima corresponding to the virtual switching levels of the memristor resistance observed in the experiment. The experimental results obtained highlight the applicability of the physical statistical formalism usually applied to the description of the behavior of nonlinear multistable systems to the description of the memristors.

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