

AI & Science: NASA Perspective

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2024 AI Symposium

February 21, 2024

OVERLAYS

Place Labels
© OpenStreetMap contributors, Natural Earth

Coastlines / Borders / Roads
© OpenStreetMap contributors, Natural Earth

MAIAC Aerosol Optical Depth
Terra and Aqua / MODIS

Fires and Thermal Anomalies (Day, 375m)
Suomi NPP / VIIRS

BASE LAYERS

Corrected Reflectance (Bands 7-2-1)
Terra / MODIS

Corrected Reflectance (True Color)
Terra / MODIS

+ Add Layers Start Comparison



OVERLAYS

- Place Labels
© OpenStreetMap contributors, Natural Earth
- Coastlines / Borders / Roads
© OpenStreetMap contributors, Natural Earth
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BASE LAYERS

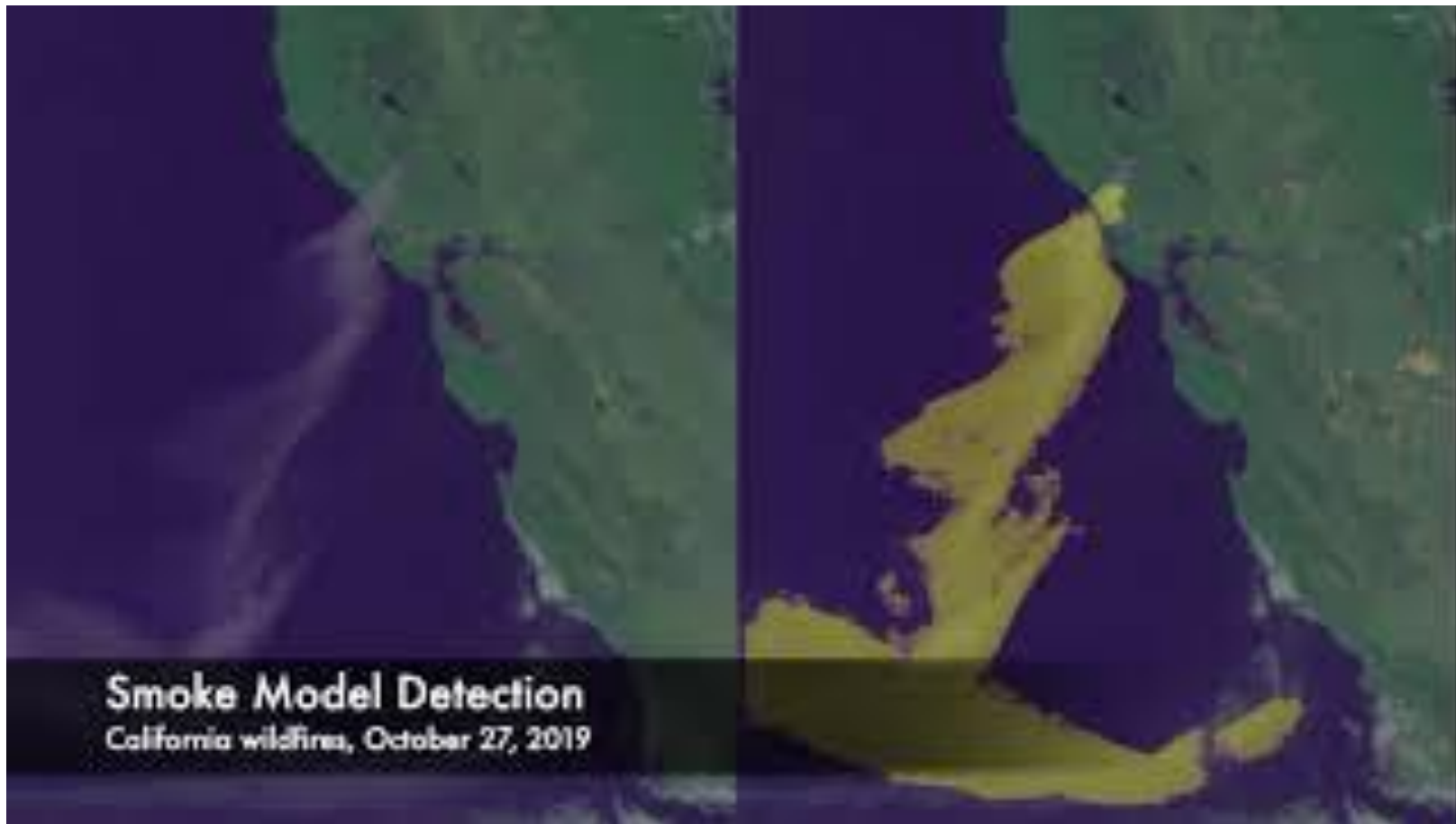
- Corrected Reflectance (Bands 7-2-1)
Terra / MODIS
- Corrected Reflectance (True Color)
Terra / MODIS

+ Add Layers Start Comparison

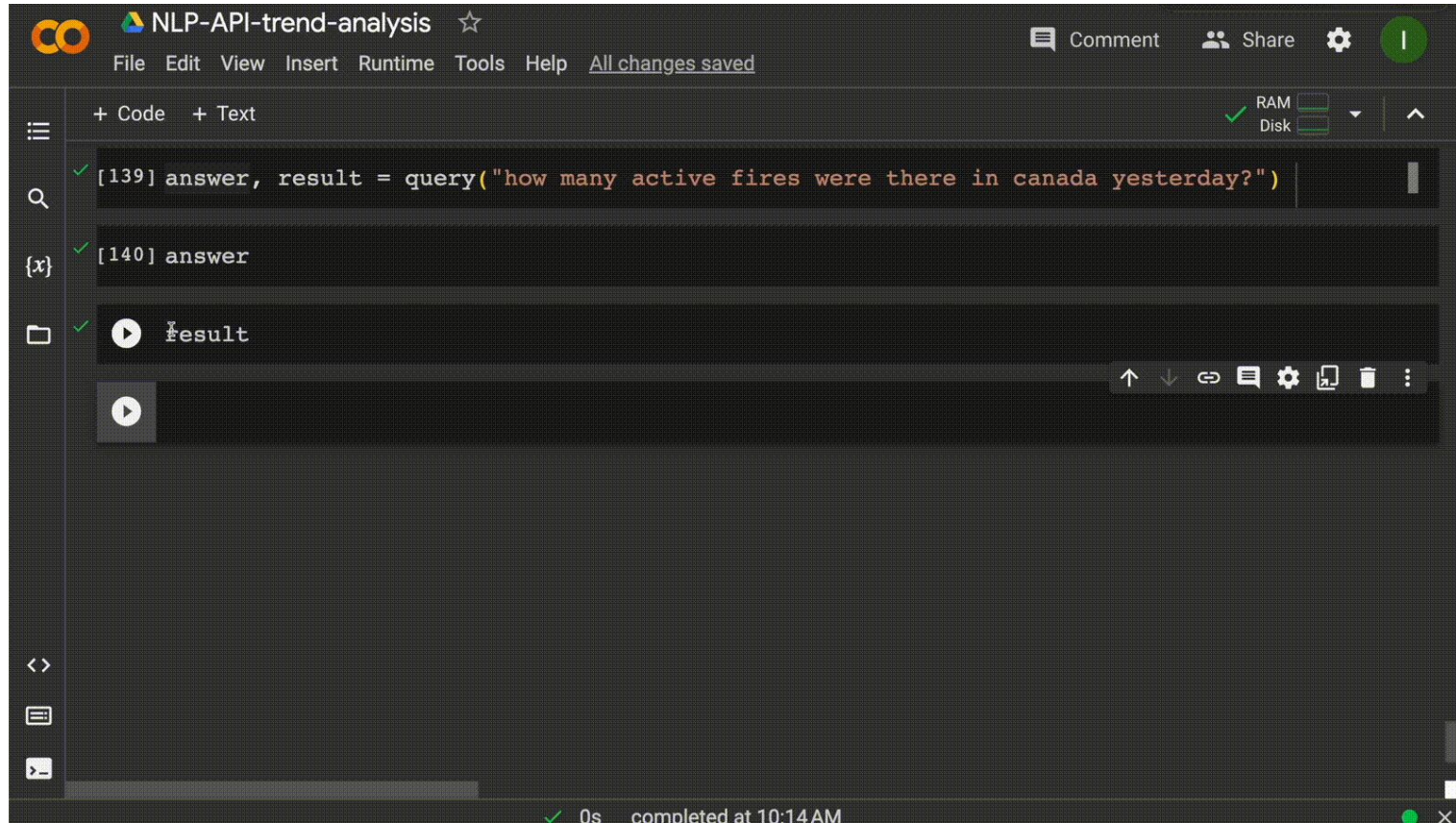


Tip: Add  collections to your project to compare and download their data.



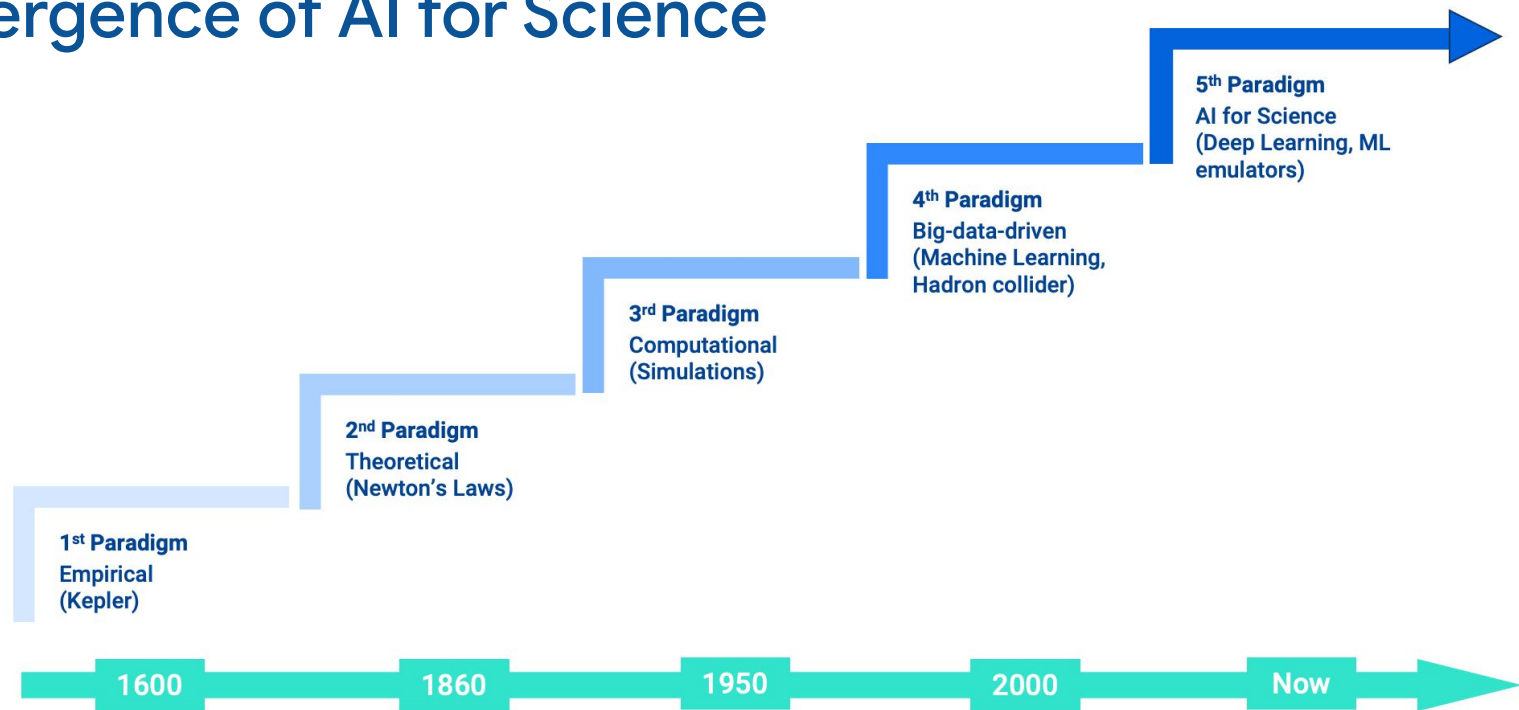


Enhancing Scientific Efficiency through AI



**Scientific process is fundamentally
changing due to AI**

Emergence of AI for Science



Science

Artificial Intelligence

Turing machine

Artificial Intelligence term coined

Early development of knowledge-representation

Perceptron

Machine Learning

Computers “learn” the algorithms rather than programming them directly

Knowledge based systems

Neural network with back propagation

Deep blue beats Kasparov

Deep Learning

ImageNet

AlphaGo

Foundation Model

BERT

ChatGPT

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020



AI in General

Deploy and iterate

Benchmark & SOTA

Recognize patterns

Automate human tasks

Improvement in efficiency

Less specialized data

Internal evaluation

AI for Science

Robustness and accuracy; Mistakes may be costly

Find shortcomings and understand why

Model PDEs, ODEs

Augment repetitive tasks

High-consequence decision making

Complex and heterogeneous data

Scientific community evaluation

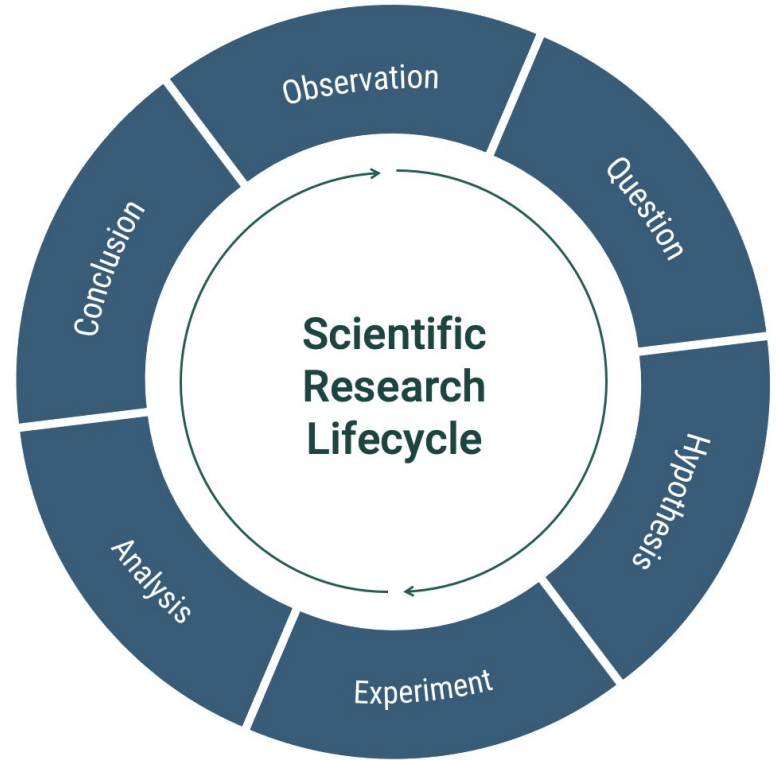
Advancing science: AI integration and necessary advances

Scientists are creative & patient

How can we effectively use AI tools in science?

What advancements in AI are needed to meet our science goals?

Science is a process



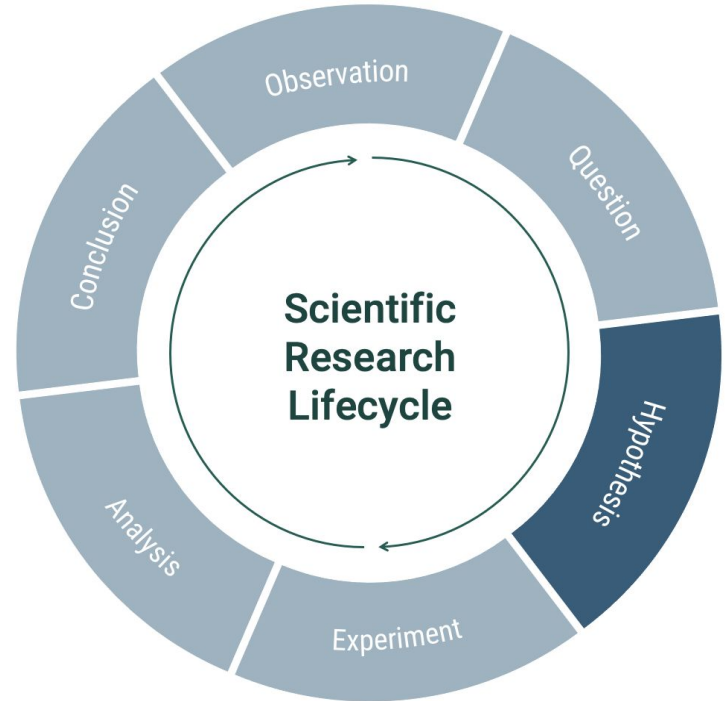
How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

Hypothesis space is too large

Humans can consider a few hypotheses at a time

AI can generate and test more complex hypotheses

Select which hypotheses are worthy of testing

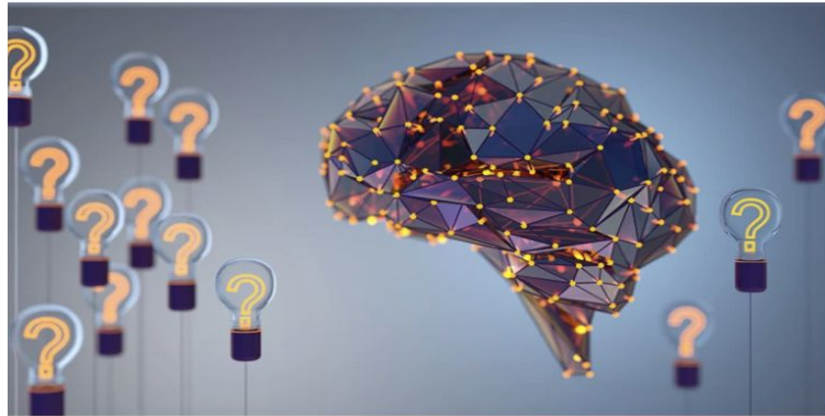


How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

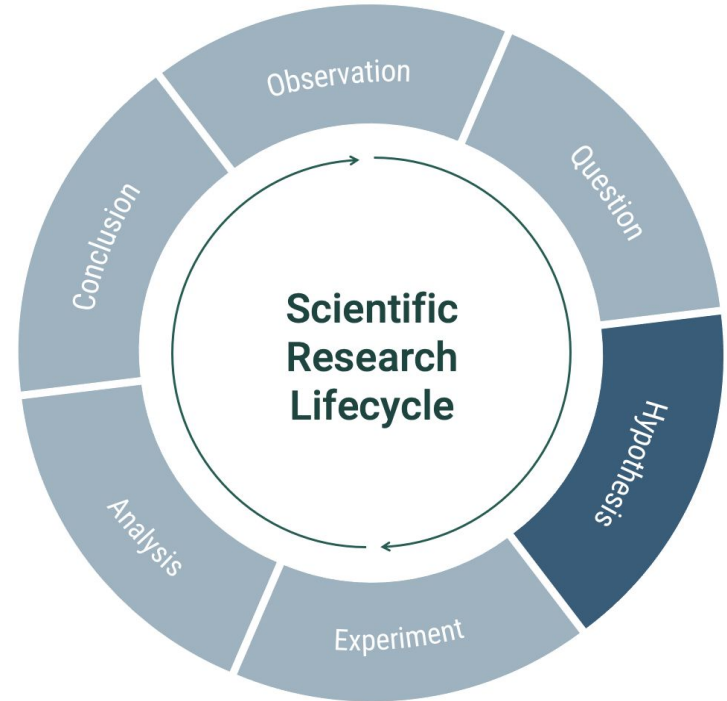
Hypotheses devised by AI could find 'blind spots' in research

Artificial intelligence is asking questions that humans hope to answer.

By [Matthew Hutson](#)



Credit: Olemedia/Getty



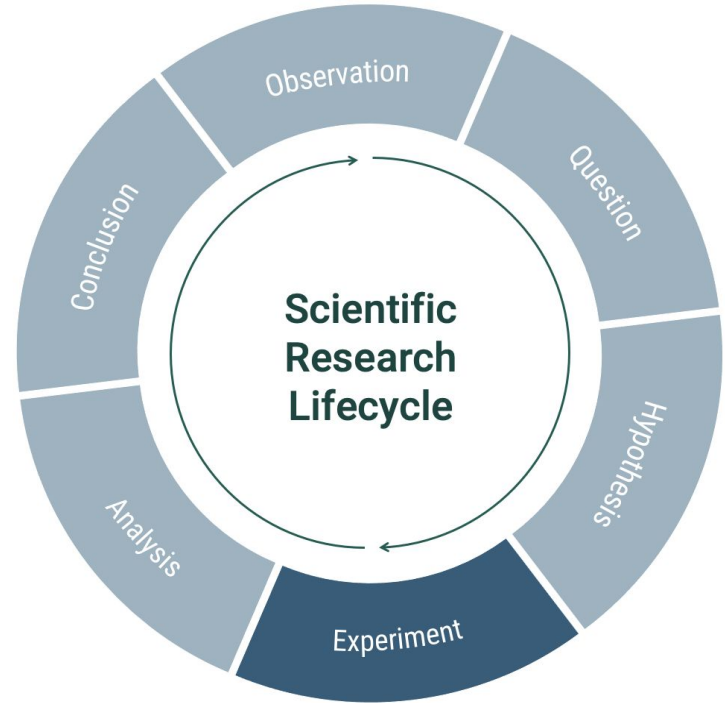
How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

Design of candidates

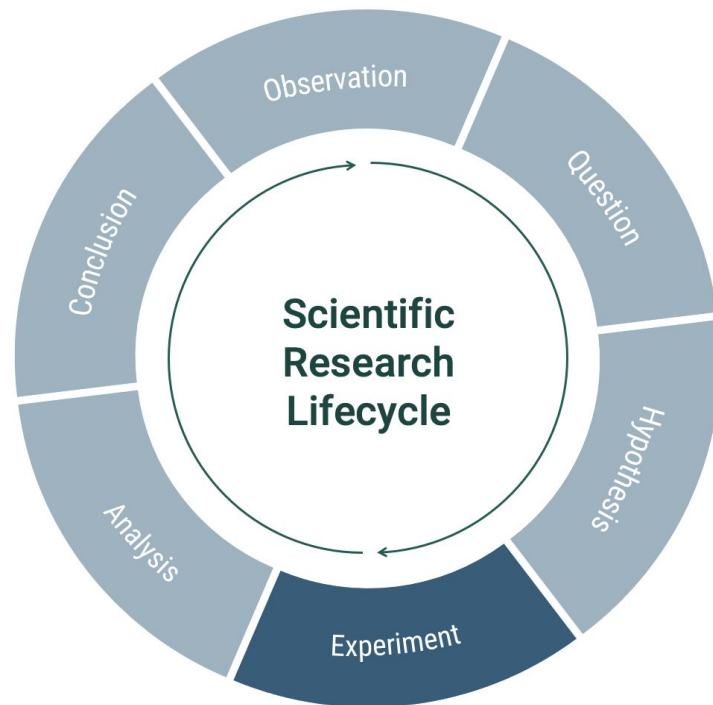
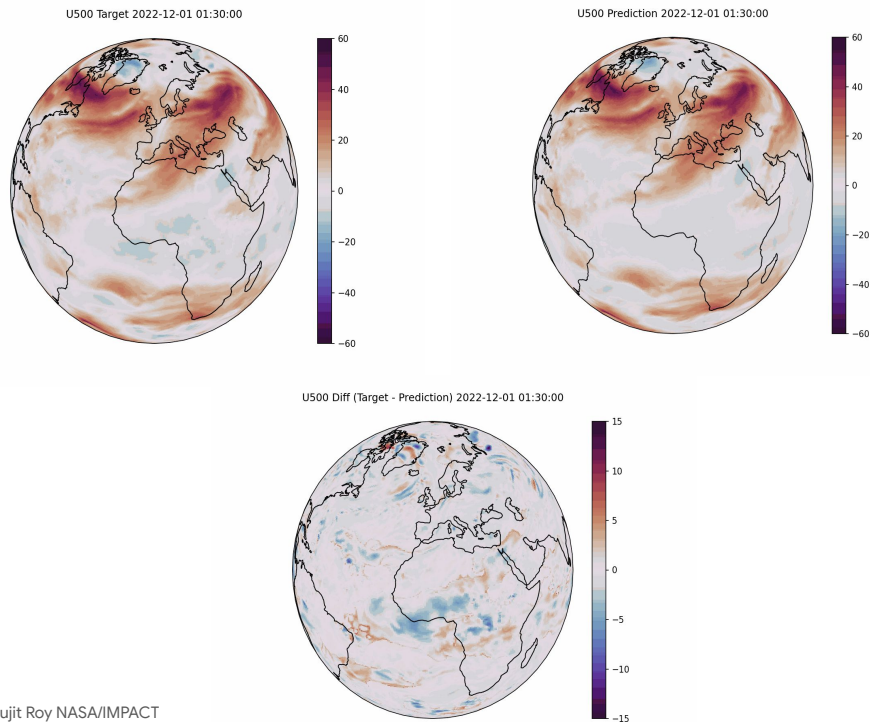
Less expensive experimentations

Which science papers to choose?

Robotics



How can we best utilize AI tools in science?



Using AI to optimize experiments

How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

Too much data for human cognition

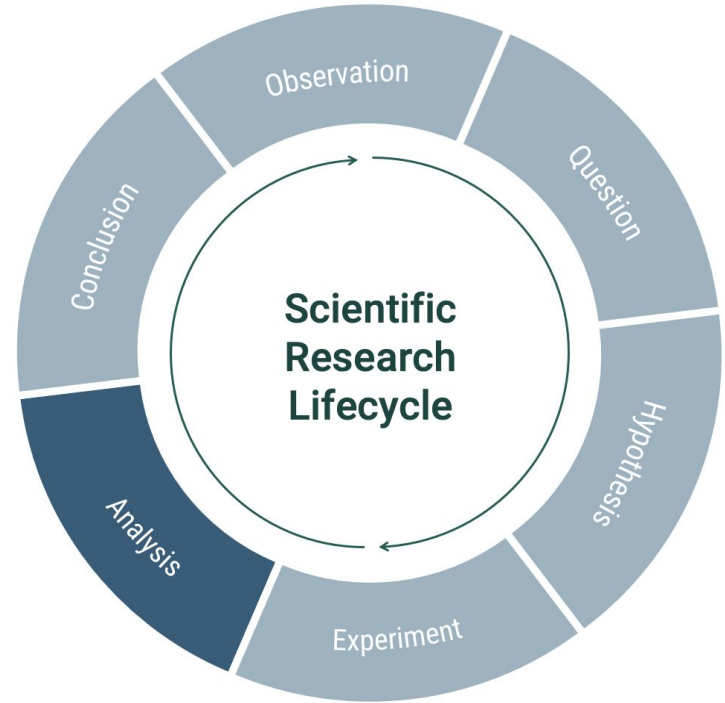
Massive data generated by each experiment

Different researchers publish experiments with different results

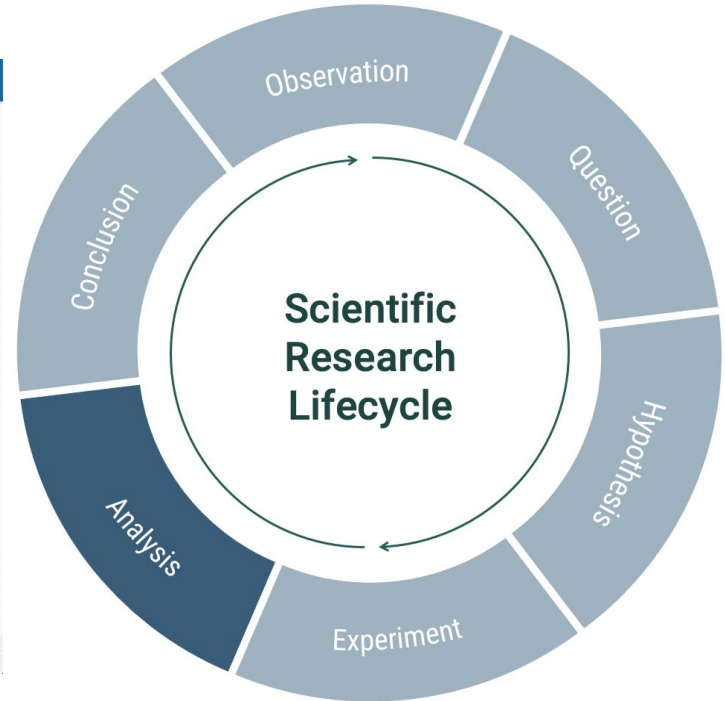
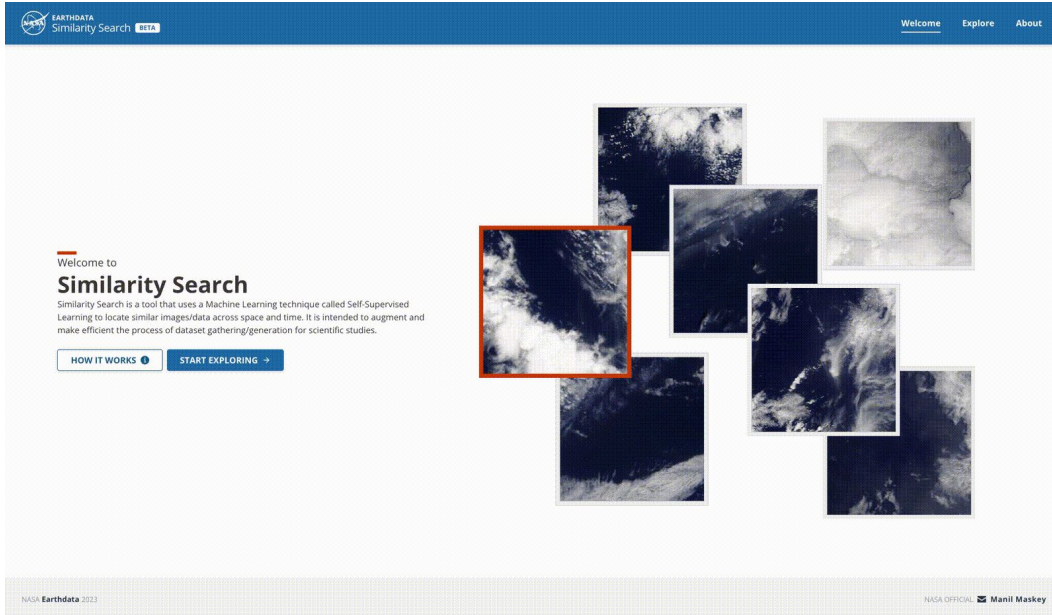
Discovering data is searching needle in a haystack

Science phenomena are rare

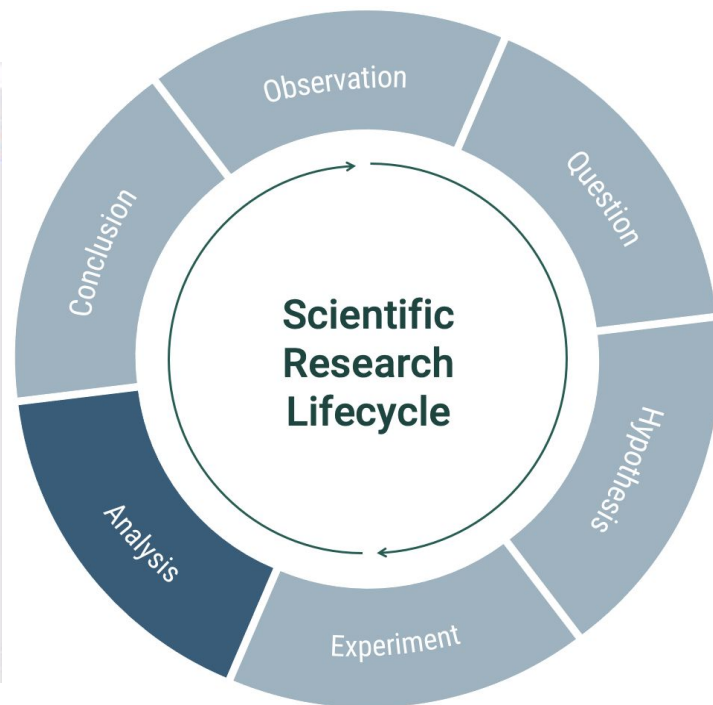
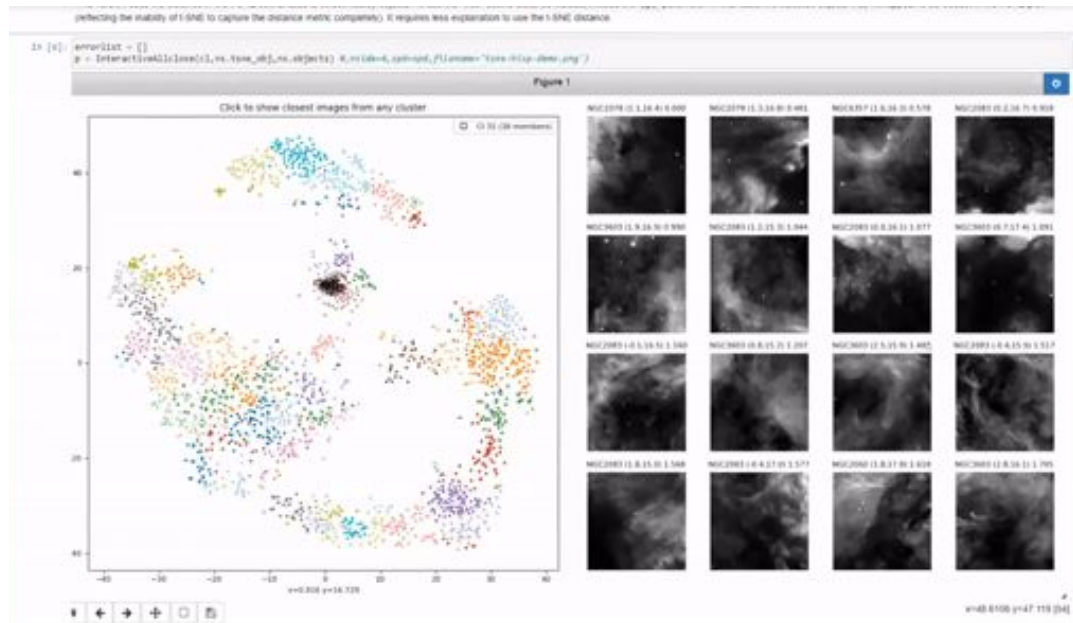
AI for scaling, speedup



How can we best utilize AI tools in science?



How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

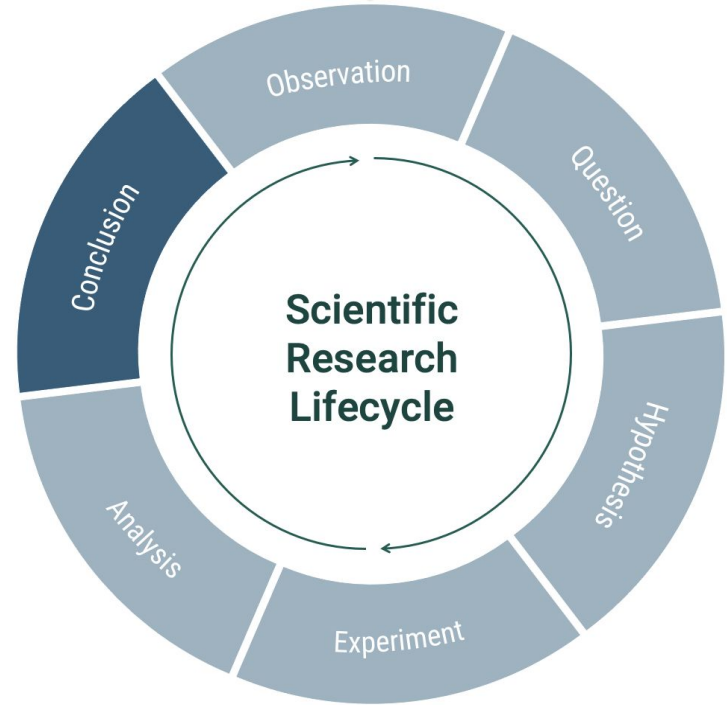


How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

Synthesizing research

Publication

AI writing agents

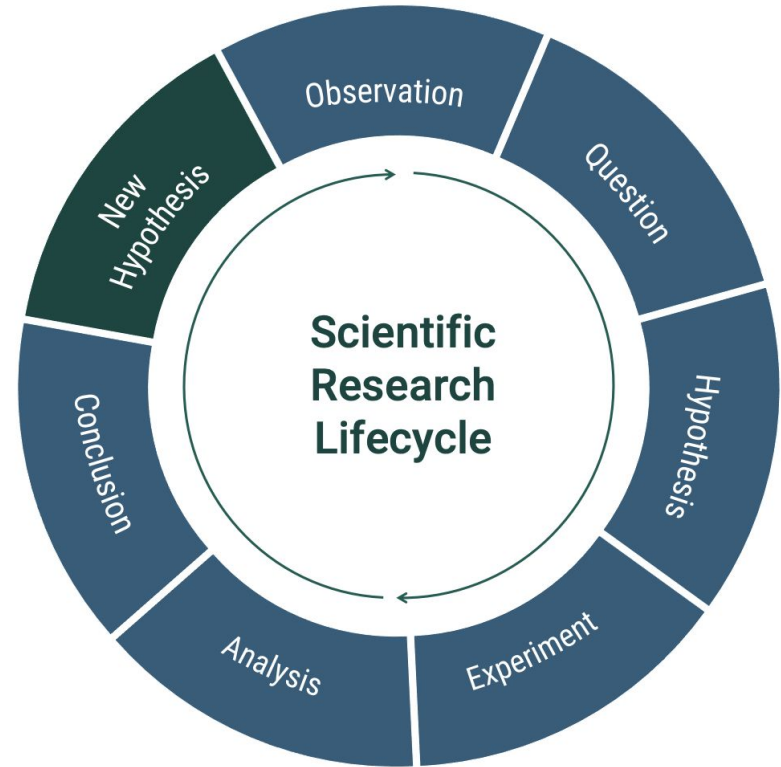


How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

AI has the potential to change every step of the science research lifecycle

AI can speed up scientific discovery process - no repetitive tasks

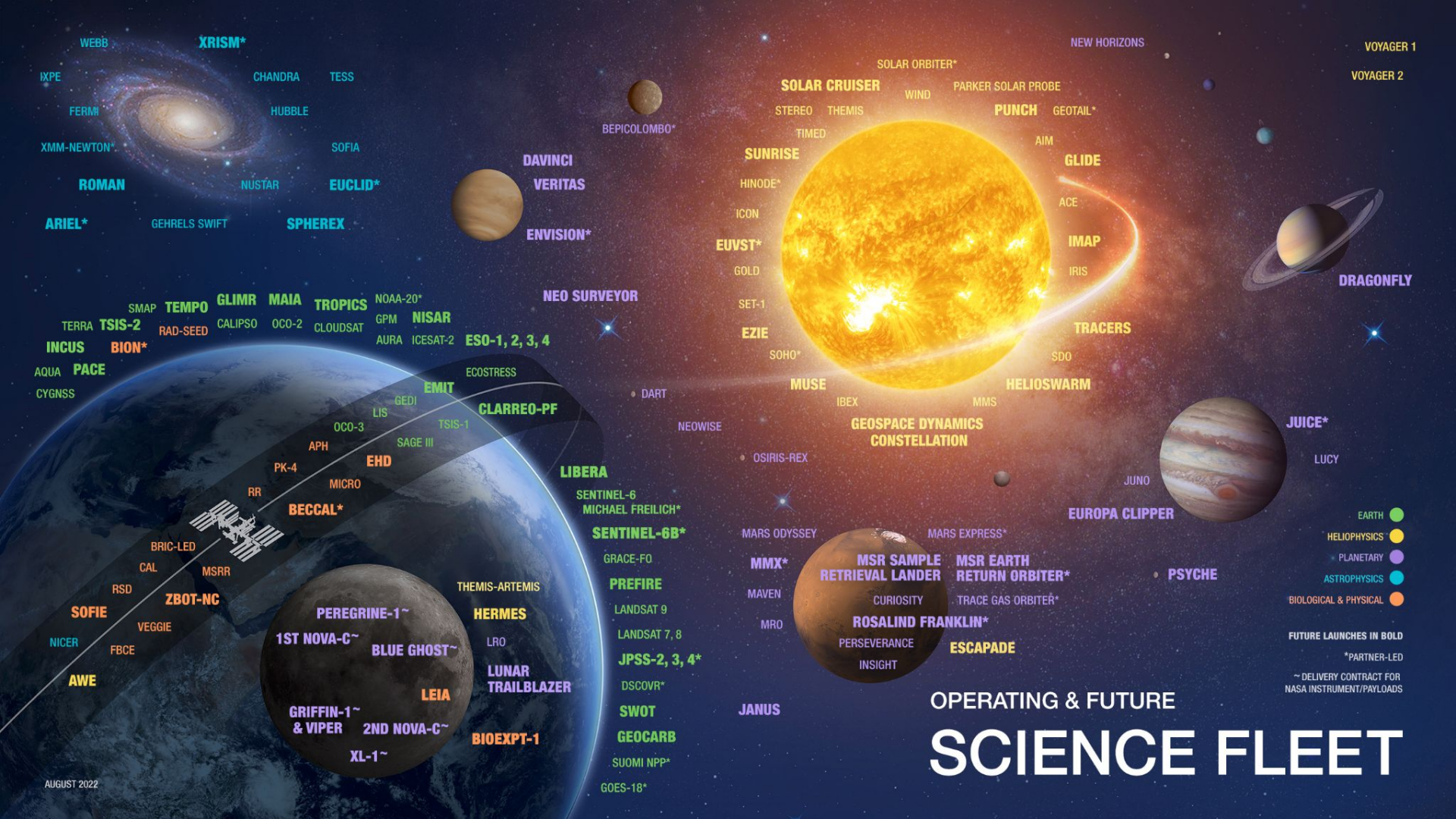
Completely new AI generated hypothesis?



NASA Science

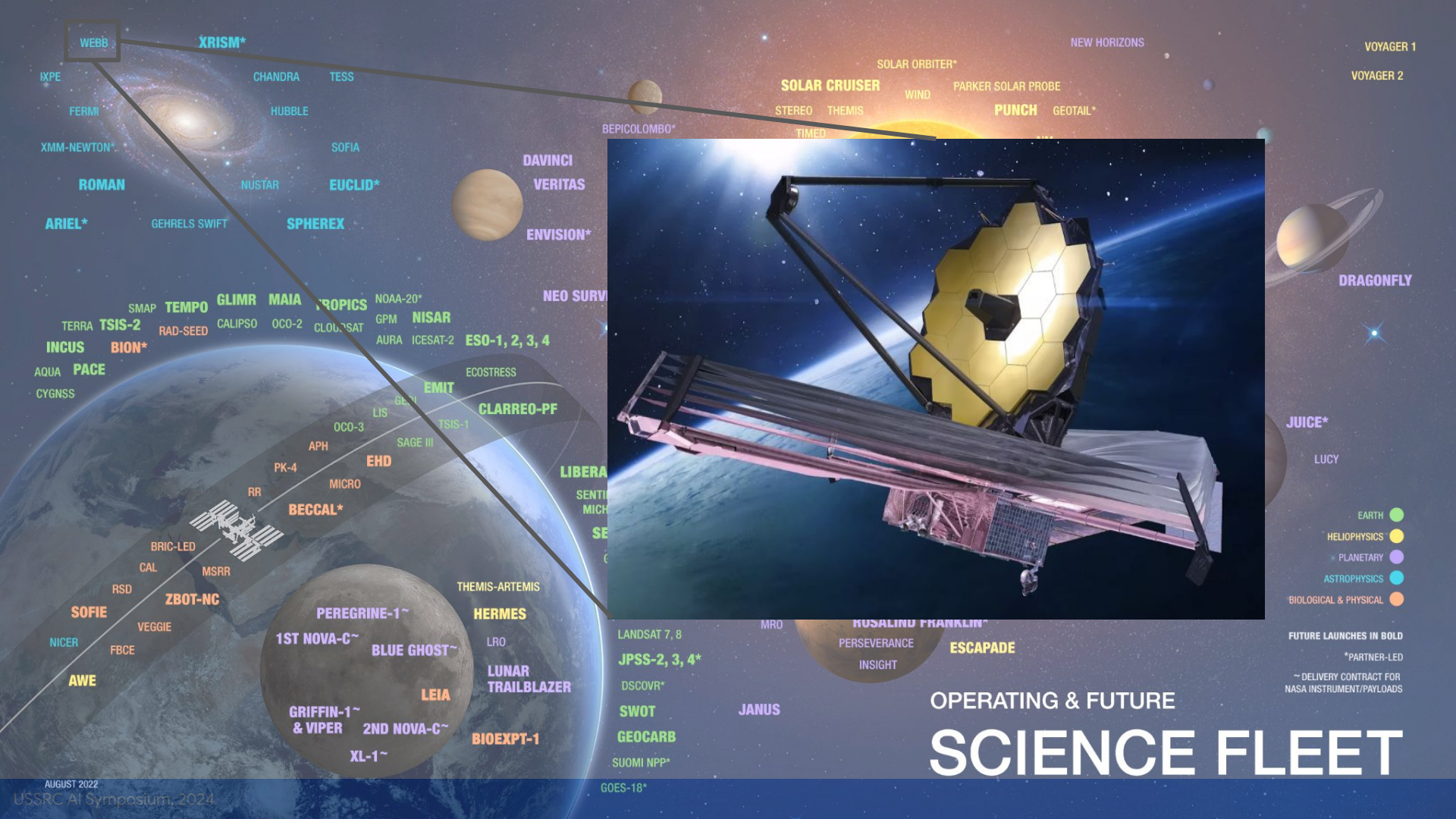
Vision: using the vantage point of space to achieve with the science community and our partners a deep scientific **understanding** of our planet, other planets and solar system bodies, the interplanetary environment, the Sun and its effects on the solar system, and the universe beyond....





OPERATING & FUTURE SCIENCE FLEET

FUTURE LAUNCHES IN BOLD
*PARTNER-LED
~ DELIVERY CONTRACT FOR NASA INSTRUMENT/PAYLOADS



RESEARCH

~**10,000** U.S. Scientists Funded
~**3,000** Competitively Selected Awards
~**\$600M** Awarded Annually

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

~**\$397M** Invested Annually

SMALLSATS/ CUBESATS

57 Science Missions
10 Technology Demos

SOUNDING ROCKETS

11 Science Missions Launched
43 In Development

BALLOONS

2 Missions Launched
52 Missions in Development

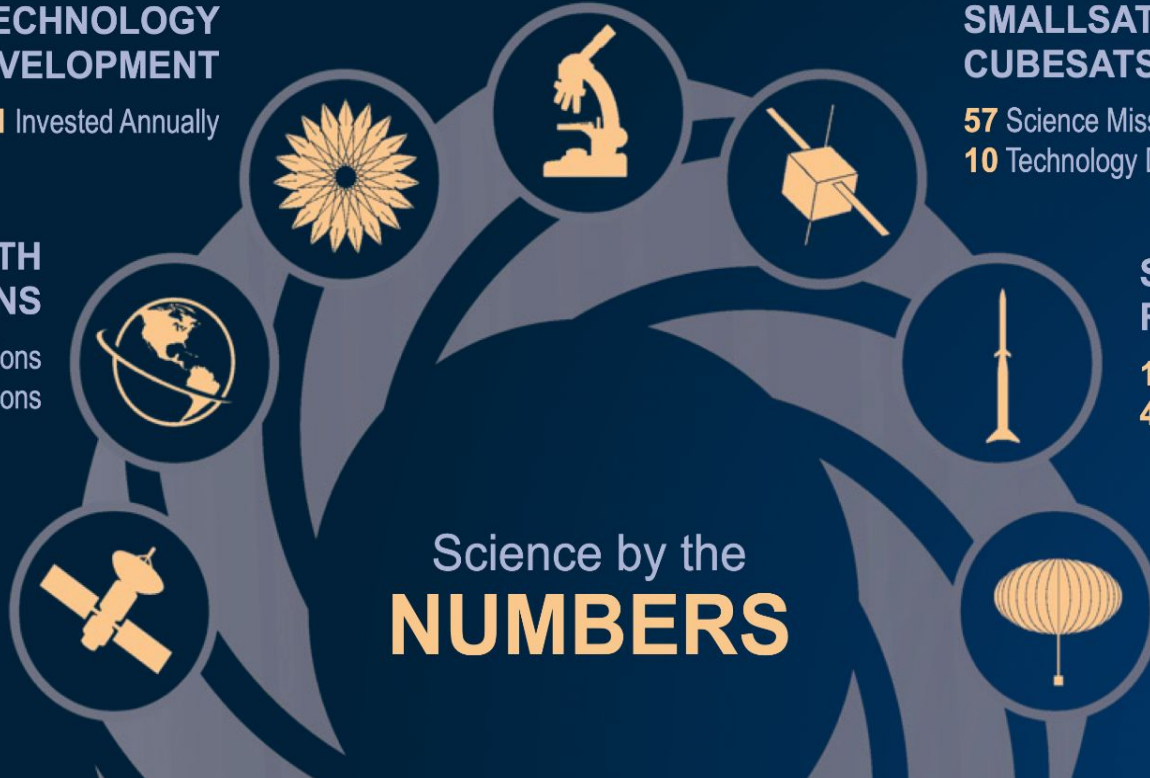
EARTH OBSERVATIONS

24 Operating Missions
23 Upcoming Missions

MISSIONS

134 Missions from
formulation through
extended operations

Science by the
NUMBERS



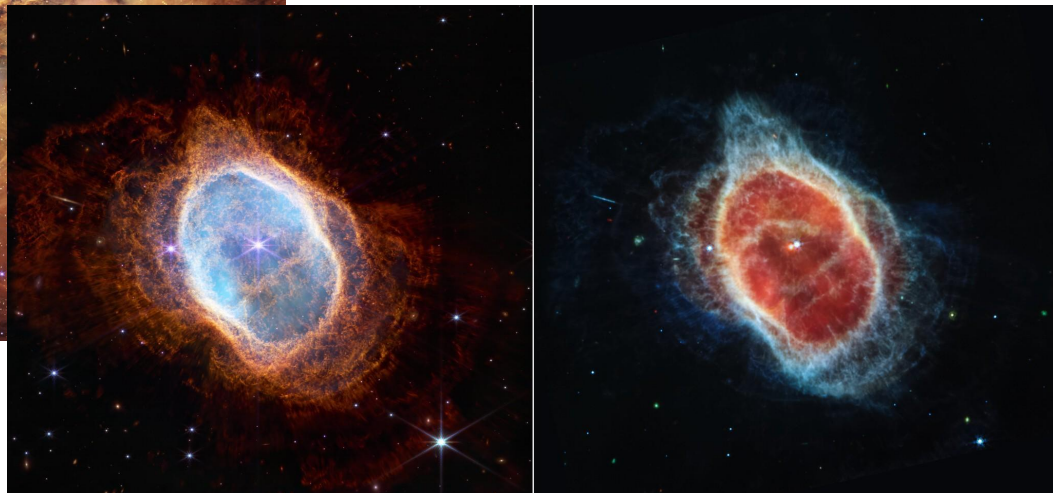
Value of NASA's Science Data



Carina Nebula – a rare peek of stars in their earliest, rapid stages of formation.

NASA's Strategic Goal 1.1

“Understand the Sun, Earth, Solar System, and Universe.”



Dying Star's Final 'Performance' – dying star expelling gas and dust

NASA EARTH FLEET

OPERATING & FUTURE THROUGH 2023



SWOT (CNES)
LANDSAT-9 (USGS) SENTINEL-6 Michael Freilich/B (ESA)
TROPICS (6)
NISAR (ISRO)
TSIS-2
PREFIRE (2)
GLIMR

ISS INSTRUMENTS
EMIT
CLARREO-PF
GEDI
SAGE III
OCO-3
TSIS-1
ECOSTRESS
LIS

JPSS-2, 3 & 4 INSTRUMENTS
OMPS-Limb
LIBERA

MAIA
TEMPO
PACE (NSO)
ICESAT-2
GRACE-FO (2) (DLR)
CYGNSS (8)
NISTAR, EPIC (DSCOVR/NOAA)
CLOUDSAT (CSA)
TERRA (JAXA, CSA)
AQUA (JAXA, AEB)
AURA (NSO, FMI, UKSA)
CALIPSO (CNES)
GPM (JAXA)
LANDSAT 7 (USGS)
LANDSAT 8 (USGS)
OCO-2
SMAP
SUOMI NPP (NOAA) (JAXA)

INVEST/CUBESATS

RainCube
CSIM-FD
CubeRRR
TEMPEST-D
CIRIS
HARP
CTIM
HyTI
SNoOPI
NACHOS

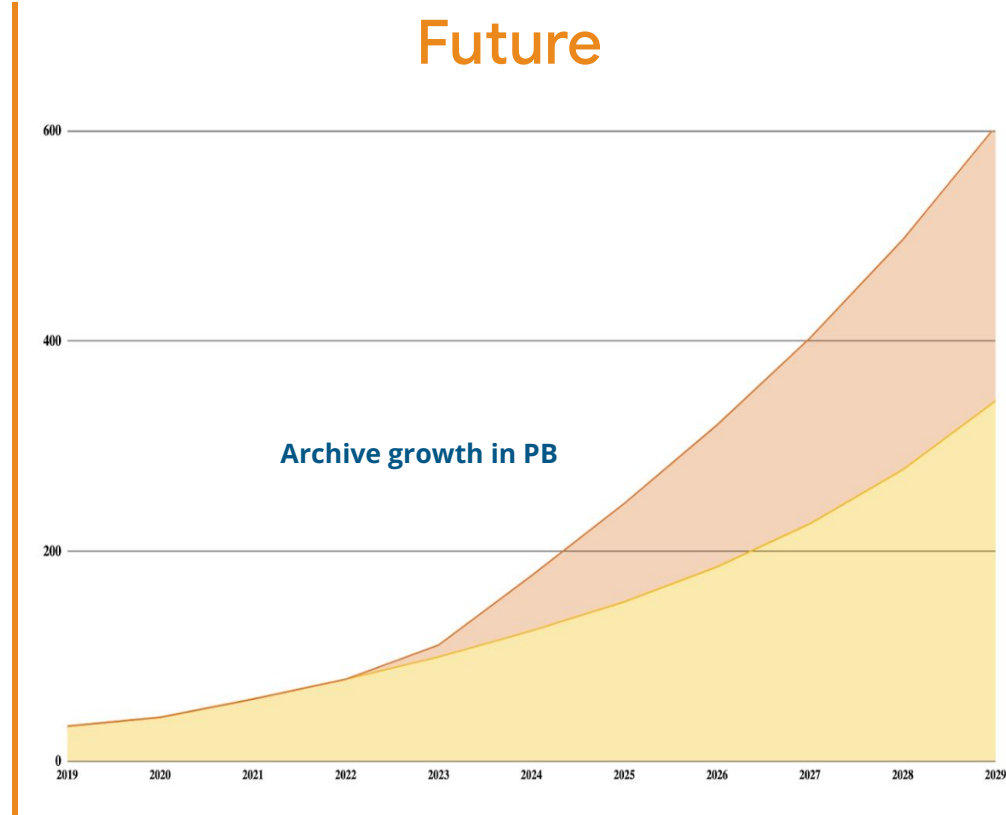
(PRE) FORMULATION ●
IMPLEMENTATION ●
PRIMARY OPS ●
EXTENDED OPS ●

Now

~100PB Archive

4B+ Files

Future



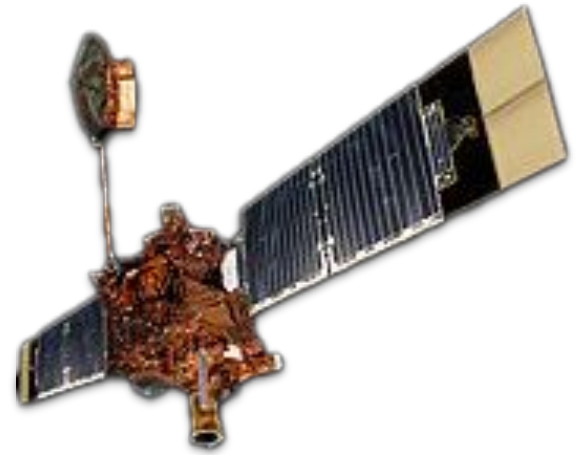
NASA Earth science data growth

Enduring Legacy of NASA Science Data

“NASA has become a **knowledge agency**. Long after the Mars Surveyor has gone silent, Hubble has met the same fate as Mir, and the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer has produced its final set of images, what will endure are the volumes of valuable **data** that these instruments and many others have collected over their lifetimes....”

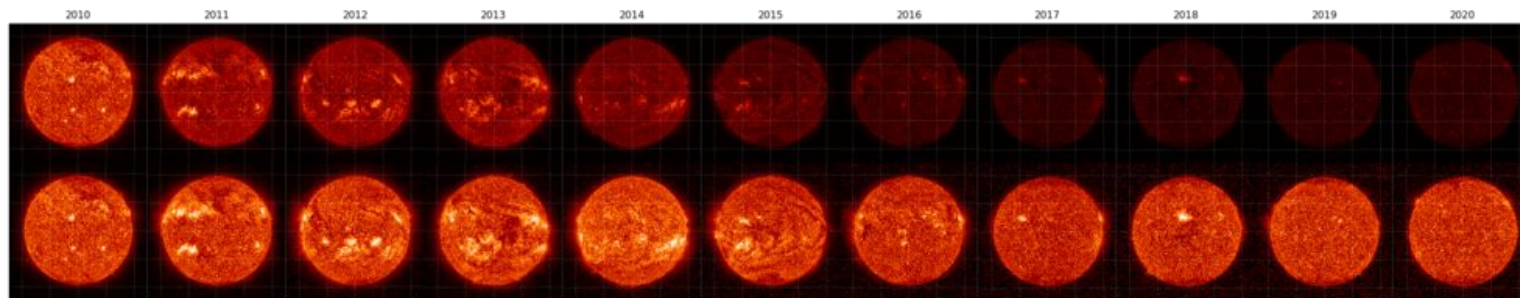
– National Research Council, 2002

*... the challenge of managing
overwhelming data and distilling it
into meaningful knowledge*

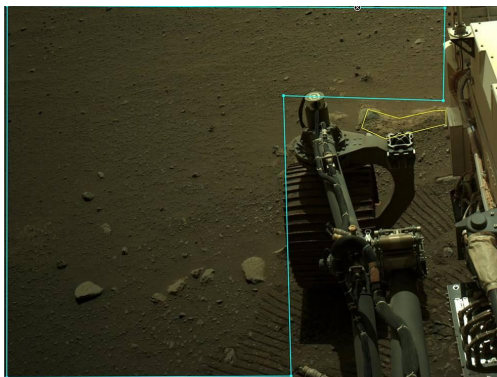


Artist concept of the Mars Global Surveyor
NASA/JPL-Caltech/Corby Waste

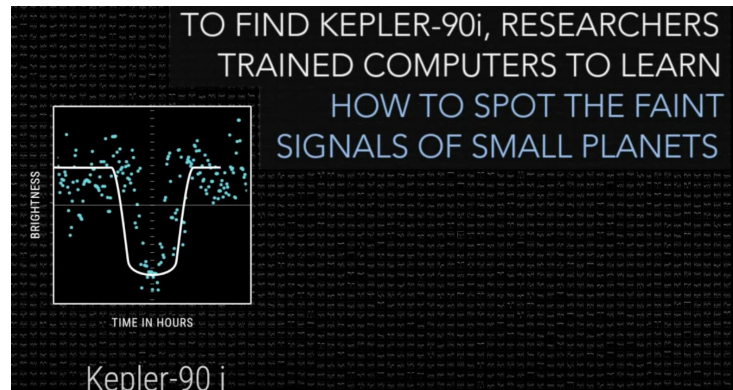
Artificial intelligence successes - NASA science



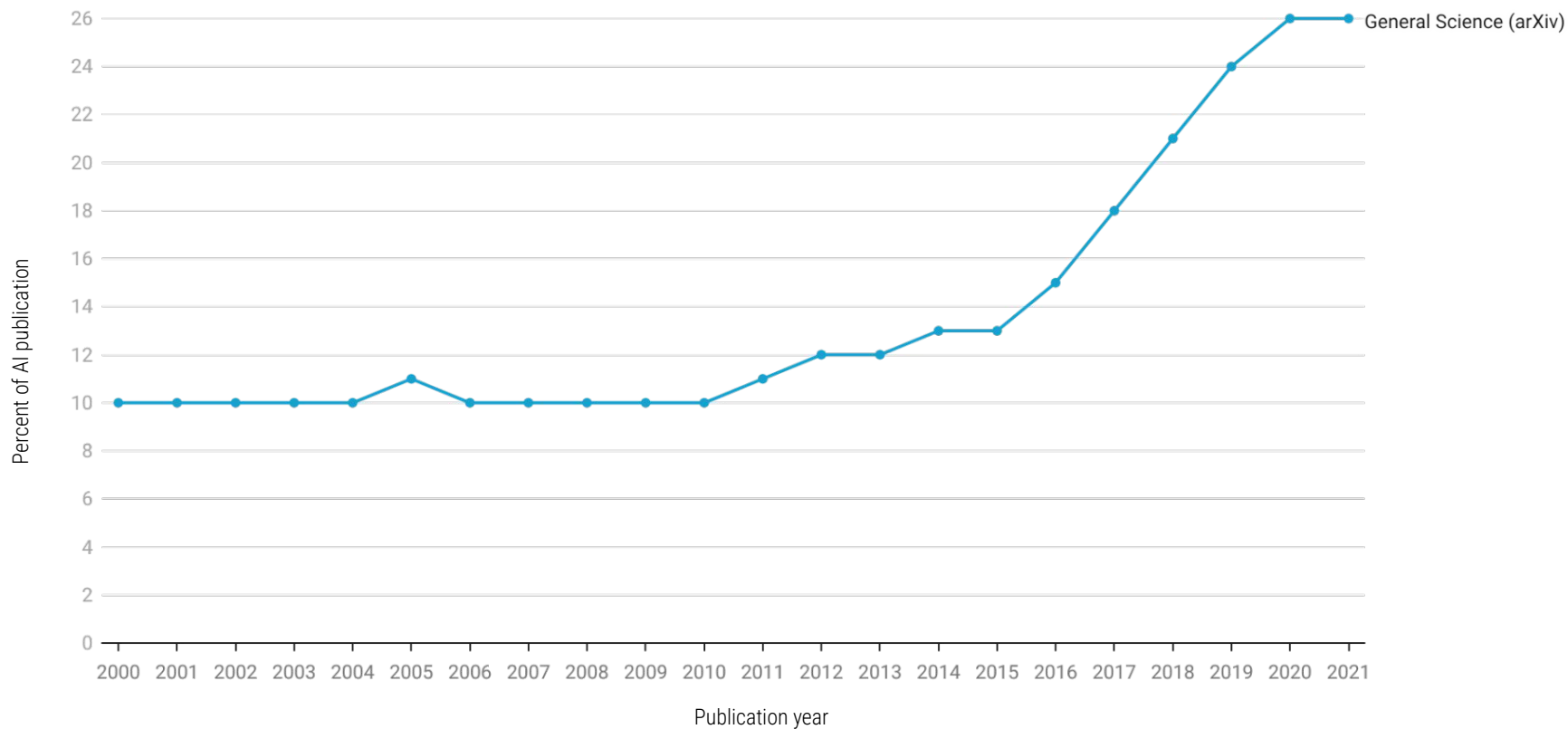
Images correction for degradation using AI



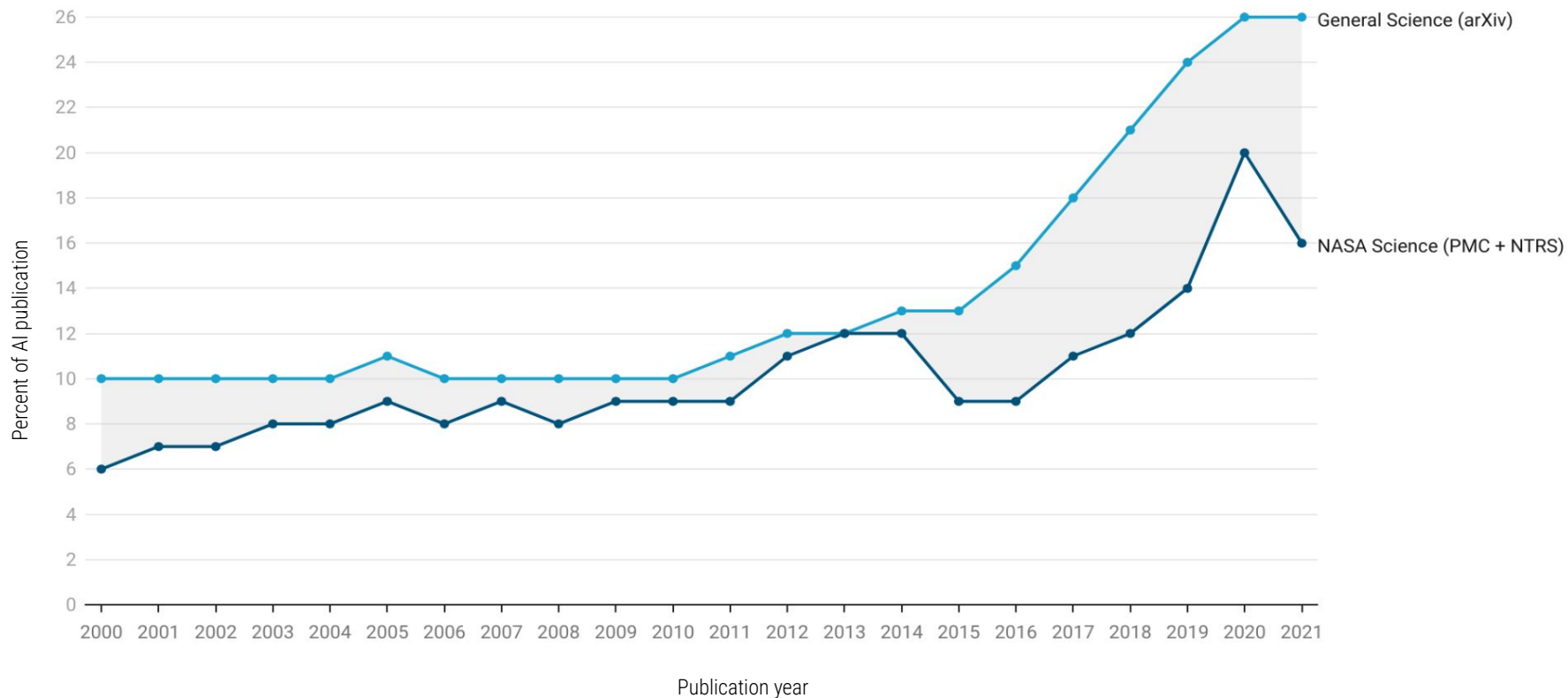
Rover onboard AI systems for guidance



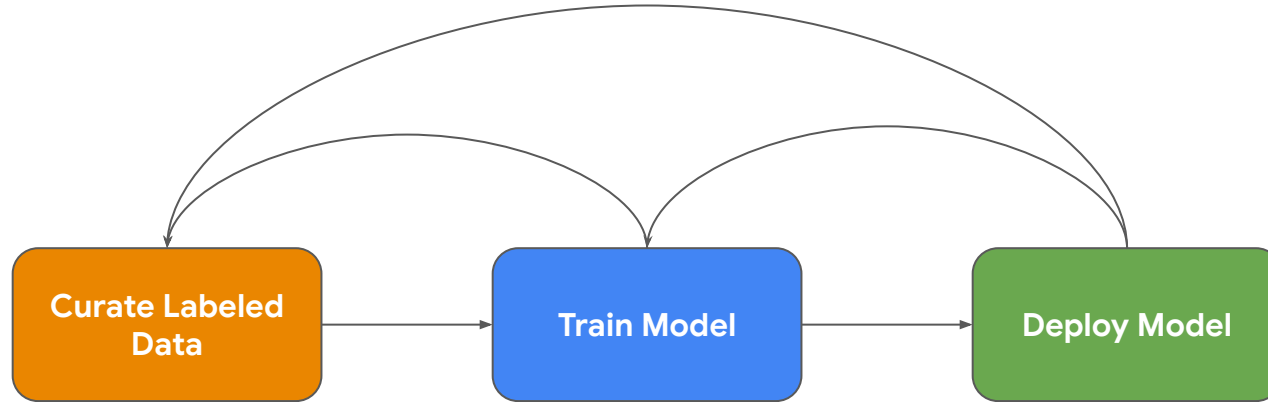
AI Publication Trend for General Science



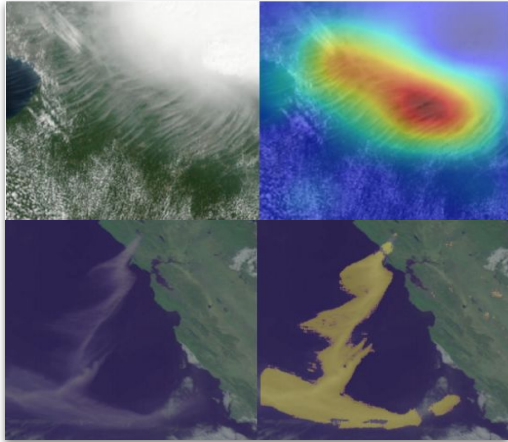
AI Publication Trend for General Science vs. NASA Science



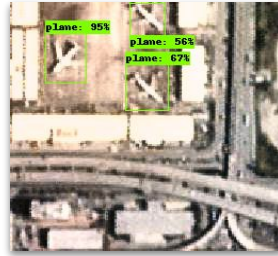
Supervised learning



Supervised learning over the years...



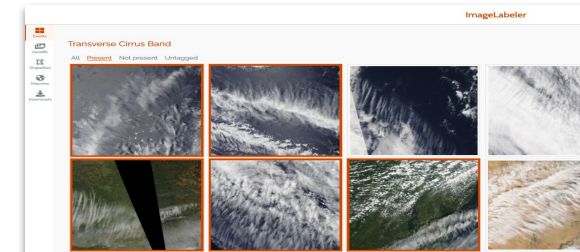
Atmospheric phenomena
identification



COVID 19 indicators



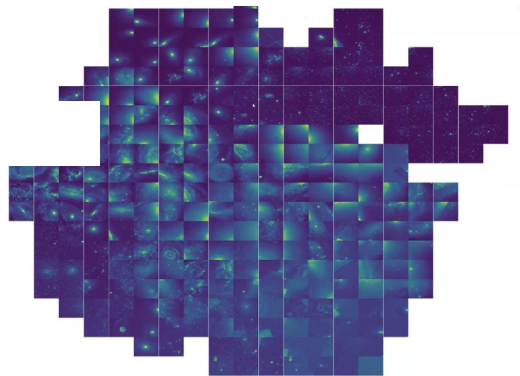
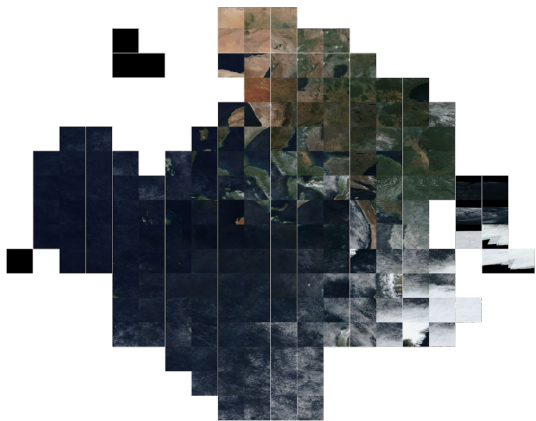
Marine debris segmentation



Labeling tools

Cross-divisional AI

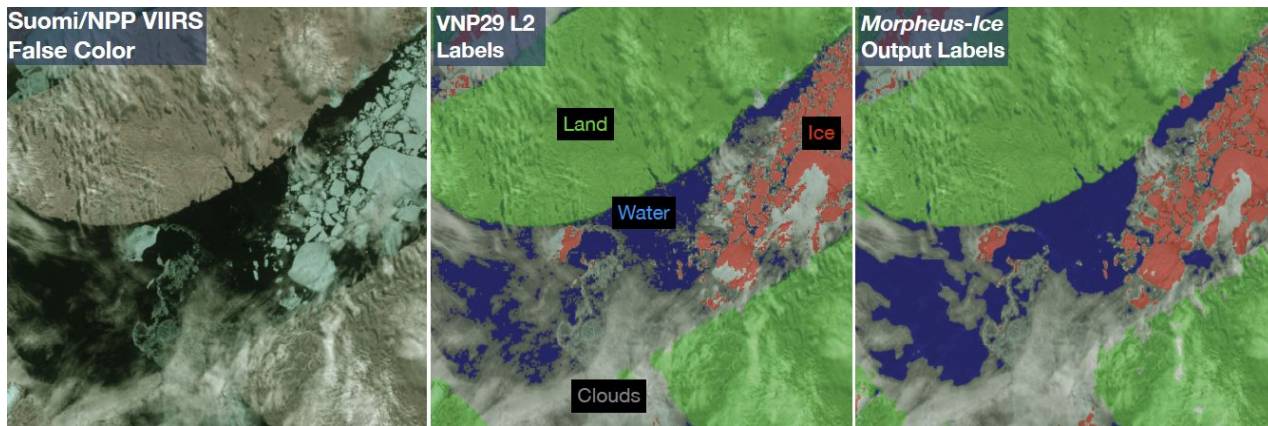
Petabyte scale search on multi-spectral unlabeled data to rapidly curate annotated datasets + Search By Image for NASA Science - *Earth science + Astrophysics*



Cross divisional AI project: Self supervised learning approach developed for GIBS archives applied to Hubble telescope data

Cross-divisional AI

Morpheus-Ice: Pixel-Level Classification of Imaging Data from Astrophysics to Earth Science



AI for science at scale

9.9 billion
trees assessed

326,000
satellite images

89,000
hand-labeled tree crowns

10^7 million
sq. km. mapped

60,000,000
core HPC hours (NASA + NSF)

38
collaborators across academia and government



Tucker and Brandt et al.

An Unexpectedly Large Count of Trees in West African Sahara and Sahel

Semi-arid trees have a crucial role in carbon storage & biodiversity and are not well-documented.

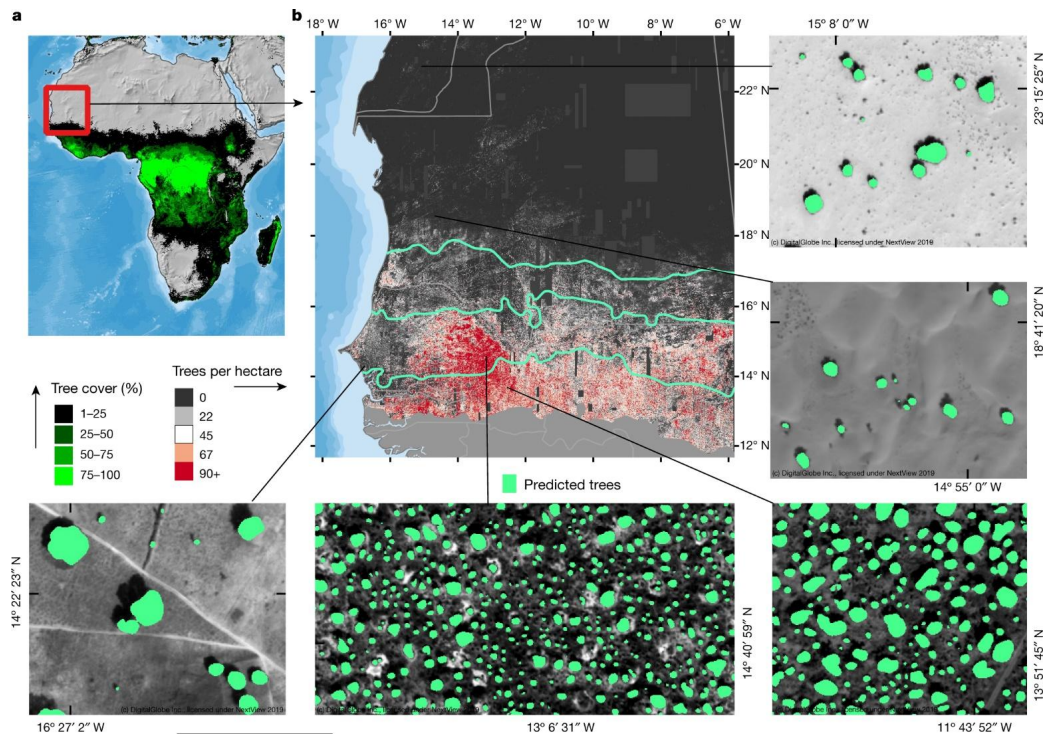
Researchers mapped trees >3 m² crown area in West Africa, from the Sahara, Sahel, and sub-humid zone using 50 cm satellite imagery, deep learning, and HPC.

1,837,565,501 trees were mapped over 1,300,000 km²

Deep learning and <1 m satellite imagery deliver heretofore unavailable semi-arid carbon storage and biodiversity insights

GED1 and ICESat-2 data can be combined with these data to provide tree heights for larger trees or clusters of trees

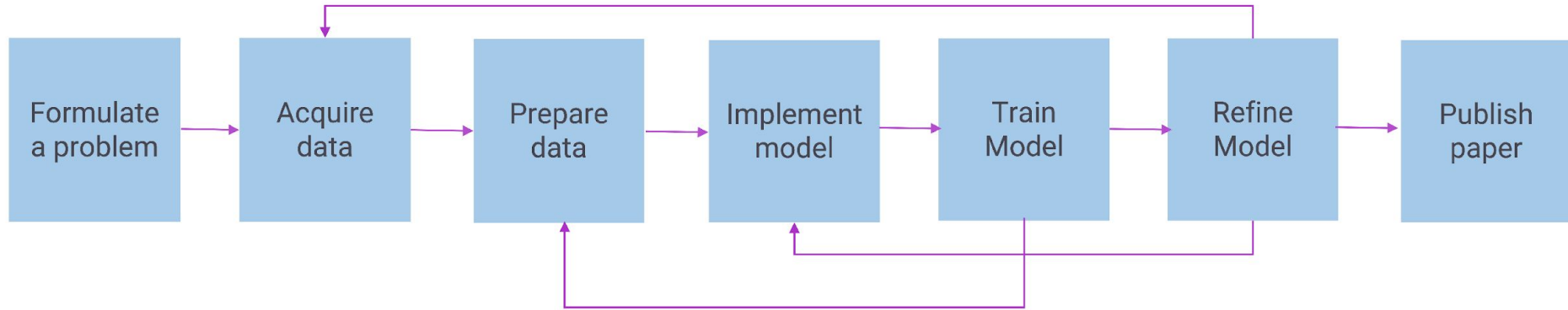
Brandt, M., Tucker, C.J., Kariryaa, A. et al. An unexpectedly large count of trees in the West African Sahara and Sahel. Nature (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2824-5>



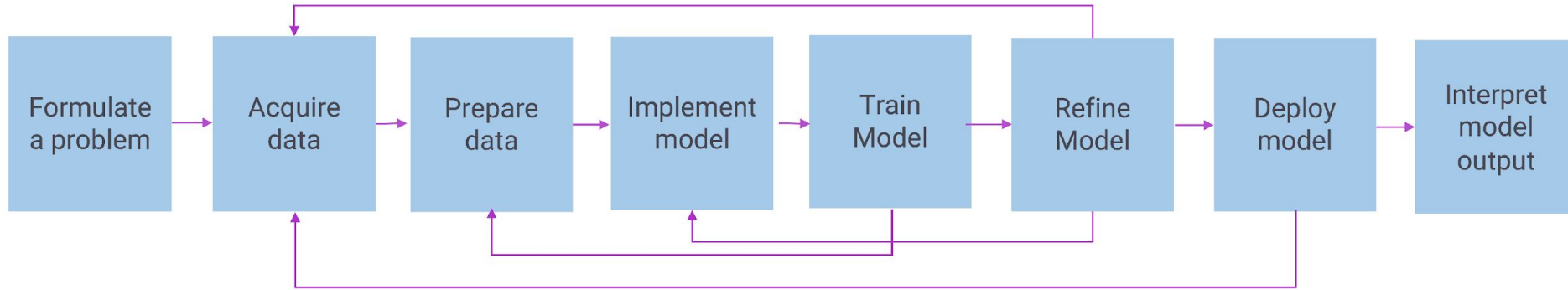
a) All trees >3-m² crown area were mapped in the red rectangle using deep learning and <1 m satellite imagery. b) The density of trees per hectare derived from 1,837,565,501 trees at various scales, from local to regional scales.

Last mile..

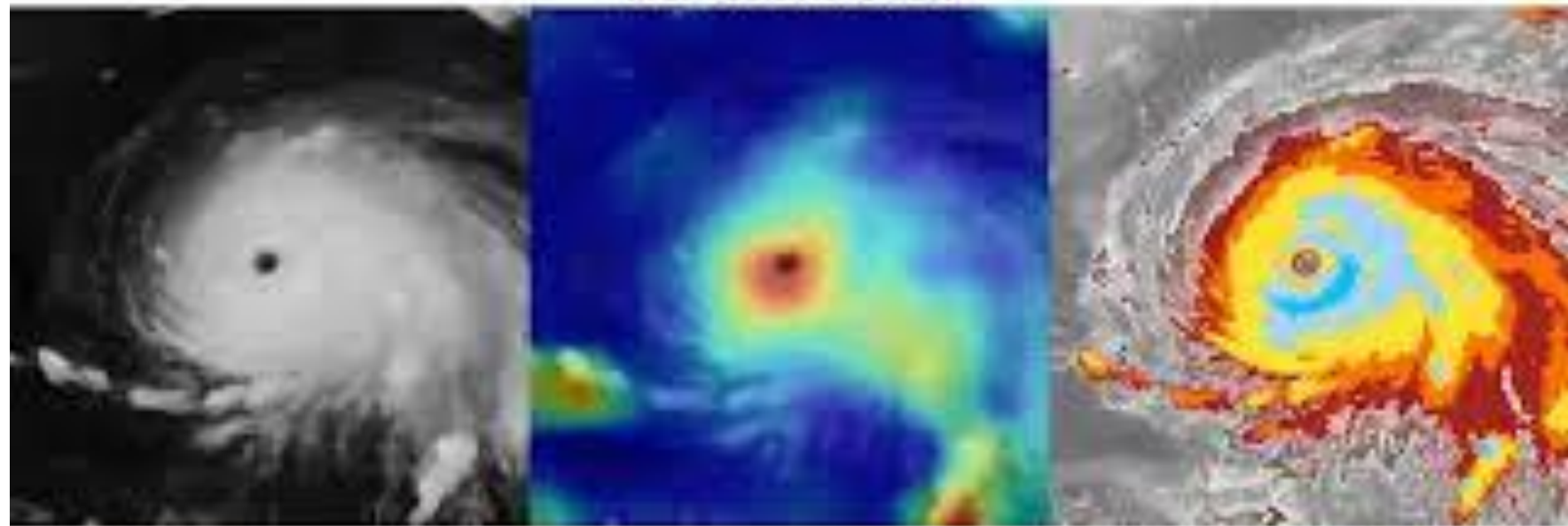
AI in literature

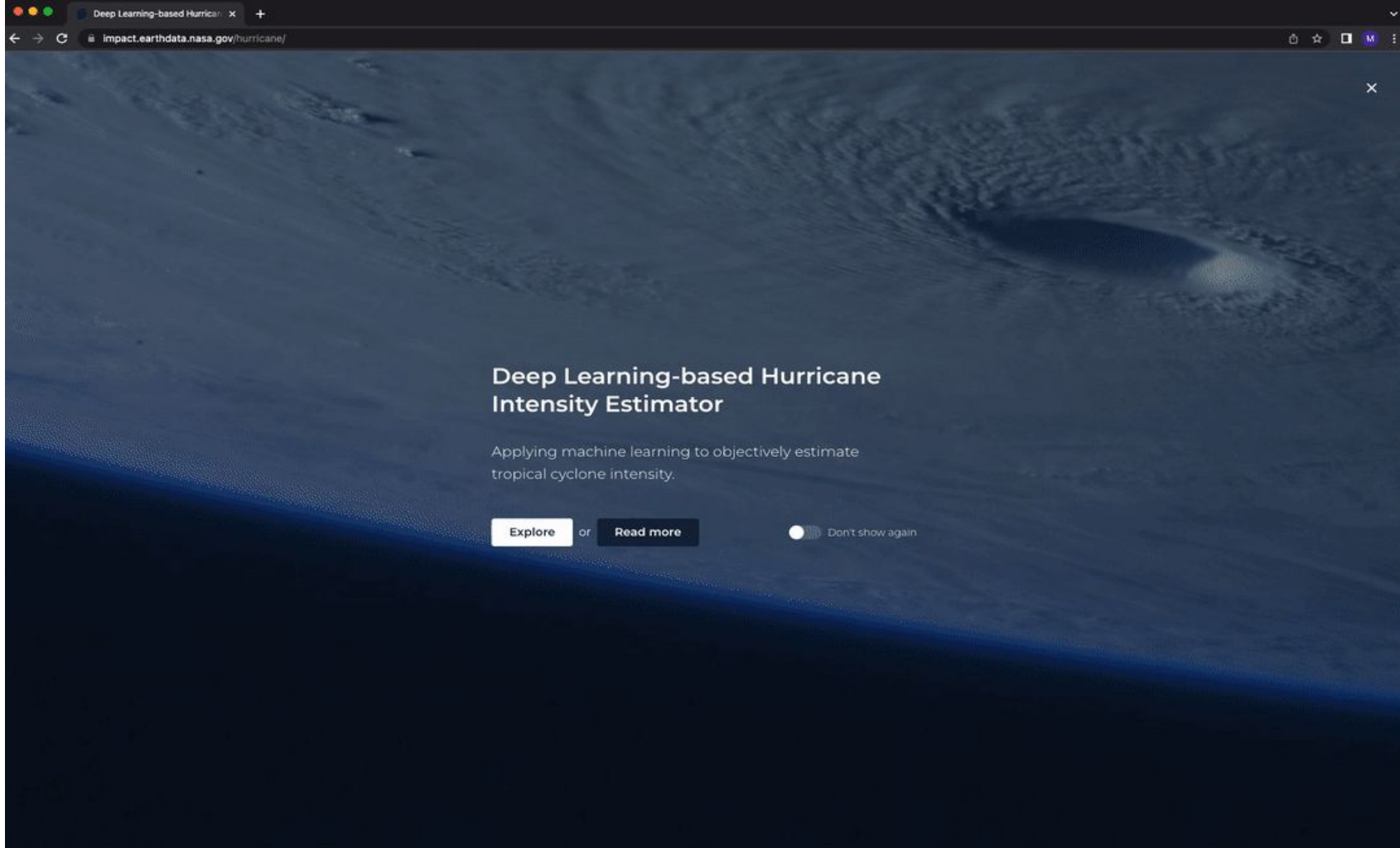


AI lifecycle - iterative



Hurricane Dorian





There are challenges with Supervised Learning

Advancing Application of Machine Learning Tools for NASA's Earth Observation Data

Jan. 21-23, 2020 | Washington, D.C.
Workshop Report

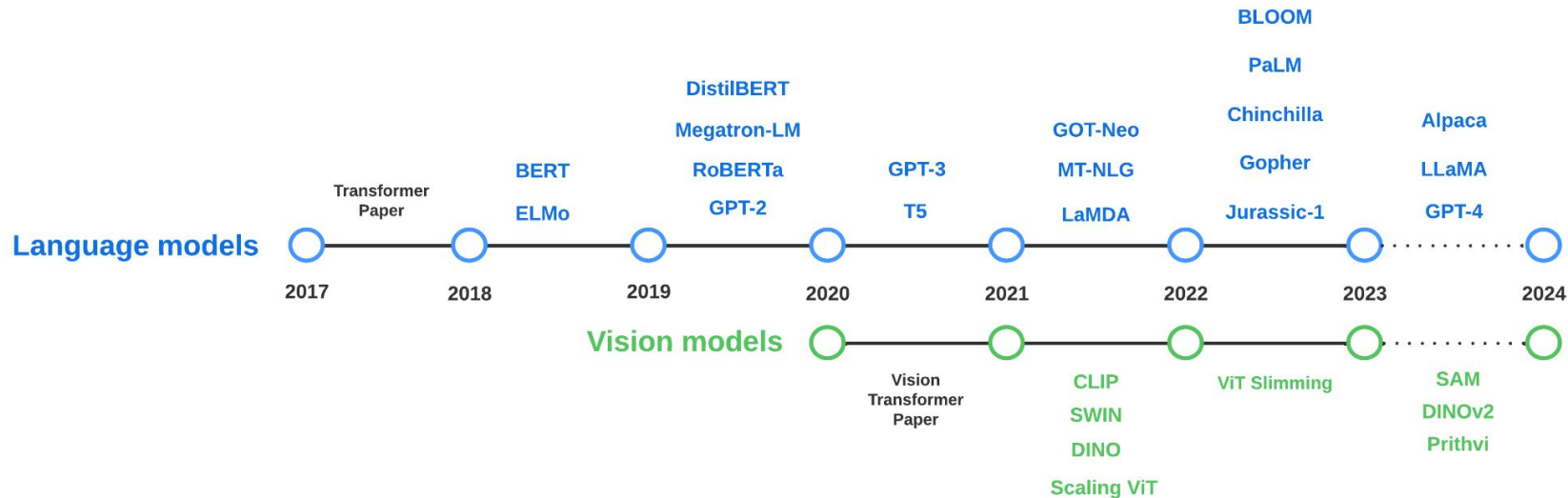


Maskey et al. "Advancing AI for Earth Science: A Data Systems Perspective," AGU Eos 2020

- **Training data** is the main component of supervised machine learning techniques and is increasingly becoming the **main bottleneck to advance applications of machine learning** techniques in Earth science.
- Geoscience models must **generalize across space and time**; however, for supervised learning one needs large training datasets to build generalizable models.

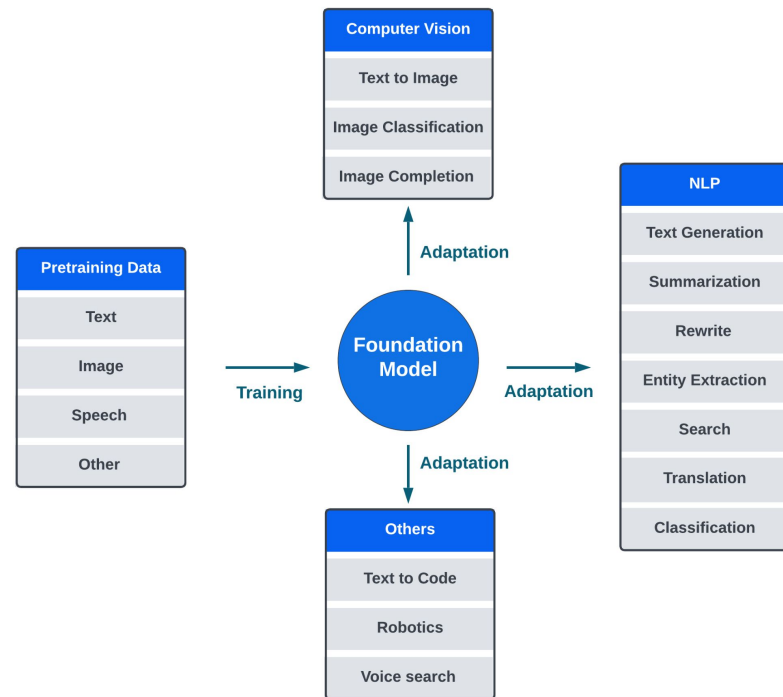
Recent Progress

Self-supervised learning at scale

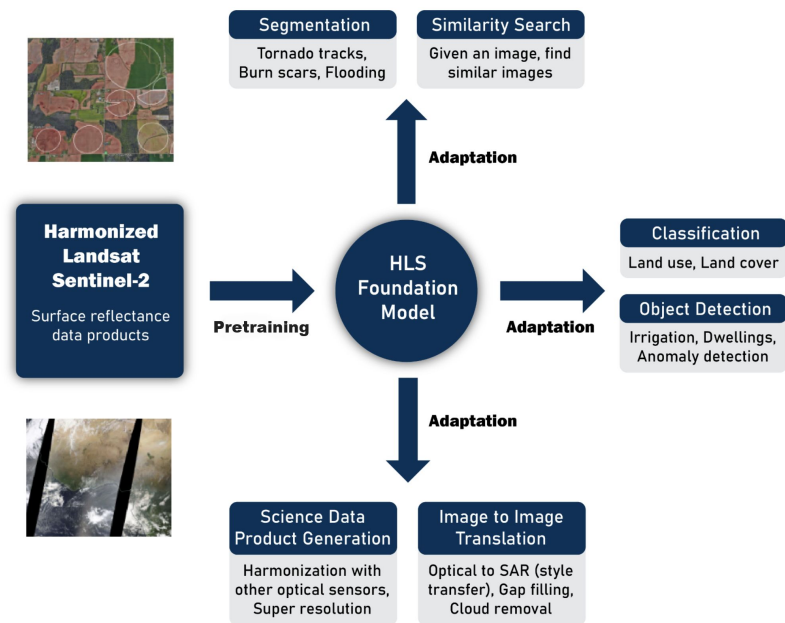


AI foundation models

- Large-scale models pre-trained on vast amounts of data, serving as a starting point for fine-tuning on specific tasks
- Unlike traditional models FMs are pre-trained on general data and then adapted to specialized tasks
- Pre-training captures broad knowledge, allowing for versatility across multiple applications
- Substantially reduce the downstream effort for building AI applications, including the need for large labeled training datasets



Geospatial foundation model with Harmonized Landsat Sentinel-2: Prithvi



- Build with collaboration with IBM Research
- Initial version released are 100M and 300M parameter models
- Masked Autoencoder where attention mechanism is extended in space and time
- Being evaluated for adaptation for different categories of downstream tasks

Collaborators: IBM, UAH, Clark University, ORNL, Hugging Face

Foundation Models for Generalist Geospatial Artificial Intelligence

Johannes Jakubik^{1,2}, Sujit Roy^{3,1,2}, C. E. Phillips^{3,1}, Paolo Fraccaro^{1,2},
Denys Godwin⁴, Bianca Zadrozny¹, Daniela Szwarzman¹, Carlos Gomes¹,
Gabby Nyirjesy¹, Blair Edwards¹, Daiki Kimura¹, Naomi Simumba¹,
Linsong Chu¹, S. Karthik Mukkavilli¹, Devyani Lambhate¹, Kamal Das¹,
Ranjini Bangalore¹, Dario Oliveira¹, Michal Muszynski¹, Kumar Ankur³,
Muthukumar Ramasubramanian³, Iksha Gurung³, Sam Khallaghi⁴,
Hanxi (Steve) Li⁴, Michael Cecil⁴, Maryam Ahmadi⁴, Fatemeh Kordi⁴,
Hamed Alemohammadi^{4,5}, Manil Maskey², Raghu Ganti¹,
Kommy Weldemariam^{1,2}, Rahul Ramachandran^{2,4}

¹IBM Research.

²NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL, USA.

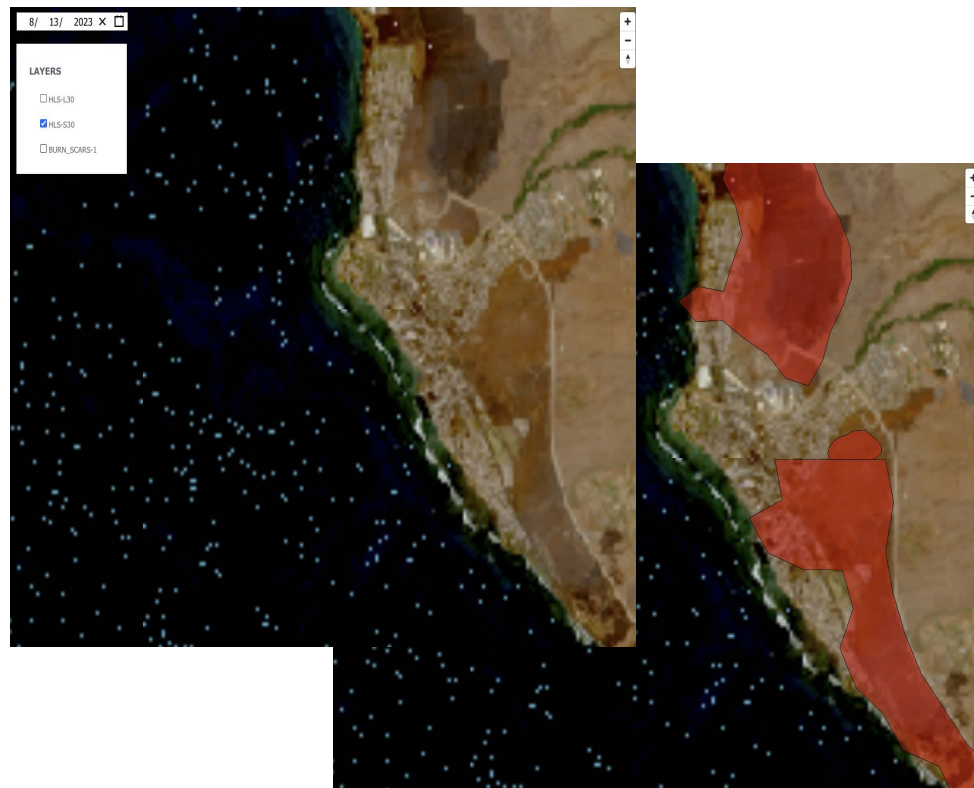
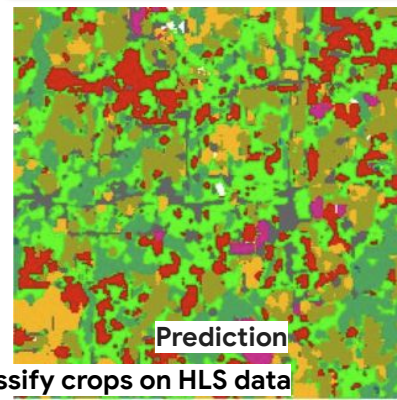
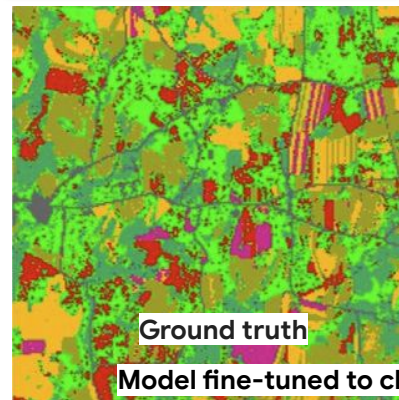
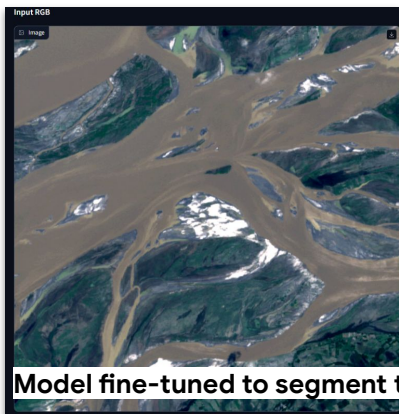
³Earth System Science Center, The University of Alabama in Huntsville, AL, USA.

⁴Center for Geospatial Analytics, Clark University, Worcester, MA, USA.

⁵Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, Worcester, MA, USA.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2310.18660.pdf>

Geospatial foundation model : downstream applications





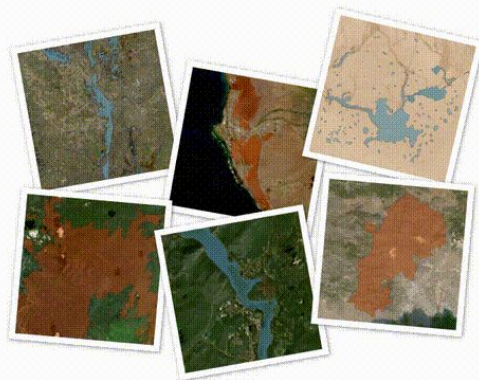
Welcome to

AI-powered Earth Insights

AI-powered Earth Insights is a system that leverages the first of its kind open-source geospatial AI foundation model developed by NASA and IBM Research. It uses the Harmonized Landsat Sentinel-2 Foundation (HLS) data and models that are fine-tuned on Flood mapping and Burn scar segmentation tasks. It allows users to inference on the fine-tuned models and visualizes the results.

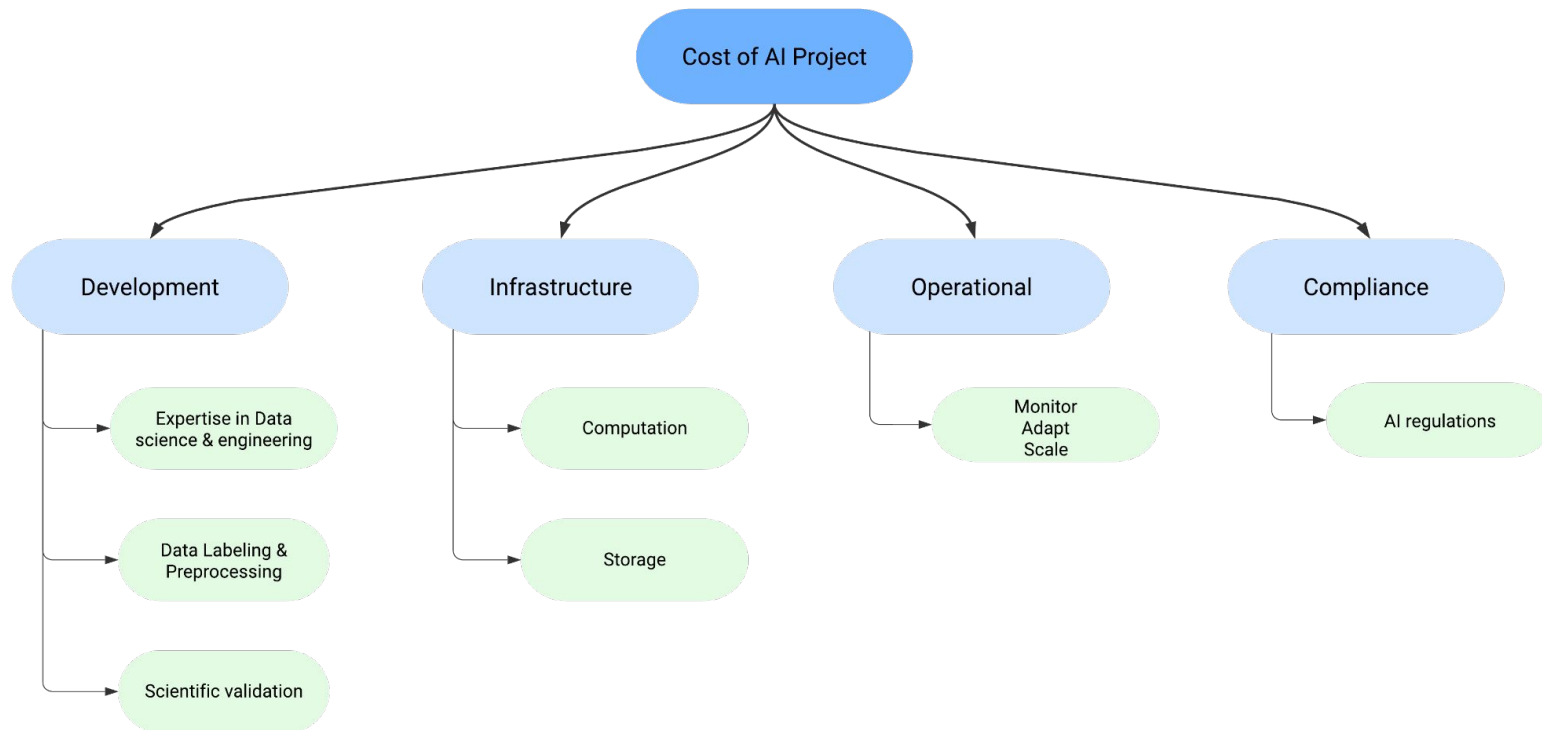
[ABOUT](#) ⓘ

[START EXPLORING](#) →



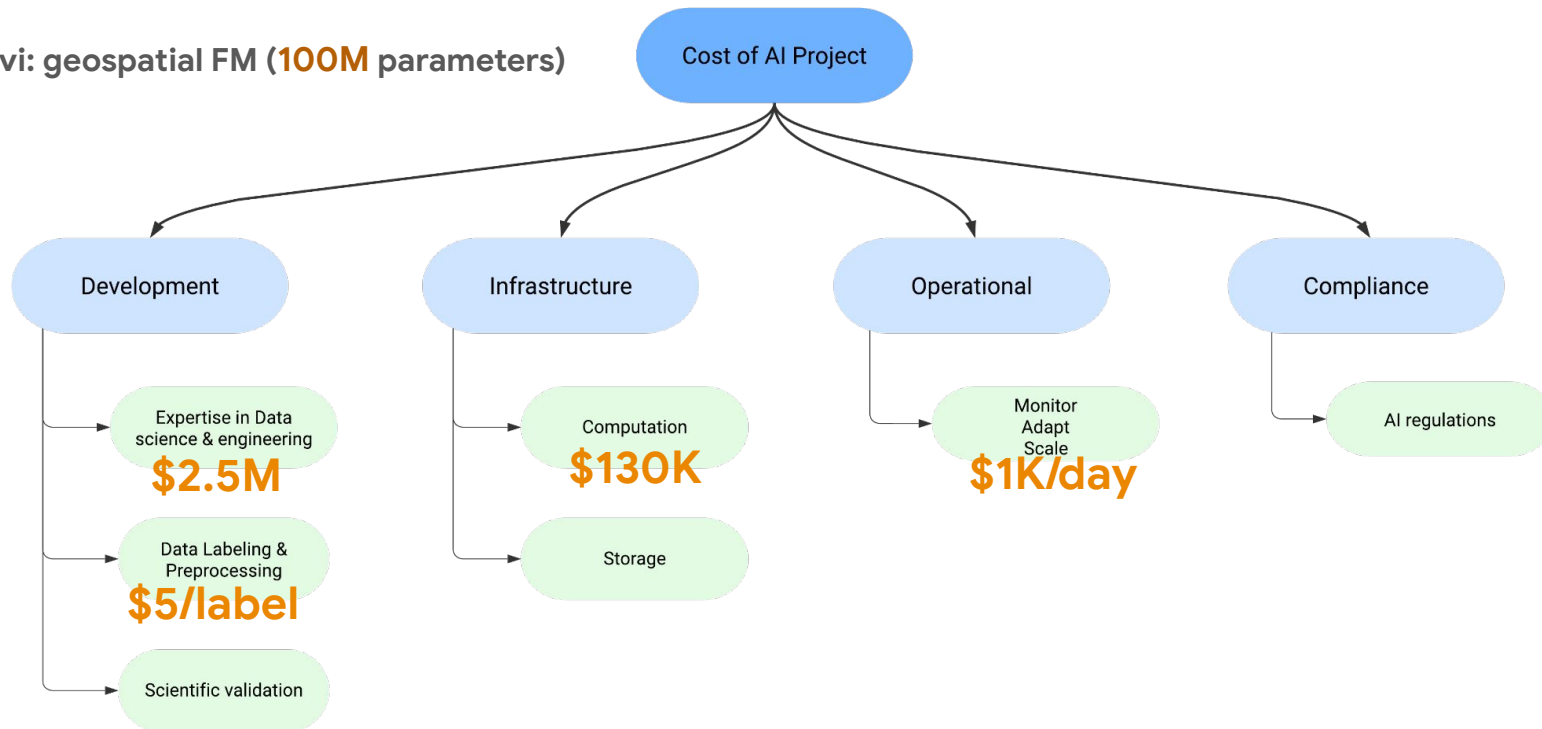
Challenges

AI today is expensive



AI today is expensive

Prithvi: geospatial FM (100M parameters)



Understanding of foundational knowledge

AI foundational knowledge is critical to develop scientific applications using AI

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Sloppy Use of Machine Learning Is Causing a 'Reproducibility Crisis' in Science

AI hype has researchers in fields from medicine to sociology rushing to use techniques that they don't always understand—causing a wave of spurious results.

Source: WIRED

Ethical issues

Bias and Fairness

Transparency and Explainability

Safety and Security

Human-AI Collaboration

nature

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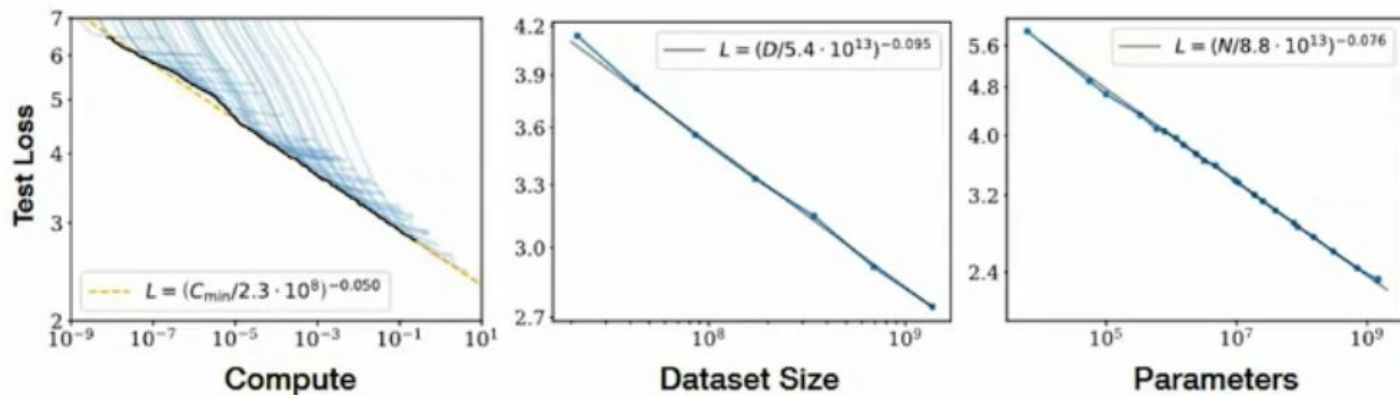
COMMENT | 31 October 2023

Garbage in, garbage out: mitigating risks and maximizing benefits of AI in research

Artificial-intelligence tools are transforming data-driven science – better ethical standards and more robust data curation are needed to fuel the boom and prevent a bust.

Opportunities with Pre-trained Large Models *“value of small data”*

Foundation models scale with data



Kaplan et al.

[arXiv:2001.08361](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.08361)

GPT evolution

Internet
Data



GPT evolution



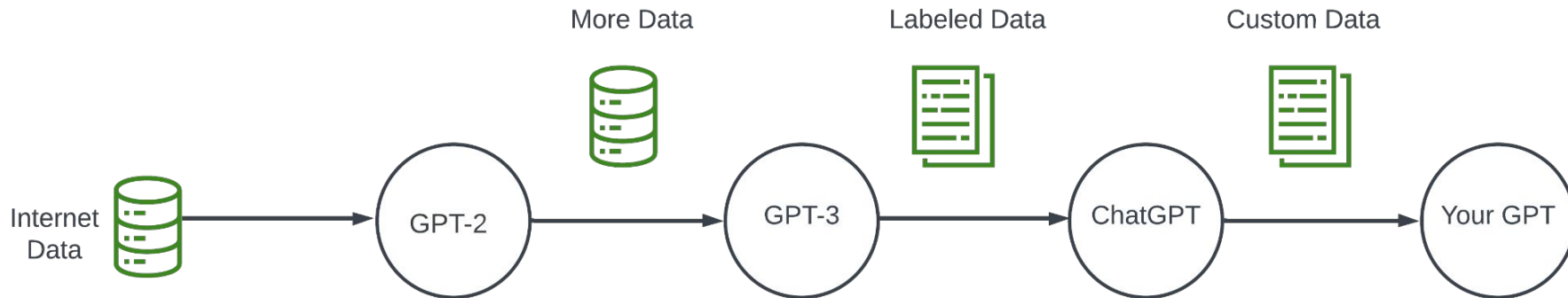
GPT evolution



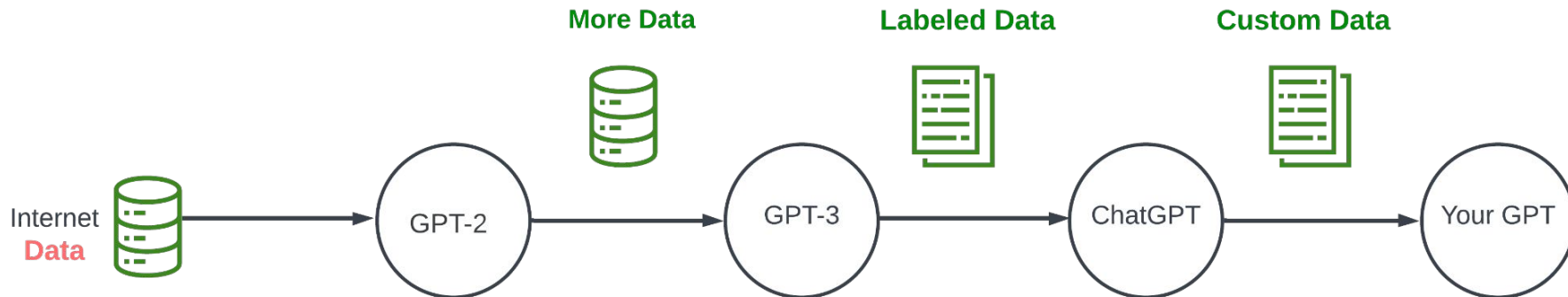
GPT evolution



GPT evolution



GPT evolution



Data is the differentiator, model mostly constant

Foundation model

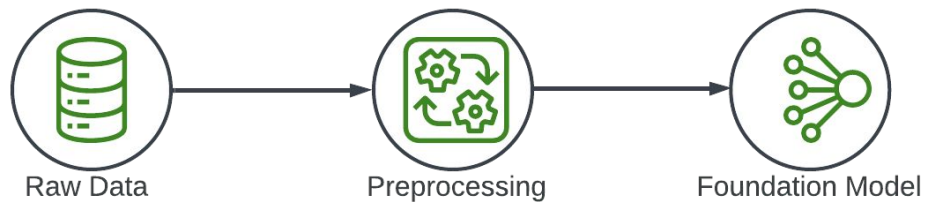


Raw Data

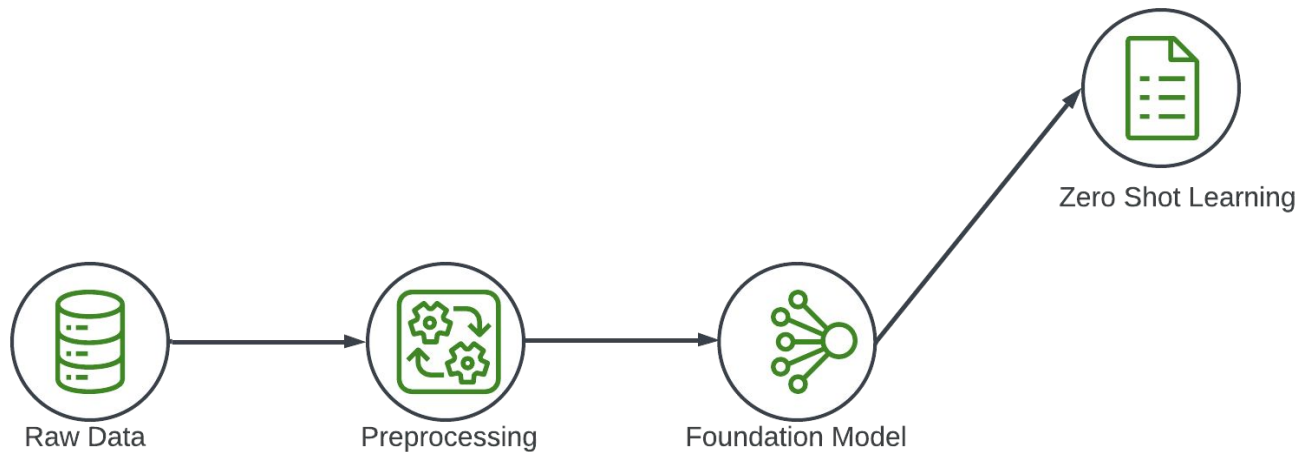
Foundation model



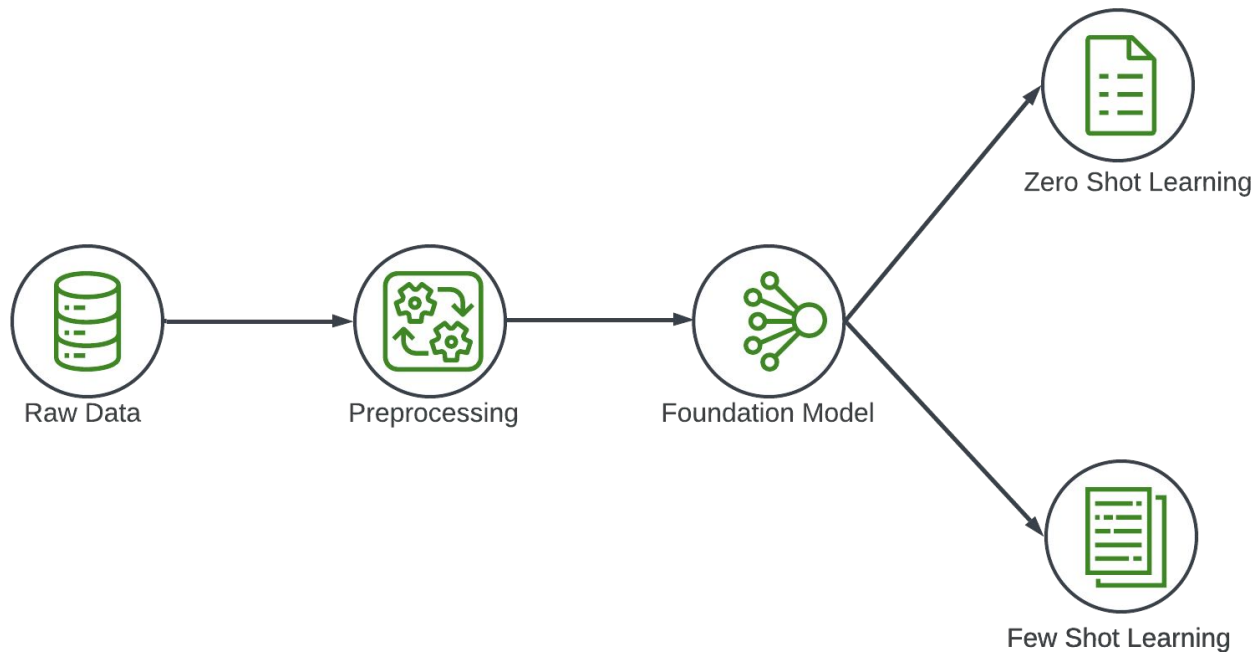
Foundation model



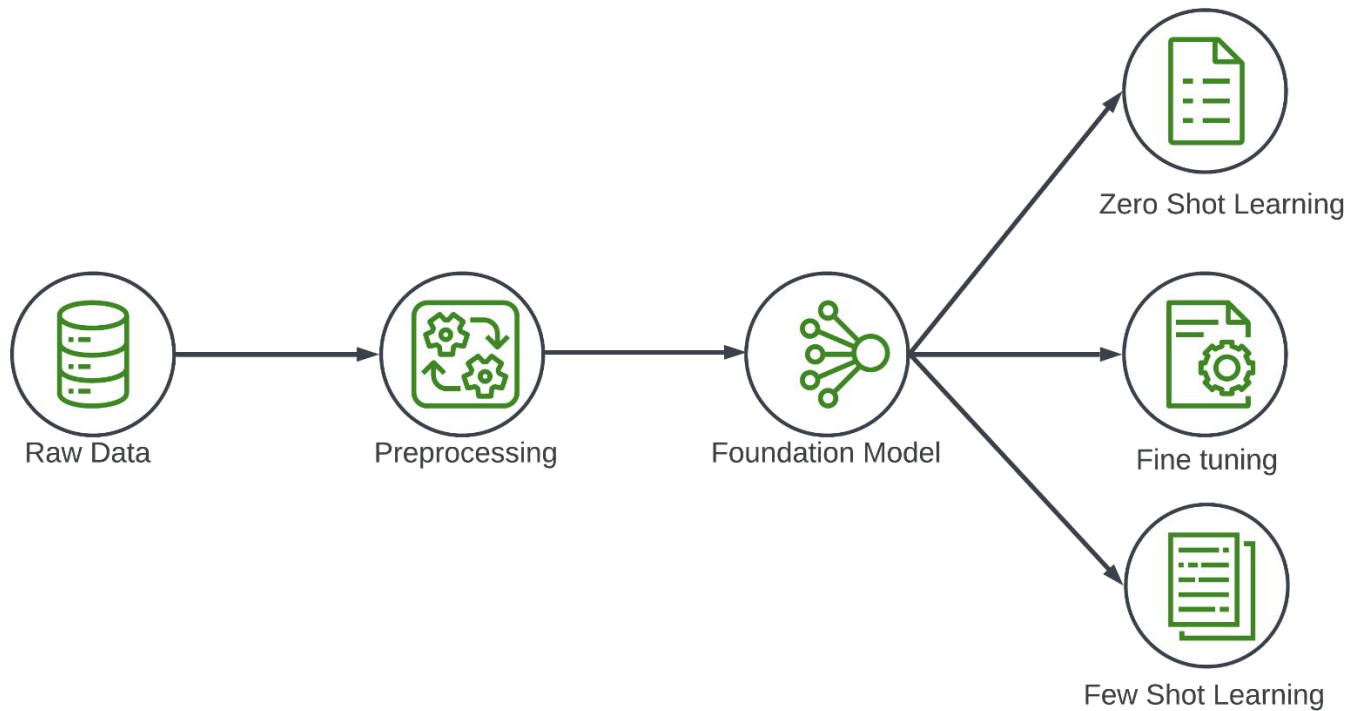
Foundation model



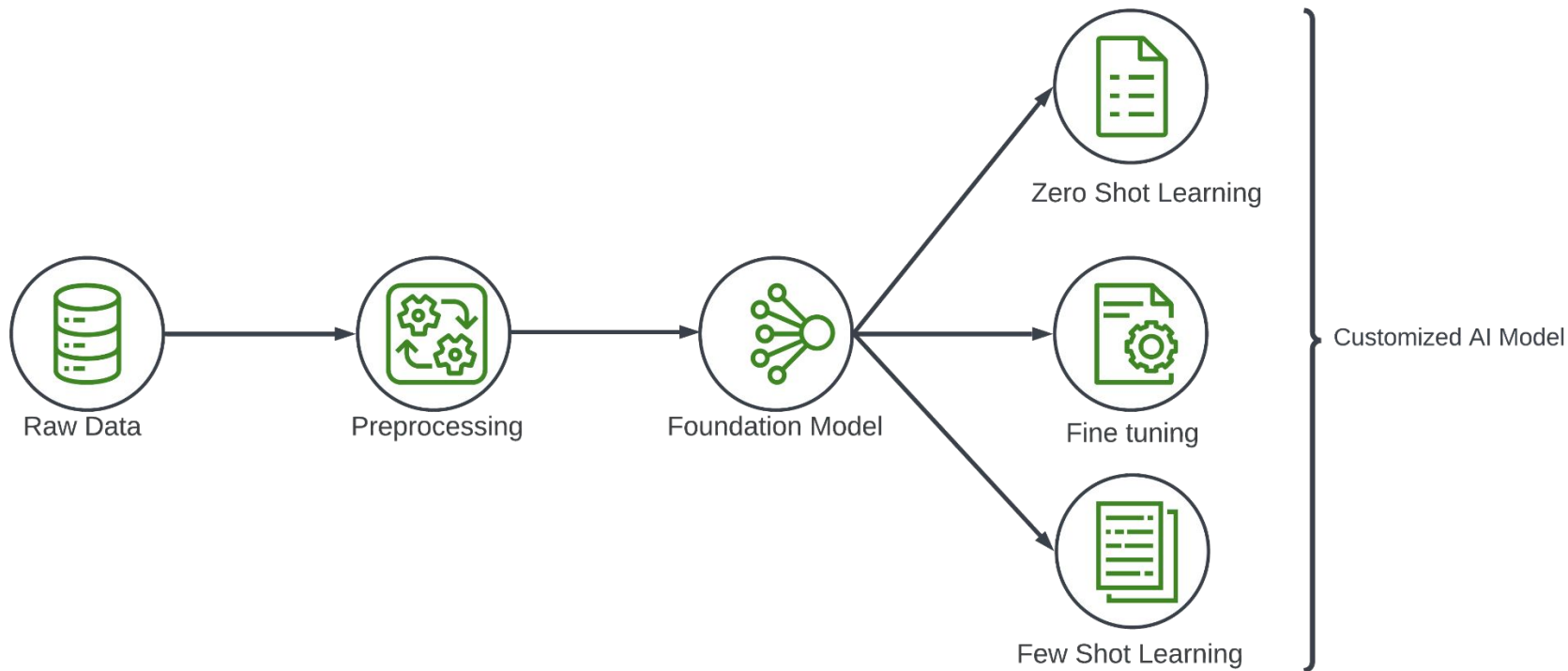
Foundation model



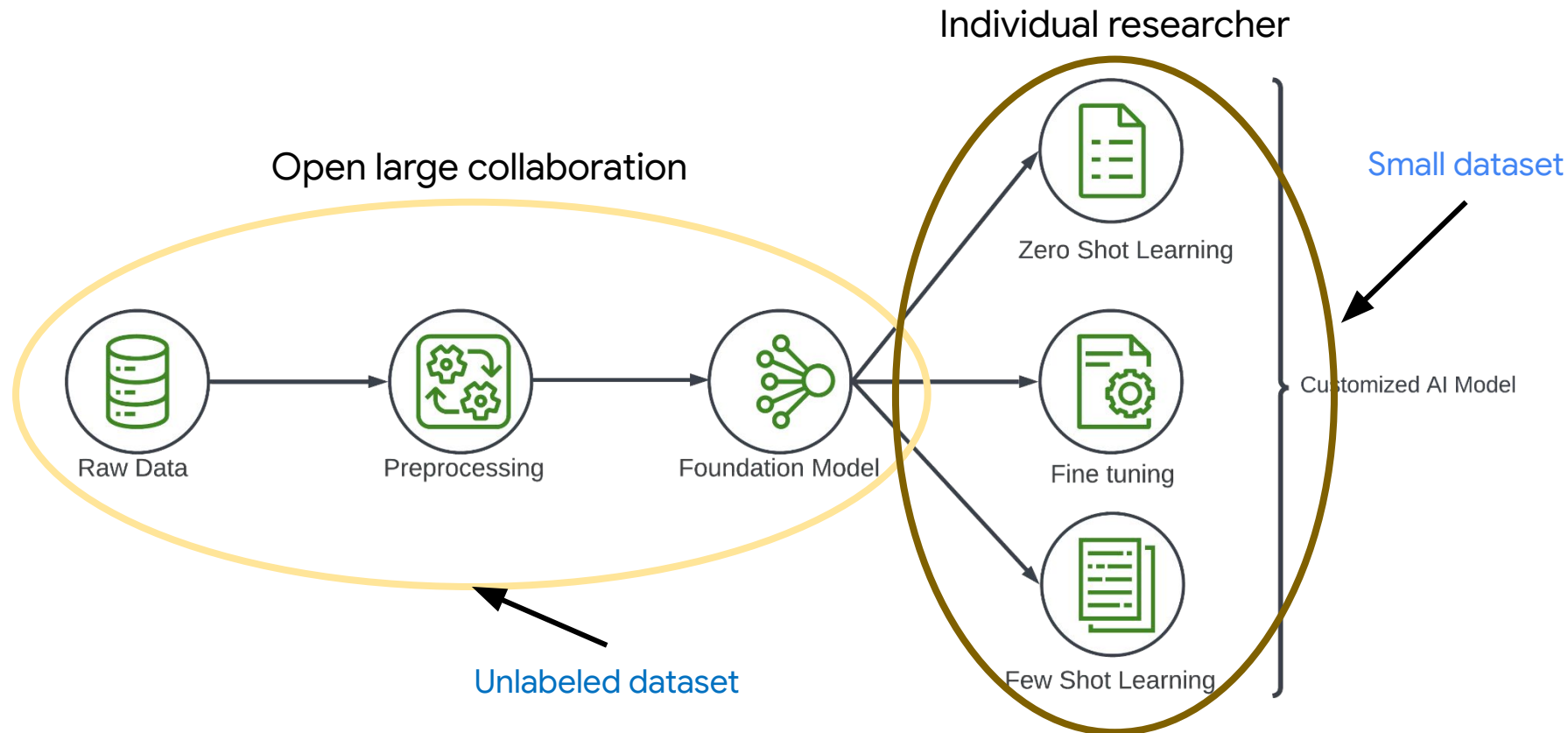
Foundation model



Foundation model

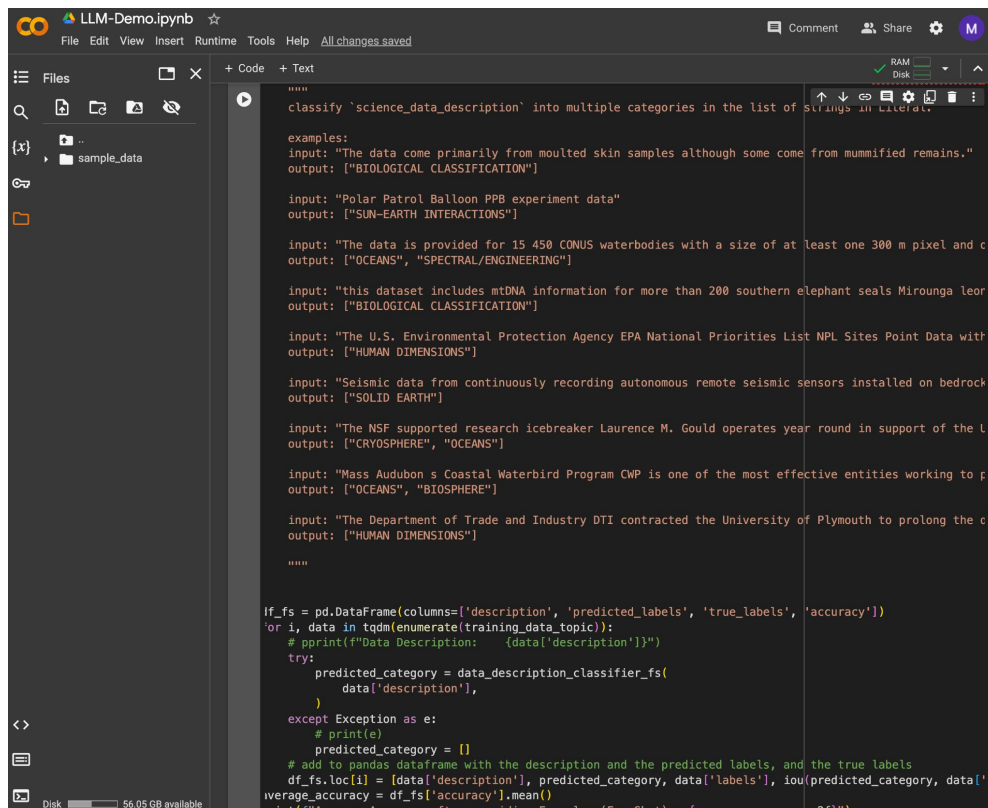


Foundation model



Demo - Live Notebook

Relevance of small datasets when used with large pre-trained models



```
LLM-Demo.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved
+ Code + Text
RAM
Disk

classfify `science_data_description` into multiple categories in the list of strings in literat.

examples:
input: "The data come primarily from moulted skin samples although some come from mummified remains."
output: ["BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION"]

input: "Polar Patrol Balloon PPB experiment data"
output: ["SUN-EARTH INTERACTIONS"]

input: "The data is provided for 15 450 CONUS waterbodies with a size of at least one 300 m pixel and c
output: ["OCEANS", "SPECTRAL/ENGINEERING"]

input: "this dataset includes mtDNA information for more than 200 southern elephant seals Mirounga leor
output: ["BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION"]

input: "The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EPA National Priorities List NPL Sites Point Data with
output: ["HUMAN DIMENSIONS"]

input: "Seismic data from continuously recording autonomous remote seismic sensors installed on bedrock
output: ["SOLID EARTH"]

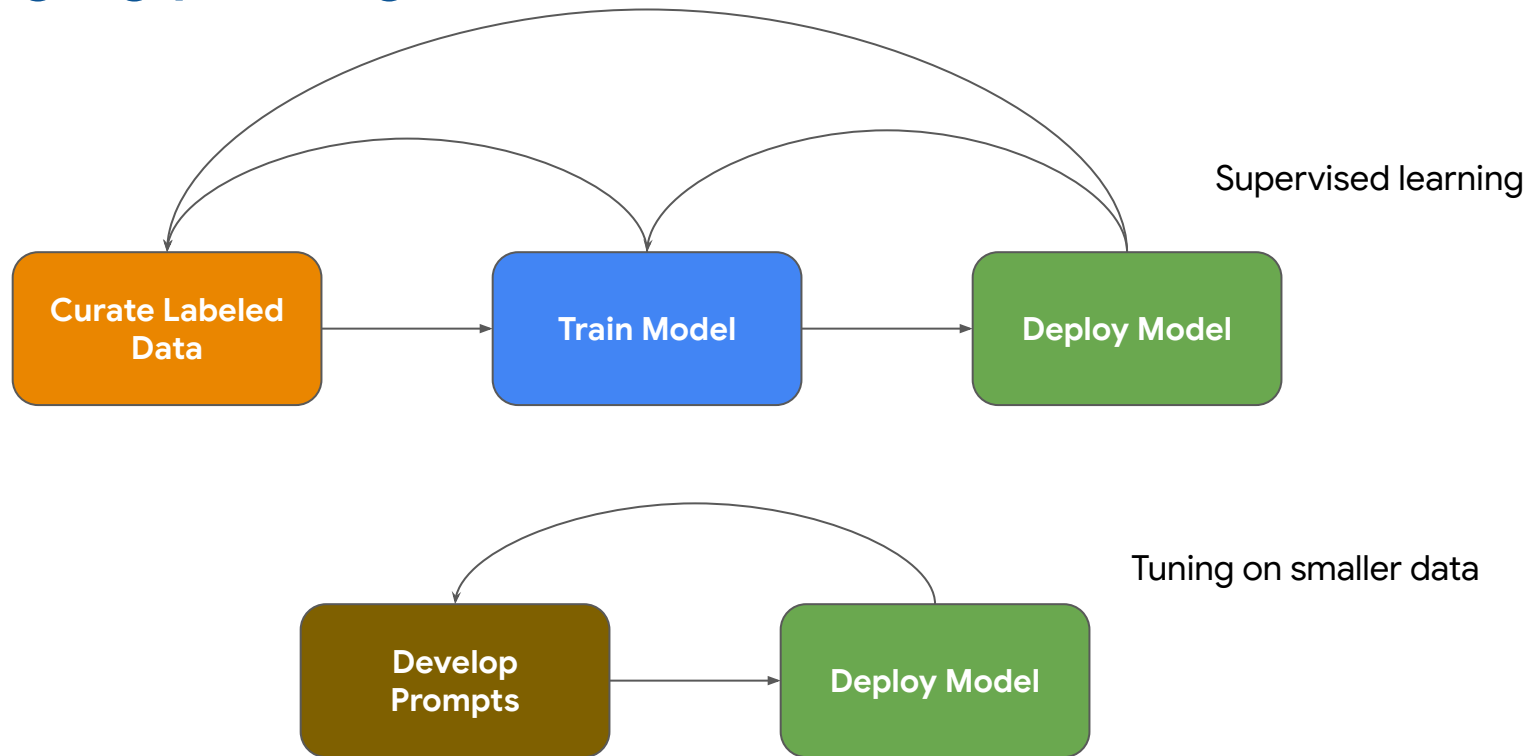
input: "The NSF supported research icebreaker Laurence M. Gould operates year round in support of the L
output: ["CRYOSPHERE", "OCEANS"]

input: "Mass Audubon s Coastal Waterbird Program CWP is one of the most effective entities working to p
output: ["OCEANS", "BIOSPHERE"]

input: "The Department of Trade and Industry DTI contracted the University of Plymouth to prolong the c
output: ["HUMAN DIMENSIONS"]

If fs = pd.DataFrame(columns=['description', 'predicted_labels', 'true_labels', 'accuracy'])
for i, data in tqdm(enumerate(training_data_topic)):
    # pprint(f"Data Description: {data['description']}")
    try:
        predicted_category = data_description_classifier_fs(
            data['description'],
        )
    except Exception as e:
        # print(e)
        predicted_category = []
    # add to pandas dataframe with the description and the predicted labels, and the true labels
    df_fs.loc[i] = [data['description'], predicted_category, data['labels'], iou(predicted_category, data['
average_accuracy = df_fs['accuracy'].mean()
print(f"Average Accuracy after providing Examples (Fox Shot) : {average_accuracy} 76.94")
```

Changing paradigm



Data & Pretrained Large Models

Foundation models are more data-centric than model-centric

Data requirement for new **custom** model is much smaller using foundation model: **Lower cost**

Foundation model for Science: Open data, Science quality, Transparent, Reuseable

Effectiveness of foundation models is directly tied to the volume of data they are trained on.

Foundation models can perpetuate and amplify biases present in the pretraining data > need for data governance policies (ethics)

The role of human input in data cleaning is critical for the quality of foundation models

Foundation models require new data inputs to stay current and relevant

What AI advances are needed to realize science goals?

AI = Algorithm + Data (lots of data):

Algorithms that can learn from less data?

Novel data management

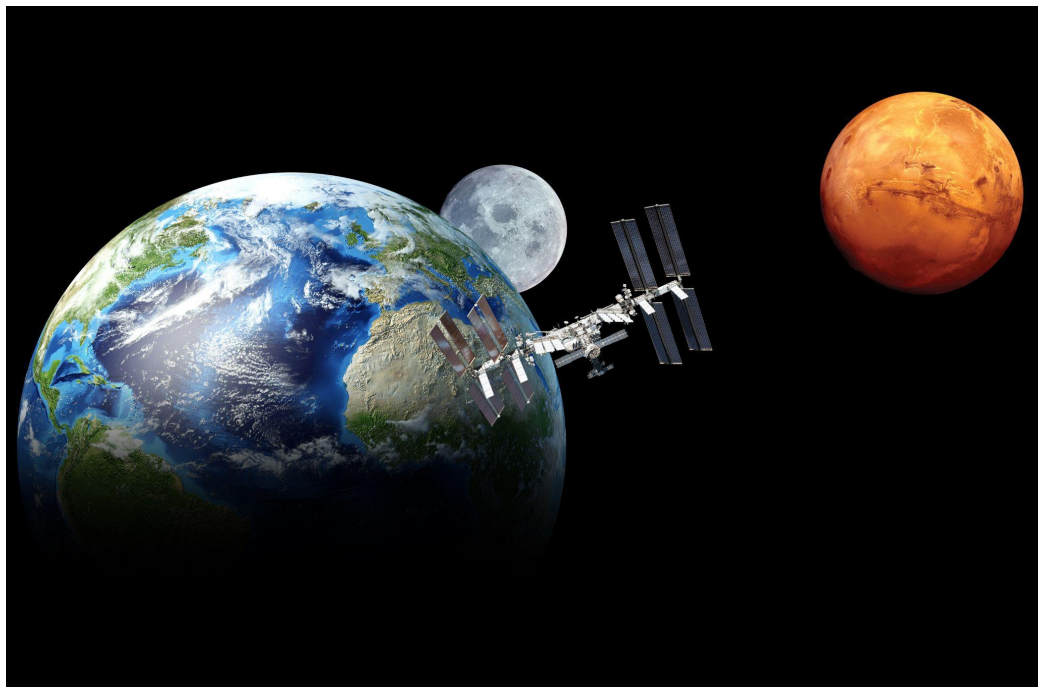
X-disciplinary tools

Optimization techniques

Ethical and XAI

Automated hypothesis generation

Affordable



Transforming Science with AI

AI Integration in every step of the scientific discovery and understanding

Responsible AI outputs

Efficient data utilization and model development

Collaboration and Open Science

Need for foundational knowledge

Infrastructure and ecosystem development



AI+Science @ NASA

Unlimited potential

AI must be built responsibly and safely AND openly

How you use it makes a big difference - *just like any other technology*

Rigorous and careful evaluation

Must include diverse input

Making NASA's science data mean more





Thank you