



The Piezoelectronic Transistor - A nanoscale, strain-based transduction device for fast low power switching.

Glenn J Martyna^{1,2*}

¹ *Physical Sciences, IBM TJ Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598*

² *Honorary Profess of Physics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK*

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We have invented a transduction based post-CMOS device based on a piezoelectrically driven metal insulator transition [1]. An input voltage pulse activates a piezoelectric element (PE) which transduces input voltage into an electro-acoustic pulse that in turn drives an insulator to metal transition (IMT) in a piezoresistive element (PR); the transition effectively transduces the electro-acoustic pulse to voltage. Using the known properties of *bulk* materials, we predict using modeling that the PET achieves multi-GHz clock speeds with voltages as low as 0.1 V and a large On/Off switching ratio ($\approx 10^4$) for digital logic [1]. The PET switch is compatible with CMOS-style logic. At larger scale the PET is predicted to function effectively as a large-area low voltage device for use in sensor applications.

PET device performance is enabled by the properties of two materials, a relaxor piezoelectric for the PE and a rare earth chalcogenide piezoresistor for the PR – provided the materials exhibit bulk properties at the nanoscale. Thus it is critical to investigate materials scaling using a combined theoretical/experimental approach. The development of thin film piezoresistive and piezoelectric materials and patterned structures, and associated characterization tools is presented, along with the theoretical models that yield insight into their behavior [2-4]. Integration of these novel materials into 3 evolutionary generations of PET devices, and device characterization, is given [5] to show that a proof of concept has been achieved.

References

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