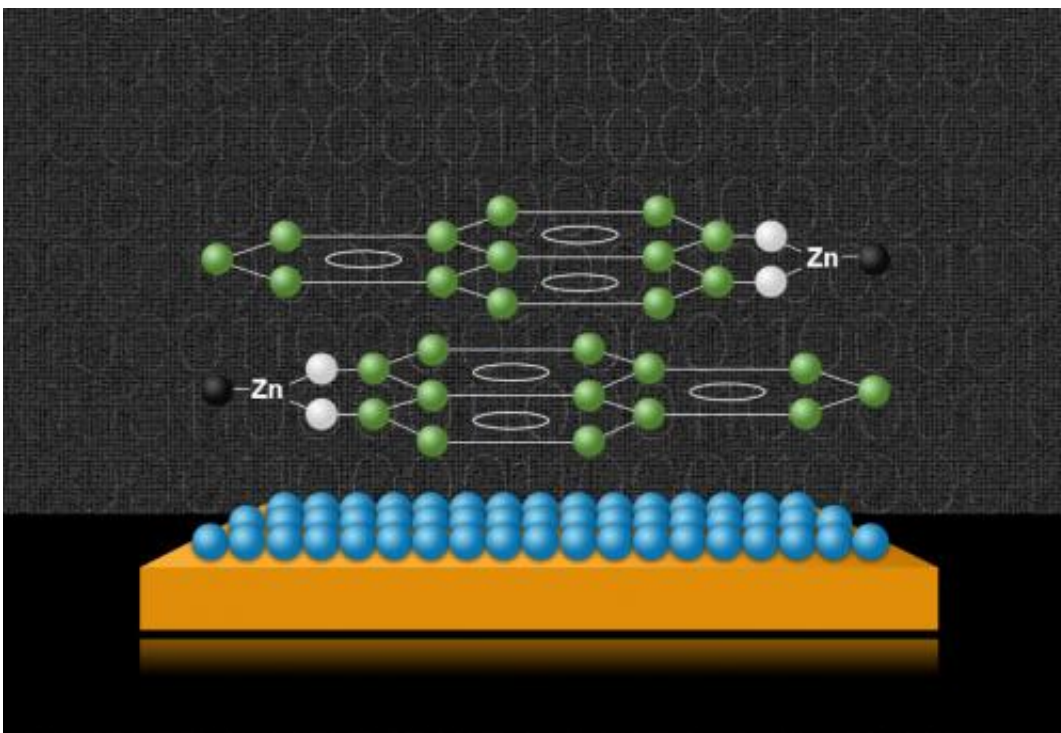


# Storing data in individual molecules: Molecular memory near room temperature

January 23 2013, by Larry Hardesty

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The new molecules are known as 'graphene fragments,' because they largely consist of flat sheets of carbon (which are attached to zinc atoms). That makes them easier to align during deposition, which could simplify the manufacture of molecular memories. Credit: Christine Daniloff/MIT

Moore's law—the well-known doubling of computer chips' computational power every 18 months or so—has been paced by a similarly steady increase in the storage capacity of disk drives. In 1980, a

hard drive could store about a half-megabyte of data in a square inch of disk space; now, manufacturers are closing in on a million megabytes of data per square inch.

An experimental technology called molecular memory, which would store data in individual molecules, promises another 1,000-fold increase in storage density. But previous schemes for molecular memory have relied on physical systems cooled to near absolute zero. In the Jan. 23 online edition of *Nature*, an international team of researchers led by Jagadeesh Moodera, a senior research scientist in the MIT Department of Physics and at MIT's Francis Bitter Magnet Laboratory, describes a new molecular-memory scheme that works at around the freezing point of water—which in physics parlance counts as "room temperature."

Moreover, where previous schemes required sandwiching the storage molecules between two ferromagnetic electrodes, the new scheme would require only one ferromagnetic electrode. That could greatly simplify manufacture, as could the shape of the storage molecules themselves: because they consist of flat sheets of carbon atoms attached to zinc atoms, they can be deposited in very thin layers with very precise arrangements.

The storage molecules were developed by chemists at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research in Kolkata, who are co-authors on the *Nature* paper. The Indian chemists believed that the molecules could be useful for the type of experimental devices studied by Moodera's group, which use "spin," a property of tiny particles of matter, to represent data.

## **Half a sandwich**

Under Moodera's supervision, Karthik Raman, then a PhD student in MIT's Department of Materials Science and Engineering and now a

scientist at IBM's Research Lab in India, and Alexander Kamberbeek, a visiting student from the University of Groningen, deposited a thin film of the material on a ferromagnetic electrode and added a second ferromagnetic electrode on top—the standard structure for magnetic memories. The idea is that a relative change in the electrodes' magnetic orientations causes a sudden jump in the device's conductivity. The two states of conductivity represent the 1s and 0s of binary logic.

To their surprise, however, the MIT researchers measured not one but two jumps in conductivity. That implied that the electrodes were changing the device's conductivity independently. "According to the common knowledge, this shouldn't happen," Moodera says.

To confirm their intuition, the researchers performed the experiment again, but instead of using two ferromagnetic electrodes, they used one ferromagnetic electrode and one ordinary metal electrode, whose only purpose was to read the current passing through the molecule. Indeed, they found that the jump in conductivity still occurred.

As Moodera explains, the ability to alter the molecules' conductivity with only one electrode could drastically simplify the manufacture of molecular memory. The bottom electrode of a memory cell can be deposited in a perfectly flat layer and the storage molecules layered on top of it. But if the next layer to be deposited is the top electrode, its molecules will tend to mingle with the storage molecules. If the electrode is magnetic, that mingling can compromise the performance of the cell; if it's metallic, it won't.

In an alternate design, the top electrode is a tiny tip, like the tip of an atomic force microscope, positioned less than a nanometer above the storage molecules. But again, a magnetic electrode poses problems—in this case, by limiting how densely the storage cells can be packed. If they're too close together, a magnetic tip might change the magnetic

orientation of cells adjacent to the one it's intended to address. That's not a concern with nonmagnetic tips.

## **Stackable storage**

The shape of the molecules themselves could also simplify the manufacture of molecular memory. Typically, experimental molecular memories consist of five or six layers of molecules sandwiched between electrodes. If those molecules are properly aligned, they exhibit large swings in conductivity, but if they're not, they don't. Ensuring their proper alignment is another labor-intensive process.

The molecules developed by the Indian researchers, however, consist of zinc atoms attached to flat sheets of carbon, which naturally tend to align with each other. The MIT researchers also showed that two layers of the molecules were sufficient to produce a memory cell. "If you put a whole bunch of molecules between the electrodes, it's harder to control," Moodera says.

"The switching effect near room temperature is because of the strong interaction of the molecule with the magnetic surface," Raman adds. "That makes the molecule magnetic and stabilizes it."

Jing Shi, a professor of physics at the University of California at Riverside, points out that giant magnetoresistance, the physical phenomenon discovered in 1988 that's the basis for most modern data-storage devices, won its discoverers the 2007 Nobel Prize in physics. Moodera, Raman, and their colleagues "found a new type of magnetoresistance," Shi says. "This is very novel, because you don't need very complicated material structures." As a consequence, he says, "The fabrication process could be simpler and very flexible. You only have to prepare this interfacial layer with the desired properties; then you can, in principle, recognize magnetoresistance."

"Obviously, it has some way to go," Shi adds, "but this is a proof of concept."

Moodera agrees. "This is only the tip of the tip of the iceberg," he says. At present, the researchers' experimental setup exhibits only a 20 percent change in conductivity, which is probably not enough for a commercial device. Together with researchers at the Peter Grünberg Institute in Jülich, Germany, who are also co-authors on the Nature paper, Moodera, Raman, and Kamerbeek have developed a theoretical explanation for the unexpected phenomenon of single-electrode switching. But if they can fill in the gaps in their understanding, Moodera says, they can design new organic molecules that should exhibit higher swings in conductivity. "It's possible to control the shape of organic [molecules](#)," Moodera says. "Every year, chemists come up with hundreds of thousands of them."

**More information:** [dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature11719](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11719)

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