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Wayne Defehr  
Department of English and Film Studies  
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Dear Mr. Defehr,

Moore's Law is coming to an end due to the physical size of the silicon atom, which will limit the size of transistors in semiconductor chips. Without the ability to make smaller, more efficient transistors, computers cannot be made faster while maintaining the same form factors as we know today. Unless research is done to find other suitable semiconductors for making smaller transistors, we will hit a wall in computing where we are limited by processing speed of our computers. Right now, carbon nanotubes may seem as a promising material for building semiconductor chips, given that a team of researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison recently built a carbon nanotube transistor which outperformed silicon. Currently, however, carbon nanotubes are not feasible for use in integrated circuits. For the most part, carbon nanotubes grown from solids other than carbon (especially semiconductors) are too fragile for practical use, and the gate voltages are rather high, which results in higher power consumption. On the other hand, gallium nitride (GaN), which is already known for its fantastic semiconductor properties shows a lot of promise, given that it is already used in many industrial and military applications. Datacenters are re-

ducing their power consumption right now by powering their servers with power supplies which use GaN to convert voltages more efficiently, and Raytheon (a defense contractor company) makes radar systems which use GaN to amplify radar radio frequencies. In addition to being smaller and more power efficient, GaN chips are also much faster compared to their silicon-based counterparts. Autonomous vehicles use LiDAR technology to fire beams of light in order to map the area around themselves. Underlying this technology are GaN chips, because GaN allows the laser beams to be fired at higher speeds than a silicon chip could process. This allows for higher resolution 3-D maps to be made, which has improved the quality and reliability of autonomous vehicles.

Currently, the main reason we are not seeing GaN being used in consumer electronics is the cost associated with manufacturing

Part of my research will be on how to lower manufacturing costs of GaN

Furthermore, it was originally developed for military radar chips.

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pellentesque felis eu massa.

Sincerely,

Arun Woosaree

**Notes for professor:**

**Links visited:**

- <http://fortune.com/2016/06/11/raytheon-next-gen-chips/>
- <https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2016/06/cheaper-better-faster-stronger->
- <https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/news/how-carbon-nanotubes-could-help-replace-silicon->
- [https://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2003/04/09\\_tubes.shtml](https://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2003/04/09_tubes.shtml)
- <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3fb6/afb5918951c44db170da745cc6aeb326da10.pdf>
- <http://www2.lbl.gov/Science-Articles/Archive/MSD-gallium-nitride-nanotube.html>
- [http://www.nbi.dk/~nygard/Integration\\_of\\_Carbon\\_Nanotubes\\_Stobbe\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.nbi.dk/~nygard/Integration_of_Carbon_Nanotubes_Stobbe_et_al.pdf)
- <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/08/140827122509.htm>
- <https://www.cnet.com/news/life-after-silicon-how-the-chip-industry-will-find-a-new-fut>
- <http://epc-co.com/epc>
- <https://spectrum.ieee.org/nanoclast/semiconductors/materials/carbon-nanotube-transistors-finally-outperform-silicon>
- <https://news.wisc.edu/for-first-time-carbon-nanotube-transistors-outperform-silicon/>
- [https://www.raytheon.com/news/feature/power\\_patriot](https://www.raytheon.com/news/feature/power_patriot)
- <https://phys.org/news/2017-12-gallium-nitride-processornext-generation-technology-space.html>
- <https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/news/gan-gaining-traction-one-chip-at-a-time/>

This is an assignment for an English class. Therefore, it is not a real research proposal letter, and I cannot guarantee the validity of the information presented due to potential misinterpretations of graduate-level articles.