

Dynamic-Space to Device to Exa-Scale

A three-companion-paper program for physics foundations, collective-gap switching, and 0.1 V / 100 GHz exa-scale compute fabrics

MIT presentation draft

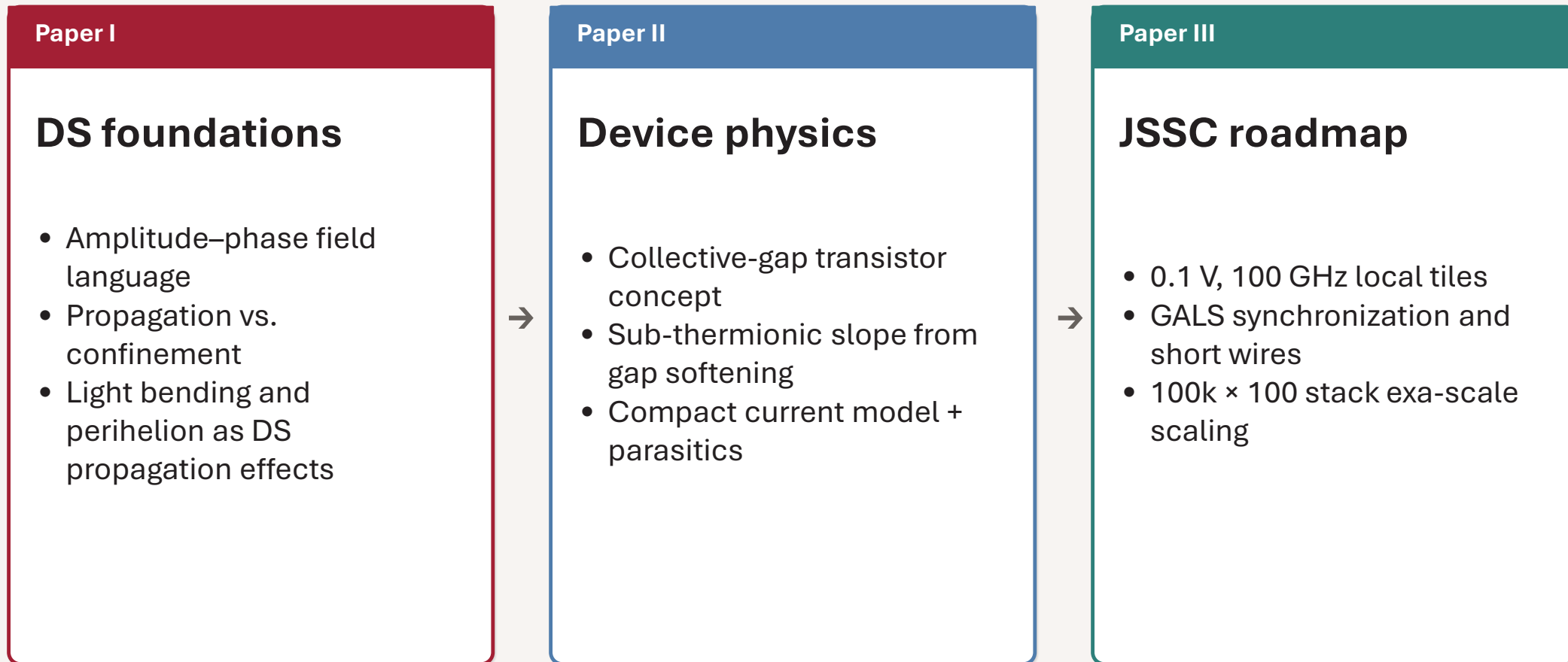
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- Companion papers:
 1. Dynamic-Space foundations
 2. Super-steep collective-gap device
 3. JSSC exa-scale GALS architecture



Three papers, one research arc

Each paper answers a different question: why this physics, how the device switches, and what system it enables.



The trilogy is strongest because the papers are complementary rather than repetitive.

Paper I — Dynamic-Space foundations

Foundational physics paper: a common amplitude–phase language for radiation, matter, and weak-field gravity.



Core DS state

$$\Psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = R(\mathbf{x}, t)e^{i\phi(\mathbf{x}, t)}$$

- R^2 as local energy-density amplitude

$\nabla\phi$

as local momentum / propagation structure

Photons

as propagating modes; matter as confined nonlinear modes

Gravity

as amplitude–phase background deformation

Why it matters for the trilogy

DS is not the device paper itself; it supplies the unifying ontology that makes “collective-state switching” and “background-guided propagation” part of one framework.

Paper II — Super-steep collective-gap device

Device paper: a transistor concept where the gate tunes a collective transport gap rather than only a thermionic barrier.

Compact switching model

$$\Delta(V_G) \approx \Delta_0 \left[1 - \frac{\alpha(V_G - V_T)}{\nu_c} \right]$$

$$I_D = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta(V_G)}{kT}\right)$$

$$S = \left(\frac{kT}{\Delta_0}\right) \left(\frac{\nu_c}{\alpha}\right) \ln 10$$

Design levers

- Large Δ_0 / kT
- Sharp gate coupling α / ν_c
- Low contact resistance and suppressed leakage
- Cryogenic operation where collective gaps dominate

Key contribution: a physically explicit non-Boltzmann switching mechanism that can be compact-modeled and benchmarked.



Paper III — JSSC roadmap to exa-scale

System paper: 0.1 V / 100 GHz tile-local operation, GALS synchronization, and 3D locality-preserving parallelism.

Critical equations

$$P_{dyn} \propto CV^2 f$$

$$f_T = \frac{g_m}{2\pi C_{gg}}$$

$$\tau_{gate} \approx \frac{C_{eff} V_{DD}}{I_{on}}$$

Architecture implications

- 100 GHz is plausible only for tile-local timing
- Global synchronization must give way to GALS
- GPU-like fabrics fit better than monolithic CPUs
- Short wires and 3D locality are as important as steep slope

This paper turns the device into an architecture target.



The exa-scale anchor equation

The arithmetic works. The engineering challenge is power density, current drive, interconnect, and thermal extraction.

$$100 \text{ GHz} \times 100,000 \text{ processors/layer} \times 100 \text{ layers} = 10^{18} \text{ processorext-cycles/s}$$

What is immediate

- One useful op per cycle already reaches exa-scale baseline
- GPU-style tiles maximize locality and reuse
- 0.1 V helps counter the 100× frequency increase

What is hard

- Externally usable current at low voltage
- Wire delay once communication escapes the tile
- 3D thermal density and vertical integration

Why the trilogy matters

- DS explains the conceptual language
- Device paper makes the switching explicit
- JSSC paper makes the scaling testable

Why this is a credible MIT-style research program

Not one giant claim—three linked papers with distinct risk profiles, milestones, and validation paths.

Immediate validation tasks

- Extract compact-model parameters from candidate collective-gap platforms
- Build Verilog-A / SPICE model and validate inverter + ring oscillator
- Quantify contact resistance, leakage floor, and switching broadening
- Prototype tile-local timing and GALS synchronization overhead

Program payoff

**A rare complete arc: foundational field theory
→ explicit switching device → exa-scale
architecture target.**

One coherent research thesis

Physics → **Device** → **System**

DS → collective-gap transistor → 0.1 V / 100 GHz exa-scale fabric

The scientific value is not only the destination. It is the consistency of the path.

Ask: evaluate this as a companion-paper program with one shared spine and three publication targets.