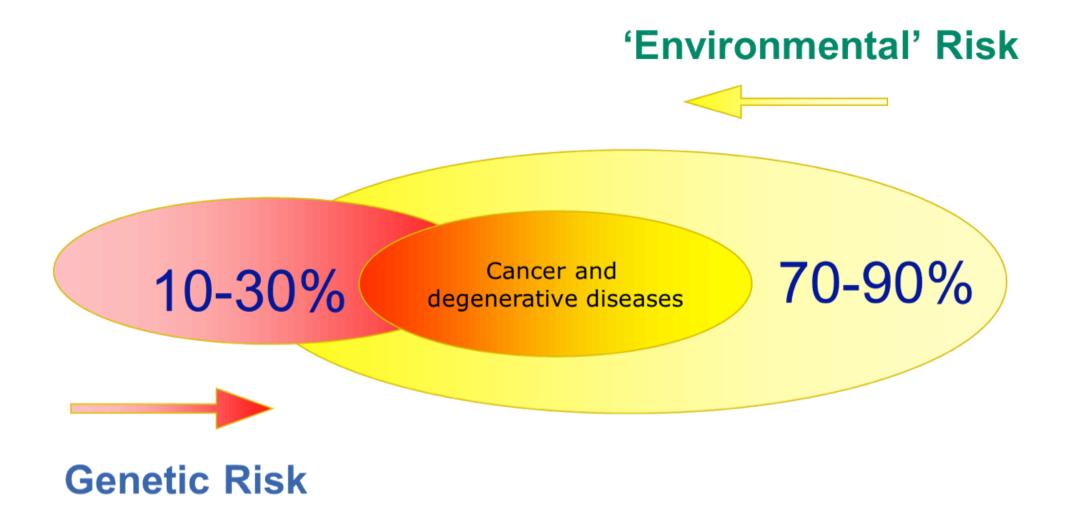
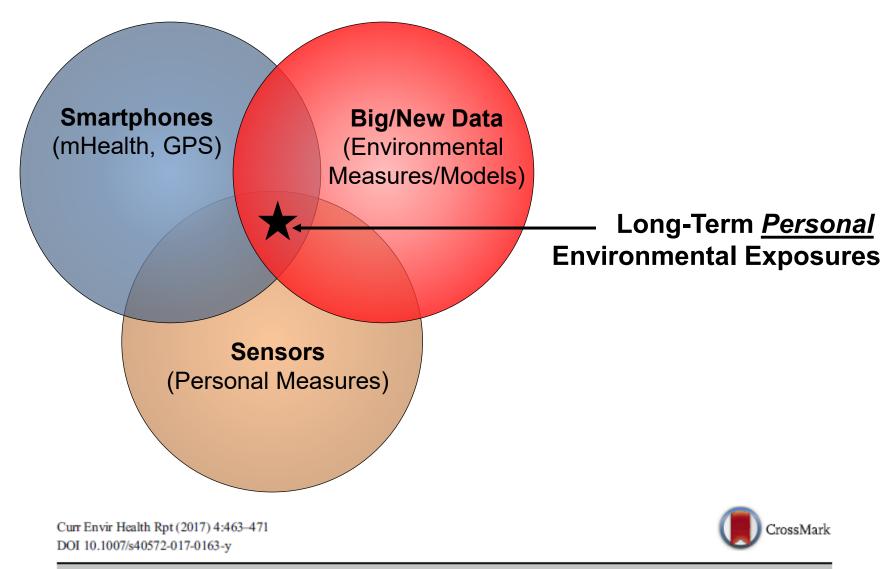
## Revolutionizing Environmental Exposure Science with Artificial Intelligence

Perry Hystad Professor, College of Health Oregon State University

## Why do we need better exposure measures?



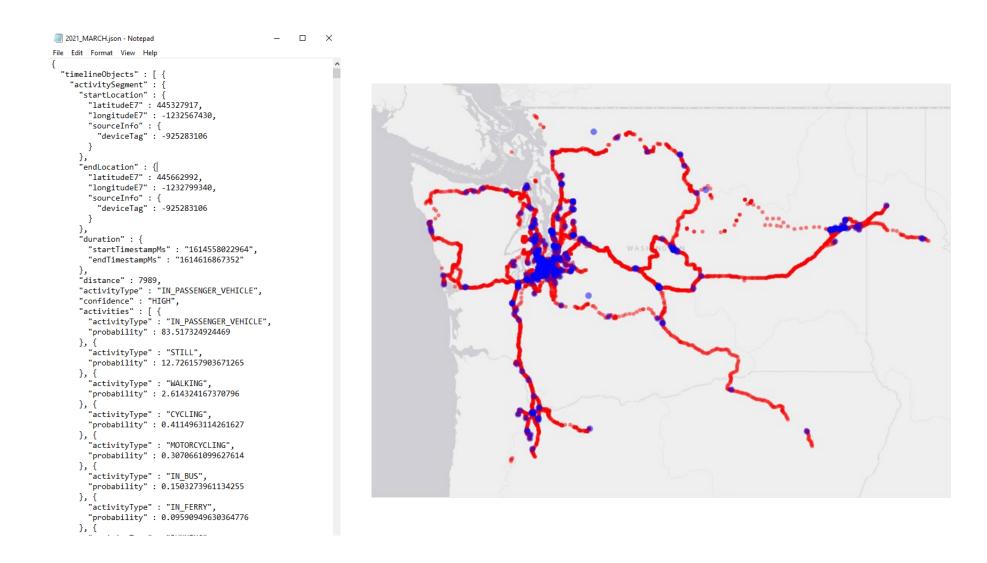


AIR POLLUTION AND HEALTH (S ADAR AND B HOFFMANN, SECTION EDITORS)

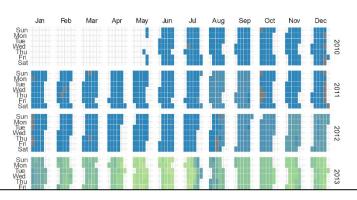
## Towards Personal Exposures: How Technology Is Changing Air Pollution and Health Research

A. Larkin<sup>1</sup> · P. Hystad<sup>2</sup>

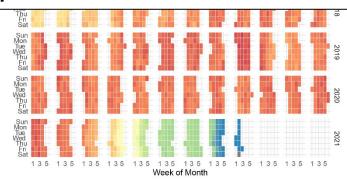
# "Bring Your Own Location Data": Use of Google Smartphone Location History Data for Environmental Health Research

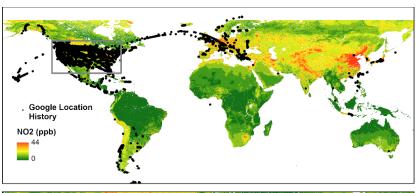


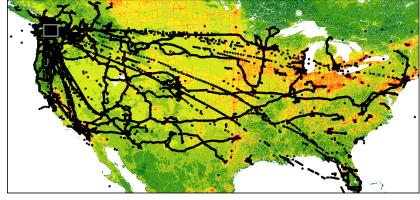
# "Bring Your Own Location Data": Use of Google Smartphone Location History Data for Environmental Health Research

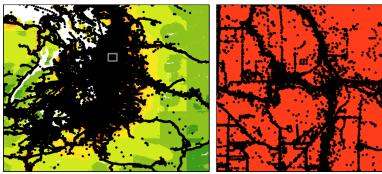


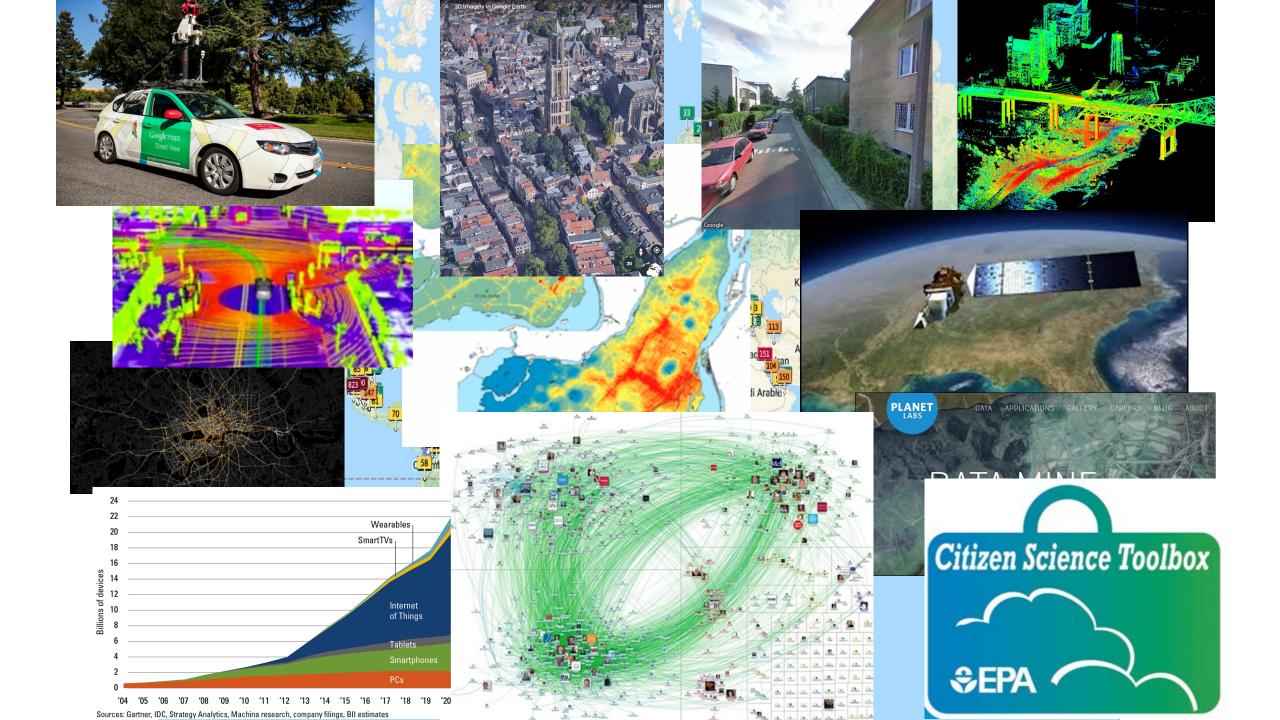
- 400 Twins provided data
- Average 58 months! of time-activity data.
- 370 million time-location points.

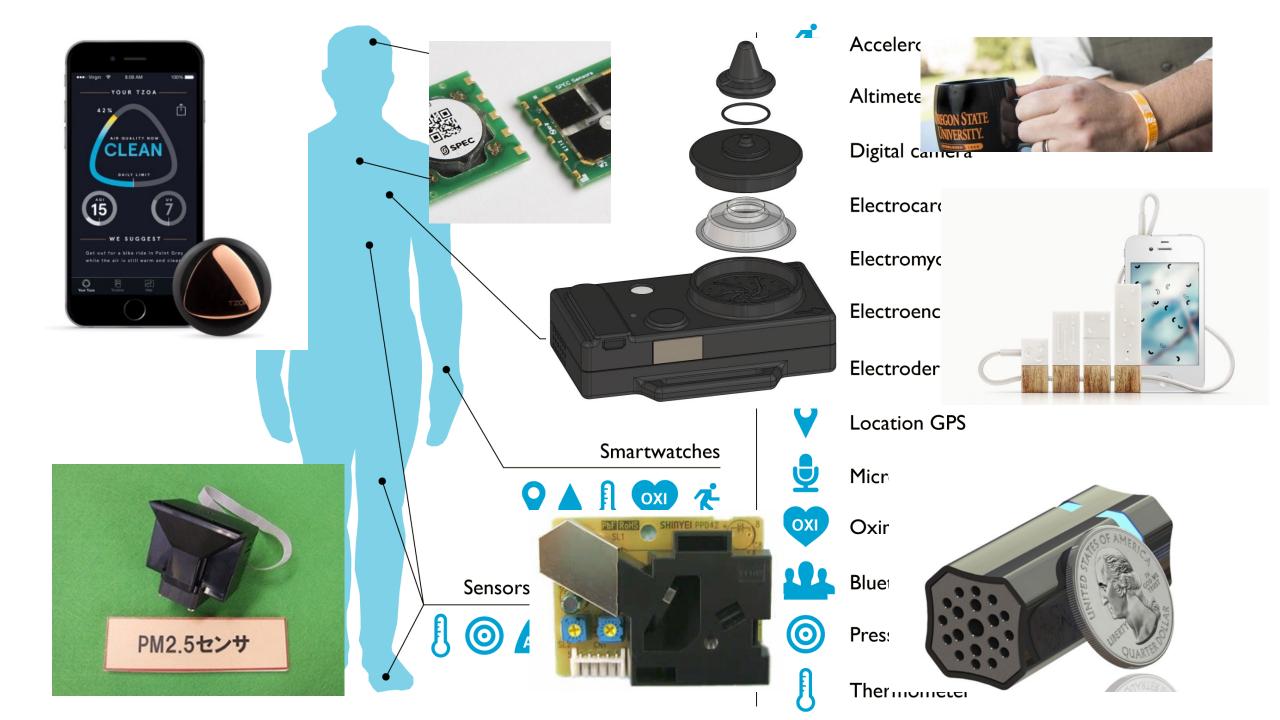




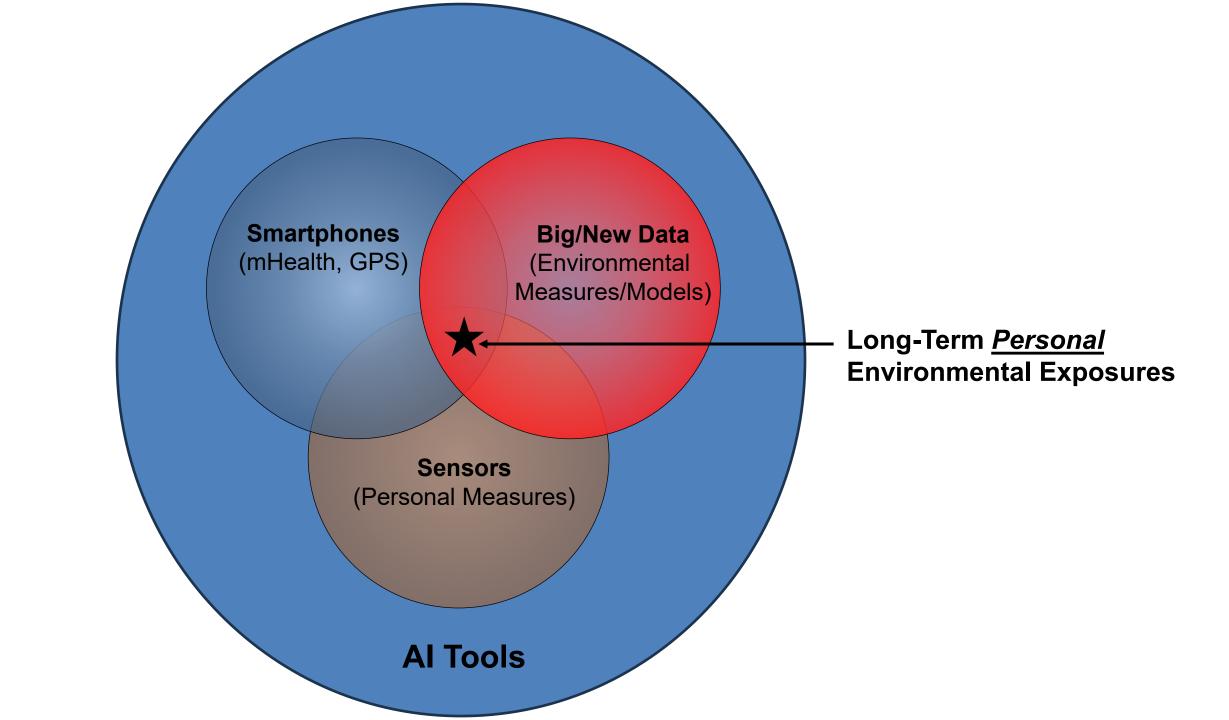




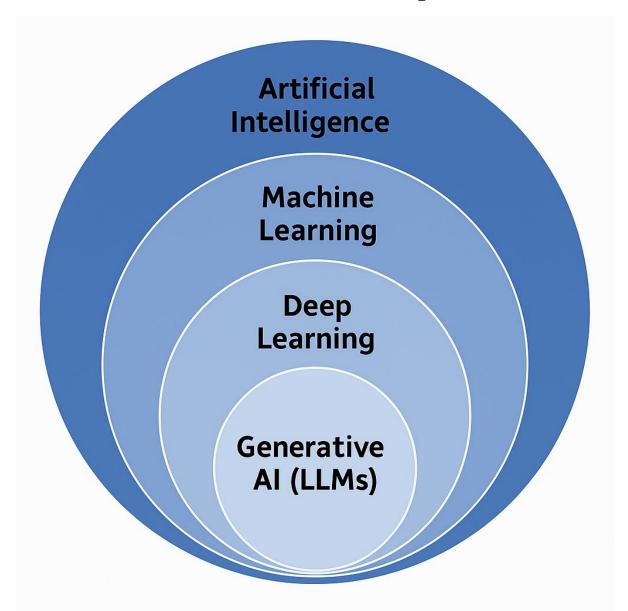




### **Data Overload! Global Data Creation is About to Explode** Actual and forecast amount of data created worldwide 2010-2035 (in zettabytes) 2,142 1 zettabyte is equal to 1 billion terabytes. 612 175 12 2010 2015 2018 2020 2025 2030 2035 @ (i) = statista 🗹 @StatistaCharts Source: Statista Digital Economy Compass 2019



## Al Toolkit for Exposure Science

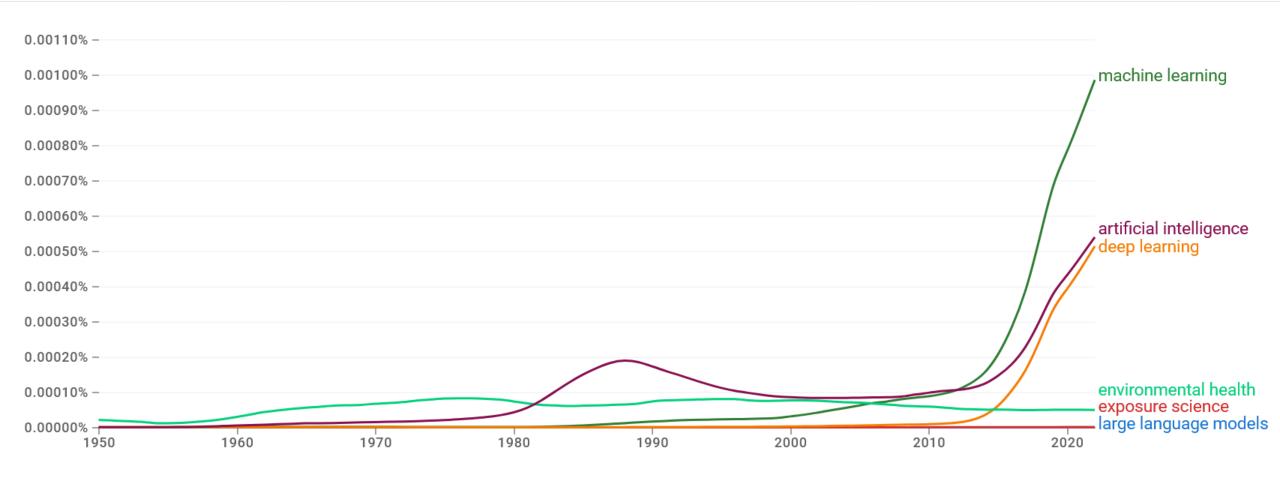


- AI: The science of creating systems that can perform tasks requiring human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, or decision-making.
- Machine Learning: A subset of AI
  where systems learn patterns from data
  and improve their performance without
  being explicitly programmed.
- Deep Learning: A specialized form of machine learning that uses multilayered neural networks to model complex patterns in large datasets.
- Generative AI: A type of deep learning model that generates new content, such as text, images, or audio, based on learned patterns from training data.

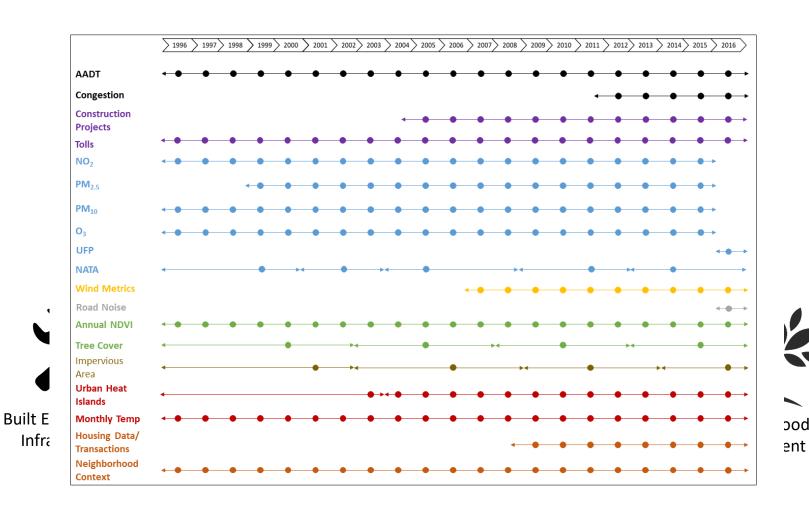
#### Google Books Ngram Viewer

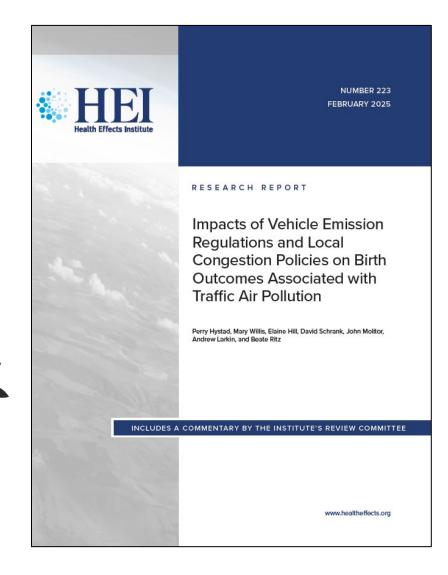
Q large language models,exposure science,machine learning,deep learning,environn ★ ②

1950 - 2022 ▼ English ▼ Case-Insensitive Smoothing ▼



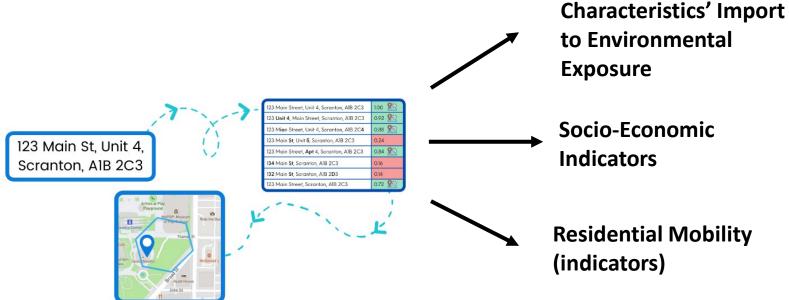
# Al is not just analyzing exposure data – it's redefining what is available for exposure data





## **Integrating Housing Characteristics**

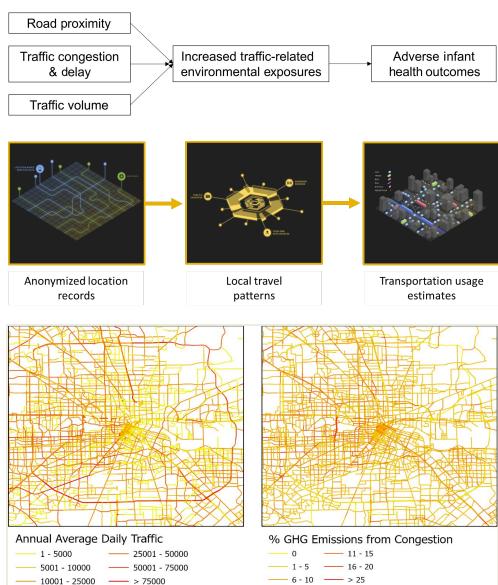




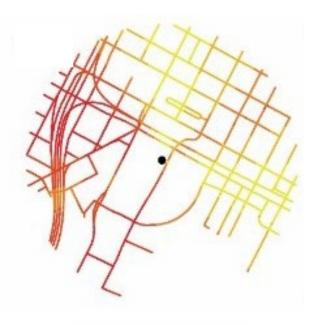
Household

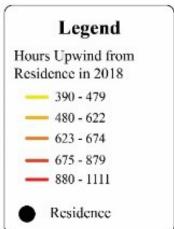
## Measuring Congestion-Related Air Pollution

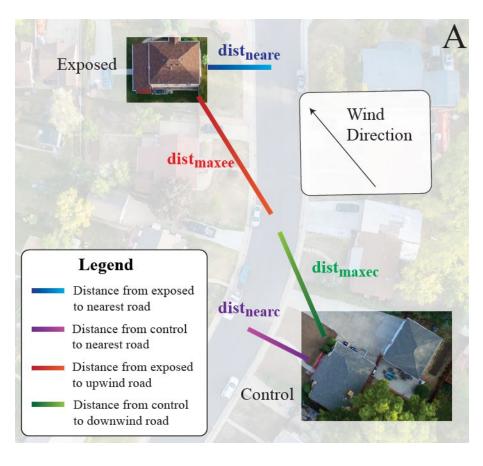


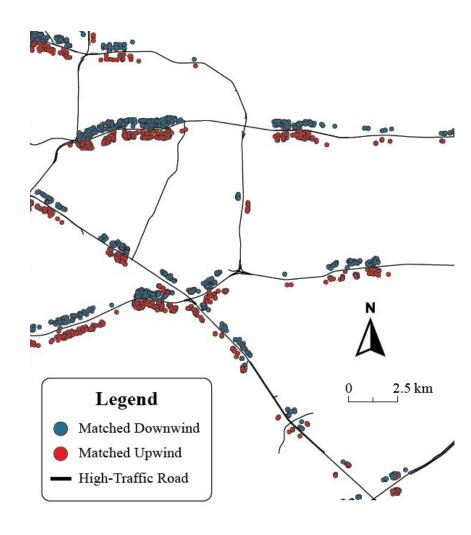


# Matching Individuals Upwind and Downwind of the Same High-Traffic Road

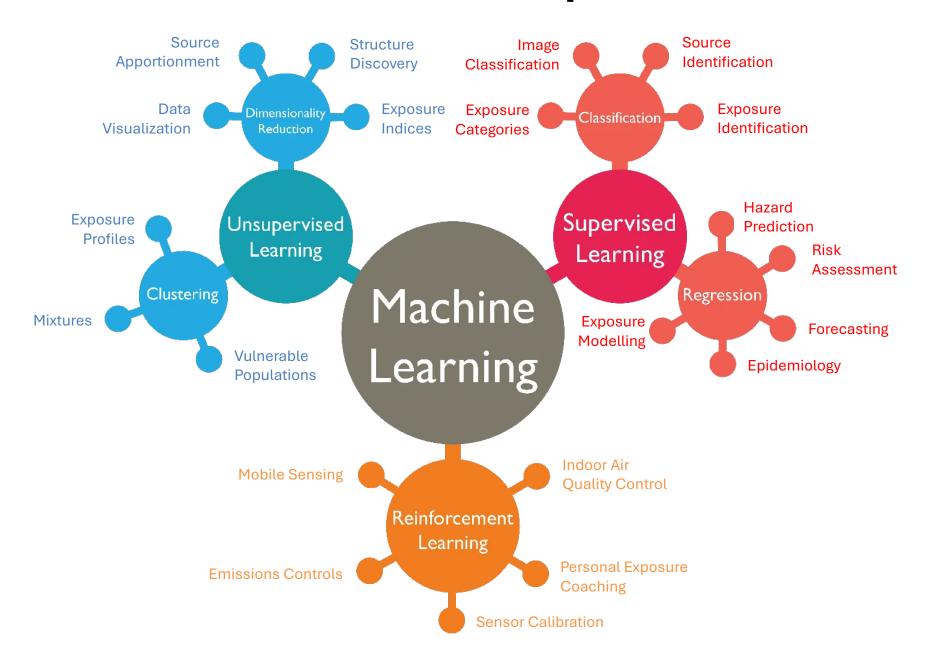




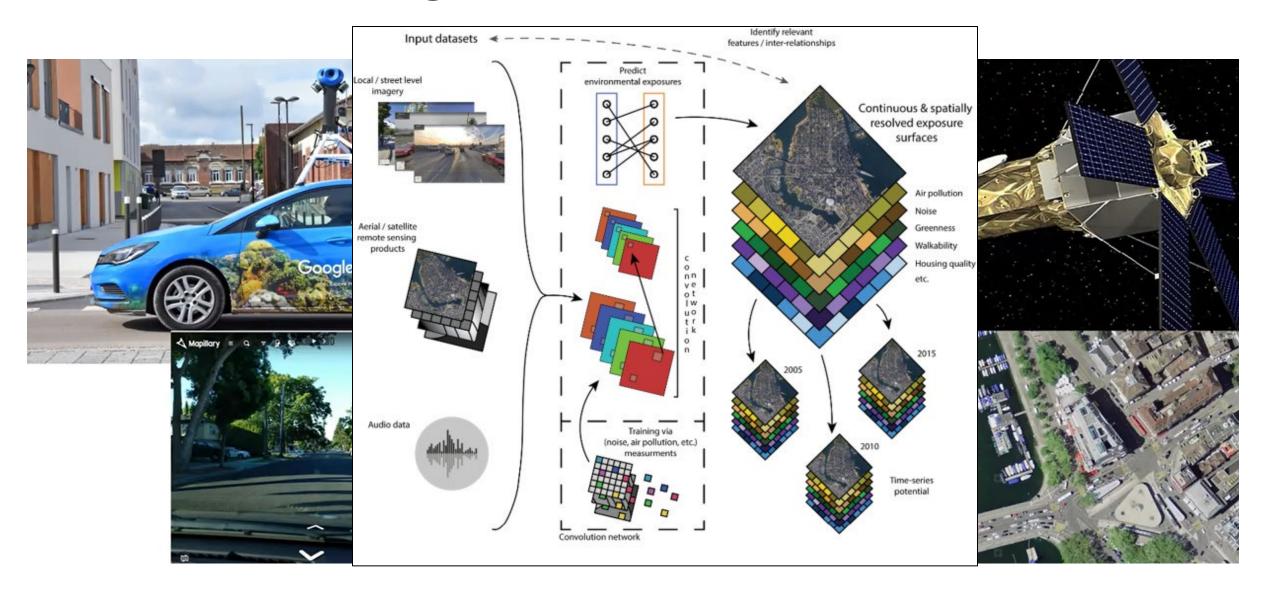




## **ML Central to Environmental Exposure Science**

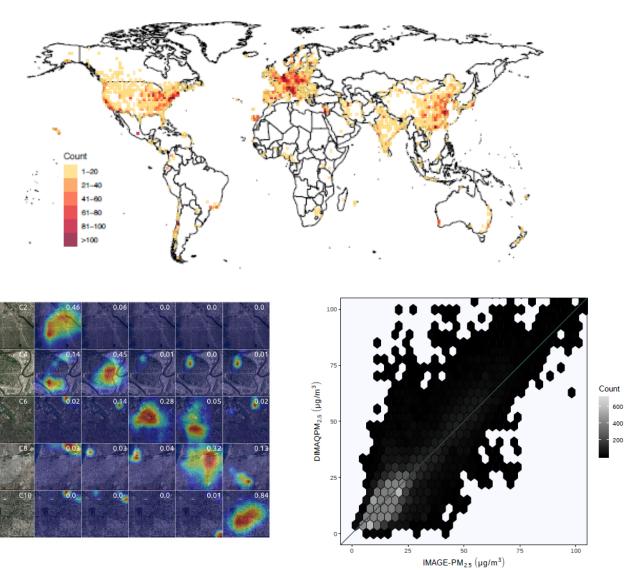


## **Explosion of Images Available for Exposure Science**



## Satellite/Aerial Imagery Exposure Models





## **Street-View Exposure Models**







## **Predicting Complex Exposure Measures**

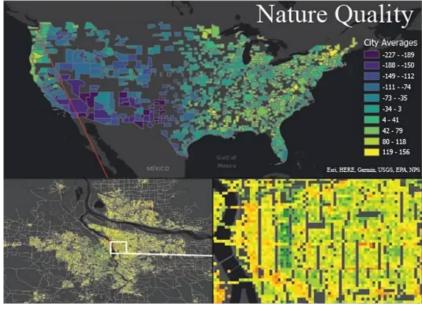
#### 2. Which street has a higher quality of nature?

Move the slider left or right to make your choice. Move the slider farther if you feel more strongly about your choice. You cannot rank the images as equal.



Same composition, different quality





City- and Census Tract-Level Scores

## Large Language Models



- A deep learning model trained on vast text data.
- ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, LLaMA, DeepSeek, etc.
- LLMs extend what ML/DL can do by offering multimodal integration at scale.
- Capable of integrating, reasoning, summarizing, answering questions, and making predictions.

## **LLMs Moving Extremely Fast!**



How would you rank the quality of nature in this street? Rank from 0 (lowest quality) to 100 (highest quality). Explain why you chose the specific score.

I would rank the nature quality of this street as 25 out of 100.

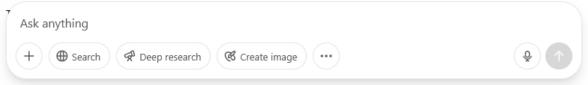
#### **Explanation:**

#### Positive indicators:

- There are some mature street trees visible along both sides of the street, which provide minimal shade and a small visual buffer from the built environment.
- · The trees appear relatively healthy and integrated into the sidewalk environment.

#### **Negative indicators:**

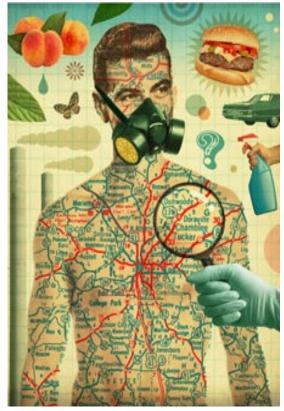
- The built environment dominates the scene—tall buildings, wide roadways, and concrete surfaces
  occupy the majority of visual and spatial space.
- · There is no visible green space, parks, or landscaping beyond the street trees.
- The **street design is car-centric**, with multiple lanes and little evidence of natural elements incorporated into pedestrian or public space design.
- · Lack of biodiversity—only one or two tree species are visible, with no shrubs, flowers, or grass.
- No visible water features, soil, or ecological elements that would support habitat or environmental function.



## LLMs as a Tool to Operationalize the Exposome

# **External Exposome**

- Contextual factors
- SES
- Climate
- Physical activity
- Diet
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures
- Noise
- Radiation
- Chemical exposures
- Green space
- Etc.

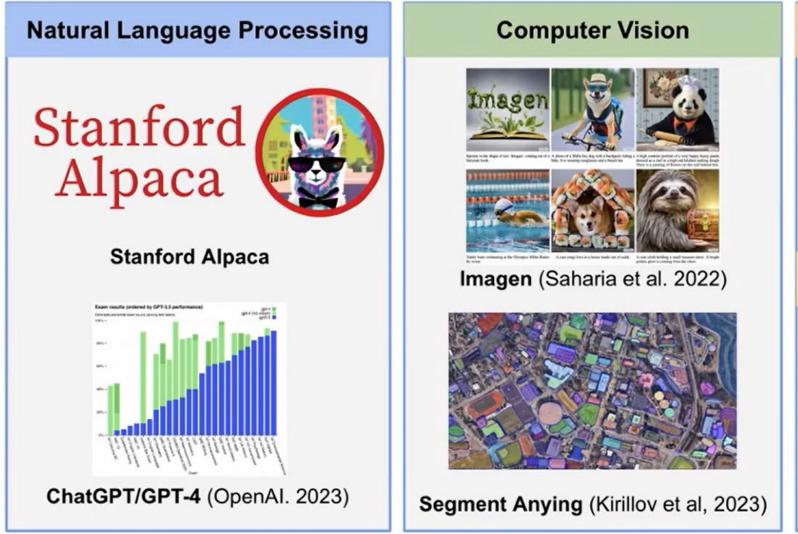


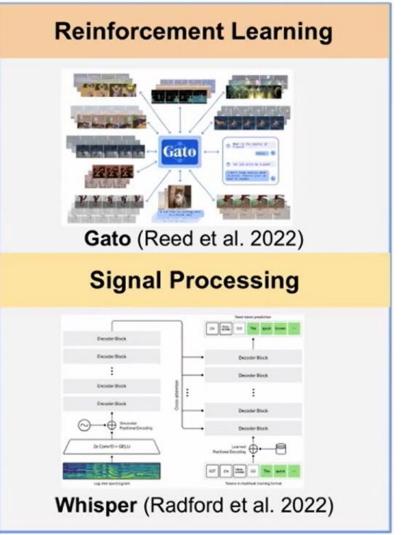
# Bottom-up Exposomics Identify important exogenous exposures Measure chemicals in blood Measure chemicals in air, water & food Identify all important exposures

# Internal Exposome

- Inflammation
- Oxidative stress
- Metabolomics
- Transcriptomic
- Proteomics
- Epigenetics
- Microbiome
- Lip peroxidation
- Immunomics
- Adductomics
- Etc.

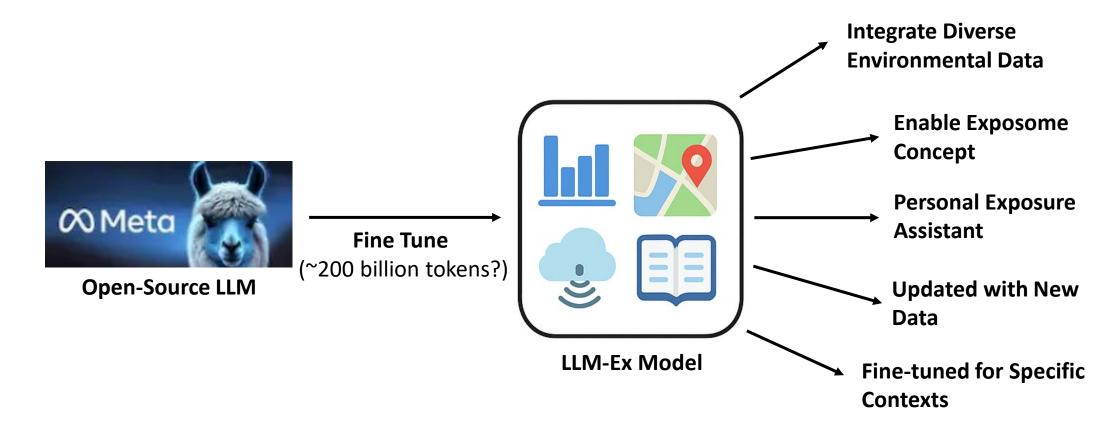
## **Foundation Models in Different Domains**





Large-scale models designed for flexible adaptation across a wide range of downstream tasks.

# Foundational Model for Environmental Exposure Science: LLM-Ex



## Ethical and Responsible Use Considerations

- 1. Direct environmental impact of LLM compute.
- 2. Copyright of data used to train models.
- 3. Privacy and confidentiality.
- 4. Bias and representativeness of environmental data.
- 5. Explainability of model predictions.
- 6. Misinformation (hallucinations).
- 7. Attribution of ideas.
- 8. Overdependence on automation.

# Collaboration between computer scientists and environmental health experts is vital for optimal Al

