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Methodologies for Reducing ULP Device Power Consumption

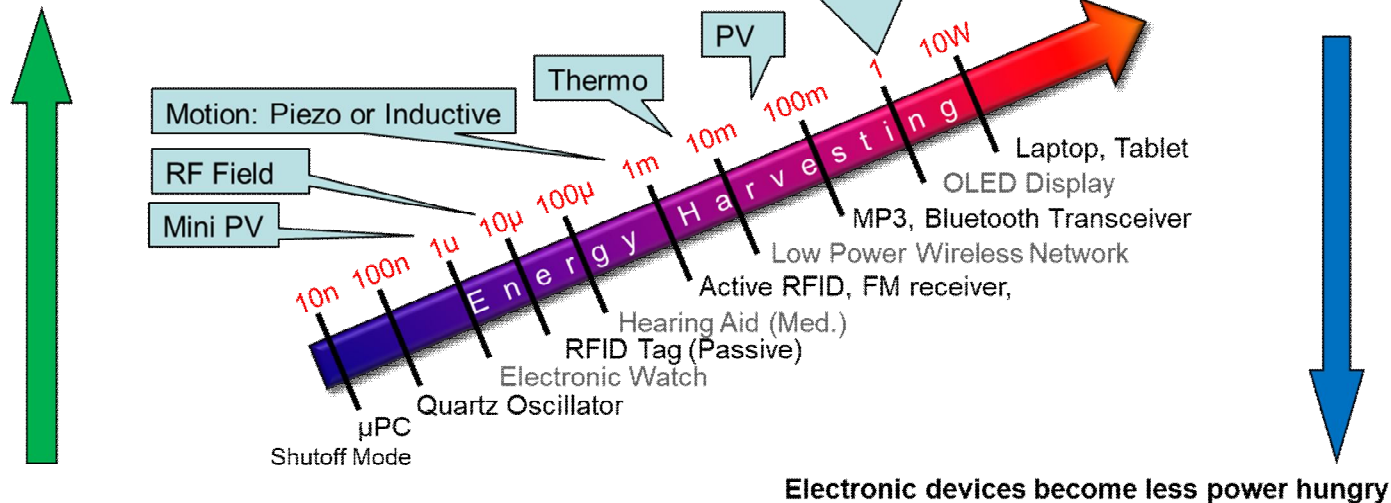
Dr. Ivan O'Connell, & Donnacha O'Riordan,
Microelectronic Circuits Centre Ireland (MCCI), Tyndall
Wednesday 30th May 2018

Energy Harvesting

■ Typical energy harvester output power

➤ RF:	$0.1\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$	0.01mV
➤ Vibration:	$1\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	0.1 ~ 0.4 V
➤ Thermal:	$10\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	0.02 ~ 1.0 V
➤ Photovoltaic:	$100\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$	0.5 ~ 0.7 V typ./cell

Energy Harvesters become more capable



Source: Lorandt Foelkel, "Energy Harvesting Seminar," Würth Elektronik eiSos, 2013

Motivation

- Address the “Energy Gap”
- Designers always look for ways to reduce unwanted components of power consumption
 - architecting the design in a fashion which includes low power techniques
 - adopting a process which can reduce the consumption
- Always done at the expense of performance, reliability, chip area, or several of these
 - one has to reach a compromise between power, performance, and cost

Ultra Low Power Drivers

- Battery Powered Systems – Phones
 - Mobile revolution has really driven need for low power design
- High-Performance Systems – Server Farms
 - Cost of removing the unused energy → Heat
 - Reliability
- IoT
 - Deploy and forget devices
 - Cost of transmitting data → move processing being done at the edge

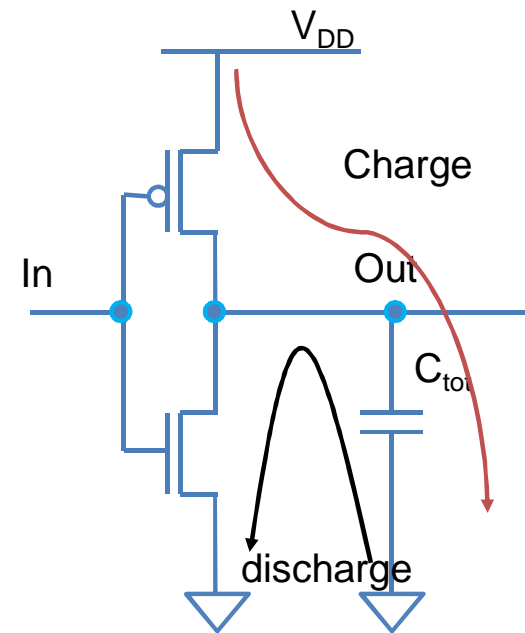
How to achieve this?

- Dynamic Power Consumption
- Static Power Consumption
- Process Technology
- Architectural decisions

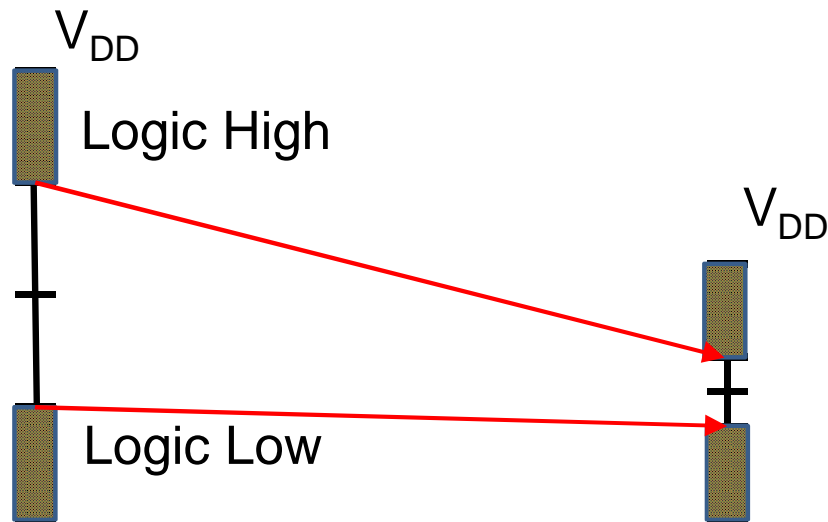
Dynamic Power Consumption

- Switching & short circuit power

- $P_{\text{dyn}} = \alpha C_{\text{tot}} V_{\text{DD}}^2 F$
 - $C_{\text{tot}} = C_{\text{load}} + C_{\text{par}}$
 - V_{DD} - Supply Voltage
 - F - clock Frequency



Voltage Scaling – Reducing the Supply Voltage



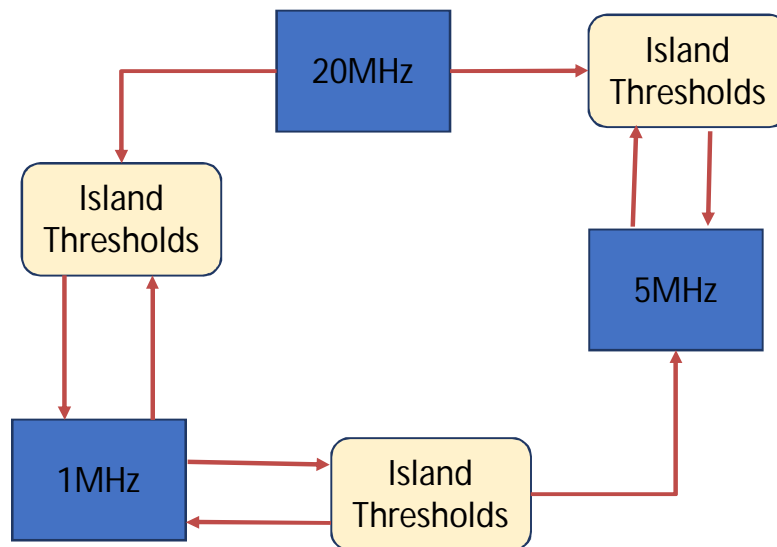
Limited by the ability to accurately differentiate between a 1 and 0

Clock Gating

- Remove unnecessary switching activity
- Only clock necessary blocks
- Remove clock from other blocks

Frequency scaling

- Clock frequency adjusted to meet requirements
- Frequency islands

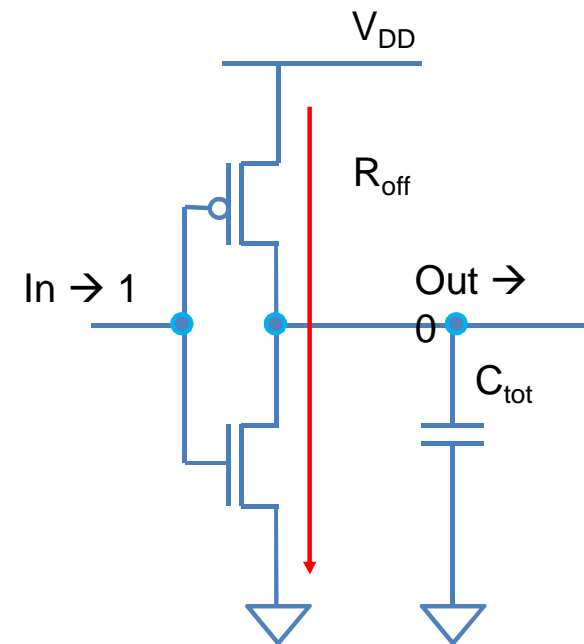


Asynchronous logic

- Synchronous
 - Clock Driven
 - $P_{\text{dyn}} \rightarrow$ activity independent
- Asynchronous
 - Event Driven
 - $P_{\text{dyn}} \rightarrow$ activity dependent

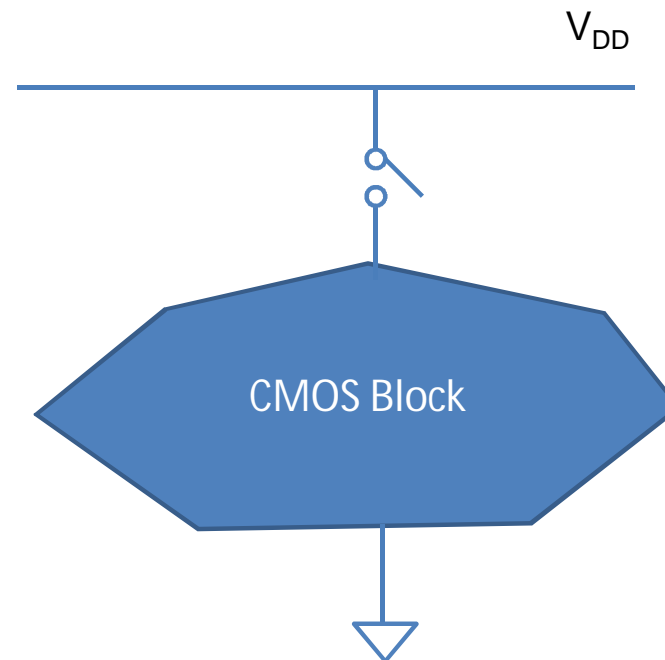
Static – Leakage Power Reduction

- The power a circuit consumes when it's doing nothing!
- Finite off Resistance
- $P = k V_{DD}$
 - Voltage scaling
 - Technology
 - Device Selection
 - High V_t Devices



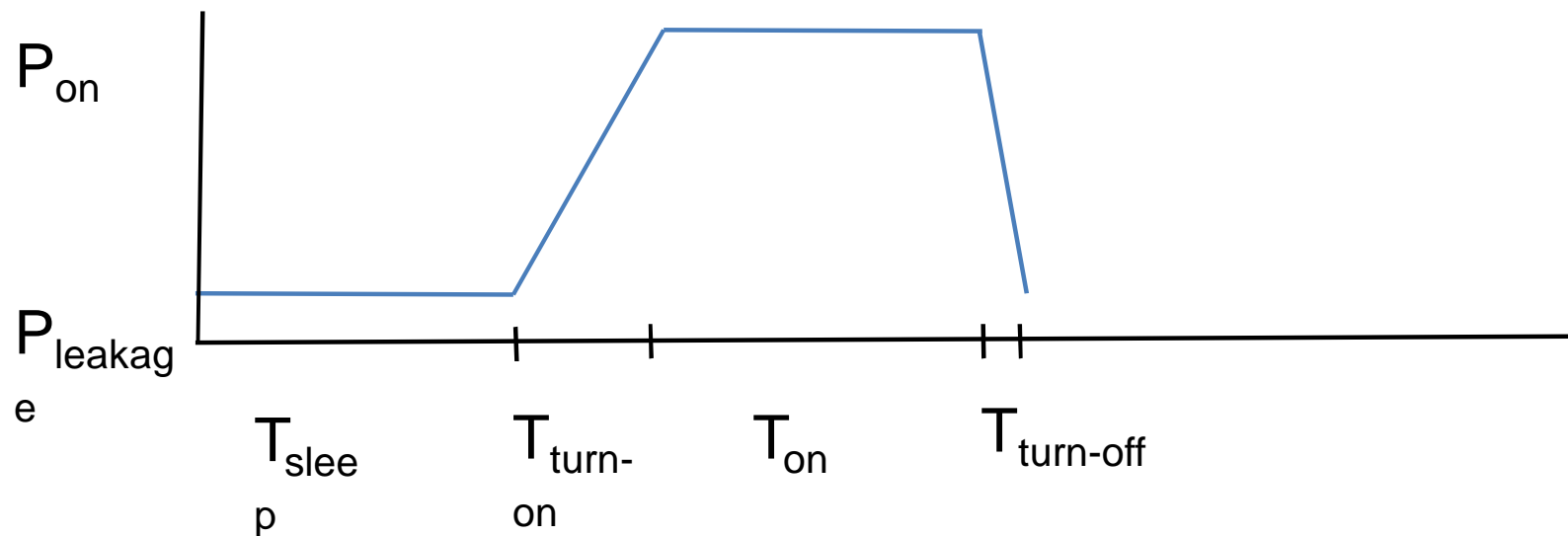
Power Gating

- Remove the power to inactive blocks
- Leakage Power \rightarrow zero



Power Duty Cycling

- Turning on and off sub-blocks to minimise the power consumption



Power Duty Cycling

- t_{sleep} – time the device spends in sleep mode
- $T_{\text{turn-on}}$ – time the device/block takes to turn on
- T_{on} – active time
- $T_{\text{turn-off}}$ – time it takes to turn the device/block off

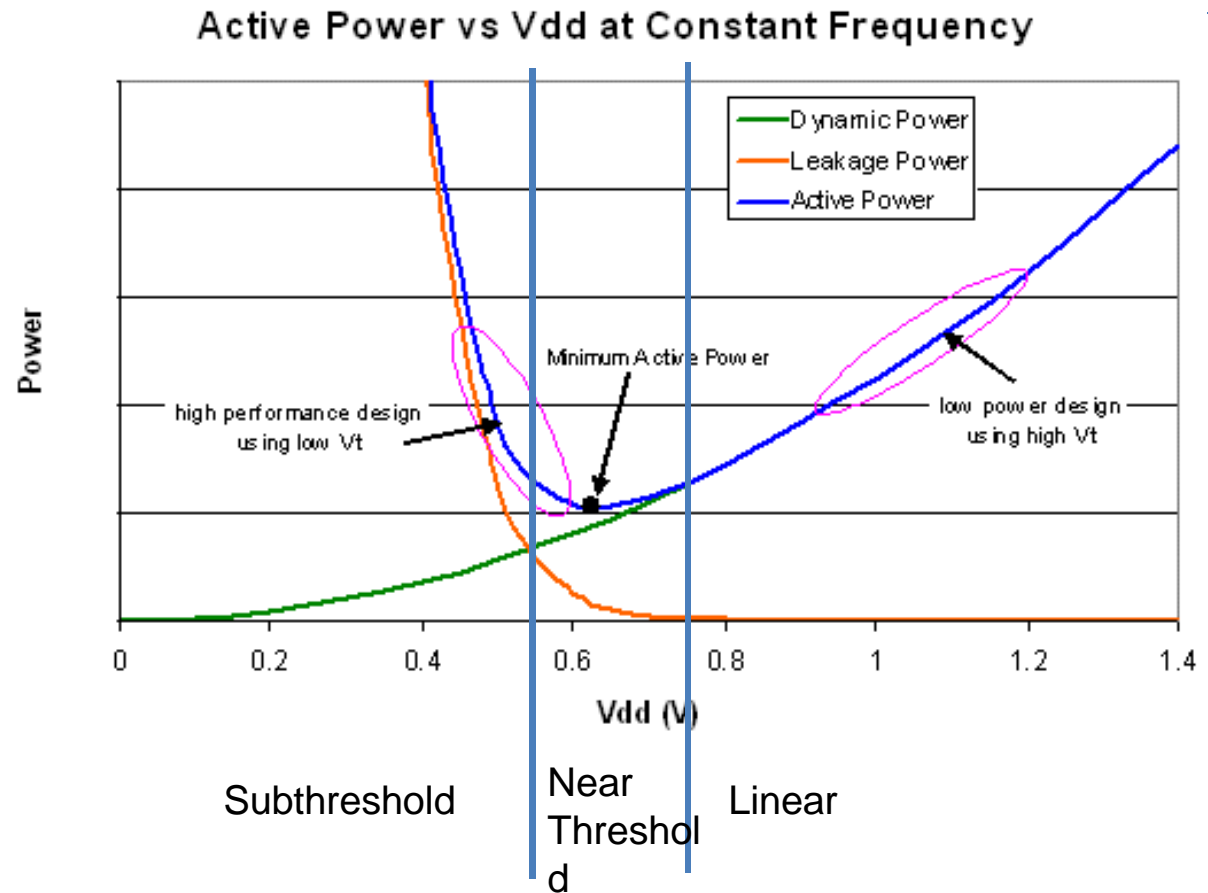
- Objective

- $P_{\text{avg}} = 2 \times P_{\text{leakage}}$
 - e.g. $P_{\text{on}} = 100 \times P_{\text{leakage}}$
 - $T_{\text{sleep}} = 100 \times T_{\text{on}}$

Limited by the Leakage Current

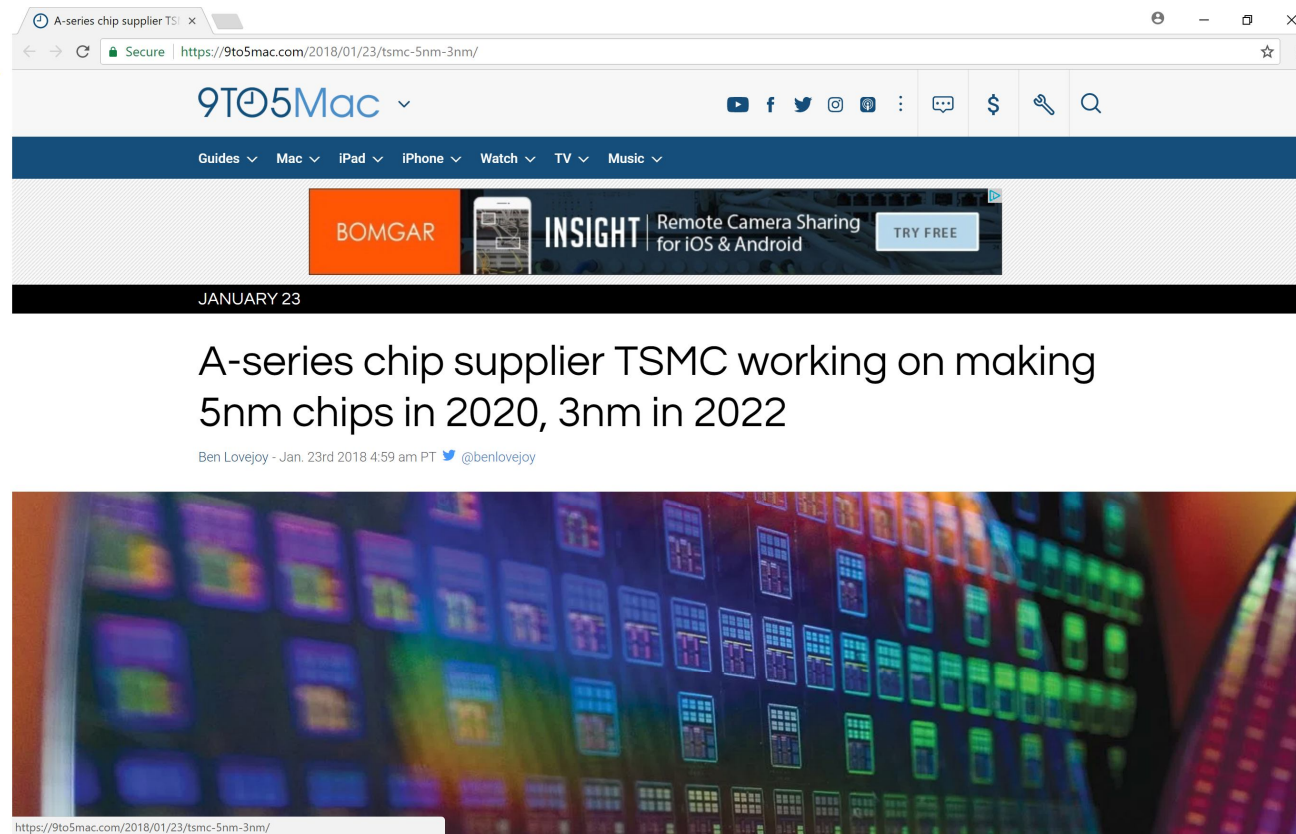
MOS Transistor Regions of operation

- Linear Region
- Near Threshold
- Sub Threshold



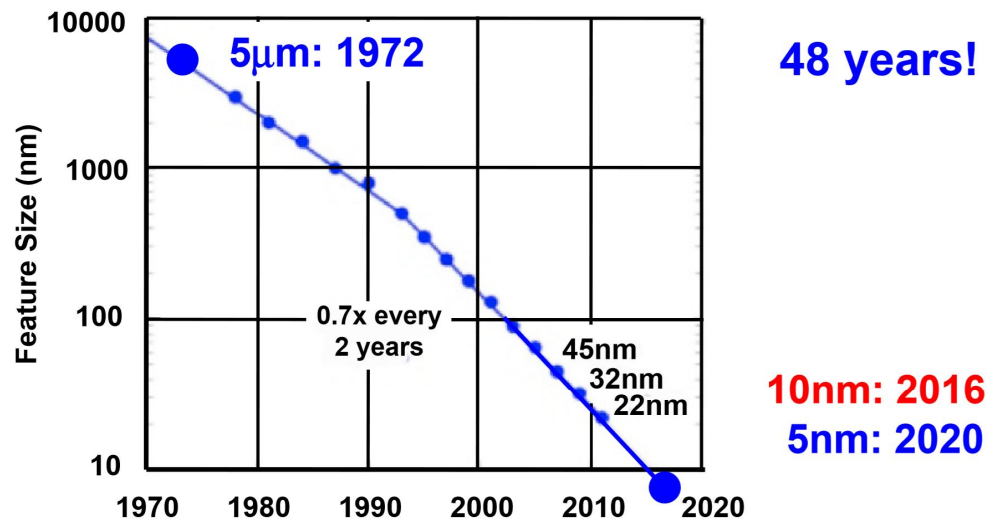
Source: www.design-reuse.com/news_img/20090316b_5.gif

Technology Scaling – Moore – More than Moore



Technology Scaling – Moore – More than Moore

Moore's Law from 5mm to 5nm



Willy Sansen ISSCC 15 Nr 2

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1.3: Analog CMOS from 5 Micrometer to 5 Nanometer

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Technology Scaling – Moore – More than Moore

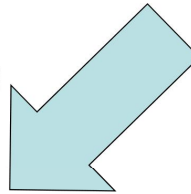
Our Expectation

Cray-1: world's fastest computer 1976-1982

- 64Mb memory (50ns cycle time)
- 40Kb register (6ns cycle time)
- ~1 million gates (4/5 input NAND)
- 80MHz clock
- 115kW

In 45nm (30 years later)

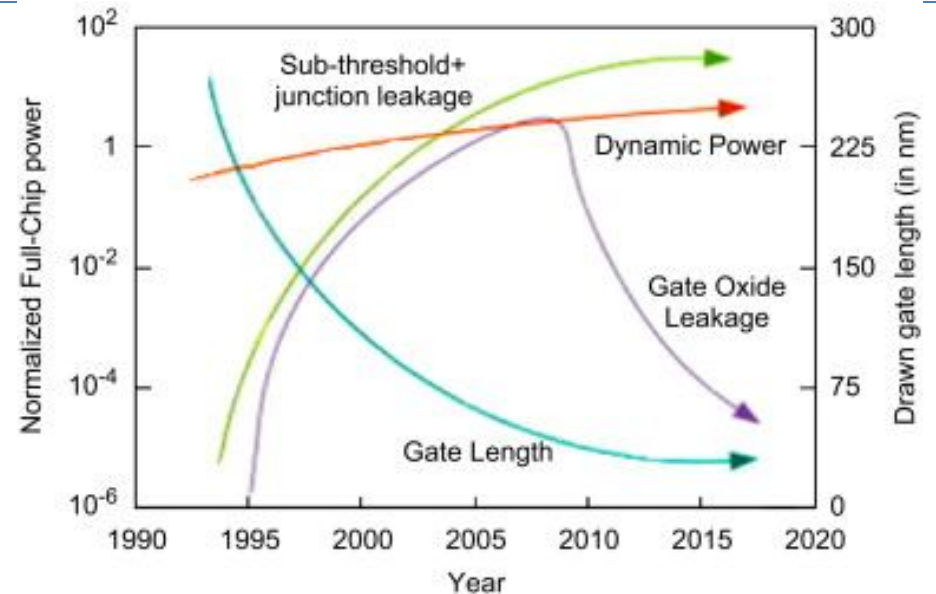
- < 3 mm²
- > 1 GHz
- ~ 1 W



CRAY-1

CMOS Technology Scaling

- Process scaling will continue
- Cost/transistor no longer reducing
- Energy density increasing
- Leakage currents increasing
- Mature process nodes here to stay
 - Driven by reliability requirements
 - Cost

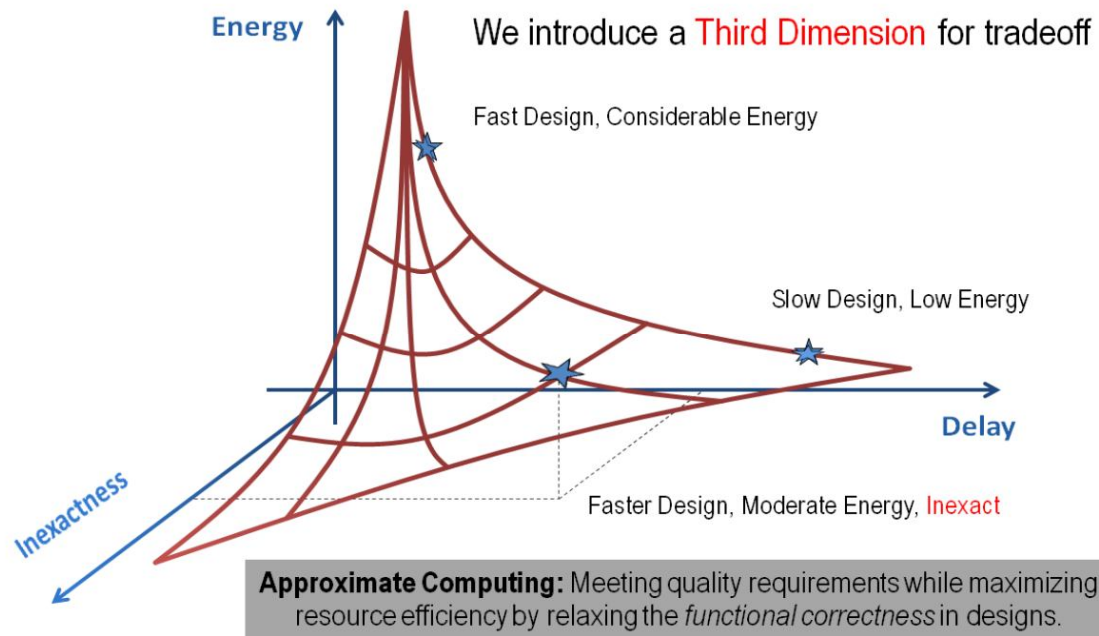


Source: Z. Abbas, M. Oliveri "Impact of technology scaling on leakage power in nano-scale bulk CMOS digital standard cells" [Microelectronics Journal](#)

Adequate computing

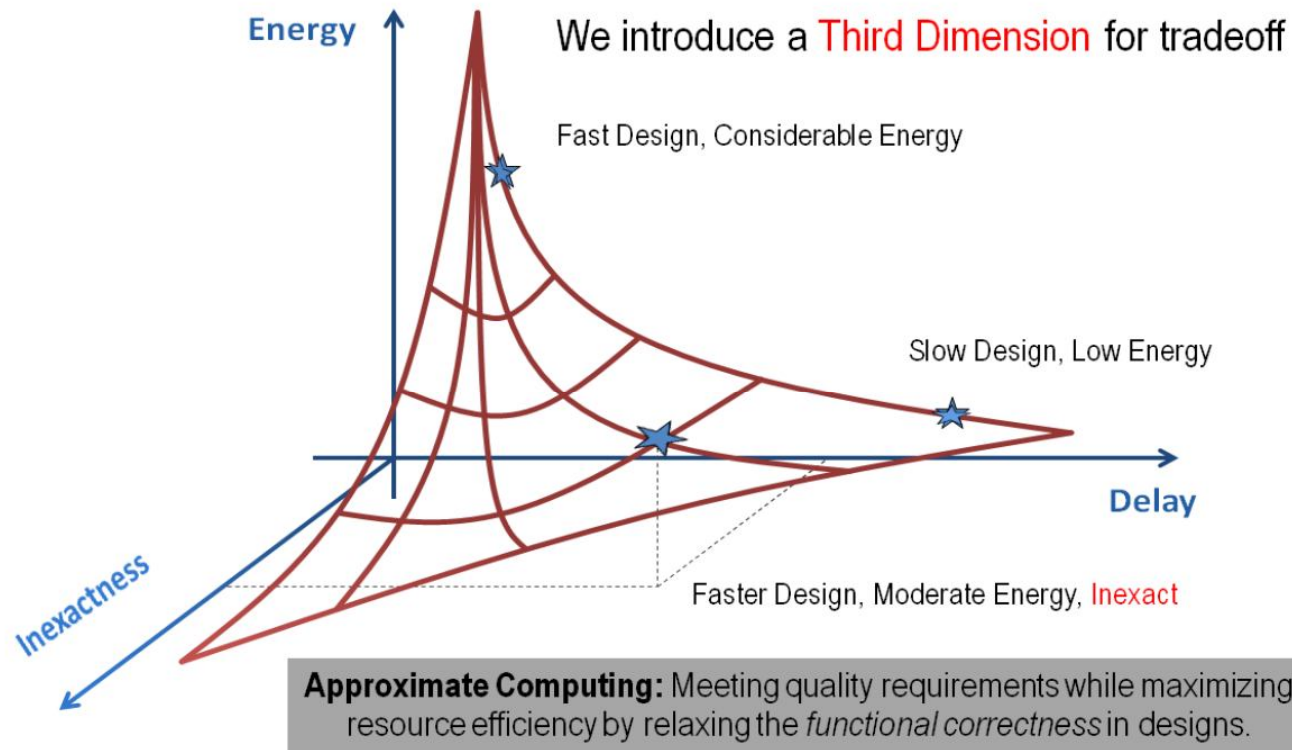
- Full precision is not always required!
- Circuits / System
- Driven by QoS

The introduction of a New Dimension: Inexactness



- Courtesy: EPFL -

The introduction of a New Dimension: Inexactness



- Courtesy: EPFL -

Source: EU Workshop “Energy-Efficient Computing Systems, dynamic adaptation of Quality of Service and approximate computing”

Some recent developments

ISSCC 2018 / SESSION 17 / TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH AND SOCIETY / 17.3

17.3 A 0.3V Biofuel-Cell-Powered Glucose/Lactate Biosensing System Employing a 180nW 64dB SNR Passive $\Delta\Sigma$ ADC and a 920MHz Wireless Transmitter

Ali Fazli Yeknami, Xiaoyang Wang, Somayeh Imani, Ali Nikoofard, Itthipon Jeerapan, Joseph Wang, Patrick P. Mercier

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA

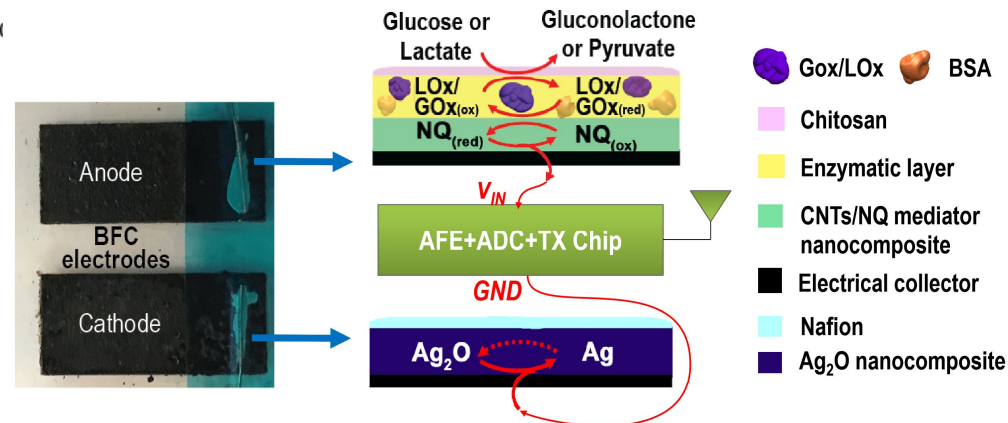
Wearable physiochemical biosensors offer an ex

or PMOS transistors, and are activated by a 3 \times clock booster (NMOS), or a -200mV charge pump (PMOS), as shown in Fig. 17.3.3 (top middle).

Output bits from the $\Delta\Sigma$ are passed through a *sinc*² decimation filter, and stored in a FIFO until the TX is activated. The TX is designed as a single-stage direct-RF OOK-modulated power oscillator (RFPO) [6] that provides inherent impedance matching with a 1cm 920MHz on-board loop antenna (Fig. 17.3.4). Unfortunately,

the start-up voltage is design

BFC Material Composition



- BFC cathode material composition

Conclusions

- **Significant progress in ULP design**
- **Energy Gap is reducing**
- **Most Power efficient block does not imply power efficient system**
- **Portfolio of tricks/techniques available**
 - **No silver bullet technique**

Q & A

Thanks a lot for your time and attention!

Any questions and/or comments?