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Atomistic origin of doping-enhanced ultrafast crystallization in Ag-doped $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ BINAY PRASAI, GANG CHEN, DAVID DRABOLD, Ohio University — We have applied ab-initio molecular dynamics (AIMD) simulations to directly simulate the effects of Ag-doping on the phase change properties of $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$. The short range order is preserved, whereas a slight improvement in the chemical order is observed. A slight decrease in the fraction of tetrahedral Ge (sp³ bonding) is reflected in the reduction of the optical band gap and in the increased dielectric constant. Simulations of the amorphous to crystalline phase change cycle revealed the enhanced crystallization speed in $\text{Ag}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ as compared to $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$. Moreover, the smaller density difference and the larger energy difference between the two phases of $\text{Ag}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ (compared to $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$) suggest a smaller residual stress in devices due to phase transition and improved thermal stability for $\text{Ag}_{0.5}\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$. The potential viability of this material suggests the need for a wide exploration of alternative phase change memory materials.

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