

What do we need subject matter experts for with plots like these?

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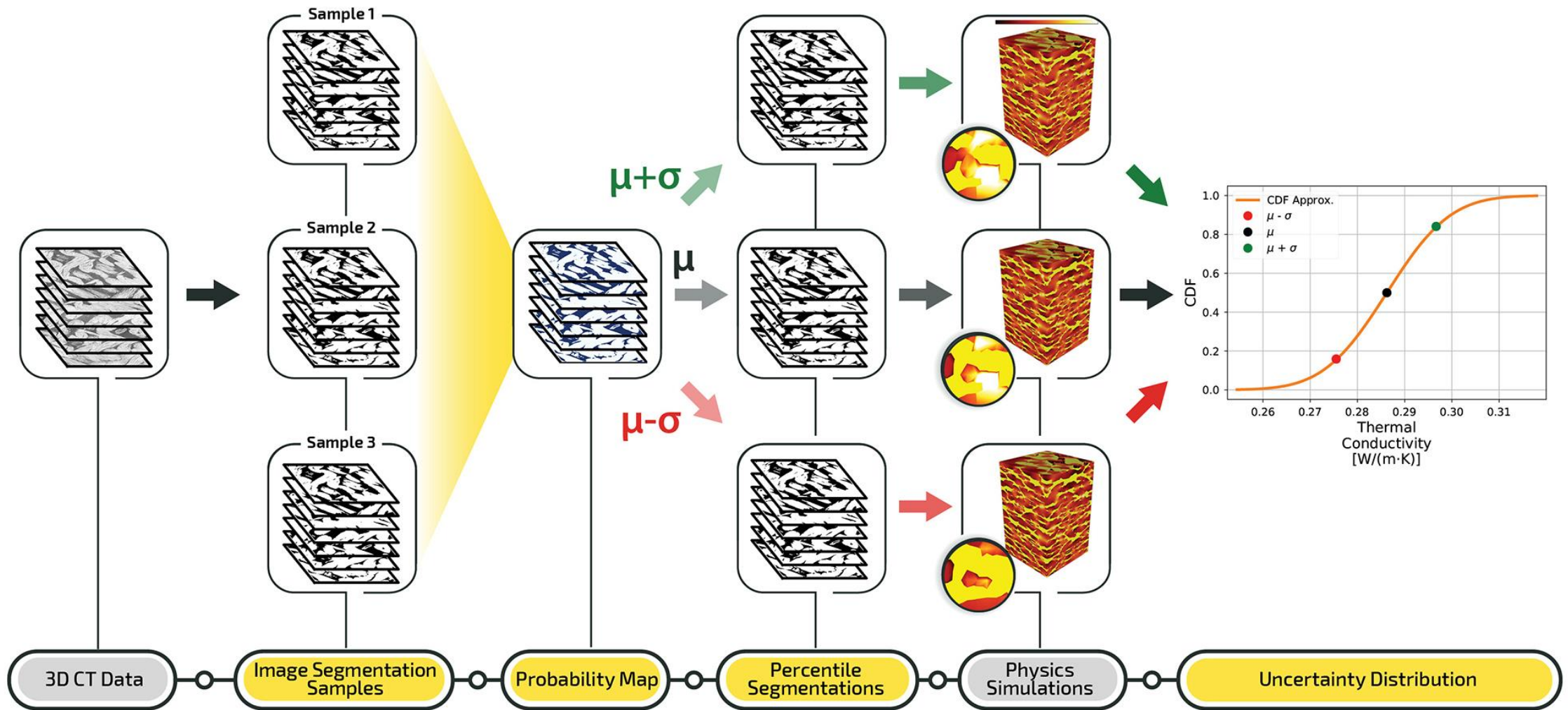
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Digital twins require the processing of massive amounts of data.



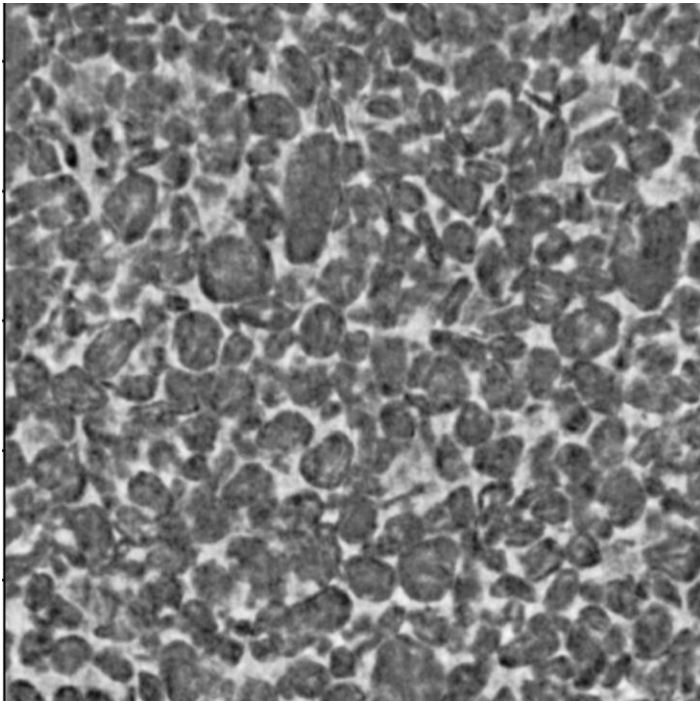


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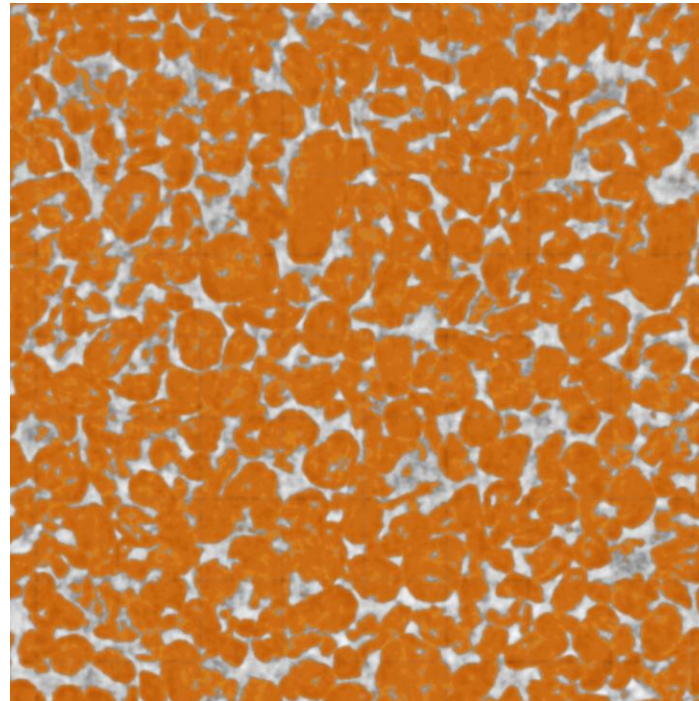
Deep learning models can learn to process data, guided by expert labels.



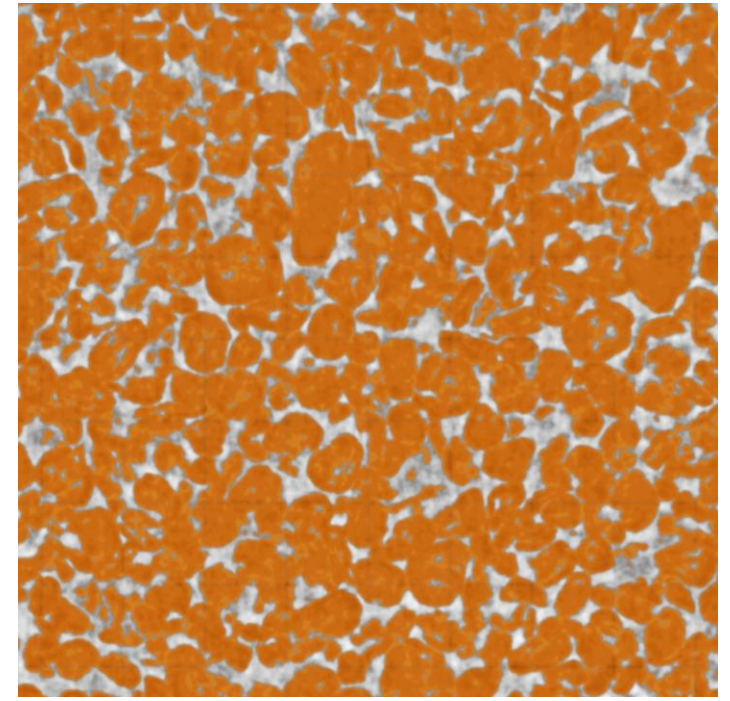
Litarion CT scan slice



Human label



ML prediction



ML segmentation is 96.6% accurate to the human label



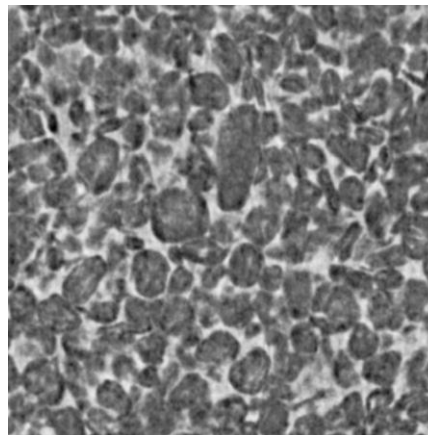
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What happens when we ask deep learning models to “extrapolate”?

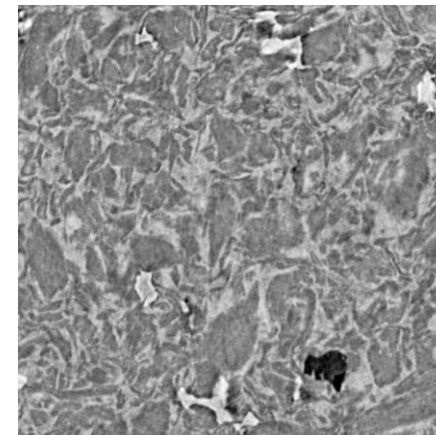


DOMAIN NAME	ACCURACY
E35	0.984
Tesla	0.973
Litarion	0.966
25R6	0.955
Electrode_I_1	0.948
Electrode_III_1	0.945
GCA400	0.928
Electrode_IV_1	0.917
Electrode_II_2	0.902
GCA2000	0.900
Electrode_I_2	0.892
Electrode_III_2	0.773
Electrode_IV_3	0.748
Electrode_IV_2	0.745
Electrode_II_3	0.699
Electrode_III_3	0.668
Mean	0.8714375

TRAINING SET

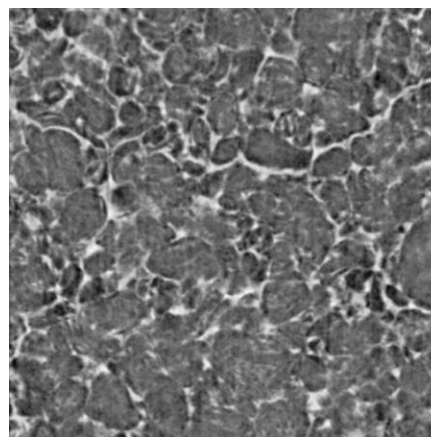


Litarion

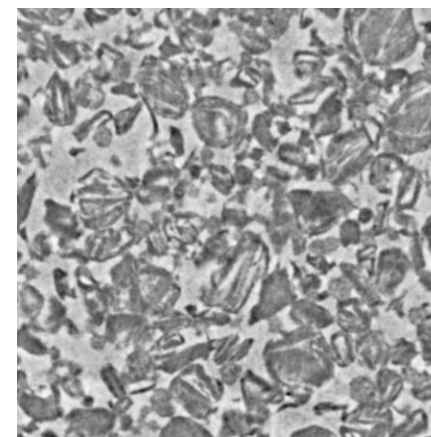


Electrode IV_1

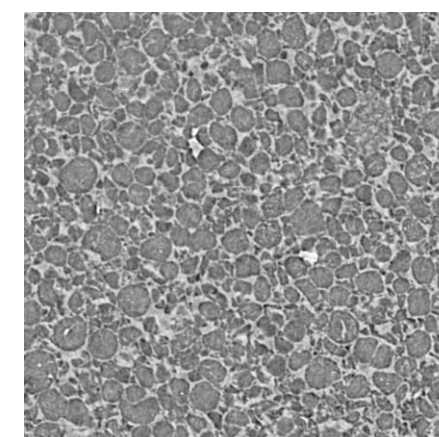
TEST SET



E35



GCA400



Electrode II_3

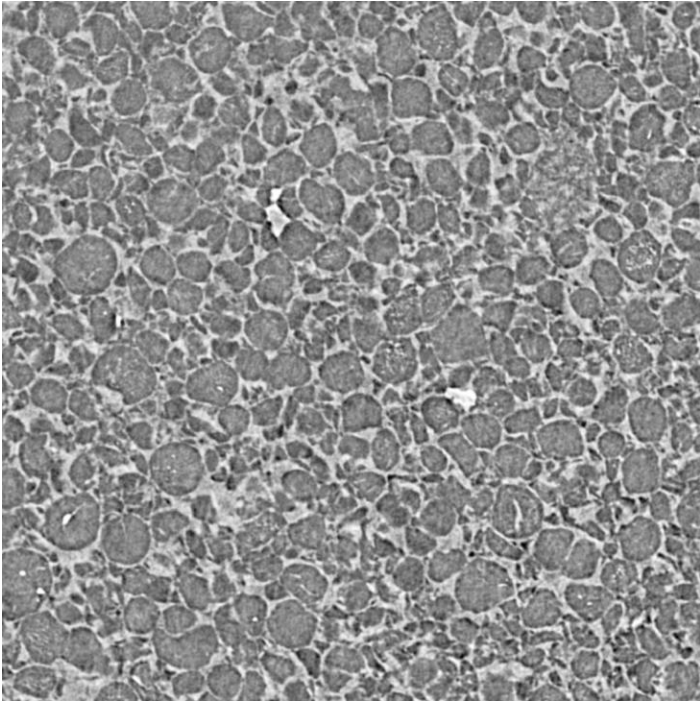


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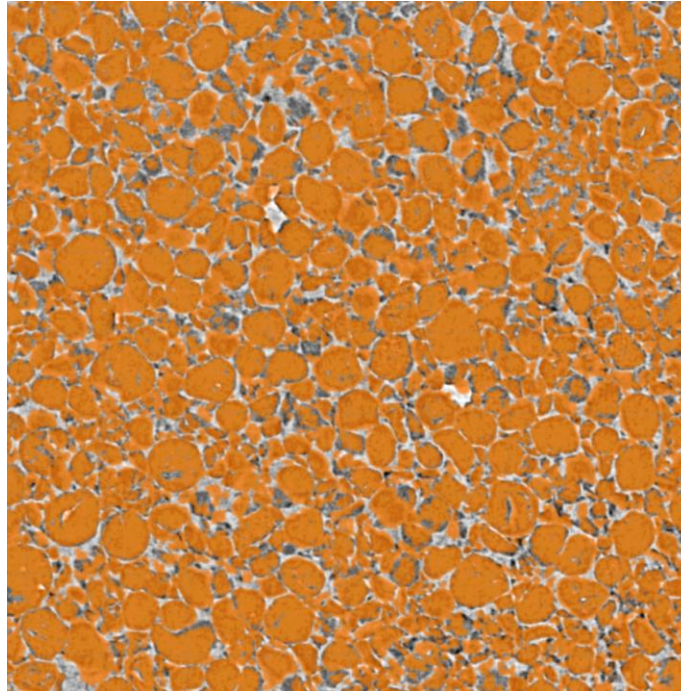


Inference results outside the training domain are better than human labels in this case.

Electrode II_3 CT scan slice



Human label



ML prediction



ML segmentation is 69.9% accurate to the human label...but looks qualitatively better

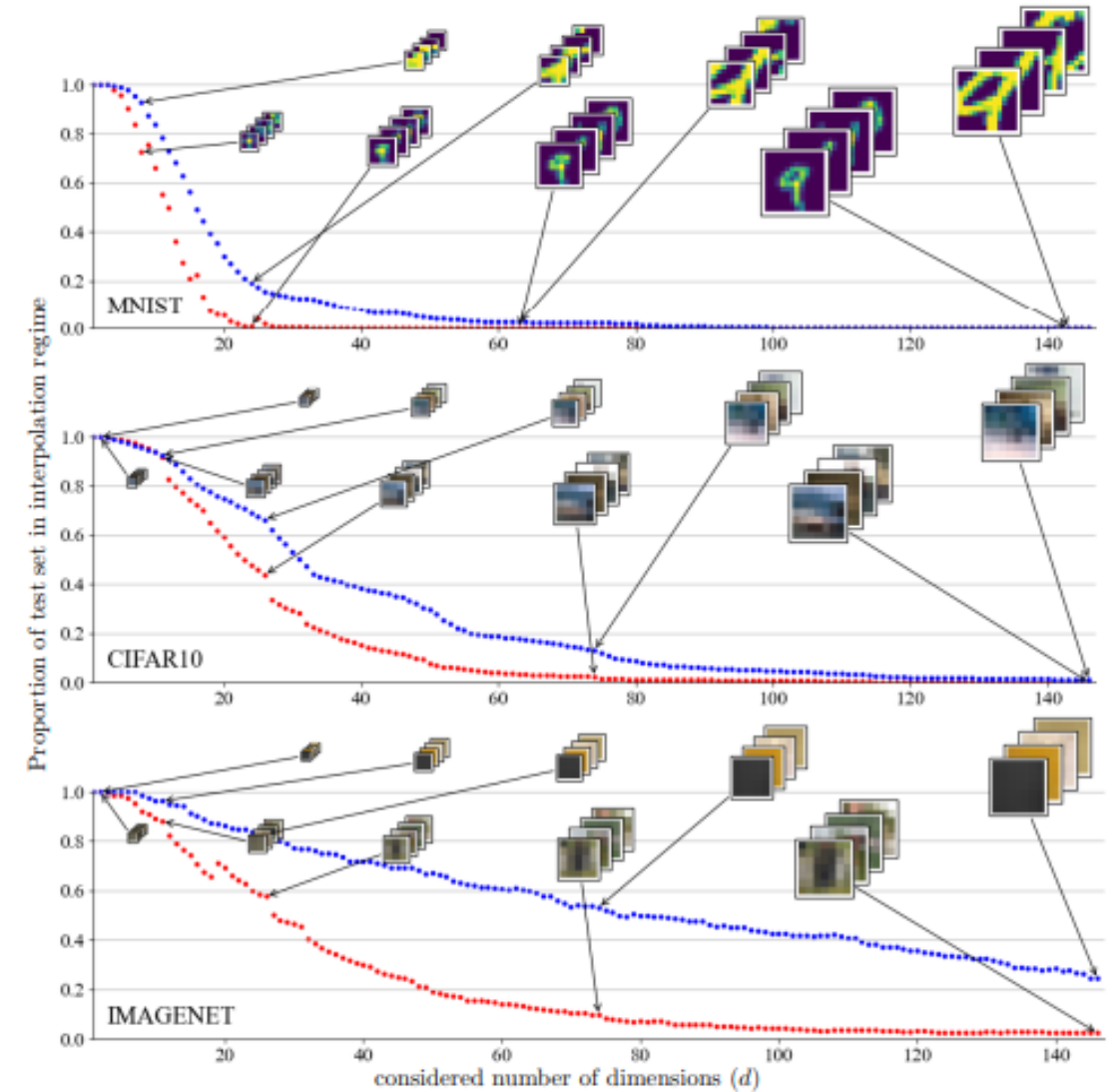


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In high-dimensional spaces, do we care about “extrapolation” or generalization?

Compelling preprint from FAIR, NYU [1] observes that in common computer vision datasets, held-out test examples are almost always outside the convex hull of the training data; **we are almost always extrapolating, yet deep learning models are successful.**

Is there a better definition of extrapolation that is more relevant to data-driven scientific modeling in high dimensional spaces?



[1] Balestrieri, Randall, Jerome Pesenti, and Yann LeCun. "Learning in high dimension always amounts to extrapolation." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.09485* (2021).



Questions?
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