

Contents

Preface	xi
Alessandro CRESTI	
Chapter 1. Tunnel Field-Effect Transistors Based on III–V Semiconductors	1
Marco PALA	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Experiments	3
1.3. Simulation of III–V-based TFETs	5
1.3.1. The k.p model in the NEGF formalism	6
1.4. SS degradation mechanisms	10
1.4.1. Electrostatic integrity	10
1.4.2. Trap-assisted tunneling	13
1.4.3. Surface roughness	16
1.5. Strategies to improve the on-state current	18
1.5.1. Strain	18
1.5.2. Broken-gap hetero-structures	22
1.5.3. Molar fraction grading of the source material	25
1.6. Conclusion	27
1.7. References	28
Chapter 2. Field-Effect Transistors Based on 2D Materials: A Modeling Perspective	33
Mathieu LUISIER, Cedric KLINKERT, Sara FIORE, Jonathan BACKMAN, Youseung LEE, Christian STIEGER and Áron SZABÓ	
2.1. Introduction	33
2.1.1. Future of Moore’s law	33
2.1.2. The potential of 2D materials	38
2.2. Modeling approach	42
2.2.1. Requirements and state of the art	42

2.2.2. Maximally localized Wannier functions (MLWFs)	45
2.2.3. Towards ab initio quantum transport simulations	46
2.3. 2D device performance analysis	49
2.3.1. MoS ₂ and other TMDs	49
2.3.2. Novel 2D materials	52
2.4. Challenges and opportunities	61
2.4.1. Electrical contacts between metals and 2D monolayers	61
2.4.2. 2D mobility limiting factors	62
2.4.3. 2D oxides	64
2.4.4. Advanced logic concepts	66
2.5. Conclusion and outlook	67
2.6. Acknowledgments	68
2.7. References	68
Chapter 3. Negative Capacitance Field-Effect Transistors	79
Wei CAO and Kaustav BANERJEE	
3.1. Introduction	79
3.2. The rise of NC-FETs	80
3.3. Understanding NC-FETs from scratch.	84
3.3.1. Electrostatics in a generic NC-FET	84
3.3.2. Formulating switching slope of a generic NC-FET	85
3.4. Fundamental challenges of NC-FET	88
3.4.1. NC does not help good FETs	88
3.4.2. Quantum capacitance may “kill” NC-FETs	91
3.5. Design and optimization of NC-FET.	92
3.5.1. Designing NC-FET in the quantum capacitance limit	92
3.5.2. The role of NC nonlinearity	94
3.5.3. IMG: borrow parasitic charge for polarization in NC	96
3.5.4. A practical role of NC for FETs: voltage-loss saver	98
3.6. Appendix: A rule for polarization dynamics-based interpretation of the subthermionic SS	102
3.7. References	103
Chapter 4. Z2 Field-Effect Transistors	109
Joris LACORD	
4.1. Introduction	109
4.2. Z2FET steady-state operation.	112
4.2.1. Z2FET sharp switch evidence	113
4.2.2. Z2FET “S-shape” characteristic	115
4.2.3. Z2FET detailed description	116
4.3. Z2FET steady-state analytical and compact model	125
4.3.1. Z2FET steady-state analytical drain current model	125

4.3.2. Z2FET analytical evaluation of switching voltage	128
4.3.3. Z2FET compact model	131
4.4. Z2FET experimental evidence	132
4.4.1. Z2FET fabrication	132
4.4.3. Z2FET switching characteristic under gate sweep	133
4.4.4. Z2FET switching characteristic under drain sweep	134
4.5. Z2FET as 1T-DRAM	135
4.5.1. Z2FET 1T-DRAM operation description	135
4.5.2. Z2FET 1T-DRAM operation experimental evidence	136
4.6. Z2FET structure optimization	139
4.6.1. Z2FET DGP	140
4.6.2. Z3FET	142
4.7. Z2FET advanced applications	143
4.7.1. Z2FET as ESD	143
4.7.2. Z2FET as logic switch	144
4.7.3. Z2FET as photodetector	146
4.8. Conclusion	146
4.9. References	147
Chapter 5. Two-Dimensional Spintronics	151
Matthieu JAMET, Diogo C. VAZ, Juan F. SIERRA, Josef SVĚTLÍK, Sergio O. VALENZUELA, Bruno DLUBAK, Pierre SENEOR, Frédéric BONELL and Thomas GUILLET	
5.1. Introduction	151
5.2. Spintronics in 2D Rashba gases at oxide surfaces–interfaces	152
5.2.1. Emergent 2D conductivity at oxide interfaces	153
5.2.2. Rashba spin–orbit interactions	155
5.2.3. Spin-to-charge current conversion in oxide 2DEGs	156
5.2.4. Device applications and prospects.	159
5.3. Spintronics in lateral spin devices in 2D materials	162
5.3.1. Introduction	162
5.3.2. Spin injection and detection	164
5.3.3. Spin precession	165
5.3.4. Mechanisms of spin relaxation.	166
5.3.5. Spin transport in van der Waals heterostructures.	167
5.4. 2D materials in magnetic tunnel junctions.	170
5.4.1. Introduction	170
5.4.2. First steps towards 2D material integration in magnetic tunnel junctions	172
5.4.3. Exfoliated and transferred devices: early results	174
5.4.4. Exfoliated and transferred devices: improvement through in situ definition	176

5.4.5. Direct CVD growth: the rise of large scale and high quality	177
5.4.6. Experimental evidences of 2D-based spin filtering in hybrid 2D-MTJs	178
5.4.7. Conclusion.	181
5.5. Topological insulators in spintronics.	182
5.5.1. Introduction	182
5.5.2. Spin-momentum locking and spin–charge interconversion	183
5.5.3. Materials, interfaces and fabrication methods	186
5.5.4. Spin–charge interconversion measurements	188
5.5.5. Conclusion and outlook	191
5.6. References	192
Chapter 6. Valleytronics in 2D Materials	209
Steven A. VITALE	
6.1. Introduction	209
6.2. Exciton and valley physics	210
6.2.1. Introduction to valleys and excitons.	211
6.2.2. Valley physics.	214
6.2.3. Spin orbit coupling and exotic excitons.	220
6.3. Valley lifetime, transport and operations	223
6.3.1. Valley lifetime	223
6.3.2. Valley transport	228
6.3.3. Valley operations	229
6.4. Valleytronic devices and materials.	233
6.5. Valleytronic computing	238
6.5.1. Classical computing – power and performance	238
6.5.2. Classical computing – architecture	241
6.5.3. Quantum computing	242
6.5.4. Outlook	244
6.6. References	244
Chapter 7. Molecular Electronics: Electron, Spin and Thermal Transport through Molecules	251
Dominique VUILLAUME	
7.1. Introduction	251
7.2. How to make a molecular junction.	252
7.3. Electron transport in molecular devices: back to basics	254
7.4. Electron transport: DC and low frequency	256
7.5. Electron transport at high frequencies	263
7.6. Spin-dependent electron transport in molecular junctions	264
7.7. Molecular electronic plasmonics	268
7.8. Quantum interference and thermal transport	270

7.9. Noise in molecular junctions	275
7.10. Conclusion and further reading	279
7.11. References	280
Chapter 8. Superconducting Quantum Electronics	295
Sasan RAZMKHAH and Pascal FEBVRE	
8.1. Introduction	295
8.1.1. A little bit of history	295
8.1.2. The Josephson junction.	298
8.1.3. Superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDS)	303
8.1.4. Emergence of superconductor electronics	308
8.2. Passive superconducting electronics	309
8.2.1. Surface impedance of superconductors	309
8.2.2. Superconductor waveguides and transmission lines	311
8.2.3. Superconducting antennas	315
8.2.4. Superconducting filters.	315
8.2.5. Microwave switches	316
8.3. Superconducting detectors	317
8.3.1. Transition edge sensors (TES).	318
8.3.2. Superconductor nanowire single-photon detectors (SNSPDs)	319
8.3.3. Kinetic inductance detectors (KIDs)	319
8.4. Superconducting digital electronics	321
8.4.1. Single flux quantum (SFQ) logic	322
8.4.2. Adiabatic quantum flux parametron (AQFP) logic	337
8.4.3. Towards superconducting computing	339
8.4.4. In-memory and quantum neuromorphic computing	342
8.4.5. Computer-aided design (CAD) tools	345
8.5. Superconducting quantum computing	346
8.5.1. Epistemological approach	346
8.5.2. Superconductor quantum bits (qubits)	359
8.5.3. Source of decoherence in qubits.	363
8.5.4. Interface system for Josephson junction qubits.	364
8.5.5. The qubit cavity.	368
8.6. Cryogenic cooling	372
8.7. References	373
Chapter 9. All-Optical Chips	393
Frank BRÜCKERHOFF-PLÜCKELMANN, Johannes FELDMANN and Wolfram PERNICE	
9.1. Introduction	393
9.2. Nanophotonic circuits	394
9.2.1. Dielectric waveguides	395
9.2.2. Basic photonic devices	396

9.3. Phase change photonics	398
9.3.1. Switching dynamics of phase change materials	398
9.3.2. Waveguide-coupled phase change materials	399
9.4. Photonic tensor core.	401
9.4.1. Optical multiply and accumulate operations	402
9.4.2. Design of the photonic tensor core	404
9.4.3. Parallel computing by wavelength division multiplexing	405
9.4.4. Photonic tensor core prototype.	407
9.5. Optical artificial neural network	409
9.5.1. Artificial neural networks	409
9.5.2. Nonlinear activation unit	411
9.5.3. Optical neuron prototype.	413
9.6. Challenges and outlook	414
9.7. References	416
List of Authors	421
Index.	425