Moore’s law is an observation or prediction that the transistor density would double every two years. Rather than a law of physics, it is an empirical relationship linked to gains from experience in production. Not so long time ago, this law stooped working due to certain limitations. Increasing the density would lead to increased power consumption on the chip. With increased power, you will get higher temperatures, because if something consuming a lot of power it is going to be physically hot. This what we are calling the power wall. Even if we can put more transistors on the chip, we should be keep in mind the power usage and its impact on the temperatures. Therefore, the temperatures and power is one of the biggest problems that stopped the Moore’s law, because without proper cooling we will burn the chip. To reduce dynamic consumption, we should use voltage scaling. The lower the voltage the lower power will be. In pair with Moore’s law we can find Dennard scaling. The idea with this scaling is that voltage swings should scale with the transistor size. There is also several flaws with that, because voltage cannot go too low. We must stay above threshold voltage to keep transistors in a working state and voltage scaling cannot prevent leakage power loss. This stuff also blocks and annihilates the Moore’s law.