

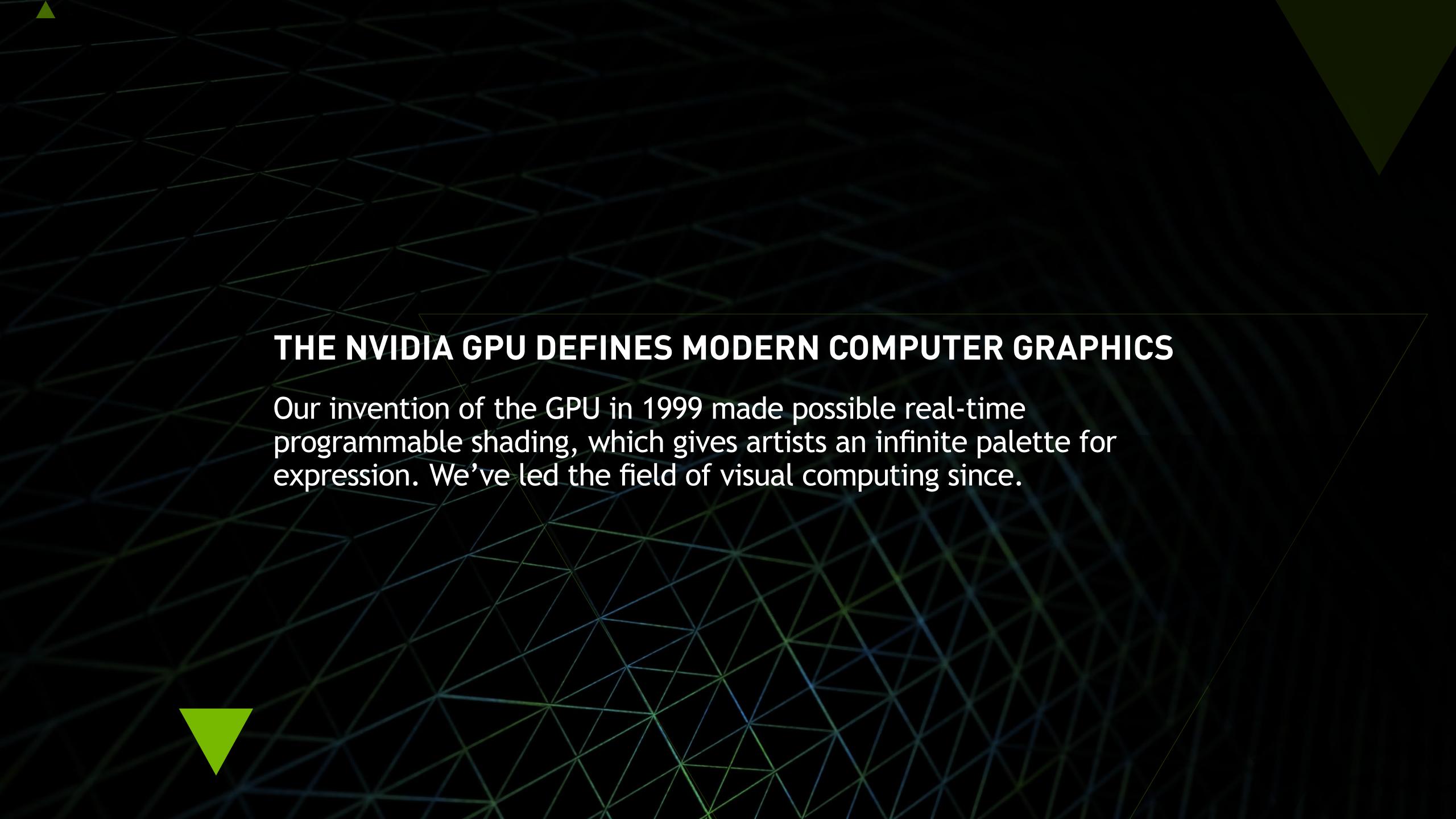
Artificial intelligence, the dream of computer scientists for over half a century, is no longer science fiction. And in the next few years, it will transform every industry.

Soon, self-driving cars will reduce congestion and improve road safety. Al travel agents will know your preferences and arrange every detail of your family vacation. And medical instruments will read and understand patient DNA to detect and treat early signs of cancer.

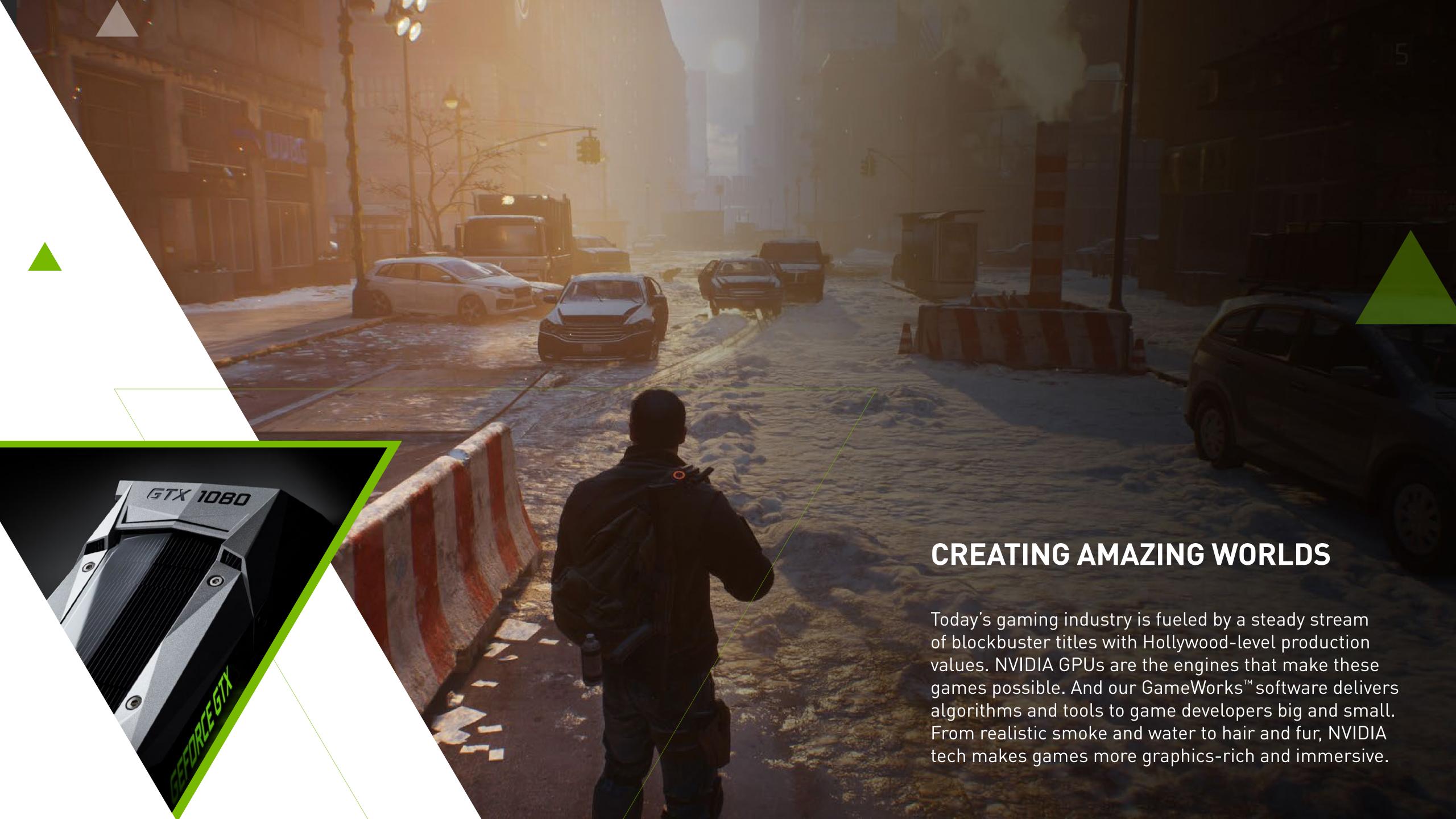
Where engines made us stronger and powered the first industrial revolution, Al will make us smarter and power the next.

What will make this intelligent industrial revolution possible? A new computing model — GPU deep learning — that enables computers to learn from data and write software that is too complex for people to code.















THE NVIDIA GPU REVOLUTIONIZES COMPUTING

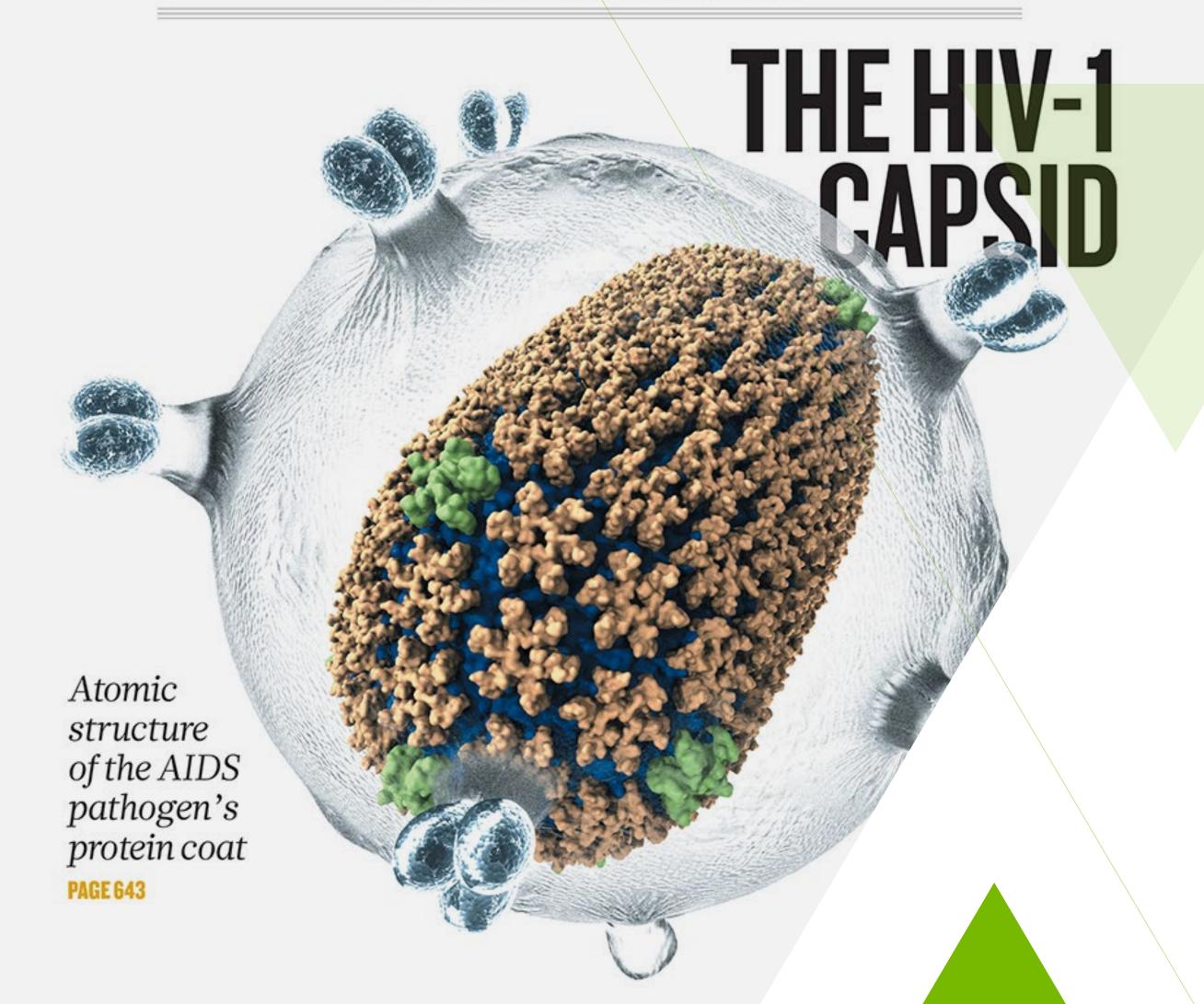
In 2006, the creation of our CUDA programming model and Tesla GPU platform opened up the parallel-processing capabilities of the GPU to general-purpose computing.

A powerful new approach to computing was born.



nature

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE





POWERING LIFE-CHANGING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

The GPU computing platform is essential to those who take on the challenges that matter most. Using a GPU-powered supercomputer, University of Illinois scientists achieved a breakthrough in HIV research by performing the first all-atom simulation of the capsid. GPUs also drive the GE Revolution CT scanner, which can produce high-quality imagery while reducing patient radiation exposure by up to 82%.

GPU DEEP LEARNING IGNITES THE BIG BANG OF AI

Artificial intelligence is the use of computers to simulate human intelligence.

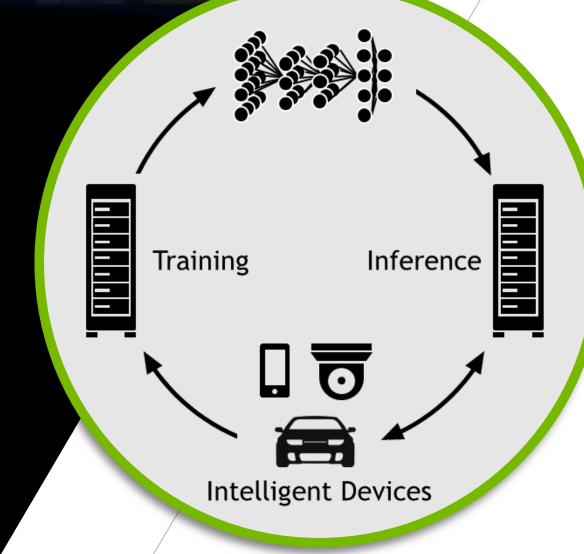
Al amplifies our cognitive abilities — letting us solve problems where the complexity is too great, the information is incomplete, or the details are too subtle and require expert training.

Learning from data — a computer's version of life experience — is how AI evolves. GPU deep learning is a new computing model in which deep neural networks are trained to recognize patterns from massive amounts of data. This new model has sparked the AI computing era.



GPU DEEP LEARNING — A NEW COMPUTING MODEL

GPU deep learning is changing the way software is developed and how it runs. In the past, software engineers crafted programs and meticulously coded algorithms. Now, algorithms learn from massive amounts of real-world examples and software writes itself. Deep neural networks are deployed in data centers and intelligent devices to infer and predict the next action. This new computing model is made possible by deep neural networks trained and deployed on GPUs.



ImageNet Classification with Deep Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract

We trained a large, deep convolutional neural network to classify the 1.2 million high-resolution images in the ImageNet LSVRC-2010 contest into the 1000 different classes. On the test data, we achieved top-1 and top-5 error rates of 37.5% and 17.0% which is considerably better than the previous state-of-the-art. The neural network, which has 60 million parameters and 650,000 neurons, consists of five convolutional layers, some of which are followed by max-pooling layers, and three fully-connected layers with a final 1000-way softmax. To make training faster, we used non-saturating neurons and a very efficient GPU implementation of the convolution operation. To reduce overfitting in the fully-connected layers we employed a recently-developed regularization method called "dropout" that proved to be very effective. We also entered a variant of this model in the ILSVRC-2012 competition and achieved a winning top-5 test error rate of 15.3%, compared to 26.2% achieved by the second-best entry.



Deep learning with COTS HPC systems

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Abstract

Scaling up deep learning algorithms has been shown to lead to increased performance in benchmark tasks and to enable discovery of complex high-level features. Recent efforts to train extremely large networks (with over 1 billion parameters) have relied on cloudlike computing infrastructure and thousands of CPU cores. In this paper, we present technical details and results from our own system based on Commodity Off-The-Shelf High

to detect objects when trained from unlabeled images alone (Coates et al., 2012; Le et al., 2012). The very largest of these systems has been constructed by Le et al. (Le et al., 2012) and Dean et al. (Dean et al., 2012), which is able to train neural networks with over 1 billion trainable parameters. While such extremely large networks are potentially valuable objects of AI research, the expense to train them is overwhelming: the distributed computing infrastructure (known as "DistBelief") used for the experiments in (Le et al., 2012) manages to train a neural network using 16000 CPU cores (in 1000 machines) in just a few days, yet

AI RESEARCHERS DISCOVERED NVIDIA GPUs

By 2010, AI researchers around the world were tapping into the parallel processing capabilities of NVIDIA GPUs to train neural networks. In 2012, Alex Krizhevsky of the University of Toronto won the ImageNet image recognition competition using a deep neural network trained on NVIDIA GPUs — beating all the human expert algorithms that had been honed for decades. That same year, recognizing that larger networks can learn more, Stanford's Andrew Ng and NVIDIA Research teamed up to develop a method for training networks using large-scale GPU computing systems. These seminal papers sparked the big bang of modern Al.

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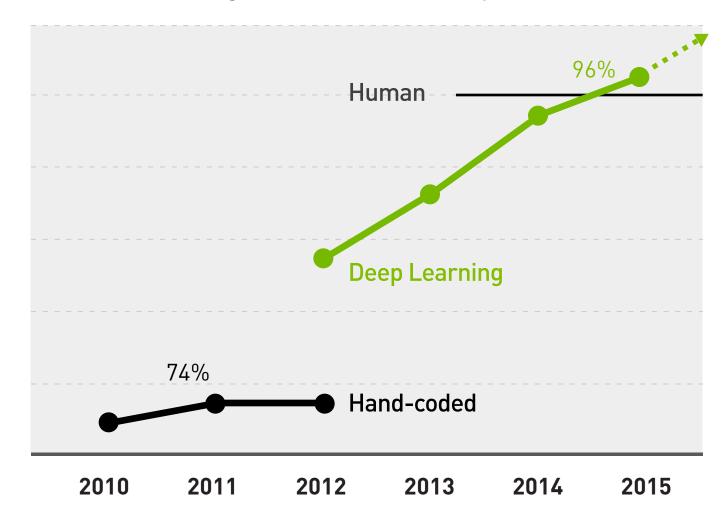
At last — a computer program that can beat a champion Go player PAGE 484

ALL SYSTEMS G

RESEARCH ETHICS SAFEGUAR CARTE TRANSPAREN



ImageNet — Accuracy Rate



AI ACHIEVES "SUPERHUMAN" RESULTS

The big bang of modern AI set off a string of "superhuman" achievements. In 2015, Google and Microsoft both beat the best human score in the ImageNet challenge. In 2016, DeepMind's AlphaGo recorded its historic win over Go champion Lee Sedol and Microsoft achieved human parity in speech recognition.















































THE BRAIN OF THE AI ENTERPRISE

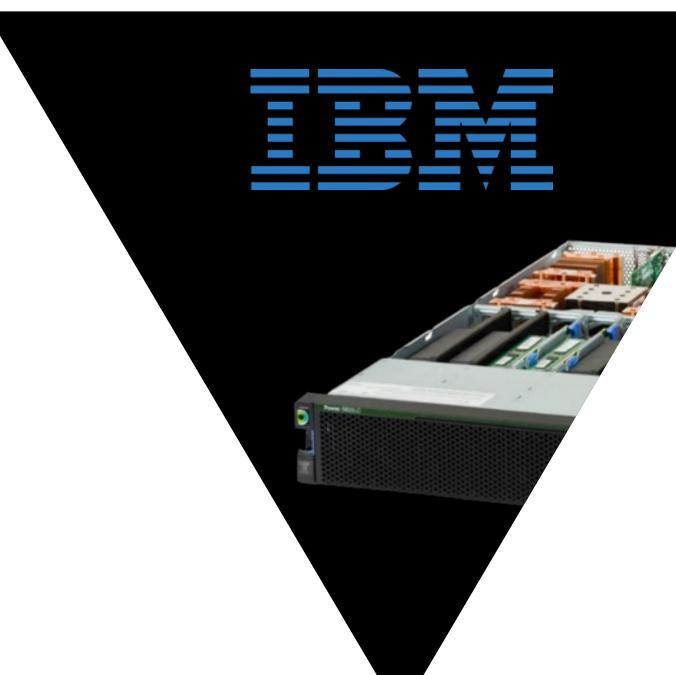
Every industry has awoken to AI. The world's leading internet companies are racing to infuse intelligence into every app. More than 1,500 Al startups have cropped up around the world. We're working with the world's largest enterprise technology providers so every company can tap into the power of GPU deep learning. Alibaba, Amazon, Google, IBM and Microsoft offer NVIDIA GPUs in the cloud. IBM's "Minsky" POWER8 and NVIDIA Tesla P100 server is purposebuilt for AI. SAP is using NVIDIA DGX-1 to build machine learning enterprise solutions for its 320,000 customers. And the GPU-optimized Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit gives enterprises an AI platform that can span from their data center to Microsoft's Azure cloud.

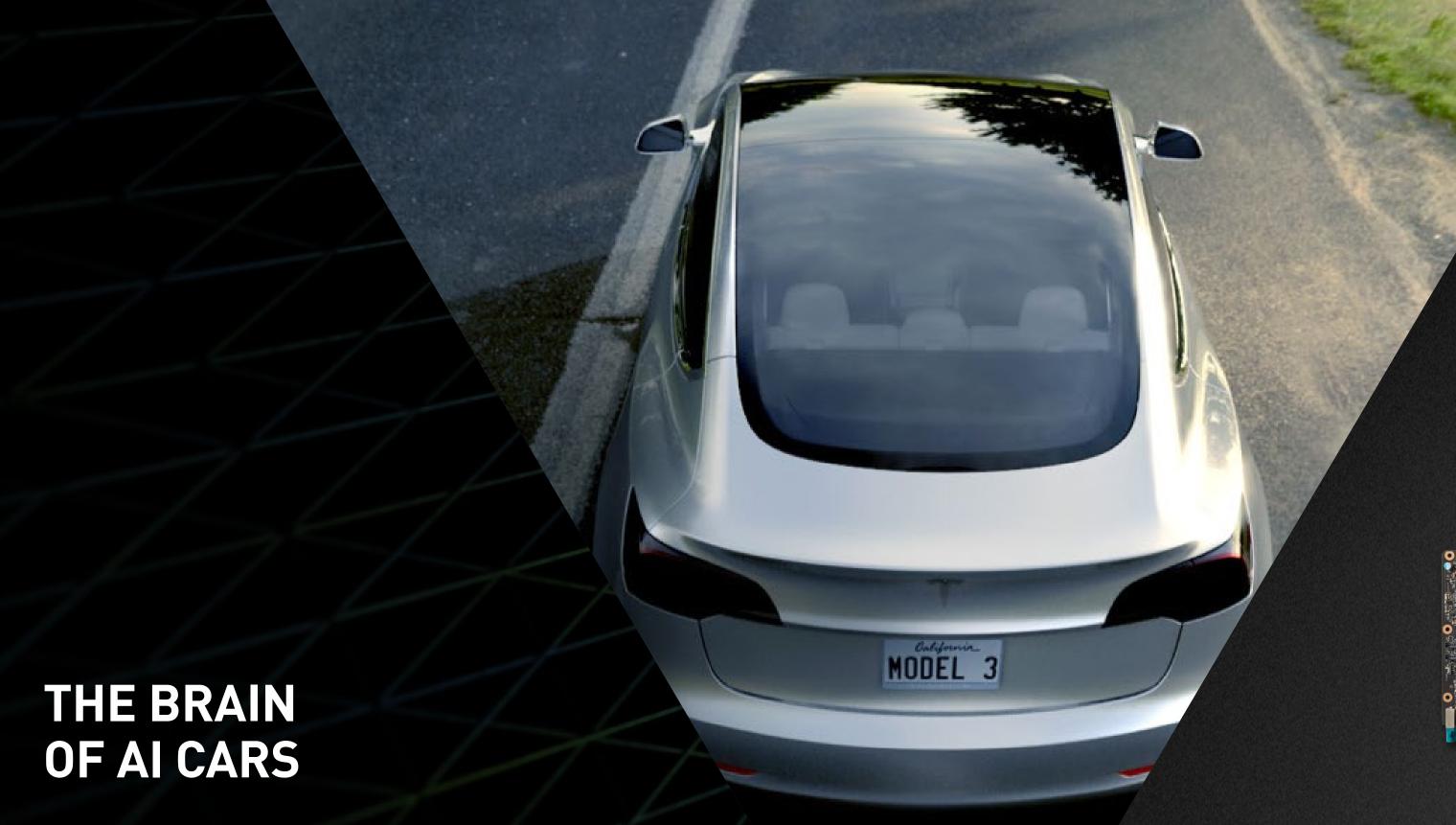


Microsoft Azure

The Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit



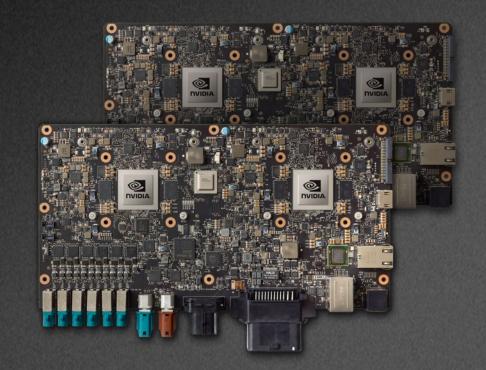




Autonomous vehicles will transform the \$10 trillion transportation industry — reducing accidents, improving commercial vehicle productivity, and enabling new mobility services. NVIDIA DRIVE™ PX 2 is a scalable architecture that spans the entire range of AI for autonomous driving. More than 80 companies are currently developing with it, and every Tesla Motors vehicle now comes equipped with DRIVE PX 2 for full self-driving capabilities.



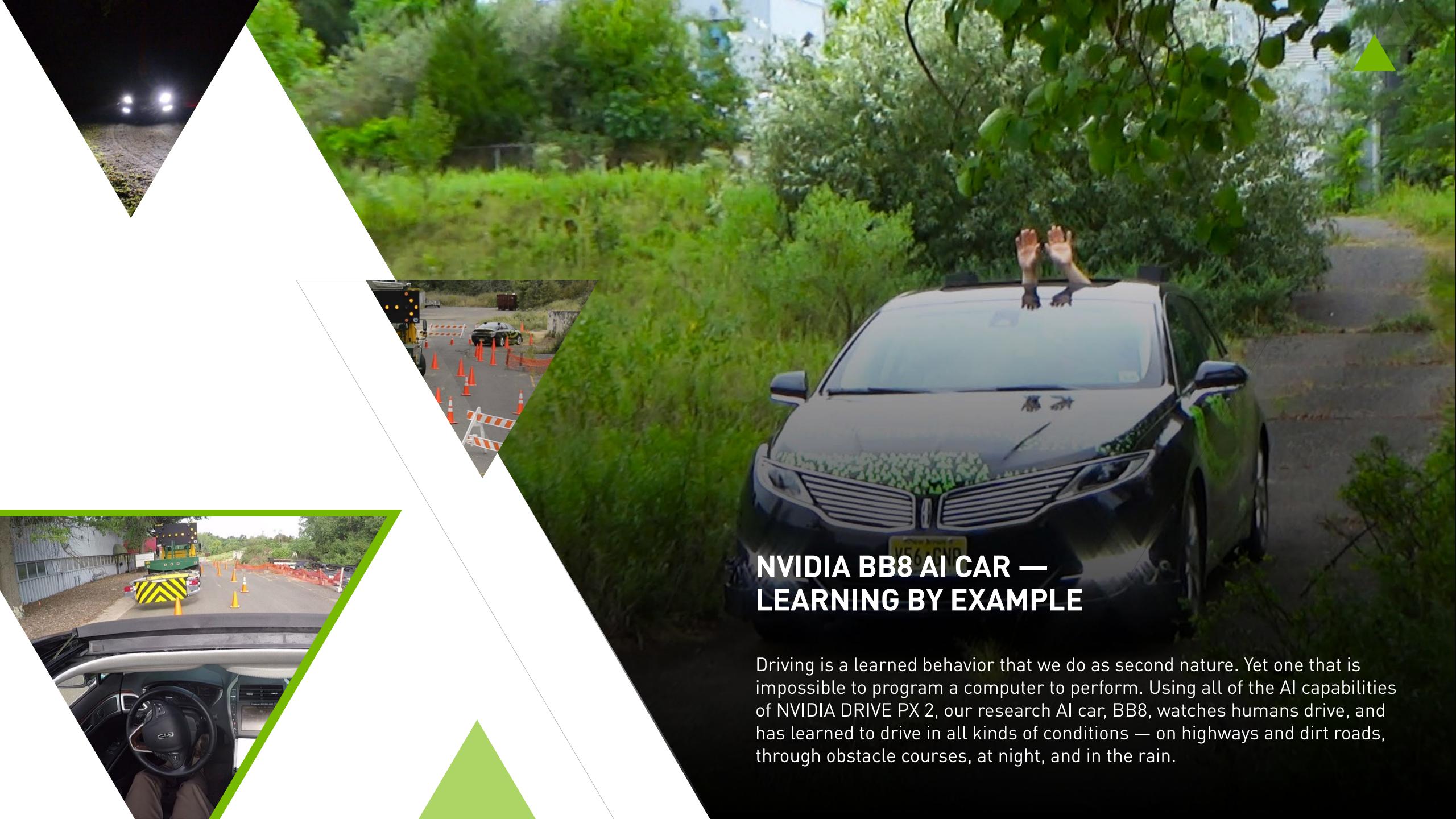
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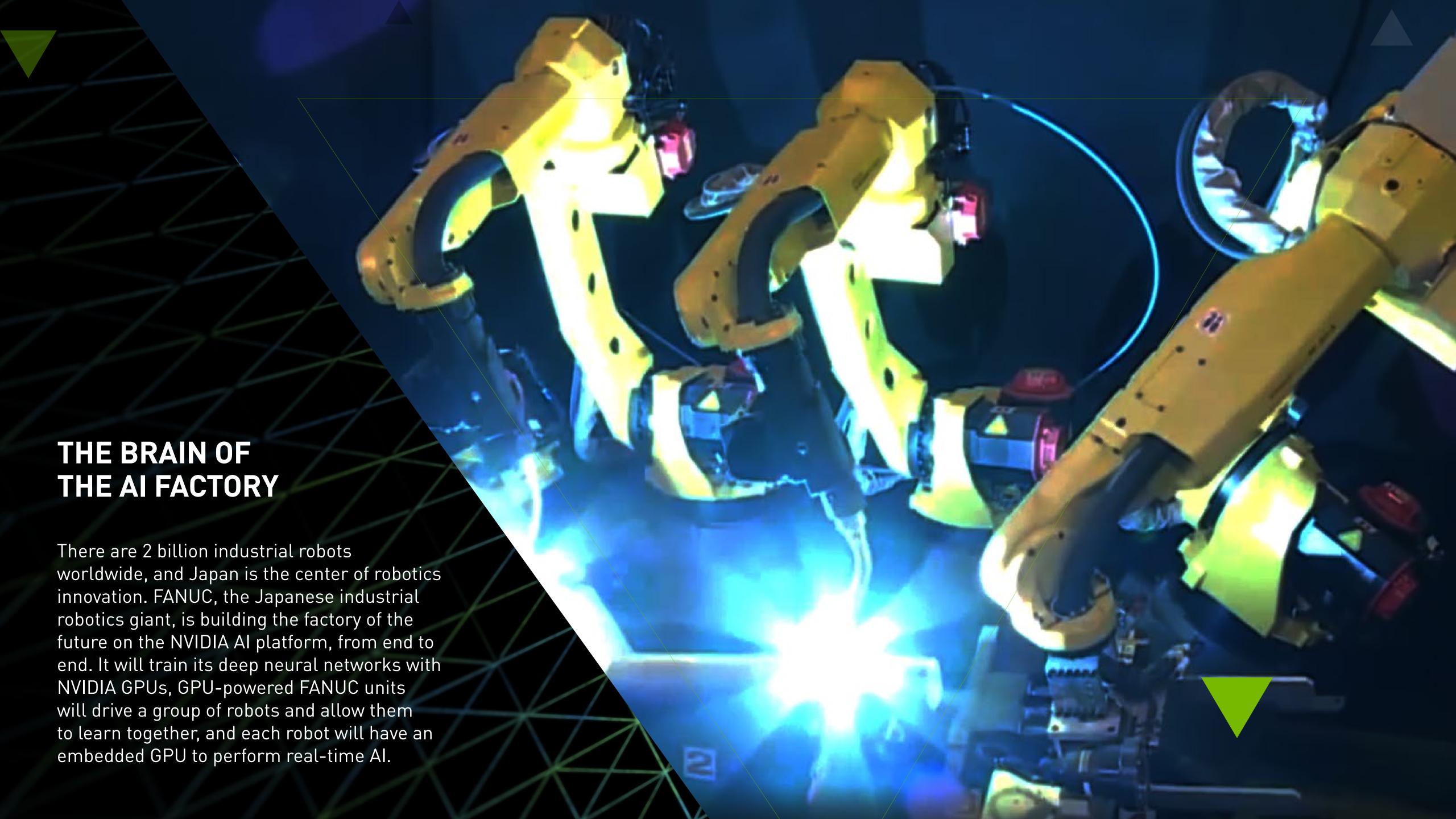
FULL AUTONOMY

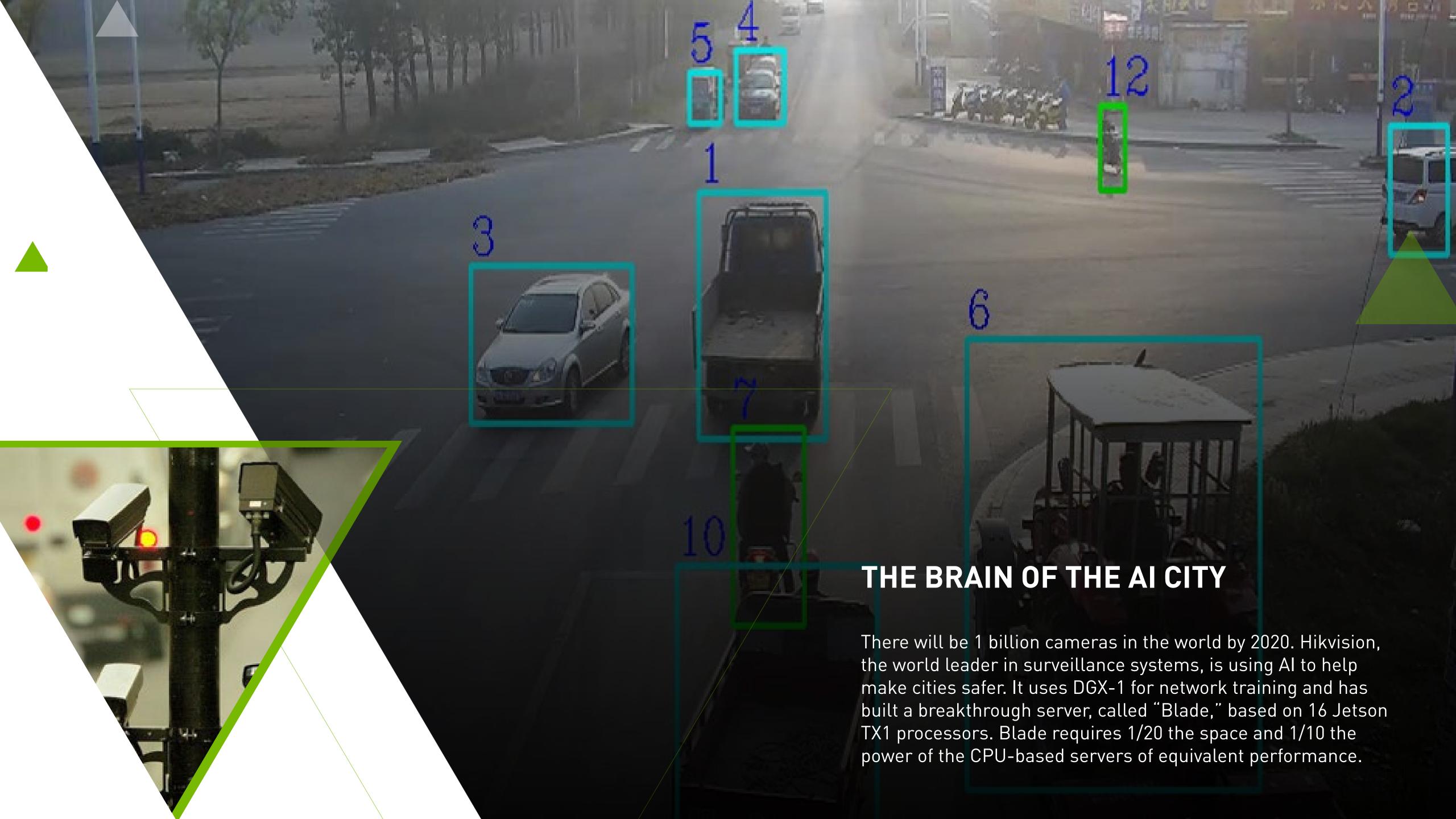


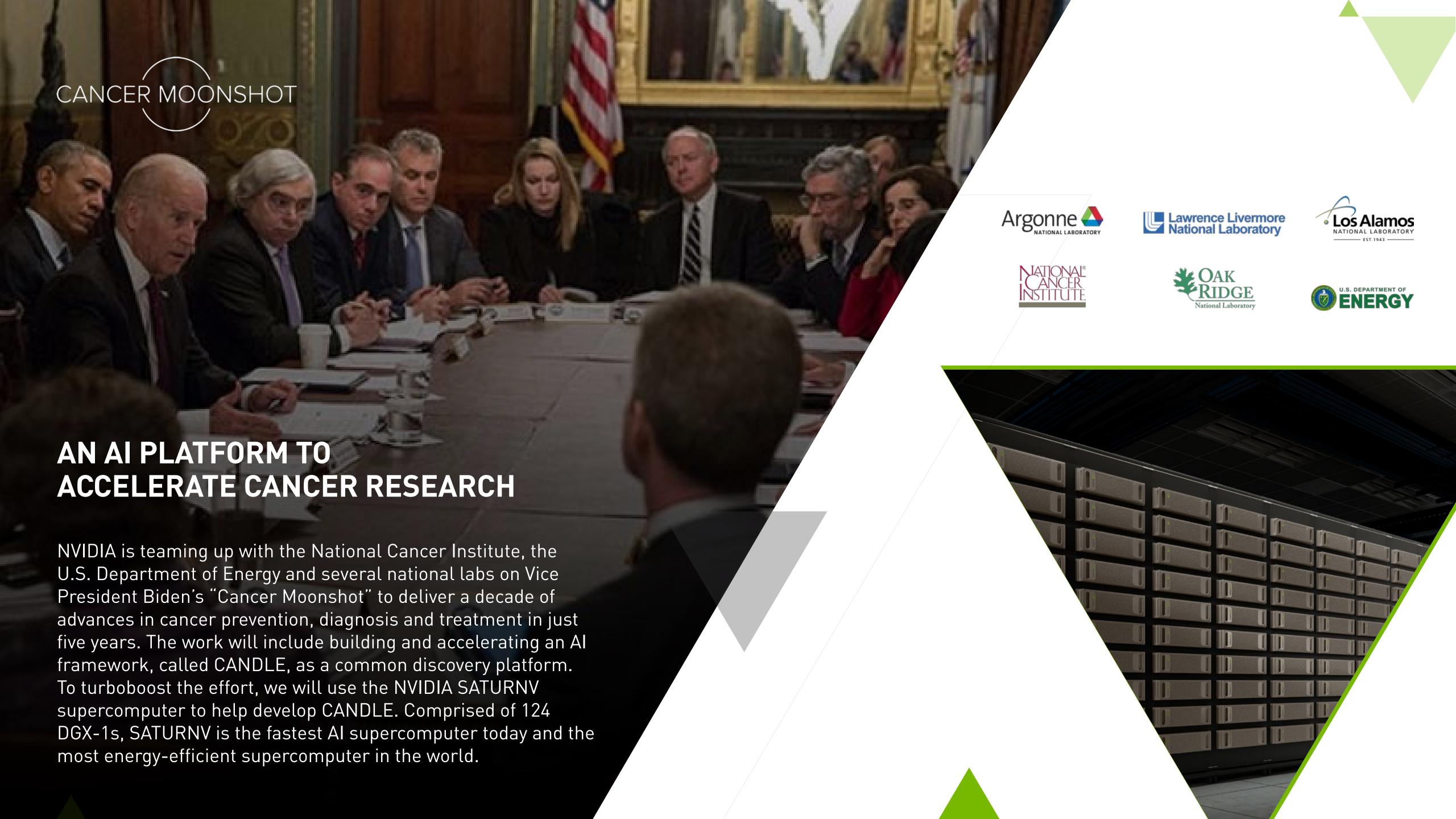
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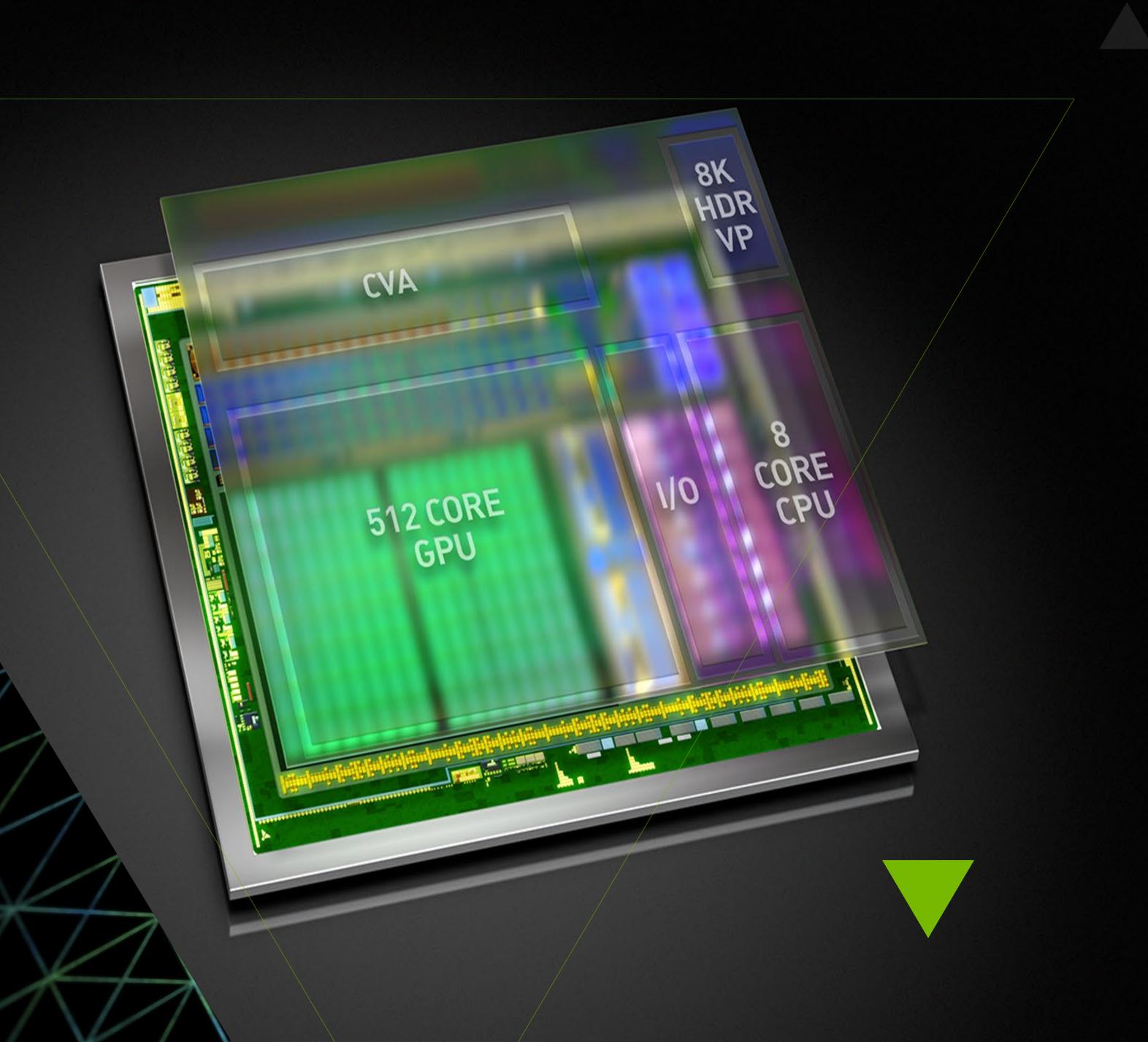








NVIDIA is focused on innovation at the intersection of visual processing, high performance computing, and AI — a unique combination at the heart of next-gen intelligent machines. Xavier, the world's first AI supercomputer chip, was built to power this near future. Xavier boasts 7 billion transistors — more complex than the most advanced server-class CPU — and is capable of 20 trillion operations per second of deep learning performance using just 20 watts.





OUR CULTURE

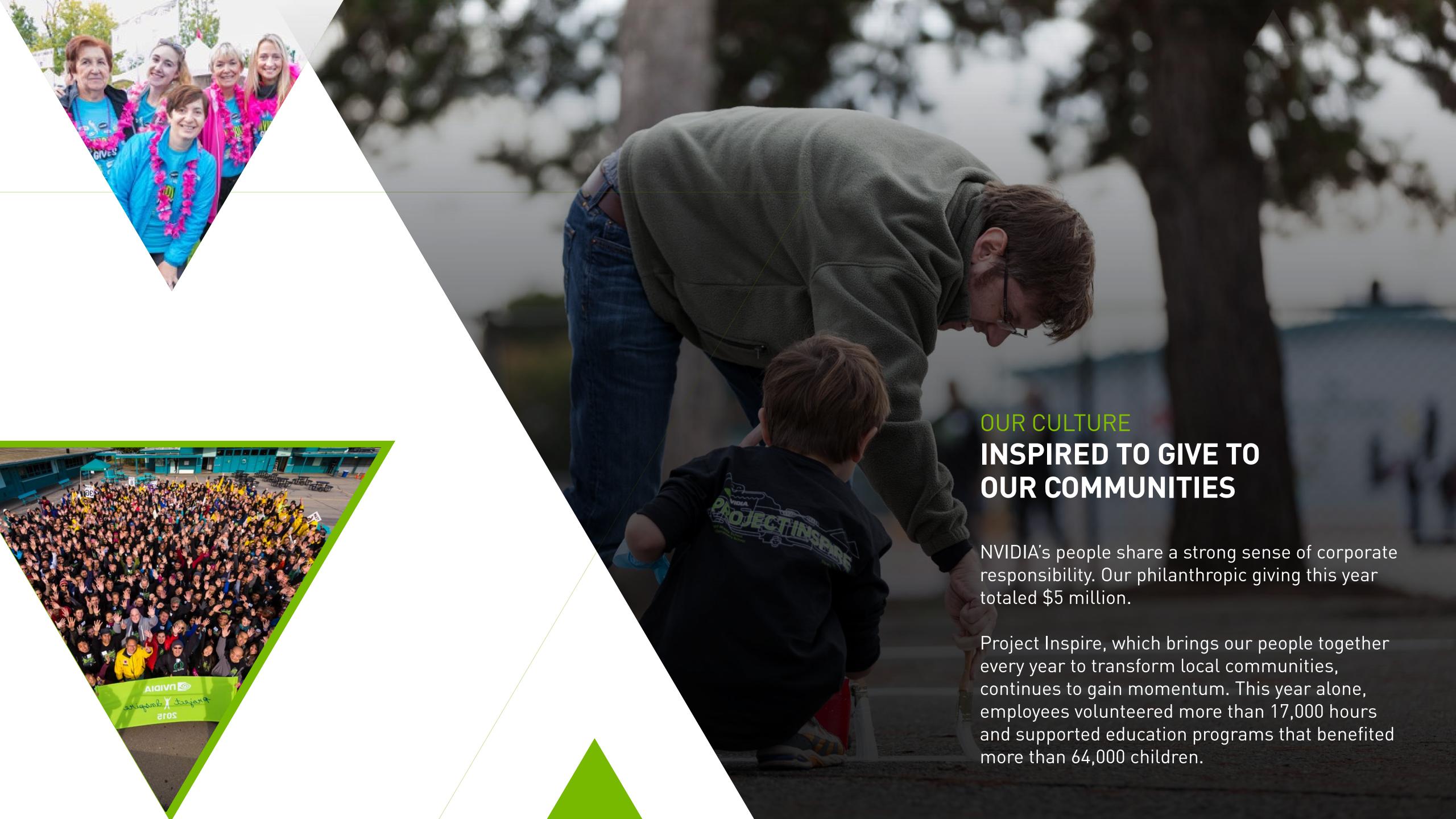
A PASSION FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP

NVIDIA is united by a core belief that mastery of our craft lets us tackle the challenges that matter to the world.

This attitude pervades our culture and informs everything we do, from designing amazing products to striving to build one of the world's great companies.







AI COMPUTING **GPU COMPUTING** OUR CULTURE A LEARNING MACHINE PC GRAPHICS NVIDIA has continuously reinvented itself over two decades. Our invention of the GPU in 1999 sparked the growth of the PC gaming market, redefined modern computer graphics, and revolutionized parallel computing. More recently, GPU deep learning ignited modern AI — the next era of computing. NVIDIA is a "learning machine" that constantly evolves by adapting to new opportunities that 1996 2006 2016 are hard to solve, that only we can tackle, and that matter to the world.



