



KI ABSICHERUNG

Safe AI for Automated Driving

11th March 2021, Online, Interim presentation

KI Absicherung

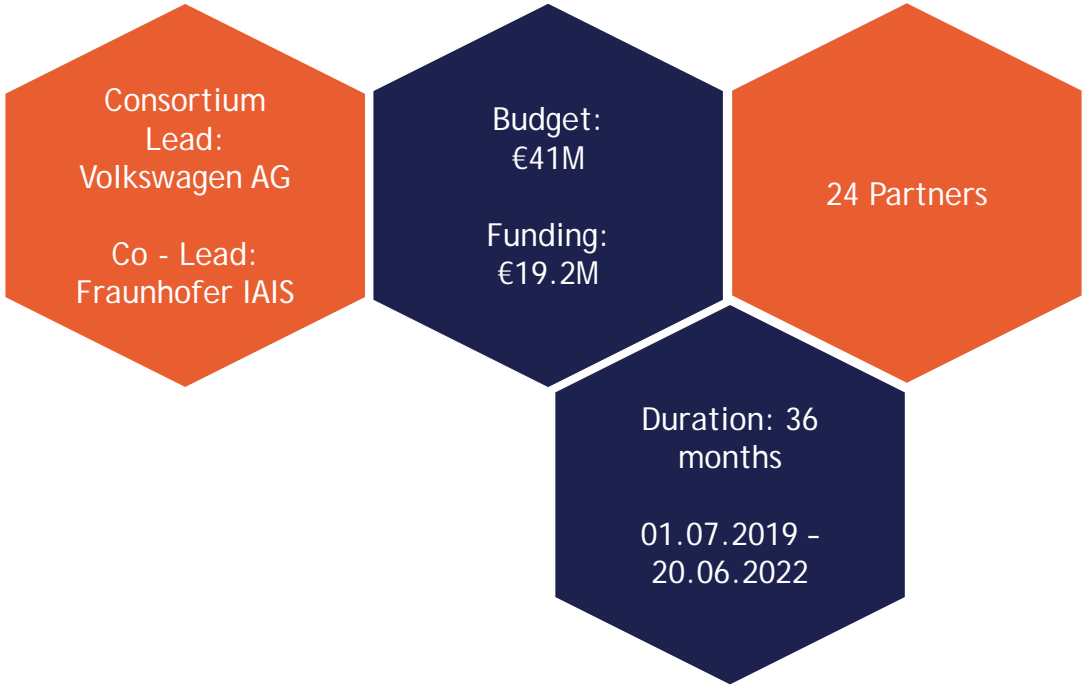
Dr. Stephan Scholz, Volkswagen AG





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Safe AI for Automated Driving





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Project vision and goals



Making the safety of AI-based
function modules for highly
automated driving verifiable

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Safe AI for Automated Driving

Pedestrian detection

Challenge



AI Land



Pixabay

Promising new technology with unimagined possibilities

Established safety processes cannot be applied



Safety Land



Pixabay

Safe, trustworthy driving function



Industry consensus (Safe AI): Methodology for joint safety argumentation



1. Methods for training and testing of AI-based functions

KI Absicherung develops and investigates means and methods for verifying AI-based functions for highly automated driving.

2. Safety argumentation

For the pedestrian detection use case, the project is developing an exemplary safety argumentation and methods for verifying a complex AI function.

3. Communication with standardization bodies on AI certification

The project's results will be used in the exchange with standardization bodies to support the development of a standard for safeguarding AI-based function modules.

The KI Familie and its projects

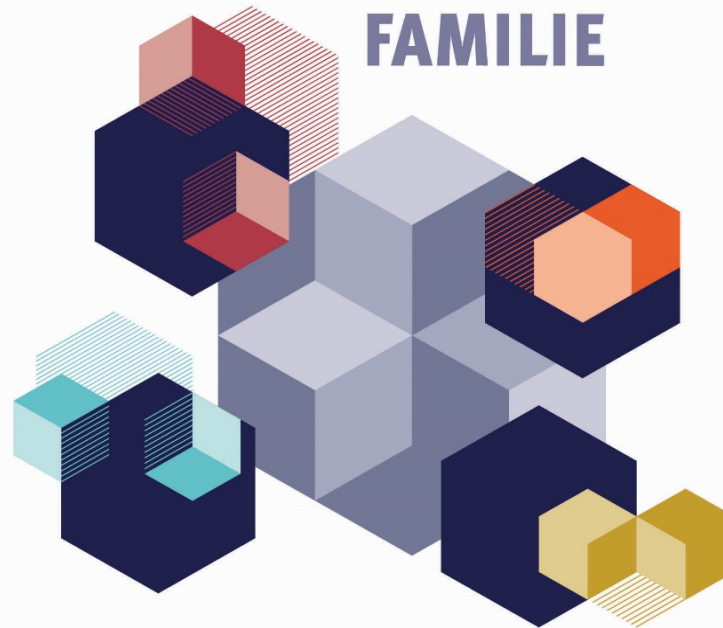


KI FAMILIE

KI WISSEN Development of methods for the integration of knowledge into machine learning

KI DELTA LEARNING

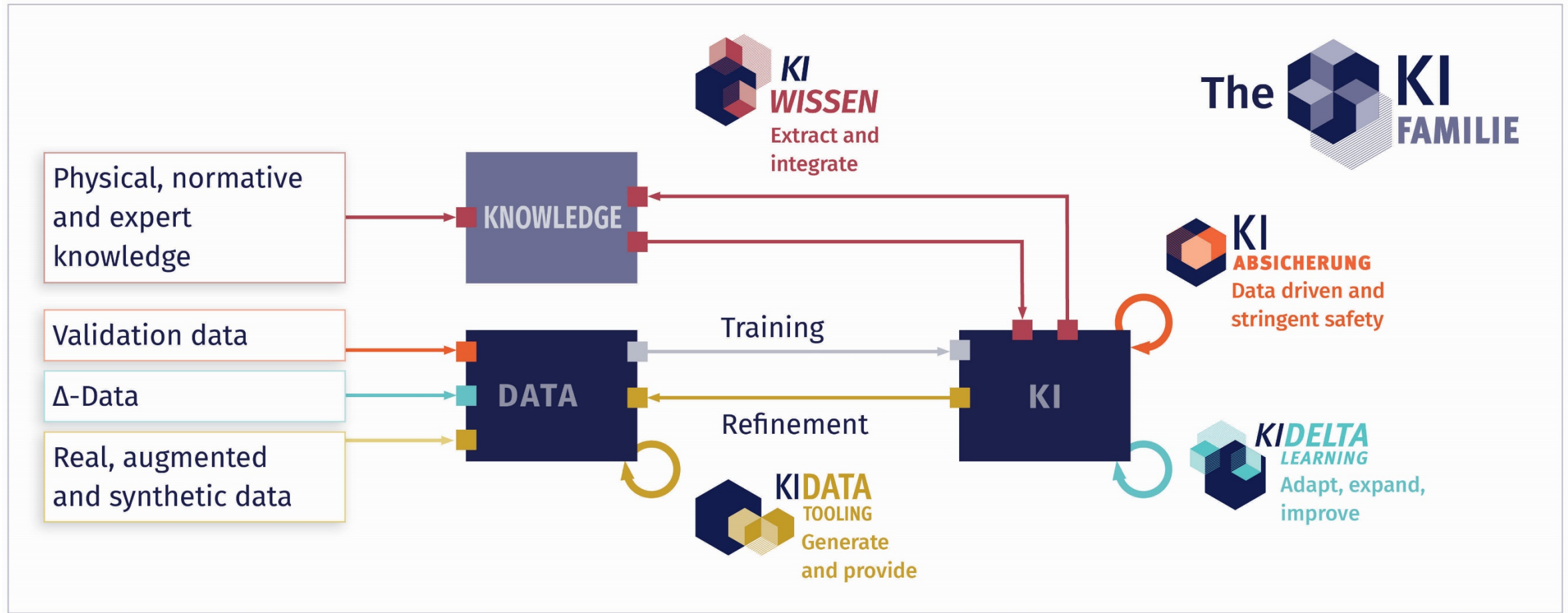
Development of methods and tools for the efficient expansion and transformation of existing AI modules in autonomous vehicles to meet the challenges of new domains or more complex scenarios



KI ABSICHERUNG Methods and measures to safeguard AI-based perception functions for automated driving

KI DATA TOOLING Methods and tools for the generation and refinement of training, validation and safeguarding data for AI functions in autonomous vehicles

KI Absicherung in connection with the KI Familie

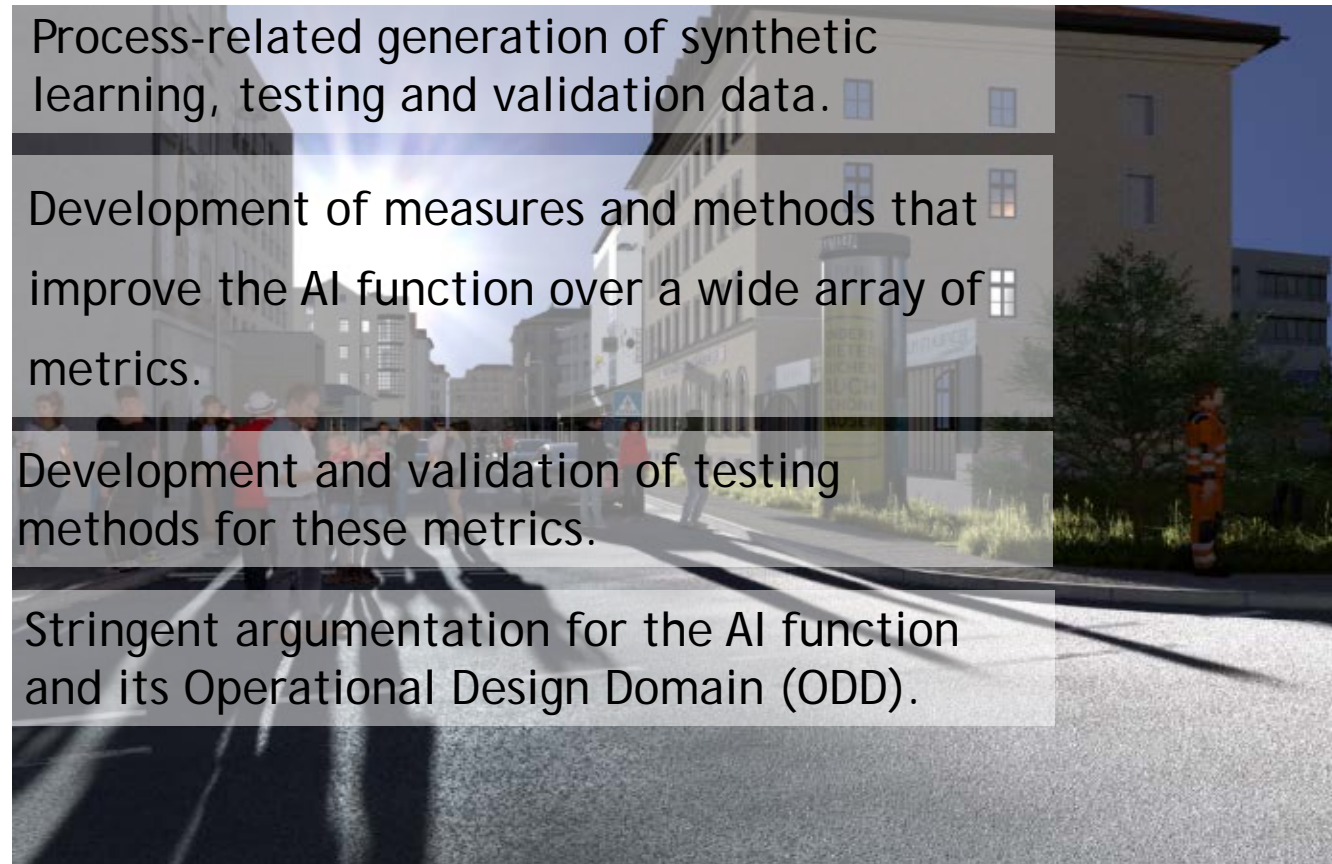




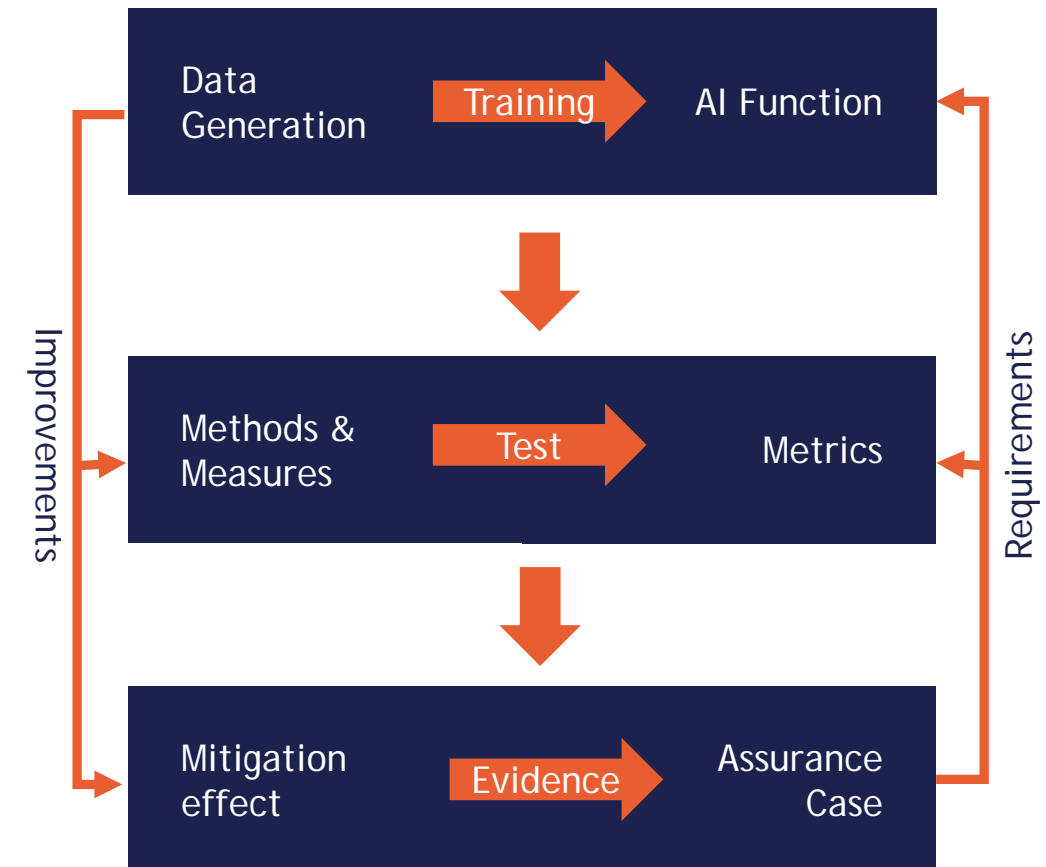
2

Methodological and conceptual
approach

From a data-driven AI function to an Assurance Case



Source: BIT Technology Solutions

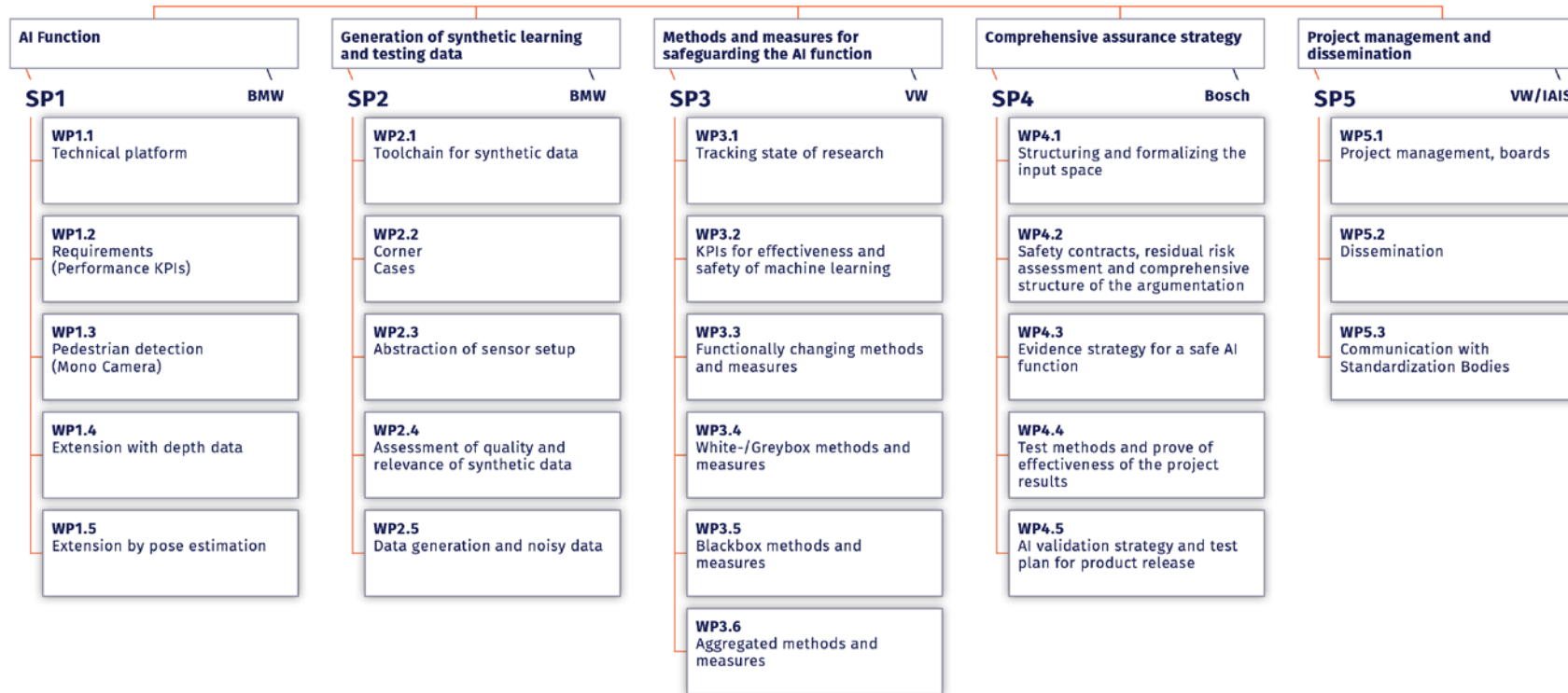


Conceptual approach



1. Provide the AI function for pedestrian detection.
2. Generate synthetic learning, testing and validation data.
3. Develop and evaluate measures and methods for the verification of the AI function.
4. Establish an overall safety strategy for the AI function.
5. Define and implement an Assurance Case.

Project structure with sub-projects and work packages



Our Approach: Establishment of a Holistic Safety Strategy



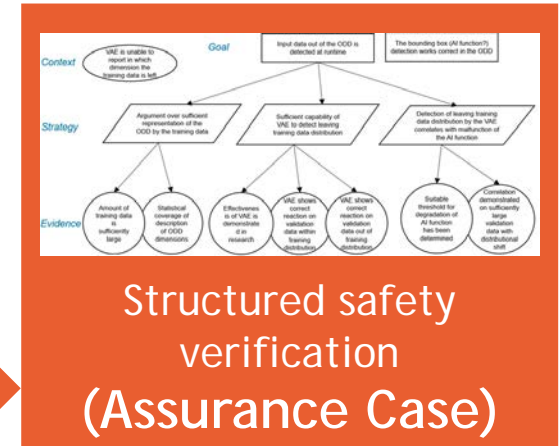
Identification: Identify potential causes of insufficiencies in the function (in KIA: “DNN related safety concerns”)

Quality metric: Introduce metrics or some form of judgment to argue that insufficiency was mitigated

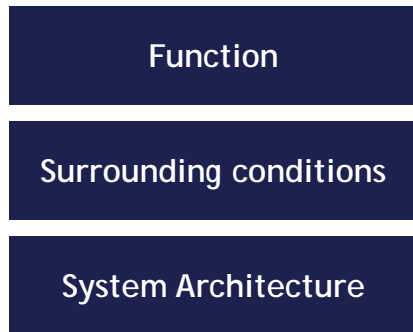
Countermeasure: Develop methods to mitigate the insufficiencies

Argumentation: Argue that the residual risk associated with the causes has been reduced to a tolerable level

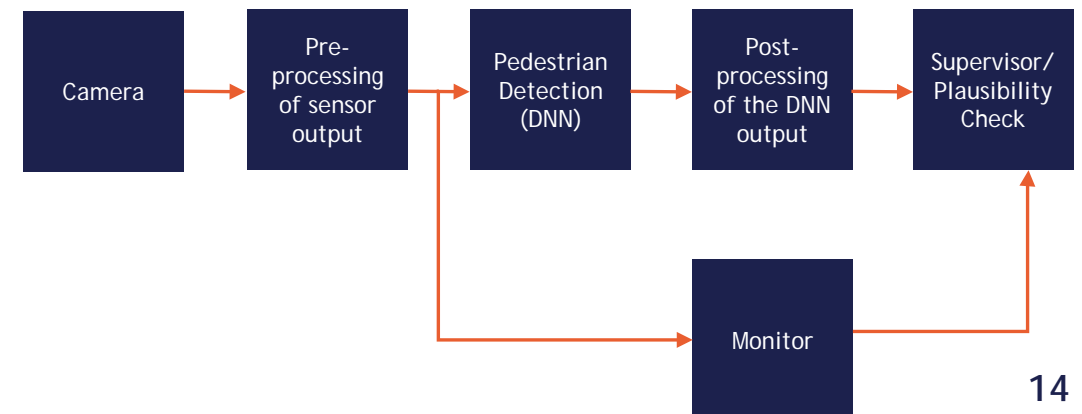
Formalisation: Create the evidence based safety argumentation in a Goal Structuring Notation



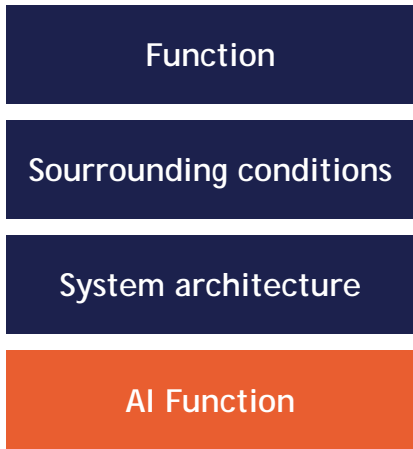
Specification



Source: Bosch



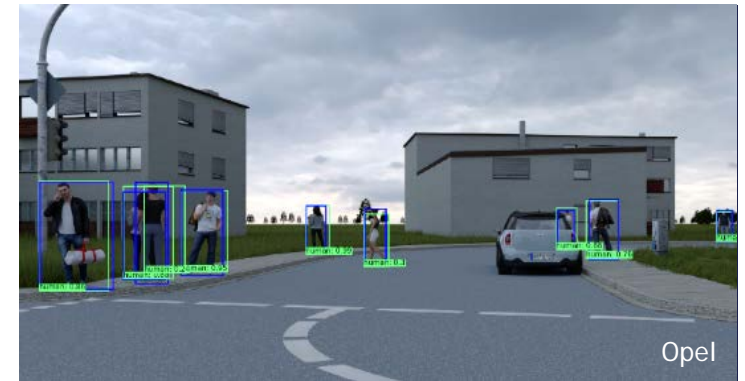
AI Function-Pedestrian detection



Semantic Segmentation



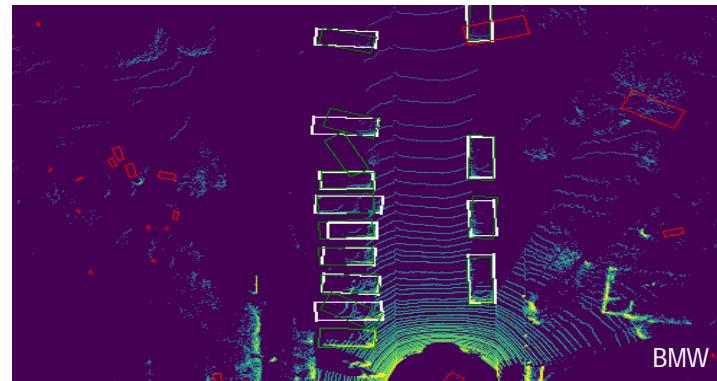
2D Bounding Box Detection



Instance Segmentation



3D Bounding Box Detection



3D Pose estimation



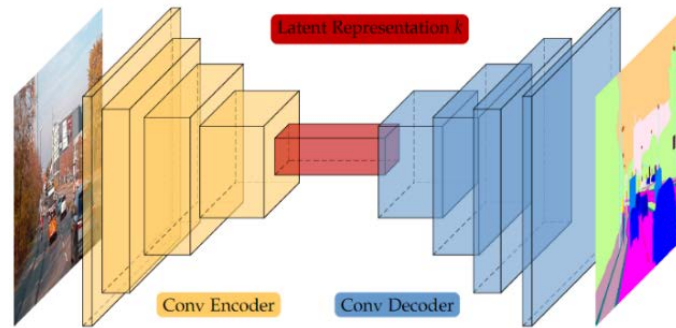
ML-Lifecycle



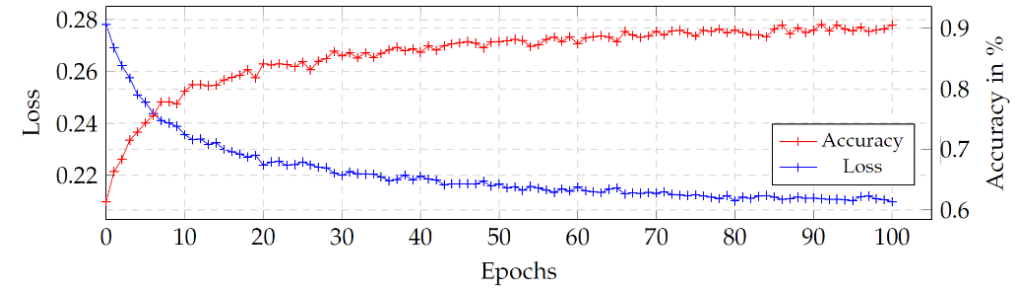
ML LIFECYCLE



Source: BIT Technology Solutions

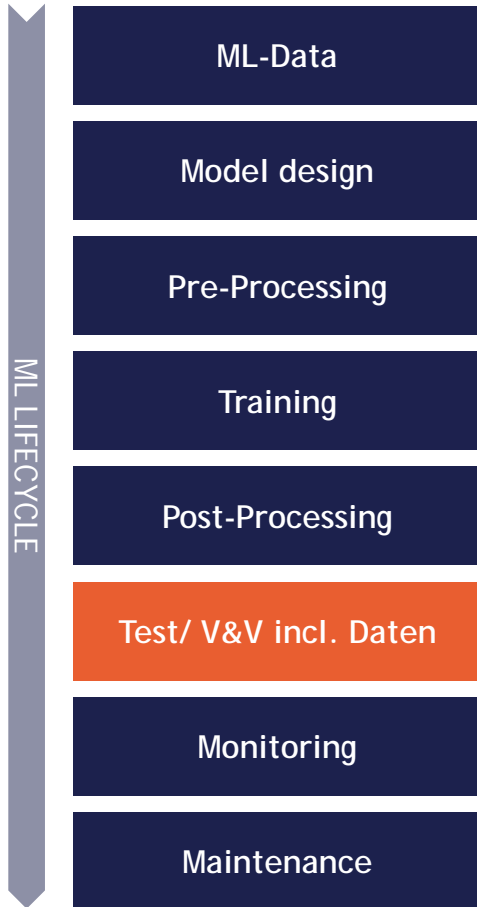


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ML-Lifecycle-Validation data







Identify, Measure and & Counteract „DNN-specific „Safety Concerns“

VOLKSWAGEN **Fraunhofer IAIS**


Uncertainties for Location and Size




Size uncertainty:
Approximating $COV((w, h)_{class})$
using Monte Carlo Dropout (w: width, h: height)




Localization uncertainty:
Approximating $COV((x, y)_{class})$
using Monte Carlo Dropout (x, y: position)



Fusion with Classification Uncertainty



Classification uncertainty:
 $Avg_{class}(Entropy(Avg_{class} softmax_{class}))$
using Monte Carlo Dropout



Objects: average bounding box over sampling from Bounding Box Detection
Classification: average softmax over sampling from Semantic Segmentation

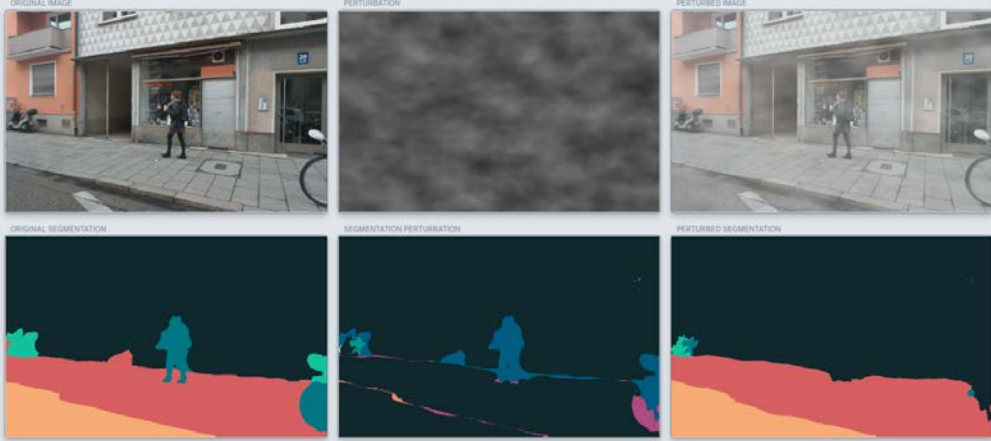
DNN-specific safety concern:

- False positive / negative: Pedestrian detection is incorrect resp. not robust enough

Method:

- Assessment of uncertainty: Stochastic evaluation of a multitude of model variations (Monte Carlo Dropout)

Natürliche Störungen



ORIGINAL IMAGE PERTURBATION PERTURBED IMAGE

ORIGINAL SEGMENTATION SEGMENTATION PERTURBATION PERTURBED SEGMENTATION

Neurocat

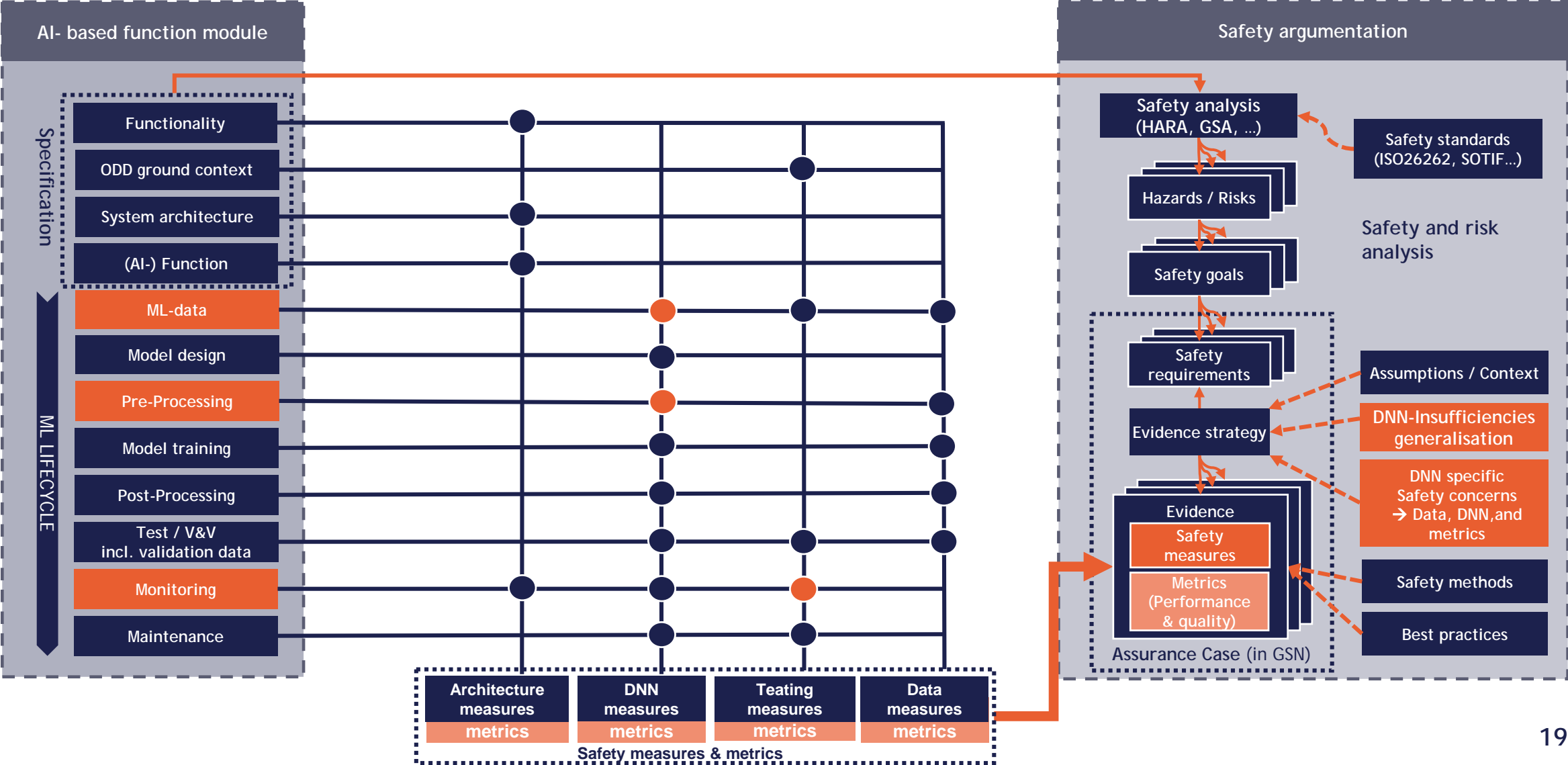
DNN-specific safety concern:

- Adversarial error: leads to overlooking (false negative)

Method:

- Systematic analysis of adversarial errors
- Methods to evaluate adversarial resilience
- Counter mechanisms during training or operation

AI Specific Evidence-Based Safety Argumentation





Parallel Activities - Available for other committees

Bringing our results „on the road“

- Establishing contacts with TÜV
 - VDTÜV Meeting with the BSI on AI-Safety
 - TÜV@Conference 2020 - Meet the Expert
- Collaboration with „Certified AI“
 - KI.NRW Initiative driven by Fraunhofer IAIS and the BSI (starting in 2021)
 - Projekt Letter of Intent for collaboration
- Contributions to „DIN-Roadmap AI“
 - Leading the „Quality and Certification“ Workgroup (Fraunhofer IAIS)
 - Contributing to the „Mobility“ Workgroup (BMW)



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Safe AI for Automated Driving

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KI Absicherung ist ein Projekt der KI Familie und wurde aus der VDA Leitinitiative autonomes und vernetztes Fahren heraus entwickelt.



KI FAMILIE

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