

# Modeling & Engineering Beyond Narrow AI

Software Center, Chalmers University

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# SCCH Profile

## 1999 founded as RTO

- initiated by Prof. Bruno Buchberger and Johannes Kepler University Linz (JKU)
- located in Hagenberg / Linz
- 110 staff / 35% PostDocs

## Austrian COMET Center\*

- PPP funding
- long-term partnerships with companies, universities & RTOs

## Mission

- bridging academic and industrial research on **AI, data & software science**



\* <https://www.fgg.at/en/comet-competence-centers-excellent-technologies>

# Overview

- Narrow AI
- Steps Beyond
  - Transfer Learning
  - Knowledge Graph + ML
  - Applications

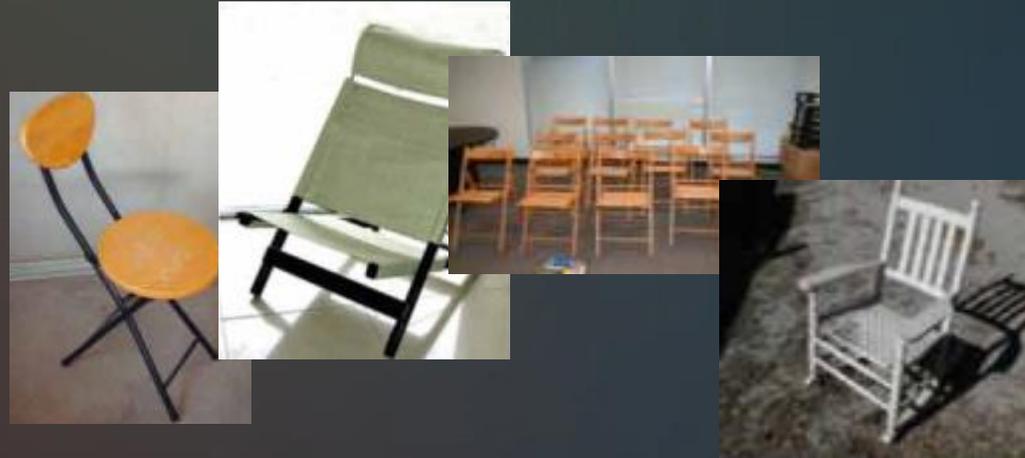
# Today's AI

## Breakthrough

- Large Datasets / Big Data
- Deep Learning

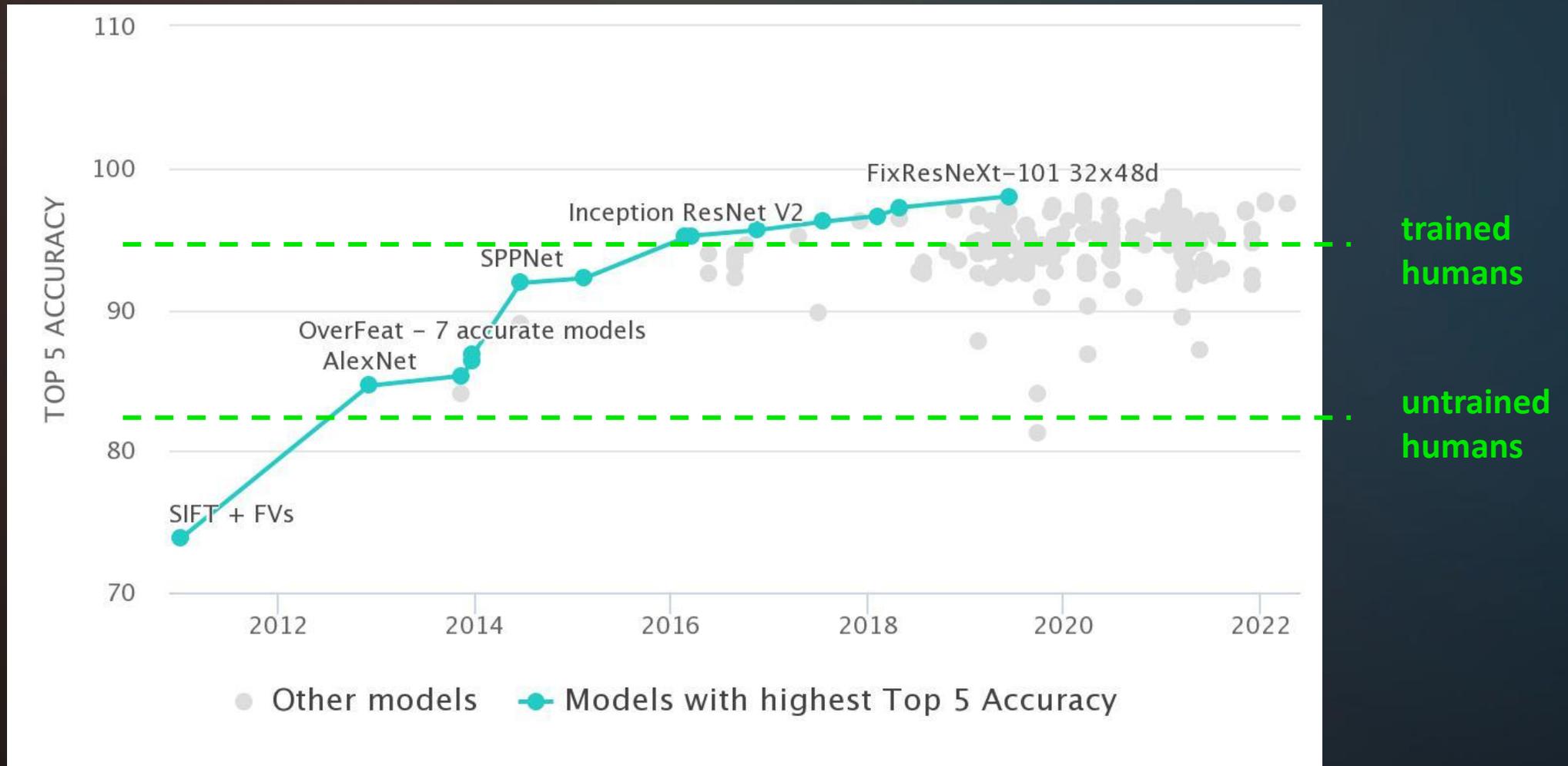
## Example

- ImageNet
- 14 Mio annotated images
- over 20.000 categories



<https://www.image-net.org/>

# ImageNet Top-5



# Training versus Deployment

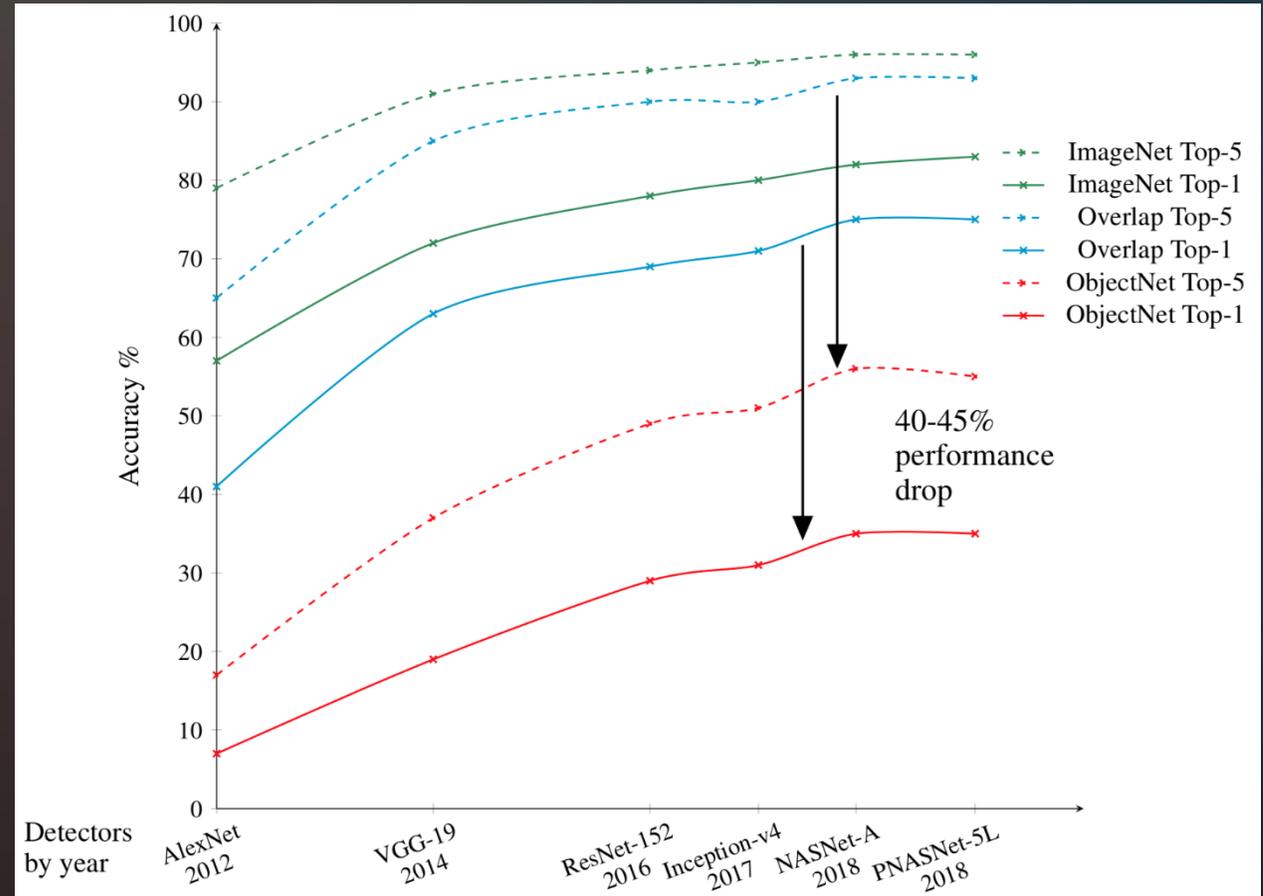
## ObjectNet

like ImageNet

- only for testing
- largely centered
- unoccluded

but higher variability

- backgrounds
- viewpoints



# Today's AI is largely Narrow AI

## based on

- big data at training time
- decoupled modeling and deployment cycles

## restricted to

- static context
- limited to pre-defined task

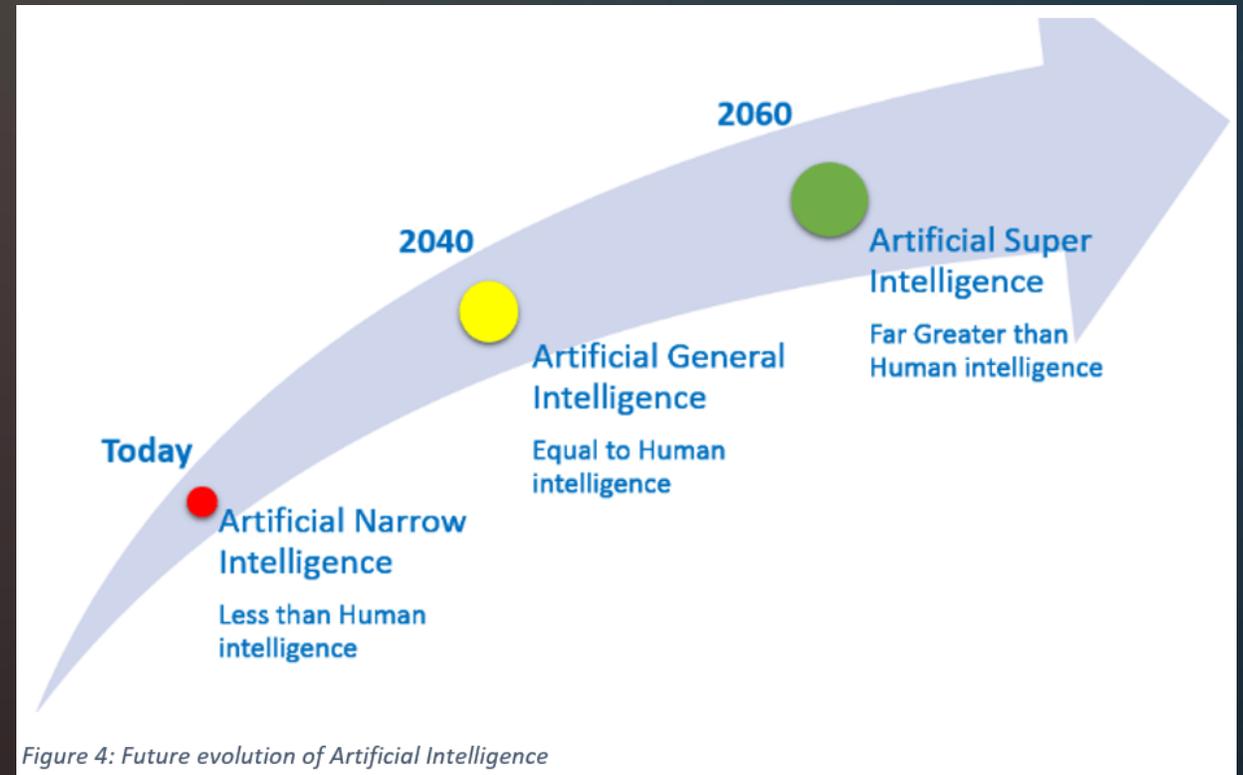
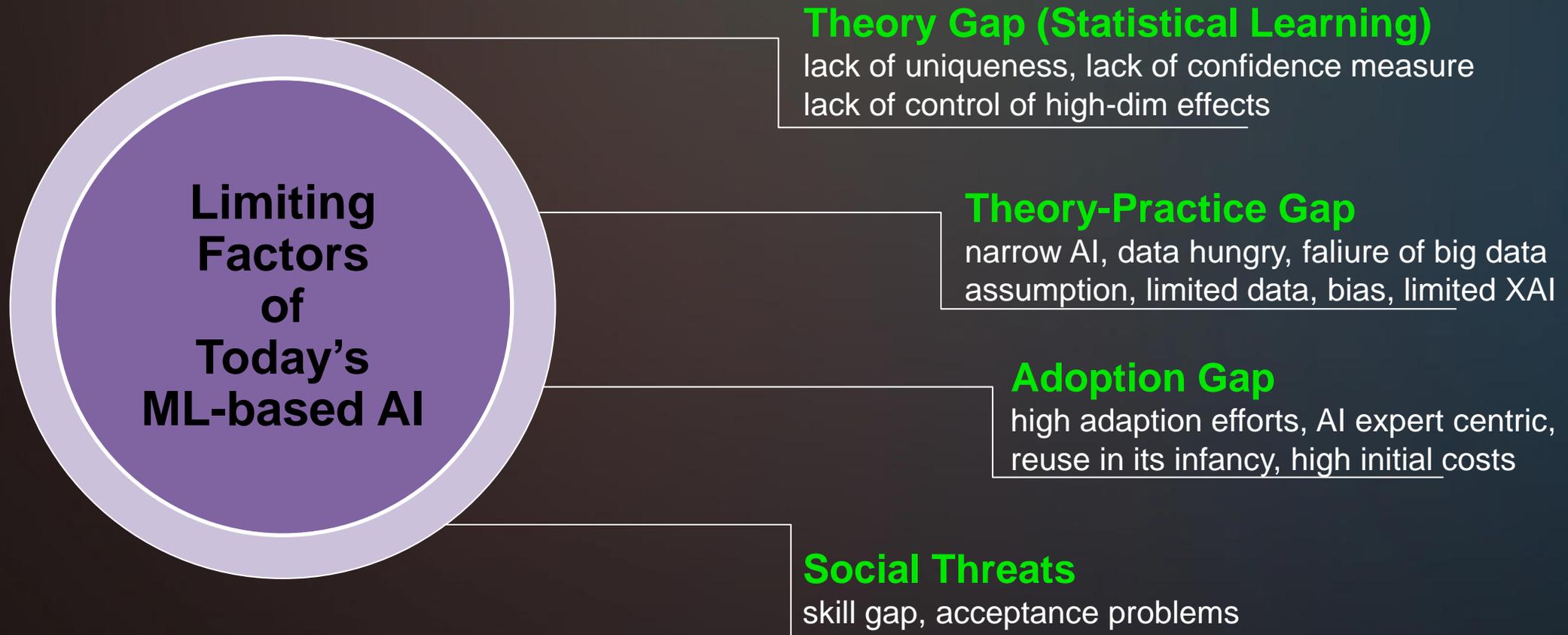


Figure 4: Future evolution of Artificial Intelligence

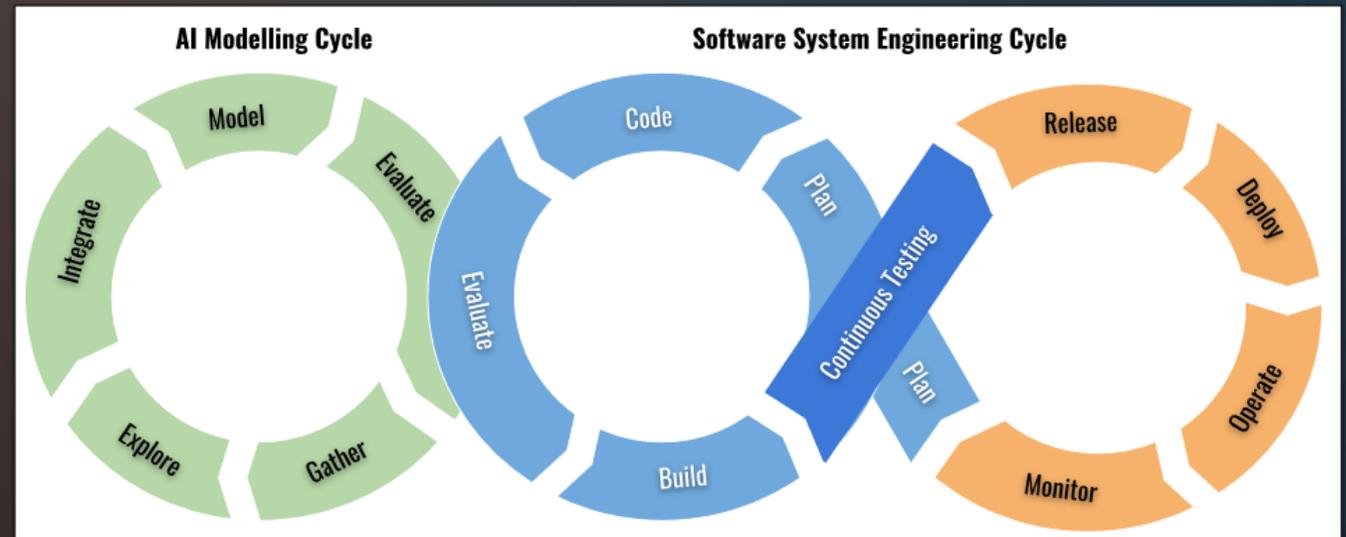
# Limiting Factors



# Approach

## Modeling / Engineering

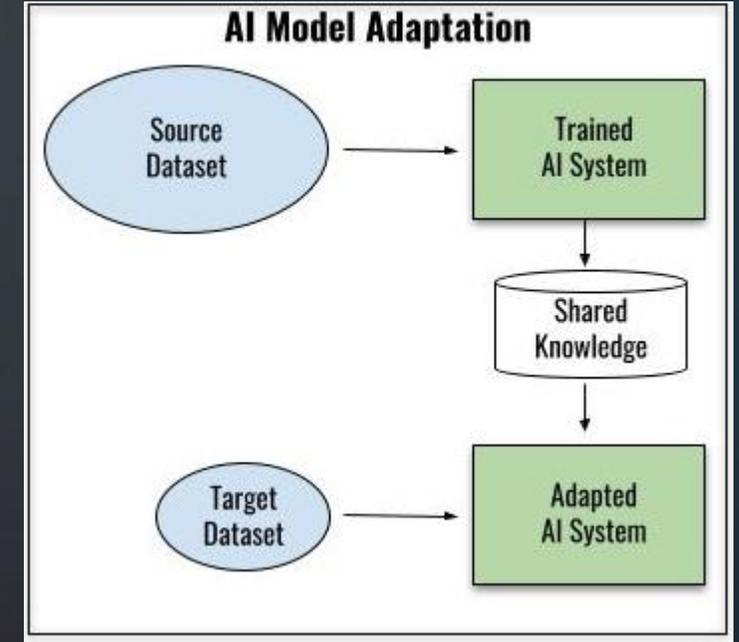
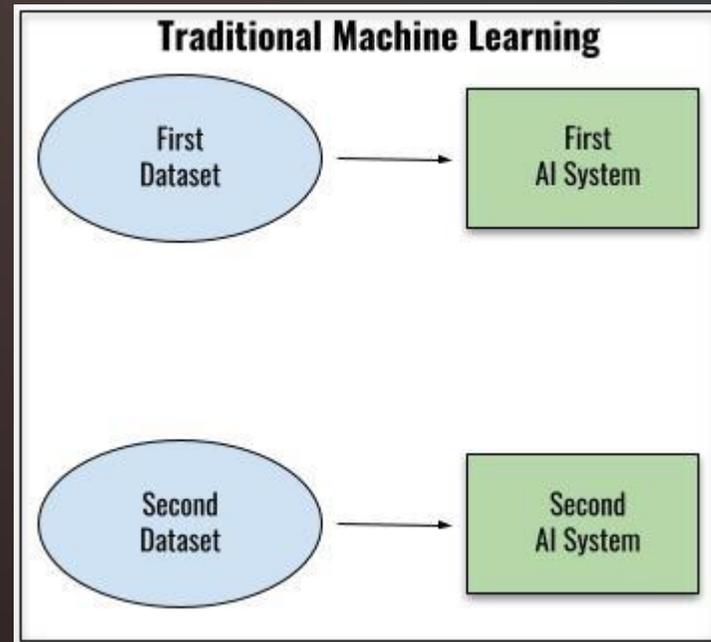
- enhance loss function
- enhance by linked data
- model adaptation  
during/after deployment



# Approach 1: Coping with Data Shift

## Transfer Learning

- Domain adaptation
- Source domain
- Target domain



# Math Approach

## Enhance Loss Function

- enforce similar NN representation

## Problem

- hyperparameter ?

distance, e.g. based on moments

$$\min_{g \in \mathcal{G}, \phi \in \Phi} \hat{\varepsilon}_{\mathcal{S}}(g \circ \phi) + \alpha \cdot d(\phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{x}'))$$

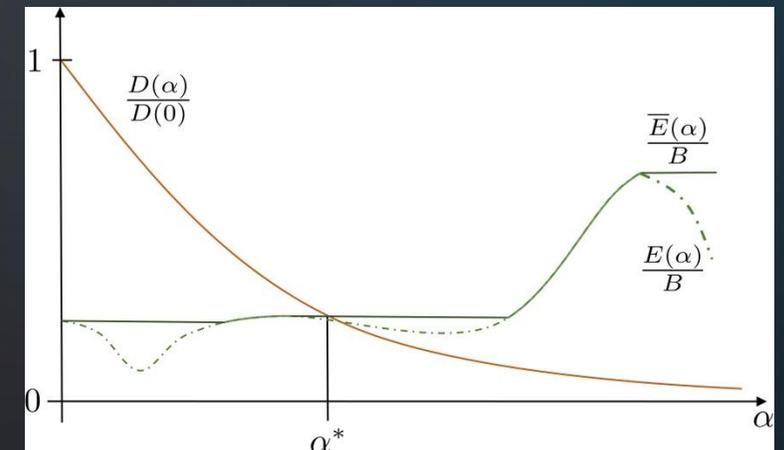
classifier      error in source domain      NN representation

# Approach - NeurIPS 2021

## Results

- optimality criterium
- deterministic algorithm
- first approach for disjoint domains
- works even for unsupervised data
- no labels in source
- no transmission of data; only moments

Tikhonov-regularized inverse problem	Distance-regularized domain adaptation
$f_\alpha \in \arg \min_{f \in \mathcal{H}} \ \widehat{V}f - \widehat{g}\ _{\mathcal{K}}^2 + \alpha \ f\ _{\mathcal{H}}^2$	$g_\alpha \circ \phi_\alpha \in \arg \min_{g \in \mathcal{G}, \phi \in \Phi} \widehat{\varepsilon}_S(g \circ \phi) + \alpha d(\phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi(\mathbf{x}'))$
$\ f_\alpha - f_{\mathcal{H}}\ _{\mathcal{H}} \leq S(\alpha) + A(\alpha)$	$\varepsilon_T(g_\alpha \circ \phi_\alpha) \leq D(\alpha) + E(\alpha)$
decreasing sampling error $S(\alpha)$	decreasing domain distance $D(\alpha)$
increasing approximation error $A(\alpha)$	bounded learning errors $E(\alpha)$
$A(\alpha)$ not estimable	$E(\alpha)$ not estimable
balance $A(\alpha^*) = S(\alpha^*)$	balance $\frac{D(\alpha^*)}{D(0)} = \frac{\overline{E}(\alpha^*)}{B}$



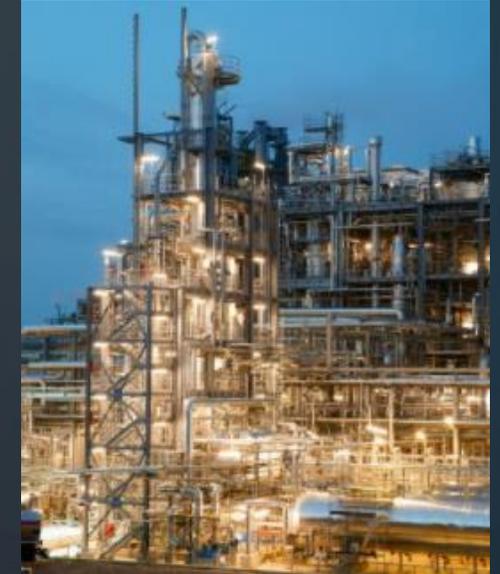
# Industrial Application

## Sensor-Measurement Calibration

- Melamine production
- Handling different process lines

## Problem

- Prediction of degree of polymerization from NIR spectrometry sensor
- Modeling concentration given absorbance
- Sample size is often small (i.e.  $N < 100$ )



Fotocredit:  
AMI Agrolinz Melamine Intern.

Ramin Nikzad-Langerodi, Werner Zellinger, Susanne Saminger-PLatz, Bernhard Moser, "Domain adaptation for regression under Beer–Lambert's law." Knowledge-Based Systems, Vol 210, 106447, Dec 2020

# Usefulness of Transfer Learning

## Scope of Applicability

- Tackle limited data and small lot-size problems
- Compensate for data shift („reality gap“)
- Model calibration in non-stationary environments

## AI Engineering

- Reuse of pre-trained models
- Data efficiency
- Distributed architectures

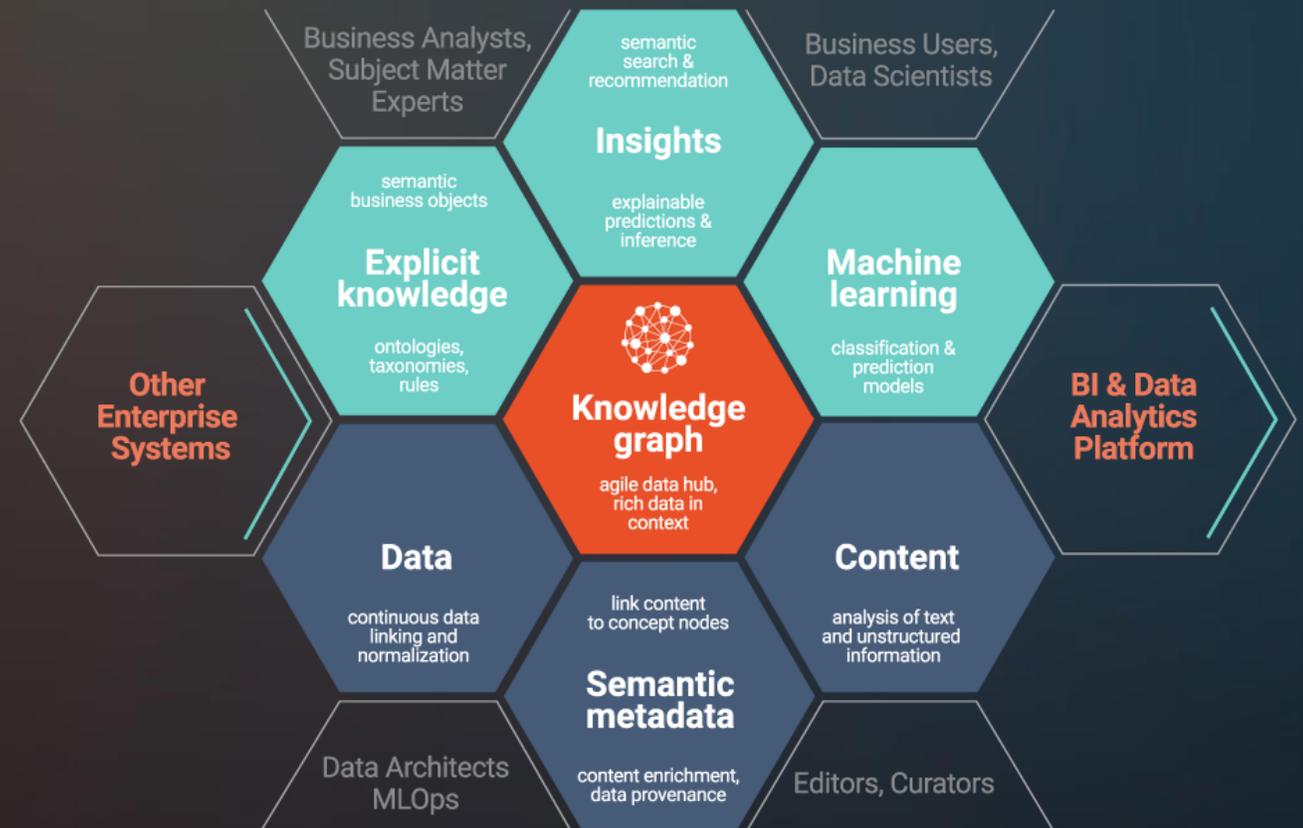
# Approach 2: Linked Data

## Contextualization

- Knowledge Graph (KG)
- Processes, policies etc
- Human in the Loop, Teaming

## Relational ML

- ML on linked data
- KG Updating
- Recommendations



<https://www.ontotext.com/knowledgehub/>

# Approach 2: KG + ML

## Central Challenge

- Keep KG consistent and up-to-date
- within short cycles

## Application

- Human AI Teaming



Andante con moto quasi Allegretto. [1.]

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola

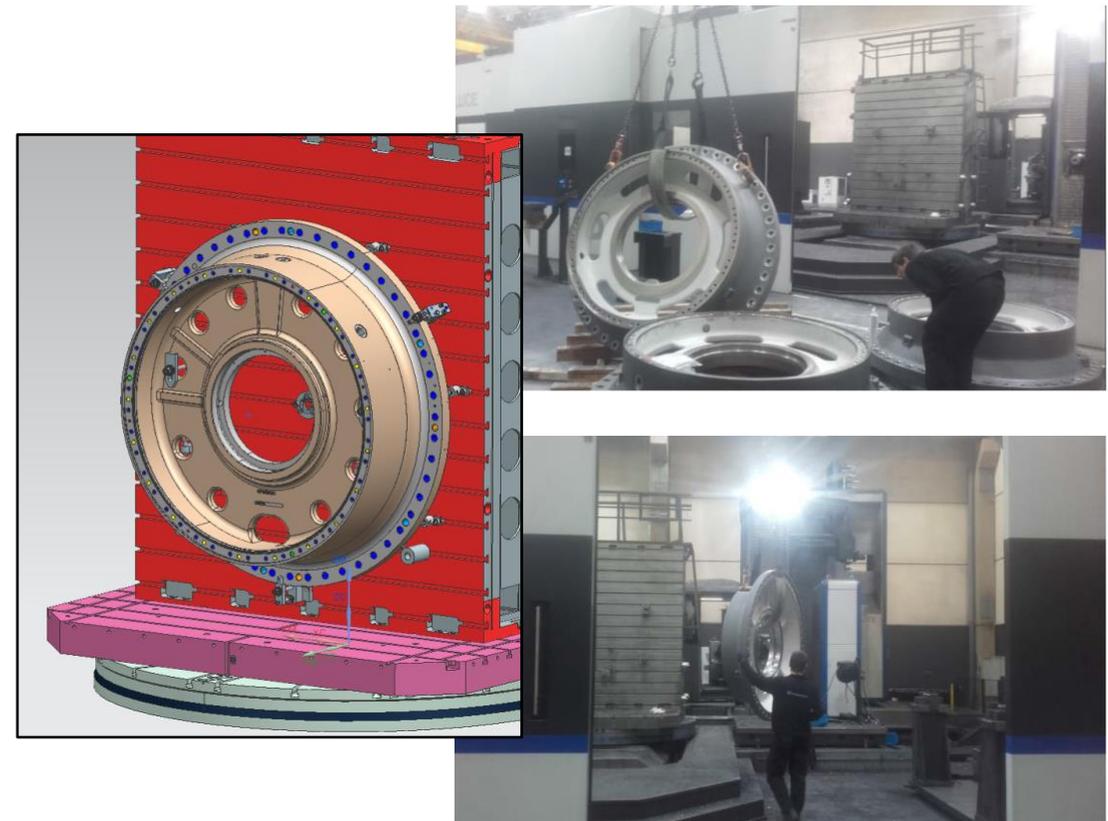
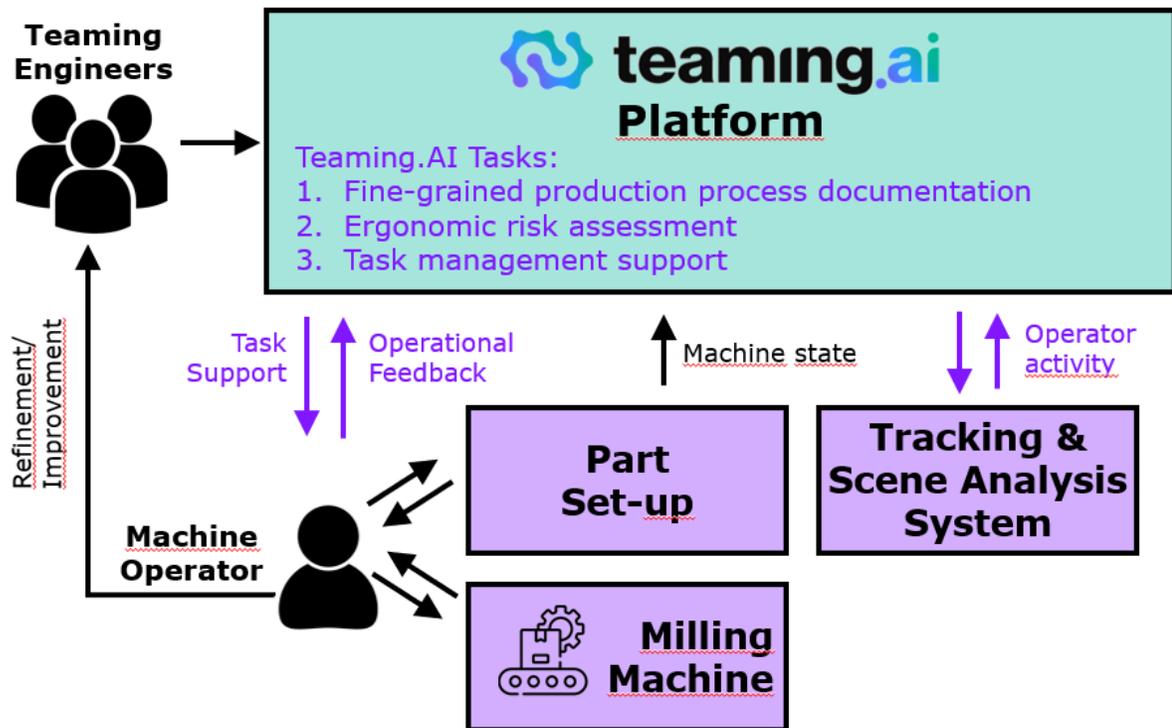
Violoncello

*pizz.*

*f* *p* *cresc.*

# Use Case: Ergonomic Risk Prevention

**Goal:** To assess the ergonomic risk and to predict which sequences of actions are ergonomically favorable.



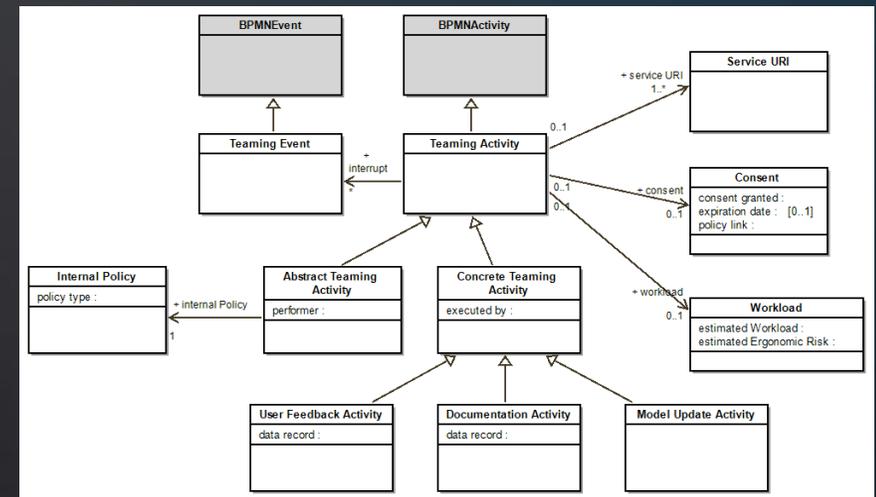
# KG Architecture

## Modular Approach

- layers for events / activities / policies
- use concept of abstract activities from CREMA project

## Reference Architecture Industry 4.0

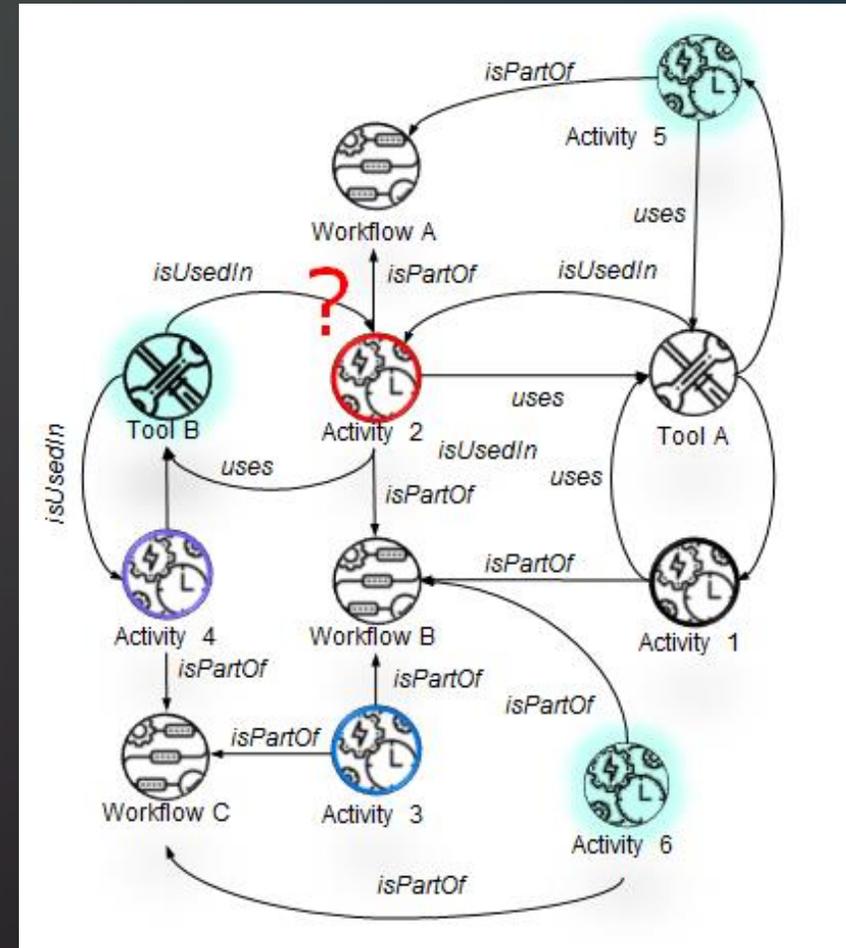
- decomposes complex I4.0 manufacturing systems into loosely coupled layers
- cross-industry model



# KG Processing

## Maintain KG

- detect incompleteness / inconsistencies
- predict corrections
- fast updates by light-weight KG (H. Paulheim)



# Architecture

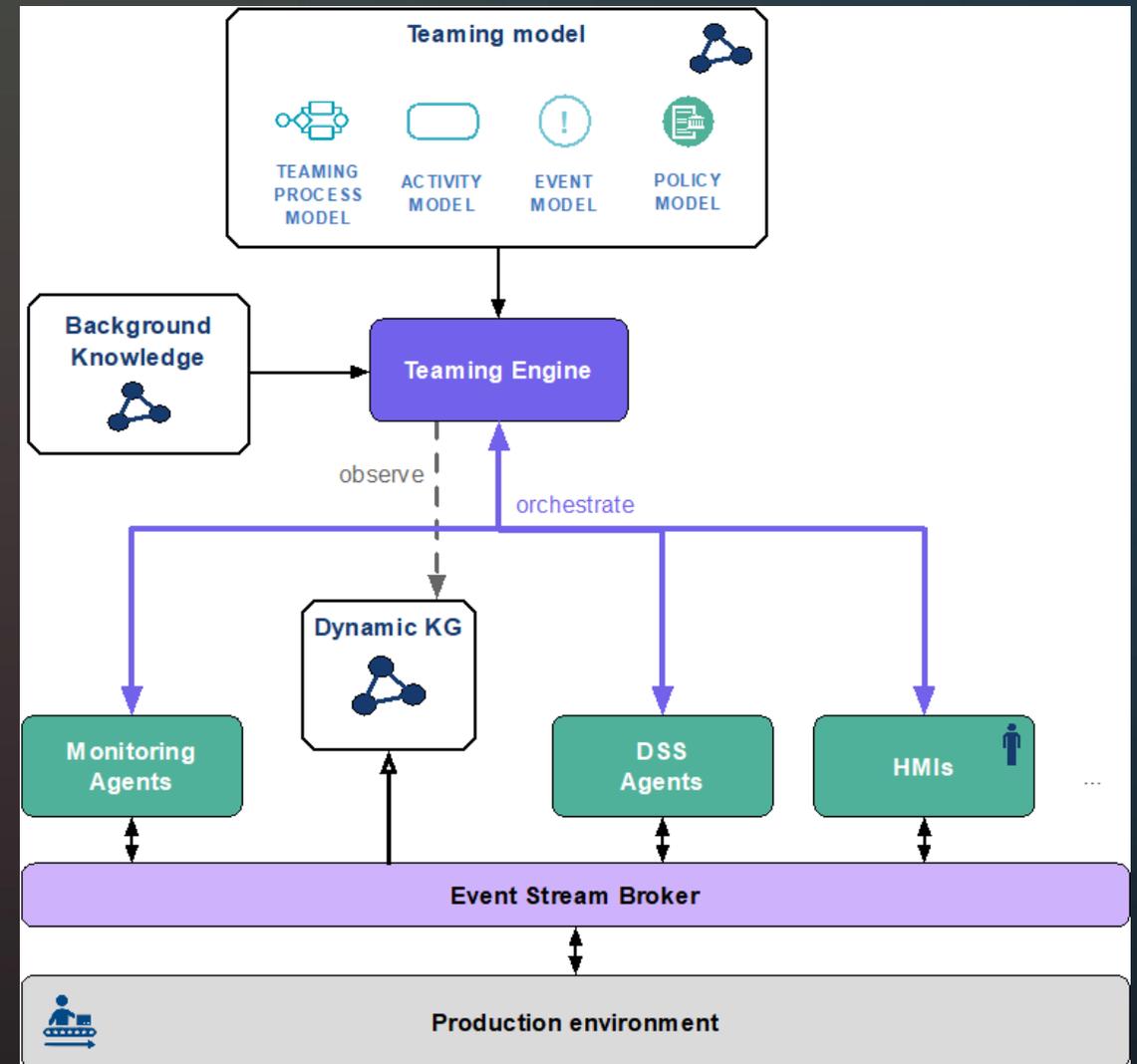
## Event Stream Broker

- simple vs. complex events

## Dynamic KG

- single integrated data store
- digital semantic shadow
- short update cycles

- T. Hoch et al: Teaming.AI: Enabling Human-AI Teaming Intelligence in Manufacturing, I-ESA 2022 Workshop: AI beyond efficiency: Interoperability towards Industry 5.0, March 2022.
- P. Haindl et al: Towards a Reference Software Architecture for Human-AI Teaming in Smart Manufacturing, ICSE-NIER 2022



# Applying KG to Software Engineering

## Project AK-Graph (G. Buchgeher/SCCH)

- encode architecture knowledge (standards)
- provide design guidance, e.g. support security by design for industrial automation systems
- automated architecture evaluation

## Challenge

- extraction of tacit knowledge
- rule learning

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