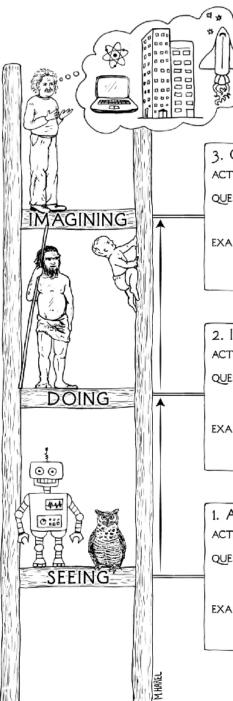
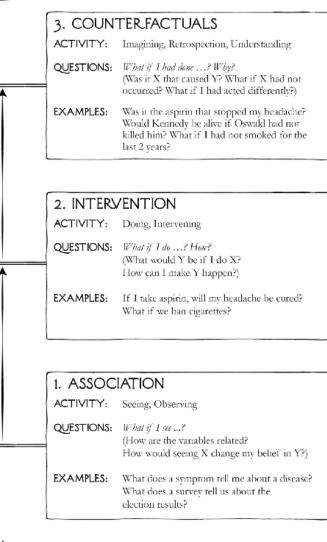
| Type | No. Legs | Stinger | No. Eyes | $\begin{array}{c} { m Compound} \\ { m Eyes} \end{array}$ | Wings |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---|----------|
| Spider | 8 | × | 8 | × | 0 |
| Beetle | 6 | × | 2 | ✓ | 2 |
| Bee | 6 | ~ | 5 | ✓ | 4 |
| Fly | 6 | × | 5 | ~ | 2 |

ESR 1- Explainable and strong artificial intelligence in High Energy Physics

| Person: | "Why is image J labelled as a Spider instead of a Beetle?" |
|------------|--|
| ExplAgent: | "Because the arthropod in image J has eight legs, consistent with those |
| | in the category Spider, while those in Beetle have six legs." |
| Person: | "Why did you infer that the arthropod in image J had eight legs instead |
| | of six?" |
| ExplAgent: | "I counted the eight legs that I found, as I have just highlighted on the |
| | <i>image now.</i> " (ExplAgent shows the image with the eight legs counted). |
| Person: | "How do you know that spiders have eight legs?" |
| ExplAgent: | "Because in the training set I was trained on, almost all animals with |
| | eight legs were labelled as Spider." |
| Person: | "But an octopus can have eight legs too. Why did you not classify image |
| | J as an octopus?" |
| ExplAgent: | "Because my function is only to classify arthropods." |



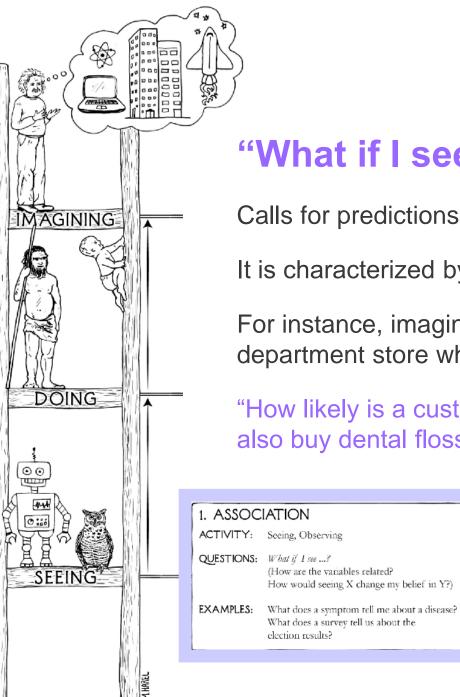
ESR 1- Explainable and strong artificial intelligence in High Energy Physics



Seeing; we are looking for

regularities in observations.





"What if I see ...?"

Calls for predictions based on passive observations.

It is characterized by the question "What if I see ...?"

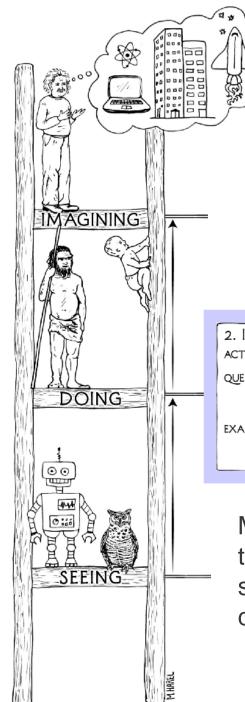
For instance, imagine a marketing director at a department store who asks,

"How likely is a customer who bought toothpaste to also buy dental floss?"

Intervention; ranks

higher than association because it involves not just seeing but changing what is.





"What if do ...?" & "How?"

We step up to the next level of causal queries when we begin to change the world. A typical question for this level is

"What will happen to our floss sales if we double the price of toothpaste?"

| 1111 | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|--|
| \$\$\$1 | 2. INTERVENTION | | |
| N'a | ACTIVITY: | Doing, Intervening | |
| | QUESTIONS: | What if I do? How? (What would Y be if I do X? How can I make Y happen?) | |
| | EXAMPLES: | If I take aspirin, will my headache be cured? What if we ban cigarettes? | |

This already calls for a new kind of knowledge, absent from the data, which we find at rung two of the Ladder of Causation, Intervention.

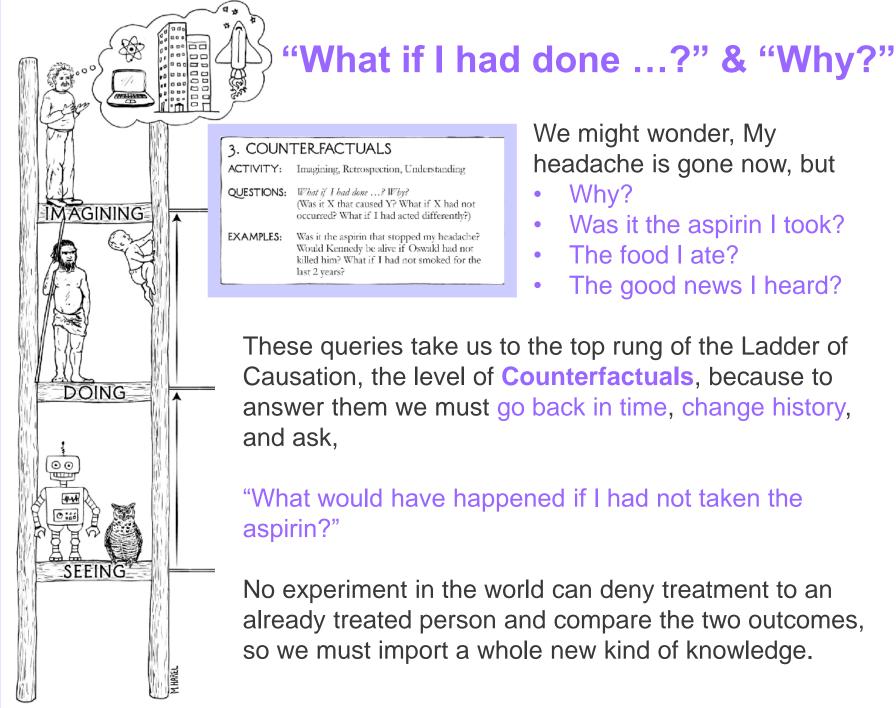
Many scientists have been quite traumatized to learn that none of the methods they learned in statistics is sufficient even to articulate, let alone answer, a simple question like

"What happens if we double the price?"

Counterfactuals; ranks

higher than intervention because it involves **imagining**, **retrospection** and **understanding**.





Some of the possible formulations for High Energy Physics (HEP):

- Anomaly detection
- Anomaly explanation
- Anomaly simulation (interventional reasoning)
- Anomaly suggestion (counterfactual reasoning)
- applications limited by my current ignorance about HEP,

need and interest to collaborate and learn from HEP experts.

Recommendation Systems (RS)

- Novelty detection
- Novelty explanation
- Novelty simulation (interventional reasoning)
- Novelty suggestion (counterfactual reasoning)
- applications limited by my current ignorance about RS,

need and interest to collaborate and learn from RS experts.