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IBM makes 'next-generation' microchip – 12th May, 2021

Level 0

Computer chip technology has advanced a lot. Smartphones can now stream movies, store lots of data and play amazing games. IBM has made a new chip with amazing performance. It uses 75 per cent less energy. This is good for the environment. Soon, we will only need to charge our phones every four days.

IBM cut the size of its chips. Computer engineers measure chips in nanometres. One nanometre is a billionth of a metre. IBM's new chip is 2nm. A computer expert said IBM's new chip could make artificial intelligence better. It could also let data centres store more information. However, data centres use lots of electricity.

Level 1

Smartphones can do more and more things. Fifteen years ago, they could not store movies. Computer chip technology has advanced quickly. We can now stream movies, store huge amounts of data and play amazing games. IBM announced a breakthrough. Its new chips have 45 per cent better performance and use 75 per cent less energy. This is good for the environment. Mobile phone battery life will improve. We will only need to charge phones every four days.

IBM has reduced the size of chips. Computer engineers measure them in nanometres. One nanometre is a billionth of a metre. IBM's new chip is just 2nm. A computer expert said: "We have seen semiconductor manufacturers moving from 14nm to 7nm." He said IBM's new chip could make artificial intelligence better. The chips could also let data centres store more information. However, data centres use one per cent of the world's electricity.

Level 2

Computers and smartphones can do more and more things nowadays. Fifteen years ago, they could not store movies or play high-definition games. Computer chip technology has advanced quickly. We can now stream movies and store huge amounts of data. IBM has announced a significant breakthrough in microchips. Its new chips have improved performance of 45 per cent. They use 75 per cent less energy. This is good for the environment. Batteries will be more energy efficient. Mobile phone battery life could quadruple. We might only need to charge phones every four days.

Tech giant IBM has greatly reduced the size of microchips. Computer engineers use nanometres to measure the size of chips. One nanometre is just a billionth of a metre. IBM's new chip is an incredible 2nm. IBM says it can store 50 billion transistors on "a chip the size of a fingernail". A computer expert said: "We have seen semiconductor manufacturers moving from 14nm to 7nm." He said IBM's new chip could advance artificial intelligence (AI). The chips could let data centres store more information. However, data centres use one per cent of the world's electricity.

Level 3

Computers, tablets and smartphones can do more and more things these days. Fifteen years ago, they were not powerful enough to store movies or play high-definition games. Computer chip technology has advanced at a fast rate. We can now stream movies on our smartphones and store huge amounts of data. IBM has announced it has made a significant breakthrough in microchip power. It has created chips that improve performance by 45 per cent. Its new chips also use 75 per cent less energy. This is good for the environment, and means batteries will be more energy efficient. The technology could quadruple mobile phone battery life. We might only need to charge our phones every four days.

IBM has greatly improved its microchips by reducing their size. The tech giant has created a two-nanometre chip. Computer engineers use nanometres to measure the size of chips. One nanometre is just a billionth of a metre. A chip that is 2nm in size is incredibly small. IBM says its 2nm processor can store 50 billion transistors on "a chip the size of a fingernail". Computer expert Peter Rudden said: "We have seen semiconductor manufacturers moving from 14nm to 10nm to 7nm, with 7nm being a real challenge for some." He said IBM's new chip could advance artificial intelligence (AI). The chips could also let data centres store more information. Data centres use one per cent of the world's electricity.

