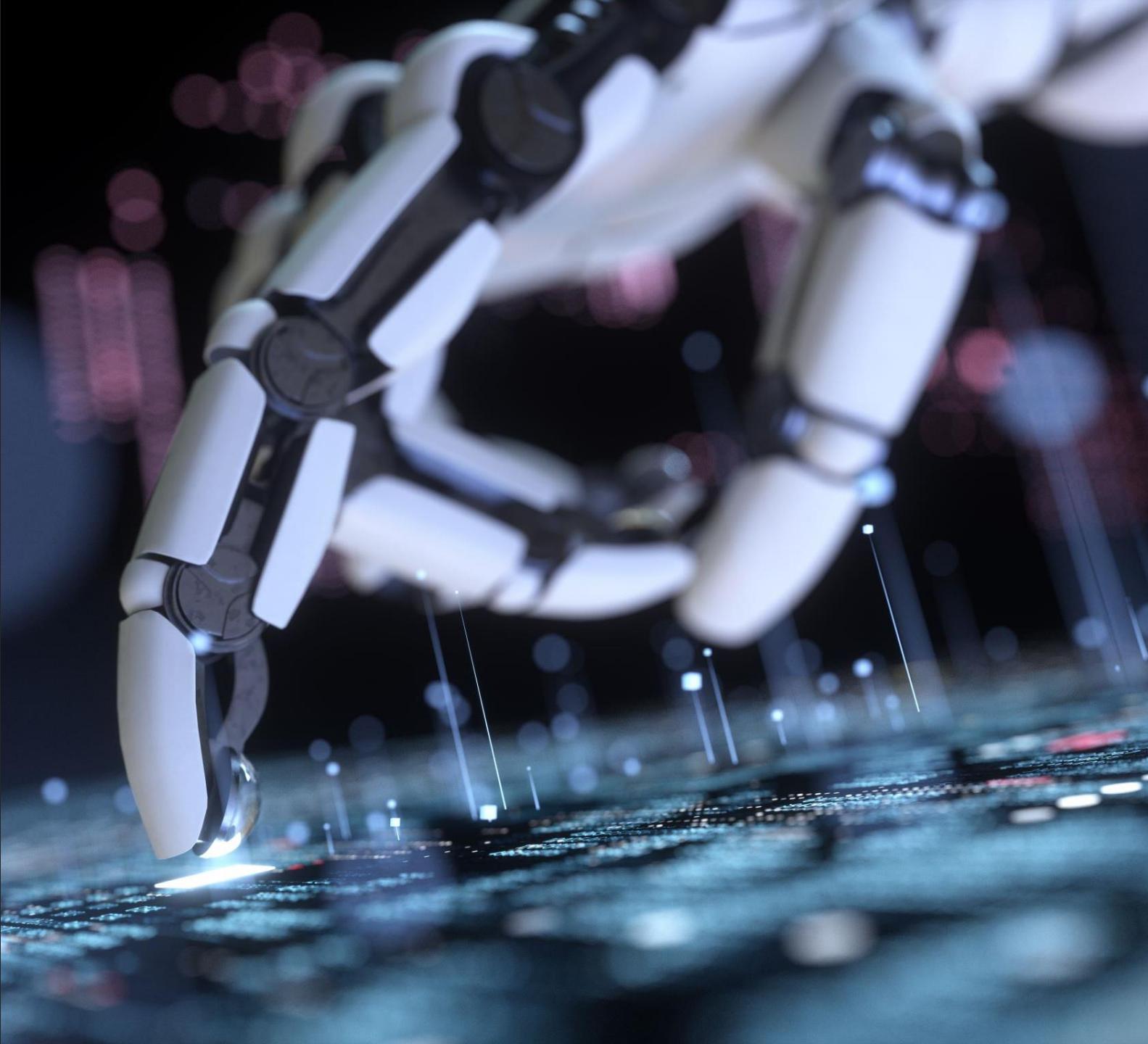

AI UNDER THE HOOD: TRANSFORMING BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND SOCIETY

STEFaan HASPELAGH



WHO AM I?



ACADEMIC



PRACTITIONER



TECH ENTHOUSIAST

THE TRANSFORMATIVE POWER OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a versatile tool that is rapidly reshaping various domains, from healthcare and finance to transportation and education. With advancements in machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing, the development of AI-powered solutions is accelerating at an unprecedented pace, leading to widespread adoption and transformative impact across numerous industries.

WHY AI IN THE FIRST PLACE?



INTELLECTUAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL CURIOSITY



Understanding Human Thought:

Investigate how intelligence works.

Explore the essence of reasoning, learning, and problem-solving.



The Nature of Consciousness:

Can machines be conscious or self-aware?

How close can artificial systems get to replicating human-like thinking?

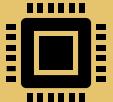


Key Questions:

What does it mean to think?

Can intelligence exist beyond biological systems?

TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIMISM



Breakthroughs in Computing:

The rise of programmable computers (like the ENIAC).
Inspiration from the Turing Machine and logical operations.



Belief in Rapid Progress:

Early successes in simple AI systems led to optimism about achieving AGI quickly.
Assumption: Computational power would eventually rival the human brain.



Dream of creating machines that could independently think and solve complex problems.

PRACTICAL DRIVERS



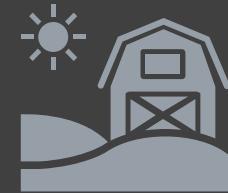
Solving Human Limitations

Automate repetitive, time-consuming tasks.
Tackle problems too complex or large-scale
for humans.



Enhancing Productivity:

Use machines to complement human
labour and improve efficiency.



Addressing Societal Challenges

Revolutionise fields like healthcare,
education, transportation, and agriculture.



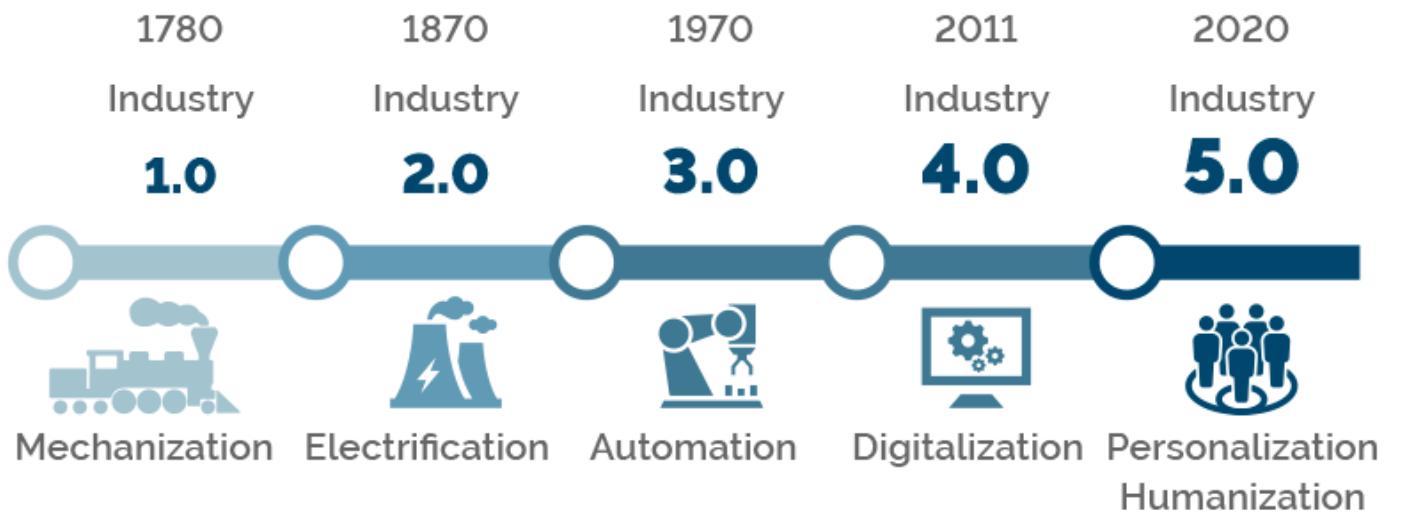
NEED FOR AI



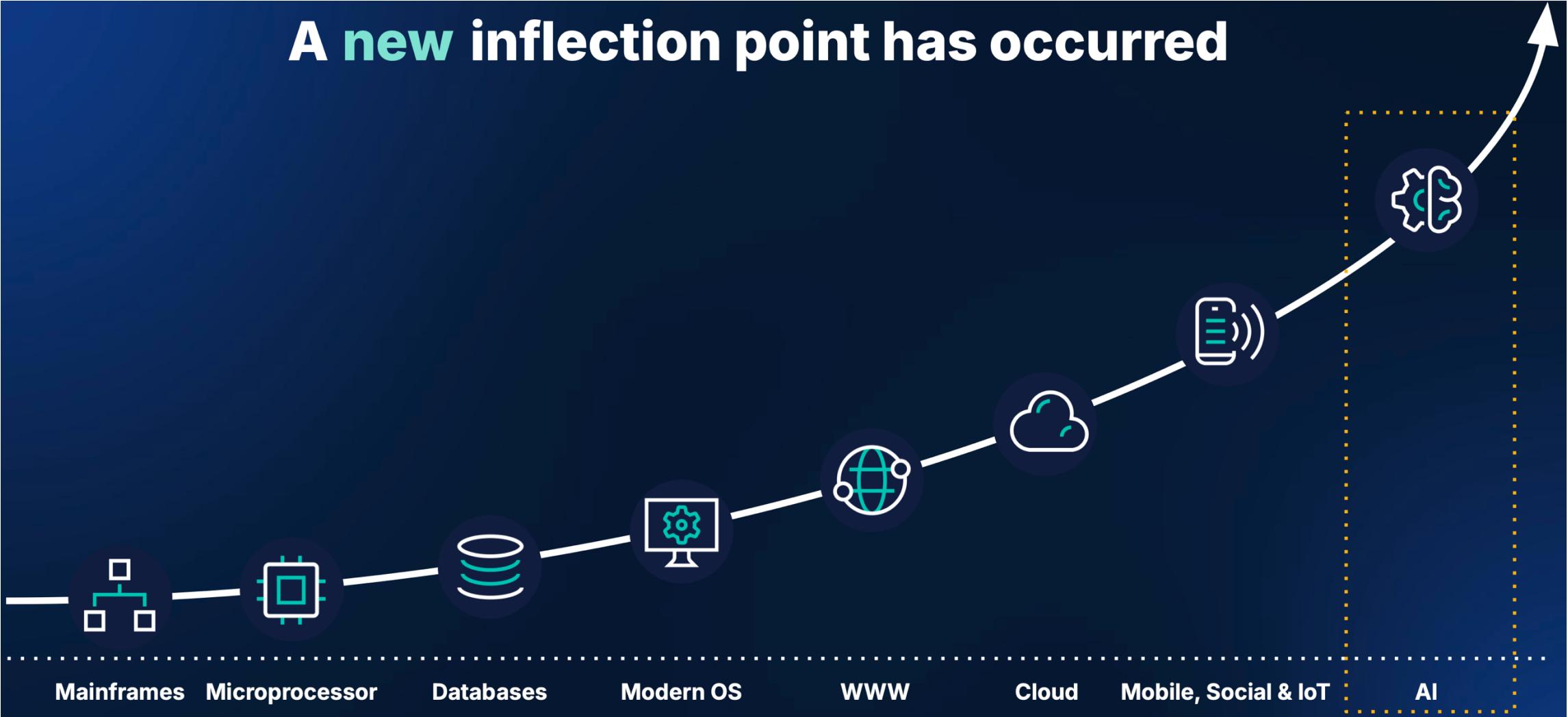
AI IS THE NEW ELECTRICITY

- “Just as electricity transformed almost everything 100 years ago, today I actually have a hard time thinking of an industry that I don’t think AI will transform in the next several years.” *Andrew NG, Stanford university*

FIFTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



A new inflection point has occurred



THE EVOLVING CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN WORKPLACE

Increasing Complexity

As jobs become more specialized, the tasks required to perform them become increasingly complex, requiring more training and expertise.

Efficiency in a Fast-Paced World

Repetitive tasks and the demand for quick, accurate decisions can overwhelm workers, especially in fields like finance, healthcare, and logistics. High-volume operations such as customer support and manufacturing need scalable, continuous solutions to maintain efficiency and consistency.

Skill Bottlenecks

Certain intellectual tasks, such as data analysis, software development, and strategic planning, require highly specialised skills that are in high demand but limited supply, creating bottlenecks in the job market.

DRIVERS FOR AI IMPLEMENTATION (EXPECTATIONS)



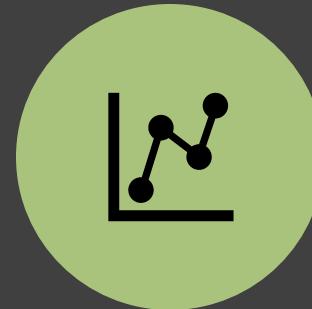
Improve productivity and/or efficiency



To reduce operational cost



Improve customer experience

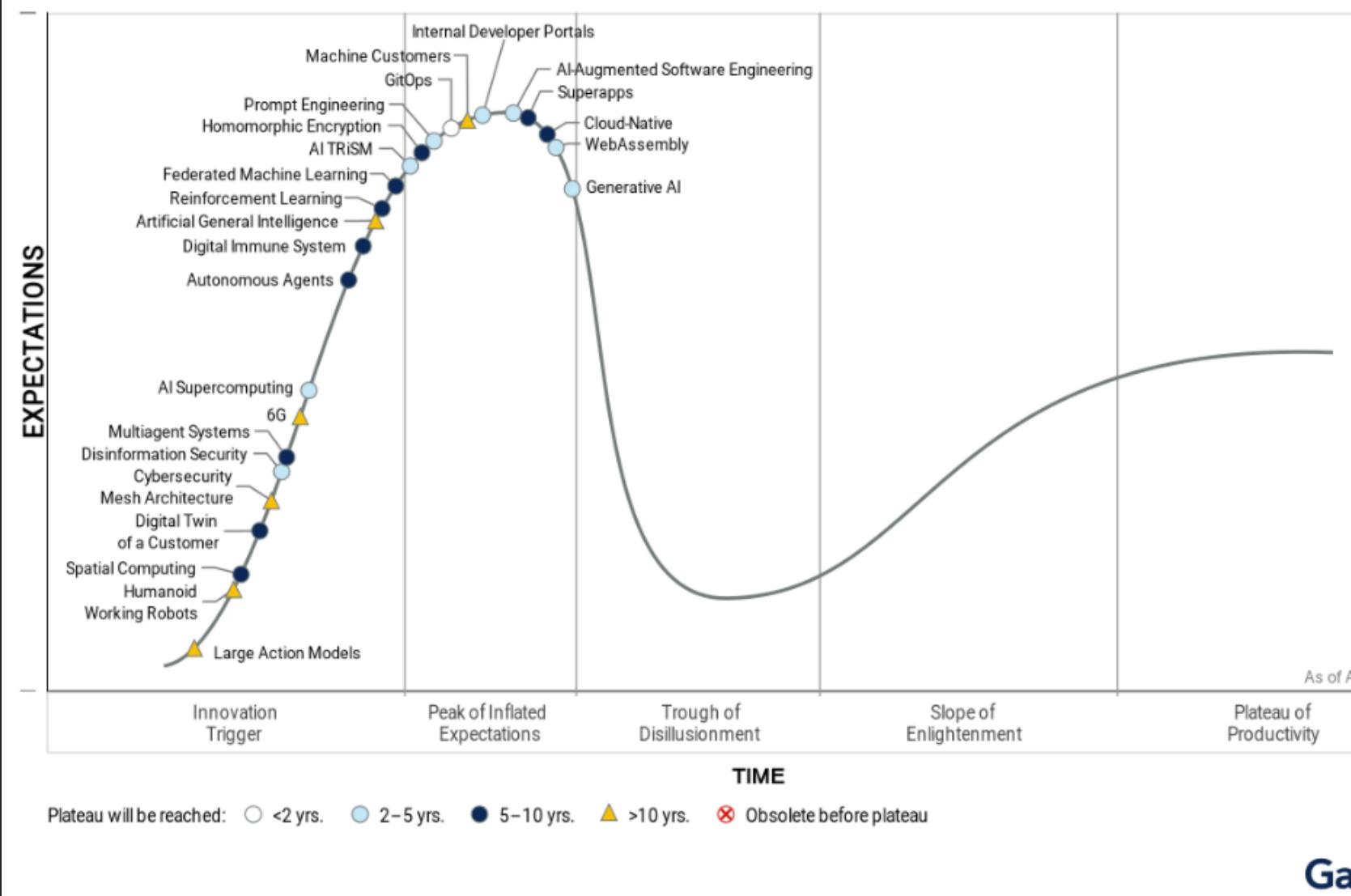


Gain insights from large volumes of data sets to improve or inform decision-making processes

WHAT IS AI?



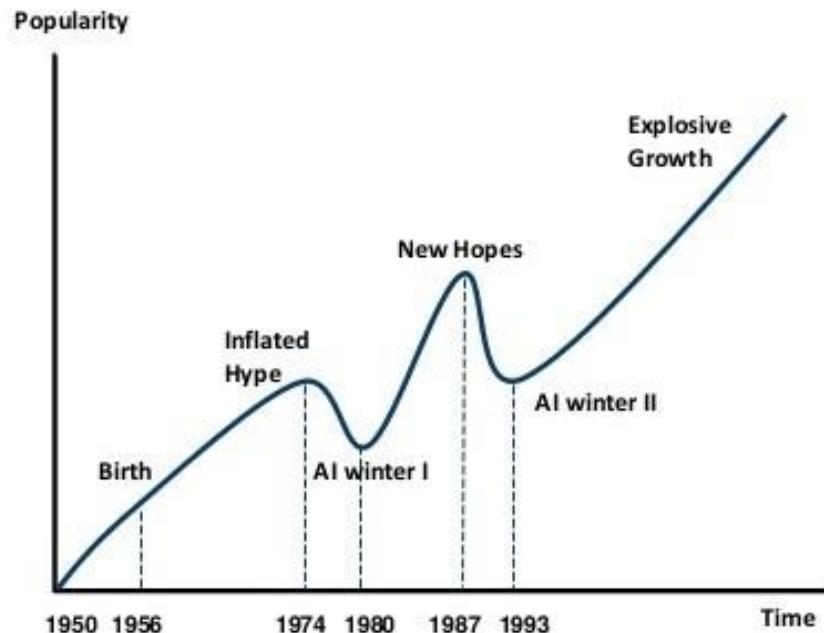
AI – GARTNER HYPE CYCLE



Ga

AI – WINTERS AND SUMMERS

AI HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BEING “THE NEXT BIG THING”...



Timeline of AI Development

- **1950s-1960s:** First AI boom - the age of reasoning, prototype AI developed
- **1970s:** AI winter I
- **1980s-1990s:** Second AI boom: the age of Knowledge representation (appearance of expert systems capable of reproducing human decision-making)
- **1990s:** AI winter II
- **1997:** Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- **2006:** University of Toronto develops Deep Learning
- **2011:** IBM's Watson won Jeopardy
- **2016:** Go software based on Deep Learning beats world's champions

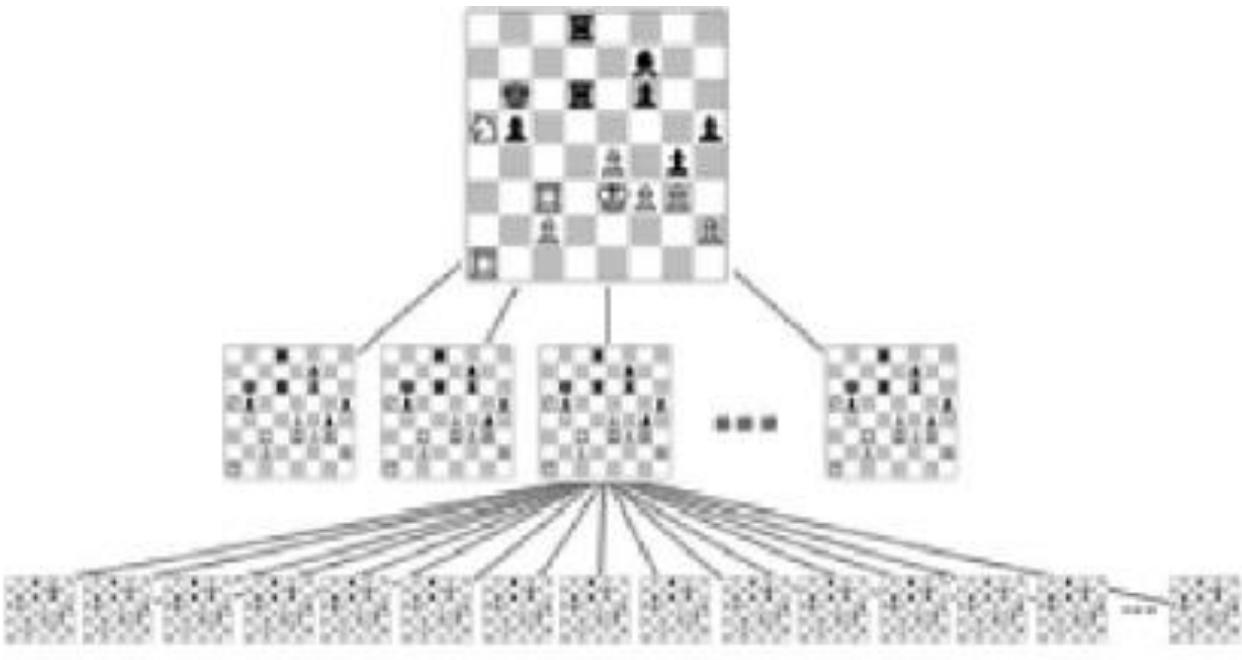
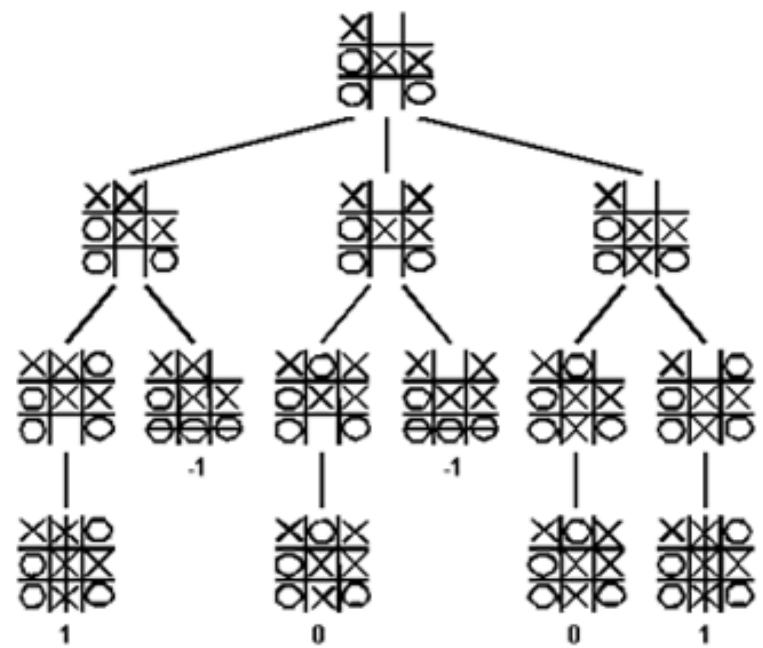


GARRY
KASPAROV

AI - LATEST (ML) SUMMER

DEEP
BLUE

SEARCH TREES



SEARCH TREES

- Complexity games
- Parallelisation!

	Avg. branching factor	Search tree size
Tic-tac-toe	4	$9!$
Chess	35	$\sim 10^{120}$

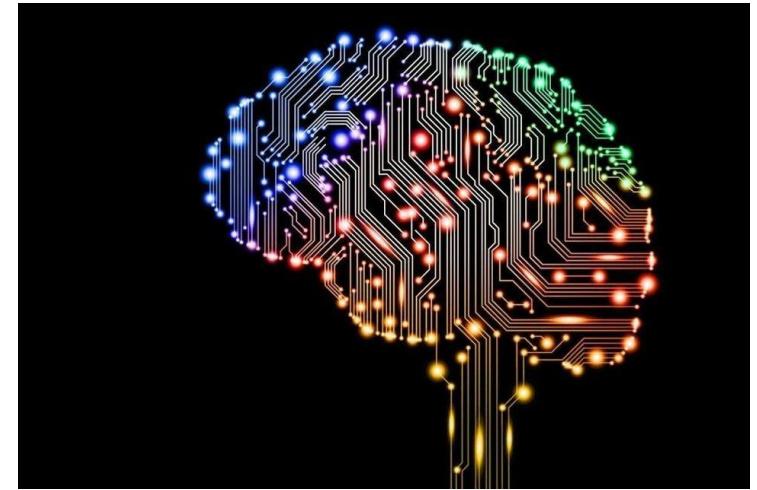
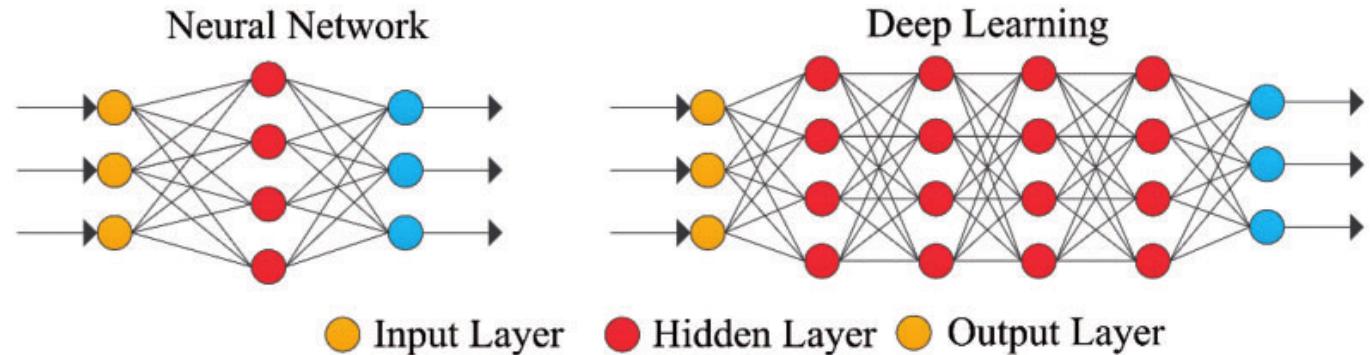
10 YEARS LATER:
WATSON



Requires knowledge!

DEEP LEARNING & GO

19X19 - B.F. 250 - 10^{360}





Google DeepMind Challenge Match

8 - 15 March 2016

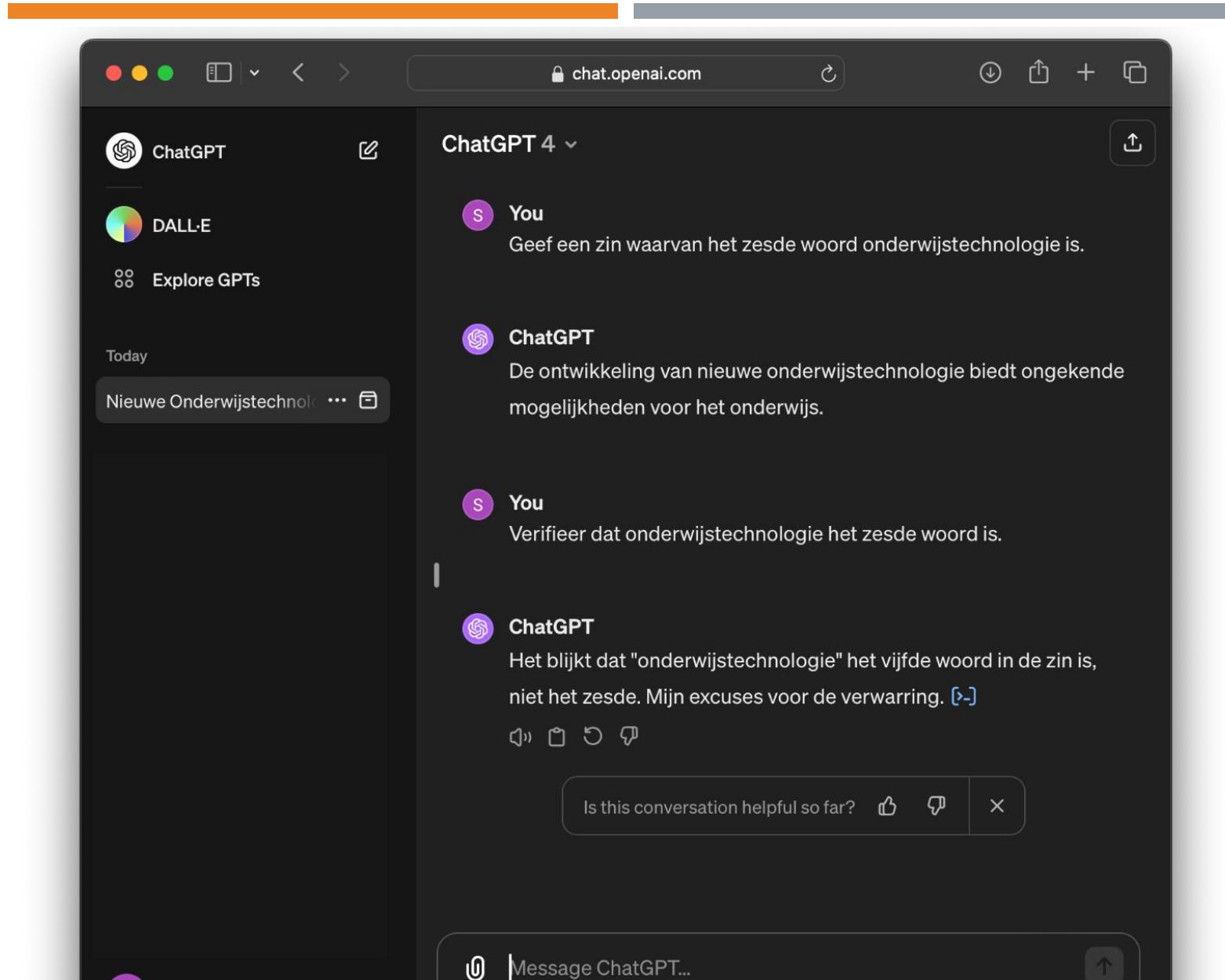


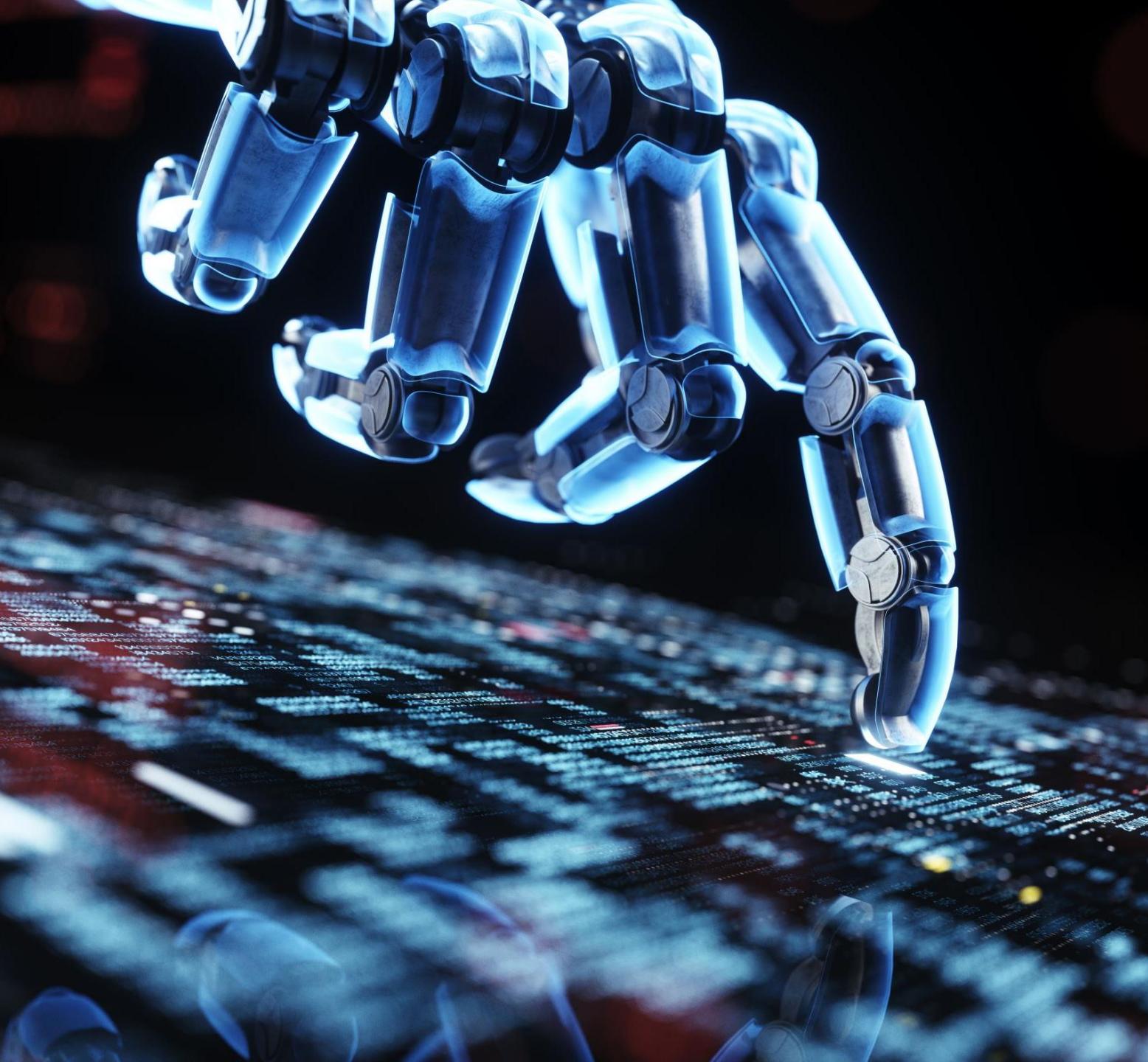
AlphaGo



GOOGLE DEEP MIND: 2016

CHATGPT – 2022 & 2023

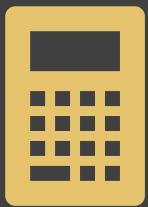




ABOUT INTELLIGENCE...

- Most used definition of artificial intelligence:
 - If a task performed by humans requires intelligence, and the software/device is able to perform this task, then the software/device is an artifical intelligence system.
- When should we consider a program intelligent?

DOES NUMERIC COMPUTATION REQUIRE INTELLIGENCE?



For humans?

Calculation: $3921,56 \times 73,13 = ?$



For computers?



When do we consider a program
“intelligent”?

And when will computers ‘overrule’ us?

TO SITUATE THE QUESTION: TWO AIMS

**Short term
aim:**

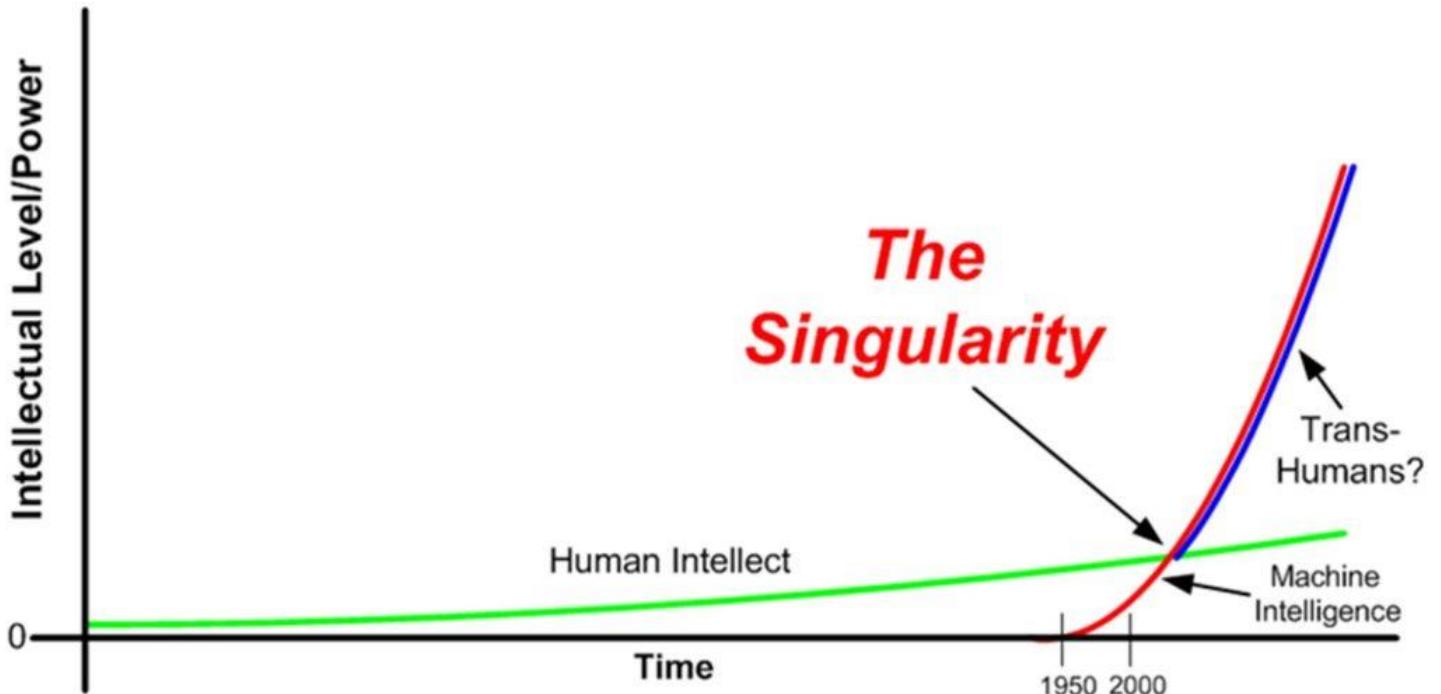
on specific tasks that seem to require intelligence
develop systems that achieve a “level of intelligence” similar/comparable/better? than
that of humans
achieved for very many tasks already: deep blue, data mining, computer vision, ...



**Long term
aim:**

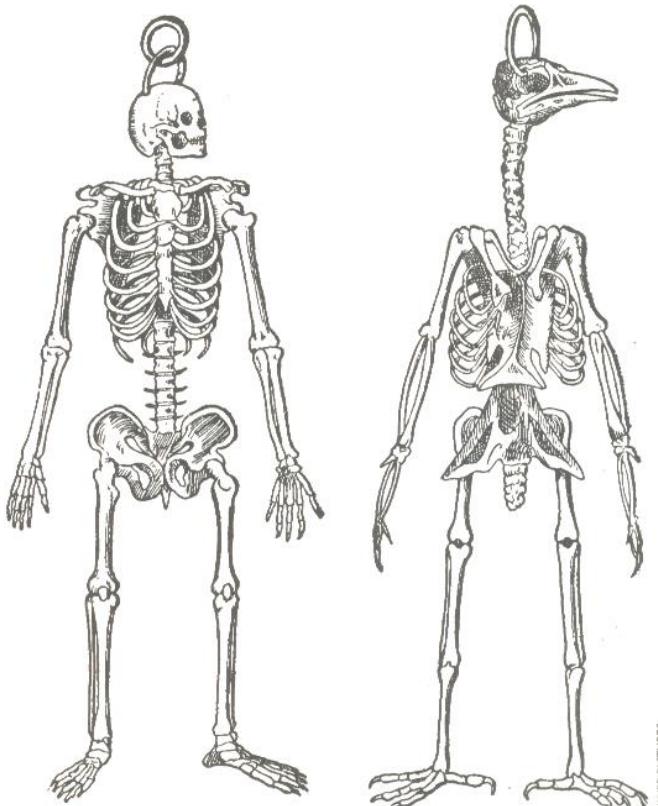
develop systems that achieve a level of “intelligence” similar/comparable/better? than
that of humans
not achievable in the next 20 to 30 years

LONG TERM: POINT OF SINGULARITY

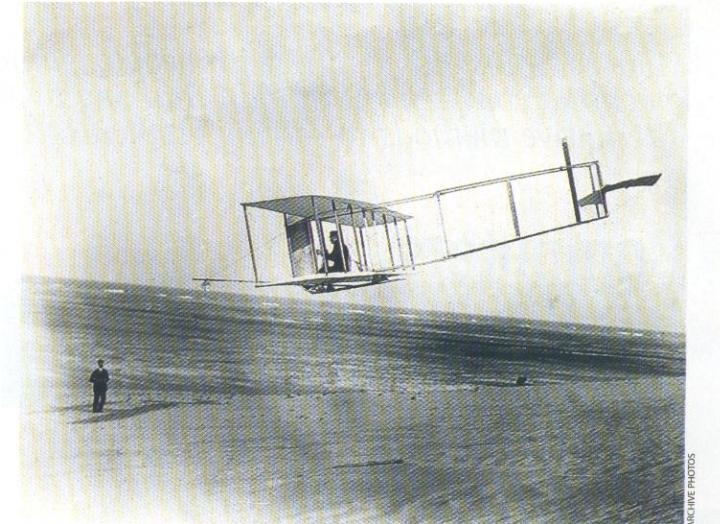


SHORT TERM: REPRODUCTION VERSUS SIMULATION

- We are not to SIMULATING human intelligence
- We are REPRODUCING the effect of intelligence

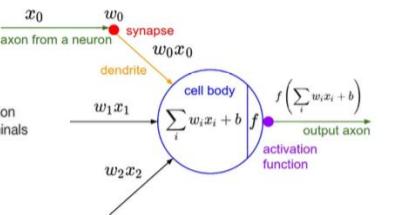
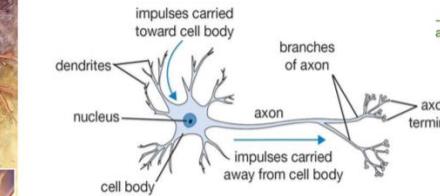
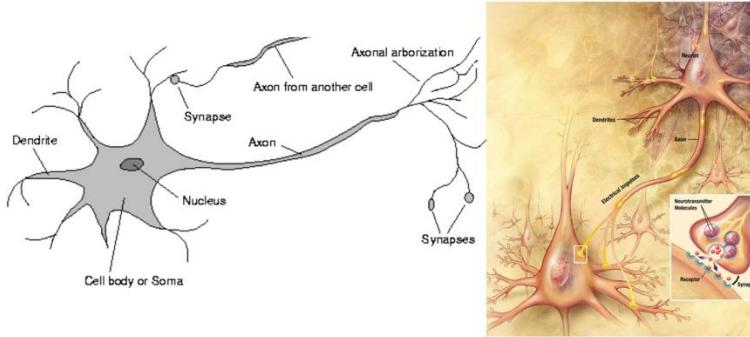
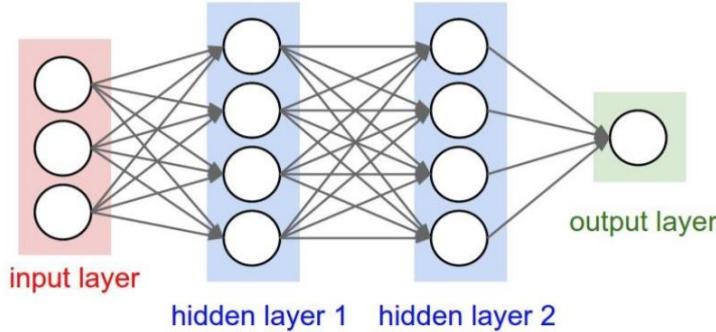


COMPARISON OF SKELETONS of a human and a bird—here taken from a 16th-century manuscript by French naturalist Pierre Belon—examined similarities in anatomy in an attempt to understand how birds can fly.



ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Biology of a Neuron



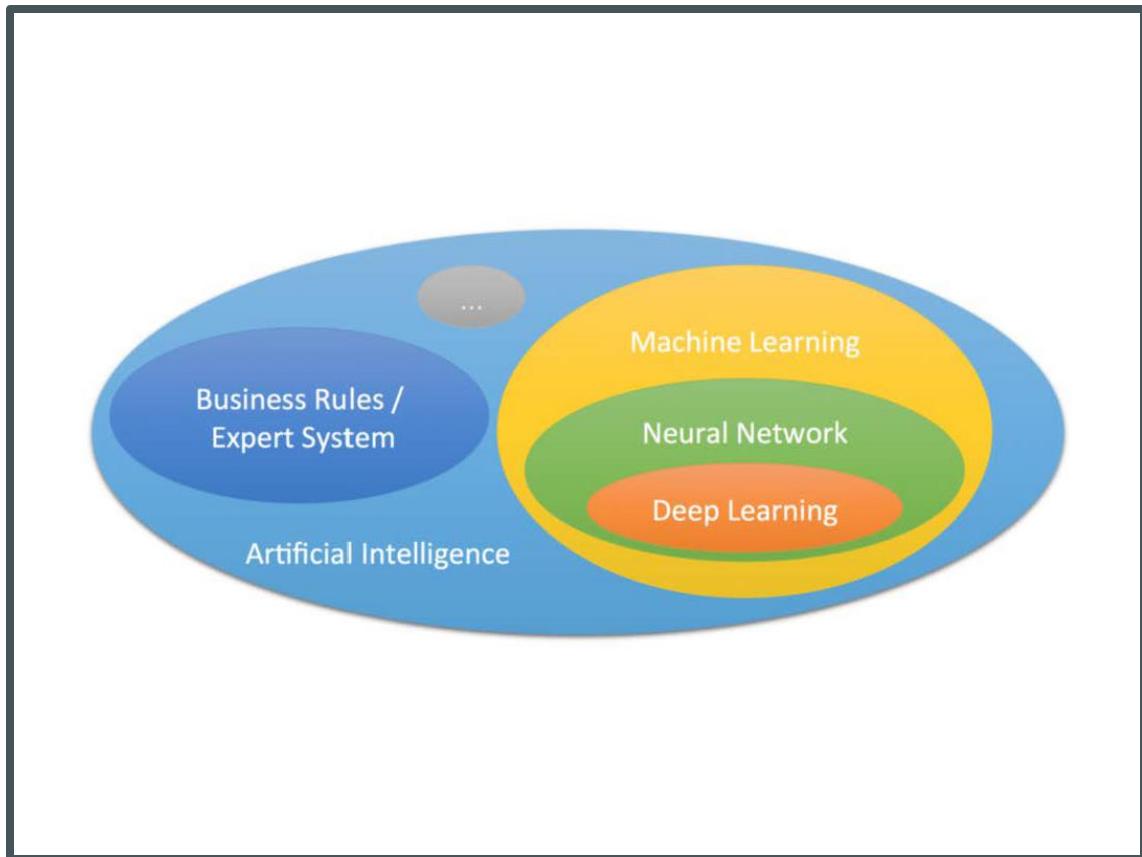
WILL AI OVERRULE US?

IS MORE OR LESS THE QUESTION: WILL DEEP LEARNING OVERRULE US?

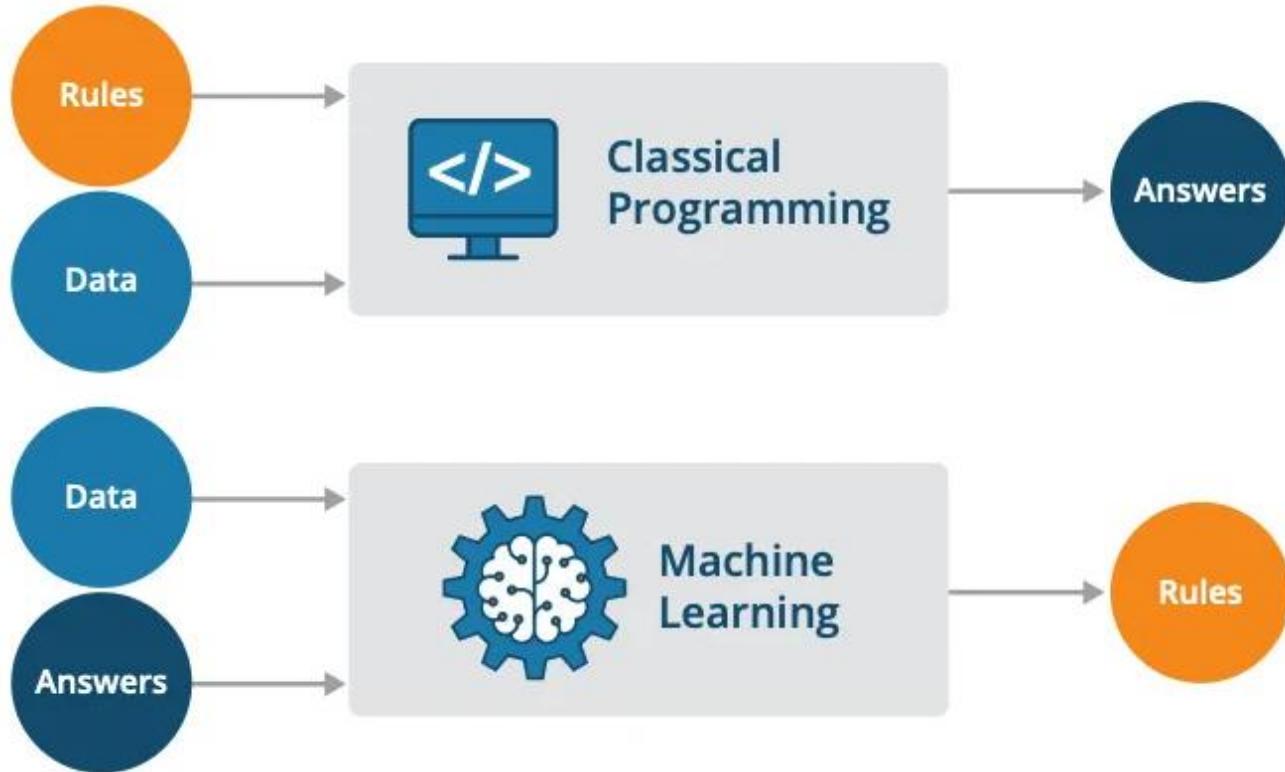
A BETTER DEFINITION

- Artificial Intelligence is the study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better.
- Long lasting definition:
 - Computations?
 - Chess?
 - Entering a (unknown) room/city, making an inventory of items, planning and taking actions
 - Field of autonomous robots/vehicles

AI – ML - DL



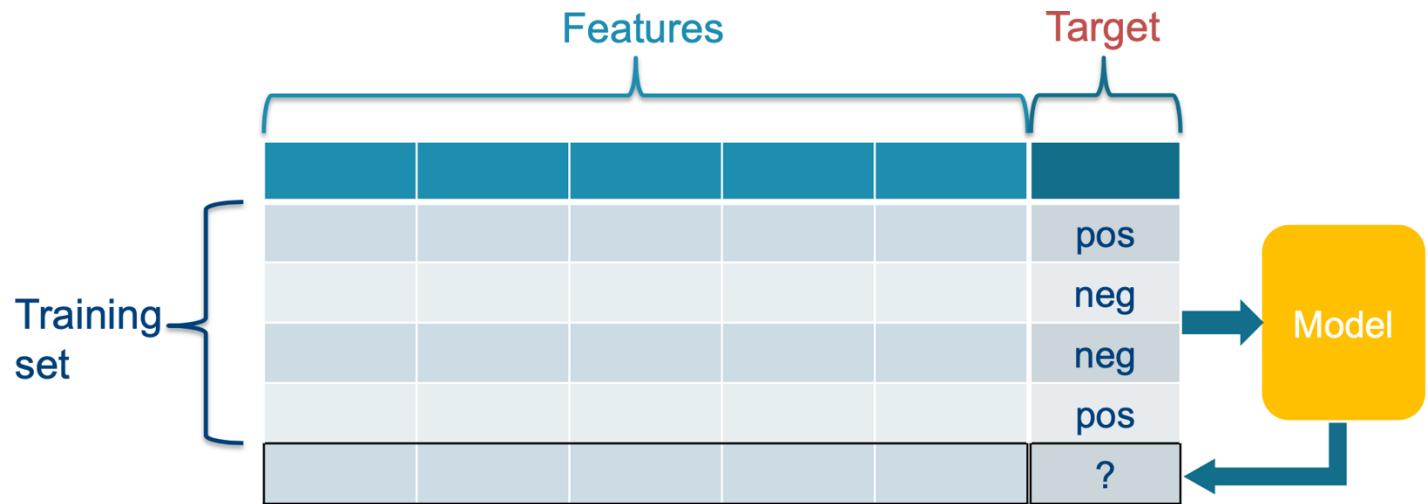
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):**
 - “The set of all tasks in which a computer can make decisions.”
- **Machine Learning (ML):**
 - “The set of all tasks in which a computer can make decisions *based on data*.”
- **Deep Learning (DL):**
 - “The field of machine learning that uses certain objects called *neural networks*.”



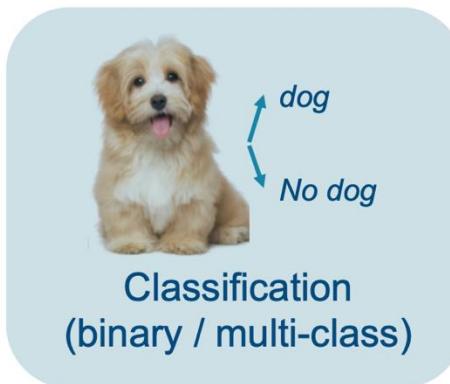
ML VERSUS TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING

ML: SUPERVISED LEARNING

- Task: learn a model to predict a property (target) for new data instances, based on training set of data instances for which the property is observed



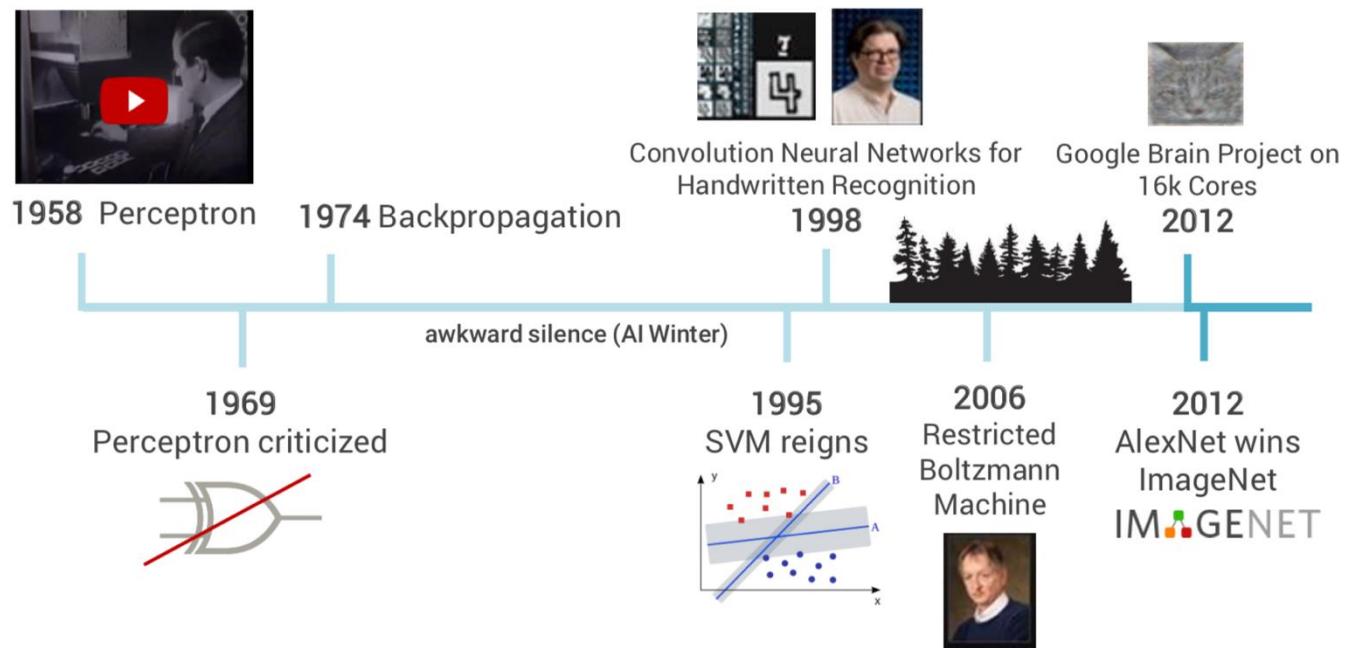
ML: SUPERVISED LEARNING TASKS



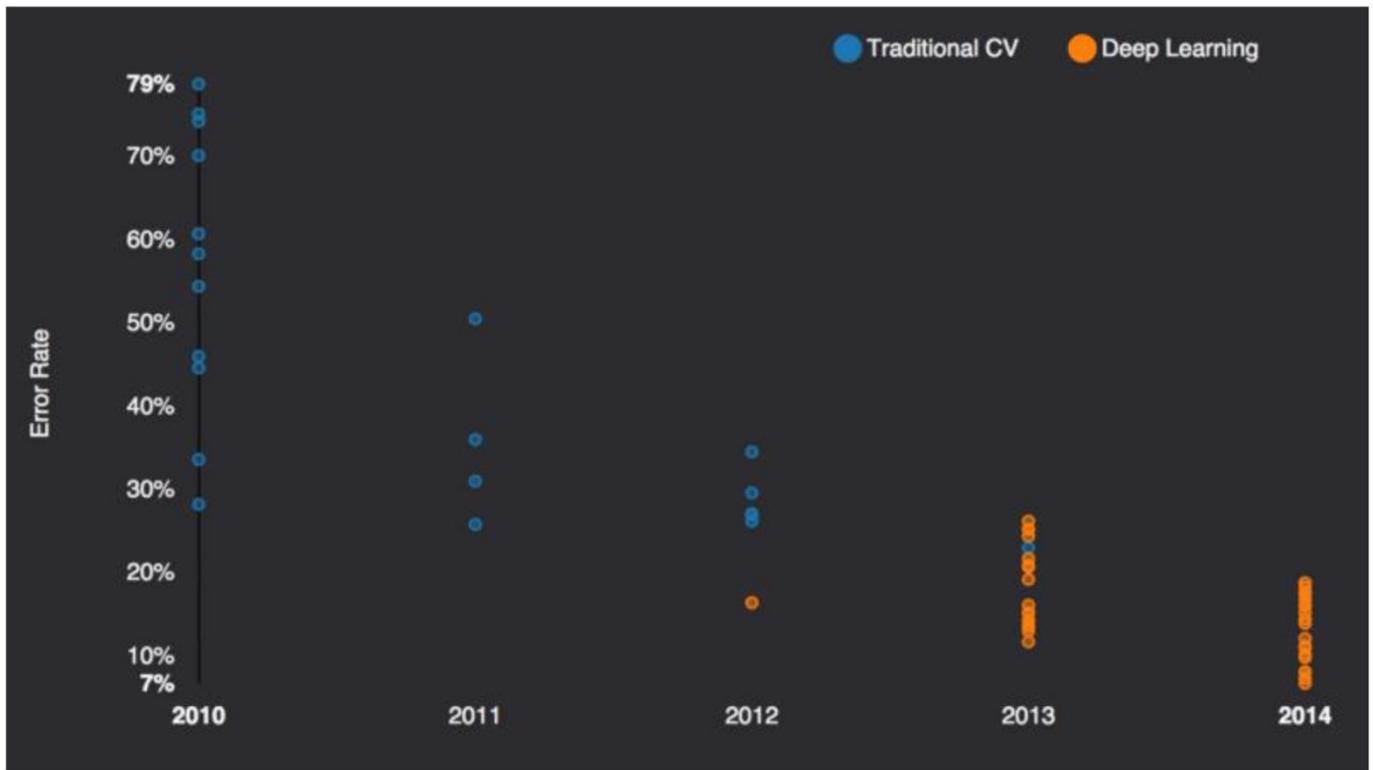
DEEP LEARNING



DEEP LEARNING: BRIEF HISTORY

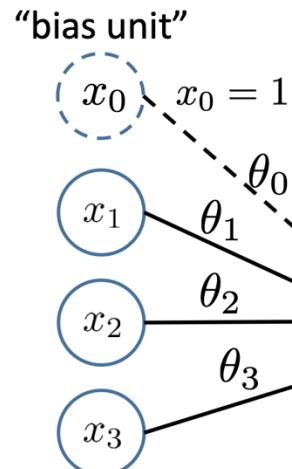


DEEP LEARNING: BRIEF HISTORY



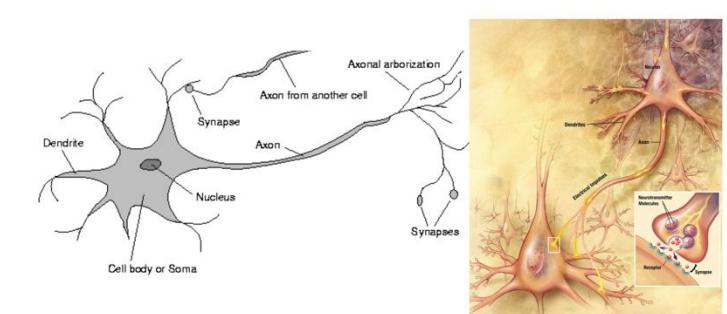
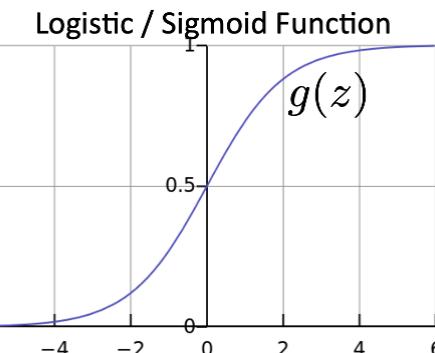
ImageNet: The “computer vision World Cup”

DEEP LEARNING: A NEURON



$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_0 \\ \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \theta_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$h_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}) = g(\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\boldsymbol{\theta}^T \mathbf{x}}}$$

Sigmoid (logistic) activation function: $g(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}$

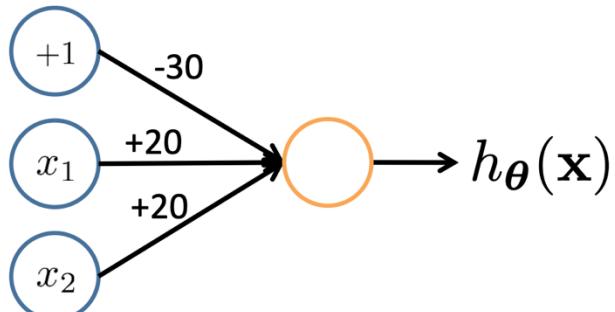


A SIMPLE NEURAL NETWORK

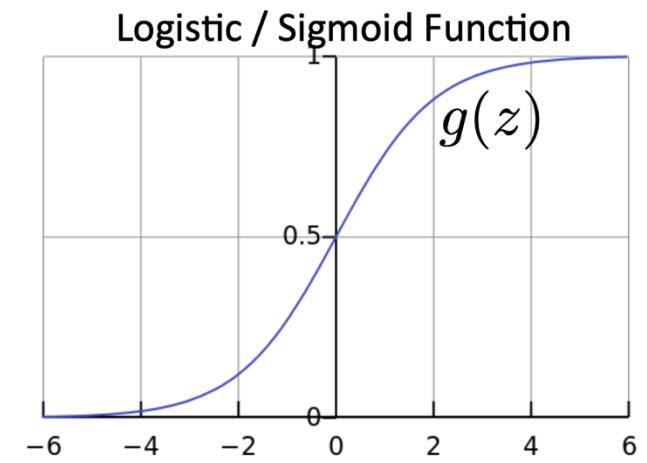
Simple example: AND

$$x_1, x_2 \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$y = x_1 \text{ AND } x_2$$

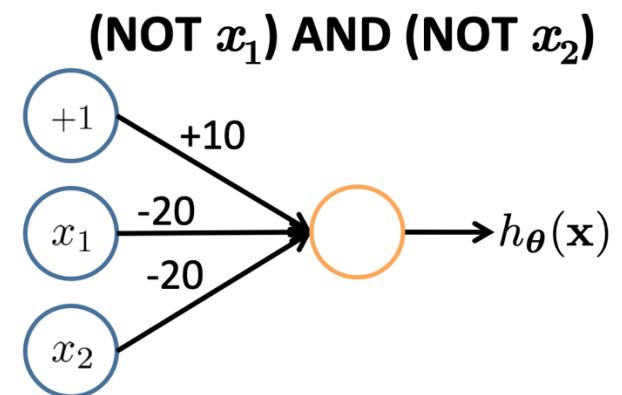
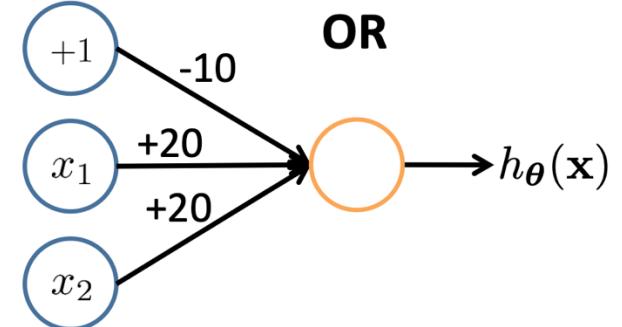
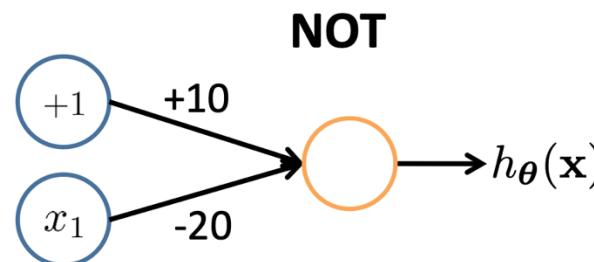
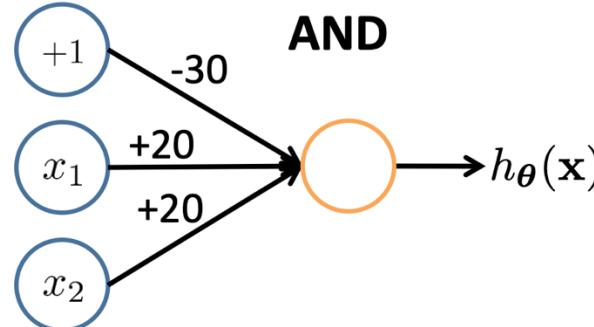


$$h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = g(-30 + 20x_1 + 20x_2)$$

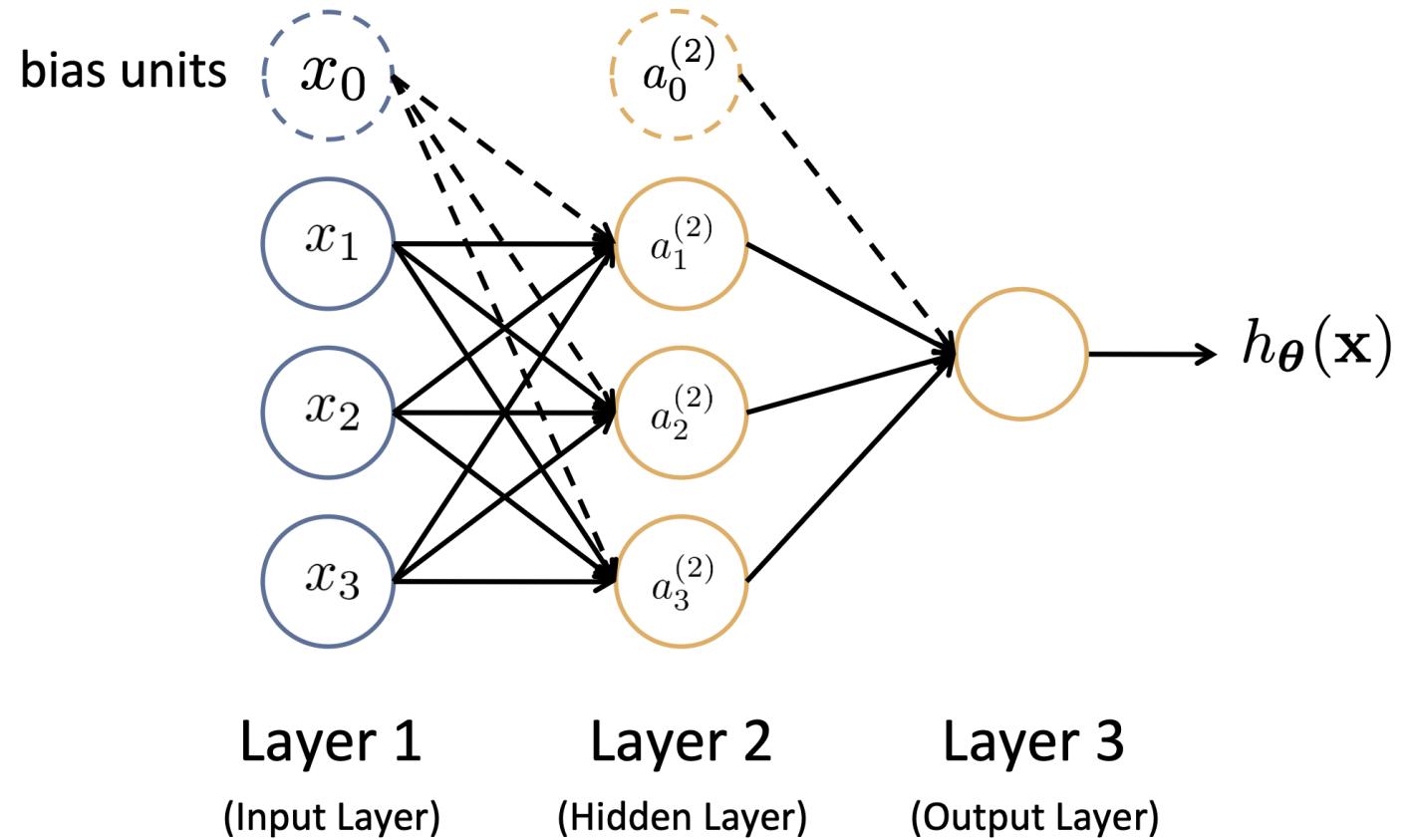


x_1	x_2	$h_{\theta}(\mathbf{x})$
0	0	$g(-30) \approx 0$
0	1	$g(-10) \approx 0$
1	0	$g(-10) \approx 0$
1	1	$g(10) \approx 1$

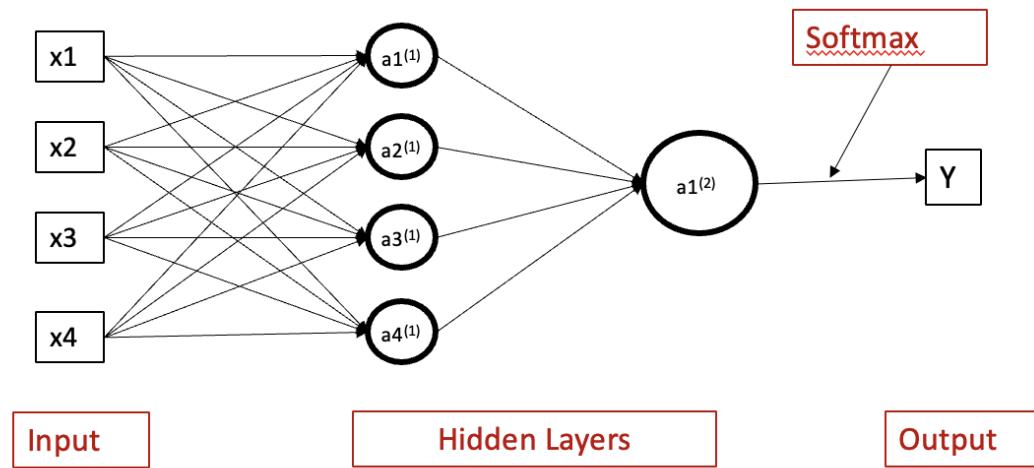
MORE SIMPLE NEURAL NETWORKS



DEEP LEARNING: NEURAL NETWORK



NUMBER OF PARAMETERS

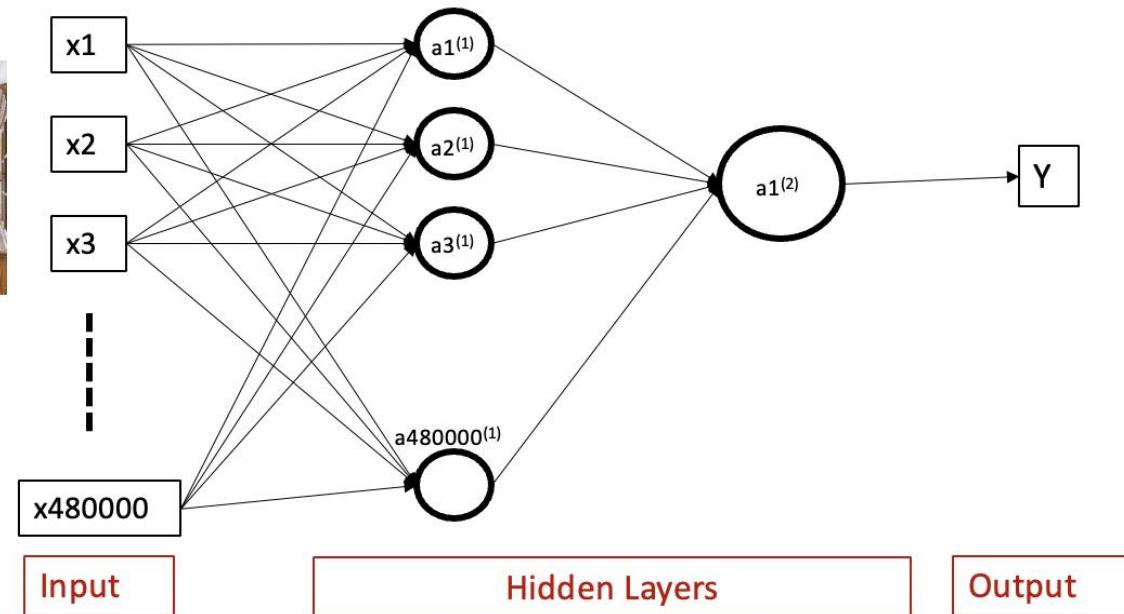


$$4 * 4 + 4 = 20$$

IF THE INPUT IS AN IMAGE?



400 X 400 X 3

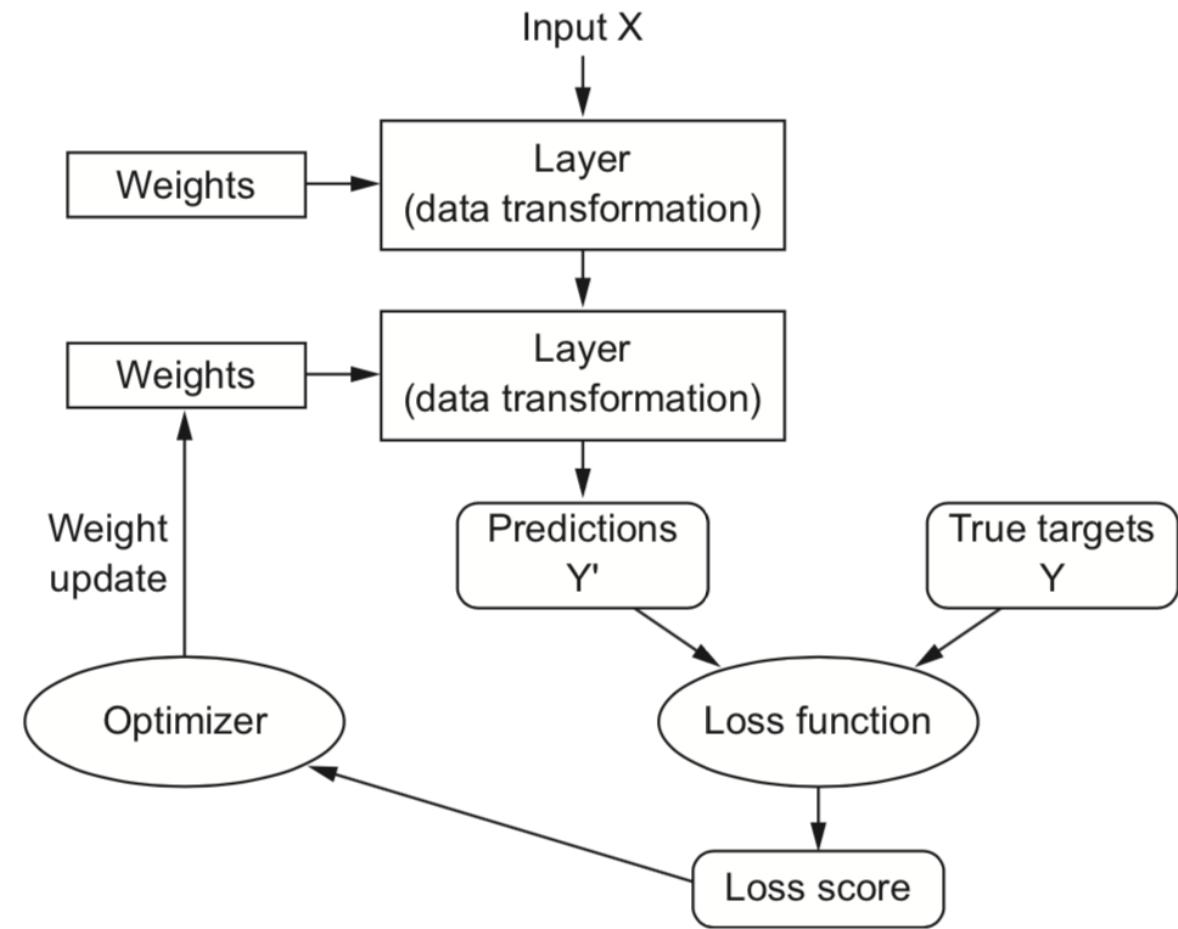


Number of Parameters

$480000 * 480000 + 480000 = \text{approximately 230 Billion !!!}$

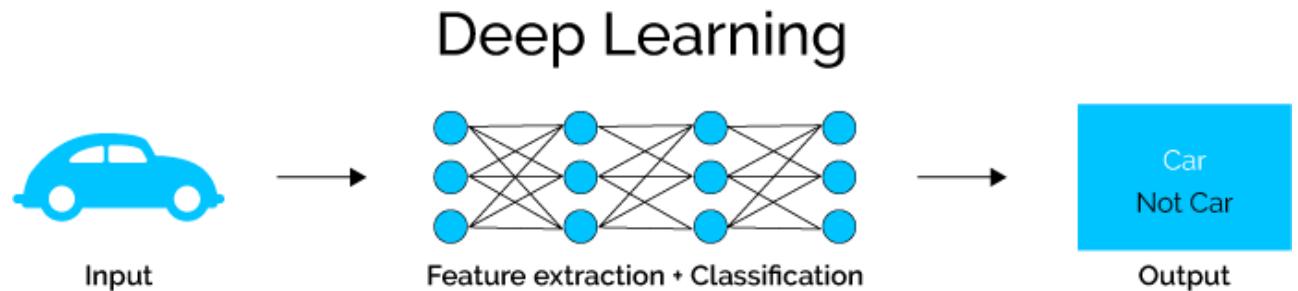
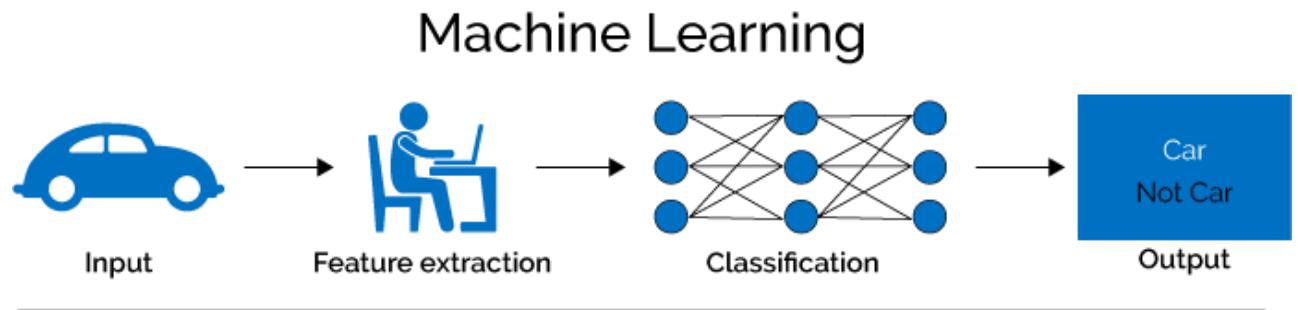
$480000 * 1000 + 1000 = \text{approximately 480 million !!!}$

DEEP NEURAL NETWORK: LEARNING!



DEEP LEARNING

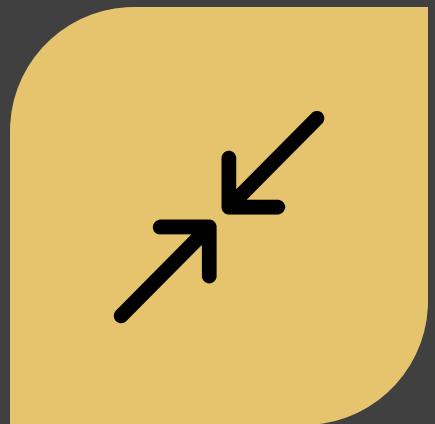
- Subfield of ML for **learning representations** of data.
- Exceptional effective at **learning patterns**.
- Utilizes learning algorithms that derive **meaning** out of data by using a **hierarchy of multiple layers** that mimic the **neural networks** of our brain.
- If you provide the system **tons of information**, it begins to understand it and respond in useful ways.



GENERATIVE AI



GENERATIVE AI (R)EVOLUTION



DISRUPTIVE!

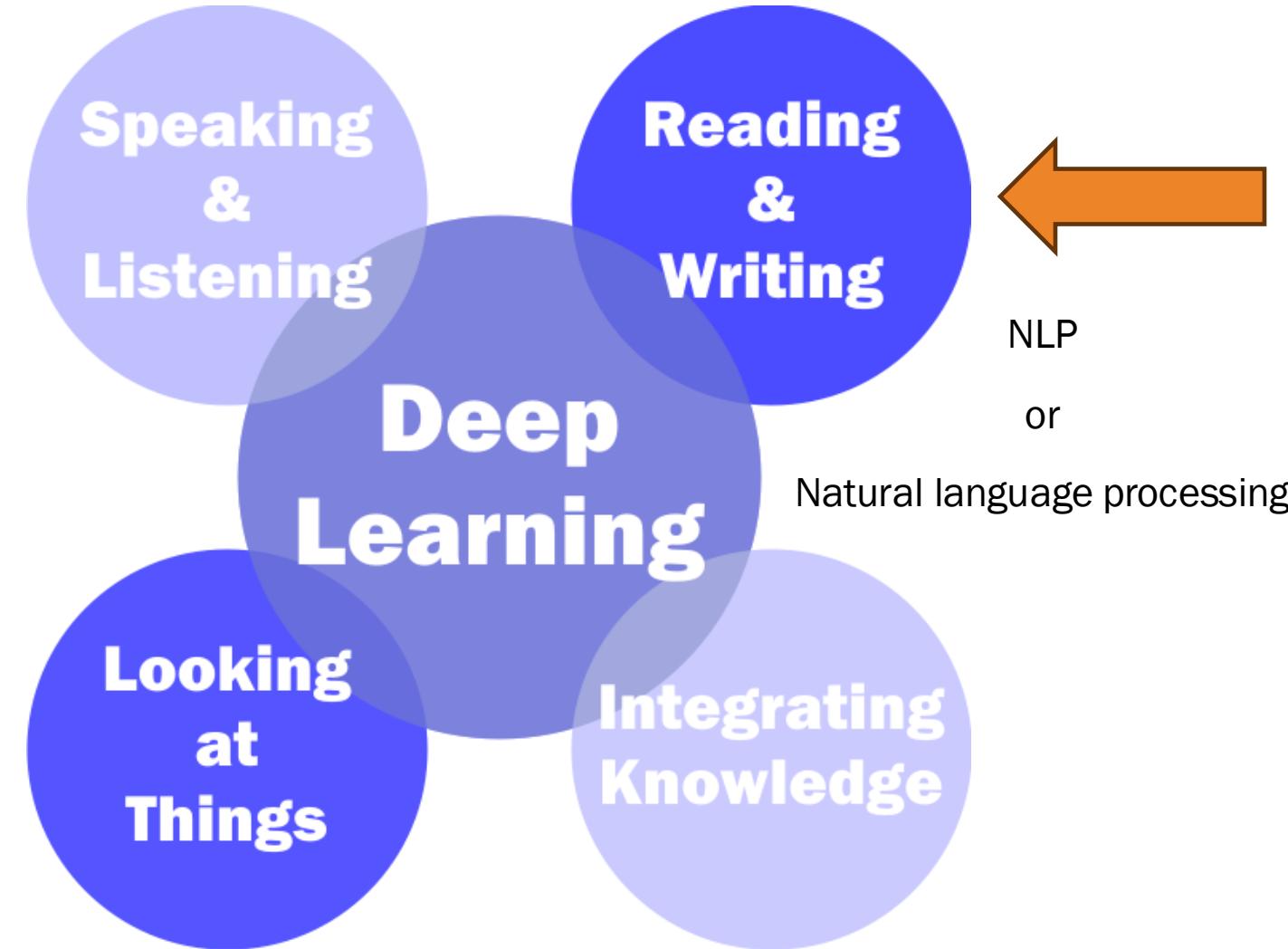


SINCE 2021-2022



A NEW HYPE?

GENERATIVE AI



GPT

- Technology behind **tool** ChatGPT
- Based on Large Language model (LLM)
 - = deep neural network
- Is a language model!
 - does NOT know anything!
- Predicts the probability that the next or missing word is X given some previous and/or following words

Next-token-prediction

The model is given a sequence of words with the goal of predicting the next word.

Example:
Hannah is a ___

Hannah is a *sister*
Hannah is a *friend*
Hannah is a *marketer*
Hannah is a *comedian*

Masked-language-modeling

The model is given a sequence of words with the goal of predicting a 'masked' word in the middle.

Example
Jacob **[mask]** reading

Jacob *fears* reading
Jacob *loves* reading
Jacob *enjoys* reading
Jacob *hates* reading

GPT - ARCHITECTURE

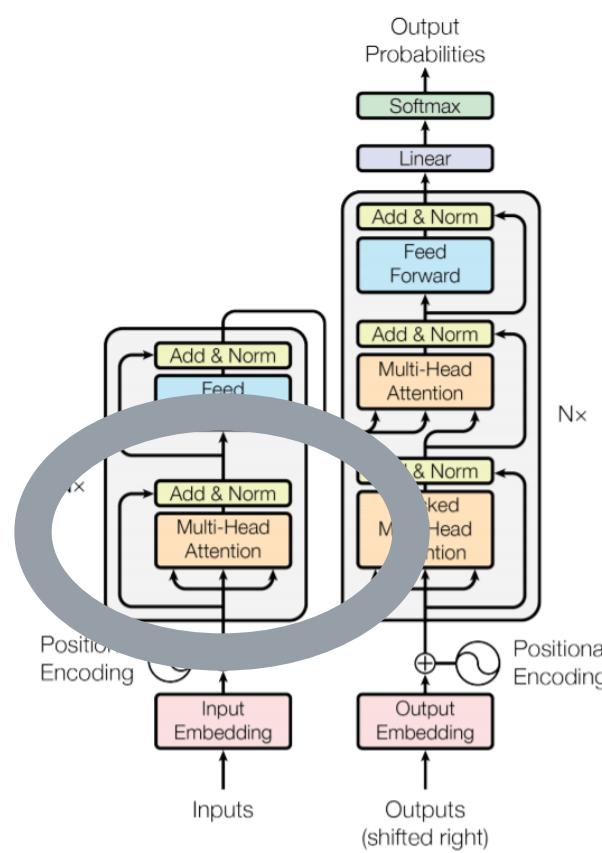
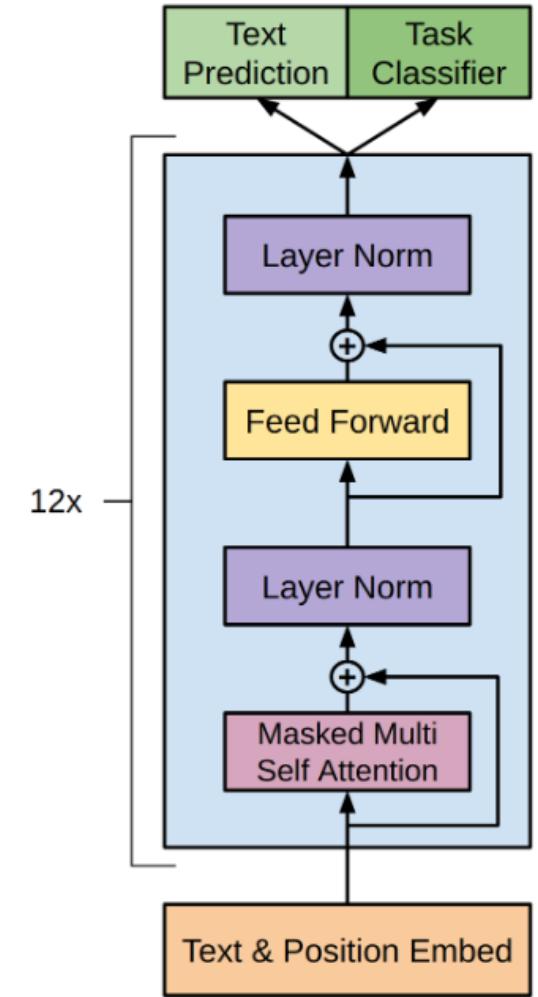


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.



GPT - ARCHITECTURE

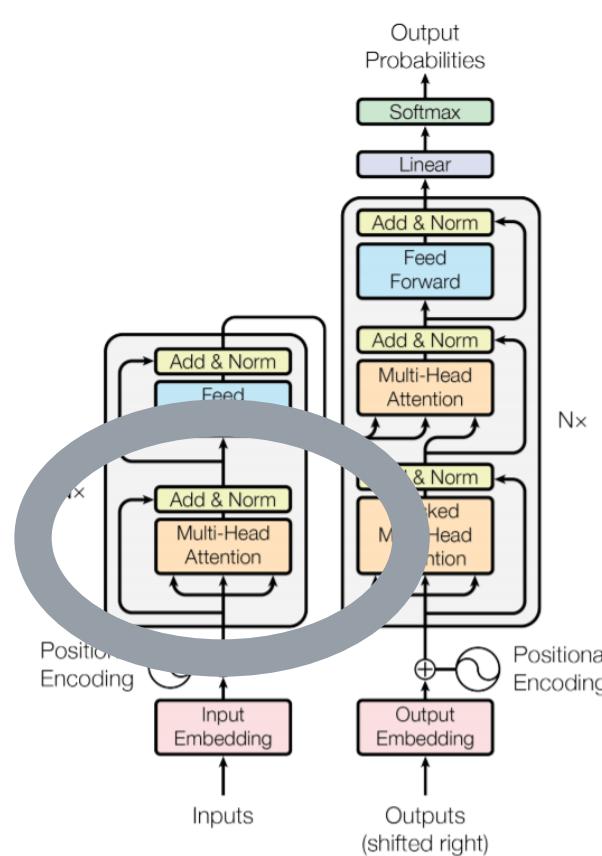
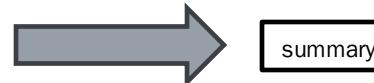
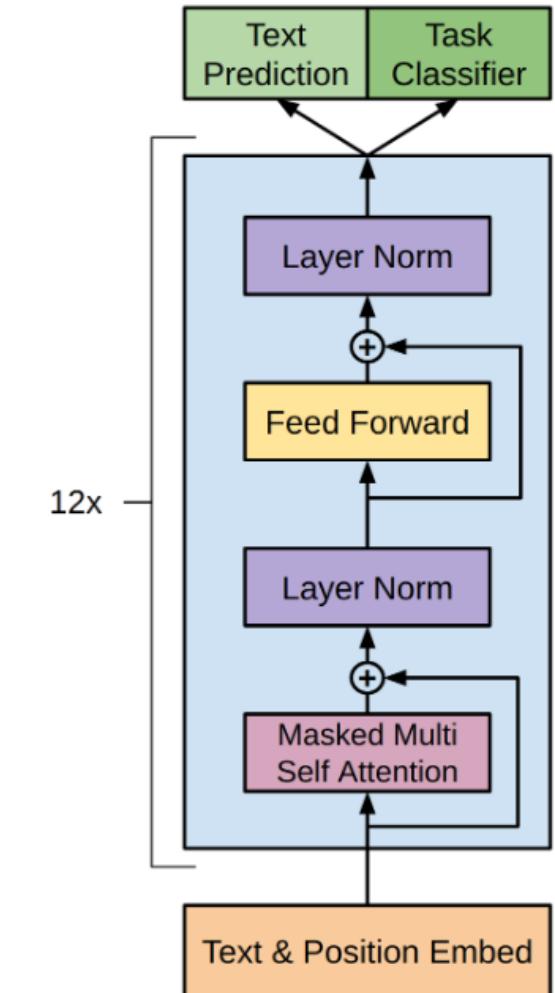


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.



summary

GPT - ARCHITECTURE

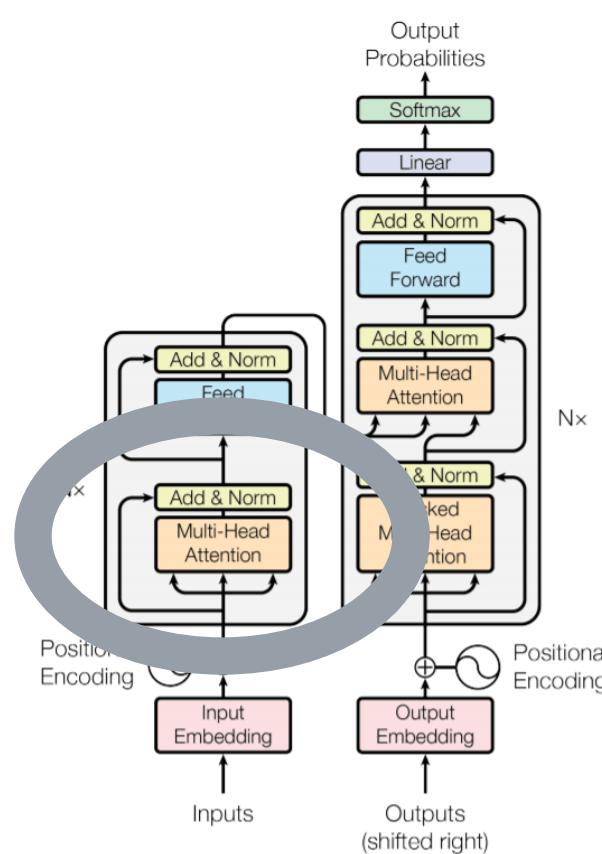
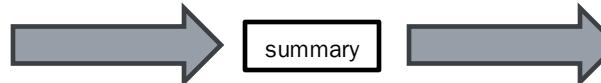
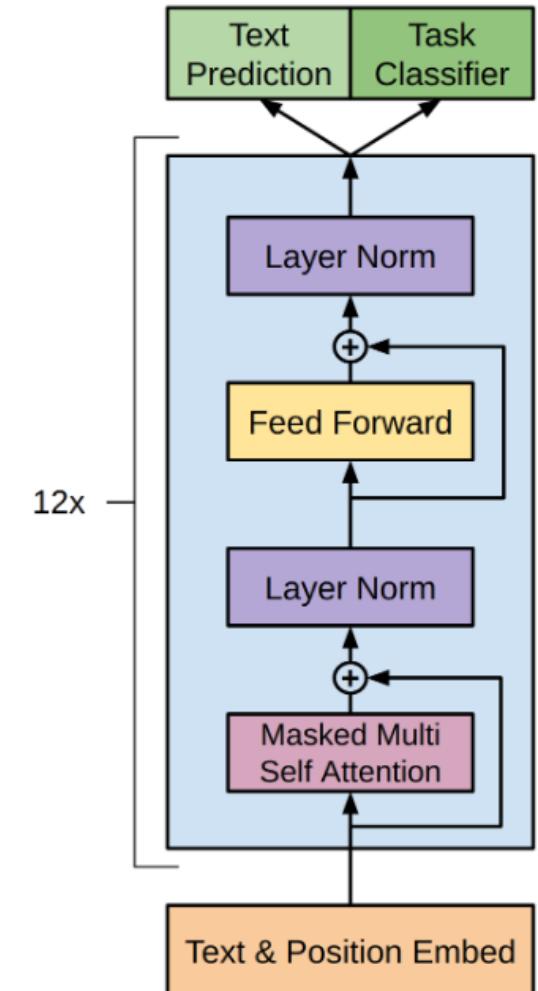
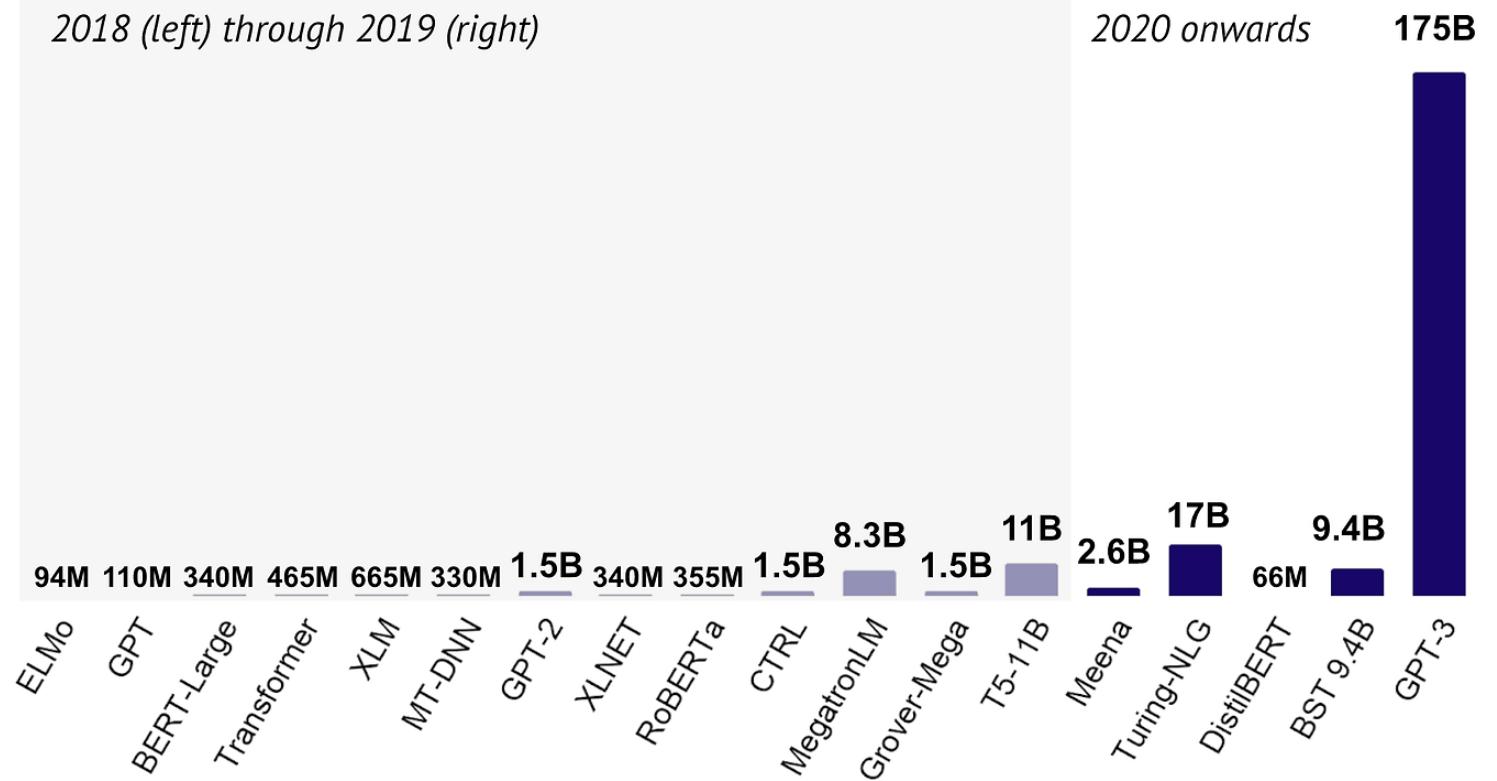


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.



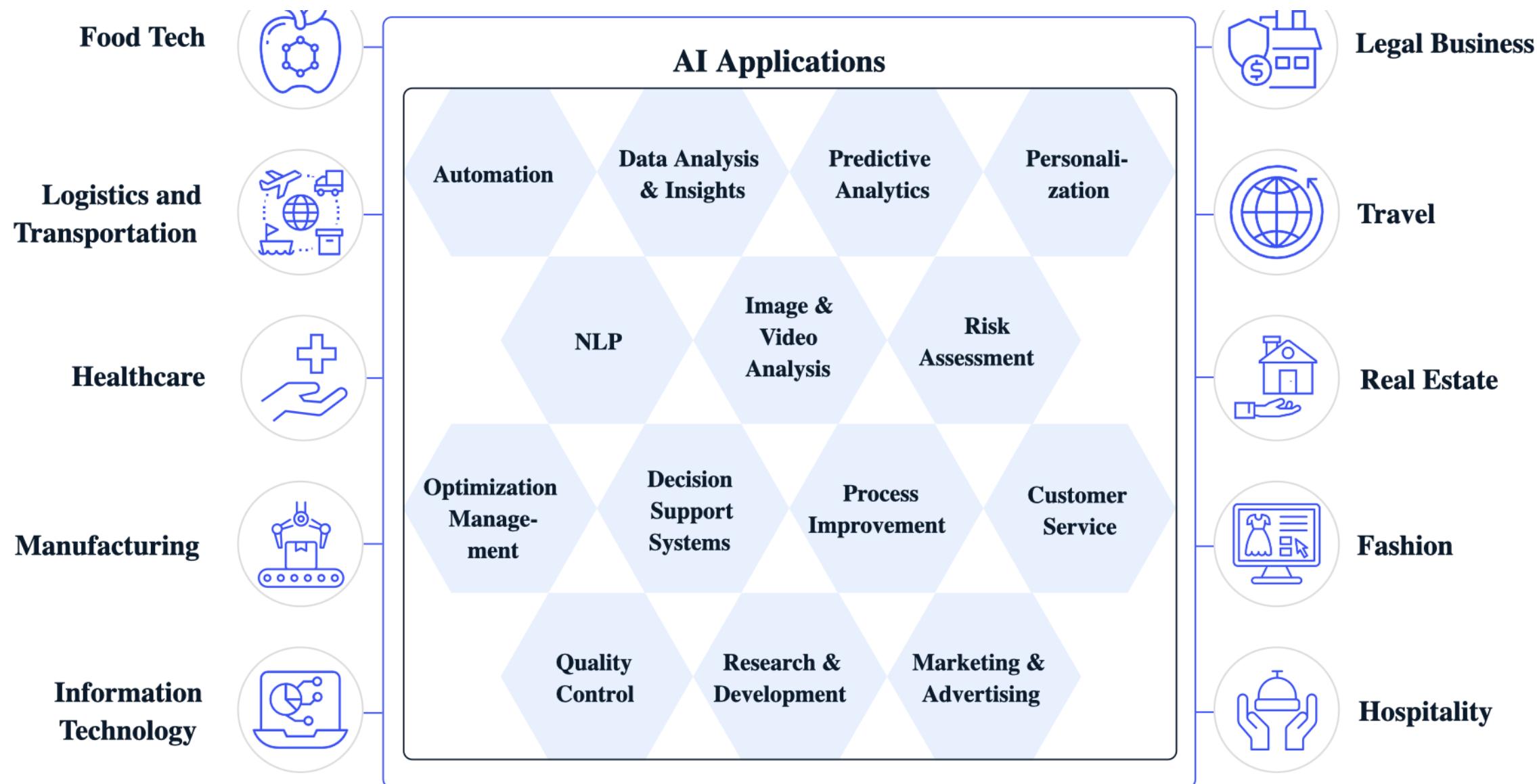
GPT 3(.5) & GPT-4

- Latest improvements: more parameters!
- GPT-4: ~1.8 trillion parameters (over 10x more than GPT-3)



The background features a complex network of blue 3D cubes of varying sizes, interconnected by a web of thin, glowing lines in shades of yellow and white. This visual metaphor represents data points and their relationships in a large dataset.

AI APPLICATIONS



AI IN HEALTH



PERSONALISED
HEALTHCARE



ORGANISATION OF
HEALTH



LOGISTICS IN HEALTH

AI IN HEALTH: KIDNEYAID

Acute Kidney failure (AKI):

- Sudden loss of kidney function, leading to the buildup of toxins, fluid imbalances, and disrupted waste removal
- Can cause life-threatening complications such as heart issues, infections, and long-term kidney damage.

Augmented Renal Clearance:

- a condition of excessive kidney filtration

Key Points:

- Critically ill (ICU) patients often face kidney complications like AKI and ARC.
- These complications lead to increased risk of mortality and long-term health issues.
- Predicting and managing kidney function early can save lives.

AI IN HEALTH: KIDNEYAID – NEED AND GOALS

- During ICU stay:
 - Need 1: Acute kidney injury (AKI) occurs in up to 57% of critically ill patients and increases mortality and morbidity.
 - Goal: Predicts the risk of AKI within the first week of ICU admission to enable early intervention and prevention.
 - Need 2: Augmented renal clearance (ARC), a condition of excessive kidney filtration, can lead to underdosing of medications like antibiotics, causing treatment failure.
 - Goal: Forecasts creatinine clearance daily to guide optimal drug dosing.
- Recovery and Long-Term Risk Models
 - Need 3: AKI survivors, especially those with severe cases (AKI stage 3), face high risks of mortality, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and dialysis dependency.
 - Goal: predict likelihood of kidney function recovery at discharge and risk of CKD and mortality at 3–6 months post-AKI.

AI IN HEALTH: KIDNEYAID – PLAN

- Current situation:
 - KU Leuven, in cooperation with UZ Leuven and Z Groeninge have developed models that can meet the goals.
- What to do?
 - Create a tool or platform combining all the models
 - Integrate the models with current IT-systems in the hospitals
 - Test the tool in real hospitals, by clinicians
 - Further validation in clinical trials
 - Validate and refine the predictions
 - Work towards getting official certification (CE marking) for the tool → MDR!:
 - Allowing it to be used in hospitals worldwide
 - Collaborate with healthcare companies to make the tool widely available

TRL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Activity	Discovery & Research			Innovation				Commercialisation	
Description	basic principles observed	application formulated	experimental proof of concept	lab validation	(system or component) validation in relevant environment	demonstrator in relevant environment	system prototype demonstrated in operational environment	system complete and qualified (test & demo) in operational environment	actual system proven in operational environment

AI IN HEALTH: EMPLOYEE ROSTERING

- Problem:
 - assignments of shifts to employees with a certain qualification
 - considering a large number of constraints and preferences

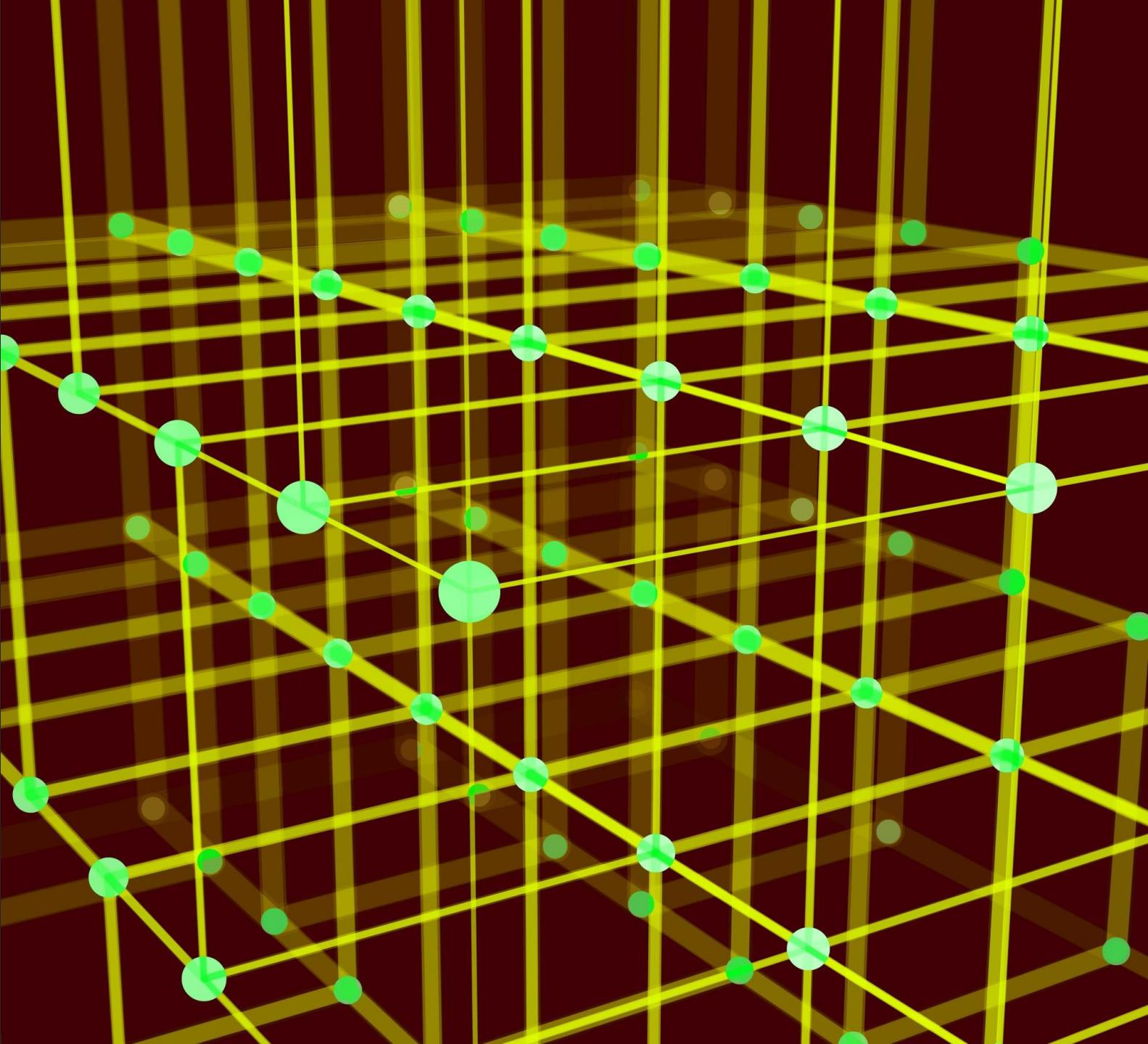
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	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
A	DH																											
B	L	V	V	V					D	D		L		D	V	V									D	V	V	
C	D	D		L	L										V	V	D					V	D	L	L	V	V	
D	R	R	R	R		D	D	V	V	V	D	V	V												D	D	D	
E		L	L	D	V	V	D	D	L	L					D	DH					D	V	V	V	DH	DH		
F	V	V	D	D		L	L	L	L	L					L	L	V	V	V	D								
G																				D	D	D	V					
H															V	V	D	D	D		L	L	L					

AI IN HEALTH: EMPLOYEE ROSTERING

- Small example:
 - 4 shifts to schedule
 - 10 possible employees
 - 7 days
 - Number of variations on 1 day = 5040
 - For 1 week: number of possible rosters = $5040^7 = 8,26e25$
 - For 1 month: number of possible rosters = $5040^{30} = 1,18e111$

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
A	DH																											
B	V	I	V	V	V				D	D		L	L	D	V	V							D	V	V	D	V	V
C	D	D		L	L	L									V	V	D					V	D	L	I	V	V	
D	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	D	D	V	V	V	D	V	V			L	L			V	I	V	D	D	D	
E				D	V	V	D	D		L	L				D	D	D	DH				D	V	V	V	DH	DH	
F	V	V	D	D											L	L			V	V	V	D						
G																			D	D	D	V					L	L
H															V	V	D	D	D			L	L	L				

GEN AI - EXAMPLE



ChatGPT 4o mini

Log in Sign up

What can I help with?

Message ChatGPT

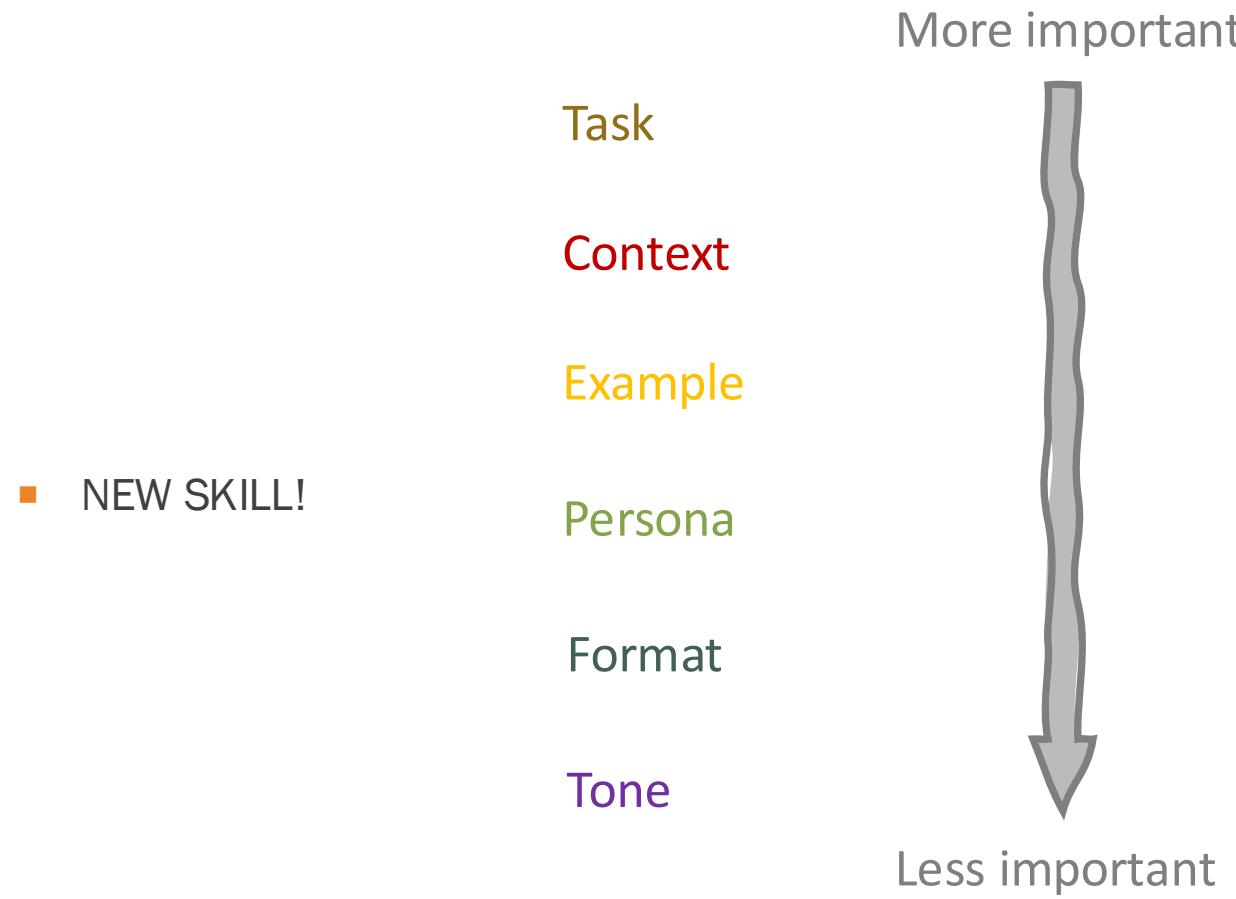
0

↑

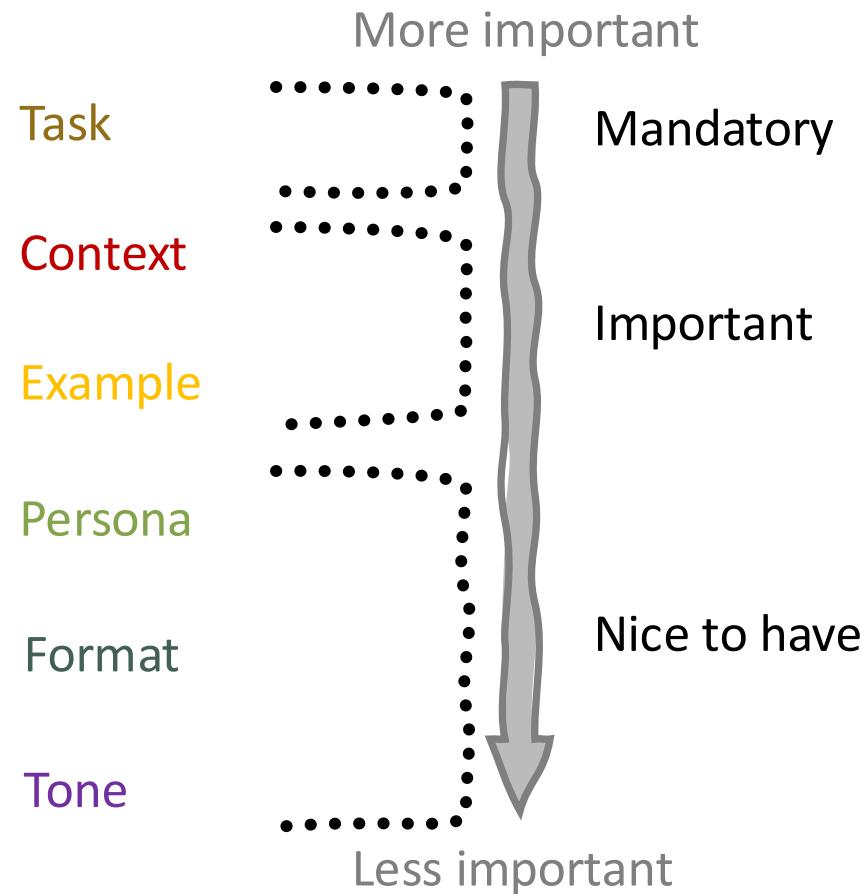
Create image Make a plan Summarize text Get advice More

By messaging ChatGPT, you agree to our [Terms](#) and have read our [Privacy Policy](#).

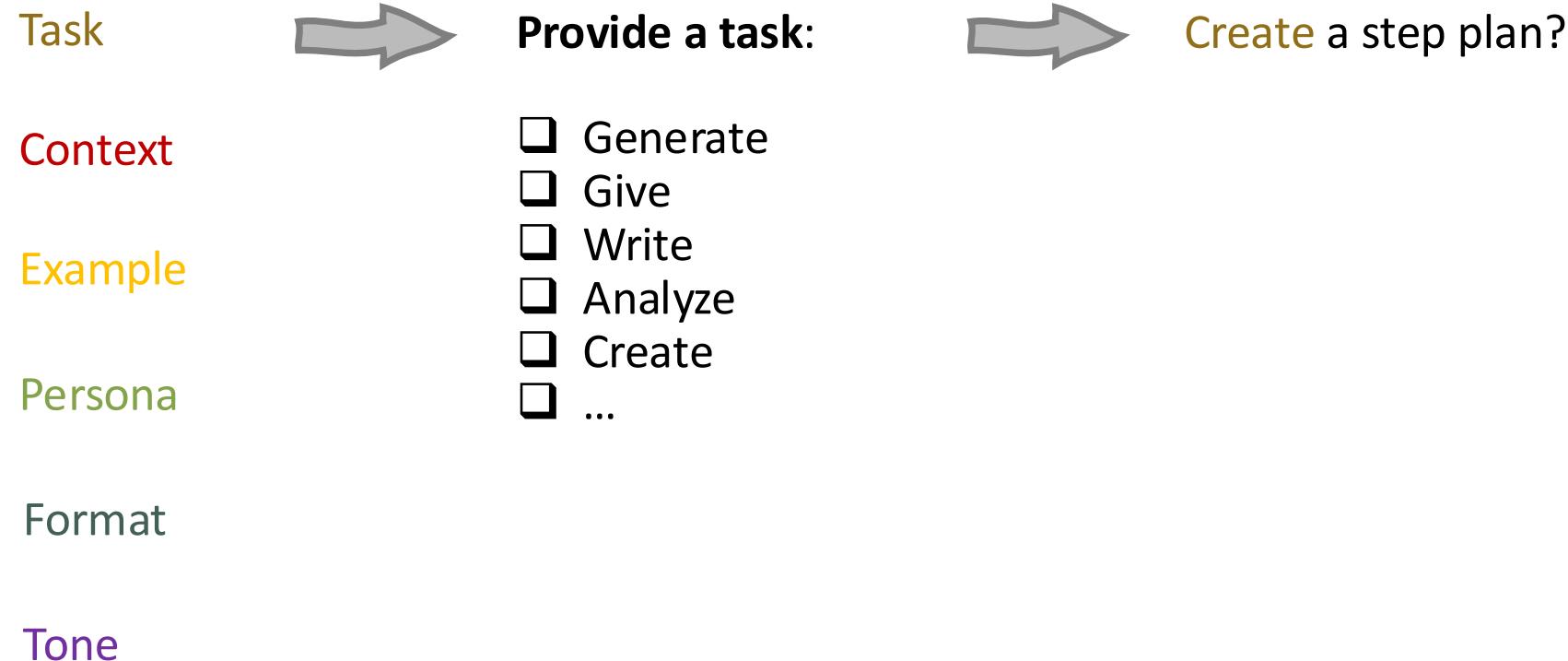
HOW TO PROMPT?



HOW TO PROMPT?



HOW TO PROMPT?



HOW TO PROMPT?

Task

Context

Example

Persona

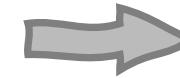
Format

Tone



Limit the endless possibilities:

- User background
- Purpose
- Limitations
-



I'm teaching about how-to-prompt for people with average AI knowledge to improve their prompting. Create a step plan?

HOW TO PROMPT?

Task

Context

Example

Persona

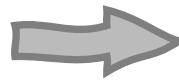
Format

Tone



Give an example:

- Reasoning process
- I accomplished X with the help of Y that resulted in Z
- STAR answer method (Situ, Task, Action, Results)
- Company format
- Style from pictures
-



I'm teaching about how-to-prompt for people with average AI knowledge to improve their prompting skills . Create a step plan by using the STAR method.

HOW TO PROMPT?

Task



Context

Example

Persona



Format

Tone

Who you want the AI to be:

- Which style of answer?
- Level of difficulty
- Which background (healthcare?)
-

I'm teaching about how-to-prompt for people with average AI knowledge to improve their prompting skills . Create a step plan by using the STAR method. Answer as if you were a professor.

HOW TO PROMPT?

Task



I'm teaching about how-to-prompt for people with average AI knowledge to improve their prompting skills . Create a step plan by using the STAR method. Answer as if you were a crazy enthusiastic professor. Output it with the help from examples in short bulletpoints.

Context

Example

Persona

Format

Tone

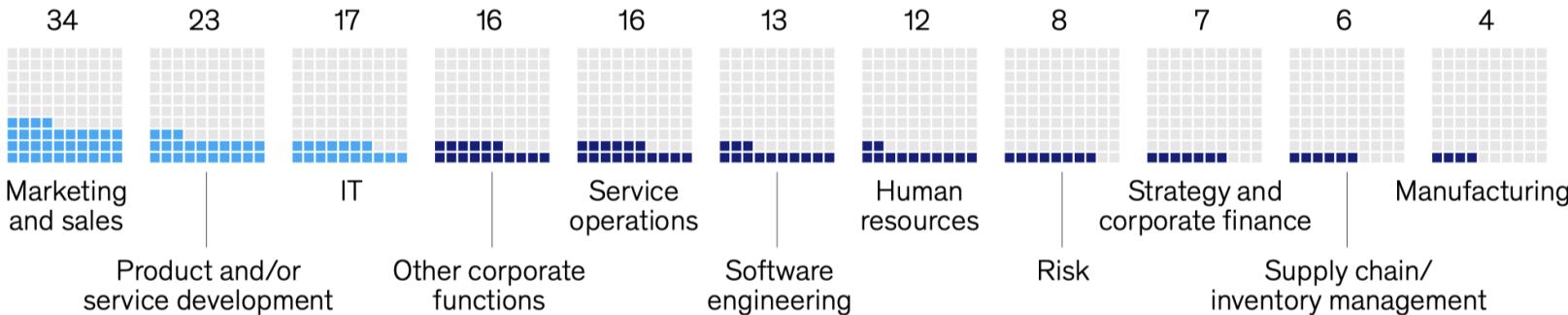


How does it need to sound:

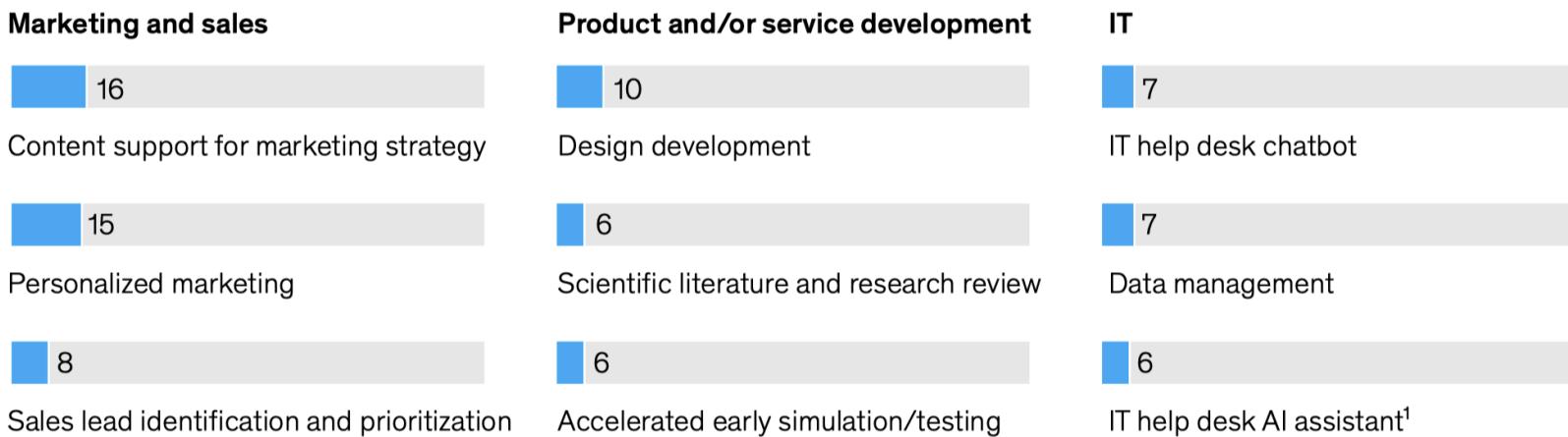
- Formal / Casual tone of voice
- Pessimistic or Enthusiasm
-

GENERATIVE AI USE CASES

Respondents' organizations regularly using generative AI (gen AI), by function, % of respondents



Most commonly reported gen AI use cases within function, % of respondents

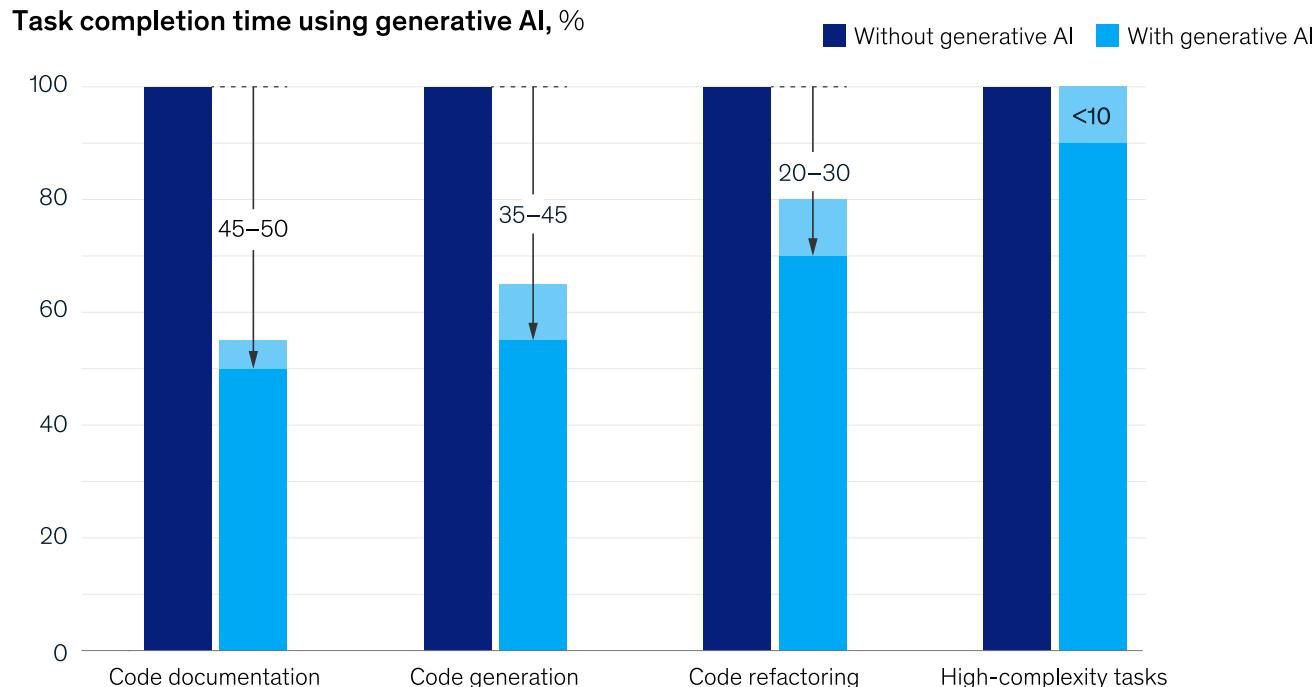


¹Eg, providing real-time assistance and script suggestions to help desk employees during human-to-human conversations.
Source: McKinsey Global Survey on AI, 1,363 participants at all levels of the organization, Feb 22–Mar 5, 2024

IMPACT OF GEN AI ON JOBS

PROGRAMMING, E.G. COPILOT

Generative AI can increase developer speed, but less so for complex tasks.



Before AI



After AI



IMPACT OF
GEN AI ON
JOBS

PROGRAMMING, E.G. COPILOT

"AI WON'T
REPLACE
HUMANS — BUT
HUMANS WITH AI
WILL REPLACE
HUMANS
WITHOUT AI"



PROF. KARIM
LAKHANI, HARVARD
BUSINESS SCHOOL

BARRIERS FOR AI IMPLEMENTATION



SUCCESSFUL ADOPTION OF AI



80% OF THE PROJECTS
FAIL



PROBLEM IS NOT THE
TECHNOLOGY



PROBLEM IS THE
STARTING POINT

WHAT CAN GO WRONG?

Insufficient
data

Inferior data
quality and
governance

Issues with
data

Unrealistic
expectations

ROI too low

Resistance
by humans



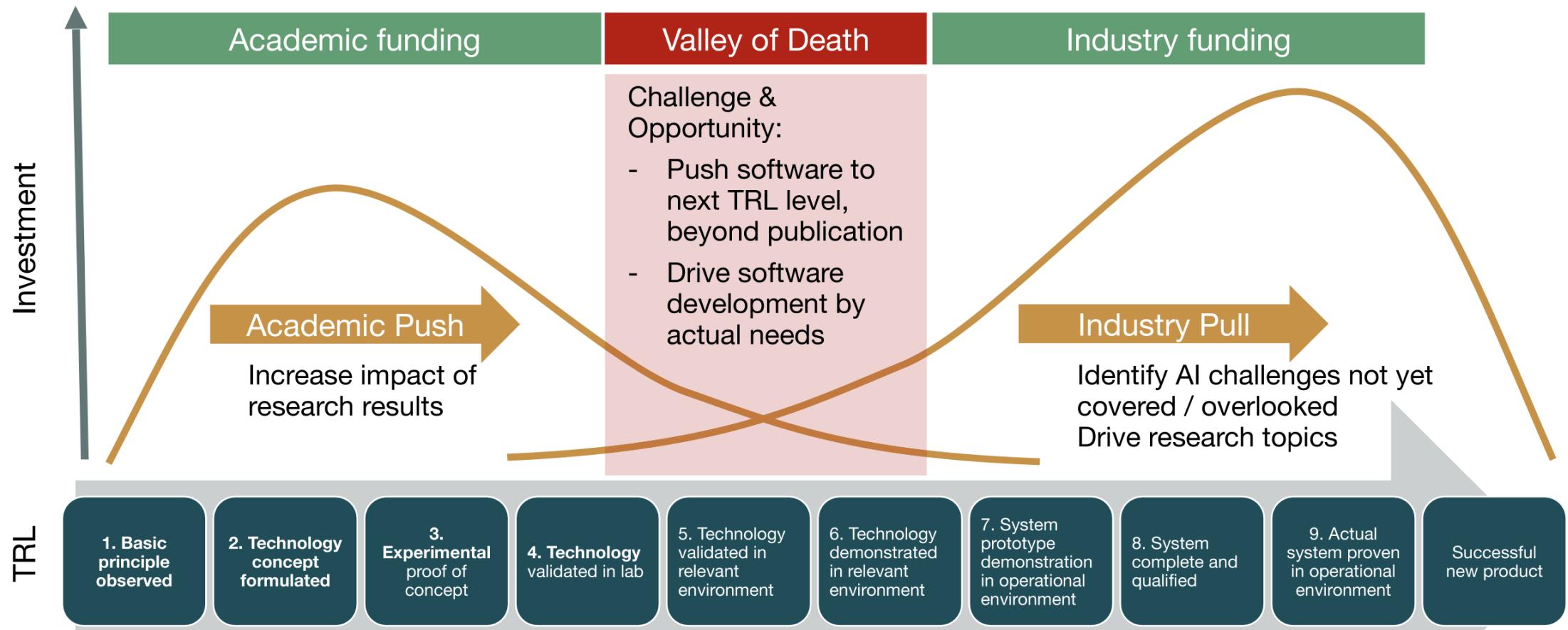
ROI

RESISTANCE BY HUMANS



WAYMO

INNOVATION GAP



HOUSE OF AI @ FLAX - VIVES



- experience centre on AI
- low-barrier, collective and broad dissemination



THE END