Transatlantic Sync 2019

A.I. and Innovation

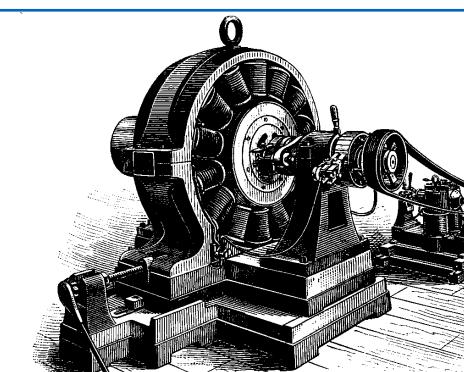
Andreas Bechtolsheim Arista Networks

Pace of Human Innovation

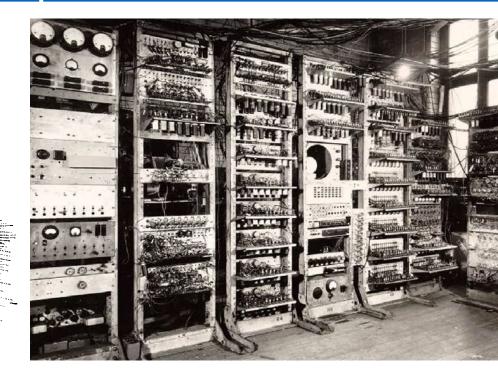
10,000+BC 1750 1850 1950 2000

Agricultural Age

Industrial Age

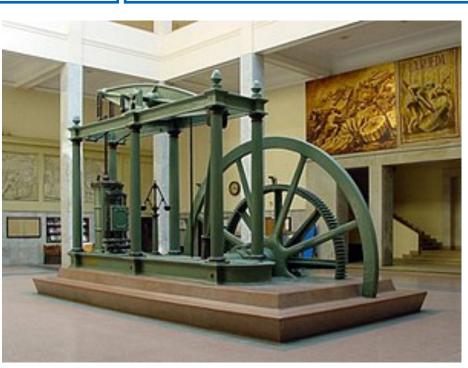






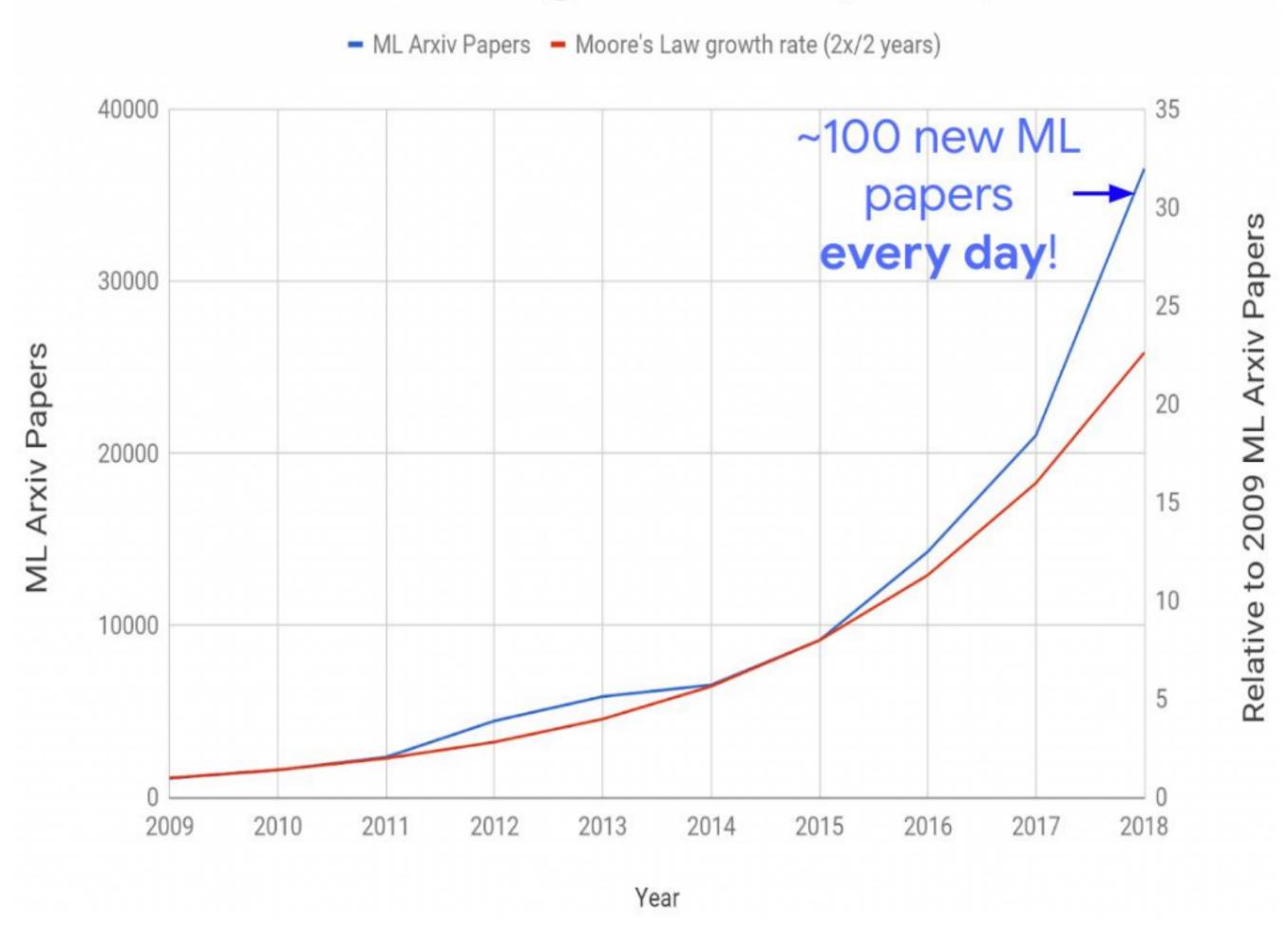






Where are we with Artificial Intelligence?

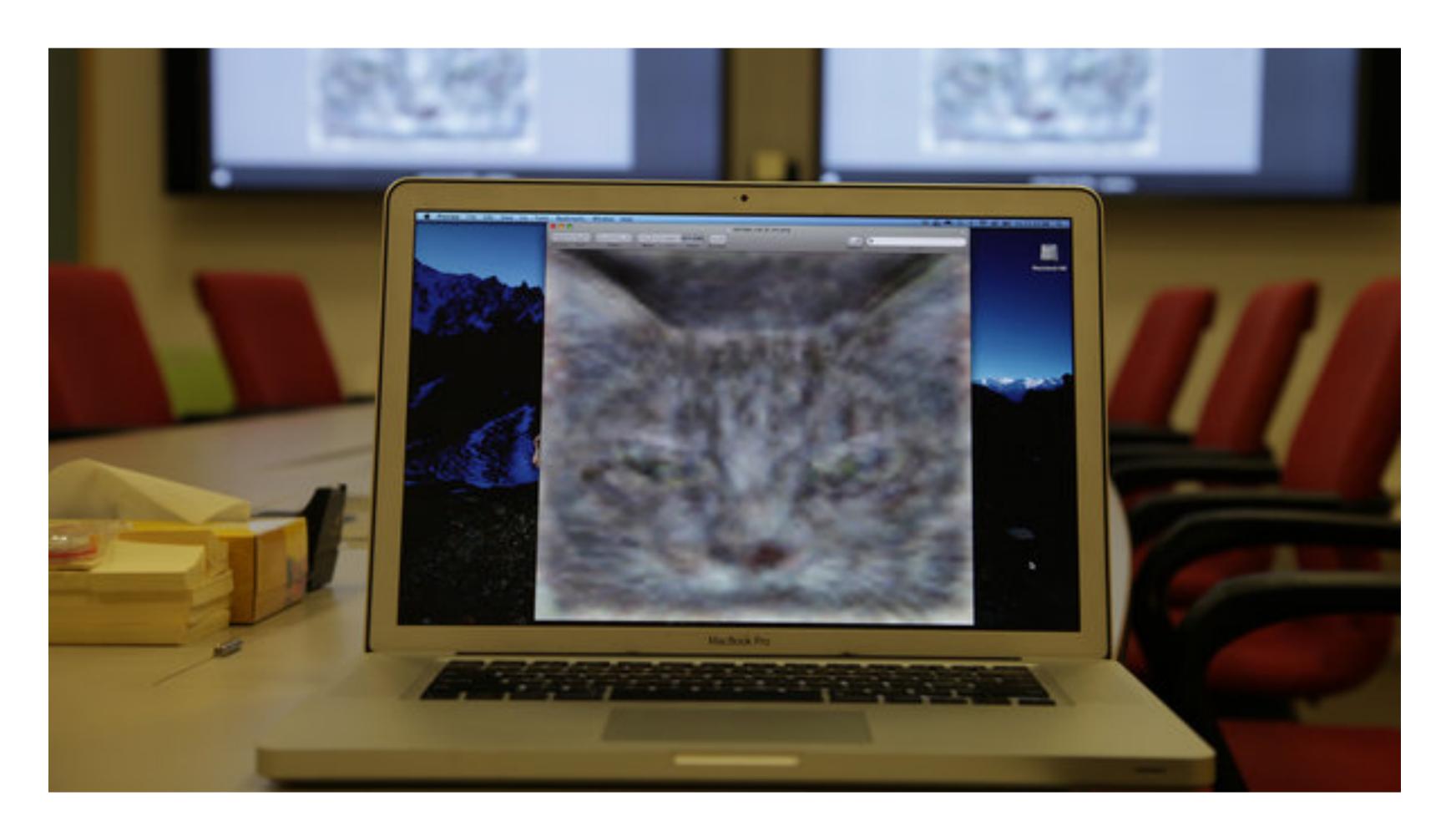
Machine Learning Arxiv Papers per Year



Machine Learning Papers on Arxiv:

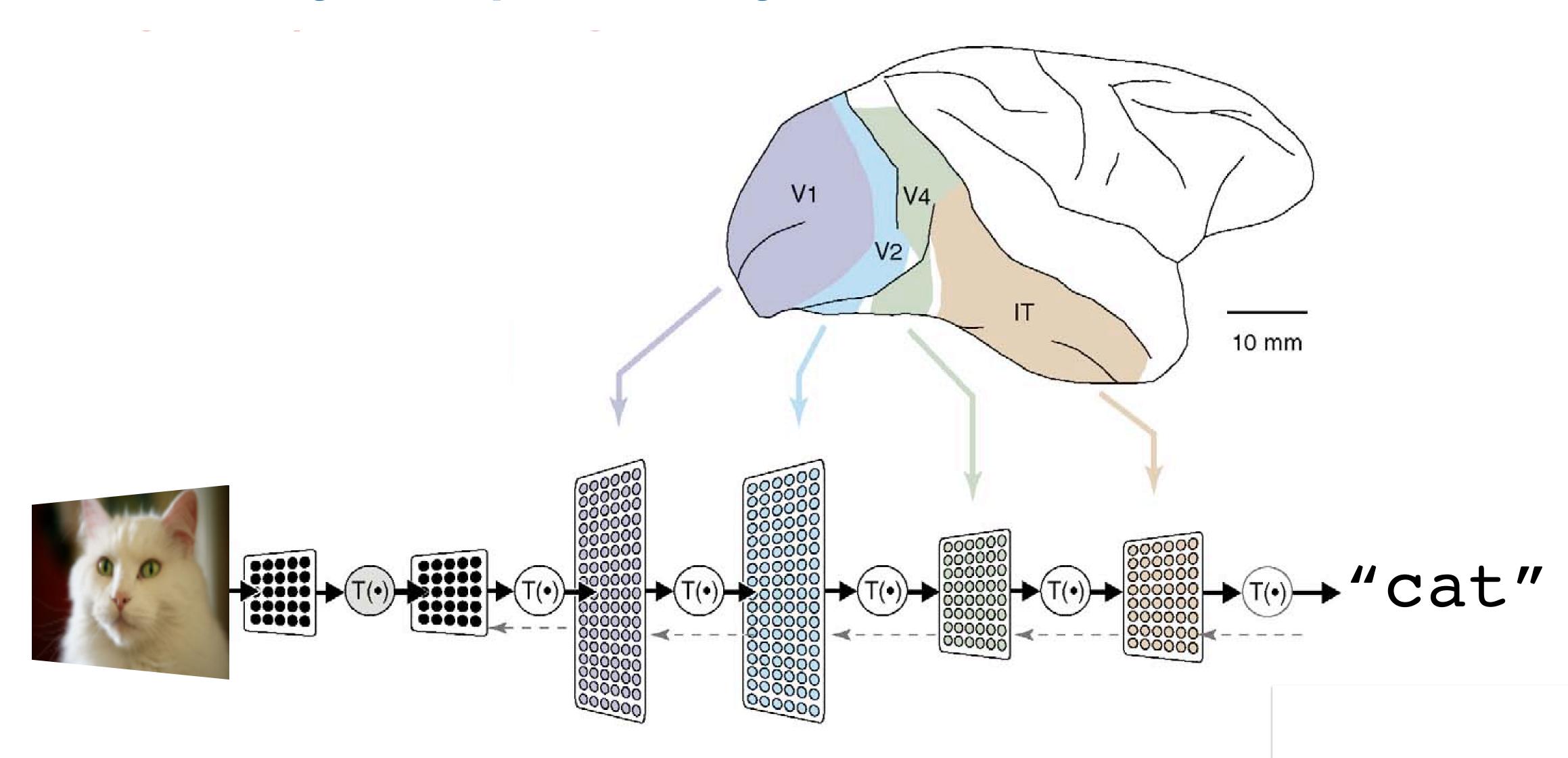
100 in CY 2009 100 per day in 2019

Beginnings of Modern AI: The Google Cat (2012)



This is what the computer learned a cat looks like

Loosely inspired by the human brain



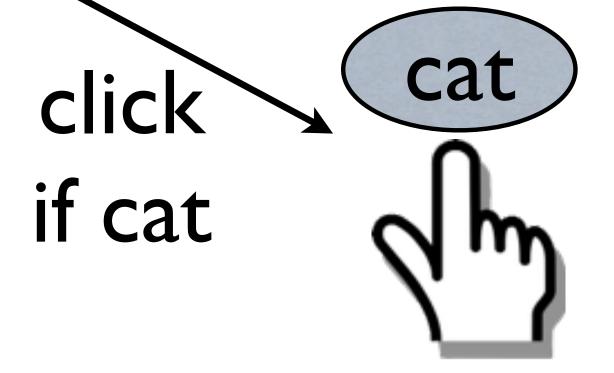
How do Human Neural Networks Work?

0. I sec:neuronsfire onlyI 0 times!



see





Attributes of Human Neural Networks

Human perception is very fast (0.1 seconds)

Recognize Objects ("see")

Recognize Speech ("hear")

Recognize Emotion ("feel")

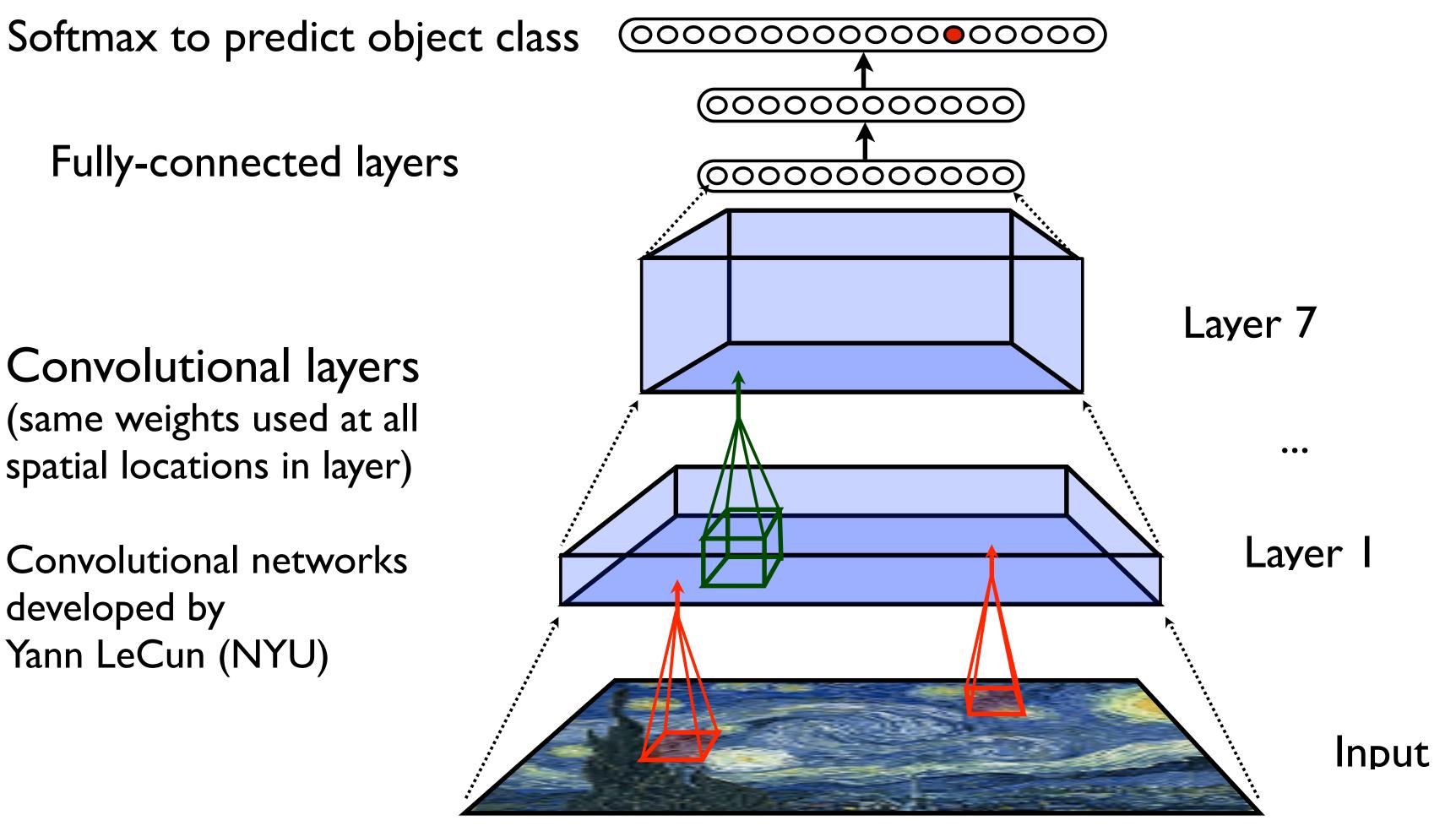
The efficiency of Human Neural Networks is amazing

2012 Model for Object Recognition

Fully-connected layers

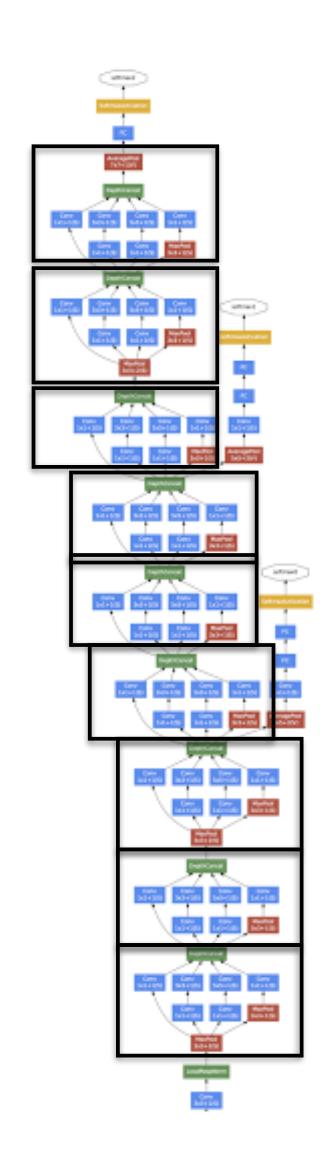
Convolutional layers (same weights used at all spatial locations in layer)

Convolutional networks developed by Yann LeCun (NYU)



Won 2012 ImageNet Challenge with 16.4% error rate

2014 Model for Object Recognition



24 layers deep

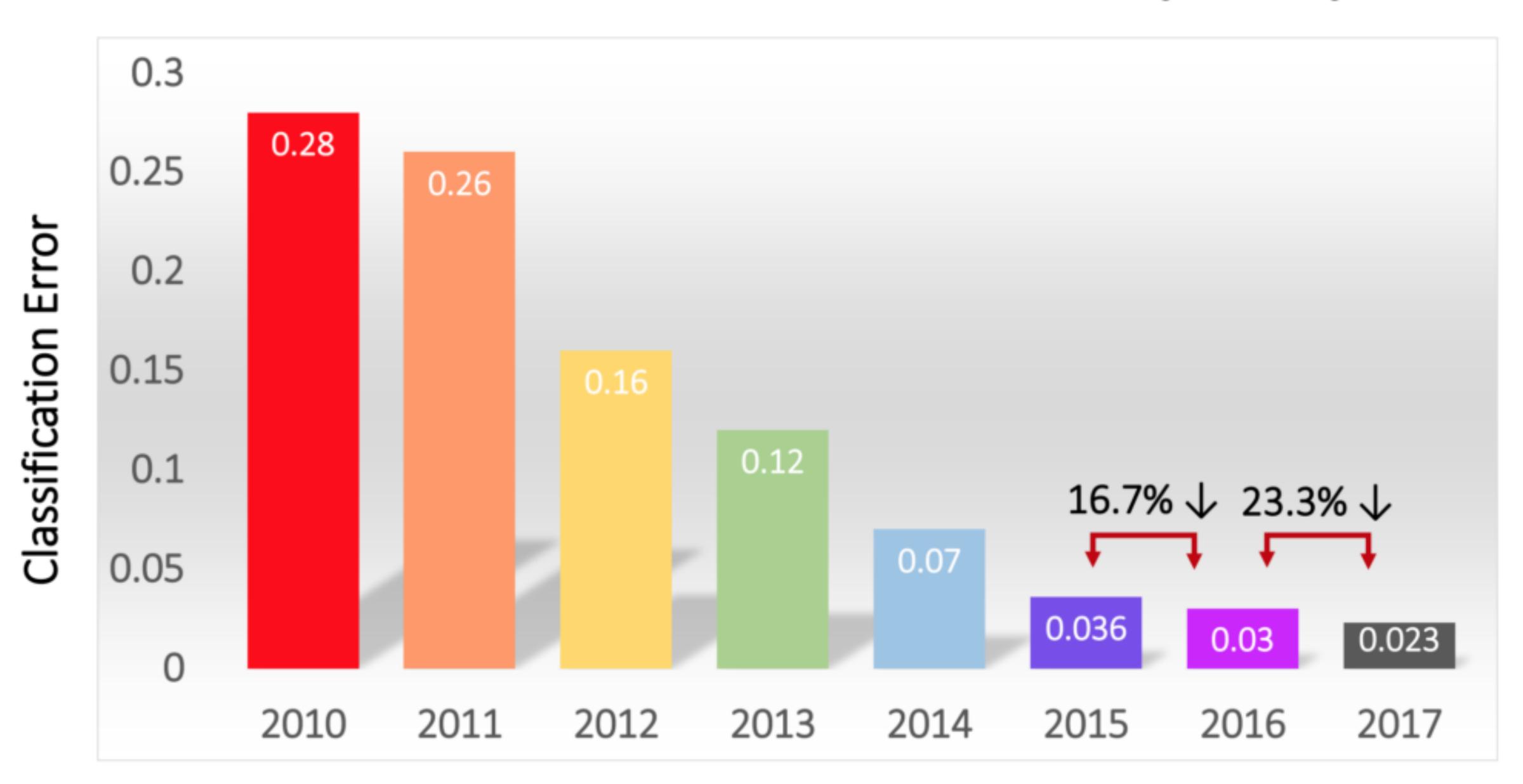
Each module has six separate convolutional layers

Developed by a team of Google Researchers

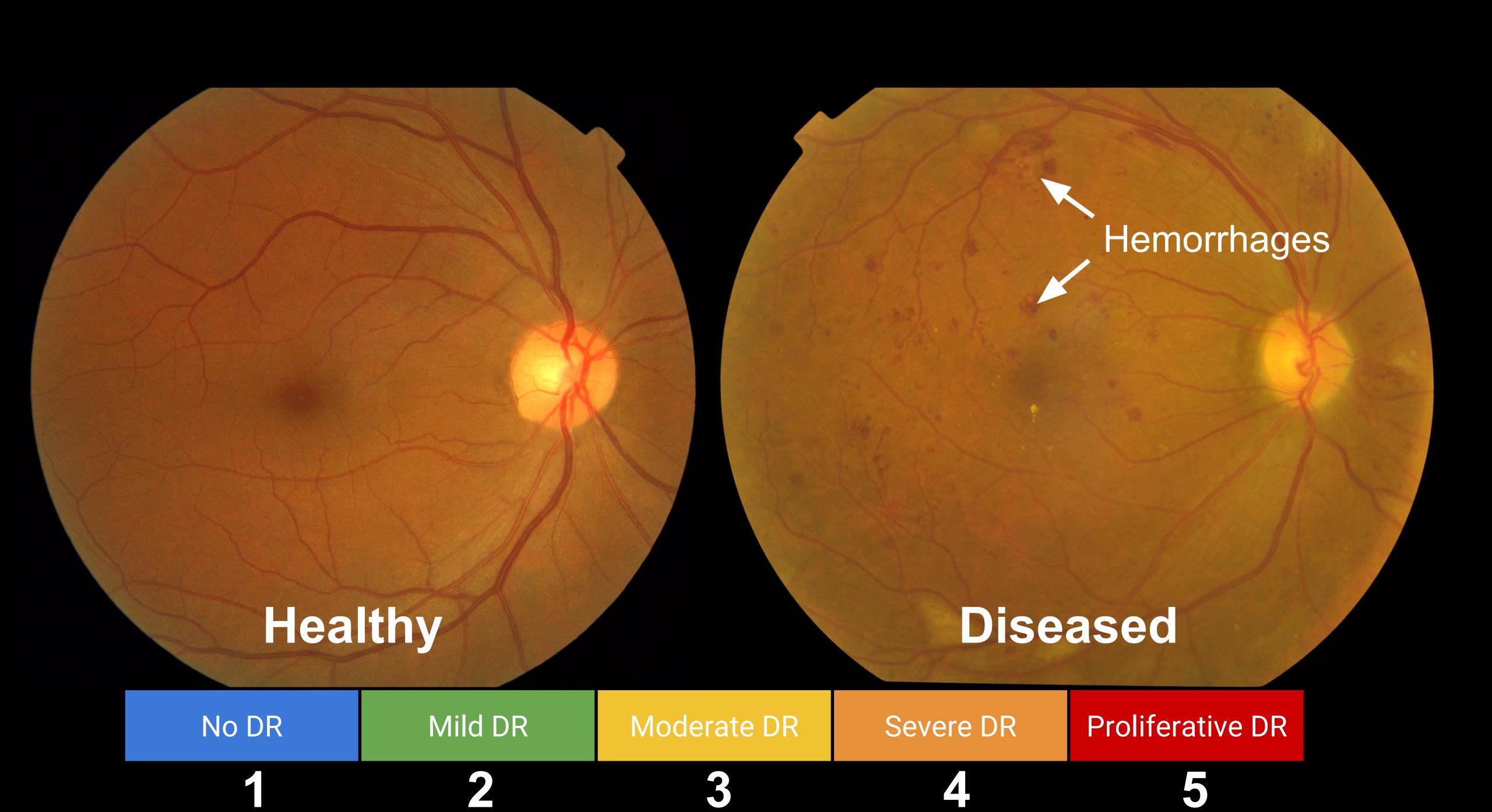
Won 2014 ImageNet Challenge with 6.66% error rate

By February 2015, error rate dropped to 5.6%, matching human performance

Classification Results (CLS)



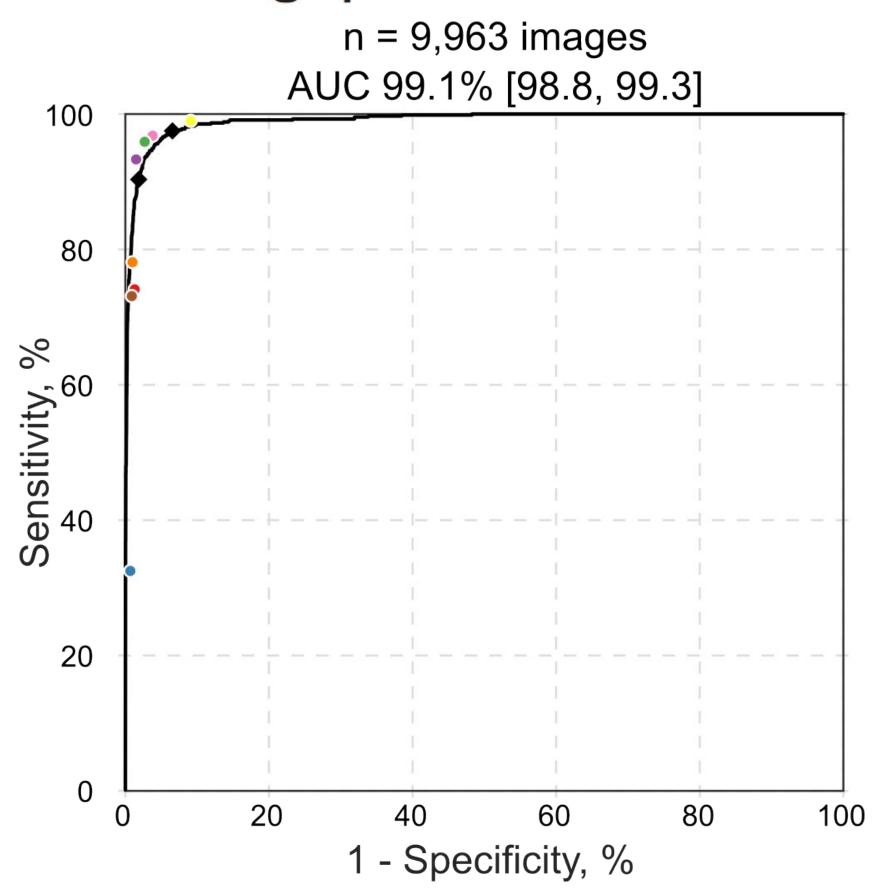






JAMA | Original Investigation | INNOVATIONS IN HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

Development and Validation of a Deep Learning Algorithm for Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy in Retinal Fundus Photographs



F-score

0.95

Algorithm

0.91

Ophthalmologist (median)

"The study by Gulshan and colleagues truly represents the brave new world in medicine."

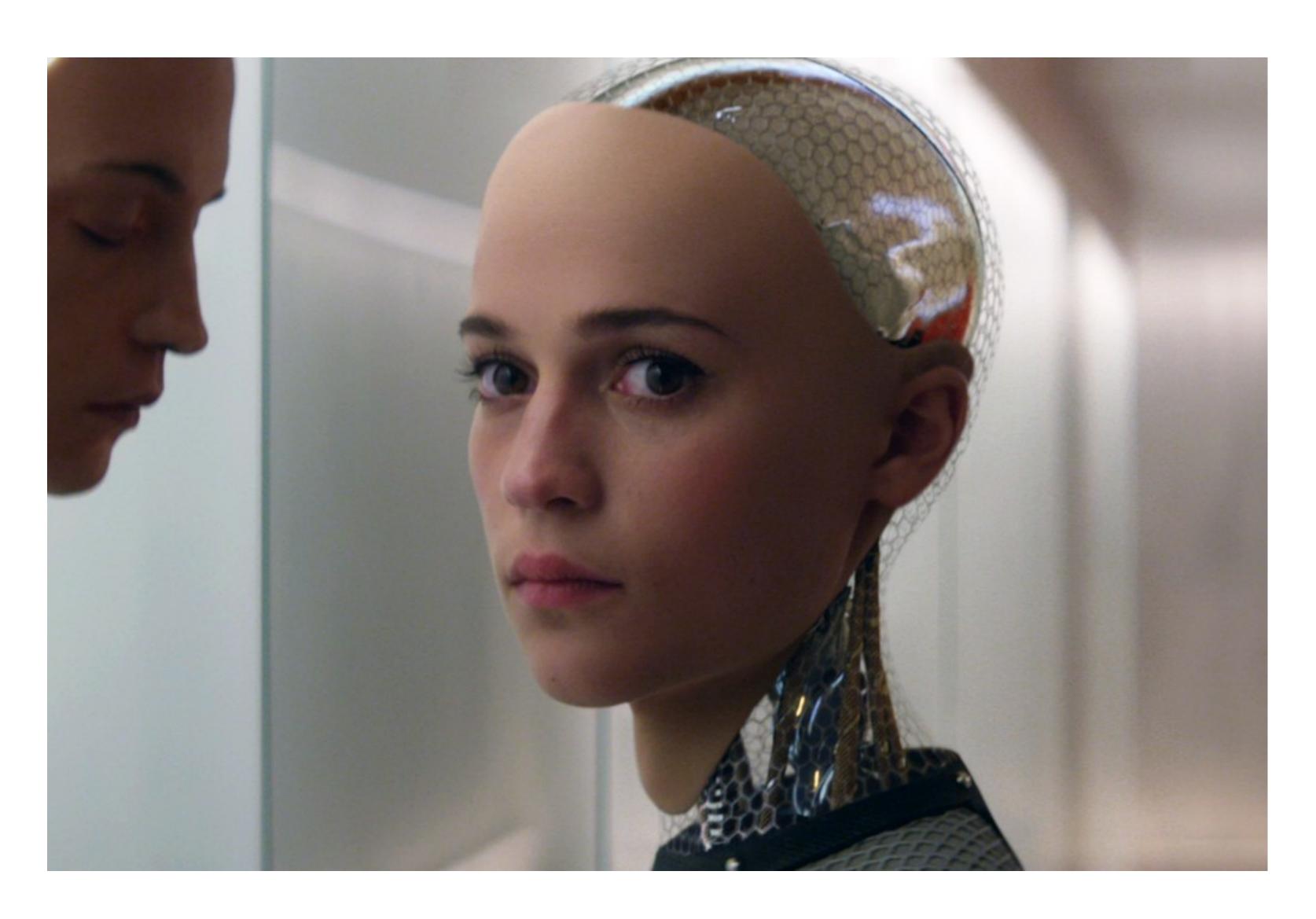
Dr. Andrew Beam, Dr. Isaac Kohane Harvard Medical School

"Google just published this paper in JAMA (impact factor 37) [...] It actually lives up to the hype."

Dr. Luke Oakden-Rayner University of Adelaide

Beyond Image Recognition: Natural Language Processing, Translation, Game Playing

Meet Jill Watson, your new Teaching Assistant



Georgia Tech 2016 Artificial Intelligence Teaching Assistant (TA)

Computer answered all questions where it had high confidence (97%)

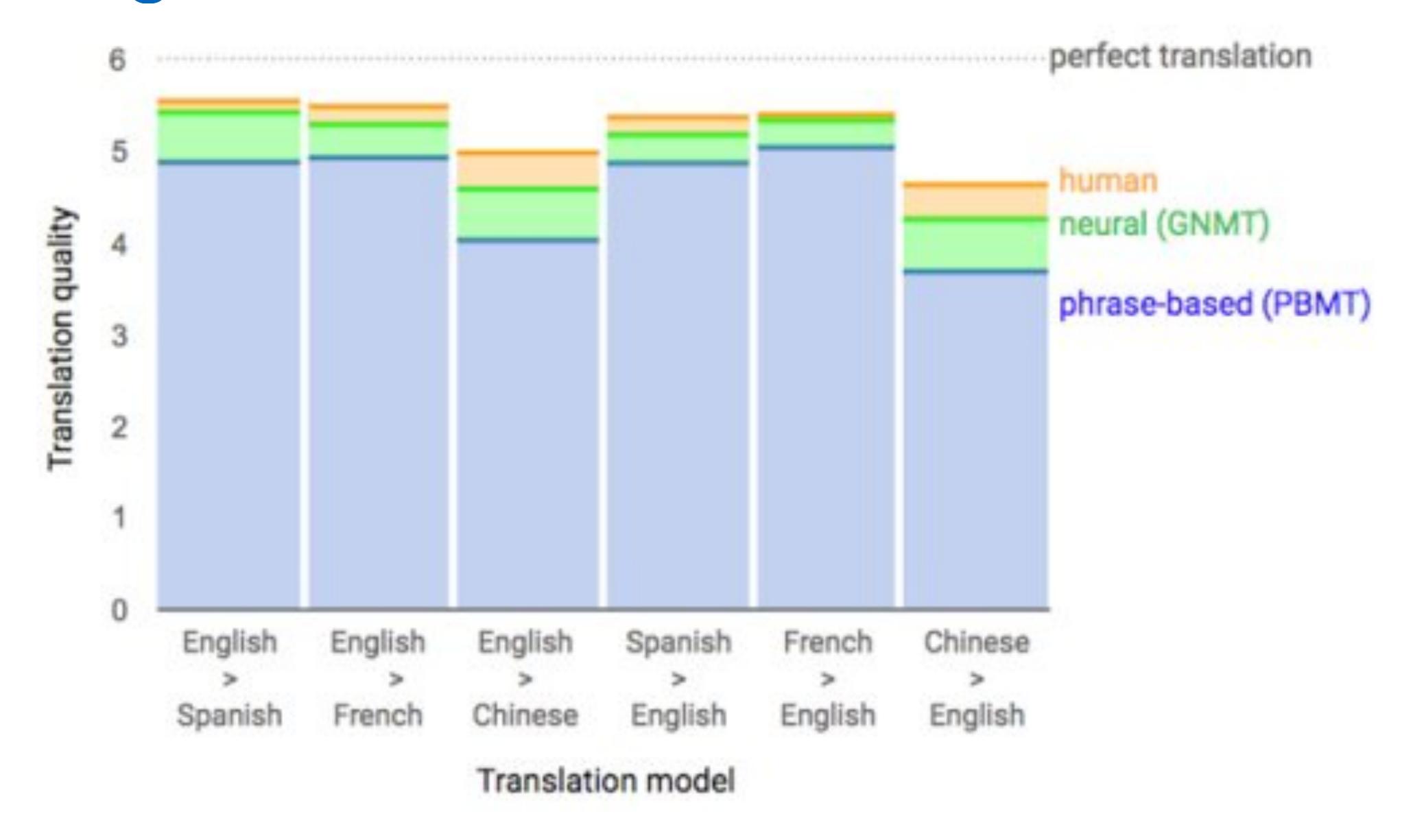
Students were unaware that teaching assistant was actually a computer

Al Beats Humans in Answering Questions

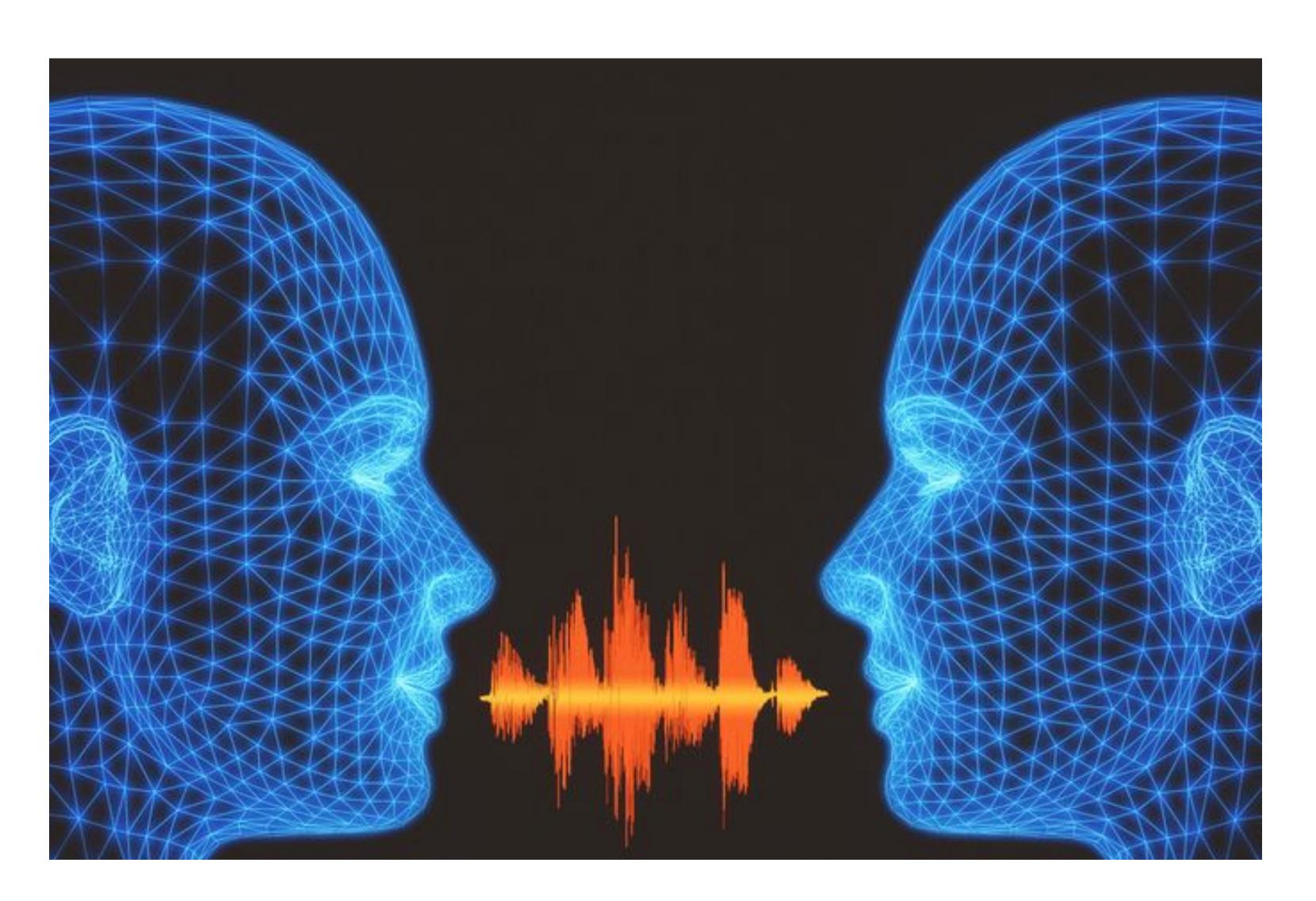
Alibaba's deep neural network and Microsoft Al have outscored humans on a Stanford University reading comprehension test, which demanded answers to more than 100,000 questions (1/2018)

Broad implications for customer service to handle inquiries

Google GNMT Translation Performance



Google Translatotron: Real-time V2V



Real-time Voice-to-Voice Translation Application

Keeps character of the source speaker voice in the output

No intermediate textual representation are used during inference

The Ancient Game of Go



Oldest board game in history (500 B.C.)

10^170 possible board positions

More than number of atoms in the universe

Cannot be mastered with brute force search

Alpha-Go, the 2016 Go World Champion



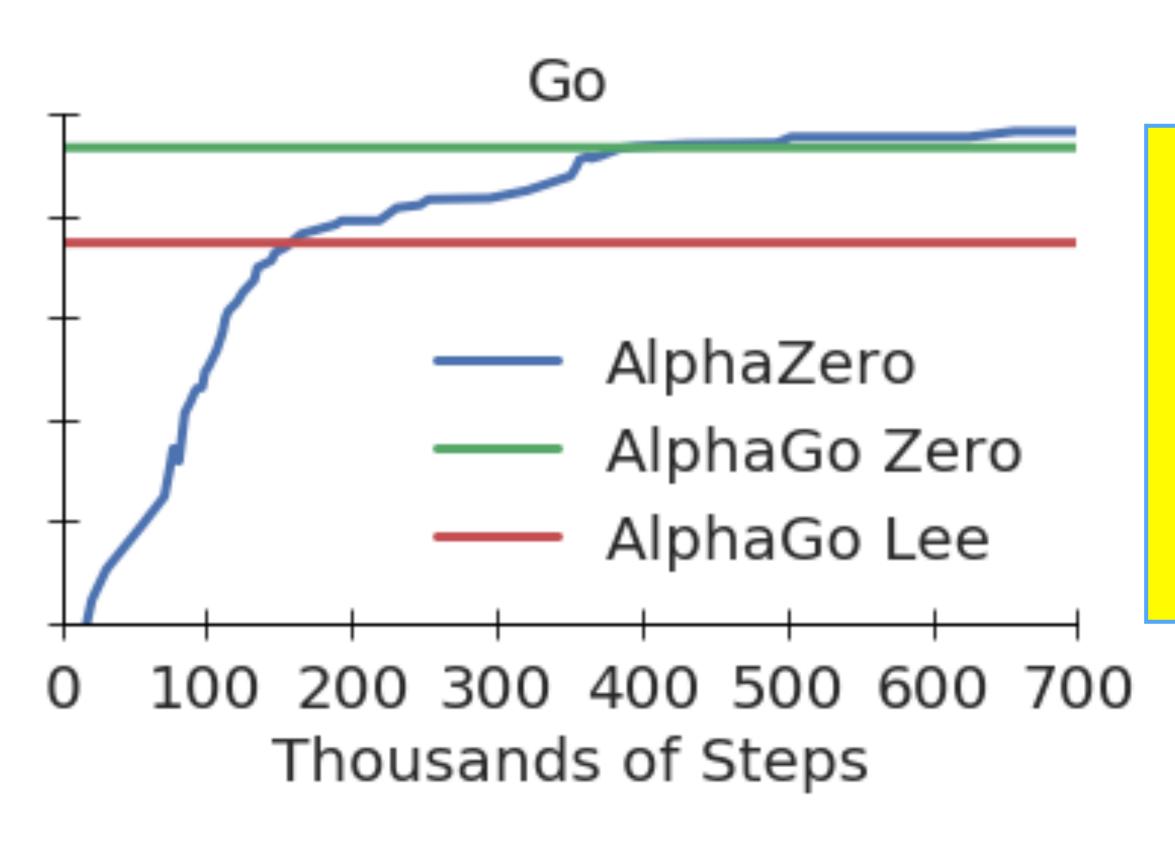
A Neural Network that:

- 1. Learned from existing Championship Games
- 2. Practiced with the European Champion
- 3. Then challenged the World Champion

The Next Question

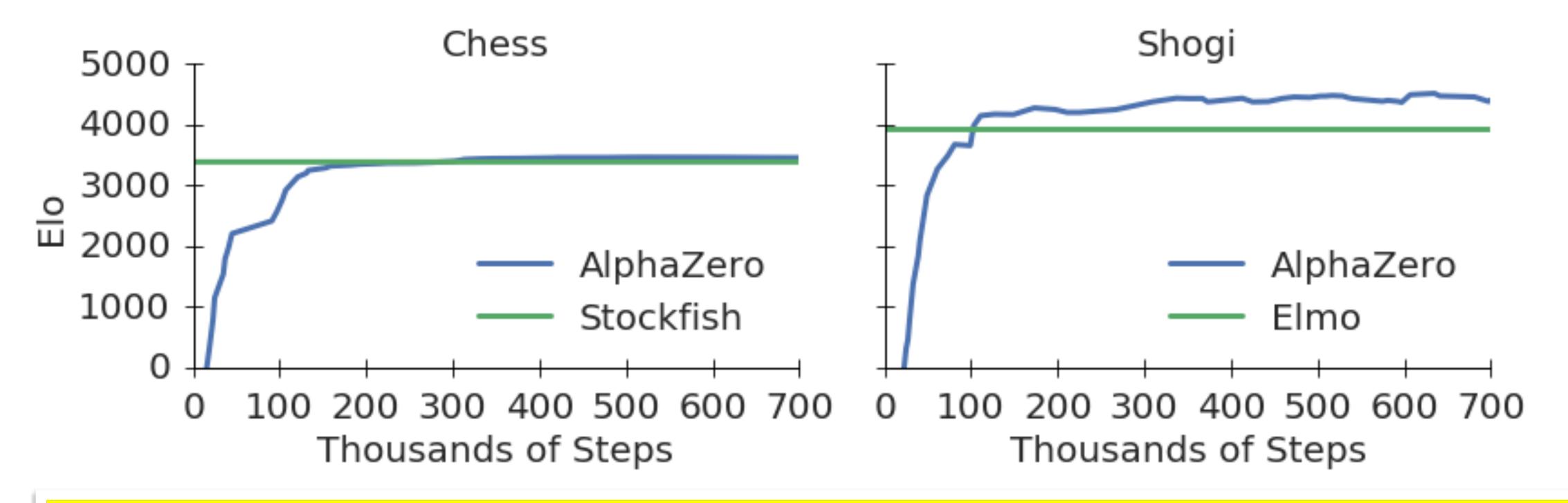
What if the computer started with nothing, except the rules of the game?

Alpha Zero: The New Go World Champion



Alpha Zero (Late 2017 Version) beat AlphaGo Lee (2016 World Champion) after just 7 Hours of Self-Training and kept improving beyond that

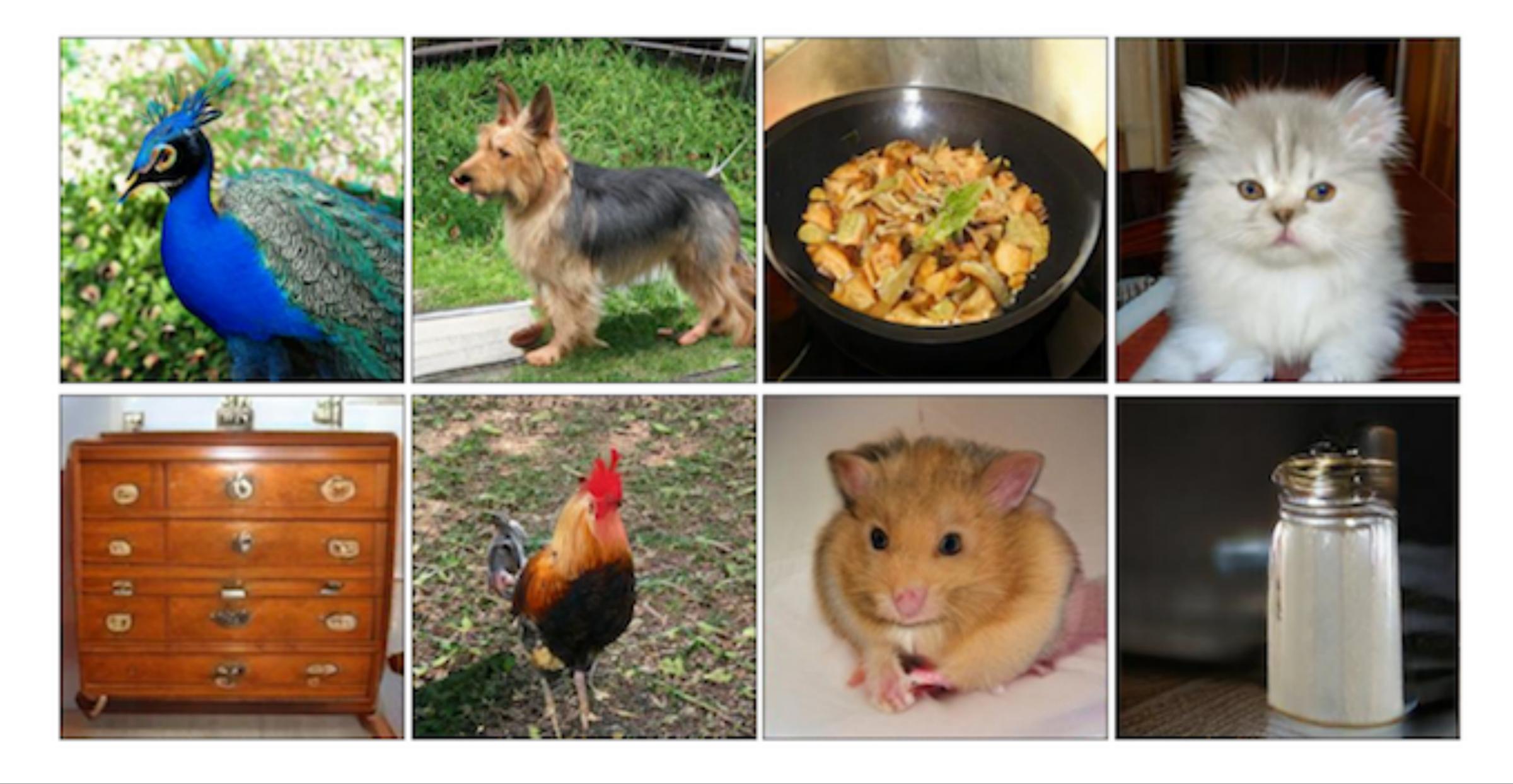
Alpha Zero Performance in Chess and Shogi



Alpha Zero beat Stockfish (previous Chess Champion) in 4 Hours and Elmo (previous Shogi Champion) in just 2 Hours of Self-Training without any prior knowledge of how to play the game and evaluating 1000X fewer positions than brute force programs

Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)

Which of these Pictures are Real?

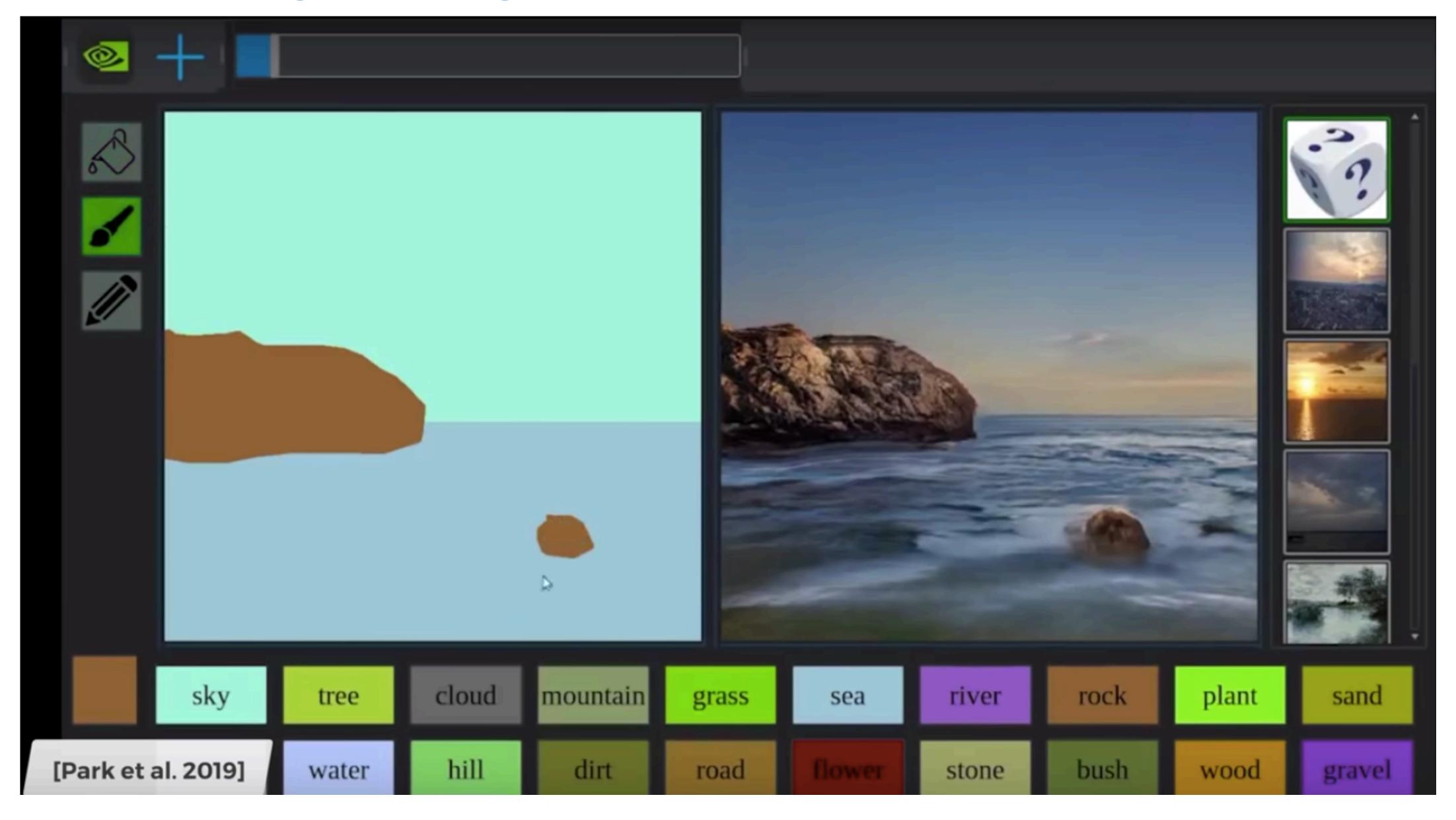


Style Transfer with GAN Networks

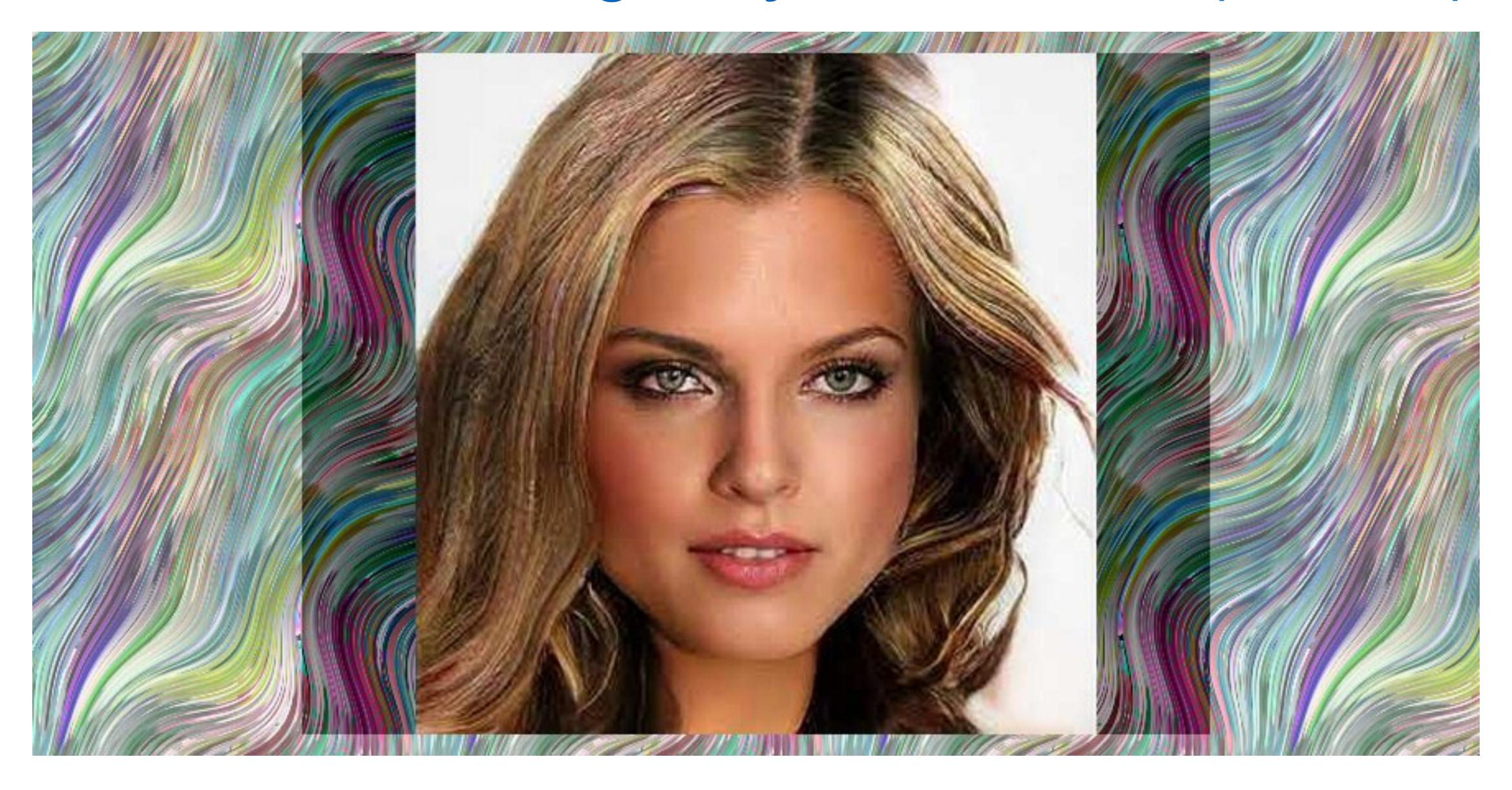


Ukiyo-e Van Gogh Cezanne Input Monet

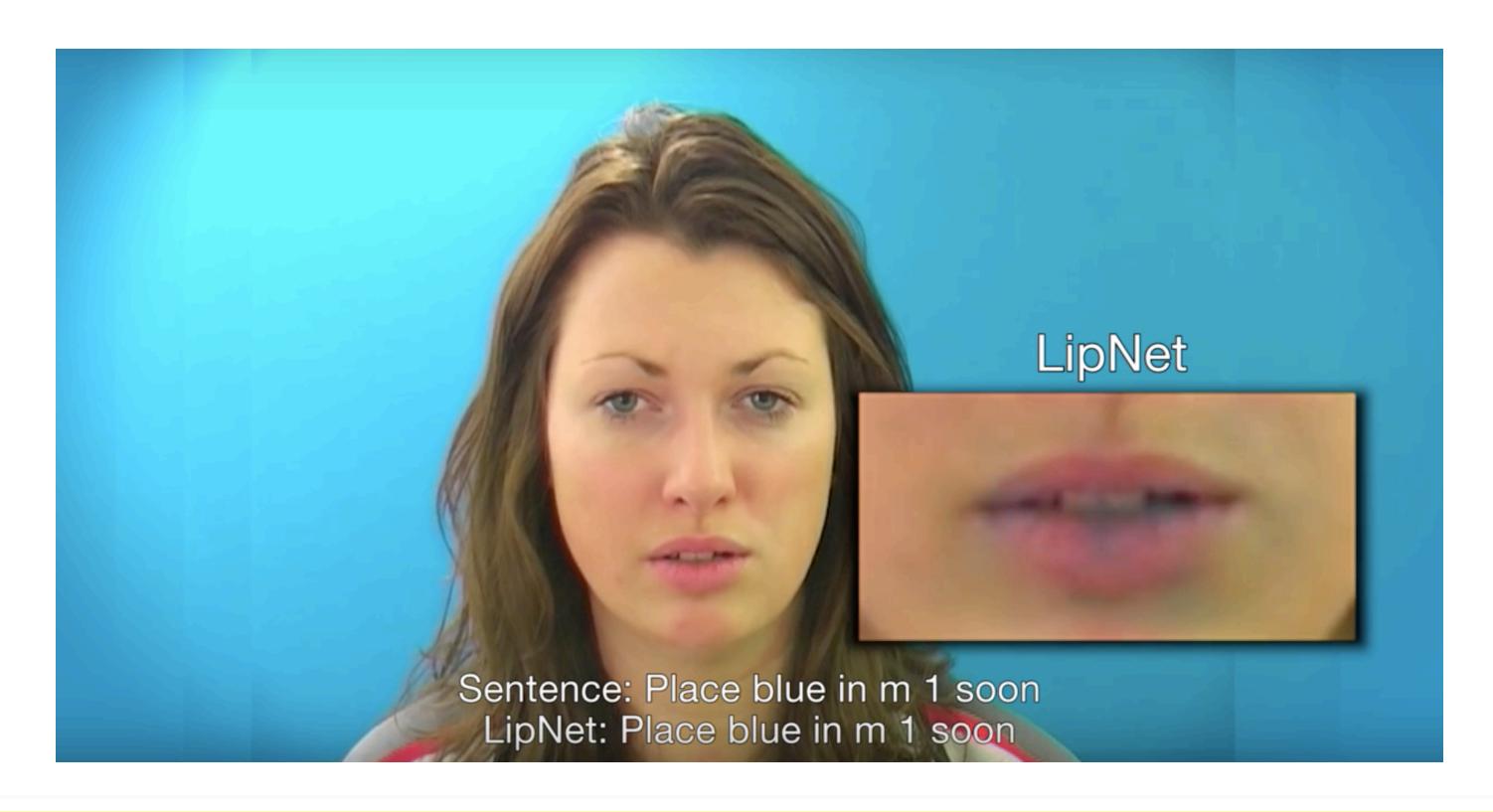
Creating Images from Sketches (Nvidia)



One Hour of Imaginary Celebrities (NVidia)



LipReading SuperHuman Performance



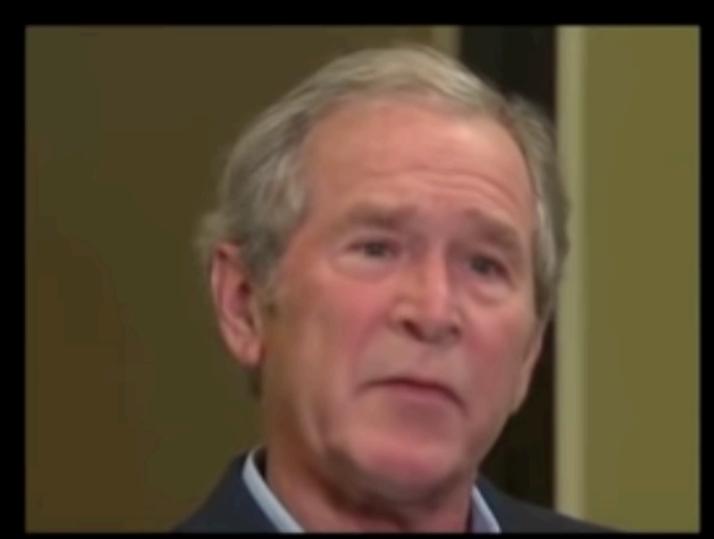
Oxford University LipNet Program: 93% Accuracy Experienced Human Lipreader: 52% Accuracy

Real-Time Reenactment

Source: [Thies et al. 2016]

Source Actor





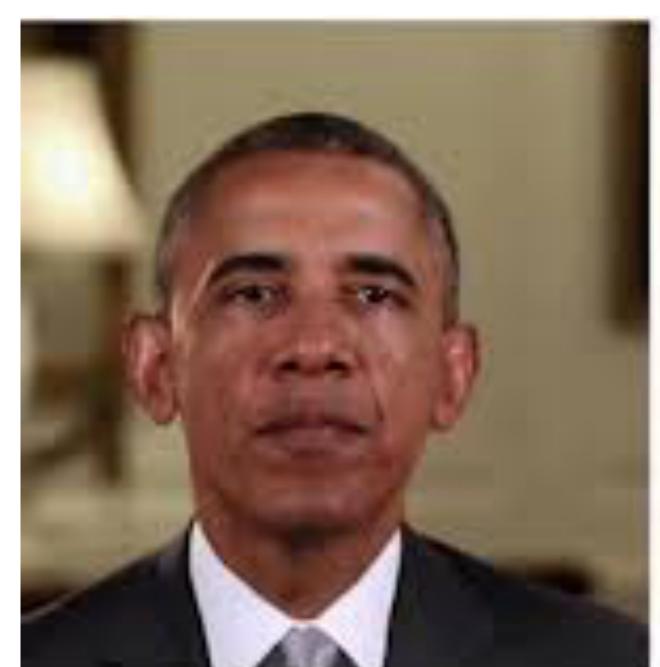
Target Actor

Real-time Reenactment

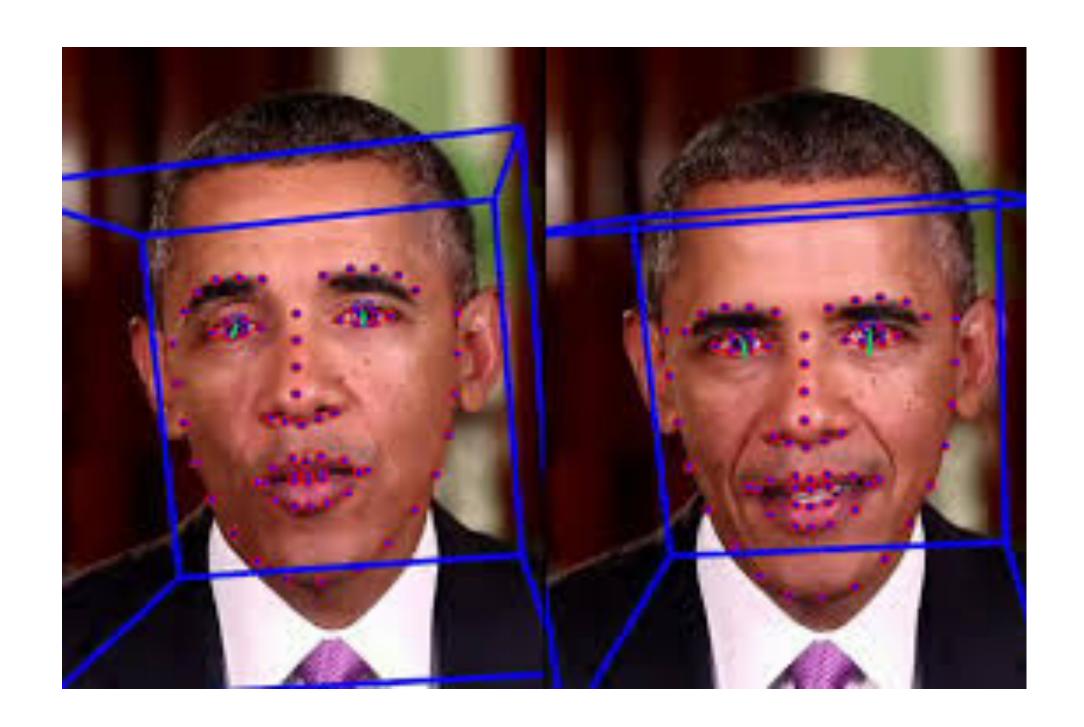


Reenactment Result

Unmasking Deep Fake Videos







Reference

Our Result

Using A.I. to unmask deep fake Videos (Research by UC Berkeley)

FaceForensics++: Learning to Detect Manipulated Facial Images

Andreas Rössler¹ Davide Cozzolino² Luisa Verdoliva² Christian Riess³ Justus Thies¹ Matthias Nießner¹

¹Technical University of Munich ²University Federico II of Naples ³University of Erlangen-Nuremberg

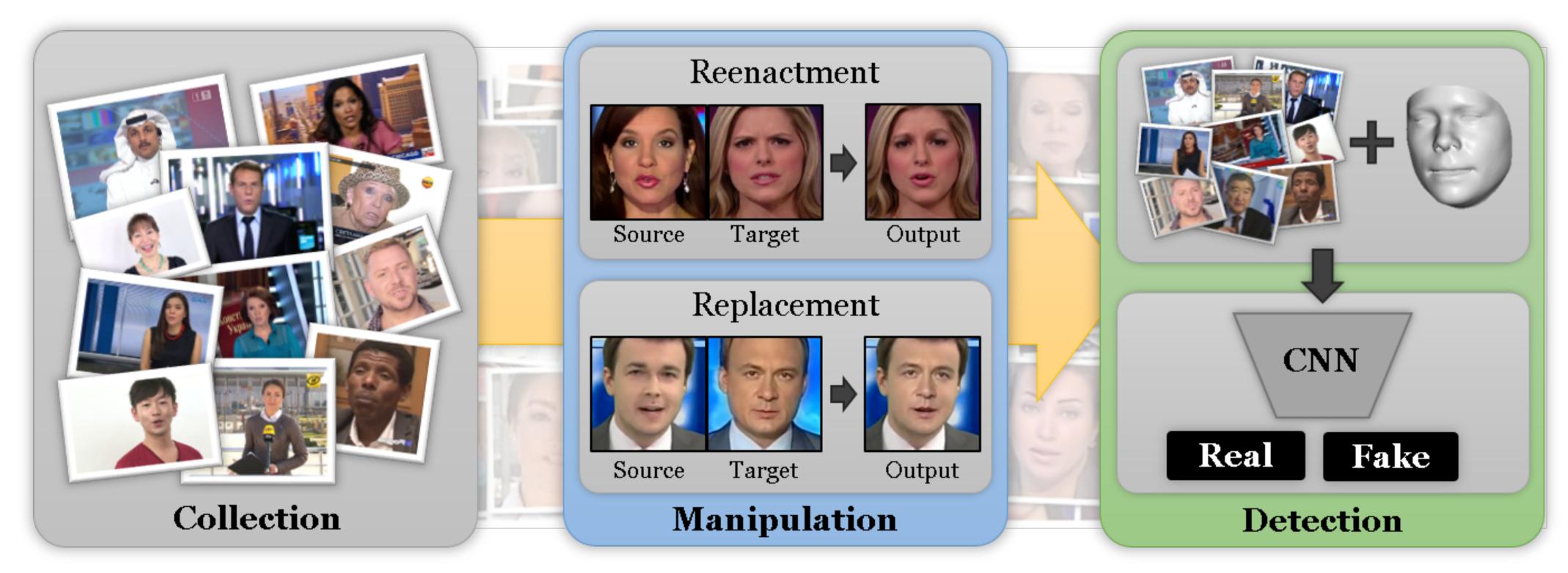


Figure 1: FaceForensics++ is a dataset of facial forgeries that enables researchers to train deep-learning-based approaches in a supervised fashion. The dataset contains manipulations created with four state-of-the-art methods, namely, Face2Face, FaceSwap, DeepFakes, and NeuralTextures.

Fake Video Detection Accuracy

Compression	Raw	HQ	LQ
[14] XceptionNet Full Image	82.01	74.78	70.52
[27] Steg. Features + SVM	97.63	70.97	55.98
[17] Cozzolino et al.	98.57	78.45	58.69
[10] Bayar and Stamm	98.74	82.97	66.84
[51] Rahmouni et al.	97.03	79.08	61.18
[5] MesoNet	95.23	83.10	70.47
[14] XceptionNet	99.26	95.73	81.00

Table 1: Binary detection accuracy of our baselines when trained on all four manipulation methods. Besides the naïve full image XceptionNet, all methods are trained on a conservative crop (enlarged by a factor of 1.3) around the center of the tracked face.

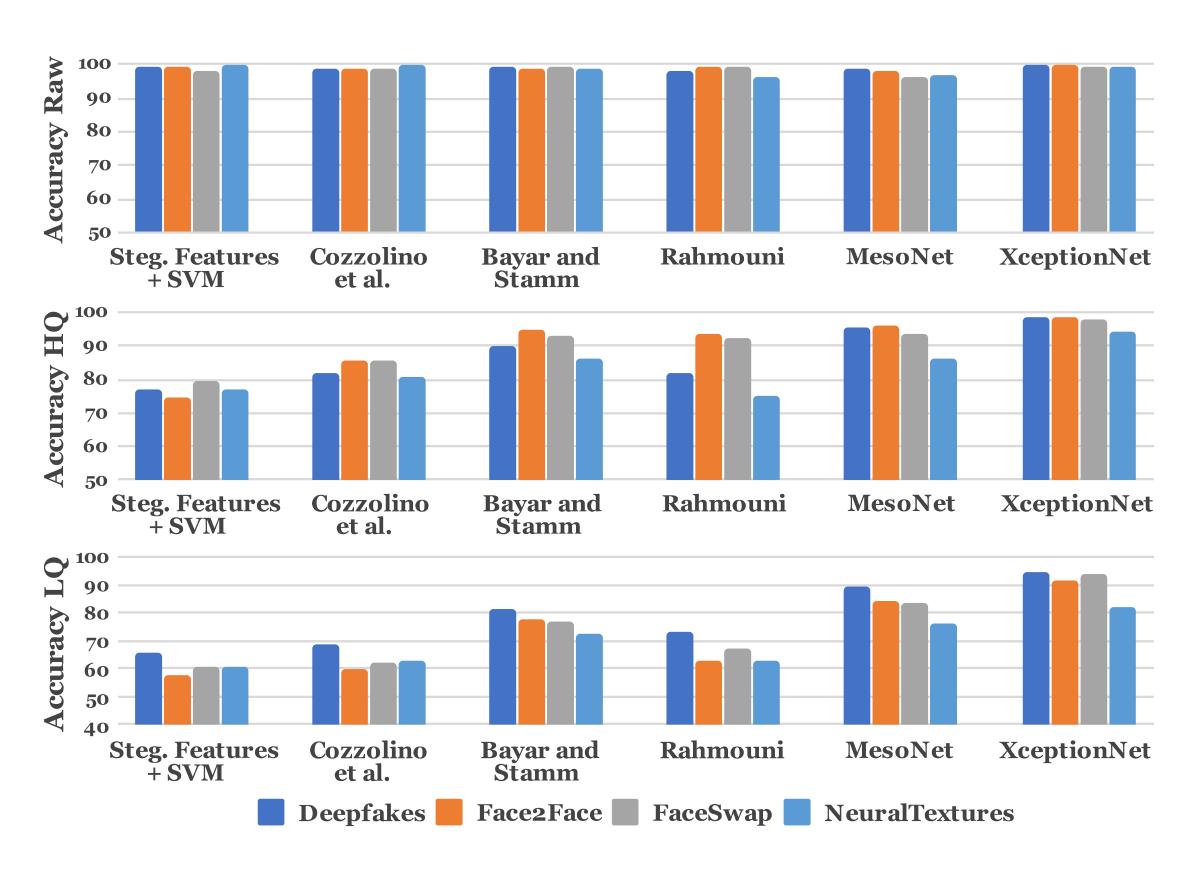


Figure 6: Binary detection accuracy of all evaluated architectures on the different manipulation methods using face tracking when trained on our different manipulation methods separately.

Infrastructure for A.I.

Al in the Cloud creates Very Large Demands

Training

Terabytes to Exabytes of training data sets

Continuous Self-learning multiplies the computational load

Inference

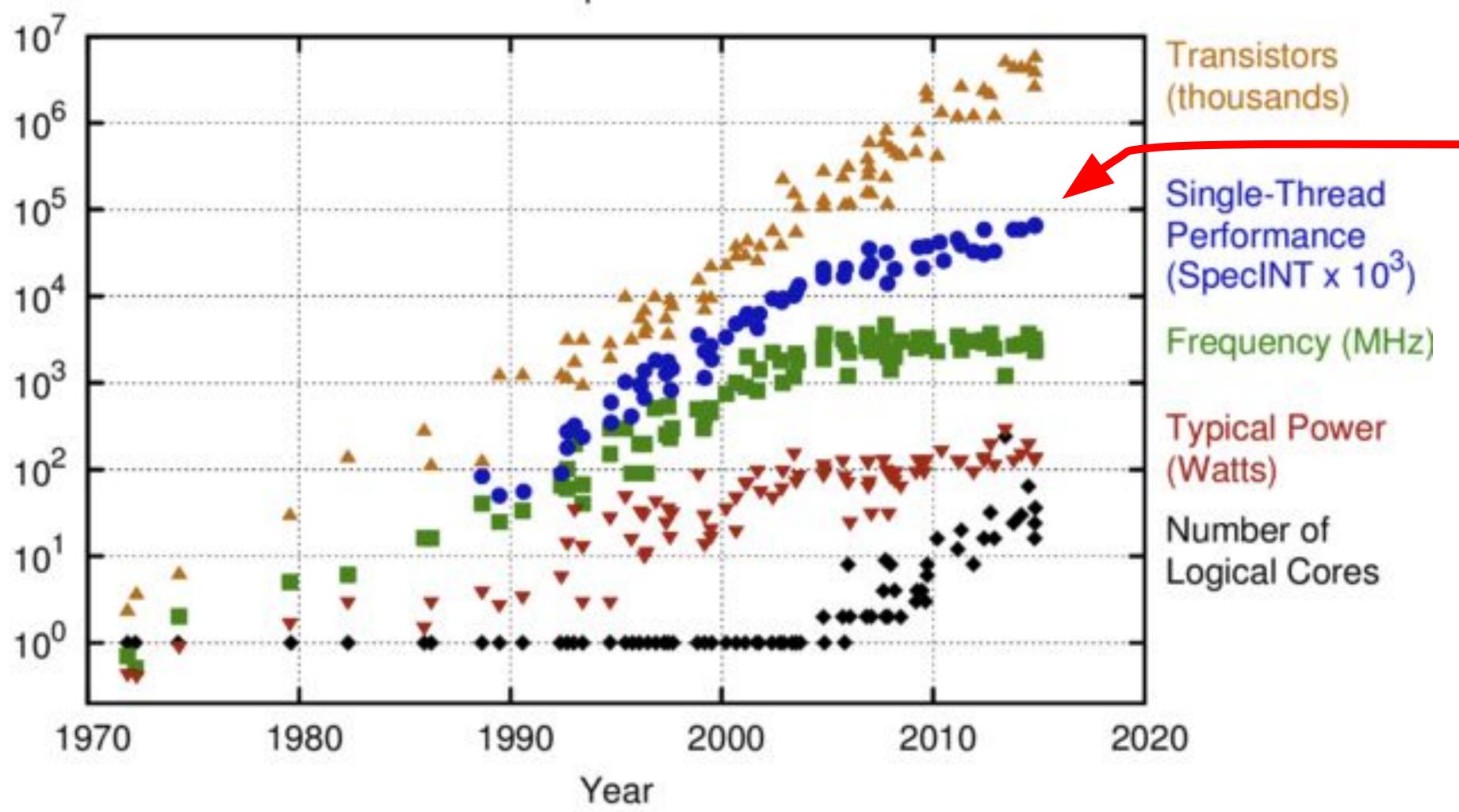
Billions of users, up to a Million requests per second

Latency Requirements in the 10s of milliseconds

100X to 1000X More Throughput Required Compared to Today

Traditional CPU Throughput hitting Limits

40 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data



Single-core performance plateauing after decades of exponential growth

Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten New plot and data collected for 2010-2015 by K. Rupp

Al needs High Throughput, not High Precision

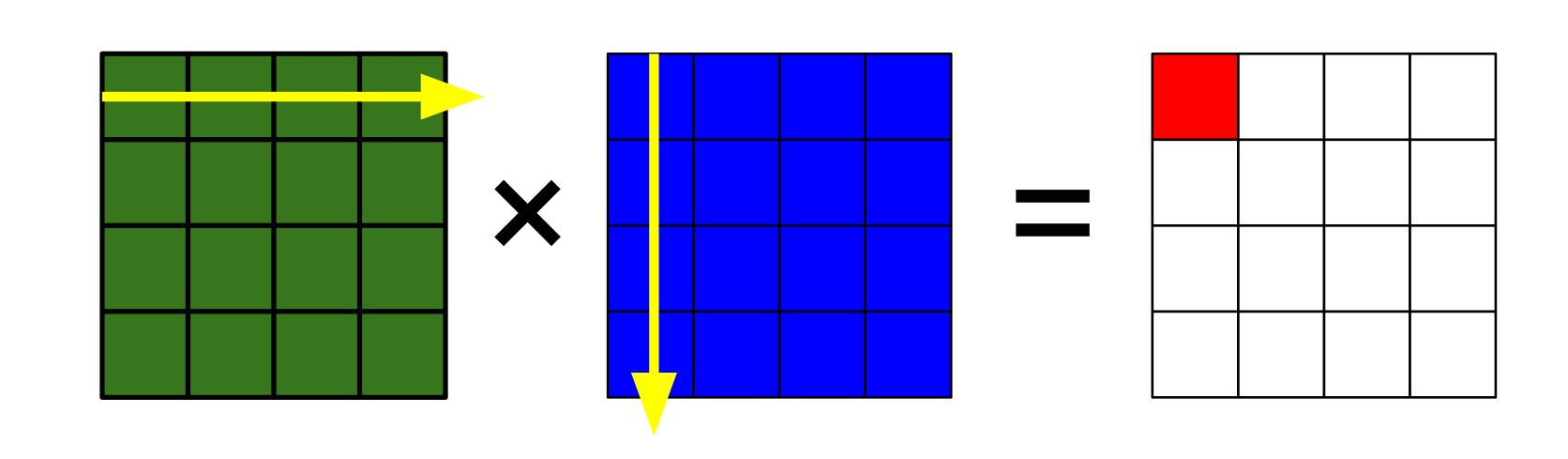
reduced precision ok

about 1.2 1.21042

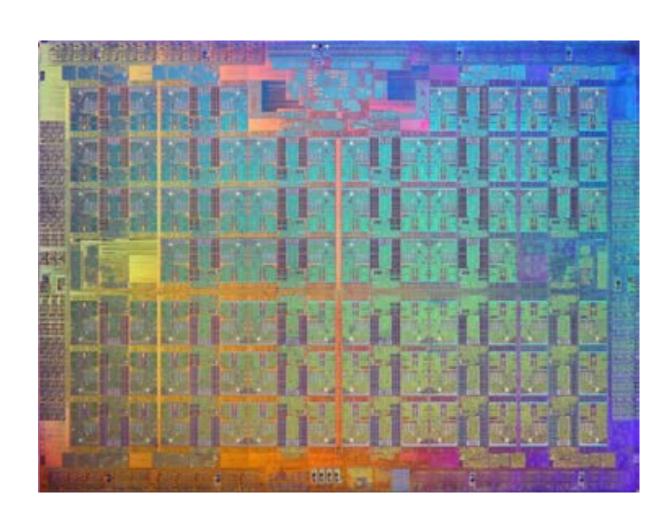
× about 0.6 NOT × 0.61127

about 0.7 0.73989343

handful of specific operations



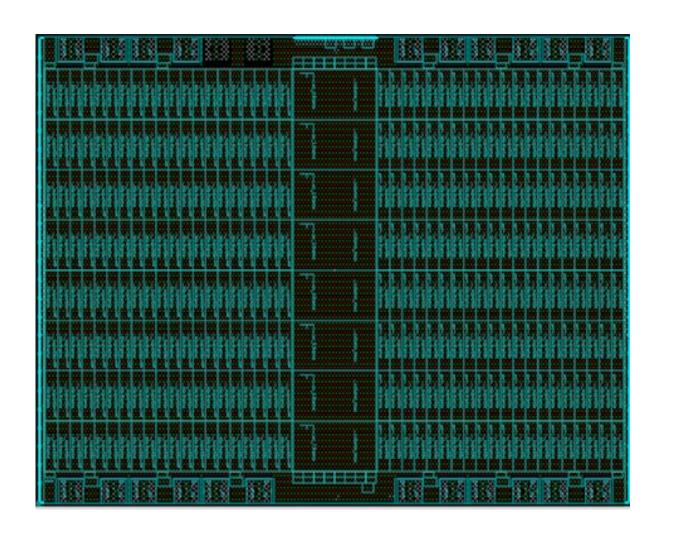
Processors are Built for Specific Workloads



CPU
Scalar Processing
Designed for office apps
Evolved for web servers



GPUVector ProcessingDesigned for graphicsEvolved for linear algebra



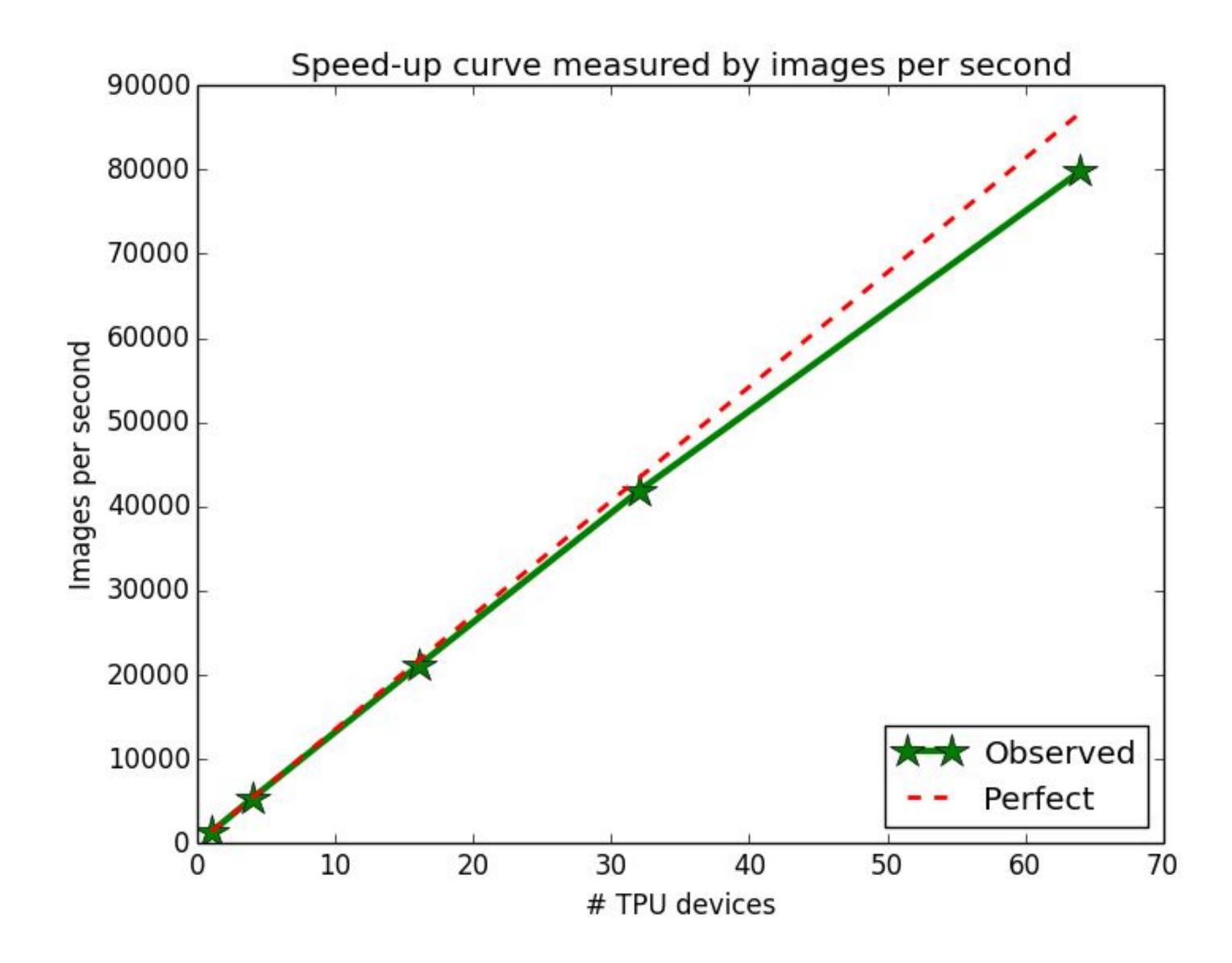
Systolic Processing
Designed for neural nets
Learning and Inference

Google TPU Cluster V3.0



100 PetaFlops of Peak B-Flop Performance in 8 Racks

Performance Scales with Size of Cluster



Near Linear Scaling for ResNet-50

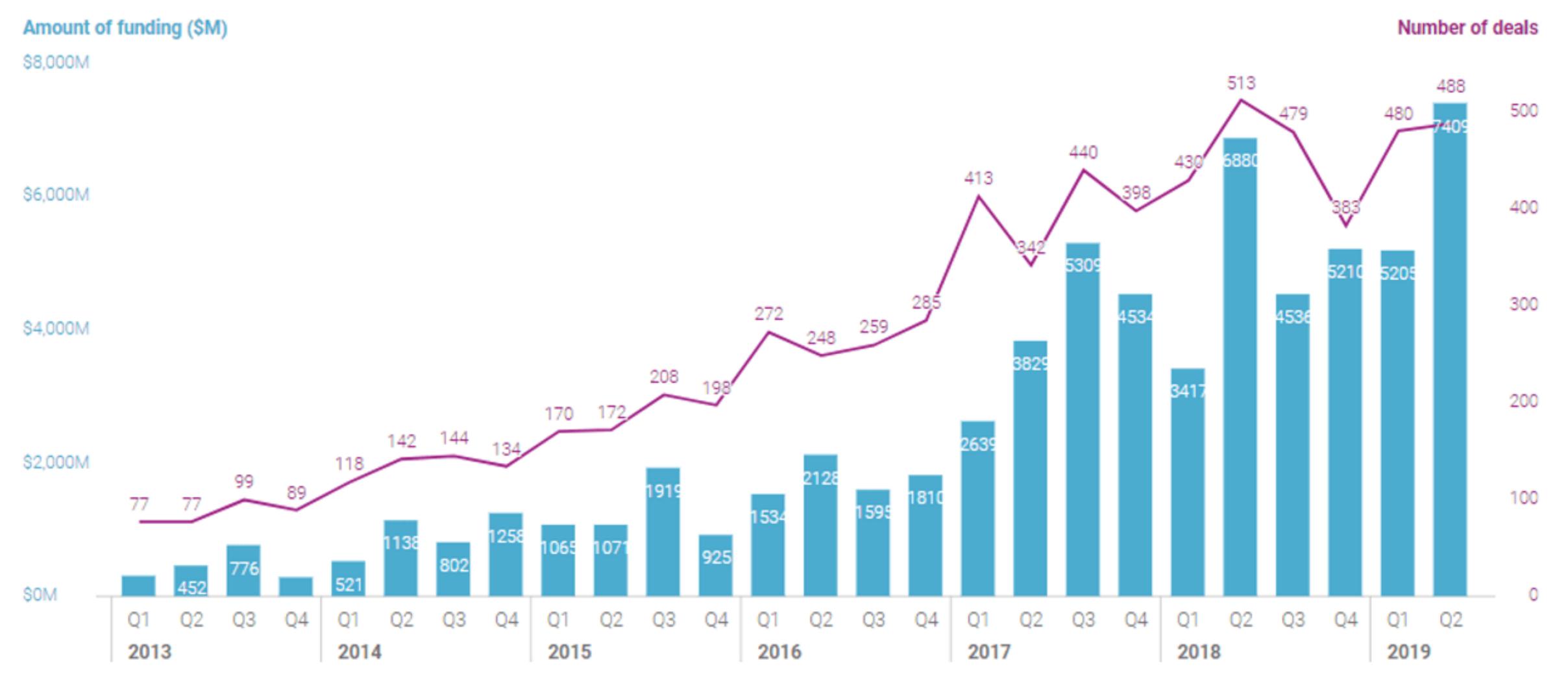
1402 Minutes on one TPUv2 device

22 Minutes on 64 TPUv2 devices

Economic and Social Implications of A.I.

Q2'19 sees record funding to AI startups at \$7.4B

Q1'13 - Q2'19 (swipe right to see full data)



Source: CB Insights



Mobvoi 出门间间

AUTOMAT

100 STARTUPS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO TRANSFORM INDUSTRIES

CONVERSATIONAL AI/ BOTS













Maluuba Maluuba



VISION



AUTO



100

ROBOTICS



CYBERSECURITY



BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE & ANALYTICS











AD, SALES, CRM











CORE AI





















HEALTHCARE























IOT/IIOT



nanit **k**onux



bloomreach Amode.ai

COMMERCE

FINTECH & **INSURANCE**



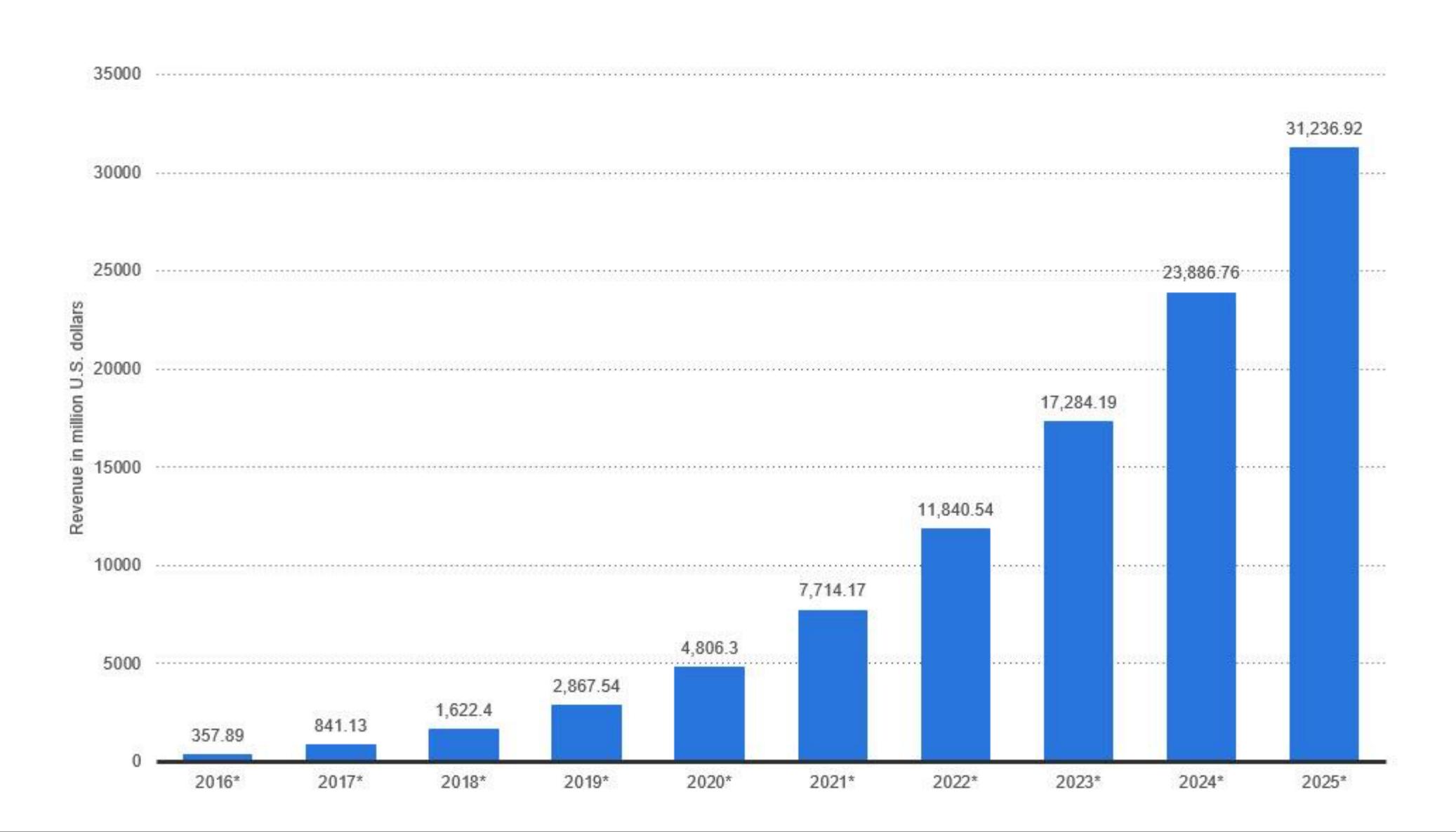
Kasisto

OTHER





Revenues from the artificial intelligence for enterprise applications market worldwide, from 2016 to 2025 (in million U.S. dollars)



The future of work will combine human and machine intelligence

Augmenting Human Performance with A.I.

What if you could increase sales productivity by 20%?

What if you could reduce customer service costs by 50%?

What if you could improve drug discovery time by 10X?

What if you could design products not previously possible?

Big opportunity to improve productivity and accelerate innovation in almost any kind of industry and enterprise, including government

McKinsey White paper on Al Use Cases

Findings from a recent McKinsey paper on potential A.I. benefits across a wide range of industries, representing 400 use cases:

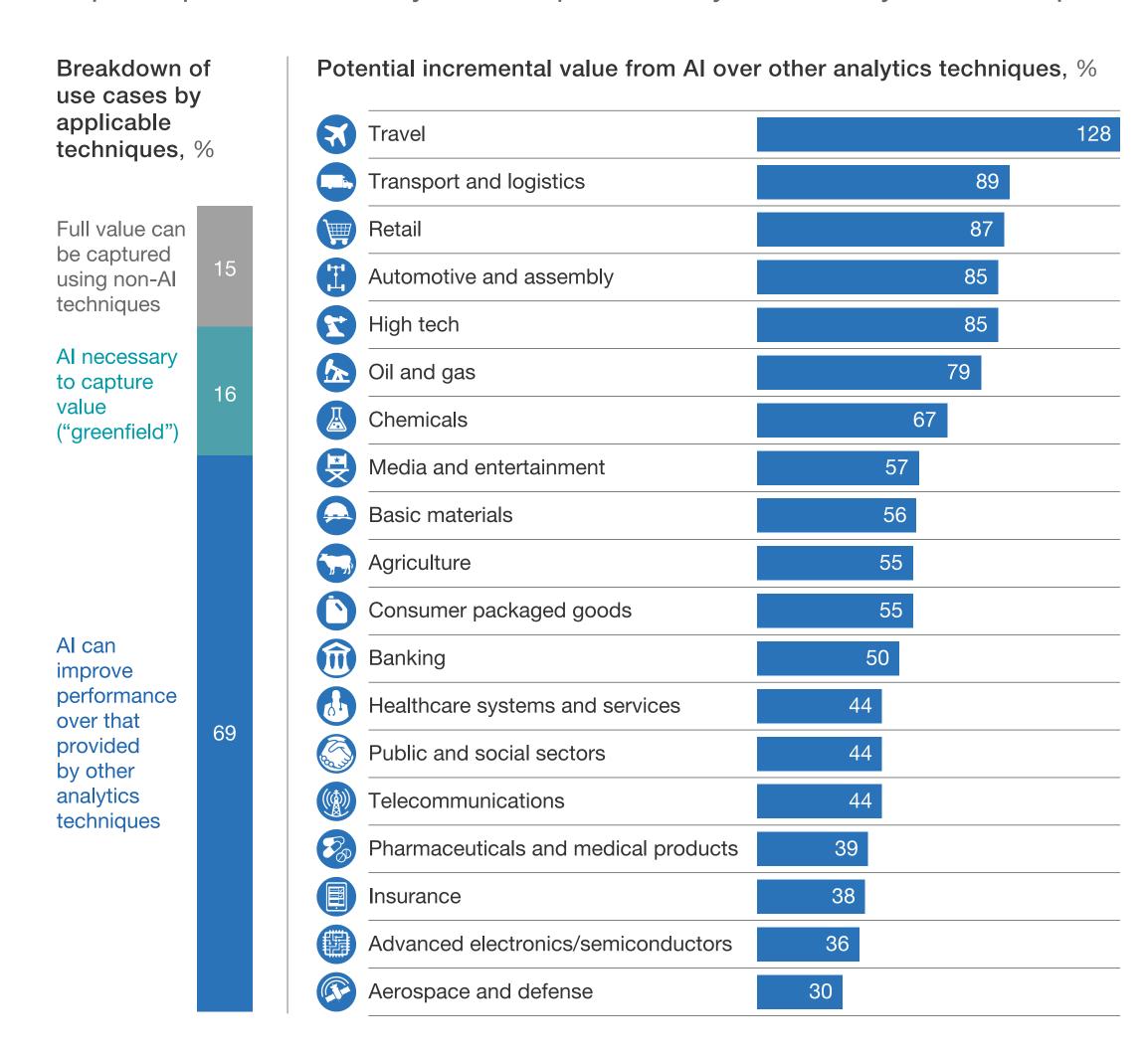
- 1. Immediate opportunity is to improve performance compared to conventional analytical techniques
- 2. Potential impact between \$100B to \$600B per industry
- 3. There are hundreds of applications right now where A.I. can significantly improve human performance and business results

Two-thirds of the opportunities to use Al are in improving the performance of existing analytics use cases

In 69 percent of the use cases we studied, deep neural networks can be used to improve performance beyond that provided by other analytic techniques. Cases in which only neural networks can be used, which we refer to here as "greenfield" cases, constituted just 16% of the total. For the remaining 15%, artificial neural networks provided limited additional performance over other analytics techniques, among other reasons because of data limitations that made these cases unsuitable for deep learning (Exhibit 3).

McKinsey&Co, April 2018

In more than two-thirds of our use cases, artificial intelligence (AI) can improve performance beyond that provided by other analytics techniques.

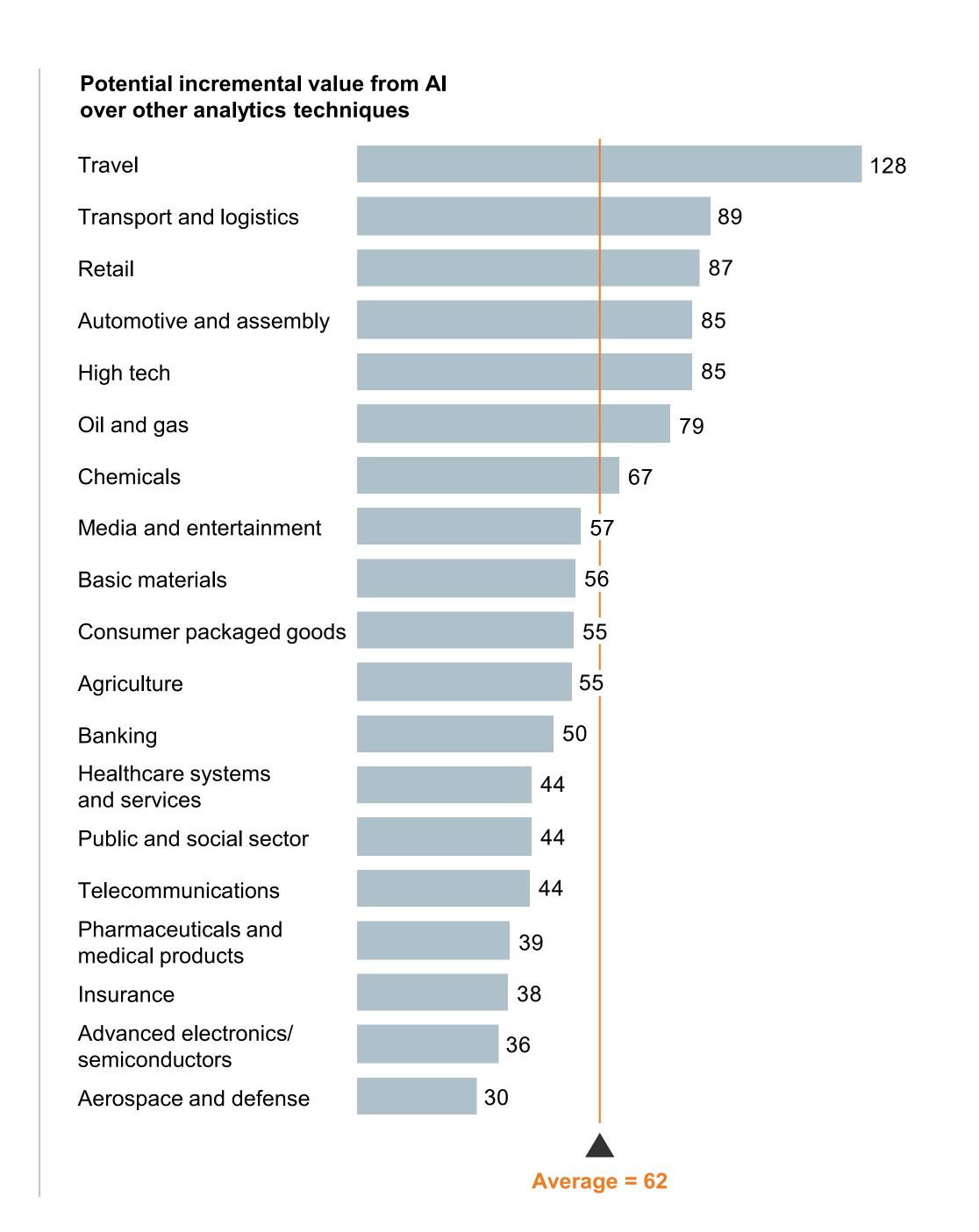


McKinsey&Company | Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Potential Incremental Value

The potential incremental value of Al over other analytical techniques ranges from a low of 30% for defense to 128% for travel, with an average of 62%.

McKinsey&Co, April 2018

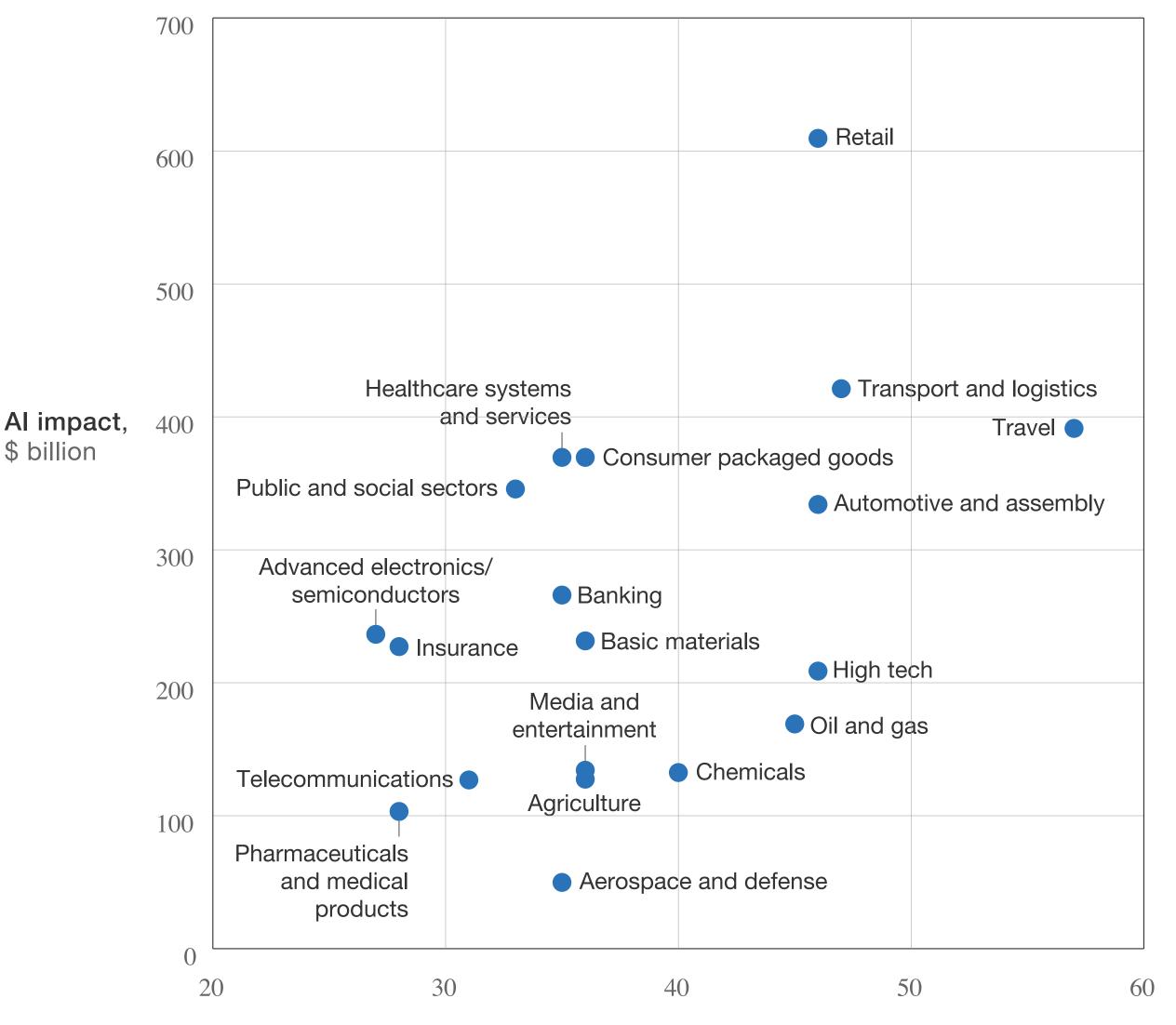


Sizing the potential value of Al

We estimate that the AI techniques we cite in this briefing together have the potential to create between \$3.5 trillion and \$5.8 trillion in value annually across nine business functions in 19 industries. This constitutes about 40% of the overall \$9.5 trillion to \$15.4 trillion annual impact that could potentially be enabled by all analytical techniques.

McKinsey&Co, April 2018

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to create value across sectors.



Share of Al impact in total impact derived from analytics, %

McKinsey&Company | Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Will AI be Accepted by Consumers?

- Consumers want to feel respected and valued
- => A.I. Needs to make people feel this way
- Consumers hate emotion-less computer voices
- => A.I. Needs emotionally expressive voices
- Consumers are careful who they trust
- => A.I. Needs to earn this trust, not violate it

In the end, consumers embrace technologies that are beneficial to them and makes their lives easier

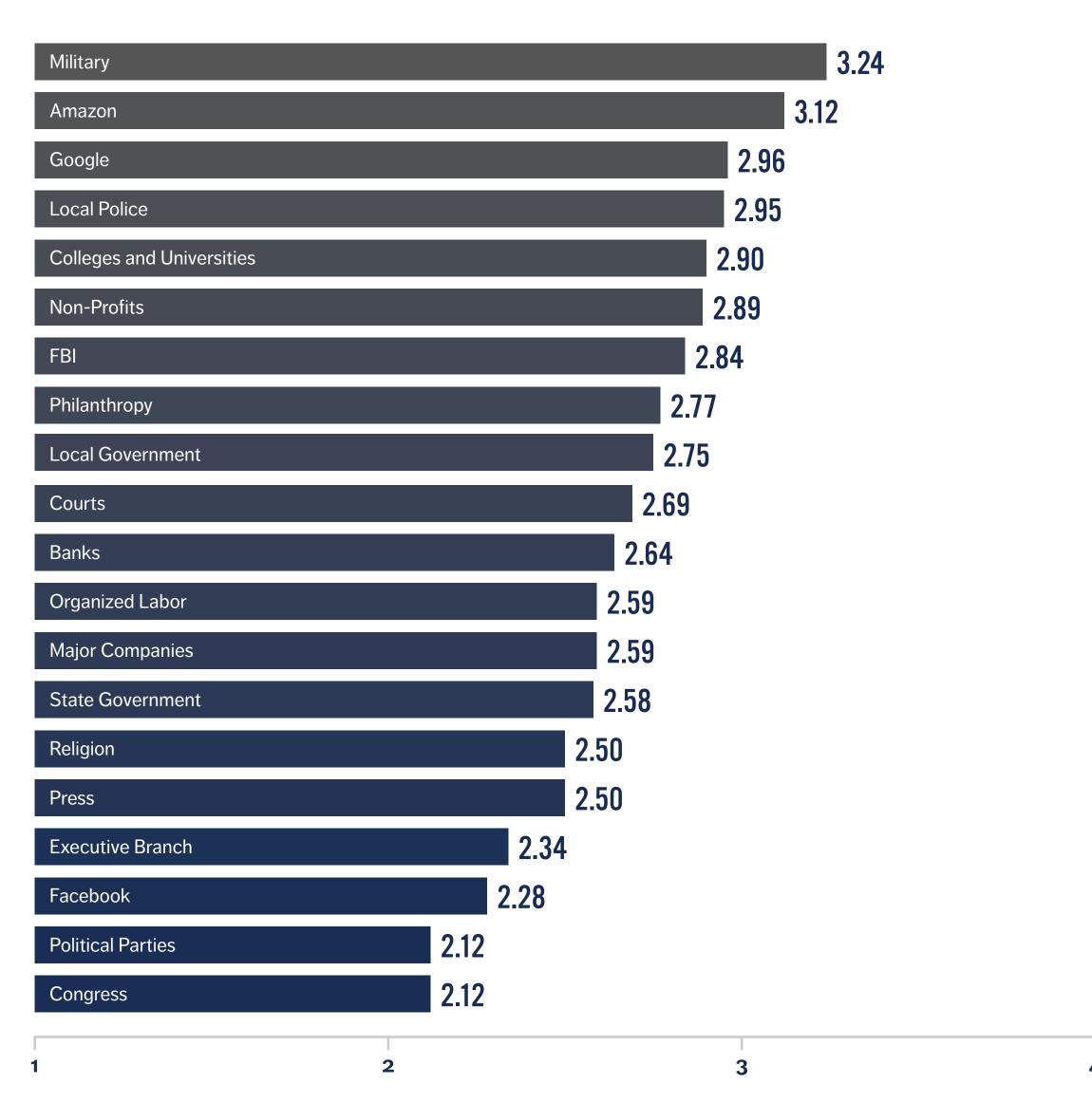
Consumer Confidence in U.S. Institutions

Knowing who to trust is everything

Americans have the highest confidence in the US military, followed by Amazon and Google.

The Press, Political Parties, and Congress rank considerably lower

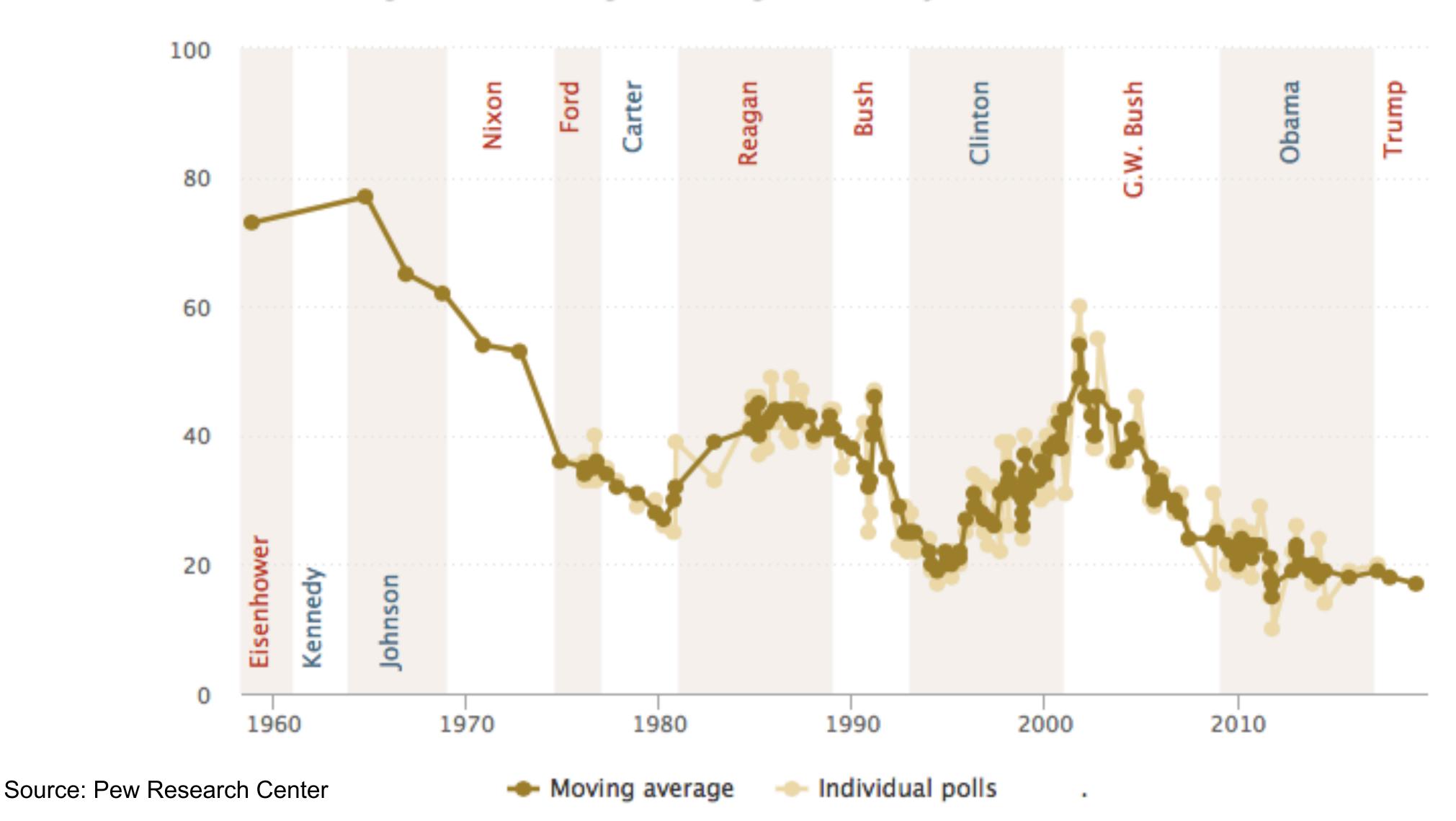
Baker Center, Georgetown University 2018



Mean confidence, ranging from "no confidence" to "a great deal of confidence"

Trust in Government at Historic Lows

% who trust the govt in Washington always or most of the time



Summary

A.I. offers a large opportunity to improve productivity and accelerate innovation across many industries

Companies and countries that adopt A.I. more quickly have a significant economic advantage over others

Consumers will embrace A.I. as long if it benefits them, makes them feel respected, and they can trust it

