



Non-Technical Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

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Outline

- What is AI?
- AI Breakthroughs
 - Chess (1997)
 - Image classification (2012)
 - AlphaGo (2016)
 - Transformers->ChatGPT (2017)
 - AlphaFold Protein Folding (2022)
 - ChatGPT and Generative AI (2023)
 - AI-enabled Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry (2024)
- History of Data Driven and Physics-Informed Approaches
- AI as a new Information Network
- Risks with AI
- What is LANL doing with AI



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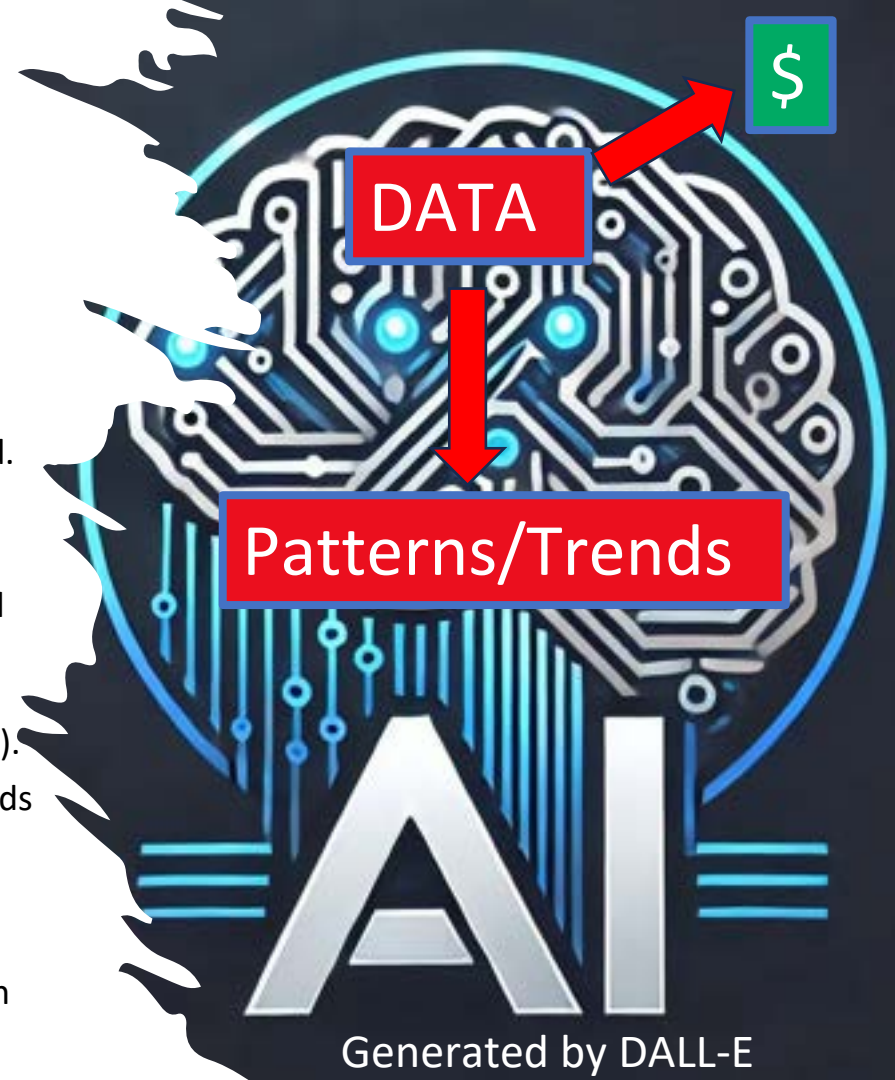
What is Artificial Intelligence?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the field of computer science that focuses on simulating human intelligence.

Key Aspects of AI:

- **Machine Learning (ML)** – AI systems learn from data and improve performance without being explicitly programmed.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** – AI understands, processes, and generates human language (e.g., chatbots)
- **Computer Vision** – AI can analyze and interpret images and videos (e.g., facial recognition, medical imaging).
- **Robotics** – AI-powered robots can perform tasks autonomously (e.g., self-driving cars, industrial automation).
- **Expert Systems** – AI mimics human expertise in specific fields (e.g., medical diagnosis, fraud detection).

You Use it Everyday: Facial ID on your phone, Google Search (with Gemini), GPS Directions in your car, ads you are shown in social media



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Why is AI having so much impact now?

1958

Perceptron (Frank Rosenblatt): First trainable neural network, capable of learning simple patterns. Field did not take off for decades.

Today: Neural Network Power Unleashed

- ◆ **Computing Power** – Faster GPUs & cloud AI enable large-scale processing
- ◆ **Big Data** – AI thrives on massive data from IoT, social media, and sensors
- ◆ **Advanced Models** – Deep learning & multimodal AI Neural Networks (text, images, speech)



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Chess (1997)

- **Event:** IBM's Deep Blue vs. Garry Kasparov
- **Outcome:** Deep Blue defeats Kasparov in a six-game match
- **Significance:** First time an AI defeated a reigning world chess champion in a match
- **Why Was This Victory Important?**
 - ✓ Proved that AI could outperform human intelligence in structured tasks
 - ✓ Showcased the power of machine learning and computational analysis
 - ✓ Inspired advancements in AI, leading to modern supercomputers and AlphaZero

Beyond Deep Blue

- **Stockfish & AlphaZero** – AI engines that dominate chess today
- **AI's Learning Evolution** – From brute-force calculations to neural networks (self play)
- **Impact on Strategy** – AI-generated insights help human players improve



Image Classification Breakthrough (2012)

- **Revolution in Computer Vision**
- **Key Moment:** AlexNet winning ImageNet Challenge (14 M images in 1000 different categories)
- **Breakthrough:** Deep learning surpassed traditional methods
- **Significance:** Enabled AI to classify images with human-like accuracy
- **Why Was This Breakthrough Important?**
 - ✓ Proved deep neural networks outperform classical algorithms
 - ✓ Led to advancements in medical imaging, self-driving cars, and more
 - ✓ Marked the rise of deep learning in AI research
- **Applications Today:** Facial recognition, medical diagnostics, security



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AlphaGo (2016)

- **Key Event:** AlphaGo defeated Go world champion Lee Sedol (2016)
- **Significance:** First AI to defeat a top human player in the complex game of Go
- **Game Complexity:** More possible board states than atoms in the universe (believed intuition needed to win)
- **How Did AlphaGo Achieve This?**
 - ✓ Deep reinforcement learning and neural networks
 - ✓ Self-learning through millions of simulated games
 - ✓ AI developed innovative, unpredictable strategies
- **Impact of AlphaGo's Success**
 - Asia has entire schools to learn Go and AI came up with a bizarre solution, laughed at by experts, to be the champ
 - Led to AlphaZero (2017), which mastered multiple games without human data

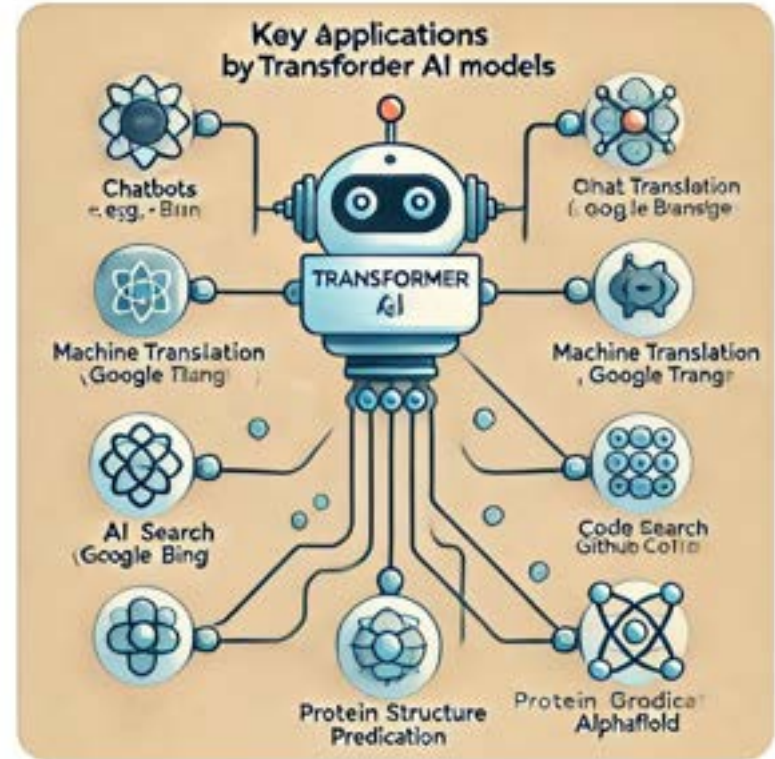


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Transformers (2017)

AI models using **self-attention**, introduced by **Google (2017)**

- Foundation of **ChatGPT, BERT, and AI-powered search.**
- **Key Impacts:**
 - ✓ **NLP Breakthroughs** – Chatbots, translation, search
 - ✓ **AI Creativity** – Image (DALL·E), video, music generation
 - ✓ **Scientific Innovation** – Protein folding (AlphaFold), drug discovery
 - ✓ **Future Potential** – Smarter, efficient AI in daily life



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Protein Folding (2022)

Protein Structure determines their function

Key Milestones:

- **2018:** AlphaFold win a global protein-folding competition
- **2020:** AlphaFold 2 achieves breakthrough accuracy in protein structure prediction, winning CASP14
- **2021:** DeepMind publishes AlphaFold's results and open-sources its predictions
- **2022:** AlphaFold predicts structures for nearly all known proteins, revolutionizing biomedicine & drug discovery
- **Impact:** Transformed biology, medicine, and drug discovery by solving the 50-year-old protein-folding problem



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Generative AI (2023)

AI that **generates new content** (text, images, music, code) by learning patterns from data.

⚙️ How it works?

- Uses **deep learning** & neural networks.
- Trained on **large datasets** to produce:
 - ✓ Text (chatbots, content)
 - ✓ Images & Video (AI art, deepfakes)
 - ✓ Music & Code (composition, automation)

Impact:

- ◆ **Pros:** Boosts creativity & efficiency.
- ◆ **Cons:** Raises ethical concerns (bias, misinformation)



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Deep Learning Nobel Prize Physics

Hinton, LeCun, Bengio (2024)

“Godfather of Deep Learning”

Breakthrough: Revolutionized AI with deep learning & neural networks

Key Innovation: Developed **backpropagation** for training neural networks

Impact: Enabled modern AI applications like ChatGPT, self-driving cars, and medical AI

Legacy: AI shaping the future of technology, automation, and intelligence



Drug and Materials Discovery Nobel Prize Chemistry Baker, Hassibis, and Jumper (2024)

- Faster, cost-effective **drug discovery**.
- AI-powered **green chemistry** solutions.
- New frontiers in **materials design** and **synthetic biology**.



Data-Driven Approach vs Physics-Informed Approach

- A **data-driven approach** is a **decision-making method** that relies on **collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data** to identify patterns, make predictions, and optimize outcomes, rather than relying on intuition or assumptions -> AI is a data-driven approach
- A **physics-informed approach** integrates **physical laws, mathematical models (e.g. equations), and empirical data** to improve predictions, optimize solutions, and enhance understanding, ensuring consistency with real-world principles.
- Both have advantages and limitations so throughout history these methods combine and separate



Generative AI misspells a lot

History of Data-Driven Approaches

- **Babylonians: Early Data-Driven Thinkers**
- **Using Data for Astronomy & Prediction**
- **Systematic Data Collection**
 - Recorded celestial events on clay tablets (e.g., *Astronomical Diaries*).
 - Tracked planetary movements, eclipses, and lunar cycles.
- **Pattern Recognition**
 - Identified recurring cycles, like the Saros cycle for eclipses.
 - Analyzed historical data to find trends in celestial movements
- **Predictive Modeling**
 - Developed **arithmetical algorithms** for forecasting planetary positions.
 - Used past data to predict future eclipses with high accuracy.
- **Limitations:** Many processes cannot be predicted without knowing the underlying physics



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History of Physics-Informed Approaches

- **Greeks & the Physics-Informed Approach** 🏛️ 🔬
- **Aristotle** – Linked logic & observation to physical laws.
- **Archimedes** – Applied math to mechanics, pioneering hydrostatics.
- **Ptolemy** – Created astronomical models based on data.

Method:

- Combined empirical data with theory.
- Used mathematics to refine physics laws.
- Developed engineering solutions (levers, pulleys).

Legacy:

- Foundations for modern physics modeling & AI algorithms.

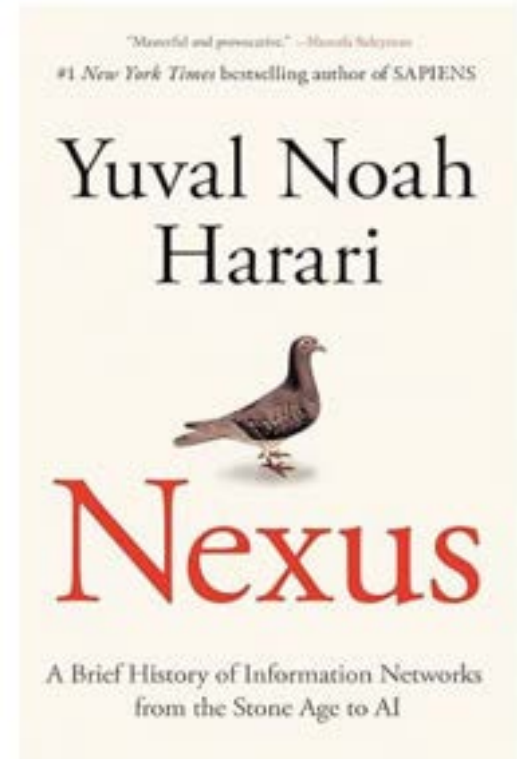
Limitations: Equations have many assumptions and simplifications that may not work for overly complex problems



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Impact: AI the Latest Information Network

- **Concept:** History, biology, technology, and information networks are deeply interconnected.
- **Key Themes:**
 - **AI & Big Data** – Reshaping society, power, and decision-making.
 - **Human Evolution** – Biology + culture + networks shaping behavior.
 - **Power & Narratives** – Myths, stories, and now digital networks drive civilizations.
- **Impact:**
 - Information networks amplify influence and control.
 - Raises ethical concerns about AI, surveillance & misinformation.
 - Highlights technology's role in shaping the future.
- **Takeaway:** The **nexus of data, power, and networks** shapes humanity's path.



Information Networks

1. **Religious Texts & Myths** 📖 – Ancient oral traditions and scriptures acted as early information networks, shaping societies through shared beliefs and collective narratives.
2. **Trade & Knowledge Exchange** 🌐 – The Silk Road and other historical trade routes functioned as networks spreading ideas, technologies, and culture.
3. **Printing Press & Mass Media** 📰 – The invention of the printing press revolutionized information flow, enabling mass literacy and political shifts (e.g., the Reformation, Enlightenment).
4. **Digital & AI Networks** 🤖 – Today's AI-driven systems (Google, social media, blockchain) create **real-time global information ecosystems**, influencing politics, economics, and individual behavior.

Newspaper editors often became leaders (e.g. Ben Franklin, Stalin), Now AI decides which stories to amplify

Disinformation often spikes when a new network arrives

Oral Stories

Books

Printing Press

Telegraph

Radio

Television

Internet

Artificial Intelligence

Information Networks: Balance of Order and Truth

- Hitler and Stalin maximized order and sacrificed truth
- Science prioritizes truth sacrificing order (e.g. Einstein overturning Newton celebrated)
- Strong democracies prioritize truth and can struggle with order
- Totalitarian and Authoritarian regimes prioritize order
- What does AI favor?



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What Type of System does AI Favor?

AI in Democratic Systems

- ✓ **Boosts citizen engagement** – open data, and digital platform increase participation.
- ✗ **Risk of manipulation** – AI-driven misinformation (e.g., deepfakes, biased algorithms) can distort elections and reality.
- ✗ **Corporate AI dominance** – Tech companies influence public discourse and privacy.

AI in Autocratic Systems

- ✓ **Strengthens control** – AI-driven surveillance (e.g., facial recognition, predictive policing) enhances state power.
- ✓ **Strengthens control** – Separate media ecosystems may favor strong man leader with simple solutions
- ✗ **One Ruler less Robust** – Most information funnels to one leader making system vulnerable to AI
- ✗ **Suppresses dissent** – Censorship, propaganda, and digital monitoring restrict freedoms.
- ✗ **Social scoring & restrictions** – AI-based systems (e.g., China's social credit) enforce behavior control.

Problematic AI Examples

Facebook & Myanmar (2017)

1. AI-driven **content algorithms** amplified hate speech, fueling violence against the Rohingya minority. **Created different media spheres.**
2. Facebook later admitted failing to prevent the spread of harmful content.

AI-Generated Fake News & Deepfakes

1. AI-generated misinformation and **deepfake videos** spread **false political narratives.**
2. Example: **2020 U.S. Elections** saw AI-assisted misinformation campaigns.

Bias in AI Facial Recognition

1. Studies found **racial and gender biases** in AI recognition (e.g., misidentifying minorities).
2. Example: **IBM, Amazon, and Microsoft paused** facial recognition sales due to ethical concerns.

AI & Criminal Justice Bias

1. Predictive policing and sentencing AI tools **disproportionately targeted minorities.**
2. Example: **COMPAS Algorithm** in the U.S. had racial bias in predicting recidivism.

Problematic AI Examples

Tesla Autopilot Accidents


1. AI-powered self-driving caused fatal crashes due to failures in object recognition & decision-making.
2. Example: Tesla crashes (2018, 2021) linked to AI misjudging road hazards.

AI Hiring Discrimination

1. AI-based recruitment tools (e.g., Amazon's hiring AI) showed gender bias, favoring male applicants.

AI & Mass Surveillance

Governments (e.g., China's social credit system) use AI to monitor, rank, and control citizens.

 **Key Takeaway:** AI has transformative power but requires ethical oversight & regulation to prevent harm. Currently this regulation is lacking.

AI and Blue-Collar Jobs

- **Manufacturing & Warehousing** – Robotics replacing manual labor
- **Transportation** – Self-driving trucks & delivery drones
- **Construction & Agriculture** – AI-powered machinery improving efficiency
- **Retail & Fast Food** – Self-checkouts & robotic kitchens
- **Security & Cleaning** – AI-driven surveillance & autonomous cleaners



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AI and White-Collar Jobs

- **Customer Service** – AI chatbots handling queries & support
- **Finance & Accounting** – AI automating bookkeeping & fraud detection
- **Legal Work** – AI-powered contract analysis & document review
- **Healthcare** – AI diagnosing medical images & assisting doctors
- **Marketing & Content** – AI-generated ads, blogs, and media
- **Software Development** – AI-assisted coding & debugging
- **Education** – AI-driven personalized learning & tutoring



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PEEC Nature Youth Group AI Example



- High school kids developed an AI-enabled method to detect mountain lions for non-lethal mitigation
- Won international award at the NeurIPS conference in Vancouver (4/330 winning projects world wide)
- Their effort is one of the first attempts at using AI for wildlife conservation
- AI models amazing at analyzing photos
- Future workforce will need to be familiar with what AI can do to stay ahead of it while using it effectively and responsibly

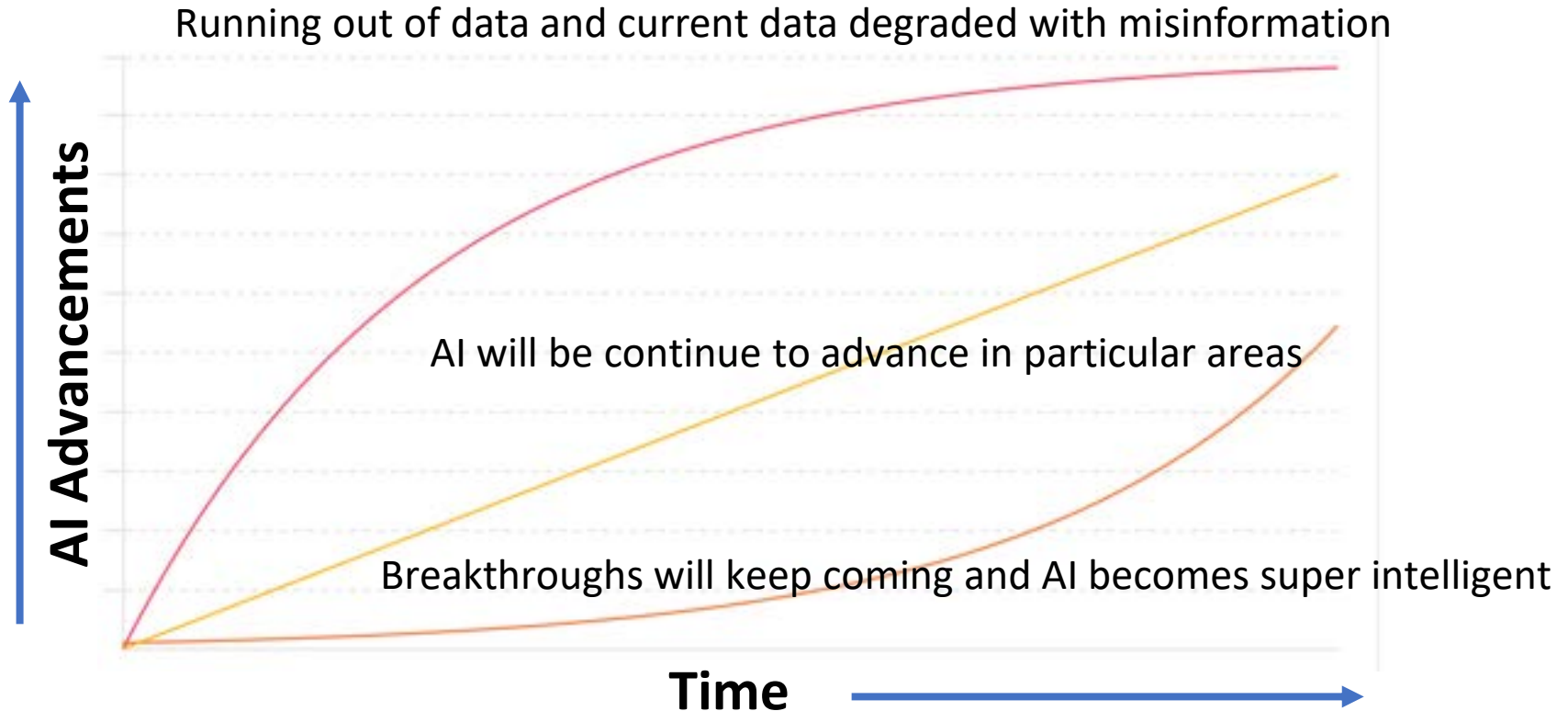
Recent Rapid Progression of AI



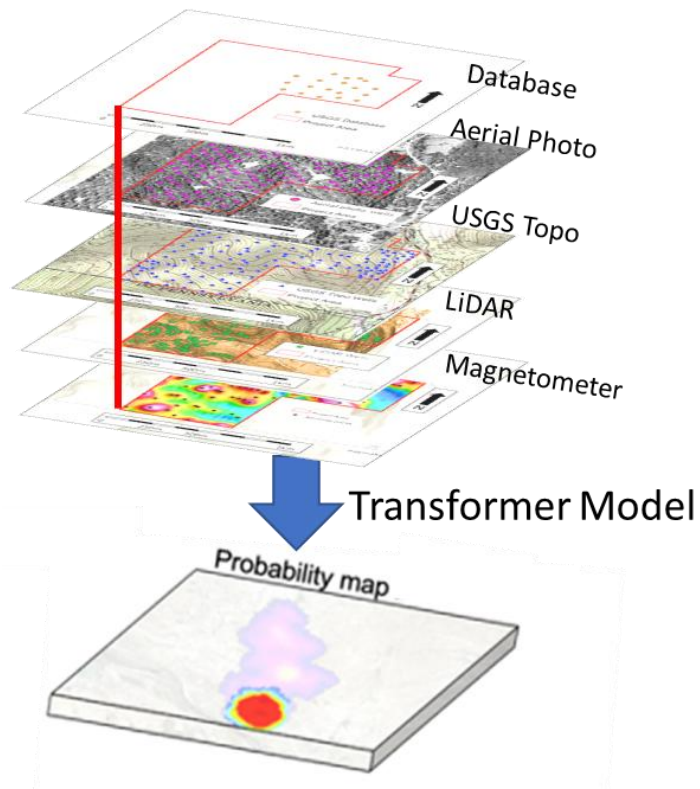
- I've been shocked at how quickly these models are improving
- They write very well so it is difficult to tell if they are incorrect
- They are mostly correct
- Image generation is not as far along requiring much more trial and error
- Video generation is in its infancy
- Evens the playing field when writing papers, proposals, etc.

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Where is this going?



How Have I used AI?

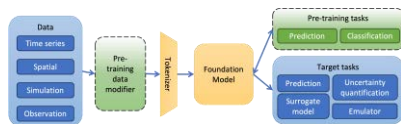


- Amazing at taking my own writing and summarizing it to whatever page limit and format required
- Very good at comprehensive literature search and synthesizing information
- Haven't seen even the new reasoning models come up with new, innovative ideas
- Its research approach does approach a mediocre graduate student whereas just 3 years ago it was closer to an elementary student
- Find signals from noise and to speed up simulations

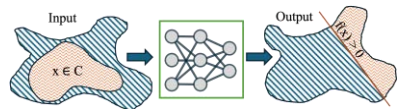
What is LANL Doing with AI

Core AI

Scientific Foundation Models



Design, Discovery & Control

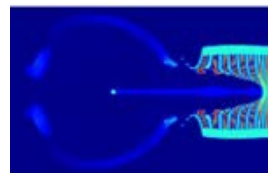


Applications

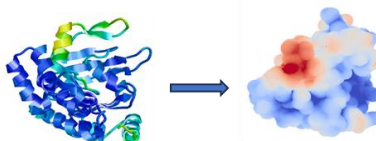
Materials Performance and Design



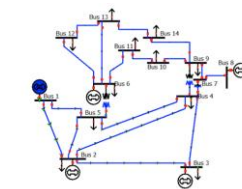
Multiphysics Systems



Biosecurity



Applied Energy



AI Support

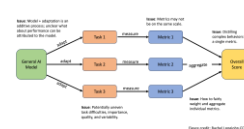
Data



Computation



Test & Evaluation



Risk Assessment



Should AI be a Part of Your Life?



- Highly likely AI is already used in your daily life (facial id on your phone, GPS directions, ad suggestions)
- Best to understand what it can and cannot do so you can be informed using these new tools
- As with any new technology, it can be beneficial or problematic
- For people entering the work place it will be critical to figure out how to use AI rather than having it replace a skill you have (e.g. graphic artists, writers, doctors, lawyers, scientists ...)