https://ai4mi.epotentia.com

AI FOR MATERIALS INDUSTRY

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSE

Hands-on session 2

Steel defect classification with deep learning

ePotentia Data·Science·Hosting

VLAAMS SUPERCOMPUTER CENTRUM

Vlaanderen is supercomputing

fwo Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Vlaanderen Opening new horizons

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ESF Europese Unie Vlaanderen is werk

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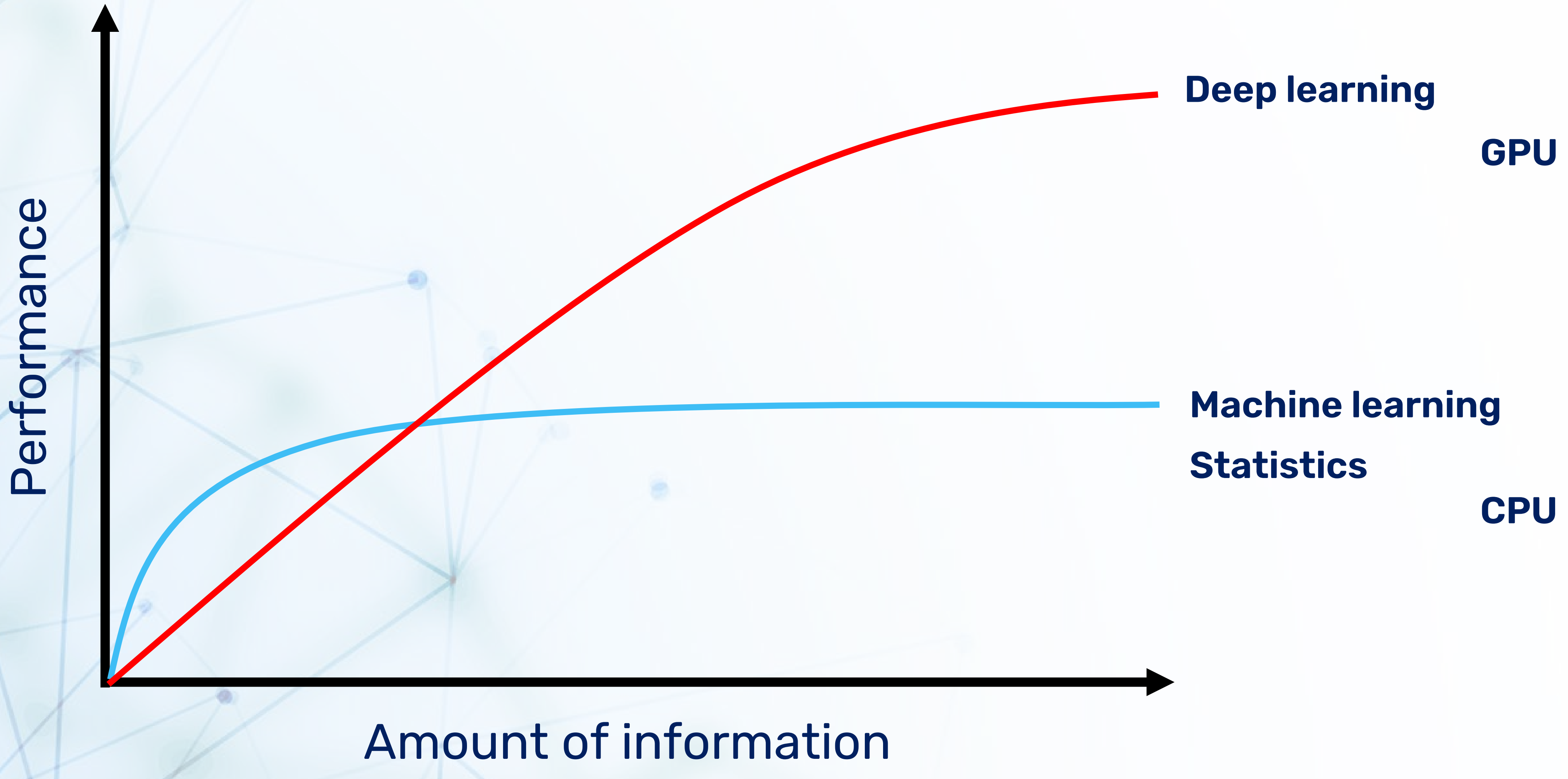
What is AI?

Series of techniques to extract **information** from data

Types of AI



The more data we have, the more we trade insight for predictive power

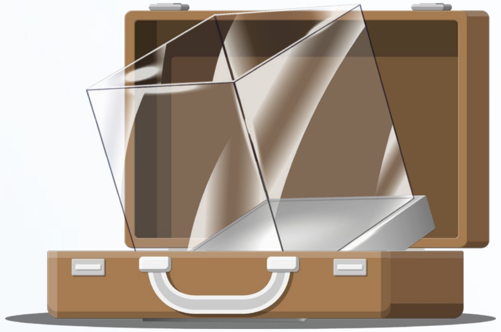
Case studies

Steel

Spreadsheet data

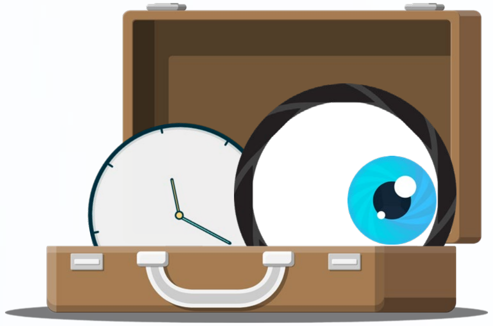
Computer vision

Glass



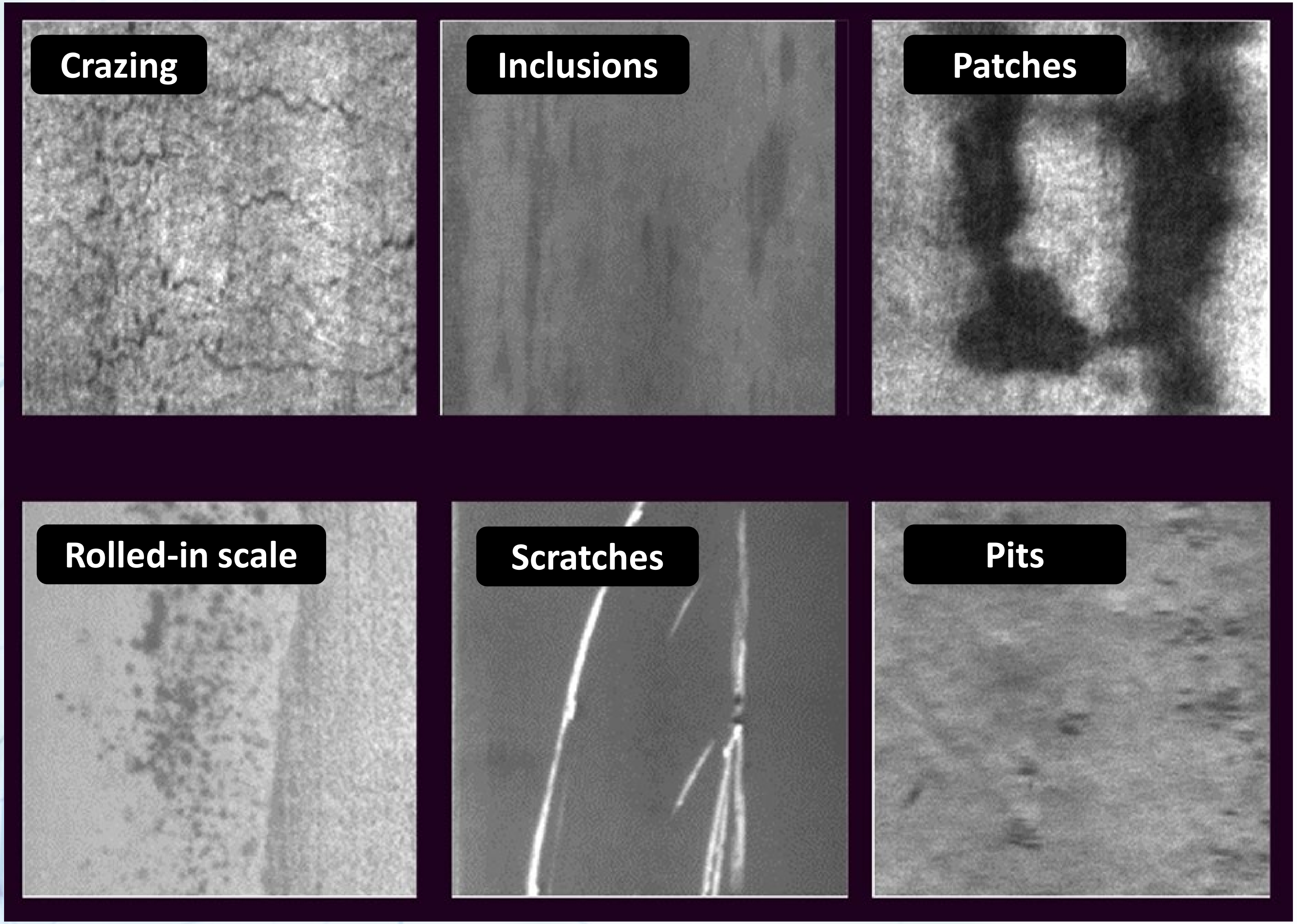
Materials discovery

Manufacturing

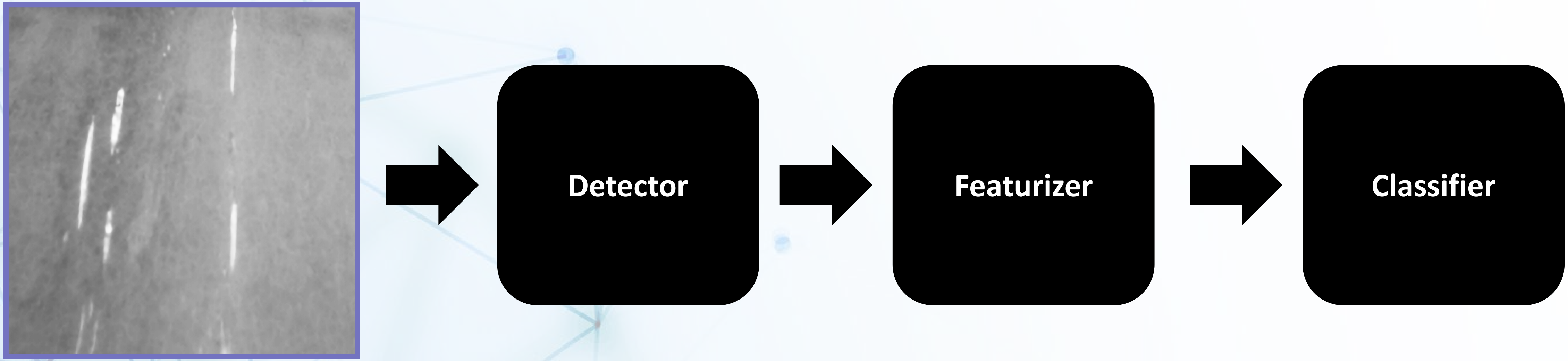


Sensor data

Steel plate defects

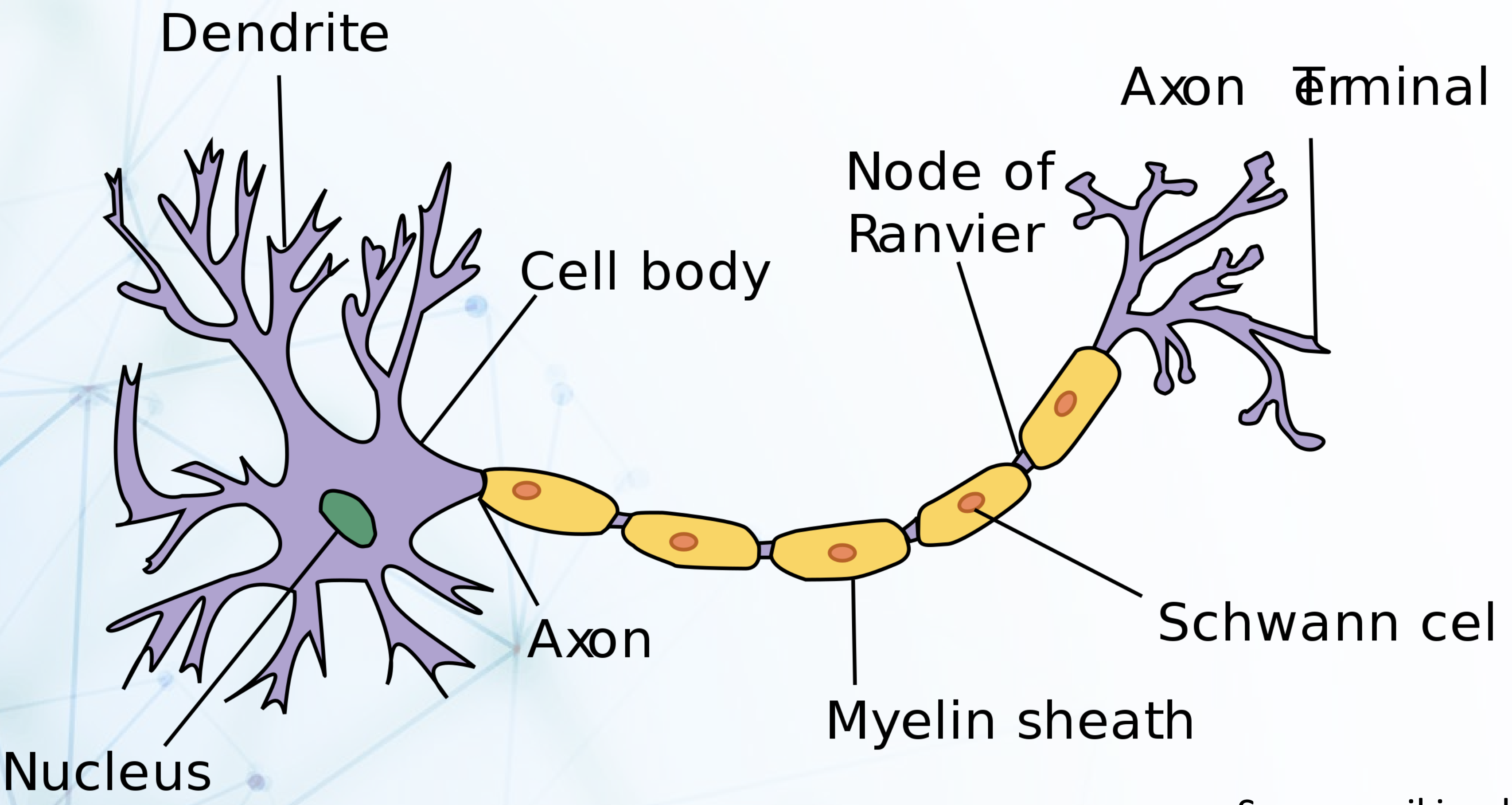


Multi-step pipeline



Can we make a model that classifies the raw image directly?

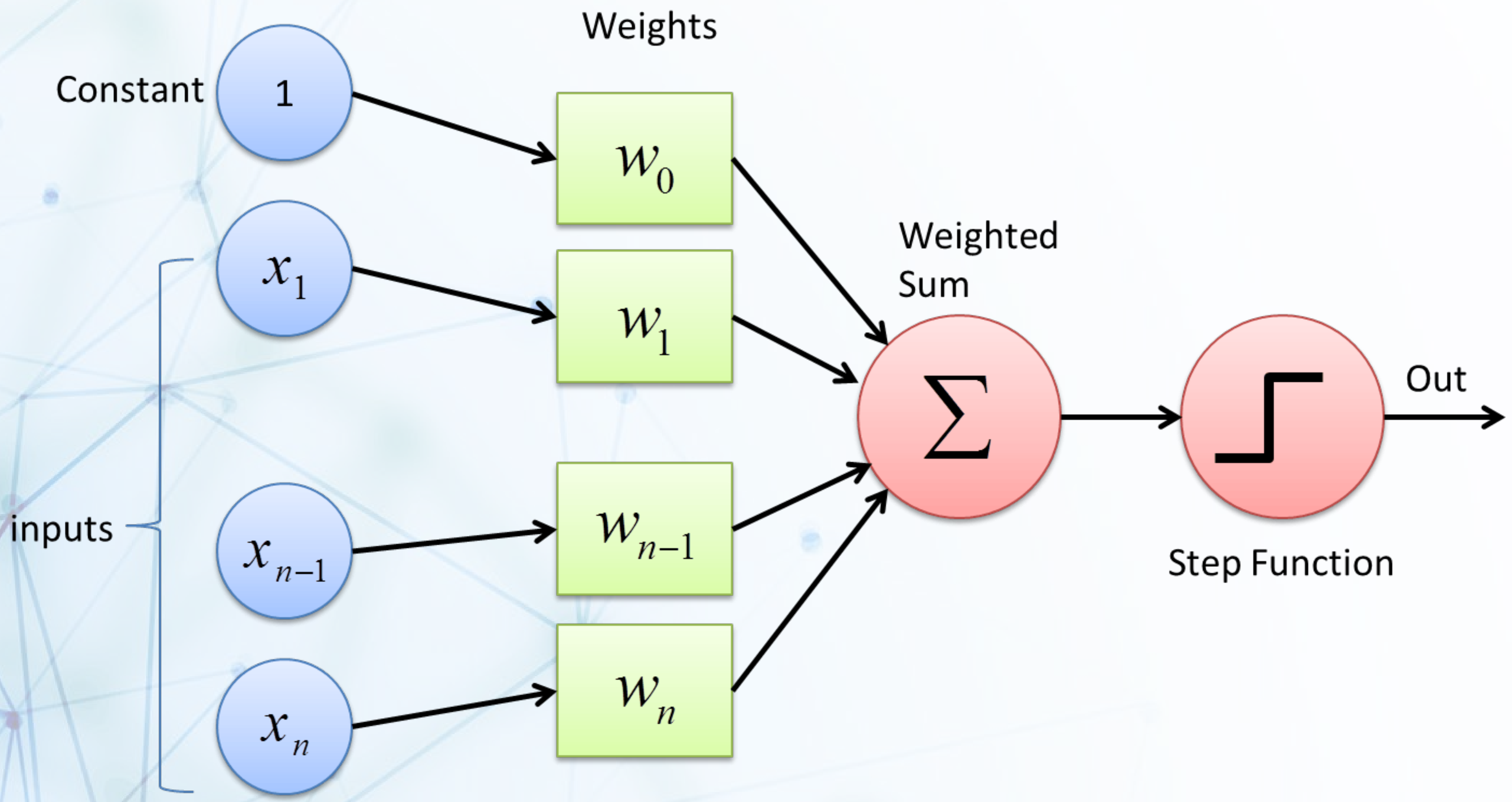
Neural networks



Source: wikipedia

Inspired by nature

Artificial neurons or perceptrons



A perceptron is equal to linear or logistic regression

Activation functions

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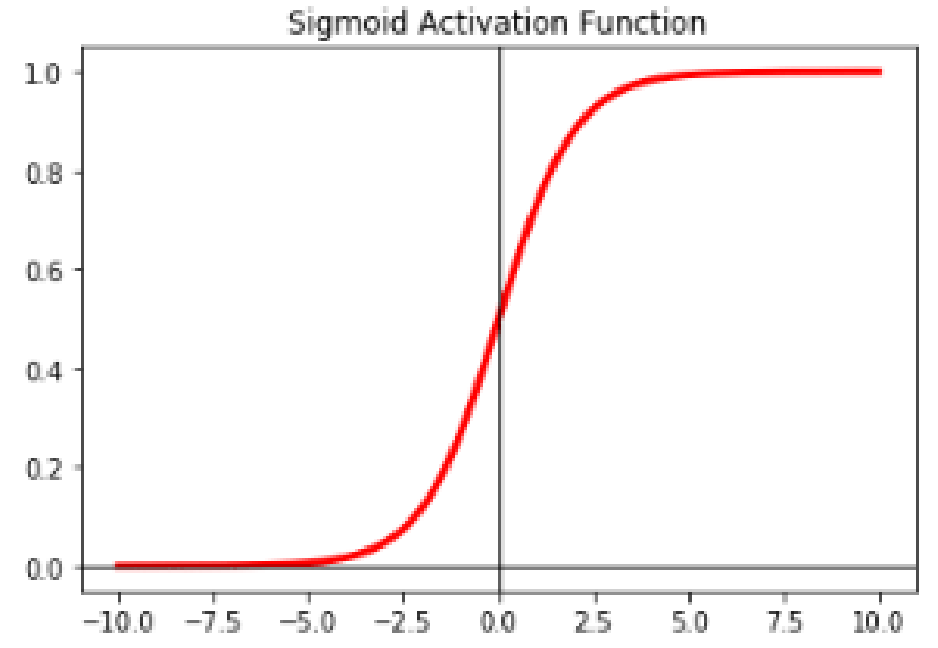
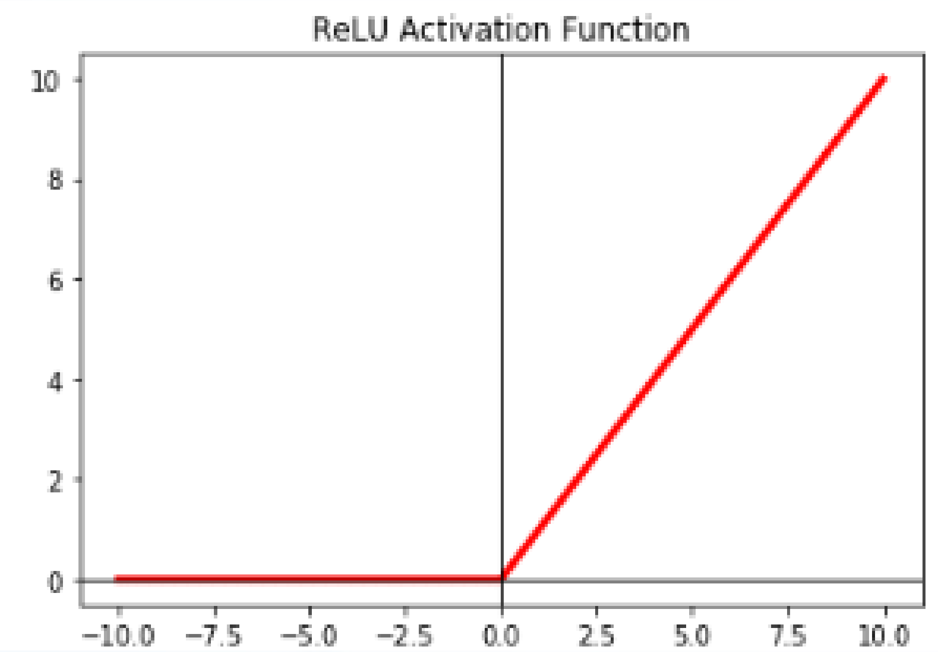
Sigmoid

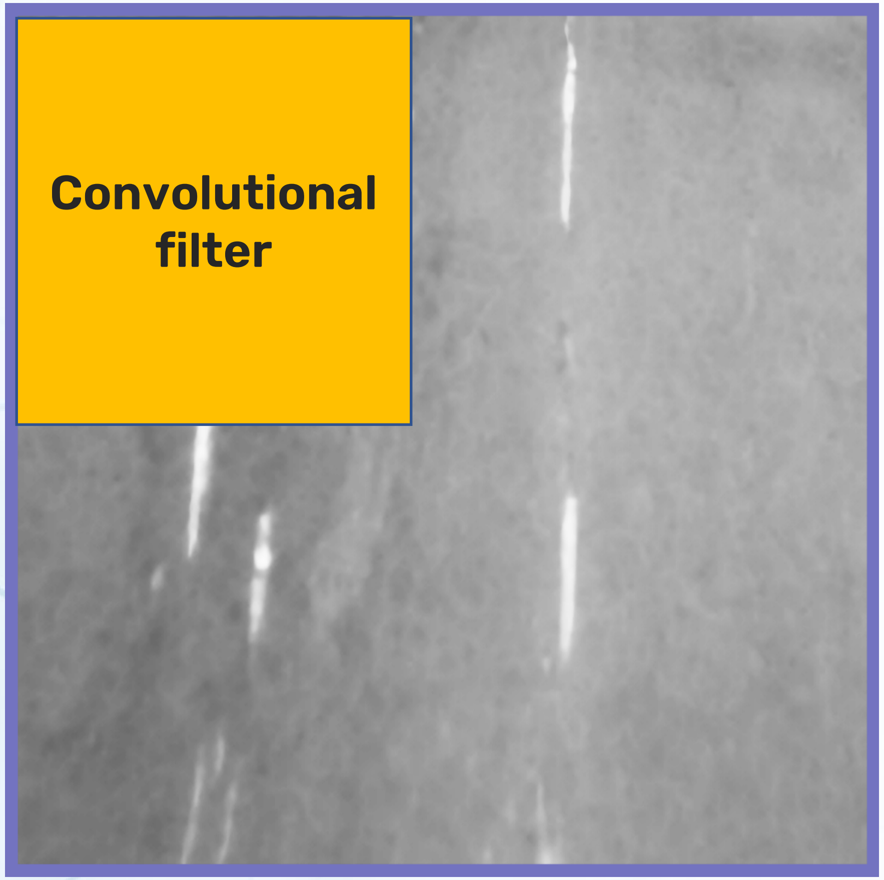


Relu



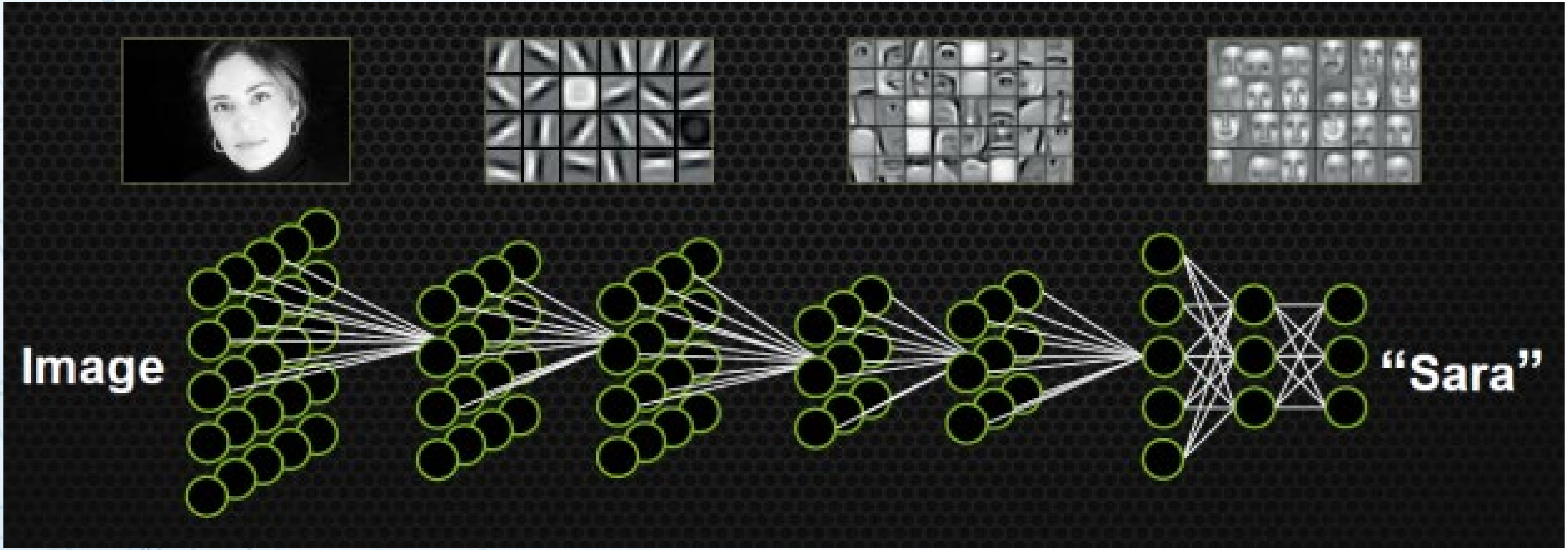
Using non-linear activations any function can be approximated

Convolutional layers



Convolutions allow us to filter using less parameters and have symmetry!

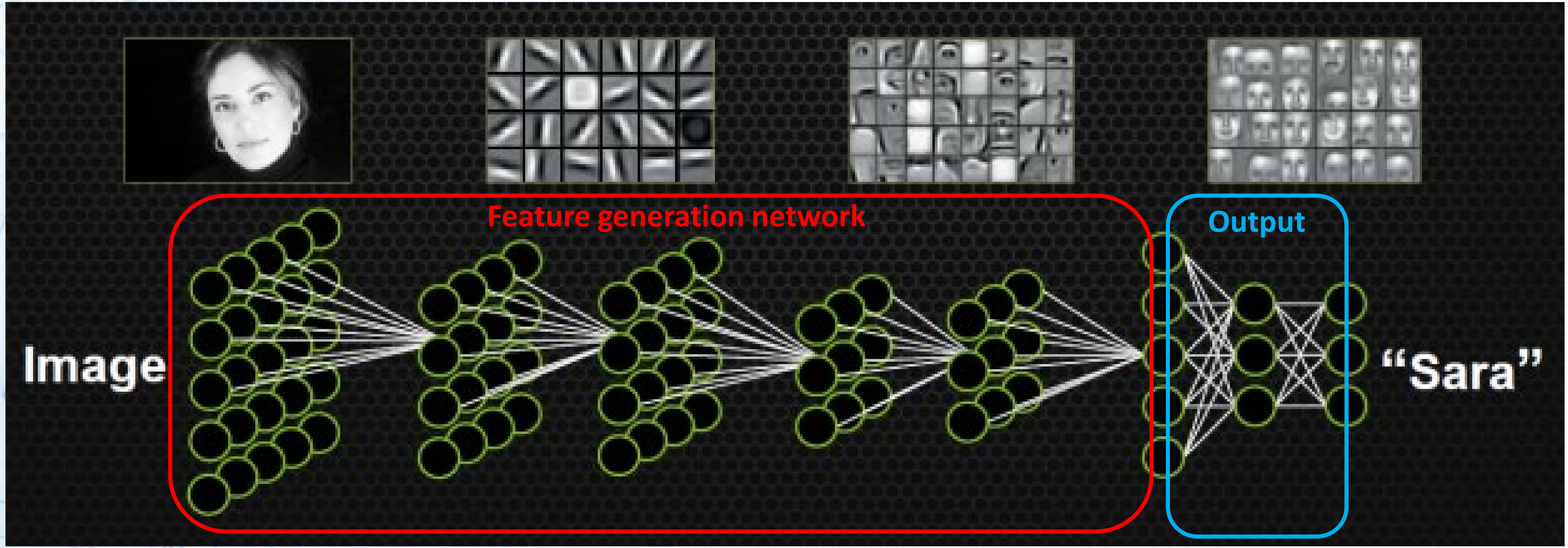
Deep learning



Source: NVIDIA Deep learning training

Features are engineered for you! but need lots of data… or do you?

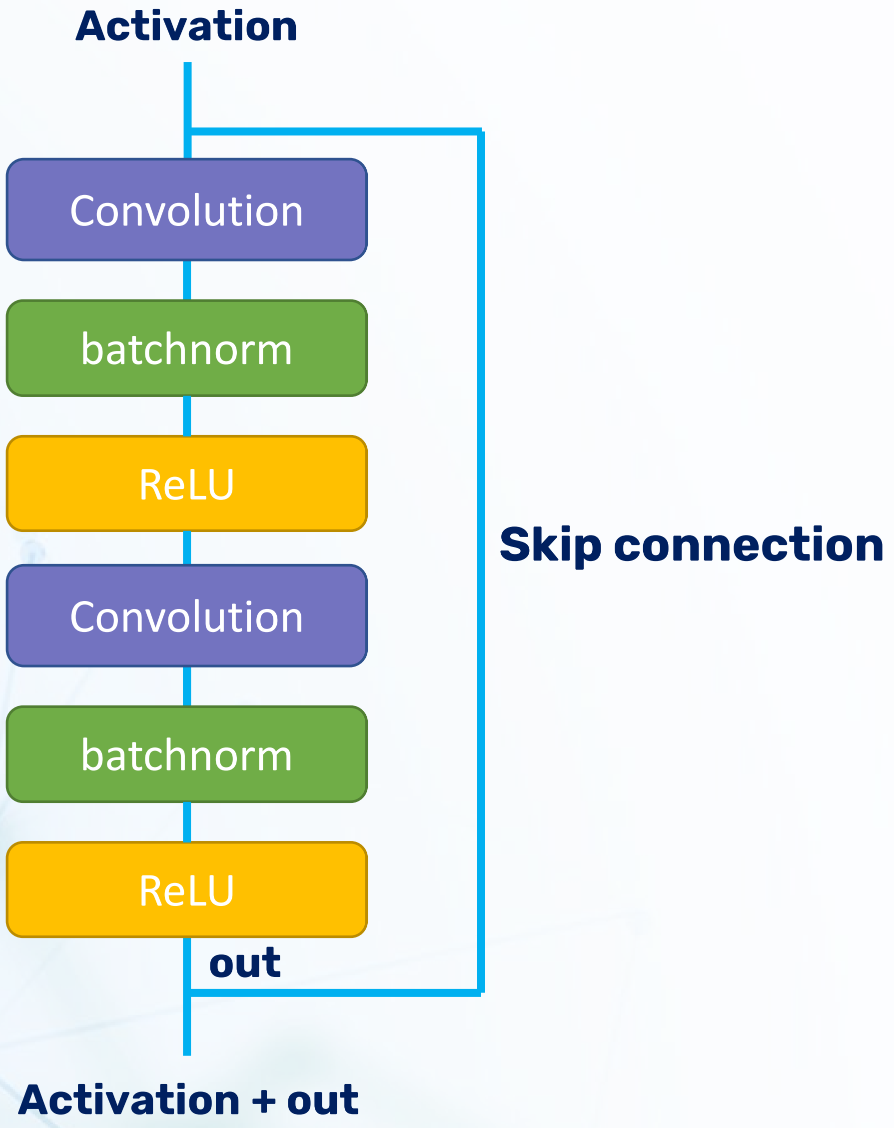
Transfer learning



Source: NVIDIA Deep learning training

With transfer learning we train on large datasets and finetune on small ones

Residual networks



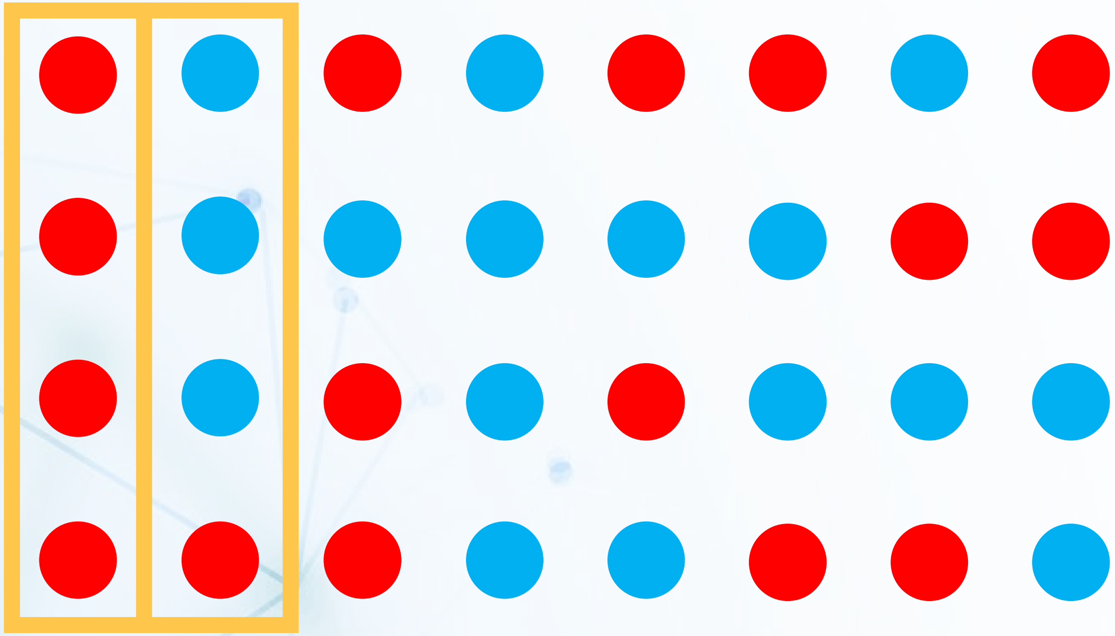
Normalization and skip connections stabilize training

This session

- Analyze the images
- Choose a model
- Optimize the model
- Evaluate the results
- Interpret with explainable AI

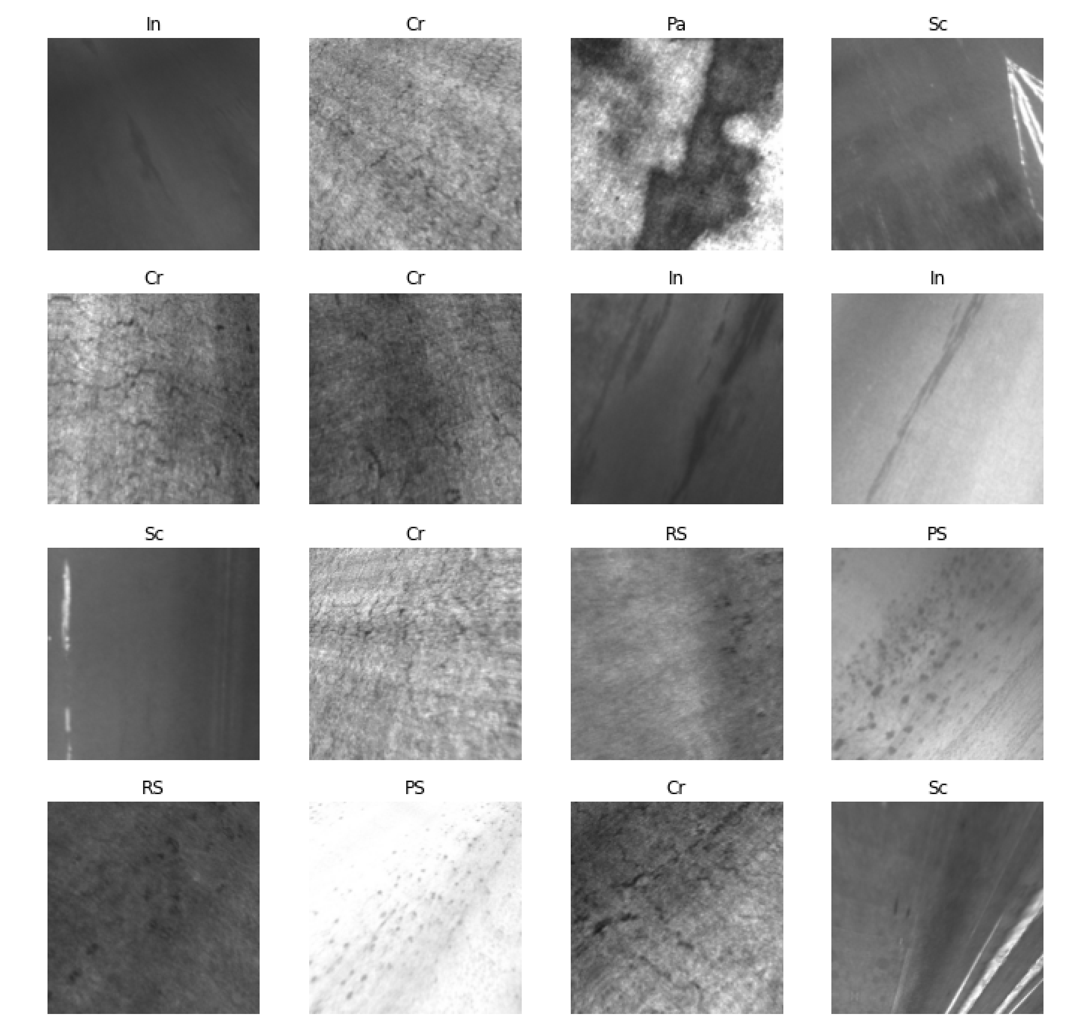
Part of the pipeline needs to run in production

Training a neural network



Batches should contain enough variation

Augmentation



Adding some distortion to images improves our model's robustness

Loss functions

Regression

- MSE (L2)

$$\frac{\sum_N (target - pred)^2}{N}$$

- MAE (L1)

$$\frac{\sum_N |target - pred|}{N}$$

- Custom weights
- …

Classification

- (Binary) Cross entropy,

$$-target * \log(prob\ pred)\ (target=1)$$
$$+(1 - target) * \log(1 - prob\ pred)\ \ (target = 0)$$

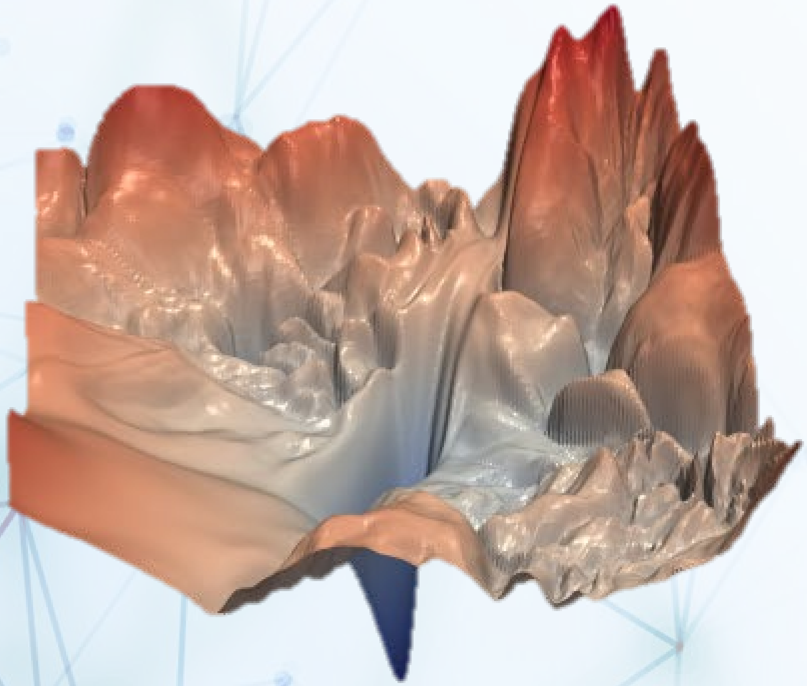
Summed over classes if multiclass

- For segmentation applied per pixel
- …

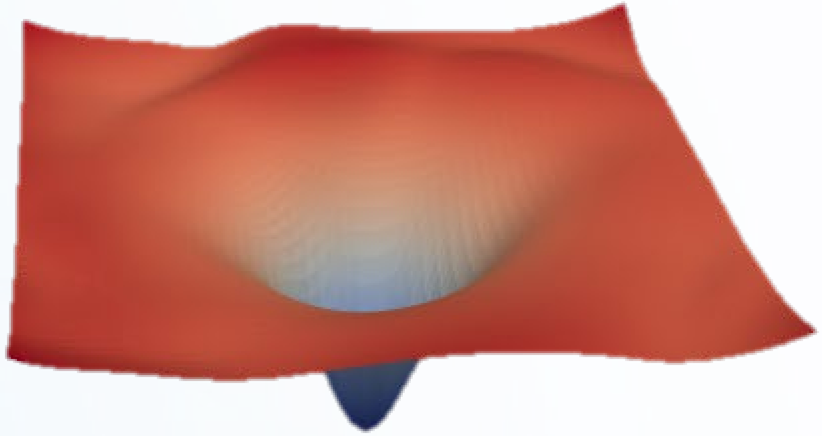
The right metric guides the optimizer to the right goal

Loss surfaces

Normal net



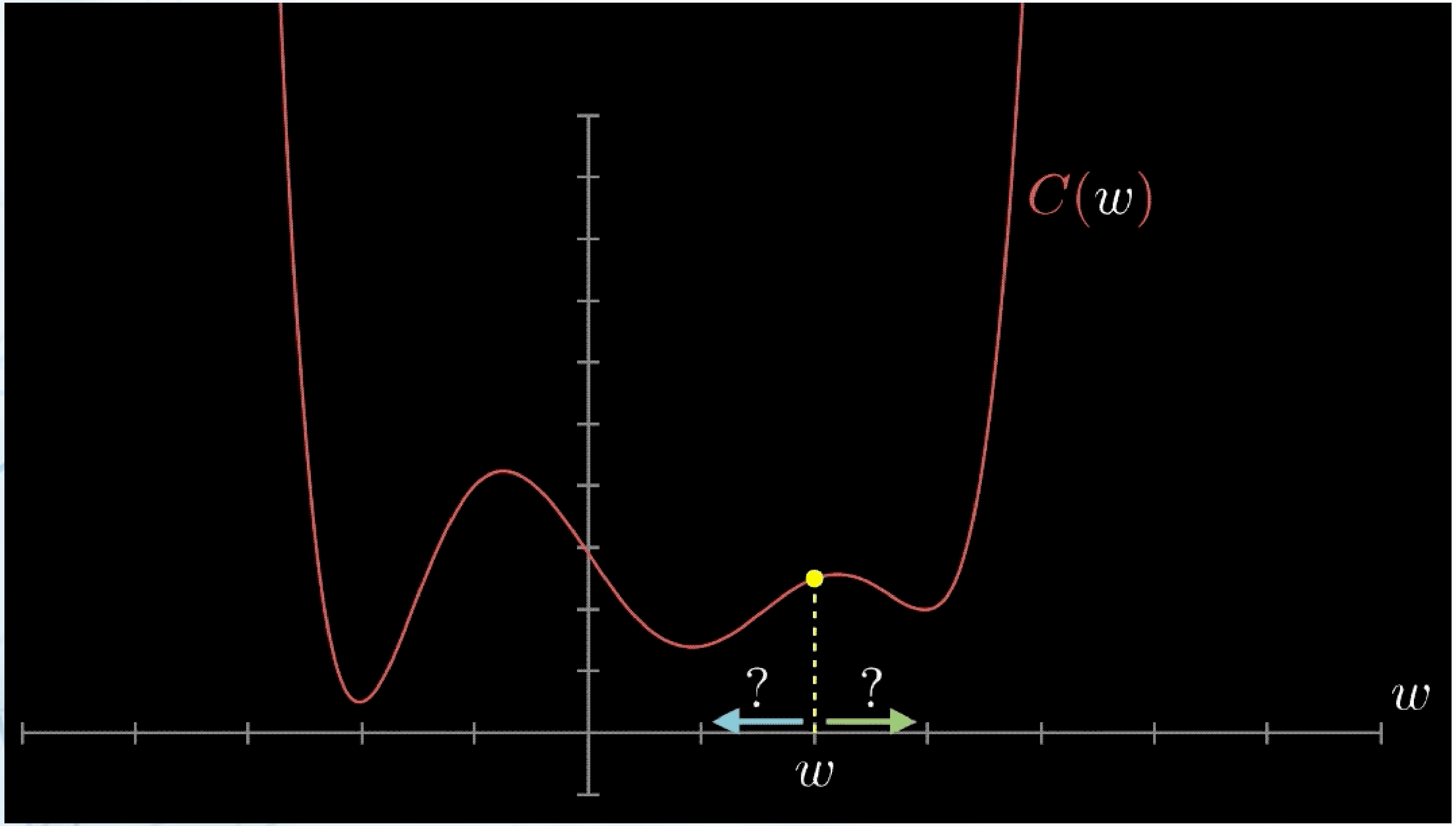
Resnet



https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2018/file/a41b3bb3e6b050b6c9067c67f663b915-Paper.pdf

Loss functions have complex surfaces with millions of parameters

Optimizing



3blue1brown - https://mlfromscratch.com/optimizers-explained/#/

Gradient descent allows us to stepwise optimize our parameters for our loss

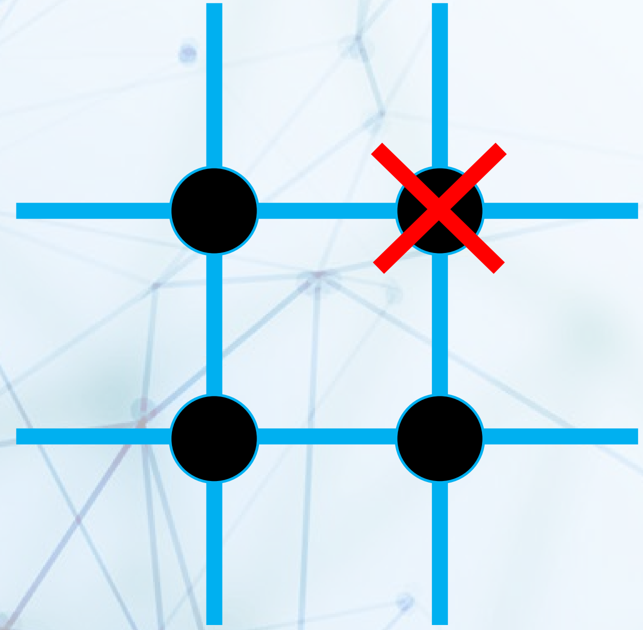
More on optimizers

- https://distill.pub/2017/momentum/ - try this yourself
- https://ruder.io/optimizing-gradient-descent/
- https://towardsdatascience.com/a-visual-explanation-of-gradient-descent-methods-momentum-adagrad-rmsprop-adam-f898b102325c
- https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-backpropagation-algorithm-7bb3aa2f95fd

Adding some distortion to images improves our model's robustness

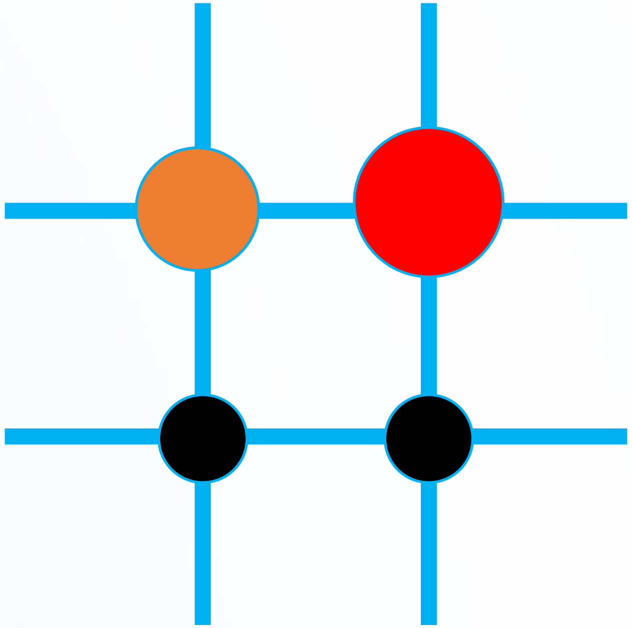
Regularization

Dropout



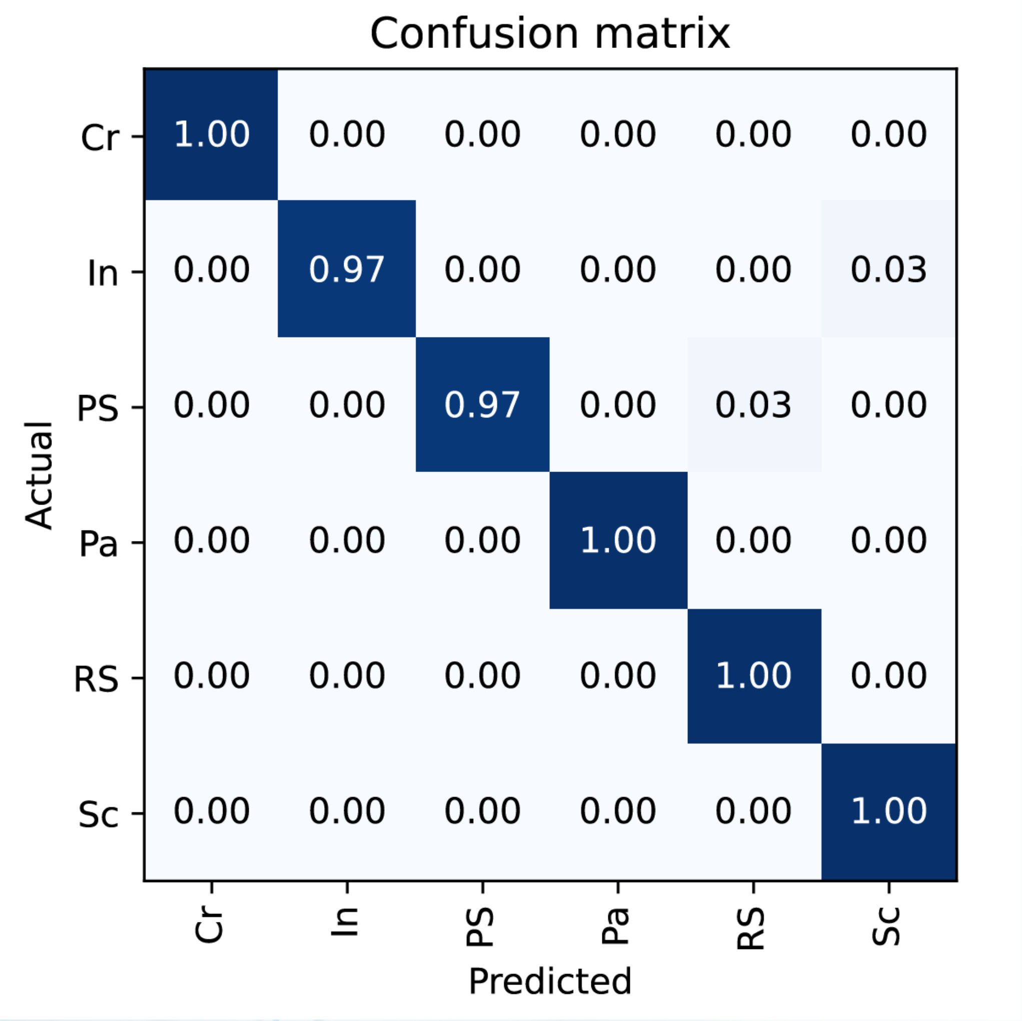
Randomly delete
neurons doing training

Weight decay



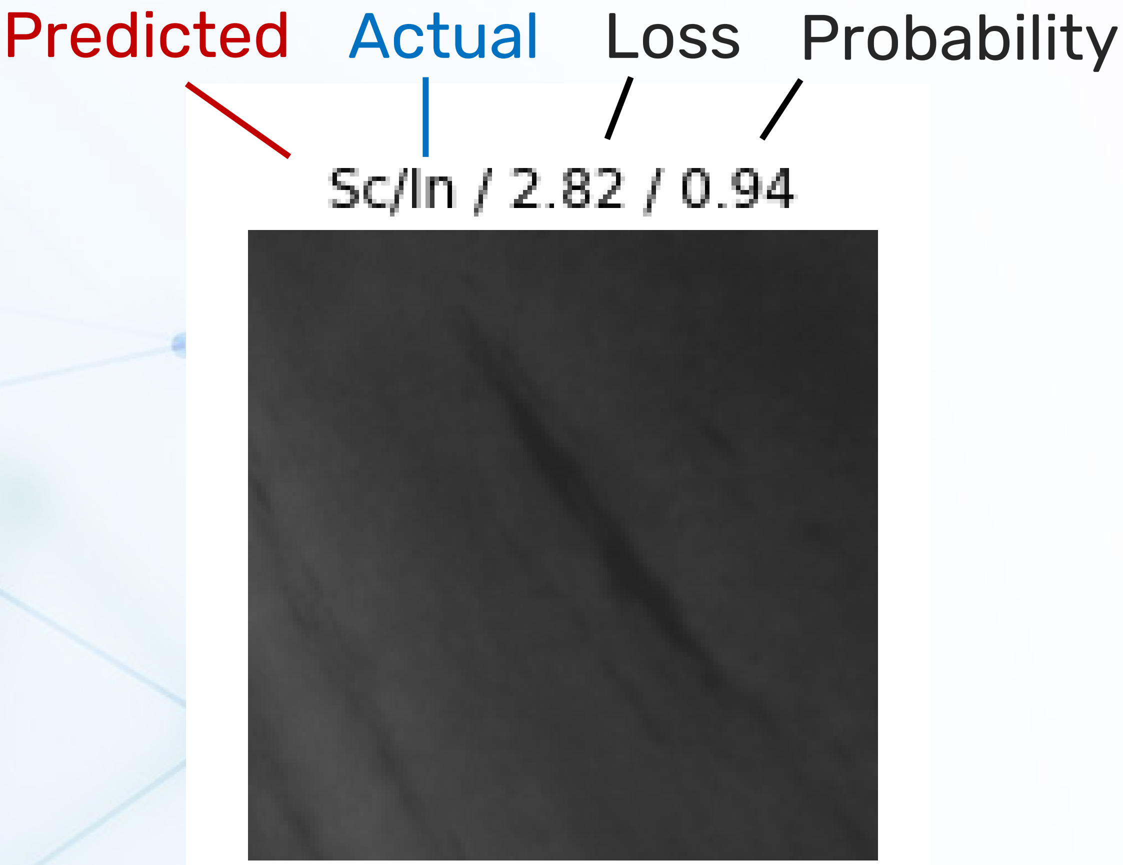
Add the norm of
weights to loss

Metrics



Metrics can, but don’t have to be the same as a loss function (no backprop)

Top losses



The best guess is not necessarily a good guess

Top losses

Softmax

1 1 8

$$softmax(a) = \frac{e^{a_j}}{\sum_j e^{a_j}}$$

0 0 1

Always gives the best prediction

Sigmoid

1 1 8

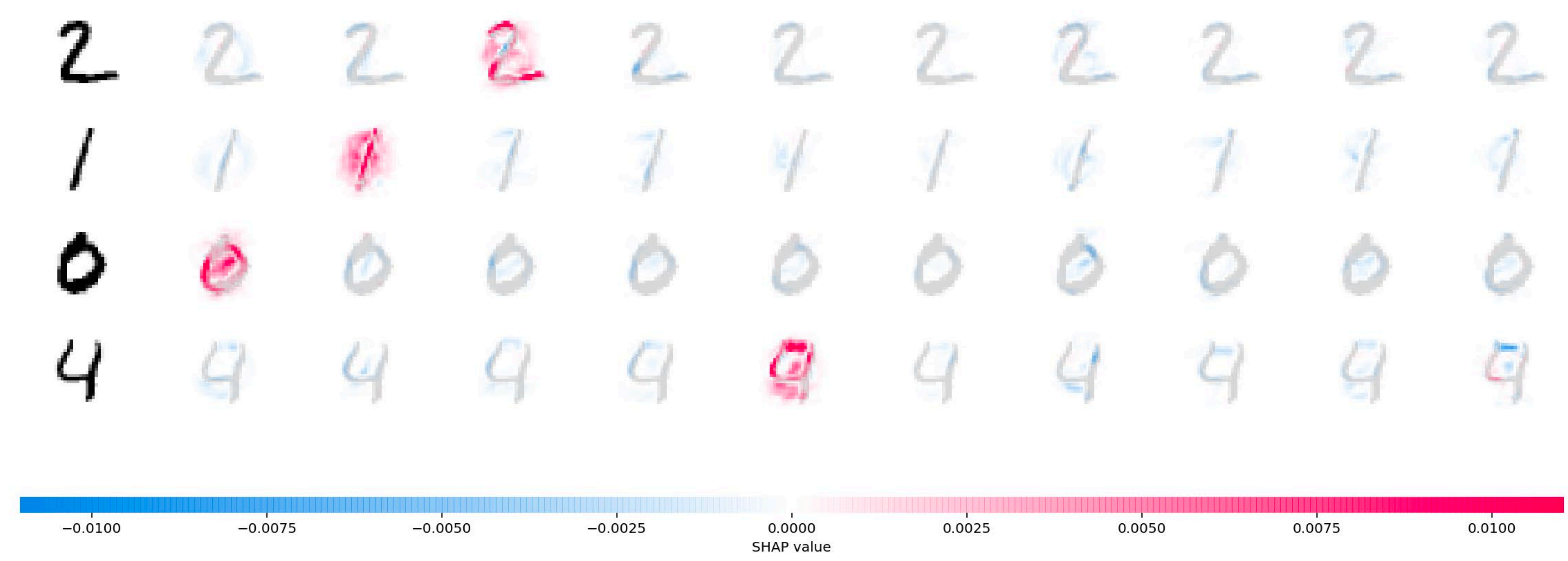
$$sigmoid(a_j) = \frac{1}{1 - \ e}$$

0.7 0.7 1

Gives probability per class

SHAP

Our input features are pixels, can we trace them to the output?



https://github.com/slundberg/shap

Yes, by comparing to baseline images we can approximate shap values using grads

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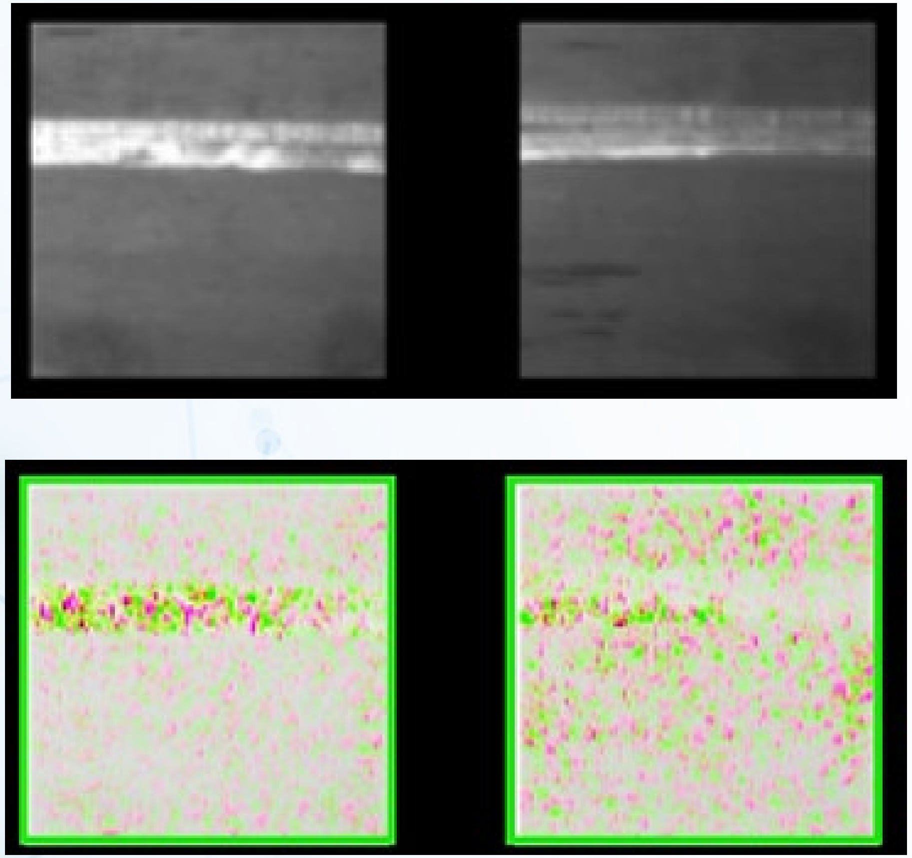
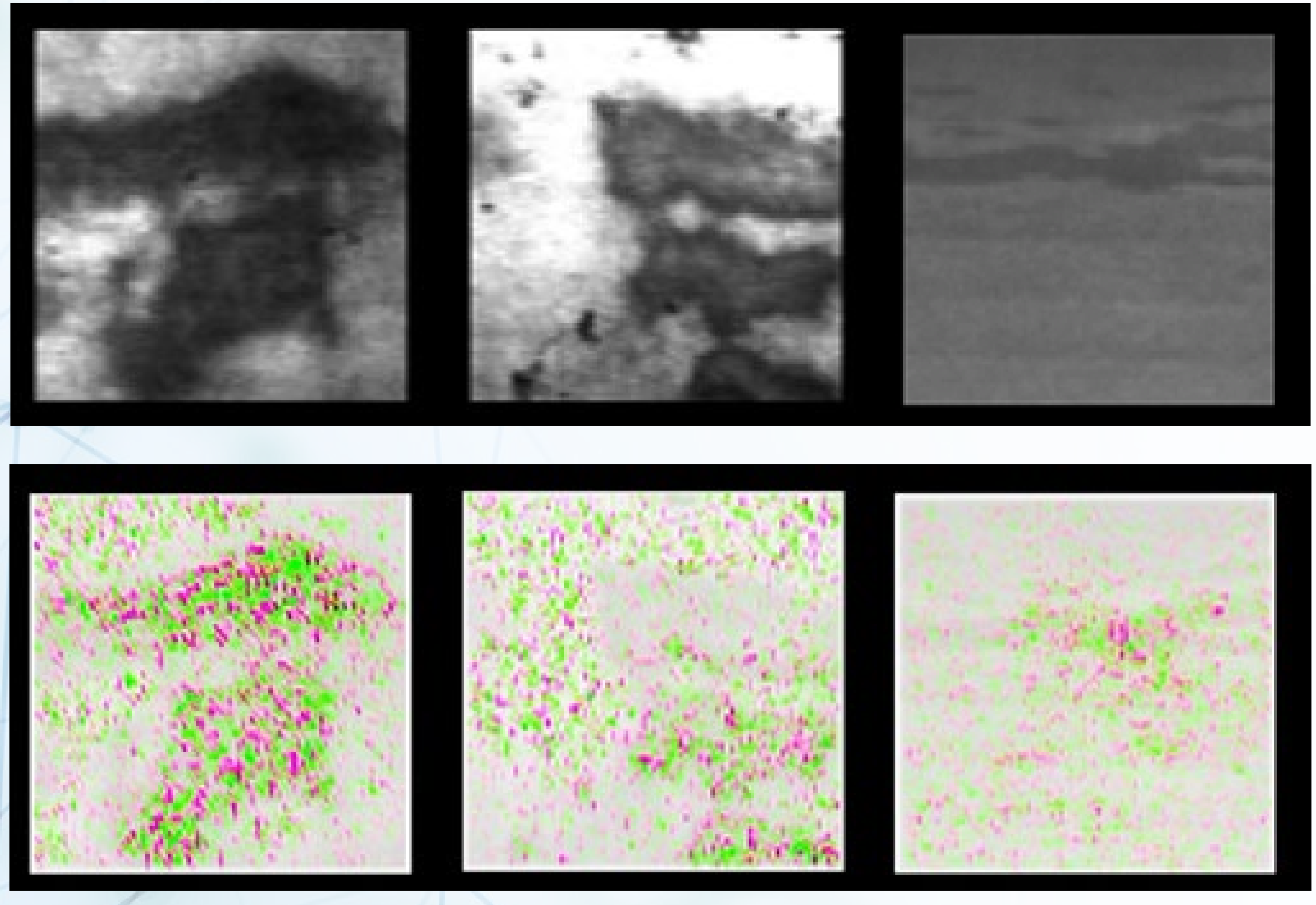
SHAP: scratches



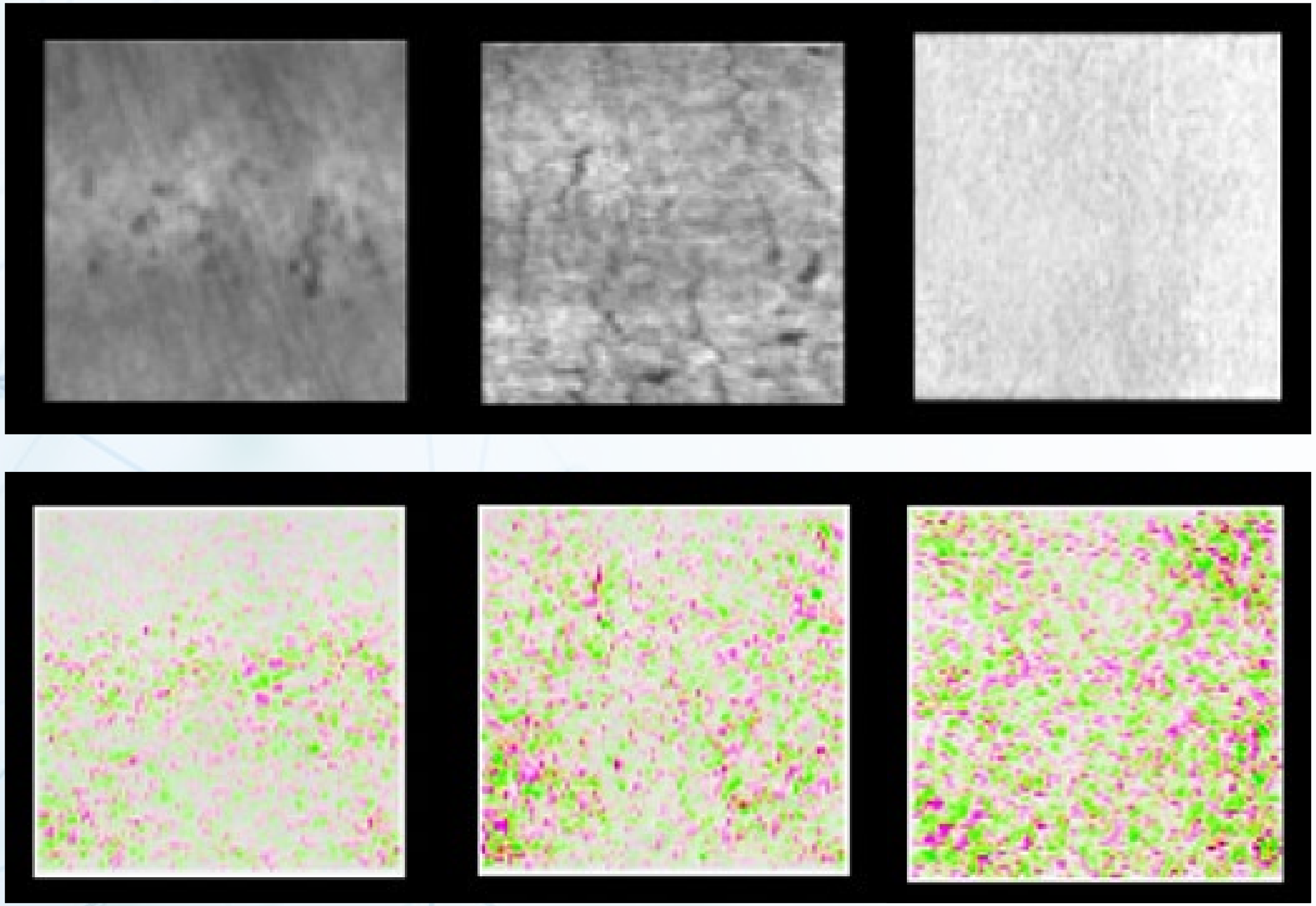
Scratch is clearly highlighted

SHAP: large defects



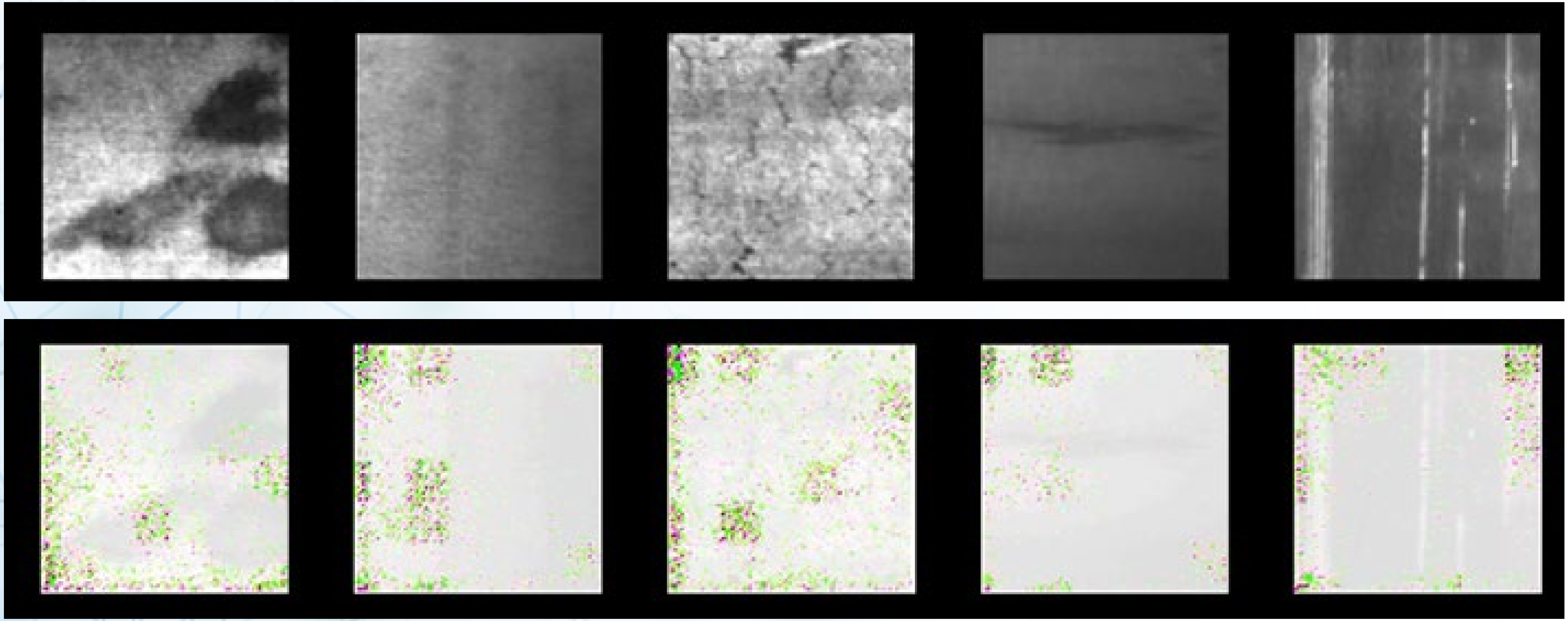
Both dark and light regions used

SHAP: distributed defects



Distributed activation regions

Detecting problems with SHAP



Edges seem more important than they should be

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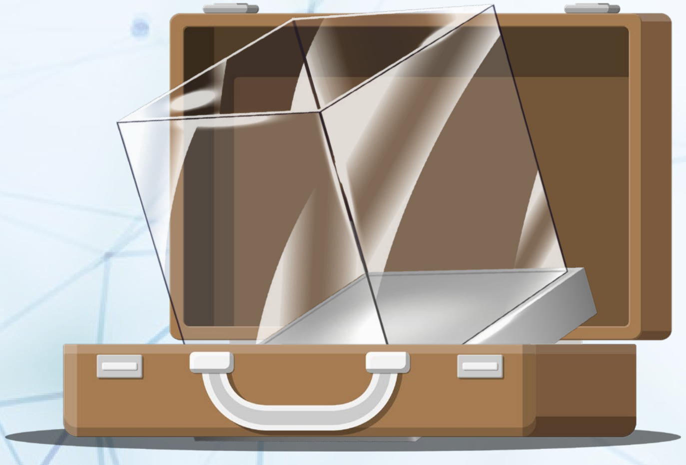
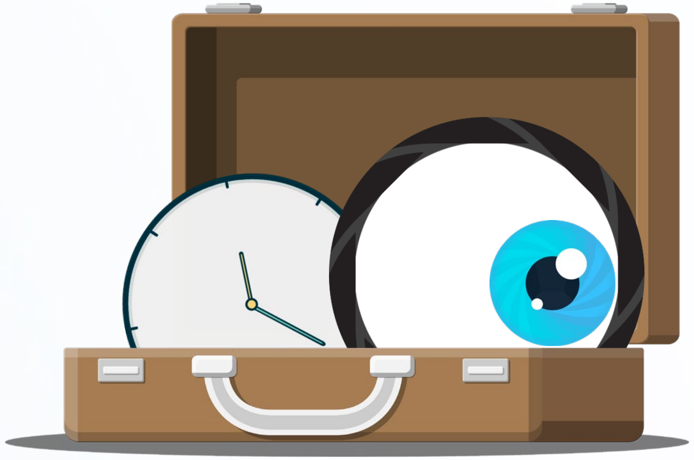
Glass



Materials discovery

Manufacturing



Sensor data

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