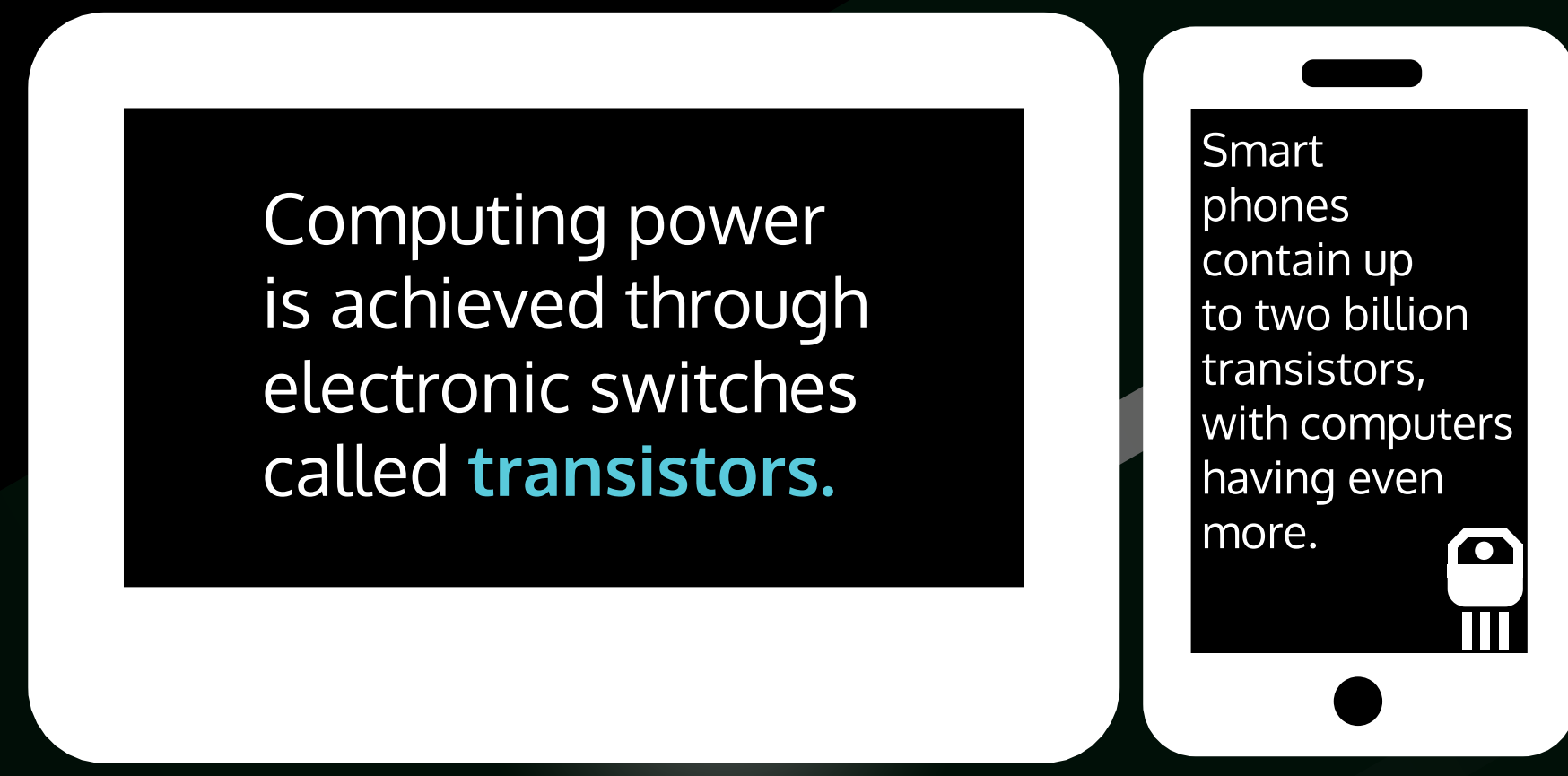


FLEET

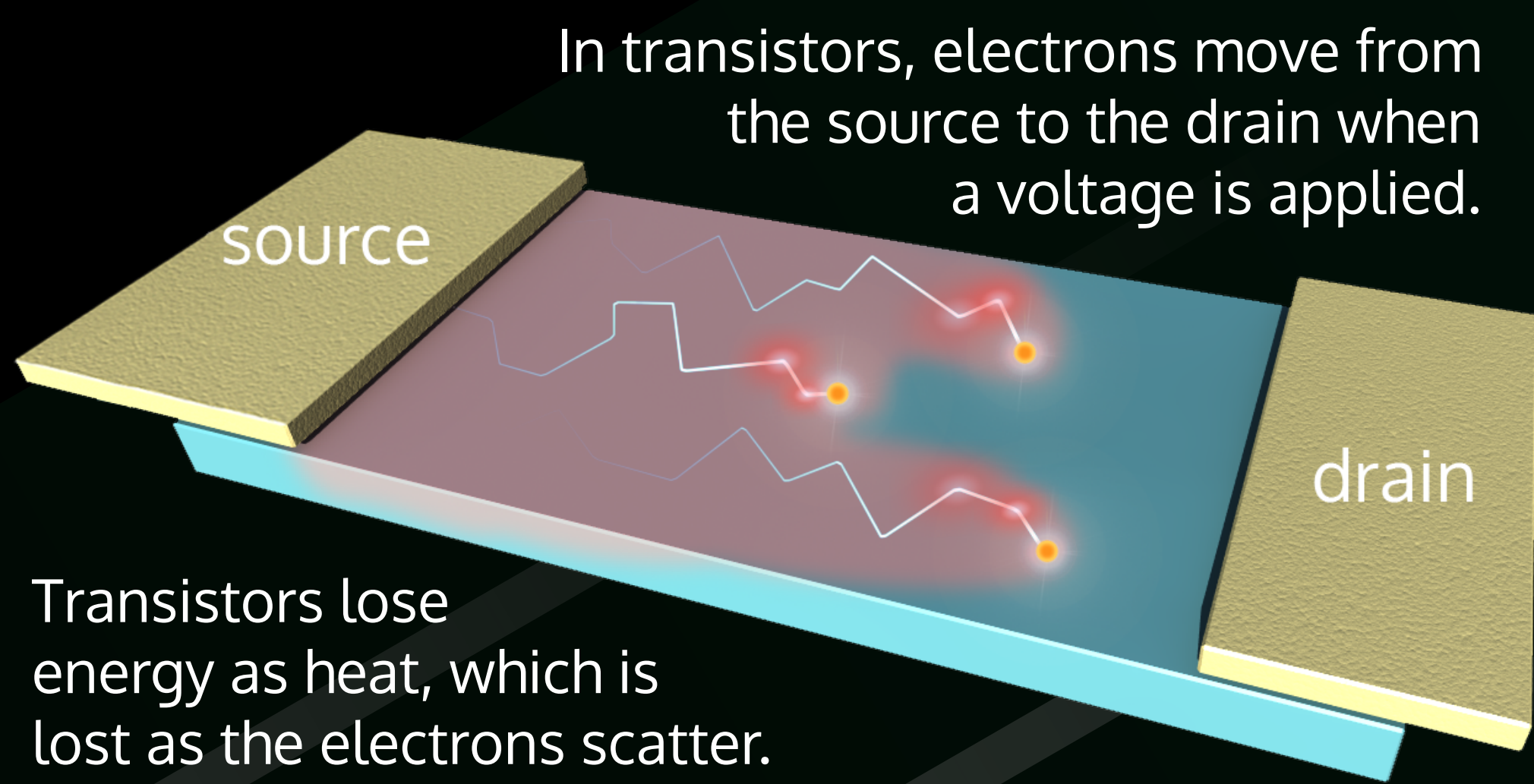
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN
FUTURE LOW-ENERGY
ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES

FLEET is developing a new generation of ultra-low energy devices



Computing power is achieved through electronic switches called **transistors**.

Smart phones contain up to two billion transistors, with computers having even more.



In transistors, electrons move from the source to the drain when a voltage is applied.

Transistors lose energy as heat, which is lost as the electrons scatter.



IT energy consumption is doubling every decade. We need more-efficient transistors!

FLEET connects researchers from Australian universities to experts around the world.



Ansto

Australian Synchrotron

Caltech

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

JOINT QUANTUM INSTITUTE



NUS
Centre for Advanced 2D Materials



University of Colorado Boulder

UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

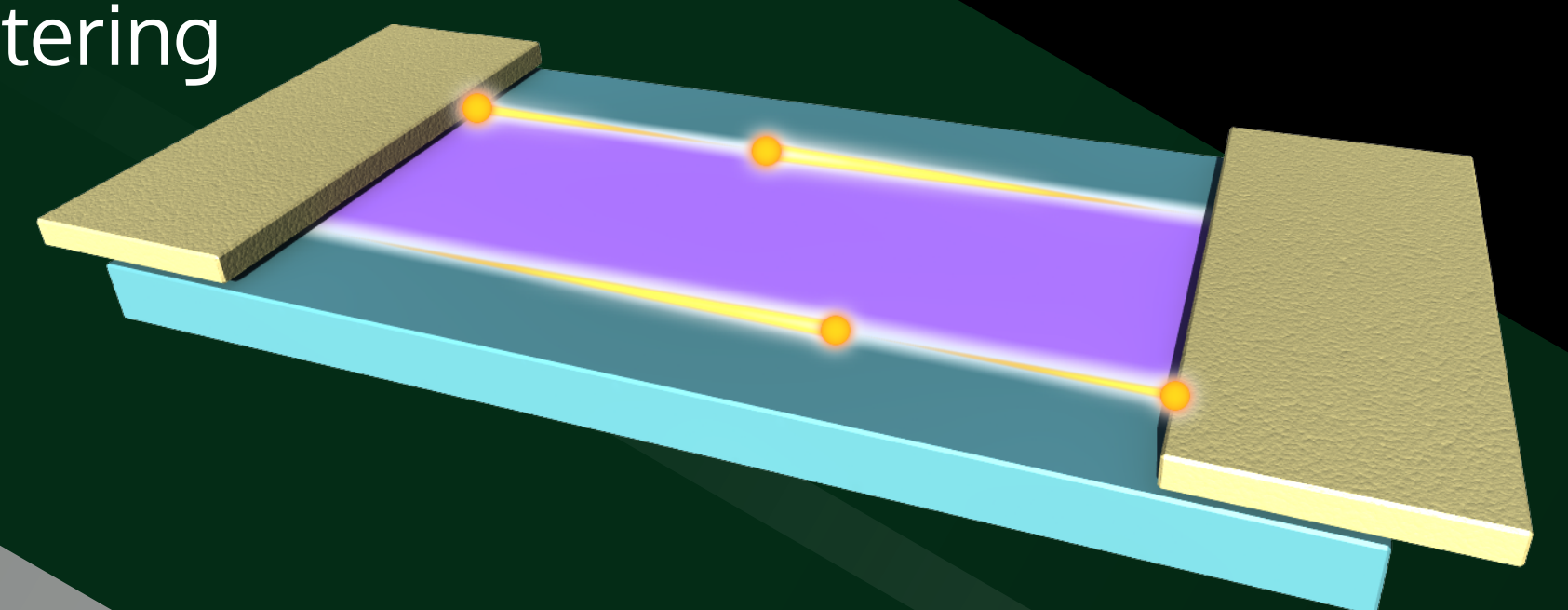


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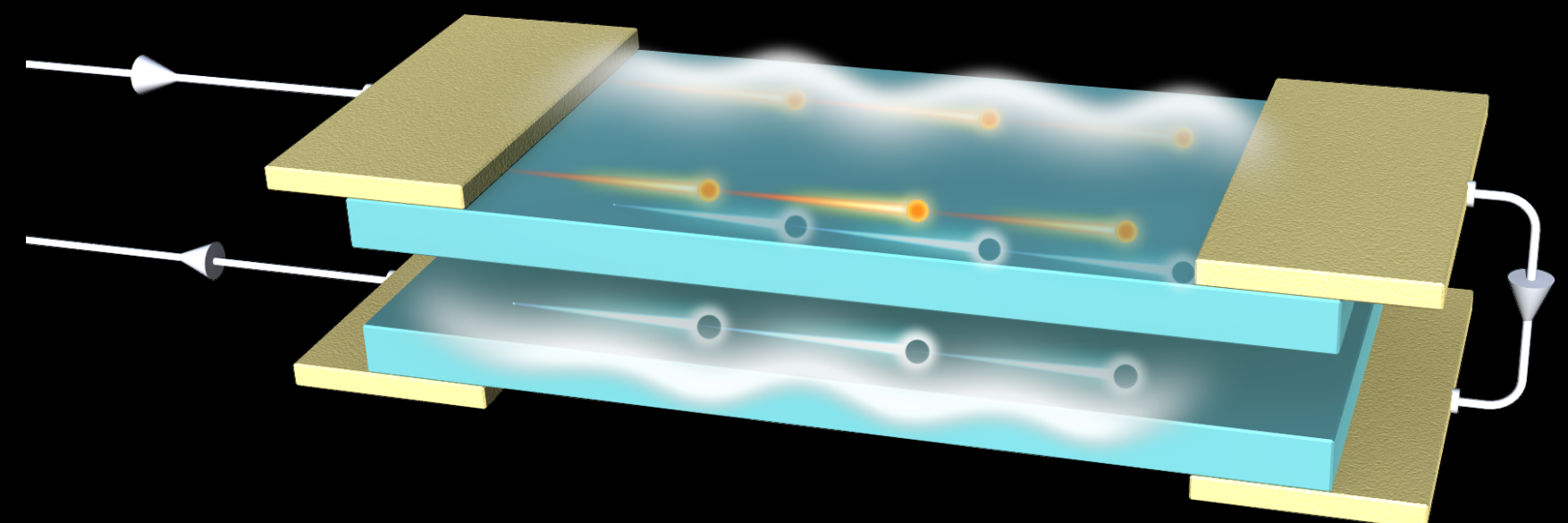
TEXAS
The University of Texas at Austin

FLEET uses three main approaches to create materials in which electrons are prevented from scattering, and thus have ultra-low resistance:

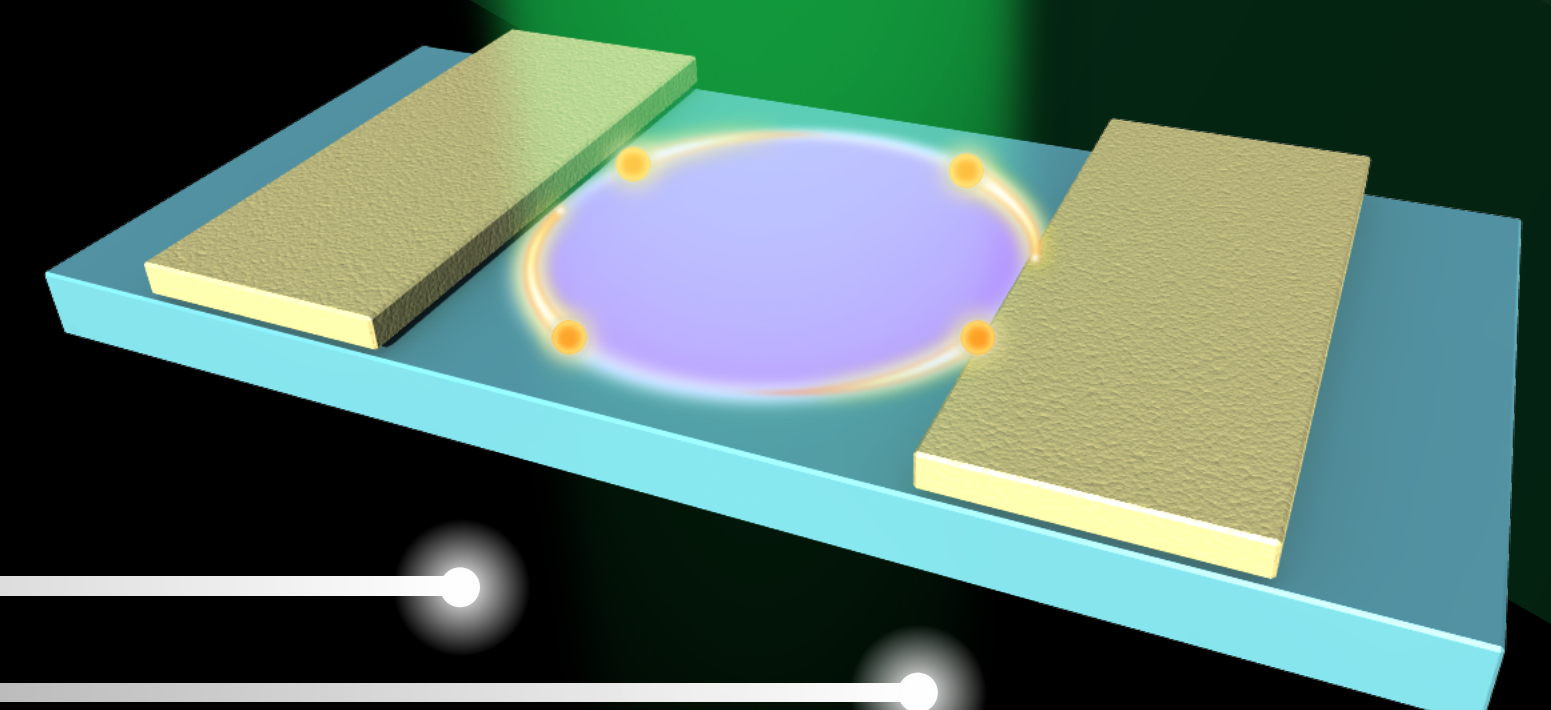
Theme 1 - Topological materials: the edges of which conduct electricity along one-dimensional paths that do not allow for electron scattering and thus have ultra-low resistance.



Theme 2 - Exciton superfluids: bound pairs of charged particles that flow without resistance. Exciton transistors will switch off and on just like conventional transistors, but without dissipating energy.



Theme 3 - Light-transformed materials: materials that can be temporarily 'switched' into a topological or superfluid state.



The work is underpinned by the science of atomically thin materials and nanofabrication.

