



Wallonie

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« Renforcer l'impact de
la recherche universitaire
dans la société »

Explainable Artificial Intelligence “XAI”

FPM-ILIA

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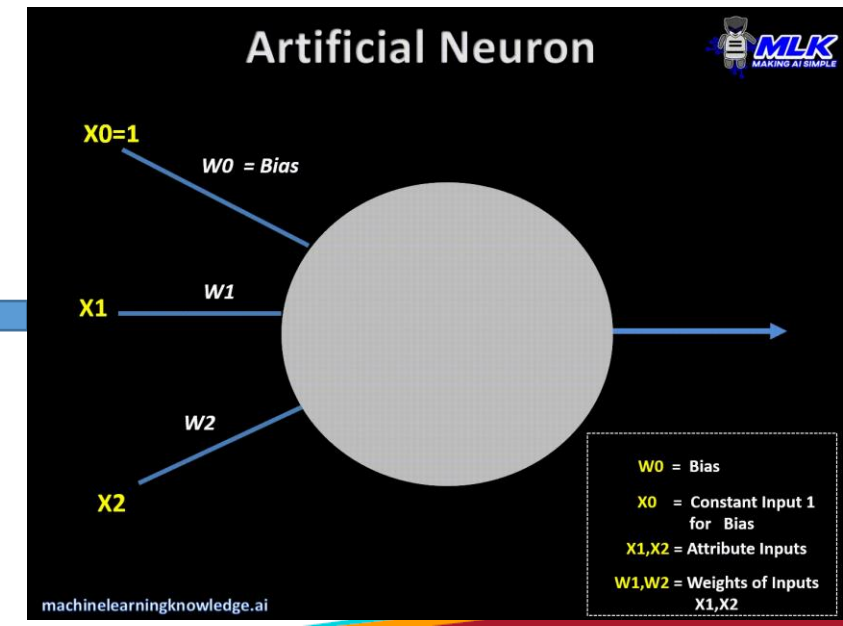
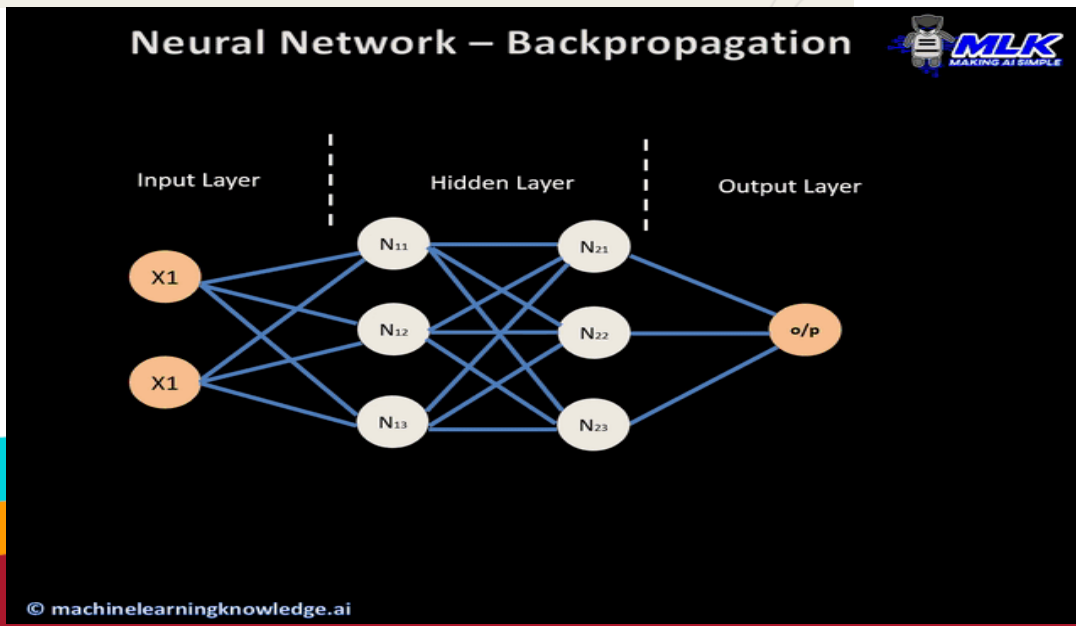
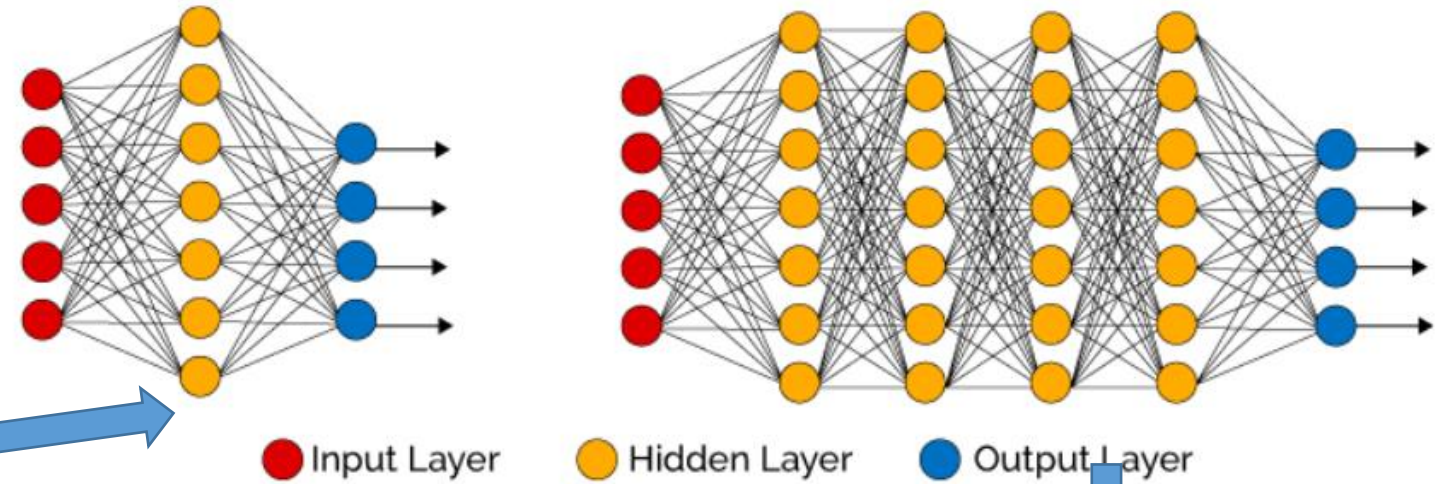
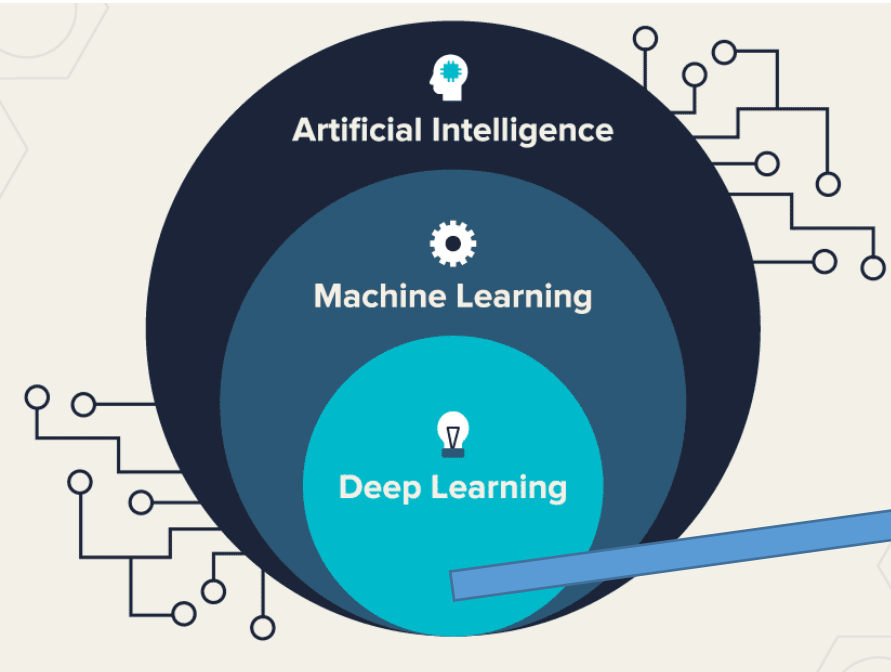
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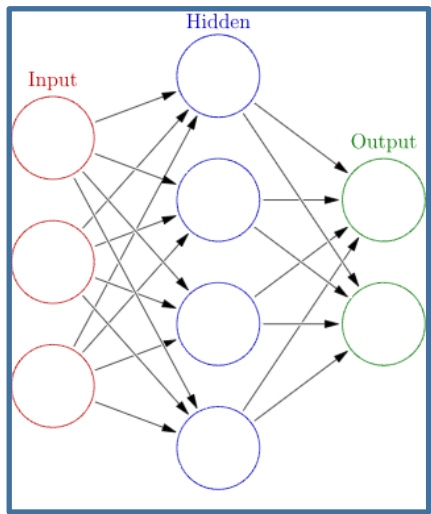
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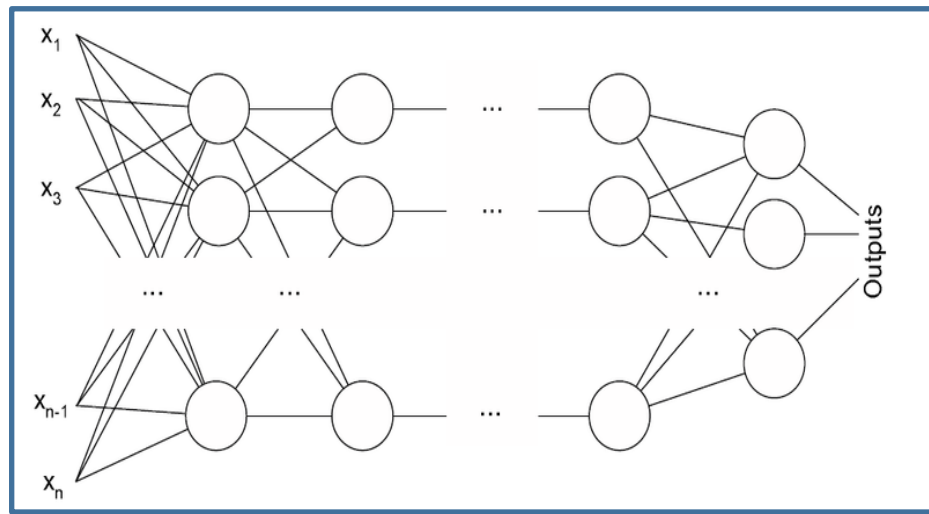
Context : AI & Deep Learning



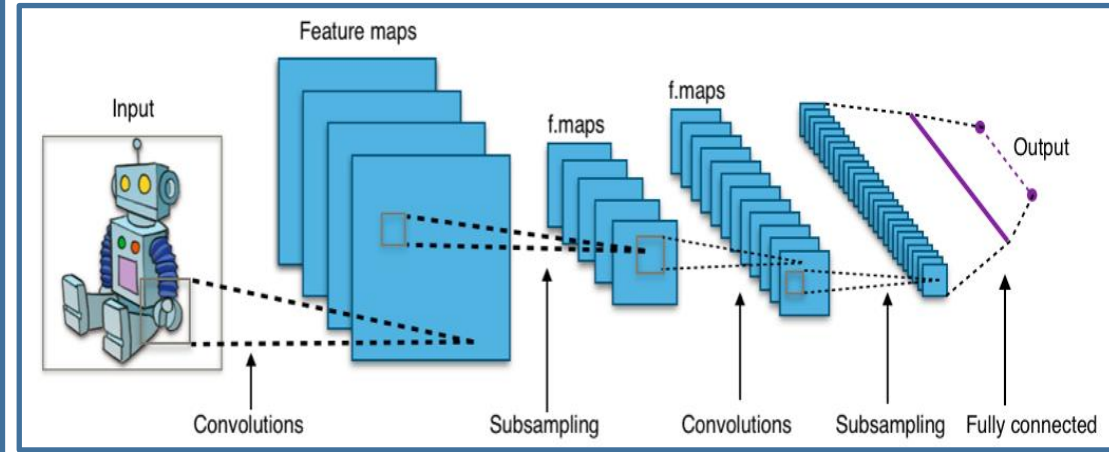
Context : Types of Deep Neural Networks



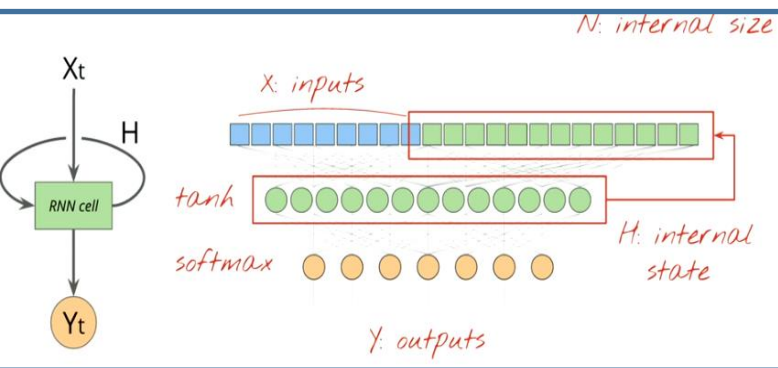
ANN



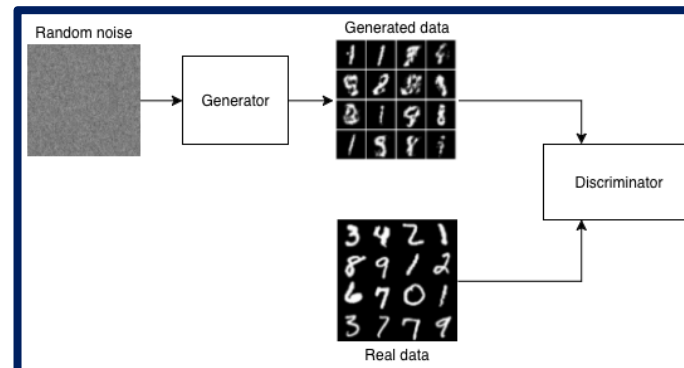
MLP (Multilayer Perceptron)



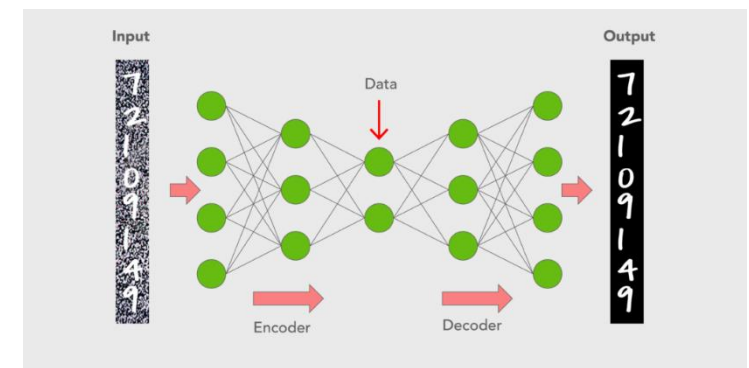
CNN



RNN



GAN



Auto encoders

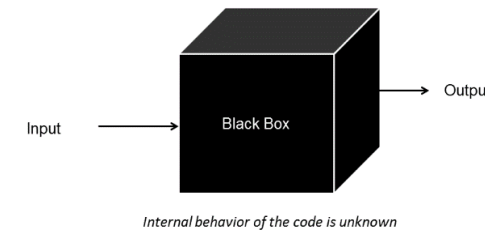
Problem

High success of Deep Learning due to :

- High availability of data : Big Data & Cloud Computing
- Computation Power: HPC, GPU, TPU, etc.
- Transfer Learning : between models' weights
- Regularization technics : solve overfitting problems
- Frameworks: Tensorflow, Pytorch, Paddle, MxNet, etc.
- Several architectures :MLP, CNN, RNN, LSTM, GAN, etc.

What about explainability & interpretability ?

- Can we trust Deep Learning Models ?
- Why ? When ?
- How can we select a model over another ?

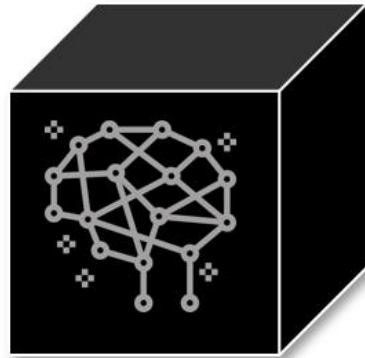
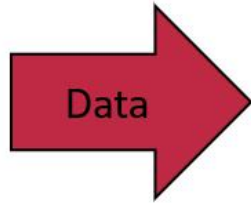


Explainability : statement or account that makes something clear; a **reason or justification** given for an action or belief

Interpretability : the ability to explain or to present in understandable terms to a human.

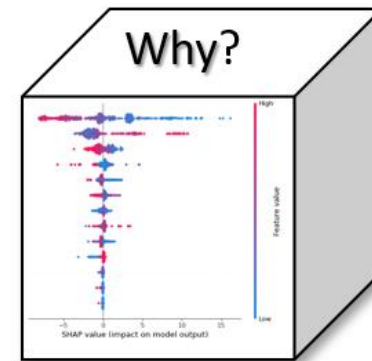
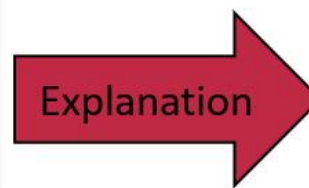
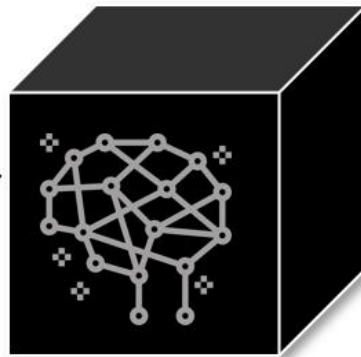
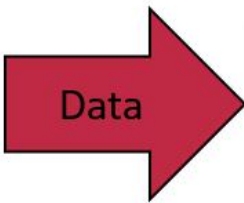
Solution : Explainable Deep Learning “XAI”

Black Box Model



This is an insect!

Explainable AI

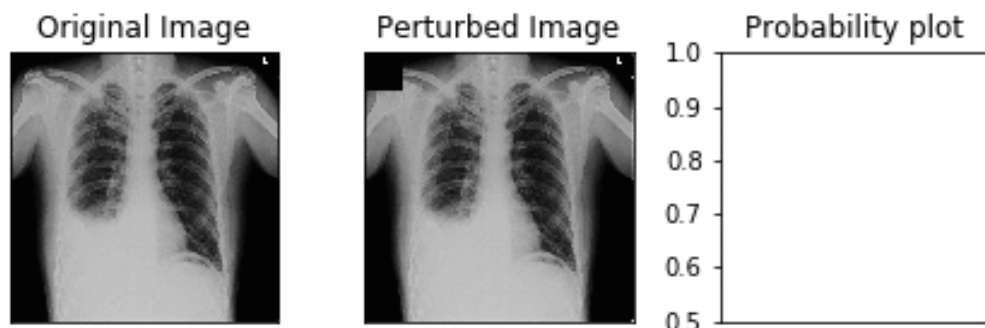


This is an insect!

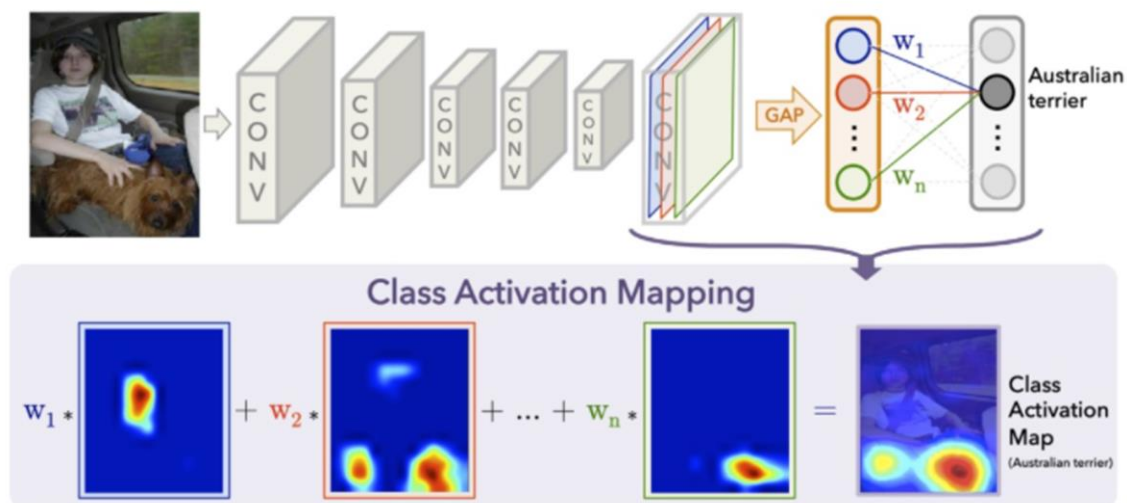
Because it has 6 legs

XAI : perturbation and relevance-based approaches

Occlusion Visualization

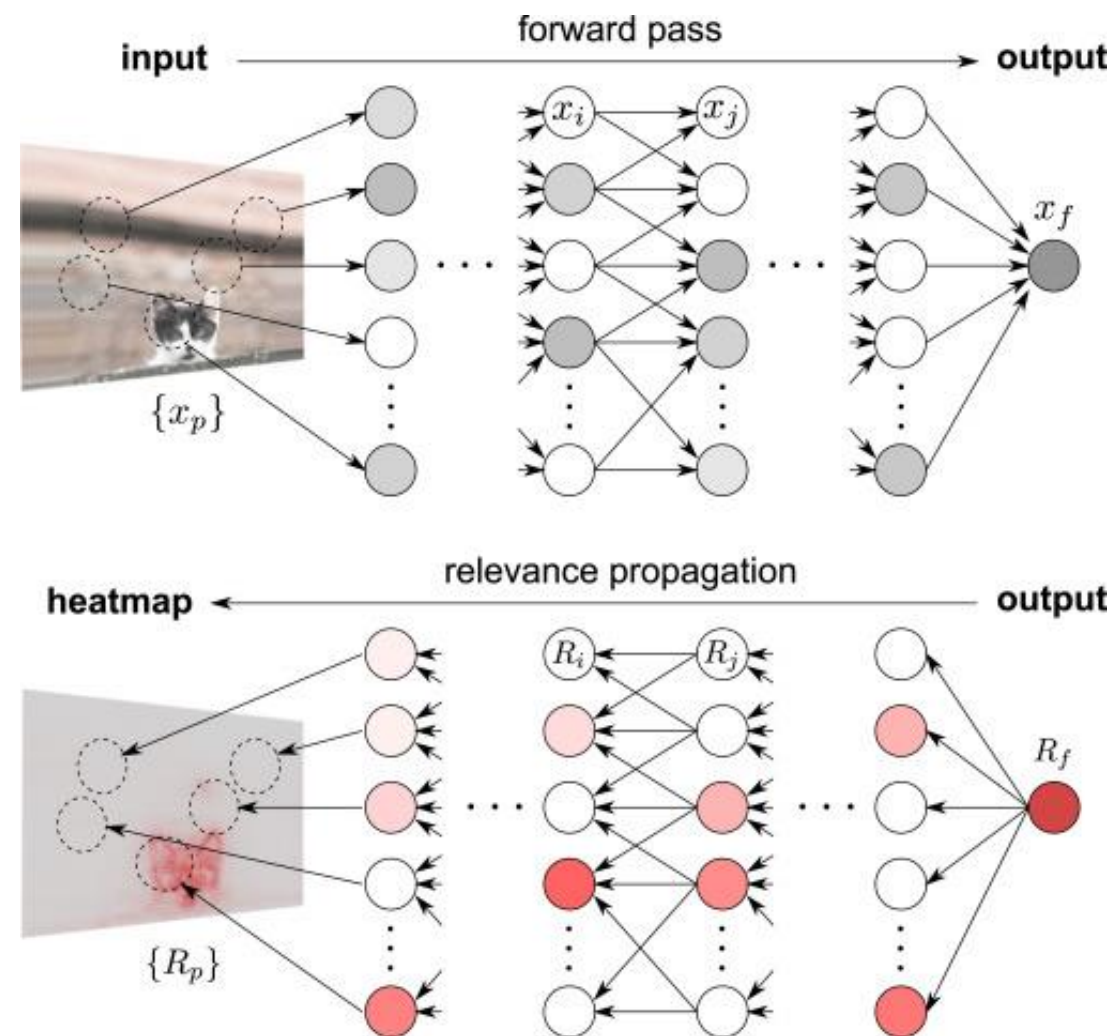


Grad-Cam



Source : <https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.04150>

Relevance-based



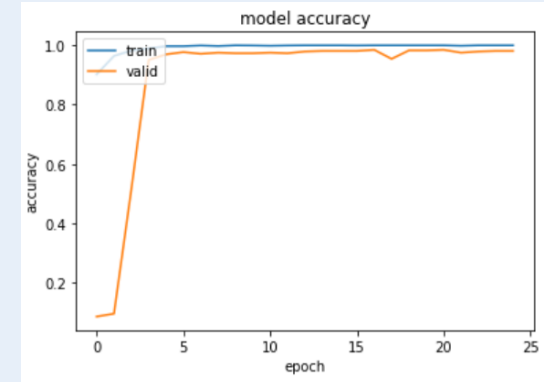
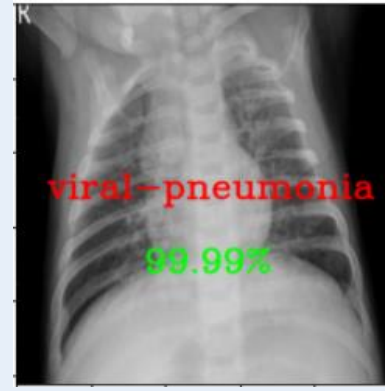
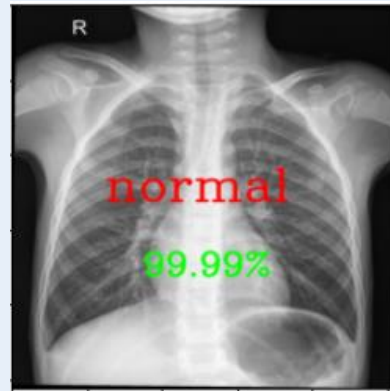
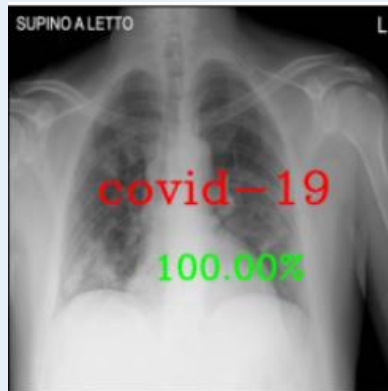
Example : XAI for medical images classification “Covid-19”

Data

- 03 classes: covid-19, normal, pneumonia
- Public dataset \approx 3000 images
- Local dataset \approx 1000 images
- Data augmentation \approx 4000 images
- Total size \approx **8000** images

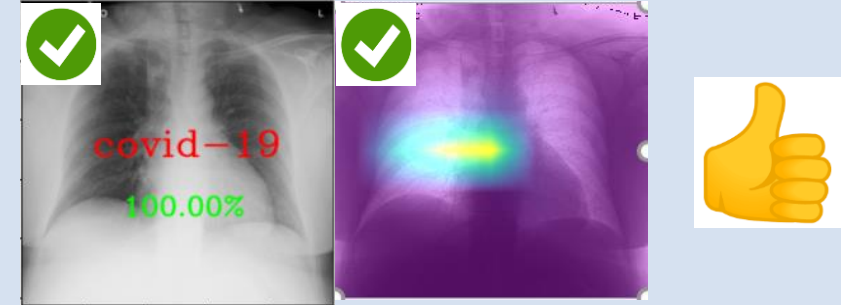
Model development

- Images classification using DNN and CNN
- Transfer learning from pretrained models
- Optimization: regularization, dropout, etc.
- Cross-validation, etc.
- Test_accuracy : **96,30%**

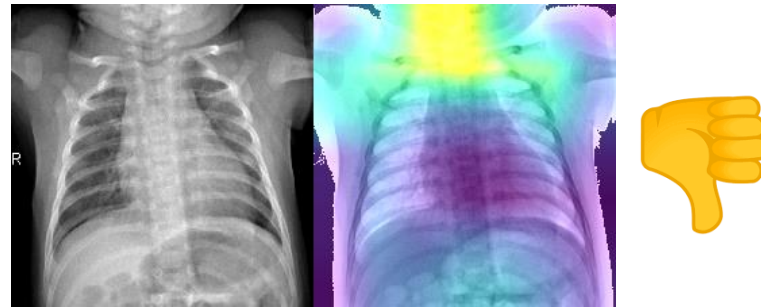


Example: XAI for medical images classification “Covid-19”

- Data bias : 2 types of detected bias thanks to XAI
- classification based on transcribed letters on the X-ray radiographs
- The X-ray images that represent the normal class : children's radiographs



Biais N° 01 :

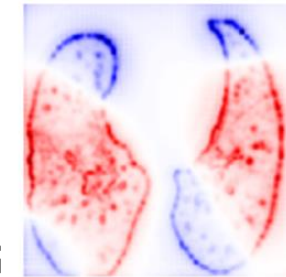


Biais N° 02 :

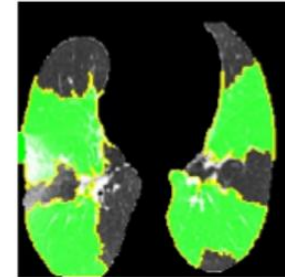


Project potential & Conclusion

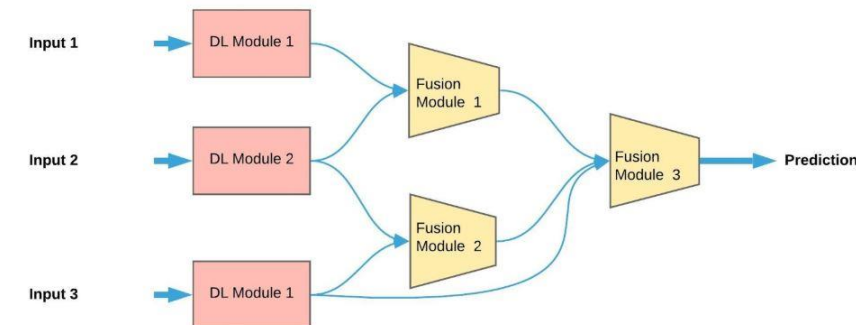
- XAI for AI models validation and bias detection
- XAI can be applied on **different types of Deep Neural Networks**
- XAI can be applied to different applications : **images classification, object detection, text recognition, action recognition, etc.**
- **Challenge** : evaluation of XAI methods in order to define the appropriate approach
- **Challenge** : application of XAI on a **multimodal learning a**



(c) LRP
PresetAFlat



(d) LIME Proxy
Model





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