



Economic Impact of Nanotechnology in Electronics: (Semi) Quantitative Assessments

Celia Merzbacher

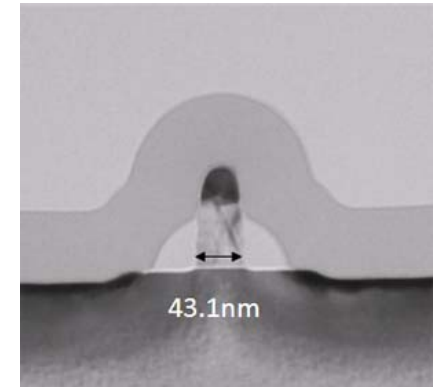
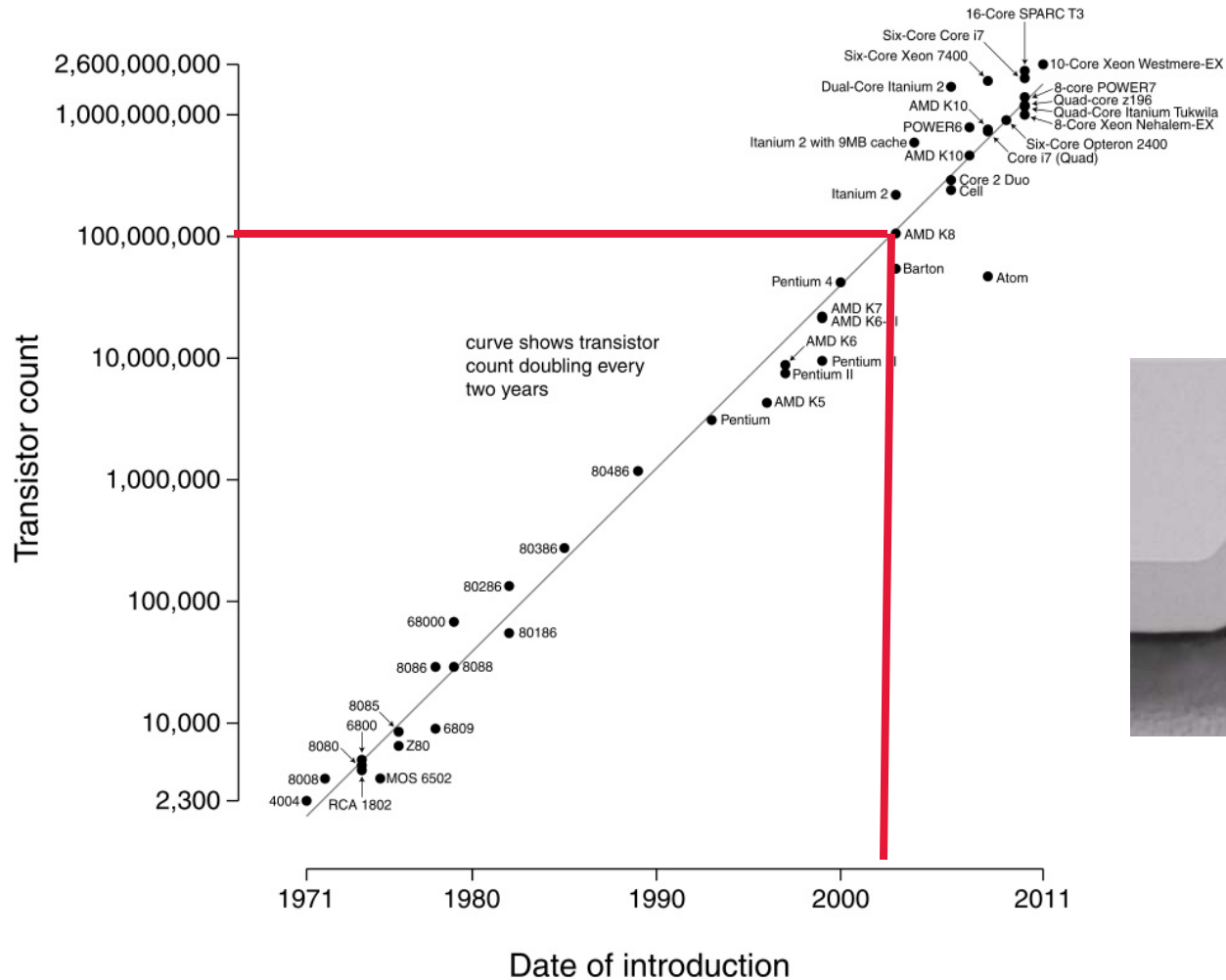
VP for Innovative Partnerships

International Symposium on Assessing the Economic Impact
of Nanotechnology * Washington DC

27-28 March 2012

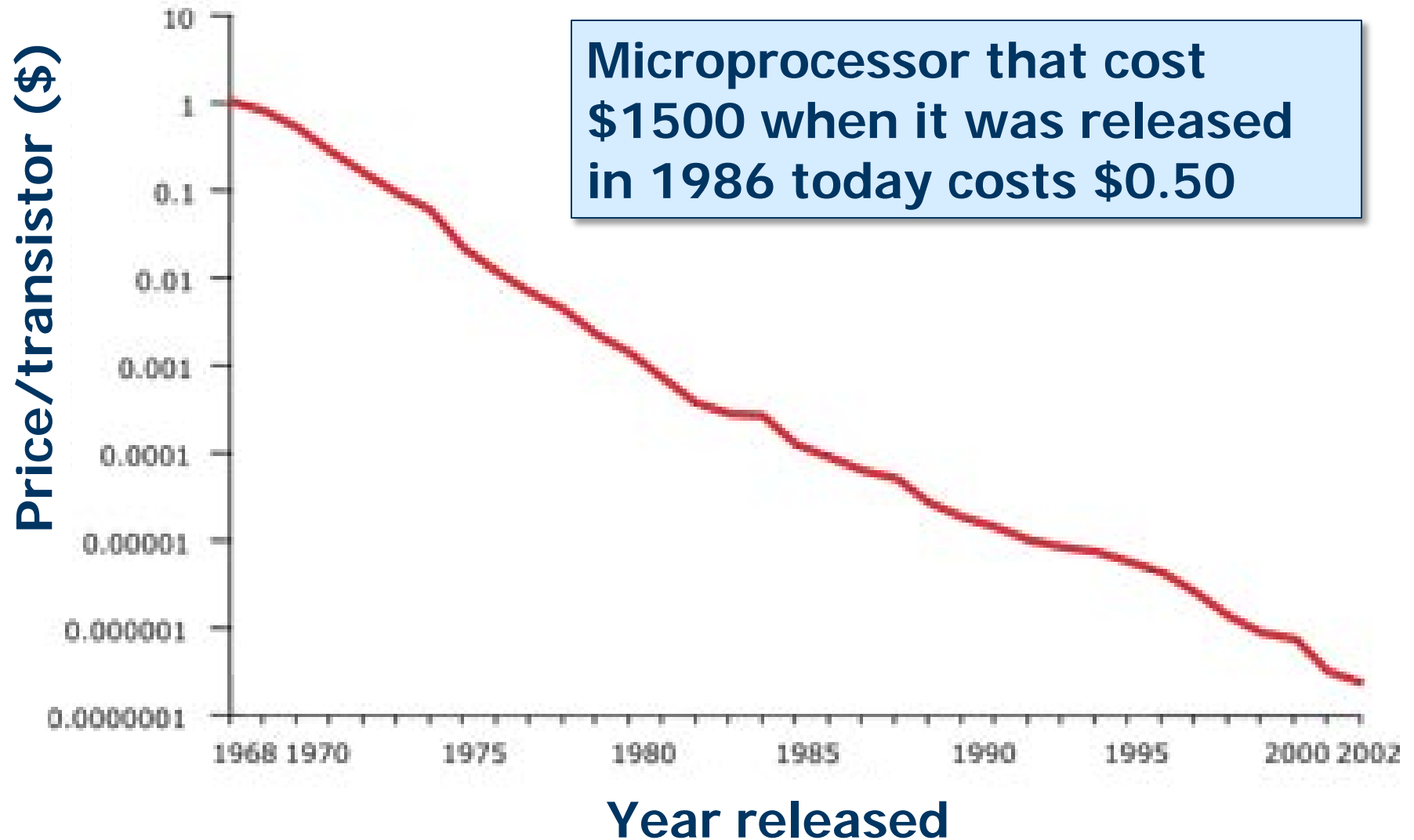
Moore's Law Predicted Nano-Featured Integrated Circuits

Microprocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law





Transistor/chip \uparrow = Price/transistor \downarrow

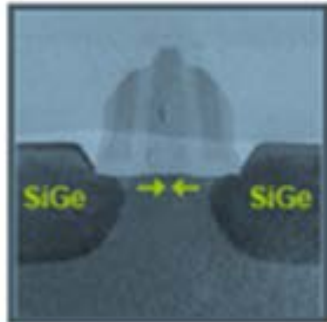




Nanotechnology + Electronics = Today's "Semiconductor" Industry

2003

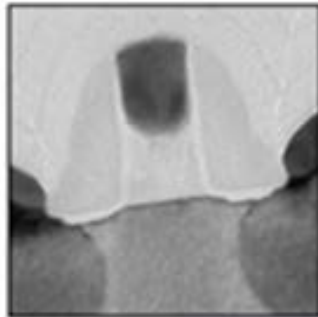
90 nm



Invented
SiGe
Strained Silicon

2005

65 nm

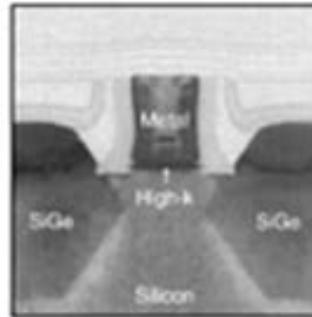


2nd Gen.
SiGe
Strained Silicon

nested PMOS

2007

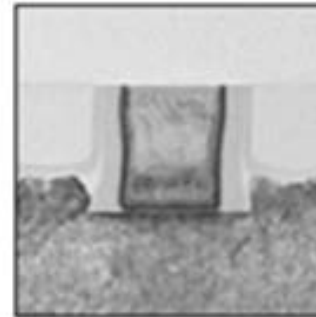
45 nm



Invented
Gate-Last
High-k
Metal Gate

2009

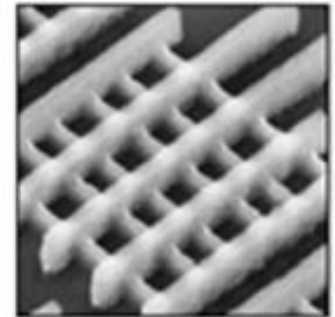
32 nm



2nd Gen.
Gate-Last
High-k
Metal Gate

2011

22 nm



First to
Implement
Tri-Gate

Strained Silicon

High-k Metal Gate

Tri-Gate

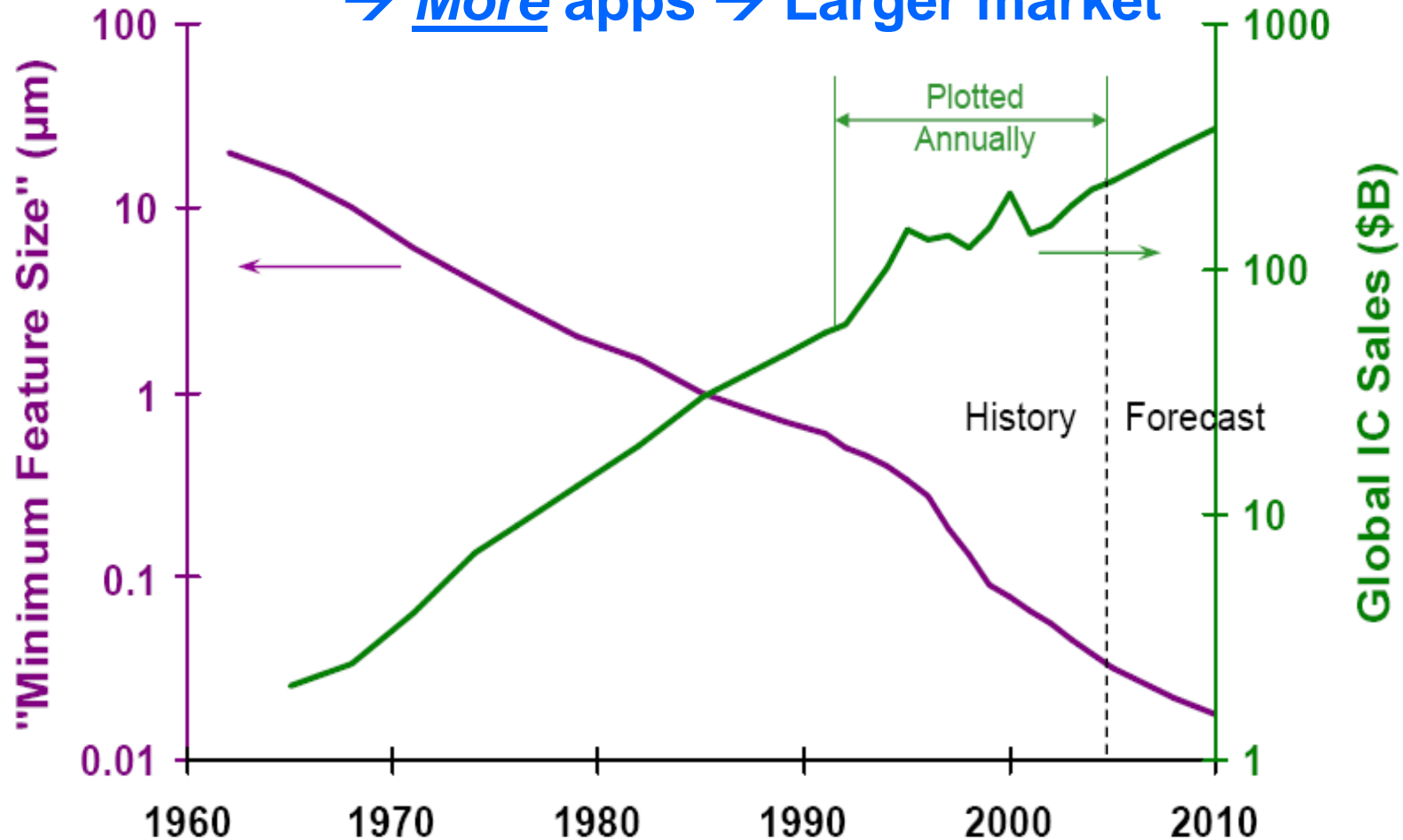




Shrinking Transistors

Scaling Drives the Industry

Smaller features → Better performance & cost/function
→ More apps → Larger market





Economic Impact of Semiconductors

- Direct
 - \$300 billion/year worldwide
 - 182,000 jobs in the U.S.
 - #1 U.S. exporting industry over past 6 years
- Indirect
 - Supports ~6 million U.S. jobs
 - Semiconductor industry represents <2% of GDP, but semiconductor-enabled ICT accounts for 25% increase in productivity (Jorgenson et al., 2007)



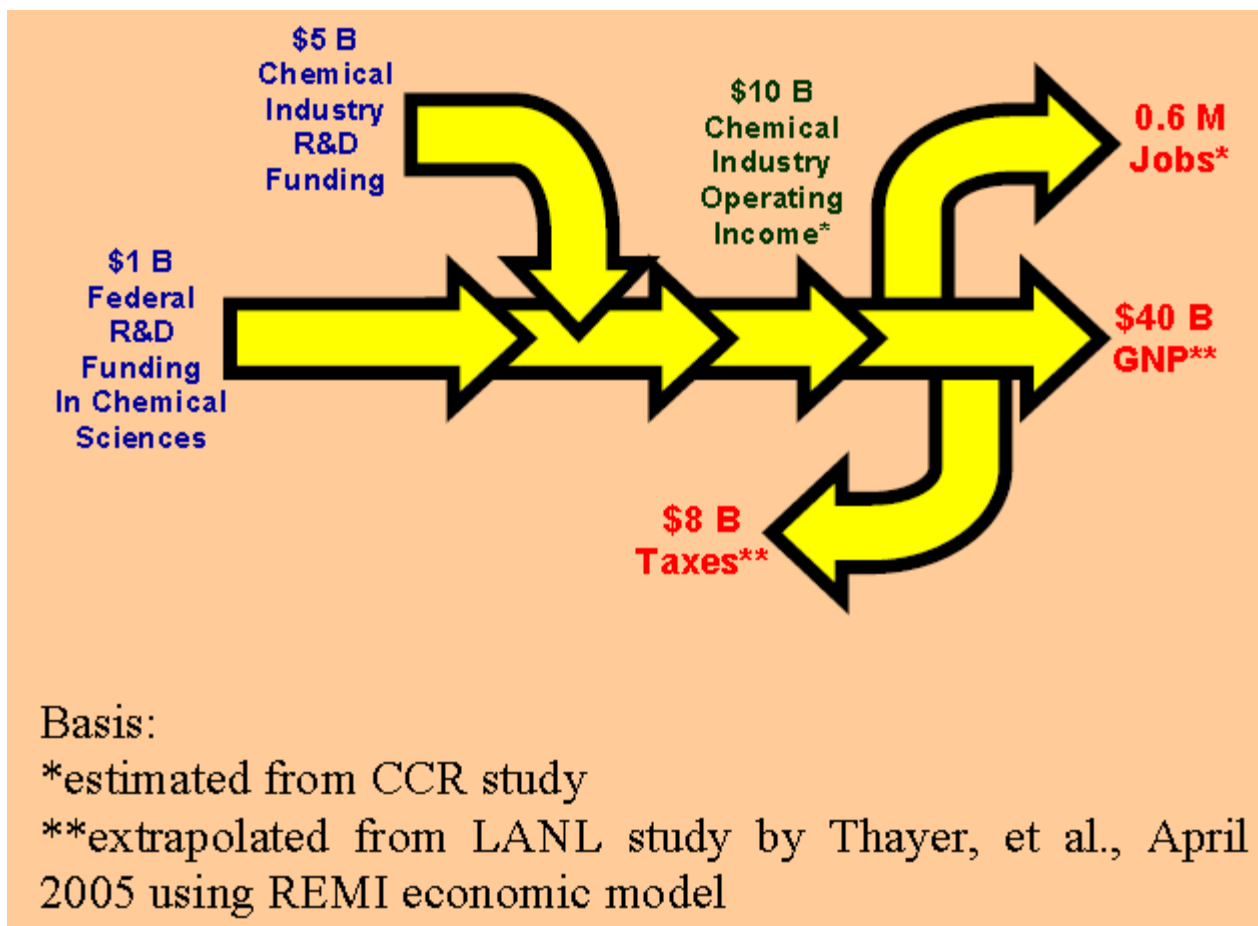
Economic Impact Measured by Growth Accounting: Semiconductors

- Difference in output vs. input is due to “innovation”
- In 1960-2007 Semiconductor industry output grew 22 times faster than the US economy as a whole
- Semiconductors are largely an intermediate input to other industries (like nano)
- Semiconductor use accounts for growth in many other industries.
 - 37% of growth in Communications (1960-2007)
 - 40% of growth in Primary Metals (1960-2007)
 - 48% of growth overall (1995-2000)
 - Increased Labor Productivity in Education Services, Federal Govt, Wholesale, etc.



Macroeconomic modeling of ROI from chemical research investment

“Measure for Measure: Chemical R&D Powers U.S. Innovation Engine”,
Council for Chemical Research, 2005





Research for Economic Benefit: The SRC Model



- Industry **consortium** established by visionary leaders in 1982 to invest in **pre-competitive university research**.
- **Objectives**
 - Explore novel, relevant technologies
 - Promote collaboration
 - Create a pool of knowledgeable faculty and a pipeline of talent
- SRC has supported more than **2000 faculty** and **9,000 students** at **200+ universities** worldwide.



Robert Noyce



Erich Bloch



Jack Kilby

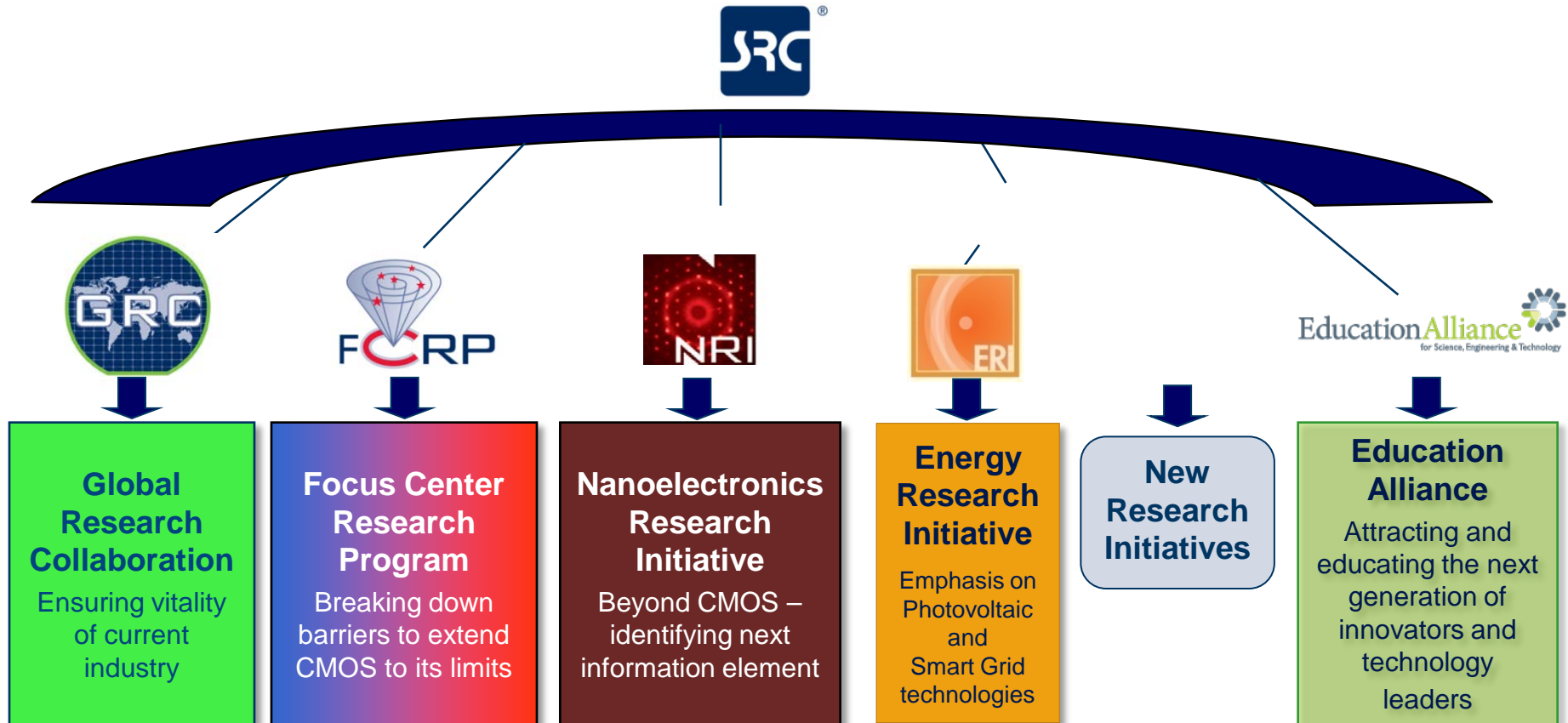


SRC's "Enhanced" Research Processes

- Develop research needs & priorities with industry
 - Builds upon the International Roadmap for Semiconductor Technology (www.itrs.org)
- Engage world-class researchers globally
 - Good faculty attract good students
- Provide industry "liaisons"
 - Provide input/feedback and sometimes access to samples, facilities, etc.
 - Mentor students
 - Transfer results to the company
- Connect people, transfer technology



Semiconductor Research Corporation: A Family of Distinct, Related Program Entities





Beyond CMOS= “Nanoelectronics”

- Nanoelectronics Research Initiative (NRI) launched in 2005
 - Industry Members: GlobalFoundries, IBM, Intel, Micron, TI



- Federal partners: NSF & NIST

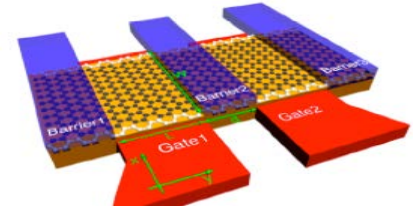
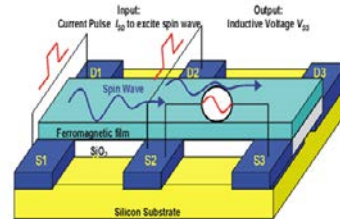


- State/local partners: California, Indiana (+South Bend), New York, Texas, and Virginia
- Mission: *Demonstrate novel computing devices capable of replacing the CMOS FET as a logic switch in the 2020 timeframe.*

NRI Primary Research Vectors

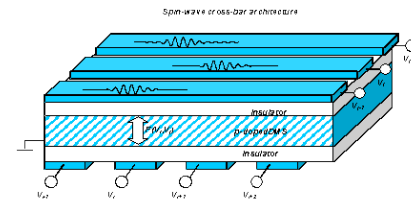
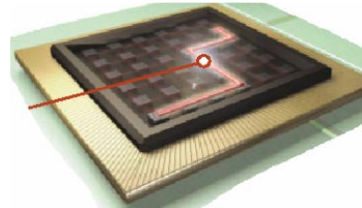
NEW DEVICE

Device with alternative state vector



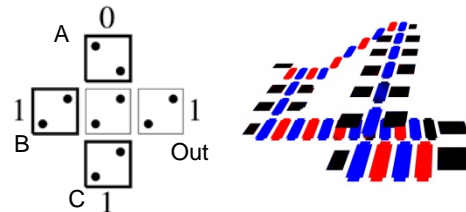
NEW WAYS TO CONNECT DEVICES

Non-charge data transfer



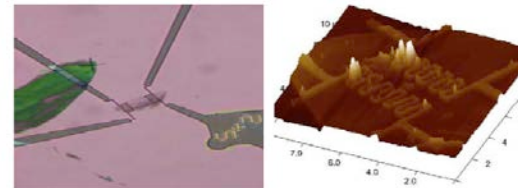
NEW METHODS FOR COMPUTATION

Non-equilibrium systems



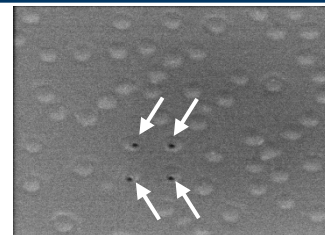
NEW METHODS TO MANAGE HEAT

Nanoscale phonon engineering



NEW METHODS OF FABRICATION

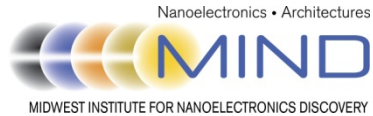
Directed self-assembly devices





NRI Funded Universities

Finding the Next Switch



★ Notre Dame
Penn State

Purdue
UT-Dallas



★ SUNY-Albany
Purdue U. Virginia
Harvard GIT
Columbia MIT



Western
Institute of
Nanoelectronics

★ UC Los Angeles
UC Berkeley
UC Irvine
UC Riverside
UC Santa Barbara



SWAN

Southwest Academy of Nanoelectronics

★ UT-Austin
UT-Dallas
U. Maryland
GIT

Rice
NCSU
Texas A&M

■ Brown
U. Alabama
Northwestern
Carnegie Mellon
MIT
Notre Dame (2)
Columbia / U. Florida
U. of Minnesota
Cornell / Princeton
Drexel University / UI-UC / U. Penn

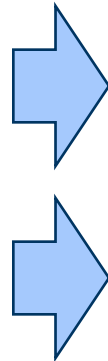


Over 40 Universities in 19 States

■ Columbia
Illinois-UC
Stanford
Nebraska-Lincoln
Penn State
Princeton / UT-Austin
UC-Santa Barbara
UC-Riverside / Georgia
Virginia Commonwealth / UC-R / Michigan / U. Virginia
UC-Riverside / UC-I / UC-SD / Rochester / SUNY-Buffalo
U. Pittsburgh / U. Wisconsin-Madison / Northwestern

SRC Research Programs*

- ✓ Over \$1.6B invested
- ✓ 3,225 contracts
- ✓ 9,195 students
- ✓ 2,025 faculty members
- ✓ 261 universities



Deliverables*

- ✓ 43,070 technical documents
 - 377 patents granted
 - 908 patent applications
 - 677 software tools
- ✓ 2,944 research tasks/themes
- ✓ 9,195 students



Assessing Impact of SRC: Direct Outputs

- Technical documents
 - Publications
 - Presentations (conferences, reviews, etc.)
 - Reports
- Patents
- Students graduated/hired
- Startup companies



IEEE Journals: Citation Statistics

| | Totals (through 2010) | | | Average per year | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------|
| IEEE Journal | Papers | Citations | 100+ | Papers | Citations | 100+ | % of 100+ | Avg. cit/pub |
| Transactions | 16,807 | 245,899 | 304 | 357.60 | 5,232 | 6.47 | 1.8% | 14.6 |
| Proceedings of the IEEE | 19,949 | 279,959 | 548 | 231.97 | 3,255 | 6.37 | 2.7% | 14.0 |
| Electron Device Letters | 6,433 | 103,644 | 111 | 207.52 | 3,343 | 3.58 | 1.7% | 16.1 |
| Journal of Solid State Circuits | 8,813 | 158,184 | 218 | 195.84 | 3,515 | 4.84 | 2.5% | 17.9 |
| Circuits and Devices Magazine | 615 | 1,522 | 2 | 61.50 | 152 | 0.20 | 0.3% | 2.5 |
| Trans. on CAD of Integrated Circuits and Systems | 3,952 | 51,897 | 52 | 146.37 | 1,922 | 1.93 | 1.3% | 13.1 |
| Transactions on Computers | 7,324 | 124,501 | 184 | 166.45 | 2,830 | 4.18 | 2.5% | 17.0 |
| Transactions on Nanotechnology | 820 | 9,076 | 8 | 91.11 | 1,008 | 0.89 | 1.0% | 11.1 |
| Transactions on Reliability | 4,165 | 31,444 | 20 | 88.62 | 669 | 0.43 | 0.5% | 7.6 |
| Averages | 7,653 | 111,792 | 161 | 171.89 | 2,436.35 | 3.21 | 1.60% | 12.7 |



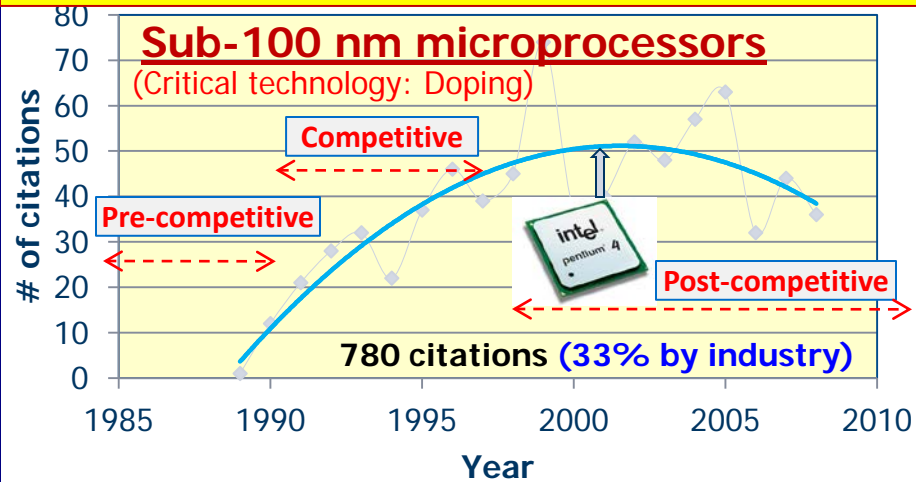
Technology Transfer Indicator: Citations by Industry

| Est. Res. Start | Research/Influential Article | Total Cit. (% by Ind.) | Commercial Application | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|------|---|
| | | | Technology | Year | Company |
| 1984 | "BSIM - Berkeley Short-Channel IGFET Model for MOS-Transistors", Sheu et al., <i>IEEE J. S-State Cir</i> 22 (1987) 558 | 200 (28%) | Compact Modeling Tools; Formal Verification Tools; Logic Synthesis Tools; Simulation Tools | 1992 | Synopsis; Cadence |
| 1983 | "Graph-based algorithms for Boolean function manipulation", Bryant, <i>IEEE Trans on Comput.</i> 35 (1986) 677 | 1754 (18%) | | | |
| 1987 | "Asymptotic wave-form evaluation for timing analysis", Pillage and Rohrer, <i>IEEE Trans Computer-Aided Design</i> 9 (1990) 352 | 762 (27%) | | | |
| 1990 | "Threshold voltage model for deep-submicrometer MOSFET's", Liu, Hu et al., <i>IEEE Trans Electron Dev</i> 40 (1993) 86 | 209 (35%) | | | |
| 1986 | "Point-Defects and Dopant Diffusion in Silicon", Fahey and Plummer <i>Rev Mod Phys</i> 61 (1989) 289 | 847 (31%) | Sub-100 nm MPU and Flash | 2001 | Intel; AMD; GF; Freescale; TI; NORTEL; IBM; Digital Equip. Corp |
| 1994 | "Making silicon nitride film a viable gate dielectric", Ma, <i>IEEE Trans on Electron Dev</i> 45 (1998) 680 | 220 (25%) | | | |

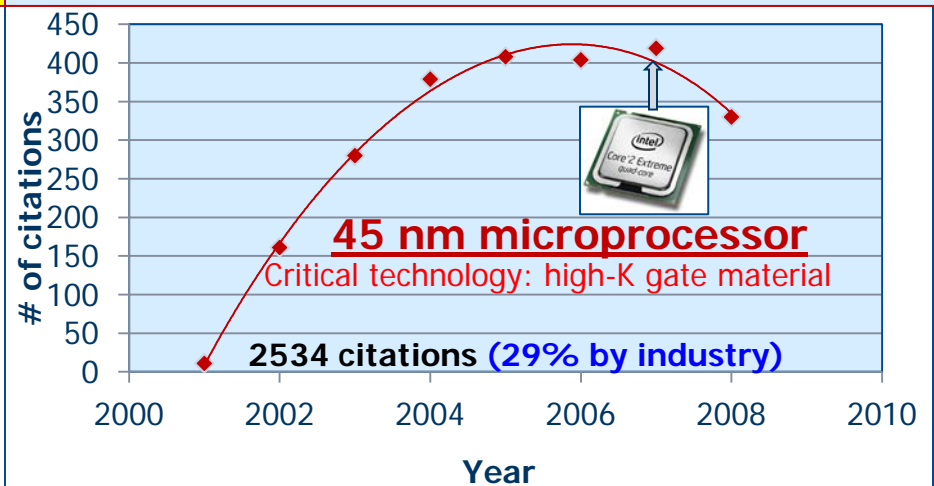


Citation trajectories peak about time of product introduction

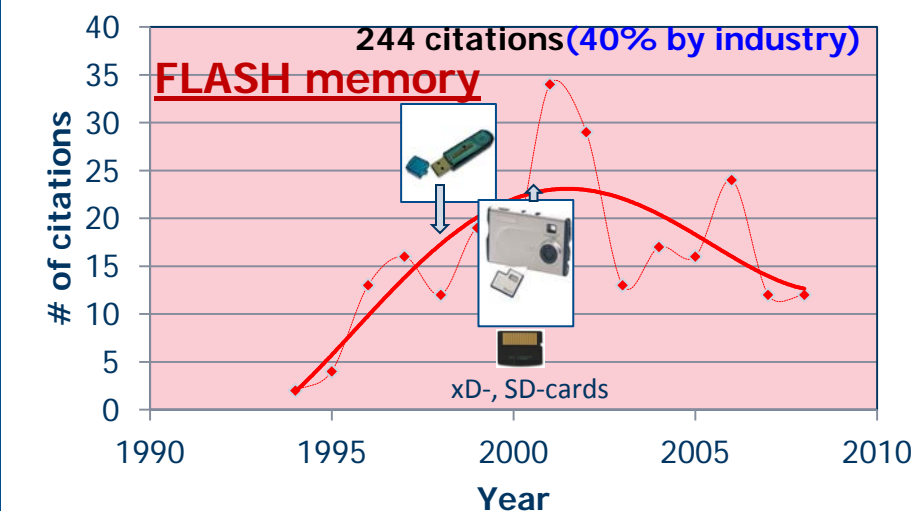
"Point Defects and Dopant Diffusion in Silicon",
by Plummer et al. (1989)



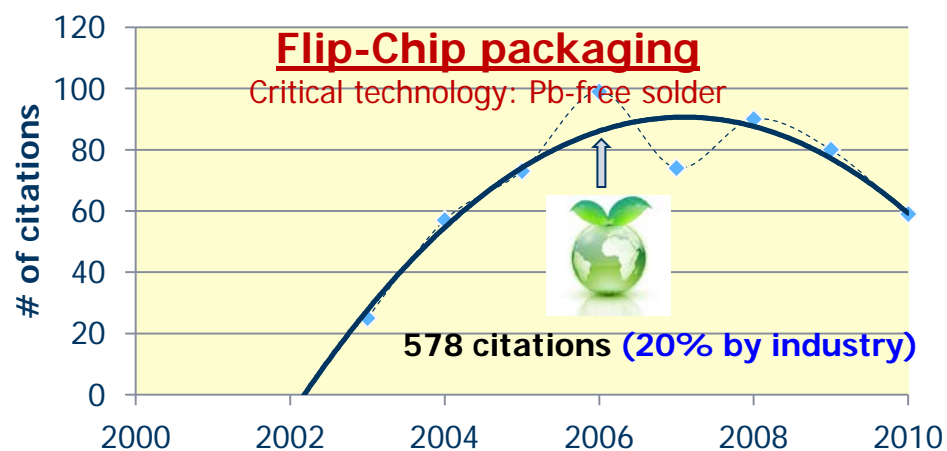
"High-k gate dielectrics: current status and materials properties considerations" by Wilk, Wallace and Anthony (2001)



"Hole injection SiO₂ breakdown model for very low voltage lifetime extrapolation", by Schuegraf and Hu (1994)



"Six cases of reliability study of Pb-free solder joints in electronic packaging technology", by Zeng and Tu (2002)

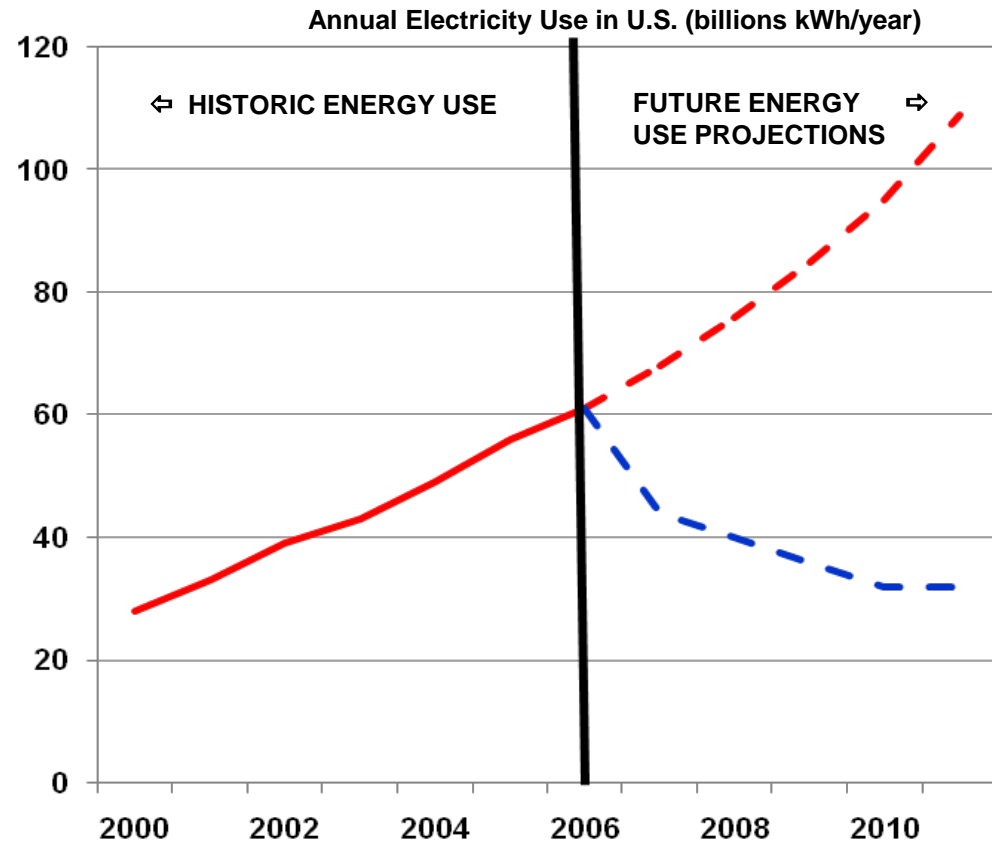


Semiconductors Enable IT Energy Efficiency

Server and Data Center Energy Savings

- ❖ **U.S. energy consumption by servers and data centers could nearly double again in five years.**
- ❖ **Through energy-smart technologies, it could be halved!**

Aggressive Actions on Servers and Data Centers Can Have Dramatic Results



US Environmental Protection Agency, "Report to Congress on Server and Data Center Energy Efficiency Public Law 109-431", August 2, 2007

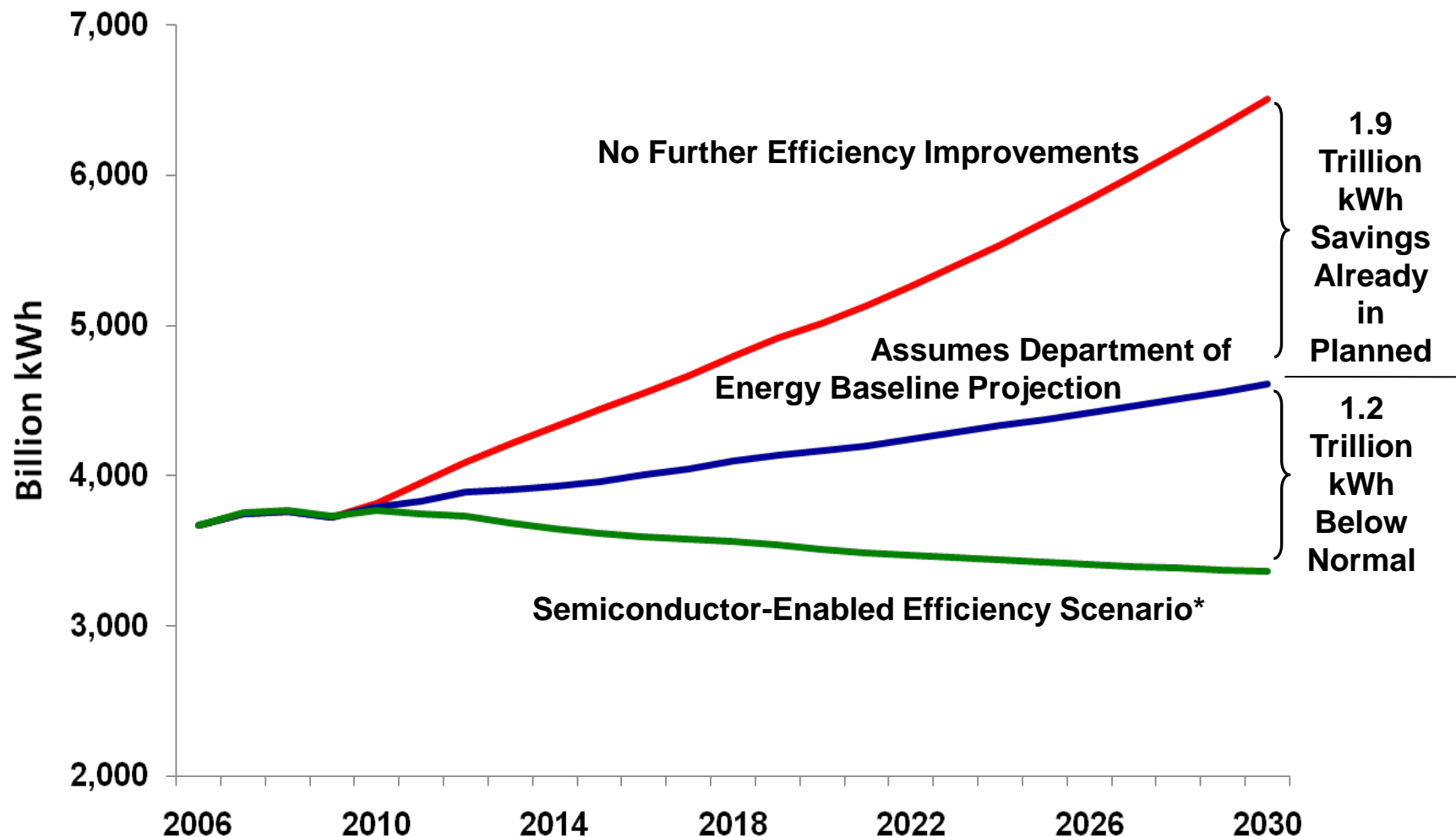


SIA

SEMICONDUCTOR
INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION

Semiconductors Enable Broad Energy Efficiency

Save 1.2 Trillion kWh, Reduce CO2 emissions by 733 MMT in 2030



*Note: Accelerated investments in semiconductor-related technologies stimulated by smart policies.
Source: American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, "Semiconductor Technologies: The Potential to Revolutionize U.S. Energy Productivity," (2009).



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ASSOCIATION



National Academies Review of NNI Statement of Task

- Examine the role of the NNI in maximizing opportunities to transfer selected technologies to the private sector, provide an assessment of how well the NNI is carrying out this role, and suggest new mechanisms to foster transfer of technologies and improvements to NNI operations in this area where warranted;
- Assess the suitability of current procedures and criteria for determining progress towards NNI goals, suggest definitions of success and associated metrics, and provide advice on those organizations (government or non-government) that could perform evaluations of progress;
- Review NNI's management and coordination of nanotechnology research across both civilian and military federal agencies.



Metrics of economic impact of nanotechnology

- Nano research patents and publications (resulting from govt funding) highly cited by industry
- # of jobs (tracked via online job sites)
- “nano producer” growth
- “nano user” growth

- Why? How? When?