

# Position paper: a vision for the dynamic safety assurance of ML-enabled autonomous driving systems

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# Agenda

- Overview of assurance cases
- High-level overview of the proposed approach
- Part I: providing a higher dynamic safety assurance
- Part II: hazard elicitation and mitigation to increase dynamic safety assurance
- Part III: analysis of the barriers to safety regulation compliance
- Concluding remarks





# What is an assurance case?

An assurance case is a document that eases the exchange of information between:

- Various system stakeholders (e.g., suppliers, acquirers)
- And between the operator and regulator, where the knowledge regarding a system's requirements is convincingly conveyed.
- Requirements: safety, security, reliability, etc.

Assurance cases are structured as a hierarchy of claims:

- Lower-level claims draw on concrete evidence, and serve as evidence to justify claims higher in the hierarchy.
- The top claim is a statement such as a system supports non-obvious requirements.

In assurance cases, concrete facts serve as evidence relevant to desirable requirements:

- Algorithms, test results, formal reviews, simulations, resource diagrams and various system artifacts.

# How does an assurance case look like?

- An assurance case (e.g., safety case) allows demonstrating that a system will:
  - Satisfy particular requirements (e.g., safety, security)
  - Along with supporting evidence.
- It also allows checking the compliance of systems with standards to support their certification.
- It is represented using various notations such as **GSN** (Goal Structuring Notation)
- It can be assessed using **confidence** and **uncertainty** measures.

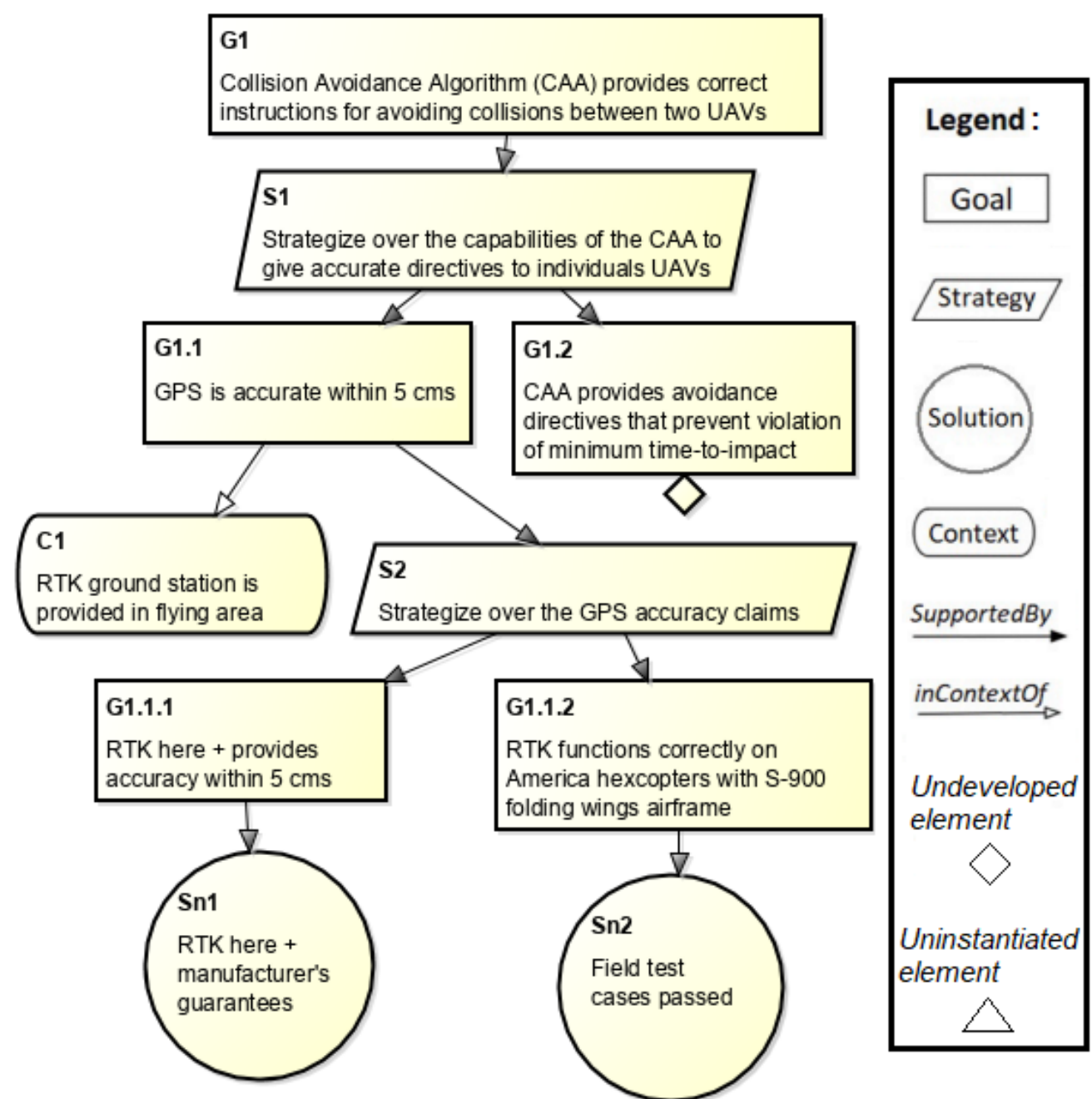


Fig. 1 Partial safety case for UAV Collision Avoidance –adapted from Vierhauser et al. (2019)



# Adoption & challenges

- The popularity and adoption of assurance cases is increasing.
- Assurance cases are mostly used in safety–critical domains to deal with high-risk concerns and demonstrate to stakeholders that safety–critical systems are **safe** according to domain-specific criteria.
- It is usually mandatory that the design authority (manufacturer) develops compelling assurance cases to support that justification and allow regulatory bodies (e.g., NHTSA) to certify such systems.
- The use of assurance cases is also recommended by several international standards such as ISO 26262.
- **But most assurance cases are static i.e., only suitable prior to a system’s deployment:**
  - **They may become incorrect, obsolete or even inadequate during the system operation.**



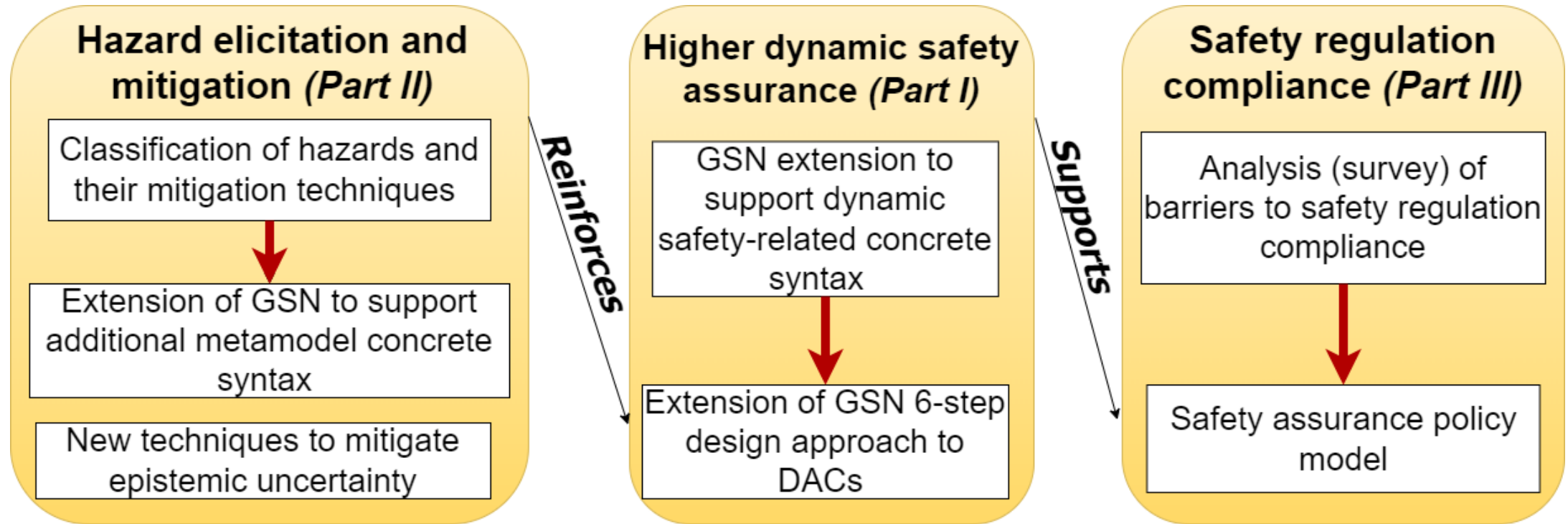
# Proposed solution? Assuring that autonomous driving systems (ADSs) are safer throughout their lifecycle

- Focus on safety since it is a life-critical requirement
- Focus on dynamic assurance
- Focus on autonomous driving systems:
  - Their failure could have catastrophic outcomes (e.g., severe injuries, loss of lives).
- Focus on safety standards for the automotive domain.

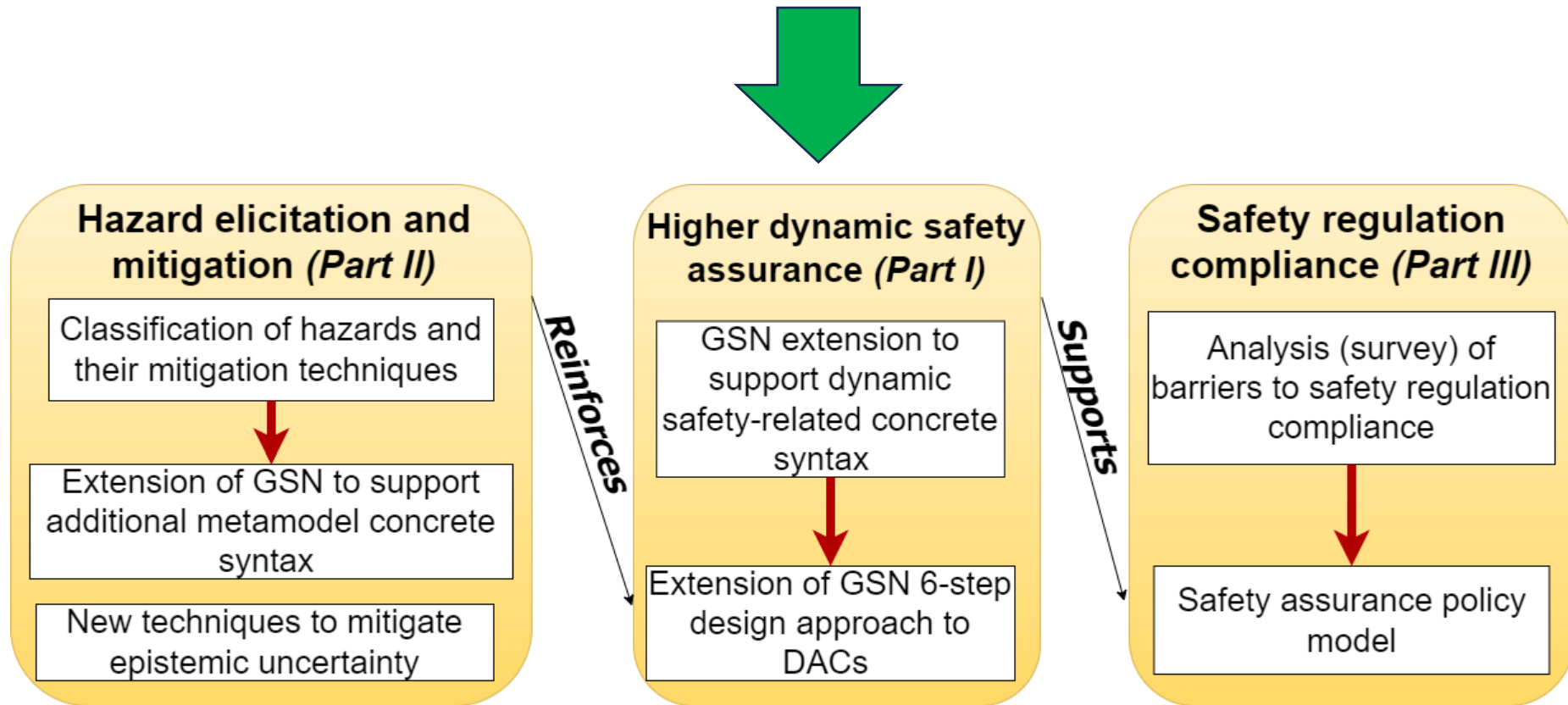


Source: <https://getcruise.com/>

# High-level overview of the proposed 3-part approach



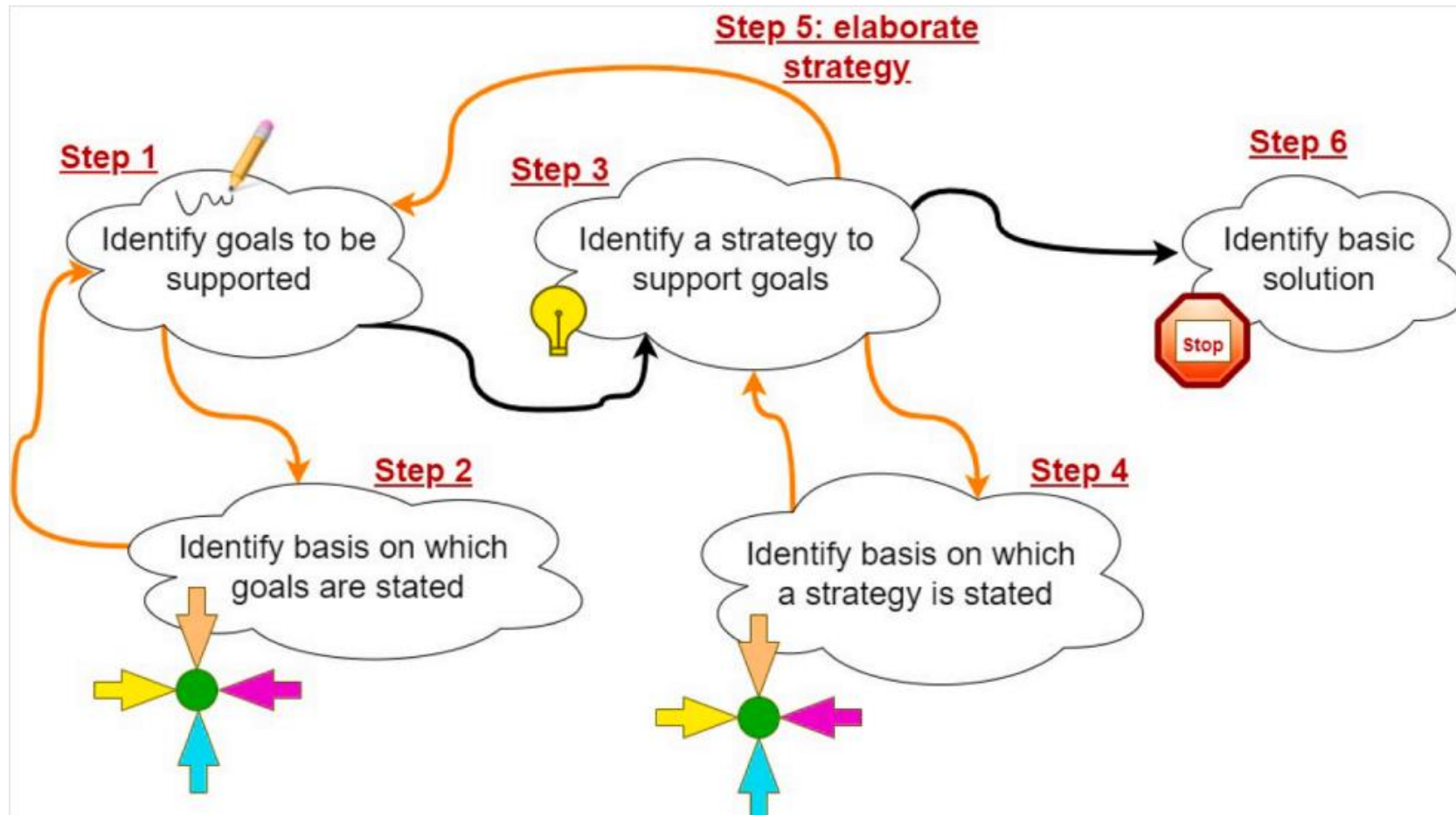
# Proposed approach: Part I



- Investigate if GSN needs to be extended to support the dynamic safety-related concrete syntax.

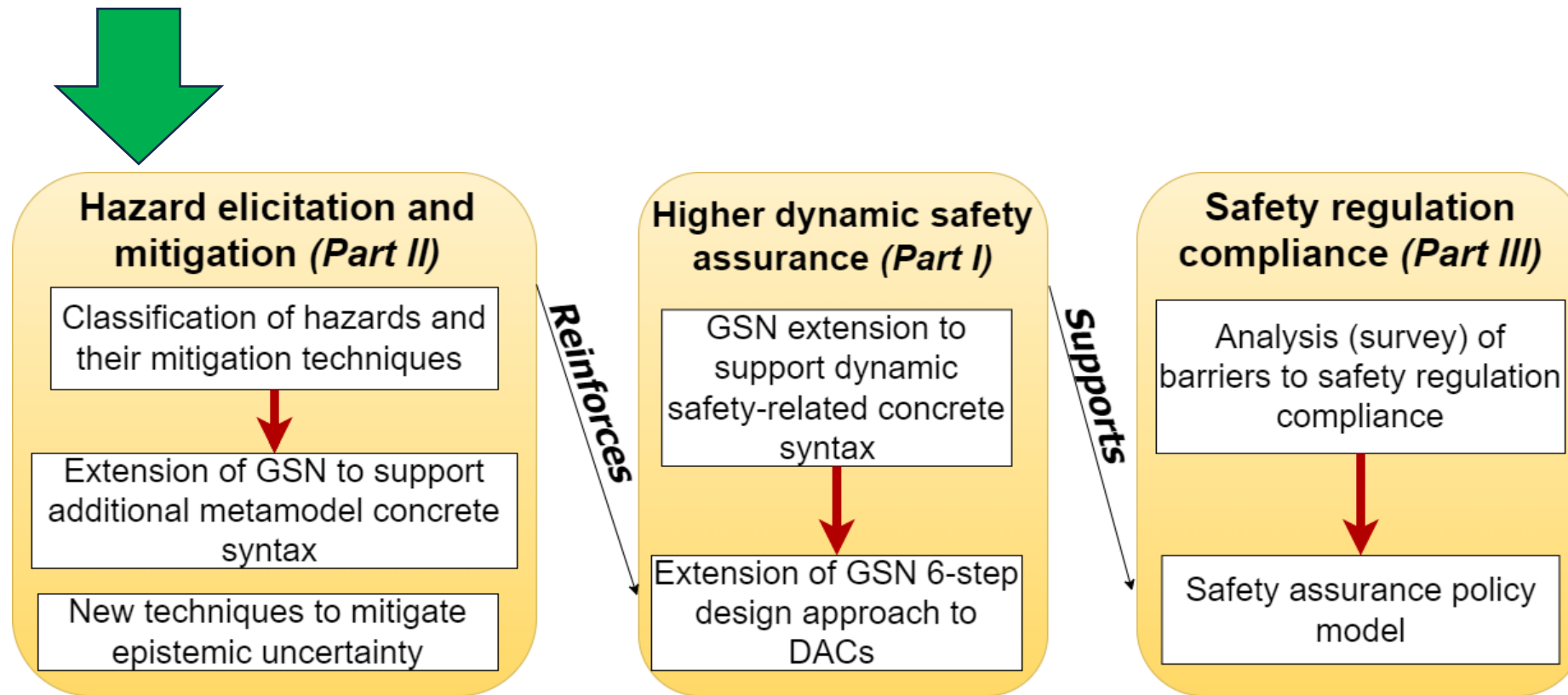


# Proposed approach: Part I (continued)



- Explore the possibility to extend to Dynamic assurance cases (DACs) the widely used six-step approach that the GSN working group proposed to design static assurance cases.

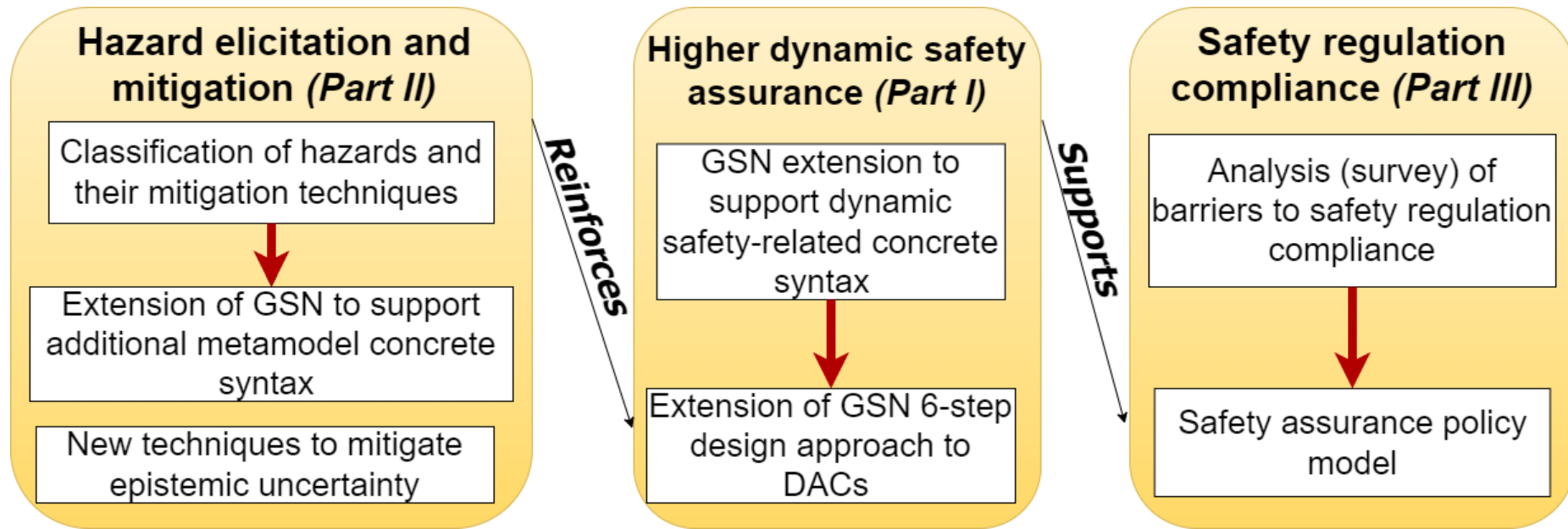
# Proposed approach: Part II



Rely on Machine Learning to elicit some of the unforeseen risks (uncertainty) an ADS may face at runtime:

- A DAC may then dynamically update its structure by reasoning away the elicited risks.

# Proposed approach: Part III



- The safety assurance policy model is a model-based representation of assurance policies serving as a basis against which the sufficiency of safety assurance can be established by ADSs manufacturers.
- To better support safety regulation compliance we could rely on such models to make suggestions to improve existing regulations.



# Conclusion and future work

- Hazards caused by autonomous vehicles operated by ADSs are sometimes fatal
  - This is likely to lead to corporate failure of manufacturers of these vehicles.
- We therefore propose a novel approach that aims at supporting the dynamic safety assurance of ML-enabled ADSs.
- Our approach has the potential to:
  - Create new knowledge and innovative technology to mitigate edge cases at runtime
  - Support more efficiently the dynamic safety assurance of ADSs
  - **Reduce the mortality rate by yielding safer ADSs 😊.**

# Q & A

The proposed approach is still at the proposal phase.

I am therefore **CRAVING** for your suggestions to improve my work.

So, do you have any?

# References

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