

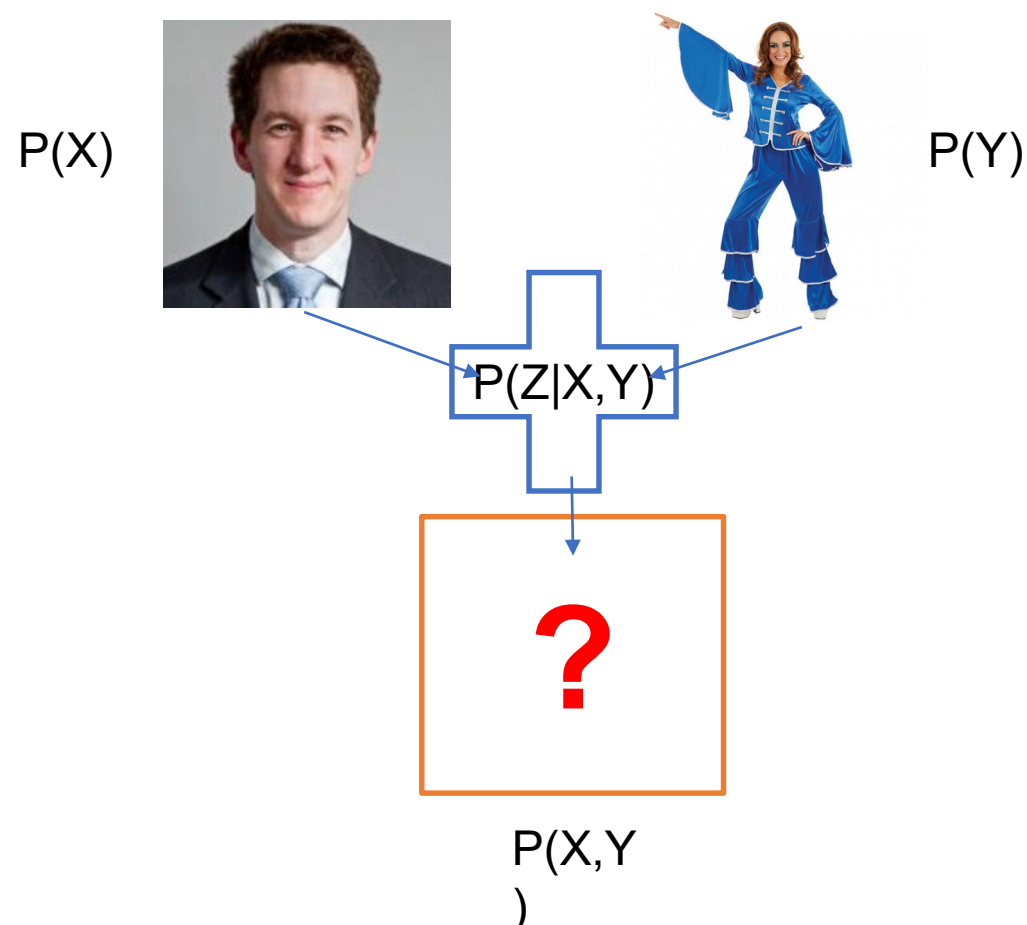
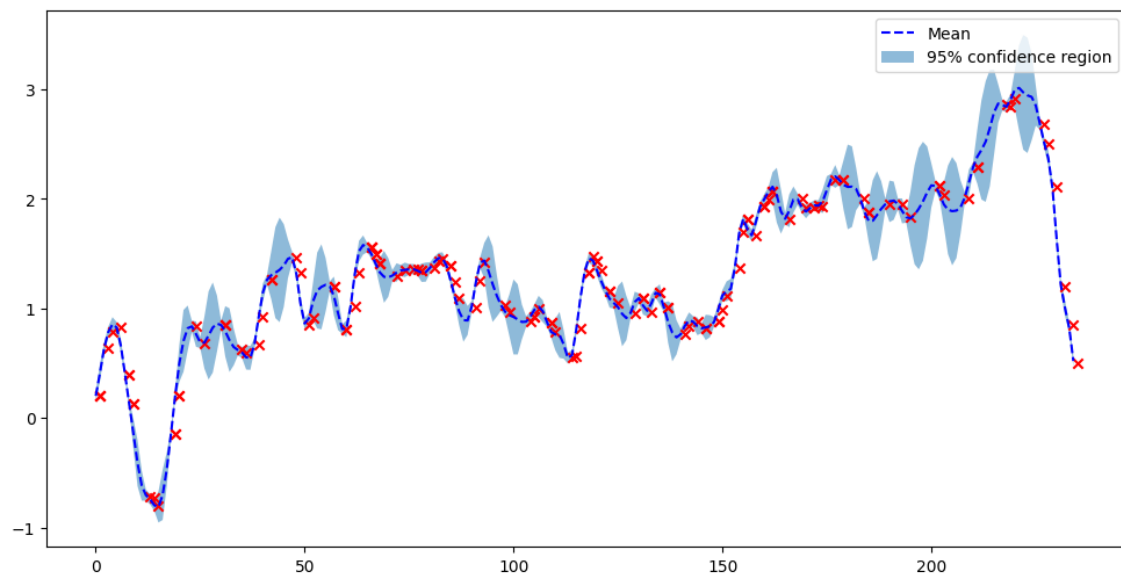
Distributed Algorithms Student Presentations

CDT Showcase 2023
The Spine

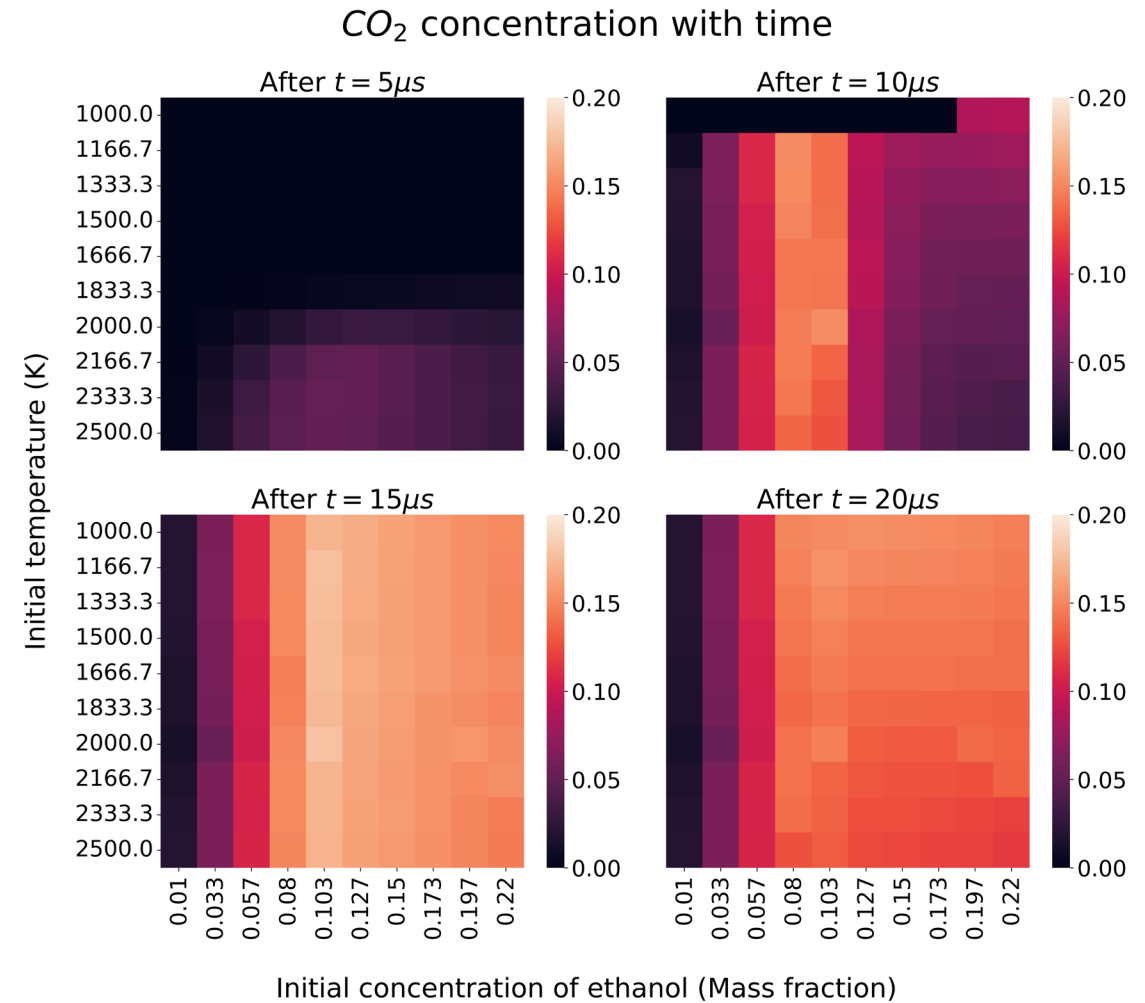
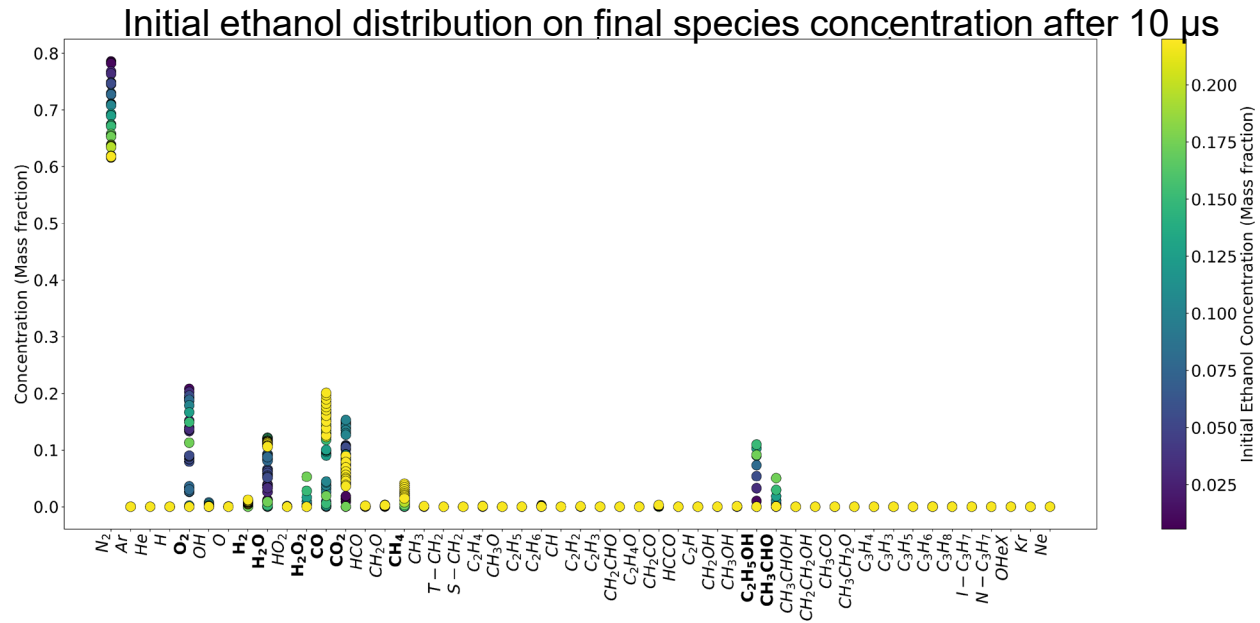
Gaussian Processes



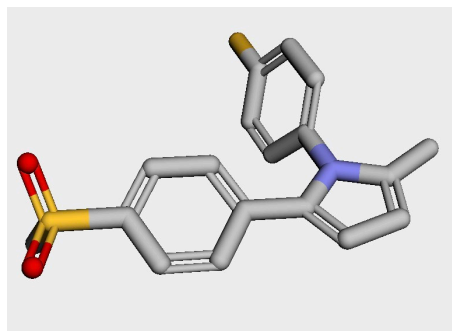
Uncertainty Quantification for Generative Modelling



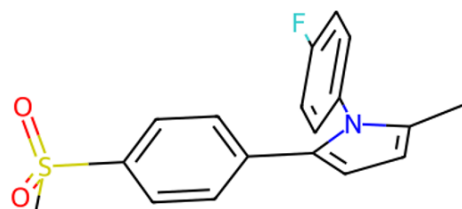
Faster Uncertainty Quantification of Hydrocodes



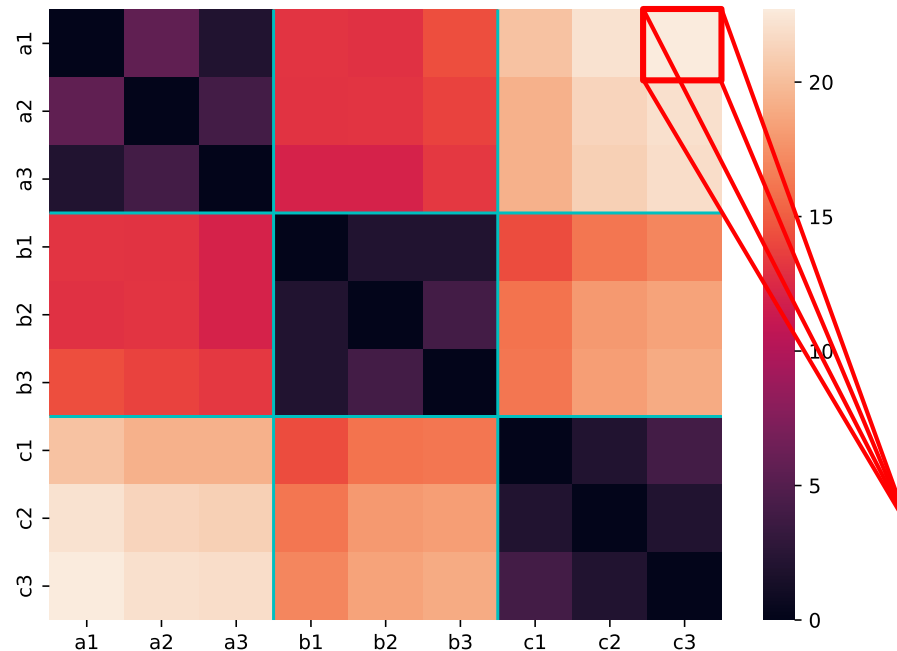
AI for Fast Discovery of Novel Materials for Healthcare



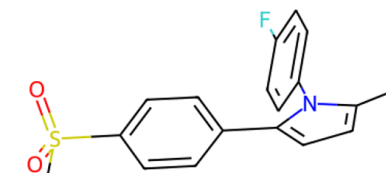
Molecule



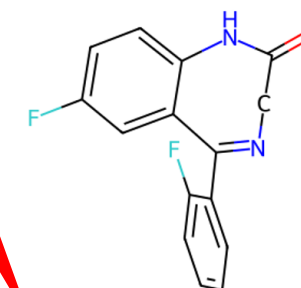
Molecular graph



Distance matrix of molecules



Mol 1



Mol 2

$d(\text{Mol1}, \text{Mol2})$

Towards Data Driven Aerodynamic Models

Experimental wind tunnel



Computational aerodynamics

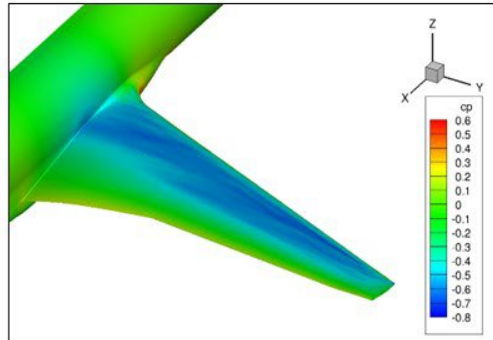


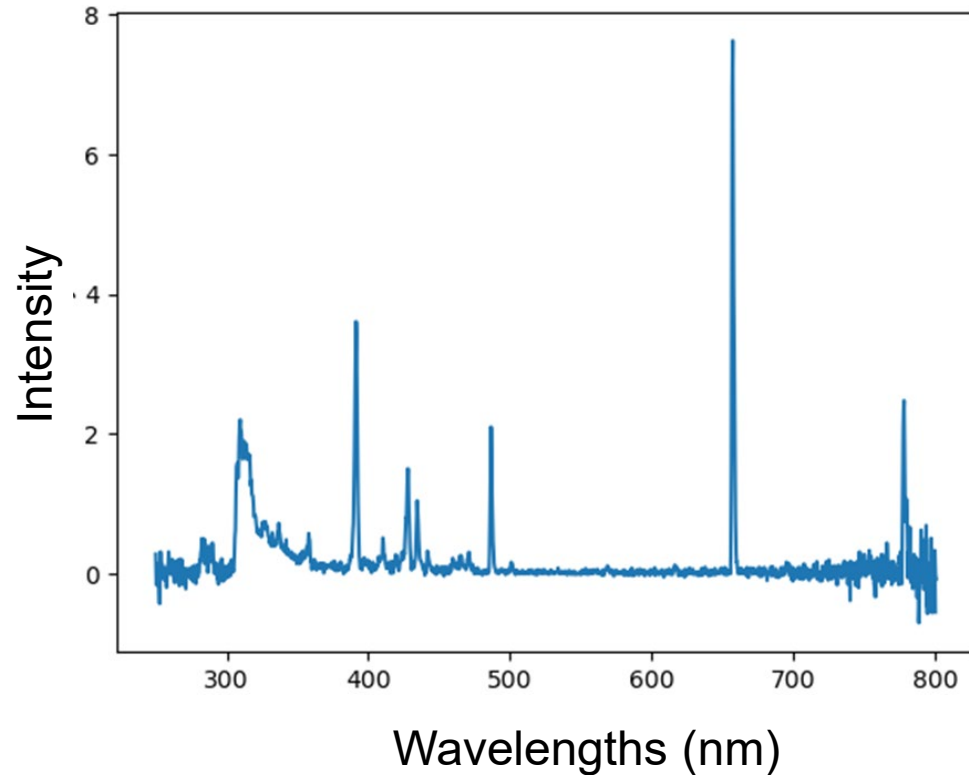
Image credit: ARA (top left), DLR (right).

Advanced Bayesian Algorithms



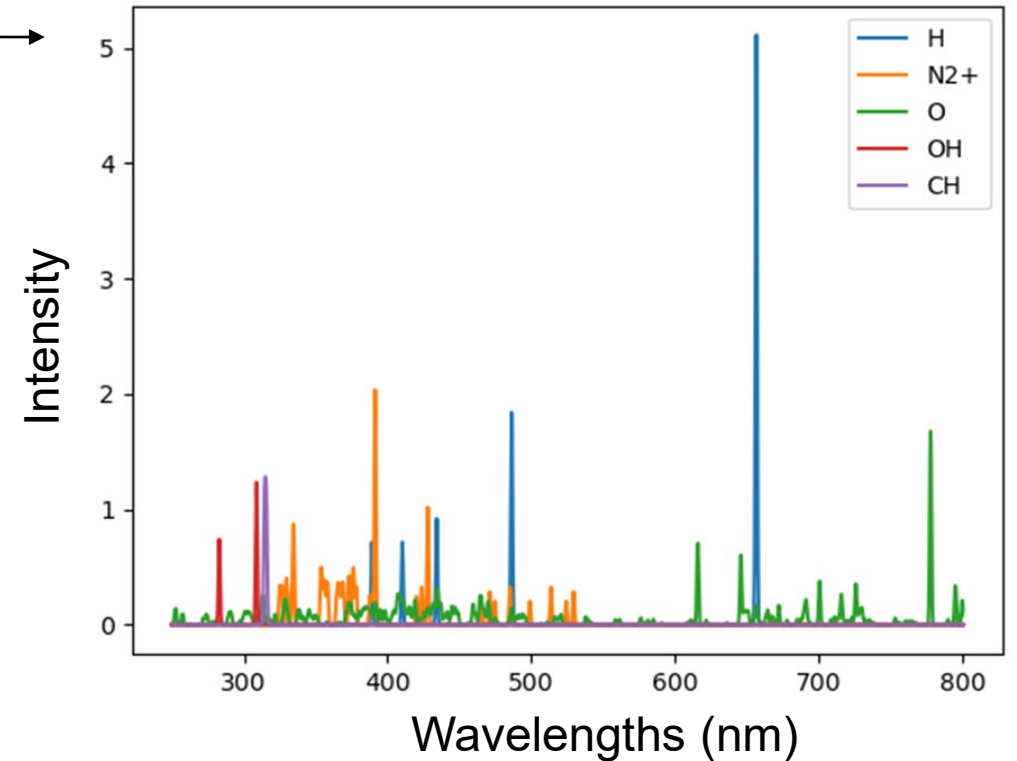
Bayesian Block Sparse Spectral Unmixing

Plasma Spectral Data



Dictionary Based Bayesian Learning

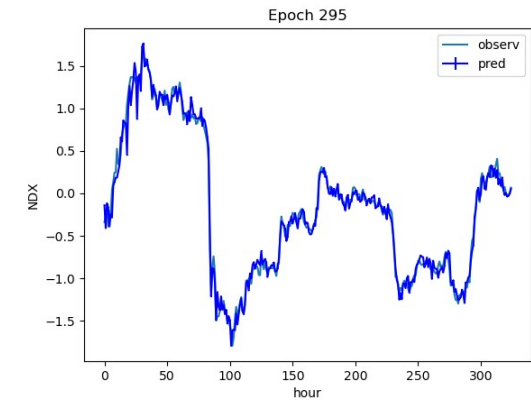
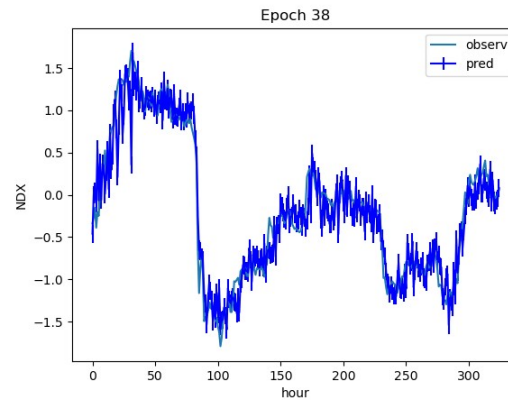
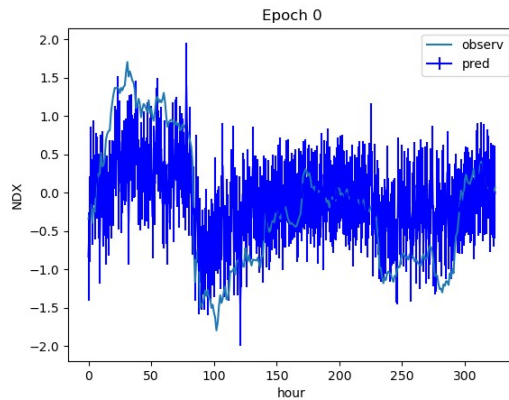
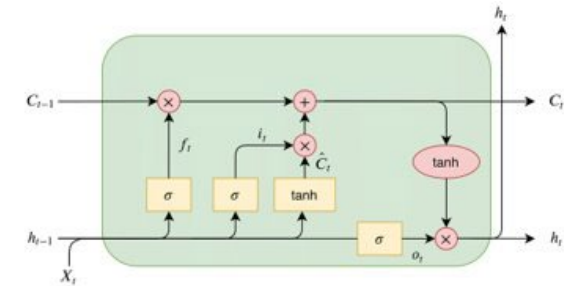
Spectral Unmixing



Capturing Uncertainty through Neural Networks

State: $x_t = f(x_{t-1}) + w_t \quad w_t \sim N(0, Q)$

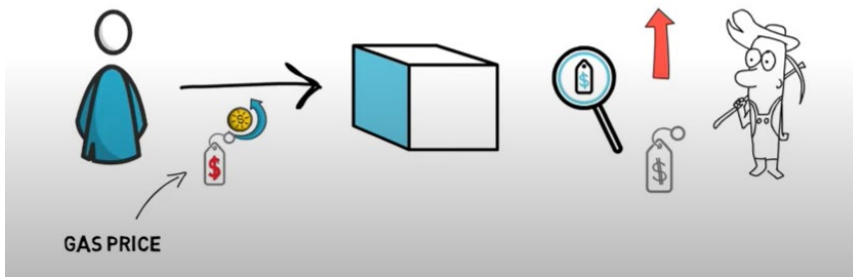
Observation: $y_t = h(x_t) + u_t \quad u_t \sim N(0, R)$



Algorithms and Mechanisms on Distributed Settings

Blockchain

- Users
- Miners (Validators)

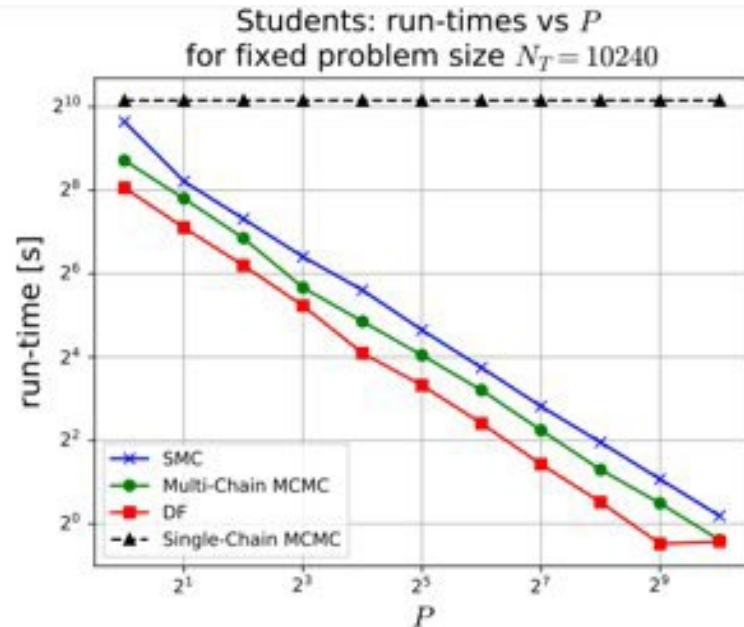


Mechanism Design (a.k.a. inverse Game Theory)

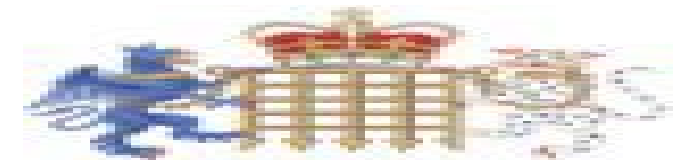
- Selfish agents
- Design rules that lead to desired outcomes

Examples: efficient allocation of blockspace, honest participation of protocol participants, etc

Sequential Monte Carlo Trees

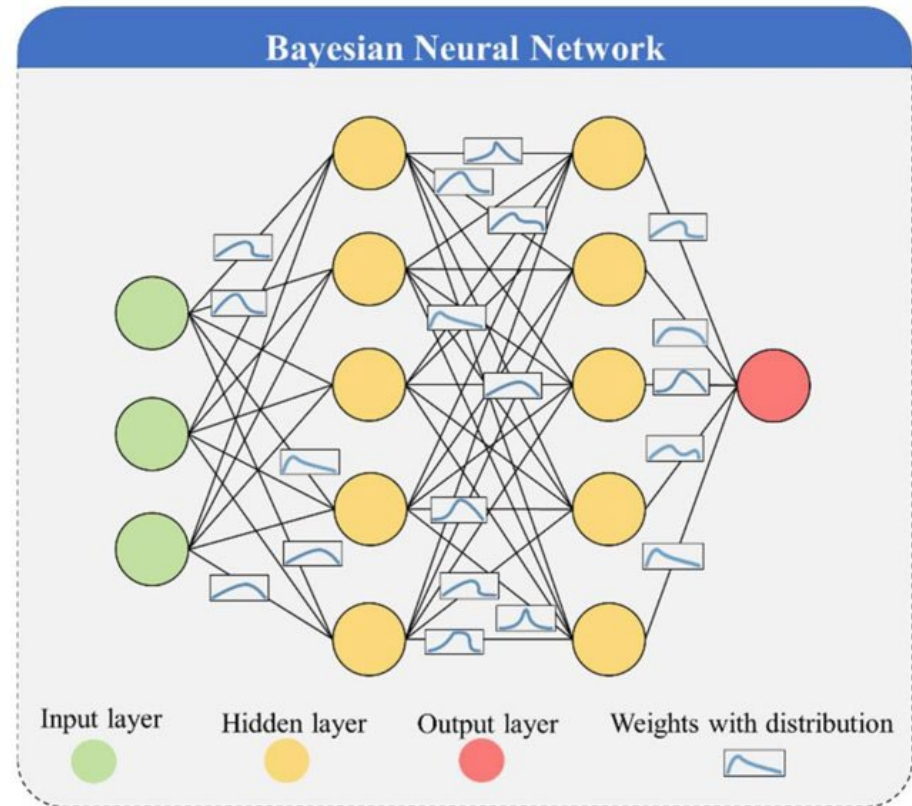


Method	Students
SMC	71.48%
Single-Chain MCMC	71.64%
Multi-Chain MCMC	54.62%
Decision Forest	66.86%



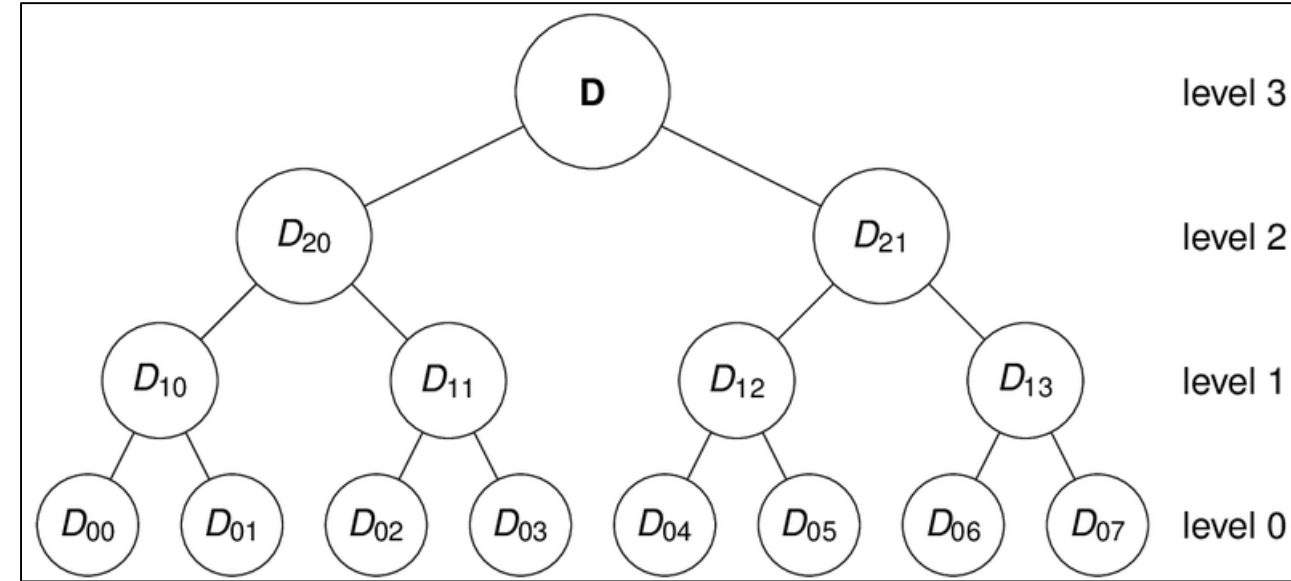
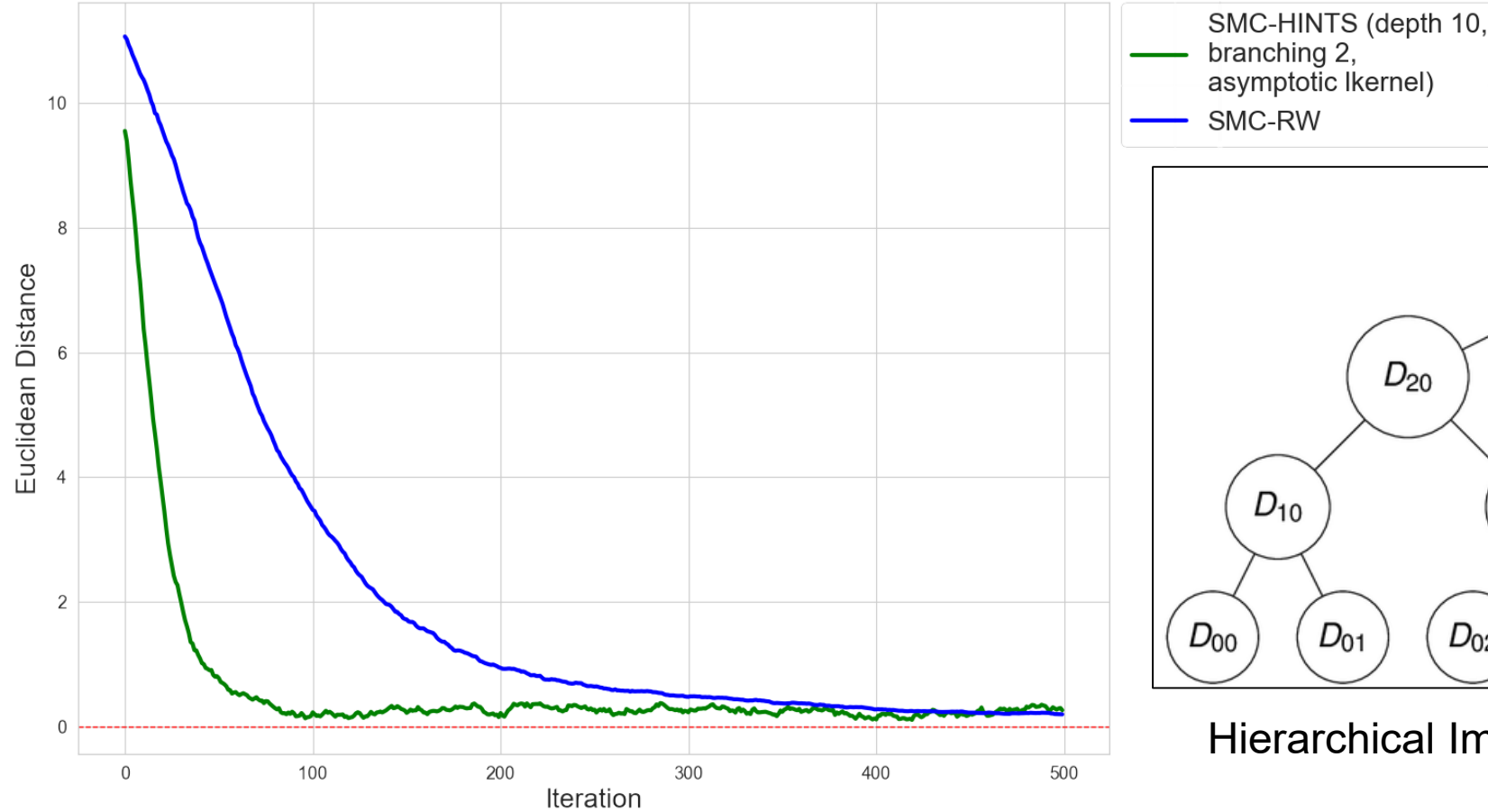
Bayesian Learning for Sparse High-Dimensional Data

Using Sequential Monte Carlo samplers to estimate parameters in Bayesian Neural Networks to calculate uncertainty in classifications



Developing Efficient Numerical Algorithms Using Fast Bayesian Random Forests

Euclidean Distance from the Target Mean of an 11-D Gaussian using 256 particles, 500 iterations and 1024 data points



Hierarchical Importance with Nested Training Samples (HINTS) Example

Developing Novel Bayesian Track Before Detect Approaches for Maritime Big Data Challenges

Problem:

- Targets like USV, UUV, and divers use surface clutter to evade radar detection.

Project goal:

- Develop methods to separate targets from within surface clutter.
- Detect smaller signatures than existing trackers.
- Investigate various filters and develop algorithms to improve tracking performance.

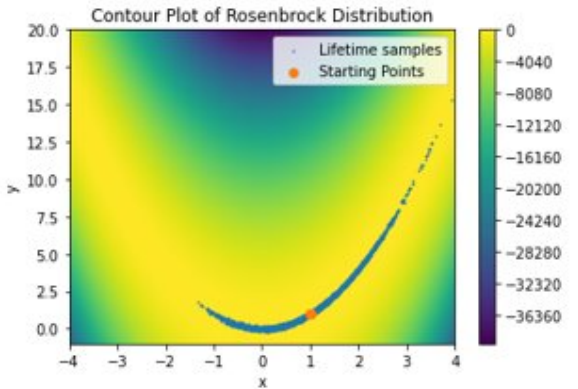
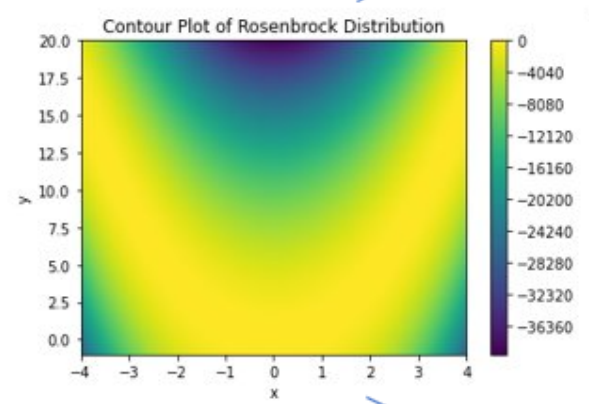
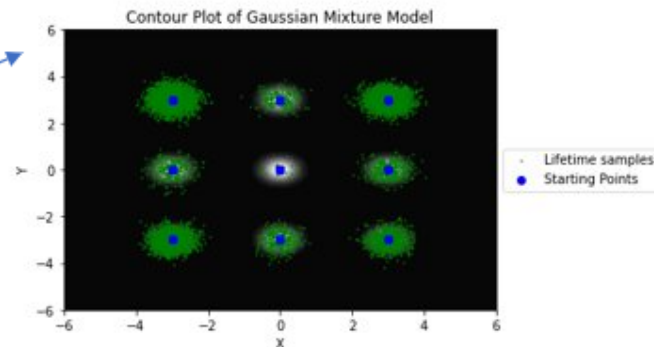
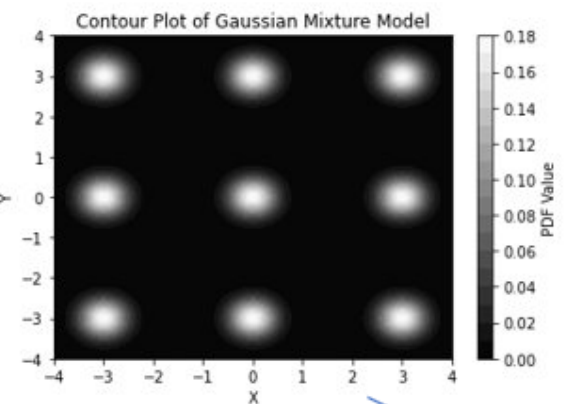
Combining GD and SMC for Complex Distributions

Multimodal

Bad Prior

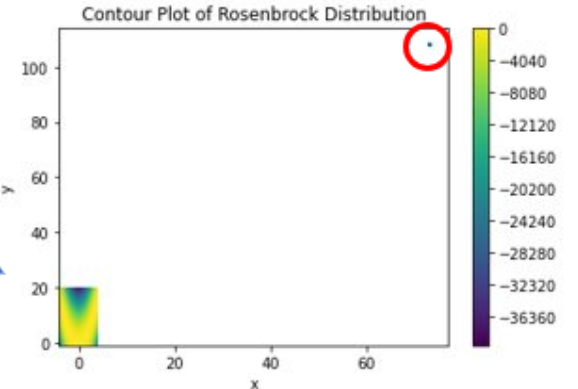
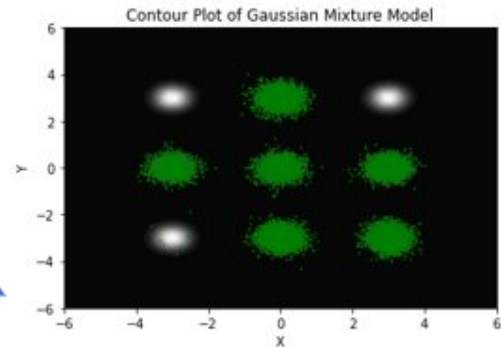
SMC + SGD

SMC + SGD

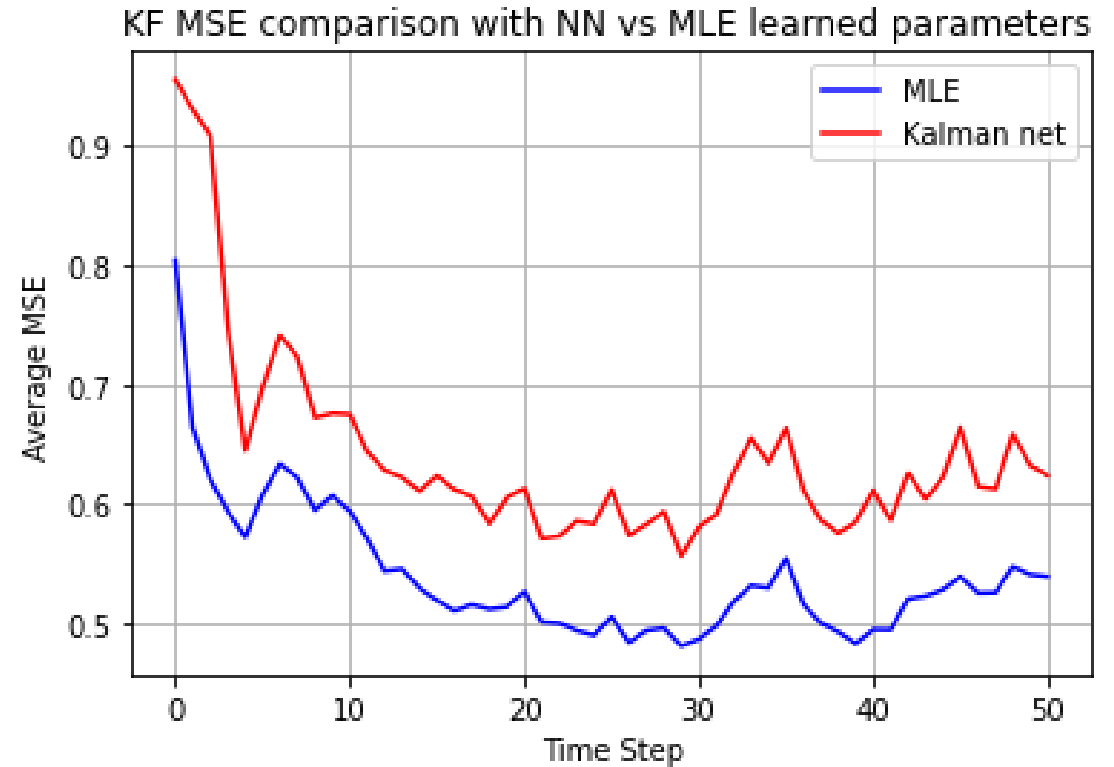
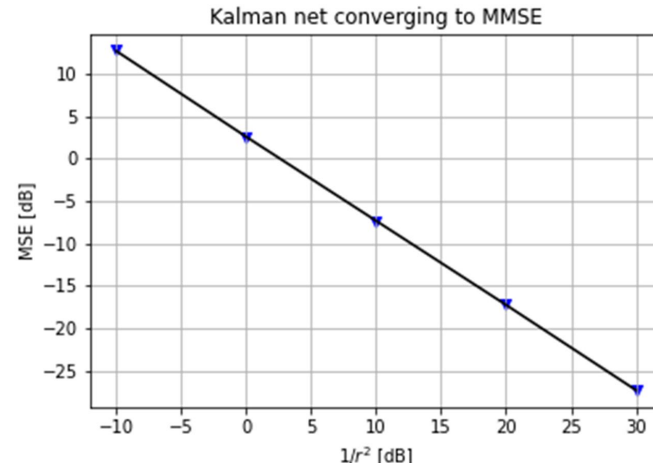
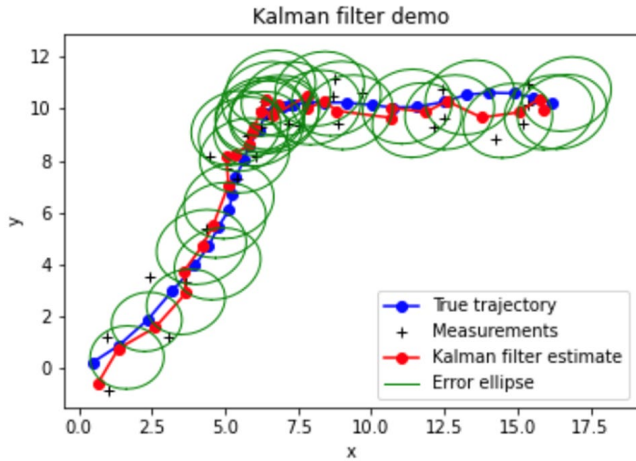


SMC

SMC



Learning transparent models from DD algorithms for streaming data analysis



$$\hat{Q} = \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^T (x_k^i - f(x_{k-1}^i)) (x_k^i - f(x_{k-1}^i))^T$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{1}{MT} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{k=1}^T (z_k^i - h(x_k^i)) (z_k^i - h(x_k^i))^T$$

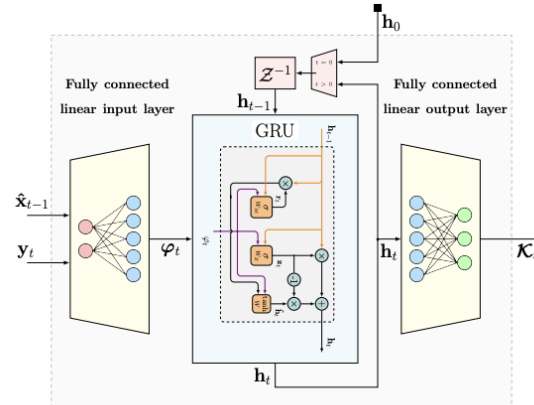
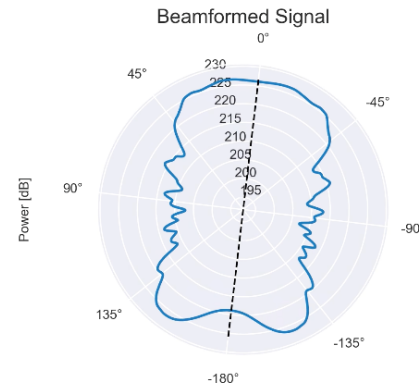
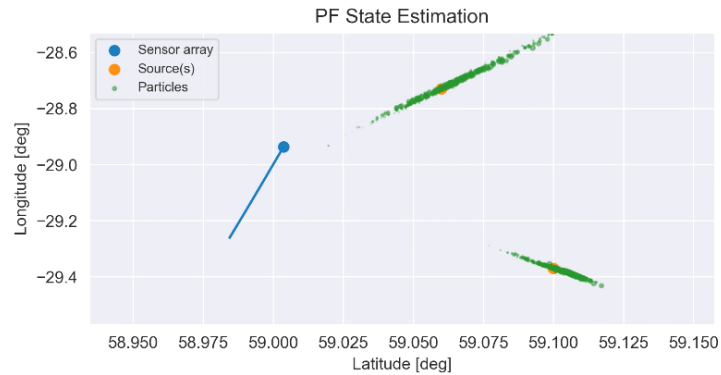


Fig. 3. Kalman gain neural network block diagram.

Dynamics



Maximising Detection Using High-Performance Processing of Multi-Sensor Data



Ray Traced Acoustic Propagation Modelling

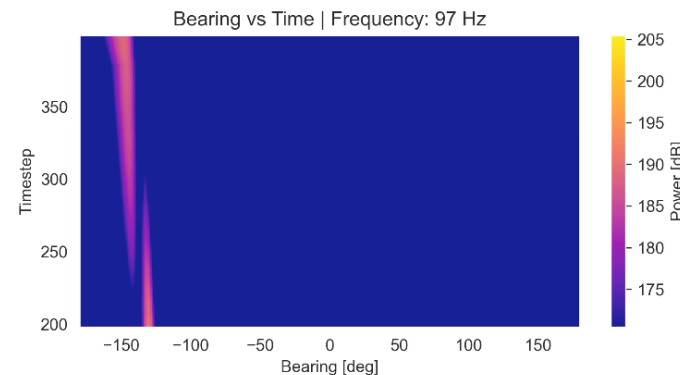
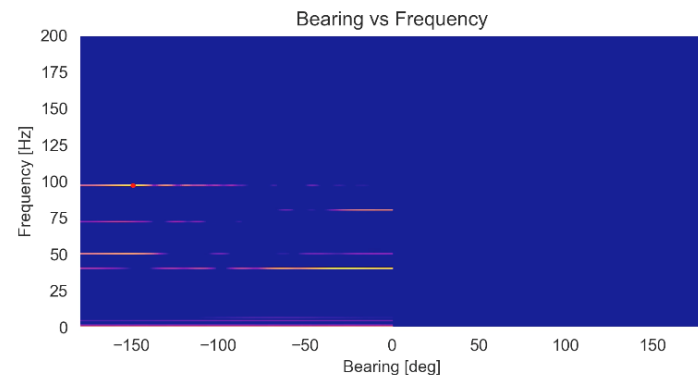
This work utilises ray tracing techniques to simulate sound propagation in complex underwater environments, enabling the accurate prediction of acoustic signal paths.

Conventional Beamforming

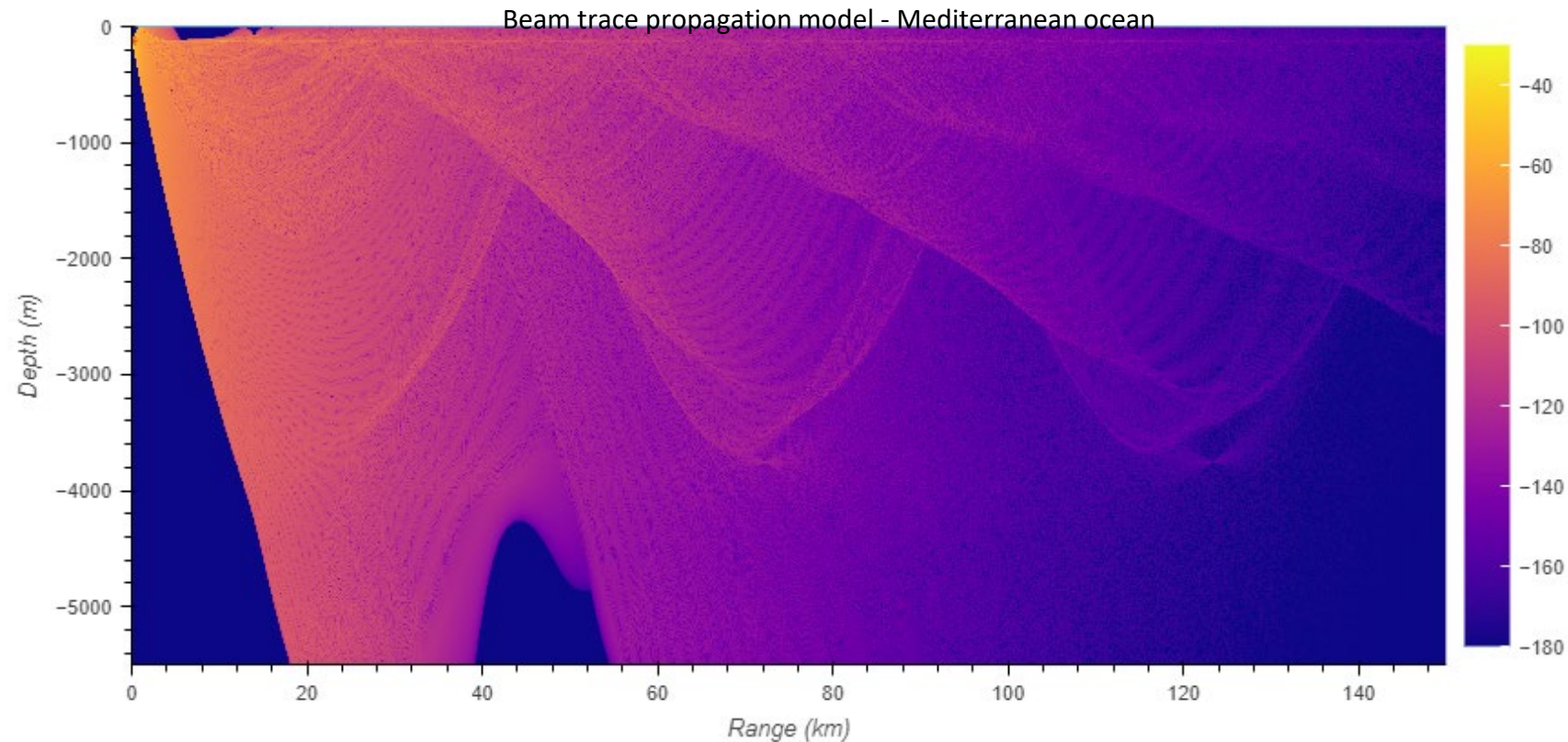
Conventional array beamforming techniques are then employed to process the received signals and extract directional information for target localisation.

Particle Filtering for Bearing-Only Measurements

A particle filter tracking algorithm is implemented to estimate the trajectory of underwater objects based on bearing-only measurements.



Machine Learning for Data Driven Sound Propagation Modelling



Machine Learning Inference of the Ocean Environment from Acoustic Data

- The ocean acoustic environment is complex.
- Getting an accurate reading on the position of an object and determining if it is of interest is difficult
- Machine learning methods can be utilised to build a library of acoustic profiles

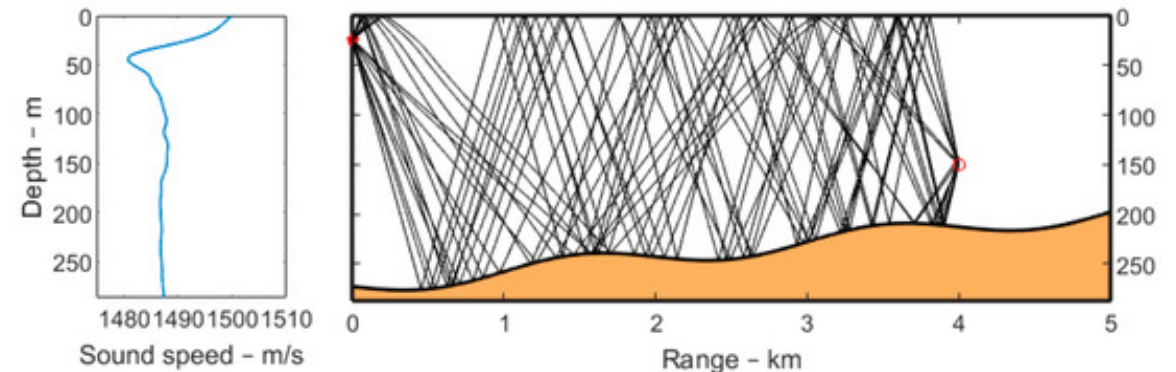
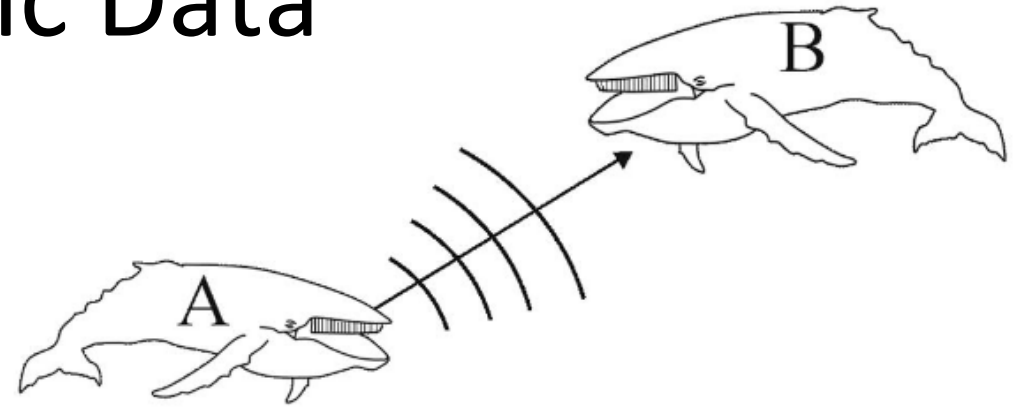
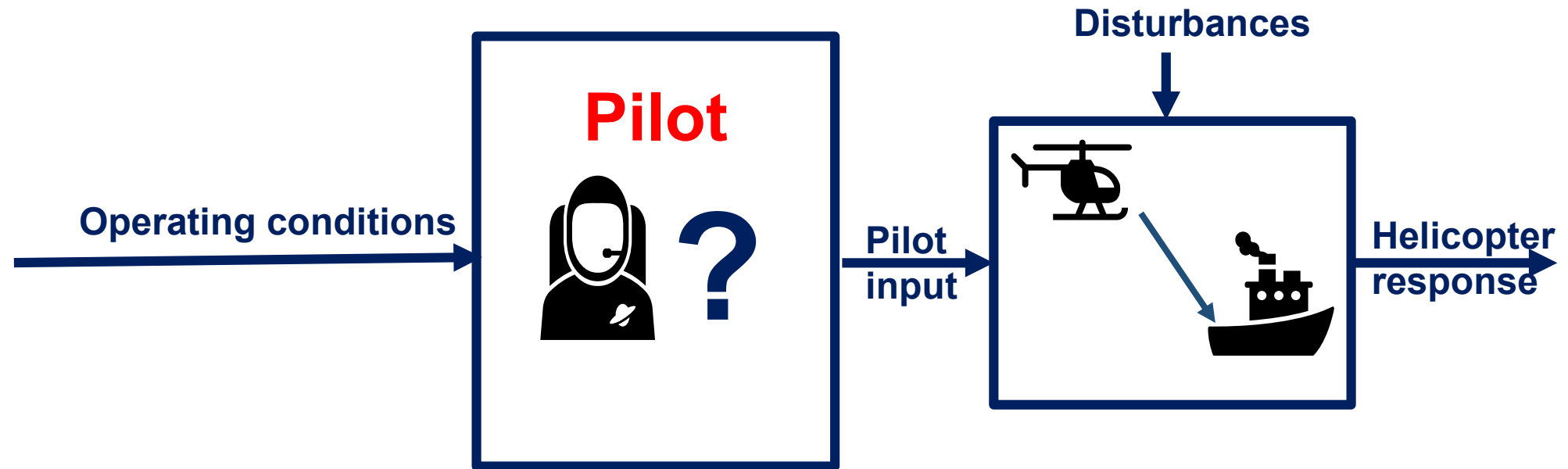
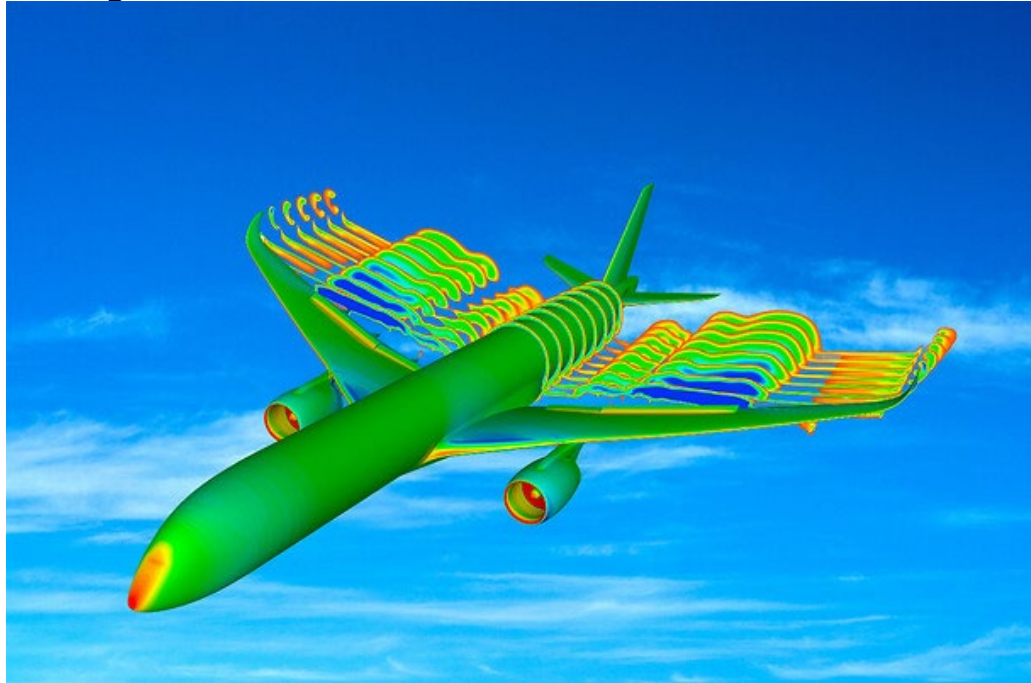


Image references: "J. M. Hoven and H. Dong, "Understanding Ocean Acoustics by Eigenray Analysis," *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 2019.", "M. A. Ainslie, in *Principles of Sonar Performance Modelling*, Springer, p. 56"

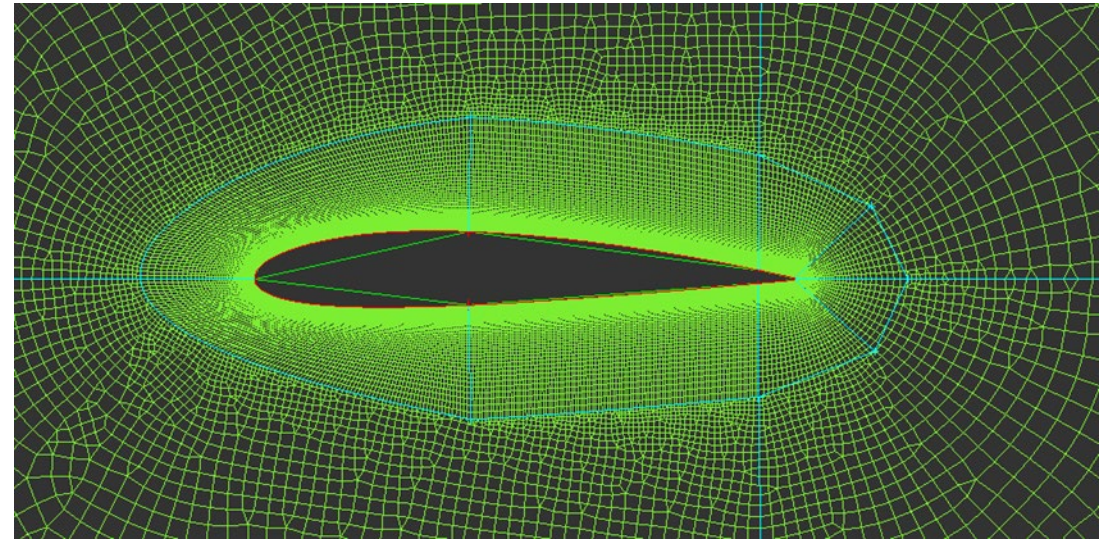
Digital test pilot model



Data Models for Large Aircraft Aerodynamics using Next Generation Computational Fluid Dynamics



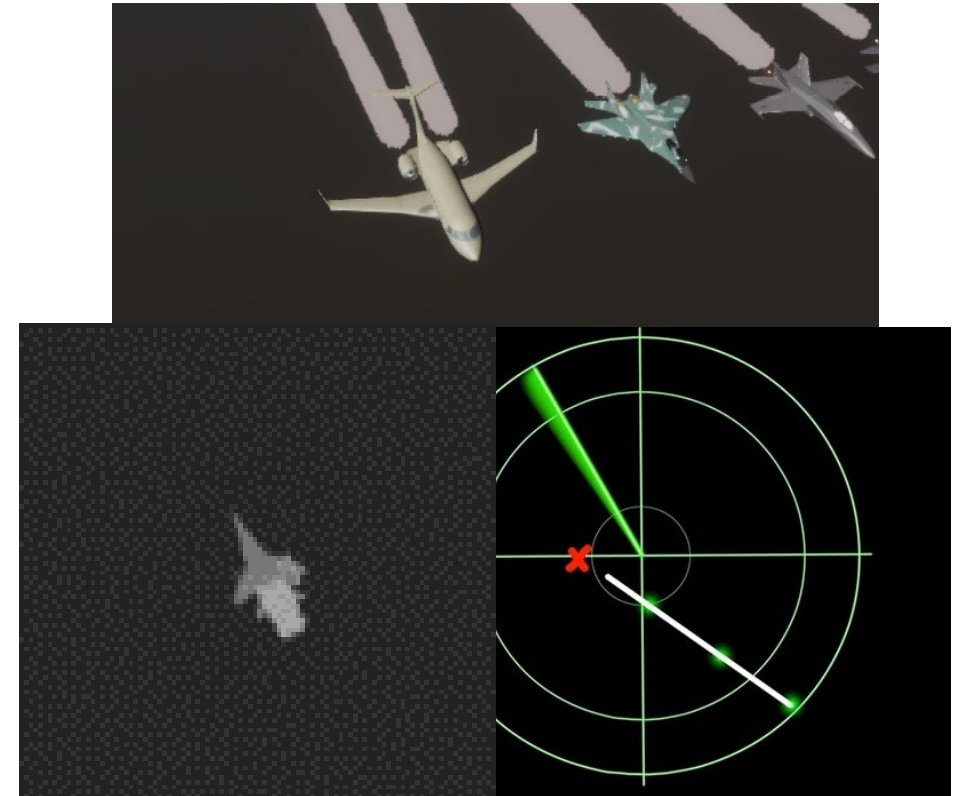
Airbus, 2017 - <https://www.airbus.com/en/asset-preview/88111>



Supervisors: Dr Sebastian Timme, Dr Jony Castanga (STFC Hartree), Dr John Pattinson (Airbus)

Machine Learning of Behavioural Models for Improved Sensor Fusion

- Combining data from **multiple sources** to aid **quick decision-making**.
- Existing behavioural models are simplistic
- Methods need to be flexible to cover:
 - **Wide range of target behaviours**
 - **Target-generated phenomena**
- **Extreme Machine Learning (XML)**

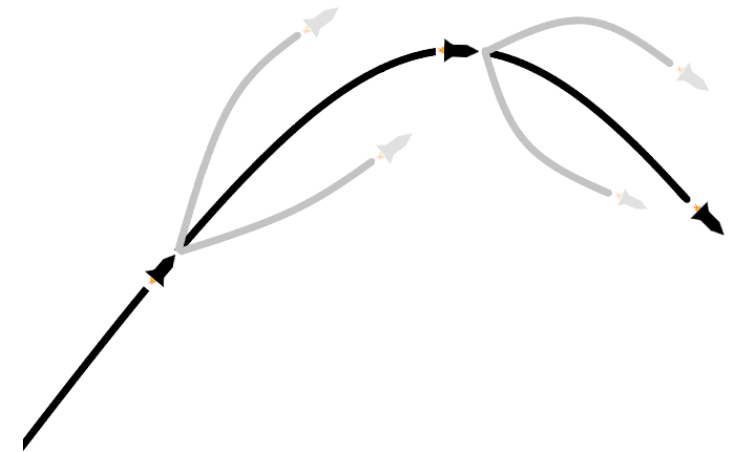


Parallel Processing For Novel Navigation

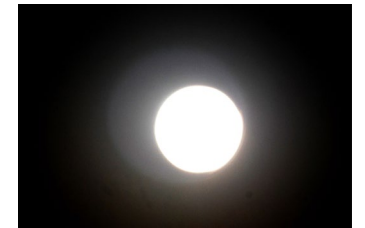
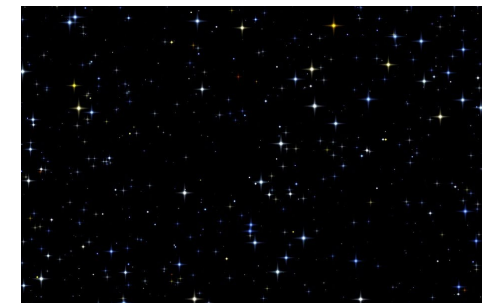
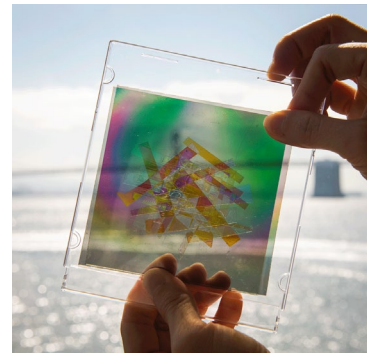
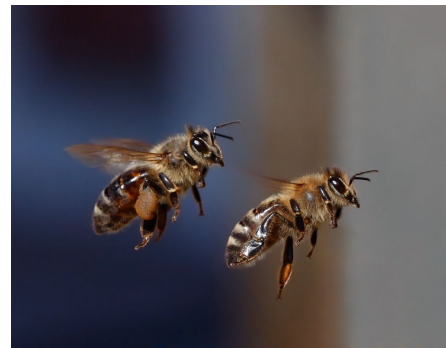
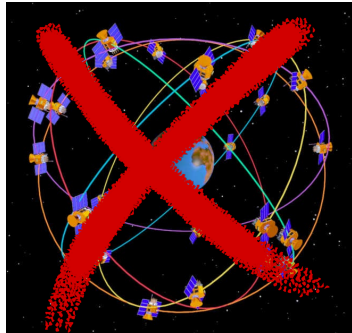
Dead reckoning is significantly impacted by the accumulation of small errors.

Particle filters can be used to estimate and correct for these errors delaying the inevitable drift associated with dead reckoning.

Currently: Producing a simulation to be used for testing sensor fusion methods and possible sensors. Literature review.



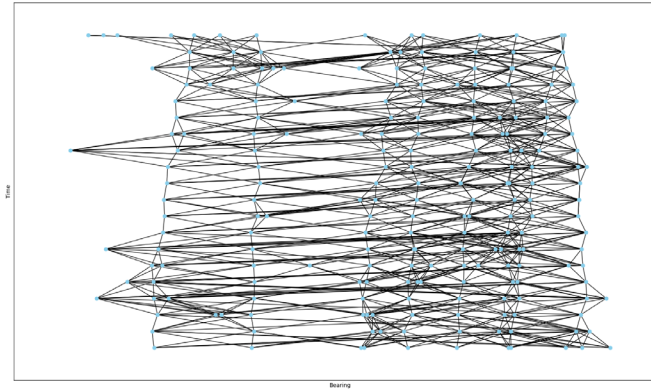
Machine Learning for Bio-Inspired Navigation



Improving Passive SONAR Detection & Tracking Using Machine Learning

Tracking in passive SONAR is difficult due to various noise sources, non linear target movement and false alarms.

Aim of the project is to utilise advanced machine learning algorithms like Bayesian and graph neural networks.



GNN
edge
classifier

Detections are converted into a graph, and graph neural networks are employed for edge classification, identifying detections from the same target. This approach offers a data-driven methodology.

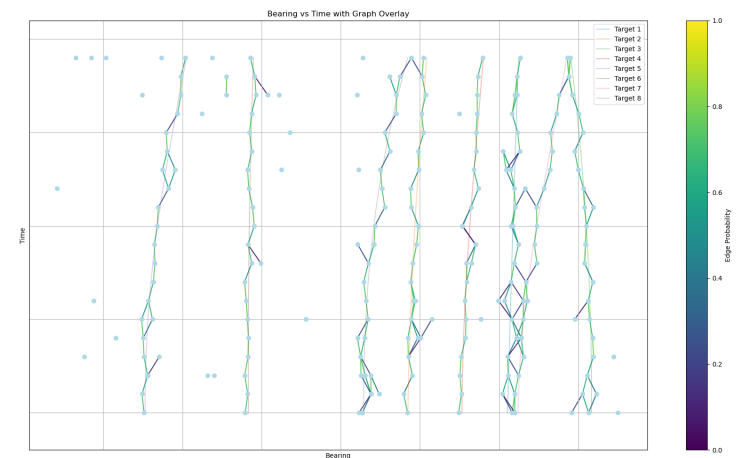


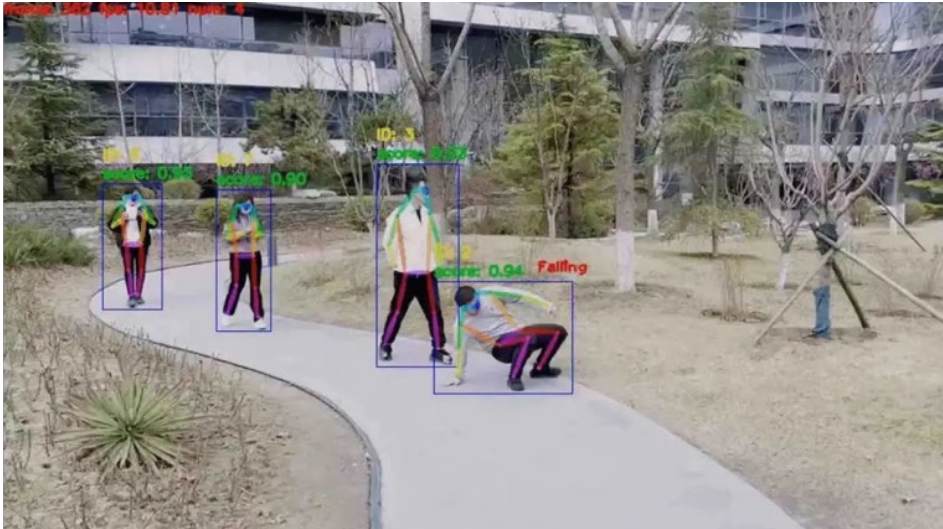
Image Processing



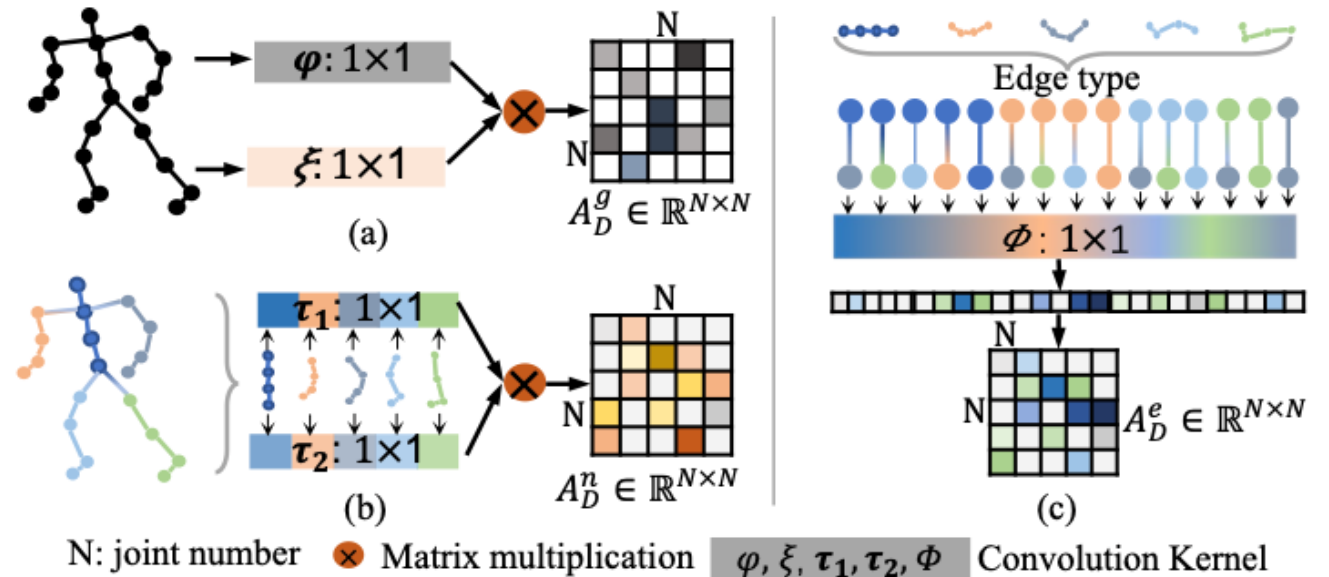
Video-based Human Action Recognition Via Deep Learning Algorithm

Main Supervisor: Yalin Zheng, Second Supervisor: Anh Nguyen, Industry Supervisor: Xiaoyun Yang (Remark AI)

Skeleton-based method



Encoding type of joints and edges in graph

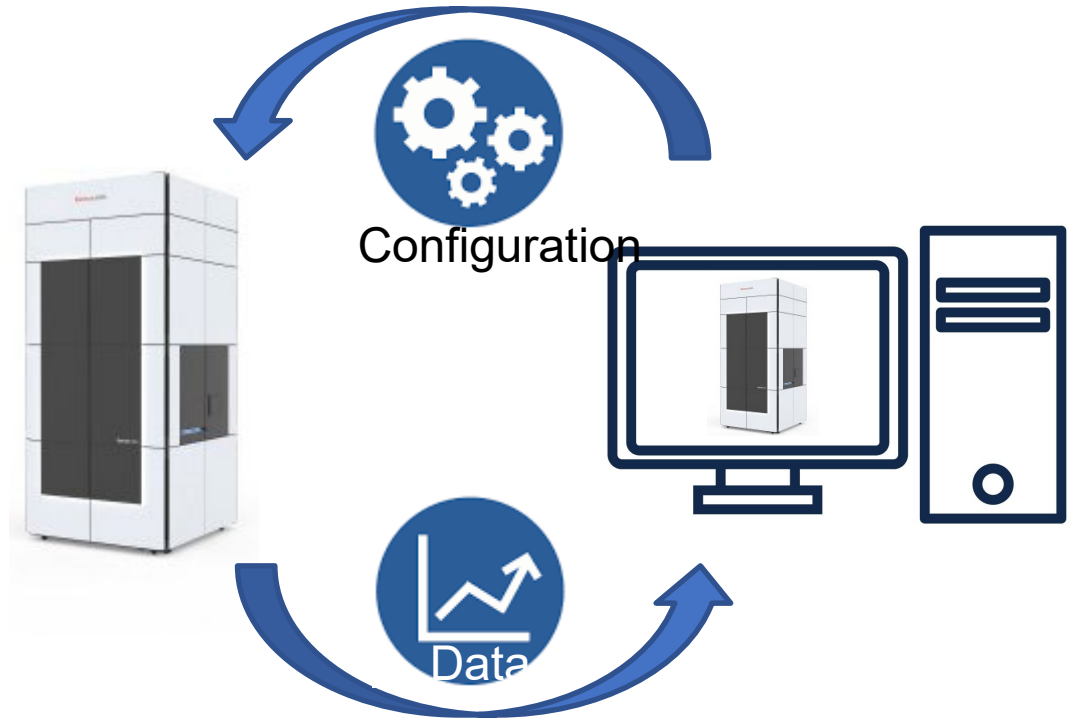


Constructing a Digital Twin for a self-correcting Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope using Machine Learning Approaches

Problem: Optimising data acquisition from an electron microscope

Solution: Using Machine learning to perfect alignment and real time corrections during experiments

Advisors: Yaochun Shen, Mario Gianni & Nigel Browning

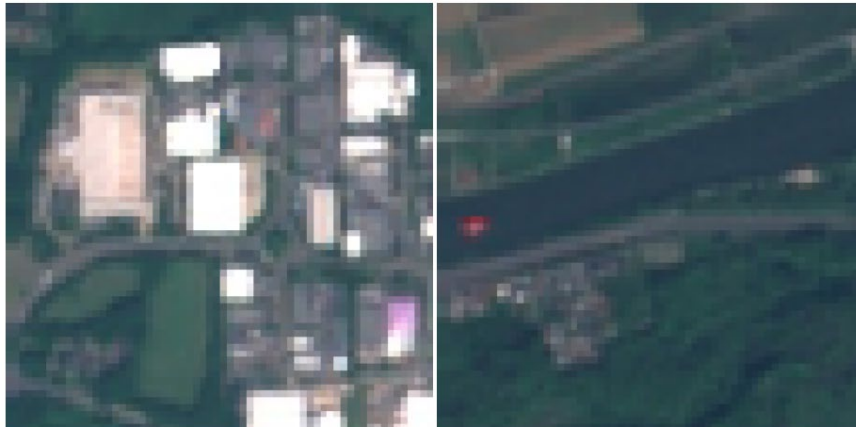


Transfer learning in airborne imagery

BigEarthNet



EuroSat

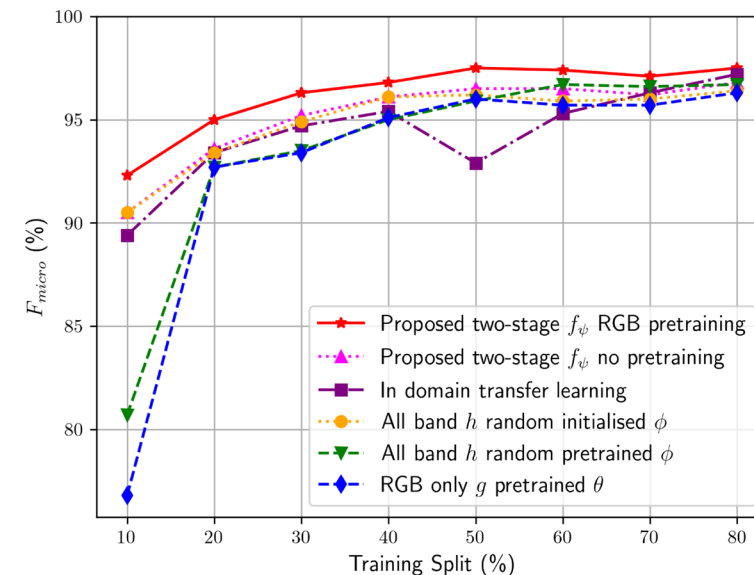


Transfer learning: $\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{p(\mathbf{x})} [\ell(g(\mathbf{x}; \theta | \mathcal{T}_1^S, \mathcal{T}_2^S, \dots))]$

Supervised fine-tuning: $\min_{\theta} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \ell(g(\mathbf{x}_i; \theta_{PT}), \mathbf{y}_i)$

(θ_{PT} are parameters "pretrained" on a source dataset $D_s = \{\{\mathbf{x}_j, \mathbf{y}_j\}\}$)

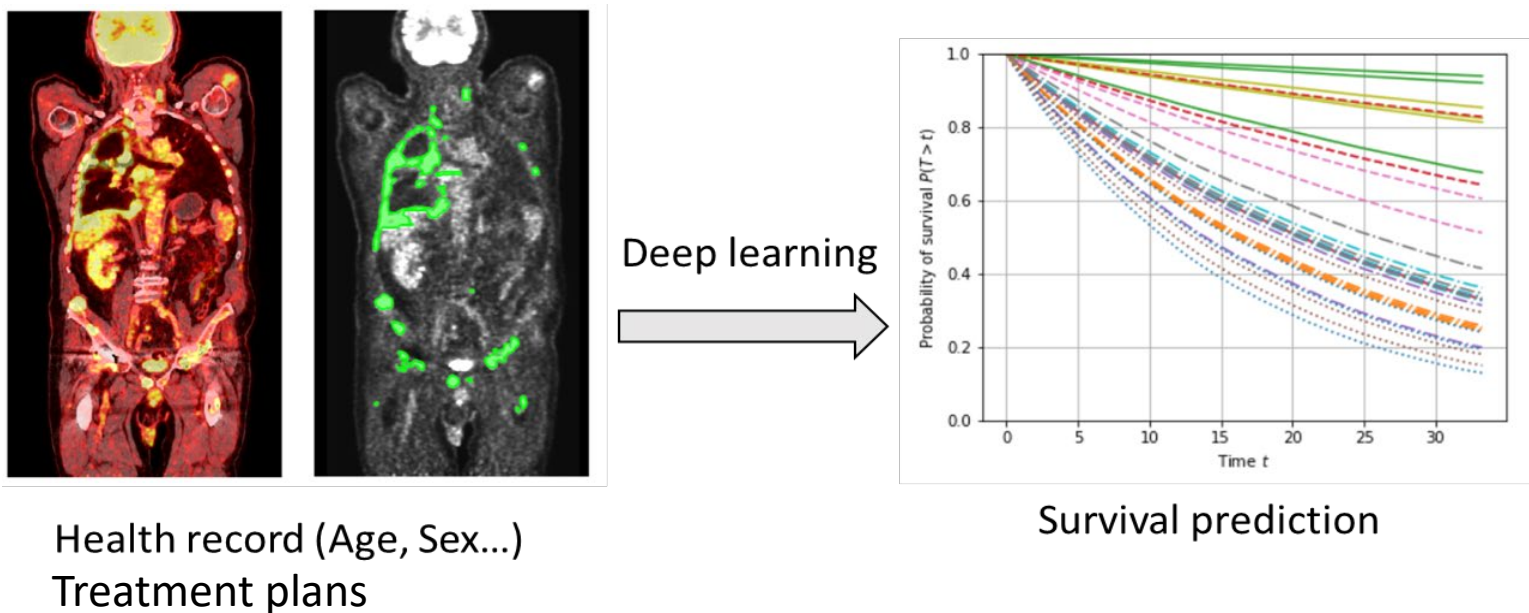
Modified fine-tuning approach results on EuroSAT dataset:



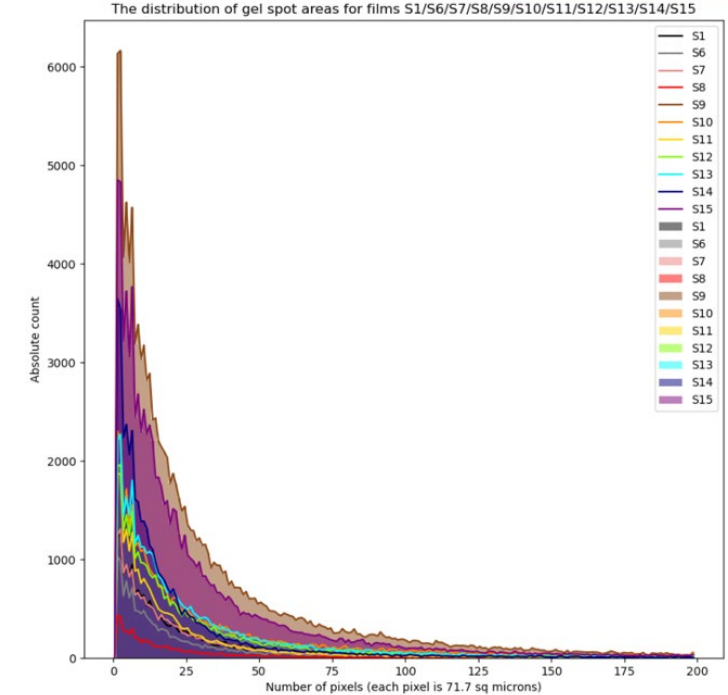
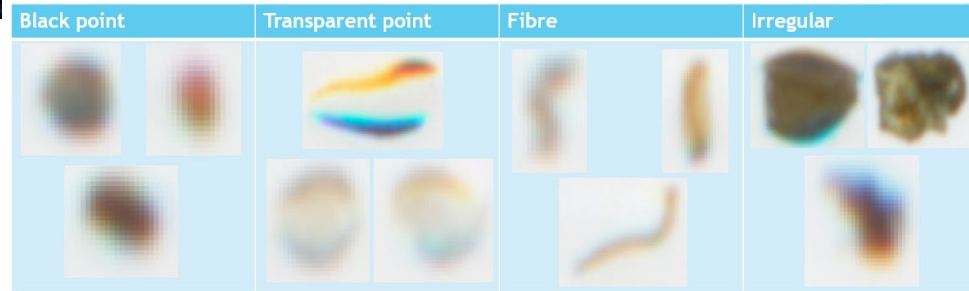
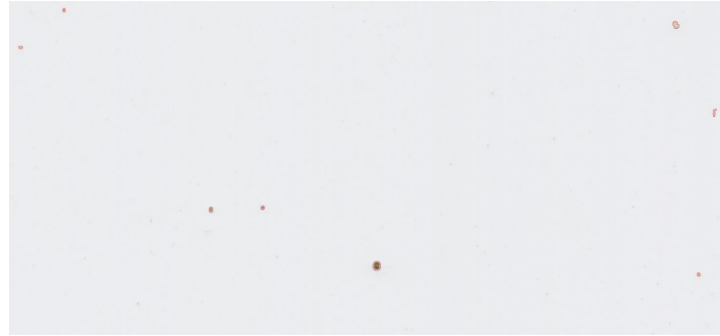
Using Artificial Intelligence to Help Predict Treatment Response in Patients

Problem: Designing personalized treatment plans for lymphoma patients.

Solution: Leveraging multi-modal data including PET, CT, health record and deep learning to develop and evaluate AI for accurate prediction of treatment outcomes.



Data Science and AI for Smart Sustainable Plastic Packaging

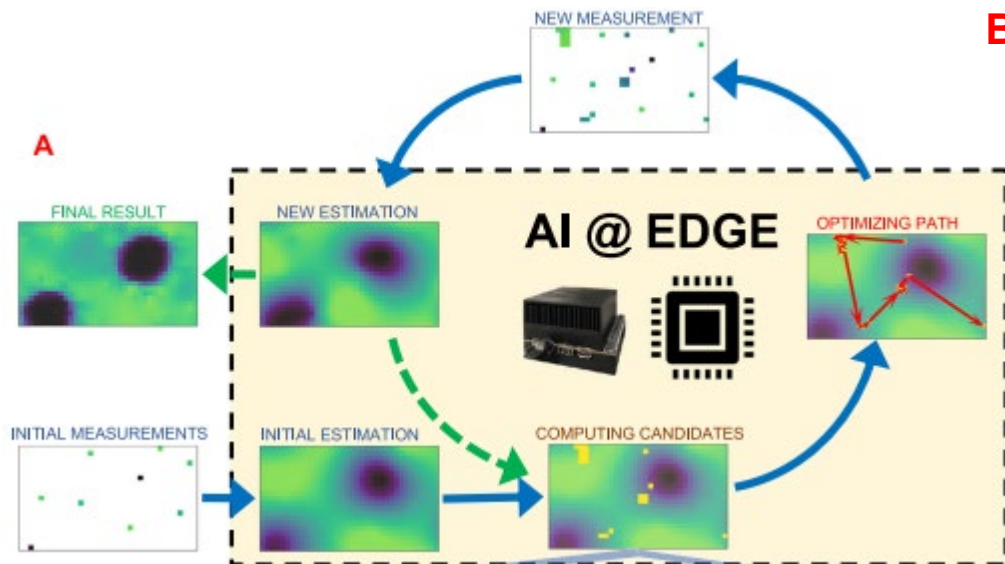


Manufacturing companies make flexible films from polyethylene. The goal is to make these more sustainable by including more recycled materials.

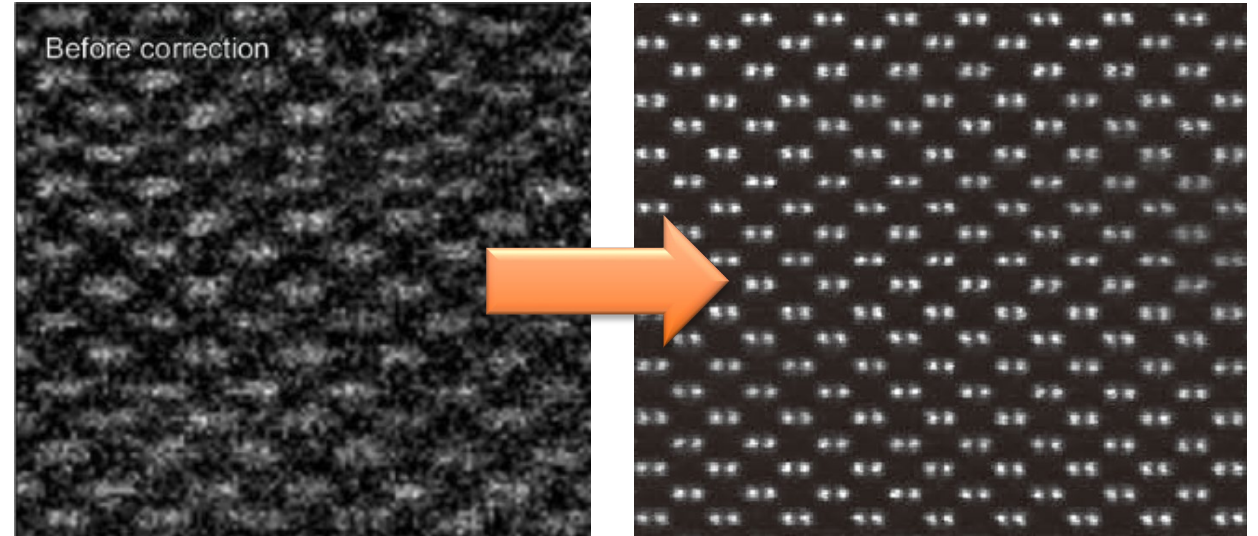
Gels form in the films which represent areas of contamination and structural weakness. We use state-of-art computer vision techniques to classify film images.

We then attempt to understand the gel distribution for different industrial recipes to optimise packaging performance.

Applications of Infinite Dimensional Compressive Sensing in STEM using Machine Learning to Enhance Results



Demonstration of an AI-driven workflow for autonomous high-resolution scanning microscopy - Saugat Kandel, et, al

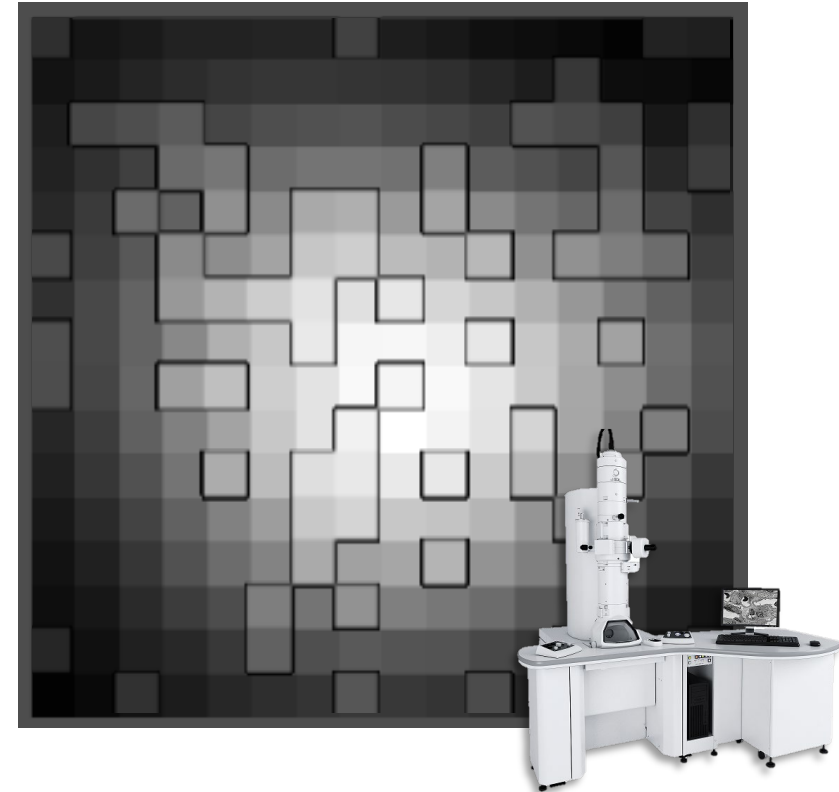


High Speed and Sensitive X-ray Analysis System with Automated Aberration Correction Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope - Hiromi Inada, Et . al

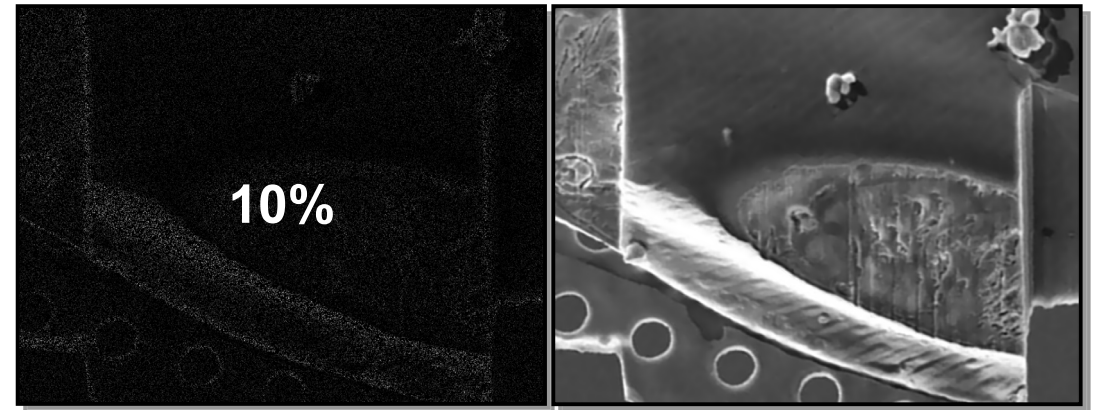
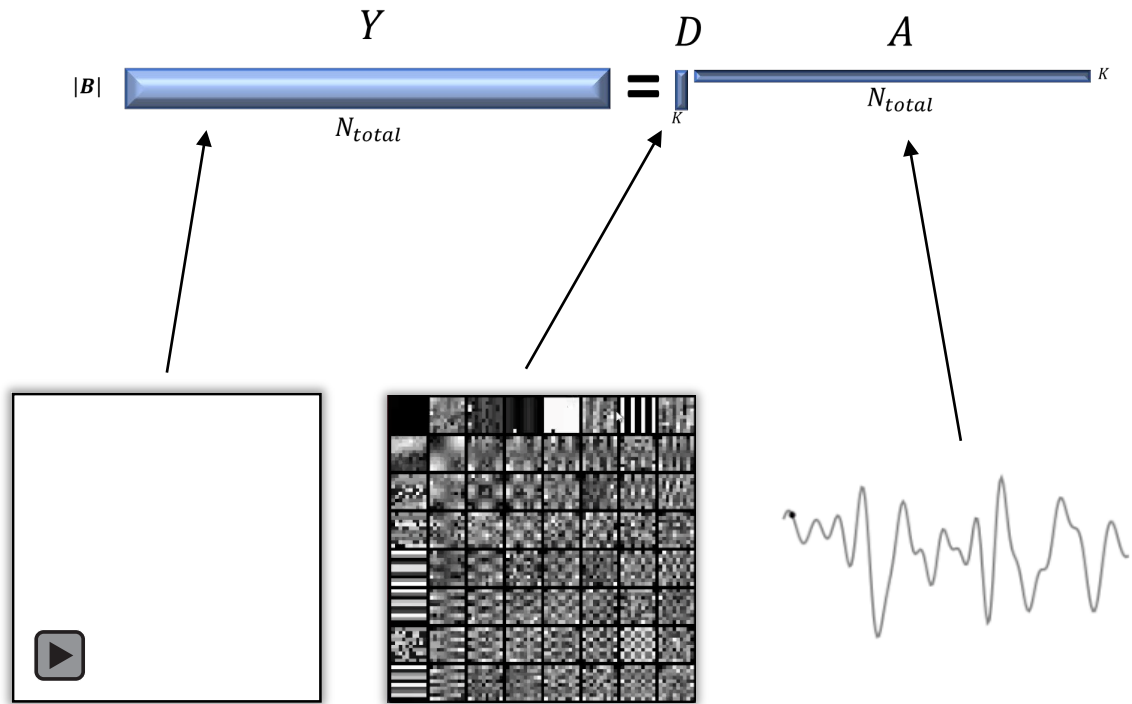
Data acquisition optimisation with large dwell time-based reconstruction through FAST (A). Example of a resulting noisy image from a traditional STEM sampling methods into a cleaned image with well-defined atoms (B).

Computational Methods for Real-Time Subsampled Scanning (Transmission) Electron Microscopy

- **Perform a subsampled scan**
measuring only a subset of the available pixels in a fraction of the time
- **Reconstruct the image**
determining values for the missing pixels via dictionary learning and sparse-coding algorithms
- **Recover a fully-sampled image**
with minimal *damage* to the sample

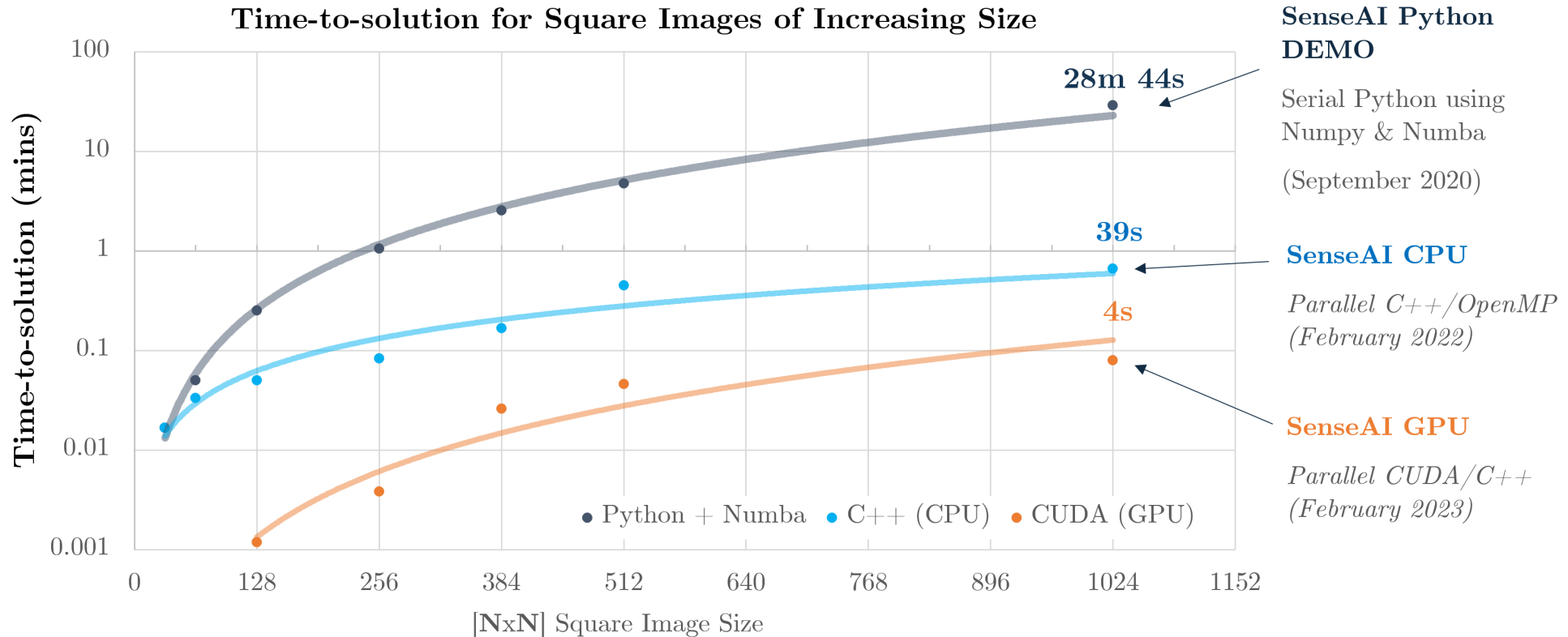


Computational Methods for Real-Time Subsampled Scanning (Transmission) Electron Microscopy

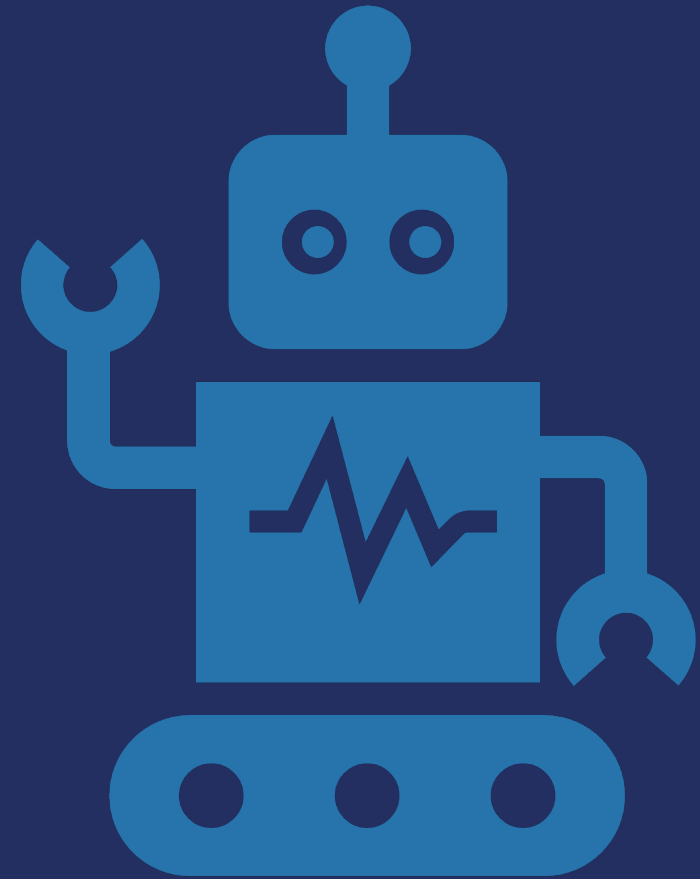


Cryo-FIB [D. Nicholls et al. ICASSP 2023]

Computational Methods for Real-Time Subsampled Scanning (Transmission) Electron Microscopy



Decision Making



Distributed Hypothesis Generation and Evaluation

- This project aims to develop **explainable decision-support tools for intelligence analysts**.
- This project combines **structured analytical techniques used within intelligence settings, computational argumentation, probability and information theory** to develop such tools.
- The **Diagnostic Argument Identifier (DAI)** can **identify the most critical items of evidence** which could change an analyst's conclusions dramatically, if removed.
- The DAI draws upon the notion of **sensitivity analysis**, used in the **Analysis of Competing Hypotheses**, along with the **mutual information (I)** between sets of semantically evaluated arguments.

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{x \in X} \sum_{y \in Y} P(x,y) \log \left[\frac{P(x,y)}{P(x)P(y)} \right]$$



Developing AI Methods for Animal Health and Welfare Monitoring

Supervised by Dr PJ Noble, Dr Anh Nguyen and Dr Kirsten McMillan



Language Models

Emerging Health and Welfare Challenges

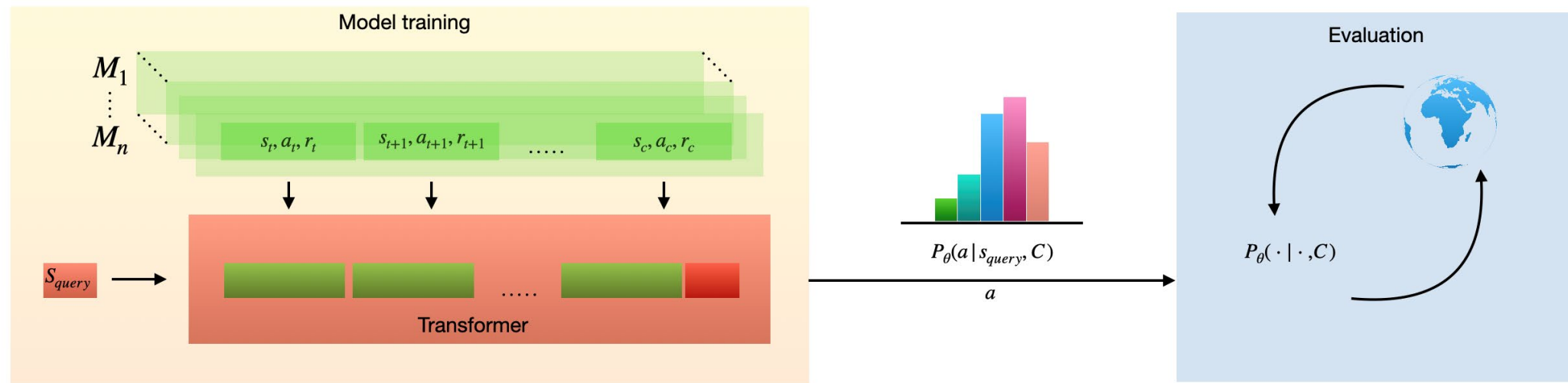
Standardise data from veterinary clinical notes

Develop Early Warning Systems

Reinforcement Learning for Continuous Processes

Goal: Learn a meta-policy from offline data under task uncertainty using contextual information

Predict Posterior distribution over actions given a query state and a context



Developing Reinforcement Learning and Artificial Intelligence Tools to Support Clinical Care Including Care for Women with Perimenopausal and Menopausal Symptoms

Supervised by Dr Bei Peng, Dr Anna Fowler, Dr Dan Reisel (Newson Health)

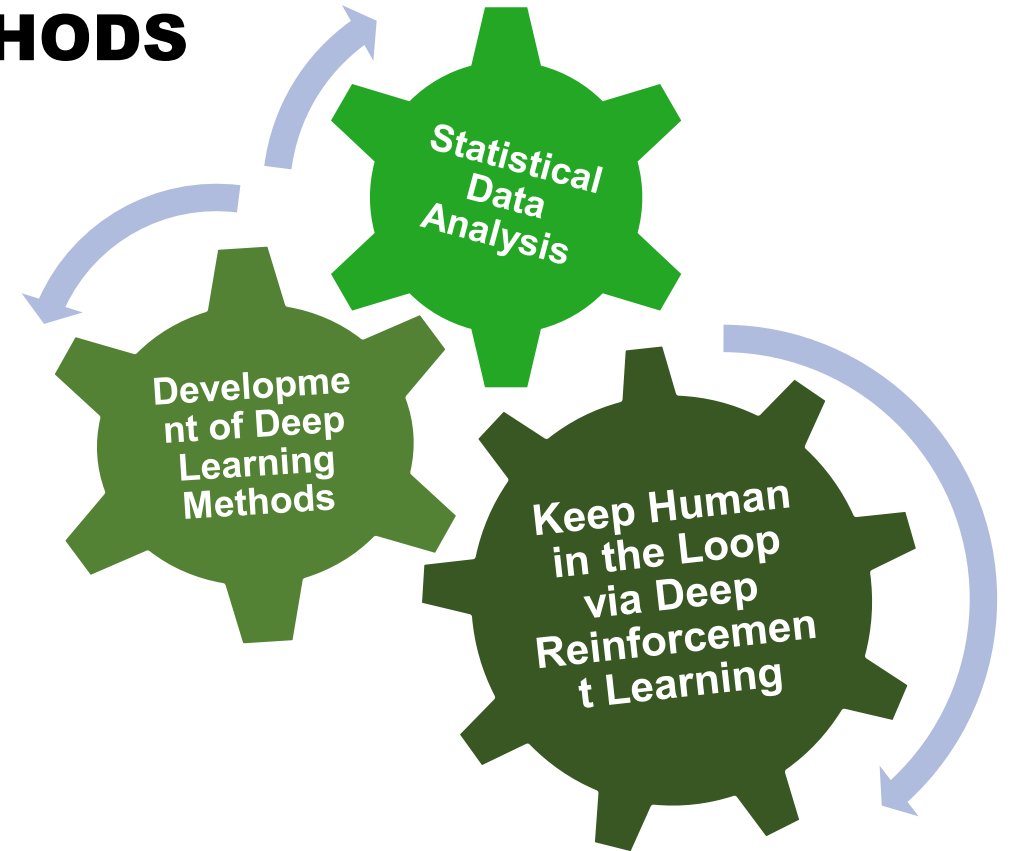
PROBLEMS

The relationship between menopause, treatments and complex diseases:

- Breast cancer
- Lung health (COPD)
- Endometrial cancer
- Brain health
- Bladder health (UTI)
- Heart health (SCAD)
- Mental health

Effective treatment requires the optimisation of multiple interacting drugs.

METHODS



Reinforcement Learning for Attack Intention Inference

Supervised by Dr Dominik Wojtczak, Prof Sven Schewe and Paul Waller

Object:

- To figure out the intentions of an attacker based on its behaviors

Methodology:

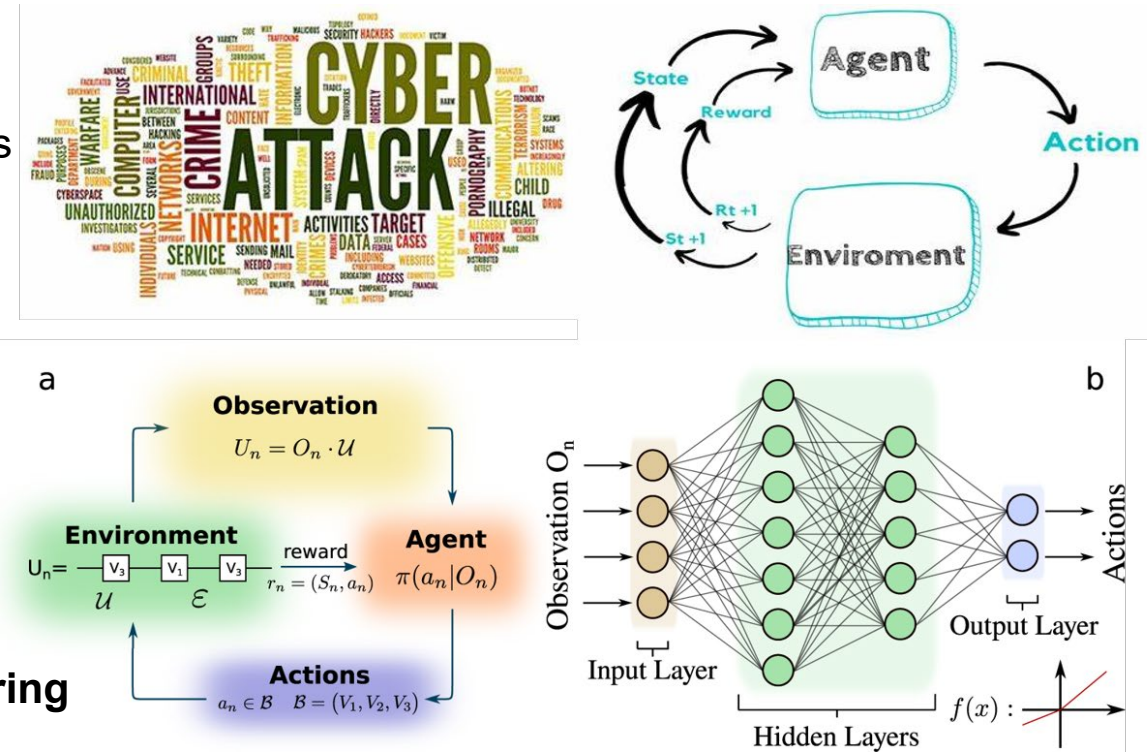
- Utilizing cutting-edge reinforcement learning techniques
- Comprehensive training and performance evaluation

Possible outputs:

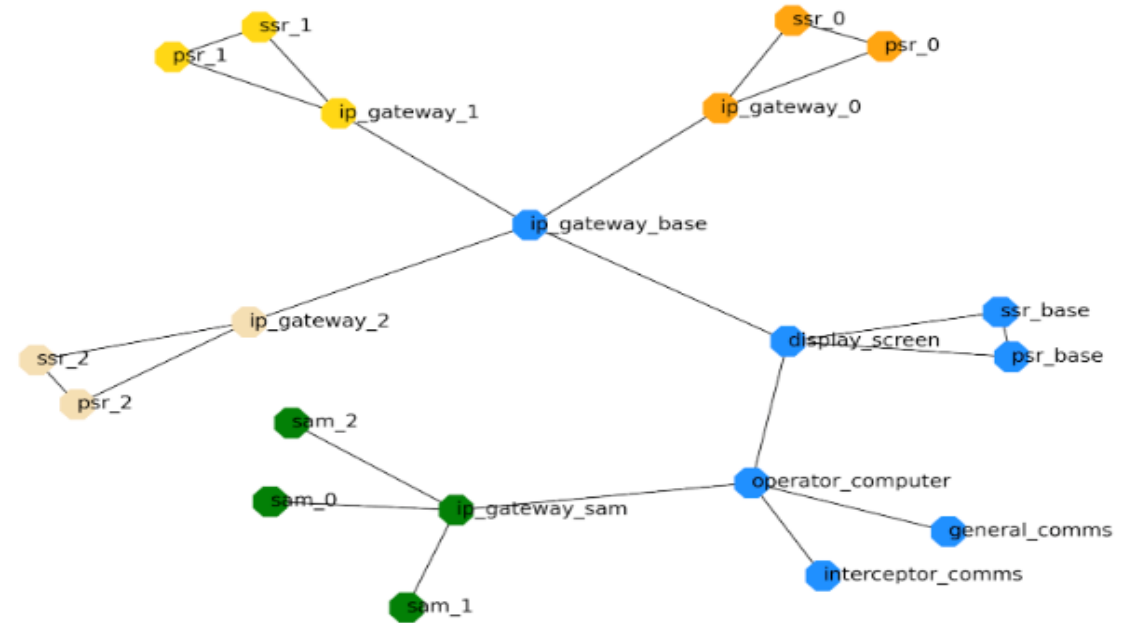
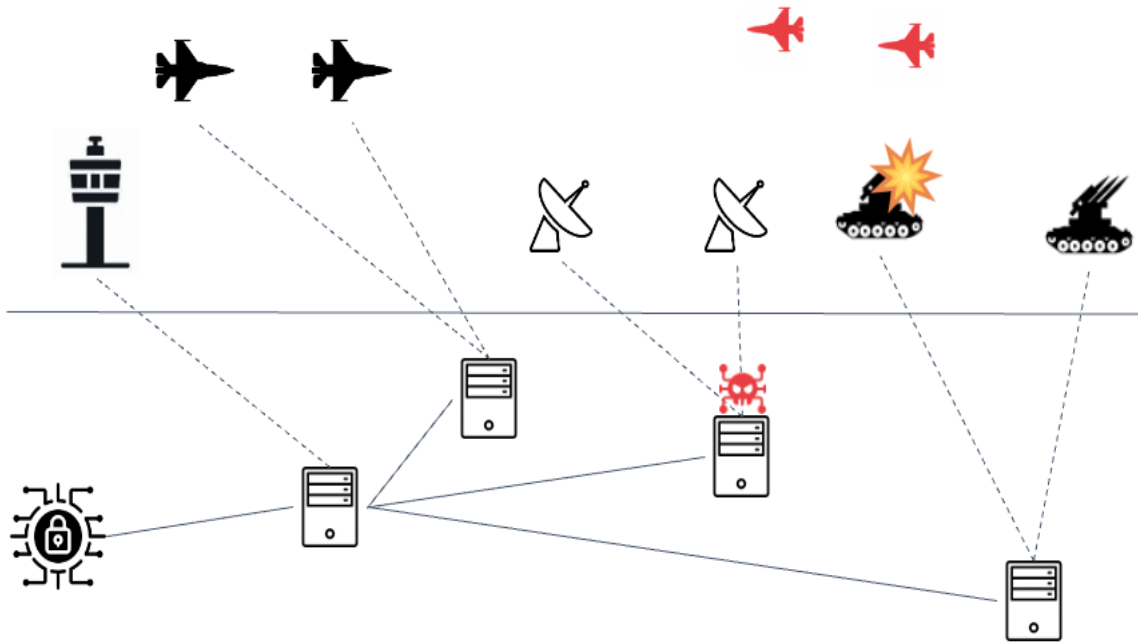
- Enhancing our cybersecurity defenses
- Invaluable insights into the real motivation of attackers

Thanks for Dr Chris Hicks and Dr Stephen Pasteris from Alan Turing

Institute providing future cooperation on the project



Cyber Defence with Real-World Impact Awareness



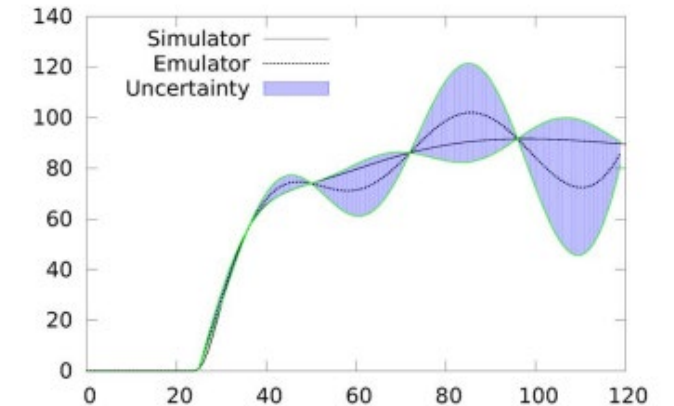
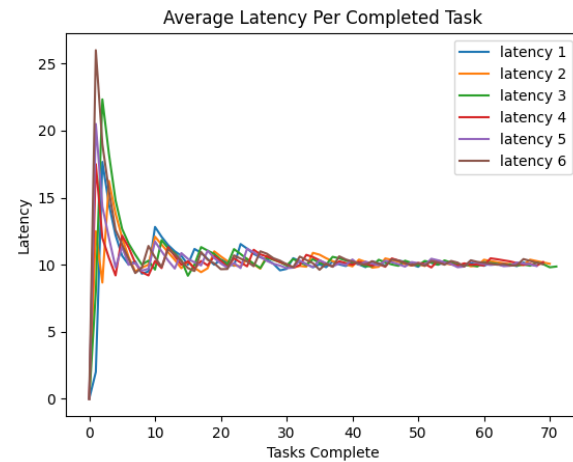
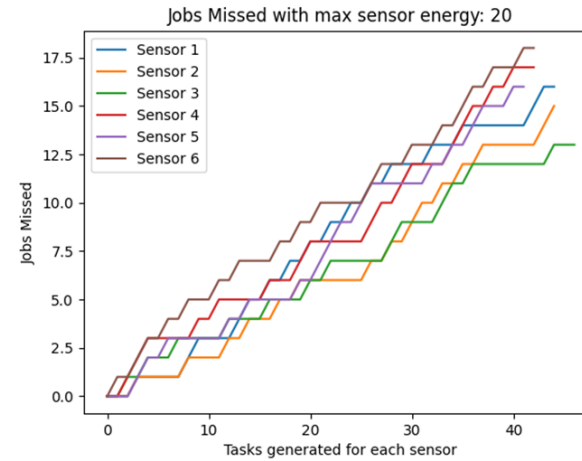
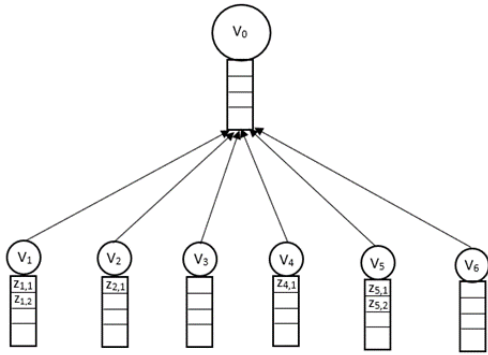
Algorithms and Decision-Making Processes in Distributed Attacker-Defender Games

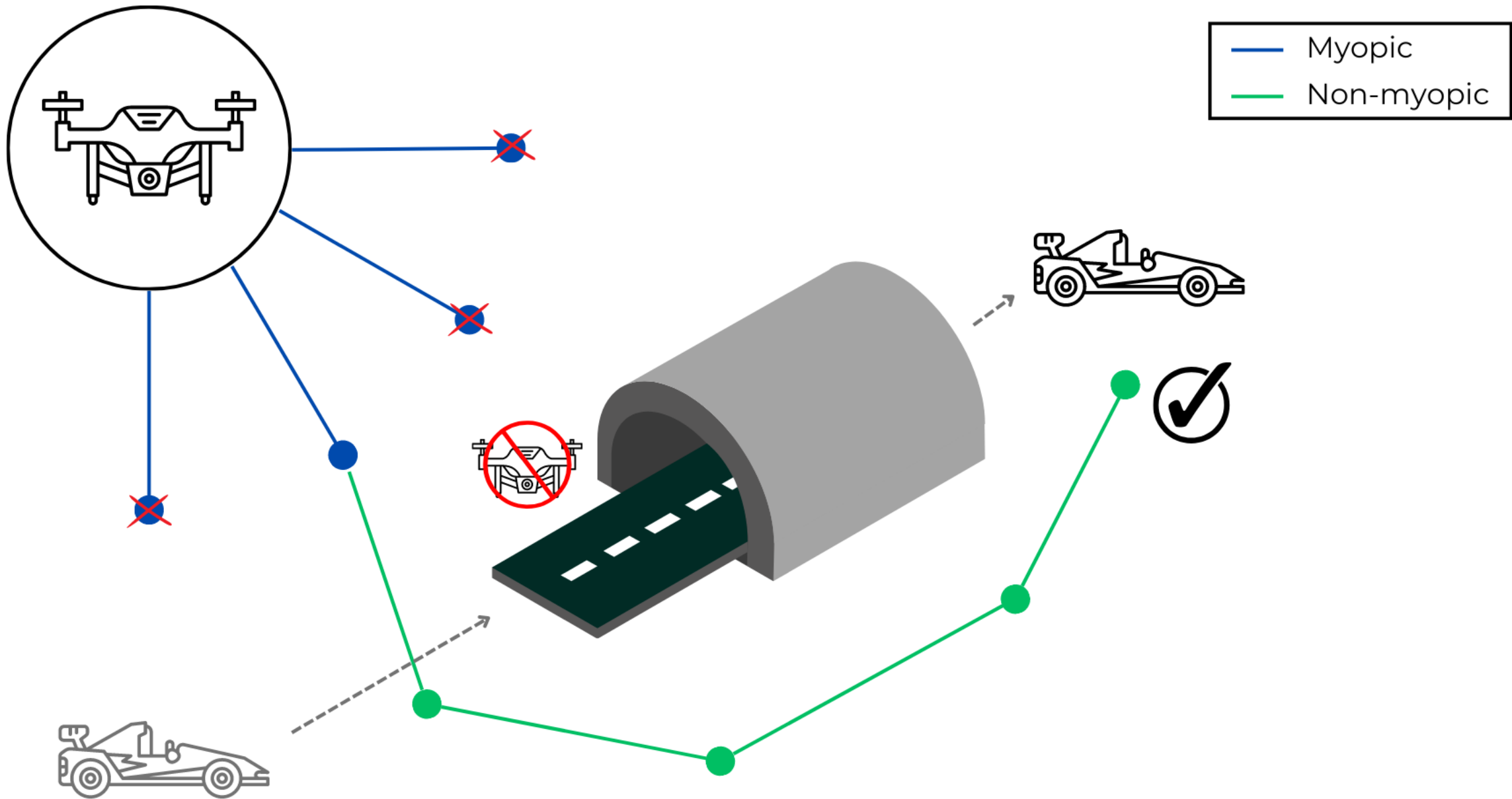
Goal:

- Build an abstract representation of aerial combat involving two opposing sides.
- Develop Theoretical Computer Science techniques to overcome computational constraints coming from real life problems.



Scheduling of Distributed information processing





Scheduling Surveillance of Space Objects

