# AI advancements accelerate beyond Moore’s Law with ChatGPT setting new benchmarks



As the world enters what many are calling "AI time," it's becoming increasingly clear that the transformative impact of artificial intelligence is redefining how technology evolves. The recent observations and insights from experts highlight an undeniable acceleration in AI advancements that surpasses any prior technological evolution.

In her latest 340-page Trends report, Mary Meeker, a respected analyst, underscores the rapid global rise of AI, particularly through platforms like ChatGPT. Notably, ChatGPT achieved 365 billion annual searches within merely two years of its launch, a feat that took Google nearly a decade to accomplish. The speed of this adoption indicates that we are no longer adhering to the slow rhythms of Moore's Law—which posits that processing capability doubles every two years—but rather embracing what some are calling AI Model Law, where generative model capabilities may double every three months. This perspective aligns with Meeker’s assertion that "the pace and scope of change related to the artificial intelligence technology evolution is indeed unprecedented."

Equally fascinating is the competitive landscape that has emerged around AI technologies. While Meeker acknowledges the strong position held by OpenAI, she also highlights the potential challenges posed by cost-effective, custom-trained models, particularly those emerging from non-U.S. markets. With the rise of cheaper alternatives like China’s DeepSeek, U.S. leaders may face a tightened grip on their once-untouchable dominance. Despite the astounding growth rates since the introduction of products like ChatGPT, Meeker points to the sustainability of these innovations as a concern, drawing parallels with previous tech giants like Uber and Tesla, which struggled with profitability for extended periods.

The discussion around hardware advancements is also telling. Nvidia's CEO Jensen Huang has been crucial in shaping this narrative, having propelled the company to new heights with the surging demand for GPUs from the AI sector. Recent announcements from Nvidia’s GTC 2025 conference showcased a slew of cutting-edge products aimed at supporting AI development, including Blackwell GPUs and innovative data centre solutions. Huang's Law, which posits that GPU performance will double at a rate faster than traditional computing metrics, could play as significant a role in AI growth as any generative model.

Even so, the gap between processing power and model development is narrowing as new advancements occur at a breathtaking pace. Huang himself has highlighted the urgency to develop infrastructure for AI applications, aiming to prepare for the inevitable proliferation of generative technologies. However, as Meeker’s report suggests, the implications of these developments may raise concerns as we look towards a future filled with intelligent machines capable of unprecedented tasks—ranging from producing entire films to potentially simulating human-like minds by 2030.

The rapid adoption of AI tools has not come without societal ramifications. While the world was once filled with confusion regarding the Internet, the current transition toward AI tools like ChatGPT has met with relative ease from users. This smoother integration could be partly attributed to the technological foundation built by the Internet and mobile computing, which paved the way for user familiarity and acceptance.

Yet, amidst this rapid change, there remains a sense of urgency for deeper reflections on the ethical frameworks and societal implications that accompany these technologies. The formation of groups like the Partnership on AI in 2016 sought to address both the opportunities and challenges presented; however, the pace of developments in "AI time" leaves little room for such contemplations. The accelerated evolution raises the question of whether society can keep pace with the technology it is adopting.

As we continue to navigate this new era, it is essential to recognise that while AI advancements promise remarkable capabilities, they also demand a heightened level of vigilance regarding their implications for the future.

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* Paragraph 1 – [[1]](https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/were-all-on-ai-time-now-and-you-better-get-used-to-it), [[2]](https://www.axios.com/newsletters/axios-pro-rata-f13ae0ec-924e-4c24-a444-c87640d4ddbd)
* Paragraph 2 – [[3]](https://www.ft.com/content/1870c6ba-6d8c-441b-b335-cb29055337f1), [[4]](https://www.axios.com/2025/05/30/mary-meeker-trends-report-openai)
* Paragraph 3 – [[5]](https://www.techradar.com/pro/live/nvidia-gtc-2025-all-the-news-and-updates-from-jensen-huang-keynote-as-it-happens), [[6]](https://time.com/7012761/jensen-huang-2/), [[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huang%27s_law)
* Paragraph 4 – [[1]](https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/were-all-on-ai-time-now-and-you-better-get-used-to-it), [[2]](https://www.axios.com/newsletters/axios-pro-rata-f13ae0ec-924e-4c24-a444-c87640d4ddbd)
* Paragraph 5 – [[4]](https://www.axios.com/2025/05/30/mary-meeker-trends-report-openai), [[6]](https://time.com/7012761/jensen-huang-2/)
* Paragraph 6 – [[1]](https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/were-all-on-ai-time-now-and-you-better-get-used-to-it), [[2]](https://www.axios.com/newsletters/axios-pro-rata-f13ae0ec-924e-4c24-a444-c87640d4ddbd)
* Paragraph 7 – [[1]](https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/were-all-on-ai-time-now-and-you-better-get-used-to-it), [[4]](https://www.axios.com/2025/05/30/mary-meeker-trends-report-openai)

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## Bibliography

1. <https://www.techradar.com/computing/artificial-intelligence/were-all-on-ai-time-now-and-you-better-get-used-to-it> - Please view link - unable to able to access data
2. <https://www.axios.com/newsletters/axios-pro-rata-f13ae0ec-924e-4c24-a444-c87640d4ddbd> - Mary Meeker's latest Trends report, her first since 2019, focuses on the rapid global rise and transformative impact of AI technologies. The report highlights the unprecedented user growth of ChatGPT, particularly outside the U.S., and credits Microsoft's involvement for accelerating OpenAI's success. Meeker also discusses the competitive landscape, noting the emergence of cost-effective, custom-trained models that challenge the dominance of large U.S.-based language model developers. She advises investors to diversify and manage risk carefully, drawing comparisons to past tech giants like Uber and Tesla who navigated long periods of unprofitability.
3. <https://www.ft.com/content/1870c6ba-6d8c-441b-b335-cb29055337f1> - In her latest industry analysis, Mary Meeker warns that U.S. AI leaders like OpenAI may be undercut by cheaper alternatives such as China's DeepSeek. She highlights a shift in the AI market where soaring model training costs and rising competition from cost-effective, custom-trained models challenge the dominance of large U.S.-based language model developers. Meeker notes that advancements in hardware and algorithms have significantly reduced model operating costs, enabling new contenders to launch efficient models more affordably. Despite explosive growth since ChatGPT's 2022 debut, Meeker emphasizes that the general-purpose LLM business resembles a commodity structure with substantial financial burn.
4. <https://www.axios.com/2025/05/30/mary-meeker-trends-report-openai> - In her first Trends report since 2019, internet analyst-turned-venture capitalist Mary Meeker focuses on the AI revolution, highlighting the unprecedented global adoption and user growth of ChatGPT, particularly outside the U.S. She notes that this reflects shifting global tech dynamics. Meeker believes OpenAI has a strong position in the AI market, with no signs of stagnating innovation or overpricing, suggesting a sustainable presence for ChatGPT. She emphasizes the critical role of developers in determining tech success, referencing Steve Ballmer's advocacy for prioritizing developer support.
5. <https://www.techradar.com/pro/live/nvidia-gtc-2025-all-the-news-and-updates-from-jensen-huang-keynote-as-it-happens> - Nvidia's GTC 2025 showcased several major announcements and advancements in AI and hardware technology by CEO Jensen Huang. The keynote highlighted the new generation Blackwell GPUs, data centre hardware, AI tools, and a focus on robotics. Blackwell Ultra NVL72 is set to release in late 2025, followed by the Rubin NVL 144 in 2026, and Rubin Ultra NVL576 in 2027. Nvidia unveiled the Grace Blackwell in production and new NVLink hardware. The conference also introduced Nvidia Dynamo as the operating system for AI factories, RTX Pro GPUs, and announced partnerships with GM for autonomous vehicles, and Oracle for agentic AI. The Isaac GROOT N1 robot was presented, and the Nvidia-Certified Systems program will emphasise enterprise storage certification and AI workload implementation. The event emphasised the transformative impact of generative AI across different sectors, demonstrating Nvidia's leadership in AI innovation and its extensive roadmap for future developments.
6. <https://time.com/7012761/jensen-huang-2/> - Jensen Huang, the CEO of Nvidia, has gained celebrity status due to the skyrocketing success of Nvidia, driven by their pivotal role in AI technology. Nvidia's stock price has surged, especially after the release of ChatGPT in 2022, and the company briefly became the most valuable in the world, worth over $3 trillion in 2024. Nvidia, originally focused on designing GPUs for video games, has seen an unexpected demand for their parallel processing capabilities from the AI sector. Huang capitalised on this early, developing specialised AI chips and establishing connections with key research labs. His notable actions include personally delivering a supercomputer to OpenAI in 2016, symbolising his commitment to the future of computing and humanity.
7. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huang%27s_law> - Huang's law is the observation in computer science and engineering that advancements in graphics processing units (GPUs) are growing at a rate much faster than with traditional central processing units (CPUs). The observation is in contrast to Moore's law that predicted the number of transistors in a dense integrated circuit (IC) doubles about every two years. Huang's law states that the performance of GPUs will more than double every two years. The hypothesis is subject to questions about its validity. The observation was made by Jensen Huang, the chief executive officer of Nvidia, at its 2018 GPU Technology Conference (GTC) held in San Jose, California. He observed that Nvidia's GPUs were '25 times faster than five years ago' whereas Moore's law would have expected only a ten-fold increase. As microchip components become smaller, it became harder for chip advancement to meet the speed of Moore's law.