

**TOSHIBA**

Leading Innovation >>>

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# Challenges to EDA System from the View Point of Processor Design and Technology Drivers

*Mitsuo Saito*

**Chief Fellow / VP Engineering  
Toshiba Corporation Semiconductor Company**

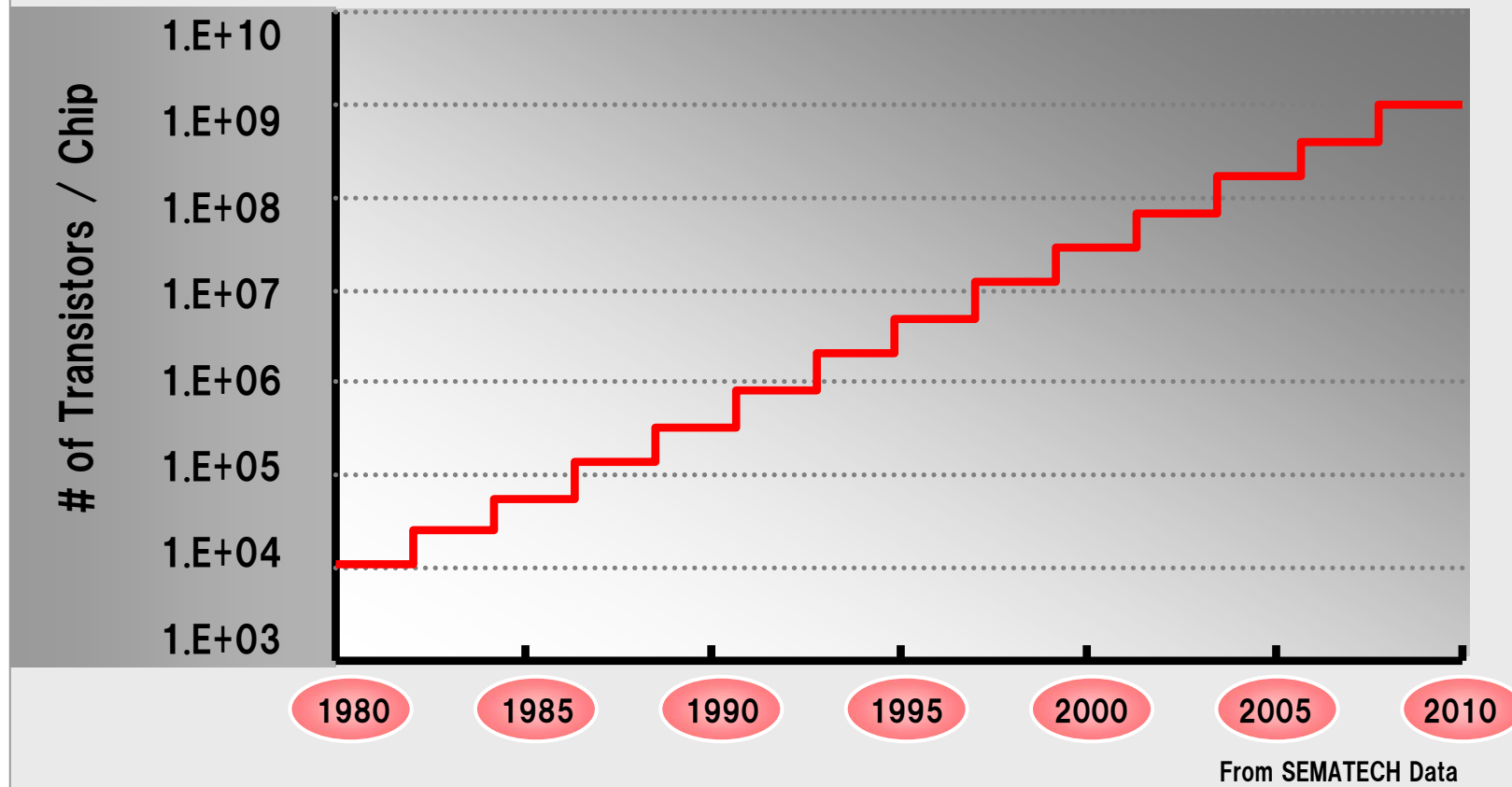
# Contents

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- **Semiconductor Technology and Microprocessor Trend**
- **Our Processor Design Experiences**
  - **Early Struggles for Processor Design**
  - **Meet with Playstation**
    - Development of Graphics and Emotion Engine for Playstation 2
  - **Towards Cell Broadband Engine (Cell)**
    - Development of Cell Processor
    - Targets of Cell Processor
  - **Towards SpursEngine**
    - What is SpursEngine
- **Makimoto's Wave and What we have done?**
  - **Historical Analysis of Development**
- **Today's Situation and Challenge to EDA system**
  - **What is necessary now?**
  - **What will happen next?**
- **Summary**

# Still Semiconductor Roadmap is Working : Moore's Law

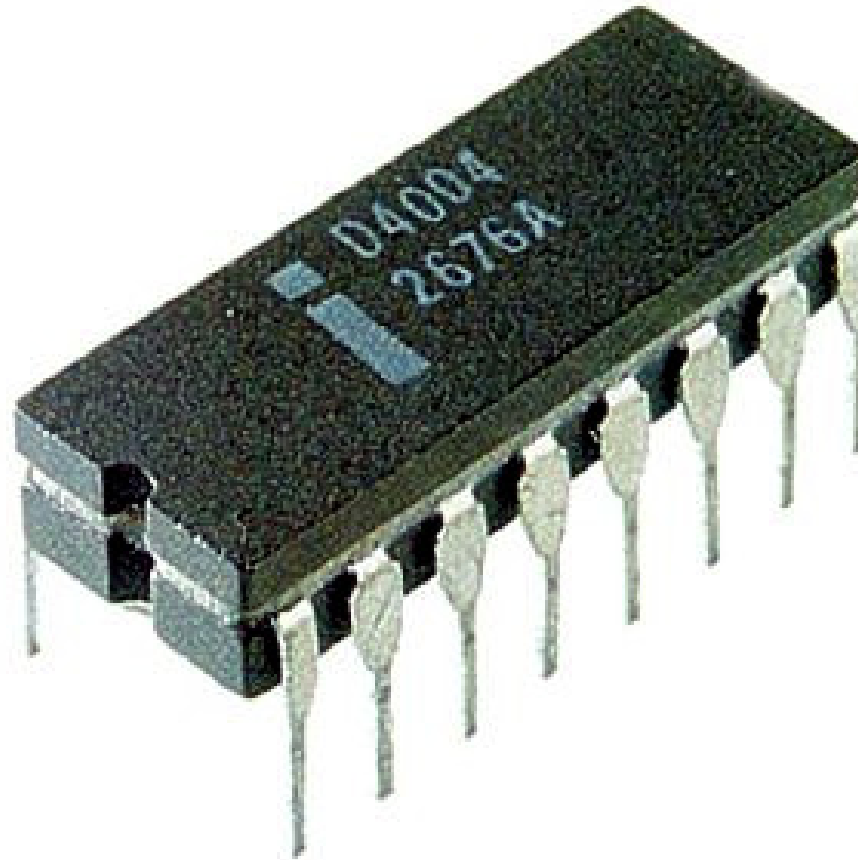
One Billion Transistors per Chip in 2010 (250Mgates)



# First Micro Processor was born in 1971

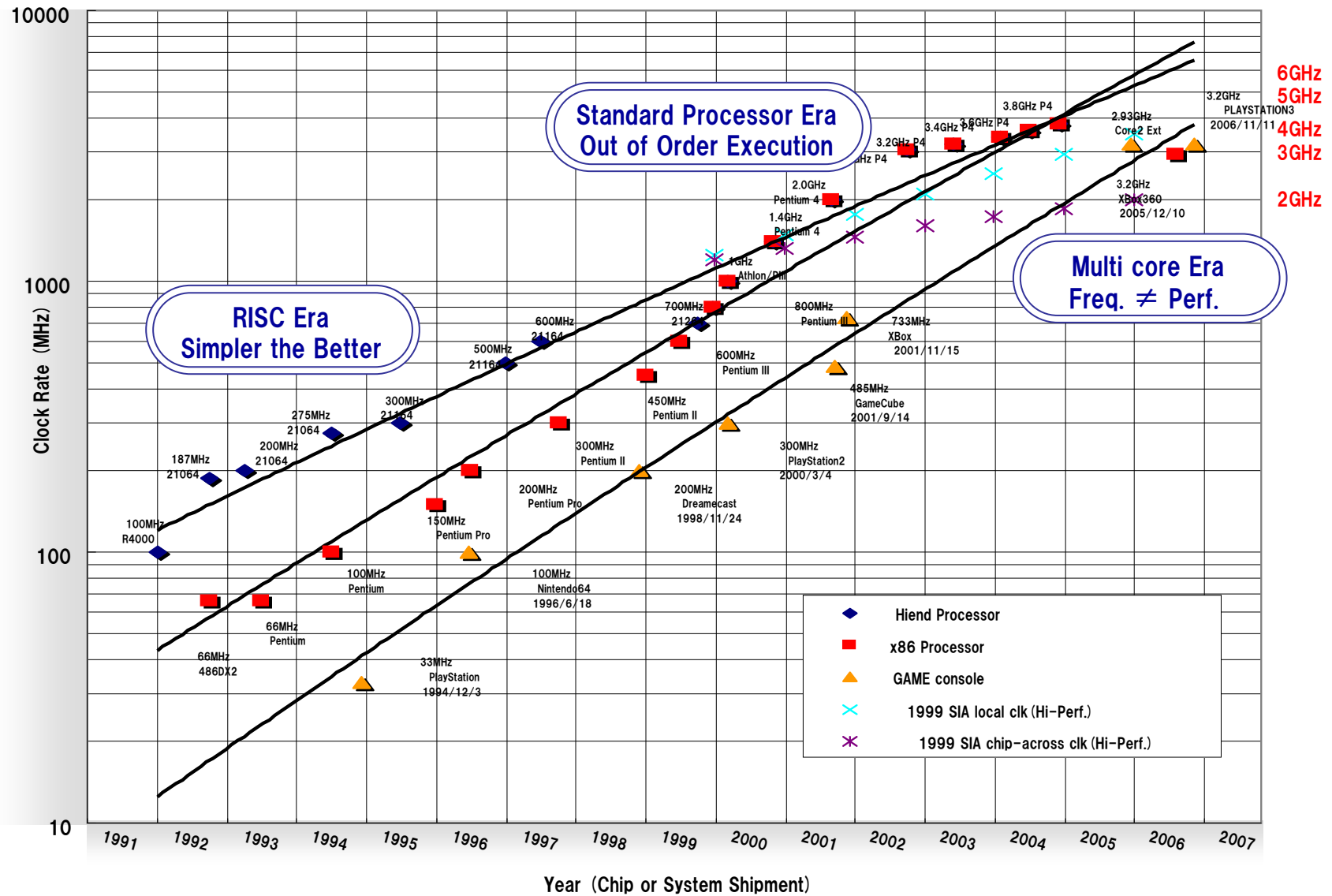
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- Intel 4004
- DIP16P, Address bus 12 bit, Data bus 4 bit
- Clock 741KHz
- P-MOS 10um
- Tr. 2300
- 11/15/1971

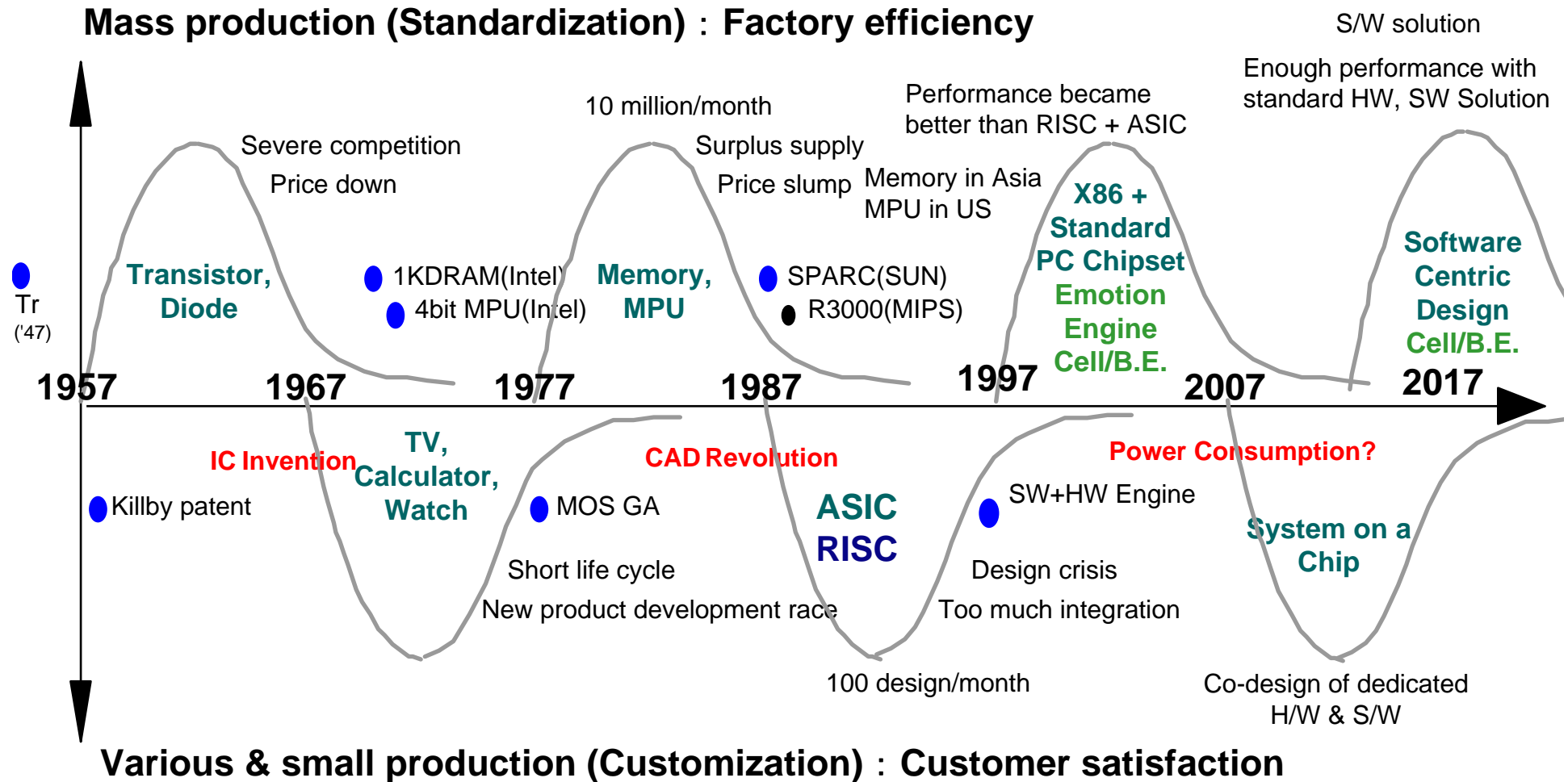


From : Wikipedia

# Processor Clock Rate per Year



# Waves to Standardization and Customization

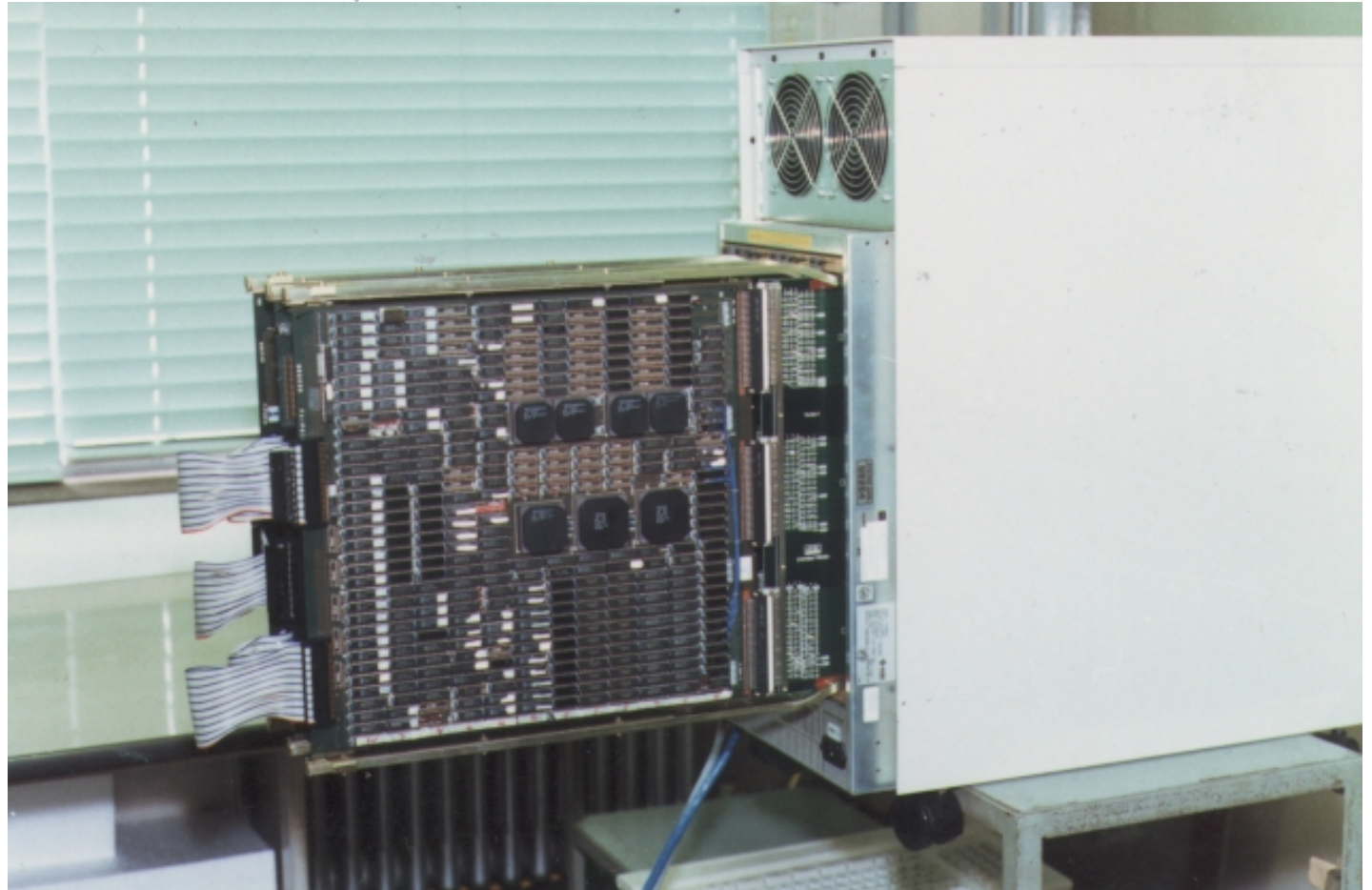


Source : Makimoto's Wave

# AI Workstation (1986)

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- Maybe the last paper and pencil based Design!
- Processor was a board based
- About 100 sets were sold, and reasonable revenue





# AI Processor Chip (1988)

- Silicon Compiler “Genesil” was Used

Performance 12 MIPS  
@Dhrystone

Registers 32bit × 32

Buses 32bit × 2

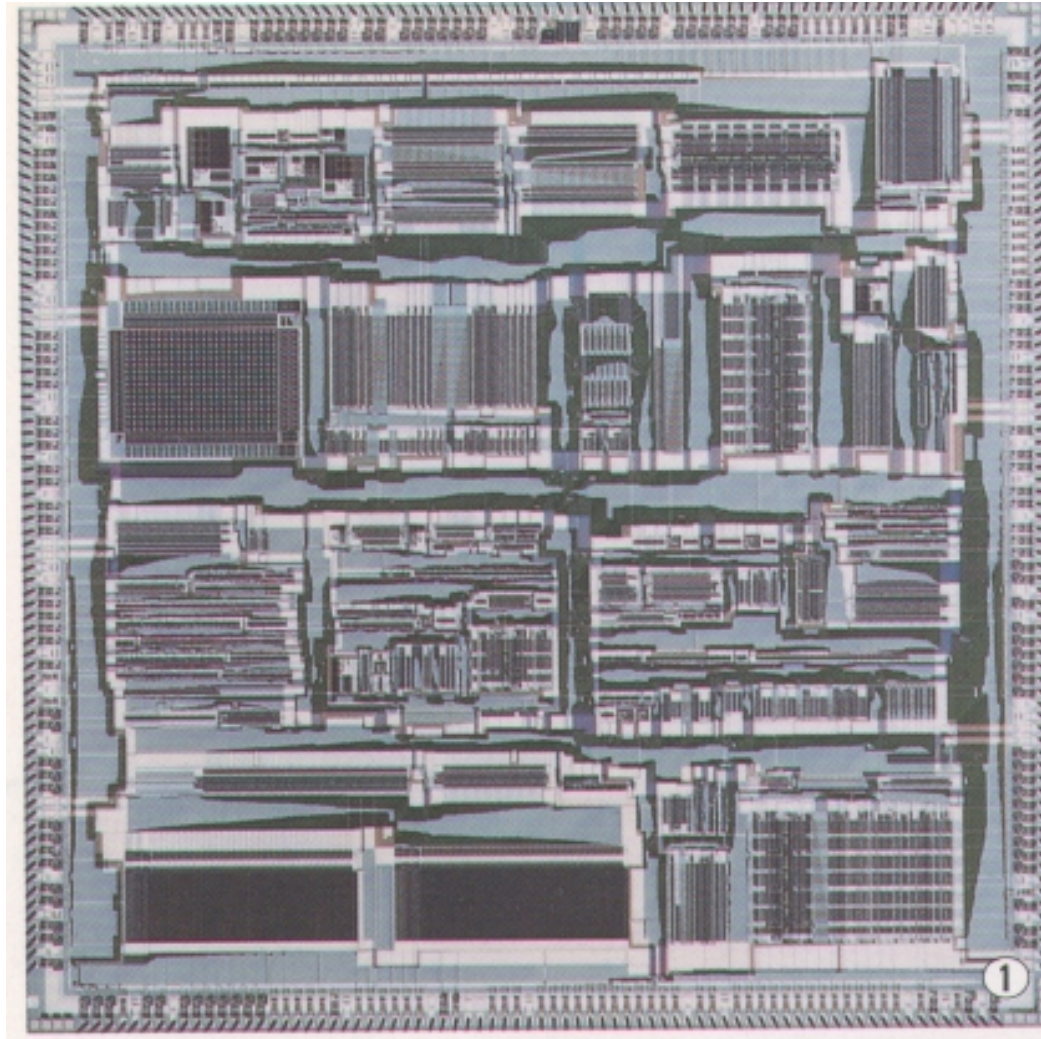
Bus Cycle 1 Clock min

Clock Freq. 16MHz Max

Process 1.2um 2 Layer  
Metal CMOS

Tr.Cnt 113K

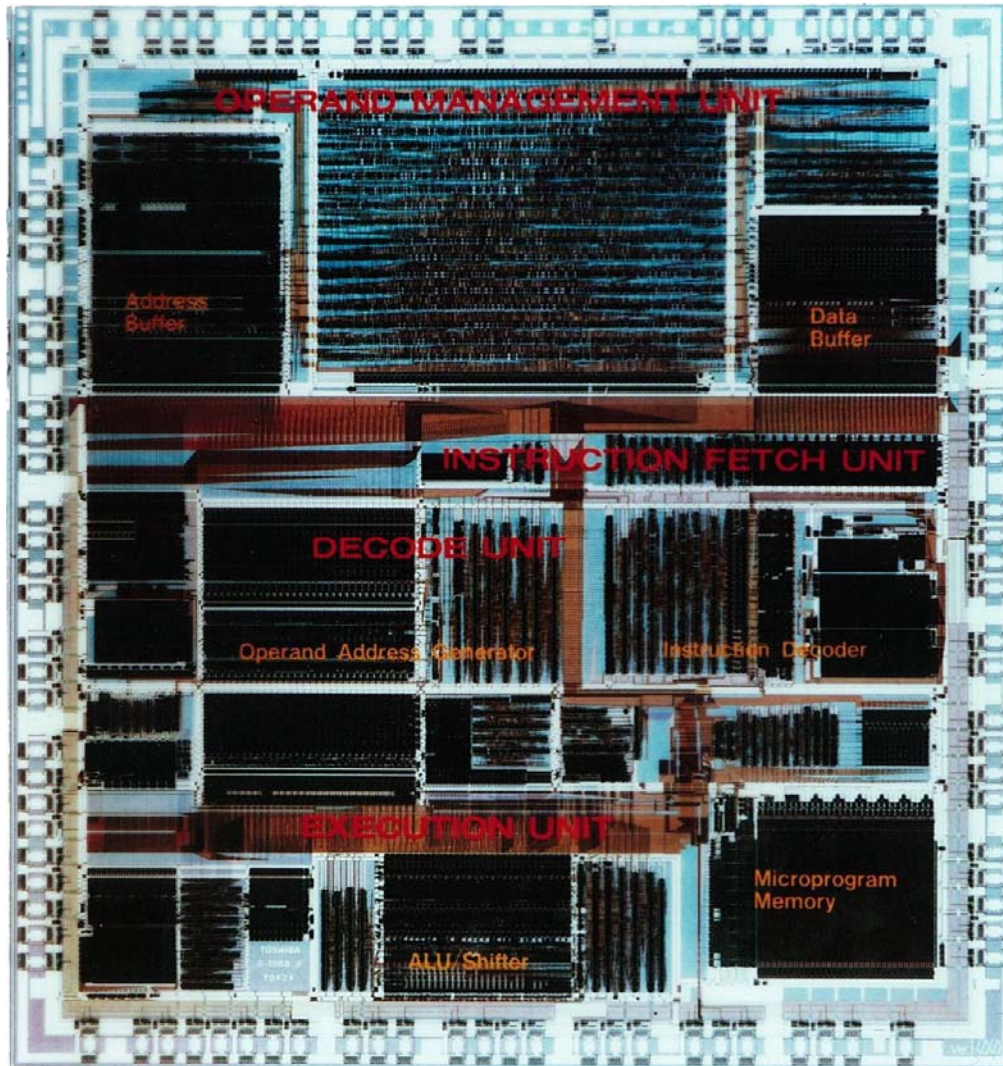
Package 299pin PGA





# First TRON Processor TX1 (1988)

- Proprietary HDL (H<sup>2</sup>DL) was used



Performance 5 MIPS

Registers 32bit × 16

Buses 32bit × 2

Bus Cycle 2 Clock min

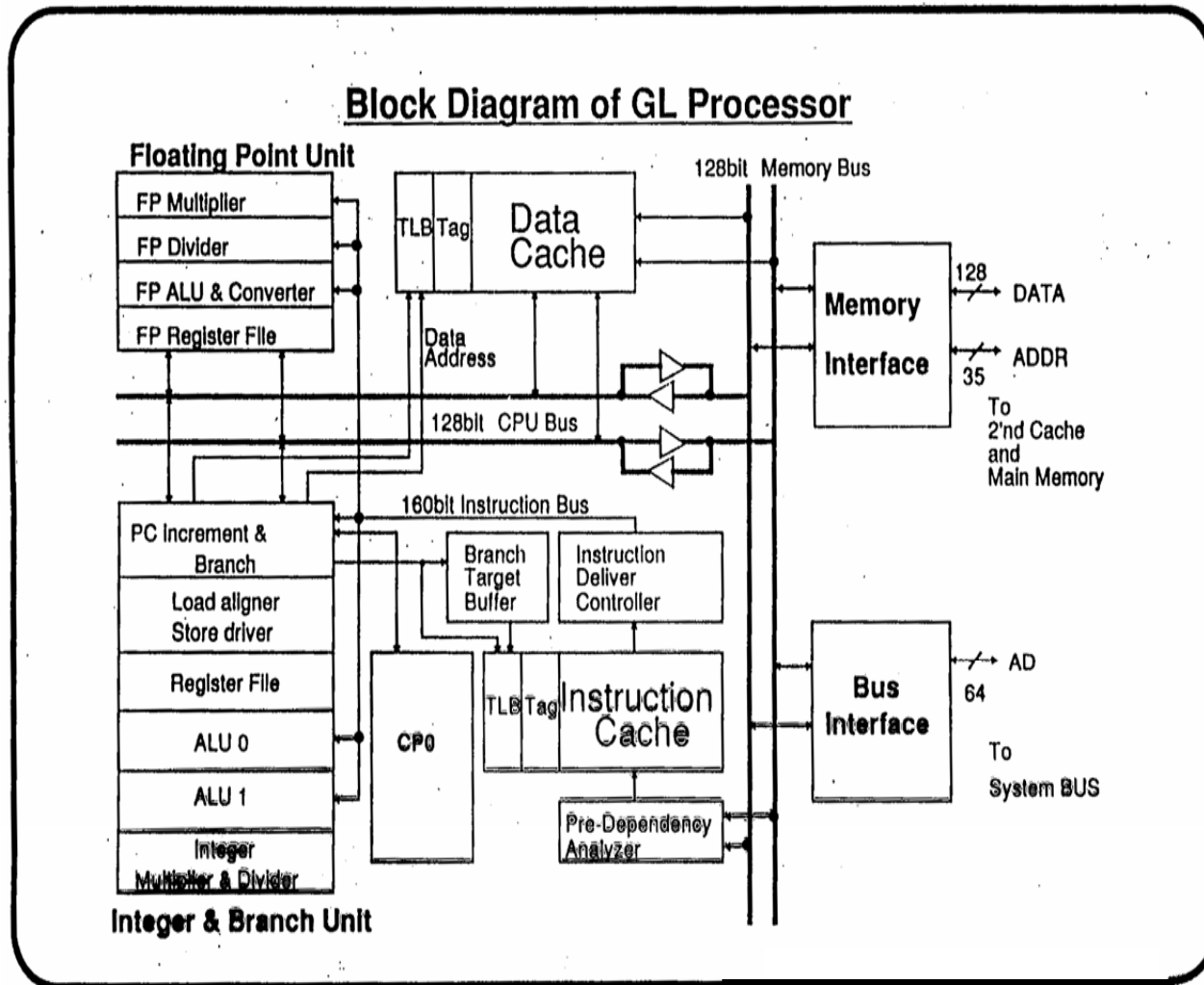
Clock Freq. 25MHz Max

Process 1.0um 2 Layer  
Metal CMOS

Package 155-pin PGA

# Incomplete GL Processor (1990)

- Proprietary HDL (H<sup>2</sup>DL) was used



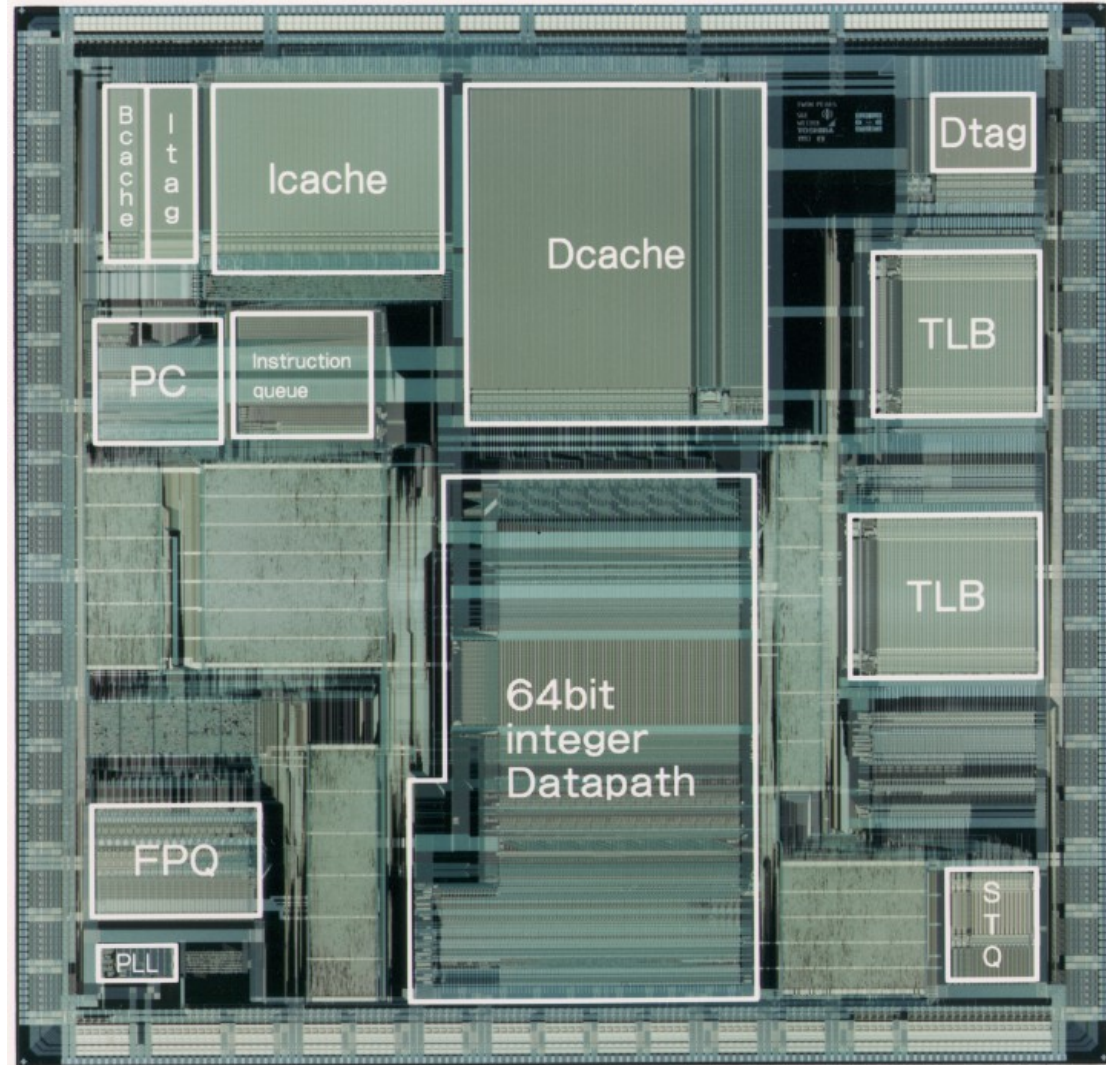
Freq.	65MHz
Inst.	4 Way SuperScalar
Dhry.	100MIPS
Linpack	66MFlops(Single) 35MFlops(Double)
Power	3.3V/5~6W
Process	0.5 $\mu$ mCMOS
Package	448pin PGA
Tr.cnt	2.5M



# RISC Processor R8000 (1993)

- Verilog was used

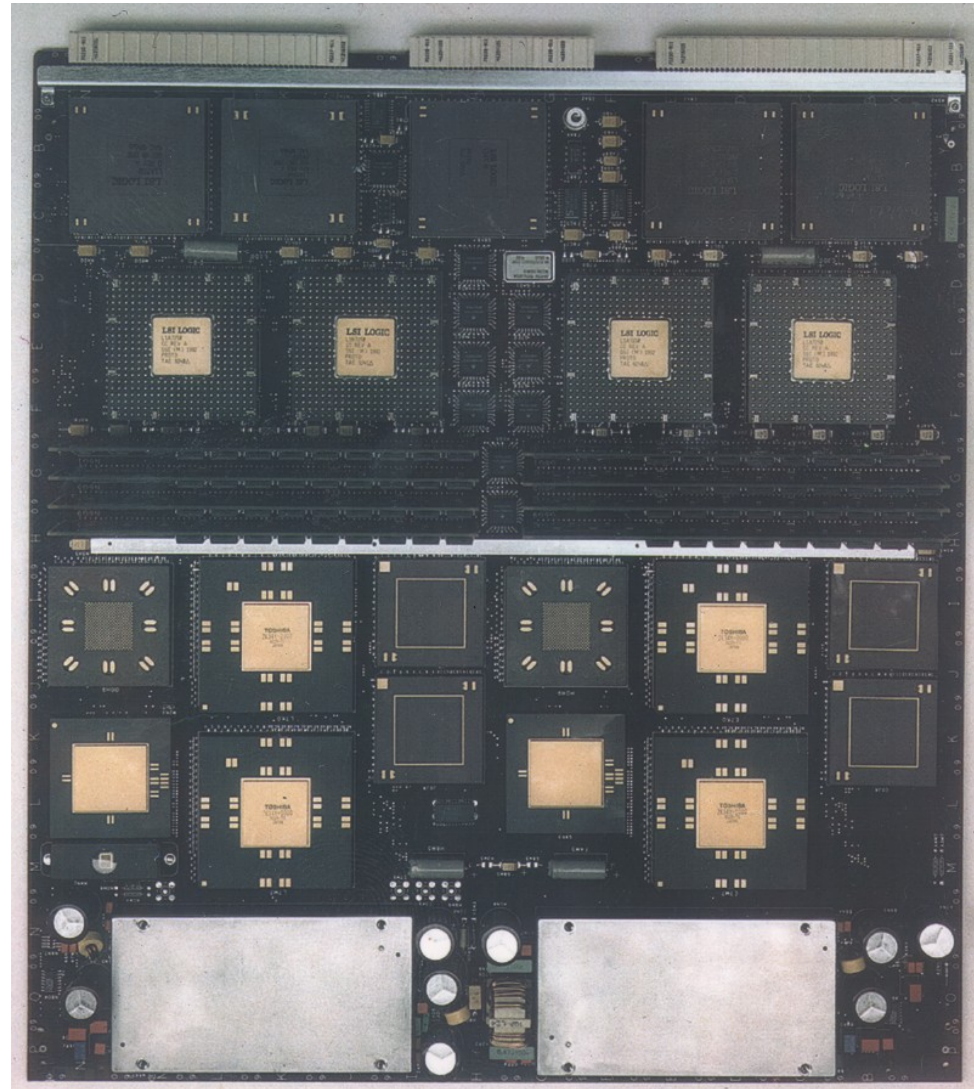
Jointly  
developed with  
Silicon Graphics  
Inc.



# R8000 Based Computer Board

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Designed by Silicon  
Graphics Inc.

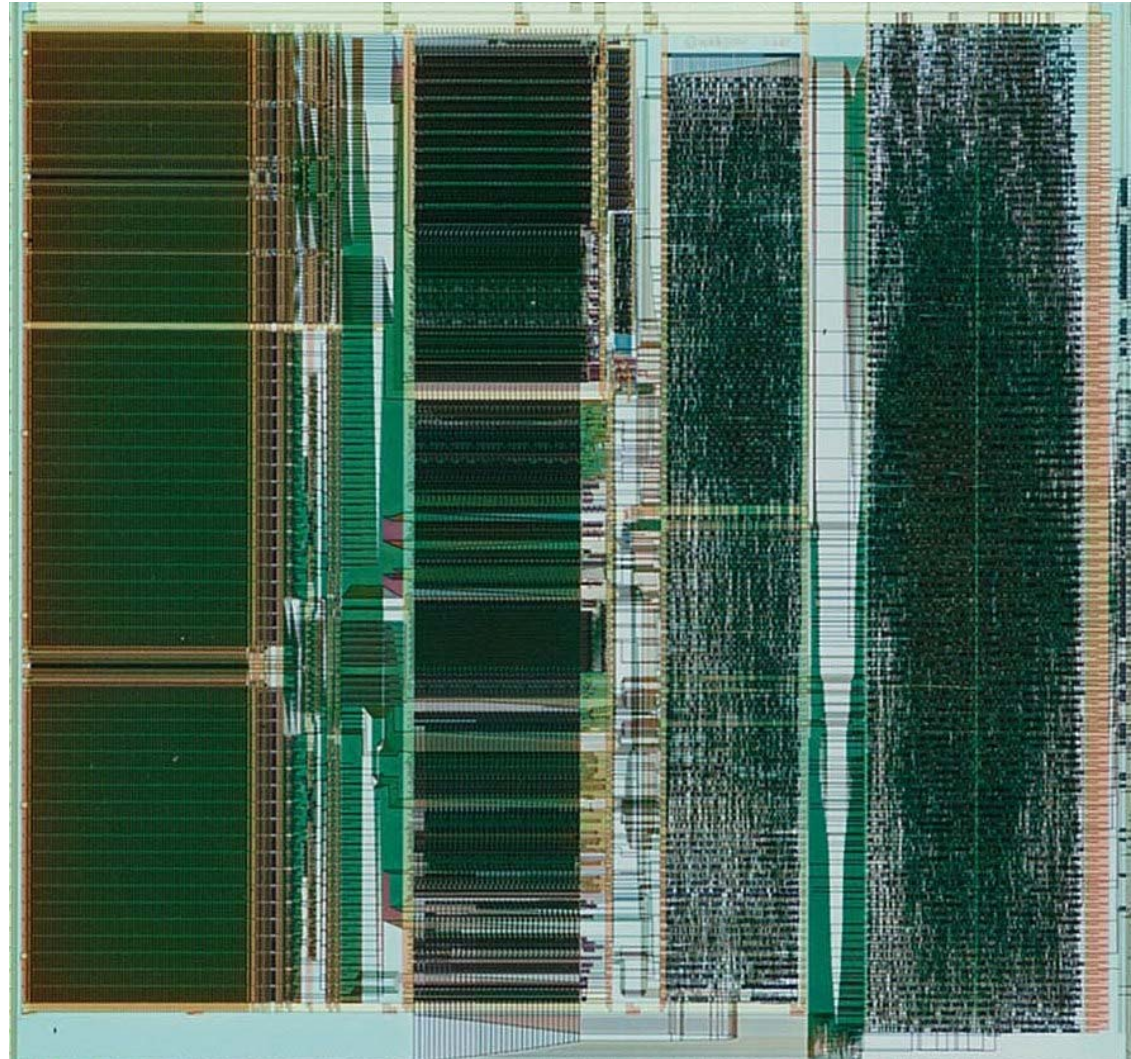




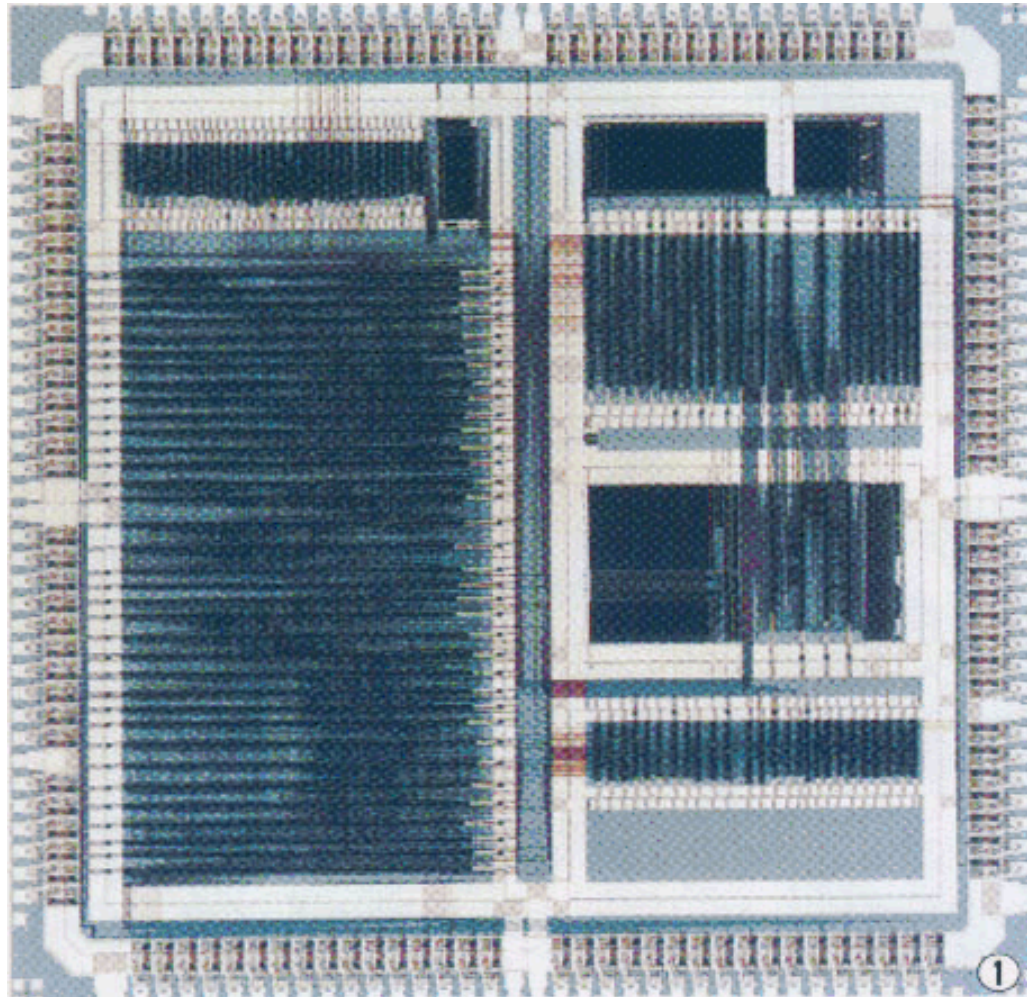
# Embedded RISC Processor TX39(1995)

- **Verilog was used**

- First Embedded RISC
- 32bit MIPS Architecture
- 40MHz/43MIPS
- 500mw
- 4KB I cache / 1KB D cache
- 4K page MMU (32 entry)



# “GSP” in 1988

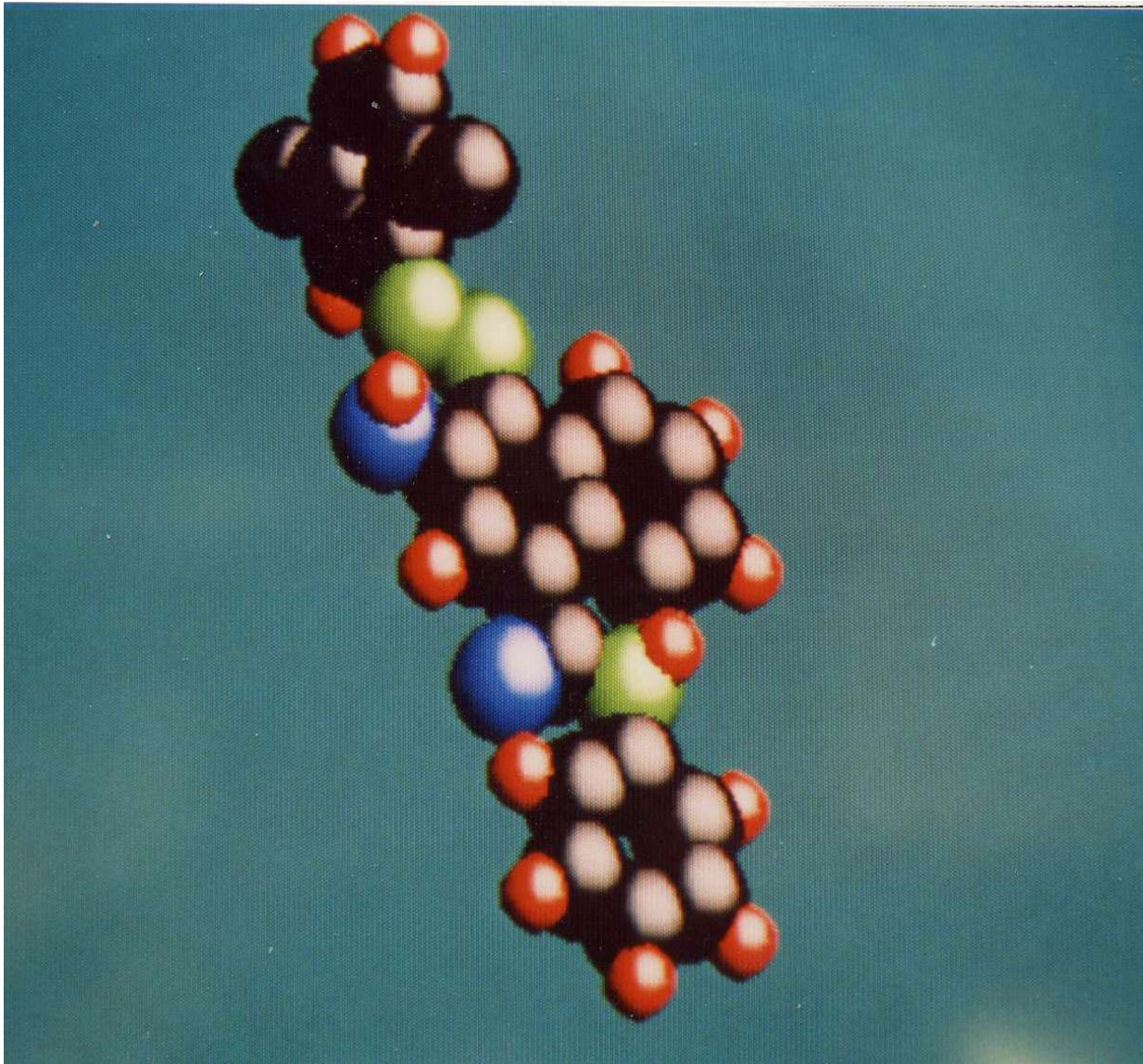


- Gouraud Shading  
10M Pixel/sec  
30K Polygons/sec
- Flat Shading  
160M Pixel/sec
- Lines  
1M Lines/sec
- Clock  
20MHz
- Technology  
1.2  $\mu$  mCMOS
- Transistor Count  
130K Transistors
- Chip size  
11.5  $\times$  11.3mm
- Package  
144pin Flat Package



# Molecular model image by GSP

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- 5160 Polygons
- 6.4 frames/Sec
- 8 bit/pixel
- 16bit Z Buffer



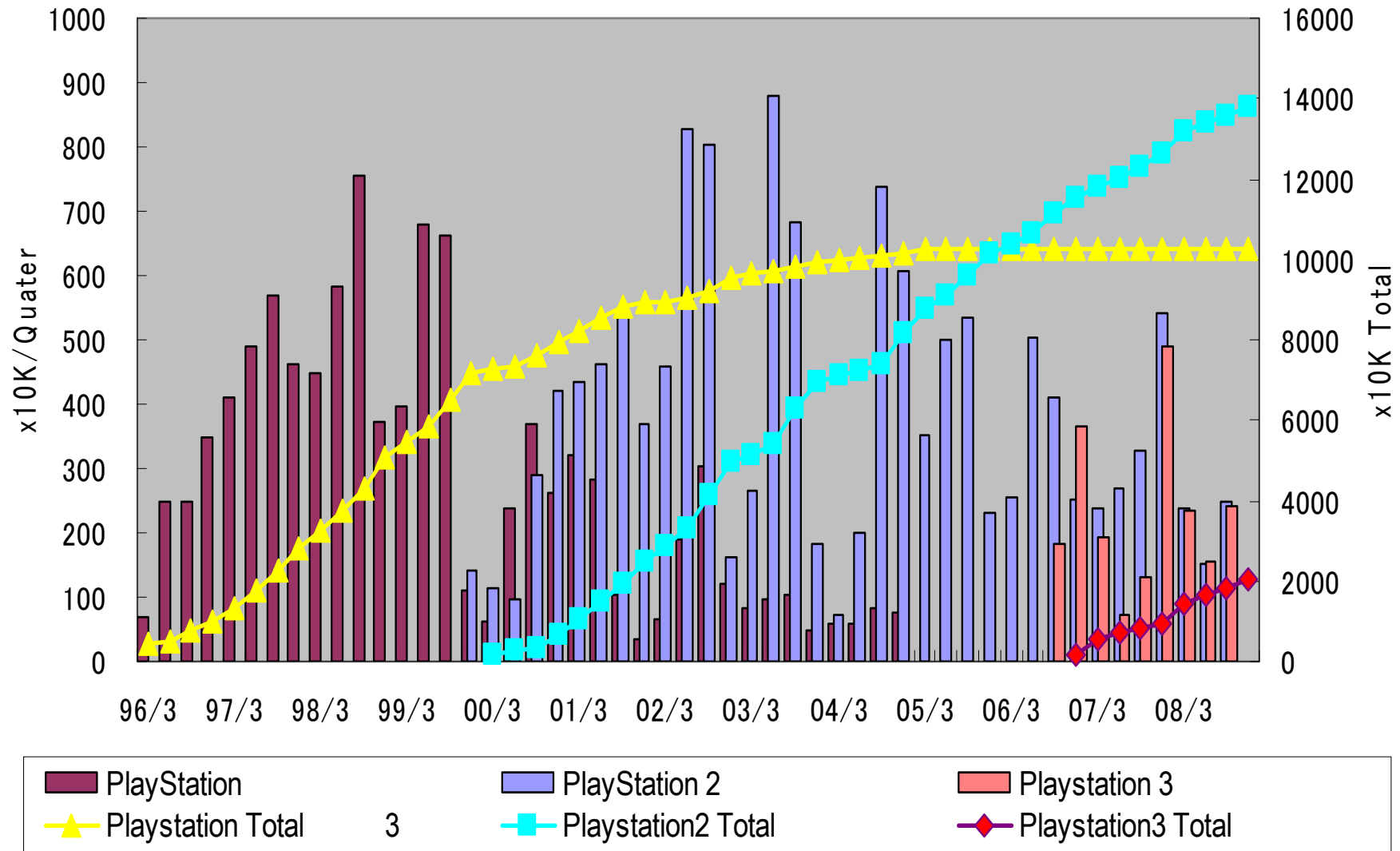
# First Generation Playstation



Source : Wikipedia

# Playstation Shipment History

From: <http://www.scei.co.jp/corporate/data/>



# Playstation was very successful, though

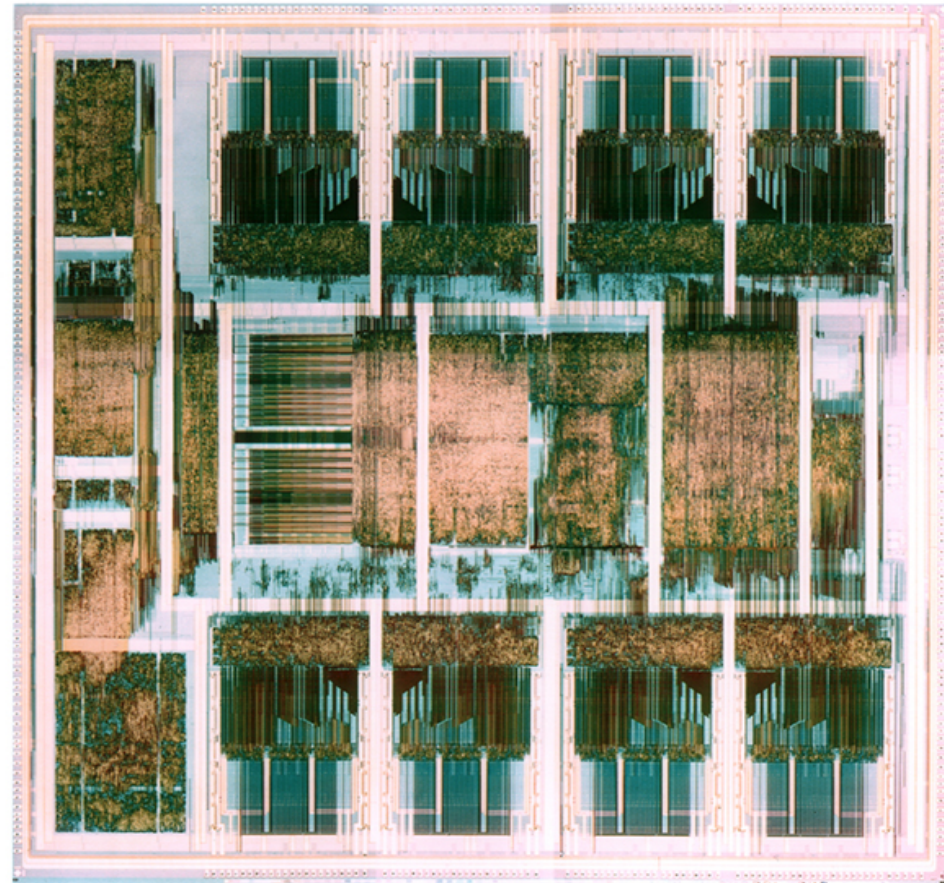
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- **Original business model was not making money from Hardware but Software license. In reality, could make money even from hardware, mainly because of semiconductor cost down.**
- **3D graphics could get very good reputation. But It's performance was not good enough yet. Emotion of the characters couldn't be presented!**
- **By considering game console life cycle, hardware performance should be competitive at least for a few years**
- **An epoch-making graphic chip was the key for the next generation**
- **Embedded DRAM technology based graphics was employed**
- **Main processor had to have enough performance correspond to very high performance graphics. Special processor had to be developed**



# “Graphics Synthesizer”(GS)

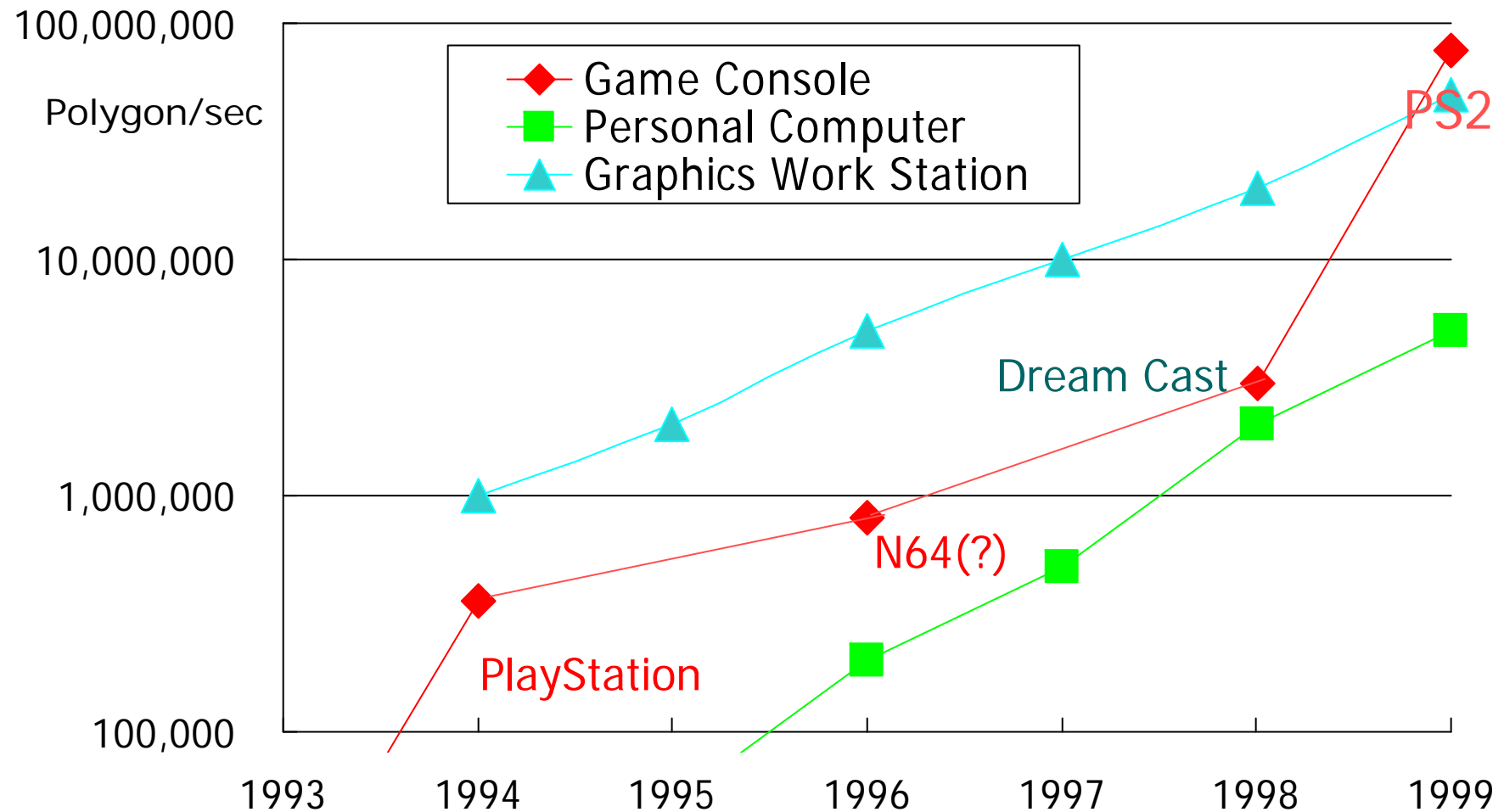
- 16.6mm × 16.8mm
- 32Mbit Embedded DRAM
- 0.25 μ m
- 47.7 M transistors
- Designed by SONY, SCE and Toshiba
- Fabricated by SONY



GRAPHICS SYNTHESIZER

16.6mm x 16.8mm (279mm<sup>2</sup>)  
42.7M transistors  
0.25μm

# Rendering performance Trend



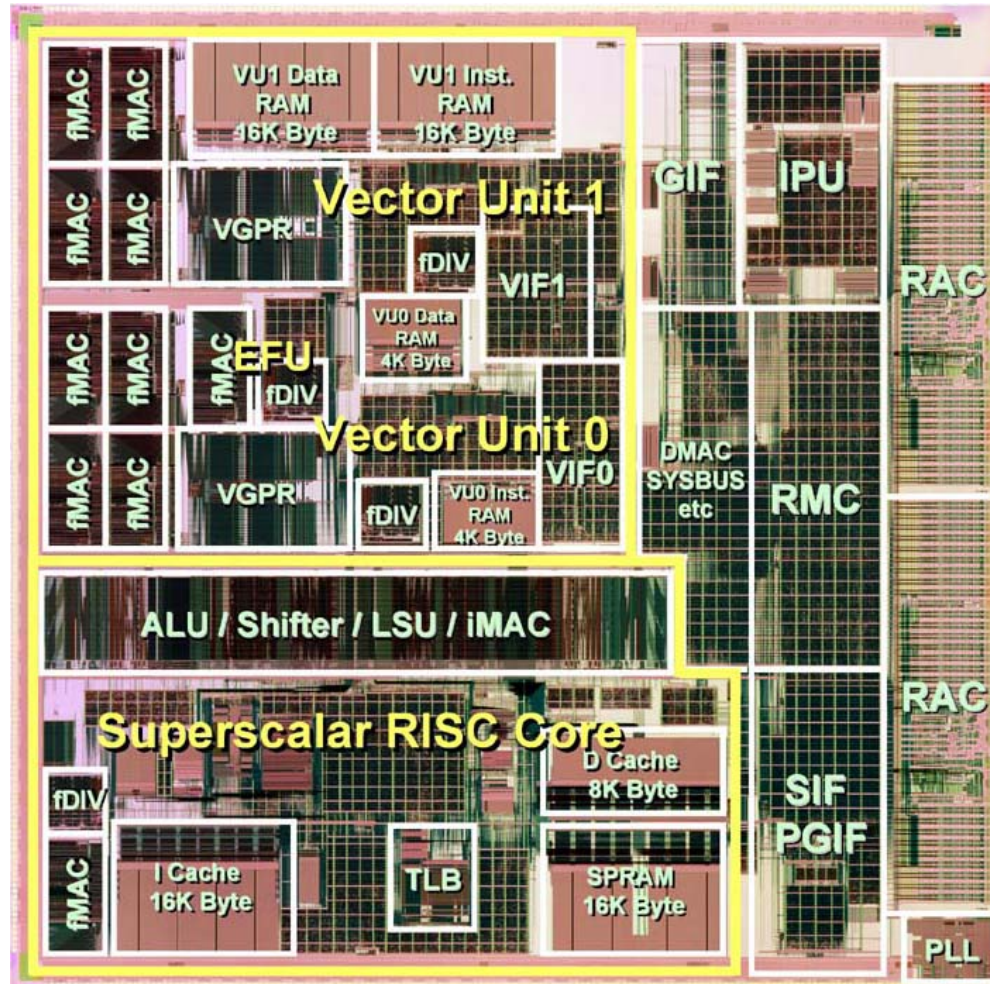


# How Emotion Engine was born?

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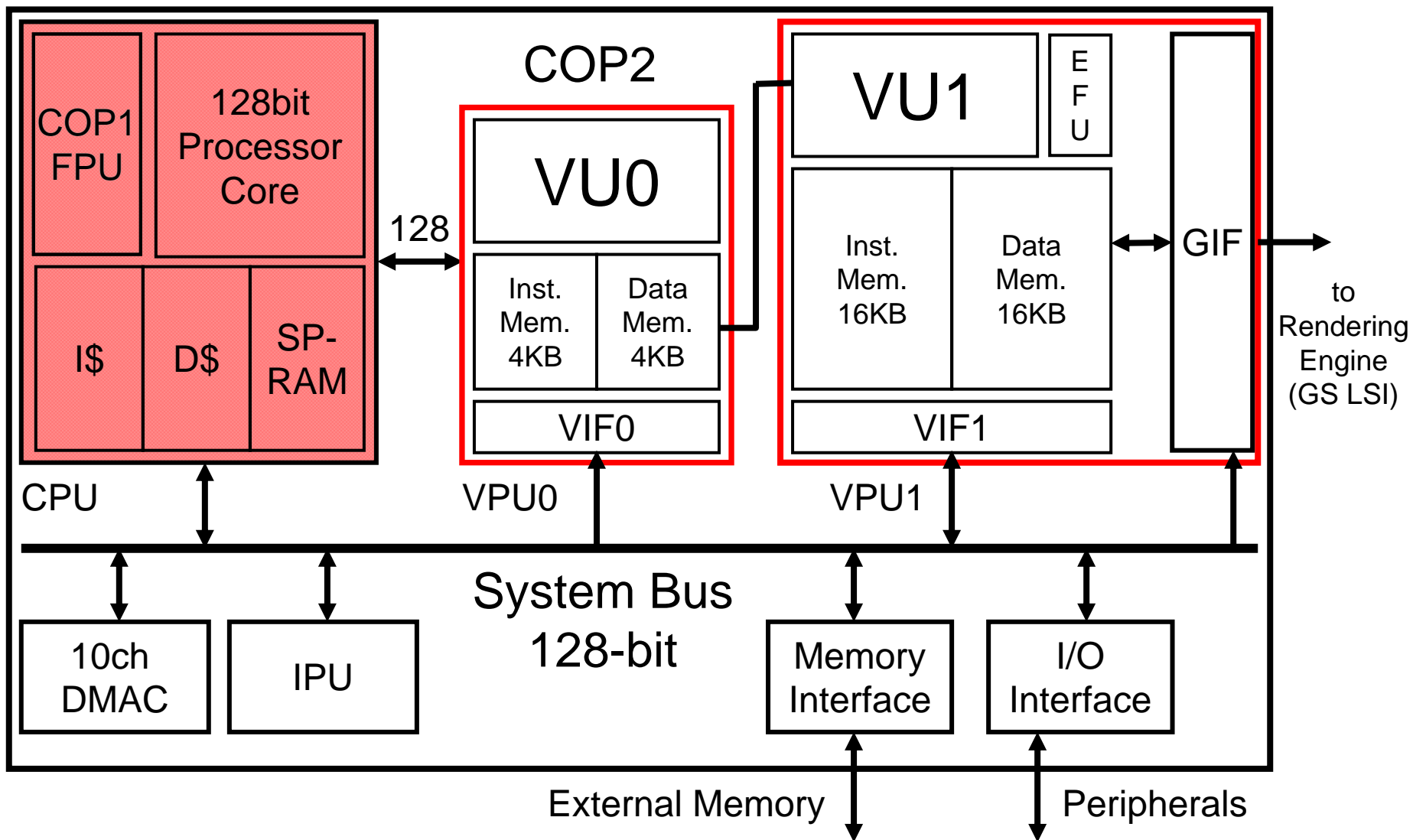
- **Toshiba could develop and provide the graphics chip for the first generation Playstaion. However, processor chip was provided by US company.**
- **Some engineers in Toshiba semiconductor division, began to consider to propose not only graphics but main processor for next generation Playstation, and it was called “Emotion Engine” afterwards.**
- **Started to approach to SCEI a few month after first generation Playstation was launched (12/3/1994).**
- **SCEI was interested in proposed Geometry Engine architecture, and started a joint technical investigation**
- **After main concept of Emotion Engine was accomplished, Toshiba team has started to develop the processor portion at the Silicon Valley office in 1996, before an agreement was done.**

# Emotion Engine Die Photo

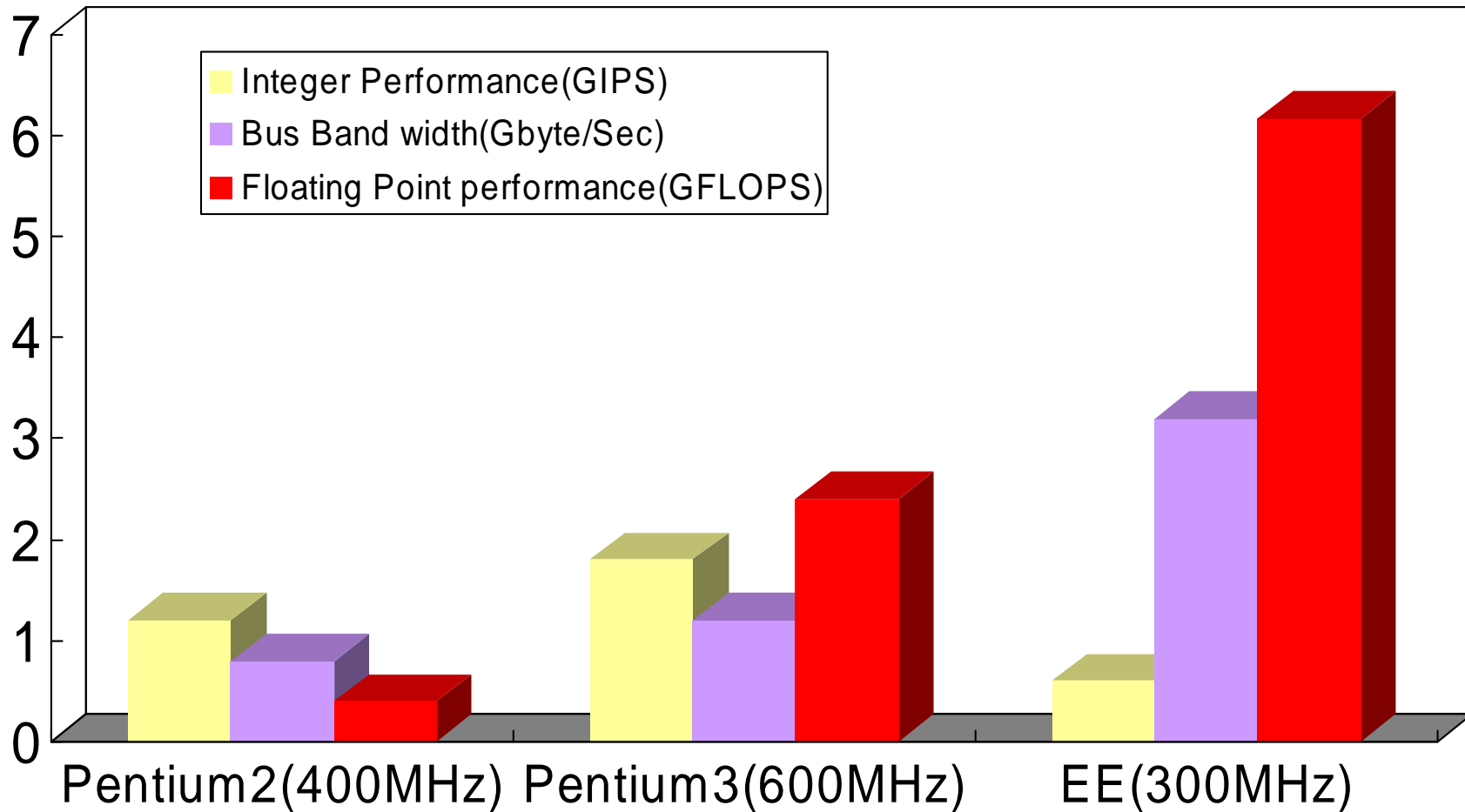


15.02mm x 15.04mm  
Frequency : 300MHz  
Transistors : 13.5M  
Power : 18Watts  
Design Rule : 0.25um  
Gate Length : 0.18um  
Designed by SCE and  
Toshiba  
Fabricated by Toshiba

# Emotion Engine Block Diagram



# Emotion Engine Peak Performance



# Emotion Engine Development History

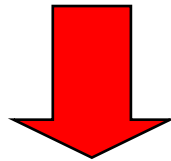
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- **Spring 1997 : Joint Development Agreement was done (Schedule was defined)**
  - **Spring 1998 : Design Completion has been delayed because of many Bugs of CPU and not enough speed**
    - **Had to report Six month delay from the original schedule**
  - **Spring 1998 : Reorganize and enhance development team (82 engineers from Toshiba Japan), and Reset the Target date and specification**
    - **#1 Design Completion 7/1998**
    - **Chip size=17x14.1mm<sup>2</sup>**
  - **Aug. 1998 : EE#1 Design completion (8 month Delay)**
    - **Relaxation of the target frequency (300MHz=>200MHz)**
    - **Agreed to Relax voltage and temperature constraint**
  - **Oct. 1998 : Shipped the first sample and SCE started the system evaluation**
  - **Dec. 31 1998 : Shipped the software developable revised samples**
  - **Feb. 1999 : Presented at the conference (ISSCC), fair reputation**
  - **Mar. 1999 : Next generation Playstation technical overview was presented at PlayStation Meeting 1999, and big impact on all over the world!**
- EE#2 Design completed as scheduled and achieved 300MHz Target**
- EE#3 Shrunk version(0.18um) development has been started**

# Timing Closure

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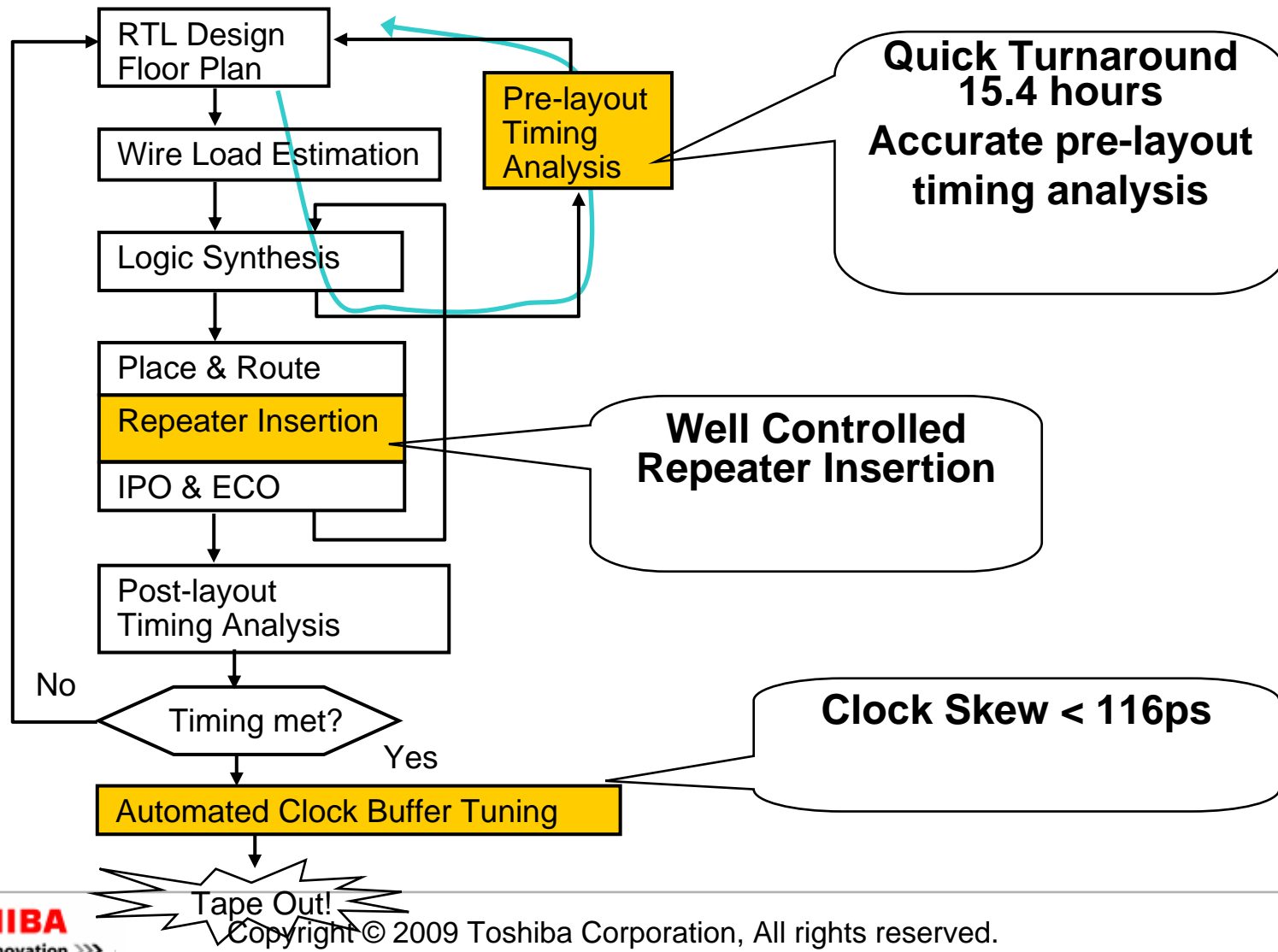
- With 0.25/0.18 um design rule, controlling interconnect delay has become significant task in LSI design projects.



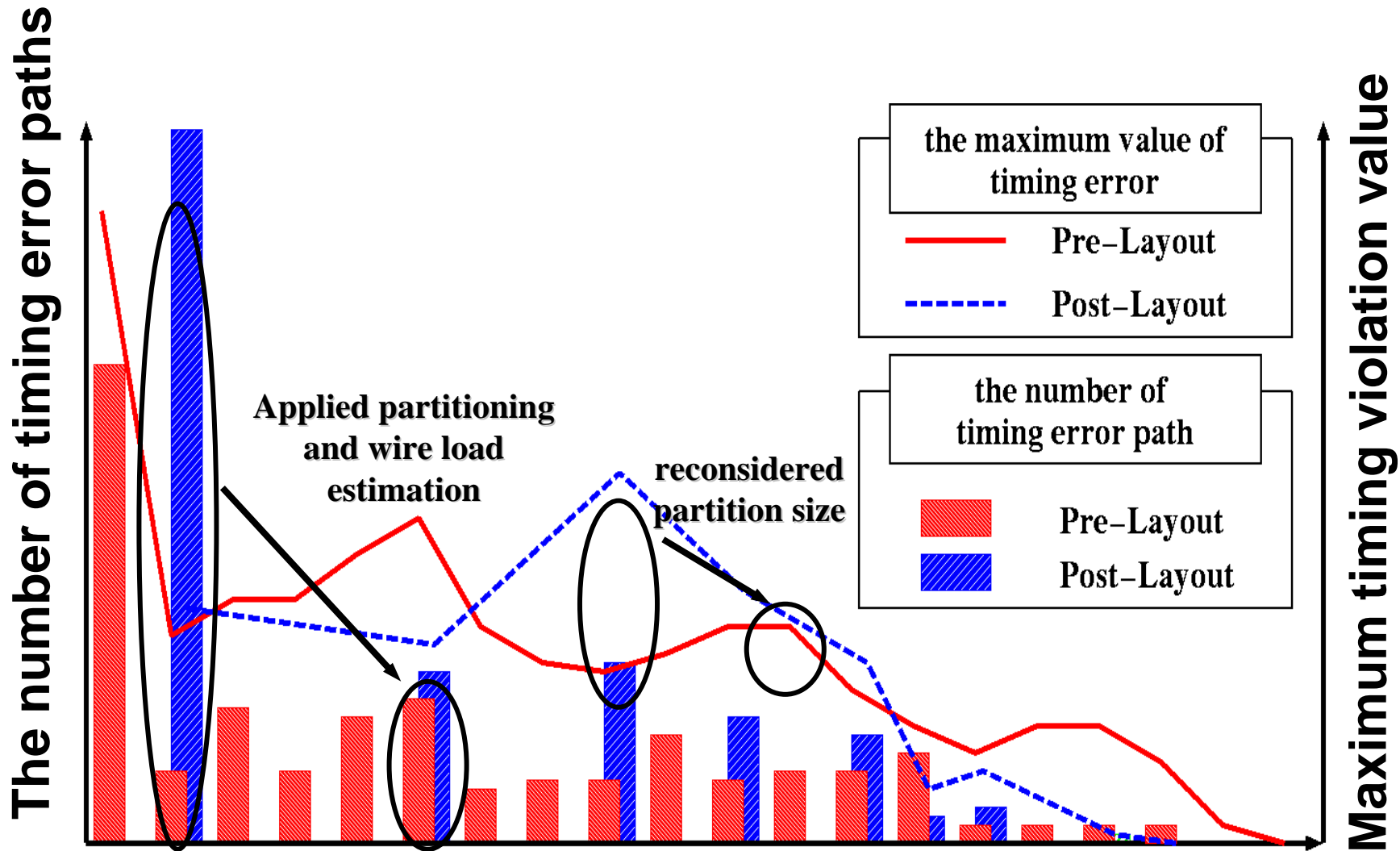
- Key is “quick timing analysis and feedback to RTL and floor plan”.
- Designer is able to do “what-if” analysis.



# Timing Design Flow



# Timing Closure -Results-



# Clock Skew Management

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- Clock skew must be minimized for
    - the maximum clock rate,
    - evading a race condition.
  - Automated Clock design, e.g. CTS, is established in Standard Cell rich ASIC.
  - In Contrast, half of EE is occupied by custom blocks (CB's). Manual tuning is time-consuming.
- ➔ We developed an automated clock tuning method.

# Playstation2

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From Wikipedia

# Beyond Playstation2

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- **Jan. 1999 : The Investigation of the processor for the next-generation Playstation started internally in Toshiba**
  - At first, investigated the possibility to develop in Silicon Valley
  - Investigated IBM as a partner, they were not interested so much at first
- **From the experience of Playstation2**
  - We didn't have to use the existing processor architecture, because Playstation can have enough volume to be a standard by itself
  - From DVD capability experience, It will not be only a game console but the center for the entertainment in home
  - Broadband network will be popular and have very big impact
- **Basic concept of the next generation processor**
  - Not just for Game console, but should be useful in various applications
  - So, it must be scalable
  - The real-time computation will be the key for gaming and networking
  - New computer architecture should be employed for the new world
- **Development Team**
  - By talking directly from Kutaragi-san to IBM, SCEI, IBM, and Toshiba have agreed to set up the joint development team
  - We have agreed to develop next generation general purpose processor, and three company join the project, totally even share of the resource and the right

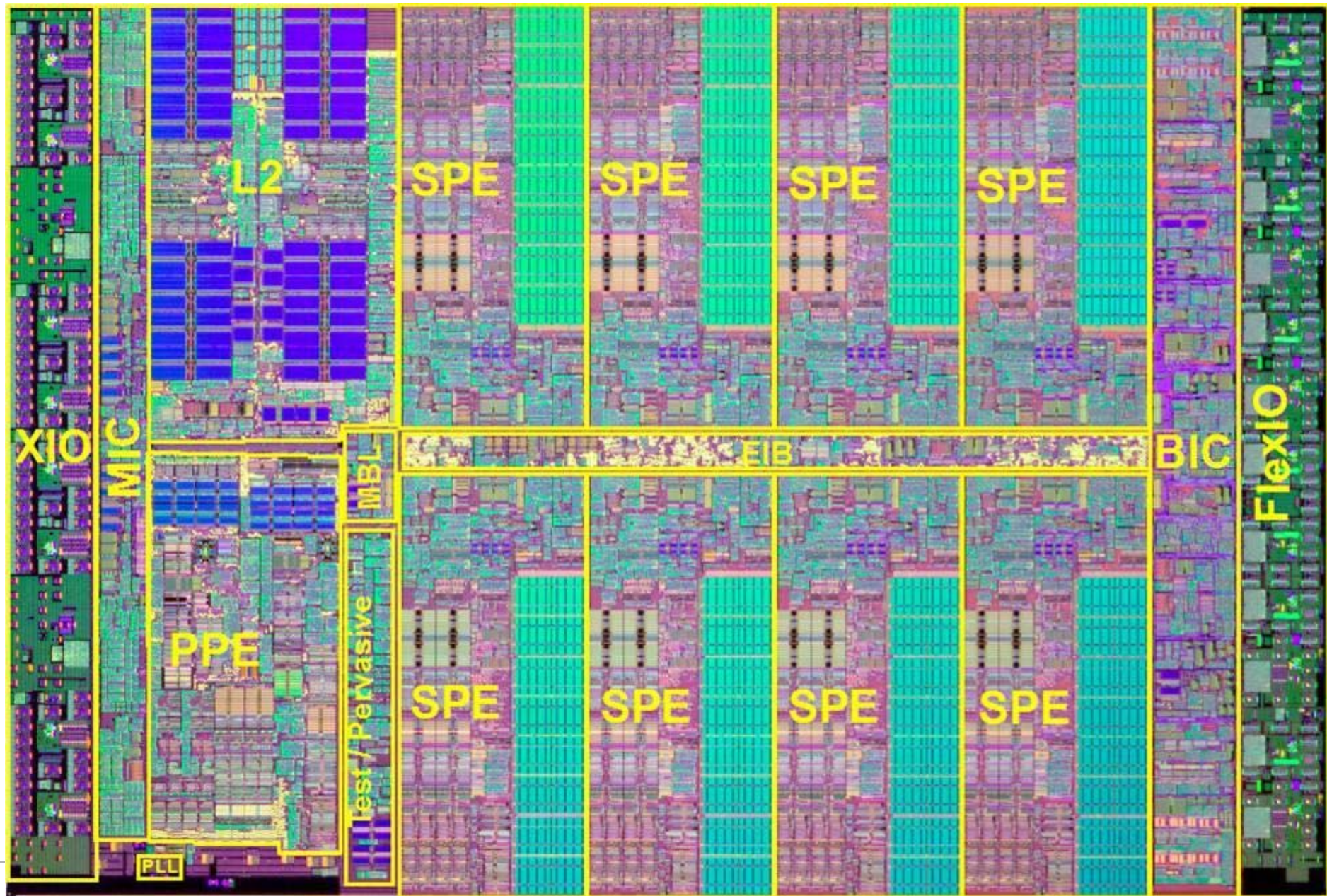
# Cell BE Development Project

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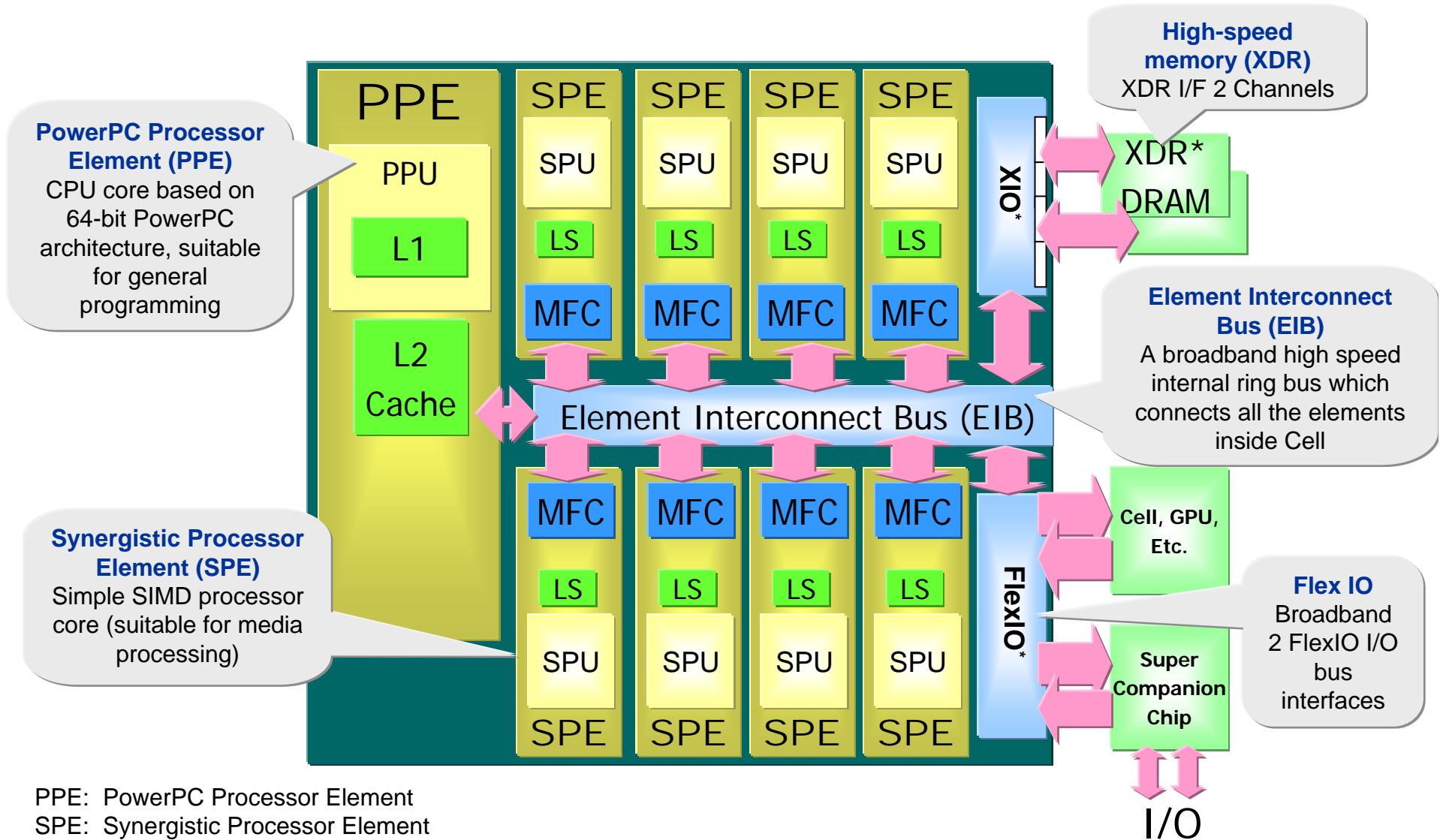
- **Established main campus in IBM Austin**
  - For the quick startup
  - Reserve excellent engineers
- **Multiple sites were mandatory**
  - Overcome management difficulty by frequent tele-conference
  - Network infrastructure was very effective for the information sharing
- **Joint Development team has been established**
  - Each part was consist of mixture of three companies engineers
  - For the good communication to collaborate smoothly
  - Necessary also for the technical transfer to each company
- **After target was clarified, development was relatively smooth**
  - Quick termination of culture friction was achieved
  - Flexible resource allocation was possible



# Cell BE Die Photo



# Cell Block Diagram



PPE: PowerPC Processor Element  
 SPE: Synergistic Processor Element  
 MFC: Memory Flow Controller  
 LS: Local Storage

\* Trademarks of Rambus, Inc.

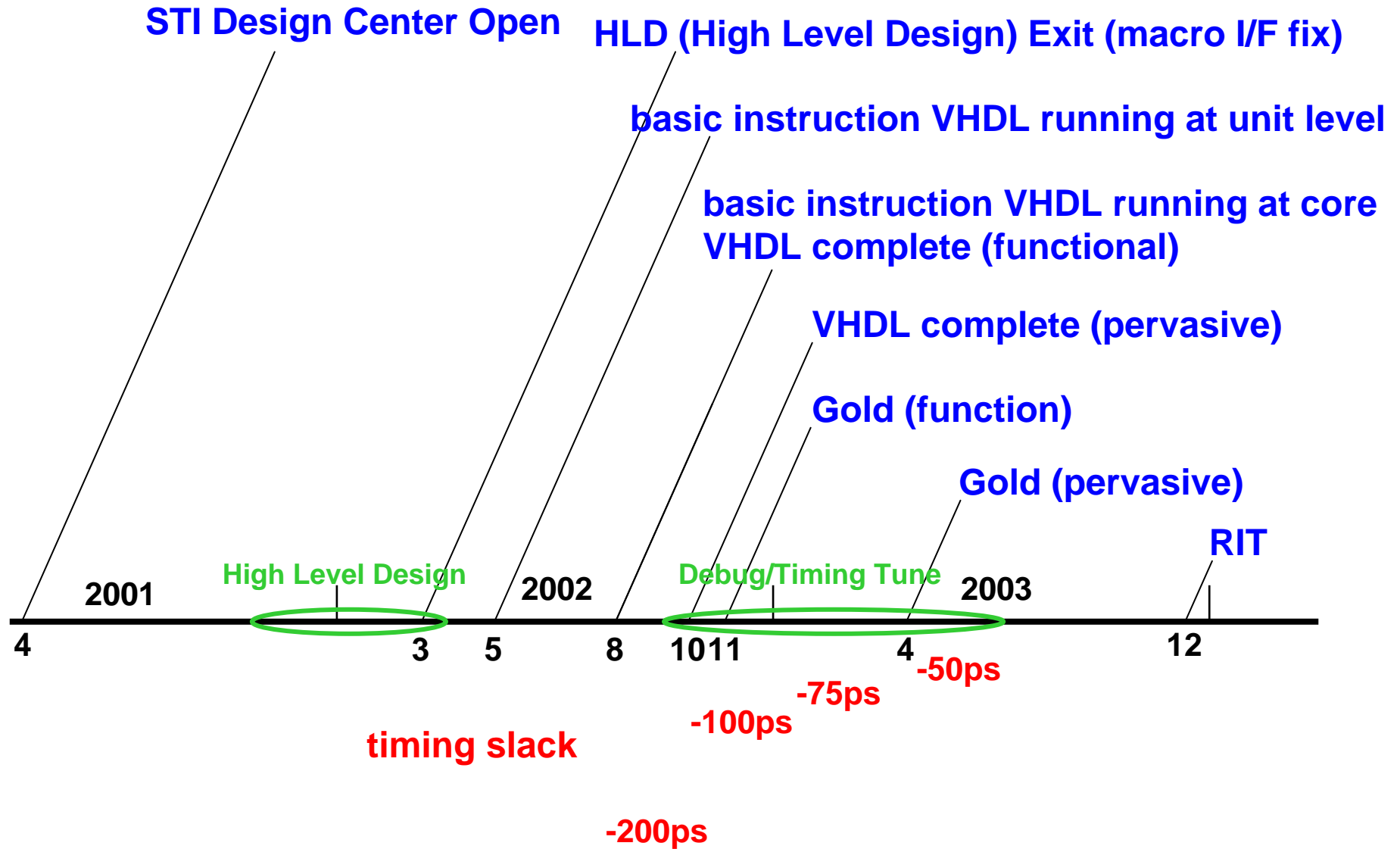


# Cell BE Major Development Topic

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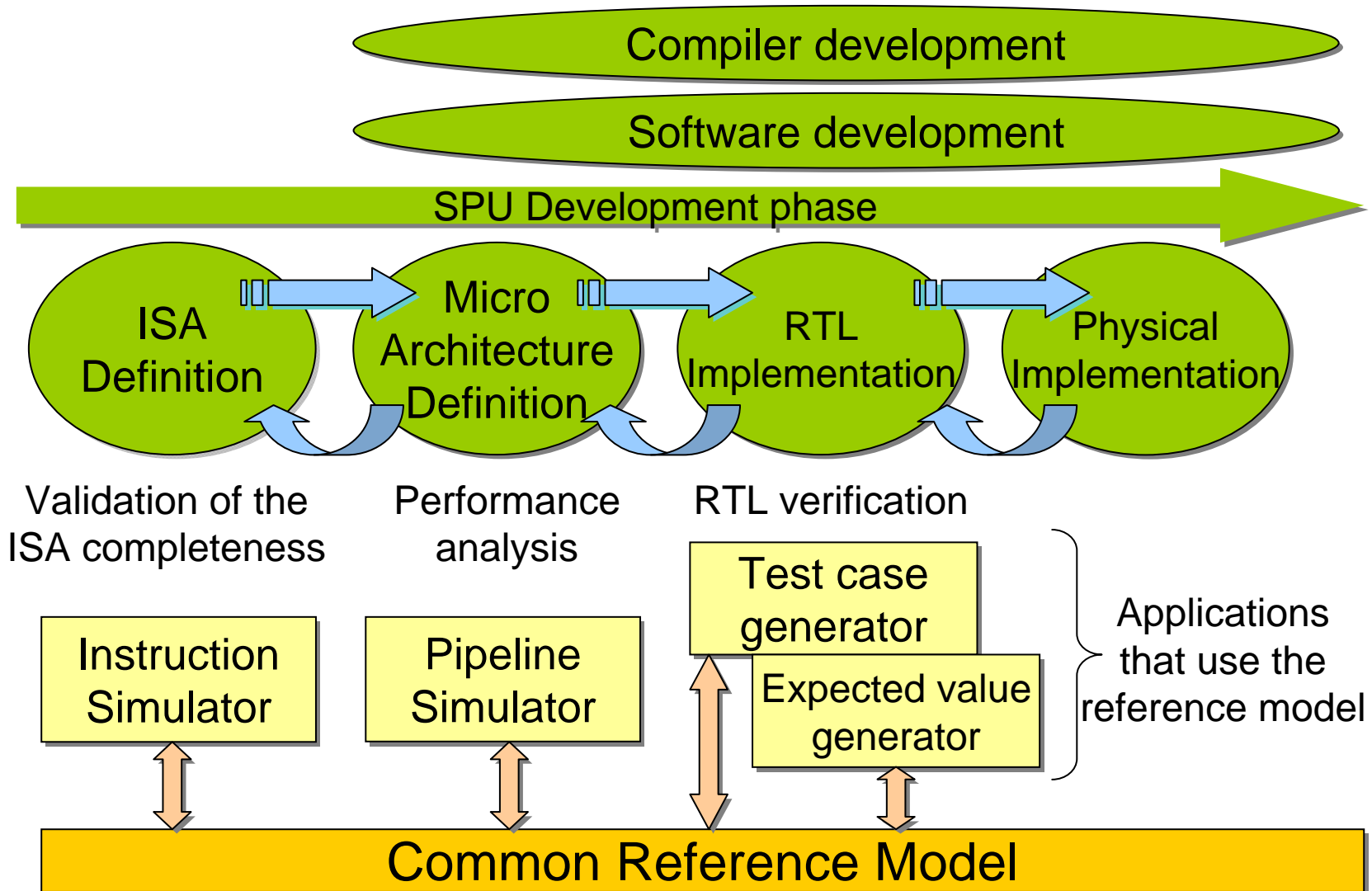
- **Apr. 2000** : Architecture investigation has been started among three companies
  - **Big culture gap, and lot of friction**
  - **Various candidates were investigated, and concluded almost same as present one**
- **Mar. 2001** : Public announcement of Joint development
  - **Started project by setting the campus in Austin**
- **Sep. 2001** : Toshiba has started to investigate the function of Peripheral chip
- **Apr. 2004** : Cell BE first sample was accomplished and worked!
- **Feb. 2005** : First technical presentation at ISSCC conference
  - **Big impact all over the world**
- **Aug. 2005** : Toshiba presented peripheral chip and SPE assign software idea
- **Oct. 2005** : Toshiba demonstrated at CEATEC exhibition
  - **One of the biggest impact demonstration**
  - **All major TV station mentioned in the news program**
- **Apr. 2006** : Toshiba started to provide Cell BE development set
- **Sep. 2006** : IBM won a Cell BE based super computer for the national research Lab.
- **Nov. 2006** : SCEI launched Playstation3 with Cell BE

# Cell BE (SPU) Design History





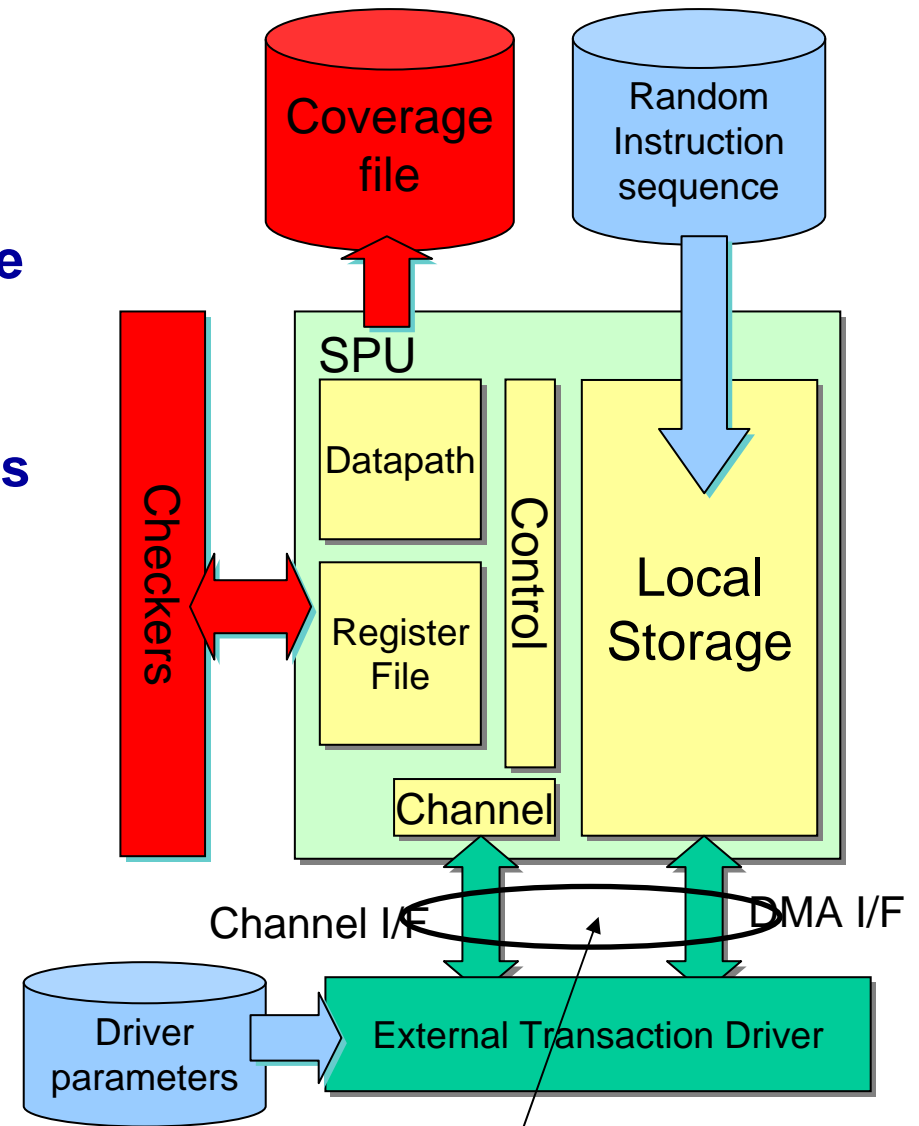
# Each Reference model for SPU Development phase



# SPU Verification Strategy

## ■ Coverage Based Verification

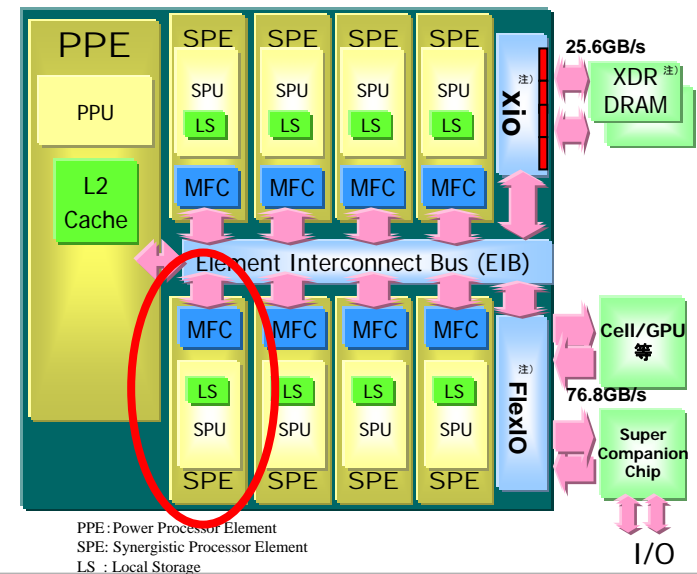
- Test items are written as coverage events
- Executes simulation random test cases until all the coverage events are hit.
  - Random instruction sequences
  - Random external transactions
- The checkers check SPU logic correctness while simulation
- Coverage files are generated as a simulation results



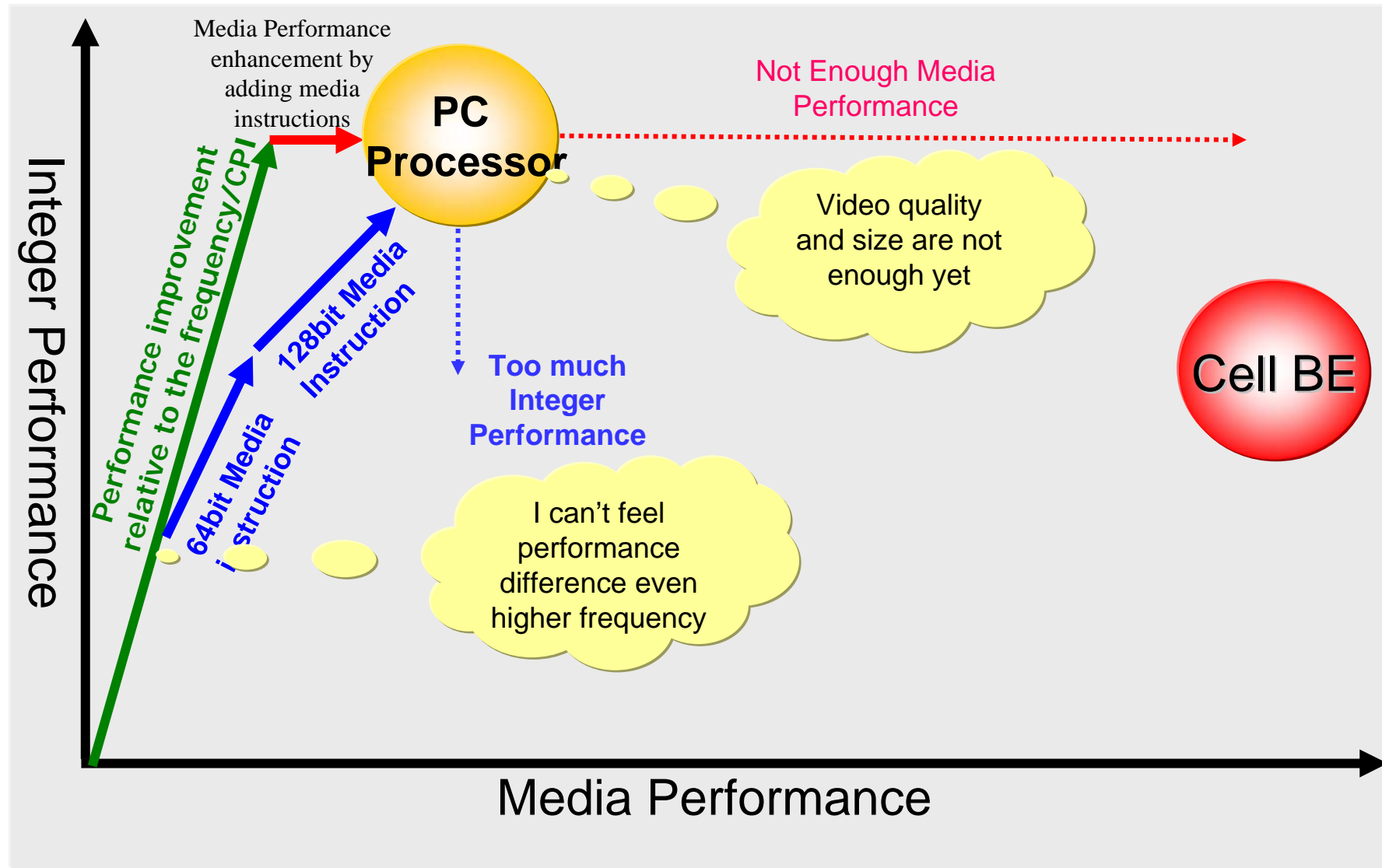
Random external transactions

# Synergistic Processor Element Feature

- **New architecture for the data processing**
  - **Media and floating point computation**
- **RISC type instruction set**
  - **High level language oriented**
- **SIMD based instruction scheme**
  - **128 bit width Parallel execution (e.g. 4x32bit)**
- **Large 128bit width 128 entry register file**
- **256KB Local store, not Cache**
- **Rich performance monitoring capability**



# Cell BE positioning as a Processor





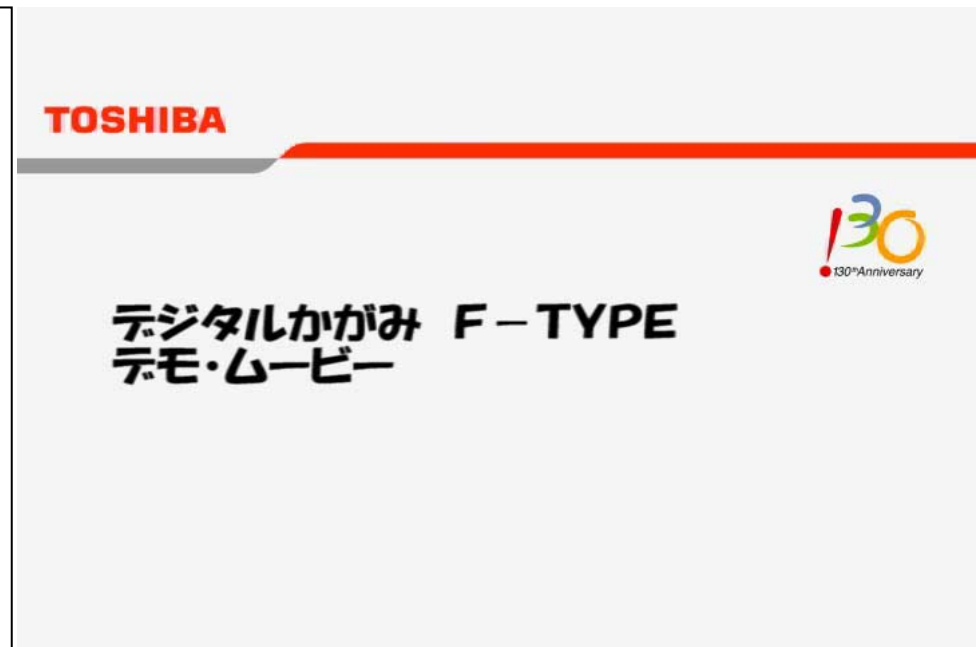
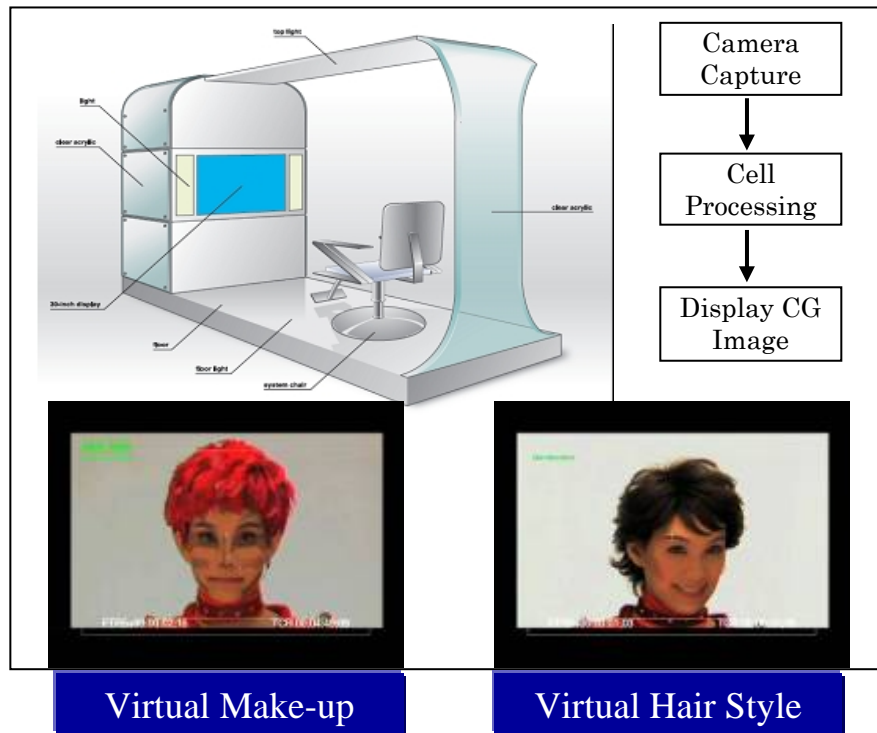
# Cell BE Proposes New Computer Direction

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- **New computer direction proposed by Cell BE**
  - **To show hardware feature as is to the user**
    - Program must be written by considering HW structure and memory size
    - Need knowledge about HW
  - **Instead, let user know what is going on in the computer**
    - Easier performance tuning
    - Especially for realtime system
  - **Overwhelming cost performance is achieved**
    - Very Small SPE sometimes provide twice of performance of PC processor
- **Maybe new direction since RISC is proposed**
  - **More than 20 years ago**

# Real-time Face Tracking

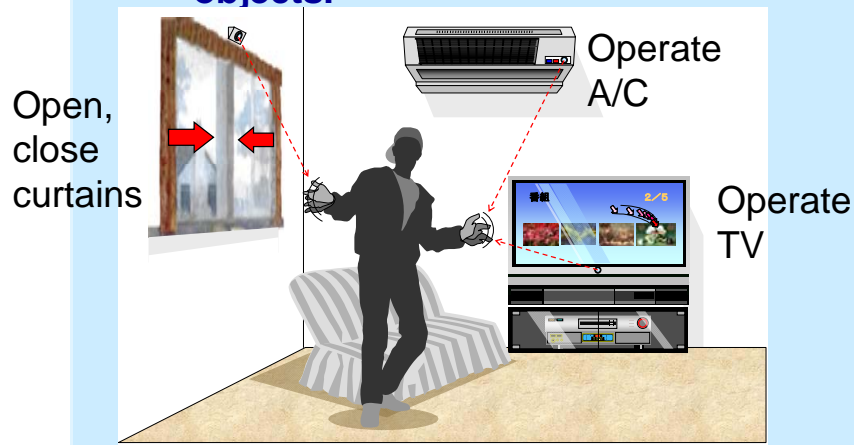
- Camera captures the face of the person facing the “mirror”, and in real-time, the rendered image is projected in the “mirror”.



# Hand Gesture User Interface

- Operate products using hand gestures (hand position, motion)

- Deviceless remote control.
- Applicable for a variety of daily life objects.



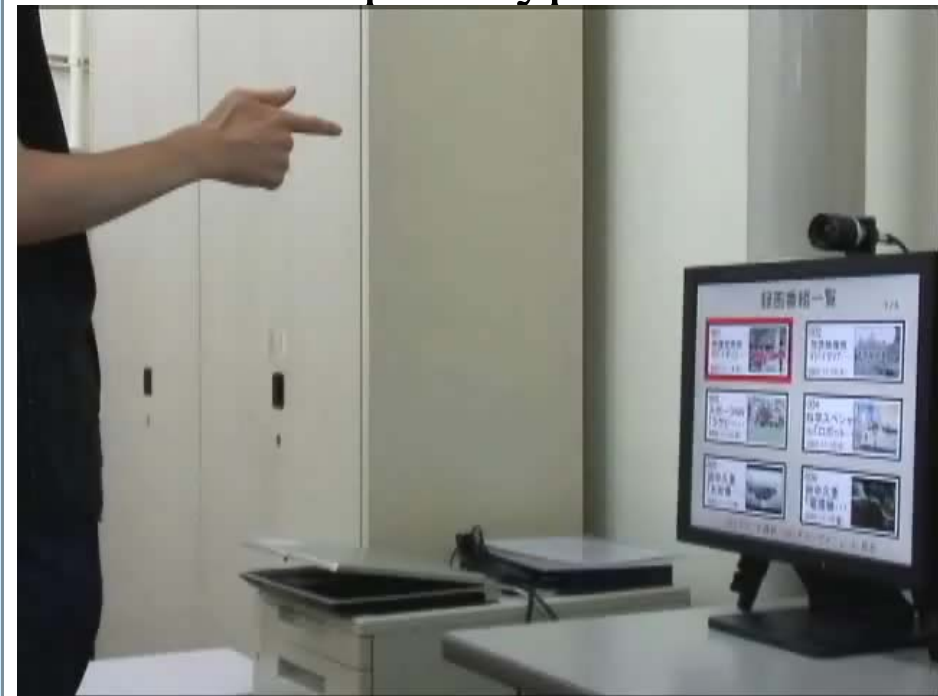
- Three hand share can be recognized



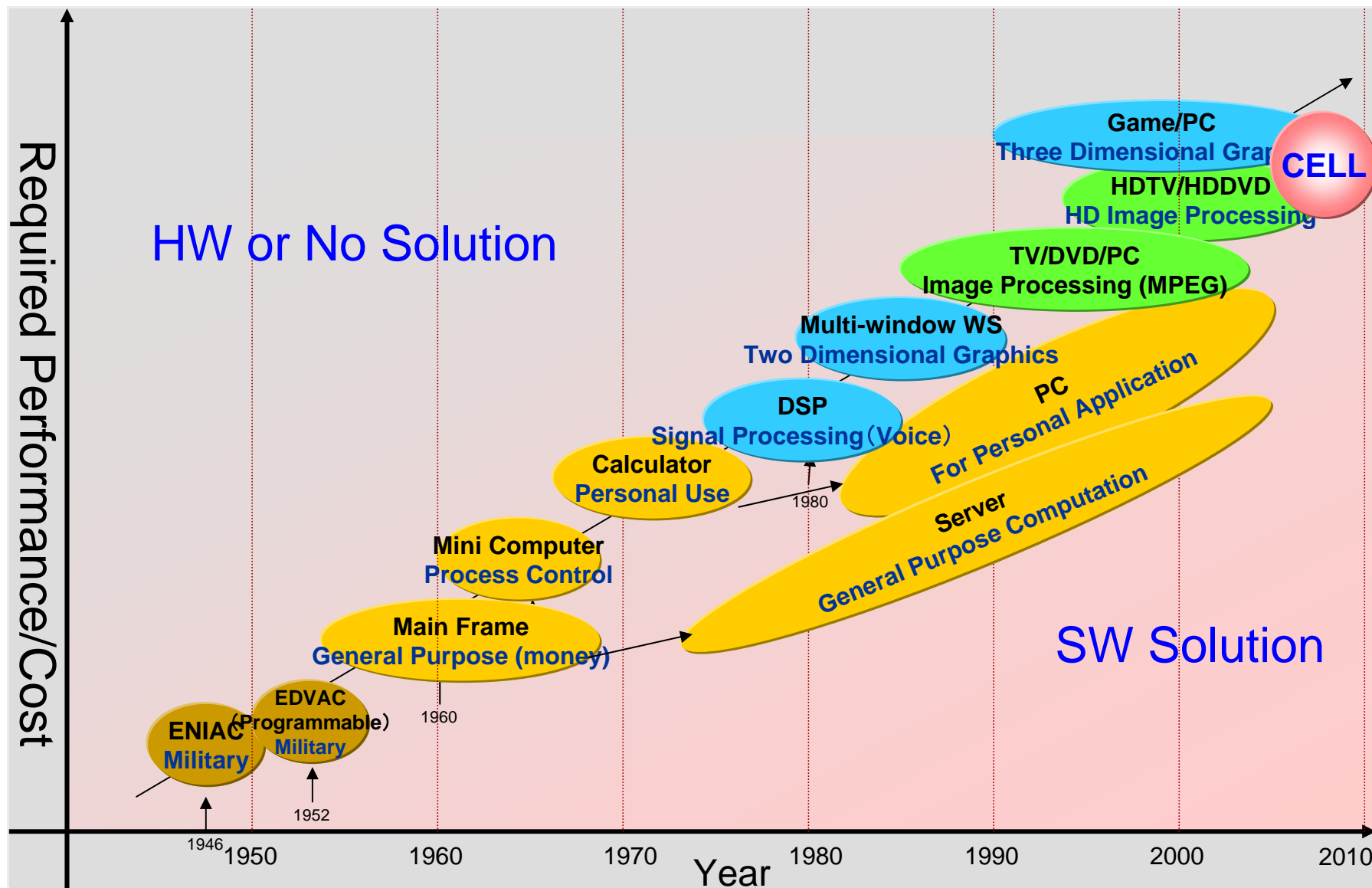
- GUI Control by recognized image



Hand gesture controlled media player equipment prototype



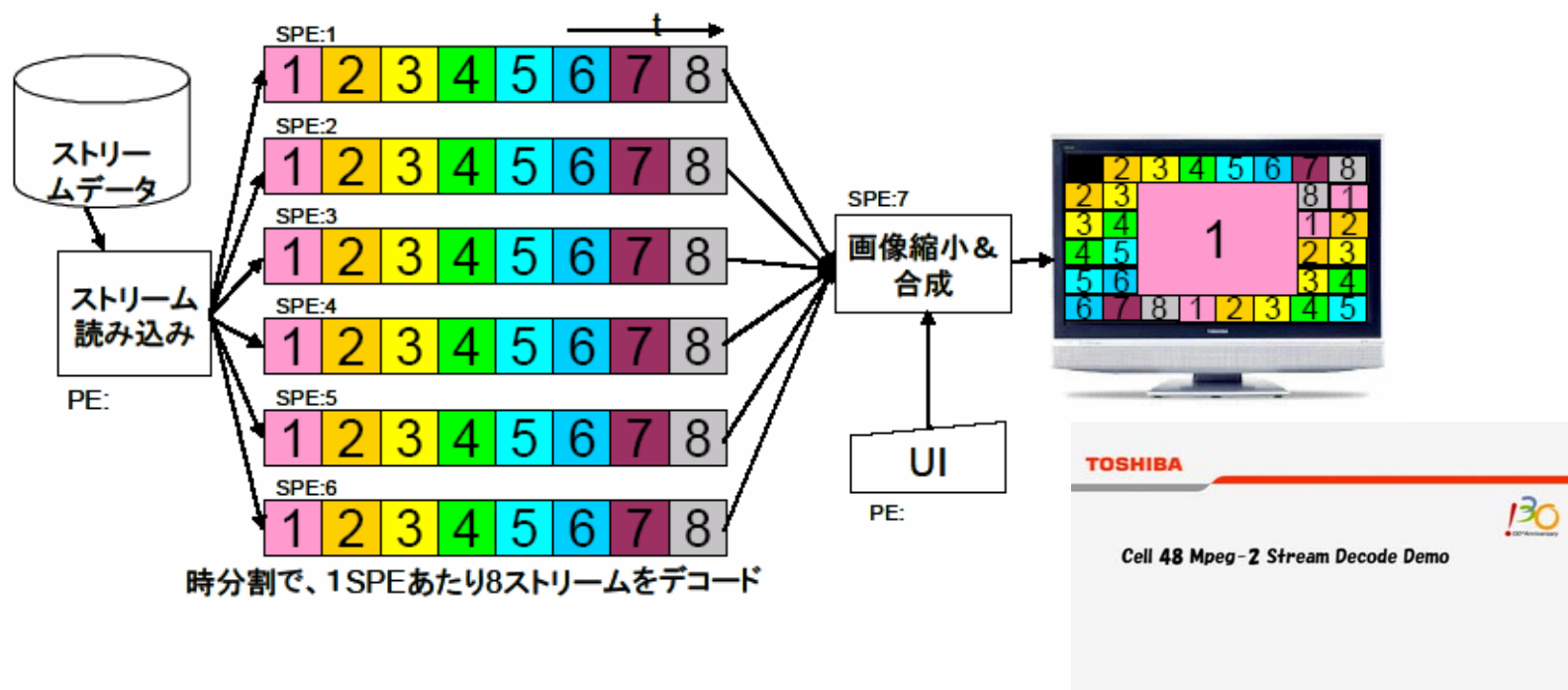
# Trend of HW→SW





# 48 Streams (MPEG2) Decode Demo

- MPEG2 (About 4Mbps) ... 720 x 480
- Read out 48 streams from HDD and Decode
- Shrink to 1/3 and arranged to one picture for displaying on the TV

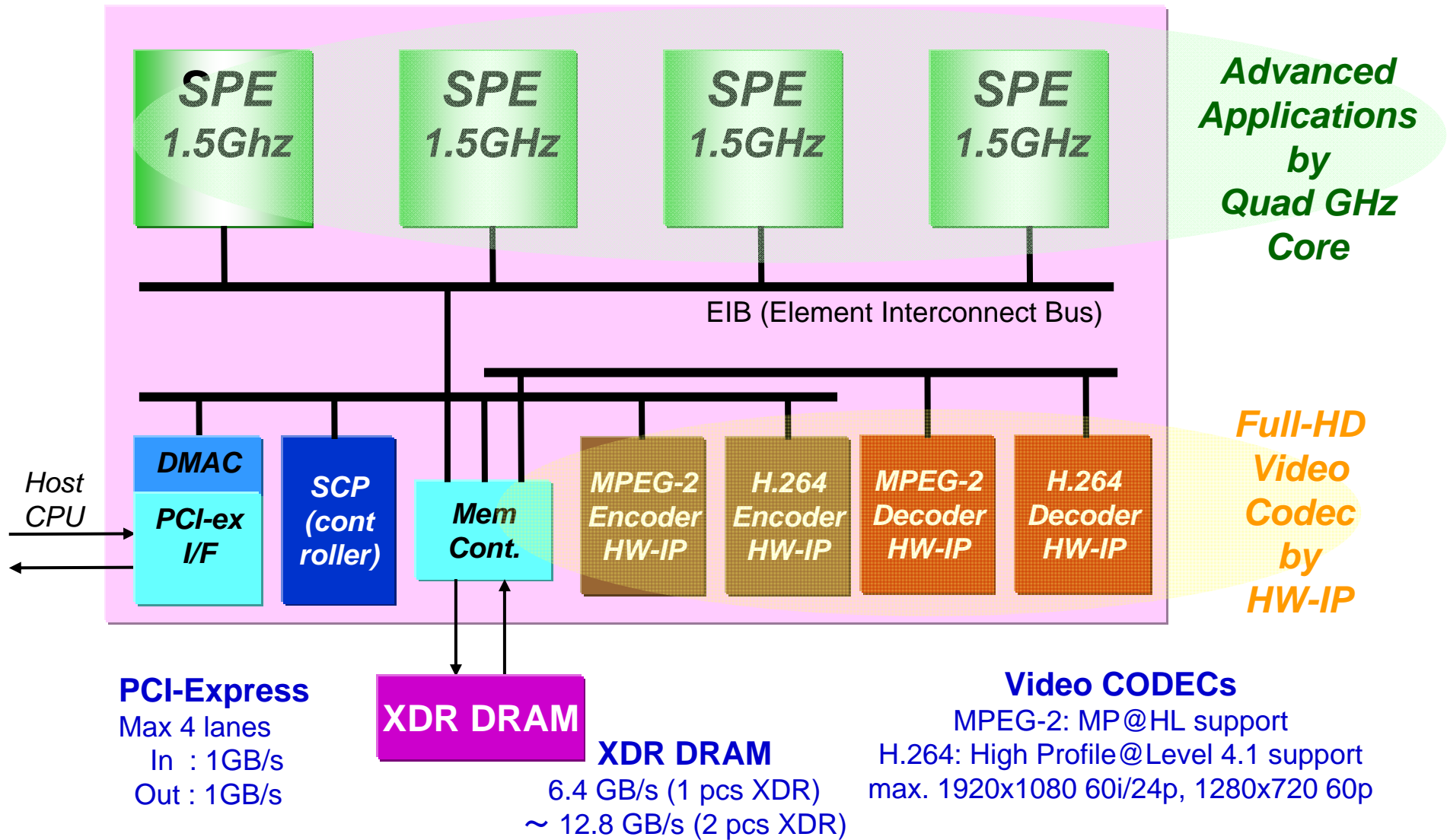


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Hard to Find Customers in this Field

So, by Focusing on Video Application for PC!

# SpursEngine™ Block Diagram



XDR™ DRAM is trademark of Rambus Inc. in the United States and other countries.

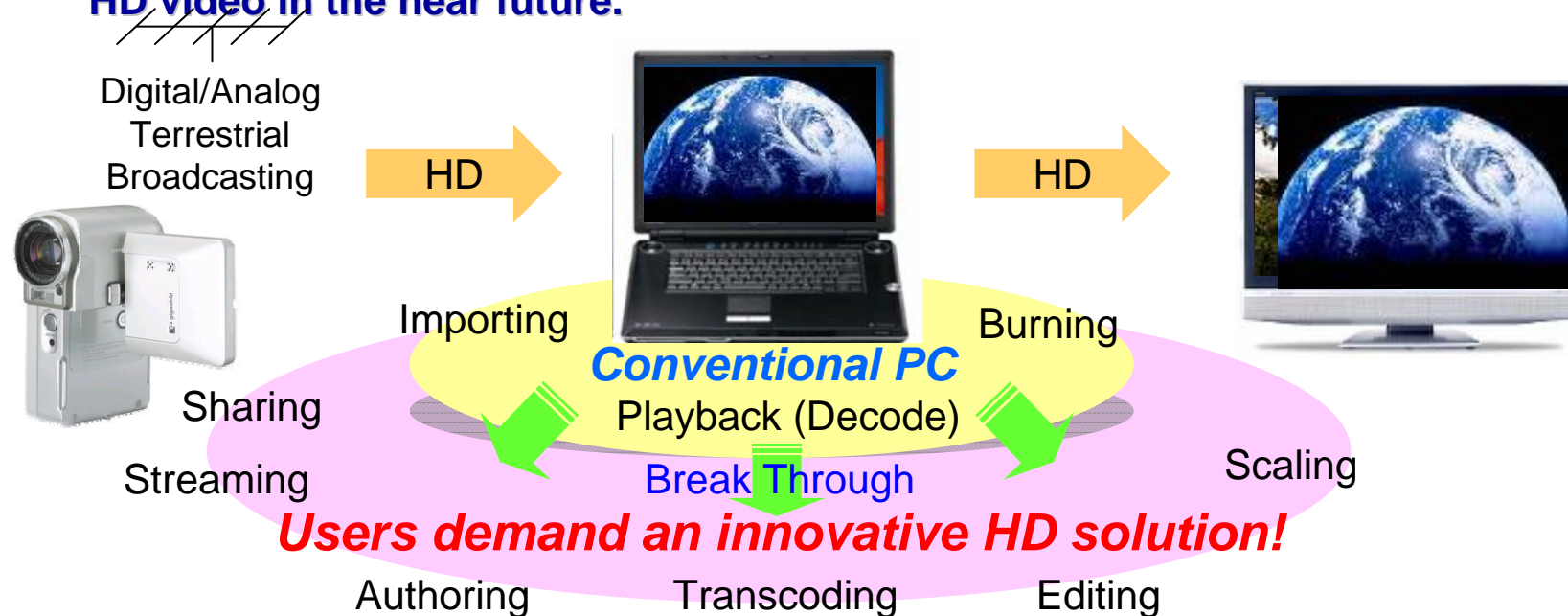
# What is the Next Target for PC? Answer is HD.

## ■ Emergence of HD Contents

- High Definition (HD) era has been quickly emerging. For instance, video content from digital terrestrial broadcasting, digital video cameras, and optical disks are all HD ready.

## ■ HD contents require much more processing power than SD contents.

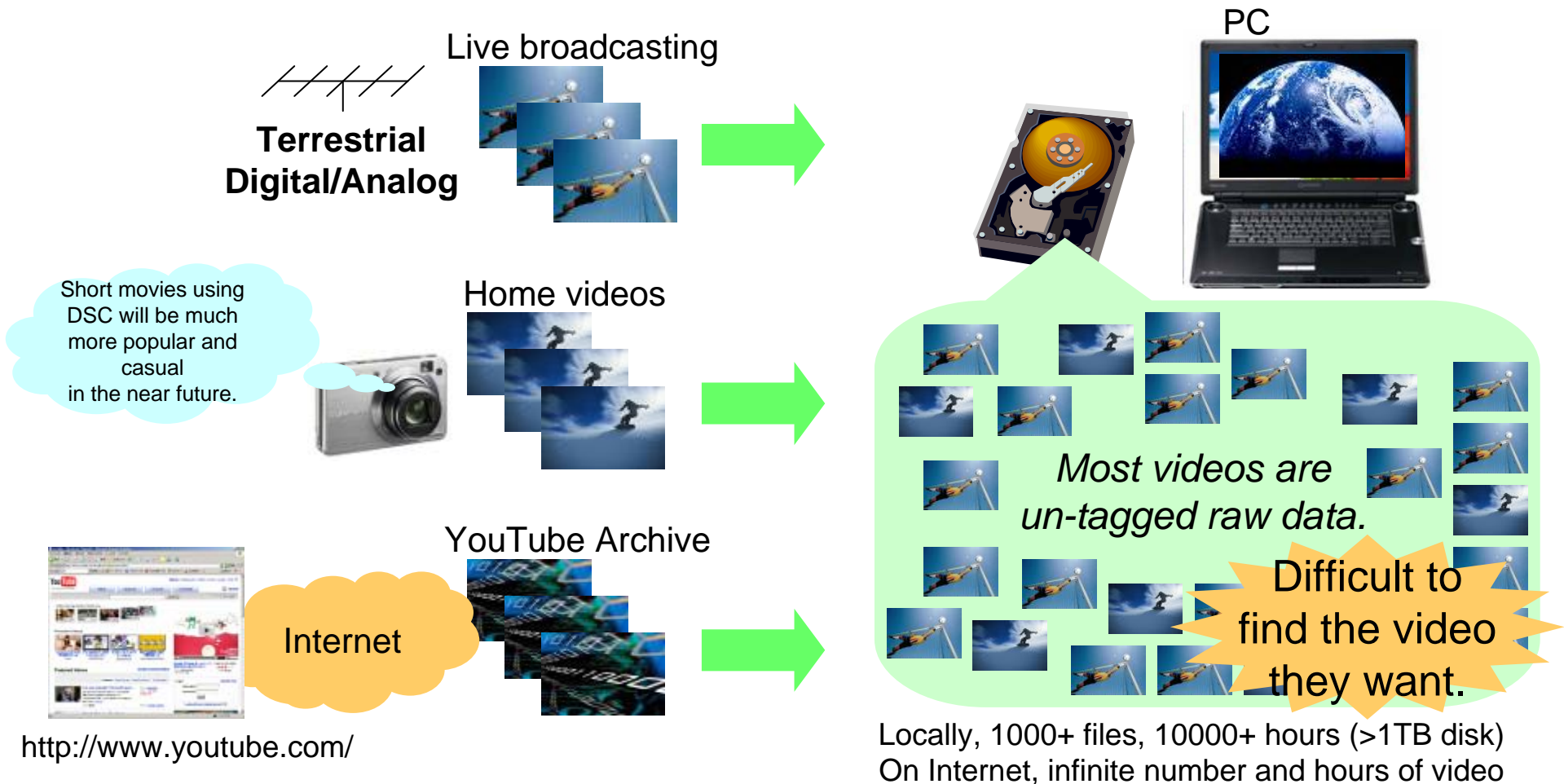
- HD needs 6 times higher bandwidth than Standard Definition (SD). Conventional PC architecture of CPU and GPU can only decode HD video in real-time.
- CPU, even though it keeps getting faster, will not be capable of real-time encoding HD video in the near future.





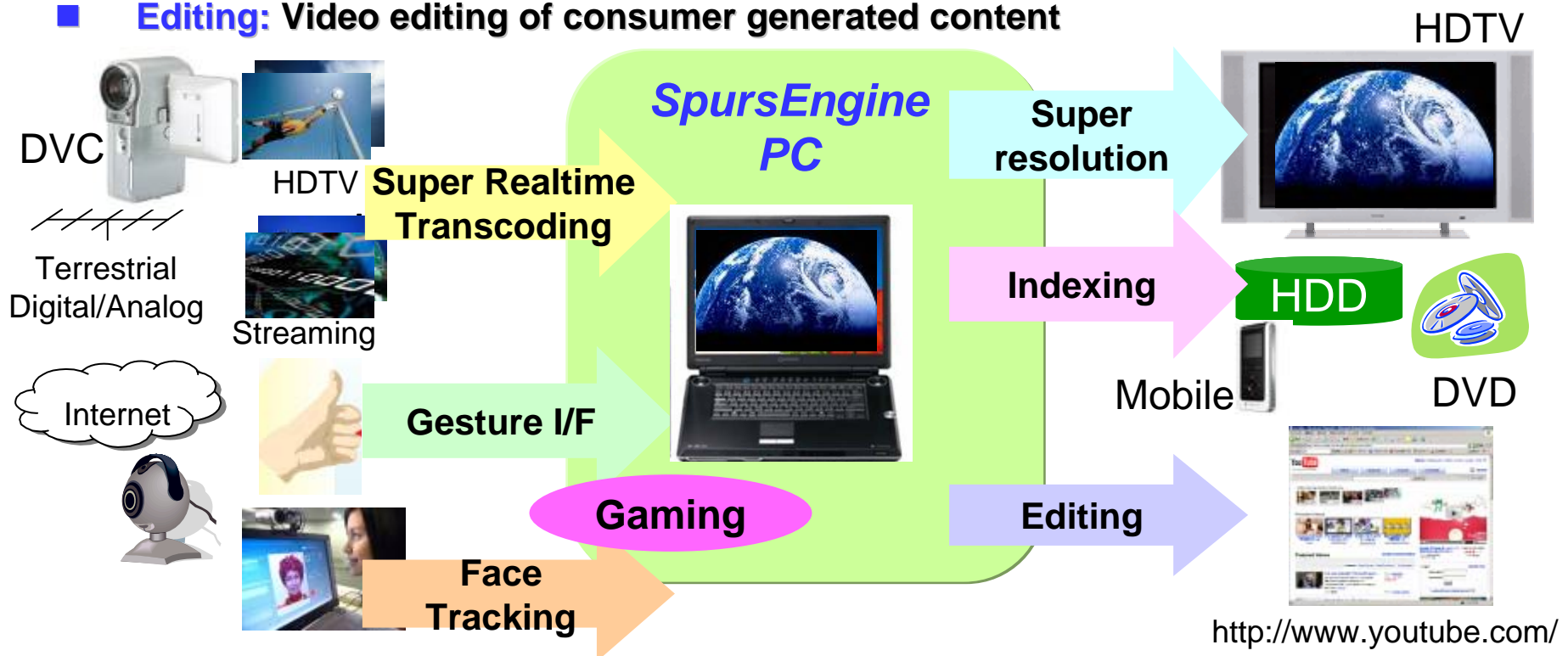
# Demand: Video Indexing and Searching

Future demands: not only transcoding, but also *indexing and searching features* to easily find the video which they want to watch.



# Further Advantages: New applications by SpursEngine

- **Super realtime Transcoding:** Transcoding at faster than real-time
- **Super Resolution:** Picture resolution up-scaling for HDTV
- **Indexing:** Video categorizing during HDD storing, DVD burning
- **Gesture I/F:** Control various devices in the living room by hand gestures
- **Face Tracking:** Realtime 3D face tracking for communication tools
- **Interactive Gaming:** New type of realtime game with Gesture I/F and Face Tracking
- **Editing:** Video editing of consumer generated content



# Toshiba PC: Qosmio with SpursEngine

■ Toshiba released Qosmio empowered by SpursEngine in July 2008.

Qosmio® : G50 Choose a Model

**extra-wide. exceptionally entertaining**  
Qosmio® G50

- Unrivaled viewing and listening
- Cool new Vibe design
- Truly "wowing" next-gen technology



**some models include**

**Premium Design**  
When it comes to full-on entertainment no other machines come close to this Qosmio® laptop series. Along with many other entertainment extras these laptops offer an extra-wide 18.4-inch diagonal HD+ TruBrite® wide-angle display, which not only delivers stunning visuals, but provides the best viewing for widescreen movies with its 16:9 aspect ratio.



**works great with**

**dynadock™ USB 1 Station with Video**  
A quick and easy way to with your entertainment, r cable clutter plus wear ar your laptop? all with a sing connection.

**Toshiba Quad-Core HD Processor**  
With a show of hands our new Quad Core HD Processor wins the award for coolest new technology. Use hand gesture controls to start, pause and rewind your entertainment. Upscale your DVDs from standard— to high-definition. Find your favorite parts of movies with face indexing. And take advantage of real-time video encoding to speed downloads from your camcorder. [learn more >](#)



**Toshiba Wireless**  
offer tons of features, time comfort and cable-free convenience. Great for ht formatting or Web surfing




Reference URLs:

<http://explore.toshiba.com/laptops/qosmio/G50>

<http://explore.toshiba.com/innovation-lab/quad-core-processor>

**TOSHIBA**  
Leading Innovation >>>

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innovation lab laptops portable electronics accessories & projectors before you buy **Shop** SEARCH

**moving pictures. revolutionary video.**  
**Toshiba quad core HD processor**

Lights! Camera! Action! (And now, faster, sharper and much more innovative than you ever dreamed possible.) Thanks to the new Toshiba Quad Core HD processor in select Qosmio® G55 laptops, you'll enjoy breakthrough innovations like Gesture Control, Face Navigation, Upconverter/Upconversion and Transcoding, along with impressive performance. The future is here.







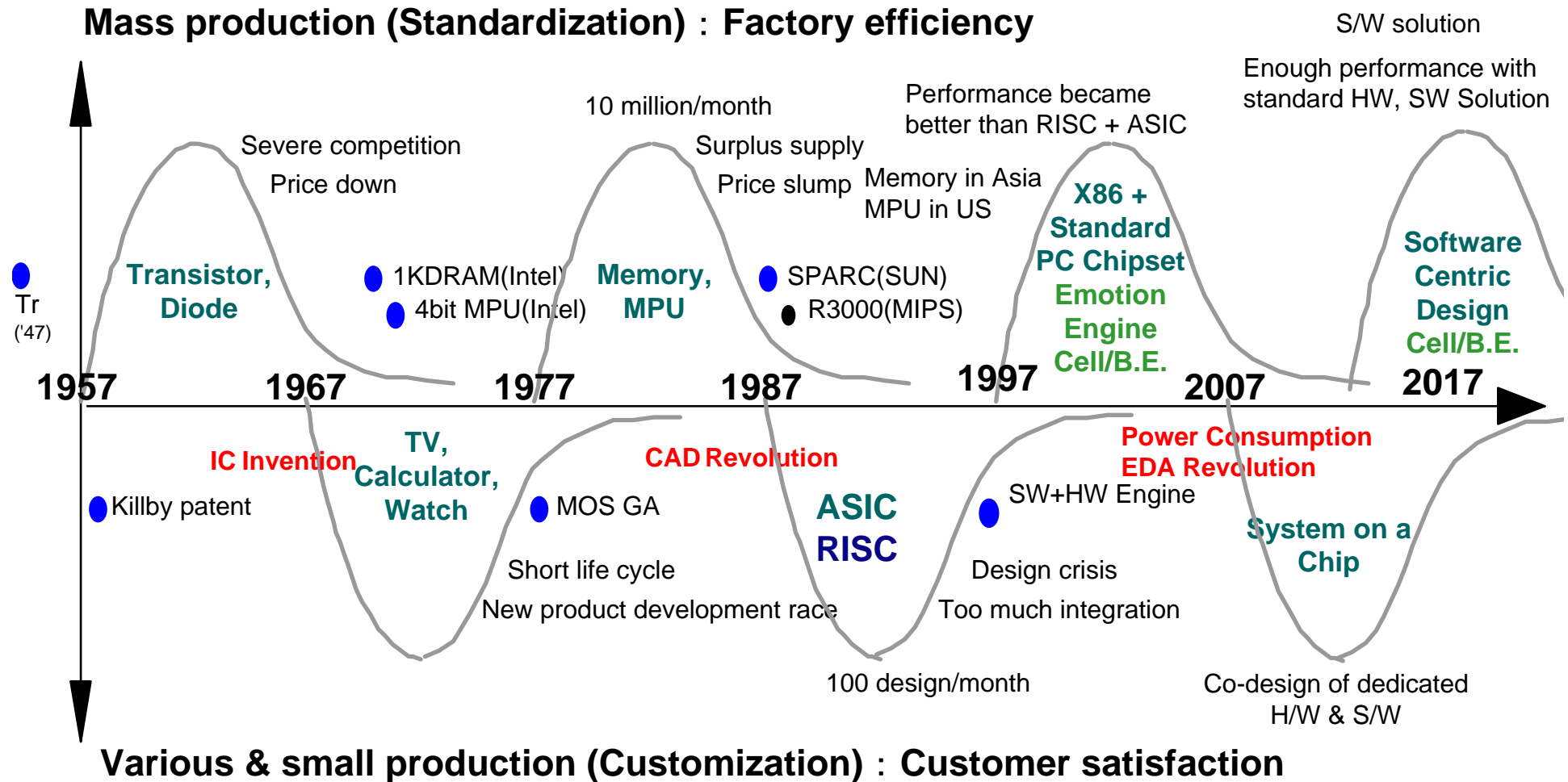
**Let's see a show of hands**  
What if you could start, pause, fast-forward and rewind a movie without a remote control—just by moving your hands? No, it's not part of a sci-fi novel but Toshiba's new Gesture Control technology. And it's unbelievable. Used with your DVD player, Windows Media Player and other select programs, it offers cutting-edge simplicity and convenience. Amazing!

**Find that face**  
—or that unforgettable scene in home movies and Hollywood films. From your favorite actor to dear Aunt Freda, the new Toshiba Face Navigation feature captures facial expressions so you can quickly locate the part of the video you want to see. It also provides thumbnails of scenes and soundtracks to help you find your way around. Very cool.

**Create a blockbuster**  
If you're into home video editing you know how long it can take to process those big files before your masterpiece is ready—sometimes over an hour to convert a typical 1GB movie. But with the powerful new Toshiba Quad Core HD Processor, transcoding can take as little time as ten minutes. You'll be finished so fast they'll be raving for a sequel.

**Scale up your entertainment**  
With the Toshiba upconvert technology on the amazing Qosmio G55-Q802 laptop you can output movies in glorious high-definition on your home entertainment system. This technology can upscale standard-definition video to high-definition\*—and breathe new life into your entertainment. So why settle for low resolution any longer?

# Waves to Standardization and Customization

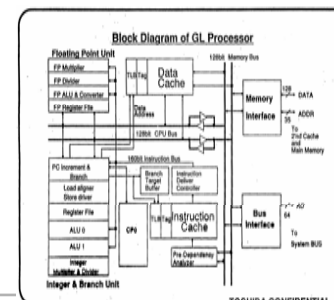
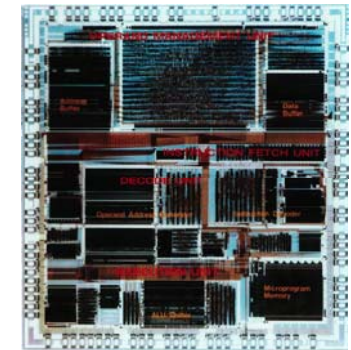
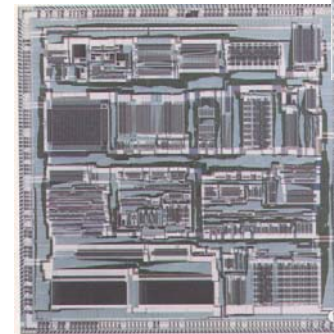
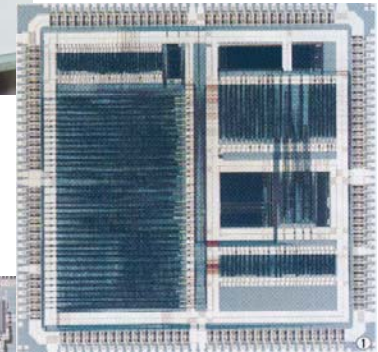


Source : Makimoto's Wave



# Starting ASIC, RISC Processor Era (From '87)

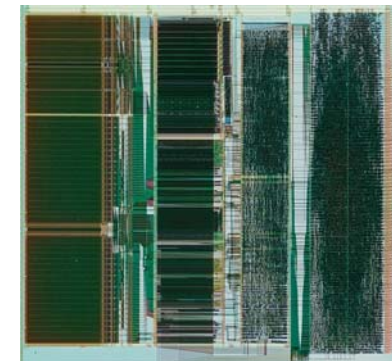
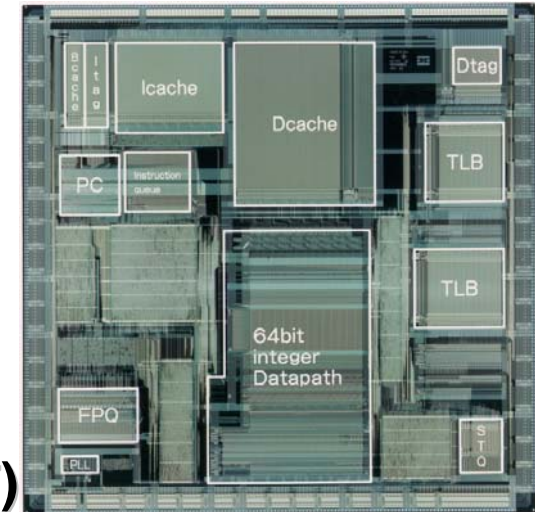
- **Starting HDL Design by Semiconductor Company's Proprietary CAD**
- **AI Workstation (1985 to 1987)**
  - Last trial for designing processor using standard parts
- **3D Graphics Processor (from 1986)**
  - First chip using proprietary HDL CAD H<sup>2</sup>DL, and standard Cell
  - Revolutionary design efficiency, small design team was arrowed
- **AI Processor Chip(1987 to 1988)**
  - Designed by using Silicon Compiler "Genesil"
  - Defeated by severe RISC competition with declining AI booming
- **TRON Processor (1986 to 1989)**
  - Disappeared in the CISC/RISC debates
- **GL Processor (1989 to 1991)**
  - Again relatively large team, and couldn't reach final stage
  - Prologue to R8000





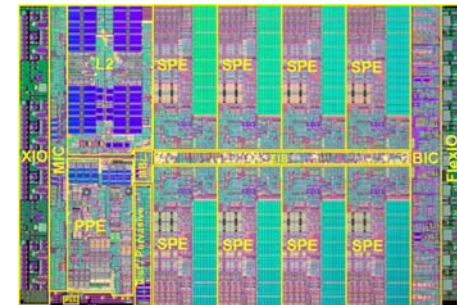
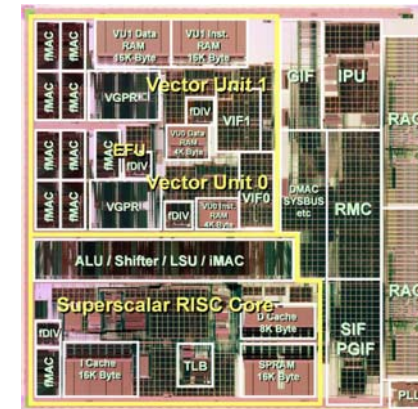
# Processor Development Became a Big Project Again

- Proprietary EDA was expelled by third party EDA vendors
- R8000 for Server(1991-1993)
  - Successor of GL Processor Team
  - Joint Development with Silicon Graphics Inc
  - Verilog HDL and logic Synthesis tool was used
  - Random verification and C reference model
  - Start of Standard EDA Era
- R10000 for Server and Workstation (1994-1997)
  - Very Early out of order processor
  - One year project delay
  - Big competition era
- TX39, 49 for Embedded Application(1993-1998)
  - Embedded RISC Processor raised
  - Good power performance
  - Started to have revenue, though,,

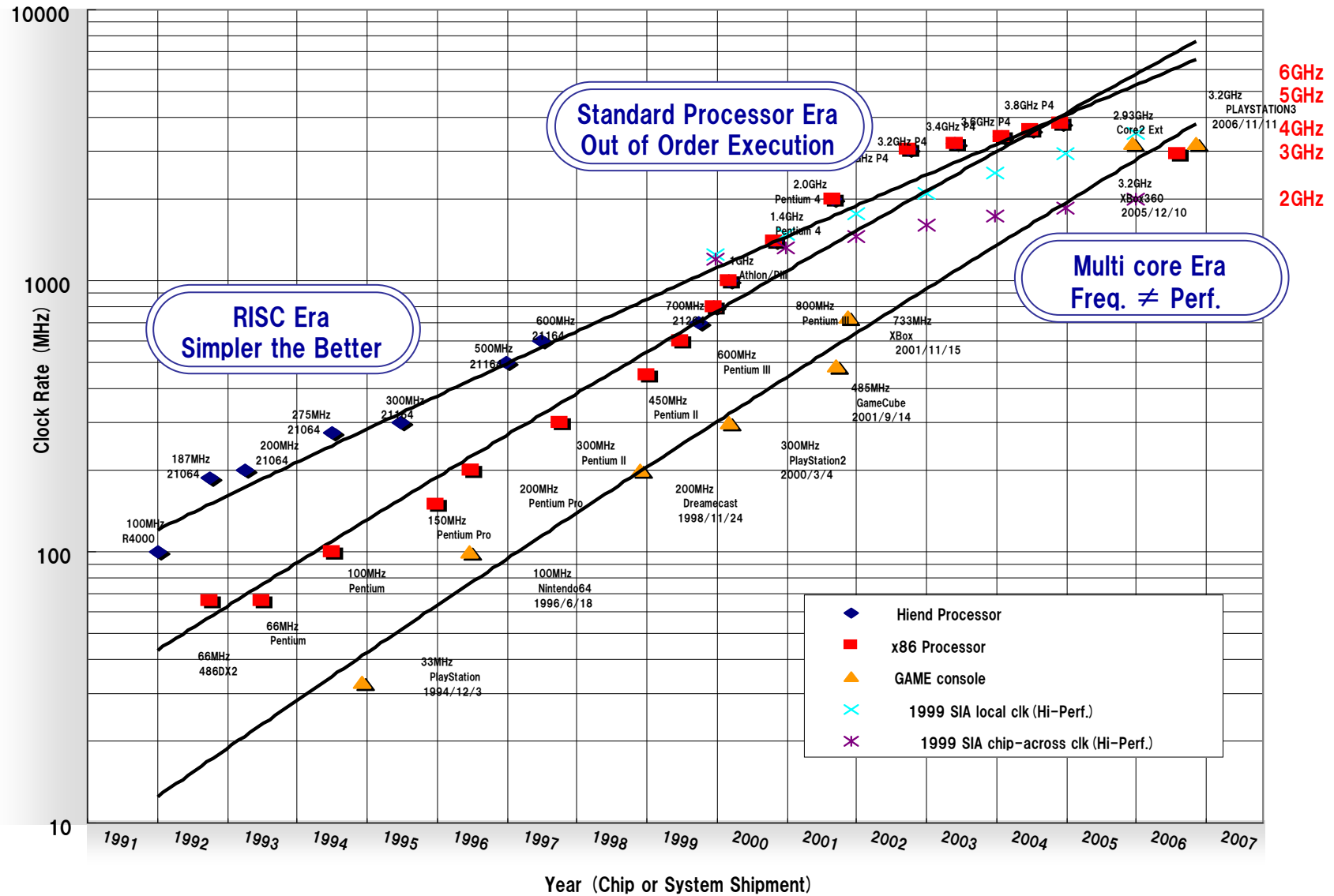


# Standard Processor Era Since 1997

- For the leading edge development, proprietary EDA was necessary combining with standard flow
- X86 Architecture became standard (RISC was defeated)
  - Less advantage by super scalar architecture
  - Out of order made no advantage for RISC
- Emotion Engine(1996-1999)
  - Multi-core Architecture was adopted
  - STA, Formal Verification, Extraction
- Cell Broadband Engine(2000-2005)
  - At most IBM Proprietary EDA was used
  - DFT, Assertion, DFM, Power Estimation
  - Was good enough for the fastest processor
  - Too early for replacing HW solution



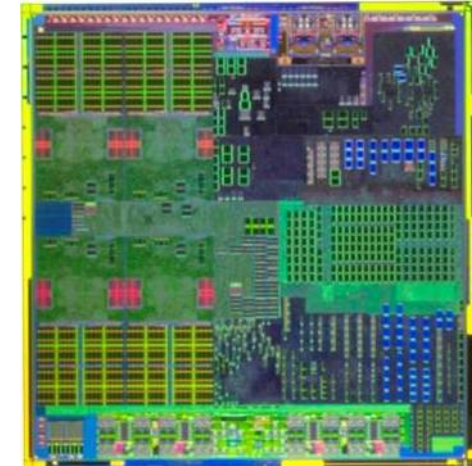
# Processor Clock Rate per Year



# What is going on to the MPU and SOC Now?

## ■ Just Transition from Standard MPU Era to Custom SOC Era

- Change of technology direction : Big change in ten years
- Out of order changed the direction ten years ago
  - RISC→CISC
- From frequency competition to multi-core
  - Player increase by matured technology
- What is SOC as a technology driver?
  - Combination of processor and fixed function unit
  - SpursEngine will be one of the early example
- Big change is necessary for EDA too
  - Backend design will change too : no custom block
  - Model based design with coverage based random verification
  - High level design including software is the next key



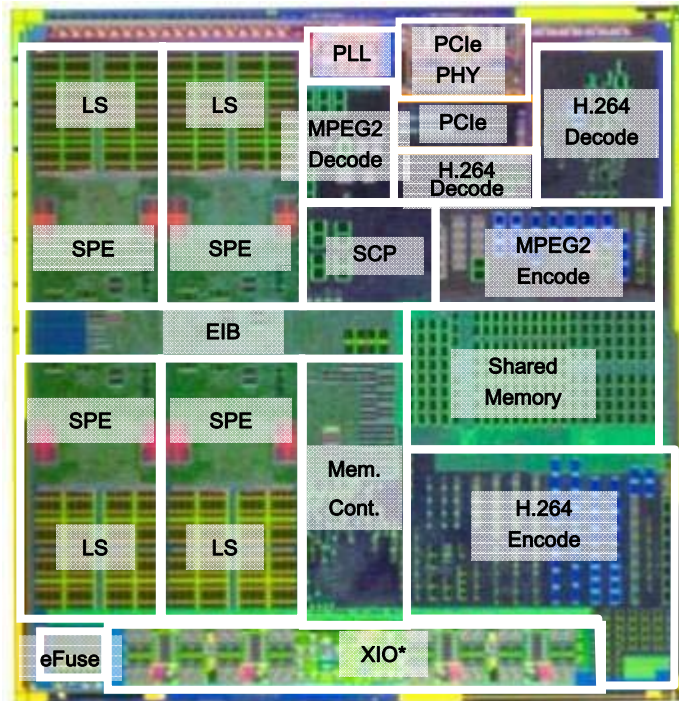
## ■ Manufacturing Technology is Also Changing

- DFM is needed
- A lot of new materials, for low power
- New transistor structure

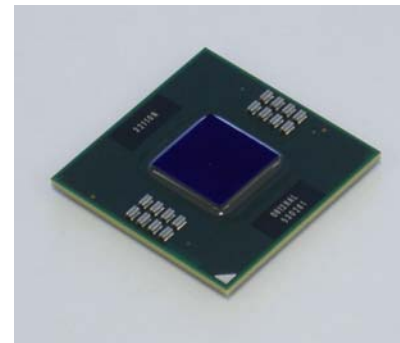




# SpursEngine™ Physical Implementation



- **Process:**
  - 65nm bulk CMOS with 7 levels of copper layers
- **Die Size:**
  - 9.98mm x 10.31mm, 102.89mm<sup>2</sup>
- **Fmax: 1.5GHz**
- **Transistor Counts:**
  - 239.1M
    - Logic: 134.3M
    - SRAM: 104.8M
- **TDP**
  - < 20W (depending on application sets)
- **Package:**
  - FC BGA 624



\* XIO™ is trademarks of Rambus Inc. in the United States and other countries.



# Key Design Feature: Synthesizable Over GHz SPE

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## ■ Synthesizable design

- shorter design TAT
  - (estimation: 1/4 compared with custom migration)
- Technology Independent
  - To Develop Different Target SoC

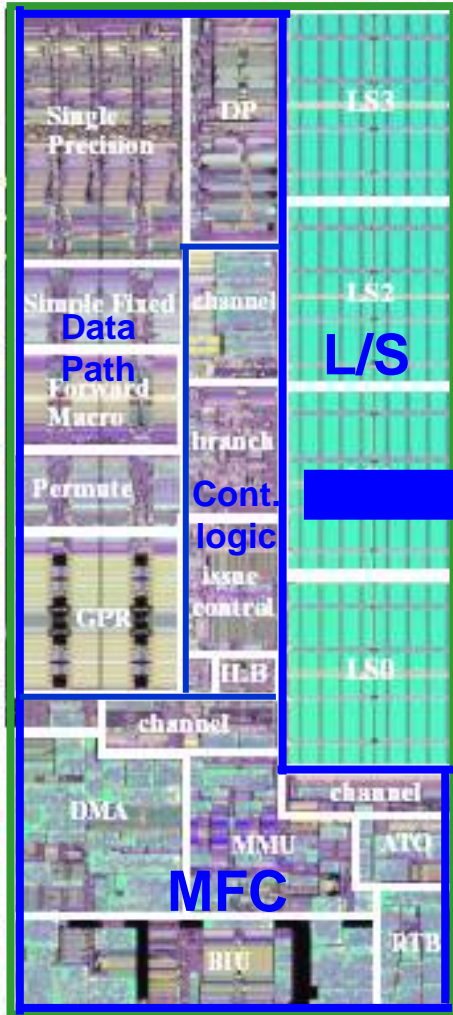
## ■ Key Feature

- floor plan optimization
- hybrid standard cell height
- RTL abstraction
- register retiming
- semi-custom clock tree
- wire width control

# Floor Plan Optimization

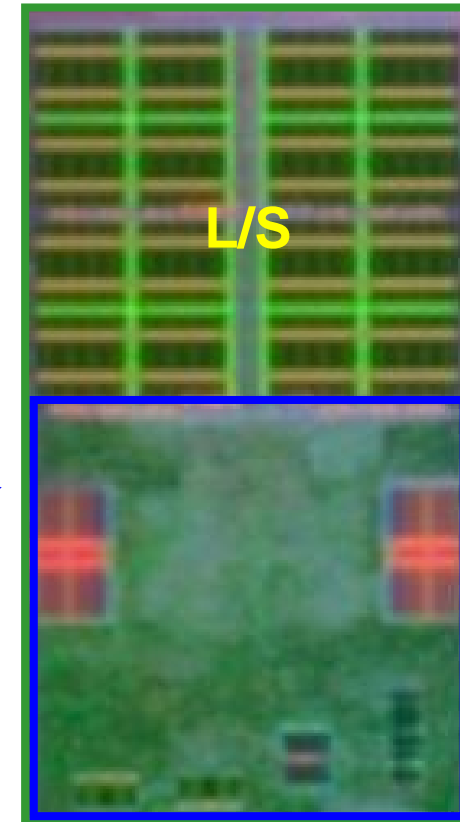
## Original Floor Plan (Cell/B.E.™)

Cell/B.E.™ (65nm) 2.09mm x 5.30mm



## New Floor Plan

SpursEngine™ (65nm) 2.07mm x 3.93mm



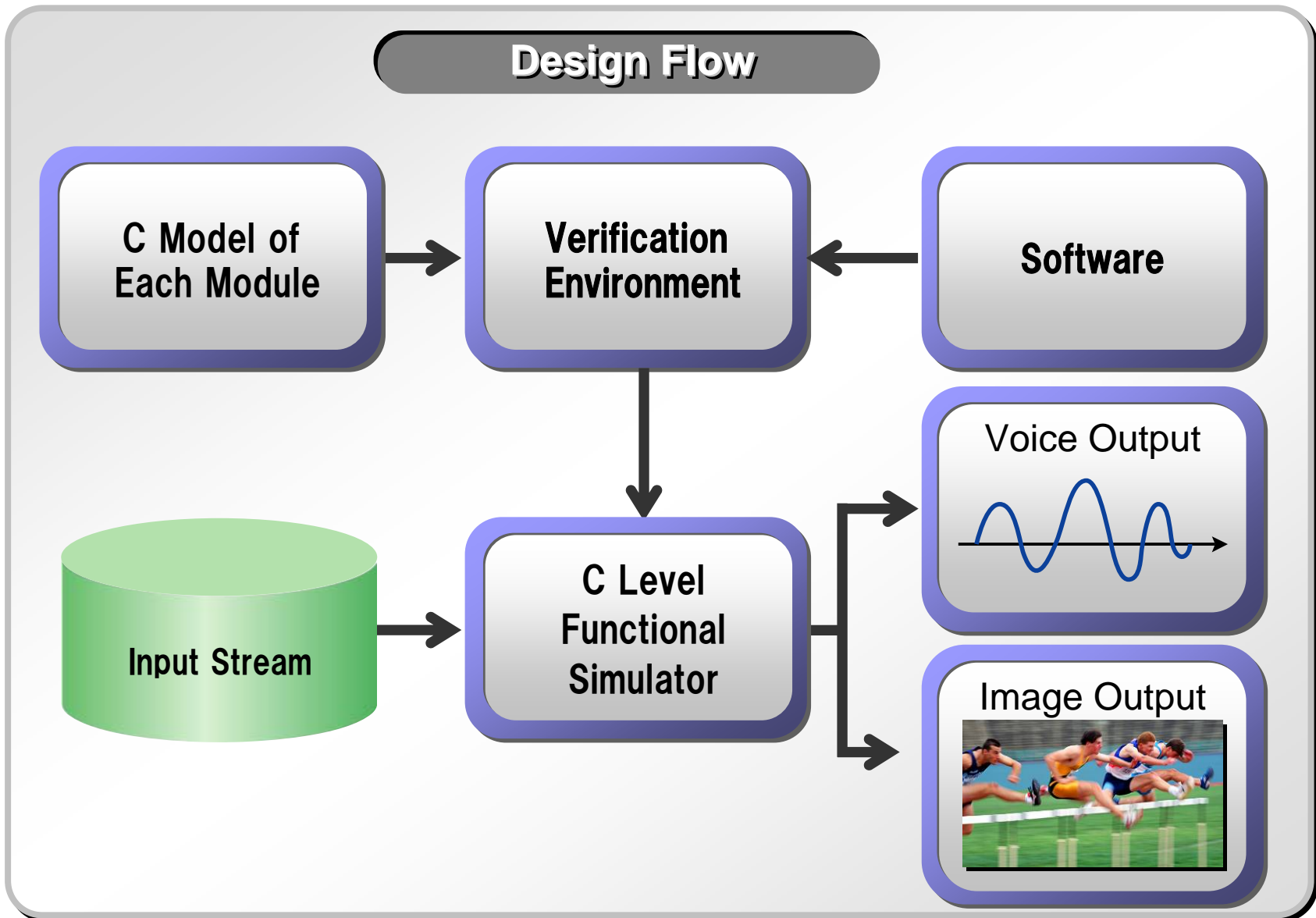
**Square & Compact**



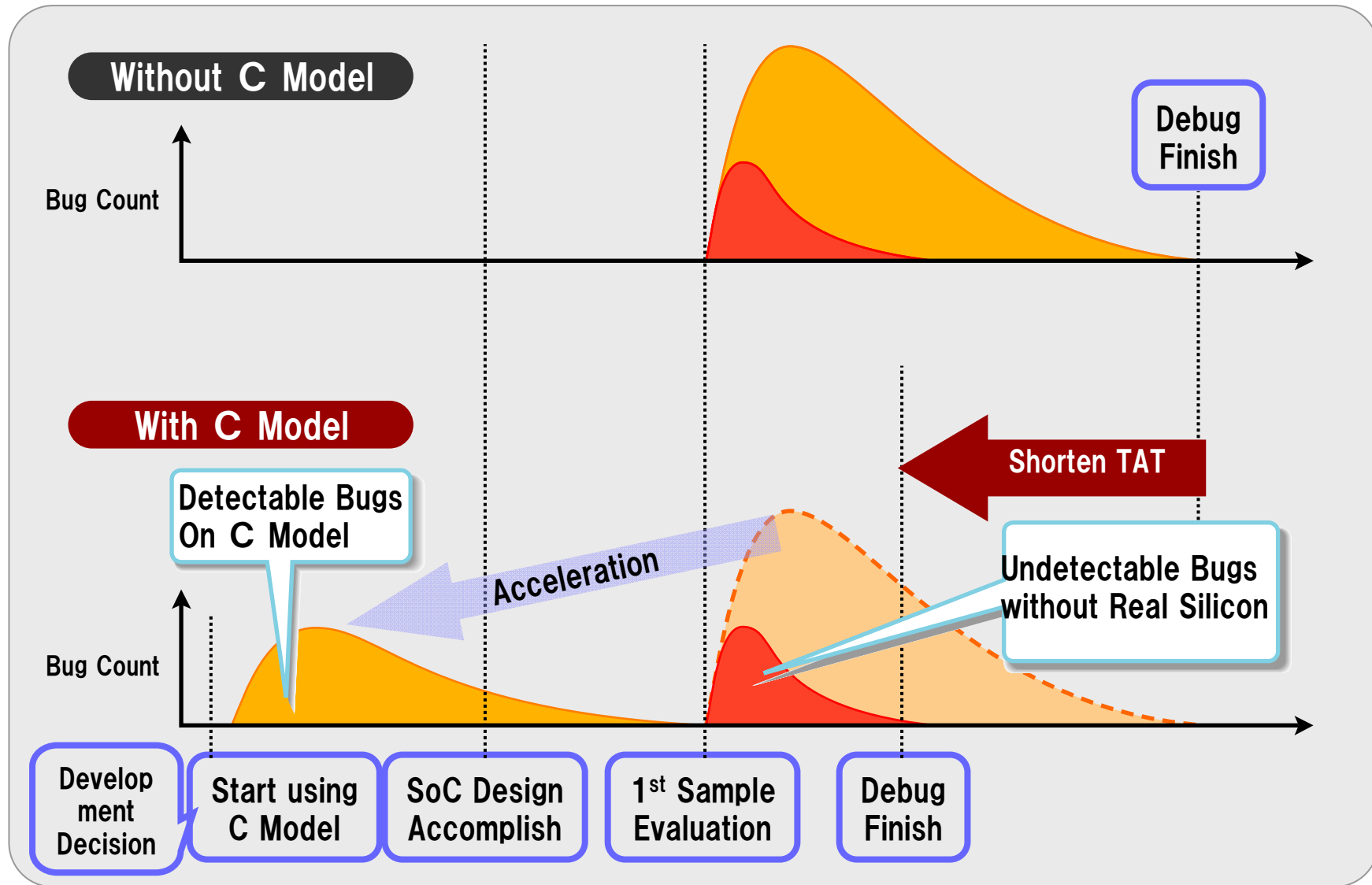
- more cell placement flexibility
- area:
  - 27% smaller
- total wire length:
  - 28% shorter

L/S : Local Storage  
MFC : Memory Flow Controller

# Introduction of C Model for DTV-SoC



# Effect of C Model : Shorten TAT



# Coverage Base Random Verification

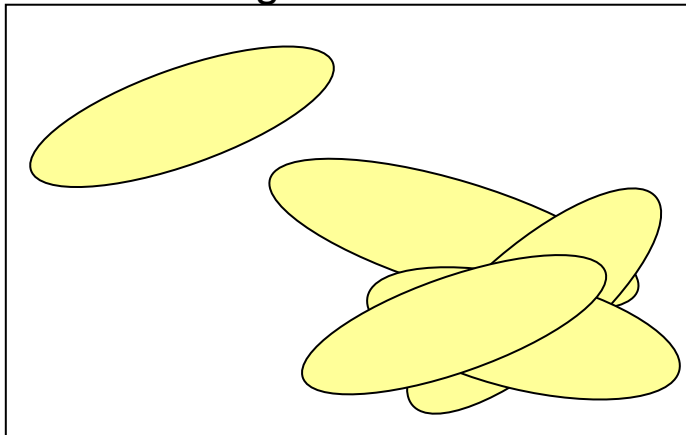
## ■ The limitation of Directed Test

- Many good engineers are necessary to write enough test cases
- Test cases must be rewritten by design changes
- Cannot write unknown test cases

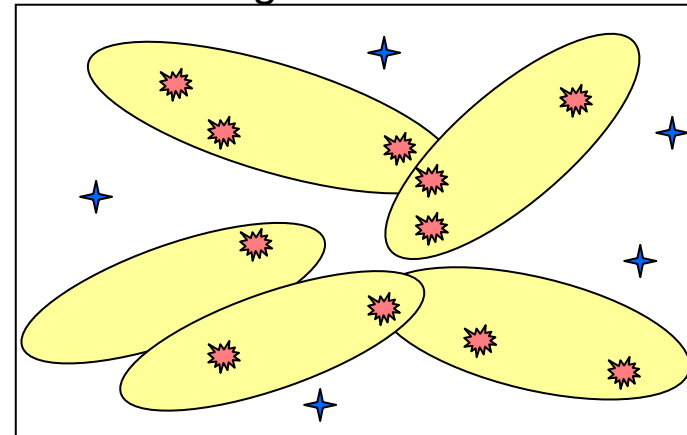
## ■ Random Test is Mandatory though,

- No hand written assembler level test cases
- No way to cover all the test case
- To randomize many parameters is most important thing
- Simulation cycle count doesn't mean verification quality → Coverage Base verification

w/o Coverage

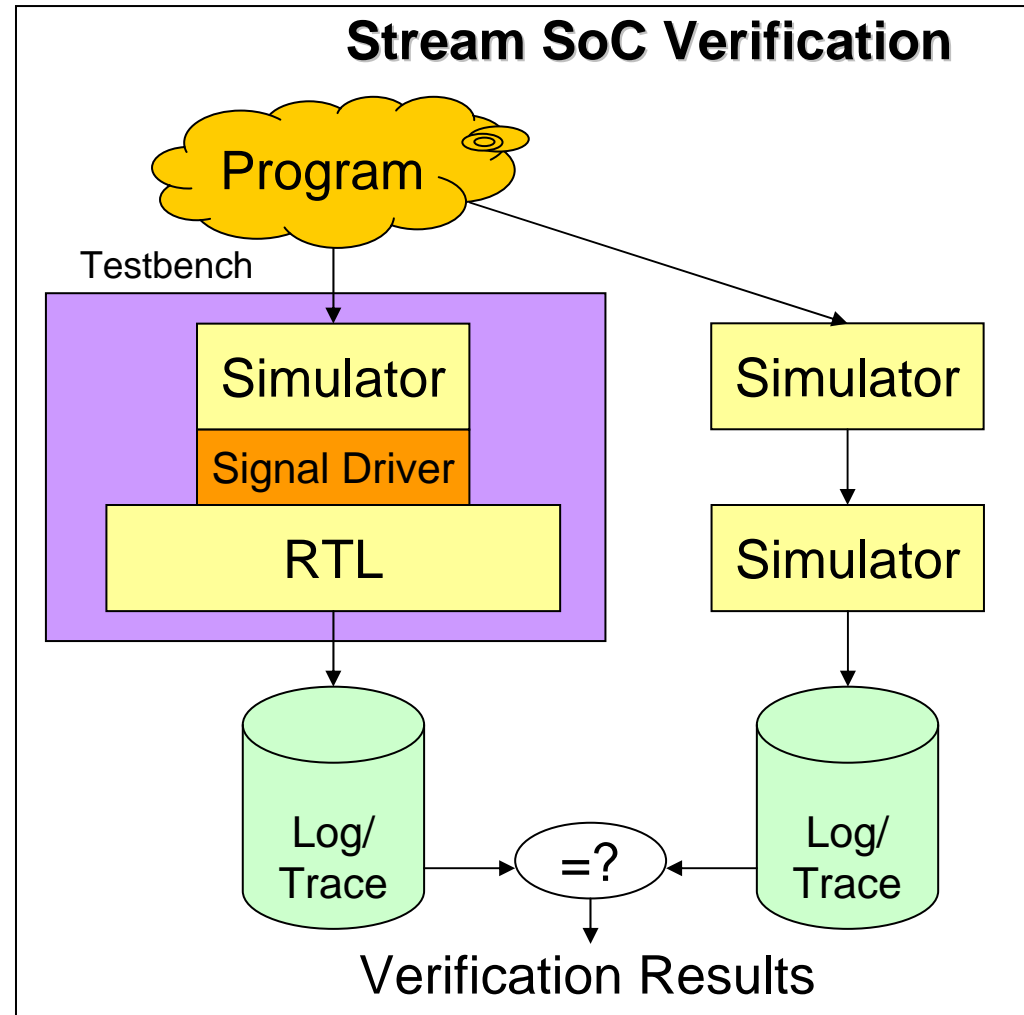
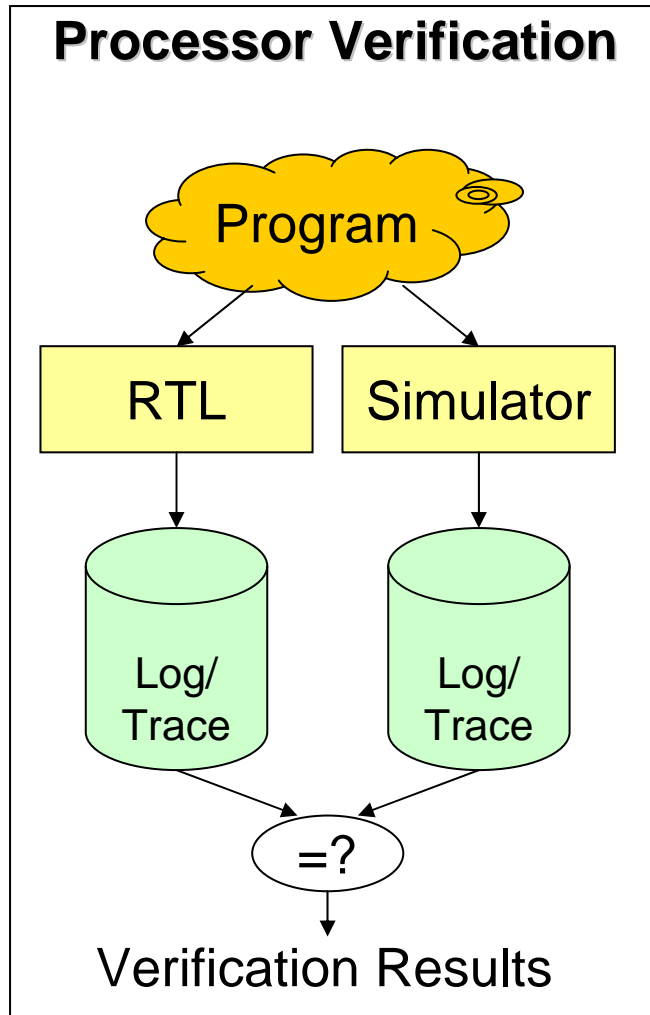


w/ Coverage





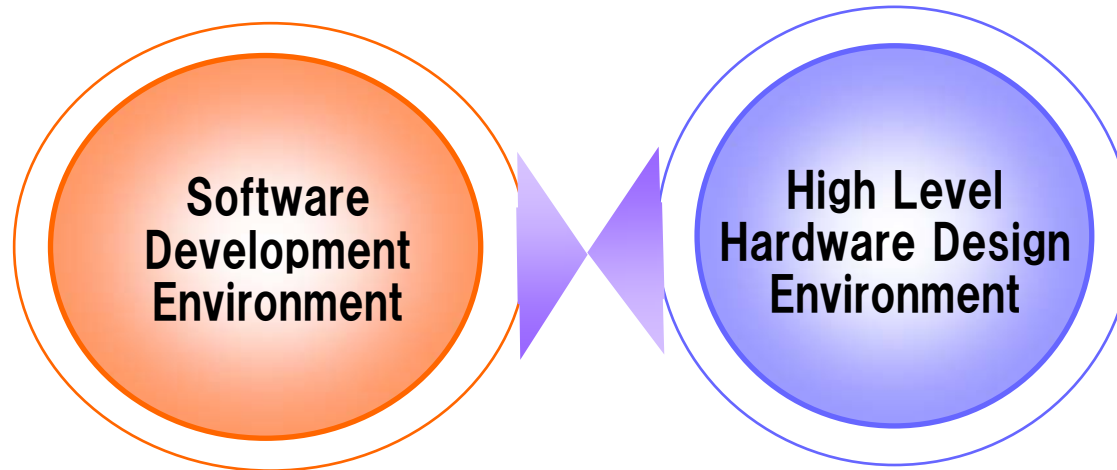
# Random Simulator for SoC



# EDA for Technology Driver SoC

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Now, it is not considered as an EDA

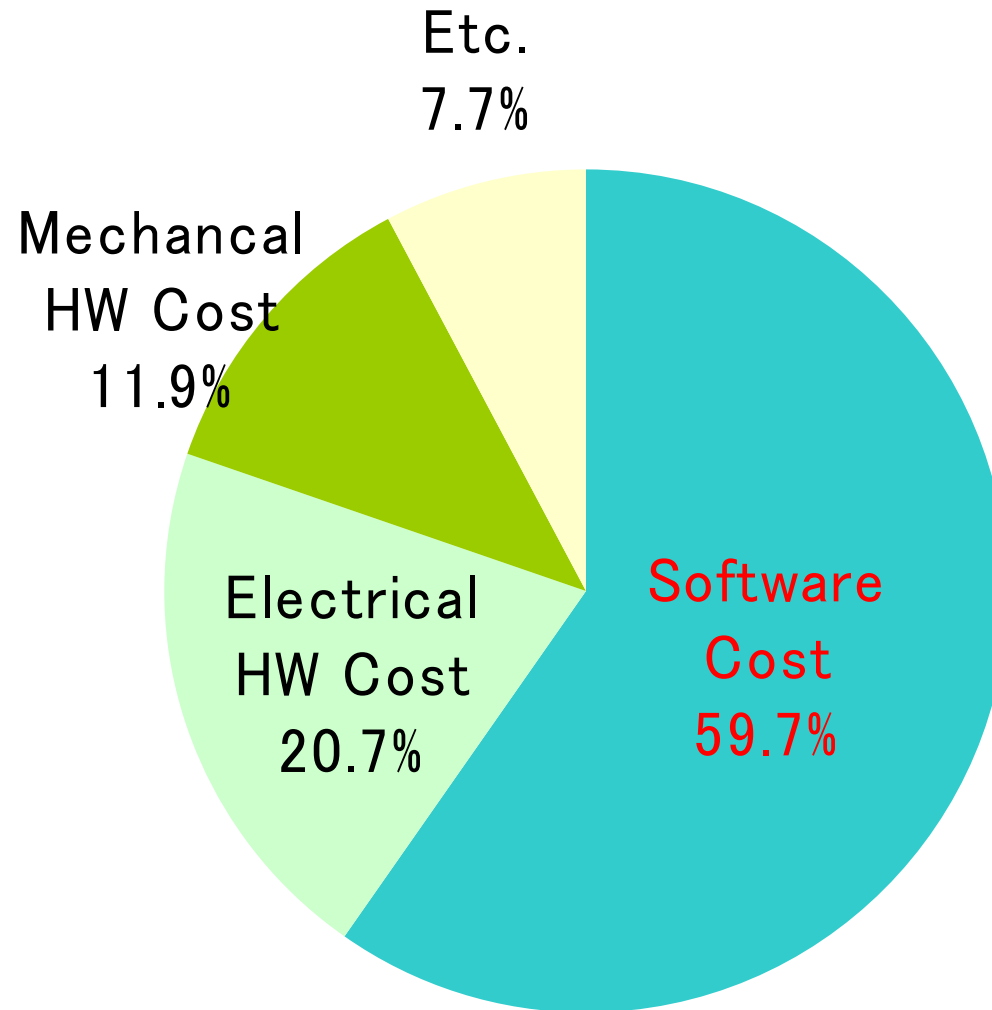


- Software environment for hardware engine control sequences
- Automatic Random vector generation
- System level development

- Highly abstracted EDA for defining algorithm and hardware architecture
- Coverage base random simulation
- Higher level description
- System level development

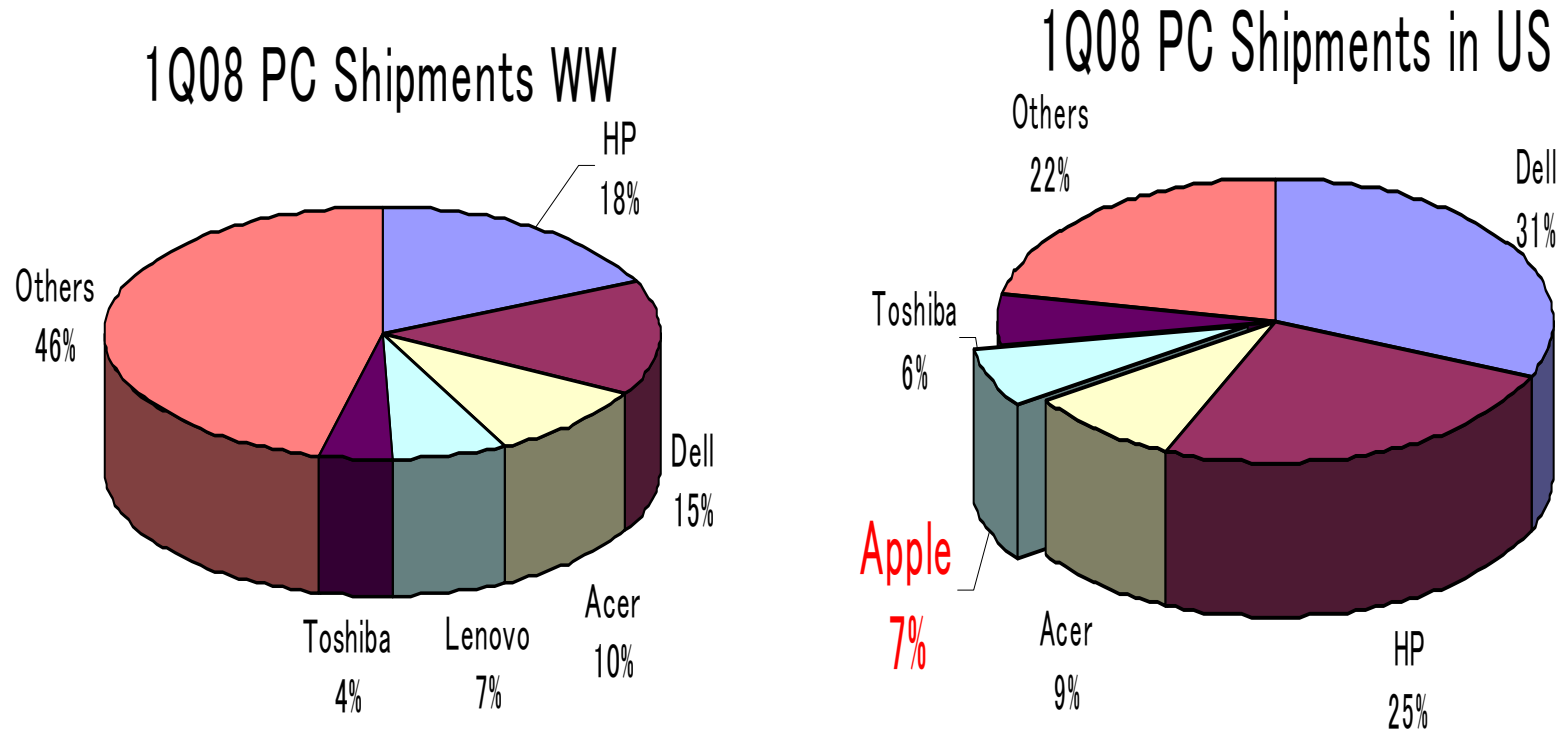
**Fusion of Two Environments is the Key Point!**

# Software Development Cost is Dominant Even Today



Source : Embedded Software Investigation by METI (2007)

# HW Variation is Very Effective for Software Environment



Apple is supporting proprietary OS with only 7% US market share

Source: Gartner (April 2008)

# Towards Software Centric Era (After 2017?)

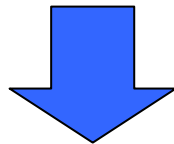
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- Software Development Cost will be much more than Today
  - It will be impossible to support many platforms
- HW Design Cost will also Increase a Lot
  - Design methodology won't meet design complexity increase
  - Verification will be the critical issue
  - Single purpose LSI will not pay off any more
  - More expensive prototyping
    - Complicated mask process
- Enough Performance with Software Solution
  - Less cost and power for the same function
    - It will be possible to replace dedicated HW such as software radio
  - Protocols will be more complex and varies
    - MPEG2 lasted for 10 years, but next is confusing such as H264,DIVX,VC1
    - MPEG4 varies more than 20 derivatives
    - Voice Codec are innumerable (AAC3,MP3,WMA,,,,)
  - Softness will have bigger advantage
- New Revolution will be Necessary for After Software Centric Era

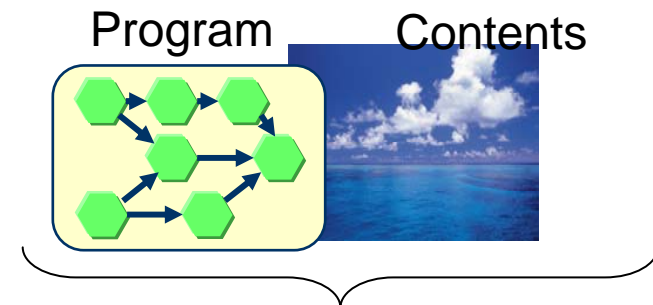


# Software solution of HW makes possible to....

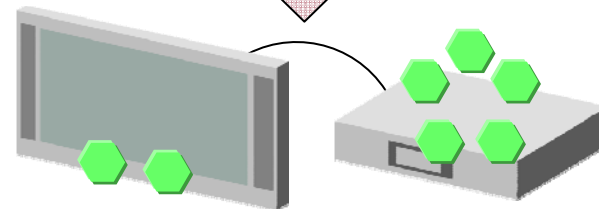
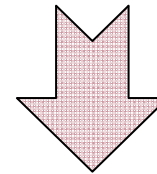
- Freedom from standardization
- Quick service startup with new technology becomes possible



- Proprietary Contents delivery
  - Better compression technology than standard
  - Hi-level Contents protection
  - Apply various charging system
  - Efficient usage of Network Infrastructure
- Communication with proprietary protocol
- Proprietary cipher system



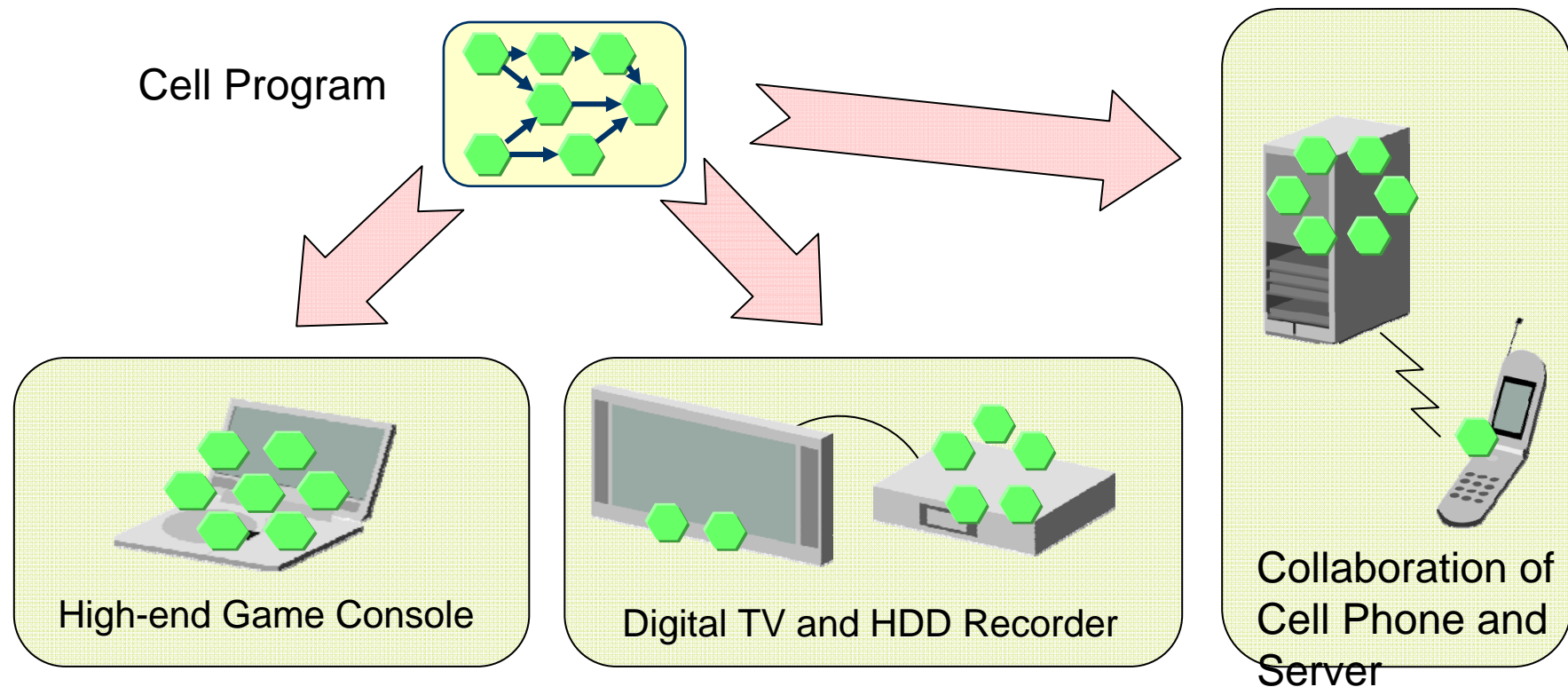
By delivering contents and decoder simultaneously



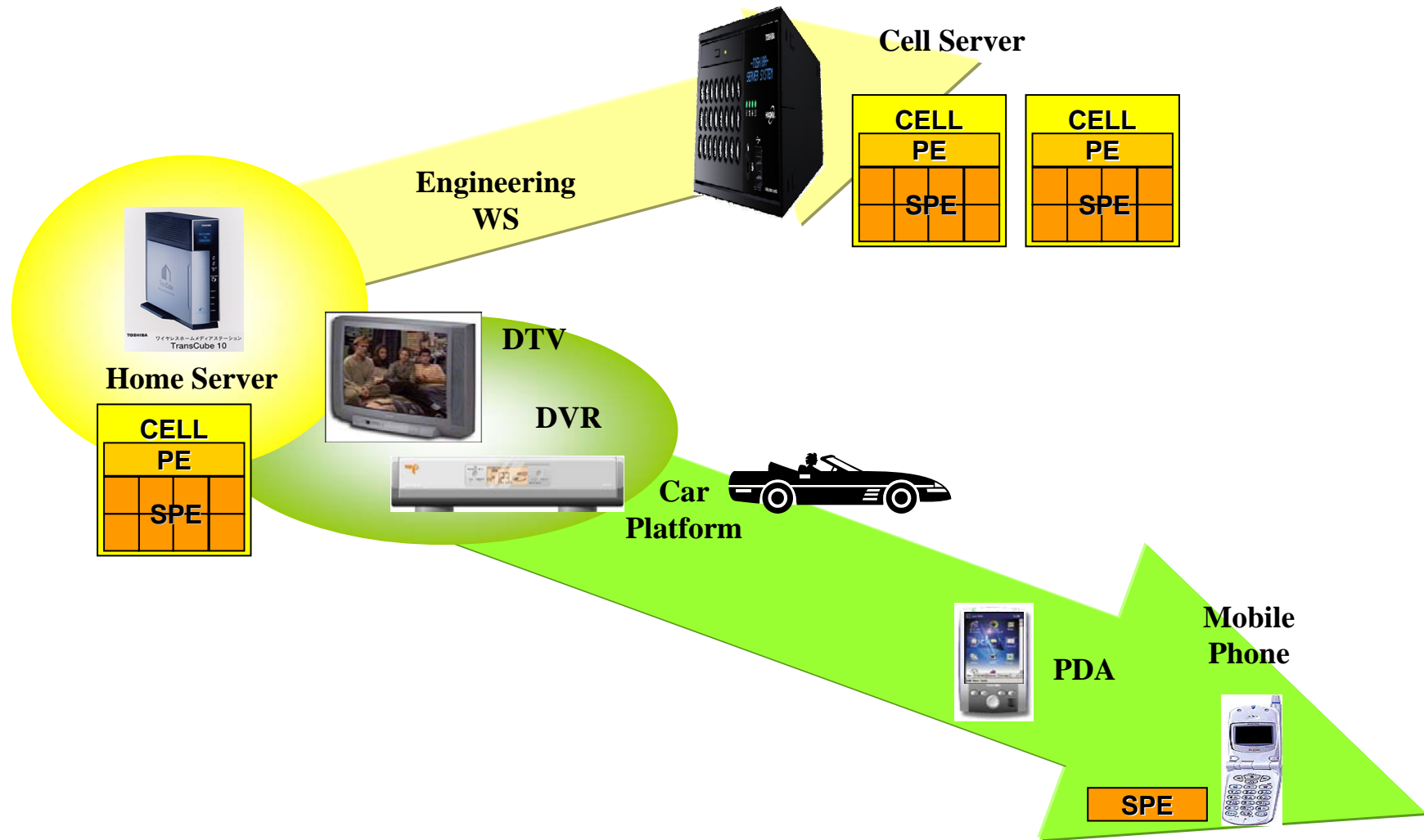
Any kind of contents are available

# Network Transparent Model Makes...

- Heavy function is achievable by collaborating multiple machines on the network
- Same Program is applicable to various performance machines with keeping real-time-ness from Cell phone to Server

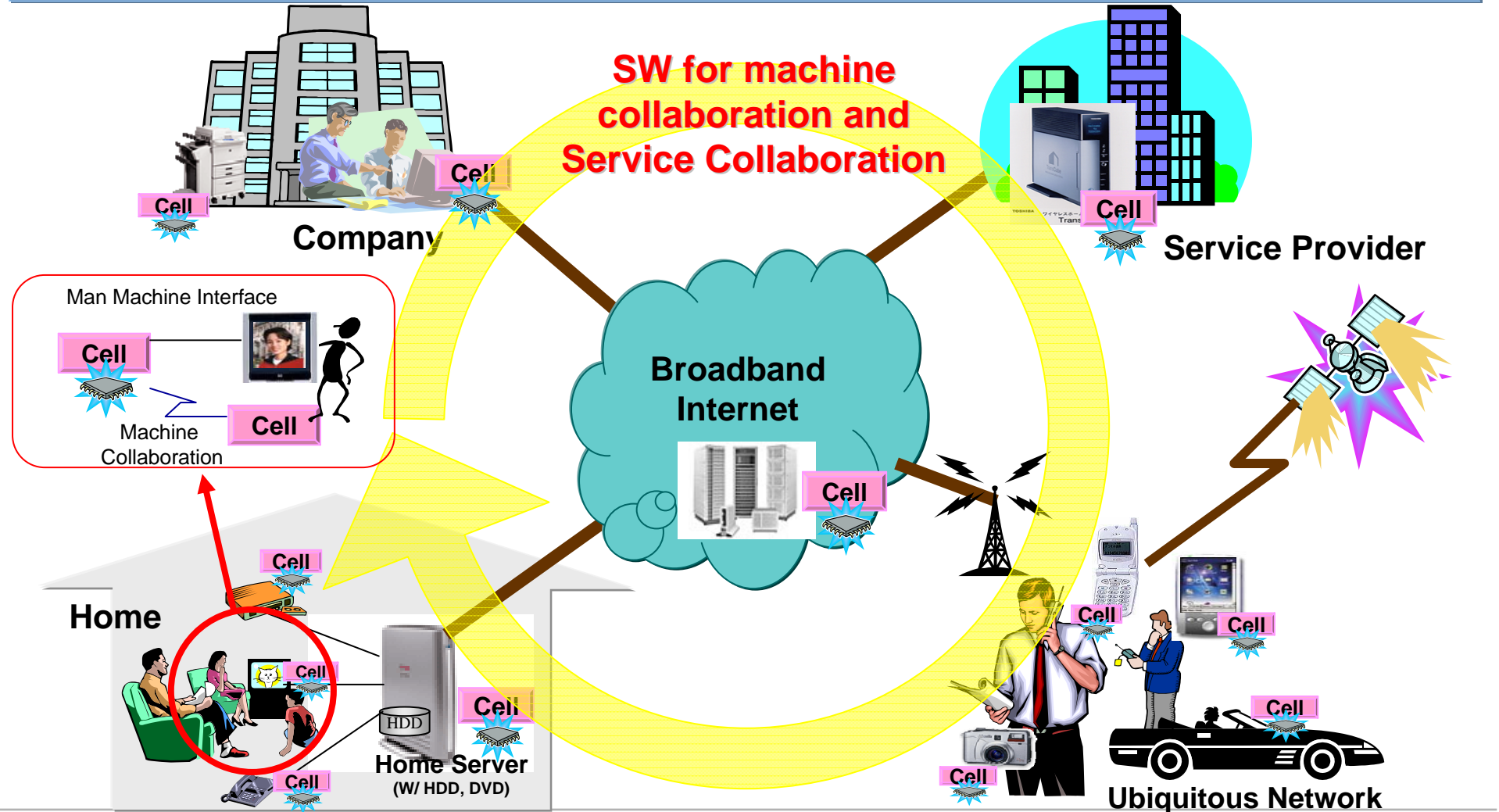


# Scalability of Cell BE



# Towards Cell World

By taking advantage of overwhelming performance, Cell BE is aiming at the new software standard world



# Summary

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- **Semiconductor Roadmap is Straight Forward, But application is not**
  - Moore's Law is forever!?
  - Technology Driver is changing
  - Makimoto's Wave is still surviving
- **Our Microprocessor Development History was Also Following the Wave**
  - Design Methodology is Dramatically Effective for this Wave
  - Requirement for EDA for Technology Driver was Changing
    - Description, Timing, Backend, Verification
  - Positioning of Emotion Engine and Cell was Standard Processors
- **Today is Transition from Standard Processor to SoC**
  - No More Frequency Increase
  - Need Purpose Oriented SoC's
  - SpursEngine is One of the Typical Example
  - Verification Methodology for Processor began to be applied for designing SoC's
  - Needs High Level and Software Oriented Design Environment
- **Next Wave will be Software Centric**
  - Will take some more time for new revolution after software era
- **Take Advantage of Today's Transition**



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**Crisis = 危機**



**Transition = 変転**



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# Cell Everywhere!!

## Thank you



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**TOSHIBA**  
**Leading Innovation >>>**