Iterative and Adaptive Sampling with Spatial Attention for Black-Box Model Explanations





Bhavan Vasu Kitware Inc, Clifton Park, NY, USA 12065. {bhavan.vasu, chengjiang.long}@kitware.com



Explainable AI - Overview



Ambiguity in XAI

'Snowboard'



User: "Are the legs important?!"

"What the model thinks as important is not necessarily what the user thinks as important."

Iterative and Adaptive Sampling (IAS) - Overview



- The input image is sampled coarsely using a sliding window to obtain an aggregated saliency map.
 - Simultaneously, we obtain a spatial attention map of the input image using the LRSA module.
- An adjusted saliency map is obtained after combining the saliency map from previous iteration and attention map.



• This is iteratively repeated till there is **little** or **no change** in final saliency maps.

Long-Range Spatial Attention (LRSA) - Overview



- Receptive fields limit the area of consideration to a small window in the image.
- Long-range spatial attention lets us explore and combine **long range inter-pixel dependencies** to produce an affinity matrix.
- The output of the LRSA module is a spatial attention map. Note that our LRSA module does not contain an learnable parameters.

Results comparison

Table 1. Comparative evaluation in terms of deletion (lower is better) and insertion (higher is better), F-1 (higher is better), IoU (higher is
better), and Pointing Game (higher is better) scores at both image and pixel levels on the MS-COCO dataset.

	Method	Deletion \downarrow	Insertion \uparrow	F-1 ↑	IoU ↑	Pointing Game ↑
Image-level	LIME	0.900967	0.99	0.15390	0.09745	0.16461
	RISE	0.1847	1.0	0.13837	0.13653	0.25
	IASSA	0.18803	1.0	0.23658	0.15153	0.4216
Pixel-level	LIME	10.8526e-05	10.96158e-05	1.71177e-05	1.08447e-05	0.43671e-05
	RISE	5.5423e-05	28.8669e-05	4.26672e-05	2.69240e-05	8.95937e-05
	IASSA	5.50534e-05	35.33639e-05	10.5960e-05	6.9282e-05	17.79331e-05





Results across *k* iterations





Thank you !

Please visit us at Poster 7 to know more.



7