

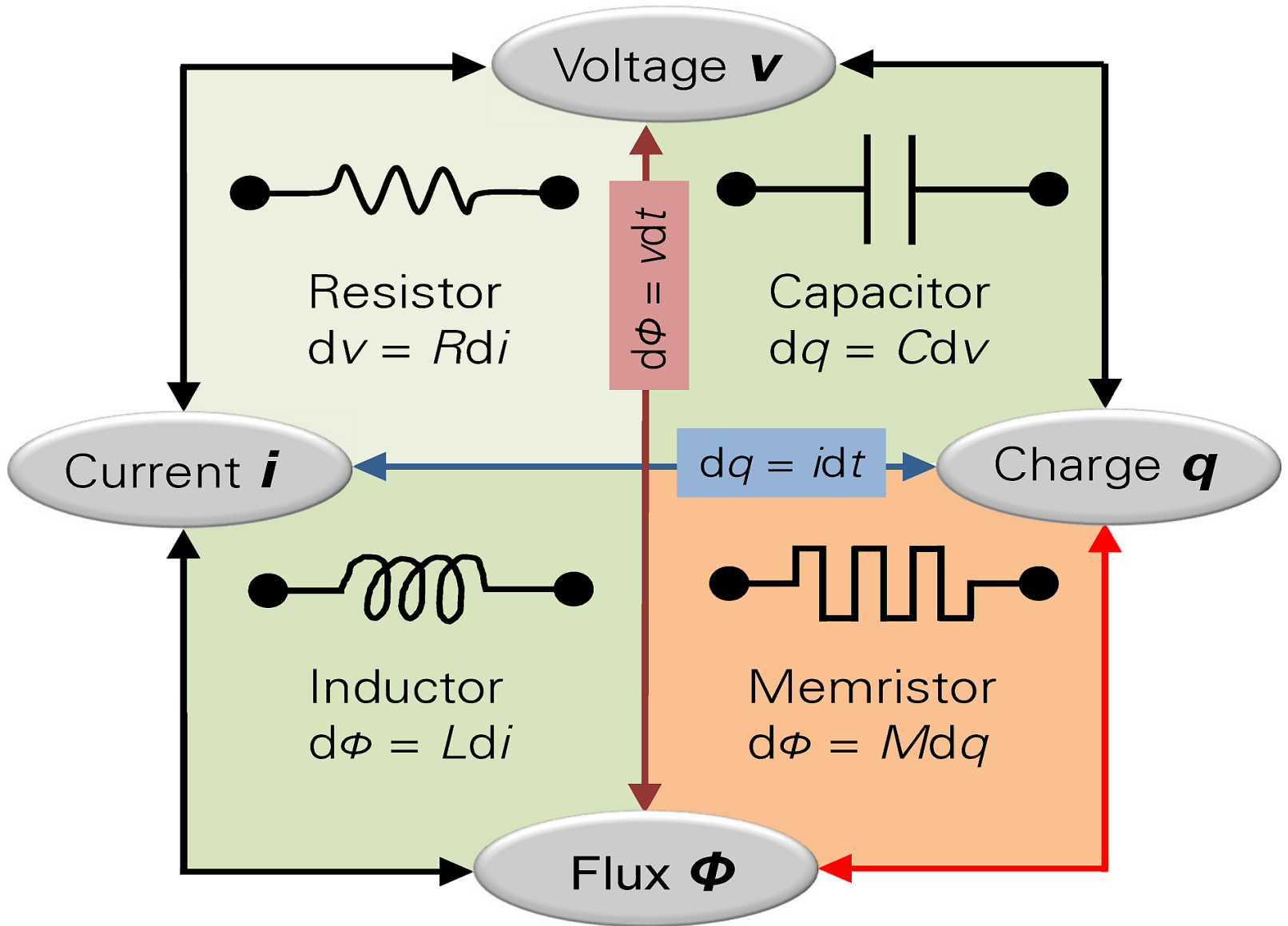
Memristor - The fourth fundamental element



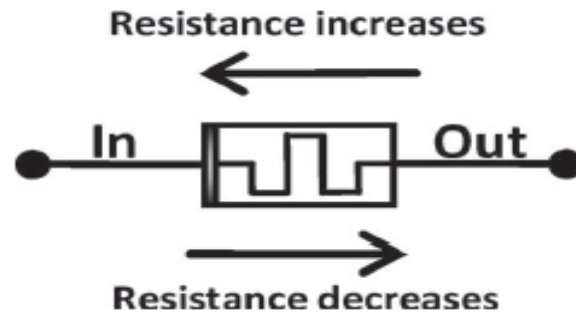
INDRAPRASTHA INSTITUTE *of*
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DELHI

INTRODUCTION

- When Maxwell announces equations relating to electricity and magnetism, Leon Chua argued from theoretical grounds that there should be a fourth circuit element that was equally fundamental as the other three.
- That element is termed as MEMRISTOR - resistor with memory.
- It was predicted from theory arguments nearly 40 years ago, but not realized as a physical component that time.
- Work of Chua has not recognized until a group at HP labs managed to construct a physical component acting as memristor.



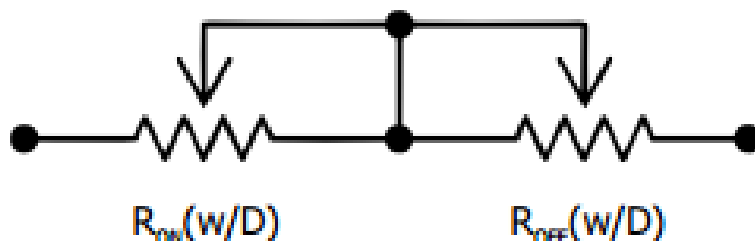
MEMRISTOR



- The memristors exhibit varying resistance when current flows into the device or out of the device.
- When current flows inside memristor (opposite of black strip), its resistance increases.
- When current flows inside memristor (black strip), its resistance decreases.

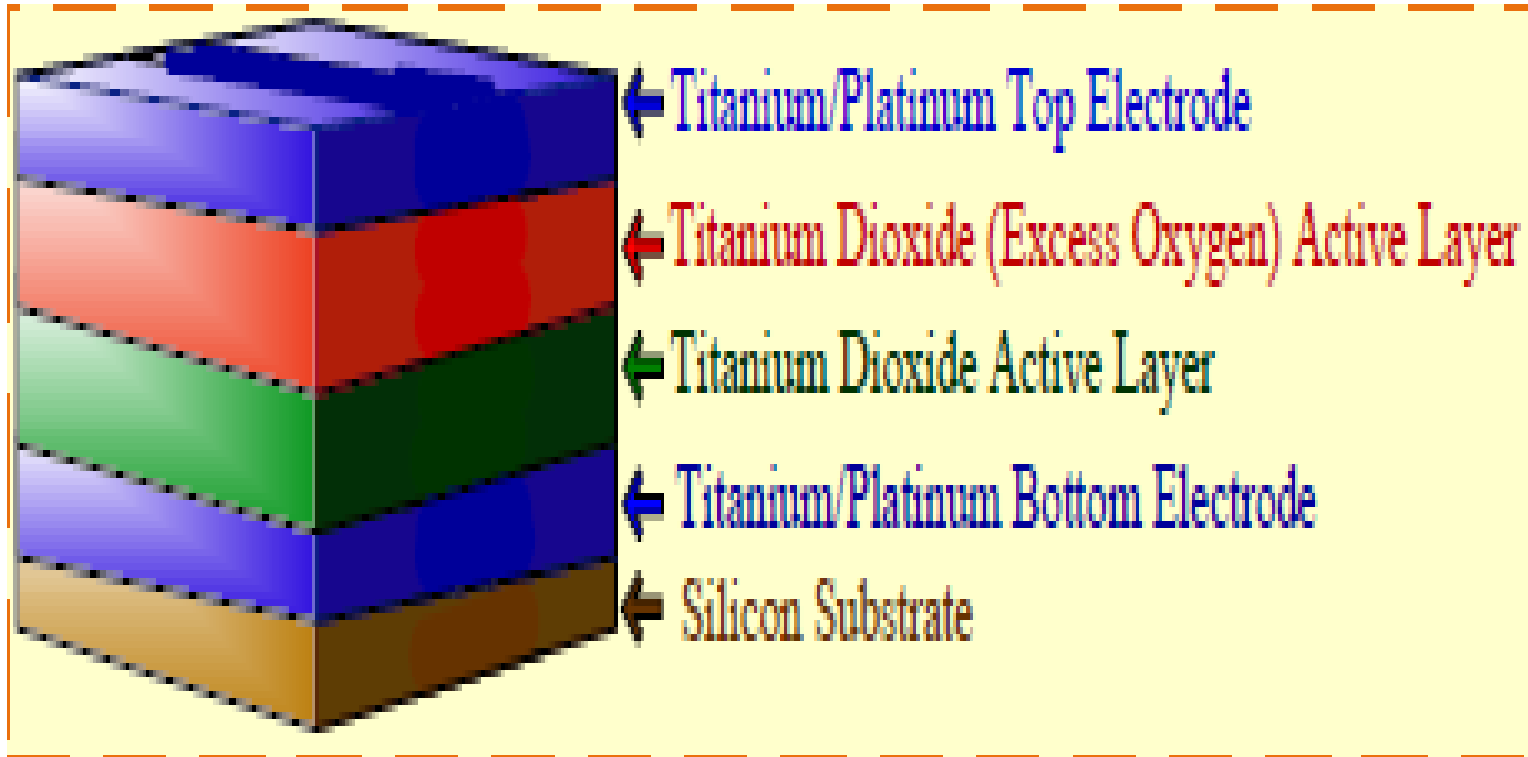
- Memristor is basically a charge-dependent resistor:

$$V(t) = M(q(t)) * I(t)$$

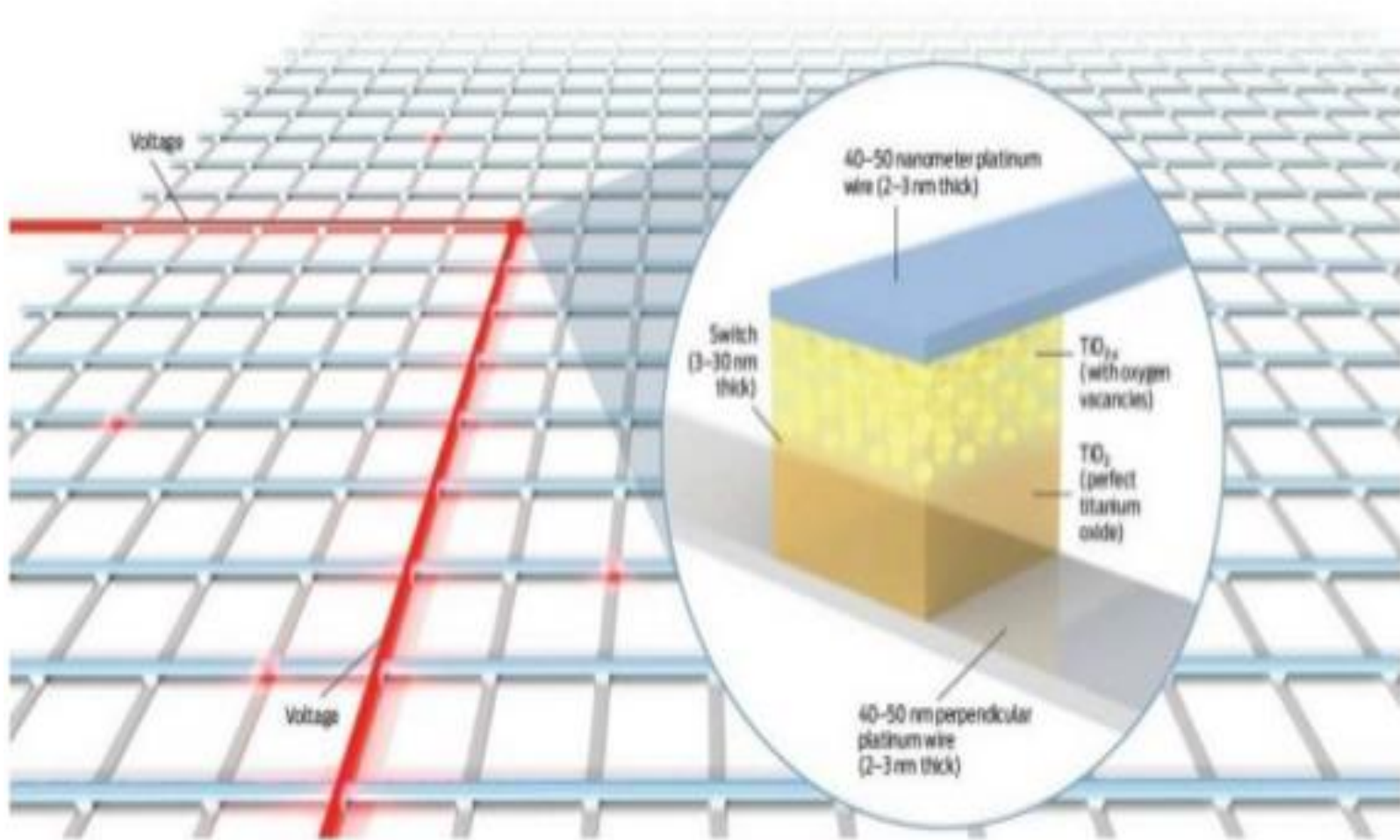


- Memristors can be used for memory implementation, where the logic bits are stored as resistance states.
- Memristors are non-volatile i.e. retain its state even after power is turned off.

Fabrication of memristor

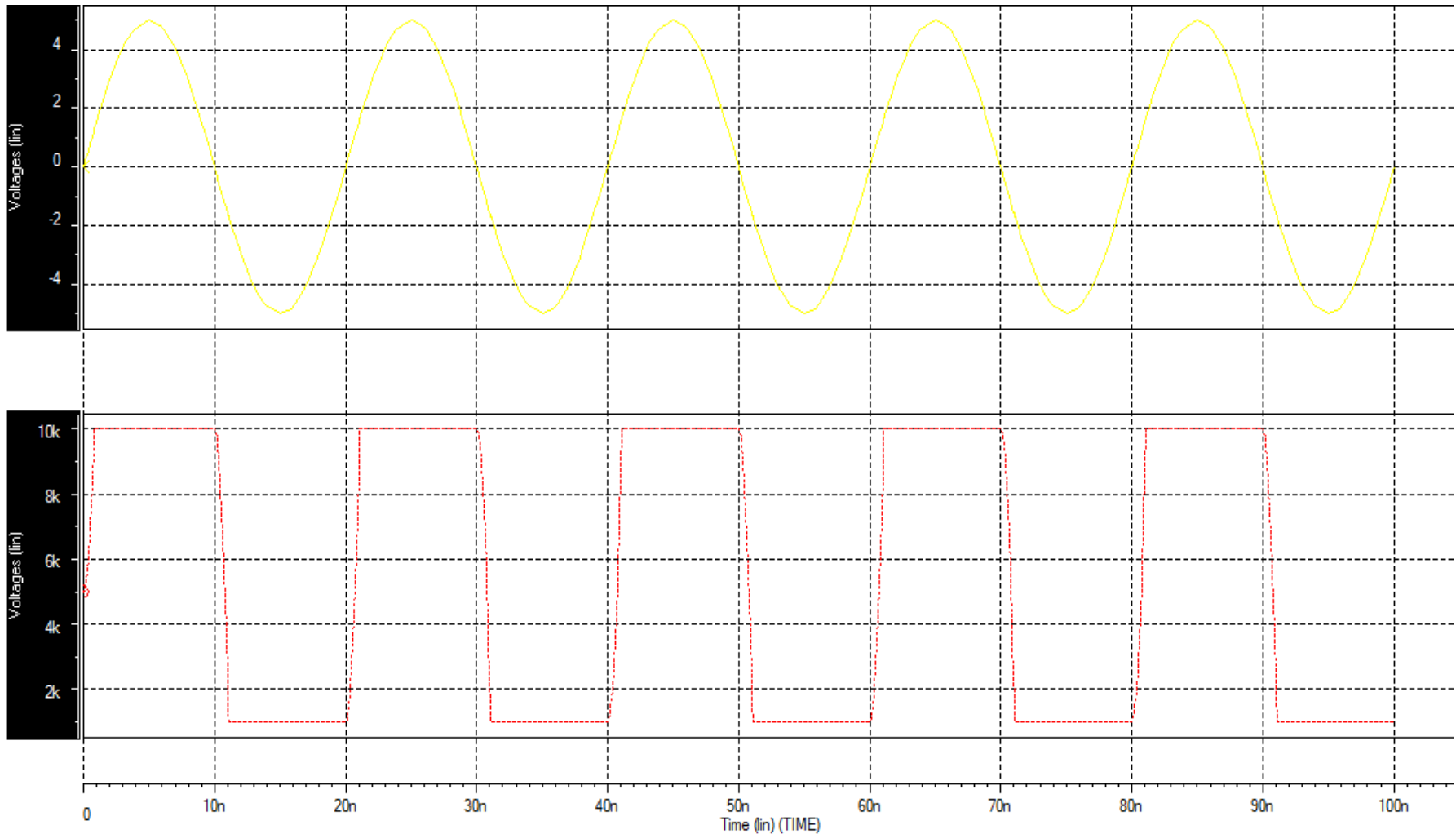


Contd.....

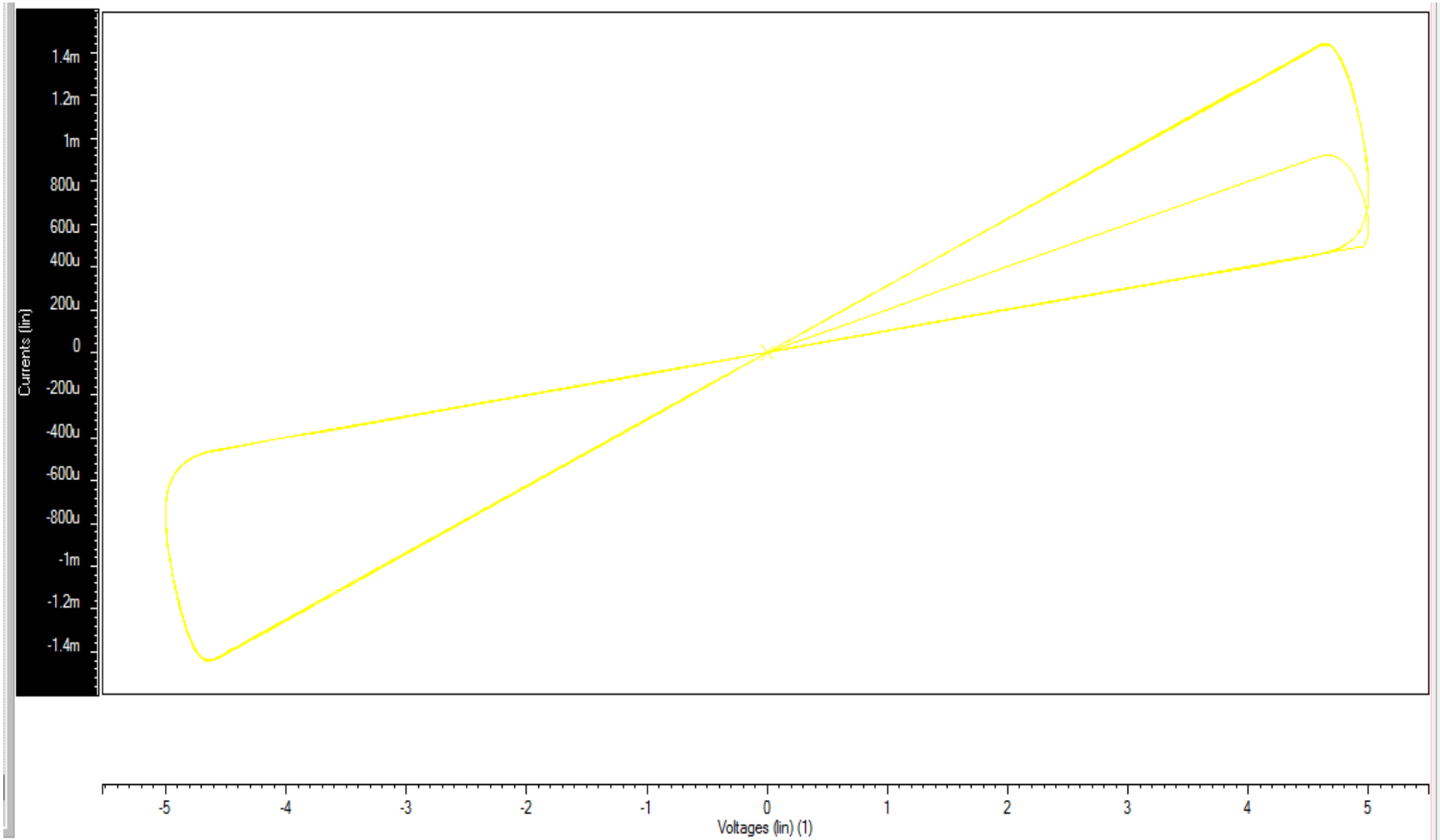


- Several models of ideal and non-ideal memresistive elements in the most popular SPICE versions.
 - Model R.1: Ideal memristor
 - Model R.2: Bipolar memristive system with threshold
- Other model is TEAM model: Threshold Adaptive Memristor Model.

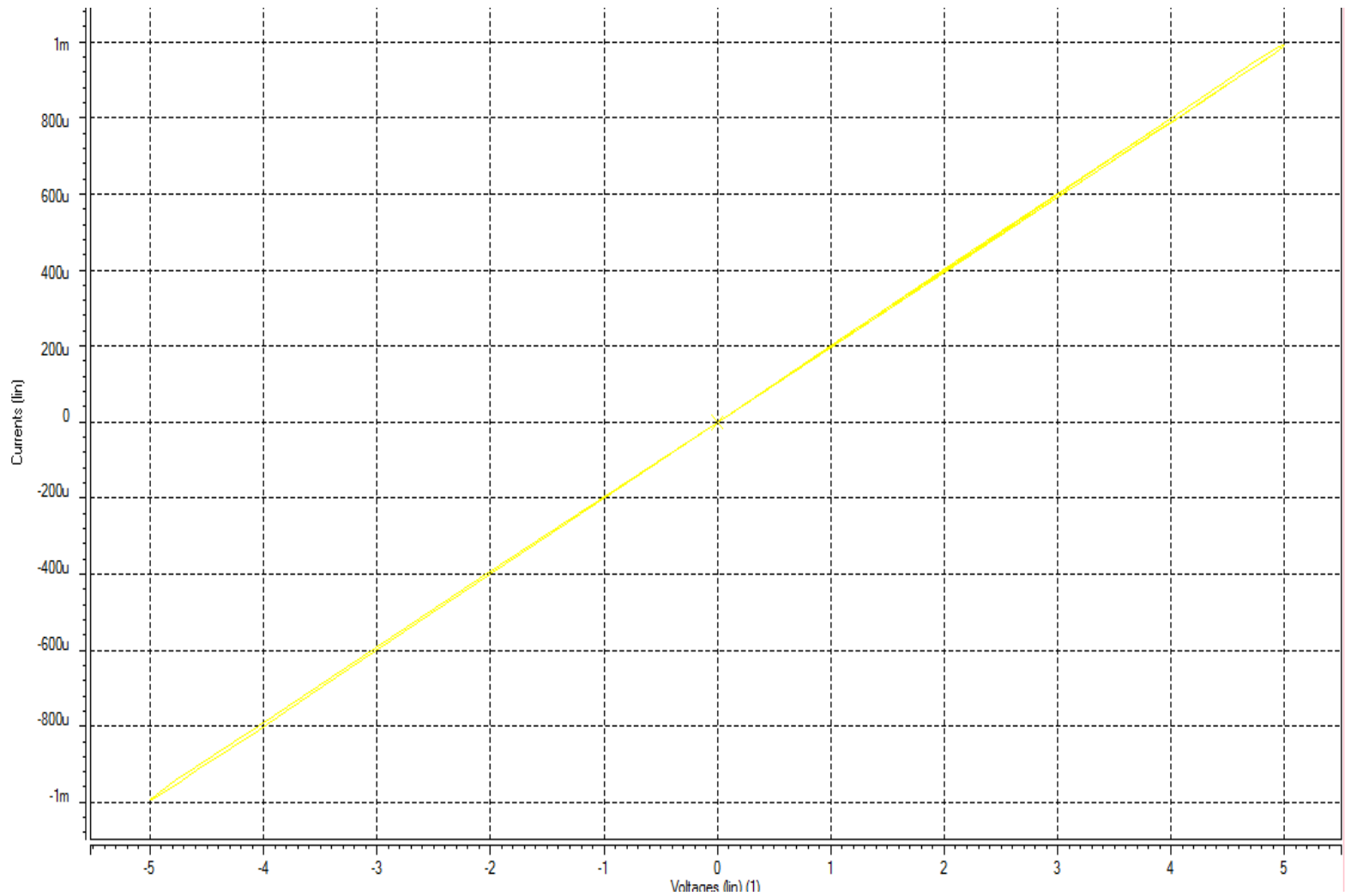
Memresistance States



Frequency- 50MHz



Frequency- 5GHz



Logic Gates

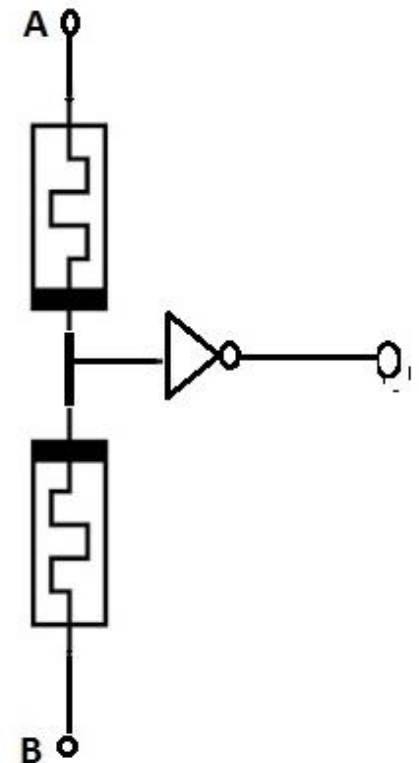


- Four separate logic families can be distinguished:
- Logic in memory, where the logic operations are done within memory cells. In this family the logic values are stored as resistance. Gates in this family include IMPLY and MAGIC.
- Hybrid CMOS Memristor Logic: In this family, requires both CMOS gates along with memristor based gates. Logic values are stored as voltages.
- Novel design using memresistors where only memresistors are used as computational unit . Logic values are stored as memresistance of output memresistor.
- Programmable Logic Memristor Array (PLA). This family is in fact a regular PLA, where the connections between horizontal and vertical wires are done with memristors.

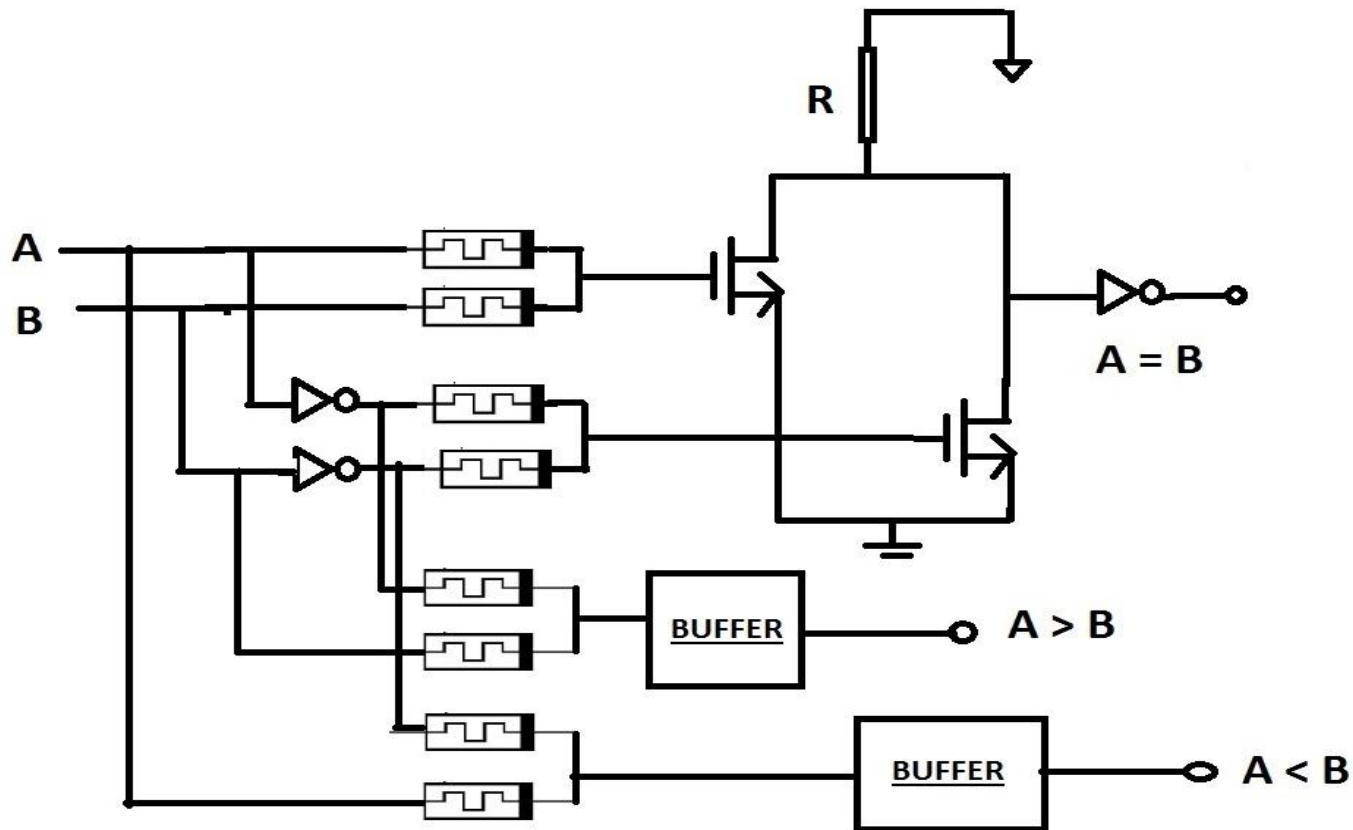
Hybrid CMOS circuits



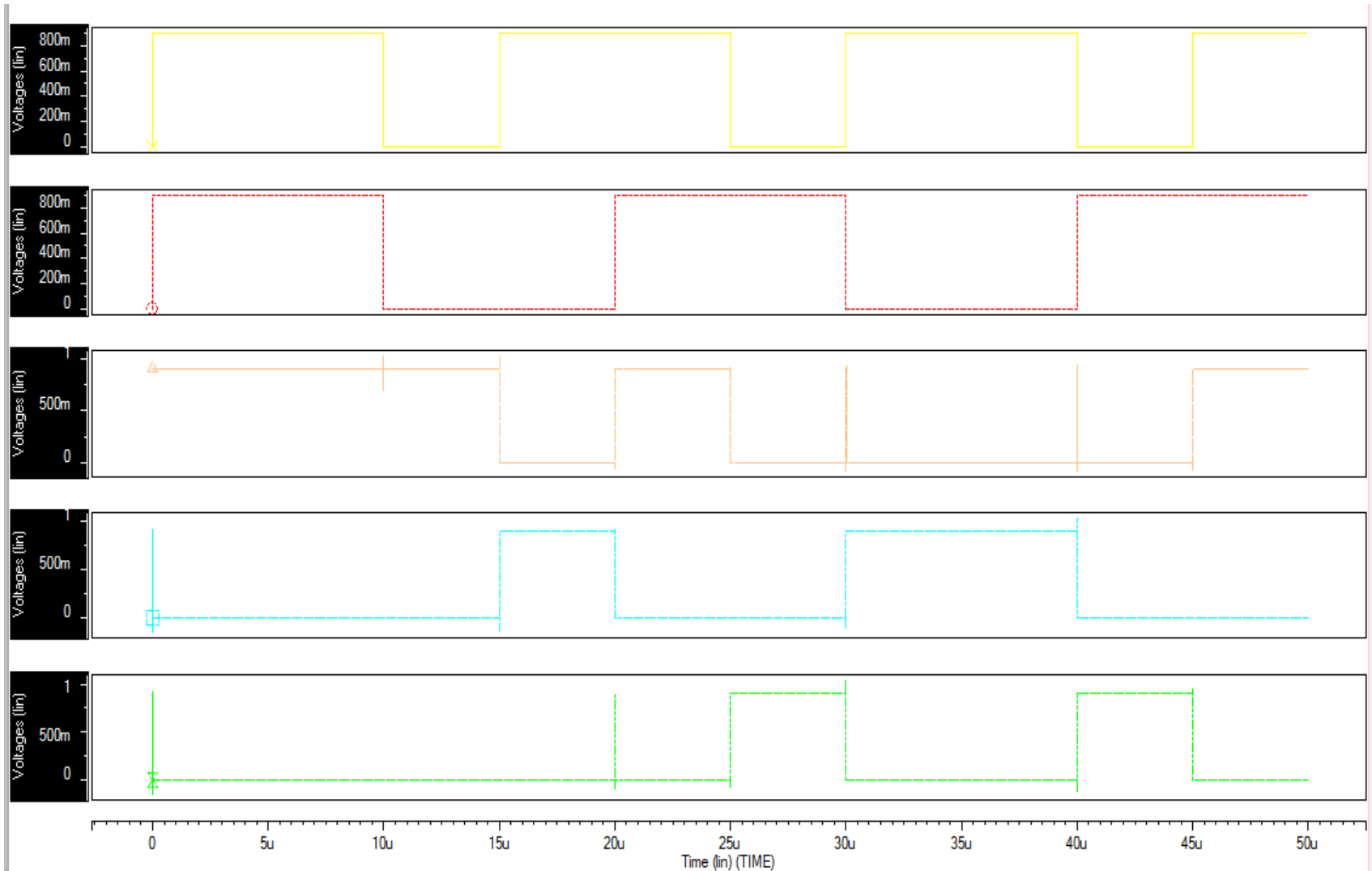
- In this logic, the voltages are used as logic state.
- In this design, output is measured in terms of voltage.
- Buffers are needed to get correct voltage levels.
- For implementing NOR and NAND gates, extra inverters are required at the output side.



Example of Comparator



Results

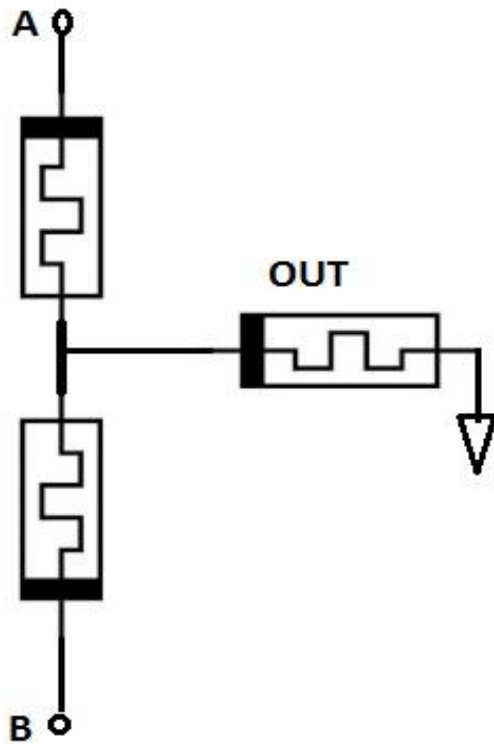


Stand-Alone Memristors



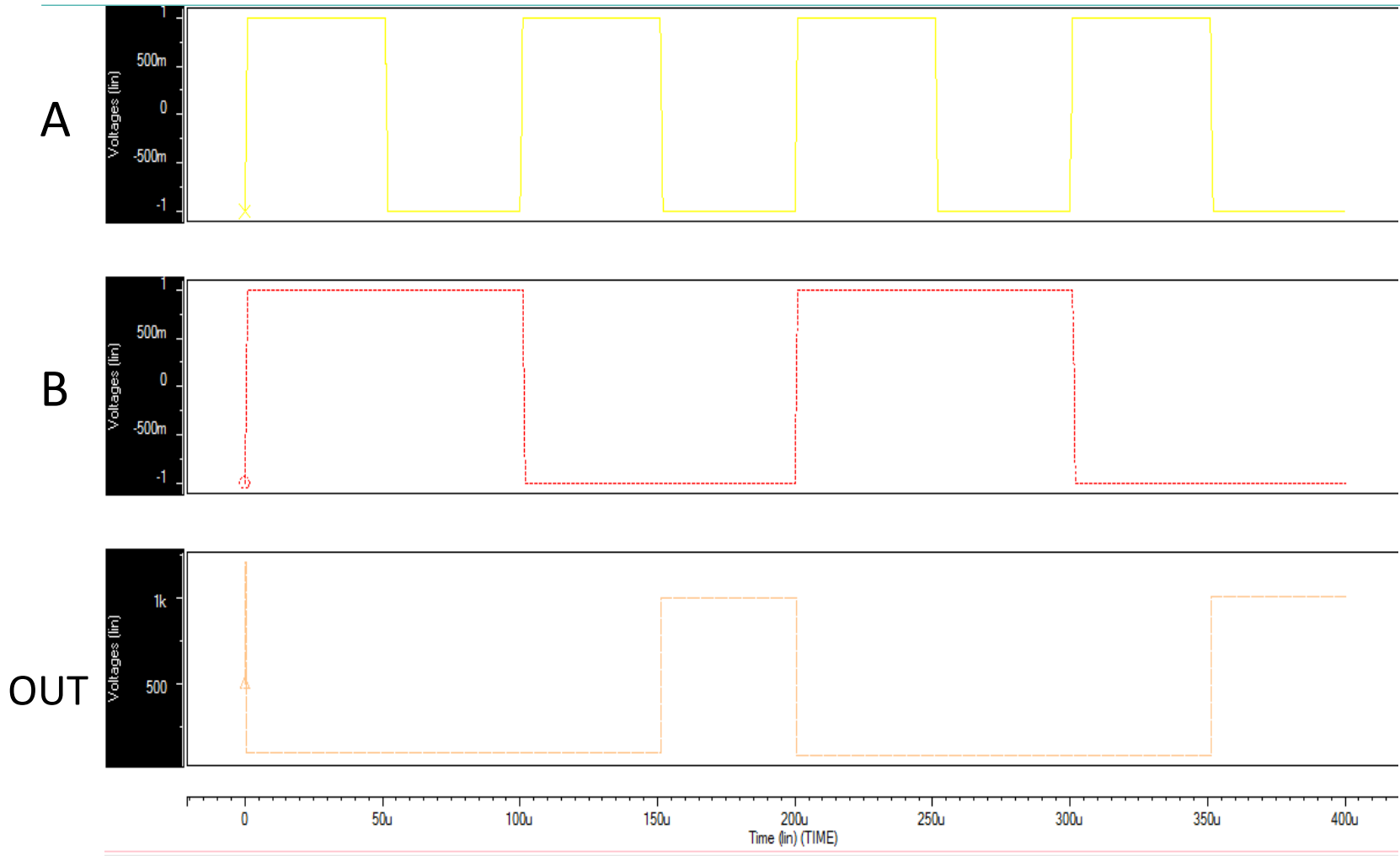
- New kind of memristor-based logic circuits, which need less number of memristors and operation steps.
- The logic operations can be performed and stored in the memory directly.
- Logic states are input voltages applied at input and output is stored as the memresistance of the output memristor.
- Bipolar voltage is applied as the logic state of the memristors.

OR Gate



A	B	OUT	MEMRESISTANCE
0	0	0	R_{off} (1K)
0	1	1	R_{on} (100)
1	0	1	R_{on} (100)
1	1	1	R_{on} (100)

Waveform of OR gate



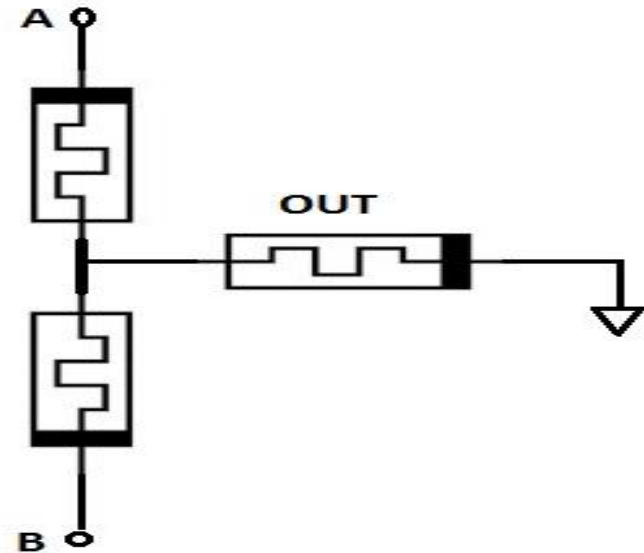
Can you design NOR
gate???

What changes required in
previous circuit??

What change noticed?

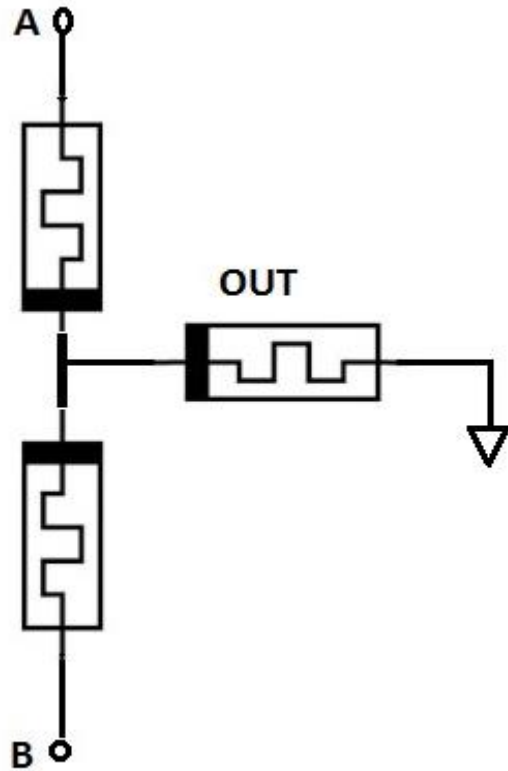


- Only change required is change in the direction of OUT memristor.
- Thus by changing memristor directions, operation reverses but number of memristors remain same.



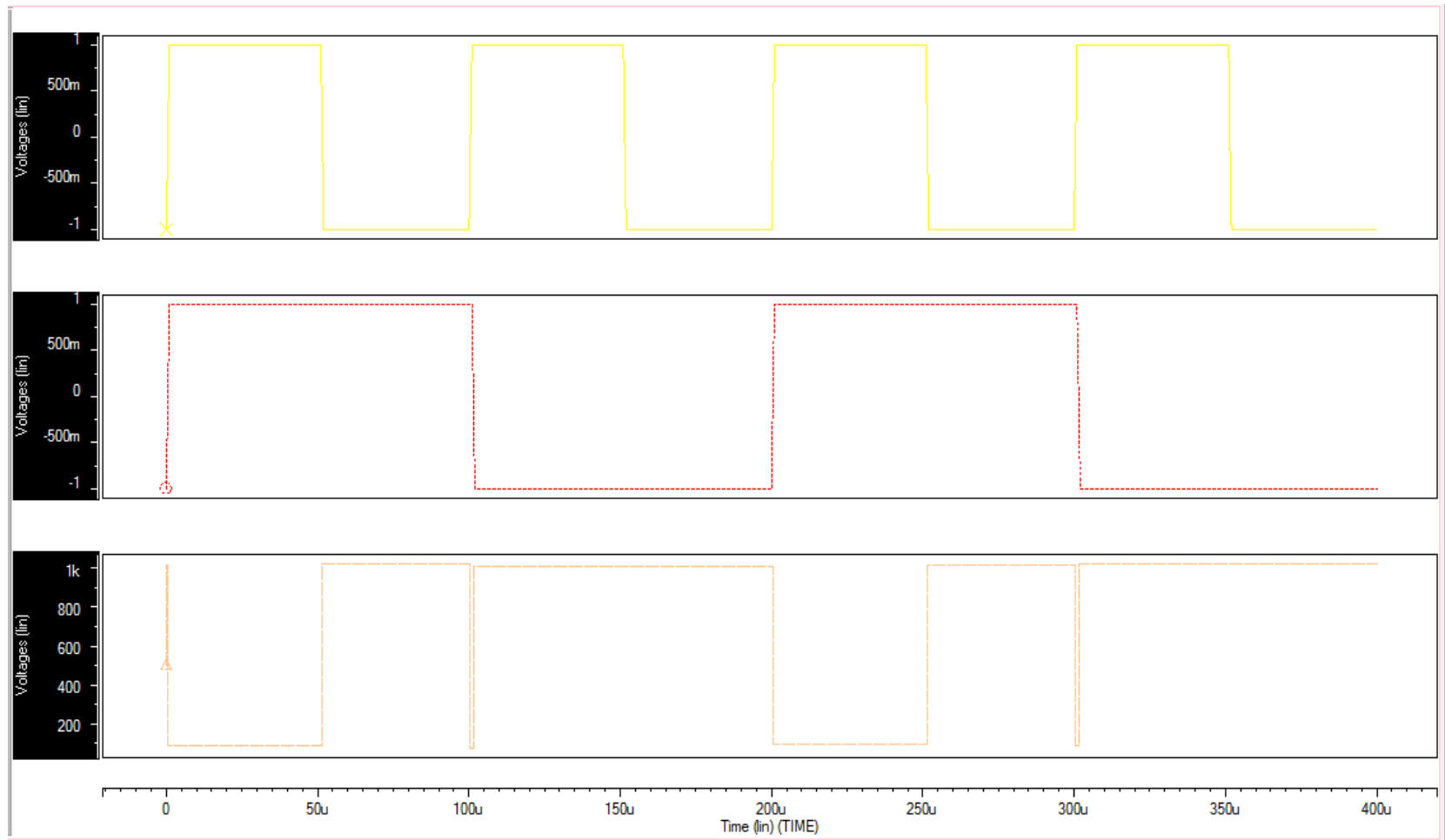
Can try more Logic Gates !!!

AND Gate

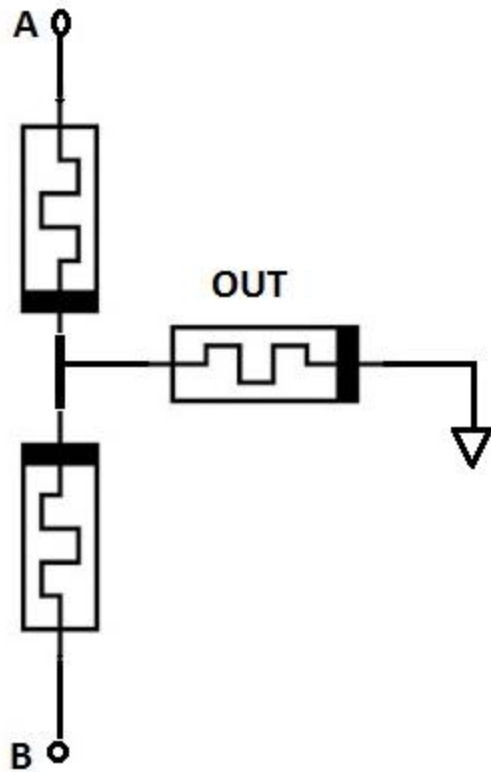


A	B	OUT	MEMRESISTANCE(Ω)
0	0	0	R_{off} (1K)
0	1	0	R_{off} (1K)
1	0	0	R_{off} (1K)
1	1	1	R_{on} (100)

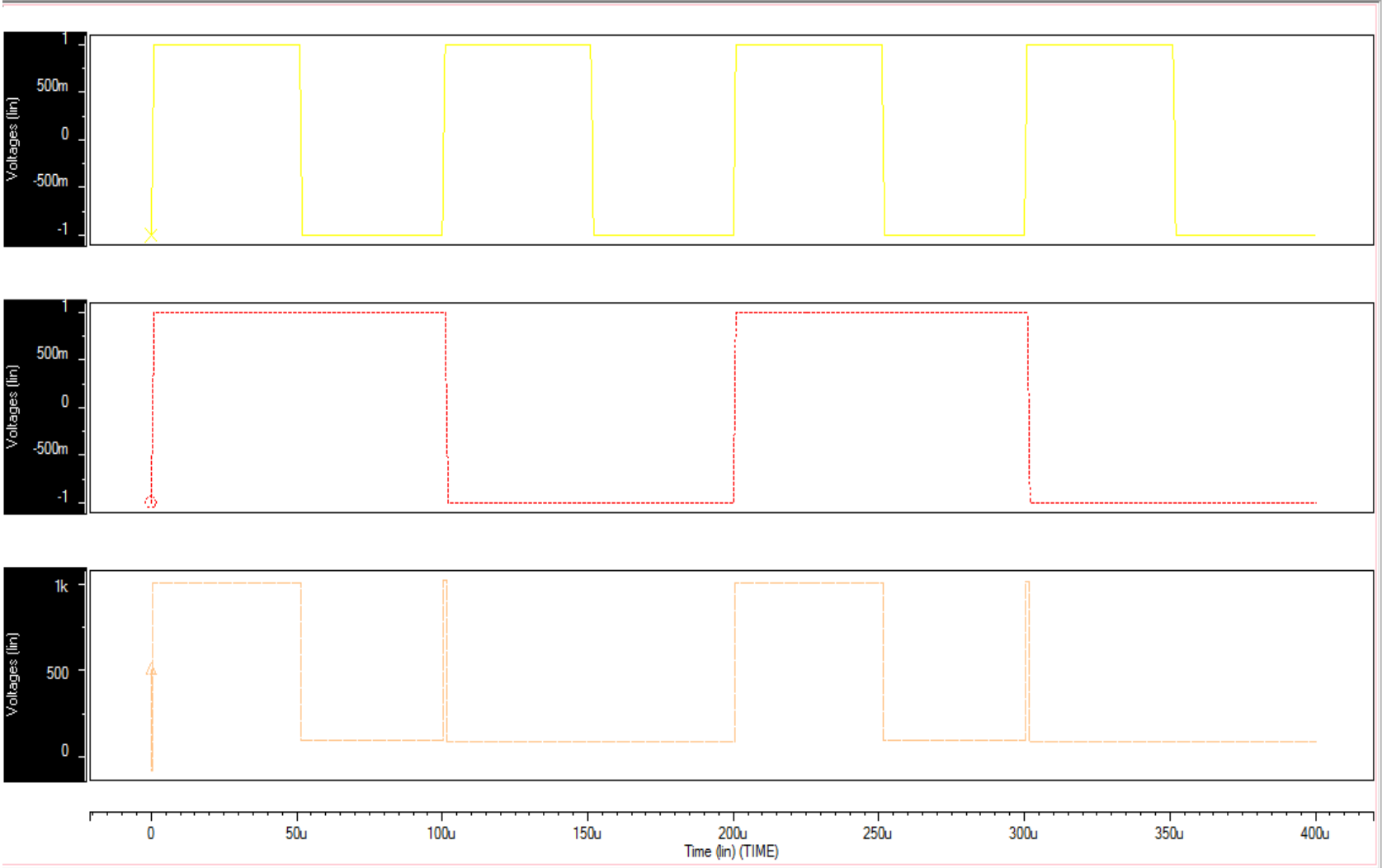
Results



NAND Gate

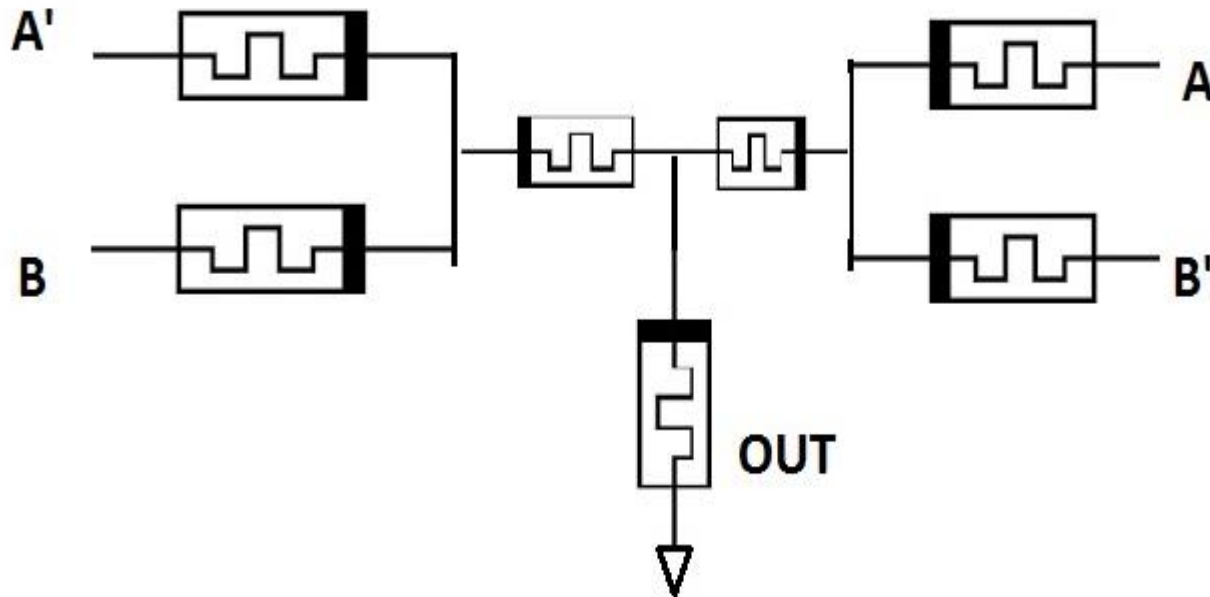


A	B	OUT	MEMRESISTANCE
0	0	1	R_{on} (100)
0	1	1	R_{on} (100)
1	0	1	R_{on} (100)
1	1	0	R_{off} (1K)

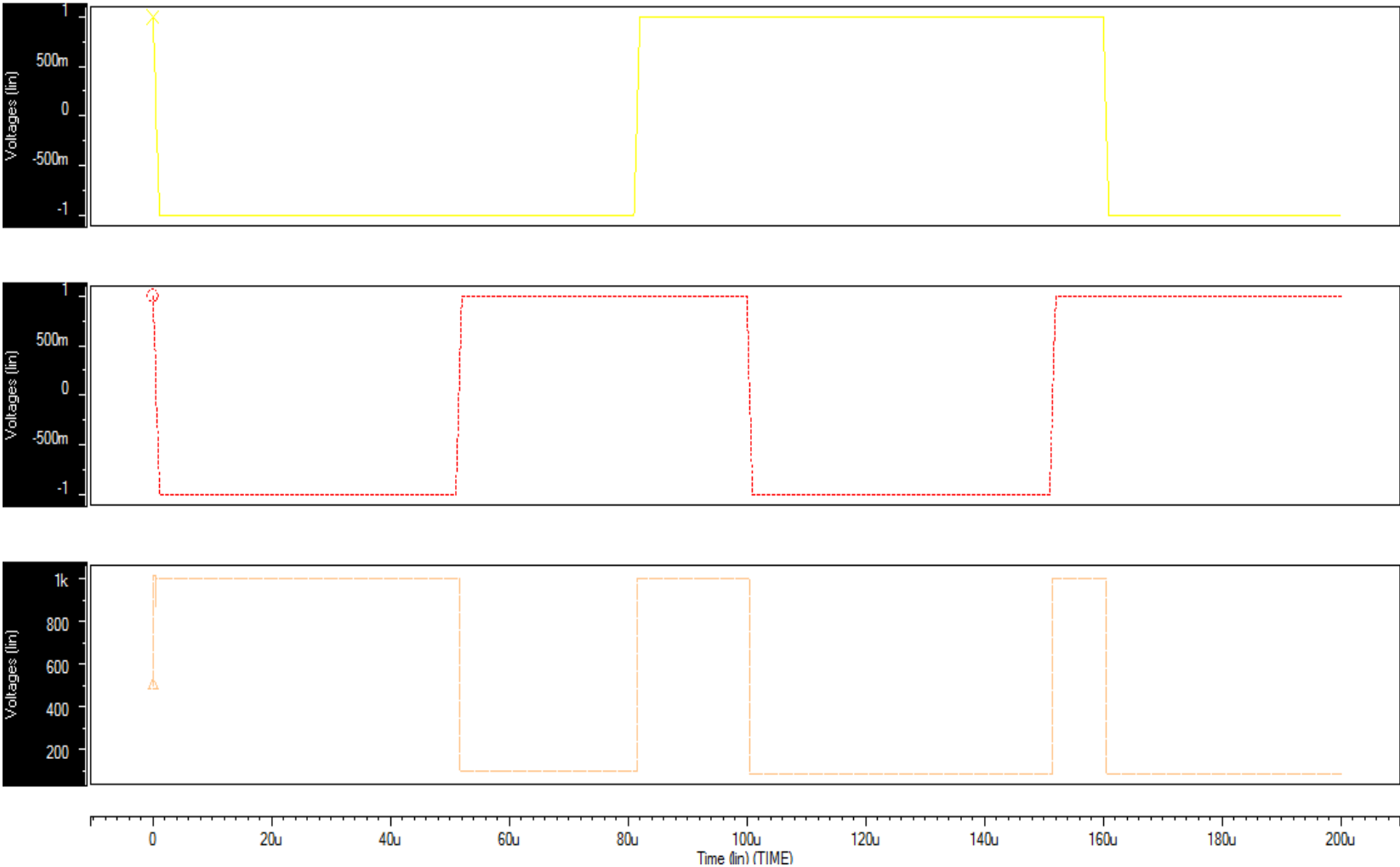


• TRY EXOR Gate!!

EXOR Gate



- It requires inverters at the input side.



Name few of them??

- Full Adder
 - Logic Comparators
 - Binary to Gray Code Converters
- and many more.....

Full-adder



Truth Table of Full Adder:

A	B	C	SUM	CARRY
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{SUM} = A \oplus B \oplus C$$

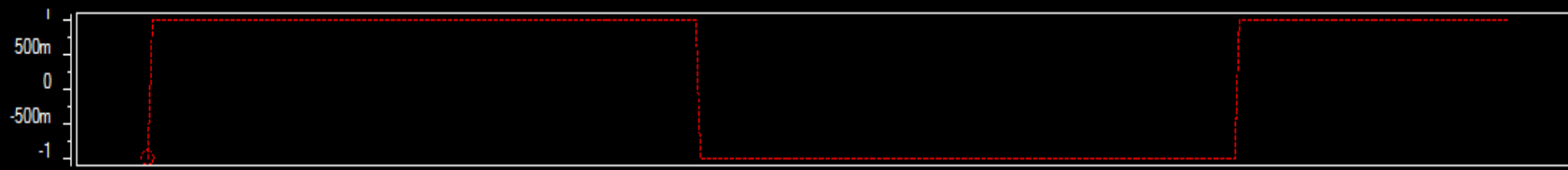
$$\text{CARRY} = AB + BC + AC$$

*****full adder*****

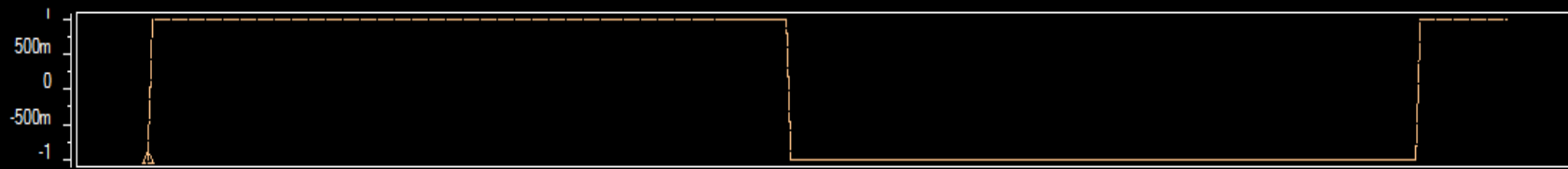
A



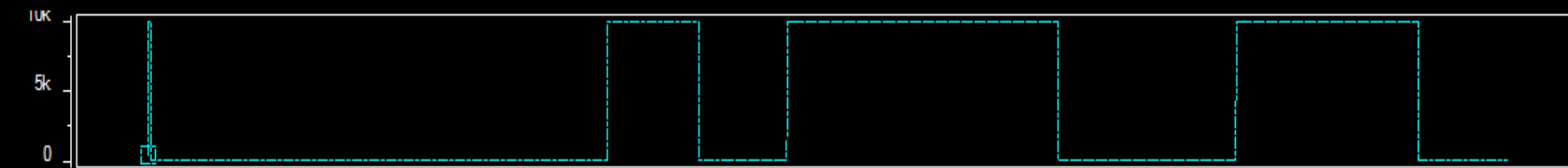
B



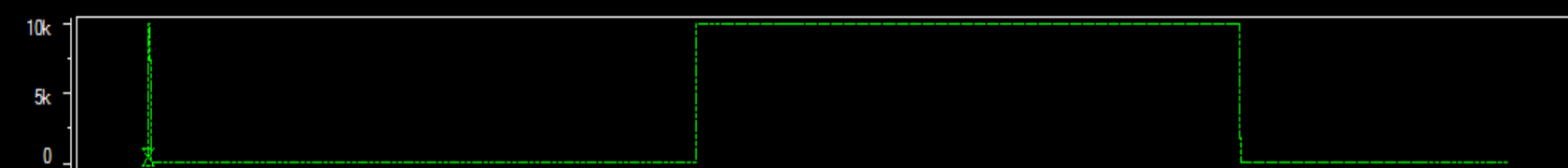
C



SUM



CARRY



Summary



- Memristor considered as a fourth fundamental, is a 2-terminal electrical circuit element that changes its resistance depending on the total amount of charge that flows through the device.
- Memristor's non-volatility, good scalability, low power consumption and compatibility with CMOS structures makes them an ideal device for various applications.
- Since field is in early stage of research, no perfect model yet describes the physical properties of memristor.
- It is believed that memristor will change the circuit design in 21st century as transistor did in 20th century.

*Thank
you*

