

nanoFabrics 15-849C Lecture 2

Seth Copen Goldstein
Seth@cs.cmu.edu
CMU

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Dealing With Defects

- Need to discover the characteristics of the individual components, but
- Can't selectively stimulate or probe the components
- Download test machines

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Built-In Self-Test

Configure the device to test itself!

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Reconfigurable Computing

General-Purpose

```
int reverse(int x)
{
  int i, z=0;
  for (k=x; k>0; k--)
    z |= k&1;
    x = x >> 1;
}
int main(int* a, int* b)
{
  // ...
}
```

Custom Hardware

General-Purpose Custom Hardware

Compiler

Logic Blocks
Routing Resources

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Advantages of Reconfigurable

- Flexibility of a processor
- Performance of custom hardware
- Defect Tolerant

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Heart of an FPGA

The cost of the FPGA:
Increased Area-Delay Product

Universal gate = RAM

Switch controlled by a 1-bit RAM cell

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Heart of an FPGA

The cost of the FPGA:
Increased Area-Delay Product

- RAM cell

Switch controlled by a 1-bit RAM cell

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Heart of an FPGA

The cost of the FPGA:
Increased Area-Delay Product

- RAM cell
- Wires to program RAM cell

Switch controlled by a 1-bit RAM cell

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Key Component: Reconfigurable Switch

<p>[2]Rotaxane Molecular Switch</p>	<p>Complexation: Crown-Armiobium Conditions: Neutral Colour: Colourless</p>
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<http://www.chem.ucla.edu/dept/Faculty/stoddart/research/mv.htm>

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Key Component: Reconfigurable Switch

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Key Component: Reconfigurable Switch

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Key Component: Reconfigurable Switch

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Key Component: Reconfigurable Switch

[2]Rotaxane Molecular Switch	Complexation: Crown-Ammonium Conditions: Neutral Colour: Colourless
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Reconfigurable Molecular Switch

- Holds its own configuration state
- Can be programmed with the signal wires

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Wires

- Small ($\geq 2\text{nm}$)
- Long ($\leq 3000\text{nm}$)
- Excellent conductors
- Examples:
 - Carbon nanotubes
 - Silicon nanowires
 - Functional wires

Not drawn to scale!!

Chung, Yu & Heath (2000); Cui and Lieber (2001); PSU (2000)
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Devices

- What you would expect:
 - Resistors
 - Diodes
 - Negative Differential Resistors (NDRs)
 - Transistors
 - Reconfigurable Switches
- Molecules are "easily" engineered
 - E.g., Diodes with 0.1V turn-on
 - MANY MANY possible molecules

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What Can We Expect?

- $\geq 10^{10}$ gate-equivalents/cm²
- ≤ 1 Watt/cm²
- \leq nanocents per gate
- $\geq 10^{11}$ ops/sec
- High defect densities

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Fabrication Is Different!

- Electronic nanotechnology separates:
 - Manufacturing of devices
 - Fabrication of the circuit
- Manufacture wires and devices
- Somehow glue them together

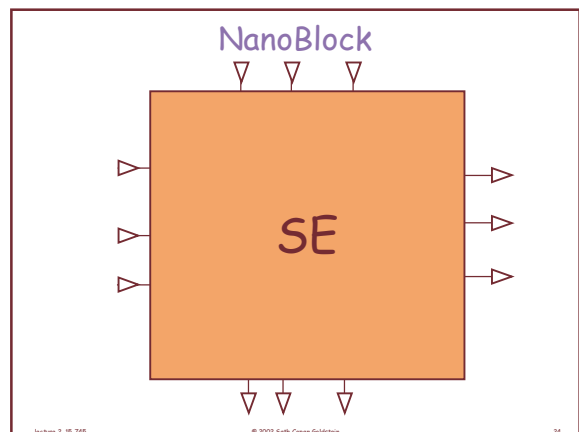
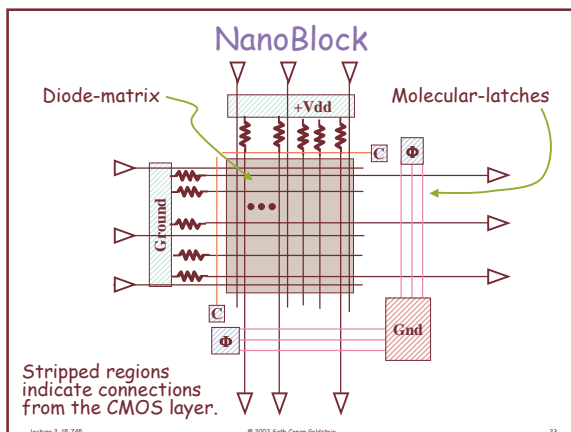
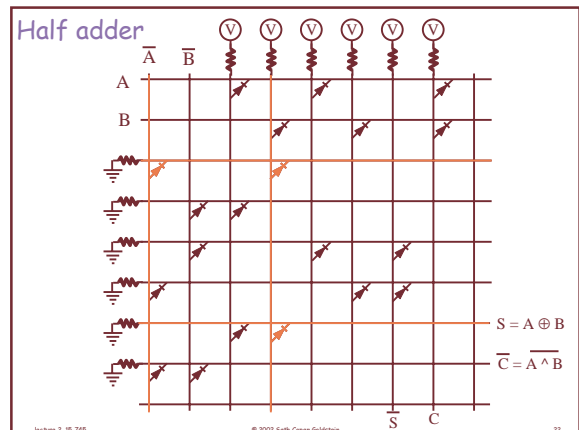
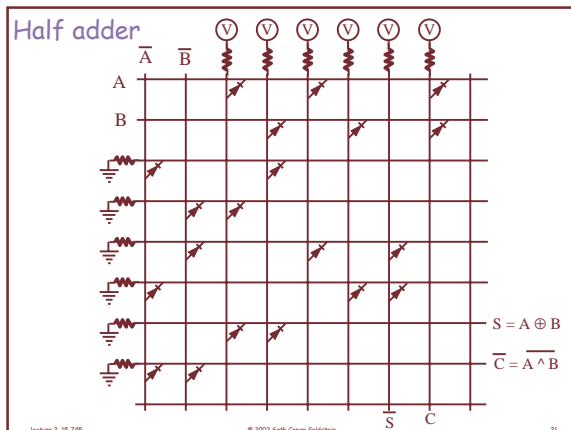
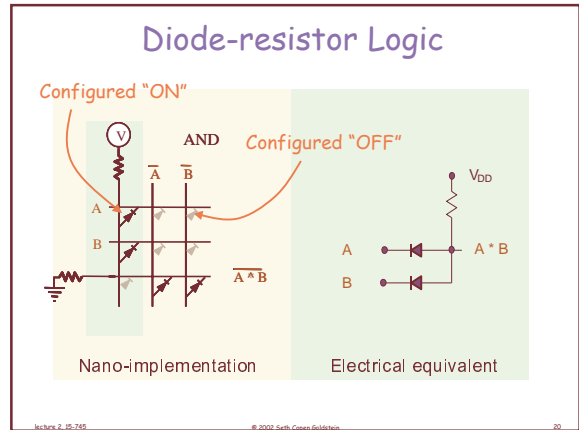
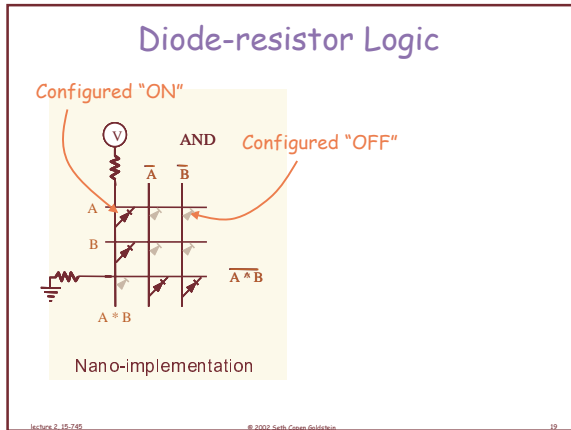
Assembly, Assembly, Assembly

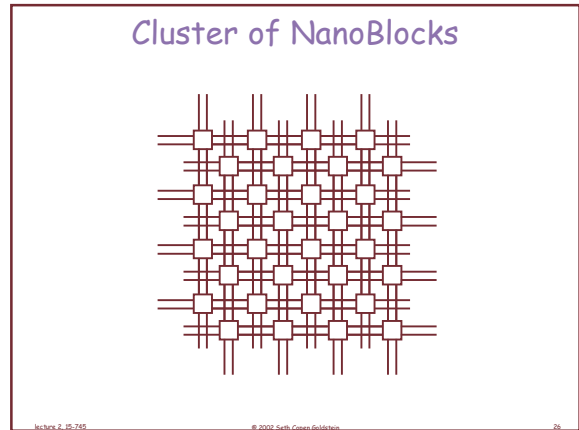
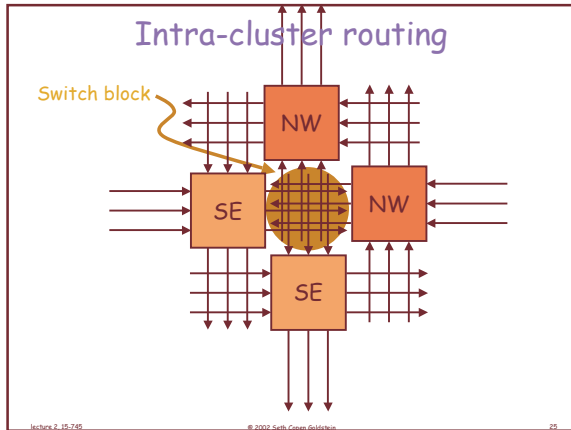
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Parallel Wires

- Can align wires
- Can mix types of wires
- Not precise

UCLA (2000); PSU(2000)
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The NanoFabric

- Nanoscale layer put **deterministically** on top of CMOS
- Highly regular
- $\sim 10^8$ long lines
- $\sim 10^6$ clusters
 - Cluster has 128 blocks

Control, configuration decompression, & defect mapping seed

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