



Software Risk and Autonomy

NASA Autonomy Workshop
Oct 11, 2018

Prof. Philip Koopman

**Carnegie
Mellon
University**



■ Control & Planning safety

- Breaking robots for fun and profit

■ Perception safety

- It's a bird. It's a plane.
It's ... what the heck is that?

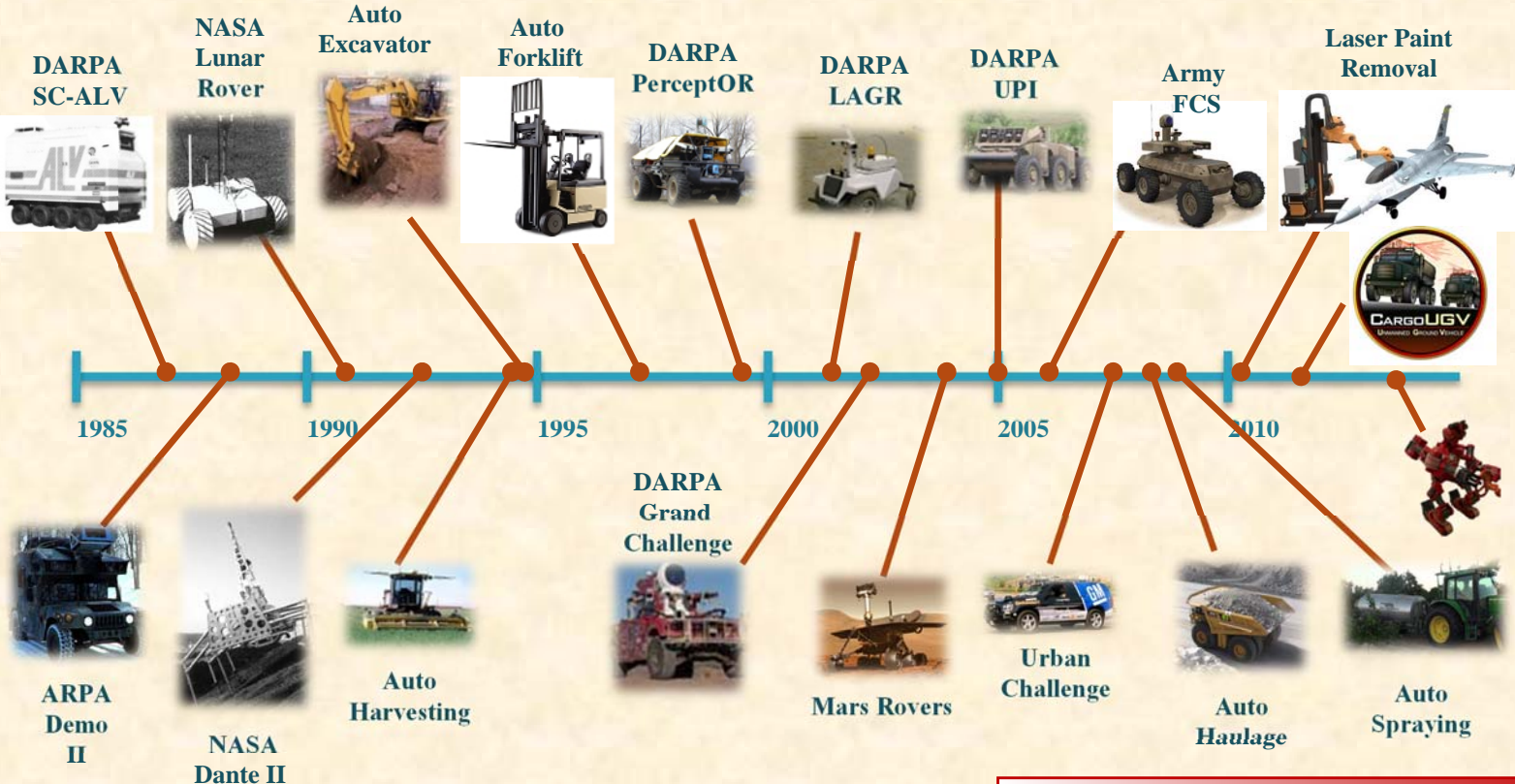
■ Edge cases

- Back to breaking robots for fun and profit



[General Motors]

NREC: 30+ Years Of Cool Robots



Software Safety

Carnegie Mellon University Faculty, staff, students
Off-campus Robotics Institute facility

Before Autonomy Software Safety

■ The **Big Red Button** era



APD (Autonomous Platform Demonstrator)



Safety critical speed limit enforcement

Traditional Validation Meets Machine Learning

- Use traditional software safety where you can

..BUT..

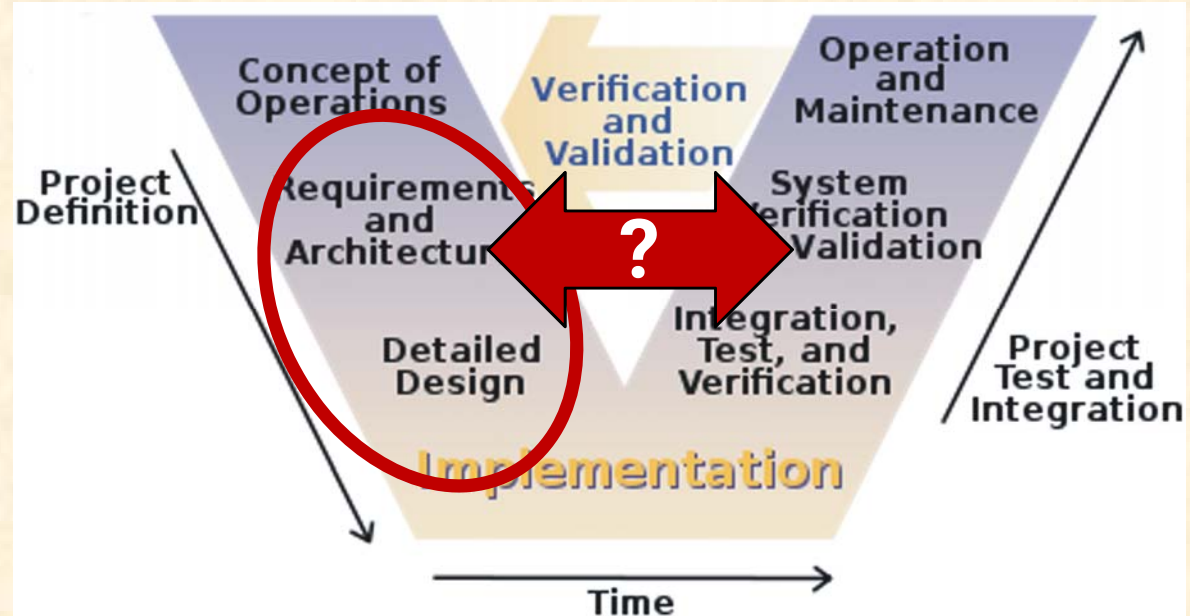
- Machine Learning (inductive training)

- **No requirements**

– Training data is difficult to validate

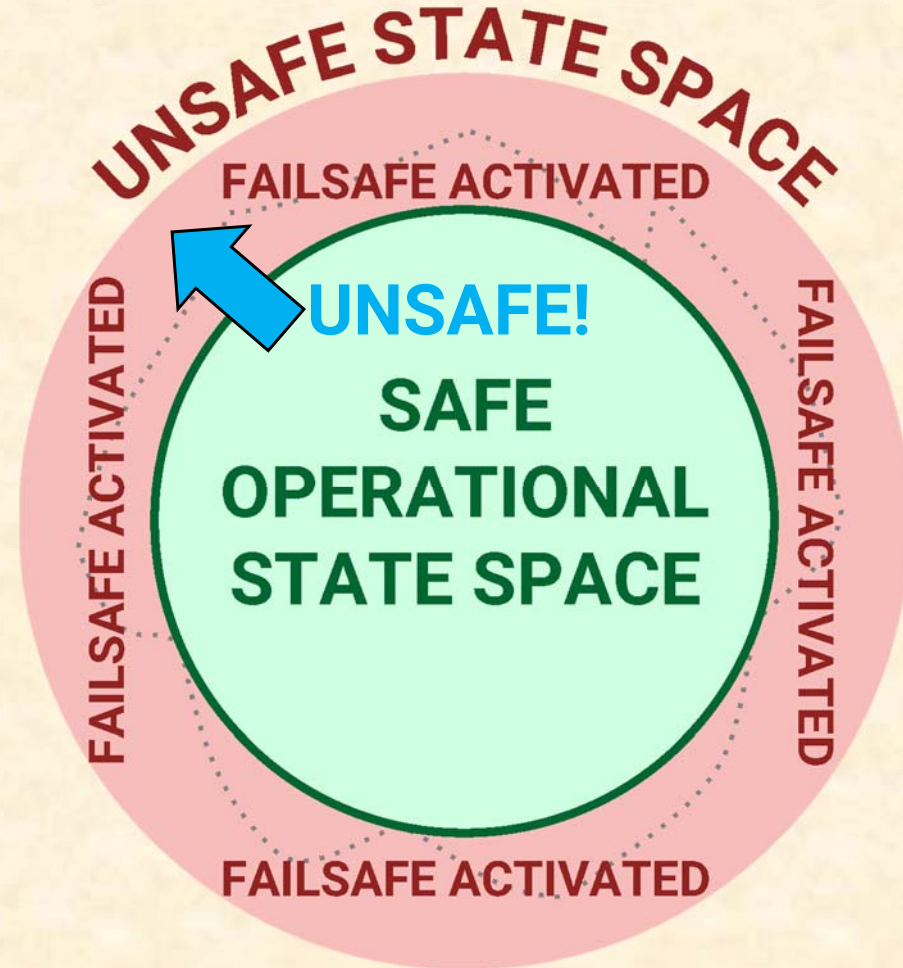
- **No design insight**

– Generally inscrutable; prone to gaming and brittleness



Safety Envelope Approach to ML Deployment

- Specify unsafe regions
- Specify safe regions
 - Under-approximate to simplify
- Trigger system safety response upon transition to unsafe region



Architecting A Safety Envelope System

■ “Doer” subsystem

- Implements normal, untrusted functionality

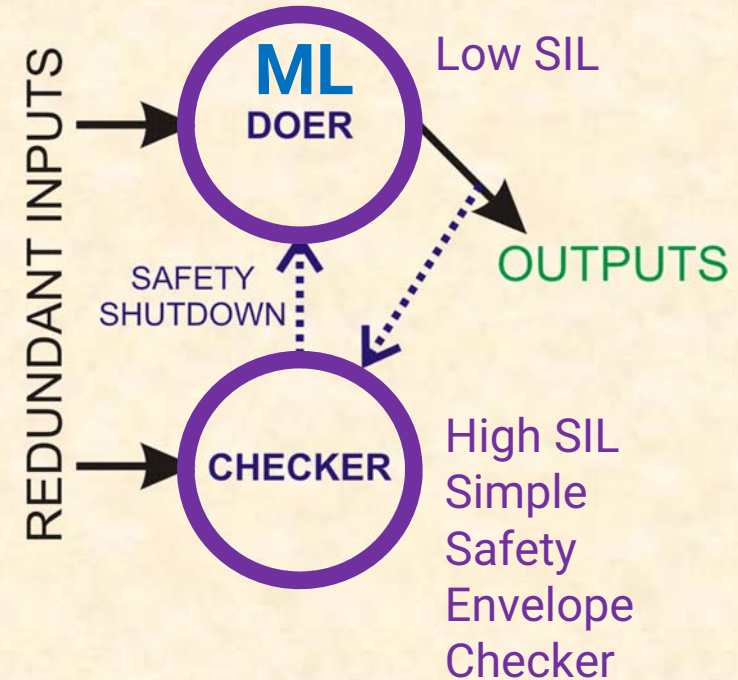
■ “Checker” subsystem – Traditional SW

- Implements failsafes (safety functions)

■ Checker entirely responsible for safety

- Doer can be at low Safety Integrity Level
- Checker must be at higher SIL

Doer/Checker Pair



(Also known as a “safety bag” approach)

■ ASTAA: Automated Stress Testing of Autonomy Architectures

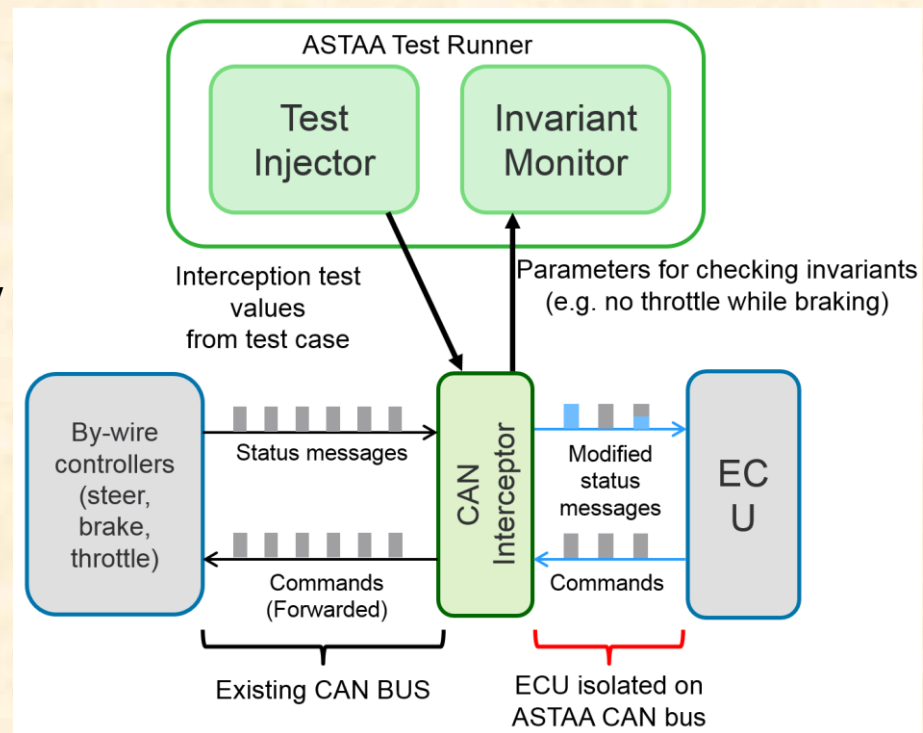
- Key idea: combination of exceptional & normal inputs to an interface

■ Example: Ground Vehicle network

- Test Injector
 - Selectively modifies CAN messages on the fly
 - Modification based on data type information
- Invariant monitor
 - Reads messages for invariant evaluation
 - “Checker” invariant monitor detects failures

■ Commercial tool build-out:

- [Edge Case Research Switchboard](#)
(software & hardware interface testing)

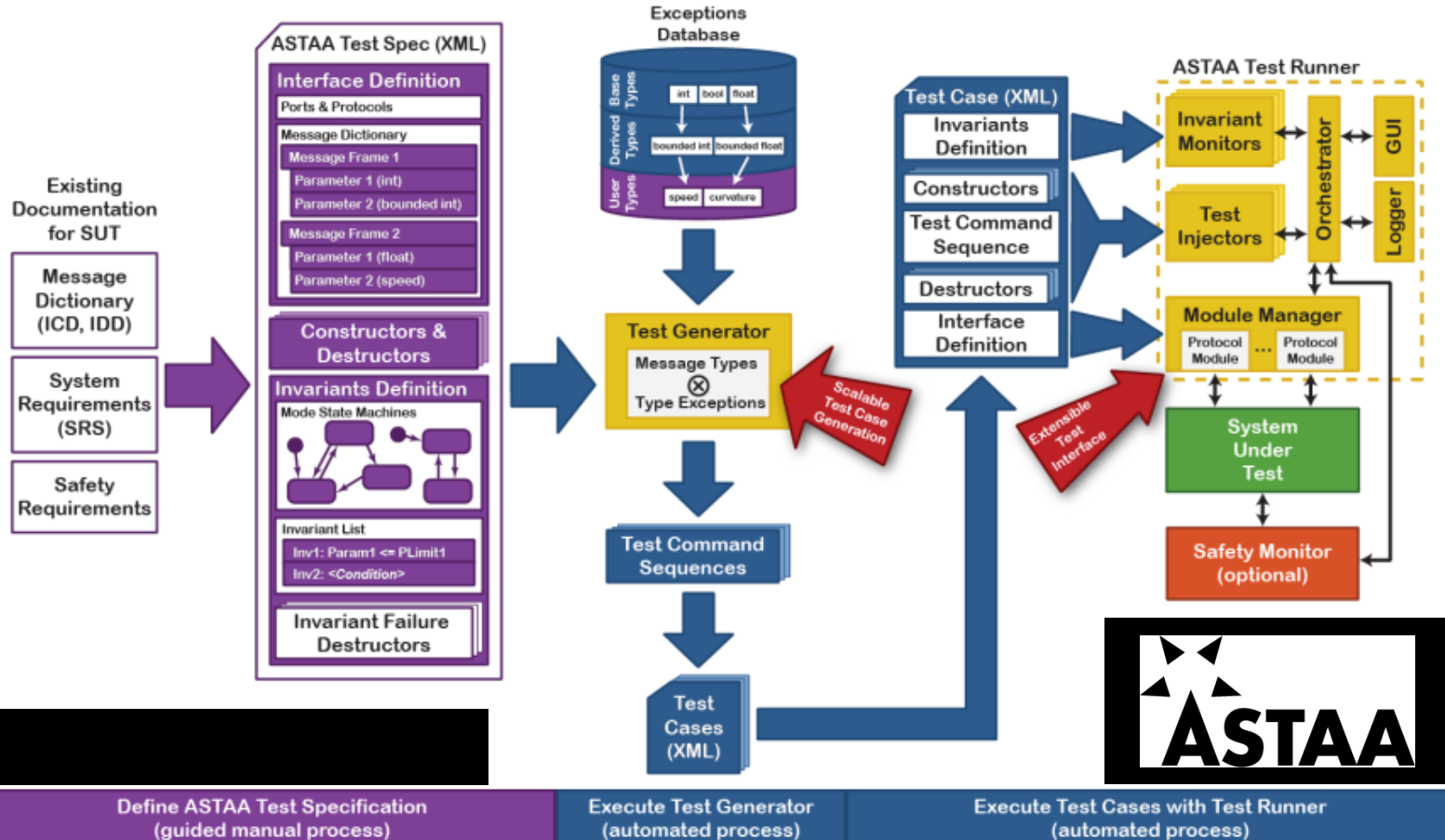


DISTRIBUTION A – NREC case number STAA-2013-10-02

Robustness Test + Monitor → ASTAA

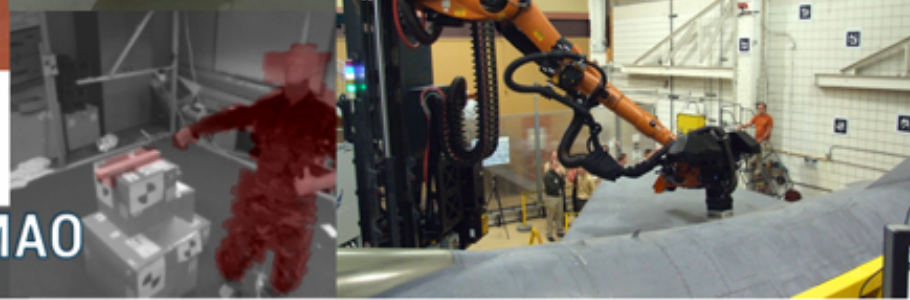
Automated Stress-Testing for Autonomy Architectures

Test Specification and Execution Overview



DISTRIBUTION A –
NREC case numbers
STAA-2012-10-23,
STAA-2013-10-02

Researchers evaluated 150 bugs from 11 distinct projects over 4 years [ICSE 2018]



FROS Inter-Process Communication SAE J1939

From "RIOT Expanded Technical Brief, NAVAIR Public Release- 2016-842 'Approved for Public Release; distribution is unlimited'.

Robustness Testing Finds Problems

■ Improper handling of floating-point numbers:

- Inf, NaN, limited precision

■ Array indexing and allocation:

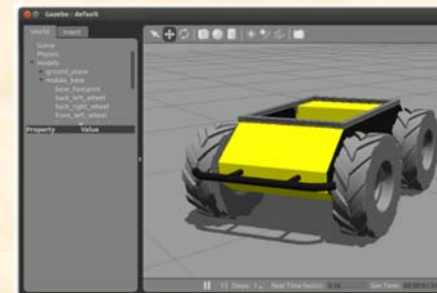
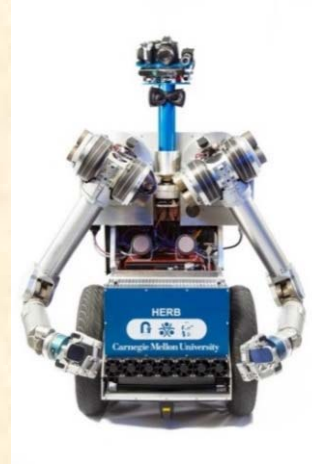
- Images, point clouds, etc...
- Segmentation faults due to arrays that are too small
- Many forms of buffer overflow with complex data types
- Large arrays and memory exhaustion

■ Time:

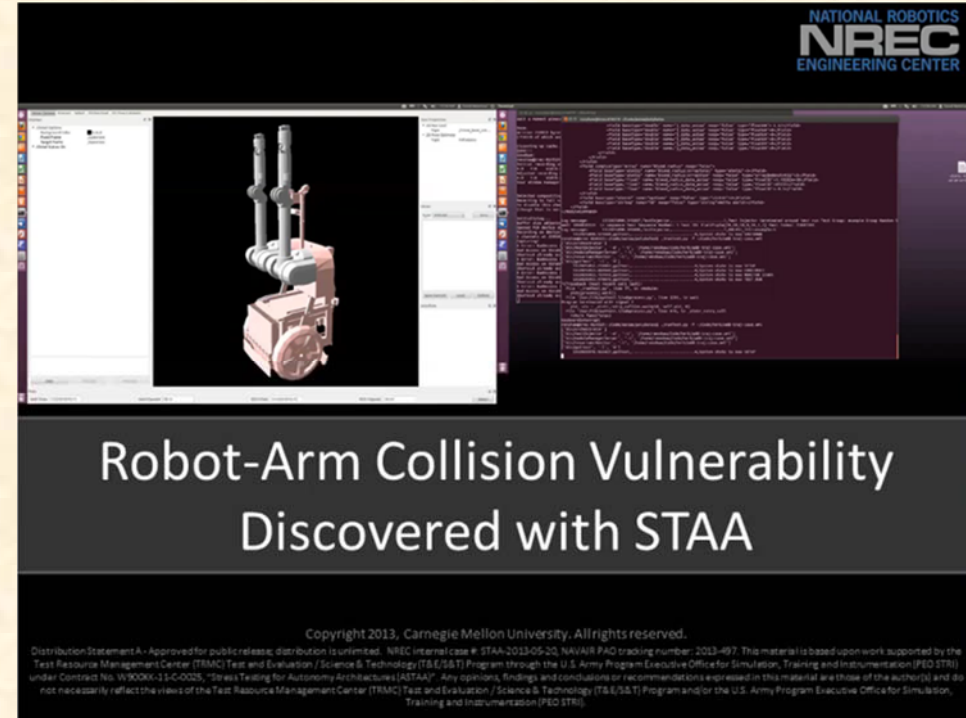
- Time flowing backwards, jumps
- Not rejecting stale data

■ Problems handling dynamic state:

- For example, lists of perceived objects or command trajectories
- Race conditions permit improper insertion or removal of items
- Garbage collection causes crashes or hangs



- **Protect your robots from data assumptions**
 - Don't trust that your configuration is valid
 - Time is not always monotonic
 - Semantically redundant field mismatches
- **Floats and NaNs useful but dangerous**
 - Do not use floats as iterators
 - NaNs propagate
- **Plan for the system to fail**
 - Nodes should not fail silent
 - Good logging is invaluable
- **Common sense?**
 - (Not so common it turns out)

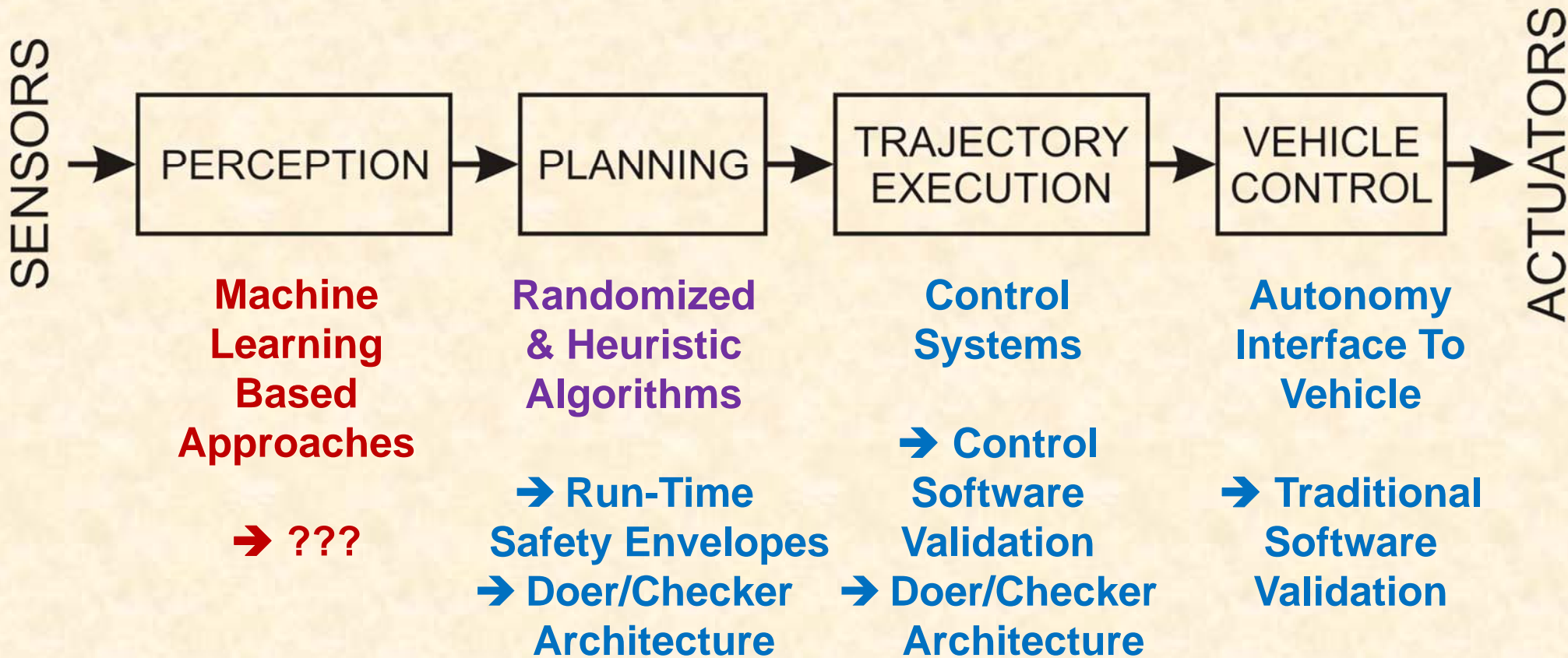


Robot-Arm Collision Vulnerability Discovered with STAA

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Distribution Statement A - Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. NREC Internal Case # STAA-2013-09-20, NIA/NR PAC tracking number: 2013-497. This material is based upon work supported by the Text Resource Management Center (TRMC) Test and Evaluation / Science & Technology (T&E/ST) Program through the U.S. Army Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training and Instrumentation (PEO STI) under Contract No. W7000K-11-C-0025, "Stress Testing for Autonomy Architectures (STAA)". Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Text Resource Management Center (TRMC) Test and Evaluation / Science & Technology (T&E/ST) Program and/or the U.S. Army Program Executive Office for Simulation, Training and Instrumentation (PEO STI).

**Send of "infinity" floating point joint angle
causes unsafe wind-milling**

Validating an Autonomous Vehicle Pipeline



Perception presents a uniquely difficult assurance challenge

Brute Force Road Testing

- If 100M miles/critical mishap...
 - Test 3x–10x longer than mishap rate
→ Need 1 Billion miles of testing

- That's ~25 round trips on every road in the world
 - With fewer than 10 critical mishaps
- ...



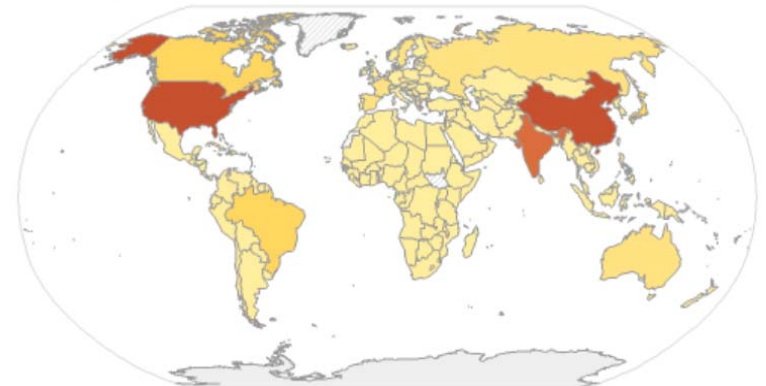
miles of roads|

Summary:

total	20.46 million mi
median	11 630 mi
highest	4.03 million mi (United States)
lowest	4.97 mi (Tuvalu)

(1994 to 2008)
(based on 225 values; 24 unavailable)

Total road length map:



Legend (in miles):

(no data available)	360 000 to 720 000	1.4 million to 1.8 million
0	720 000 to 1.1 million	1.8 million to 2.1 million
4 to 360 000	1.1 million to 1.4 million	> 2.1 million

(in miles)

Brute Force AV Validation: Public Road Testing

- Good for identifying “easy” cases
 - Expensive and potentially *dangerous*



Did We Learn The Right Lesson from Tempe?

- **NOT: Blame the victim**
 - Pedestrian in road is **expected**
- **NOT: Blame the technology**
 - Immature technology under test
 - **Failures are expected!**
- **NOT: Blame the driver**
 - A solo driver drop-out is **expected**
- **The real AV testing lesson:**
 - **Ensure safety driver is engaged** ←
 - Safety argument: Driver alert; time to respond; disengagement works



Can Safety Driver React In Time?

■ Safety Driver Tasks:

- Mental model of “normal” AV
- Detect abnormal AV behavior
- React & recover if needed



Jan 20, 2016; Handan, China

■ Example: obstructed lane

- Does driver know when to take over?
- Can driver brake in time?
 - Or is sudden lane change necessary?



■ Example: two-way traffic

- What if AV commands sudden left turn into traffic?

Closed Course Testing

■ Safer, but expensive

- Not scalable
- Only tests things you have thought of!

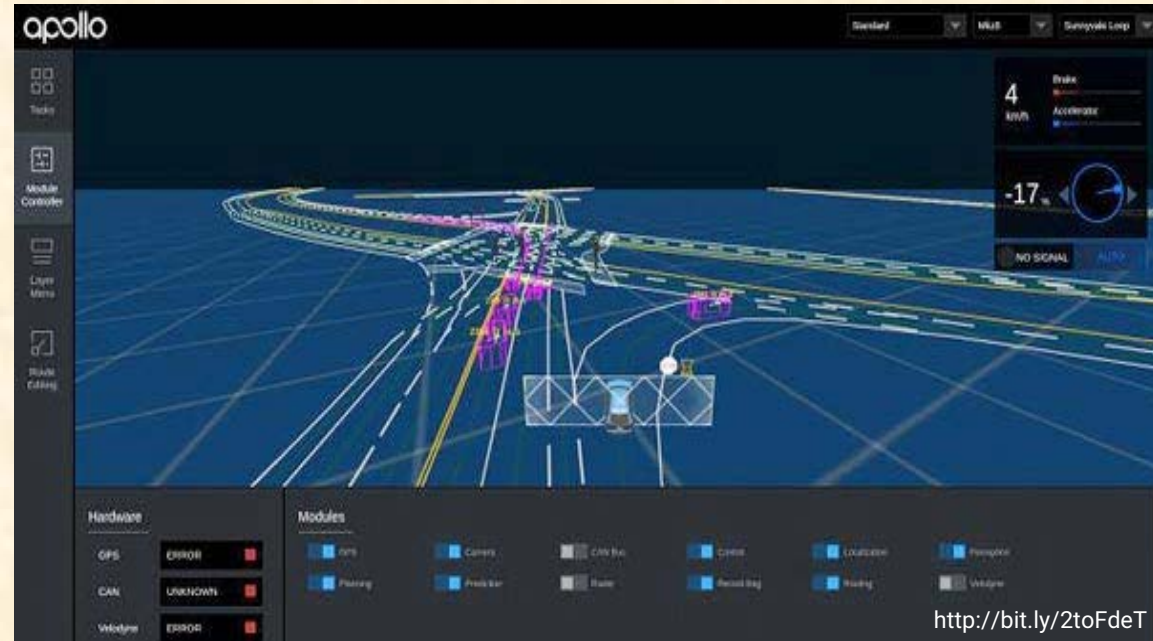


Volvo / Motor Trend

- **Highly scalable; less expensive**
 - Scalable; need to manage fidelity vs. cost
 - Only tests things you have thought of!



Udacity



Apollo

What About Edge Cases?

■ You should expect the extreme, weird, unusual

- Unusual road obstacles
- Extreme weather
- Strange behaviors

■ Edge Case are surprises

- You won't see these in testing

➔ Edge cases are the stuff you didn't think of!



PREDICTED CONCEPT	PROBABILITY
bird	0.997
no person	0.990
one	0.975
feather	0.970
nature	0.963
poultry	0.954
outdoors	0.936
color	0.910
animal	0.908

<https://www.clarifai.com/demo>

Just A Few Edge Cases

- Unusual road obstacles & obstacles
- Extreme weather
- Strange behaviors



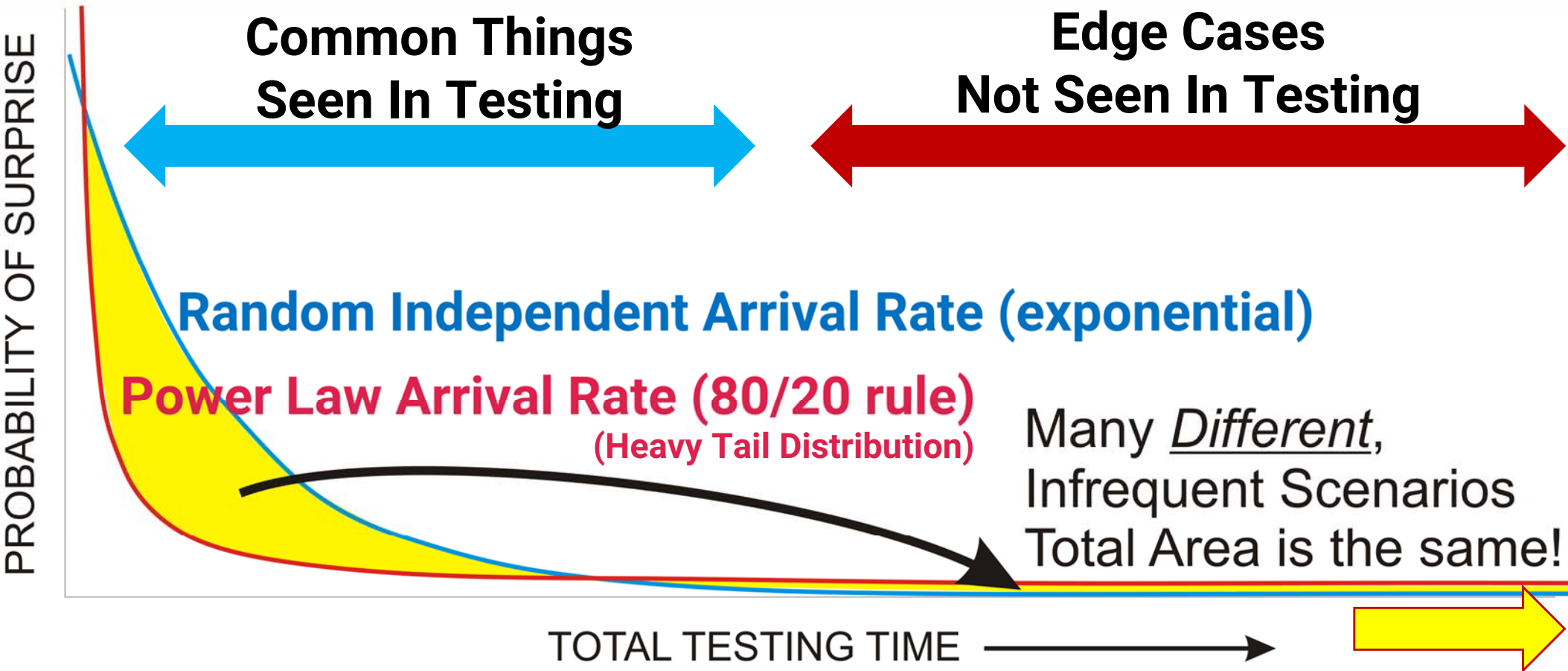
Why Edge Cases Matter

- Where will you be after 1 Billion miles of validation testing?
- Assume 1 Million miles between unsafe “surprises”
 - Example #1:
100 “surprises” @ 100M miles / surprise
 - All surprises seen about 10 times during testing
 - With luck, all bugs are fixed
 - Example #2:
100,000 “surprises” @ 100B miles / surprise
 - Only 1% of surprises seen during 1B mile testing
 - Bug fixes give no real improvement (1.01M miles / surprise)

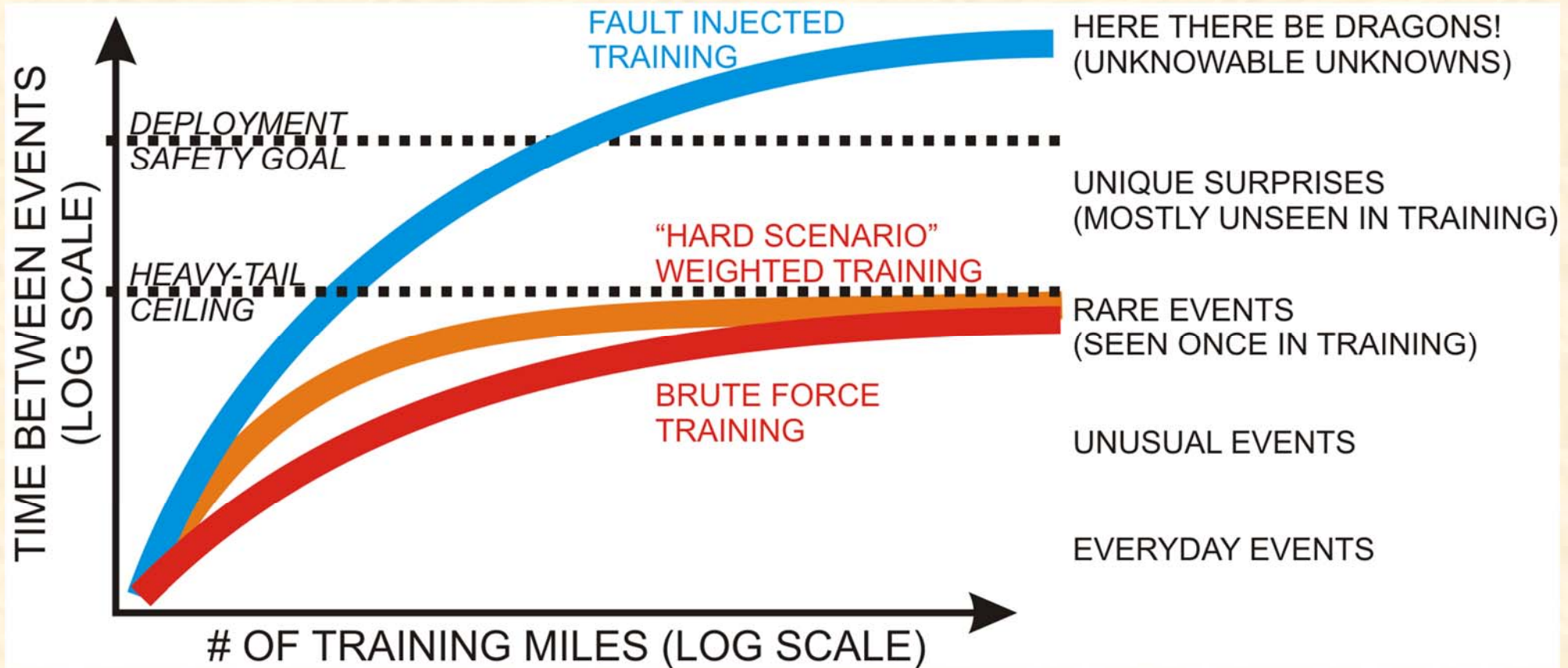


<https://goo.gl/3dzguf>

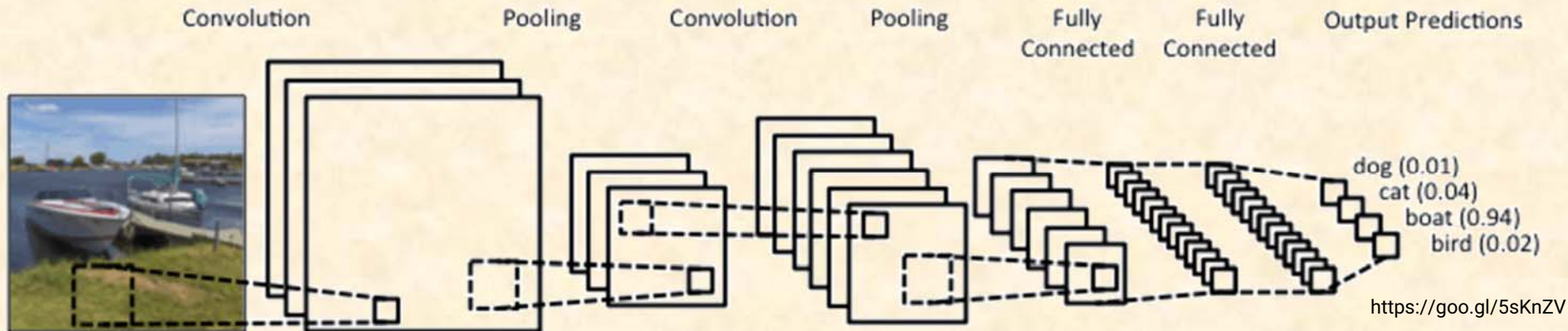
The Real World: Heavy Tail Distribution(?)



The Heavy Tail Testing Ceiling



Malicious Image Attacks Reveal Brittleness



QuocNet:



Car

Not a Car

Magnified Difference

AlexNet:



Bus

Magnified Difference

Not a Bus

ML Is Brittle To Environment Changes

■ Sensor data corruption experiments

Synthetic Equipment Faults

Gaussian blur

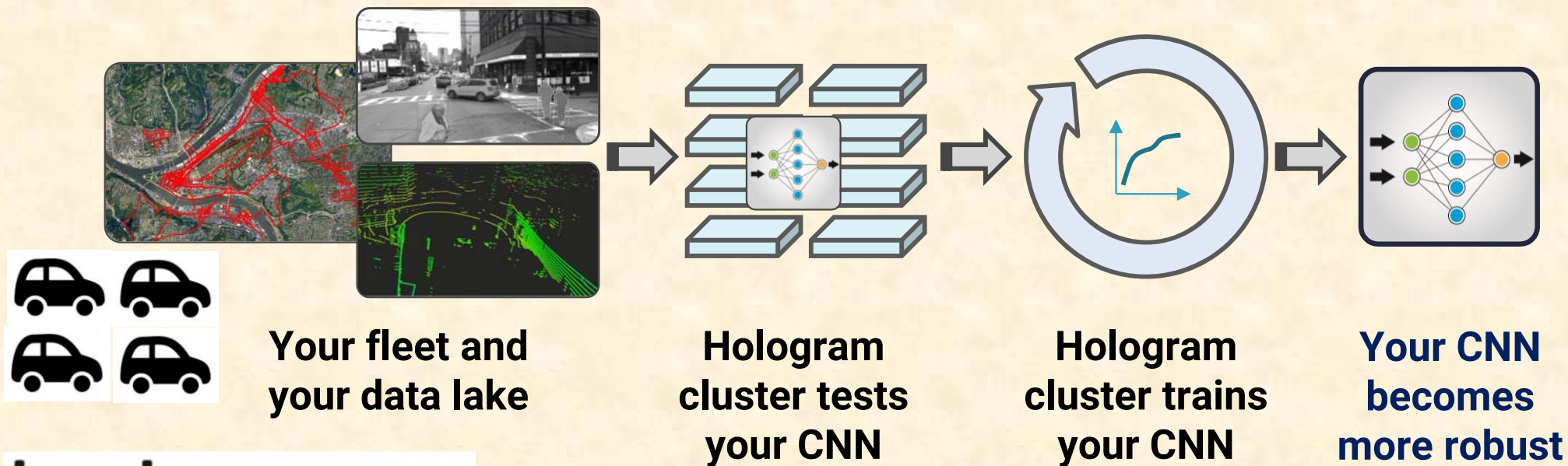


*Defocus & haze are similarly
a significant issue*

Exploring the response of a DNN to environmental perturbations from “Robustness Testing for Perception Systems,” RIOT Project, NREC, DIST-A.

What We're Learning With Hologram

■ A scalable way to test & train on Edge Cases

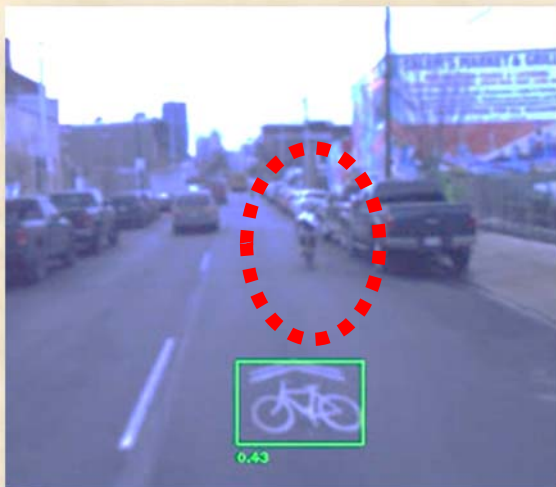


hologram

SAFER PERCEPTION FOR
AUTONOMY

Context-Dependent Perception Failures

- Perception failures are often context-dependent
 - False positives and false negatives are both a problem
 - *This is an active research area ... technology still in development*



False positive on lane marking
False negative real bicyclist



False negative when
person next to light pole



False negative when
in front of dark vehicle

Will this pass a “vision test” for bicyclists?

Ways To Improve AV Safety

■ More safety transparency

- Independent safety assessments
- Industry collaboration on safety

■ Minimum performance standards

- Share data on scenarios and obstacles
- Safety for on-road testing (driver & vehicle)

■ Autonomy software safety standards

- Traditional software safety ... **PLUS** ...
- Dealing with uncertainty and brittleness
- Data collection and feedback on field failures

