



# Adaptive Algorithms



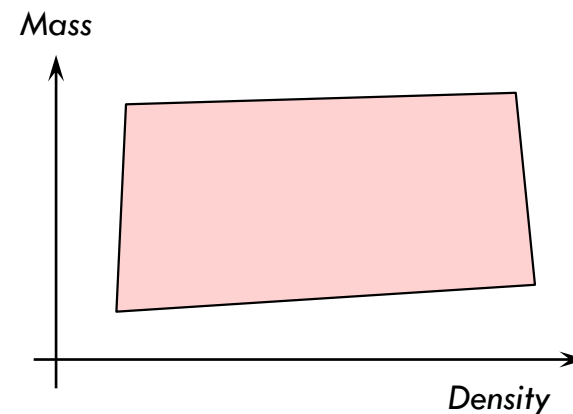
Omar AlKofahi, PhD, MBA  
October, 2018



- Threats are Dynamic and Constantly Changing
  - ▣ Algorithms, too, must adapt
- Who Should Do it?
  - ▣ Vendors & 3<sup>rd</sup> party developers
- How Should we Do it?
  - ▣ TSA: provide data and incentives
  - ▣ Vendors: enable adaptive algorithm architecture
  - ▣ 3<sup>rd</sup> Parties: work closely with vendors

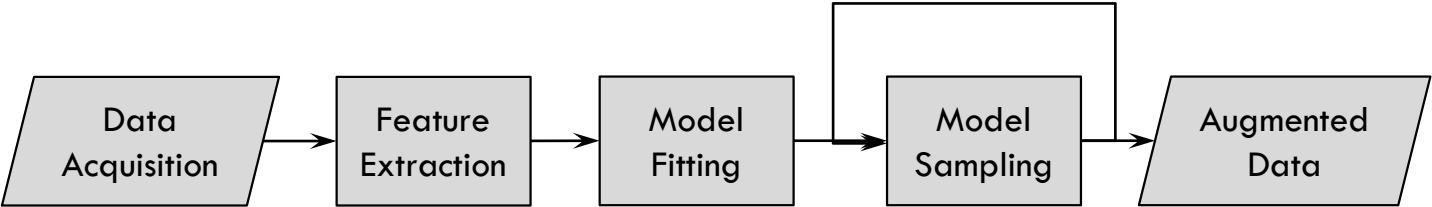
# *It All Starts with Data*

- Classic RoR's are not Good Enough
  - ▣ Density, Mass and Zeff are insufficient to meeting Detection and False-Alarm requirements
  - ▣ Assume simple heuristic rules, do not apply to ML
- An RoR is scanner-specific
  - ▣ Measurement precision, bias and artifacts vary
- Features are threat and scanner-specific
  - ▣ Ex: Texture depends on resolution and contrast sensitivity
  - ▣ Ex: Threats in Laptops: thickness is a key feature
- How Much Data?
  - ▣ Few samples may be sufficient for Pd, but drive Pfa

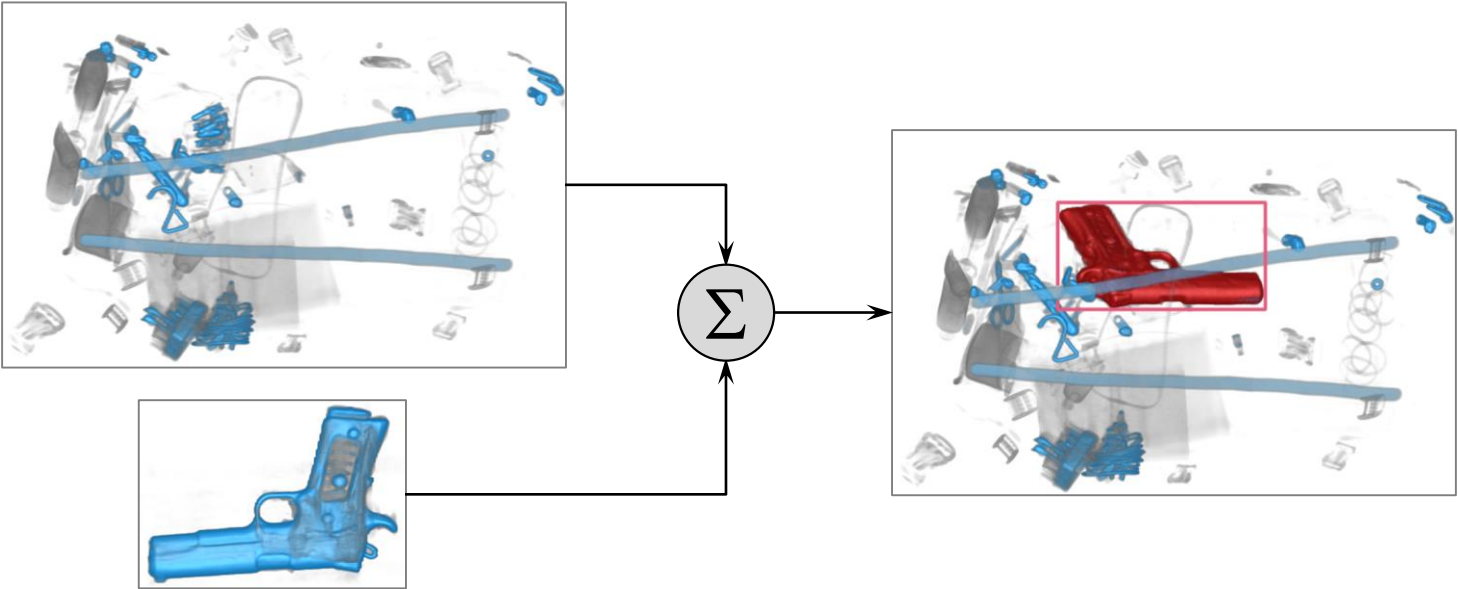


# Data Augmentation

## □ Data Augmentation in Feature and Image Spaces



*Feature-space data augmentation. Not applicable for Deep CNNs*



# *Who Should do it*

- Vendors Have the Domain-Based Knowledge
  - ▣ Algorithms are generally scanner-specific
  - ▣ Scanner-agnostic algorithms are great, but do not exist
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Community provides wider skillset and bandwidth
- TSA: Provide Framework
  - ▣ Incentive structure
  - ▣ Ownership. When something breaks, call vendor or developer?
  - ▣ ...

# AATR Development Process

- Step 1. Vendor: Adaptive ATR architecture; E.g., Classifier Bank
- Step 2. TSA: Data, scanner images, not RoR.
- Step 3. Vendor and/or 3<sup>rd</sup> Party: Develop New ATR
- Step 4. Vendor Integration
  - ▣ Risk: New ATR added into a certified algorithm; integration testing required
  - ▣ Efficiency: New ATR may reuse existing pipeline elements; E.g., recon, segmentation, feature extraction

