

Alternative (Nano-) Computing Sorin Dan Cotofana

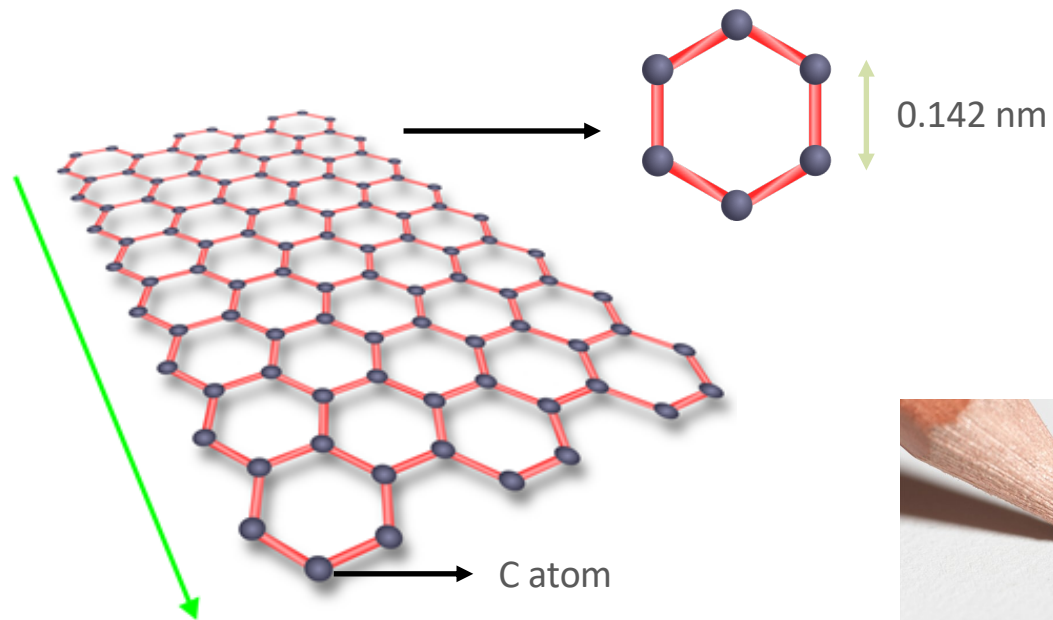
Computer Engineering Laboratory
Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science
Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), The Netherlands
S.D.Cotofana@TUDelft.nl
<http://www.ce.ewi.tudelft.nl/cotofana/>

A-Computing Topics

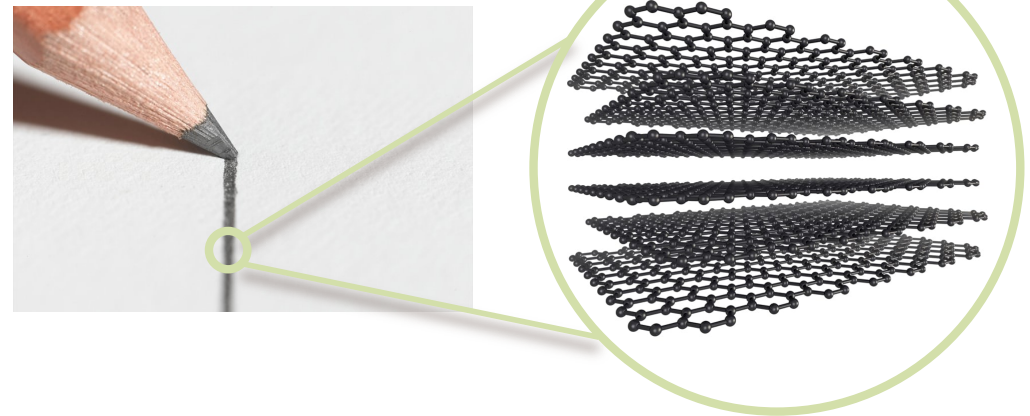
- Graphene Based Circuits & Computing
- Brain Simulation & Neuro-Computing
- Computation with Emerging Devices, e.g., Single Electron Tunneling Junctions, NEMS, Magnetic Junction, Spintronic, ...
- Predictable Computation with Unpredictable Devices (Boole-Shannon Logic)
- Noise Driven Computing (Liveness from Noise!)
- Adequate (Imprecise) Computing
- Aging Assessment, Life-Time Reliability Management, & Variability and Reliability Aware Architectures
- 3D Architectures and Circuits

Graphene

- 2D single layer of Carbon atoms

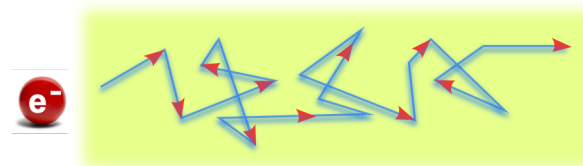
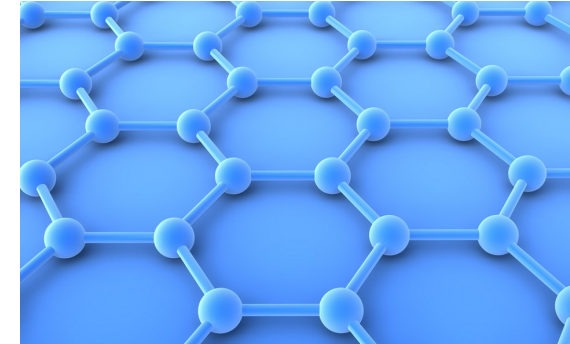


A few hundred
graphene layers
on top of each other



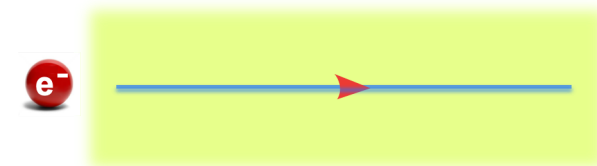
Graphene's Basic Properties

- Ultimate one-atom thinness $\rightarrow 0.345 \text{ nm}$
- Conducts electricity extremely well
 - \rightarrow ballistic transport



Diffusive transport

vs.



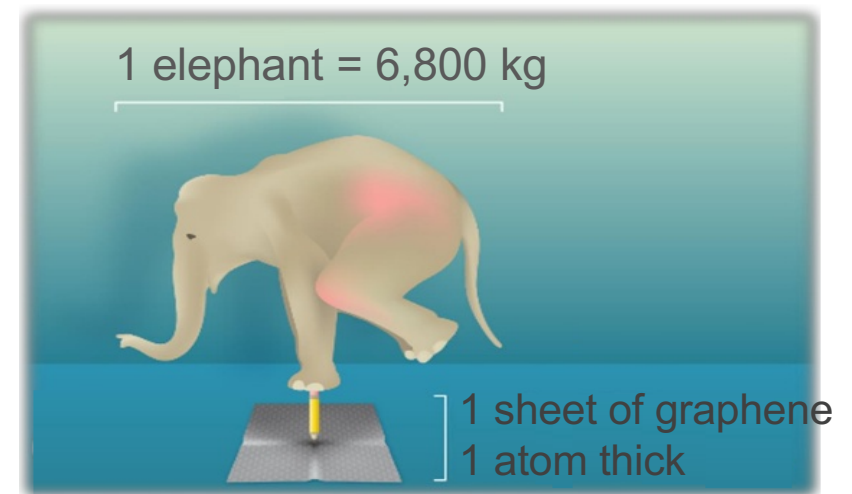
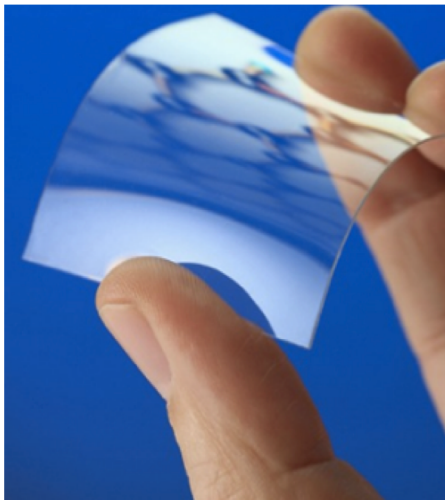
Ballistic transport

\rightarrow better conductor than copper (10x) and Si (100x)

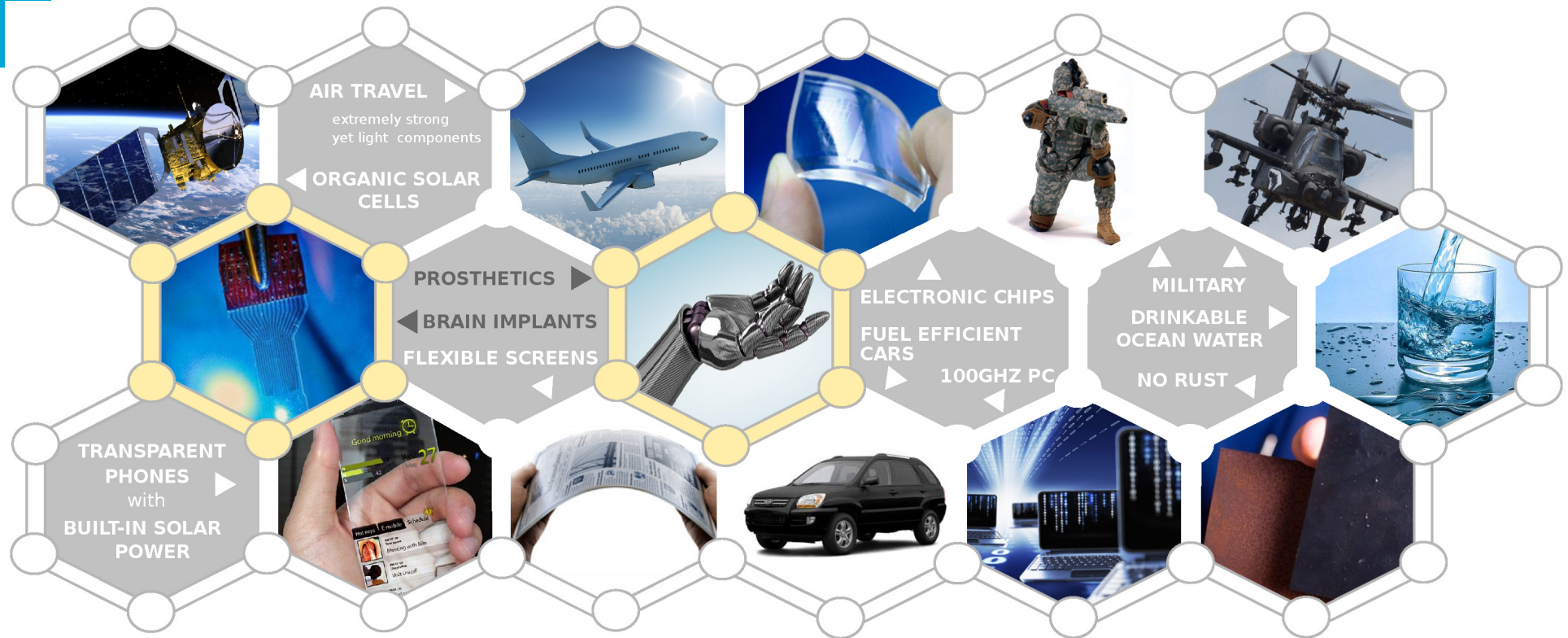
- High thermal conductivity – heat can be quickly spread from a heat source
- Biocompatibility

Graphene's Basic Properties

- Lightweight → aerogel 7x lighter than air
- Strongest material ever found → 200x stronger than steel
- Flexible → stretchable by $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length
- Transparent → absorbs 2.3% of light



Graphene's Applications



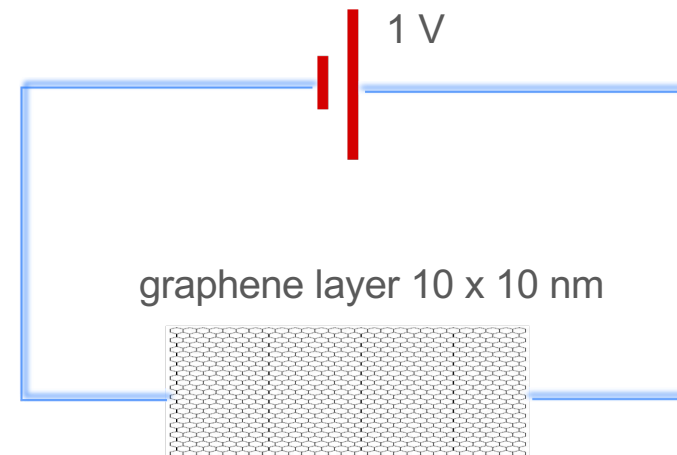
Graphene for Electronic Circuits



$$R \cong 20 \, \Omega$$

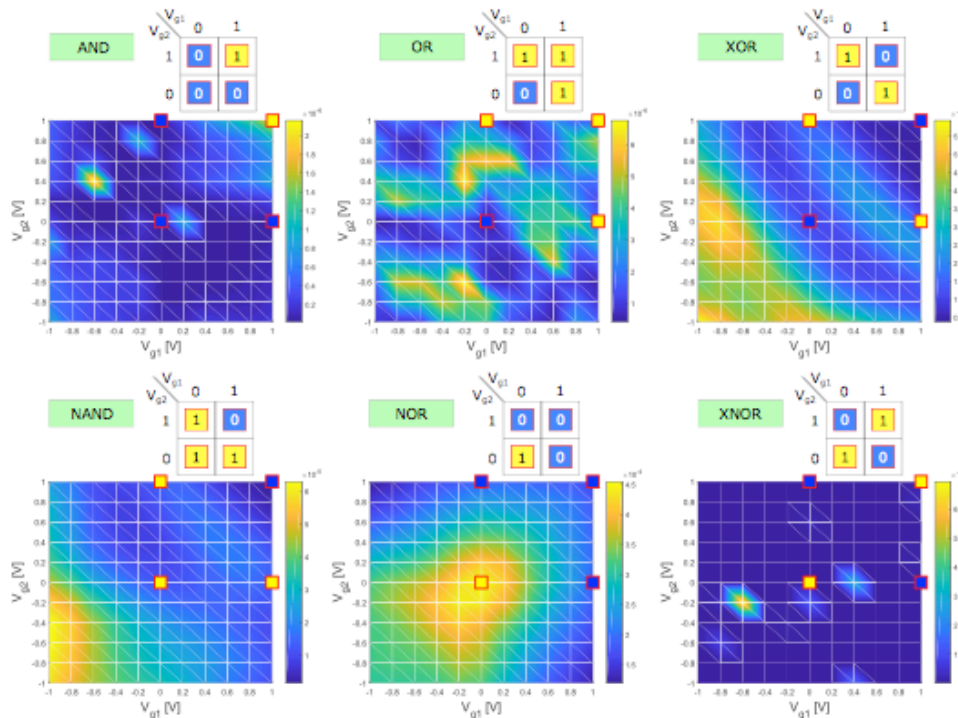
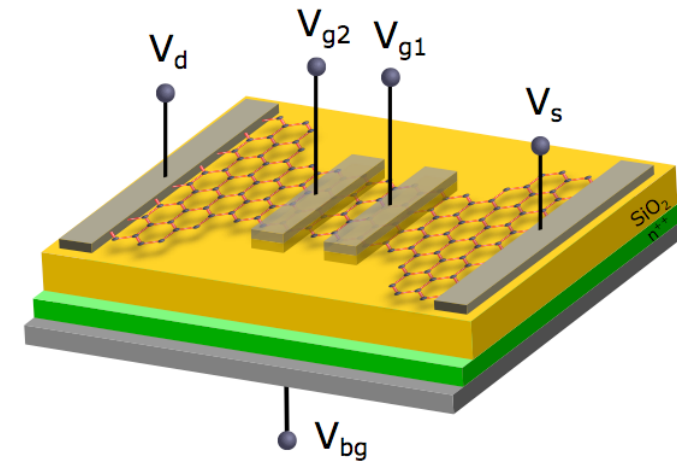
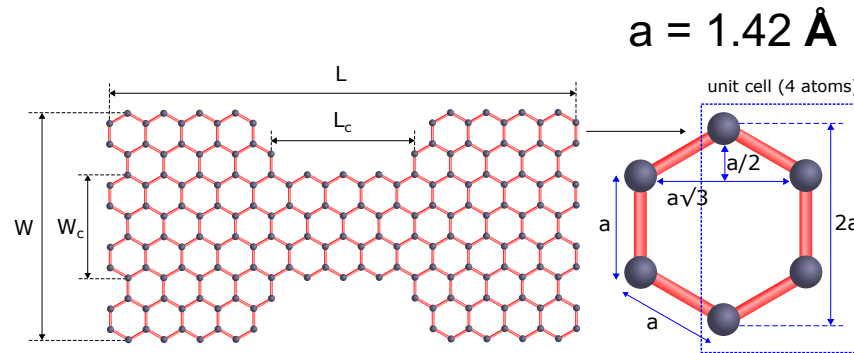


- Always conducting, cannot be turned “OFF”



$$R = 3 \, \text{k}\Omega$$

Graphene Based Computing



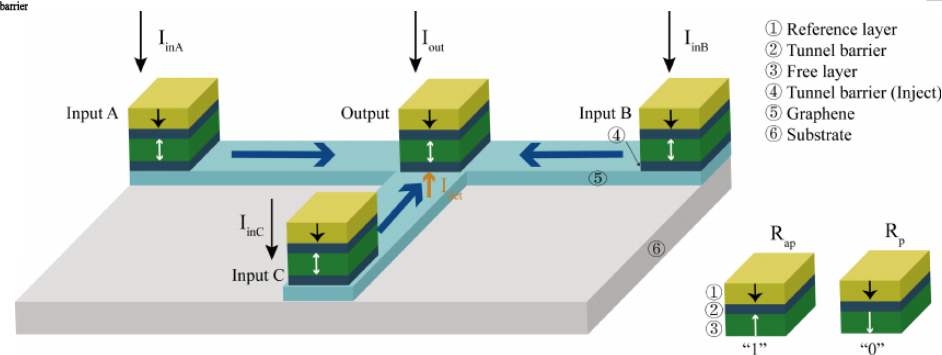
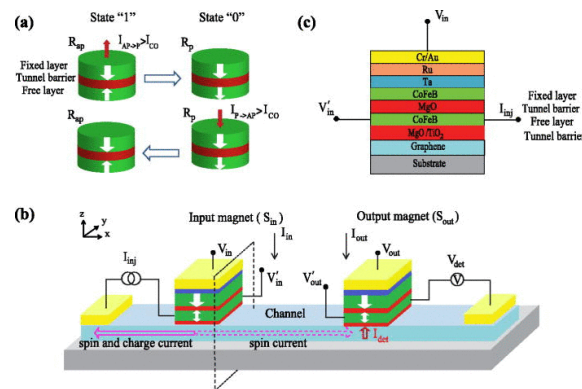
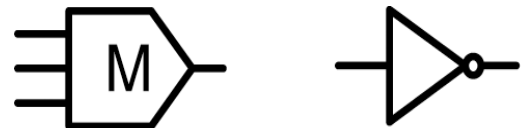
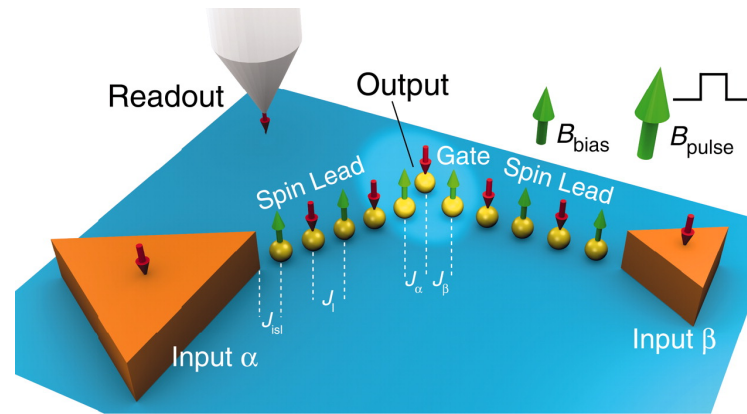
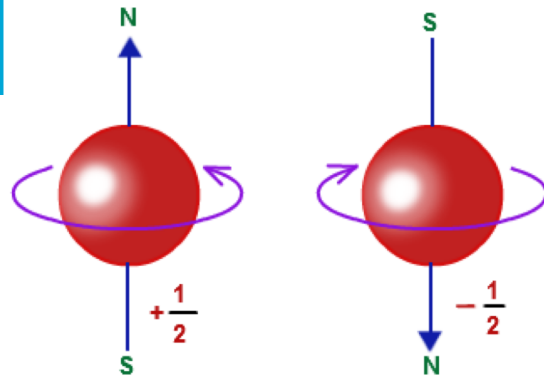
vs CMOS 15nm:

- 30x faster
- 4 order of magnitude less active area and power consumption.

Target:

- **Boolean Gates**
- **McCulloch-Pitts Neurons**
- **Spiking Neurons**

Spintronics



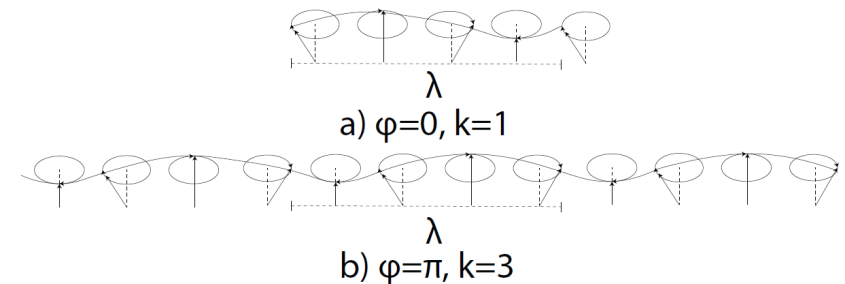
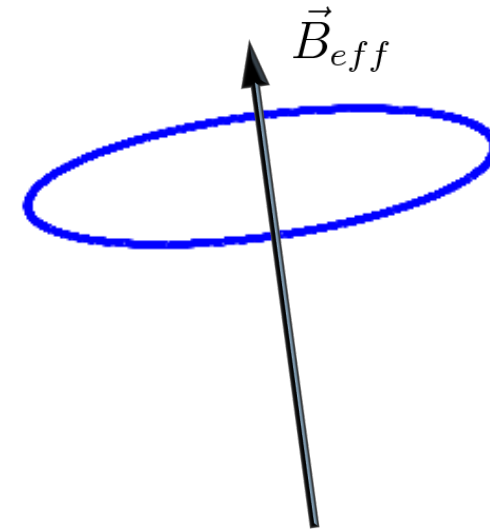
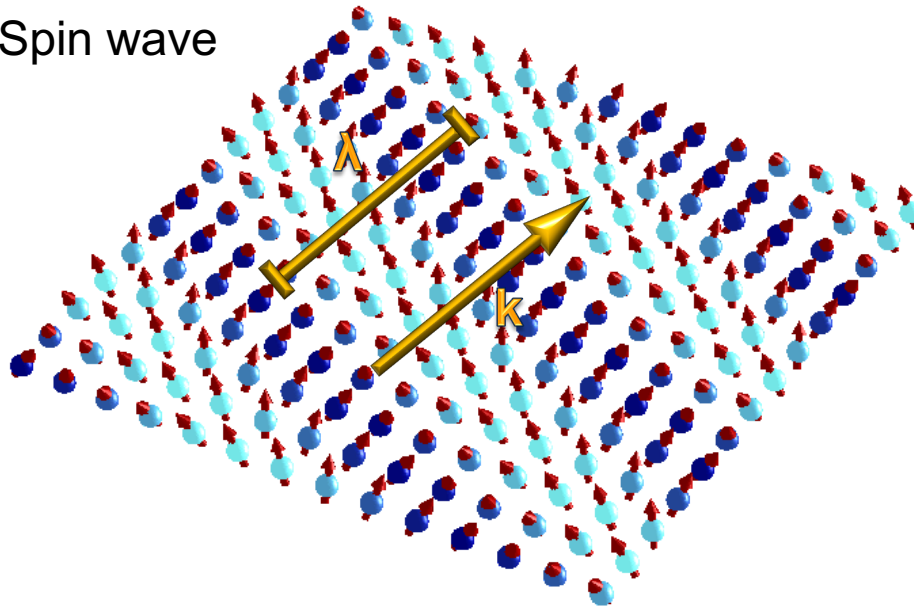
Spin Waves

□ Landau-Lifshitz torque equation

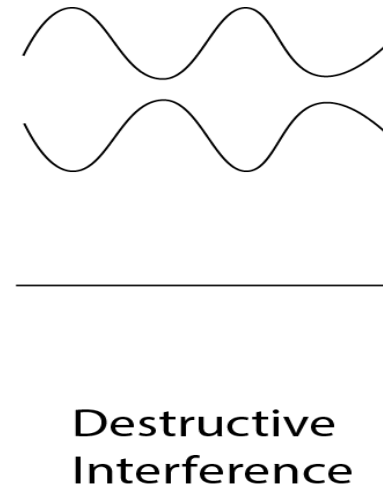
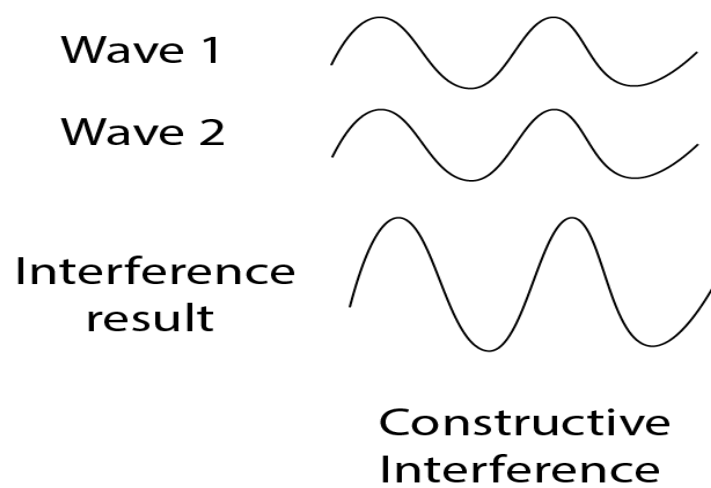
$$\frac{d\vec{M}(t)}{dt} = -\gamma_0 \left(\vec{M}(t) \times \vec{B}_{eff}(t) \right)$$

$$\vec{B}_{eff} = \vec{B}_0(t) + \vec{B}_{ex} + \vec{B}_{demag} + \vec{B}_{ani} + \dots$$

□ Spin wave

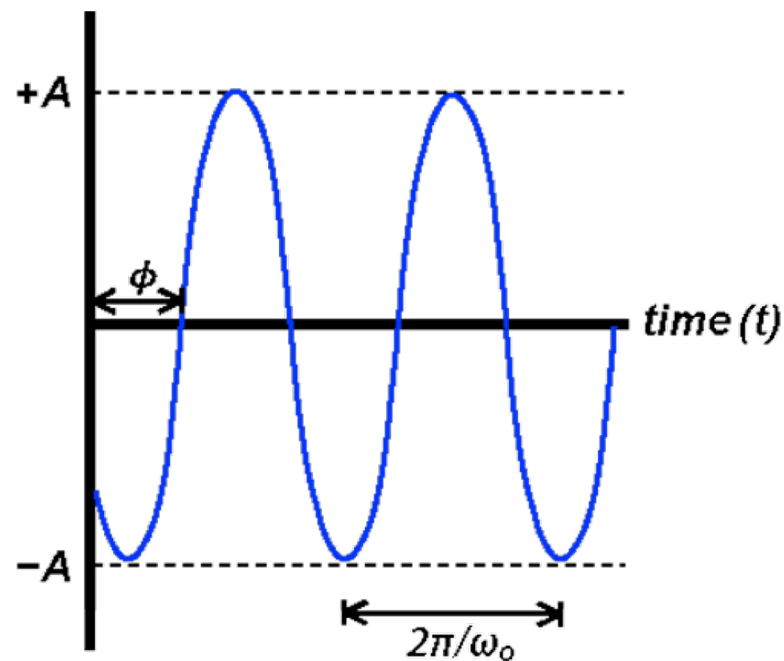


Wave Interference

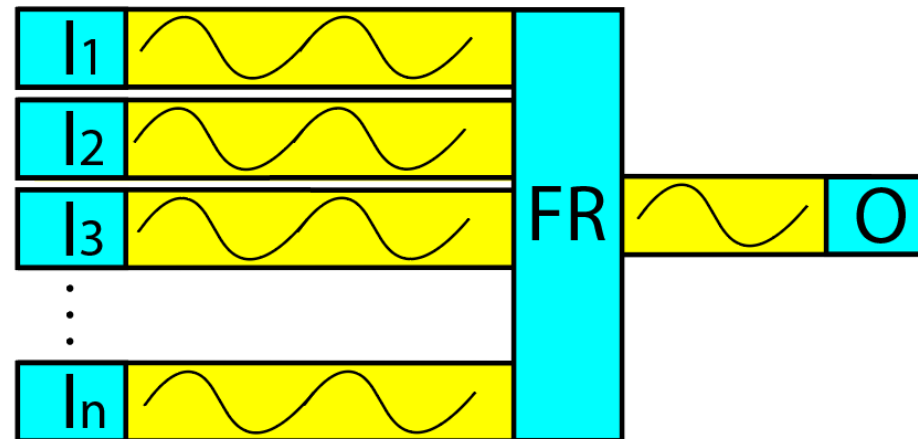


Information Encoding

- Spin Wave Amplitude (A)
- Spin Wave Phase (Φ)
- Spin Wave Frequency (ω)



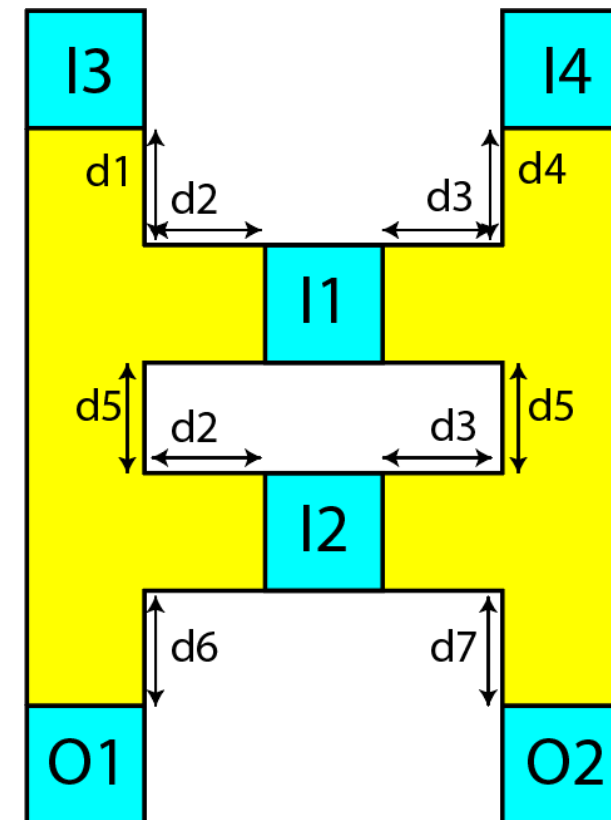
SW Logic Gate



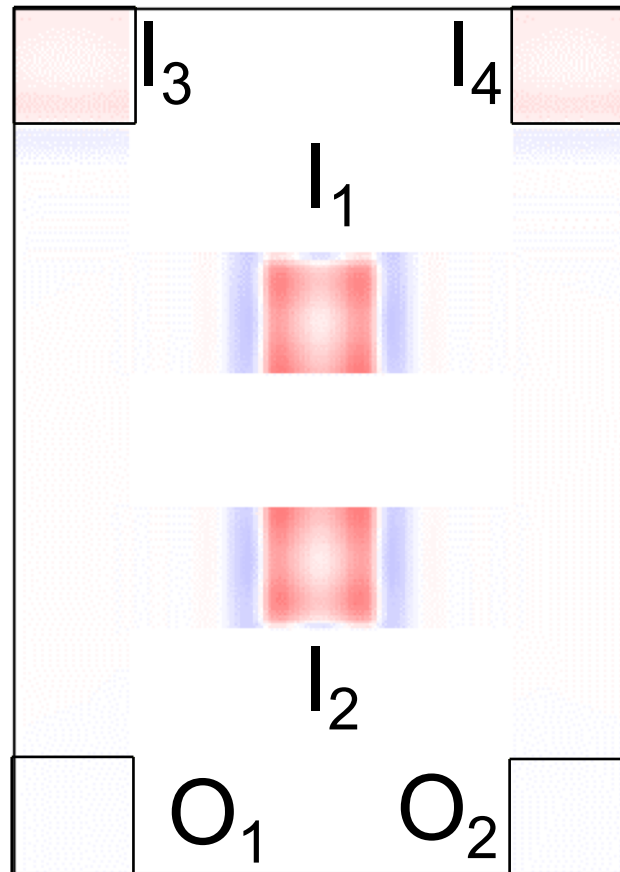
- ❑ Inputs (I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n) are excited at the same frequency.
- ❑ FR is the functional region which determine if the function is MAJ, XOR, XNOR, ...
- ❑ O is the output cell.

MAJ3 Gate with Fanout = 2

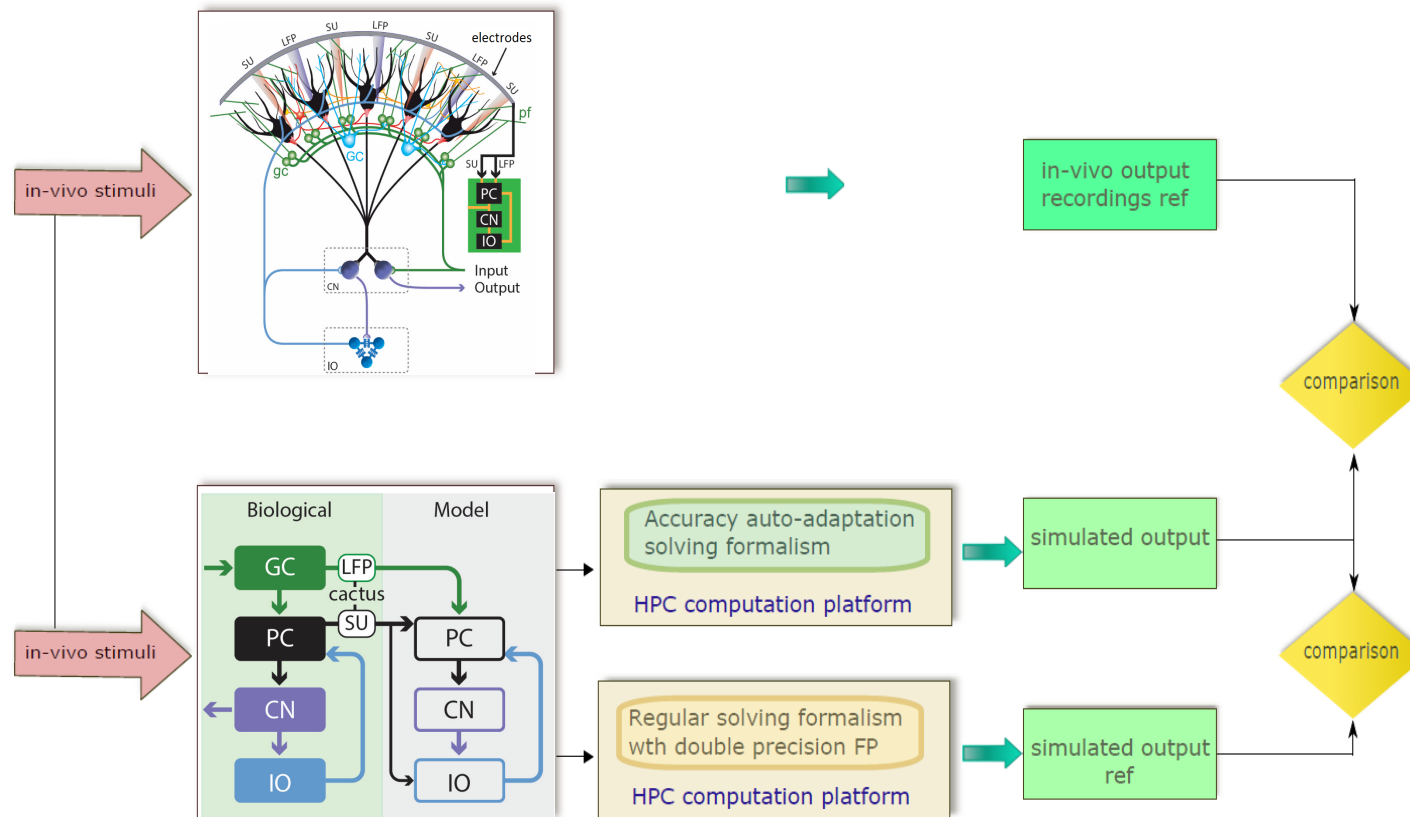
- $\text{MAJ}(a,b,c) \Rightarrow$
- $I_1 = a, I_2 = b, \text{ and } I_3 = I_4 = c$
- $O_1 = O_2 = \text{MAJ}(a,b,c)$
- $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = d_4 = d_5 = n \lambda$
 - $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 - Constructive interference (if SWs in-phase)
 - Destructive interference (if SWs out-of-phase)
- $d_6 = d_7 = n \lambda$ (non-inverted output)
 - $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- $d_6 = d_7 = (n/2) \lambda$ (inverted output)
 - $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$



SW Propagation



Brain Simulation & Neural Computing

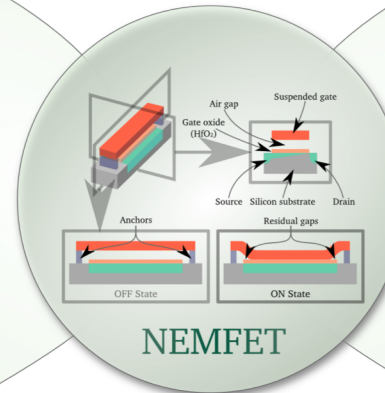
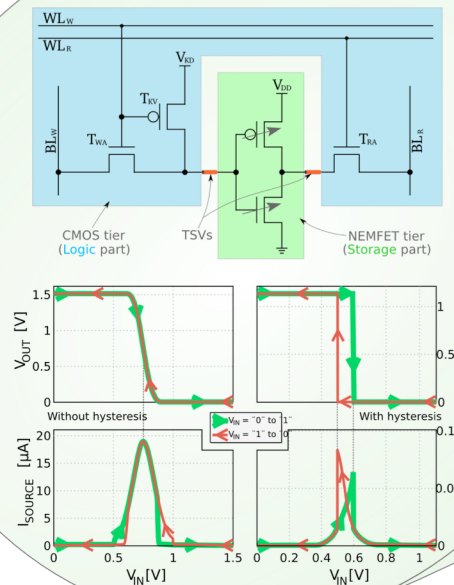
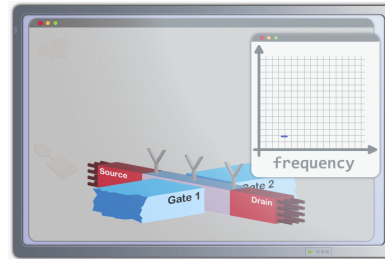


Required

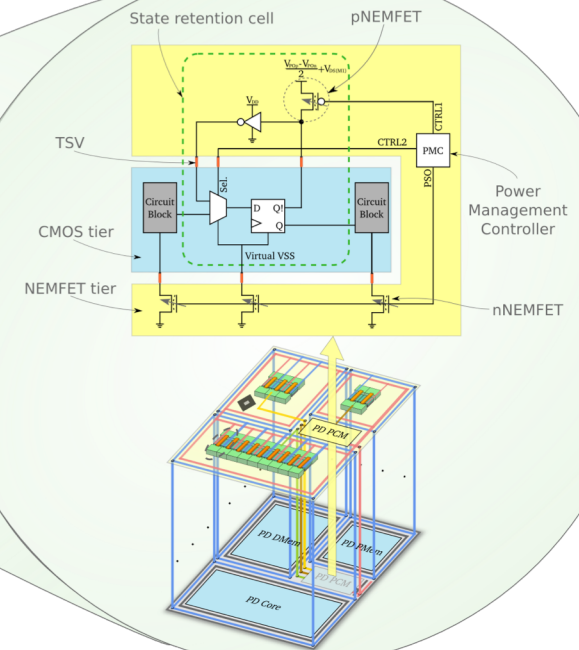
- Accuracy (Output Correctness)
- Real Time Reaction (ms)
- Biocompatibility (Graphene)
- Adaptive Precision

Goal: Neuro-prosthetics

"Zero Energy" with Nano Electromechanical FETs



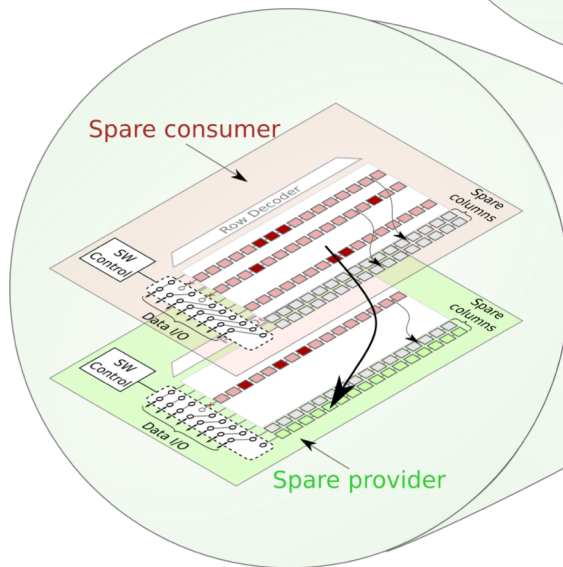
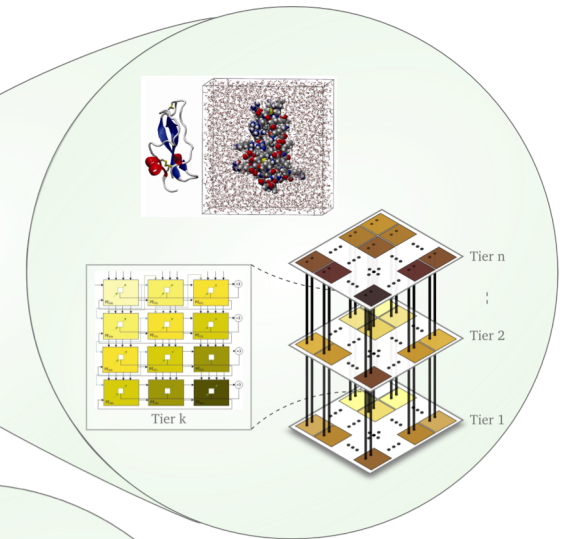
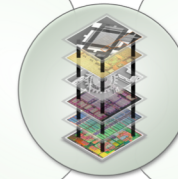
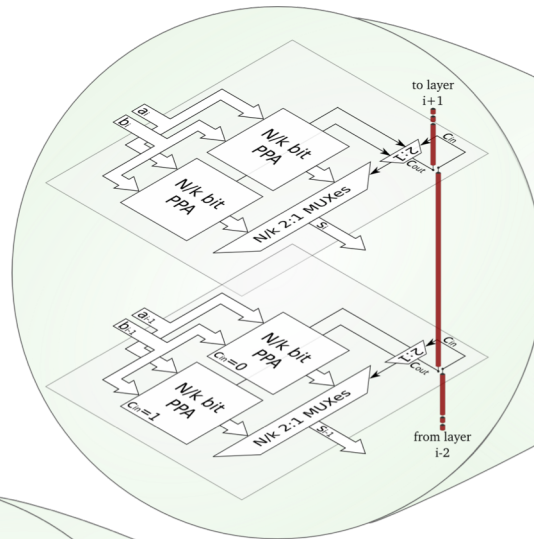
NEMFET



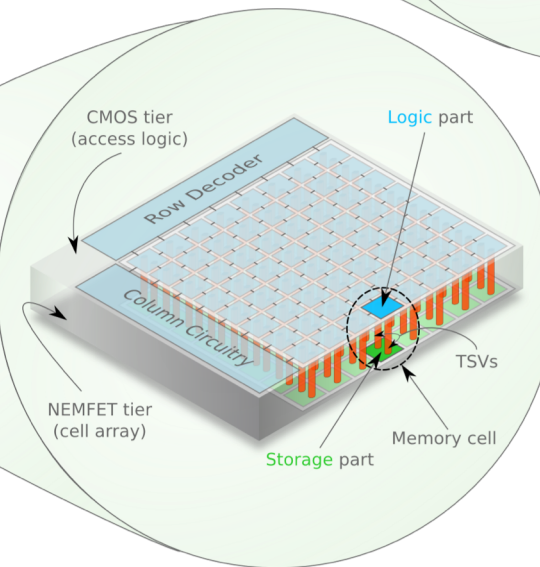
- Hybrid Memory
- Short Circuit Free Logic

Hybrid Power Management

Wide Adders

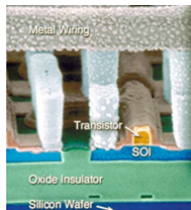
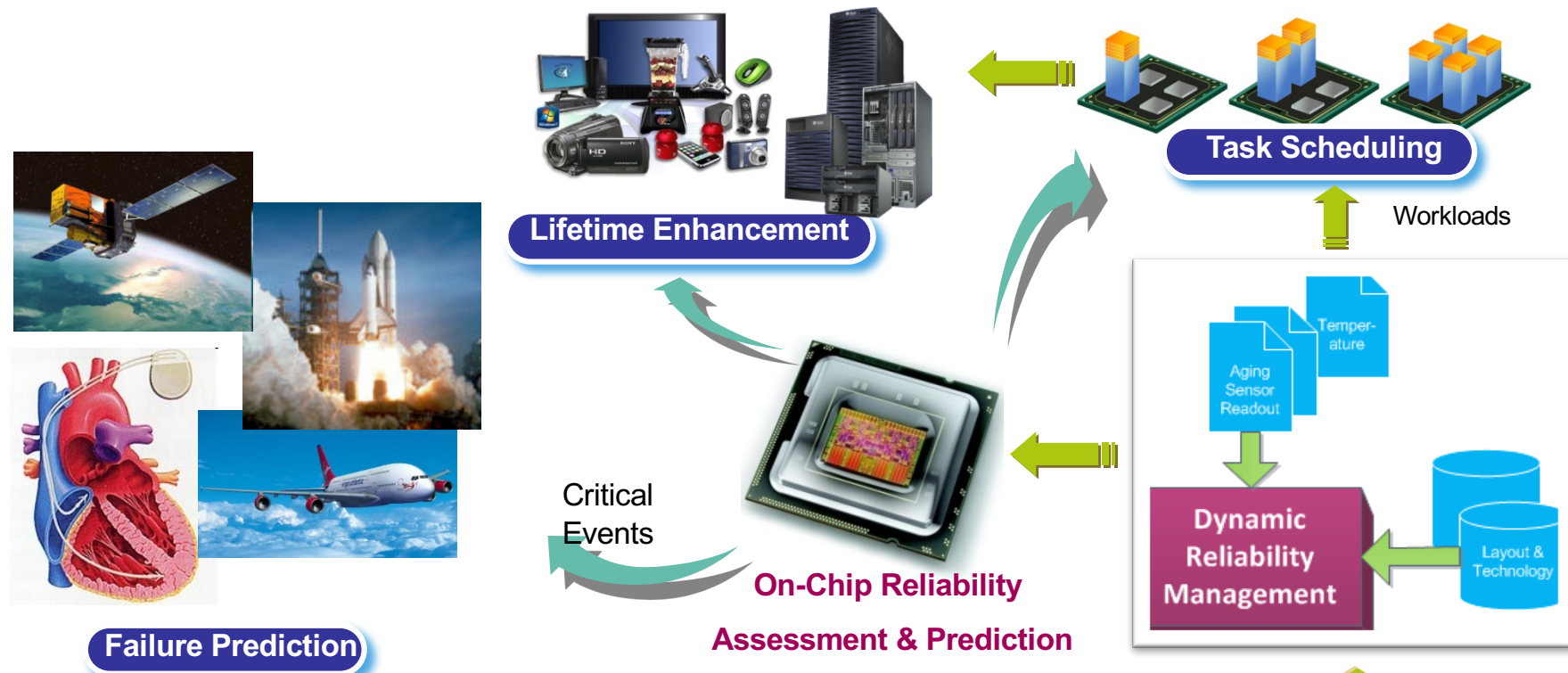


Inter-die Memory Repair

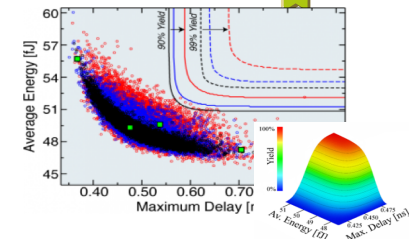
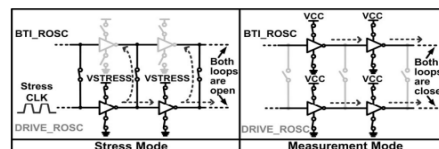


- Polyhedral Memory
- LDPC Enhanced Memory

Dynamic Reliability Management

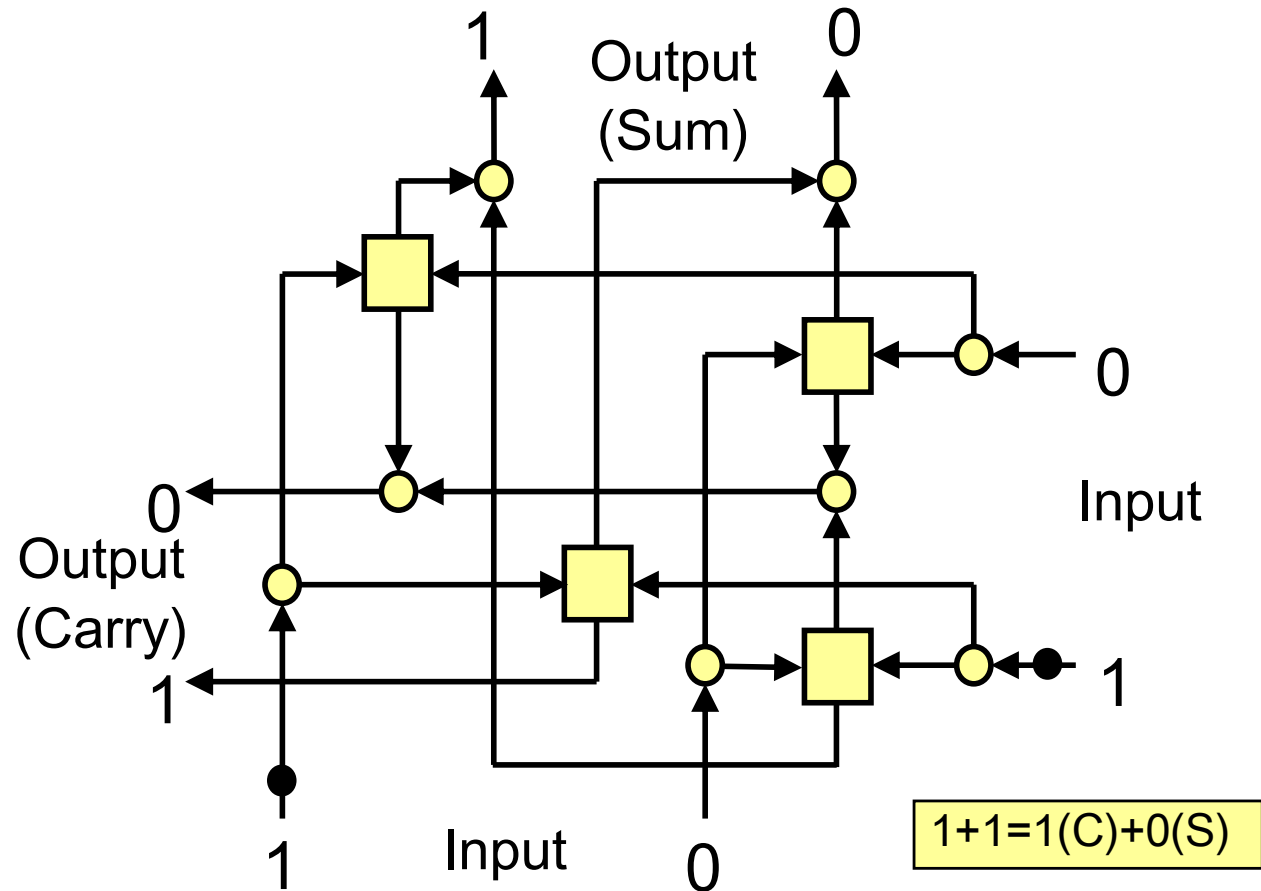
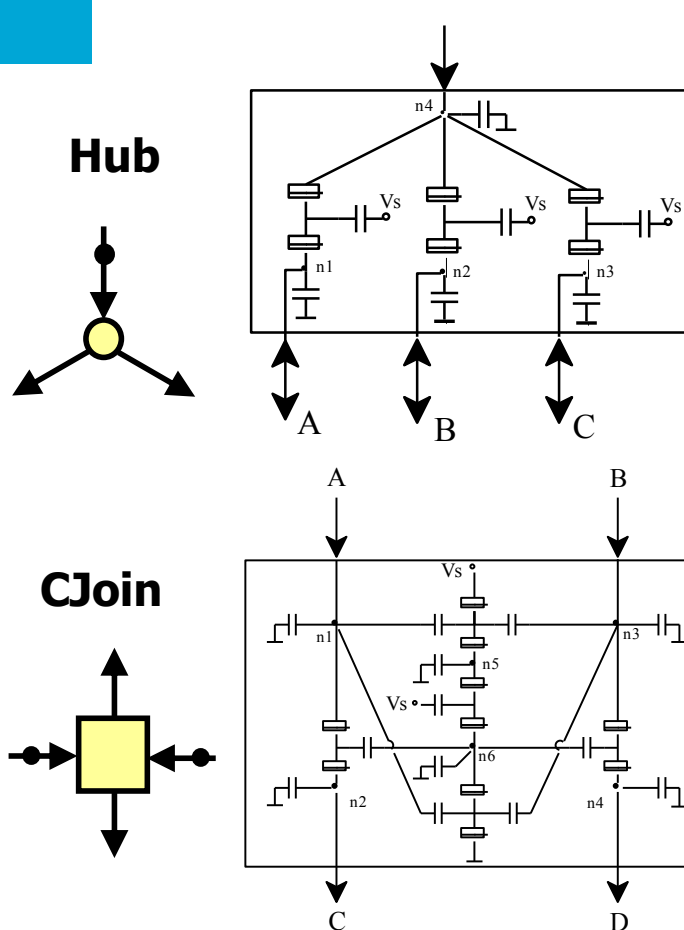
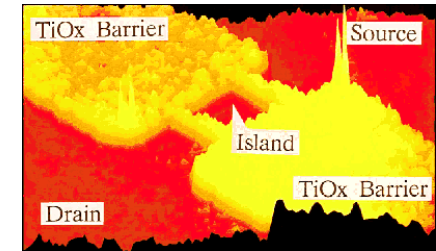


$$t_f = A_{HCI} \left(\frac{I_{sub}}{W} \right)^{-n} \exp \left(\frac{E_{aHCI}}{\kappa T} \right)$$

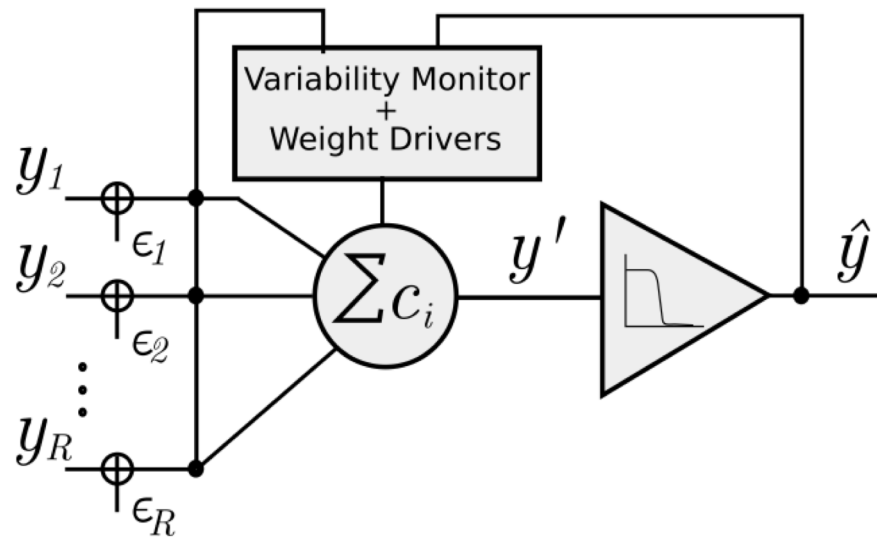


Noise Driven Computing - Brownian Circuits

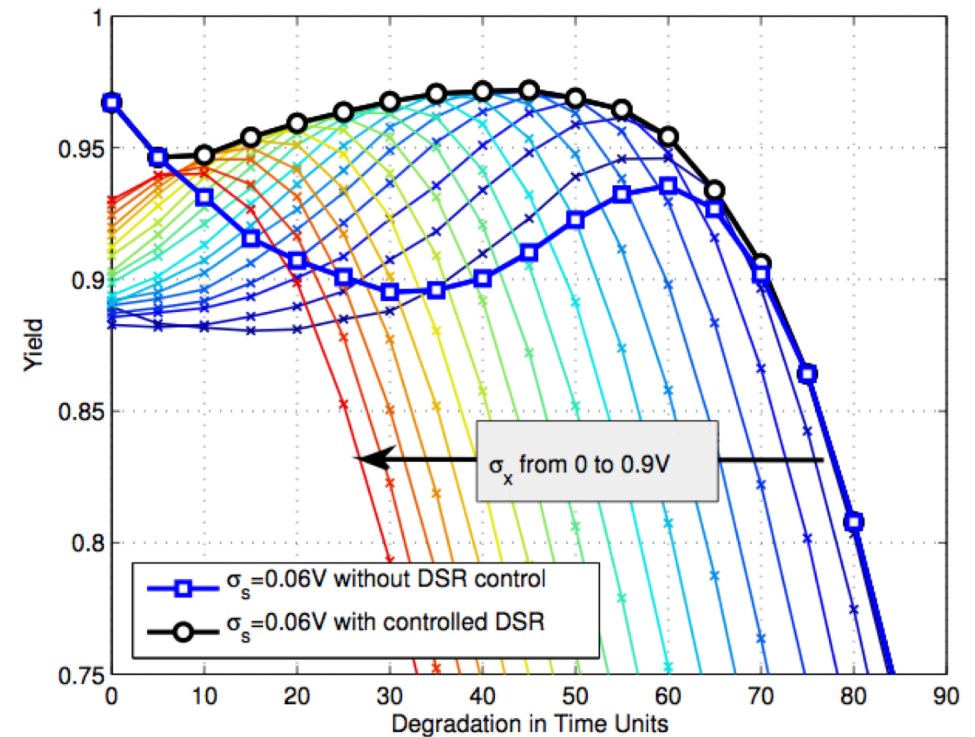
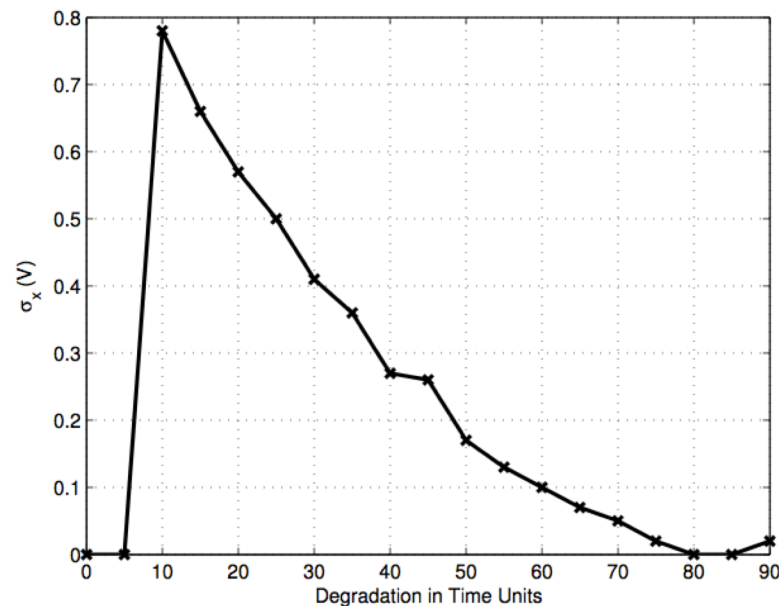
- Tokens are Representing Signals
- Noise and Fluctuations to Drive the Computation
- Single Electron Tunneling Junctions
- Primitives (Hub, Conservative Join)



Noise Enabled Fault Tolerance (Reliability Enhancement)



- Adaptive Averaging Cell with R replicas.
- Input noise $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma_x)$ to create Dynamic Stochastic Resonance reliability peaks regardless of aging (degradation level).



Thank you! Questions?

