

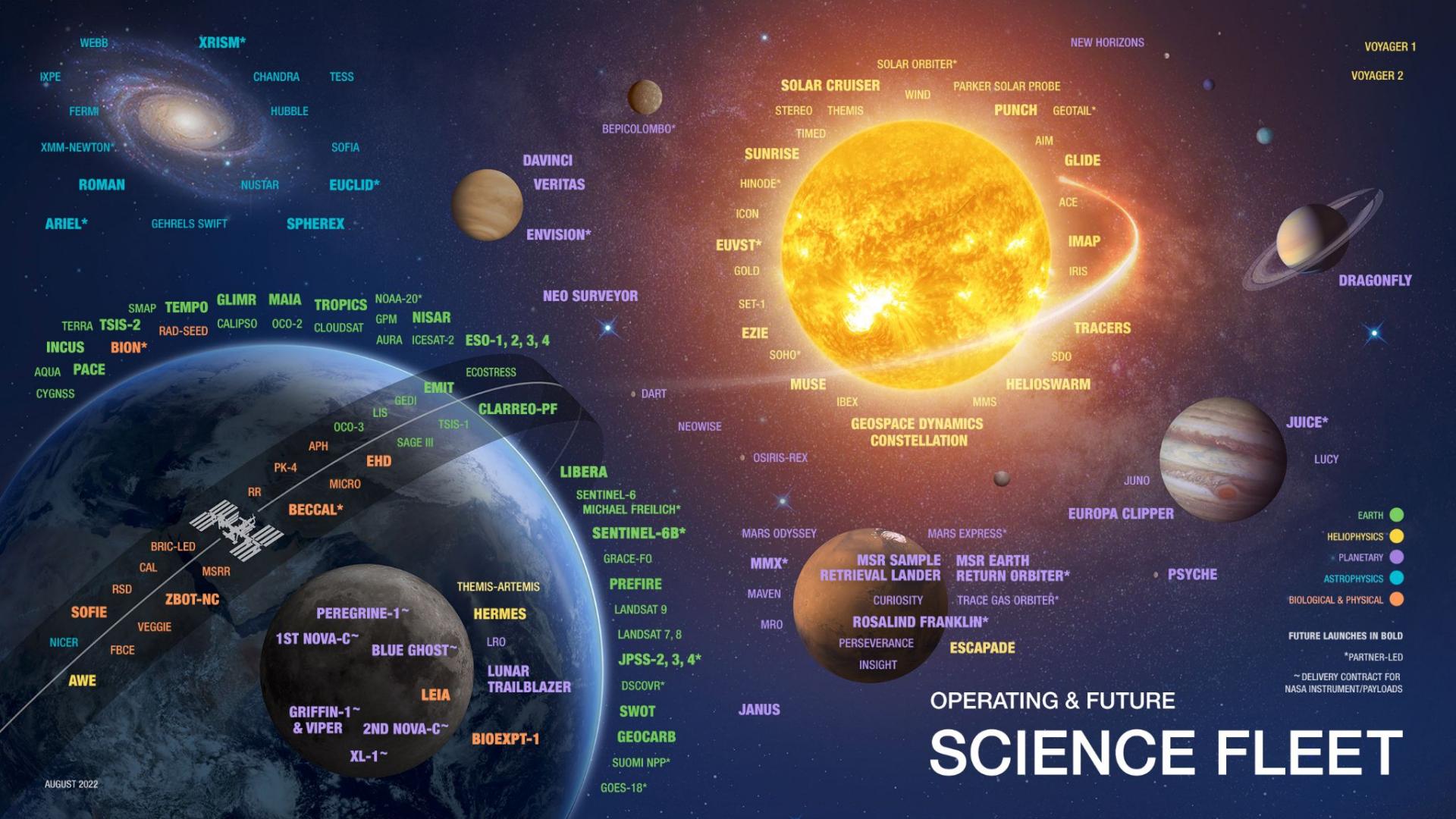


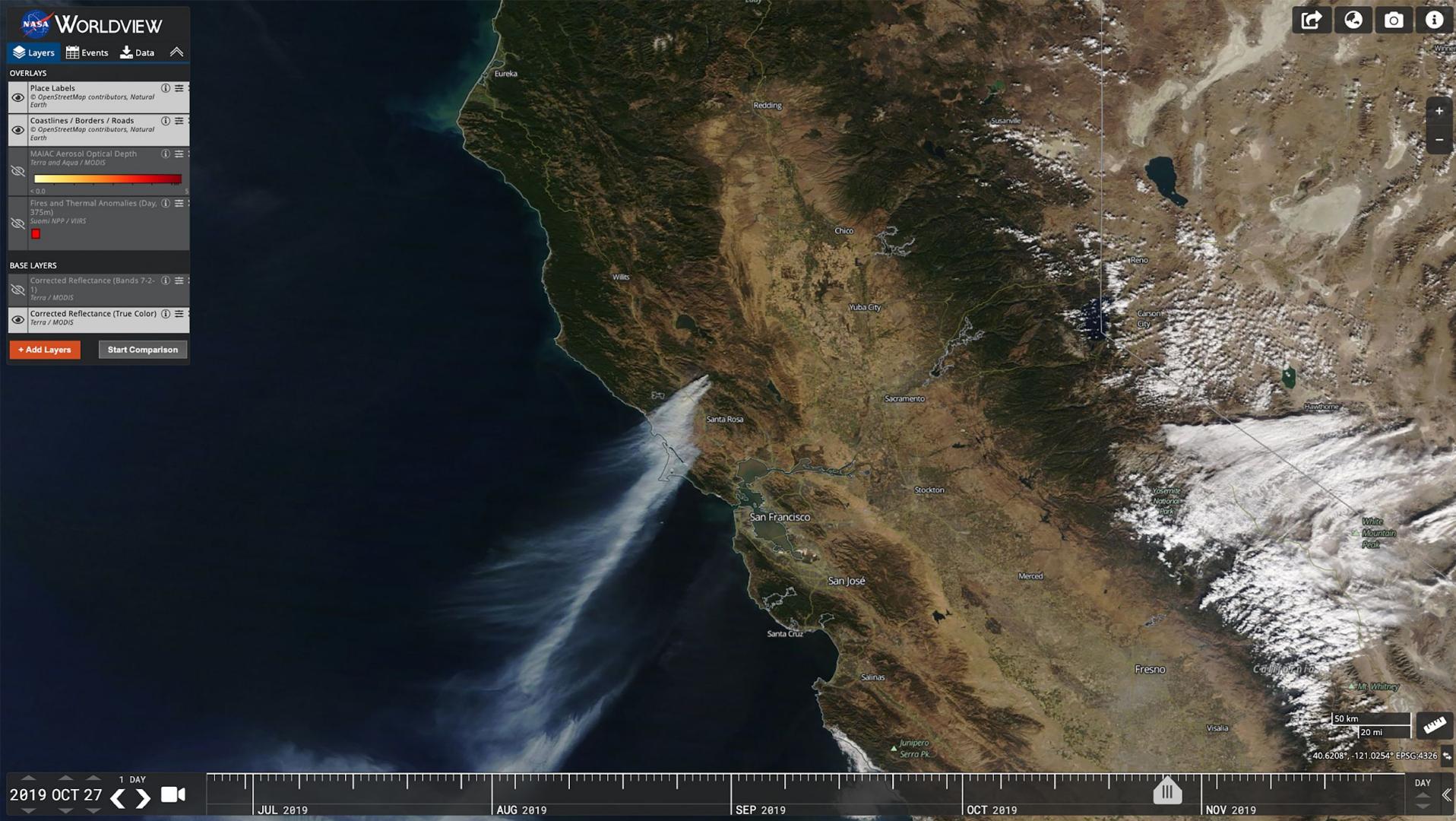
AI & Science: NASA Perspective

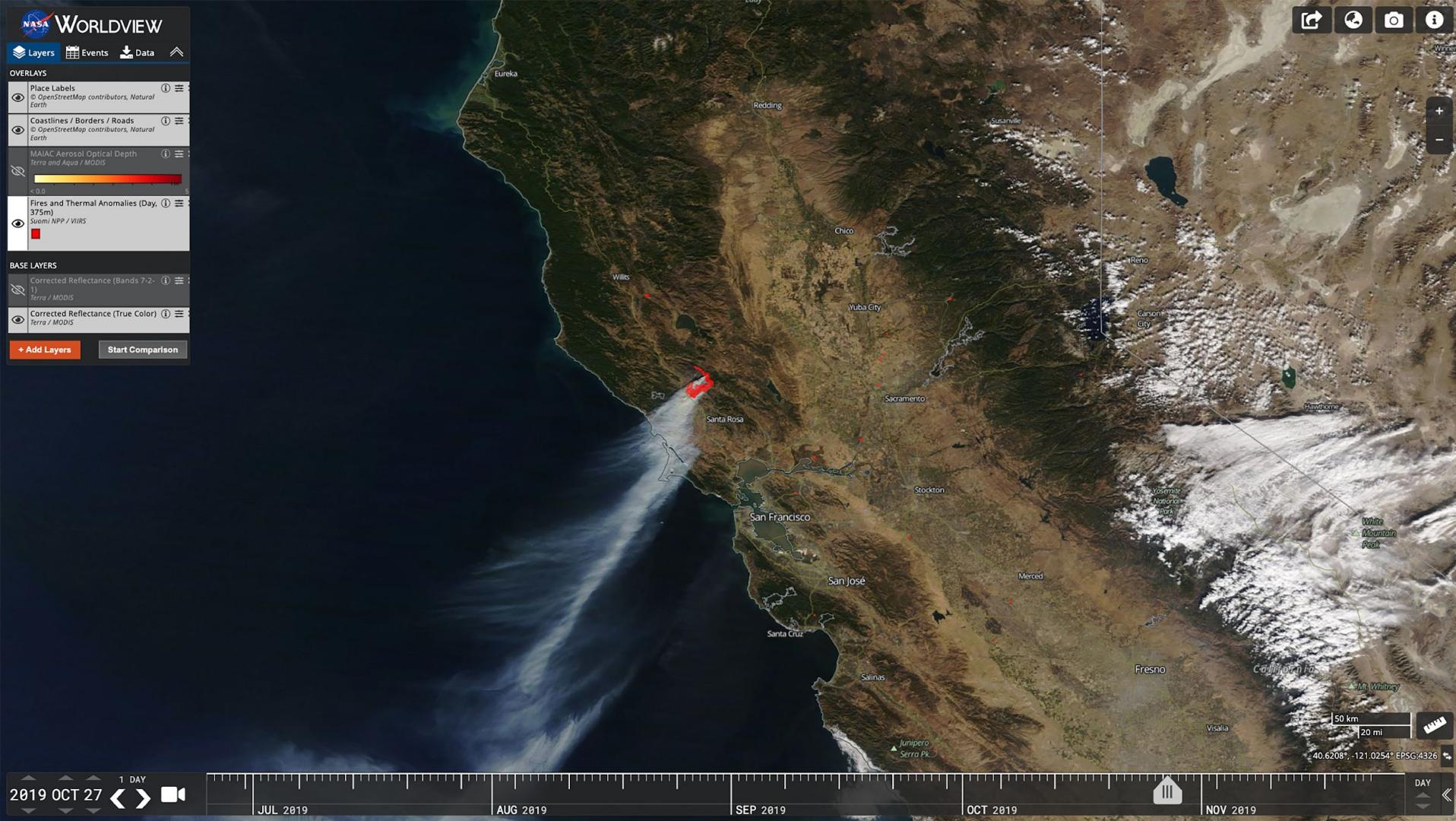
Kevin Murphy

NASA SMD/HQ

February 22, 2024









fire



Point: 38.62916292901474, -122.71896529197693

Start: 2019-10-23 00:00:00 Stop: 2019-11-07 23:59:59

Earthdata Login

Browse Collections

Features

- Map Imagery
- Near Real Time
- Customizable

Keywords

Platforms

Instruments

Organizations

Projects

Processing levels

13 Matching Collections

Sort by: Relevance Only include collections with granules Include non-EOSDIS collections

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



MODIS/Terra Thermal Anomalies/Fire 8-Day L3 Global 1km SIN Grid V006

3 Granules • 2000-02-18 ongoing • The Terra Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Thermal Anomalies and Fire 8-Day (MOD14A2) Version 6 data are generated at 1 kilometer (km) spatial resolution as a Level 3 product. The MOD14A2 gridded composite contains the maximum value of the individual fire pixel classes detected during the eight days of acquisition. The Science Dataset (SDS) layers include the fire mask and pixel quality indicators. Improvements/Changes from Previous Versions * ...

MOD14A2 v006 - LP DAAC



MODIS/Terra Thermal Anomalies/Fire Daily L3 Global 1km SIN Grid V006

3 Granules • 2000-02-18 ongoing • The Terra Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Thermal Anomalies and Fire Daily (MOD14A1) Version 6 data are generated every eight days at 1 kilometer (km) spatial resolution as a Level 3 product. MOD14A1 contains eight consecutive days of fire data conveniently packaged into a single file. The Science Dataset (SDS) layers include the fire mask, pixel quality indicators, maximum fire radiative power (MaxFRP), and the position of the fire pixel within the scan....

MOD14A1 v006 - LP DAAC



MODIS/Aqua Thermal Anomalies/Fire Daily L3 Global 1km SIN Grid V006

3 Granules • 2002-07-04 ongoing • The Aqua Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Thermal Anomalies and Fire Daily (MYD14A1) Version 6 data are generated every eight days at 1 kilometer (km) spatial resolution as a Level 3 product. MYD14A1 contains eight consecutive days of fire data conveniently packaged into a single file. The Science Dataset (SDS) layers include the fire mask, pixel quality indicators, maximum fire-radiative-power (MaxFRP), and the position of the fire pixel within the scan....

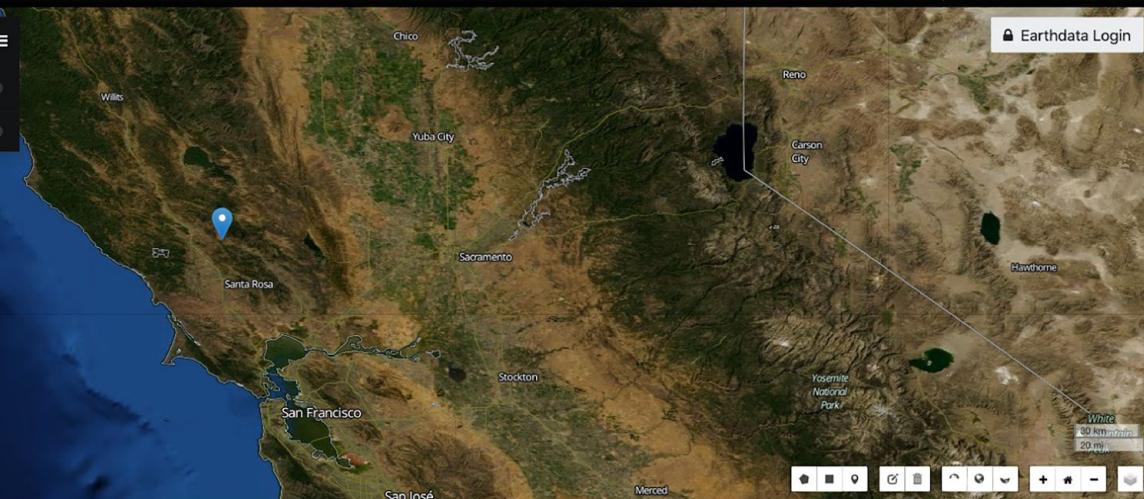
MYD14A1 v006 - LP DAAC



MODIS/Aqua Thermal Anomalies/Fire 8-Day L3 Global 1km SIN Grid V006

3 Granules • 2002-07-04 ongoing • The Aqua Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) Thermal Anomalies and Fire 8-Day (MYD14A2) Version 6 data are generated at 1 kilometer (km) spatial resolution as a Level 3 product. The MYD14A2 gridded composite contains the maximum value of individual fire pixel classes detected during the eight days of acquisition. The Science Dataset (SDS) layers include the fire mask and pixel quality indicators. Improvements/Changes from Previous Versions * Refinements to...

MYD14A2 v006 - LP DAAC



File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

+ Code + Text

```
[139] answer, result = query("how many active fires were there in canada yesterday?")  
[140] answer
```

RAM Disk

answer

0s completed at 10:14AM

This screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', 'Help', and a status message 'All changes saved'. Below the navigation bar are two buttons: '+ Code' and '+ Text'. The main area contains two code cells. The first cell has a green checkmark and the output '[139] answer, result = query("how many active fires were there in canada yesterday?")'. The second cell has a green checkmark and the output '[140] answer'. Below the cells is a toolbar with icons for up, down, copy, paste, and other operations. On the left side, there are several small icons: a double-headed arrow, a list icon, and a right-pointing arrow. At the bottom, there's a progress bar indicating '0s completed at 10:14AM'.

Scientific process is fundamentally
changing due to AI

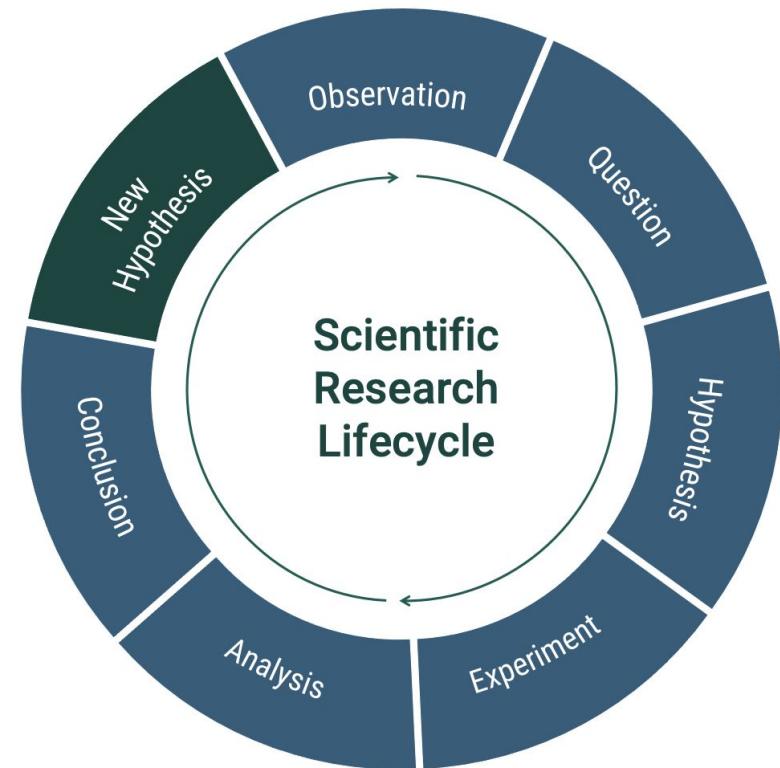
How can we best utilize AI tools in science?

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?

AI use should be disclosed



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

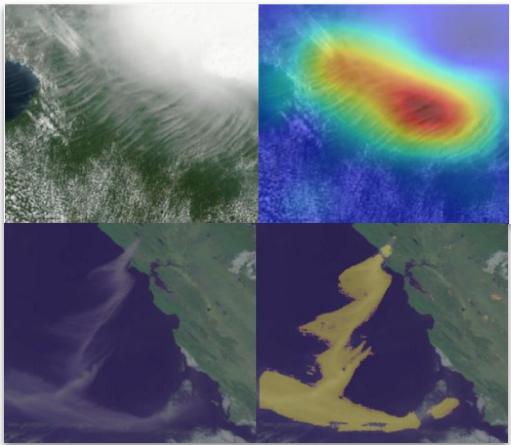
Foundation Model

BERT

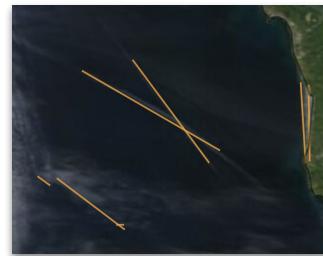
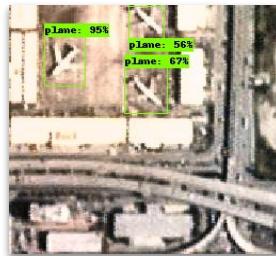
ChatGPT



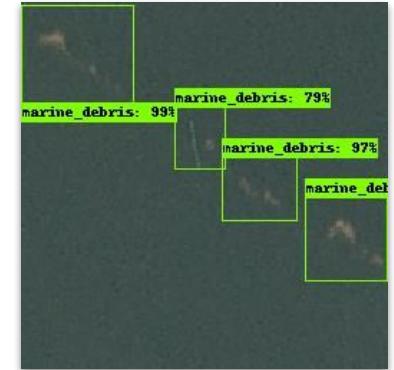
Supervised learning over the years...



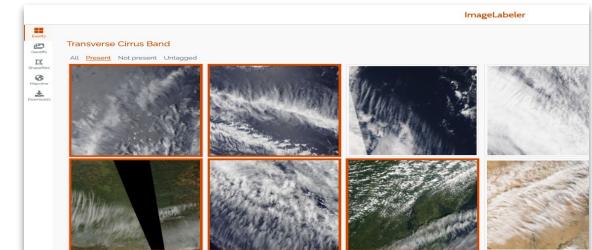
Atmospheric phenomena identification



COVID 19 indicators



Marine debris segmentation



Labeling tools

Limitations of Supervised Learning

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

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

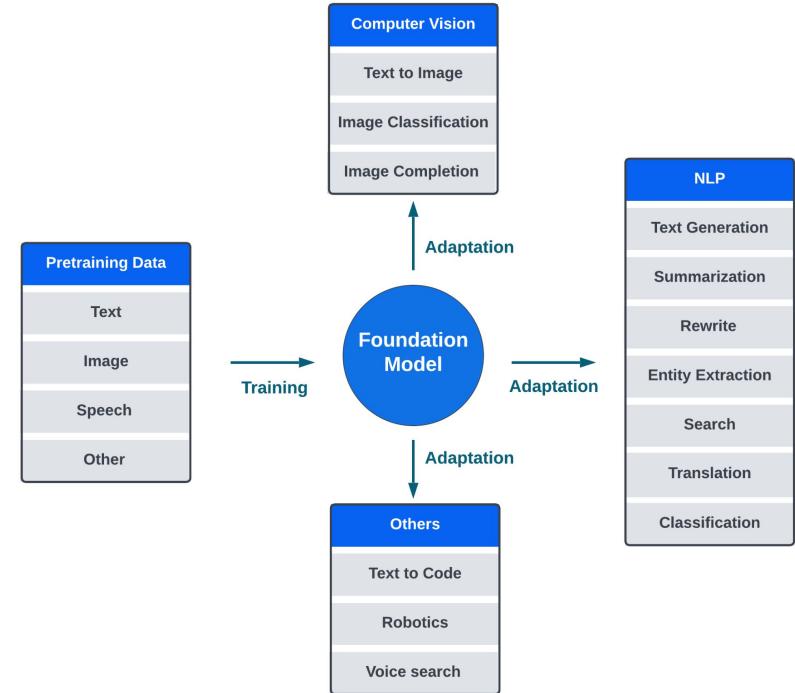


- Training data is the main component of supervised machine learning techniques and is increasingly becoming the main bottleneck to advance applications of machine learning techniques in Earth science.
- Geoscience models must generalize across space and time; however, for supervised learning one needs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

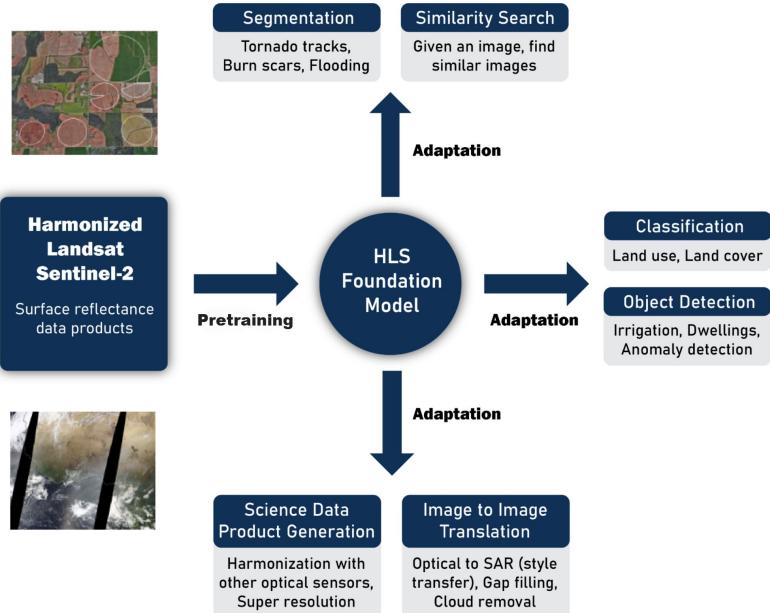
Maskey et al. "Advancing AI for Earth Science: A Data Systems Perspective," AGU Eos 2020

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,‡}, Sujit Roy^{3,†,‡}, C. E. Phillips^{3,†}, Paolo Fraccaro^{1,‡}, Denys Godwin⁴, Bianca Zadrozny¹, Daniela Szwarcman¹, Carlos Gomes¹, Gabby Nyirjesy¹, Blair Edwards¹, Daiki Kimura³, Naomi Simumba¹, Linsong Chu¹, S. Karthik Mukkavilli¹, Devany Lambhate¹, Kamal Das¹, Ranjini Bangalore¹, Dario Oliveira¹, Michal Muszynski¹, Kumar Ankur³, Muthukumaran Ramasubramanian³, Ishka Guring³, Sam Khalagh⁴, Hanxi (Steve) Li⁴, Michael Cecil⁴, Maryam Ahmadi⁴, Fatemeh Kordi⁴, Hamed Alemoammad^{4,5}, Manil Maskey², Raghu Ganti¹, Kommy Weldemariam^{1,‡}, Rahul Ramachandran^{2,‡}

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>



EARTHDATA

AI-powered Earth Insights

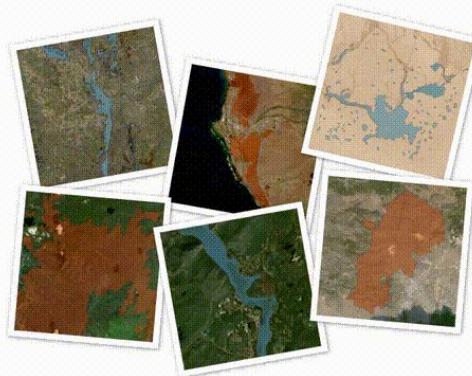
BETA

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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 →](#)

Understanding of foundational knowledge

Knowledge of AI is critical to develop scientific applications

Scientific knowledge is critical to evaluating AI results



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.

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

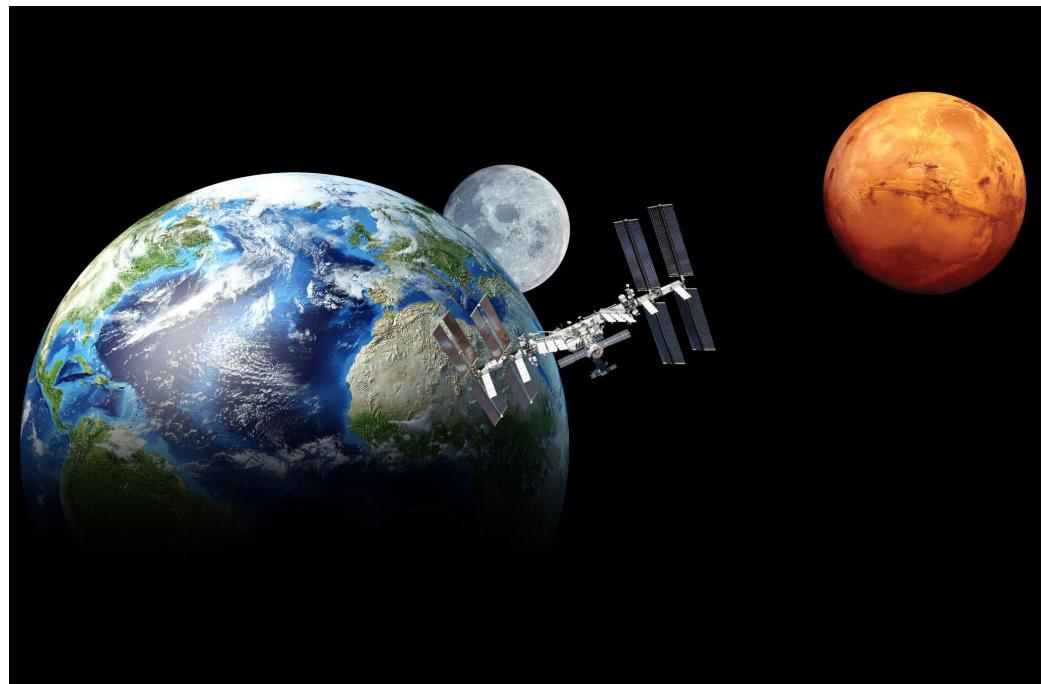
X-disciplinary tools

Optimization techniques

Ethical and explainable AI

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 science and computer science knowledge

Infrastructure and ecosystem development

