



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

Cari Martinez

November 16, 2022



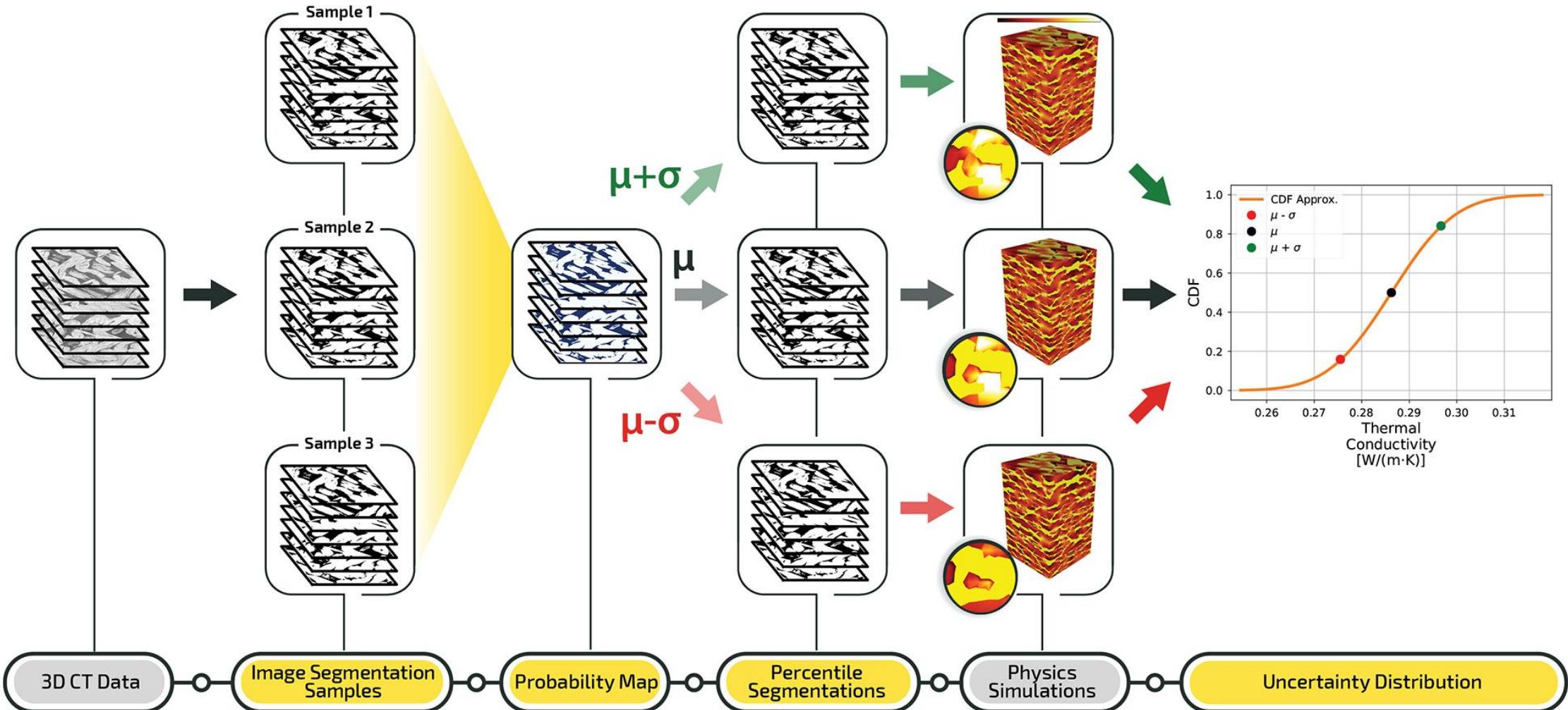
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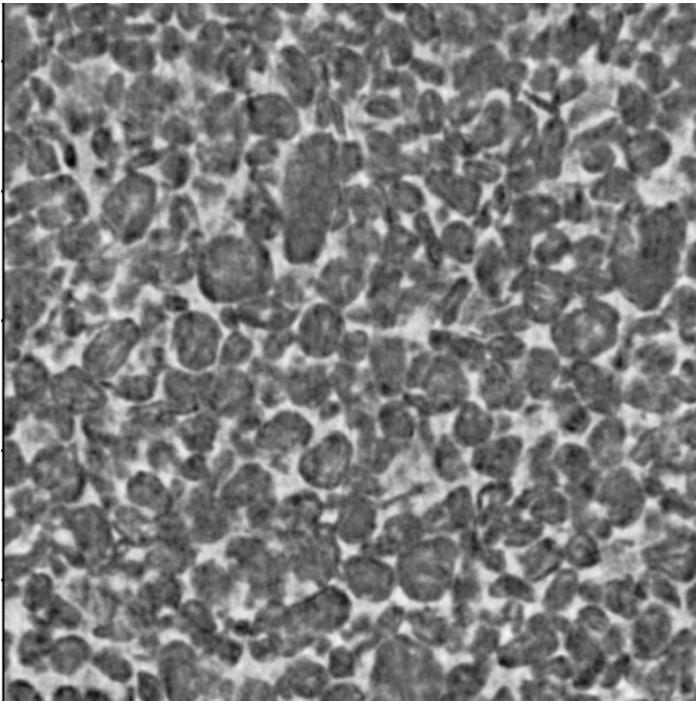
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Digital twins require the processing of massive amounts of data.

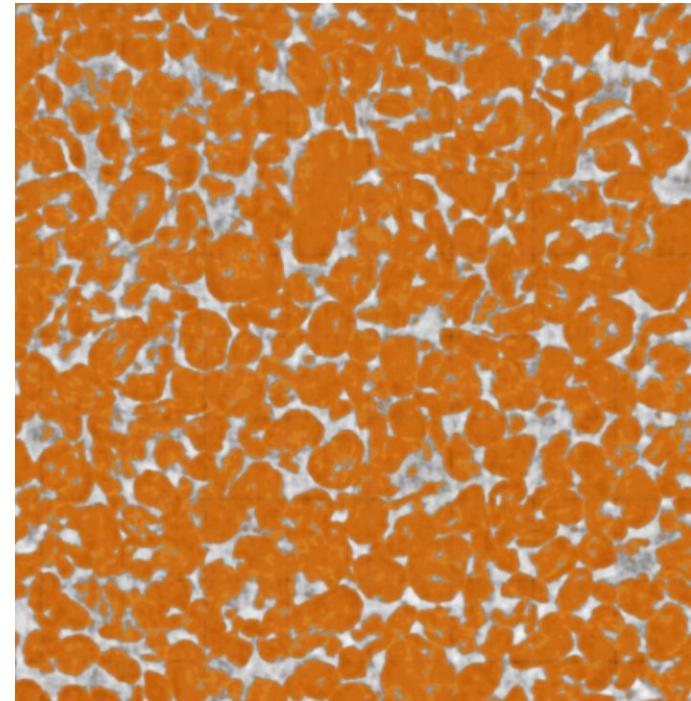


Deep learning models can learn to process data, guided by expert labels.

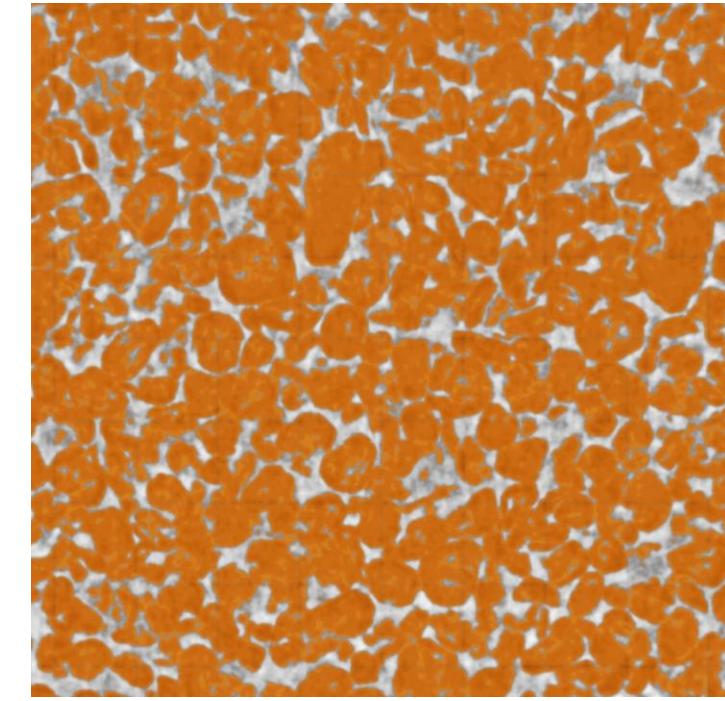
Litarion CT scan slice



Human label



ML prediction

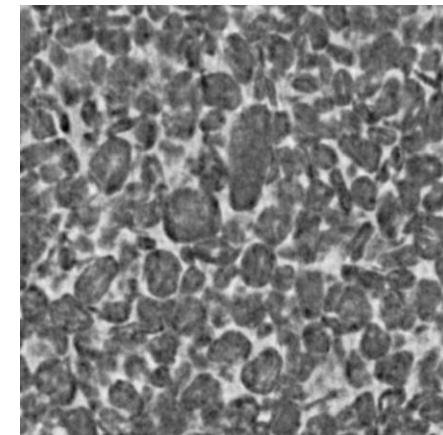


ML segmentation is 96.6% accurate to the human label

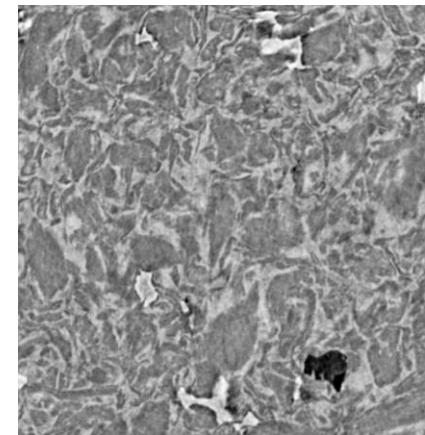
What happens when we ask deep learning models to “extrapolate”?

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

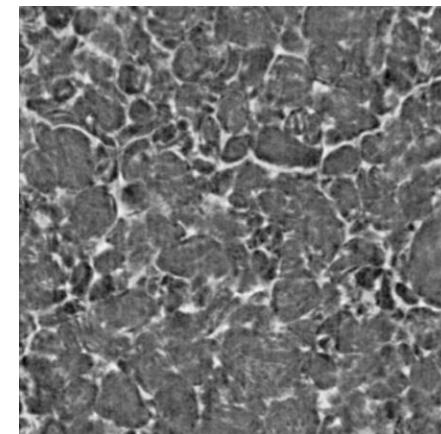


Litarion

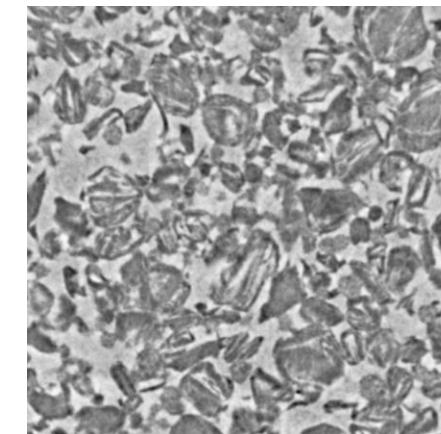


Electrode IV_1

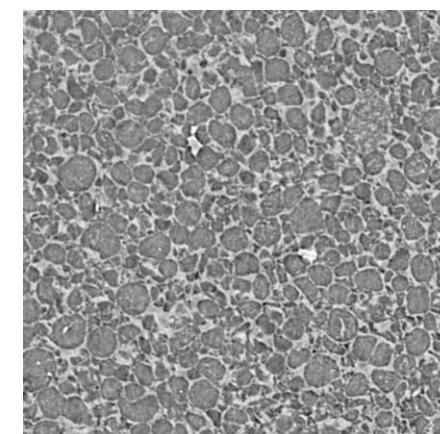
TEST SET



E35



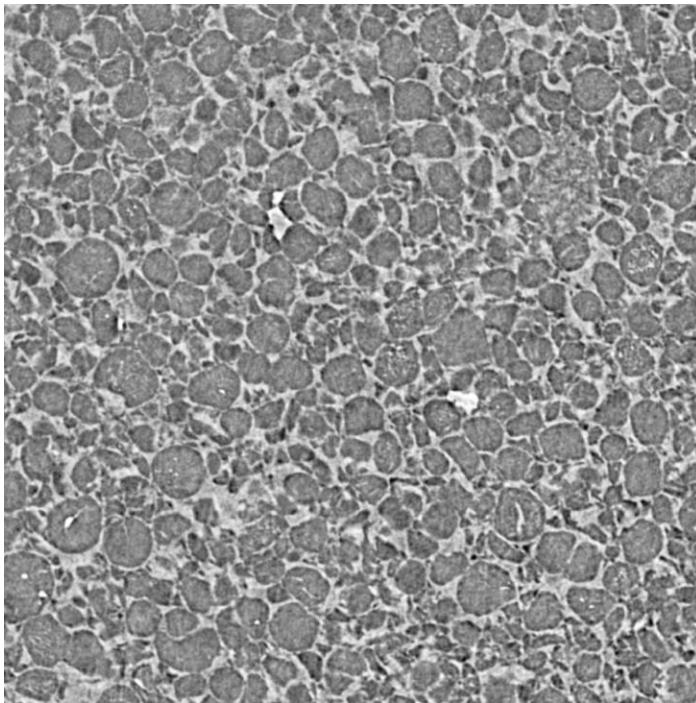
GCA400



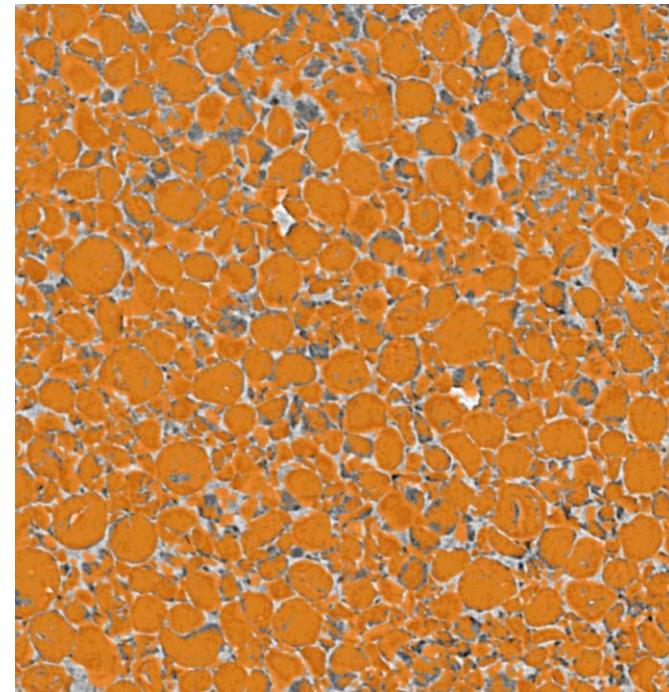
Electrode II_3

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

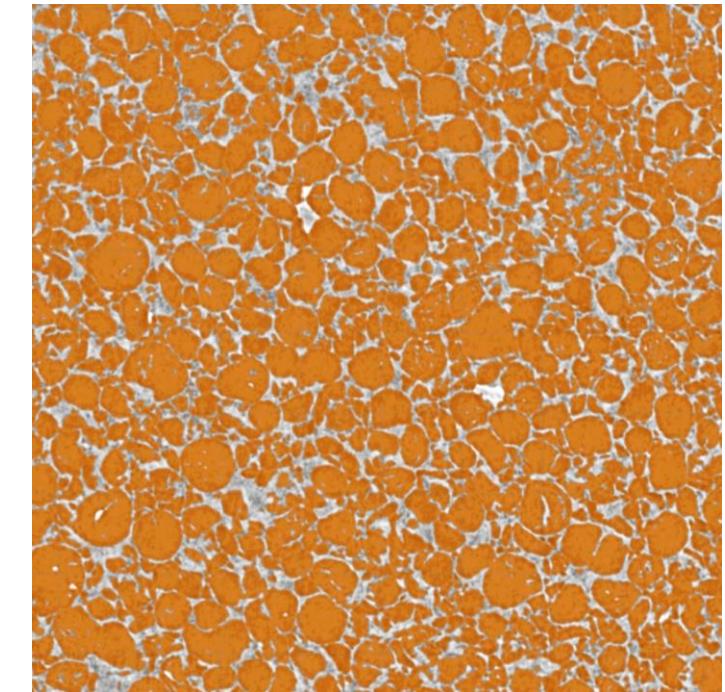
Electrode II_3 CT scan slice



Human label



ML prediction

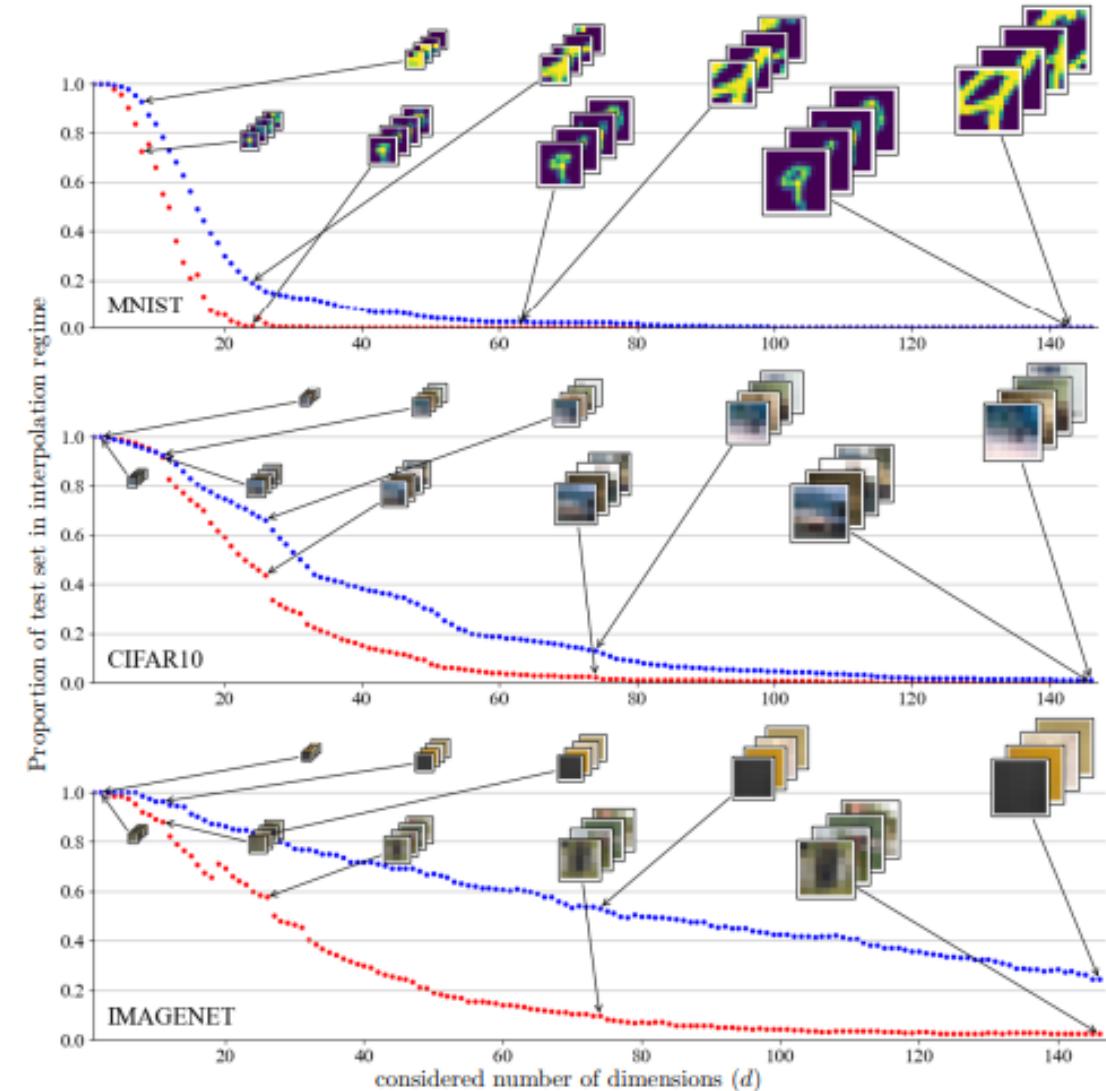


ML segmentation is 69.9% accurate to the human label...but looks qualitatively better

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] Balestiero, 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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