

Abram Galvez
HONS 3990-003

Poster Summary:

Microprocessors have allowed for the digital revolution, a fifty year ubiquitous implementation of computers. This global undertaking is possible through a set of innovative targets, primarily to create more powerful and efficient microprocessors, the control and computation unit of the computer. The guide for these set of targets is Moore's Law, an observation by Gordon E. Moore in 1965 on the development of microprocessors, which states that the number of components in a microprocessor, transistor logic gates, would double roughly every two years. Moore's Law has remained mostly accurate, however, recent professionals bring conjecture and doubts as to whether it will continue to remain accurate. This research will assess a collection of scientific research on microprocessor creation, historical innovation, and experimental development to predict the sustainability of Moore's Law. Additionally, it will predict effects of an unsustainable Moore's Law for the cutting edge consumers and broad implications.