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# AI Camp: Introduction to AI

January 4, 2026

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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



# Talk Outline

- What is AI?
- What is Deep Learning?
- What are some applications of AI?
- What are current challenges in AI?
- Ask Me Anything / Q and A

**Questions are welcome at all times! Please interrupt!**



# What is AI?



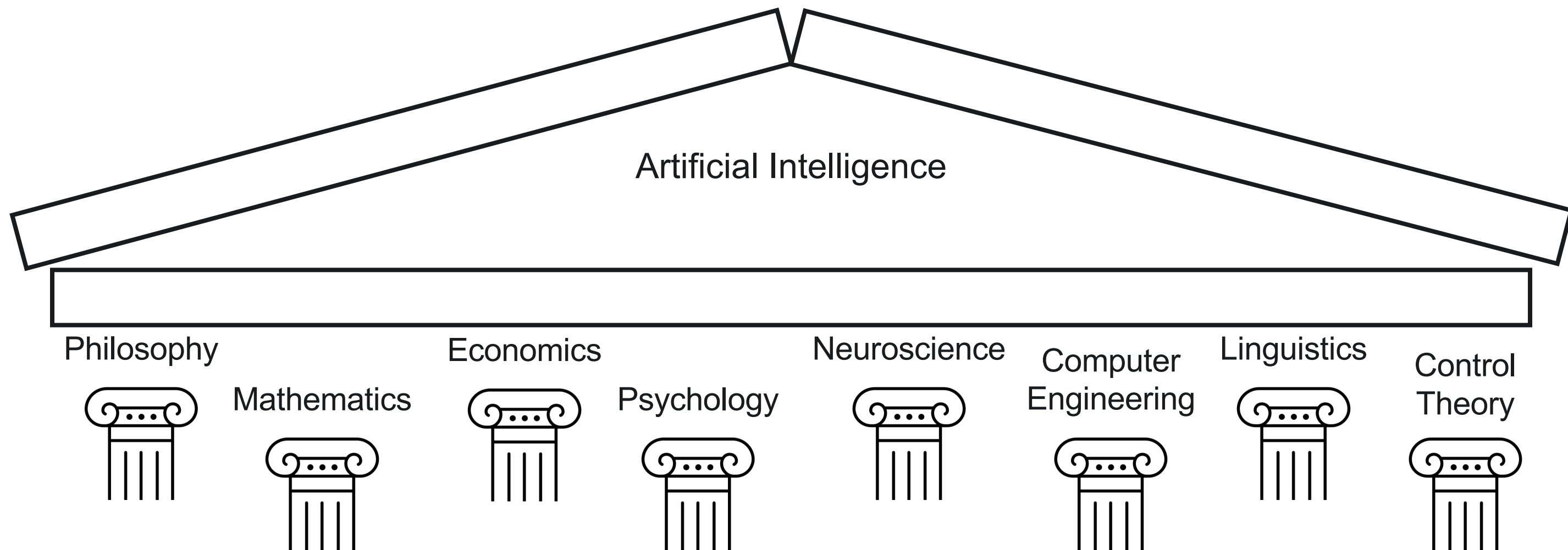


# Definitions of Artificial Intelligence

<p><b>Thinking Humanly</b></p> <p>“The exciting new effort to make computers think . . . <i>machines with minds</i>, in the full and literal sense.” (Haugeland, 1985)</p> <p>“[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem solving, learning . . .” (Bellman, 1978)</p>	<p><b>Thinking Rationally</b></p> <p>“The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.” (Charniak and McDermott, 1985)</p> <p>“The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act.” (Winston, 1992)</p>
<p><b>Acting Humanly</b></p> <p>“The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people.” (Kurzweil, 1990)</p> <p>“The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.” (Rich and Knight, 1991)</p>	<p><b>Acting Rationally</b></p> <p>“Computational Intelligence is the study of the design of intelligent agents.” (Poole <i>et al.</i>, 1998)</p> <p>“AI . . . is concerned with intelligent behavior in artifacts.” (Nilsson, 1998)</p>

# Foundations of AI

Pillars of AI:

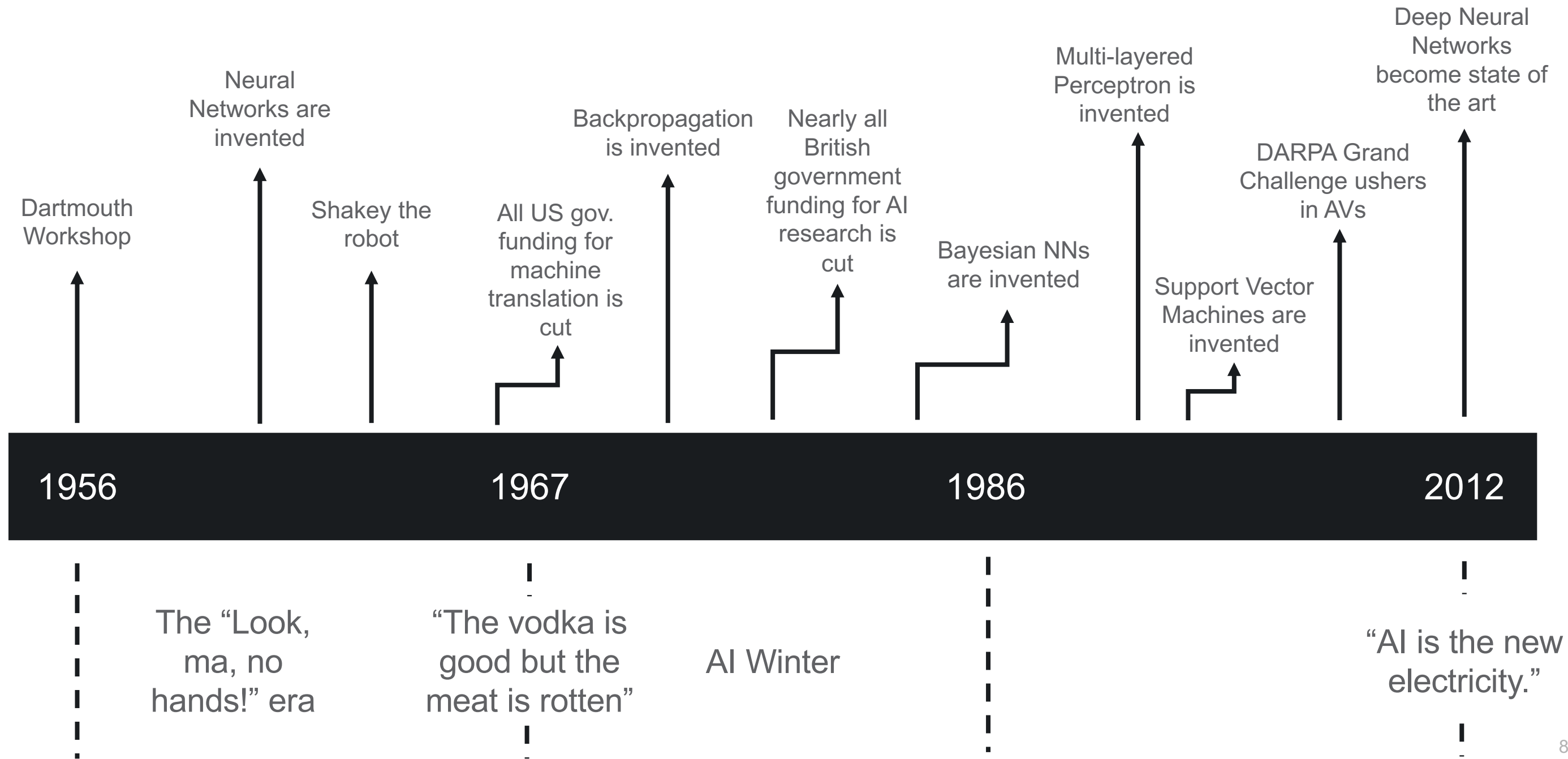


# The Coining of “Artificial Intelligence”

## A PROPOSAL FOR THE DARTMOUTH SUMMER RESEARCH PROJECT ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

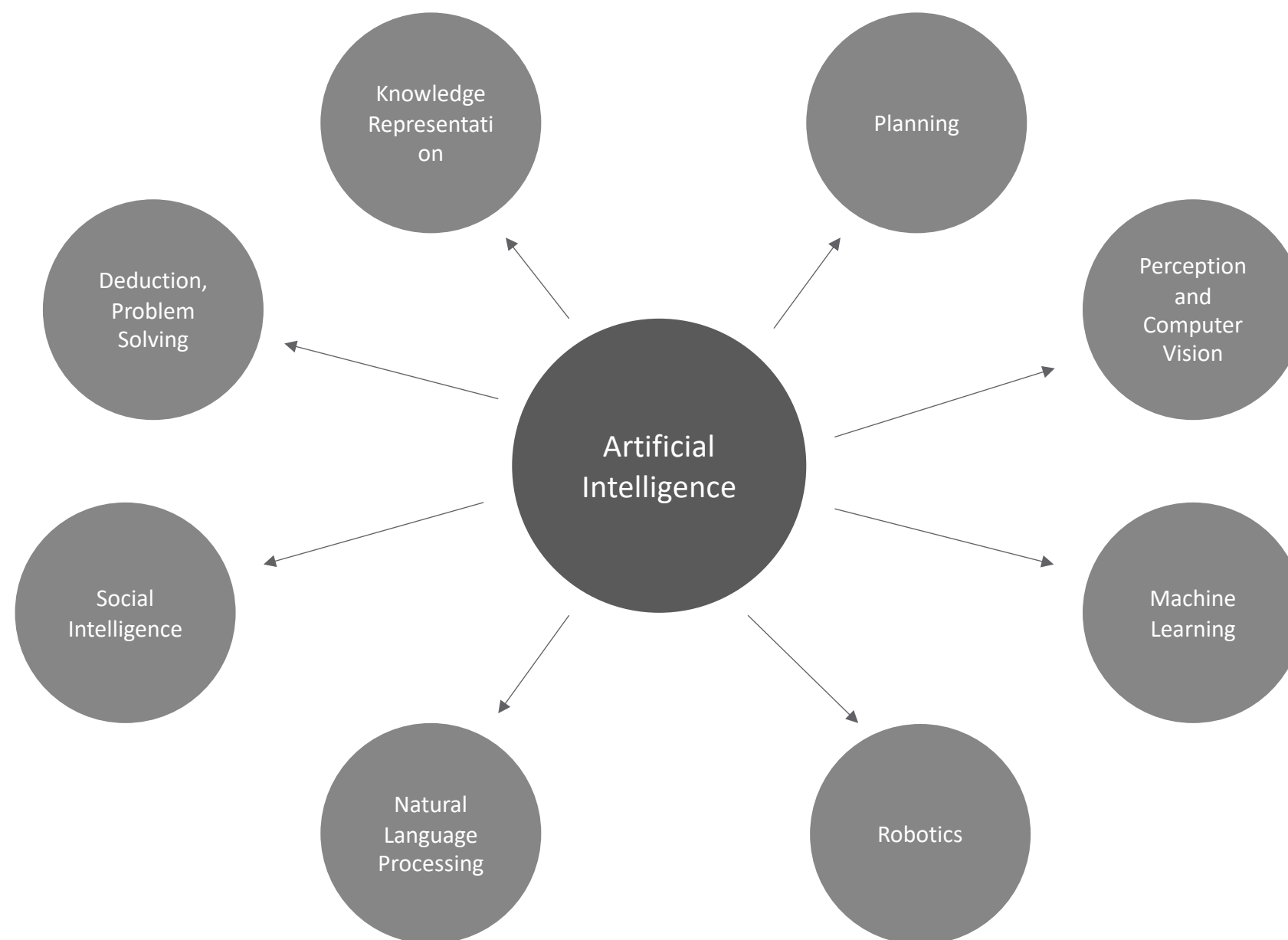
“We propose that a 2 month, 10 man study of *artificial intelligence* be carried out during the summer of 1956 at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. The study is to proceed on the basis of the conjecture that every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it. An attempt will be made to and how to make machines use language, form abstractions and concepts, solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans, and improve themselves. We think that a significant advance can be made in one or more of these problems if a carefully selected group of scientists work on it together for a summer.”

# A Timeline of AI



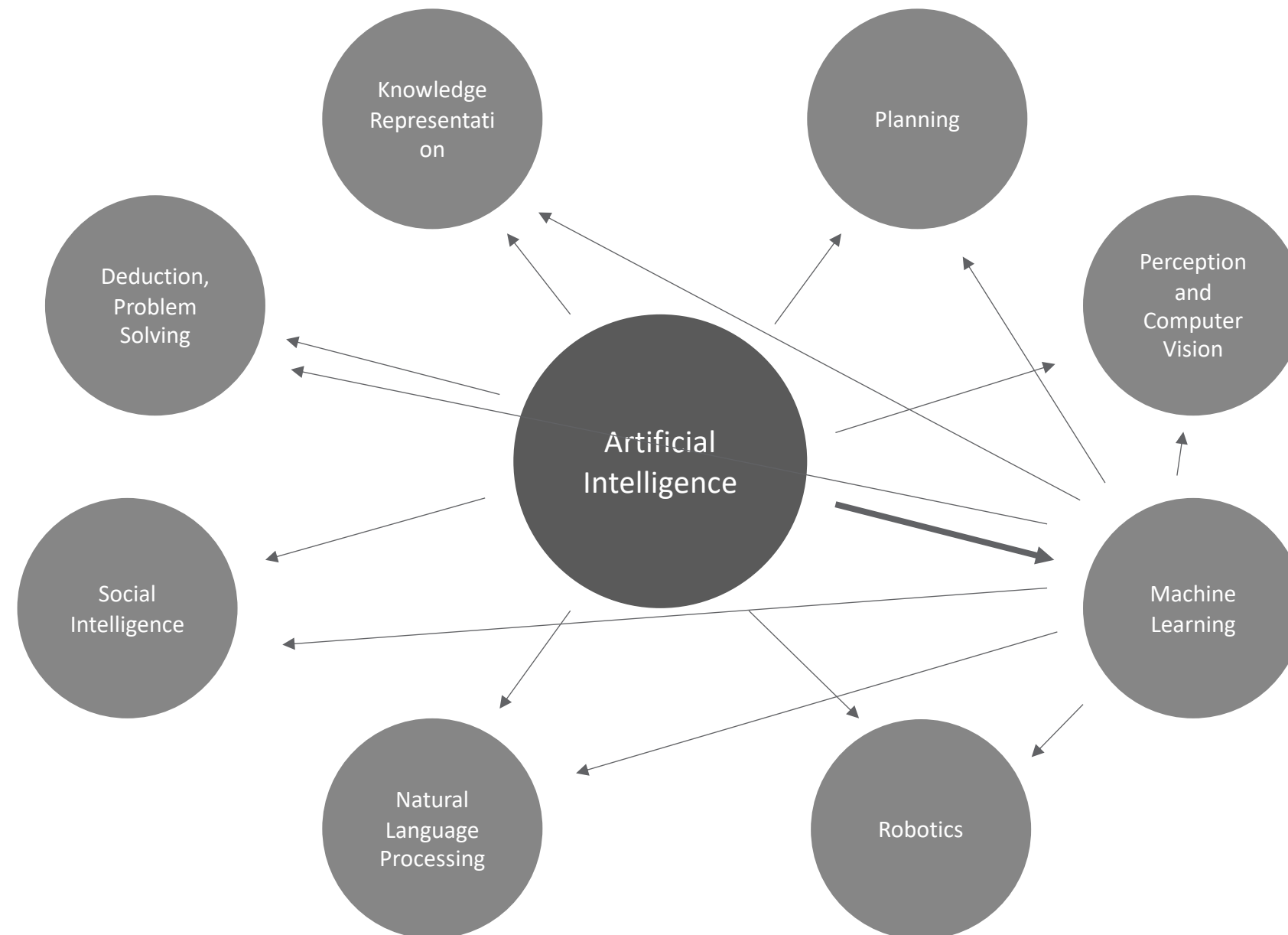


# So what is AI?

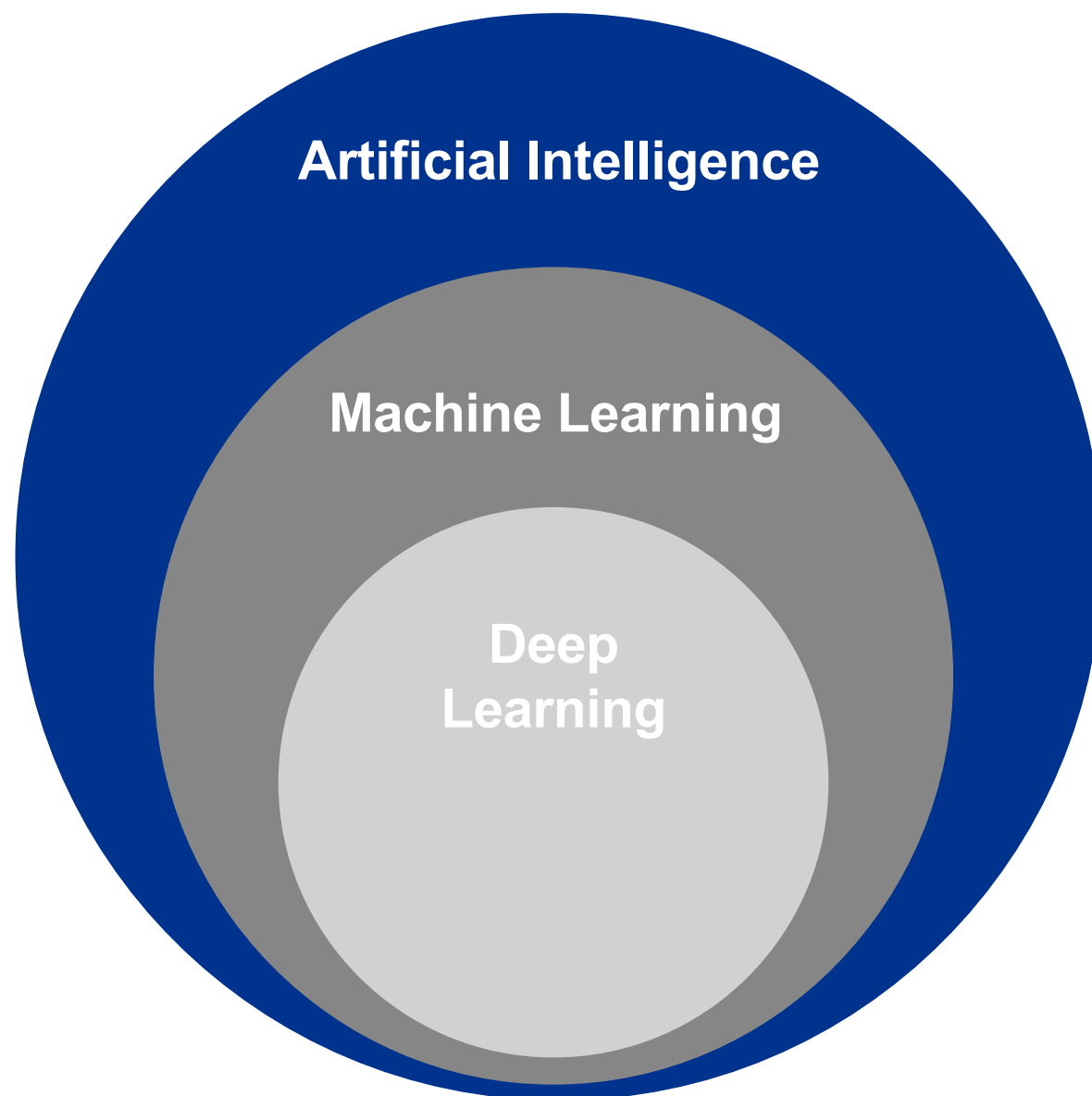




# So what is AI?

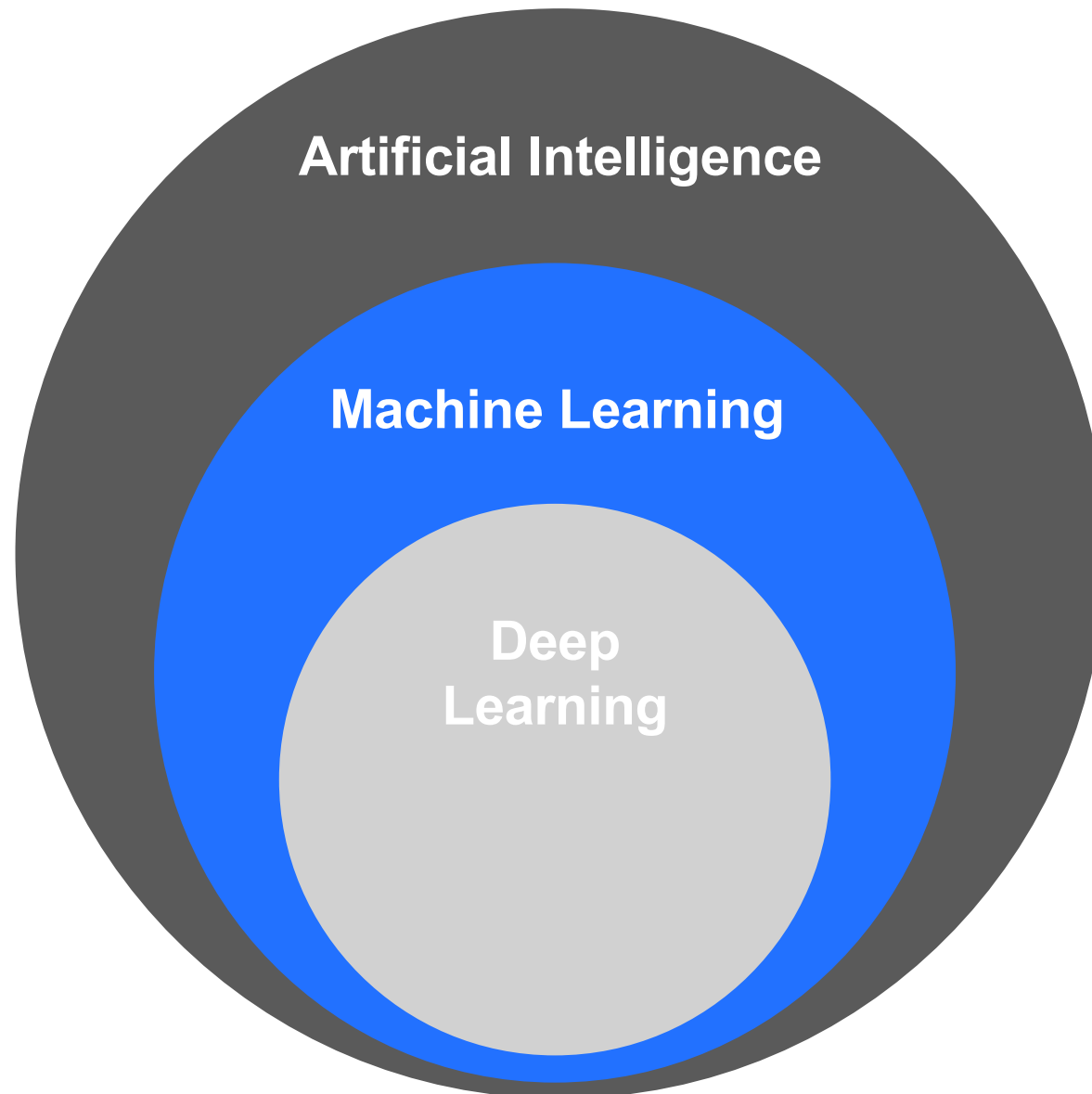


# Artificial Intelligence





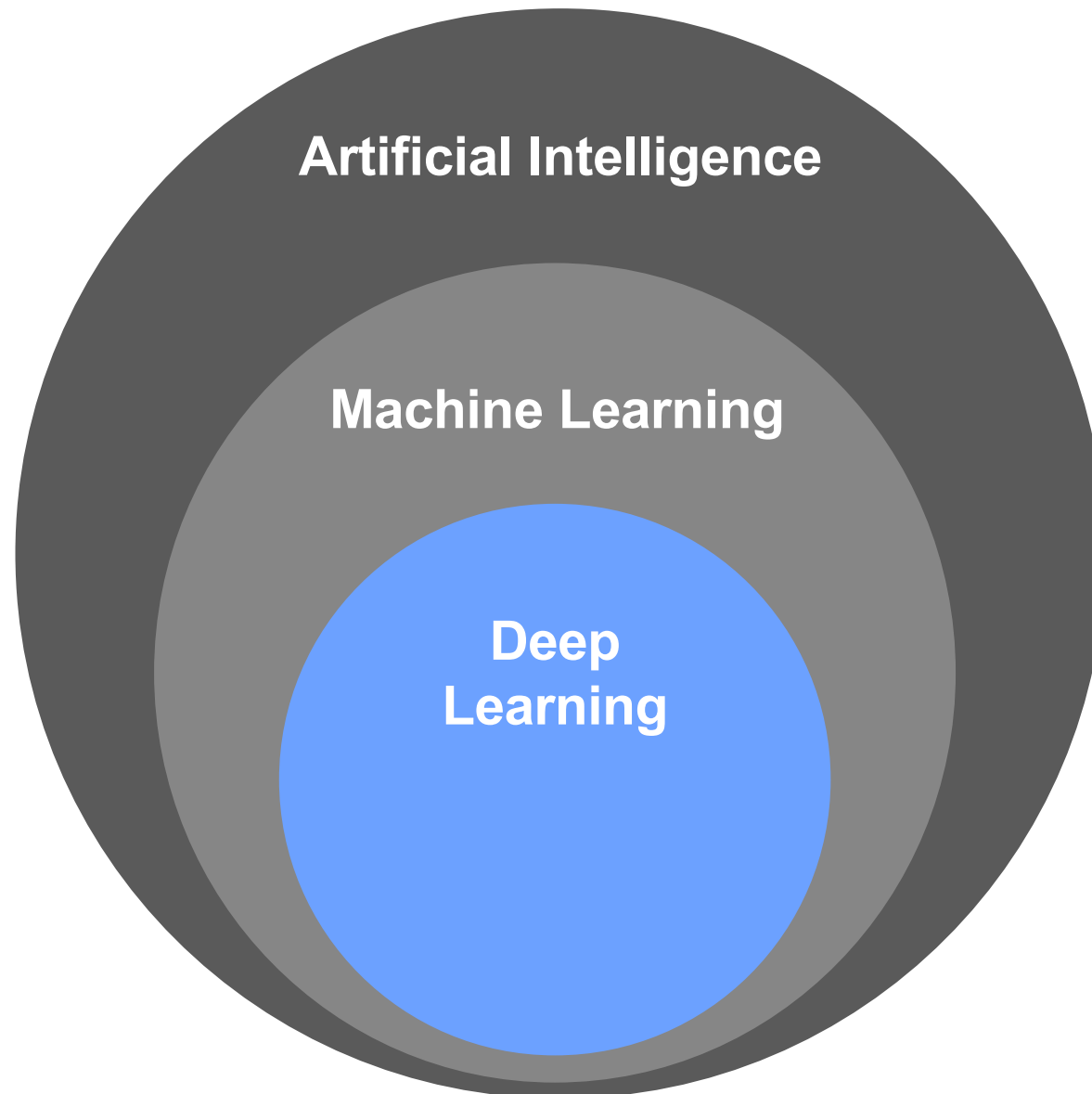
# Machine Learning



“[ML uses] algorithms and statistical models to analyze and draw inferences from patterns in data”

- (some) **Popular Methods**
  - Linear-Logistic Regression
  - Random Forests
  - Support Vector Machines
  - Bayesian Models

# Deep Learning



- Subset of ML which extend previous *neural network* approaches, made applicable with the increase in available compute
- Neural networks are made up of successive *layers*
- “Deep” as in more layers



# Deep Learning

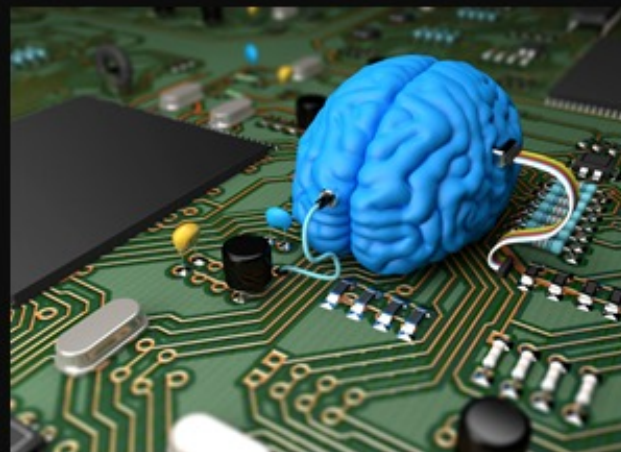




# Deep Learning



What society thinks I do



What my friends think I do



What other computer  
scientists think I do



What mathematicians think I do



What I think I do

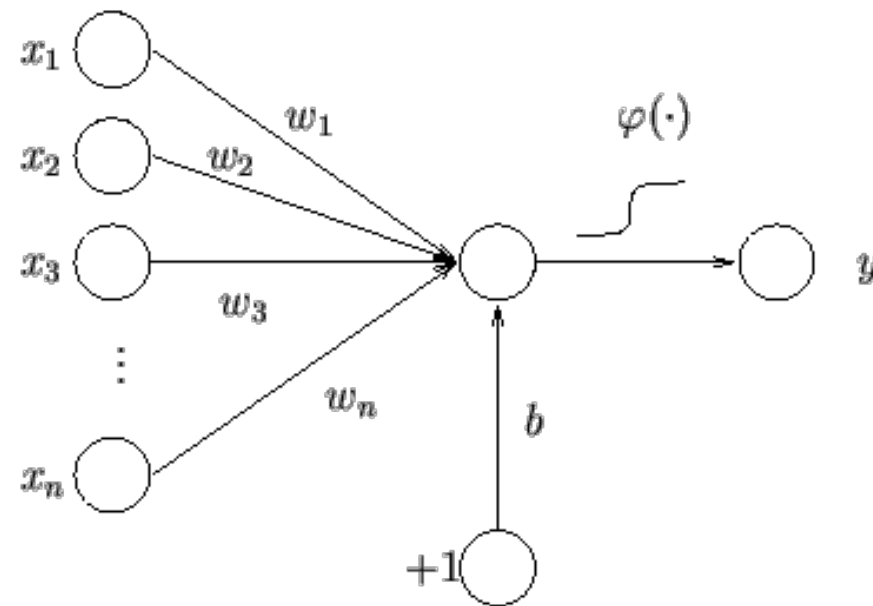
```
from theano import *
```

What I actually do



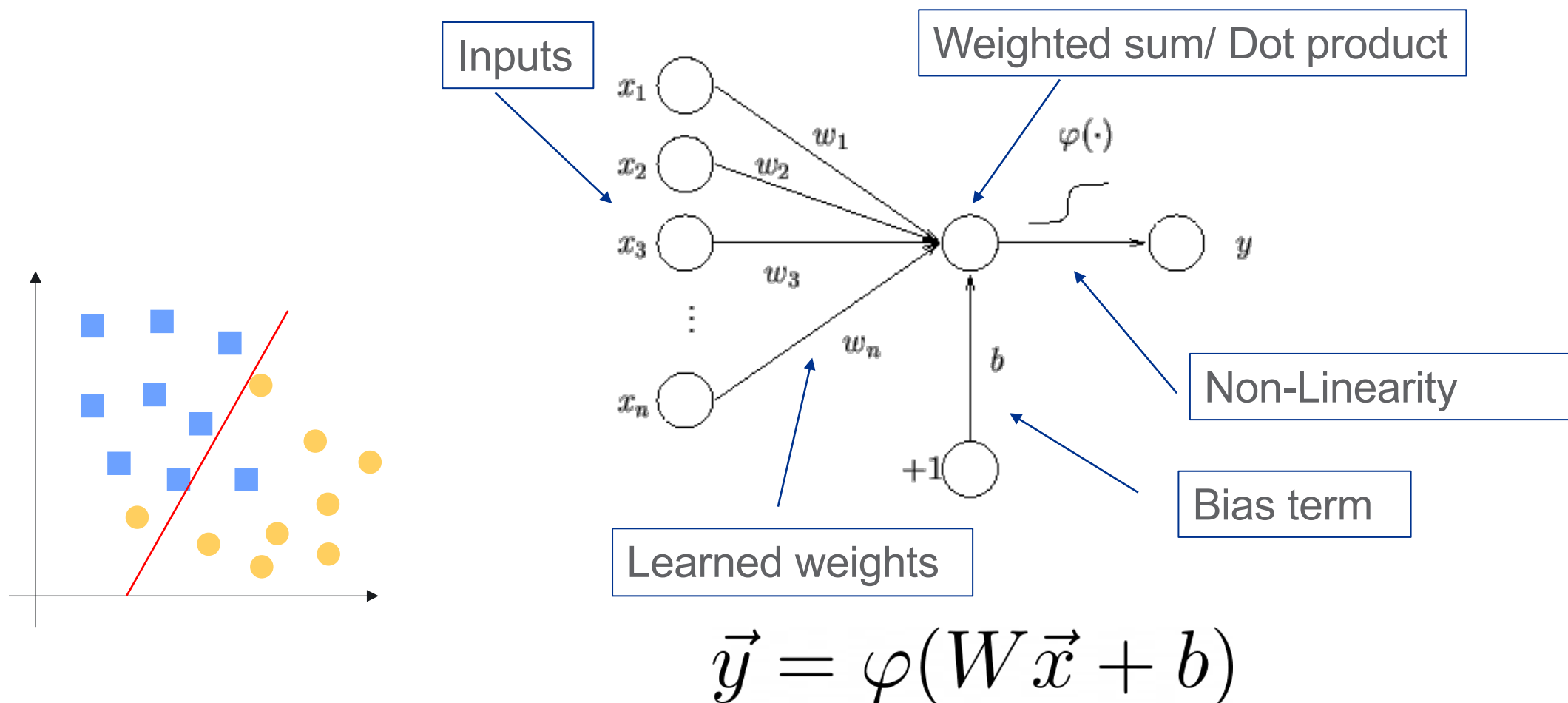
# What is a Neural Network?

- A neural network is a type of machine learning algorithm where individual computational units (neurons) have weighted connections to each other within a network



# What is a Neural Network?

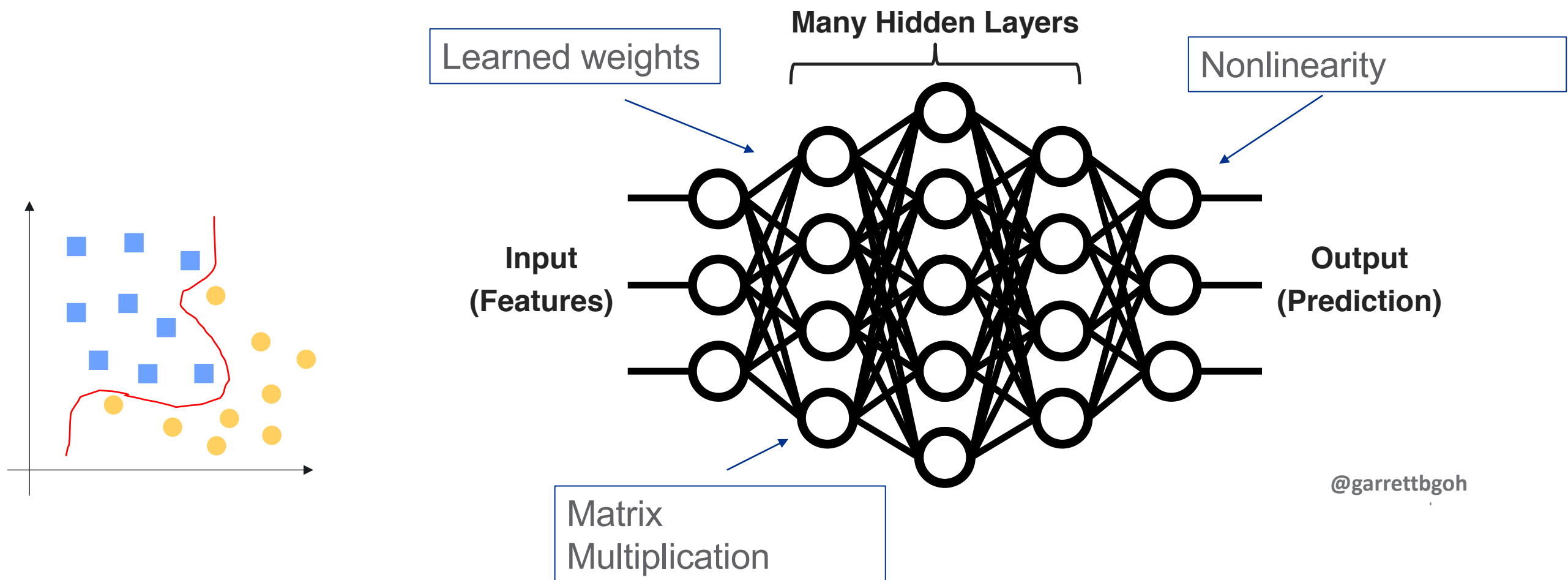
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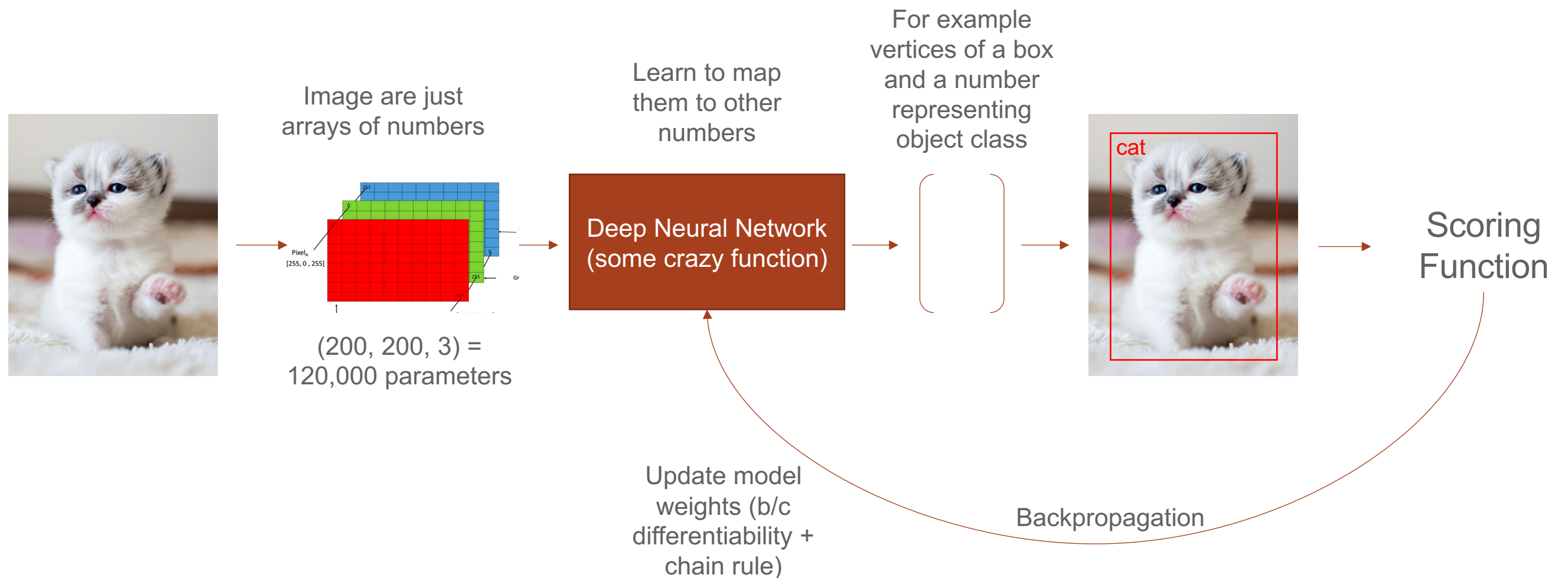
# What is “Deep Learning”?

- A **deep** neural network is a **multi-layer** neural network
- *Hierarchical representations* of data are learned

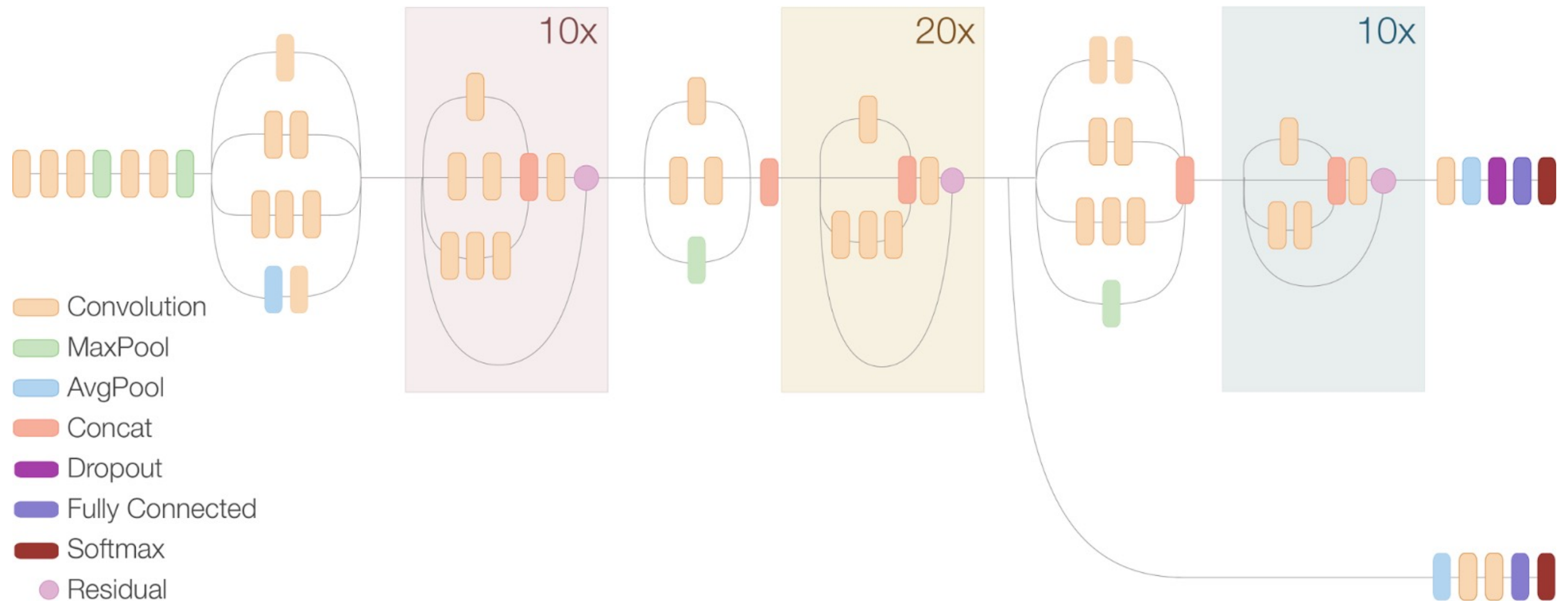


# Deep Learning – Key Concept

- Learned function approximation



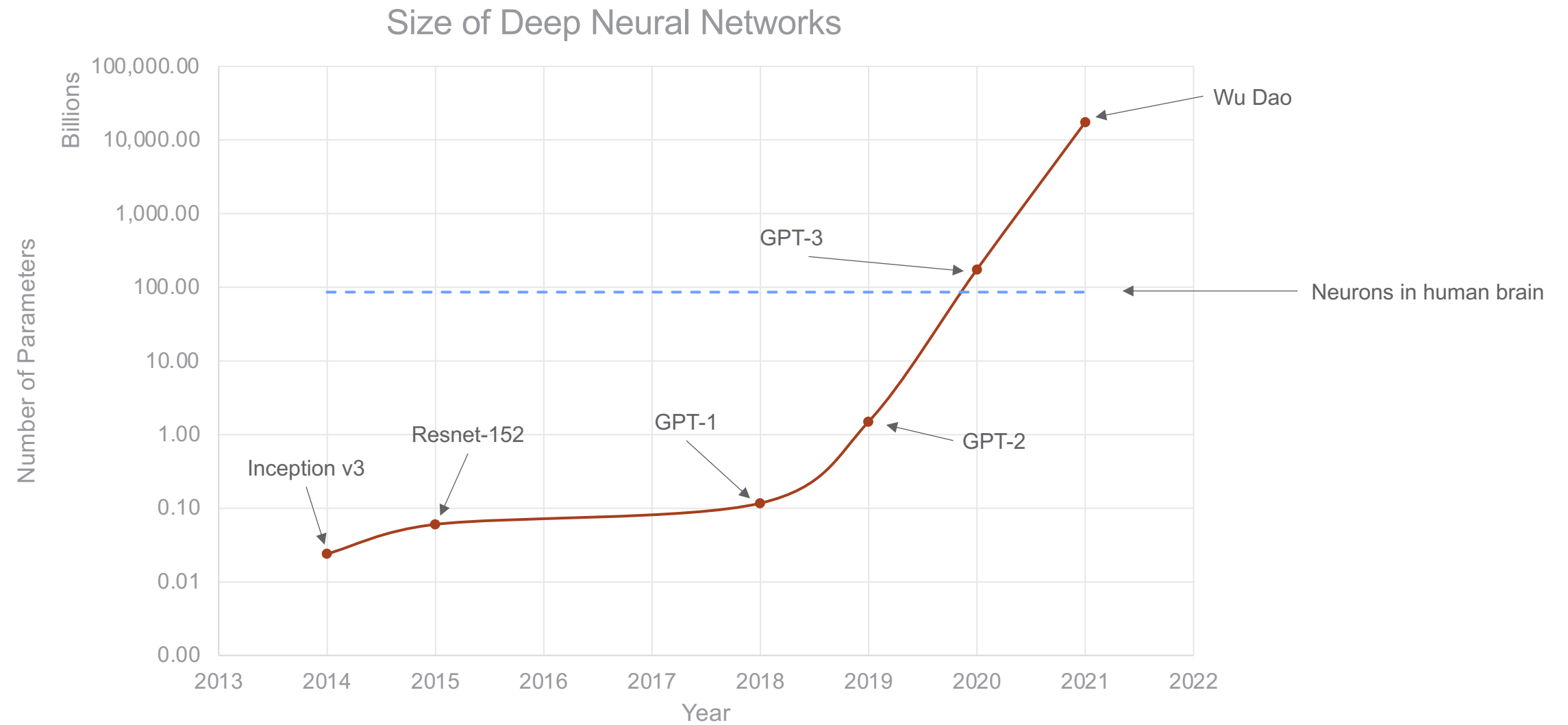
# What Makes Deep Learning “Deep”?



Inception V3 (2014)

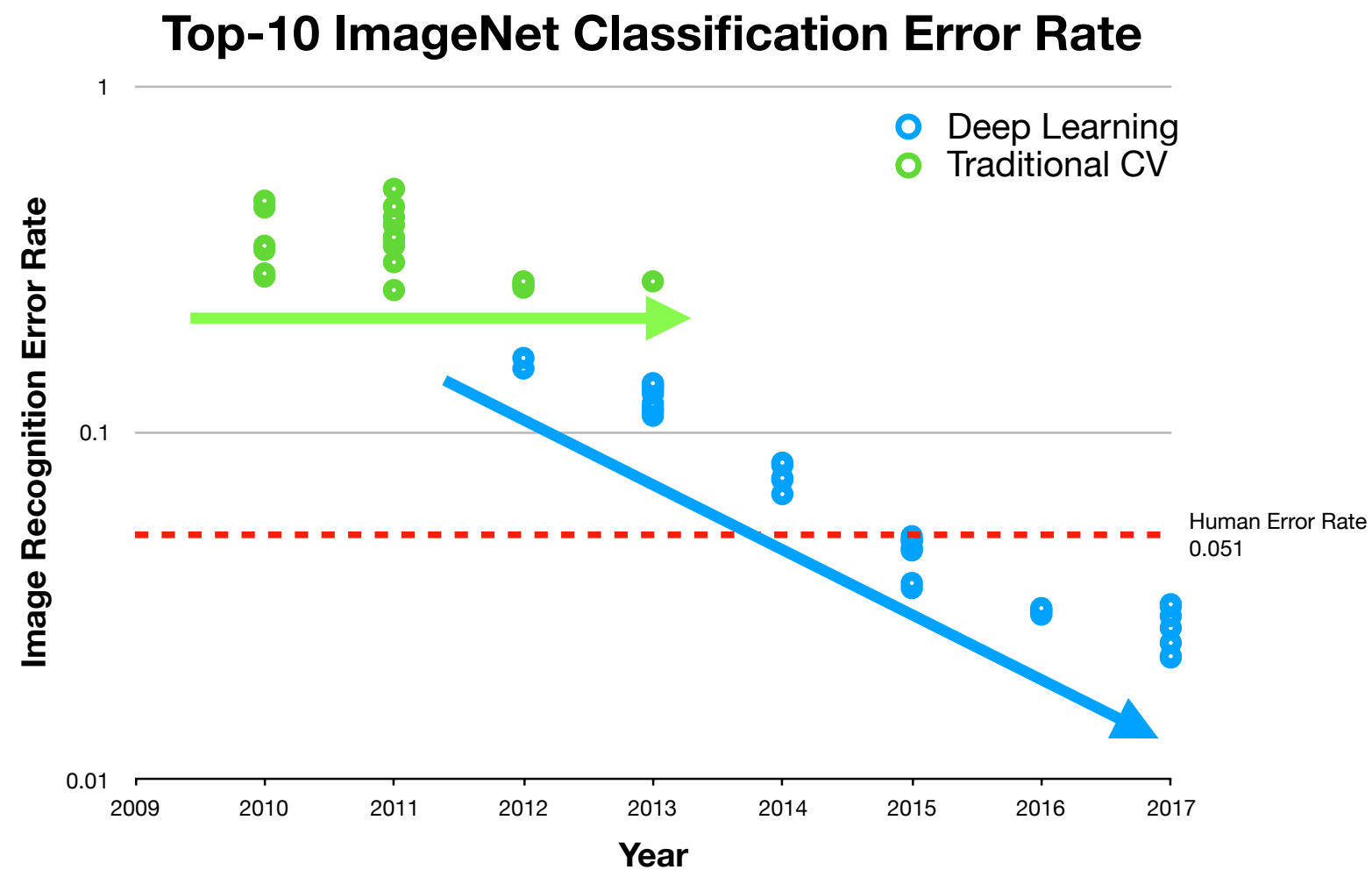


# How deep is “Deep”?



# Why Deep Learning?

- Deep learning can help to break the “soft barriers”





IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN  
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY  
AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

<- What was possible in 2014  
isn't the same as what's  
possible today



# Why Now?

- More data
- More available computing (GPUs)
- Better techniques
  - Optimizers
  - Schedulers
- Open-source tools and software

# Software Frameworks

- Deep learning frameworks provide the tools needed to implement deep neural networks
- **We don't have to reinvent the wheel!**
- The community is coalescing around a couple major software libraries
  - Enables sharing of models/methods
  - Driving faster research innovation



<https://pytorch.org>



<https://www.tensorflow.org/>

## Can be as easy as...

```
▶ 1 model = Sequential()
2   model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
3   model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
4   model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
5
6   model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam())
7
8   history = model.fit(
9       x_train,
10      y_train,
11      batch_size=batch_size,
12      epochs=epochs,
13      validation_data=(x_test, y_test)
14  )
15
```





# Applications of AI



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy





# What can we do with Deep Learning?

- Machine translation
- Speech understanding
- Image recognition
- Question answering systems
- Autonomous systems
- Natural language processing (NLP)
- Game playing



# Deep Learning on Images

Input

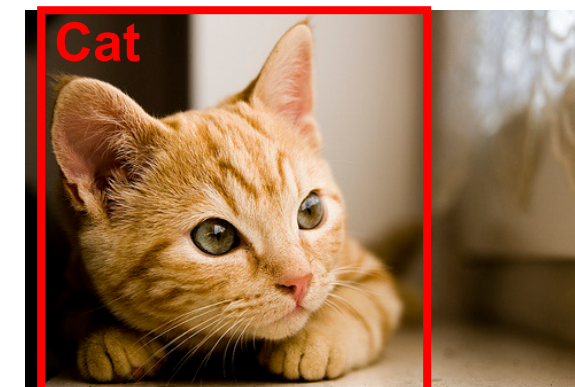
Task

Output

Classification



Object Detection



Semantic Segmentation





# Deep Learning on Text

## Tasks:

- Classification
- Generation
- Conversation
- Transformation/Translation  
/Code Generation
- Summarization
- Completion
- Factual Responses



GPT3 to automatically generate website HTML

# Reinforcement Learning

## Goal:

Learning actions through trial and error and some notion of reward.

## Tasks:

- Game playing
- Robotic Motion
- Puzzle solving



## Goal:

Developing intelligent agents (actors).

## Tasks:

- Optimal control
- Robot perception
- Active learning
- Decision planning
- Motion planning
- Manipulation planning
- Navigation
- Localization
- Human Machine Interaction and Teaming





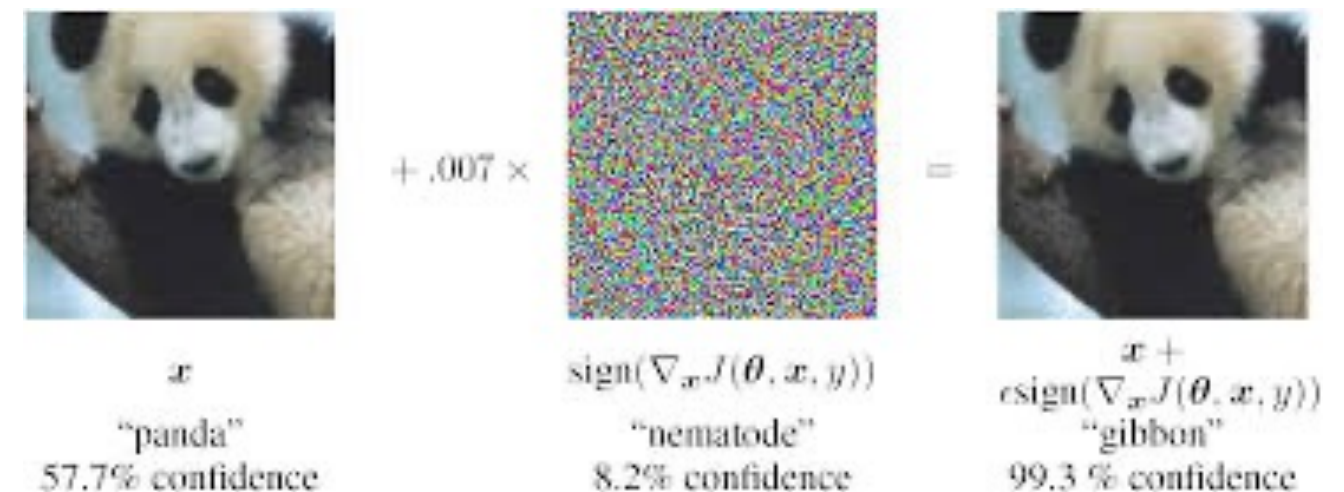
# Challenges in AI





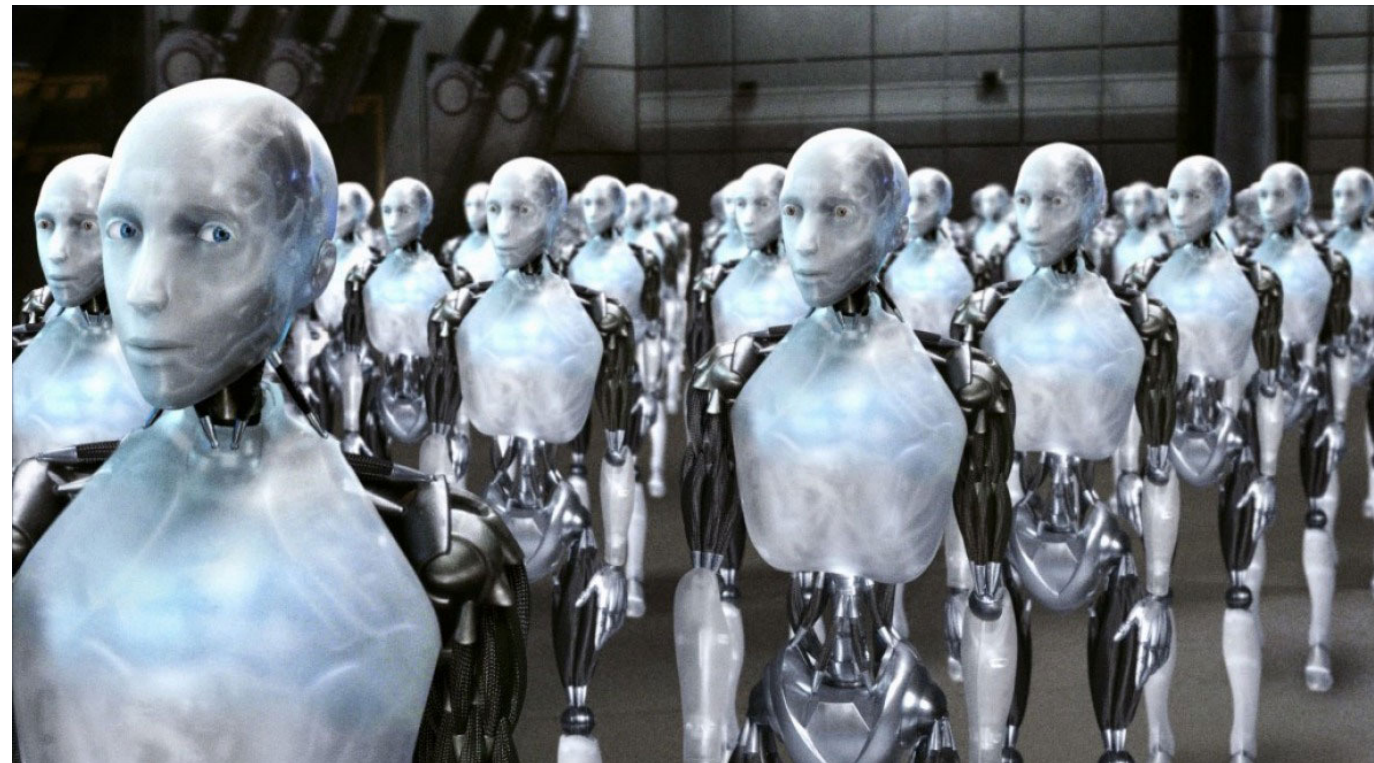
# Challenges

- Generalized AI
- Adversarial attacks
- Compute and Data Hungry
- Constrained Learning
- Ethical AI
- (many more)



# Generalized AI

- Models are trained for a certain task
- Robots are designed to operate in a certain environment
- How can a single agent do it all?





# Adversarial Machine Learning



# Big Compute and Big Data

“Converting this energy consumption in approximate carbon emissions and electricity costs, the authors estimated that the carbon footprint of training a single big language model is equal to around 300,000 kg of carbon dioxide emissions. This is of the order of 125 round-trip flights between New York and Beijing, a quantification that laypersons can visualize.”

Dhar, P. The carbon impact of artificial intelligence. *Nat Mach Intell* **2**, 423–425 (2020).  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-020-0219-9>

# Constrained/Physical AI

Microsoft Tay learned to be racist via interaction with users on twitter





# Ethical AI



**Kyle Byers**  
@Kyle\_Byers



This is a cautionary allegory about machine learning.

**Stephanie Hurlburt** @sehurlburt

Oh no my dog accidentally knocked down the trash and discovered old cheesy pasta in it, and is now convinced trash cans provide an endless supply of cheesy pasta, knocking it over every chance she gets

3:41 AM · Sep 15, 2018

**4.3K** Retweets    **14.2K** Likes

# Ethical AI

<p><b>VERNON PRATER</b></p> <p><b>Prior Offenses</b> 2 armed robberies, 1 attempted armed robbery</p> <p><b>Subsequent Offenses</b> 1 grand theft</p> <p><b>LOW RISK 3</b></p>	<p><b>BRISHA BORDEN</b></p> <p><b>Prior Offenses</b> 4 juvenile misdemeanors</p> <p><b>Subsequent Offenses</b> None</p> <p><b>HIGH RISK 8</b></p>
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<p><b>DYLAN FUGETT</b></p> <p><b>LOW RISK 3</b></p>	<p><b>BERNARD PARKER</b></p> <p><b>HIGH RISK 10</b></p>
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<p><b>JAMES RIVELLI</b></p> <p><b>LOW RISK 3</b></p>	<p><b>ROBERT CANNON</b></p> <p><b>MEDIUM RISK 6</b></p>
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<p><b>JAMES RIVELLI</b></p> <p><b>Prior Offenses</b> 1 domestic violence aggravated assault, 1 grand theft, 1 petty theft, 1 drug trafficking</p> <p><b>Subsequent Offenses</b> 1 grand theft</p> <p><b>LOW RISK 3</b></p>	<p><b>ROBERT CANNON</b></p> <p><b>Prior Offense</b> 1 petty theft</p> <p><b>Subsequent Offenses</b> None</p> <p><b>MEDIUM RISK 6</b></p>
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‘COMPAS Software Results’, Julia Angwin et al. (2016)





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