Transforming Industries with AI: Insights from Entrepreneur David Copps

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Robert J. Marks:

Greetings, and welcome to Mind Matters News. I'm your entrepreneur wannabe Robert J. Marks. This entrepreneur wannabe is talking to a true entrepreneur, David Copps, who has over two decades of experience pioneering advancements in artificial intelligence and other emerging technology. He is the founder and CEO of a company called Worlds.

Dave, welcome back.

David Copps:

Glad to be here, Robert. Thanks.

Robert J. Marks:

Let's talk about your companies. Was your first company Brainspace?

David Copps:

Actually, there was one before that. It was a small one called Ingenium. But Brainspace was, yeah, the most recent before Worlds.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay. Tell me what Brainspace did. I think you ended up selling it, is that right?

David Copps:

That's right, yeah. It really created one of the world's first semantic search engines. It was an AI engine that could ingest literally hundreds of millions of documents, and start to connect the concepts, and thoughts, and ideas together into what we called a collective intelligence.

A lot of what's happening with ChatGPT right now, but in much different way. We were using latent semantic analysis, they're using transformers of course. I don't think we had quite the scale. We were dealing in hundreds of millions of documents, they're dealing with, oh my gosh, billions and billions.

Different, but it was the same idea. Could we take a raw text, unstructured information and learn from it without any human intervention? No lexicons, no synonym list, no thesaurus, anything. That's what we did. We built an engine that could do that. The first place that we saw a real value in having that was e-discovery. These large litigations, when they have hundreds of millions of docs, they were trying to find the bad guys, who did what when. They typically would literally take boxes of paper, or then it was computers, hundreds of lawyers sitting around tables. We essentially turned that into an exercise that could be done by five people. We could take all the docs and instantly start to find connections between documents, even if they didn't use the same words. The system could conceptually relate things, so it wasn't a keyword engine by any means. You might find a related document that doesn't even have the same words, but it's related because it understands the concept of what things are about. It was a fun company.

Robert J. Marks:

The evolution of this technology is interesting. I used to do expert witnessing for a company and we were talking with the lawyers. We said, "We have the technology now," this was back in the '90s, I think.

David Copps:

Right.

Robert J. Marks:

1990s. I said, "We have technology now where we can actually take a document and do a word search on the document." It used to be that they took a bunch of beginning attorneys, they stuck them in a room, and had them pour over pages and pages of documents. I told them that and their eyes just got big. They said, "Man, this is the best thing in the world."

Looking back, that's really old technology. But Brainspace came along, it sounds like, and it was able to not only do the word search, but actually do the semantics in the words in order to look for things which weren't related by simple words.

David Copps:

That's right.

Robert J. Marks:

Then you had, of course, ChatGPT, the generative AI based on transformers that can do great and wonderful things. But even they're being challenged. Have you heard of, what is it called?

David Copps:

DeepSeek?

Robert J. Marks:

Yeah, DeepSeek.

David Copps:

Yeah, DeepSeek.

Robert J. Marks:

I've played around with that, that's pretty impressive. I'm just wondering how that's going to affect OpenAI's business because now they're doing incredible things.

David Copps:

Yeah, it's bringing up some really important conversations because the rumor has it ... Of course, we've been embargoing all the chips so they can't have them, so they did it anyway. I've thought for a long time that these new AIs right now, or the algorithms we're building, are pretty archaic. They're good, but they're not great, and that's why we force everything through with compute. When you take the chips away from DeepSeek and China, they just had to build better algorithms. In a way, I wonder if we got a little lazy because we had all the compute.

Robert J. Marks:

I wondered that, yeah.

David Copps:

Yeah. But the bigger question is, here's a Chinese company that created an open source model, and here we are with OpenAI which is a closed source model, and Claude is closed source. I think the next battle you're going to see out there is open source against closed source AI, these foundation models.

Robert J. Marks:

Yeah. What's interesting in that too is that necessity of course is the mother of invention. The Chinese did not have access to the chips. I have read, but I haven't explored or going into depth about it, but that the Chinese figured out a more efficient way to train these transformer ChatGPT large language sort of models that didn't require, apparently, the high-powered chips that we embargoed from them. Something happened there.

David Copps:

I understand it's having larger models train smaller models was the technique, which is kind of where things are going. You don't need these large generalized models. What you really want is a model that understands your particular area of interest pretty well. In the future, we're not going to see these large ... It may be already happening now. I think you're going to see collections of smaller models connected together so that you can go deep in any one topic and not have such a generalization.

Robert J. Marks:

Is that what you think DeepSeek has done, has fused a number of models possibly, open source models?

David Copps:

I'm just guessing, but I think they're using the large models to train smaller models, and then connecting those together.

But what's interesting to me is it's about the algorithms. Now it should give us hope, because it means we have so much more we can do than where we are today. With better algorithms, and better ways to learn, and better reasoning, because now reasoning is happening on two levels. It's happening not only at the LLM level, but it's also happening now on the agentic level. You can have reasoning in multiple areas and reasoning will help training.

There's this recirculation that's happening that's going to get better, and better, and better, and better. We're going to see crazy progress, just unbelievable progress in the next few years.

Robert J. Marks:

Do you think that this new approach is going to help with power consumption? You hear about Google wanting to buy a nuclear power plant to power their computers, and this half-a-billion-dollar thing that Donald Trump has put together with AI giants. One of the things they want is these supercomputers, which are going to consume a lot of power. I'm going to Memphis later in February, and they're all concerned about the impact of their infrastructure on the construction of these big AI plants. It's going to be interesting to see what the future is and see if there's a way that we can get around, if you will, this large power consumption. Maybe there is no way, but maybe there is.

David Copps:

Yeah. I think there is. It's funny. I think we like to freak out about things, but when we freak out, we figure out how to do things better. Right now, we need more power, so how are we going to do that? There's all this focus on nuclear and it's appropriate. But there's also a focus on making these models and the chips more and more effective with less power. Nvidia's last chip uses 40% less power, one version away.

Robert J. Marks:

Oh!

David Copps:

Yeah. You start to look at the things that are happening with DeepSeek and you realize we can do a lot with algorithms. If we just create more effective algorithms, we can effect power consumption a lot as well. All of these things together are going to make a difference. I don't worry too much in the future. I would worry about if we're stubborn and not making the changes in the algorithms or the chips. If that was a staid thing, then yeah, you're going to have power problems. But I think we're going to get more and more effective, exponentially more effective over the next few years. I think all these things together will create a better picture I think.

Robert J. Marks:

Yeah, it is going to be interesting to see what happens in the future. I think it was Niels Bohr, he quoted an old Danish saying that, "Forecasting is dangerous, especially if it's about the future." That was his joke.

David Copps:

Love that.

Robert J. Marks:

That's really interesting. I look back historically. After World War II, if you'd asked people, "What needs to be done with electronics?" They would say, "Well, we need better vacuum tubes. We need better filaments."

David Copps:

Right.

Robert J. Marks:

... "in order to increase the reliability and the lifetime of the tubes." Not seeing, of course, semiconductors right around the corner.

You never know. I think OpenAI thought that they had a pseudo monopoly on these large language models. Along comes these other competitors, and now China. Nothing remains static, it's always changing. It's an arms race in artificial intelligence.

David Copps:

Yeah. Unfortunately, you're right. It is an arms race. The next arms race is AI, so that's something we all got to be cognizant of for sure.

Robert J. Marks:

That is true. Getting back to Brainspace, you sold Brainspace. Are you still involved with the company at all?

David Copps:

No. I'm their biggest fan, of course. We sold the company and it's still the standard in the industry for e-discovery.

Robert J. Marks:

Really?

David Copps:

It's done really, really well in the seven years since we sold it. Very proud of that effort. I think what we created changed the industry. Now it's going to change again the transformers. Transformers are going to really change that industry.

Robert J. Marks:

Brainspace is keeping up with the technology, the transformer models?

David Copps:

Absolutely, yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

I see, okay. Good.

David Copps:

Yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

Good, good, good. Isn't that something?

David Copps:

Yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

Our algorithms are replaced by better and better algorithms.

Let's talk about your current company. You started Worlds. What motivated you to start Worlds? You probably had a non-compete clause from your Brainspace sell, and this had to be orthogonal to what Brainspace did.

David Copps:

Yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

What motivated you to start Worlds, and what is Worlds about, if you will?

David Copps:

Yeah. Worlds has built the AI platform for the physical world. Unlike Brainspace, which was a back office AI company, we're taking AI out of the back office and bringing it directly into physical operations. We're connecting directly into the cameras and sensors that are in place at today's largest companies, and using our AI engine to be the transformation engine. We're essentially turning the real world into a live data stream, what's happening in the real world into a live data stream. You can now use that data to solve problems and create more efficiencies in productivity and safety.

It's really, when you think about it, we're finally giving people the ability to measure and improve the real world. I love this. To me, it's way more exciting. With back office AI, even ChatGP and things like that, you're limited. What we're learning, what we're figuring out is that to teach AI really deeply about the world, we have to go beyond text and images. Ideally, we want AI to learn about the world like we do, by experiencing it.

Robert J. Marks:

Yes.

David Copps:

The best way to do that today is through the cameras, and sensors, and the IoT that's in the environments that we serve today.

Robert J. Marks:

You look at the environment and you use it to update your artificial intelligence, is that right?

David Copps:

Yeah. It is a learning system. As it brings in data, we're able to take a learning from one environment say, and to use that in another environment, so there's this transfer learning.

You're hitting on something that was why we really created the company. We looked at computer vision, this is now four or five years ago, and it was really broken. You'd create these static models, but the world is dynamic. So you'd create the model, and as soon as you'd create the model, it's outdated. We came up with this idea, "Well, what if we could actually create machines that can see and sense the world like people do, but at a scale that's not humanly possible?" And have the learning be something that's almost instantaneous, and we're getting there.

We created a breakthrough technology we called Worlds NQ, because the thing we saw that was really broken about AI was the training. It takes forever. We had this thought about, "Well, what if we could actually create a system where you could just turn the cameras on and it instantly creates an index of everything it sees?"

Robert J. Marks:

Okay.

David Copps:

And we did that. But then, the second thing is, "Okay, well, how do you then teach it about the things that are important to you?" NQ is almost like a visual search and clustering. If I touch an airplane and say, "Show me all the planes," and it shows me 1500 planes from all these different frames and videos. I can touch that and say, "Plane." Now I just tagged 1500 images in literally two seconds.

Robert J. Marks:

Wow.

David Copps:

That's the equivalent of somebody going through hundreds of hours of video and drawing boxes around every plane they see. We literally took the AI training industry and flipped it completely upside-down. From a top-down, manual humanly process, companies like OpenAI have 100,000 people around the world, low wage workers, drawing boxes around things to teach AI about the world. We flipped it upside-down, so now it's a bottoms-up fully automated AI system, which allows you to accomplish with one or two people what normally would take hundreds.

Robert J. Marks:

That is so interesting. Now in your learning, as you observe the world and you continue to teach the AI about what's happening, I got the idea that it was open loop. But no, you're saying that it is supervised by people. I would be concerned about an open loop system that it would get off track very easily.

David Copps:

Yeah. That's a bigger concern too, in AI in general. Now that we've used all the data in the world-

Robert J. Marks:

Yes.

David Copps:

... how does an AI learn? Well, one, it can create its own data, but that in itself is incestuous. What we're finding out is that there's more data than we've ever imagined locked inside of real world environments right now. If we can be the company that can extract that out-

Robert J. Marks:

Oh, that's interesting. Yes.

David Copps:

Yeah, then we're not having to create synthetic data. We can just learn from the real world, so the better we get at that.

But it creates some special problems because now you have to create some sort of a system that can take data from multiple sensors, not just cameras. Wetness sensors, or door sensors, and things like that. How do you connect all these sensors together in a meaningful way to really form a clear picture of that environment and what's happening? We had to come up with some new ideas.

One of the big challenges with computer vision is it only sees what you teach it to see. If you had a crosswalk and it knows about the cross-walking guard and students, it'll see all them, and it sees the

street, and it sees the markings. But if an elephant walked by, it wouldn't see it because it wasn't trained to see it. That's an extreme example, but you get the idea. If something can always see what you teach it to see, it's always going to break. So we came up with this idea of aberration detection. What if we can actually teach a series of cameras to understand what's normal just by watching? And then let us know when something abnormal happens.

Robert J. Marks:

That's called an anomaly filter, right?

David Copps:

Sure, anomaly detection, yeah. Exactly.

Robert J. Marks:

Yes. Okay.

David Copps:

Anyway, that's some of the different things we're doing. It's introducing a new model. They're called large world models. Where language models are today, it's more images and text. Now it's going beyond that to AI models that automatically convert the data from cameras and sensors into a live data stream that can be used to solve real world problems.

Robert J. Marks:

I think this is really fascinating. It just dawned on me exactly what you're doing. That the corpus of written material in the world has been essentially exhausted. What you're saying is that this corpus of written material is just part of it because there's a lot of information and training data available in reality and that's what you're tapping. That's really good. You're increasing what AI can be trained with.

David Copps:

Yes.

Robert J. Marks:

Let me ask you something, this is a little technical. Marvin Minksy, who hated neural networks, he just didn't like them at all. But he said something interesting. He said that, "AI yet is unable to count ..." Now this is AI, this is neural networks. This is not image processing. That, "It's unable to count the number of objects within an image."

When I went to OpenAI, they many times checked to see if I was human. What they would do is they would say, "Here's a picture of a can opener," for example. "Which of these pictures has three can openers in it?" I would scroll through a number of different images until I got the one where there were three can openers in it. I would say, "This is the one, there's three can openers in it." I wanted to see if OpenAI could hack itself. In other words, I did a capture of these objectives, I presented it to ChatGPT O, and I said, "How many objectives are in this image?" It screwed it up. It didn't get it at all.

I would imagine that you would have similar challenges in your image recognition for the real world. Is that right?

David Copps:

Yes, and it gets even more complex when you have multiple sensors and multiple cameras. Let's just take cameras for instance. If I have three cameras pointing to the same environment, same area, but one camera has an obfuscation of a column or something and it might see five people, but the one with no obfuscation sees eight people. Which one's right?

Robert J. Marks:

Oh, yes.

David Copps:

Yeah. Actually, it's a much harder problem than people give it credit for. We're doing some things about that. It is interesting. Now that we can train AI so quickly, we can train it on people, we can do a pretty good job of counting. But I would be lying you to say it's 100% every time because of some of the things I just told you. We're deploying lots of different types of models to try to help and understand.

And we're also including even IoT stuff. We have an environment, for instance, where people have badges. The badges can be used for reporting that a person's at a certain place. Now you might still need a camera for location or the where. You think about the new raw material for understanding the world is live spacial data. Think about what's being sense, regardless of what sensor it's coming from. When it's being sensed, which is usually being handled by time series data in the sensor. And where it's being sensed. Where can be a lot of different things. Where can be distance models, it could be depth models. It could be a digital twin. It could be lon-lat coordinations from IoT sensors. There's lots of ways to do where. The question is which method should you use for a particular environment?

Those are the kind of problems that we're solving every day. Our view is that if we can represent the world as live spacial data, then we can use AI as a transformation engine to build agents and applications on top of a platform that can solve lots of different problems.

Robert J. Marks:

Wow, that's really interesting. The other thing that you talked about was the use of augmented reality. I tell people whimsically that Donald Trump said I should stop name-dropping. That's a joke, Dave.

David Copps:

Got it.

Robert J. Marks:

I worked with a guy at Boeing. His name was Tom Caddell. If you Google augmented reality, you'll find out that he was the originator of the term. What he did at Boeing was he wanted to engineers to come in, look at engines, and then have overlays-

David Copps:

Yes.

Robert J. Marks:

... of the part that needed replaced and how it was going to be replaced. How do you use augmented reality in your work to augment what's going on with artificial intelligence?

David Copps:

We're not doing it, we're waiting for technology to catch up.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay.

David Copps:

The world for us is going to be when you're in a warehouse and you're wearing some glasses, and the glasses come with a belt that has a 10-pound battery on it or something.

Robert J. Marks:

Oh my God.

David Copps:

When it's possible to have glasses on, what we love about AR over VR is that you're not overlaying on the real world. If I'm wearing my AR glasses and I'm the warehouse security guy and I walk to a certain door, I can look at that door and I can see information about that door. What AR does for us is it gives information location. I can look at that door, and if I'm the security guy it'll pop up and say, "Oh, it's locked right now. It was unlocked this time," blah, blah, blah, things like that. If I'm a maintenance guy, it's like, "Go over here, there's a broken whatever," forklift or what have you. The glasses I have have a different view, the information shows up as different.

We're excited about AR. Right now, we're just using cameras until AR hits its stride. But I love the idea of information having location. I'll give you a little peak into where we're taking things. We are going to be collapsing large language models with physical AI. Our vision is that you can talk to the world around you and it will talk back. Imagine having a video and at the bottom of the video, while it's playing, it's being transcribed in realtime. Then how you make that transcription more specific instead of being more generalized is the secret sauce and we've got ideas for that.

The idea is, with AR glasses, I could walk into the facility, I could look at a door and say, "Hey, why are you open?" The door would talk back to me and say, "Hey, well, I was closed until Robert came in and unlocked me last night at 5:00 and didn't lock me."

Robert J. Marks:

Okay.

David Copps:

You can literally have a conversation with the world around you. That's where we're headed.

Robert J. Marks:

That's interesting because current AI doesn't do that, does it?

David Copps:

No. There's video-to-text stuff, but in the way I'm describing it to you and having it be specific for a specific environment, that's definitely not there. But we will make it there.

Robert J. Marks:

Let me ask you what your vision is for Worlds in the next, say five to 10 years? What companies are you looking to impact? Whose going to be your customers? I've noticed on your website that you already have some customers. You're affiliated with Microsoft, and that's kind of cool. What is your vision for Worlds in the next five to 10 years?

David Copps:

Yeah. Well, like what I said earlier, I don't make 10-year visions, or even five, maybe three or so. Especially in the market we're in, AI is changing so fast. Anyone that tells you they can see the future five years from now with AI is a liar.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay.

David Copps:

But I do think we have a bigger direction of where we're headed. Like I just told you, we're going to start to fuse models together. We want people to be able to speak to the world around them and let the world talk back. Having a conversation with the world around you is one of our visions. AI becomes an enabler for you, it helps you with your job, it helps you be more efficient, more productive, safer.

Wouldn't it be great if you're working in a steel plant and you're in an area you shouldn't be in, if the system could buzz your phone and say, "You need to move. This is a dangerous place to be." Having technology that's always got your back. What we want for people is that they feel like they want to plug into Worlds immediately when they come in because they're better. They can see things that they can't see, they can see through walls. Because if there's a camera on the other side of the wall, we can help them see through the wall, things like that. I think that's something we're really excited about, is being a technology that, when people plug into it, it just makes them better.

Probably I'll leave it there. If you talk to me a year from now, I'll be a different answer.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay. You'll see what happens. Okay. Well, yeah, this is great. We had a conversation recently with Gary Smith, he's an economist. He said, "The thing you look at in companies is the price to earnings."

David Copps:

Sure.

Robert J. Marks:

I don't know if you have stock yet, but it's the price to earnings ratio. I also know that for startup companies, many times you get venture capital that allows you a certain runway to go down before you run out of runway in order to launch the plane. How are you doing in that area?

David Copps:

Great. That's where it falls on my shoulders. When I mentor entrepreneurs, I say the number one rule in a startup is don't run out of money.

Robert J. Marks:

Oh.

David Copps:

That's the number one rule, do not run out of money. I think as an entrepreneur, I'm always raising. This is one of those things you asked me earlier, what would I change in my earlier days.

Robert J. Marks:

Yeah.

David Copps:

Now I know that you should never stop raising money ever. 100% of the time, if you're a founder of a company, you're always raising money. What I mean by that is even if I just raised a round today, tomorrow I'd be on the phone with investors letting them know how that went and what's coming. During the course of the year, I'll speak to 100 or so people about my company, and what's happening, and letting them know the exciting things that are coming up. I never stop. I think the biggest mistake that young entrepreneurs make is they only raise money when they need to raise money, and then it's really hard because you don't have any previous conversations, you're starting from scratch.

When I talk to people before a raise it's like, "Hey, we've been talking for a couple years now. I just want to let you know we're about to go out for a raise." It's not starting from scratch. I know if they're interested or not, so I don't have to vet them. It's just a part of your every day, all the time. You're always raising money.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay. We talked about chasing money versus raising money.

David Copps:

Yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

I guess there's a difference there. I guess when you raise money, you have to convince people of what you're doing instead of them telling you what to do. Is that basically the difference between raising money and chasing money?

David Copps:

Yeah. I never chase money. I get a lot of calls from people that want to talk about giving me money. A lot of times I'll just say, "I don't think we're a match, but I appreciate you calling in and I'll be glad to keep you updated." Because I don't think they're in the right area for us, or they can't bring enough to the table.

I don't say this lightly. I realize it's different for me than most people. I'm in an area with AI, I've got a couple companies under our belt so we've done some good things, so we have a different situation right now when raising money. There's a lot of people that are interested. But I don't take that for granted. I know that's not normal. But again, it's part of what happened over the years as I've taken these stories, and my stories are companies essentially, and taken the stories to fruition. Now I've got another one. Worlds is perhaps the most exciting thing I've ever done. It has more promise and potential than anything I've ever done.

That's one of my messages to people. It's like, "If you liked what we did before, you're going to love Worlds because this thing has a boundless potential."

Robert J. Marks:

I think I have an idea, but why did you choose the word Worlds as your company name?

David Copps:

Yeah.

Robert J. Marks:

I know you really have to choose the name of a company very carefully.

David Copps:

I think it's funny because I think the name fit better later. As we built the company, the name started to really go, "Oh, wow, we picked the right name." Because we are building worlds for people. If we walk into a company and they have an environment, where we come in and we build that world as a virtual world. Sometimes it's a twin of an environment.

I think that the name itself implies that, listen, we can help you create your worlds so that you can now perceive and manage multiple locations simultaneously in ways you could never do before. Because I can create virtual version of your worlds that allow you to measure, and understand, and build automation into those areas all at the same time. It's a superpower. We give you the ability to see, understand, measure, and build automation into multiple environments simultaneously. It's a real dream for some companies. When you get to the point where you have 100 locations or 200 locations, do you really know what's going on in all those locations? No.

We have something we call the 100% rule. People tell us what they think is happening, then we connect our software to their sensors and we show them that it's not what's happening. That happens 100% of the time.

Robert J. Marks:

Okay. Well, as we wrap up here, let me ask you to give a summary, maybe even repeating some of the things that we talked about, of what Worlds is doing and why people should be interested in how you're going to change the world. Not the Worlds, but the world.

David Copps:

Yeah. We are building the AI platform for the physical world. If you're a company that's managing multiple locations and you want to understand what's happening, if you want to be able to measure those locations and to analyze what's happening there and build automation, then we're the company you should be talking with. I think when you look out in the market today, what you see are a lot of point solutions.

I'm making the argument for platforms over point solutions. Where a point solution might be a computer vision company that can see guns, that's all they do. We've actually created capabilities in our platform. Instead of trying to stitch together a bunch of point solutions, adopt one platform that allows you to teach the AI about anything very, very quickly, like I mentioned before about Worlds NQ. We're able to teach AI about an environment in minutes and hours, not days, weeks, and months. We've

created the platform that can help any large company, any company for that matter, measure, analyze, and improve those environments in motion.

One of our advisors is Ken Spangler, the former CIO of FedEx.

Robert J. Marks:

Wow.

David Copps:

He likes to say that, "We're actually helping people see the real world in motion and understand the real world in motion." I love the in motion part of that because it's not about watching the tape later. It's about when something's going wrong, we'll tell you it's going wrong as it's going wrong. It's almost this ability, this superpower, to see and sense everything simultaneously. That's what we're all about.

Robert J. Marks:

Great. Well, thank you. This has been a great conversation. I should mention that I am personally impressed with David Copps and his entrepreneurship. I would encourage people to check out Worlds. You should know, for full disclosure, that there's been no compensation, right, David?

David Copps:

That's right.

Robert J. Marks:

No compensation.

David Copps:

Dammit.

Robert J. Marks:

No, no, no! That would you paying me!

David Copps:

Oh, gosh.

Robert J. Marks:

That's what I meant by compensation. I made no money doing this.

David Copps:

No, I appreciate it. It's been a real pleasure.

Robert J. Marks:

Yeah, it really is. I thought it very fortuitous when we met at the Baylor Conference, and that was a lot of fun. It's been really fun getting to know you, David.

David Copps:

Likewise. Like I said, when I came home from that experience at Baylor, you were one of the persons I just really thought about a lot after we met because it was a real privilege to share the stage with you and to talk with you. This has been great, so thank you.

Robert J. Marks:

Well, thank you. Yeah, one of the things, David and I were on a panel that talked about AI. We're going to make that video available also on the link, so if you want to watch that. If you haven't got enough of David and I, you can hear more there. Thank you, Dave. Appreciate it.

We've been talking to entrepreneur David Copps, who has over two decades of experience pioneering advancements in artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies. He's the founder and CEO of a company called Worlds. If you want to check him out, it's worlds.io. Worlds.io. Until next time on Mind Matters News, be of good cheer.

Announcer:

This has been Mind Matters News with your host Robert J. Marks. Explore more at mindmatters.ai. That's mindmatters.ai. Mind Matters News is directed and edited by Austin Egbert. The opinions expressed on this program are solely those of the speakers.