



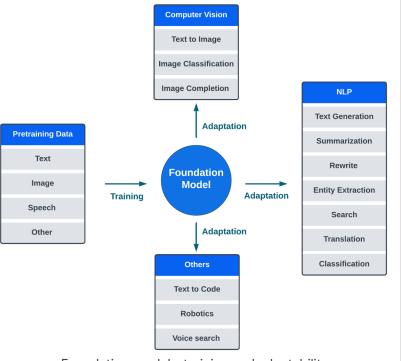
Al Foundation Models for Science: An Open Collaborative Initiative

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What are Foundation Models?

- Large-scale Al 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 domains.



Foundation models: training and adaptability

Advantages of Foundation Models

- Reduces the need for extensive task-specific data and training time
- A single foundation model can be fine-tuned for a wide range of generally related applications
- Foundation models often achieve state-of-the-art performance on various tasks, even with limited labeled data
- Fast inference on a laptop in the field

Need for Collaboration in Al for Science

Complexity of the Problem and Vastness of Scientific Data

- Complex science problems by nature require interdisciplinary teams
- Volume and diversity of data in scientific fields require diverse expertise

Limitations of Individual Research Groups or Institutions

- Resources
- Not realistic to possess diverse skill sets and perspectives
- Expertise in various Al subfields

Pooling downstream use cases (labeled datasets/benchmarks) helps develop FMs that has been validated by different groups using variety of use cases

Our Open Collaborative Approach

- Encourage participation from diverse groups, ensuring a wide range of perspectives in research.
- Engage Key Stakeholders:
 - Science experts dedicated to advancing knowledge in their respective fields.
 - o Universities, research labs, and organizations that provide the infrastructure and support for research.
 - o Tech Companies that offer technological solutions, platforms, and resources essential for modern research.
- Grounded in Open Science Principles:
 - Ensure that research is conducted transparently and that findings are shared openly with the community.
 - Promote reproducibility by making methodologies and data accessible.
 - o Promote data sharing, reducing redundancy in data collection efforts.

Foundation Models in Disaster Management

- Planning
 - Land Surface change detection detect precursors or enablers
- Active
 - Provide low latency model output in the field
- Post-event evaluation
 - Burn scars
 - Flood extent

Prithvi100M Earth Surface Foundation Model

Objective:

- Segment/Classify Earth Surface Strategy:
- IBM/NASA Partnership
- Redhat OpenShift tooling
- Data: Harmonized Landsat-Sentinel
- Transformer/Encoder only Status:
- Prithvi100M published in huggingface for CONUS
- Independent Validation in progress
- Partner: FZ Jülich for Global

Validation

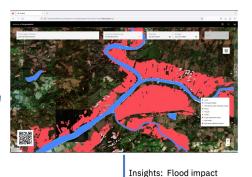
- Compare downstream apps
- Fidelity: Flood map and burn scar comparisons

Inference insights by Prithvi – Flood Mapping



"Prompt": Image(s) (spatial + temporal domains)

	IoU (water class)	F1 (water class)	IoU	F1 score	Accuracy
Baseline [44]	24.21	-	_	-	-
U-Net-based SOTA [45]	69.12	81.74	93.85	96.65	96.44
ViT-base [19] Swin [46]	66.52 74.75	79.89 85.55	90.92 92.38	94.97 95.90	94.97 94.73
Prithvi (not pretrained) Prithvi (pretrained)	79.23 80.10	88.41 88.95	94.52 94.78	97.09 97.23	97.07 97.23





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Thank you.

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