



Verification of Autonomous Systems

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Outline

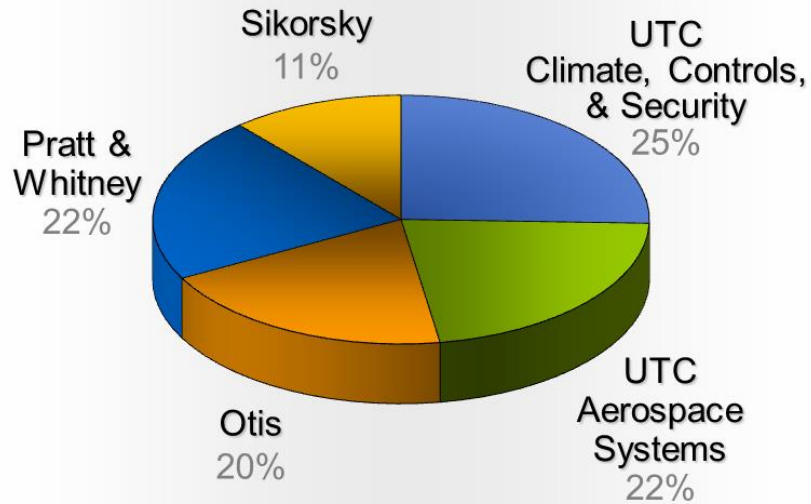
- Introduction
- Verification and autonomous systems
- Thesis: Verify what the system knows and understands rather than what the system does
- Our contribution in the DARPA ALIAS program

United Technologies Business Units

Otis



2014 Sales: \$65.1 billion
 Segments : 45% Commercial & Industrial, 55% Aerospace



UTC Climate, Controls & Security



Pratt & Whitney



UTC Aerospace Systems



Applications

UTRC interest

Autonomous rotorcraft

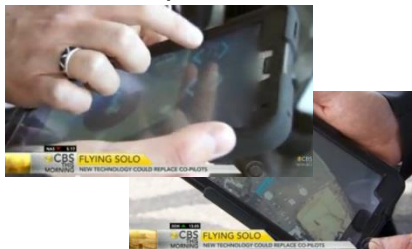
SARA



Pilot



Field Operator



GCS



ISR missions

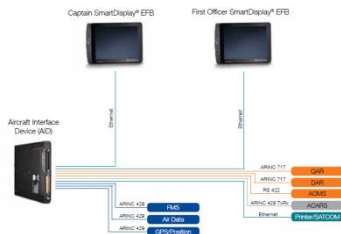
Source wikipedia



UTAS EFB



Source : utasaerospacesystems.com



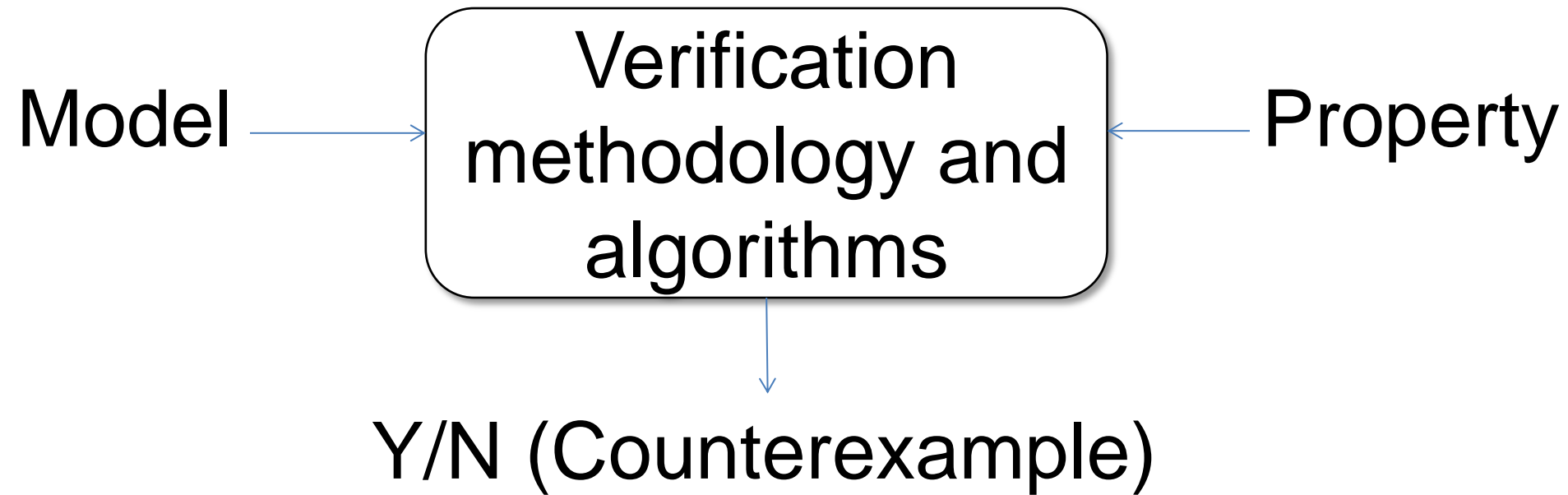
Intelligent Buildings



Source : ccs.utc.com

Verification

General definition



Verification

The known case

Model

- Simulink

- Code

- ...



Verification
methodology
and algorithm

- Model
checking

- Testing

- ...

Property

- Requirements

- Common
sense

- ...

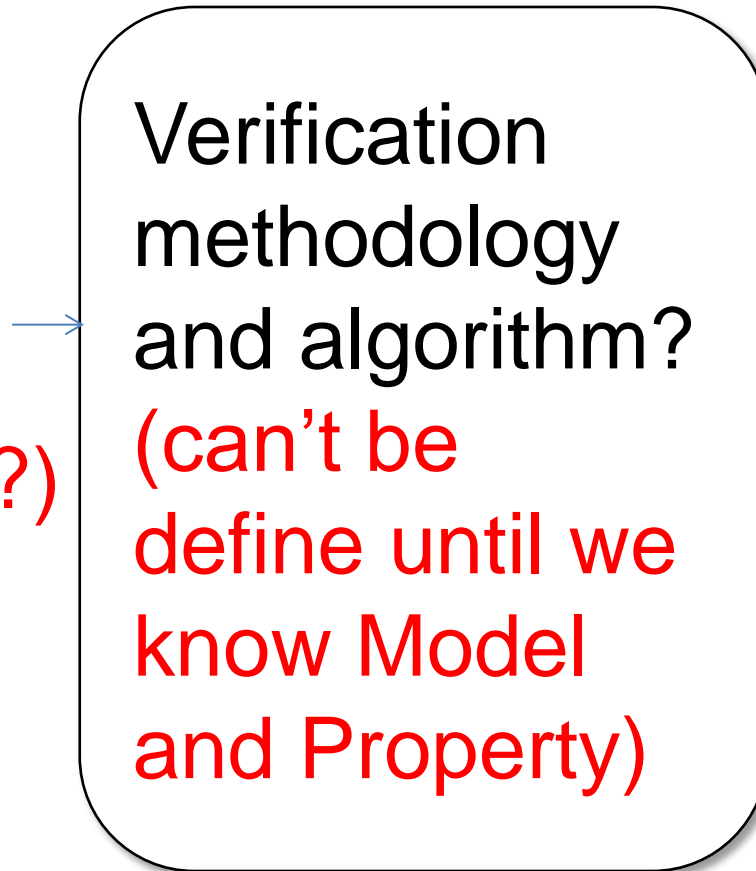


Y/N (Counterexample)

Verification

Autonomous systems

Model?
(Environment?,
Perceptions?,
Decision Making?)



Property?
(Not designed to do one thing)

Y/N (Counterexample)

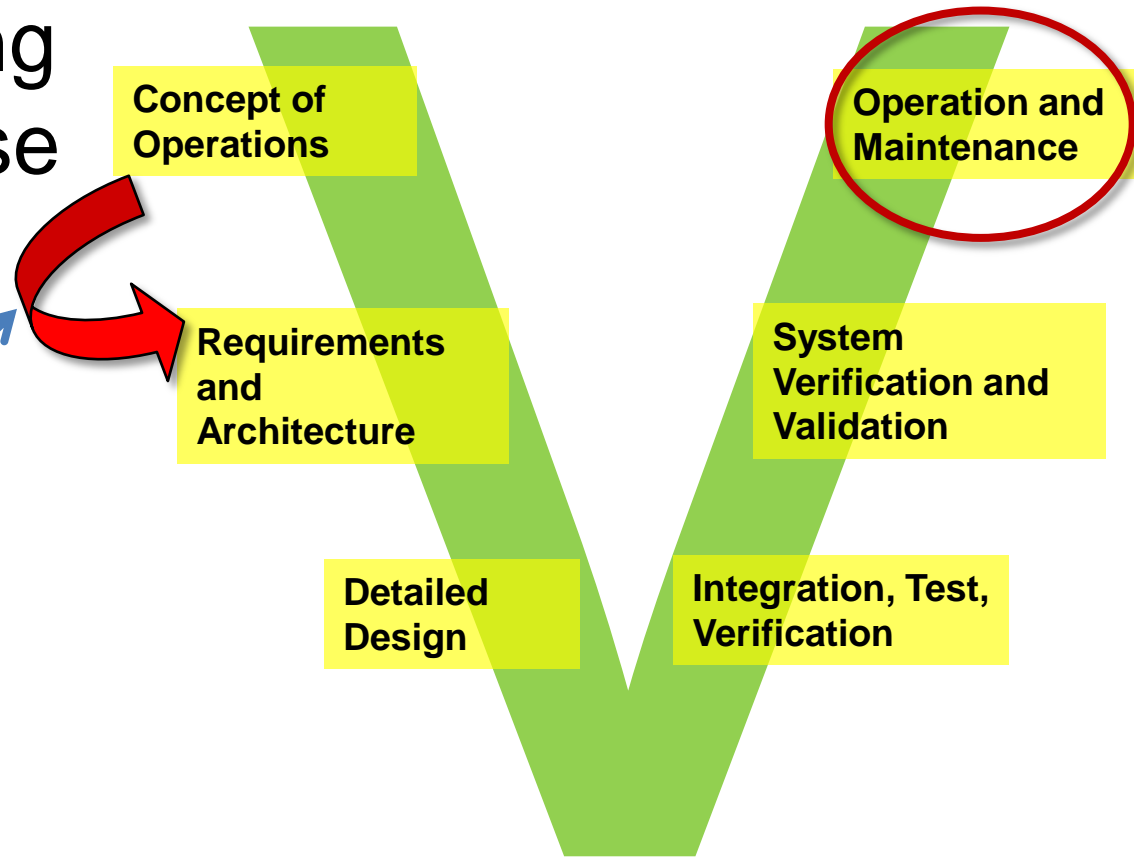
Traditional System Design

From CONOPS to Operations

Running system

Scenarios describing environment and use of the system

Experts + Systems engineers

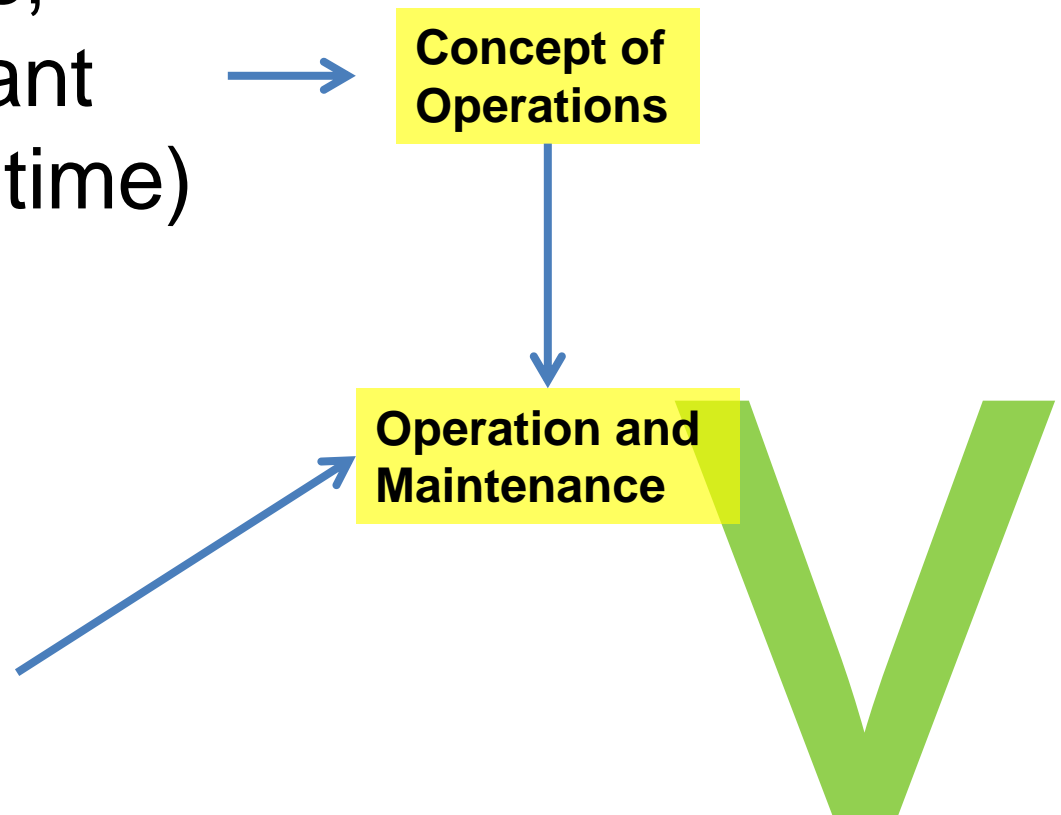


Autonomous Systems

Operations on CONOPS

Mission objectives,
constraints, relevant
facts (function of time)

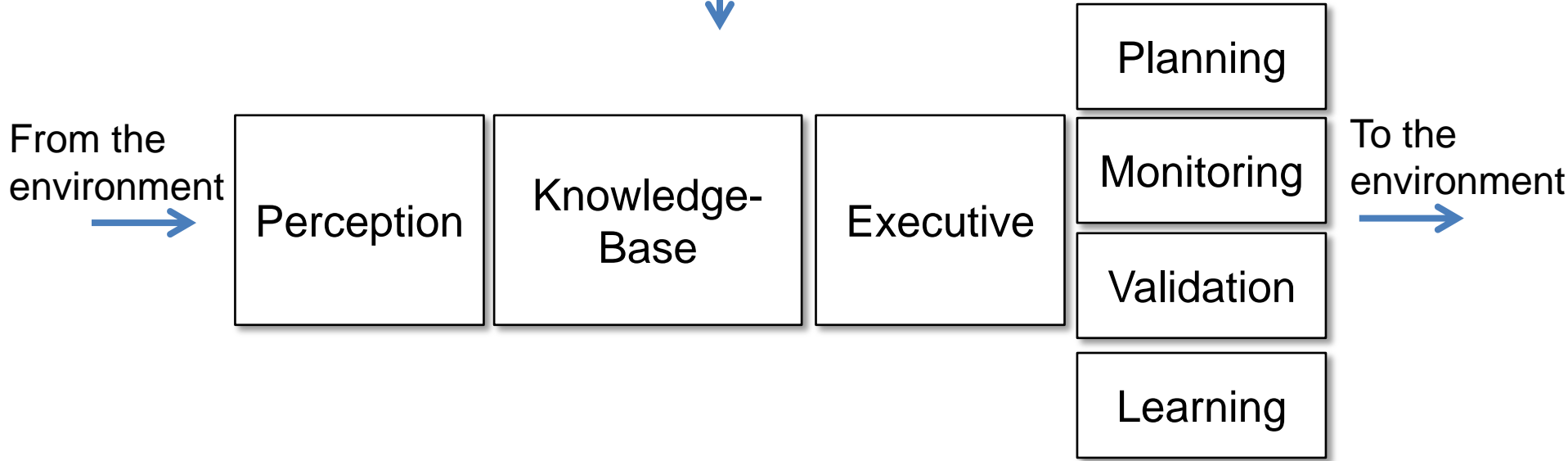
Needs to
know/understand
the subject
matter



Knowledge-Based Systems

Archetype

Mission objectives, constraints, relevant facts (function of time)





Knowledge Capturing and Verification

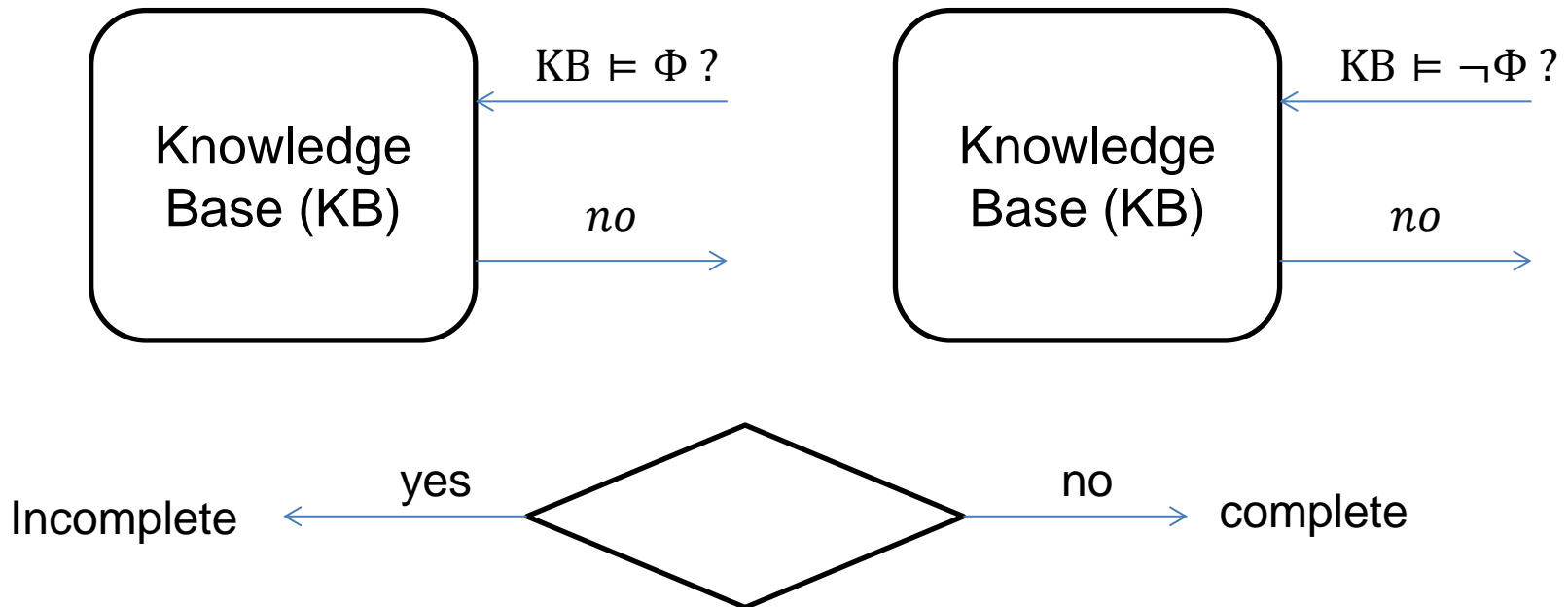
Presented by Alessandro Pinto
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Completeness

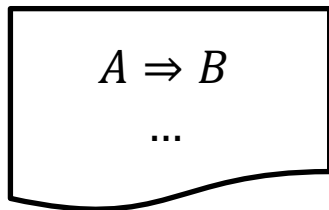
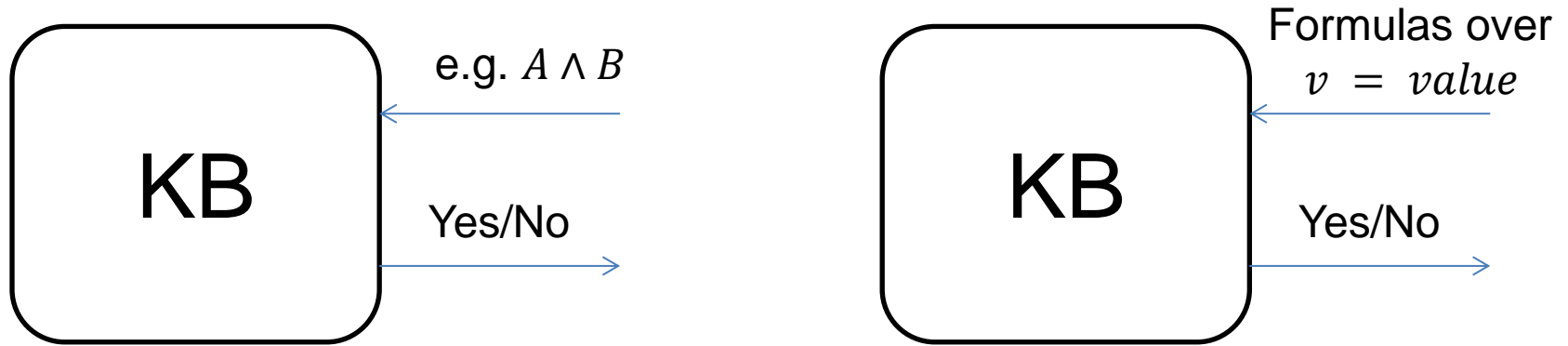
General definition

Is there a query Φ such that:

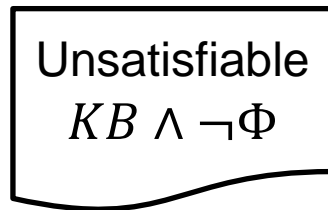


Completeness

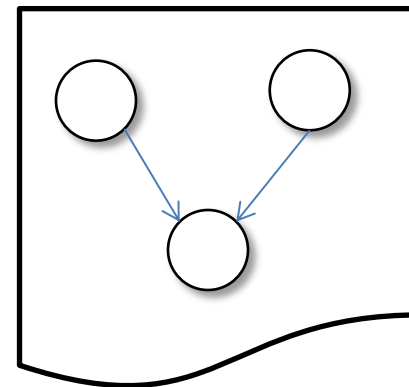
Examples of knowledge bases



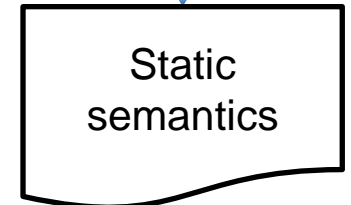
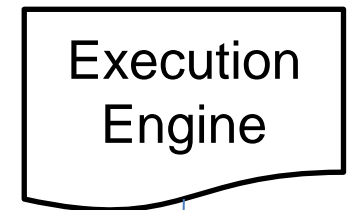
Syntax
(prop. logic)



Semantic
(validity)

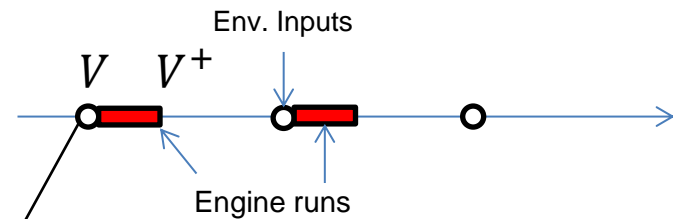
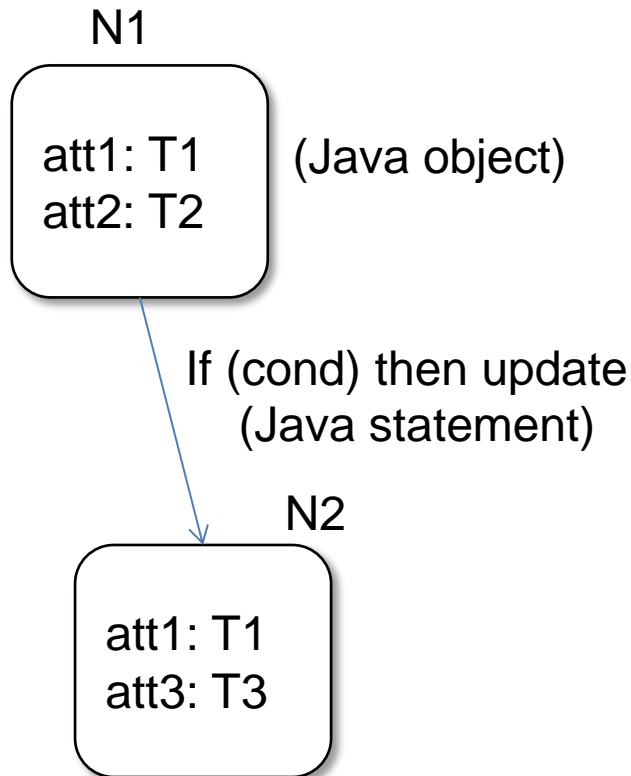


Knowledge graph



Completeness of Knowledge Graphs

Syntax, semantics, and structural rules



-Inputs are available
 -Some variables are constant and fixed
 -Everything else is "unknown" or non-det.

Assume query
 $\Phi \equiv v = value ?$

If v is non-det., then
 KB is incomplete

Rules:

- No cycles
- No leaf nodes
- Nodes with common child update different variables
- All variables are updated by some node
- All variables are read
- ...

Analyze dependencies

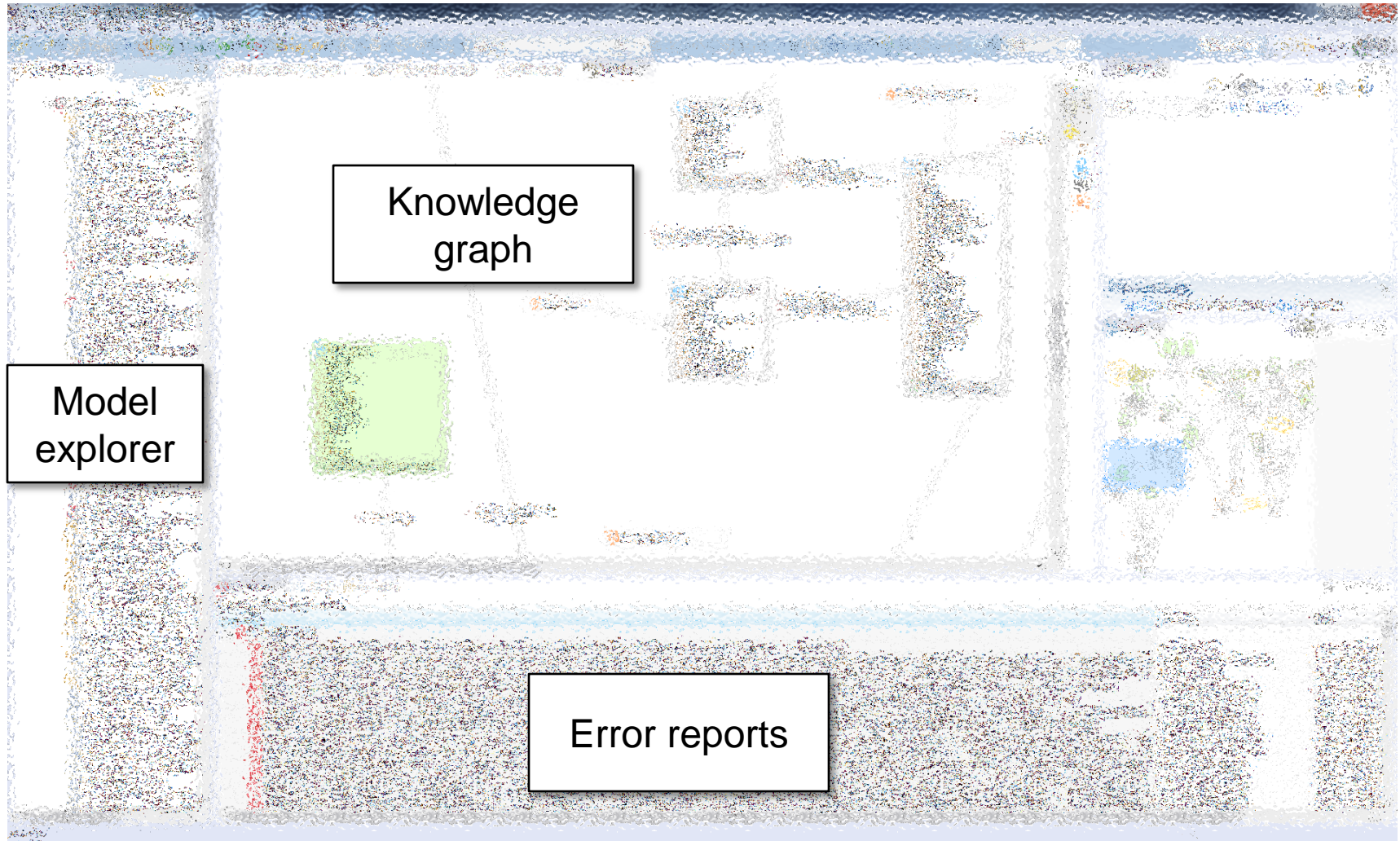
Build abstract graph

Check rules

Generate report

Completeness of Knowledge Graphs

Integration in the knowledge modeling tool

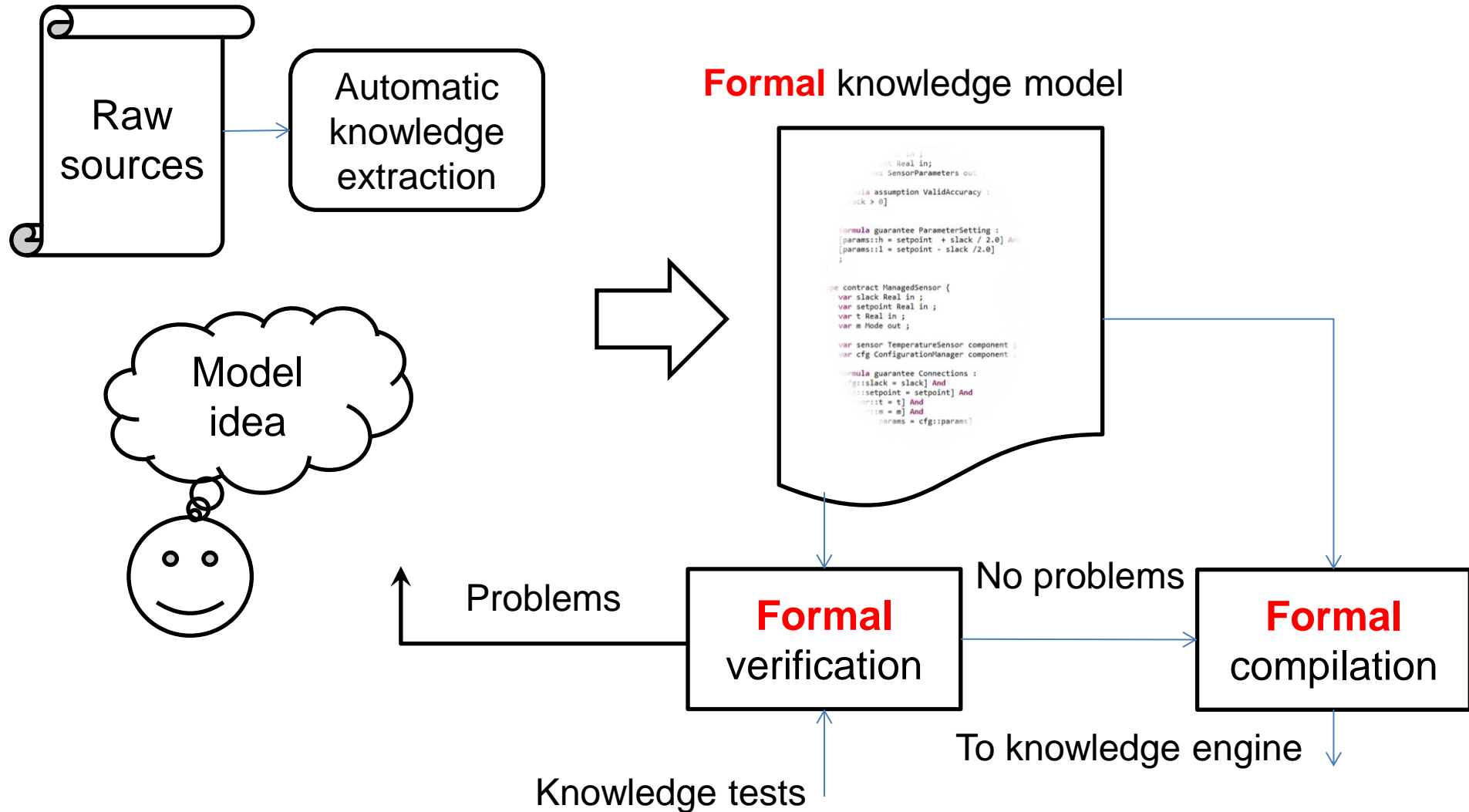


Lessons learned

- Knowledge graphs easy to understand by software engineers
- Not as powerful as declarative knowledge
- Verification is hard on generic code leading to spurious error reports (conservative abstraction)
- If fast, verification can be integrated in the knowledge modeling process
- Verification needs to be precise: avoid confusing users and loosing trust

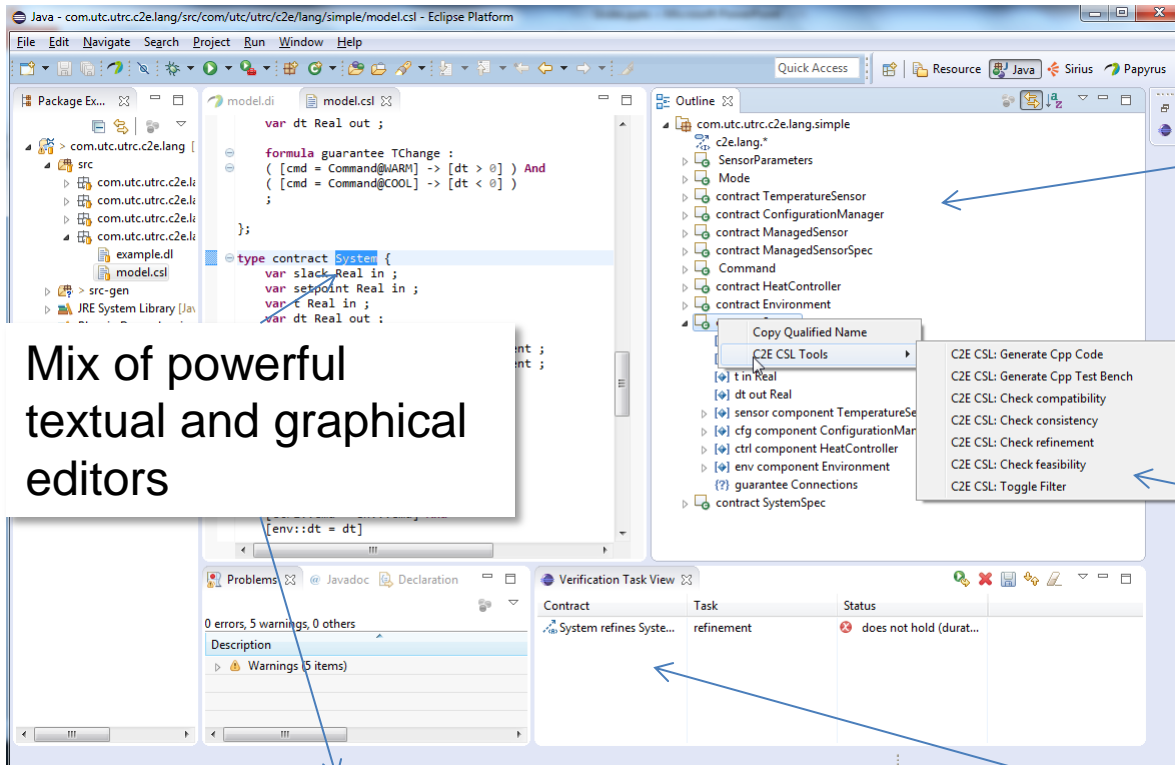
Process

From knowledge sources to execution



Tools

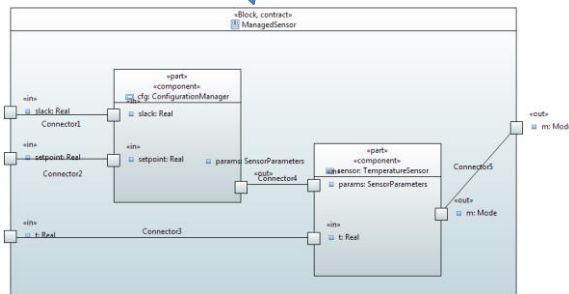
An integrated environment for knowledge modeling and verification



Model browser

Mix of powerful textual and graphical editors

Rapid access to verification and code generation tools



Verification task manager for model debugging

Conclusions

- Autonomous systems solve new class of problems
- A new design and verification method is needed for autonomous systems
- Verification should focus on what these systems know and understand