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Gerhard Klimeck,
Mark Lundstrom, Michael McLennan, and George Adams
Network for Computational Nanotechnology
Purdue University

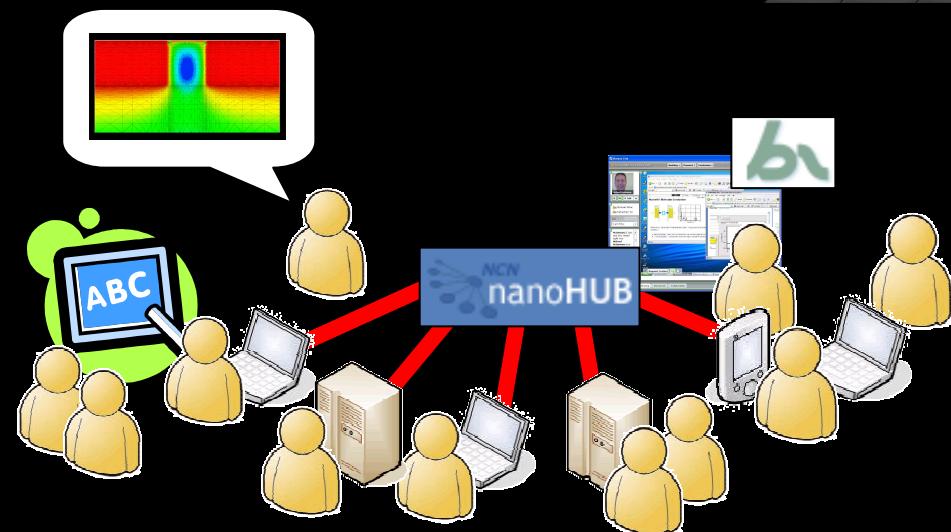
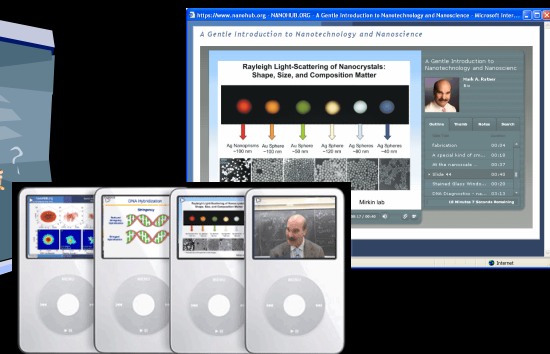
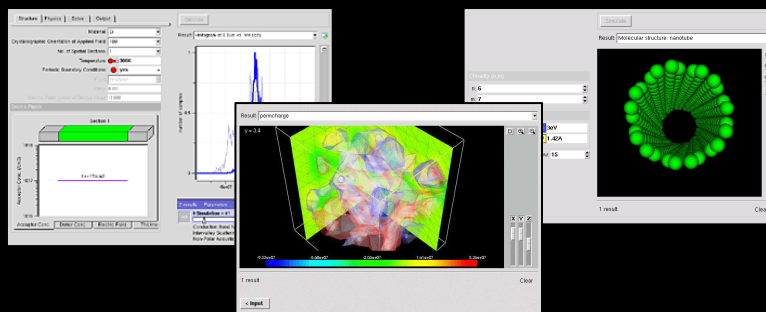
September 24, 2008

IEEE Symposium on Massive Storage Systems and Technologies (MSST)

nanoHUB.org

Online simulation...

...and more!



What is it?
[Live Demo>>](#)
[PPT Demo>>](#)
[Short Video>>](#)

Impact ?
Scalability ?
Future ?

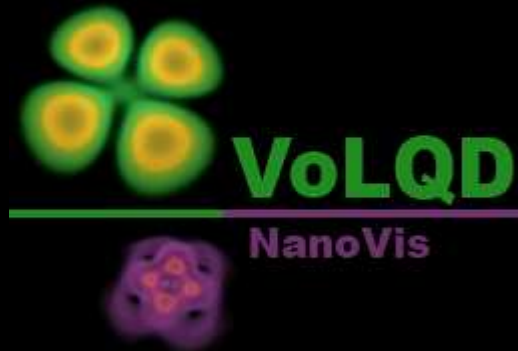
Free Account

(just confirm your email address)



Interactive Visualization

integrated seamlessly



nanoVIS rendering server
Developed by
Wei Qiao, Insoo Woo, David S. Ebert
PURPL Lab, Purdue University

Worldwide Community

7.2 million hits last month

>75,000 unique users last 12 months

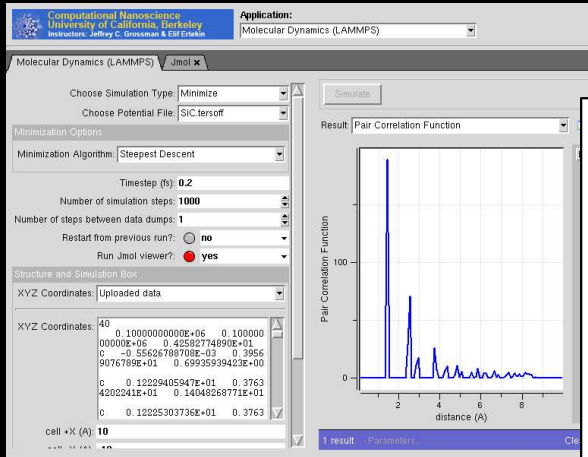
Users at all US Top 50 Engineering Schools

14% of all US .edu domains

Users from 172 countries



UC Berkeley Usage



Radial Distribution Function

Once the radial distribution function is known, a whole bunch of thermodynamic functions can be readily computed. For example:

$$\langle U \rangle = \frac{N^2}{V} \int dr v(r) g(r)$$

Potential energy

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \rho - \frac{\rho^2}{6kT} \int r \frac{dv}{dr} g(r) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

Pressure

$$-\frac{\mu}{kT} = \log \rho \Lambda^3 + \frac{\rho}{kT} \int dk \int v(r) g(r, k) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

Chemical potential

$$kT \rho \alpha = 1 + \rho \int (g(r) - 1) dr$$

Compressibility

Jeffrey C. Grossman & Eli Erman, NSE C242 & Phys C203, Spring 2006, U.C. Berkeley

Computational Nanoscience

Spring 2006
Phys C203 & NSE C242

Home
Syllabus
Lectures
Homework
Code
Discussion Forum

Homework Assignment #3 - Due February 26

Molecular Dynamics Simulation of Carbon Nanotubes

In this exercise, you will perform molecular dynamics simulations to calculate various properties of carbon nanotubes using LAMMPS and Tersoff potentials.

Please use our [class nanoHUB](#) tool with the LAMMPS code for this work.

Setup

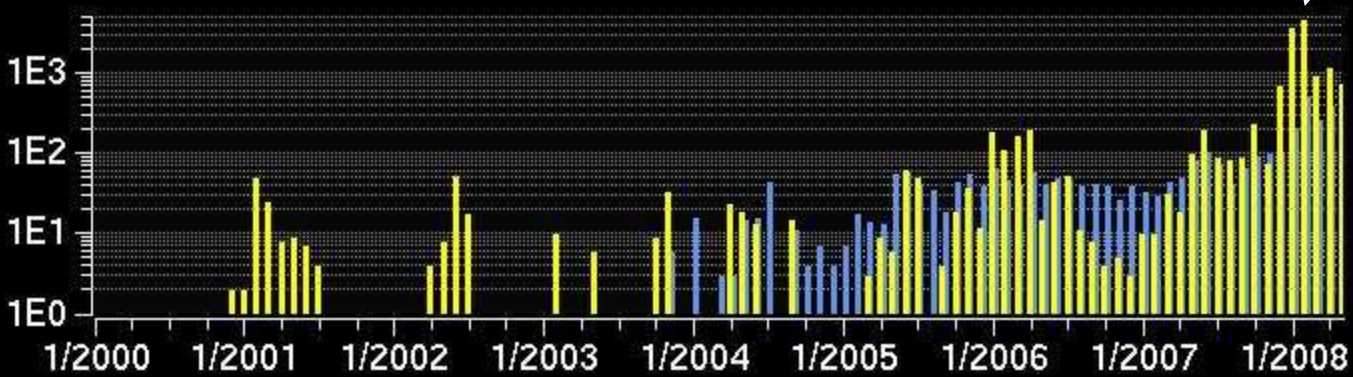
Use a timestep of 0.2 fs for most of your work. You can generate coordinates for a carbon nanotube from many different sources. One example is the website "Tubofactory Online". Be sure you get the correct cell size in the z-dimension. If you use the tubogen website, it will correspond to the "Tubule Height" multiplied by the number of replication coats.

Some things to do:

- Start with this [table](#), and mix it to its energy minimum. What are 3 different ways in which you could compare the frequency of the mode breaking mode? Now compute that frequency using 2 of these 3 methods and compare the results. You may find this [coordinate](#) file useful. It's the same file but the coordinates are stretched in the direction of the breaking mode. For both coordinate files the cell dimensions are listed in the subject line.
- Use the coordinates for a C60 fullerene molecule provided by our tool. Optimize the

Page 4 of 7

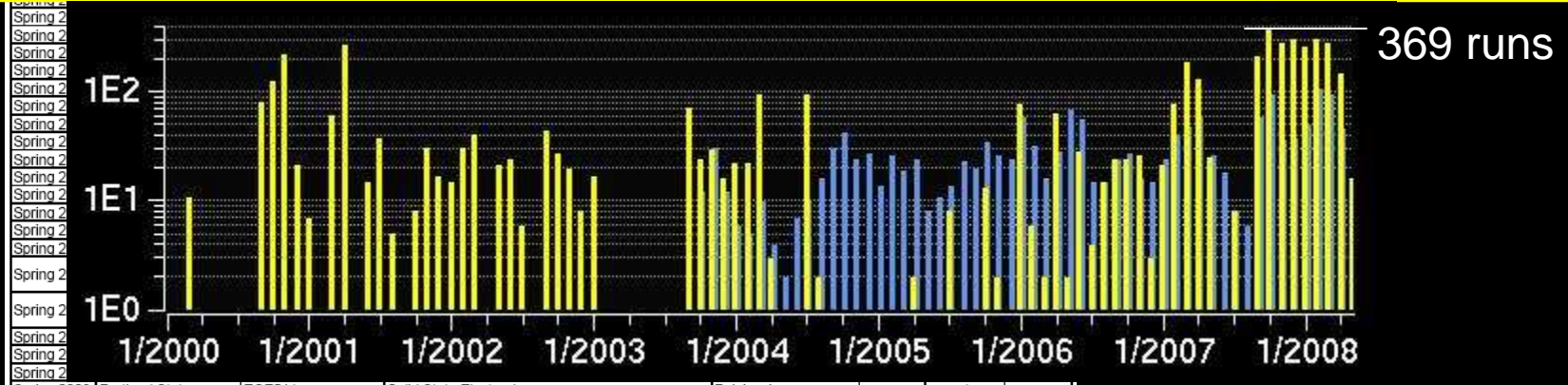
4,587 runs!



■ Simulation Runs ■ Web Visits

44 classes at 18 institutions

Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EEE/CSE 101	Introductory Engineering Design	Vasileska
Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EEE352	Properties of Electronic Materials	Ferry
Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EE533	Semiconductor Transport	Vasileska



Spring 2008	Portland State	ECE511	Solid State Electronics	Pejcinovic		1	
Spring 2008	Portland State	ECE516	IC Technologies	Natter		1	
Spring 2008	Purdue	ECE305	Semiconductor Devices	Melloch	1		
Spring 2008	Purdue	ECE305	Semiconductor Devices	Woodall	1		
Spring 2008	Purdue	ECE606	Solid State Devices	Alam		1	
Spring 2008	Purdue	MSE382	Mechanical Response of Materials	Strachan	1		
Spring 2008	South. Ill/Carbondale	ECE593	Advanced Topics in ECE	Ahmed		1	
Spring 2008	UC Berkeley	PHYC203/NSEC242	Computational Nanoscience	Grossman/Ertekin	1		

Spring 2008	UC Berkeley	PHYC203/NSEC242	Computational Nanoscience	Grossman/Ertekin
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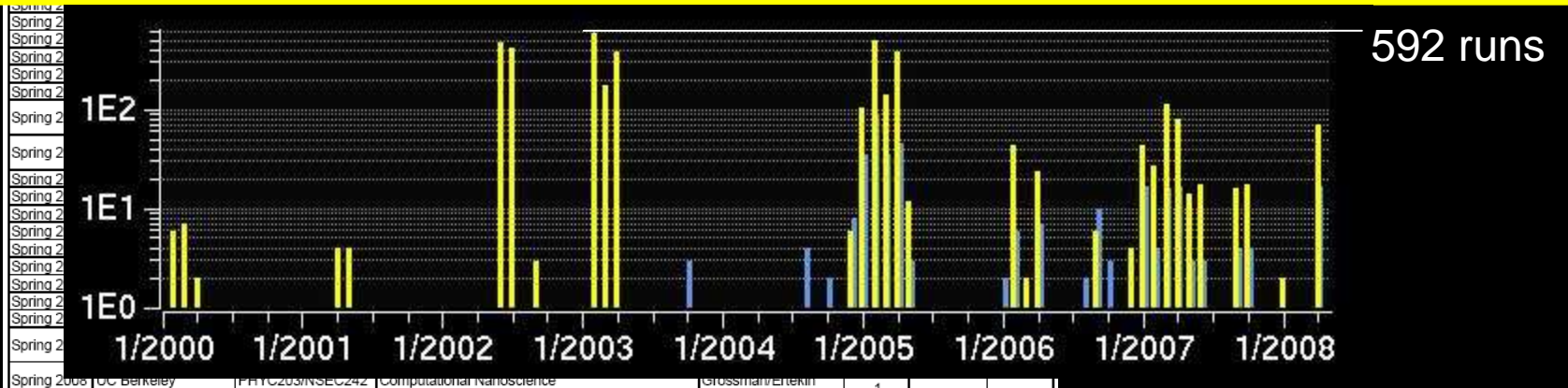
Table 1.4 in annual report

44 classes at 18 institutions

Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EEE/CSE 101	Introductory Engineering Design	Vasileska
Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EEE352	Properties of Electronic Materials	Ferry
Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EE533	Semiconductor Transport	Vasileska

Spring 2008	Arizona St.	EE533	Semiconductor Transport	Vasileska	1	1
Spring 2008	Ball State	PHY466	Condensed Matter Physics	Cosby	1	1
Spring 2008	Cornell	M&AE 656/6560	Nanoscale Energy Transport and Conversion			1

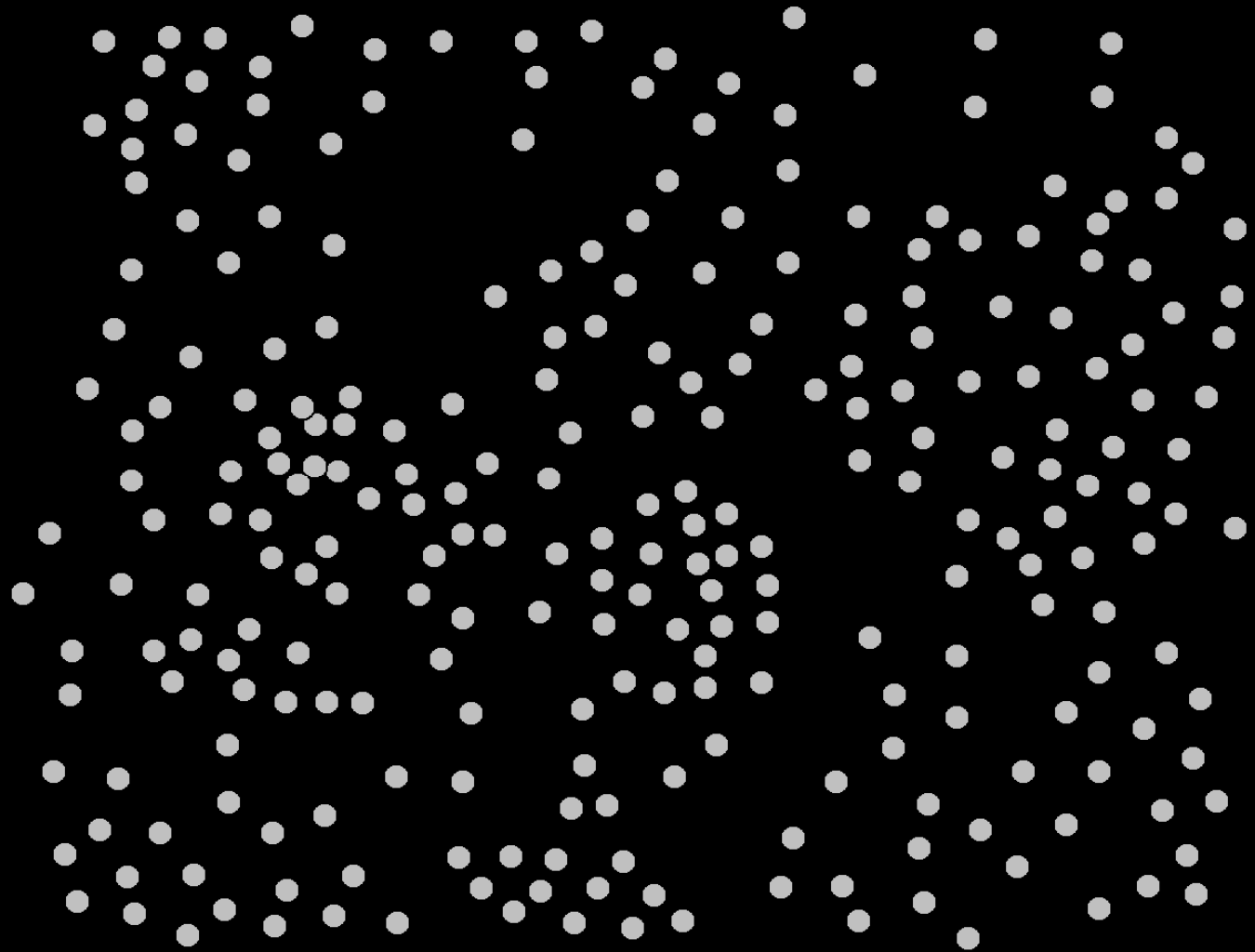
Spring 2008	Ball State	PHY466	Condensed Matter Physics	Cosby
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Spring 2008	UC Berkeley	PHYC203/NSEC242	Computational Nanoscience	Grossman/Ertekin
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Table 1.4 in annual report

265 Citations

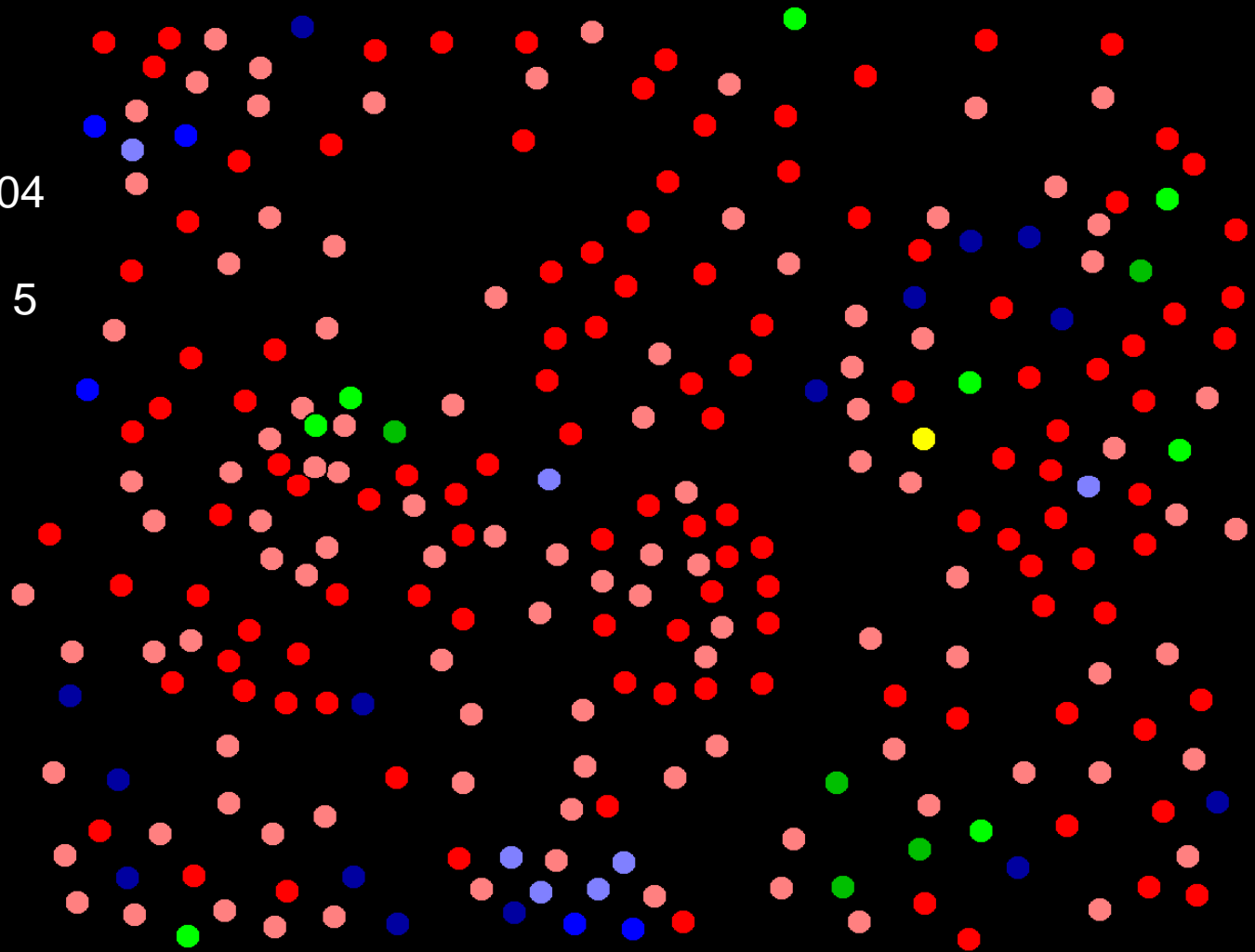


265 Citations

Published Where?

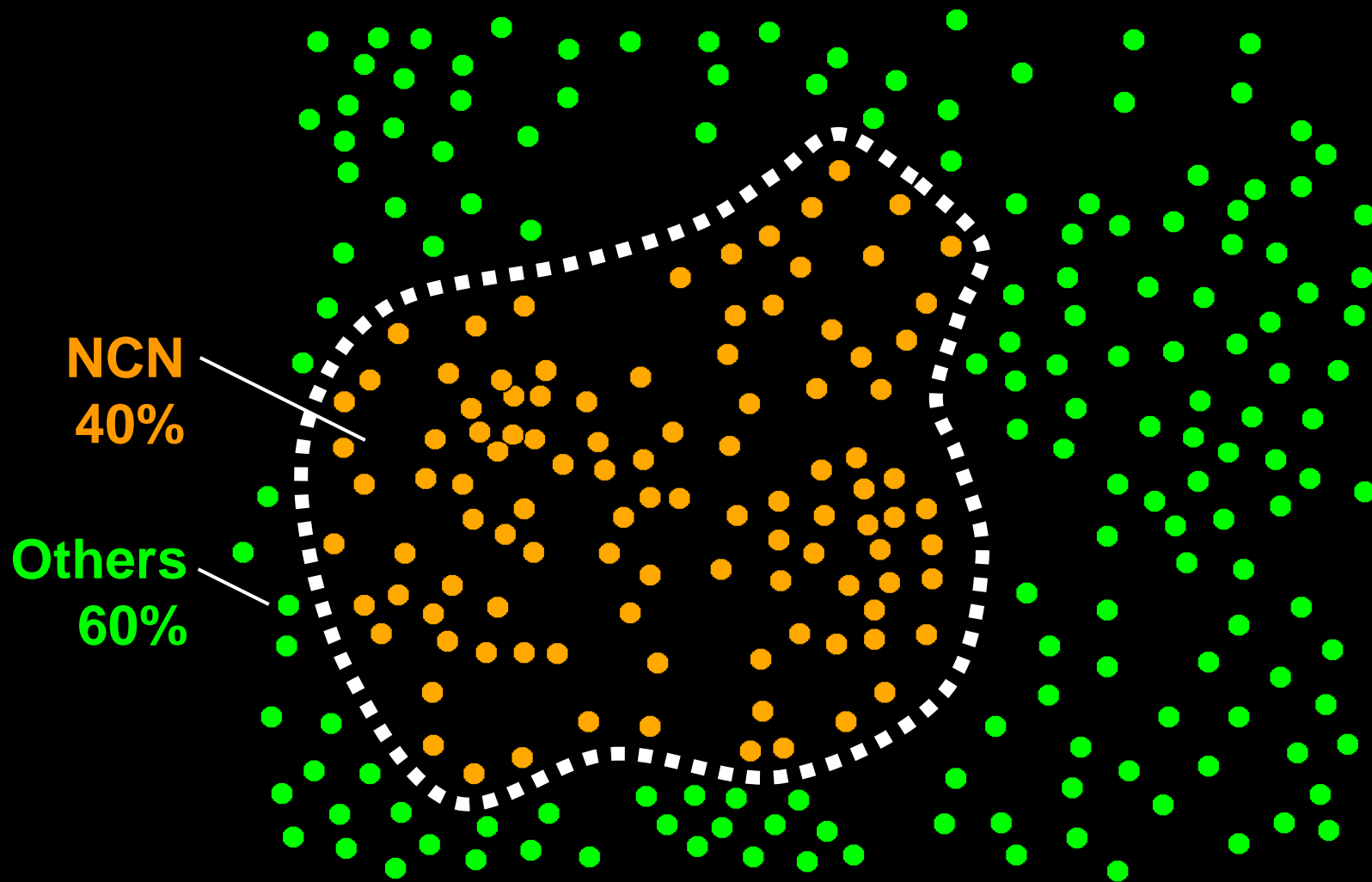
● Journals 119
● Proceedings 104
● Ph.D. thesis 8
● Masters thesis 5
● Books 1
89%

● Conferences 8
● Magazines 5
● TechReps 15
11%



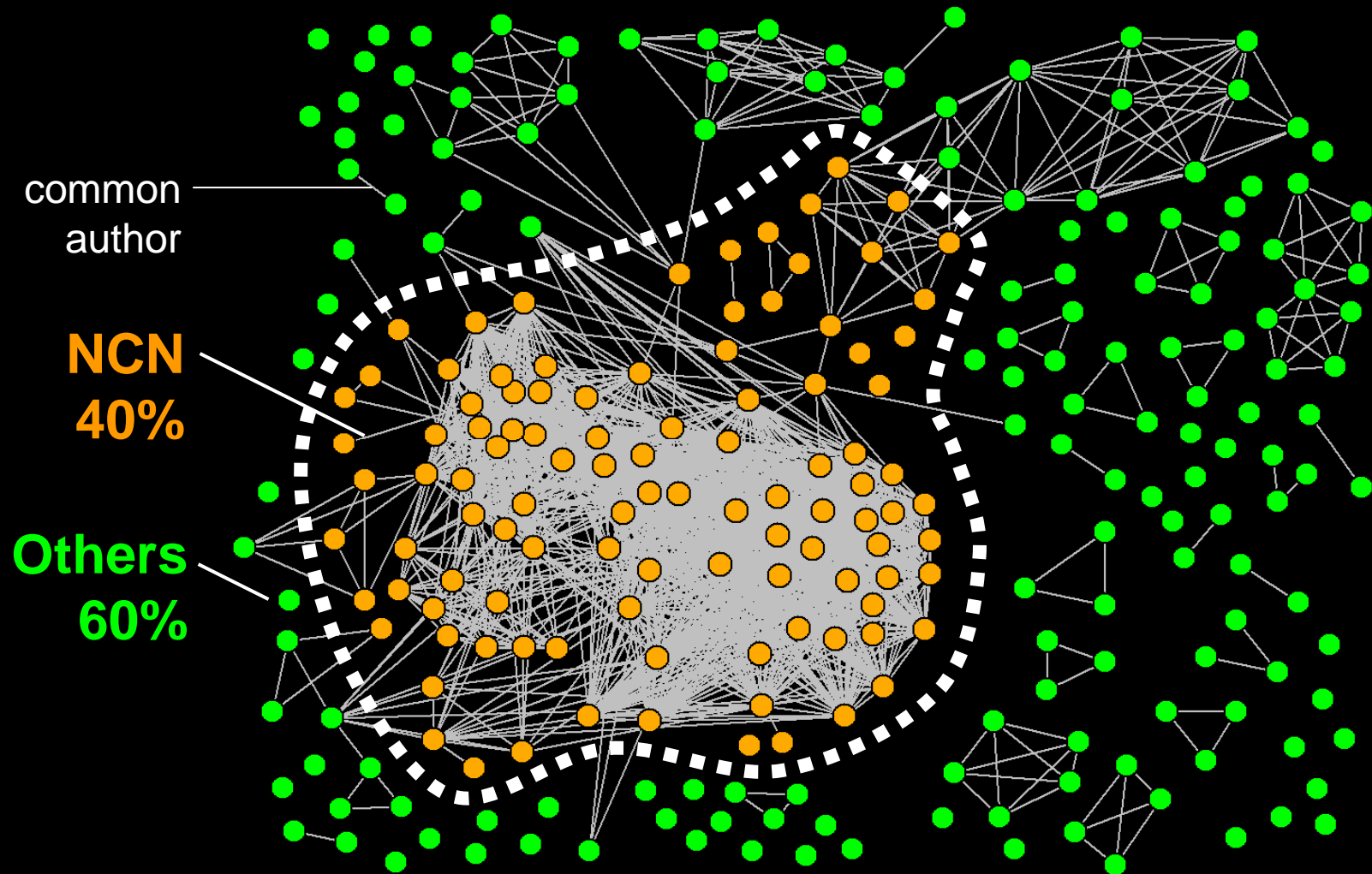
265 Citations

Who?



265 Citations

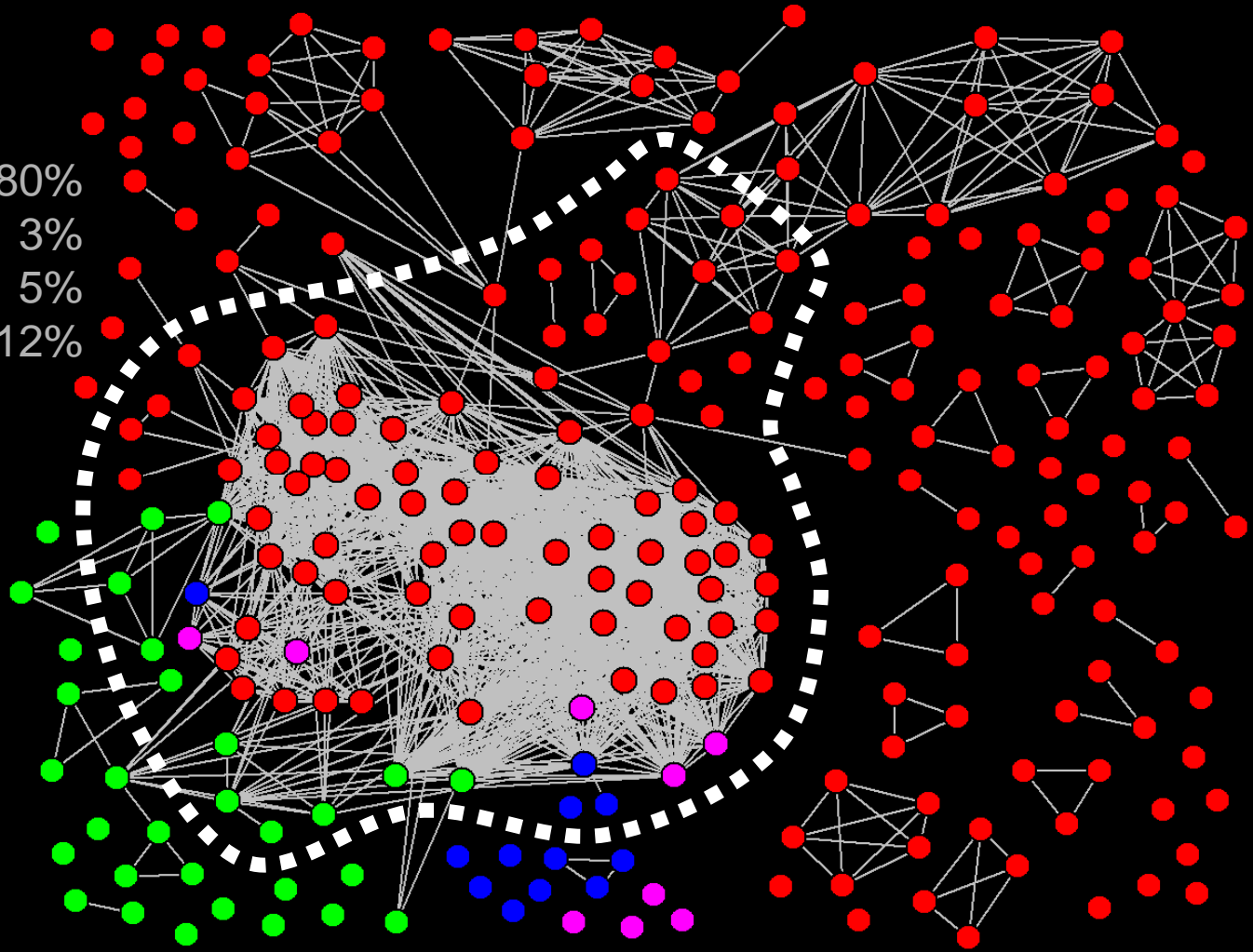
Who? With Whom?



265 Citations

Cited for what?

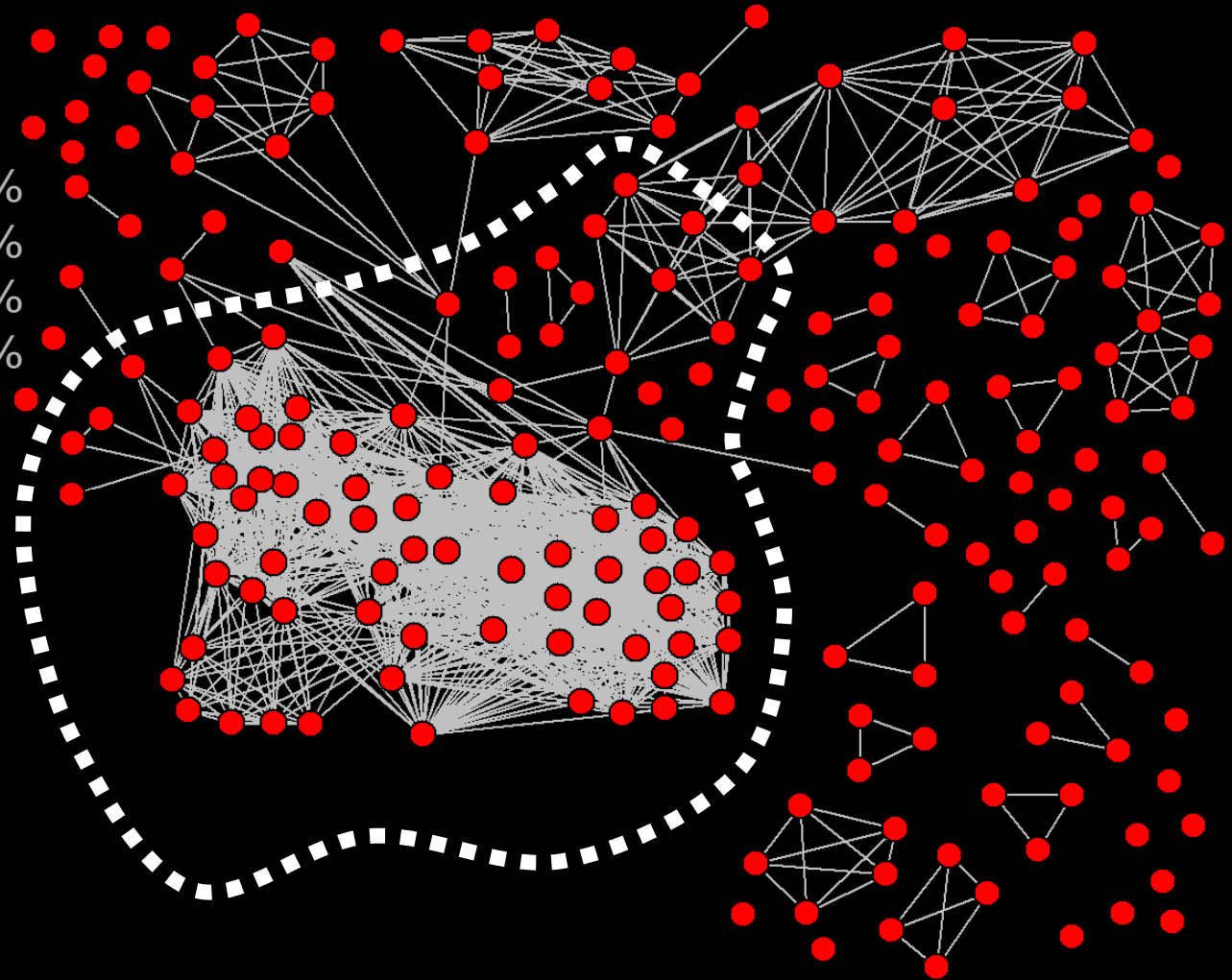
● Research	213	80%
● Res/Edu	9	3%
● Education	12	5%
● Cyberinfr	31	12%



Focus on Research

213 Citations

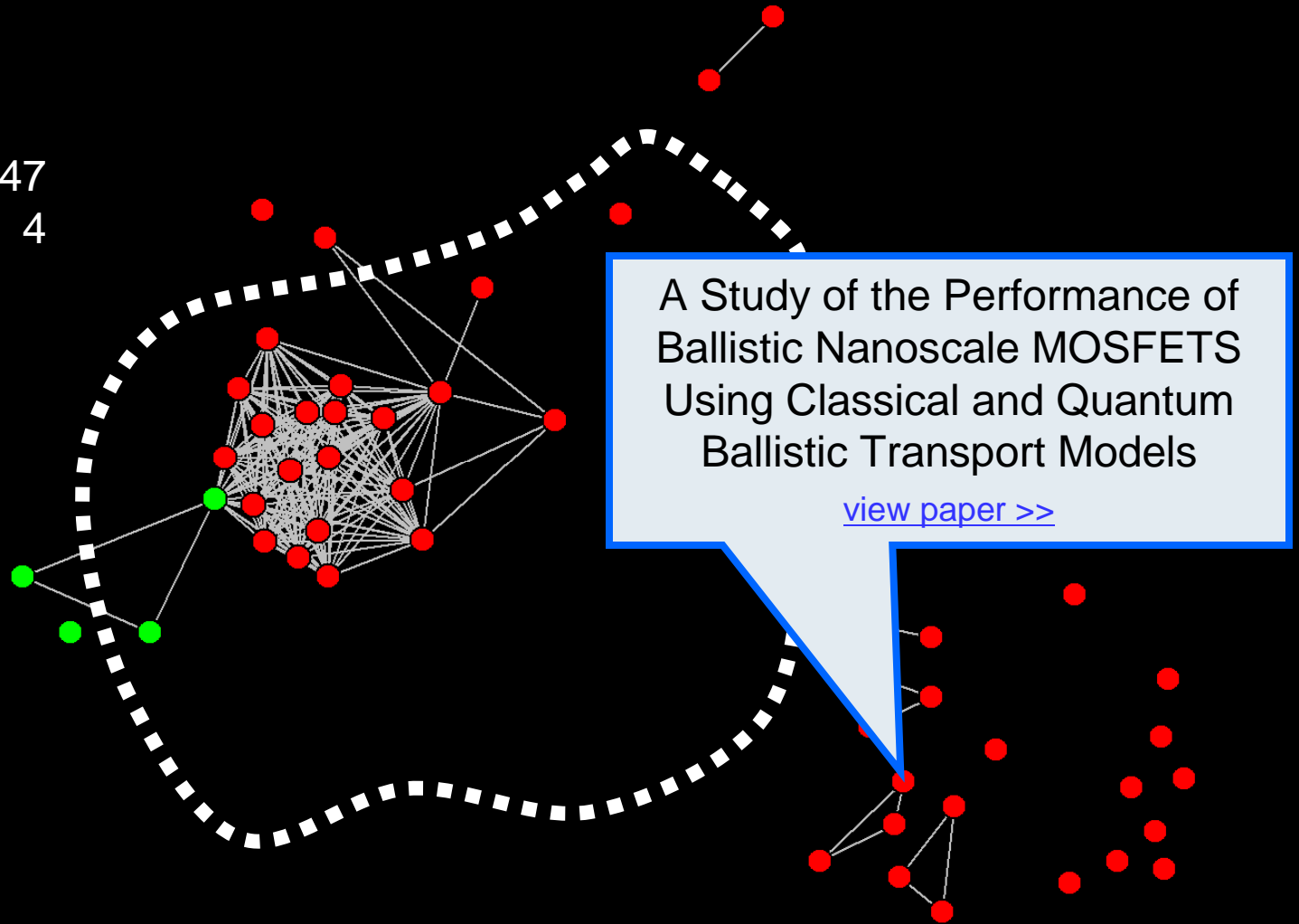
● Research	213	80%
● Res/Edu	9	3%
● Education	12	5%
● Cyberinfr	31	12%



Focus on nanoMOS

51 Citations

● Research 47
● Cyberinfr 4



A Study of the Performance of Ballistic Nanoscale MOSFETS Using Classical and Quantum Ballistic Transport Models

[8] A. Rahman, J. Guo, S. Datta and M. Lundstrom, "Theory of ballistic nanotransistors," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, and IEEE Trans. Nanotechnology, joint special issue on Nanoelectronics, vol 50, pp. 1853-1864, 2003.

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[9] Z. Ren, R. Venugopal, S. Goasguen, S. Datta, and M. Lundstrom, "nanoMOS 2.5: A two-dimensional simulator for quantum transport in double-gate MOSFETs," IEEE Trans. Electron Devices, vol. 50, pp. 1914-1925, Sept. 2003.

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[10] Nanotechnology Simulation Hub (2003). [online]. Available: <http://www.nanohub.purdue.edu>

[11] S. Datta, Electronic Transport in Mesoscopic Systems. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1997.

[12] S. Datta, Quantum Transport: Atom to Transistor. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2005.

[13] S. Datta, "Nanoscale device modeling: The Green's function method," Superlatt. Microstruct., vol. 28, p. 253, 2000.

[14] J. Wang, and M. Lundstrom, "Does source-to-drain tunneling limit the ultimate scaling of MOSFETs," in IEDM Tech. Dig., Dec. 2002, p. 707.

A Study of the Performance of Ballistic Nanoscale MOSFETS Using Classical and Quantum Ballistic Transport Models

[8] A. Rahman, J. Guo, S. Datta and M. Lundstrom, "Theory of ballistic

For all the results presented in this paper, an ultra thin-body (UTB), mid-gap, symmetric DG (MGDG) device is simulated with a set of default parameter values. The channel is intrinsic (undoped); the n-type source and drain regions are doped at $1.0 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and are assumed to be abrupt. No gate-to-source or gate-to-drain overlap is assumed. The default top and bottom oxide thickness is 1.5 nm and the silicon body thickness is 1.5 nm. The channel length is 10nm unless otherwise noted. The work function is set to 4.25eV for the top and bottom gates. The power supply is fixed at 0.6V for all drain current vs. gate voltage simulations.

[14] J. Wang, and M. Lundstrom, "Does source-to-drain tunneling limit the ultimate scaling of MOSFETs," in IEDM Tech. Dig., Dec. 2002, p. 707.

nanoMOS: Transport Model / Bias

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

Load example: A Well-Tempered Double-Gate MOSFET

Transport

Bias

Transport Model: quantum ballistic transport

Low Field Mobility (cm/s): 300

Caughey-Thomas Parameter: 2

Electron Saturation Velocity (cm/s): 1e+07

Plot Local Density of States: yes

Device Description >

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

Load example: A Well-Tempered Double-Gate MOSFET

Transport

Bias

Top Gate Voltage (V): 0.6

Bottom Gate Voltage (V): 0.6

Source Contact Voltage (V): 0

Drain Contact Voltage (V): 0

Gate Voltage Step Size (V): 0

Drain Voltage Step Size (V): 0.1

Number of Gate Voltage Steps: 0

Number of Drain Voltage Steps: 7

Drain Start Voltage: 0

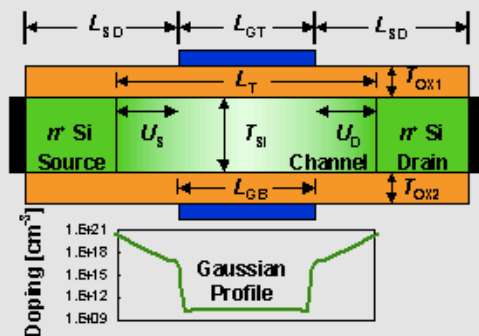
Device Description >

nanoMOS: Device / Materials Specs

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

Device Material



Ambient Temperature:

Source/Drain Doping Concentration (/cm³):

Body Doping Concentration (/cm³):

Top Gate Length (nm):

Bottom Gate Length (nm):

Source/Drain Length (nm):

Source Extension Length (nm):

Drain Extension Length (nm):

Source Gaussian Doping Profile Slope (dec/nm):

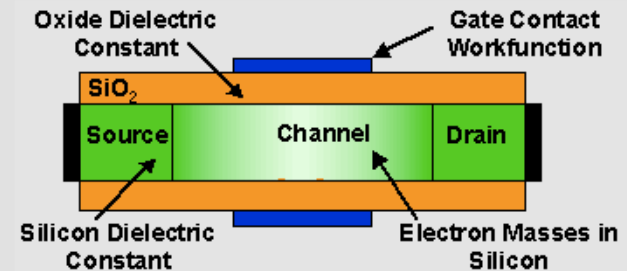
Drain Gaussian Doping Profile Slope (dec/nm):

Silicon Film Thickness (nm):

Top Insulator Thickness (nm):

Bottom Insulator Thickness (nm):

Device Material



Top Gate Contact Work Function (eV):

Bottom Gate Contact Work Function (eV):

Longitudinal Relative Electron Mass Ratio:

Transverse Relative Electron Mass Ratio:

Top Insulator Relative Dielectric Constant:

Bottom Insulator Relative Dielectric Constant:

Body Relative Dielectric Constant:

Oxide Penetration Flag:

< Transport and Bias

Simulation Options >

< Transport and Bias

Simulation Options >

nanoMOS: Algorithm Details

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

Grid

Horizontal Node Spacing (nm):

Vertical Node Spacing (nm):

Vertical Grid Refining Factor:

Solve

Self-Consistent Convergence Parameter (eV):

Poisson Convergence Parameter (eV):

Options

Valleys:

Number of Subbands:

Dual-Gate Flag: yes

Fermi-Dirac Flag: yes

Plot 3D Conduction Band:

Plot 3D Carrier Concentration:

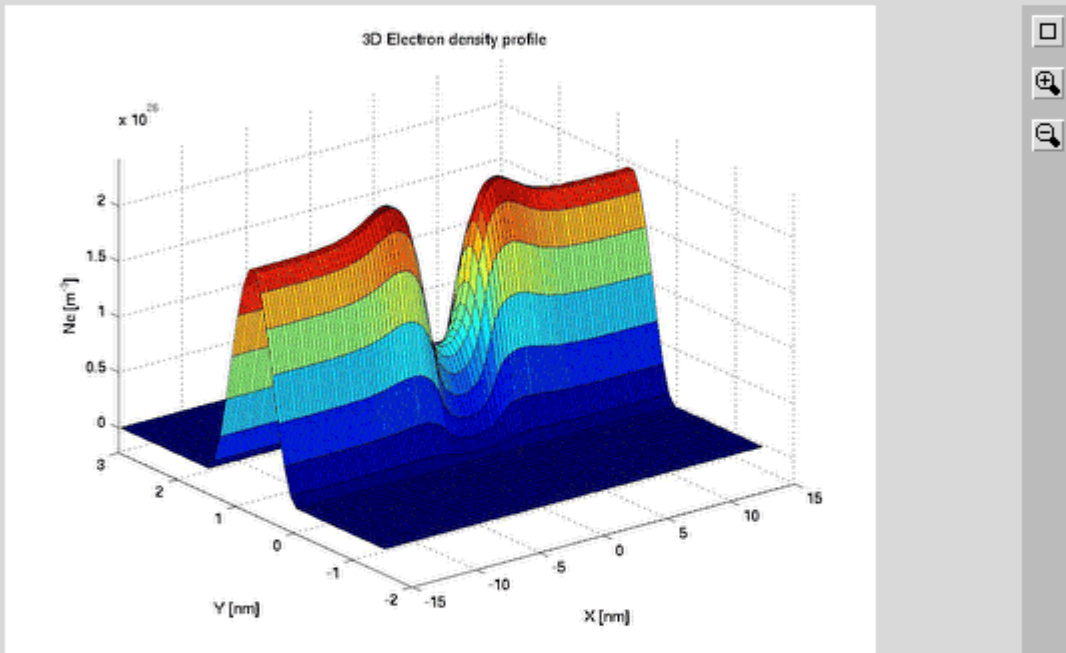
< Device Description

Simulate >

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

Simulate

Result: 3D Electron Density Profile Edge Sequence



Frame = 1



Options...

10 results

Parameters...

Clear

All

Simulation = #1



Top Gate Length (nm) = 10

Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

< Simulation Options

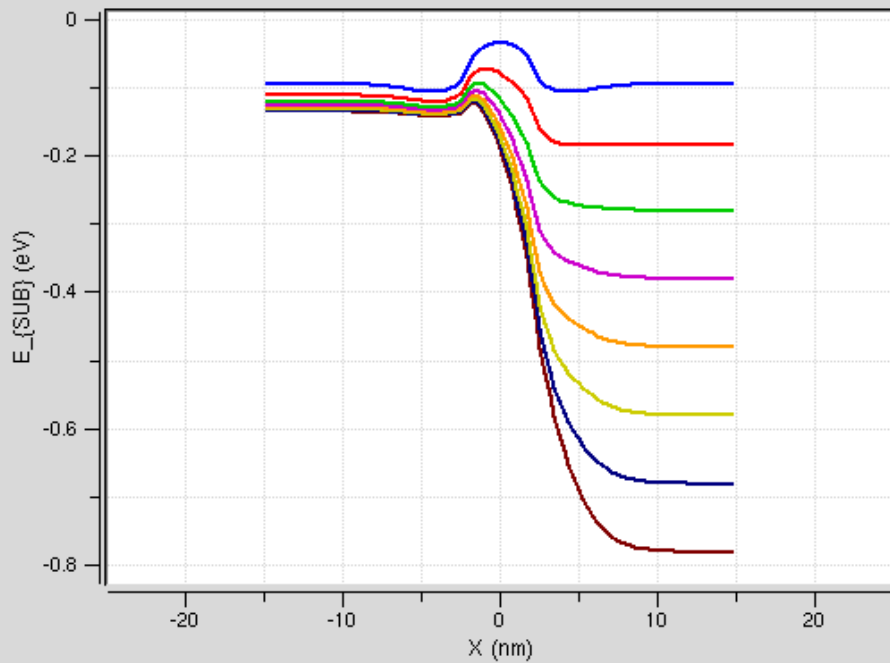
Gate Dependence of the Electron Density

Gate Length Dependence

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate 1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate

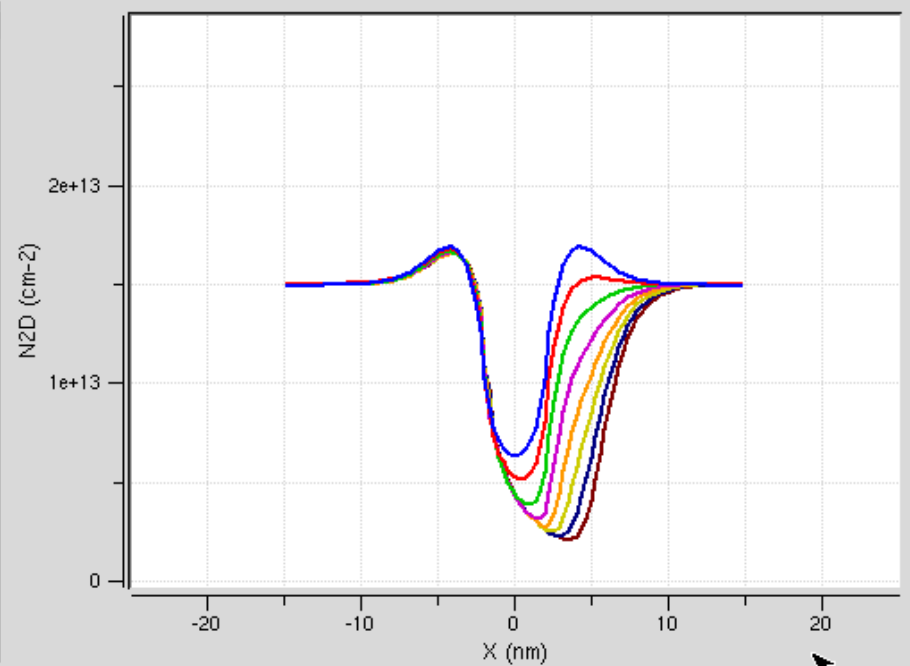
Simulate

Result: First Subband energy profile along the channel at different Vd



Simulate

Result: 2D electron density along the channel at different Vd



10 results Parameters...

Clear

Simulation = #1

▶ Top Gate Length (nm) = 10

All

Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

< Simulation Options

10 results Parameters...

Clear

Simulation = #1

▶ Top Gate Length (nm) = 10

All

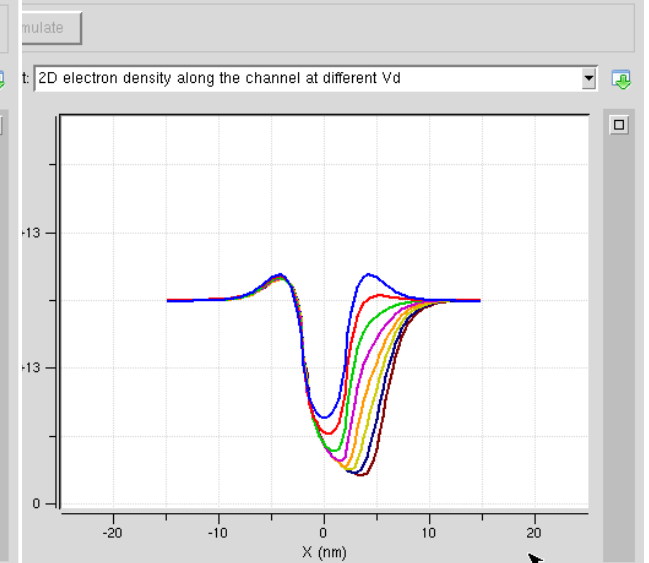
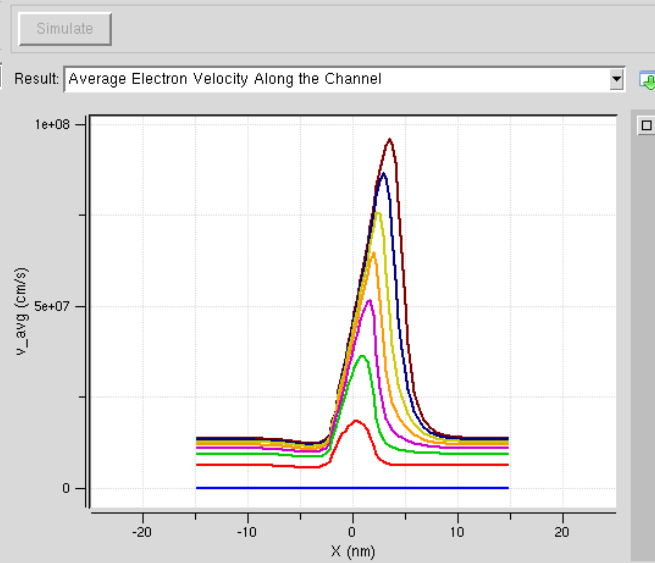
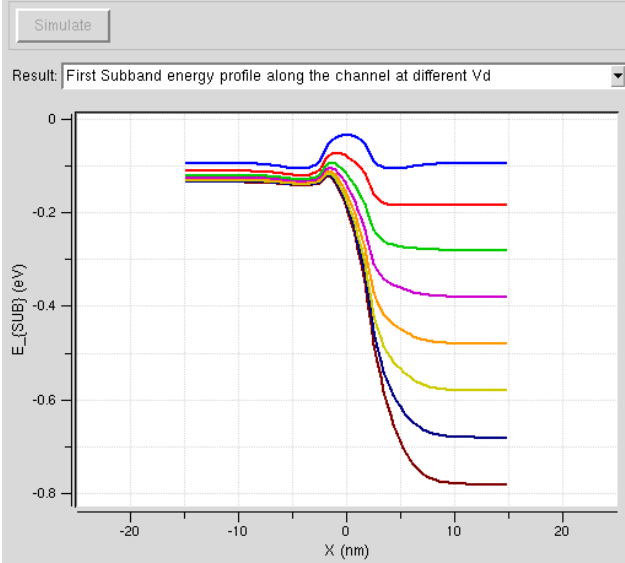
Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

< Simulation Options

Gate Length Dependence

1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Sim 1 Transport and Bias → 2 Device Description → 3 Simulation Options → 4 Simulate



10 results Parameters... Clear

Simulation = #1

All **Top Gate Length (nm) = 10**

Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

< Simulation Options

10 results Parameters... Clear

Simulation = #1

All **Top Gate Length (nm) = 10**

Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

< Simulation Options

10 results Parameters... Clear

Simulation = #1

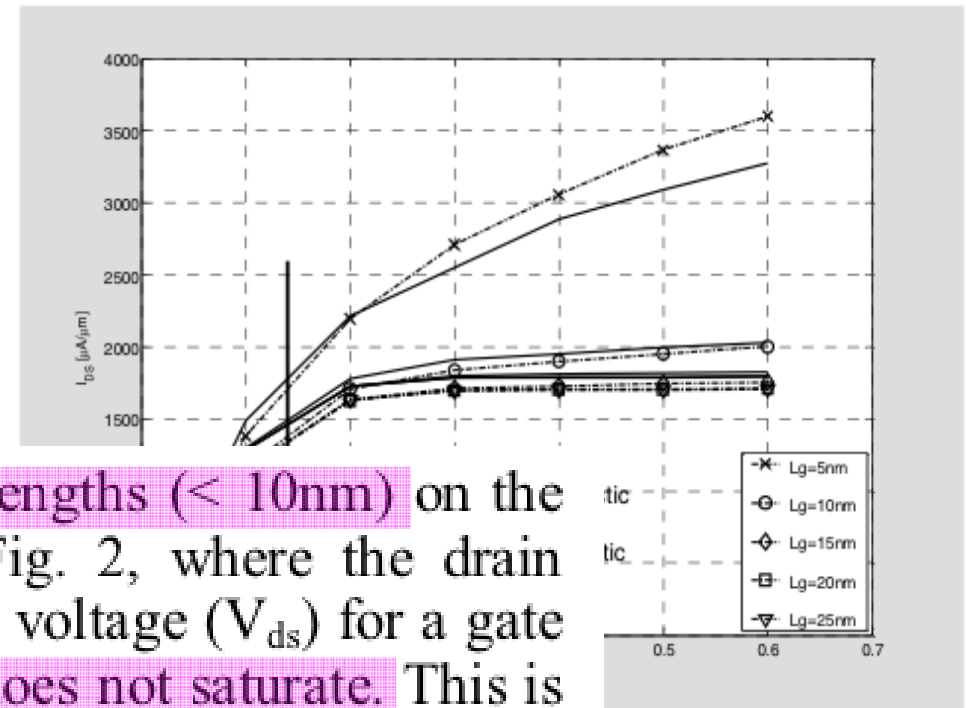
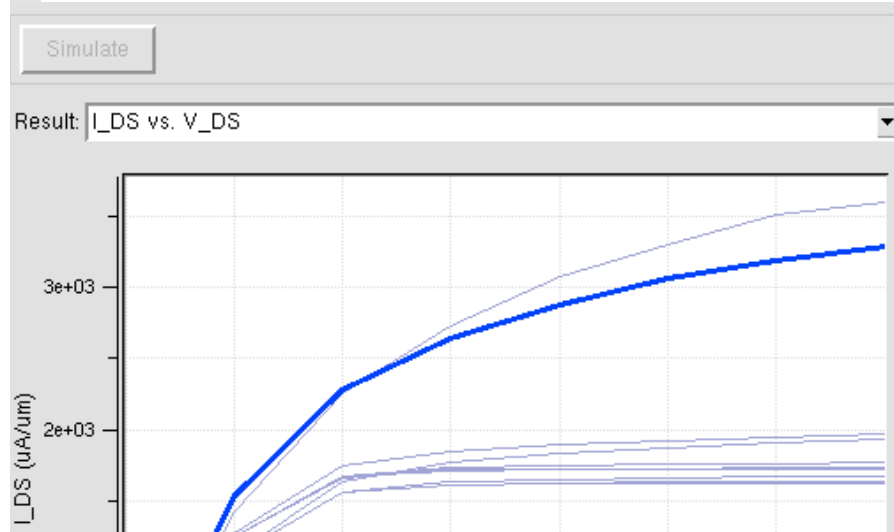
All **Top Gate Length (nm) = 10**

Bottom Gate Length (nm) = 10

Transport Model = classical ballistic transport

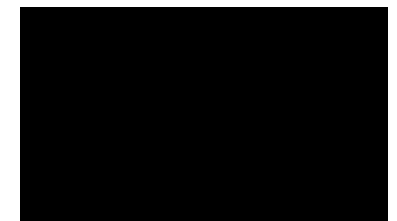
< Simulation Options

A Study of the Performance of Ballistic Nanoscale MOSFETS Using Classical and Quantum Ballistic Transport Models



The impact of ultra-short channel lengths ($< 10\text{nm}$) on the saturation current is also visible in Fig. 2, where the drain current is plotted as a function of drain voltage (V_{ds}) for a gate voltage of 0.6V . For $L_g=5\text{nm}$, the I_{ds} does not saturate. This is because the channel potential along with the density of states (DOS) is pulled down in energy as the V_{ds} is increased making the DOS always available in the channel. To minimize this problem, the gate control of the channel must be enhanced by thinning the gate insulator. An interesting observation is that

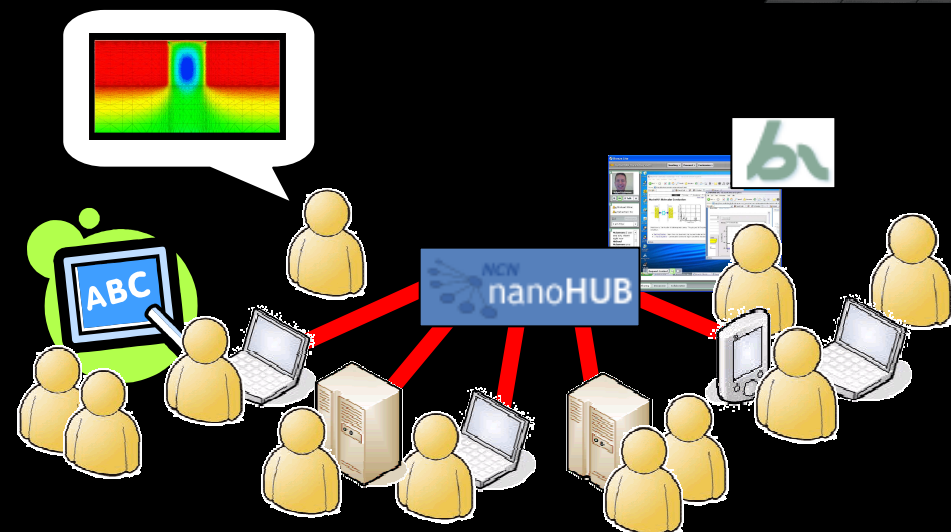
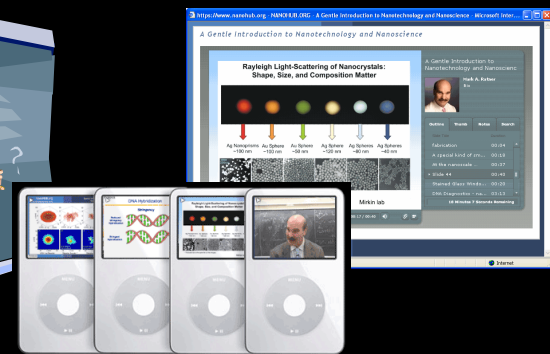
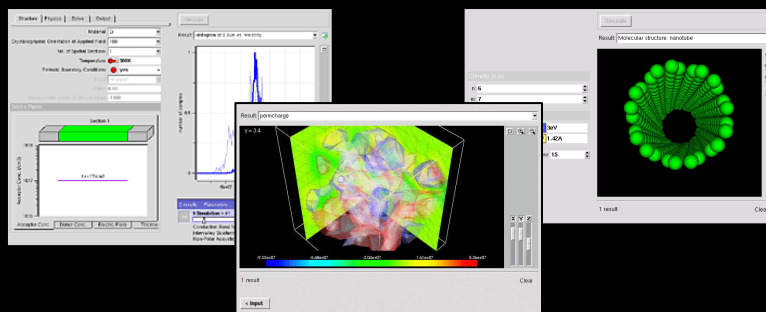
5nm and 20nm at $V_{gs}=0.6\text{V}$.



nanoHUB.org

Online simulation...

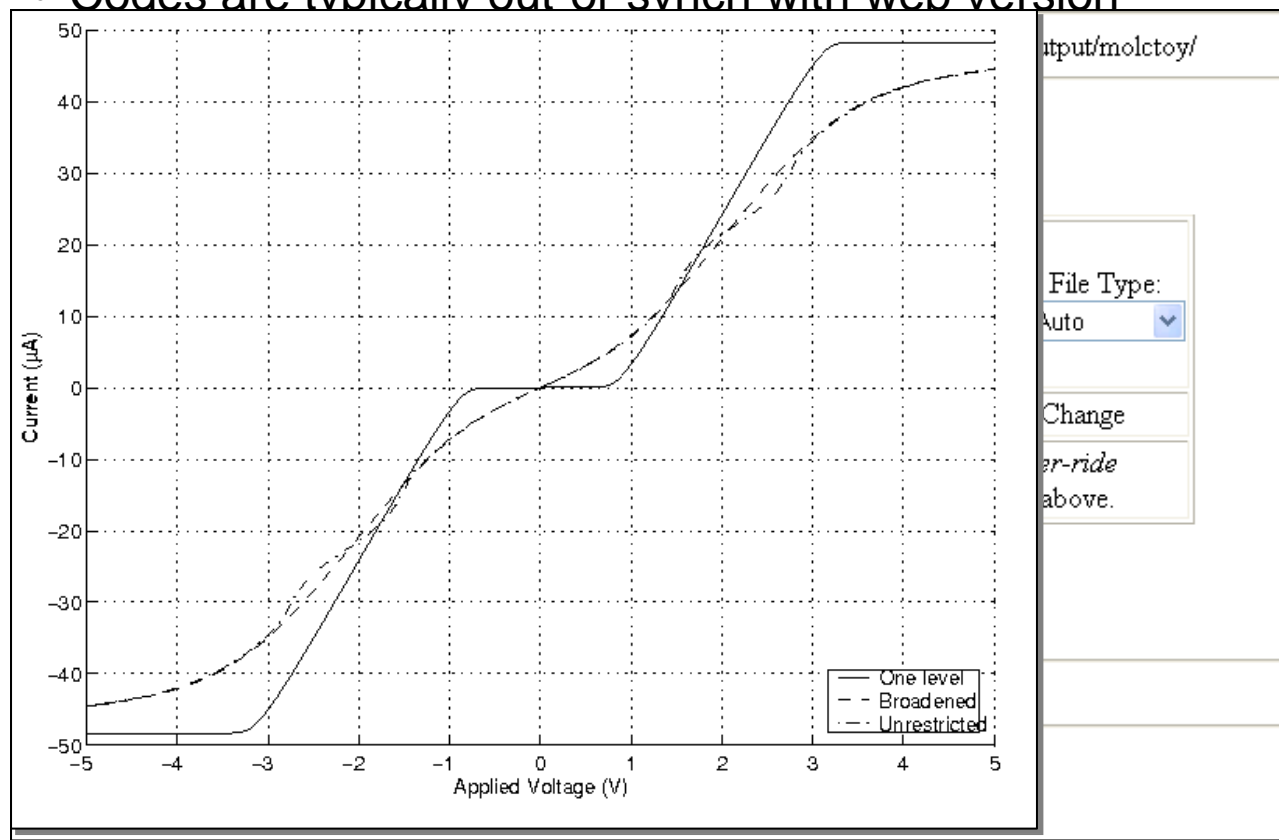
...and more!



What is it?
[Live Demo>>](#)
[PPT Demo>>](#)
[Short Video>>](#)

Impact ?
Scalability ?
Future ?

- Started at Purdue 1995 with PUNCH:
 - » Enabled researchers and students to access real simulation codes
 - » traditionally 800 users annually.
- Typical usability is marginal
- Codes are typically out-of-synch with web version



The OLD static GUI

- Form sheet input
- Batch submission
- Output in some file
- Visualize a gif image
- Other output file
- Visualize gif image

Typical Questions:

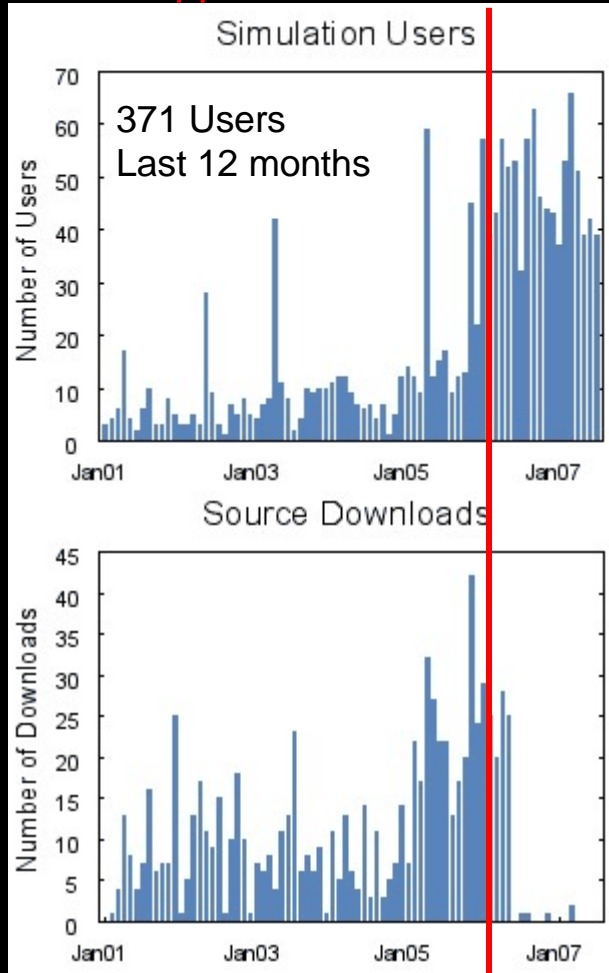
- What was my input?
- Did I enter things right?

Symptoms of:

- No VISUAL feedback.
- Not interactive.

Case in point

Rappture version Feb 06



TCAD simulations using SCHRED [15] or ISE,, were used to support our analysis and compute the inversion carrier profiles in the devices.

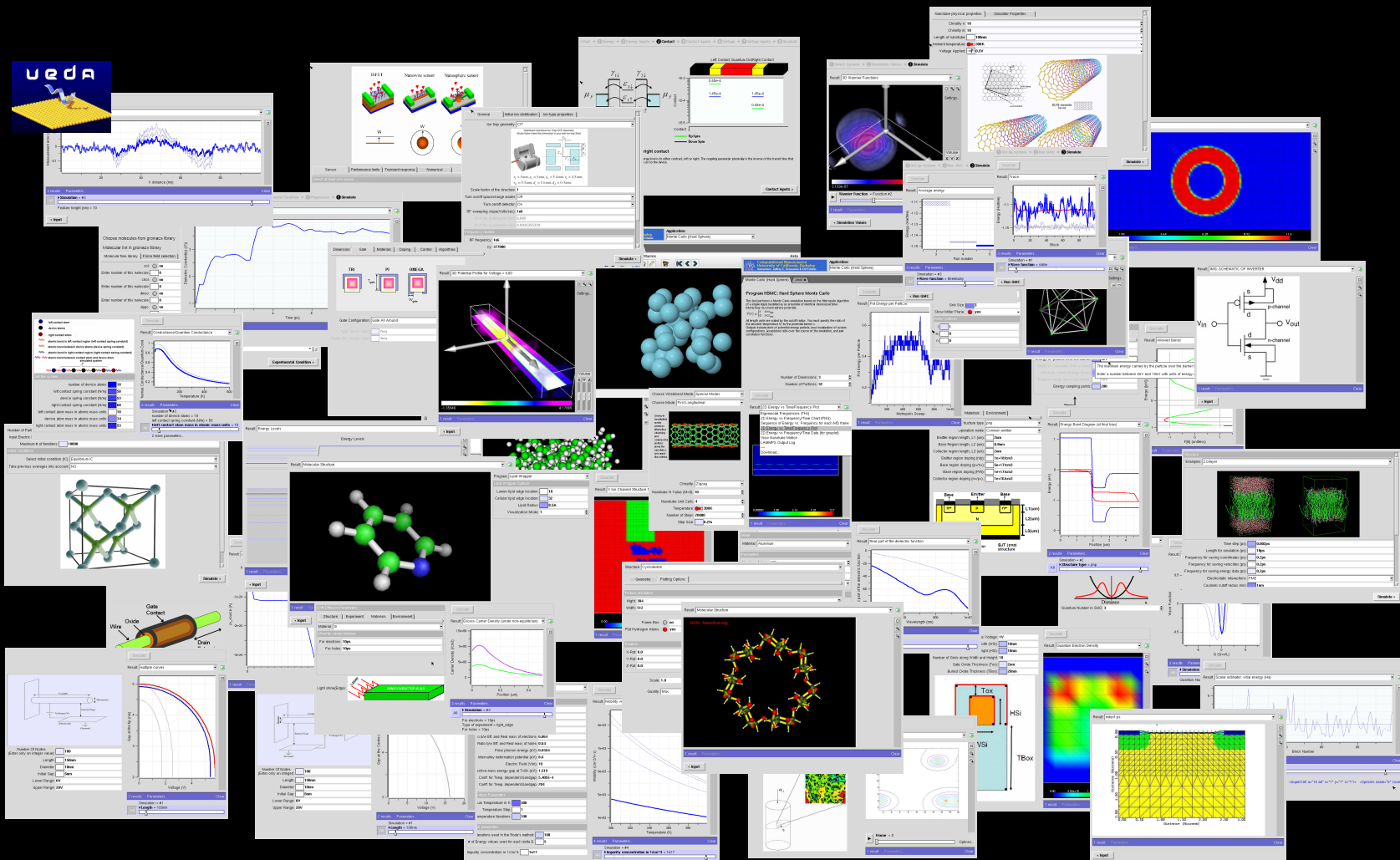
Effect of channel positioning on the $1/f$ noise in silicon-on-insulator metal-oxide-semiconductor

M von Haartman, M Oestling,
Journal of Applied Physics, 2007 - link.aip.org...

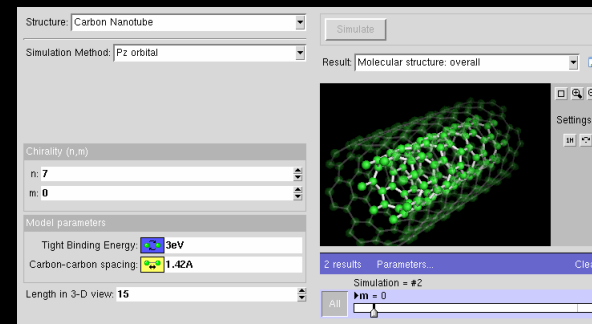
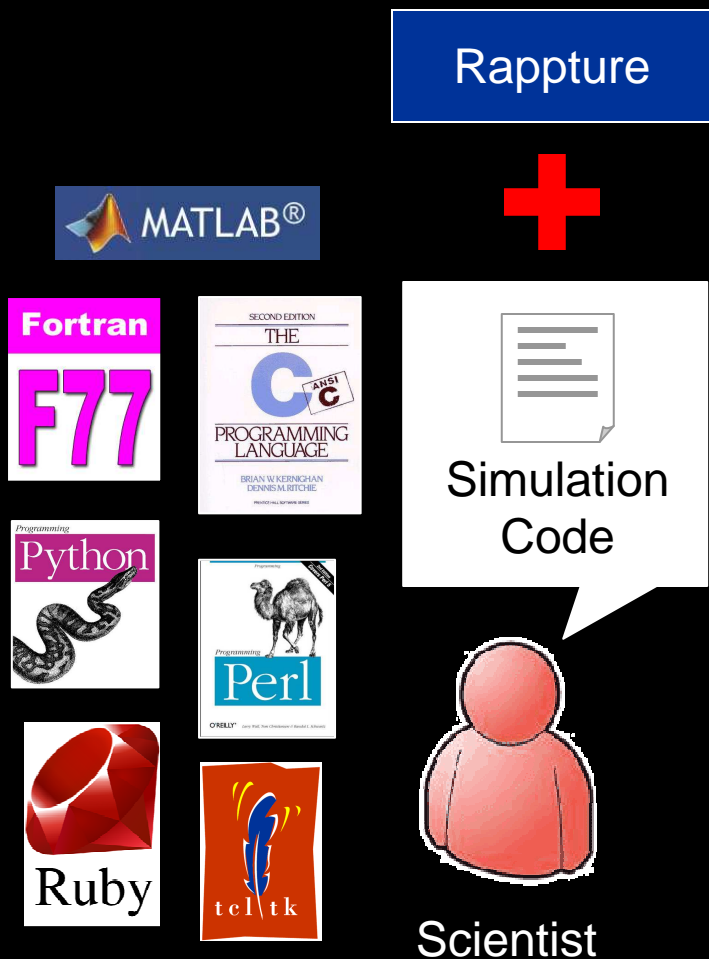
- Same behavior across all similar converted tools
- User's don't have to download/install software

Over 120 tools online!

and 57 more coming soon



Rappture Toolkit



- Created by NCN in Nov 2004
- Works with your favorite programming language
- Open Source
- Online at <http://rappture.org>
- Used by 180 projects and 200 developers

nanoHUB Workspaces



nanoHUB
online simulation and more

an NCN project

*A full-fledged Linux desktop,
as close as your Web browser*

```
Color xterm
mmclennan@shadow152:~$ qstat
Job id          Name          User          Time Use S Queue
-----
11952.vma118    Nanowire      saumitra4     00:00:00 R workq
11954.vma118    Nanowire      saumitra4     00:00:00 R workq
11955.vma118    Nanowire      saumitra4     00:00:00 R workq
11973.vma118    Nanowire      mmclennan     00:00:00 R workq
11974.vma118    Nanowire      mmclennan     00:00:00 R workq
11976.vma118    Nanowire      mmclennan     00:00:00 R workq
11977.vma118    Nanowire      mmclennan     00:00:00 R workq
mmclennan@shadow152:~$
```

load xterm xcalc

```
Color xterm
mmclennan@shadow152:~$ qstat
Job id      Name      User      Time Use S Queue
-----
11952.vma118
11954.vma118
11955.vma118
11973.vma118
11974.vma118
11976.vma118
11977.vma118
mmclennan@shado
Using /apps/nan
```

Silicon nanowire simulator

File

Geometry & doping | Gate | Drain | Simulation parameters

Diameter of the silicon-nanowire:

Oxide thickness:

Gate length:

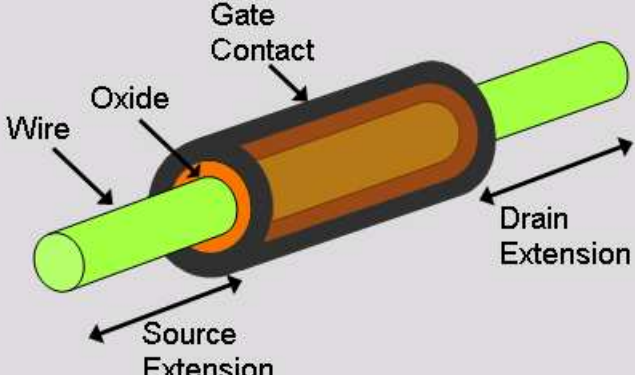
Source & drain extension length:

Source & drain doping (n):

Channel doping (p):

Silicon nanowire simulator

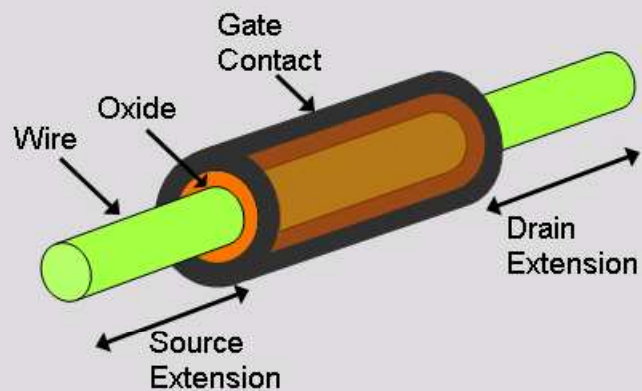
Press "Simulate" to view results.



load xterm xcalc

Gate length:
Source & drain extension length:
Source & drain doping (n):
Channel doping (p):

Press "Simulate" to view results.



Share session with: Read-Only?

Share session with: Read-Only?

You're presently the only one authorized to look at this session.

Powered by [In-VIGO Lite](#) middleware



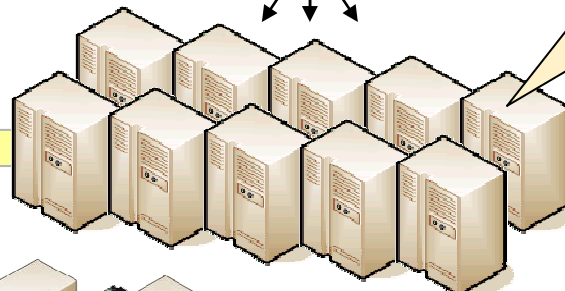
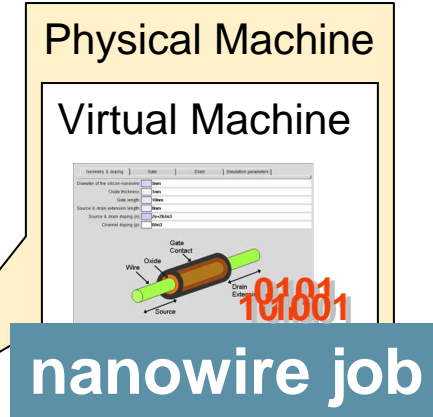
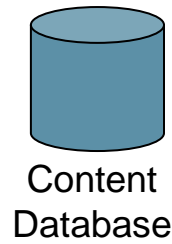
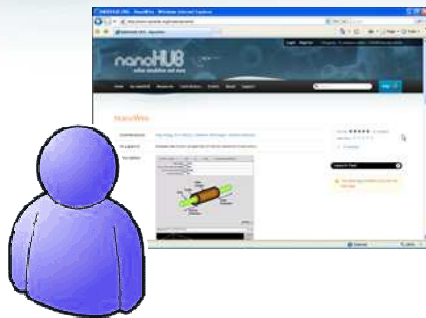
> 1,250

Resources

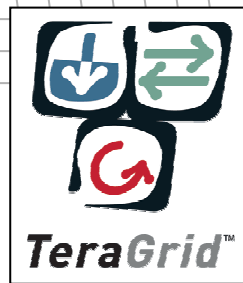
Upload Your Own Content
anytime



Cyberinfrastructure for Running Tools

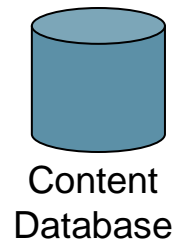
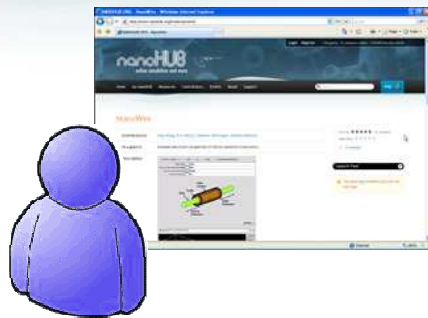


VIOLIN



Rendering Farm

Cyberinfrastructure for Running Tools



Maxwell's Daemon

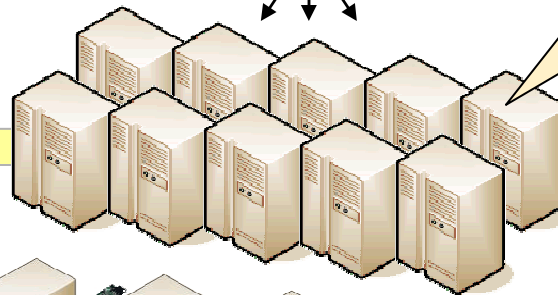
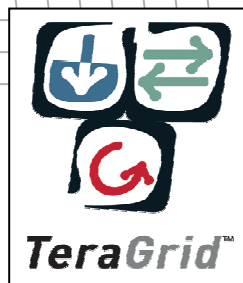
Physical Machine

Virtual Machine

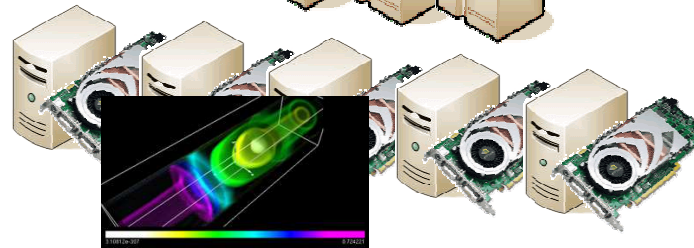
A screenshot of a virtual machine interface. It shows a table with columns for "Devices & Wiring", "Type", "Order", and "Simulation parameters". Below the table is a 3D diagram of a nanowire with labels: "Gate Contact", "Wire", "Oxide", "Drain Extension", and "Source".



Violin

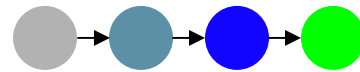
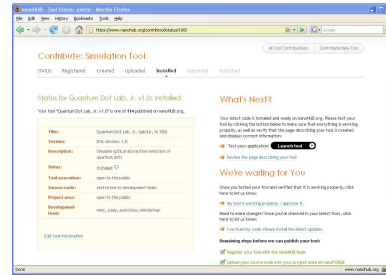


nanoHUB cluster

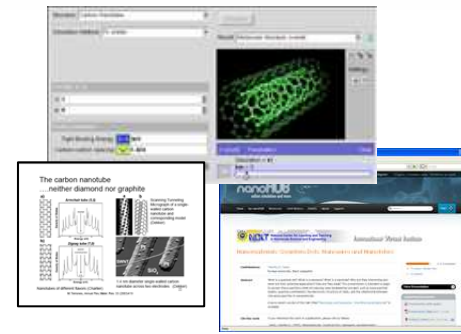


Rendering Farm

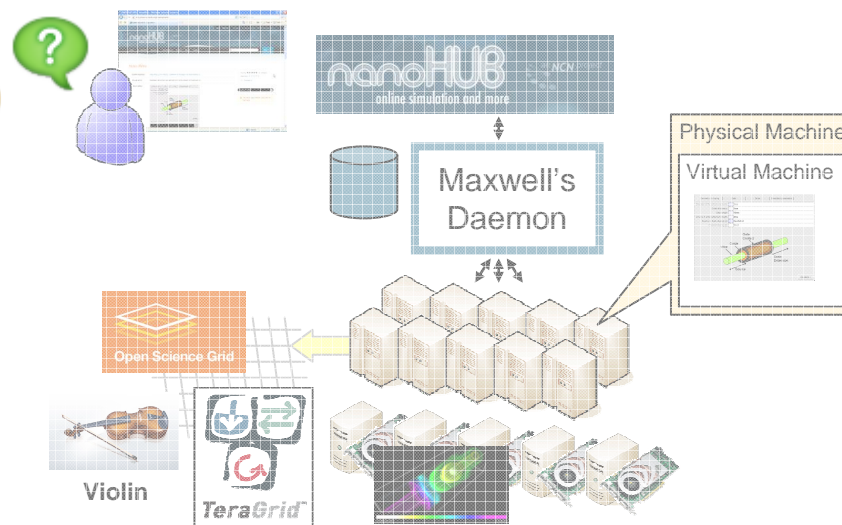
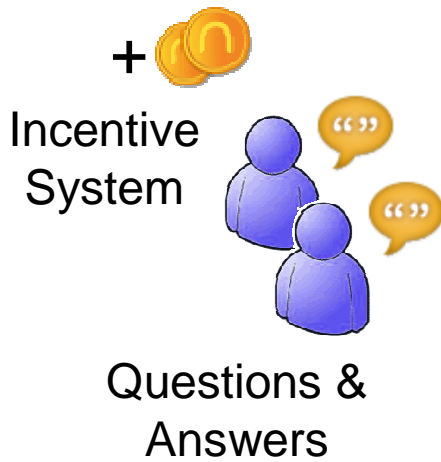
Other Cyberinfrastructure



Tool Development



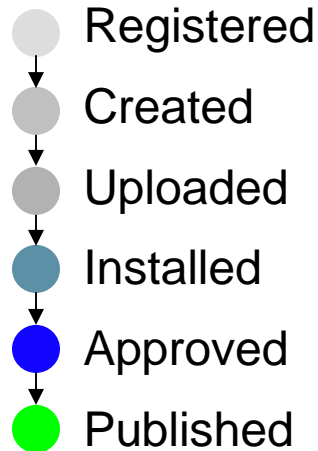
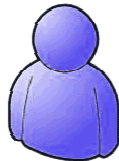
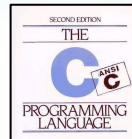
Recommendations



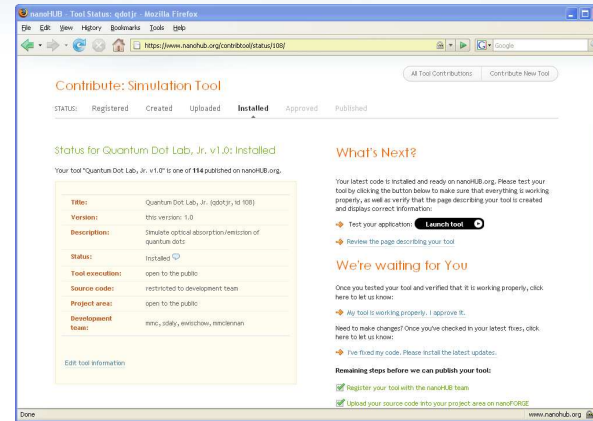
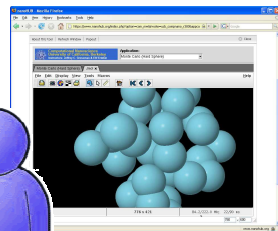
Citations & Digital Object Identifiers

Tool Development Framework

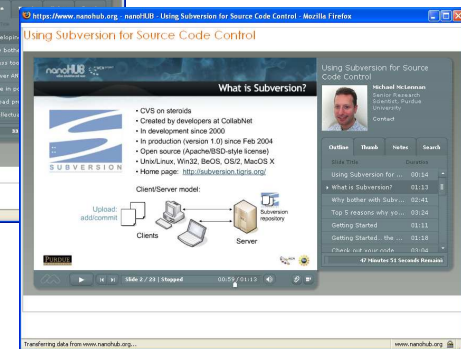
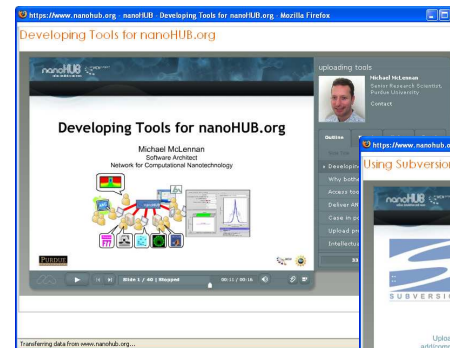
Tool Developer



End User



Web-based Publishing System



Summer Schools at UIUC, Purdue
Online seminars


Web-based Publishing System

My Contributions

In Progress: 1

Quantum Dot Lab, Jr. 1.0 [» Installed](#)

[Start a new contribution >>](#)



nanoHUB - Tool Status: qdotjr - Mozilla

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools

https://w

Contribute: Simula

STATUS: Registered Create

Status for Quantum Dot

Your tool "Quantum Dot Lab, Jr. v1.0" is


Title:	Quantum
Version:	this vers
Description:	Simulate quantum
Status:	Installed
Tool execution:	open to
Source code:	restrict
Project area:	open to
Development team:	mimo, sd

[Edit tool information](#)

Done

What's Next?

Your latest code is installed and ready on nanoHUB.org. Please test your tool by clicking the button below to make sure that everything is working properly, as well as verify that the page describing your tool is created and displays correct information:

- ➔ Test your application: **Launch tool** 
- ➔ [Review the page describing your tool](#)

We're waiting for You

Once you tested your tool and verified that it is working properly, click here to let us know:

- ➔ [My tool is working properly. I approve it.](#)

Need to make changes? Once you've checked in your latest fixes, click here to let us know:

- ➔ [I've fixed my code. Please install the latest updates.](#)

Usage since April 2007

199 Projects

During the past year...

110 Active Projects

89 Active Developers

#1 - drichards

#2 - joeringg

#3 - ssahmed

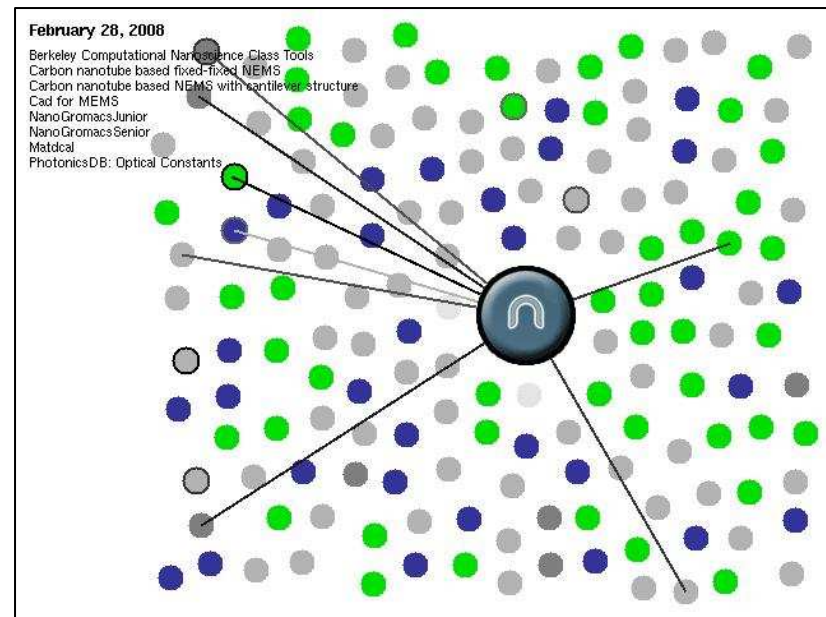
#4 - saumitra

#5 - paul_nano_tran

State changes they made: 459

State changes we helped with: 474

TOTAL: 933



[Time Development for One Tool >>](#)

[Time Development for All Tools >>](#)

Automated Infrastructure is Easy to Manage

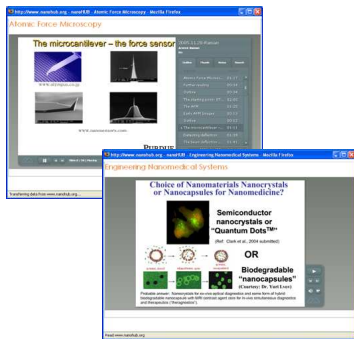
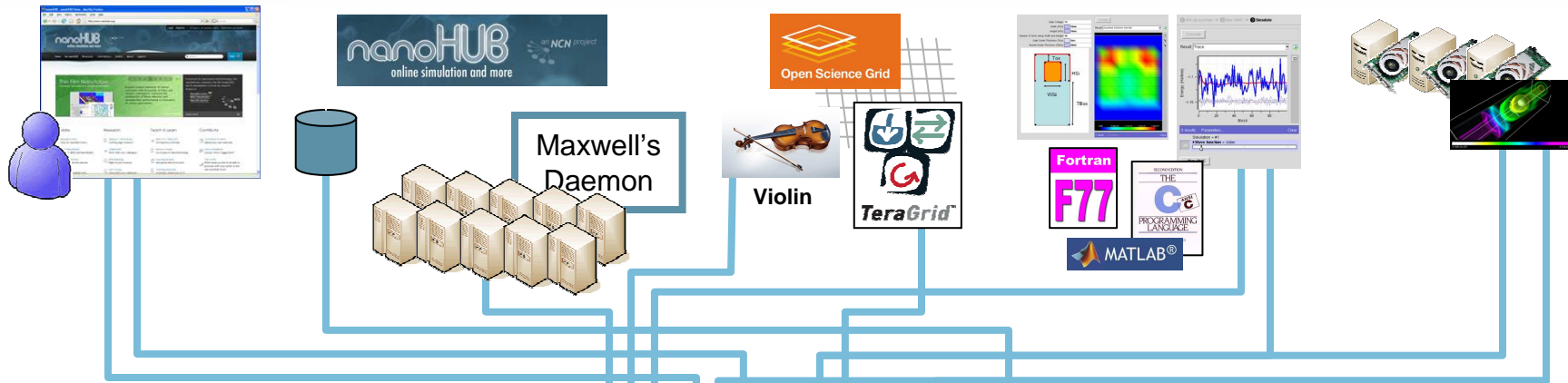


0.5 FTE
Managing Tool
Contributions

nanoHUB Team

Wide Range of Expertise

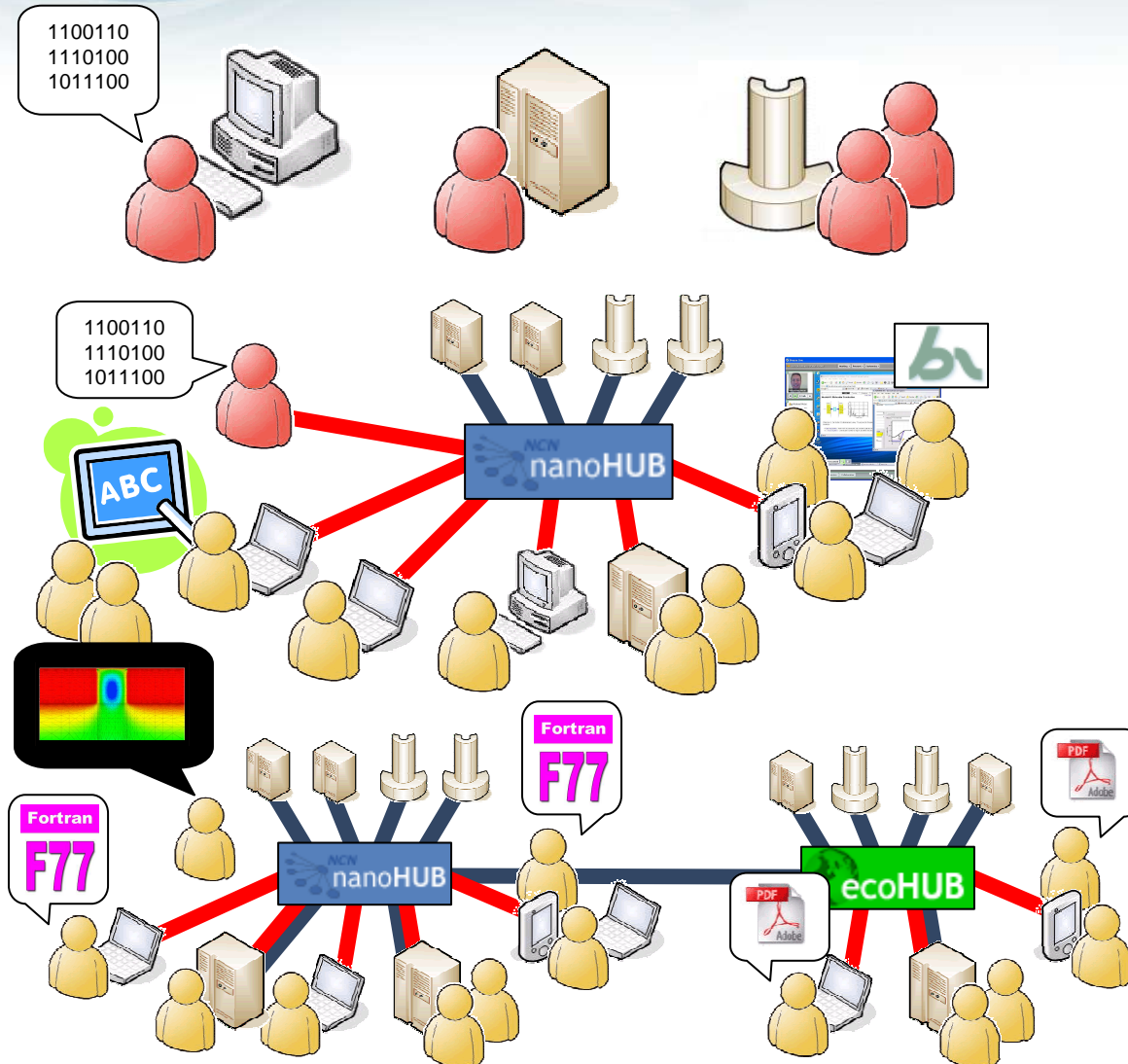
Web Databases Hardware Middleware Grid Computing Scientific Applications Visualization



Seminar
Production



Evolution of Scientific Computing



Scientific & HPC Computing
few users with specialized knowledge

Science Gateways
cyberinfrastructure, more users

Cyber Communities
ecosystem, users support each other

New Hubs Online Now

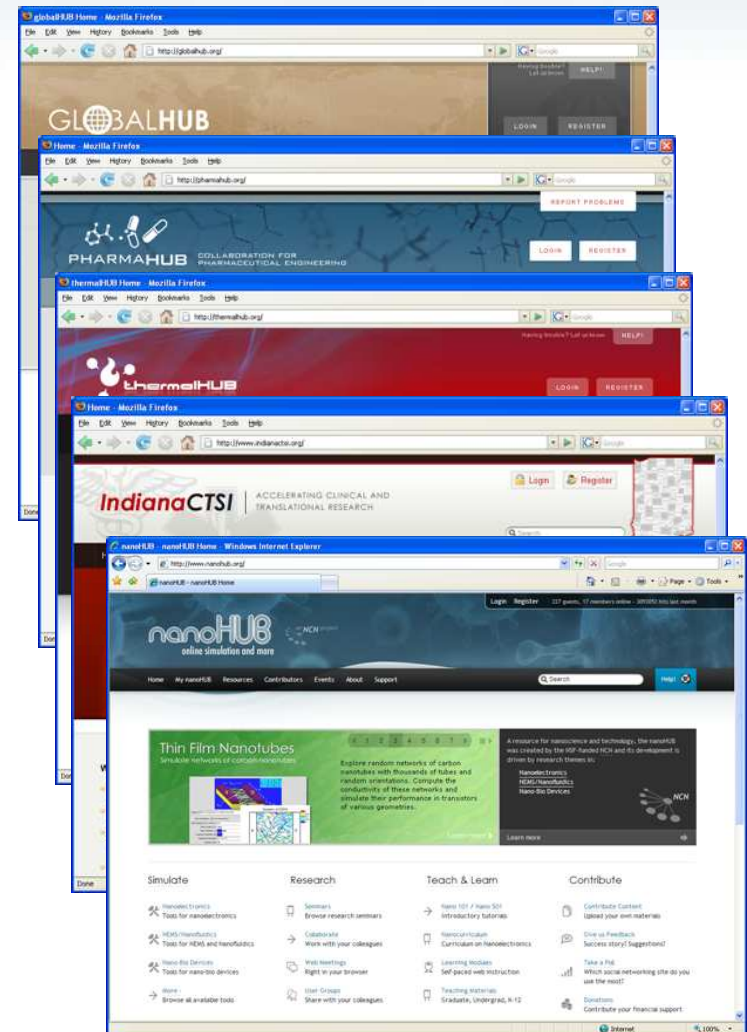
GlobalHUB.org – Dan Hirleman, ME at Purdue
global engineering education
online since 12/17/2007

pharmaHUB.org – Rex Reklaitis, CE at Purdue
pharmaceutical product development and manufacturing
online since 12/11/2007

thermalHUB.org – Tim Fisher, ME at Purdue
heat transfer
online since 12/6/2007

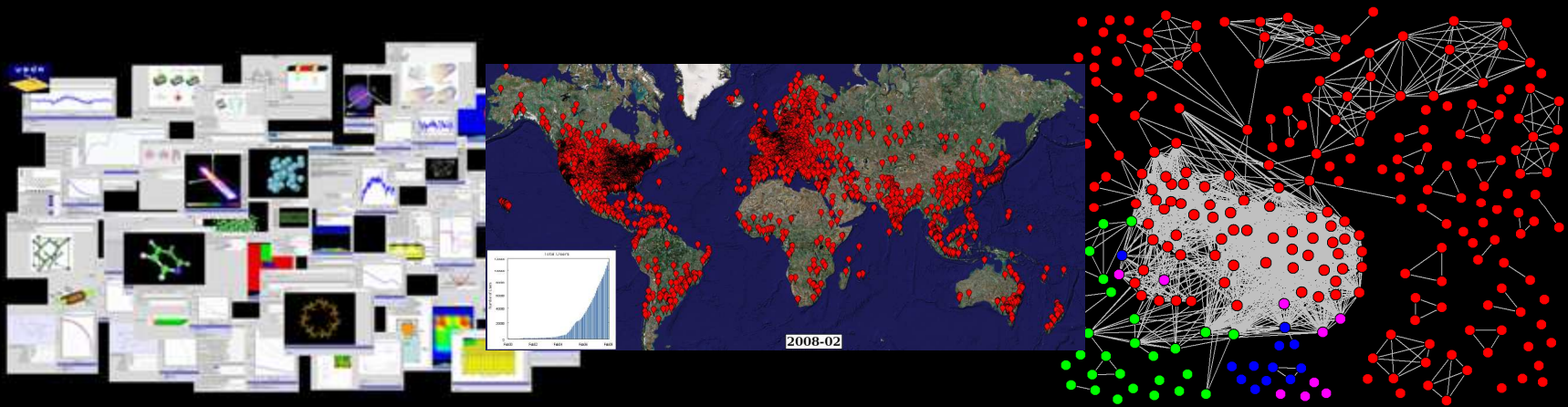
IndianaCTSI.org – Anantha Shekhar, IU
School of Medicine, Connie Weaver at Purdue
accelerating clinical and translational research in healthcare
online since 10/1/2007

nanohub.org – Mark Lundstrom, ECE at Purdue
the granddaddy of all hubs focused on nanotechnology
online since 2002



Changing...

- the sharing of information
- expectations of experimentalists/educators
- the pace of tool deployment
- the face of cyberinfrastructure



A global following

