

Power:

Where it matters,
when it matters,
and
when it does not

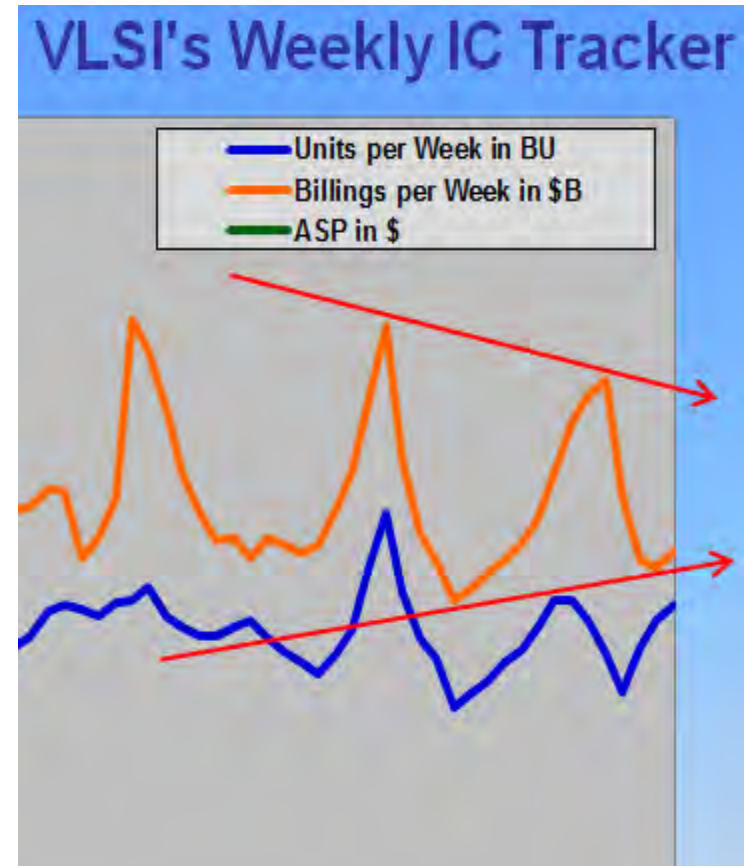


g dan hutcherson

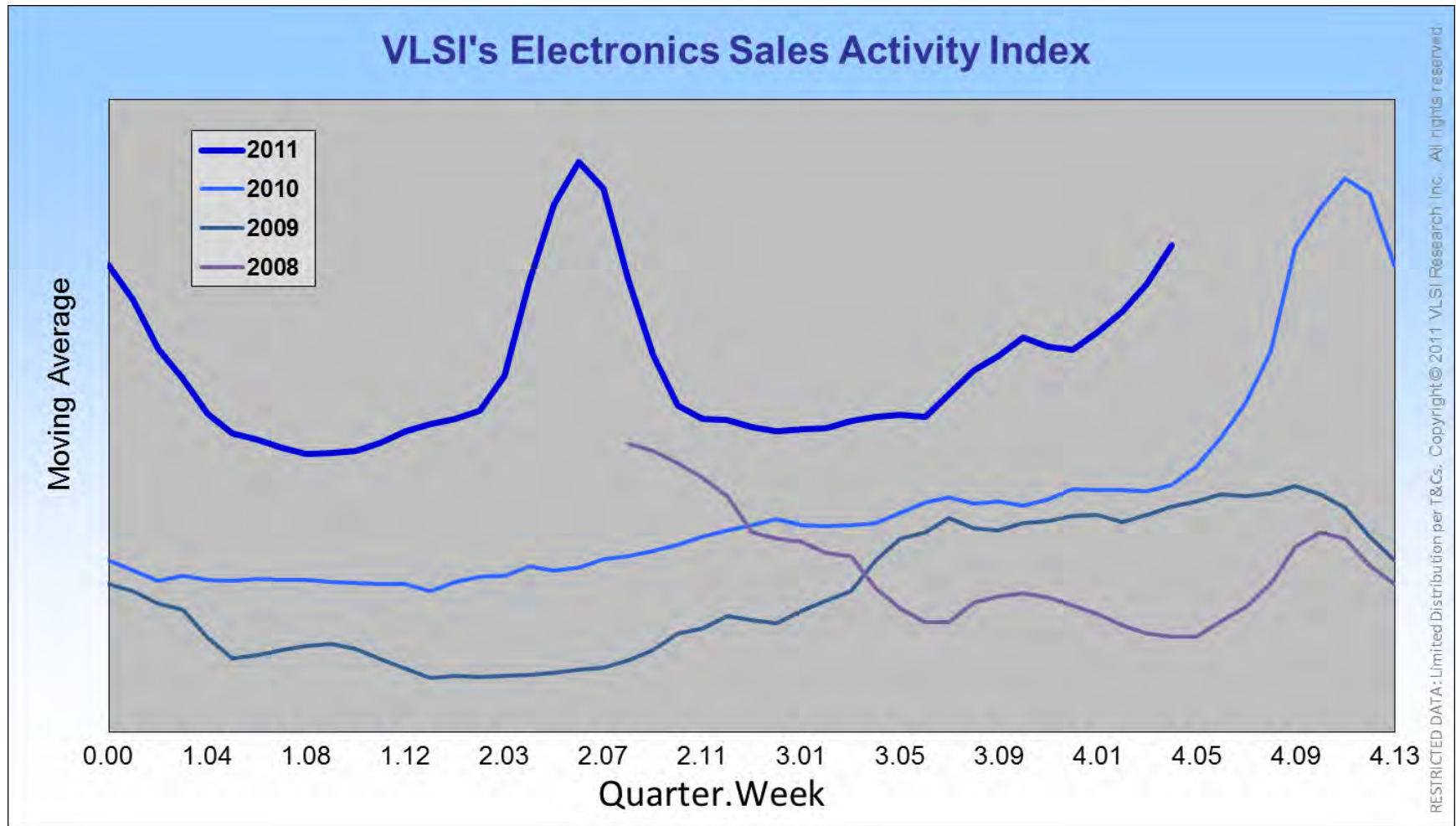
Keynote for the Berkeley Symposium on Energy Efficient Electronic Systems

Semiconductor Analytics

- **IC Sales:** October crash ends
 - 3% growth for the last week of the month
- Semiconductor Sales Activity hits 10th week of + W/Q growth
- Electronics Sales Activity hits new high for 4th Week
 - 10th week of W/Q strength



- Holiday electronics buying cycle stays on track 4 Growth
- This data series does not look recessionary



Power is the new Fall Fashion

Will it Last?



Power has New Chasms to Leap

- Server Farms
 - The most expensive server...
- Mobility Explosion
- Competitively
 - 3D transistors
 - Cost of producing
 - In the 10-20nm range
- But ...

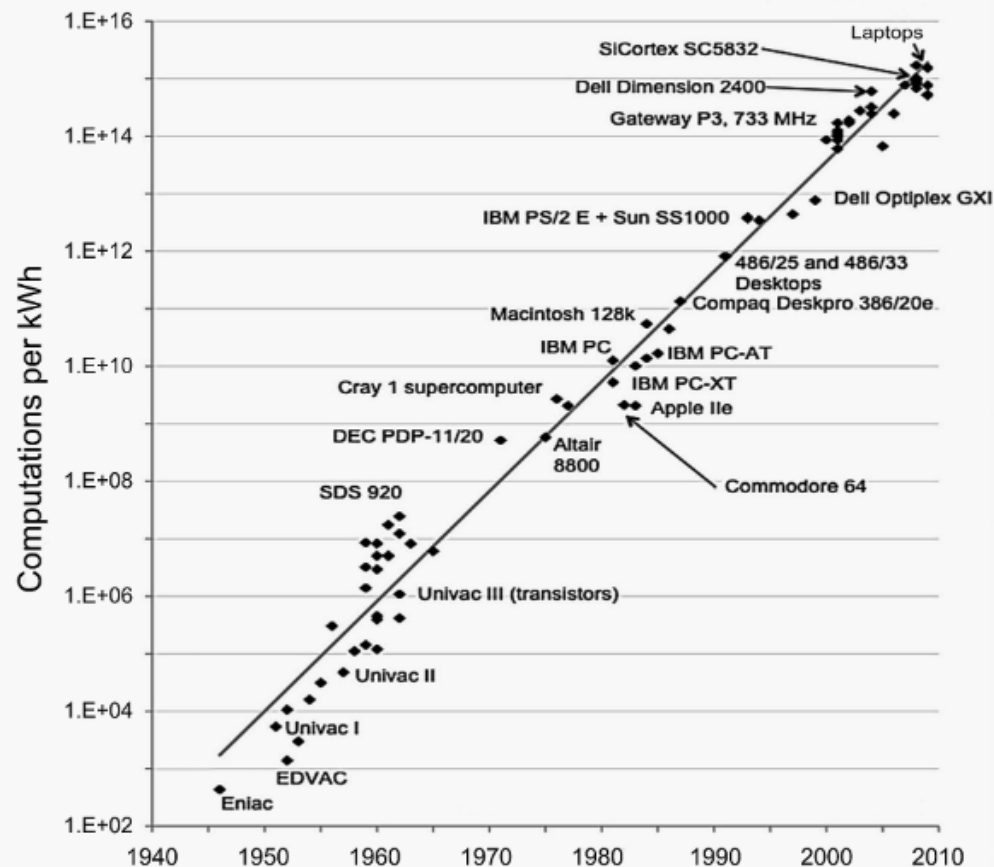


Koomey's Law

- Computer power efficiency grows at a 54% CAGR
- Thus power-per-computation is declining at a 35% annual rate

Koomey's Law:

Computer power efficiency doubles every 1.6 years on average



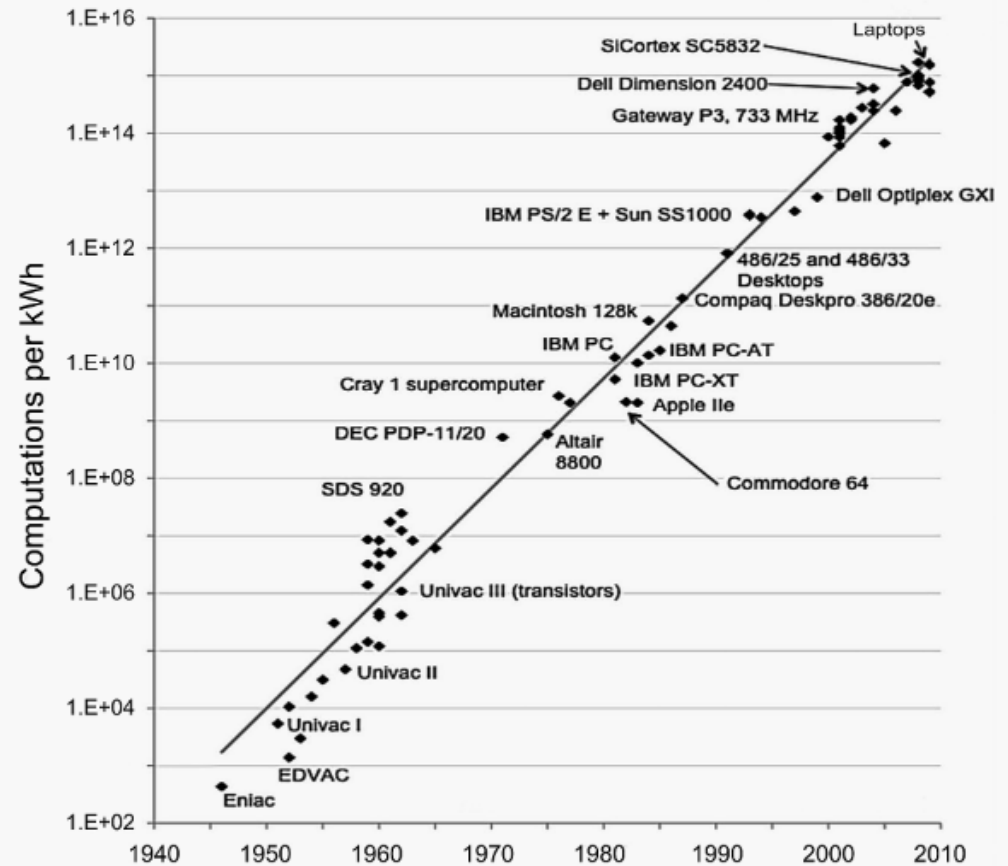
Source: Jonathan G. Koomey, Stanford University; Stephen Berard, Microsoft; Marla Sanchez, Carnegie Mellon University; Henry Wong, Intel "Implications of Historical Trends in the Electrical Efficiency of Computing," 2011, <http://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/10.1109/MAHC.2010.28>

Koomey's Paradox

- If power efficiency has been declining at a 35% CAGR since the 1940's
- Then why is power in vogue today?
 - Taken 6 decades

Koomey's Law:

Computer power efficiency doubles every 1.6 years on average



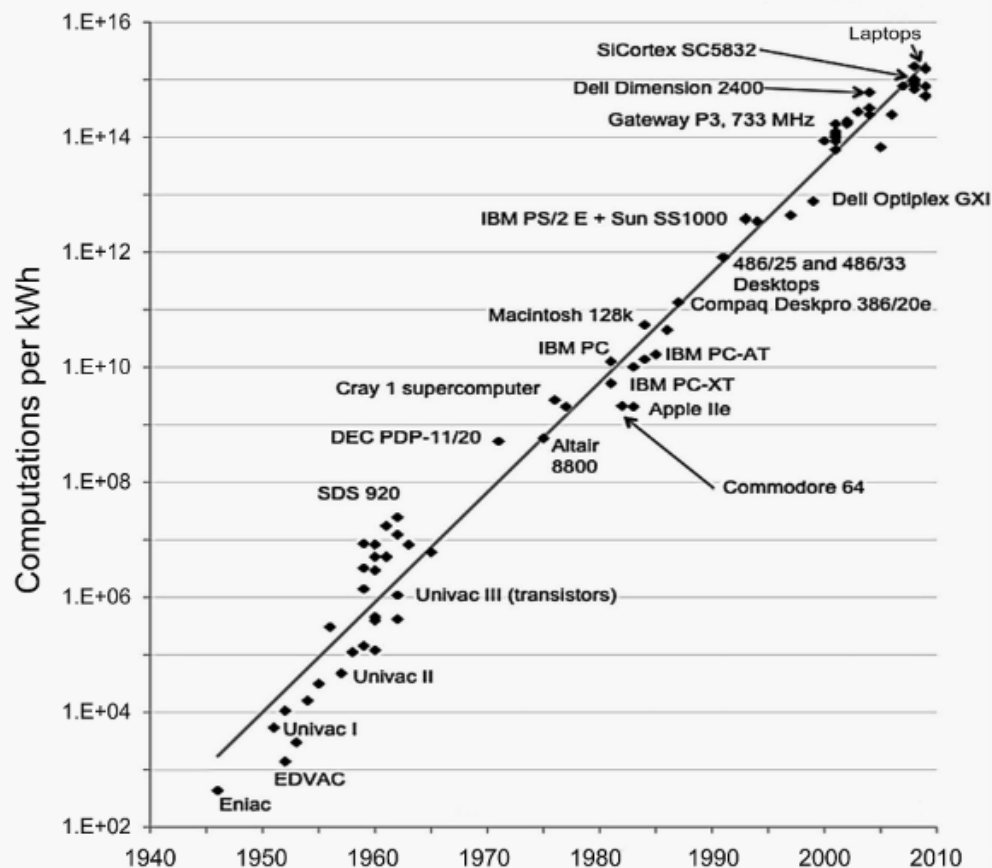
Source: Jonathan G. Koomey, Stanford University; Stephen Berard, Microsoft; Marla Sanchez, Carnegie Mellon University; Henry Wong, Intel "Implications of Historical Trends in the Electrical Efficiency of Computing," 2011, <http://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/10.1109/MAHC.2010.28>

Koomey's Law or Observation?

- What are the drivers?
- Isn't it just a restatement of Moore's Law and Dennard's scaling rules?

Koomey's Law:

Computer power efficiency doubles every 1.6 years on average



Source: Jonathan G. Koomey, Stanford University; Stephen Berard, Microsoft; Marla Sanchez, Carnegie Mellon University; Henry Wong, Intel "Implications of Historical Trends in the Electrical Efficiency of Computing," 2011, <http://doi.ieeecomputersociety.org/10.1109/MAHC.2010.28>

Moore's Law

Component density
doubles every two years
due to
geometry shrinks
for roughly the
same areal cost

Gordon Moore - 1975



Gordon Moore in 1975 Source: Intel

Dennard's scaling rules

Transistor **shrinks**
result in
proportional power
and/or
performance **gains**.

Robert Dennard - 1974



Robert Dennard Source: IBM



mils to nm

$\sum_{i=5}$

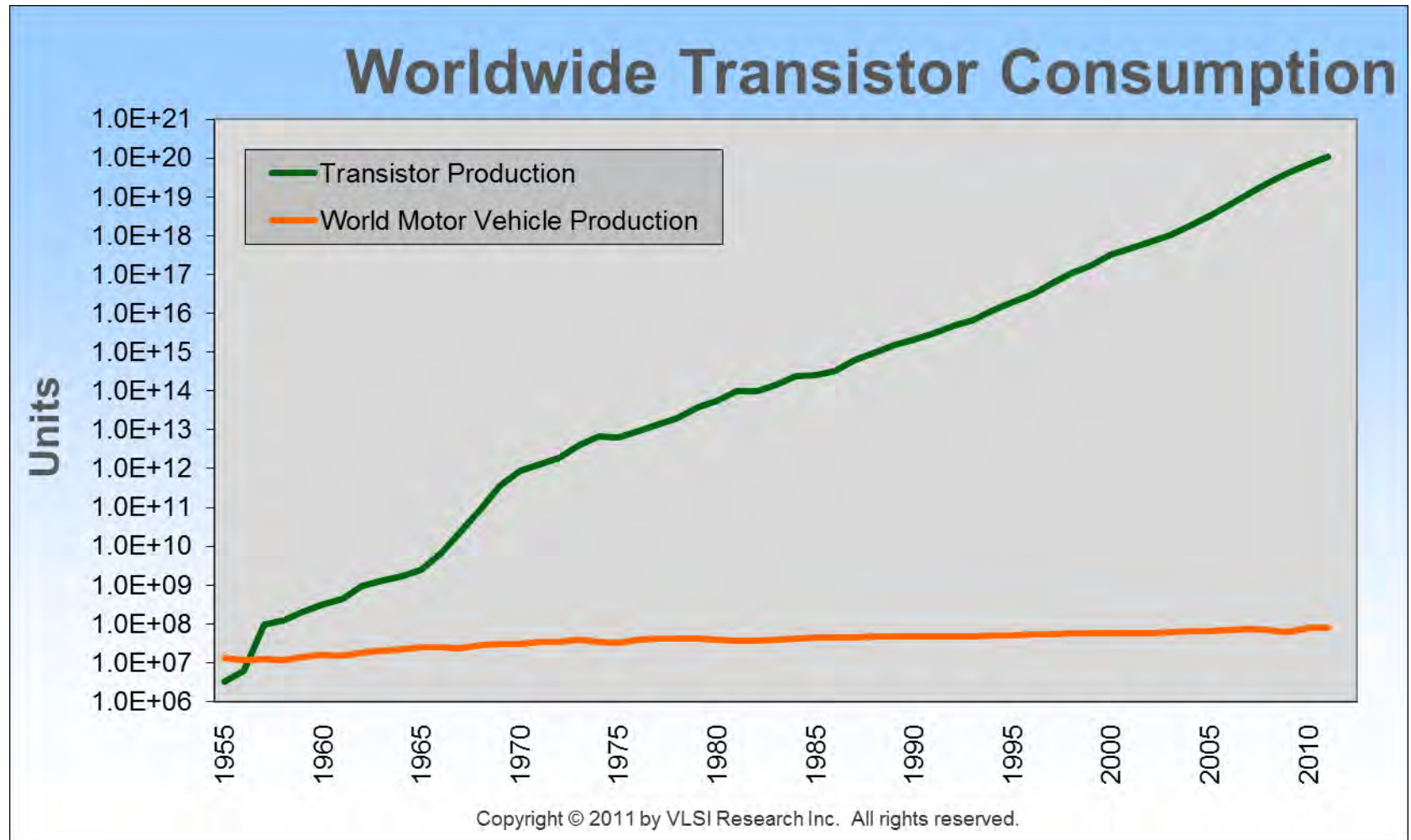
Moore's Law

+ Dennard Scaling

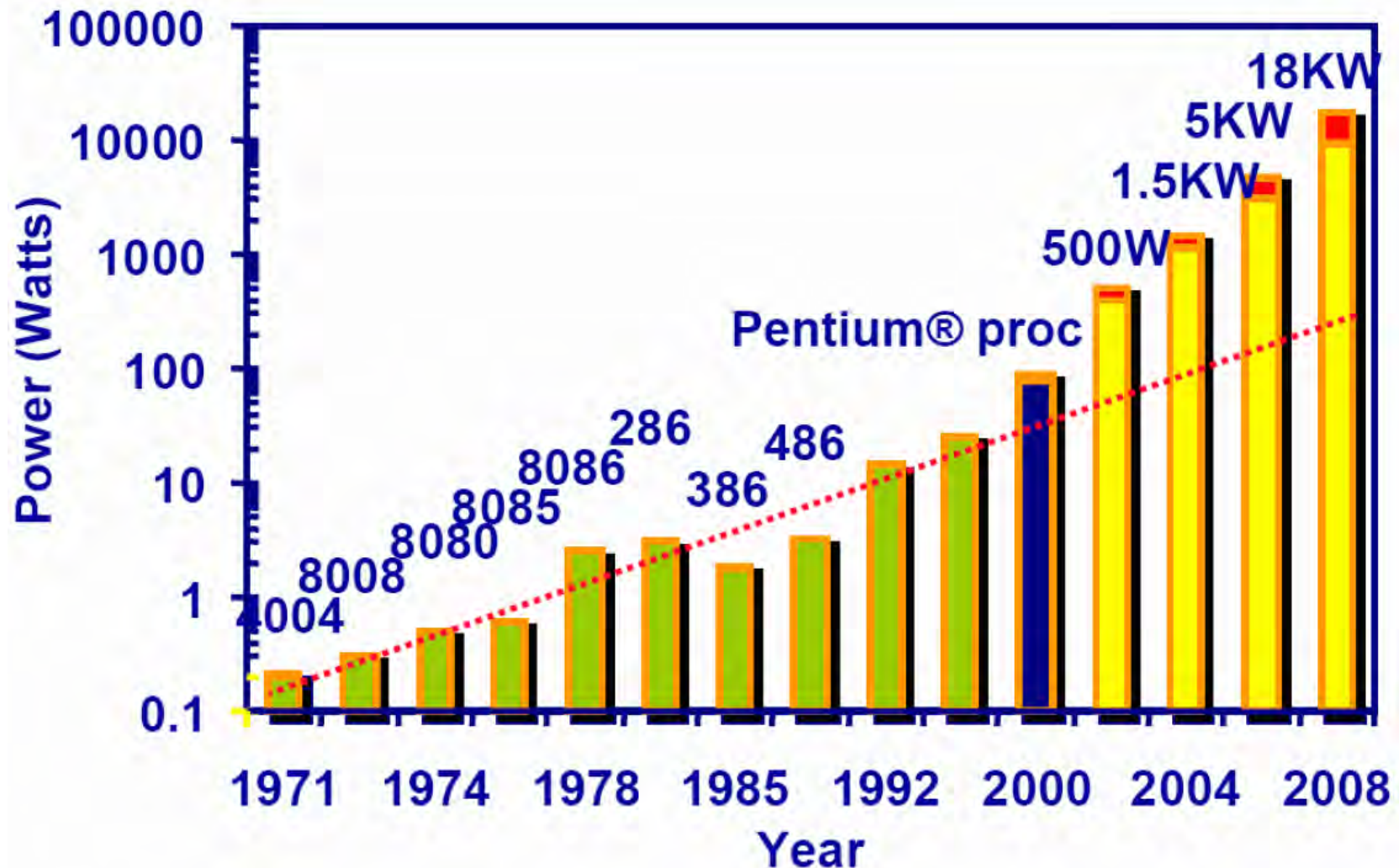
=

Shrinkonomics

... and the Semiconductor Industry went in Nodal Leaps and Bounds

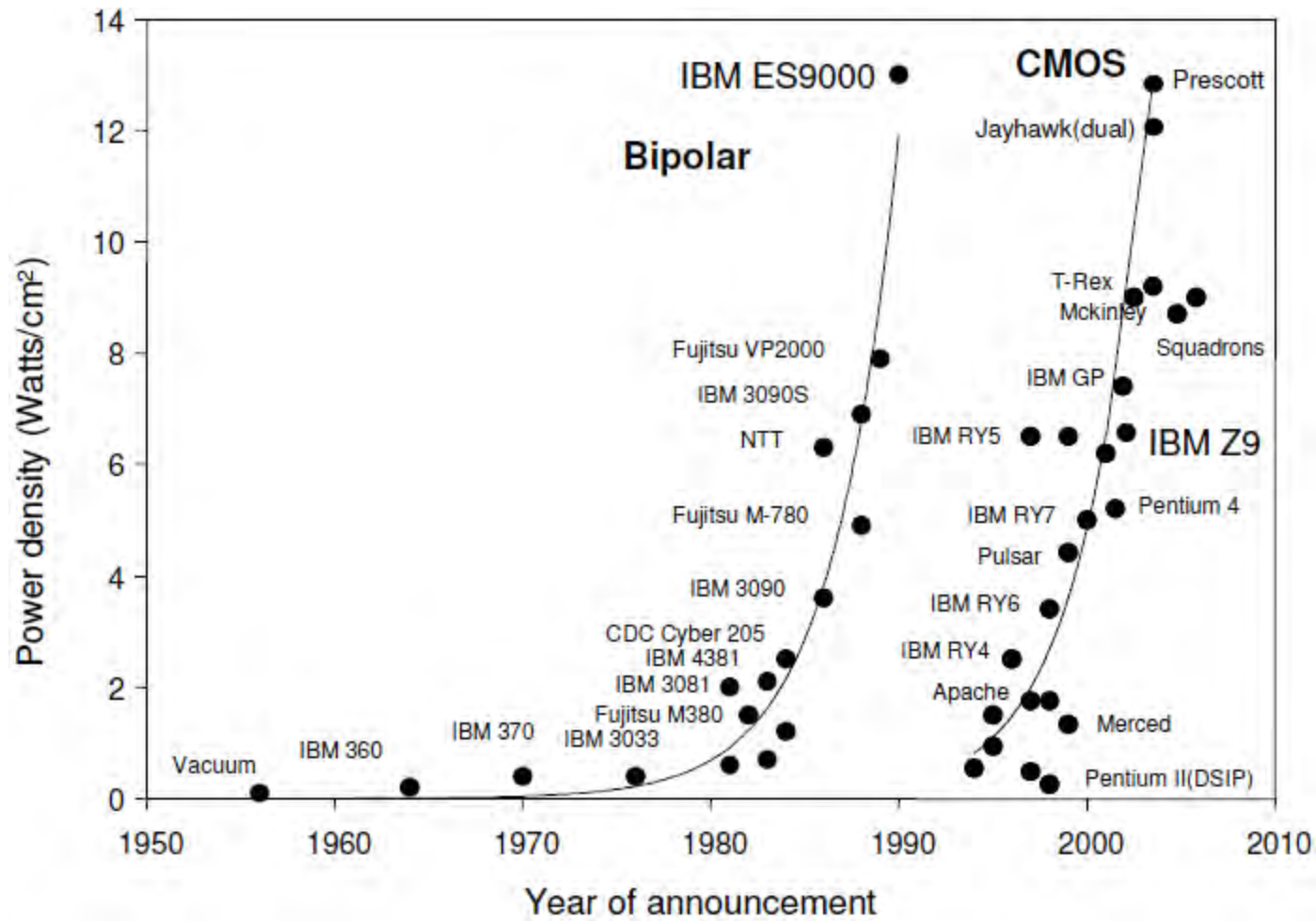


Now we did worry about power a bit back around 2000



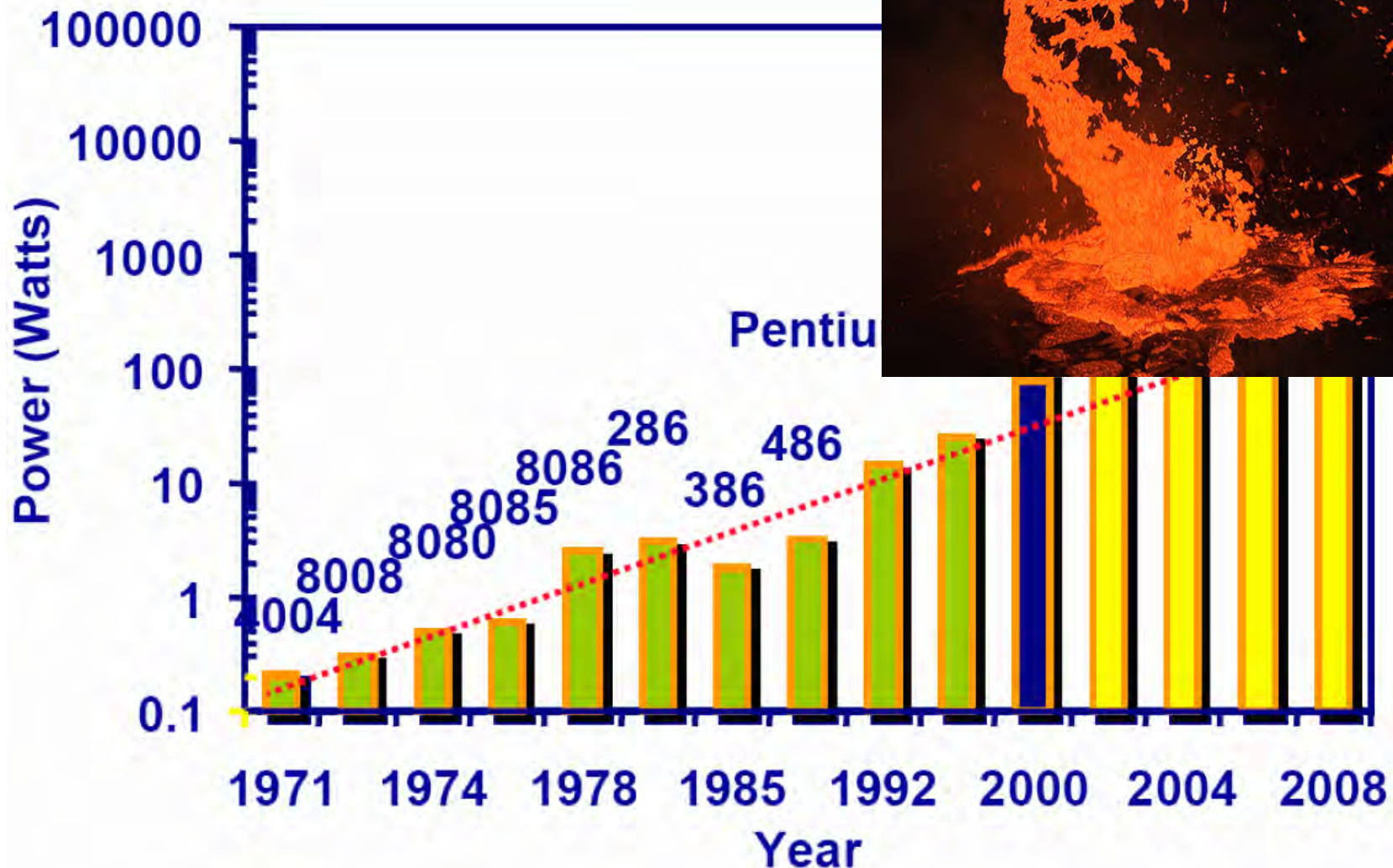
Power Density Trends

(in Watts/cm²)



Source: Robert Dick, University of Michigan

There was no nuclear meltdown



Everybody pretty
much forgot about
the power part ...
until now



Even Koomey's paper focused on
performance efficiency, not power

Where did Koomey's System Level Performance gains come from?



- The **result of improvements** in
 - **transistor** architectures and ...
 - **processor** architectures
- Systems are assemblies of chips
 - Not ground-up designs
 - like mainframe era systems

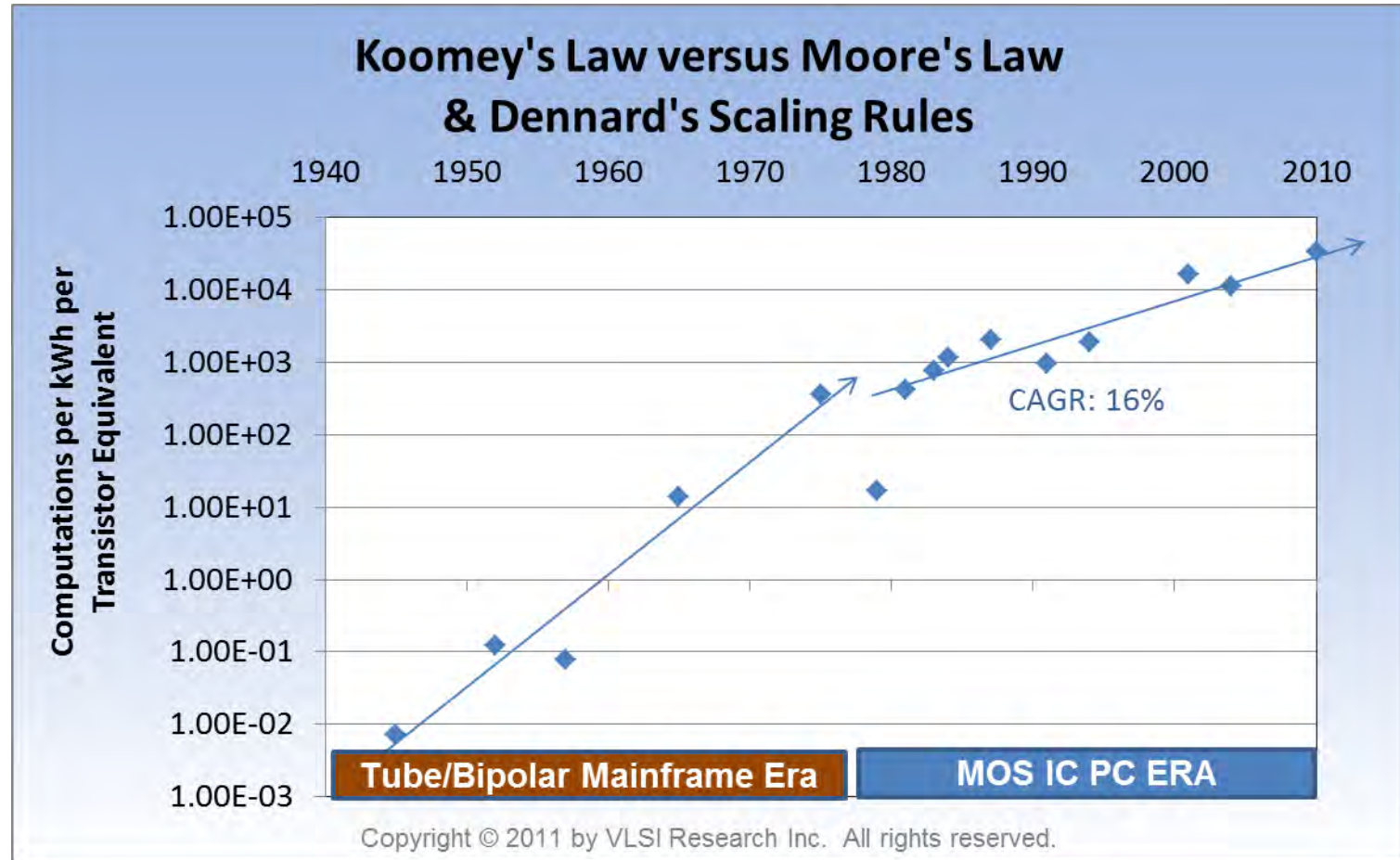
System versus Transistor Power Improvements over Time

- What do you get if you take...
 - system power efficiency
 - and
 - divide it by transistor count
 - Or transistor equivalents
 - i.e. tubes, magnetic cores, or transistors



Koomey, Moore & Dennard

(Computations per kWh per Transistor Equivalent)



Mainframe versus PC eras

- Both eras distinctly different
- Computer industry went from
 - tubes to
 - bipolar transistors, to
 - bipolar ICs, then
 - NMOS ICs, and eventually
 - CMOS ICs



Improvements in switches led to

- Huge leaps forward in power reduction
- Resulted in greater computational power efficiency
- NOT reductions in power use



Power Efficiency Improvements in the PC Era

- 54% = Koomey's Law Annual Growth Rate
- 39% = Transistors per system growth
- 16% = Transistor normalized annual growth
 - computations-per-kWh



Moore's Law & Dennard's scaling rules

- **Increasing transistor density** with lower power **accounts for most** of the **computational efficiency gains since the eighties**

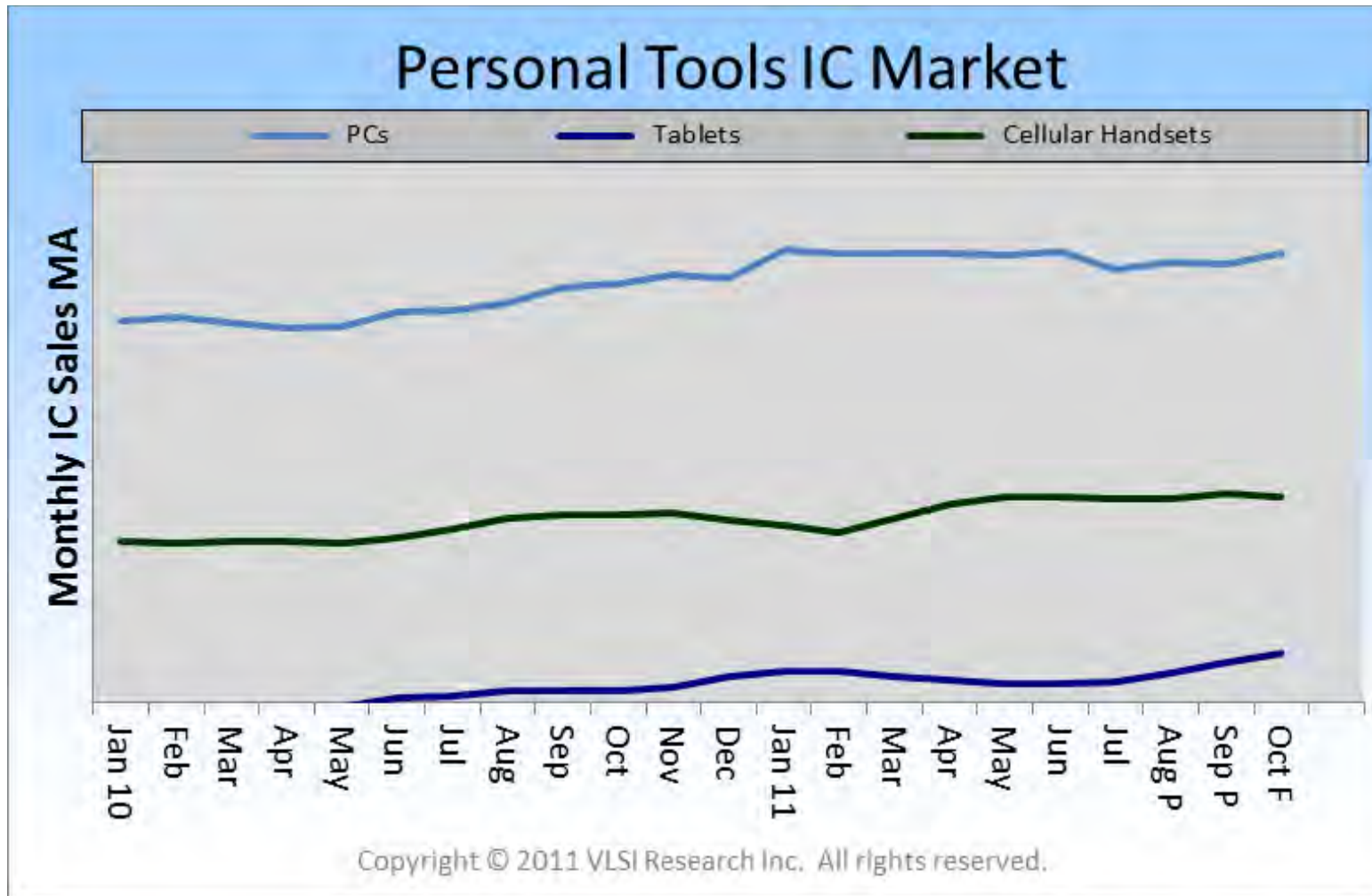


What this means for market drivers

- Computational power more important
 - than power use
- Why CPUs are the most profitable sector of semiconductors
- *But will this change?*



Despite reports to the contrary, PCs are still alive and well



Marketing Power



IC Marketing 101

Power is **NOT** a market

It's an electrical parameter
and a design constraint



Power's 1st Order Design Constraints

Power Source > **Black Box** < Function

Mainframe

>>>

to

>>>

Mobile

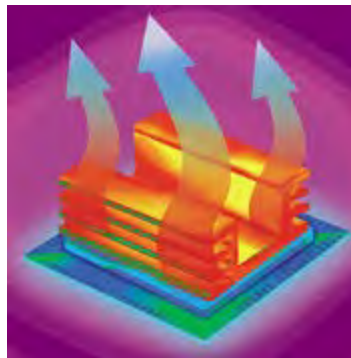


Power's Last Order Design Constraint: **Heat Dissipation**

- You have to get the heat out of the box
 - Reason why laptops are now called notebooks
 - Datacenter Power Costs rising 6-8x spending on servers



Apple Power Mac G5 Dual 2.5GHz Processor
Source: Mac2MacOnline.com



Source: Dow Corning



Source: Deep Cool

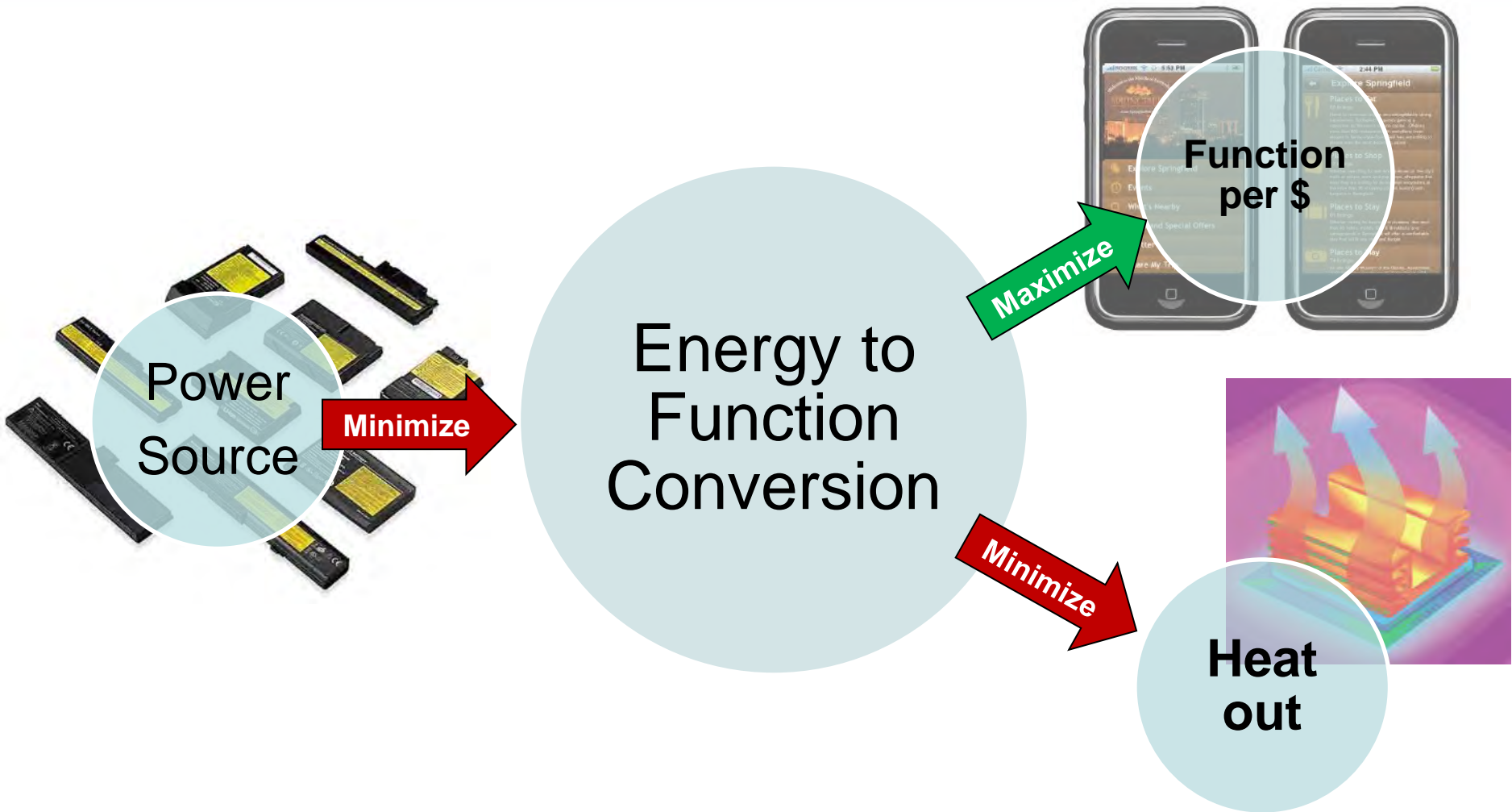
... and the box can be a building

- Datacenter Power Costs have been rising 6-8x that of spending on servers
- Nuclear power plants don't scale with Moore's Law



Source: Horst D. Simon "From Bits to Buildings: Energy Efficiency and the Path to Exaflops"
<http://electronics.wesr.ch/paper-details/pdf-EL11TZUFUNCBP-energy-efficiency-and-the-path-to-exaflops>

Fundamental IC Design-for-Market Boundary Conditions



This is why processor power never went nuclear

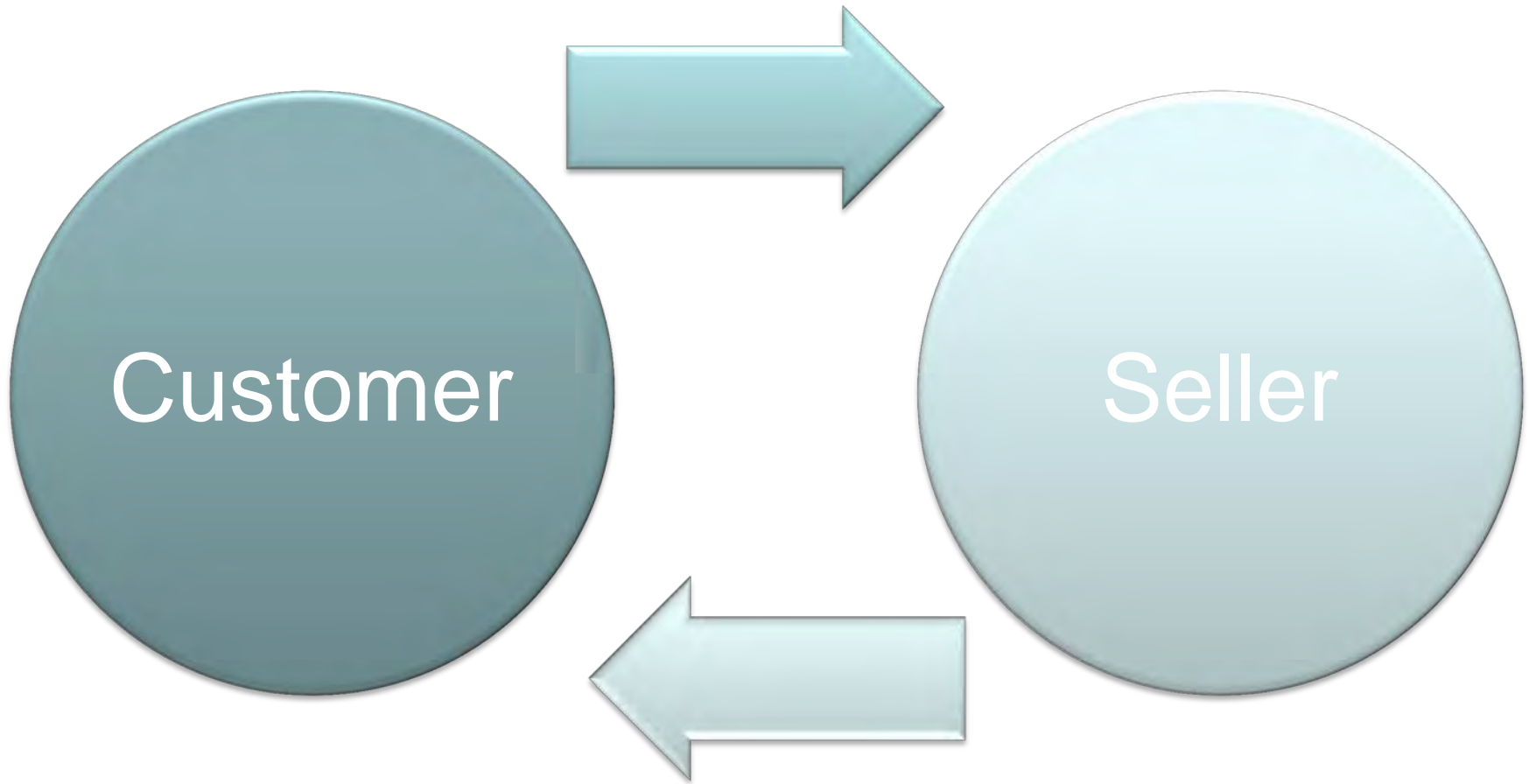
You must pick your market and design to its constraints or you go out of business



Market Constraints are Why

- Laptops have typically burned up their battery power after 2-4 hours
 - 5 lb. laptops have brick power supplies
- Cell phones burn them up in less than a day
- *Battery life promises are like politicians' promises to reduce the deficit*

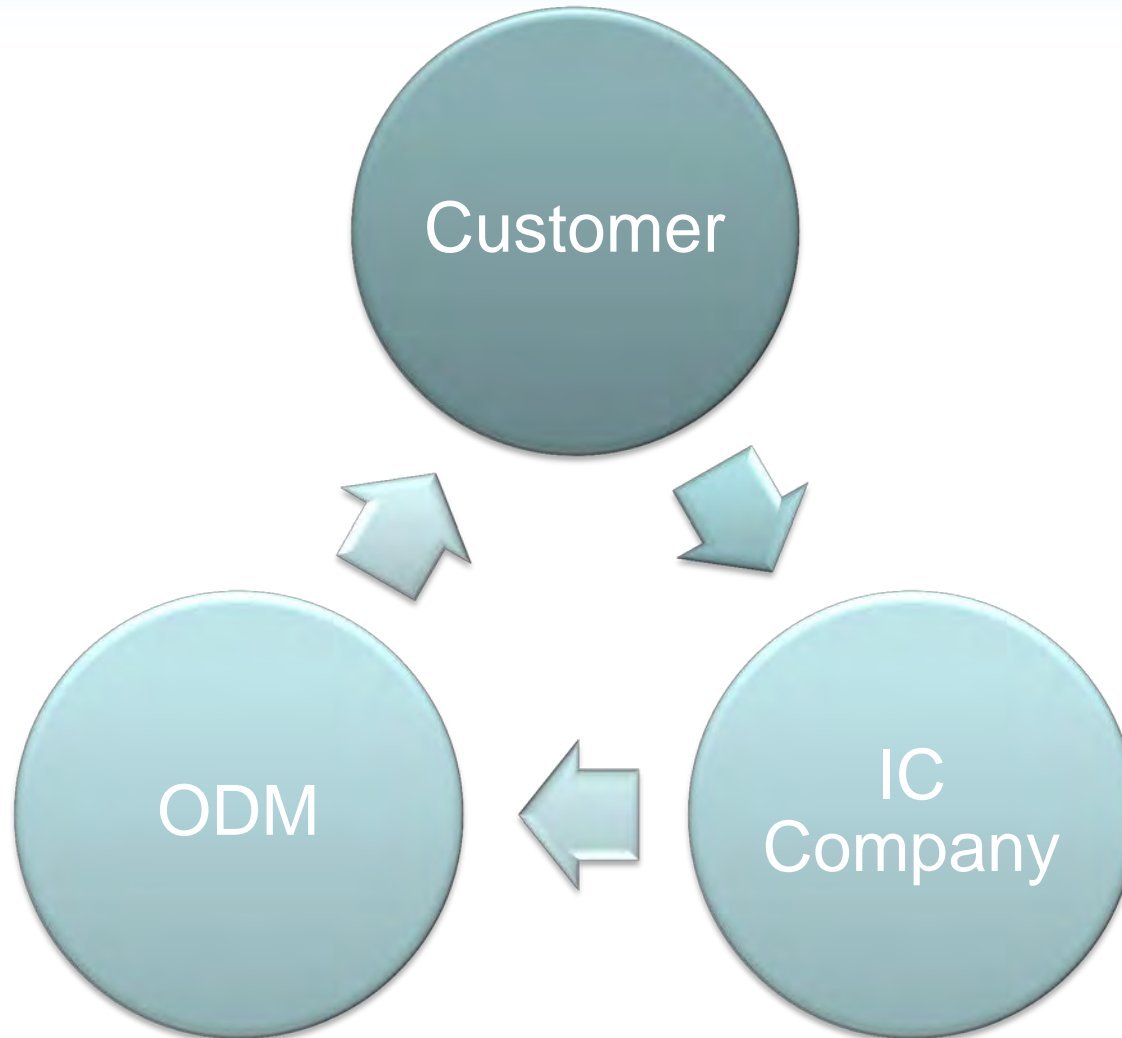
Basic Business Model



Consumer's view of power



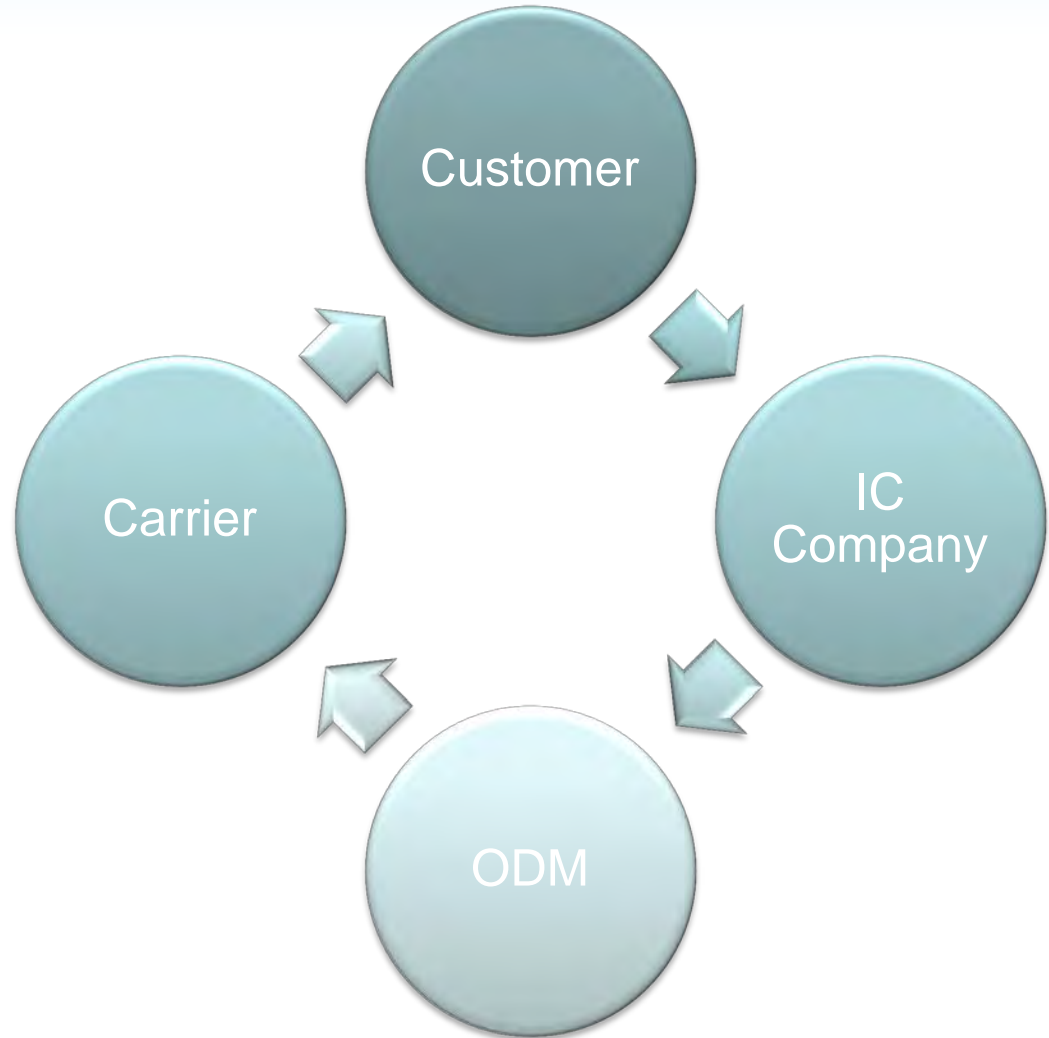
Basic IC Business Model



ODMs often don't get it

- Apple presented with ability to lock-up a critical battery patent
 - It was between Steve Jobs' tenures
- CTO's response was:
 - “Batteries are not a core technology for us.”
- ODMs are often focused on doing more of the same better or cheaper
 - Look at Apple's battery life today vs the average laptop

Basic Mobile IC Business Model



Carrier's view of power

- Accessories extremely profitable – *instant cash*
- Phones are loss leaders



Samsung Galaxy S™ 4G

FREE



The Bottom Line

- There are a lot of sinkholes on the power landscape to step into
- Power tends to come free with every transistor generation

... or does it?



Fabs are not Free

- They are not even cheap
- \$4-5B for the Fab + \$3-5B in Development



Beyond Dennard ... Less is Moore

- New alternatives for staying cool
- It's *Back to the Transistor*
- For example:
 - Mears Technologies
 - SOITEC
 - Suvolta
- New life for old fabs



Questions?

... and about VLSI

This presentation will be available at

[http://www.**weSRCH**.com](http://www.weSRCH.com)

If you have further questions, e-mail us at:
clientservices @ vlsiresearch.com

For local support, contact us in:

Silicon Valley: 1-408-453-8844

Europe: 44-1234-83-4666

Japan: 81-3-3492-1341

Taiwan: 886-2-89131366



follow Dan Hutcheson's photos on twitter
@wildphotons

[see them all at flickr.com/photos/wildphotons/](http://flickr.com/photos/wildphotons/)

VLSIresearch

RESTRICTED DATA: Limited Distribution per T&Cs. Copyright © 2011 VLSI Research Inc. All rights reserved.

VLSI Corporate Backgrounder

- VLSI Research Inc is a leading provider of market research and economic analysis of high tech industries
- Known for its sharply focused insight into the rapidly changing landscapes of the industries covered.
- VLSI has been the only market research firm to consistently gauge the direction of growth since the early eighties.
- VLSI Research was founded in 1976.

Appendix: *Web sites*

VLSIresearch.com

- VLSI' s market research page
- For research on the semiconductor supply chain

ChipHistory.org

- Education site on semiconductors
- Virtual history museum
- Based on industry donations

weSRCH.com

- Where Technology = Opportunity
- A virtual science & engineering conference
- >10M Page Views and >700K visitors per month
 - 15-20mins & 35 page views / visit, >1 visit / week
 - High signature authority and income viewership
 - High Yield on Targets for your business

Appendix: *Product Offerings*

- **Semiconductor Analytics**
 - *weekly market updates*
- **Chip Market Research Services**
 - *The Chip Insider[®], ForecastPro, Semi & FPD*
- **PV Solar:** *The Database on PV Manufacturing Markets*
- **Critical Subsystems** *for Semiconductor, Flat Panel Display & Data Storage Manufacturing Equipment*
- **INDUSTRY PULSE PRO[®]** *entry level datapacket*
- **Customer Satisfaction** *Custom Internet surveys in multiple languages*

about Semiconductor Analytics

- This is a new offering
 - Addresses the semiconductor supply chain
 - End demand focus
- Single Stop for Industry Fundamentals
 - All Industry Fundamentals readily available
 - Weekly and Monthly
 - Only source of
 - Weekly IC Sales statistics
 - Monthly capacity statistics
 - Knowing what's happening now with little latency
 - 3 business days instead of a month or quarter
 - Eliminate costly searching for “free data”— *Dan*

Semiconductor Analytics ' TOC

- **This Week** in the Supply Chain
 - IC Billings, Units, and ASP' s
 - Semiconductor Sales
 - Electronics Sales Activity
 - Electronics Price Trends
- **This Month** in the Supply Chain
 - Electronics Sales and Growth with 3/12 - 12/12 Charts
 - Personal Tools: PC' s, Tablets & Handsets
 - Consumer
 - IT Infrastructure
 - Automotive
 - Foundry capacity and production

Terms and Conditions, Notices, and Disclaimers, etc.

By accepting this report, opening it, or using it you are agreeing to these terms. This report is confidential and for the use of VLSI Research Inc and its clients only. This report contains valuable proprietary information developed or acquired by VLSI Research at great expense. Dissemination of these materials is not intended to constitute a disclosure to the public of the information contained in the materials. You have a limited license to hold these materials but do not become the owner of any material. The materials provided are protected by copyright, trade secret, and trademark law. The information in the materials may be used by you on a limited basis in your own documents, provided that those documents are not-for-sale, VLSI Research is clearly referred to as the source of such information, and you obtain written approval prior to use.

This report is provided on an "AS IS," "WHERE IS," "WHERE AVAILABLE", "WITH ALL FAULTS" basis. VLSI Research does not warrant these materials or the information provided therein, either expressly or impliedly, for any particular purpose and VLSI Research specifically disclaims any express or implied warranties, including but not limited to, any express or implied warranties of TITLE, ACCURACY, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE.

The sources of the information in this report include numerous individual reports, memos and bulletins from various segments of the industry, annual reports, financial reports, interviews, questionnaires, surveys, technical symposia, trade journals, technical journals and individual assessments by knowledgeable company or industry representatives as well as our own analysis and judgment. Some companies are more cooperative about providing information than others and some companies decline to provide or validate the accuracy of any information. Although the information provided is obtained or compiled from sources VLSI Research believes to be reliable given the oftentimes difficult circumstances under which it is collected, VLSI Research cannot and does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy, validity, truthfulness, timeliness, or completeness of any information or data made available to you for any particular purpose. In no event will VLSI Research be liable to you or any third party, whether in contract, tort or under any other legal theory, for any direct, indirect, special, consequential or incidental damages, or any other damages of any kind even if VLSI Research has been advised of the possibility thereof.

We receive letters and e-mails on current topics covered in our services and/or reports that are of interest to our subscribers, as well as comments on our reports. We value that subscriber input and like to use it. By submitting such material to us, unless you tell us specifically not to publish it, or except to the extent that you give us an embargo date before which you instruct us not to publish it, you authorize us to publish and republish it in any form or medium, to edit it for style and length, and to comment upon or criticize it and to publish others' comments or criticisms concerning it, as the case may be.

This report may contain information concerning stocks that is obtained from the opinions of industry analysts. Quoted past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. None of the information should be seen as a recommendation to buy or sell any securities. We are not stock analysts or investment advisors. You should contact a registered investment advisor as to the nature, potential, value or suitability of any particular investment action. No information provided is investment advice and any such information is just an opinion and is not tailored to the investment needs of any specific person. Certain statements in this report, other than statements of historical fact, and other written or oral statements made by VLSI Research may be forward-looking. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expects", "intends", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "thinks", "estimates", "seeks", "predicts", "potential", and similar expressions. Although VLSI believes that these statements are based on reasonable assumptions, they are subject to numerous factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and outcomes to be materially different from those stated or projected. Those factors, among others, could cause actual results and outcomes to differ materially from the results and outcomes stated or projected in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. You should understand that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of results or outcomes. New risks and uncertainties arise from time to time, and VLSI Research can not predict those events or how they may affect you, the reader. VLSI Research Inc does not have any intention or obligation to update forward-looking statements after the date of this report.

No part of this report may be used in any legal proceedings nor may any of these materials or the information contained therein be disclosed to any third party, including investors or affiliated firms belonging to investors, outside directors or to your affiliated companies, or reproduced or transmitted to any third party, in any form or by any means – mechanical, electronic, photocopying, duplication, microfilming, videotape, verbally or otherwise – without the prior written permission of VLSI Research.

The Chip Insider®, The Industry Pulse Pro®, and the CSS 10 BEST logo are registered trademarks of VLSI Research Inc. All other trademarks, service marks, and logos are the property of their respective owners.