

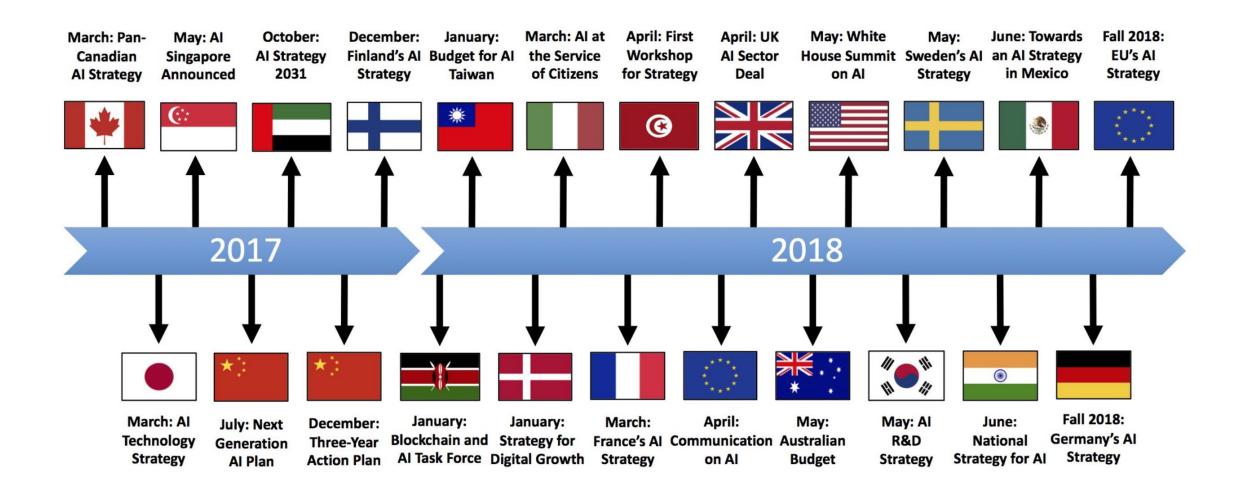
#### From Data to Economic Value

Like many potentially impactful technologies, the positive economic impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is challenged by both strategic and practical misunderstandings. Line of sight from science to value is required to help achieve positive impact.



Speaker: Randy Goebel,
Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute, Edmonton, Canada
Volkswagen Data Lab, Munich, Germany

### Federal AI Strategy Development



## World Ranking (CSRankings.org)

#### CSRankings: Computer Science Rankings

CSRankings is a metrics-based ranking of top computer science institutions around the world. Click on a triangle (▶) to expand areas or institutions. Click on a name to go to a faculty member's home page. Click on a pie (the ② after a name or institution) to see their publication profile as a pie chart. Click on a Google Scholar icon (⋈) to see publications, and click on the DBLP logo (▶) to go to a DBLP entry.

Rank institutions in the world \$\display \text{ by publications from 2000 \$\display\$ to 2018 \$\display\$

#### All Areas [off | on]

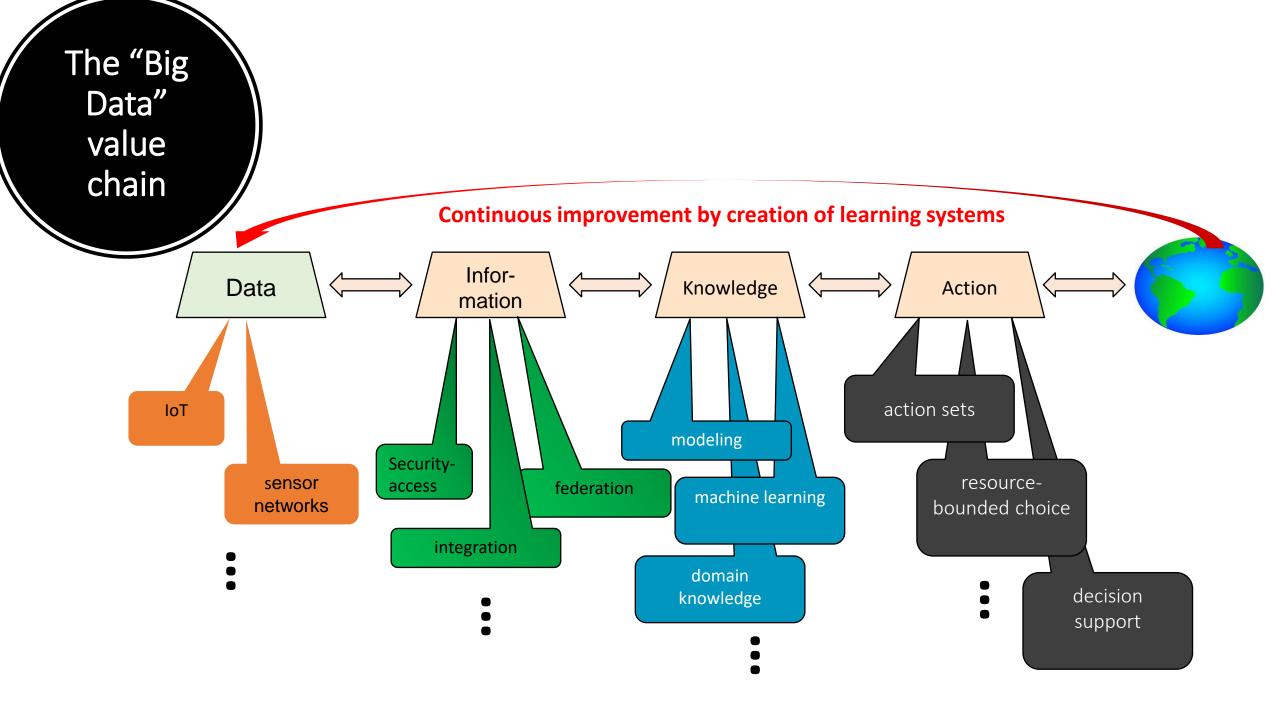
#### Al [off I on]

Artificial intelligence
Computer vision
Machine learning & data mining
Natural language processing
➤ The Web & information retrieval
Systems [off   on]
➤ Computer architecture

Systems [off I on]	
Computer architecture	
Computer networks	
Computer security	
Databases	
Design automation	
Embedded & real-time systems	
High-performance computing	
Mobile computing	
Measurement & perf. analysis	
Operating systems	
Programming languages	

Software engineering

Institution  ► Carnegie Mellon University   ► Tsinghua University   • Tsinghua University	Count 134.8 79.9
► University of Alberta ○	63.6
Cornell University 🔾	58.3
► Technion ○	56.4
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	49.3
University of Texas at Austin	46.9
► HKUST O	46.0
University of California - Berkeley	45.3
University of Massachusetts Amherst	42.7
▶ University of Michigan	42.6
University of California - Los Angeles	41.9
➤ Stanford University Ο	41.6
Georgia Institute of Technology	40.4
➤ University of Oxford ○	39.2
University of Toronto	38.3
	<ul> <li>Carnegie Mellon University ○</li> <li>Tsinghua University ○</li> <li>University of Alberta ○</li> <li>Cornell University ○</li> <li>Technion ○</li> <li>Massachusetts Institute of Technology ○</li> <li>University of Texas at Austin ○</li> <li>HKUST ○</li> <li>University of California - Berkeley ○</li> <li>University of Massachusetts Amherst ○</li> <li>University of Michigan ○</li> <li>University of California - Los Angeles ○</li> <li>Stanford University ○</li> <li>Georgia Institute of Technology ○</li> <li>University of Oxford ○</li> </ul>



### Data Science Workflow

### **Key success requirements:**

- 1. access to data
- 2. data domain expertise, including how to measure potential value for related business processes, and
- 3. data scientists committed to work with the data domain experts to achieve improvements in domain expert defined key performance indicators.

#### **Define Objectives**

- Confirm access to appropriate data
- Define clear domain specific KPIs

#### <u>Data Capture &</u> <u>Curation</u>

- Acquire data from original sources (e.g. sensors or legacy systems)
- Ensure possibility for continuous capture, correction, and adjustment

#### **Data Analysis**

 Perform data analysis to explore data value potential

E.g., time series cycles, principle component analysis, data labelling/annotation requirements

#### **Data Model Generation**

 experiment with alternative model generation techniques

E.g., logistic regression, support vector machines (SVM), deep learning, Reinforcement Learning, condition-action rules, etc.

#### **Data Model Interaction**

- Create
   Interactive
   Dashboard for
   Domain Experts
- Design
   Evaluation
   Experiments to
   Measure
   performance
   against KPIs

Interaction, Feedback, and Adjustment as required

# Where does data science apply?

#### **Precision Health**

- Personal and public (health) data
- Repertoire of changing intervention choices
- Feedback loop for intervention outcomes.

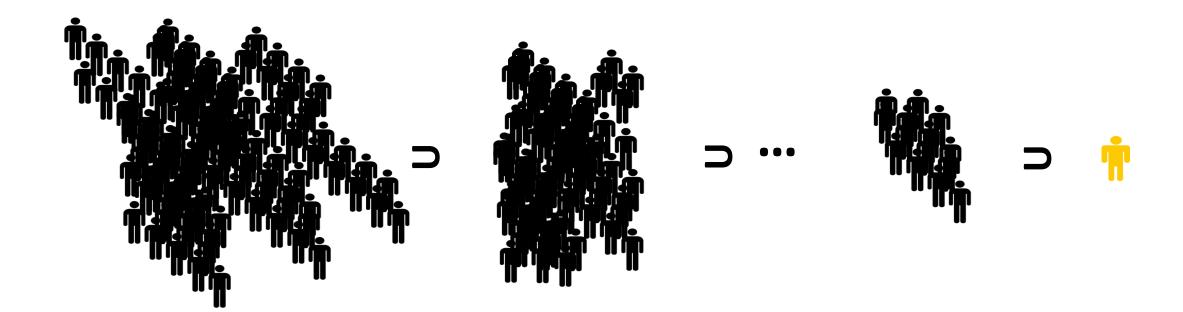
**Precision Law** 

**Precision Education** 

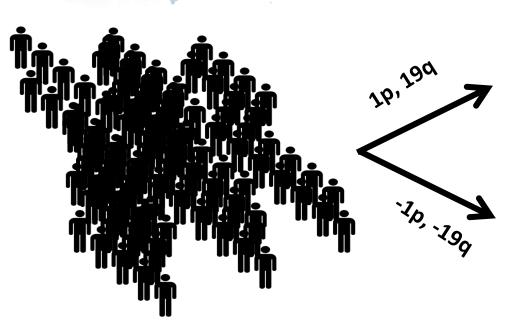
**Precision Democracy** 

The data value chain in medicine **Continuous improvement by creation of learning systems** Infor-Knowledge Data Action mation Clinical practise IoT guidelines modeling Security-Health sensor access federation machine learning networks economics integration domain Outcome knowledge assessment

## Data and "Personalized" Medicine

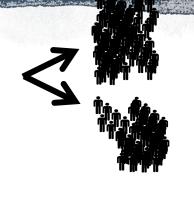


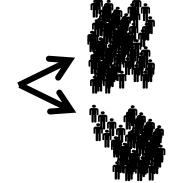
## Data and Precision Medicine





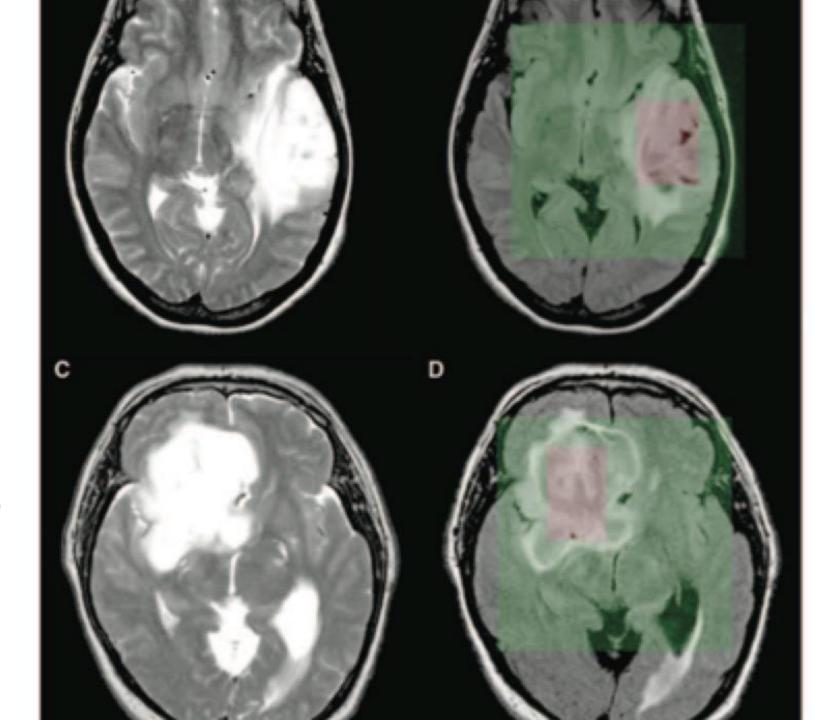






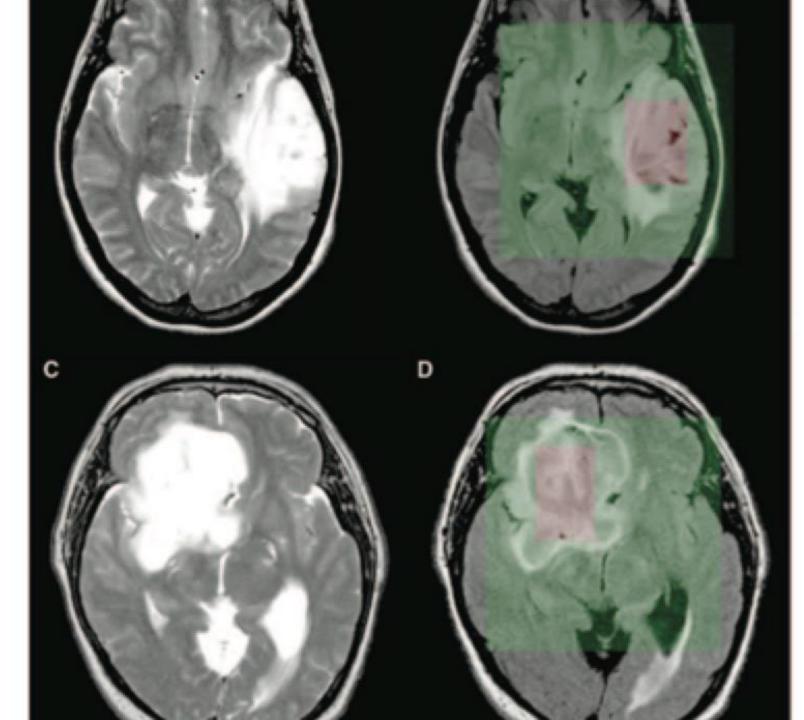
## Image-based glioma biopsy

- Input:
- - ?? labeled cases
- Method:
- compute S-transform frequency spectrum for each pixel, the average over all directions to get 1D spectra for each tumor;
- build multi-frequency classifier based on these labeled cases
- in these measurement results, BLUE 30 co-deleted 1p/19q, GREEN 24 intact 1p/19q
- Results:
- - 95-96% accurate



## Image-based glioma biopsy

- Input:
- - 55 labeled cases
- Method:
- compute S-transform frequency spectrum for each pixel, the average over all directions to get 1D spectra for each tumor;
- build multi-frequency classifier based on these labeled cases
- in these measurement results, BLUE 30 codeleted 1p/19q, GREEN 24 intact 1p/19q
- Results:
- - 95-96% accurate





## Keeping abreast of AI Science to quickly develop and apply AI technologies

- Strengthen connections between science and industry
- Keep attention on social impact of AI and emerging societal values

## Economic Value of AI – like anything, what's the ROI?

 Based on identifying and extracting models which support business models and economic KPIs

## Impact obtains from connecting good research and good business expertise

- Access to (good) data
- Access/collaboration with domain experts
- Collaboration/commitment of data scientists