

# Thermodynamic limits for approximate MEMS memory devices

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**Igor Neri**, Miquel López-Suárez and Luca Gammaitoni

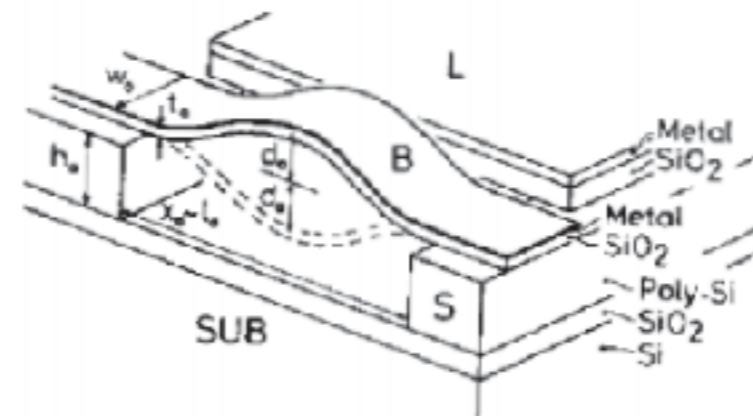
3rd Workshop On Approximate Computing, Stockholm, January 25, 2017

**NiPS** Laboratory  
Noise in Physical Systems

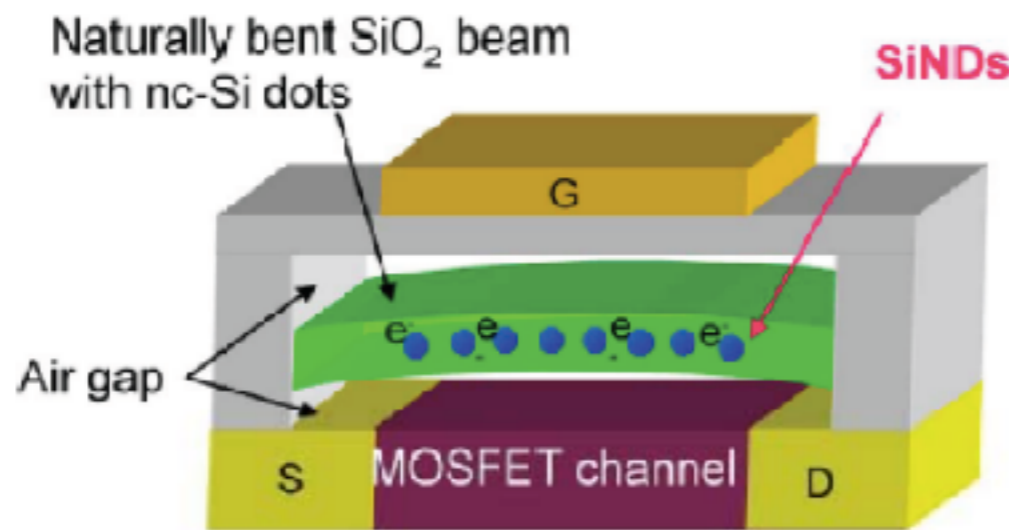


# MEMS Memory Devices

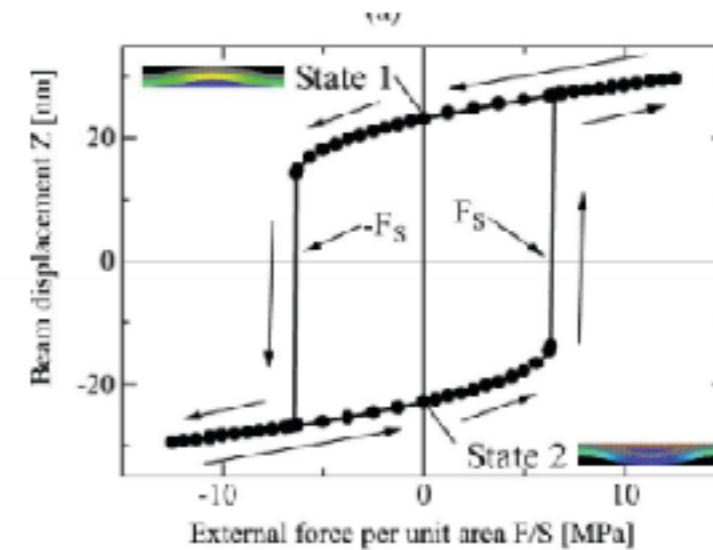
HÄLG: MICRO-ELECTRO-MECHANICAL NONVOLATILE MEMORY CELL



(a)



(b)

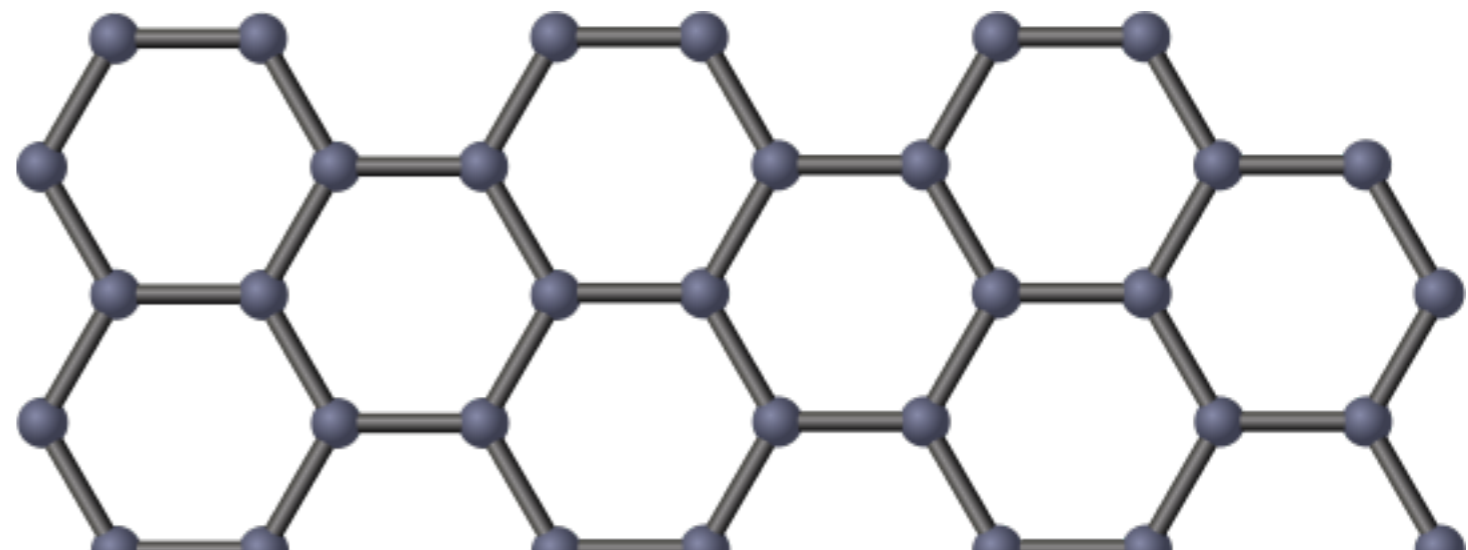
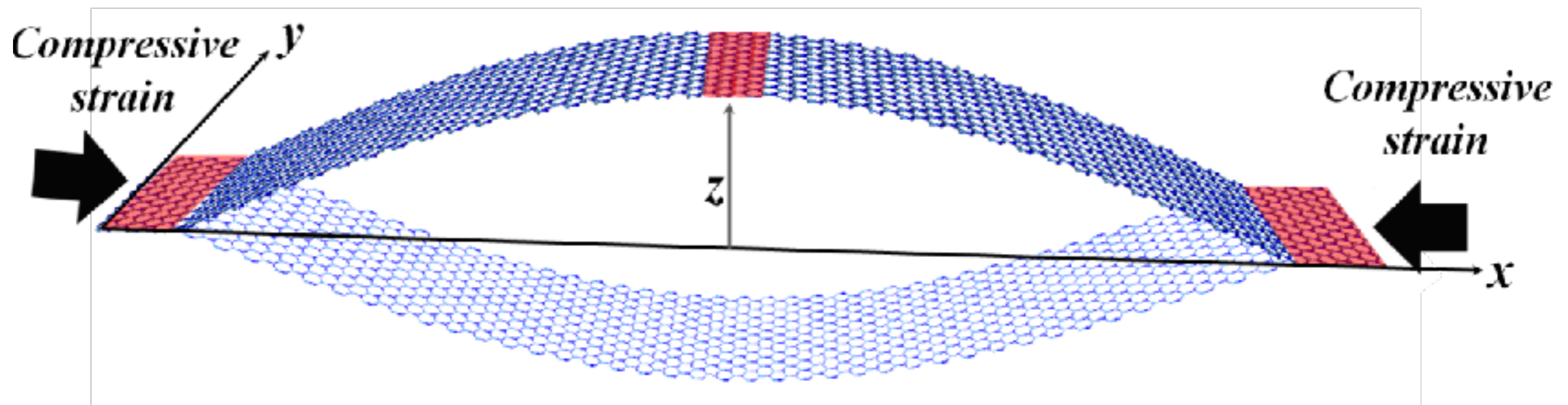


(c)

**Figure 1:** (a) Halg's and (b) Oda's bistable micro/nano-electro-mechanical memory concepts. (c) mechanical hysteresis in device (b).

# NEMS Memory Devices

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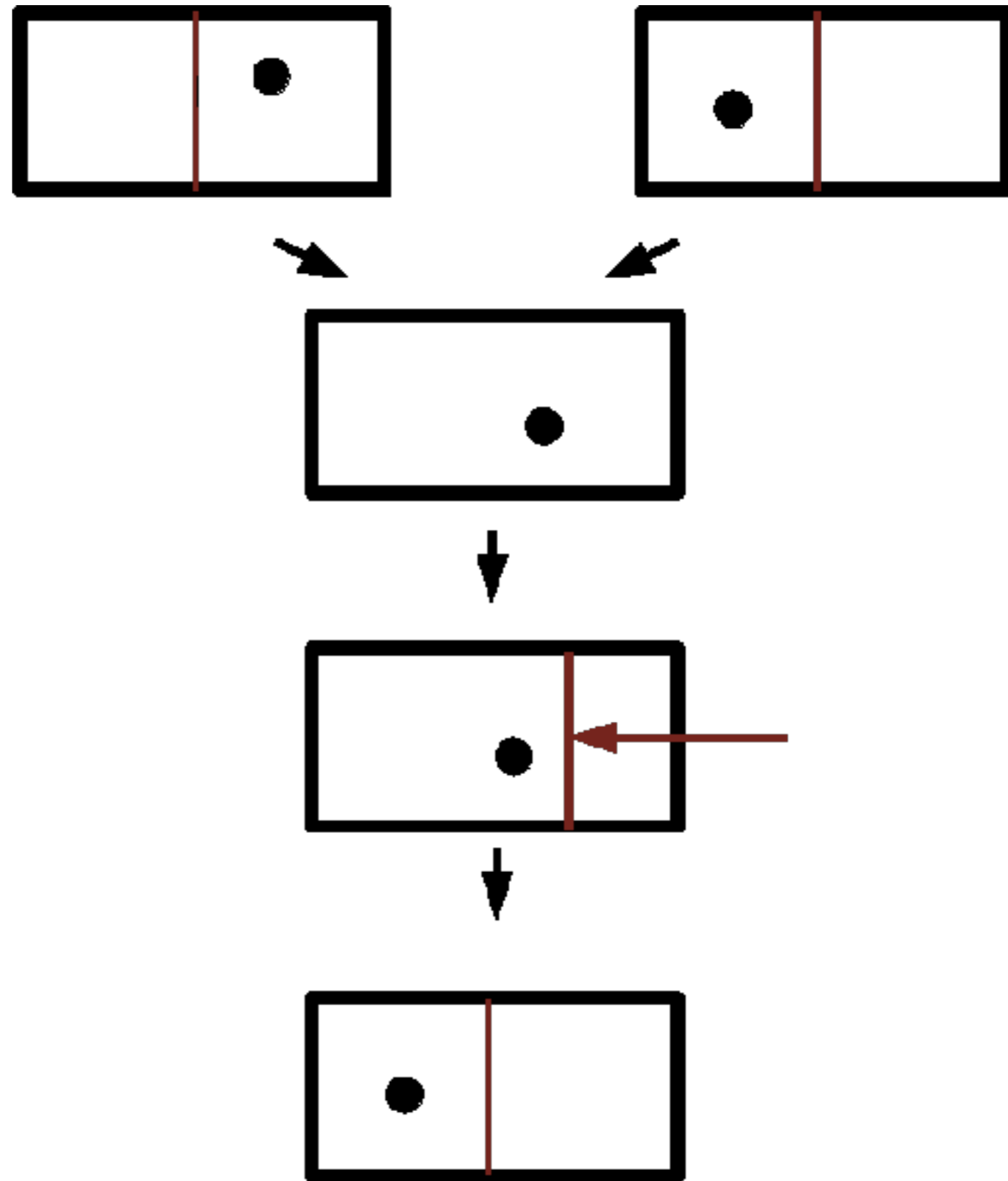


Neri, I., et al. "Reset and switch protocols at Landauer limit in a graphene buckled ribbon." *EPL (Europhysics Letters)* 111.1 (2015): 10004.

# Landauer principle

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- Minimum amount of energy required **greater than zero**
- Let assume the operation of **bit reset**
- # of initial states: 2
- # of final states: 1



# Landauer principle

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$$S = k_B \log W$$

$$Q \leq T \Delta S$$

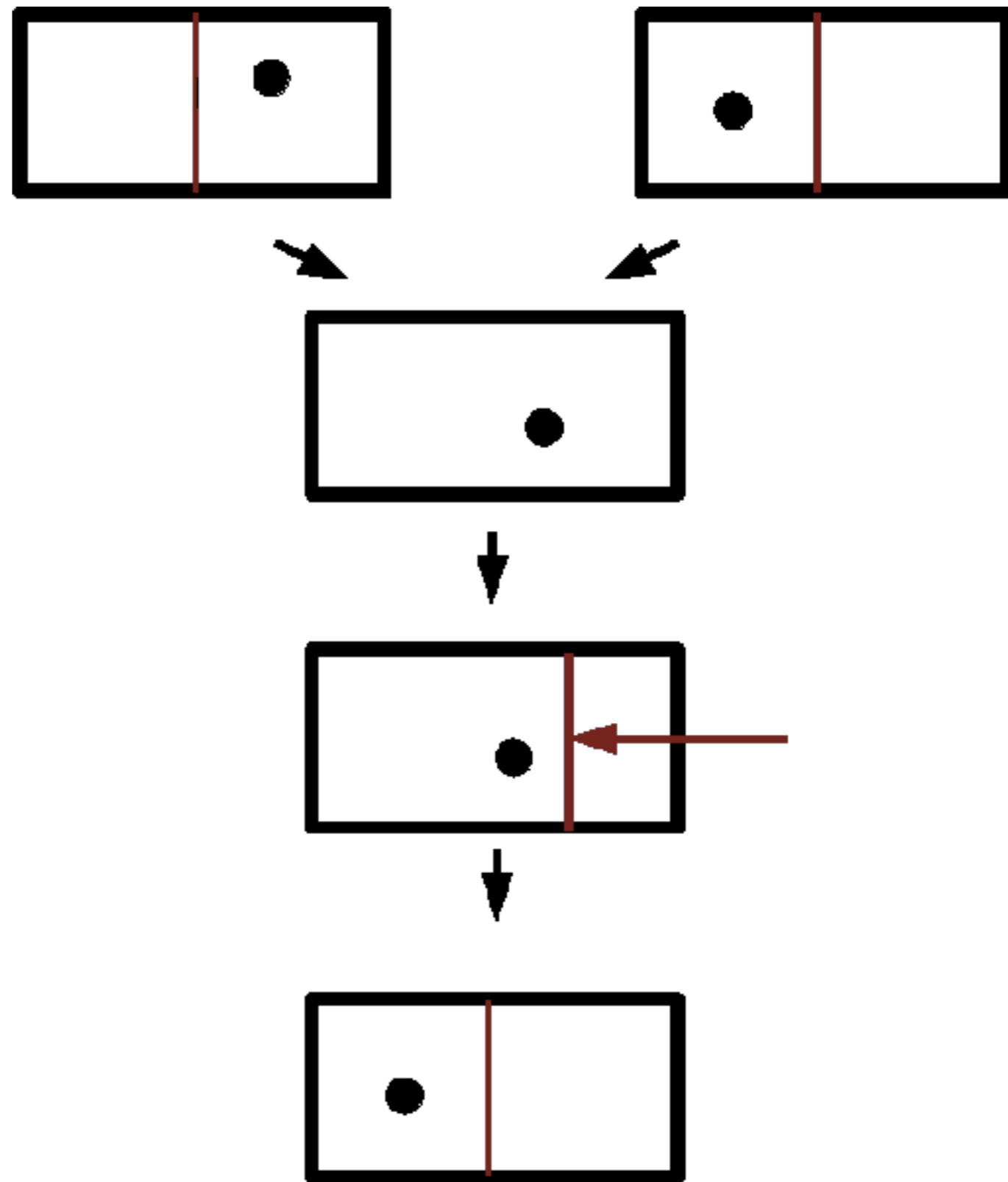
- Initial condition: two possible states  
 $S_i = k_B \log 2$

- Final condition: one possible state  
 $S_f = k_B \log 1$

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = -k_B \log 2$$

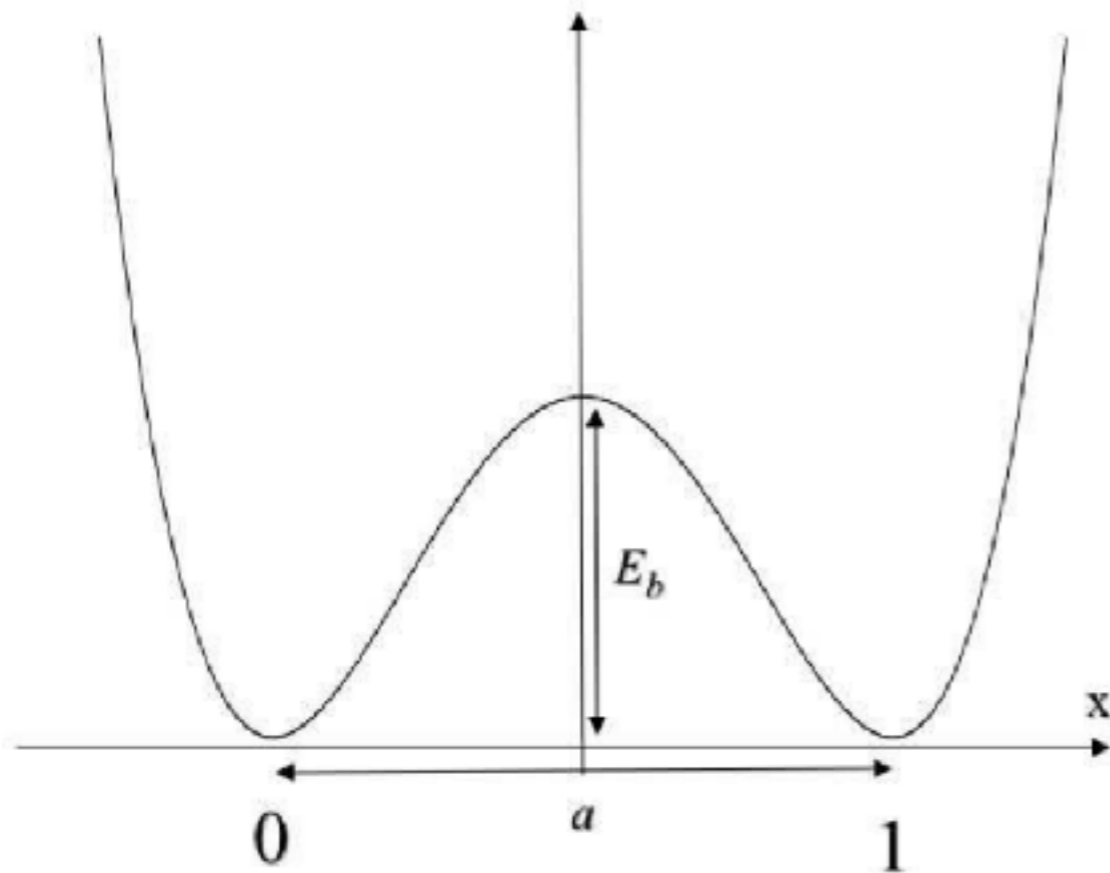
- Heat produced

$$Q \leq T \Delta S = -k_B T \log 2$$



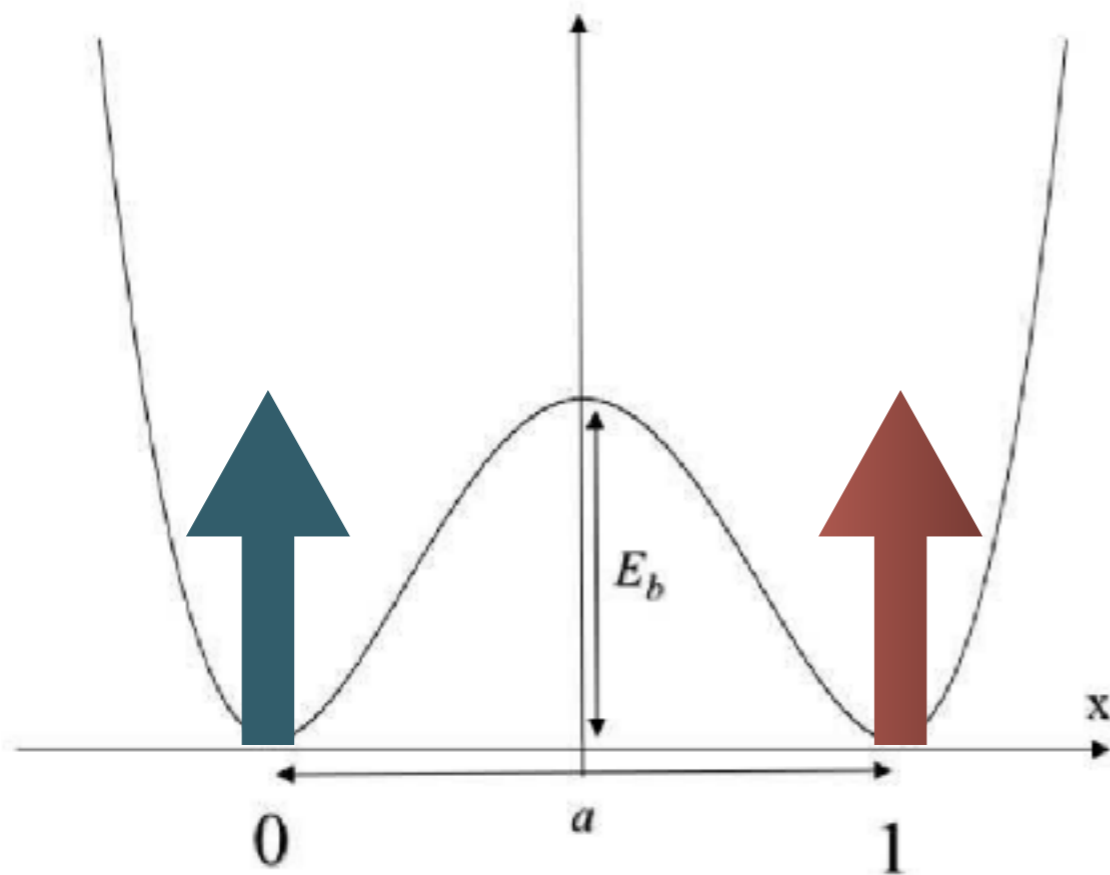
# Landauer principle with error: theory

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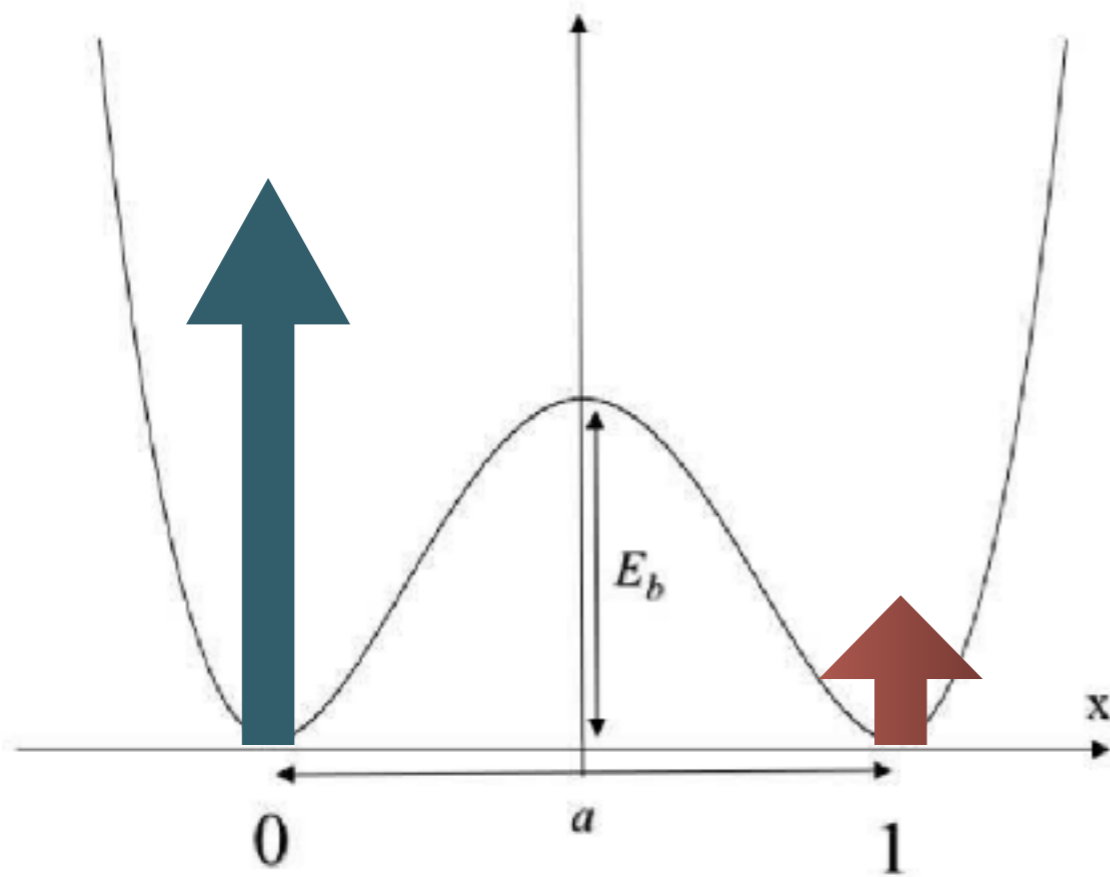
# Landauer principle with error: theory

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# Landauer principle with error: theory

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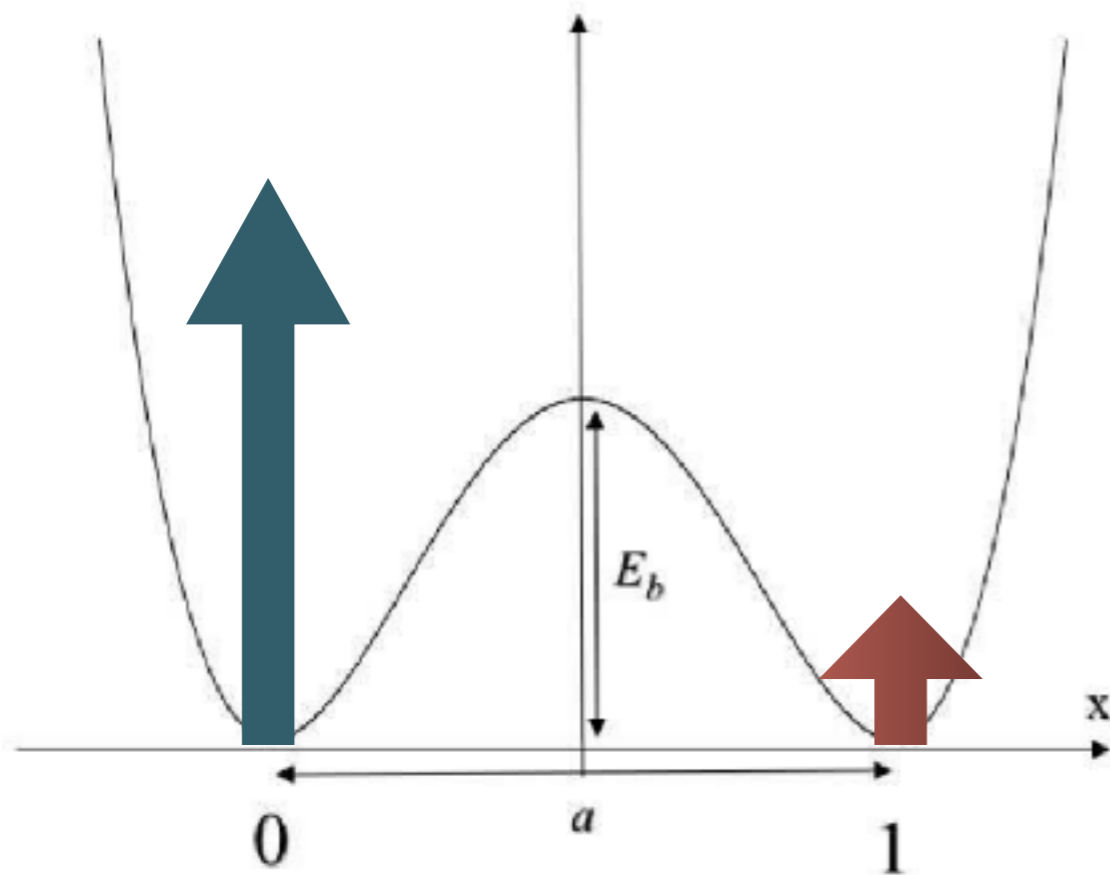


$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i$$



# Landauer principle with error: theory

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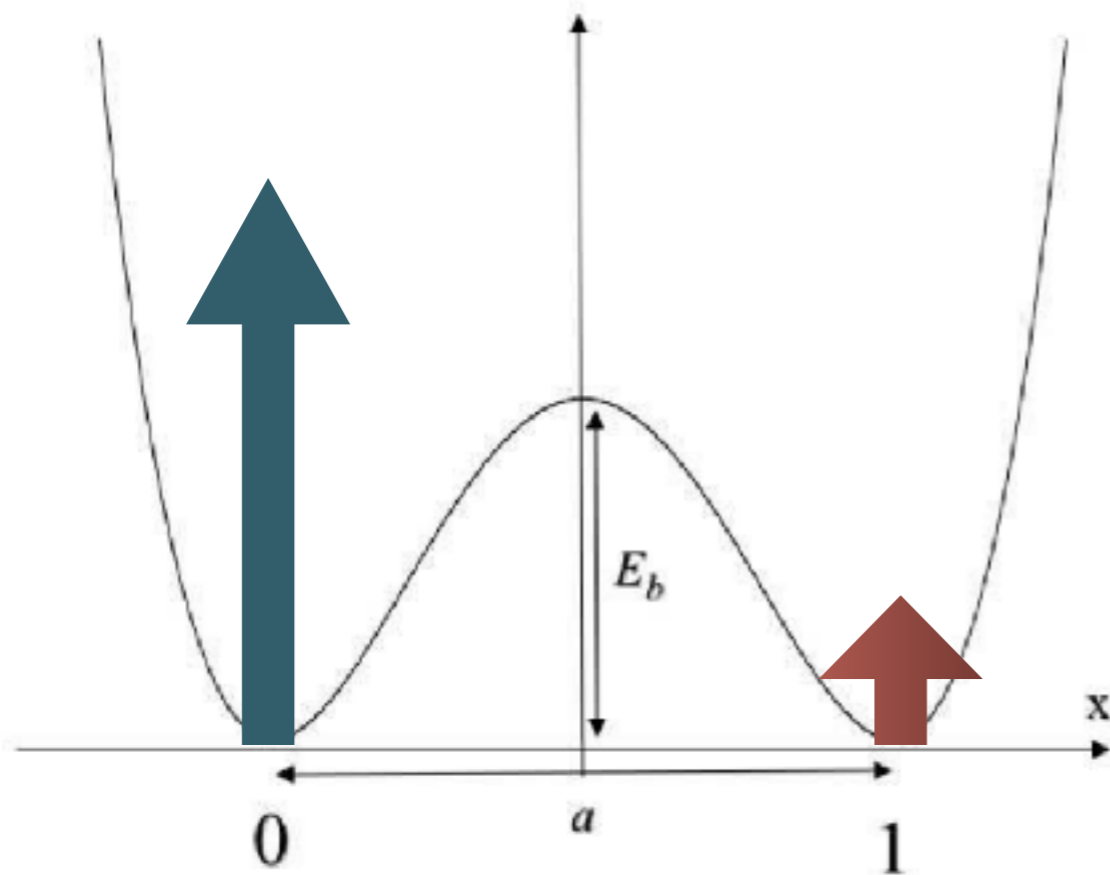


$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i$$

$$S_f(P_e) = -k_B((1 - P_e) \ln(1 - P_e) + P_e \ln(P_e))$$

# Landauer principle with error: theory

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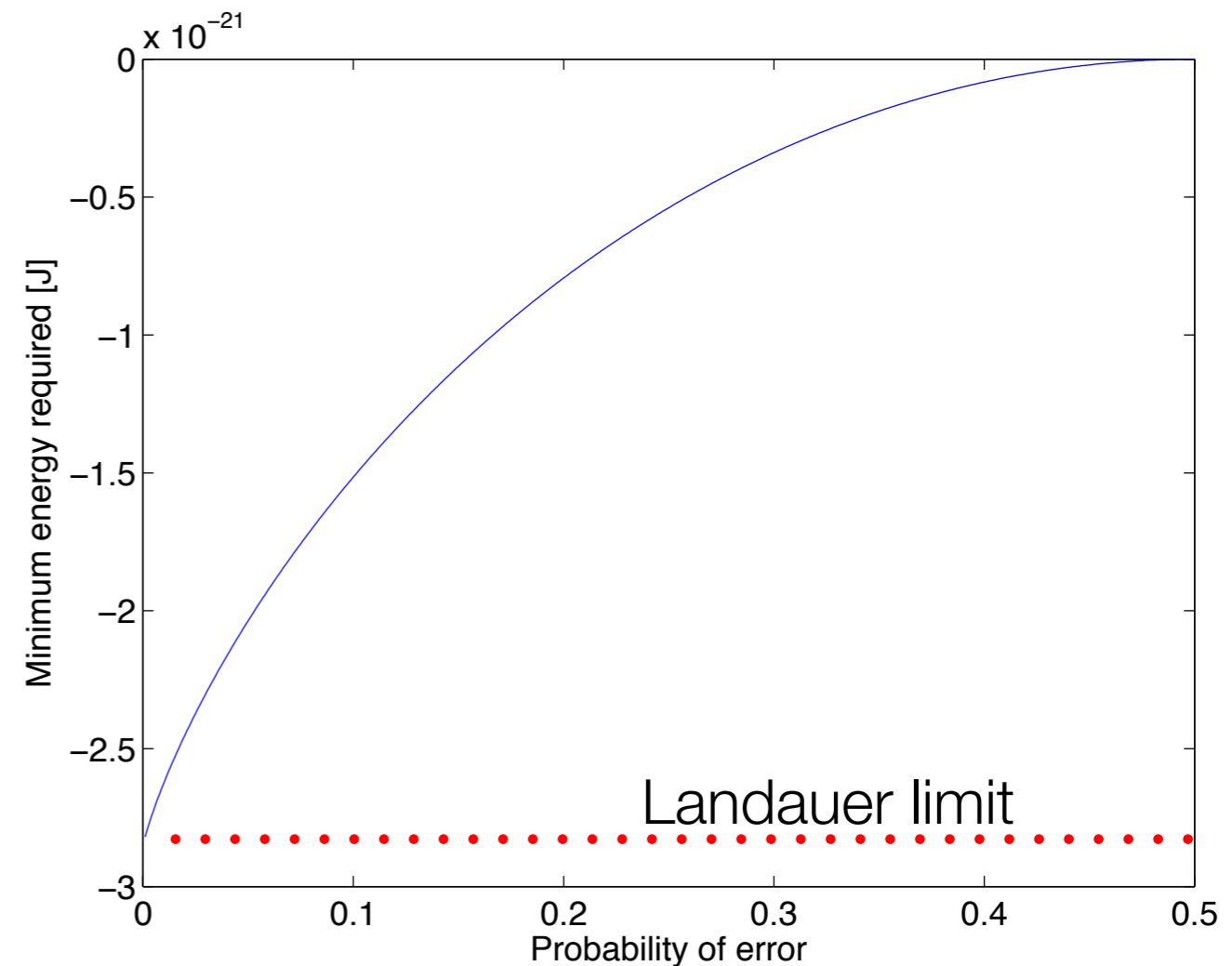
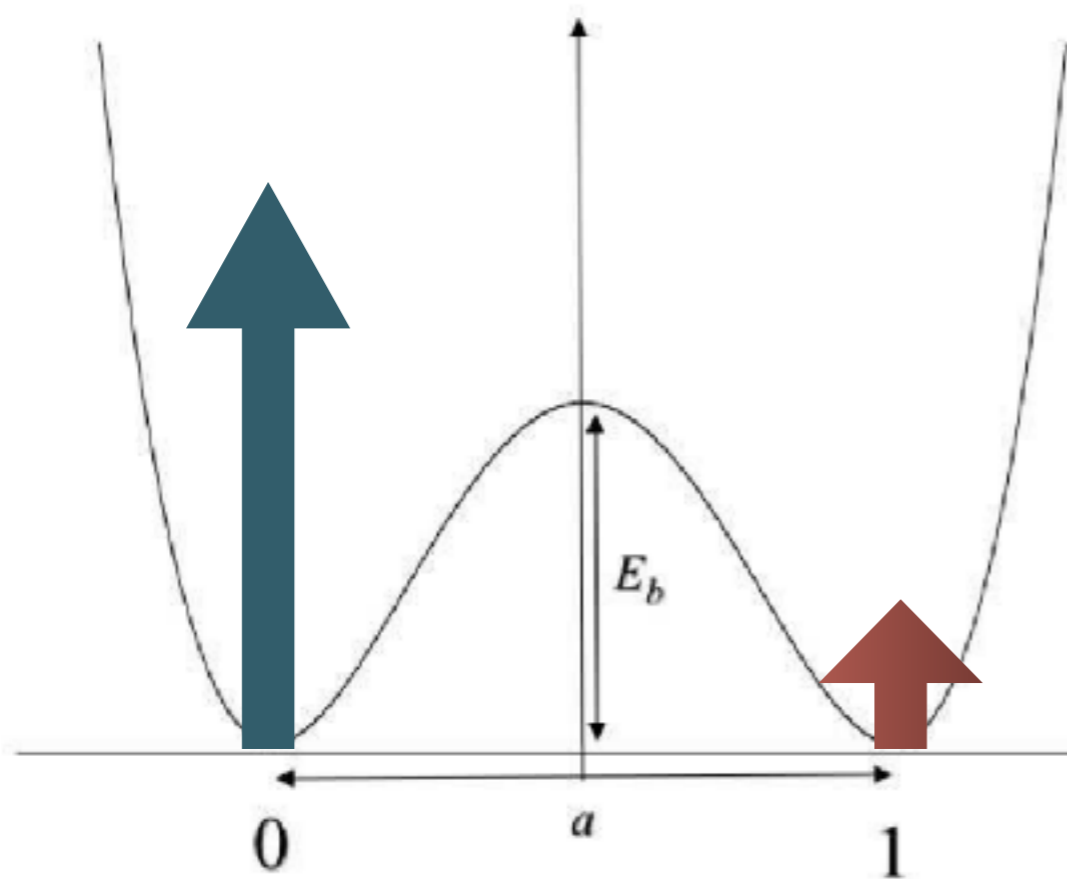


$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i$$

$$S_f(P_e) = -k_B((1 - P_e) \ln(1 - P_e) + P_e \ln(P_e))$$

$$Q(P_e) = -k_B T((1 - P_e) \ln(1 - P_e) + P_e \ln(P_e)) + \\ -k_B T \ln(2)$$

# Landauer principle with error: theory



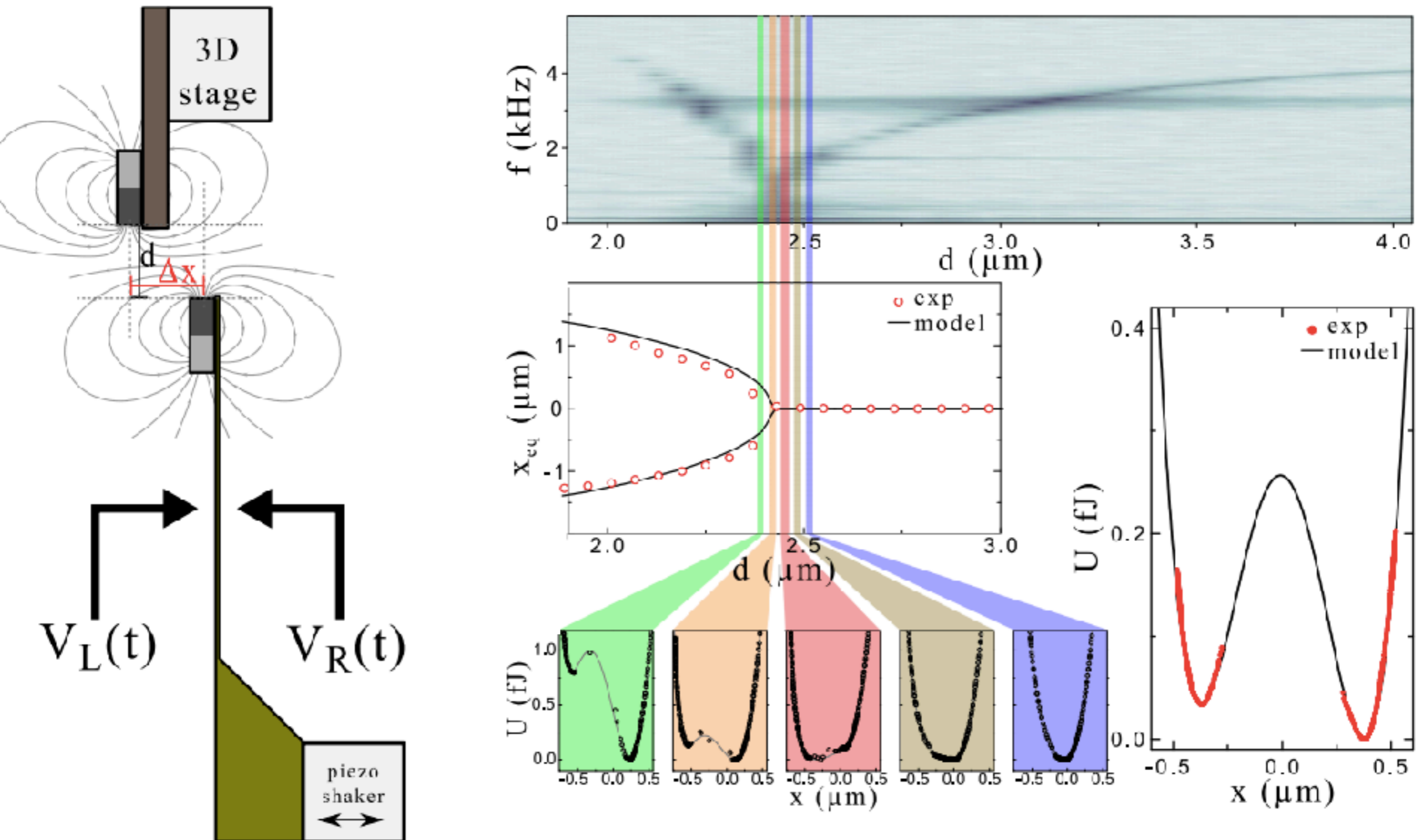
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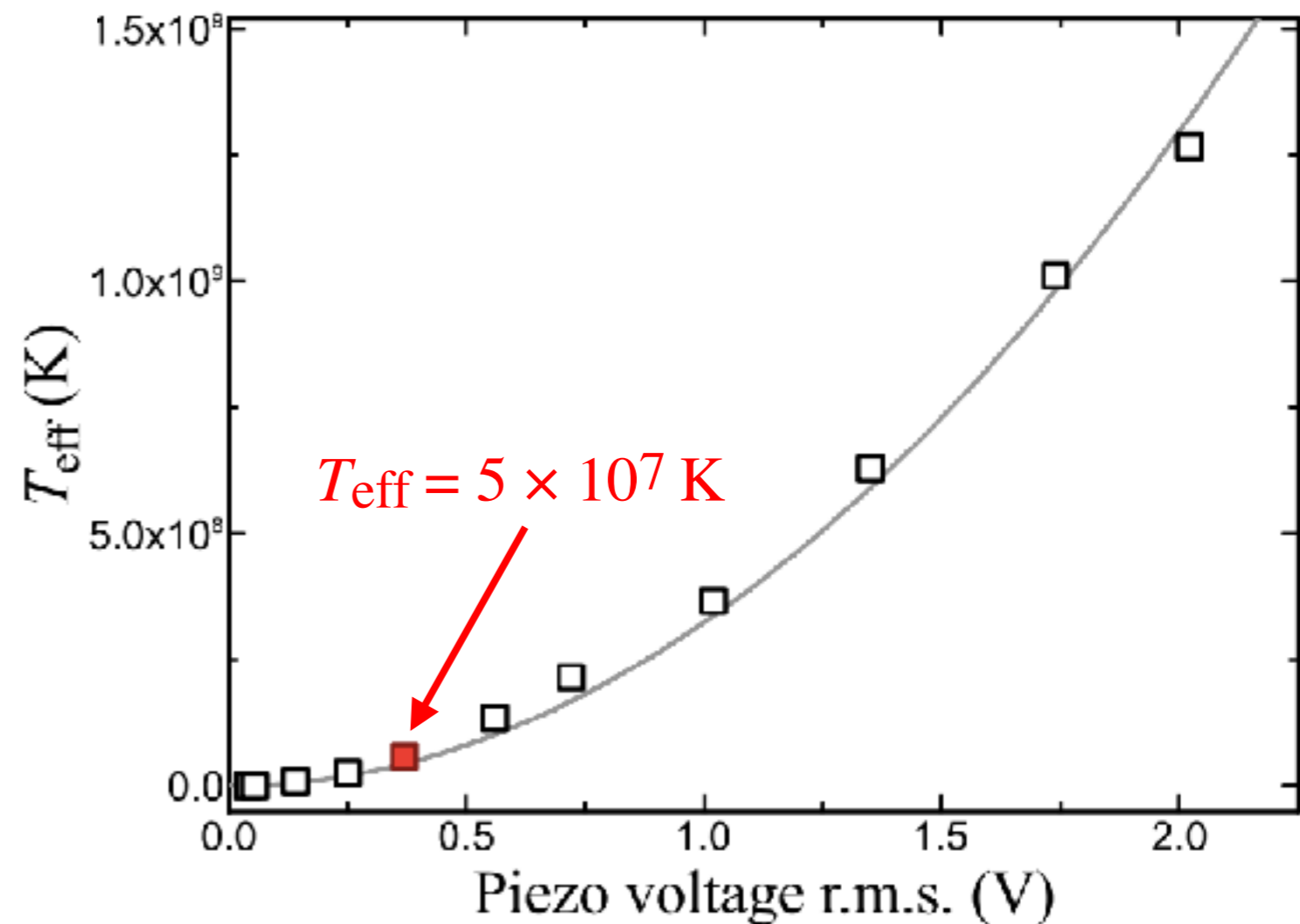
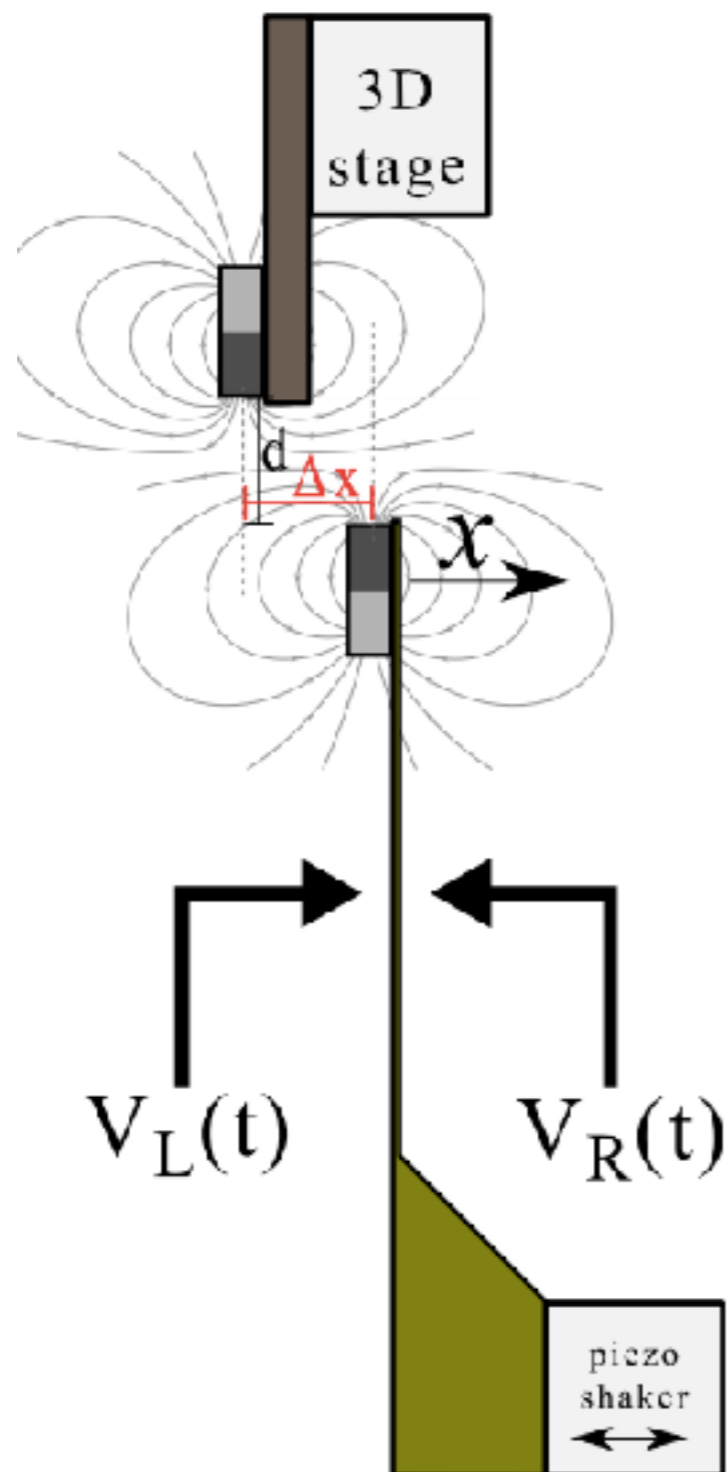
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$$-k_B T \ln(2)$$

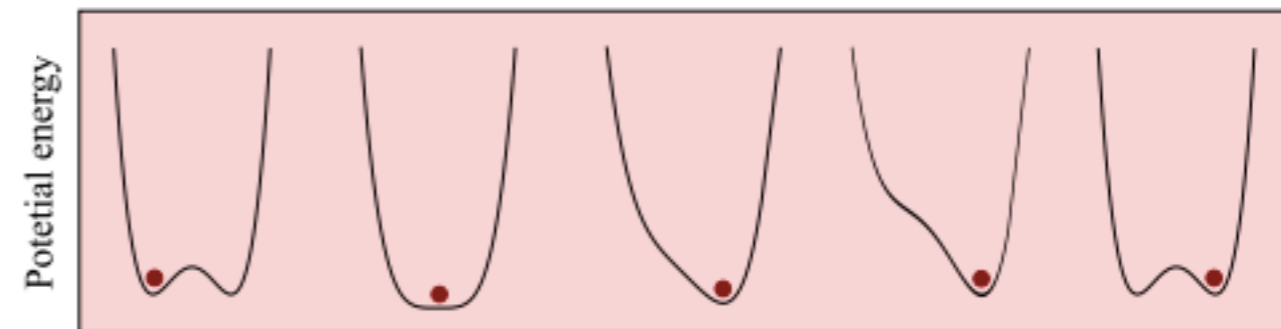
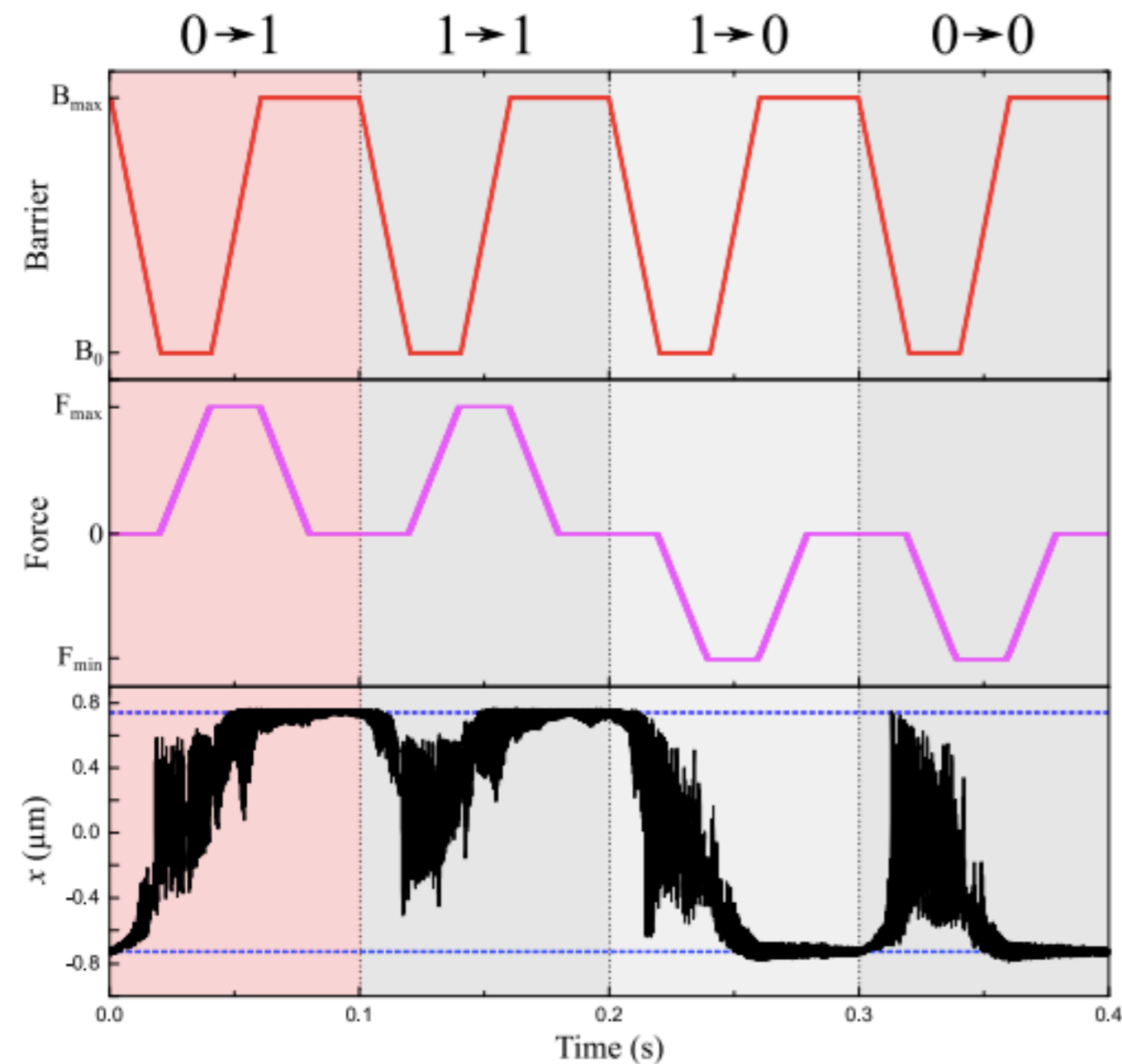
# Micro-electromechanical memory bit based on magnetic repulsion



# Micro-electromechanical memory bit based on magnetic repulsion



# Reset protocol



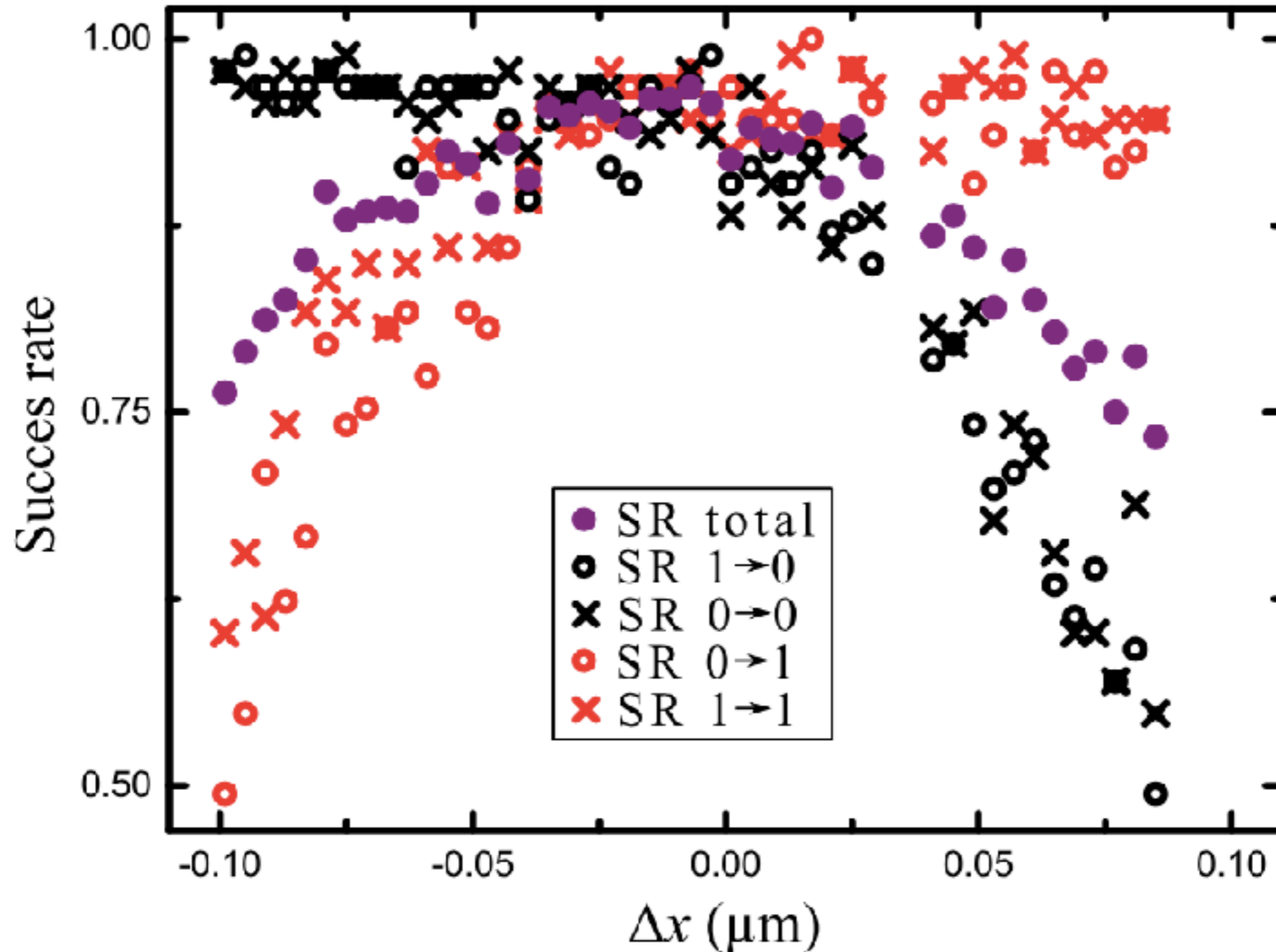
Steps for reset from '0' to '1'

$$W = \int_0^{\tau_p} \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{\partial U(x, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \lambda_k} \frac{\partial \lambda_k}{\partial t} dt$$

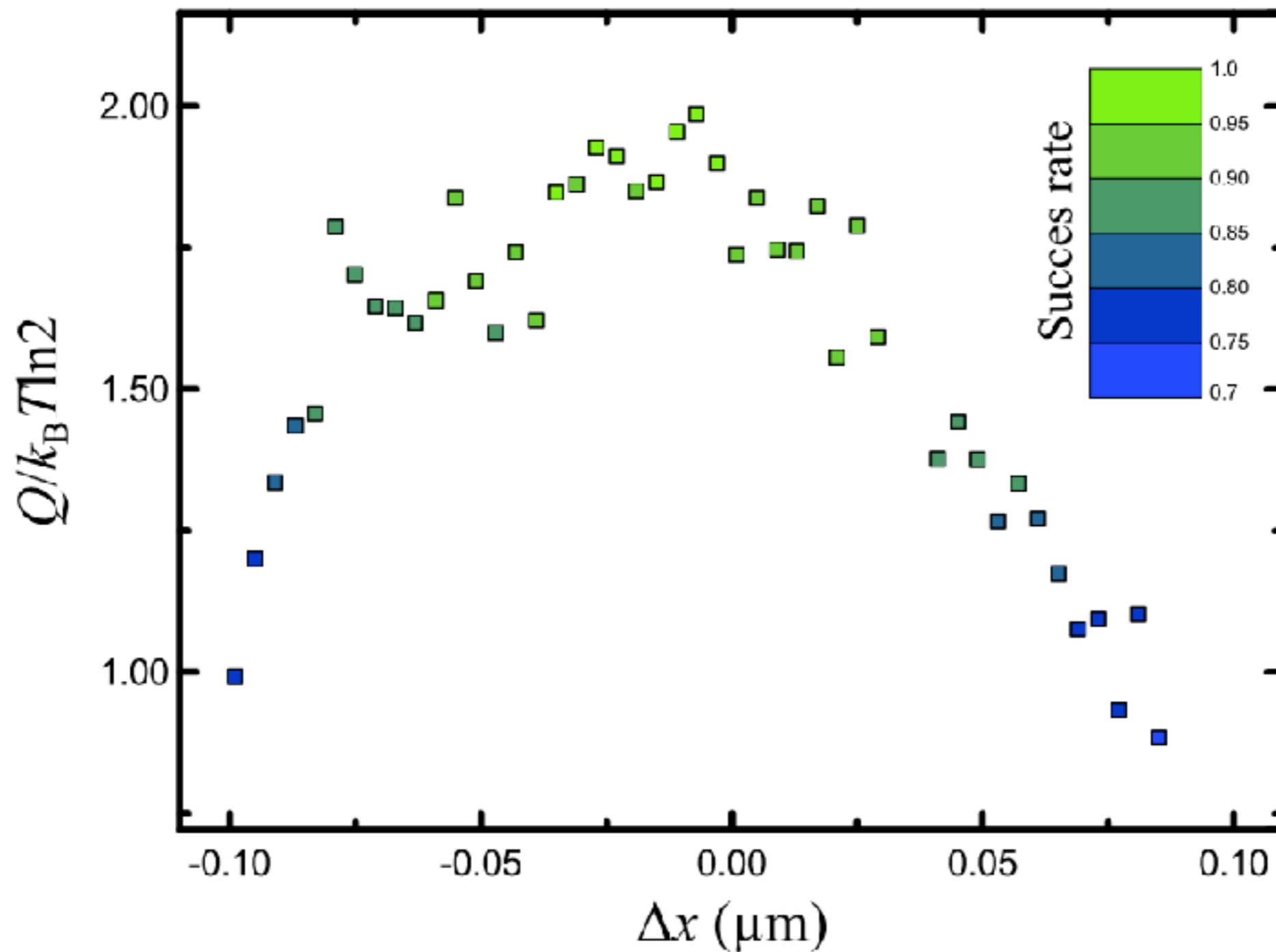
$$Q = W - \Delta U$$

$$Q(P_s) \geq k_B T [\ln(2) + P_s \ln(P_s) + (1 - P_s) \ln(1 - P_s)]$$

# Landauer principle with error: experimental data

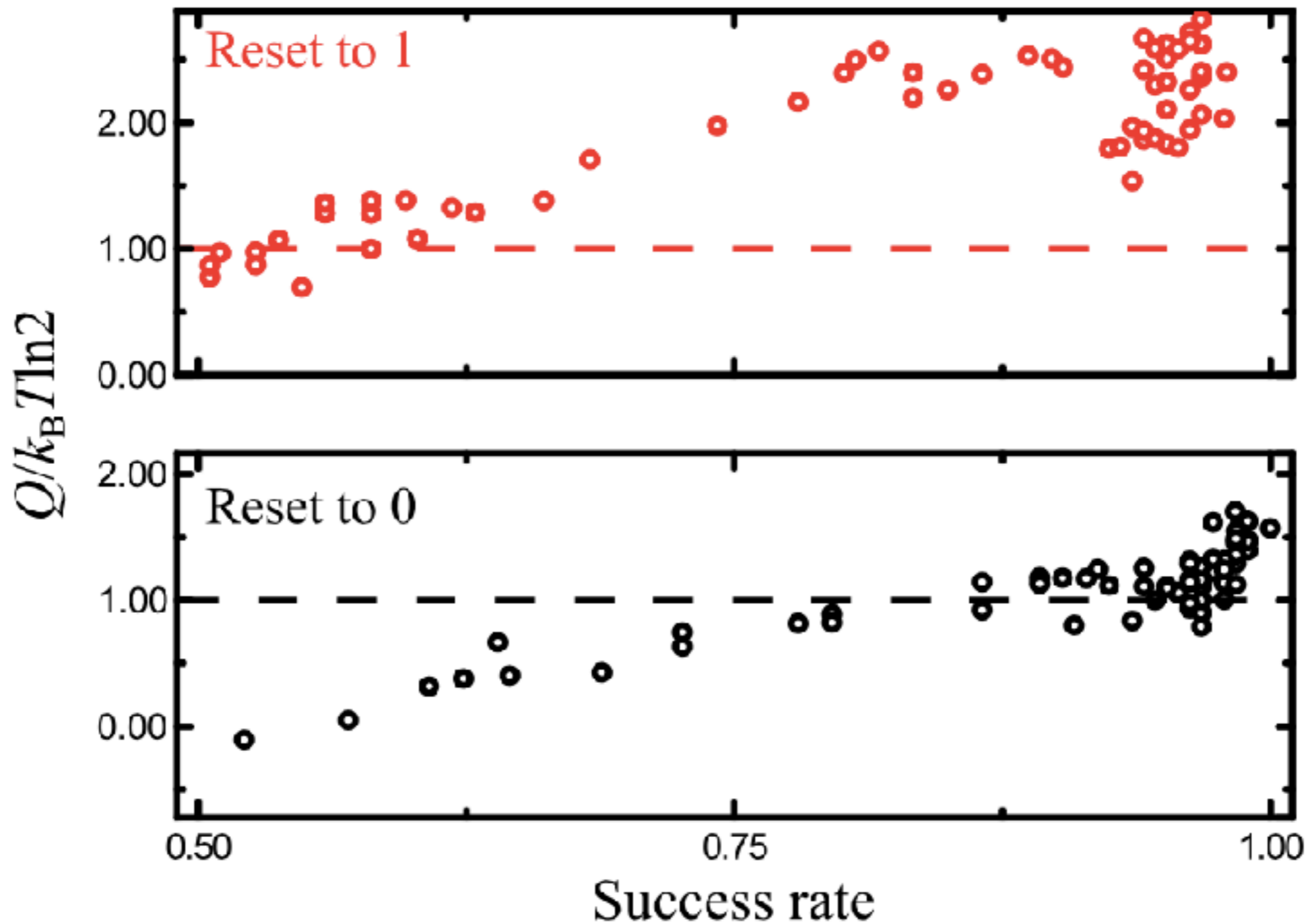


# Landauer principle with error: experimental data

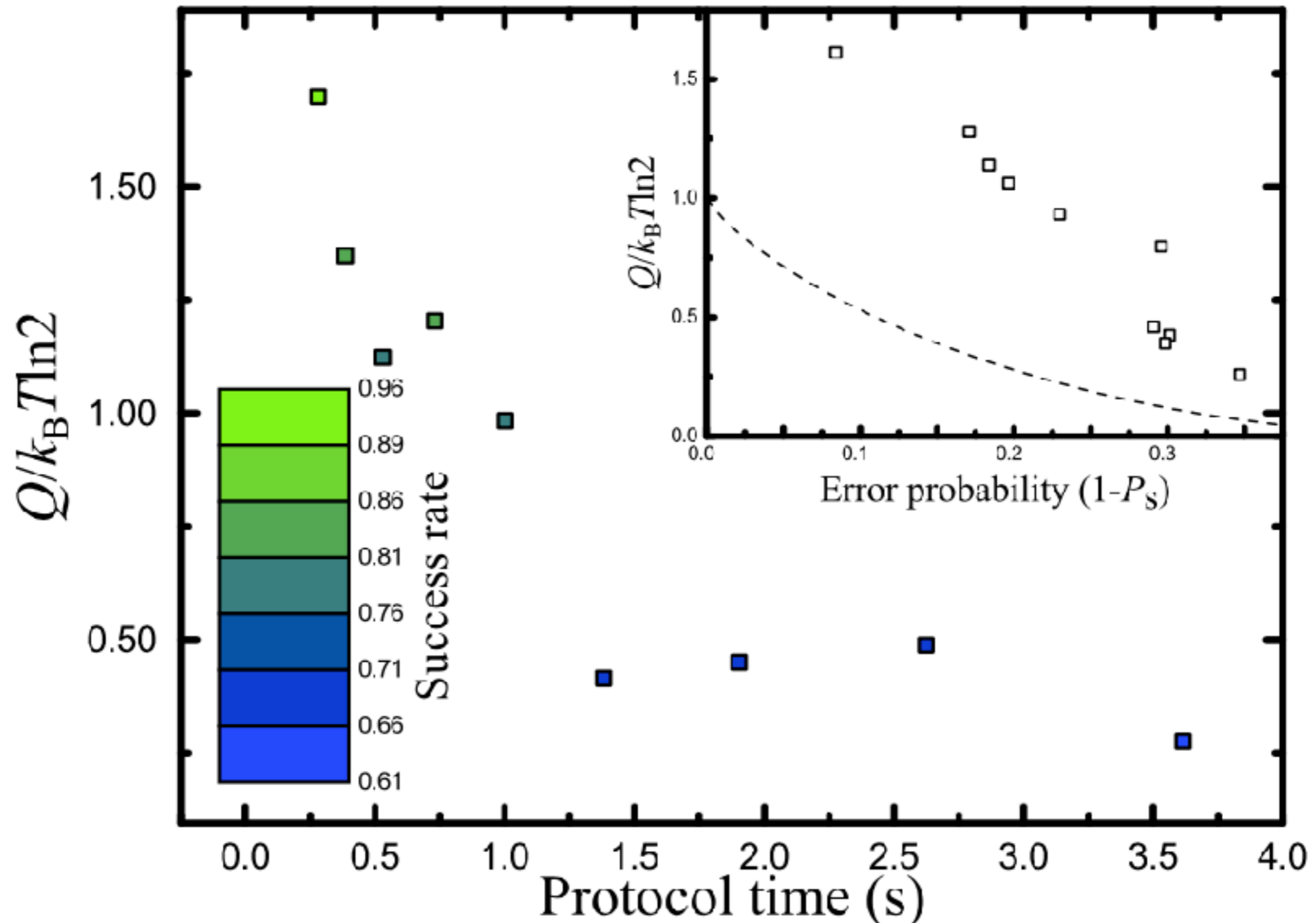




# Landauer principle with error: experimental data



# Landauer principle with error: experimental data



# Thank you for your attention!

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[igor.neri@nipslab.org](mailto:igor.neri@nipslab.org)