

[Samsung Semiconductor - Foundry CMP Technology Team]

AI: Technologies, Industry Transformations, Societal Impacts, and Future Trajectories with Focus on Semiconductor Manufacturing Applications

Sunghee Yun

Co-founder & CTO - AI Technology & Biz Dev @ [Erudio Bio, Inc.](#)

About Speaker

- *Co-founder & CTO @ Erudio Bio, San Jose & Novato, CA, USA*
- Chief Business Development Officer @ WeStory.ai, Cupertino, CA, USA
- Advisor & Evangelist @ CryptoLab, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA
- Advisory Professor, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science @ DGIST, Korea
- Adjunct Professor, Electronic Engineering Department @ Sogang University, Korea
- Global Advisory Board Member @ Innovative Future Brain-Inspired Intelligence System Semiconductor of Sogang University, Korea
- *KFAS-Salzburg Global Leadership Initiative Fellow @ Salzburg Global Seminar*, Salzburg, Austria
- Technology Consultant @ Gerson Lehrman Group (GLG), NY, USA
- *Co-founder & CTO & Head of Global R&D & Chief Applied Scientist & Senior Fellow @ Gauss Labs, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA* 2020 – 2023

- Senior Applied Scientist @ Mobile Shopping Team, Amazon.com, Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada – 2020
- Principal Engineer @ Software R&D Center of DS Division, Samsung, Korea – 2017
- Principal Engineer @ Strategic Marketing & Sales Team, Samsung, Korea – 2016
- Principal Engineer @ DT Team of DRAM Development Lab, Samsung, Korea – 2015
- Senior Engineer @ CAE Team - Samsung, Korea – 2012
- MS & PhD - Electrical Engineering @ Stanford University, CA, USA – 2004
- Development Engineer @ Vyan, Santa Clara, CA, USA – 2001
- BS - Electrical Engineering @ Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea – 1998

Highlight of Career Journey

- BS in EE @ SNU, MS & PhD in EE @ Stanford University
 - *Convex Optimization - Theory, Algorithms & Software*
 - advised by *Prof. Stephen P. Boyd*
- Principal Engineer @ Samsung Semiconductor, Inc.
 - AI & Convex Optimization
 - collaboration with *DRAM/NAND Design/Manufacturing/Test Teams*
- Senior Applied Scientist @ Amazon.com, Inc.
 - e-Commerce AIs - time-series anomaly detection, deep reinforcement learning & recommender system
 - Jeff Bezos's project - increase sales by *\$200M* via Amazon Mobile Shopping App
- Co-founder & CTO & Head of Global R&D & Chief Applied Scientist & Senior Fellow @ Gauss Labs, Inc.
- Co-founder & CTO - AI Technology & Business Development @ Erudio Bio, Inc.

Today

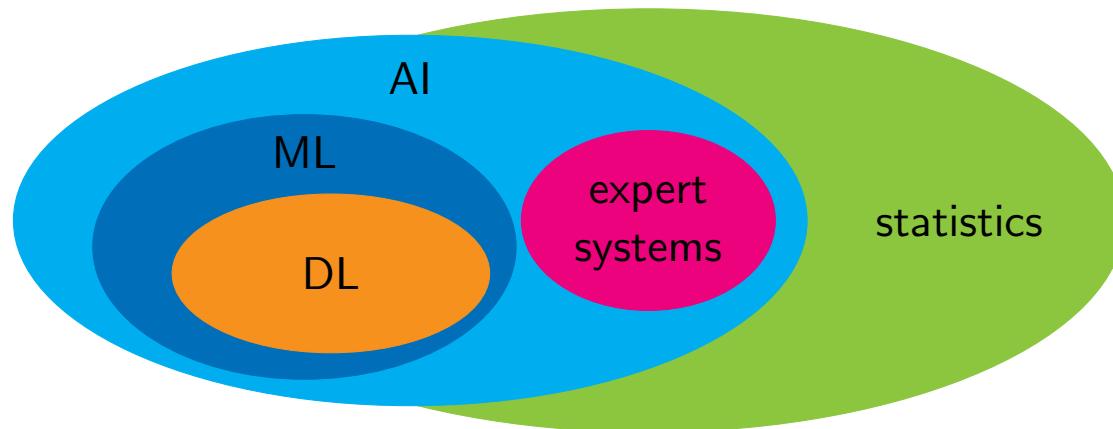
- Artificial Intelligence - 5
 - history, recent significant achievements
 - is AI hype?
- Multimodal AI Agents - 25
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Artificial Intelligence

Definition and History

Definition of AI

- AI is
 - technology enabling machines to do tasks requiring human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, decision-making & language understanding
 - *not one thing* - encompass range of technologies, methodologies & applications
- relationship of AI, statistics, ML, DL, NN & expert system [HGH⁺22]



History of AI



Significant AI Achievements - 2014 – 2024

Deep learning revolution

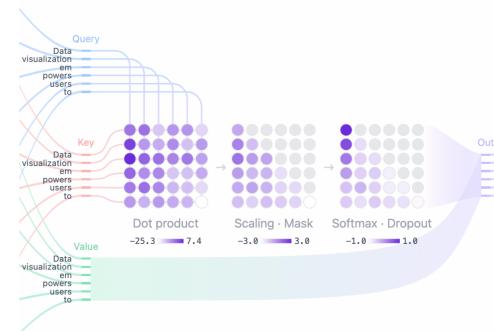
- 2012 – 2015 - DL revolution¹
 - CNNs demonstrated exceptional performance in image recognition, e.g., *AlexNet's victory in ImageNet competition*
 - widespread adoption of DL learning in CV transforming industries
- 2016 - AlphaGo defeats human Go champion
 - DeepMind's AlphaGo defeated world champion in Go, extremely complex game *believed to be beyond AI's reach*
 - significant milestone in RL - AI's potential in solving complex & strategic problems



¹DL: deep learning, CNN: convolutional neural network, CV: computer vision, RL: reinforcement learning

Transformer changes everything

- 2017 – 2018 - Transformers & NLP breakthroughs²
 - *Transformer (e.g., BERT & GPT) revolutionized NLP*
 - major advancements in, *e.g.*, machine translation & chatbots
- 2020 - AI in healthcare – AlphaFold & beyond
 - DeepMind's *AlphaFold solves 50-year-old protein folding problem* predicting 3D protein structures with remarkable accuracy
 - accelerates drug discovery and personalized medicine - offering new insights into diseases and potential treatments



²NLP: natural language processing, GPT: generative pre-trained transformer

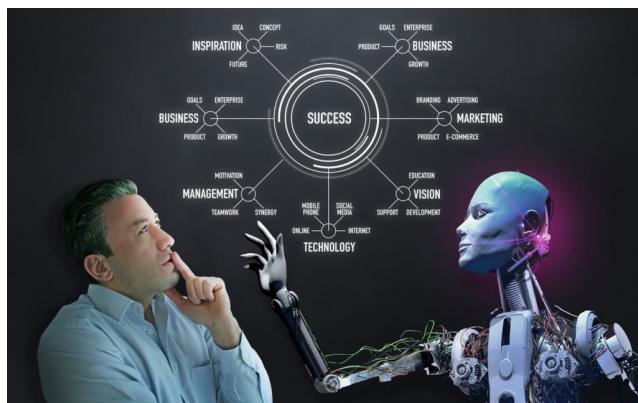
Lots of breakthroughs in AI technology and applications in 2024

- proliferation of advanced AI models
 - GPT-4o, Claude Sonnet, Llama 3, Sora
 - *transforming industries* such as content creation, customer service, education, etc.
- breakthroughs in specialized AI applications
 - Figure 02, Optimus, AlphaFold 3
 - driving unprecedented advancements in automation, drug discovery, scientific understanding - *profoundly affecting healthcare, manufacturing, scientific research*



Transformative impact of AI - reshaping industries, work & society

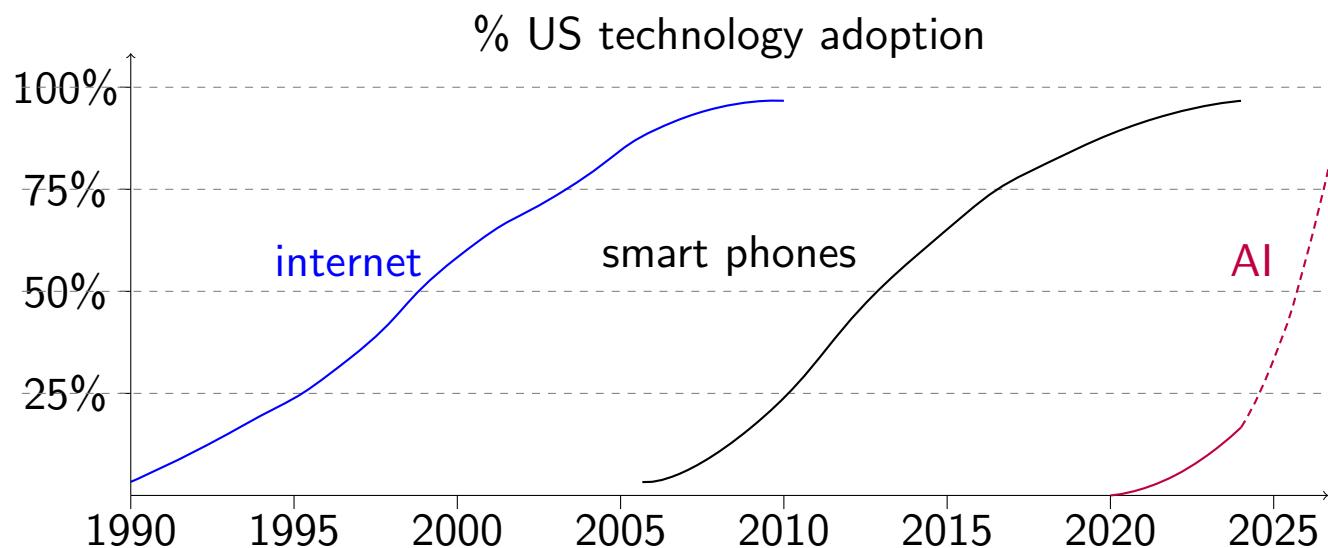
- accelerating human-AI collaboration
 - not only reshaping industries but *altering how humans interact with technology*
 - AI's role as collaborator and augmentor redefines productivity, creativity, the way we address global challenges, e.g., *sustainability & healthcare*
- AI-driven automation *transforms workforce dynamics* - creating new opportunities while challenging traditional job roles
- *ethical AI considerations* becoming central not only to business strategy, but to society as a whole - *influencing regulations, corporate responsibility & public trust*



Recent Advances in AI

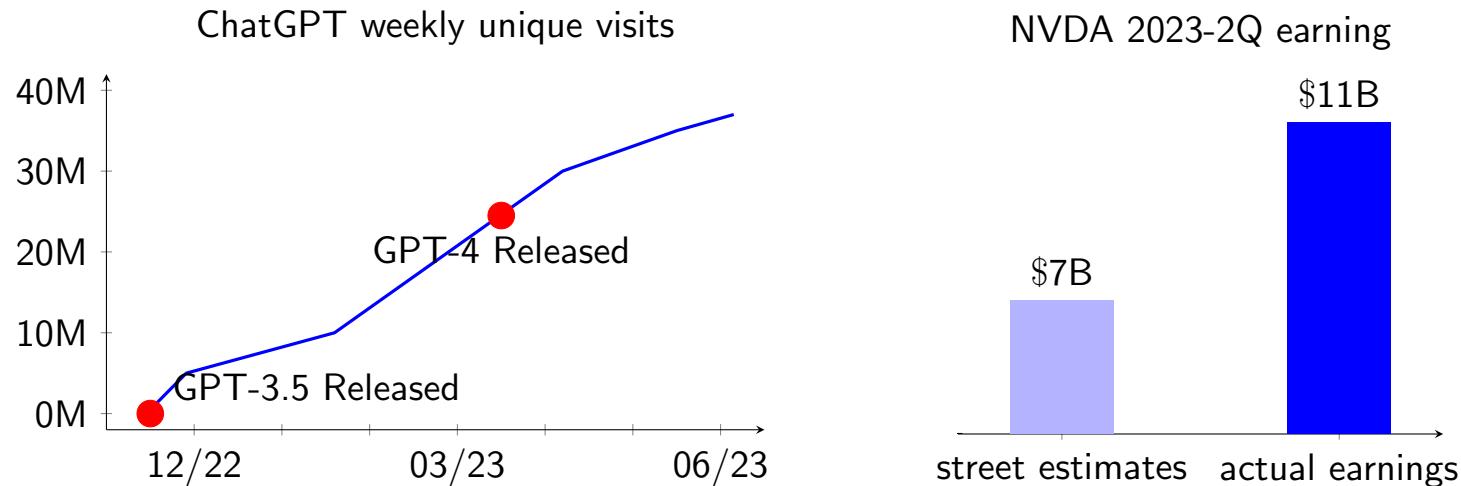
Where are we in AI today?

- sunrise phase - currently experiencing dawn of AI era with significant advancements and increasing adoption across various industries
- early adoption - in early stages of AI lifecycle with widespread adoption and innovation across sectors marking significant shift in technology's role in society



Explosion of AI ecosystems - ChatGPT & NVIDIA

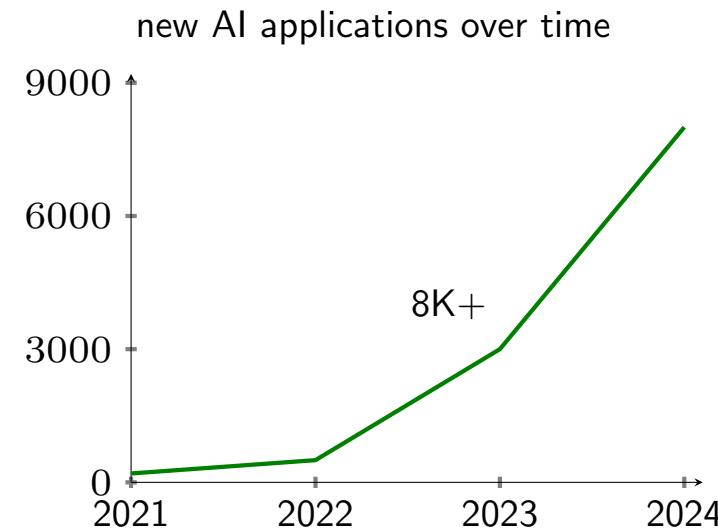
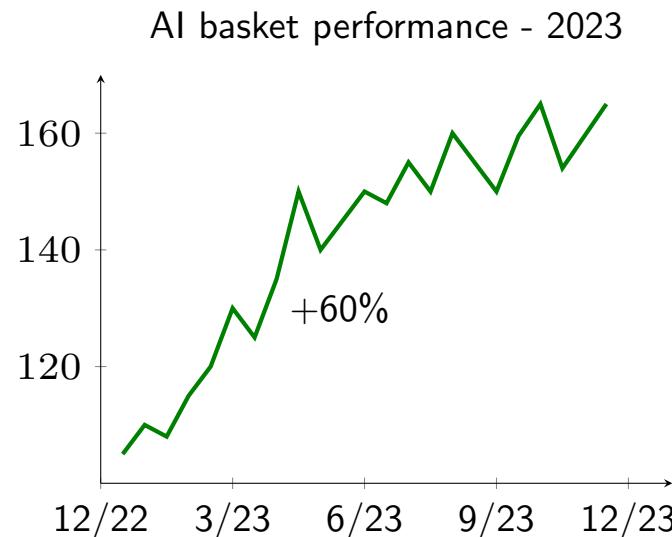
- took only *5 months for ChatGPT users to reach 35M*
- NVIDIA 2023 Q2 earning exceeds market expectation by big margin - \$7B vs \$13.5B
 - surprisingly, *101% year-to-year growth*
 - even more surprisingly *gross margin was 71.2%* - up from 43.5% in previous year³



³source - Bloomberg

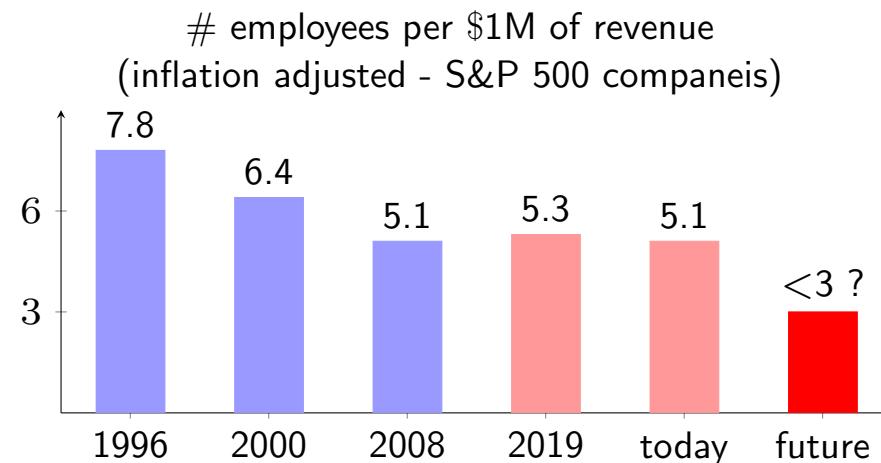
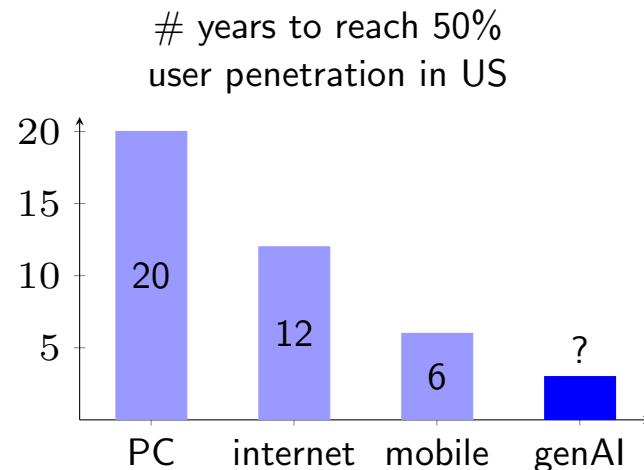
Explosion of AI ecosystems - AI stock market

- *AI investment surge in 2023 - portfolio performance soars by 60%*
 - AI-focused stocks significantly outpaced traditional market indices
- *over 8,000 new AI applications* developed in last 3 years
 - applications span from healthcare and finance to manufacturing and entertainment



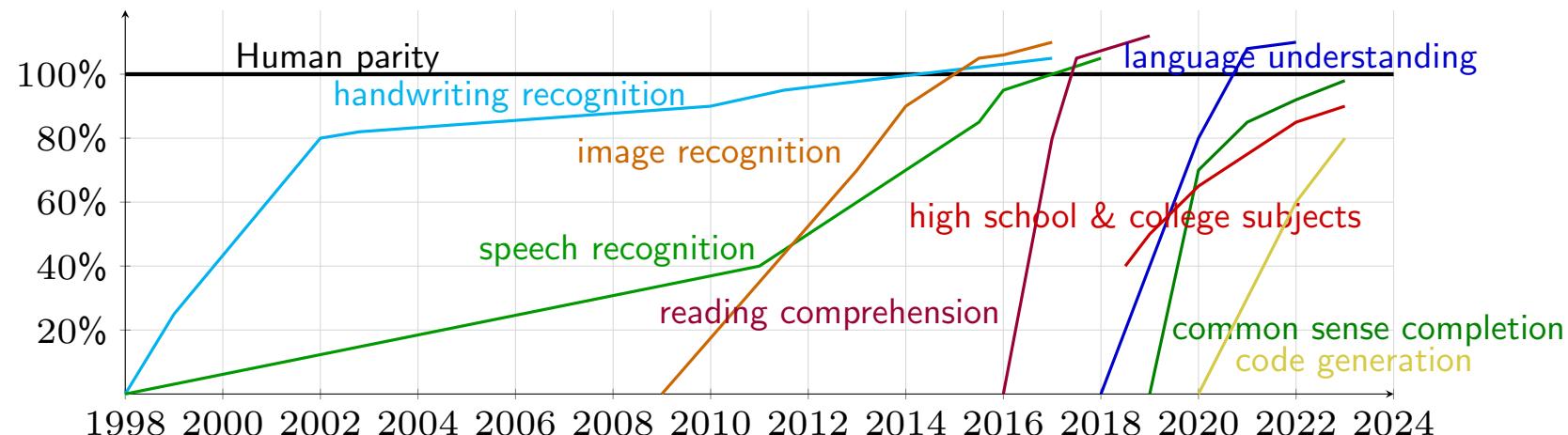
AI's transformative impact - adoption speed & economic potential

- adoption - has been twice as fast with platform shifts suggesting
 - increasing demand and readiness for new technology improved user experience & accessibility
- AI's potential to drive economy for years to come
 - 35% improvement in productivity driven by introduction of PCs and internet
 - greater gains expected with AI proliferation



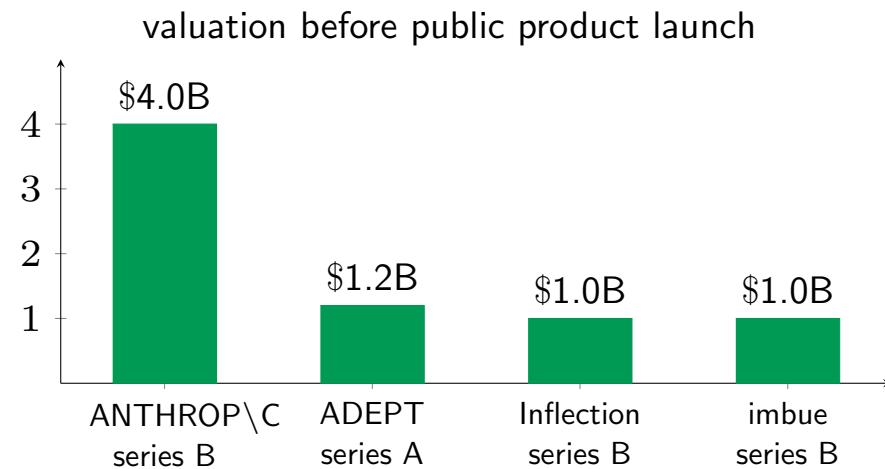
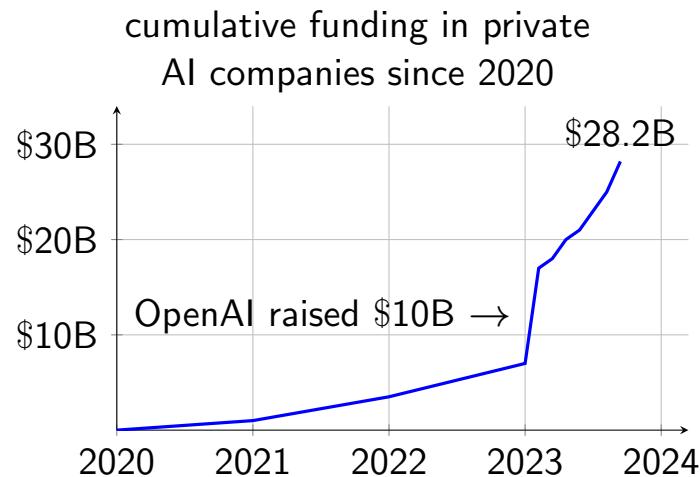
AI getting more & more faster

- steep upward slopes of AI capabilities highlight accelerating pace of AI development
 - period of exponential growth with AI potentially mastering new skills and surpassing human capabilities at ever-increasing rate
- closing gap to human parity - some capabilities approaching or arguably reached human parity, while others having still way to go
 - achieving truly human-like capabilities in broad range remains a challenge



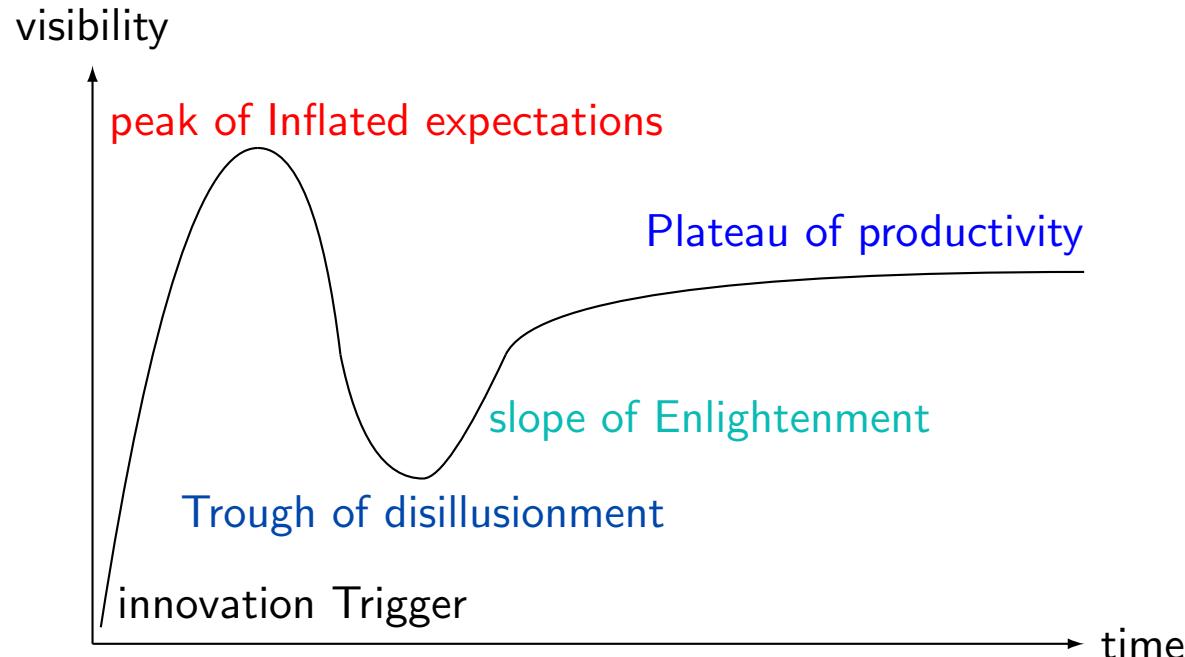
Massive investment in AI

- *explosive growth* - cumulative funding skyrocketed reaching staggering \$28.2B
- OpenAI - significant fundraising (= \$10B) fueled rapid growth
- *valuation surge* - substantial valuations even before public products for stellar companies
- *fierce competition for capital* among AI startups driving innovation & accelerating development
- massive investment indicates *strong belief in & optimistic outlook for potential of AI* to revolutionize industries & drive economic growth



Is AI hype?

Technology hype cycle



- innovation trigger - technology breakthrough kicks things off
- peak of inflated expectations - early publicity induces many successes followed by even more
- trough of disillusionment - expectations wane as technology producers shake out or fail
- slope of enlightenment - benefit enterprise, technology better understood, more enterprises fund pilots

Fiber vs cloud infrastructure

- fiber infrastructure - 1990s
 - Telco Co's raised \$1.6T of equity & \$600B of debt
 - bandwidth costs decreased 90% within 4 years
 - companies - Covage, NothStart, Telligent, Electric Lightwave, 360 networks, Nextlink, Broadwind, UUNET, NFS Communications, Global Crossing, Level 3 Communications
 - became *public good*
- cloud infrastructure - 2010s
 - entirely new computing paradigm
 - mostly public companies with data centers
 - *big 4 hyperscalers generate \$150B + annual revenue*



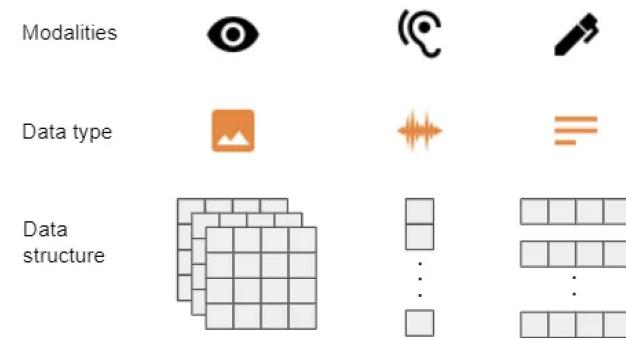
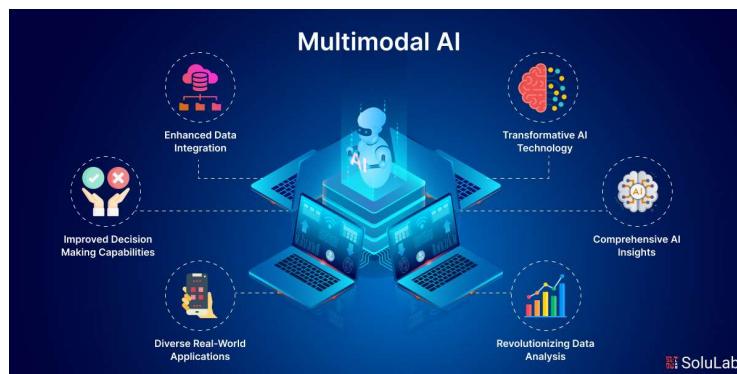
Yes & No

characteristics of hype cycles	speaker's views
value accrual misaligned with investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OpenAI still operating at a loss; business model <i>still</i> not clear• gradual value creation across broad range of industries and technologies (<i>e.g.</i>, CV, LLMs, RL) unlike fiber optic bubble in 1990s
overestimating timeline & capabilities of technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• self-driving cars delayed for over 15 years, with limited hope for achieving level 5 autonomy• AI, however, has proven useful within a shorter 5-year span, with enterprises eagerly adopting
lack of widespread utility due to technology maturity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AI already providing significant utility across various domains• vs quantum computing remains promising in theory but lacks widespread practical utility

Multimodal AI Agents

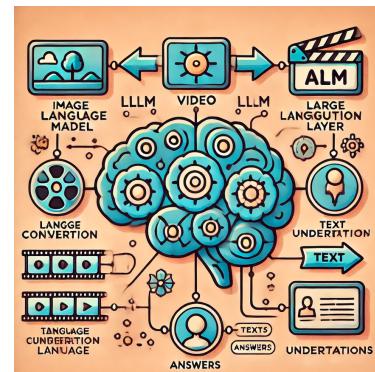
Multimodal learning

- understand information from multiple modalities, *e.g.*, text, images, audio, video
- representation learning methods
 - combine two representations or learn multimodal representations simultaneously
- applications
 - images from text prompt, videos with narration, musics with lyrics
- collaboration among different modalities
 - understand image world (open system) using language (closed system)



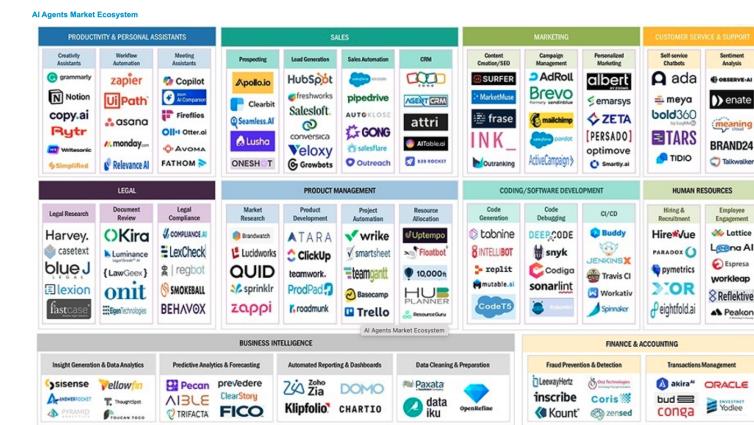
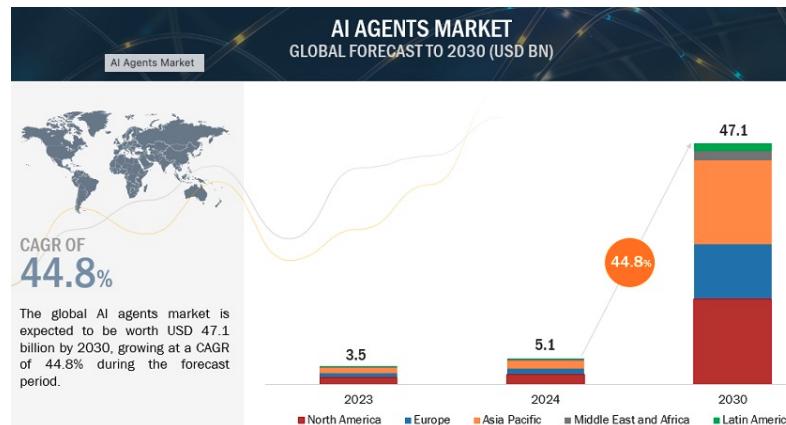
Implications of success of LLMs

- many researchers change gears towards LLM
 - from computer vision (CV), speech, music, video, even reinforcement learning
- *LLM is not only about NLP . . . humans have . . .*
 - evolved and optimized natural language structures for eons
 - handed down knowledge using this natural languages for thousands of years
 - (internal structure or representation of) natural language optimized via evolution through *thousands of generation by evolution*
- LLM *connects non-linguistic world (open system) via languages (closed system)*



Multimodal AI (mmAI) - definition & history

- mmAI - systems processing & integrating data from multiple sources & modalities, to generate unified response / decision
- 1990s – 2000s - early systems - initial research combining basic text & image data
- 2010s - CNNs & RNNs enabling more sophisticated handling of multimodality
- 2020s - modern multimodal models - Transformer-based architectures handling complex multi-source data at highly advanced level
- mmAI *mimics human cognitive ability* to interpret and integrate information from various sources, leading to holistic decision-making

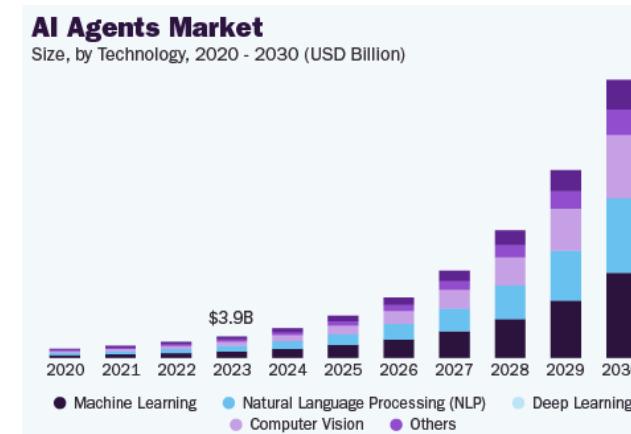
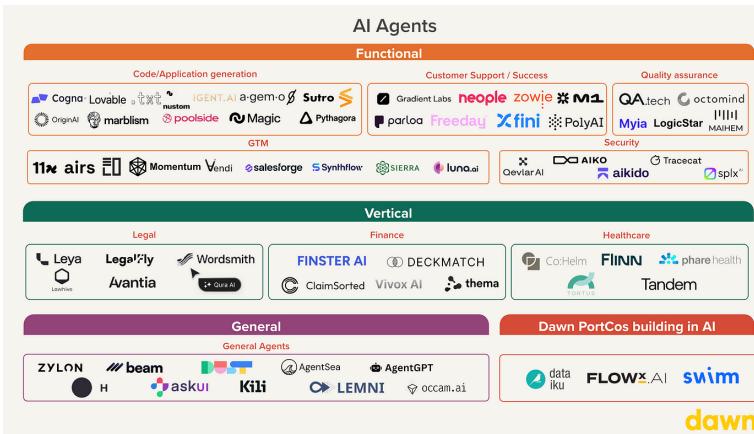


mmAI Technology

- core components
 - data preprocessing - images, text, audio & video
 - architectures - unified Transformer-based (*e.g.*, ViT) & cross-attention mechanisms / hybrid architectures (*e.g.*, CNNs + LLMs)
 - integration layers - fusion methods for combining data representations from different modalities
- technical challenges
 - data alignment - accurate alignment of multimodal data
 - computational demand - high-resource requirements for training and inferencing
 - diverse data quality - manage variations in data quality across modalities
- advancements
 - multimodal embeddings - shared feature spaces interaction between modalities
 - self-supervised learning - leverage unlabeled data to learn representations across modalities

AI agents powered by multimodal LLMs

- foundation
 - integrate multimodal AI capabilities for enhanced interaction & decision-making
- components
 - perceive environment through multiple modalities (visual, audio, text), process using LLM technology, generate contextual responses & take actions
- capabilities
 - understand complex environments, reason across modalities, engage in natural interactions, adapt behavior based on context & feedback



AI agents - Present & Future

- emerging applications
 - scientific research - agents analyzing & running experiments & generating hypotheses
 - creative collaboration - AI partners in design & art combining multiple mediums
 - environmental monitoring - processing satellite sensor data for climate analysis
 - healthcare - enhanced diagnostic combining imaging, *e.g.*, MRI, with patient history
 - customer experience - virtual assistants understanding spoken language & visual cues
 - autonomous vehicles - integration of visual, radar & audio data
- future
 - ubiquitous AI agents - seamless integration into everyday devices
 - highly tailored personalized experience - in education, entertainment & healthcare



Industrial AI

Industrial AI (inAI)

- inAI (collectively) refers to AI technology & software and their products developed for
 - *customer values creation, productivity improvement, cost reduction, production optimization, predictive analysis, insight discovery*
 - *semiconductor, steel, oil & gas, cement, and other various manufacturing industries* (unlike general AI, which is frontier research discipline striving to achieve human-level intelligence)



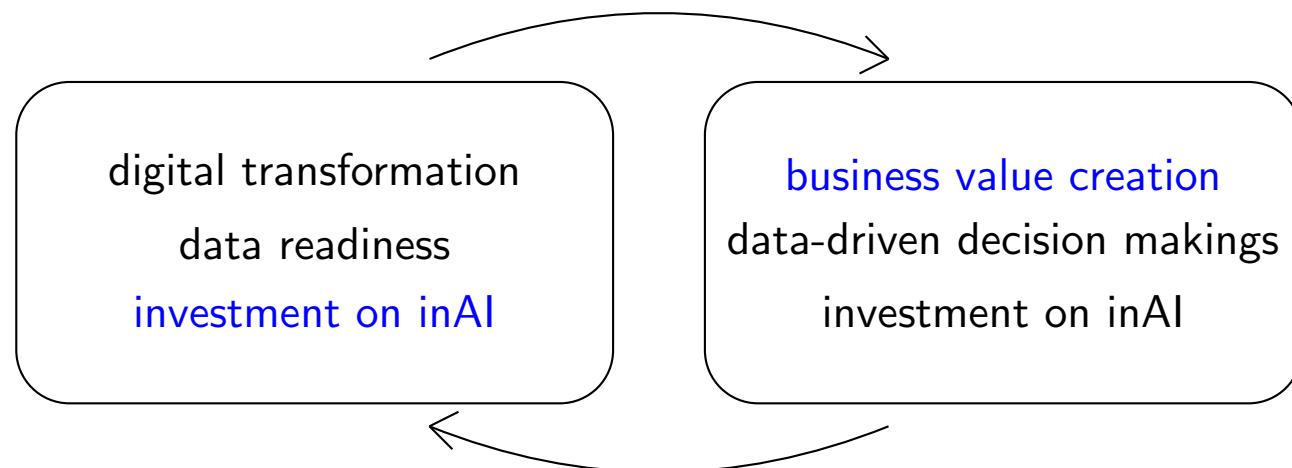
inAI fields

- product
 - product design & innovation, adaptability & advancement, product quality & validation, design for reusability & recyclability, performance optimization
- production process
 - *production quality*, process management, inter-process relations, process routing & scheduling, process design & innovation, *traceability*, *predictive process control*
- machinery & equipment
 - *predictive maintenance*, *monitoring & diagnosis*, component development, *ramp-up optimization*, material consumption prediction
- supply chain
 - supply chain monitoring, material requirements planning, customer management, supplier management, logistics, reusability & recyclability

Characteristics of inAI

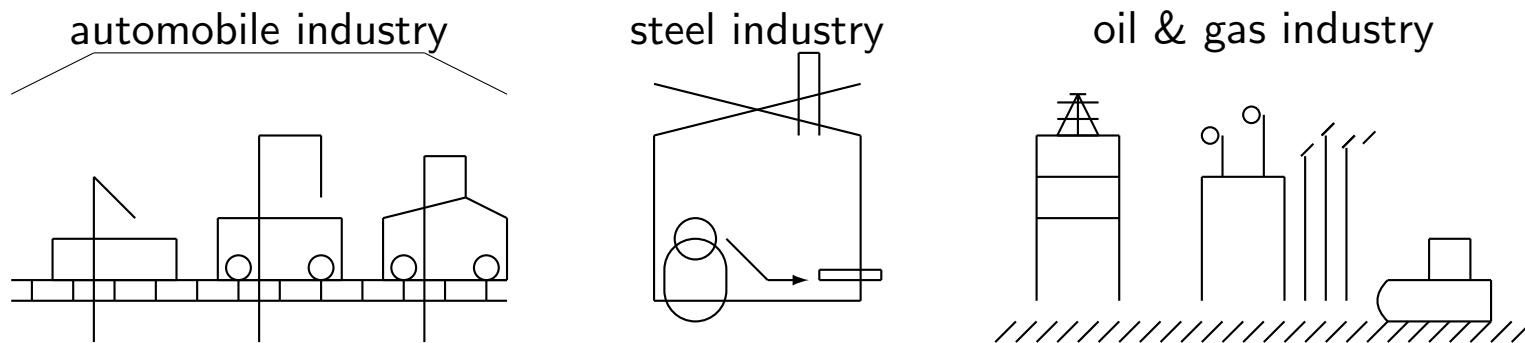
Vicious (or virtuous) cycle

- integration of inAI with customers' business creates monetary values and encourages data-driven decisions
- however, to do so, digital transformation with data-readiness is MUST-have
- created values, in turn, can be invested into infrastructure required for digital transformation and success of inAI!



Data-centric AI

- unlike many ML disciplines where foundation models do generic representation learning, *i.e.*, learn universal features
- each equipment has (gradually) different data characteristics, hence need data-centric AI
 - “. . . need 1,000 models for 1,000 problems” - Andrew Ng
 - data-centric AI - discipline of systematically engineering the data used to build AI system



Challenging data characteristics

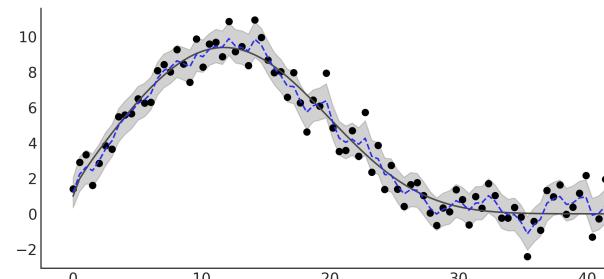
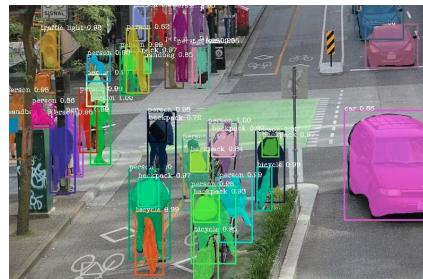
- huge volume
 - data multi-modality
 - high velocity requirement
 - very fat data
 - sever data shift & drift (in many cases)
 - label imbalance
 - data quality



Manufacturing AI

MLs in manufacturing AI (manAI)

- *image data* - huge amount of image data measured and inspected
 - SEM/TEM images, wafer defect maps, test failure pattern maps⁴
→ semantic segmentation, defect inspection, anomaly detection
- *time-series (TS) data* - all the data coming out of manufacturing is TS
 - equipment sensor data, process times, various measurements, MES data⁵
→ regression, anomaly detection, semi-supervised learning, Bayesian inference



⁴SEM: scanning electron microscope, TEM: transmission electron microscope

⁵MES: manufacturing execution system

CV ML in manAI

Computer vision ML in manAI

- measurement and inspection (MI)
 - metrology - measurement of critical features
 - inspection - defect inspection, defect localization, defect classification
 - failure pattern analysis
- applications
 - automatic feature measurement
 - anomaly detection
 - defect inspection

Automatic feature measurement

- ML techniques
 - image enhancement (denoising)
 - texture segmentation
 - repetitive pattern recognition
 - automatic measurement

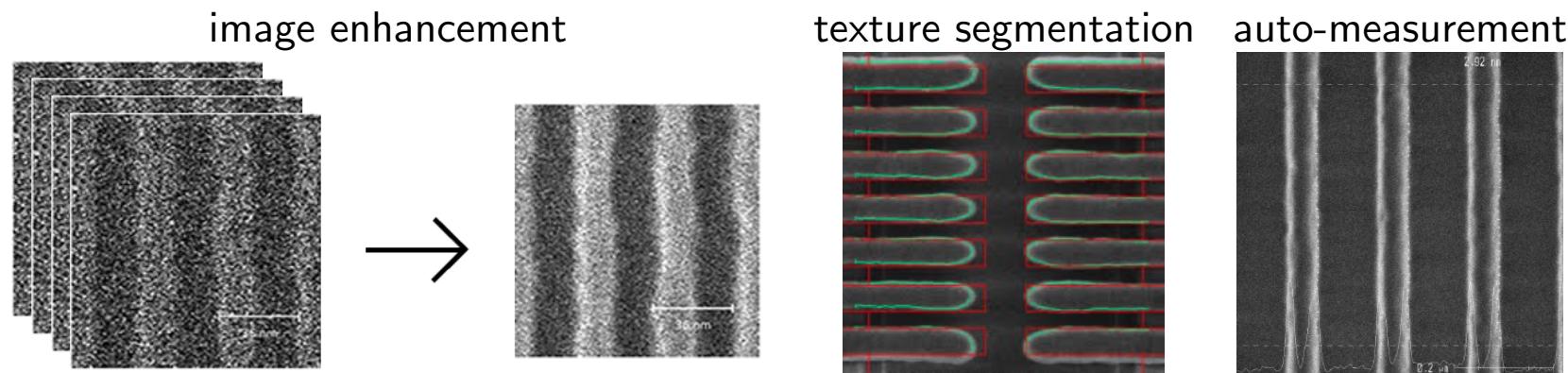


Image enhancement

- image enhancement techniques
 - general supervised denoising using DL
 - blind denoising using DL - remove noise without prior knowledge of noise adapting to various noise types
 - super-resolution - upscale low-resolution images, add realistic details for sharper & higher-quality images

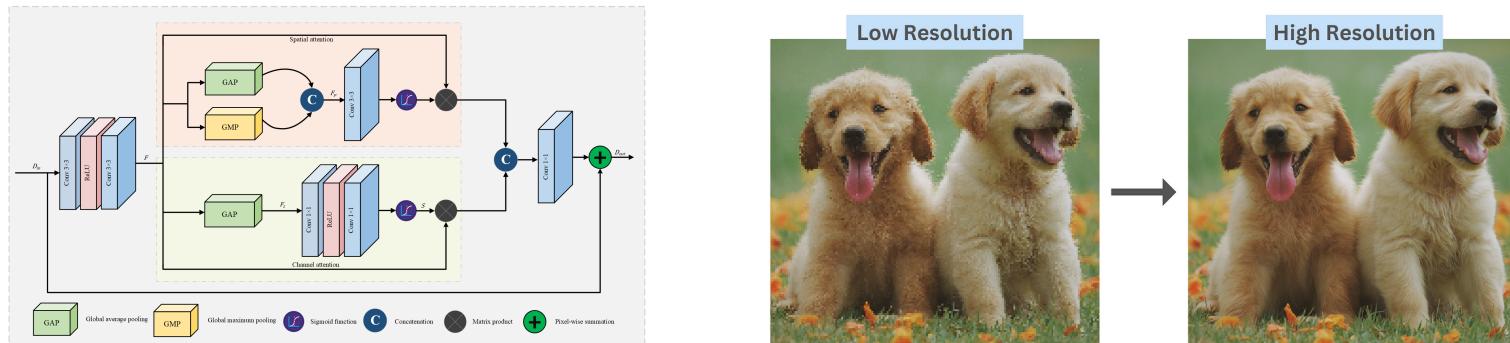
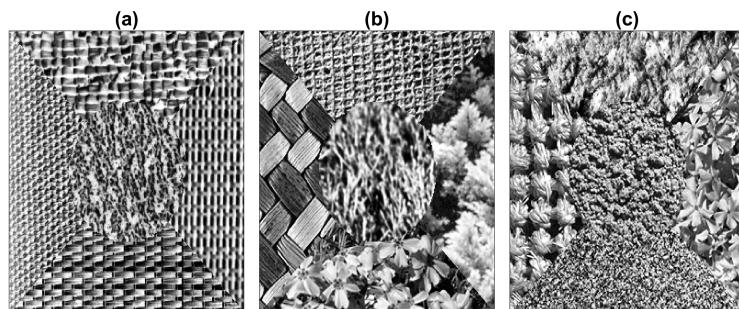


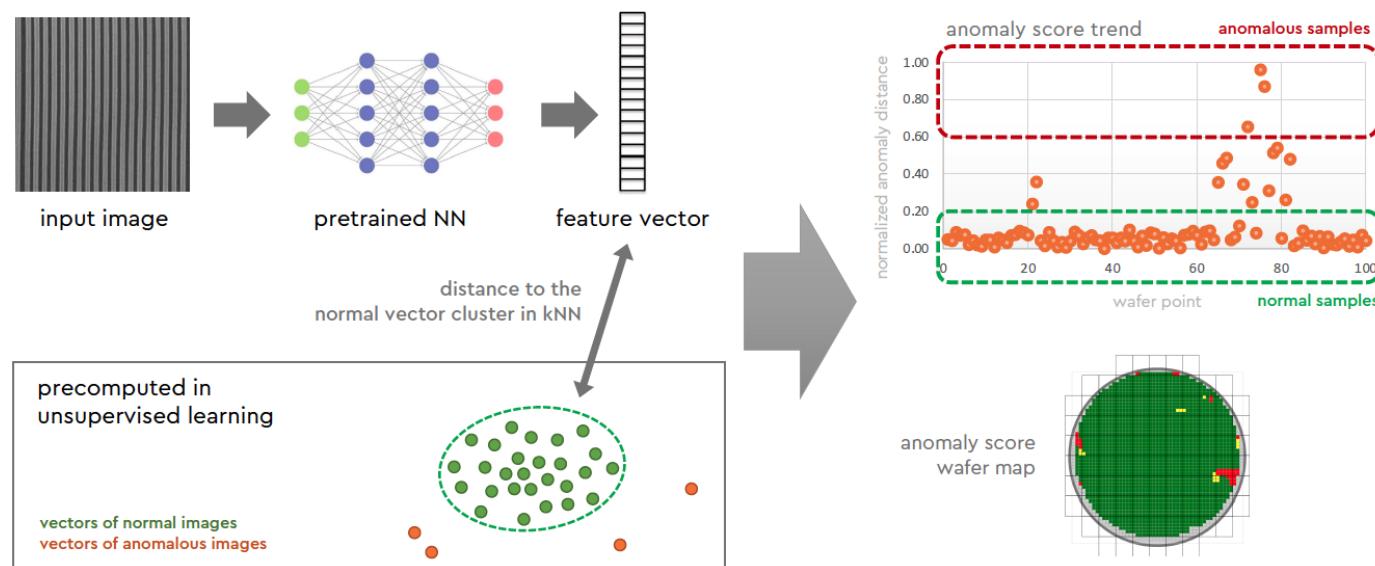
Image segmentation

- texture segmentation
 - distinguish areas based on texture patterns - identifying regions with similar textural features - used for material classification, surface defect detection, medical imaging
 - methods - Gabor filters, wavelet transforms, DL
- semantic segmentation
 - assign class labels to every pixel - enabling precise object and region identification - used for autonomous driving, scene understanding, medical diagnostics
 - methods - fully convolutional network (FCN), U-net, DeepLab



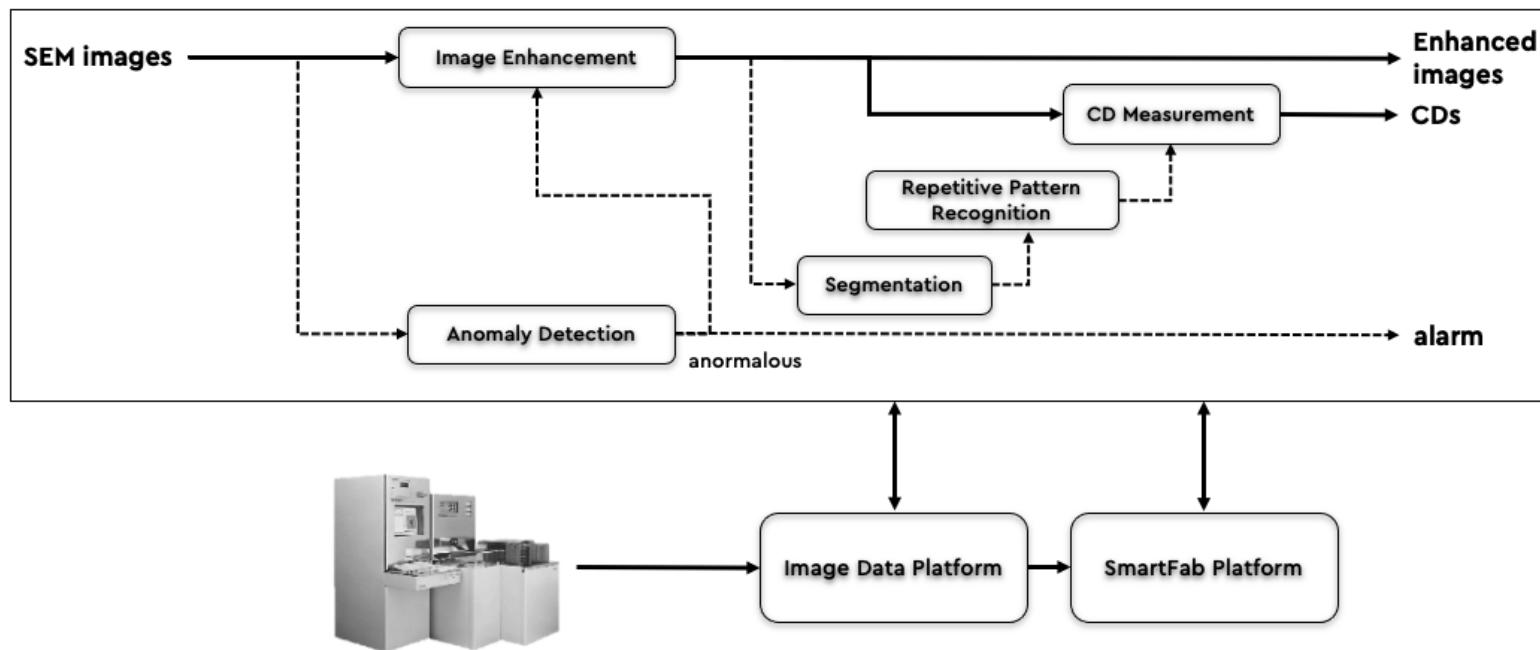
Anomaly detection using side product

- representation in embedding space obtained as side product from previous processes
- distance from normal clusters used for anomaly detection
- can be used for yield drop prediction and analysis



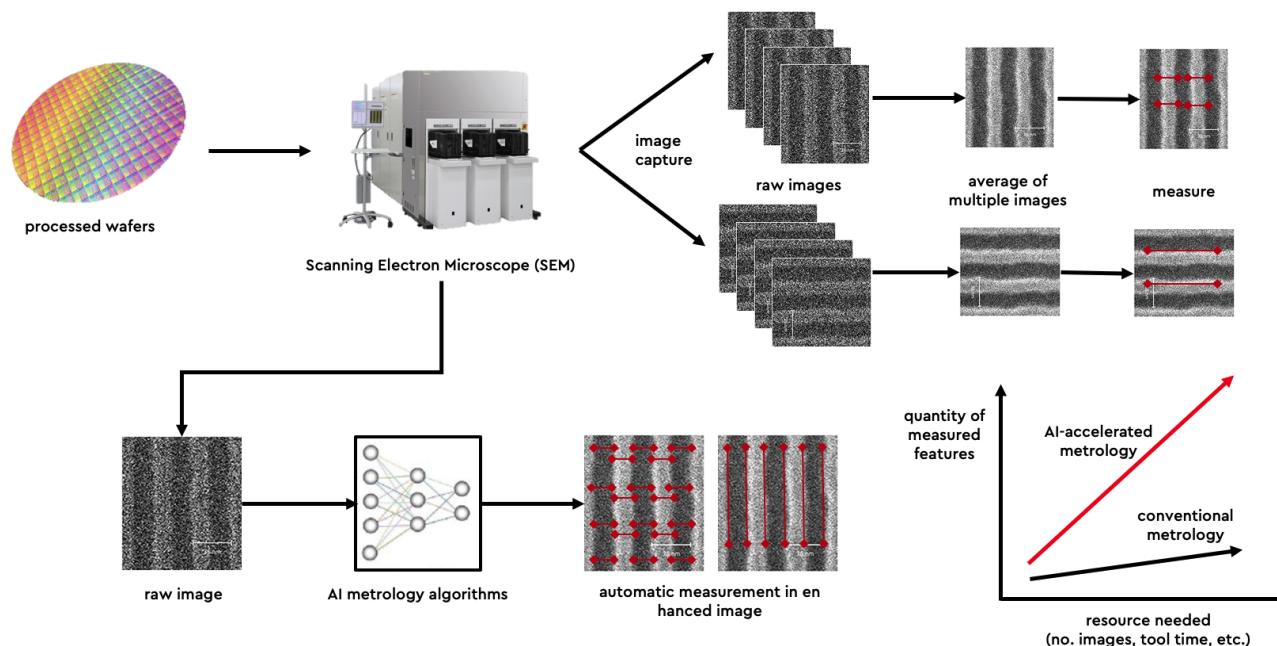
AI-enabled metrology system

- integration of separate components creates AI-enabled metrology system



Benefits of new system

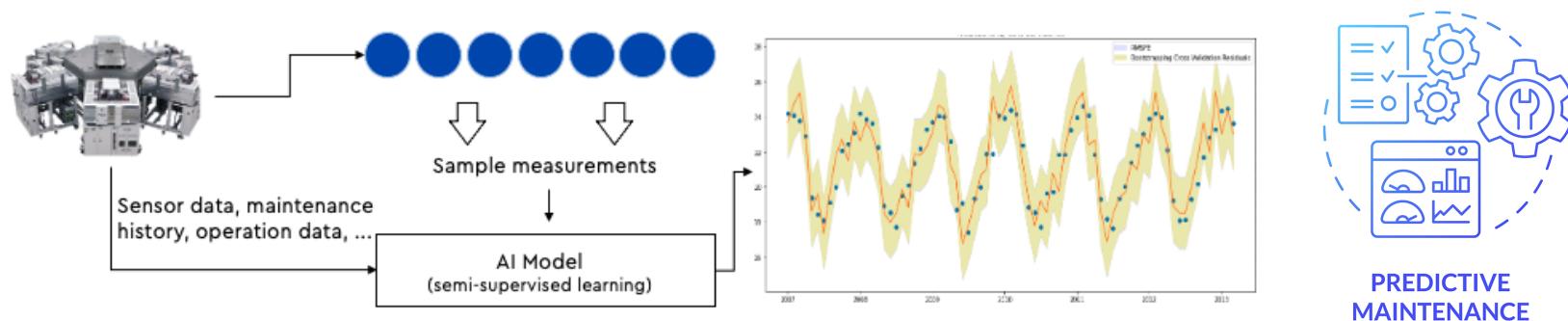
- new system provides
 - improved accuracy and reliability
 - improved throughput
 - savings on investment on measurement equipment



TS ML in manAI

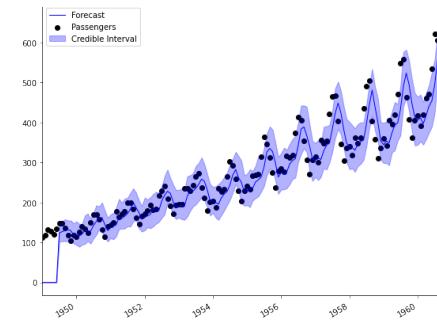
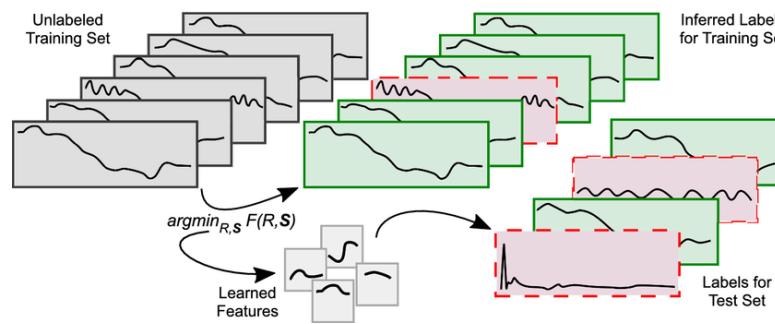
Time-series ML applications in manAI

- estimation of TS values
 - virtual metrology - estimate measurement without physically measuring things
- anomaly detection on TS
 - predictive maintenance - predict maintenance times ahead
- multi-modal ML using LLM & genAI
 - root cause analysis and recommendation system



TS MLs in manAI

- TS regression/prediction/estimation
 - LSTM, GRU, attention-based models, Transformer-based architecture for capturing long-term dependencies and patterns
- anomaly detection
 - isolation forest, autoencoders, one-class SVM
- TS regression providing credibility intervals
 - Bayesian-based approaches offering uncertainty estimation alongside predictions

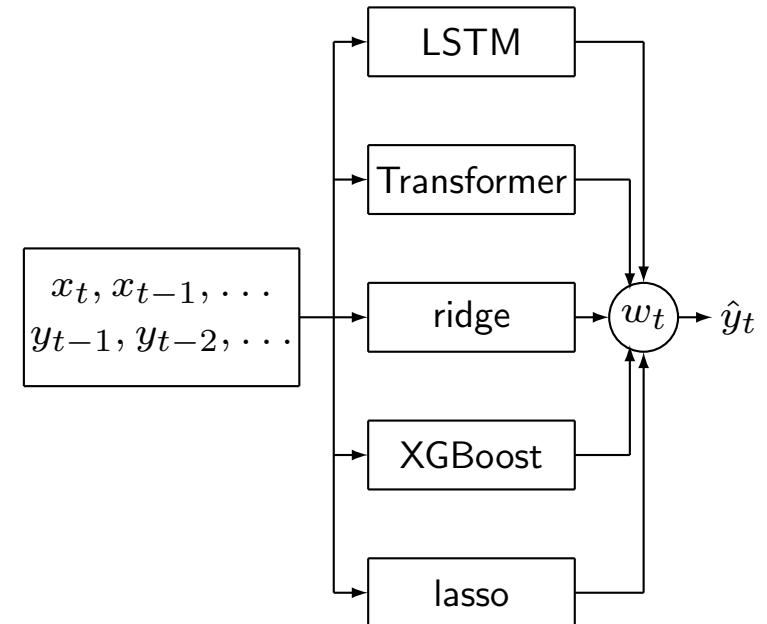


Difficulties with TS ML

- no definition exists for general TS data
- data drift & shift
 - $p(x_{t_k}, x_{t_{k-1}}, \dots)$ changes over time
 - $p(y_{t_k} | x_{t_k}, x_{t_{k-1}}, \dots, y_{t_{k-1}}, y_{t_{k-2}}, \dots)$ changes over time
- (extremely) fat data, poor data quality, huge volume of data to process
- not many research results available
- none of algorithms in academic papers work / no off-the-shelf algorithms work

Online learning for TS regression

- use multiple experts - $f_{1,k}, \dots, f_{p_k,k}$ for each time step $t = t_k$ where $f_{i,k}$ can be any of following
 - seq2seq models (e.g., LSTM, Transformer-based models)
 - non-DL statistical learning models (e.g., online ridge regression)
- model predictor for t_k , $g_k : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ as weighted sum of experts



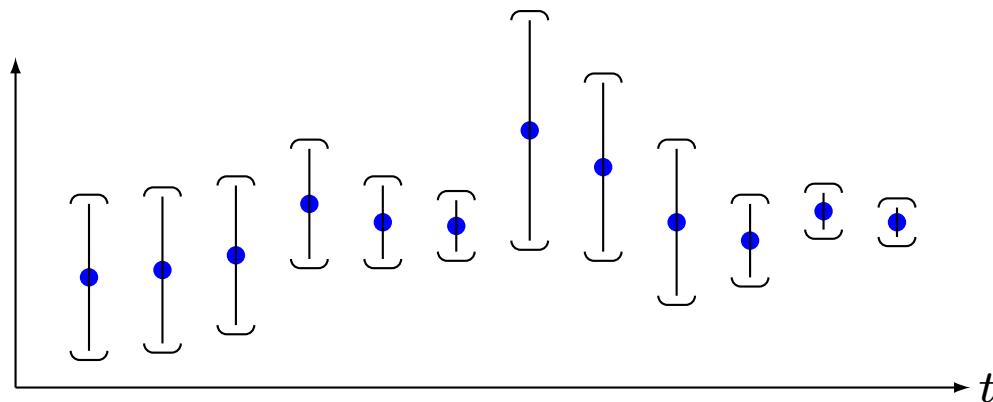
$$g_k = w_{1,k}f_{1,k} + w_{2,k}f_{2,k} + \dots + w_{p_k,k}f_{p_k,k} = \sum_{i=1}^{p_k} w_{i,k}f_{i,k}$$

Credibility intervals

- every point prediction is wrong, *i.e.*

$$\text{Prob}(\hat{y}_t = y_t) = 0$$

- reliability of prediction matters, however, *none* literature deals with this (properly)
- critical for our customers, *i.e.*, *such information is critical for downstream applications*
 - e.g.*, when used for feedback control, need to know how reliable prediction results are
 - sometimes *more crucial than algorithm accuracy*



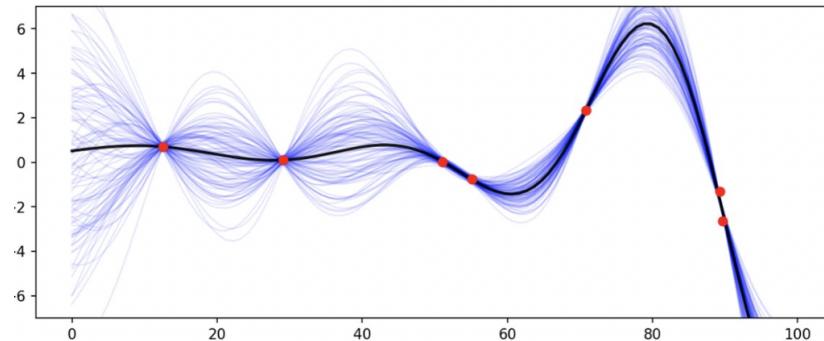
Bayesian approach for credibility interval evaluation

- assume conditional distribution i th predictor parameterized by $\theta_{i,k} \in \Theta$

$$p_{i,k}(y(t_k) | x_{t_k}, x_{t_{k-1}}, \dots, y(t_{k-1}), y(t_{k-2}), \dots) = p_{i,k}(y(t_k); x_{t_k}, \theta_{i,k})$$

- depends on prior & current input, *i.e.*, $\theta_{i,k}$ & x_{t_k}
- update $\theta_{i,k+1}$ from $\theta_{i,k}$ after observing true $y(t_k)$ using Bayesian rule

$$p(w; \theta_{i,k+1}) := p(w | y(t_k); x_{t_k}, \theta_{i,k}) = \frac{p(y(t_k) | w, x_{t_k}) p(w; \theta_{i,k})}{\int p(y(t_k) | w, x_{t_k}) p(w; \theta_{i,k}) dw}$$



Virtual Metrology

VM

- background
 - every process engineer wants to (so badly) measure every material processed - make sure process done as desired
 - *e.g.*, in semiconductor manufacturing, photolithography engineer wants to make sure diameter of holes or line spacing on wafers done correctly to satisfy specification for GPU or memory chips
 - however, various constraints prevent them from doing it, *e.g.*, in semiconductor manufacturing
 - measurement equipment requires investment
 - incur intolerable throughput
 - fab space does not allow
- GOAL - *measure every processed material without physically measuring them*

VM - problem formulation

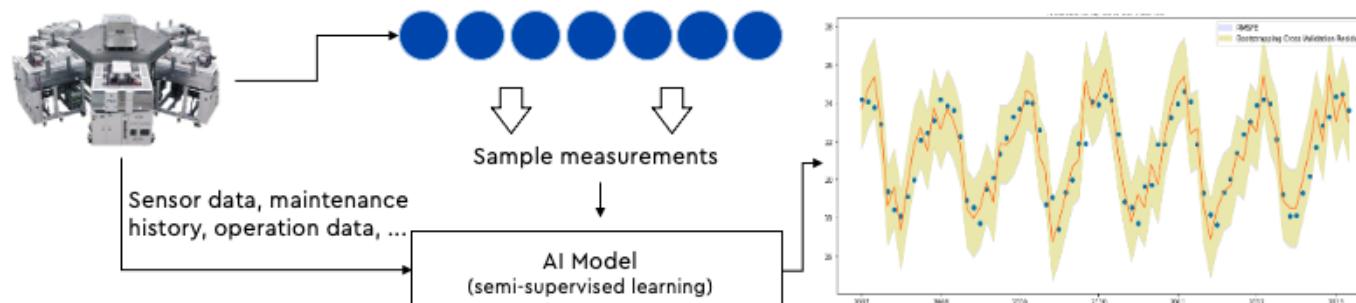
- problem description

(stochastically) predict y_{t_k}
 given $x_{t_k}, x_{t_{k-1}}, \dots, y_{t_{k-1}}, y_{t_{k-2}}, \dots$

- our problem formulation

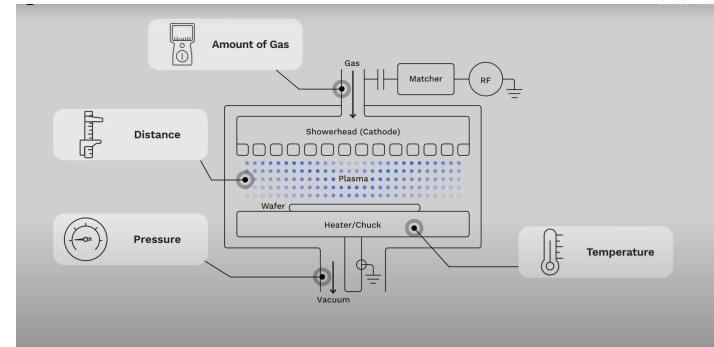
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && \sum_{k=1}^K w_{k,K-k} l(y_{t_k}, \hat{y}_{t_k}) \\ & \text{subject to} && \hat{y}_{t_k} = g_k(x_{t_k}, x_{t_{k-1}}, \dots, y_{t_{k-1}}, y_{t_{k-2}}, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

where optimization variables - $g_1, g_2, \dots : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$



VM - Gauss Labs' inAI success story

- **Gauss Labs' ML solution & AI product**
 - fully home-grown online TS adaptive ensemble learning method
 - outperform competitors and customer inhouse tools, e.g., *Samsung, Intel, Lam Research*
 - published & patented in US, Europe, and Korea
- business impacts
 - improve process quality - reduction of process variation by tens of percents
 - (indirectly) contribute to better product quality and yield
 - Gauss Labs' main revenue source



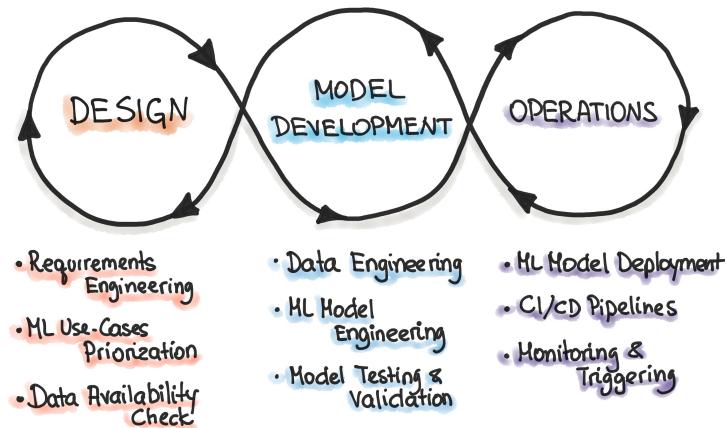
Manufacturing AI Productionization

Minimally required efforts for manAI

- MLOps - for CI/CD
- data preprocessing - missing values, inconsistent names, difference among different systems
- feature extraction & selection
- monitoring & retraining
- notification, via messengers or emails
- mainline merge approvals by humans
- data latency, data reliability, & data availability

MLOps for manAI

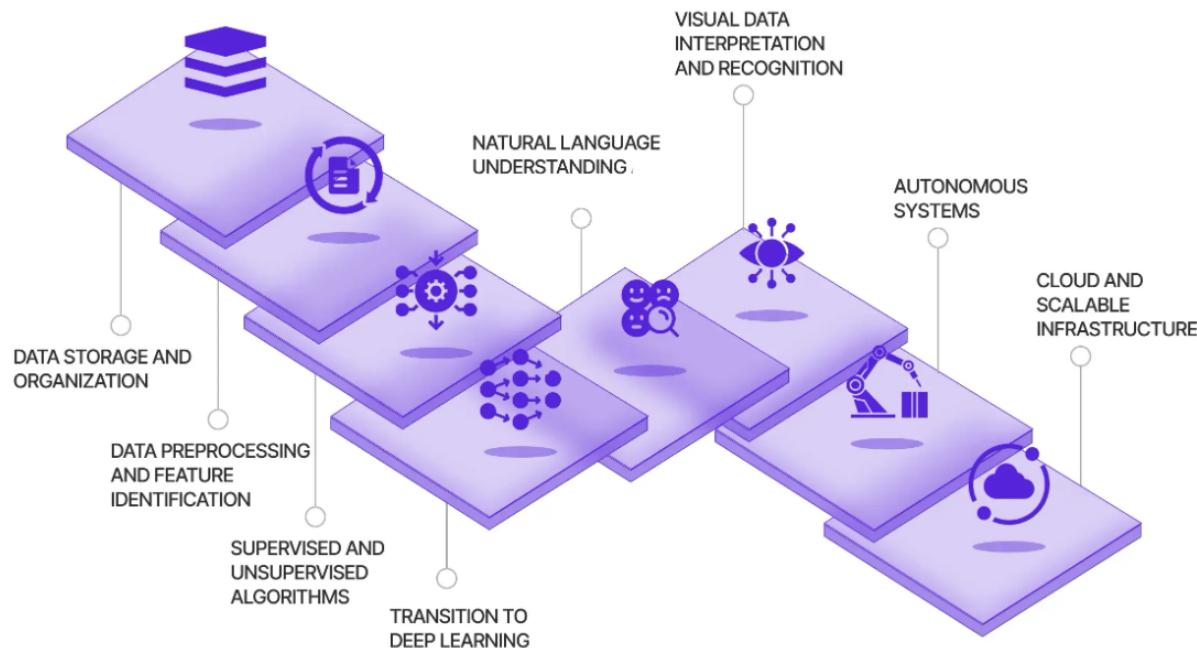
- environment for flexible and agile exploration - EDA⁶
- fast & efficient iteration of algorithm selection, experiments, & analysis
- correct training / validation / test data sets critical!
- seamless productionization from, *e.g.*, Jupyter notebook to production-ready code
- monitoring, *right* metrics, notification, re-training



⁶EDA - exploratory data analysis

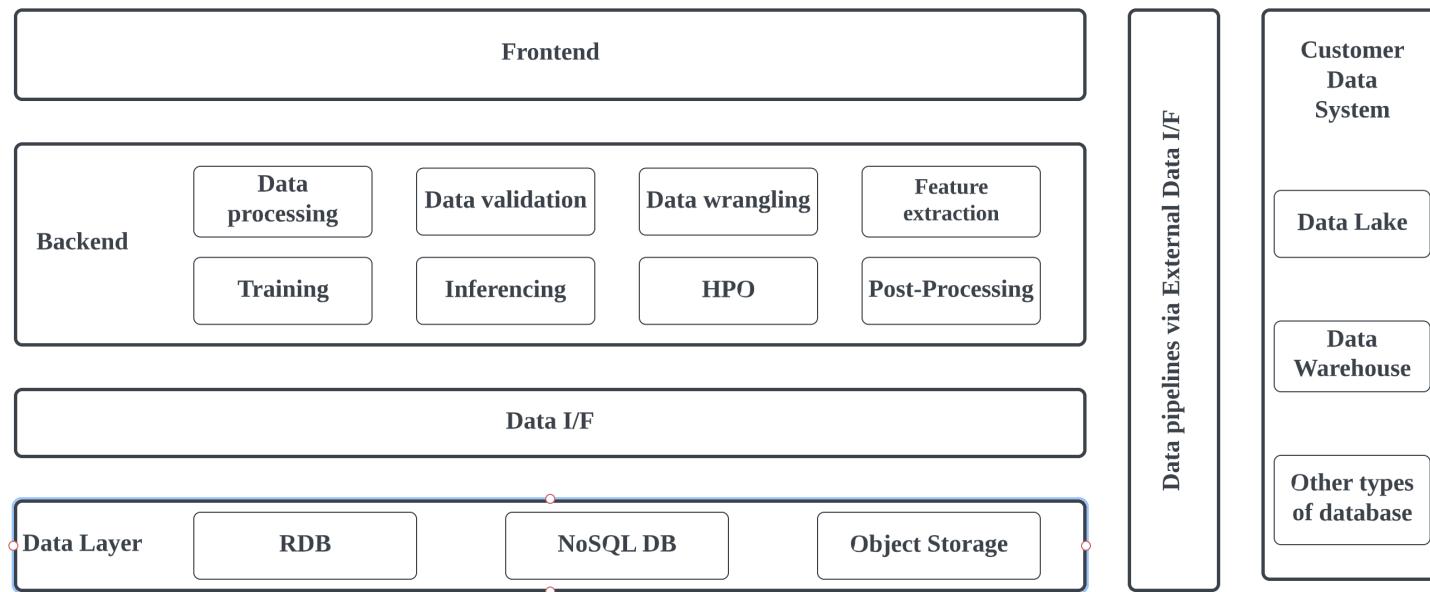
manAI software system

- data, data, data! – store, persist, retrieve, data quality
- seamless pipeline for development, testing, running deployed services
- development environment should be built separately



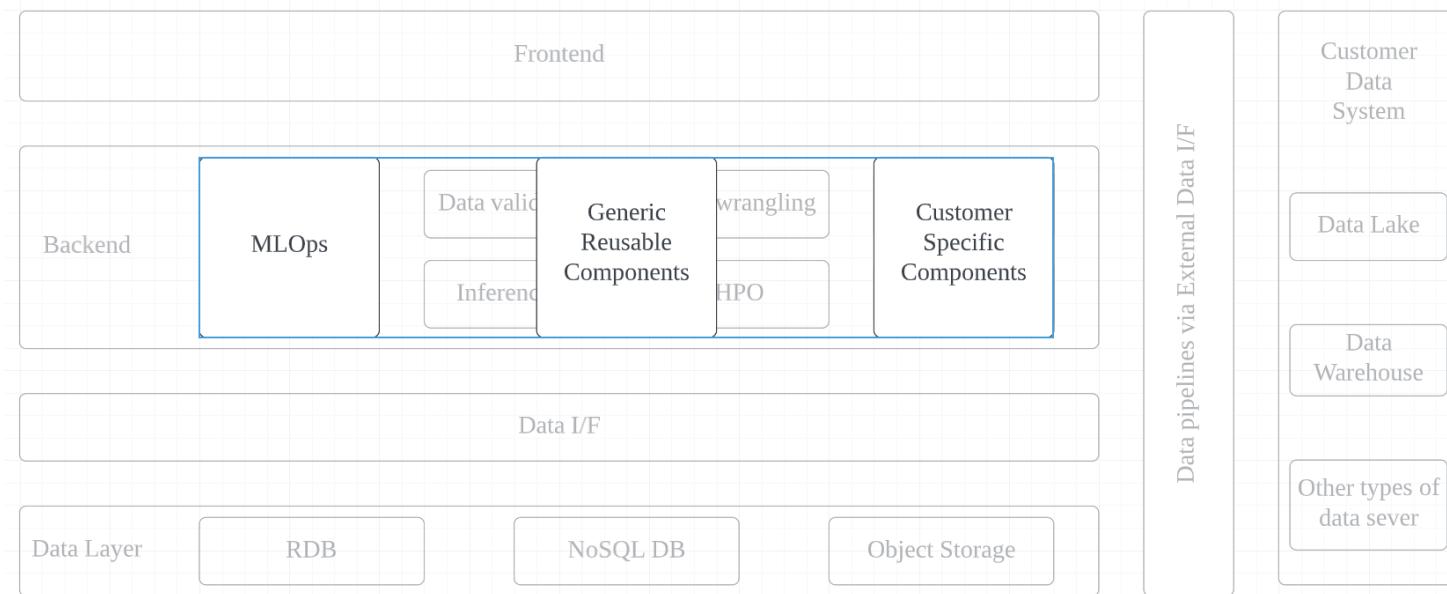
manAI system architecture

- frontend / backend / data I/F / data layer
- efficient and effective MLOps in backend or development environment



Reusable components vs customer specific components

- make sure to build two components separate - generic reusable and customer specific
- generic models should be tuned for each use case
- generic model library grows as interacting with more and more customers



My Two Cents

Recommendations for maximum impact via inAI

- concrete goals of projects
 - north star – yield improvement, process quality, making engineers' lives easier
 - hard problem – scheduling and optimization
- be strategic!
 - learn from others – lots of successes & failures of inAI
 - ball park estimation for ROI crucial – efforts, time, expertise, data
 - utilities vs technical excellency / uniqueness vs common technology
 - home-grown vs off-the-shelf

Remember . . .

- data, data, data! – readiness, quality, procurement, pre-processing, DB
- *never* underestimate domain knowledge & expertise – data do NOT tell you everything
- EDA
- do *not* over-optimize your algorithms – ML is all about trials-&-errors
- overfitting, generalization, concept drift/shift - way more important than you could ever imagine
- devOps, MLOps, agile dev, software development & engineering

Conclusion

Conclusion

- various CV MLs used for inAI applications
- TS ML applications found in every place in manufacturing
- drift/shift & data noise make TS MLs very challenging, but working solutions found
- in reality, crucial bottlenecks are
 - data quality, preprocessing, monitoring, notification, and retraining
 - data latency, availability, and reliability
 - excellency in software platform design and development using cloud services

Appendices

Serendipities around Als

Serendipity or inevitability?

- What if Geoffrey Hinton had not been a persistent researcher?
- What if symbolists won AI race over connectionists?
- What if attention mechanism did not perform well?
- What if Transformer architecture did not perform super well?
- What if OpenAI had not been successful with ChatGPT in 2022?
- What if Jensen Huang had not been crazy about making hardware for professional gamers?
- Is it like Alexander Fleming's Penicillin?
- Or more like Inevitability?

Empowering Humanity for Future Enriched by AI

Blessings & Curses of AI

Blessings

- advancements in healthcare & improved quality of life
 - much faster & more accurate diagnosis, far superior personalized medicine, accelerated drug discovery, assistive technologies
- economic growth & efficiency
 - automation to increase productivity and reduce cost, far superior decision-making
- environmental solutions
 - climate change prediction, global warming effect mitigation, solutions for sustainability
- safety & security
 - natural disaster prediction & relief, cybersecurity



Curses

- job displacement & overall impacts on labor market
 - millions of jobs threatened, wealth gap widened
- bias & inequality, misinformation & manipulation
 - existing human biases, both conscious and unconscious, perpetuated through AIs, asymmetric accessibility to advanced AI technologies by nations & corporations
- ethical dilemmas
 - infringing privacy & human rights, accountability for weapon uses and damages by AI
- environmental costs
 - significant energy for training AI models, waste generated by obsolescent AI hardware



Salzburg Global Seminar

KFAS-Salzburg Global Leadership Initiative

- “Uncertain Futures and Connections Reimagined: Connecting Technologies” - 41 global leaders convened from 4-Dec to 8-Dec, 2024 @ Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg, Austria
- My working group was “Technology, Growth, and Inequality: The Case of AI”
 - International Cooperation Officer (Portugal)
 - Gender Equality, Disability Inclusion Consultant, UN Women (Lithuania)
 - Assistant Professor @ Lincoln Alexander School of Law (Canada)
 - Research Associate @ Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research
 - Policy Officer & Delegation of the EU Union (India)
- blog: [Bridging Technology & Humanity - Reflections from Lyon, Salzburg, and München](#)



KFAS-Salzburg Global Leadership Initiative

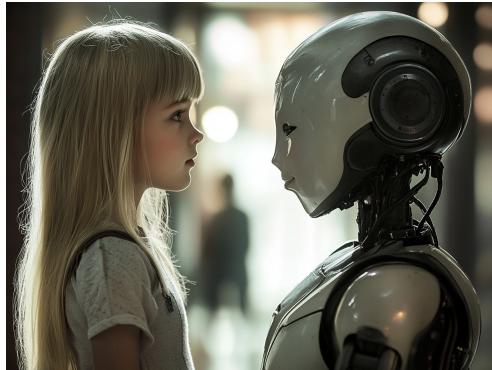
Salzburg Global photo collections



Empowering Humanity

AI capacity building - scientists, engineers & practitioners

- ethics and responsible AI education or campaign via interdisciplinary collaboration
 - foster continuous learning programs on AI risks, bias & societal impacts
- bias detection & mitigation
 - bias-detection tools to identify & reduce discrimination in data & models
 - regular fairness audits
- transparency & explainability
 - explainable AI (xAI) techniques, frameworks like Model Cards for transparency
- environmental impact awareness
 - reduce AI's carbon footprint, advocate for sustainable AI development practices



AI capacity building - lawmakers & policy makers

- problems
 - difficulties in understanding of rapidly evolving AI technologies
 - lead to reactive or insufficient regulation
- proposed solutions
 - develop comprehensive regulatory frameworks addressing transparency, bias & privacy concerns
 - gender bias, racial bias, hallucinations
 - foster public debates on ethical AI use & societal implications
 - introduce policies to limit spread of AI-generated misinformation,



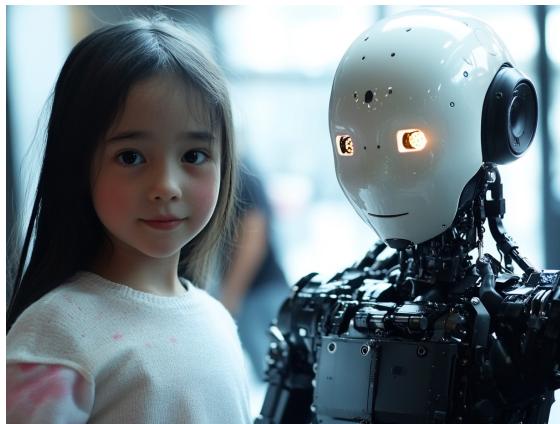
Participatory social agreements

- open data frameworks including data sovereignty, regulation of data transfer, storage & localization
- corporate social responsibility, extra-territorial obligations & environmental protection
 - including outside the jurisdiction of the country
- labour and employment displacements, tax cuts & algorithmic impact assessments
 - including remedies for AI harms and enforcements



Reclaiming technology for Humanity

- strategic approach to AI development
 - *leverage very technologies alienating humans to strengthen human connection*
 - transform automation from replacement to *enhancement of human capabilities*
 - leverage technological scale to address fundamental human needs
- *paradigm shift* in technological implementation
 - recognize the duality of advanced technologies
 - *systematically channel AI capabilities toward human-centric solutions*
 - convert technological challenges into opportunities for human advancement



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Thank You