eleven | ENPC - Département IMI Digital Innovation at eleven

To the attention of IMI Department

February 13th, 2024







- 1. About Eleven
 - 2. Digital Innovation projects
 - 3. Competitive market intelligence
 - 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
 - 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
 - 6. Closing remarks

TODAY'S SPEAKERS



Emma Consultant, Data Scientist



Louis Senior Consultant, Data Scientist



Nicolas Consultant, Data Scientist

Proposed schedule for the week: the timing may be short, do not hesitate to split the work between the members of the team



| | Tuesday 13 th | Wednesday 14 st | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description of alarmy (0.00, 0.45) | Online Q&A (9: 00 - 10: 00) | |
| | Presentation of eleven (9:00 - 9:15) Presentation of eleven's assignments (9:15 - 10:15) | | |
| AM session | Refresher on Supervised Learning (10:30 - 11:30) | Working Time (10: 00 - 12: 00) | |
| | Hackaton Presentation and Kick-Off (11:30 - 12:00) | | |
| PM session | Working Time (13: 00 - 14: 00) | Working Time (13: 00 - 16 : 00) | |
| | Q&A, Set-Up verifications | | |
| | (14: 00 - 15 : 00) | Jury (16:00 - 17: 00) | |
| | Working Time (15: 00 - 18: 00) | Closing Ceremony (17: 00 - 17: 30) | |

- 1. About Eleven
- 2. Digital Innovation projects
- 3. Competitive market intelligence
- 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
- 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
- 6. Closing remarks

4 COMPLEMENTARY OFFERS



DATA AND AI

- Are data science and A.I. relevant to my business?
- How can I implement high value A.I. projects?



DIGITAL STRATEGY

- How does digital disrupt my industry and business?
- To what extent am I prepared to take advantage of this?
- What moves should I make to thrive?



PRIVATE EQUITY

- Is my digital-enabled target attractive?
- How can I drive digitalenabled value from my asset?
- What equity story can I tell?
- How best to position my asset for exit?



IMPACT & CSR

- How can I quantify key environmental business metrics?
- What levers can Lactivate to improve my CSR performance?
- How should I prioritize environmental actions?
- How can I build a natively sustainable business model?



THE VINCI GROUP OPERATE PRINCIPALLY AROUND TWO ACTIVITIES: CONCESSIONS AND CONTRACTING

Overview of VINCI group's main activities

| VINCI 3500+ small to intermediate business units around the globe dealing with various activities | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| CONCESSIONS | | CONCTRACTING | | | |
| CONCESSIONS | AUTOROUTES | VINCION | EUROVIA | VINCIPE ENERGIES | VINCE IMMOBILIER |
| Specialized in the infrastructure concession | Specialized in the French highways concession, stadium, etc. | Specialized in construction and engineering | Specialized in road conception, construction and maintenance | Specialized in building solutions, Infrastructure, Industry, ICT | Specialized in real estate |
| ~20,000 FTEs | ~ 6,168 FTEs | ~ 71,400 FTEs | ~ 43,640 FTEs | ~ 77,300 FTEs | ~ 850 FTEs |
| ~€1,6Billions | ~€5,365billions | ~€14,2Billions | ~€8,9billions | ~€12,6Billions | ~€1,273billions |
| 46 Airports | | ~30k projects | ~450 BU | ~1800 companies | |
| Subsidiaries | Subsidiaries | Subsidiaries | Subsidiaries | Subsidiaries | Subsidiaries |
| VINCI Airports VINCI Railways VINCI Highways | ASF, Cofiroute, Escota, Arcour, | VC France VC Grand Projet Freyssinet, etc. | Eurovia CS | VINCI Facilities, Omexom, Citeos, Actemium, Axians | |



> LEONARD REPRESENTS A VINCI TRANSVERSAL UNIT AIMING TO FAVOR INNOVATION, FACILITATE COLLABORATION AND LEAD A STRATEGIC FORESIGHT

Overview of LEONARD position and main activities



Foresight

- Identify long term trends impacting VINCI activities
- Anticipate potential disruptions

Community

- Communicate inside and outside the group
- Spread messages supporting group vision and strategy
- Facilitate interactions inside and outside the group (~3 events per week)

Innovation

- Be the platform for field expert crossfertilization
- Open the group to external innovation (startups, etc.)



> WHY INVESTIGATING AI WITHIN VINCI?



To anticipate and mitigate the risk to be disrupted by other companies



To increase VINCI performance and empower VINCI businesses with innovative AI technologies



To leverage VINCI collaborator ideas around highly potential AI applications for the group and accelerate their realization

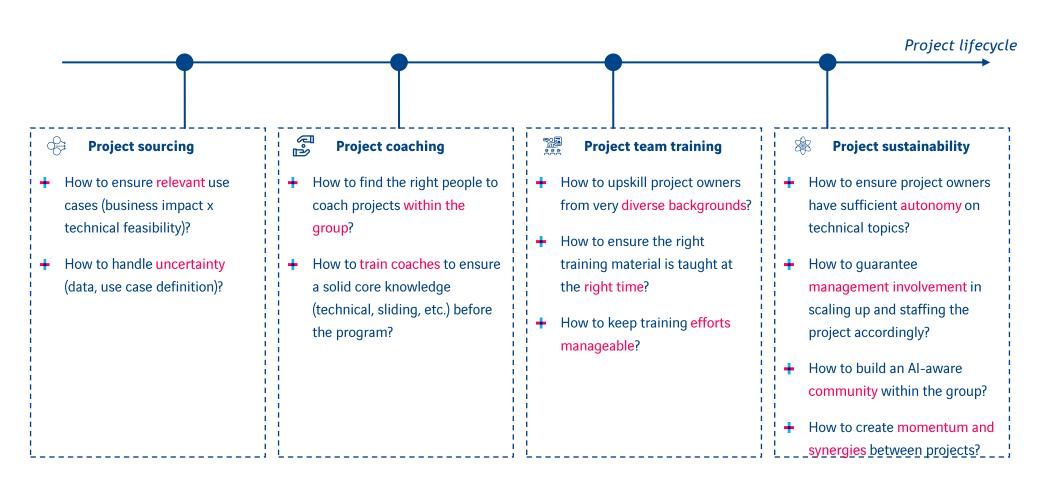


To improve VINCI collaborator skills and knowledge about AI



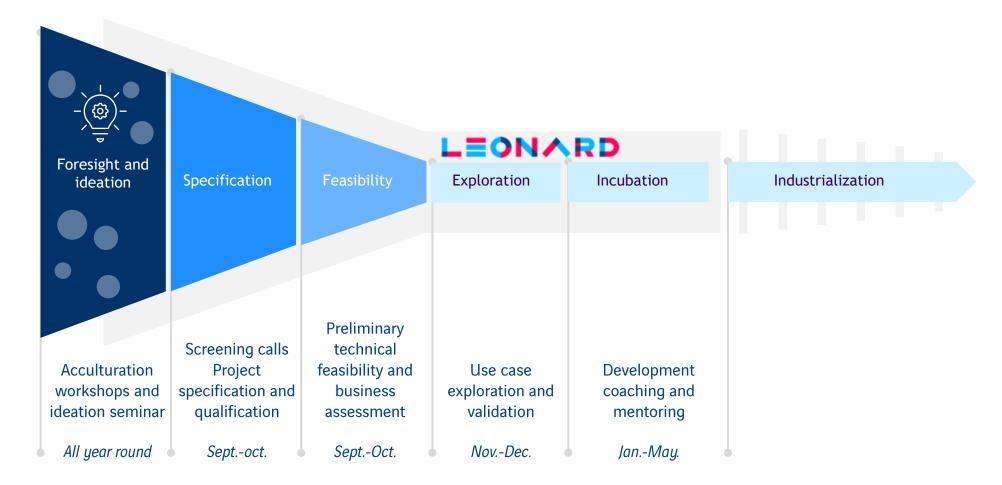
To share the risk behind highly uncertain projects

> THE DESIGN OF THE AI PROGRAM AS AN INCUBATOR OF SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS ALSO FACED SEVERAL INTERNAL CHALLENGES ALL ALONG PROJECTS' LIFECYCLE



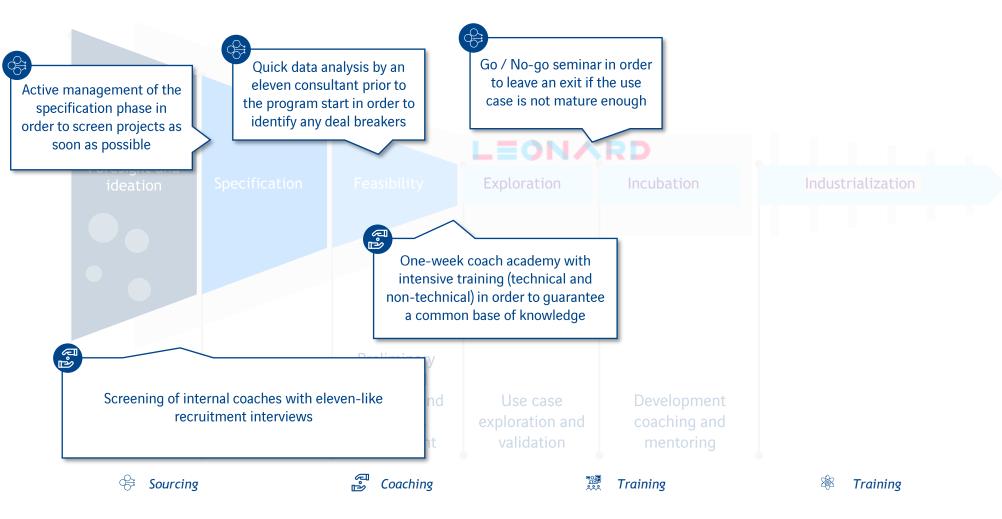


> THE SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION AND TIMING OF AI PROGRAM COHORTS WAS DESIGNED TO ANSWER MANY OF THESE CHALLENGES

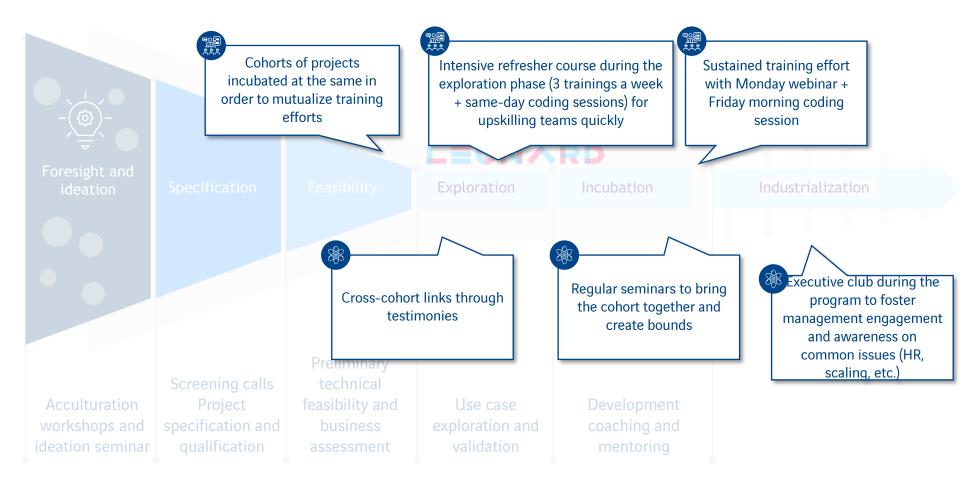




> THE SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION AND TIMING OF AI PROGRAM COHORTS WAS DESIGNED TO ANSWER MANY OF THESE CHALLENGES



> THE SPECIFIC ORGANIZATION AND TIMING OF AI PROGRAM COHORTS WAS DESIGNED TO ANSWER MANY OF THESE CHALLENGES





Today we will present two examples of industrial/corporate Machine Leaning projects, involving shallow Machine Learning and computer vision techniques





Business impact

 Anticipate market tension by predicting competitor likelihood to participate to the tender thanks to bidder tender history

Al approaches

- Text extraction
- Binary classification
- Interpretability tool

Data

- History of all tenders and bids
- Text-based tender description





Business impact

- Accelerate the upskilling of service desk employees
- Reduce the time taken to resolve tickets

Al approaches

- Textual embeddings
- Semantic similarity
- Vector search engines

Data

- Past tickets, with resolution steps
- Internal knowledge base





Business impact

- Reduce the workload of quality control
- Create high value-added products from raw data

Al approaches

- Image classification
- Edges detection
- Independent Component Analysis

Data

- Intermediary satellite images
- Final ground movement data



- 1. About Eleven
- 2. Digital Innovation projects
- 3. Competitive market intelligence
- 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
- 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
- 6. Closing remarks

The Markis project aimed at predicting and analyzing the competition on public work tenders in Germany



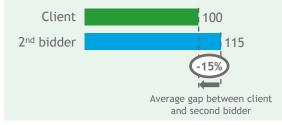
A competitive market

- Public construction market
- In 2020:
 - o **30k** public tenders
 - o 10k bidders
 - o 18B€ market size
 - 600M€* client revenue with public tenders



Bid calculation is key

- Lowest bidder wins the tender
- In average, 15% lost margin to second bidder by the client





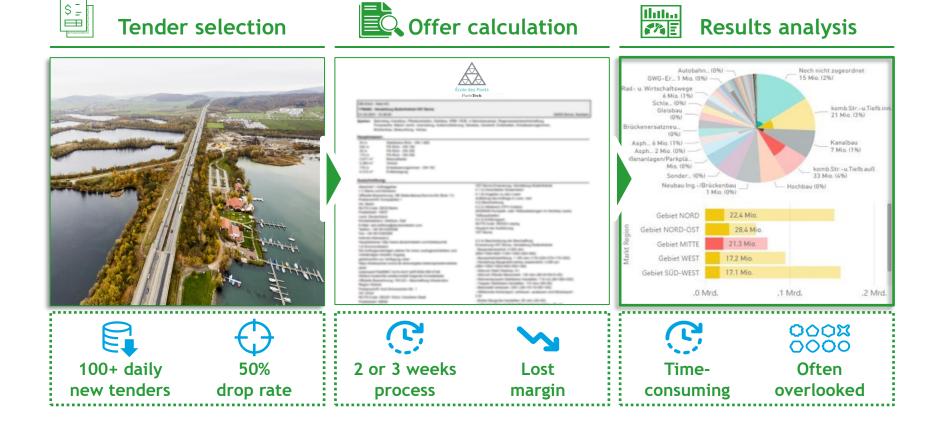
Large database

- Existing database with all bids and results for public tenders
- Many potential additional data sources
- Too much information to be analyzed manually

Improving client's bidding process thanks to an enhanced competitive intelligence is key to increase margins and market share



* Client figures were modified



Markis is a solution for automated market competitiveness analysis to support the decision-taking of the calculators and executives

Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (1/7)





- 1 A large and complex database
 - Complex database of all past tender-results and future tenders with a high granularity
 - Enriched with other data sources (duration, text extraction, geographical information [distances], etc.)
 - Missing information about bidding behaviors



Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (2/7)





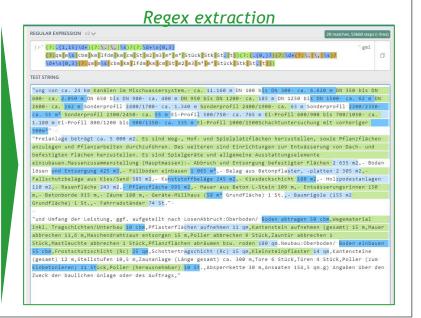


- Complex database of all past tender-results and future tenders with a high granularity
- Enriched with other data sources (duration, text extraction, geographical information [distances], etc)

Missin mation about hidding behaviours

Example of input data







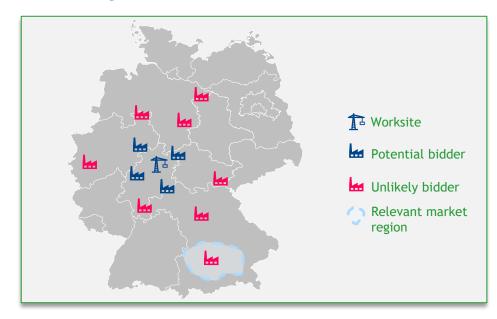
Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (3/7)







- 2 Pre-selection of bidders for each tender
 - Definition of a relevant market region for each competitor unit based on past bids
 - Pre-selection of a list of potential bidders for each coming tender





Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (4/7)



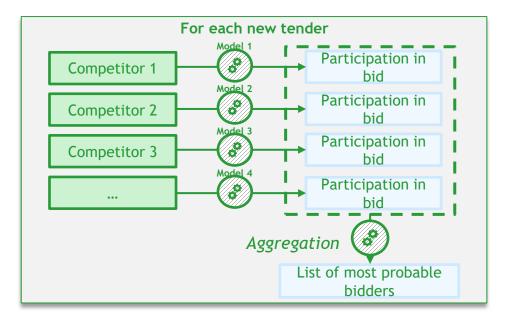




2 Pre-selection of bidders



- 3 Al modelling of competitor participation
 - For each tender, prediction of a list of most probable bidders
 - Training and optimization of Al models per competitor(~ 1,500 models)





Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (5/7)







2 Pre-selection of bidders



3 Al modelling of competitor participation

- For each tender, prediction of a list of most probable bidders
- Training and optimization of AI models per competitor(~ 1,500 models)

Features

- > Distance to worksite
- > Type of work
- > Tags
- ➤ Materials
- > Estimated amount
- ➤ Current load
- > Rolling revenue

Enrichment

Selection bias (only positive samples)

Use of close tenders to correct the bias



Pipeline

Extraction + Enrichment

Feature selection

Scaling + PCA

Oversampling

Grid Search + Random Forest



Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (6/7)

- —○→ Key steps
- 1 Enriched database



2 Pre-selection of bidders

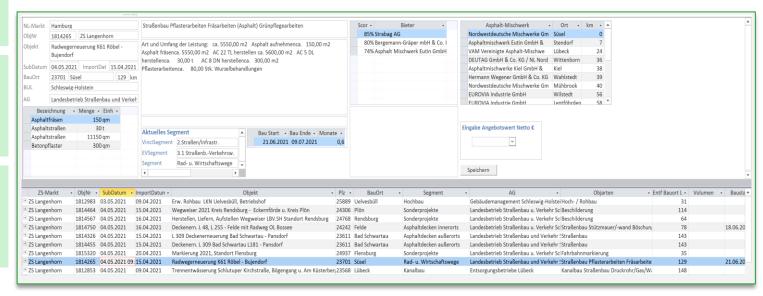


3 Al models



4 Decision support tool

- Simple and interactive user interface
- Interpretability tool for the end-user to understand the prediction of the models
- List of targeted KPIs and features to help the decision-taking



Creation of a support tool for tender selection and competition analysis (7/7)







Pre-selection of bidders



Al models



Decision support tool

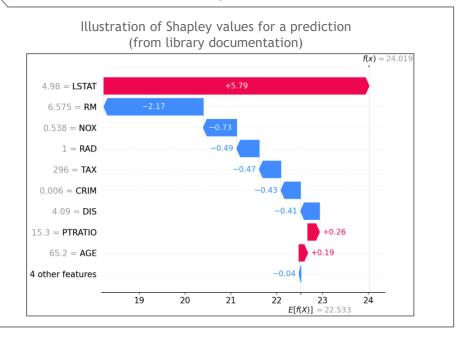


- Simple and interactive user interface
- Interpretability tool for the end-user to understand the prediction of the models
- List of * eted KPIs and features to help the

Why interpretability?

Interpretability can be a key requirement in applied Machine Learning project

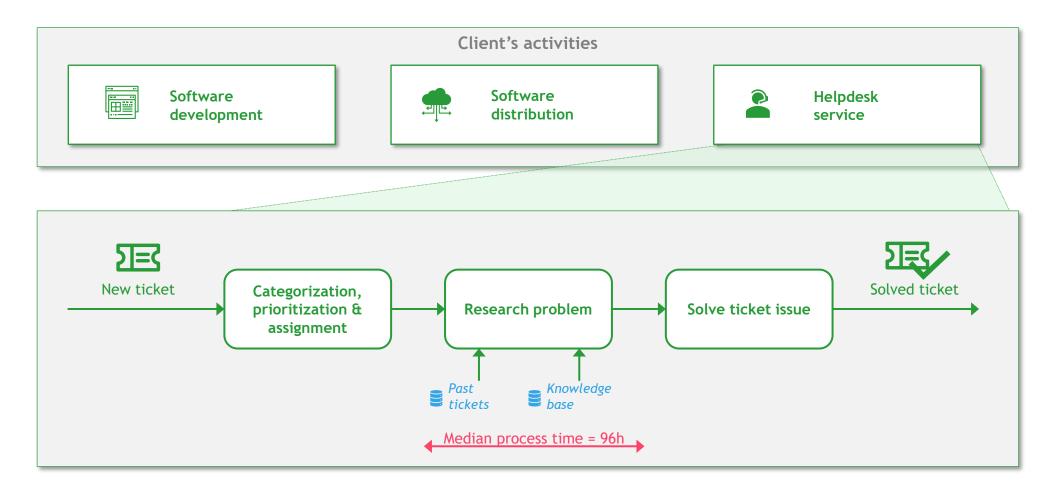
- > Validation (detect model's bias)
- > Adoption (the end user need to trust the tool)
- > Regulation (the authorities require decisions to be explainable)



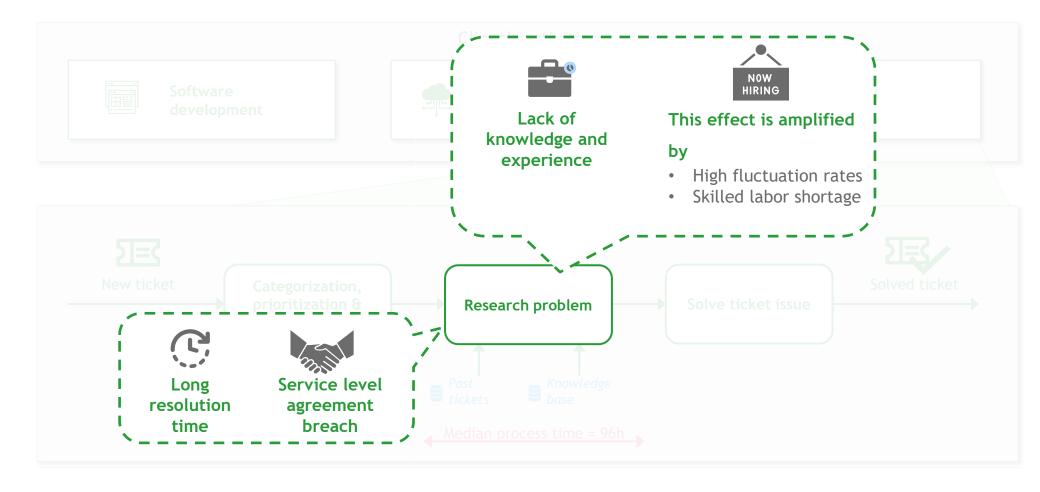


- 1. About Eleven
- 2. Digital Innovation projects
- 3. Competitive market intelligence
- 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
- 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
- 6. Closing remarks

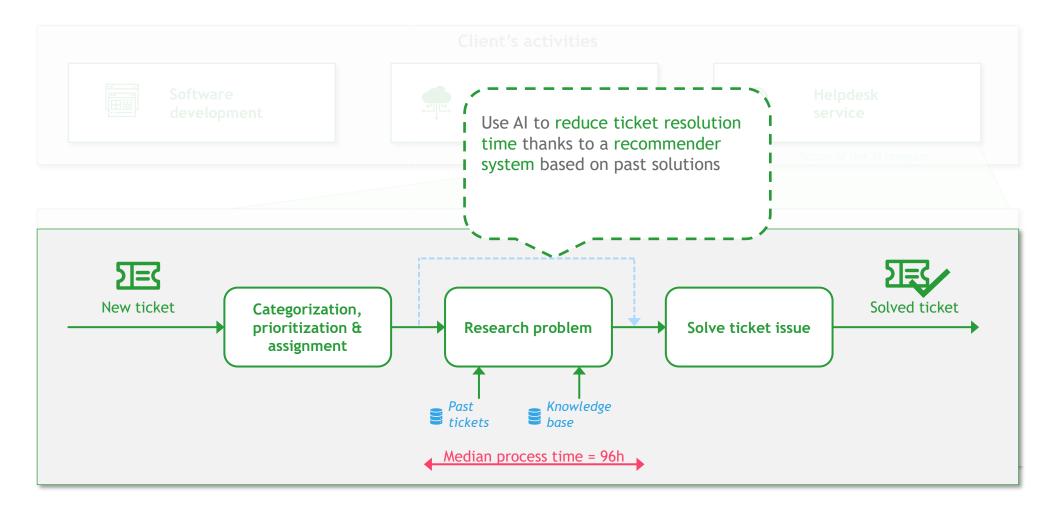
The client offers software for municipalities and supports their customers with their helpdesk services



Researching the solution to a ticket currently takes a long time because the staff lacks experience and past tickets cannot be searched for solutions

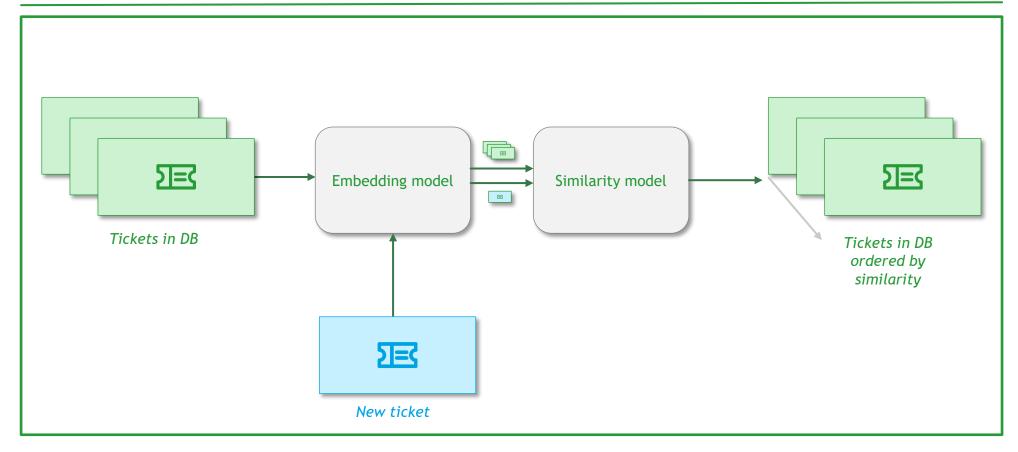


The solution aims at recommending solutions based on similar tickets in the historical database



The recommender system is built around an embedding model and a similarity model which allow finding related tickets

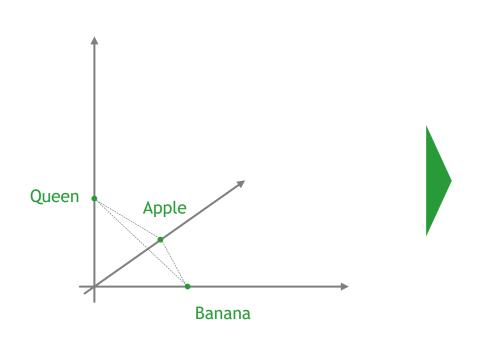
Implemented Architecture

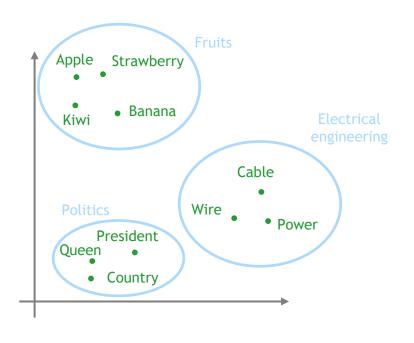




Text embedding is one of the big ideas of NLP, and consists in finding a vector representation of text such that similar words result in close vectors



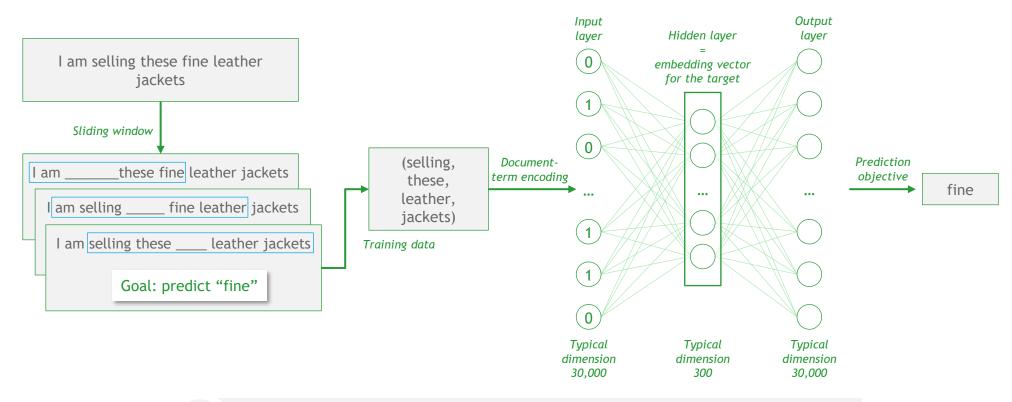




Words that are similar are close in the embedding space

Example: continuous bag of words (CBOW) approach to building the training data Extraction of training examples Sentences from the training corpus Final training dataset using a sliding window Context (input) **Target** these fine leather jackets I am (I, am, these fine) selling Goal: predict "selling" I am selling _ fine leather jackets I am selling these fine leather (am, selling, fine, leather) these jackets Goal: predict "these" I am selling these leather jackets (selling, these, leather, fine jackets) Goal: predict "fine"

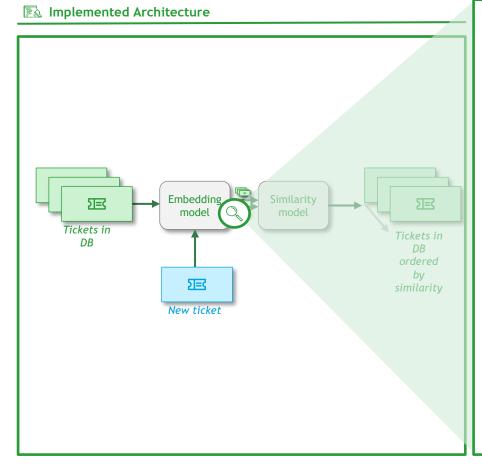
Example: word2vec is a neural network with one hidden layer trained using the CBOW approach





Word2vec embeddings will be similar for words occurring in similar contexts

The Embedding models differentiate in terms of Context, word ordering and out-of-vocabulary

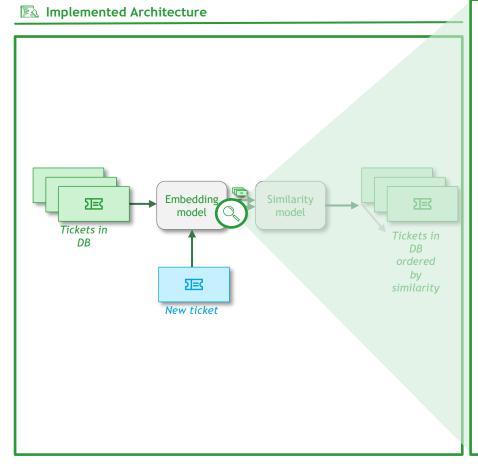


Embedding Comparison

- Embedding methods aim at representing words as a numerical vectors (i.e., list of numbers)
- Words that are semantically similar (e.g. synonyms) will be represented as vectors that are numerically close in the embedding space
- Several methods exist to compute word or document embeddings

| | CONTEXT DEPENDENT | WORD ORDER | EMBEDDINGS | OUT-OF- VOCABULARY |
|----------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Word2vec | × | X | Word | X |
| fastText | × | (/) | Character- grams | ~ |
| BERT | ~ | ~ | Sentence | ~ |

The Embedding models differentiate in terms of Context, word ordering and out-of-vocabulary



Distance Calculation Comparison

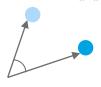
COSINE

Cosine of the angle between two vectors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

Frequently used for text analyses when data is represented by word counts and magnitude is not important

$$D(x,y) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{x \cdot y}{\|x\| \|y\|}$$



Fast - even in high dimensional data



- Uneven lengths of documents Magnitude of vectors is not
- considered

WORD MOVERS DISTANCE

- Text is represented as a vector space
- Uses earth mover's distance to measure the minimum distance required for a word in one text to reach a word in another text in the semantic space





Semantic relations among words are considered



Computational Expensive → Solution: Relaxed-WMD?

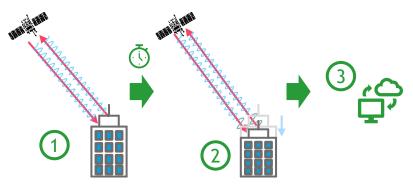
- 1. About Eleven
- 2. Digital Innovation projects
- 3. Competitive market intelligence
- 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
- 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
- 6. Closing remarks

InSAR is a technology that allows to monitor the surface deformation through time from satellites

Illustration of the InSAR outputs



Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR)



- The satellite sends a radio wave and measures its travel time
- On an image taken by a consecutive satellite pass, the travel time will have changed due to changes in the surface
- Changes in surface are measured thanks to complex algorithms able to interpret phase differences

Remarks

- · Since it does not rely on optical signals, InSAR is not affected by clouds or luminosity
- InSAR reaches millimetric precision in its estimate of elevation
- Due to technical limitations, InSAR is only suited for small deformations (up to a few centimeters)



The product's production pipeline faces two challenges regarding the quality control and the final delivered value

Ô

Production pipeline





The processing pipeline is almost automated, but one time-consuming manual step remains



Advanced Analytics Tools

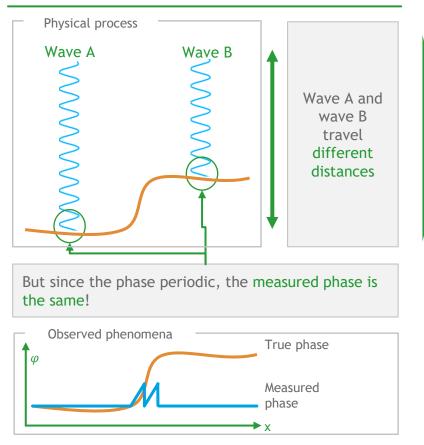
Both clients and the internal team proved interested in advanced tools to analyze the InSAR data

Unwrapping errors occur when the phase decomposition algorithm fails and creates regular discontinuities on the image





Unwrapping illustration

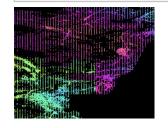


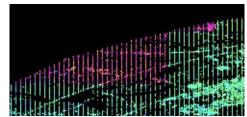


Unwrapping consists in finding where the periodicity created jumps, and removing them from the measurement



This process is error prone, but errors seem easily identifiable





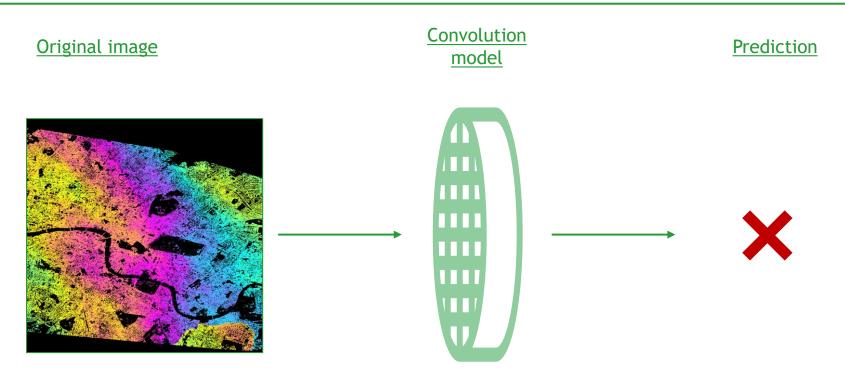


Errors detection can be framed as an image classification problem, for which one can leverage Deep Learning models, with some limitations...





Process illustration



- This approach does not leverage the natural structure of the pattern to identify
- The image cannot be processed at full resolution
- No help is provided to help the inspector identify the error in case of doubt
- The original dataset might not be large or diverse enough

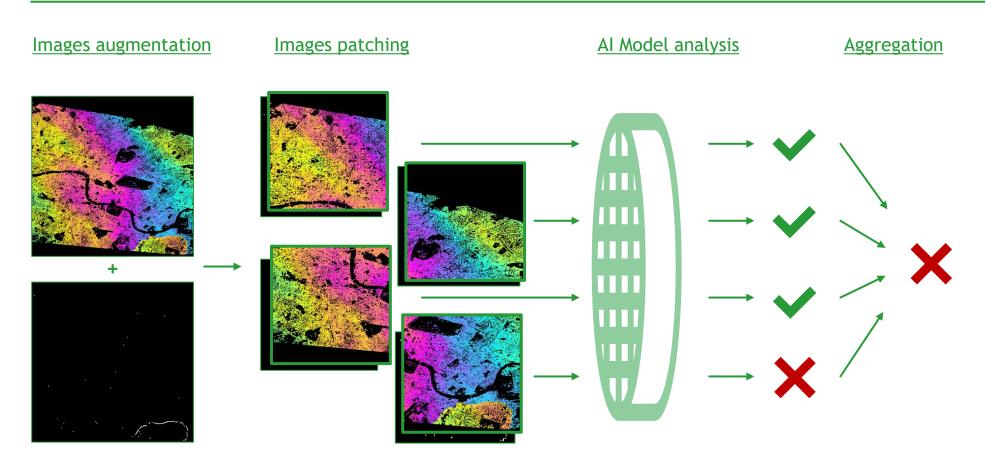


...which can be tackled by enriching raw images with edges and classifying each image patch with the deep learning model prior to aggregation





Process illustration





Source identification was implements through independent component analysis (ICA)





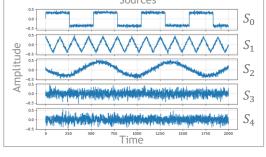


ICA 101

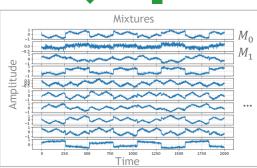
Illustration

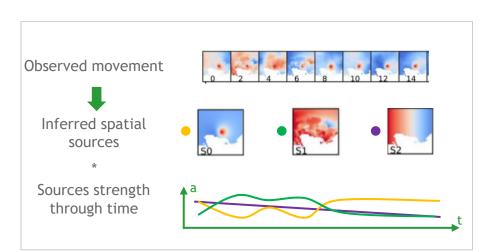
ICA ON INSAR DATA

Sources









Overview

- ICA for InSAR data was implemented adapting a recent tool from a public research team
- ICA decomposes the movement of the points into different sources, each a spatial pattern
- Relevant results were obtained quickly when using this tool



- 1. About Eleven
- 2. Digital Innovation projects
- 3. Competitive market intelligence
- 4. Natural Language Processing for IT ticket resolution
- 5. Computer Vision for satellite images quality inspection
- 6. Closing remarks

On a data project, a standard week for an eleven consultant would include alternation between data science research, field expert interviews, training session for clients and meeting with management

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|----|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| AM | General training on an AI topic provided to client | Coding session | Coding session | Coding session | eleven training: Dat Petit Dej |
| | Preparation of the weekly sprint | Preparation presentation of the progress | Client Workshop | Prepare potential training | eleven training: Strategy, Business etc. |
| | | | Lunch | | |
| PM | eleven standup | Team Footing | eleven standup | Prepare update | Coding session |
| | Sprint kick-off with | Client standup | Client standup | Sprint update with client | |
| | Coding session Coding | | Potential monthly | | Code training |
| | | Coding session | steering committee Coding session | provided to clients | |
| | | | Project planification | 3 | 1-1 mentor |



Merci pour votre attention!

Suivez-nous:

f in 🗡

