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Titolo	Concurrency and Hardware Design [[electronic resource]] : Advances in Petri Nets / / edited by Jordi Cortadella, Alex Yakovlev, Grzegorz Rozenberg
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Disciplina	004/.35
Soggetti	Software engineering Computer hardware Computer organization Computers Mathematical logic Software Engineering/Programming and Operating Systems Computer Hardware Computer Systems Organization and Communication Networks Software Engineering Computation by Abstract Devices Mathematical Logic and Formal Languages
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Formal Models -- Composing Snippets -- A Programming Approach to the Design of Asynchronous Logic Blocks -- Asynchronous Circuits -- GALA (Globally Asynchronous — Locally Arbitrary) Design -- Synthesis of Reactive Systems: Application to Asynchronous Circuit Design -- Decomposition in Asynchronous Circuit Design -- Embedded System Design -- Functional and Performance Modeling of Concurrency in VCC -- Modeling and Designing Heterogeneous Systems -- Timed Verification and Performance Analysis -- Timed Verification of Asynchronous Circuits -- Performance Analysis of Asynchronous Circuits Using Markov Chains.

As CMOS semiconductor technology strides towards billions of transistors on a single die new problems arise on the way. They are concerned with the -minishing fabrication process features, which affect for example the gate-to-wire delay ratio. They manifest themselves in greater variations of size and operating parameters of devices, which put the overall reliability of systems at risk. And, most of all, they have tremendous impact on design productivity, where the costs of utilizing the growing silicon 'real estate' rocket to billions of dollars that have to be spent on design, verification, and testing. All such problems call for new design approaches and models for digital systems. Furthermore, new developments in non-CMOS technologies, such as single-electron transistors, rapid single-charge quantum devices, quantum dot cells, molecular devices, etc., add extra demand for new research in system design methodologies. What kind of models and design methodologies will be required to build systems in all these new technologies? Answering this question, even for each particular type of new technology generation, is not easy, especially because sometimes it is not even clear what kind of elementary devices are feasible there. This problem is of an interdisciplinary nature. It requires bridges between different scientific communities. The bridges must be built very quickly, and be maximally flexible to accommodate changes taking place in a logarithmic timescale.
