



EUROPEAN UNION



Structural Instruments
2014 – 2020



LAND OF THE GIANTS

AI CHIPS

Artificial Intelligence

Valeriu Beiu





Structure of the presentation

- Intro
- **Part 1** AI from the early beginnings
- **Part 2** Follow the money
- **Part 3** AI hardware (growing land of the giant AI chips)
 - GPU Nvidia <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/>
 - TPU Google <https://ai.google/>
 - IPU Graphcore <https://www.graphcore.ai/>
 - WSE Cerebras <https://www.cerebras.net/>
 - Quantum approach (Google, IBM, and many others)
- Fast ... and, hopefully ... green

AI ...

History of Game AI

By: Andrey Kurenkov

Dartmouth Conference

1956: the birth of AI



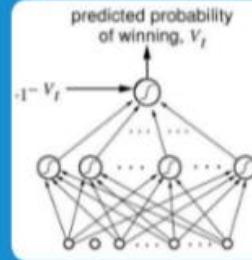
Kaissa

1974: first world computer chess champion



TD-Gammon

1992: RL and neural net based back-gammon AI shown



Monte Carlo Go

1993: first research on Go with stochastic search

NeuroGo

1996: ConvNet with RL for Go, 13 kyu (amateur)

MCTS Go

2006: French researchers advance Go AI with MCTS

Crazy Stone

2008: MCTS Go AI beats 4 dan player

Zen19

2012: MCTS based Go AI reaches 5-dan rank

Mac Hack

1967: chess AI beats person in tournament

Samuel's Checkers AI

1956: IBM Checkers AI first demonstrated

Zobrist's AI

1968: First Go AI, beats human amateur

CNN

1989: convolutional nets first demonstrated

CHINOOK

1994: checkers AI draws with world champion

Deep Blue

1997: IBM chess AI beats world champion

DeepMind

2014: Google buys deep-RL AI company for \$400Mil

Bernstein's Chess AI

1958: first fully functional chess AI developed

Checkers AI Wins

1962: Samuel's program wins game against person



Backprop

1986: multi-layer neural net approach widely known



AlphaGo

2016: Deep Learning+MCST Go AI beats top human



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

IS NOT NEW

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Any technique which enables computers to mimic human behavior



MACHINE LEARNING

AI techniques that give computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed to do so



DEEP LEARNING

A subset of ML which make the computation of multi-layer neural networks feasible



1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010s

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A program that can sense, reason, act, and adapt

MACHINE LEARNING

Algorithms whose performance improve as they are exposed to more data over time

DEEP LEARNING

Subset of machine learning in which multilayered neural networks learn from vast amounts of data

ORACLE

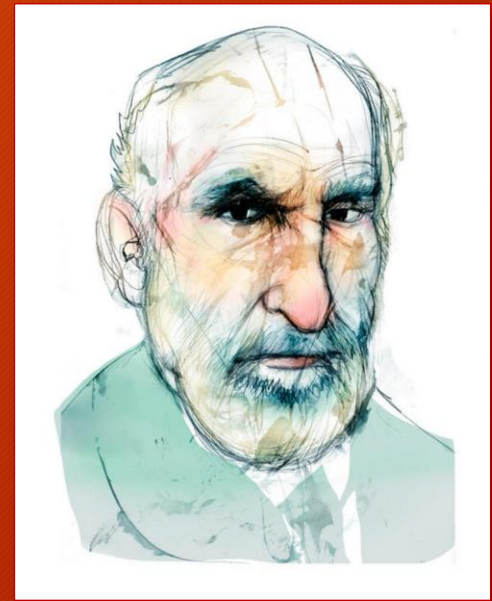
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“

As long as our brain is a mystery, the universe, the reflection of the structure of the brain will also be a mystery.

Mientras nuestro cerebro sea un arcano, el Universo, reflejo de su estructura, será también un misterio. ”

Chapter IX: Con tendencias a la literatura y al arte
Chácharas de café: Pensamientos, anécdotas y confidencias
Imprenta y Librería de Nicolás Moya, Madrid, Spain, 1920



Santiago Ramón y Cajal
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1906)

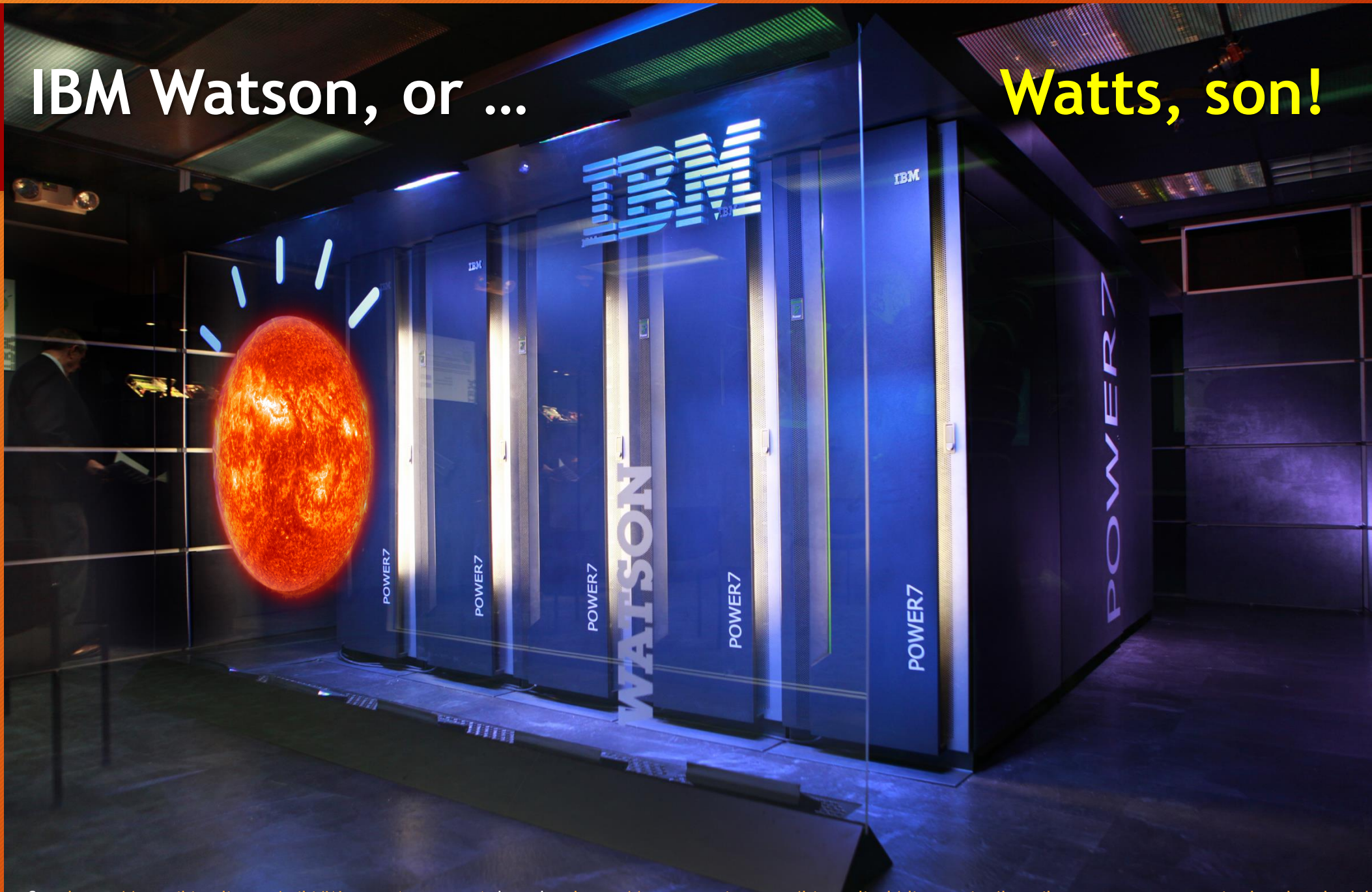
IBM Deep Blue



See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_\(chess_computer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_Blue_(chess_computer))

IBM Watson, or ...

Watts, son!



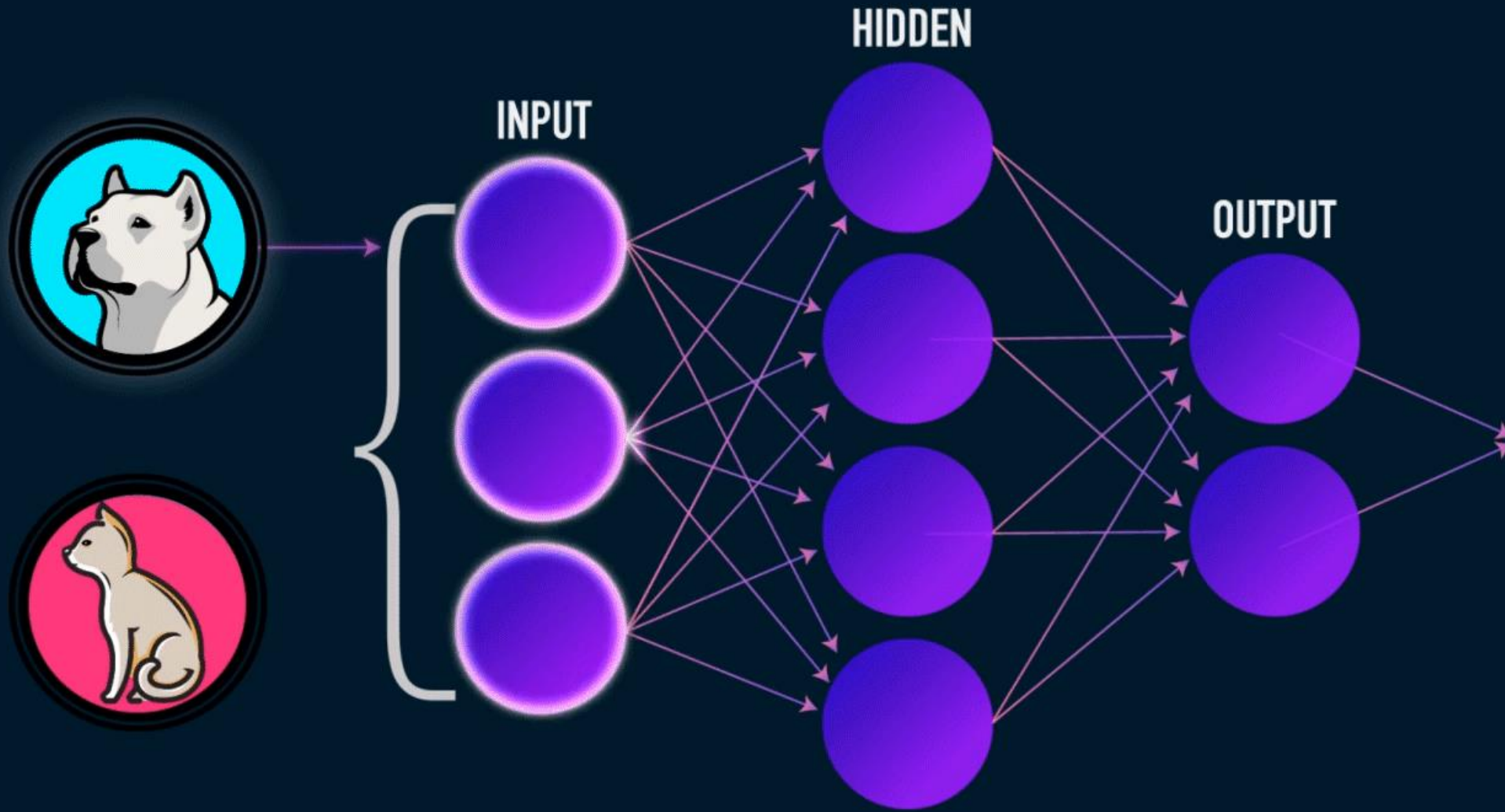
The Emerson logo is a trademark and service mark of Emerson Electric Co. © 2004 Emerson Electric Co.

Heat (power)

温控更灵便!



Classification

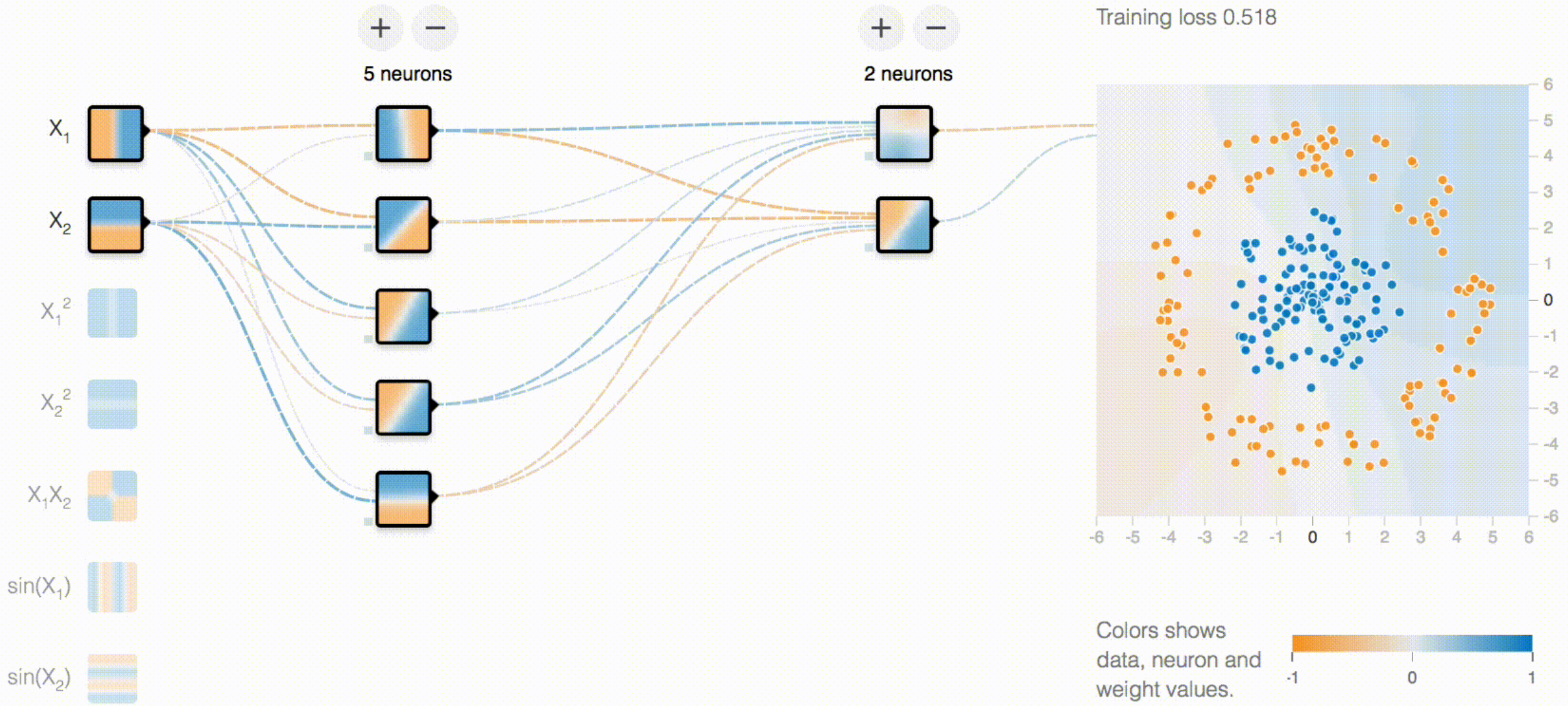


INPUT

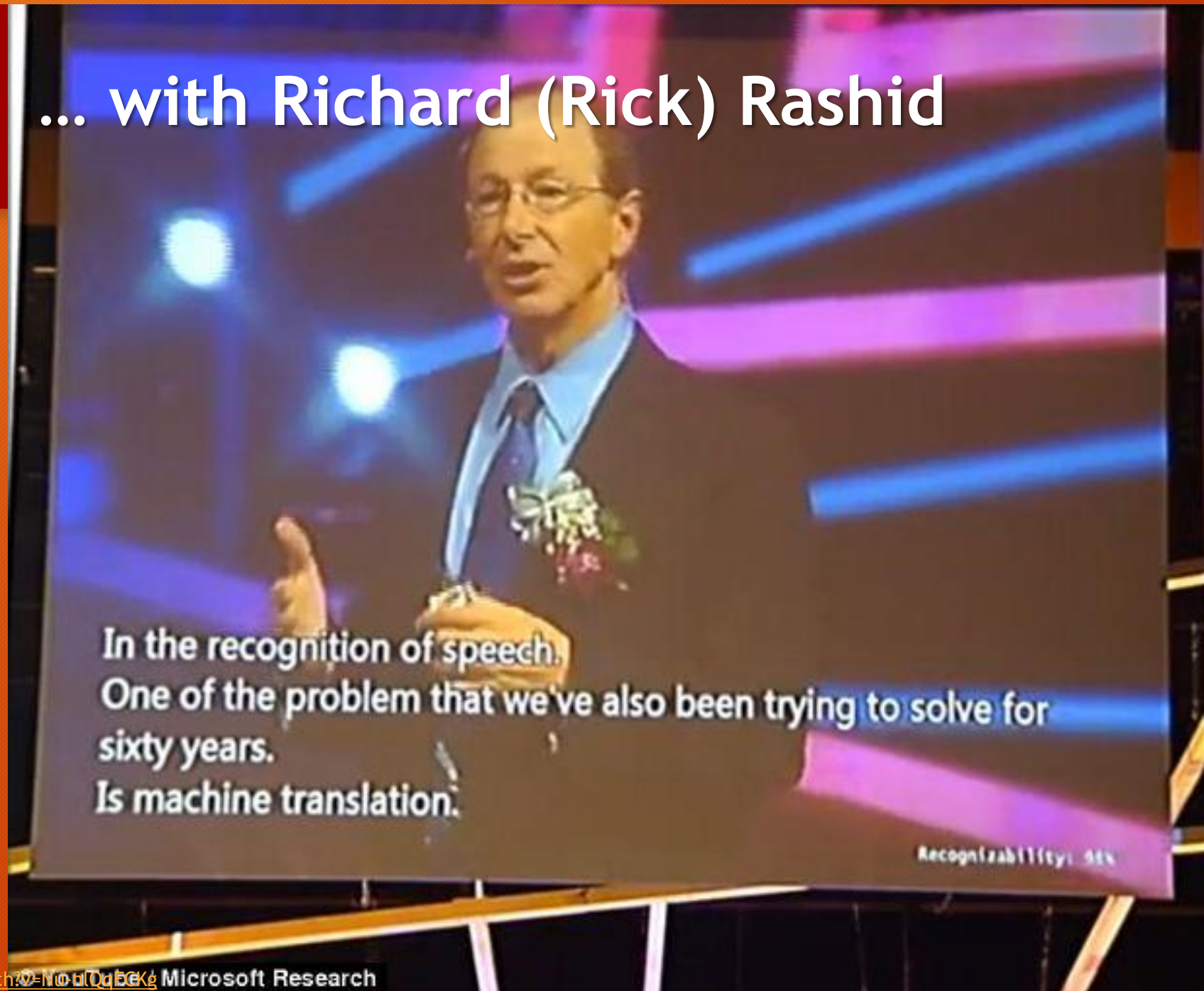
2 HIDDEN LAYERS

OUTPUT

Test loss 0.510
Training loss 0.518



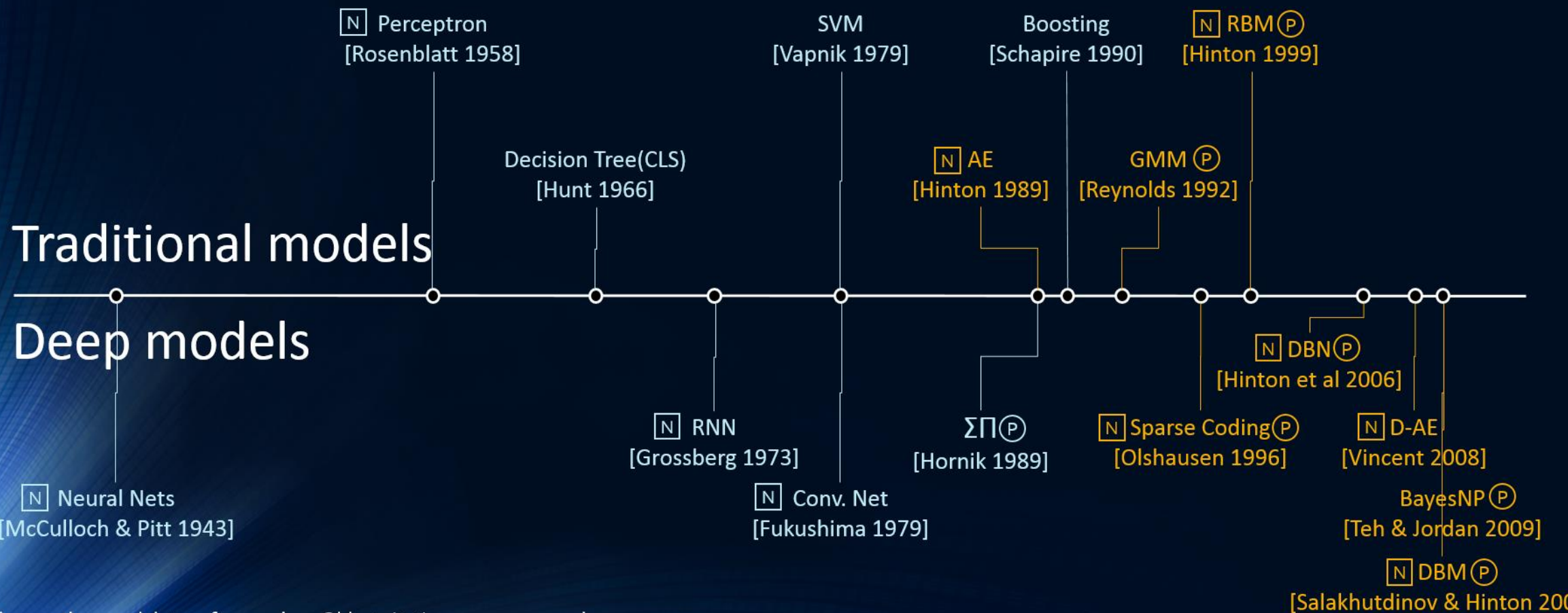
On speech ... with Richard (Rick) Rashid



Deep Learning evolution

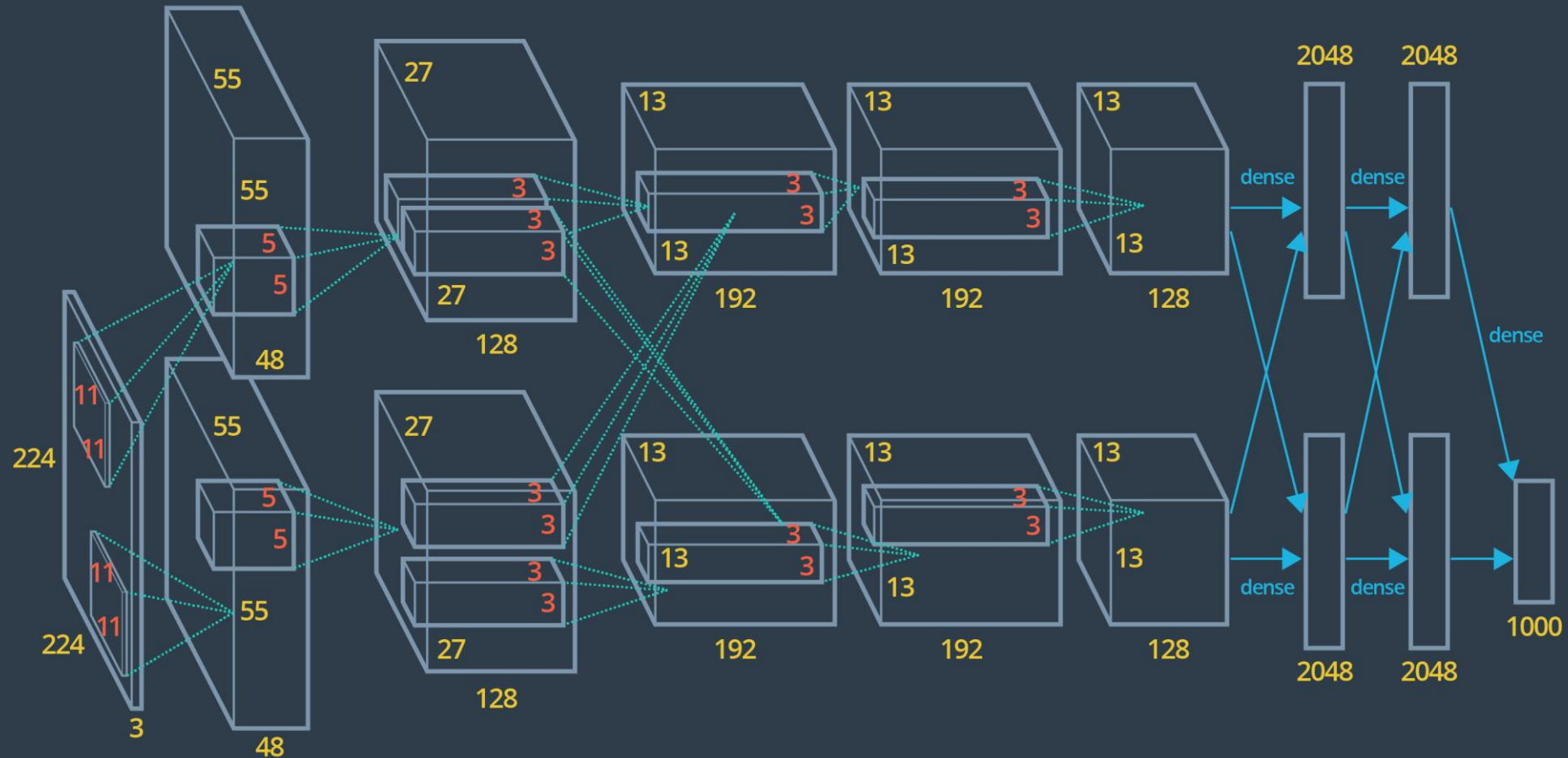


- N Neural Network
- P Probabilistic Model
- Supervised learning
- Unsupervised learning

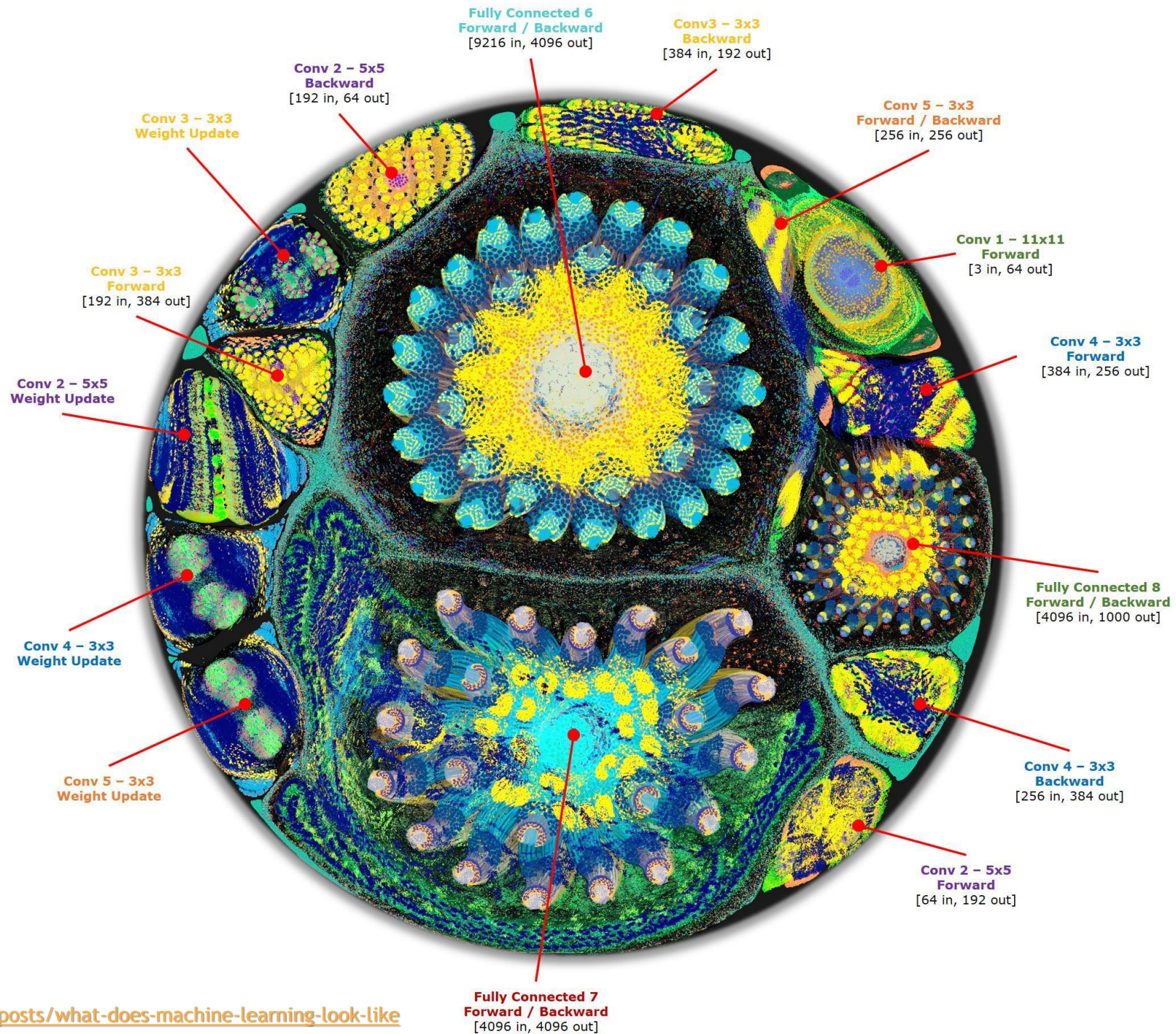


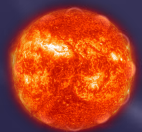
Algorithms authors and dates often unclear. Oldest citations were assumed
 Classifications based on Yann LeCun's Deep Learning class at NYU – spring 2014

AlexNet



AlexNet





AlphaGo



Google DeepMind
Challenge Match

8 - 15 March 2016



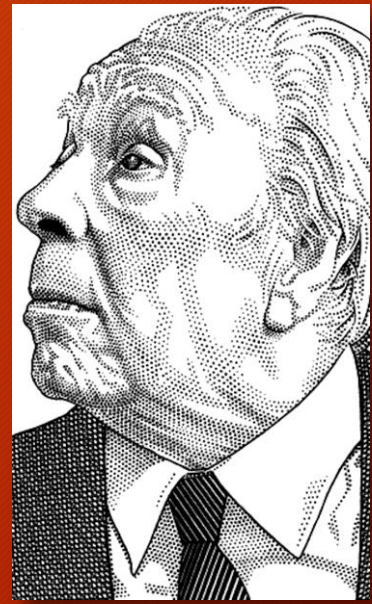
AlphaGo



See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AlphaGo> and <https://deepmind.com/research/case-studies/alphago-the-story-so-far> incl. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXuK6gekU1Y> ©



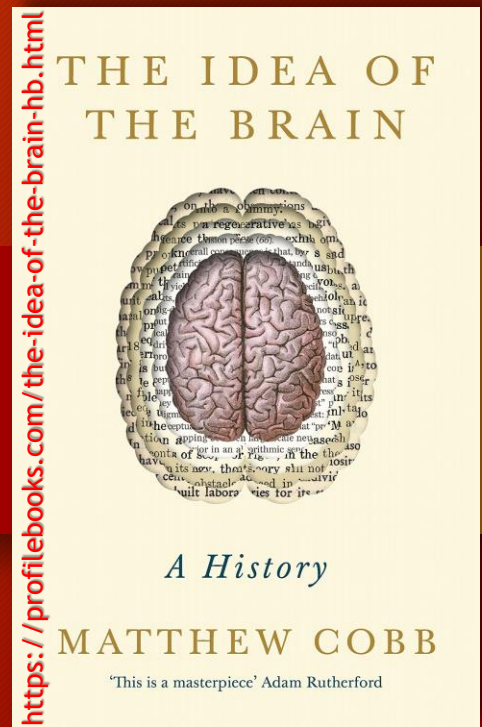
“ The solution to the mystery is always inferior to the mystery itself. ”



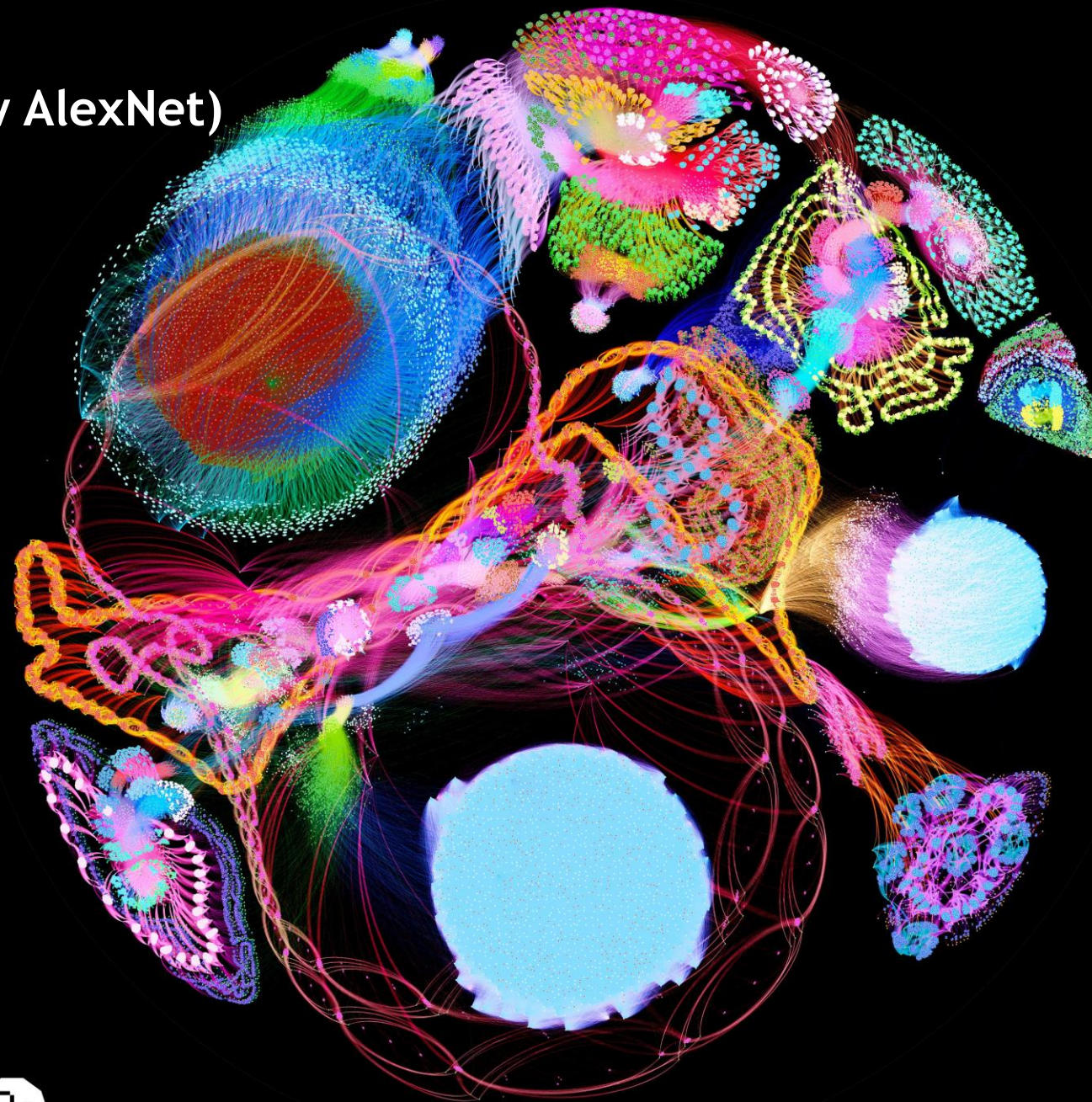
The path toward understanding the brain is long, winding, and littered with dead ends. [...] As *The Idea of the Brain* demonstrates, the mysteries of the mind may not just be stranger than we suppose; they may be stranger than we can suppose.

Jorge Luis Borges

Received the first Prix Formentor (1961)



ResNet50 (the new AlexNet)



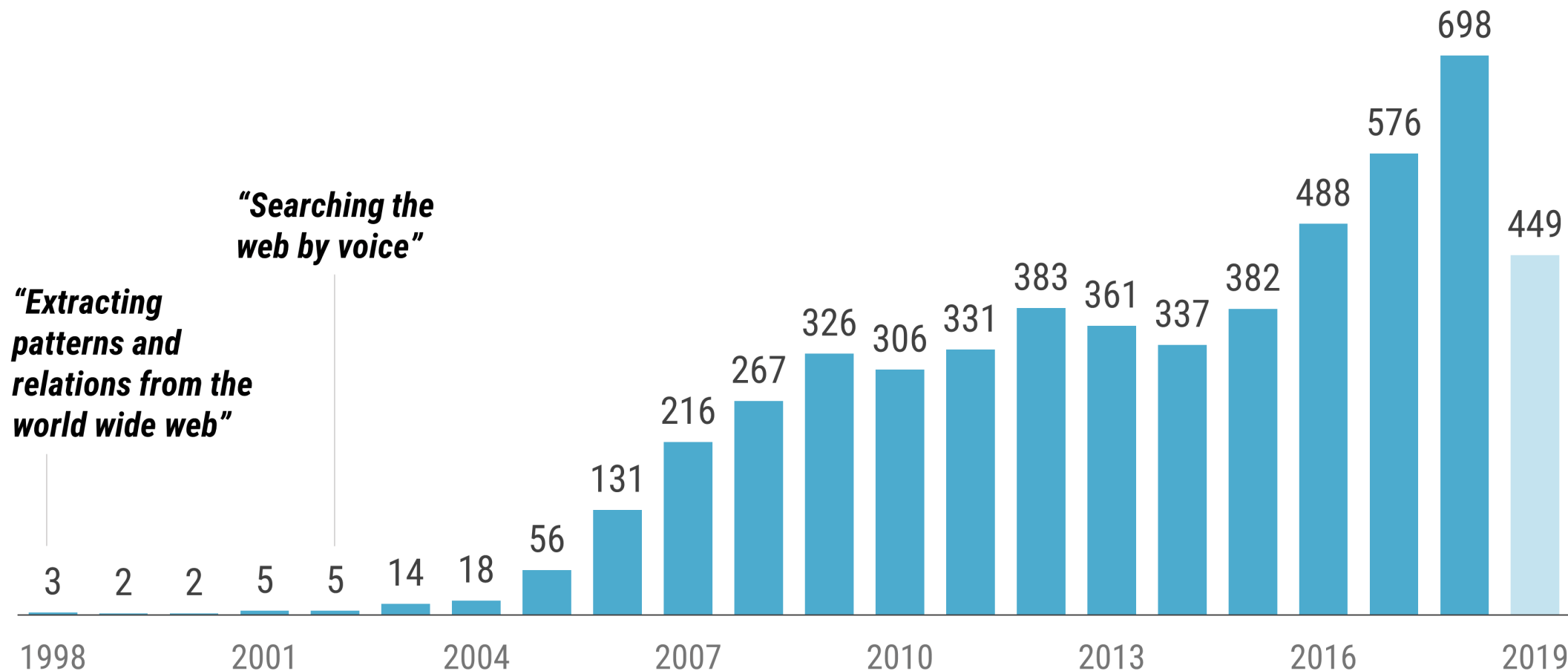
See <https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/729091/assets/pdf/Graphcore%20Benchmarks%20April%202020.pdf> and <https://github.com/graphcore/examples>





Google's AI research dates back to its founding year

AI-related publications, 1998 – 2019 (as of Aug. 5)



Source: Google AI

<https://ai.google/> and <https://www.cbinsights.com/>



Applications galore



2017

Feb. 2019

Aug. 2019

PwC AI analysis -- Sizing the Prize.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC


Artificial intelligence (AI) is a source of both huge excitement and apprehension. What are the real opportunities and threats for your business? Drawing on a detailed analysis of the business impact of AI, we identify the most valuable commercial opening in your market and how to take advantage of them.

Sizing the prize

What's the real value of AI for your business and how can you capitalise?

+14%
PwC research shows global GDP could be up to 14% higher in 2030 as a result of AI - the equivalent of an additional \$15.7 trillion - making it the biggest commercial opportunity in today's fast changing economy.

+26%
The greatest gains from AI are likely to be in China (boost of up to 26% GDP in 2030) and North America (potential 14% boost). The biggest sector gains will be in retail, financial services and healthcare as AI increases productivity, product quality and consumption.



pwc

www.pwc.com/AI

2019 -- Toward_AI_Security.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

CENTER FOR LONG-TERM CYBERSECURITY

CLTC WHITE PAPER SERIES

Toward AI Security

GLOBAL ASPIRATIONS FOR A MORE RESILIENT FUTURE

JESSICA CUSSINS NEWMAN

2019 -- Community Roadmap for AI Research.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

A 20-Year Community Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence Research in the US

CCC
Computing Community Consortium
Catalyst

AAAI
Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence

Intl. Conf. Comp. Comm. Ctrl. (ICCCC) • Oradea, Romania • 11-15 May 2020

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Projected Global Economic Effects of AI by 2030

Source: PwC

Europe

STARTUP CONTINENT

THE MOST WELL-FUNDED TECH STARTUPS IN EUROPE

The most well-funded VC-backed tech companies in Europe with new funding since 2014.
 Excludes countries whose most well-funded start-up has not raised more than \$1M.
 Excludes debt and lines of credit. Data is as of 10/8/2019.



Company valued at \$1B+



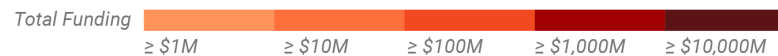
... Asia-Pacific

STARTUP CONTINENT THE MOST WELL-FUNDED TECH STARTUPS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

The most well-funded VC-backed tech companies in Asia and the Pacific with new funding since 2014.
Excludes countries where most well-funded startup has not raised at least \$1M.
Excludes debt and lines of credit. Data is as of 9/3/2019.

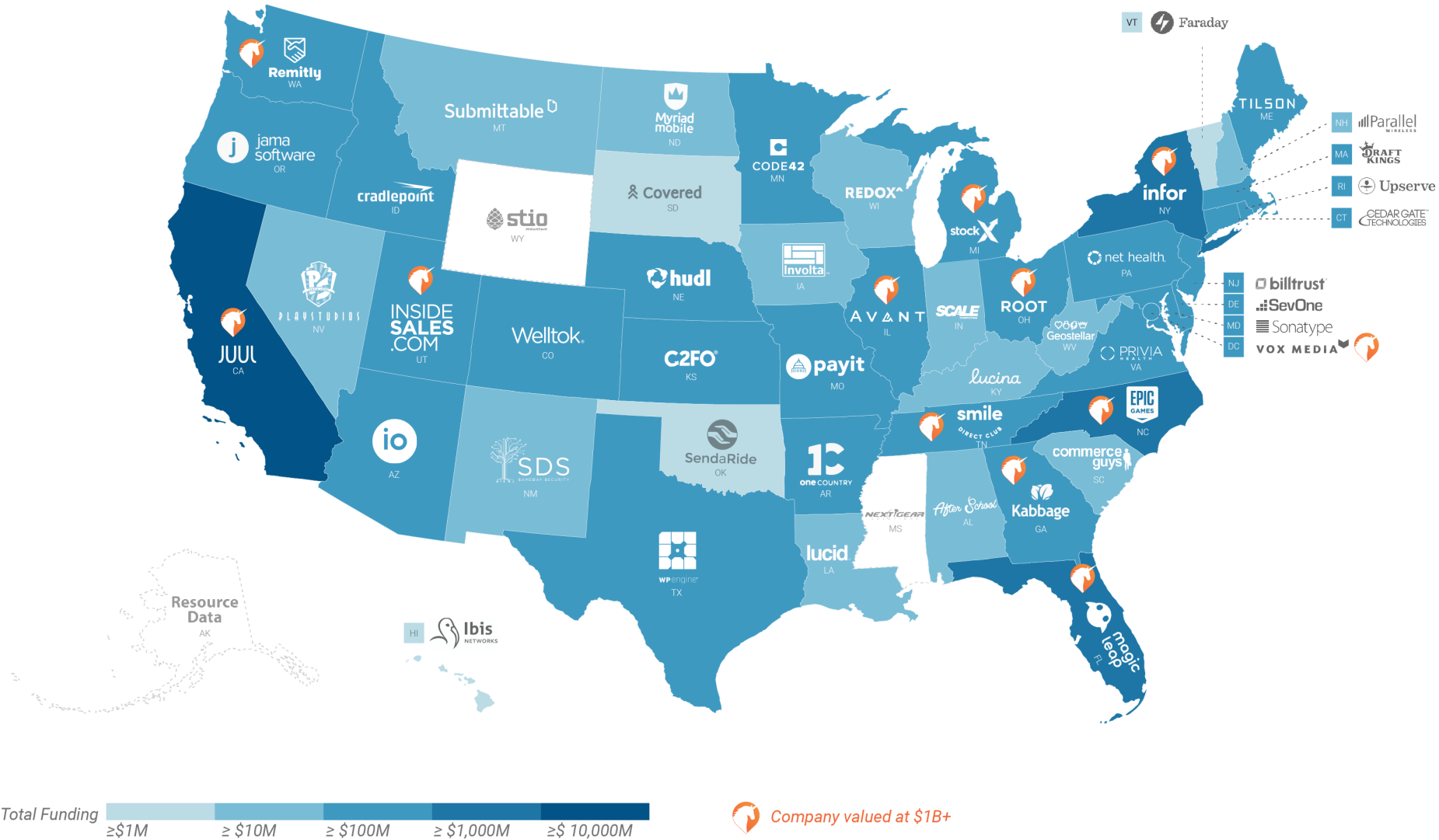


Company valued at \$1B+



THE UNITED STATES OF TECH STARTUPS

The most well-funded VC-backed tech startup in every US state.



Companies must have raised a minimum of \$1M and raised any amount of equity funding since January 2014 to be considered. Excludes debt and lines of credit. Alaska, Mississippi, and Wyoming had no companies meeting our full criteria. Data is as of 7/24/2019.



... here we go again



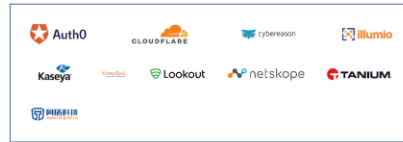


GLOBAL UNICORN CLUB: 393 PRIVATE COMPANIES VALUED AT \$1B+

as of 8/27/2019



Cybersecurity



Auto & transportation



Hardware



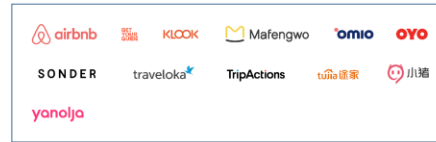
Mobile & telecommunications



Supply chain, logistics, & delivery



Travel



Edtech



Data management & analytics



Consumer & retail



Artificial intelligence



Other



Health



E-commerce & direct-to-consumer



Fintech

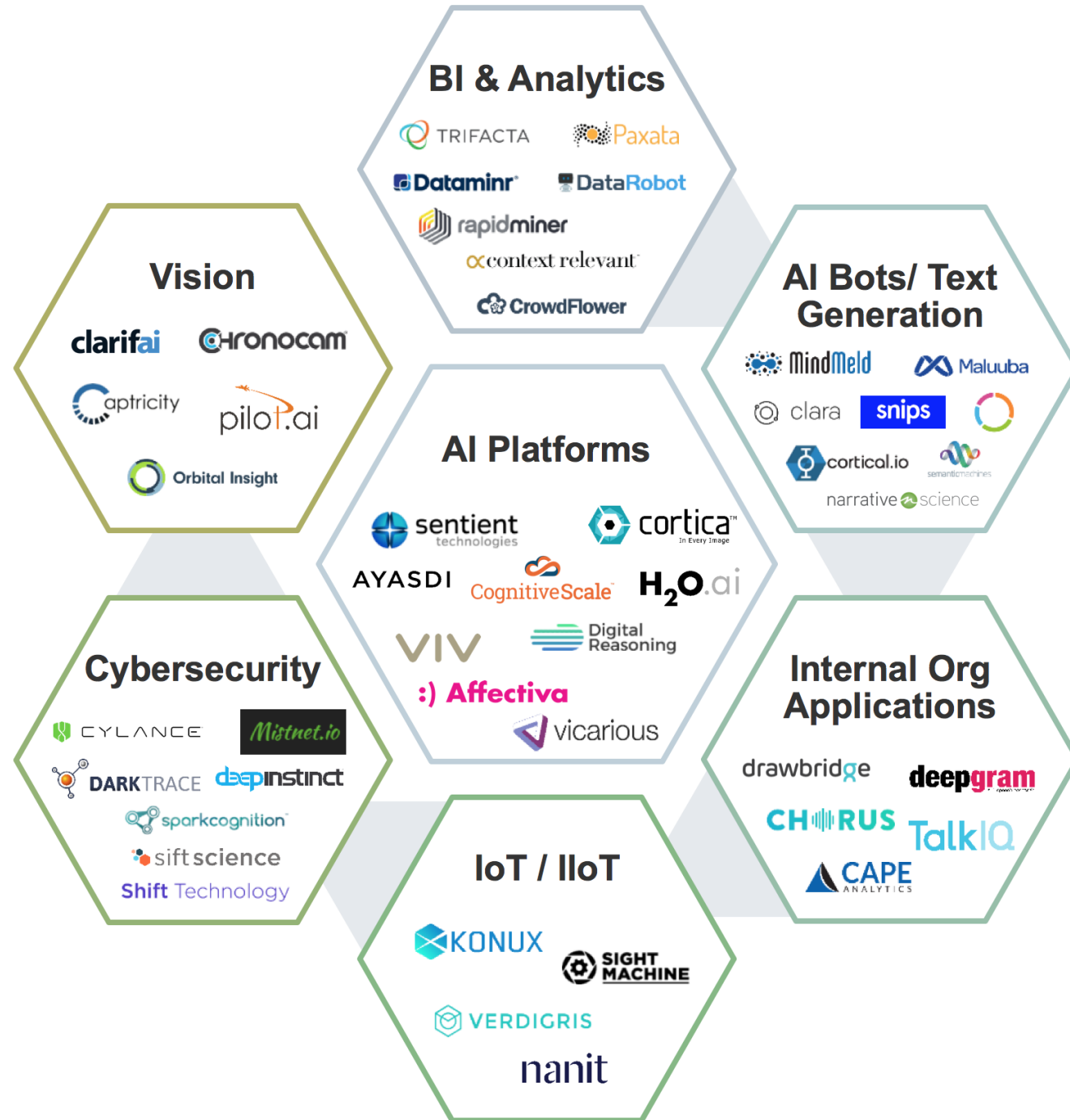


Internet software & services



Intl. Conf. Comp. Comm. Ctrl. (ICCCC) • Oradea, Romania • 11-15 May 2020

2020



THE COMING FLOOD OF DATA IN AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

RADAR
~10-100 KB
PER SECOND

SONAR
~10-100 KB
PER SECOND

GPS
~50KB
PER SECOND

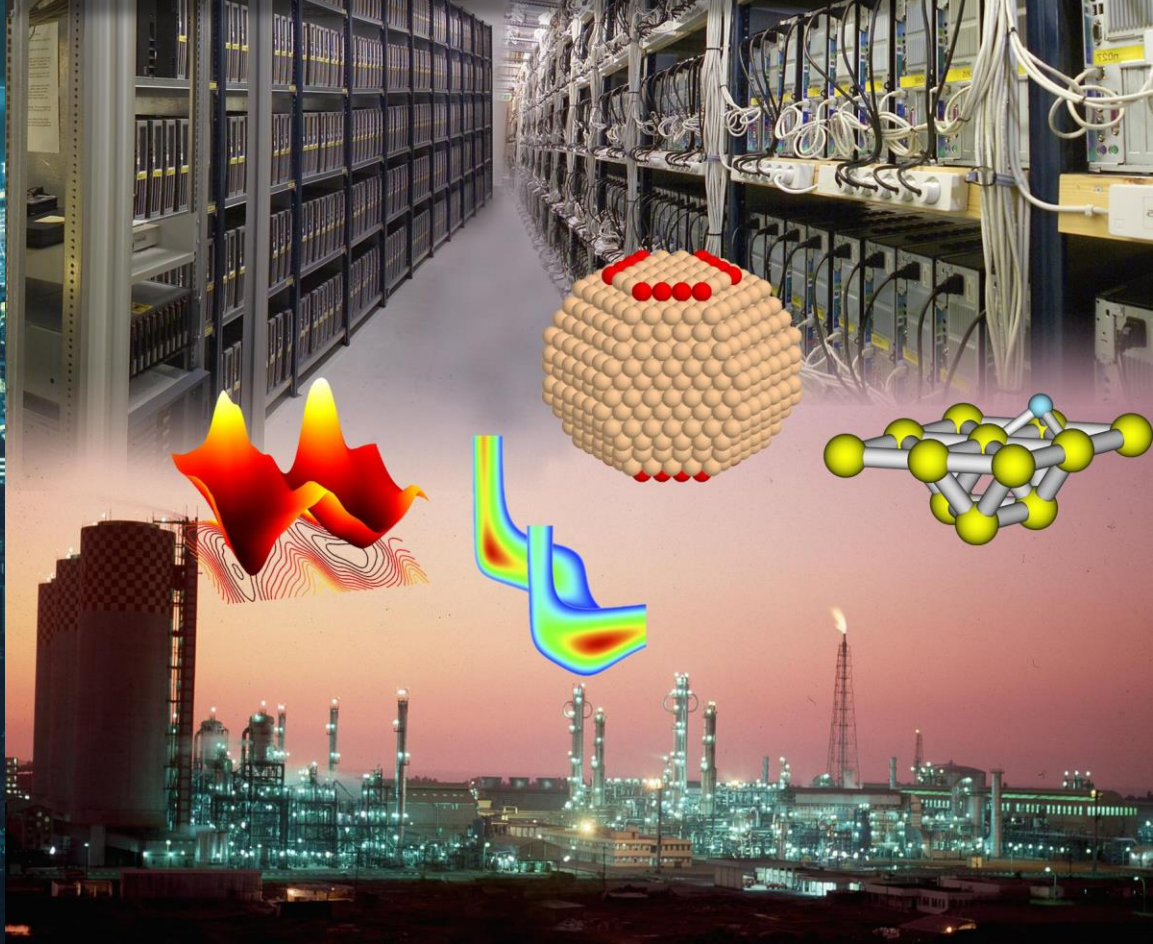
CAMERAS
~20-40 MB
PER SECOND

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES
4,000 GB
PER DAY... EACH DAY

LIDAR
~10-70 MB
PER SECOND



IoT



From various sources

2020

2020

Healthcare

RECURSION zebra MEDICAL VISION ProteinQure iz.ai EKO
 Healthy.io CYCLICA OWKIN PAIGE
 Atomwise Butterfly Network SUBTLE MEDICAL Concerto HEALTHAI

Finance & Insurance

Comply Advantage FEATURE SPACE
 (h[s])[®] HYPERSCIENCE zesty.ai
 Lemonade TRACTABLE

Transportation

GHOST isee KONUX
 loadsmart tu simple
 HOLOMATIC 禾多科技
 Aurora voyage

Construction

ALICE technologies
BUILT
 ROBOTICS

Retail & Warehousing

grabango THE YES
 heuritech [Sc] STANDARD COGNITION
 OSARO FAIRE
 dorabot AIFI
 covariant

Govt. & City Planning

SHIELD AI AMP ROBOTICS
 Replica Mapillary SYNAPSE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

Media & Entertainment

SECOND SPECTRUM FAN/AI
 Synthesia WELLSAID

Education

松鼠AI·智适应 Squirrel AI Learning
 KORBIT

Manufacturing

noodle.ai
 NAVVIS
 dataprophet machine learning specialists
 CITRINE INFORMATICS

Legal

lexion

Mining

razorlabs

AI
 100
 CBINSIGHTS

Energy

BEYOND LIMITS
 INVENIA LABS
 TACHYUS

Telecom

DEEPSIG
 METAWAVE

Real Estate

CASPAR

CROSS-INDUSTRY TECH

AI Processors

SYNTIANT LIGHTMATTER
 GRAPHCORE XANADU Kneron

NLP, NLG, & Computer Vision

PRIMER sherpa.ai
 创新奇智 Annovation :) Affectiva HUGGING FACE

Sales & CRM

CRESTA integrate.ai ZHUIYI 追一科技

AI Model Development

DARWIN AI H₂O.ai PerceptiLabs
 DataRobot dotData

Cybersecurity

SentinelOne OBSIDIAN
 onfido ABNORMAL SECURITY
 BLUEHEXAGON

BI & Ops Intel

climacell
 c3.ai falconry Created by You. Powered by CBINSIGHTS

Other R&D

sparkcognition KYNDI Paradigm
 InstaDeep™ Deeplite
 nnaisense HACARUS

DevOps & Model Monitoring

ALGORITHMIA snyk ArthurAI

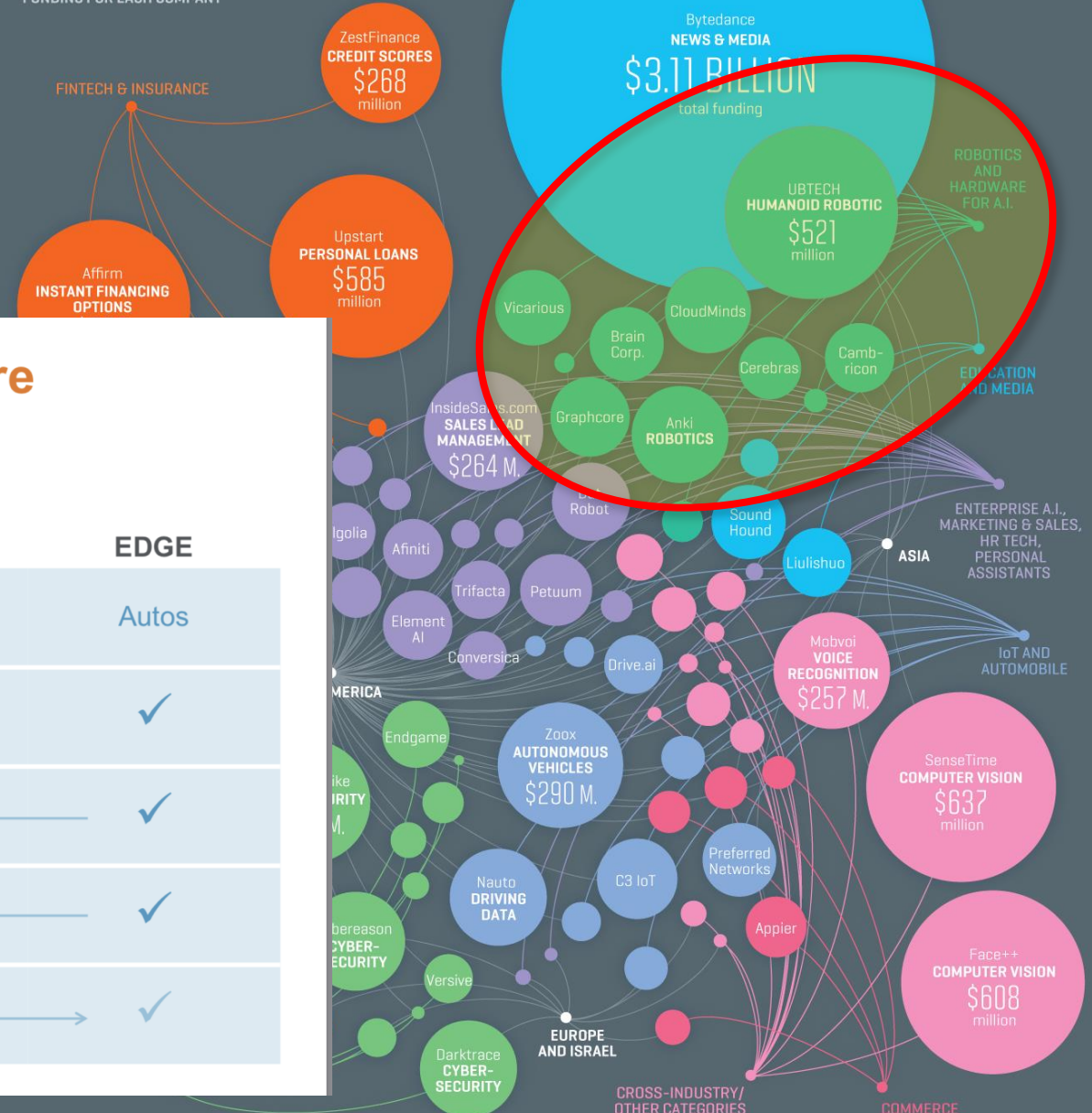
... recap

AI – Big Data Driving a Renaissance of Hardware Development and Investment

	INITIAL DEPLOYMENT	CLOUD	EDGE
Accelerators GPU, TPU, ASICs, FPGAs	Now	✓	Autos
Near Memory DDR, SRAM, HBM, NAND, SCM	Now to 2 years	✓	✓
New Memory MRAM, ReRAM, PCRAM, FeRAM	Now to 5 years	✓ ←	✓
In-Memory Compute Analog, ReRAM, PCRAM	2 to 5 years	✓ ←	✓
Novel HPC Quantum, Synaptic	5 to 10 years	✓ →	✓

100 MOST PROMISING A.I. STARTUPS GLOBALLY (GROUPED BY SECTOR)

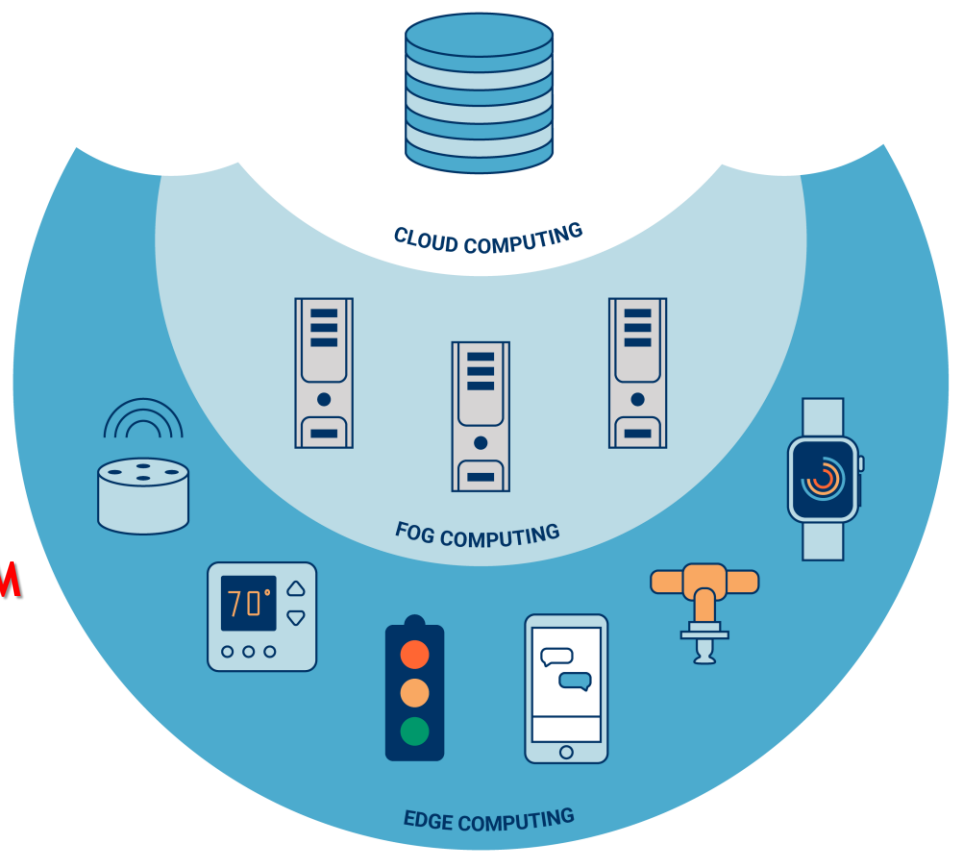
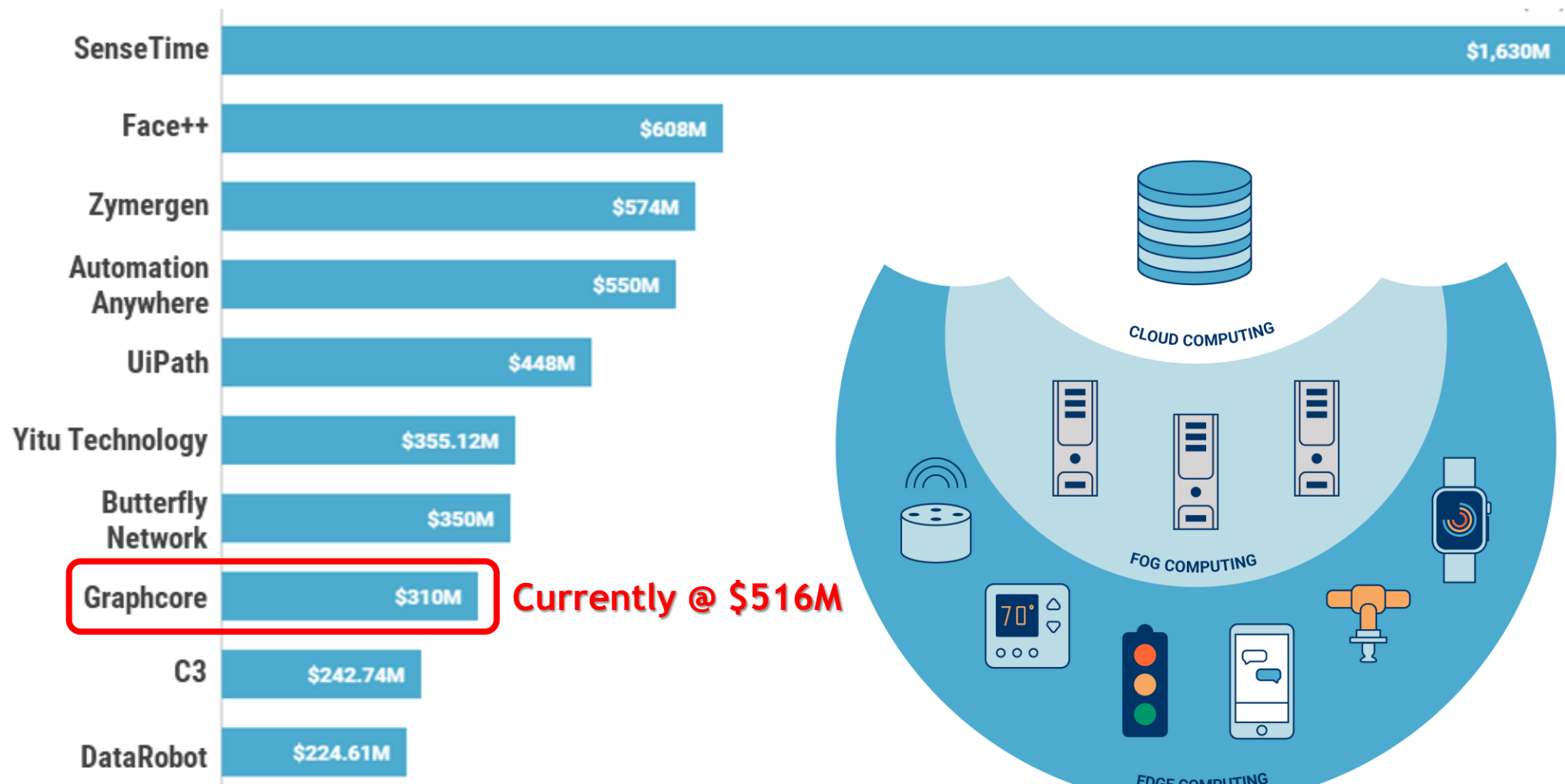
SIZE OF CIRCLE SHOWS TOTAL FUNDING FOR EACH COMPANY





2019 AI 100: Most well-funded companies

Based on total equity funding



Modest beginnings: 2300 transistors

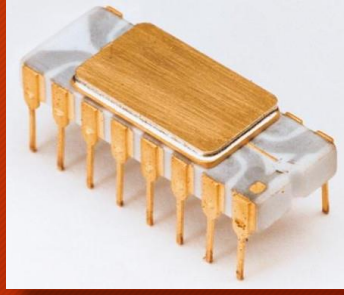
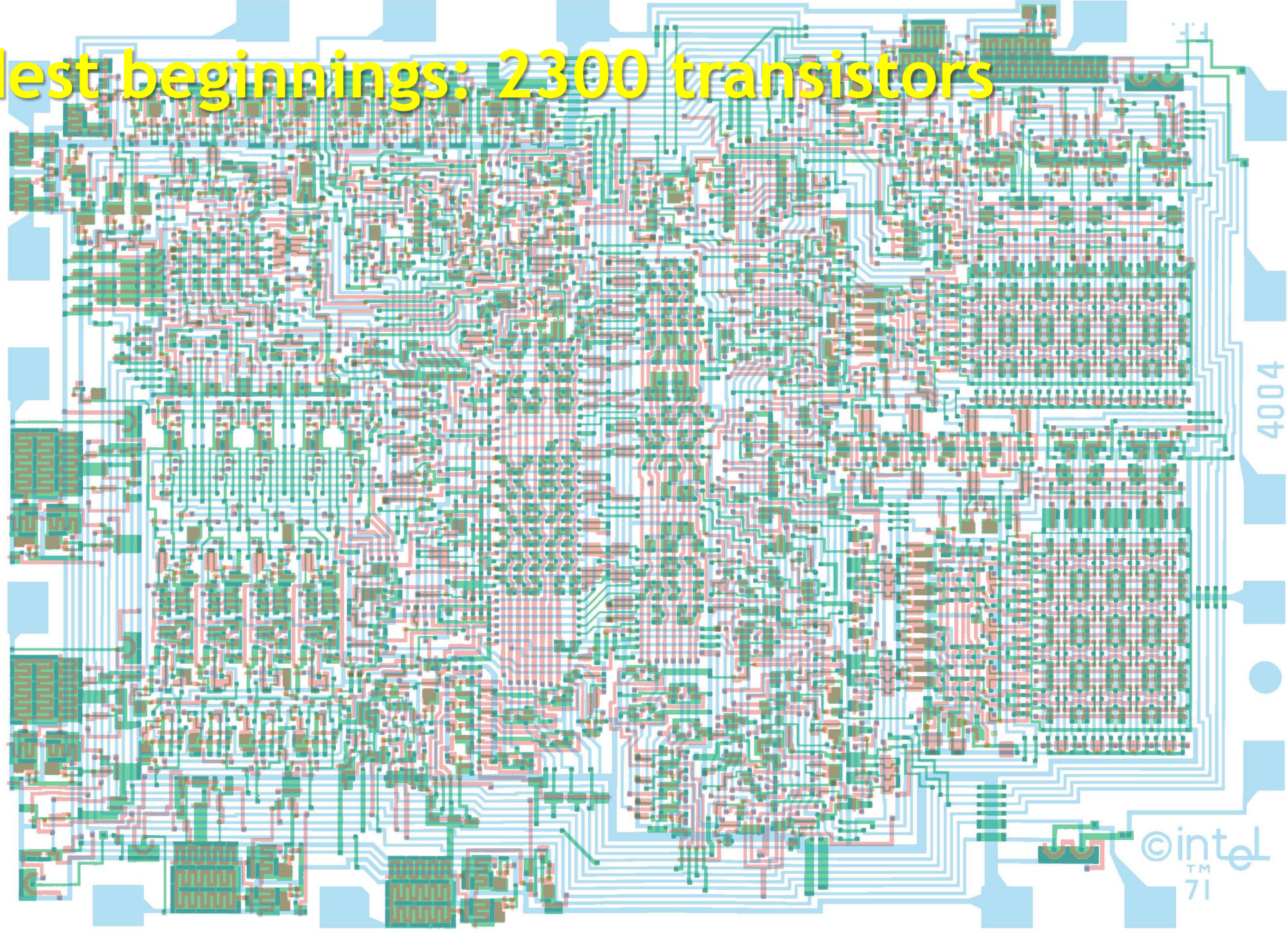
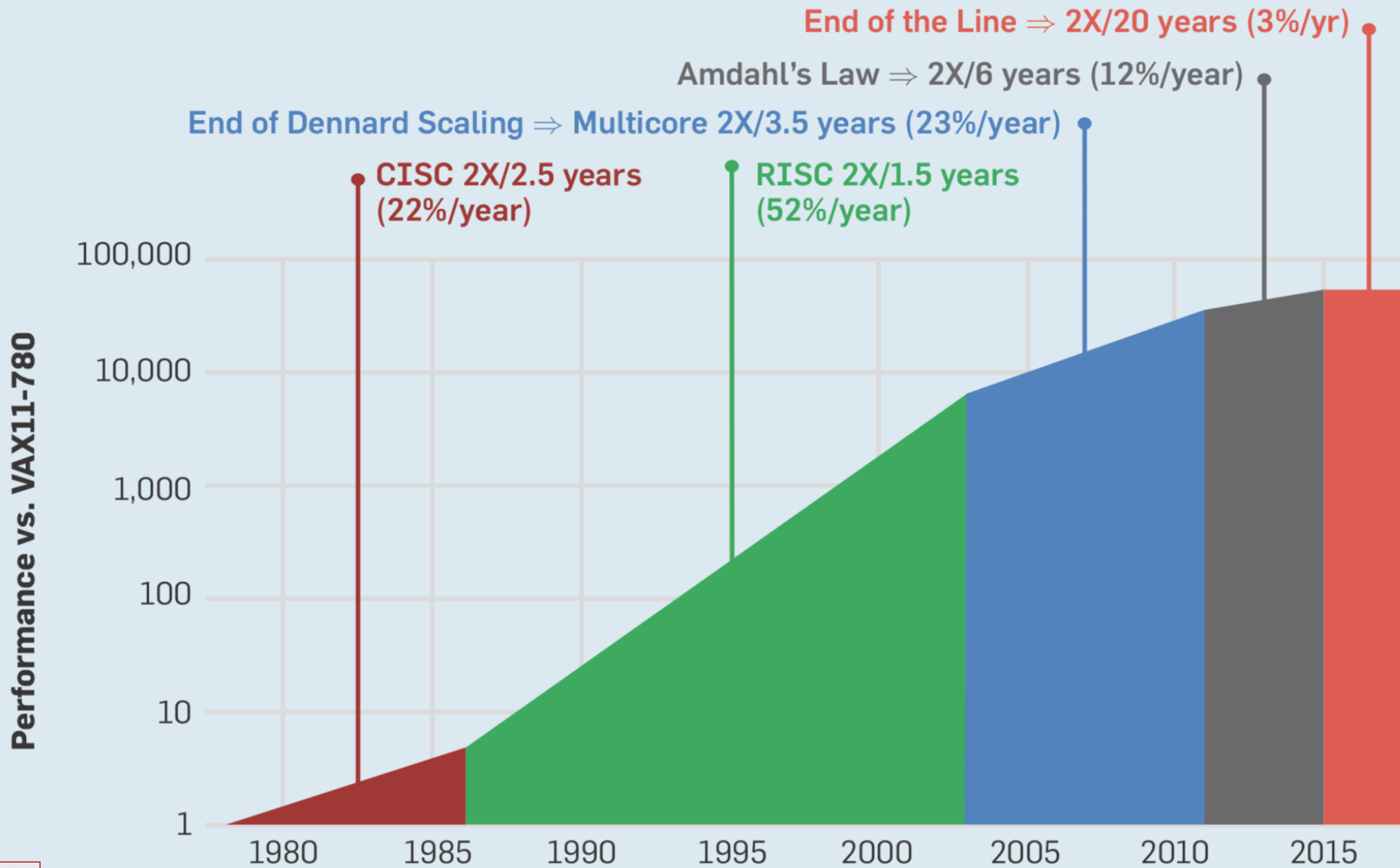
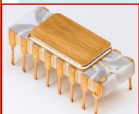


Figure 6. Growth of computer performance using integer programs (SPECintCPU).



From <https://cacm.acm.org/magazines/2019/2/234352-a-new-golden-age-for-computer-architecture/fulltext>



Late 2015

Create a new type of computer that can

- proactively interpret and learn from data,
- solve unfamiliar problems using what it has learned, and
- operate with the energy efficiency of the human brain

See <http://www.nano.gov/futurecomputing>



The screenshot shows the Nano.gov website with the following content:

Nano.gov

National Nanotechnology Initiative

Home | Sitemap | NSET Agencies | Contact Us | Search Nano.gov

Nanotechnology 101 | Nanotechnology & You | About the NNI | Collaboration & Funding | Publications & Resources | Education | Newsroom | Events

A Nanotechnology-Inspired Grand Challenge for Future Computing

Announced 10/20/2015

Create a new type of computer that can proactively interpret and learn from data, solve unfamiliar problems using what it has learned, and operate with the energy efficiency of the human brain.

While it continues to be a national priority to advance conventional digital computing—which has been the engine of the information technology revolution—current technology falls far short of the human brain in terms of both the brain’s sensing and problem-solving abilities and its low power consumption. Many experts predict that fundamental physical limitations will prevent transistor technology from ever matching these twin characteristics. This grand challenge will bring together scientists and engineers from many disciplines to look beyond the decades-old approach to computing based on the Von Neumann architecture as implemented with transistor-based processors, and chart a new path that will continue the rapid pace of innovation beyond the next decade.

To meet this challenge, major breakthroughs are needed not only in the basic devices that store and process information, but in the way a computer analyzes images, sounds, and patterns, interprets and learns from data, and identifies and solves problems. A human can do such tasks in ways that a conventional computer cannot, with a fault-tolerant, adaptive brain that uses less energy than it takes to power an incandescent light bulb. By combining innovations in nanotechnology, computer science, and neuroscience, radically new approaches to creating both hardware and software can be developed, enabling computers capable of efficiently interpreting images and speech, proactively spotting patterns and anomalies in data, learning from data as it is received, and solving unfamiliar problems using what has been learned.

Many of these approaches will require new kinds of nanoscale devices and materials integrated into three-dimensional systems. These nanotechnology innovations will need to be developed in close coordination with new computer architectures and informed by our growing understanding of the brain. Although it may take a decade or more, enabling these transformational computing capabilities will be essential for turning the rising deluge of data that surrounds us into useful information when and where it is needed. Efficiently interpreting and responding to this data will be crucial to solving important problems facing the Nation, from delivering individualized treatments for disease, to allowing advanced robots to work safely alongside people, to proactively identifying and blocking cyber intrusions.

Read more about:

- Nanotechnology-Inspired Grand Challenges
- A Federal Vision for Future Computing: A Nanotechnology-Inspired Grand Challenge (White Paper)
- Statements of support for this challenge from Federal agencies (DoD, DOE, IARPA, NIST, NSF)
- Statements of support for this challenge from other organizations (CCC, Moore Foundation, IEEE, Kavli Foundation, SRC)
- Workshop reports and white papers relevant to this challenge
- Meetings and workshops relevant to this challenge

IEEE 
rebooting
COMPUTING



“ Until now we have been going the other way that is, in order to understand the brain we have to use the computer as a model of it. Perhaps it is time to reverse this reasoning:

To understand where we should go with the computer, we should look to the brain for some clues.

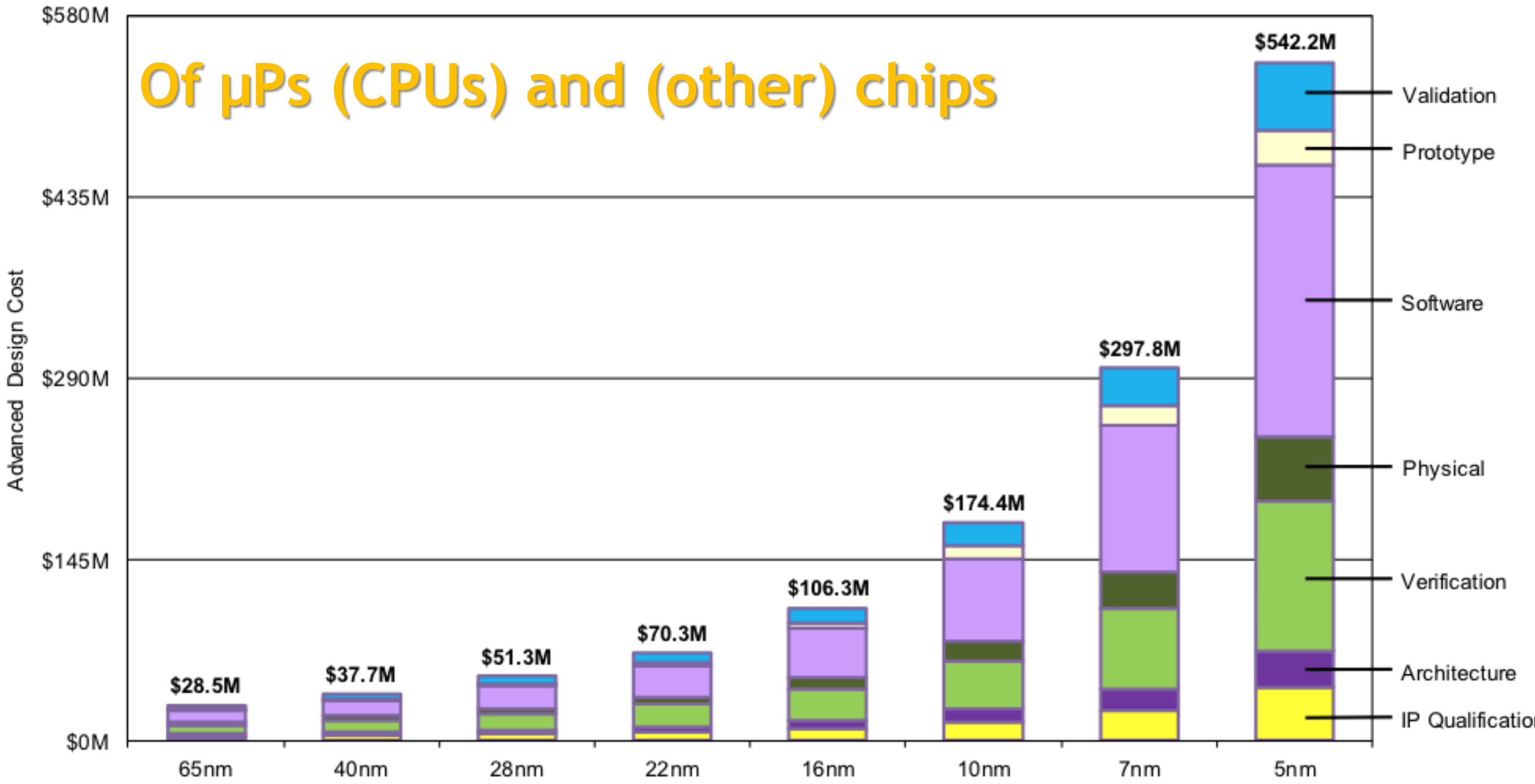
IEEE Centenary “The Next 100 Years” -1984

Robert Noyce
Co-founder of Fairchild (1957) & Intel (1968)



”

Of μ Ps (CPUs) and (other) chips



RELENTLESS INNOVATION CONTINUES

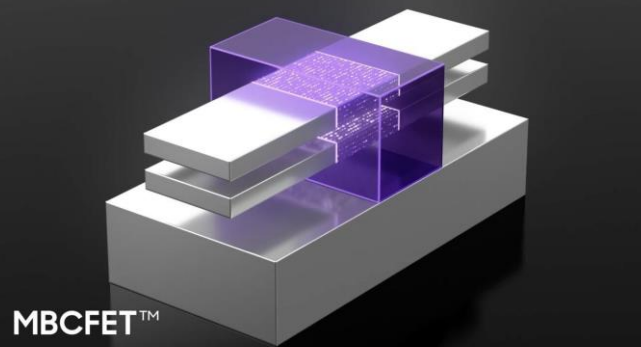
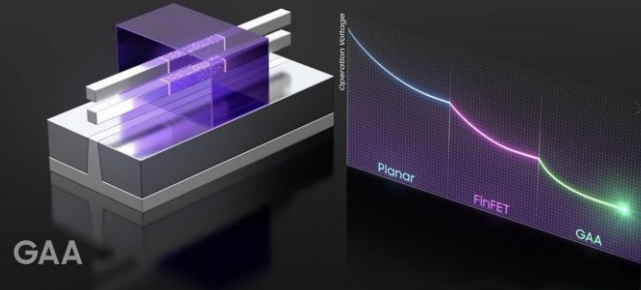


Transistor efficiency
(Perf / W)



intel 2019 INVESTOR MEETING

5nm (and about 10 billion US\$)



The high volume EUV system at 170 wph: NXE:3400C

Shipping H2 2019

@ \$120 M, 180 tons, 1 MW

**OFP:3400B (standard)
ORION
UV-LS 2nd Gen**

**Optics
Transmission improvement**

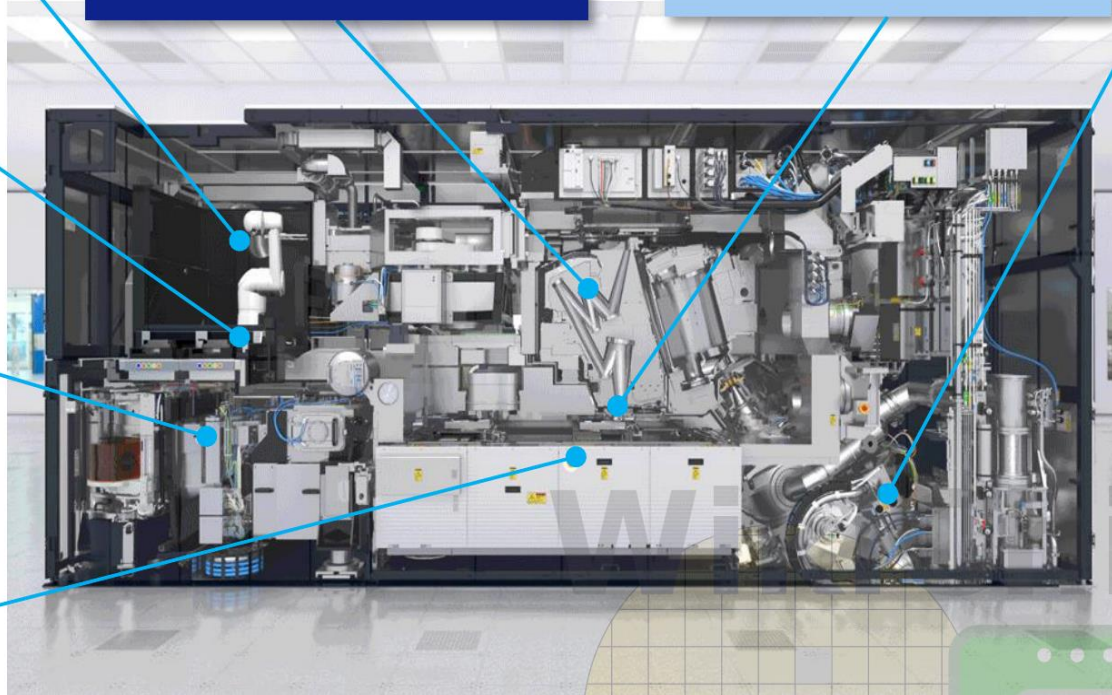
**DGL Membrane
(optional)**

**Source with Modular Vessel
collector swap <8hrs
Inline tin refill**

**Reticle Handler
Improved productivity**

**Wafer Handler
@ ≥170WPH**

**Faster Reticle Align /
reduced wafer overhead**

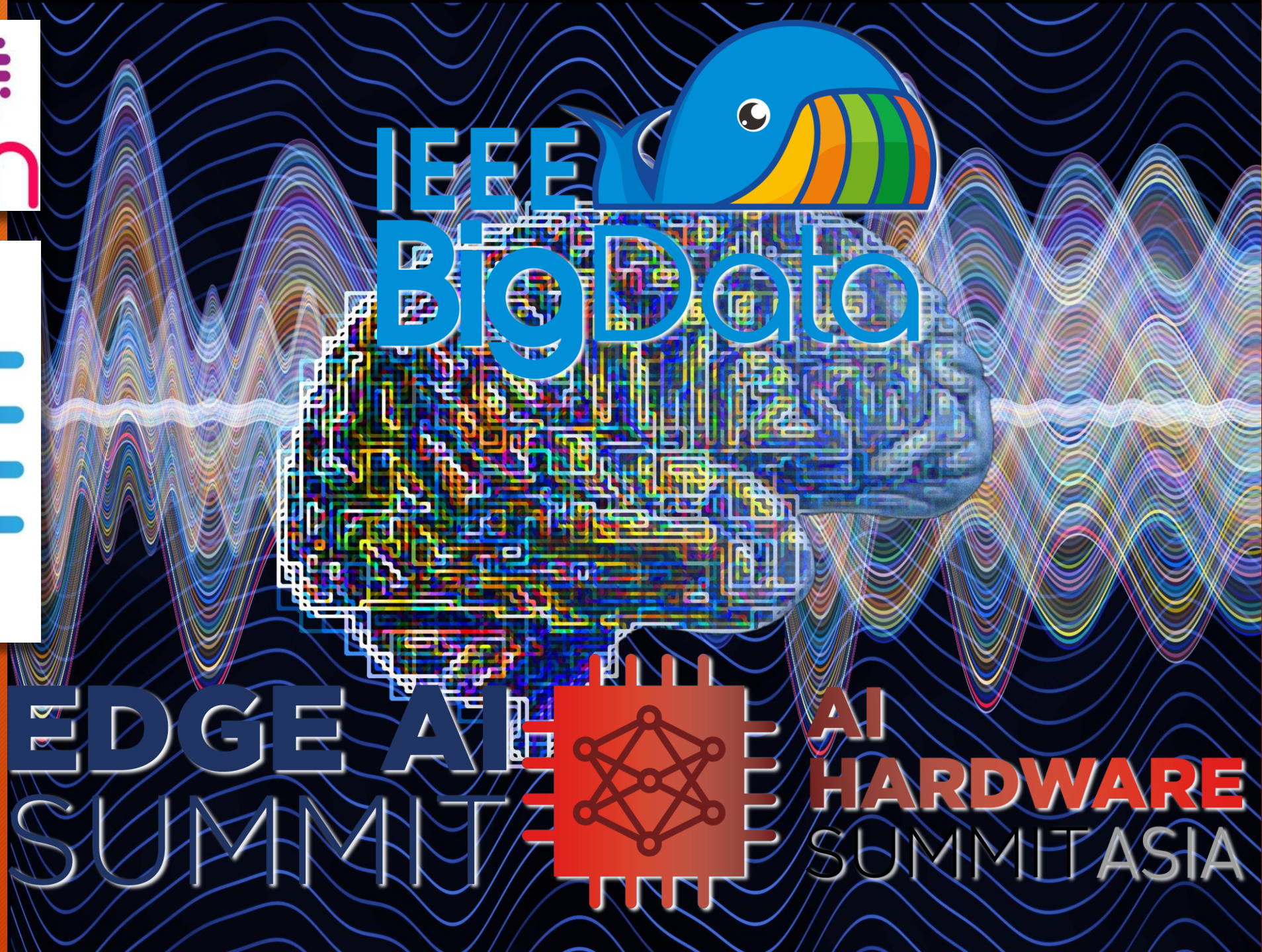


	NXE:3400B +OFP:3400	NXE:3400C
Resolution	13 nm	13 nm
Full wafer CDU	≤ 1.1 nm	≤ 1.1 nm
DCO	≤ 1.4 nm	≤ 1.4 nm
MMO	≤ 1.5 nm	≤ 1.5 nm
XMMO	≤ 1.9nm	≤ 1.9 nm
Matched to	NXT:2000i	NXT:2000i
Productivity*	≥ 125 WPH	≥ 170 WPH
OPO** (M+3S)	≤ 2.4 nm	≤ 2.4 nm
Focus control**	≤ 60 nm	≤ 60 nm

* Productivity as ATP specs, 20mj/cm2, all ATP tests no DGL-membrane, no pellicles

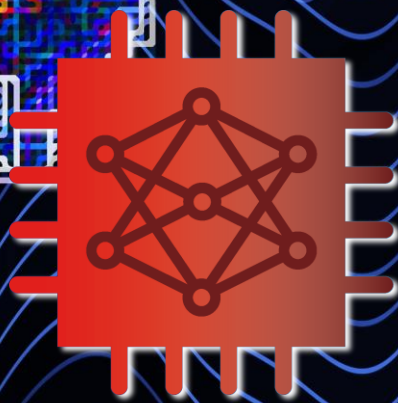
** On product overlay (OPO) and focus control are not ATP specs, but are performance targets for specific customer nodes to be achieved including Application and DUV configuration. Performance of these parameters is to be within population of NXE:3400B + OFP, but at the higher productivity





IEEE
BigData

EDGE AI
SUMMIT



AI
HARDWARE
SUMMIT ASIA

AI Chip Landscape

V0.5 Aug

Two distinct trends are emerging within AI and energy:

- Energy-efficient AI devices
- AI tools for large-scale energy management

First, energy efficiency will take center stage as AI comes to more edge devices, such as phones and cameras, since edge computing does not have the same power and resources as cloud computing.

For instance, **Kneron** is one company that recently announced low-power AI processors for edge devices.

As another example, Apple acquired **Xnor.ai**, a startup that makes low-power edge AI tools, in Q1'20.

"...our hardware engineering and machine learning teams asked the audacious question, 'can we create a hardware, machine learning architecture capable of running deep learning models without a battery? That can be so low-power they can harvest ambient energy from the sun?'"

— XNOR.AI

More at <https://basicmi.github.io/AI-Chip/>

Tech Giants/System

IC Vender/Fables

Automated Driving

Startup in China

Smart Voice

Startup We

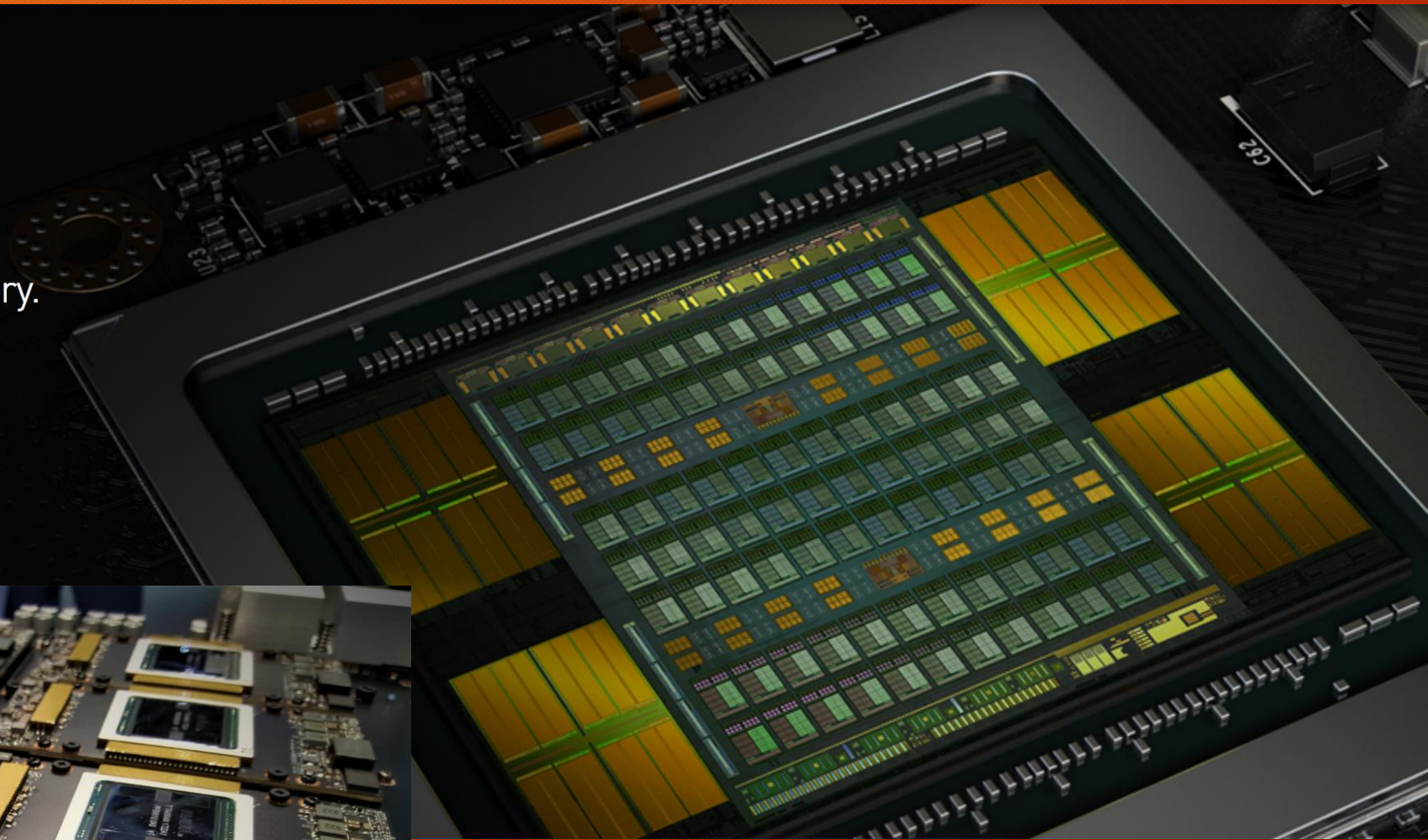
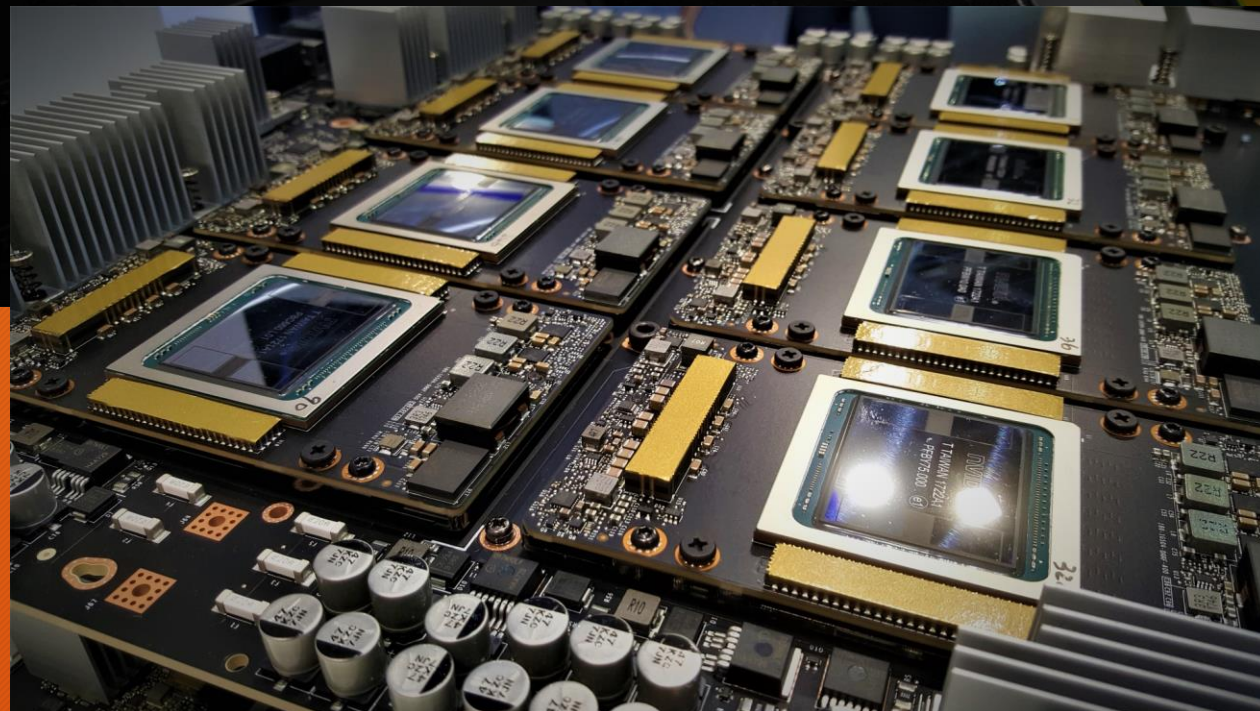
Compilers

Benchmarks



NVIDIA VOLTA

The New GPU Architecture,
Designed to Bring AI to Every Industry.



ANNOUNCING NVIDIA DGX SUPERPOD

AI LEADERSHIP REQUIRES
AI INFRASTRUCTURE LEADERSHIP

Test Bed for Highest Performance Scale-Up Systems

- 9.4 PF on HPL | ~200 AI PF | #22 on Top500 list
- <2 mins To Train RN-50

Modular & Scalable GPU SuperPOD Architecture

- Built in 3 Weeks
- Optimized For Compute, Networking, Storage & Software

Integrates Fully Optimized Software Stacks

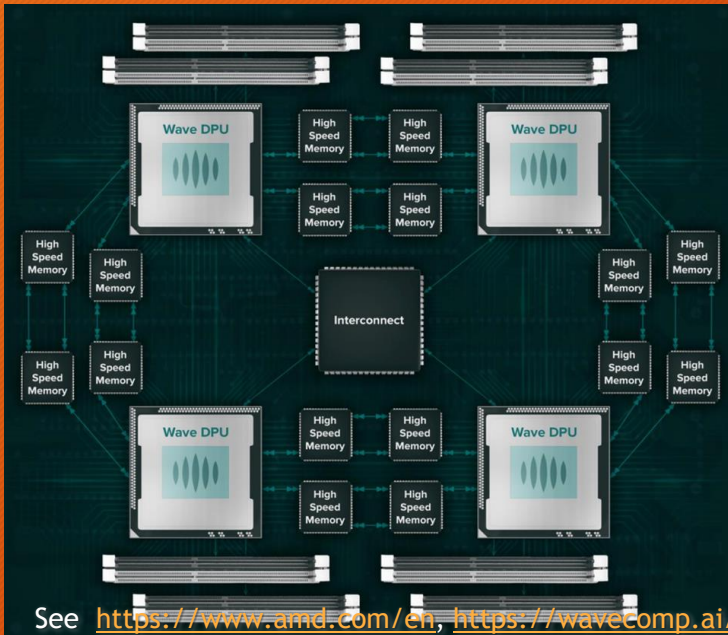
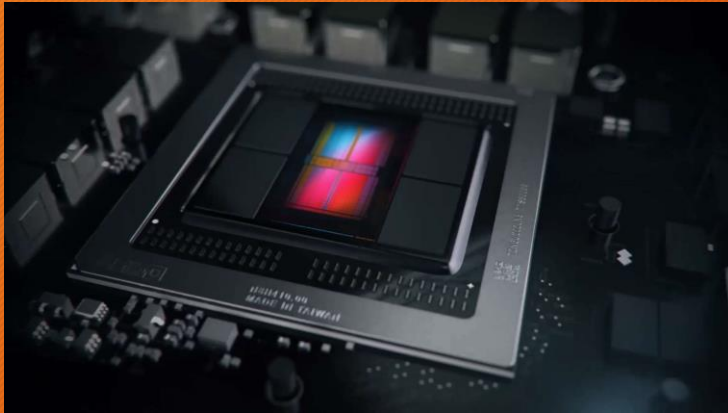
- Freely Available Through NGC

Autonomous Vehicles | Speech AI | Healthcare | Graphics | HPC



- 96 DGX-2H
- 10 Mellanox EDR IB per node
- 1,536 V100 Tensor Core GPUs
- 1 megawatt of power

AMD, Wave (DPU), Habana



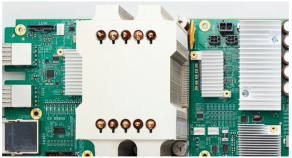
See <https://www.amd.com/en>, <https://wavecomp.ai/> & <https://habana.ai/>

GAUDI™

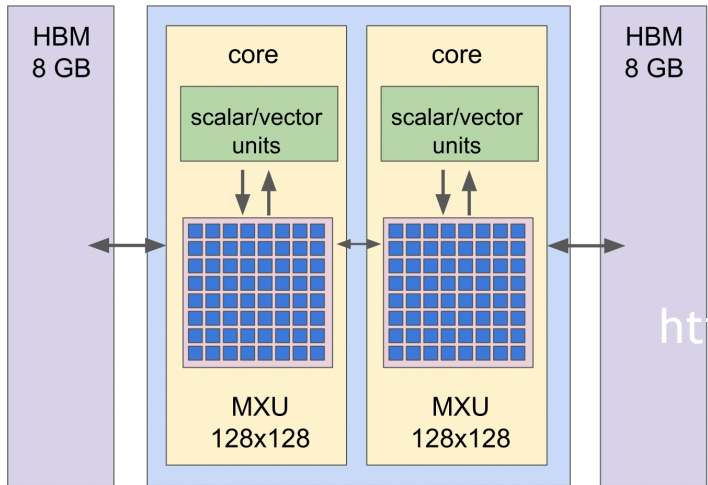


Google ... TPU v2

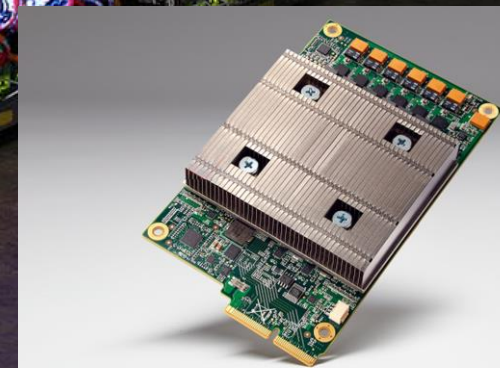
TPUv2 Chip



- 16 GB of HBM
- 600 GB/s mem BW
- Scalar/vector units: 32b float
- MXU: 32b float accumulation but reduced precision for multipliers
- 45 TFLOPS

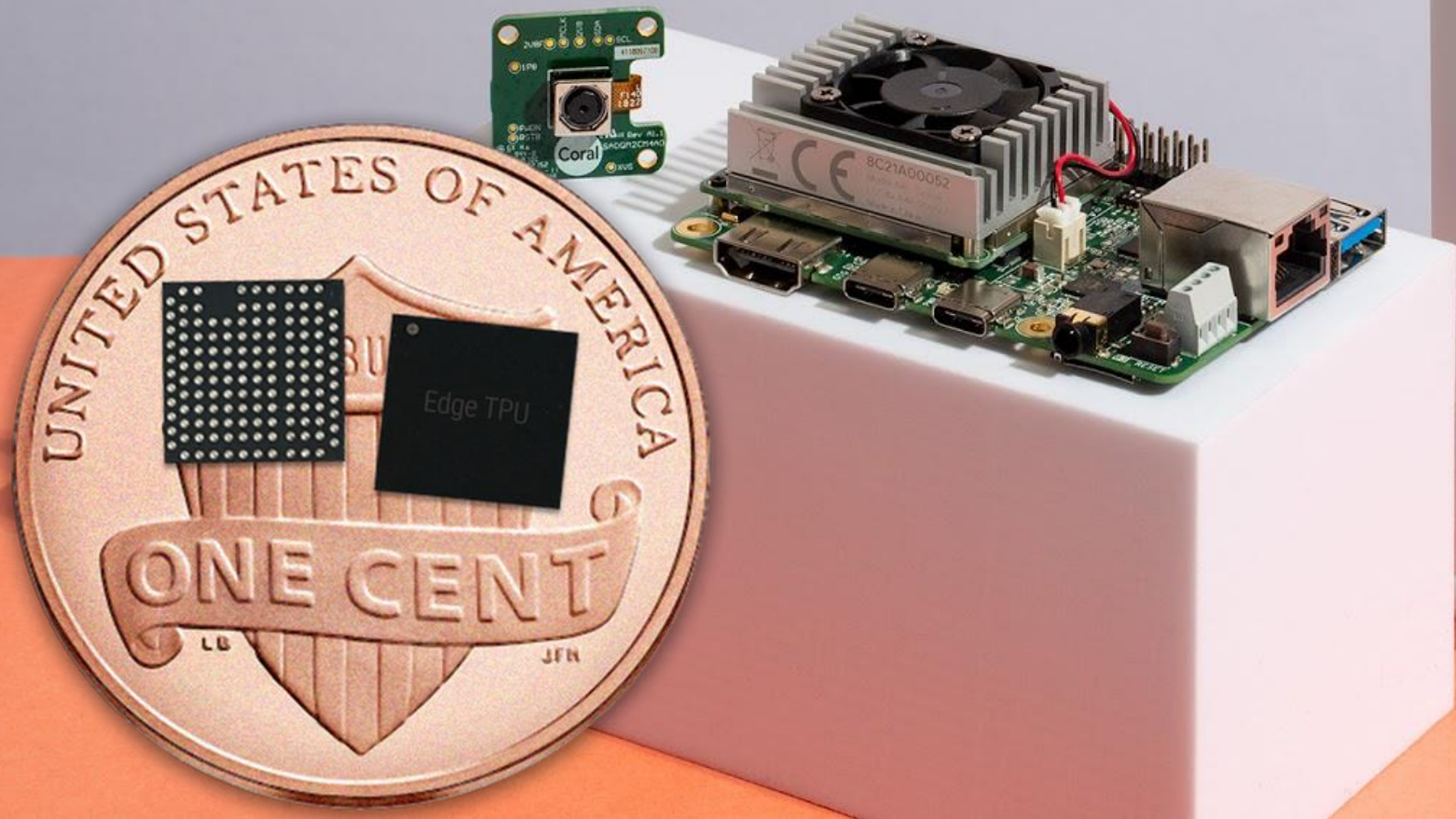


<https://habana.ai/>



See <https://cloud.google.com/tpu/>

Google ... Edge TPU

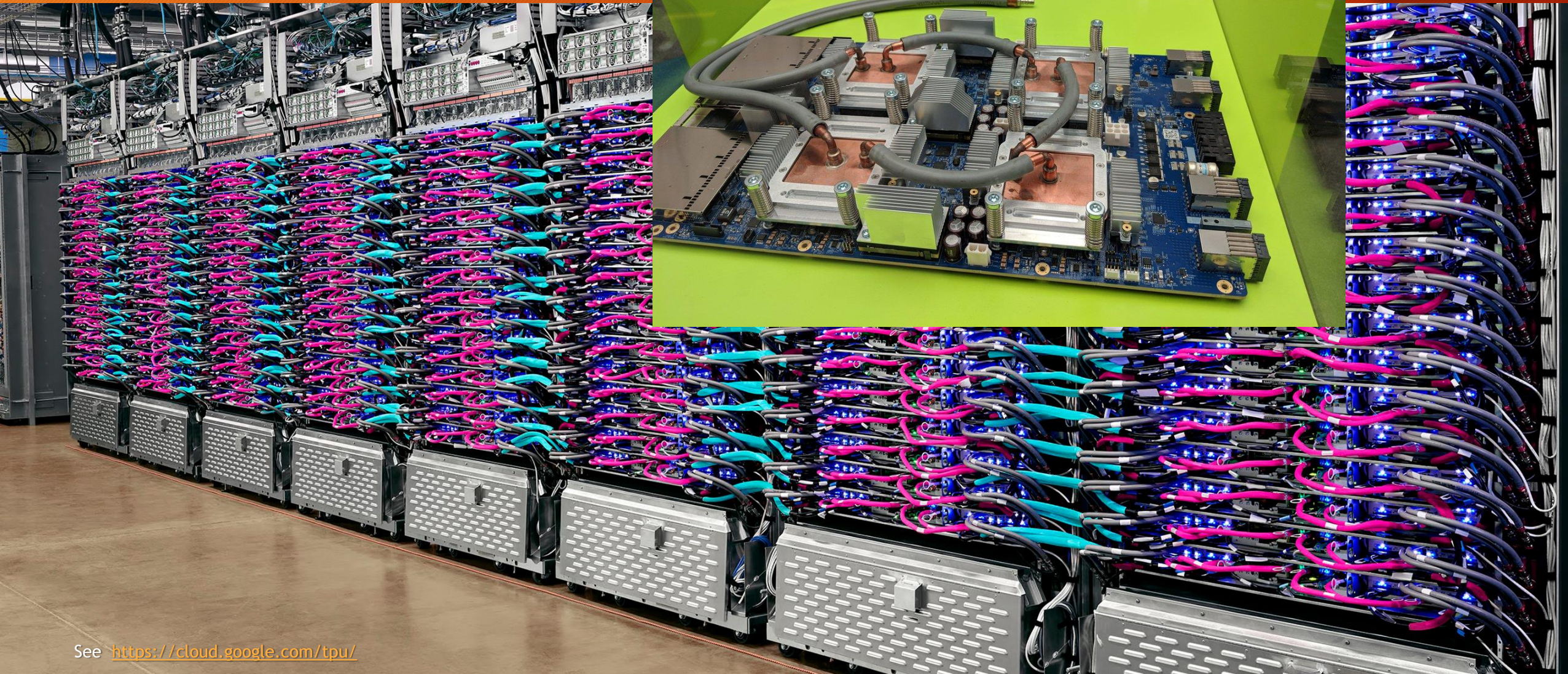


See <https://cloud.google.com/edge-tpu>

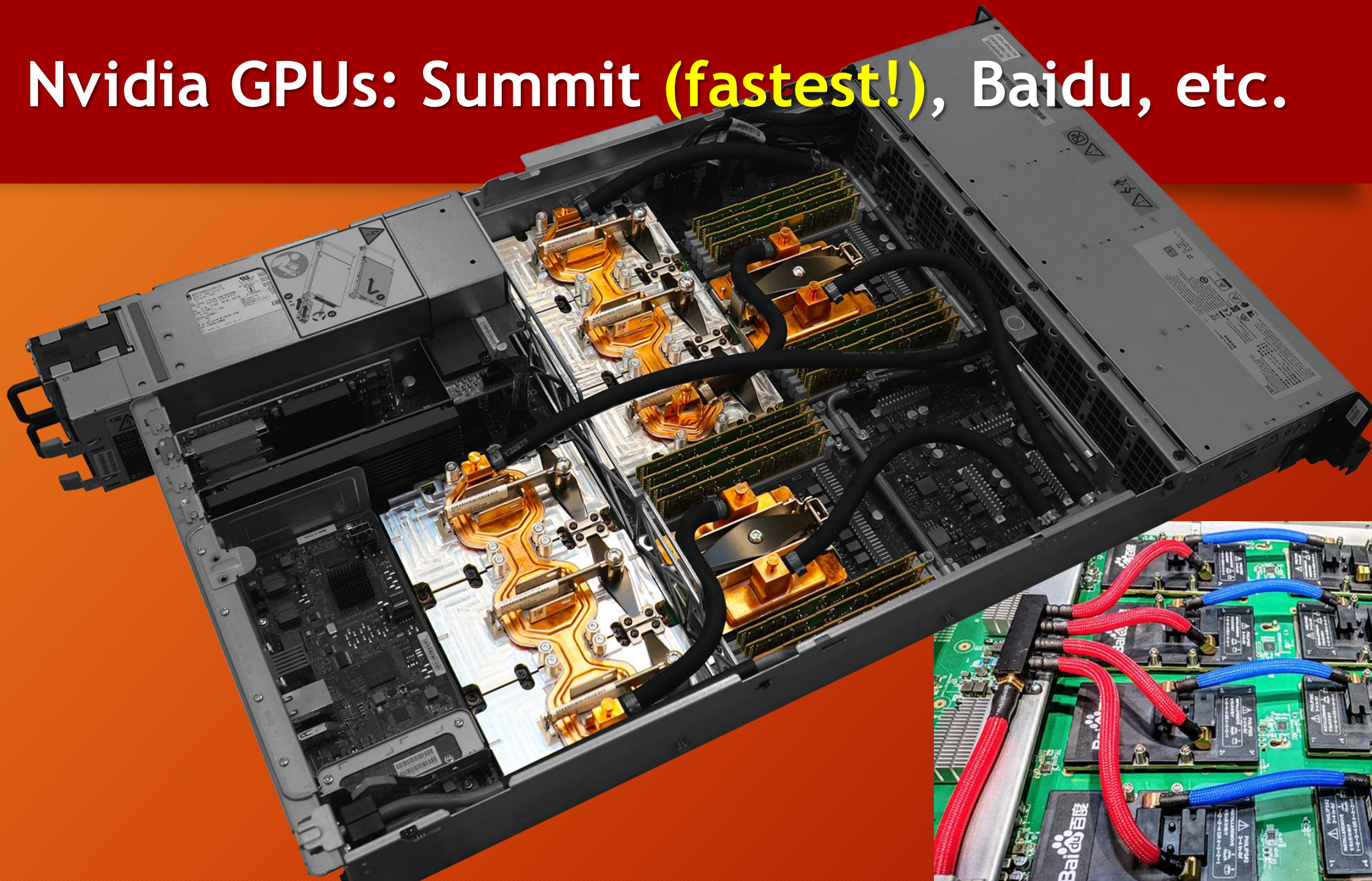


Google TPU v3

... water cooling



Nvidia GPUs: Summit (fastest!), Baidu, etc.





12x16 Gbps Links

12x16 Gbps Links

Graphcore ... IPU

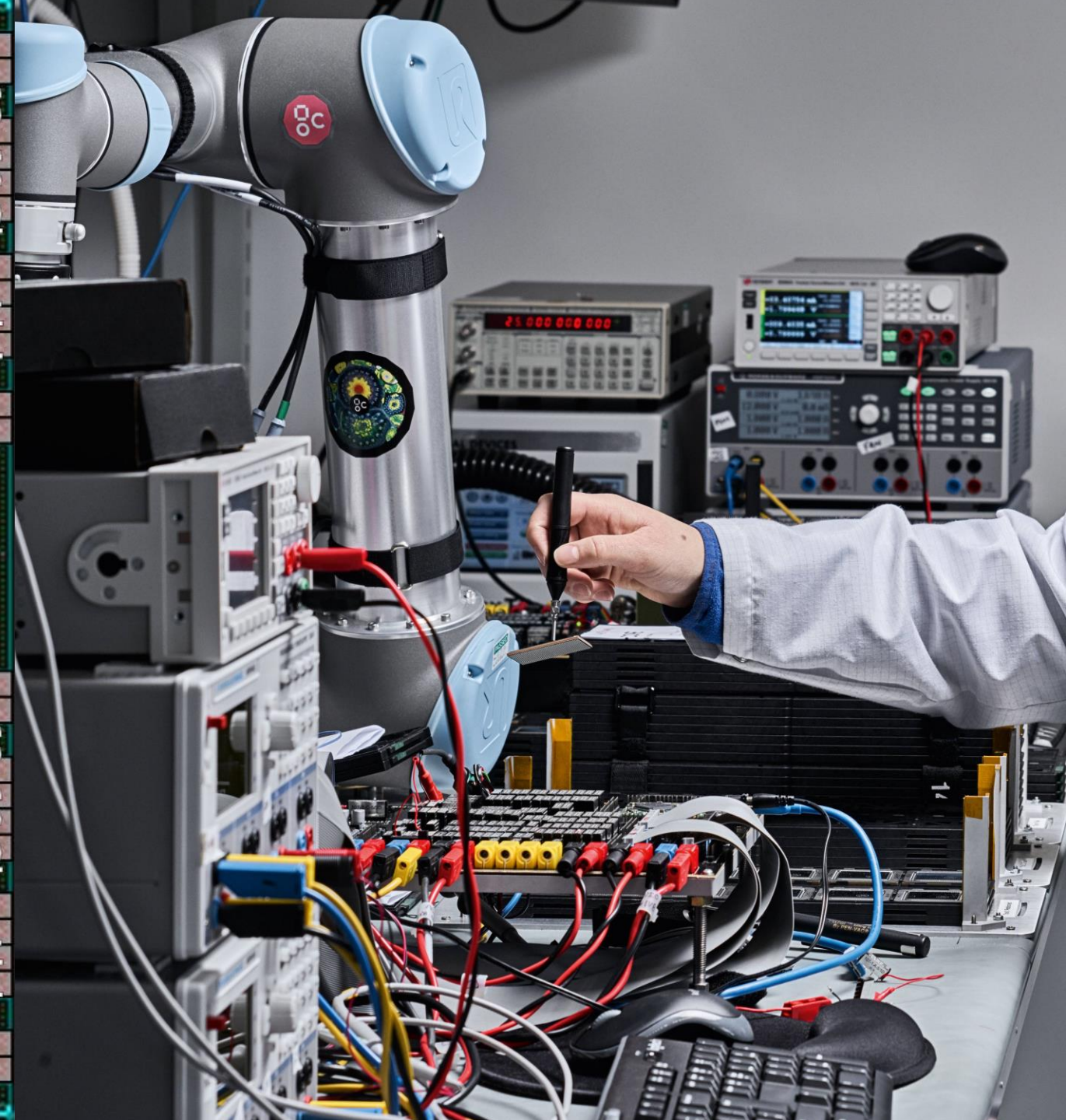
608 PUs

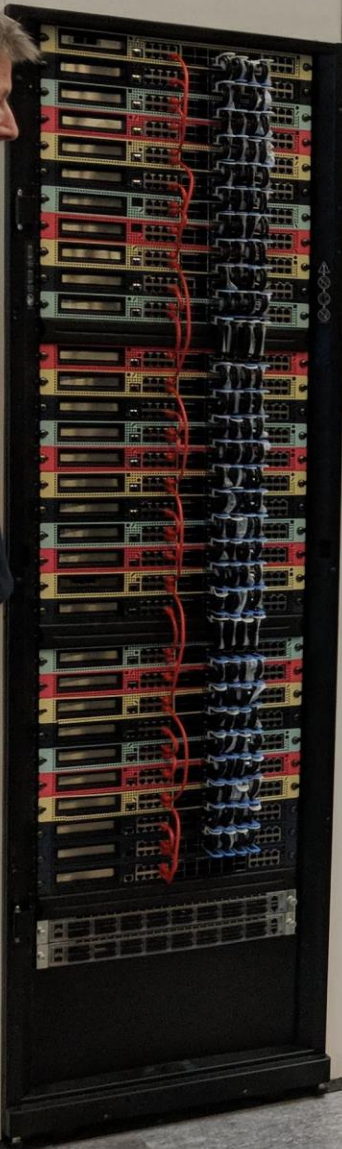
All-To-All Exchange

608 PUs

12x16 Gbps Links

12x16 Gbps Links

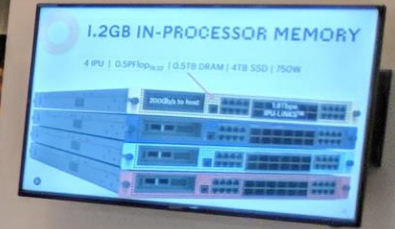




IPU-Pod™ reference design
32 IPU-Machines, 128 IPUs
16 PetaFLOPS FP₁₆ mixed
precision computing
24kW
Enables a path to exascale
computing performance

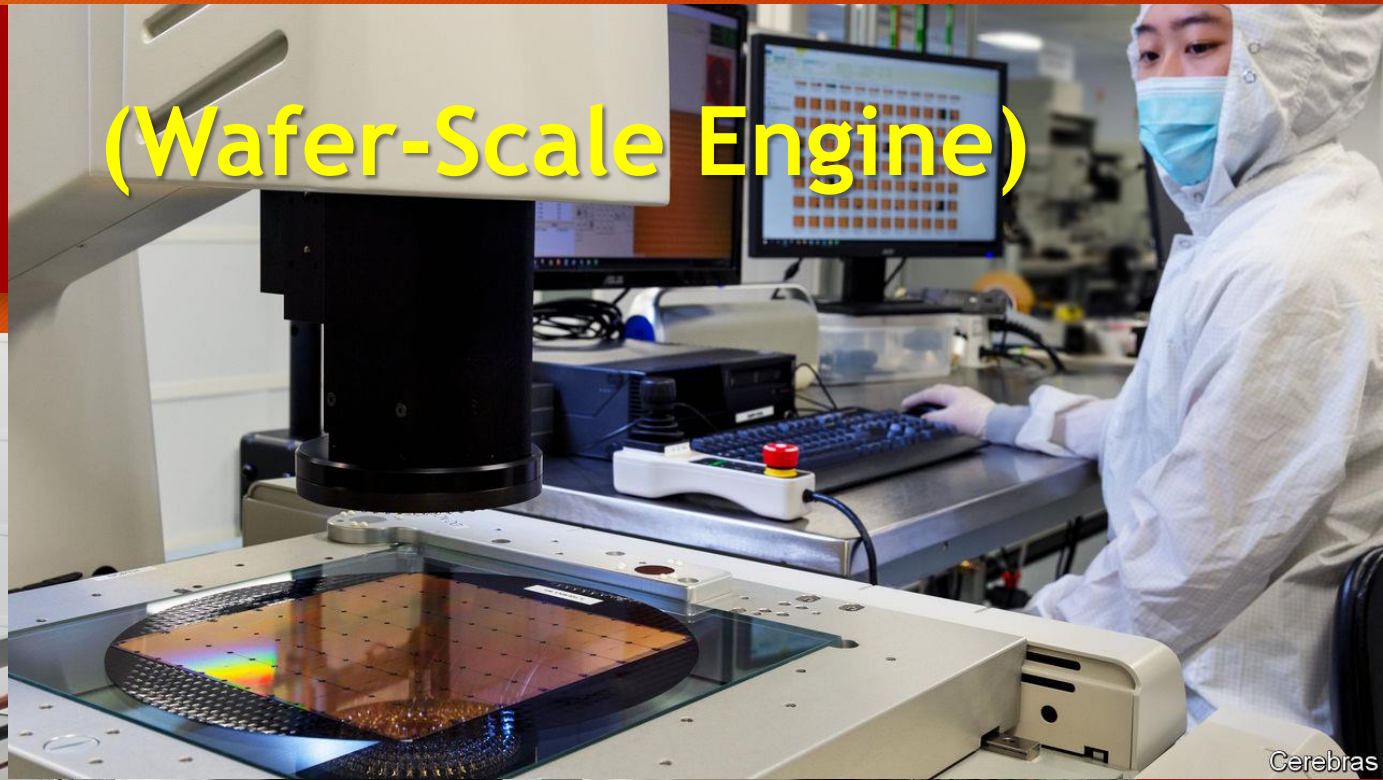


GRAPHCORE



Cerebras WSE

(Wafer-Scale Engine)



Cerebras



21.5×21.5 cm² ... 56× larger than the largest



The world's largest chip

46,225 mm² chip

56x larger than the biggest GPU ever made

400,000 cores

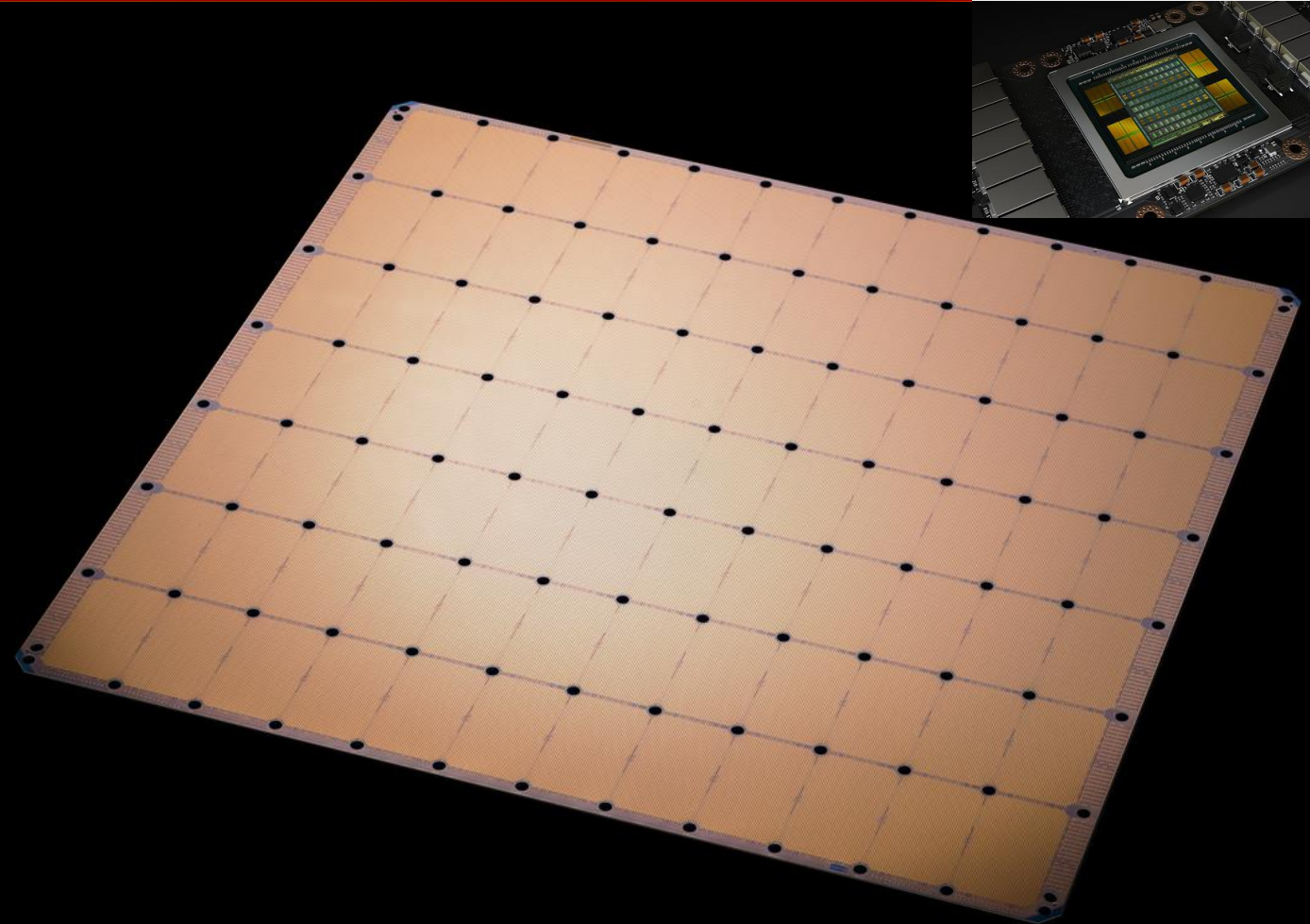
78x more cores

18 GB on-chip SRAM

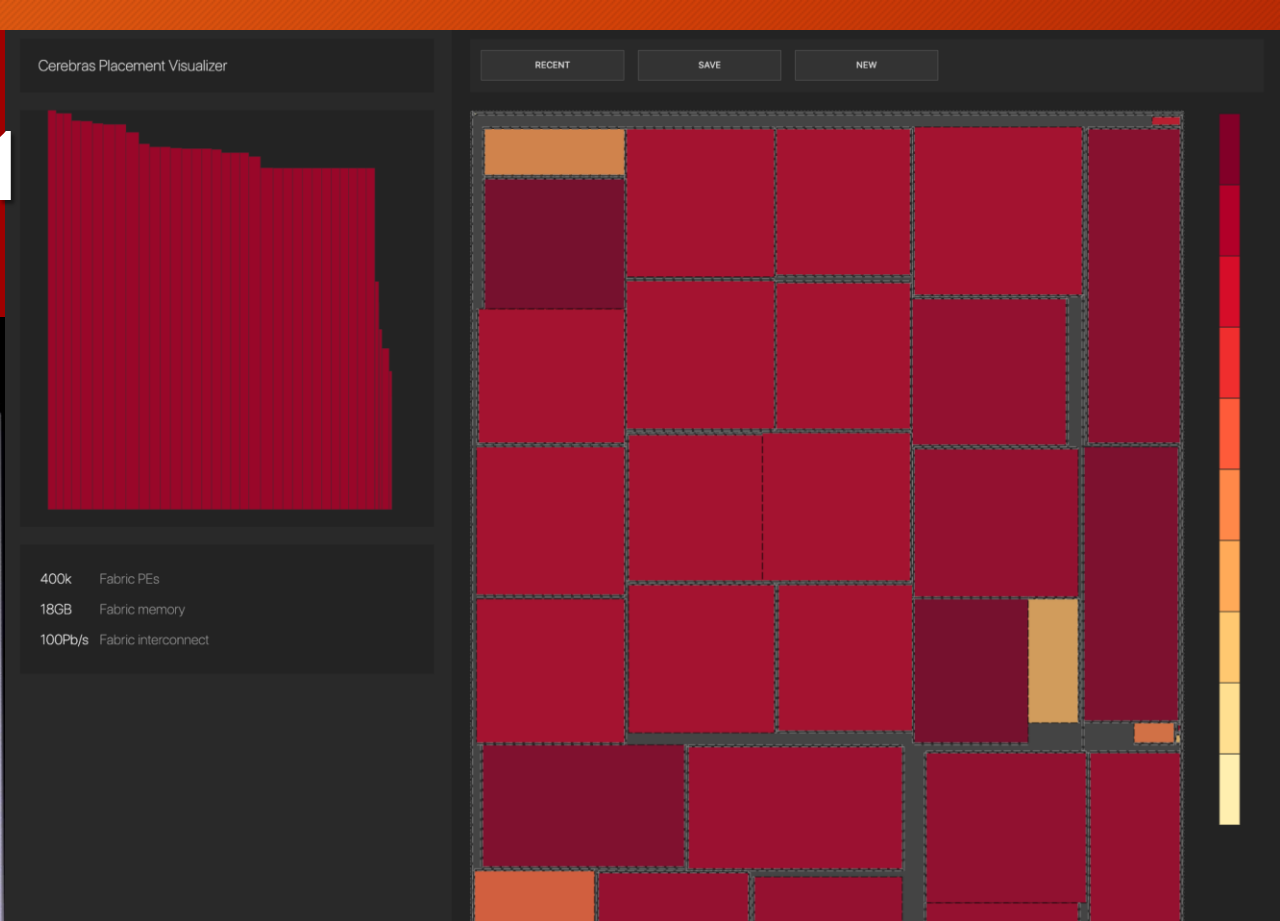
3000x more on-chip memory

100 Pb/s interconnect

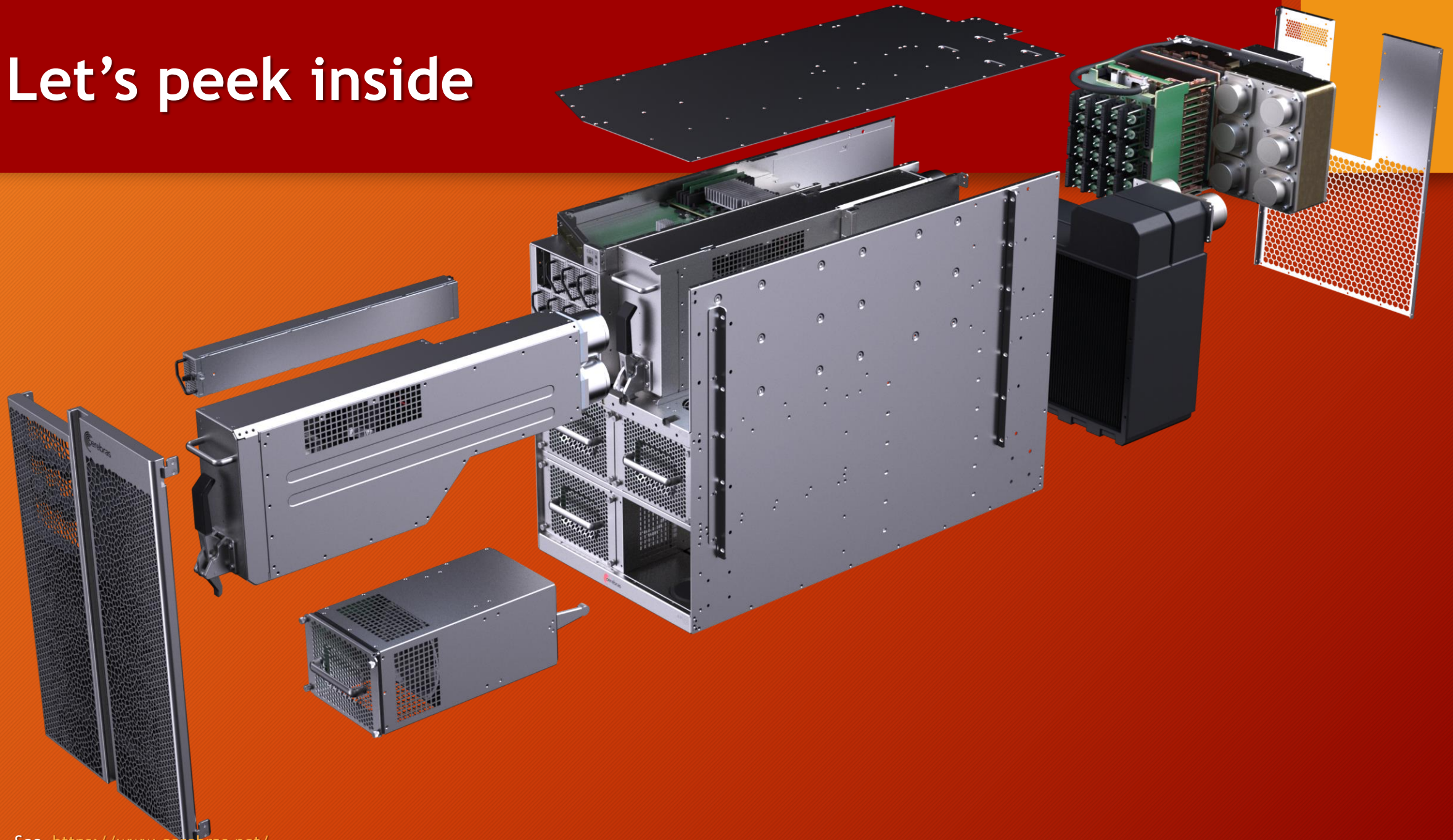
33,000x more bandwidth



Cerebras workstation CS-1



Let's peek inside



Any other options?

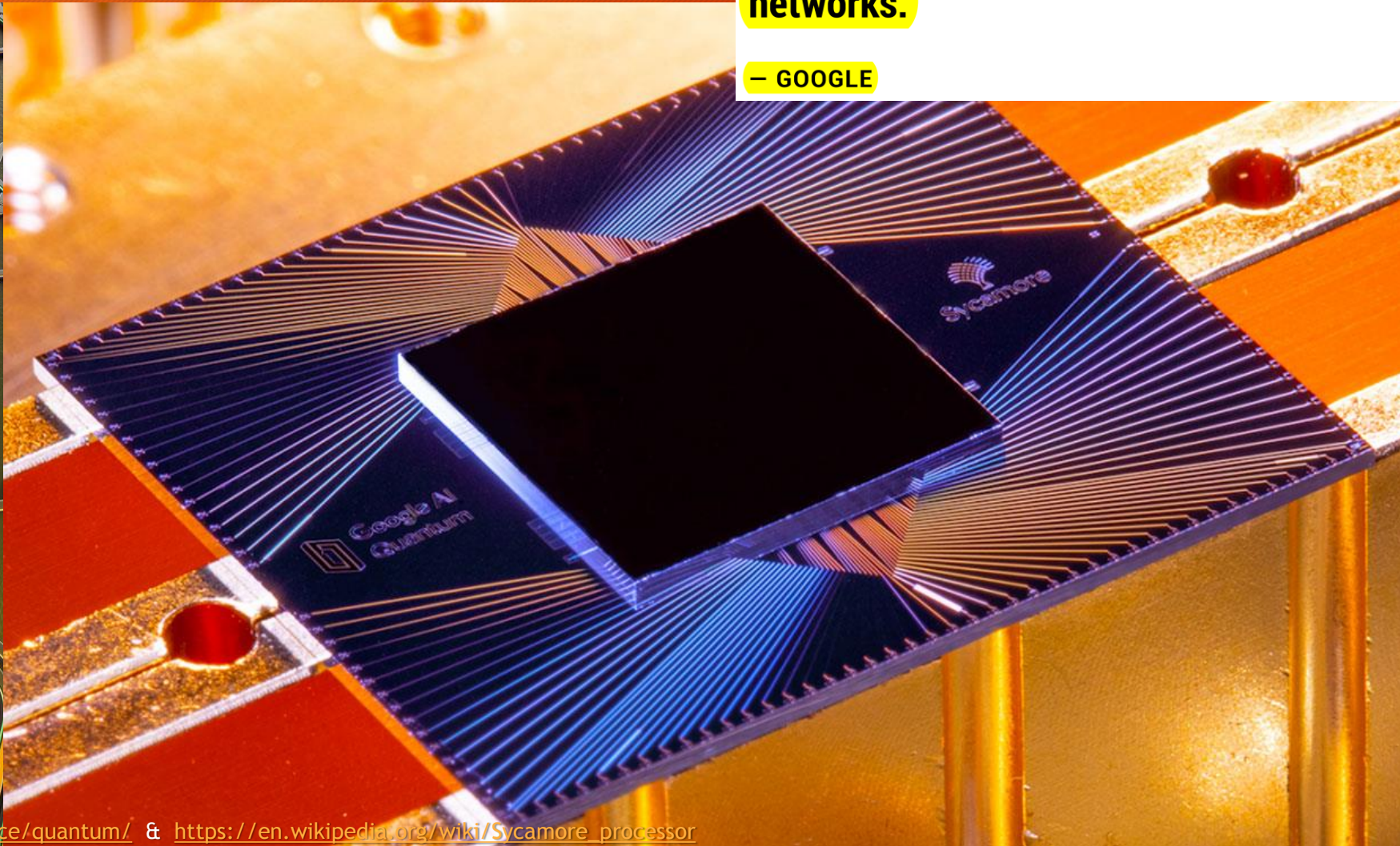
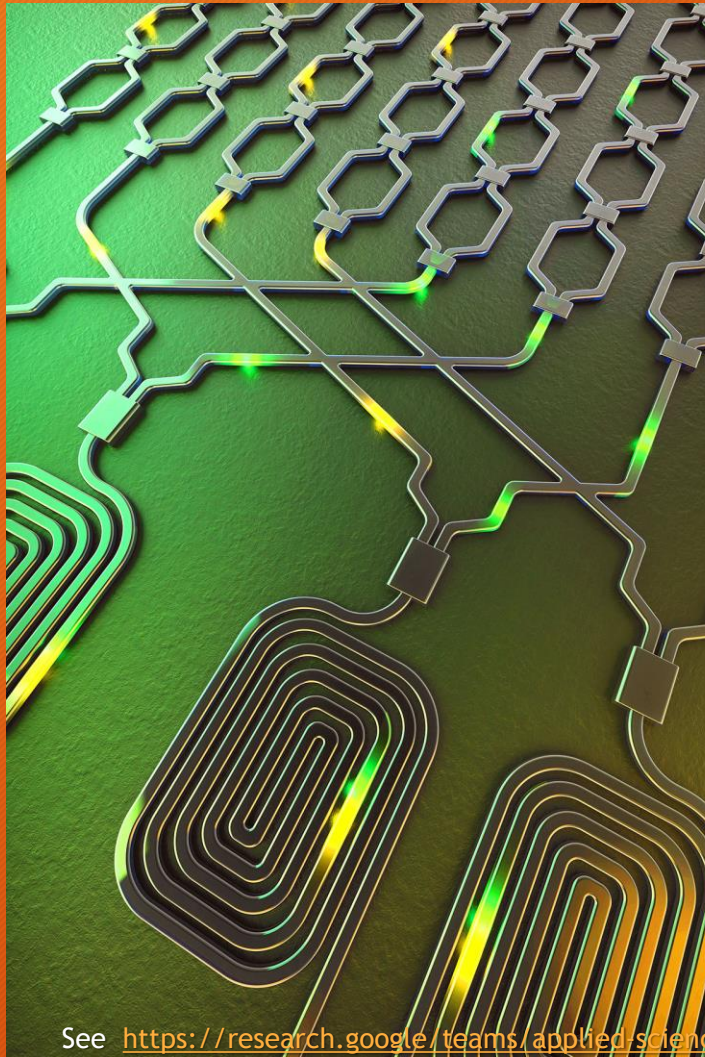
IEEE
QUANTUM

IEEE
rebooting
COMPUTING

Reserve your seat by 1 October 2019 for early registra

“Traditional machine learning took many years from its inception until a general framework for supervised learning was established. We are at the exploratory stage in the design of quantum neural networks.”

– GOOGLE

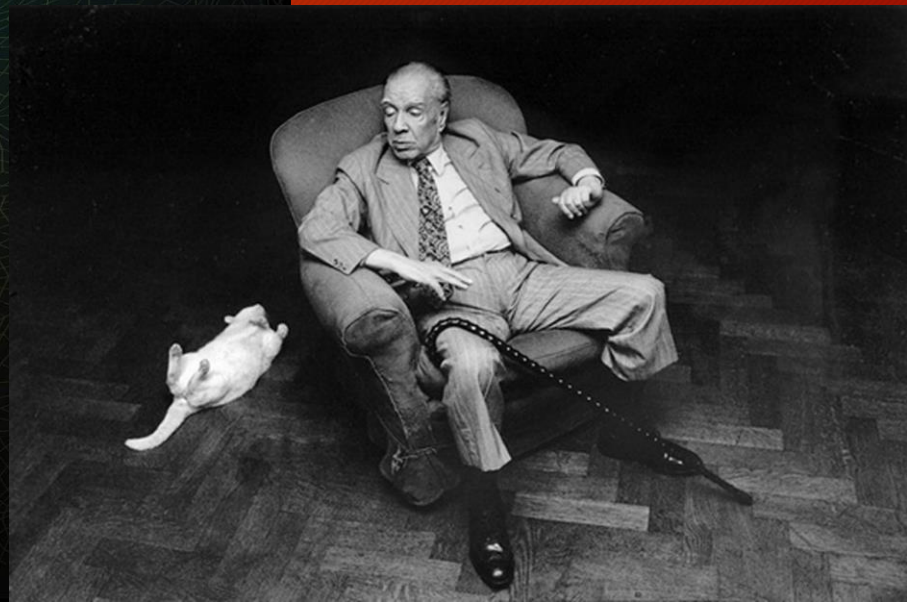
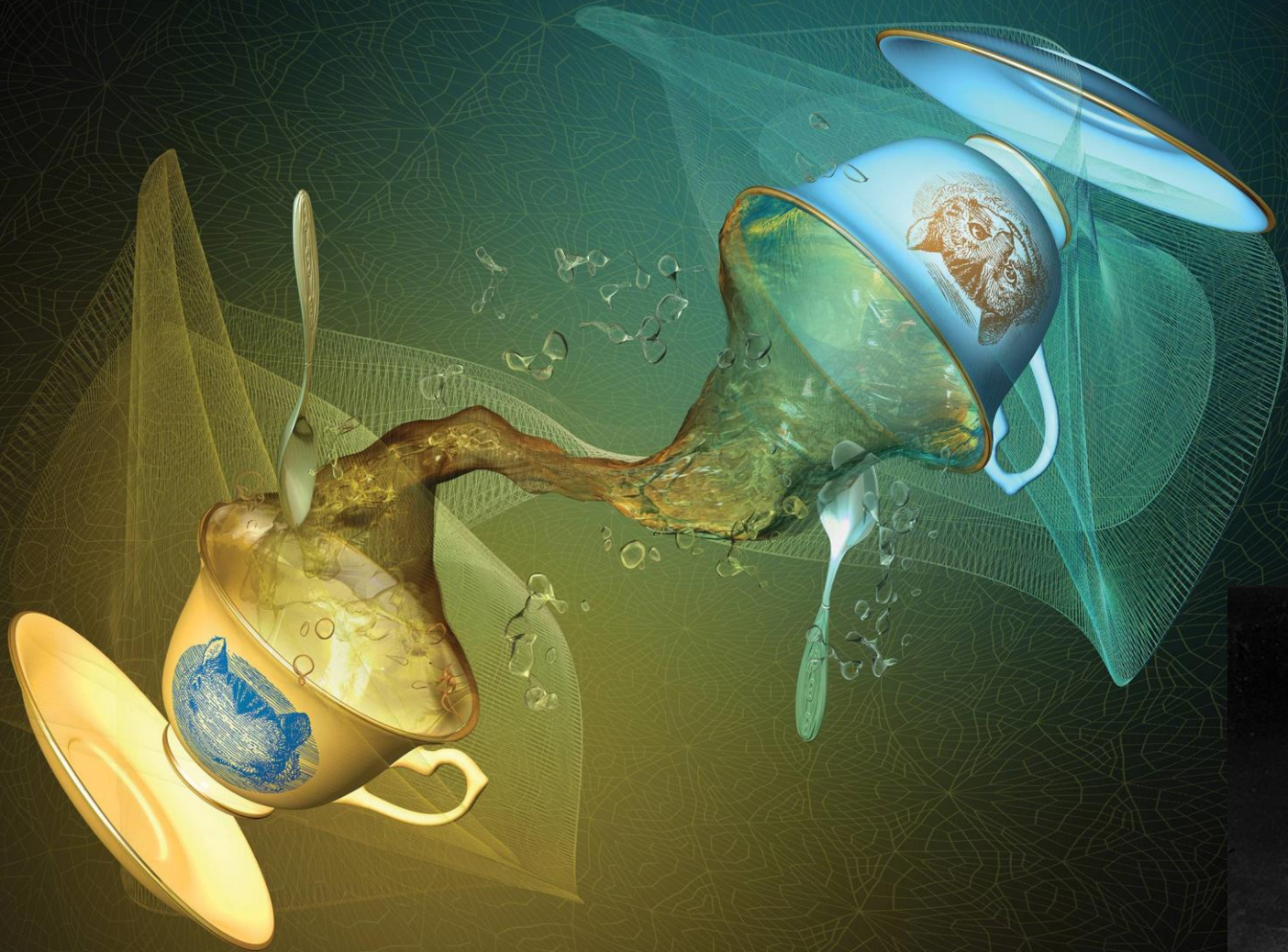


See <https://research.google/teams/applied-science/quantum/> & https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sycamore_processor

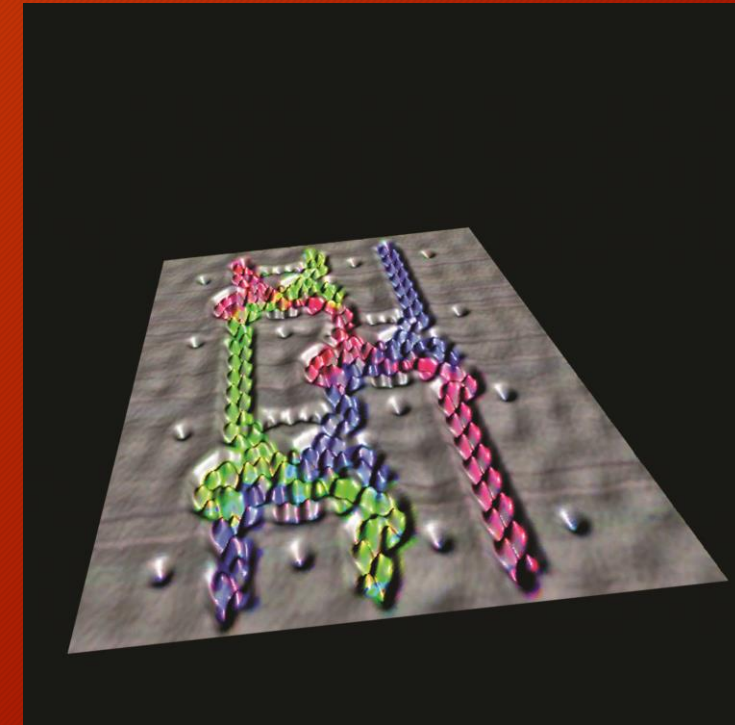
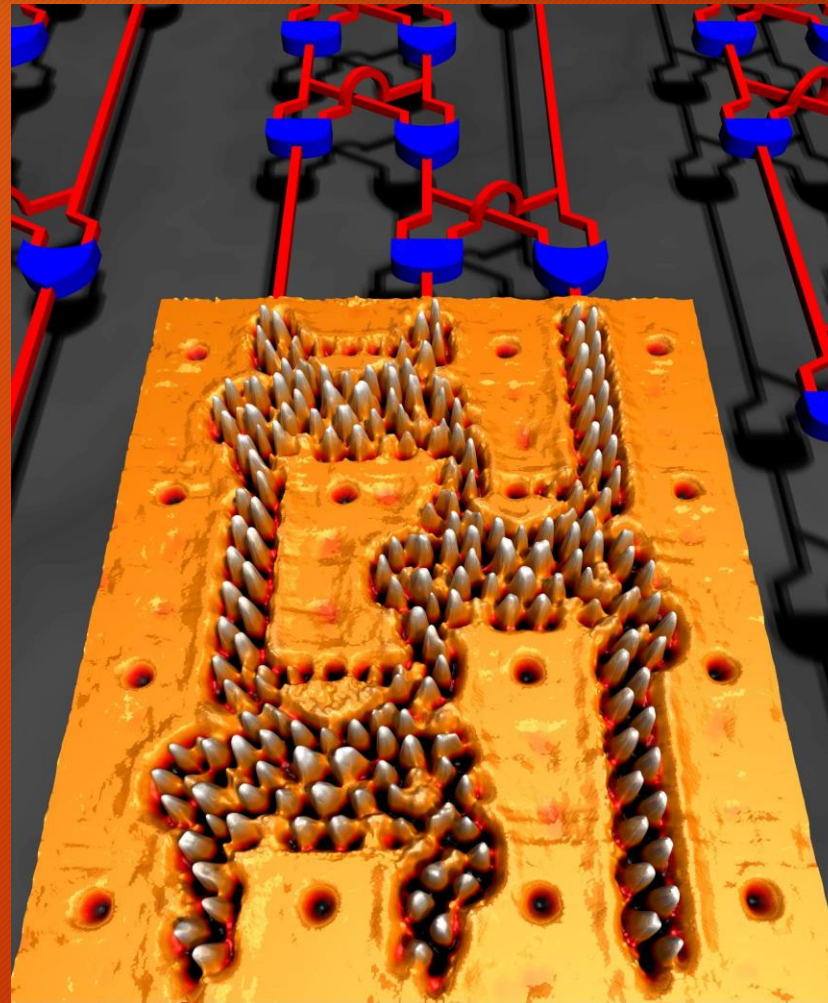
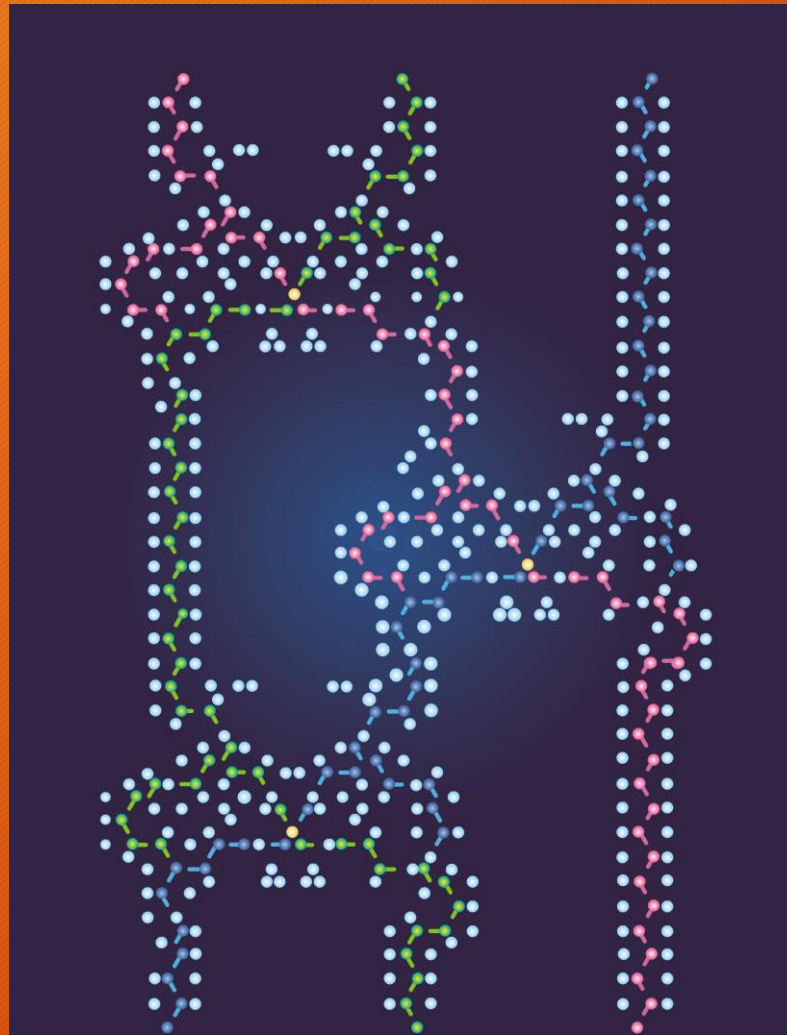




From <https://discovery.princeton.edu/2019/12/09/quantum-computing-opens-new-realms-of-possibilities/>

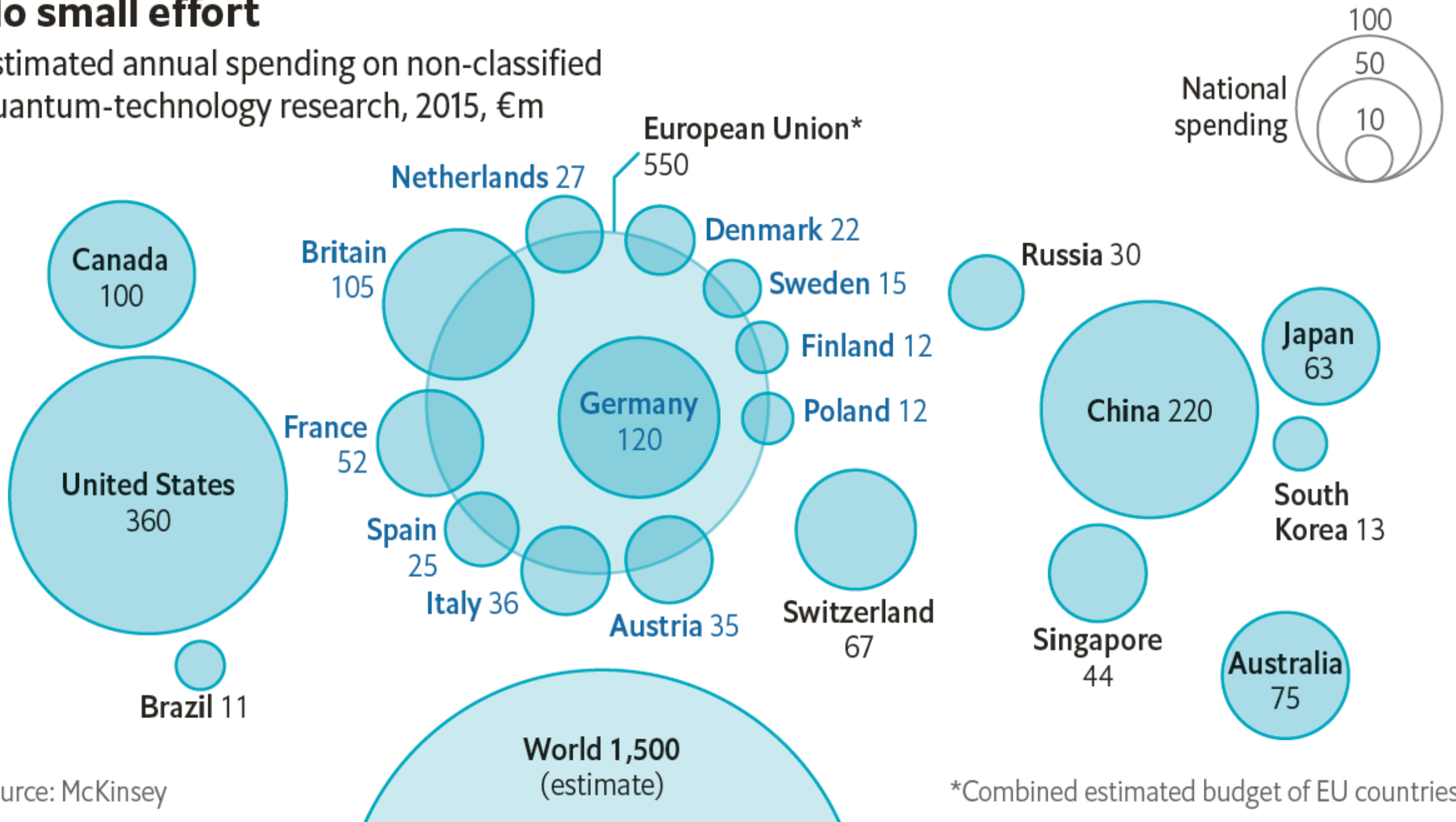


Early IBM “quantum” 3-bit sorter (1993 ...)



No small effort

Estimated annual spending on non-classified quantum-technology research, 2015, €m



Source: McKinsey

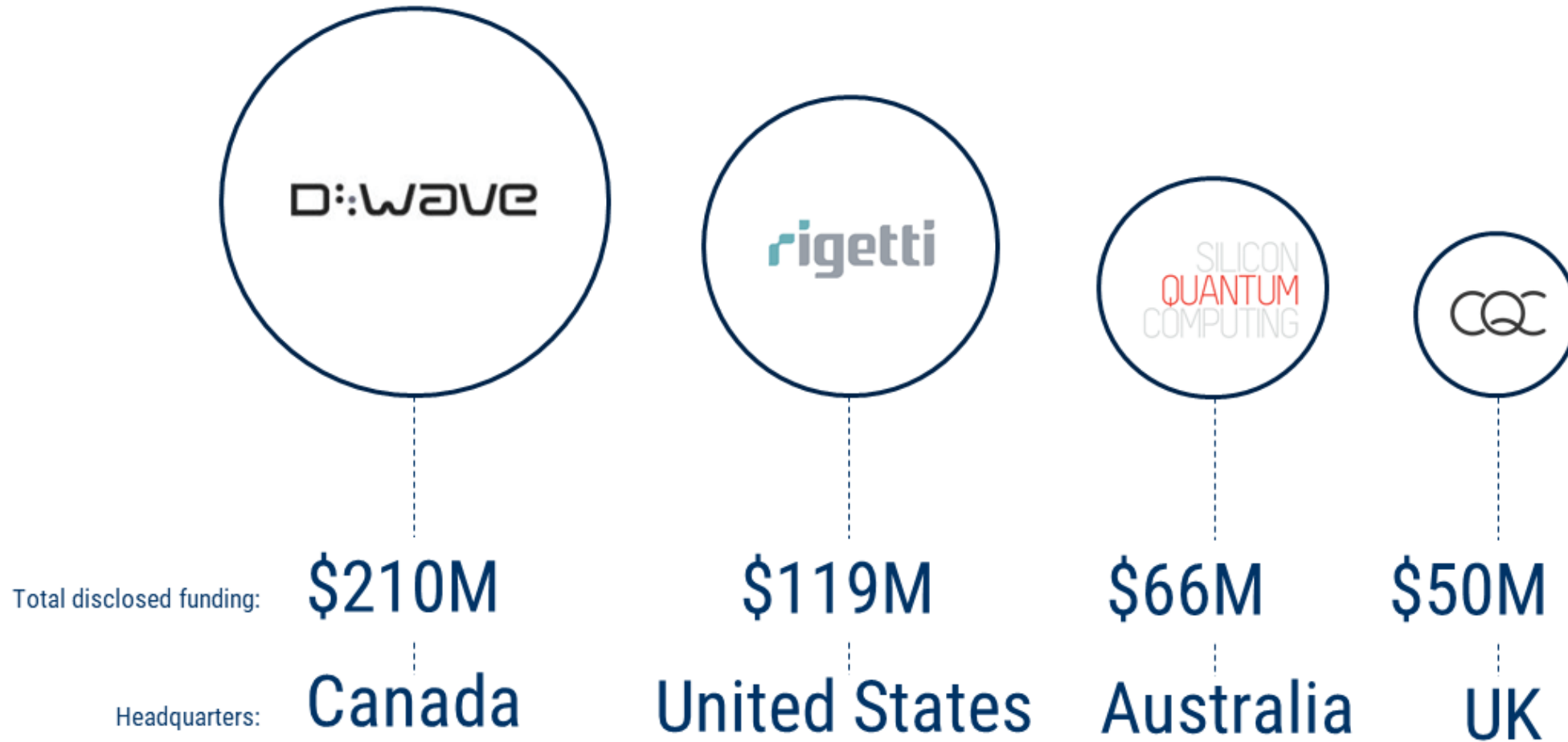
*Combined estimated budget of EU countries





Quantum computing startups with \geq \$50M raised

(as of 1/7/2019)

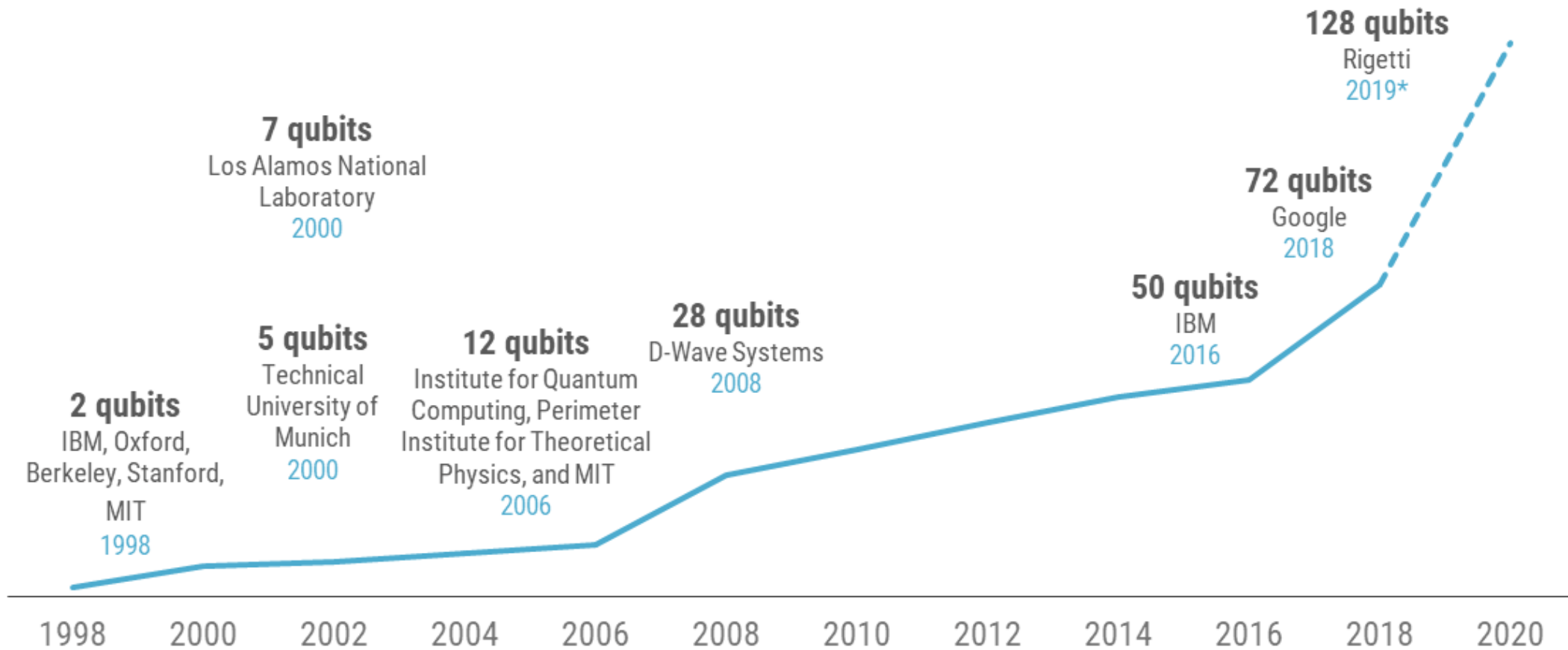
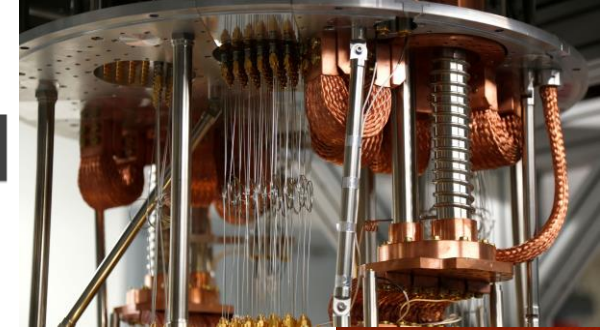


Source: [cbinsights.com](https://www.cbinsights.com)



Quantum computers are getting more powerful

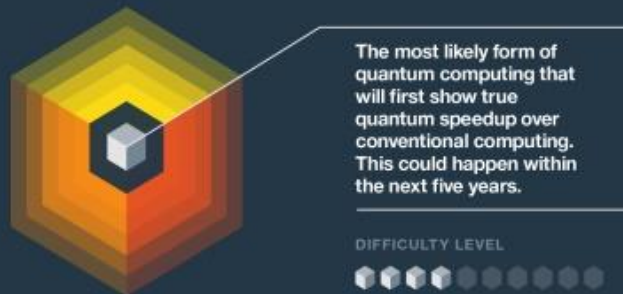
Number of qubits achieved by date and organization 1998 – 2020*



Source: MIT, Qubit Counter. *Rigetti quantum computer expected by late 2019.



The three known types of quantum computing and their **applications, generality, and computational power.**



Quantum Annealer

The quantum annealer is least powerful and most restrictive form of quantum computers. It is the easiest to build, yet can only perform one specific function. The consensus of the scientific community is that a quantum annealer has no known advantages over conventional computing.

APPLICATION
Optimization Problems

GENERILITY
Restrictive

COMPUTATIONAL POWER
Same as traditional computers

Analog Quantum

The analog quantum computer will be able to simulate complex quantum interactions that are intractable for any known conventional machine, or combinations of these machines. It is conjectured that the analog quantum computer will contain somewhere between 50 to 100 qubits.

APPLICATIONS
Quantum Chemistry
Material Science
Optimization Problems
Sampling
Quantum Dynamics

GENERILITY
Partial

COMPUTATIONAL POWER
High

Universal Quantum

The universal quantum computer is the most powerful, the most general, and the hardest to build, posing a number of difficult technical challenges. Current estimates indicate that this machine will comprise more than 100,000 physical qubits.

APPLICATIONS
Secure computing
Machine Learning
Cryptography
Quantum Chemistry
Material Science
Optimization Problems
Sampling
Quantum Dynamics
Searching

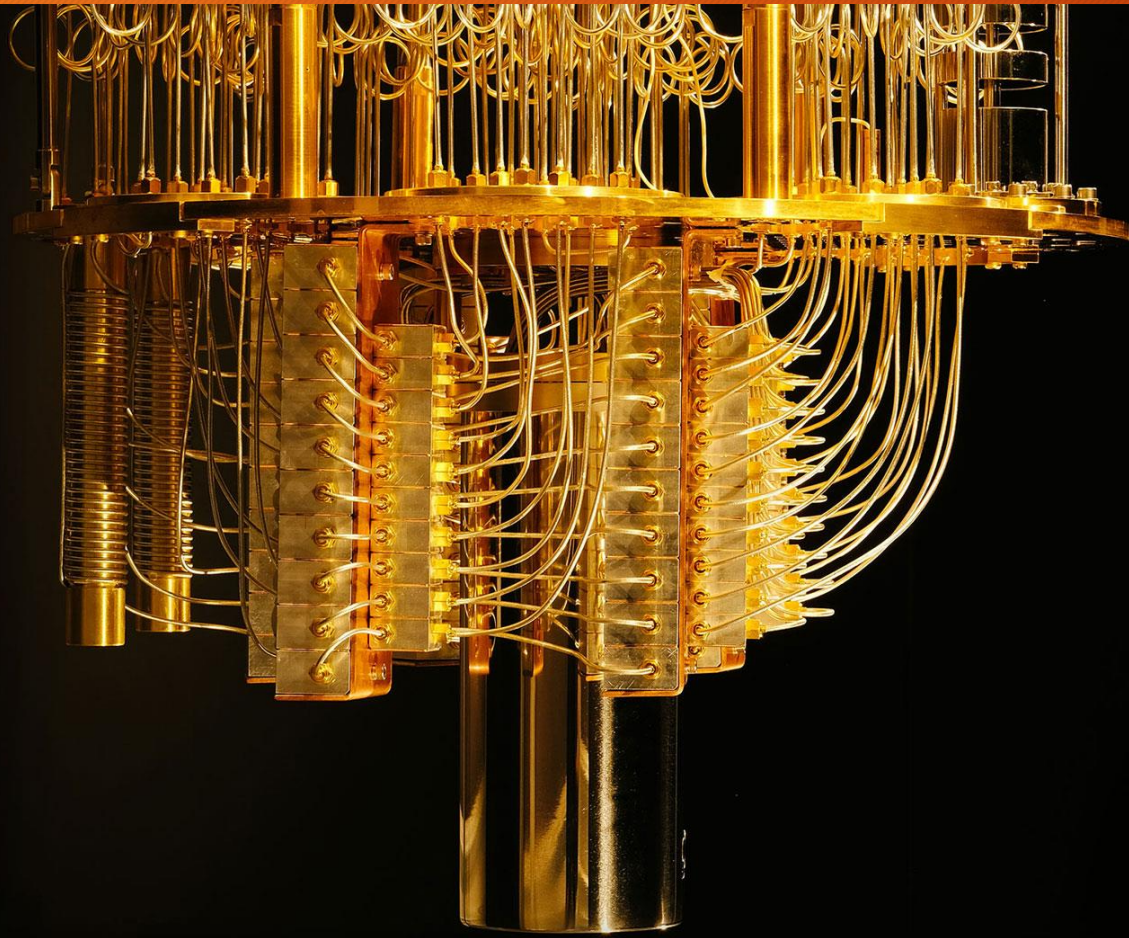
GENERILITY
Complete with known speed up

COMPUTATIONAL POWER
Very High



IBM Q
System One

IBM Q



Fast ... and, hopefully ... green (low power)

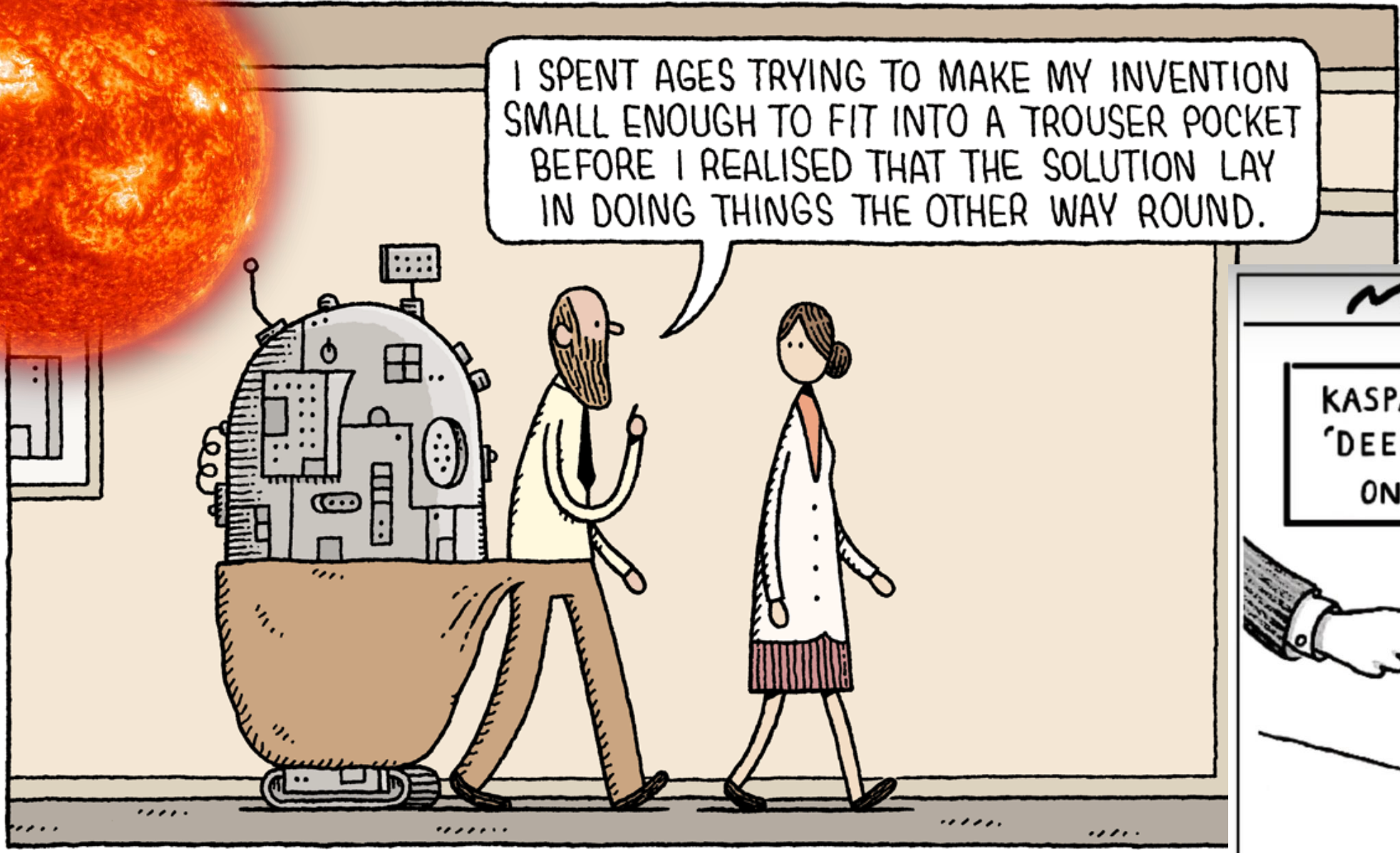
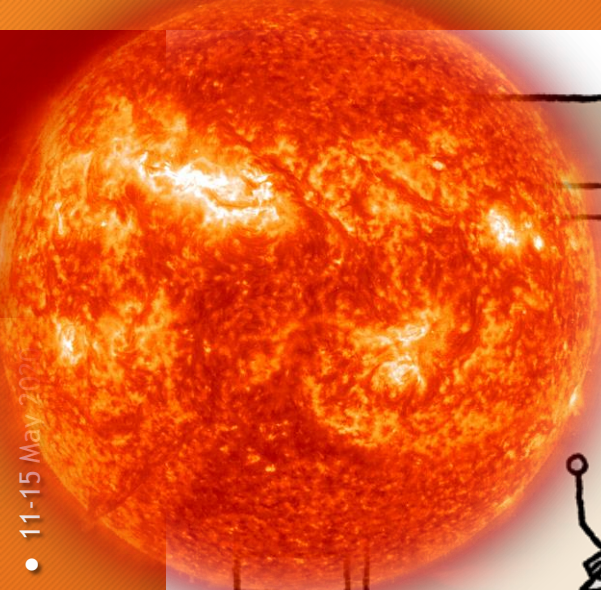
Noblesse oblige (alternatives)

- With great power comes great responsibility*
- With great size comes great power consumption ☹️
- With larger and larger chips comes ... lower and lower power consumption
1 MW → 250 kW → 15 kW → 10 kW ☺️
- ... great, just that we still have a lot of work ahead (a long way to go)
→ 1000 W → 100 W → Brain

Solution	Power (W)
Nvidia GPU	1,000,000
Google TPU	250,000
Graphcore IPU	25,000
Quantum	25,000
Cerebras WSE	15,000
Pending	1,000
Pending	100
Brain	40

* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/With_great_power_comes_great_responsibility , earlier versions <https://books.google.fr/books?id=D55aAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA72> (1793) & the Bible





I SPENT AGES TRYING TO MAKE MY INVENTION SMALL ENOUGH TO FIT INTO A TROUSER POCKET BEFORE I REALISED THAT THE SOLUTION LAY IN DOING THINGS THE OTHER WAY ROUND.



TOM GAULD for NEW SC

<https://www.tomgauld.com/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matt_Pritchett



2016-P-37-744: Novel Bio-inspired Cellular Nano-Architectures (A1-E-2015)

THANK YOU