

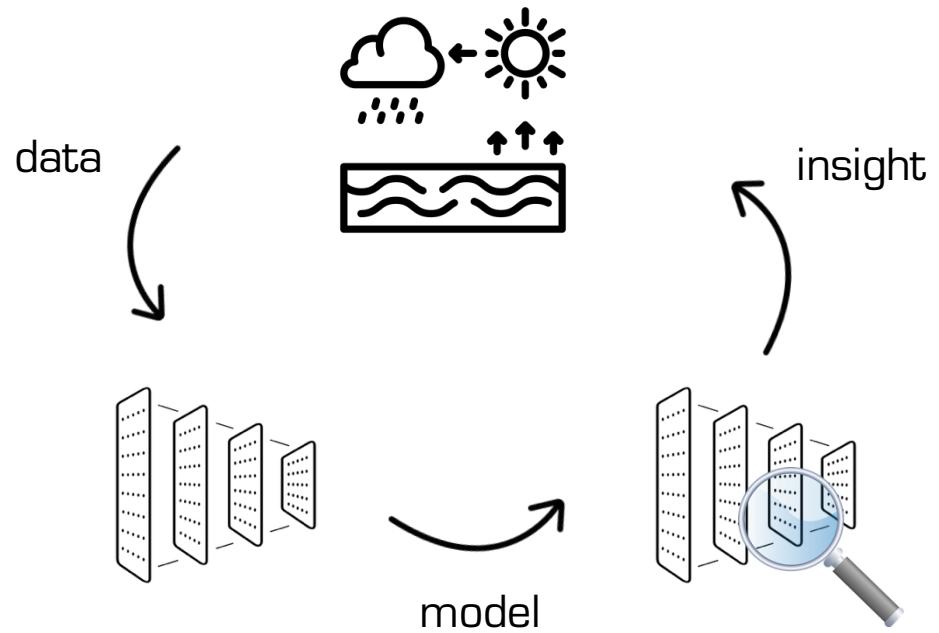
# Uncovering Input-Target Associations with Explainable AI

Grégoire Montavon

22 October 2025



# Two Distinct Uses of XAI



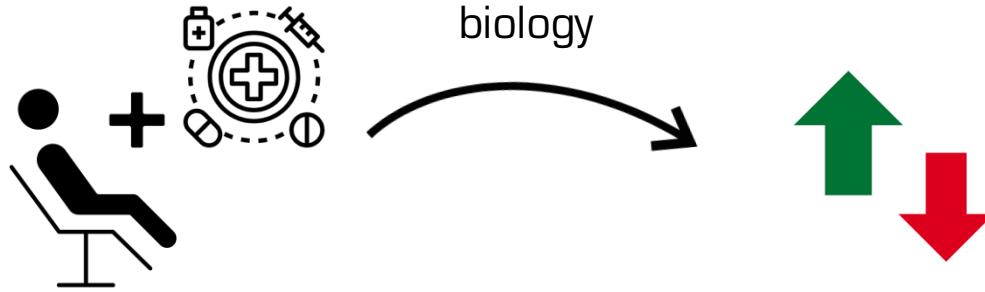
## 1. XAI for ML Auditing

- Object of interest is the ML model. XAI is the tool.

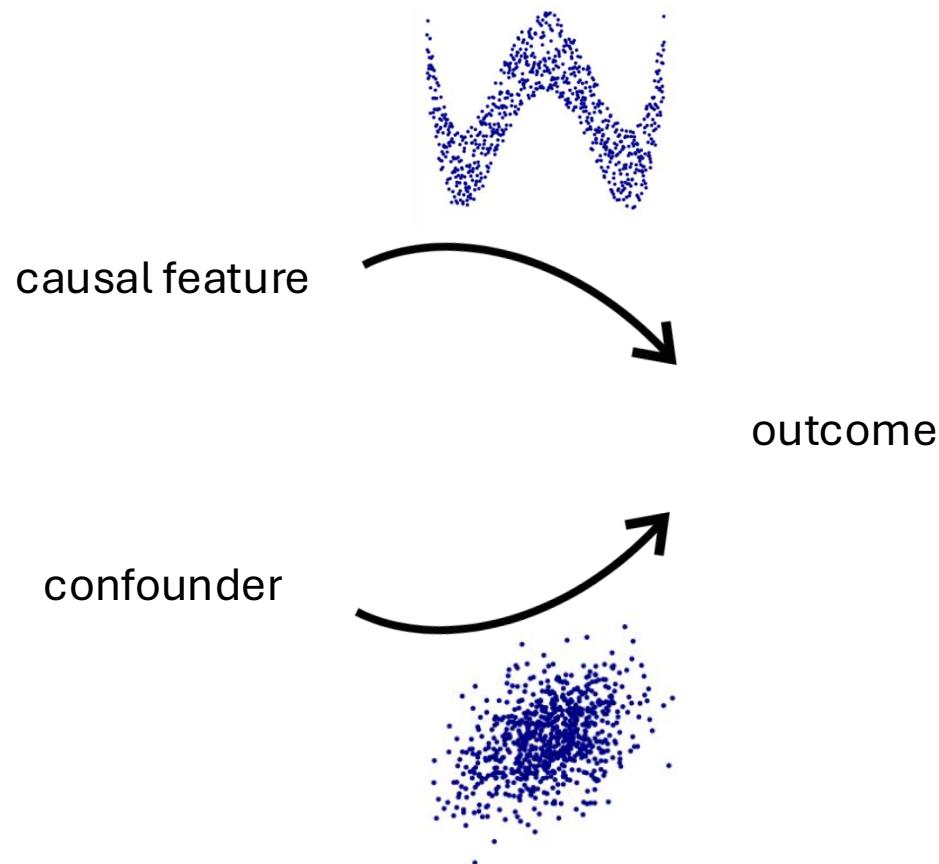
## 2. Understanding

- Object of interest is the natural system or process. ML/XAI are the tools.

# Examples of Systems of Interest



# Hypothesis on Causal Features



# Empirical Evidence

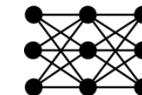
annotation  
→ horse



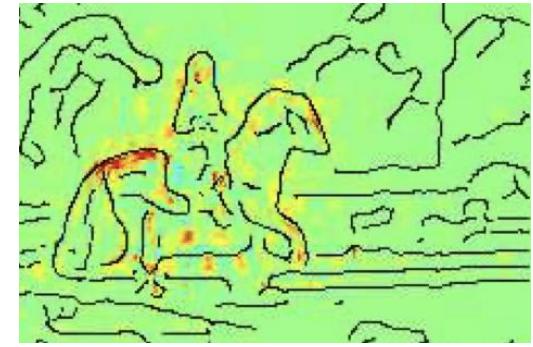
pre-2012



- limited data
- simple models
- weak correlates
- less generality



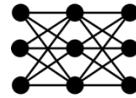
post-2012



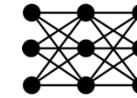
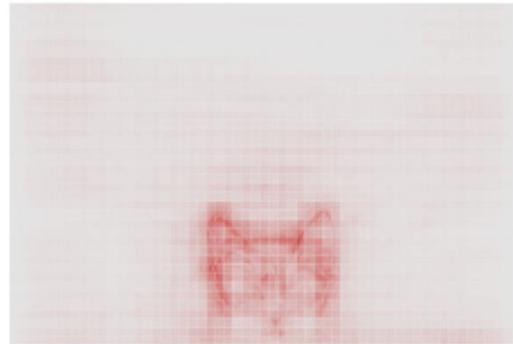
- big data
- complex models
- strong correlates
- more generality

# Empirical Evidence

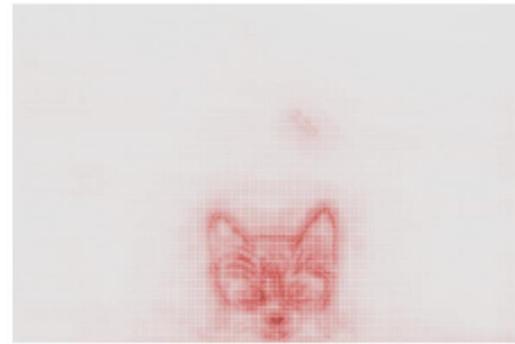
annotation  
→ cat



2012



2014

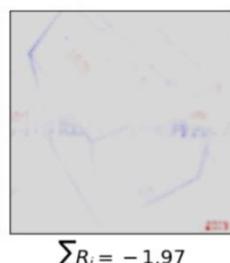
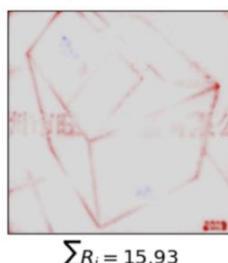
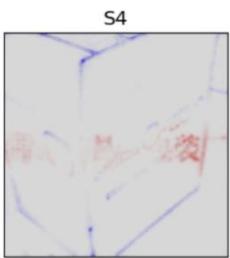
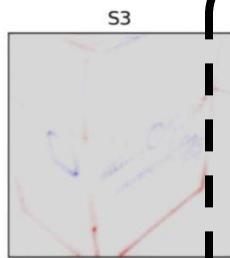
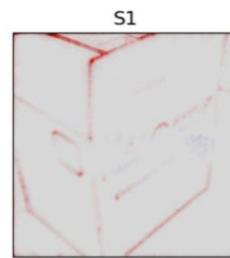
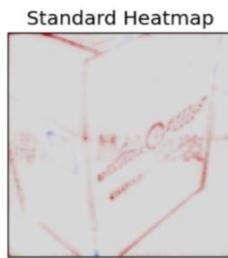
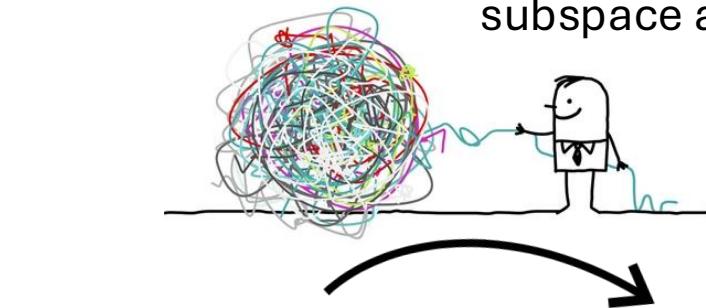


- limited data
- simple models
- weak correlates
- less generality

- big data
- complex models
- strong correlates
- more generality

# Deconfounding Methods

disentangled relevant  
subspace analysis (DRSA)

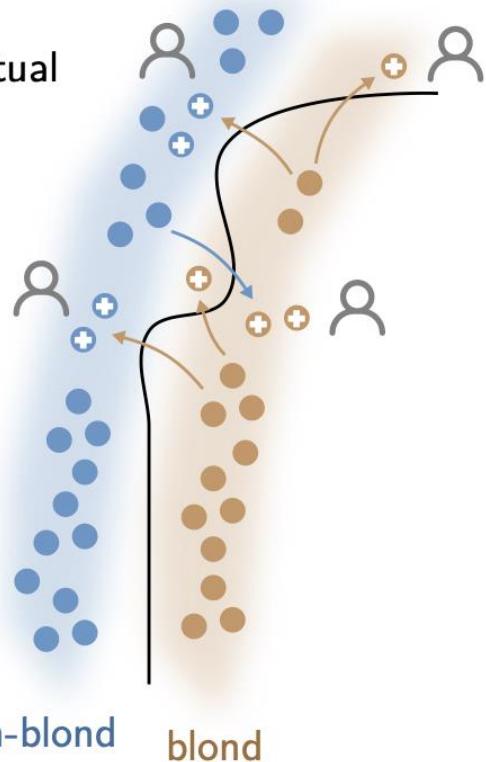


human  
inspection +  
pruning

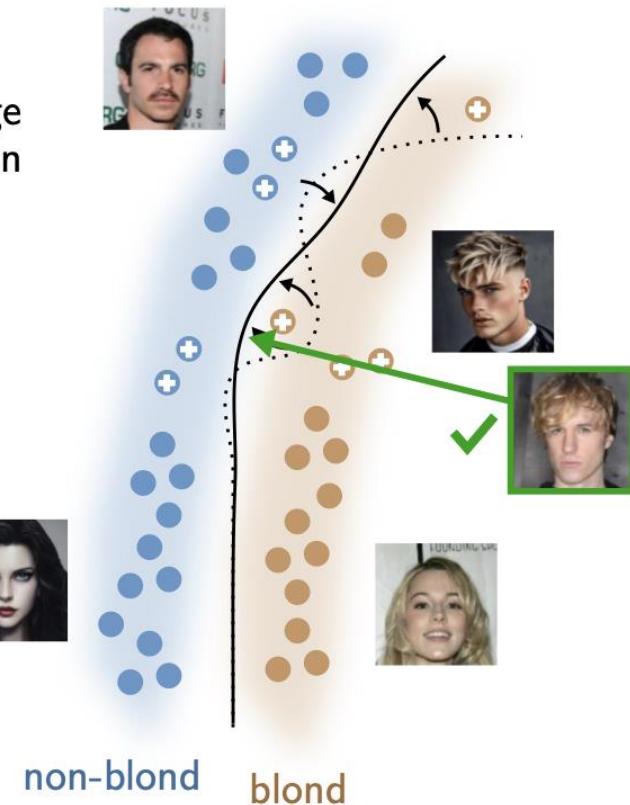


# Deconfounding Methods

*step 1:*  
counterfactual  
exploration



*step 2:*  
knowledge  
distillation



# Trends in AI for Medicine

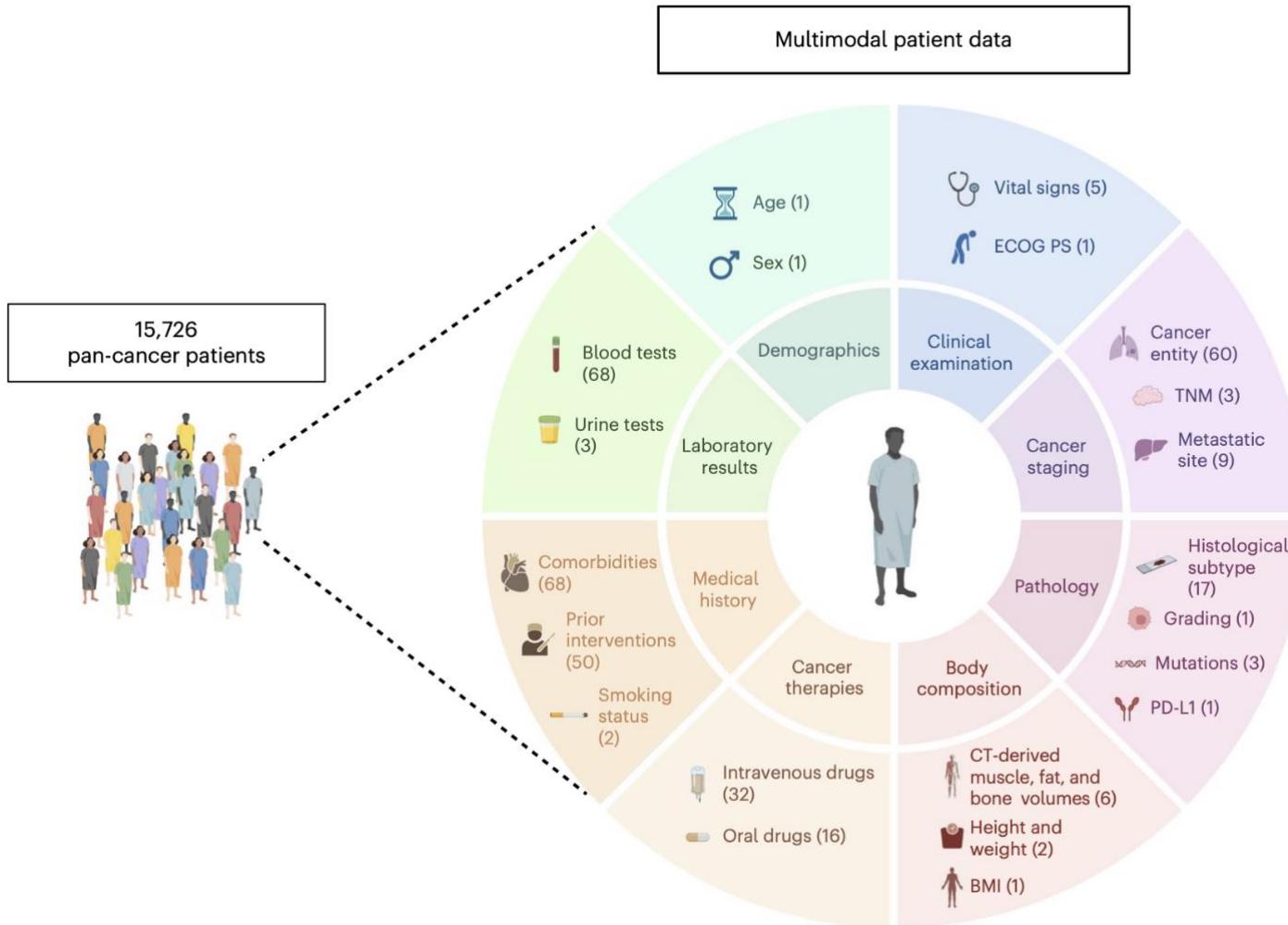


- Large datasets publicly available.
- State-of-the-art ML architectures (e.g. transformers, Mamba, etc.) being applied.
- Methods to detect/remove confounders being developed.

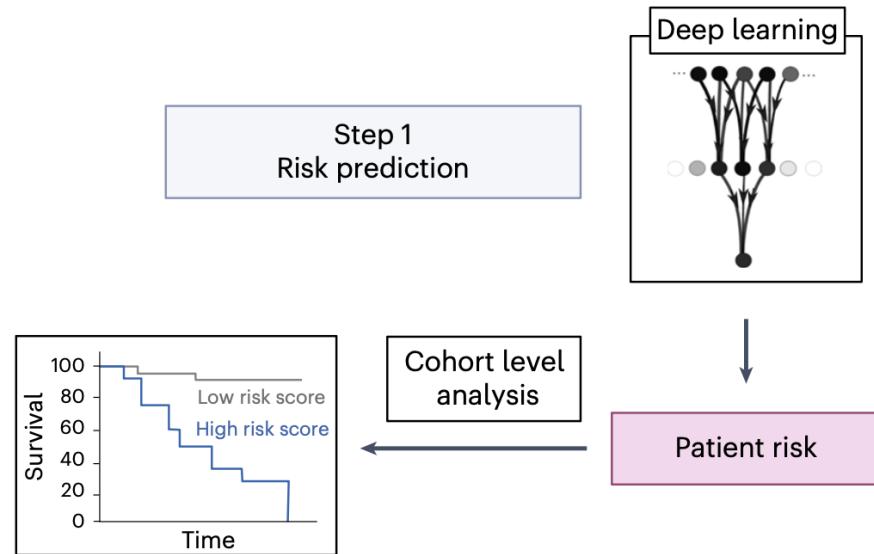
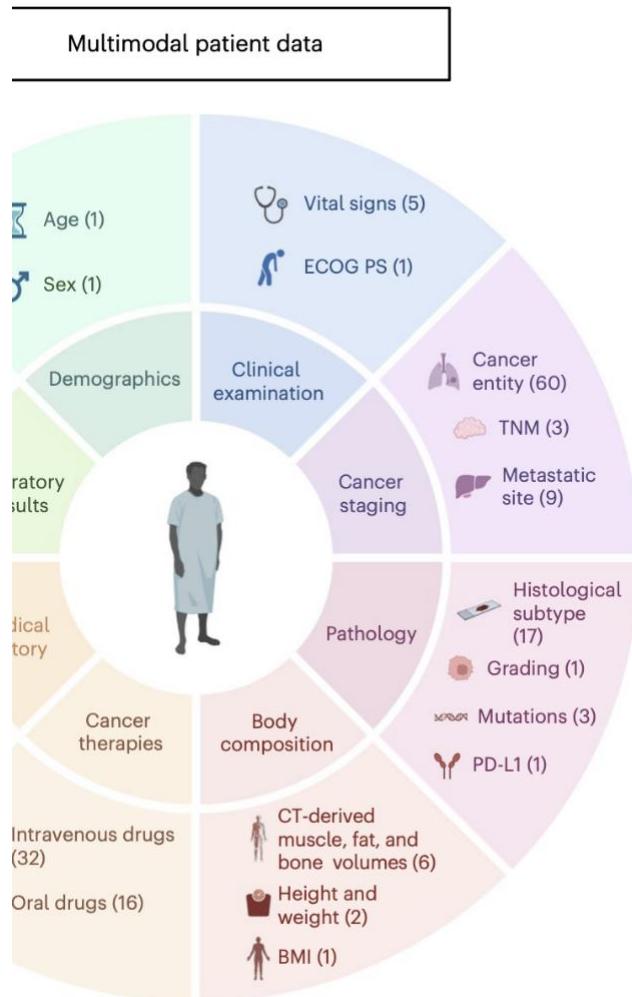


CONNECTING TEXT AND IMAGES

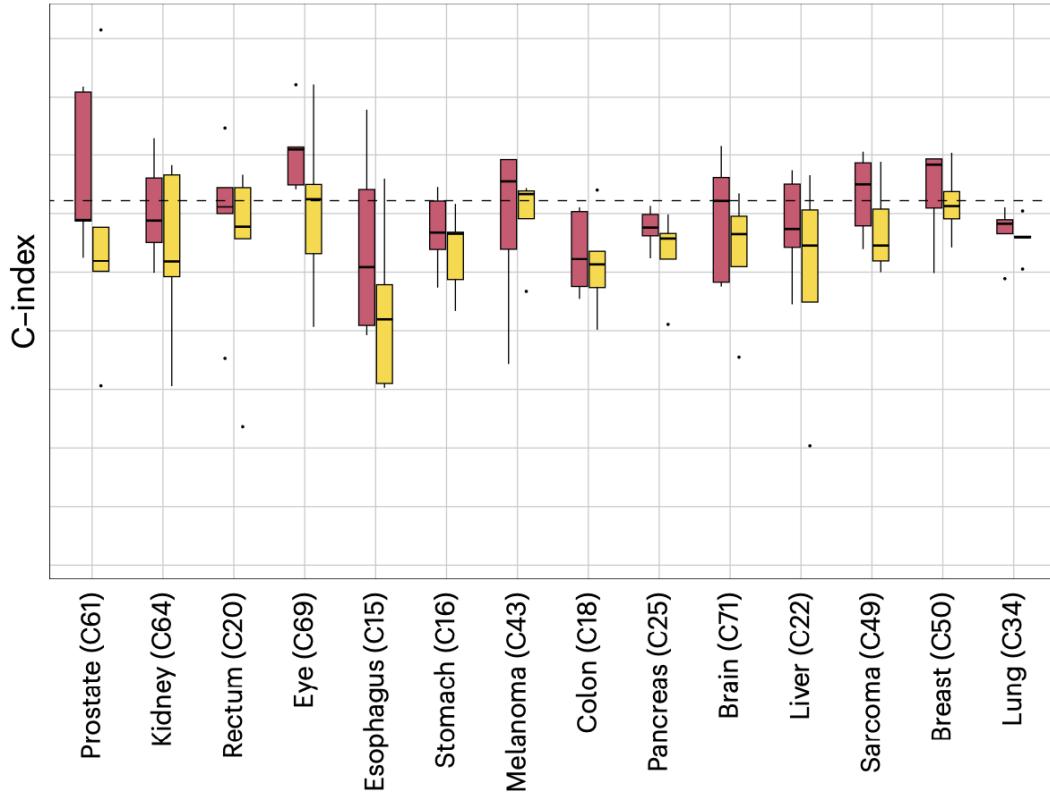
# Pan-Cancer XAI Analysis



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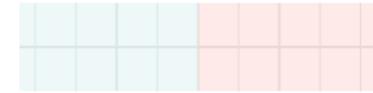
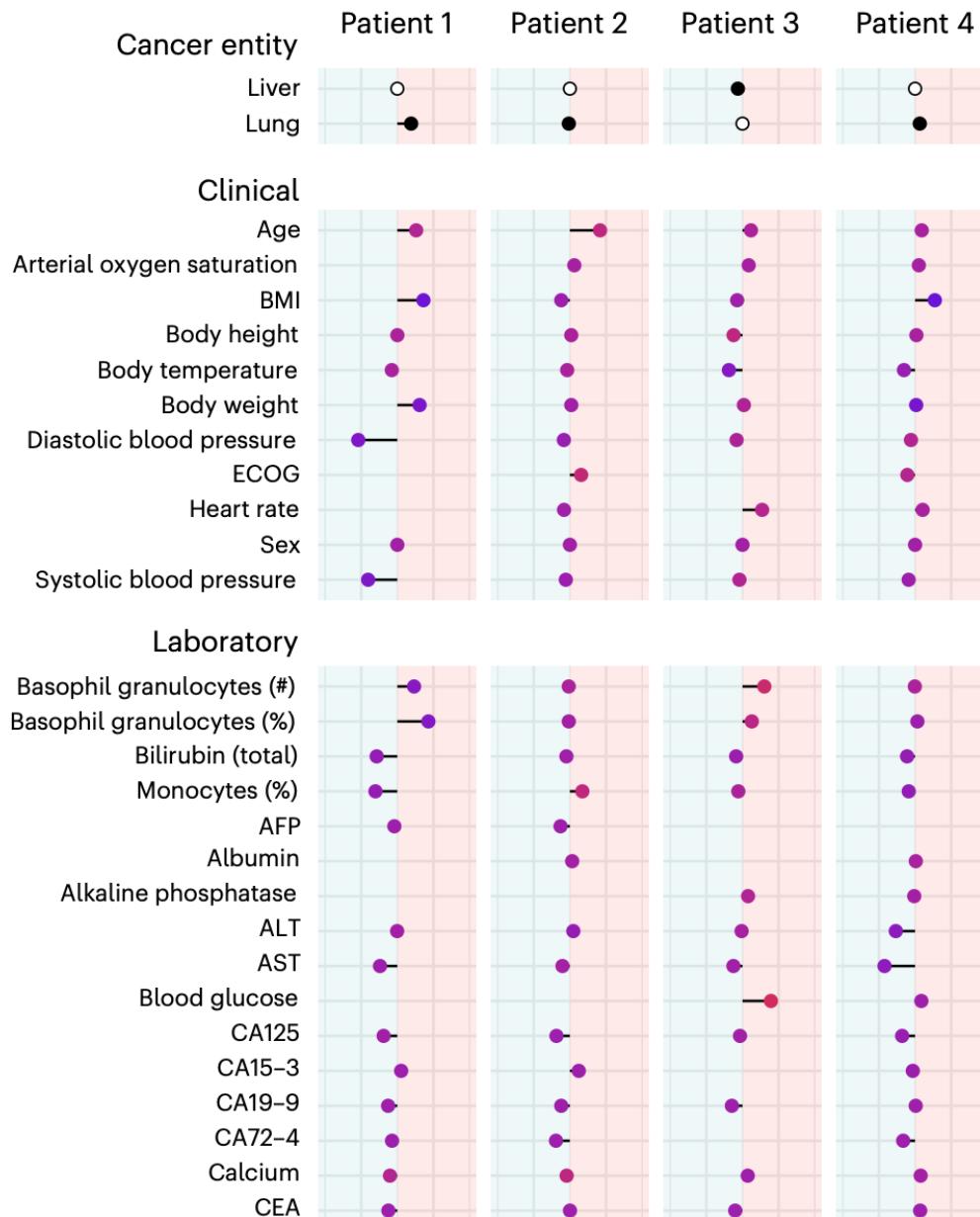


--- Average result  
Training on  
Pan-cancer  
Specific cancer entity



Pan-cancer increases data and benefits from statistical regularities across cancers.

# Pan-Cancer XAI Analysis



Better prognosis ↔ Worse prognosis

Standardized marker value



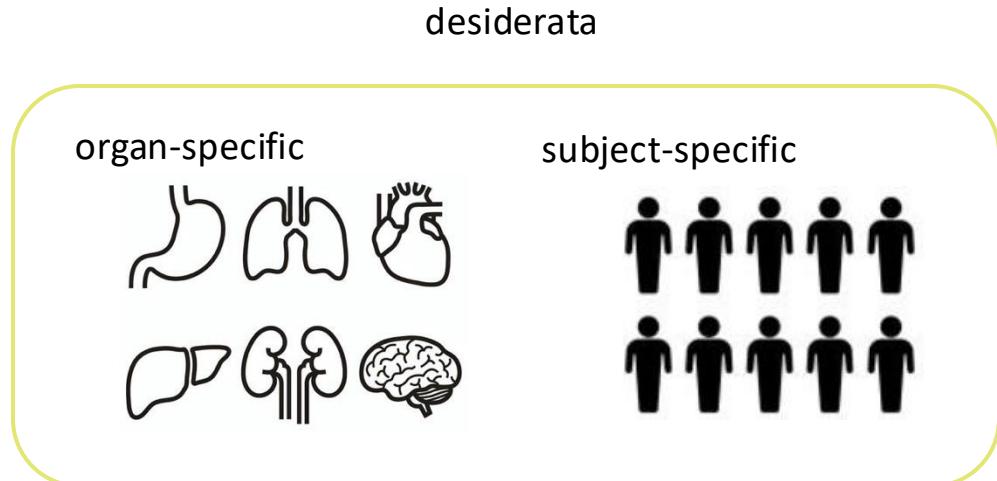
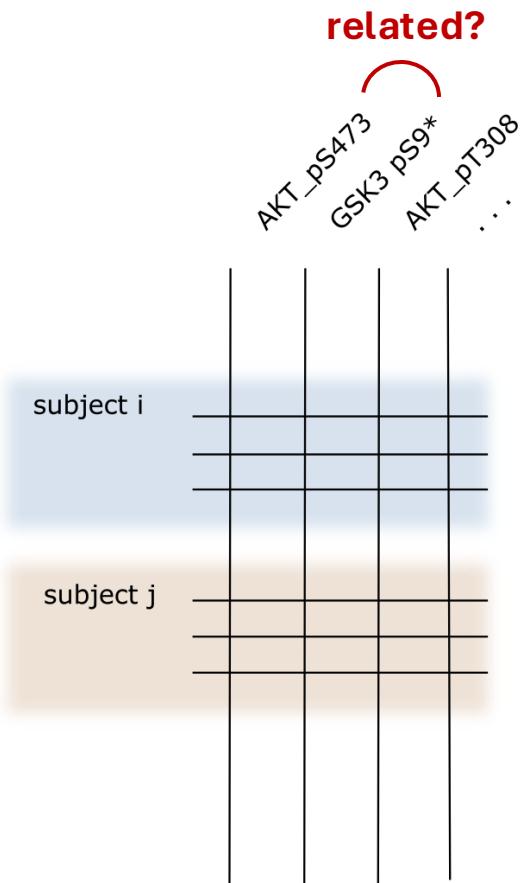
## Deconfounding through

- High accuracy (large datasets + nonlinear model)
- Early stopping + input dropout

# Inferring Regulatory Networks

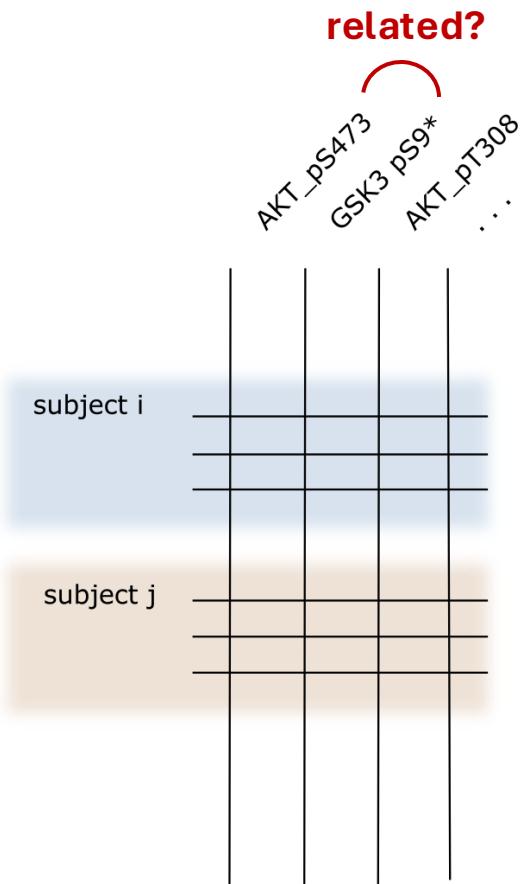
Part II

# Inferring Regulatory Networks

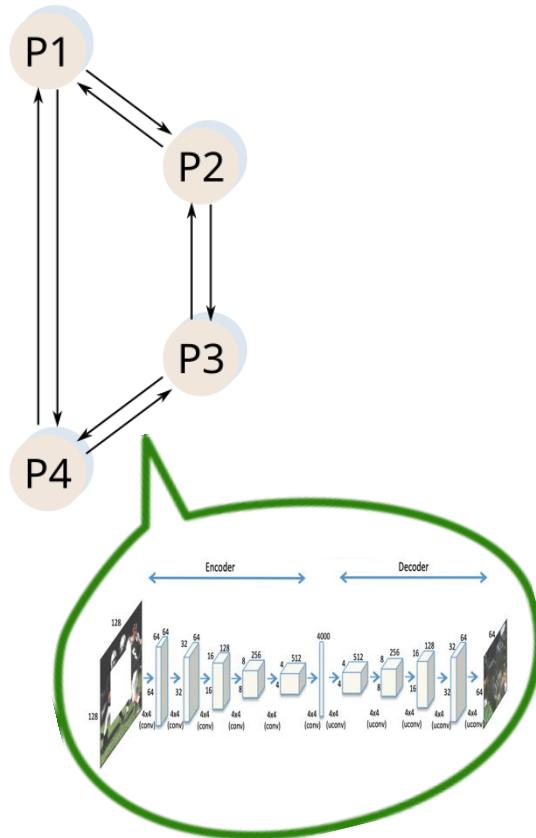


classical correlations  
not suitable

# Inferring Regulatory Networks



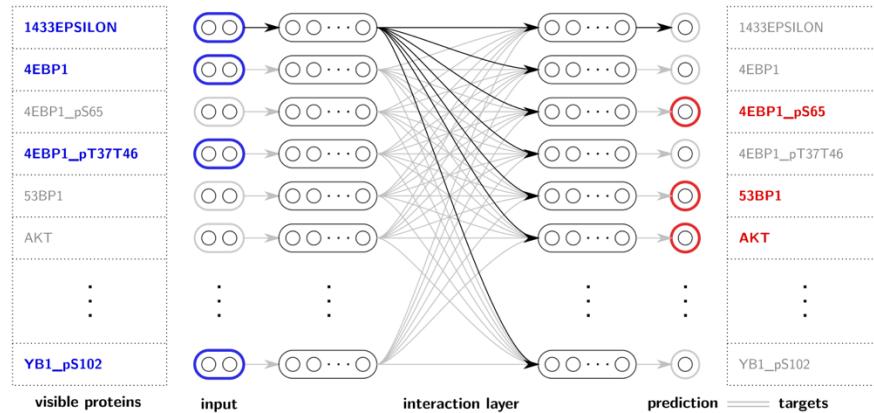
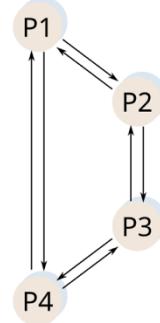
Unsupervised learning approach



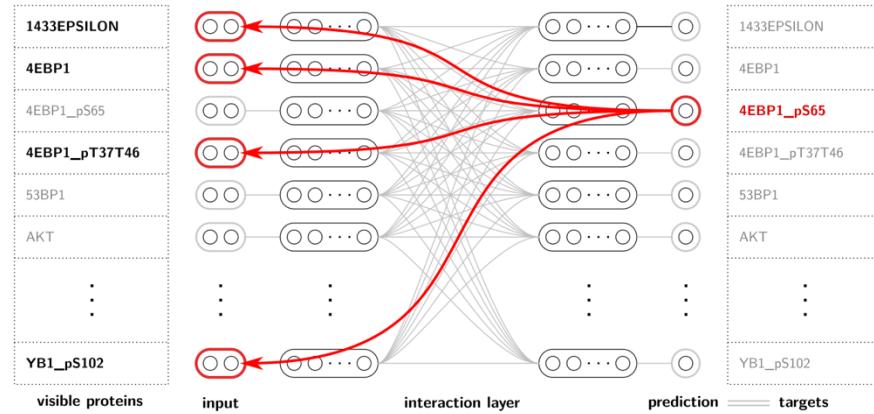
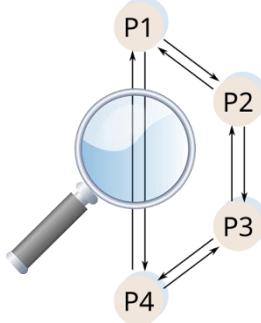
# Unsupervised ML/XAI Approach



## Step 1: Unsupervised learning

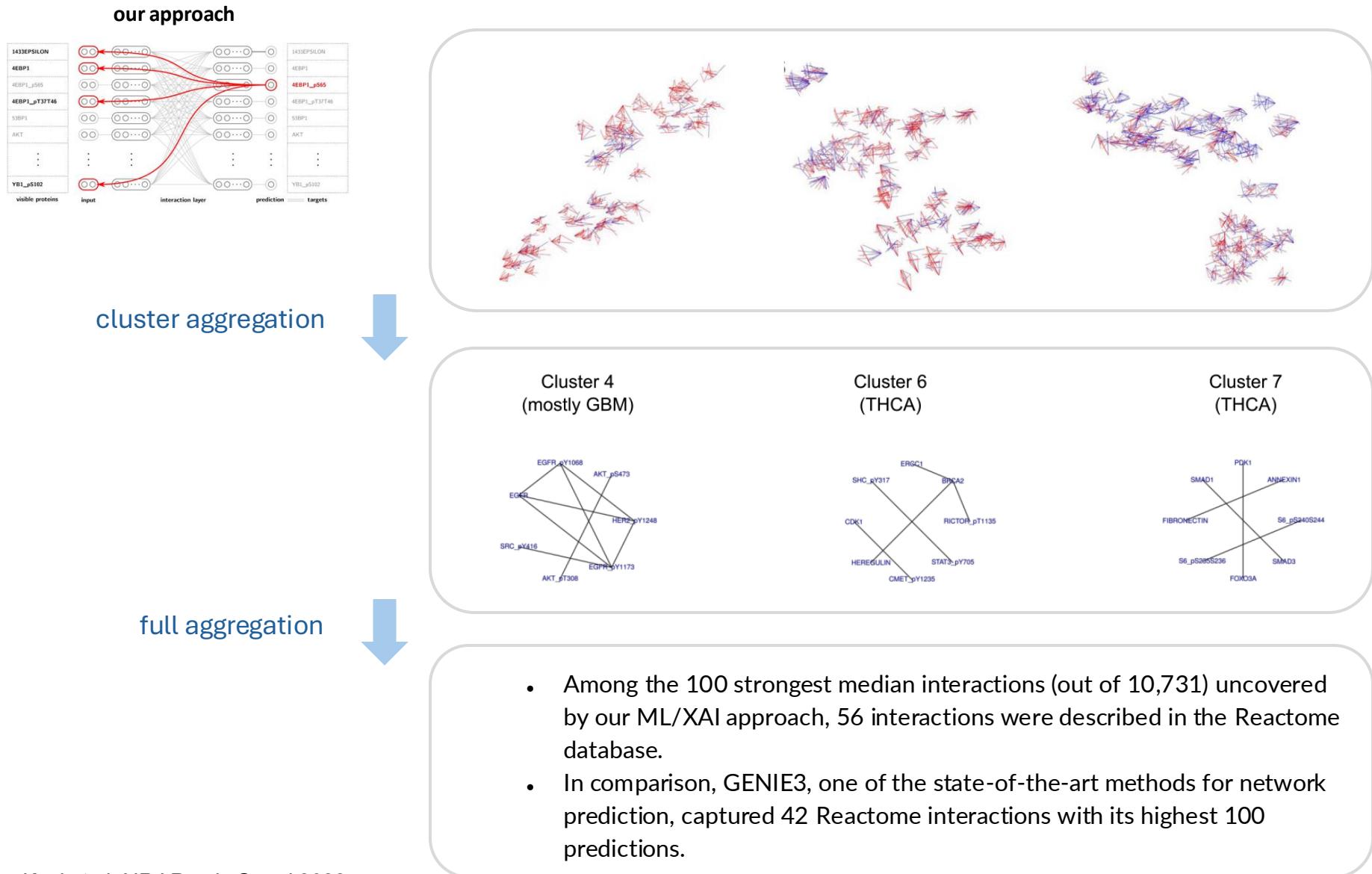


## Step 2: Explainable AI



**LRP** (layer-wise relevance propagation)

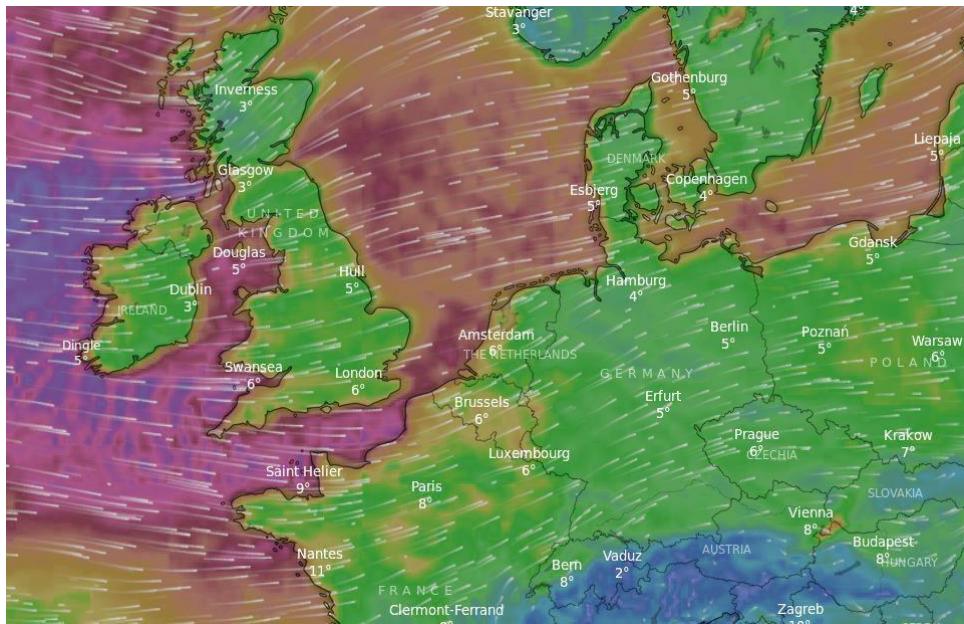
# Inferring Regulatory Networks



# Input-Uncertainty Associations

Part III

# Storm Sabine



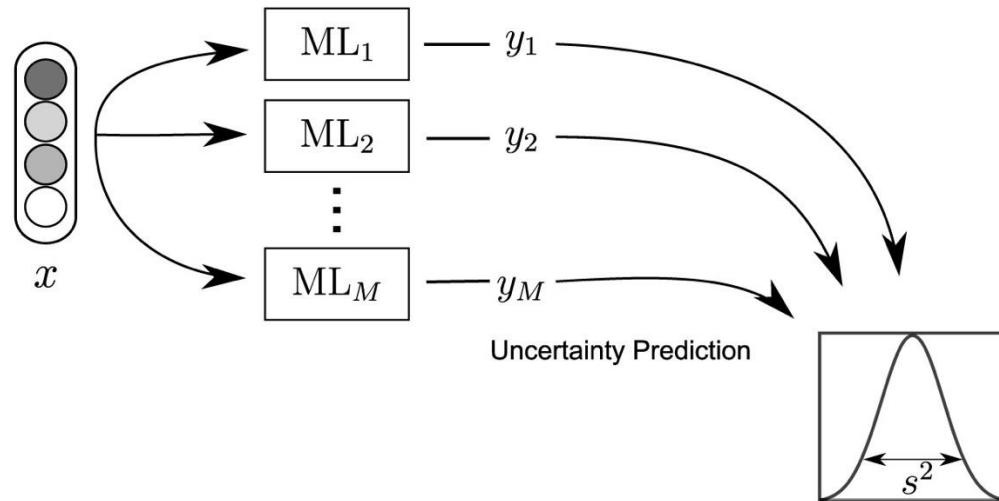
Storm Sabine  
9-11 Feb 2020

- High volatility in electricity prices observed.
- What are the factors that drive price volatility?
- How can we model volatility?

# Volatility as Uncertainty

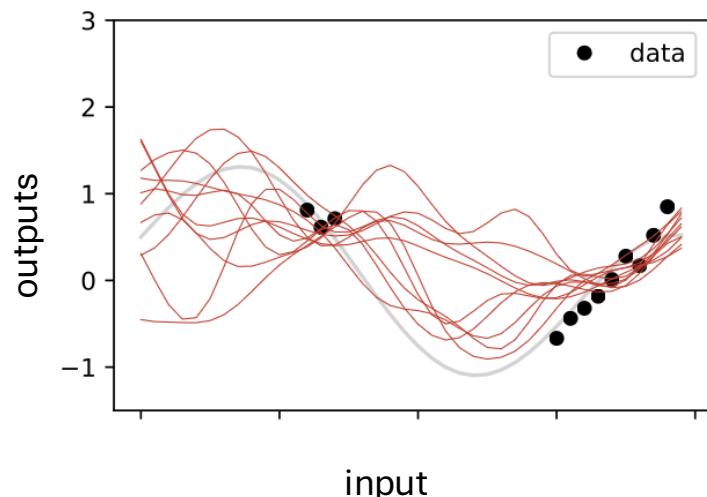
Ensemble-based ML model

$$x \mapsto \text{Var}\{y_1, \dots, y_M\}$$



## Advantages:

- ✓ Positive-constrained
- ✓ Prior encoded that uncertainty should increase in unknown situations.



# Explaining Uncertainty

Explanations of sums

$$\mathcal{E}\left\{\sum_m \alpha_m y_m\right\} = \sum_i \alpha_m \mathcal{E}\{y_m\}$$

Application to uncertainty

$$\mathcal{E}\{s^2\} = \mathcal{E}\left\{\sum_m \sum_{m'} b_{mm'} y_m y_{m'}\right\} = \sum_i \sum_j b_{mm'} \mathcal{E}\{y_m y_{m'}\}$$



can be attributed  
to pairs of  
features

# Explaining Uncertainty

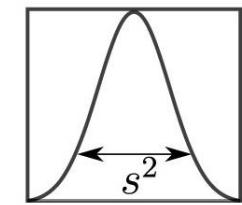
Explanation of products

$$\mathcal{E}\{y_m y_{m'}; x x^\top\} = \mathcal{E}\{y_m; x\} \otimes \mathcal{E}\{y_{m'}; x\}$$

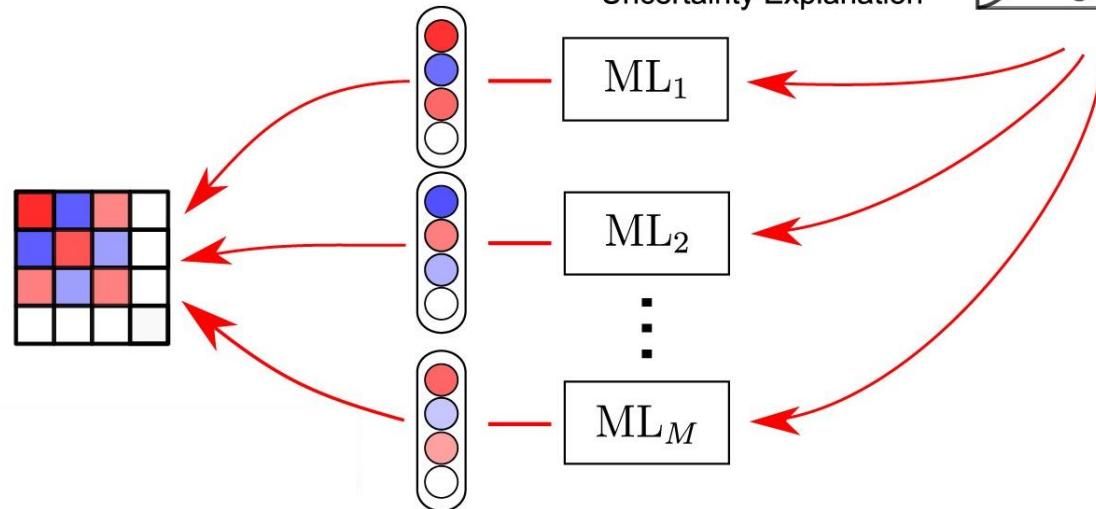
Application to uncertainty

$$\mathcal{E}\{s^2; x x^\top\} = \text{Cov}_m(\mathcal{E}\{y_m; x\})$$

Uncertainty Prediction



Uncertainty Explanation



# Evaluating Explanation Fidelity



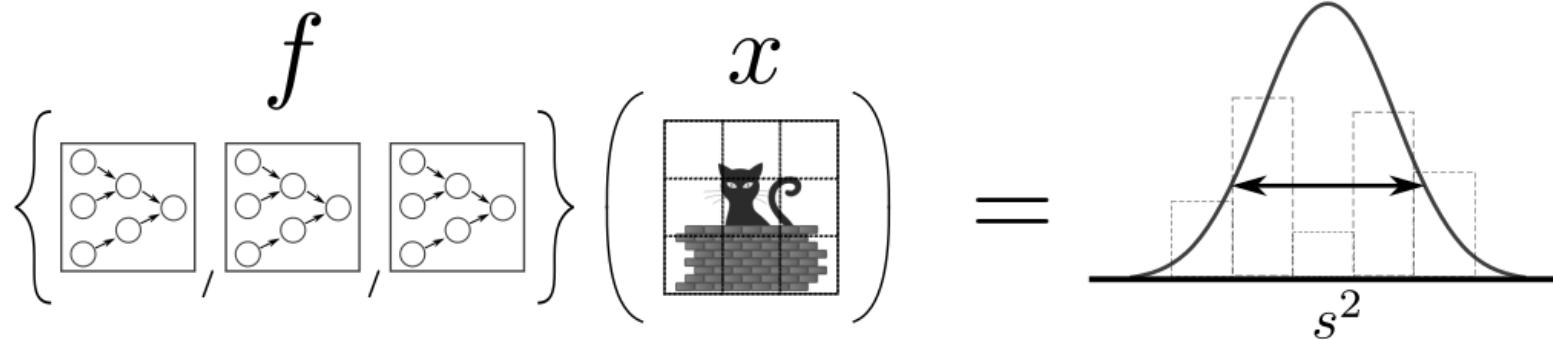
$$\mathcal{E}\{s^2\} = \text{Var}_m(\mathcal{E}\{y_m(x)\})$$

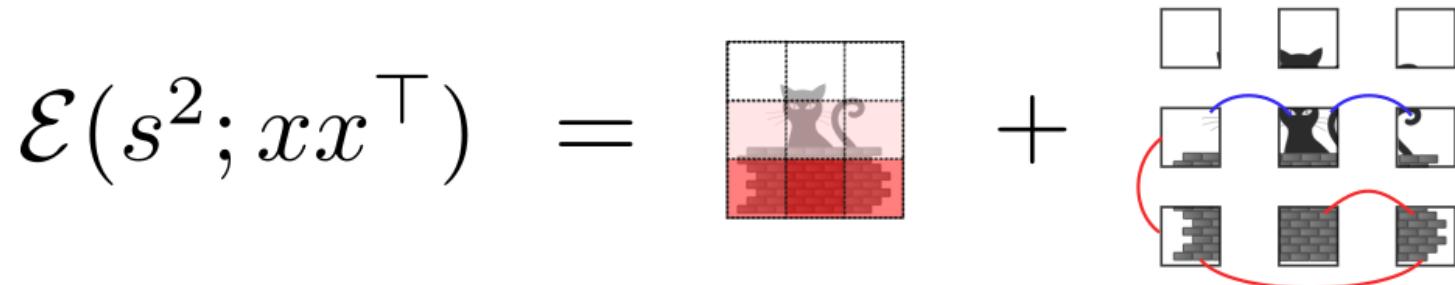
$$\mathcal{E}\{s^2\} = \text{Cov}_m(\mathcal{E}\{y_m(x)\})$$

Dataset ( $d$ )	Model	CovLRP		LRP	GI	IG	SVS
		diag	marg				
Bias Correction (21)	DeepEns	<b>0.352</b>	0.444	<u>0.411</u>	0.559	0.546	0.513
California Housing (8)	DeepEns	<b>0.344</b>	<u>0.370</u>	0.415	0.430	0.394	0.391
EPEX-FR (96)	DeepEns	<b>0.044</b>	<u>0.052</u>	0.106	0.113	0.099	0.062
kin8nm (8)	DeepEns	0.391	0.388	<u>0.462</u>	0.427	0.405	<u>0.386</u>
Seoul Bike Sharing (98)	DeepEns	<b>0.268</b>	0.294	<u>0.293</u>	0.350	0.338	0.329
Wine Quality (11)	DeepEns	<u>0.482</u>	<b>0.471</b>	0.526	0.517	0.500	0.495
YearPredictionMSD (90)	DeepEns	<b>0.155</b>	<u>0.173</u>	0.184	0.264	0.273	0.195
Bias Correction	MCDropout	<b>0.514</b>	<u>0.517</u>	0.568	0.651	0.530	0.672
California Housing	MCDropout	<b>0.674</b>	<u>0.691</u>	0.728	0.812	0.703	0.787
EPEX-FR	MCDropout	<b>0.085</b>	<u>0.091</u>	0.137	0.146	0.119	0.125
kin8nm	MCDropout	<b>0.483</b>	<u>0.486</u>	0.568	0.586	0.498	0.593
Seoul Bike Sharing	MCDropout	<b>0.520</b>	0.590	<u>0.555</u>	0.640	0.568	0.676
Wine Quality	MCDropout	<u>0.661</u>	<b>0.657</b>	0.713	0.729	0.662	0.767
YearPredictionMSD	MCDropout	<b>0.215</b>	0.258	<u>0.253</u>	0.391	0.273	0.403
YearPredictionMSD	DeepEns-5	<b>0.128</b>	<u>0.148</u>	0.155	0.197	0.212	0.153
YearPredictionMSD	DeepEns-10	<b>0.155</b>	<u>0.173</u>	0.184	0.264	0.273	0.195
YearPredictionMSD	DeepEns-20	<b>0.162</b>	<u>0.183</u>	0.247	0.250	0.267	0.218
YearPredictionMSD	DeepEns-40	<u>0.180</u>	<b>0.179</b>	0.235	0.267	0.277	0.213
EPEX-FR	ConvNet	<b>0.085</b>	0.101	0.210	0.159	0.108	<u>0.087</u>
Seoul Bike Sharing	ConvNet	<b>0.231</b>	0.308	0.422	0.331	<u>0.306</u>	0.321

Dropping interaction terms improves explanation robustness.

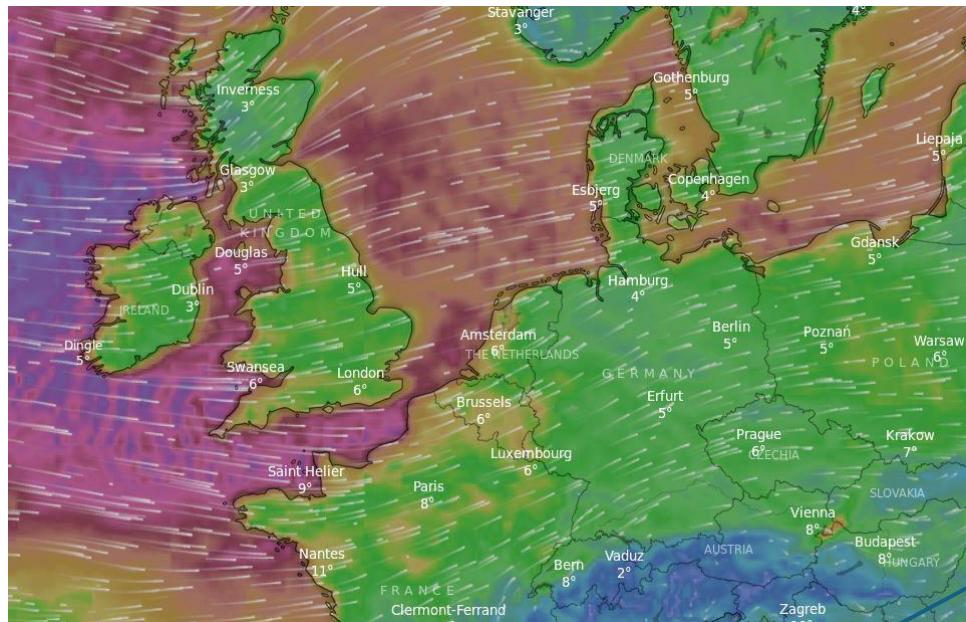
# Explaining Uncertainty: Recap



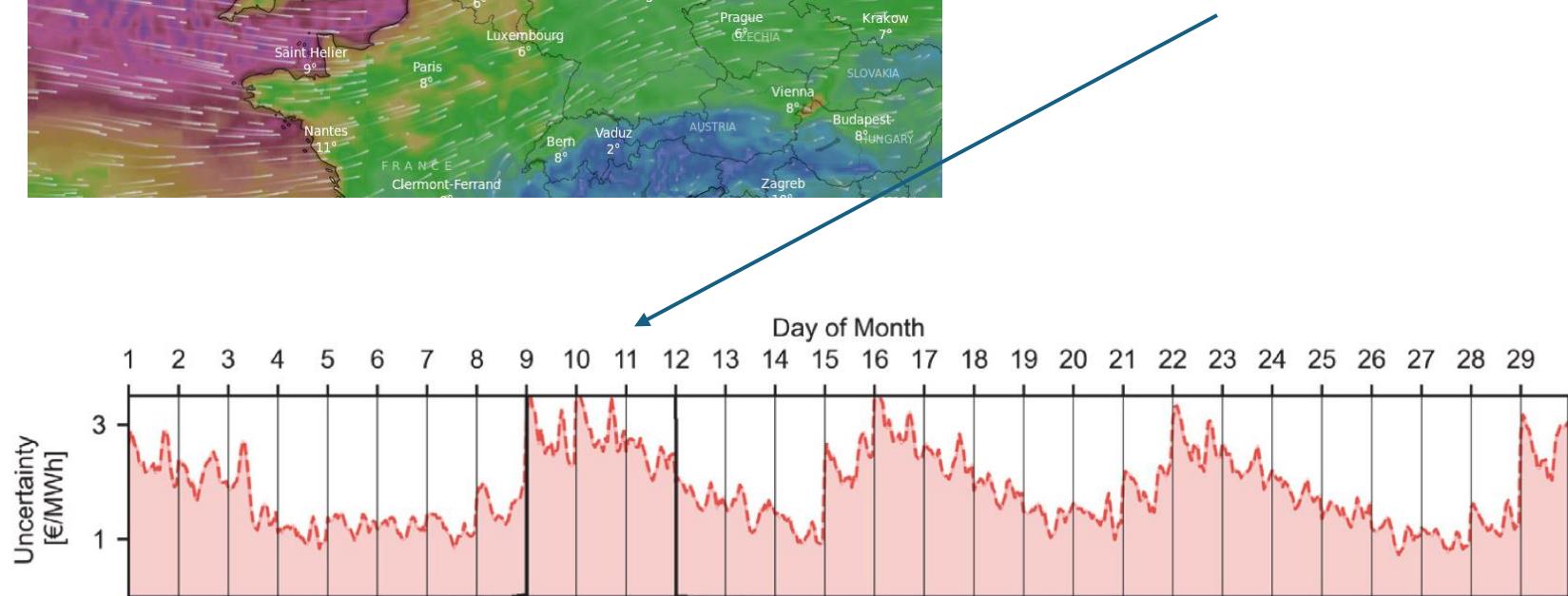
$$\mathcal{E}(s^2; xx^\top) = \text{image with red heatmap} + \text{diagram showing uncertainty components}$$


The diagram shows the decomposition of uncertainty. The first part shows a 3x3 grid where the central cell contains a cat image, and the surrounding cells contain the letter 'F'. A red heatmap is overlaid on the grid, with higher values in the center and lower values towards the edges. The second part shows a 3x3 grid of images. The top row consists of three empty white squares. The middle row consists of three squares containing small versions of the cat image. The bottom row consists of three squares containing larger versions of the cat image. Red circles highlight the bottom row, indicating that the uncertainty is higher for the more complex or varied inputs.

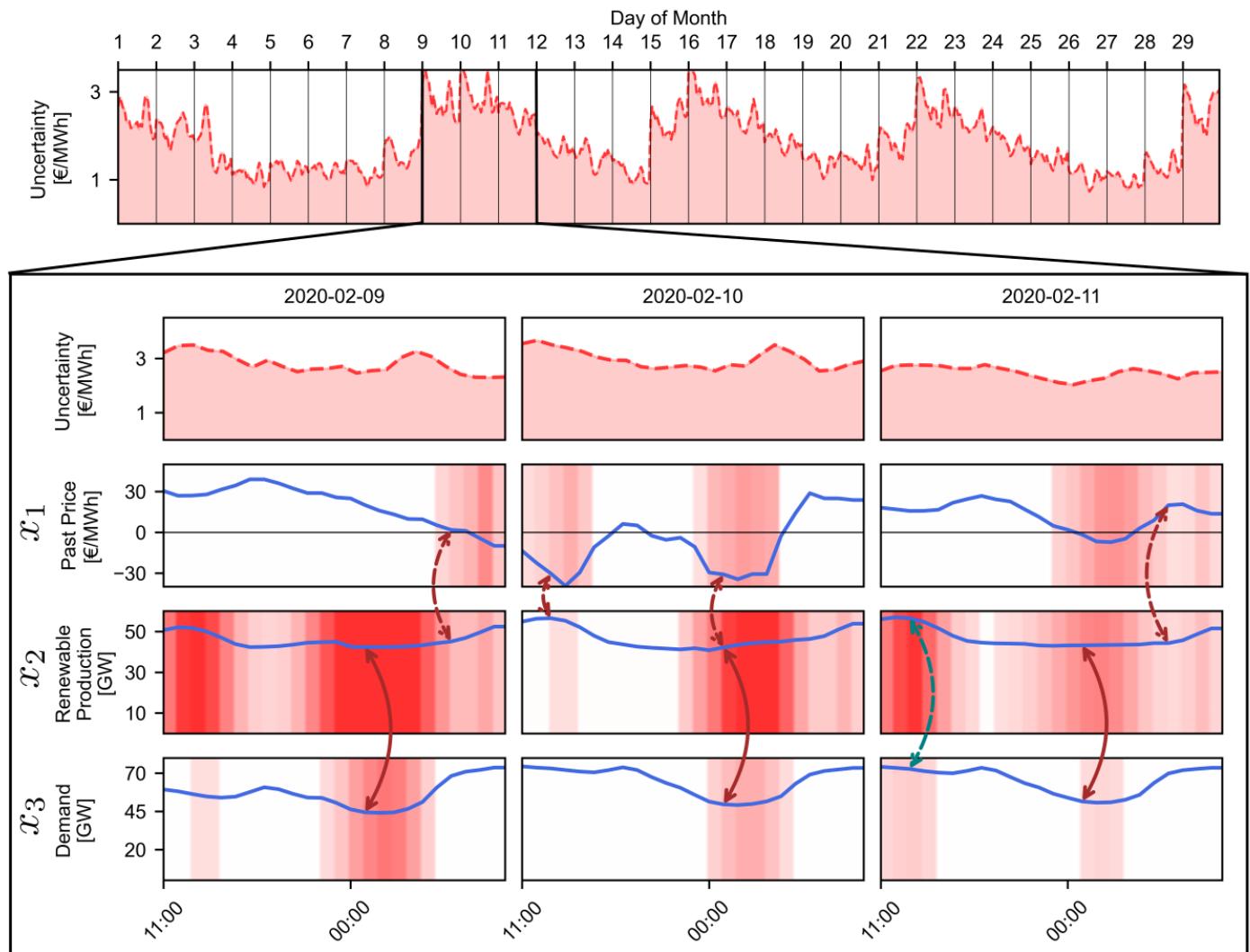
# Storm Sabine



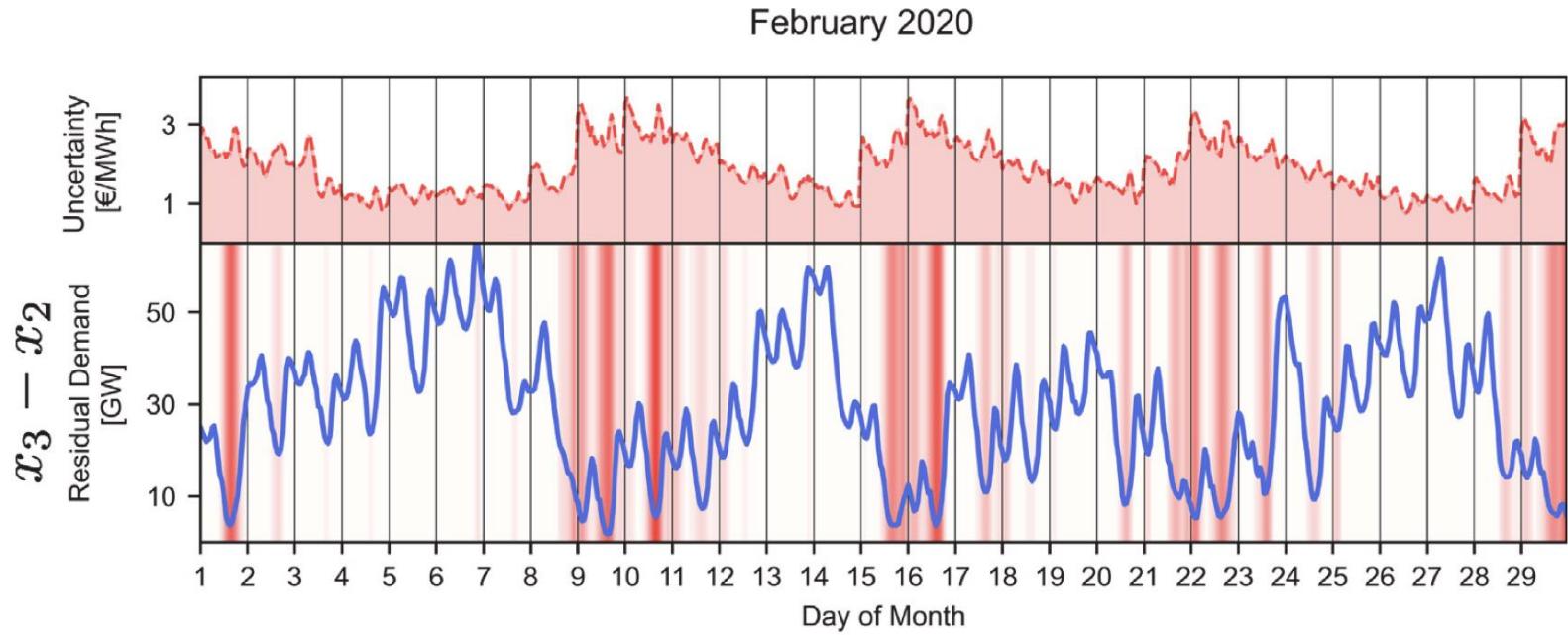
Storm Sabine  
9-11 Feb 2020



# Storm Sabine



# Storm Sabine



- low residual demand is a clear driver of price uncertainty.
- price uncertainty might further increase due to the growing share of renewables.

# Summary

# Summary



- With a lot of data, powerful ML models, and with the additional help of deconfounding techniques, many confounding effects can be avoided.
- Recent deep neural networks provide evidence for increased focus on causal features, making observational studies increasingly attractive.
- XAI can adapt to a wide range of ML models and tasks beyond classification (e.g. explaining uncertainty predictions).

# Thanks

- P Chormai, J Herrmann, KR Müller, G Montavon. Disentangled explanations of neural network predictions by finding relevant subspaces. [IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 46 \(11\), 7283-7299, 2024](#)
- S Bender, O Delzer, J Herrmann, HA Marxfeld, KR Müller, G Montavon. Mitigating Clever Hans Strategies in Image Classifiers through Generating Counterexamples. [arXiv:2510.17524, 2025](#)
- J Keyl, P Keyl, G Montavon, R Hosch, A Brehmer, L Mochmann, ... Decoding pan-cancer treatment outcomes using multimodal real-world data and explainable artificial intelligence. [Nature Cancer 6 \(2\), 307-322, 2025](#)
- P Keyl, M Bockmayr, D Heim, G Dernbach, G Montavon, KR Müller, F Klauschen. Patient-level proteomic network prediction by explainable artificial intelligence [NPJ Precision Oncology 6\(1\):35, 2022](#)
- P Keyl, P Bischoff, G Dernbach, M Bockmayr, R Fritz, D Horst, N Blüthgen, G Montavon, KR Müller, F Klauschen. Single-cell gene regulatory network prediction by explainable AI [Nucleic Acids Research, gkac1212, 2023](#)
- F Bley, S Lapuschkin, W Samek, G Montavon. Explaining predictive uncertainty by exposing second-order effects. [Pattern Recognition 160, 111171, 2024](#)