Background

- Founded in 1999
- World's first commercial quantum computer
- Two 512 qubit systems installed
 - Lockheed/USC
 - Google/NASA Ames
- We have demonstrated 10,000
 - **100,000x** speedups
- 110 U.S. patents
- \$160M raised





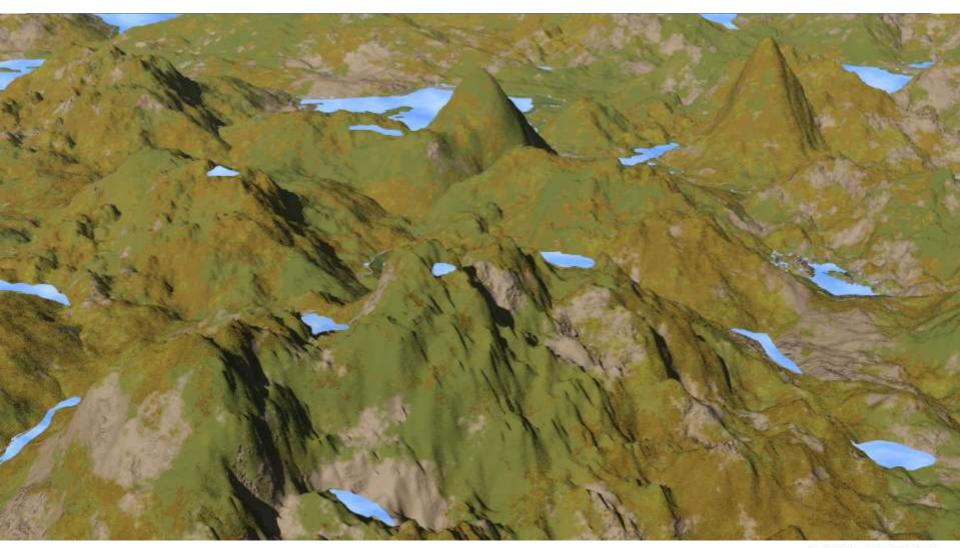
Mission

To help solve the most challenging problems in the multiverse:

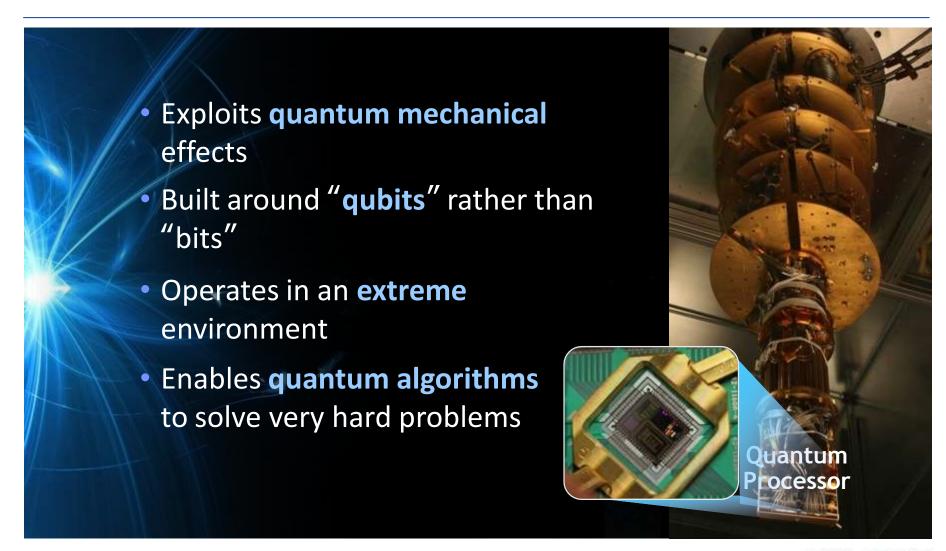
- Optimization
- Machine Learning
- Monte Carlo/Sampling



How it Works



What is a Quantum Computer?

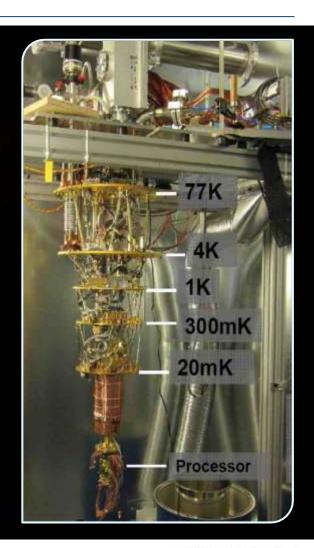


What It Looks Like – Chip in a Cool SCIF



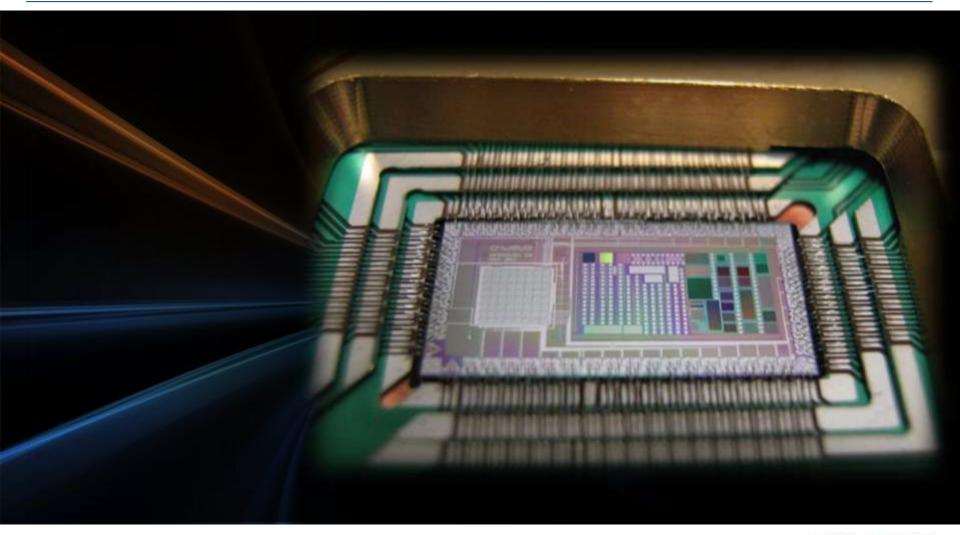
Environment Inside the Box

- Cooled to 0.02 Kelvin, 150x colder than interstellar space
- Shielded to 50,000 × less than Earth's magnetic field
- In a high vacuum: pressure is 10 billion times lower than atmospheric pressure
- On low vibration floor
- Superconducting, power consumption is 15.5 kW

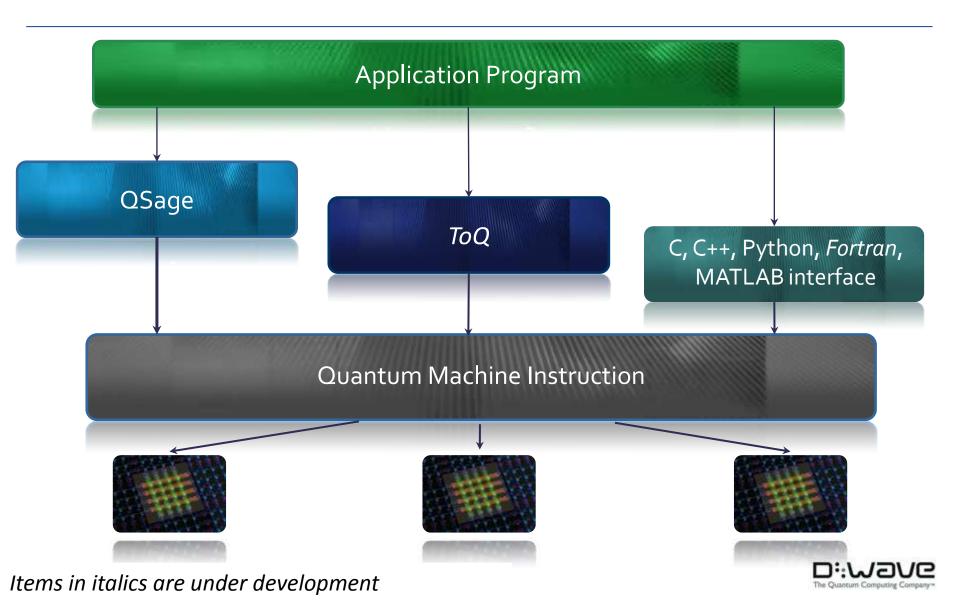




A D-Wave Two Quantum Processor

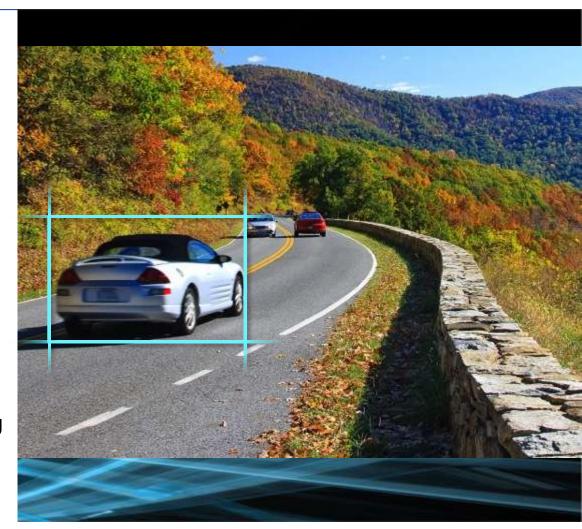


Programming the System



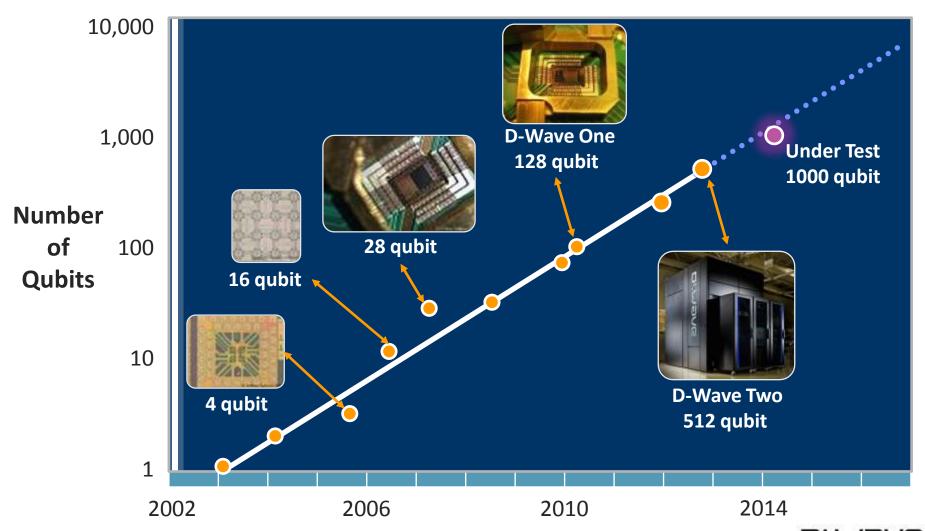
Machine Learning: Binary Classification

- Traditional algorithm recognized car about 84% of the time
- Google/D-Wave Qboost algorithm implemented to recognize a car (cars have big shadows!)
- "Quantum Classifier" was more accurate (94%) and more efficient
- Ported quantum classifier back to traditional computer, more accurate and fewer CPU cycles (less power)!

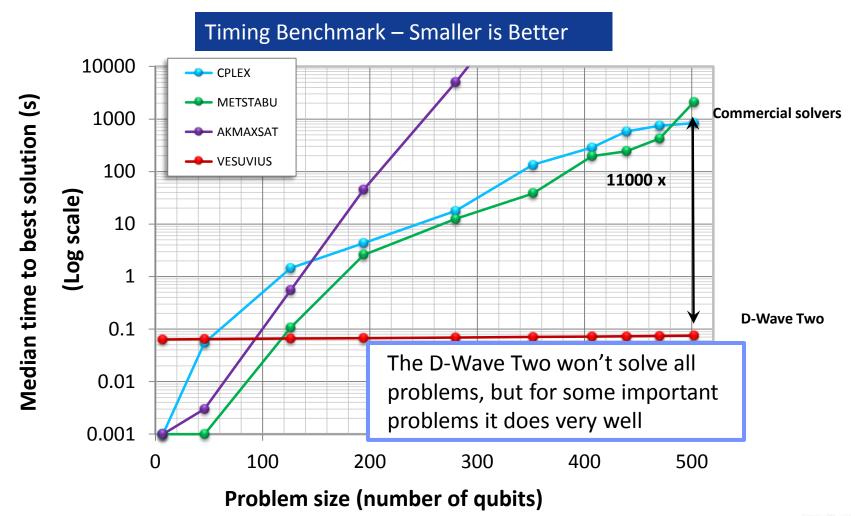




Rose's Law – Double #Qubits ~ Every Year



Discrete Combinatorial Optimization Benchmarks Median Time to Find Best Solution



Will QCs Make HPCs Obsolete?

- No . . .
- They're suited to different tasks
 - HPCs: Computational fluid dynamics, molecular simulation, weather forecasting, nuclear weapons modeling, etc.
 - QCs: discrete combinatorial optimization, artificial intelligence, machine learning, sampling
- But together they can enhance each other ...