# Brief History of the CPU

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#### The road to transistors

- 1925: Julius Edgar Lilienfeld patents the Field Effect Transistor
- FET: replacement for triode tube
- Alas, no prototype: Materials didn't allow it yet



#### **Transistors Infancy**

- 1947: Bardeen, Brattain, and Shockley invented the pointcontact transistor
  - Awarded 1956 Nobel Prize for research
- Was replaced in 1953 by the Philco Surface-Barrier Germanium transistor for it higher speeds



#### The birth of MOSFET

- 1959: Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor invented
- MOSFET: Improvement on the FET
- Allowed for infinite imp



#### IBM System/360

- Same software, varying speeds and performance vectors.
- Led to the supercomputer.

# Moore's Law

- Logarithmic plot
- Still present today



# Microprocessors go public

- Created for the calculator company Busicom
- First step to small self-contained computers
- Followed by Intel 8008
- Whole CPU was finally printed on a single die



#### Welcome to the x86 architecture

- 1978: Intel releases 8086 16-bit processor
- The x86 architecture revolutionized the processor industry
- Intel Licensed the architecture out to many manufacturers so they could deploy different microarchitectures



#### ARM begins...

- 1985: Acorn Computer developed the ARM architecture based on a RISC design
- ARM based processors are extremely efficient and powerful without consuming the high levels of power required by most other processors
- Was initially a secondary processor for the BBC Micro



## Explosive growth into the 2000s

- 2004: AMD released the first dual core processor
- 2007: Intel releases the first quad-core processor
- 2008: AMD sells off its last remaining fabs
- This was a game changer between the Intel v AMD market



#### Where is ARM now?

- ARM based processors dominate the small electronics market
- ARM processors have enable devices like Raspberry Pi to leak into the market.

# Today?

#### • Intel:

• Is now renowned throughout the gaming industry for having the highest caliber processors with unmatched performance at the top tier. Intel continues to revise their processor's IPC to create a faster and more efficient processor. In addition to refining their IPC, Intel has also lead the industry in their chip sizes. (Preparing to break into the 10nm in the coming year).

AMD:

AMD has lead the charge for more cores with a less efficient IPC, however this is made up by having higher clock speeds and consuming more power in order to compete with their competition. AMD was the first company to break the 5 GHz barrier in 2013, which was thought to have been an impossible feat for the first decade in the 21st century.

# Thank you

# **Ancient Computing**

### - The basics before electricity

- Abacus
- Napier's Bones
- Slide Rule
- Antikythera mechanism\*
- Pascal's Calculator