

Explainable AI: understand the black box of predictive models with chemical engineering applications

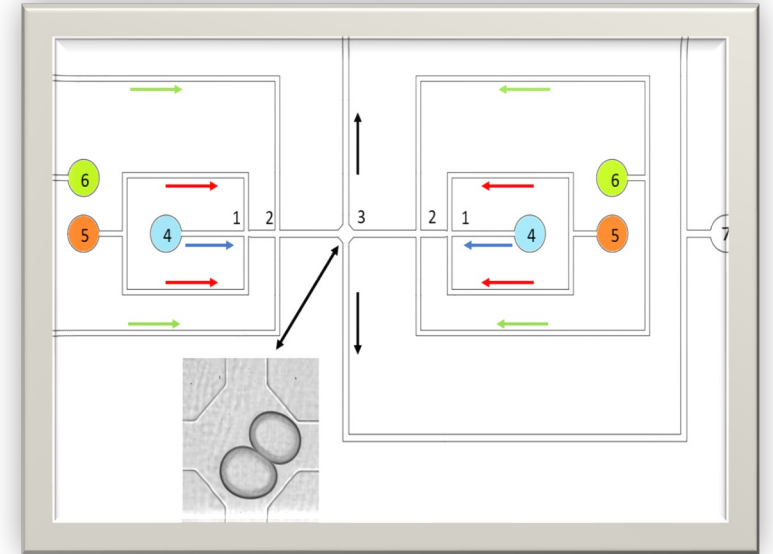
Name: Jinwei Hu

Supervisors: Sibó Cheng, Rossella Arcucci

Student ID: 02261789

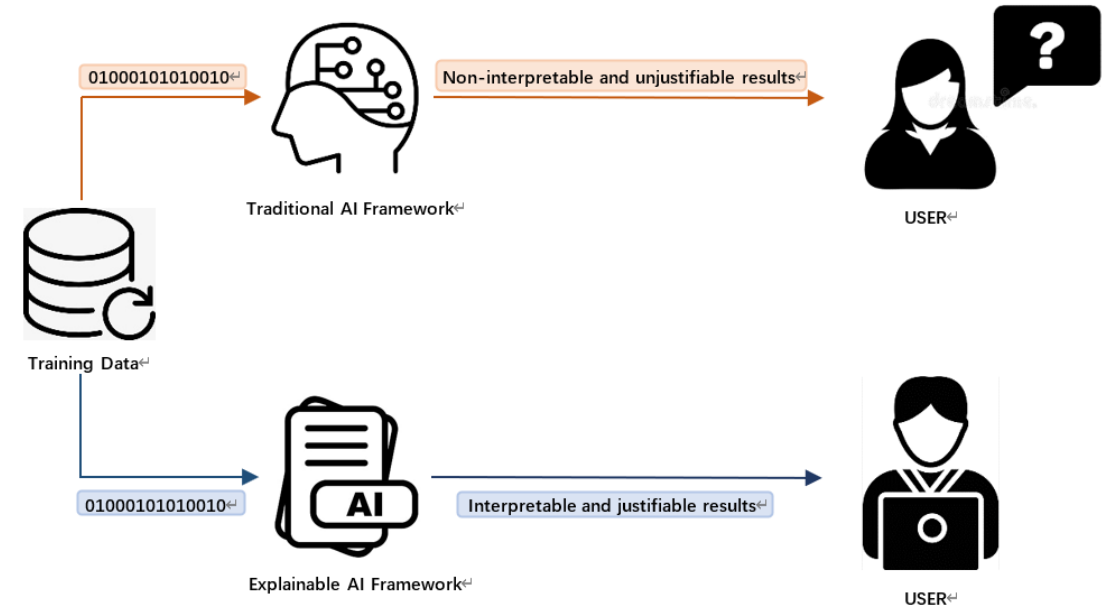
Integrating Machine Learning and Explainability for Studying Droplet Coalescence in Microfluidic System

- Objective: Predict & Control Droplet Coalescence & Explainability
- Droplet Coalescence Applications: Pharma, Food, Oil, Materials
- Methodology: ML Models + Explainability Tools
- Key Challenges: Non-linear Dynamics & Model Opacity
- Innovation: ML & Explainability on Droplet Coalescence in Microfluidic System



Research Motivation

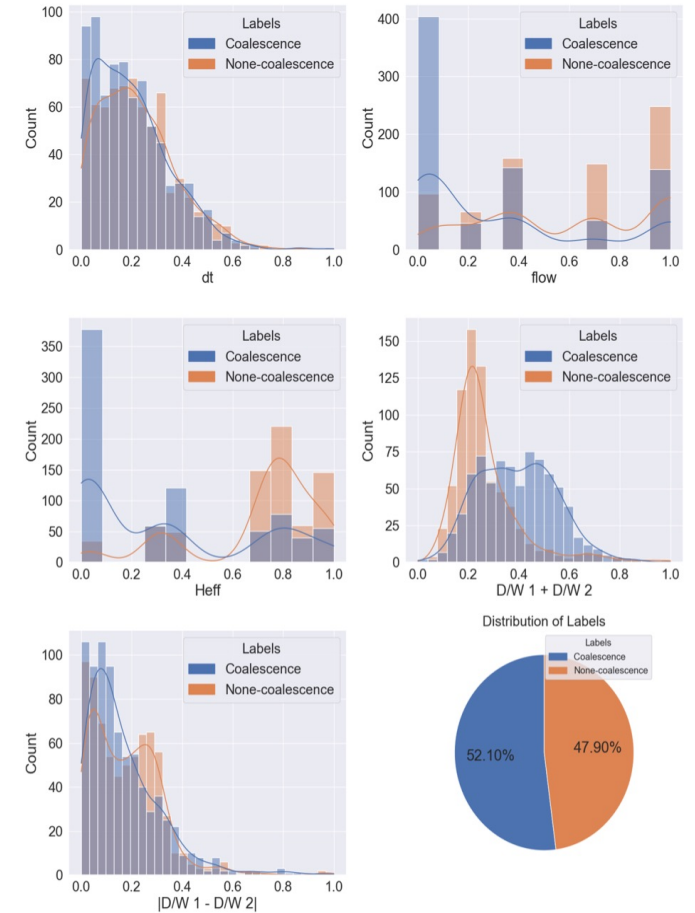
- Complexity: Numerous parameters in fluid coalescence
- Variability: Different conditions yield diverse outcomes
- ML Opacity: Lack of transparency in predictions
- Trust: Need for credible, understandable results
- Necessity of XAI: ML + XAI for transparent, reliable solutions in chemical engineering



Dataset Overview

- 1501 Samples
- Five Features & One Label
- Coalescence & Non-Coalescence
- Training & Testing
- Balance Ratio

	Coalescence	Non-coalescence	Balance Ratio (BR)	Total
Total dataset	782	719	1.09	1501
Training dataset	625	575	1.09	1200
Testing dataset	157	144	1.09	301



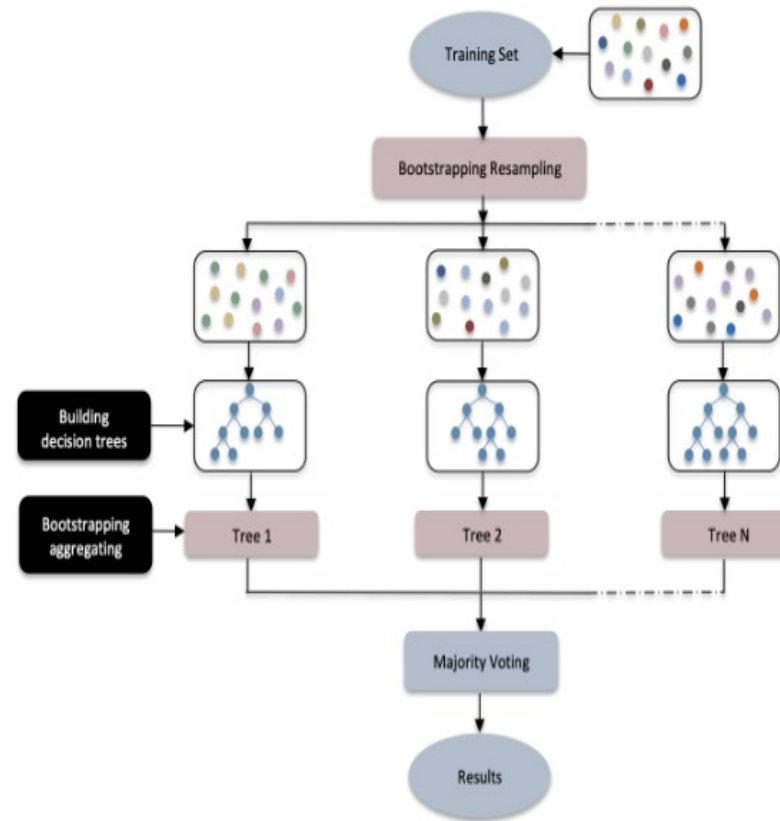
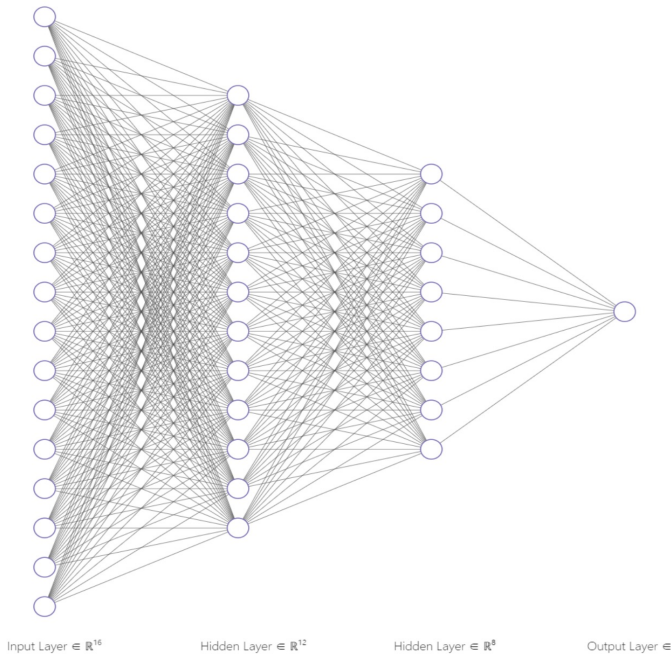
Data Preprocessing

- Raw Data
- Min-Max Normalization: keep the relative relationships among the features

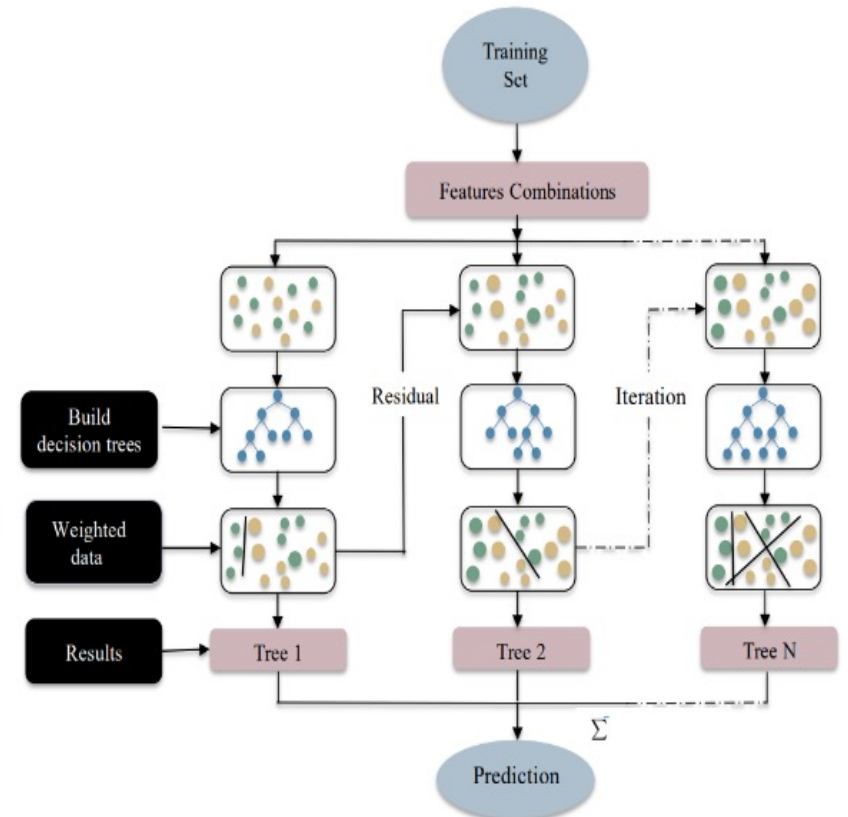
$$x_{\text{scaled}} = \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}, \quad x \in \left\{ x_{\frac{D}{L}1 + \frac{D}{L}2}, x_{|\frac{D}{L}1 - \frac{D}{L}2|}, x_{dt}, x_{\text{flow}}, x_{\text{Heff}} \right\}$$

Predictive Models

- Random Forest
- XGBoost
- Multilayer Perceptron(MLP)



(a) Random Forest



(b) XGBoost

XAI: SHapley Additive exPlanations(SHAP)

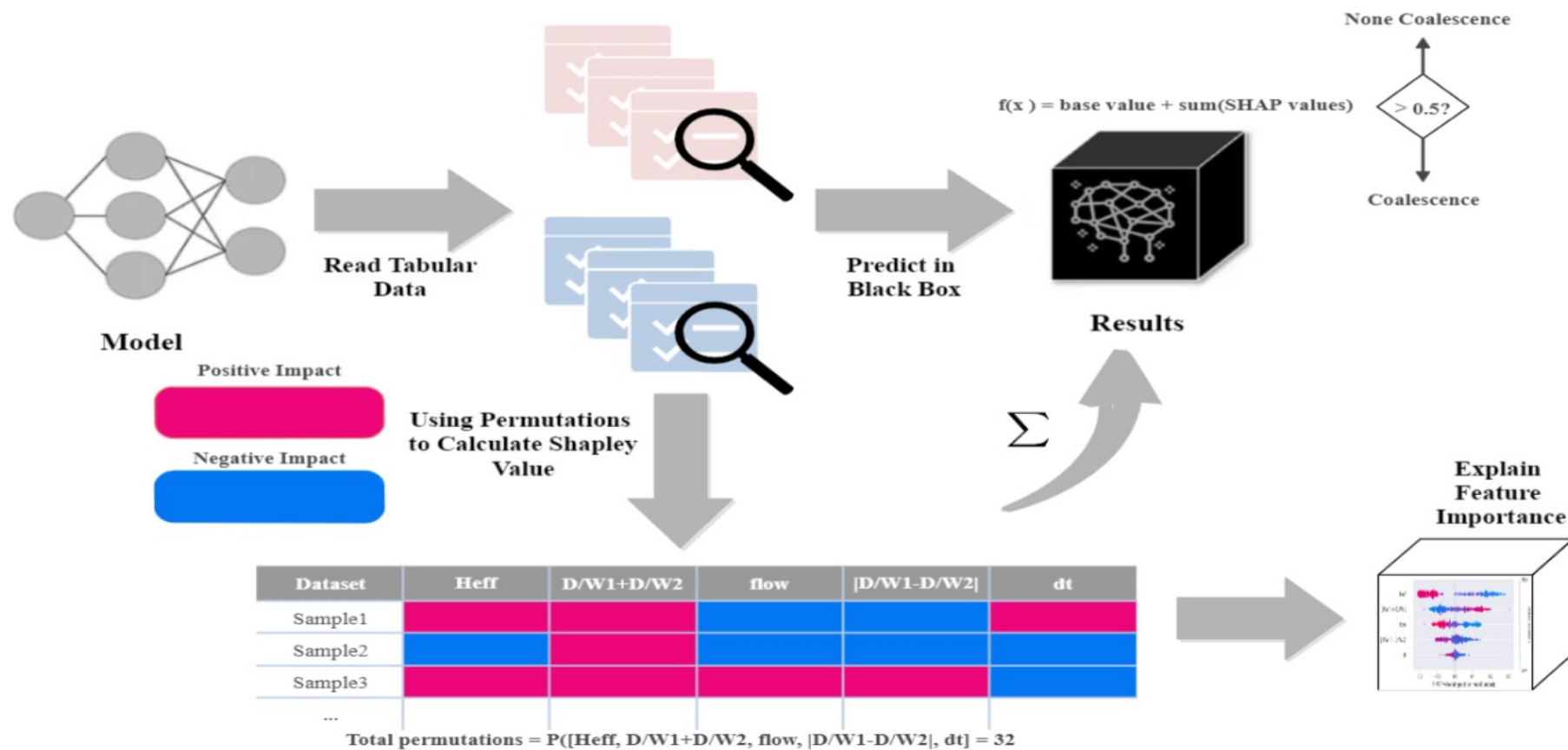


Figure 4: Visual Representation of SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) in Chemical Applications

Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations(LIME)

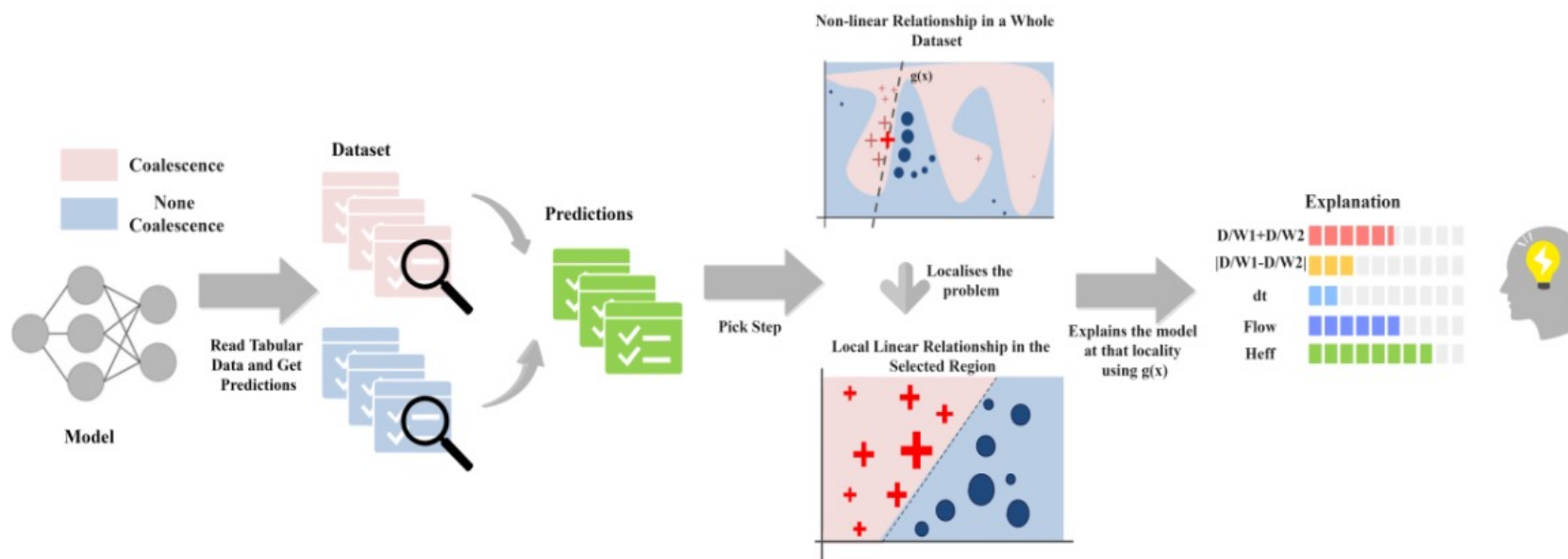


Figure 5: Visual Representation of Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME) in Chemical Applications

Implementation Details

Random Forest: [n estimators = 145, max depth = 7]

XGBoost: [n estimators = 15, max depth = 2]

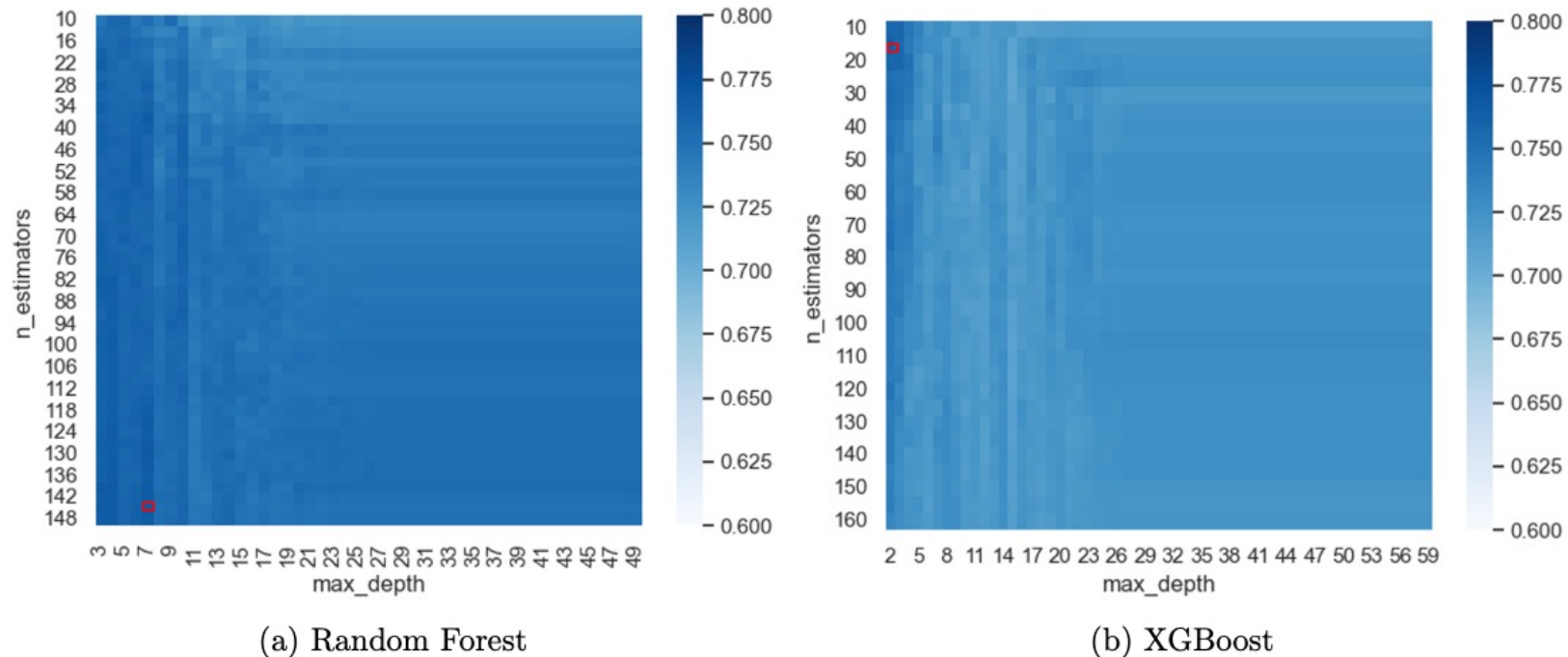


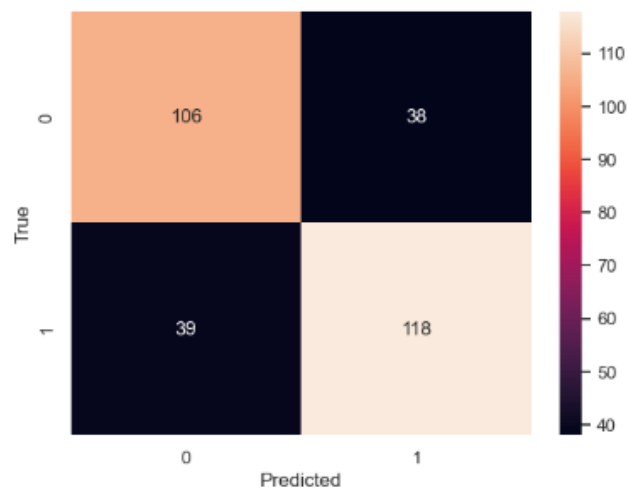
Figure 6: Validation heatmaps for the tuning hyperparameters of tree-based predictive models. The selected hyperparameters are highlighted by the red frames.

MLP Hyperparameters

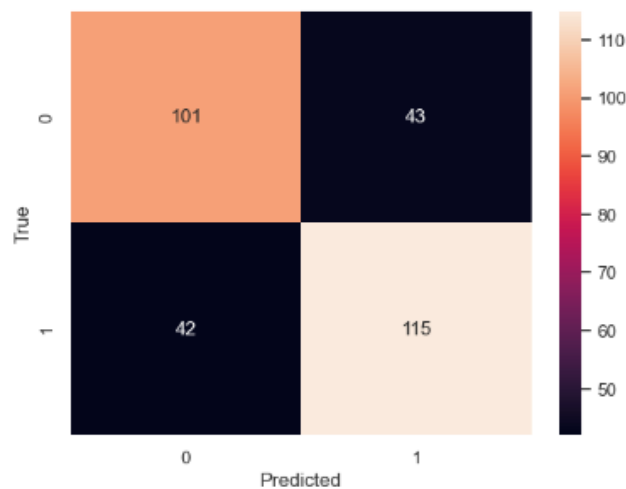
Hyperparameter	Options
Activation Functions	relu , tanh, sigmoid, linear
Optimisers	adam , sgd, rmsprop
Learning Rates	0.001 , 0.01, 0.1
L2 Rates	0.0, 0.001, 0.01 , 0.1
Dropout Rates	0.0, 0.1 , 0.2, 0.3
Epochs	10, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 450, 500, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500 , 3000

Predictive Results

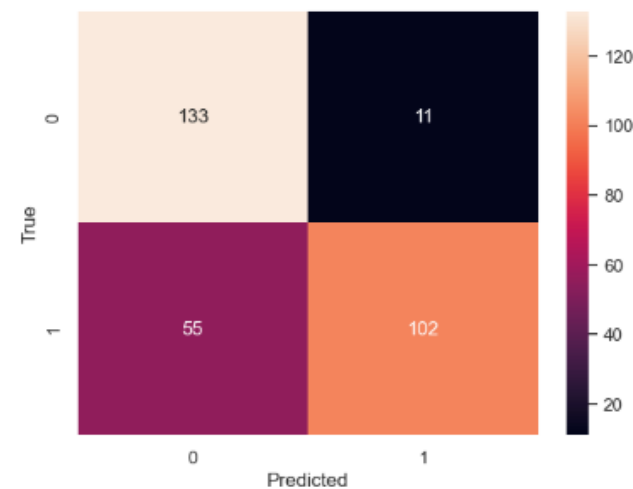
Model	Precision(%)	Recall(%)	F1-Score(%)	Accuracy(%)
Random Forest	75.64	75.16	75.40	74.42
XGBoost	72.78	73.25	73.02	71.76
MLP	90.27	64.97	75.56	78.07



(a) Random Forest

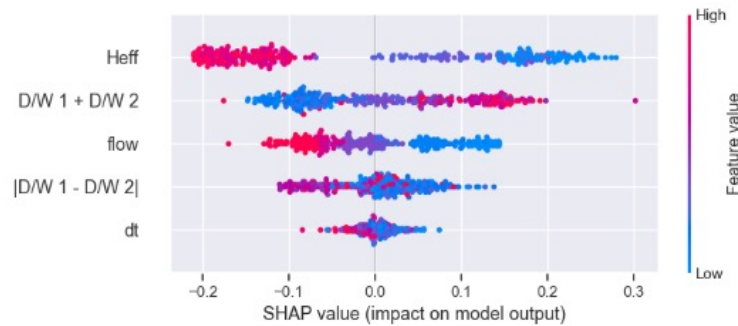


(b) XGBoost

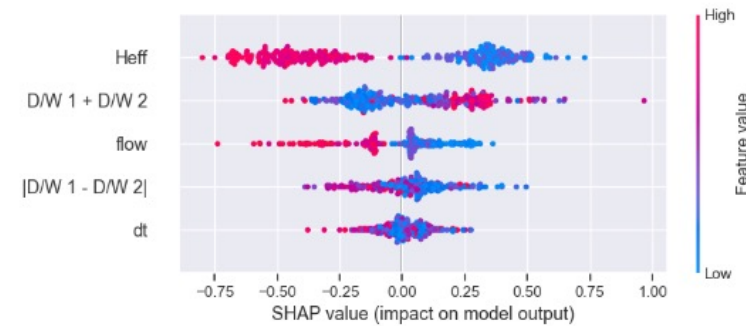


(c) MLP

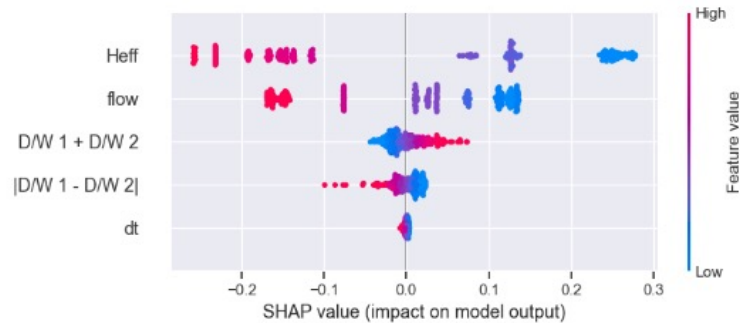
Global Interpretability



(a) Random Forest



(b) XGBoost



(c) MLP

Feature Ablation Testing

Model	Baseline	w/o Heff	w/o $\frac{D}{W}1 + \frac{D}{W}2$	w/o flow	w/o $ \frac{D}{W}1 - \frac{D}{W}2 $	w/o dt
Random Forest	74.42%	72.09%	70.10%	74.09%	72.09%	70.10%
XGBoost	71.76%	66.11%	72.43%	72.09%	72.43%	74.09%
MLP	78.07%	69.77%	75.08%	76.08%	76.74%	75.75%

Local Interpretability

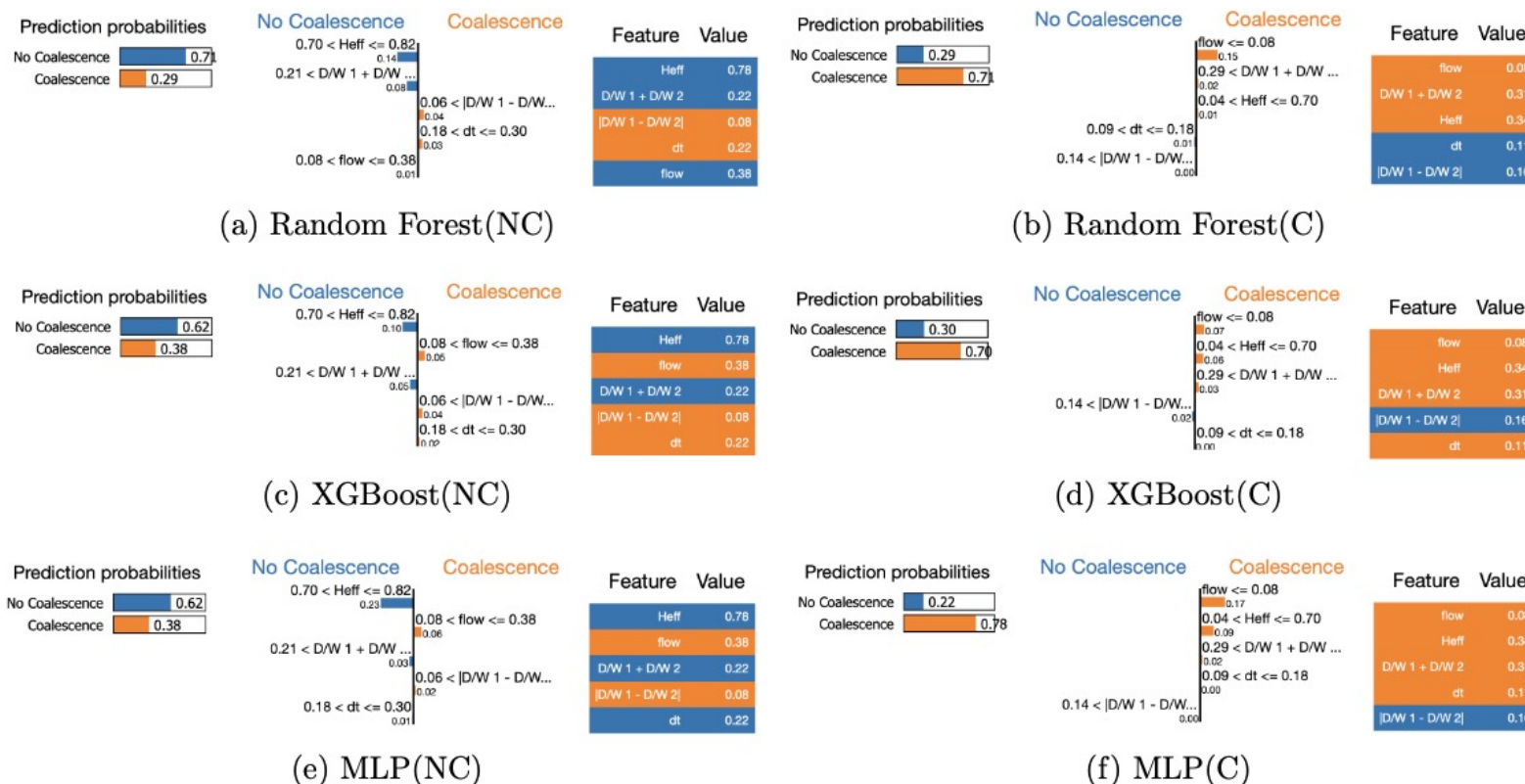


Figure 9: LIME Plot for two instances. NC means the actual label for instance is Non-Coalescence, and C means the actual label for instance is Coalescence

Future works

- Adapt to other fluid dynamics areas
 - Advanced Deep learning Models
 - Tailor-made interpretability frameworks
-

