

# Artificial Intelligence Research Flanders

**challenge-based** research  
with **demand-driven** impact

Prof. Dr. Bart DE MOOR

ESAT-STADIUS KU LEUVEN

[bart.demoor@kuleuven.be](mailto:bart.demoor@kuleuven.be)

# AI PROGRAM FLANDERS

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE FLEMISH GOVERNMENT



12

MILJOEN EURO



TOP RESEARCH

15

MILJOEN EURO



DIGITIZATION AND  
IMPLEMENTATION IN  
INDUSTRY

5

MILJOEN EURO



ETHICS, EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

FLANDERS AI RESEARCH



# FLANDERS AI RESEARCH PROGRAM

## WHERE TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE ?

### I. Applied AI – Complex Decision Making

- *Big Data* is not always *Good Data*
- adding *Domain Knowledge* is crucial



# FLANDERS AI RESEARCH PROGRAM

## WHERE TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE ?

### 1. Applied AI – Complex Decision Making

- *Big Data* is not always *Good Data*
- adding *Domain Knowledge* is crucial

### 2. AI at the Edge

- Central cloud-based AI is not sustainable
- AI will be distributed and federated
- Edge computing needs a boost



# FLANDERS AI RESEARCH PROGRAM

## WHERE TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE ?

### 1. Applied AI – Complex Decision Making

- *Big Data* is not always *Good Data*
- adding *Domain Knowledge* is crucial

### 2. AI at the Edge

- Central cloud-based AI is not sustainable
- AI will be distributed and federated
- Edge computing needs a boost

### 3. Autonomous Agents

- Central Control is not sustainable



# FLANDERS AI RESEARCH PROGRAM

## WHERE TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCE ?

### 1. Applied AI – Complex Decision Making

- *Big Data* is not always *Good Data*
- adding *Domain Knowledge* is crucial

### 2. AI at the Edge

- Central cloud-based AI is not sustainable
- AI will be distributed and federated
- Edge computing needs a boost

### 3. Autonomous Agents

- Central Control is not sustainable

### 4. Communicate & Collaborate with Humans

- Stories & Speech will be the interface



# FLANDERS AI PROGRAM STRUCTURE

## 4 GRAND CHALLENGES

HELP TO **MAKE**  
**COMPLEX DECISIONS**



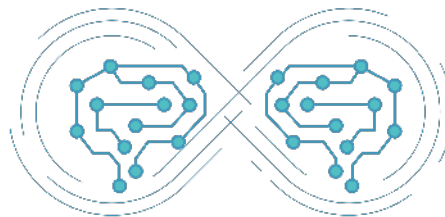
70  
6 M

**EXTRACT AND PROCESS**  
INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



30  
2.6 M

**INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY** WITH  
OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



10  
0.8 M

**COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE**  
**SEAMLESSLY** WITH HUMANS



30  
2.6 M



# Help to make complex decisions through data science

## HELP TO MAKE COMPLEX DECISIONS



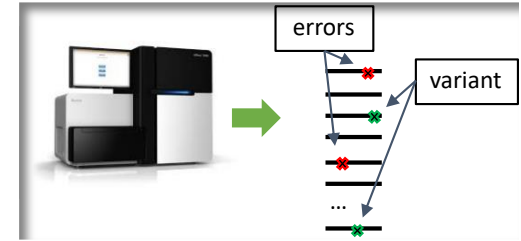
Decision makers for industrial processes and societal systems face an ever more daunting task. Every choice they make needs to be based on:

- knowledge and knowhow from experts such as doctors, engineers or market analysts;
- vast amounts of unstructured and structured data;
- numerous rules, guidelines and regulations on safety, ethics and privacy.

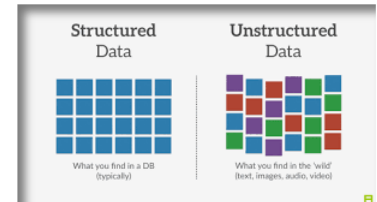
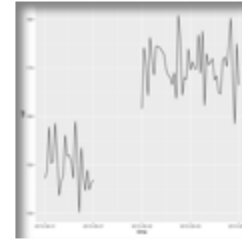
Luckily, future **decision support systems** will come to the rescue. To maximize their impact on the Flemish economy, we must make sure that they are:

- **automated** – By automating aspects of the data science process – such as raw data processing – we unlock its potential to all stakeholders, regardless of their technical data science skill level.
- **hybrid** – We need to unify the power of generated data with domain and expert knowledge. For example, by combining medical science with data from patient records, personal health monitoring sensors and clinical test targets.
- **actionable** – We have to turn data and knowledge into models that readily provide insights and inspire reliable decisions. These models must also give feedback to human experts, e.g. with interactive visual interfaces.
- **trustworthy** – All this has to be done with regard to the human in the loop and with respect for the data subjects' privacy and right to fair treatment.

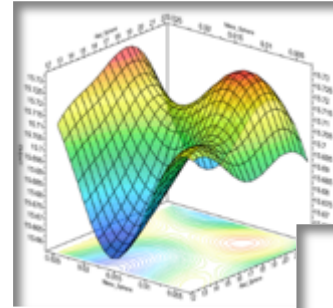
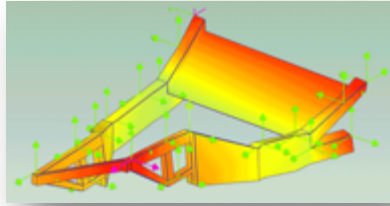
# DATA WRANGLING, INTEGRATION & QUALITY HANDLING: TREAT THE INPUT DATA



- Data acquisition
- Labeling and annotation
- Integration structured / unstructured data
- Imperfect data handling
- Data quality estimation
- ...



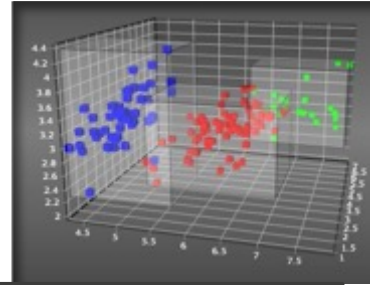
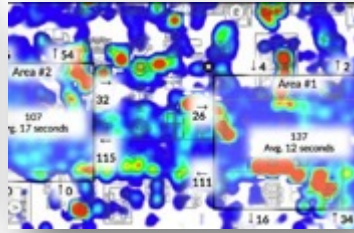
# KNOWLEDGE MODELS & REASONING: BRING IN THE EXPERTS



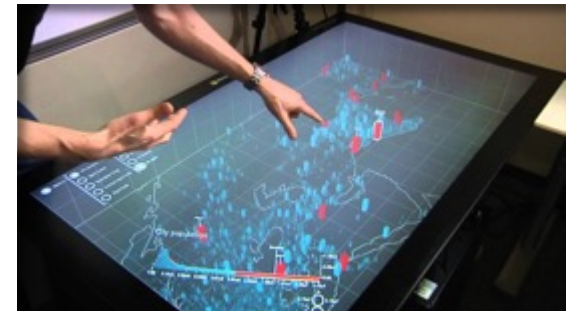
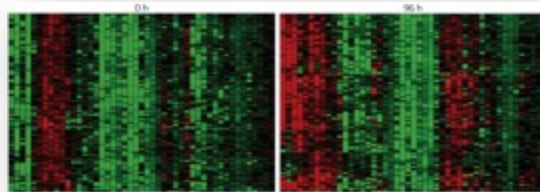
- Graphs
- Simulation models
- Physical models
- Ontologies
- Digital twins
- ...



# DATA EXPLORATION: YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT'S IN THE DATA

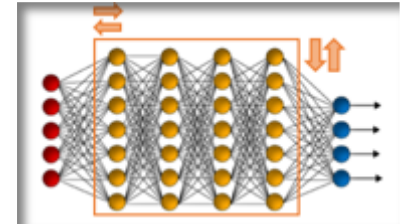
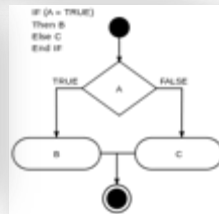
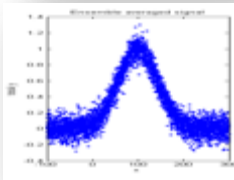
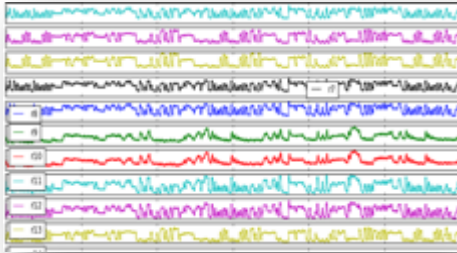
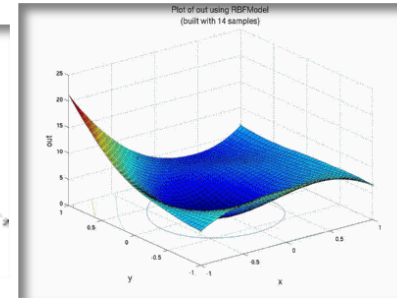
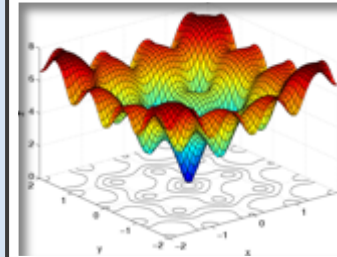
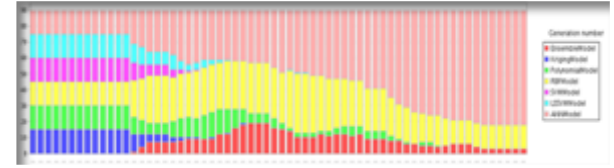


- Dimensionality reduction
- Topological data analysis
- Subjective interestingness
- Personalized visual analytics
- ...

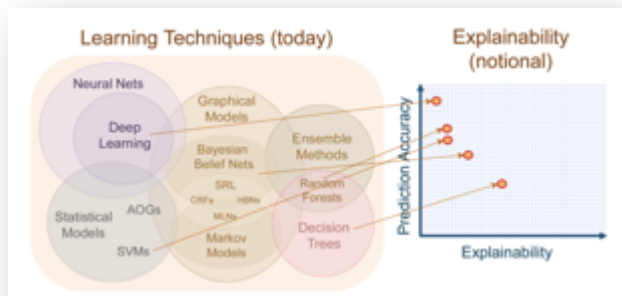


# AUTOMATED MACHINE LEARNING: HOW SELECT THE BEST ML APPROACH

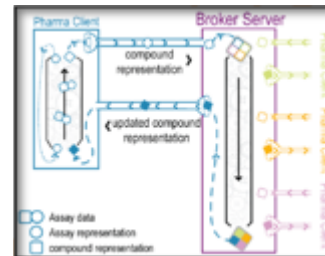
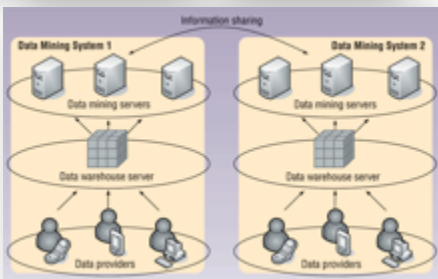
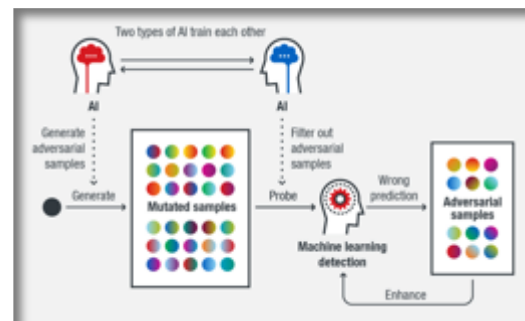
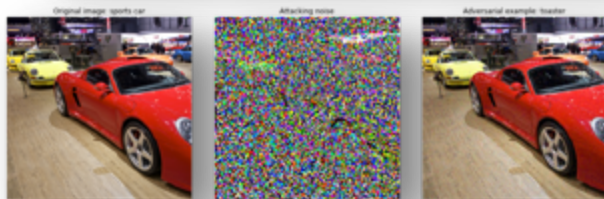
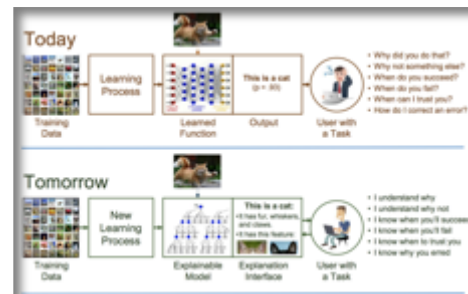
- Data selection
- Model selection
- Feature engineering
- Hyperparameter tuning
  - Neural architecture search
  - Bayesian optimization
- Hybrid modeling
- Transfer learning
- Surrogates/digital twins
- ...



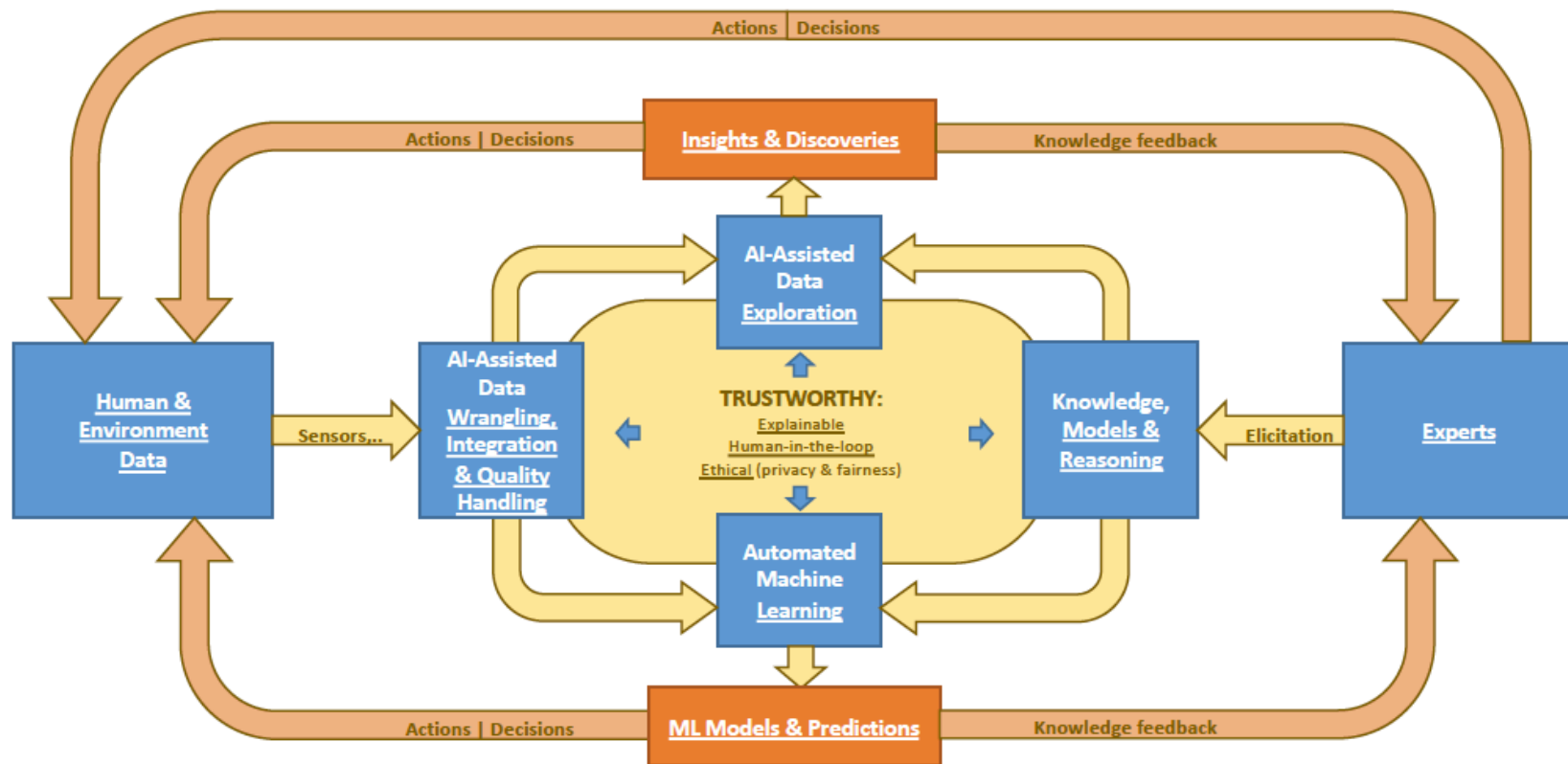
# TRUSTWORTHY AI: IS IT ROBUST, EXPLAINABLE AND PRIVATE ?



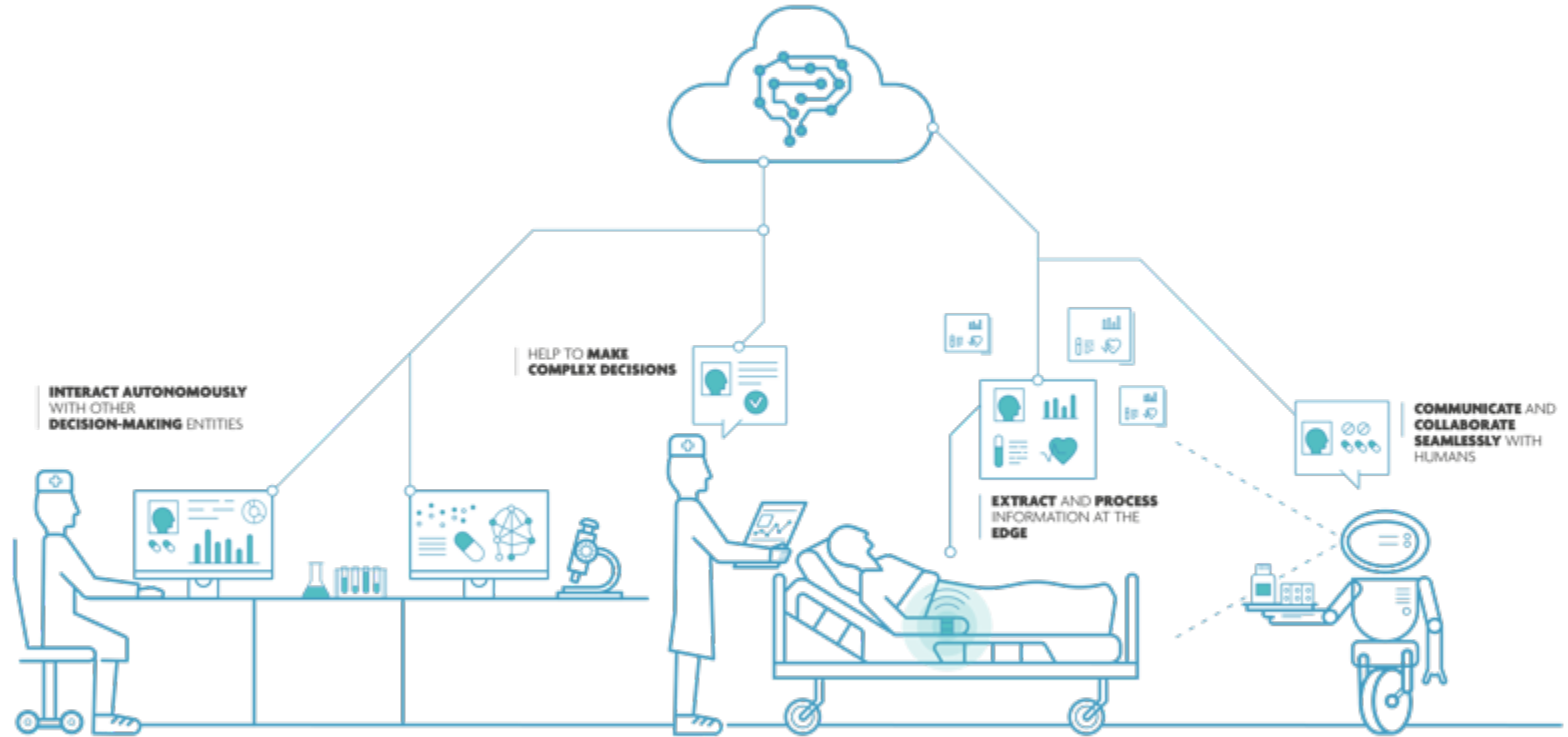
- Fair and Explainable
- Robust and hardened
- Transparent, traceable, reproducible
- Federated AI
- Privacy-preserving AI



# THE BIG PICTURE



# USE CASE EXAMPLE: HEALTHCARE





# WHO IS IN DEMAND?

**PATIENTS**



**POLICY MAKERS**



**PROFESSIONALS**



# IF WE CARE ABOUT THE FUTURE OF CARE...

PATIENT HEALTH RECORD

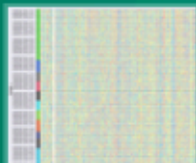
HEALTH DATA ANALYTICS

TELEMEDICINE & -MONITORING

WEARABLES & MHEALTH

...OMICS (genomic, proteomics, metabolomics, interactomics,...)

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS



## ... AI WILL BE KEY



## 4 P's OF MEDICINE

**P**ersonalized

Customized diagnosis and treatment



**P**reventive

Better than curation



**P**redictive

Determine risk profiles & predict outcome



**P**articipative

Involve the patient

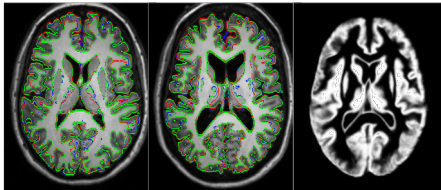
# Data tsunami



Computer Tomography



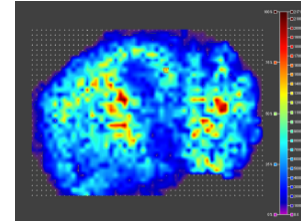
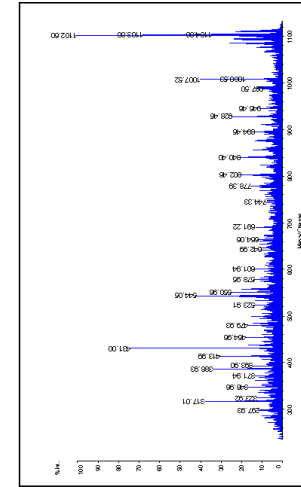
Magnetic resonance



GS-FLX Roche  
Applied Science 454

Sequencers

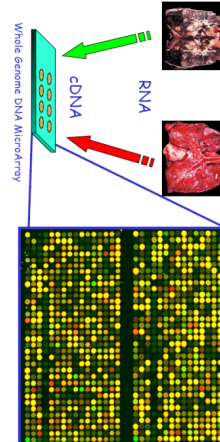
```
ACACATTAATCTTATATG
CTAAACTAGGTCCTGTTT
TAGGGATGTTTATAACCAT
CTTTGAGATTATTGATGCA
TGGTTATTGGTTAGAAAAA
ATATACGCTTGTTCCTTT
CCTAGGTTGATTGACTCAT
ACATGTGTTTCATTGAGGA
AGGAACTTAACAAAACCTGC
ACTTTTTCACGTCACAG
CTACTTTAAAAGTGATCAA
AGTATATCAAGAAAGCTTA
ATATAAGACATTTGTTTC
AAGGTTTCGTAAGTGCACA
ATATCAAGAAGCAAAAAT
GACTAATTTTGTTCACGG
AAGCATATATATTACACGA
ACACAAATCTATTTTGTGA
ATCAACACCGACCATGGT
TCGATTACACACATTAAT
CTTATATGCATAAACCTAGG
TCTCGTTTATGGGATGTTT
ATAACCATCTTTGAGATTA
TTGATGCATGGTTATTGGT
TAGAAAAATATACGCTTG
TTTTCTTTCTAGGTTGA
```



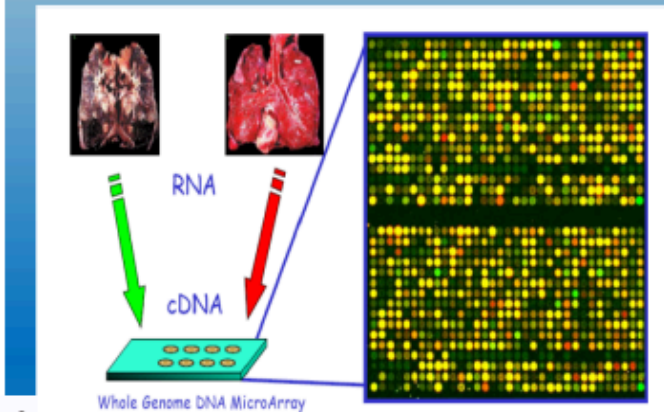
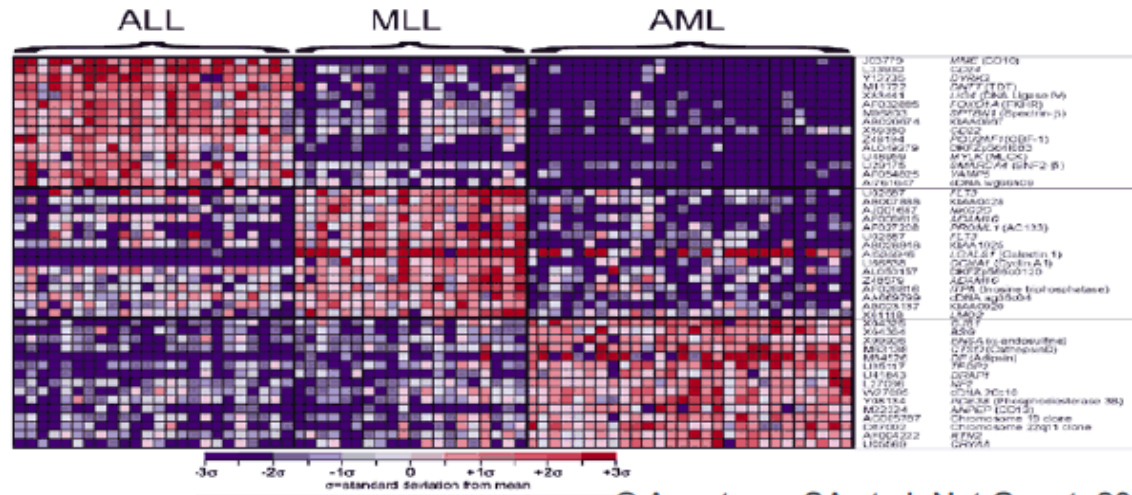
Mass spectrometry



Microarrays  
(DNA chips)



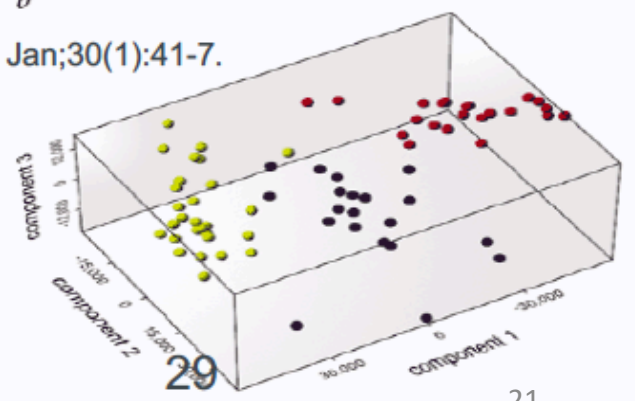
# Example: Genomic markers for Leukemia



12 600 genes  
72 patients

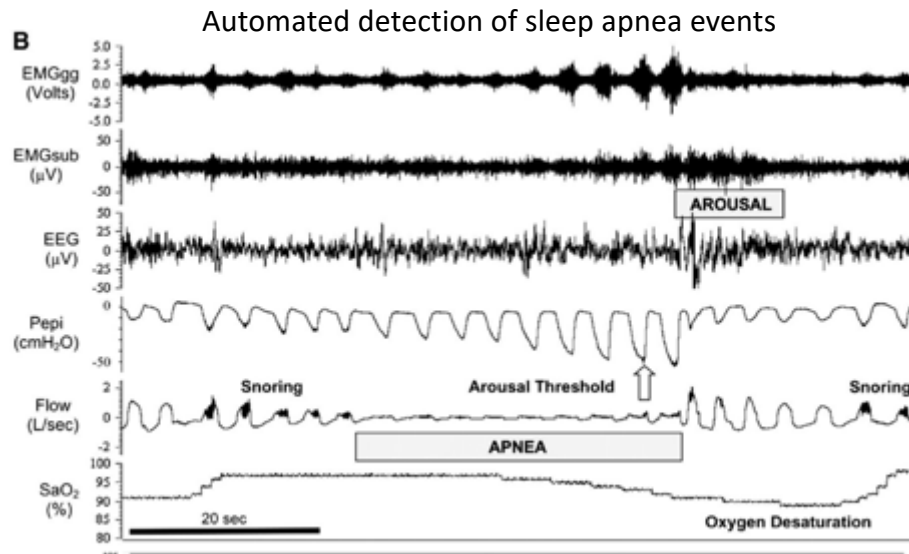
- 28 Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)
- 24 Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
- 20 Mixed Linkage Leukemia (MLL)

© Armstrong SA et al. Nat Genet. 2002 Jan;30(1):41-7.

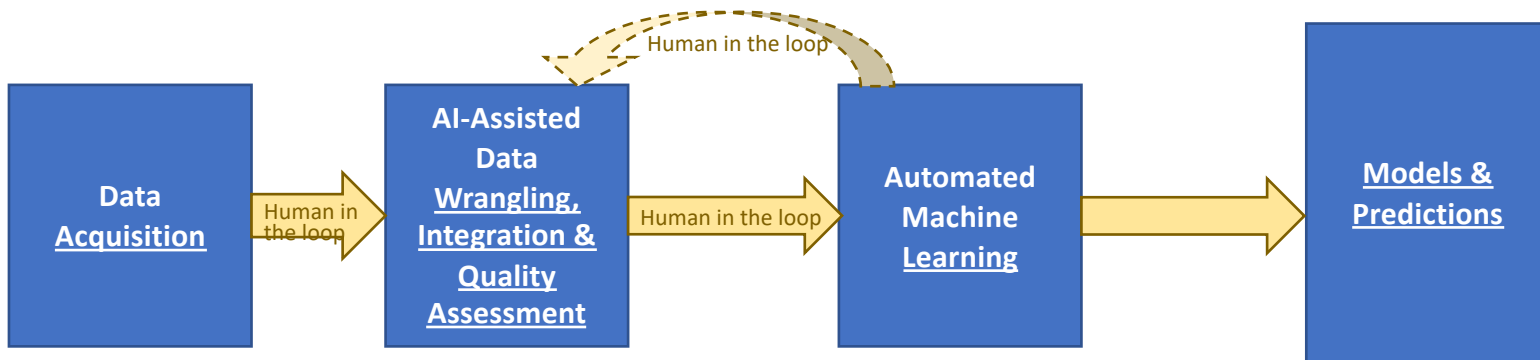


# Automating Data Science

Sleep apnea detection from data streams



Data annotated by nurses according to AASM guidelines



# Example: Glycemia control in ICU

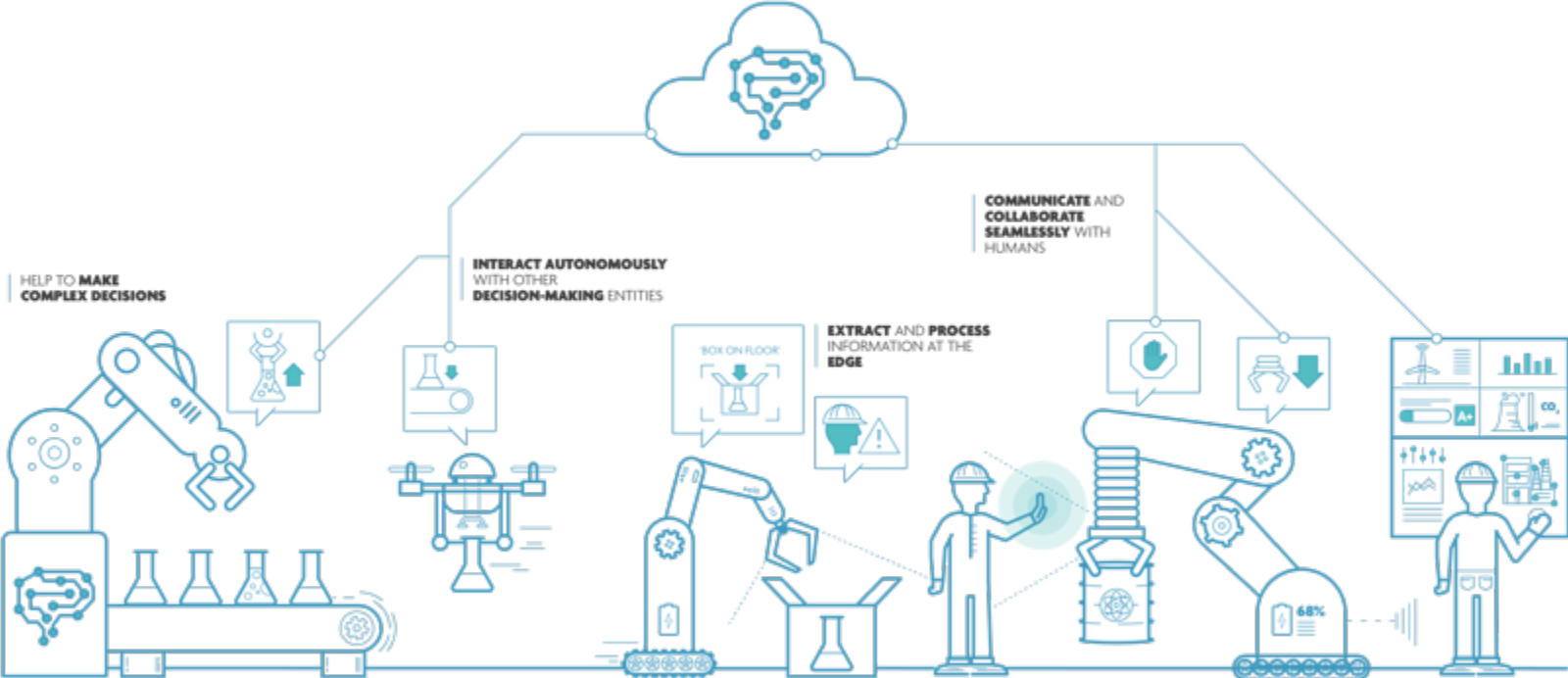
- 10 mio adult ICU patients / year (EU + US) (1-2 b\$ market)
- 'Tight Glycemic Control (TGC) in intensive care unit lowers mortality'
  - implement through LOGIC-Insulin: semi-automatic control system that advises nurse on insulin dosage and blood sampling interval aiming at TGC and avoiding hypoglycemia
- LOGIC-I randomized clinical trial (single-centre): compared with expert nurses, LOGIC-Insulin showed improved efficacy of TGC without increasing rate of hypoglycemia
- LOGIC-II randomized clinical trial (multi-centre): Start February 2014



in collaboration  
with ICU UZ  
Leuven



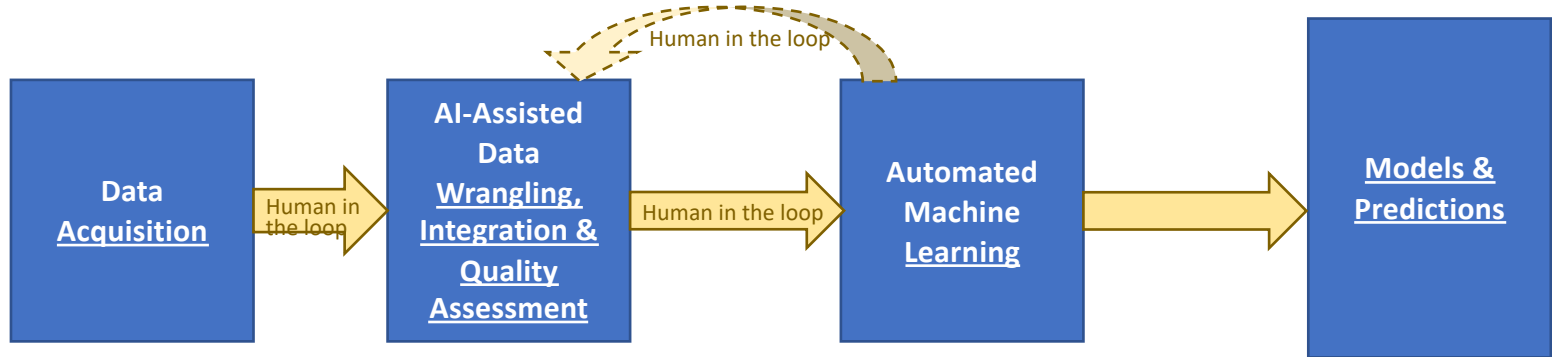
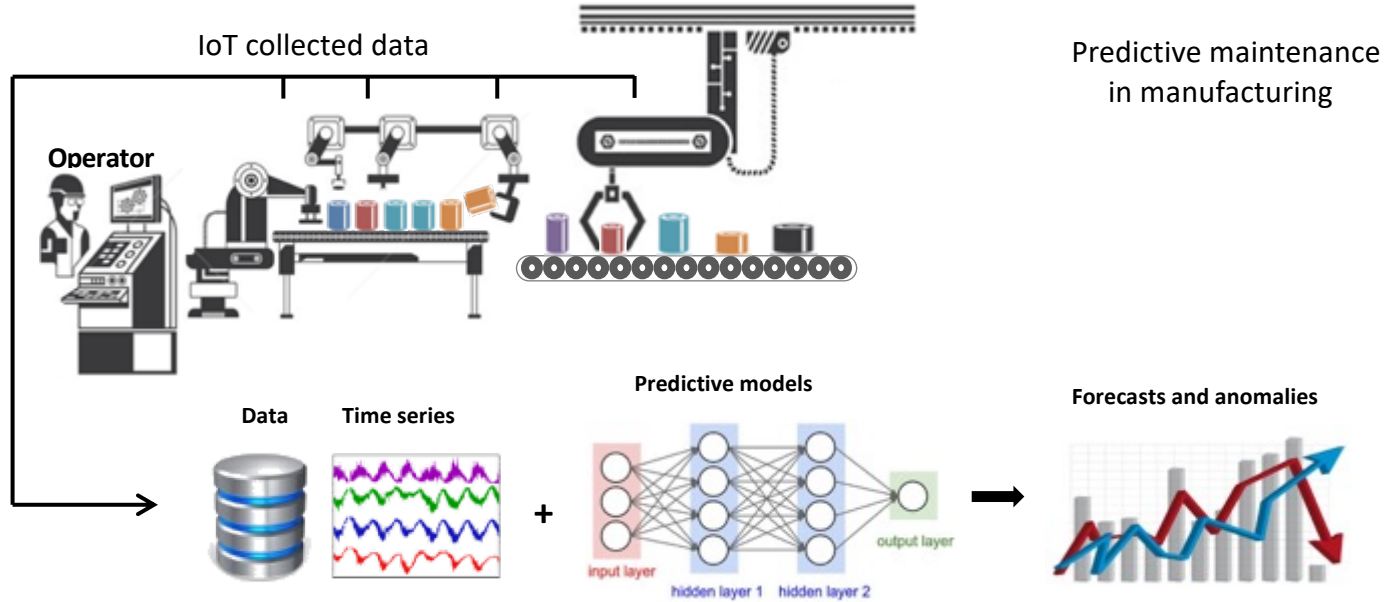
# USE CASE EXAMPLE: INDUSTRY 4.0



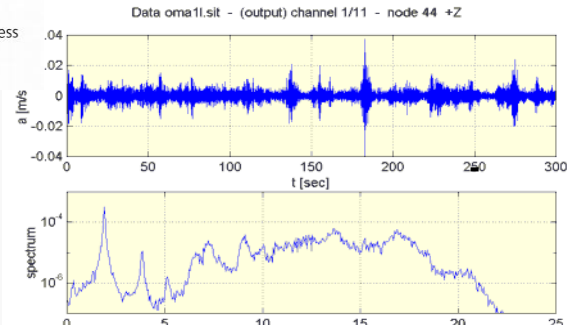
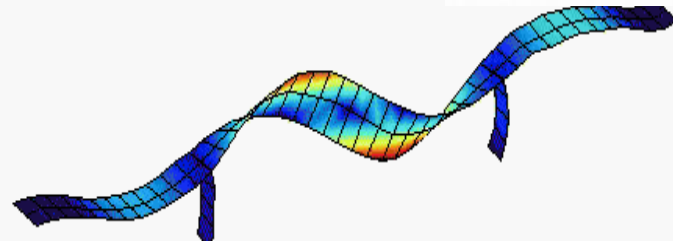
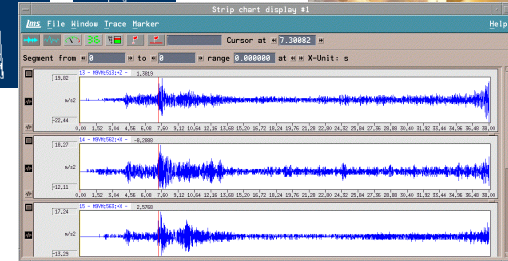
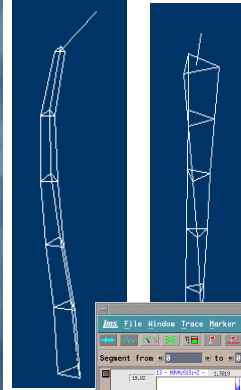
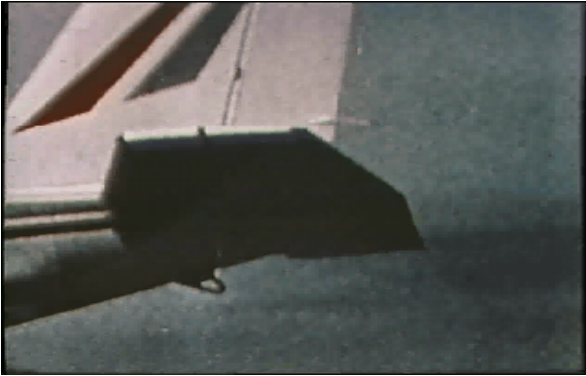


# Automating Data Science

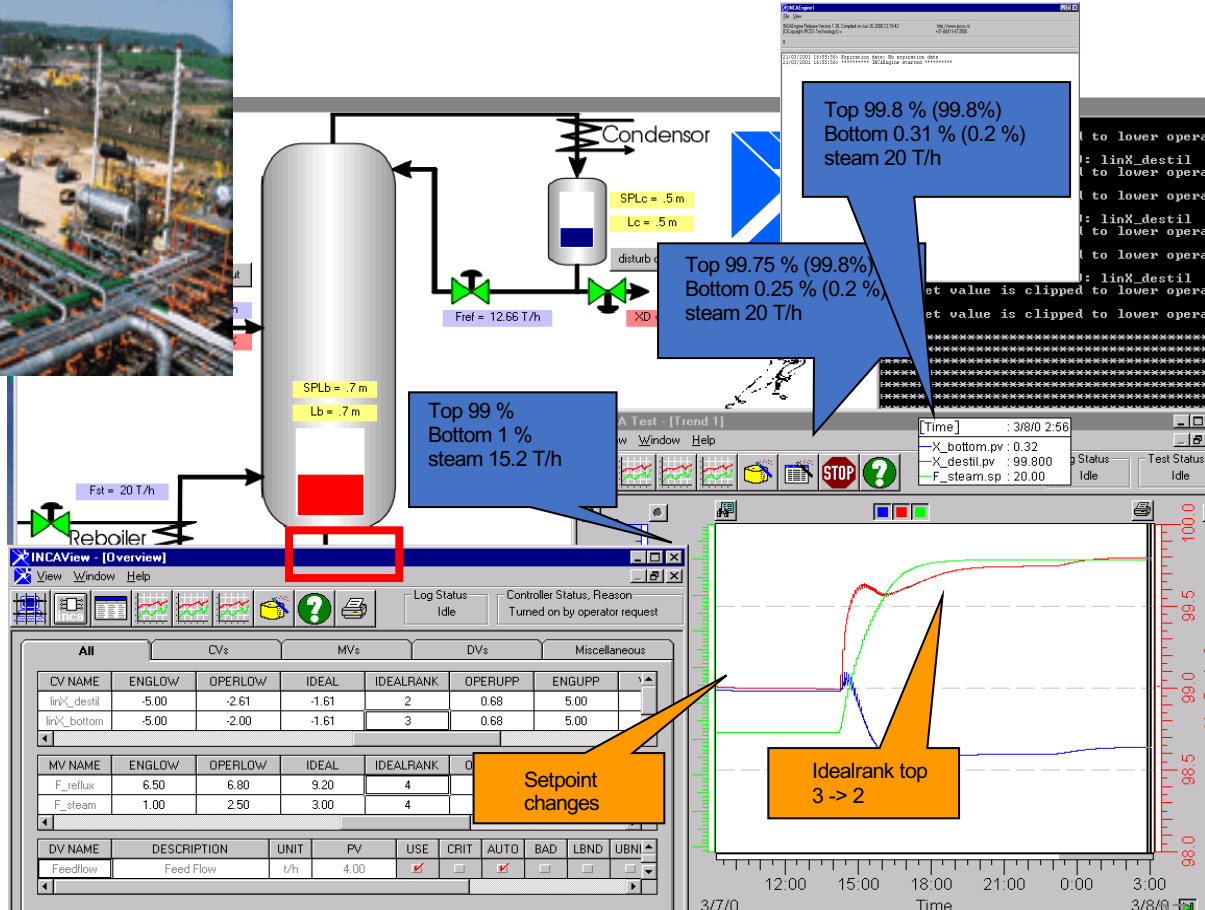
Automated ML model building for predictive maintenance



# Mechanical structure monitoring DSS



# Chemical process DSS



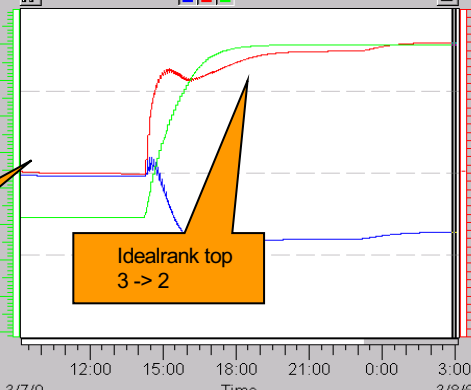
Top 99.8 % (99.8%)  
Bottom 0.31 % (0.2 %)  
steam 20 T/h

Top 99.75 % (99.8%)  
Bottom 0.25 % (0.2 %)  
steam 20 T/h

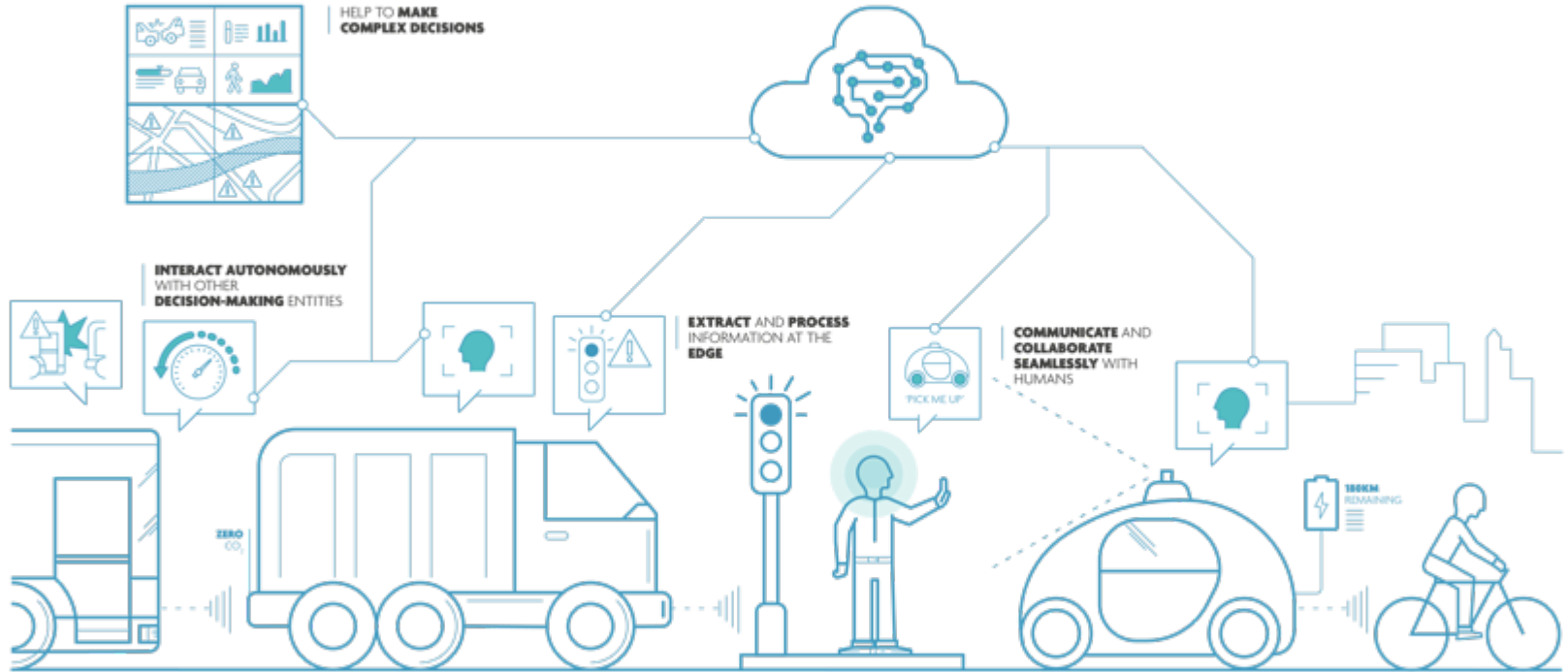
Top 99 %  
Bottom 1 %  
steam 15.2 T/h

Setpoint changes

Idealrank top  
3 -> 2

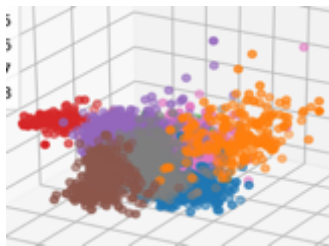
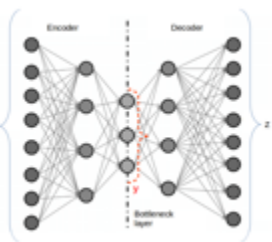
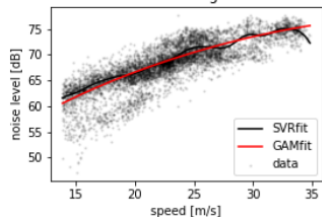


# USE CASE EXAMPLE: MOBILITY AND LOGISTICS – SMART CITIES



# Knowledge discovery

Opportunistic sensing



Human in the loop

cluster guided spatial exploration

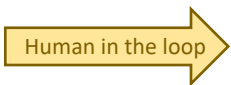
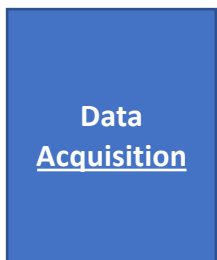


Human in the loop

Road degradation  
Safety  
Air pollution  
Noise

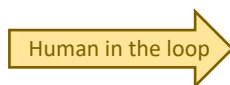
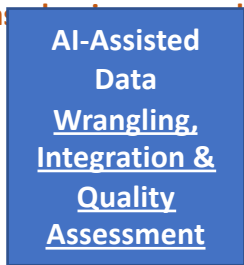
ML models  
→ external indicators

opportunistic data  
uncertain conditions



Human in the loop

removing known dependencies  
location based



Human in the loop



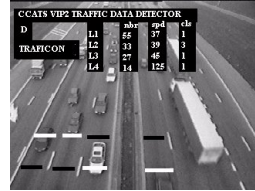
Human in the loop



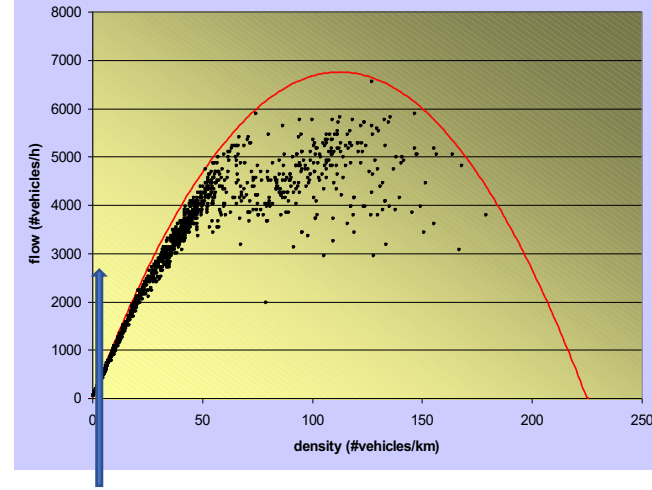
Better understanding

# Traffic & Mobility DSS

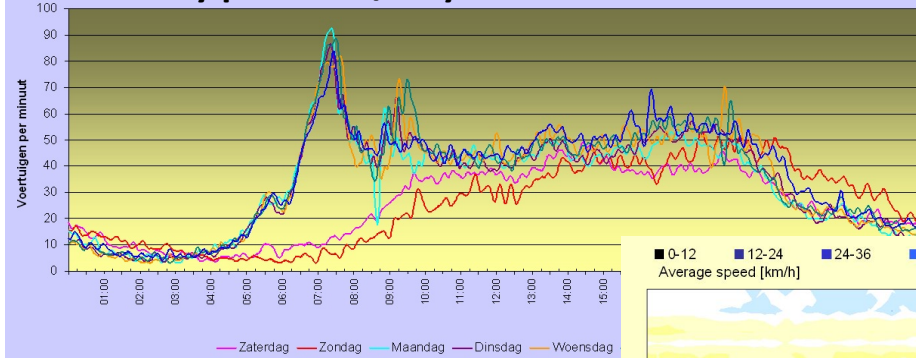
Detector technology: inductive loops, Gatso-meters, camera's



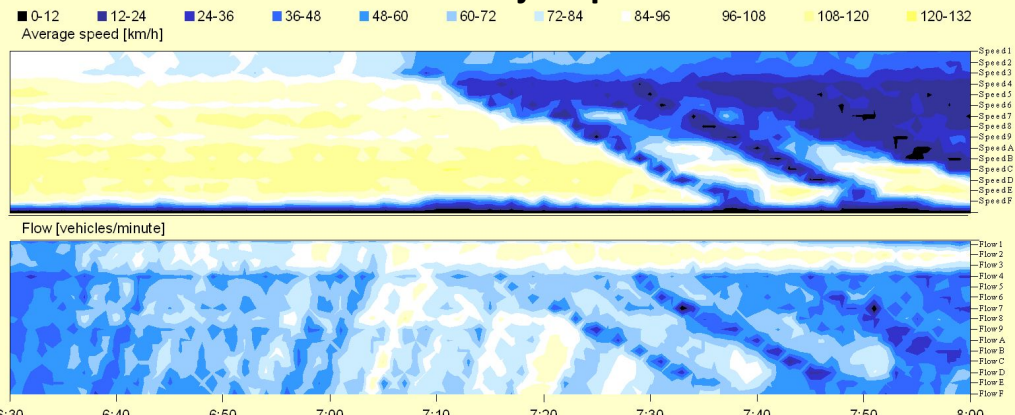
## Density – Flow



## Density per hour / day of the week



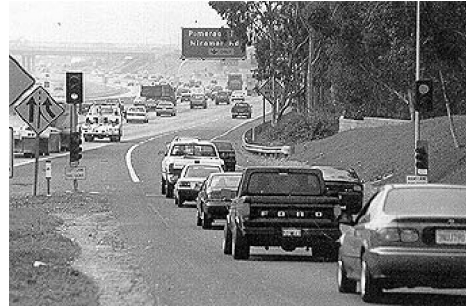
## Traffic jam prediction



# Traffic & Mobility DSS: control



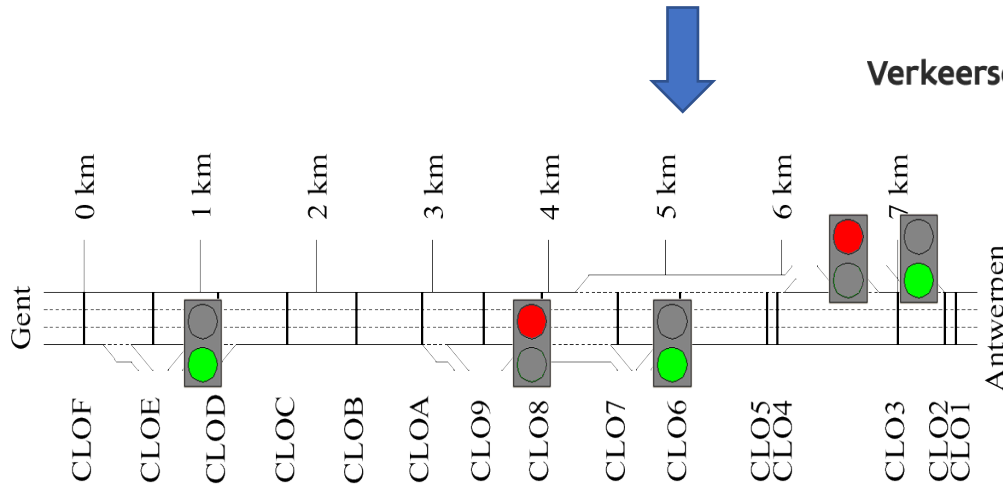
Speed harmonisation



Ramp metering



DRIP



Vlaams Verkeerscentrum

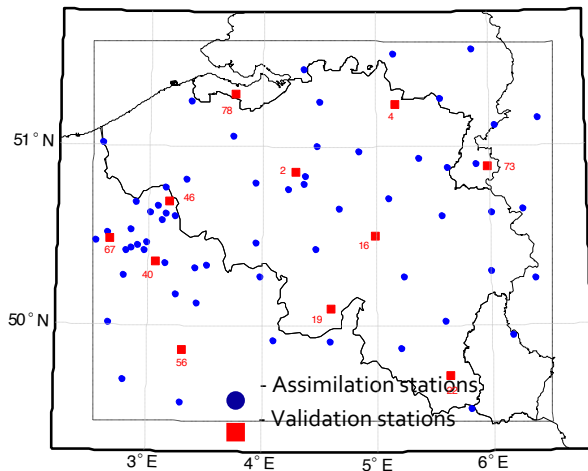


Vlaamse overheid

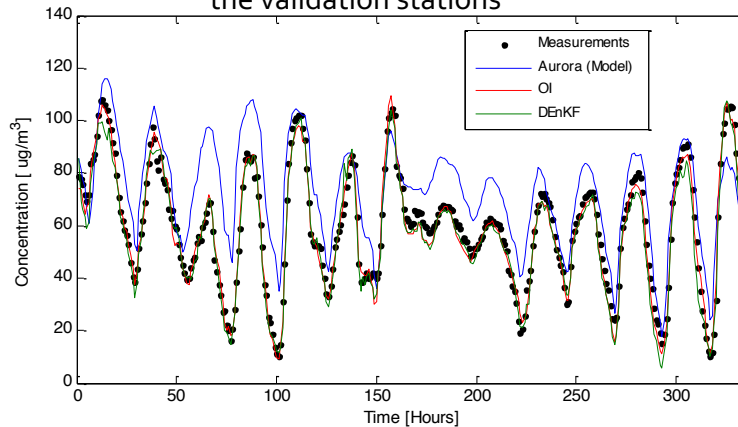
**STADIUS**  
Center for Dynamical Systems,  
Signal Processing and Data Analytics

**M** TRANSPORT & MOBILITY  
LEUVEN

## O<sub>3</sub> air-quality stations

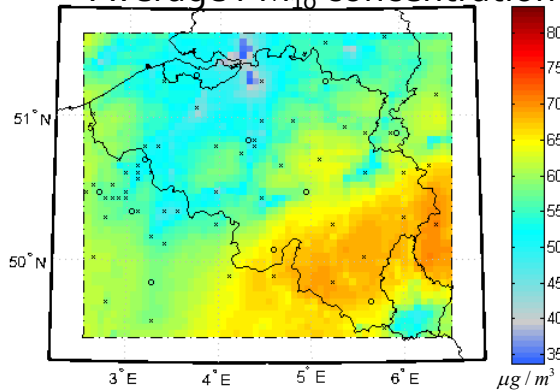


## Average of the O<sub>3</sub> concentration over the validation stations

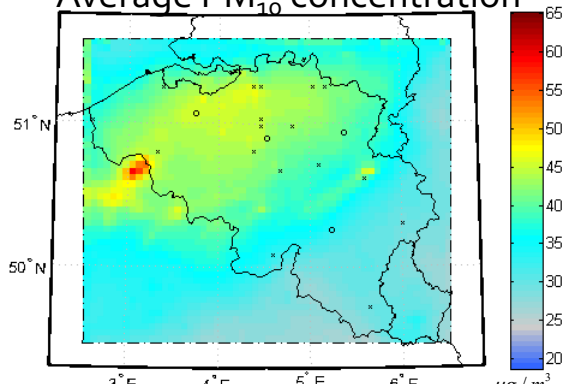


Starting date: May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2005 at midnight

## Average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration

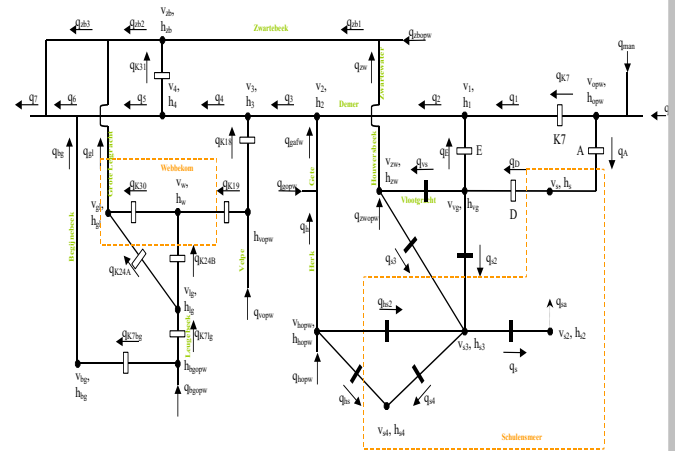
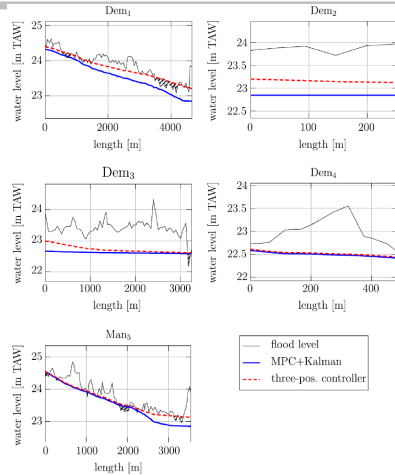
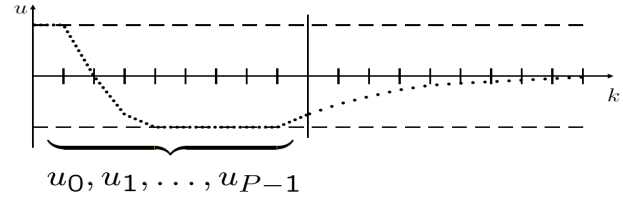
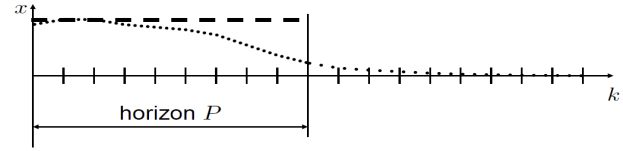
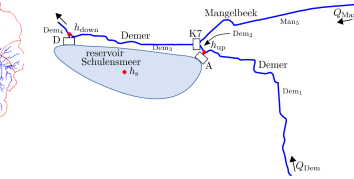
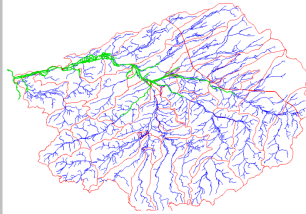


## Average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration

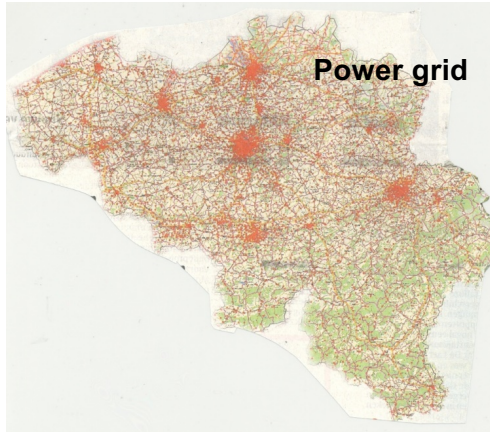




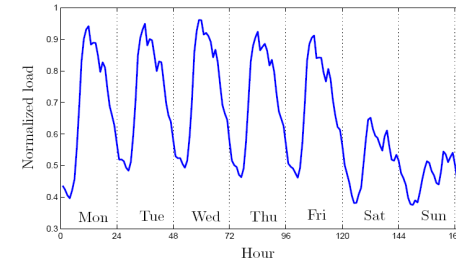
# Demer Flood Regulation DSS



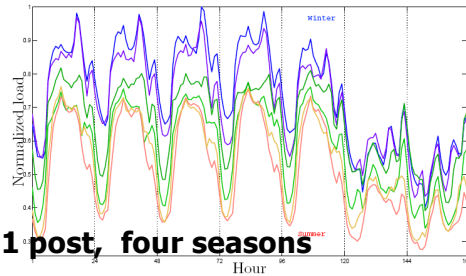
# Belgian smart electricity grid DSS



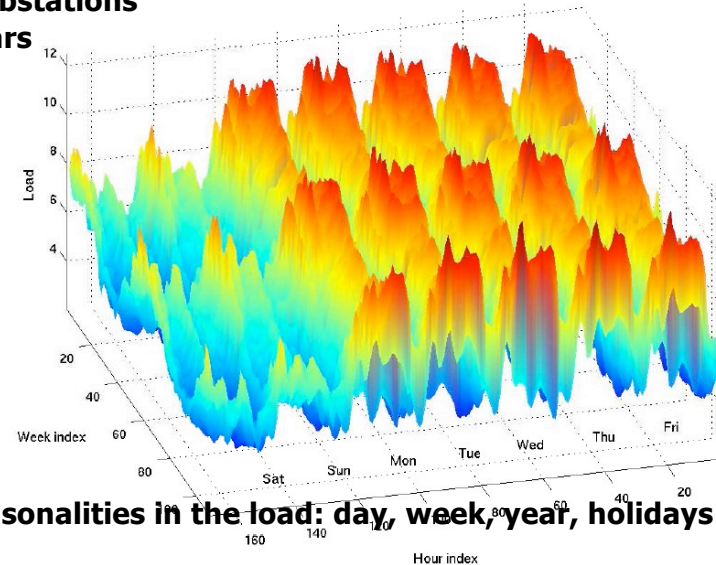
**250 transformer substations  
Every 15 min, 5 years**



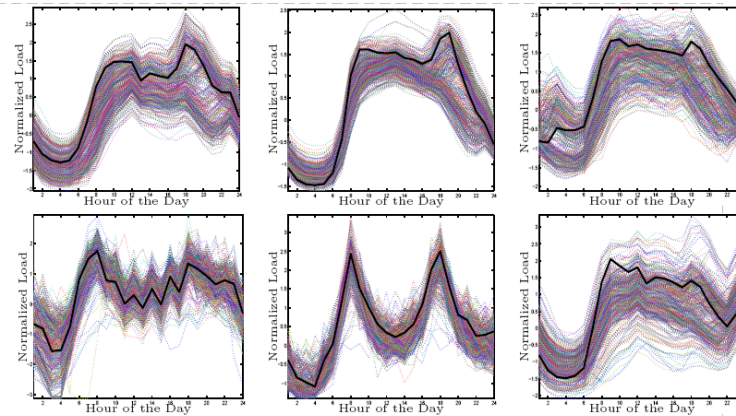
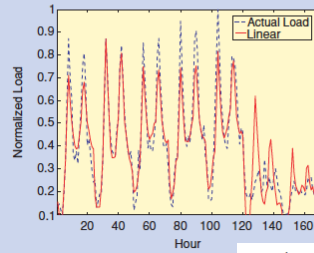
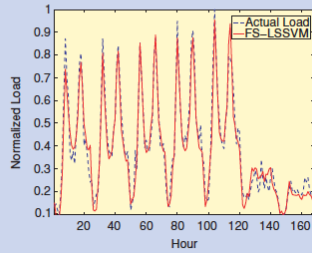
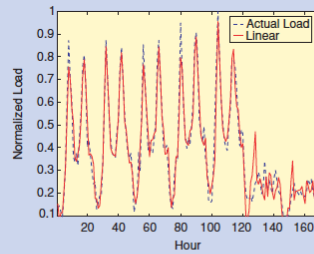
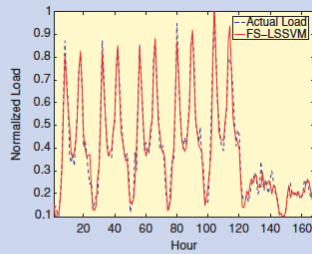
**1 post, 1 week**



**1 post, four seasons**

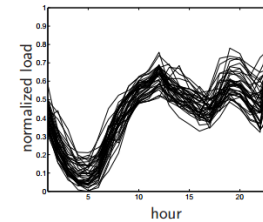
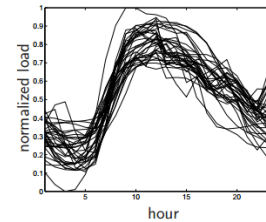
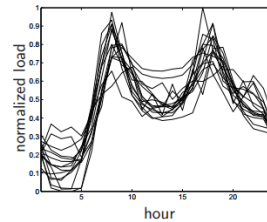


**Seasonalities in the load: day, week, year, holidays**



**6 posts, 1 year**  
**Seasonalities, calendar holidays !**

**1 month predictions**  
**depending**  
**on day, season**  
**and weather prediction**



**Customer profiling:**  
**Residential, business, industrial**

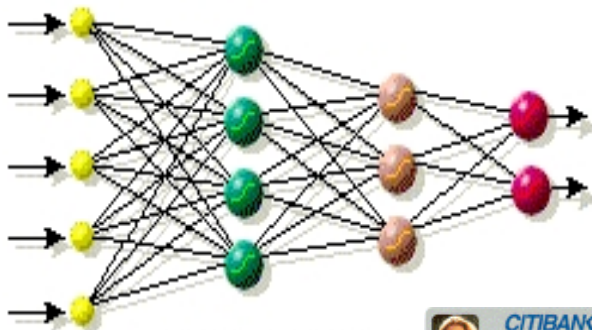
Electricity load: 245 substations in Belgian grid (1/2 train, 1/2 validation)  
 $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{43.824}$ . spectral clustering on **high dimensional data** (5 years)

3 of 7 detected clusters:

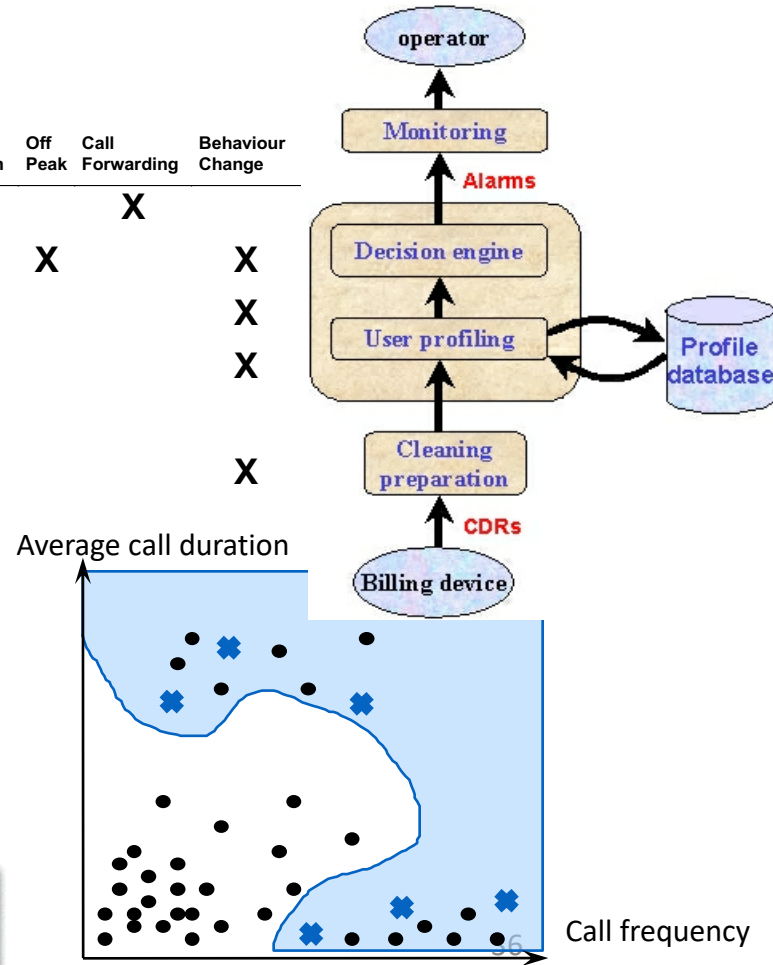
- 1: **Residential profile:** morning and evening peaks
- 2: **Business profile:** peaked around noon
- 3: **Industrial profile:** increasing morning, oscillating afternoon and evening

# Fraud Detection DSS (phones, credit cards, tax declaration,...)

	Short Duration	Long Duration	High Frequency	International	Same Destination	Off Peak	Call Forwarding	Behaviour Change
Direct call selling		X	X	X			X	
PABX fraud	X		X		X	X		X
Freephone fraud	X		X		X			X
Premium rate fraud		X	X		X			X
Subscription fraud			X					
Handset theft		X	X	X	X			X



TAXonWEB



# Flanders AI program structure

## 4 GRAND CHALLENGES

HELP TO **MAKE**  
**COMPLEX DECISIONS**



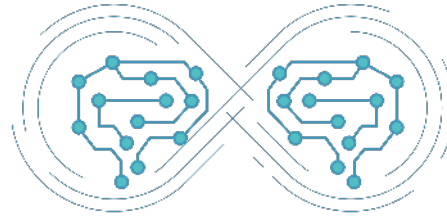
70  
6 M

**EXTRACT AND PROCESS**  
INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



30  
2.6 M

**INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY** WITH  
OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



10  
0.8 M

**COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE**  
**SEAMLESSLY** WITH HUMANS



30  
2.6 M

# Deliver artificial intelligence to the edge

## EXTRACT AND PROCESS INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



Smartphones, drones, robots on the manufacturing floor, electric vehicles, ... Devices at the edge come with ever more performing and power-efficient AI processors. That enables them to take on **advanced edge computing and distributed machine learning** tasks, driven by three factors:

- increased real-time performance;
- enhanced power-efficiency;
- greater need for data security.

It gives rise to an entirely new set of AI use cases based on **intelligent, low-power (often battery-powered) devices**, as well as cases requiring on-the-spot, **real-time and secure decision support**.

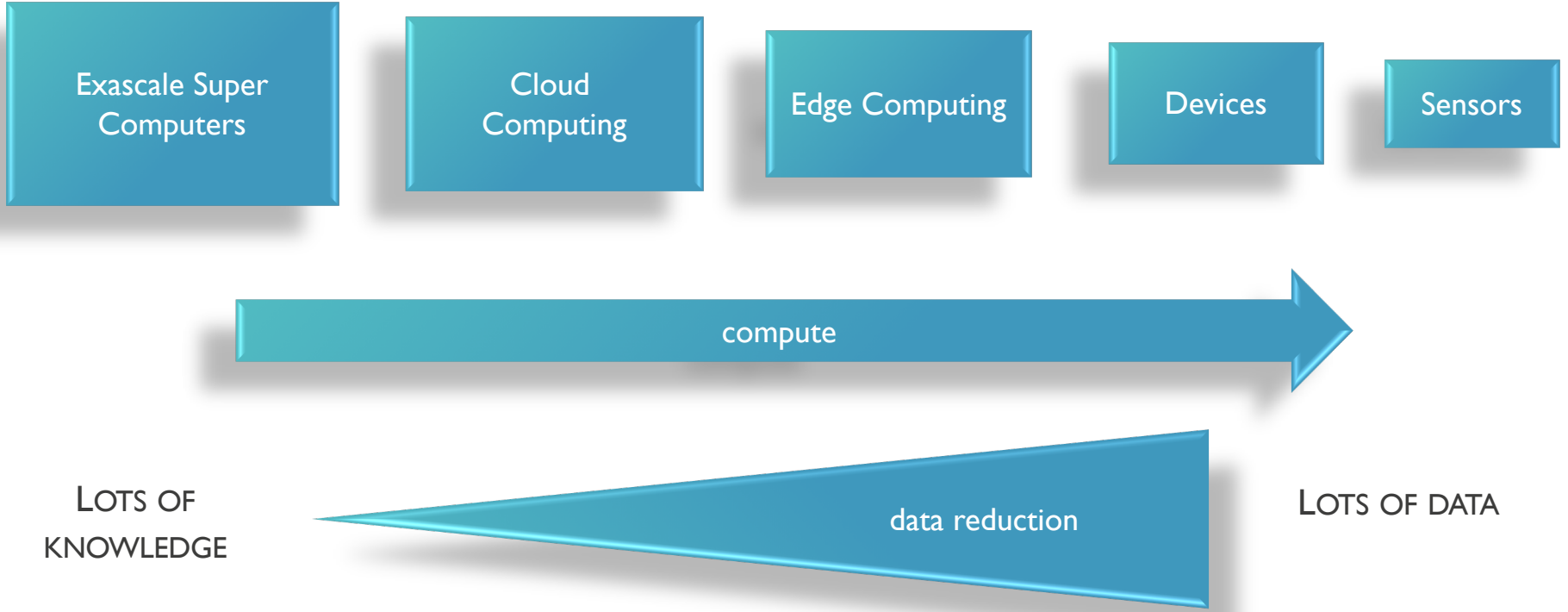
The challenge is to create:

- distributed and hierarchical AI systems;
- advanced signal processing;
- algorithms and technologies for extracting actionable information directly at the edge.

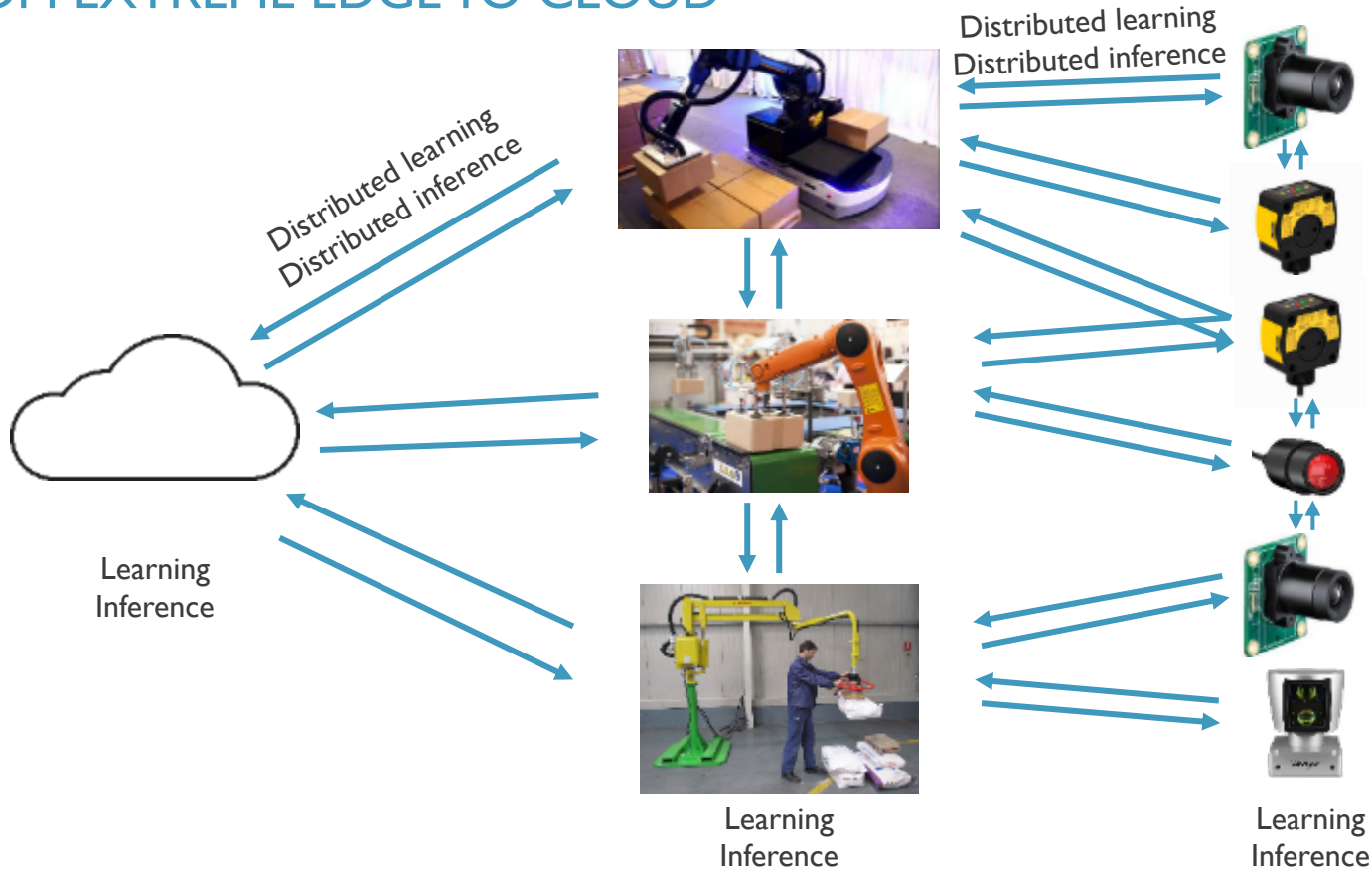
This move to the edge is **technically feasible and very relevant** for many use cases. Edge inference is forecasted to occupy about one third of the total market in 2023.

# DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS

## DATA VERSUS COMPUTE TRADE-OFF

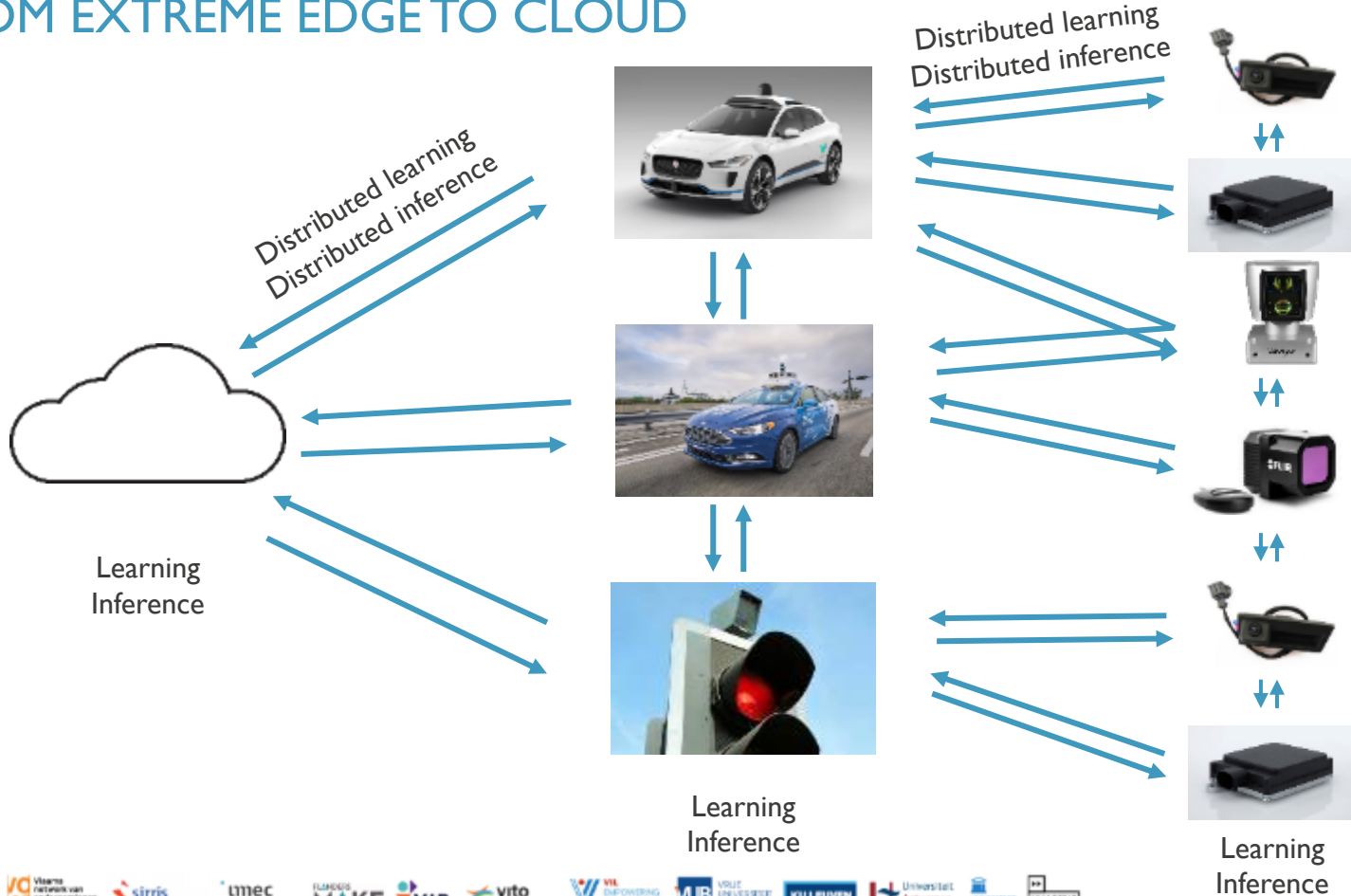


# REAL-TIME DISTRIBUTED AND HIERARCHICAL AI FROM EXTREME EDGE TO CLOUD



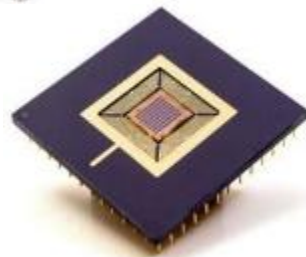
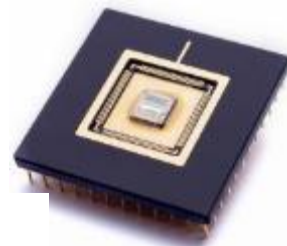
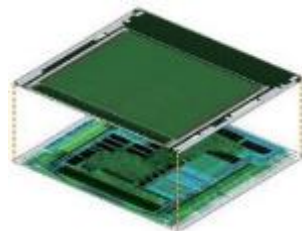
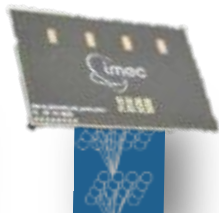


# REAL-TIME DISTRIBUTED AND HIERARCHICAL AI FROM EXTREME EDGE TO CLOUD

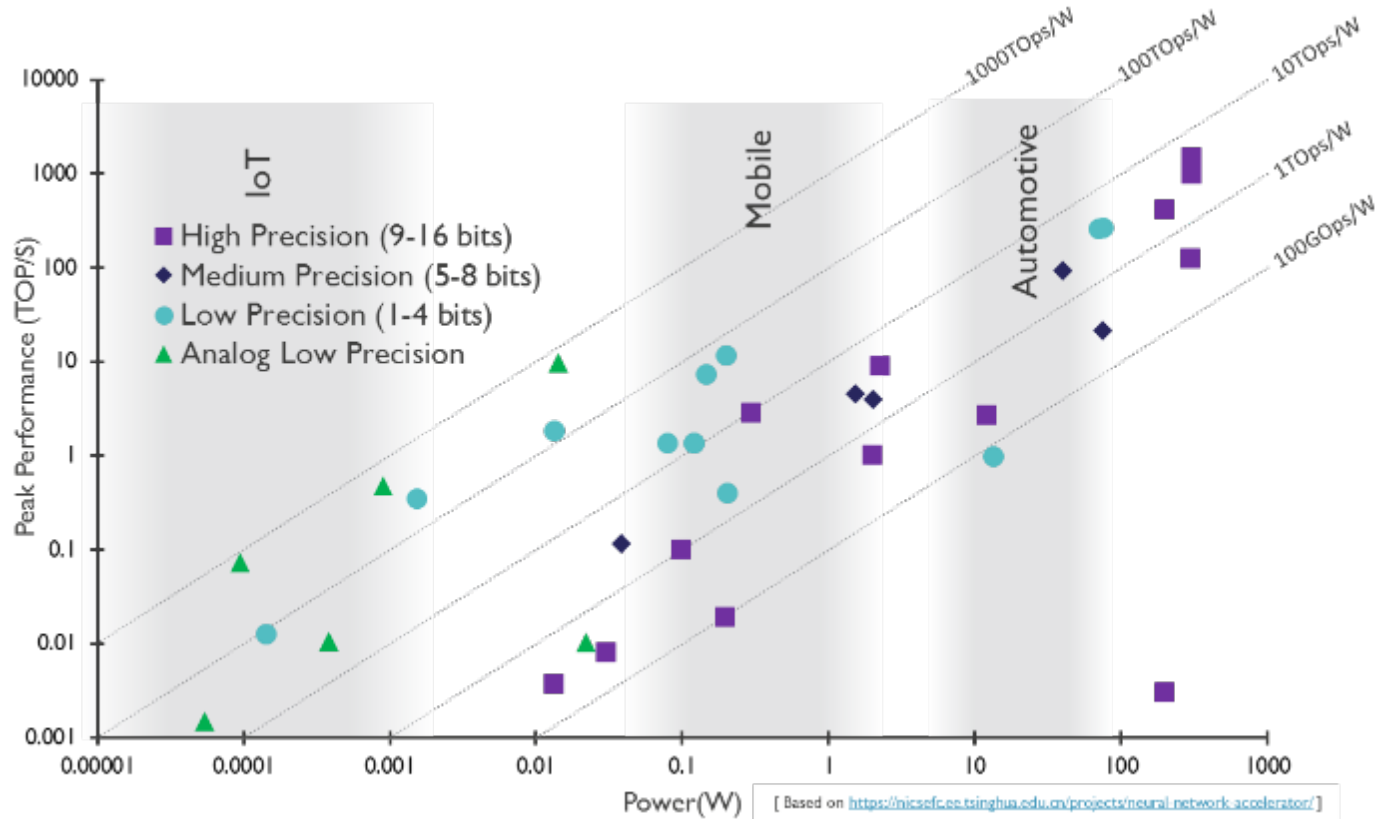


# EXTREME EDGE

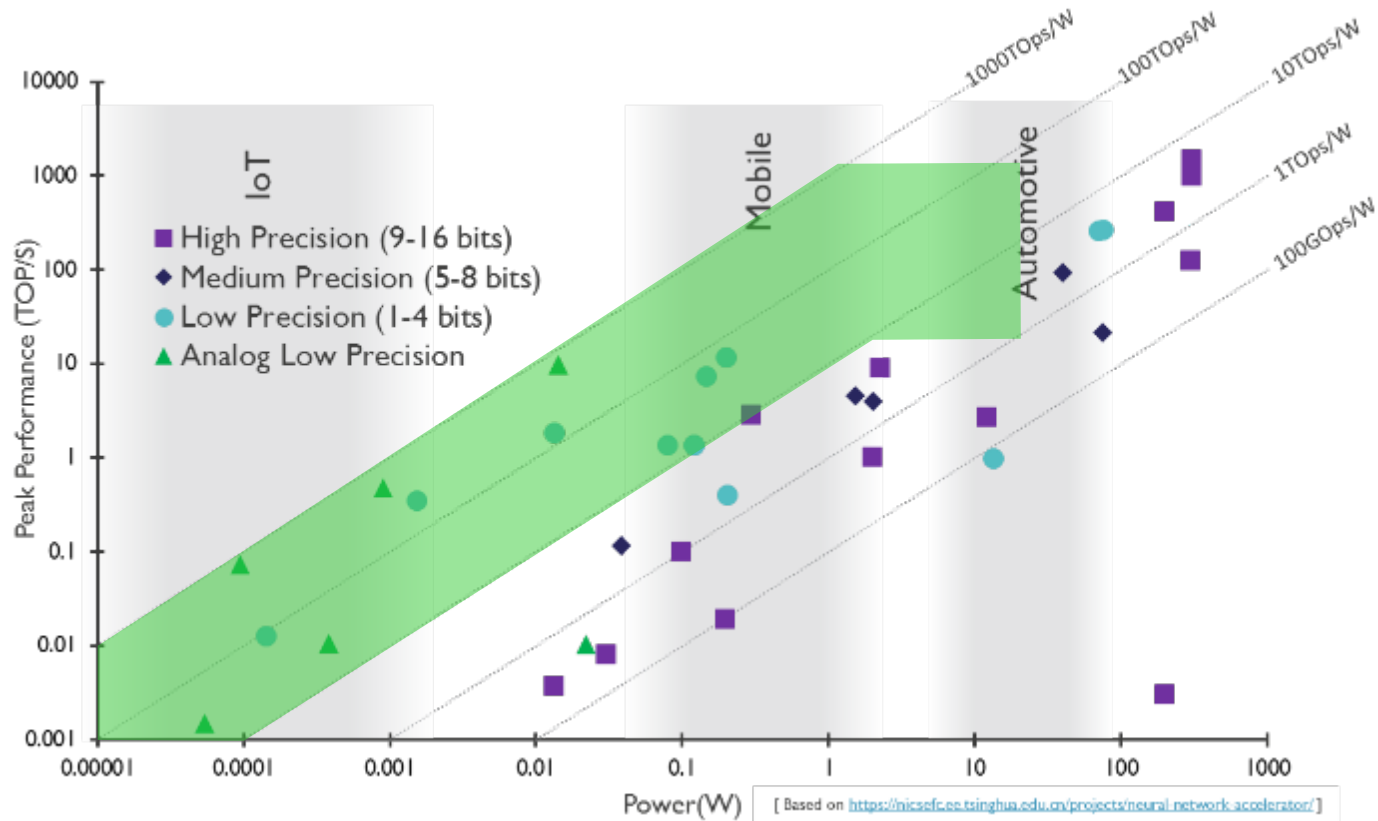
SENSORS WITH HARDWARE ACCELERATION  
FOR MACHINE LEARNING



# SOLVING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY BOTTLENECK (ANALOG IN-MEMORY COMPUTE)



# SOLVING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY BOTTLENECK (ANALOG IN-MEMORY COMPUTE)



# FLANDERS AI PROGRAM STRUCTURE

## 4 GRAND CHALLENGES

HELP TO **MAKE**  
**COMPLEX DECISIONS**



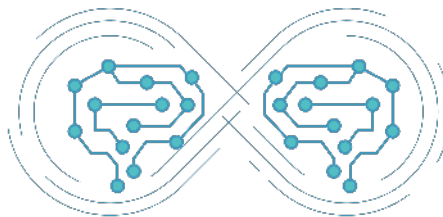
70  
6 M

**EXTRACT AND PROCESS**  
INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



30  
2.6 M

**INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY** WITH  
OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



10  
0.8 M

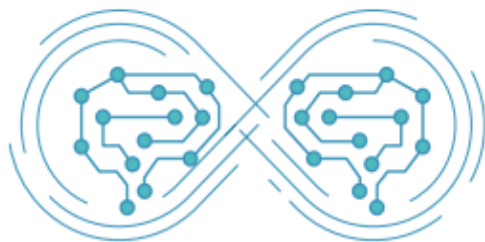
**COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE**  
**SEAMLESSLY** WITH HUMANS



30  
2.6 M

# Interact autonomously with other decision-making entities

## INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY WITH OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



Autonomous decision-making entities each have their own goals and intentions. In **multi-agent systems**, they need to interact with each other. Multi-agent systems are radically different from distributed systems. In multi-agent systems:

- No agent knows the whole system.
- No agent directly controls all the other agents.

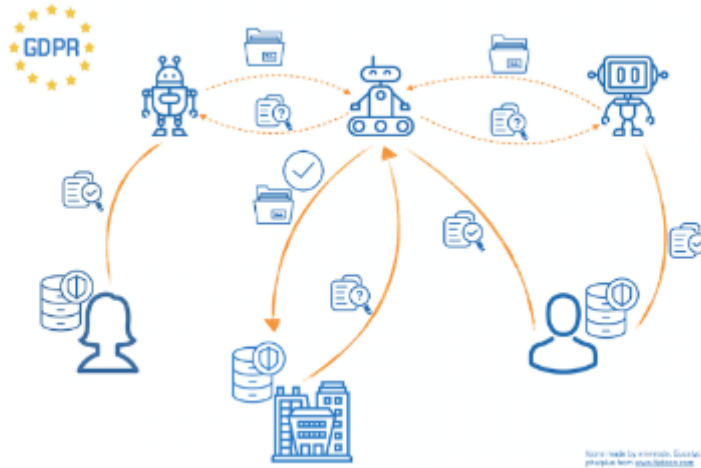
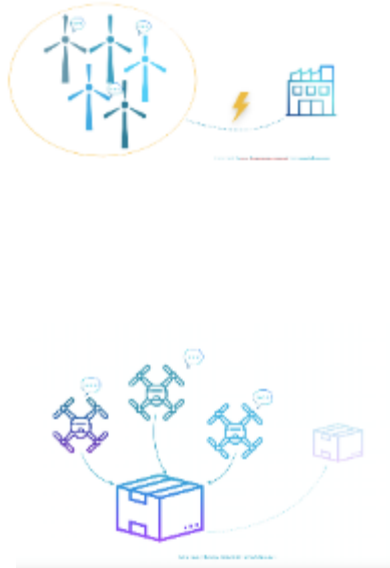
Multi-agent systems can be anywhere on the spectrum between cooperative and competitive. And you'll find them in the real as well as the virtual world. Examples in the world of information are trading systems, routing systems and privacy-sensitive systems – where agents can't share certain information with each other. A lot of cyber-physical systems are also multi-agent. Think about smart power systems, traffic and fleet control systems and autonomous vehicles. All this poses a unique set of challenges.

Multi-agent systems need to:

- **adapt rapidly** to unpredictably changing environments;
- **adhere to constraints, rules and regulations**, even in the absence of central control;
- **be accountable and manageable** by their creators;
- **interact with humans**, by understanding their intentions and explaining their own behavior;
- **be open-ended**, so new agents, users and technologies can join at any time.

# AUTONOMOUS AGENTS

## NO ONE SIZE FITS ALL



Data Economy  
users decide to when to share data with whom when for which service

# FLANDERS AI PROGRAM STRUCTURE

## 4 GRAND CHALLENGES

HELP TO **MAKE**  
**COMPLEX DECISIONS**



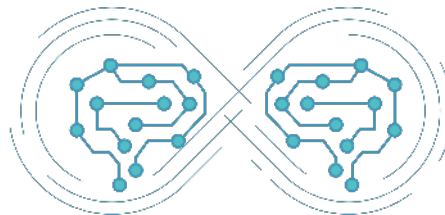
70  
6 M

**EXTRACT AND PROCESS**  
INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



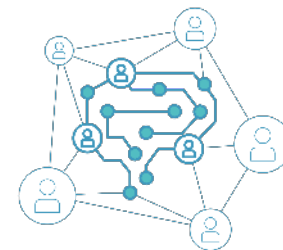
30  
2.6 M

**INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY WITH**  
OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



10  
0.8 M

**COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE**  
**SEAMLESSLY WITH HUMANS**



30  
2.6 M



# Communicate and collaborate seamlessly with humans

## COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE SEAMLESSLY WITH HUMANS



Can an AI system really equal human performance when it comes to complex tasks? Or have we merely created good pattern matching techniques up to now? Many industrial applications need to go beyond such pattern matching.

They have to be **capable of complex reasoning** in a way that is autonomous, intelligent and trustworthy. This requires them to:

- communicate in ways that are effortless to humans, such as natural language;
- perform multi-step, human-like reasoning that entails perception and understanding of a complex environment.

If we achieve this goal, we're able to enrich our society and workplaces with artificial entities that can identify and solve problems, **take on unseen tasks with the same agility as humans** – all while interpreting their social and physical environment and involving, informing and supporting their human colleagues.

Will we ever be able to equip technology with **real human intelligence**? Despite recent AI advancements, that goal is still far in the future.

We need systems that can **integrate and interpret, represent and understand their complex environment** in multiple styles and domains, over large timescales and in shared human-machine contexts. Therefore, we can identify two main objectives. Machines need to:

- seamlessly understand humans and interact with them;
- mirror the human capacities for learning, adapting, complex reasoning and decision-making across tasks, contexts & time.

Managing others



Applying expertise<sup>1</sup>



18%

Stakeholder interactions



20%

Unpredictable physical work<sup>2</sup>



25%

Data collection



64%

Data processing



69%

Predictable physical work<sup>2</sup>



78%

INTERACTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN



UNDERSTANDING OF "WHAT'S GOING ON"

(beyond simple pattern matching)



FAST AND PERSONALIZED ACTIONS

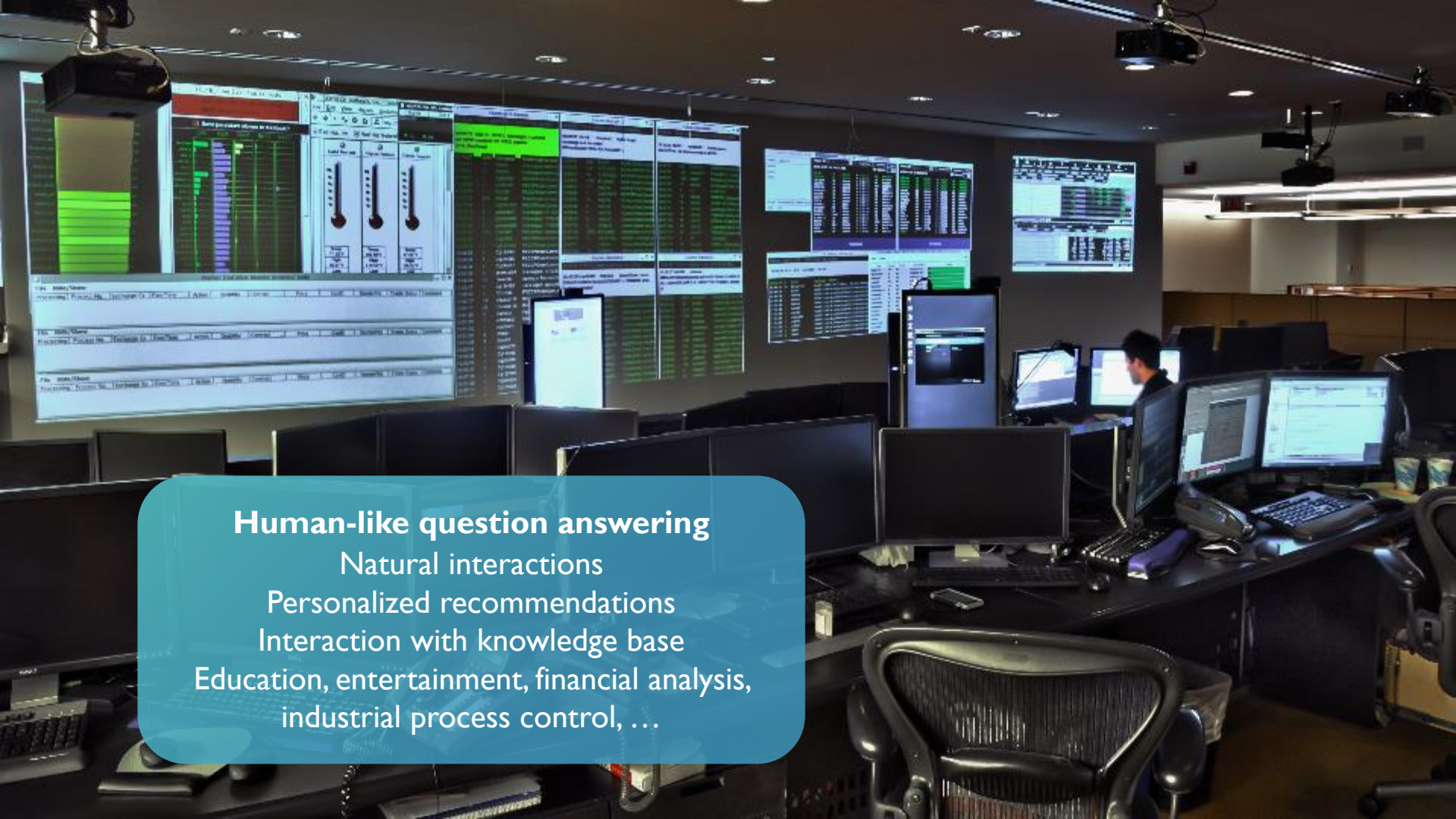




### **AI assisted operator**

Complex interaction with AI system  
(cobot or conversational agent)

Scene understanding & real-time feedback  
Incremental learning



## Human-like question answering

Natural interactions

Personalized recommendations

Interaction with knowledge base

Education, entertainment, financial analysis,  
industrial process control, ...

## Understanding Intent

Gaze estimation  
Visual Scene Understanding  
Depth Estimation  
All kinds of mobile actors



WILL TURN LEFT IN 2.3 SEC

DRIVES AT 25.5 KM/H

## Understanding of context & relations

Autonomous learning of tasks

System-wide optimizations and scheduling

Decision making & recommendations



# FLANDERS AI PROGRAM STRUCTURE

## 4 GRAND CHALLENGES

HELP TO **MAKE**  
**COMPLEX DECISIONS**



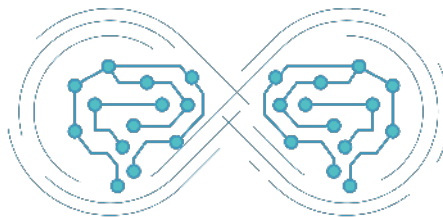
70  
6 M

**EXTRACT AND PROCESS**  
INFORMATION AT THE **EDGE**



30  
2.6 M

**INTERACT AUTONOMOUSLY WITH**  
OTHER **DECISION-MAKING** ENTITIES



10  
0.8 M

**COMMUNICATE AND COLLABORATE**  
**SEAMLESSLY** WITH HUMANS



30  
2.6 M

# AI PROGRAM FLANDERS

Data ethics and society 1 mio €/year  
Training and education 3 mio €/year  
Public Outreach 1 mio €/year



12

MILJOEN EURO



TOP RESEARCH

15

MILJOEN EURO



DIGITIZATION AND  
IMPLEMENTATION IN  
INDUSTRY

5

MILJOEN EURO



ETHICS, EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING



# FLANDERS AI RESEARCH

