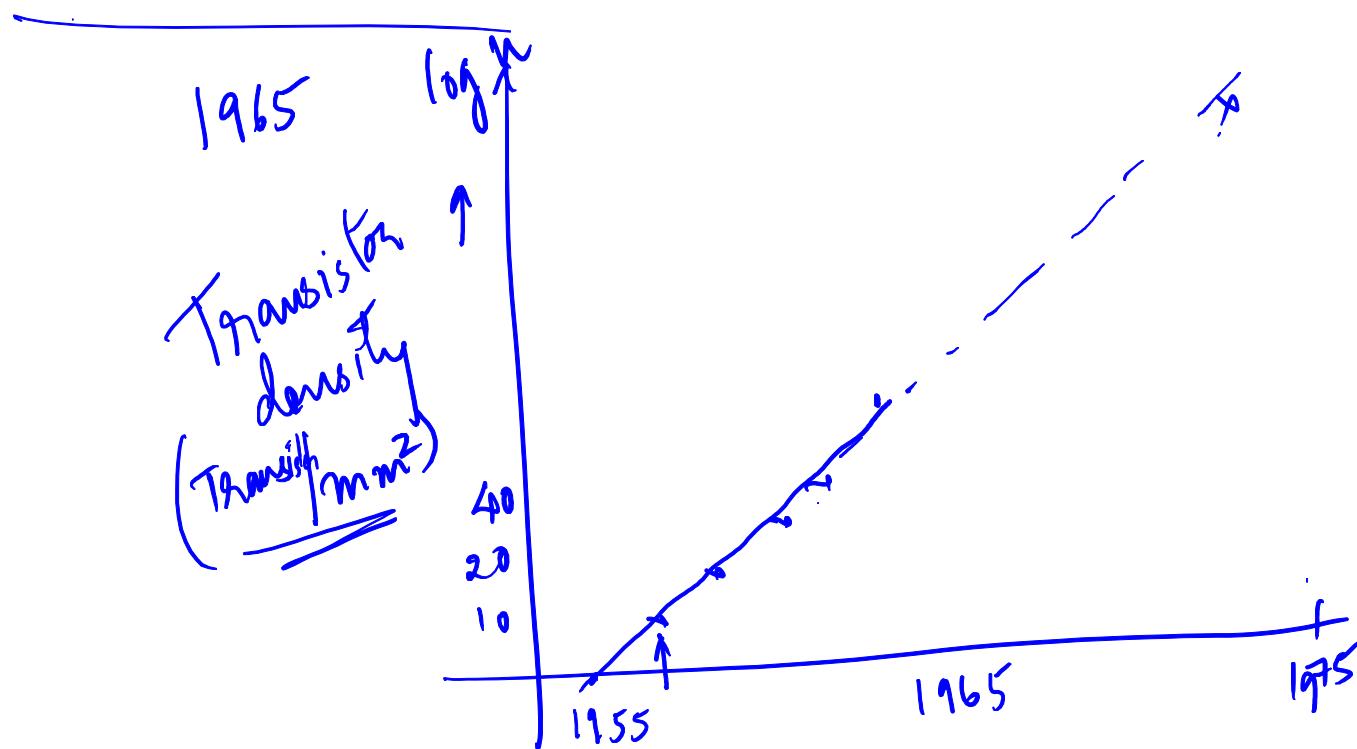


M4 - PARALLELISM

Moore's Law and Dennard Scaling

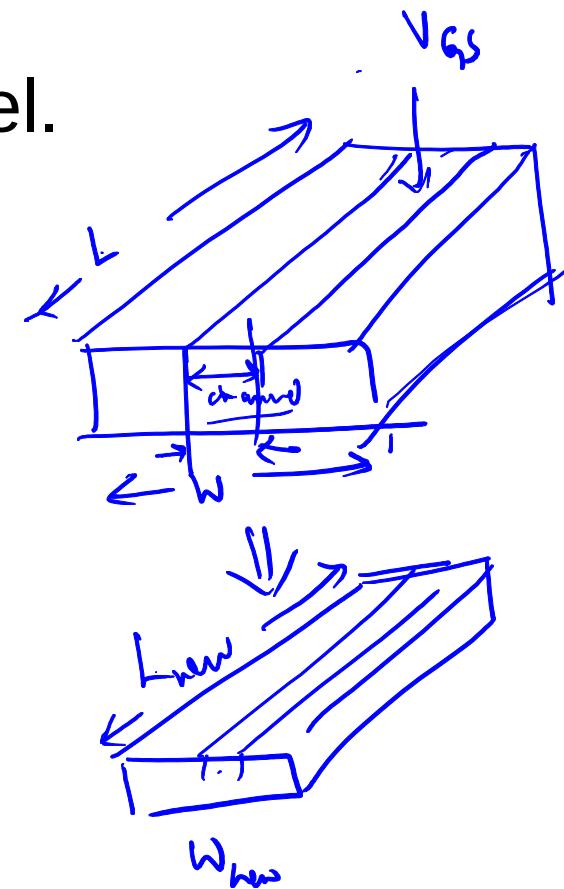
Moore and Dennard

- Gordon E. Moore
 - Fairchild Semiconductors, Intel.



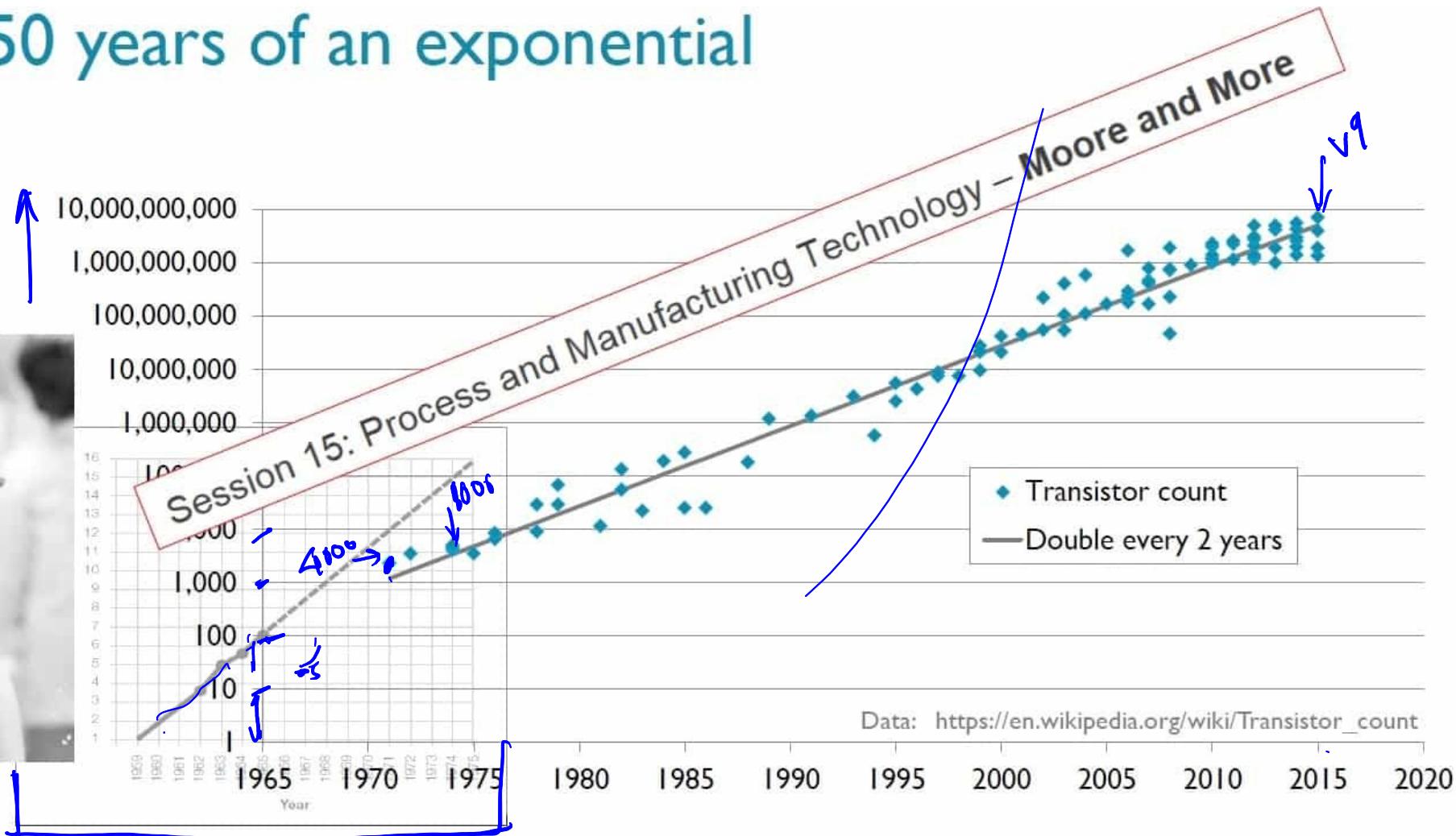
Moore and Dennard

- Gorden E. Moore
 - Fairchild Semiconductors, Intel.
- Robert H. Dennard
 - Inventor of 1T,1C DRAM
 - IBM Fellow

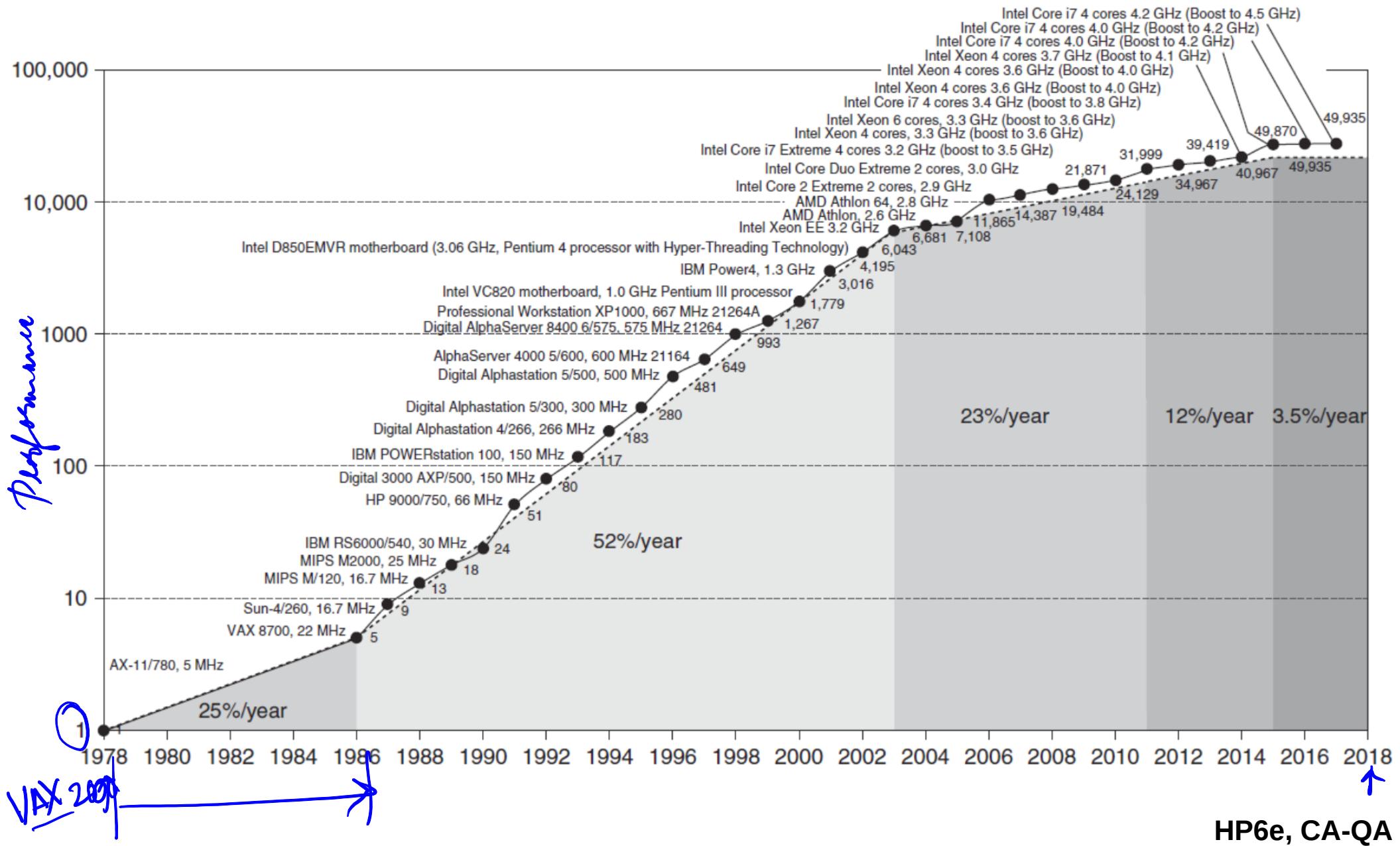


Moore's Law

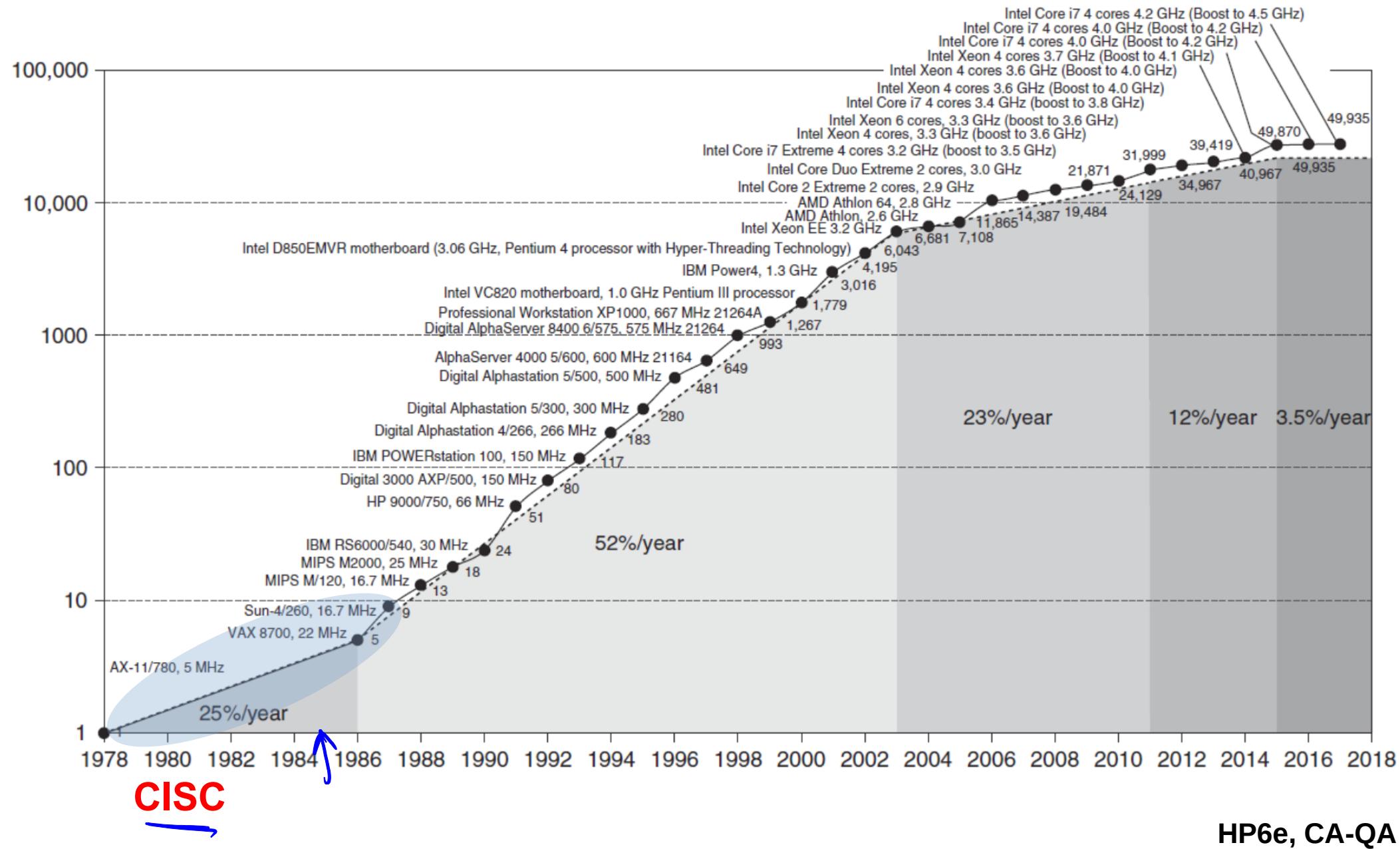
2015: 50 years of an exponential



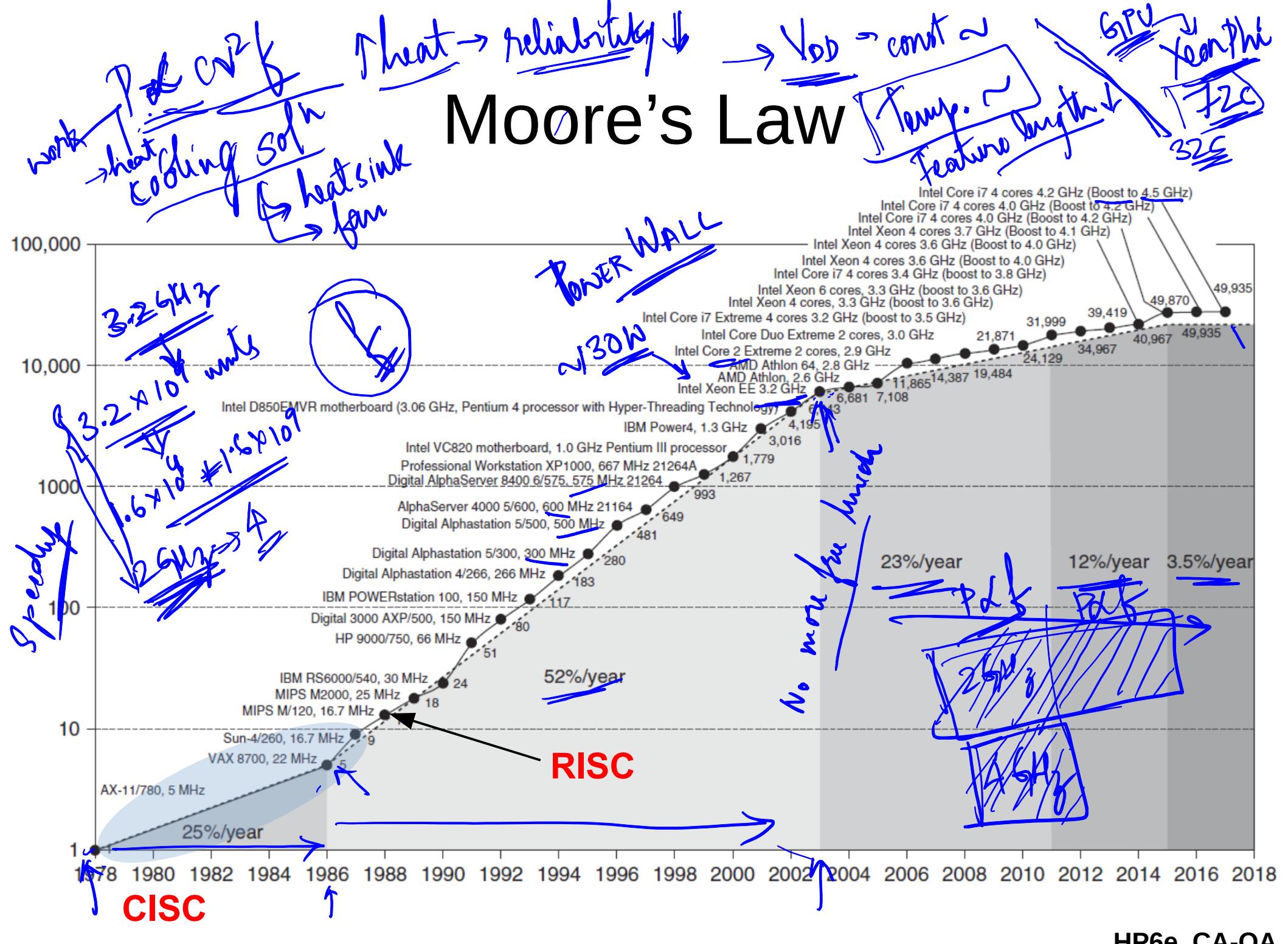
Moore's Law



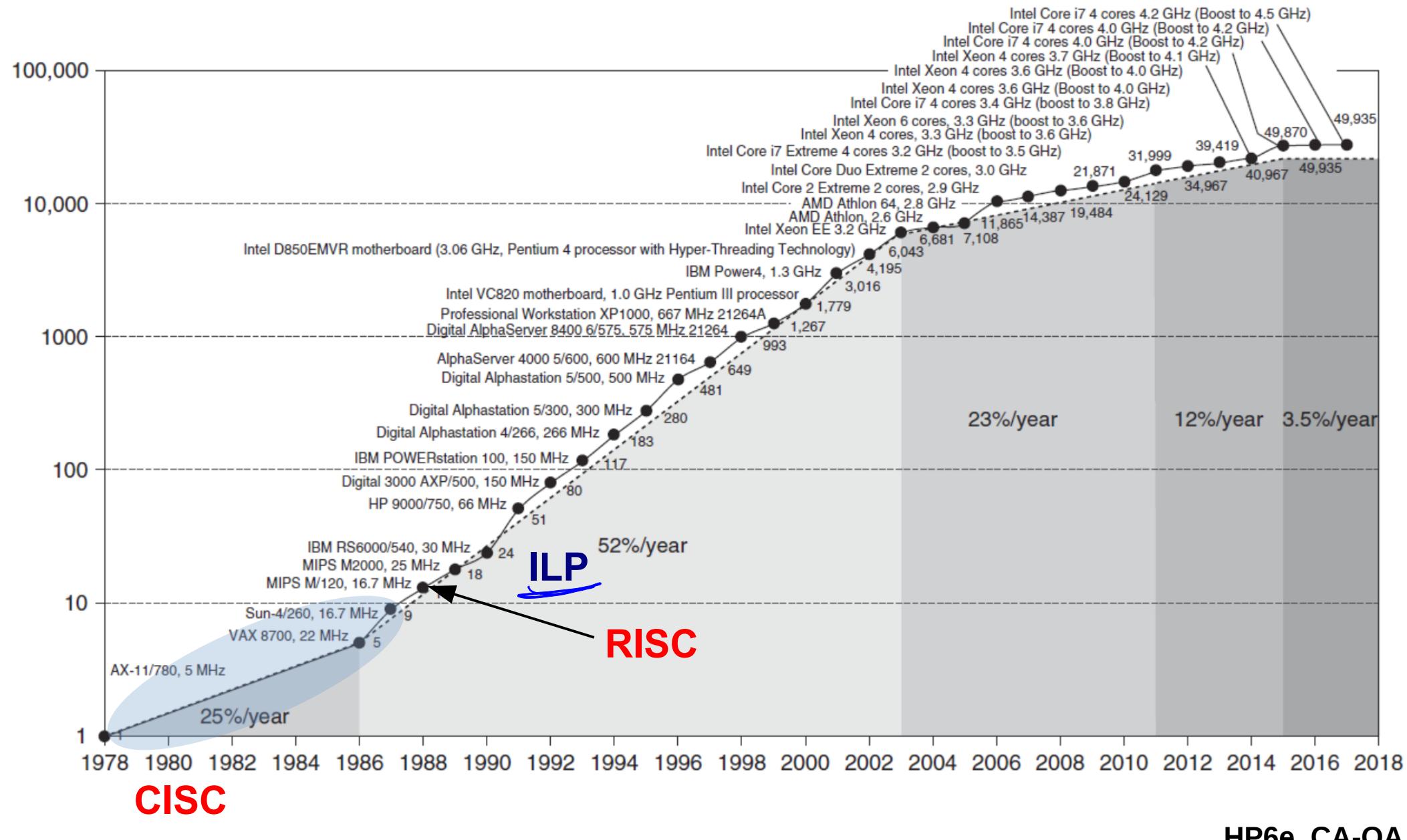
Moore's Law



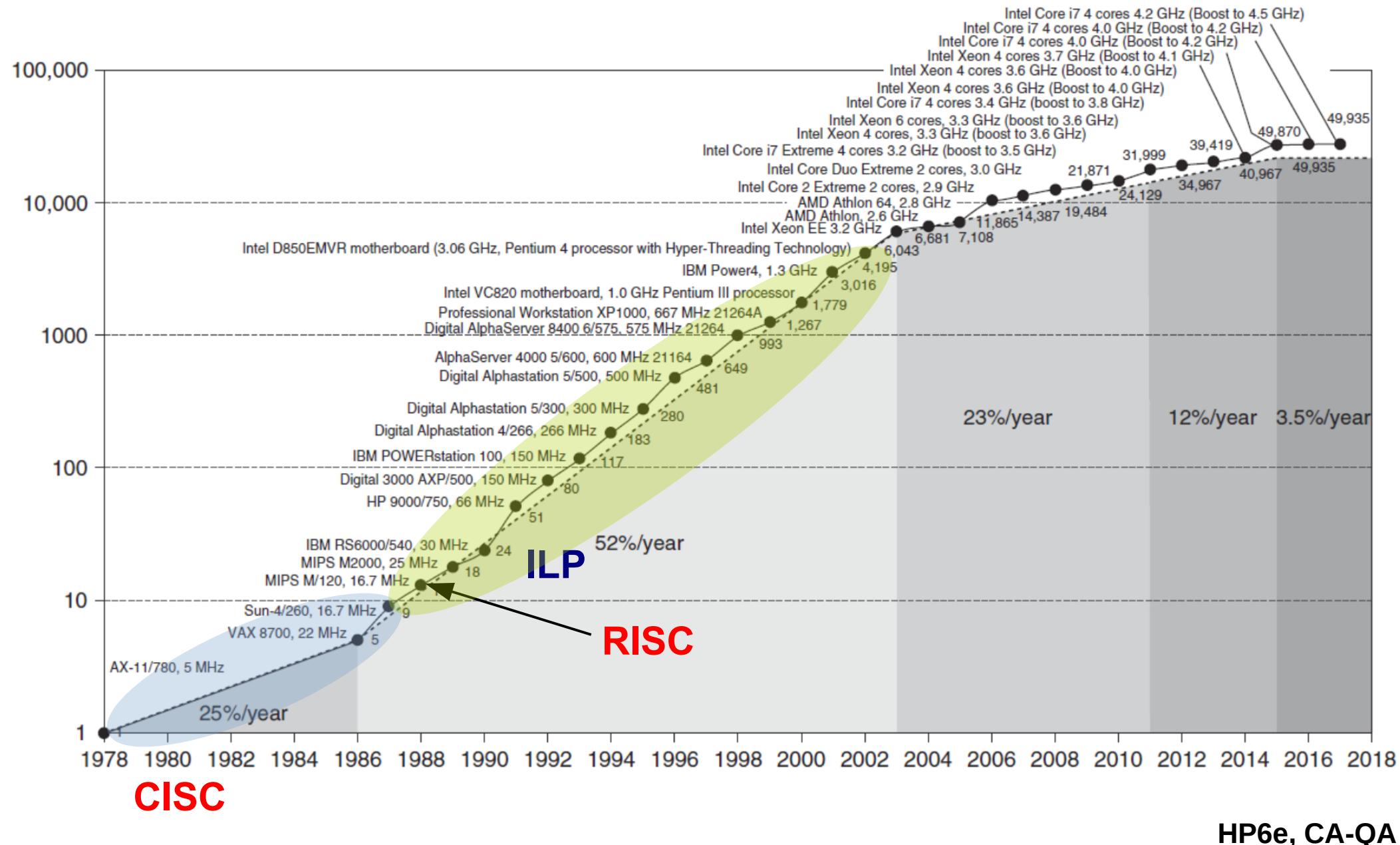
Moore's Law



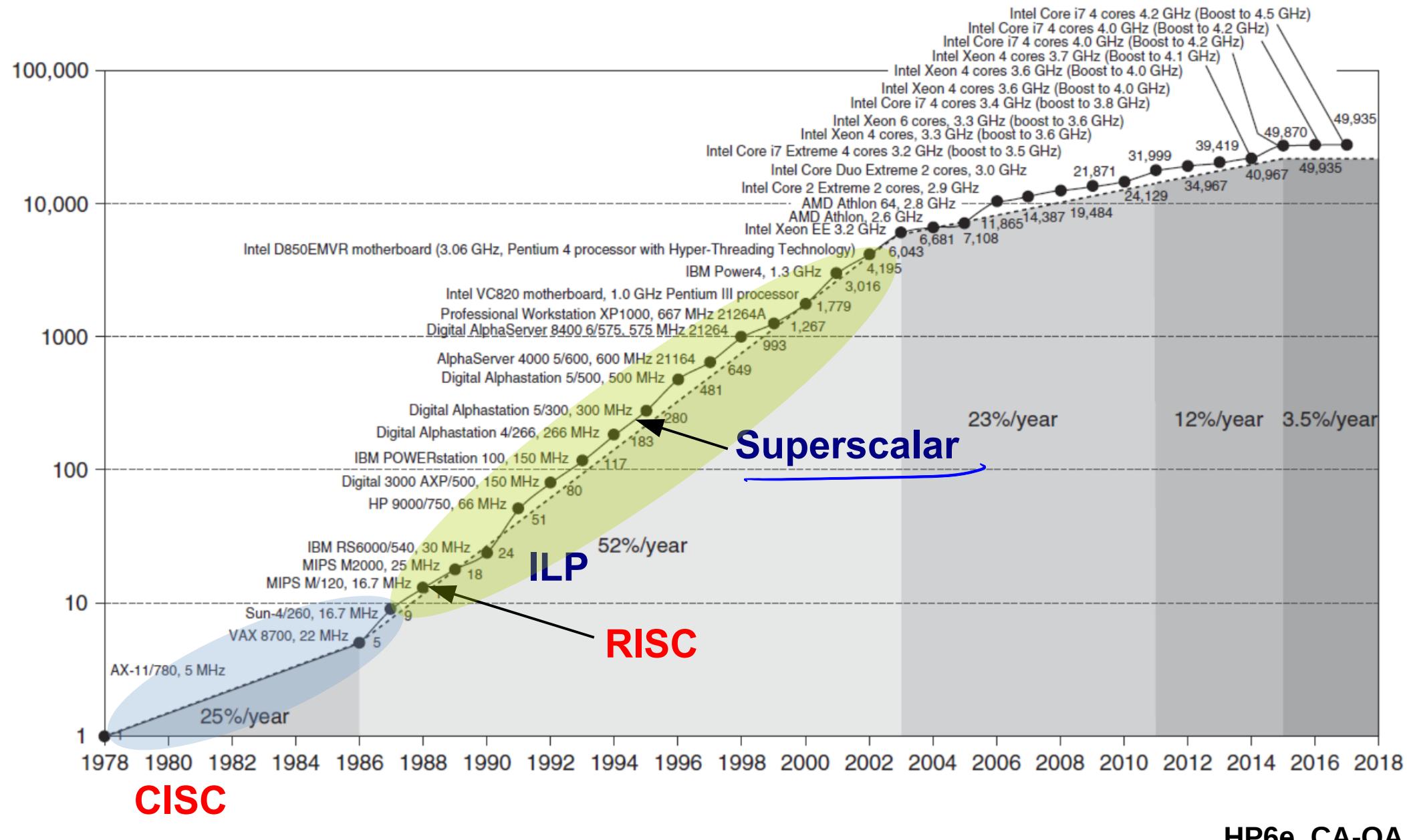
Moore's Law

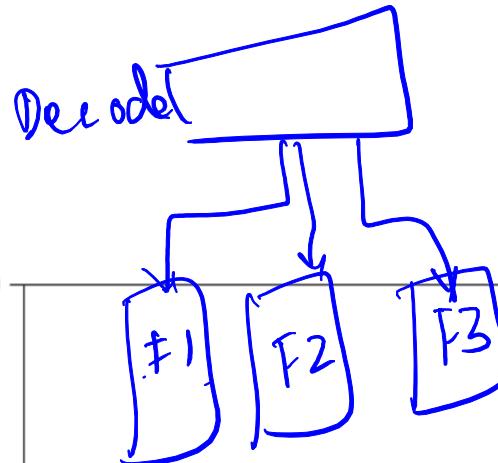


Moore's Law

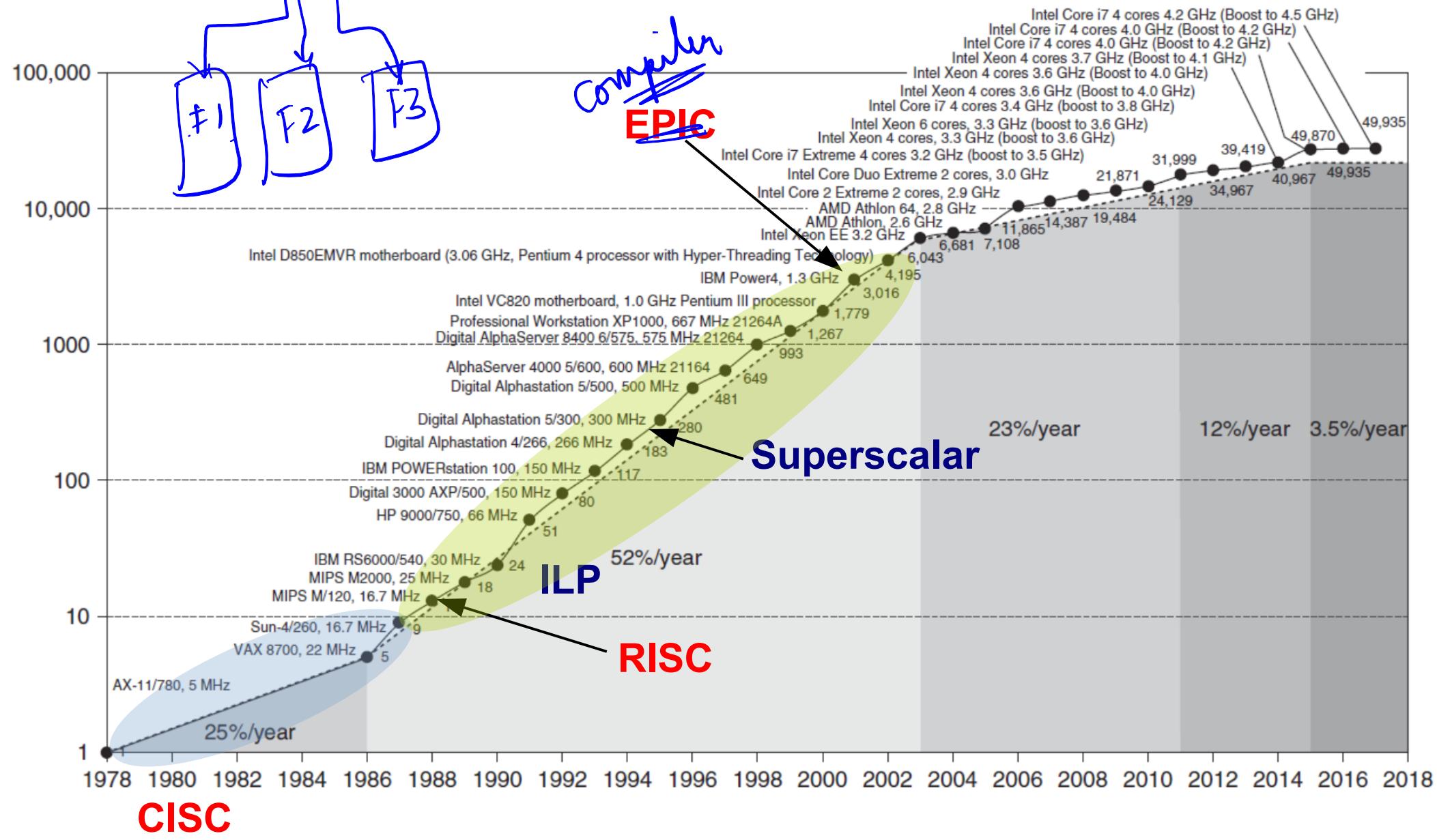


Moore's Law

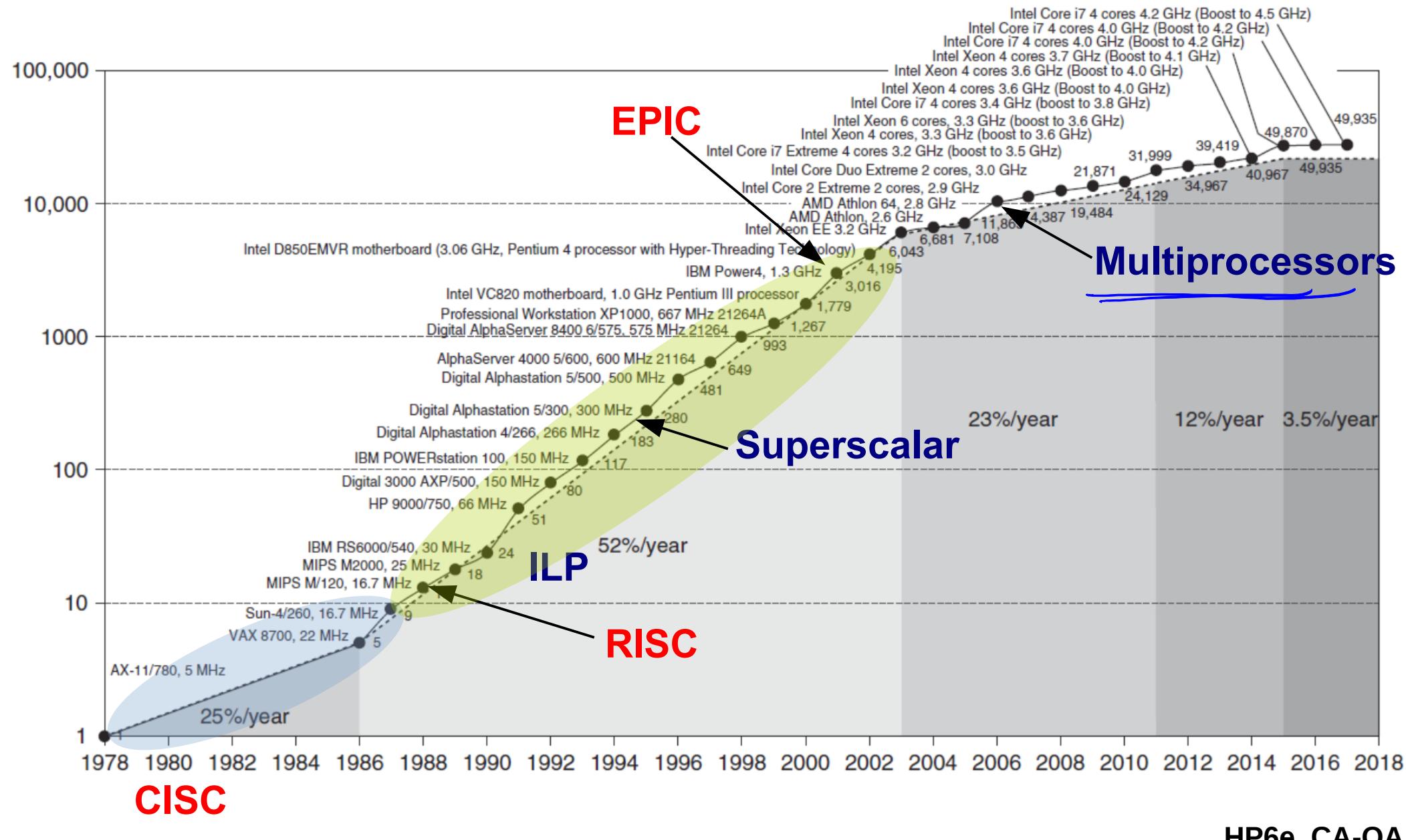




Moore's Law



Moore's Law



Dennard Scaling

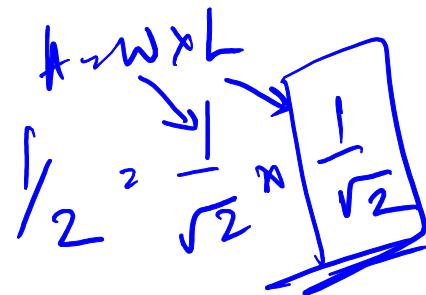
Dennard Scaling

- Power density remains constant

$$\frac{W}{mm^2}$$

$$A_{new} = \frac{A_{old}}{2}$$

$$SF = \frac{1}{2}$$



JSSC, 1974

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$ $\kappa = \sqrt{2}$

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension $t_{\text{ox}}, \underline{L}, \underline{W}$	$1/\kappa$
Area	$\sqrt{\kappa^2}$

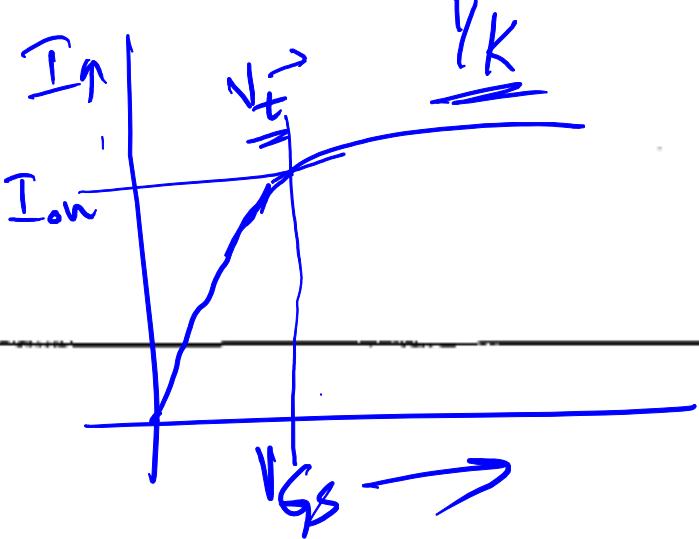
Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox} , L , W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox} , L , W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current (I)	$1/\kappa$
$I \propto \frac{W}{L} \times \frac{1}{t_{ox}} \times (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$ $\times \frac{1}{K^2} * \left(\frac{V_{GS} - V_t}{V_{GS}} \right)^2$	

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current I	<u>$1/\kappa$</u>

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current I	$1/\kappa$
Capacitance $\epsilon A/t$	$\frac{1/\kappa^2}{1/\kappa} \rightarrow 1/\kappa$

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current I	$1/\kappa$
Capacitance $\epsilon A/t$	$1/\kappa$
Delay time/circuit <u>VC/I</u>	<u>$1/\kappa$</u>

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current I	$1/\kappa$
Capacitance $\epsilon A/t$	$1/\kappa$
Delay time/circuit VC/I	$1/\kappa$
Power dissipation/circuit \cancel{VI}	$1/\kappa^2$

Dennard Scaling

SCALING RESULTS FOR CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

Device or Circuit Parameter	Scaling Factor
Device dimension t_{ox}, L, W	$1/\kappa$
Doping concentration N_a	κ
Voltage V	$1/\kappa$
Current I	$1/\kappa$
Capacitance $\epsilon A/t$	$1/\kappa$
Delay time/circuit VC/I	$1/\kappa$
Power dissipation/circuit VI	$1/\kappa^2$
Power density VI/A	1

Dennard Scaling – Non Idealities

- Power dissipation does not remain constant
 - Rise in frequency ==> Rise in power dissipation

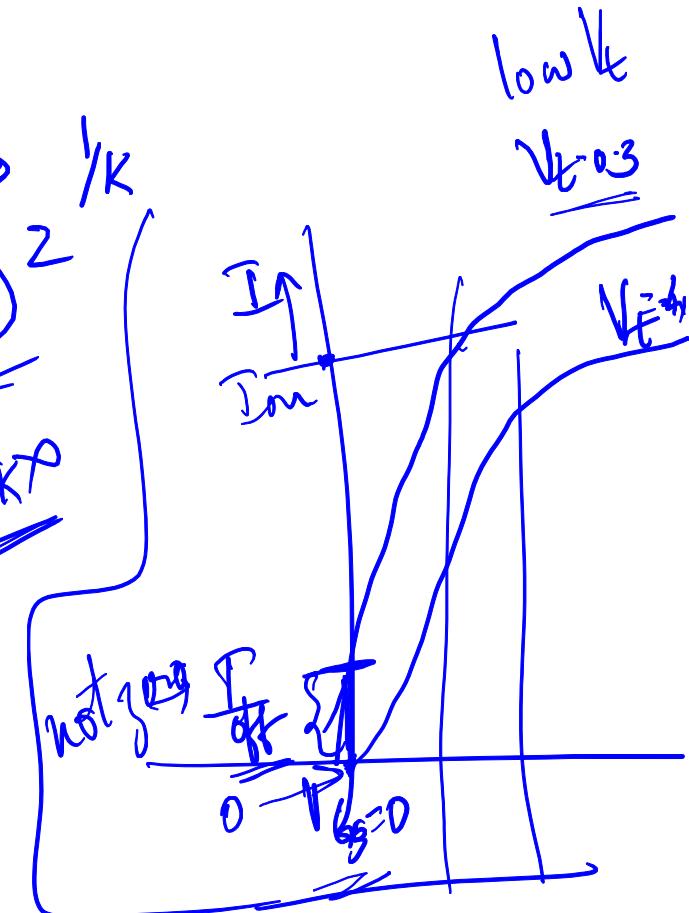
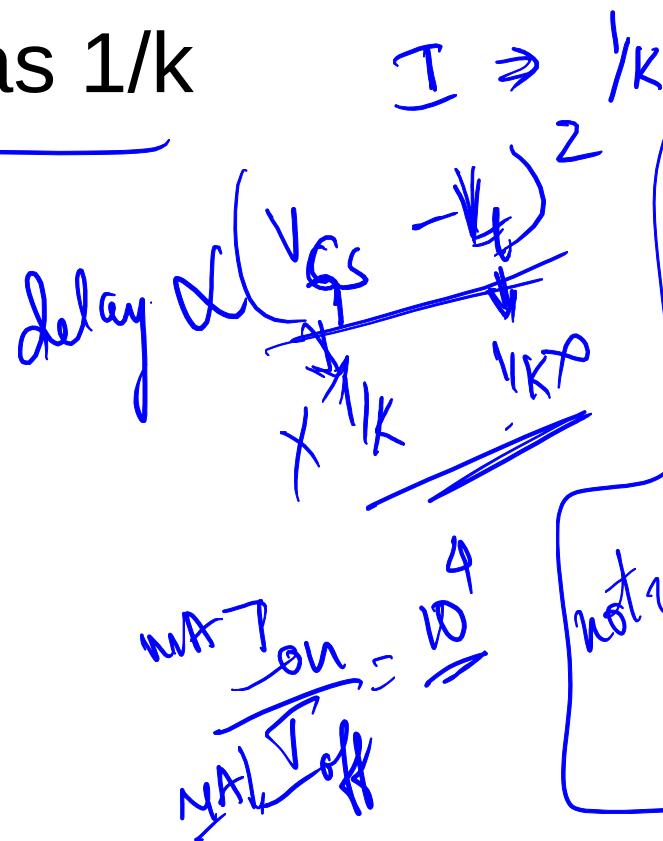
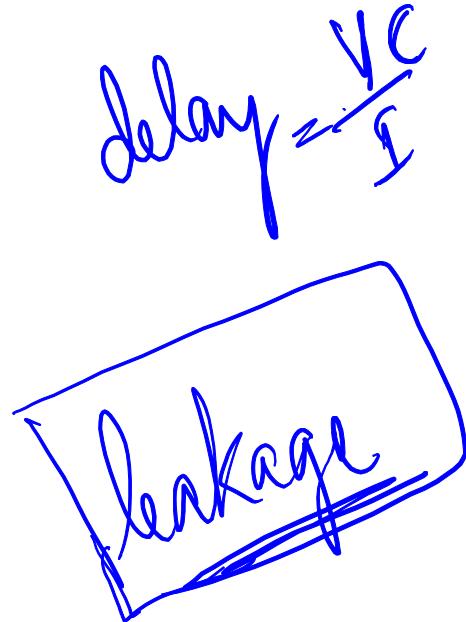
Dennard Scaling – Non Idealities

- Power dissipation does not remain constant
 - Rise in frequency ==> Rise in power dissipation
- Increases power density

Dennard Scaling – Non Idealities



- Power dissipation does not remain constant
 - Rise in frequency ==> Rise in power dissipation
- Increases power density
- V_t does not scale as $1/k$



Dennard Scaling – Non Idealities

- Power dissipation does not remain constant
 - Rise in frequency ==> Rise in power dissipation
- Increases power density
- V_t does not scale as $1/k$

$$I \propto (V_{GS} - V_t)^2$$

delay²

Dennard Scaling – Non Idealities

- Power dissipation does not remain constant
 - Rise in frequency ==> Rise in power dissipation
- Increases power density
- V_t does not scale as $1/k$
- I and V couldn't decrease any further without affecting reliability of transistors

\searrow

