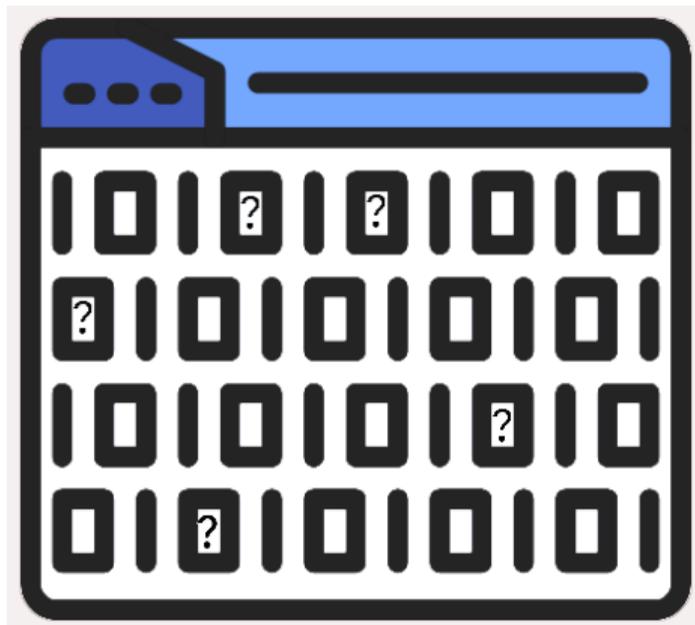


# Project: Imputing Missing Data by Modelling and Solving the MCC Problem

Authors: Boukria Ali, Farouk Toumani.

## Introduction to the Poster

- Poster presents approach to **Most Compliant Class (MCC)** problem querying datasets with missing data.
- MCC modelled as minimum cost flow with convex costs and integer flows.
- Analyzes cutting-edge methods: approximation polynomial algorithms, SCIP branch-and-bound.
- Applications: missingness graphs, possible worlds probabilities, compliant class selection
- Summarizes theory, solvers, and optimization challenges



# Network-based Intrusion Detection Systems Using Machine Learning

Florent Durécu

Thesis Focus :

- ▶ Evaluation methods for Network-based Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS).
- ▶ Reviewing frameworks applicability.

Current Works :

- ▶ Explainability of Machine Learning in NIDS.
- ▶ Smart sampling of network flows to manage the network evolution.

## Introduction

RGB cameras **fail** in adverse weather.  
SWIR (0.9–1.7  $\mu\text{m}$ ) offers:

- Penetrates fog & rain
- Robust to glare & overexposure.
- Contrast on snow.
- Reveals material reflection.

## Dataset: RASMD

Image pairs **100,000**  
RGB sensor FLIR GS3  
SWIR sensor CREVIS HG

## Detection & Domain Adapt.

### Models:

**YOLOv8x** — CNN single-stage  
**RF-DETR** — Transformer-based

### Fine-tuning strategies:

- Pre-trained (no fine-tune)
- RGB-only fine-tune
- SWIR-only fine-tune
- Mix RGB+SWIR (50/50)
- Synthetic Aug. (Real + 20% Fake)
- Weather-specialist

## SWIR Advantage: Use-Case Analysis

**Segregation:** 3 methods assign 100k frames to RGB-Better / SWIR-Better / Equal / Discarded (can't decide).

- **M1** Any-Vote
- **M2** Majority
- **M3** Unanimous

*Images humanly verified and classified into 4 buckets*

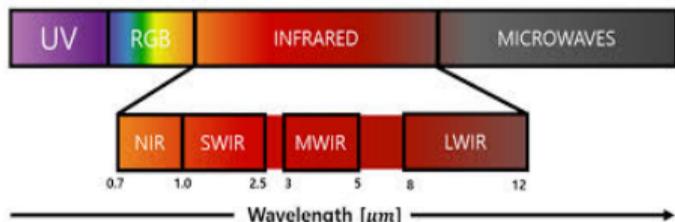
Condition	Recall $\uparrow$		F1 $\uparrow$	
	RGB	SWIR	RGB	SWIR
Hidden	0.763	<b>0.806</b>	0.833	<b>0.864</b>
Very-Far	0.729	<b>0.789</b>	0.811	<b>0.852</b>
Glare	0.332	<b>0.720</b>	0.475	<b>0.808</b>
Water-Win	0.646	<b>0.800</b>	0.747	<b>0.864</b>

## Conclusions

- SWIR **complements** RGB.
- **RF-DETR** outperforms YOLOv8.
- **Synthetic SWIR** viable.
- SWIR advantage is **recall-driven**.

## Future Work

- RGB–SWIR **sensor fusion** using Dynamic modality weighting.



Source: H. Song et. al., Applied Science, 2024

Glare (tunnel exit)

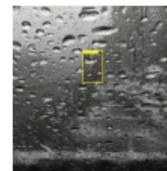


RGB



SWIR

Water-Window (rain/snow)



RGB

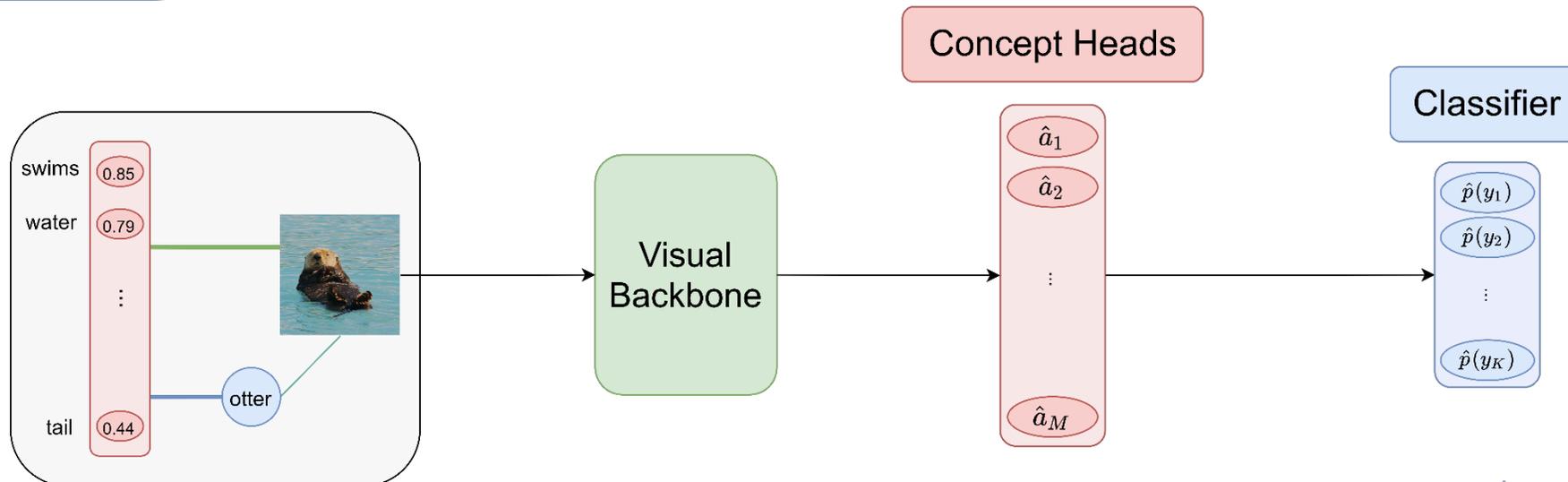
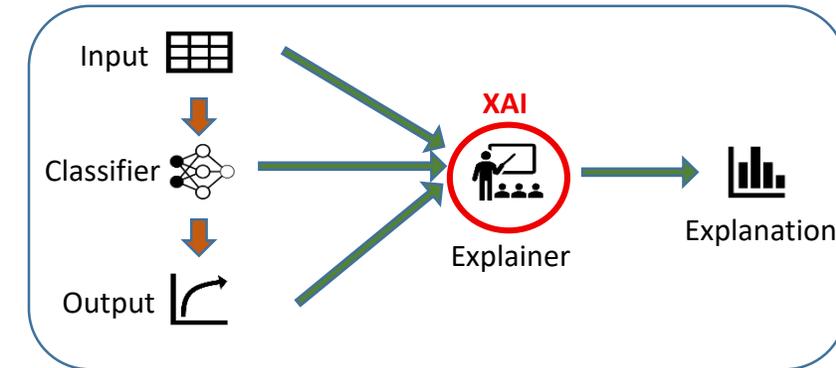
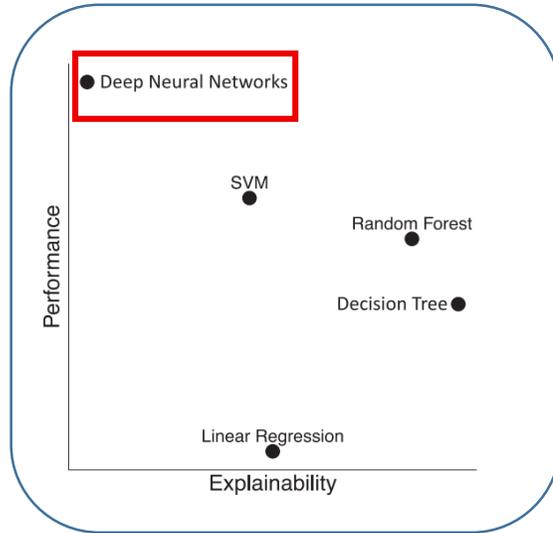


SWIR

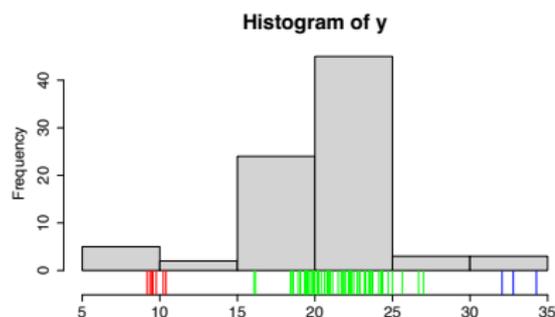
# Concept-Based Explainability for Deep Neural Networks

Rim El Cheikh

Director : Engelbert Mephu Nguifo  
Co-supervisor : Issam Falih



# Marginal Likelihood Estimation for Mixture Models

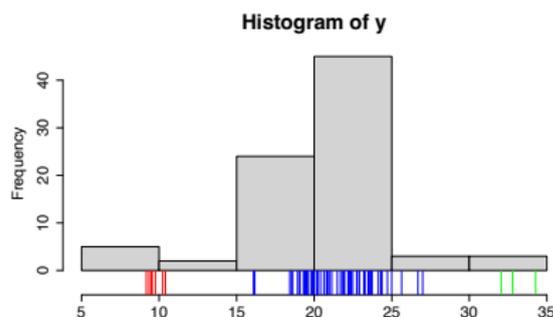


## Goal

Bayesian model selection

## Solution — THAMES

- ▶ Truncated Harmonic Mean Estimator
- ▶ R package : **thamesmix**
- ▶ Input : MCMC sample + prior + likelihood



## Problem

Label switching

## Properties

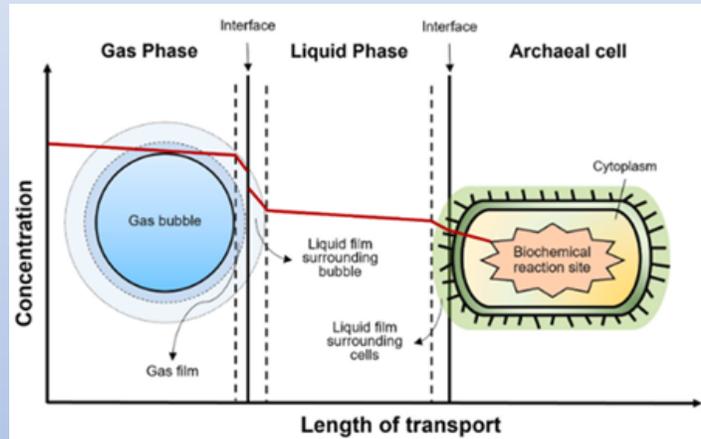
- ▶ Unbiased, asymptotically normal
- ▶ Generic (any mixture model)
- ▶ Fast, simple, symmetric

Joint work : Metodiev, Irons, Perrot-Dockès, Latouche, Raftery

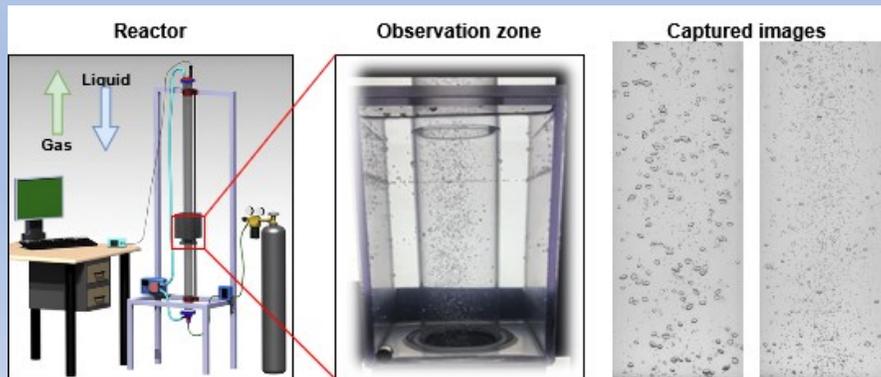
# Exploring Bubble Flow with Deep Learning: A Preliminary Study

Trong Nghia NGO – 2<sup>nd</sup> year - PhD student – Institut pascal/UCA

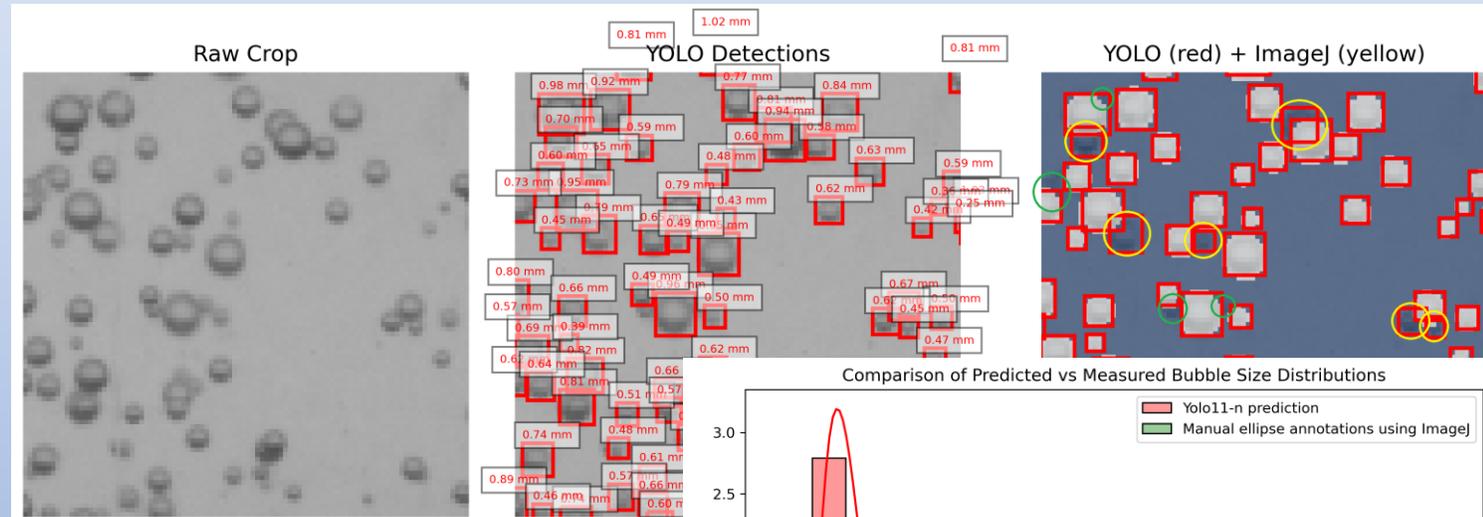
- Resistance of gas-liquid transfer



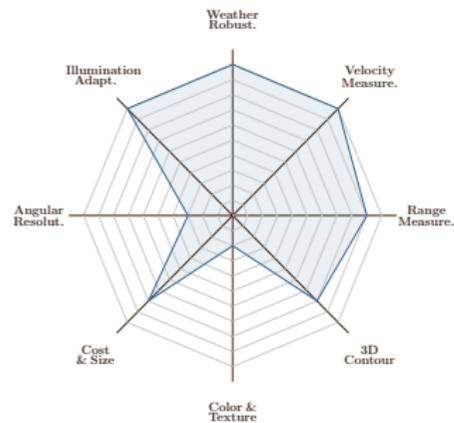
- Lab-scale reactor



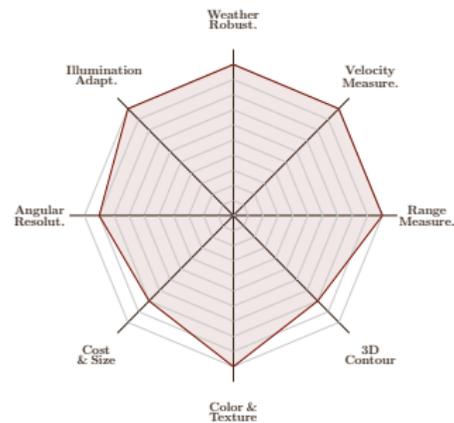
- Results



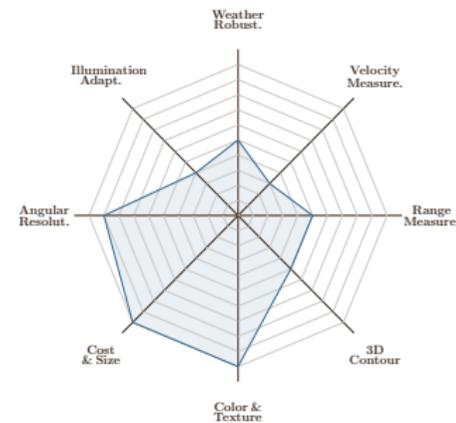
# MMW Radar and Optical Camera Fusion Architecture for Mobile Robot Perception in Poorly Structured Environments and Adverse Weather Conditions



(a) Radar



(b) Radar + Camera



(c) Camera

Figure 1 – Radar and Camera Sensors Complementarity

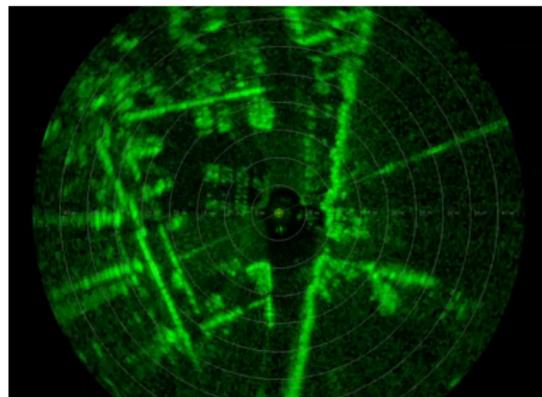


Figure 2 – Radar Scan Spectrum



Figure 3 – Camera Image

# Reinforcement Learning for Real-Time Feedback to Optimize Group Dynamics

Zineddine ZAHOUANI, Farouk TOUMANI, Marinette BOUET

## Methodology:

1. Capturing real-time user interactions

2. Predicting behaviors using AI-based solutions

3. Providing timely & precise feedback via RL

