



SAGE

A Software-Defined Sensor Network

Cyberinfrastructure for AI at the Edge

sagecontinuum.org



Sage: Cyberinfrastructure for AI@Edge: A Wireless Network for Software Defined Sensors

Pete Beckman, Rajesh Sankaran, Nicola Ferrier, Scott Collis, Charlie Catlett, Eugene Kelly, Valerie Taylor, Mike Papka, Ilkay Altintas, Jim Olds, Kate Keahey, Frank Vernon, Dan Reed, and many more....

Co-Director Northwestern University / Argonne Institute for Science and Engineering (NAISE)

Argonne National Laboratory, Northwestern University, University of Chicago



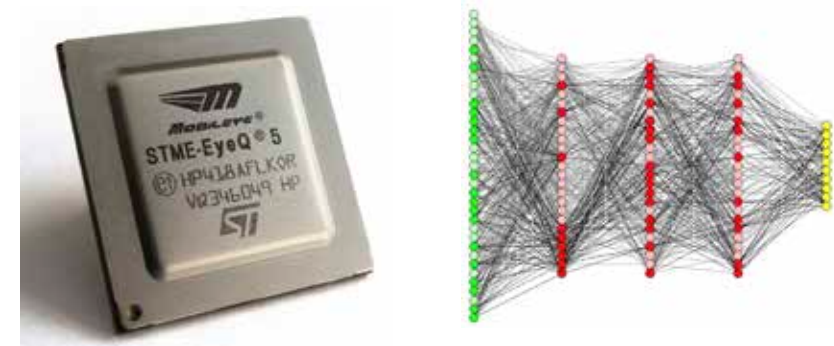
“A supercomputer is a device for turning compute-bound problems into I/O-bound problems.”
(Ken Batcher)



Larry Smarr at NCSA, 1986

“An edge computer is a device for turning I/O-bound problems onto compute-bound problems.”

AI@Edge Parallel Computing



- Artificial Intelligence
- Deep Learning Inference
- Lightweight Edge Learning

Sensors



Facilities

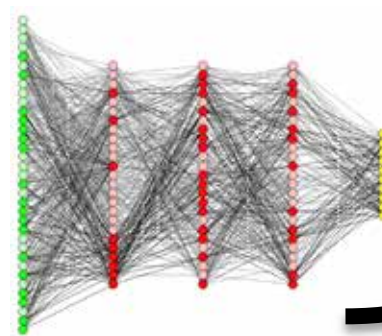


Actuators



AI @ Edge

**Powerful
Parallel Edge
Computing**



Artificial Intelligence
Deep Learning Inference
Lightweight Training

**Edge computing and deep learning
with feedback for continuous
improvement**

HPC



Deep Learning Training
Simulation / Forecast

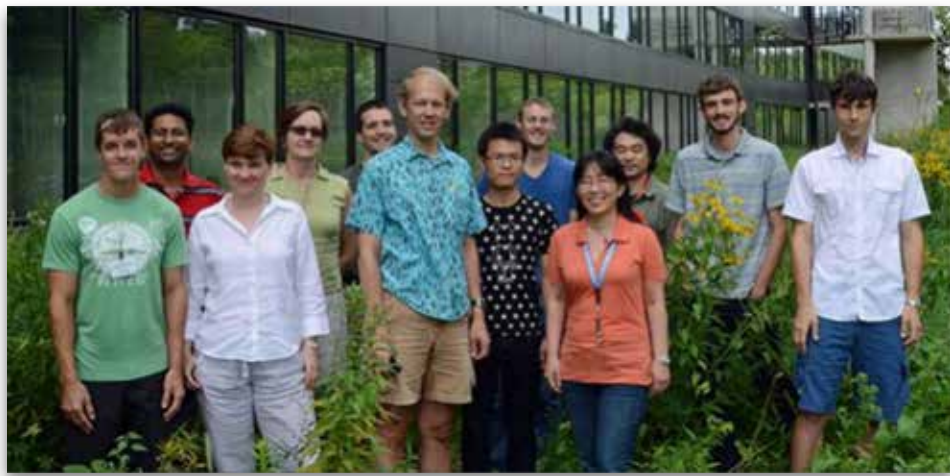
Reduced, Compressed data

New inference (model)
Adaptive steering

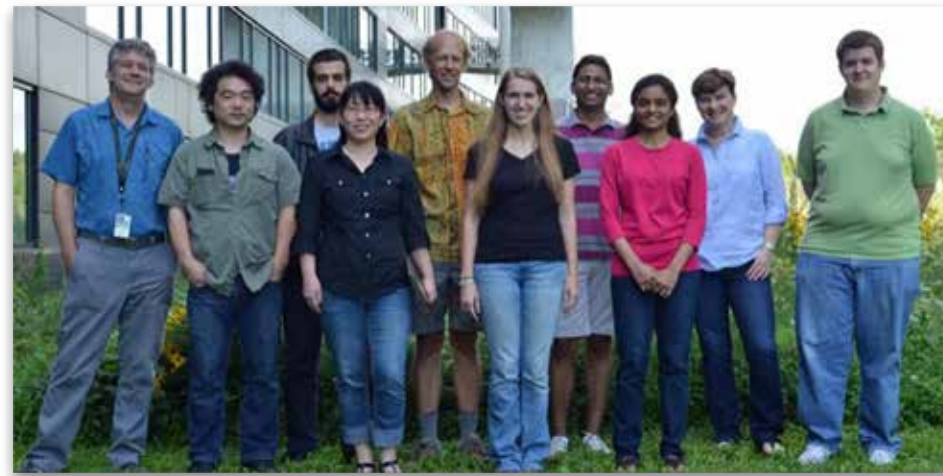
Why Live on the Edge?



- **More data than bandwidth**
 - Spallation neutron source, light source, SW defined radios, HD Cameras, LIDAR, radar, hyperspectral imaging, grid micro-synchrophasors, etc.
- **Latency is important**
 - Quick local decision & actuation; adaptive sensing & control systems
- **Privacy/Security requires short-lived data: process and discard**
 - Compromised devices have no sensitive data to be revealed
- **Resilience requires distributed processing, analysis, and control**
 - Predictable service degradation, autonomy requires local (resilient) decision
- **Quiet observation and energy efficiency**
 - Vigilant sensors, transmit only essential observations, not big data streams



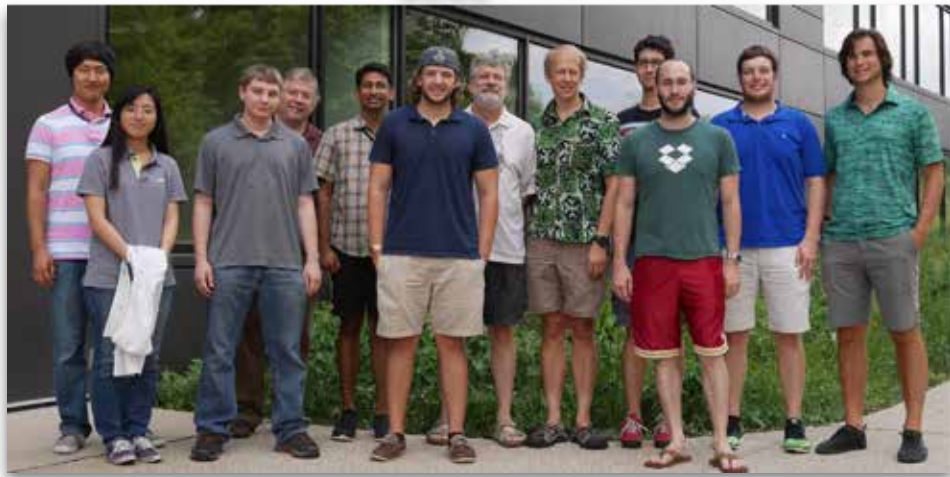
2013



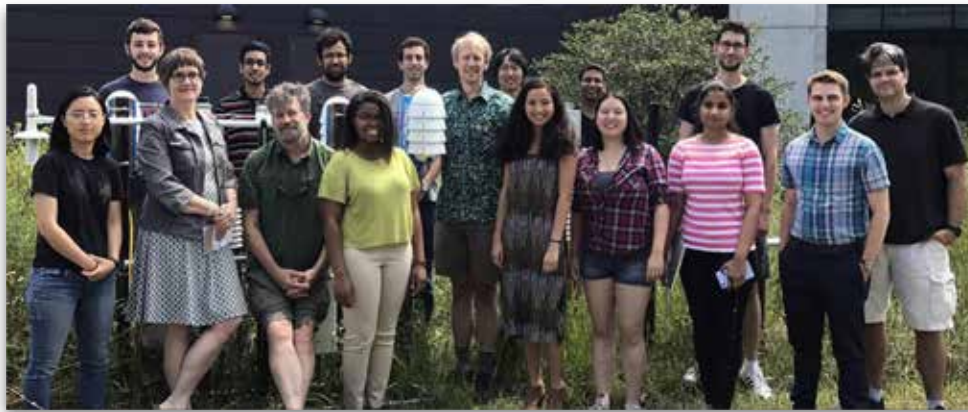
2014



2015



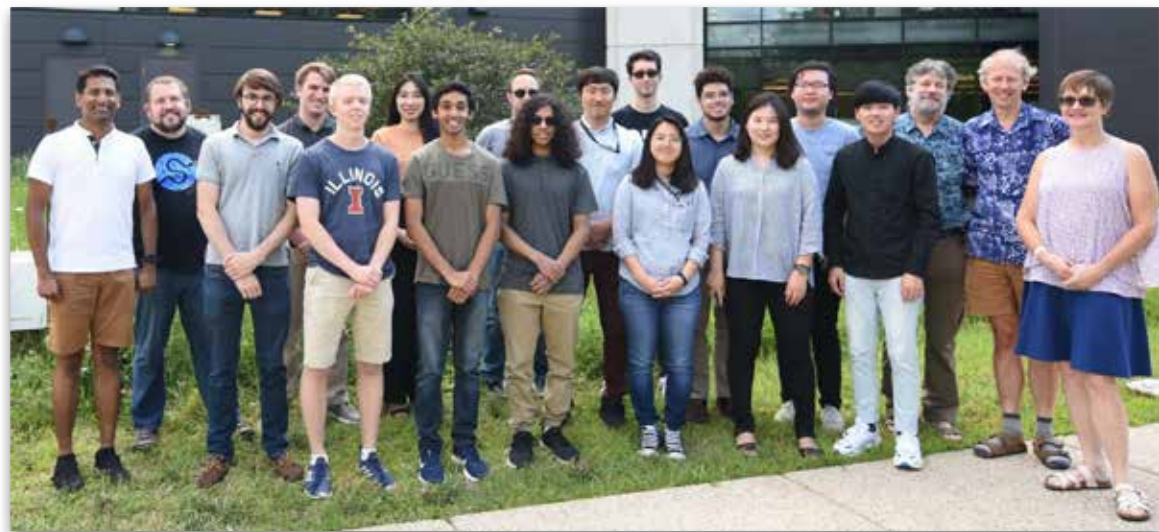
2016



2017



2018

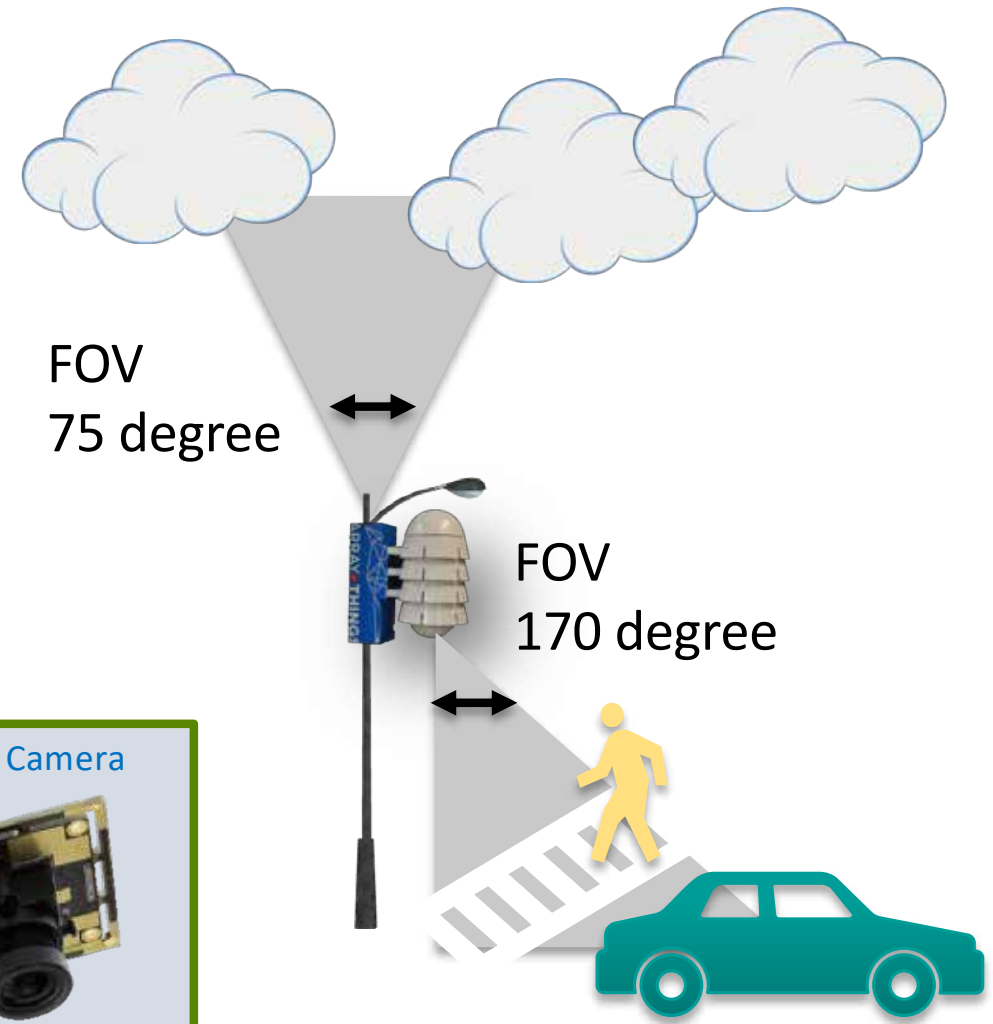
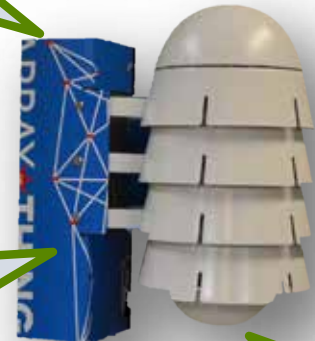
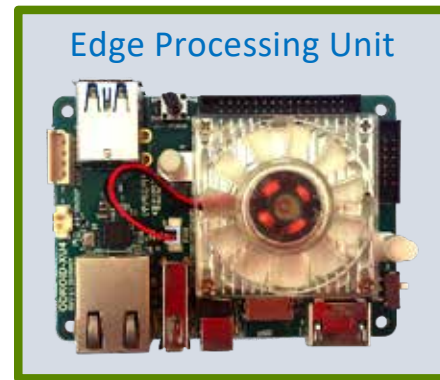


2019

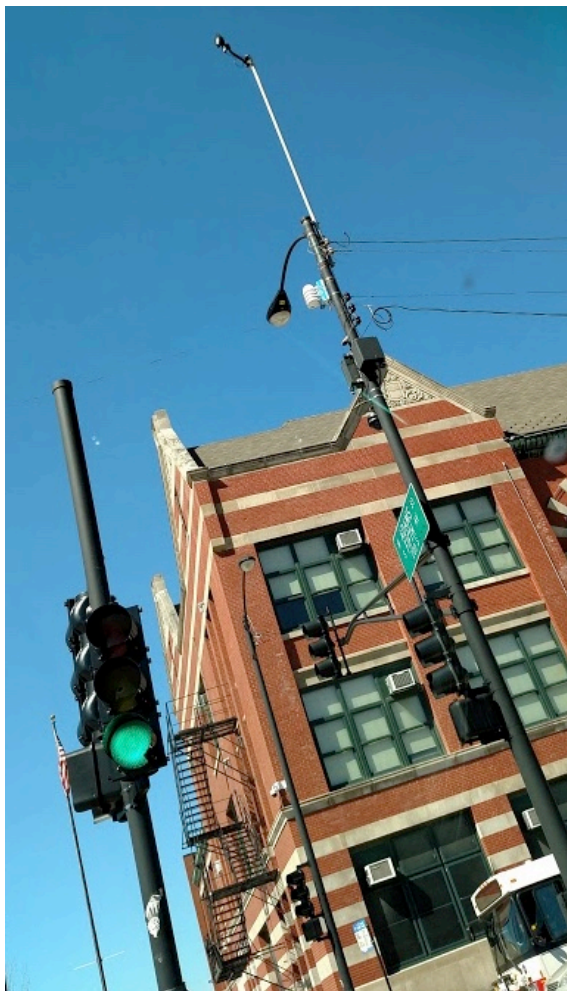


2020

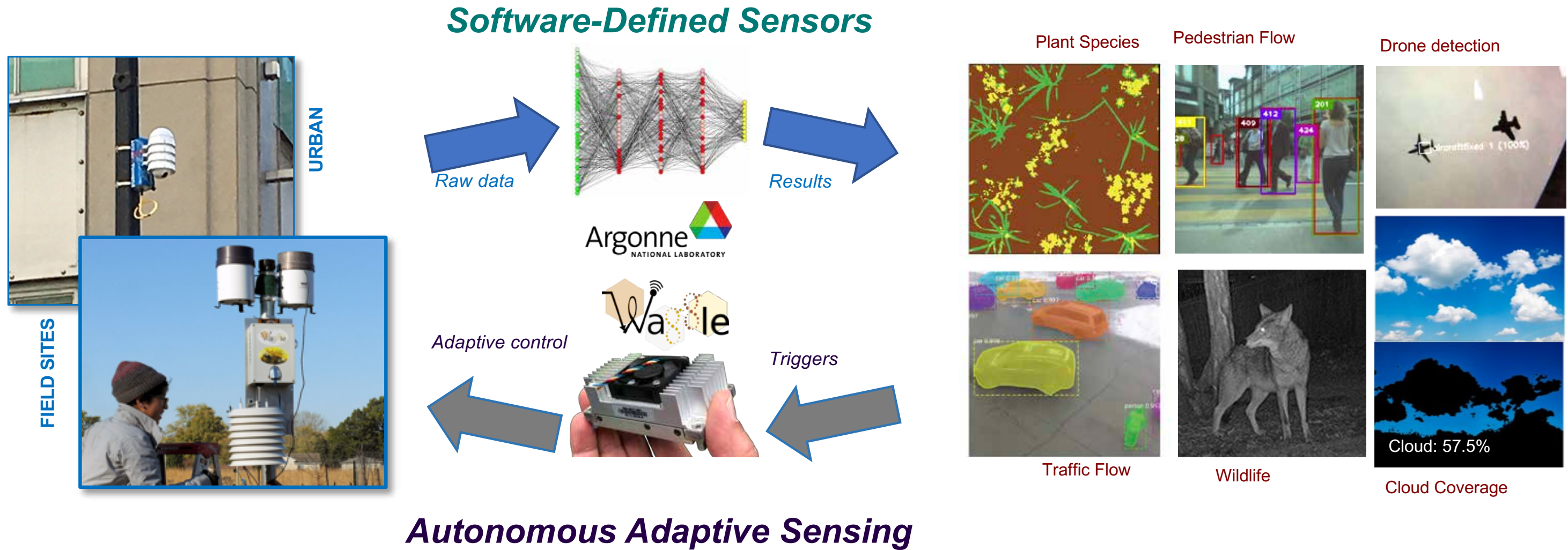
Array of Things: The first *Edge Computing* deployment



NSF: 2015



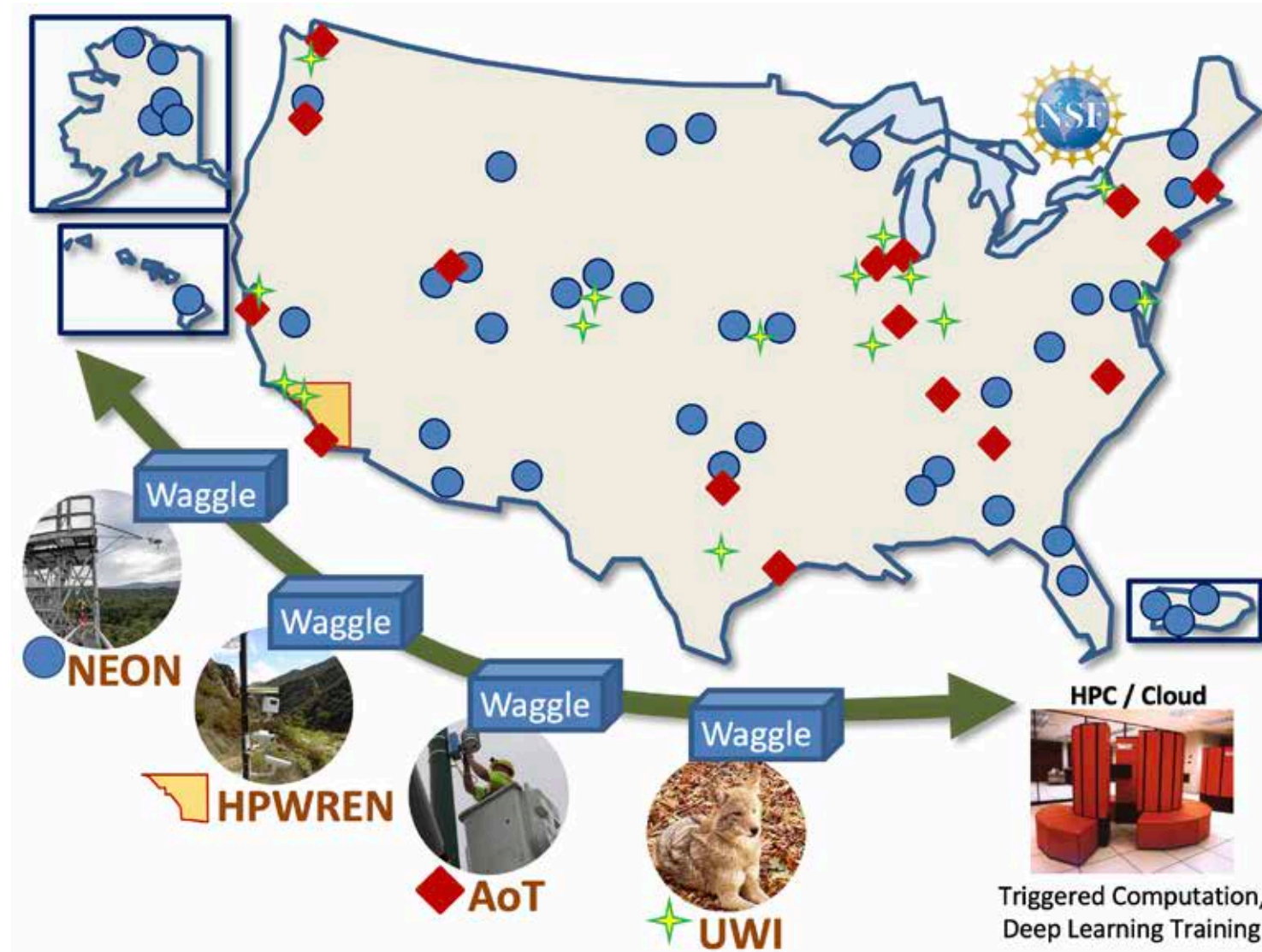
What does AI@Edge Enable?





SAGE

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AI at the Edge
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Leadership Team



Pete Beckman
(NU; Director)



Nicola Ferrier
(NU; Deputy Dir.)



Ilkay Altintas
(SDSC; Data)



Charlie Catlett
(Ullinois; AoT)



Scott Collis
(NU; ARM)



Valerie Taylor
UChicago; Broader Impacts)



Jim Olds
(GMU; Life Sci, Risk)



Dan Reed
(Utah; Architecture)



Eugene Kelly
(CSU; NEON)



Irene Qualters
(LANL; Advisory Committee Chair)

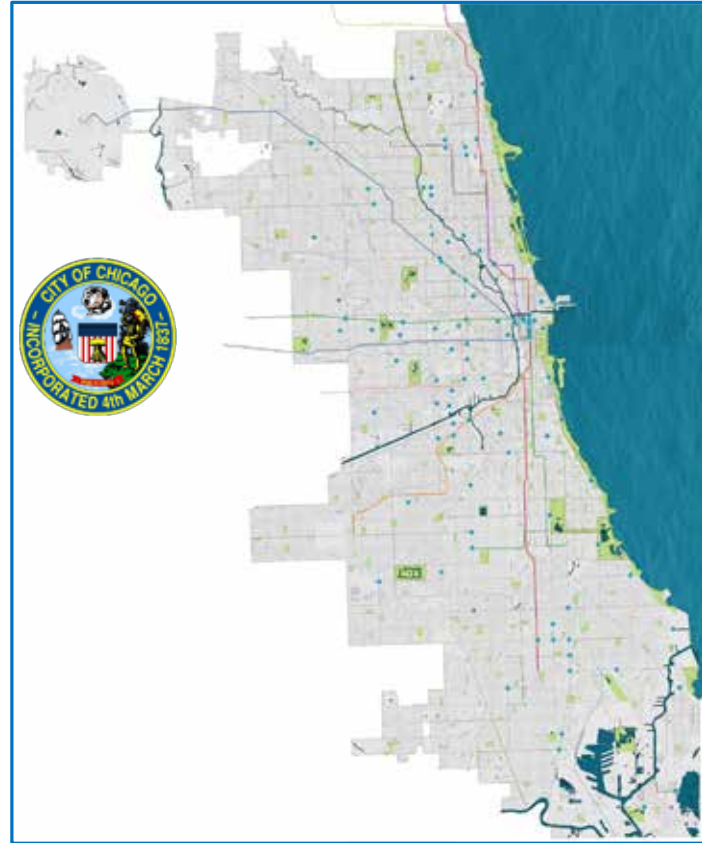
Education & Training



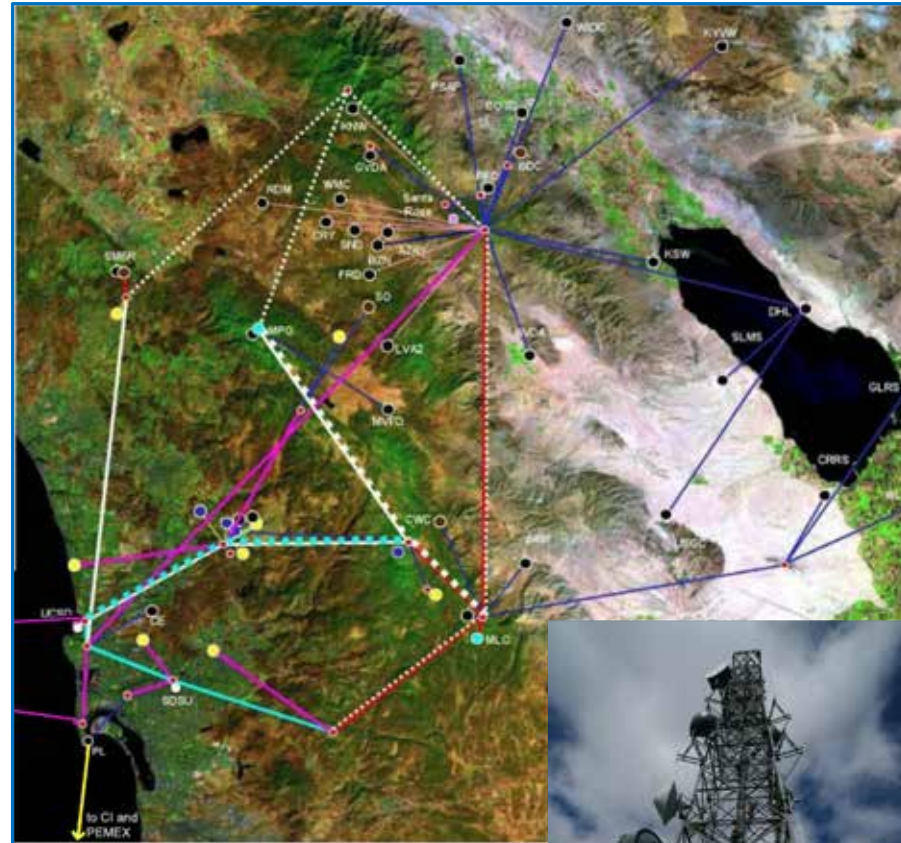
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

SAGE Partner Instruments



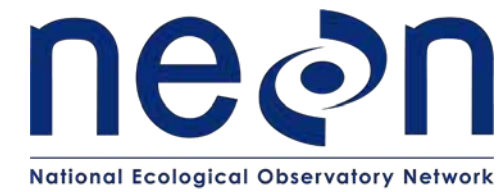
AoT: *Neighborhood* scale urban environment and activity.



HPWREN/WIFIRE: *Regional* Environmental Conditions and Events.

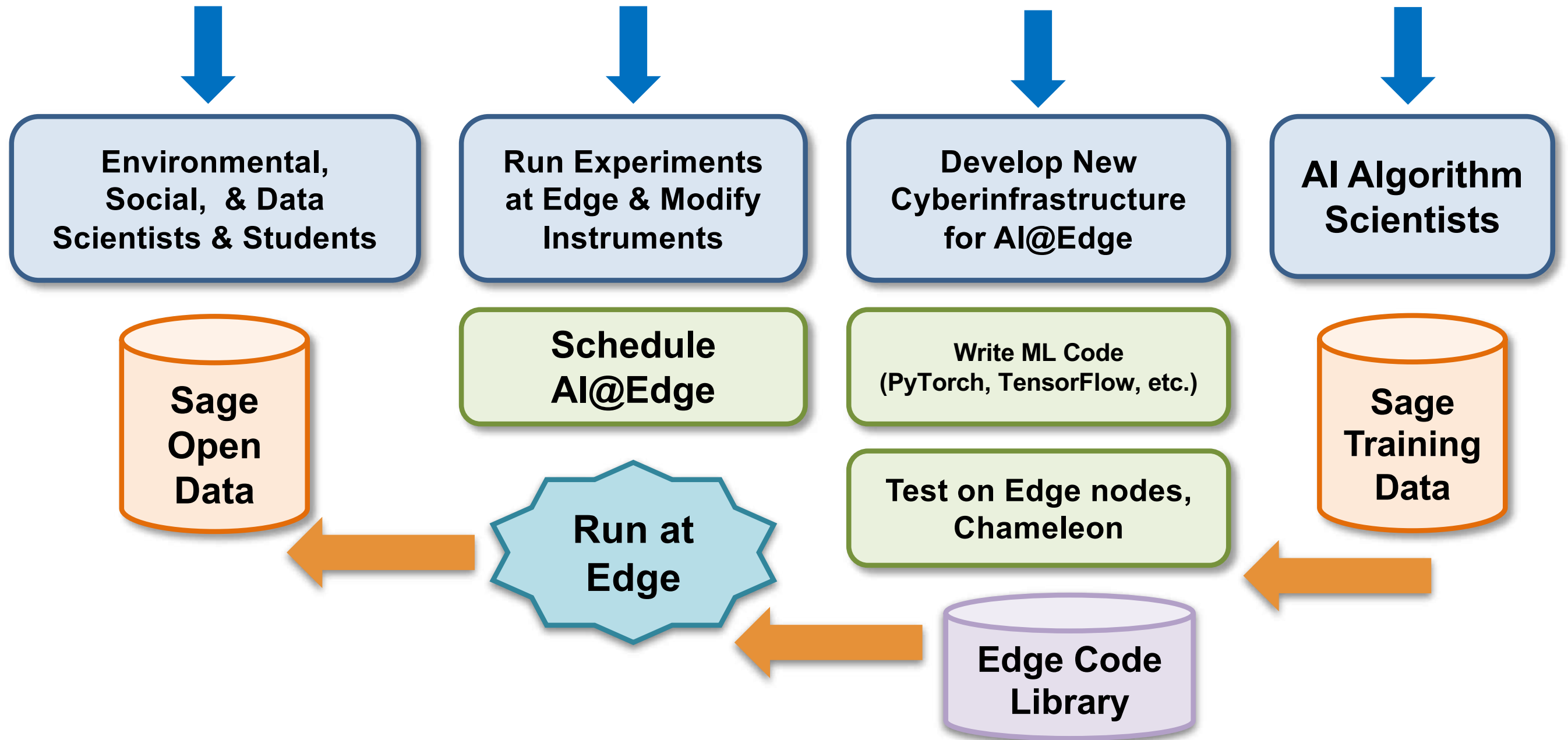


NEON: *Continental* scale ecology and environment.

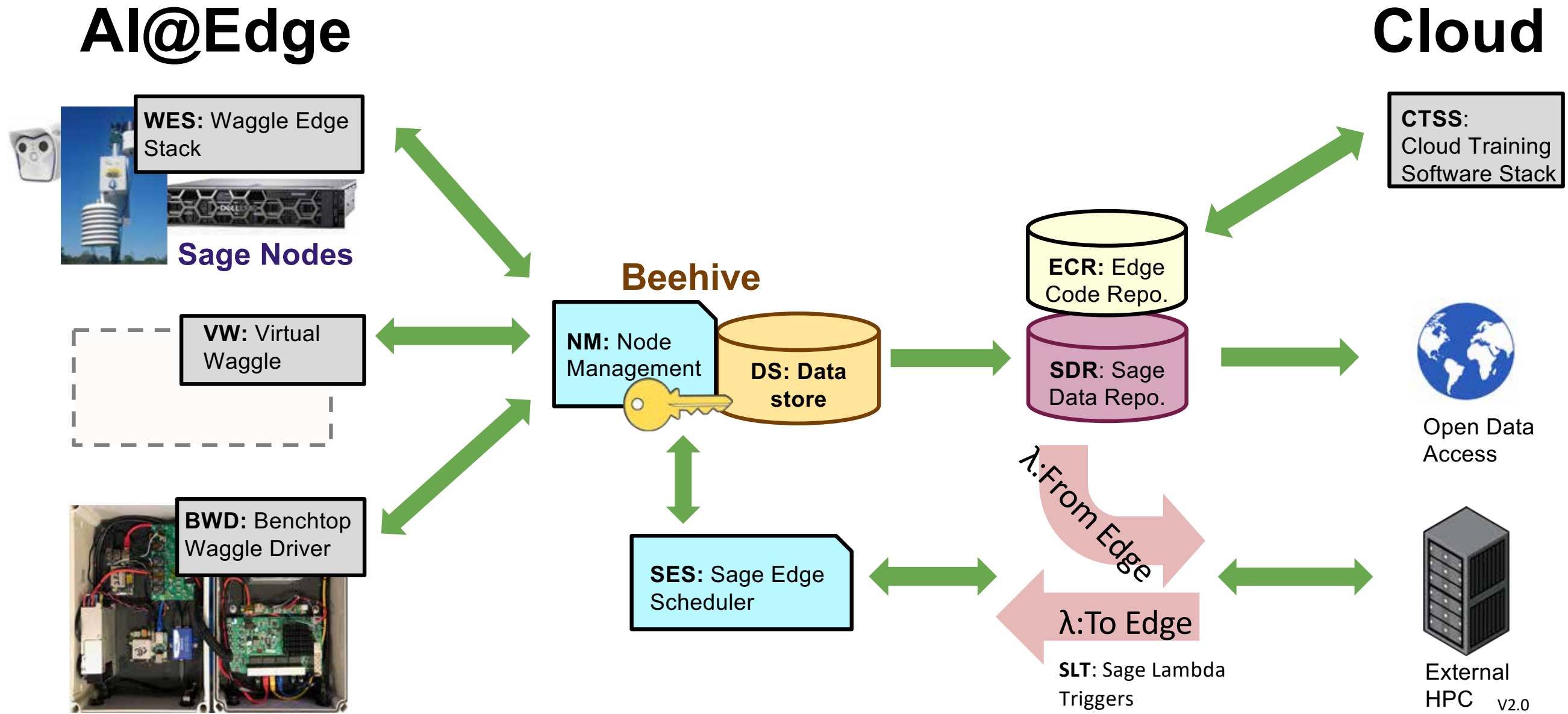


How Will Scientists Use Sage?

A User-Driven, Science Architecture:



SAGE Technical Architecture



Ecology: NSF NEON & Sage

AI@HPC + AI@Edge = Intelligent Forecast & Sensing



NEON: National Ecological Observatory Network. Multi-decade project to understand changing ecosystem

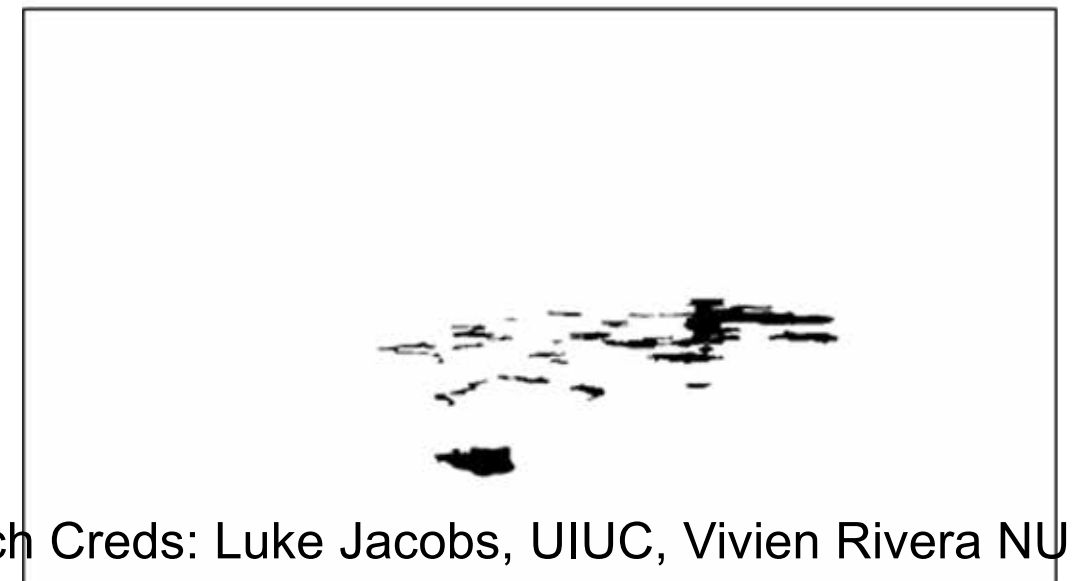
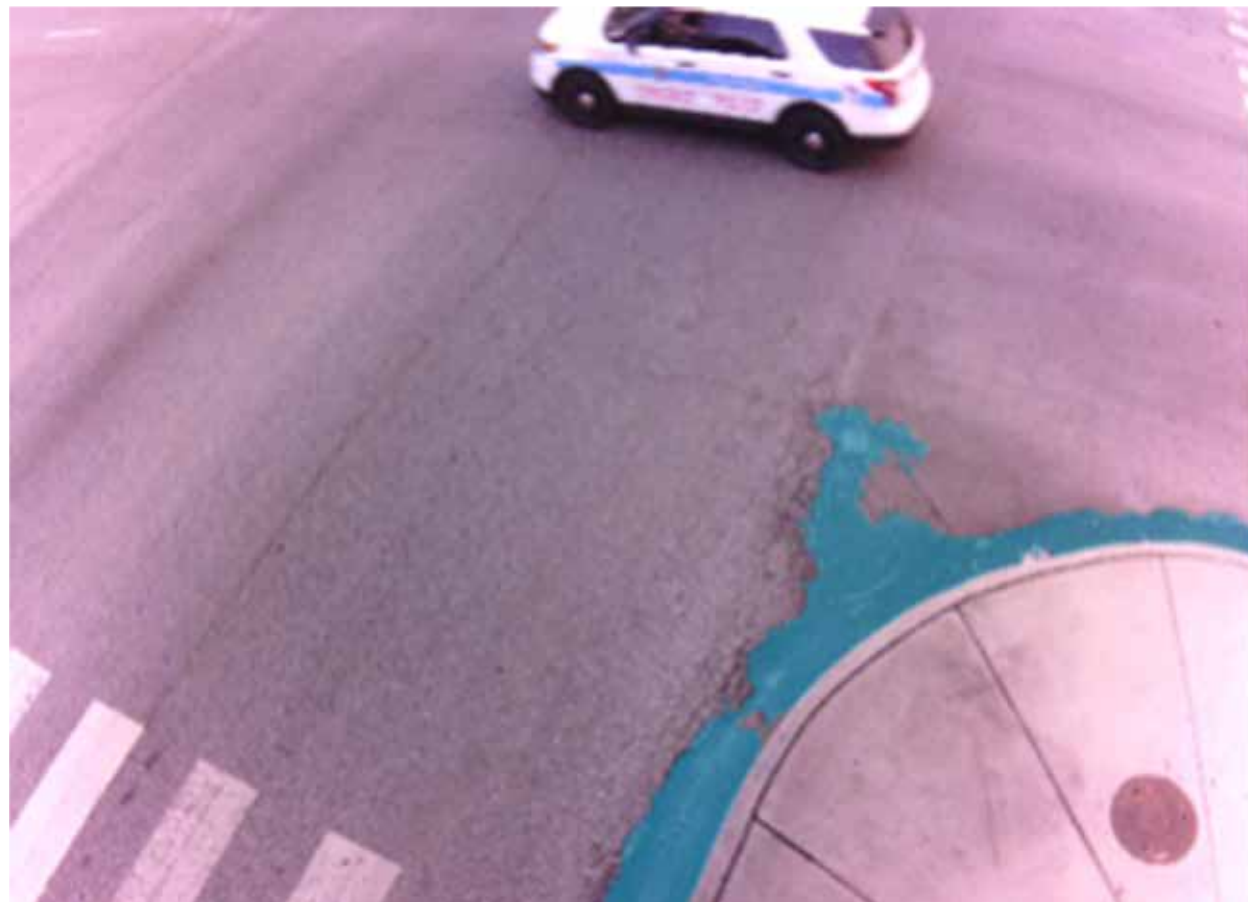
81 field sites, 100K data samples each year.

Sage will deploy AI@Edge to link with AI@HPC and detect interesting phenomenon and notify scientists in real time

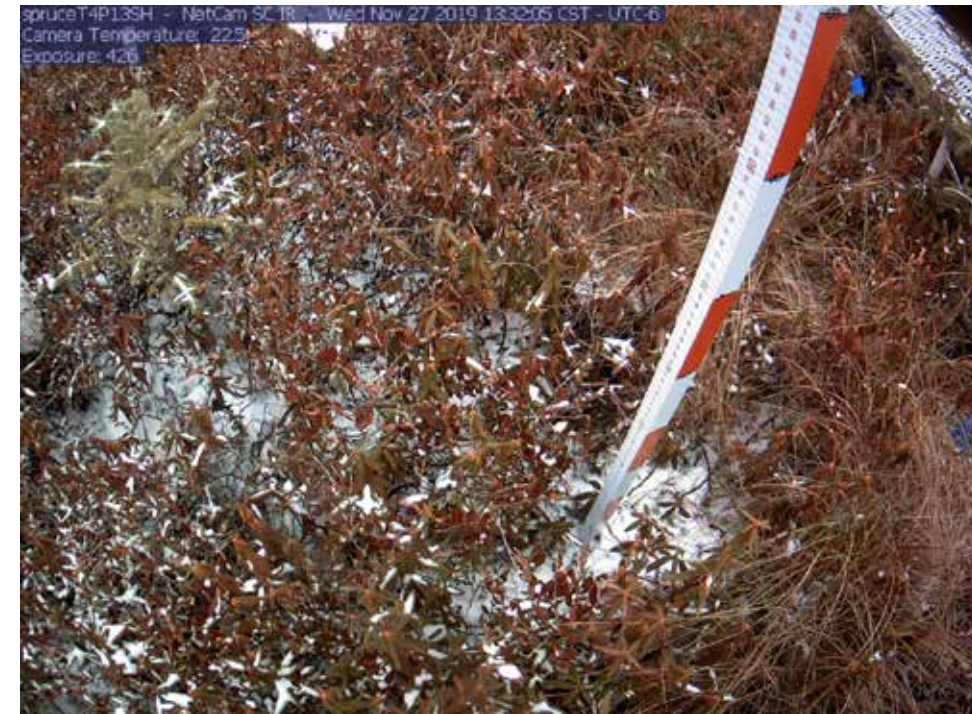
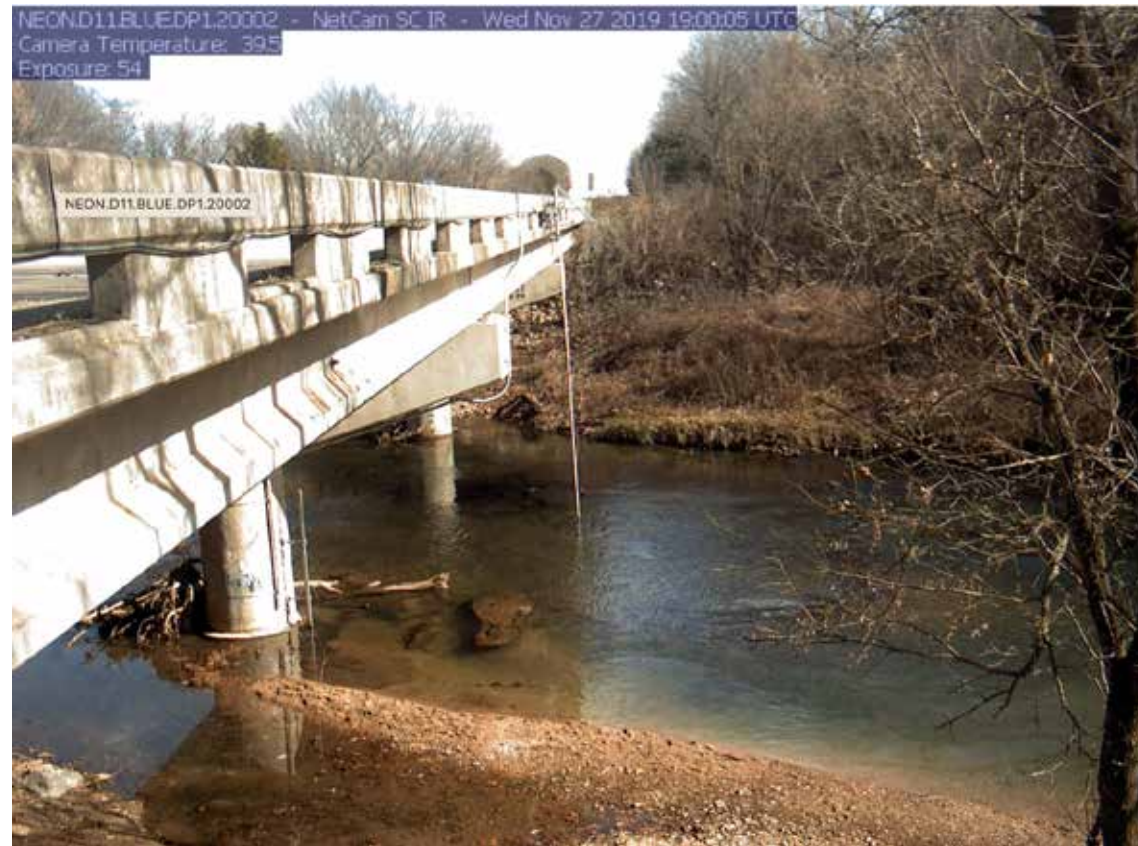
From bats to migrating animals to clouds...

Water water everywhere

- Using AoT camera images of street flooding for confirmation and verification of flood presence and height
- Using Flood Models and Machine Learning to predict flood height based on rain amount



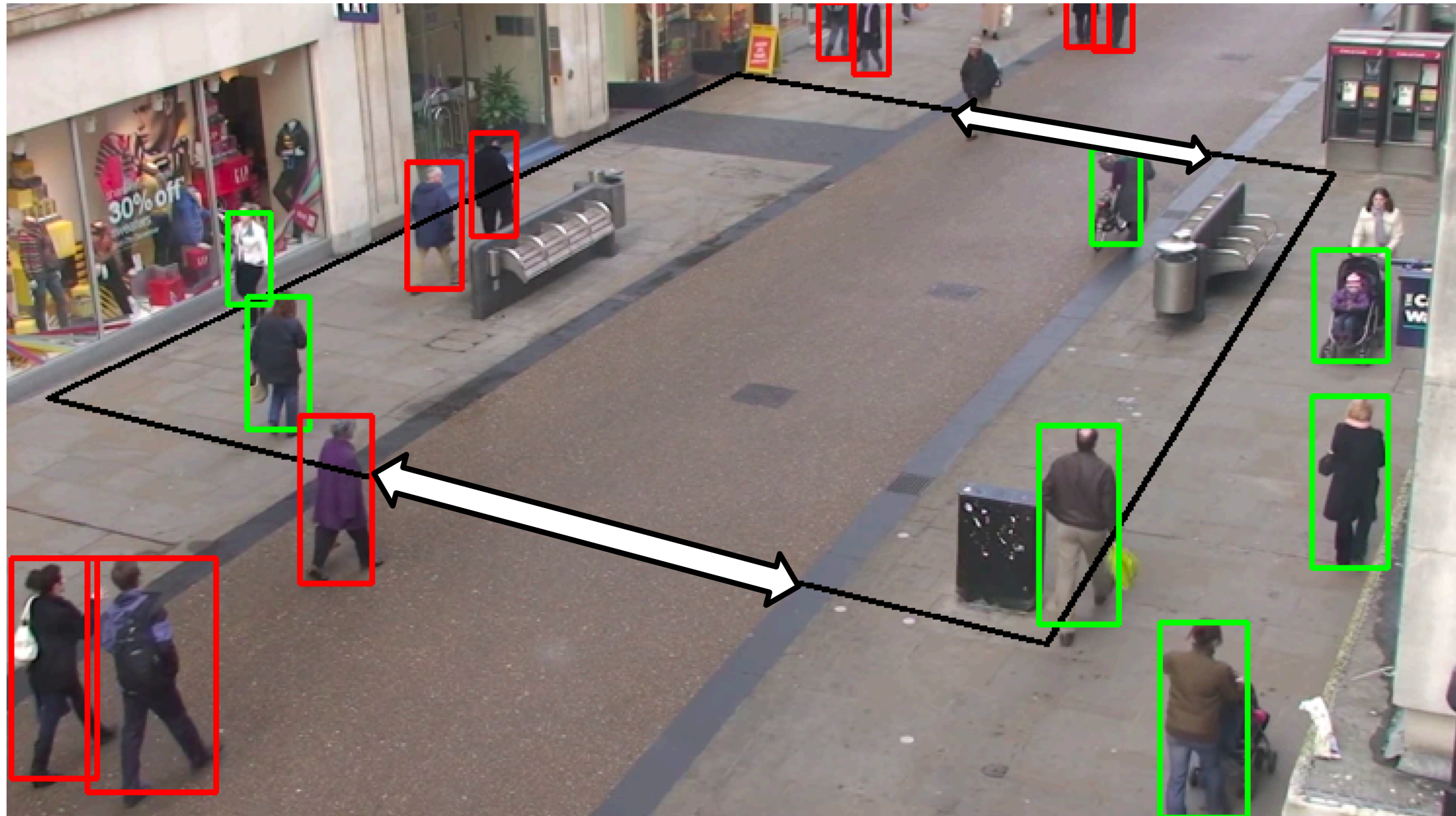
Research Creds: Luke Jacobs, UIUC, Vivien Rivera NU

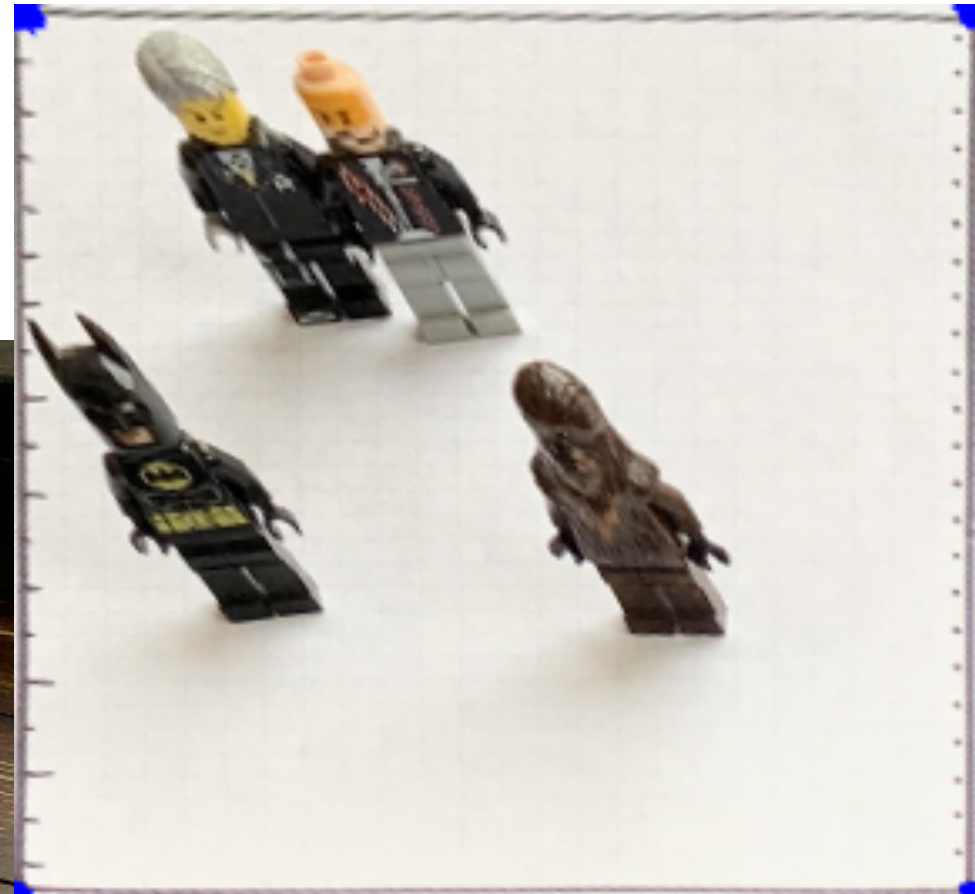
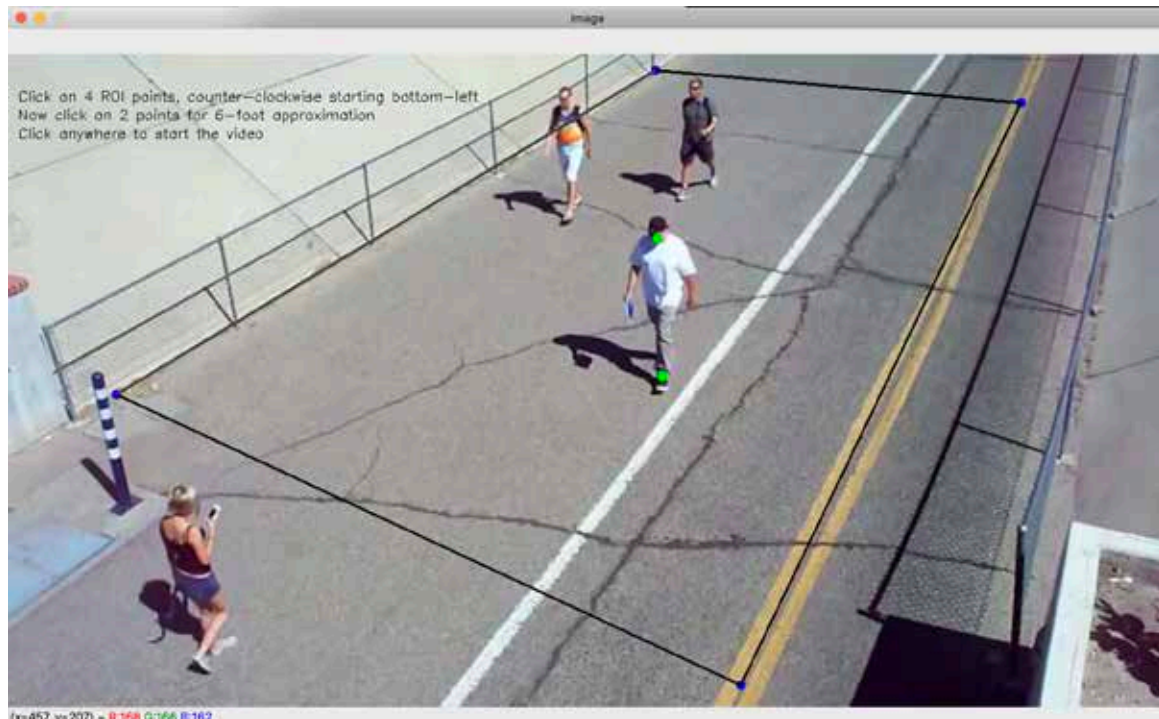


Social Distancing Detector

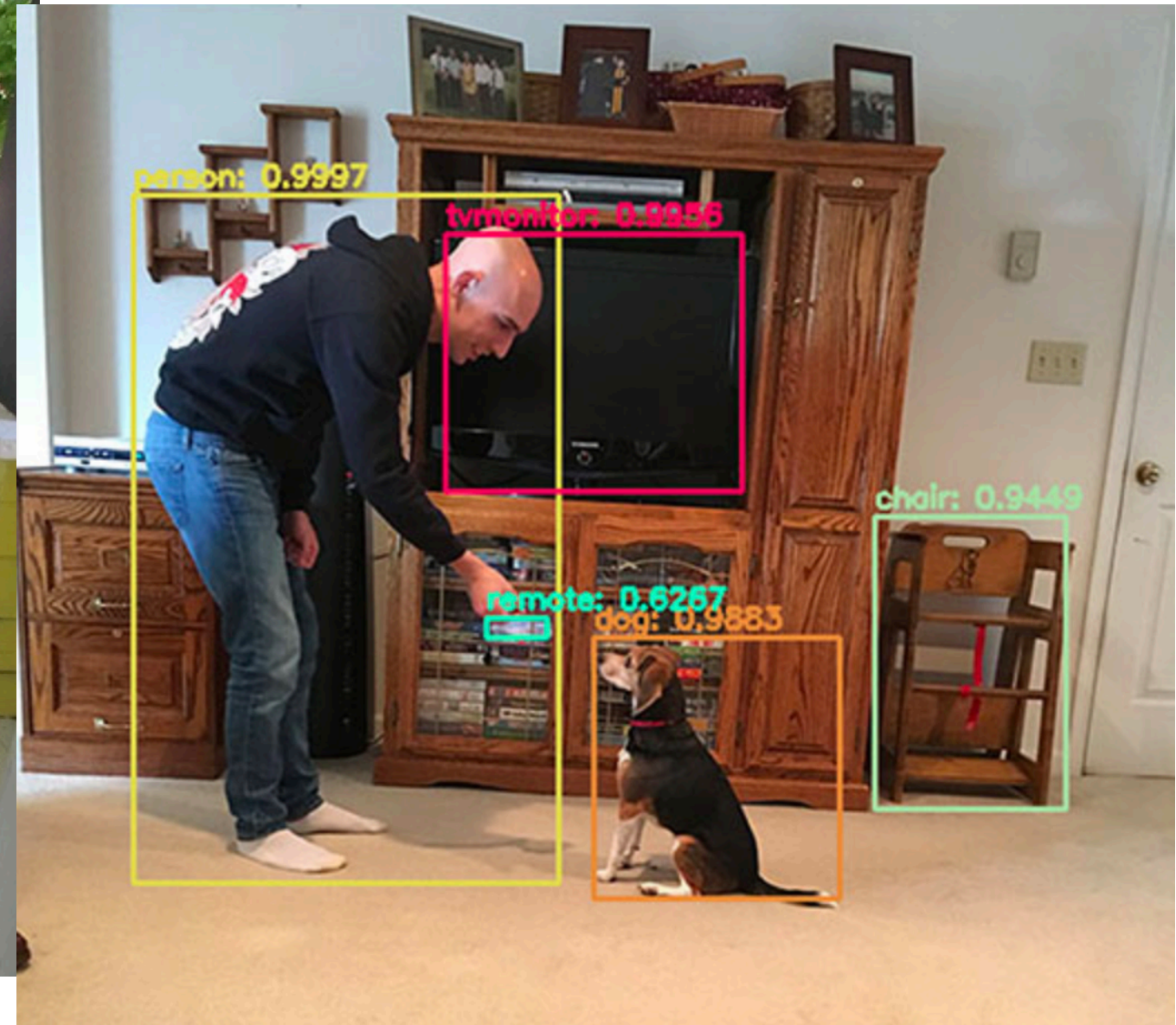
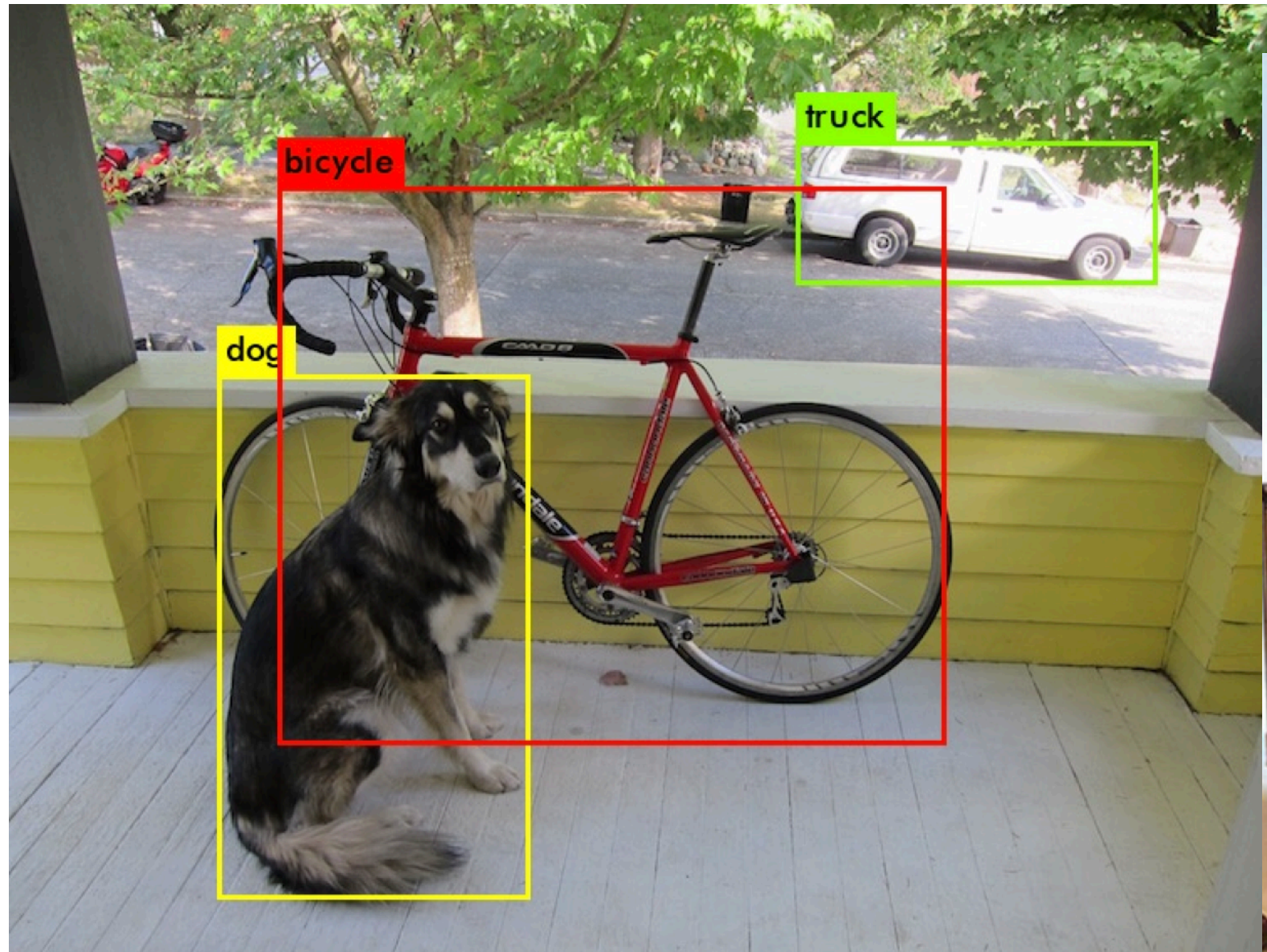
Ori Zur, Northwestern University '22

Nicola Ferrier, Scott Collis, Argonne National Laboratory





Operation– Person Detection (YOLOv3)



Detection of Wildfire

Wildfire: AI@HPC + AI@Edge = Intelligent Forecast & Sensing

Image from HPWREN tower, where Sage will deploy AI@Edge for real-time fire detection



SDSC WIFIRE project runs HPC simulation to predict wildfire

Sage project will move Pan-Tilt-Zoom cameras toward suspected outbreaks and run AI@Edge to search for fire





Early detection of smoke from wildfires is critical for societal and environmental well-being

Aristana Scourtas, Northwestern University, Masters AI

Nicola Ferrier, Argonne National Laboratory

Ilkay Altintas, UCSD



"1 minute—1 cup of water,
2 minutes—100 litres of water,
10 minutes—1,000 litres of
water

Our data



HPWREN	number of datasets	percent of datasets	number of images	percent of images
total	232	100	18215	100
before fire	NA	NA	9031	49.58001647
after fire	NA	NA	9184	50.41998353

How do humans process smoke?

Look for movement!

Combined CNN-LSTM

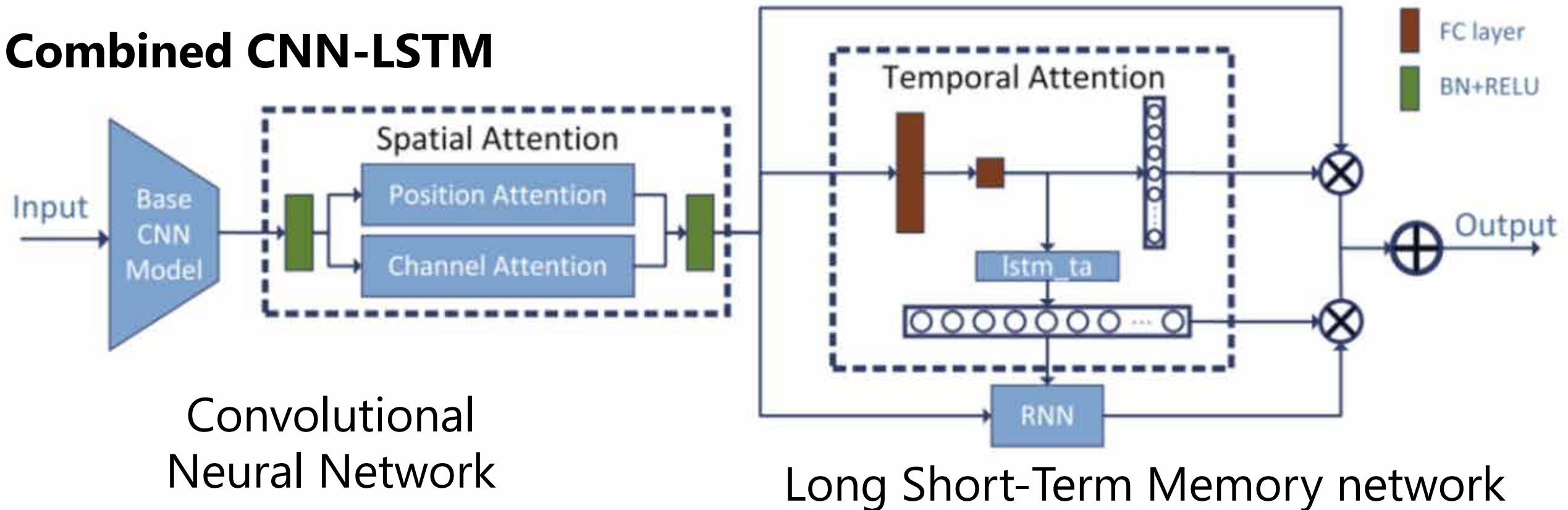
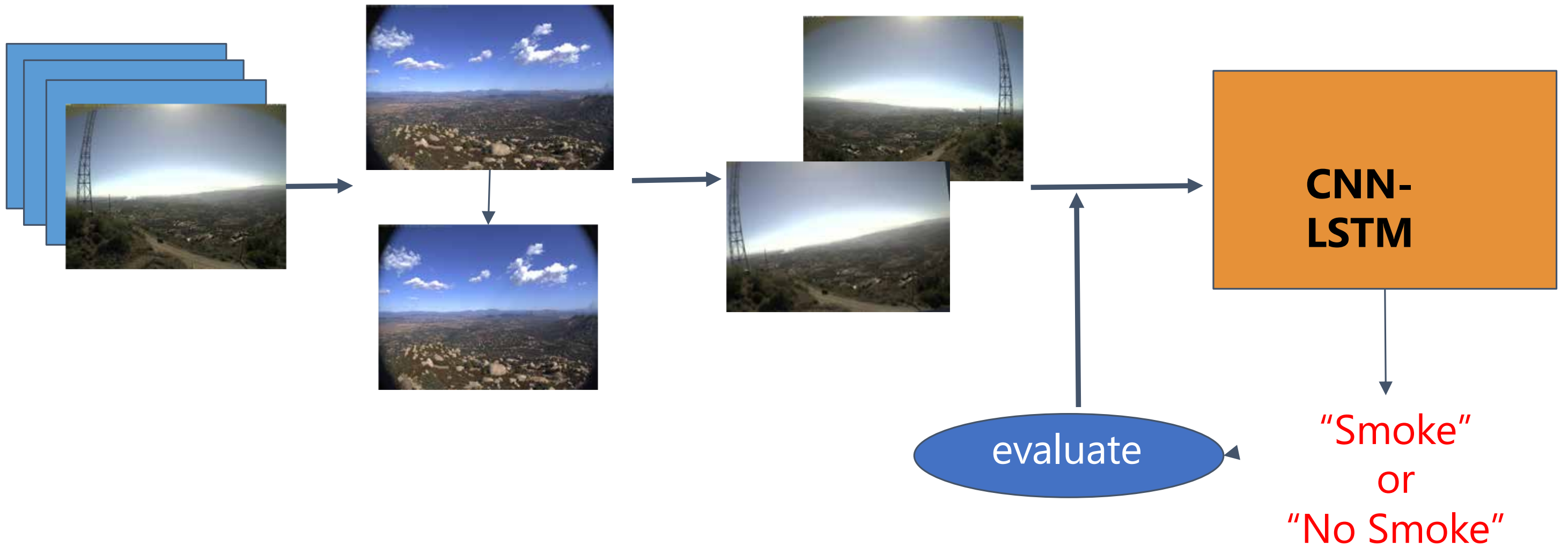


Fig. 2. The illustration of our proposed spatial-temporal fusion network based on residual learning and spatial-temporal attention. The spatial-temporal fusion network consists of four main parts: Base CNN Model, spatial attention mechanism, temporal attention mechanism and residual learning of spatial-temporal features.

Deep learning training pipeline



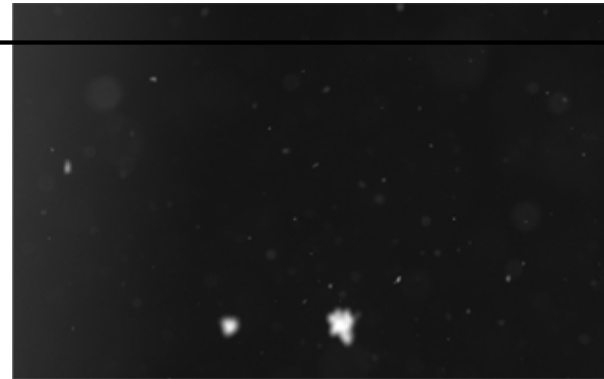
Snowflake Classification

Neelanshi Varia, Northwestern, AI Masters

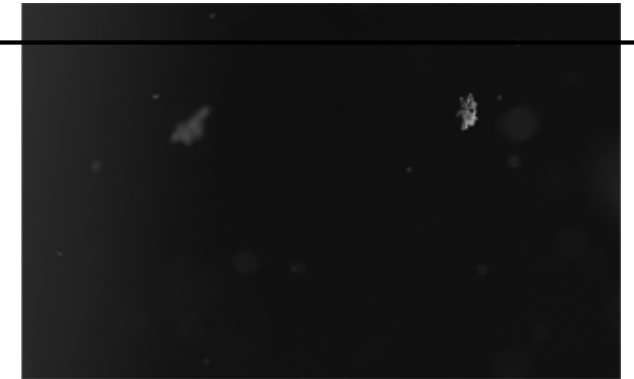
Aaron Kennedy (UND), Scott Collis, Argonne National Laboratory



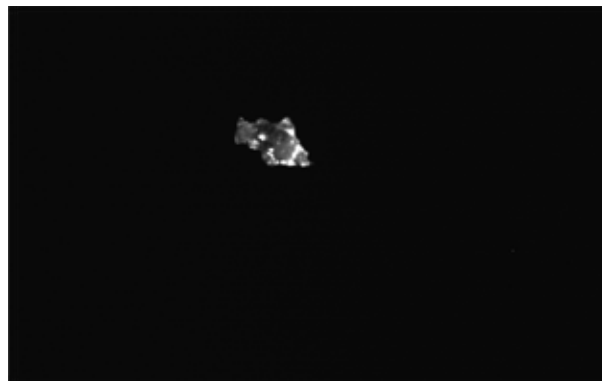
Type: Aggregate
images: 67



Type: Blowing snow chaos
images: 10



Type: Dendrite stellar
images: 9



Type: Frozen drop weird melty
images: 7



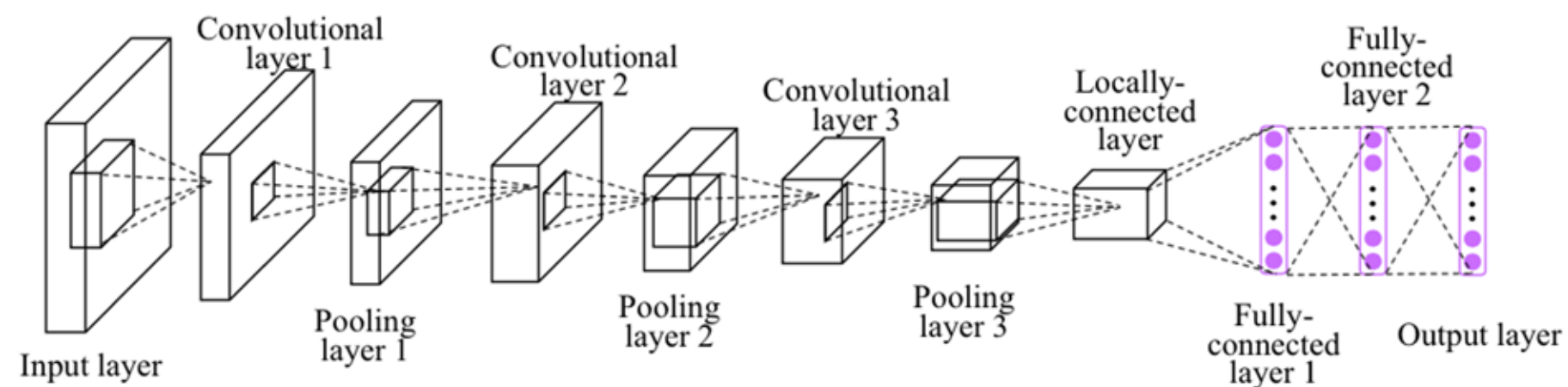
Type: Heavy rime flakes
images: 9



Type: Melted flake
images: 28

Model selection and overview

- Tried on current data:
 - SVM
 - Neural network with 3 hidden layers
 - CNN (inspired by A. Hicks paper) => Best accuracy so far

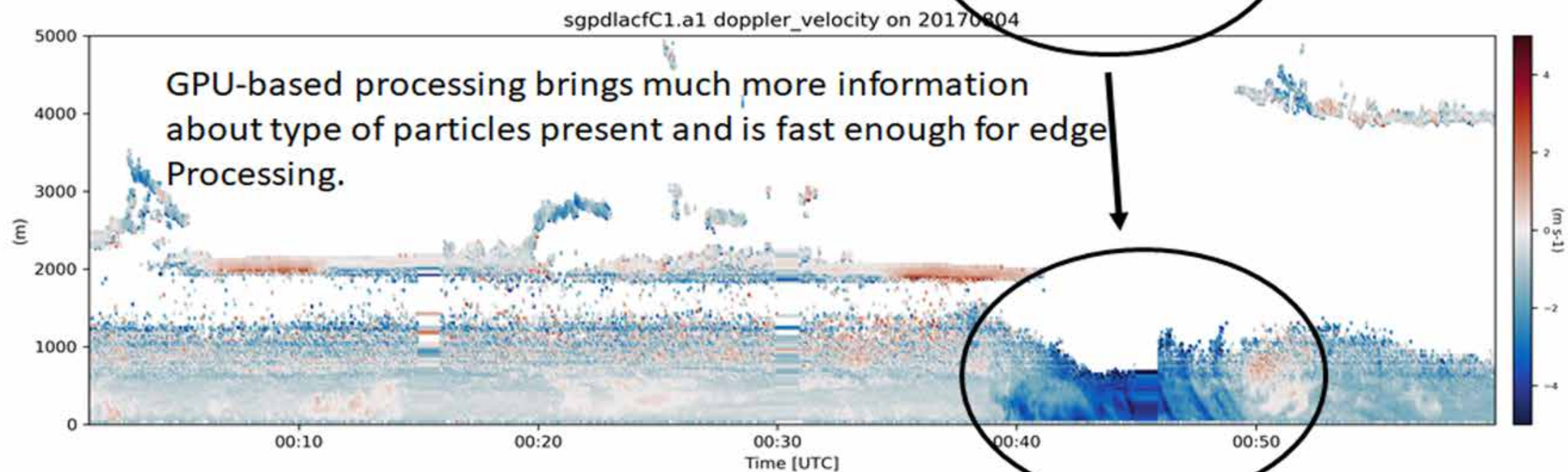
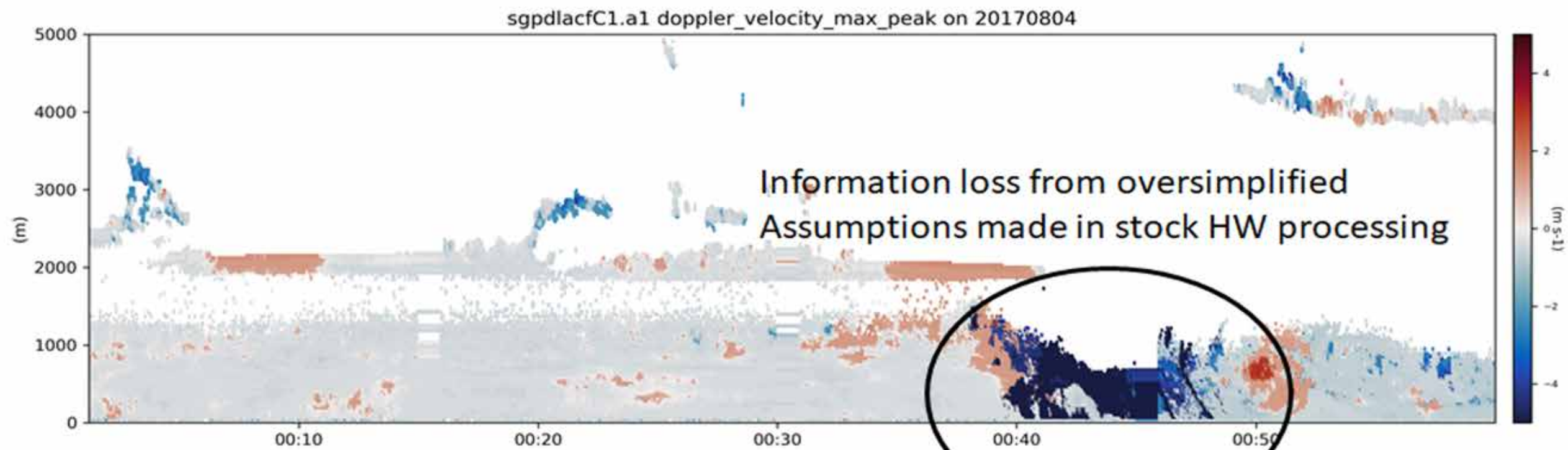


- To try on new data (for multi-class classification):
 - Deep-CNN
 - FCN

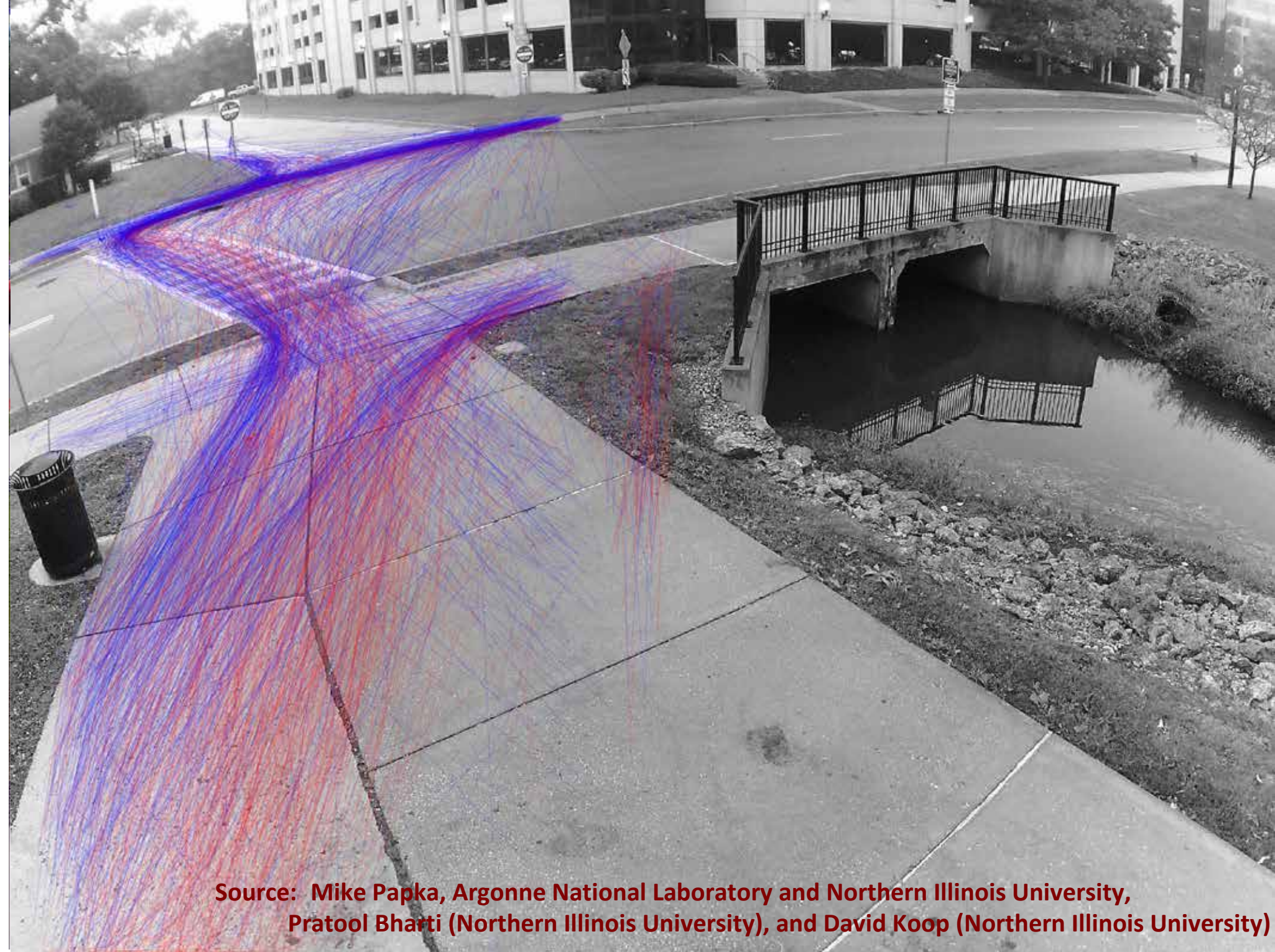
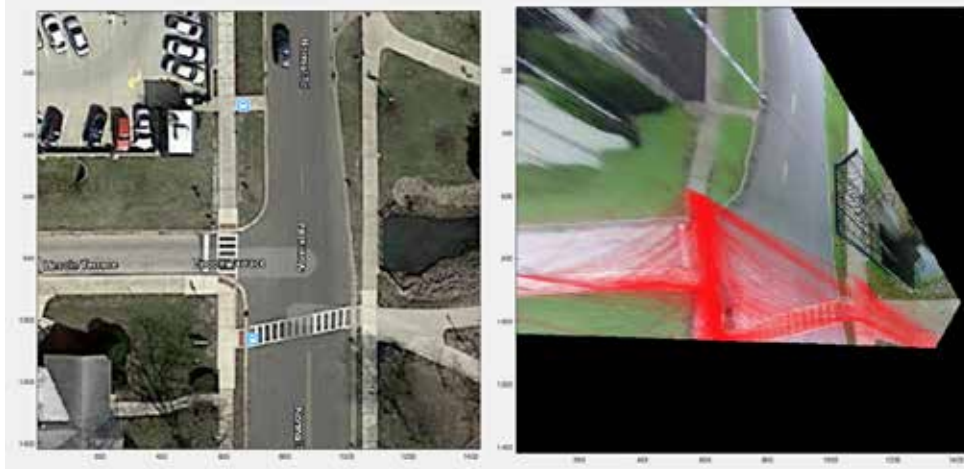
Science Use Case: ARM's Doppler LIDARs

- The DOE ARM Program uses scanning Doppler LIDARs which measure backscatter off aerosols, clouds (where it extinguishes fast) and rain drops.
- This is intended to document the “clear air” dynamics.
- At the raw level the data collected is “in phase and quadrature components” or IQ data. This is used to derive a spectrum of the doppler motions.
- The on-board processing picks the highest peak to return moments. This makes a lot of often invalid assumptions about phenomena.





Bonus Example Pedestrian Flows



Source: Mike Papka, Argonne National Laboratory and Northern Illinois University, Pratool Bharti (Northern Illinois University), and David Koop (Northern Illinois University)



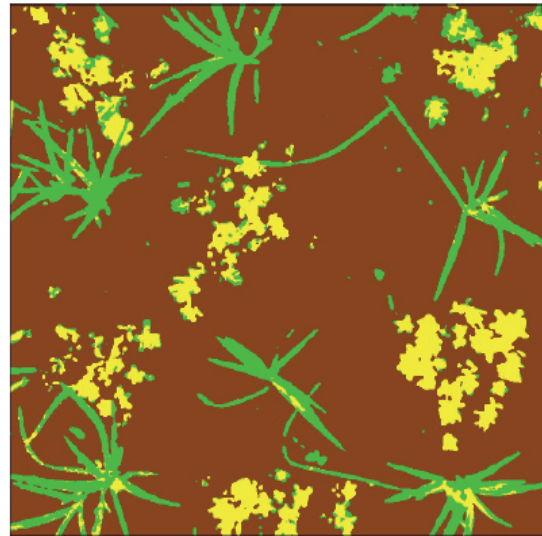
National Chung Hsing University
Taichung City, Taiwan

Many Science Problems....

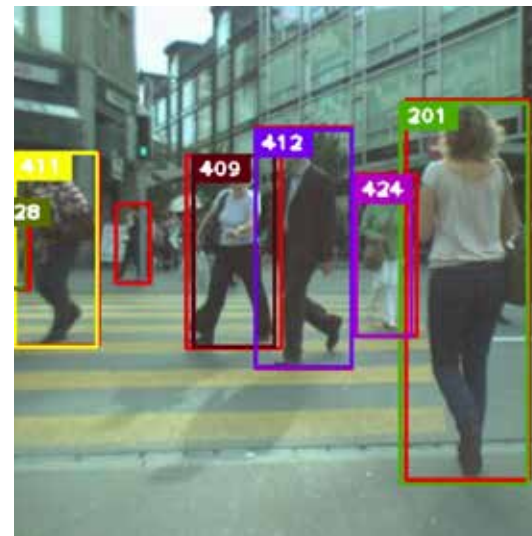
Wildfires: detecting smoke



Plant Species



Pedestrian Flow



Drone detection



Snow Depth



Urban flooding



Traffic Flow



Wildlife



Cloud Coverage



Water Depth

The Future: Programming The Computing Continuum



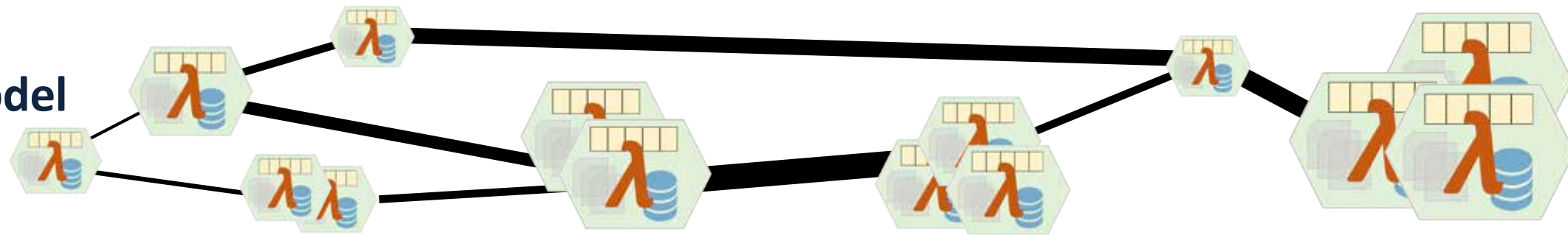
Size	Nano	Micro	Milli	Server	Fog	Campus	Facility
Example	Adafruit Trinket	Particle.io Boron	Array of Things	Linux Box	Co-located Blades	1000-node cluster	Datacenter
Memory	0.5K	256K	8GB	32GB	256G	32TB	16PB
Network	BLE	WiFi/LTE	WiFi/LTE	1 GigE	10GigE	40GigE	N*100GigE
Cost	\$5	\$30	\$600	\$3K	\$50K	\$2M	\$1000M

Count = 10^9
Size = 10^1



Count = 10^1
Size = 10^9

Continuum
Abstract Model
& Runtime



Linking Autonomic and Self Organizing at the Edge to Managed HPC Resources



Many measurements cannot be “sensed” directly but can be computed from image, microphone or other devices

How can we build intelligent systems that pursue goals?

Questions?

