

On the benefit of explainable machine learning for the agricultural and environmental sciences

Ribana Roscher

Data Science for Crop Systems

Research Center Jülich and University of Bonn

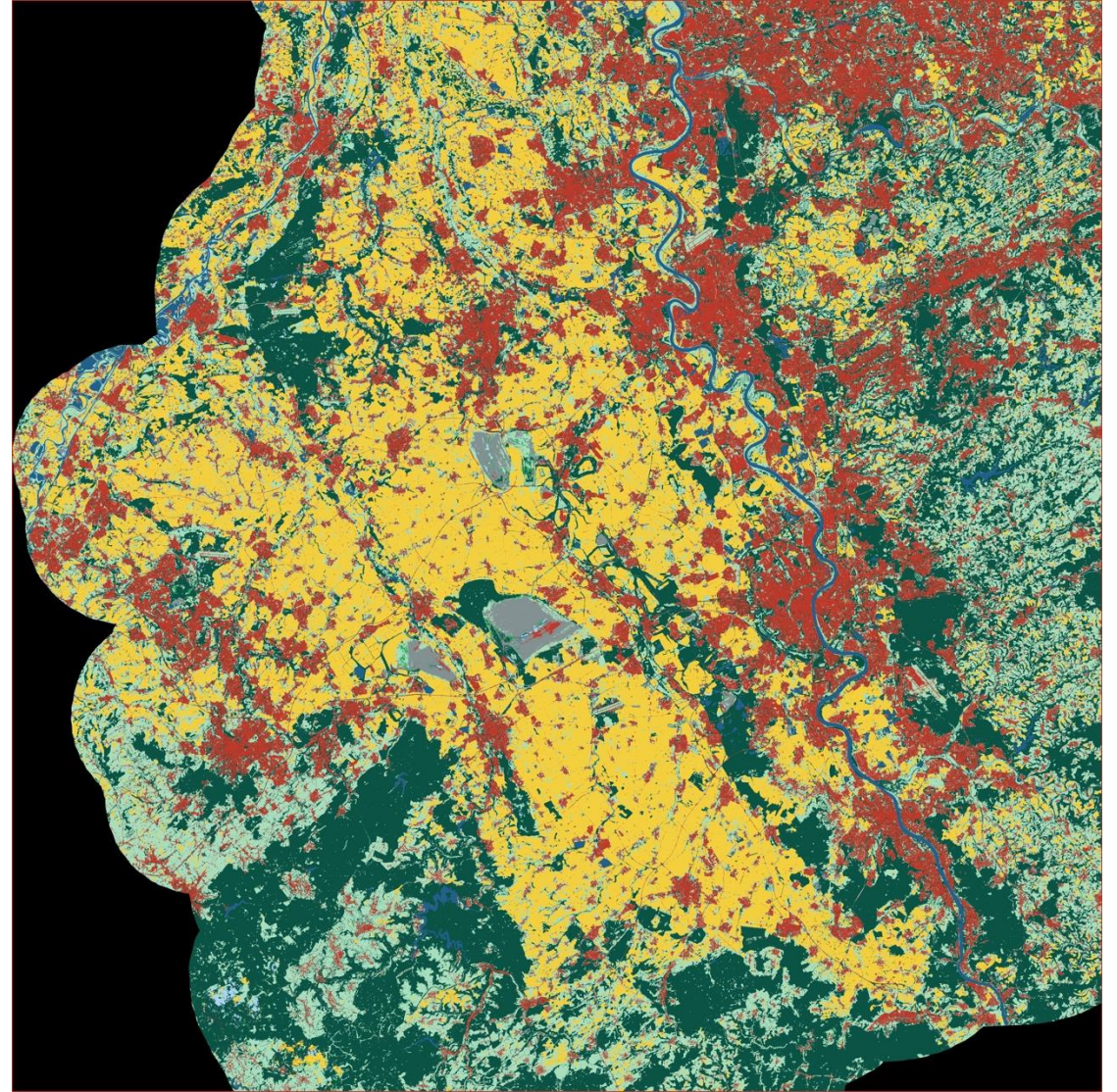


What is on the field?

What is the yield in this area?

What will this plant look like tomorrow?

Landcover classification





Why does my algorithm perform poorly here?



What is on the field?

How did my algorithm come to a specific result?



What is the yield in this area?

What will this plant look like tomorrow?

Why does the plant look like this?



Core elements

Transparency

Access to different ingredients

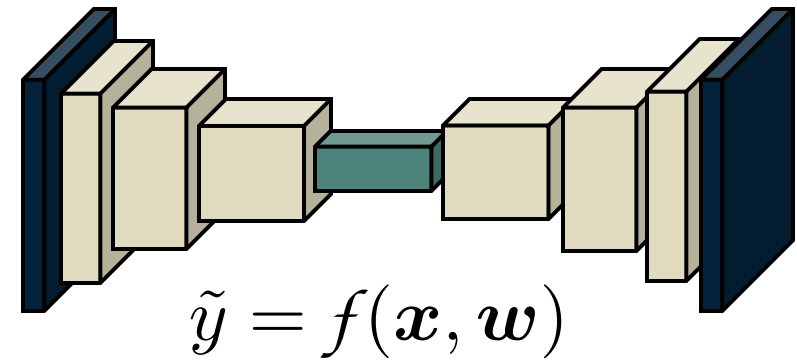
Interpretability

Presentation of properties of a machine learning model in understandable terms to a human

Explainability

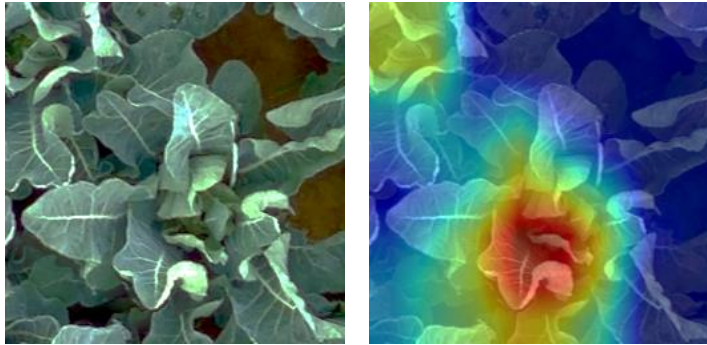
Combination of interpretable entities with domain knowledge (and analysis goal)

➤ Explanation depends on the use case

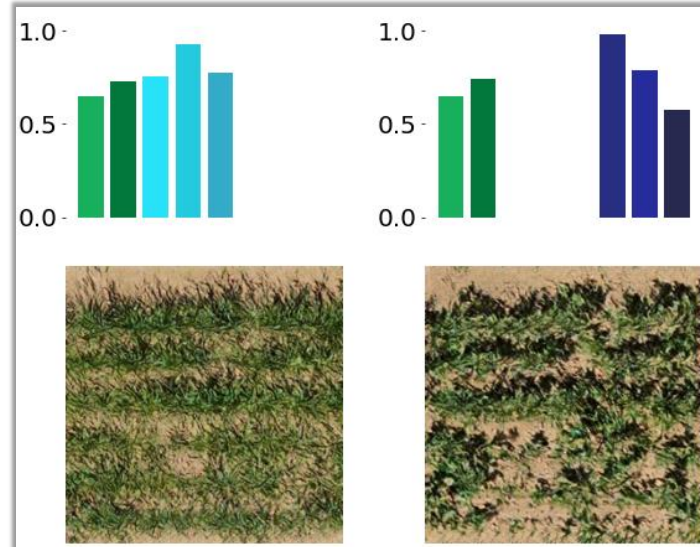


Reasons to seek explanations

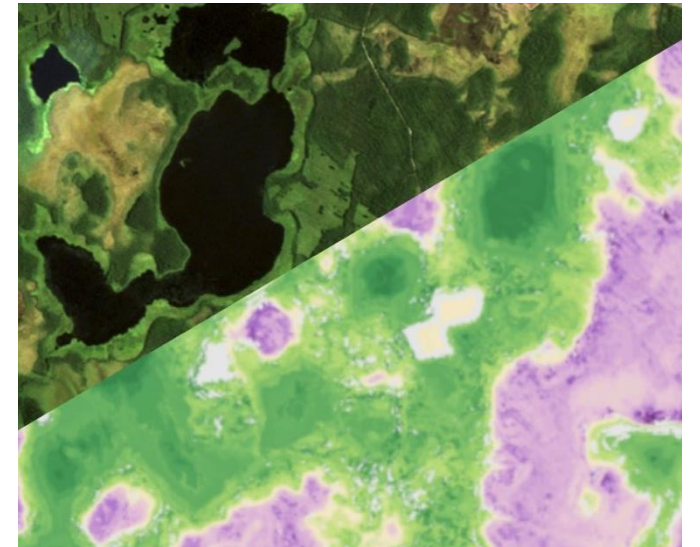
Justify decisions and improve models



Enhance control

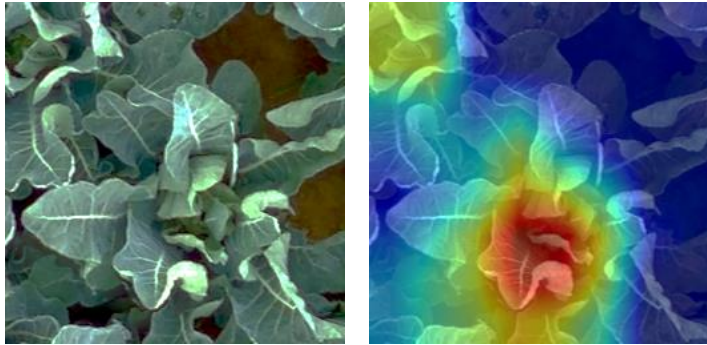


Discover knowledge

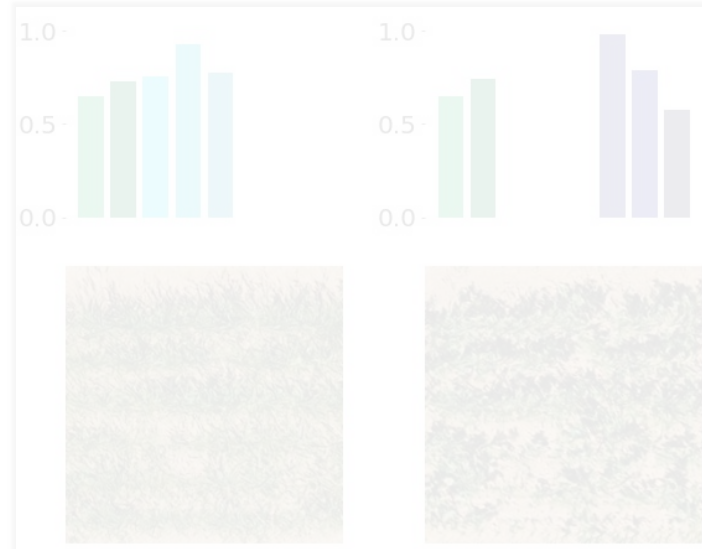


Reasons to seek explanations

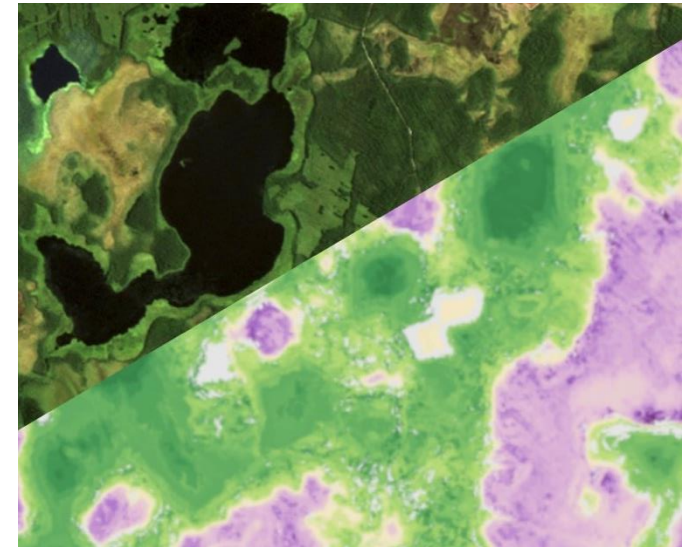
Justify decisions and improve models



Enhance control



Discover knowledge



Data-centric machine learning

Optimization of cauliflower cultivation

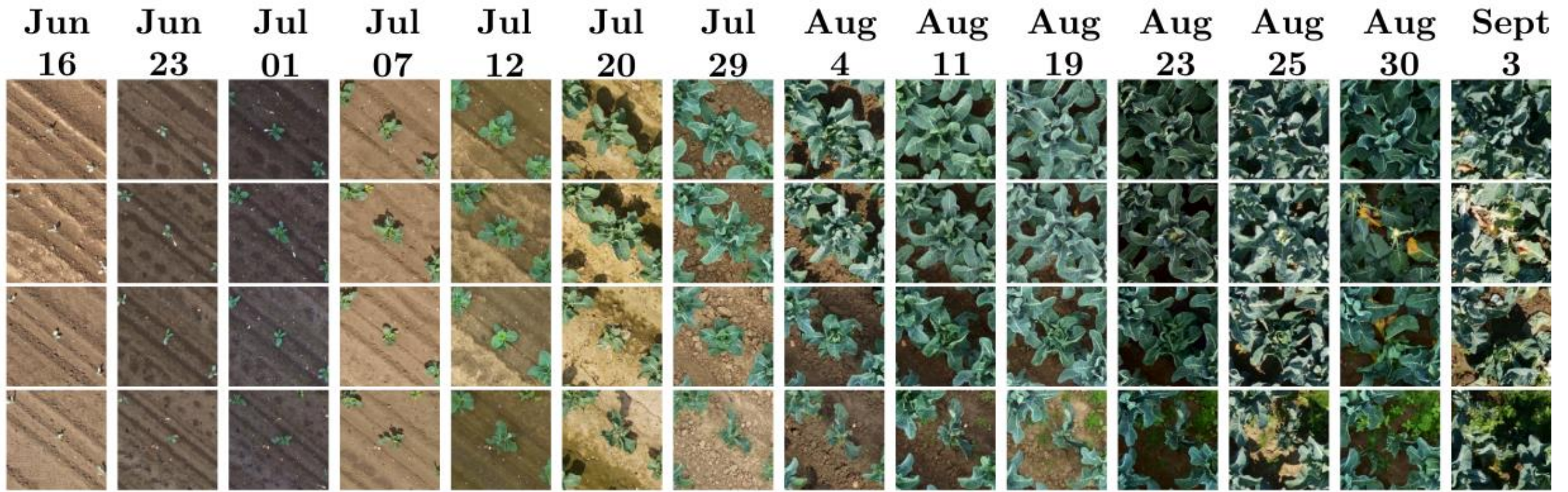


Manually harvested
based on spot checks



Irregular development





ready for harvesting?

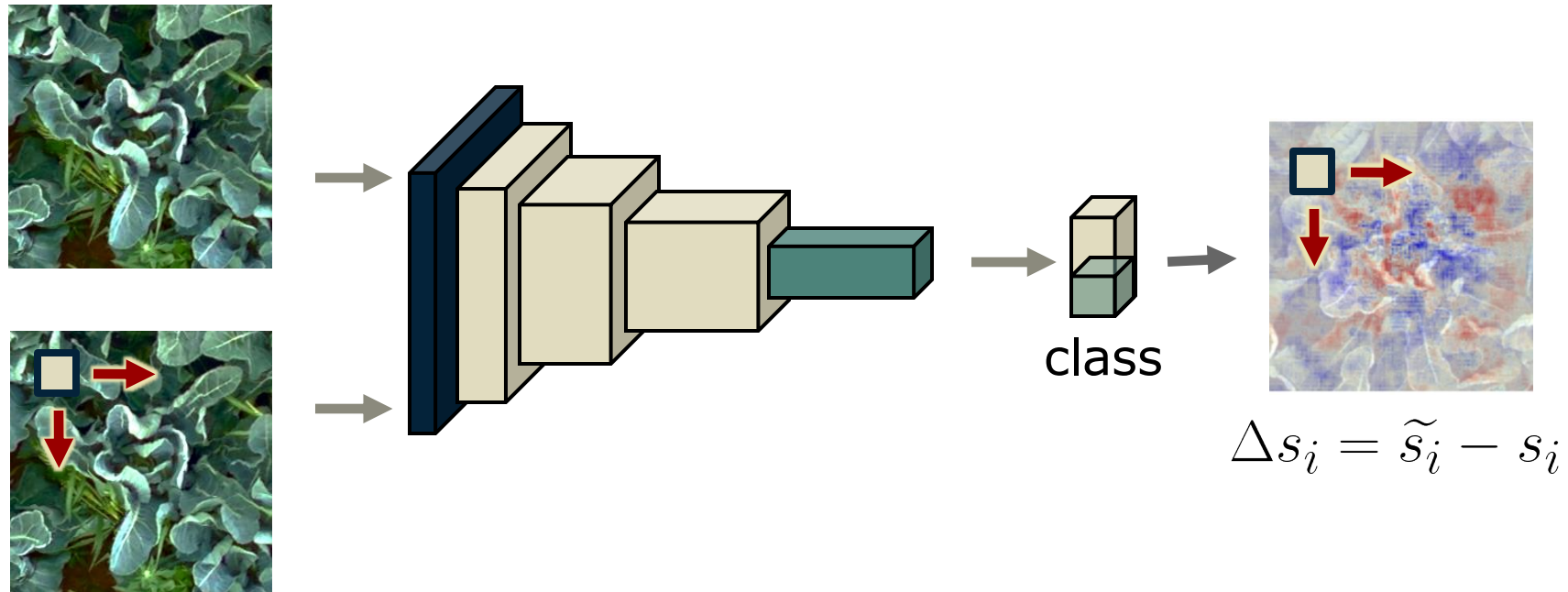


		Predictions	
		Not Ready	Ready
References	Not Ready	45	31
	Ready	9	60

Is the decision based on the right reasons?

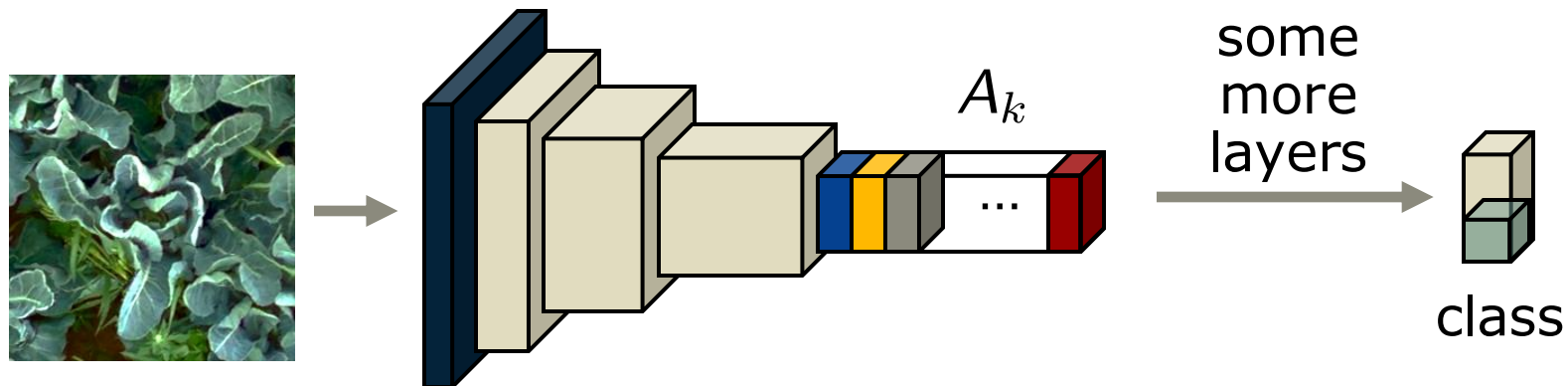
Occlusion sensitivity maps

- Evaluate the **sensitivity** of the trained model to **occlusions**
- **Difference** between the original score and the score after applying occlusion



Gradient-weighted class activation maps (Grad-CAM)

Uses the **gradient** of the learned network to indicate from which part of an image a given convolutional layer takes information



$$\text{ReLU} \left(\sum_k \left(\frac{1}{Z} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{\partial y_c}{\partial A_{ij}} \right) A_k \right)$$

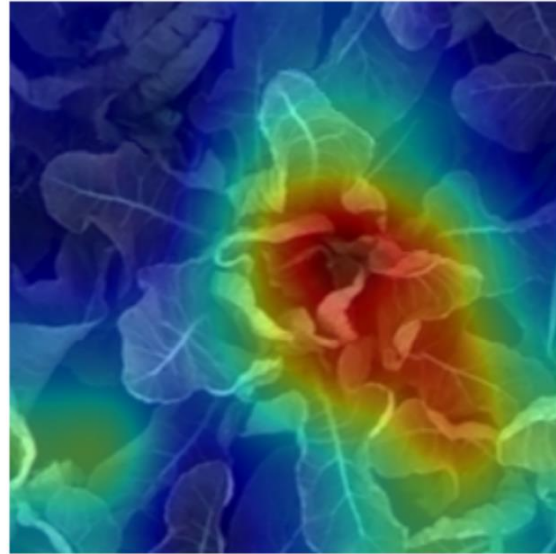
class-specific gradient of the score for class c (before softmax) w.r.t. feature maps of a convolutional layer

activation maps

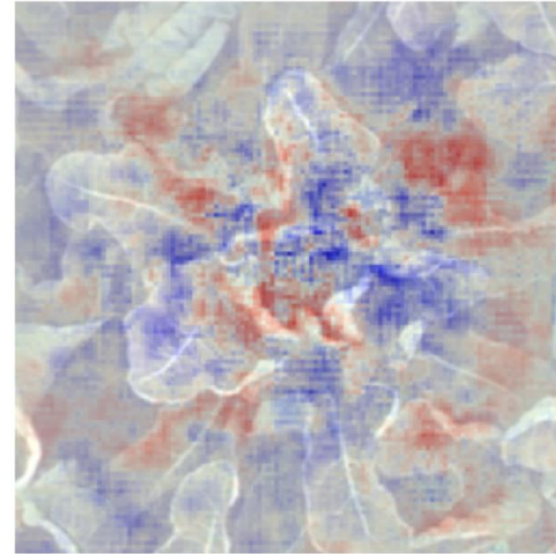
Attribution/saliency maps



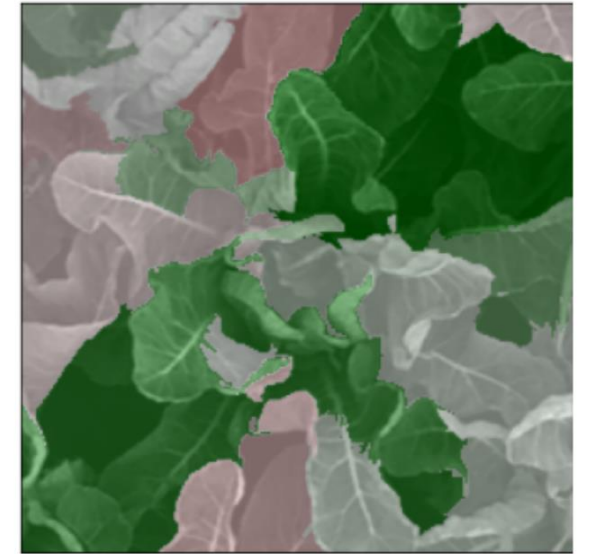
RGB



GradCAM



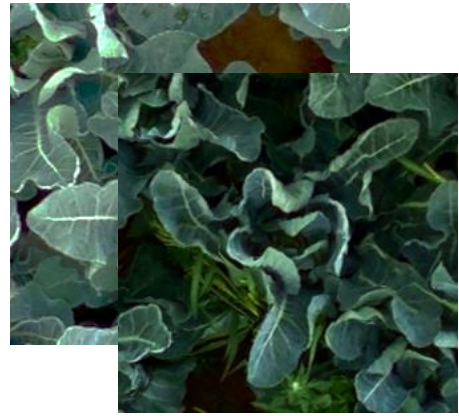
OSM



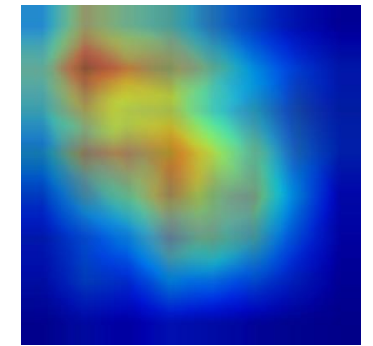
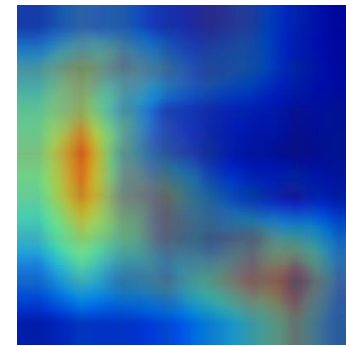
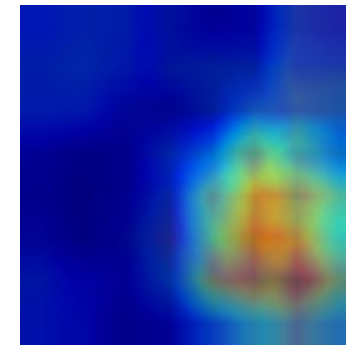
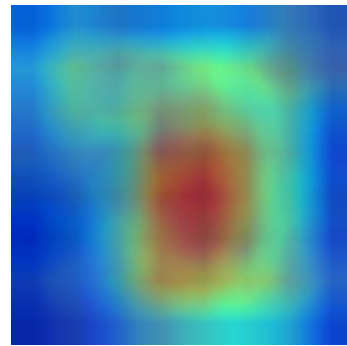
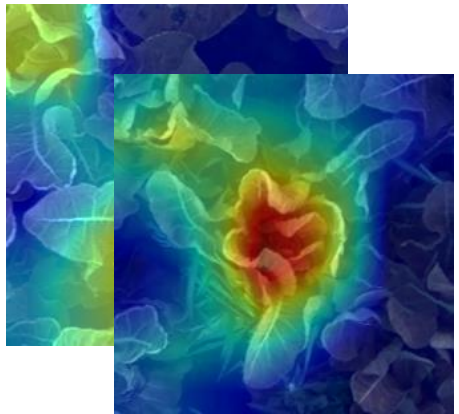
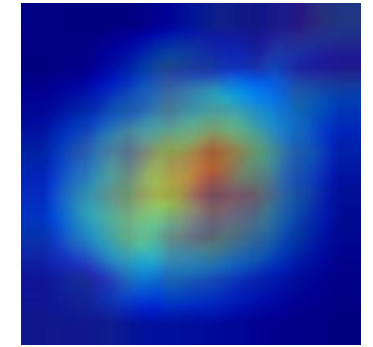
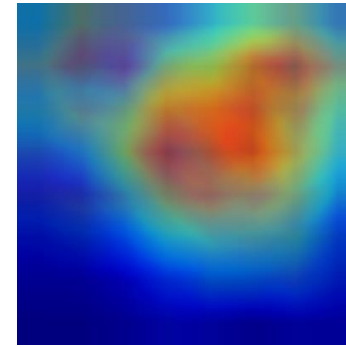
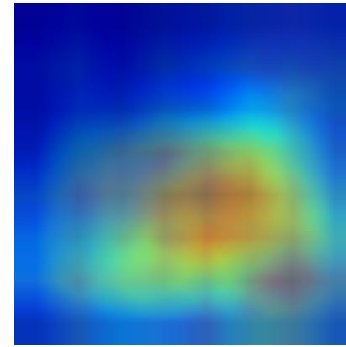
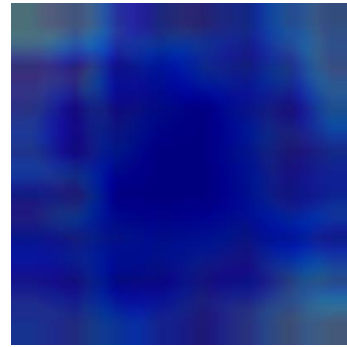
LIME

➤ Spectral clustering

Saliency maps for justification



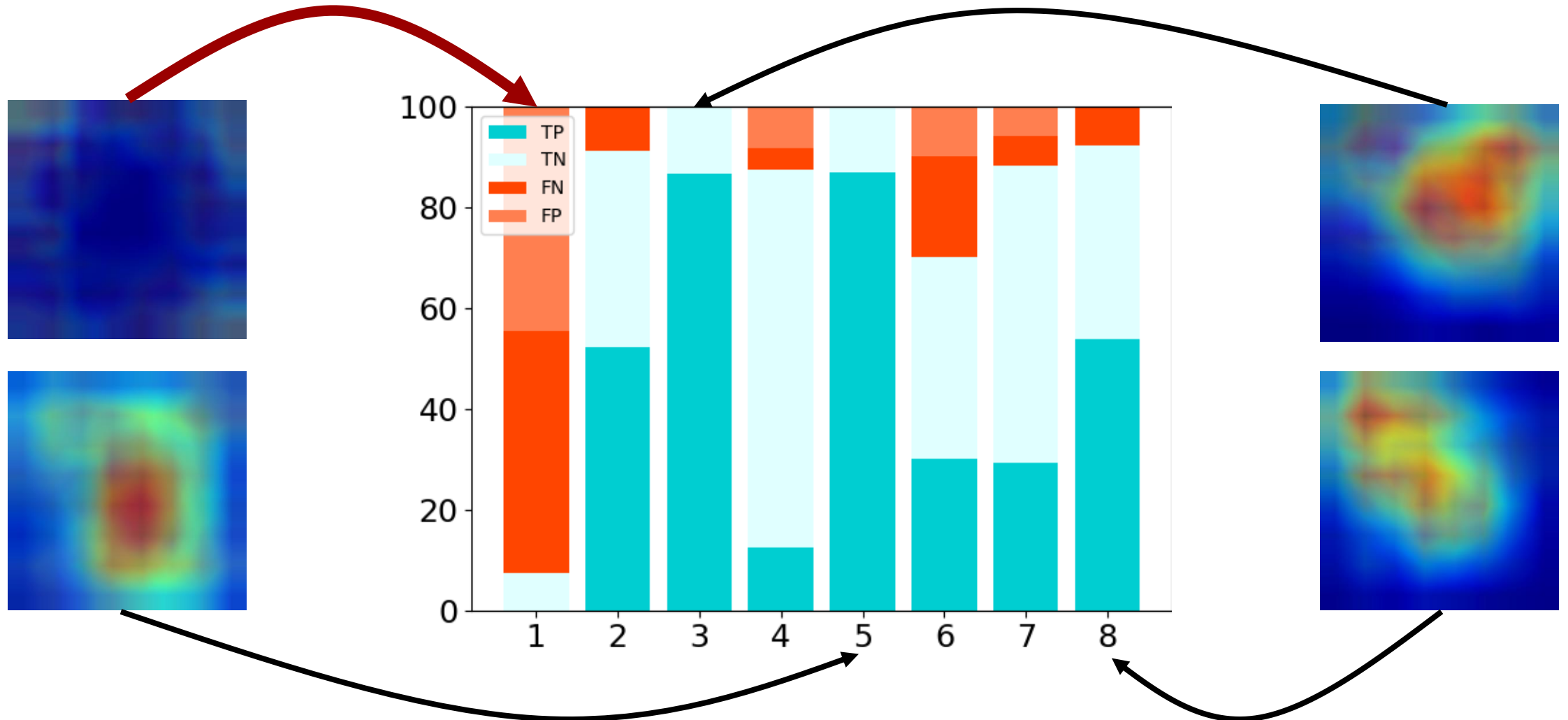
spectral
clustering



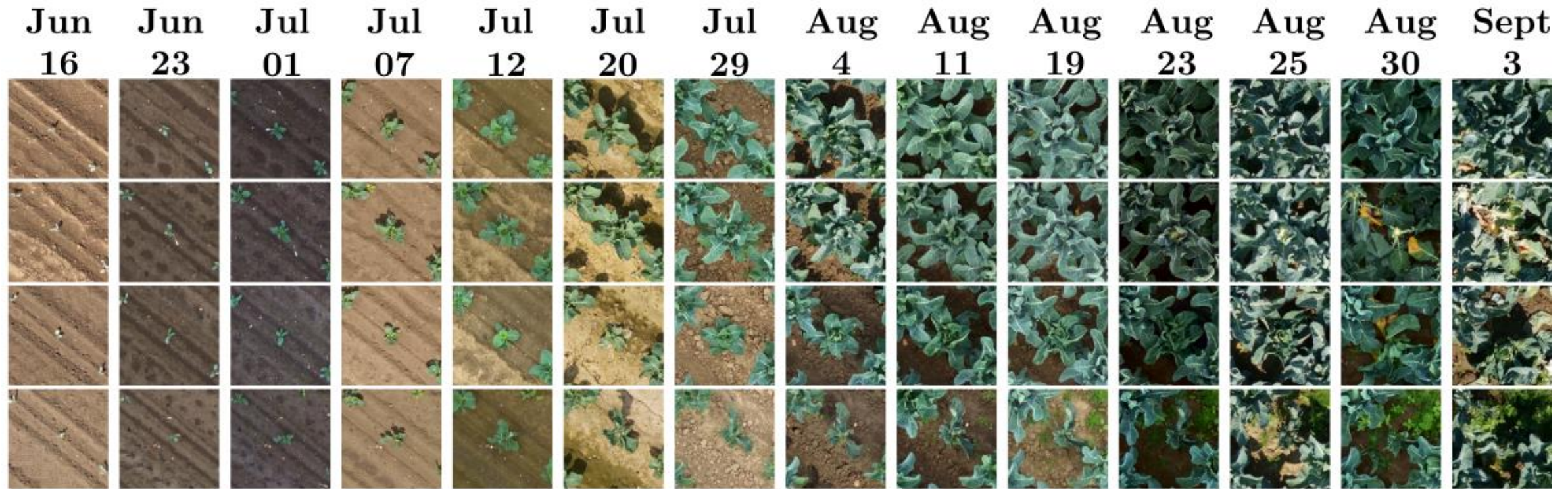
cluster centers

Nearly all heatmaps in cluster 1 are associated with wrong classifications

➤ Spurious correlation



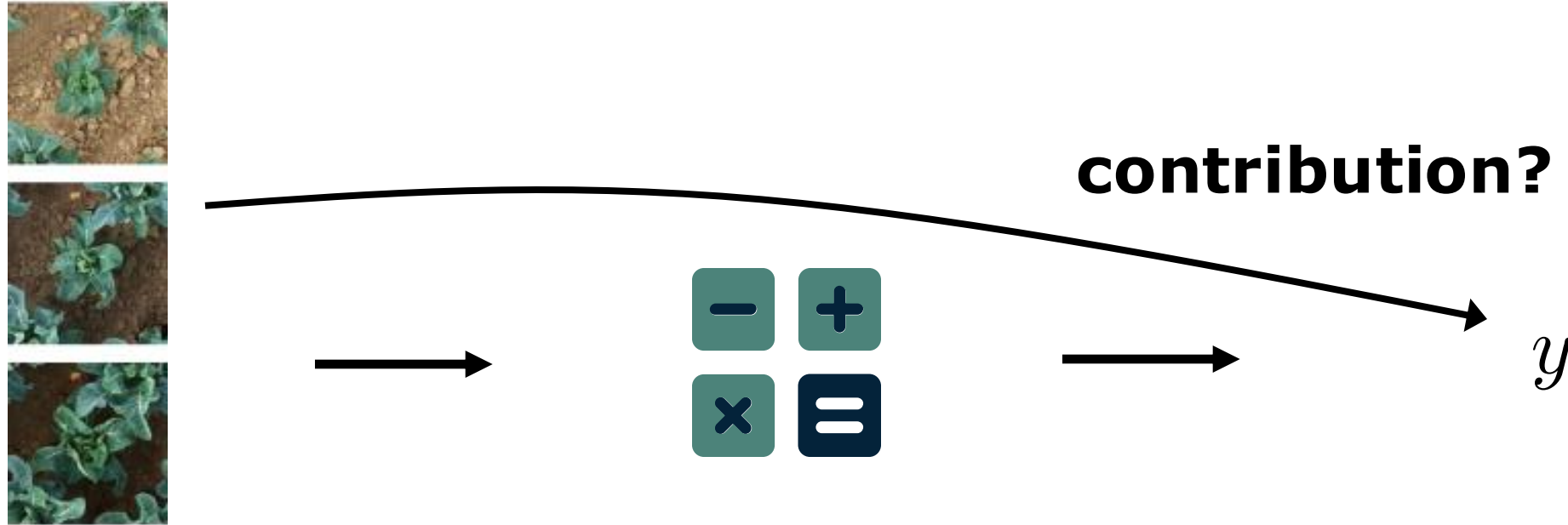
Time-series analysis



Question: Which time-points (UAV overflights) are important?

➤ Shapley values

Concept originates from game theory



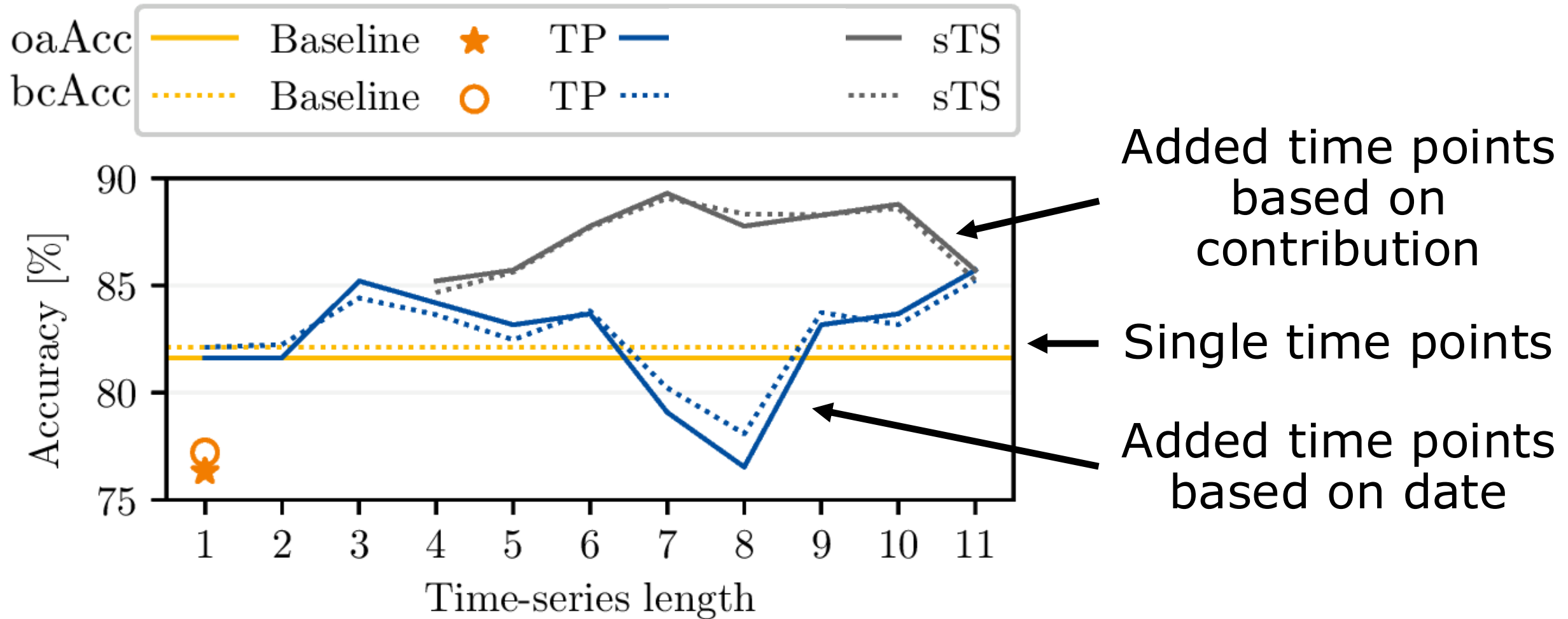
features/set of images (players in coalition)

prediction task for a single instance (game)

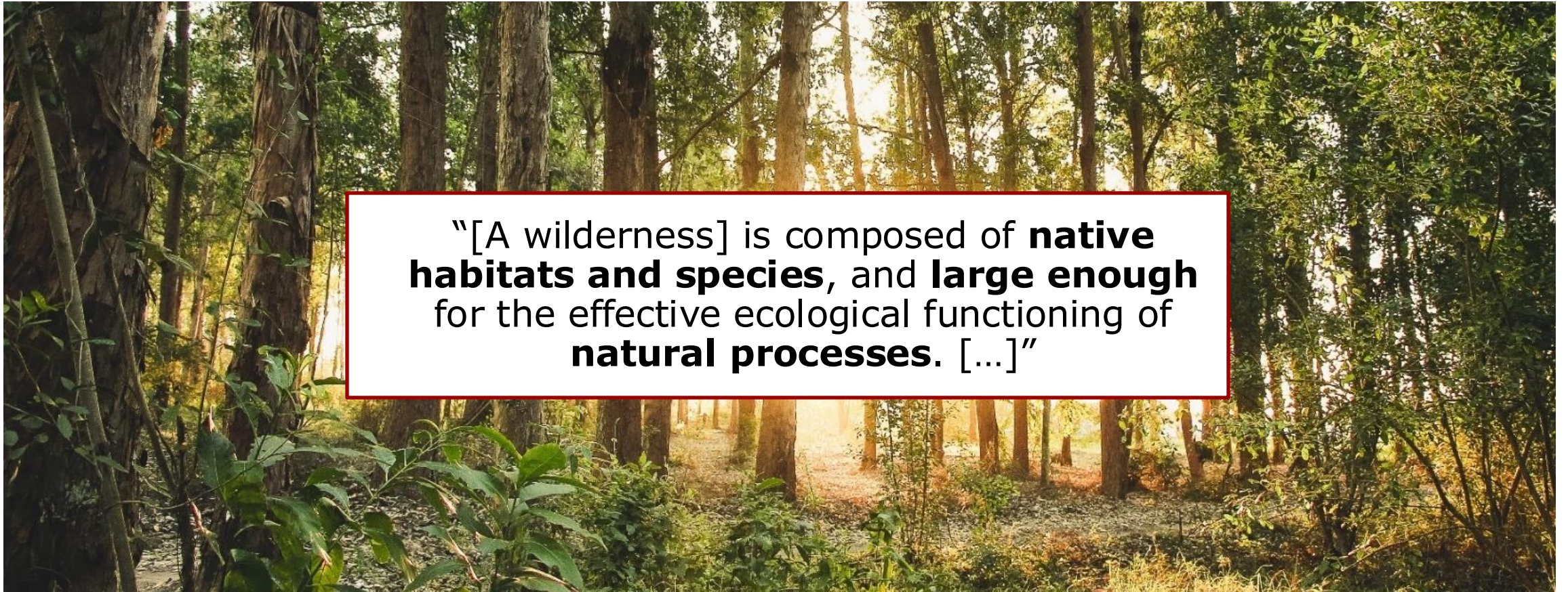
output (overall payout)

- Assignment of a payout to each player based on the contribution with mean prediction being the reference

Time series analysis



Discover wilderness characteristics



“[A wilderness] is composed of **native habitats and species**, and **large enough** for the effective ecological functioning of **natural processes**. [...]”

No existing definition that can be used for machine learning

- **Discover characteristics** of wilderness to deepen our understanding about the land cover class so that it is useful for mapping

Study site

Fennoscandia (Norway,
Sweden, Finland)

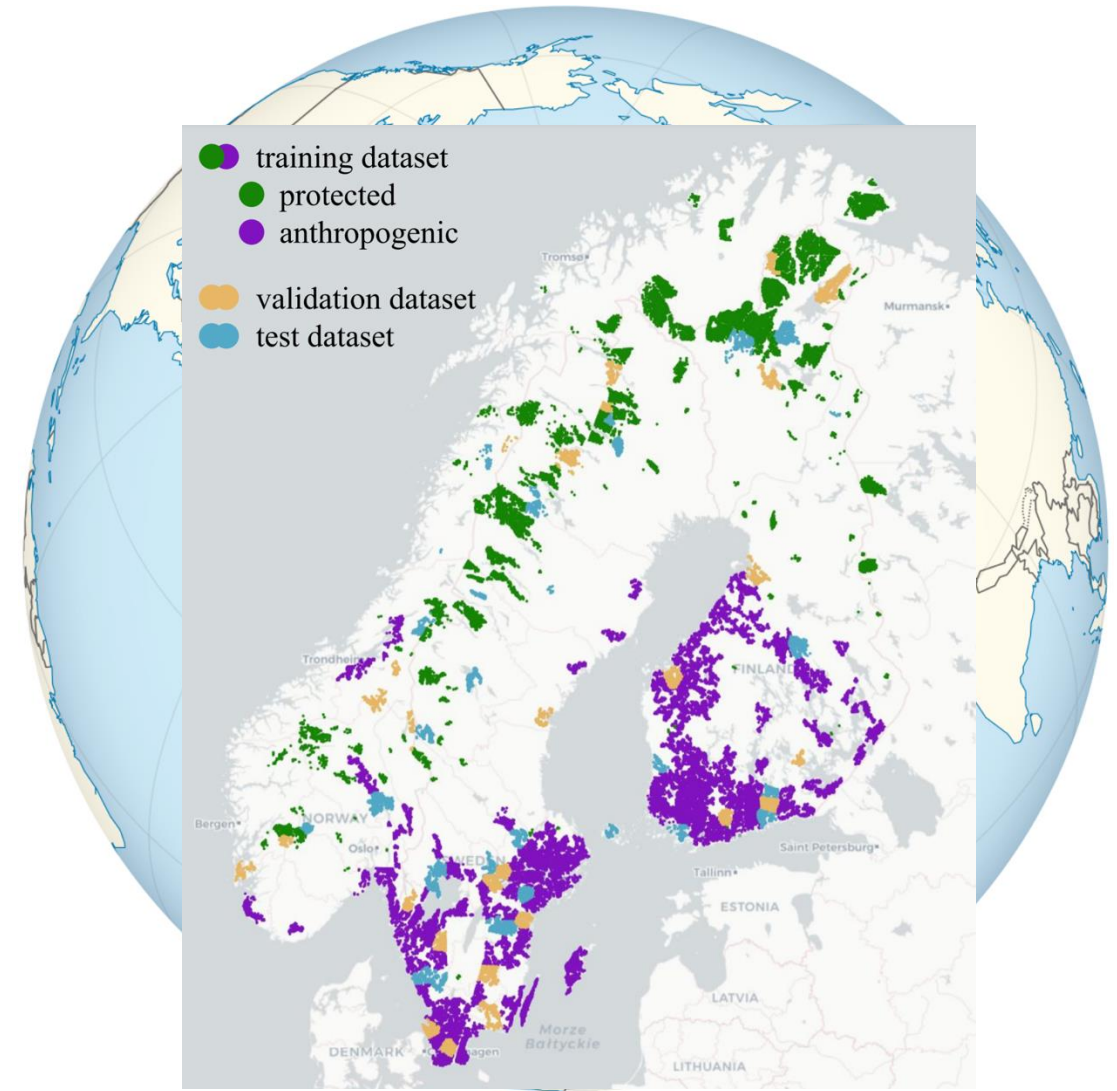


Study site

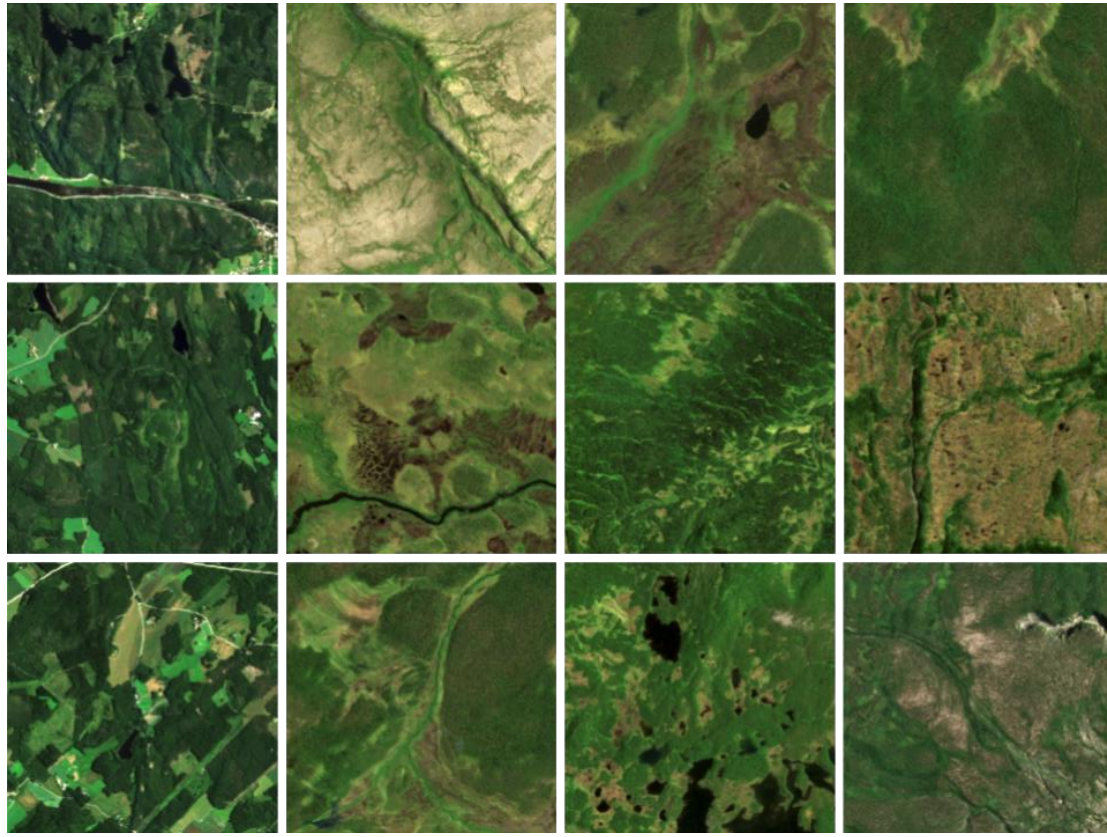
**World Database on
Protected Areas (WDPA)**

VS.

Anthropogenic Areas
(artificial and agricultural
surfaces)



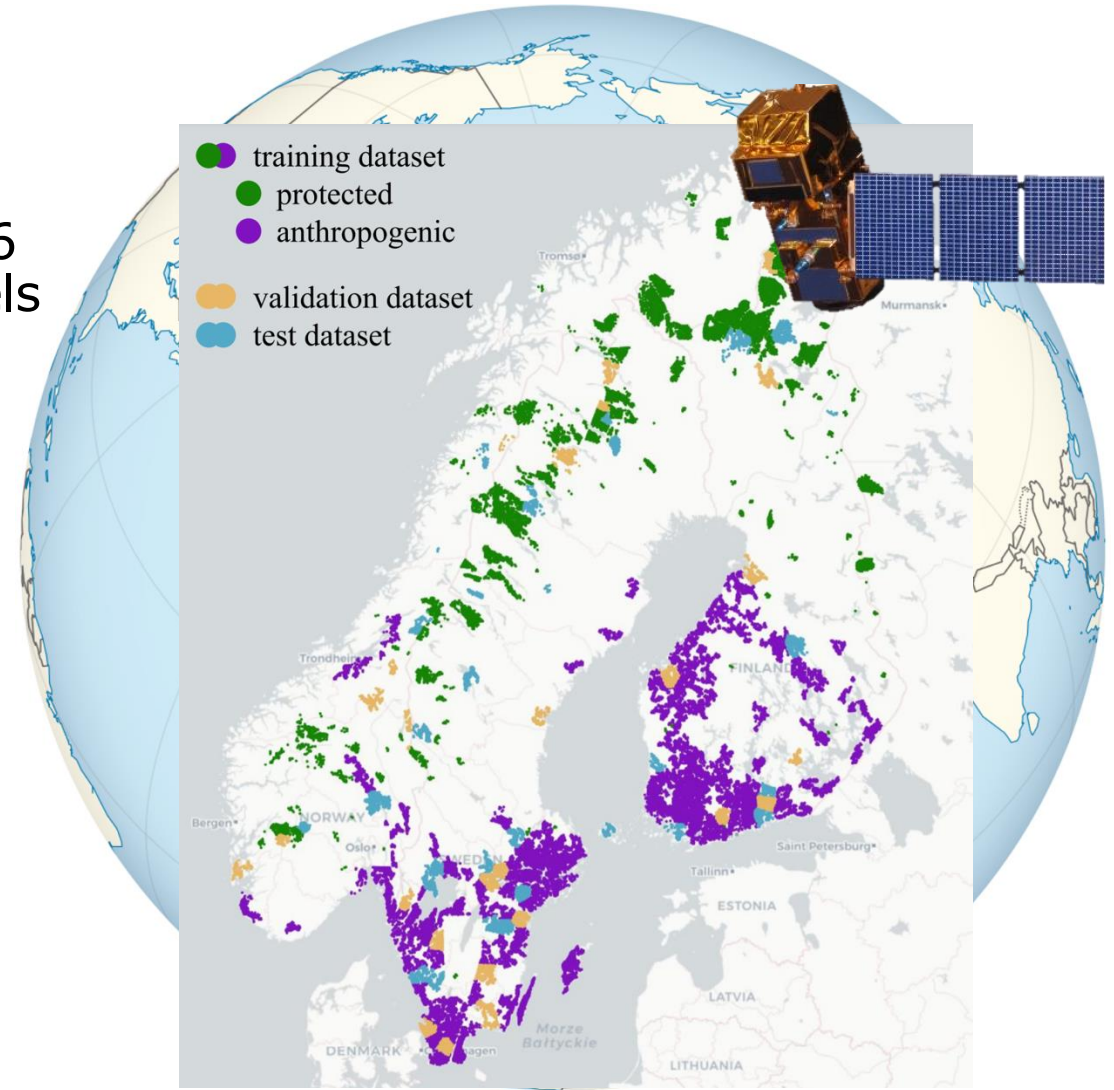
Sentinel-2 data



anthropogenic

protected

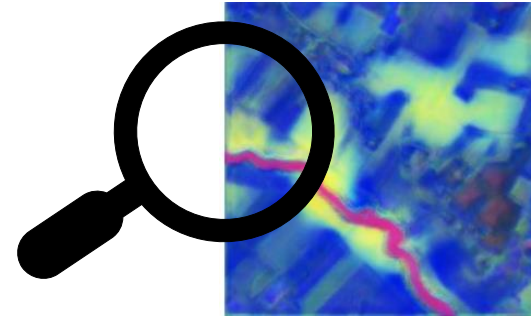
256
pixels



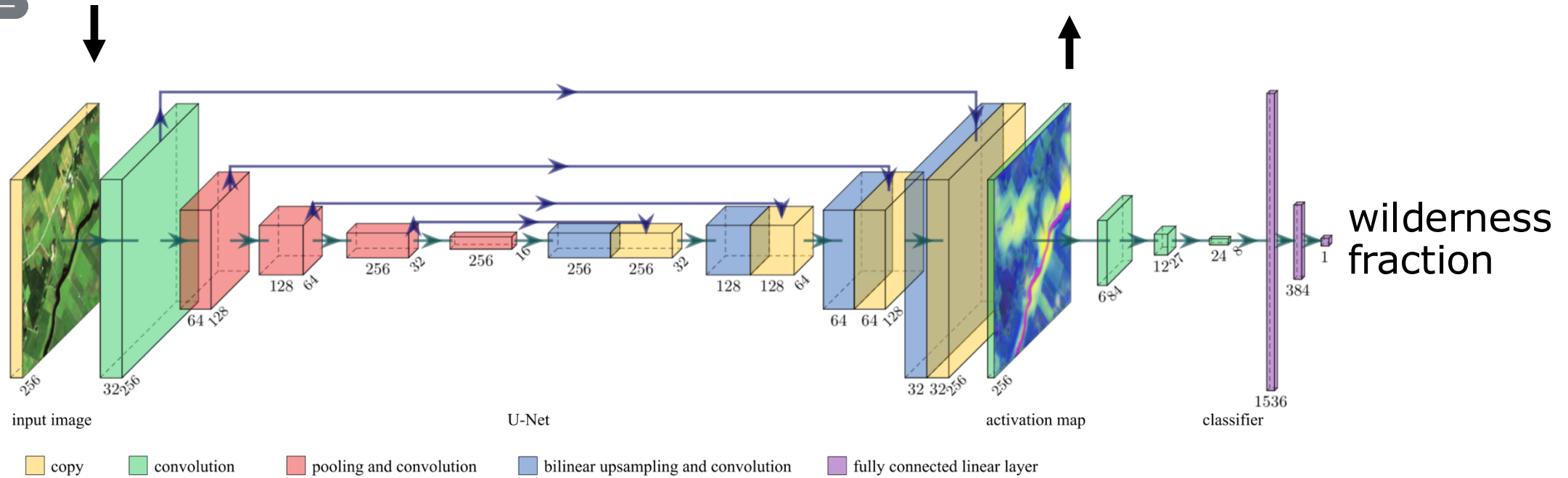
Conceptual framework (jUngle-Net)



multispectral
Sentinel-2
images (mixed
with CutMix)



D-dimensional
activation maps

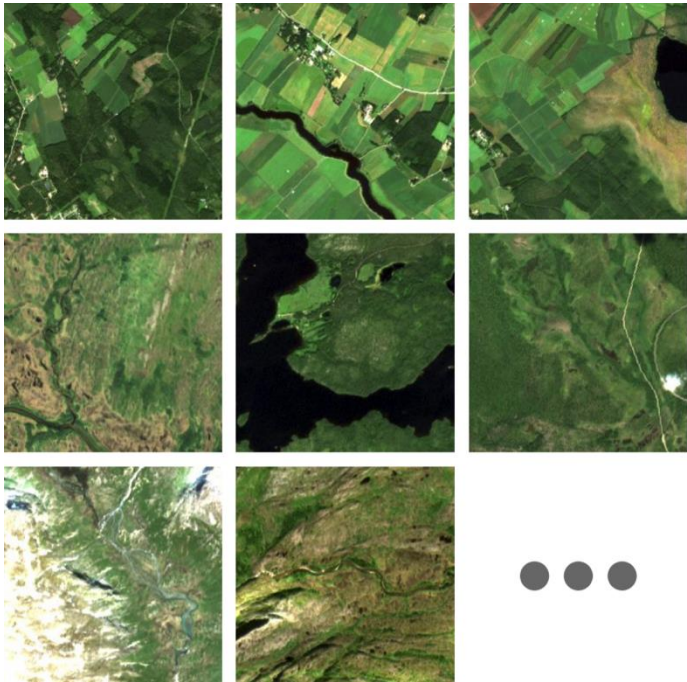


Stomberg, T., Weber, I., Schmitt, M., & Roscher, R. (2021). jUngle-Net: Using explainable machine learning to gain new insights into the appearance of wilderness in satellite imagery. *ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*, 3, 317-324.

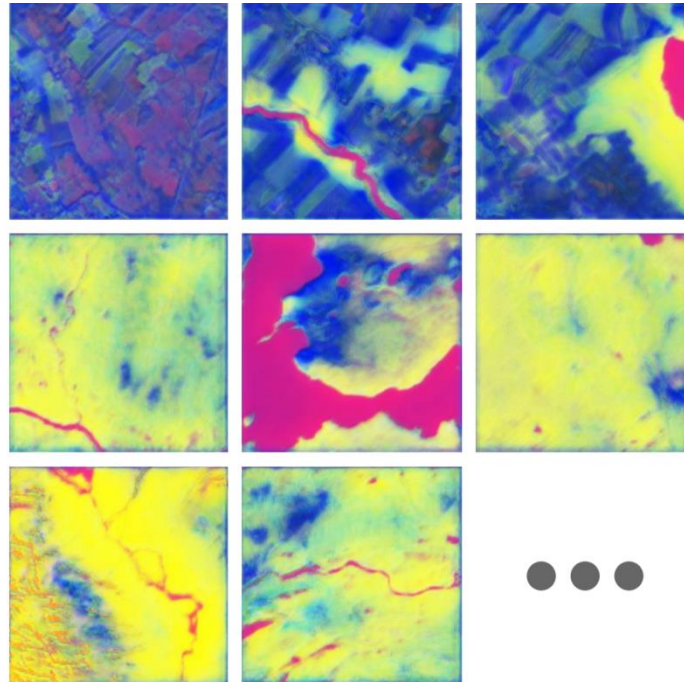
Stomberg, T. T., Leonhardt, J., Weber, I., & Roscher, R. (2023). Recognizing protected and anthropogenic patterns in landscapes using interpretable machine learning and satellite imagery. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 6.

Activation space

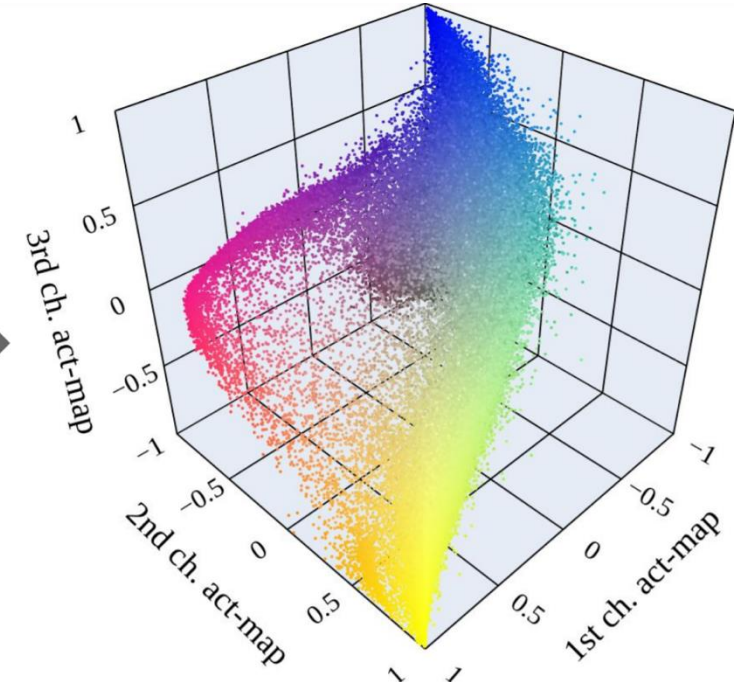
19.123 training samples



activation maps (3 channels)

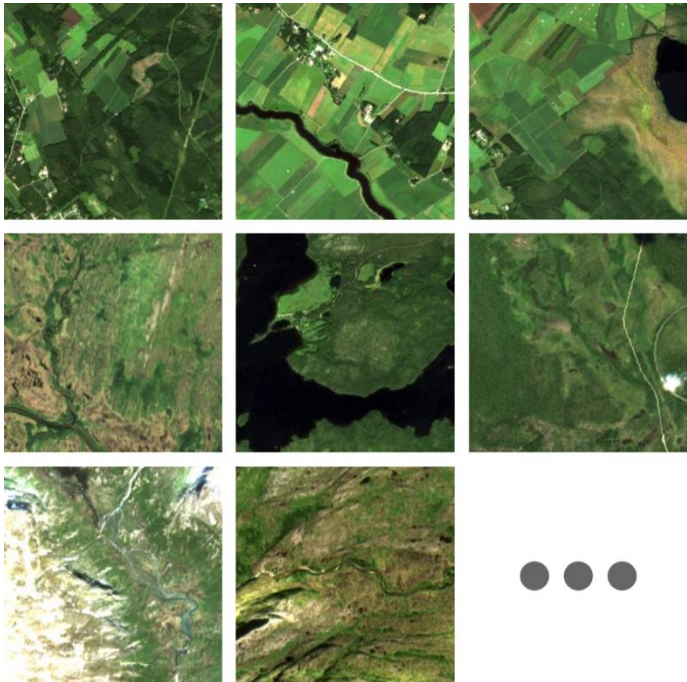


activation space

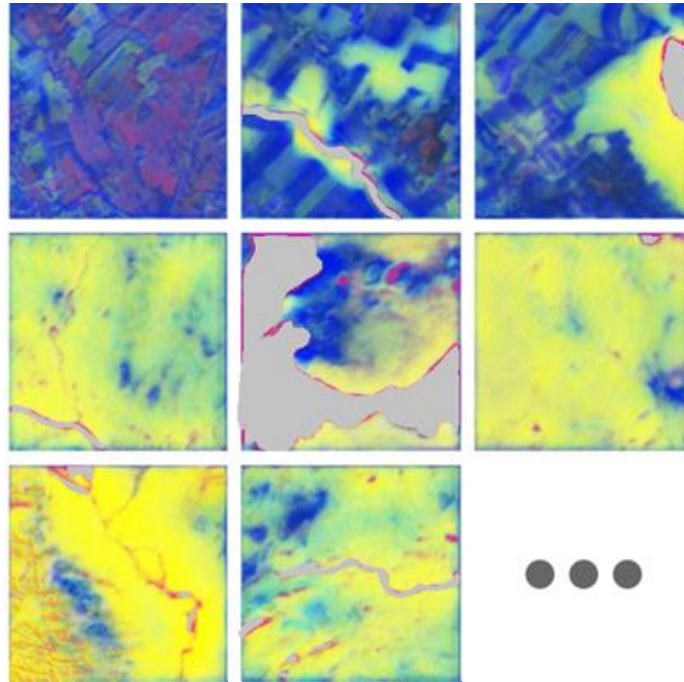


Activation space occlusion sensitivity

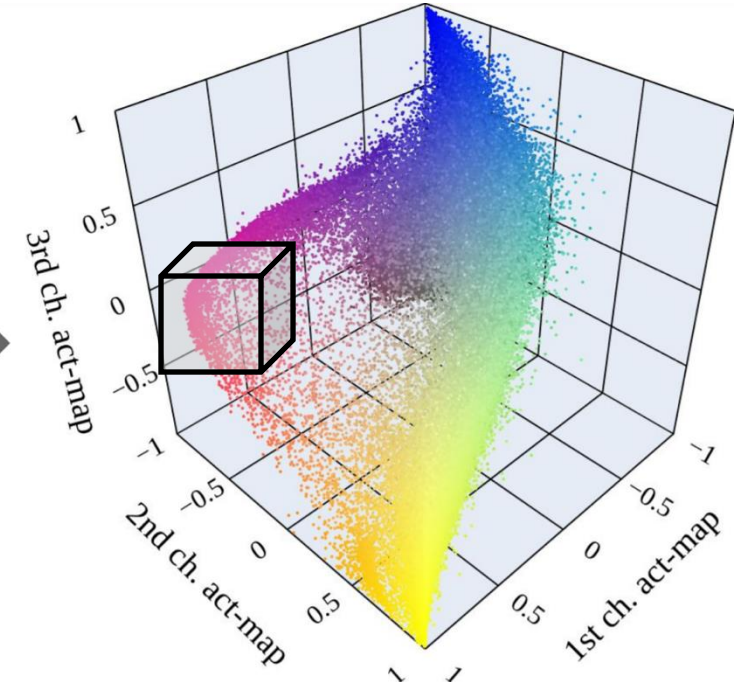
19.123 training samples



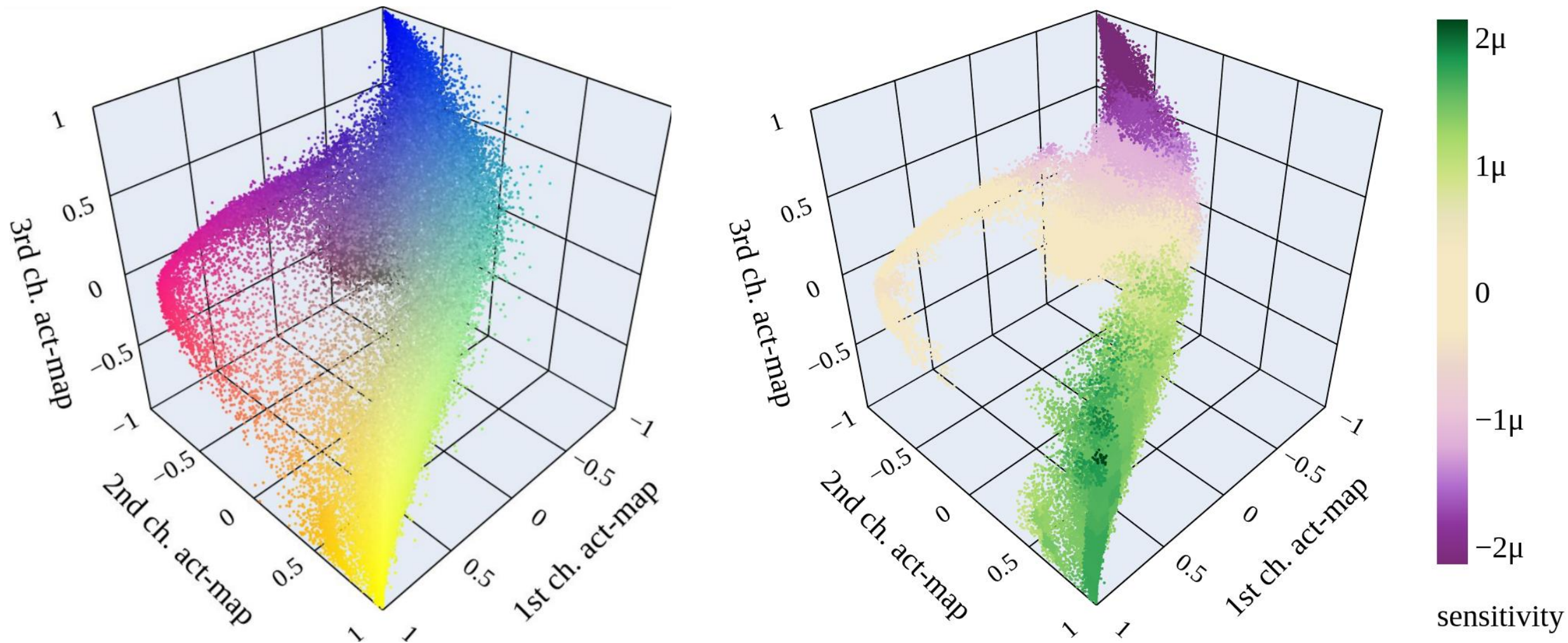
activation maps (3 channels)



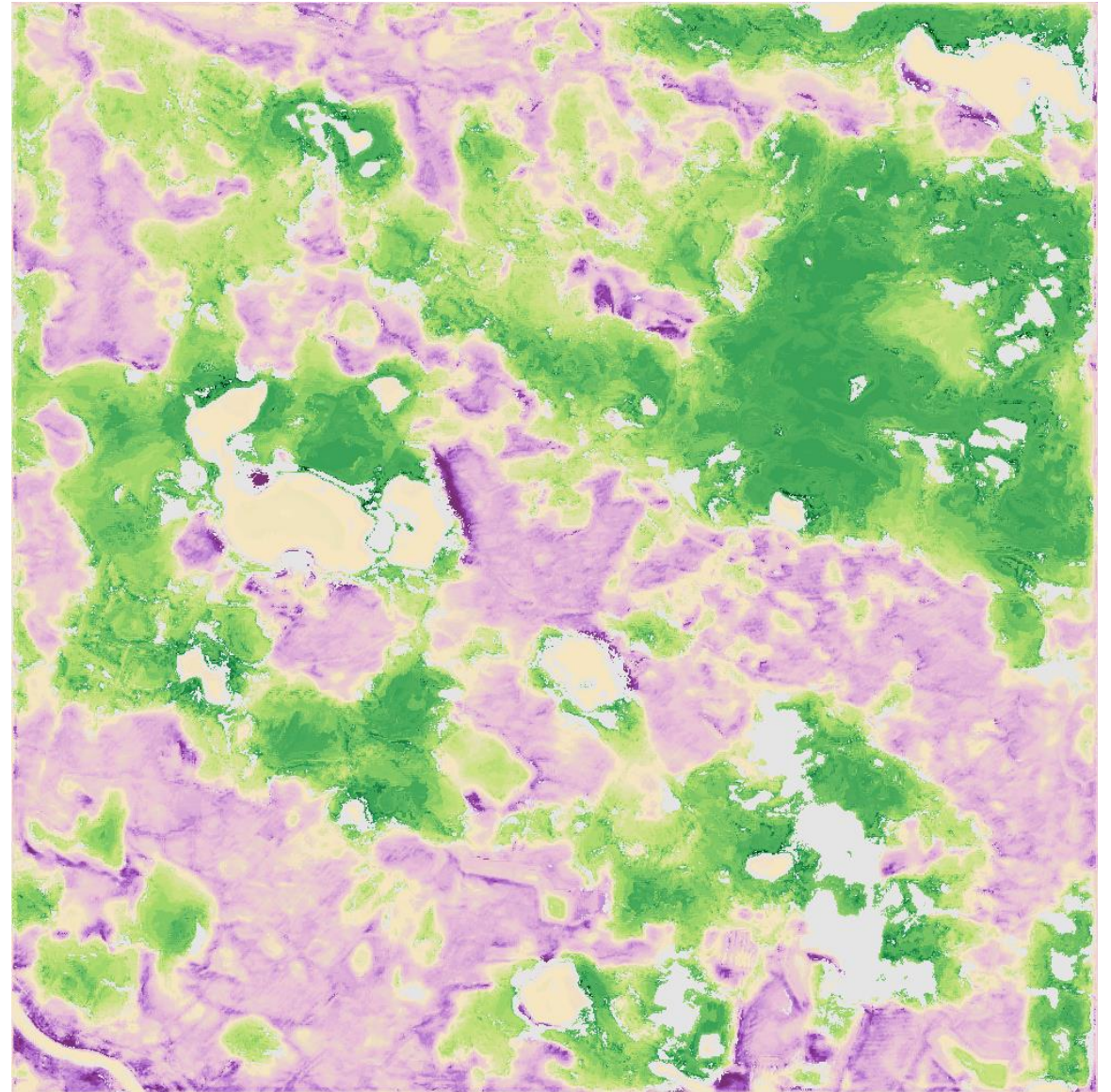
activation space



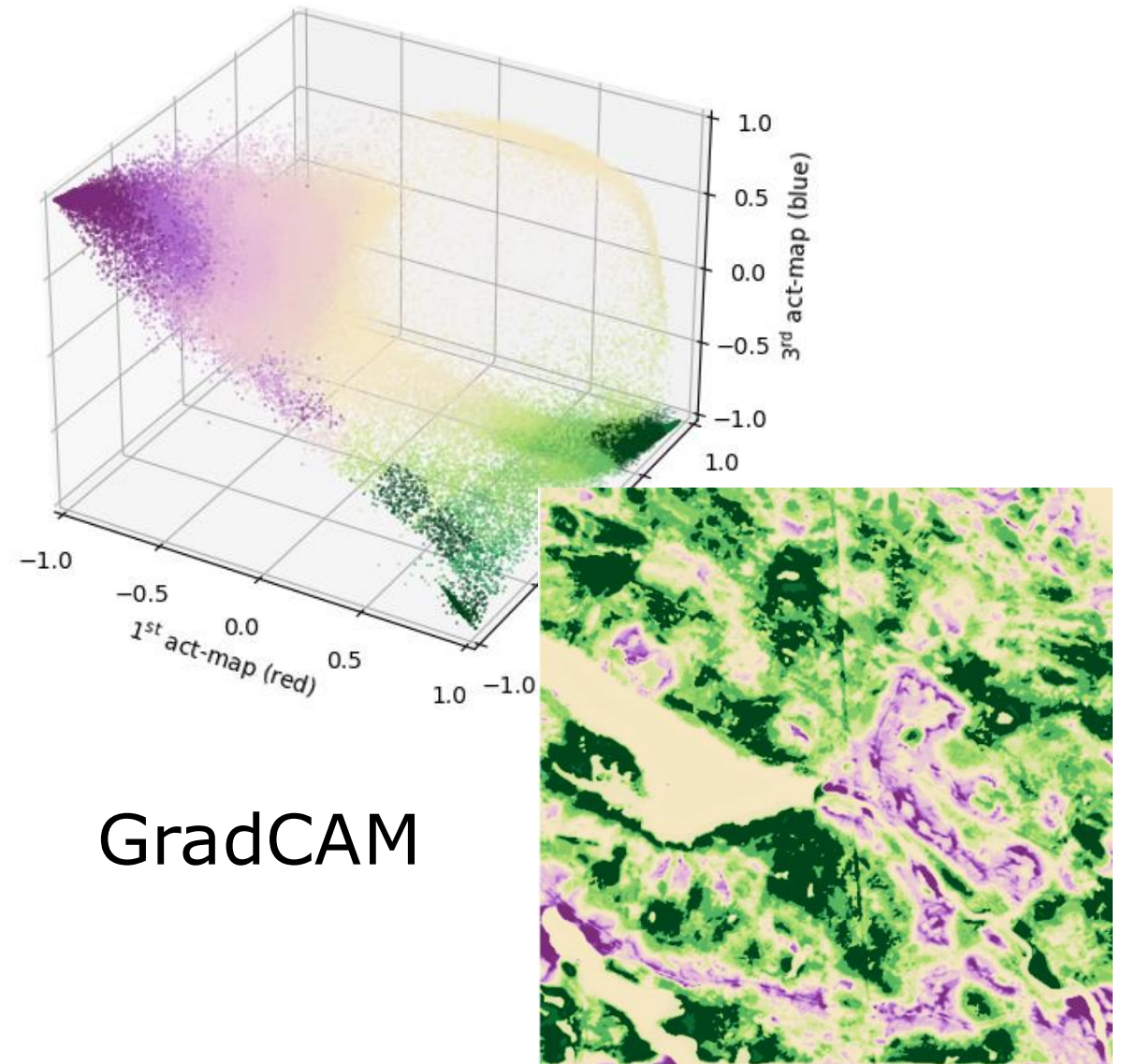
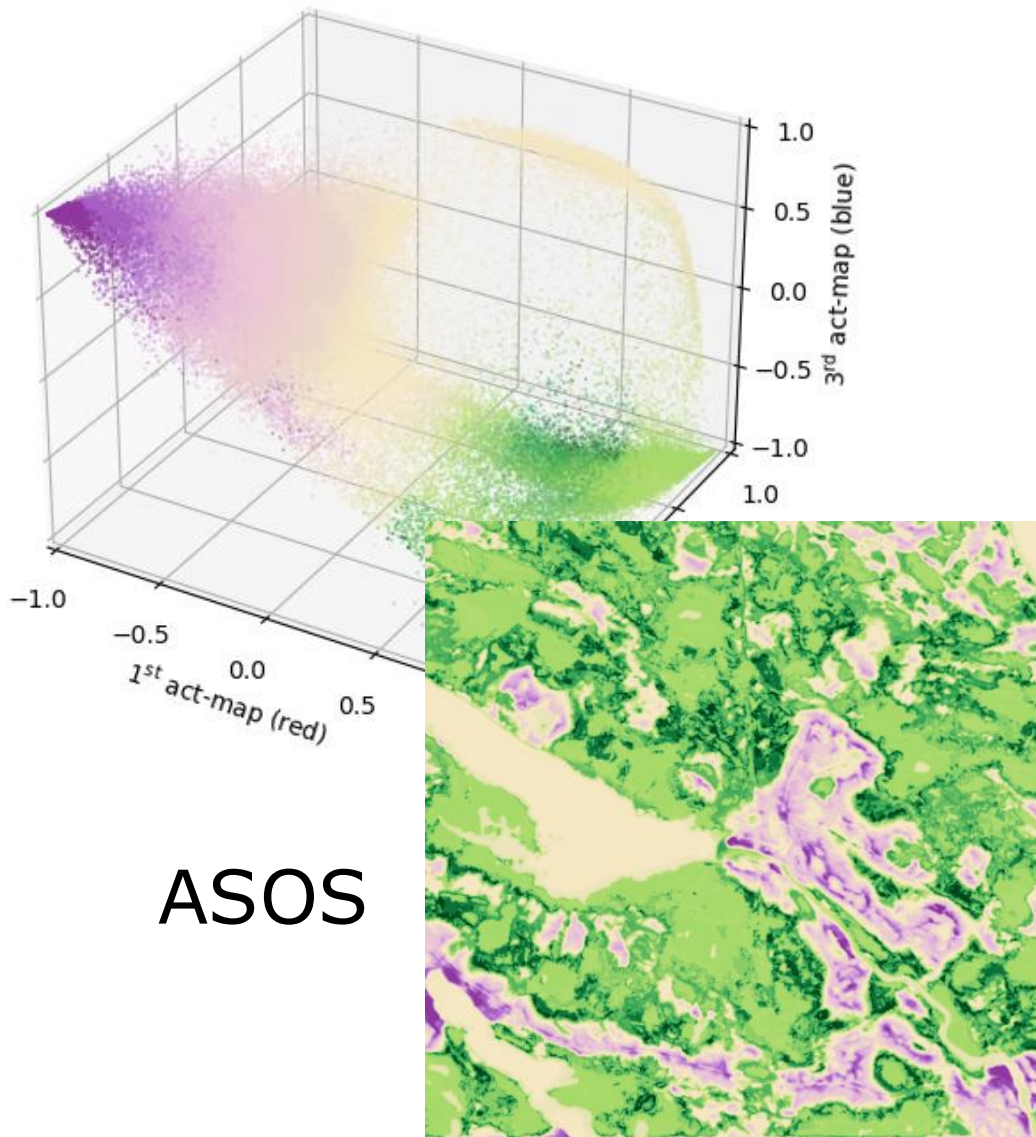
Activation space occlusion sensitivity (ASOS)



Results: North Ostrobothnia, Finland



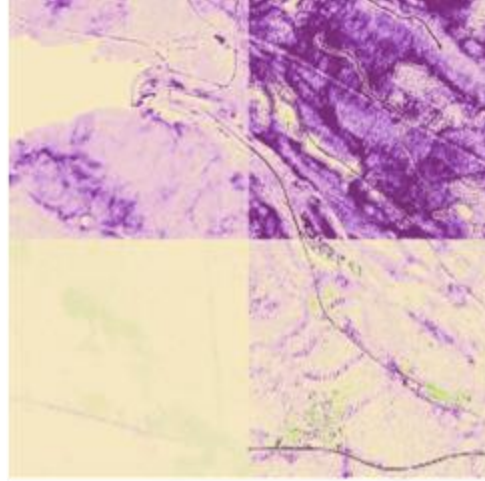
Activation space with attributions



Harmonization and density consideration



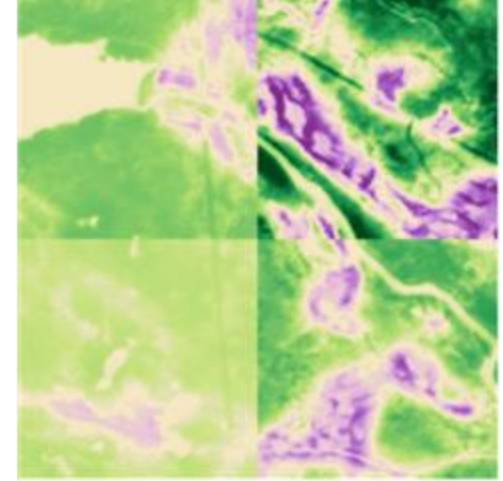
Satellite Image



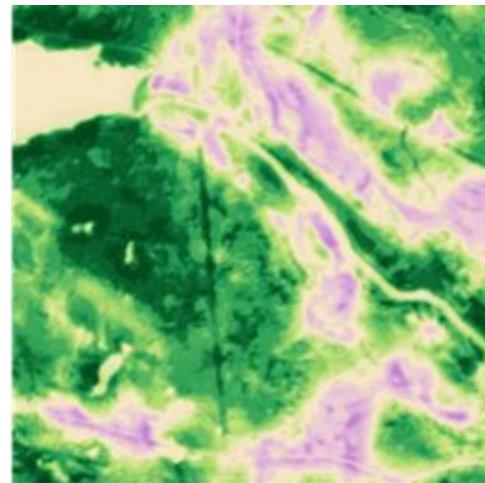
Input Layer



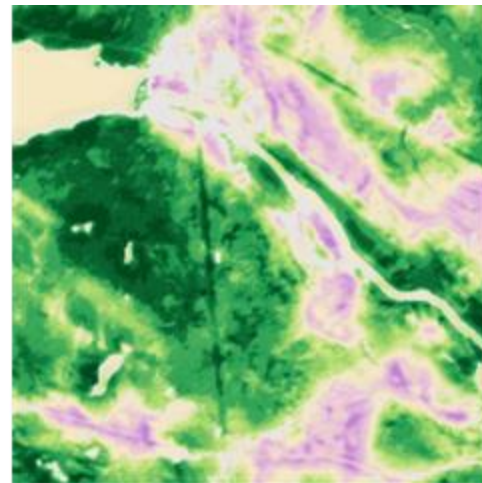
Last Conv. Layer



Intersection Layer

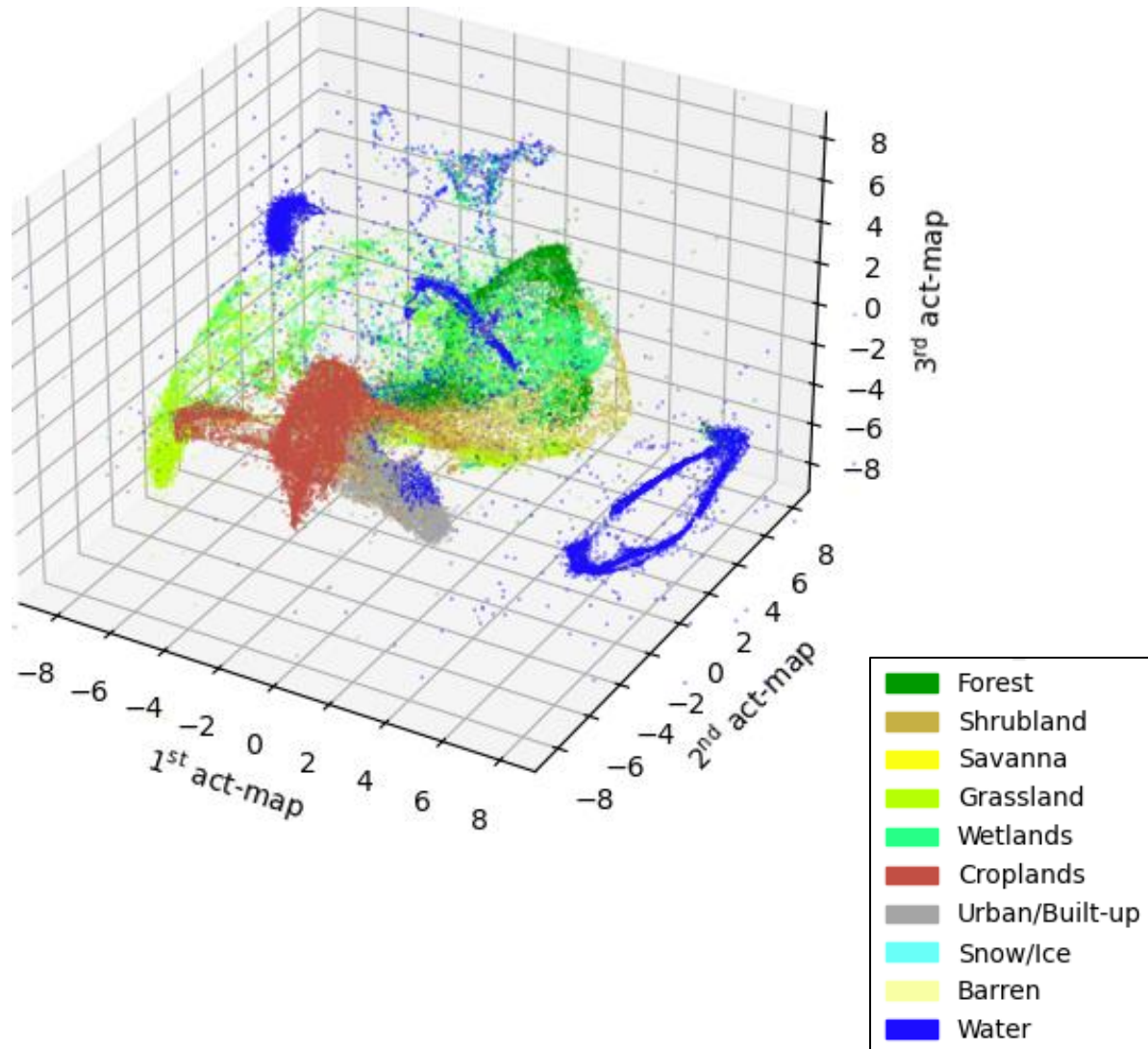


Harmonized



Density Consideration

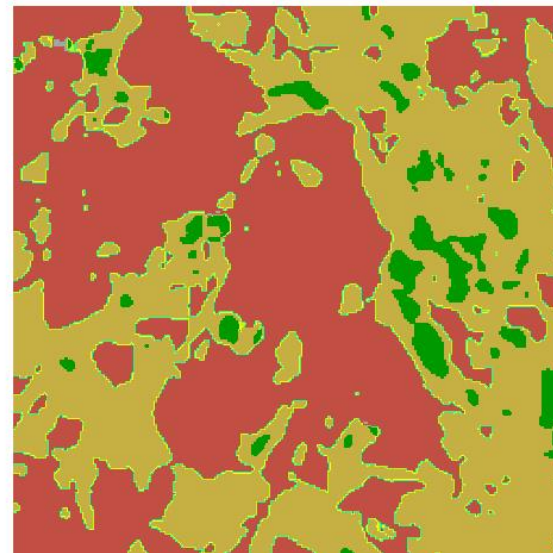
Weakly supervised learning (DFC dataset)



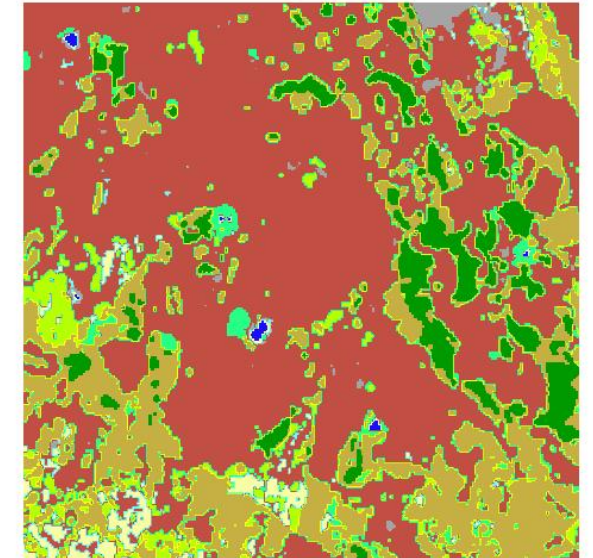
Sentinel-2



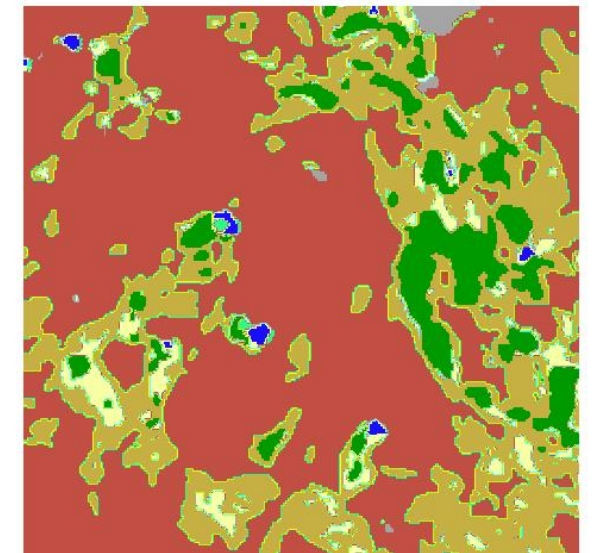
GradCAM LC



Label (Ground Truth)



Harm Class LC



Data-centric machine learning

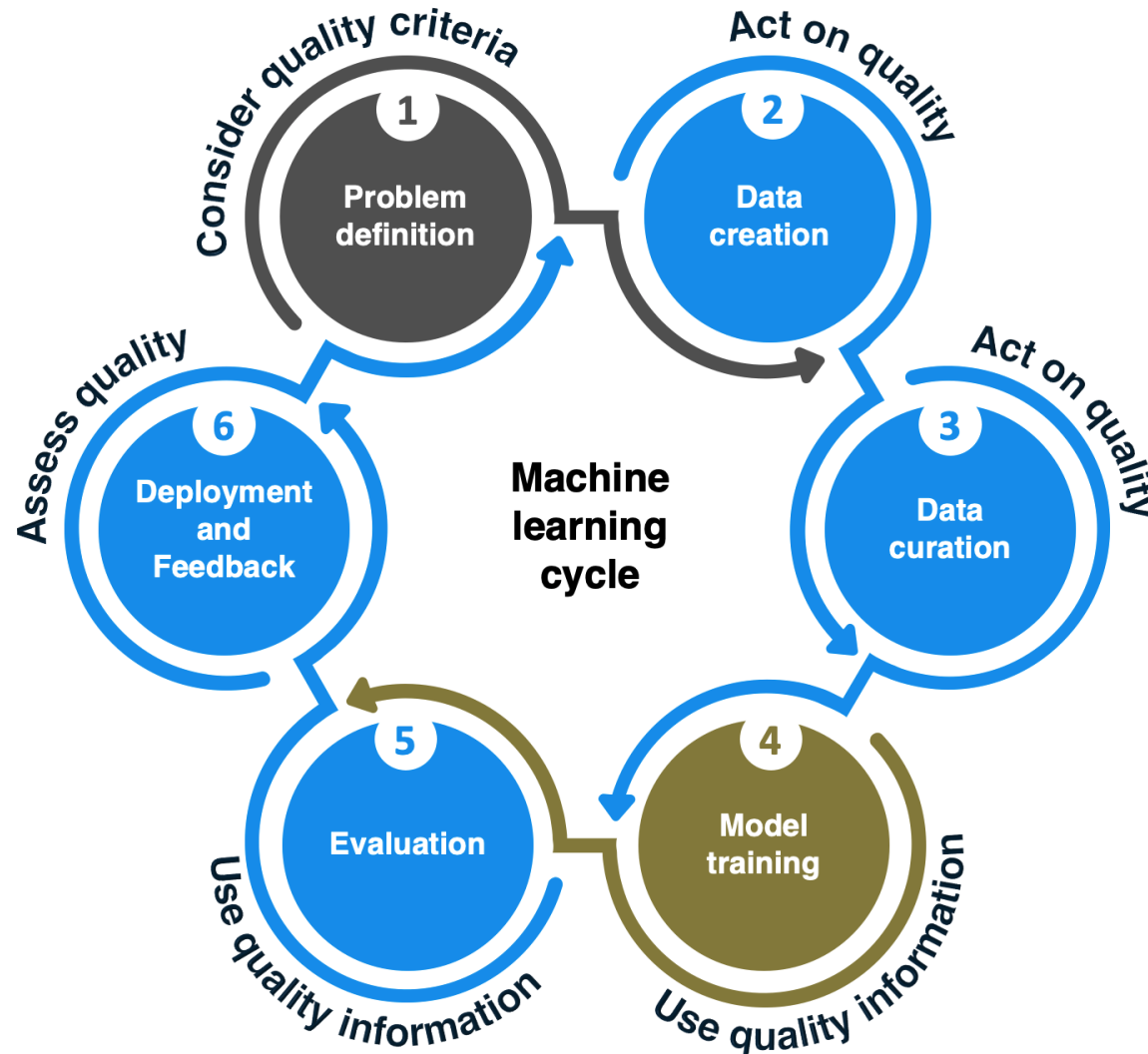
Model-centric learning

Optimization of the model parameters and hyperparameters, such as the model design, as well as the learning objective as a loss function

Data-centric learning

Systematic, automated, and algorithmic determination, as well as the utilization of a rich and high-quality dataset, including a rigorous evaluation process to ensure that the model performs optimally on the dataset for the intended task

Data-centric machine learning



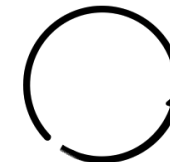
Machine learning cycle steps

- Model-centric
- Data-centric

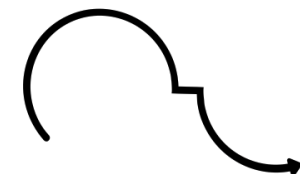
Quality criteria

- D iversity & completeness
- A ccuracy
- C onsistency
- U nbiasedness
- R elevance

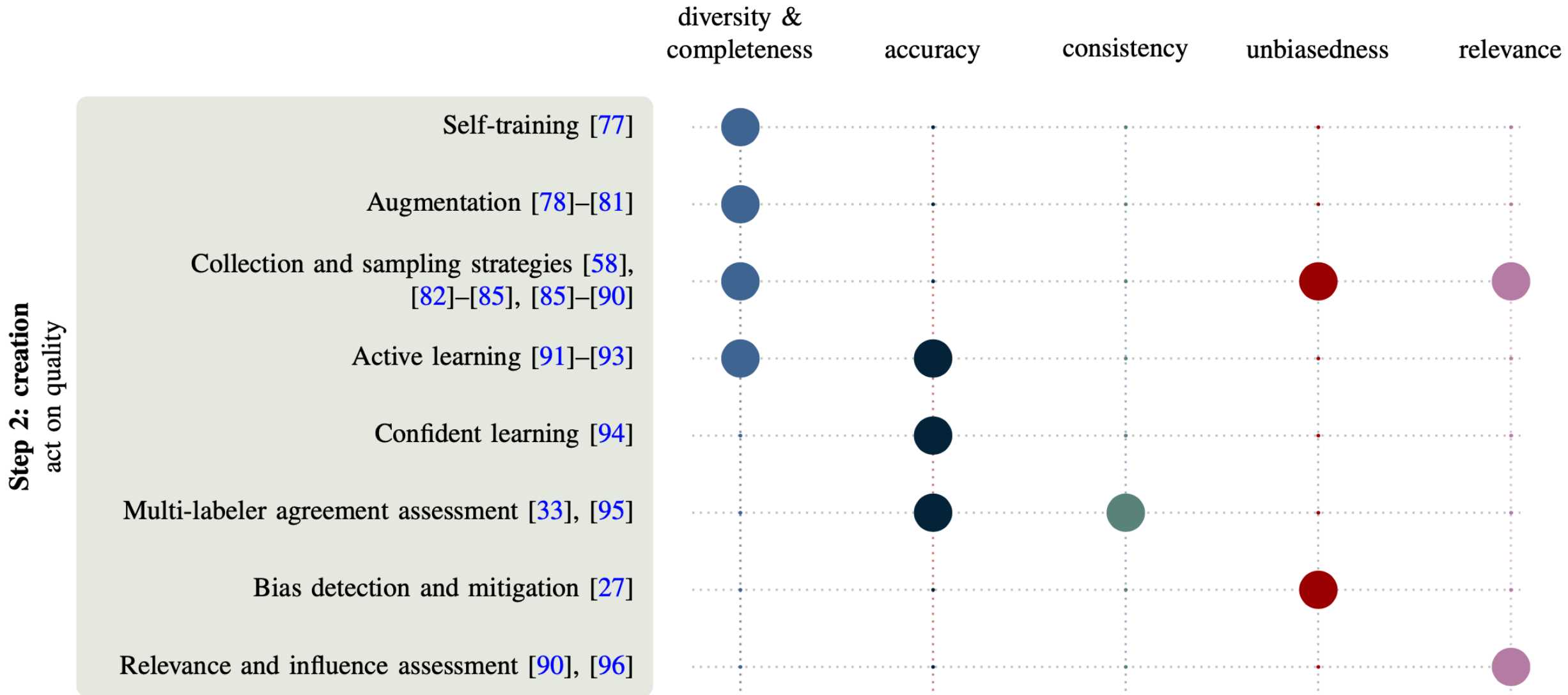
Ways to interact with data and its quality



Transition to next step and feedback



Data-centric machine learning

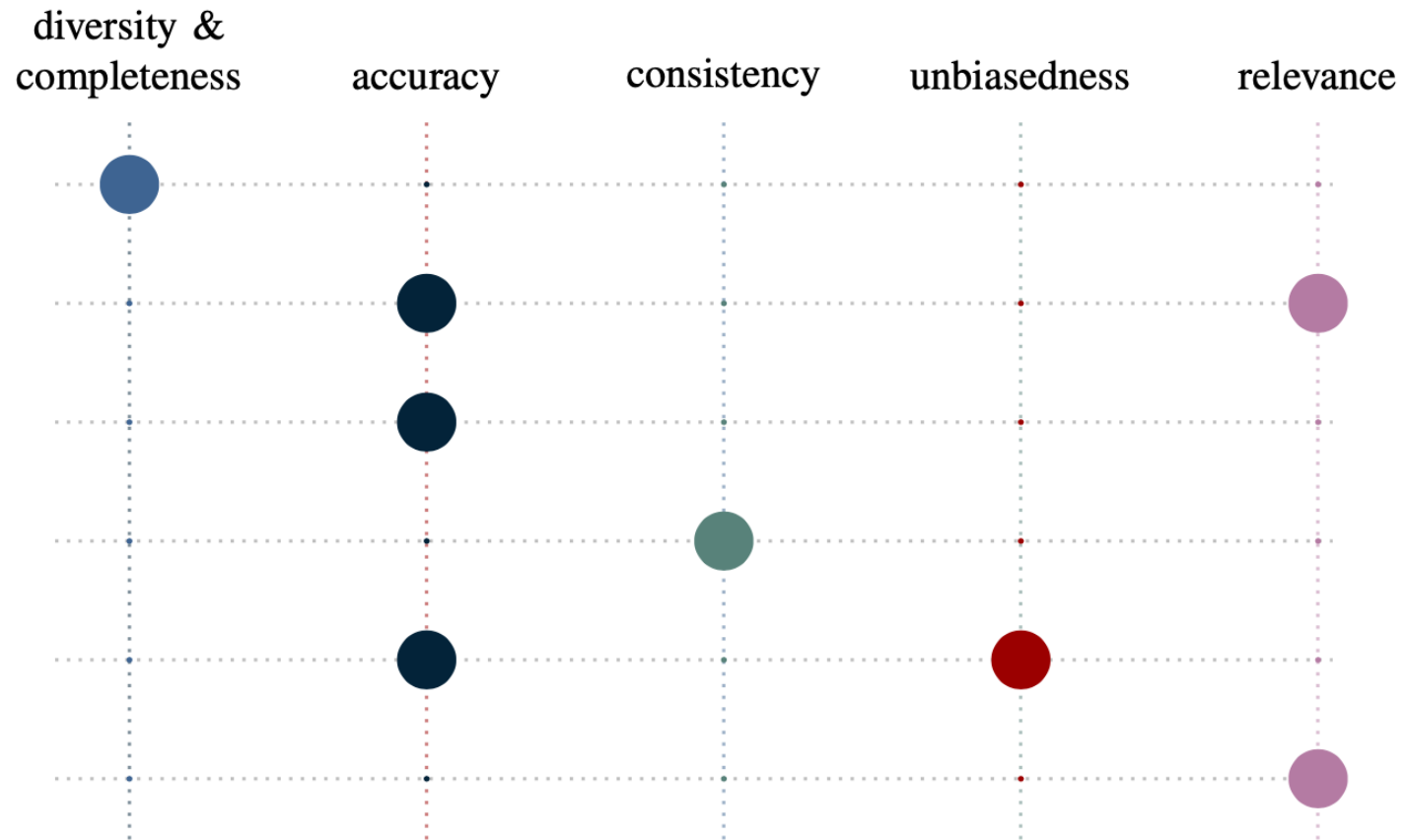


Step 2: creation
act on quality

Data-centric machine learning

Step 3: curation
act on quality

- Data imputation and inpainting [63]–[68]
- Core-set selection [69], [70]
- Label noise reduction and confident learning** [71]
- Multi-labeler error detection [72]
- Bias mitigation [73]
- Dimensionality reduction [74]–[76]



Data-centric machine learning

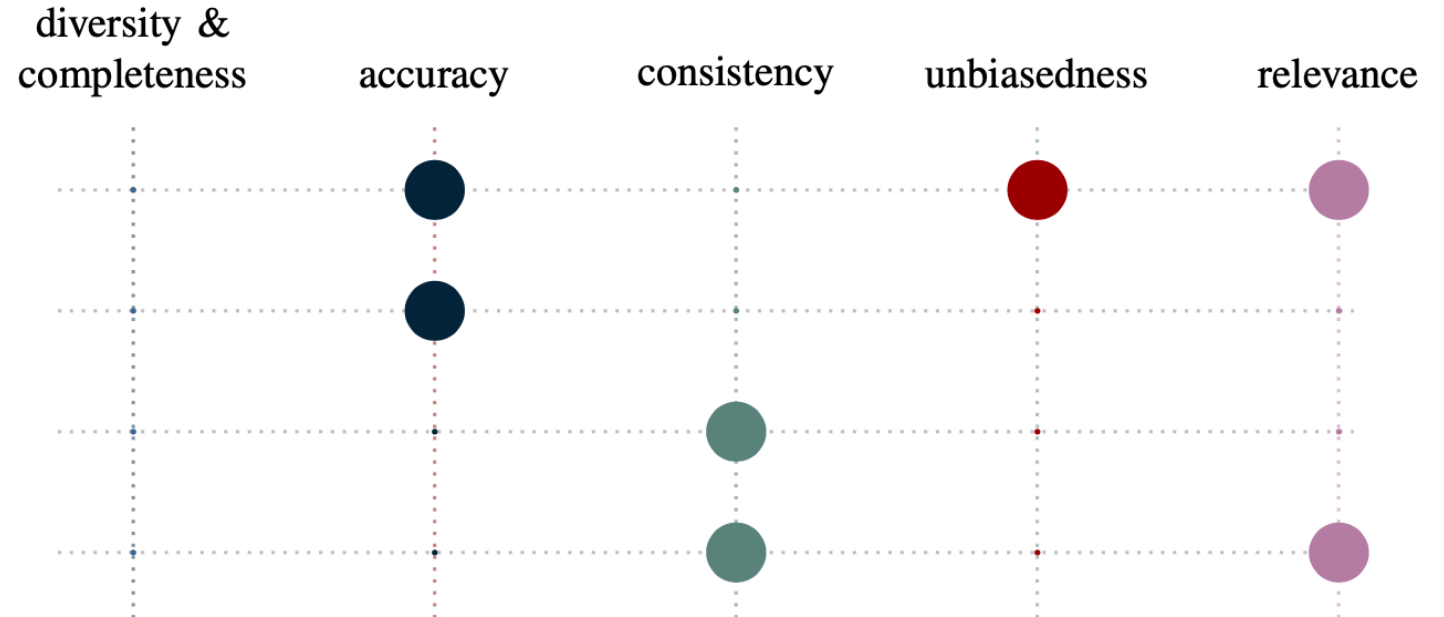
Step 4: model training
use quality information

Curriculum learning [49]–[54]

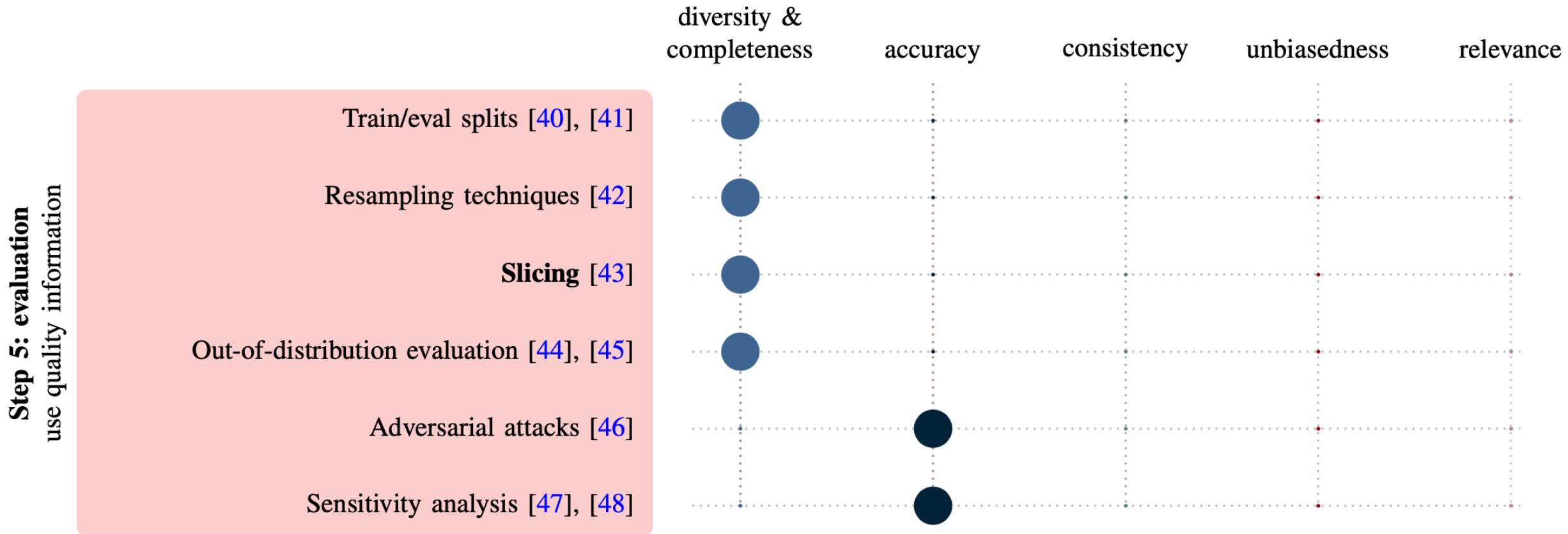
Quality-based weighted loss [55], [56]

Pre-training [57]–[61]

Continual learning [62]



Data-centric machine learning



Thank you for your attention.

More about my research on my website
<http://rs.ipb.uni-bonn.de>
or my YouTube channel

Thanks to my team:

Lukas Drees, Ahmed Emam, Jana Kierdorf, Mohamed Ibrahim, Johannes Leonhardt, Timo Stomberg, Immanuel Weber

Thanks to colleagues:

Bastian Bohn, Marco Duarte, Jochen Garcke, Caroline Gevaert, Ronny Hänsch, Stine Hansen, Michael Kampffmeyer, Keiller Nogueira, Jonathan Prexl, Marc Rußwurm, Jefersson dos Santos, Michael Schmitt, Taylor Stone, Devis Tuia, Maria Vakalopoulou, and many more...



Further acknowledgements



Europäischer Landwirtschaftsfonds für die Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums:
Hier investiert Europa in die ländlichen Gebiete unter Beteiligung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen



Ministerium für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft,
Natur- und Verbraucherschutz
des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

