



INNOVATION SYMPOSIUM 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

Over the last year we've actually moved on to more and more of the prototyping and scaling. Actually, three of the research projects that we showcased at last year's event have since been piloted with industry partners.

It's exactly what I believe Turing is all about. It's creating AI, it's creating technology to serve society in the best way it possibly can.

One of the things that struck me as we have been working with the Turing is how some of the most productive applications of research come from tangential areas. Another breakout room we saw the anomaly detection work being used for telecoms. That research actually started in the financial services sector, looking at anti money laundering platforms and then jumped across into a very different field

As Director of the Turing I'm obviously delighted that we're able to announce the 5-year strategic partnership between ourselves and Accenture.

Our organisation develops AI in a way that identifies potential imbalances and bias.

Previously you would have seen banks would use underwriters and pictures of underwriters in their credit decisions now were kind of becoming more and more a model driven bank and using models instead to make it large majority of those decisions.

You know, we're sort of an industry leader in this area and hopefully we can showcase some of this stuff to you today that you can also take on board and use in other industries and data science teams to get up to speed.

The research in a Nutshell is driven by the fact that AI systems can be complicated. It's important to know that the counterfactuals, are not just for banking. They can be used whenever an automated decision is made of regression or classification.

Networks, with large scale clients as yourself are vast and particularly complex by networks shortly, but in essence, networks underpin so much of the services and systems that we use worldwide every single day. So, we've been developing noble algorithms to analyse these large-scale networks. Particularly to pick out anomalies and unusual patterns.

That's what the research focuses on is being able to address the challenge of how we're able to build models that are able to predict the performance of robots in very dynamic spaces in a very unstructured environment.

So, our research in a Nutshell is looking to try and solve complex optimisation problems, and the reason we want to do that is because when we have systems with lots of moving parts, if we can run these small optimisation algorithms we can generate better performance and greater efficiency.

I think that this and the porotype literature which supports this could be rolled out in many different problems, wherever we have expert knowledge and wherever we have a complex system needs to be optimized we could potentially apply this approach.