

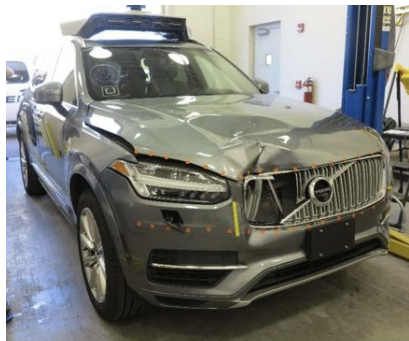
# Trustworthy Autonomous Systems

Team members: **Lalana Kagal**, **Ben Yuan**, Leilani Gilpin, Tianye Chen,  
Vaikkunth Mugunthan, Ayush Sharma, Doron Hazan, Wanyi Xiao

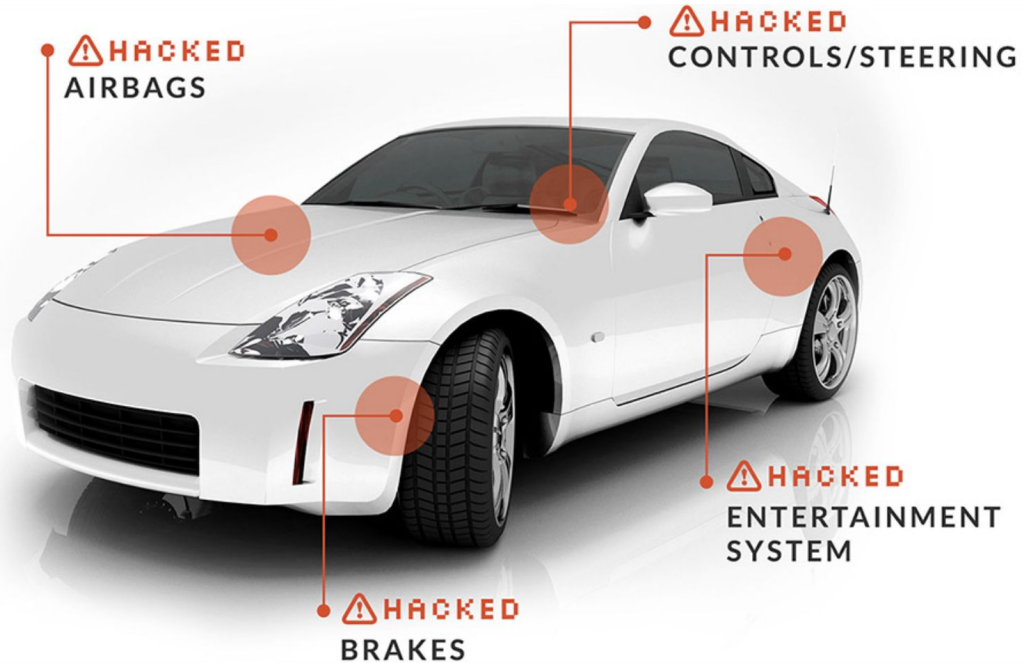
Technical Champions: Alex Abbati, Ali Ayub, Isidoros Doxas, Neta Ezer

MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Lab

# What problem are we trying to solve



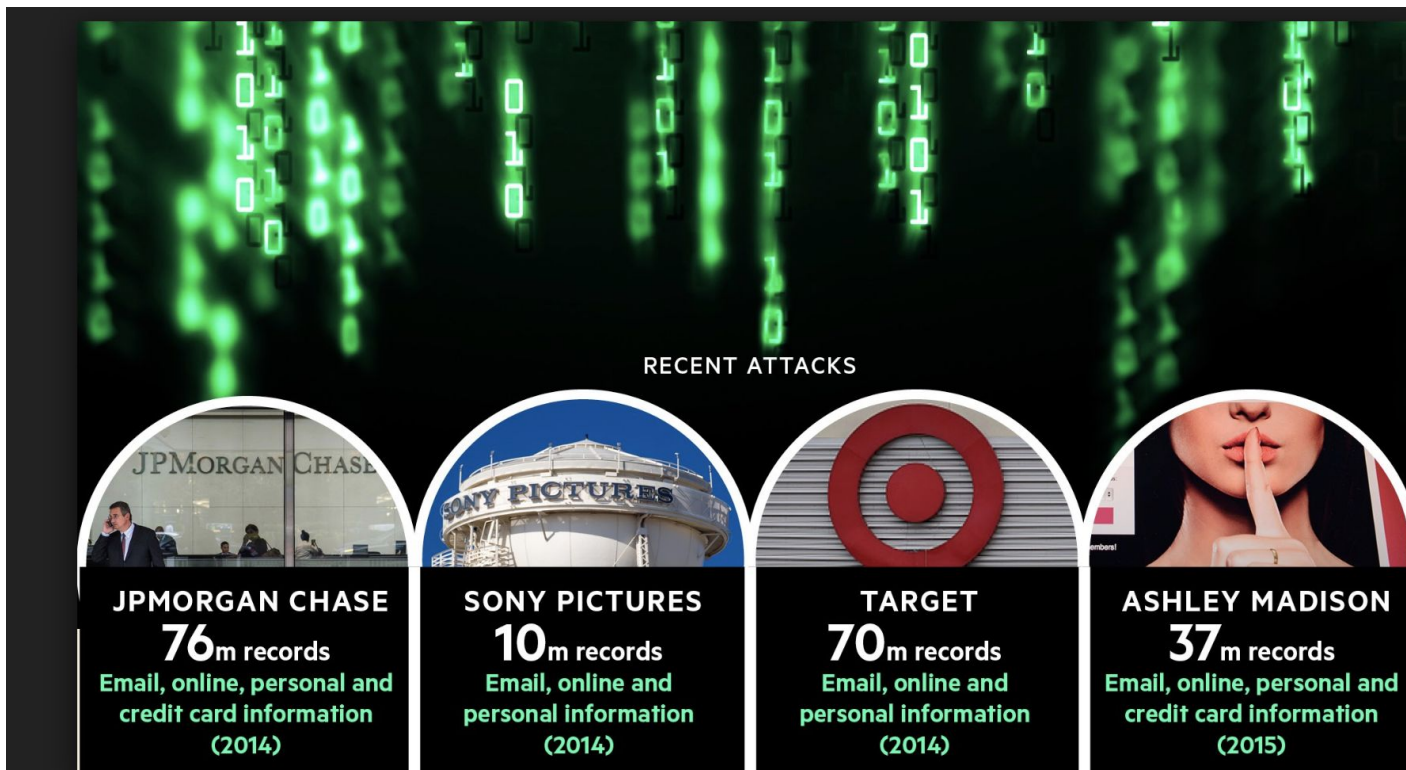
# Potential for compromise



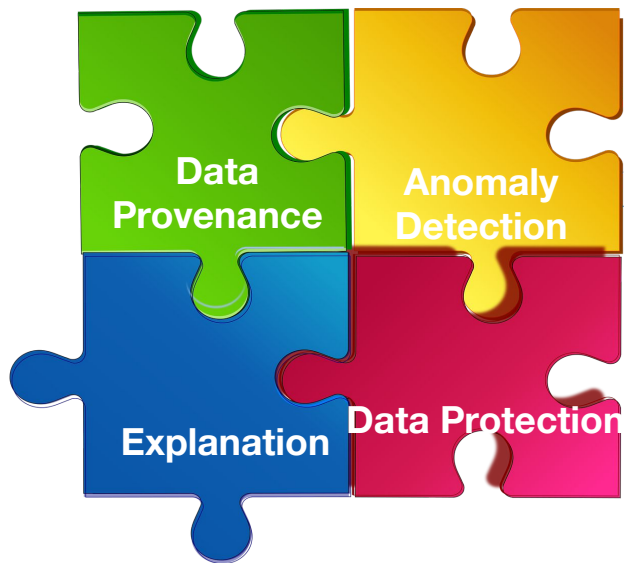
# Potential for failure



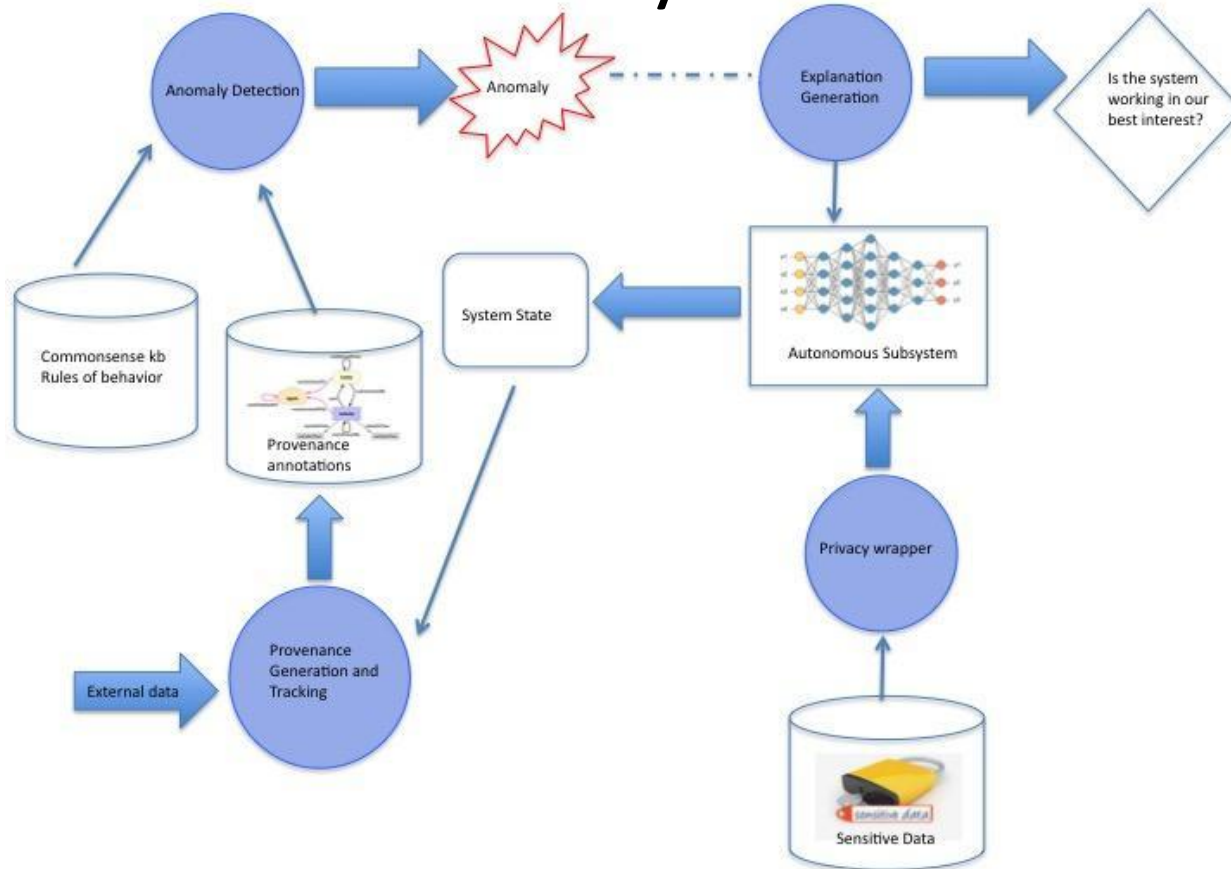
# Potential for information leakage



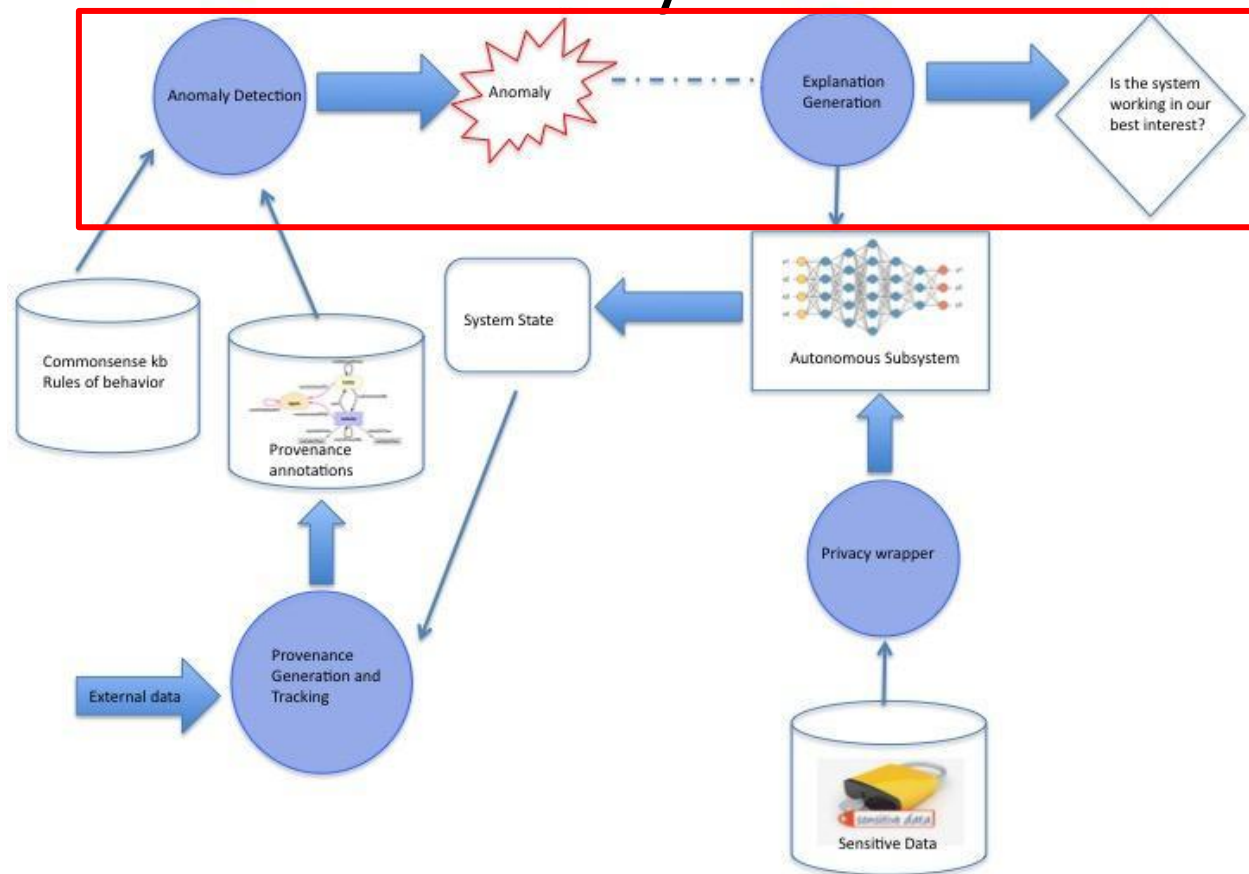
# Vision for autonomous systems



# Vision for autonomous systems



# Vision for autonomous systems





# Why explanations?

Explanations can help us...

- Understand motives / causality
- Identify assumptions
- Choose between alternatives
- Predict future system behavior

...and understand if our systems are working **in our best interest.**

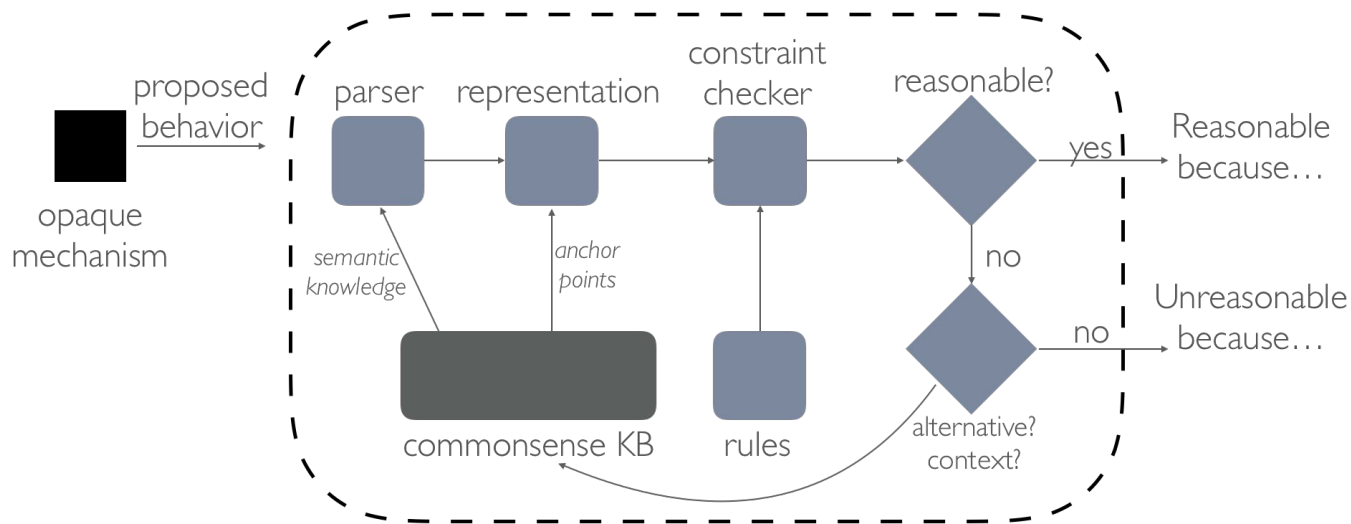
# Explanations

Can we...

- Identify system misbehavior using common-sense reasoning?
- Examine decisions made by “black box” methods?
- Measure how well explanations convey useful data?

# Common-sense reasonableness monitoring

“Is the current behavior reasonable?”



L. H. Gilpin and L. Kagal “An Adaptable Self-Monitoring Framework for Complex Machines”, to be presented at AAMAS 2019.

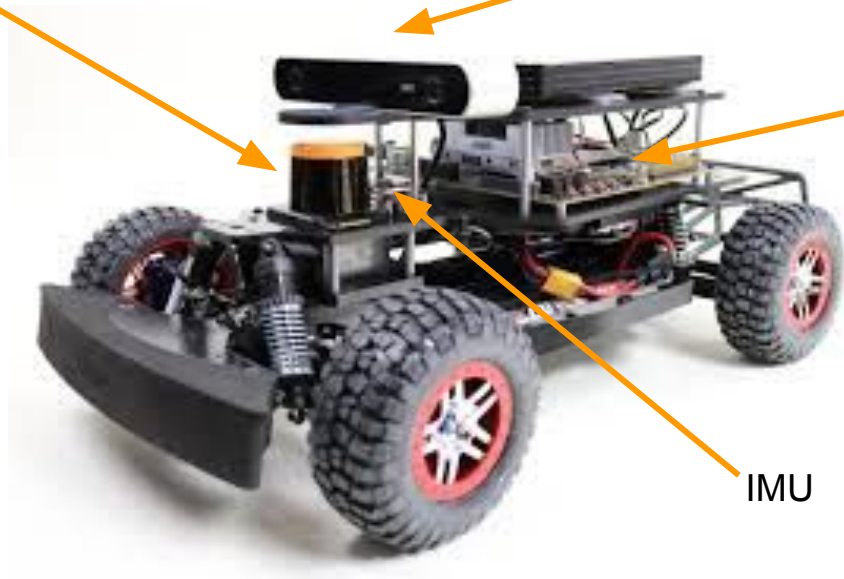
# Evaluation with the RACECAR platform

Hokuyo  
lidar

ZED Stereo  
Camera

Nvidia  
Jetson tx2

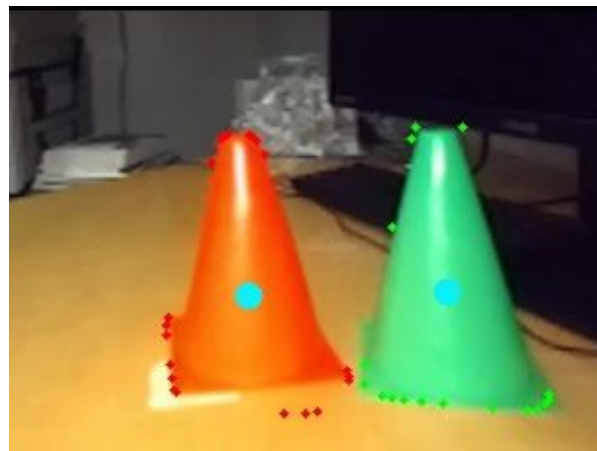
IMU



# Evaluation with the RACECAR platform

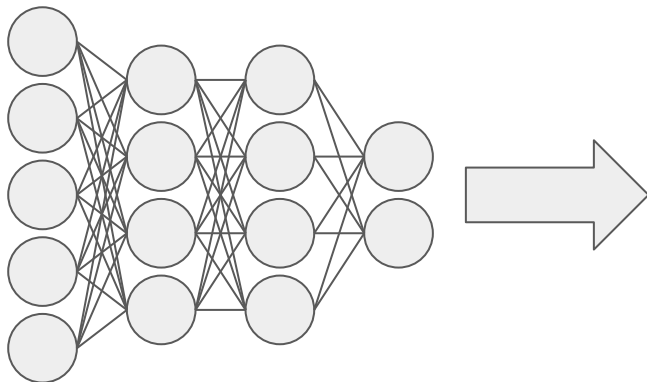
Validate that we can:

- Identify when observations deviate from prior rules (e.g. sequence of cone colors).
- Learn when “anomalies” constitute previously unknown rules.



# Explaining DNN and CNN behaviour

“How did the system reach this decision?”



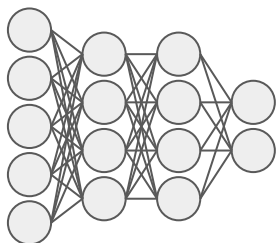
Paper in progress.

```
Result `apply-brakes` is supported by:  
  Concept `car-accident` > 0.2096  
  
Concept `car-accident` is supported by:  
  Concept `car` > 0.6067  
  Concept `tow-truck` > 0.5492  
  Concept `fire` > 0.7092  
  Concept `red` > 0.4206
```

# Explaining DNN and CNN behaviour

Goal: Combine and improve techniques in...

- Rule discovery and extraction
- Semantic concept labeling
- Network pruning



```
Result `apply-brakes` is supported by:  
Fact `17n23 > 0.2096`  
  
Fact `17n23 > 0.2096` is supported by:  
Fact `16n21 > 0.6067`  
Fact `16n51 > 0.5492`  
Fact `16n13 > 0.7092`  
Fact `16n15 > 0.4206`
```

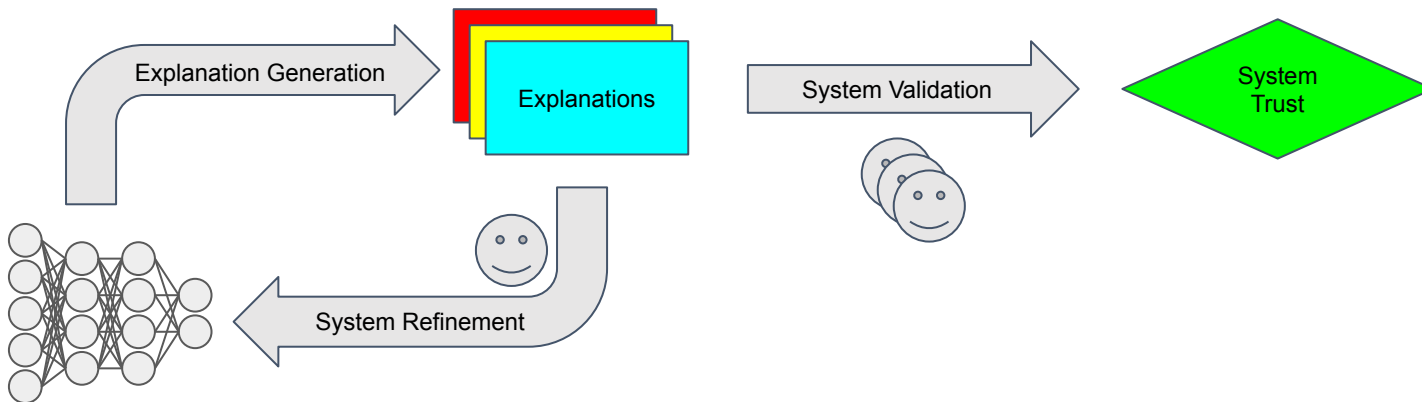


```
Result `apply-brakes` is supported by:  
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Concept `car-accident` is supported by:  
Concept `car` > 0.6067  
Concept `tow-truck` > 0.5492  
Concept `fire` > 0.7092  
Concept `red` > 0.4206
```

...to achieve more useful explanations.

# Measuring explanation effectiveness

“Does the explanation effectively highlight the ‘right thing’?”





# Measuring explanation effectiveness

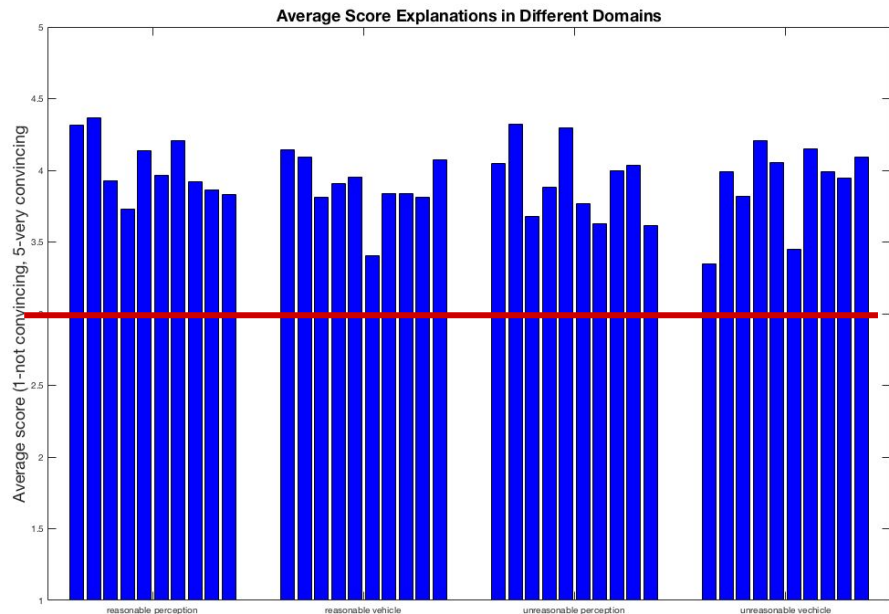
Variety of approaches to the problem of explanation.

	<b>Processing</b>	<b>Representation</b>	<b>Explanation Producing</b>
<b>Methods</b>	Proxy Methods Decision Trees Salience Mapping Automatic-rule extraction	Role of layers Role of neurons Role of vectors	Scripted conversations Attention-based Disentangled rep.

But how can we tell which approach works best for a given task?

L. H. Gilpin, D. Bau, B. Z. Yuan, A. Bajwa, M. Specter, L. Kagal “Explaining explanations: an overview of interpretability of machine learning”, DSAA 2018.

# Qualitative explanation evaluation



## Prompt:

For example, you might see this explanation:

*A cat is an animal and animals eat food. **(statement)** Therefore it is reasonable for a cat to eat food. **(conclusion)***

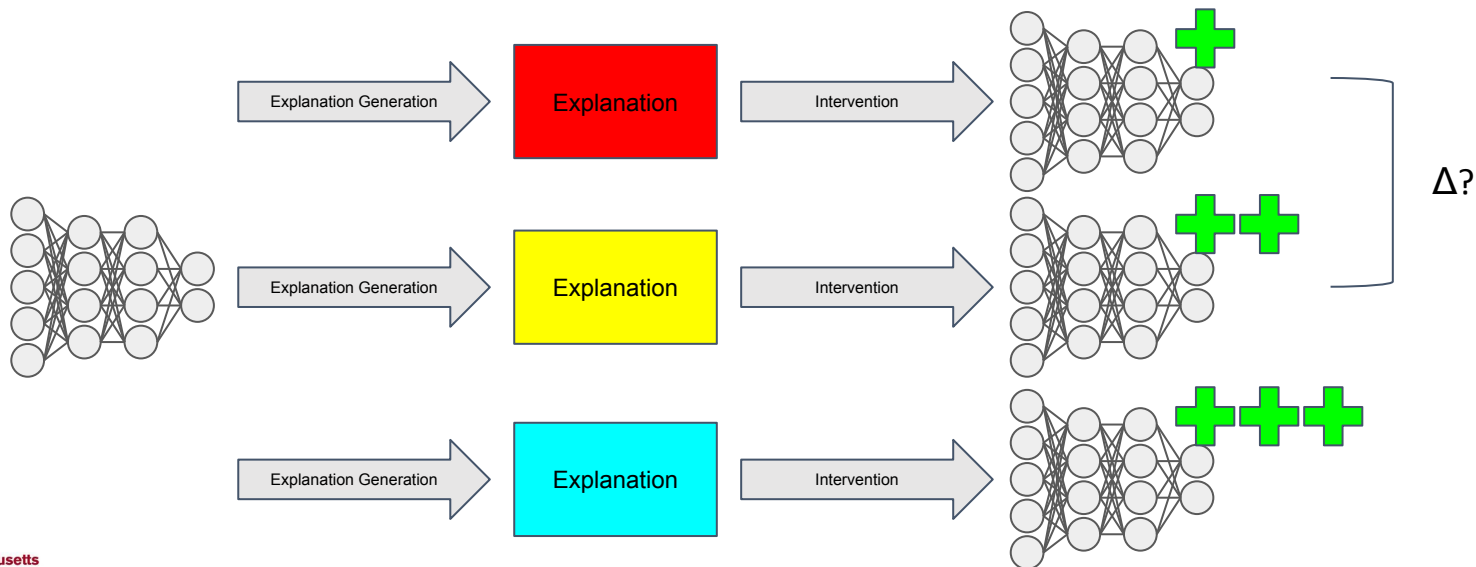
For each explanation, rate it from 1 to 5: 5 being *very convincing*, and 1 being *not convincing*. As you go through and rate each one, think about how convincing they are. Do you believe the statements provide a convincing explanation for the conclusion?

The example above is a convincing explanation for a cat eating food, so most people would rate it a 4 or 5.

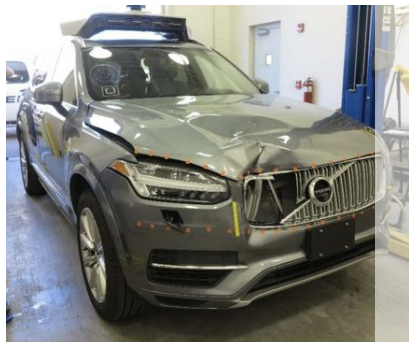
L. H. Gilpin and L. Kagal "An Adaptable Self-Monitoring Framework for Complex Machines", to be presented at AAMAS 2019.

# Future: quantifying explanation effectiveness

Goal: Measure the contribution of an explanation method to NN “repair”.



# Summary



# Explanations from time-series data

“What happened? Why?”

18:10:25.333 GPS: Heading 321.16, Speed 60.3mph  
18:10:26.500 Operator: Brake 0.35, Steer 5.0  
18:10:26.560 Driver assist: Brake 0.40 :-)!  
18:10:27.867 GPS: Heading 353.84, Speed 52.1 mph  
18:10:29.970 Operator: Brake 0.90, Steer 9.3  
18:10:30.010 Wheel Rate Monitor: Skid  
18:10:30.040 GPS: Heading 28.27, Speed 0.0mph  
18:10:30.070 Wheel Rate Monitor: Skid  
18:10:30.170 Operator: Brake 0.91, Steer 6.6  
18:10:32.933 GPS: Heading 129.08, Speed 0.2mph  
18:10:35.140 Operator: Brake 0.93, Steer 0.0  
18:10:35.467 GPS: Heading 121.52, Speed 0.0mph  
18:10:38.670 Stopped



REASON: right-wheels-forced increased its magnitude is within traction threshold. Since the right wheels are gaining traction the friction of the contact patches MUST HAVE increased. so the normal forces MUST HAVE increased So the car is turning left safely. Consistent with the steering and accelerometers.

L. H. Gilpin and B. Z. Yuan “Getting up to speed on vehicle intelligence”. In “Papers from the 2017 AAAI Spring Symposia”, 2017.