

# Transient Thermal Simulator Using Machine Learning

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Ronni Chang<sup>1,2</sup>, Amin Khodaverdian<sup>2</sup>, Ayse Coskun<sup>2</sup>

PEACLAB

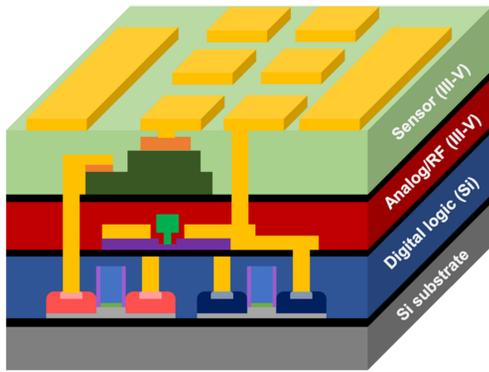
<sup>1</sup>Brookline High School, Brookline, MA 02445

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215

## Introduction

### Background:

- Increased temperature degrades performance of modern 3D chip



- Parallel Compact Thermal Simulator (PACT) developed by PEACLab can make accurate predictions based on numerical solvers [1]

### Problems:

- Numerical solvers are time-consuming
- Neural Network solvers require ample training data

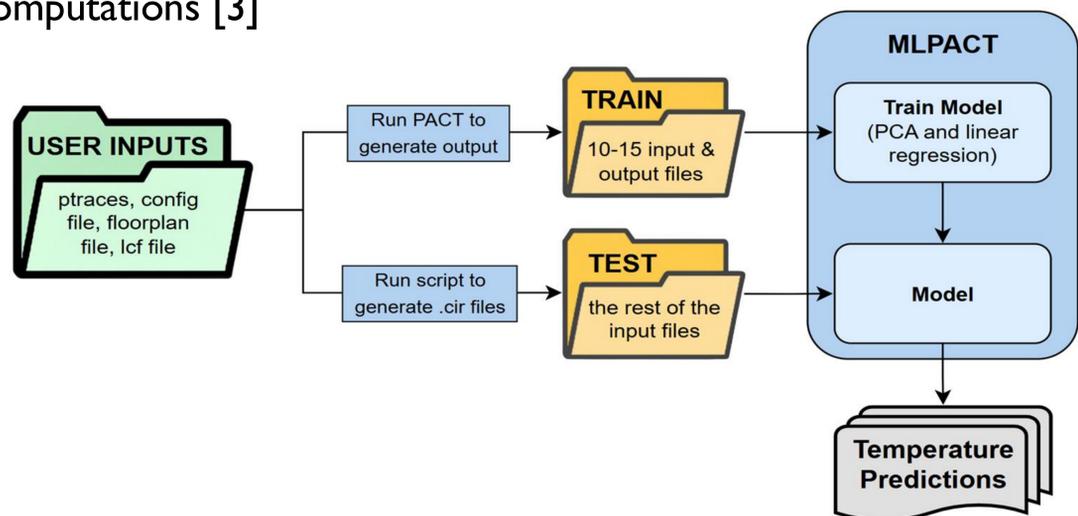
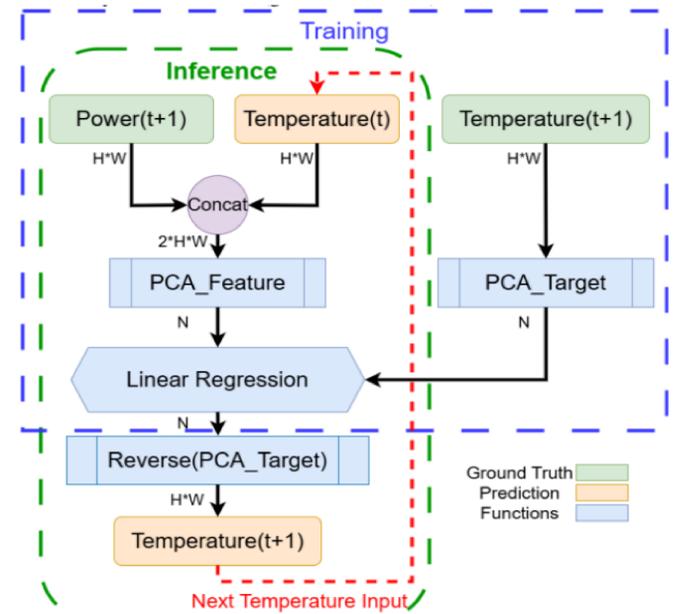
## Methods

### Dimensionality Reduction:

- Use principal component analysis (PCA) to compress high-dimensional thermal data into lower-dimensional components [2]

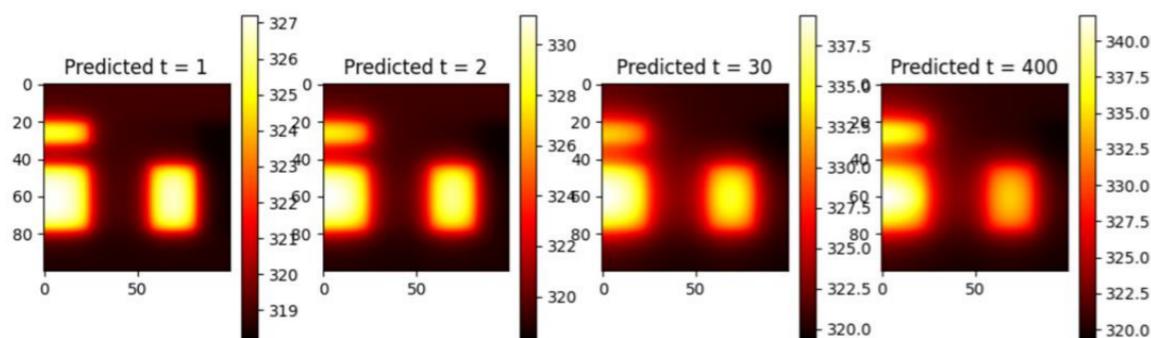
### Fast Predictive Model:

- Employ machine learning (ML) in PACT for faster and more accurate predictions of thermal distributions
- Utilize closed-form linear regression models for speedy computations [3]



## Results

- Linear regression achieves best performance in terms of **least computing time (<1 min)** and **least mean square error (<0.1 °C)**



Time (log (sec))



Machine Learning Model

Mean Squared Error (log (°C))



Machine Learning Model

## Conclusion

### Summary:

- MLPACT is turned into a pipeline with flexible parameterization and predictive model selection, requiring only 10–15 training samples

### Future Work:

- Test on other chip architectures
- Systematically compare performance with other predictive models

## References

<http://bit.ly/4IzW0a7>

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Amin Khodaverdian and Professor Coskun providing me mentorship and guidance throughout this internship. I would also like to thank the rest of PEACLab for providing me with help along the way. Lastly, I would like to thank the RISE program and Boston University for giving me the opportunity to be here!