

- I. Hasuo, C. Eberhart, J. Haydon et al.: Goal-Aware RSS for Complex Scenarios via Program Logic. *IEEE Trans. Intell. Veh.* 8(4): 3040-3072 (2023)
- C. Eberhart, J. Dubut, J. Haydon and I. Hasuo: Formal Verification of Safety Architectures for Automated Driving, *2023 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV)*, 2023, pp. 1-8,
- J. Haydon, M. Bondu, C. Eberhart, J. Dubut, I. Hasuo: Formal Verification of Intersection Safety for Automated Driving, *2023 IEEE International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITSC)*, 2023.

S O K E N D A I

NII



Proving Safety of Automated Driving Vehicles

Formalization of RSS with Program Logic

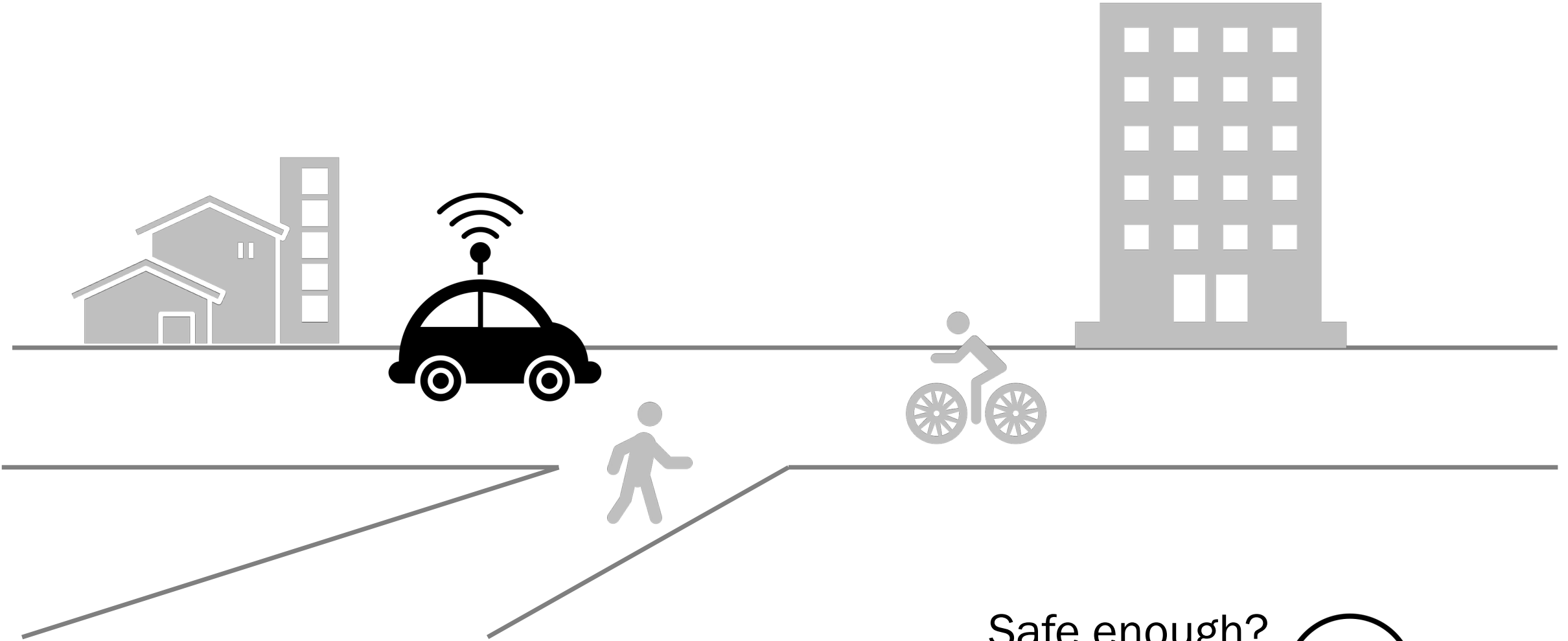
Ichiro Hasuo

National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo, Japan
SOKENDAI (The Graduate University for Advanced Studies), Japan

Based on works with **Clovis Eberhart, James Haydon, Jeremy Dubut**, and many others

Outline

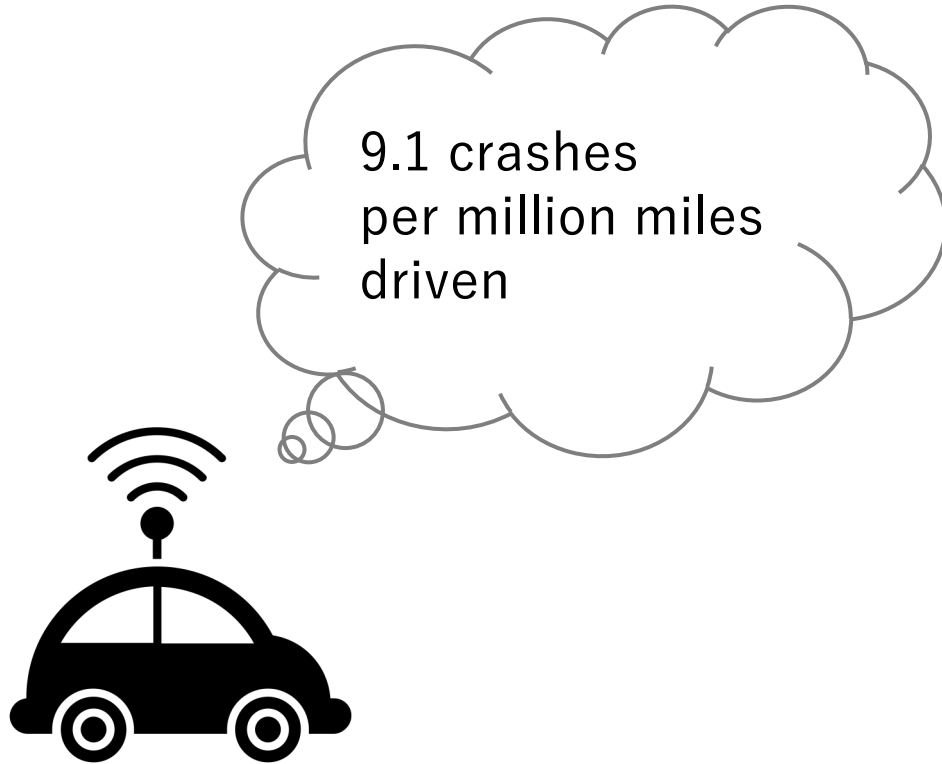
- A non-technical overview
- Technical contributions: the logic dFHL
- Perspectives, practical & theoretical



Safe enough?



Guarantee by statistical data



Guarantee by testing and simulation



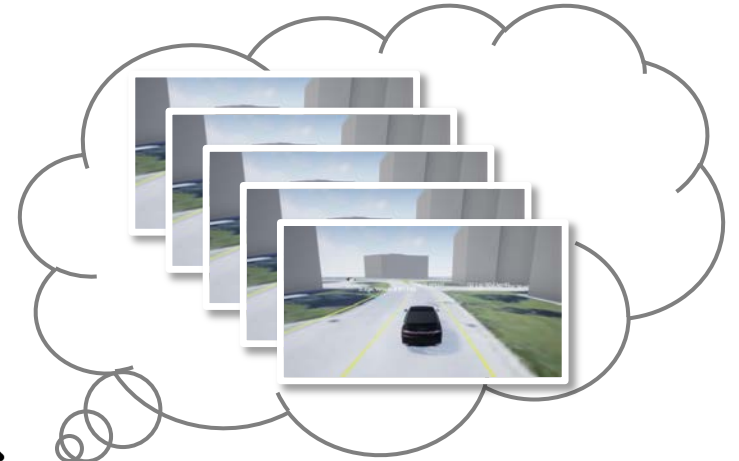
Guarantee strong enough?

Guarantee
by statistical data

9.1 crashes
per million miles
driven



Guarantee
by testing and simulation



Explainability?

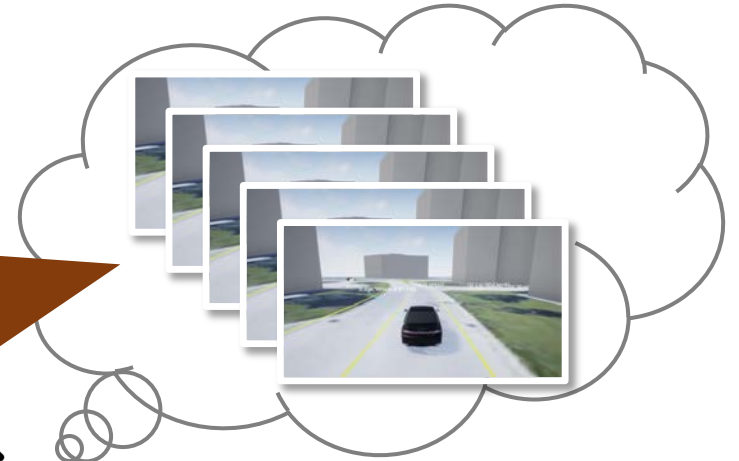
Guarantee strong enough?

Guarantee
by statistical data

Guarantee
by testing and simulation

In particular, on the scenario set:
how extensive is enough?

→ setting a standard is nontrivial



Explainability?

Proof.

We prove the first statement. The rest is shown symm

Let $S \subseteq L$ be an arbitrary subset. We let S^\downarrow be th
that is,

$$S^\downarrow := \{y \in L \mid y \sqsubseteq s \text{ for each } s \in S\}$$

Since $S^\downarrow \subseteq L$ is a subset of L , it has its supremum $\bigsqcup S^\downarrow$ in the
semilattice (L, \sqsubseteq) . We claim that $\bigsqcup S^\downarrow$ is the infimum

To prove the claim, it suffices to show the two-way
acterization in (2.1), that is, we need to show

$$\frac{y \sqsubseteq s \text{ for each } s \in S}{y \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup S^\downarrow}.$$

For the downward implication in ??,

$$y \sqsubseteq s \text{ for each } s \in S$$

$$\implies y \in S^\downarrow \quad \text{by def. of } S^\downarrow$$

$$\implies y \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup S^\downarrow \quad \text{since } \bigsqcup S^\downarrow \text{ is an upper bound}$$

For the upward implication in ??, we first observe

$$\bigsqcup S^\downarrow \sqsubseteq s \text{ for each } s \in S.$$

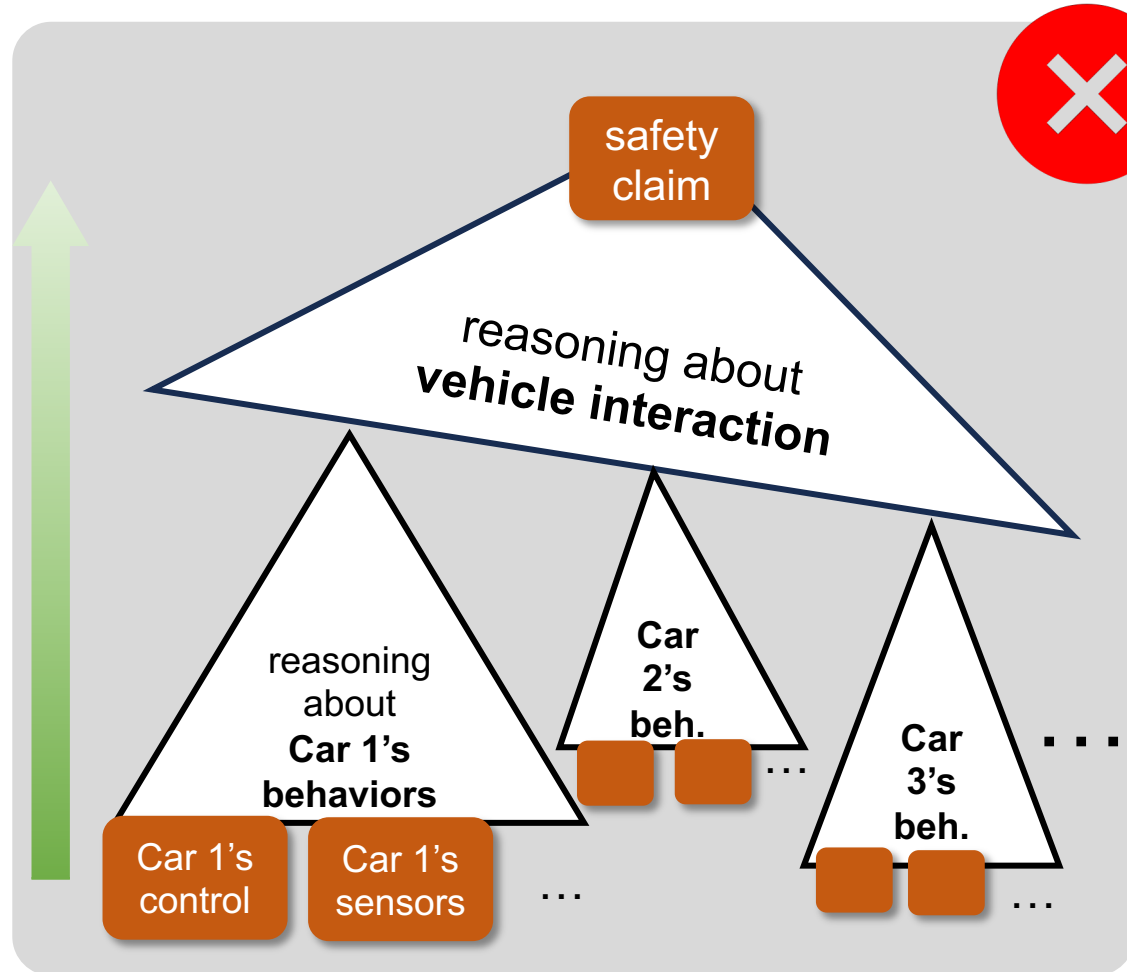


Mathematical safety proofs would certainly be great...

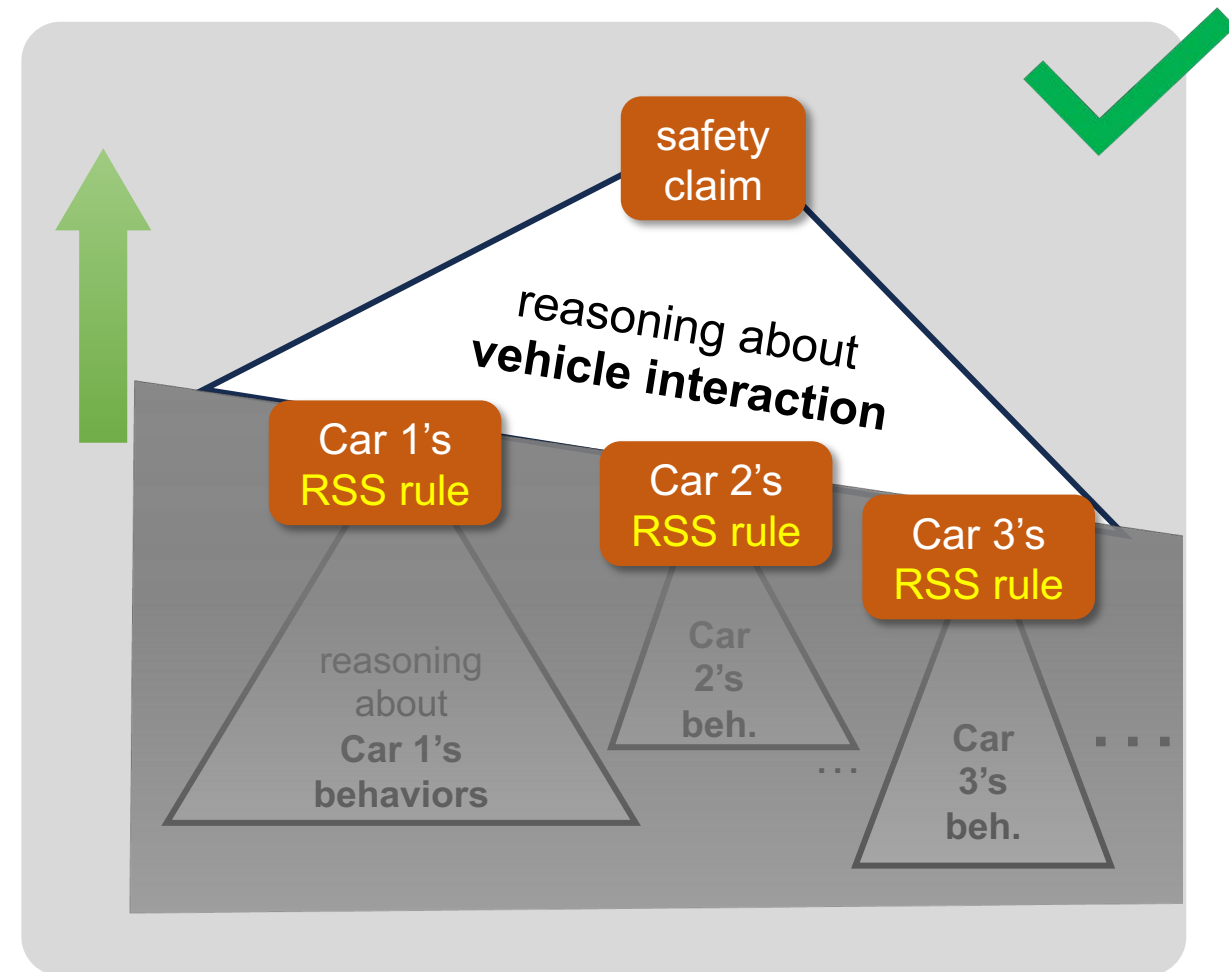
But are they ever feasible?

Responsibility-Sensitive Safety (RSS)

[Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv preprint, 2017]



- **Full safety proofs are infeasible**
 - Lack of white-box models
 - Ultimate safety claim is too far



- Ignore the internal working of individual vehicles
- Instead, impose "behavioral constructs" on them
 - Called **RSS rules**. "Mathematical traffic laws"
- Mathematical proofs assume rule compliance → feasible

RSS Rule, an Example

[Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv preprint, 2017]

- An RSS rule is a pair (A, α) of an *RSS condition* A and a *proper response* α



RSS condition A : (“You can still escape if A is true”)

Maintain an inter-vehicle distance at least

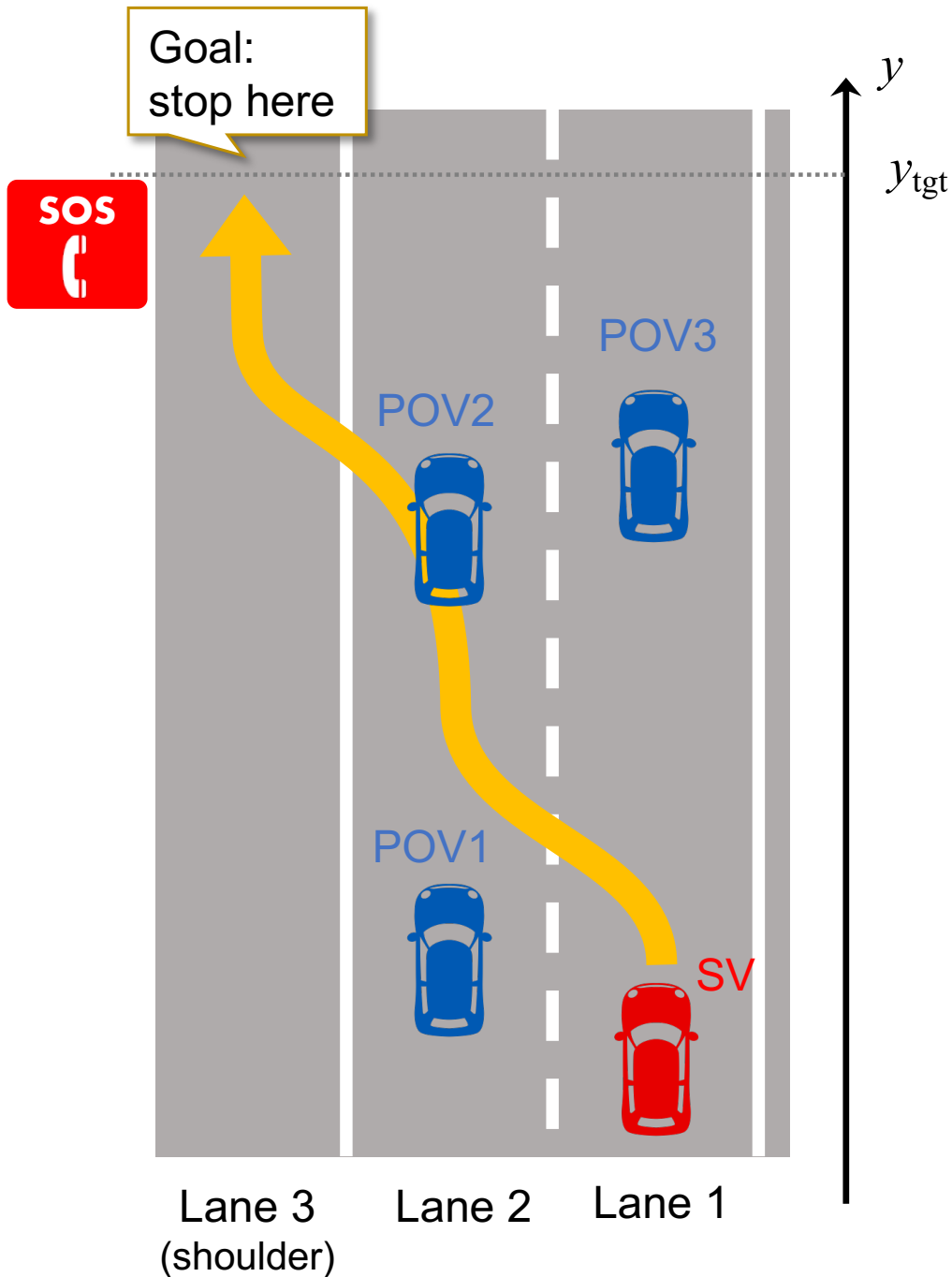
$$d_{\min} = \left[v_r \rho + \frac{1}{2} a_{\max, \text{accel}} \rho^2 + \frac{(v_r + \rho a_{\max, \text{accel}})^2}{2a_{\min, \text{brake}}} - \frac{v_f^2}{2a_{\max, \text{brake}}} \right]_+$$

Proper response α : (“When you escape, use the control strategy α ”)

Brake at rate $a_{\min, \text{brake}}$ within ρ seconds

Conditional safety lemma:

Any execution of α , from a state that satisfies A , is collision-free.



- Now what about this pull over scenario?
- Essential for eyes-off ADVs to hand the control over to human drivers
- Requires complex decision making
 - Merge before POV1, or after?
 - Accelerate to pass POV1...
 - ➔ Risk of overrun?



Our Contribution: Logical Formalization of RSS → More Scenarios

RSS

Responsibility-Sensitive Safety, Shalev-Shwartz et al., 2017

- Basic methodology of logical safety rules
- Standardization (IEEE 2846)
- Lack of formal implementation → appl. to complex scenarios is hard
- Guarantees only collision-freedom so far

↓ Software science research

differential program logic dFHL (our contribution)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{inv: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\dot{x} = f \ e_{\text{inv}} \geq 0 \\ \text{var: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\dot{x} = f \ e_{\text{var}} \leq e_{\text{ter}} \\ \text{ter: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{ter}} < 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\dot{x} = f \ e_{\text{ter}} \leq 0 \end{array} \quad (\text{DWH})$$

$$\{A\} \text{dwhile}(e_{\text{var}} > 0) \dot{x} = f \{e_{\text{var}} = 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0\} : e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \wedge e_{\text{var}} \geq 0$$

- A logical system for deriving and proving safety rules

Compositional rule derivation workflow by dFHL (our contribution)



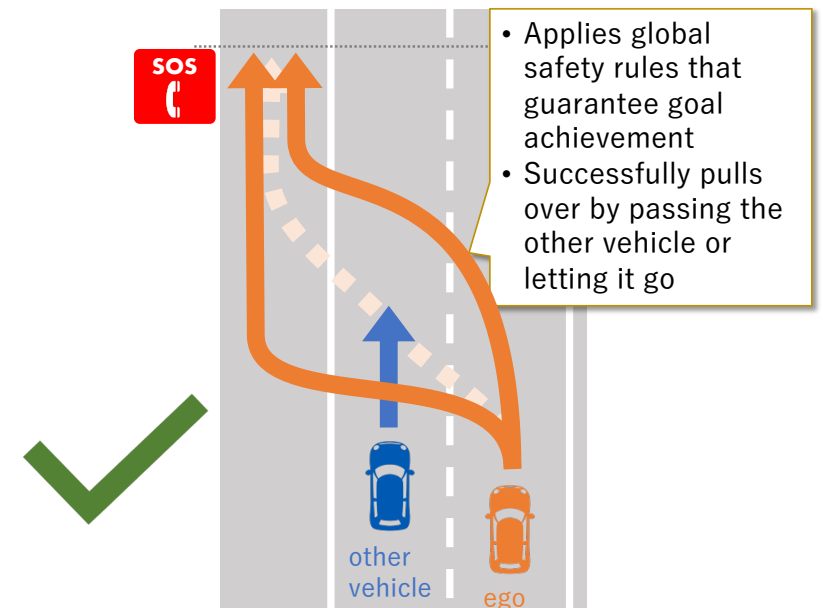
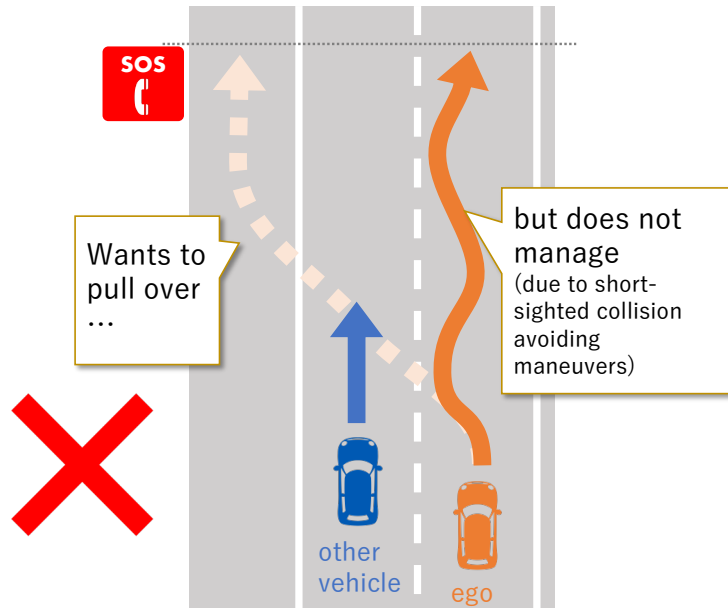
- "Divide and Conquer" complex driving scenarios
- Tool support by autom. reasoning

GA-RSS (our contribution)

Goal-Aware

Responsibility-Sensitive Safety [Hasuo+, IEEE T-IV, 2023]

- Guarantees goal achievement (e.g. successful pull over) and collision-freedom
- Global safety rules that combine mult. maneuvers
- Necessary for real-world complex driving scenarios



What is Formalization?

Informal pen-and-paper proofs



- Error-prone
- Poor traceability



Formal software-assisted proofs



- Symbolic proofs in our formal logical system dFHL
- Software tool checking the validity of each logical step of reasoning

Outline

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- Technical contributions: the logic dFHL
- Perspectives, practical & theoretical

Our Contribution: Formal Logic Foundations of RSS → More Scenarios

RSS

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GA-RSS (our contribution)

Goal-Aware

Responsibility-Sensitive Safety

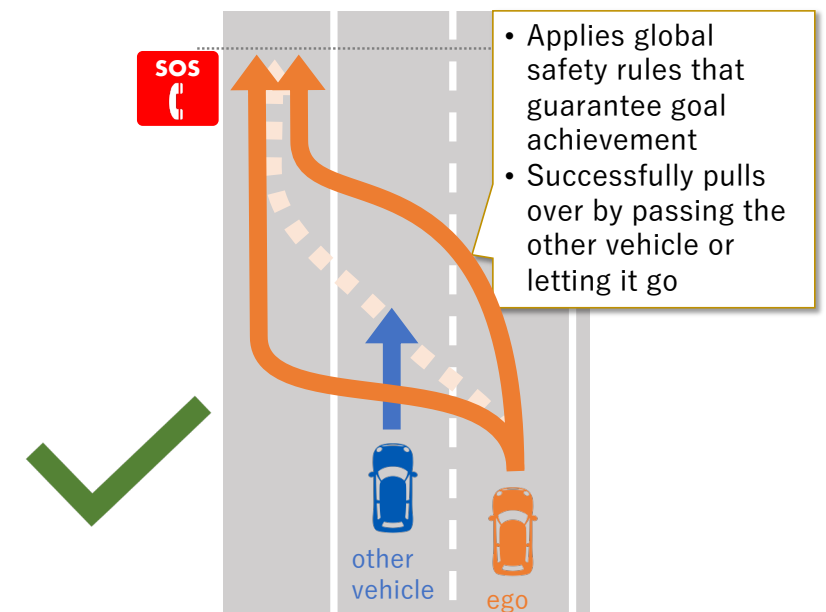
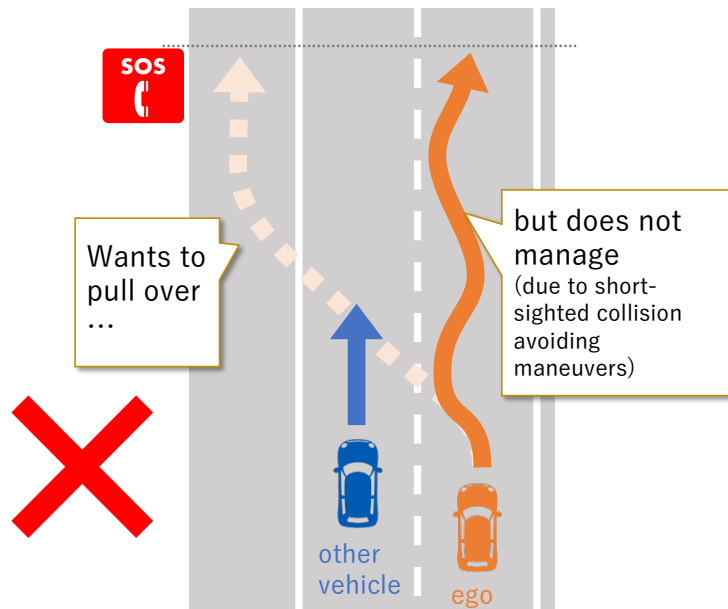
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Compositional rule derivation workflow by dFHL (our contribution)

(our contribution)



- "Divide and Conquer" complex driving scenarios
- Tool support by autom. reasoning



Differential Program Logic dFHL

- Hoare logic (Tony Hoare, Turing Award 1980)
+ ODEs (dwhile)
+ “safety condition”

$$\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S$$

postcondition \uparrow
(true at the end of α)

“safety condition” \uparrow
(true throughout α)

- Reasoning about ODEs via differential invariants (barrier cert.) and ranking/Lyapunov functions
- Theoretically not so much different from Platzer’s dL.
Simplified, aiding proof engineers

Def. (dFHL programs)

$$\alpha, \beta ::= \text{skip} \mid \alpha; \beta \mid x := e \mid \text{if } (A) \alpha \text{ else } \beta \mid \\ \text{while } (A) \alpha \mid \text{dwhile } (A) \{ \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f} \}.$$

Def. (dFHL rules)

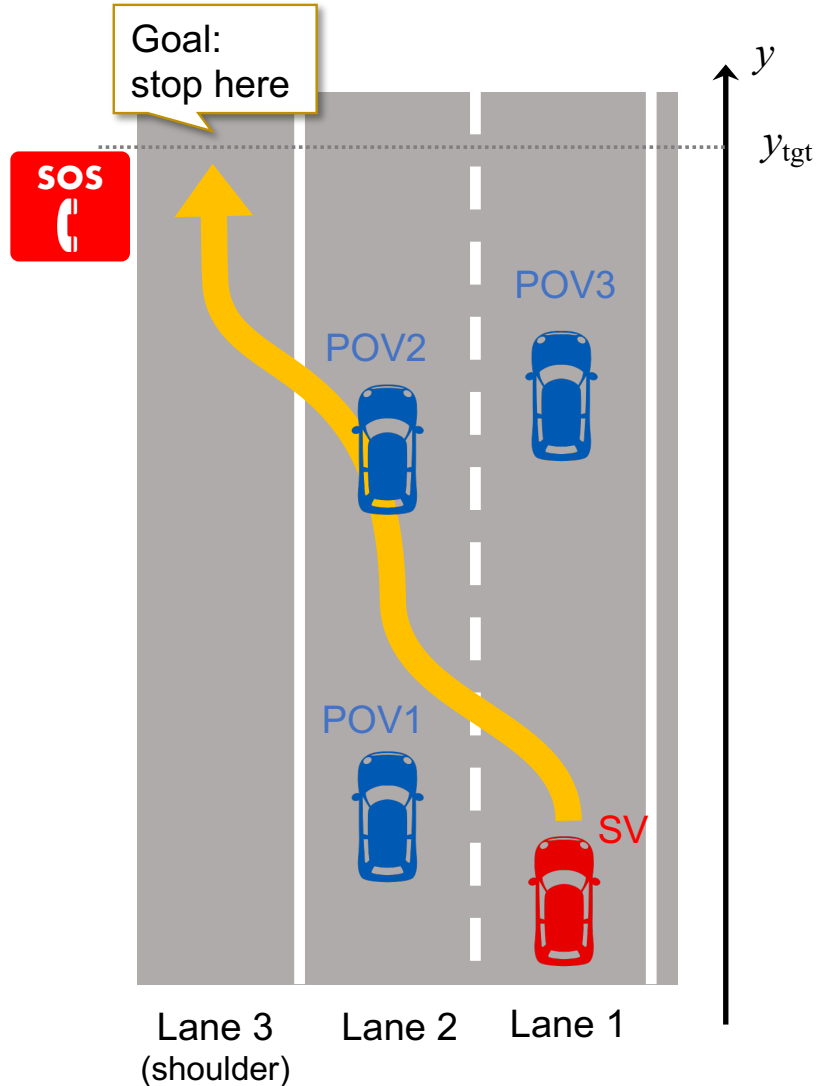
$$\frac{\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S \quad \{B\} \beta \{C\} : S}{\{A\} \alpha; \beta \{C\} : S} \text{ (SEQ)}$$

$$\frac{\{A'\} \alpha \{B'\} : S' \quad \begin{array}{l} A \Rightarrow A' \\ S' \wedge B' \Rightarrow B \\ S' \Rightarrow S \end{array}}{\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S} \text{ (LIMP)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{inv: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\dot{\mathbf{x}}=\mathbf{f}} e_{\text{inv}} \simeq 0 \\ \text{var: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\dot{\mathbf{x}}=\mathbf{f}} e_{\text{var}} \leq e_{\text{ter}} \\ \text{ter: } A \Rightarrow e_{\text{ter}} < 0 \quad e_{\text{var}} \geq 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\dot{\mathbf{x}}=\mathbf{f}} e_{\text{ter}} \leq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\{A\} \text{dwhile}(e_{\text{var}} > 0) \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f} \{e_{\text{var}} = 0 \wedge e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0\} : e_{\text{inv}} \sim 0 \wedge e_{\text{var}} \geq 0}{\vdots} \text{ (DWH)}^\dagger$$

Compositional Rule Derivation



- We shall derive

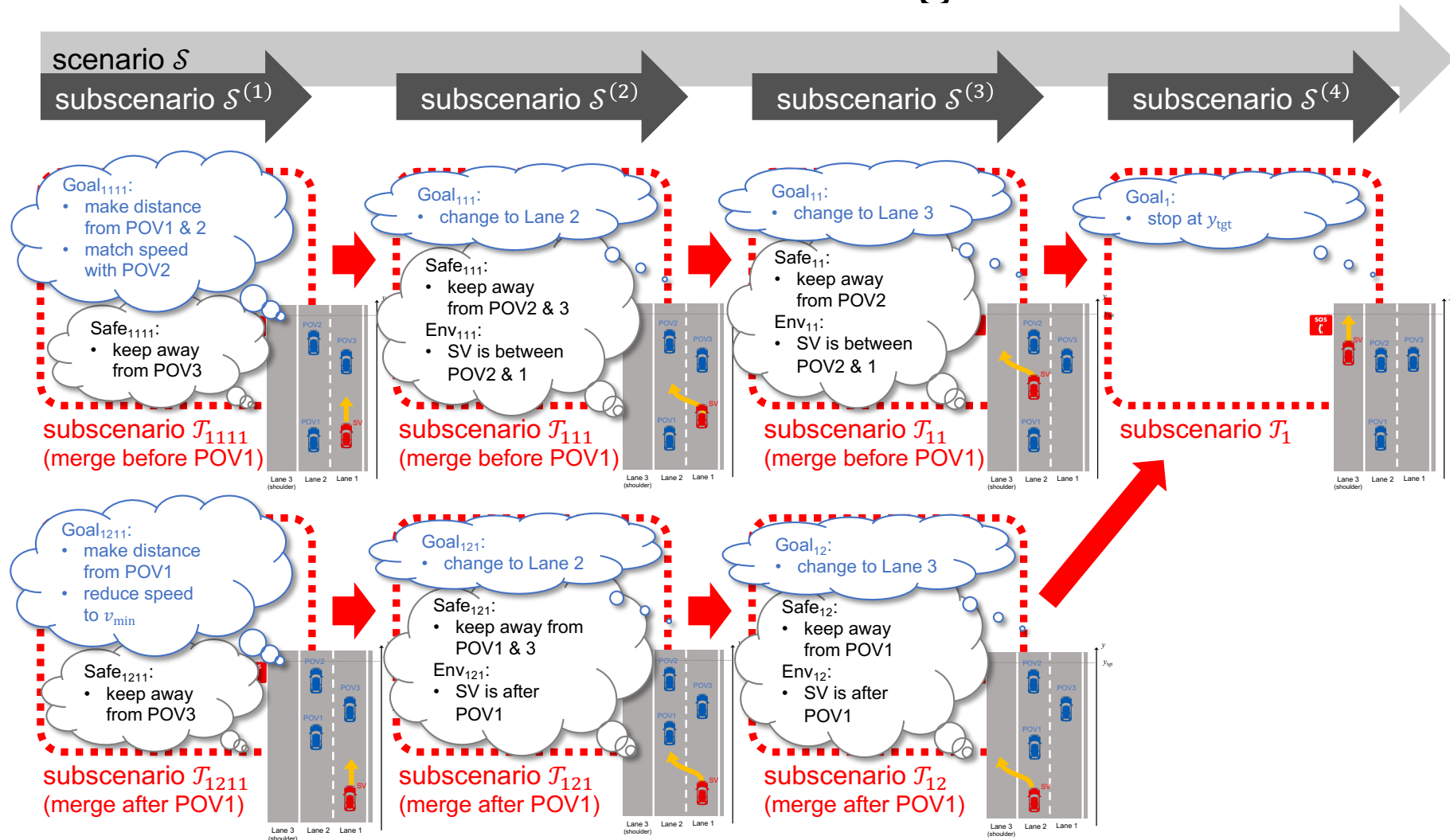
$$\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S$$

for the following given data

- B is the **goal**: “stopping on the shoulder at y_{tgt} ”
- S is the **safety**: “no collision,” or better “securing RSS distance from every other car”
- We shall identify
 - α as an **RSS proper response**: “executing α will safely achieve the goal”
 - A as an **RSS condition**: “when A is true, B and S are guaranteed by executing α ”

Compositional Rule Derivation

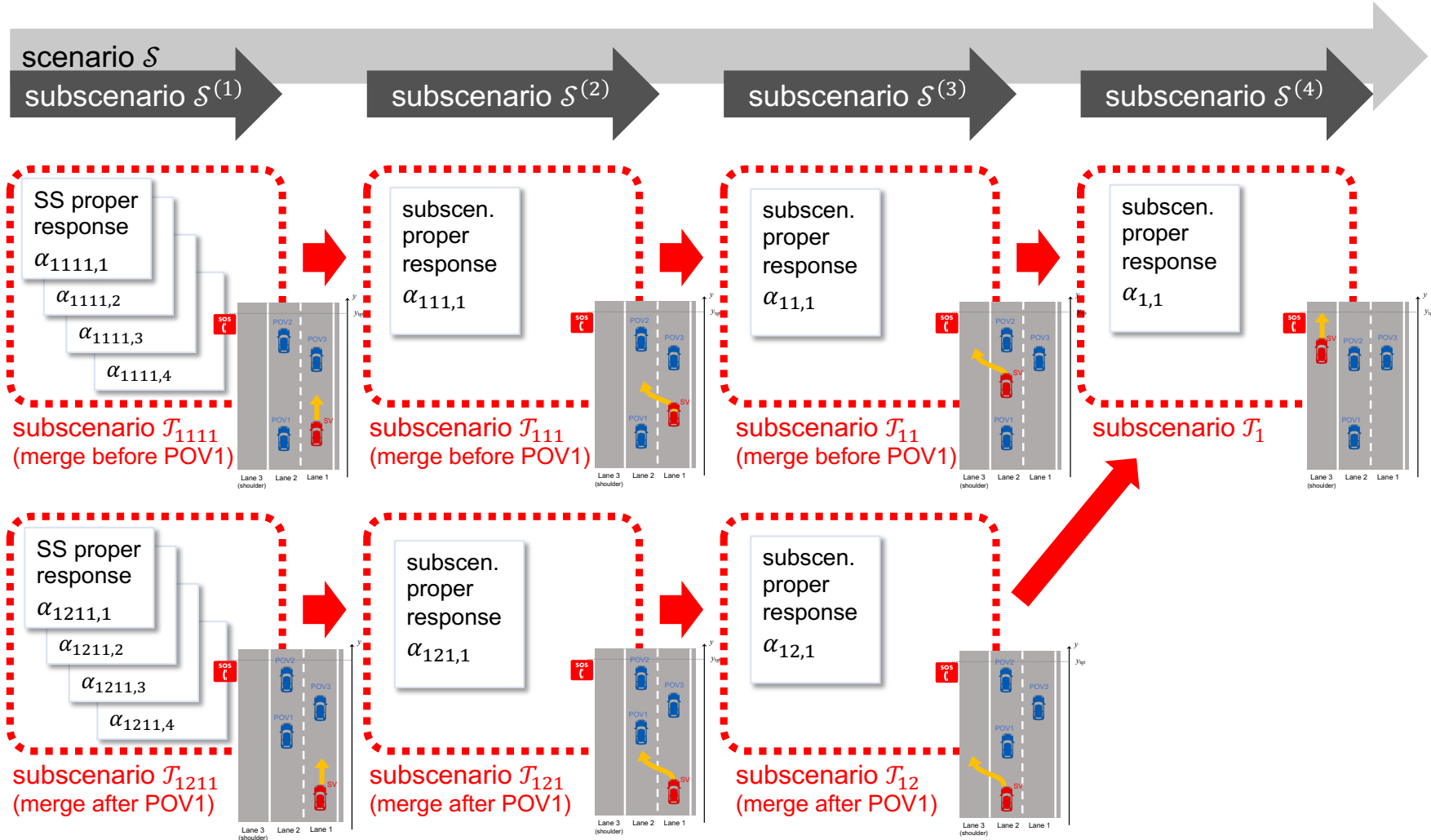
(1) Decompose the scenario into **subscenarios**, each of which has clearer focuses and goals



Compositional Rule Derivation

(2) Devise **subscenario proper responses** for each subscenario

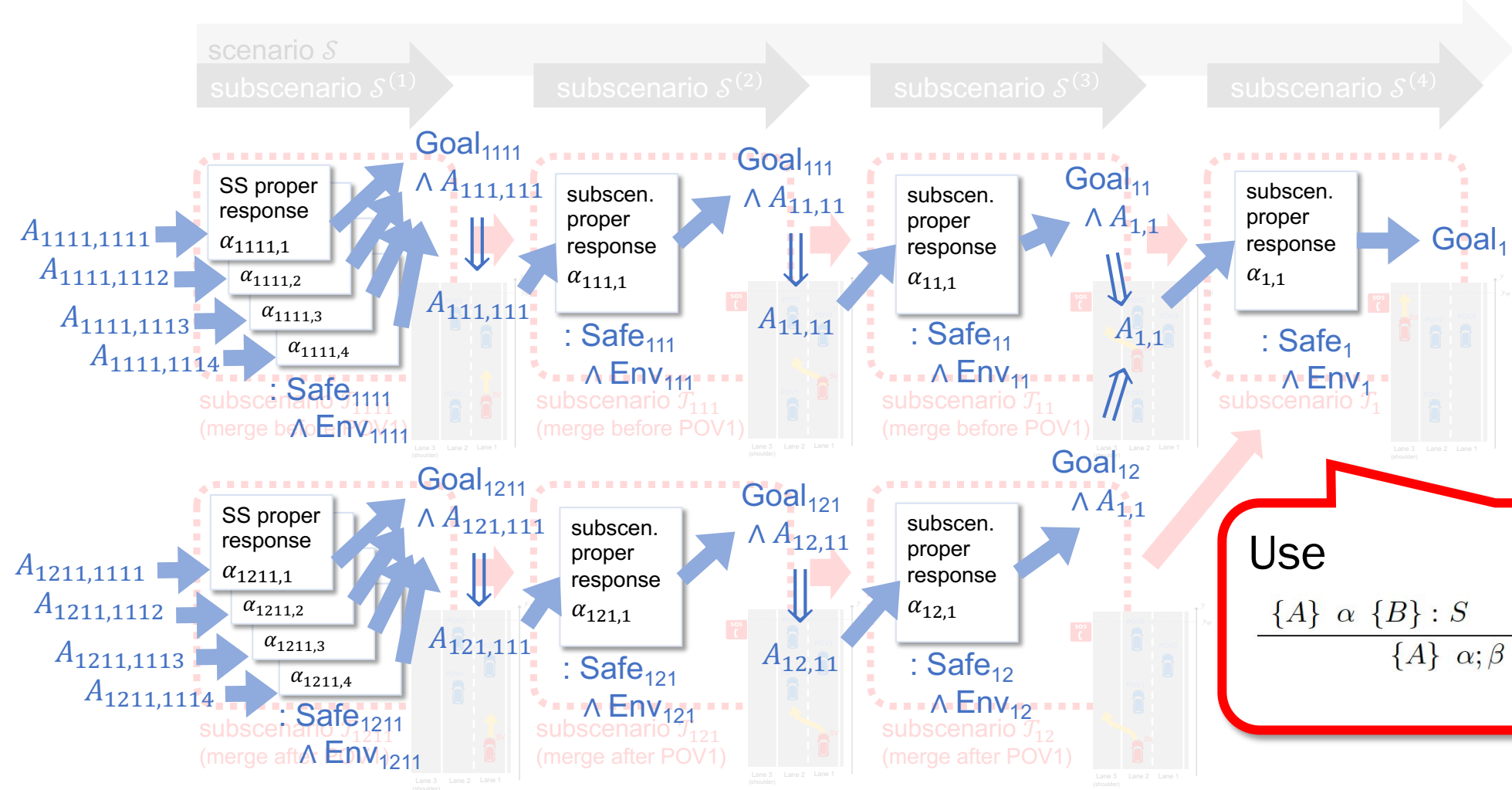
$$\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S$$



Compositional Rule Derivation

(3) Backpropagate pre/postconditions, leading to the scenario-wide precondition

$$\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S$$



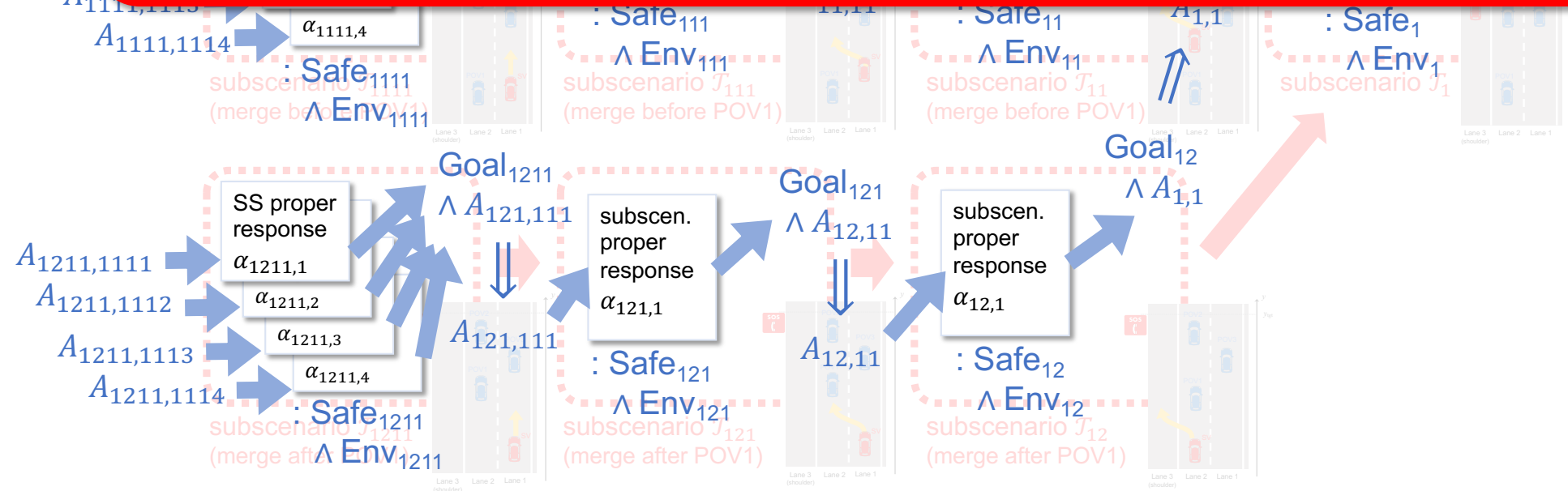
Use

$$\frac{\{A\} \alpha \{B\} : S \quad \{B\} \beta \{C\} : S}{\{A\} \alpha; \beta \{C\} : S} \text{ (SEQ)}$$

Compositional Rule Derivation

(4) Derive a goal-achieving RSS rule

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1111,1111} \\ \vee A_{1111,1112} \\ \vee \dots \\ \vee A_{1211,1114} \end{array} \right\}$	case	$\begin{array}{l} A_{1111,1111} : \text{do } \alpha_{1111,1}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ A_{1111,1112} : \text{do } \alpha_{1111,2}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ \dots \\ A_{1211,1114} : \text{do } \alpha_{1211,4}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \text{Goal}_1 \right\} : \text{Safe}$
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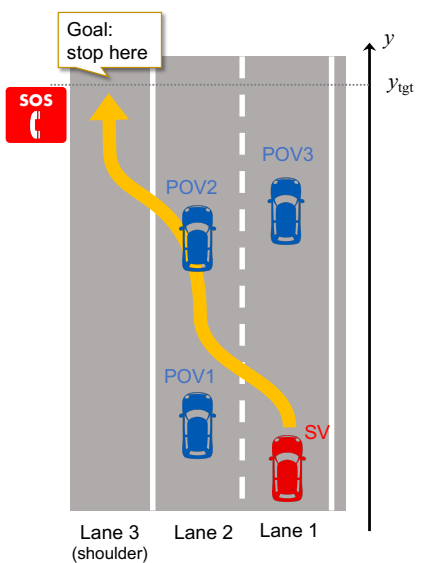
Compositional Rule Derivation

(4) Derive a **goal-achieving RSS rule**

$[A] \sim [D] \cdot C$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1111,1111} \\ \vee A_{1111,1112} \\ \vee \dots \\ \vee A_{1211,1114} \end{array} \right\} \text{ case } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1111,1111} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1111,1}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ A_{1111,1112} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1111,2}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ \dots \\ A_{1211,1114} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1211,4}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \text{Goal}_1 \right\} : \text{ Safe}$$

A_{1111}
 A_{1111}
 A_{1111}



Goal-achieving RSS rule

- **RSS Condition:** (“You can still escape if A is true”) at least one of $A_{1111,1111}, A_{1111,1112}, \dots, A_{1211,1114}$ is true
- **Proper response:** (“When you escape, use this control strategy”)

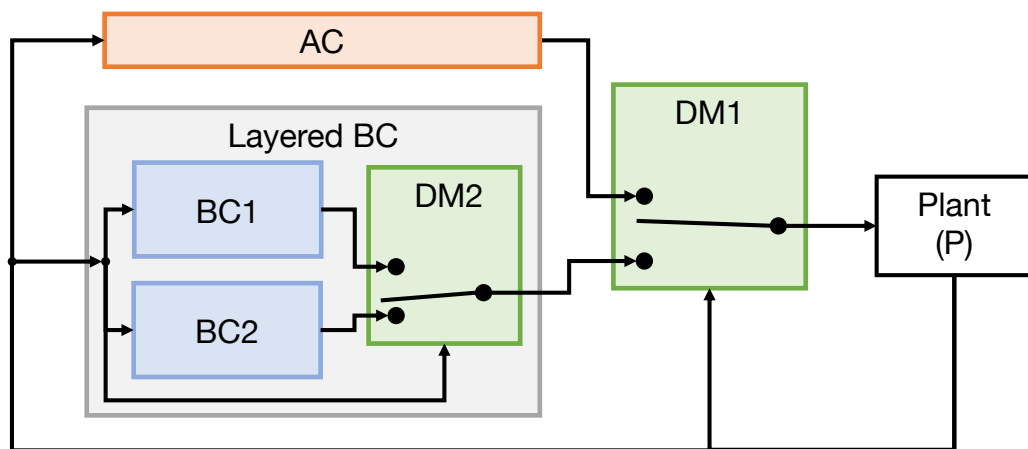
$$\text{case } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{1111,1111} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1111,1}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ A_{1111,1112} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1111,2}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \\ \dots \\ A_{1211,1114} : \text{ do } \alpha_{1211,4}; \dots ; \alpha_{1,1} \end{array} \right.$$

← accelerate and merge in front of POV1
← brake, cruise, and merge behind POV1
...

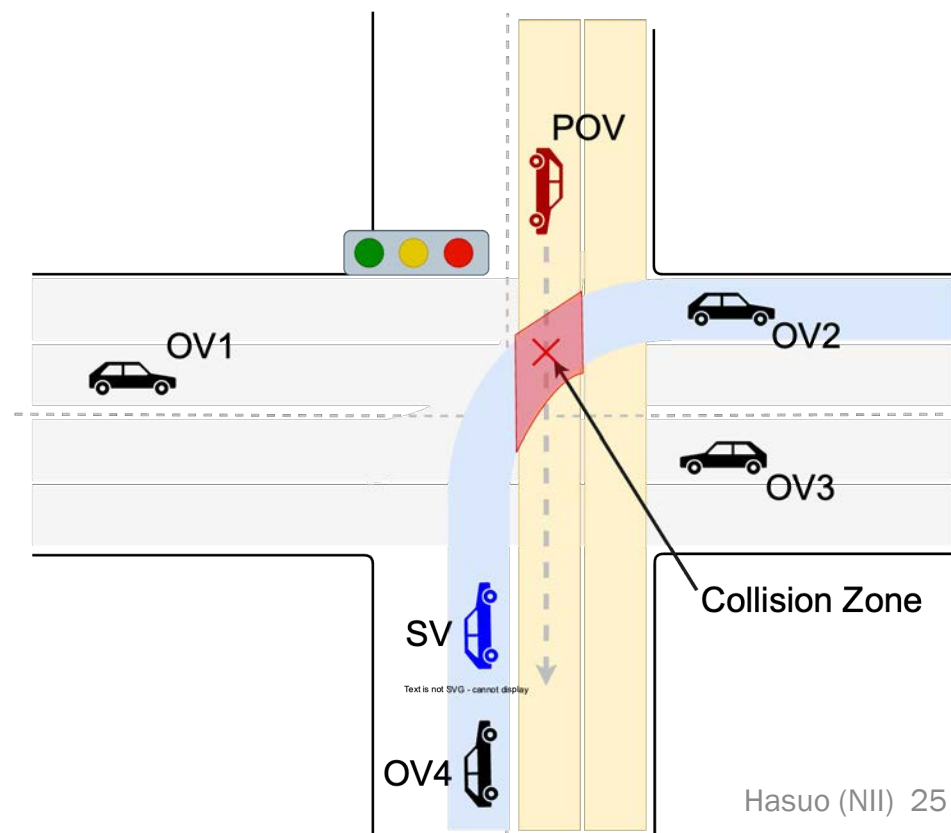
A

Further Developments

- Extended logic (4-tuple \rightarrow 5-tuple) for **multi-layered safety rules** and **graceful degradation**
[Eberhart+, IV'23]



- Reasoning on control-flow graphs for **intersection scenarios**
[Haydon+, ITSC'23]

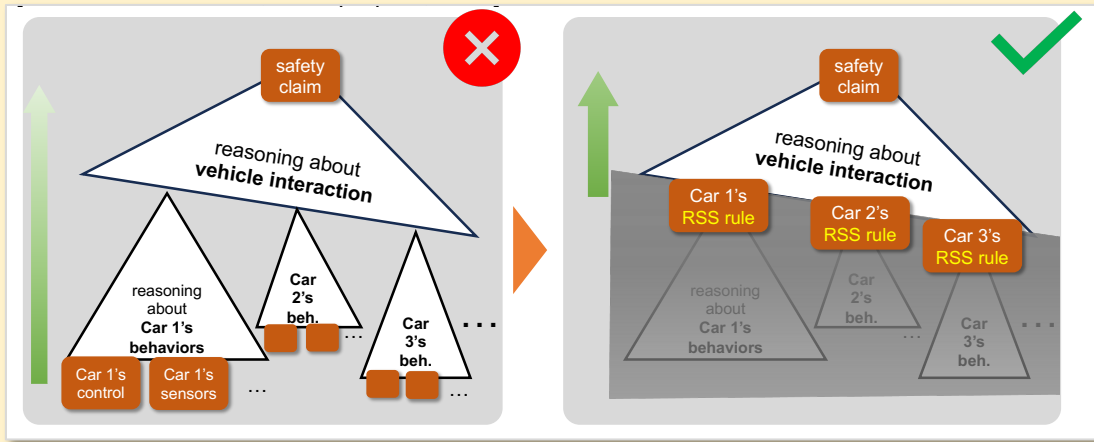


Outline

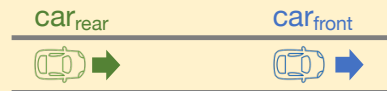
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Logical Formalization of RSS

Covering More Scenarios → Real-World Deployment



- RSS as in [Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv, 2017] is a **methodology** – it is sensible and promising, but came with no proof technologies
- thus application was limited to simple driving scenarios



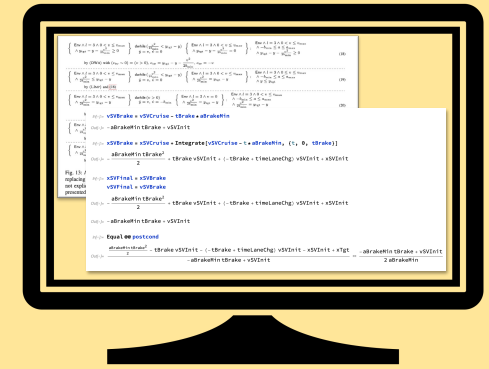
What is Formalization?

Informal
pen-and-paper proofs



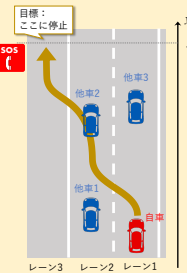
- Error-prone
- Poor traceability

Formal
software-assisted proofs



- Symbolic proofs in our formal logical system dFHL
- Software tool checking the validity of each logical step of reasoning

- Our contribution [Hasuo+, IEEE T-IV, to appear]: **Logical technologies** to prove *conditional safety lemmas* for complex scenarios
- Compositional proofs, ensuring goal achievements, ...
- Much more scenarios proved safety by RSS → RSS at work → social acceptance of ADV



RSS Rules as **Mathematical Traffic Laws**: Proof-Based Ecosystem for Safe Automated Driving



- Decompose **safety** (a complex goal) into **logical safety rules** (explicit, easy to check and enforce)
- “Ultimate assurance” in the form of **mathematical proofs**. Logical explanation by following their reasoning steps
- Safety rules are generic and reusable
→ regulation, standard → social acceptance
- Attribution of liabilities
(collision → someone must have broken the rules)

Safety Rule R_1

In the *same-lane same-direction* driving scenario,

- Maintain the safety distance

$$d_{\min} = \left[v_r \rho + \frac{1}{2} a_{\max, \text{accel}} \rho^2 + \frac{(v_r + \rho a_{\max, \text{accel}})^2}{2a_{\min, \text{brake}}} - \frac{v_f^2}{2a_{\max, \text{brake}}} \right]_+$$

from the preceding car

- When that’s hard, brake at acceleration $a_{\max, \text{brake}}$

Theorem (Safety)

There is no collision attributed to the ego vehicle as long as the safety rule R_1 is respected

Proof (of the safety thm.)

The only non-obvious point is that $e_{inv,2}$ is preserved by the dynamics. We first observe

$$\mathcal{L}_{\delta_j, \delta_r}^1 e_{inv,2} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } dRSS_{\pm}(v_f, v_r, \rho - t) \geq 0 \\ v_f - v_r & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $dRSS_{\pm}(v_f, v_r, \rho)$ is given by

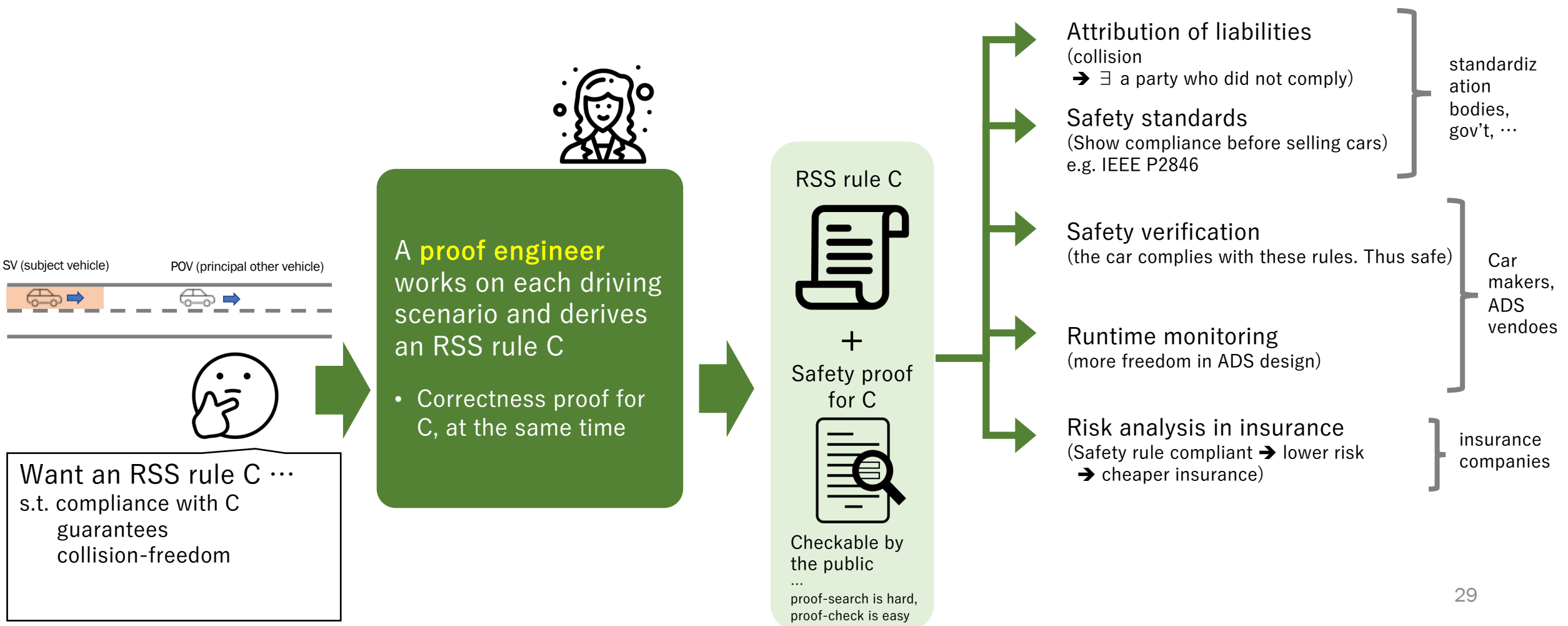
$$dRSS_{\pm}(v_f, v_r, \rho) = v_r \rho + \frac{a_{\max} \rho^2}{2} + \frac{(v_r + a_{\max} \rho)^2}{2b_{\min}} - \frac{v_f^2}{2b_{\max}}$$

Therefore, we can infer as follows.

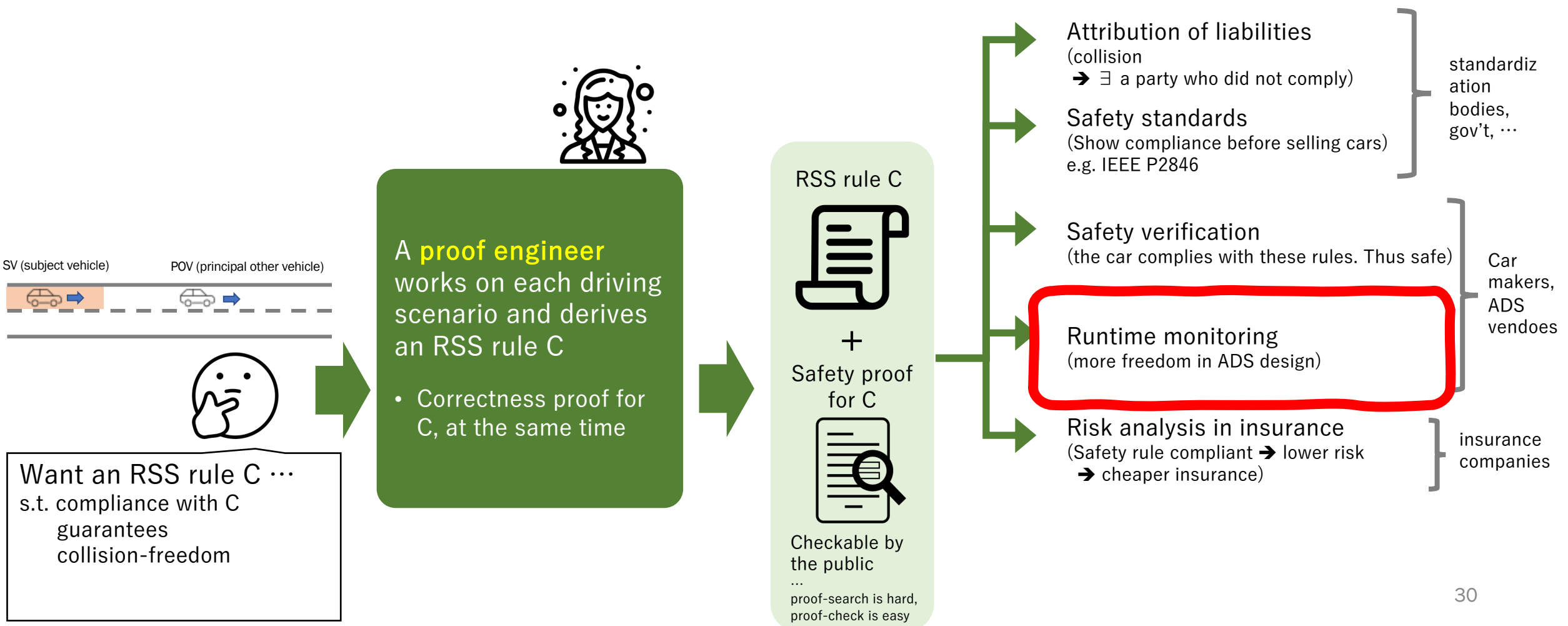
$$\begin{aligned} dRSS_{\pm}(v_f, v_r, \rho - t) &< 0 \\ \iff v_r(\rho - t) + \frac{a_{\max}(\rho - t)^2}{2} + \frac{(v_r + a_{\max}(\rho - t))^2}{2b_{\min}} - \frac{v_f^2}{2b_{\max}} &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

R_1
 R_2
 R_3
...

RSS Rules as **Mathematical Traffic Laws**: Proof-Based Ecosystem for Safe Automated Driving



RSS Rules as **Mathematical Traffic Laws**: Proof-Based Ecosystem for Safe Automated Driving



Safety Envelope by RSS Rules

Can Be Retrofit to Any ADV Controller Monitor & Intervene → Runtime Safety Guarantee

RSS Rule, an Example

[Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv preprint, 2017]



- An RSS rule is a pair (A, α) of an *RSS condition* A and a *proper response* α

RSS condition A :

Maintain an inter-vehicle distance at least

$$d_{\min} = \left[v_r \rho + \frac{1}{2} a_{\max, \text{accel}} \rho^2 + \frac{(v_r + \rho a_{\max, \text{accel}})^2}{2a_{\min, \text{brake}}} - \frac{v_f^2}{2a_{\max, \text{brake}}} \right]_+$$

Proper response α :

If A is about to be violated, brake at rate $a_{\min, \text{brake}}$ within ρ seconds

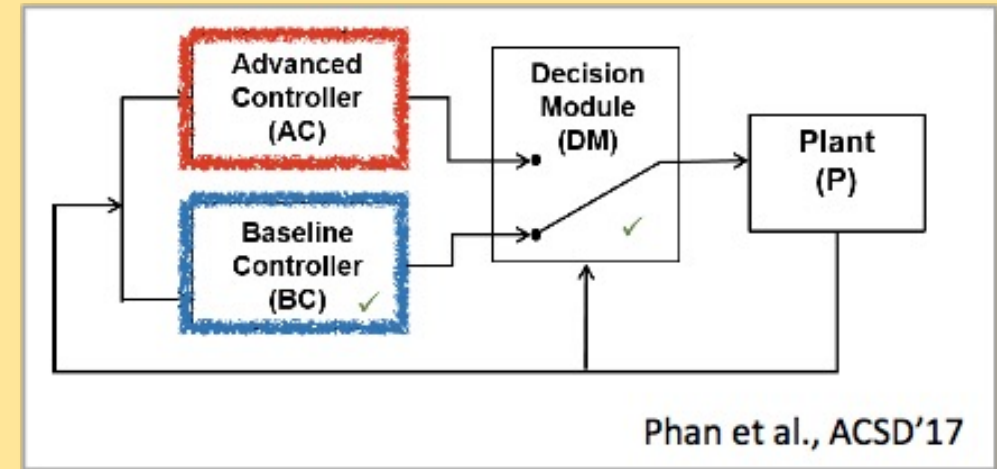
Conditional safety lemma:

Any execution of α , from a state that satisfies A , is collision-free.

Structure of an RSS rule

- RSS Condition A :
“You can still *escape* if A is true”
- Proper response α :
“control strategy to *escape*”

escape =
MRM
(minimum risk maneuver)

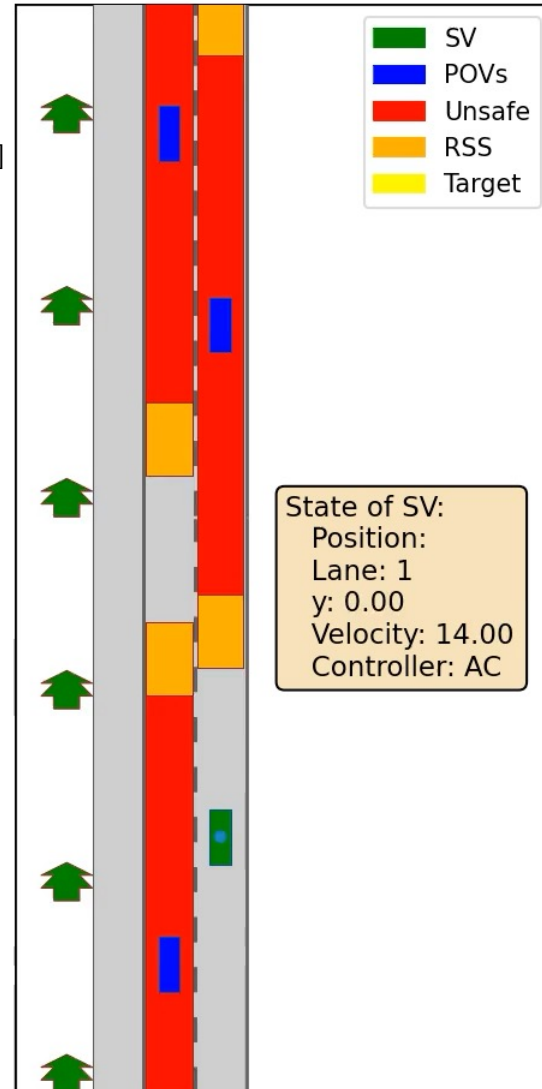


Simplex architecture

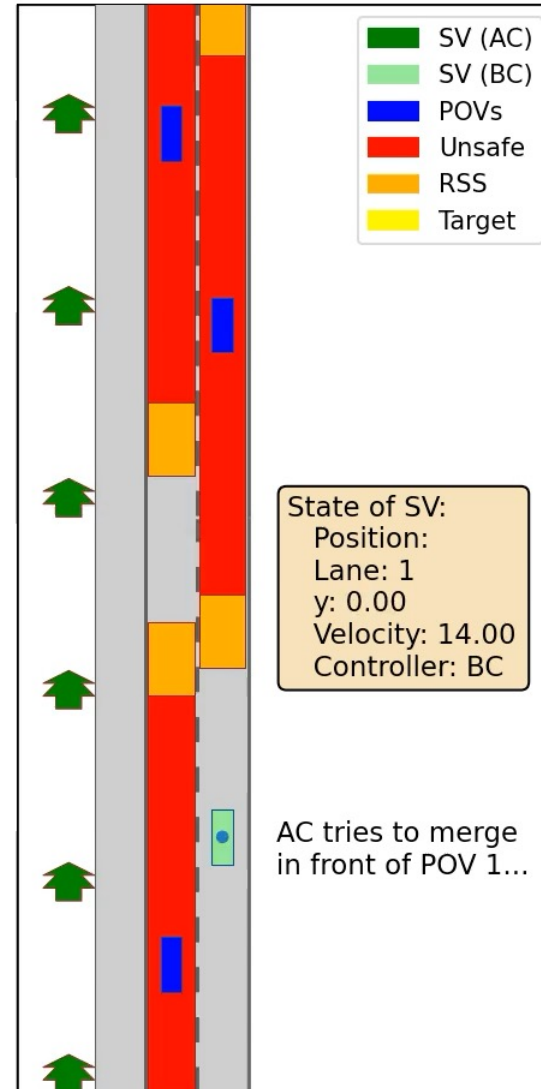
- AC pursues performance and safety
 - BC pursues safety (only)
 - DM (decision module) switches between them—
“use BC to escape”
- RSS rules fit perfectly!
- AC: existing controller (optimization-based, ML, ...)
 - BC: executes a proper response
 - DM: monitors an RSS condition.
Violation foreseen → switch to BC

RSS Safety Envelopes in Action, Scenario I

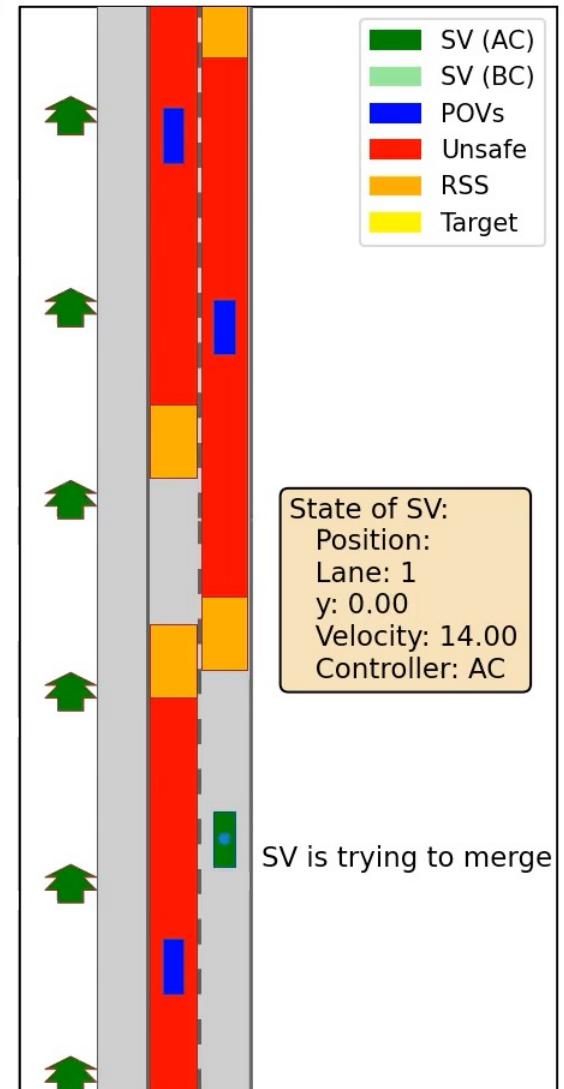
- **AC**: no safety envelope
- **AC+RSS**:
Original RSS rule [Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv, 2017]
as a safety envelope
("short-sighted" collision avoidance)
- **AC+RSS^{GA}** :
Our RSS rule [Hasuo+, IEEE T-IV]
as a safety envelope
(goal achievement too with longer-term
planning)
- **AC** is not safe (hazardous cut-in)
- **AC+RSS** does not reach the
shoulder
- **AC+RSS^{GA}** successfully deployed
the long term strategy of
(brake → merge behind).
Achieved both safety and the goal



AC



AC+RSS



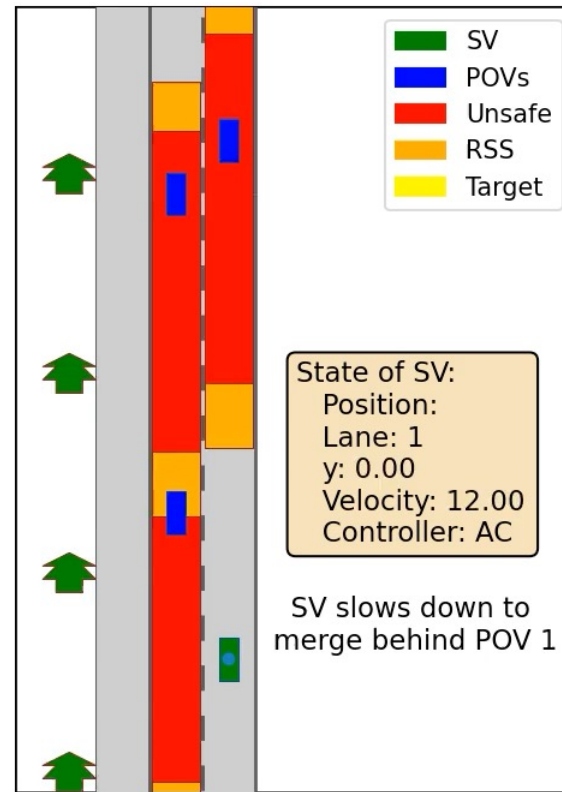
AC+RSS^{GA}

RSS Safety Envelopes in Action, Scenario II

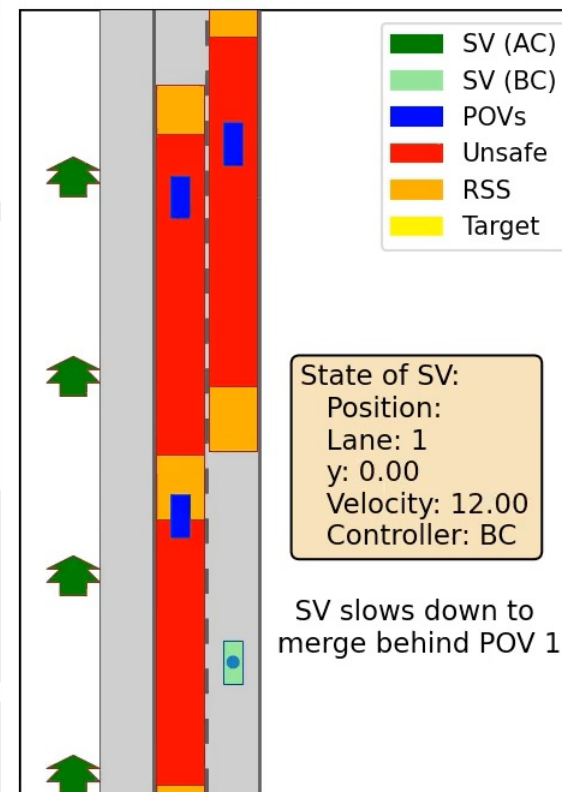
- **AC**: no safety envelope
- **AC+RSS**:
Original RSS rule
[Shalev-Shwartz et al., arXiv, 2017]
as a safety envelope
("short-sighted" collision avoidance)
- **AC+RSS^{GA}** :
Our RSS rule [Hasuo+, IEEE T-IV]
as a safety envelope
(goal achievement too
with longer-term planning)

- **AC** & **AC+RSS** safety achieve the goal, but are **slow**

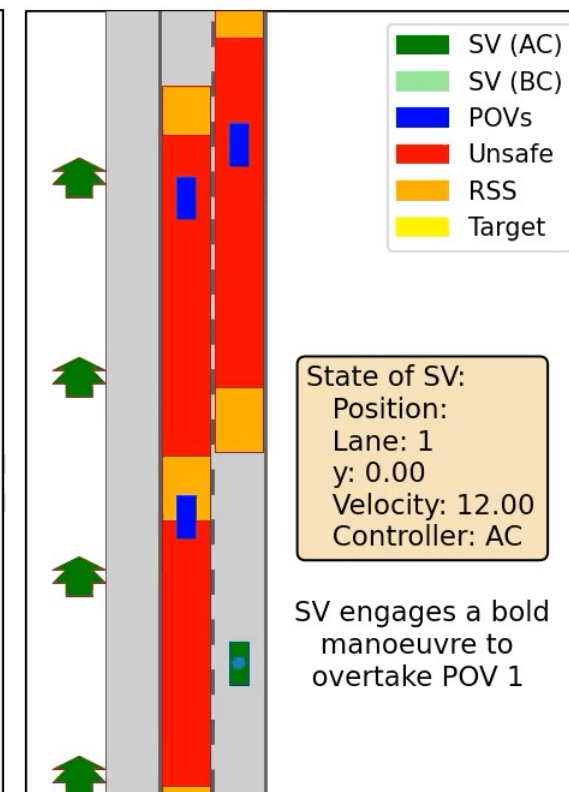
- **AC+RSS^{GA}**,
under mathematical safety guarantee,
boldly accelerates and merge in front



AC



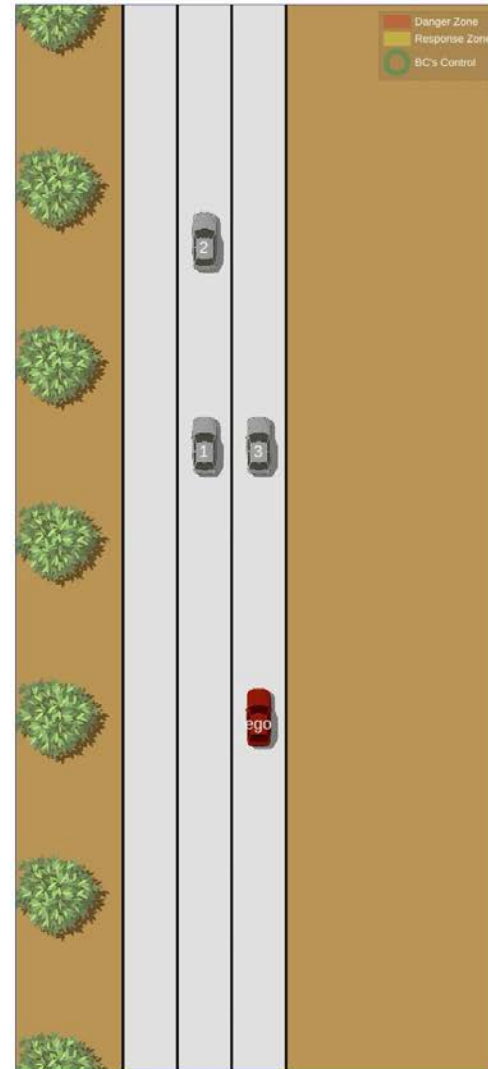
AC+RSS



AC+RSS^{GA}

- ... who says safe ADVs are conservative and boring? 😊

DriveSSL – Our Live Demo (Under Devel.)



DriveSSL v2023.06.02
Safety & Goal Achievement via Logic

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James Haydan, Benjamin R. Bray, Takashi Suwa, Ichiro Hasua

[▶ Play](#) [+ Step](#)

[Save Current State](#) [Restore Saved State](#) [Copy Saved JSON](#)

Controller
Ours (Safeguard by Our Goal-Aware RSS)

Scenario
target position
165

ego speed

vehicle 3 speed

vehicle 2 speed

vehicle 1 speed

Scenarios [Proper Responses](#) [Perf Stat](#) [Debug](#)

1: Intermediate
3 lanes / 3 vehicles
Classic RSS guarantees collision avoidance, but...

[No Safeguard](#) Merges too closely behind another vehicle, causing a safety violation.

[Classic](#) Merges safely, guaranteeing collision avoidance.

2: Basic Safety Prevents Goal Achievement
3 lanes / 3 vehicles
Without a safeguard, a safety violation occurs. Classic RSS operates safely, but abandons the goal of merging.

[No Safeguard](#) Causes a safety violation.

[Classic](#) Operates safely, but overshoots the target because it cannot safely slow down fast enough.

[Ours](#) Operates safely, while still reaching the target.

3: Daring, Yet Safety Guaranteed
3 lanes / 4 vehicles
Goal-Aware RSS can guarantee the safety of a risky-looking control.

[No Safeguard](#) Waits for all other cars to pass before attempting to merge.

[Classic](#) Waits for all other cars to pass before attempting to merge.

[Ours](#) Accelerates to merge between vehicles in the neighboring lane.

Two Different Approaches, with Different Business Models



Fixed-route bus, taxi, delivery service



Consumer ADV

remote	human intervention	on-site (human driver)
offers fixed-route mobility and delivery service	business model	sells consumer vehicles with ADV functionality
yes (the route is known)	geofencing	no (should drive on all public roads)
full ODD (automated driving in the entire route)	ODD operational design domain "Under which condition can the ADV take responsibility?"	partial ODD (automated driving only in prescribed situations, e.g. highway)

Two Different Approaches, with Different Business Models



Fixed-route bus, taxi, delivery



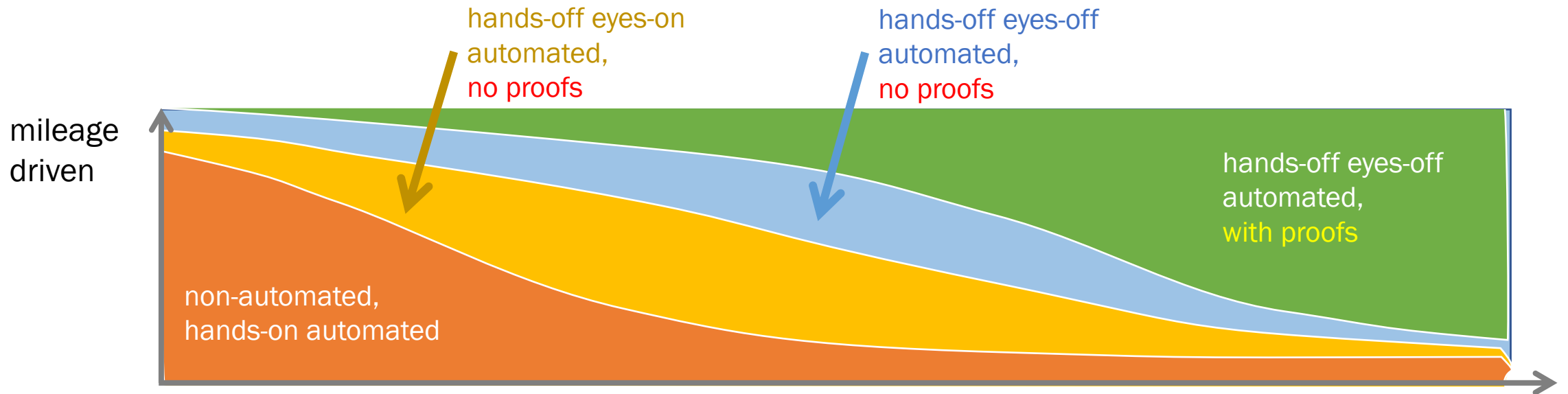
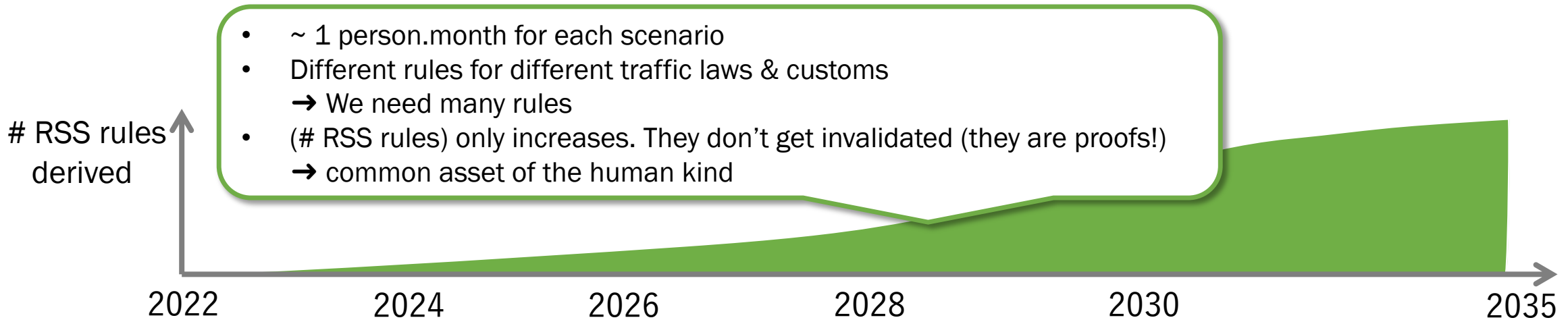
Consumer ADV

Either way, to be responsible, we need to know driving scenarios in advance

→ We derive and verify RSS rules for those driving scenarios, and mathematically guarantee safety

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Incremental Accumulation of RSS Rules, Incremental ODD Expansion of “ADVs with Proofs”



Two Possible Shapes of ADV Safety. Which is Better?

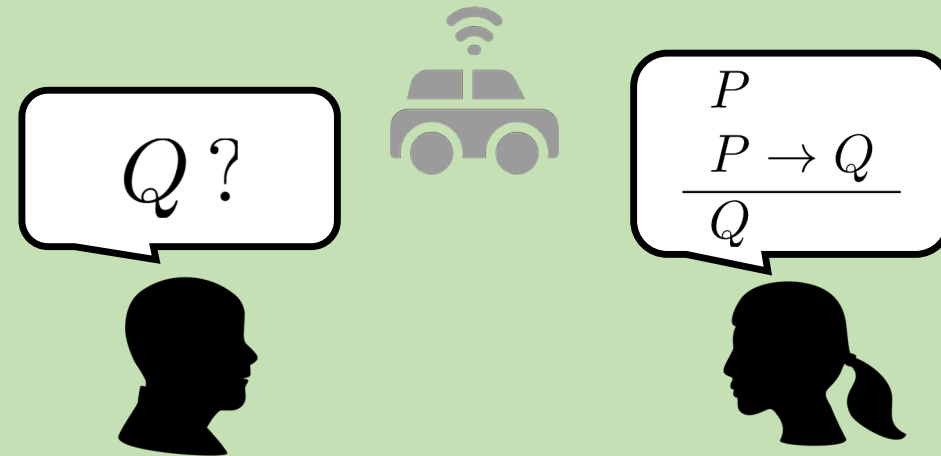
Blackbox Safety



- Monolithic “safety claims”
- Hard to examine, criticize, or improve

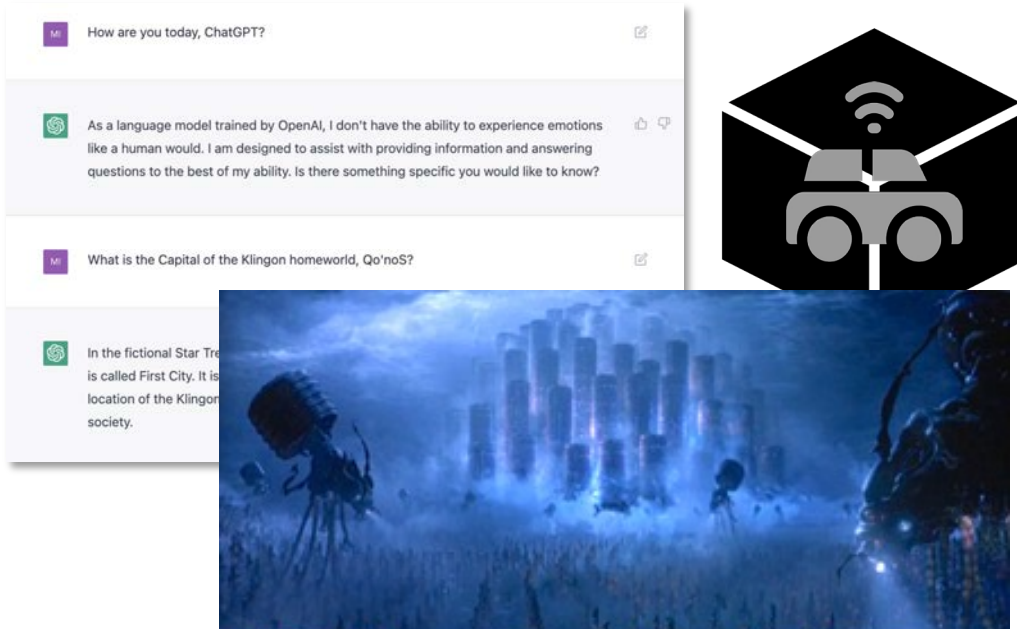
vs

Accountable Safety

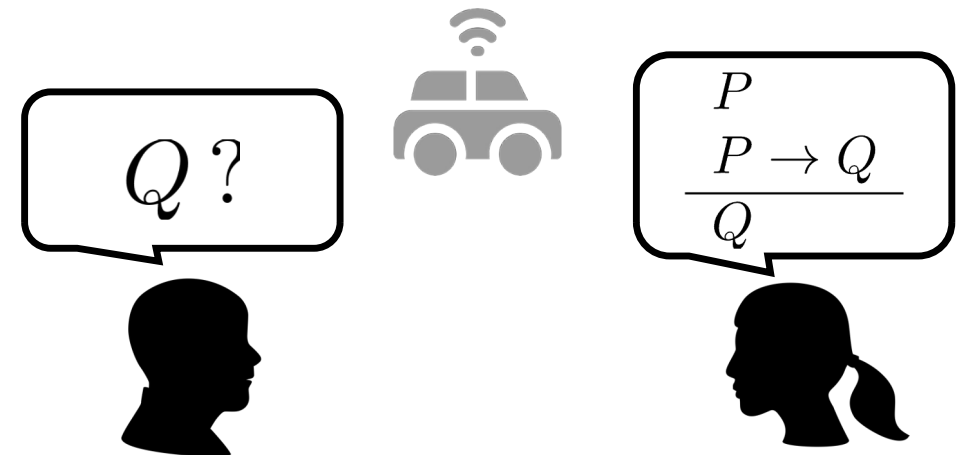


- Explainable and traceable safety cases structured by **logic**
- Supporting society’s collective and endless efforts towards ADV safety
- **The shape that we pursue**

Safety-Critical Systems Should Never be Blackbox Proofs Explicate Assumptions, Contracts, ODDs, and Responsibilities



- Many emerging technologies are statistical and blackbox
- We shouldn't let them operate in safety-critical domains
- (... fight against the “lawyer up” approach towards safety!)



- Conventionally:
Proofs are for establishing absolute truths
- New: proofs are **communication media** for
 - explicating assumptions and contracts,
 - showing who's responsible for what, and
 - writing and assessing safety cases
- Logiic as a social infrastructure for trust in ICT