Signatures to help interpretability of anomalies



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→ How to make the difference ?

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### SNFactory dataset

- Public astronomical dataset arXiv:2005.03462
  - 2323 spectra of Type la supernovae
    - 288 spectral bins
    - With noise estimate
      - $\rightarrow$  576 features





## SNFactory dataset

- Public astronomical dataset arXiv:2005.03462
  - 2323 spectra of Type la supernovae
    - 288 spectral bins
    - With noise estimate
      - $\rightarrow$  576 features
- Interest of this dataset for anomalies
  - High internal variability
  - Expert tagging of anomalies
  - Noisy data making the task difficult
  - Local data artifacts

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#### Isolation Forest Density Estimation

#### • Random Tree:

- Select a feature randomly
- Select a random threshold within the range spanned by the feature for the (sub) sample
- Repeat for each subsample
- Stop when only 1 point in the sub-partition
- Random Forest:

- Average depth on T trees (proxy for local density)





### Isolation Forest for SNFactory dataset

Top 4 outliers





### Discovery efficiency

• IF very efficient for **dominant anomaly** 

→ Noisy data dominate (AUC=0.985)

- Less efficient for other classes
  - Rank of last anomaly type dicovered:
    360 (expected 326)
  - For non-noise anomalies : AUC=0.61



#### Some common Questions:

- Why are some data taged as anomalies ?
- Are there **different classes** of anomalies ?
- Can I find more anomalies of a given kind ?
- Can I imporove discovery of **new anomalies** ?

• Anomaly score for 1 tree



Before any decision : Expected score for anomaly = Average tree depth

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• Anomaly score for 1 tree

Depth 1



After cut 1 : score for anomaly = Average tree depth for 417 elements +1 Emmanuel Gangler – AISSAI March 7th.2024 11/34

• Anomaly score for 1 tree



For this outlier :

• Anomaly score (= average depth) :

$$S = S_0 + \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t, f_i} \delta S_{t, f_i}$$

→ Feature importance (the lower, the more anomalous)

 $S_{f_i} = \frac{1}{n_i}\sum_t \delta S_{t,f_i}$  Can be computed for a single data element, or a subsample

## Signature & interpretability

#### Top 1 Anomaly



- Signature highlights where the data is anomalous
  - Negative score = anomalous
  - Interpretation : decision based on sigma

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## Signature & interpretability

Top 1 Anomaly

#### Top 2 Anomaly

#### Top 1 Nominal



- Signature highlights where the data is anomalous
  - Negative score = anomalous
  - Interpretation : decision based on sigma

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- Positive score = nominal

### Signatures as anomaly tags

- Different kind of anomalies have distinctive signatures
- On one glance, expert knows where to search in the data



## Signatures & Clustering

- K-means on signatures for top 10 % anomalous data (232 spectra)
  - Very unbalanced : 90 % of those are tagged "Noisy"
  - Contains 7 % of nominals



- All anomalies belong to Cluster 1 !
- Only 39 elements : easier to analyse
- Still 2 classes of anomalies not found ... + Choice of K is empirical

# Recursive approach to novelty discovery with signatures

• Signature allow to derive a weighted anomaly score

$$S^j = \sum_{i} \alpha_i S^j_{f_i}$$

- Initialization of weights to 1
- For each data examined by the expert :
  - Tag as either wanted or unwanted
  - Update the weights / Hinge loss function
  - Propose to the expert the next mostly anomalous



Scan 1: Spectrum 1703 (Noisy)



Scan 2: Spectrum 751 (Noisy, Local)



Scan 3: Spectrum 410 (Noisy)



Scan 4: Spectrum 1422 (Noisy)



Scan 7: Spectrum 57 (Noisy)



Scan 8: Spectrum 1051 ()



Scan 9: Spectrum 917 ()



Scan 10: Spectrum 1363 (Noisy)



Scan 16: Spectrum 2081 (Red)



Scan 23: Spectrum 1454 (Smooth)



#### Different tasks :

- Isolation Forest
  - Default
  - AUC(Noisy)=0.98
  - AUC(Others)=0.60
  - Rank of last class=360

- Discovery mode
  - All unwanted
  - AUC(Noisy)=0.25
  - AUC(Others)=0.51
  - Rank of last class=133



### Different tasks :

- Isolation Forest
  - Default
  - AUC(Noisy)=0.98
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- Discovery mode
  - All unwanted
  - AUC(Noisy)=0.25
  - AUC(Others)=0.51
  - Rank of last class=133

- Active learning
  - Only non-noisy wanted
  - AUC(Noisy)=0.19
  - AUC(Others)=0.70
  - Rank of last class=87

Non-noisy focus

1000

Number of spectra scanned

1500

2000



### Signatures work also on MNIST:



Nominals : Small signature

Outliers : Signature indicates pixel contribution Emmanuel Gangler – AISSA different outliers have different signatures !

## Using signatures to classify outliers

• Kmeans on signatures from 1950 outliers



# Using signature to select more of the same





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#### Conclusions

- Anomaly Signature is a metric for feature importance
- **Domain agnostic / method aware** (Isolation Forest)
  - Works with any tabluar data
- Many use cases:
  - Interpretability of the decisions
  - Visualisation of outliers
  - Feature selection
  - Categorization of outliers
  - Active learning of anomalies

This is only the beginning!

Stay tuned on

SИAD