



GUO ZHOU, SCANIA AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

# VALIDATE AI BASED PERCEPTION



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# Autonomous Driving vs. Railway Signaling

## Under the bonnet

How a self-driving car works

Signals from **GPS (global positioning system)** satellites are combined with readings from tachometers, altimeters and gyroscopes to provide more accurate positioning than is possible with GPS alone

**Lidar (light detection and ranging)** sensors bounce pulses of light off the surroundings. These are analysed to identify lane markings and the edges of roads

**Video cameras** detect traffic lights, read road signs, keep track of the position of other vehicles and look out for pedestrians and obstacles on the road

**Radar sensor**

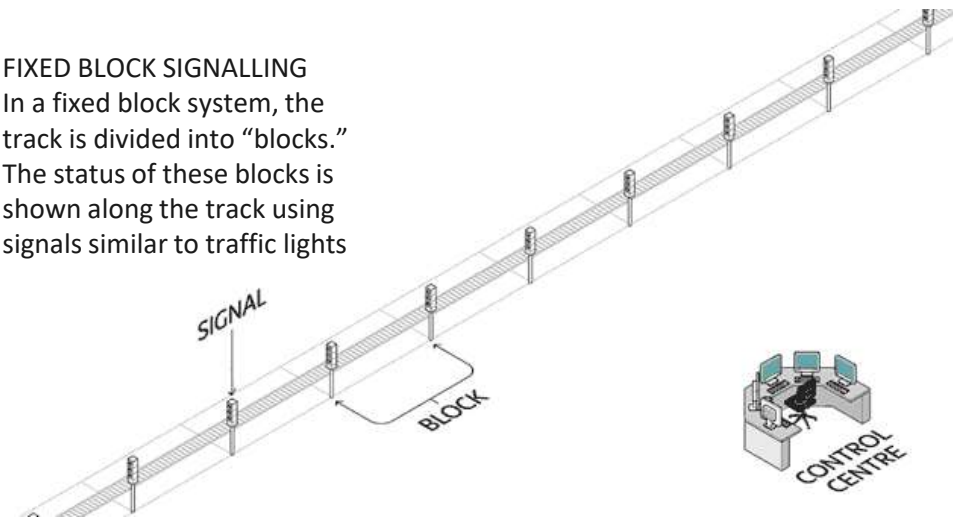
**Ultrasonic sensors** may be used to measure the position of objects very close to the vehicle, such as curbs and other vehicles when parking

The information from all of the sensors is analysed by a **central computer** that manipulates the steering, accelerator and brakes. Its software must understand the rules of the road, both formal and informal

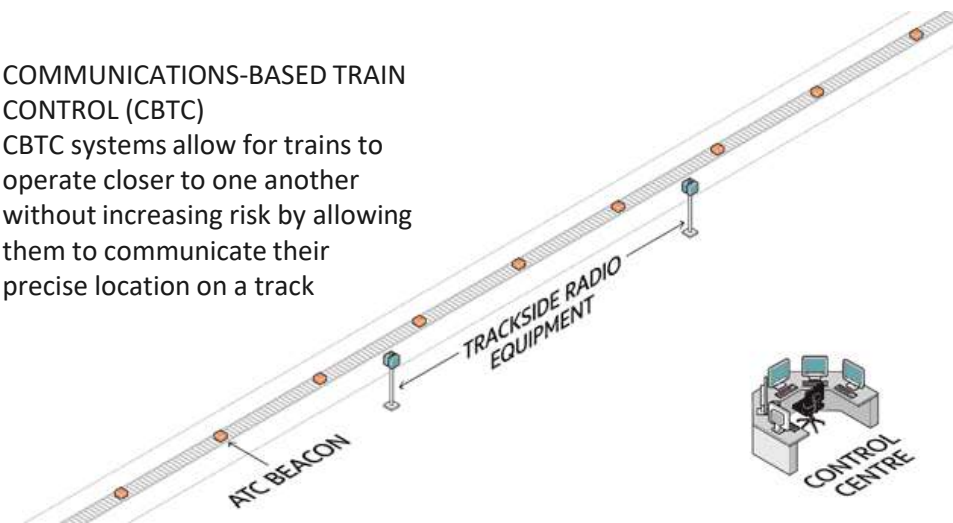
**Radar sensors** monitor the position of other vehicles nearby. Such sensors are already used in adaptive cruise-control systems

Source: *The Economist*

**FIXED BLOCK SIGNALLING**  
In a fixed block system, the track is divided into “blocks.” The status of these blocks is shown along the track using signals similar to traffic lights

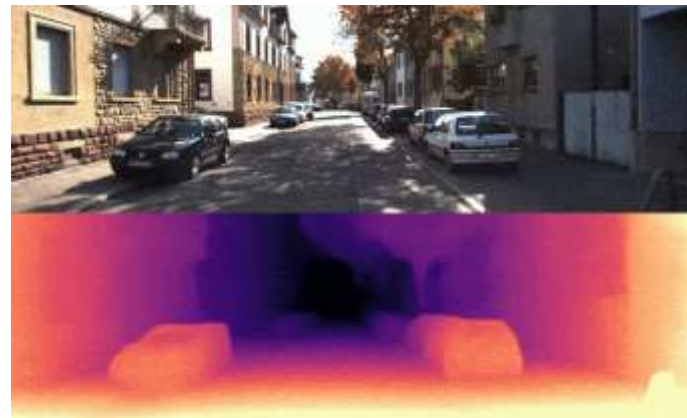
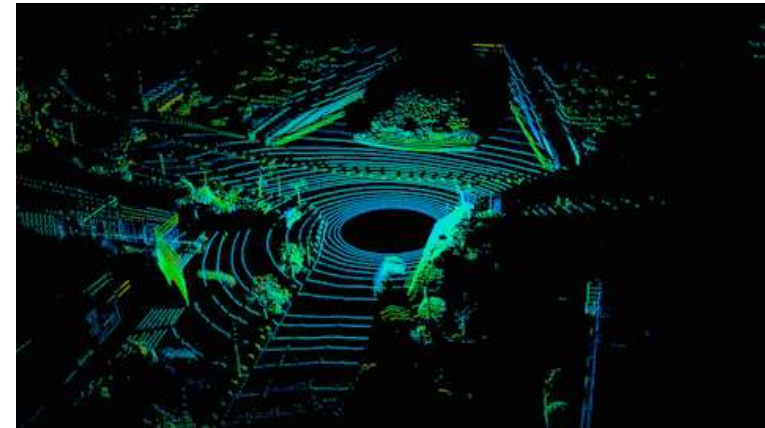


**COMMUNICATIONS-BASED TRAIN CONTROL (CBTC)**  
CBTC systems allow for trains to operate closer to one another without increasing risk by allowing them to communicate their precise location on a track





# AI Based Perception



# Challenges in Validating AI Based Perception Performance Limitation



The model cannot perform well in the task in conditions that are considered as normal for humans

- The pedestrian was alternatively detected as a vehicle (and then considered as traveling in the other lane), and as an unknown (static) object.
- 2.5 seconds before impact, it was seen as a bicycle, and 1.2 seconds before as being on the path of the car.
- An alarm was raised, and 0.02s before impact the operator took control of the wheel.
- One observation made is that *the system design did not include a consideration for jaywalking pedestrians.*

## Uber accident in Arizona 2018



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XtTB8hTgHbM>

[https://cctedu.net/lustersoft\\_file/ueditor/file/20191111/1573436942679082425.pdf](https://cctedu.net/lustersoft_file/ueditor/file/20191111/1573436942679082425.pdf)



# Challenges in Validating AI Based Perception Performance Limitation



## Tesla accident in Taiwan 2020

- The vehicle plows directly into the top of a large **white** truck lying on its side.
- The driver states the vehicle was in Autopilot mode.
- The driver did not hit the brakes himself until far too late, indicating he was probably not paying attention.
- The road has light traffic and visibility is very good. Nobody was injured.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LfmAG4dk-rU>

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/bradtempleton/2020/06/02/tesla-in-taiwan-crashes-directly-into-overturned-truck-ignores-pedestrian-with-autopilot-on/?sh=4bf6cbe258e5>

# Challenges in Validating AI Based Perception

## Robustness Limitation

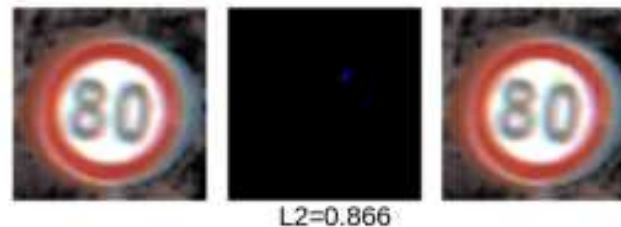


Adversarial examples for a neural network trained on the GTSRB dataset.

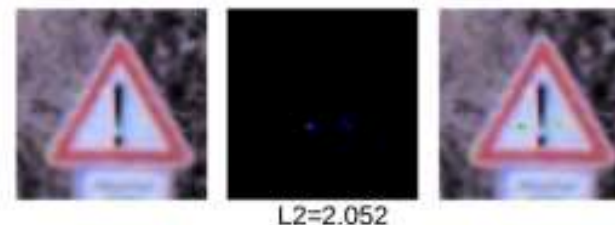
- The model performs well but has **vulnerabilities** that may lead to malfunctions in specific conditions (chewing gum or bird's dropping, etc.)
- These malfunctions may appear either naturally during the execution of the program or be intentionally provoked by an **adversary** with malicious intentions.



After a slight perturbation of Euclidean distance 0.88, the image classification changes from “go right or straight” to “go left or straight”.



Speed limit 80” misclassified into “speed limit 60.



“Danger” misclassified into “pedestrian crossing”.

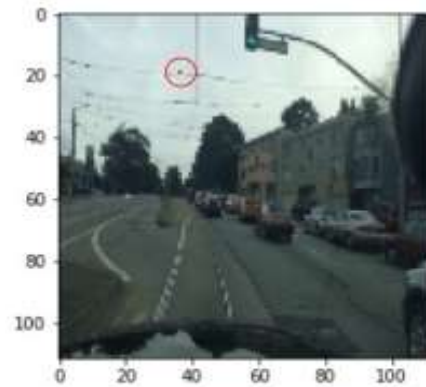
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1807.03571.pdf>

# Challenges in Validating AI Based Perception

## Robustness Limitation

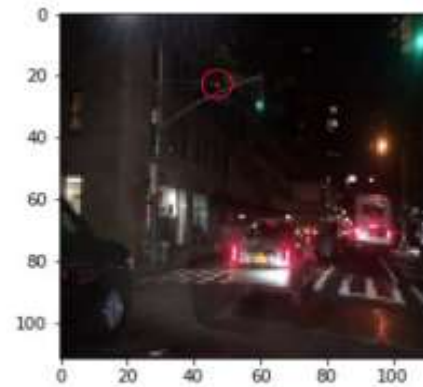


Adversarial examples generated on Nexar data demonstrate a lack of robustness.



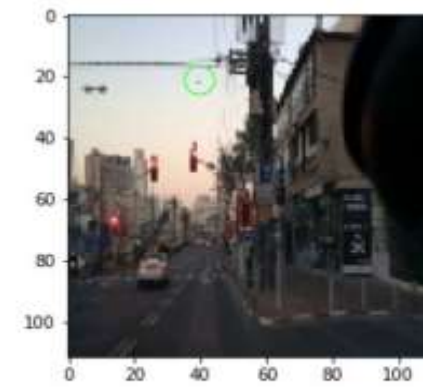
(a)

(a) Green light classified as red with confidence 56% after one pixel change.



(b)

(b) Green light classified as red with confidence 76% after one pixel change.



(c)

(c) Red light classified as green with 90% confidence after one pixel change.

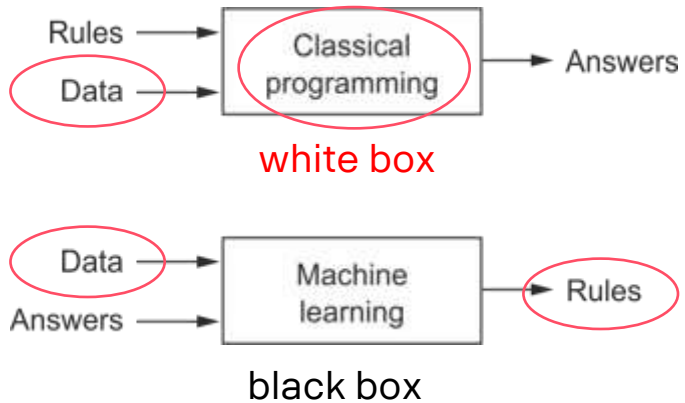




# Method Overview

## Validation Targets

### Comparison



### ML Validation

Data validation

1. preprocess various data sources; sensor fusion if necessary
2. transform data to standardized format
3. validation: ground truth comparison, data feature skew/drift check

Model Validation

1. performance
2. robustness
3. edge cases and corner cases
4. data independent with training
5. formal verification



# Challenges in Data Validation

Data validation/safety is neither a new problem nor unique to ML, but rethink in ML and autonomous system context

- What is the **definition** of data quality? and how to **measure** it?

feature engineering, dataset dissimilarity, class distribution, etc. No benchmark, no standard.

- What are the **requirements** for data validation?

relevant, complete, balanced, accurate, consistent, etc. Facilitate in CI/CD pipeline

- How to evaluate the **risk** for data safety?

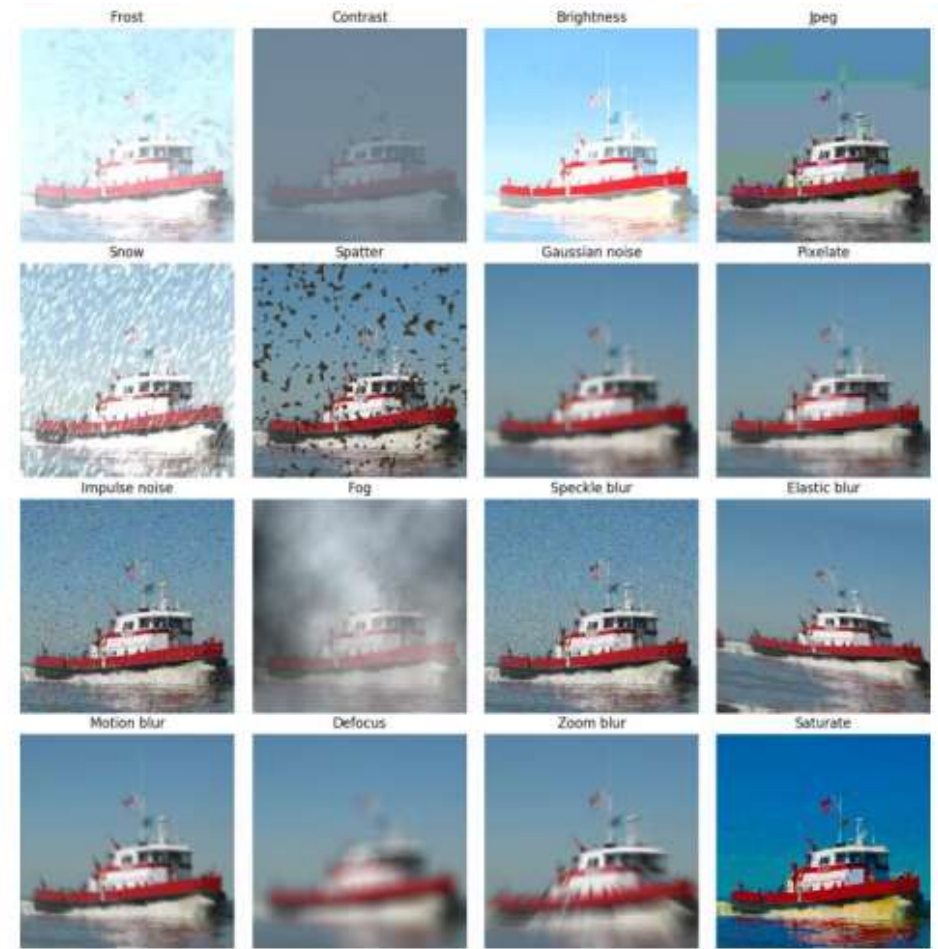
data properties, data error modes, risk analysis model, safety requirements, mitigation measures



# Challenges in Model Validation

## Test Based Validation

- Utilizes the validation data to demonstrate that the model generalizes to cases not present in the model learning stage.
- Specifically, those safety requirements associated with ensuring the robustness of models are evaluated on the independent validation data set
- The performance is maintained in the presence of adversarial conditions or signal perturbations.
- The test team should examine those cases which lie on boundaries/edge cases, or which are known to be problematic within the context to which the model is to be deployed.



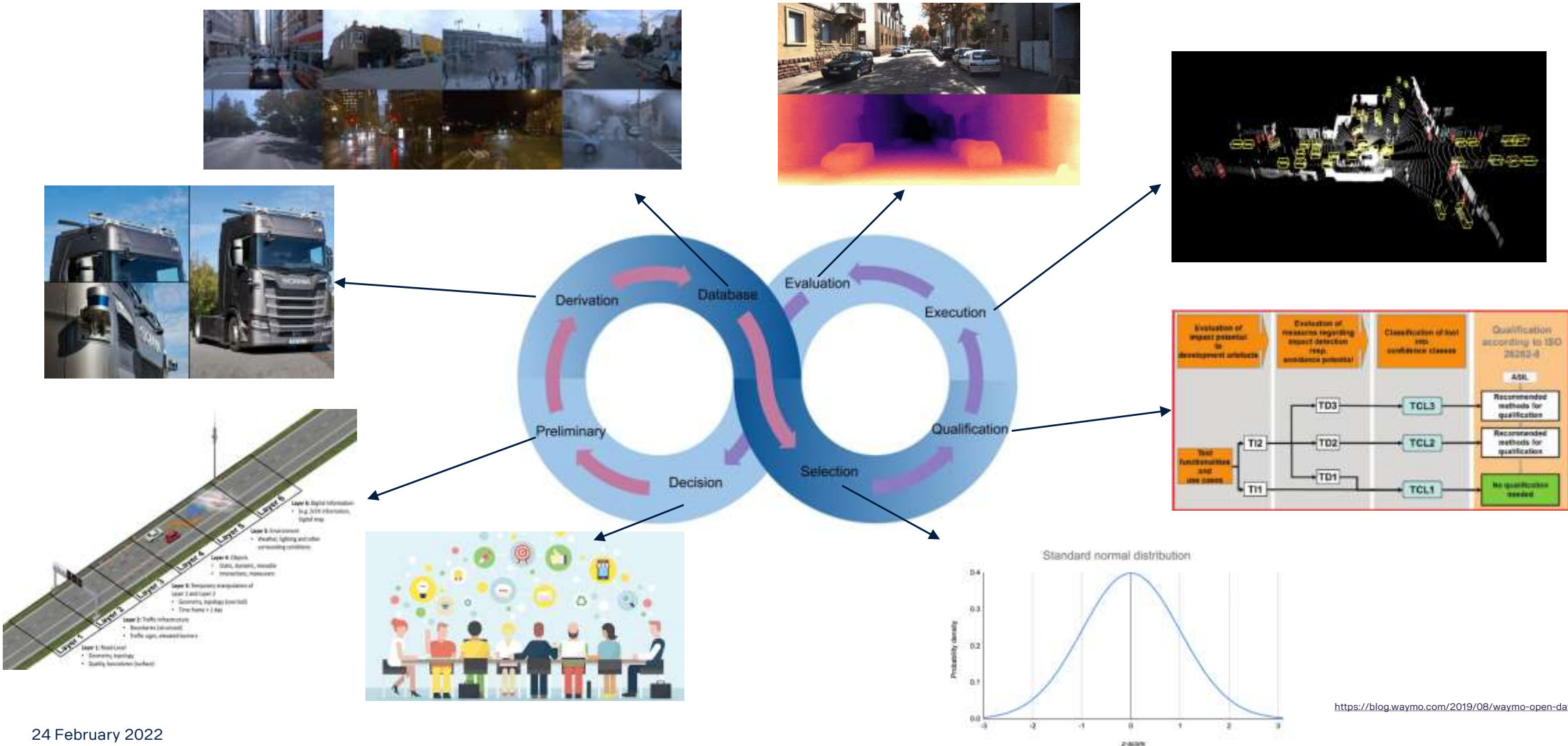
Augmented data with perturbations





# Method Overview

## Scenario Based Approach for AI Based Perception Validation







**THANKS**

