## Continuous, Interpretable, Minimalistic Machine Learning

## for Repeated Multi-/Hyper-spectral EO Imaging

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Repeated Hyperspectral Earth Observation (EO) = "slow video":

Series of hyperspectral images, registred wrt a common, fixed reference image, comprehensively quantified by models of all relevant KNOWNS and UNKNOWNS

How to maximize the EO data's usefulness, with minimum risk and information loss, minimum training data, energy use and human alienation and uncritical use?

Multi-channel EO gives information – rich, but confusing BIG DATA, with both «KNOWN» and «UNKNOWN» variations:

Satellite HSI with multi-wavelength pixels: Several overlapping spectral and spatial variations sources.

Repeated satellite HSI of same location, spatially aligned = «fixed camera slow video»: Also temporal variation sources.

Each multi-channel image is affected by several spectral and spatial variation types:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \Delta \text{ Ground physics (surface \& particles} \rightarrow & \Delta \text{ Spectral scattering)} \\ \Delta \text{ Sun angle} \times \text{ Landscape 3D topology} \rightarrow & \Delta \text{ Shadows,} \\ \Delta \text{ Atmospheric distance (Rayleigh scattering/smog)} \rightarrow & \Delta \text{ Nonlinear baseline,} \\ \end{array}$  $\Delta$  Spectral scattering),

∆ Ground chemistry (constituents → ∆ Spectral absorption),  $\Delta$  Weather, clouds and haze  $\rightarrow$   $\Delta$  Illumination and visibility,  $\Delta$  Satellite position ( $\Delta$  distance, angle)  $\rightarrow$   $\Delta$  Displacements (size, perspective & 3D).

How to disentangle these partially over-lapping variation types mathematically,

assess them statistically and inspect them graphically?

This requires Purpose-driven, pragmatic, abductive, hybrid modelling, combining

Theory-driven, deductive quantification of all relevant KNOWNS (Semi-mechanistic Meta-Modelling)

Data-driven, inductive discovery and quantification of all systematic UNKNOWNS (Machine Learning)

# Different science cultures handle BIG DATA differently



Data-driven chemometrics, etc:

«Get INFORMATIVE DATA. Linearize & simplify them, using prior knowledge to quantifying KNOWN variations. Then, by transparent ML, discover and quantify all remaining, observed but **UNKNOWN** variation patterns.

Plot them to try to understand them too. Later: Use model for classification and prediction, but Keep Learning

Continuous, Interpretable, Minimalistic Machine Learning (CIM-ML)

ML: As simple as possible, but not simpler

Data-driven computer science / Al: «The system as such is too complex to understand Get LOTS of DATA. Use unprocessed raw data in Deep Learning ML,

ideally to develop brain-like «intelligence Later: Use model for classification and prediction»

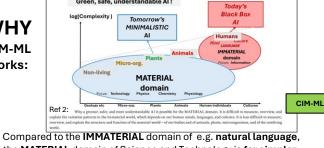
**Black Box ANN/CNN based** 

Machine Learning, (much of today's AI?) ML: Start with very complex model, then try to simplify by XAI

Modelling cultures for different levels of complexity

### WHY CIM-ML works:

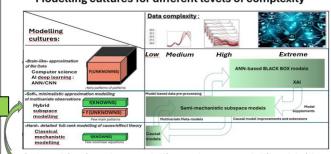
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the  ${\bf MATERIAL}$  domain of Science and Technology is  ${\bf far\ simpler}.$ This is due to constraints from Laws of Nature, Geological History,

**Biological Evolution & Accumulated Human Experience** 

EO BIG DATA are **overwhelming** and **need ML**, but **not BLACK BOX** 



Soft multivariate data-modelling and meta-modelling: A bridge beteween over-simplified mechanistic modelling and overly complicated BLACK BOX ML.

#### HOW? CIM-ML for BIG DATA from EO HSI: Apply well-proven, industrial self-modelling methodology:

Combine relevant KNOWNS + all clearly observed UNKNOWNS.

⇒ Minimalistic, compact ML (N-linear and non-linear subspace hierarchies):

Less energy needed: Fast self-modelling algorithms Green:

Less data storage & transmission: Strongly compressed results.

Safe: All observable anomalies reported

All parameters can have uncertainty estimates & statistical validation

Accessible for for human inspection and critique (and of course, no hallucination).

Understandable: Transparent hybrid models combine Human Knowledge and Big Data Low dimensional local subspace models, easy to study graphically Mixed additive/multiplicative spectral effects (EMSC) and motions (IDLE).

Cost-effective: Less training data: Combines prior theory, experience & new HSI data

Semi-causal models of the relevant KNOWNS and significant UNKNOWNS  $\,$ 

Results are interpretable and usable in their compressed form

Fast reconstruction of compressed, noise-reduced input data. Lossless reconstruction also possible.

Two types of CIM-ML based Foundation Models for summarizing HSI-based Earth Observations: Ref 2:

MECHANISTIC MODELS' combined behavioral repertoires Summary of theoretical KNOWNS (or BELIEFS). BIG DATA MEASUREMENTS' combined variation patterns Summary of real-world KNOWNS & valid UNKNOWNS.

Background: The CIM-ML hybrid hierarchical, dual-domain, nonlinear subspace modelling for Continuous, Interpretable, Minimalistic ML, builds on our long R&D experience in several fields, ranging from chemometrics and cognitive science, via quantitative linguistics, psychometrics, medical imaging and mass media video modelling to continuous industrial monitoring by thermal video, and airborne/satellite EO: InSAR and thermal/vis/NIR «hyperspectral slow video».

Its mathematical and statistical basis is described in our several hundred research papers, in our books and in our patent literature, in fields outside the computer science based AI/ML culture. Summary references:

1 H. Martens (2023): Causality, machine learning and human insight.
Analytica Chimica Acta. 1277: doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2023.341585
2 H. Martens (2025): A Greener, Safer, and More Understandable Al for Natural Science and Technology.

J. Chemometrics; 39, 2, 27 pages: /doi/10.1002/cem.3643 .\_ More detailed references etc at

https://www.ntnu.edu/employees/harald.martens & upon request to the authors.

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