ICCAD Workshop on Variability Modeling and Characterization Nov. 5, 2015

NEEDS:

Science, Circuits, and Systems

Mark Lundstrom Purdue University MIT, U.C. Berkeley, Stanford







NEEDS

Goal:

To advance the science of nanodevices and enable new applications.

Focus:

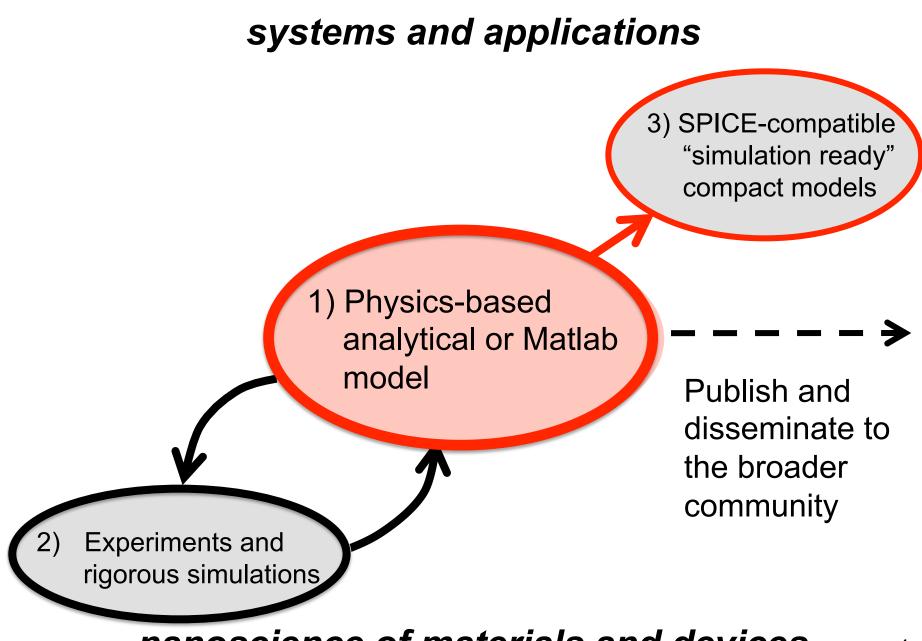
- 1) <u>Physics-based</u> compact models for emerging devices.
- 2) <u>Infrastructure</u> to support the NEEDS team and the broader community.

Electronics is in transition

- We Will End Disability by Becoming Cyborgs
- Robots Will Pave the Way to Mars
- Make Your Own World With Programmable
 Matter
- Digital Actors Go Beyond the Uncanny Valley
- The Rise of the Personal Power Plant
- Wearable Computers Will Transform
 Language
- Driverless Cars: Optional by 2024, Mandatory by 2044
- So, Where Are My Robot Servants?

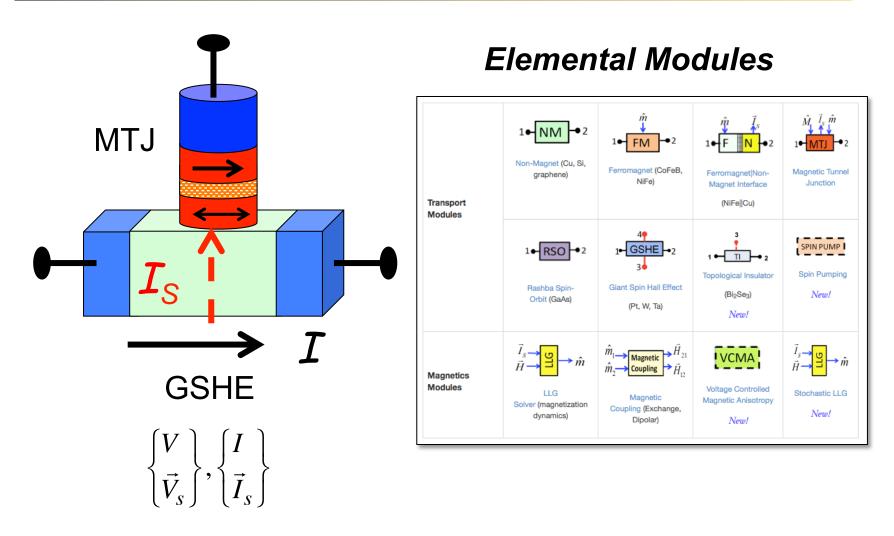


"The Future We Deserve", IEEE Spectrum, Jan. 2015.



nanoscience of materials and devices

NEEDS device science: spintronics



Supriyo Datta and Kerem Camsari, Purdue

NEEDS device science: RF GaN FETS

Circuit Design Device Technology Intrinsic transiste Lap Ls access Gated Drain acces GaN channel layer Buffer layer •.-WN w. Vs Va I Voc SiC substrate Measurements ≤ 0.4 0 4 600 Model [mm/vmm] PAE [30 a, Juby 400 8 200 Total -0.5 V_D5 [V] 25 30 P_{ot}[dBm] 100 200 time [ps] 20 35 300 V_{DS} [M] 50 100 20 and P_{IM3} [dBm] 25 S11 40 편 20 면 15 30≦ 20₽ -20 NF [dB] 50 -40 ത് -60 10 Ĩ -80 48 0 20 P_{eut} [dBm] -100 L Frequency [Hz] x 10 -10 -5 P_{in} [dBm] 10

Dimitri Antoniadis and Ujwal Radhakrishna, MIT

NEEDS device science: Integrated nanosystems

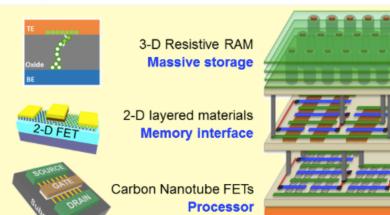
ELECTRONICS

The carbon-nanotube computer has arrived

The most complex electronic device yet built from carbon nanotubes has been demonstrated. The system is a functional universal computer, and represents a significant advance in the field of emerging electronic materials. Str. LITTUR P.526



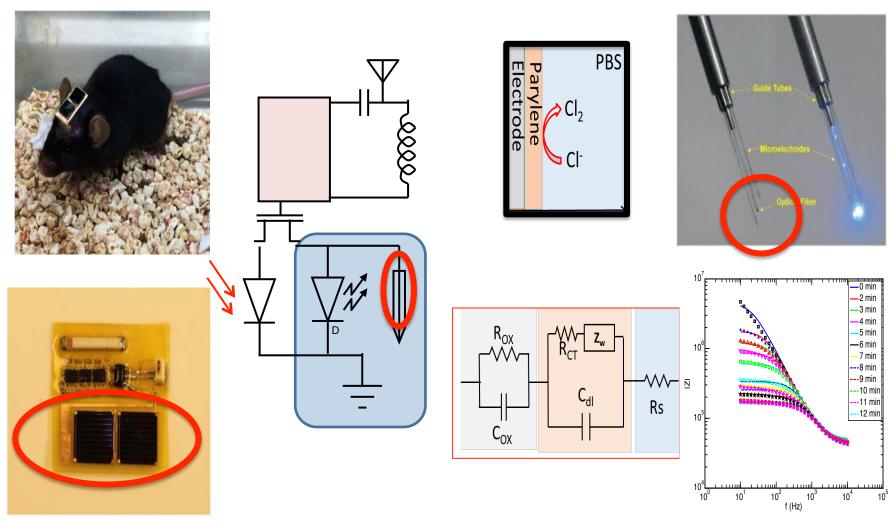
Compact models: essential, but insufficient alone



H.S.P. Wong and S. Mitra

(ICCAD 2015 Workshop on Variability Modeling and Characterization)

NEEDS device science: implantable optogenetics



J. Rogers (UIUC), P. Irazoqui, T. Fisher, and M. Alam (Purdue)

- 1) Develop a suite of open-source, **physics-based** compact models for emerging nanodevices.
- 2) Create **tools and processes** for developing compact models.
- 3) Produce educational resources to support 1) and 2).
- 4) Leverage **nanoHUB.org** to engage a broad community of device researchers and designers.



S NANO-ENGINEERED ELECTRONIC DEVICE SIMULATION NODE

CONTACT US NEEDS TEAM

Nano-Engineered Electronic Device Simulation Node

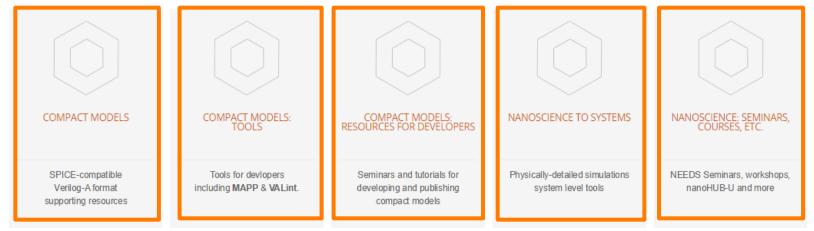
NEEDS has a vision for a new era of electronics that couples the power of billion-transistor CMOS technology with the new capabilities of emerging nanodevices and a charter to create high-quality models and a complete development environment that enables a community of compact model developers.

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NEWEST COMPACT MODEL RELEASE: Optical Ring Filter (ORF) Modspec Compact Model and Non-Faradaic Impedance-based Biosensor Model. See Compact Models Page

NEEDS announces the public release of Berkeley MAPP, a MATLABbased platform for prototyping compact models and simulation algorithms.

GET STARTED ON COMPACT MODELING: Take Colin McAndrew's online workshop.



needs.nanohub.org

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1) physics-based compact models

Virtual source transistor models for:

Si Graphene GaN – RF and high-voltage CNTFETs etc.

Novel transistors:

2D TMD FeFETs TFETs

Memory devices:

RRAM CBRAM phase change

Spintronic devices

TMJ, etc.

Optical devices: VCSELs Si-based modulators

MEMS resonators:

released unreleased

Energy devices:

solar cells thermoelectric devices

biosensor models for:

FET-based sensing impedimetric sensing mechanical sensing

publish your model with NEEDS



NANO-ENGINEERED ELECTRONIC DEVICE SIMULATION NODE

NEEDS HOME ABOUT US RESOURCES

CONTACT US NEEDS TEAM

For Developers

Submit Compact Model >> Start Here

Resources for deploying NEEDS compact models:

Checklist for Submitting a NEEDS Compact Model (33 Kb)

Detailed Instructions for Submitting a NEEDS Compact Model (45 Kb)

Compact Model Council's recommendations for versioning compact models

NEEDS-modified Compact Model Council Standard license for compact models (2 Kb)

Tips for Verilog-A NEEDS Compact Model Release – Lessons Learned from MVS 1.0.0 by Shaloo Rakheja

Guidelines for Writing NEEDS-certified Verilog-A Compact Models by T. Wang and J. Roychowdhury

Compact Model Council Compact Model QA Specification

General resources for compact model developers:

How to Write, Develop and Implement a Real Compact Model A Hands-on Workshop by Colin McAndrew

Basics of Compact Model Development by Sivakumar Mudanai

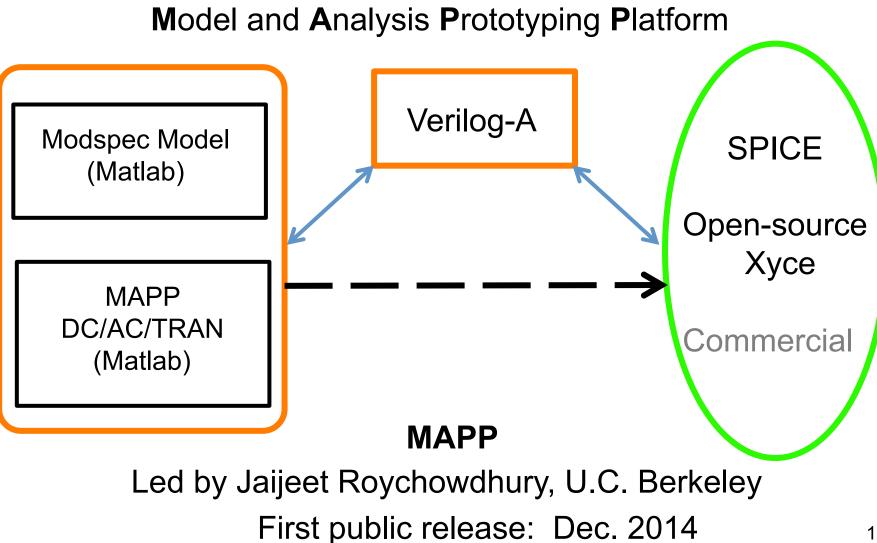
How Really Smart People Can Write Really Dumb Models by Colin McAndrew

Case Studies in Compact Modeling

The MVS Nanotransistor Model: A Case Study in Compact Modeling by Shaloo Rakheja

digital object identifiers (DOI's) Thompson-Reuters Web-of-Science

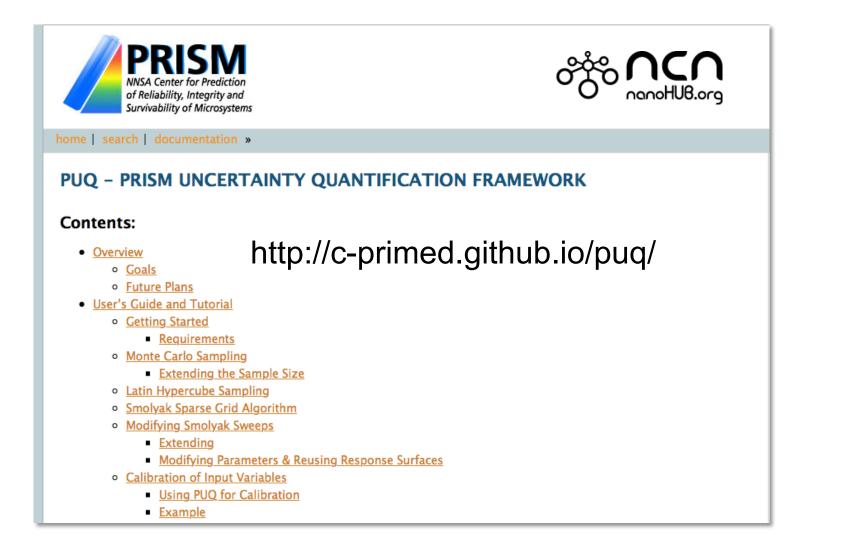
Goal 2: tools for developing compact models



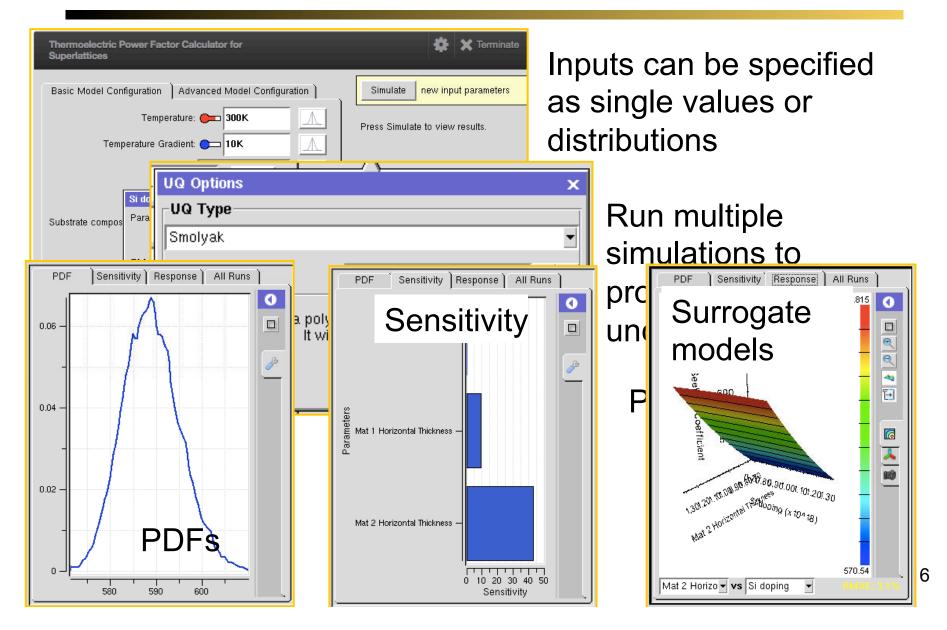
VAlint (Xufeng Wang, Coram, and McAndrew)

VALint: the NEEDS Verilog-A Checker (BETA)	🗱 🗙 Terminate 🔹 Keep for later
New Examples Open	Save As Close Mathematical Structure Mathematical Structure
[mastertest.va]	
<pre>55 `MPRcc(fc , 0.9 , "" , 0.0, 0.99, "depletion capacitance linearization factor") 56 `MPRco(cj0 , 1.0e-12, "F" , 0.0, inf, "zero-bias depletion capacitance") 57 `MPRoo(pj , 0.9 , "V" , 0.0, inf, "built-in potential for cj") 58 `I , 0.0, 1.0, "grading coefficient for cj") 59 analog begin : vaTestIModel 61 real vj, qjCalc, cjDdx, cjCalc; 63 vj = V(ref); // referenced to ground, no branch defined, inconsistent indenting 65 cjCalc = cjO*pow(1-fc,-mj); // 1 should be 1.0 67 else // missing begin/end 68 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 69 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 60 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 61 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 63 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 64 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 65 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 66 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be 1.0 67 cjCalc = ciOt*pow(1-wi(ri wi)) // 1 should be</pre>	
68	
<pre>71 72 I(n1) <+ -ddt(qjCalc); // referenced to ground, no branch defined 73 I(n2) <+ -ddt(vj)*cjCalc; // referenced to ground, no branch defined, should use ddt(q)</pre>	
74 I(n3) <+ -ddt(vj)*cjDdx; // refer 75 76 end // analog	enced to ground, no branch defined, should use ddt(q)
77 endmodule 78	a lint for Verilog-A code
Type Line Message	Based on ADMS
license Missing NEEDS license warning 19 Variables inside macros	Checks for "bad practice"
64 Referencing to global gro warning 66 INT 1 and REAL fc type	• "Pretty prints" Verilog-A codes.
warning 68 INT 1 and REAL vj type warning 65 IF statement lacks "begi	
warning 67 ELSE statement lacks "t error 70 Referencing to global gro	
70 The use of iddul in calculation is farbiddent	

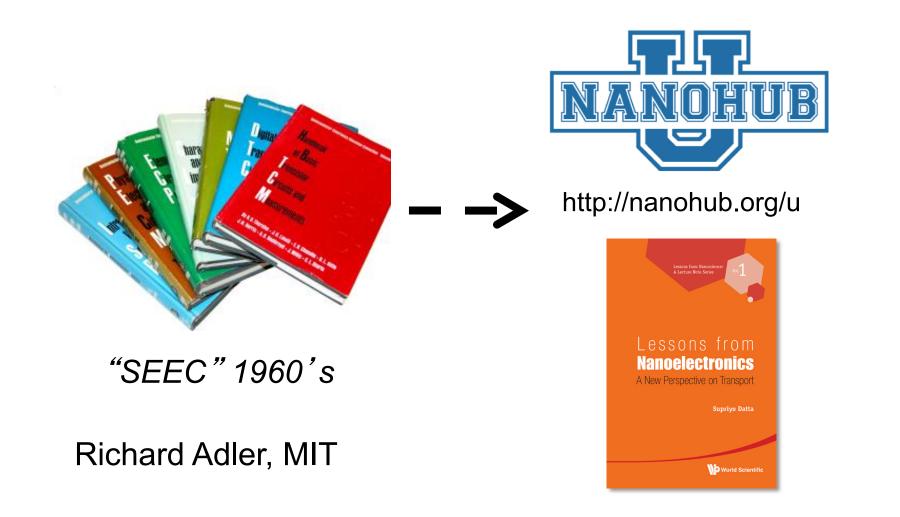
PUQ: Open source tools for UQ



Automatic UQ in nanoHUB.org



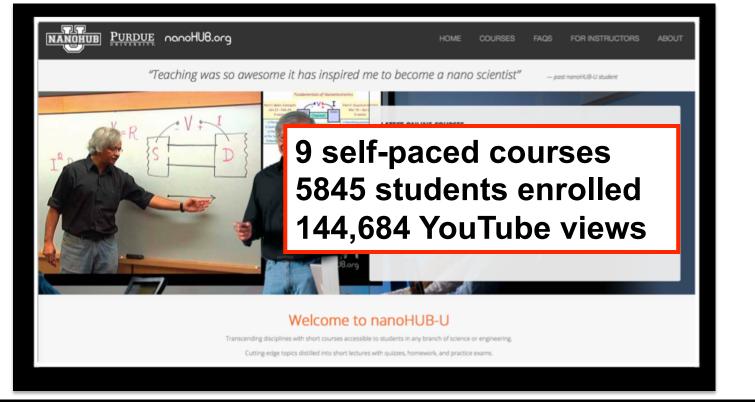
education for 21st Century Electronics



web.mit.edu/klund/www/books/seec.html

nanohub.org/wiki/LessonsfromNanoscience 17

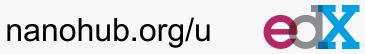
nanoHUB.org/u

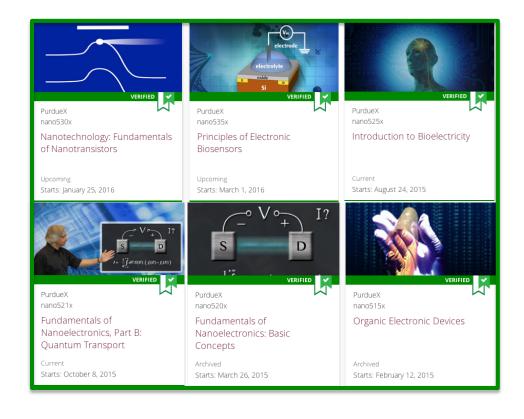






PurdueX name





Fundamentals of Nanoelectronics:

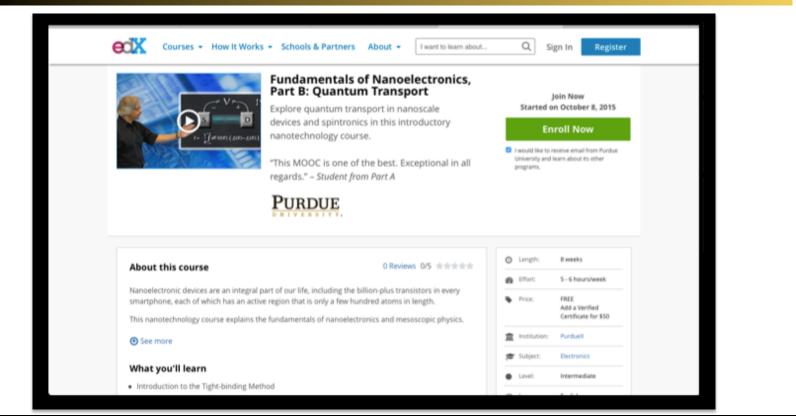
Back to schools and partners

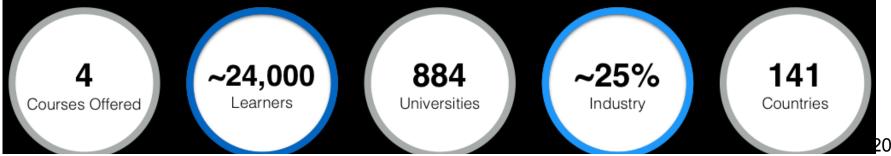
5447 students 20 USA 22% India 129 countries Ave. age. 26

"This course challenged me to think deeply about things I had never been exposed to before."

"I may start a new career as a result of this course."

edX.org







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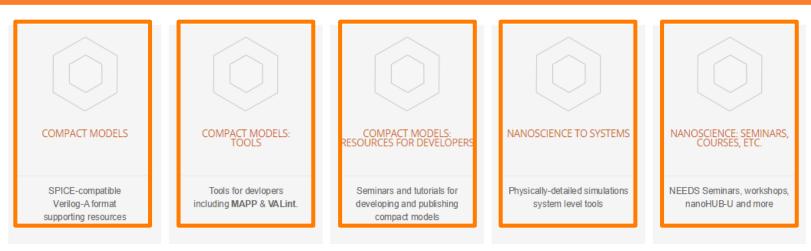
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NEEDS

Driven by problems and applications



R and **D** accelerated by tools, cyberinfrastructure, education $\frac{23}{23}$