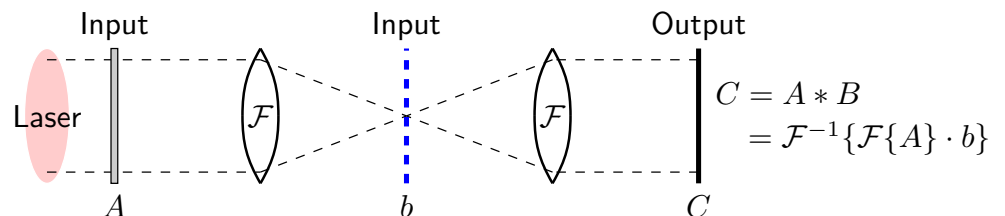
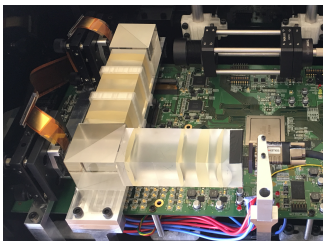


Ideally suited to search and pattern recognition tasks, the Optalysys technology exploits the power of the optical Fourier transform to perform 2D correlations. As well as targeted pre-packaged applications, Optalysys are providing an open interface to allow users to exploit this capability in their own applications. **This technology provides a starting-point for future development across diverse application areas.**

Technology

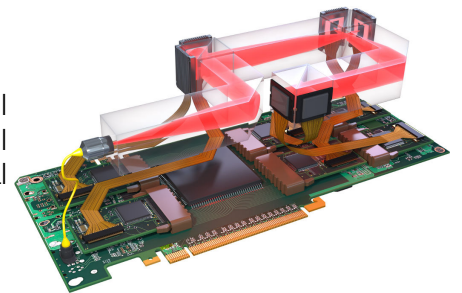
The Optalysys system performs high-performance 2D correlations using a coherent optical system.



Optalysys exploits recent developments in the displays industry which have led to the production of high-resolution, commercially available microdisplays. Through the modulation of low power laser light, these electronic-to-optical interfaces provide the means to enter large volumes of numerical data into the optical domain, where Fourier-transform based operations may be performed at rates well beyond the capabilities of conventional computing. This is achieved using the Fourier transforming properties of a lens on the complex optical field. By exploiting the convolution theorem high-resolution 2D correlations can be rapidly evaluated. A CMOS sensor acts as the optical-to-electronic interface to convert the result into the digital domain.

Implementation

Our first to-market system is ready for launch at the end of 2017. It will provide a PCI-interface to an optical accelerator. For the first time, this will provide accessible optical processing technology integrated within traditional computing environments.

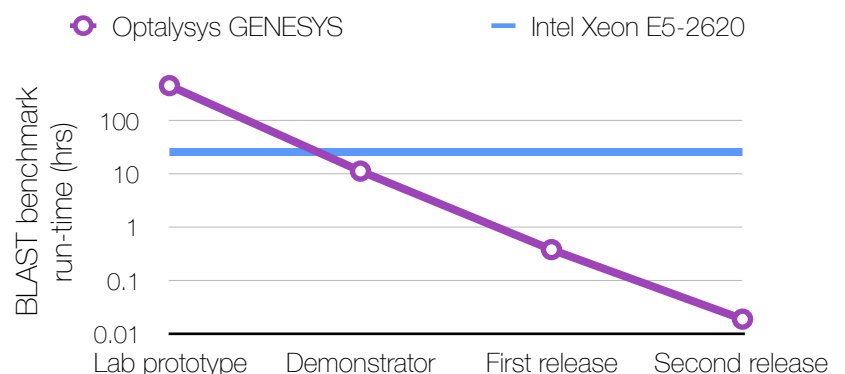


Performance

The effective performance of this first system is **19,200 2048x1536 DFTs per second**. The next system in our roadmap performs **320,000 2560x1600 DFTs per second**. This is far in excess of the performance offered by a CPU or GPU, with significant improvements in efficiency. The key is to develop applications which can exploit this capability.

Application

The application we are initially targeting is **genetic alignment**; specifically implementing a BLAST-like process to sensitively find short genetic sequences in a large database. We project a potential **x2000** improvement relative to an HPC node.



Future development

We are pursuing two strands of development. Firstly, optimising the **hardware** performance, in terms of *throughput*, *resilience*, and *precision*. Secondly, developing **application areas** which can exploit the unique capability of the optical processor to perform Fourier-based calculations at a prodigious speed.