Contents

Introduction ix

Chapter 1. Dissipation Sources in Electronic Circuits 1

1.1. Brief description of logic types 1
1.1.1. Boolean logic 1
1.1.2. Combinational and sequential logic 7
1.1.3. NMOS and PMOS transistors 15
1.1.4. Complementary CMOS logic 21
1.1.5. Pass-transistor logic 26
1.1.6. Dynamic logic 29
1.2. Origins of heat dissipation in circuits 32
1.2.1. Joule effect in circuits 32
1.2.2. Calculating dynamic power 34
1.2.3. Calculating static power and its origins 37

Chapter 2. Thermodynamics and Information Theory 39

2.1. Recalling the basics: entropy and information 39
2.1.1. Statistical definition of entropy 39
2.1.2. Macroscopic energy and entropy 42
2.1.3. Thermostat exchange, Boltzmann's law and the equal division of energy 46
2.1.4. Summary and example of energy production in a conductor carrying a current 50
2.1.5. Information and the associated entropy 52
2.2. Presenting Landauer's principle 57
2.2.1. Presenting Landauer's principle and other examples 57

2.2.2. Experimental validations of Landauer's principle 64
2.3. Adiabaticity and reversibility 66
2.3.1. Adiabatic principle of charging capacitors 66
2.3.2. Adiabaticity and reversibility: a circuit approach 82

Chapter 3. Transistor Models in CMOS Technology 91

3.1. Reminder on semiconductor properties 91
3.1.1. State densities and semiconductor properties 91
3.1.2. Currents in a semiconductor 100
3.1.3. Contact potentials 102
3.1.4. Metal-oxide semiconductor structure 103
3.1.5. Weak and strong inversion 109
3.2. Long- and short-channel static models 114
3.2.1. Basic principle and brief history of semiconductor technology 114
3.2.2. Transistor architecture and Fermi pseudo-potentials 117
3.2.3. Calculating the current in a long-channel static regime 120
3.2.4. Calculating the current in a short-channel regime 129
3.3. Dynamic transistor models 132
3.3.1. Quasi-static regime 132
3.3.2. Dynamic regime 135
3.3.3. "Small signals" transistor model 136

Chapter 4. Practical and Theoretical Limits of CMOS Technology 143

4.1. Speed–dissipation trade-off and limits of CMOS technology 143
4.1.1. From the transistor to the integrated circuit 143
4.1.2. Trade-off between speed and consumption 146
4.1.3. The trade-off between dynamic consumption and static consumption 149
4.2. Sub-threshold regimes 154
4.2.1. Recall of the weak inversion properties 154
4.2.2. Limits to sub-threshold CMOS technology 160
4.3. Practical and theoretical limits in CMOS technology 162
4.3.1. Economic considerations and evolving methodologies 162

4.3.2. Technological difficulties: dissipation, variability and interconnects . . . 164
4.3.3. Theoretical limits and open questions . . . 171

Chapter 5. Very Low Consumption at System Level . . . 177

5.1. The evolution of power management technologies . . . 177
5.1.1. Basic techniques for reducing dynamic power . . . 177
5.1.2. Basic techniques for reducing static power . . . 180
5.1.3. Designing in 90, 65 and 45 nm technology . . . 185
5.2. Sub-threshold integrated circuits . . . 186
5.2.1. Sub-threshold circuit features . . . 186
5.2.2. Pipeline and parallelization . . . 187
5.2.3. New SRAM structures . . . 187
5.3. Near-threshold circuits . . . 188
5.3.1. Optimization method . . . 189
5.4. Chip interconnect and networks . . . 194
5.4.1. Dissipation in the interconnect . . . 194
5.4.2. Techniques for reducing dissipation in the interconnect . . . 199

Chapter 6. Reversible Computing and Quantum Computing . . . 203

6.1. The basis for reversible computing . . . 203
6.1.1. Introduction . . . 203
6.1.2. Group structure of reversible gates . . . 205
6.1.3. Conservative gates, linearity and affinity . . . 206
6.1.4. Exchange gates . . . 207
6.1.5. Control gates . . . 210
6.1.6. Two basic theorems: “no fan-out” and “no cloning” . . . 213
6.2. A few elements for synthesizing a function . . . 214
6.2.1. The problem and constraints on synthesis . . . 214
6.2.2. Synthesizing a reversible function . . . 215
6.2.3. Synthesizing an irreversible function . . . 218
6.2.4. The adder example . . . 219
6.2.5. Hardware implementation of reversible gates . . . 222
6.3. Reversible computing and quantum computing . . . 225
6.3.1. Principles of quantum computing . . . 226
6.3.2. Entanglement . . . 227
6.3.3. A few examples of quantum gates . . . 229
6.3.4. The example of Grover’s algorithm . . . 231

Chapter 7. Quasi-adiabatic CMOS Circuits 237

7.1. Adiabatic logic gates in CMOS 237
7.1.1. Implementing the principles of optimal charge and adiabatic pipeline 237
7.1.2. ECRL and PFAL in CMOS 244
7.1.3. Comparison to other gate technologies 250
7.2. Calculation of dissipation in an adiabatic circuit 251
7.2.1. Calculation in the normal regime 251
7.2.2. Calculation in sub-threshold regimes 259
7.3. Energy-recovery supplies and their contribution to dissipation 264
7.3.1. Capacitor-based supply 264
7.3.2. Inductance-based supply 273
7.4. Adiabatic arithmetic architecture 280
7.4.1. Basic principles 280
7.4.2. Adder example 281
7.4.3. The interest in complex gates 283

Chapter 8. Micro-relay Based Technology 285

8.1. The physics of micro-relays 285
8.1.1. Different computing technologies 285
8.1.2. Different actuation technologies 287
8.1.3. Dynamic modeling of micro-electro-mechanical relays 290
8.1.4. Implementation examples and technological difficulties 297
8.2. Calculation of dissipation in a micro-relay based circuit 299
8.2.1. Optimization of micro-relays through electrostatic actuation 299
8.2.2. Adiabatic regime solutions 307
8.2.3. Comparison between CMOS logic and micro-relays 312

Bibliography 317

Index 321