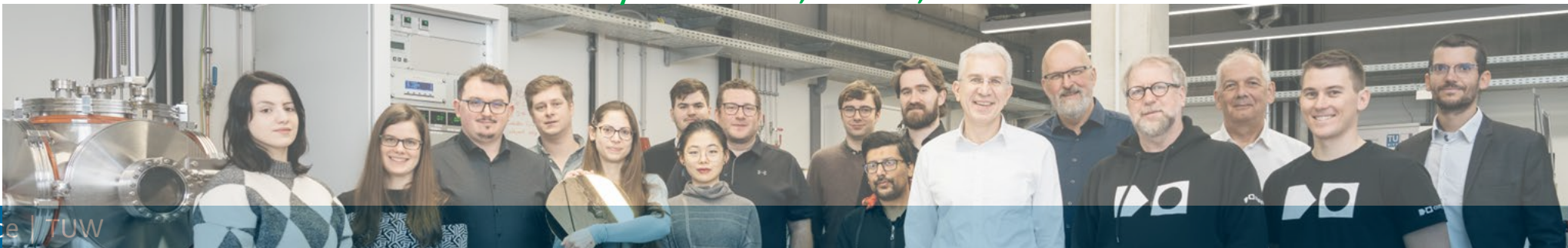




Ceramic Data Storage – Sustainable, Energy-Efficient Long-Term Archiving of Digital Information

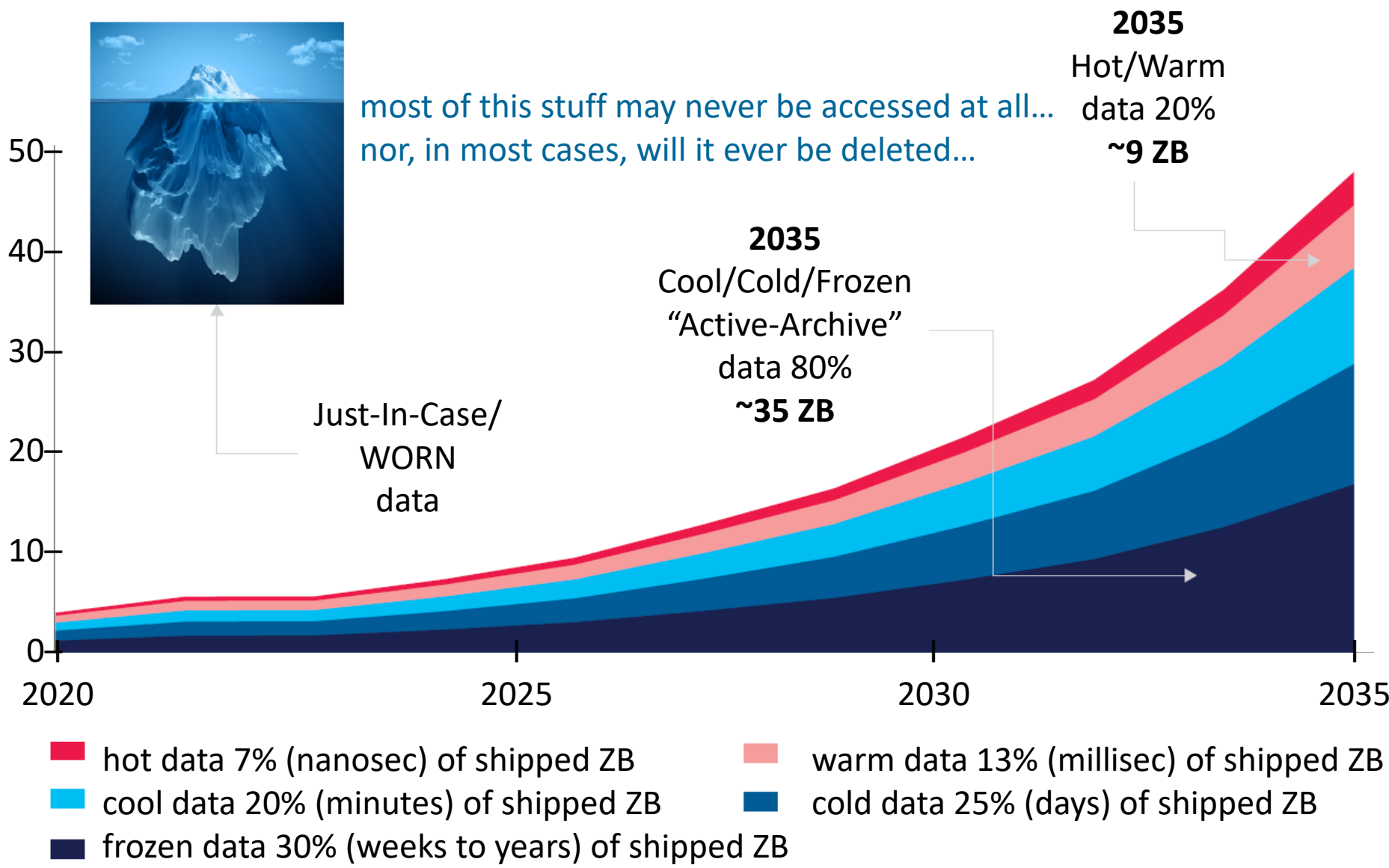
E. Peck, B.I. Hajas, A. Kirnbauer, R. Fürbacher, G. Liedl, L. Kreuziger,
M. Kunze, C. Pflaum, Paul H. Mayrhofer

Institute of Materials Science and Technology, TU Wien, Austria
Institute of Production Engineering and Photonic Technologies, TU Wien, Austria
Cerabyte GmbH, Wien, Austria



Motivation – The growing enormity of frostbitten Data

Zettabytes, 10^{21} bytes, 1 Mio PB (1 PB = 1 Mio GB) $\hat{=}$ 250 B DVDs

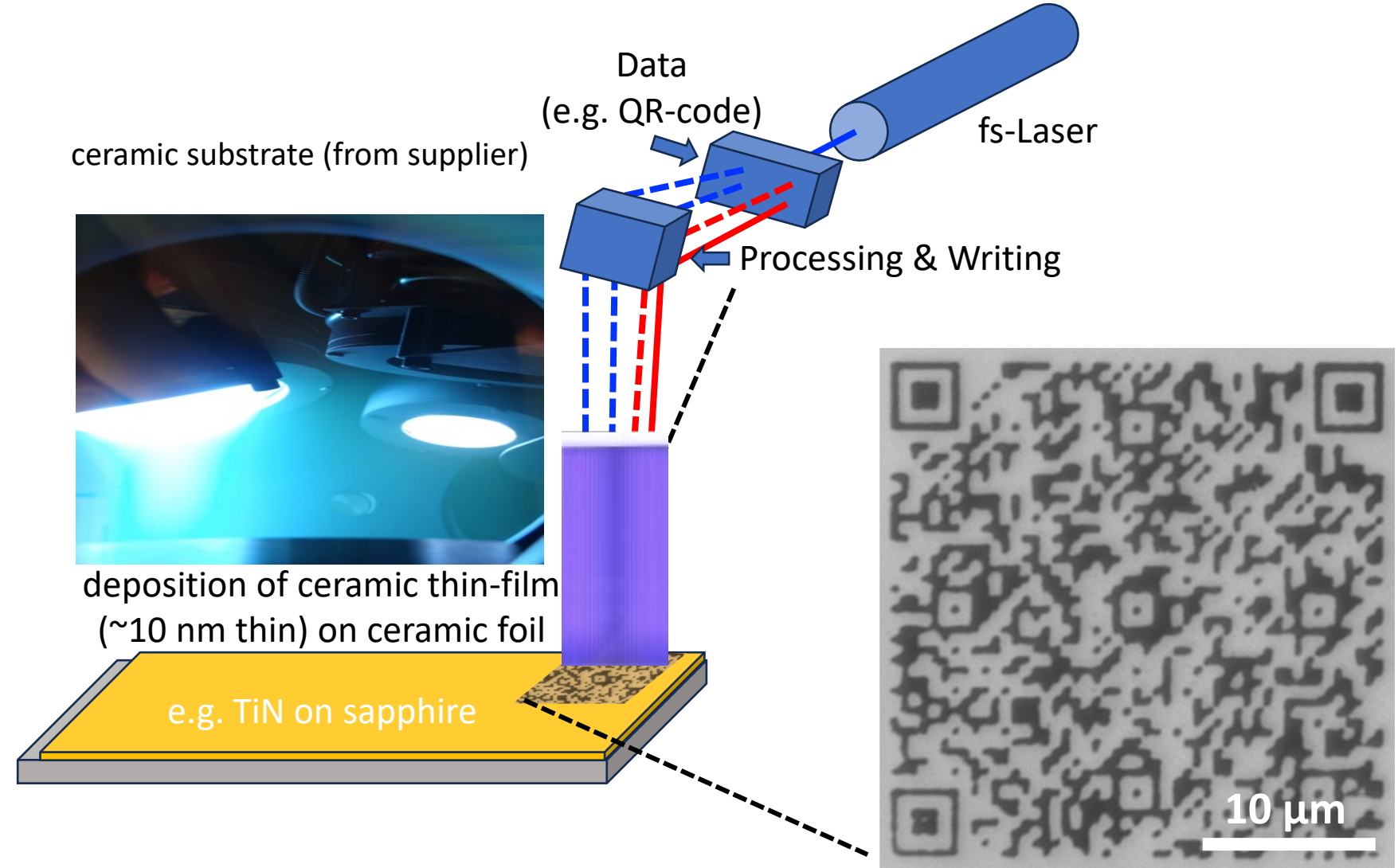
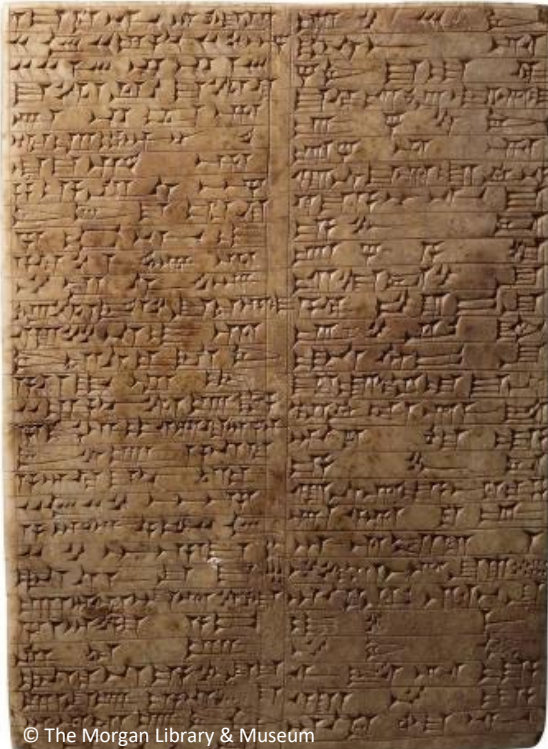


- 70% of all data are cold data
- Increasing the lifespan of storage media
- Reducing energy consumption
- Sustainable data storage



Idea: Developing ceramic “pages” and writing in these

permanent information
“written in stone”

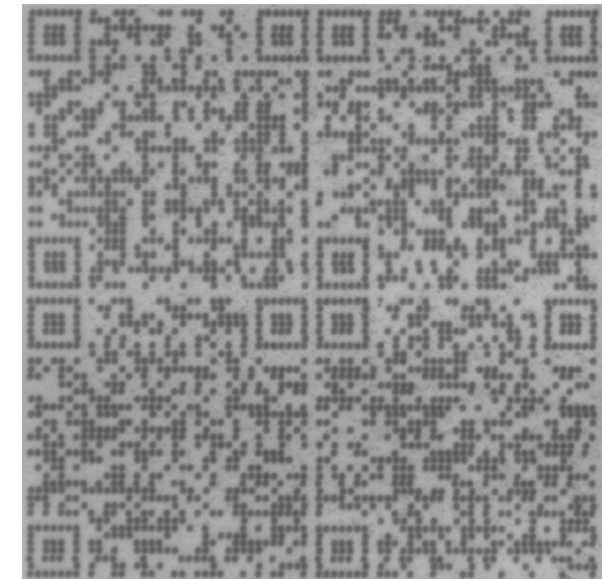
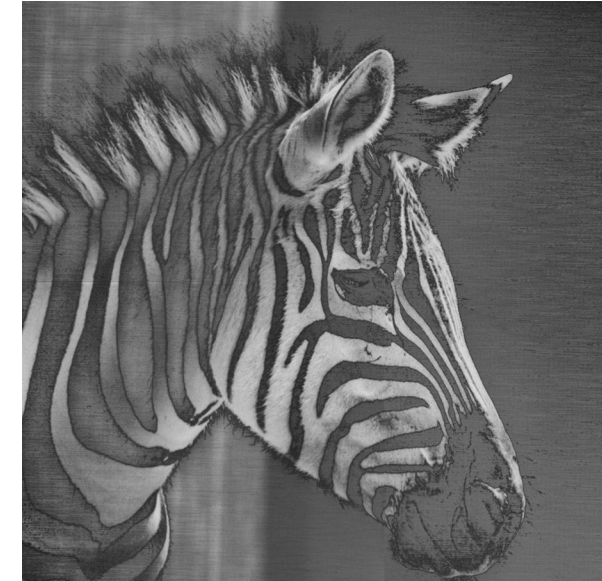
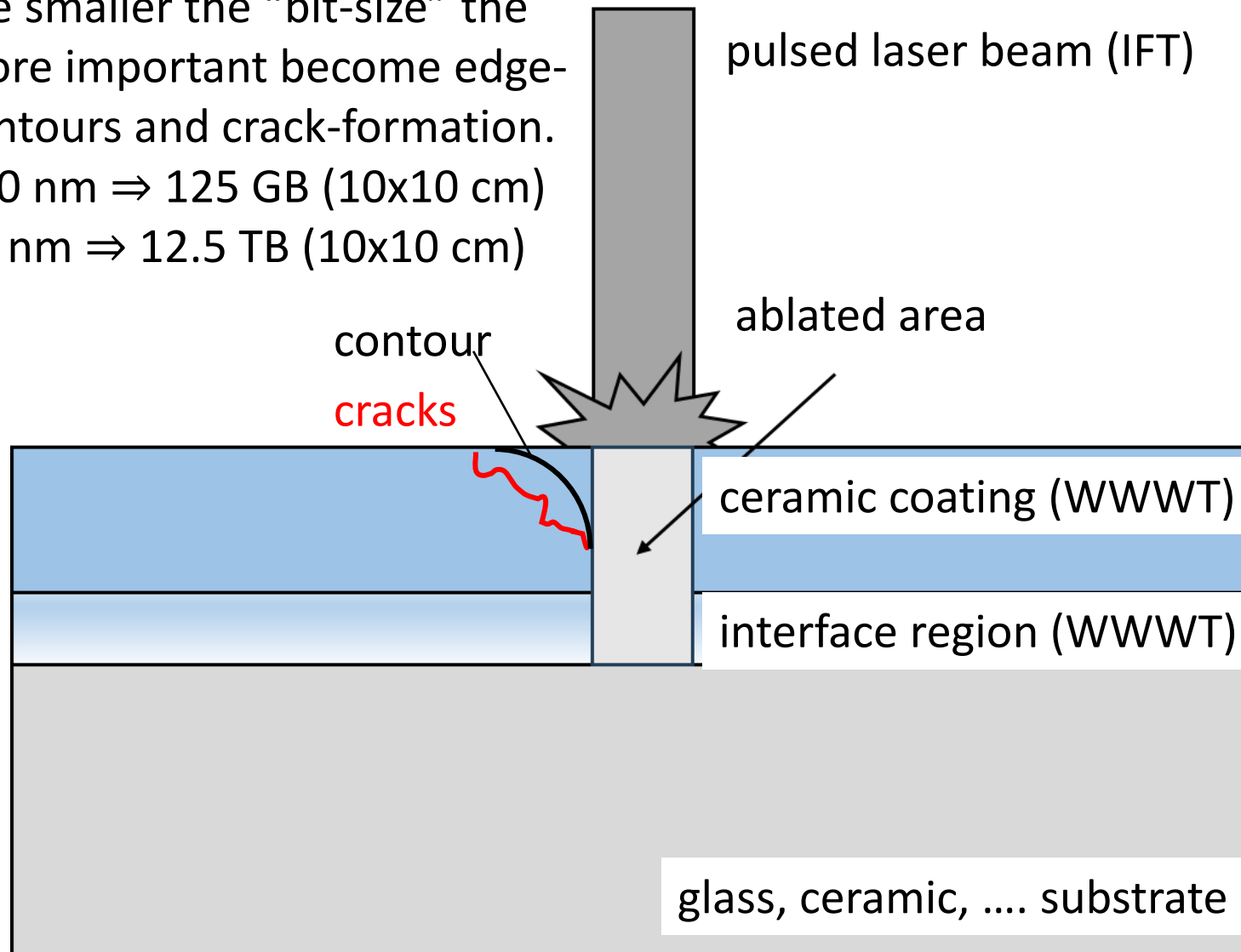


Ideas and targets

the smaller the “bit-size” the more important become edge-contours and crack-formation.

100 nm $\Rightarrow$ 125 GB (10x10 cm)

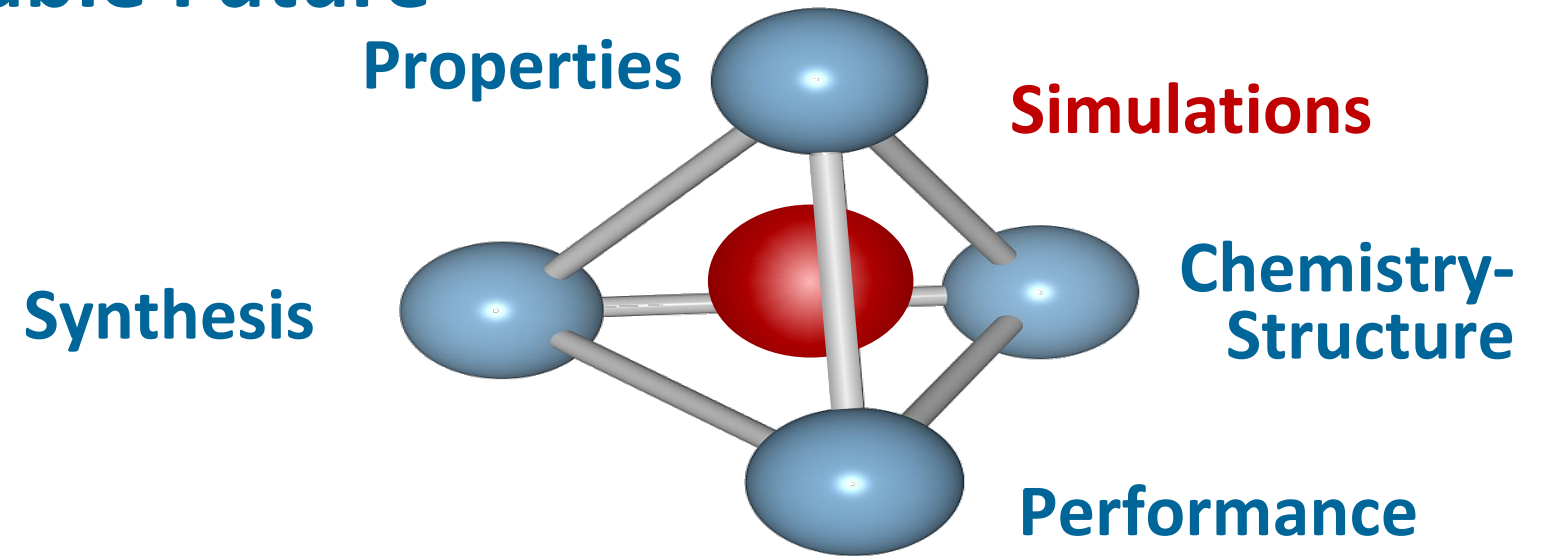
10 nm $\Rightarrow$ 12.5 TB (10x10 cm)



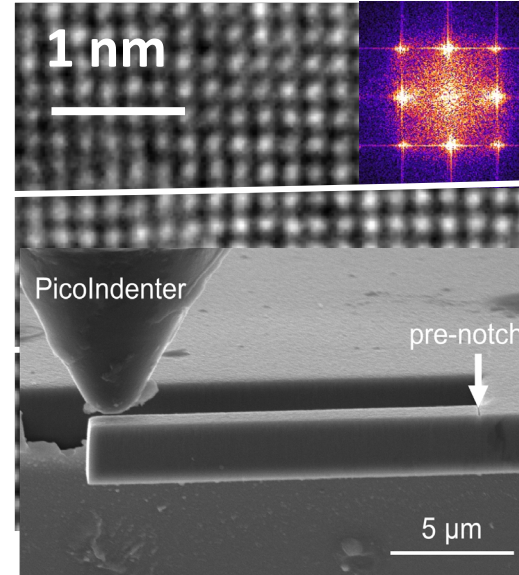
© 2023 CERABYTE

Research Strategy to Develop Innovative High-Tech Materials for a Sustainable Future

- Development and characterization of new materials
- Atomic-level understanding of **Synthesis–Chemistry–Structure–Properties**



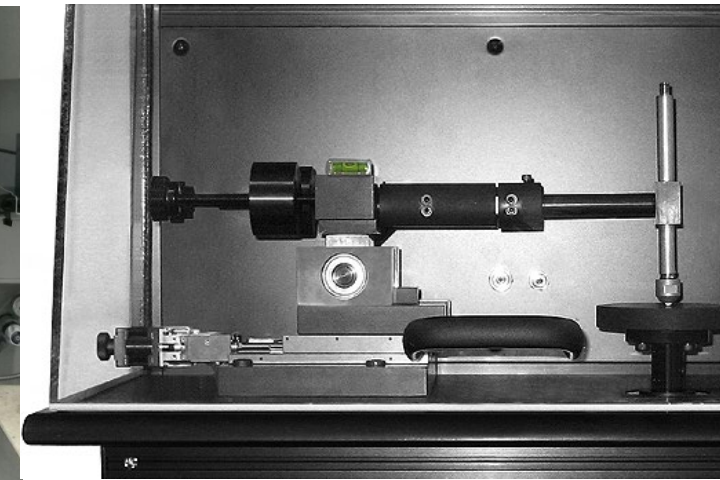
PVD machines



Microstructure and Micromechanics



DSC/TGA to 2400 °C



mechanical and tribological properties

Physical Vapor Deposition to prepare New Materials

From Vapor to Solid

Limited atomic reassembling (low substrate temperature ($T/T_m < 0.2$))

high defect density in the prepared coatings.

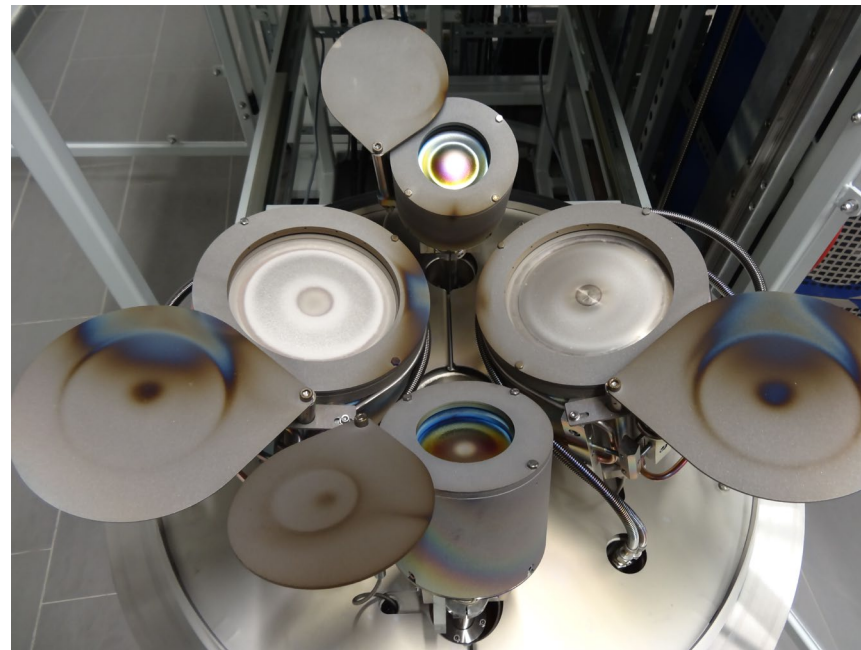
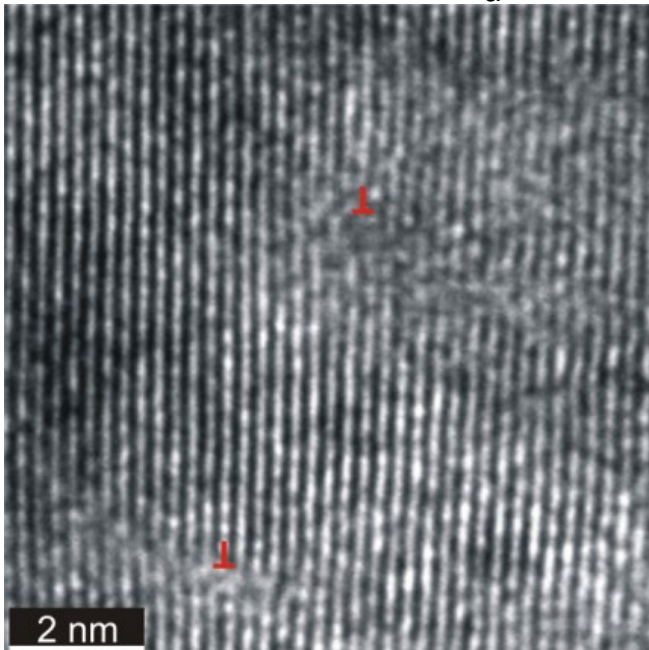
Preparation of **metastable** and/or **supersaturated** phases.

High defect-density

dislocation density for TiN: $\rho_d \sim 10^{17} \text{ 1/m}^2$

heavily deformed steel: $\rho_d \sim 10^{16} \text{ 1/m}^2$

**...like people: The defects
make them interesting!**

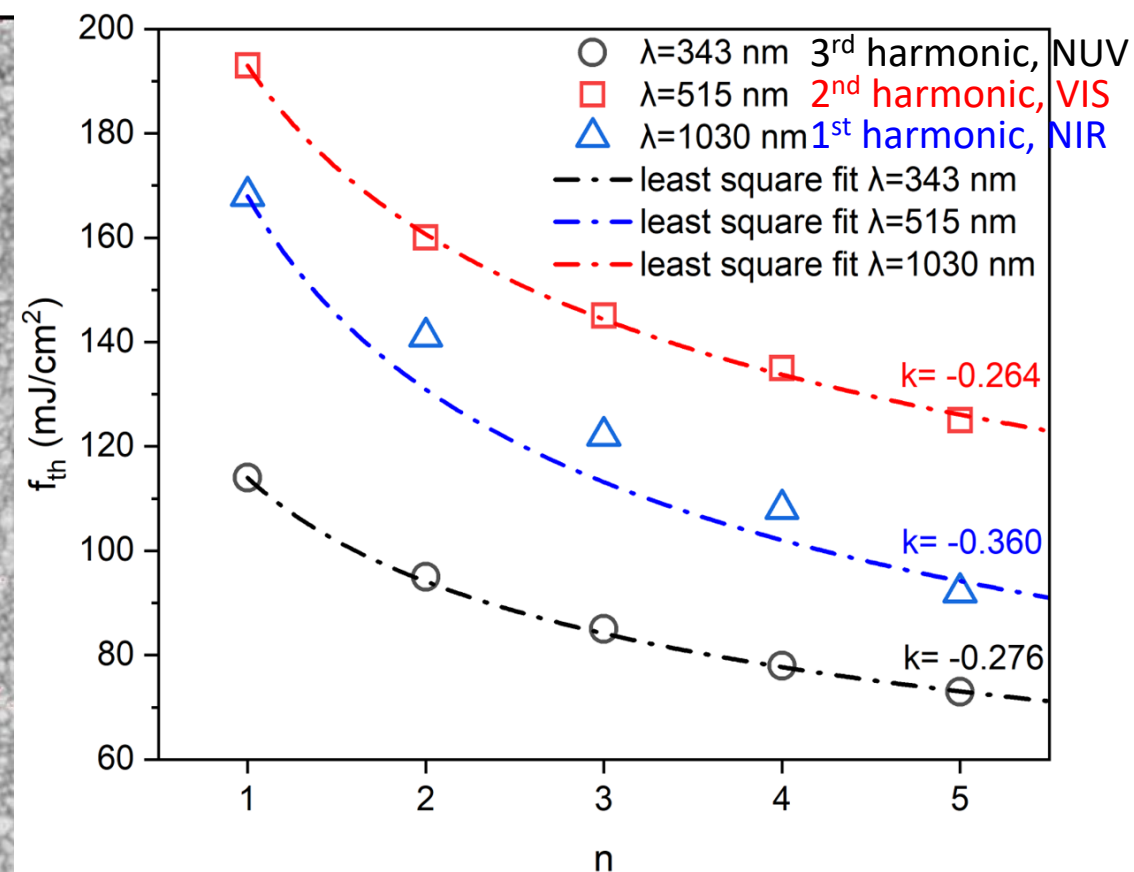
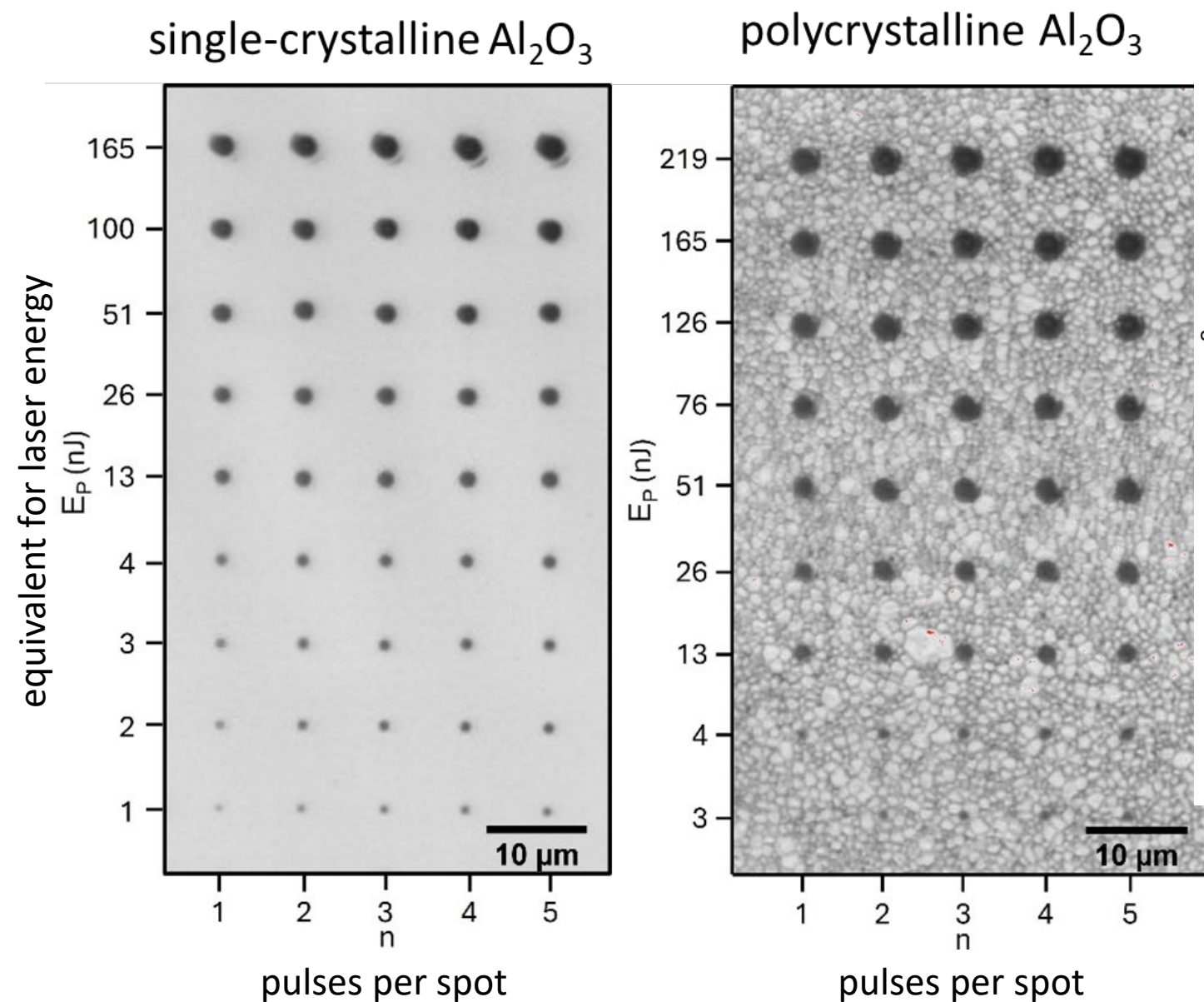


**Deposition of μm -thin
hard films (TiN, (Ti,Al)N,
CrN,...) using a plasma**



Huge playground in modifying/developing materials

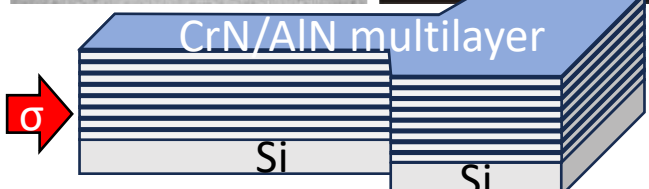
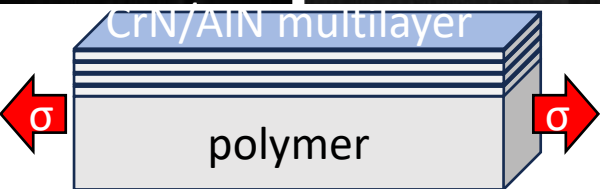
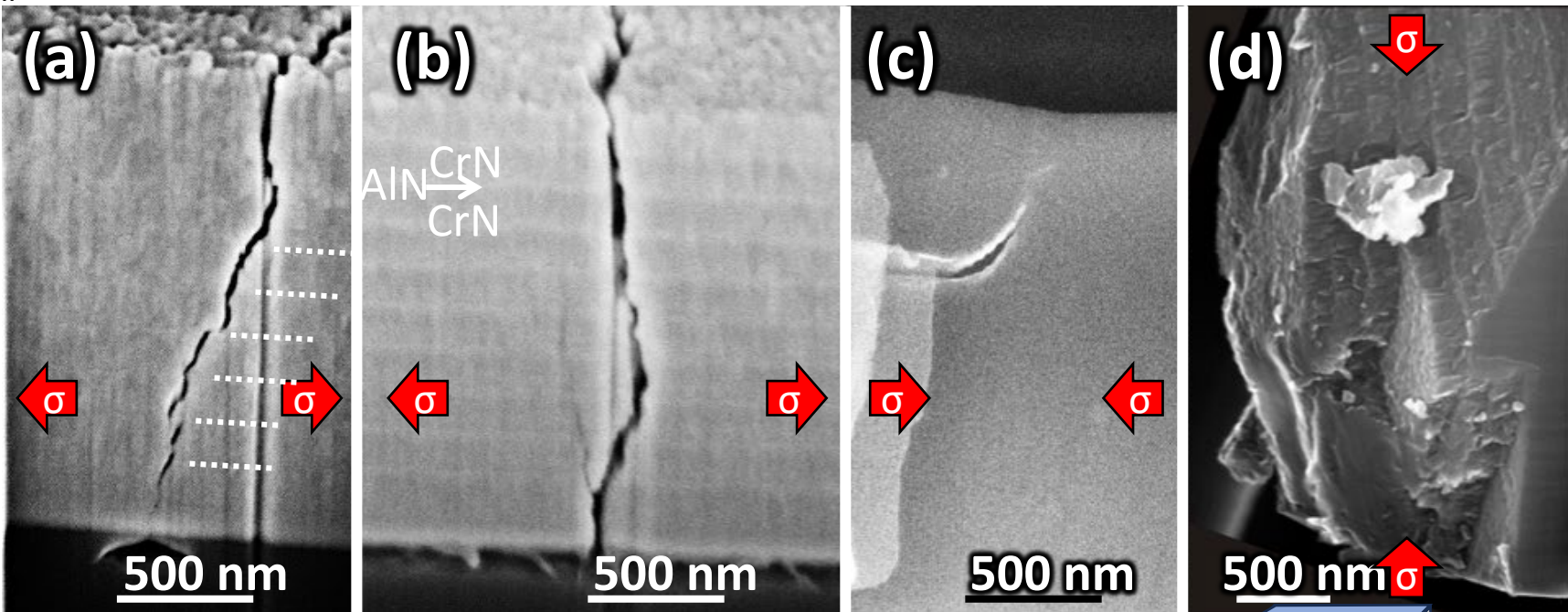
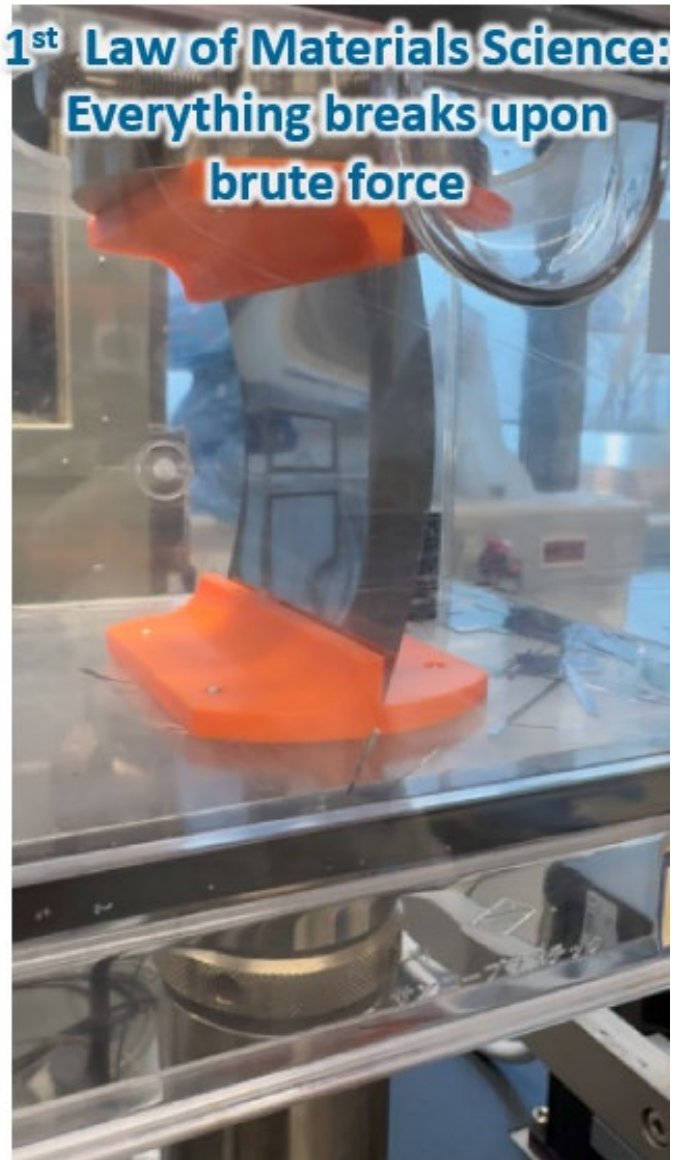
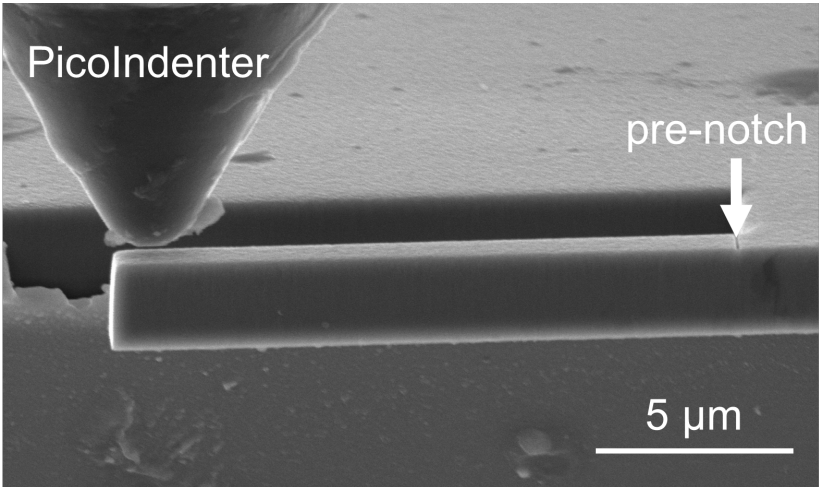
Laser Ablation of a 25-nm-thin CrN on Al₂O₃



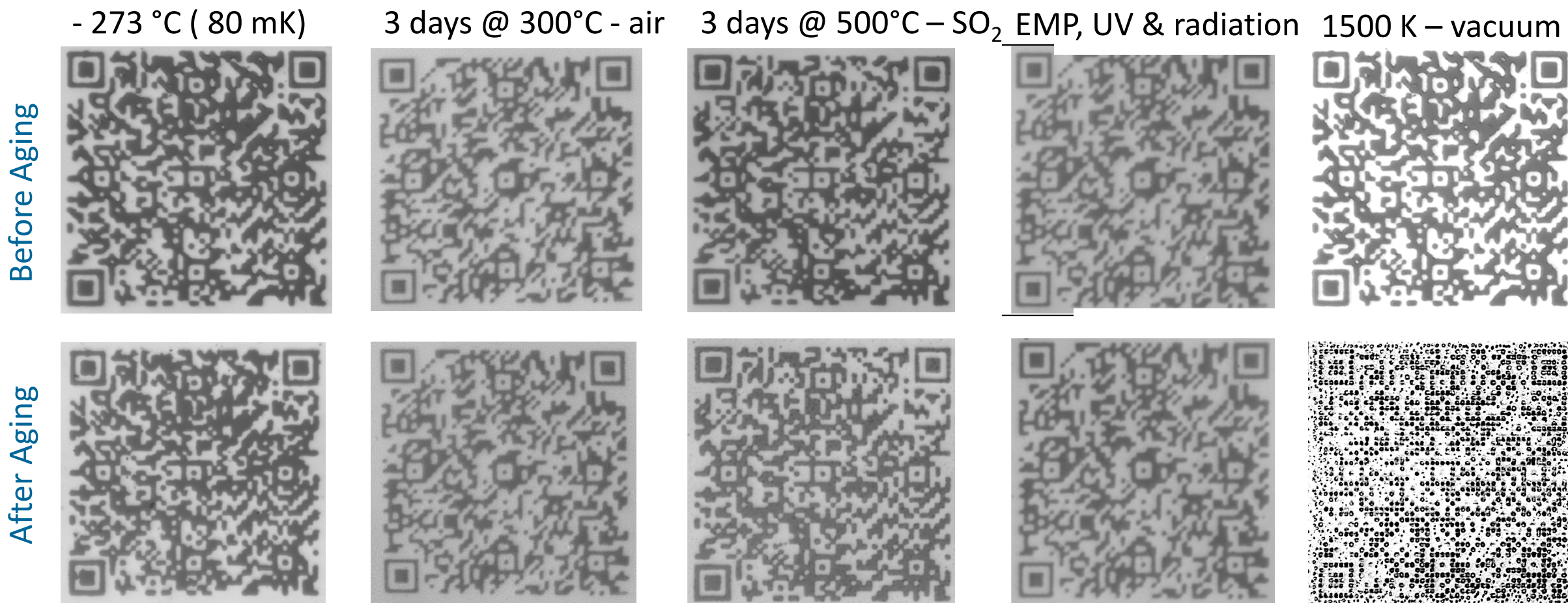
energy consumption depends on coating-material and laser-wavelength and their combination

Mechanical Resilience

M. Schlögl et al. *Scr Mat* 68 (2013) 917-920
 C. Wang et al. *SCT* 257 (2014) 206
 R. Hahn et al. *Scr Mat* 124 (2016) 67–70
 Z. Zhang et al. *PRB* 95 (2017) 155305
 W.M. Seidl et al. *Vacuum* 150 (2018) 24–28
 M. Bartosik et al. *IJRMHM* 72 (2018) 78–82
 J.S.K.-L. Gibson, ..S. Korte-Kertzel, *MRL* 6 (2018) 142
 C. Fuger et al. *J All Comp* 864 (2021) 158121



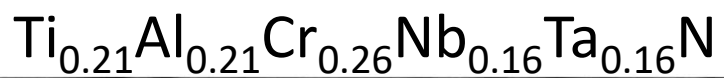
Corrosive and Thermal Resilience of the “Data” Carriers



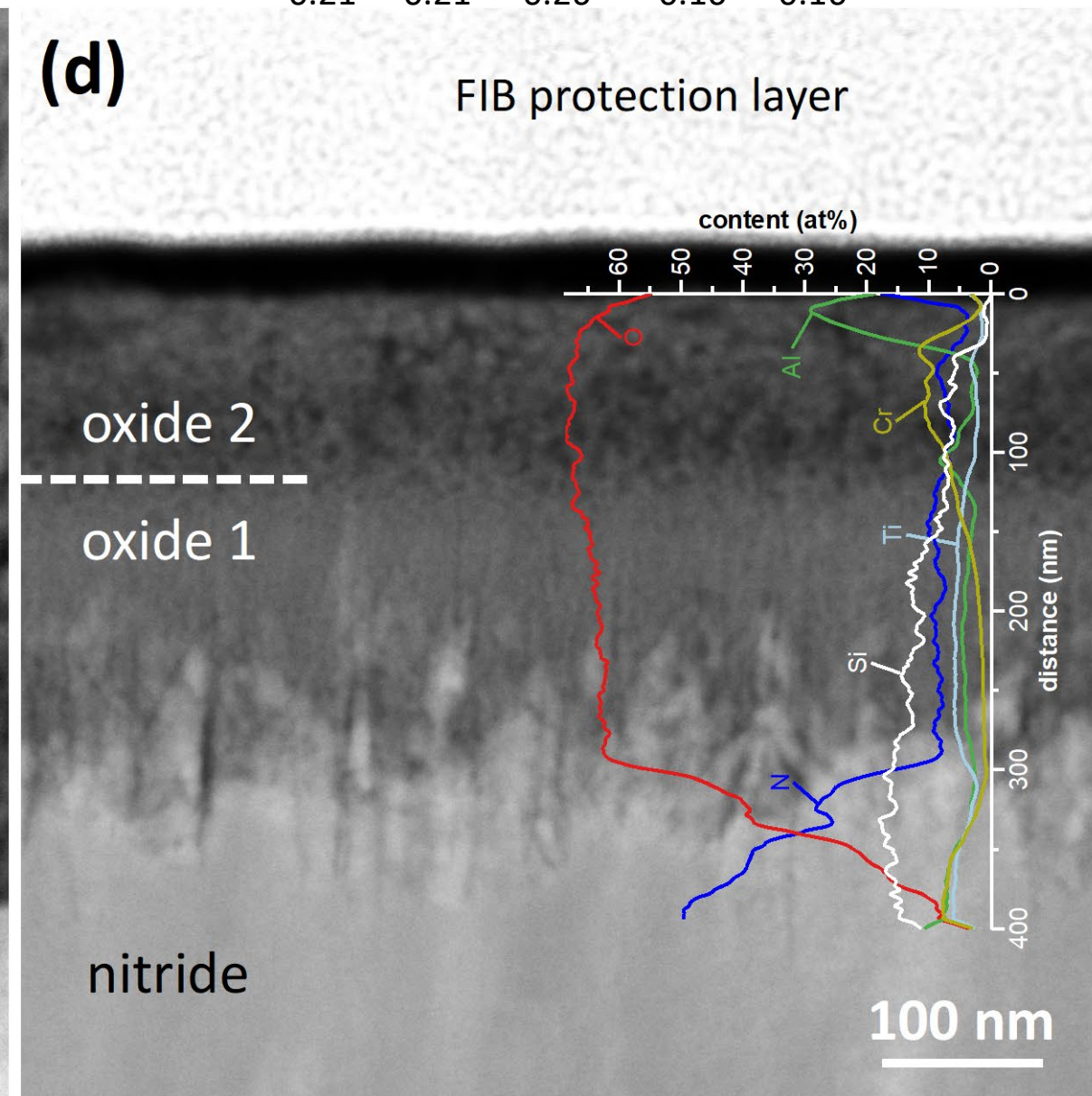
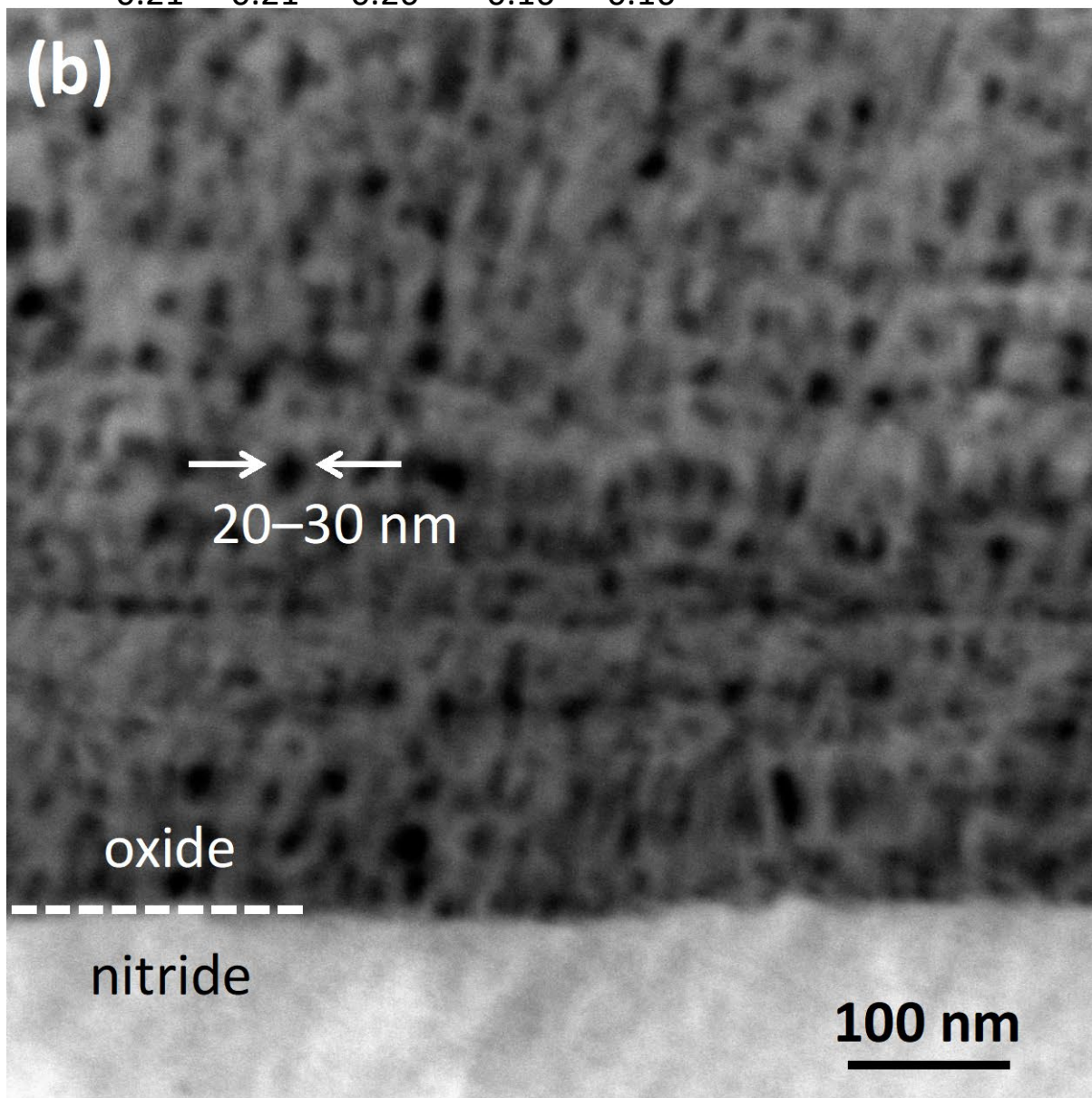
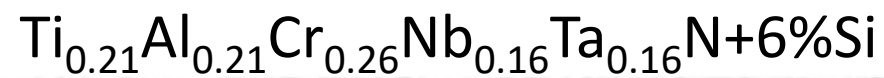
50 µm × 50 µm QR code with 1 µm pixel size on glass substrates and a 10 nm CrN coating.

The reading error remains below 5% after testing.

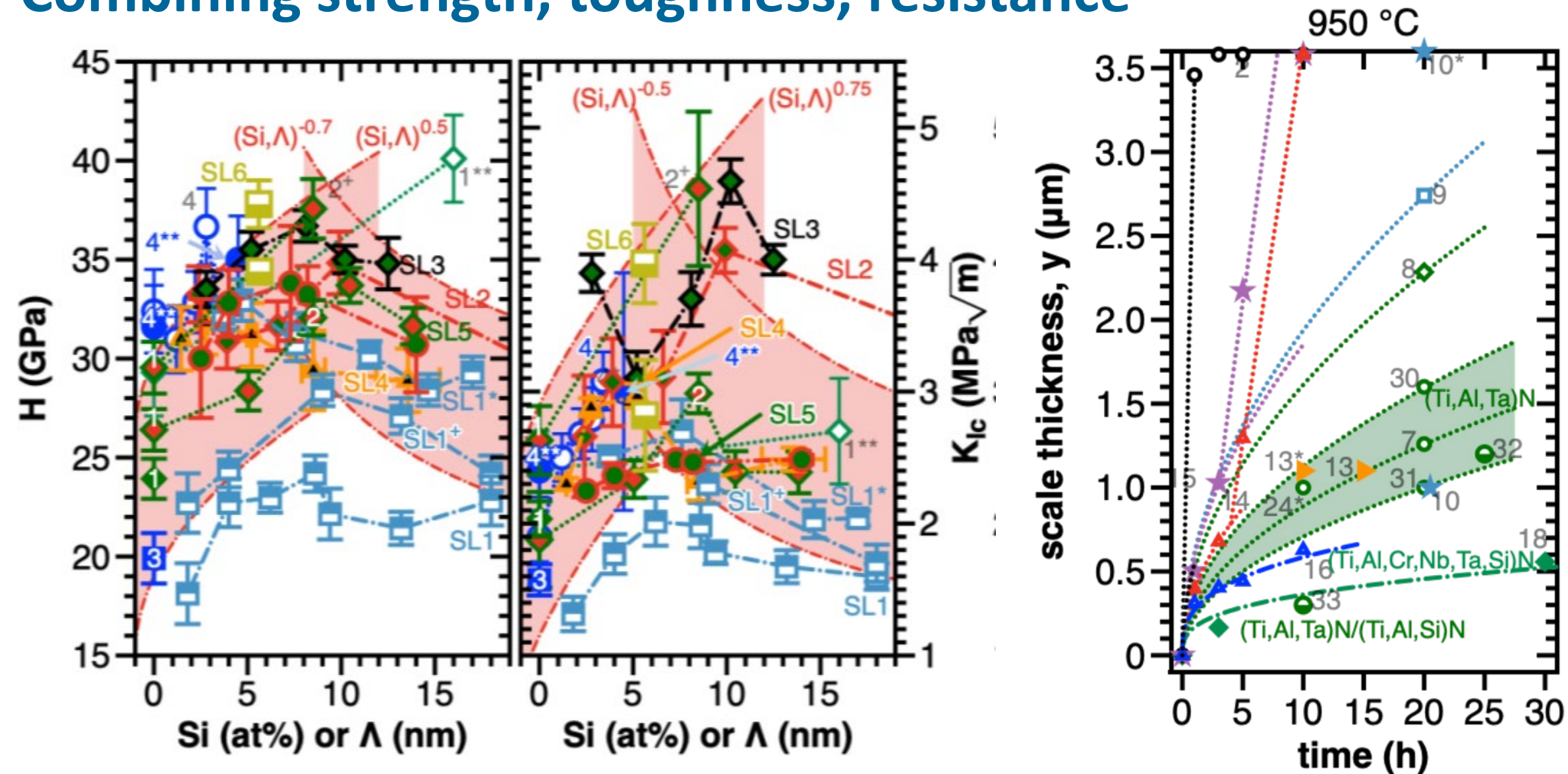
Oxidation resistance



100 h @ 850 °C



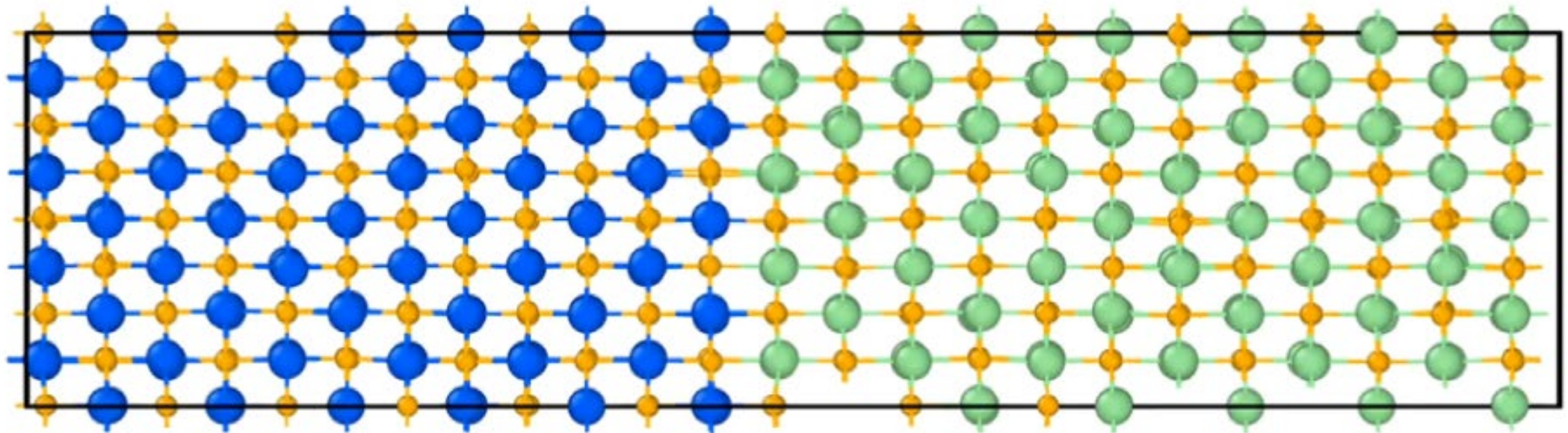
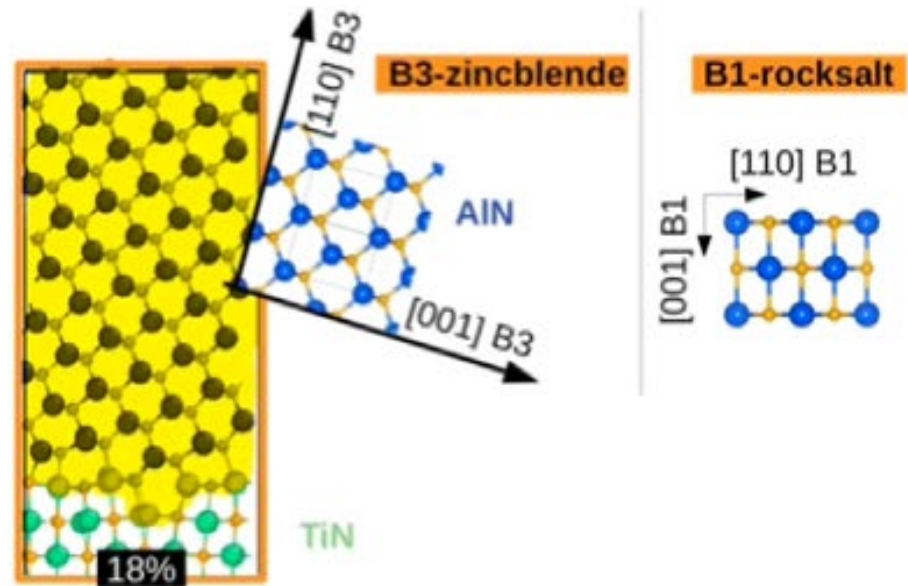
Combining strength, toughness, resistance



dislocation gliding across the interfaces for small Λ (opposing forces that can act on dislocations); a bit similar to Kelly–Fine:

$$\Delta\tau_{SL} \cong \sqrt{\Lambda} \quad (\text{replacing } r_p \text{ with } \Lambda)$$

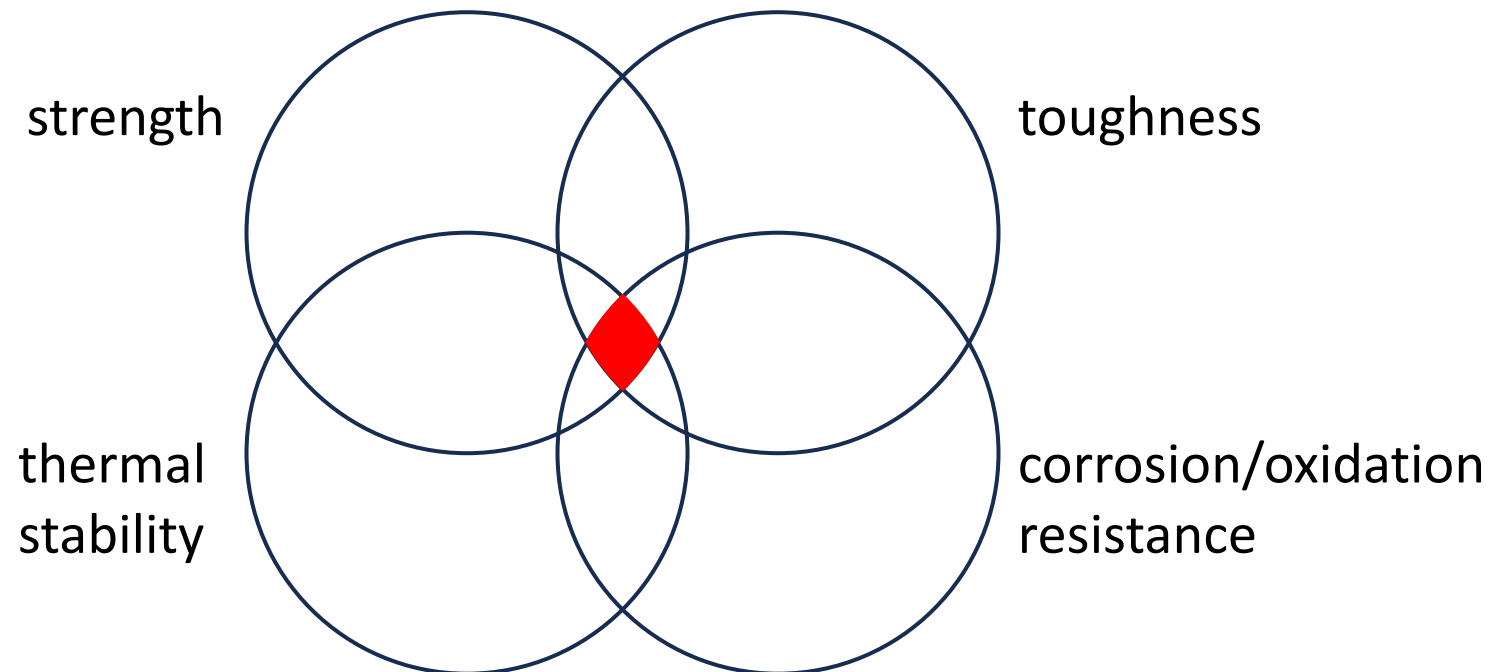
Outlook – Phase Change Materials



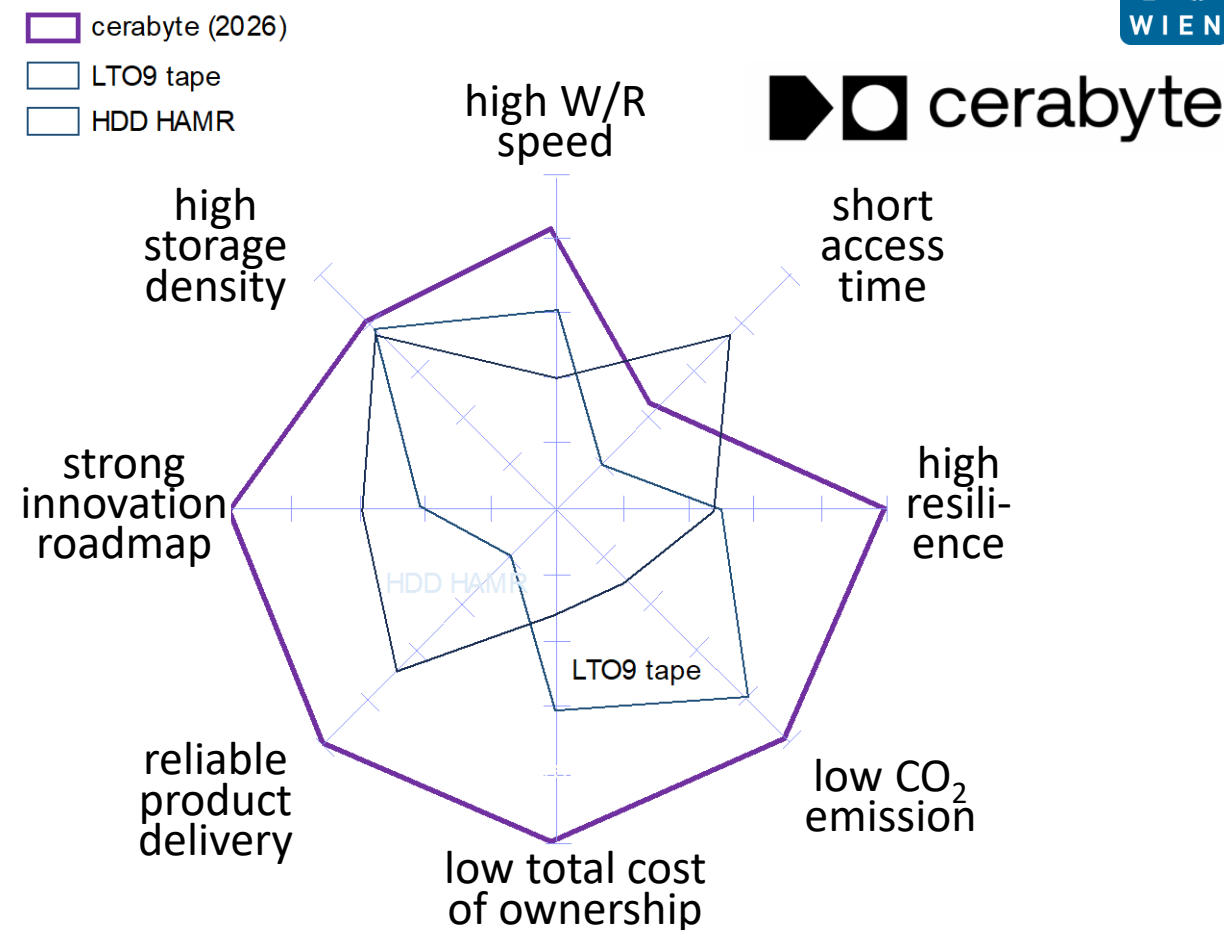
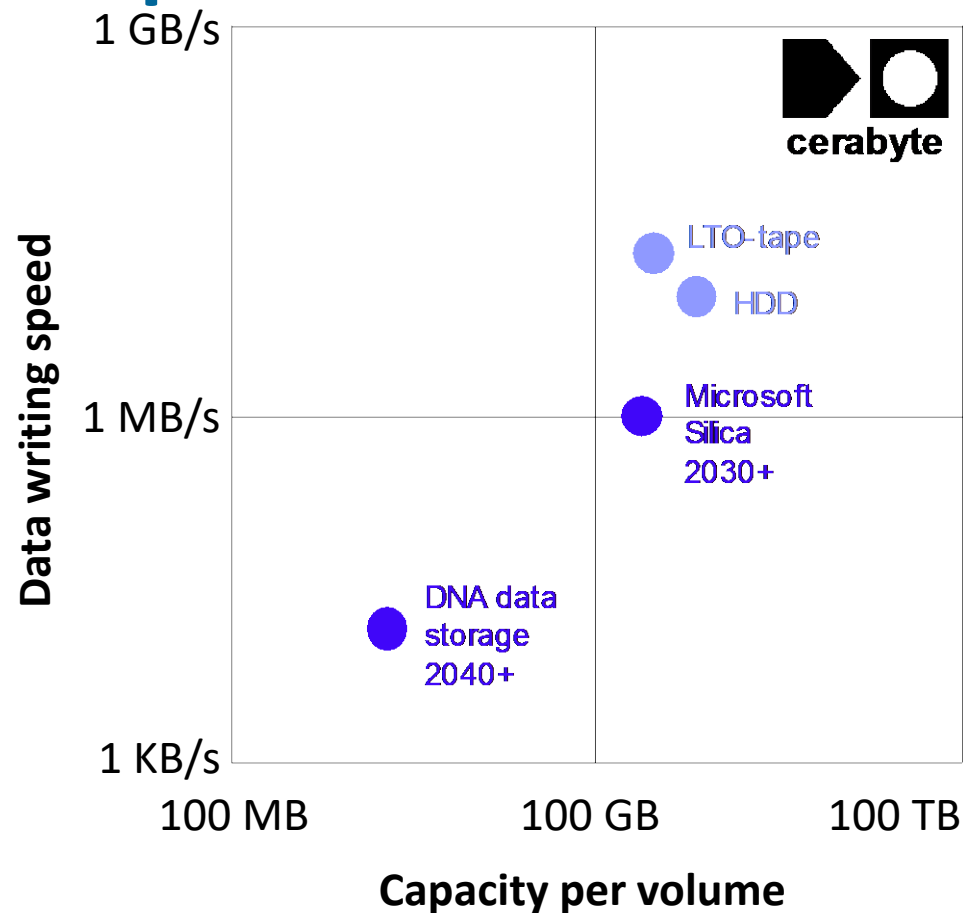
- CrN and (Al,Cr)N: lowest ablation threshold (so far)
- The interface affects the ablation behavior
- PVD allows for tuning structure and phases
- **Identify materials and structures that allow to combine strength, toughness, stability, resistance & minimum energy to ablate!**



Acknowledgments
to scientific and
financial support



Comparison



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