

Advancing Trust and Explainability in Artificial Intelligence Systems

by

Harsh Vardhan Singh Chauhan
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Under guidance of

Dr Jeena Thomas

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Introduction

- **AI Models as Black Boxes** – Large models like transformers lack transparency, making decisions hard to interpret.
- **Trust & Transparency** – Explainability ensures users and stakeholders can trust AI predictions. (healthcare, finance etc.)
- **Challenges** – Trade-off between accuracy and interpretability; scaling explainability to large models is difficult.

Literature Survey

Ref No	Method	Category	Dataset	Model	Task	Approach
[1]	Grad CAM	Common Attribution	ImageNet, PASCAL VOC, COCO, VQA	VGG-16, ResNet, GoogleNet, AlexNet	Classification, Captioning, VQA	Gradient based activation mapping
[2]	Integrated Gradients	Common Attribution	ImageNet	GoogleNet	Classification	Axiomatic attribution
[3]	ViT Shapley	Common Attribution	ImageNette, MURA, Oxford IIIT-Pets	Vision Transformers	Classification	Shapley value estimation for feature importance
[4]	LRP	Common Attribution	CIFAR-10, ImageNet, MIT Places	CNNs	Classification	Taylor expansion for feature attribution

Literature Survey

Ref No	Method	Category	Dataset	Model	Task	Approach
[5]	Raw Attention	Attention based	Crop Satellite Data	LSTM-RNN, MS-ResNet, TempCNN	Classification,	Raw self-attention for time-series
[6]	Attention Rollout & Flow	Attention based	Subject-verb agreement Dataset	BERT	Sentiment analysis	Graph-based quantification of attention flow in transformers
[7]	Grad-SAM	Attention based	Stanford Sentiment Tree, AgNews, IMDB, MultiRC	BERT based models	Sentiment Analysis	Uses gradient with self-attention for activation maps
[8]	Beyond Attention	Attention based	ImageNet, Movie Review, ERASER	BERT, Vision Transformer	NLP & Vision Tasks	Combines attention and propagation

Literature Survey

Ref No	Method	Category	Dataset	Model	Task	Approach
[9]	Vision DiffMask	Pruning based	CIFAR-10, ImageNet	LSTM-RNN, MS-ResNet, TempCNN	Classification	Differentiable patch masking for hidden layer activations
[10]	X-Pruner	Pruning based	CIFAR-10, ILSVRC-12	BERT, Swin Transformer	Classification	Differentiable masks for unit contribution, layer-wise pruning
[11]	EViT	Pruning based	ImageNet, JFT-300M	Transformers	Classification	Identifies and fuses inattentive tokens
[12]	IA-Red2	Pruning based	ImageNet, Kinetics-400	Vision Transformers	Classification	Policy based dropout

Literature Survey

Ref No	Method	Category	Dataset	Model	Task	Approach
[13]	ViT-CX	Inherently Explainable	ImageNette, MURA	Vision Transformers	Classification	Causal explanation using feature maps and clustering masks
[14]	ViT-NeT	Inherently Explainable	CUB-200-2011, Stanford Cars, Stanford Dogs	Vision Transformers	Classification	Neural tree-based decoder
[15]	R-Cut	Inherently Explainable	ImageNet, LRN	Vision Transformers	Classification	Relationship-weighted explanation and token cutting
[16]	eX-ViT	other	PASCAL VOC 2012, MS COCO 2014	Vision Transformers	Weakly Supervised Segmentation	Explainable Multi-Head Attention & Attribute-guided Explainer

Problem Statement

- **Limited Vision-based tasks**– Most explainability methods focus only on **vision classification**, ignoring multi-modal understanding
- **Single-Model Focus** – Existing methods work with either **CNNs or Transformers**, but rarely both
- **Lack of Multi-Modal Explainability** – Current approaches fail to **link textual components with specific image regions** in vision-language models.

Objectives

- **Develop a Novel Explainability Framework** – Design an approach that works for both **CNNs and Transformer-based models**.
- **Enable Multi-Modal Interpretation** – Provide insights into **text-image correlations** for tasks like **VQA and image captioning**.
- **Go Beyond Classification** – Extend explainability to **retrieval, segmentation, and multi-modal reasoning** tasks.

Future Work

- Exploration of **multi-modality explainability** framework.
- **Strength and drawbacks** for explainable approach and methodologies.
- Designing **novel architecture** for the multi modal systems (transformer, CNN etc.)

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Thank you