



VIS
2017

CyteGuide: Visual Guidance for Hierarchical Single-Cell Analysis

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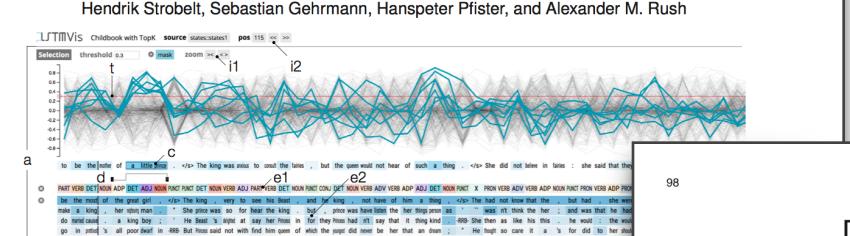
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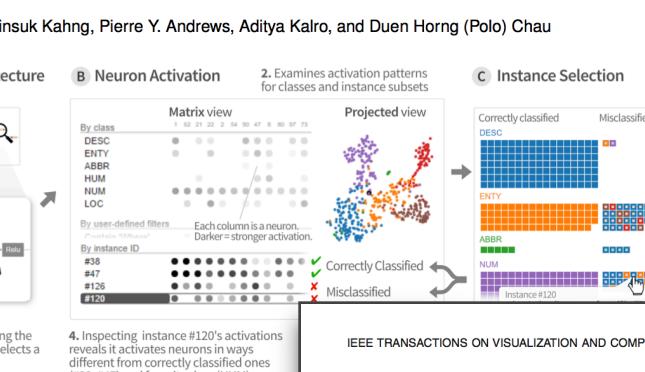


LSTMVis: A Tool for Visual Analysis of Hidden State Dynamics in Recurrent Neural Networks



Hendrik Strobelt, Sebastian Gehrmann, Hanspeter Pfister, and Alexander M. Rush

ACTIVis: Visual Exploration of Industry-Scale Deep Neural Network Models



Minsuk Kahng, Pierre Y. Andrews, Aditya Kalro, and Duen Horng (Polo) Chau

Model Architecture

1. Susan starts exploring the model overview. She selects a data node (yellow).

2. The neuron activation

3. Instance Selection

4. Inspecting instance 1207's activations reveals 7 active neurons in ways different from correctly classified ones (930, 947) and from its class (NUM).

Fig. 1. ACTIVis integrates several coordinated views to support exploring data node (in yellow) displays its neuron activations (a). 2. the neuron activation method (b) shows the 2-D projection of classes and instance subsets; the projected view displays the 2-D projection of individual instances and their classification results. 4. activation analysis across neurons, subsets, and instances, revealing classification details.

Abstract—While deep learning has led to major breakthroughs in various domains, such as image recognition, it remains a challenge. Despite the recent interest in developing distributed representations for words through neural language models and using the resulting vector spaces for analysis has become a crucial component of natural language processing (NLP). However, besides their widespread application, little is known about the features and properties of these spaces. To gain insights into the semantic relations between words, the NLP community has developed and deployed, and empirically improved many tools and methods. In this paper, we present ACTIVis, a progressive visual analytics system for designing deep neural network models at both the instance- and sub-level. ACTIVis has been evaluated with case studies with Facebook researchers and engineers, and user studies have shown that ACTIVis is effective for analyzing neural network models.

Index Terms—Visual analytics, deep learning, machine learning, information visualization.

1 INTRODUCTION

Deep learning has led to major breakthroughs in various domains, such as

Visual Exploration of Semantic Relationships in Neural Word Embeddings

Shusen Liu, Peer-Timo Bremer, Jayaraman J. Thiagarajan, Vivek Srikumar, Bei Wang, Yarden Livnat and Valerio Pascucci

Abstract—Constructing distributed representations for words through neural language models and using the resulting vector spaces for analysis has become a crucial component of natural language processing (NLP). However, besides their widespread application, little is known about the features and properties of these spaces. To gain insights into the semantic relations between words, the NLP community has developed and deployed, and empirically improved many tools and methods. In this paper, we present DeepEyes, a Progressive Visual Analytics system for the analysis of deep neural networks during training. The overview is given by the community-based loss and accuracy curves (a) and the Perplexity Histograms (b). It also visualizes the 2-D projection of stable layers. A detailed analysis per layer is performed in three tightly linked visualizations. Degenerated states in the Activation Heatmaps (c), and filter activations are visualized on the Input Map (d). Finally, in the Feature Explorer (e)

relationships most interesting to researchers. Consequently, to preserve such relationships, linear projections are preferred. The most common approach is to use principal component analysis (PCA) restricted to carefully chosen subsets of words, i.e., countries and capitals, nouns and their plurals, etc. Unfortunately, both the linear (PCA) and nonlinear (t-SNE) approaches, which are now the de-facto standard in NLP research, are not able to capture semantic relations between words. Neural embeddings are often used to validate (or discredit) various intuitions on the nature of the embedding space without any consideration for the inherent distortions in the projection itself. Given the complex nature of the high-dimensional space, any two-dimensional embedding will always be a projection of the original space, and thus, it is difficult to solve with existing tools.

PRODUCTION—While neural embeddings are widely used in various applications, they are not able to capture semantic relations between words. Interestingly, the position and difference between words appear to encode semantic relationships. Therefore, we introduce two novel methods to determine whether the resulting views capture salient structures. Additionally, we introduce two novel views for a comprehensive study of analogy relations. Finally, we augment t-SNE embeddings to convey uncertainty information in order to allow a reliable interpretation. Combined, the different views address a number of domain-specific tasks difficult to solve with existing tools.

J. van Gemert, B.P. Lelieveldt, Nils Gehlenborg are with the Intelligent Systems department, Technology, Delft, the Netherlands, with the Division of Image Processing, Department of Surgery, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.

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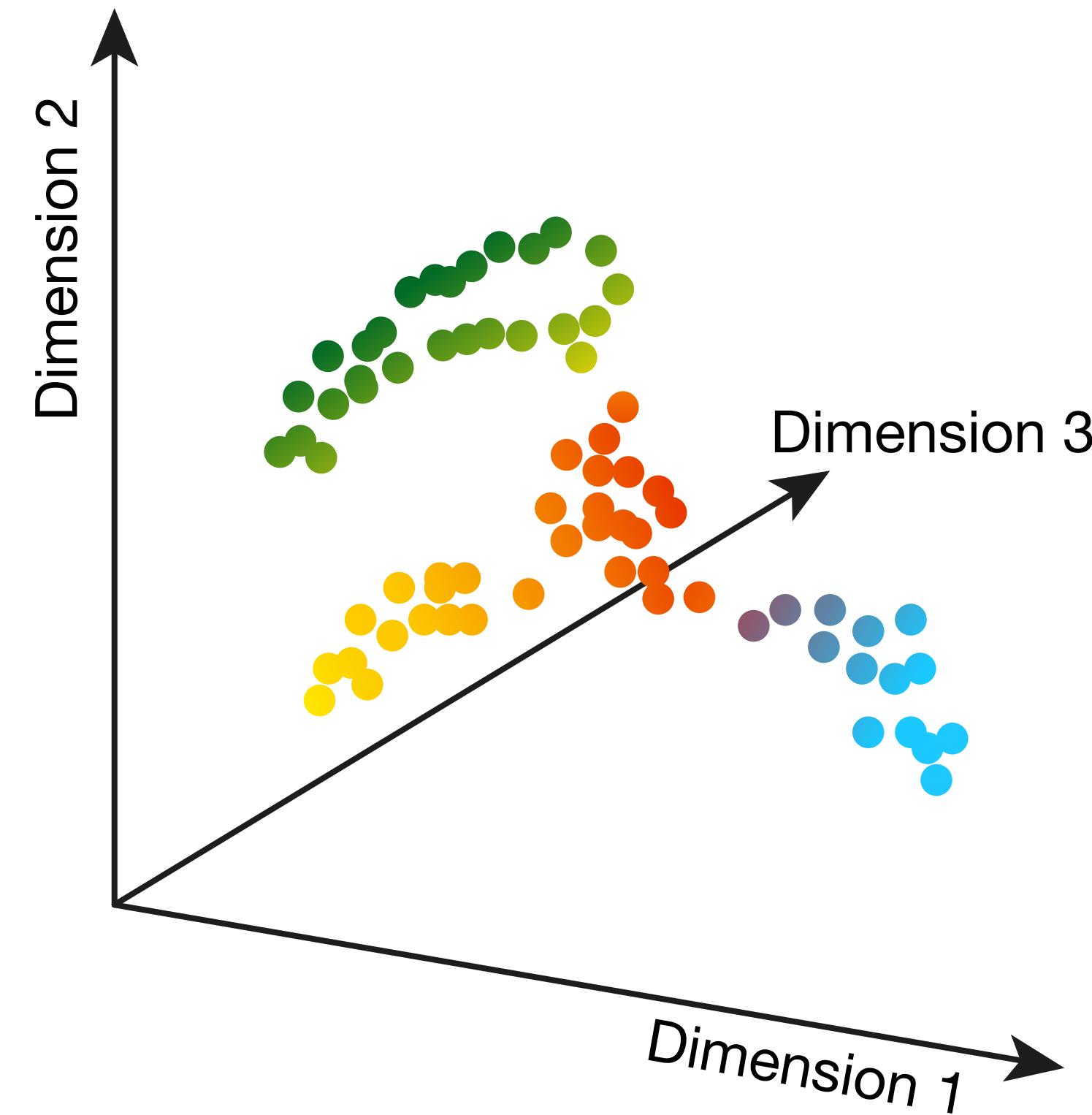
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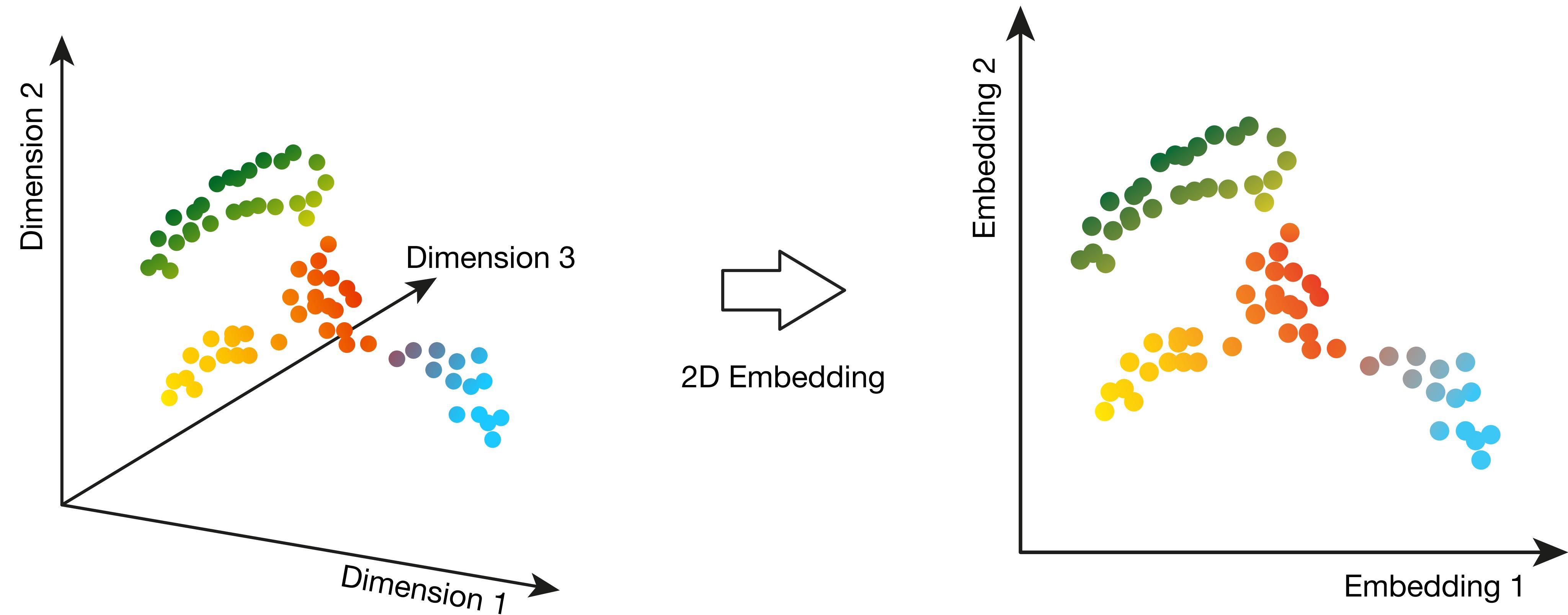
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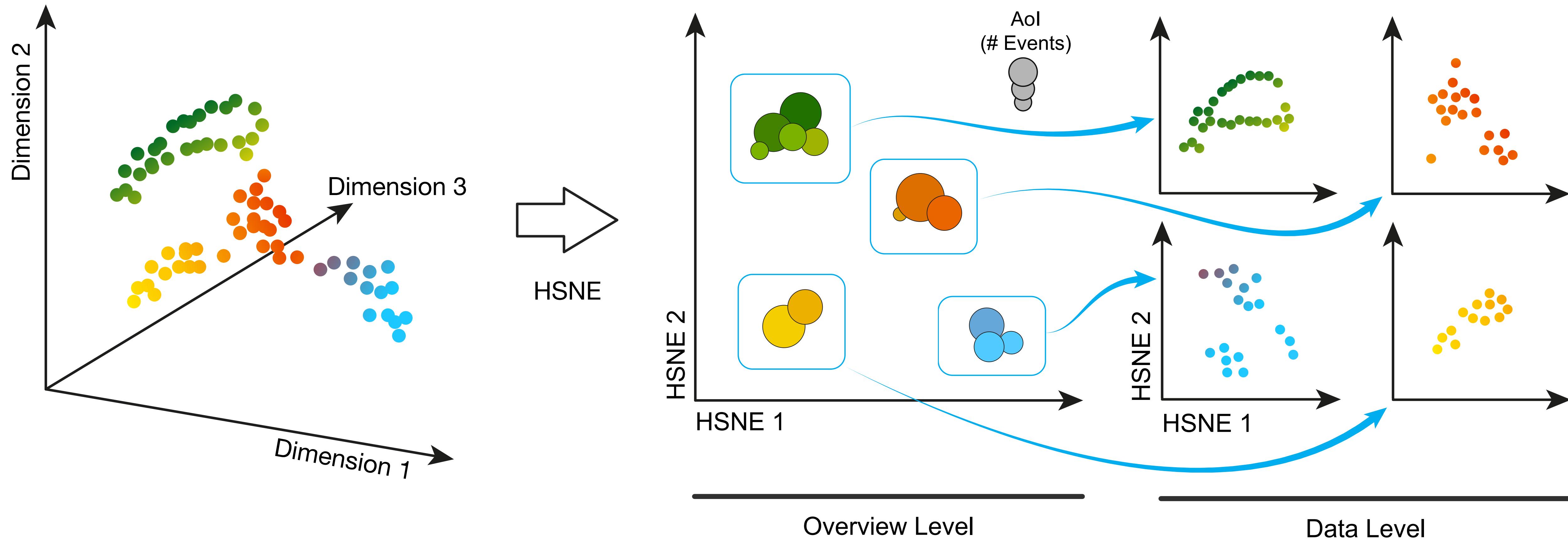
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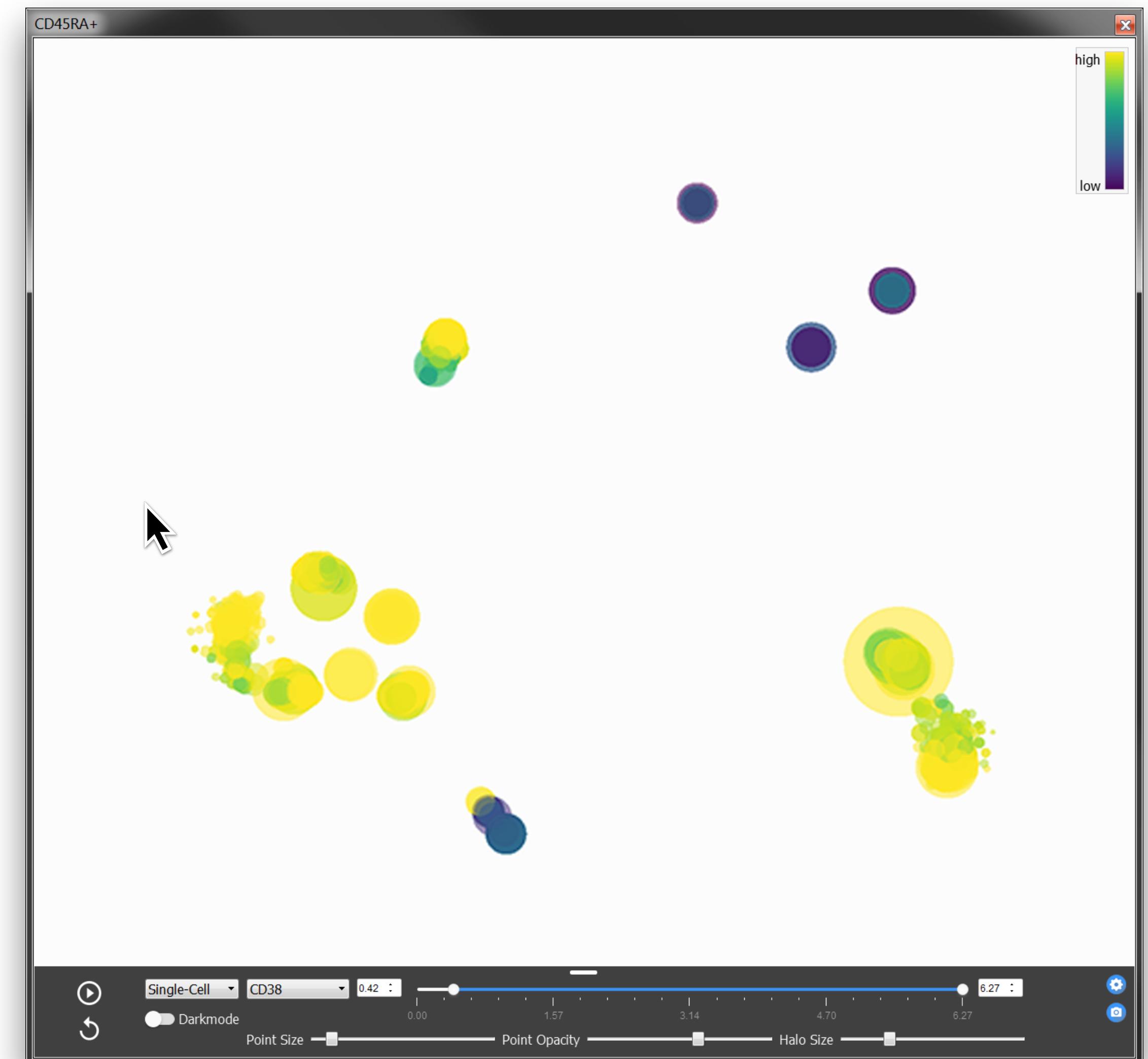


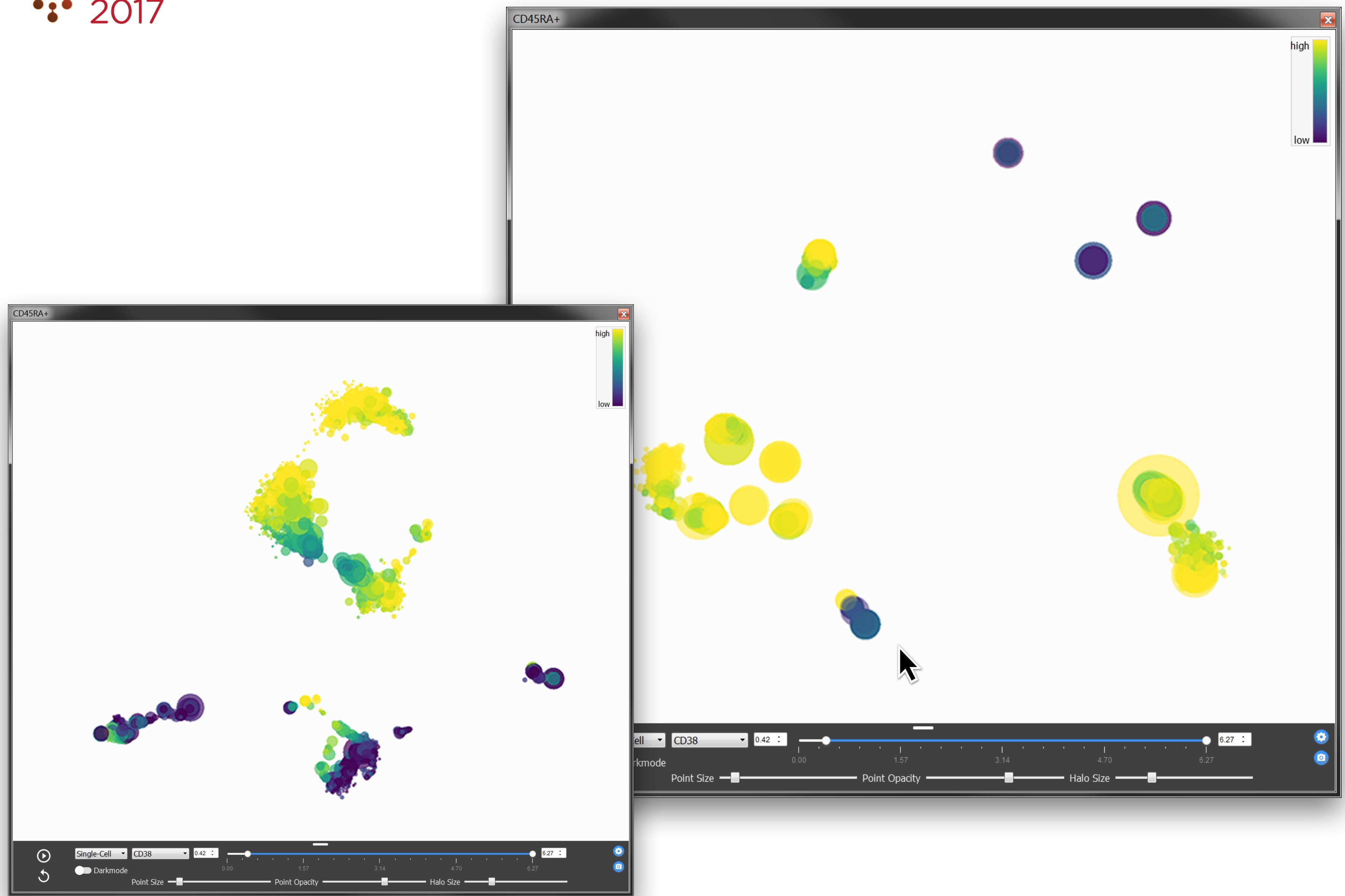
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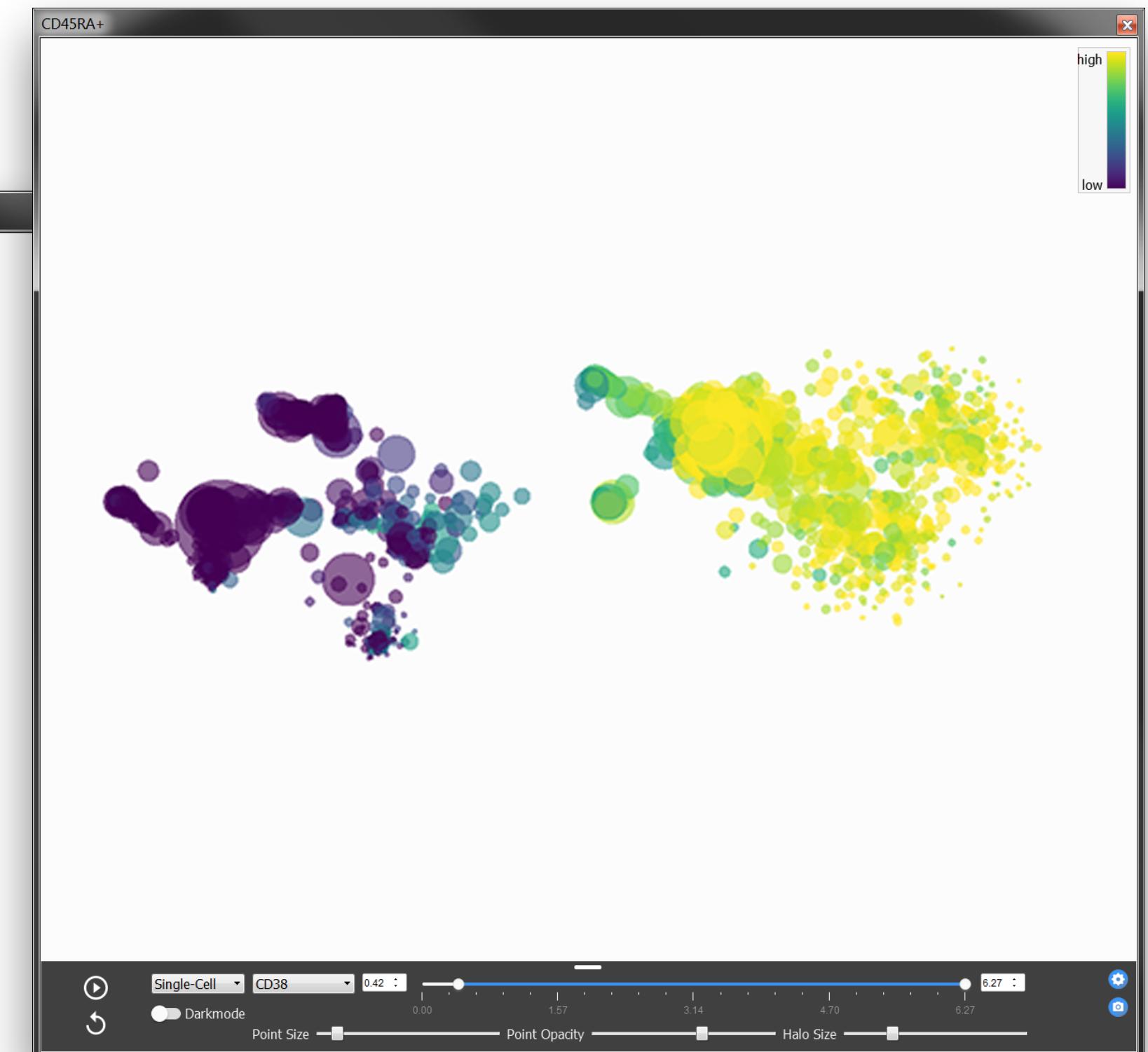
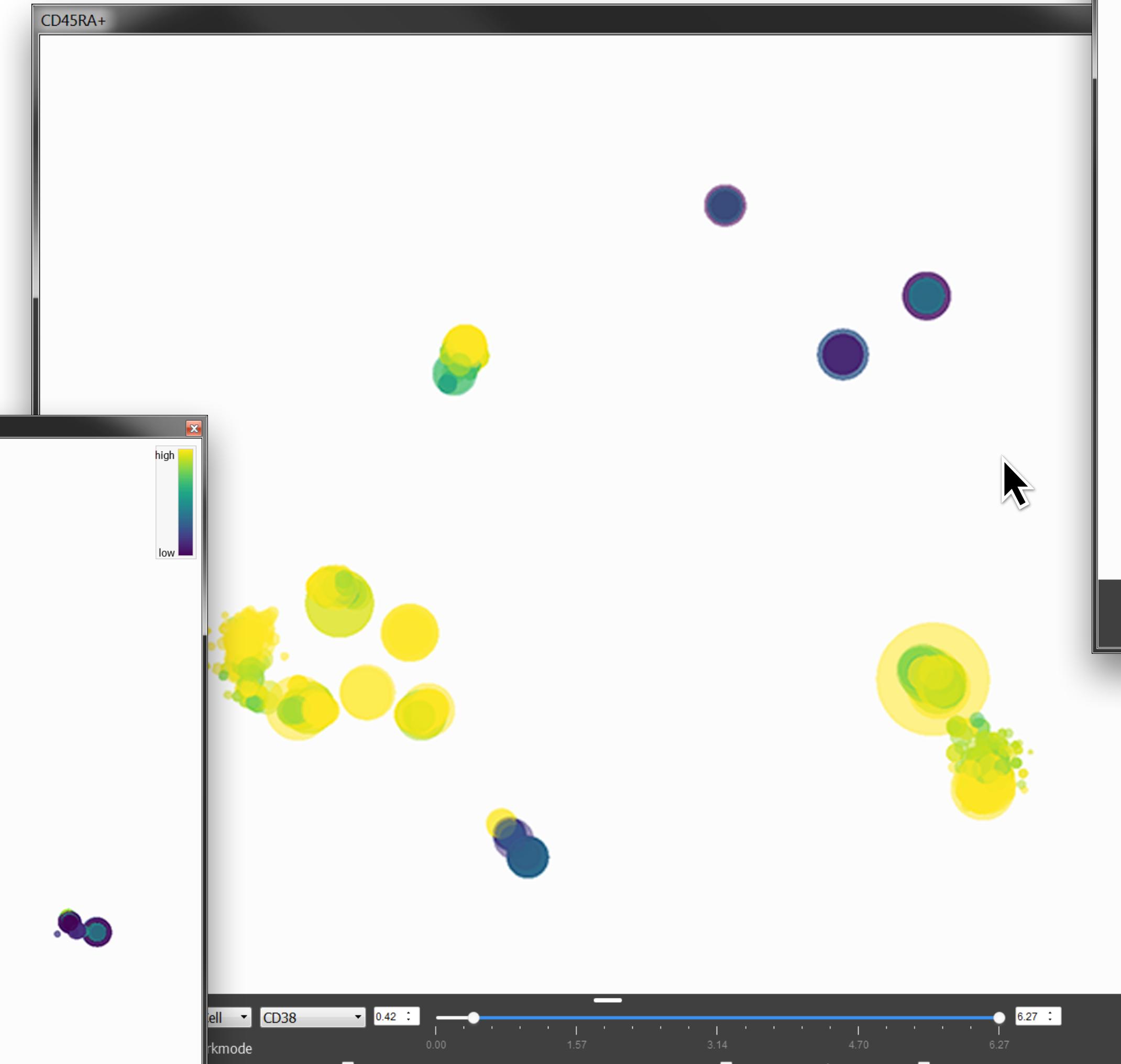
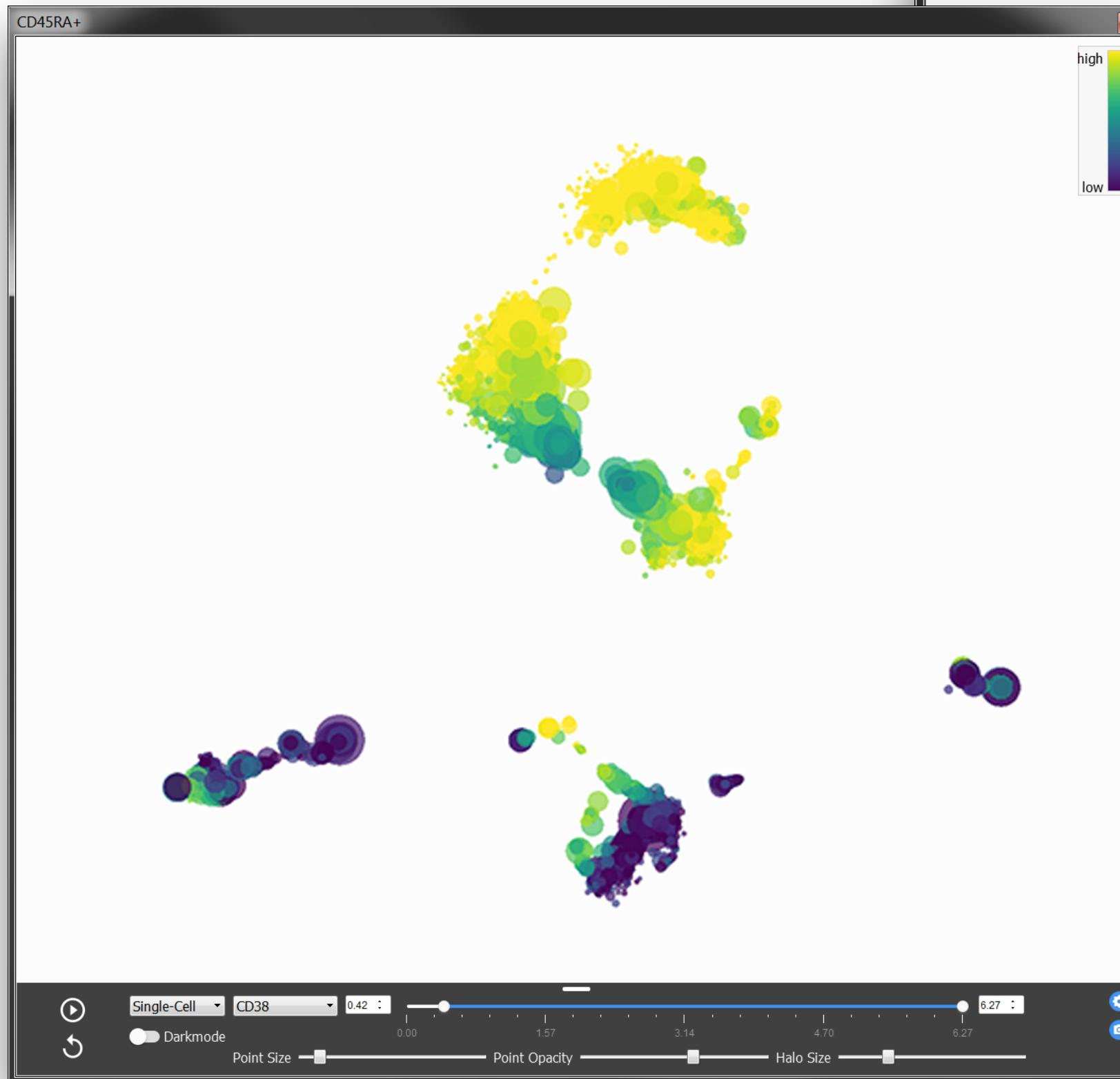


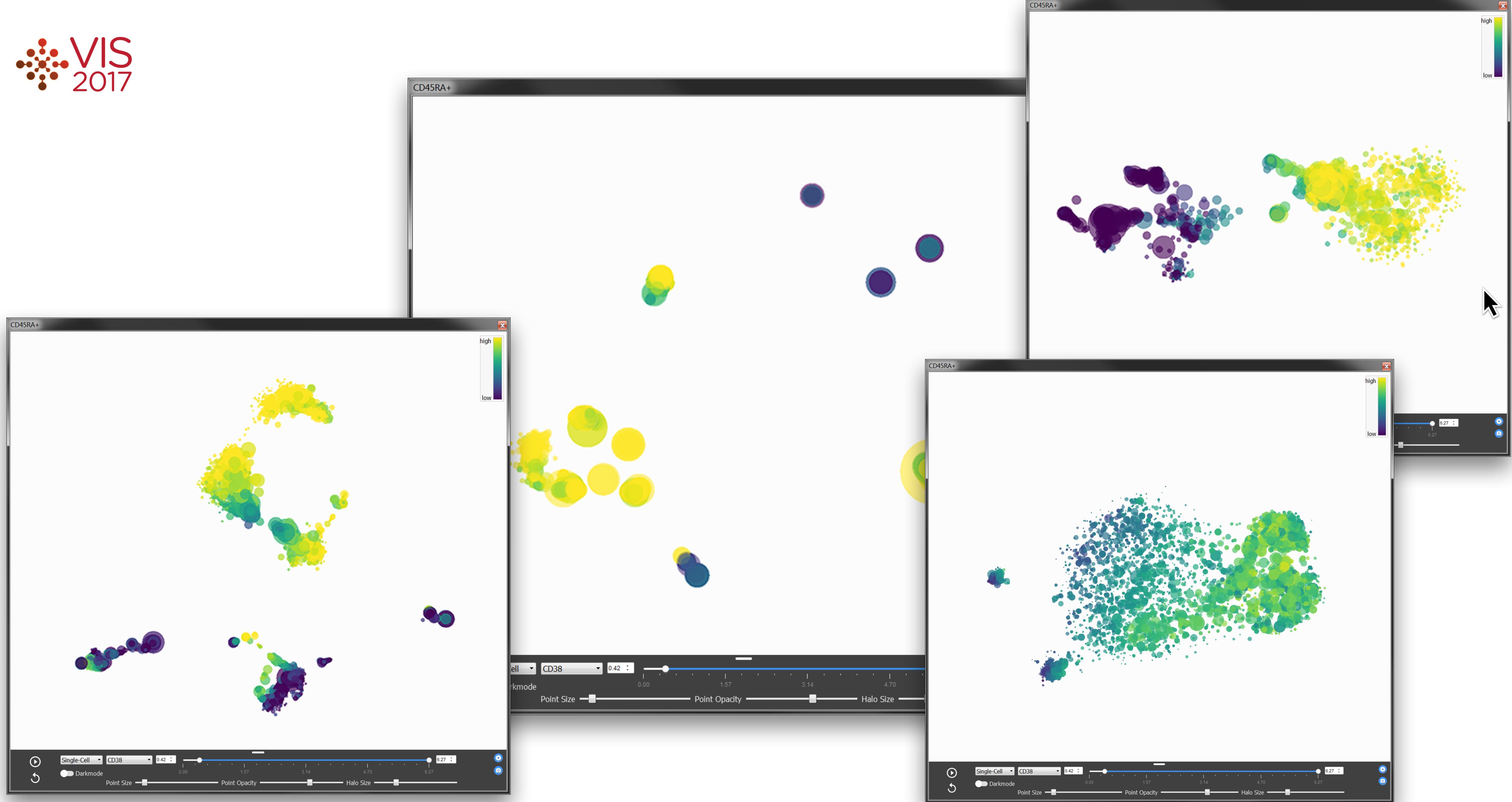
Hierarchical SNE













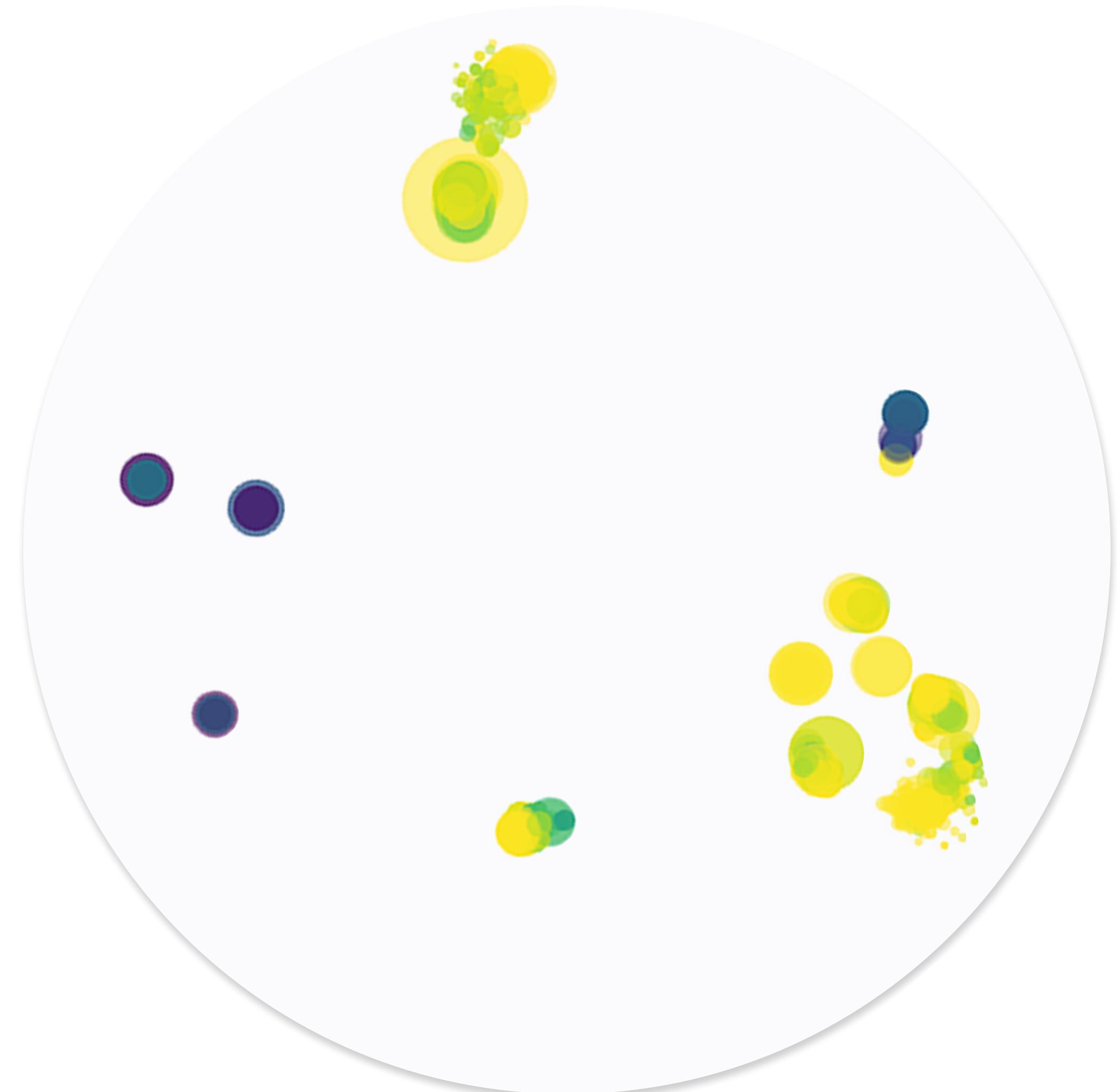
CyteGuide

Mass Cytometry

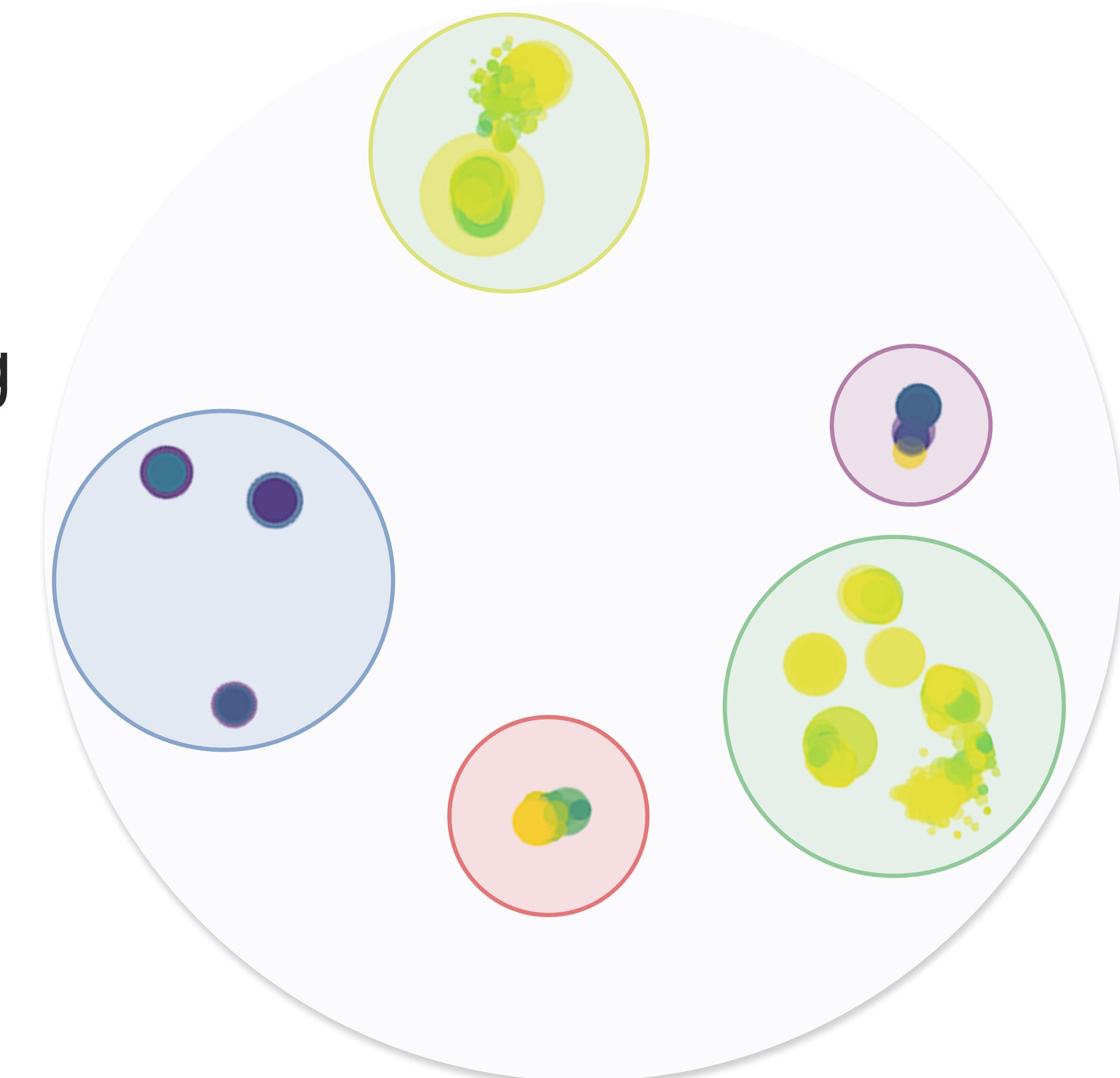
- Recent development in cell analysis
(Commercially available since 2014)
- Protein expression for single cells
 - Each cell: 40 dimensional data point
 - Millions of cells per study
 - Identify new cell types



- Representation of the exploration
 - Exploration through clusters
 - 3 to 5 clusters in each embedding
 - Up to 5 hierarchy levels

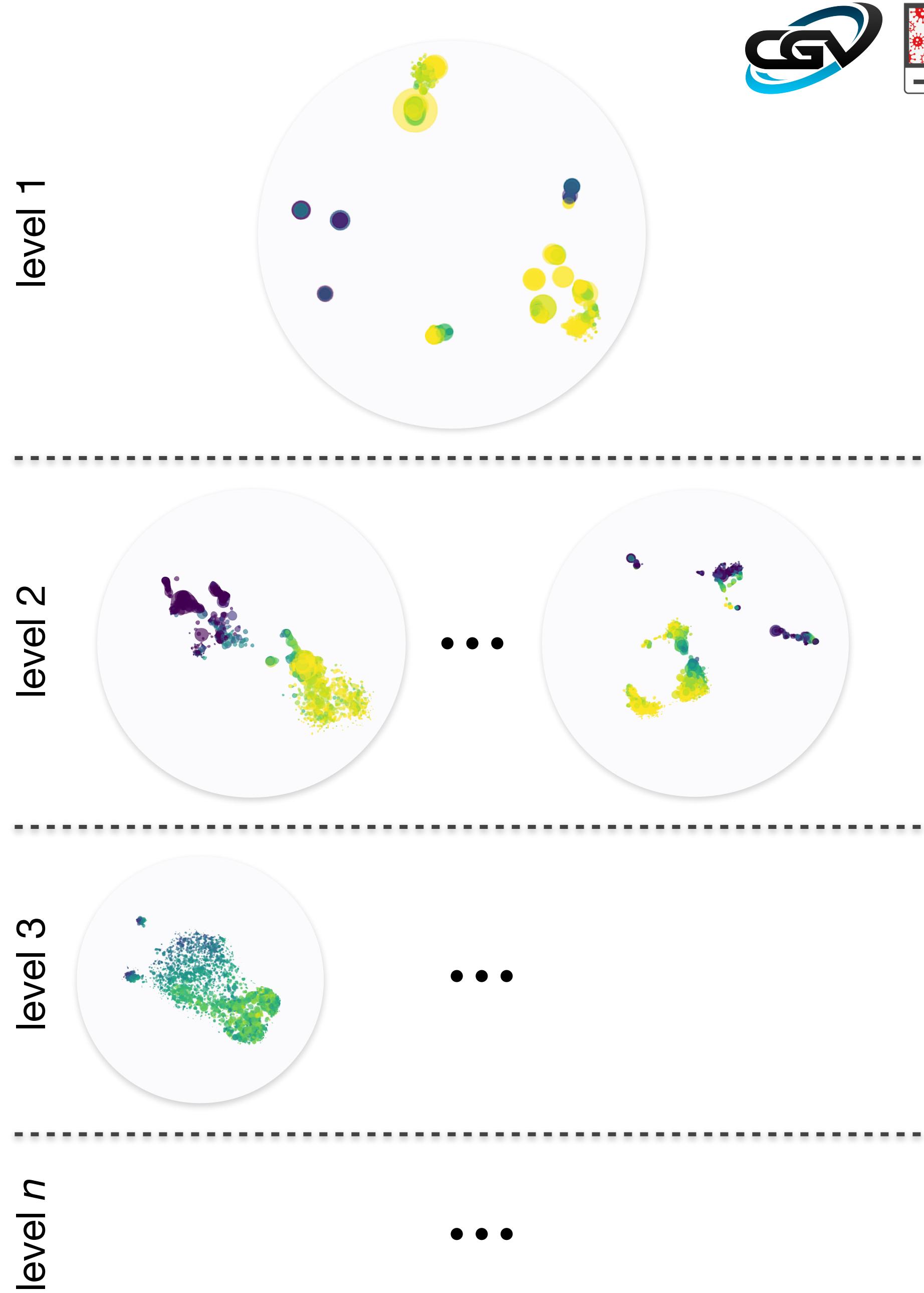


- Representation of the exploration
 - Exploration through clusters
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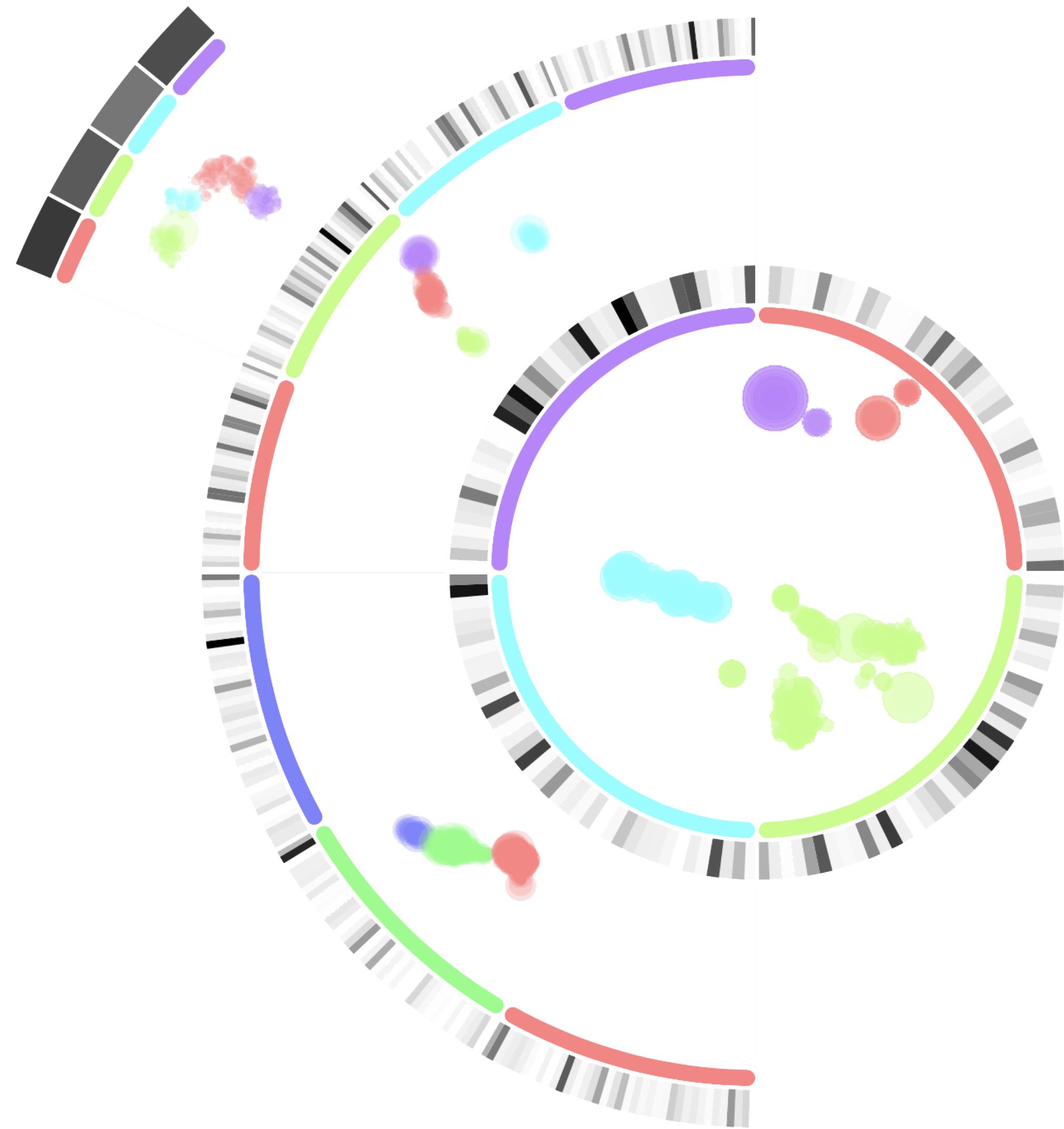


Data Abstraction

- Representation of the exploration
 - Exploration through clusters
 - 3 to 5 clusters in each embedding
 - Up to 5 hierarchy levels

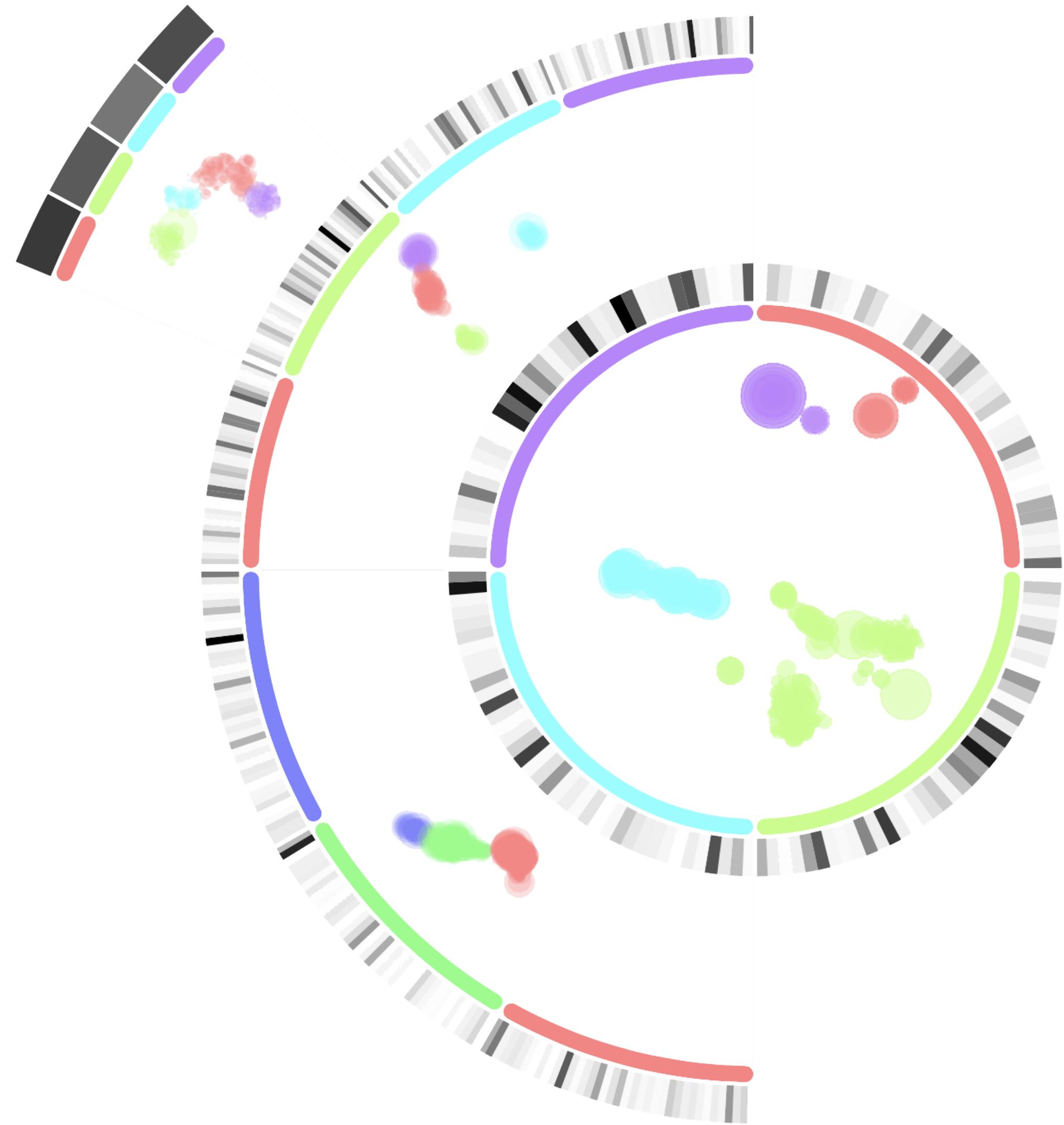


- Single, integrated visualization
 - Guides the hierarchy exploration
 - Presents the hierarchy exploration

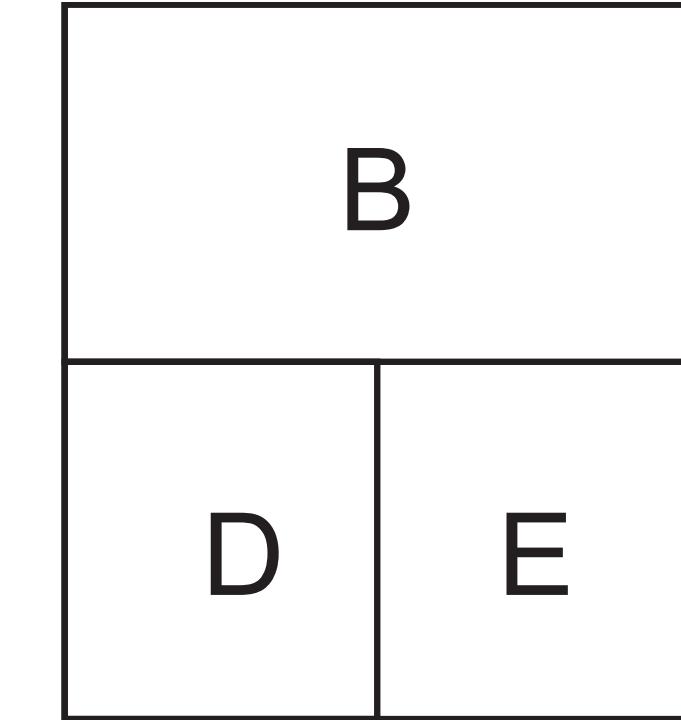


Requirements

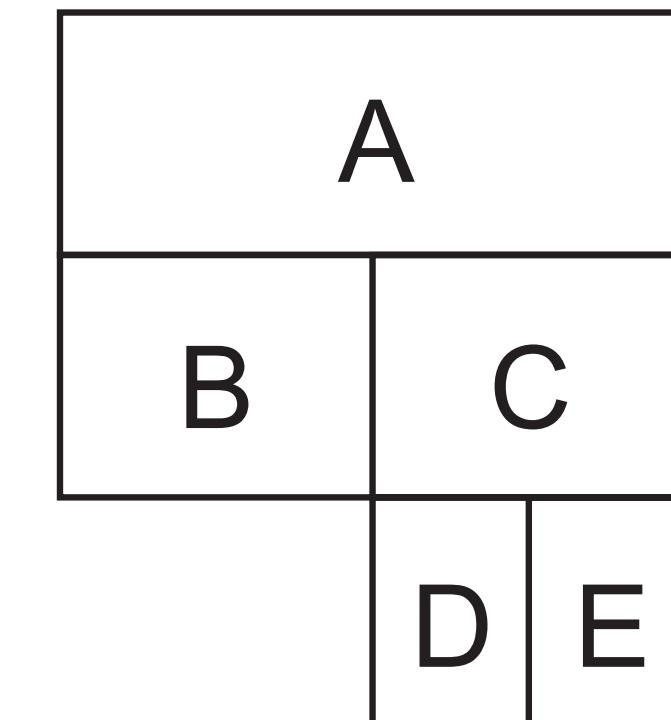
- **Exploration**
 - Navigate the hierarchy
 - Identify interesting regions
 - Structural variation
 - Functional variation
 - Identify analyzed regions



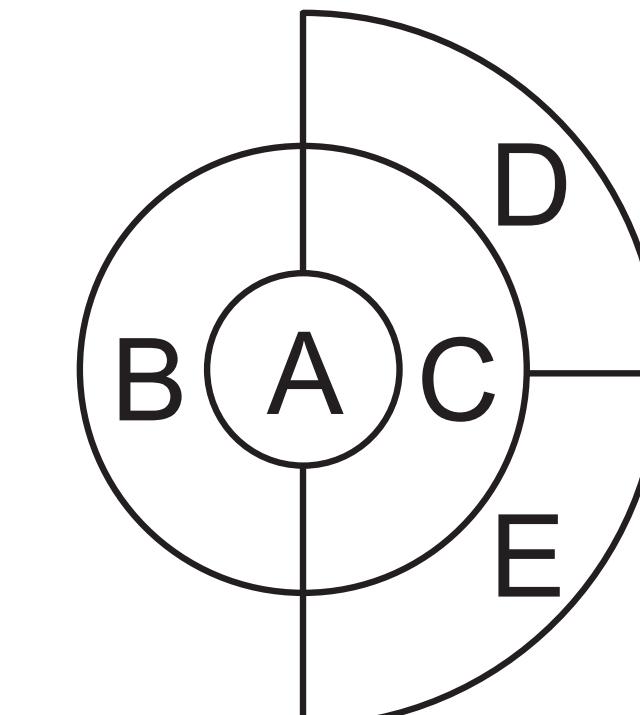
- Hierarchy
 - Up to 5 levels
 - Up to 5 branches per node
 - Embedded vis in nodes



Treemap

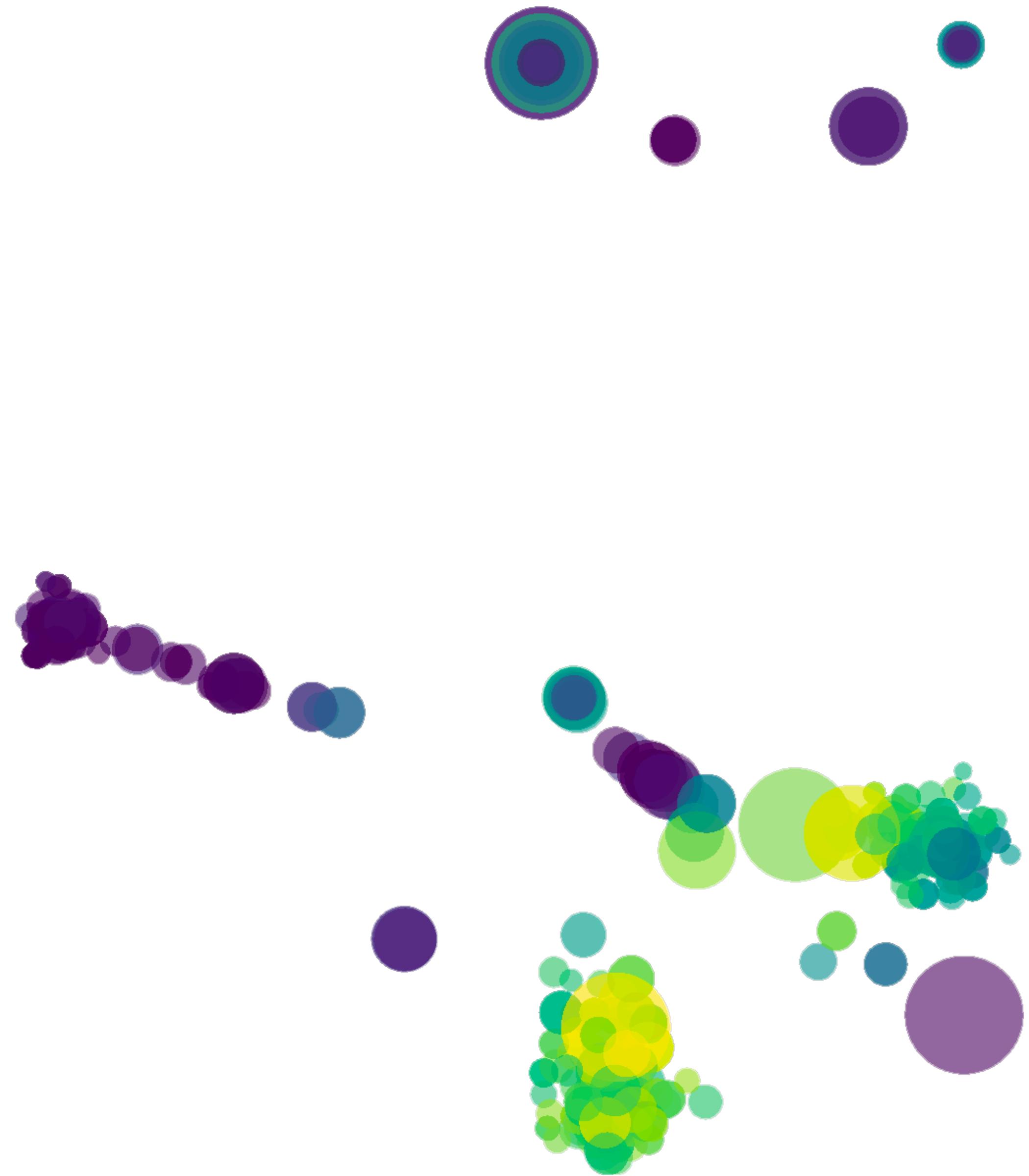


Icicles

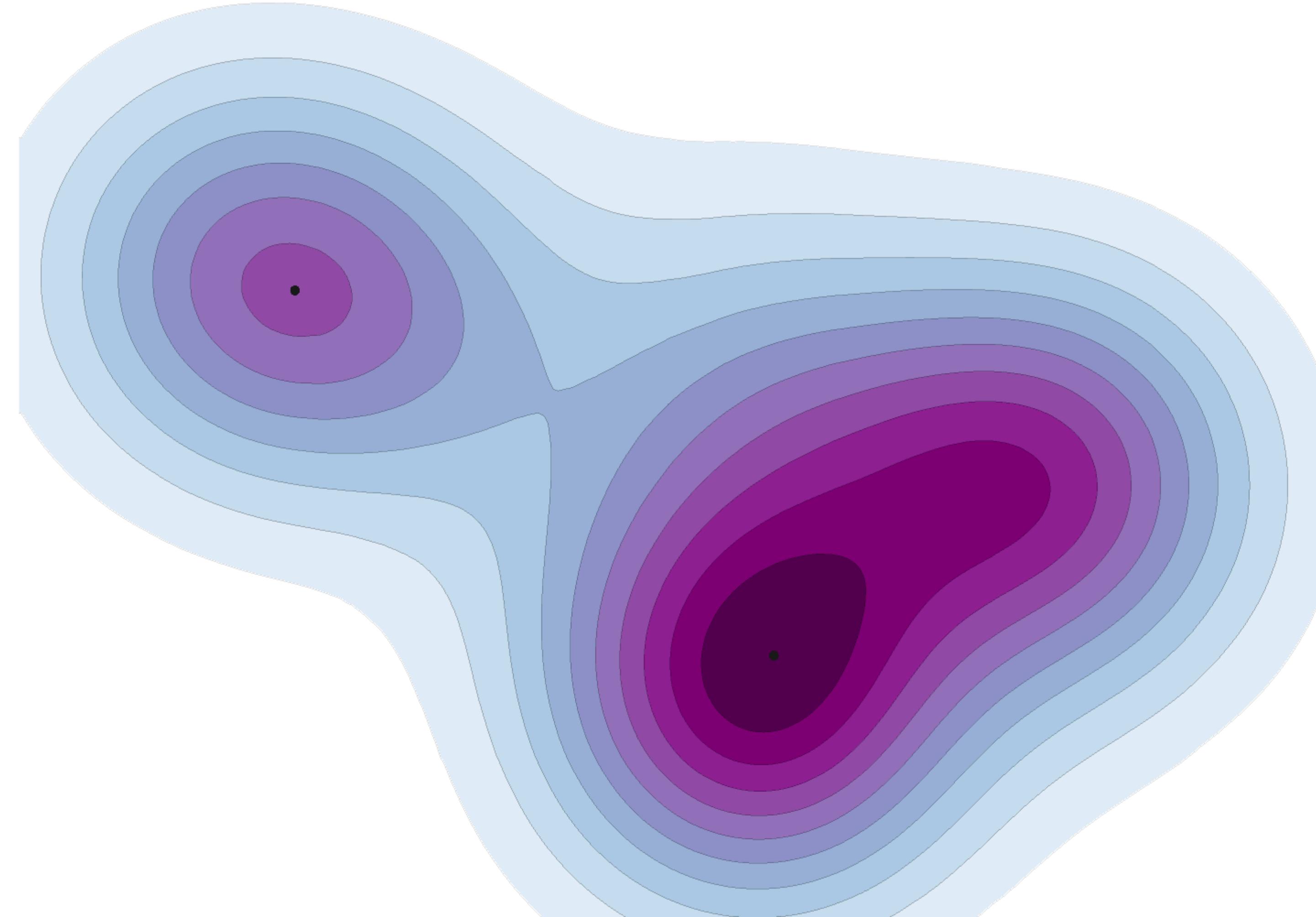
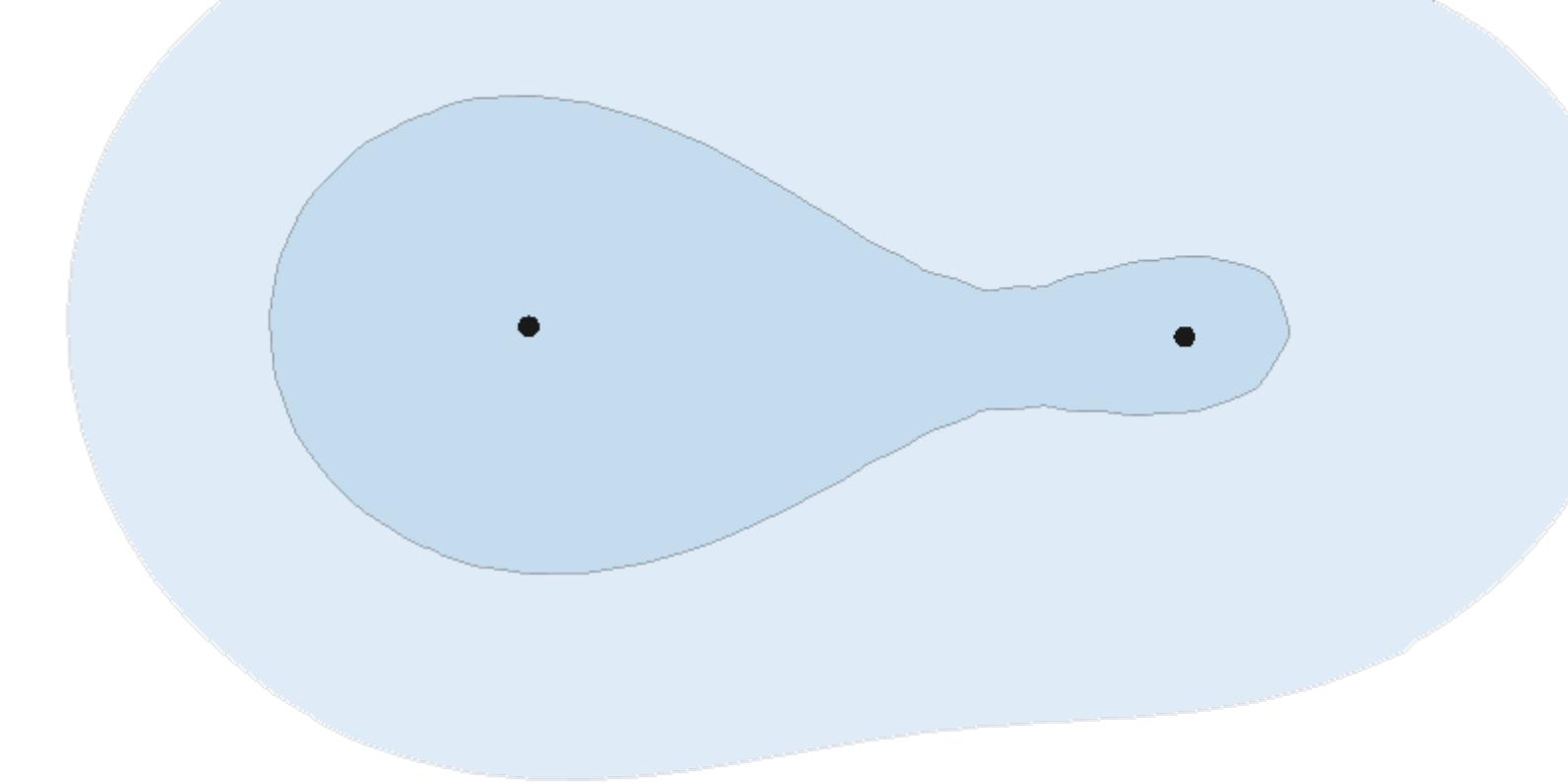


Sunburst

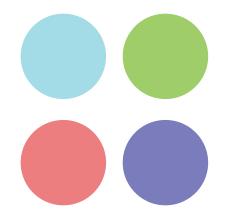
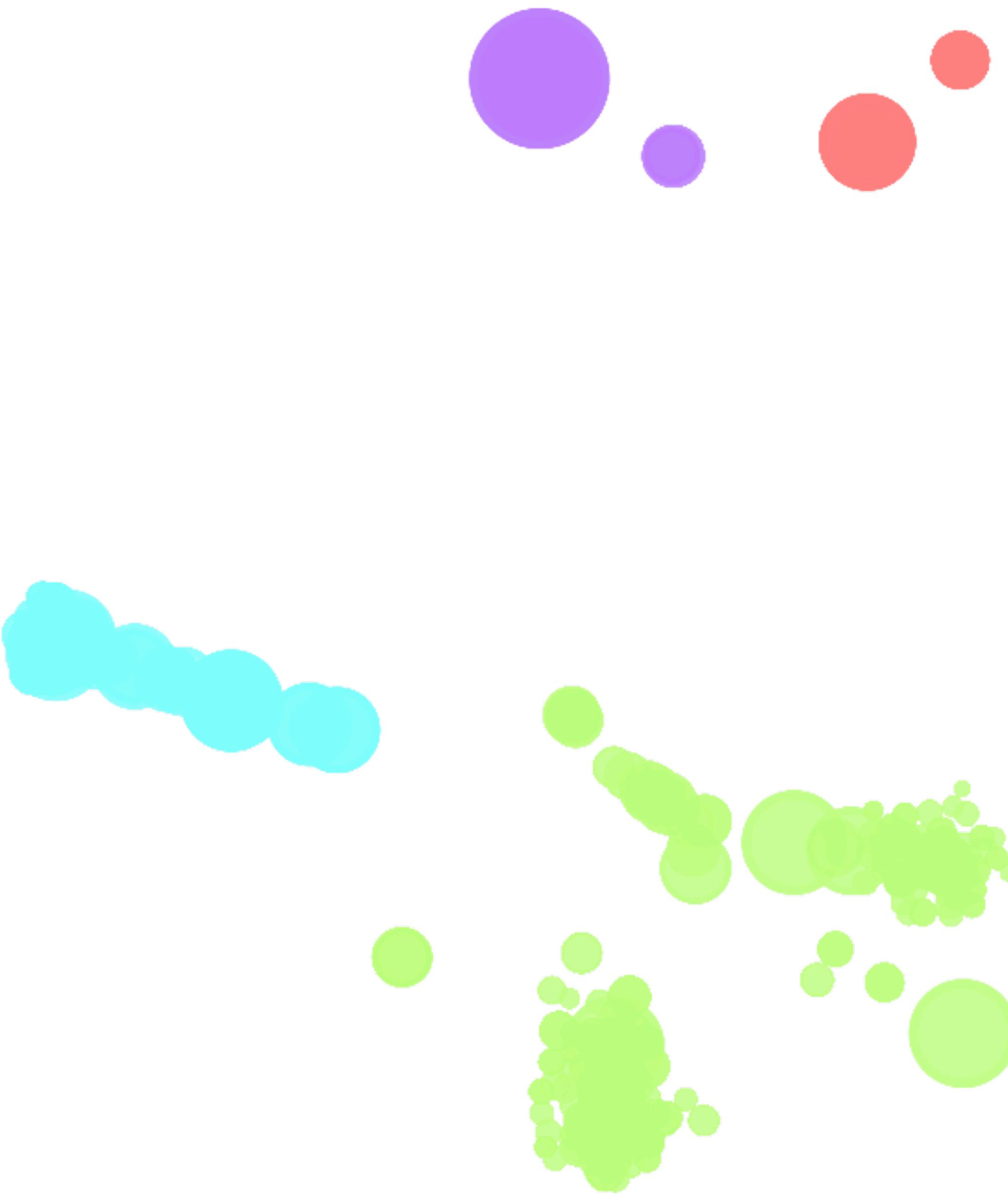
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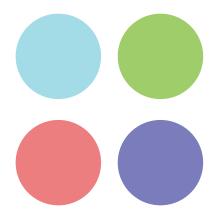


Design



Design

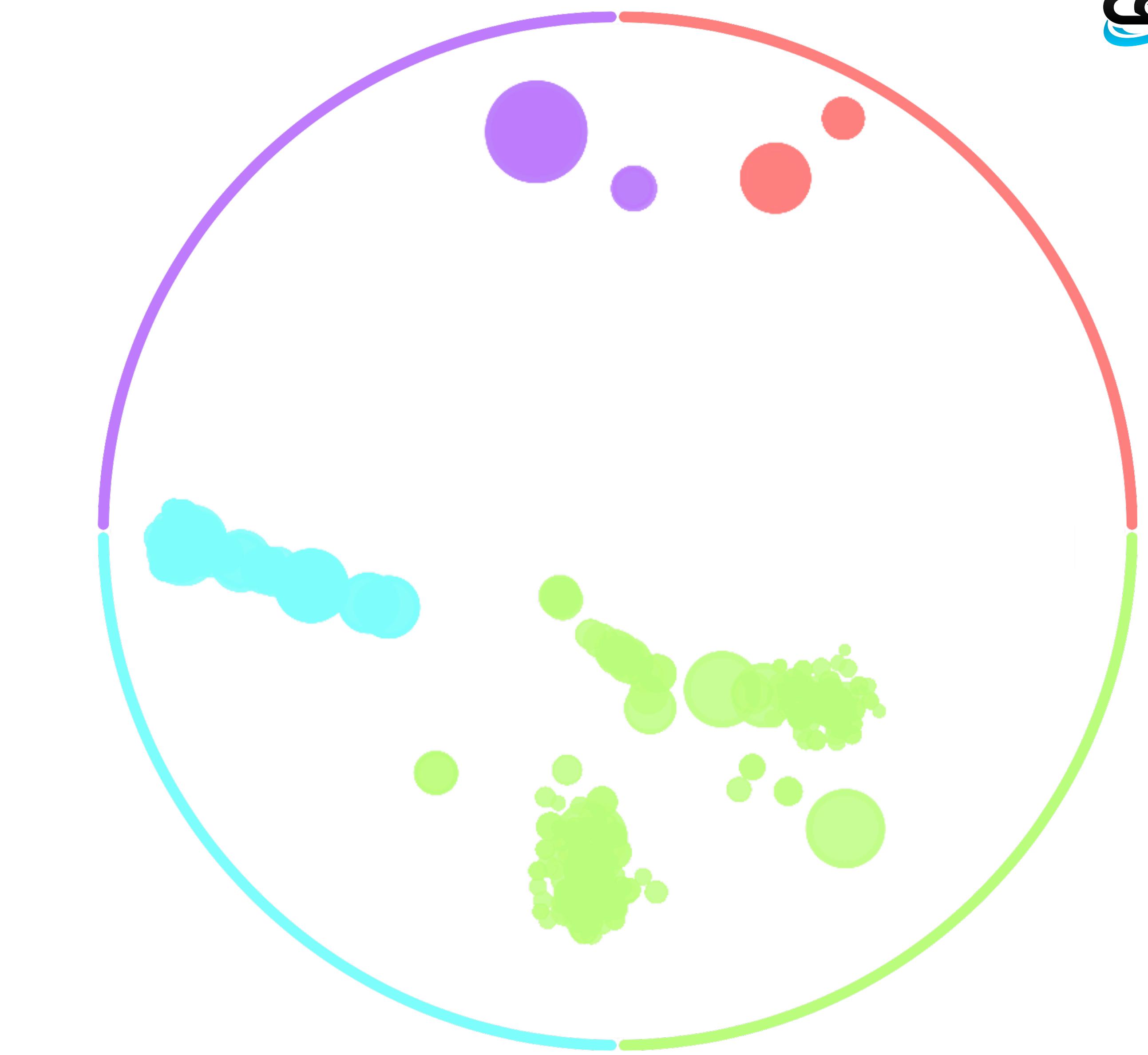
 clusters



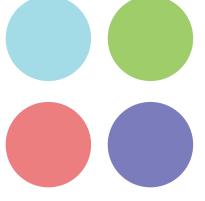
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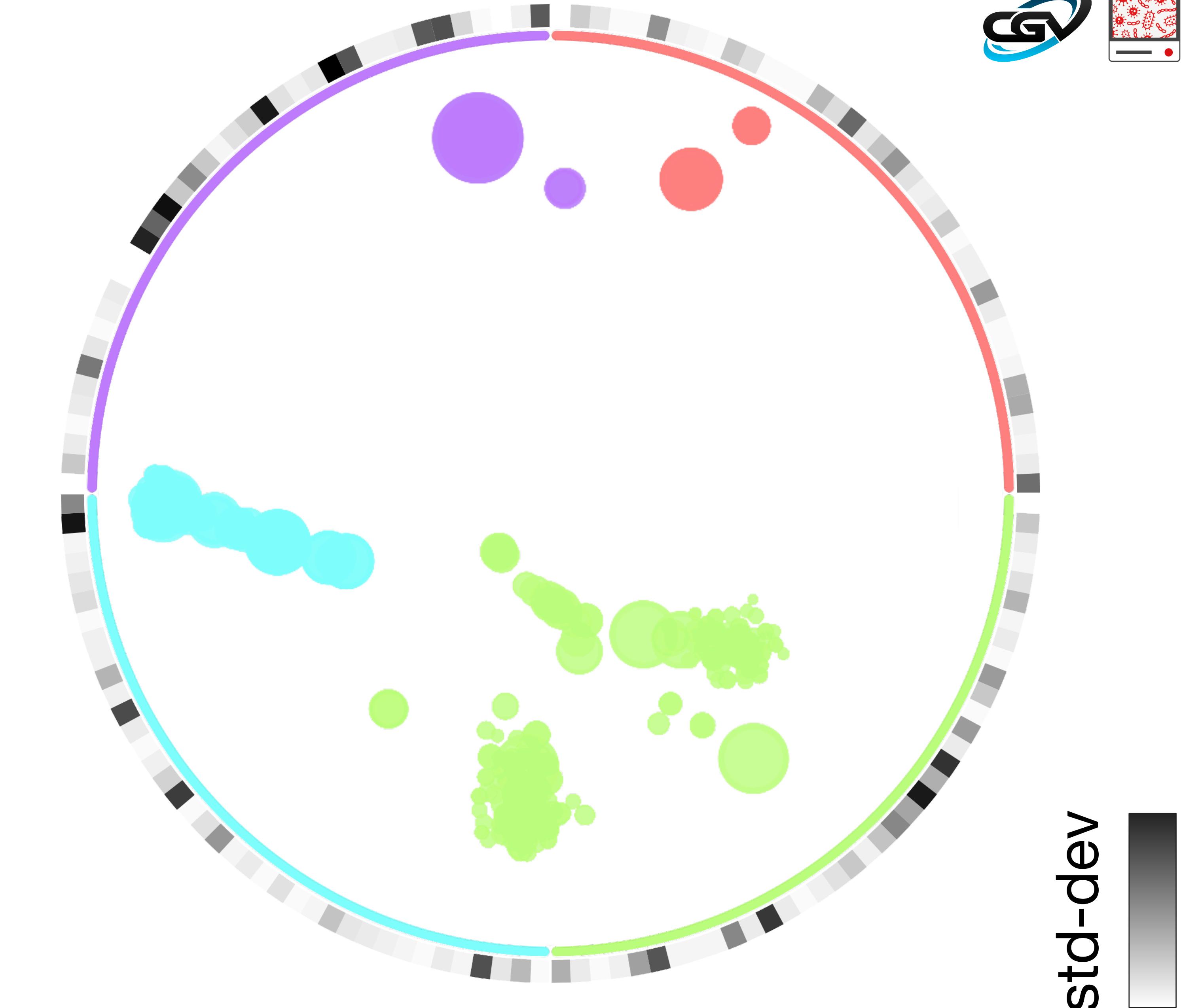


arc segment



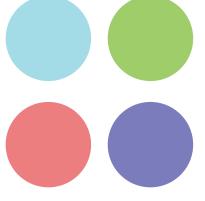


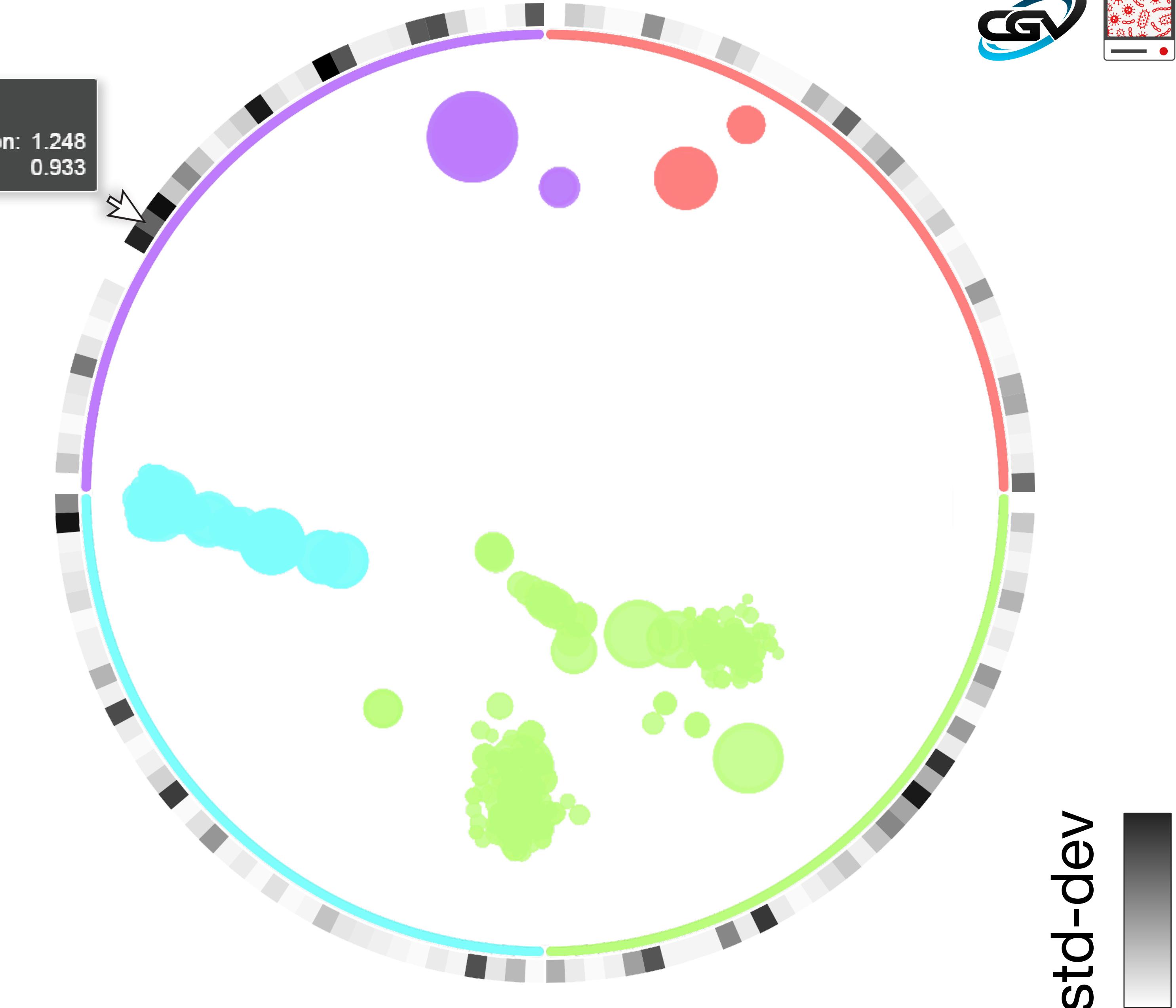
-  clusters
-  arc segment
-  marker heatmap



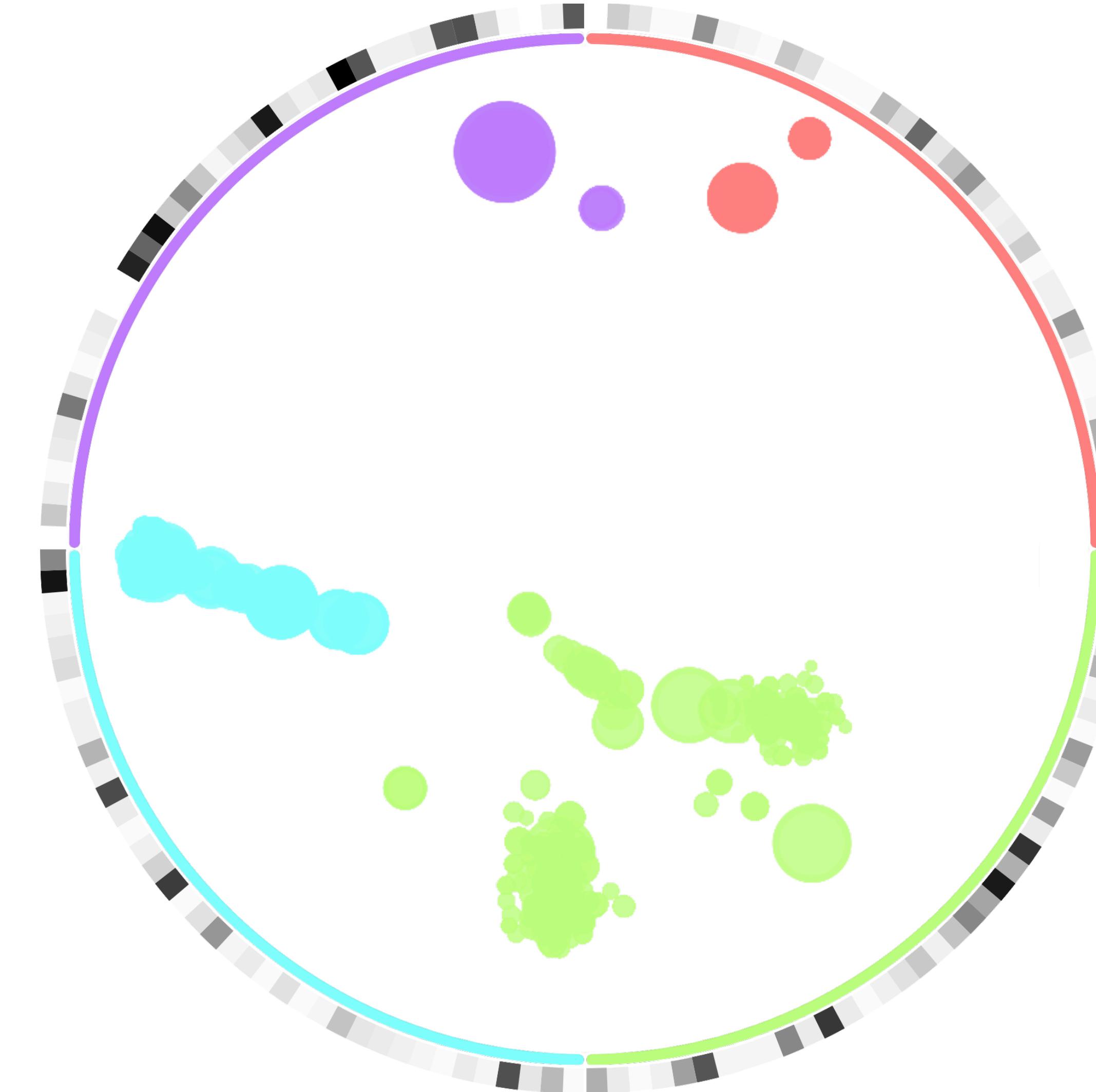
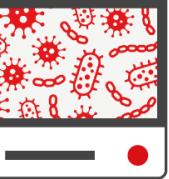
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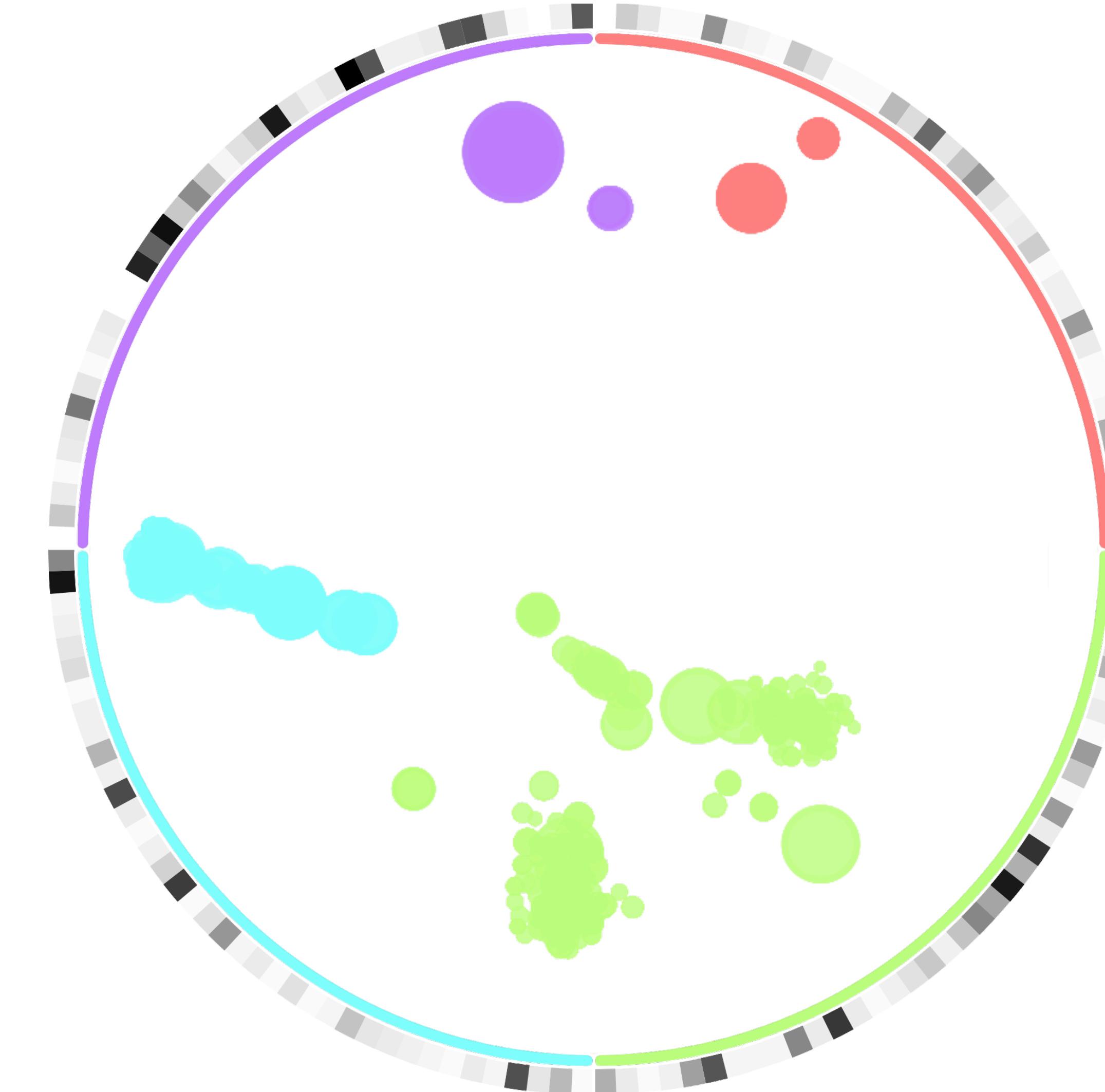
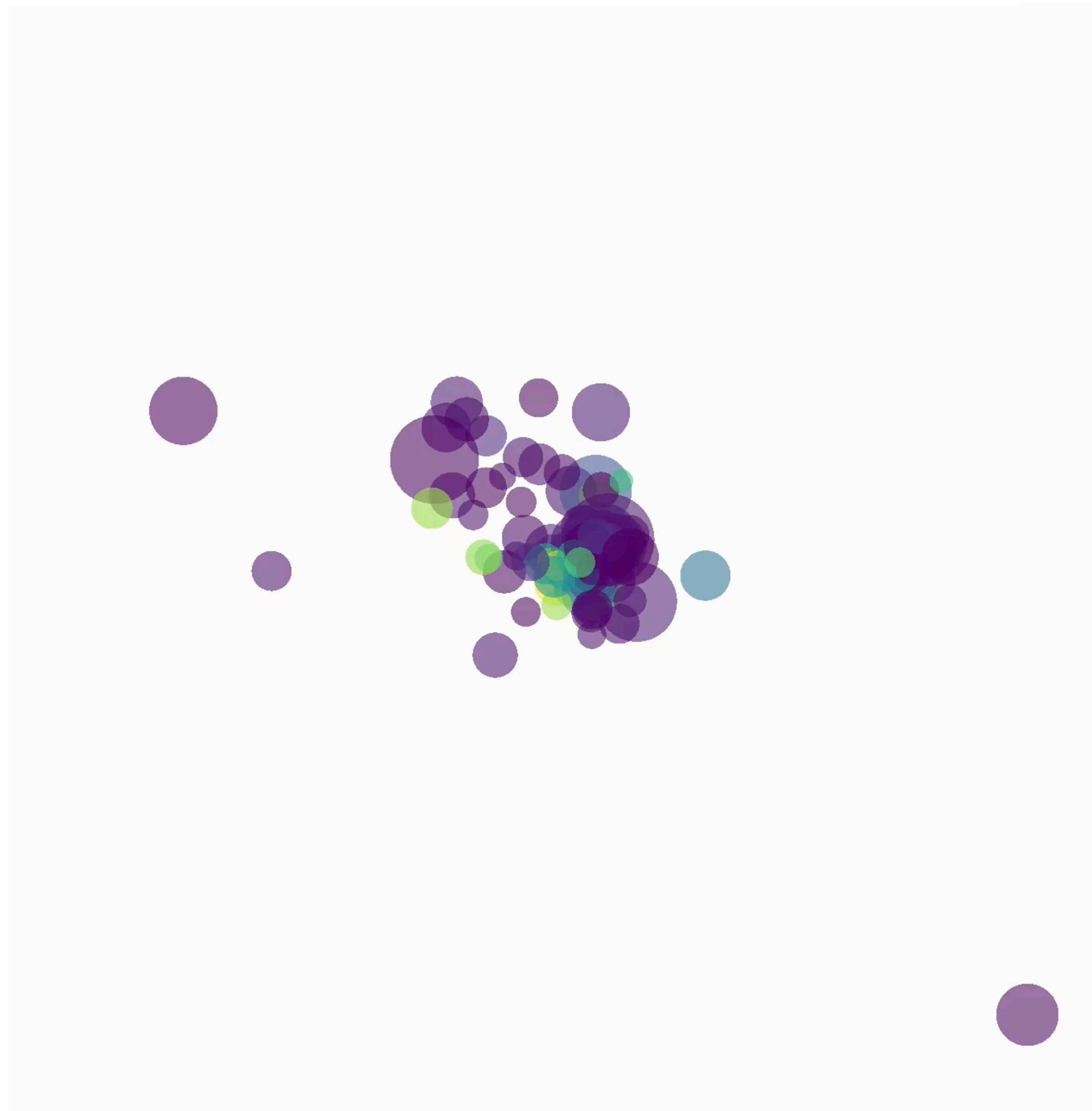
TCRgd
Expression: 1.248
Std-Dev: 0.933

-  clusters
-  arc segment
-  marker heatmap

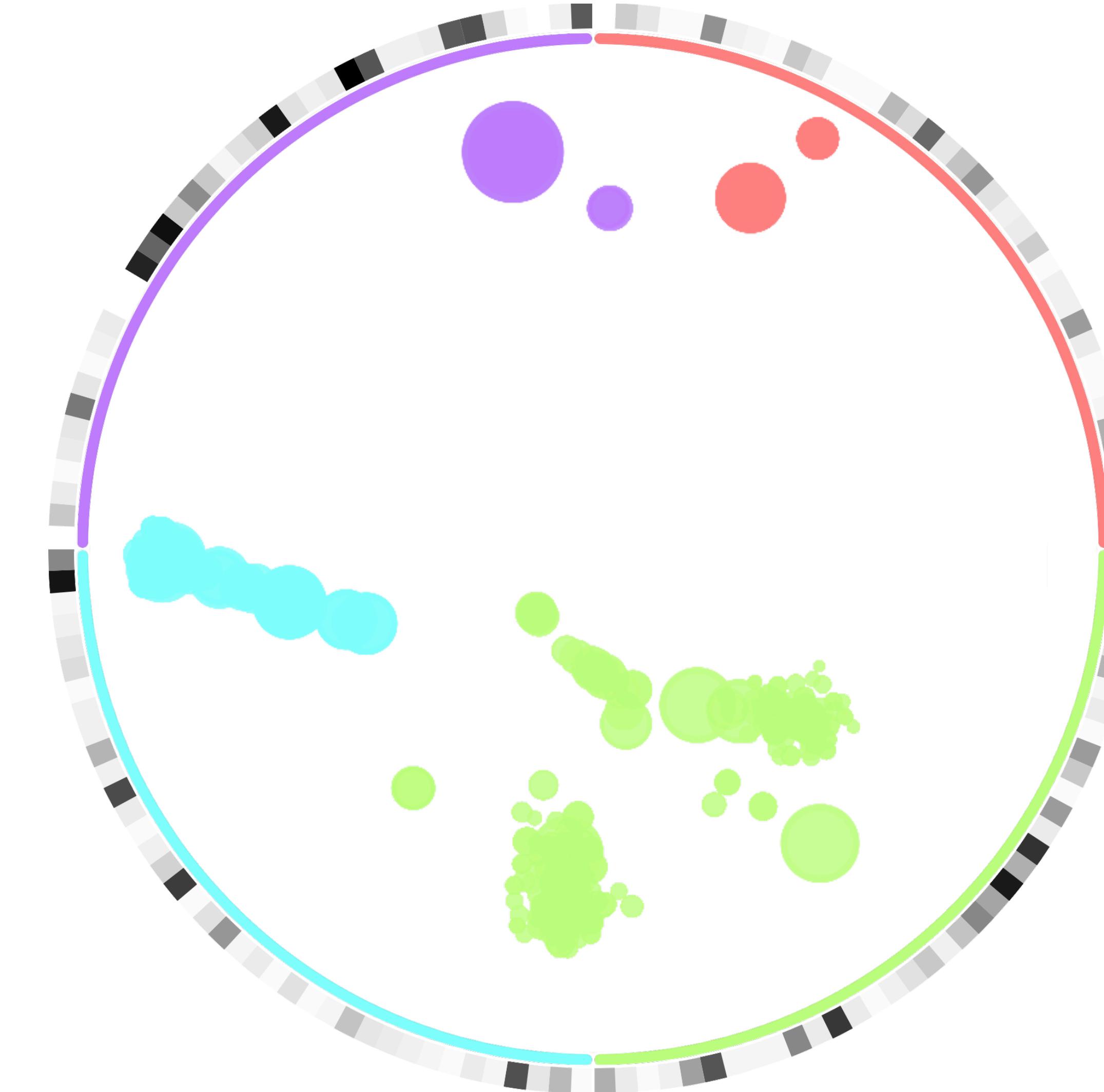
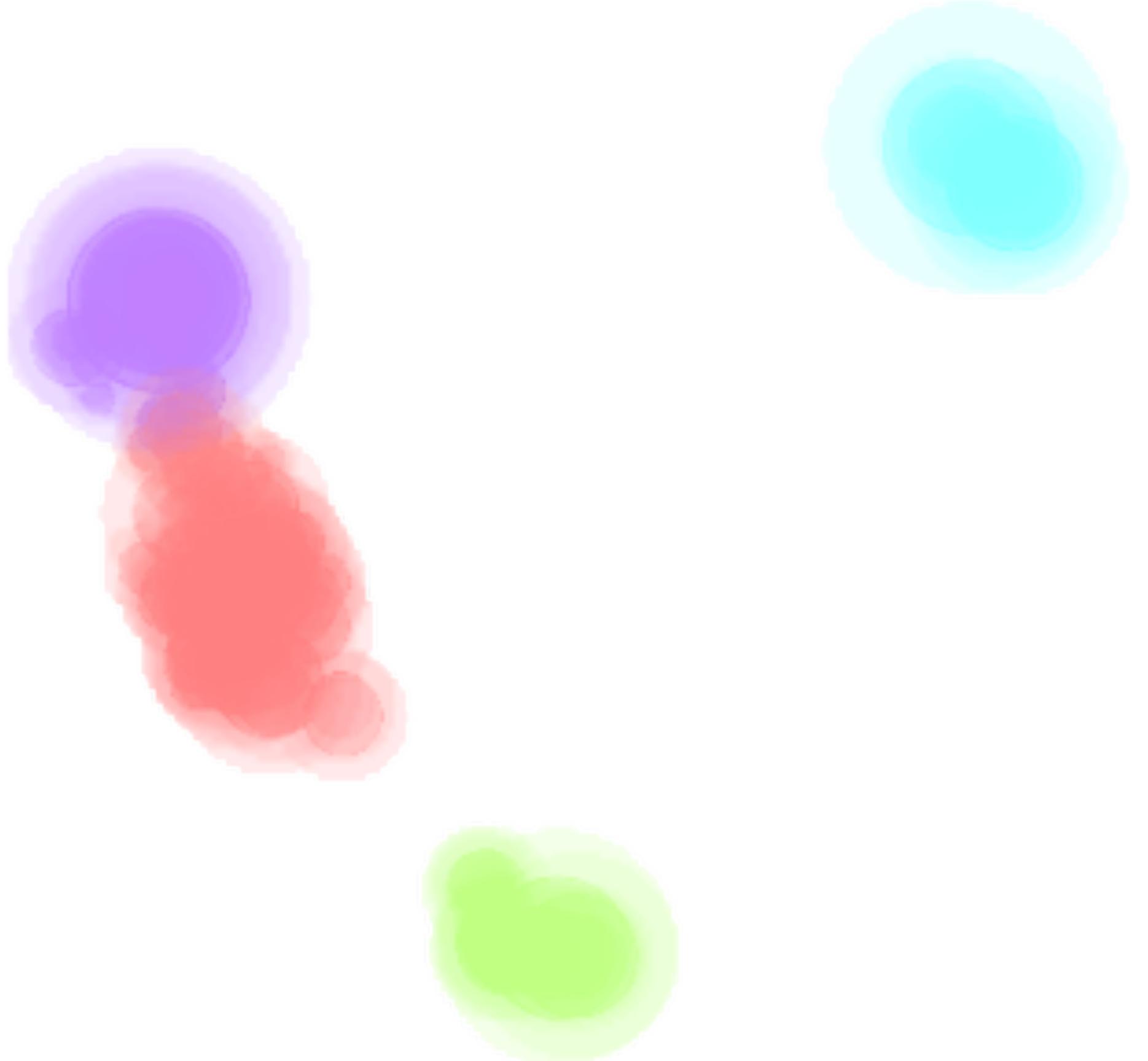


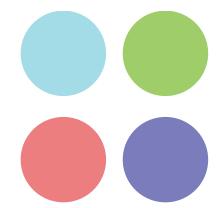
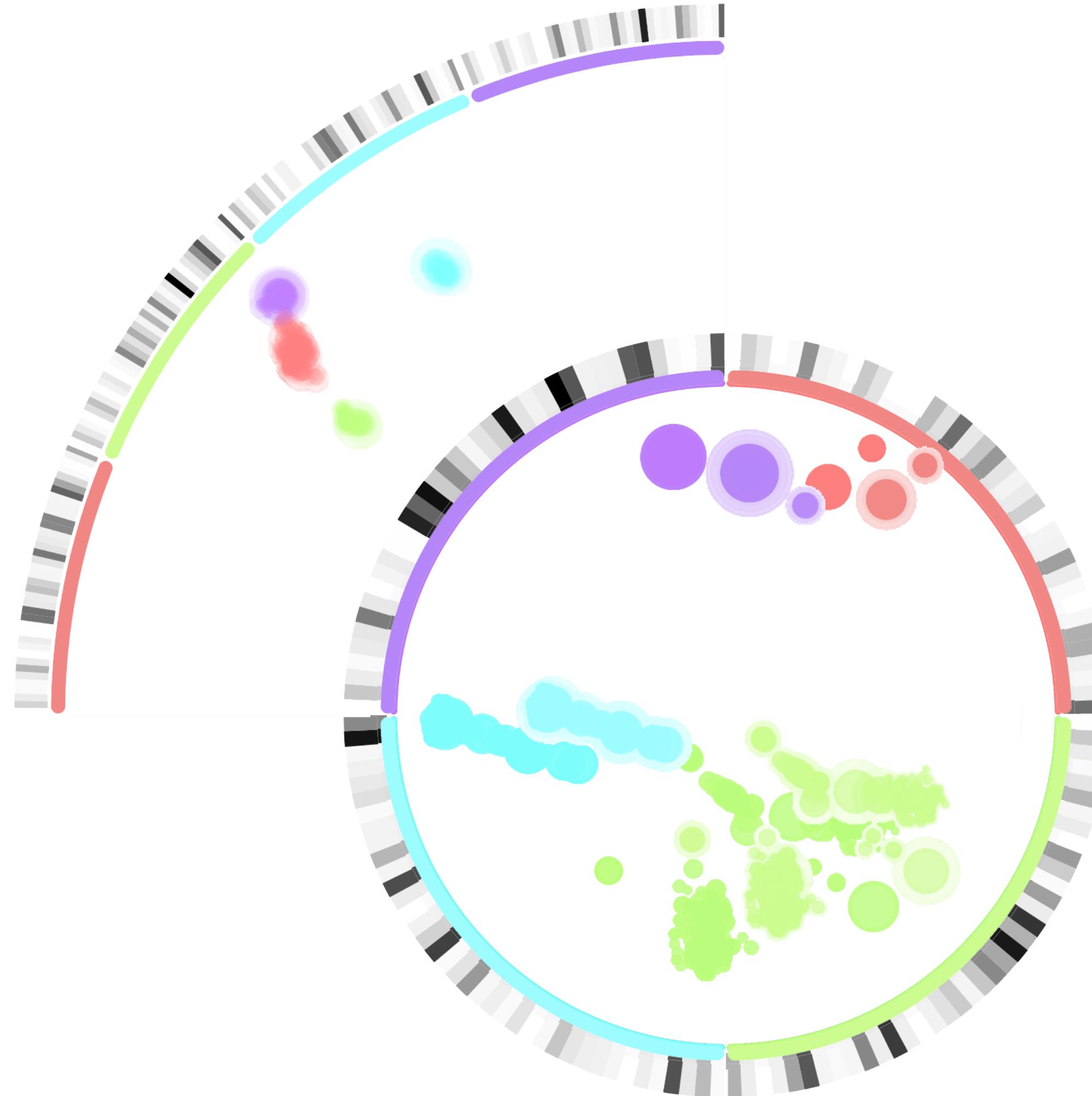
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Design





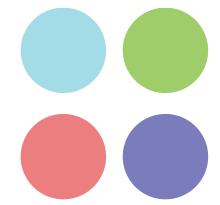
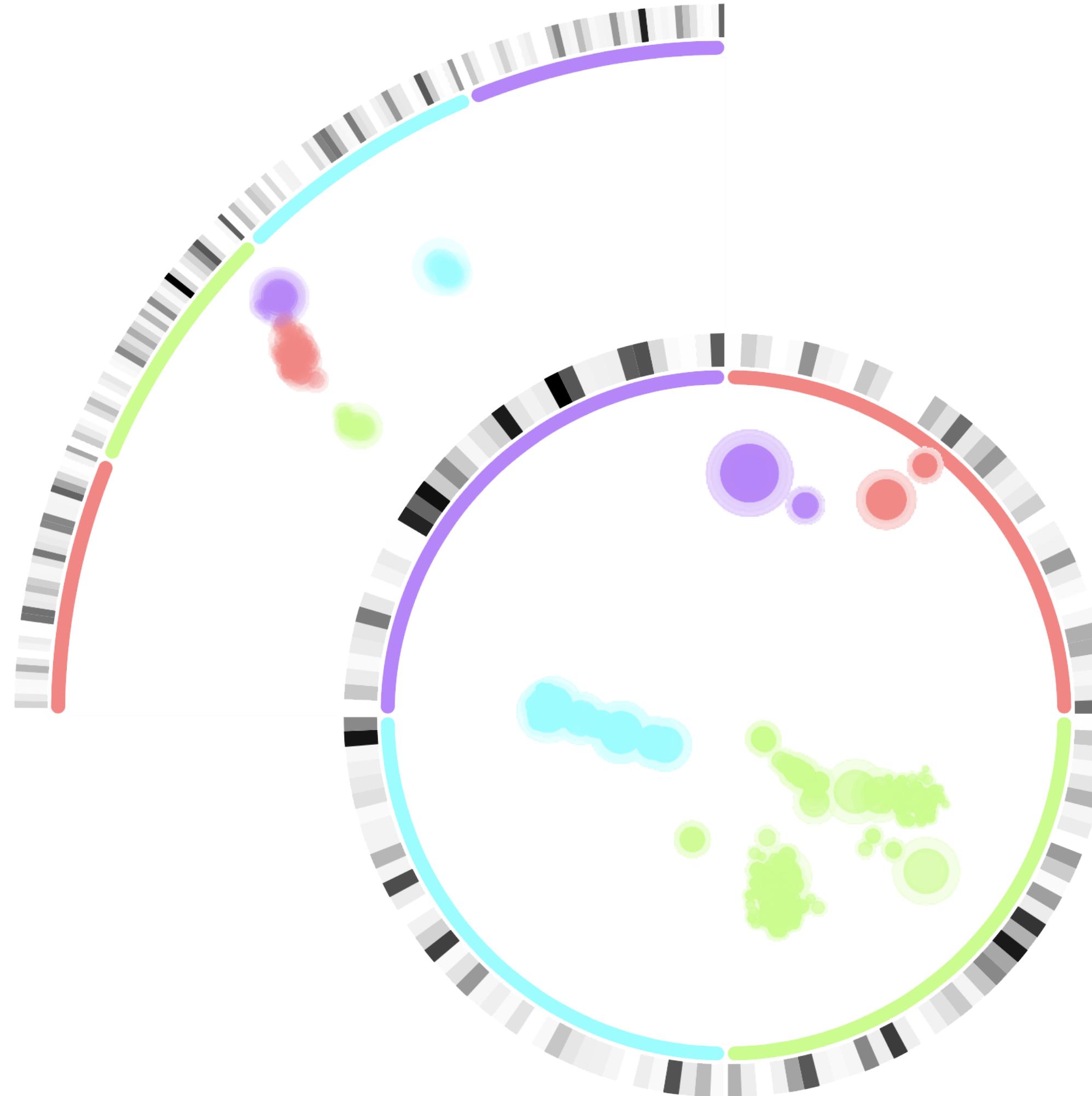
clusters



arc segment



marker heatmap



clusters

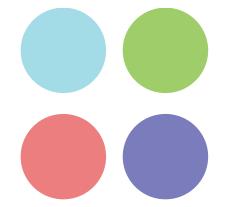
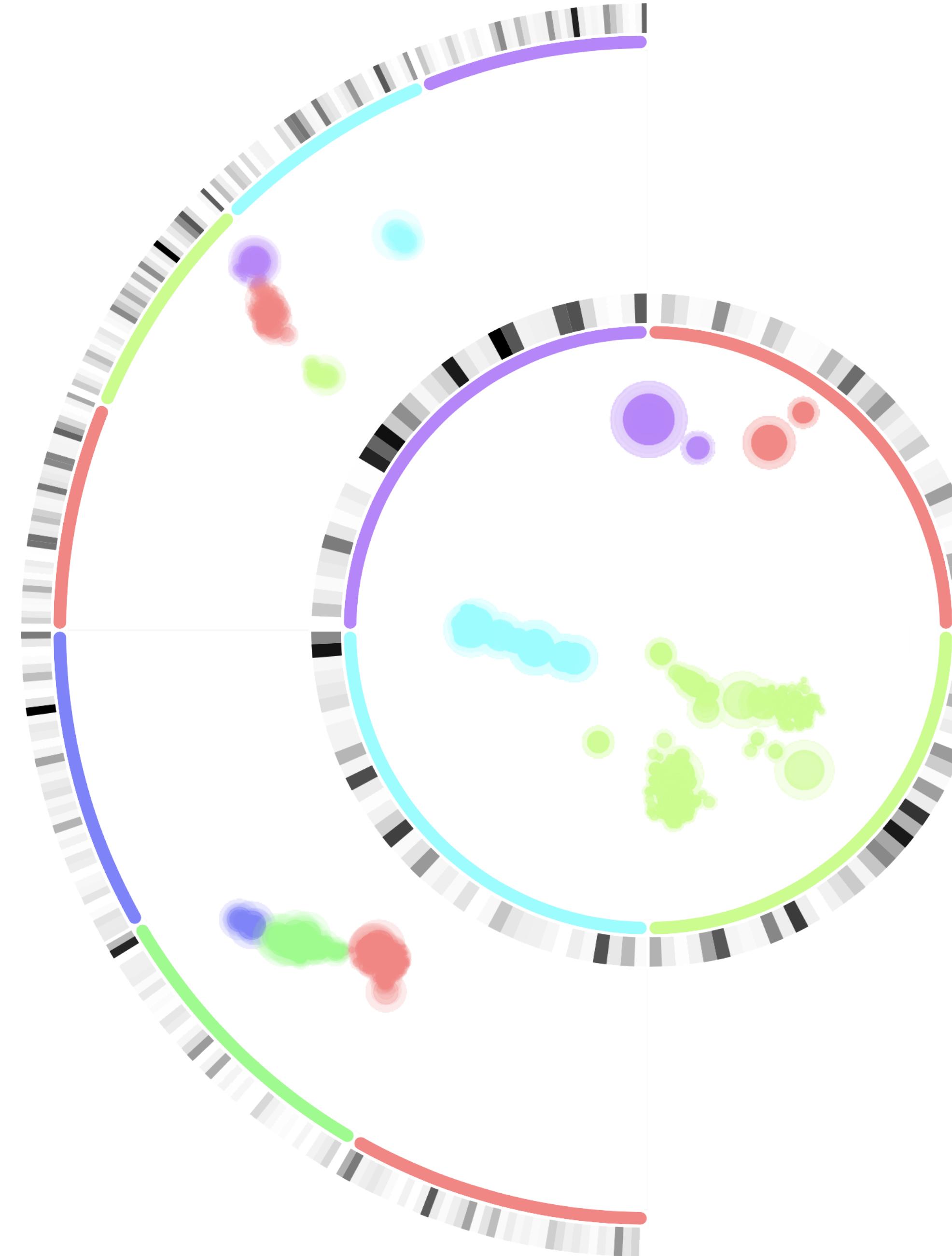
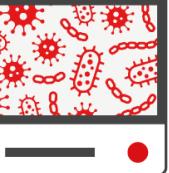


arc segment



marker heatmap

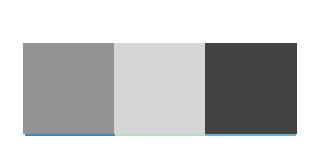
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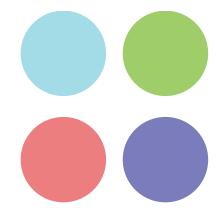
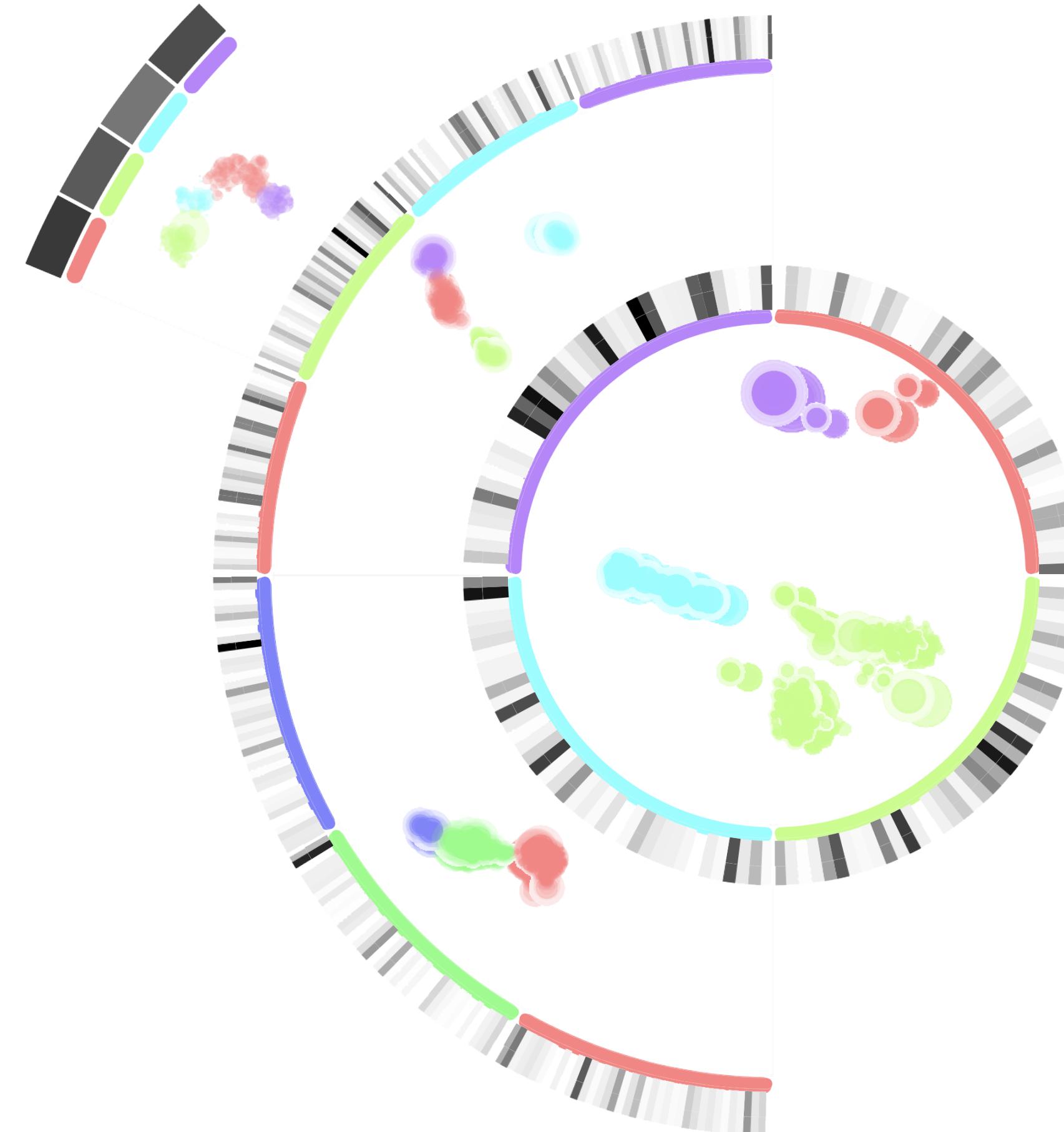
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arc segment



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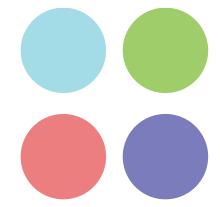
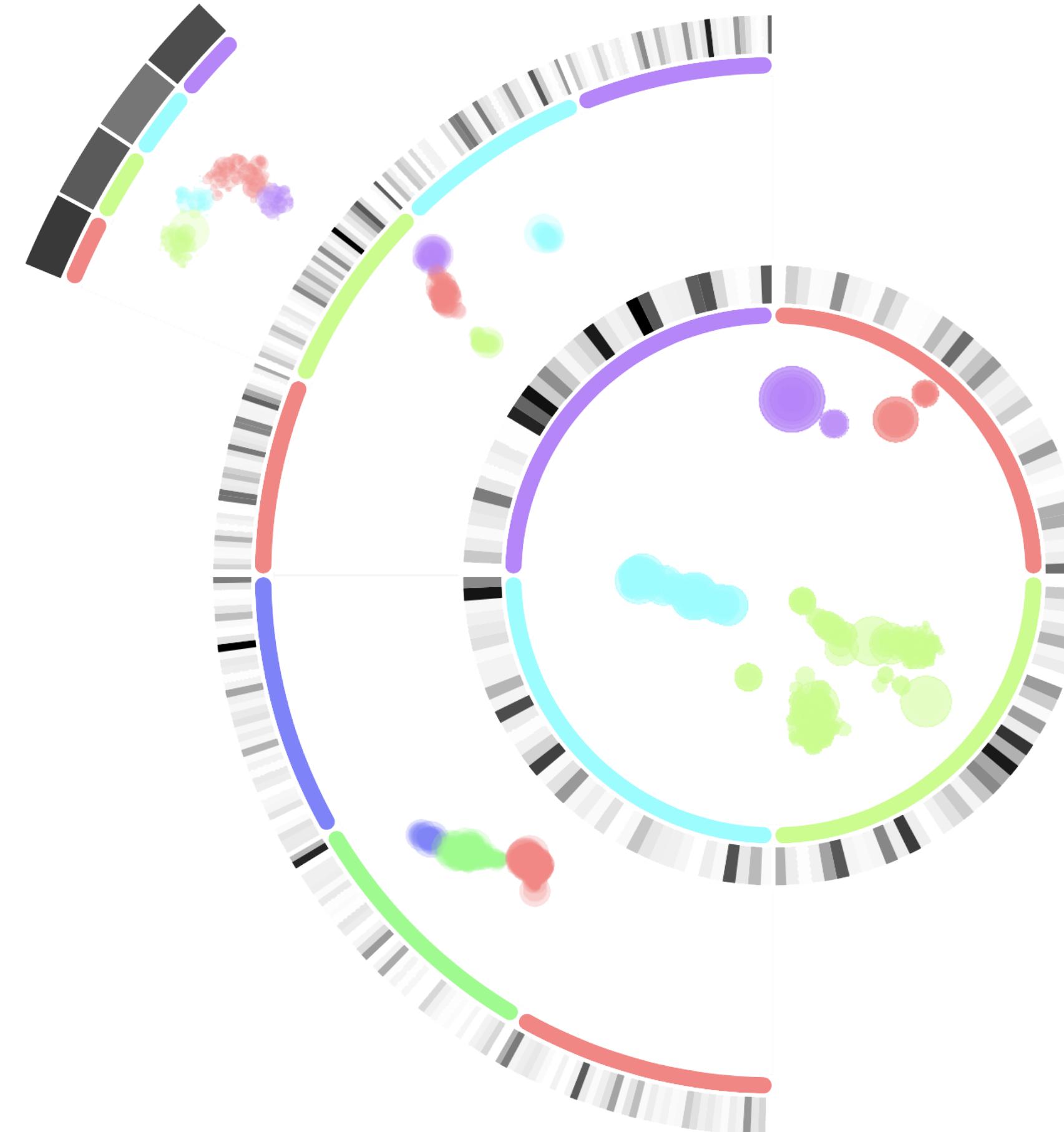
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arc segment



marker heatmap



clusters

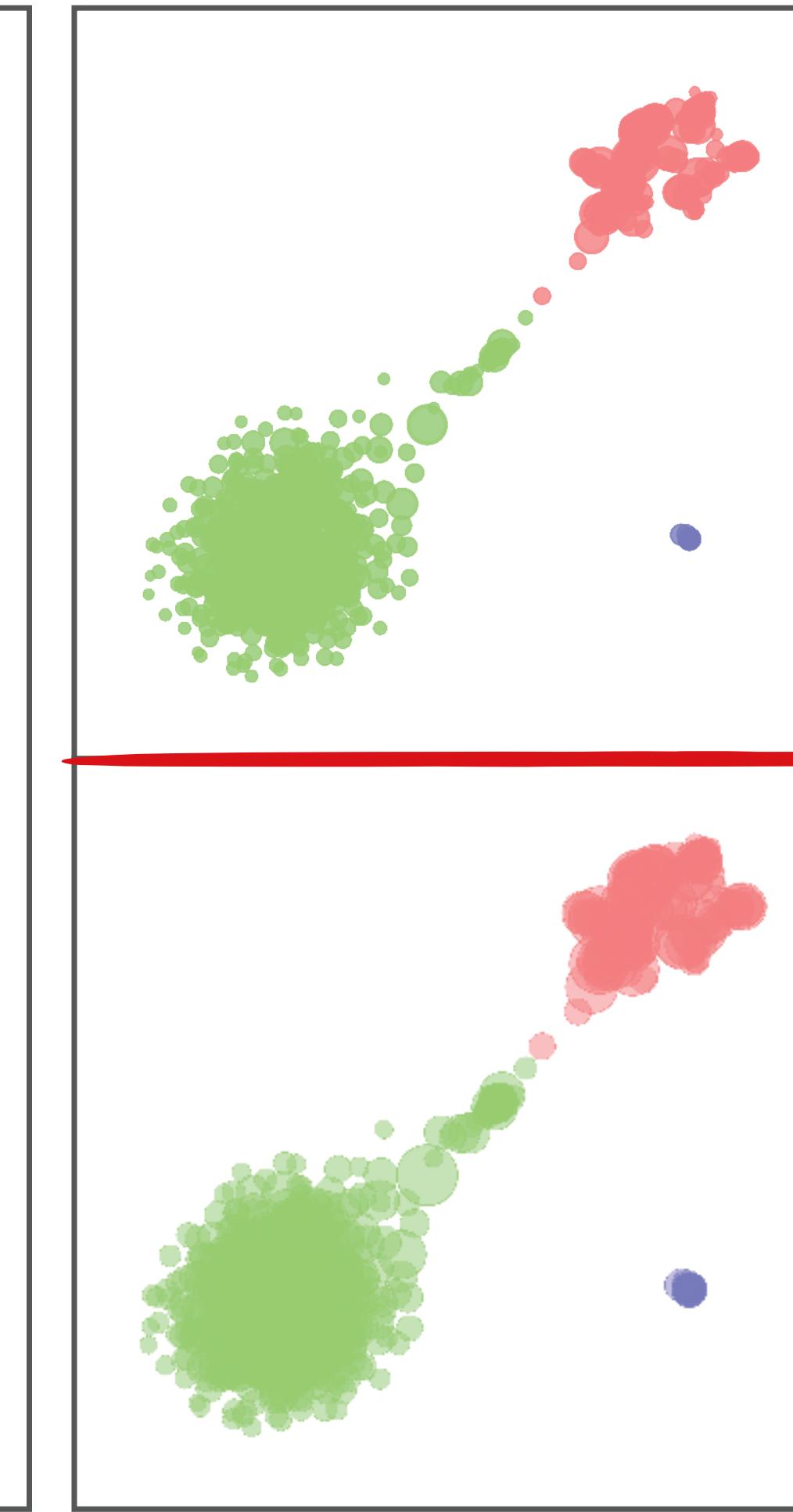
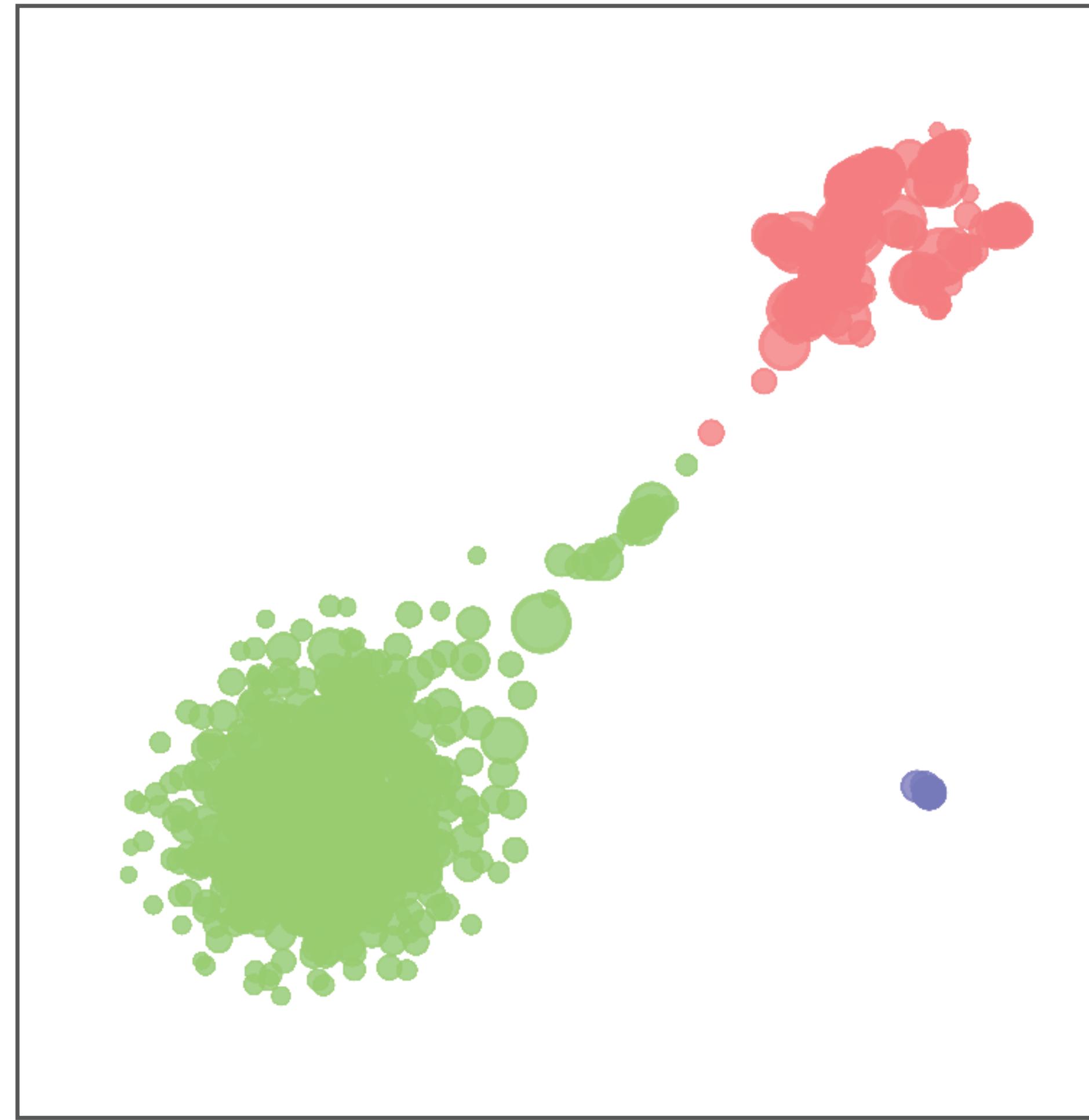


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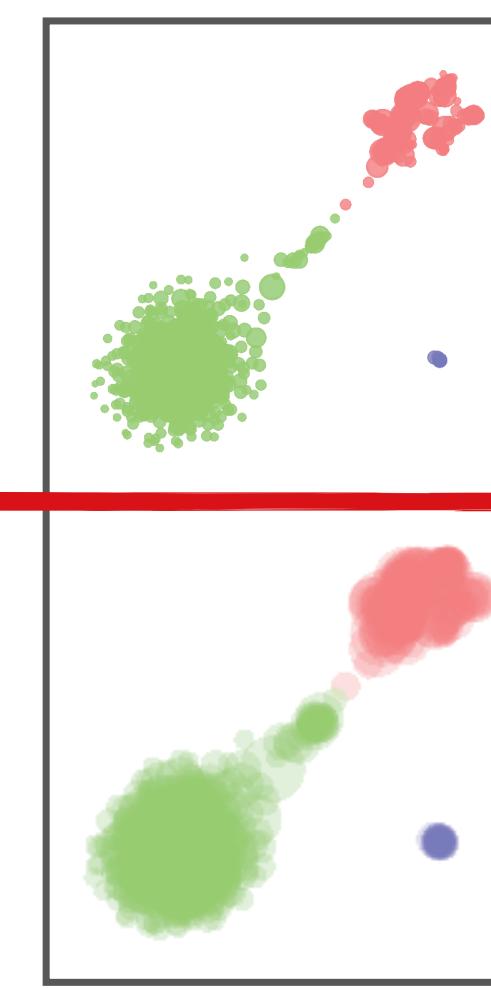


marker heatmap

Adaptive Design - Scatterplots

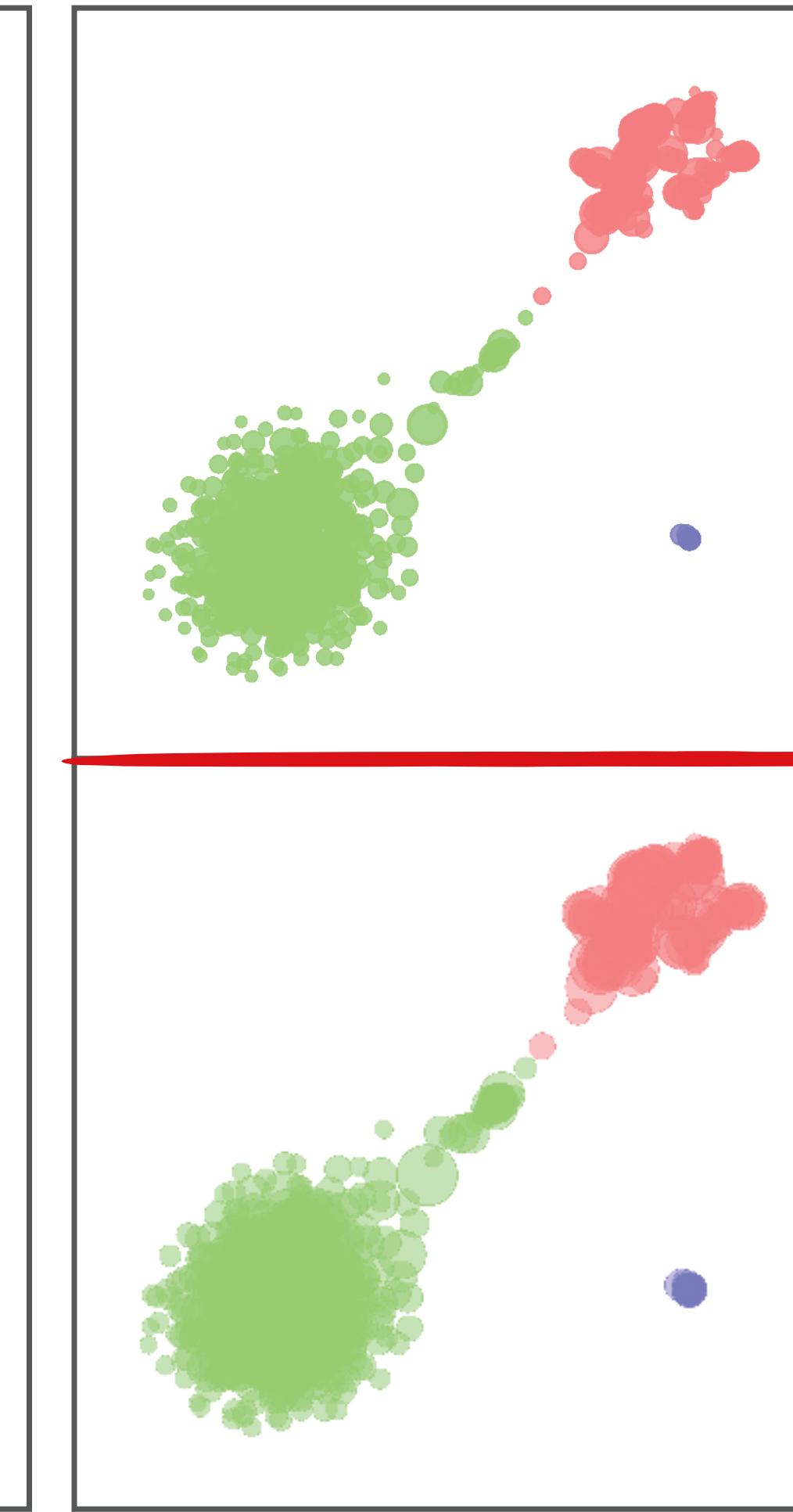
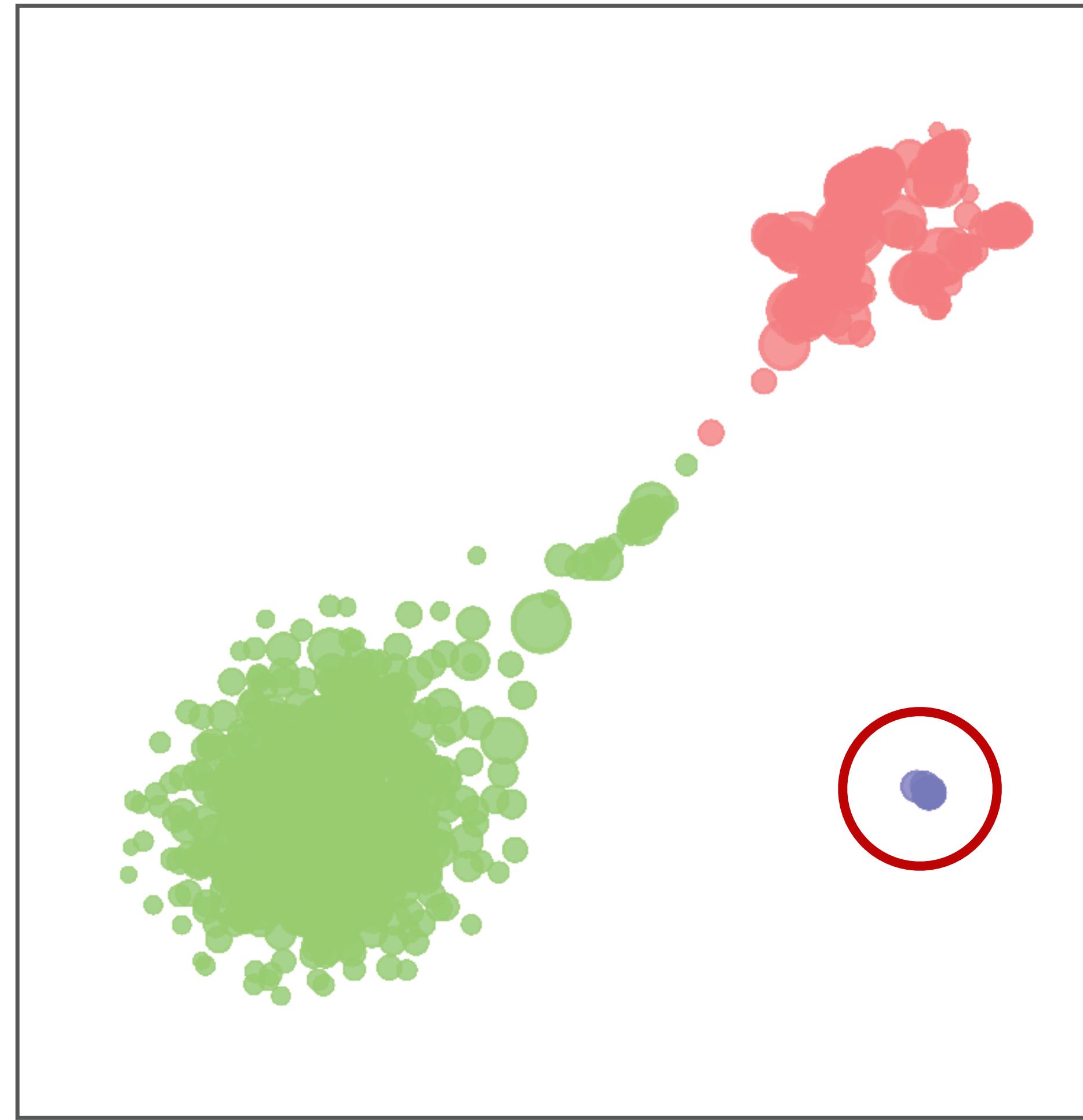


Simple Scaling

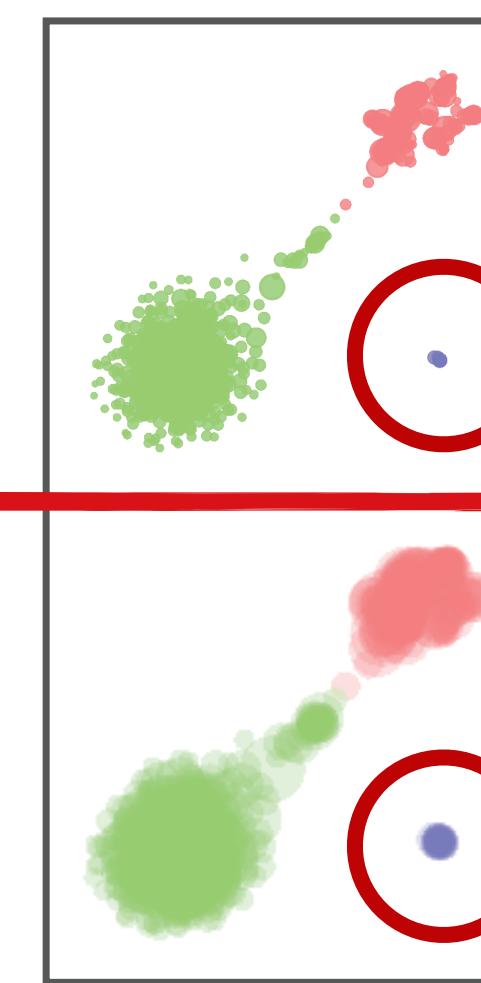


Adaptive Scaling

Adaptive Design - Scatterplots

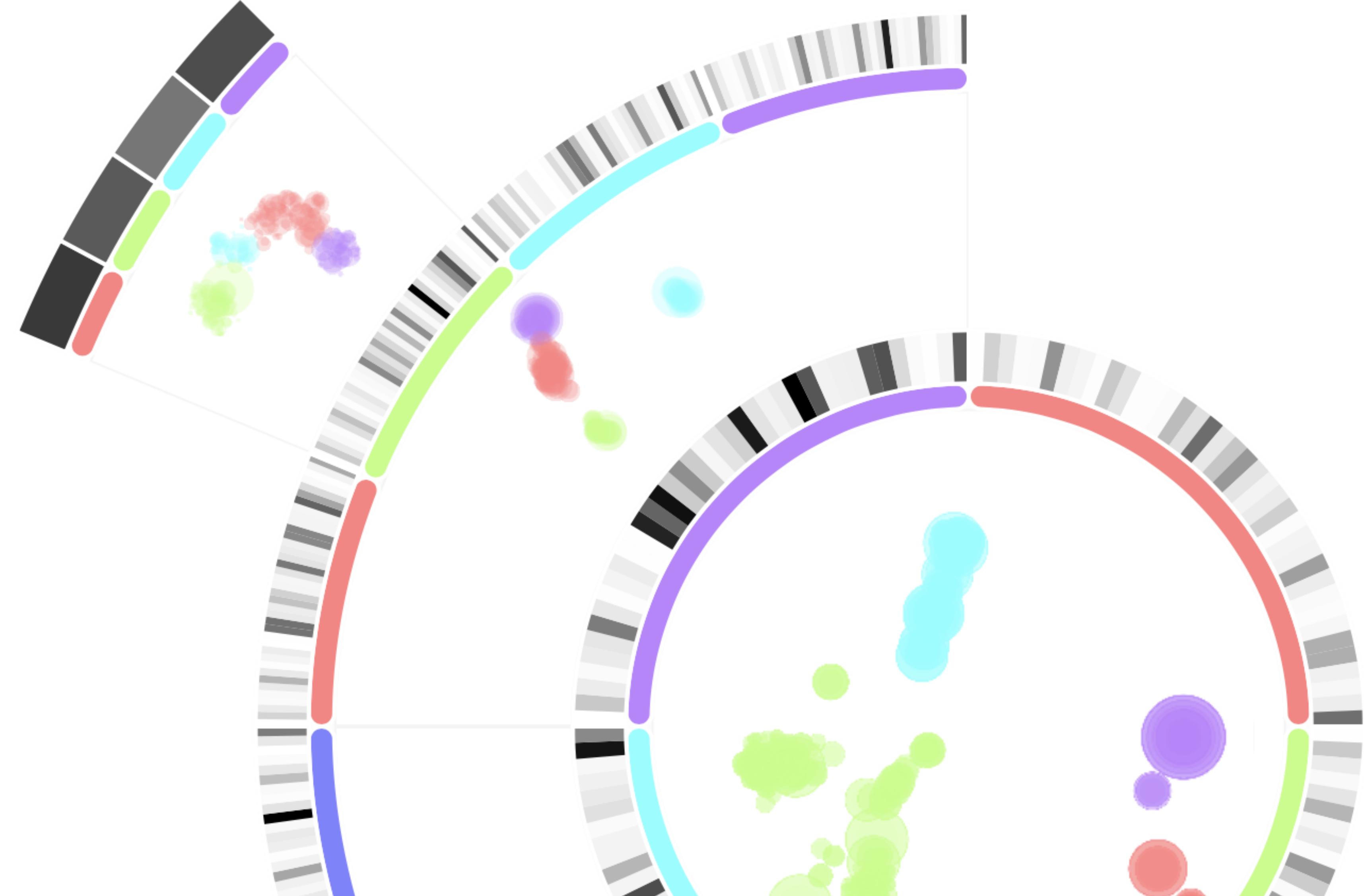


Simple Scaling

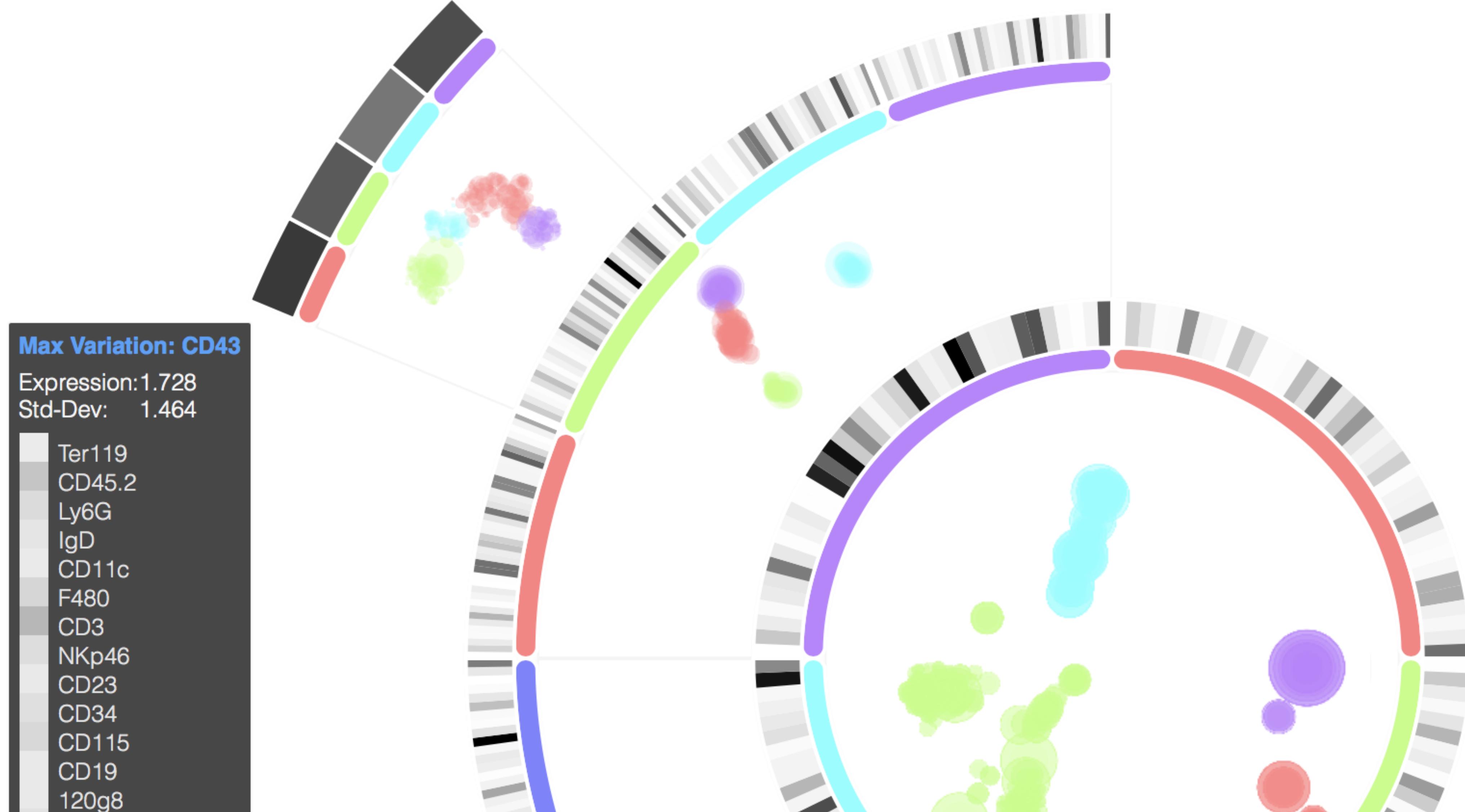


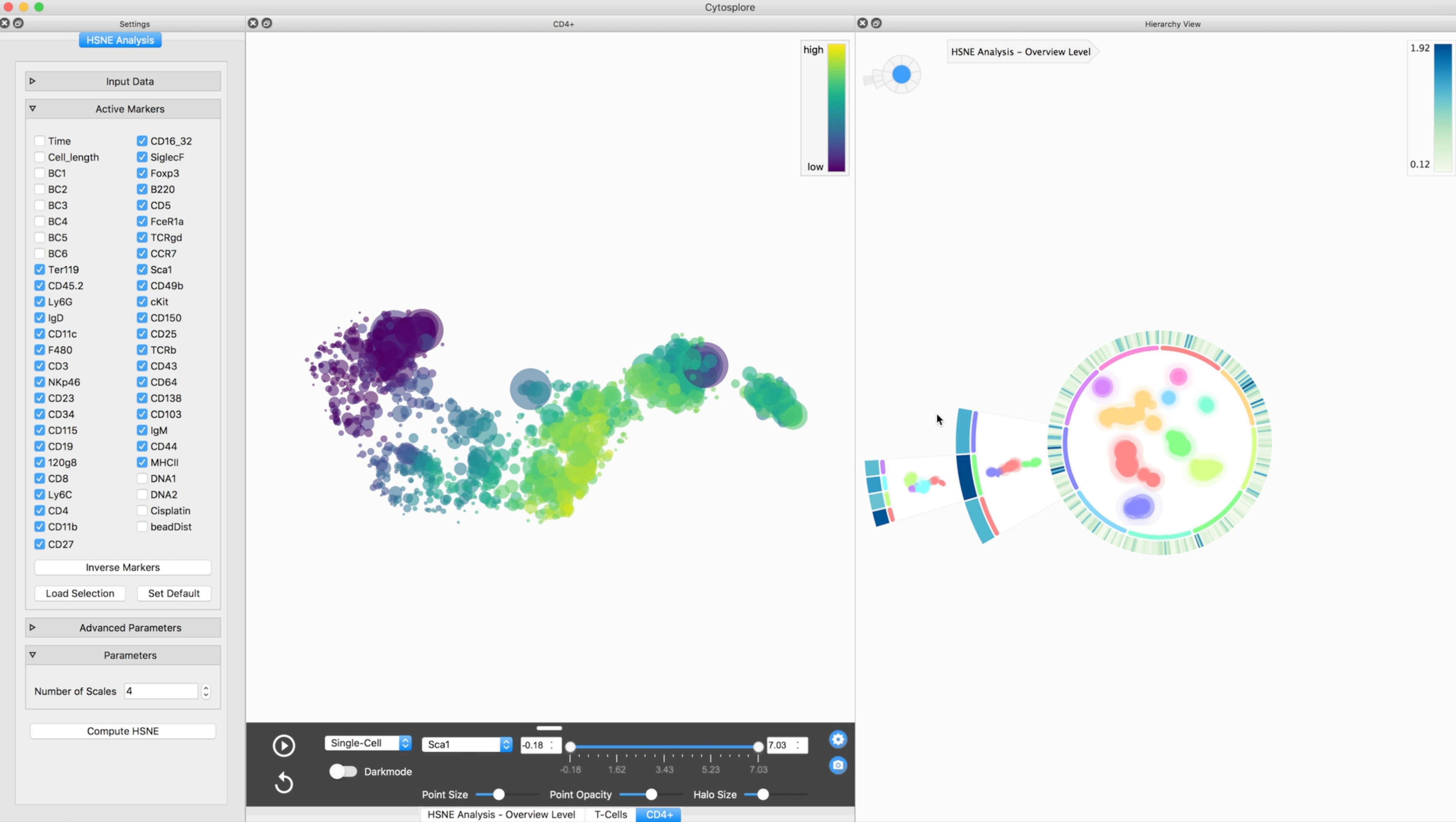
Adaptive Scaling

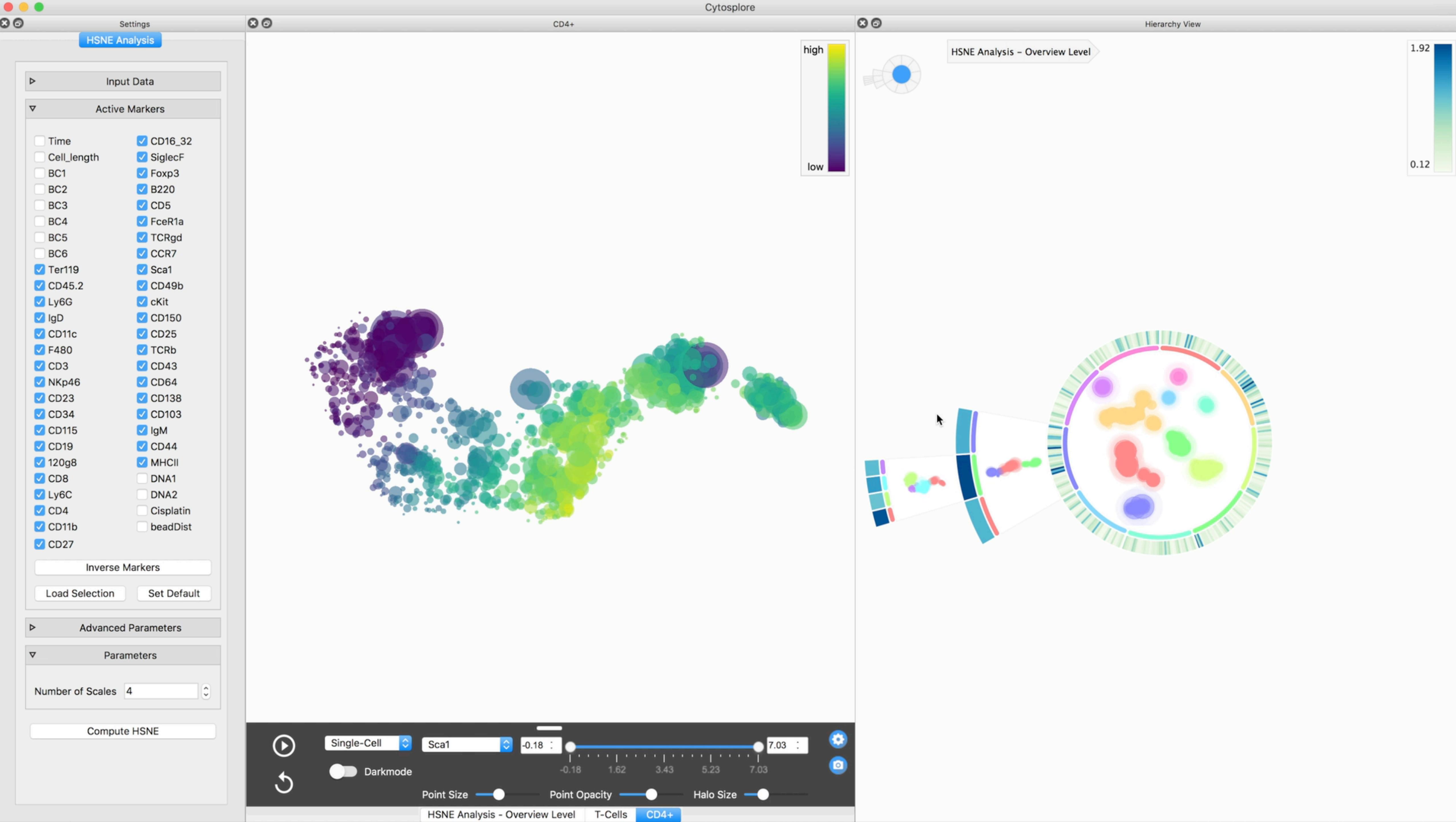
Adaptive Design - Heatmaps

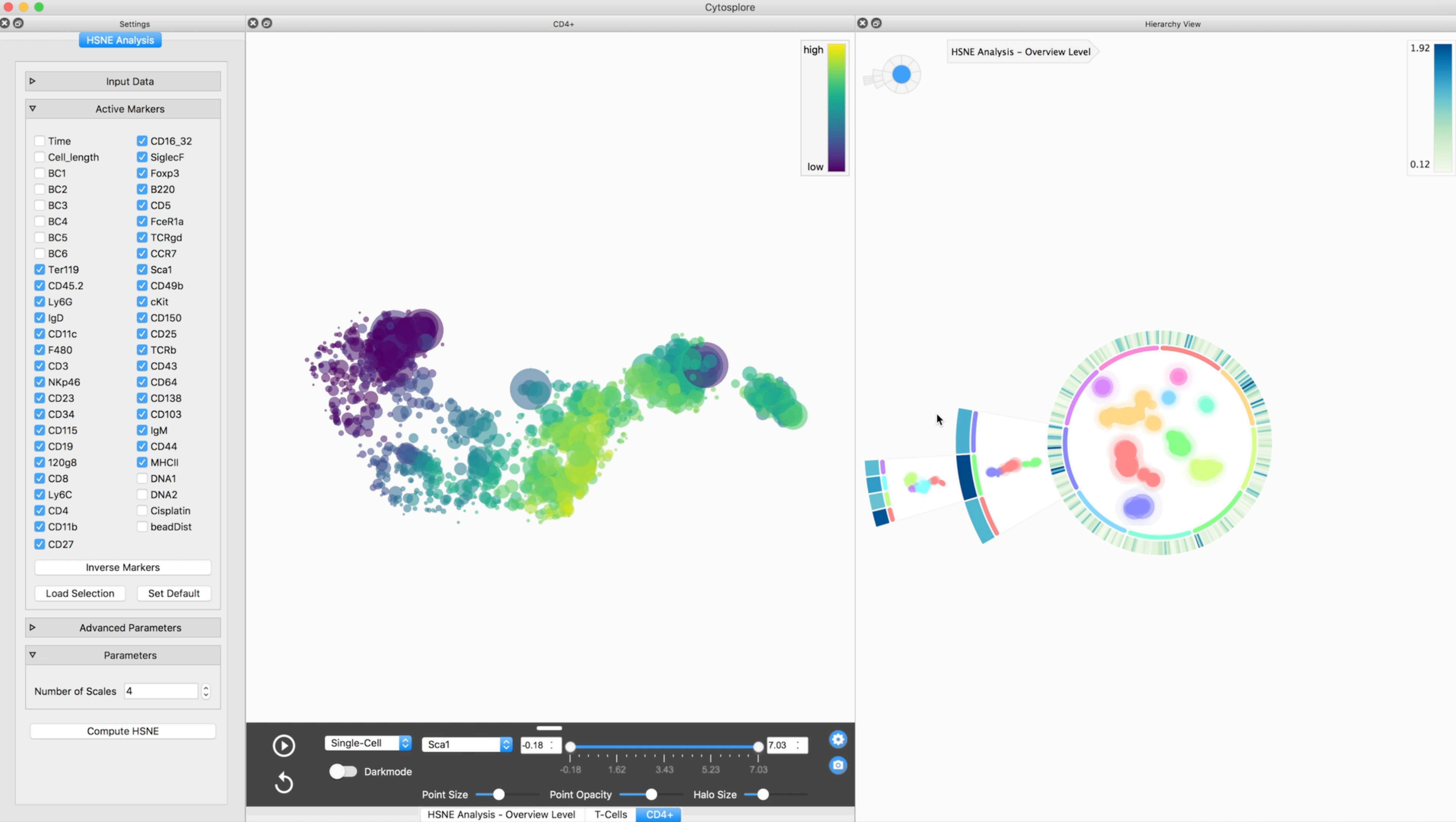


Adaptive Design - Heatmaps





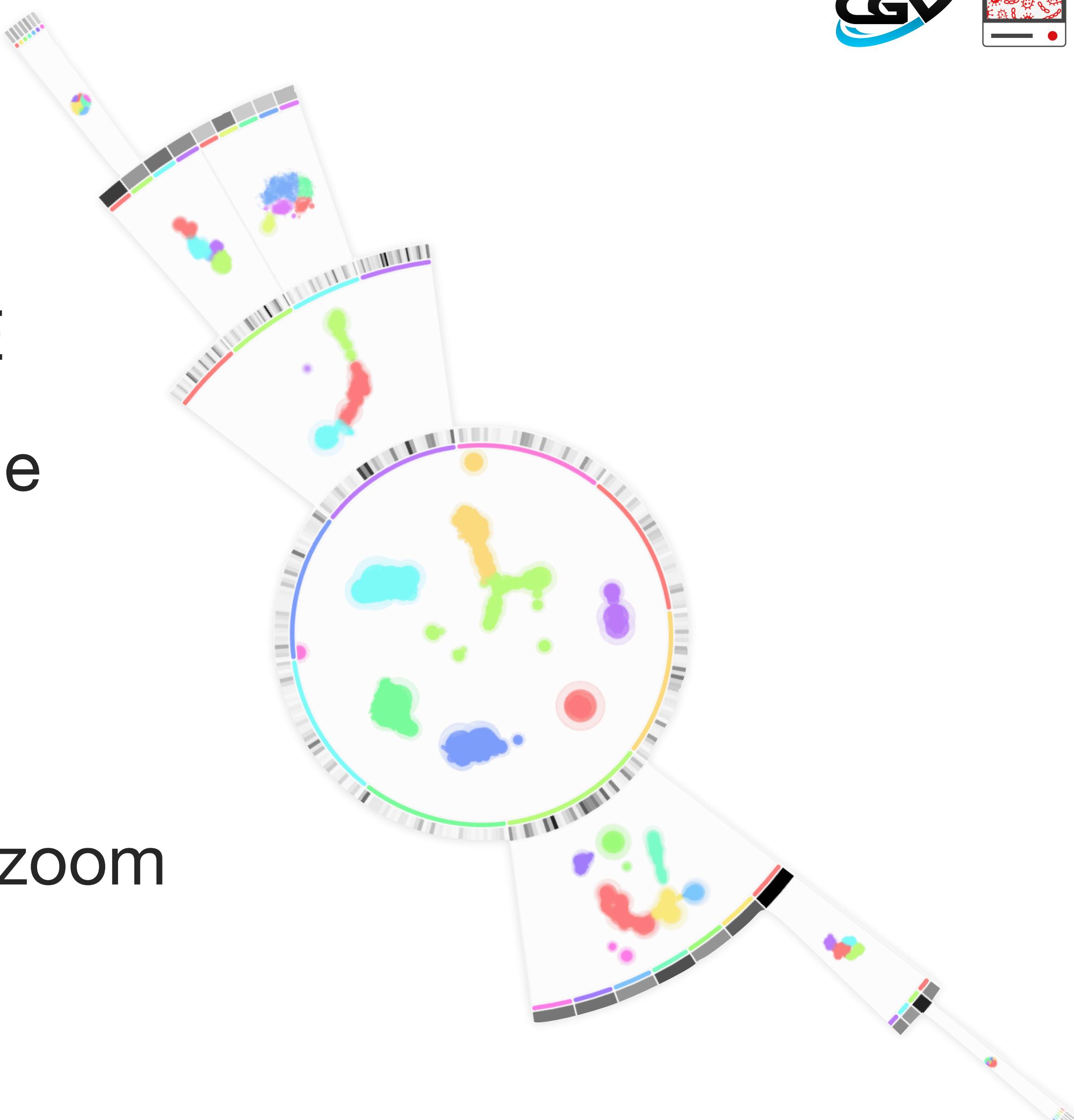




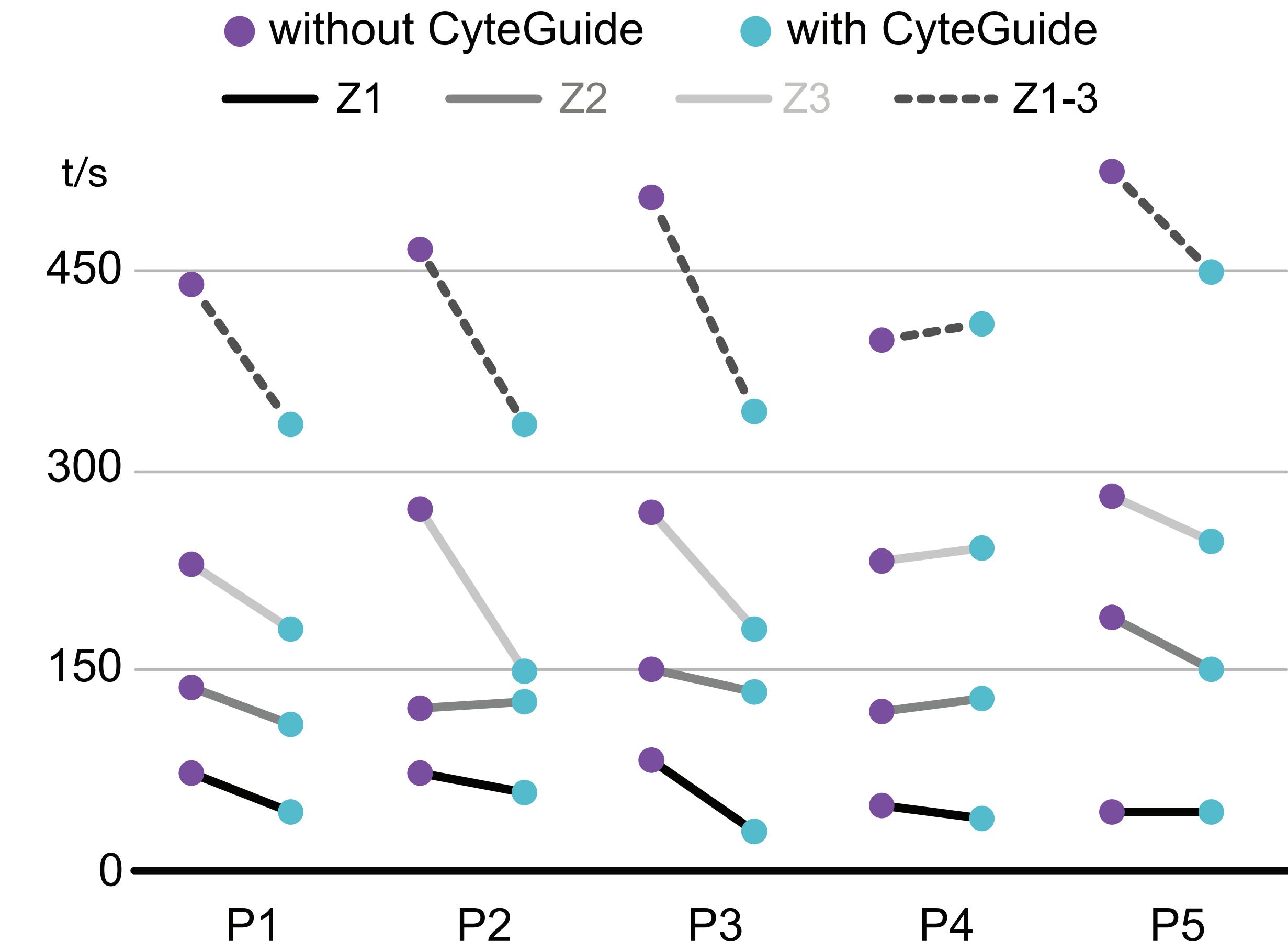
Evaluation

Evaluation

- 5 domain expert participants
 - Familiar with Cytosplore and t-SNE
 - 30 minute introduction to CyteGuide
 - Exemplative, small exploration
 - ~800k cells, 39D, 4 level hierarchy
 - 3x repeated cluster of interest id + zoom



- Generally navigation is faster
- Outlier P4
 - not part of the field study
- Participants more confident
- Easy to keep track



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- Outlier P4
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“I enjoyed analyzing the data.”

“I am eager to start analyzing my data with CyteGuide.”

“It’s easier [...] to keep the overview of the different scales and clusters.”

“It is very useful to know whether a cell cluster still contains variability, and if drilling is necessary.”

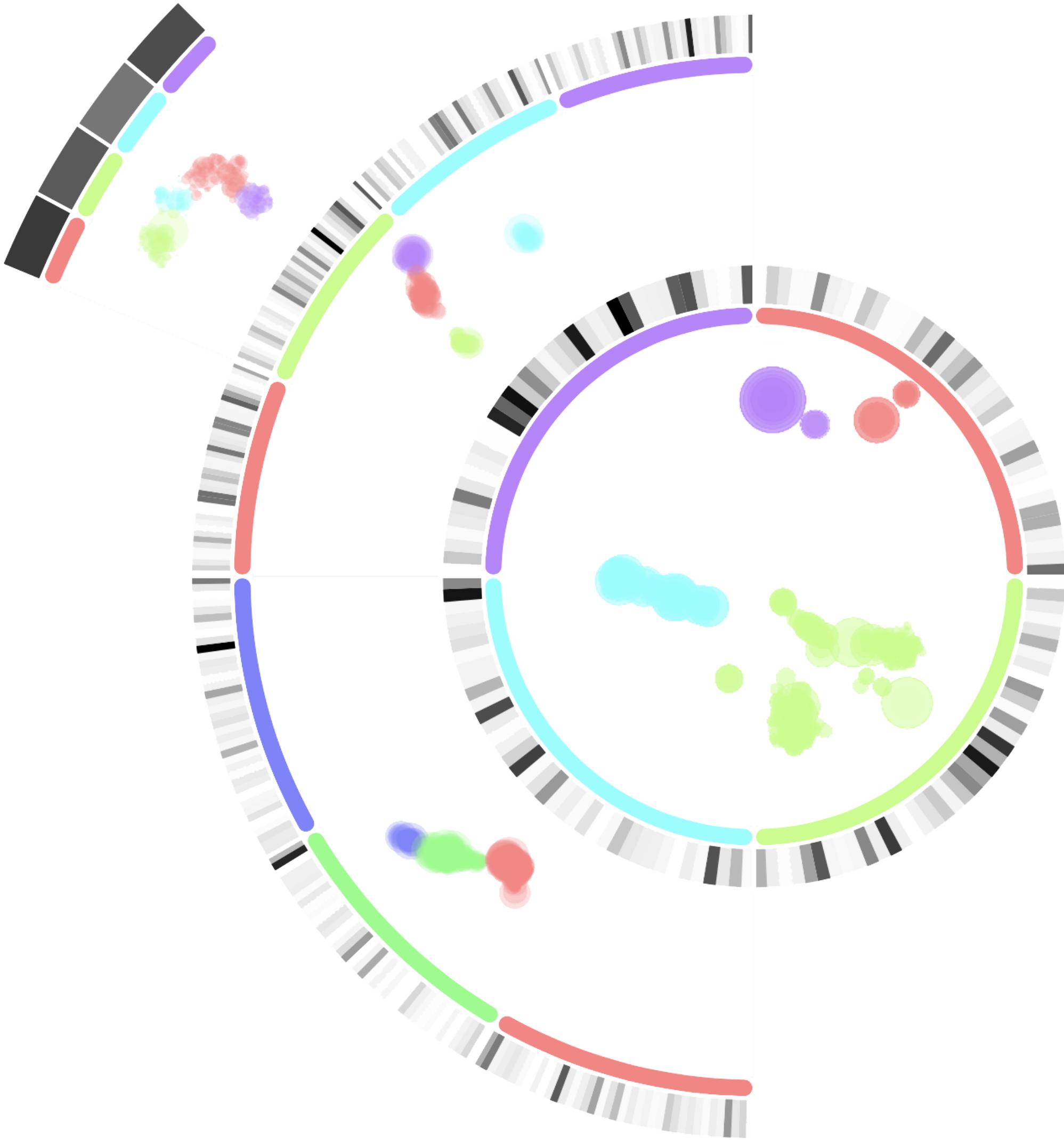
Conclusion

CyteGuide - vis for hierarchy exploration

- Eases navigation
- Increases confidence

Applicable to other hierarchies:

- Embedded visualizations
- Abstract feature space
- Limited number of features (of interest)



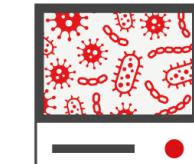
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[cyteguide.]cytosplore.org



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