

ARTIST Summer School in Europe 2010

Autrans (near Grenoble), France

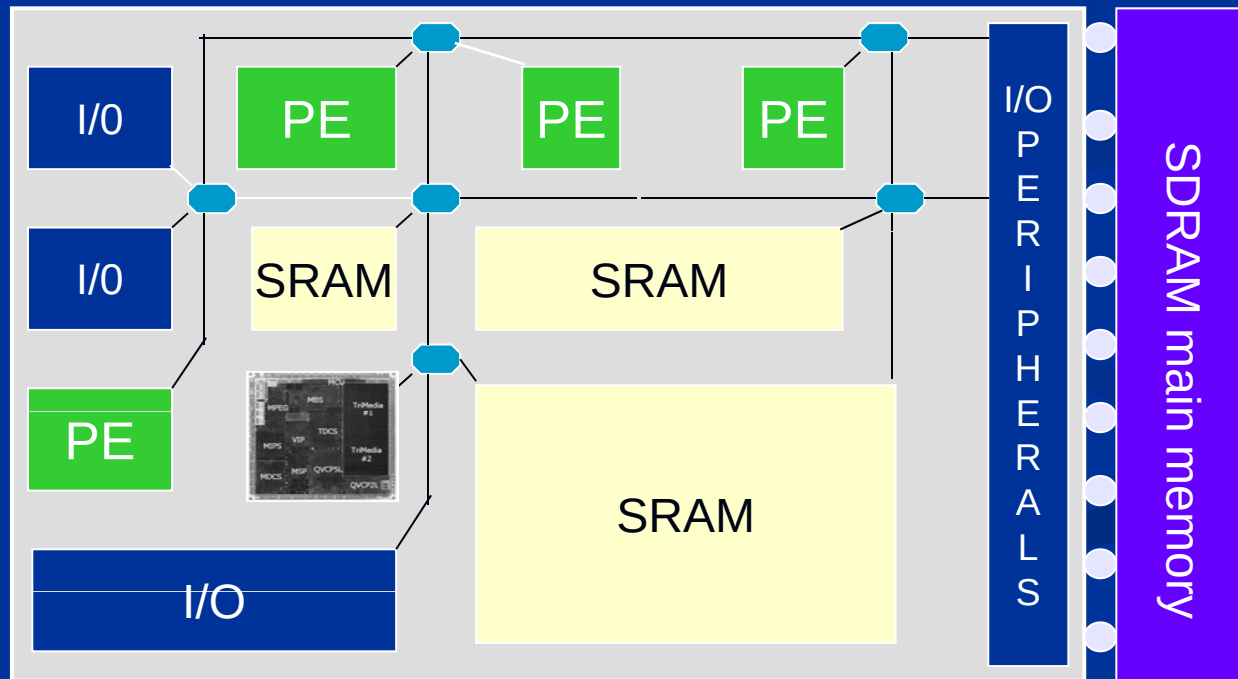
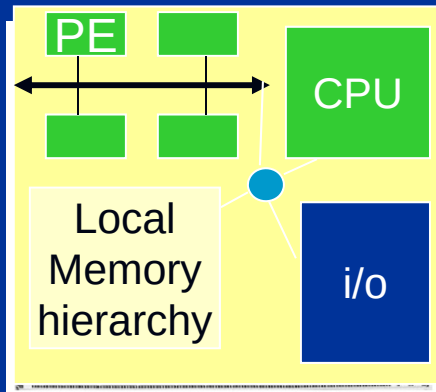
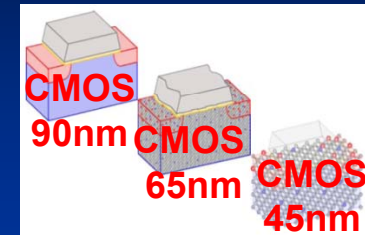
September 5-10, 2010

Thermal-Aware Design of 2D/3D Multi-Processor System-on-Chip Architectures

Invited Speaker: David Atienza,
Professor and Director of Embedded Systems Laboratory (ESL), EPFL

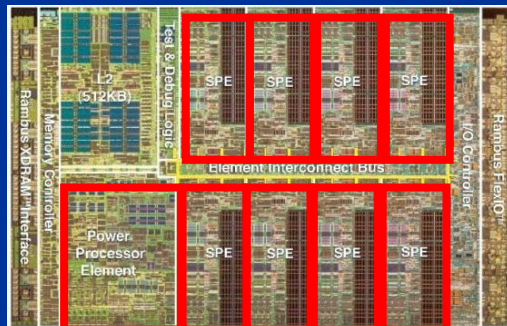
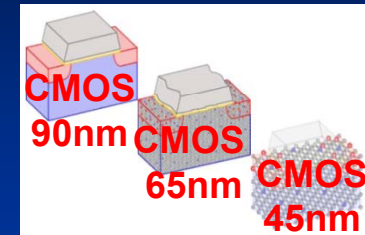
Evolution of Electronics to Multi-Processor System-on-Chip (MPSoC)

- Roadmap continues: 90→65→45 nm
- Multi-Processor System-on-Chip (MPSoC) architectures

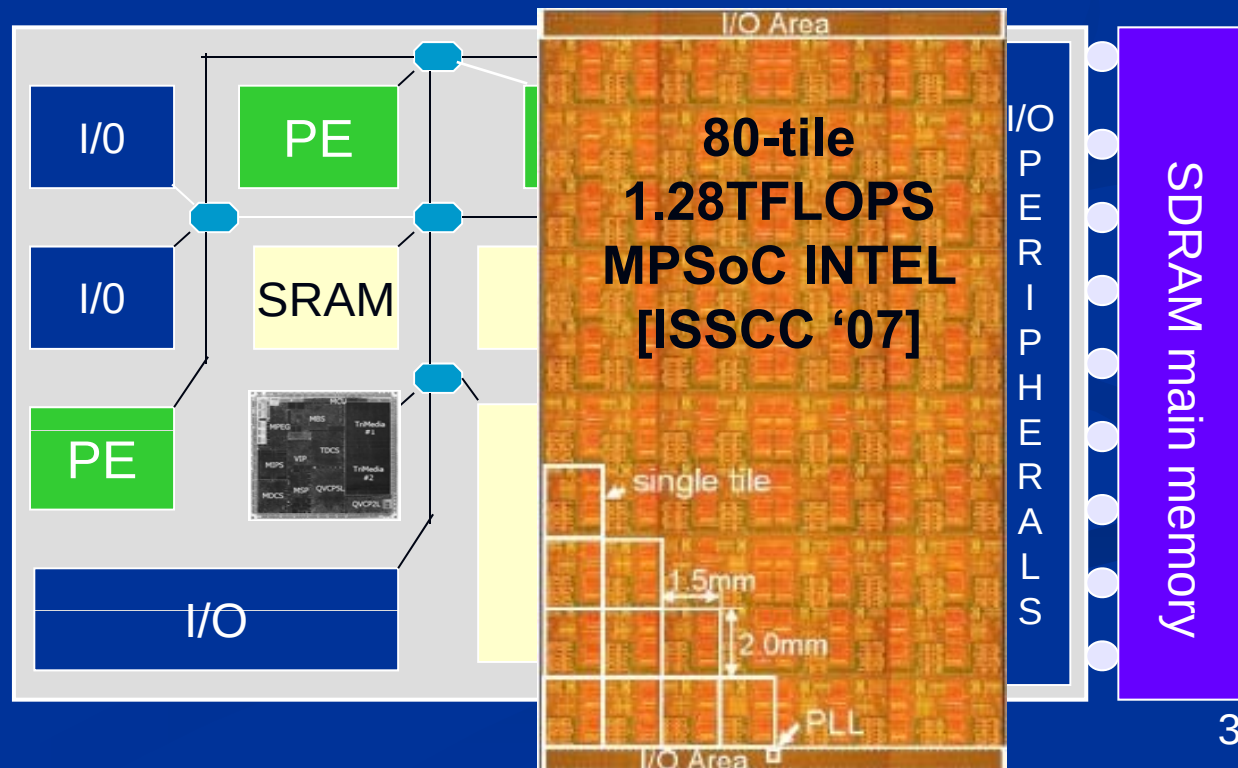


Evolution of Electronics to Multi-Processor System-on-Chip (MPSoC)

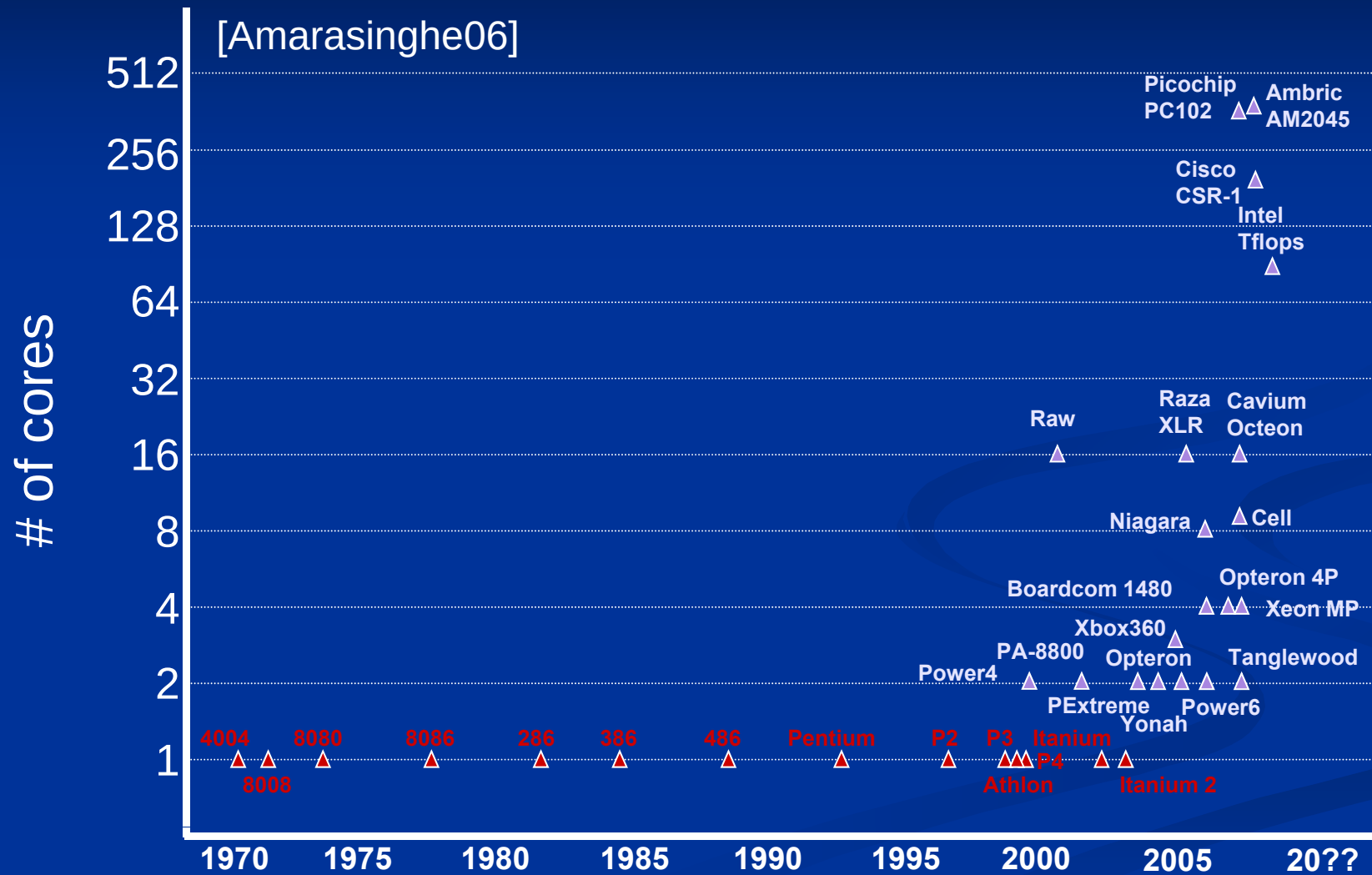
- Roadmap continues: 90→65→45 nm
- Multi-Processor System-on-Chip (MPSoC) architectures



[Cell Multi-Processor – PS3]



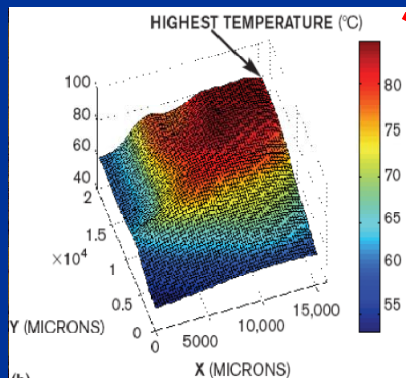
MPSoCs are Spreading Fast



Design Issues in MPSoCs

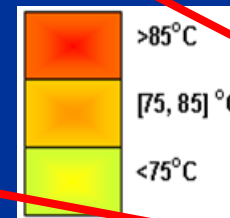
- MPSoCs have very complex architectures
 - Advanced components and CAD tools very expensive
 - Time-closure issues, system speed decreased
- Aggravated thermal issues
 - Hot-spots, non-uniform thermal gradients

[Sun, 1.8 GHz
Sparc v9
Microproc]



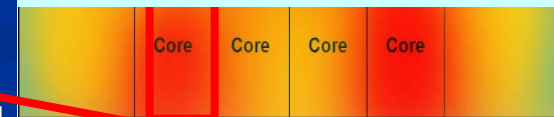
[Santarini, EDN, March '05]

[Sun, Niagara
Broadband
Processor]

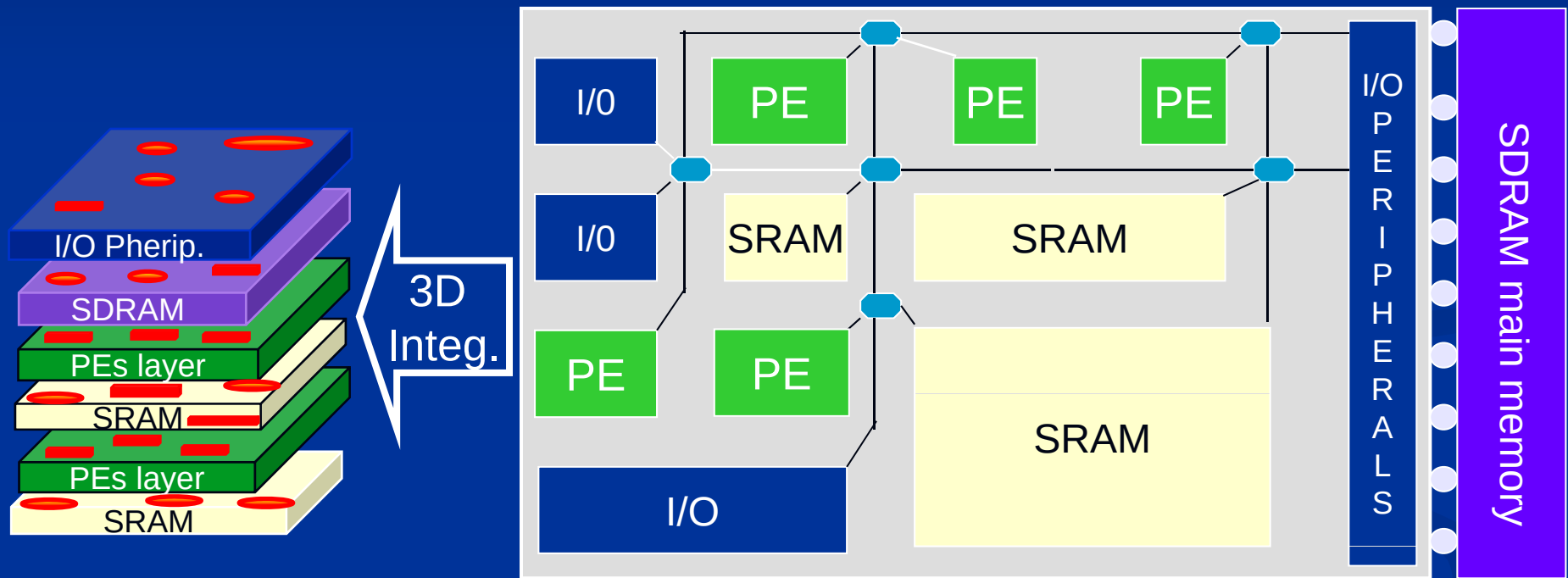


[Coskun et al '07, Sun]

High chances
of thermal
wear-outs
and very short
lifetimes!



Thermal Issues Become More Critical for 3D-MPSoCs

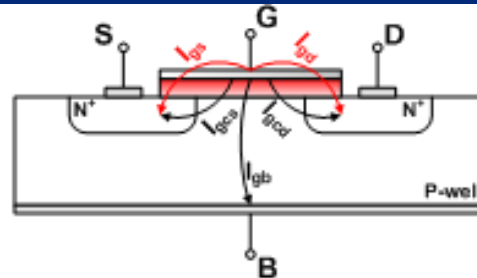


More power and more non-uniform heat spreading!

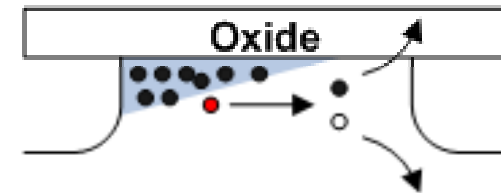
Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs



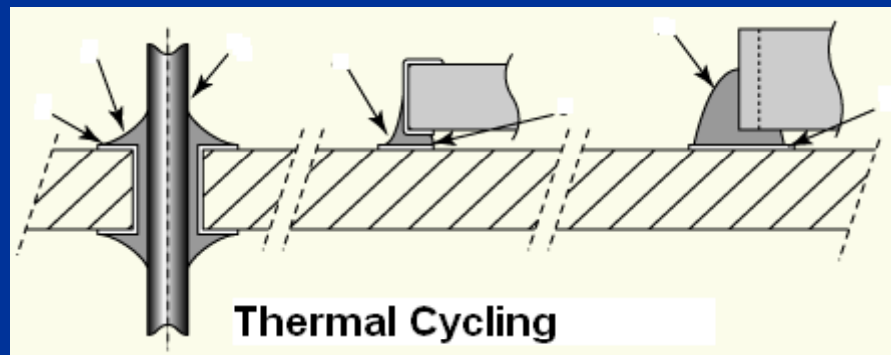
Electromigration (EM)



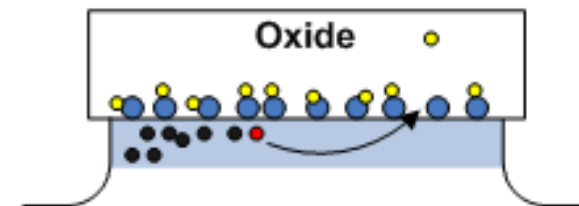
Oxide Breakdown



Hot carrier injection (HCI)

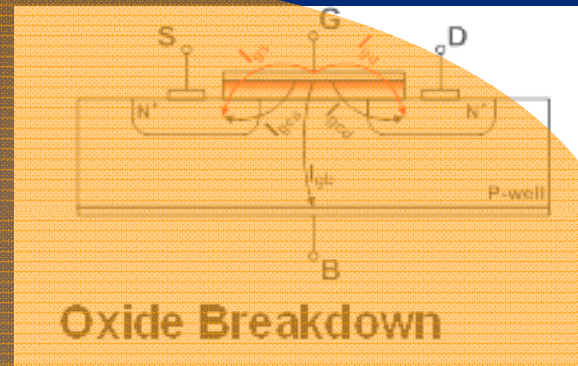


Thermal Cycling

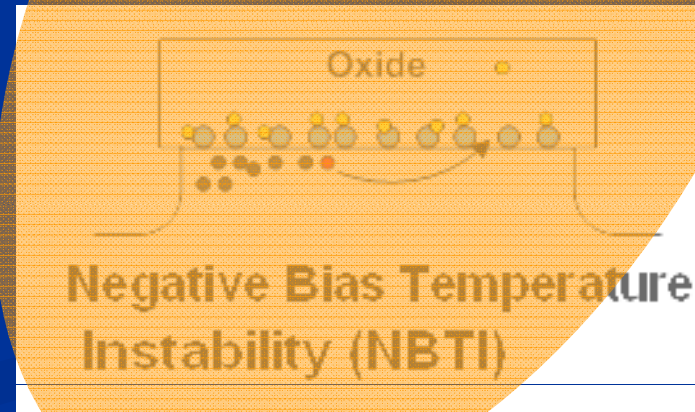
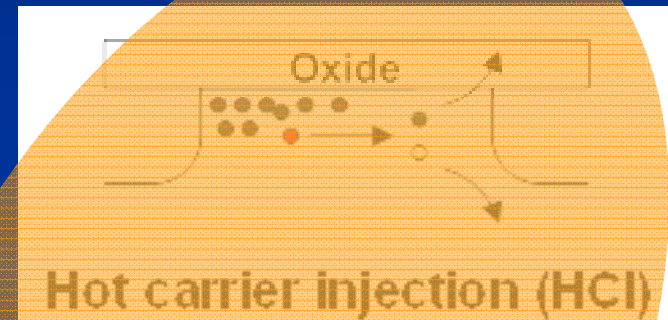
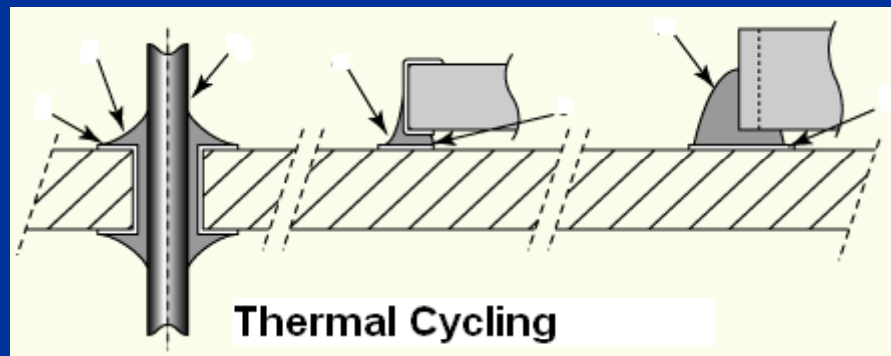


Negative Bias Temperature Instability (NBTI)

Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs



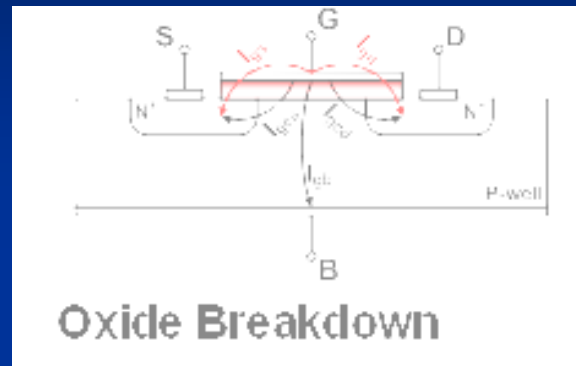
Thermal Hot Spots



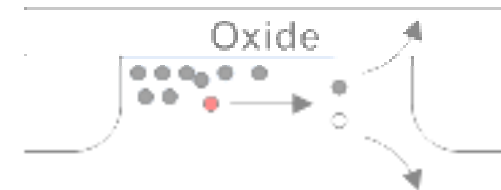
Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs



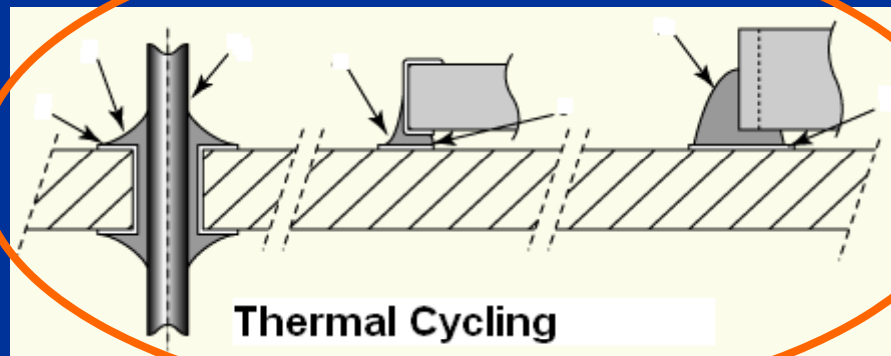
Electromigration (EM)



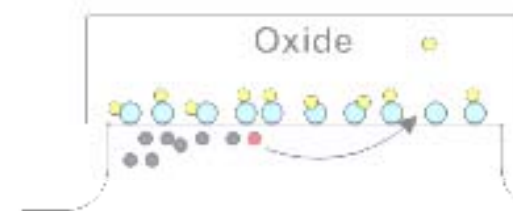
Oxide Breakdown



Hot carrier injection (HCI)



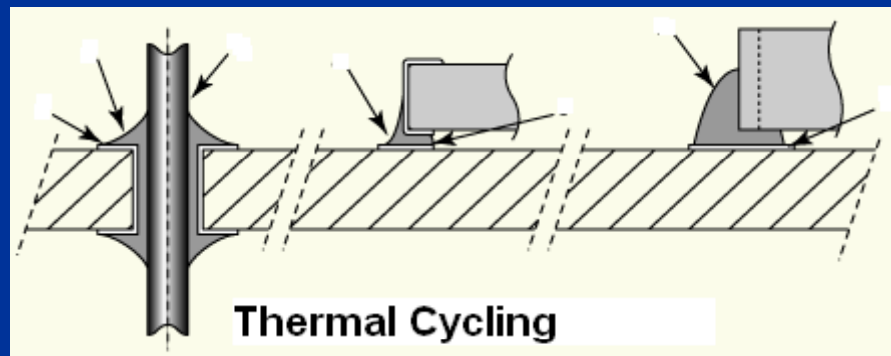
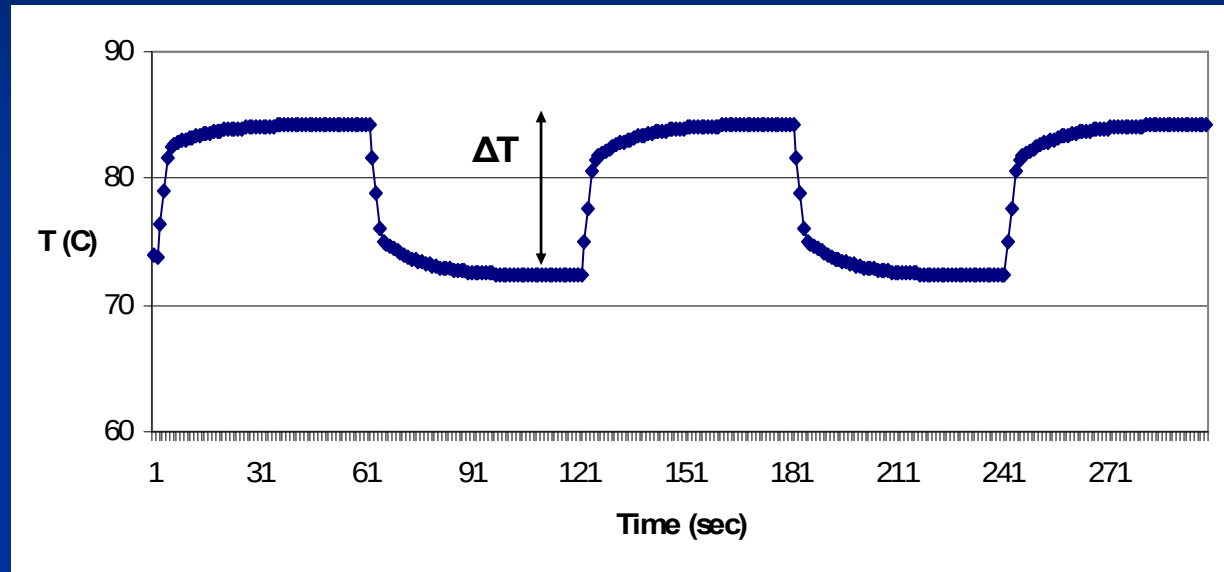
Thermal Cycling



Negative Bias Temperature Instability (NBTI)

Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs

- Fatigue failures increase with:
 - Magnitude of variation
 - Frequency of cycles

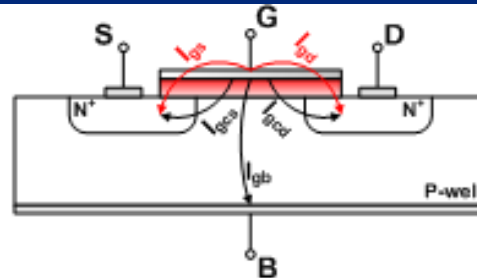


- Caused by:
 - Power on/ off
 - Power management (turning off cores)

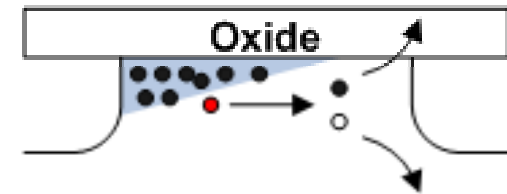
Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs



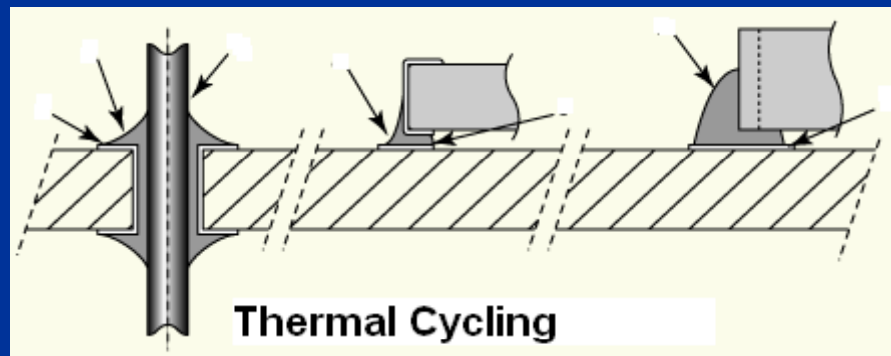
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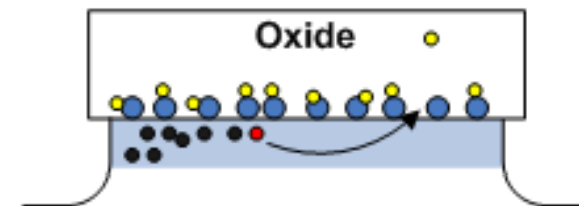
Oxide Breakdown



Hot carrier injection (HCI)



Thermal Cycling

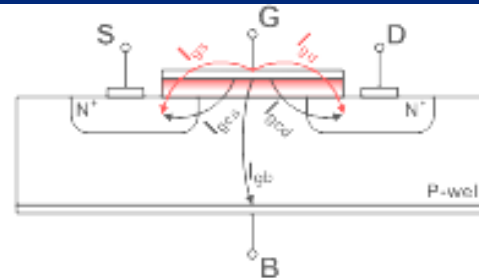


Negative Bias Temperature Instability (NBTI)

Reliability Degradation Factors in MPSoCs

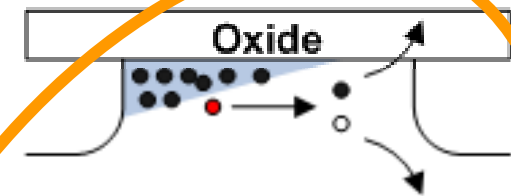


Electromigration (EM)

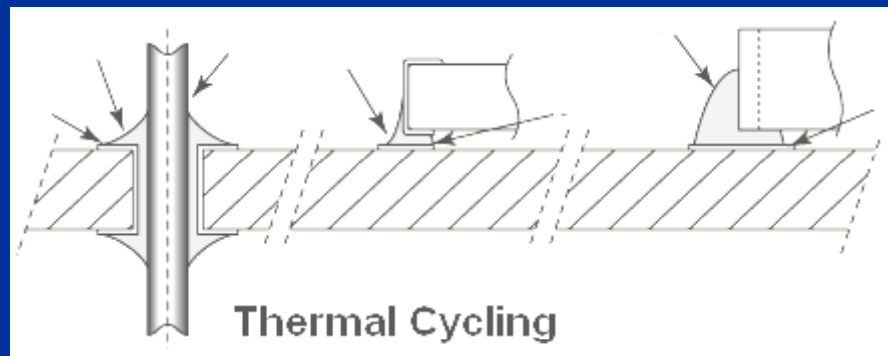


Oxide Breakdown

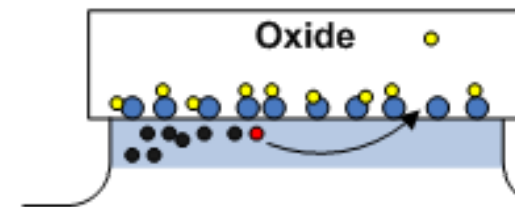
Spatial Gradients



Hot carrier injection (HCI)



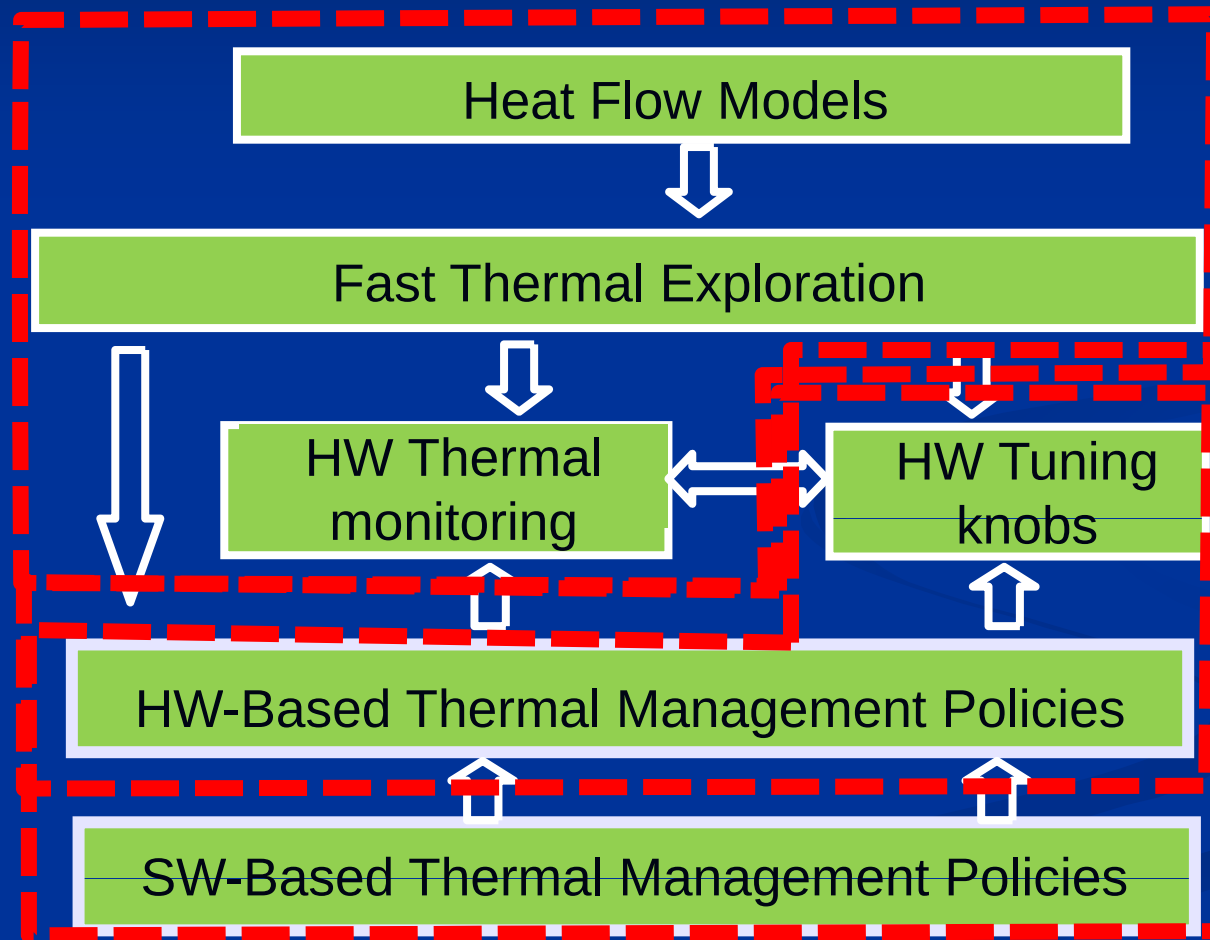
Thermal Cycling



Negative Bias Temperature Instability (NBTI)

Advocating Thermal-Aware 2D/3D MPSoC Design

- Integration of HW/SW modeling and management



Outline

- Part 1: Thermal Modeling and Management for 2D MPSoCs
- Part 2: Thermal Modeling and Management for 3D MPSoCs with Active Cooling

Acknowledgements:

Prof. Ayse K. Coskun (*Boston University and Sun Microsystems.*),
Dr. Srinivasan Murali (*iNoCs and EPFL*),
Prof. Jose L. Ayala (*UCM*),
Thomas Brunschwiler and Dr. Bruno Michel (*IBM Zürich*),
Prof. Stephen Boyd (*Stanford University*)