An artificial intelligence tool for complex age-depth models


Building age models is hard

- Requires expert knowledge and forensic reasoning

Artificial Intelligence

"Artificial Intelligence is the study of ideas that enable computers to be intelligent. Intelligence includes: ability to reason, ability to acquire and apply knowledge, ability to perceive and manipulate things in the physical world, and others." (PHW 1984)
• Symbolic AI
  • logic systems
  • planners, theorem provers
  • rule-based systems
  • qualitative reasoning
  • ...

• Statistical AI
  • machine learning
  • neural nets
  • support vector machines
  • Bayesian techniques
  • ...

• Symbolic AI:
  • reasons generally and reports on its reasoning
  • but someone has to feed it the operative knowledge
  • and “knowledge engineering” is hard.

• Statistical AI:
  • works really well, but requires lots of information to learn from (training sets, priors, ...)
  • output = statistics, not explanations

Federal ‘Extreme Vetting’ Plan Castigated by Tech Experts

Leading researchers castigated a federal plan that would use artificial intelligence methods to screen immigrants and visa applicants, saying it is unworkable as written and likely to be “opaque and biased” if deployed.

The experts, a group of more than 30 computer and data scientists, mathematicians and other specialists in artificial decision-making, urged the Department of Homeland Security to abandon the project, dubbed the “Extreme Vetting Initiative.”

Big Data, Data Science, and Civil Rights

Selim Barhoum, Elizabeth Bradley, Vasant Honavar, and Foster Provost

Abstract

Advances in data analytics bring with them civil rights implications. Data-driven and algorithmic decision-making increasingly determine how businesses target advertisements to consumers, how police departments monitor individuals or groups, how banks decide who gets a loan and who does not, how employers hire, how criminal and immigration agencies make admissions and financial aid decisions, and much more. As data-driven decision-making increasingly affects every corner of our lives, there is an urgent need to ensure that they do not become instruments of discrimination, barriers to equality, threats to social justice, and sources of arbitrariness. In this paper, we argue for a concrete research agenda aimed at addressing these concerns, comprising the areas of: (i) Determining if models and modeling procedures exhibit objectionable bias; (ii) Building awareness of fairness into machine learning methods; (iii) Improving the transparency and control of data and model-driven decision making; (iv) Looking beyond the algorithm(s) for sources of bias and arbitrariness; (v) the mythical human decisions made during the problem formulation and modeling process; and (vi) Supporting the cross-disciplinary scholarship necessary to do all of the well.
• Symbolic AI:
  • reasons generally and reports on its reasoning
  • but someone has to feed it the operative knowledge
  • and “knowledge engineering” is hard.

• Statistical AI:
  • works really well, but requires lots of information to learn from (training sets, priors, ...)
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Building age models is hard

• Requires expert knowledge and forensic reasoning
• Can involve subjective judgements
• As well as some fairly complex mathematics

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Age-modeling software is powerful, but not necessarily user-friendly
Why argumentation?

- Experts communicate in argument
  - All conclusions are defeasible
  - Multiple simultaneous hypotheses [Chamberlain]
- Shows *reasoning*, not just *answers*
  - Communicate *in the scientist’s language*
- Solves the problems well
  - Partial support
  - Contradiction

Hobbes in action

Xie et al., Paleoceanography, 27, PA3221
How about using linear regression to build the age model?

- Observed 2nd derivative of the model is small everywhere → slope is consistent → weak argument in favor of this model
- No observed reversals in model → very weak argument in favor of this model
- Observed residuals are large → very strong argument against this model

The strength of the argument against this model is stronger than the combined strength of the arguments for it, so this is judged to be a bad model.

Under the hood...

Evaluating Linear Regression Model:

- Argument FOR Linear Regression Model (weak):
  - Evidence FOR Linear Regression Model (weak) <=
    - Argument FOR consistent slope (very_strong)
      - (Evidence FOR consistent slope (very_strong) <= observed 2nd derivative < 0.2)
- Argument FOR Linear Regression Model (very_weak):
  - Evidence FOR Linear Regression Model (very_weak) <=
    - Argument AGAINST reversals (very_strong)
      - (Evidence AGAINST reversals (very_strong) <= observed reversals found < 1)
- Argument AGAINST Linear Regression Model (very_strong):
  - Evidence AGAINST Linear Regression Model (very_strong) <=
    - Argument AGAINST good data fit (very_strong)
      - (Evidence AGAINST good data fit (very_strong) <= NOT observed residuals < 0.2)

What about a BACON model?

- Observed 2nd derivative of the model is not small everywhere → slope is not consistent → weak argument against this model
- Several observed reversals in model → very strong argument against this model
- Model not converging to a single distribution → weak argument against this model
- Model not within error bounds → weak argument against this model

Still not a good model...

Or maybe piecewise-linear interpolation?

- Observed 2nd derivative of the model is not small everywhere → slope is not consistent → weak argument against this model
- Observed residuals are small → weak argument for this model

The combined strength of the arguments against this model is (far) stronger than the strength of the argument for it, so it too is judged to be an even worse model.
What if we increased the BACON number-of-iterations parameter?

Argument FOR Increase Bacon Iterations (strong)
Evidence FOR Increase Bacon Iterations (weak) <=
model age not within error bounds
Evidence FOR Increase Bacon Iterations (weak) <=
model not converging to a single distribution

Reversal-free, has consistent slope, and now converges to a single distribution, but the age points are further outside the error bounds, so it's not a better model.

What if we then increased the BACON section-width parameter?

Argument FOR Decrease Section Width (weak)
Evidence FOR Decrease Section Width (weak) <=
model age not within error bounds

The age points are closer to the error bounds and all of the other properties (reversals, slope, single distribution) are still good, so this one is better...

Reasoning about hiatuses

r('Hiatus', arg('hiatus at', 'd_i'), very_strong)
r(('hiatus at', 'd_i'), arg('vertical jump', 'd_i'), strong)
r(('vertical jump', 'd_i'),
calc('percent_change',
calc('local_slope', 'd_i'),
calc('avg_slope')),
very_strong)

Reasoning about outliers

r(('outlier', 'd_i'),
arg('err_anomaly', 'd_i'),
weak)
r(('outlier', 'd_i'),
arg('different_material', 'd_i'),
strong)
Using built-in analysis workflows:

• Graphical User Interface, powerful plotter, lots of built-in tools, can compose your own analysis workflows, ...
• Documentable, reproducible, interoperable
• Speak to me after the session for a demo (and/or help getting it installed on your machine)
• The CSciBox code* is open source and freely available on github

* We’re still busy breaking the AI version every other day, so I wouldn’t advise grabbing it unless you have a lot of CS experience

Who & how

Geoscience: Jim White, Tom Marchitto Software
Engineering: Viv Lai, Izaak Weiss, Suyog Soti, Ken Anderson
AI: Tom Nelson, Laura Rassbach de Vesine
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Forensic paleo reasoning

• The data that you have:
  -- Physical & chemical properties of some stuff
• What you want to figure out:
  -- The past history of that stuff:
    -- When & how it got there
    -- What happened since then
• What you know:
  -- A set of processes that may have acted upon that stuff
• What you don't know:
  -- Which of those processes really were involved, and what the parameter values were
• How you proceed:
  -- Multiple simultaneous hypotheses

Can we automate that reasoning?

What's hard about automating forensic paleo reasoning

• Combinatorial explosion of scenarios
• Which may involve processes with continuous-valued parameters
• So can't just do brute-force abduction
• Knowledge engineering is a challenge...

What's hard about automating forensic paleo reasoning, cont.

• Representation & reasoning issues
  -- Expert reasoning involves lots of hypotheses & heuristics
  -- It's often contradictory
  -- It's not absolute; several weaker conclusions can defeat a stronger one
  -- So most of the standard AI solutions won't work
  -- And scientists are often suspicious of automated reasoning results
  -- One nice solution to all of that: argumentation