Emerging Trends in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

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What Is AI/ML?
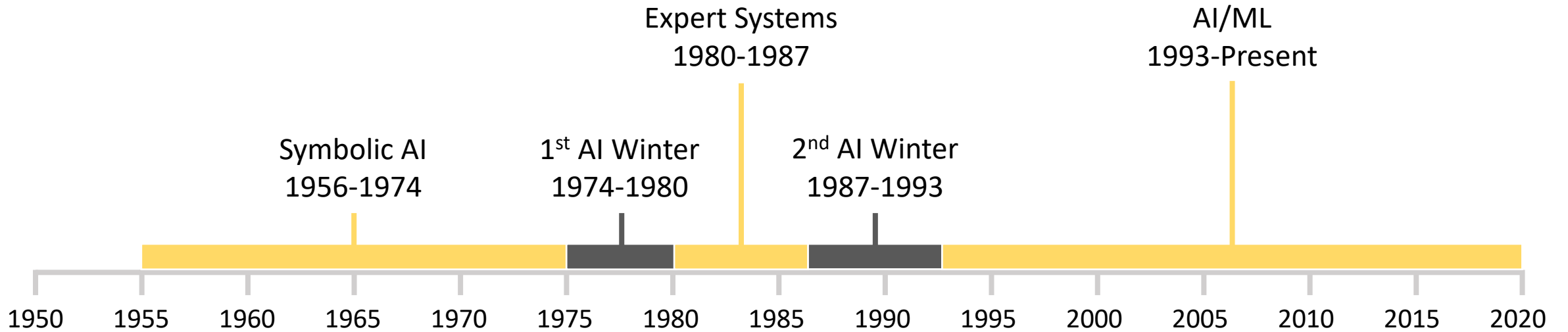
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Artificial Intelligence

The capability of a computer system to **mimic human cognitive functions** such as learning and problem solving. Through AI, a computer system uses math and logic to **simulate the reasoning that people use** to learn from new information and make decisions.

Machine Learning

An application of AI. It's the process of **using mathematical models of data to help a computer learn without direct instruction**. This enables a computer system to continue learning and improving on its own, based on experience.

A Brief History of AI/ML

Expert Systems
1980-1987

AI/ML
1993-Present

Symbolic AI
1956-1974

1st AI Winter
1974-1980

2nd AI Winter
1987-1993

1950   1955   1960   1965   1970   1975   1980   1985   1990   1995   2000   2005   2010   2015   2020

The AI/ML Research Landscape

- What are the major research topics driving AI/ML today?

- Who are the national and institutional leaders in AI/ML?

- What trends are likely to shape AI/ML over the next 3-5 years?

THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING RESEARCH LANDSCAPE

XX DECEMBER 2021

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Landscape Analysis Methodology

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Methodology

- Analysis-employed tools developed for Project Horizon.

- Conducted broad search for academic journal articles and conference papers on AI/ML published in the past 5 years.

- Filtered documents to identify high-quality, relevant research.

- Applied natural language processing (NLP)-based clustering techniques to identify technical trends.

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Data

- Primary data source was Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG), an open bibliographic database covering over 240 million research documents, books, patents, theses, and data repositories.

- Independent analyses have found MAG comparable to Scopus, Web of Science, and other bibliographic databases.

- MAG powers a variety of open research tools, such as Semantic Scholar.

We find that MA covers journal articles, working papers, and conference items to a substantial extent and indexes more document types than the benchmark databases (e.g., working papers, dissertations)…The coverage of MA is favorable for evaluative bibliometrics in most research fields, including economics/business, computer/information sciences, and mathematics.

- Hug & Brändle (2017),
Scientometrics 113**,** 1551–1571

Garbage In, Garbage Out

- Previous analyses have taught us the critical importance of filtering out low-quality research prior to conducting any landscape analytics.

- Traditional approaches using citation-based quality metrics are problematic.
  - Citations are easily gamed by journals and individual researchers.
  - Citation patterns differ across technical fields.
  - Method of calculation is often opaque.

- Alternative metrics exist - but have their own problems.

Our Approach to Eliminating Low-Quality Research

1

COLLECT INITIAL DATA SET

363,979 documents from 10,558 journals and 2,272 conferences.

2

MEASURE VENUE QUALITY

Model quality as a function of the prestige of organizations publishing in a given journal/conference normalized citation rates.
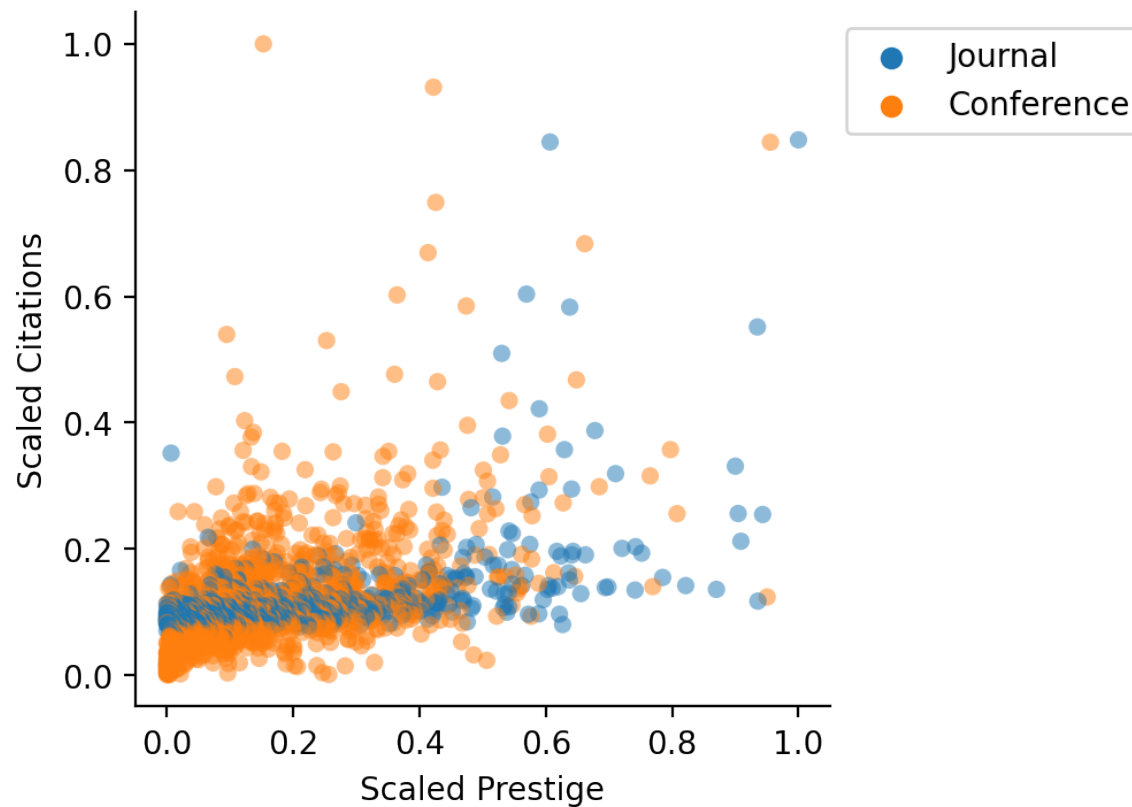
3

FILTER ON QUALITY

99,153 documents from 1,061 journals and 856 conferences.

Quality

Prestige- and citation-based quality scores for all publication venues appearing in AI/ML data set

**Sample of the top 10 publication venues based on weighted quality metric**

|	
International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)	Conference
Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics	Journal
Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS)	Conference
IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition	Conference
Nature Medicine	Journal
Nature Neuroscience	Journal
International Symposium on Computer Architecture	Conference
European Conference on Computer Vision	Conference
International Symposium on Microarchitecture	Conference
IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence	Journal

The AI/ML Landscape

AI/ML Is Growing

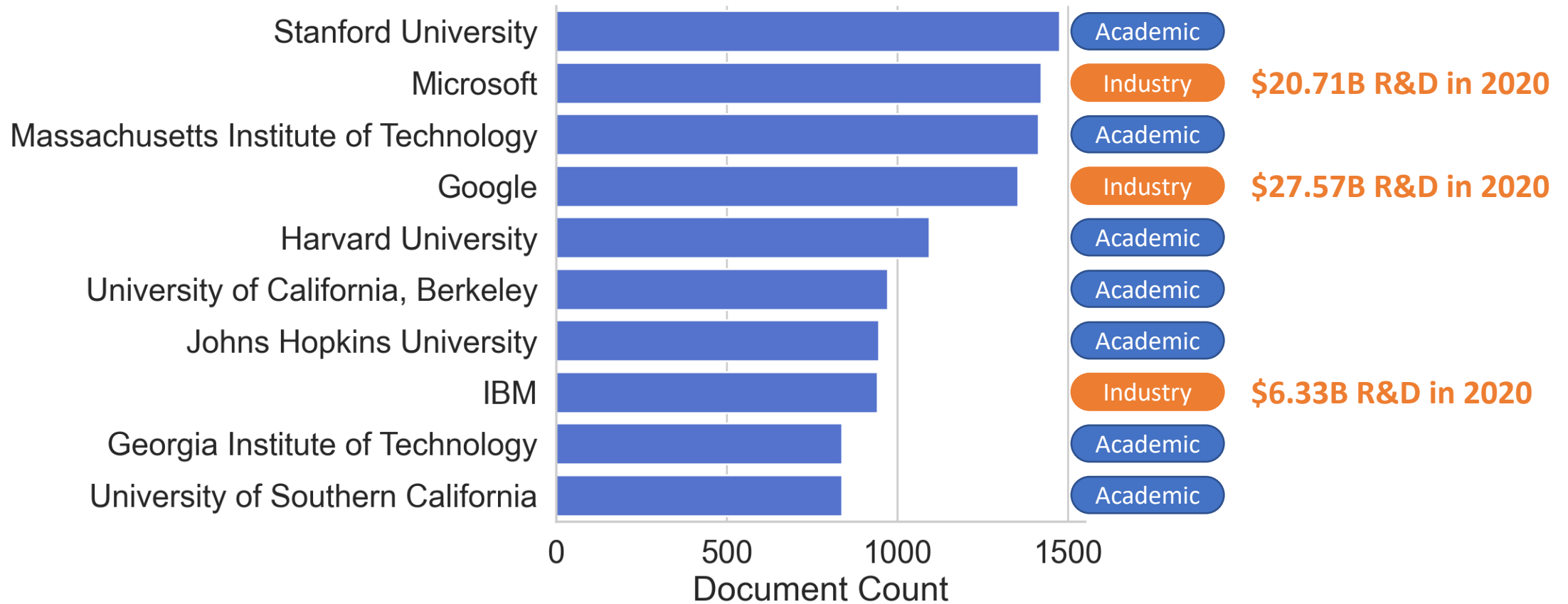**Total number of AI/ML publications per year over the last 20 years**
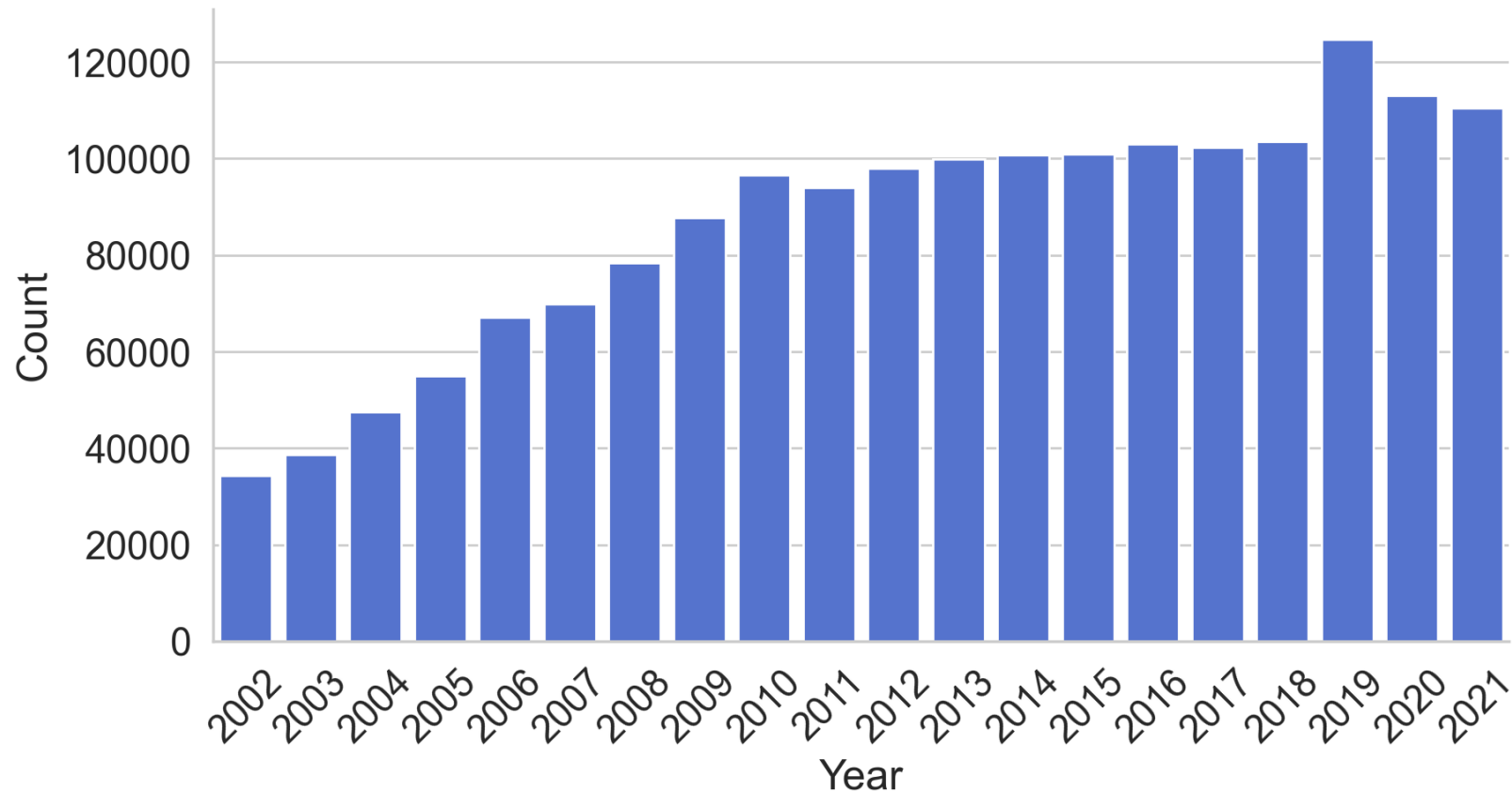
The US and China Lead AI/ML Research

**Global leadership in AI/ML research, 2017-2021 (filtered for quality)**
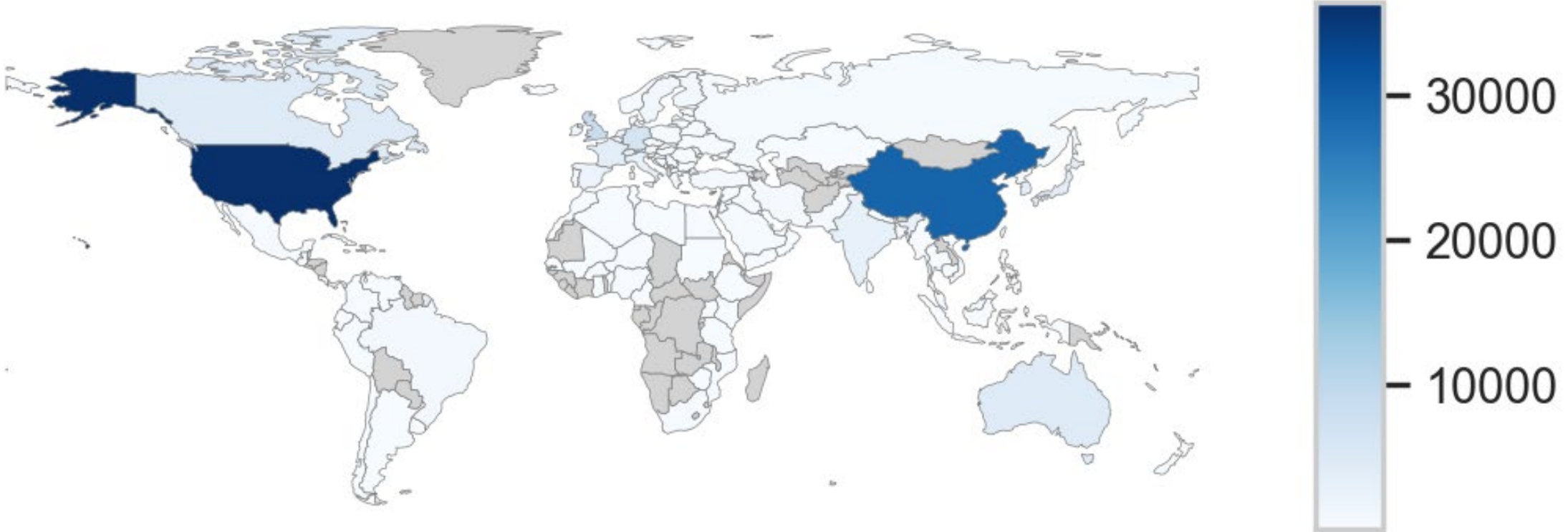
Who Are the leading U.S. Research Institutions?

Leading U.S. research institutions in AI/ML, 2017-2021

Stanford University — Academic

Microsoft — Industry — **$20.71B R&D in 2020**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology — Academic

Google — Industry — **$27.57B R&D in 2020**

Harvard University — Academic

University of California, Berkeley — Academic

Johns Hopkins University — Academic

IBM — Industry — **$6.33B R&D in 2020**

Georgia Institute of Technology — Academic

University of Southern California — Academic

Document Count: 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500

Who Are the Leading International Research Institutions (Non-US)?

Leading international research institutions in AI/ML, 2017-2021
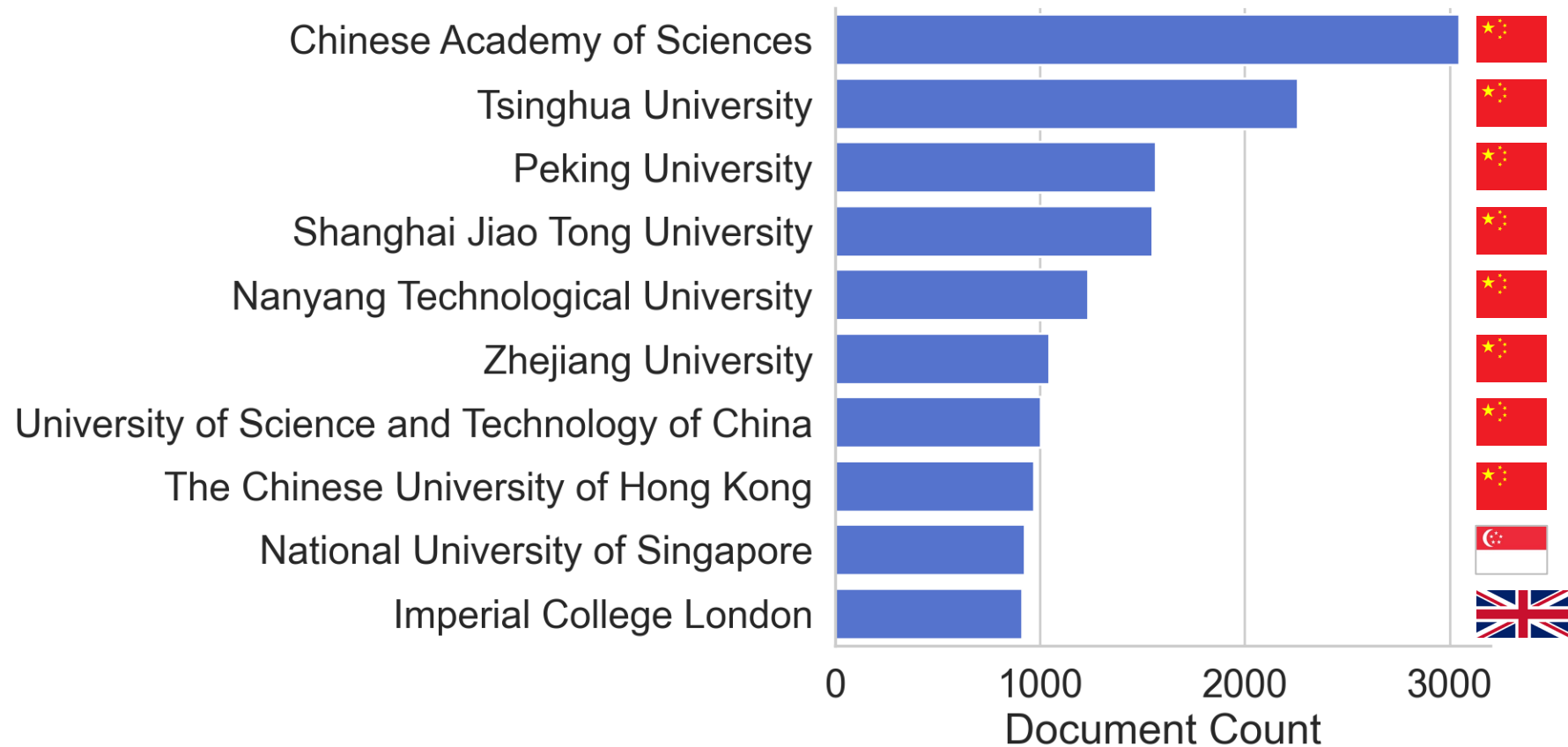
# Most Active Chinese Key Laboratories (CAS)

Name	Count
State Key Laboratory of Management and Control for Complex Systems	249
State Key Laboratory of Robotics	122
State Key Laboratory of Transient Optics	104
State Key Laboratory of Computer Architecture	94
State Key Laboratory of Information Security	69
Beijing Key Laboratory of Micro-Nano Energy and Sensors	62
CAS Key Laboratory of Molecular Imaging	43
CAS Key Laboratory of Human-Machine Intelligence-Synergy Systems	36
State Key Laboratory of Information Security	30
State Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing Science, Institute of Remote Sensing	30
State Key Laboratory of Vegetation and Environmental Change	30

China vs. US: Comparing Output and Quality

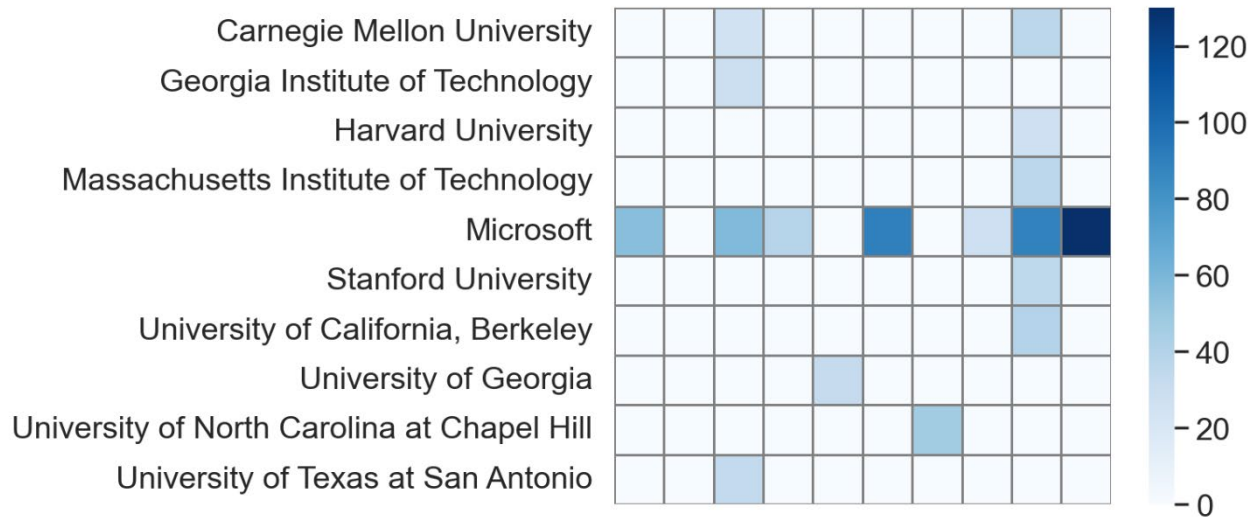**Publication count by year, 2017-2021**

● U.S.
● China
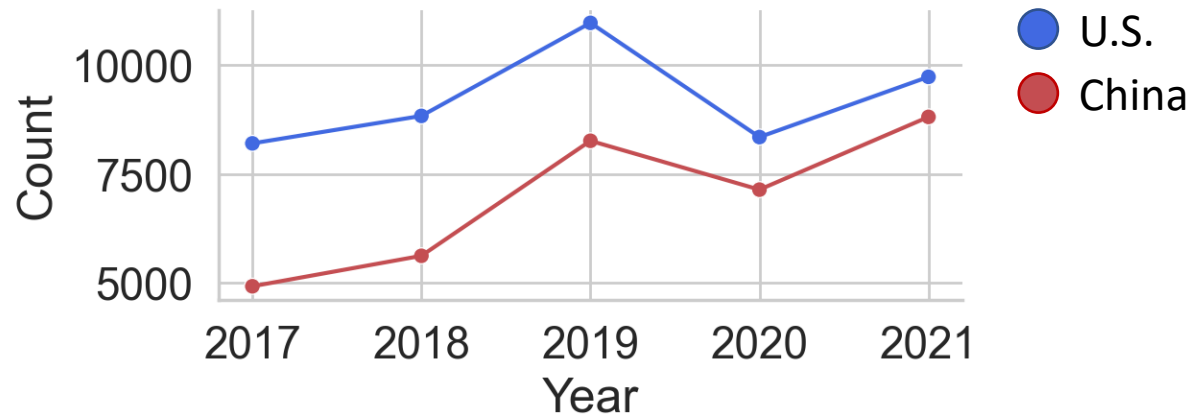
Publication count by year, 2017-2021
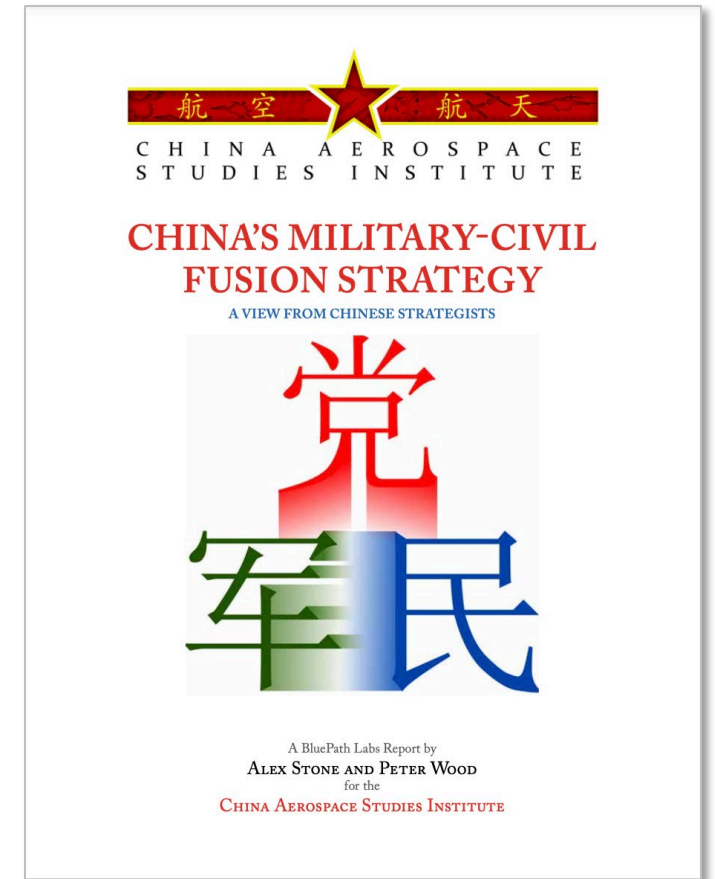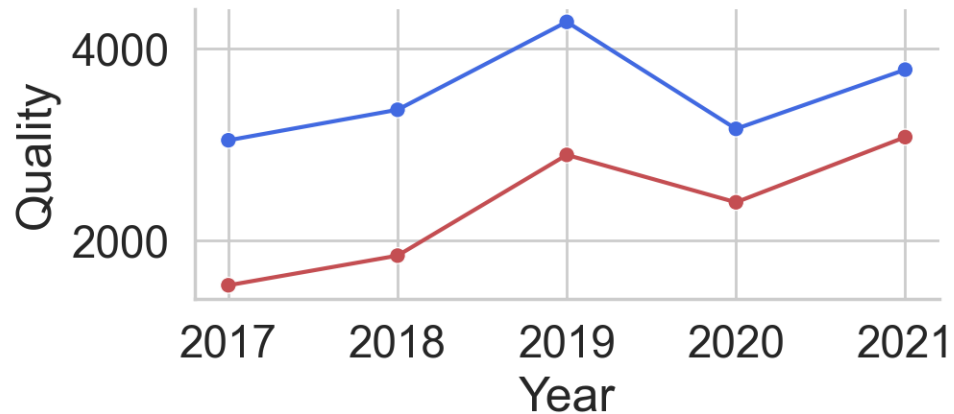
China & US: Who's Working With Who?

Most active U.S.-China collaborations, 2017-2021

6%

Overall collaboration rate between the U.S. and China 2017-Present

Institutions With the Most US-China Collaborations

Name	Count
Tsinghua University	1022
Chinese Academy of Sciences	910
Peking University	564
Shanghai Jiao Tong University	551
University of S&T of China	440
Zhejiang University	402
Beihang University	314
Nanyang Technological University	297
Tencent	274
Sun Yat-sen University	251

Name	Count
Microsoft	801
Carnegie Mellon University	327
UNC Chapel Hill	302
U. Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	233
Stanford University	213
Georgia Institute of Technology	200
Northeastern University	199
University of Southern California	197
University of California, Merced	179
University of California, Berkeley	174

Research Landscape Methodology

- Used text embedding model to convert document titles and abstracts into feature vectors

- Reduced vectors to low-dimensional space

- Clustered reduced vectors using density-based clustering

- Resulted in 108 research clusters

- Grouped similar clusters

- Identified fastest-growing trends

Publication clusters

Research "Megaclusters"
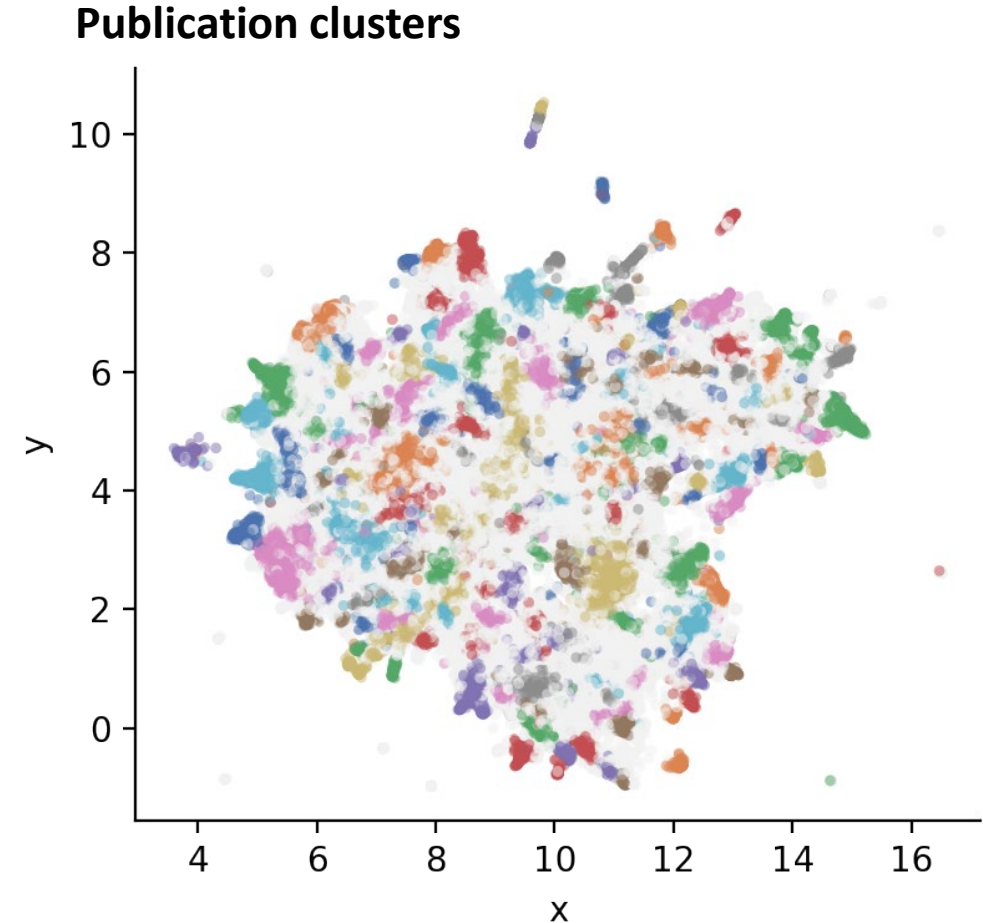
Publication clusters
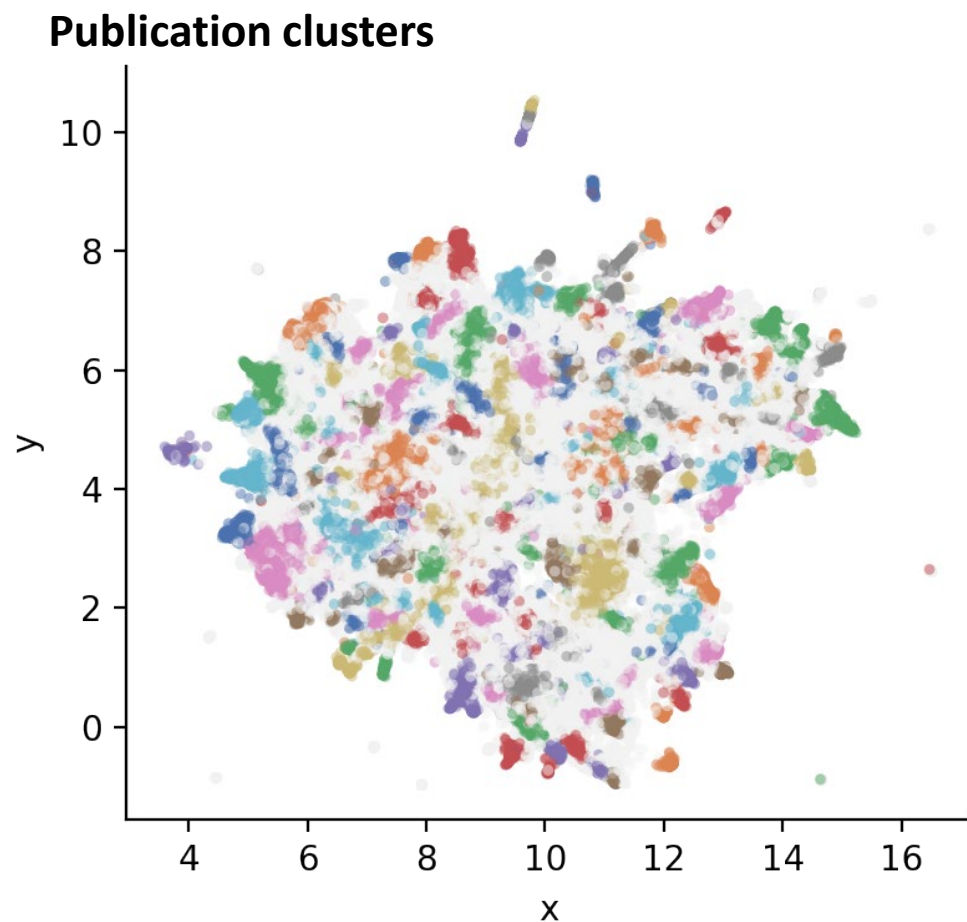
Megacluster	Subclusters
Computer vision	39
Health	38
Natural language processing	25
Learning algorithms	24
Commercial applications	12
Human-computer interaction (HCI) and robotics	11
Consumer applications	7
Multimodal computer perception	6
Cybersecurity	5
Information retrieval	5

Computer Vision

Publications

13,297
(13.4%)

Growth

3.76%

Key Subtrends

- Person reidentification
- Semantic segmentation of scenes
- Thermal and infrared imaging
- Action recognition
- Face recognition image/video synthesis
- Image quality enhancement
- Depth estimation
- Change/anomaly detection
- Salient object detection

Leaders

- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Tsinghua University
- Peking University
- Microsoft
- The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- Carnegie Mellon University
- Google
- Nanyang Technological University
- University of S&T of China

US vs. China Balance

| 42% | 58% |

Collaboration rate: 11%

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Health

Publications

11,308

(11.4%)

Growth

12.69%

Key Subtrends

- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Multiple sclerosis
- Parkinson's disease
- Alzheimer's disease
- Autism
- Depression
- Seizure prediction
- Medical image analysis
- Epidemiology (COVID-19)
- Electronic health records
- Pharmaceutical research
- Surgical robots

Leaders

🇺🇸	Harvard University
🇺🇸	Stanford University
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇨🇳	Shanghai Jiao Tong University
🇺🇸	Johns Hopkins University
🇺🇸	UNC at Chapel Hill
🇬🇧	Imperial College London
🇬🇧	University College London
🇺🇸	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
🇺🇸	University of Pennsylvania

US vs. China Balance

66%	33%

Collaboration rate: 10%

Natural Language Processing

Publications

5,875
(5.9%)

Growth

5.85%

Key Subtrends

- Text classification
- Text embedding
- Topic modeling
- Text summarization
- Dialogue systems
- Machine reading
- Neural machine translation
- Multilingual NLP
- Sentiment analysis
- Neural grammatical error correction
- Language relation extraction
- Named entity recognition

Leaders

- Microsoft
- Carnegie Mellon University
- Tsinghua University
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Google
- Peking University
- Tencent
- IBM
- Facebook
- University of Washington

US vs. China Balance

60%	40%

Collaboration rate: 10%

Learning Algorithms

Publications

6,035
(6.1%)

Growth

5.17%

Key Subtrends

- Domain adaptation
- Neural architecture search
- Deep metric learning
- Transfer learning
- Graph neural networks
- Multitask/multilabel learning
- Learning on sparse data
- Zero-shot and few-shot learning
- Generative adversarial networks
- Fairness and bias in AI/ML
- Spiking neural networks
- Fundamental algorithms (e.g., clustering)

Leaders

- Google
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Carnegie Mellon University
- Tsinghua University
- University of California, Berkeley
- Stanford University
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Microsoft
- University of Oxford
- University of Sydney

US vs. China Balance

| 58% | 42% |

Collaboration rate: 9%

Commercial Applications

Publications

3,526
(3.6%)

Growth

3.33%

Key Subtrends

- Photovoltaics
- Construction site safety
- Manufacturing
- Structural damage and defect detection
- Machine fault diagnosis
- Agriculture
- Environmental modeling and measurement
- Forestry
- Educational applications
- Internet of things
- Stock market prediction

Leaders

- Tsinghua University
- Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Nanyang Technological University
- Huazhong University of S&T
- Beijing University
- Zhejiang University
- Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- University of California, Berkeley
- Carnegie Mellon University
- Peking University

US vs. China Balance

| 49% | 51% |

Collaboration rate: 12%

HCI and Robotics

Publications

5,566
(5.6%)

Growth

-0.02%

Key Subtrends

- Self-driving car perception
- Traffic flow prediction
- Unmanned aerial vehicles
- Pressure sensors
- Tactile and haptic sensing
- Robot manipulation
- Prosthetics and exoskeletons
- Human-robot and robot-robot interaction
- Group decision-making models
- Motor imagery measurement
- Saccades and gaze

Leaders

🇺🇸	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇺🇸	University of California, Berkeley
🇨🇳	Tsinghua University
🇺🇸	Carnegie Mellon University
🇺🇸	Stanford University
🇺🇸	Georgia Institute of Technology
🇨🇳	Nanyang Technological University
🇨🇭	ETH Zurich
🇨🇳	Shanghai Jiao Tong University

US vs. China Balance

63%	37%

Collaboration rate: 8%

Consumer Applications

Publications

1,090

(1.1%)

Growth

-6.79%

Key Subtrends

- Mobile AI/ML applications
- eCommerce applications
- Food
- Music
- Sports
- Fashion
- Virtual reality

Leaders

🇺🇸	Stanford University
🇨🇳	Alibaba Group
🇨🇳	Tsinghua University
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇸🇬	National University of Singapore
🇨🇳	Peking University
🇨🇳	Nanyang Technological University
🇨🇳	Zhejiang University
🇺🇸	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
🇰🇷	KAIST

US vs. China Balance

56%	44%

Collaboration rate: 10%

Multimodal Computer Perception

Publications

840

(0.8%)

Growth

-2.38%

Key Subtrends

- Acoustic scene classification
- Audio source separation
- Underwater imaging
- Texture classification and synthesis
- Radar
- Ultrasound image reconstruction

Leaders

🇬🇧	Imperial College London
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇬🇧	University of Oxford
🇨🇳	Shenzhen University
🇺🇸	Johns Hopkins University
🇬🇧	King's College London
🇺🇸	Carnegie Mellon University
🇳🇱	Eindhoven University of Technology
🇨🇳	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
🇺🇸	Philips

US vs. China Balance

54%	46%

Collaboration rate: 4%

Cybersecurity

Publications

1,268

(1.3%)

Growth

23.08%

Key Subtrends

- Fingerprint identification
- Malware detection
- Adversarial examples
- Software defect prediction
- Forgery detection

Leaders

🇨🇳	Tsinghua University
🇨🇳	Shanghai Jiao Tong University
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇺🇸	Microsoft
🇺🇸	IBM
🇺🇸	Michigan State University
🇺🇸	University of California, Berkeley
🇨🇳	Nanyang Technological University
🇺🇸	University of Maryland, College Park
🇳🇴	Norwegian University of S&T

US vs. China Balance

60%	40%

Collaboration rate: 9%

Information Retrieval

Publications

1,031
(1.0%)

Growth

2.51%

Key Subtrends

- Hashing
- Learning to rank
- Recommendation systems
- Knowledge graphs
- Image retrieval

Leaders

🇨🇳	Tsinghua University
🇨🇳	Chinese Academy of Sciences
🇺🇸	Microsoft
🇨🇳	University of Electronic S&T of China
🇨🇳	Peking University
🇸🇬	National University of Singapore
🇨🇳	Tencent
🇨🇳	Shanghai Jiao Tong University
🇨🇳	Nanyang Technological University
🇺🇸	Google

US vs. China Balance

35%	65%

Collaboration rate: 13%

Takeaways

- Dramatic progress in ML over the past 20 years, fueled mostly by the US and China.

- China is producing large amounts of quality AI/ML research.

- U.S. tech companies are prime movers in basic and applied research.

- Cybersecurity is a major growth area for AI/ML research.

- This analysis focused on basic and early applied research – patents would give a different view.

What Are the Future Prospects for AI/ML?

Strengths

- Actual success in valuable use cases
- Expanding computational power
- Open-source tools
- Open data sources
- Cloud computing

Threats

- Peak of inflated expectations
- Prohibitively high cost of training models could constrain open innovation
- Diminishing returns on increasing model size
- Algorithmic bias
- Public backlash

Machine Learning Is Different Than Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)