

Module: Normality Corridor Module

Type

Analytical & evaluation module for institutional-grade access control

Purpose

Continuously analyzes behavioral trajectories of participants (drivers, operators, fleets) and forms a dynamic model of "normality"—based not on fixed thresholds, but on empirical patterns of successful behavior. Enables access, restrictions, recommendations, and reputation tags through a fair and verifiable logic.

Subsystem Structure

| Subsystem | Function | Key Data |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| trajectory_collector | Extracts sequences of driver/operator actions from ERP | actions, events, KPIs, financials |
| group_norm_bounds | Defines normality bounds based on peer groups | clustering, sliding boundaries |
| normality_score | Composite score for deviation from normal | Z-score, Mahalanobis, rank position |
| flagging_engine | Flags anomalies (for FSM, Coach, Access) | flag, deviation strength, context |
| risk_path_typing | Detects risk-prone behavior trajectories | delinquencies, fines, accidents, losses |
| operator_analysis | Assesses operator load, KPIs, and behavioral trends | idle_rate, load, driver turnover |
| response_context | Transmits deviation context to Coach, Access, IMS | pattern descriptors and triggers |
| meta_evaluation | Audits fairness and robustness of normality logic | bias detection, fairness audit, SDRs |

Algorithms & Methods

| Method | Purpose |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Z-score / Mahalanobis | Detect statistical deviation from norm |
| Peer Group Ranking | Assess participant position within cohort |
| Sequence Classification | Identify behavioral trajectory types |
| Segment Filtering | Contextual filtering (region, vehicle type, role, season) |
| QI-sat (Quartile Intelligence) | Robust quartile-based scoring for small or skewed datasets |
| Trajectory Early Warning | Detect similarity to past incident patterns (accidents, fines) |
| Causal Inference (future) | Identify causality between actions and outcomes |

Data Sources

| Source | Frequency |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ERP Feature Store | batch / near real-time |
| event_log | real-time |
| telemetry_engine | streaming / every 15 sec |
| peer_groups | upon accumulation of new trajectories |
| contract_status | upon rental end or termination |
| meta_audit_data | daily / weekly |

Operational Mode & Data Flow

- Extraction & Ingestion**
 - ERP sends feature/event batches
 - Trajectories sliced by subject ID
 - Processing & Normalization**
 - Grouping into peer cohorts
 - Deviation and normality scoring
 - Output**
 - Tags: normal, risky, anomalous, compliant
 - Sent to Coach, FSM, IMS, Access Layer
 - Logged into audit and feature store
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Feature Store Output Example (→ Consumers)

| Field | Description | Update Frequency |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| driver_normality_score | Composite normality score | batch |
| operator_efficiency_z | Z-score of operator KPIs | batch |
| anomaly_flag | 0 / 1 anomaly flag | real-time |
| risk_path_type | Risk trajectory classification | batch |
| meta_bias_score | Potential bias metric in peer grouping | weekly |

API Scenarios

Version: v1.0 (backward-compatible)

Authorization: OAuth2 (JWT Bearer)

- Get actor normality score
`GET /api/v1/norm/actor/{id} → {score, flag, peers}`
- Check group normal bounds
`GET /api/v1/norm/group/{segment} → {mean, σ , bounds}`
- Refresh peer group
`POST /api/v1/norm/peer_group/{group_id}/refresh`
- Get operator deviation report
`GET /api/v1/norm/operator/{operator_id}`

5. Audit fairness of normality logic

GET /api/v1/norm/meta/bias_audit

SLA, Performance & Batching

- Norm updates: ≤ 10 min post-batch
- Feature import: ≤ 2 min / 1,000 records
- API latency: ≤ 250 ms (p95)
- Supports $\geq 5,000$ daily-evaluated participants
- Scalable to 100k via BQ + segmented processing

Security & Data Protection

- Authentication: OAuth2 (JWT Bearer)
- Authorization: RBAC
- Encryption: TLS 1.2+ (in transit), AES-256 (at rest)
- All anomaly decisions are logged in immutable audit trail
- PII & behavioral data are GDPR-compliant
- “Right to explanation” supported (SHAP, LIME)

Observability & CI/CD

- Logs: Fluentd \rightarrow ELK
- Metrics: Prometheus + Grafana
- CI/CD: GitHub Actions \rightarrow Docker \rightarrow Deploy
- ETL: cron + Airflow DAGs
- Bias check: weekly \rightarrow DataHub lineage + alert if skew $> 15\%$

Compliance & Auditing

- SHAP / LIME: Explainable outputs
- Basel III: Interpretable decisions, no black-box
- ESG / SDG: No sensitivity to gender, race, age
- Fairness Audit: Scan for norm bias
- Data Lineage: <https://datahub.tf/norm-corr-lineage>

Backup & Recovery

- Daily backups + 6h incremental diffs
- RTO: ≤ 1 h
- RPO: ≤ 24 h

- DR drills: quarterly
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🔴 Key Use Cases

1. 🚩 Driver Restriction
If `driver_normality_score < -2.5` → FSM-token = restricted → send to Coach
 2. 🏎️ Access to premium assets
If `score > 0.5` and no flags → eligible for B+ vehicle class
 3. 🧠 Coaching Recommendation
Sleep style, fine types, contact frequency → suggest driver rotation
 4. ⚠️ Inefficient operator detection
High `idle_rate` + driver churn → warning + reputation downgrade
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🧠 Explaining It in Plain Language

Imagine you're running a large vehicle rental operation — hundreds of vehicles, dozens of drivers. Some are careful, others reckless. Some drivers quietly destroy profit margins. But how do you **know in advance** who will cause problems? How can you spot that someone is **veering off the safe path**?

This is where the **Normality Corridor Module** comes in.

🔴 Why It Matters

It tracks how participants behave and compares them to thousands of historical cases.

If a person starts repeating the patterns of others who ended up with crashes or fines, the system will detect it **before it's too late**.

It's not just a checklist. It's an intelligent system that says:

“This driver *looks fine*, but their behavior is **tracking** the same path that led 82% of other drivers into serious trouble.”

🧠 How It Works

1. Observes everyone — who drives how, how often fines occur, vehicle downtime, operator performance.
2. Remembers **successful trajectories** — those that led to profit, no fines, well-kept vehicles.
3. Remembers **failure trajectories** — those that led to damage, debt, or accidents.
4. Compares new or current actors to these patterns.
If there's a match with risky paths → **raises the alarm**.
If everything is fine → gives a green light.

✔ What It Brings

- **Early warning** — identify drivers on dangerous paths before a crash happens.
 - **Fair and explainable access control** — no more "gut feeling" or bias.
 - **Operator assessment** — see who runs their fleet efficiently.
 - **Investor trust** — strong risk screening builds credibility.
 - **Lower costs** — fewer accidents, fewer fines, less financial loss.
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🔄 What Changes

Before:

- Relied on intuition, anecdotal experience.
- Spotted risk **too late**.
- No clear rules on who gets in or out.

With the Module:

- **Data-driven decisions**
 - Every actor's behavior is continuously monitored.
 - Norms are **adaptive**, not hard-coded.
 - Even with limited data, the **QI method** enables robust analysis using quartile logic — giving precision where averages fail.
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💬 Example:

Driver Ivan just joined. He's punctual but accelerates too hard and often exceeds speed limits. The system notices this matches past patterns that led to 60% accident rate and heavy fines.

Recommendation: restrict access, send to coaching.

🔒 And all this is **explainable**. Reports show **why** a person is flagged. This is crucial for trust and regulatory audits.