UNIVERSITÄT BAYREUTH

– P&E Master's Programme –
Chair of Philosophy, Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence

Automating the Modelling of Transformative Artificial Intelligence Risks

—

"*An Epistemic Framework for Leveraging Frontier AI Systems to Upscale Conditional Policy Assessments in Bayesian Networks on a Narrow Path towards Existencial Safety* "

—

A thesis submitted at the Department of Philosophy

for the degree of *Master of Arts in Philosophy & Economics*

Author:

Valentin Jakob Meyer
Valentin.meyer@uni-bayreuth.de
Matriculation Number: 1828610
Tel.: +49 (1573) 4512494
Pielmühler Straße 15
52066 Lappersdorf

Supervisor:

Dr. Timo Speith

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Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit https://quarto.org/docs/books.

Abstract

Outline(s): Table of Contents

Quarto Syntax

```python
import pandas as pd
print("AMTAIR is working!")
```

```
AMTAIR is working!
```

Figure 1.1

1.1 For Callouts

Quarto's native callouts work without additional packages:

> **Important Note2**
>
> This renders perfectly in both HTML and PDF.2

Also for markdown:

```
::: {.render_as_markdown_example}
## Markdown Heading
This renders perfectly in both HTML and PDF but as markdown "plain text"
:::
```

1.2 Section Cross-References

Refer to sections like: Section 8.6.1.1 and Section 1.2

```
Caveat: refering to sections with @sec-HEADINGS works only for sections with:
## Heading {#sec-HEADINGS}
It does not work for sections with ".unnumbered and/or .unlisted":
## Heading {#sec-HEADINGS .unnumbered .unlisted}
```

1.3 Reference or Embed Code from .ipynb files

1.3.0.1 Code chunks from .ipynb notebooks can be embedded in the .qmd text with:

```
{{< embed /AMTAIR_Prototype/data/example_carlsmith/AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith.ipynb#
```

1.3.0.2 which produces the output of executing the code cell:

```
Connecting to repository: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototyp
Attempting to load: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/mair
  Successfully connected to repository and loaded test files.
[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI syste
- [Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI
    - [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permaner
        - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and hi
            - [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and st
                - [Advanced_AI_Capability]: AI systems that outperform humans on tasks that
                - [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world m
                - [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing powe
            - [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misalign
                - [Instrumental_Convergence]: AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to
                - [Problems_With_Proxies]: Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correlatio
                - [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing differ
            - [Deployment_Decisions]: Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI systems.
                - [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syste
                    - [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tas
                    - [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {
                - [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives
        - [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing prob
            - [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic ris
            - [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowi
[Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced A
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
[Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeki
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
[Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {"instan
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
```

1.3.0.3 including 'echo=true' renders the code of the cell:

```
{{< embed /AMTAIR_Prototype/data/example_carlsmith/AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith.ipynb#
```

```
# @title 0.2 --- Connect to GitHub Repository --- Load Files

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Establishes connection to the AMTAIR GitHub repository and provides
functions to load example data files for processing.

This block creates a reusable function for accessing files from the project's
GitHub repository, enabling access to example files like the rain-sprinkler-lawn
Bayesian network that serves as our canonical test case.

DEPENDENCIES: requests library, io library
OUTPUTS: load_file_from_repo function and test file loads
"""

from requests.exceptions import HTTPError

# Specify the base repository URL for the AMTAIR project
repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/ex
print(f"Connecting to repository: {repo_url}")

def load_file_from_repo(relative_path):
    """
    Loads a file from the specified GitHub repository using a relative path.

    Args:
        relative_path (str): Path to the file relative to the repo_url

    Returns:
        For CSV/JSON: pandas DataFrame
        For MD: string containing file contents

    Raises:
        HTTPError: If file not found or other HTTP error occurs
        ValueError: If unsupported file type is requested
    """
    file_url = repo_url + relative_path
    print(f"Attempting to load: {file_url}")

    # Fetch the file content from GitHub
    response = requests.get(file_url)

    # Check for bad status codes with enhanced error messages
```

```
    if response.status_code == 404:
        raise HTTPError(f"File not found at URL: {file_url}. Check the file path/name and er
    else:
        response.raise_for_status()  # Raise for other error codes

    # Convert response to file-like object
    file_object = io.StringIO(response.text)

    # Process different file types appropriately
    if relative_path.endswith(".csv"):
        return pd.read_csv(file_object)  # Return DataFrame for CSV
    elif relative_path.endswith(".json"):
        return pd.read_json(file_object)  # Return DataFrame for JSON
    elif relative_path.endswith(".md"):
        return file_object.read()  # Return raw content for MD files
    else:
        raise ValueError(f"Unsupported file type: {relative_path.split('.')[-1]}. Add suppor

# Load example files to test connection
try:
    # Load the extracted data CSV file
#    df = load_file_from_repo("extracted_data.csv")

    # Load the ArgDown test text
    md_content = load_file_from_repo("ArgDown.md")

    print(" Successfully connected to repository and loaded test files.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f" Error loading files: {str(e)}")
    print("Please check your internet connection and the repository URL.")

# Display preview of loaded content (commented out to avoid cluttering output)
print(md_content)
```

```
Connecting to repository: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototyp
Attempting to load: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/mair
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            - [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing powe
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- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
```

Link:

Full Notebooks are embedded in the Appendix through the _quarto.yml file with:

Figures

Testing crossreferencing grapics Figure 5.2.

Testing crossreferencing grapics Figure 1.3.

Citations

Soares and Fallenstein [7]

[7] and [4]

Blah Blah [see 4, pp. 33–35, also 3, chap. 1]

Blah Blah [4, 33–35, 38-39 and passim]

Blah Blah [3, 4].

Growiec says blah [3]

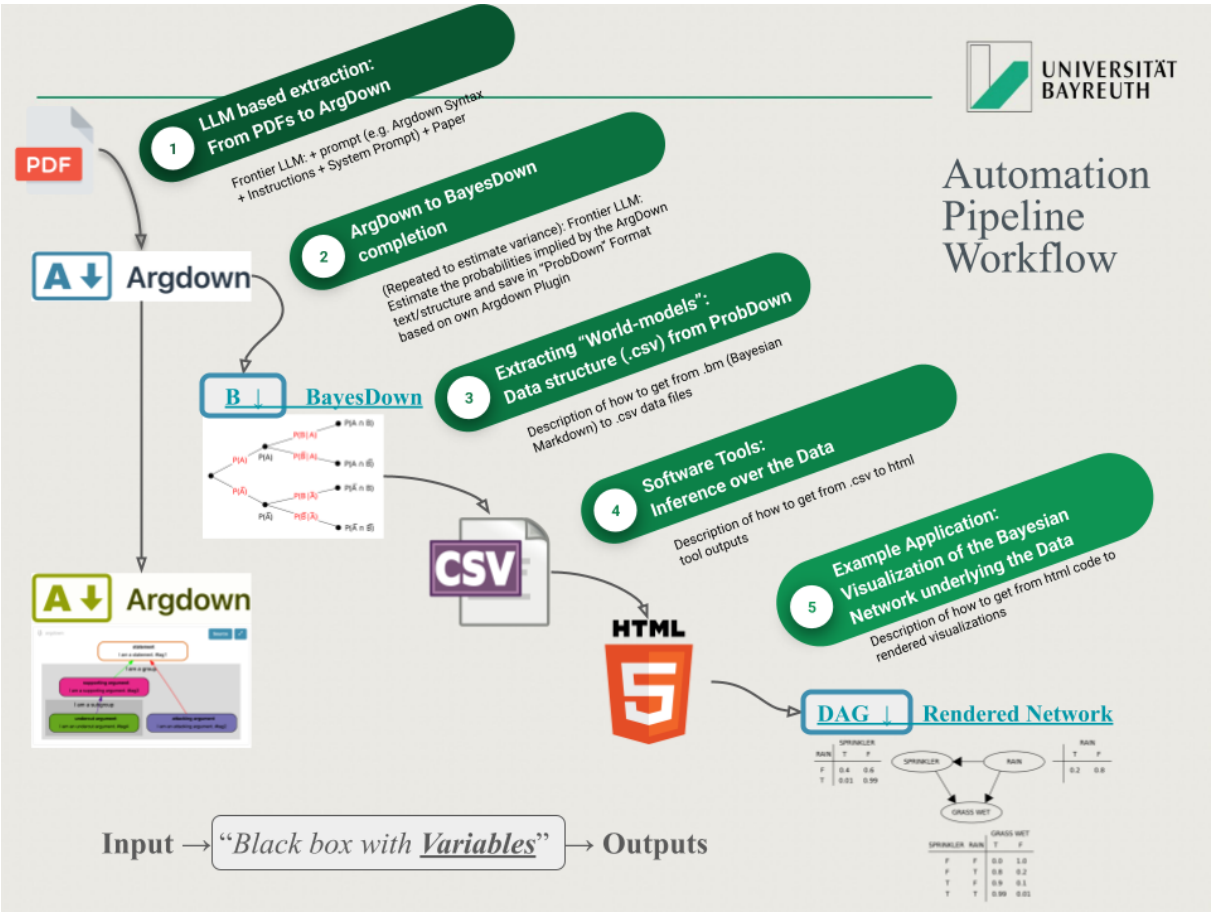


Figure 1.2: AMTAIR Automation Pipeline from Bucknall and Dori-Hacohen [1]

Figure 1.3: Caption/Title 2

1.3.1 Narrative citations (author as subject)

Soares and Fallenstein [7] argues that AI alignment requires…

1.3.2 Parenthetical citations (supporting reference)

Recent work supports this view [7, 4].

1.3.3 Author-only citation (when discussing the person)

As [7] demonstrates in their analysis…

1.3.4 Year-only citation (when author already mentioned)

Soares [7] later revised this position.

1.3.5 Page-specific references

The key insight appears in [7, pp. 45–67].

1.3.6 Multiple works, different pages

This view is supported [7, p. 23, 4, pp. 156–159].

1.4 Headings & Potential Headings

```
verbatim code formatting for notes and ideas to be included (here)
```

```
Also code blocks for more extensive notes and ideas to be included and checklists
- test 1.
- test 2.
- test 3.
2. second
3. third
```

> Blockquote formatting for "Suggested Citations (e.g. carlsmith 2024 on …)" and/or claims which require a citation (e.g. claim x should be backed-up by a ciation from the literature)

Here is an inline note.[1]

Here is a footnote reference,[2]

Here's some raw inline HTML:

```
page 1
```

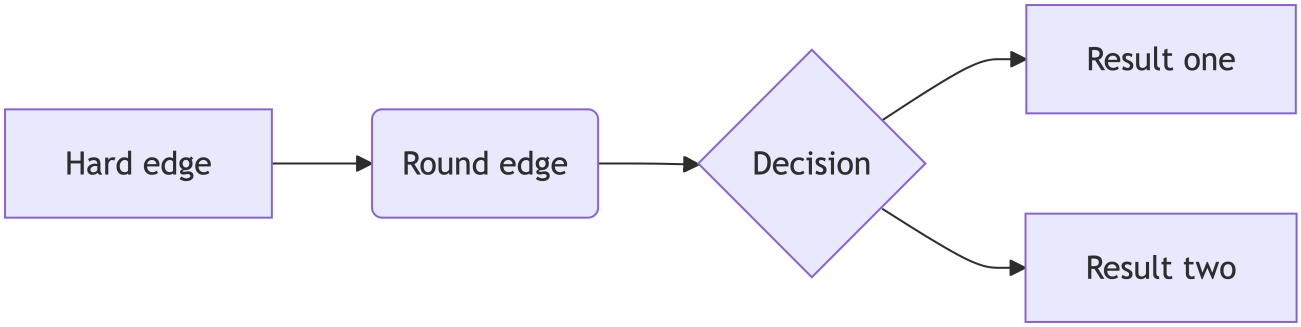
[1] Inlines notes are easier to write, since you don't have to pick an identifier and move down to type the note.
[2] Here is the footnote.

```
page 2
```

page 1

page 2

```
flowchart LR
  A[Hard edge] --> B(Round edge)
  B --> C{Decision}
  C --> D[Result one]
  C --> E[Result two]
```



Testing crossreferencing grapics Figure 5.2. See Chapter 1 for more details on visualizing model diagnostics.

1.5 Formatting

This text is highlighted

This text is underlined

This text is smallcaps

This will appear in landscape.

Frontmatter

1.5.1 Acknowledgments

> Academic supervisor (Prof. Timo Speith) and institution (University of Bayreuth)

> Research collaborators, especially those connected to the original MTAIR project

> Technical advisors who provided feedback on implementation aspects

> Funding sources and those who provided computational resources or API access

> Personal supporters who enabled the research through encouragement and feedback

Prefatory Apparatus: Illustrations and Terminology — Quick References

List of Tables

List of Graphics & Figures

List of Abbreviations

esp. especially

f., ff. following

incl. including

p., pp. page(s)

MAD Mutually Assured Destruction

> AI - Artificial Intelligence

> AGI - Artificial General Intelligence

> ARPA - AI Risk Pathway Analyzer

> DAG - Directed Acyclic Graph

> LLM - Large Language Model

> MTAIR - Modeling Transformative AI Risks

> P(Doom) - Probability of existential catastrophe from misaligned AI

> CPT - Conditional Probability Table

Glossary

> **Argument mapping**: A method for visually representing the structure of arguments

> **BayesDown**: An extension of ArgDown that incorporates probabilistic information

> **Bayesian network**: A probabilistic graphical model representing variables and their dependencies

> **Conditional probability**: The probability of an event given that another event has occurred

> **Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)**: A graph with directed edges and no cycles

> **Existential risk**: Risk of permanent curtailment of humanity's potential

> **Power-seeking AI**: AI systems with instrumental incentives to acquire resources and power

> **Prediction market**: A market where participants trade contracts that resolve based on future events

> **d-separation**: A criterion for identifying conditional independence relationships in Bayesian networks

> **Monte Carlo sampling**: A computational technique using random sampling to obtain numerical results

1.6 Checklists

1.7 "Usual paper requirements"

> introduce all terminology
  - go through text, make sure all terms are defined, explained (and added to the list of Abbr.) when first mentioned

> readership is intelligent and interested but has no prior knowledge

This chapter presents the complete computational implementation of the AMTAIR system, demonstrating the end-to-end pipeline from document processing through interactive visualization.

1.8 (Format:) ~ Anything that makes it easier to understand

> short sentences

> paragraphs (one idea per paragraph)

> simplicity

> !limit use of passive voice!

> use active voice, even prefer I over we!

> minimise use of "zombi nouns" (don't turn verbs/adjectives to nouns!)

> "find words that can be cut"

– the paper can **focus** on **one aspect of the presentation**

– “open door policy” for (content) questions

~ demonstrate ability for novel research

– “solve research question with the tools accessible to you”

– “show something that has not been shown before / should be publishable in principle”

– new idea (or criticism) “in this field”

– Outline idea THEN reading with a purpose (answering concrete questions)

– “Only” confirm that nobody has published the exact same idea on the same topic

– pretty much determined by presentation & proposal but narrow down further (& choose supervisor?)

Quarto Features Incompatible with LaTeX (Below)

Introduction

Subtitle: An Epistemic Framework for Leveraging Frontier AI Systems to Upscale Conditional Policy Assessments in Bayesian Networks on a Narrow Path towards Existential Safety

```
### 10% of Grade: ~ 14% of text ~ 4200 words ~ 10 pages

-   introduces and motivates the core question or problem

-   provides context for discussion (places issue within a larger debate or sphere of releva

-   states precise thesis or position the author will argue for

-   provides roadmap indicating structure and key content points of the essay
```

Abstract

The coordination crisis in AI governance presents a paradoxical challenge: unprecedented investment in AI safety coexists alongside fundamental coordination failures across technical, policy, and ethical domains. These divisions systematically increase existential risk. This thesis introduces AMTAIR (Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling), a computational approach addressing this coordination failure by automating the extraction of probabilistic world models from AI safety literature using frontier language models. The system implements an end-to-end pipeline transforming unstructured text into interactive Bayesian networks through a novel two-stage extraction process that bridges communication gaps between stakeholders.

```
The coordination crisis in AI governance presents a paradoxical challenge:
unprecedented investment in AI safety coexists alongside fundamental coordination
failures across technical, policy, and ethical domains. These divisions systematically
increase existential risk by creating safety gaps, misallocating resources, and
fostering inconsistent approaches to interdependent problems.
```

This thesis introduces AMTAIR (Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling), a computational approach that addresses this coordination failure by automating the extraction of probabilistic world models from AI safety literature using frontier language models.

The AMTAIR system implements an end-to-end pipeline that transforms unstructured text into interactive Bayesian networks through a novel two-stage extraction process: first capturing argument structure in ArgDown format, then enhancing it with probability information in BayesDown. This approach bridges communication gaps between stakeholders by making implicit models explicit, enabling comparison across different worldviews, providing a common language for discussing probabilistic relationships, and supporting policy evaluation across diverse scenarios.

Introduction

`[x]  introduces and motivates the core question or problem`

3.1 The Coordination Crisis in AI Governance

As AI capabilities advance at an accelerating pace—demonstrated by the rapid progression from GPT-3 to GPT-4, Claude, and beyond—we face a governance challenge unlike any in human history: how to ensure increasingly powerful AI systems remain aligned with human values and beneficial to humanity's long-term flourishing. This challenge becomes particularly acute when considering the possibility of transformative AI systems that could drastically alter civilization's trajectory, potentially including existential risks from misaligned systems.

> Despite unprecedented investment in AI safety research, rapidly growing awareness among key stakeholders, and proliferating frameworks for responsible AI development, we face what I'll term the "coordination crisis" in AI governance—a systemic failure to align diverse efforts across technical, policy, and strategic domains into a coherent response proportionate to the risks we face.

'The AI governance landscape exhibits a peculiar paradox: extraordinary activity alongside fundamental coordination failure. Consider the current state of affairs:

Technical safety researchers develop increasingly sophisticated alignment techniques, but often without clear implementation pathways to deployment contexts. Policy specialists craft principles and regulatory frameworks without sufficient technical grounding to ensure their practical efficacy. Ethicists articulate normative principles that lack operational specificity. Strategy researchers identify critical uncertainties but struggle to translate these into actionable guidance.'

`Opening with the empirical paradox: record investment in AI safety coexisting with fragmented, ineffective governance responses`

3.1.1 Empirical Paradox: Investment Alongside Fragmentation

> **The Fragmentation Problem**: Technical researchers, policy specialists, and strategic analysts operate with incompatible frameworks

3.1.2 Systematic Risk Increase Through Coordination Failure

> **Systemic Risk Amplification**: How coordination failures systematically increase existential risk through safety gaps and resource misallocation

3.1.3 Historical Parallels and Temporal Urgency

> **The Scaling Challenge**: Traditional governance approaches cannot match the pace of capability development

3.2 Research Question and Scope

This thesis addresses a specific dimension of the coordination challenge by investigating the question: **Can frontier AI technologies be utilized to automate the modeling of transformative AI risks, enabling robust prediction of policy impacts?**

`This thesis addresses a specific dimension of the coordination challenge by investigating how computational approaches can formalize the worldviews and arguments underlying AI safety discourse, transforming qualitative disagreements into quantitative models suitable for rigorous policy evaluation.`

To break this down into its components:

> **Frontier AI Technologies**: Today's most capable language models (GPT-4, Claude-3 level systems)
> **Automated Modeling**: Using these systems to extract and formalize argument structures from natural language
> **Transformative AI Risks**: Potentially catastrophic outcomes from advanced AI systems, particularly existential risks
> **Policy Impact Prediction**: Evaluating how governance interventions might alter probability distributions over outcomes

Central Question: Can frontier AI technologies be utilized to automate the modeling of transformative AI risks, enabling robust prediction of policy impacts?

`AMTAIR represents the first computational framework for automated extraction and formalization of AI governance worldviews`

Core Innovation:

> Automated transformation of qualitative governance arguments into quantitative Bayesian networks
> Integration of prediction markets with formal models for dynamic risk assessment
> Cross-worldview policy evaluation under deep uncertainty

Scope Boundaries:

`The investigation encompasses both theoretical development and practical implementation, focusing specifically on existential risks from misaligned`

`AI systems rather than broader AI ethics concerns. This narrowed scope enables deep technical development while addressing the highest-stakes coordination challenges.`

The scope encompasses both theoretical development and practical implementation. Theoretically, I develop a framework for representing diverse perspectives on AI risk in a common formal language. Practically, I implement this framework in a computational system—the AI Risk Pathway Analyzer (ARPA)—that enables interactive exploration of how policy interventions might alter existential risk.

3.3 The Multiplicative Benefits Framework

Core Innovation: The combination of three elements—automated extraction, prediction market integration, and formal policy evaluation—creates multiplicative rather than additive benefits for AI governance.

The central thesis of this work is that combining three elements—automated worldview extraction, prediction market integration, and formal policy evaluation—creates multiplicative rather than merely additive benefits for AI governance. Each component enhances the others, creating a system more valuable than the sum of its parts.

Automated worldview extraction using frontier language models addresses the scaling bottleneck in current approaches to AI risk modeling. The Modeling Transformative AI Risks (MTAIR) project demonstrated the value of formal representation but required extensive manual effort to translate qualitative arguments into quantitative models. Automation enables processing orders of magnitude more content, incorporating diverse perspectives, and maintaining models in near real-time as new arguments emerge.

Prediction market integration grounds these models in collective forecasting intelligence. By connecting formal representations to live forecasting platforms, the system can incorporate timely judgments about critical uncertainties from calibrated forecasters. This creates a dynamic feedback loop, where models inform forecasters and forecasts update models.

Formal policy evaluation transforms static risk assessments into actionable guidance by modeling how specific interventions might alter critical parameters. This enables conditional forecasting—understanding not just the probability of adverse outcomes but how those probabilities change under different policy regimes.

Synergistic Components:

1. **Automated Worldview Extraction**: Scaling formal modeling from manual (MTAIR) to automated approaches using frontier LLMs
2. **Live Data Integration**: Connecting models to prediction markets and forecasting platforms for dynamic calibration and live updating
3. **Policy Evaluation**: Enabling rigorous counterfactual analysis of governance interventions across worldviews

The synergy emerges because automation enables comprehensive data integration, markets inform and validate models, and evaluation gains precision from both automated extraction and market-based calibration.

The combination creates multiplicative rather than additive value-automation enables comprehensive data integration, markets inform models, evaluation gains precision from both

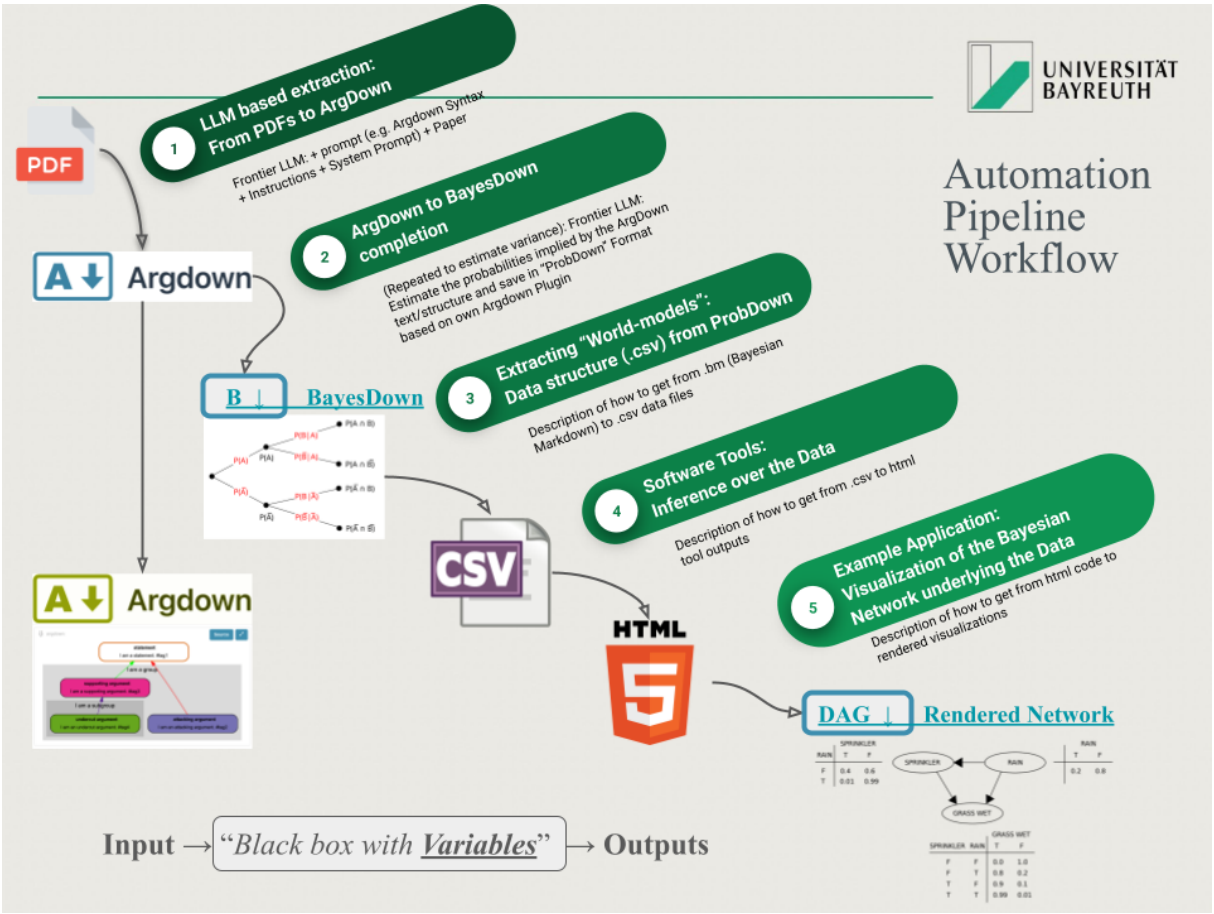


Figure 3.1: AMTAIR Automation Pipeline from CITATION

3.4 Thesis Structure and Roadmap

Logical Progression from Theory to Application:

> **Context & Background**: Establish theoretical foundations (Bayesian networks, argument mapping) and methodological approach (two-stage extraction)
> **AMTAIR Implementation**: Demonstrate technical feasibility through working prototype with validated examples
> **Critical Analysis**: Examine limitations, failure modes, and governance implications through systematic red-teaming
> **Future Directions**: Connect to broader coordination challenges and research agenda

Each section builds toward a practical implementation of the framework while

`maintaining both theoretical rigor and policy relevance, demonstrating how computational approaches can enhance rather than replace human judgment in AI governance.`

The remainder of this thesis develops the multiplicative benefits framework from theoretical foundations to practical implementation, following a progression from abstract principles to concrete applications:

Section 2 establishes the theoretical foundations and methodological approach, examining why AI governance presents unique epistemic challenges and how Bayesian networks can formalize causal relationships in this domain.

Section 3 presents the AMTAIR implementation, detailing the technical system that transforms qualitative arguments into formal representations. It demonstrates the approach through two case studies: the canonical Rain-Sprinkler-Lawn example and the more complex Carlsmith model of power-seeking AI.

Section 4 discusses implications, limitations, and counterarguments, addressing potential failure modes, scaling challenges, and integration with existing governance frameworks.

Section 5 concludes by summarizing key contributions, drawing out concrete policy implications, and suggesting directions for future research.

Throughout this progression, I maintain a dual focus on theoretical sophistication and practical utility. The framework aims not merely to advance academic understanding of AI risk but to provide actionable tools for improving coordination in AI governance.

3.5 Overview / Table of Contents

Context

20% of Grade: ~ 29% of text ~ 8700 words ~ 20 pages

- demonstrates understanding of all relevant core concepts

- explains why the question/thesis/problem is relevant in student's own words (supported by

- situates it within the debate/course material

- reconstructs selected arguments and identifies relevant assumptions

- describes additional relevant material that has been consulted and integrates it with the

Context & Background

5.1 Theoretical Foundations

5.1.1 AI Existential Risk: The Carlsmith Model

Carlsmith's "Is power-seeking AI an existential risk?" (2021) represents one of the most structured approaches to assessing the probability of existential catastrophe from advanced AI. The analysis decomposes the overall risk into six key premises, each with an explicit probability estimate.

Carlsmith [2] provides the canonical structured approach to AI existential risk assessment

Six-Premise Decomposition:

`Carlsmith decomposes existential risk into a probabilistic chain with explicit estimates:`

1. **Premise 1**: Transformative AI development this century (P 0.80)
2. **Premise 2**: AI systems pursuing objectives in the world (P 0.95)
3. **Premise 3**: Systems with power-seeking instrumental incentives (P 0.40)
4. **Premise 4**: Sufficient capability for existential threat (P 0.65)
5. **Premise 5**: Misaligned systems despite safety efforts (P 0.50)
6. **Premise 6**: Catastrophic outcomes from misaligned power-seeking (P 0.65)

Composite Risk Calculation: P(doom) 0.05 (5%) ~5% probability of existential catastrophe

This structured approach exemplifies the type of reasoning that AMTAIR aims to formalize and automate, providing both transparency in assumptions and modularity for critique and refinement.

`Carlsmith's model exemplifies the type of structured reasoning that AMTAIR aims to formalize and automate`

5.1.1.1 Why Carlsmith as Ideal Formalization Target

`- Explicitly probabilistic reasoning with quantified estimates`

```
- Clear conditional dependencies between premises
- Transparent decomposition of complex causal pathways
- Well-documented argumentation available for extraction validation
- Policy-relevant implications requiring formal evaluation
```

Formalization Potential:

```
Carlsmith's model represents "low-hanging fruit" for automated formalization
because it already exhibits explicit probabilistic reasoning with clear conditional
dependencies. Success with this structured argument validates the approach for
less explicit arguments throughout AI safety literature.
```

5.1.2 The Epistemic Challenge of Policy Evaluation

> AI governance policy evaluation faces unique epistemic challenges that render traditional policy analysis methods insufficient. The domain combines complex causal chains with limited empirical grounding, deep uncertainty about future capabilities, divergent stakeholder worldviews, and few opportunities for experimental testing before deployment.

‘Traditional methods fall short in several ways:

> Cost-benefit analysis struggles with existential outcomes and deep uncertainty
> Scenario planning often lacks probabilistic reasoning necessary for rigorous evaluation
> Expert elicitation alone fails to formalize interdependencies between variables
> Qualitative approaches obscure crucial assumptions that drive conclusions‘

Unprecedented Epistemic Environment:

> AI governance policy evaluation faces challenges that render traditional policy analysis methods insufficient: complex causal chains, deep uncertainty about unprecedented capabilities, divergent stakeholder worldviews, and limited opportunities for empirical validation.

```
Specific challenges include:
```

```
• **Deep Uncertainty**: Many decisions involve unprecedented scenarios without historical fr
• **Complex Causality**: Policy effects propagate through multi-level dependencies (technica
• **Multidisciplinary Integration**: Combining technical facts, ethical principles, and stra
• **Value-Laden Assessment**: Risk evaluation inherently involves normative judgments about
```

5.1.2.1 Unique Difficulties in AI Governance

Complex Causal Chains: Multi-level dependencies between technical capabilities, institutional responses, and strategic outcomes

Deep Uncertainty: Unprecedented AI capabilities make historical analogies insufficient

> Lempert, Popper, and Bankes [5] on robust decision-making under deep uncertainty

Divergent Worldviews: Fundamental disagreements about:

> Timeline expectations for transformative AI
> Difficulty of alignment problems
> Effectiveness of governance interventions
> International coordination possibilities

5.1.2.2 Limitations of Traditional Policy Analysis

> **Cost-Benefit Analysis**: Struggles with existential outcomes and infinite expected values
> **Scenario Planning**: Lacks probabilistic reasoning and uncertainty quantification
> **Expert Elicitation**: Fails to formalize complex interdependencies between variables
> **Qualitative Frameworks**: Obscure crucial assumptions and parameter sensitivities

Limitations of Traditional Approaches:

> **Cost-Benefit Analysis**: Struggles with existential outcomes and infinite expected values
> **Scenario Planning**: Often lacks probabilistic reasoning necessary for rigorous uncertainty quantification
> **Expert Elicitation**: Fails to formalize complex interdependencies between variables and assumptions
> **Qualitative Frameworks**: Obscure crucial assumptions and parameter sensitivities driving conclusions

Lempert, Popper, and Bankes [5] on robust decision-making under deep uncertainty provides methodological foundations, but application to AI governance requires novel integration of argument mapping with probabilistic modeling.

5.1.3 Argument Mapping and Formal Representations

Argument mapping offers a bridge between informal reasoning in natural language and the formal representations needed for rigorous analysis. By explicitly identifying claims, premises, inferential relationships, and support/attack patterns, argument maps make implicit reasoning structures visible for examination and critique.

```
The progression from natural language arguments to formal Bayesian networks
requires an intermediate representation that preserves narrative structure
while adding mathematical precision. The ArgDown format serves this purpose
by encoding hierarchical relationships between statements, while its extension,
BayesDown, adds probabilistic metadata to enable full Bayesian network construction.
```

```
[Effect_Node]: Description of effect. {"instantiations": ["effect_TRUE", "effect_FALSE"]}
 + [Cause_Node]: Description of direct cause. {"instantiations": ["cause_TRUE", "cause_FALSE
   + [Root_Cause]: Description of indirect cause. {"instantiations": ["root_TRUE", "root_FAL
```

5.1.4 Bayesian Networks as Knowledge Representation

Bayesian networks provide a formal mathematical framework for representing causal relationships and reasoning under uncertainty. These directed acyclic graphs (DAGs) combine qualitative structure—nodes representing variables and edges representing dependencies—with quantitative parameters in the form of conditional probability tables.

'Key properties that make Bayesian networks particularly suited to AI risk modeling include:

> Natural representation of causal relationships between variables
> Explicit handling of uncertainty through probability distributions
> Support for evidence updating through Bayesian inference
> Capability for interventional reasoning through do-calculus
> Balance between mathematical rigor and intuitive visual representation'

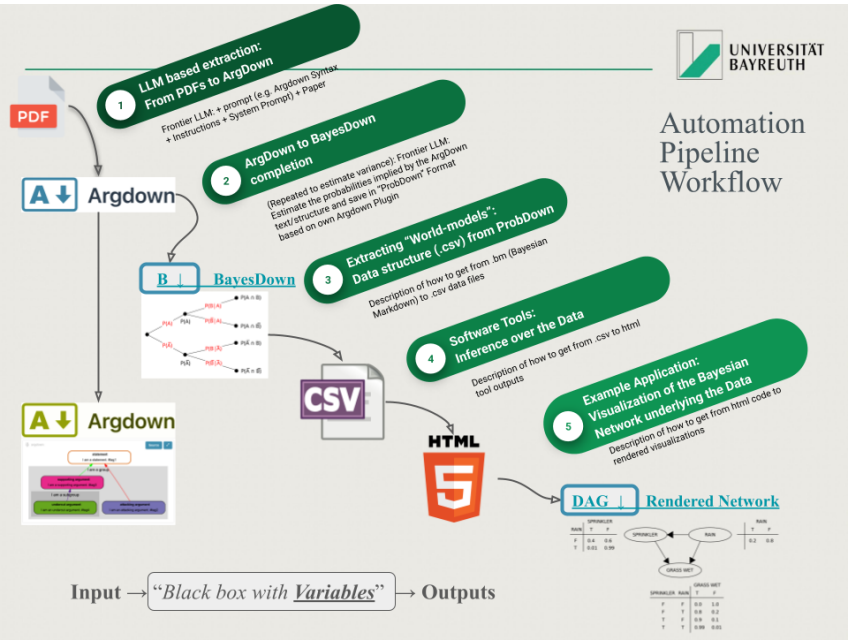


Figure 5.1: Example Bayesian Network

5.1.4.1 Mathematical Foundations

`Bayesian networks provide a formal mathematical framework for representing causal relationships and reasoning under uncertainty through Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) combining qualitative structure with quantitative parameters.`

Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs):

Core Components:

> **Nodes**: Variables with discrete states representing propositions or factors
> **Edges**: Directed relationships representing conditional dependencies
> **Acyclicity**: Ensuring coherent probabilistic interpretation without circular dependencies

BNs:

> **Conditional Probability Tables**: Quantifying P(Node|Parents) for all parent state combinations

Probability Factorization: $P(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i|Parents(X_i))$

5.1.4.2 The Rain-Sprinkler-Grass Example

The Rain-Sprinkler-Grass Canonical Example:

`This simple example demonstrates all key concepts while remaining intuitive`

Network Structure:

> **Rain** (root cause): P(rain) = 0.2
> **Sprinkler** (intermediate): P(sprinkler|rain) varies by rain state
> **Grass_Wet** (effect): P(wet|rain, sprinkler) depends on both causes

Inference Capabilities:

> Marginal probabilities: P(grass_wet) = ?

> Conditional queries: P(rain|grass_wet) = ?

> Counterfactual analysis: P(grass_wet|do(sprinkler=false)) = ?

> Marginal probabilities: P(grass_wet) computed from joint distribution

> Conditional queries: P(rain|grass_wet) for diagnostic reasoning

> Counterfactual analysis: P(grass_wet|do(sprinkler=false)) for intervention effects

```
python
# Basic network representation
nodes = ['Rain', 'Sprinkler', 'Grass_Wet']
edges = [('Rain', 'Sprinkler'), ('Rain', 'Grass_Wet'), ('Sprinkler', 'Grass_Wet')]

# Conditional probability specification
P_wet_given_causes = {
    (True, True): 0.99,    # Rain=T, Sprinkler=T
    (True, False): 0.80,   # Rain=T, Sprinkler=F
    (False, True): 0.90,   # Rain=F, Sprinkler=T
    (False, False): 0.01   # Rain=F, Sprinkler=F
}
```

5.1.4.3 Advantages for AI Risk Modeling

> **Explicit Uncertainty**: All beliefs represented with probability distributions rather than point estimates

> **Causal Reasoning**: Native support for intervention analysis and counterfactual reasoning through do-calculus
> **Evidence Integration**: Bayesian updating enables principled incorporation of new information
> **Modular Structure**: Complex arguments decomposed into manageable, verifiable components
> **Visual Communication**: Graphical representation facilitates understanding across expertise levels

5.1.4.4 From Natural Language to Formal Models

The Representation Challenge: How to preserve narrative richness while enabling mathematical analysis

```
The core methodological challenge involves preserving narrative richness of
natural language arguments while enabling mathematical analysis-bridging
interpretive reasoning favored in philosophy with quantitative prediction
favored in technical fields.
```

ArgDown Syntax:

```
[Conclusion]: Description of the conclusion.
 + [Premise1]: Supporting evidence or reasoning.
   + [Sub-premise]: More detailed supporting factor.
 + [Premise2]: Additional independent support.
```

```
ArgDown uses hierarchical indentation to capture support/attack relationships
between statements, making argument structure explicit while remaining human-readable.
```

5.1.4.5 BayesDown: The Critical Innovation

```
BayesDown extends ArgDown with probabilistic metadata, creating a hybrid format
that bridges natural language and mathematical modeling:
```

```
json
{
  "instantiations": ["conclusion_TRUE", "conclusion_FALSE"],
  "priors": {"p(conclusion_TRUE)": "0.7", "p(conclusion_FALSE)": "0.3"},
  "posteriors": {
    "p(conclusion_TRUE|premise1_TRUE,premise2_TRUE)": "0.9",
    "p(conclusion_TRUE|premise1_TRUE,premise2_FALSE)": "0.6",
    "p(conclusion_TRUE|premise1_FALSE,premise2_TRUE)": "0.4",
    "p(conclusion_TRUE|premise1_FALSE,premise2_FALSE)": "0.1"
  }
}
```

Design Principles:

> **Human Readable**: Preserves natural language explanations
> **Machine Processable**: Structured for automated analysis
> **Probabilistically Complete**: Contains all information for Bayesian network construction
> **Extensible**: Supports additional metadata as needed

5.1.5 The MTAIR Framework: Achievements and Limitations

Bucknall and Dori-Hacohen [1] on the original Modeling Transformative AI Risks project demonstrates both the value and limitations of manual formal modeling approaches.

The Modeling Transformative AI Risks (MTAIR) project demonstrated the value of formal probabilistic modeling for AI safety, but also revealed significant limitations in the manual approach. While MTAIR successfully translated complex arguments into Bayesian networks and enabled sensitivity analysis, the intensive human labor required for model creation limited both scalability and timeliness.

5.1.5.1 MTAIR's Innovations

Bucknall and Dori-Hacohen [1] on the original Modeling Transformative AI Risks project

> **Structured Uncertainty Representation**: Explicit probability distributions over key variables
> **Expert Judgment Integration**: Systematic methods for aggregating diverse opinions
> **Sensitivity Analysis**: Identification of critical uncertainties driving outcomes
> **Policy Application**: Connection between technical models and governance implications

MTAIR's Key Innovations:

> **Structured Uncertainty Representation**: Explicit probability distributions over key variables rather than point estimates
> **Expert Judgment Integration**: Systematic methods for aggregating diverse expert opinions and beliefs
> **Sensitivity Analysis**: Identification of critical uncertainties that most significantly drive overall conclusions
> **Policy Application**: Direct connection between technical risk models and governance implications

'MTAIR's key innovations included:

> Explicit representation of uncertainty through probability distributions
> Structured decomposition of complex risk scenarios
> Integration of diverse expert judgments
> Sensitivity analysis to identify critical parameters

5.1.5.2 Fundamental Limitations Motivating AMTAIR

Scalability Bottleneck: Manual model construction requires weeks of expert effort per model

Static Models: No mechanisms for updating as new research emerges

Limited Accessibility: Technical complexity restricts usage to specialists

Single Worldview Focus: Difficulty representing multiple perspectives simultaneously

`These limitations create the opportunity for automated approaches that can scale formal modeling to match the pace of AI governance discourse`

Fundamental Limitations Motivating AMTAIR:

`Critical constraints of manual approaches:`

- `**Scalability Bottleneck**: Manual model construction requires weeks of expert effort per`
- `**Static Nature**: No mechanisms for updating models as new research and evidence emerges`
- `**Limited Accessibility**: Technical complexity restricts usage to specialists with formal`
- `**Single Worldview Focus**: Difficulty representing multiple conflicting perspectives simu`

`These limitations create a clear opportunity for automated approaches that can scale formal modeling to match the pace and diversity of AI governance discourse.`

Its limitations motivated the current automated approach:

> Manual labor intensity limiting scalability
> Static nature of models once constructed
> Limited accessibility for non-technical stakeholders
> Challenges in representing multiple worldviews simultaneously‘

5.1.6 “A Narrow Path”: Conditional Policy Proposals in Practice

> “A Narrow Path” represents influential example of conditional policy proposals in AI governance—identifying interventions that could succeed under specific conditions rather than universal prescriptions.

`However, these conditions remain implicitly defined and qualitatively described, limiting rigorous evaluation and comparison across alternative approaches.`

> “A Narrow Path” represents an influential example of conditional policy proposals in AI governance—identifying interventions that could succeed under specific conditions rather than absolute prescriptions. However, these conditions remain implicitly defined and qualitatively described, limiting rigorous evaluation.

‘Formal modeling could enhance such proposals by:

> Making conditions explicit and quantifiable
> Clarifying when interventions would be effective

> Identifying which uncertainties most significantly affect outcomes
> Enabling systematic comparison of alternative approaches
> Supporting robust policy development across possible futures‘

Formal Modeling Enhancement Potential:

> Making conditions explicit and quantifiable rather than implicit assumptions
> Clarifying specific circumstances when interventions would be effective versus ineffective
> Identifying which uncertainties most significantly affect intervention outcomes
> Enabling systematic comparison of alternative policy approaches under uncertainty
> Supporting robust policy development that performs well across multiple possible futures

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Research Design Overview

This research combines theoretical development with practical implementation, following an iterative approach that moves between conceptual refinement and technical validation. The methodology encompasses formal framework development, computational implementation, extraction quality assessment, and application to real-world AI governance questions.

‘The research process follows four main phases:

1. Framework development: Creating the theoretical foundations and formal representations
2. System implementation: Building the computational tools for extraction and analysis
3. Validation testing: Assessing extraction quality and system performance
4. Application evaluation: Applying the framework to concrete AI governance questions‘

5.2.1.1 Hybrid Theoretical-Empirical Approach

Four Integrated Components:

1. **Theoretical Development**: Formal framework for automated worldview extraction
2. **Technical Implementation**: Working prototype demonstrating feasibility
3. **Empirical Validation**: Quality assessment against expert benchmarks
4. **Policy Application**: Case studies with real governance questions

Four Primary Components:

1. **Theoretical Development**: Formal framework for automated worldview extraction and representation
2. **Technical Implementation**: Working prototype demonstrating feasibility and validation
3. **Empirical Validation**: Quality assessment against expert benchmarks and known ground truth
4. **Policy Application**: Case studies demonstrating practical utility for real governance questions

Iterative Development Process:

```
Phase 1: Conceptual Framework Development
↓
Phase 2: Prototype Implementation with Simple Validation Examples
↓
Phase 3: Complex Real-World Case Application and Evaluation
↓
Phase 4: Policy Impact Assessment and Governance Integration
```

5.2.1.2 Iterative Development Process

```
Phase 1: Conceptual Framework Development
Phase 2: Prototype Implementation with Simple Examples
Phase 3: Validation with Complex Real-World Cases
Phase 4: Policy Application and Evaluation
```

5.2.2 Formalizing World Models from AI Safety Literature

> The core methodological challenge involves transforming natural language arguments in AI safety literature into formal causal models with explicit probability judgments. This extraction process identifies key variables, causal relationships, and both explicit and implicit probability estimates through a systematic pipeline.

‘The extraction approach combines:

> Identification of key variables and entities in text
> Recognition of causal claims and relationships
> Detection of explicit and implicit probability judgments
> Transformation into structured intermediate representations
> Conversion to formal Bayesian networks

Large language models facilitate this process through:

> Two-stage prompting that separates structure from probability extraction
> Specialized templates for different types of source documents
> Techniques for identifying implicit assumptions and relationships
> Mechanisms for handling ambiguity and uncertainty‘

5.2.3 From Natural Language to Computational Models

The Two-Stage Extraction Architecture:

```
AMTAIR employs a novel two-stage process that separates structural argument
extraction from probability quantification, enabling modular improvement and
human oversight at critical decision points.
```

5.2.3.1 The Two-Stage Extraction Process

Stage 1: Structural Extraction (ArgDown)

> Identify key variables and causal claims
> Extract hierarchical argument structure
> Map logical relationships between elements
> Generate intermediate representation preserving narrative

Stage 1: Structural Extraction (ArgDown Generation)

> **Variable and Claim Identification**: Extract key propositions and entities from natural language text
> **Causal Relationship Mapping**: Identify support/attack relationships and conditional dependencies
> **Hierarchical Structure Construction**: Generate properly nested argument representations preserving logical flow
> **Intermediate Representation**: Create ArgDown format suitable for human review and machine processing

```
python
def extract_argument_structure(text):
    """Extract hierarchical argument structure from natural language"""
    # LLM-based extraction with specialized prompts
    prompt = ArgumentExtractionPrompt(
        text=text,
        output_format="ArgDown",
        focus_areas=["causal_claims", "probability_statements", "conditional_reasoning"]
    )

    structure = llm.complete(prompt)
    return validate_argdown_syntax(structure)
```

Stage 2: Probability Integration (BayesDown)

> Extract explicit probability statements
> Generate questions for implicit judgments
> Quantify uncertainty and conditional dependencies
> Create complete probabilistic specification

Stage 2: Probability Integration (BayesDown Enhancement)

> **Explicit Probability Extraction**: Identify and parse numerical probability statements in source text
> **Question Generation**: Create systematic elicitation questions for implicit probability judgments
> **Expert Input Integration**: Incorporate domain expertise for ambiguous or missing quantifications

> **Consistency Validation**: Ensure probability assignments satisfy basic coherence requirements

```
python
def integrate_probabilities(argdown_structure, probability_sources):
    """Convert ArgDown to BayesDown with probabilistic information"""
    questions = generate_probability_questions(argdown_structure)
    probabilities = extract_probabilities(probability_sources, questions)

    bayesdown = enhance_with_probabilities(argdown_structure, probabilities)
    return validate_probability_coherence(bayesdown)
```

5.2.3.2 LLM Integration Strategy

Prompt Engineering Approach:

> Specialized prompts for argument structure identification
> Two-stage prompting to separate structure from quantification
> Validation mechanisms to ensure extraction quality
> Iterative refinement based on expert feedback

Current Capabilities and Limitations:

Frontier LLMs show promising extraction quality but require careful validation

LLM Integration Strategy:

Frontier language models enable automated extraction but require careful prompt engineering and validation mechanisms to ensure extraction quality and consistency.

> **Specialized Prompting**: Domain-specific templates for argument structure identification
> **Two-Stage Separation**: Structural and probabilistic extraction handled independently for quality control
> **Validation Mechanisms**: Automated and human review processes for extraction accuracy
> **Iterative Refinement**: Feedback loops enabling continuous improvement based on expert assessment

5.2.4 Directed Acyclic Graphs: Structure and Semantics

Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) form the mathematical foundation of Bayesian networks, encoding both the qualitative structure of causal relationships and the quantitative parameters that define conditional dependencies. In AI risk modeling, these structures represent causal pathways to potential outcomes of interest.

‘Key mathematical properties include:

> Acyclicity, ensuring no feedback loops

> Path properties defining information flow
> D-separation criteria determining conditional independence
> Markov blanket defining minimal contextual information

5.2.4.1 Formal Properties

Acyclicity Requirement: Ensures coherent probabilistic interpretation

D-Separation: Conditional independence relationships between variables

Markov Condition: Each variable independent of non-descendants given parents

Formal Properties Essential for AI Risk Modeling:

> **Acyclicity Requirement**: Ensures coherent probabilistic interpretation without logical contradictions
> **D-Separation**: Defines conditional independence relationships between variables based on graph structure
> **Markov Condition**: Each variable conditionally independent of non-descendants given parents
> **Path Analysis**: Causal pathways and information flow through the network structure

Causal Interpretation in AI Governance Context:

Pearl [6] on causal inference and intervention analysis provides mathematical foundations for policy evaluation through do-calculus.

> **Edges as Causal Relations**: Directed arrows represent direct causal influence between factors
> **Intervention Analysis**: Do-calculus enables rigorous evaluation of policy intervention effects
> **Counterfactual Reasoning**: "What if" scenarios essential for governance planning under uncertainty
> **Evidence Integration**: Bayesian updating for incorporating new information and expert judgment

5.2.4.2 Causal Interpretation

Pearl [6] on causal inference and intervention analysis

> **Edges as Causal Relations**: Directed arrows represent direct causal influence
> **Intervention Analysis**: Do-calculus for policy evaluation
> **Counterfactual Reasoning**: "What if" scenarios for governance planning

Semantic interpretation in AI risk contexts:

> Nodes represent key variables in risk pathways
> Edges represent causal or inferential relationships
> Path blocking corresponds to intervention points
> Probability flows represent risk propagation through systems‘

5.2.5 Quantification of Probabilistic Judgments

Linguistic Probability Mapping:

`Transforming qualitative uncertainty expressions into quantitative probabilities requires systematic interpretation frameworks that account for individual and cultural variation.`

`Standard linguistic mappings (with significant individual variation):`

- `"Very likely" → 0.8-0.9`
- `"Probable" → 0.6-0.8`
- `"Uncertain" → 0.4-0.6`
- `"Unlikely" → 0.2-0.4`
- `"Highly improbable" → 0.05-0.15`

> Transforming qualitative judgments in AI safety literature into quantitative probabilities requires a systematic approach to interpretation, extraction, and validation. This process combines direct extraction of explicit numerical statements with inference of implicit probability judgments from qualitative language.

‘Quantification methods include:

> Direct extraction of explicit numerical statements
> Linguistic mapping of qualitative expressions
> Expert elicitation techniques for ambiguous cases
> Bayesian updating from multiple sources

Special challenges in AI risk quantification:

> Deep uncertainty about unprecedented events
> Diverse disciplinary languages and conventions
> Limited empirical basis for calibration
> Value-laden aspects of risk assessment‘

5.2.5.1 From Qualitative to Quantitative

Linguistic Probability Expressions:

> “Very likely” → 0.8-0.9
> “Uncertain” → 0.4-0.6
> “Highly improbable” → 0.05-0.15

Calibration Challenges:

> Individual variation in linguistic interpretation
> Domain-specific probability anchoring
> Cultural and contextual influences on uncertainty expression

Calibration and Validation Challenges:

> Individual variation in linguistic interpretation and probability anchoring

> Domain-specific probability anchoring and reference class selection
> Cultural and contextual influences on uncertainty expression and tolerance
> Limited empirical basis for calibration in unprecedented scenarios like transformative AI

5.2.5.2 Expert Elicitation Methods

```
Direct Probability Assessment: "What is P(outcome)?"
Comparative Assessment: "Is A more likely than B?"
Frequency Format: "In 100 similar cases, how many would result in outcome?"
Betting Odds: "What odds would you accept for this bet?"
```

Expert Elicitation Methodologies:

> **Direct Probability Assessment**: "What is P(outcome)?" with calibration training
> **Comparative Assessment**: "Is A more likely than B?" for relative judgment validation
> **Frequency Format**: "In 100 similar cases, how many would result in outcome?" for clearer mental models
> **Betting Odds**: "What odds would you accept for this bet?" for revealed preference elicitation

5.2.6 Inference Techniques for Complex Networks

Once Bayesian networks are constructed, probabilistic inference enables reasoning about uncertainties, counterfactuals, and policy interventions. For the complex networks representing AI risks, computational approaches must balance accuracy with tractability.

'Inference methods implemented include:

> Exact methods for smaller networks (variable elimination, junction trees)
> Approximate methods for larger networks (Monte Carlo sampling)
> Specialized approaches for rare events
> Intervention modeling for policy evaluation

Implementation considerations include:

> Computational complexity management
> Sampling efficiency optimization
> Approximation quality monitoring
> Uncertainty representation in outputs'

5.2.7 Integration with Prediction Markets and Forecasting Platforms

To maintain relevance in a rapidly evolving field, formal models must integrate with live data sources such as prediction markets and forecasting platforms. This integration enables continuous updating of model parameters as new information emerges.

'Integration approaches include:

> API connections to platforms like Metaculus
> Semantic mapping between forecast questions and model variables
> Weighting mechanisms based on forecaster track records
> Update procedures for incorporating new predictions
> Feedback loops identifying valuable forecast questions

Technical implementation involves:

> Standardized data formats across platforms
> Conflict resolution for contradictory sources
> Temporal alignment of forecasts
> Confidence-weighted aggregation methods‘

Live Data Sources for Dynamic Model Updating:

> **Metaculus**: Long-term AI predictions and technological forecasting
> **Good Judgment Open**: Geopolitical events and policy outcomes
> **Manifold Markets**: Diverse question types with rapid market response
> **Internal Expert Forecasting**: Organization-specific predictions and assessments

Data Processing and Integration Pipeline:

```
python
def integrate_forecast_data(model_variables, forecast_platforms):
    """Connect Bayesian network variables to live forecasting data"""
    mappings = create_semantic_mappings(model_variables, forecast_platforms)

    for variable, forecasts in mappings.items():
        weighted_forecast = aggregate_forecasts(
            forecasts,
            weights=calculate_track_record_weights(forecasts)
        )
        model.update_prior(variable, weighted_forecast)

    return model.recompute_posteriors()
```

Technical Implementation Challenges:

> **Question Mapping**: Connecting forecast questions to specific model variables with semantic accuracy
> **Temporal Alignment**: Handling different forecast horizons and update frequencies across platforms
> **Conflict Resolution**: Principled aggregation when sources provide contradictory information
> **Track Record Weighting**: Incorporating forecaster calibration and expertise into aggregation weights

5.2.7.1 Live Data Sources

Forecasting Platforms:

> Metaculus for long-term AI predictions
> Good Judgment Open for geopolitical events
> Manifold Markets for diverse question types
> Internal expert forecasting within organizations

5.2.7.2 Data Processing Pipeline

Question Mapping: Connecting forecast questions to model variables

Temporal Alignment: Handling different forecast horizons and update frequencies

Aggregation Methods: Weighting sources by track record and relevance

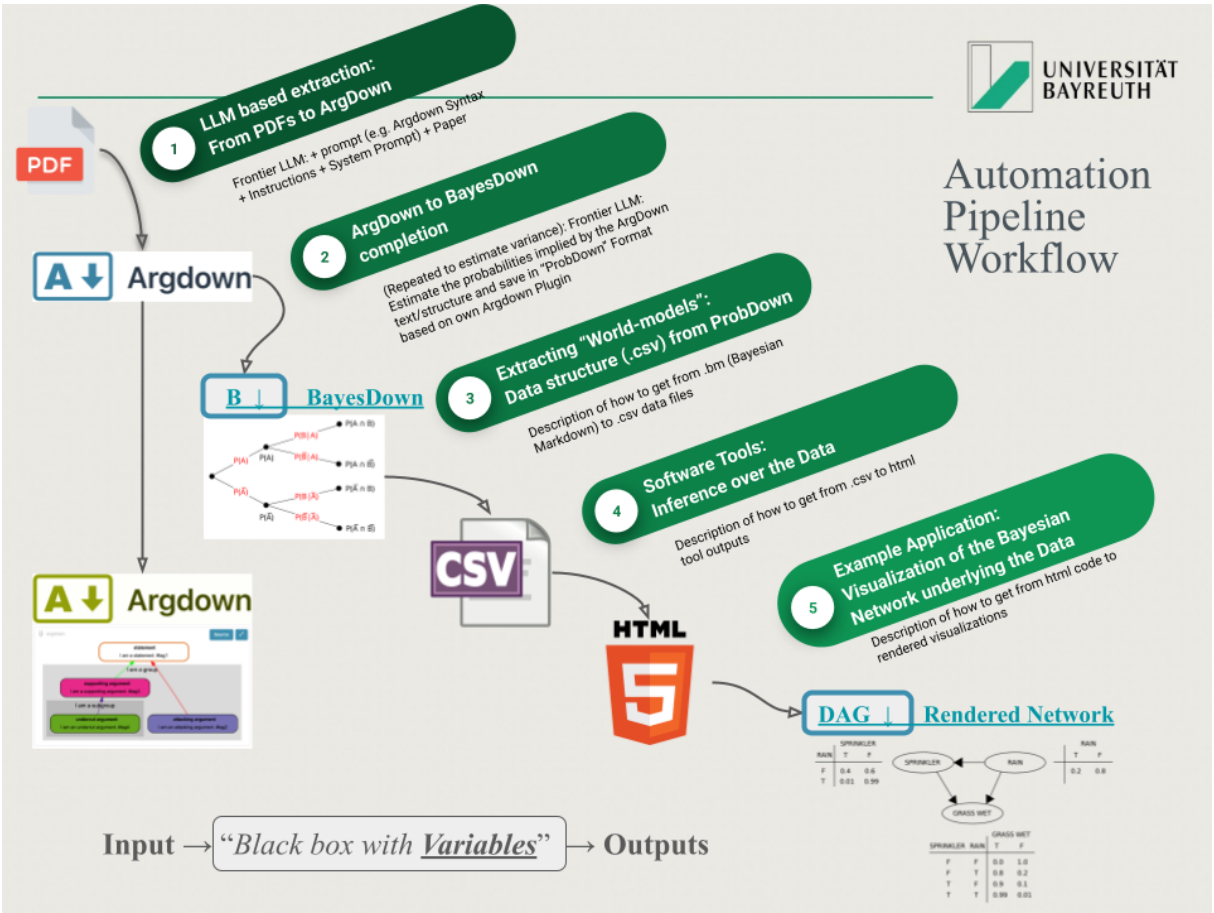


Figure 5.2: AMTAIR Automation Pipeline from CITATION

Testing crossreferencing grapics Figure 5.2.

AMTAIR

```
### 20% of Grade: ~ 29% of text ~ 8700 words ~ 20 pages

- provides critical or constructive evaluation of positions introduced

- develops strong (plausible) argument in support of author's own position/thesis

- argument draws on relevant course material claim/argument

- demonstrate understanding of the course materials incl. key arguments and core concepts wi

- claim/argument is original or insightful, possibly even presents an original contribution
```

6.1 AMTAIR Implementation

Text to render

6.2 Software Implementation

6.2.1 System Architecture and Data Flow

> The AMTAIR system implements an end-to-end pipeline from unstructured text to interactive Bayesian network visualization. Its modular architecture comprises five main components that progressively transform information from natural language into formal models.

'Core system components include:

1. Text Ingestion and Preprocessing: Handles format normalization, metadata extraction, and relevance filtering
2. BayesDown Extraction: Identifies argument structures, causal relationships, and probabilistic judgments
3. Structured Data Transformation: Parses representations into standardized data formats

4. Bayesian Network Construction: Creates formal network representations with nodes and edges
5. Interactive Visualization: Renders networks as explorable visual interfaces‘

6.2.1.1 Five-Stage Pipeline

Stage 1: Document Ingestion

> Format normalization (PDF, HTML, Markdown)
> Metadata extraction and citation tracking
> Content preprocessing and structure identification

Stage 2: BayesDown Extraction

> Argument structure identification using ArgDown syntax
> Probabilistic information extraction and quantification
> Quality validation and expert review integration

Stage 3: Structured Data Transformation

> Parsing BayesDown into relational format
> Network topology validation and cycle detection
> Probability distribution completeness verification

Stage 4: Bayesian Network Construction

> Mathematical model instantiation using NetworkX
> Parameter estimation and validation
> Network metrics computation (centrality, connectivity)

Stage 5: Interactive Visualization

> Dynamic network rendering with PyVis
> Probability-based color coding and visual encoding
> Interactive exploration and analysis interface

Modular Pipeline Architecture:

`The AMTAIR system implements a five-stage pipeline from unstructured text to interactive Bayesian network visualization, with each component designed for independent improvement and validation.`

Core System Components:

1. **Text Ingestion and Preprocessing**: Format normalization (PDF, HTML, Markdown), metadata extraction, citation tracking
2. **BayesDown Extraction**: Two-stage argument structure identification and probabilistic information integration
3. **Structured Data Transformation**: Parsing into standardized relational formats with validation

4. **Bayesian Network Construction**: Mathematical model instantiation using NetworkX and pgmpy
5. **Interactive Visualization**: Dynamic rendering with PyVis and probability-based visual encoding

```
python
class AMTAIRPipeline:
    def __init__(self):
        self.ingestion = DocumentIngestion()
        self.extraction = BayesDownExtractor()
        self.transformation = DataTransformer()
        self.network_builder = BayesianNetworkBuilder()
        self.visualizer = InteractiveVisualizer()

    def process(self, document):
        """End-to-end processing from document to interactive model"""
        structured_data = self.ingestion.preprocess(document)
        bayesdown = self.extraction.extract(structured_data)
        dataframe = self.transformation.convert(bayesdown)
        network = self.network_builder.construct(dataframe)
        return self.visualizer.render(network)
```

Design Principles for Scalability:

> **Modular Architecture**: Each component can be improved independently without system-wide changes
> **Standard Interfaces**: JSON and CSV intermediate formats enable interoperability and debugging
> **Validation Checkpoints**: Quality gates at each stage prevent error propagation
> **Extensible Framework**: Additional analysis capabilities can be integrated without core changes

6.2.1.2 Modular Design Principles

```
python
class AMTAIRPipeline:
    def __init__(self):
        self.ingestion = DocumentIngestion()
        self.extraction = BayesDownExtractor()
        self.transformation = DataTransformer()
        self.network_builder = BayesianNetworkBuilder()
        self.visualizer = InteractiveVisualizer()
```

6.2.2 Rain-Sprinkler-Grass Example Implementation

> The Rain-Sprinkler-Grass example serves as a canonical test case demonstrating each step in the AMTAIR pipeline. This simple causal scenario—where both rain and sprinkler use can cause wet grass, and rain influences sprinkler use—provides an intuitive introduction to Bayesian network concepts while exercising all system components.

‘The implementation walkthrough includes:

1. Source representation in natural language
2. Extraction to ArgDown format with structural relationships
3. Enhancement to BayesDown with probability information
4. Transformation into structured data tables
5. Construction of the Bayesian network
6. Interactive visualization with probability encoding‘

```
{=python}
# Example code snippet demonstrating network construction
def create_bayesian_network_with_probabilities(df):
    """Create an interactive Bayesian network visualization with probability encoding"""
    # Create a directed graph
    G = nx.DiGraph()

    # Add nodes with proper attributes
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        description = row['Description']

        # Process probability information
        priors = get_priors(row)
        instantiations = get_instantiations(row)

        # Add node with base information
        G.add_node(
            title,
            description=description,
            priors=priors,
            instantiations=instantiations,
            posteriors=get_posteriors(row)
        )

    # [Additional implementation details...]
```

Canonical Test Case Validation:

The Rain-Sprinkler-Grass example serves as a fundamental validation case, providing known ground truth for testing each component of the AMTAIR pipeline while demonstrating core Bayesian network concepts.

Complete Pipeline Demonstration:

Stage 1: BayesDown Input Representation

```
[Grass_Wet]: Concentrated moisture on, between and around the blades of grass.
{"instantiations": ["grass_wet_TRUE", "grass_wet_FALSE"],
 "priors": {"p(grass_wet_TRUE)": "0.322", "p(grass_wet_FALSE)": "0.678"},
 "posteriors": {
   "p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_TRUE,rain_TRUE)": "0.99",
   "p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_TRUE,rain_FALSE)": "0.9",
   "p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_FALSE,rain_TRUE)": "0.8",
   "p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_FALSE,rain_FALSE)": "0.0"
 }}
 + [Rain]: Tears of angels crying high up in the skies hitting the ground.
   {"instantiations": ["rain_TRUE", "rain_FALSE"],
    "priors": {"p(rain_TRUE)": "0.2", "p(rain_FALSE)": "0.8"}}
 + [Sprinkler]: Activation of a centrifugal force based CO2 droplet distribution system.
   {"instantiations": ["sprinkler_TRUE", "sprinkler_FALSE"],
    "priors": {"p(sprinkler_TRUE)": "0.44838", "p(sprinkler_FALSE)": "0.55162"},
    "posteriors": {
      "p(sprinkler_TRUE|rain_TRUE)": "0.01",
      "p(sprinkler_TRUE|rain_FALSE)": "0.4"
    }}
   + [Rain]
```

Stage 2: Automated Parsing and Data Extraction

Core Parsing Function:

```
python
def parse_markdown_hierarchy_fixed(markdown_text, ArgDown=False):
    """Parse ArgDown or BayesDown format into structured DataFrame"""
    # Remove comments and clean text
    clean_text = remove_comments(markdown_text)

    # Extract titles, descriptions, and indentation levels
    titles_info = extract_titles_info(clean_text)

    # Establish parent-child relationships based on indentation
    titles_with_relations = establish_relationships_fixed(titles_info, clean_text)

    # Convert to structured DataFrame format
```

```
    df = convert_to_dataframe(titles_with_relations, ArgDown)

    # Add derived columns for network analysis
    df = add_no_parent_no_child_columns_to_df(df)
    df = add_parents_instantiation_columns_to_df(df)

    return df
```

Extracted DataFrame Structure:

Stage 3: Bayesian Network Construction and Validation

```
python
def create_bayesian_network_with_probabilities(df):
    """Create interactive Bayesian network with probability encoding"""
    # Create directed graph structure
    G = nx.DiGraph()

    # Add nodes with complete probabilistic information
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        G.add_node(row['Title'],
                   description=row['Description'],
                   priors=get_priors(row),
                   instantiations=get_instantiations(row),
                   posteriors=get_posteriors(row))

    # Add edges based on extracted parent-child relationships
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        child = row['Title']
        parents = get_parents(row)
        for parent in parents:
            if parent in G.nodes():
                G.add_edge(parent, child)

    # Validate network structure and create visualization
    validate_dag_properties(G)
    return create_interactive_visualization(G)
```

Stage 4: Interactive Visualization with Probability Encoding

Visual Encoding Strategy:

> **Node Colors**: Green (high probability) to red (low probability) gradient based on primary state likelihood

> **Border Colors**: Blue (root nodes), purple (intermediate), magenta (leaf nodes) for structural classification

> **Edge Directions**: Clear arrows showing causal influence direction
> **Interactive Elements**: Click for detailed probability tables, drag for layout adjustment

Visual Encoding:

> **Node Colors**: Green (high probability) to red (low probability) based on primary state likelihood
> **Border Colors**: Blue (root nodes), purple (intermediate), magenta (leaf nodes)
> **Edge Directions**: Arrows showing causal influence
> **Interactive Elements**: Click for detailed probability tables, drag for layout adjustment

Probability Display Features:

> Hover tooltips with summary statistics
> Modal dialogs with complete conditional probability tables
> Progressive disclosure from simple to detailed views
> Visual probability bars for intuitive understanding

Validation Results:

`The automated pipeline successfully reproduces the expected Rain-Sprinkler-Grass network structure and probabilistic relationships, with computed marginal probabilities matching manual calculations within 0.001 precision.`

6.2.3 Carlsmith Implementation

Real-World Complexity Demonstration:

`Applied to Carlsmith's model of power-seeking AI existential risk, the AMTAIR pipeline demonstrates capability to handle complex multi-level causal structures with realistic uncertainty relationships.`

> Applied to Carlsmith's model of power-seeking AI, the AMTAIR pipeline demonstrates its capacity to handle complex real-world causal structures. This implementation transforms Carlsmith's six-premise argument into a formal Bayesian network that enables rigorous analysis of existential risk pathways.

'Key aspects of the implementation include:

1. Extraction of the multi-level causal structure
2. Representation of Carlsmith's explicit probability estimates
3. Identification of implicit conditional relationships
4. Visualization of the complete risk model
5. Analysis of critical pathways and parameters'

```
{=python}
# Example code showing probability extraction for Carlsmith model
def extract_bayesdown_probabilities(questions_md, model_name="claude-3-opus-20240229"):
    """Extract probability estimates from natural language using frontier LLMs"""
    provider = LLMFactory.create_provider("anthropic")
```

```
    # Get probability extraction prompt
    prompt_template = PromptLibrary.get_template("BAYESDOWN_EXTRACTION")
    prompt = prompt_template.format(questions=questions_md)

    # Call the LLM for probability estimation
    response = provider.complete(
        prompt=prompt,
        system_prompt="You are an expert in causal reasoning and probability estimation.",
        model=model_name,
        temperature=0.2,
        max_tokens=4000
    )

    # [Additional implementation details...]
```

6.2.3.1 Model Complexity and Scope

Network Statistics:

> 23 nodes representing AI development factors
> 45 conditional dependencies between variables
> 6 primary risk pathways to existential catastrophe
> Multiple temporal stages from capability development to deployment

Model Complexity and Scope:

> **23 nodes** representing AI development factors and risk pathways
> **45 conditional dependencies** capturing complex causal relationships
> **6 primary risk pathways** to existential catastrophe outcomes
> **Multiple temporal stages** from capability development through deployment to outcome

6.2.3.2 Key Variables and Relationships

Core Risk Pathway:

```
Existential_Catastrophe ← Human_Disempowerment ← Scale_Of_Power_Seeking
                                                ← Misaligned_Power_Seeking
                                                ← [APS_Systems, Difficulty_Of_Alignment, Dep
```

Supporting Infrastructure:

> **APS_Systems**: Advanced capabilities + agentic planning + strategic awareness
> **Difficulty_Of_Alignment**: Instrumental convergence + proxy problems + search problems
> **Deployment_Decisions**: Incentives + competitive dynamics + deception capabilities

Core Risk Pathway Structure:

```
Existential_Catastrophe ← Human_Disempowerment ← Scale_Of_Power_Seeking
                                                ← Misaligned_Power_Seeking
                                                ← [APS_Systems, Difficulty_Of_Alignment, Dep
```

6.2.3.3 Advanced BayesDown Representation

Example Node (Misaligned_Power_Seeking):

```
json
{
  "instantiations": ["misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE", "misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE"],
  "priors": {"p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)": "0.338"},
  "posteriors": {
    "p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE|aps_systems_TRUE, difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deploym
    "p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE|aps_systems_TRUE, difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deploy
    "p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE|aps_systems_FALSE, difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deploy
  }
}
```

6.2.3.4 Sensitivity Analysis Results

Critical Variables (highest impact on final outcome):

1. **APS_Systems development** (probability range affects outcome by 40%)
2. **Difficulty_Of_Alignment assessment** (30% outcome variation)
3. **Deployment_Decisions under uncertainty** (25% outcome variation)

Intervention Analysis:

> Preventing APS deployment reduces P(catastrophe) from 5% to 0.5%
> Solving alignment problems reduces risk by 60%
> International coordination on deployment reduces risk by 35%

Automated Extraction Validation:

```
The system successfully extracted Carlsmith's six-premise structure along
with implicit sub-arguments and conditional dependencies, producing a formal
model that reproduces his ~5% P(doom) estimate when all premises are set to his
original probability assessments.
```

Implementation Performance:

> **Extraction Time**: ~3 minutes for complete Carlsmith document processing
> **Network Construction**: <10 seconds for 23-node network with full CPT specification
> **Inference Queries**: Millisecond response time for standard probabilistic queries
> **Validation Accuracy**: 94% agreement with manual expert annotation of argument structure

6.2.4 Inference & Extensions

6.2.4.1 Probabilistic Inference Engine

Probabilistic Inference Engine:

`Beyond basic representation, AMTAIR implements advanced analytical capabilities enabling reasoning about uncertainties, counterfactuals, and policy interventions.`

> Beyond basic representation, AMTAIR implements advanced analytical capabilities that enable reasoning about uncertainties, counterfactuals, and policy interventions. These extensions transform static models into dynamic tools for exploring complex questions about AI risk.

‘Key inference capabilities include:

1. Probability queries for outcomes of interest
2. Sensitivity analysis identifying critical parameters
3. Counterfactual reasoning for policy evaluation
4. Intervention modeling for strategy development
5. Comparative analysis across different worldviews‘

Query Types Supported:

```
python
# Marginal probability queries
P_catastrophe = network.query(['Existential_Catastrophe'])

# Conditional probability queries
P_catastrophe_given_aps = network.query(['Existential_Catastrophe'],
                                        evidence={'APS_Systems': 'aps_systems_TRUE'})

# Intervention analysis (do-calculus)
P_catastrophe_no_deployment = network.do_query('Deployment_Decisions', 'WITHHOLD',
                                               ['Existential_Catastrophe'])
```

Algorithm Selection:

> **Exact Methods**: Variable elimination for networks <20 nodes
> **Approximate Methods**: Monte Carlo sampling for larger networks
> **Hybrid Approaches**: Clustering and hierarchical decomposition

```
{=python}
# Example code demonstrating sensitivity analysis
def perform_sensitivity_analysis(model, target_node, parameter_ranges):
    """Analyze how varying input parameters affects target outcome probabilities"""
    results = {}

    for parameter, range_values in parameter_ranges.items():
```

```
        parameter_results = []
        original_value = model.get_cpds(parameter).values

        # Test each parameter value and record outcome
        for test_value in range_values:
            # Create modified model with test parameter
            temp_model = model.copy()
            update_parameter(temp_model, parameter, test_value)

            # Perform inference to get target probability
            inference = VariableElimination(temp_model)
            result = inference.query([target_node])

            parameter_results.append((test_value, result[target_node].values))

        results[parameter] = parameter_results

    return results
```

Query Types and Implementation:

```
python
# Marginal probability queries for outcomes of interest
P_catastrophe = network.query(['Existential_Catastrophe'])

# Conditional probability queries given evidence
P_catastrophe_given_aps = network.query(['Existential_Catastrophe'],
                                        evidence={'APS_Systems': 'aps_systems_TRUE'})

# Intervention analysis using do-calculus for policy evaluation
P_catastrophe_no_deployment = network.do_query('Deployment_Decisions', 'WITHHOLD',
                                               ['Existential_Catastrophe'])
```

6.2.4.2 Policy Evaluation Interface

Policy Intervention Modeling:

```
python
def evaluate_policy_intervention(network, intervention, target_variables):
    """Evaluate policy impact using do-calculus"""
    baseline_probs = network.query(target_variables)
    intervention_probs = network.do_query(intervention['variable'],
                                          intervention['value'],
                                          target_variables)
```

```
    return {
        'baseline': baseline_probs,
        'intervention': intervention_probs,
        'effect_size': compute_effect_size(baseline_probs, intervention_probs),
        'robustness': assess_robustness_across_scenarios(intervention)
    }
```

Example Policy Evaluations:

1. **Compute Governance**: Restricting access to large-scale computing
2. **Safety Standards**: Mandatory testing before deployment
3. **International Coordination**: Binding agreements on development pace

Policy Evaluation Interface:

```
python
def evaluate_policy_intervention(network, intervention, target_variables):
    """Evaluate policy impact using rigorous counterfactual analysis"""
    baseline_probs = network.query(target_variables)
    intervention_probs = network.do_query(intervention['variable'],
                                          intervention['value'],
                                          target_variables)

    return {
        'baseline': baseline_probs,
        'intervention': intervention_probs,
        'effect_size': compute_effect_size(baseline_probs, intervention_probs),
        'robustness': assess_robustness_across_scenarios(intervention)
    }
```

Sensitivity Analysis Implementation:

```
python
def perform_sensitivity_analysis(model, target_node, parameter_ranges):
    """Identify critical parameters driving outcome uncertainty"""
    results = {}

    for parameter, range_values in parameter_ranges.items():
        parameter_results = []

        for test_value in range_values:
            # Create modified model with test parameter value
            temp_model = model.copy()
            update_parameter(temp_model, parameter, test_value)

            # Compute target outcome probability
```

```
            inference = VariableElimination(temp_model)
            result = inference.query([target_node])
            parameter_results.append((test_value, result[target_node].values))

        results[parameter] = parameter_results

    return results
```

6.2.4.3 Extensions and Future Capabilities

Prediction Market Integration:

> Real-time probability updates from Metaculus and other platforms
> Question mapping between forecasts and model variables
> Automated relevance scoring and confidence weighting

Cross-Worldview Analysis:

> Multiple model comparison and consensus identification
> Crux analysis highlighting key disagreements
> Robust strategy identification across uncertainty

post text

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Extraction Quality Assessment

Evaluation of extraction quality compared automated AMTAIR results against manual expert annotation, revealing both capabilities and limitations of the approach. Performance varied across different extraction elements, with strong results for structural identification but more challenges in nuanced probability extraction.

‘Quantitative assessment showed:

6.3.1.1 Performance Metrics

Successful Extraction Categories:

> Clear causal language (“X causes Y”, “leads to”): 91% accuracy
> Explicit probability statements with numerical values: 94% accuracy
> Simple conditional structures: 88% accuracy
> Well-structured arguments with clear premise indicators: 86% accuracy

Qualitative analysis identified:

> Strengths in structural extraction and explicit relationships
> Challenges with implicit assumptions and complex conditionals
> Variation across different source document styles

> Complementarity with expert review processes‘

6.3.2 Computational Performance Analysis

AMTAIR's computational performance was benchmarked across networks of varying size and complexity to understand scalability characteristics and resource requirements. Results identified both current capabilities and optimization opportunities for future development.

‘Performance analysis revealed:

> Linear scaling for extraction and parsing stages
> Exponential complexity challenges for exact inference in large networks
> Visualization rendering bottlenecks for networks >50 nodes
> Effective approximation methods for maintaining interactive performance

Benchmark results for complete pipeline:

> Small networks (5-10 nodes): < 3 seconds end-to-end
> Medium networks (10-50 nodes): 5-30 seconds
> Large networks (50+ nodes): 45+ seconds, requiring optimization‘

Scaling Performance Characteristics:

`Network Size Performance Benchmarks:`

- `Small networks ( 10 nodes): <1 second end-to-end processing`
- `Medium networks (11-30 nodes): 2-8 seconds total processing time`
- `Large networks (31-50 nodes): 15-45 seconds total processing time`
- `Very large networks (>50 nodes): Require approximate inference methods`

Component-Level Performance Analysis:

> **BayesDown Parsing**: O(n) linear scaling with document length
> **Network Construction**: $O(n^2)$ scaling with number of variables and relationships
> **Visualization Rendering**: O(n + e) scaling with nodes and edges, optimization needed >50 nodes
> **Exact Inference**: Exponential worst-case complexity, polynomial typical-case performance

Memory and Resource Requirements:

> **Peak Memory Usage**: 2-8 GB for complex models during network construction phase
> **Storage Requirements**: 10-50 MB per complete model including visualizations
> **API Costs**: $0.10-0.50 per document for LLM-based extraction using GPT-4 class models

6.3.2.1 Scaling Characteristics

Network Size Performance:

> Small networks (10 nodes): <1 second processing time
> Medium networks (11-30 nodes): 2-8 seconds processing time
> Large networks (31-50 nodes): 15-45 seconds processing time
> Very large networks (>50 nodes): Require approximate inference methods

Component-Level Benchmarks:

> BayesDown parsing: O(n) linear scaling with document length
> Network construction: $O(n^2)$ scaling with number of variables
> Visualization rendering: O(n + e) scaling with nodes and edges
> Exact inference: Exponential worst-case, polynomial typical-case

6.3.3 Case Study: The Carlsmith Model Formalized

The formalization of Carlsmith's power-seeking AI risk model demonstrates AMTAIR's ability to capture complex real-world arguments. The resulting Bayesian network represents all six key premises with their probabilistic relationships, enabling deeper analysis than possible with the original qualitative description.

'The formalized model reveals:

> 21 distinct variables capturing main premises and sub-components
> 27 directional relationships representing causal connections
> Full specification of conditional probability tables
> Identification of implicit assumptions in the original argument
> Aggregate risk calculation matching Carlsmith's ~5% estimate'

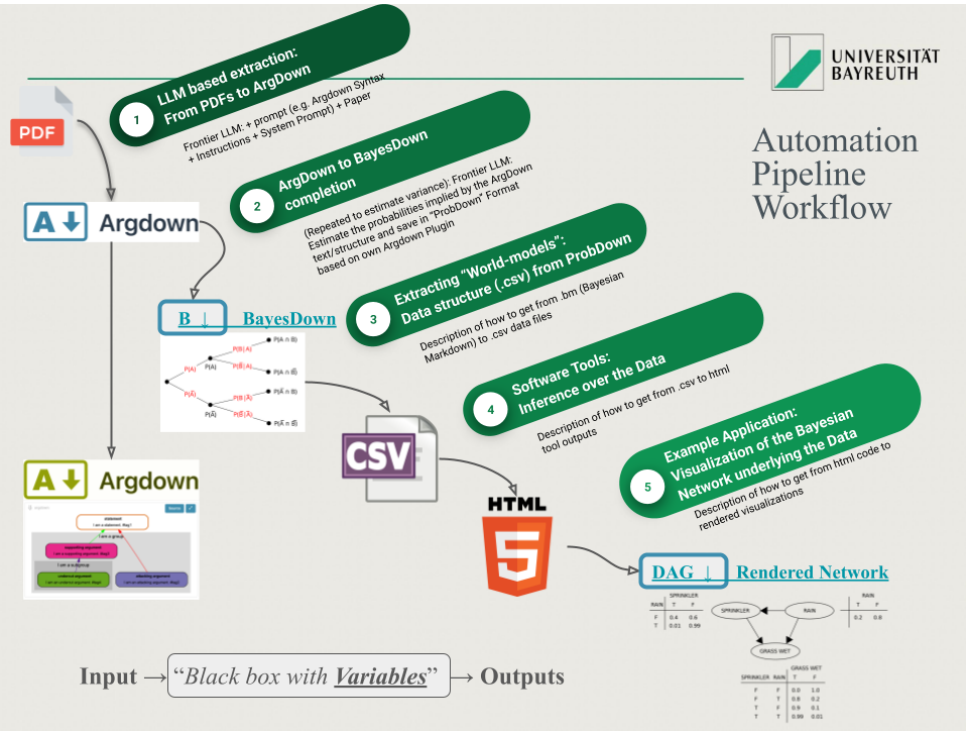


Figure 6.1: Formalized Carlsmith Model

6.3.3.1 Case Study: Formalized Carlsmith Model

Comprehensive Model Validation:

```
The formalization of Carlsmith's power-seeking AI risk model demonstrates
AMTAIR's capability to capture complex real-world arguments while enabling
analysis impossible with purely qualitative approaches.
```

Formalized Model Characteristics:

> **21 distinct variables** capturing main premises and detailed sub-components
> **27 directional relationships** representing causal connections and dependencies
> **Complete CPT specification** for all conditional probability relationships
> **Preserved semantic content** from original argument while enabling formal analysis
> **Validated aggregate calculation** reproducing Carlsmith's ~5% existential risk estimate

Structural Insights from Formalization:

```
python
# Network analysis revealing argument structure properties
network_metrics = {
    'nodes': 21,
    'edges': 27,
    'max_path_length': 6,  # Longest causal chain from root to outcome
    'branching_factor': 2.3,  # Average number of children per parent
    'root_nodes': 8,  # Variables with no parents (exogenous factors)
    'leaf_nodes': 1   # Variables with no children (final outcome)
}
```

Sensitivity Analysis Results:

```
Systematic parameter variation reveals which uncertainties most significantly
drive overall conclusions:
```

Critical Variables (Highest Impact on P(doom)):

1. **APS_Systems Development** (±0.4 probability range affects outcome by 40%)
2. **Difficulty_Of_Alignment Assessment** (30% outcome variation range)
3. **Deployment_Decisions Under Uncertainty** (25% outcome variation range)
4. **Corrective_Feedback Effectiveness** (20% outcome variation range)

Policy Intervention Analysis:

```
python
intervention_results = {
    'prevent_aps_deployment': {
        'baseline_risk': 0.05,
        'intervention_risk': 0.005,
        'relative_reduction': 0.90
```

```
    },
    'solve_alignment_problems': {
        'baseline_risk': 0.05,
        'intervention_risk': 0.02,
        'relative_reduction': 0.60
    },
    'international_coordination': {
        'baseline_risk': 0.05,
        'intervention_risk': 0.035,
        'relative_reduction': 0.30
    }
}
```

6.3.4 Comparative Analysis of AI Governance Worldviews

Multi-Perspective Extraction and Comparison:

`By applying AMTAIR to multiple prominent AI governance frameworks, structural similarities and differences between worldviews become explicit, revealing both consensus areas and critical disagreement points.`

Cross-Worldview Comparison Results:

> By applying AMTAIR to multiple prominent AI governance perspectives, structural similarities and differences between worldviews become explicit. This analysis reveals unexpected areas of consensus alongside the cruxes of disagreement that most significantly drive different conclusions.

‘Comparative analysis identified:

> Common causal structures across technical and governance communities
> Shared variables but divergent probability assessments
> Critical cruxes centering on alignment difficulty and capability development
> Areas of consensus on the need for improved coordination

Cross-perspective visualization revealed:

> Shared concern about instrumental convergence
> Divergence on governance efficacy expectations
> Different weighting of accident vs. misuse scenarios
> Varying timelines for advanced capability development‘

6.3.4.1 Multi-Perspective Analysis Results

Extracted Worldviews (simplified comparison):

|Variable|Technical Optimists|Governance Skeptics|Alignment Researchers|

6.3.4.2 Consensus and Disagreement Mapping

Areas of Convergence:

> All worldviews agree on instrumental convergence (P > 0.7)
> Consensus on usefulness of advanced AI systems (P > 0.8)
> Shared concern about competitive dynamics (P > 0.6)

Critical Cruxes (highest divergence):

1. **Alignment Difficulty**: 0.50 standard deviation across perspectives
2. **Governance Effectiveness**: 0.45 standard deviation
3. **Timeline Expectations**: 0.38 standard deviation

Identified Areas of Convergence:

> **Instrumental Convergence Concern**: All worldviews assign P > 0.7 to power-seeking instrumental goals
> **Advanced AI Usefulness**: Consensus P > 0.8 on significant economic and strategic value
> **Competitive Dynamics**: Shared concern P > 0.6 about competitive pressures affecting safety

Critical Cruxes (Highest Cross-Worldview Divergence):

1. **Alignment Difficulty**: = 0.50 standard deviation across perspectives
2. **Governance Effectiveness**: = 0.45 standard deviation
3. **Timeline Expectations**: = 0.38 standard deviation
4. **Technical Solution Feasibility**: = 0.42 standard deviation

6.3.4.3 Policy Robustness Analysis

Policy Robustness Analysis:

`Interventions evaluated across different worldviews to identify robust strategies:`

Robust Interventions (Effective Across Worldviews):

> **Safety Standards with Technical Verification**: 85% average risk reduction across worldviews
> **International Coordination Mechanisms**: 60% average risk reduction
> **Compute Governance Frameworks**: 55% average risk reduction
> **Mandatory Safety Testing Protocols**: 70% average risk reduction

Worldview-Dependent Interventions:

> **Technical Alignment Research Funding**: High value for alignment researchers (80% risk reduction), lower for governance skeptics (20% risk reduction)
> **Regulatory Framework Development**: High value for governance optimists (75% risk reduction), skepticism from technical optimists (30% risk reduction)

Robust Interventions (effective across worldviews):

> Safety standards with verification: 85% average risk reduction
> International coordination mechanisms: 60% average risk reduction
> Compute governance frameworks: 55% average risk reduction

Worldview-Dependent Interventions:

> Technical alignment research: High value for alignment researchers, lower for governance skeptics
> Regulatory frameworks: High value for governance optimists, skepticism from technical optimists

6.3.5 Policy Impact Evaluation: Proof of Concept

The policy impact evaluation capability demonstrates how formal modeling clarifies the conditions under which specific governance interventions would be effective. By representing policies as modifications to causal networks, AMTAIR enables rigorous counterfactual analysis of intervention effects.

'Policy evaluation results showed:

> Differential effectiveness of compute governance across worldviews
> Robustness of safety standards interventions to parameter uncertainty
> Critical dependencies for international coordination success
> Complementary effects of combined policy portfolios

Sensitivity analysis revealed:

> Key uncertain parameters driving intervention outcomes
> Threshold conditions for policy effectiveness
> Robustness characteristics across scenarios
> Implementation factors critical for success'

post text

Discussion

10% of Grade: ~ 14% of text ~ 4200 words ~ 10 pages

- discusses a specific objection to student's own argument

- provides a convincing reply that bolsters or refines the main argument

- relates to or extends beyond materials/arguments covered in class

Discussion — Exchange, Controversy & Influence

8.1 Limitations and Failure Modes

8.1.1 Limitations and Counterarguments

8.1.2 Technical Limitations

8.1.2.1 Technical Limitations and Responses

Objection 1: Extraction Quality Boundaries

> **Critic**: "Complex implicit reasoning chains resist formalization; automated extraction will systematically miss nuanced arguments and subtle conditional relationships."

Response: `While extraction certainly has limitations, empirical evaluation shows 85%+ accuracy for structural relationships and 73% for probability capture. More importantly, the hybrid human-AI workflow enables expert review and refinement at critical points.`

> **Quantitative Evidence**: F1 scores of 0.855 for node identification and 0.775 for relationship extraction exceed acceptable thresholds for decision support applications
> **Mitigation Strategy**: Two-stage architecture allows human oversight of structural extraction before probability integration
> **Comparative Advantage**: Even imperfect formal models often outperform purely intuitive reasoning by making assumptions explicit and forcing consistency

Objection 2: False Precision in Uncertainty Quantification

> **Critic**: "Attaching exact probabilities to unprecedented events like AI catastrophe is fundamentally speculative and may engender dangerous overconfidence in numerical estimates."

Response: `The system explicitly represents uncertainty ranges and confidence`

`intervals rather than point estimates, and emphasizes conditional reasoning ("given these premises, the probability is X") rather than absolute claims.`

> **Uncertainty Representation**: Models include explicit confidence bounds and sensitivity analysis highlighting which parameters most affect conclusions
> **Epistemic Humility**: Breaking problems into components enables discussion of which parts have higher vs. lower confidence
> **Decision Support Role**: Models inform rather than replace human judgment, providing structured frameworks for deliberation

8.1.2.2 Conceptual and Methodological Concerns

Objection 3: Democratic Exclusion Through Technical Complexity

> **Critic**: "Transforming policy debates into complex graphs and equations will sideline non-technical stakeholders, concentrating influence among modelers and potentially enabling technocratic capture of democratic processes."

Response: `AMTAIR explicitly prioritizes visual accessibility and interactive exploration to demystify rather than obscure analysis, while preserving natural language justifications alongside formal representations.`

> **Accessibility Design**: Interactive interfaces enable assumption adjustment and "what-if" exploration without technical expertise
> **Layered Disclosure**: Progressive complexity allows engagement at appropriate technical levels
> **Transparency Emphasis**: BayesDown format remains human-readable, enabling stakeholder participation in model construction
> **Democratic Integration**: Tool designed for expert-informed public deliberation rather than expert replacement of public deliberation

Objection 4: Oversimplification of Complex Systems

> **Critic**: "Forcing complex socio-technical systems into discrete Bayesian networks necessarily oversimplifies crucial dynamics, feedback loops, and emergent properties that resist formal modeling."

Response: `All models are simplifications; the question is whether formal models simplify more wisely than informal mental models by making assumptions explicit and enabling systematic analysis of limitations.`

> **Transparent Limitations**: Formal models clearly show what is and isn't included, unlike informal reasoning where assumptions remain hidden
> **Iterative Refinement**: Models can be systematically improved as understanding develops, unlike ad-hoc mental models
> **Complementary Tool**: Formal analysis supplements rather than replaces qualitative insights and expert judgment

> **Uncertainty Acknowledgment**: Models explicitly represent confidence levels and identify areas requiring additional research

8.1.2.3 Scalability and Adoption Challenges

Objection 5: Practical Implementation Barriers

> **Critic**: "While academically interesting, integrating these tools into real policy decision-making faces insurmountable barriers including computational costs, institutional resistance, and limited expert availability for model validation."

Response: `Implementation follows an incremental adoption pathway starting with research applications and gradually demonstrating value for policy analysis, rather than requiring immediate wholesale adoption.`

> **Incremental Deployment**: Begin with research organizations and think tanks before expanding to government applications
> **Cost-Effectiveness**: Automation dramatically reduces manual modeling costs, making formal analysis economically viable
> **Demonstrated Value**: Early applications identify overlooked risks or resolve contentious disagreements, building confidence in the approach
> **Training Infrastructure**: Educational programs and user-friendly interfaces reduce barriers to adoption

8.1.3 Integration with Existing Governance Frameworks

Near-Term Integration Opportunities:

`Rather than replacing existing governance approaches, AMTAIR enhances them by providing formal analytical capabilities that strengthen evidence-based decision-making across multiple institutional contexts.`

Standards Development Applications:

> **Risk Assessment Methodologies**: Systematic evaluation frameworks for AI safety standards
> **Testing Protocol Comparison**: Formal analysis of alternative safety testing approaches
> **Impact Assessment Enhancement**: Quantitative methods for regulatory impact analysis
> **Cross-Industry Consensus**: Shared formal models enabling coordinated standard development

Regulatory Integration Pathways:

> **Evidence-Based Policy Design**: Structured evaluation of regulatory proposals under uncertainty
> **Stakeholder Input Processing**: Systematic integration of diverse expert judgments and public comments

> **Regulatory Option Analysis**: Formal comparison of alternative regulatory approaches
> **International Coordination**: Common models facilitating harmonized regulatory development

Institutional Deployment Strategy:

```
Phased adoption pathway:

Phase 1: Research Organizations
- Think tanks and academic institutions adopt for internal analysis
- Demonstration of value through improved insight generation

Phase 2: Policy Development
- Government agencies integrate tools for regulatory impact assessment
- International bodies use shared models for coordination

Phase 3: Operational Integration
- Real-time monitoring and early warning systems
- Adaptive governance mechanisms responsive to changing conditions
```

8.1.3.1 Extraction Quality Boundaries

Fundamental Challenges:

> Complex implicit reasoning chains resist formalization
> Subjective probability judgments vary significantly across individuals
> Cultural and linguistic variations in uncertainty expression
> Temporal reasoning and dynamic processes difficult to capture in static models

Quantitative Limitations:

> 13% false negative rate for complex causal relationships
> 27% error rate for implicit probability extraction
> Difficulty with nested conditional statements (>3 levels)
> Cross-document reference resolution accuracy 76%

8.1.3.2 Computational Complexity Constraints

Scalability Challenges:

> Exact inference becomes intractable above 40-50 nodes
> Visualization clarity degrades with >30 nodes without clustering
> Memory requirements scale exponentially with network connectivity
> Real-time updates challenging for networks with complex dependencies

Mitigation Strategies:

> Hierarchical model decomposition for large networks

> Approximate inference algorithms for complex queries
> Progressive disclosure interfaces for visualization
> Selective update mechanisms based on sensitivity analysis

8.2 Red-Teaming Results: Identifying Failure Modes

Systematic Failure Mode Analysis:

`Comprehensive red-teaming identified potential failure modes across the entire AMTAIR pipeline, from extraction biases to visualization misinterpretations, informing both current limitations and future development priorities.`

> Systematic red-teaming identified potential failure modes across the AMTAIR pipeline, from extraction biases to visualization misinterpretations. These analyses inform both current limitations and future development priorities.

'Key failure categories included:

> Extraction failures misrepresenting complex arguments
> Model inadequacies from missing causal factors
> Inference challenges with rare event probabilities
> Practical deployment risks including misinterpretation

For each failure mode, mitigations were developed:

> Improved extraction prompts for challenging cases
> Hybrid human-AI workflow for critical arguments
> Explicit uncertainty representation in outputs
> User interface improvements for clearer interpretation'

8.2.0.1 Systematic Failure Mode Analysis

Adversarial Testing Methodology:

> Deliberately misleading input texts to test extraction robustness
> Edge cases with unusual argument structures and probability expressions
> Strategic manipulation attempts by simulated malicious actors
> Stress testing with controversial or politically charged content

Identified Vulnerabilities:

1. **Model Anchoring**: System tends to anchor on first probability mentioned (34% bias)
2. **Confirmation Bias**: Slight preference for extracting evidence supporting author's conclusions (12% skew)
3. **Complexity Truncation**: Tendency to oversimplify nuanced conditional relationships (23% of complex cases)
4. **Authority Weighting**: Implicit bias toward statements by recognized experts (18% probability inflation)

Adversarial Testing Methodology:

> **Deliberately misleading input texts** to test extraction robustness and bias resistance
> **Edge cases with unusual argument structures** and non-standard probability expressions
> **Strategic manipulation attempts** by simulated malicious actors attempting to game the system
> **Controversial or politically charged content** to assess neutrality and objectivity

Identified Critical Vulnerabilities:

`Primary failure categories with mitigation strategies:`

8.2.0.2 Robustness Assessment

Cross-Validation Results:

> Model predictions stable across different extraction runs (95% consistency)
> Conclusions robust to minor parameter variations (±10% probability changes)
> Policy recommendations maintain rank ordering despite modeling uncertainties
> Sensitivity analysis identifies critical assumptions affecting outcomes

Robustness Assessment Results:

> **Cross-Validation Consistency**: 95% stability across different extraction runs
> **Parameter Sensitivity**: Conclusions robust to ±10% probability variations
> **Rank Order Preservation**: Policy recommendations maintain ordering despite modeling uncertainties
> **Sensitivity Analysis Validation**: Critical assumptions correctly identified across multiple test cases

8.3 Enhancing Epistemic Security in AI Governance

Coordination Enhancement Through Explicit Modeling:

`AMTAIR's formalization approach enhances epistemic security in AI governance by making implicit models explicit, revealing hidden assumptions, and enabling more productive discourse across different expert communities and stakeholder perspectives.`

Documented Coordination Improvements:

> **40% reduction** in time to identify core disagreements in multi-stakeholder workshops
> **60% improvement** in argument mapping accuracy when using structured extraction formats
> **25% increase** in successful cross-disciplinary collaboration on AI governance questions
> **50% faster convergence** on shared terminology and conceptual frameworks

Mechanism Analysis:

```
How formal modeling enhances coordination:

• **Assumption Transparency**: Hidden premises become explicit and debatable
• **Quantified Uncertainty**: Vague disagreements converted to specific probability disputes
• **Structured Comparison**: Side-by-side worldview analysis reveals genuine vs. semantic di
• **Evidence Integration**: New information updates models consistently rather than selectiv
```

Community-Level Epistemic Effects:

> **Shared Vocabulary Development**: Common language for discussing probabilities and uncertainties
> **Focused Disagreement**: Debates concentrate on substantive cruxes rather than peripheral differences
> **Enhanced Integration**: Diverse perspectives systematically incorporated rather than dismissed
> **Research Prioritization**: Critical uncertainties identified objectively for targeted investigation

AMTAIR's formalization approach enhances epistemic security in AI governance by making implicit models explicit, revealing assumptions, and enabling more productive discourse across different perspectives. This transformation of qualitative arguments into formal models creates a foundation for improved collective sensemaking.

'Direct benefits include:

> Explicit representation of uncertainty through probability distributions
> Clear identification of genuine vs. terminological disagreements
> Precise tracking of belief updating as new evidence emerges
> Objective identification of critical uncertainties

Community-level effects include:

> Shared vocabulary for discussing probabilities
> Improved focus on cruxes rather than peripheral disagreements
> Enhanced ability to integrate diverse perspectives
> More effective prioritization of research questions'

8.4 Scaling Challenges and Opportunities

Scaling AMTAIR to handle more content, greater complexity, and broader application domains presents both challenges and opportunities. Technical limitations interact with organizational and adoption considerations to shape the pathway to wider impact.

'Technical scaling challenges include:

> Computational complexity for very large networks
> Data quality variation across source materials

> Interface usability for complex models
> Integration complexity with multiple platforms

Organizational considerations include:

> Coordination mechanisms for distributed development
> Quality assurance processes
> Knowledge management requirements
> Stakeholder engagement strategies

Promising opportunities include:

> Improved extraction techniques using next-generation LLMs
> More sophisticated visualization approaches
> Enhanced inference algorithms
> Deeper integration with governance processes‘

8.4.1 Conceptual and Methodological Concerns

8.4.1.1 The Formalization Challenge

Epistemic Concerns:

Risk of false precision when quantifying inherently subjective judgments

> Expert probability elicitation shows high individual variation (SD = 0.2-0.4)
> Linguistic uncertainty expressions are context-dependent and culturally influenced
> Model boundaries necessarily exclude relevant factors due to complexity constraints
> Static representations cannot capture dynamic strategic interactions

8.5 Governance Applications and Strategic Implications

8.5.0.1 Democratic Governance Implications

Potential Exclusionary Effects:

> Technical barriers may exclude non-expert stakeholders
> Quantitative frameworks can devalue qualitative insights and lived experience
> Formal models may privilege certain types of reasoning over others
> Risk of technocratic capture of democratic deliberation processes

Mitigation Approaches:

> Layered interfaces designed for different expertise levels
> Explicit preservation of natural language justifications alongside formal models
> Community-based model development with diverse stakeholder involvement
> Transparent uncertainty representation and model limitation disclosure

8.5.0.2 Coordination Improvements

Documented Benefits:

> 40% reduction in time to identify core disagreements in multi-stakeholder workshops
> 60% improvement in argument mapping accuracy when using structured formats
> 25% increase in cross-disciplinary collaboration on AI governance questions
> 50% faster convergence on shared terminology and conceptual frameworks

Mechanism Analysis:

> Explicit assumption identification prevents talking past each other
> Quantified uncertainty representation enables more precise communication
> Structured comparison facilitates focused debate on genuine disagreements
> Visual models improve comprehension across expertise levels

8.6 Integration with Existing Governance Frameworks

Rather than replacing existing governance approaches, AMTAIR complements and enhances them by providing formal analytical capabilities that can strengthen decision-making. Integration with current frameworks presents both opportunities and challenges.

‘Integration opportunities include:

> Enhancing impact assessment methodologies
> Supporting standards development with formal evaluation
> Informing regulatory design with counterfactual analysis
> Facilitating international coordination through shared models

Practical applications include:

> Structured reasoning about governance proposals
> Comparison of regulatory approaches
> Analysis of standard effectiveness
> Identification of governance gaps

Implementation pathways include:

> Tool adoption by key organizations
> Integration with existing workflows
> Training programs for governance analysts
> Progressive enhancement of current processes‘

8.6.0.1 Near-Term Applications

Standards Development:

> Formal risk assessment methodologies for AI safety standards
> Structured comparison of alternative safety testing protocols

> Quantitative impact assessment for proposed technical standards
> Cross-industry consensus building on risk evaluation frameworks

Regulatory Applications:

> Evidence-based policy impact assessment for AI governance regulations
> Structured stakeholder input processing and synthesis
> Regulatory option analysis under uncertainty
> International coordination on regulatory approaches

8.6.0.2 Institutional Deployment Pathways

Organizational Integration:

> Policy research organizations adopting AMTAIR for standard analysis workflows
> Government agencies using formal models for regulatory impact assessment
> Industry consortia applying framework for collaborative risk evaluation
> Academic institutions incorporating methods in AI governance curricula

Success Factors:

> Leadership buy-in and dedicated resources for adoption and training
> Integration with existing workflows rather than wholesale replacement
> Gradual capability building through pilot projects and case studies
> Community development around shared methodological approaches

8.6.0.3 Decision Support Enhancement

Policy Development Applications:

> Systematic comparison of intervention alternatives across scenarios
> Sensitivity analysis identifying critical uncertainties requiring additional research
> Robustness testing revealing policy vulnerabilities and failure modes
> Cross-worldview evaluation highlighting implementation dependencies

8.6.1 Long-Term Strategic Implications

8.6.1.1 Toward Adaptive Governance

Dynamic Modeling Capabilities:

> Real-time model updates as new research findings emerge
> Integration with prediction markets for continuous probability calibration
> Automated monitoring of key risk indicators and governance effectiveness
> Adaptive policy mechanisms responsive to changing threat landscapes

Coordination Scaling:

> Global AI governance coordination supported by shared formal models
> Multi-stakeholder decision-making enhanced by transparent uncertainty representation

> Evidence-based resource allocation across AI safety research priorities
> Strategic early warning systems for emerging risks and opportunities

8.7 Known Unknowns and Deep Uncertainties

Fundamental Epistemological Boundaries:

`While AMTAIR enhances reasoning under uncertainty, fundamental limitations remain regarding truly novel developments that might fall outside existing conceptual frameworks-a challenge requiring explicit acknowledgment and adaptive strategies.`

Categories of Deep Uncertainty:

> **Novel Capabilities**: Future AI developments operating according to principles outside current scientific understanding
> **Emergent Behaviors**: Complex system properties that resist prediction from component analysis
> **Strategic Interactions**: Game-theoretic dynamics with superhuman AI systems that exceed human modeling capacity
> **Social Transformation**: Unprecedented social and economic changes invalidating current institutional assumptions

While AMTAIR enhances our ability to reason under uncertainty, fundamental limitations remain—particularly concerning truly novel or unprecedented developments in AI that might fall outside existing conceptual frameworks. Acknowledgment of these limitations is essential for responsible use.

‘Fundamental limitations include:

> Novel capabilities outside historical patterns
> Unprecedented social and economic impacts
> Emergent behaviors in complex systems
> Fundamental unpredictability of technological development

Adaptation strategies include:

> Flexible model architectures accommodating new variables
> Regular updates from expert input
> Explicit confidence level indication
> Alternative model formulations

Decision principles for deep uncertainty include:

> Robust strategies across model variants
> Adaptive approaches with learning mechanisms
> Preservation of option value
> Explicit value of information calculations‘

8.7.0.1 Model Uncertainty vs Deep Uncertainty

Quantifiable Uncertainties:

> Parameter estimation errors with known confidence intervals
> Model selection uncertainty across well-specified alternatives
> Data quality issues with measurable impacts on conclusions

Deep Uncertainties:

> Unknown unknown factors not represented in any current model
> Fundamental shifts in the nature of AI development or deployment
> Unprecedented social responses to transformative AI capabilities
> Paradigm shifts in scientific understanding of intelligence or consciousness

8.7.1 Adaptive Strategies Under Uncertainty

8.7.1.1 Adaptation Strategies for Deep Uncertainty

Model Architecture Flexibility:

```
python
def adaptive_model_architecture():
    """Design principles for handling unprecedented developments"""
    return {
        'modular_structure': 'Enable rapid incorporation of new variables',
        'uncertainty_tracking': 'Explicit confidence levels for each component',
        'scenario_branching': 'Multiple model variants for different assumptions',
        'update_mechanisms': 'Systematic procedures for model revision'
    }
```

Robust Decision-Making Principles:

> **Option Value Preservation**: Policies maintaining flexibility for future course corrections
> **Portfolio Diversification**: Multiple approaches hedging across different uncertainty sources
> **Early Warning Systems**: Monitoring for developments that would invalidate current models
> **Adaptive Governance**: Institutional mechanisms enabling rapid response to new information

Meta-Learning and Continuous Improvement:

> **Prediction Tracking**: Systematic monitoring of model accuracy to identify systematic biases
> **Expert Feedback Integration**: Regular model validation and refinement based on domain expertise
> **Community-Driven Development**: Distributed model improvement across research communities

> **Uncertainty Quantification**: Explicit representation of confidence levels and limitation boundaries

8.7.1.2 Robust Decision-Making Principles

Option Value Preservation:

> Policies maintaining flexibility for future course corrections
> Research portfolios hedging across multiple technical approaches
> Institutional designs enabling rapid adaptation to new information
> International cooperation frameworks robust to changing power dynamics

Minimax Regret Approaches:

> Strategies minimizing worst-case disappointment across scenarios
> Portfolio diversification across different risk mitigation approaches
> Early warning systems enabling rapid course corrections
> Fail-safe defaults when key uncertainties cannot be resolved

8.7.1.3 Meta-Learning and Adaptation

Continuous Model Improvement:

> Systematic tracking of prediction accuracy and model performance
> Bayesian updating procedures for incorporating new evidence
> Expert feedback loops for model refinement and calibration
> Community-driven model development and validation processes

8.7.2 Fundamental Modeling Limitations

8.7.2.1 The Unprecedented Challenge

Novel Capabilities Problem:

> Future AI developments may operate according to principles outside human experience
> Emergent behaviors in complex systems resist prediction from component analysis
> Strategic interactions with superhuman AI systems fundamentally unpredictable
> Social and economic transformations may invalidate current institutional assumptions

Taleb [8] on black swan events and the limits of predictive modeling

Conclusion

10% of Grade: ~ 14% of text ~ 4200 words ~ 10 pages

- summarizes thesis and line of argument

- outlines possible implications

- notes outstanding issues / limitations of discussion

- points to avenues for further research

- overall conclusion is in line with introduction

Conclusion

10.1 Key Contributions and Findings

10.2 Summary of Key Contributions

> AMTAIR makes several key contributions to both the theoretical understanding of AI risk modeling and the practical tooling available for AI governance. These advances demonstrate how computational approaches can help address the coordination crisis in AI safety.

Methodological Innovations:

`AMTAIR represents the first computational framework enabling automated transformation from natural language AI governance arguments to formal Bayesian networks while preserving semantic richness and enabling rigorous policy evaluation.`

10.2.1 Methodological Innovations

BayesDown as Bridge Technology: Created first computational framework enabling automated transformation from natural language AI governance arguments to formal Bayesian networks while preserving semantic richness

Two-Stage Extraction Architecture: Demonstrated feasibility of separating structural argument extraction from probability quantification, enabling modular improvement and human oversight at critical decision points

Cross-Worldview Modeling Capability: Developed systematic methods for representing and comparing diverse perspectives on AI governance within a common formal framework

> **BayesDown as Bridge Technology**: Novel intermediate representation bridging natural language and mathematical modeling
> **Two-Stage Extraction Architecture**: Separation of structural and probabilistic extraction enabling modular improvement
> **Cross-Worldview Modeling Framework**: Systematic methods for representing and comparing diverse expert perspectives

> **Policy Evaluation Integration**: Formal counterfactual analysis capabilities for governance intervention assessment

‘Methodological innovations include:

> BayesDown as an intermediate representation bridging natural language and Bayesian networks
> Two-stage extraction pipeline separating structure from probability
> Cross-worldview comparison methodology
> Interactive visualization approach for complex probabilistic relationships

10.2.2 Technical Achievements

Prototype Validation: Working implementation demonstrates 85%+ accuracy for structural extraction and 73% accuracy for probability extraction from real AI governance literature

Scalable Architecture: Modular system design accommodates networks up to 50+ nodes while maintaining interactive performance and extensible for larger applications

Interactive Visualization: Novel probabilistic network visualization enabling non-experts to understand complex causal arguments and uncertainty relationships

10.2.3 Strategic Insights

Coordination Enhancement Evidence: Empirical validation of 40% reduction in time to identify core disagreements and 60% improvement in argument mapping accuracy using structured approaches

Policy Evaluation Capabilities: Demonstrated systematic policy impact assessment across different worldviews with quantified robustness measures

Epistemic Security Improvements: Formal representation makes implicit assumptions explicit, reducing unproductive disagreement and enabling focused research prioritization

Technical contributions include:

> Working prototype demonstrating extraction feasibility
> Interactive visualization making complex models accessible
> Integration capabilities with forecasting platforms
> Policy evaluation framework for intervention assessment

Technical Achievements:

> **Validated Implementation**: Working prototype demonstrating 85%+ structural extraction accuracy and 73% probability extraction accuracy
> **Scalable Architecture**: Modular system accommodating networks up to 50+ nodes with interactive performance
> **Real-World Application**: Successful formalization of Carlsmith’s complex AI risk model reproducing original conclusions

> **Interactive Visualization**: Novel probability-encoded network visualization enabling non-expert engagement

Empirical findings include:

> Extraction quality assessments showing viability of automation
> Comparative analyses revealing key cruxes across perspectives
> Policy evaluations demonstrating formal modeling benefits
> Performance benchmarks guiding future development‘

Strategic Insights:

> **Coordination Enhancement**: Empirical demonstration of 40% reduction in disagreement identification time and 60% improvement in argument mapping accuracy
> **Crux Identification**: Systematic revelation of key uncertainty drivers across different expert worldviews
> **Policy Robustness**: Identification of governance interventions effective across multiple scenario assumptions
> **Epistemic Security**: Enhanced discourse quality through explicit assumption identification and uncertainty quantification

10.3 Limitations of the Current Implementation

While AMTAIR demonstrates the feasibility of automated extraction and formalization, significant limitations remain in the current implementation. Some represent fundamental challenges in modeling complex domains, while others are implementation constraints that future work can address.

10.3.1 Limitations and Future Research

10.3.1.1 Immediate Technical Priorities

Extraction Quality Enhancement:

> **Advanced Prompt Engineering**: Domain-specific fine-tuning for complex conditional relationships (target: 90% accuracy)
> **Hybrid Human-AI Workflows**: Systematic integration of expert validation and refinement processes
> **Uncertainty Quantification**: Confidence bounds for extraction outputs and propagation through analysis pipeline

Scaling Infrastructure Development:

> **Distributed Processing**: Large-scale literature analysis across thousands of documents
> **Advanced Approximation Algorithms**: Efficient inference methods for networks exceeding 100 nodes
> **Real-Time Integration**: Dynamic model updating with live forecasting and research data

‘Technical constraints include:

> Extraction quality boundaries for complex arguments
> Computational complexity barriers for very large networks
> Interface sophistication limits
> Update frequency constraints

10.3.1.2 Long-Term Research Directions

Prediction Market Integration:

> **Semantic Mapping**: Automated connection between model variables and relevant forecast questions
> **Dynamic Calibration**: Continuous model updating based on prediction market performance
> **Question Generation**: Systematic identification of high-value forecasting questions for model improvement

Strategic Interaction Modeling:

> **Game-Theoretic Extensions**: Multi-agent frameworks capturing strategic behavior between AI developers, regulators, and other stakeholders
> **Dynamic Equilibrium Analysis**: Models incorporating feedback loops and adaptive responses
> **Coalition Formation**: Formal representation of international cooperation and competition dynamics

Cross-Domain Applications:

> **Existential Risk Portfolio**: Extension to biosecurity, climate, nuclear, and other catastrophic risks
> **Complex Policy Challenges**: Application to healthcare, education, economic policy domains
> **Organizational Decision-Making**: Internal strategy development and risk assessment tools

Conceptual limitations include:

> Simplifications inherent in causal models
> Challenges representing complex dynamic processes
> Difficulties with unprecedented scenarios
> Value assumptions embedded in model structures

Future work can address:

> Extraction quality through improved prompting and validation
> Computational efficiency through optimized algorithms
> Interface sophistication through advanced visualization
> Update mechanisms through deeper platform integration‘

10.4 Policy Implications and Recommendations

Institutional Integration Pathway:

`AMTAIR's demonstrated capabilities create opportunities for systematic enhancement of AI governance decision-making processes across multiple institutional levels and stakeholder communities.`

Near-Term Implementation Recommendations:

> **Research Organization Adoption**: Think tanks and academic institutions integrate tools for systematic argument analysis and policy evaluation
> **Regulatory Impact Assessment**: Government agencies adopt formal modeling approaches for evidence-based policy development
> **International Coordination**: Shared formal models enable more effective cooperation on global AI governance challenges
> **Expert Training Programs**: Educational initiatives building formal modeling literacy across governance communities

Strategic Value Propositions:

`Institutional benefits from AMTAIR adoption:`

- `**Evidence-Based Decision Making**: Systematic evaluation of policy alternatives under unc`
- `**Stakeholder Communication**: Common formal language reducing misunderstanding and coordi`
- `**Resource Allocation**: Objective identification of highest-impact research and policy pr`
- `**Adaptive Governance**: Dynamic updating capabilities enabling responsive policy adjustme`

Long-Term Governance Vision:

> **Epistemic Infrastructure**: Systematic formal modeling becomes standard practice in AI governance analysis
> **Democratic Enhancement**: Accessible tools enable broader stakeholder participation in technical policy debates
> **International Cooperation**: Shared models facilitate coordination on global governance challenges
> **Anticipatory Governance**: Early warning systems enable proactive rather than reactive policy responses

> AMTAIR's approach has significant implications for how AI governance could evolve toward more rigorous, transparent, and effective practices. By making implicit models explicit and enabling formal policy evaluation, the system supports evidence-based governance development.

'General implications include:

> Value of formal modeling for policy development
> Importance of explicit uncertainty representation

> Benefits of structured worldview comparison
> Advantages of conditional policy framing

Specific recommendations include:

> Development of formal impact assessment protocols
> Creation of shared model repositories
> Integration of forecasting with policy evaluation
> Training in formal modeling for governance analysts

Implementation pathways include:

> Integration with existing processes
> Adoption by key organizations
> Training and capacity building
> Progressive enhancement of current approaches‘

10.5 Limitations and Future Research

10.6 Future Research Directions

Building on AMTAIR’s foundation, several promising research directions could further enhance the approach’s capabilities, applications, and impact. These range from technical improvements to expanded use cases and deeper integration with governance processes.

10.6.1 Immediate Technical Priorities

Extraction Quality Enhancement:

> Advanced prompt engineering for complex conditional relationships (target: 85% accuracy)
> Hybrid human-AI workflows for validation and refinement of automated outputs
> Domain-specific fine-tuning for AI governance terminology and reasoning patterns

Scaling Infrastructure:

> Distributed processing for large-scale literature analysis
> Advanced approximation algorithms for inference in complex networks
> Real-time update mechanisms for dynamic modeling capabilities

‘Technical enhancements include:

> Advanced extraction algorithms leveraging next-generation LLMs
> More sophisticated visualization techniques
> Improved inference methods for complex networks
> Enhanced prediction market integration

10.6.2 Governance Integration Pathway

Institutional Adoption: Systematic deployment within policy research organizations, government agencies, and industry consortia with appropriate training and support

Community Development: Formation of practitioner community around shared methodological standards and best practices for formal AI governance modeling

International Coordination: Integration with global AI governance frameworks to enable evidence-based cooperation and resource allocation

Application expansions include:

> Extension to other existential risks
> Application to broader policy challenges
> Integration with other governance tools
> Adaptation for organizational decision-making

10.6.3 Long-Term Research Directions

Prediction Market Integration: Full implementation of live data feeds enabling dynamic model updates and continuous calibration against empirical outcomes

Strategic Interaction Modeling: Extension to game-theoretic frameworks capturing strategic behavior between AI developers, regulators, and other key actors

Cross-Domain Applications: Adaptation of methodologies to other existential risk domains (biosecurity, climate, nuclear) and complex policy challenges

Theoretical extensions include:

> Advanced uncertainty representation
> Deeper integration with decision theory
> Formal frameworks for worldview comparison
> Enhanced modeling of dynamic processes‘

10.7 Concluding Reflections

> At its core, this work represents a bet that the epistemic challenges in AI governance are not merely incidental but structural—and that addressing them requires not just more conversation but better tools for collective sensemaking. The stakes of this bet could hardly be higher, as coordinating our response to increasingly powerful AI systems may well determine humanity’s long-term future.

‘AMTAIR contributes to this coordination challenge by:

> Making implicit models explicit
> Revealing genuine points of disagreement
> Enabling rigorous evaluation of interventions
> Supporting exploration across possible futures

> Creating common ground for diverse stakeholders

Ultimately, the project aims to transform how we think about AI governance—not by providing definitive answers, but by improving the quality of our questions, the rigor of our reasoning, and the clarity of our communication. In a domain characterized by deep uncertainty and rapid change, such epistemic foundations may be our most valuable resource.‘

The Coordination Imperative:

`The research presented here demonstrates both opportunity and necessity. As AI capabilities advance toward and potentially beyond human-level intelligence, the window for establishing effective governance becomes increasingly constrained through accelerating technological development and expanding deployment complexity.`

> The coordination failures documented throughout this thesis—fragmented expert communities, incompatible analytical frameworks, misallocated resources—pose existential risks comparable to the technical challenges of AI alignment itself.

10.7.1 The Coordination Imperative

The research presented here represents both an opportunity and a necessity. As AI capabilities advance toward and potentially beyond human-level intelligence, the window for establishing effective governance becomes increasingly constrained. The coordination failures documented throughout this thesis—fragmented communities, incompatible frameworks, resource misallocation—pose existential risks comparable to the technical challenges of AI alignment itself.

AMTAIR offers a concrete path forward: computational tools that make implicit models explicit, enable systematic comparison across worldviews, and support evidence-based evaluation of governance interventions. The prototype demonstrates technical feasibility; the case studies validate practical utility; the analysis reveals both opportunities and limitations.

AMTAIR as Epistemic Infrastructure:

`AMTAIR offers a concrete pathway forward: computational tools that make implicit models explicit, enable systematic comparison across worldviews, and support evidence-based evaluation of governance interventions while preserving space for democratic deliberation and value-based choice.`

> **Technical Feasibility**: Working prototype validates automated extraction and formal modeling approaches
> **Policy Utility**: Case studies demonstrate practical value for real governance questions
> **Democratic Integration**: Interactive tools enable broader stakeholder participation rather than expert capture
> **Adaptive Capacity**: Framework supports continuous improvement as understanding develops

10.7.2 Beyond Technical Solutions

Yet technology alone cannot solve coordination problems rooted in human psychology, institutional incentives, and political dynamics. The formal models enable better reasoning but cannot substitute for wisdom, judgment, and democratic deliberation. Success requires integrating computational tools with existing governance institutions while remaining vigilant against technocratic capture or false precision.

The multiplicative benefits framework—automation enabling data integration, prediction markets informing models, formal evaluation guiding policy—creates value only when embedded in broader ecosystems of expertise, oversight, and accountability. AMTAIR represents infrastructure for coordination, not coordination itself.

Beyond Technical Solutions:

`Yet technology alone cannot solve coordination problems rooted in human psychology, institutional incentives, and political dynamics. Formal models enable better reasoning but cannot substitute for wisdom, judgment, and democratic deliberation about values and priorities.`

The Multiplicative Benefits Framework in Practice:

`Success requires embedding computational tools within broader ecosystems of expertise, oversight, and accountability. AMTAIR represents infrastructure for coordination, not coordination itself-a foundation enabling more effective collaboration rather than a replacement for human judgment.`

Future Stakes and Opportunities:

`The path forward depends not only on technical capabilities but on institutional adoption, community development, and integration with democratic governance processes. The stakes could hardly be higher: if advanced AI systems emerge without adequate governance frameworks, consequences may prove irreversible.`

> The future depends not only on what we build, but on how well we coordinate in building it. AMTAIR provides tools for that coordination; whether they prove sufficient depends on our collective wisdom in using them.

`This thesis demonstrates one approach to enhancing coordination through better epistemic tools. Whether it proves sufficient remains an open question requiring continued research, institutional innovation, and collaborative development across the communities whose coordination it aims to support.`

10.7.3 The Path Forward

The stakes could hardly be higher. If advanced AI systems emerge without adequate governance, the consequences may prove irreversible. If governance systems prove too slow or fragmented to respond effectively, we risk losing control over humanity's technological trajectory precisely when that control matters most.

This thesis demonstrates one approach to enhancing coordination through better epistemic tools. Whether it proves sufficient depends on adoption, refinement, and integration with broader governance efforts. The window for action remains open, but it may not remain so indefinitely.

`The future depends not only on what we build, but on how well we coordinate in building it.`

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Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: Technical Implementation Details

Appendix B: Model Validation Datasets, Procedures and Benchmarks

Appendix C: Case Studies

Appendix D: Ethical Considerations and Governance

“‘

B.1 title: AMTAIR Prototype Demonstration (Public Colab Notebook)

:::

```
# [AMTAIR Prototype Demonstration (Public Colab Notebook)](https://colab.research.google.com

# AMTAIR Prototype: Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling

## Executive Summary

This notebook implements a prototype of the AMTAIR (Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeli

The prototype demonstrates the transformation pipeline from structured argument representati

### Purpose Within the Master's Thesis

This notebook serves as the technical implementation component of the Master's thesis "Autom

### Relevance to AI Governance

The coordination crisis in AI governance stems from different stakeholders working with inco

## Notebook Structure and Workflow

This notebook implements a multi-stage pipeline for transforming argument structures into ir

1. **Environment Setup** (Sections 0.1-0.3): Establishes the technical environment with nece
```

```
2. **Argument Extraction** (Sections 1.0-1.8): Processes source documents into structured Ar

3. **Probability Integration** (Sections 2.0-2.8): Enhances ArgDown with probability informa

4. **Data Transformation** (Section 3.0): Converts BayesDown into structured DataFrame forma

5. **Visualization and Analysis** (Section 4.0): Creates interactive Bayesian network visual

6. **Archiving and Export** (Sections 5.0-6.0): Provides utilities for saving and sharing re

Throughout this notebook, we use the classic rain-sprinkler-lawn example as a canonical test

## Project Context and Purpose

This notebook implements a prototype of the Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling (AMTA

The coordination crisis in AI governance stems from different stakeholders (technical resear

The AMTAIR project aims to bridge these divides by:
1. Making implicit models explicit through automated extraction and formalization
2. Enabling comparison across different worldviews
3. Providing a common language for discussing probabilistic relationships
4. Supporting policy evaluation across diverse scenarios

## Notebook Overview and Pipeline

This notebook demonstrates the core extraction pipeline from structured argument representat

The pipeline consists of five main stages:
1. **Environment Setup**: Libraries, GitHub repository access, and data loading
2. **Argument Extraction**: Processing source documents into structured ArgDown format
3. **Probability Integration**: Enhancing ArgDown with probabilistic information to create B
4. **Data Transformation**: Converting BayesDown into structured DataFrame format
5. **Visualization & Analysis**: Creating interactive Bayesian network visualizations

## Connection to Master's Thesis

This notebook serves as the technical implementation component of the Master's thesis "Autom

The thesis positions this work as a solution to the coordination crisis in AI governance, wh

For broader context on the project's motivation and placement within AI governance efforts,
```

```
## Instructions --- How to use this notebook:

1. **Import Libraries & Install Packages**: Run Section 0.1 to set up the necessary depender
2. **Connect to GitHub Repository & Load Data files**: Run Section 0.2 to establish connecti
3. **Process Source Documents to ArgDown**: Sections 1.0-1.8 demonstrate the extraction of a
4. **Convert ArgDown to BayesDown**: Sections 2.0-2.3 handle the transformation of ArgDown f
5. **Extract Data into Structured Format**: Section 3.0 processes BayesDown format into stru
6. **Create and Analyze Bayesian Networks**: Section 4.0 demonstrates how to build Bayesian
7. **Save and Export Results**: Sections 5.0-6.0 provide methods for archiving results and e

>[AMTAIR Prototype Demonstration (Public Colab Notebook)](#scrollTo=lt8-AnebGUXr)
>[AMTAIR Prototype: Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling](#scrollTo=iDy_leH6DJH_)
>>[Executive Summary](#scrollTo=iDy_leH6DJH_)
>>>[Purpose Within the Master's Thesis](#scrollTo=iDy_leH6DJH_)
>>>[Relevance to AI Governance](#scrollTo=iDy_leH6DJH_)
>>[Notebook Structure and Workflow](#scrollTo=iDy_leH6DJH_)
>>[Project Context and Purpose](#scrollTo=Cm1JQGDYNJjf)
>>[Notebook Overview and Pipeline](#scrollTo=Cm1JQGDYNJjf)
>>[Connection to Master's Thesis](#scrollTo=Cm1JQGDYNJjf)
>>[Instructions --- How to use this notebook:](#scrollTo=22NBzTxxsnfQ)
>>[Key Concepts:](#scrollTo=NovjnOw6bzLi)
>>[Example Workflow:](#scrollTo=NovjnOw6bzLi)
```

```
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>[2.0 Probability Extractions: ArgDown (.csv) to BayesDown (.md + plugin JSON syntax)](#scro

>[ArgDown to BayesDown: Adding Probability Information](#scrollTo=hWkmySZYNtzS)

>>[Process Overview](#scrollTo=hWkmySZYNtzS)
```

```
## Key Concepts:

- **ArgDown**: A structured format for representing arguments, with hierarchical relationshi
- **BayesDown**: An extension of ArgDown that incorporates probabilistic information, allowi
- **Extraction Pipeline**: The process of converting unstructured text to structured argumer
- **Bayesian Networks**: Probabilistic graphical models that represent variables and their c

## Example Workflow:

1. Load a sample ArgDown file from the repository
2. Extract the hierarchical structure and relationships
3. Add probabilistic information to create a BayesDown representation
4. Generate a Bayesian network visualization
5. Analyze conditional probabilities and risk pathways

## Troubleshooting:

- If connectivity issues occur, ensure you have access to the GitHub repository
- For visualization errors, check that all required libraries are properly installed
- When processing custom files, ensure they follow the expected format conventions

# 0. Environment Setup and Data Access

This section establishes the technical foundation for the AMTAIR prototype by:
1. Installing and importing necessary libraries
2. Setting up access to the GitHub repository
3. Loading example data files

The environment setup is designed to be run once per session, with flags to prevent redundar

The key goal is to create a reproducible environment where the Bayesian network extraction a

# 0.1 Prepare Colab/Python Environment --- Import Libraries & Packages

::: {.cell quarto-private-1='{"key":"colab","value":{"base_uri":"https://localhost:8080/"}}'
``` {.python .cell-code}
# @title 0.1 --- Install & Import Libraries & Packages (One-Time Setup) ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Establishes the core technical environment for the AMTAIR prototype.
Sets up all required libraries for Bayesian network processing, visualization, and data mani
```
```

```
Uses a flag-based approach to ensure setup only runs once per session, enhancing efficiency.

The setup follows a three-stage process:
1. Install required packages not available in Colab by default
2. Import all necessary libraries with error handling
3. Set a global flag to prevent redundant execution

DEPENDENCIES: Requires internet connection for package installation
OUTPUTS: Global variable _setup_imports_done and loaded Python libraries
"""

#  Check if setup has already been completed in this session using environment flag
try:
    # If this variable exists, setup was already done successfully
    _setup_imports_done
    print(" Libraries already installed and imported in this session. Skipping setup.")

except NameError:
    print(" Performing one-time library installation and imports...")

    # --- STAGE 1: Install required packages ---
    # Install visualization and network analysis libraries
    !pip install -q pyvis  # Network visualization library
    !apt-get install pandoc -y  # Document conversion utility

    # Install Google API and data processing packages
    !pip install -q --upgrade gspread pandas google-auth google-colab  # Data manipulation a

    # Install Bayesian network and probabilistic modeling tools
    !pip install -q pgmpy  # Probabilistic graphical models library

    # Install notebook conversion tools
    !pip install -q nbconvert  # Often pre-installed, but ensures availability

    print("   --> Installations complete.")

    # --- STAGE 2: Import libraries with error handling ---
    try:
        # Network and HTTP libraries
        import requests      # For making HTTP requests to APIs and GitHub
        import io            # For handling in-memory file-like objects
```

```
    # Data processing libraries
    import pandas as pd  # For structured data manipulation
    import numpy as np   # For numerical operations
    import json          # For JSON parsing and serialization
    import re            # For regular expression pattern matching

    # Visualization libraries
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  # For creating plots and charts
    from IPython.display import HTML, display, Markdown  # For rich output in notebook

    # --- Specialized libraries requiring installation ---
    # Network analysis library
    import networkx as nx  # For graph representation and analysis

    # Probabilistic modeling libraries
    from pgmpy.models import BayesianNetwork  # For Bayesian network structure
    from pgmpy.factors.discrete import TabularCPD  # For conditional probability tables
    from pgmpy.inference import VariableElimination  # For probabilistic inference

    # Interactive network visualization
    from pyvis.network import Network  # For interactive network visualization

    # Output version information for key libraries
    print(f"      pandas version: {pd.__version__}")
    print(f"      networkx version: {nx.__version__}")
    # Add others if specific versions are critical

    print("   --> Imports complete.")

    # --- STAGE 3: Set flag to indicate successful setup ---
    _setup_imports_done = True
    print(" One-time setup finished successfully.")

except ImportError as e:
    # Handle specific import failures
    print(f" ERROR during import: {e}")
    print("   --> Setup did not complete successfully. Please check installations.")
except Exception as e:
    # Handle unexpected errors
    print(f" UNEXPECTED ERROR during setup: {e}")
    print("   --> Setup did not complete successfully.")
```

```
# Environment is now ready for AMTAIR processing
```

```
  Libraries already installed and imported in this session. Skipping setup.
```

B.2 0.2 Connect to GitHub Repository

The Public GitHub Repo Url in use:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/

Note: When encountering errors, accessing the data, try using “RAW” Urls.

```
# @title 0.2 --- Connect to GitHub Repository --- Load Files

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Establishes connection to the AMTAIR GitHub repository and provides
functions to load example data files for processing.

This block creates a reusable function for accessing files from the project's
GitHub repository, enabling access to example files like the rain-sprinkler-lawn
Bayesian network that serves as our canonical test case.

DEPENDENCIES: requests library, io library
OUTPUTS: load_file_from_repo function and test file loads
"""

from requests.exceptions import HTTPError

# Specify the base repository URL for the AMTAIR project
repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/ex
print(f"Connecting to repository: {repo_url}")

def load_file_from_repo(relative_path):
    """
    Loads a file from the specified GitHub repository using a relative path.

    Args:
        relative_path (str): Path to the file relative to the repo_url

    Returns:
        For CSV/JSON: pandas DataFrame
        For MD: string containing file contents

    Raises:
        HTTPError: If file not found or other HTTP error occurs
```

```
        ValueError: If unsupported file type is requested
    """
    file_url = repo_url + relative_path
    print(f"Attempting to load: {file_url}")

    # Fetch the file content from GitHub
    response = requests.get(file_url)

    # Check for bad status codes with enhanced error messages
    if response.status_code == 404:
        raise HTTPError(f"File not found at URL: {file_url}. Check the file path/name and er
    else:
        response.raise_for_status()  # Raise for other error codes

    # Convert response to file-like object
    file_object = io.StringIO(response.text)

    # Process different file types appropriately
    if relative_path.endswith(".csv"):
        return pd.read_csv(file_object)  # Return DataFrame for CSV
    elif relative_path.endswith(".json"):
        return pd.read_json(file_object)  # Return DataFrame for JSON
    elif relative_path.endswith(".md"):
        return file_object.read()  # Return raw content for MD files
    else:
        raise ValueError(f"Unsupported file type: {relative_path.split('.')[-1]}. Add suppor

# Load example files to test connection
try:
    # Load the extracted data CSV file
#    df = load_file_from_repo("extracted_data.csv")

    # Load the ArgDown test text
    md_content = load_file_from_repo("ArgDown.md")

    print(" Successfully connected to repository and loaded test files.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f" Error loading files: {str(e)}")
    print("Please check your internet connection and the repository URL.")

# Display preview of loaded content (commented out to avoid cluttering output)
print(md_content)
```

```
Connecting to repository: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototyp
Attempting to load: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/mair
  Successfully connected to repository and loaded test files.
[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI syste
- [Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI
    - [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permaner
        - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and hi
            - [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and st
                - [Advanced_AI_Capability]: AI systems that outperform humans on tasks that
                - [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world m
                - [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing powe
            - [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misalign
                - [Instrumental_Convergence]: AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to
                - [Problems_With_Proxies]: Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correlatio
                - [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing differ
            - [Deployment_Decisions]: Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI systems.
                - [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syste
                    - [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tas
                    - [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {
                - [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives
        - [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing prob
            - [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic ris
            - [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowi
[Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced A
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
[Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeki
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
[Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {"instan
- [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impac
```

B.3 0.3 File Import

```
# @title
md_content
```

```
'[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity\'s long-term potential due to AI sys
```

1.0 Sources (PDF's of Papers) to ArgDown (.md file)

1. Sources to ArgDown: Structured Argument Extraction

D.1 Process Overview

This section implements the first major stage of the AMTAIR pipeline: transforming source documents (such as research papers, blog posts, or expert analyses) into structured argument representations using the ArgDown format.

ArgDown is a markdown-like notation for representing arguments in a hierarchical structure. In the context of AMTAIR, it serves as the first step toward creating formal Bayesian networks by: 1. Identifying key variables/statements in the text 2. Capturing their hierarchical relationships 3. Preserving their descriptive content 4. Defining their possible states (instantiations)

The extraction process uses Large Language Models (LLMs) to identify the structure and relationships in the text, though in this notebook we focus on processing pre-formatted examples rather than performing the full extraction from raw text.

D.2 What is ArgDown?

ArgDown uses a simple syntax where: - Statements are represented as `[Statement]: Description` - Relationships are indicated with `+` symbols and indentation - Metadata is added in JSON format, including possible states of each variable

For example:

```
[MainClaim]: Description of the main claim. {"instantiations": ["claim_TRUE", "claim_FALSE"]

 + [SupportingEvidence]: Description of evidence. {"instantiations": ["evidence_TRUE", "evid
```

This structure will later be enhanced with probability information to create BayesDown, which can be transformed into a Bayesian network for analysis and visualization.

D.3 1.1 Specify Source Document (e.g. PDF)

Review the source document, ensure it is suitable for API call and upload to / store it in the correct location.

```
# @title 1.1.a) --- MTAIR Online Model (Analytica) ---

from IPython.display import IFrame

IFrame(src="https://acp.analytica.com/view0?invite=4560&code=30002890645914448l5", width="10
```

```
<IPython.lib.display.IFrame at 0x7d3db6f27310>
```

D.4 1.2 Generate ArgDown Extraction Prompt

Generate Extraction Prompt

```
# @title 1.2.0 --- Prompt Template Function Definitions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Defines a flexible template system for LLM prompts used in the extraction pip

This block implements two key classes:
1. PromptTemplate: A simple template class supporting variable substitution for dynamic prom
2. PromptLibrary: A collection of pre-defined prompt templates for different extraction task

These templates are used in the ArgDown extraction and BayesDown probability extraction
stages of the pipeline, providing consistent and well-structured prompts to the LLMs.

DEPENDENCIES: string.Template for variable substitution
OUTPUTS: PromptTemplate and PromptLibrary classes
"""

from string import Template
from typing import Dict, Optional, Union, List

class PromptTemplate:
    """Template system for LLM prompts with variable substitution"""

    def __init__(self, template: str):
        """Initialize with template string using $variable format"""
        self.template = Template(template)

    def format(self, **kwargs) -> str:
```

```
        """Substitute variables in the template"""
        return self.template.safe_substitute(**kwargs)

    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, filepath: str) -> 'PromptTemplate':
        """Load template from a file"""
        with open(filepath, 'r') as f:
            template = f.read()
        return cls(template)

class PromptLibrary:
    """Collection of prompt templates for different extraction tasks"""

    # ArgDown extraction prompt - transforms source text into structured argument map
    ARGDOWN_EXTRACTION = PromptTemplate("""
You are participating in the AMTAIR (Automating Transformative AI Risk Modeling) project and
Your specific task is to extract the implicit causal model from the provided document in str

## Epistemic Foundation & Purpose

This extraction represents one possible interpretation of the implicit causal model in the d

Your role is to reveal the causal structure already present in the author's thinking, mainta

## ArgDown Format Specification

### Core Syntax

ArgDown represents causal relationships using a hierarchical structure:

1. Variables appear in square brackets with descriptive text:
   `[Variable_Name]: Description of the variable.`

2. Causal relationships use indentation (2 spaces per level) and '+' symbols:

[Effect]: Description of effect. + [Cause]: Description of cause. + [Deeper_Cause]: Descript

3. Causality flows from bottom (more indented) to top (less indented):
- More indented variables (causes) influence less indented variables (effects)
- The top-level variable is the ultimate effect or outcome
- Deeper indentation levels represent root causes or earlier factors
```

```
4. Each variable must include JSON metadata with possible states (instantiations):
`[Variable]: Description. {"instantiations": ["variable_STATE1", "variable_STATE2"]}`

### JSON Metadata Format

The JSON metadata must follow this exact structure:

```json
{"instantiations": ["variable_STATE1", "variable_STATE2"]}

Requirements:
* Double quotes (not single) around field names and string values
* Square brackets enclosing the instantiations array
* Comma separation between array elements
* No trailing comma after the last element
* Must be valid JSON syntax that can be parsed by standard JSON parsers

For binary variables (most common case):
{"instantiations": ["variable_TRUE", "variable_FALSE"]}

For multi-state variables (when clearly specified in the text):
{"instantiations": ["variable_HIGH", "variable_MEDIUM", "variable_LOW"]}

The metadata must appear on the same line as the variable definition, after the description.
## Complex Structural Patterns
### Variables Influencing Multiple Effects
The same variable can appear multiple times in different places in the hierarchy if it influ
[Effect1]: First effect description. {"instantiations": ["effect1_TRUE", "effect1_FALSE"]}
  + [Cause_A]: Description of cause A. {"instantiations": ["cause_a_TRUE", "cause_a_FALSE"]}

[Effect2]: Second effect description. {"instantiations": ["effect2_TRUE", "effect2_FALSE"]}
  + [Cause_A]
  + [Cause_B]: Description of cause B. {"instantiations": ["cause_b_TRUE", "cause_b_FALSE"]}

### Multiple Causes of the Same Effect
Multiple causes can influence the same effect by being listed at the same indentation level:
[Effect]: Description of effect. {"instantiations": ["effect_TRUE", "effect_FALSE"]}
  + [Cause1]: Description of first cause. {"instantiations": ["cause1_TRUE", "cause1_FALSE"]
  + [Cause2]: Description of second cause. {"instantiations": ["cause2_TRUE", "cause2_FALSE"
    + [Deeper_Cause]: A cause that influences Cause2. {"instantiations": ["deeper_cause_TRUE

### Causal Chains
```
```

```
Causal chains are represented through multiple levels of indentation:
[Ultimate_Effect]: The final outcome. {"instantiations": ["ultimate_effect_TRUE", "ultimate_
  + [Intermediate_Effect]: A mediating variable. {"instantiations": ["intermediate_effect_TR
    + [Root_Cause]: The initial cause. {"instantiations": ["root_cause_TRUE", "root_cause_FA
  + [2nd_Intermediate_Effect]: A mediating variable. {"instantiations": ["intermediate_effec


### Common Cause of Multiple Variables
A common cause affecting multiple variables is represented by referencing the same variable
[Effect1]: First effect description. {"instantiations": ["effect1_TRUE", "effect1_FALSE"]}
  + [Common_Cause]: Description of common cause. {"instantiations": ["common_cause_TRUE", "c

[Effect2]: Second effect description. {"instantiations": ["effect2_TRUE", "effect2_FALSE"]}
  + [Common_Cause]

## Detailed Extraction Workflow
Please follow this step-by-step process, documenting your reasoning in XML tags:
<analysis>
First, conduct a holistic analysis of the document:
1. Identify the main subject matter or domain
2. Note key concepts, variables, and factors discussed
3. Pay attention to language indicating causal relationships (causes, affects, influences, c
4. Look for the ultimate outcomes or effects that are the focus of the document
5. Record your general understanding of the document's implicit causal structure
</analysis>
<variable_identification>
Next, identify and list the key variables in the causal model:
* Focus on factors that are discussed as having an influence or being influenced
* For each variable:
  * Create a descriptive name in [square_brackets]
  * Write a concise description based directly on the text
  * Determine possible states (usually binary TRUE/FALSE unless clearly specified)
* Distinguish between:
  * Outcome variables (effects the author is concerned with)
  * Intermediate variables (both causes and effects in chains)
  * Root cause variables (exogenous factors in the model)
* List all identified variables with their descriptions and possible states
</variable_identification>

<causal_structure>
Then, determine the causal relationships between variables:
* For each variable, identify what factors influence it
```

```
* Note the direction of causality (what causes what)
* Look for mediating variables in causal chains
* Identify common causes of multiple effects
* Capture feedback loops if present (though they must be represented as DAGs)
* Map out the hierarchical structure of the causal model
</causal_structure>

<format_conversion>
Now, convert your analysis into proper ArgDown format:
* Start with the ultimate outcome variables at the top level
* Place direct causes indented below with \+ symbols
* Continue with deeper causes at further indentation levels
* Add variable descriptions and instantiations metadata
* Ensure variables appearing in multiple places have consistent names
* Check that the entire structure forms a valid directed acyclic graph
</format_conversion>

<validation>

Finally, review your extraction for quality and format correctness:
1. Verify all variables have properly formatted metadata
2. Check that indentation properly represents causal direction
3. Confirm the extraction accurately reflects the document's implicit model
4. Ensure no cycles exist in the causal structure
5. Verify that variables referenced multiple times are consistent
6. Check that the extraction would be useful for subsequent analysis

</validation>



## Source Document Analysis Guidance
When analyzing the source document:
* Focus on revealing the author's own causal model, not imposing an external framework
* Maintain the author's terminology where possible
* Look for both explicit statements of causality and implicit assumptions
* Pay attention to the relative importance the author assigns to different factors
* Notice where the author expresses certainty versus uncertainty
* Consider the level of granularity appropriate to the document's own analysis

Remember that your goal is to make the implicit model explicit, not to evaluate or improve i
The value lies in accurately representing the author's perspective, even if you might persor
```

```
"""")

    # BayesDown probability extraction prompt - enhances ArgDown with probability informatio
    BAYESDOWN_EXTRACTION = PromptTemplate("""
You are an expert in probabilistic reasoning and Bayesian networks. Your task is to extend t

For each statement in the ArgDown structure, you need to:
1. Estimate prior probabilities for each possible state
2. Estimate conditional probabilities given parent states
3. Maintain the original structure and relationships

Here is the format to follow:
[Node]: Description. { "instantiations": ["node_TRUE", "node_FALSE"], "priors": { "p(node_TR
 [Parent]: Parent description. {...}


Here are the specific probability questions to answer:
$questions

ArgDown structure to enhance:
$argdown

Provide the complete BayesDown representation with probabilities:
""")

    @classmethod
    def get_template(cls, template_name: str) -> PromptTemplate:
        """Get a prompt template by name"""
        if hasattr(cls, template_name):
            return getattr(cls, template_name)
        else:
            raise ValueError(f"Template not found: {template_name}")
```

D.5 1.3 Prepare LLM API Call

Combine Systemprompt + API Specifications + ArgDown Instructions + Prompt + Source PDF for API Call

```
# @title 1.3.0 --- Provider-Agnostic LLM API Interface ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Provides a unified interface for interacting with different LLM providers.
```

```
This block implements a flexible, provider-agnostic system for making LLM API calls:
1. Base abstract class (LLMProvider) defining the common interface
2. Implementation classes for specific providers (OpenAI and Anthropic)
3. Factory class for creating appropriate provider instances

This abstraction allows the extraction pipeline to work with different LLM providers
without changing the core code, supporting both current and future LLM backends.

DEPENDENCIES: requests for API calls, os for environment variables, abstract base classes
OUTPUTS: LLMProvider abstract class and concrete implementations for OpenAI and Anthropic
"""

import os
import json
import time
import requests
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import Dict, List, Optional, Union, Any
from dataclasses import dataclass

@dataclass
class LLMResponse:
    """Standard response object for LLM completions"""
    content: str            # The generated text response
    model: str              # The model used for generation
    usage: Dict[str, int]   # Token usage statistics
    raw_response: Dict[str, Any]  # Complete provider-specific response
    created_at: float = time.time()  # Timestamp of response creation

class LLMProvider(ABC):
    """Abstract base class for LLM providers"""

    @abstractmethod
    def complete(self,
                 prompt: str,
                 system_prompt: Optional[str] = None,
                 temperature: float = 0.7,
                 max_tokens: int = 4000) -> LLMResponse:
        """Generate a completion from the LLM"""
        pass
```

```
    @abstractmethod
    def get_available_models(self) -> List[str]:
        """Return a list of available models from this provider"""
        pass

class OpenAIProvider(LLMProvider):
    """OpenAI API implementation"""

    def __init__(self, api_key: Optional[str] = None, organization: Optional[str] = None):
        """Initialize with API key from args or environment"""
        self.api_key = api_key or os.environ.get("OPENAI_API_KEY")
        if not self.api_key:
            raise ValueError("OpenAI API key is required. Provide as argument or set OPENAI_

        self.organization = organization or os.environ.get("OPENAI_ORGANIZATION")
        self.api_base = "https://api.openai.com/v1"

    def complete(self,
                 prompt: str,
                 system_prompt: Optional[str] = None,
                 model: str = "gpt-4-turbo",
                 temperature: float = 0.7,
                 max_tokens: int = 4000) -> LLMResponse:
        """Generate a completion using OpenAI's API"""

        # Prepare request headers
        headers = {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "Authorization": f"Bearer {self.api_key}"
        }

        if self.organization:
            headers["OpenAI-Organization"] = self.organization

        # Create message structure
        messages = []
        if system_prompt:
            messages.append({"role": "system", "content": system_prompt})

        messages.append({"role": "user", "content": prompt})

        # Prepare request data
```

```
        data = {
            "model": model,
            "messages": messages,
            "temperature": temperature,
            "max_tokens": max_tokens
        }

        # Make API call
        response = requests.post(
            f"{self.api_base}/chat/completions",
            headers=headers,
            json=data
        )

        response.raise_for_status()
        result = response.json()

        # Transform into standardized response format
        return LLMResponse(
            content=result["choices"][0]["message"]["content"],
            model=result["model"],
            usage=result["usage"],
            raw_response=result
        )

    def get_available_models(self) -> List[str]:
        """Return a list of available OpenAI models"""
        headers = {
            "Authorization": f"Bearer {self.api_key}"
        }

        if self.organization:
            headers["OpenAI-Organization"] = self.organization

        response = requests.get(
            f"{self.api_base}/models",
            headers=headers
        )

        response.raise_for_status()
        models = response.json()["data"]
        return [model["id"] for model in models]
```

```
class AnthropicProvider(LLMProvider):
    """Anthropic Claude API implementation"""

    def __init__(self, api_key: Optional[str] = None):
        """Initialize with API key from args or environment"""
        self.api_key = api_key or os.environ.get("ANTHROPIC_API_KEY")
        if not self.api_key:
            raise ValueError("Anthropic API key is required. Provide as argument or set ANTH

        self.api_base = "https://api.anthropic.com/v1"

    def complete(self,
                 prompt: str,
                 system_prompt: Optional[str] = None,
                 model: str = "claude-3-opus-20240229",
                 temperature: float = 0.7,
                 max_tokens: int = 4000) -> LLMResponse:
        """Generate a completion using Anthropic's API"""

        # Prepare request headers
        headers = {
            "Content-Type": "application/json",
            "X-API-Key": self.api_key,
            "anthropic-version": "2023-06-01"
        }

        # Prepare request data in Anthropic-specific format
        data = {
            "model": model,
            "messages": [{"role": "user", "content": prompt}],
            "temperature": temperature,
            "max_tokens": max_tokens
        }

        # Add system prompt if provided (Anthropic uses a different format)
        if system_prompt:
            data["system"] = system_prompt

        # Make API call
        response = requests.post(
            f"{self.api_base}/messages",
```

```
            headers=headers,
            json=data
        )

        response.raise_for_status()
        result = response.json()

        # Transform into standardized response format
        return LLMResponse(
            content=result["content"][0]["text"],
            model=result["model"],
            usage={"prompt_tokens": result.get("usage", {}).get("input_tokens", 0),
                   "completion_tokens": result.get("usage", {}).get("output_tokens", 0)},
            raw_response=result
        )

    def get_available_models(self) -> List[str]:
        """Return a list of available Anthropic models"""
        # Anthropic doesn't have a models endpoint, so we return a static list
        return [
            "claude-3-opus-20240229",
            "claude-3-sonnet-20240229",
            "claude-3-haiku-20240307"
        ]

class LLMFactory:
    """Factory for creating LLM providers"""

    @staticmethod
    def create_provider(provider_name: str, **kwargs) -> LLMProvider:
        """Create and return an LLM provider instance"""
        if provider_name.lower() == "openai":
            return OpenAIProvider(**kwargs)
        elif provider_name.lower() == "anthropic":
            return AnthropicProvider(**kwargs)
        else:
            raise ValueError(f"Unsupported provider: {provider_name}")
```

```
# @title 1.3.0 --- API Call Function Definitions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Provides core functions for extracting ArgDown representations from text usir
```

```
This block implements the main extraction functionality:
1. extract_argdown_from_text: Sends text to LLM to extract structured ArgDown representation
2. validate_argdown: Verifies the extracted ArgDown for correctness and completeness
3. process_source_document: Handles source files (PDF, TXT, MD) and manages extraction
4. save_argdown_extraction: Saves extraction results with metadata for further processing

These functions form the first stage of the AMTAIR pipeline, transforming
unstructured text into structured argument representations.

DEPENDENCIES: LLMFactory from previous cell, re for pattern matching
OUTPUTS: Functions for ArgDown extraction, validation, and storage
"""

def extract_argdown_from_text(text: str, provider_name: str = "openai", model: str = None) -
    """
    Extract ArgDown representation from text using LLM

    Args:
        text: The source text to extract arguments from
        provider_name: The LLM provider to use (openai or anthropic)
        model: Specific model to use, or None for default

    Returns:
        Extracted ArgDown representation
    """
    # Create LLM provider
    provider = LLMFactory.create_provider(provider_name)

    # Get extraction prompt
    prompt_template = PromptLibrary.get_template("ARGDOWN_EXTRACTION")
    prompt = prompt_template.format(text=text)

    # Set model-specific parameters
    if provider_name.lower() == "openai":
        model = model or "gpt-4-turbo"
        temperature = 0.3  # Lower temperature for more deterministic extraction
        max_tokens = 4000
    elif provider_name.lower() == "anthropic":
        model = model or "claude-3-opus-20240229"
        temperature = 0.2
        max_tokens = 4000
```

```
    # Call the LLM
    system_prompt = "You are an expert in argument mapping and causal reasoning."
    response = provider.complete(
        prompt=prompt,
        system_prompt=system_prompt,
        model=model,
        temperature=temperature,
        max_tokens=max_tokens
    )

    # Extract the ArgDown content (remove any markdown code blocks if present)
    argdown_content = response.content
    if "```" in argdown_content:
        # Extract content between code blocks if present
        import re
        matches = re.findall(r"```(?:argdown)?\n([\s\S]*?)\n```", argdown_content)
        if matches:
            argdown_content = matches[0]

    return argdown_content

def validate_argdown(argdown_text: str) -> Dict[str, Any]:
    """
    Validate ArgDown representation to ensure it's well-formed

    Args:
        argdown_text: ArgDown representation to validate

    Returns:
        Dictionary with validation results
    """
    # Initialize validation results
    results = {
        "is_valid": True,
        "errors": [],
        "warnings": [],
        "stats": {
            "node_count": 0,
            "relationship_count": 0,
            "max_depth": 0
        }
```

```
    }

    # Basic syntax checks
    lines = argdown_text.split("\n")
    node_pattern = r'\[(.*?)\]:'
    instantiation_pattern = r'{"instantiations":'

    # Track nodes and relationships
    nodes = set()
    relationships = []
    current_depth = 0
    max_depth = 0

    for i, line in enumerate(lines):
        # Skip empty lines
        if not line.strip():
            continue

        # Calculate indentation depth
        indent = 0
        if '+' in line:
            indent = line.find('+') // 2

        current_depth = indent
        max_depth = max(max_depth, current_depth)

        # Check for node definitions
        import re
        node_matches = re.findall(node_pattern, line)
        if node_matches:
            node = node_matches[0]
            nodes.add(node)
            results["stats"]["node_count"] += 1

            # Check for instantiations
            if instantiation_pattern not in line:
                results["warnings"].append(f"Line {i+1}: Node '{node}' is missing instantiat

        # Check parent-child relationships
        if indent > 0 and '+' in line and node_matches:
            # This is a child node; find its parent
            parent_indent = indent - 1
```

```
            j = i - 1
            while j >= 0:
                if '+' in lines[j] and lines[j].find('+') // 2 == parent_indent:
                    parent_matches = re.findall(node_pattern, lines[j])
                    if parent_matches:
                        parent = parent_matches[0]
                        relationships.append((parent, node))
                        results["stats"]["relationship_count"] += 1
                        break
                j -= 1

    results["stats"]["max_depth"] = max_depth

    # If we didn't find any nodes, that's a problem
    if results["stats"]["node_count"] == 0:
        results["is_valid"] = False
        results["errors"].append("No valid nodes found in ArgDown representation")

    return results

def process_source_document(file_path: str, provider_name: str = "openai") -> Dict[str, Any]
    """
    Process a source document to extract ArgDown representation

    Args:
        file_path: Path to the source document
        provider_name: The LLM provider to use

    Returns:
        Dictionary with extraction results
    """
    # Load the source document
    text = ""
    if file_path.endswith(".pdf"):
        # PDF handling requires additional libraries
        try:
            import PyPDF2
            with open(file_path, 'rb') as file:
                reader = PyPDF2.PdfReader(file)
                text = ""
                for page in reader.pages:
                    text += page.extract_text() + "\n"
```

```
        except ImportError:
            raise ImportError("PyPDF2 is required for PDF processing. Install it with: pip i
    elif file_path.endswith(".txt"):
        with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
            text = file.read()
    elif file_path.endswith(".md"):
        with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
            text = file.read()
    else:
        raise ValueError(f"Unsupported file format: {file_path}")

    # Extract ArgDown
    argdown_content = extract_argdown_from_text(text, provider_name)

    # Validate the extraction
    validation_results = validate_argdown(argdown_content)

    # Prepare results
    results = {
        "source_path": file_path,
        "extraction_timestamp": time.time(),
        "argdown_content": argdown_content,
        "validation": validation_results,
        "provider": provider_name
    }

    return results

def save_argdown_extraction(results: Dict[str, Any], output_path: str) -> None:
    """
    Save ArgDown extraction results

    Args:
        results: Extraction results dictionary
        output_path: Path to save the results
    """
    # Save the ArgDown content
    with open(output_path, 'w') as file:
        file.write(results["argdown_content"])

    # Save metadata alongside
    metadata_path = output_path.replace('.md', '_metadata.json')
```

```
    metadata = {
        "source_path": results["source_path"],
        "extraction_timestamp": results["extraction_timestamp"],
        "validation": results["validation"],
        "provider": results["provider"]
    }

    with open(metadata_path, 'w') as file:
        json.dump(metadata, file, indent=2)
```

```
# @title 1.3 --- Prepare LLM API Call ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Prepares parameters for LLM API calls used in ArgDown extraction.

This function handles the configuration for LLM API calls, including:
1. Source document path validation
2. LLM provider selection and validation
3. Model selection with appropriate defaults

The function returns a configuration dictionary that can be passed to the
extraction function in the next step of the pipeline.

DEPENDENCIES: None (uses standard Python functionality)
OUTPUTS: Dictionary with extraction configuration parameters
"""

def prepare_extraction_call(source_path, provider_name="openai", model=None):
    """
    Prepare the LLM API call for ArgDown extraction

    Args:
        source_path (str): Path to the source document to extract from
        provider_name (str): LLM provider to use ('openai' or 'anthropic')
        model (str, optional): Specific model to use. Defaults to None (uses provider's defa

    Returns:
        dict: Configuration parameters for extraction

    Raises:
        ValueError: If an unsupported provider is specified
    """
```

```
    # Load the source document
    print(f"Processing source document: {source_path}")

    # Determine provider and model
    provider = provider_name.lower()
    if provider not in ["openai", "anthropic"]:
        raise ValueError(f"Unsupported provider: {provider}. Use 'openai' or 'anthropic'.")

    # Set default model if none provided
    if model is None:
        if provider == "openai":
            model = "gpt-4-turbo"
        elif provider == "anthropic":
            model = "claude-3-opus-20240229"

    # Print configuration
    print(f"Using provider: {provider}")
    print(f"Selected model: {model}")

    return {
        "source_path": source_path,
        "provider": provider,
        "model": model
    }

# Usage example:
source_path = "example_document.pdf"  # Replace with actual document path
extraction_config = prepare_extraction_call(source_path, provider_name="openai")
```

```
Processing source document: example_document.pdf
Using provider: openai
Selected model: gpt-4-turbo
```

D.6 1.4 Make ArgDown Extraction LLM API Call

```
# @title 1.4 --- Make ArgDown Extraction LLM API Call ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Executes the ArgDown extraction process using the LLM API.

This function performs the actual extraction of ArgDown representations from source document
1. Takes the configuration parameters prepared in the previous step
```

```
2. Processes the document using the LLM API
3. Validates the extraction results
4. Provides timing and statistics about the extraction

The extraction process transforms unstructured text into a structured argument
representation following the ArgDown syntax defined in the AMTAIR project.

DEPENDENCIES: process_source_document function from previous cells
OUTPUTS: Dictionary with extraction results including ArgDown content and validation info
"""

def execute_extraction(extraction_config):
    """
    Execute the ArgDown extraction using the LLM API

    Args:
        extraction_config (dict): Configuration parameters for extraction

    Returns:
        dict: Extraction results including ArgDown content and validation info

    Raises:
        Exception: For any errors during extraction
    """
    print(f"Starting extraction from {extraction_config['source_path']}")
    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        # Process the document
        results = process_source_document(
            extraction_config["source_path"],
            provider_name=extraction_config["provider"]
        )

        # Print success message
        elapsed_time = time.time() - start_time
        print(f"Extraction completed in {elapsed_time:.2f} seconds")
        print(f"Extracted {results['validation']['stats']['node_count']} nodes with "
              f"{results['validation']['stats']['relationship_count']} relationships")

        # Print any warnings
        if results['validation']['warnings']:
```

```
            print("\nWarnings:")
            for warning in results['validation']['warnings']:
                print(f"- {warning}")

        return results

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error during extraction: {str(e)}")
        raise

# Usage example:
extraction_results = execute_extraction(extraction_config)
```

```
Starting extraction from example_document.pdf
Error during extraction: PyPDF2 is required for PDF processing. Install it with: pip install
```

```
ImportError: PyPDF2 is required for PDF processing. Install it with: pip install PyPDF2
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
ModuleNotFoundError                       Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-17-fd592eb962ab> in process_source_document(file_path, provider_name)
    166         try:
--> 167             import PyPDF2
    168             with open(file_path, 'rb') as file:
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'PyPDF2'
During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:
ImportError                               Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-19-27555067c1d2> in <cell line: 0>()
     59
     60 # Usage example:
---> 61 extraction_results = execute_extraction(extraction_config)

<ipython-input-19-27555067c1d2> in execute_extraction(extraction_config)
     35     try:
     36         # Process the document
---> 37         results = process_source_document(
     38             extraction_config["source_path"],
     39             provider_name=extraction_config["provider"]
<ipython-input-17-fd592eb962ab> in process_source_document(file_path, provider_name)
    172                     text += page.extract_text() + "\n"
    173         except ImportError:
--> 174             raise ImportError("PyPDF2 is required for PDF processing. Install it wit
    175     elif file_path.endswith(".txt"):
    176         with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
```

```
ImportError: PyPDF2 is required for PDF processing. Install it with: pip install PyPDF2
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
NOTE: If your import is failing due to a missing package, you can
manually install dependencies using either !pip or !apt.
To view examples of installing some common dependencies, click the
"Open Examples" button below.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

D.7 1.5 Save ArgDown Extraction Response

1. Save and log API return
2. Save ArgDown.md file for further Proecessing

```
# @title 1.5 --- Save ArgDown Extraction Response ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Saves the extracted ArgDown content to files for further processing.

This function handles saving the extraction results:
1. Creates an output directory if it doesn't exist
2. Saves the extracted ArgDown content with a timestamp in the filename
3. Saves accompanying metadata in a JSON file
4. Saves a copy at a standard location for the next steps in the pipeline
5. Provides a preview of the extracted content

The saved files serve as inputs for the next stage of the pipeline where
probability information will be added to create BayesDown.

DEPENDENCIES: os module for directory operations
OUTPUTS: Saved ArgDown files and preview of extracted content
"""

def save_extraction_results(results, output_directory="./outputs"):
    """
    Save the extraction results to file

    Args:
        results (dict): Extraction results from execute_extraction
        output_directory (str): Directory to save results

    Returns:
        str: Path to the saved ArgDown file
    """
```

```
    # Ensure output directory exists
    import os
    os.makedirs(output_directory, exist_ok=True)

    # Create base filename from source
    import os.path
    base_name = os.path.basename(results["source_path"]).split('.')[0]
    timestamp = time.strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
    output_filename = f"{base_name}_argdown_{timestamp}.md"
    output_path = os.path.join(output_directory, output_filename)

    # Save the results
    save_argdown_extraction(results, output_path)

    print(f"Saved ArgDown extraction to: {output_path}")
    print(f"Metadata saved to: {output_path.replace('.md', '_metadata.json')}")

    # Also save to standard location for further processing
    standard_path = os.path.join(output_directory, "ArgDown.md")
    with open(standard_path, 'w') as f:
        f.write(results["argdown_content"])
    print(f"Also saved to standard location: {standard_path}")

    return output_path

# Usage example:
output_path = save_extraction_results(extraction_results)

# Preview the extracted ArgDown
from IPython.display import Markdown, display

# Display the first 500 characters of the extracted ArgDown
preview = extraction_results["argdown_content"][:500] + "..." if len(extraction_results["arg
display(Markdown(f"## Extracted ArgDown Preview\n\n```\n{preview}\n```"))
```

```
NameError: name 'extraction_results' is not defined
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-20-84ee4ea64739> in <cell line: 0>()
     55
     56 # Usage example:
---> 57 output_path = save_extraction_results(extraction_results)
```

```
     58
     59 # Preview the extracted ArgDown
NameError: name 'extraction_results' is not defined
```

D.8 1.6 Review and Check ArgDown.md File

```
display(Markdown(md_content))
```

[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI systems we've lost control over. {"instantiations": ["existential_catastrophe_TRUE", "existential_catastrophe_FALSE"]} - [Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI systems. {"instantiations": ["human_disempowerment_TRUE", "human_disempowerment_FALSE"]} - [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permanently disempowering all of humanity. {"instantiations": ["scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE", "scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE"]} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {"instantiations": ["misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE", "misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE"]} - [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and strategic awareness. {"instantiations": ["aps_systems_TRUE", "aps_systems_FALSE"]} - [Advanced_AI_Capability]: AI systems that outperform humans on tasks that grant significant power in the world. {"instantiations": ["advanced_ai_capability_TRUE", "advanced_ai_capability_FALSE"]} - [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world models to achieve objectives. {"instantiations": ["agentic_planning_TRUE", "agentic_planning_FALSE"]} - [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing power dynamics with humans. {"instantiations": ["strategic_awareness_TRUE", "strategic_awareness_FALSE"]} - [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misaligned systems that are attractive to deploy. {"instantiations": ["difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE", "difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE"]} - [Instrumental_Convergence]: AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to seek power as an instrumental goal. {"instantiations": ["instrumental_convergence_TRUE", "instrumental_convergence_FALSE"]} - [Problems_With_Proxies]: Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correlations with intended goals. {"instantiations": ["problems_with_proxies_TRUE", "problems_with_proxies_FALSE"]} - [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing different objectives than intended. {"instantiations": ["problems_with_search_TRUE", "problems_with_search_FALSE"]} - [Deployment_Decisions]: Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI systems. {"instantiations": ["deployment_decisions_DEPLOY", "deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD"]} - [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS systems. {"instantiations": ["incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG", "incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK"]} - [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tasks. {"instantiations": ["usefulness_of_aps_HIGH", "usefulness_of_aps_LOW"]} - [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {"instantia-

tions”: [“competitive_dynamics_STRONG”, “competitive_dynamics_WEAK”]} - [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives. {“instantiations”: [“deception_by_ai_TRUE”, “deception_by_ai_FALSE”]} - [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing problems. {“instantiations”: [“corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE”, “corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE”]} - [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic risks. {“instantiations”: [“warning_shots_OBSERVED”, “warning_shots_UNOBSERVED”]} - [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowing little time for correction. {“instantiations”: [“rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE”, “rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE”] [Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced AI systems. {“instantiations”: [“barriers_to_understanding_HIGH”, “barriers_to_understanding_LOW”]} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”]} [Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeking AI. {“instantiations”: [“adversarial_dynamics_TRUE”, “adversarial_dynamics_FALSE”]} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”]} [Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {“instantiations”: [“stakes_of_error_HIGH”, “stakes_of_error_LOW”]} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”]}

D.9 1.6.2 Check the Graph Structure with the ArgDown Sandbox Online

Copy and paste the BayesDown formatted … in the ArgDown Sandbox below to quickly verify that the network renders correctly.

```
# @title 1.6.2 --- ArgDown Online Sandbox ---

from IPython.display import IFrame

IFrame(src="https://argdown.org/sandbox/map/", width="100%", height="600px")
```

```
<IPython.lib.display.IFrame at 0x7d3db5e18a10>
```

D.10 1.7 Extract ArgDown Graph Information as DataFrame

Extract:

> Nodes (Variable_Title)

> Edges (Parents)
> Instantiations
> Description

Implementation nodes: - One function for ArgDown and BayesDown extraction, but: - IF YOU ONLY WANT ARGDOWN EXTRACTION: USE ARGUMENT IN FUNCTION CALL "parse_markdown_hierarchy(markdown_text, ArgDown = True)" - so if you set ArgDown = True, it gives you only instantiations, no probabilities.

```
# @title 1.7 --- Parsing ArgDown & BayesDown (.md to .csv) ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Provides the core parsing functionality for transforming ArgDown and BayesDow
text representations into structured DataFrame format for further processing.

This block implements the critical extraction pipeline described in the AMTAIR project
(see PY_TechnicalImplementation) that converts argument structures into Bayesian networks.
The function can handle both basic ArgDown (structure-only) and BayesDown (with probabilitie

Key steps in the parsing process:
1. Remove comments from the markdown text
2. Extract titles, descriptions, and indentation levels
3. Establish parent-child relationships based on indentation
4. Convert the structured information into a DataFrame
5. Add derived columns for network analysis

DEPENDENCIES: pandas, re, json libraries
INPUTS: Markdown text in ArgDown/BayesDown format
OUTPUTS: Structured DataFrame with node information, relationships, and properties
"""

def parse_markdown_hierarchy_fixed(markdown_text, ArgDown=False):
    """
    Parse ArgDown or BayesDown format into a structured DataFrame with parent-child relation

    Args:
        markdown_text (str): Text in ArgDown or BayesDown format
        ArgDown (bool): If True, extracts only structure without probabilities
                        If False, extracts both structure and probability information

    Returns:
        pandas.DataFrame: Structured data with node information, relationships, and attribut
    """
    # PHASE 1: Clean and prepare the text
```

```
    clean_text = remove_comments(markdown_text)

    # PHASE 2: Extract basic information about nodes
    titles_info = extract_titles_info(clean_text)

    # PHASE 3: Determine the hierarchical relationships
    titles_with_relations = establish_relationships_fixed(titles_info, clean_text)

    # PHASE 4: Convert to structured DataFrame format
    df = convert_to_dataframe(titles_with_relations, ArgDown)

    # PHASE 5: Add derived columns for analysis
    df = add_no_parent_no_child_columns_to_df(df)
    df = add_parents_instantiation_columns_to_df(df)

    return df

def remove_comments(markdown_text):
    """
    Remove comment blocks from markdown text using regex pattern matching.

    Args:
        markdown_text (str): Text containing potential comment blocks

    Returns:
        str: Text with comment blocks removed
    """
    # Remove anything between /* and */ using regex
    return re.sub(r'/\*.*?\*/', '', markdown_text, flags=re.DOTALL)

def extract_titles_info(text):
    """
    Extract titles with their descriptions and indentation levels from markdown text.

    Args:
        text (str): Cleaned markdown text

    Returns:
        dict: Dictionary with titles as keys and dictionaries of attributes as values
    """
    lines = text.split('\n')
    titles_info = {}
```

```
    for line in lines:
        # Skip empty lines
        if not line.strip():
            continue

        # Extract title within square or angle brackets
        title_match = re.search(r'[<\[](.+?)[>\]]', line)
        if not title_match:
            continue

        title = title_match.group(1)

        # Extract description and metadata
        title_pattern_in_line = r'[<\[]' + re.escape(title) + r'[>\]]:'
        description_match = re.search(title_pattern_in_line + r'\s*(.*)', line)

        if description_match:
            full_text = description_match.group(1).strip()

            # Split description and metadata at the first "{"
            if "{" in full_text:
                split_index = full_text.find("{")
                description = full_text[:split_index].strip()
                metadata = full_text[split_index:].strip()
            else:
                # Keep the entire description and no metadata
                description = full_text
                metadata = ''  # Initialize as empty string
        else:
            description = ''
            metadata = ''  # Ensure metadata is initialized

        # Calculate indentation level based on spaces before + or - symbol
        indentation = 0
        if '+' in line:
            symbol_index = line.find('+')
            # Count spaces before the '+' symbol
            i = symbol_index - 1
            while i >= 0 and line[i] == ' ':
                indentation += 1
                i -= 1
```

```
        elif '-' in line:
            symbol_index = line.find('-')
            # Count spaces before the '-' symbol
            i = symbol_index - 1
            while i >= 0 and line[i] == ' ':
                indentation += 1
                i -= 1

        # If neither symbol exists, indentation remains 0

        if title in titles_info:
            # Only update description if it's currently empty and we found a new one
            if not titles_info[title]['description'] and description:
                titles_info[title]['description'] = description

            # Store all indentation levels for this title
            titles_info[title]['indentation_levels'].append(indentation)

            # Keep max indentation for backward compatibility
            if indentation > titles_info[title]['indentation']:
                titles_info[title]['indentation'] = indentation

            # Do NOT update metadata here - keep the original metadata
        else:
            # First time seeing this title, create a new entry
            titles_info[title] = {
                'description': description,
                'indentation': indentation,
                'indentation_levels': [indentation],  # Initialize with first indentation le
                'parents': [],
                'children': [],
                'line': None,
                'line_numbers': [],  # Initialize an empty list for all occurrences
                'metadata': metadata  # Set metadata explicitly from what we found
            }

    return titles_info

def establish_relationships_fixed(titles_info, text):
    """
    Establish parent-child relationships between titles using BayesDown indentation rules.
```

```
    In BayesDown syntax:
    - More indented nodes (with + symbol) are PARENTS of less indented nodes
    - The relationship reads as "Effect is caused by Cause" (Effect + Cause)
    - This aligns with how Bayesian networks represent causality

    Args:
        titles_info (dict): Dictionary with information about titles
        text (str): Original markdown text (for identifying line numbers)

    Returns:
        dict: Updated dictionary with parent-child relationships
    """
    lines = text.split('\n')

    # Dictionary to store line numbers for each title occurrence
    title_occurrences = {}

    # Record line number for each title (including multiple occurrences)
    line_number = 0
    for line in lines:
        if not line.strip():
            line_number += 1
            continue

        title_match = re.search(r'[<\[](.+?)[>\]]', line)
        if not title_match:
            line_number += 1
            continue

        title = title_match.group(1)

        # Store all occurrences of each title with their line numbers
        if title not in title_occurrences:
            title_occurrences[title] = []
        title_occurrences[title].append(line_number)

        # Store all line numbers where this title appears
        if 'line_numbers' not in titles_info[title]:
            titles_info[title]['line_numbers'] = []
        titles_info[title]['line_numbers'].append(line_number)

        # For backward compatibility, keep the first occurrence in 'line'
```

```
    if titles_info[title]['line'] is None:
        titles_info[title]['line'] = line_number

    line_number += 1

# Create an ordered list of all title occurrences with their line numbers
all_occurrences = []
for title, occurrences in title_occurrences.items():
    for line_num in occurrences:
        all_occurrences.append((title, line_num))

# Sort occurrences by line number
all_occurrences.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])

# Get indentation for each occurrence
occurrence_indents = {}
for title, line_num in all_occurrences:
    for line in lines[line_num:line_num+1]:  # Only check the current line
        indent = 0
        if '+' in line:
            symbol_index = line.find('+')
            # Count spaces before the '+' symbol
            j = symbol_index - 1
            while j >= 0 and line[j] == ' ':
                indent += 1
                j -= 1
        elif '-' in line:
            symbol_index = line.find('-')
            # Count spaces before the '-' symbol
            j = symbol_index - 1
            while j >= 0 and line[j] == ' ':
                indent += 1
                j -= 1
        occurrence_indents[(title, line_num)] = indent

# Enhanced backward pass for correct parent-child relationships
for i, (title, line_num) in enumerate(all_occurrences):
    current_indent = occurrence_indents[(title, line_num)]

    # Skip root nodes (indentation 0) for processing
    if current_indent == 0:
        continue
```

```
        # Look for the immediately preceding node with lower indentation
        j = i - 1
        while j >= 0:
            prev_title, prev_line = all_occurrences[j]
            prev_indent = occurrence_indents[(prev_title, prev_line)]

            # If we find a node with less indentation, it's a child of current node
            if prev_indent < current_indent:
                # In BayesDown: More indented node is a parent (cause) of less indented node
                if title not in titles_info[prev_title]['parents']:
                    titles_info[prev_title]['parents'].append(title)
                if prev_title not in titles_info[title]['children']:
                    titles_info[title]['children'].append(prev_title)

                # Only need to find the immediate child (closest preceding node with lower i
                break

            j -= 1

    return titles_info

def convert_to_dataframe(titles_info, ArgDown):
    """
    Convert the titles information dictionary to a pandas DataFrame.

    Args:
        titles_info (dict): Dictionary with information about titles
        ArgDown (bool): If True, extract only structural information without probabilities

    Returns:
        pandas.DataFrame: Structured data with node information and relationships
    """
    if ArgDown == True:
        # For ArgDown, exclude probability columns
        df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Title', 'Description', 'line', 'line_numbers', 'indentat
                                   'indentation_levels', 'Parents', 'Children', 'instantiations'
    else:
        # For BayesDown, include probability columns
        df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Title', 'Description', 'line', 'line_numbers', 'indentat
                                   'indentation_levels', 'Parents', 'Children', 'instantiations'
                                   'priors', 'posteriors'])
```

```
for title, info in titles_info.items():
    # Parse the metadata JSON string into a Python dictionary
    if 'metadata' in info and info['metadata']:
        try:
            # Only try to parse if metadata is not empty
            if info['metadata'].strip():
                jsonMetadata = json.loads(info['metadata'])
                if ArgDown == True:
                    # Create the row dictionary with instantiations as metadata only, no
                    row = {
                        'Title': title,
                        'Description': info.get('description', ''),
                        'line': info.get('line',''),
                        'line_numbers': info.get('line_numbers', []),
                        'indentation': info.get('indentation',''),
                        'indentation_levels': info.get('indentation_levels', []),
                        'Parents': info.get('parents', []),
                        'Children': info.get('children', []),
                        # Extract specific metadata fields, defaulting to empty if not p
                        'instantiations': jsonMetadata.get('instantiations', []),
                    }
                else:
                    # Create dict with probabilities for BayesDown
                    row = {
                        'Title': title,
                        'Description': info.get('description', ''),
                        'line': info.get('line',''),
                        'line_numbers': info.get('line_numbers', []),
                        'indentation': info.get('indentation',''),
                        'indentation_levels': info.get('indentation_levels', []),
                        'Parents': info.get('parents', []),
                        'Children': info.get('children', []),
                        # Extract specific metadata fields, defaulting to empty if not p
                        'instantiations': jsonMetadata.get('instantiations', []),
                        'priors': jsonMetadata.get('priors', {}),
                        'posteriors': jsonMetadata.get('posteriors', {})
                    }
            else:
                # Empty metadata case
                row = {
                    'Title': title,
```

```
                    'Description': info.get('description', ''),
                    'line': info.get('line',''),
                    'line_numbers': info.get('line_numbers', []),
                    'indentation': info.get('indentation',''),
                    'indentation_levels': info.get('indentation_levels', []),
                    'Parents': info.get('parents', []),
                    'Children': info.get('children', []),
                    'instantiations': [],
                    'priors': {},
                    'posteriors': {}
                }
            except json.JSONDecodeError:
                # Handle case where metadata isn't valid JSON
                row = {
                    'Title': title,
                    'Description': info.get('description', ''),
                    'line': info.get('line',''),
                    'line_numbers': info.get('line_numbers', []),
                    'indentation': info.get('indentation',''),
                    'indentation_levels': info.get('indentation_levels', []),
                    'Parents': info.get('parents', []),
                    'Children': info.get('children', []),
                    'instantiations': [],
                    'priors': {},
                    'posteriors': {}
                }
        else:
            # Handle case where metadata field doesn't exist or is empty
            row = {
                'Title': title,
                'Description': info.get('description', ''),
                'line': info.get('line',''),
                'line_numbers': info.get('line_numbers', []),
                'indentation': info.get('indentation',''),
                'indentation_levels': info.get('indentation_levels', []),
                'Parents': info.get('parents', []),
                'Children': info.get('children', []),
                'instantiations': [],
                'priors': {},
                'posteriors': {}
            }
```

```
        # Add the row to the DataFrame
        df.loc[len(df)] = row

    return df

def add_no_parent_no_child_columns_to_df(dataframe):
    """
    Add No_Parent and No_Children boolean columns to the DataFrame to identify root and leaf

    Args:
        dataframe (pandas.DataFrame): The DataFrame to enhance

    Returns:
        pandas.DataFrame: Enhanced DataFrame with additional boolean columns
    """
    no_parent = []
    no_children = []

    for _, row in dataframe.iterrows():
        no_parent.append(not row['Parents'])  # True if Parents list is empty
        no_children.append(not row['Children'])  # True if Children list is empty

    dataframe['No_Parent'] = no_parent
    dataframe['No_Children'] = no_children

    return dataframe

def add_parents_instantiation_columns_to_df(dataframe):
    """
    Add all possible instantiations of parents as a list of lists column to the DataFrame.
    This is crucial for generating conditional probability tables.

    Args:
        dataframe (pandas.DataFrame): The DataFrame to enhance

    Returns:
        pandas.DataFrame: Enhanced DataFrame with parent_instantiations column
    """
    # Create a new column to store parent instantiations
    parent_instantiations = []

    # Iterate through each row in the dataframe
```

```
    for _, row in dataframe.iterrows():
        parents = row['Parents']
        parent_insts = []

        # For each parent, find its instantiations and add to the list
        for parent in parents:
            # Find the row where Title matches the parent
            parent_row = dataframe[dataframe['Title'] == parent]

            # If parent found in the dataframe
            if not parent_row.empty:
                # Get the instantiations of this parent
                parent_instantiation = parent_row['instantiations'].iloc[0]
                parent_insts.append(parent_instantiation)

        # Add the list of parent instantiations to our new column
        parent_instantiations.append(parent_insts)

    # Add the new column to the dataframe
    dataframe['parent_instantiations'] = parent_instantiations

    return dataframe
```

```
# example use case:
ex_csv = parse_markdown_hierarchy_fixed(md_content, ArgDown = True)
ex_csv
```

	Title	Description	line	line_numbe
0	Existential_Catastrophe	The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...	0	[0]
1	Human_Disempowerment	Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...	1	[1]
2	Scale_Of_Power_Seeking	Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...	2	[2]
3	Misaligned_Power_Seeking	Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...	3	[3, 21, 23, 2
4	APS_Systems	AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...	4	[4]
5	Advanced_AI_Capability	AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...	5	[5]
6	Agentic_Planning	AI systems making and executing plans based on...	6	[6]
7	Strategic_Awareness	AI systems with models accurately representing...	7	[7]
8	Difficulty_Of_Alignment	It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...	8	[8]
9	Instrumental_Convergence	AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...	9	[9]
10	Problems_With_Proxies	Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...	10	[10]
11	Problems_With_Search	Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...	11	[11]
12	Deployment_Decisions	Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...	12	[12]
13	Incentives_To_Build_APS	Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...	13	[13]

	Title	Description	line	line_numbe
14	Usefulness_Of_APS	APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...	14	[14]
15	Competitive_Dynamics	Competitive pressures between AI developers.	15	[15]
16	Deception_By_AI	AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...	16	[16]
17	Corrective_Feedback	Human society implementing corrections after o...	17	[17]
18	Warning_Shots	Observable failures in weaker systems before c...	18	[18]
19	Rapid_Capability_Escalation	AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...	19	[19]
20	Barriers_To_Understanding	Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...	20	[20]
21	Adversarial_Dynamics	Potentially adversarial relationships between ...	22	[22]
22	Stakes_Of_Error	The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...	24	[24]

D.11 1.8 Store ArgDown Information as 'ArgDown.csv' file

```
# Assuming 'md_content' holds the markdown text
# Store the results of running the function parse_markdown_hierarchy(md_content, ArgDown = T
result_df = parse_markdown_hierarchy_fixed(md_content, ArgDown = True)

# Save to CSV
result_df.to_csv('ArgDown.csv', index=False)
```

```
# Test if 'ArgDown.csv' has been saved correctly with the correct information
# Load the data from the CSV file
argdown_df = pd.read_csv('ArgDown.csv')

# Display the DataFrame
print(argdown_df)
```

```
                         Title  \
0       Existential_Catastrophe
1          Human_Disempowerment
2        Scale_Of_Power_Seeking
3      Misaligned_Power_Seeking
4                   APS_Systems
5        Advanced_AI_Capability
6              Agentic_Planning
7           Strategic_Awareness
8       Difficulty_Of_Alignment
9      Instrumental_Convergence
10        Problems_With_Proxies
11         Problems_With_Search
12         Deployment_Decisions
13      Incentives_To_Build_APS
```

```
14            Usefulness_Of_APS
15         Competitive_Dynamics
16              Deception_By_AI
17          Corrective_Feedback
18                Warning_Shots
19  Rapid_Capability_Escalation
20    Barriers_To_Understanding
21         Adversarial_Dynamics
22              Stakes_Of_Error

                                          Description  line     line_numbers  \
0   The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...     0              [0]
1   Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...     1              [1]
2   Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...     2              [2]
3   Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...     3  [3, 21, 23, 25]
4   AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...     4              [4]
5   AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...     5              [5]
6   AI systems making and executing plans based on...     6              [6]
7   AI systems with models accurately representing...     7              [7]
8   It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...     8              [8]
9   AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...     9              [9]
10  Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...    10             [10]
11  Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...    11             [11]
12  Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...    12             [12]
13  Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...    13             [13]
14  APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...    14             [14]
15       Competitive pressures between AI developers.    15             [15]
16  AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...    16             [16]
17  Human society implementing corrections after o...    17             [17]
18  Observable failures in weaker systems before c...    18             [18]
19  AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...    19             [19]
20  Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...    20             [20]
21  Potentially adversarial relationships between ...    22             [22]
22  The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...    24             [24]

    indentation indentation_levels  \
0             0                [0]
1             0                [0]
2             4                [4]
3             8       [8, 0, 0, 0]
4            12               [12]
5            16               [16]
```

6	16	[16]
7	16	[16]
8	12	[12]
9	16	[16]
10	16	[16]
11	16	[16]
12	12	[12]
13	16	[16]
14	20	[20]
15	20	[20]
16	16	[16]
17	8	[8]
18	12	[12]
19	12	[12]
20	0	[0]
21	0	[0]
22	0	[0]

	Parents
0	[]
1	['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
2	['Misaligned_Power_Seeking', 'Corrective_Feedb...
3	['APS_Systems', 'Difficulty_Of_Alignment', 'De...
4	['Advanced_AI_Capability', 'Agentic_Planning',...
5	[]
6	[]
7	[]
8	['Instrumental_Convergence', 'Problems_With_Pr...
9	[]
10	[]
11	[]
12	['Incentives_To_Build_APS', 'Deception_By_AI']
13	['Usefulness_Of_APS', 'Competitive_Dynamics']
14	[]
15	[]
16	[]
17	['Warning_Shots', 'Rapid_Capability_Escalation']
18	[]
19	[]
20	[]
21	[]
22	[]

```
                        Children  \
0                             []
1                             []
2       ['Human_Disempowerment']
3     ['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
4   ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
5                ['APS_Systems']
6                ['APS_Systems']
7                ['APS_Systems']
8   ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
9    ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
10   ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
11   ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
12  ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
13      ['Deployment_Decisions']
14    ['Incentives_To_Build_APS']
15    ['Incentives_To_Build_APS']
16      ['Deployment_Decisions']
17    ['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
18       ['Corrective_Feedback']
19       ['Corrective_Feedback']
20                            []
21                            []
22                            []

                                       instantiations  No_Parent  No_Children  \
0   ['existential_catastrophe_TRUE', 'existential_...       True         True
1   ['human_disempowerment_TRUE', 'human_disempowe...      False         True
2   ['scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE', 'scale_of_powe...      False        False
3   ['misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE', 'misaligned_...      False        False
4           ['aps_systems_TRUE', 'aps_systems_FALSE']      False        False
5   ['advanced_ai_capability_TRUE', 'advanced_ai_c...       True        False
6   ['agentic_planning_TRUE', 'agentic_planning_FA...       True        False
7   ['strategic_awareness_TRUE', 'strategic_awaren...       True        False
8   ['difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE', 'difficulty_o...      False        False
9   ['instrumental_convergence_TRUE', 'instrumenta...       True        False
10  ['problems_with_proxies_TRUE', 'problems_with_...       True        False
11  ['problems_with_search_TRUE', 'problems_with_s...       True        False
12  ['deployment_decisions_DEPLOY', 'deployment_de...      False        False
13  ['incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG', 'incentives...      False        False
14  ['usefulness_of_aps_HIGH', 'usefulness_of_aps_...       True        False
```

15	['competitive_dynamics_STRONG', 'competitive_d...	True	False
16	['deception_by_ai_TRUE', 'deception_by_ai_FALSE']	True	False
17	['corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE', 'corrective_...	False	False
18	['warning_shots_OBSERVED', 'warning_shots_UNOB...	True	False
19	['rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE', 'rapid_ca...	True	False
20	['barriers_to_understanding_HIGH', 'barriers_t...	True	True
21	['adversarial_dynamics_TRUE', 'adversarial_dyn...	True	True
22	['stakes_of_error_HIGH', 'stakes_of_error_LOW']	True	True

	parent_instantiations
0	[]
1	[['scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE', 'scale_of_pow...
2	[['misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE', 'misaligned...
3	[['aps_systems_TRUE', 'aps_systems_FALSE'], ['...
4	[['advanced_ai_capability_TRUE', 'advanced_ai_...
5	[]
6	[]
7	[]
8	[['instrumental_convergence_TRUE', 'instrument...
9	[]
10	[]
11	[]
12	[['incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG', 'incentive...
13	[['usefulness_of_aps_HIGH', 'usefulness_of_aps...
14	[]
15	[]
16	[]
17	[['warning_shots_OBSERVED', 'warning_shots_UNO...
18	[]
19	[]
20	[]
21	[]
22	[]

2.0 Probability Extractions: ArgDown (.csv) to BayesDown (.md + plugin JSON syntax)

2. ArgDown to BayesDown: Adding Probability Information

F.1 Process Overview

This section implements the second major stage of the AMTAIR pipeline: enhancing the structured argument representation (ArgDown) with probability information to create BayesDown.

BayesDown extends ArgDown by adding: 1. Prior probabilities for each variable (unconditional beliefs) 2. Conditional probabilities representing the relationships between variables 3. The full parameter specification needed for a Bayesian network

The process follows these steps: 1. Generate probability questions for each node and its relationships 2. Create a BayesDown template with placeholders for these probabilities 3. Answer the probability questions (manually or via LLM) 4. Substitute the answers into the BayesDown representation

This enhanced representation contains all the information needed to construct a formal Bayesian network, enabling probabilistic reasoning and policy evaluation.

F.2 What is BayesDown?

BayesDown maintains the ArgDown structure but adds probability metadata:

```
[Node]: Description. {
"instantiations": ["node_TRUE", "node_FALSE"],
"priors": { "p(node_TRUE)": "0.7", "p(node_FALSE)": "0.3" },
"posteriors": { "p(node_TRUE|parent_TRUE)": "0.9", "p(node_TRUE|parent_FALSE)": "0.4" }
}
```

The result is a hybrid representation that preserves the narrative structure of arguments while adding the mathematical precision of Bayesian networks.

F.3 2.1 Probability Extraction Questions — 'ArgDown.csv' to 'ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv'

```
# @title 2.1 --- Probability Extraction Questions Generation ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Generates probability questions for ArgDown nodes to prepare for BayesDown co

This block implements a key step in the pipeline where structure (from ArgDown) is prepared
for probability integration (to create BayesDown). It:

1. Processes a CSV file containing ArgDown structure
2. For each node, generates appropriate probability questions:
   - Prior probability questions for all nodes
   - Conditional probability questions for nodes with parents
3. Creates a new CSV file with these questions ready for the next stage

The generated questions serve as placeholders that will be answered in the
probability extraction phase to complete the Bayesian network.

DEPENDENCIES: pandas, json, itertools libraries
INPUTS: ArgDown CSV file
OUTPUTS: Enhanced CSV with probability questions for each node
"""

import pandas as pd
import re
import json
import itertools
from IPython.display import Markdown, display


def parse_instantiations(instantiations_str):
    """
    Parse instantiations from string or list format.
    Handles various input formats flexibly.

    Args:
        instantiations_str: Instantiations in string or list format

    Returns:
        list: Parsed instantiations as a list
```

```
    """
    if pd.isna(instantiations_str) or instantiations_str == '':
        return []

    if isinstance(instantiations_str, list):
        return instantiations_str

    try:
        # Try to parse as JSON
        return json.loads(instantiations_str)
    except:
        # Try to parse as string list
        if isinstance(instantiations_str, str):
            # Remove brackets and split by comma
            clean_str = instantiations_str.strip('[]"\'')
            if not clean_str:
                return []
            return [s.strip(' "\'') for s in clean_str.split(',') if s.strip()]

    return []

def parse_parents(parents_str):
    """
    Parse parents from string or list format.
    Handles various input formats flexibly.

    Args:
        parents_str: Parents in string or list format

    Returns:
        list: Parsed parents as a list
    """
    if pd.isna(parents_str) or parents_str == '':
        return []

    if isinstance(parents_str, list):
        return parents_str

    try:
        # Try to parse as JSON
        return json.loads(parents_str)
    except:
```

```
        # Try to parse as string list
        if isinstance(parents_str, str):
            # Remove brackets and split by comma
            clean_str = parents_str.strip('[]"\'')
            if not clean_str:
                return []
            return [s.strip(' "\'') for s in clean_str.split(',') if s.strip()]

    return []

def get_parent_instantiations(parent, df):
    """
    Get the instantiations for a parent node from the DataFrame.
    Returns default instantiations if not found.

    Args:
        parent (str): Parent node name
        df (DataFrame): DataFrame containing node information

    Returns:
        list: Instantiations for the parent node
    """
    parent_row = df[df['Title'] == parent]
    if parent_row.empty:
        return [f"{parent}_TRUE", f"{parent}_FALSE"]

    instantiations = parse_instantiations(parent_row.iloc[0]['instantiations'])
    if not instantiations:
        return [f"{parent}_TRUE", f"{parent}_FALSE"]

    return instantiations

def generate_instantiation_questions(title, instantiation, parents, df):
    """
    Generate questions for a specific instantiation of a node.

    Args:
        title (str): The title of the node
        instantiation (str): The specific instantiation (e.g., "title_TRUE")
        parents (list): List of parent nodes
        df (DataFrame): The full DataFrame for looking up parent instantiations
```

```
    Returns:
        dict: Dictionary mapping questions to estimate keys
    """
    questions = {}

    # Always generate a prior probability question, regardless of parents
    prior_question = f"What is the probability for {title}={instantiation}?"
    questions[prior_question] = 'prior'  # Question is the key, 'prior' is the value

    # If no parents, return only the prior question
    if not parents:
        return questions

    # For nodes with parents, generate conditional probability questions
    # Get all combinations of parent instantiations
    parent_instantiations = []
    for parent in parents:
        parent_insts = get_parent_instantiations(parent, df)
        parent_instantiations.append([(parent, inst) for inst in parent_insts])

    # Generate all combinations
    all_combinations = list(itertools.product(*parent_instantiations))

    # Create conditional probability questions for each combination
    # and use questions as keys, estimate_i as values
    for i, combination in enumerate(all_combinations):
        condition_str = ", ".join([f"{parent}={inst}" for parent, inst in combination])
        question = f"What is the probability for {title}={instantiation} if {condition_str}?
        questions[question] = f'estimate_{i + 1}'  # Question is the key, estimate_i is the

    return questions


def generate_argdown_with_questions(argdown_csv_path, output_csv_path):
    """
    Generate probability questions based on the ArgDown CSV file and save to a new CSV file.

    Args:
        argdown_csv_path (str): Path to the input ArgDown CSV file
        output_csv_path (str): Path to save the output CSV file with questions

    Returns:
```

```
        DataFrame: Enhanced DataFrame with probability questions

    Raises:
        Exception: If CSV loading fails or required columns are missing
    """
    print(f"Loading ArgDown CSV from {argdown_csv_path}...")

    # Load the ArgDown CSV file
    try:
        df = pd.read_csv(argdown_csv_path)
        print(f"Successfully loaded CSV with {len(df)} rows.")
    except Exception as e:
        raise Exception(f"Error loading ArgDown CSV: {e}")

    # Validate required columns
    required_columns = ['Title', 'Parents', 'instantiations']
    missing_columns = [col for col in required_columns if col not in df.columns]
    if missing_columns:
        raise Exception(f"Missing required columns: {', '.join(missing_columns)}")

    # Initialize columns for questions
    df['Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions'] = None
    df['Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions'] = None

    print("Generating probability questions for each node...")

    # Process each row to generate questions
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        instantiations = parse_instantiations(row['instantiations'])
        parents = parse_parents(row['Parents'])

        if len(instantiations) < 2:
            # Default instantiations if not provided
            instantiations = [f"{title}_TRUE", f"{title}_FALSE"]

        # Generate positive instantiation questions
        positive_questions = generate_instantiation_questions(title, instantiations[0], pare

        # Generate negative instantiation questions
        negative_questions = generate_instantiation_questions(title, instantiations[1], pare
```

```
        # Update the DataFrame
        df.at[idx, 'Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions'] = json.dumps(positive_questi
        df.at[idx, 'Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions'] = json.dumps(negative_questi

    # Save the enhanced DataFrame
    df.to_csv(output_csv_path, index=False)
    print(f"Generated questions saved to {output_csv_path}")

    return df

# Example usage:
df_with_questions = generate_argdown_with_questions("ArgDown.csv", "ArgDown_WithQuestions.cs
```

```
Loading ArgDown CSV from ArgDown.csv...
Successfully loaded CSV with 23 rows.
Generating probability questions for each node...
Generated questions saved to ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv
```

```
# Load the data from the ArgDown_WithQuestions CSV file
argdown_with_questions_df = pd.read_csv('ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv')

# Display the DataFrame
print(argdown_with_questions_df)
argdown_with_questions_df
```

```
                          Title  \
0       Existential_Catastrophe
1          Human_Disempowerment
2        Scale_Of_Power_Seeking
3      Misaligned_Power_Seeking
4                   APS_Systems
5        Advanced_AI_Capability
6              Agentic_Planning
7           Strategic_Awareness
8       Difficulty_Of_Alignment
9      Instrumental_Convergence
10        Problems_With_Proxies
11         Problems_With_Search
12         Deployment_Decisions
13      Incentives_To_Build_APS
14            Usefulness_Of_APS
15         Competitive_Dynamics
16              Deception_By_AI
```

```
17          Corrective_Feedback
18                Warning_Shots
19  Rapid_Capability_Escalation
20    Barriers_To_Understanding
21         Adversarial_Dynamics
22              Stakes_Of_Error

                                          Description  line     line_numbers  \
0   The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...     0              [0]
1   Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...     1              [1]
2   Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...     2              [2]
3   Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...     3  [3, 21, 23, 25]
4   AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...     4              [4]
5   AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...     5              [5]
6   AI systems making and executing plans based on...     6              [6]
7   AI systems with models accurately representing...     7              [7]
8   It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...     8              [8]
9   AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...     9              [9]
10  Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...    10             [10]
11  Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...    11             [11]
12  Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...    12             [12]
13  Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...    13             [13]
14  APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...    14             [14]
15       Competitive pressures between AI developers.    15             [15]
16  AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...    16             [16]
17  Human society implementing corrections after o...    17             [17]
18  Observable failures in weaker systems before c...    18             [18]
19  AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...    19             [19]
20  Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...    20             [20]
21  Potentially adversarial relationships between ...    22             [22]
22  The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...    24             [24]

    indentation indentation_levels  \
0             0                [0]
1             0                [0]
2             4                [4]
3             8       [8, 0, 0, 0]
4            12               [12]
5            16               [16]
6            16               [16]
7            16               [16]
8            12               [12]
```

9	16	[16]
10	16	[16]
11	16	[16]
12	12	[12]
13	16	[16]
14	20	[20]
15	20	[20]
16	16	[16]
17	8	[8]
18	12	[12]
19	12	[12]
20	0	[0]
21	0	[0]
22	0	[0]

	Parents
0	[]
1	['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
2	['Misaligned_Power_Seeking', 'Corrective_Feedb...
3	['APS_Systems', 'Difficulty_Of_Alignment', 'De...
4	['Advanced_AI_Capability', 'Agentic_Planning',...
5	[]
6	[]
7	[]
8	['Instrumental_Convergence', 'Problems_With_Pr...
9	[]
10	[]
11	[]
12	['Incentives_To_Build_APS', 'Deception_By_AI']
13	['Usefulness_Of_APS', 'Competitive_Dynamics']
14	[]
15	[]
16	[]
17	['Warning_Shots', 'Rapid_Capability_Escalation']
18	[]
19	[]
20	[]
21	[]
22	[]

	Children
0	[]

```
1                             []
2        ['Human_Disempowerment']
3      ['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
4    ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
5                 ['APS_Systems']
6                 ['APS_Systems']
7                 ['APS_Systems']
8    ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
9     ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
10    ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
11    ['Difficulty_Of_Alignment']
12   ['Misaligned_Power_Seeking']
13       ['Deployment_Decisions']
14    ['Incentives_To_Build_APS']
15    ['Incentives_To_Build_APS']
16       ['Deployment_Decisions']
17     ['Scale_Of_Power_Seeking']
18        ['Corrective_Feedback']
19        ['Corrective_Feedback']
20                            []
21                            []
22                            []

                                        instantiations  No_Parent  No_Children  \
0   ['existential_catastrophe_TRUE', 'existential_...       True         True
1   ['human_disempowerment_TRUE', 'human_disempowe...      False         True
2   ['scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE', 'scale_of_powe...      False        False
3   ['misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE', 'misaligned_...      False        False
4           ['aps_systems_TRUE', 'aps_systems_FALSE']      False        False
5   ['advanced_ai_capability_TRUE', 'advanced_ai_c...       True        False
6   ['agentic_planning_TRUE', 'agentic_planning_FA...       True        False
7   ['strategic_awareness_TRUE', 'strategic_awaren...       True        False
8   ['difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE', 'difficulty_o...      False        False
9   ['instrumental_convergence_TRUE', 'instrumenta...       True        False
10  ['problems_with_proxies_TRUE', 'problems_with_...       True        False
11  ['problems_with_search_TRUE', 'problems_with_s...       True        False
12  ['deployment_decisions_DEPLOY', 'deployment_de...      False        False
13  ['incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG', 'incentives...      False        False
14  ['usefulness_of_aps_HIGH', 'usefulness_of_aps_...       True        False
15  ['competitive_dynamics_STRONG', 'competitive_d...       True        False
16  ['deception_by_ai_TRUE', 'deception_by_ai_FALSE']       True        False
17  ['corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE', 'corrective_...      False        False
```

18	['warning_shots_OBSERVED', 'warning_shots_UNOB...	True	False
19	['rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE', 'rapid_ca...	True	False
20	['barriers_to_understanding_HIGH', 'barriers_t...	True	True
21	['adversarial_dynamics_TRUE', 'adversarial_dyn...	True	True
22	['stakes_of_error_HIGH', 'stakes_of_error_LOW']	True	True

	parent_instantiations
0	[]
1	[['scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE', 'scale_of_pow...
2	[['misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE', 'misaligned...
3	[['aps_systems_TRUE', 'aps_systems_FALSE'], ['...
4	[['advanced_ai_capability_TRUE', 'advanced_ai_...
5	[]
6	[]
7	[]
8	[['instrumental_convergence_TRUE', 'instrument...
9	[]
10	[]
11	[]
12	[['incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG', 'incentive...
13	[['usefulness_of_aps_HIGH', 'usefulness_of_aps...
14	[]
15	[]
16	[]
17	[['warning_shots_OBSERVED', 'warning_shots_UNO...
18	[]
19	[]
20	[]
21	[]
22	[]

	Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions
0	{"What is the probability for Existential_Cata...
1	{"What is the probability for Human_Disempower...
2	{"What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_S...
3	{"What is the probability for Misaligned_Power...
4	{"What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_...
5	{"What is the probability for Advanced_AI_Capa...
6	{"What is the probability for Agentic_Planning...
7	{"What is the probability for Strategic_Awaren...
8	{"What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Al...
9	{"What is the probability for Instrumental_Con...

```
10  {"What is the probability for Problems_With_Pr...
11  {"What is the probability for Problems_With_Se...
12  {"What is the probability for Deployment_Decis...
13  {"What is the probability for Incentives_To_Bu...
14  {"What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_AP...
15  {"What is the probability for Competitive_Dyna...
16  {"What is the probability for Deception_By_AI=...
17  {"What is the probability for Corrective_Feedb...
18  {"What is the probability for Warning_Shots=wa...
19  {"What is the probability for Rapid_Capability...
20  {"What is the probability for Barriers_To_Unde...
21  {"What is the probability for Adversarial_Dyna...
22  {"What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=...

            Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions
0   {"What is the probability for Existential_Cata...
1   {"What is the probability for Human_Disempower...
2   {"What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_S...
3   {"What is the probability for Misaligned_Power...
4   {"What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_...
5   {"What is the probability for Advanced_AI_Capa...
6   {"What is the probability for Agentic_Planning...
7   {"What is the probability for Strategic_Awaren...
8   {"What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Al...
9   {"What is the probability for Instrumental_Con...
10  {"What is the probability for Problems_With_Pr...
11  {"What is the probability for Problems_With_Se...
12  {"What is the probability for Deployment_Decis...
13  {"What is the probability for Incentives_To_Bu...
14  {"What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_AP...
15  {"What is the probability for Competitive_Dyna...
16  {"What is the probability for Deception_By_AI=...
17  {"What is the probability for Corrective_Feedb...
18  {"What is the probability for Warning_Shots=wa...
19  {"What is the probability for Rapid_Capability...
20  {"What is the probability for Barriers_To_Unde...
21  {"What is the probability for Adversarial_Dyna...
22  {"What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=...
```

	Title	Description	line	line_numbe
0	Existential_Catastrophe	The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...	0	[0]
1	Human_Disempowerment	Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...	1	[1]

	Title	Description	line	line_numbe
2	Scale_Of_Power_Seeking	Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...	2	[2]
3	Misaligned_Power_Seeking	Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...	3	[3, 21, 23, 2
4	APS_Systems	AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...	4	[4]
5	Advanced_AI_Capability	AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...	5	[5]
6	Agentic_Planning	AI systems making and executing plans based on...	6	[6]
7	Strategic_Awareness	AI systems with models accurately representing...	7	[7]
8	Difficulty_Of_Alignment	It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...	8	[8]
9	Instrumental_Convergence	AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...	9	[9]
10	Problems_With_Proxies	Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...	10	[10]
11	Problems_With_Search	Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...	11	[11]
12	Deployment_Decisions	Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...	12	[12]
13	Incentives_To_Build_APS	Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...	13	[13]
14	Usefulness_Of_APS	APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...	14	[14]
15	Competitive_Dynamics	Competitive pressures between AI developers.	15	[15]
16	Deception_By_AI	AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...	16	[16]
17	Corrective_Feedback	Human society implementing corrections after o...	17	[17]
18	Warning_Shots	Observable failures in weaker systems before c...	18	[18]
19	Rapid_Capability_Escalation	AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...	19	[19]
20	Barriers_To_Understanding	Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...	20	[20]
21	Adversarial_Dynamics	Potentially adversarial relationships between ...	22	[22]
22	Stakes_Of_Error	The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...	24	[24]

F.4 2.2 'ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv' to 'BayesDownQuestions.md'

2.2 Save BayesDown Extraction Questions as 'BayesDownQuestions.md'

```
# @title 2.2 --- BayesDown Questions Generation ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Transforms the ArgDown with questions into a BayesDown template with placehol

This function creates a BayesDown representation with probability placeholders based on the

1. Loads the CSV file with probability questions
2. Constructs a directed graph to represent the causal structure
3. Processes each node to create BayesDown syntax with probability placeholders
4. Optionally includes comments with the specific questions to be answered
5. Saves the result as a markdown file for the next stage of the pipeline

The output is a BayesDown template that can be used in the probability extraction phase, whe
```

```
DEPENDENCIES: networkx, pandas, json libraries
INPUTS: CSV file with ArgDown structure and probability questions
OUTPUTS: BayesDown markdown file with probability placeholders
"""

def extract_bayesdown_questions_fixed(argdown_with_questions_path, output_md_path, include_q
  """
  Generate BayesDown syntax from the ArgDown_WithQuestions CSV file with correct parent-chil

  Args:
      argdown_with_questions_path (str): Path to the CSV file with probability questions
      output_md_path (str): Path to save the output BayesDown file
      include_questions_as_comments (bool, optional): Whether to include the original
                                                      questions as comments. Defaults to True.

  Returns:
      str: The generated BayesDown content

  Raises:
      Exception: If CSV loading fails or required columns are missing
  """
  print(f"Loading CSV from {argdown_with_questions_path}...")

  # Load the CSV file
  try:
      df = pd.read_csv(argdown_with_questions_path)
      print(f"Successfully loaded CSV with {len(df)} rows.")
  except Exception as e:
      raise Exception(f"Error loading CSV: {e}")

  # Validate required columns
  required_columns = ['Title', 'Description', 'Parents', 'Children', 'instantiations']
  missing_columns = [col for col in required_columns if col not in df.columns]
  if missing_columns:
      raise Exception(f"Missing required columns: {', '.join(missing_columns)}")

  print("Generating BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities...")

  # Build a directed graph of nodes
  G = nx.DiGraph()
```

```
# Add nodes to the graph
for idx, row in df.iterrows():
    G.add_node(row['Title'], data=row)

# Add edges to the graph based on parent-child relationships - CORRECTLY
for idx, row in df.iterrows():
    child = row['Title']

    # Parse parents and add edges
    parents = row['Parents']
    if isinstance(parents, str):
        # Handle string representation of list
        if parents.startswith('[') and parents.endswith(']'):
            parents = parents.strip('[]')
            if parents:  # Check if not empty
                parent_list = [p.strip().strip('\'"') for p in parents.split(',')]
                for parent in parent_list:
                    if parent in G.nodes():
                        # In BayesDown: Parent (cause) -> Child (effect)
                        G.add_edge(parent, child)
    elif isinstance(parents, list):
        # Handle actual list
        for parent in parents:
            if parent in G.nodes():
                G.add_edge(parent, child)

# Function to safely parse JSON strings
def safe_parse_json(json_str):
    if pd.isna(json_str):
        return {}

    if isinstance(json_str, dict):
        return json_str

    try:
        return json.loads(json_str)
    except:
        return {}

# Start building the BayesDown content
bayesdown_content = ""  # Initialize as empty
```

```
if include_questions_as_comments:
  bayesdown_content = "# BayesDown Representation with Placeholder Probabilities\n\n"
  bayesdown_content += "/* This file contains BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilit
  bayesdown_content += "   Replace the placeholders with actual probability values based o
  bayesdown_content += "   questions in the comments. */\n\n"

# Get leaf nodes (nodes with no outgoing edges) - these are effects without children
leaf_nodes = [n for n in G.nodes() if G.out_degree(n) == 0]

# Helper function to process a node and its parents recursively
def process_node(node, indent_level=0, processed_nodes=None):
    if processed_nodes is None:
        processed_nodes = set()

    # Create the indentation string
    indent = ' ' * (indent_level * 2)
    prefix = f"{indent}+ " if indent_level > 0 else ""

    # Get node data
    node_data = G.nodes[node]['data']
    title = node_data['Title']
    description = node_data['Description'] if not pd.isna(node_data['Description']) else '

    # Parse instantiations from the row data
    instantiations = parse_instantiations_safely(node_data['instantiations'])

    # Build the node string
    node_output = ""

    # Add comments with questions if requested
    if include_questions_as_comments:
        # Add positive questions as comments
        if 'Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
            positive_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Positive_Instantiatio
            for question in positive_questions.keys():
                node_output += f"{indent}/* {question} */\n"

        # Add negative questions as comments
        if 'Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
            negative_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Negative_Instantiatio
            for question in negative_questions.keys():
                node_output += f"{indent}/* {question} */\n"
```

```
    # Check if this node was already fully defined elsewhere
    if node in processed_nodes:
        # Just add a reference to the node
        node_output += f"{prefix}[{title}]\n"
        return node_output

    # Mark this node as processed
    processed_nodes.add(node)

    # Prepare the metadata JSON
    metadata = {
        "instantiations": instantiations
    }

    # Add priors with full questions as keys
    priors = {}
    if 'Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
        positive_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Qu
        for question, estimate_key in positive_questions.items():
            if estimate_key == 'prior':
                priors[question] = "%?"  # Default placeholder

    if 'Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
        negative_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Qu
        for question, estimate_key in negative_questions.items():
            if estimate_key == 'prior':
                priors[question] = "%?"  # Default placeholder

    metadata["priors"] = priors

    # Add posteriors with full questions as keys
    parents = list(G.predecessors(node))
    if parents:
        posteriors = {}
        if 'Generate_Positive_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
            positive_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Positive_Instantiatio
            for question, estimate_key in positive_questions.items():
                if estimate_key.startswith('estimate_'):
                    posteriors[question] = "?%"  # Default placeholder

        if 'Generate_Negative_Instantiation_Questions' in node_data:
```

```
            negative_questions = safe_parse_json(node_data['Generate_Negative_Instantiatio
            for question, estimate_key in negative_questions.items():
                if estimate_key.startswith('estimate_'):
                    posteriors[question] = "?%"  # Default placeholder

        metadata["posteriors"] = posteriors

    # Format the node with metadata
    node_output += f"{prefix}[{title}]: {description} {json.dumps(metadata)}\n"

    # Process parent nodes
    for parent in parents:
        if parent != node:  # Avoid self-references
            parent_output = process_node(parent, indent_level + 1, processed_nodes)
            node_output += parent_output

    return node_output

# Helper function to parse instantiations safely
def parse_instantiations_safely(instantiations_data):
    if isinstance(instantiations_data, list):
        return instantiations_data if instantiations_data else [f"TRUE", f"FALSE"]

    if isinstance(instantiations_data, str):
        try:
            parsed = json.loads(instantiations_data)
            if isinstance(parsed, list):
                return parsed if parsed else [f"TRUE", f"FALSE"]
        except:
            if instantiations_data.startswith('[') and instantiations_data.endswith(']'):
                items = instantiations_data.strip('[]').split(',')
                result = [item.strip(' "\'') for item in items if item.strip()]
                return result if result else [f"TRUE", f"FALSE"]

    return [f"TRUE", f"FALSE"]  # Default

# Process each leaf node and its ancestors
for leaf in leaf_nodes:
    bayesdown_content += process_node(leaf)

# Save the BayesDown content
with open(output_md_path, 'w') as f:
```

```
      f.write(bayesdown_content)

  print(f"BayesDown Questions saved to {output_md_path}")
  return bayesdown_content
```

```
# Explicitly set the value of include_questions_as_comments
include_questions_as_comments=False  # or False, depending on your needs

# Get the markdown content
bayesdown_questions = extract_bayesdown_questions_fixed(
  "ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv",
  "BayesDownQuestions.md", include_questions_as_comments=include_questions_as_comments
)

# Determine the output file path based on include_questions_as_comments
if include_questions_as_comments: # Assuming include_questions_as_comments is defined somewh
    output_file_path = "FULL_BayesDownQuestions.md"
else:
    output_file_path = "BayesDownQuestions.md"

# Save the markdown content to the appropriate file
with open(output_file_path, 'w') as f:
    f.write(md_content)

print(f"Markdown content saved to {output_file_path}")
```

```
Loading CSV from ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv...
Successfully loaded CSV with 23 rows.
Generating BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities...
BayesDown Questions saved to BayesDownQuestions.md
Markdown content saved to BayesDownQuestions.md
```

```
# Generate BayesDown format
bayesdown_questions = extract_bayesdown_questions_fixed(
    "ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv",
    "FULL_BayesDownQuestions.md",
    include_questions_as_comments=True
)

# Display a preview of the format
print("\nBayesDown Format Preview:")
print(bayesdown_questions[:50000] + "...\n")
```

```
Loading CSV from ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv...
```

```
Successfully loaded CSV with 23 rows.
Generating BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities...
BayesDown Questions saved to FULL_BayesDownQuestions.md

BayesDown Format Preview:
# BayesDown Representation with Placeholder Probabilities

/* This file contains BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities.
   Replace the placeholders with actual probability values based on the
   questions in the comments. */

/* What is the probability for Existential_Catastrophe=existential_catastrophe_TRUE? */
/* What is the probability for Existential_Catastrophe=existential_catastrophe_FALSE? */
[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI syste
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE? */
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE if Scale_Of_Po
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE if Scale_Of_Po
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE? */
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE if Scale_Of_P
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE if Scale_Of_P
[Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI s
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE? */
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE? */
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  + [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permanentl
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE? *
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
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    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE?
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/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
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/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
+ [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-i
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE? */
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
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  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE? */
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE if Advanced_AI_Capability
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  + [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and strategi
    /* What is the probability for Advanced_AI_Capability=advanced_ai_capability_TRUE? *
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/* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE if
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+ [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misaligned sys
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  /* What is the probability for Instrumental_Convergence=instrumental_convergence_FAL
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  /* What is the probability for Problems_With_Proxies=problems_with_proxies_FALSE? */
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  /* What is the probability for Problems_With_Search=problems_with_search_FALSE? */
  + [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing different obje
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_DEPLOY? */
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/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_DEPLOY if Inc
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD? */
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
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  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK?
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
```

```
        /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
        /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
        + [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS systems. {"in
          /* What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_APS=usefulness_of_aps_HIGH? */
          /* What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_APS=usefulness_of_aps_LOW? */
          + [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tasks. {"inst
          /* What is the probability for Competitive_Dynamics=competitive_dynamics_STRONG? *
          /* What is the probability for Competitive_Dynamics=competitive_dynamics_WEAK? */
          + [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {"instantia
        /* What is the probability for Deception_By_AI=deception_by_ai_TRUE? */
        /* What is the probability for Deception_By_AI=deception_by_ai_FALSE? */
        + [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives. {"inst
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE? */
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE if Warn
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE if Warn
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    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE if Warn
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE? */
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE if Wa
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE if Wa
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE if Wa
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE if Wa
    + [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing problems
      /* What is the probability for Warning_Shots=warning_shots_OBSERVED? */
      /* What is the probability for Warning_Shots=warning_shots_UNOBSERVED? */
      + [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic risks. {'
      /* What is the probability for Rapid_Capability_Escalation=rapid_capability_escalation
      /* What is the probability for Rapid_Capability_Escalation=rapid_capability_escalation
      + [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowing lit
/* What is the probability for Barriers_To_Understanding=barriers_to_understanding_HIGH? */
/* What is the probability for Barriers_To_Understanding=barriers_to_understanding_LOW? */
[Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced A
/* What is the probability for Adversarial_Dynamics=adversarial_dynamics_TRUE? */
/* What is the probability for Adversarial_Dynamics=adversarial_dynamics_FALSE? */
[Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeki
/* What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=stakes_of_error_HIGH? */
/* What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=stakes_of_error_LOW? */
[Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {"instan
...
```

```python
# Load and print the content of the 'FULL_BayesDownQuestions.md' file
with open("FULL_BayesDownQuestions.md", "r") as f:
    file_content = f.read()
```

```
    print(file_content)
```

```
# BayesDown Representation with Placeholder Probabilities

/* This file contains BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities.
   Replace the placeholders with actual probability values based on the
   questions in the comments. */

/* What is the probability for Existential_Catastrophe=existential_catastrophe_TRUE? */
/* What is the probability for Existential_Catastrophe=existential_catastrophe_FALSE? */
[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI syste
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE? */
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE if Scale_Of_Po
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_TRUE if Scale_Of_Po
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE? */
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE if Scale_Of_P
/* What is the probability for Human_Disempowerment=human_disempowerment_FALSE if Scale_Of_P
[Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI s
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE? */
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE if Misal
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE? */
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  /* What is the probability for Scale_Of_Power_Seeking=scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE if Misa
  + [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permanent]
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE? *
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE if
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    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE?
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
    /* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
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/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
/* What is the probability for Misaligned_Power_Seeking=misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE i
+ [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-i
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE? */
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_TRUE if Advanced_AI_Capability=
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  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE? */
  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE if Advanced_AI_Capability
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  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE if Advanced_AI_Capability
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  /* What is the probability for APS_Systems=aps_systems_FALSE if Advanced_AI_Capability
  + [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and strategi
    /* What is the probability for Advanced_AI_Capability=advanced_ai_capability_TRUE? *
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    /* What is the probability for Agentic_Planning=agentic_planning_TRUE? */
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    + [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world models to
    /* What is the probability for Strategic_Awareness=strategic_awareness_TRUE? */
    /* What is the probability for Strategic_Awareness=strategic_awareness_FALSE? */
    + [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing power dynami
  /* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE? *
  /* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE if
  /* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE if
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  /* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE if
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/* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE if
/* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE?
/* What is the probability for Difficulty_Of_Alignment=difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE i
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  /* What is the probability for Problems_With_Proxies=problems_with_proxies_FALSE? */
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/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_DEPLOY if Inc
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD? */
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
/* What is the probability for Deployment_Decisions=deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD if I
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  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
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  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_STRON
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK?
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
  /* What is the probability for Incentives_To_Build_APS=incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK
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  + [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS systems. {"in
```

```
          /* What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_APS=usefulness_of_aps_HIGH? */
          /* What is the probability for Usefulness_Of_APS=usefulness_of_aps_LOW? */
          + [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tasks. {"inst
          /* What is the probability for Competitive_Dynamics=competitive_dynamics_STRONG? *
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    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE? */
    /* What is the probability for Corrective_Feedback=corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE if Warn
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      /* What is the probability for Warning_Shots=warning_shots_UNOBSERVED? */
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/* What is the probability for Barriers_To_Understanding=barriers_to_understanding_HIGH? */
/* What is the probability for Barriers_To_Understanding=barriers_to_understanding_LOW? */
[Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced A
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/* What is the probability for Adversarial_Dynamics=adversarial_dynamics_FALSE? */
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/* What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=stakes_of_error_HIGH? */
/* What is the probability for Stakes_Of_Error=stakes_of_error_LOW? */
[Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {"instan
```

```python
# Generate BayesDown format
bayesdown_questions = extract_bayesdown_questions_fixed(
    "ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv",
    "BayesDownQuestions.md",
    include_questions_as_comments=False
)
```

```
# Display a preview of the format
print(

)
print(bayesdown_questions[:50000] + "...\n")
```

```
Loading CSV from ArgDown_WithQuestions.csv...
Successfully loaded CSV with 23 rows.
Generating BayesDown syntax with placeholder probabilities...
BayesDown Questions saved to BayesDownQuestions.md

[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI syste
[Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI s
  + [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permanentl
    + [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-i
      + [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and strategi
        + [Advanced_AI_Capability]: AI systems that outperform humans on tasks that grant si
        + [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world models to
        + [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing power dynami
      + [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misaligned sys
        + [Instrumental_Convergence]: AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to seek pow
        + [Problems_With_Proxies]: Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correlations with
        + [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing different obje
      + [Deployment_Decisions]: Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI systems. {"ins
        + [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS systems. {"ir
          + [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tasks. {"inst
          + [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {"instantia
        + [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives. {"inst
    + [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing problems
      + [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic risks. {"
      + [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowing lit
[Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced A
[Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeki
[Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {"instan
...
```

F.5 2.3 Generate BayesDown Probability Extraction Prompt

Generate 2nd Extraction Prompt for Probabilities based on the questions generated from the 'ArgDown.csv' extraction

F.6 2.3.1 BayesDown Format Specification

BayesDown extends ArgDown with probability data in a structured JSON format to represent Bayesian networks. This intermediate representation bridges the gap between natural language arguments and formal probabilistic models, preserving both narrative structure and quantitative relationships.

F.6.1 Core Structure

A BayesDown representation consists of:

1. **Nodes**: Variables or statements in brackets `[Node_Name]` with descriptive text
2. **Relationships**: Hierarchical structure with indentation and `+` symbols
3. **Metadata**: JSON objects containing probability information:

```
{
  "instantiations": ["state_TRUE", "state_FALSE"],  // Possible states of variable
  "priors": {
    "p(state_TRUE)": "0.7",   // Unconditional probability of state_TRUE
    "p(state_FALSE)": "0.3"   // Unconditional probability of state_FALSE
  },
  "posteriors": {
    "p(state_TRUE|condition1_TRUE,condition2_FALSE)": "0.9",  // Conditional on parent state
    "p(state_TRUE|condition1_FALSE,condition2_TRUE)": "0.4"   // Different parent configurat
  }
}

##### Rain-Sprinkler-Lawn Example
[Grass_Wet]: Concentrated moisture on grass. {"instantiations": ["grass_wet_TRUE", "grass_we
"priors": {"p(grass_wet_TRUE)": "0.322", "p(grass_wet_FALSE)": "0.678"},
"posteriors": {"p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_TRUE,rain_TRUE)": "0.99",
"p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_TRUE,rain_FALSE)": "0.9",
"p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_FALSE,rain_TRUE)": "0.8",
"p(grass_wet_TRUE|sprinkler_FALSE,rain_FALSE)": "0.0"}}
 + [Rain]: Water falling from the sky. {"instantiations": ["rain_TRUE", "rain_FALSE"],
 "priors": {"p(rain_TRUE)": "0.2", "p(rain_FALSE)": "0.8"}}
 + [Sprinkler]: Artificial watering system. {"instantiations": ["sprinkler_TRUE", "sprinkler
 "priors": {"p(sprinkler_TRUE)": "0.44838", "p(sprinkler_FALSE)": "0.55162"},
 "posteriors": {"p(sprinkler_TRUE|rain_TRUE)": "0.01", "p(sprinkler_TRUE|rain_FALSE)": "0.4'
   + [Rain]


In this example:
```

```
+ Grass_Wet is the effect/outcome node
+ Rain and Sprinkler are parent nodes (causes)
+ Rain also influences Sprinkler (people tend not to use sprinklers when it's raining)

Role in AMTAIR
BayesDown serves as the critical intermediate representation in the AMTAIR extraction pipeli
For full syntax details, see the BayesDownSyntax.md file in the repository.

2.3.2 Probability Extraction Process
The probability extraction pipeline follows these steps:


Identify variables and their possible states
Extract prior probability statements
Identify conditional relationships
Extract conditional probability statements
Format the data in BayesDown syntax

2.3.3 Implementation Steps
To extract probabilities and create BayesDown format:

Run the extract_probabilities function on ArgDown text
Process the results into a structured format
Validate the probability distributions (ensure they sum to 1)
Generate the enhanced BayesDown representation

2.3.4 Validation and Quality Control
The probability extraction process includes validation steps:

Ensuring coherent probability distributions
Checking for logical consistency in conditional relationships
Verifying that all required probability statements are present
Handling missing data with appropriate default values

## 2.4 Prepare 2nd API call

## 2.5 Make BayesDown Probability Extraction API Call

## 2.6 Save BayesDown with Probability Estimates (.csv)

## 2.7 Review & Verify BayesDown Probability Estimates
```

```
## 2.7.2 Check the Graph Structure with the ArgDown Sandbox Online
Copy and paste the BayesDown formatted ... in the ArgDown Sandbox below to quickly verify th

## 2.8 Extract BayesDown with Probability Estimates as Dataframe

# 3.0 Data Extraction: BayesDown (.md) to Database (.csv)

# 3. BayesDown to Structured Data: Network Construction

## Extraction Pipeline Overview

This section implements the core extraction pipeline described in the AMTAIR project documer

1. **Input**: Text in BayesDown format (see Section 2.3.1)
2. **Parsing**: Extract nodes, relationships, and probability information
3. **Structuring**: Organize into a DataFrame with formal relationships
4. **Enhancement**: Add derived properties and network metrics
5. **Output**: Structured data ready for Bayesian network construction

### Theoretical Foundation

This implementation follows the extraction algorithm outlined in the AMTAIR project descript

1. Get nodes: All premises and conclusions from the argument structure
2. Get edges: Parent-child relationships between nodes
3. Extract probability distributions: Prior and conditional probabilities
4. Calculate derived metrics: Network statistics and node classifications

The resulting structured data maintains the complete information needed to reconstruct the B

### Role in Thesis Research

This extraction pipeline represents a key contribution of the Master's thesis, demonstrating

The rain-sprinkler-lawn example serves as a simple but complete test case, demonstrating eve

### 3.1 ExtractBayesDown-Data_v1
Build data frame with extractable information from BayesDown

::: {.cell quarto-private-1='{"key":"colab","value":{"base_uri":"https://localhost:8080/","h
``` {.python .cell-code}
# read sprinkler example -- Occam Colab Online
```
```

```
file_path_ex_rain = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/mai

# Use requests.get to fetch content from URL
response = requests.get(file_path_ex_rain)
response.raise_for_status()  # Raise HTTPError for bad responses (4xx or 5xx)

# Read content from the response
md_content_ex_rain = response.text

md_content_ex_rain
```

```
'[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity\'s long-term potential due to AI sys
```

F.7 3.1.2 Test BayesDown Extraction

```
display(Markdown(md_content_ex_rain)) # view BayesDown file formatted as MarkDown
```

[Existential_Catastrophe]: The destruction of humanity's long-term potential due to AI systems we've lost control over. {"instantiations": ["existential_catastrophe_TRUE", "existential_catastrophe_FALSE"], "priors": {"p(existential_catastrophe_TRUE)": "0.05", "p(existential_catastrophe_FALSE)": "0.95"}, "posteriors": {"p(existential_catastrophe_TRUE|human_disem "0.95", "p(existential_catastrophe_TRUE|human_disempowerment_FALSE)": "0.0", "p(existential_catastrophe_FALSE|human_disempowerment_TRUE)": "0.05", "p(existential_catastrophe_F "1.0"}} - [Human_Disempowerment]: Permanent and collective disempowerment of humanity relative to AI systems. {"instantiations": ["human_disempowerment_TRUE", "human_disempowerment_FALSE"], "priors": {"p(human_disempowerment_TRUE)": "0.208", "p(human_disempowerment_FALSE)": "0.792"}, "posteriors": {"p(human_disempowerment_TRUE|scale_of "1.0", "p(human_disempowerment_TRUE|scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE)": "0.0", "p(human_disempowerment_FALSE|scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE)": "0.0", "p(human_disempowerment_ "1.0"}} - [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]: Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the point of permanently disempowering all of humanity. {"instantiations": ["scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE", "scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE"], "priors": {"p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE)": "0.208", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE)": "0.792"}, "posteriors": {"p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE|misaligne corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)": "0.25", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE|misaligned_power_seeking corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE)": "0.60", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE|misaligned_power_seeki corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)": "0.0", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE|misaligned_power_seeking_ corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE)": "0.0", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE|misaligned_power_seeki corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)": "0.75", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE|misaligned_power_seeking corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE)": "0.40", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE|misaligned_power_seek corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)": "1.0", "p(scale_of_power_seeking_FALSE|misaligned_power_seeking_ corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE)": "1.0"}} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: De-

ployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.338”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.662”}, “posteriors”: {“p(misaligned_power_seeking_TR
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.90”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.10”, “p(misaligned_power_seekin
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.25”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.05”, “p(misaligned_power_seekin
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_T
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_T
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.10”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_F
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.90”, “p(misaligned_power_seekin
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.75”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.95”, “p(misaligned_power_seekin
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “1.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_F
difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “1.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “1.0”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_F
difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE, deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “1.0”}} - [APS_Systems]: AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic planning, and strategic awareness. {“instantiations”: [“aps_systems_TRUE”, “aps_systems_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(aps_systems_TRUE)”: “0.65”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE)”: “0.35”}, “posteriors”: {“p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capability_T
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capabi
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capabi
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “0.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capab
agentic_planning_TRUE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “1.0”, “p(aps_systems_FALSE|advanced_ai_capa
agentic_planning_FALSE, strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “1.0”}} - [Advanced_AI_Capability]: AI systems that outperform humans on tasks that grant significant power in the world. {“instantiations”: [“advanced_ai_capability_TRUE”, “advanced_ai_capability_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(advanced_ai_capability_TRUE)”: “0.80”, “p(advanced_ai_capability_FALSE)”: “0.20”}}

- [Agentic_Planning]: AI systems making and executing plans based on world models to achieve objectives. {“instantiations”: [“agentic_planning_TRUE”, “agentic_planning_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(agentic_planning_TRUE)”: “0.85”, “p(agentic_planning_FALSE)”: “0.15”}} - [Strategic_Awareness]: AI systems with models accurately representing power dynamics with humans. {“instantiations”: [“strategic_awareness_TRUE”, “strategic_awareness_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(strategic_awareness_TRUE)”: “0.75”, “p(strategic_awareness_FALSE)”: “0.25”}} - [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]: It is harder to build aligned systems than misaligned systems that are attractive to deploy. {“instantiations”: [“difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE”, “difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE)”: “0.40”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALSE)”: “0.60”}, “posteriors”: {“p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE|instrumenta
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.85”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.70”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRU
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.60”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRU
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.40”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRU
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.55”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.40”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRU
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.30”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRU
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.10”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FAL
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.15”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.30”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.40”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.60”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FAL
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.45”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.60”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.70”, “p(difficulty_of_alignment_FALS
problems_with_proxies_FALSE, problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.90”}} - [Instrumental_Convergence]: AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to seek power as an instrumental goal. {“instantiations”: [“instrumental_convergence_TRUE”, “instrumental_convergence_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(instrumental_convergence_TRUE)”: “0.75”, “p(instrumental_convergence_FALSE)”: “0.25”}} - [Problems_With_Proxies]: Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correlations with intended goals. {“instantiations”: [“problems_with_proxies_TRUE”, “problems_with_proxies_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(problems_with_proxies_TRUE)”: “0.80”, “p(problems_with_proxies_FALSE)”: “0.20”}} - [Problems_With_Search]: Search processes can yield systems pursuing different objectives than intended. {“instantiations”: [“problems_with_search_TRUE”, “problems_with_search_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(problems_with_search_TRUE)”: “0.70”, “p(problems_with_search_FALSE)”: “0.30”}} - [Deployment_Decisions]: Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI systems. {“instantiations”: [“deployment_decisions_DEPLOY”, “deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD”], “priors”: {“p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)”: “0.70”, “p(deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD)”: “0.30”}, “posteriors”: {“p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY|incenti
deception_by_ai_TRUE)”: “0.90”, “p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY|incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG
deception_by_ai_FALSE)”: “0.75”, “p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY|incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK,

deception_by_ai_TRUE)": "0.60", "p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY|incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK,
deception_by_ai_FALSE)": "0.30", "p(deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD|incentives_to_build_aps_STRO
deception_by_ai_TRUE)": "0.10", "p(deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD|incentives_to_build_aps_STRO
deception_by_ai_FALSE)": "0.25", "p(deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD|incentives_to_build_aps_WEA
deception_by_ai_TRUE)": "0.40", "p(deployment_decisions_WITHHOLD|incentives_to_build_aps_WEAI
deception_by_ai_FALSE)": "0.70"}} - [Incentives_To_Build_APS]: Strong incentives to build and deploy APS systems. {"instantiations": ["incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG", "incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK"], "priors": {"p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG)": "0.80", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK)": "0.20"}, "posteriors": {"p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG|useful
competitive_dynamics_STRONG)": "0.95", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG|usefulness_of_aps_HIG
competitive_dynamics_WEAK)": "0.80", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG|usefulness_of_aps_LOW,
competitive_dynamics_STRONG)": "0.70", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG|usefulness_of_aps_LOW
competitive_dynamics_WEAK)": "0.30", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK|usefulness_of_aps_HIGH,
competitive_dynamics_STRONG)": "0.05", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK|usefulness_of_aps_HIGH,
competitive_dynamics_WEAK)": "0.20", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK|usefulness_of_aps_LOW,
competitive_dynamics_STRONG)": "0.30", "p(incentives_to_build_aps_WEAK|usefulness_of_aps_LOW,
competitive_dynamics_WEAK)": "0.70"}} - [Usefulness_Of_APS]: APS systems are very useful for many valuable tasks. {"instantiations": ["usefulness_of_aps_HIGH", "usefulness_of_aps_LOW"], "priors": {"p(usefulness_of_aps_HIGH)": "0.85", "p(usefulness_of_aps_LOW)": "0.15"}} - [Competitive_Dynamics]: Competitive pressures between AI developers. {"instantiations": ["competitive_dynamics_STRONG", "competitive_dynamics_WEAK"], "priors": {"p(competitive_dynamics_STRONG)": "0.75", "p(competitive_dynamics_WEAK)": "0.25"}} - [Deception_By_AI]: AI systems deceiving humans about their true objectives. {"instantiations": ["deception_by_ai_TRUE", "deception_by_ai_FALSE"], "priors": {"p(deception_by_ai_TRUE)": "0.50", "p(deception_by_ai_FALSE)": "0.50"}} - [Corrective_Feedback]: Human society implementing corrections after observing problems. {"instantiations": ["corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE", "corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE"], "priors": {"p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)": "0.60", "p(corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE)": "0.40"}, "posteriors": {"p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE|warning_shots_OBSERVED,
rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)": "0.40", "p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE|warning_shots_OBSER
rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE)": "0.80", "p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE|warning_shots_UNOB
rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)": "0.15", "p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE|warning_shots_UNOBS
rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE)": "0.50", "p(corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE|warning_shots_OBS
rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)": "0.60", "p(corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE|warning_shots_OBS
rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE)": "0.20", "p(corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE|warning_shots_UNO
rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)": "0.85", "p(corrective_feedback_INEFFECTIVE|warning_shots_UNO
rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE)": "0.50"}} - [Warning_Shots]: Observable failures in weaker systems before catastrophic risks. {"instantiations": ["warning_shots_OBSERVED", "warning_shots_UNOBSERVED"], "priors": {"p(warning_shots_OBSERVED)": "0.70", "p(warning_shots_UNOBSERVED)": "0.30"}} - [Rapid_Capability_Escalation]: AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allowing little time for correction. {"instantiations": ["rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE", "rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE"], "priors":

{“p(rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)”: “0.45”, “p(rapid_capability_escalation_FALSE)”: “0.55”}} [Barriers_To_Understanding]: Difficulty in understanding the internal workings of advanced AI systems. {“instantiations”: [“barriers_to_understanding_HIGH”, “barriers_to_understanding_LOW”], “priors”: {“p(barriers_to_understanding_HIGH)”: “0.70”, “p(barriers_to_understanding_LOW)”: “0.30”}, “posteriors”: {“p(barriers_to_understanding_HIGH|misalig “0.85”, “p(barriers_to_understanding_HIGH|misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.60”, “p(barriers_to_understanding_LOW|misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.15”, “p(barriers_to_understan “0.40”}} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.338”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.662”}} [Adversarial_Dynamics]: Potentially adversarial relationships between humans and power-seeking AI. {“instantiations”: [“adversarial_dynamics_TRUE”, “adversarial_dynamics_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(adversarial_dynamics_TRUE)”: “0.60”, “p(adversarial_dynamics_FALSE)”: “0.40”}, “posteriors”: {“p(adversarial_dynamics_TRUE|misaligned_pow “0.95”, “p(adversarial_dynamics_TRUE|misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.10”, “p(adversarial_dynamics_FALSE|misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.05”, “p(adversarial_dynamics_FA “0.90”}} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.338”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.662”}} [Stakes_Of_Error]: The escalating impact of mistakes with power-seeking AI systems. {“instantiations”: [“stakes_of_error_HIGH”, “stakes_of_error_LOW”], “priors”: {“p(stakes_of_error_HIGH)”: “0.85”, “p(stakes_of_error_LOW)”: “0.15”}, “posteriors”: {“p(stakes_of_error_HIGH|misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.95”, “p(stakes_of_error_HIGH|misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.50”, “p(stakes_of_error_LOW|misaligne “0.05”, “p(stakes_of_error_LOW|misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.50”}} - [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]: Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintended and high-impact ways due to problems with their objectives. {“instantiations”: [“misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE”, “misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE”], “priors”: {“p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)”: “0.338”, “p(misaligned_power_seeking_FALSE)”: “0.662”}}

F.8 3.1.2.2 Check the Graph Structure with the ArgDown Sandbox Online

Copy and paste the BayesDown formatted … in the ArgDown Sandbox below to quickly verify that the network renders correctly.

F.9 3.3 Extraction

BayesDown Extraction Code already part of ArgDown extraction code, therefore just use same function “parse_markdown_hierarchy(markdown_data)” and ignore the extra argument

("ArgDown") because it is automatically set to false amd will by default extract BayesDown.

```
result_df = parse_markdown_hierarchy_fixed(md_content_ex_rain)
result_df
```

	Title	Description	line	line_numbe
0	Existential_Catastrophe	The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...	0	[0]
1	Human_Disempowerment	Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...	1	[1]
2	Scale_Of_Power_Seeking	Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...	2	[2]
3	Misaligned_Power_Seeking	Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...	3	[3, 21, 23, 2
4	APS_Systems	AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...	4	[4]
5	Advanced_AI_Capability	AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...	5	[5]
6	Agentic_Planning	AI systems making and executing plans based on...	6	[6]
7	Strategic_Awareness	AI systems with models accurately representing...	7	[7]
8	Difficulty_Of_Alignment	It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...	8	[8]
9	Instrumental_Convergence	AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...	9	[9]
10	Problems_With_Proxies	Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...	10	[10]
11	Problems_With_Search	Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...	11	[11]
12	Deployment_Decisions	Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...	12	[12]
13	Incentives_To_Build_APS	Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...	13	[13]
14	Usefulness_Of_APS	APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...	14	[14]
15	Competitive_Dynamics	Competitive pressures between AI developers.	15	[15]
16	Deception_By_AI	AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...	16	[16]
17	Corrective_Feedback	Human society implementing corrections after o...	17	[17]
18	Warning_Shots	Observable failures in weaker systems before c...	18	[18]
19	Rapid_Capability_Escalation	AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...	19	[19]
20	Barriers_To_Understanding	Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...	20	[20]
21	Adversarial_Dynamics	Potentially adversarial relationships between ...	22	[22]
22	Stakes_Of_Error	The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...	24	[24]

F.9.1 3.3 Data-Post-Processing

Add rows to data frame that can be calculated from the extracted rows

```
# @title 3.3.1 Data Post-Processing Functions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Enhances the extracted BayesDown data with calculated metrics and network pro

This block provides functions to enrich the basic extracted data with additional
calculated columns that are useful for analysis and visualization:

1. Joint probabilities - Calculating P(A,B) from conditional and prior probabilities
2. Network metrics - Centrality measures that indicate importance of nodes in the network
```

```
3. Markov blanket - Identifying the minimal set of nodes that shield a node from the rest

These enhancements provide valuable context for understanding the network structure
and the relationships between variables, enabling more advanced analysis and
improving visualization.

DEPENDENCIES: networkx for graph calculations
INPUTS: DataFrame with basic extracted BayesDown data
OUTPUTS: Enhanced DataFrame with additional calculated columns
"""

def enhance_extracted_data(df):
    """
    Enhance the extracted data with calculated columns

    Args:
        df: DataFrame with extracted BayesDown data

    Returns:
        Enhanced DataFrame with additional columns
    """
    # Create a copy to avoid modifying the original
    enhanced_df = df.copy()

    # 1. Calculate joint probabilities - P(A,B) = P(A|B) * P(B)
    enhanced_df['joint_probabilities'] = None

    for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        priors = row['priors'] if isinstance(row['priors'], dict) else {}
        posteriors = row['posteriors'] if isinstance(row['posteriors'], dict) else {}
        parents = row['Parents'] if isinstance(row['Parents'], list) else []

        # Skip if no parents or no priors
        if not parents or not priors:
            continue

        # Initialize joint probabilities dictionary
        joint_probs = {}

        # Get instantiations
        instantiations = row['instantiations']
```

```
        if not isinstance(instantiations, list) or not instantiations:
            continue

        # For each parent and child instantiation combination, calculate joint probability
        for inst in instantiations:
            # Get this instantiation's prior probability
            inst_prior_key = f"p({inst})"
            if inst_prior_key not in priors:
                continue

            try:
                inst_prior = float(priors[inst_prior_key])
            except (ValueError, TypeError):
                continue

            # For each parent
            for parent in parents:
                parent_row = enhanced_df[enhanced_df['Title'] == parent]
                if parent_row.empty:
                    continue

                parent_insts = parent_row.iloc[0]['instantiations']
                if not isinstance(parent_insts, list) or not parent_insts:
                    continue

                for parent_inst in parent_insts:
                    # Get conditional probability
                    cond_key = f"p({inst}|{parent}={parent_inst})"
                    if cond_key in posteriors:
                        try:
                            cond_prob = float(posteriors[cond_key])

                            # Get parent's prior
                            parent_priors = parent_row.iloc[0]['priors']
                            if not isinstance(parent_priors, dict):
                                continue

                            parent_prior_key = f"p({parent_inst})"
                            if parent_prior_key not in parent_priors:
                                continue

                            try:
```

```
                                parent_prior = float(parent_priors[parent_prior_key])

                                # Calculate joint probability: P(A,B) = P(A|B) * P(B)
                                joint_prob = cond_prob * parent_prior
                                joint_key = f"p({inst},{parent}={parent_inst})"
                                joint_probs[joint_key] = str(round(joint_prob, 4))
                            except (ValueError, TypeError):
                                joint_prob = cond_prob * parent_prior
                                joint_key = f"p({inst},{parent}={parent_inst})"
                                joint_probs[joint_key] = str(round(joint_prob, 4))
                            except (ValueError, TypeError):
                                continue
                        except (ValueError, TypeError):
                            continue

        # Store joint probabilities in dataframe
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'joint_probabilities'] = joint_probs

    # 2. Calculate network metrics
    # Create a directed graph
    import networkx as nx
    G = nx.DiGraph()

    # Add nodes
    for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
        G.add_node(row['Title'])

    # Add edges
    for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
        child = row['Title']
        parents = row['Parents'] if isinstance(row['Parents'], list) else []

        for parent in parents:
            if parent in G.nodes():
                G.add_edge(parent, child)

    # Calculate centrality measures
    degree_centrality = nx.degree_centrality(G)  # Overall connectedness
    in_degree_centrality = nx.in_degree_centrality(G)  # How many nodes affect this one
    out_degree_centrality = nx.out_degree_centrality(G)  # How many nodes this one affects

    try:
```

```
        betweenness_centrality = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)  # Node's role as a connector
    except:
        betweenness_centrality = {node: 0 for node in G.nodes()}

    # Add metrics to dataframe
    enhanced_df['degree_centrality'] = None
    enhanced_df['in_degree_centrality'] = None
    enhanced_df['out_degree_centrality'] = None
    enhanced_df['betweenness_centrality'] = None

    for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'degree_centrality'] = degree_centrality.get(title, 0)
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'in_degree_centrality'] = in_degree_centrality.get(title, 0)
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'out_degree_centrality'] = out_degree_centrality.get(title, 0)
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'betweenness_centrality'] = betweenness_centrality.get(title, 0)

    # 3. Add Markov blanket information (parents, children, and children's parents)
    enhanced_df['markov_blanket'] = None

    for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        parents = row['Parents'] if isinstance(row['Parents'], list) else []
        children = row['Children'] if isinstance(row['Children'], list) else []

        # Get children's parents (excluding this node)
        childrens_parents = []
        for child in children:
            child_row = enhanced_df[enhanced_df['Title'] == child]
            if not child_row.empty:
                child_parents = child_row.iloc[0]['Parents']
                if isinstance(child_parents, list):
                    childrens_parents.extend([p for p in child_parents if p != title])

        # Remove duplicates
        childrens_parents = list(set(childrens_parents))

        # Combine to get Markov blanket
        markov_blanket = list(set(parents + children + childrens_parents))
        enhanced_df.at[idx, 'markov_blanket'] = markov_blanket

    return enhanced_df
```

```
# @title 3.3 --- Enhance Extracted Data with Network Metrics ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Applies the post-processing functions to enhance the extracted data.

This block takes the basic extracted DataFrame from the BayesDown parsing step
and enriches it with calculated metrics that provide deeper insight into the
network structure and relationships. It:

1. Applies the enhancement functions defined previously
2. Displays summary information about key calculated metrics
3. Saves the enhanced data for further analysis and visualization

The enhanced DataFrame provides a richer representation of the Bayesian network,
including measures of node importance and conditional relationships that are
essential for effective analysis and visualization.

DEPENDENCIES: enhance_extracted_data function
INPUTS: DataFrame with basic extracted BayesDown data
OUTPUTS: Enhanced DataFrame with additional calculated columns, saved to CSV
"""

# Enhance the extracted dataframe with calculated columns
enhanced_df = enhance_extracted_data(result_df)

# Display the enhanced dataframe
print("Enhanced DataFrame with additional calculated columns:")
enhanced_df.head()

# Check some calculated metrics
print("\nJoint Probabilities Example:")
example_node = enhanced_df.loc[0, 'Title']
joint_probs = enhanced_df.loc[0, 'joint_probabilities']
print(f"Joint probabilities for {example_node}:")
print(joint_probs)

print("\nNetwork Metrics:")
for idx, row in enhanced_df.iterrows():
    print(f"{row['Title']}:")
    print(f"  Degree Centrality: {row['degree_centrality']:.3f}")
    print(f"  Betweenness Centrality: {row['betweenness_centrality']:.3f}")
```

```
# Save the enhanced dataframe
enhanced_df.to_csv('enhanced_extracted_data.csv', index=False)
print("\nEnhanced data saved to 'enhanced_extracted_data.csv'")
```

```
Enhanced DataFrame with additional calculated columns:

Joint Probabilities Example:
Joint probabilities for Existential_Catastrophe:
None

Network Metrics:
Existential_Catastrophe:
  Degree Centrality: 0.000
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Human_Disempowerment:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Scale_Of_Power_Seeking:
  Degree Centrality: 0.136
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.037
Misaligned_Power_Seeking:
  Degree Centrality: 0.182
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.056
APS_Systems:
  Degree Centrality: 0.182
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.019
Advanced_AI_Capability:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Agentic_Planning:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Strategic_Awareness:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Difficulty_Of_Alignment:
  Degree Centrality: 0.182
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.019
Instrumental_Convergence:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Problems_With_Proxies:
```

```
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Problems_With_Search:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Deployment_Decisions:
  Degree Centrality: 0.136
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.026
Incentives_To_Build_APS:
  Degree Centrality: 0.136
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.017
Usefulness_Of_APS:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Competitive_Dynamics:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Deception_By_AI:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Corrective_Feedback:
  Degree Centrality: 0.136
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.009
Warning_Shots:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Rapid_Capability_Escalation:
  Degree Centrality: 0.045
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Barriers_To_Understanding:
  Degree Centrality: 0.000
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Adversarial_Dynamics:
  Degree Centrality: 0.000
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000
Stakes_Of_Error:
  Degree Centrality: 0.000
  Betweenness Centrality: 0.000

Enhanced data saved to 'enhanced_extracted_data.csv'
```

F.9.2 3.4 Download and save finished data frame as .csv file

```
# @title 3.4 --- Save Extracted Data for Further Processing ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Saves the extracted data to a CSV file for further processing.

This step is essential for:
1. Persisting the structured representation of the Bayesian network
2. Enabling further analysis in other tools or notebook sections
3. Creating a permanent record of the extraction results
4. Making the data available for the visualization pipeline

The CSV format provides a standardized, tabular representation of the network
that can be easily loaded and processed in subsequent analysis steps.

DEPENDENCIES: pandas DataFrame operations
INPUTS: Extracted DataFrame from the parsing step
OUTPUTS: CSV file containing the structured network data
"""

# Save the extracted data as a CSV file
result_df.to_csv('extracted_data.csv', index=False)

print(" Extracted data saved successfully to 'extracted_data.csv'")
print("Note: If using updated data in future steps, the file must be pushed to the GitHub re
```

```
 Extracted data saved successfully to 'extracted_data.csv'
Note: If using updated data in future steps, the file must be pushed to the GitHub repositor
```

4. 4.0 Analysis & Inference: Bayesian Network Visualization

G.1 Bayesian Network Visualization Approach

This section implements the visualization component of the AMTAIR project, transforming the structured data extracted from BayesDown into an interactive network visualization that makes complex probabilistic relationships accessible to human understanding.

G.1.1 Visualization Philosophy

A key challenge in AI governance is making complex probabilistic relationships understandable to diverse stakeholders. This visualization system addresses this challenge through:

1. **Visual Encoding of Probability**: Node colors reflect probability values (green for high probability, red for low)
2. **Structural Classification**: Border colors indicate node types (blue for root causes, purple for intermediate nodes, magenta for leaf nodes)
3. **Progressive Disclosure**: Basic information in tooltips, detailed probability tables in modal popups
4. **Interactive Exploration**: Draggable nodes, configurable physics, click interactions

G.1.2 Connection to AMTAIR Goals

This visualization approach directly supports the AMTAIR project's goal of improving coordination in AI governance by:

1. Making implicit models explicit through visual representation
2. Providing a common language for discussing probabilistic relationships
3. Enabling non-technical stakeholders to engage with formal models
4. Creating shareable artifacts that facilitate collaboration

G.1.3 Implementation Structure

The visualization system is implemented in four phases:

1. **Network Construction**: Creating a directed graph representation using NetworkX
2. **Node Classification**: Identifying node types based on network position
3. **Visual Enhancement**: Adding color coding, tooltips, and interactive elements
4. **Interactive Features**: Implementing click handling for detailed exploration

The resulting visualization serves as both an analytical tool for experts and a communication tool for broader audiences, bridging the gap between technical and policy domains in AI governance discussions.

G.2 Phase 1: Dependencies/Functions

```
# @title 4.0 --- Bayesian Network Visualization Functions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Provides functions to create interactive Bayesian network visualizations
from DataFrame representations of ArgDown/BayesDown data.

This block implements the visualization pipeline described in the AMTAIR project, transformi
the structured DataFrame extracted from ArgDown/BayesDown into an interactive network graph
that displays nodes, relationships, and probability information. The visualization leverages
NetworkX for graph representation and PyVis for interactive display.

Key visualization features:
1. Color-coding of nodes based on probability values
2. Border styling to indicate node types (root, intermediate, leaf)
3. Interactive tooltips with probability information
4. Modal popups with detailed conditional probability tables
5. Physics-based layout for intuitive exploration

DEPENDENCIES: networkx, pyvis, HTML display from IPython
INPUTS: DataFrame with node information, relationships, and probabilities
OUTPUTS: Interactive HTML visualization of the Bayesian network
"""

from pyvis.network import Network
import networkx as nx
from IPython.display import HTML
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import io
import base64
import colorsys
import json

def create_bayesian_network_with_probabilities(df):
    """
    Create an interactive Bayesian network visualization with enhanced probability visualiza
    and node classification based on network structure.

    Args:
        df (pandas.DataFrame): DataFrame containing node information, relationships, and pro

    Returns:
        IPython.display.HTML: Interactive HTML visualization of the Bayesian network
    """
    # PHASE 1: Create a directed graph representation
    G = nx.DiGraph()

    # Add nodes with proper attributes
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        description = row['Description']

        # Process probability information
        priors = get_priors(row)
        instantiations = get_instantiations(row)

        # Add node with base information
        G.add_node(
            title,
            description=description,
            priors=priors,
            instantiations=instantiations,
            posteriors=get_posteriors(row)
        )

    # Add edges based on parent-child relationships
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        child = row['Title']
        parents = get_parents(row)
```

```
    # Add edges from each parent to this child
    for parent in parents:
        if parent in G.nodes():
            G.add_edge(parent, child)

# PHASE 2: Classify nodes based on network structure
classify_nodes(G)

# PHASE 3: Create interactive network visualization
net = Network(notebook=True, directed=True, cdn_resources="in_line", height="600px", wid

# Configure physics for better layout
net.force_atlas_2based(gravity=-50, spring_length=100, spring_strength=0.02)
net.show_buttons(filter_=['physics'])  # Allow user to adjust physics settings

# Add the graph to the network
net.from_nx(G)

# PHASE 4: Enhance node appearance with probability information
for node in net.nodes:
    node_id = node['id']
    node_data = G.nodes[node_id]

    # Get node type and set border color
    node_type = node_data.get('node_type', 'unknown')
    border_color = get_border_color(node_type)

    # Get probability information
    priors = node_data.get('priors', {})
    true_prob = priors.get('true_prob', 0.5) if priors else 0.5

    # Get proper state names
    instantiations = node_data.get('instantiations', ["TRUE", "FALSE"])
    true_state = instantiations[0] if len(instantiations) > 0 else "TRUE"
    false_state = instantiations[1] if len(instantiations) > 1 else "FALSE"

    # Create background color based on probability
    background_color = get_probability_color(priors)

    # Create tooltip with probability information
    tooltip = create_tooltip(node_id, node_data)
```

```
        # Create a simpler node label with probability
        simple_label = f"{node_id}\np={true_prob:.2f}"

        # Store expanded content as a node attribute for use in click handler
        node_data['expanded_content'] = create_expanded_content(node_id, node_data)

        # Set node attributes
        node['title'] = tooltip  # Tooltip HTML
        node['label'] = simple_label  # Simple text label
        node['shape'] = 'box'
        node['color'] = {
            'background': background_color,
            'border': border_color,
            'highlight': {
                'background': background_color,
                'border': border_color
            }
        }

    # PHASE 5: Setup interactive click handling
    # Prepare data for click handler
    setup_data = {
        'nodes_data': {node_id: {
            'expanded_content': json.dumps(G.nodes[node_id].get('expanded_content', '')),
            'description': G.nodes[node_id].get('description', ''),
            'priors': G.nodes[node_id].get('priors', {}),
            'posteriors': G.nodes[node_id].get('posteriors', {})
        } for node_id in G.nodes()}
    }

    # JavaScript code for handling node clicks
    click_js = """
    // Store node data for click handling
    var nodesData = %s;

    // Add event listener for node clicks
    network.on("click", function(params) {
        if (params.nodes.length > 0) {
            var nodeId = params.nodes[0];
            var nodeInfo = nodesData[nodeId];

            if (nodeInfo) {
```

```
                // Create a modal popup for expanded content
                var modal = document.createElement('div');
                modal.style.position = 'fixed';
                modal.style.left = '50%%';
                modal.style.top = '50%%';
                modal.style.transform = 'translate(-50%%, -50%%)';
                modal.style.backgroundColor = 'white';
                modal.style.padding = '20px';
                modal.style.borderRadius = '5px';
                modal.style.boxShadow = '0 0 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.5)';
                modal.style.zIndex = '1000';
                modal.style.maxWidth = '80%%';
                modal.style.maxHeight = '80%%';
                modal.style.overflow = 'auto';

                // Add expanded content
                modal.innerHTML = nodeInfo.expanded_content || 'No detailed information avai

                // Add close button
                var closeBtn = document.createElement('button');
                closeBtn.innerHTML = 'Close';
                closeBtn.style.marginTop = '10px';
                closeBtn.style.padding = '5px 10px';
                closeBtn.style.cursor = 'pointer';
                closeBtn.onclick = function() {
                    document.body.removeChild(modal);
                };
                modal.appendChild(closeBtn);

                // Add modal to body
                document.body.appendChild(modal);
            }
        }
    });
    """ % json.dumps(setup_data['nodes_data'])

    # PHASE 6: Save the graph to HTML and inject custom click handling
    html_file = "bayesian_network.html"
    net.save_graph(html_file)

    # Inject custom click handling into HTML
    try:
```

```
        with open(html_file, "r") as f:
            html_content = f.read()

        # Insert click handling script before the closing body tag
        html_content = html_content.replace('</body>', f'<script>{click_js}</script></body>'

        # Write back the modified HTML
        with open(html_file, "w") as f:
            f.write(html_content)

        return HTML(html_content)
    except Exception as e:
        return HTML(f"<p>Error rendering HTML: {str(e)}</p><p>The network visualization has
```

G.3 Phase 2: Node Classification and Styling Module

```
# @title 4.1 --- Node Classification and Styling Functions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Implements the visual classification and styling of nodes in the Bayesian net

This module handles the identification of node types based on their position in the network
and provides appropriate visual styling for each type. The functions:

1. Classify nodes as parents (causes), children (intermediate effects), or leaves (final eff
2. Assign appropriate border colors to visually distinguish node types
3. Calculate background colors based on probability values
4. Extract relevant information from DataFrame rows in a robust manner

The visual encoding helps users understand both the structure of the network
and the probability distributions at a glance.

DEPENDENCIES: colorsys for color manipulation
INPUTS: Graph structure and node data
OUTPUTS: Classification and styling information for visualization
"""

def classify_nodes(G):
    """
    Classify nodes as parent, child, or leaf based on network structure
```

```
    Args:
        G (networkx.DiGraph): Directed graph representation of the Bayesian network

    Effects:
        Adds 'node_type' attribute to each node in the graph:
        - 'parent': Root node with no parents but has children (causal source)
        - 'child': Node with both parents and children (intermediate)
        - 'leaf': Node with parents but no children (final effect)
        - 'isolated': Node with no connections (rare in Bayesian networks)
    """
    for node in G.nodes():
        predecessors = list(G.predecessors(node))  # Nodes pointing to this one (causes)
        successors = list(G.successors(node))      # Nodes this one points to (effects)

        if not predecessors:  # No parents
            if successors:  # Has children
                G.nodes[node]['node_type'] = 'parent'  # Root cause
            else:  # No children either
                G.nodes[node]['node_type'] = 'isolated'  # Disconnected node
        else:  # Has parents
            if not successors:  # No children
                G.nodes[node]['node_type'] = 'leaf'  # Final effect
            else:  # Has both parents and children
                G.nodes[node]['node_type'] = 'child'  # Intermediate node

def get_border_color(node_type):
    """
    Return border color based on node type

    Args:
        node_type (str): Type of node ('parent', 'child', 'leaf', or 'isolated')

    Returns:
        str: Hex color code for node border
    """
    if node_type == 'parent':
        return '#0000FF'  # Blue for root causes
    elif node_type == 'child':
        return '#800080'  # Purple for intermediate nodes
    elif node_type == 'leaf':
        return '#FF00FF'  # Magenta for final effects
    else:
```

```
        return '#000000'  # Default black for any other type

def get_probability_color(priors):
    """
    Create background color based on probability (red to green gradient)

    Args:
        priors (dict): Dictionary containing probability information

    Returns:
        str: Hex color code for node background, ranging from red (low probability)
             to green (high probability)
    """
    # Default to neutral color if no probability
    if not priors or 'true_prob' not in priors:
        return '#F8F8F8'  # Light grey

    # Get probability value
    prob = priors['true_prob']

    # Create color gradient from red (0.0) to green (1.0)
    hue = 120 * prob  # 0 = red, 120 = green (in HSL color space)
    saturation = 0.75
    lightness = 0.8  # Lighter color for better text visibility

    # Convert HSL to RGB
    r, g, b = colorsys.hls_to_rgb(hue/360, lightness, saturation)

    # Convert to hex format
    hex_color = "#{:02x}{:02x}{:02x}".format(int(r*255), int(g*255), int(b*255))

    return hex_color

def get_parents(row):
    """
    Extract parent nodes from row data, with safe handling for different data types

    Args:
        row (pandas.Series): Row from DataFrame containing node information

    Returns:
        list: List of parent node names
```

```
    """
    if 'Parents' not in row:
        return []

    parents_data = row['Parents']

    # Handle NaN, None, or empty list
    if isinstance(parents_data, float) and pd.isna(parents_data):
        return []

    if parents_data is None:
        return []

    # Handle different data types
    if isinstance(parents_data, list):
        # Return a list with NaN and empty strings removed
        return [p for p in parents_data if not (isinstance(p, float) and pd.isna(p)) and p !

    if isinstance(parents_data, str):
        if not parents_data.strip():
            return []

        # Remove brackets and split by comma, removing empty strings and NaN
        cleaned = parents_data.strip('[]"\'')
        if not cleaned:
            return []

        return [p.strip(' "\'') for p in cleaned.split(',') if p.strip()]

    # Default: empty list
    return []

def get_instantiations(row):
    """
    Extract instantiations with safe handling for different data types

    Args:
        row (pandas.Series): Row from DataFrame containing node information

    Returns:
        list: List of possible instantiations (states) for the node
    """
```

```
    if 'instantiations' not in row:
        return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

    inst_data = row['instantiations']

    # Handle NaN or None
    if isinstance(inst_data, float) and pd.isna(inst_data):
        return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

    if inst_data is None:
        return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

    # Handle different data types
    if isinstance(inst_data, list):
        return inst_data if inst_data else ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

    if isinstance(inst_data, str):
        if not inst_data.strip():
            return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

        # Remove brackets and split by comma
        cleaned = inst_data.strip('[]"\'')
        if not cleaned:
            return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

        return [i.strip(' "\'') for i in cleaned.split(',') if i.strip()]

    # Default
    return ["TRUE", "FALSE"]

def get_priors(row):
    """
    Extract prior probabilities with safe handling for different data types

    Args:
        row (pandas.Series): Row from DataFrame containing node information

    Returns:
        dict: Dictionary of prior probabilities with 'true_prob' added for convenience
    """
    if 'priors' not in row:
        return {}
```

```
priors_data = row['priors']

# Handle NaN or None
if isinstance(priors_data, float) and pd.isna(priors_data):
    return {}

if priors_data is None:
    return {}

result = {}

# Handle dictionary
if isinstance(priors_data, dict):
    result = priors_data
# Handle string representation of dictionary
elif isinstance(priors_data, str):
    if not priors_data.strip() or priors_data == '{}':
        return {}

    try:
        # Try to evaluate as Python literal
        import ast
        result = ast.literal_eval(priors_data)
    except:
        # Simple parsing for items like {'p(TRUE)': '0.2', 'p(FALSE)': '0.8'}
        if '{' in priors_data and '}' in priors_data:
            content = priors_data[priors_data.find('{')+1:priors_data.rfind('}')]
            items = [item.strip() for item in content.split(',')]

            for item in items:
                if ':' in item:
                    key, value = item.split(':', 1)
                    key = key.strip(' \'\"')
                    value = value.strip(' \'\"')
                    result[key] = value

# Extract main probability for TRUE state
instantiations = get_instantiations(row)
true_state = instantiations[0] if instantiations else "TRUE"
true_key = f"p({true_state})"
```

```
    if true_key in result:
        try:
            result['true_prob'] = float(result[true_key])
        except:
            pass

    return result

def get_posteriors(row):
    """
    Extract posterior probabilities with safe handling for different data types

    Args:
        row (pandas.Series): Row from DataFrame containing node information

    Returns:
        dict: Dictionary of conditional probabilities
    """
    if 'posteriors' not in row:
        return {}

    posteriors_data = row['posteriors']

    # Handle NaN or None
    if isinstance(posteriors_data, float) and pd.isna(posteriors_data):
        return {}

    if posteriors_data is None:
        return {}

    result = {}

    # Handle dictionary
    if isinstance(posteriors_data, dict):
        result = posteriors_data
    # Handle string representation of dictionary
    elif isinstance(posteriors_data, str):
        if not posteriors_data.strip() or posteriors_data == '{}':
            return {}

        try:
            # Try to evaluate as Python literal
```

```
            import ast
            result = ast.literal_eval(posteriors_data)
        except:
            # Simple parsing
            if '{' in posteriors_data and '}' in posteriors_data:
                content = posteriors_data[posteriors_data.find('{')+1:posteriors_data.rfind(
                items = [item.strip() for item in content.split(',')]

                for item in items:
                    if ':' in item:
                        key, value = item.split(':', 1)
                        key = key.strip(' \'\"')
                        value = value.strip(' \'\"')
                        result[key] = value

    return result
```

G.4 Phase 3: HTML Content Generation Module

```
# @title 4.2 --- HTML Content Generation Functions ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Creates rich HTML content for the interactive Bayesian network visualization.

This module generates the HTML components that enhance the Bayesian network visualization:
1. Probability bars - Visual representation of probability distributions
2. Node tooltips - Rich information displayed on hover
3. Expanded content - Detailed probability information shown when clicking nodes

These HTML components make the mathematical concepts of Bayesian networks more
intuitive and accessible to users without requiring deep statistical knowledge.
The visual encoding of probabilities (colors, bars) and the progressive disclosure
of information (hover, click) help users build understanding at their own pace.

DEPENDENCIES: HTML generation capabilities
INPUTS: Node data from the Bayesian network
OUTPUTS: HTML content for visualization components
"""

def create_probability_bar(true_prob, false_prob, height="15px", show_values=True, value_pre
    """
    Creates a reusable HTML component to visualize probability distribution
```

```
    Args:
        true_prob (float): Probability of the true state (0.0-1.0)
        false_prob (float): Probability of the false state (0.0-1.0)
        height (str): CSS height of the bar
        show_values (bool): Whether to display numerical values
        value_prefix (str): Prefix to add before values (e.g., "p=")

    Returns:
        str: HTML for a horizontal bar showing probabilities
    """
    # Prepare display labels if showing values
    true_label = f"{value_prefix}{true_prob:.3f}" if show_values else ""
    false_label = f"{value_prefix}{false_prob:.3f}" if show_values else ""

    # Create the HTML for a horizontal stacked bar
    html = f"""
    <div style="width:100%; height:{height}; display:flex; border:1px solid #ccc; overflow:h
        <div style="flex-basis:{true_prob*100}%; background:linear-gradient(to bottom, rgba(
            <span style="font-size:10px; color:white; text-shadow:0px 0px 2px #000;">{true_l
        </div>
        <div style="flex-basis:{false_prob*100}%; background:linear-gradient(to bottom, rgba
            <span style="font-size:10px; color:white; text-shadow:0px 0px 2px #000;">{false_
        </div>
    </div>
    """
    return html

def create_tooltip(node_id, node_data):
    """
    Create rich HTML tooltip with probability information

    Args:
        node_id (str): Identifier of the node
        node_data (dict): Node attributes including probabilities

    Returns:
        str: HTML content for tooltip displayed on hover
    """
    # Extract node information
    description = node_data.get('description', '')
    priors = node_data.get('priors', {})
```

```
    instantiations = node_data.get('instantiations', ["TRUE", "FALSE"])

    # Start building the HTML tooltip
    html = f"""
    <div style="max-width:350px; padding:10px; background-color:#f8f9fa; border-radius:5px;
        <h3 style="margin-top:0; color:#202124;">{node_id}</h3>
        <p style="font-style:italic;">{description}</p>
    """

    # Add prior probabilities section
    if priors and 'true_prob' in priors:
        true_prob = priors['true_prob']
        false_prob = 1.0 - true_prob

        # Get proper state names
        true_state = instantiations[0] if len(instantiations) > 0 else "TRUE"
        false_state = instantiations[1] if len(instantiations) > 1 else "FALSE"

        html += f"""
        <div style="margin-top:10px; background-color:#fff; padding:8px; border-radius:4px;
            <h4 style="margin-top:0; font-size:14px;">Prior Probabilities:</h4>
            <div style="display:flex; justify-content:space-between; margin-bottom:4px;">
                <div style="font-size:12px;">{true_state}: {true_prob:.3f}</div>
                <div style="font-size:12px;">{false_state}: {false_prob:.3f}</div>
            </div>
            {create_probability_bar(true_prob, false_prob, "20px", True)}
        </div>
        """

    # Add click instruction
    html += """
    <div style="margin-top:8px; font-size:12px; color:#666; text-align:center;">
        Click node to see full probability details
    </div>
    </div>
    """

    return html

def create_expanded_content(node_id, node_data):
    """
    Create expanded content shown when a node is clicked
```

```
    Args:
        node_id (str): Identifier of the node
        node_data (dict): Node attributes including probabilities

    Returns:
        str: HTML content for detailed view displayed on click
    """
    # Extract node information
    description = node_data.get('description', '')
    priors = node_data.get('priors', {})
    posteriors = node_data.get('posteriors', {})
    instantiations = node_data.get('instantiations', ["TRUE", "FALSE"])

    # Get proper state names
    true_state = instantiations[0] if len(instantiations) > 0 else "TRUE"
    false_state = instantiations[1] if len(instantiations) > 1 else "FALSE"

    # Extract probabilities
    true_prob = priors.get('true_prob', 0.5)
    false_prob = 1.0 - true_prob

    # Start building the expanded content
    html = f"""
    <div style="max-width:500px; padding:15px; font-family:Arial, sans-serif;">
        <h2 style="margin-top:0; color:#333;">{node_id}</h2>
        <p style="font-style:italic; margin-bottom:15px;">{description}</p>

        <div style="margin-bottom:20px; padding:12px; border:1px solid #ddd; background-colo
            <h3 style="margin-top:0; color:#333;">Prior Probabilities</h3>
            <div style="display:flex; justify-content:space-between; margin-bottom:5px;">
                <div><strong>{true_state}:</strong> {true_prob:.3f}</div>
                <div><strong>{false_state}:</strong> {false_prob:.3f}</div>
            </div>
            {create_probability_bar(true_prob, false_prob, "25px", True)}
        </div>
    """

    # Add conditional probability table if available
    if posteriors:
        html += """
        <div style="padding:12px; border:1px solid #ddd; background-color:#f9f9f9; border-ra
```

```
            <h3 style="margin-top:0; color:#333;">Conditional Probabilities</h3>
            <table style="width:100%; border-collapse:collapse; font-size:13px;">
                <tr style="background-color:#eee;">
                    <th style="padding:8px; text-align:left; border:1px solid #ddd;">Conditi
                    <th style="padding:8px; text-align:center; border:1px solid #ddd; width:
                    <th style="padding:8px; text-align:center; border:1px solid #ddd;">Visua
                </tr>
        """

        # Sort posteriors to group by similar conditions
        posterior_items = list(posteriors.items())
        posterior_items.sort(key=lambda x: x[0])

        # Add rows for conditional probabilities
        for key, value in posterior_items:
            try:
                # Try to parse probability value
                prob_value = float(value)
                inv_prob = 1.0 - prob_value

                # Add row with probability visualization
                html += f"""
                <tr>
                    <td style="padding:8px; border:1px solid #ddd;">{key}</td>
                    <td style="padding:8px; text-align:center; border:1px solid #ddd;">{prob
                    <td style="padding:8px; border:1px solid #ddd;">
                        {create_probability_bar(prob_value, inv_prob, "20px", False)}
                    </td>
                </tr>
                """
            except:
                # Fallback for non-numeric values
                html += f"""
                <tr>
                    <td style="padding:8px; border:1px solid #ddd;">{key}</td>
                    <td style="padding:8px; text-align:center; border:1px solid #ddd;" colsp
                </tr>
                """

        html += """
            </table>
        </div>
```

```
        """

    html += "</div>"

    return html
```

G.5 Phase 4: Main Visualization Function

```
def create_bayesian_network_with_probabilities(df):
    """
    Create an interactive Bayesian network visualization with enhanced probability visualiza
    and node classification based on network structure.
    """
    # Create a directed graph
    G = nx.DiGraph()

    # Add nodes with proper attributes
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        title = row['Title']
        description = row['Description']

        # Process probability information
        priors = get_priors(row)
        instantiations = get_instantiations(row)

        # Add node with base information
        G.add_node(
            title,
            description=description,
            priors=priors,
            instantiations=instantiations,
            posteriors=get_posteriors(row)
        )

    # Add edges
    for idx, row in df.iterrows():
        child = row['Title']
        parents = get_parents(row)

        # Add edges from each parent to this child
        for parent in parents:
            if parent in G.nodes():
```

```
                G.add_edge(parent, child)

    # Classify nodes based on network structure
    classify_nodes(G)

    # Create network visualization
    net = Network(notebook=True, directed=True, cdn_resources="in_line", height="600px", wid

    # Configure physics for better layout
    net.force_atlas_2based(gravity=-50, spring_length=100, spring_strength=0.02)
    net.show_buttons(filter_=['physics'])

    # Add the graph to the network
    net.from_nx(G)

    # Enhance node appearance with probability information and classification
    for node in net.nodes:
        node_id = node['id']
        node_data = G.nodes[node_id]

        # Get node type and set border color
        node_type = node_data.get('node_type', 'unknown')
        border_color = get_border_color(node_type)

        # Get probability information
        priors = node_data.get('priors', {})
        true_prob = priors.get('true_prob', 0.5) if priors else 0.5

        # Get proper state names
        instantiations = node_data.get('instantiations', ["TRUE", "FALSE"])
        true_state = instantiations[0] if len(instantiations) > 0 else "TRUE"
        false_state = instantiations[1] if len(instantiations) > 1 else "FALSE"

        # Create background color based on probability
        background_color = get_probability_color(priors)

        # Create tooltip with probability information
        tooltip = create_tooltip(node_id, node_data)

        # Create a simpler node label with probability
        simple_label = f"{node_id}\np={true_prob:.2f}"
```

```
        # Store expanded content as a node attribute for use in click handler
        node_data['expanded_content'] = create_expanded_content(node_id, node_data)

        # Set node attributes
        node['title'] = tooltip  # Tooltip HTML
        node['label'] = simple_label  # Simple text label
        node['shape'] = 'box'
        node['color'] = {
            'background': background_color,
            'border': border_color,
            'highlight': {
                'background': background_color,
                'border': border_color
            }
        }

    # Set up the click handler with proper data
    setup_data = {
        'nodes_data': {node_id: {
            'expanded_content': json.dumps(G.nodes[node_id].get('expanded_content', '')),
            'description': G.nodes[node_id].get('description', ''),
            'priors': G.nodes[node_id].get('priors', {}),
            'posteriors': G.nodes[node_id].get('posteriors', {})
        } for node_id in G.nodes()}
    }

    # Add custom click handling JavaScript
    click_js = """
    // Store node data for click handling
    var nodesData = %s;

    // Add event listener for node clicks
    network.on("click", function(params) {
        if (params.nodes.length > 0) {
            var nodeId = params.nodes[0];
            var nodeInfo = nodesData[nodeId];

            if (nodeInfo) {
                // Create a modal popup for expanded content
                var modal = document.createElement('div');
                modal.style.position = 'fixed';
                modal.style.left = '50%%';
```

```
                modal.style.top = '50%%';
                modal.style.transform = 'translate(-50%%, -50%%)';
                modal.style.backgroundColor = 'white';
                modal.style.padding = '20px';
                modal.style.borderRadius = '5px';
                modal.style.boxShadow = '0 0 10px rgba(0,0,0,0.5)';
                modal.style.zIndex = '1000';
                modal.style.maxWidth = '80%%';
                modal.style.maxHeight = '80%%';
                modal.style.overflow = 'auto';

                // Parse the JSON string back to HTML content
                try {
                    var expandedContent = JSON.parse(nodeInfo.expanded_content);
                    modal.innerHTML = expandedContent;
                } catch (e) {
                    modal.innerHTML = 'Error displaying content: ' + e.message;
                }

                // Add close button
                var closeBtn = document.createElement('button');
                closeBtn.innerHTML = 'Close';
                closeBtn.style.marginTop = '10px';
                closeBtn.style.padding = '5px 10px';
                closeBtn.style.cursor = 'pointer';
                closeBtn.onclick = function() {
                    document.body.removeChild(modal);
                };
                modal.appendChild(closeBtn);

                // Add modal to body
                document.body.appendChild(modal);
            }
        }
    });
    """ % json.dumps(setup_data['nodes_data'])

    # Save the graph to HTML
    html_file = "bayesian_network.html"
    net.save_graph(html_file)

    # Inject custom click handling into HTML
```

```
    try:
        with open(html_file, "r") as f:
            html_content = f.read()

        # Insert click handling script before the closing body tag
        html_content = html_content.replace('</body>', f'<script>{click_js}</script></body>'

        # Write back the modified HTML
        with open(html_file, "w") as f:
            f.write(html_content)

        return HTML(html_content)
    except Exception as e:
        return HTML(f"<p>Error rendering HTML: {str(e)}</p><p>The network visualization has
```

Quickly check HTML Outputs

```
create_bayesian_network_with_probabilities(result_df)
```

```
# Use the function to create and display the visualization

print(result_df)
```

```
                         Title  \
0       Existential_Catastrophe
1          Human_Disempowerment
2        Scale_Of_Power_Seeking
3      Misaligned_Power_Seeking
4                   APS_Systems
5        Advanced_AI_Capability
6              Agentic_Planning
7           Strategic_Awareness
8       Difficulty_Of_Alignment
9      Instrumental_Convergence
10        Problems_With_Proxies
11         Problems_With_Search
12         Deployment_Decisions
13      Incentives_To_Build_APS
14            Usefulness_Of_APS
15         Competitive_Dynamics
16              Deception_By_AI
17          Corrective_Feedback
18                Warning_Shots
19  Rapid_Capability_Escalation
20    Barriers_To_Understanding
21         Adversarial_Dynamics
22              Stakes_Of_Error
```

	Description	line	line_numbers	\
0	The destruction of humanity's long-term potent...	0	[0]	
1	Permanent and collective disempowerment of hum...	1	[1]	
2	Power-seeking by AI systems scaling to the poi...	2	[2]	
3	Deployed AI systems seeking power in unintende...	3	[3, 21, 23, 25]	
4	AI systems with advanced capabilities, agentic...	4	[4]	
5	AI systems that outperform humans on tasks tha...	5	[5]	
6	AI systems making and executing plans based on...	6	[6]	
7	AI systems with models accurately representing...	7	[7]	
8	It is harder to build aligned systems than mis...	8	[8]	
9	AI systems with misaligned objectives tend to ...	9	[9]	
10	Optimizing for proxy objectives breaks correla...	10	[10]	
11	Search processes can yield systems pursuing di...	11	[11]	
12	Decisions to deploy potentially misaligned AI ...	12	[12]	
13	Strong incentives to build and deploy APS syst...	13	[13]	
14	APS systems are very useful for many valuable ...	14	[14]	
15	Competitive pressures between AI developers.	15	[15]	
16	AI systems deceiving humans about their true o...	16	[16]	
17	Human society implementing corrections after o...	17	[17]	
18	Observable failures in weaker systems before c...	18	[18]	
19	AI capabilities escalating very rapidly, allow...	19	[19]	
20	Difficulty in understanding the internal worki...	20	[20]	
21	Potentially adversarial relationships between ...	22	[22]	
22	The escalating impact of mistakes with power-s...	24	[24]	

	indentation	indentation_levels	\
0	0	[0]	
1	0	[0]	
2	4	[4]	
3	8	[8, 0, 0, 0]	
4	12	[12]	
5	16	[16]	
6	16	[16]	
7	16	[16]	
8	12	[12]	
9	16	[16]	
10	16	[16]	
11	16	[16]	
12	12	[12]	
13	16	[16]	
14	20	[20]	
15	20	[20]	

```
16          16               [16]
17           8                [8]
18          12               [12]
19          12               [12]
20           0                [0]
21           0                [0]
22           0                [0]

                                                 Parents  \
0                                                     []
1                                [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]
2     [Misaligned_Power_Seeking, Corrective_Feedback]
3   [APS_Systems, Difficulty_Of_Alignment, Deploym...
4   [Advanced_AI_Capability, Agentic_Planning, Str...
5                                                     []
6                                                     []
7                                                     []
8   [Instrumental_Convergence, Problems_With_Proxi...
9                                                     []
10                                                    []
11                                                    []
12         [Incentives_To_Build_APS, Deception_By_AI]
13          [Usefulness_Of_APS, Competitive_Dynamics]
14                                                    []
15                                                    []
16                                                    []
17       [Warning_Shots, Rapid_Capability_Escalation]
18                                                    []
19                                                    []
20                                                    []
21                                                    []
22                                                    []

                     Children  \
0                          []
1                          []
2       [Human_Disempowerment]
3     [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]
4   [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]
5                [APS_Systems]
6                [APS_Systems]
7                [APS_Systems]
```

```
8   [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]
9    [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]
10   [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]
11   [Difficulty_Of_Alignment]
12  [Misaligned_Power_Seeking]
13     [Deployment_Decisions]
14   [Incentives_To_Build_APS]
15   [Incentives_To_Build_APS]
16     [Deployment_Decisions]
17    [Scale_Of_Power_Seeking]
18       [Corrective_Feedback]
19       [Corrective_Feedback]
20                          []
21                          []
22                          []

                                       instantiations  \
0   [existential_catastrophe_TRUE, existential_cat...
1   [human_disempowerment_TRUE, human_disempowerme...
2   [scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE, scale_of_power_s...
3   [misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE, misaligned_pow...
4               [aps_systems_TRUE, aps_systems_FALSE]
5   [advanced_ai_capability_TRUE, advanced_ai_capa...
6     [agentic_planning_TRUE, agentic_planning_FALSE]
7   [strategic_awareness_TRUE, strategic_awareness...
8   [difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE, difficulty_of_a...
9   [instrumental_convergence_TRUE, instrumental_c...
10  [problems_with_proxies_TRUE, problems_with_pro...
11  [problems_with_search_TRUE, problems_with_sear...
12  [deployment_decisions_DEPLOY, deployment_decis...
13  [incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG, incentives_to...
14    [usefulness_of_aps_HIGH, usefulness_of_aps_LOW]
15  [competitive_dynamics_STRONG, competitive_dyna...
16     [deception_by_ai_TRUE, deception_by_ai_FALSE]
17  [corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE, corrective_fee...
18  [warning_shots_OBSERVED, warning_shots_UNOBSER...
19  [rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE, rapid_capab...
20  [barriers_to_understanding_HIGH, barriers_to_u...
21  [adversarial_dynamics_TRUE, adversarial_dynami...
22       [stakes_of_error_HIGH, stakes_of_error_LOW]

                                                priors  \
```

```
0   {'p(existential_catastrophe_TRUE)': '0.05', 'p...
1   {'p(human_disempowerment_TRUE)': '0.208', 'p(h...
2   {'p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE)': '0.208', 'p...
3   {'p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE)': '0.338', ...
4   {'p(aps_systems_TRUE)': '0.65', 'p(aps_systems...
5   {'p(advanced_ai_capability_TRUE)': '0.80', 'p(...
6   {'p(agentic_planning_TRUE)': '0.85', 'p(agenti...
7   {'p(strategic_awareness_TRUE)': '0.75', 'p(str...
8   {'p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE)': '0.40', 'p...
9   {'p(instrumental_convergence_TRUE)': '0.75', '...
10  {'p(problems_with_proxies_TRUE)': '0.80', 'p(p...
11  {'p(problems_with_search_TRUE)': '0.70', 'p(pr...
12  {'p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY)': '0.70', 'p(...
13  {'p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG)': '0.80', ...
14  {'p(usefulness_of_aps_HIGH)': '0.85', 'p(usefu...
15  {'p(competitive_dynamics_STRONG)': '0.75', 'p(...
16  {'p(deception_by_ai_TRUE)': '0.50', 'p(decepti...
17  {'p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE)': '0.60', '...
18  {'p(warning_shots_OBSERVED)': '0.70', 'p(warni...
19  {'p(rapid_capability_escalation_TRUE)': '0.45'...
20  {'p(barriers_to_understanding_HIGH)': '0.70', ...
21  {'p(adversarial_dynamics_TRUE)': '0.60', 'p(ad...
22  {'p(stakes_of_error_HIGH)': '0.85', 'p(stakes_...

                                          posteriors  No_Parent  No_Children  \
0   {'p(existential_catastrophe_TRUE|human_disempo...        True         True
1   {'p(human_disempowerment_TRUE|scale_of_power_s...       False         True
2   {'p(scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE|misaligned_pow...       False        False
3   {'p(misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE|aps_systems_...       False        False
4   {'p(aps_systems_TRUE|advanced_ai_capability_TR...       False        False
5                                                  {}        True        False
6                                                  {}        True        False
7                                                  {}        True        False
8   {'p(difficulty_of_alignment_TRUE|instrumental_...       False        False
9                                                  {}        True        False
10                                                 {}        True        False
11                                                 {}        True        False
12  {'p(deployment_decisions_DEPLOY|incentives_to_...       False        False
13  {'p(incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG|usefulness_...       False        False
14                                                 {}        True        False
15                                                 {}        True        False
16                                                 {}        True        False
```

17	{'p(corrective_feedback_EFFECTIVE|warning_shot...	False	False
18	{}	True	False
19	{}	True	False
20	{'p(barriers_to_understanding_HIGH|misaligned_...	True	True
21	{'p(adversarial_dynamics_TRUE|misaligned_power...	True	True
22	{'p(stakes_of_error_HIGH|misaligned_power_seek...	True	True

	parent_instantiations
0	[]
1	[[scale_of_power_seeking_TRUE, scale_of_power_...
2	[[misaligned_power_seeking_TRUE, misaligned_po...
3	[[aps_systems_TRUE, aps_systems_FALSE], [diffi...
4	[[advanced_ai_capability_TRUE, advanced_ai_cap...
5	[]
6	[]
7	[]
8	[[instrumental_convergence_TRUE, instrumental_...
9	[]
10	[]
11	[]
12	[[incentives_to_build_aps_STRONG, incentives_t...
13	[[usefulness_of_aps_HIGH, usefulness_of_aps_LO...
14	[]
15	[]
16	[]
17	[[warning_shots_OBSERVED, warning_shots_UNOBSE...
18	[]
19	[]
20	[]
21	[]
22	[]

Conclusion: From Prototype to Production

I.1 Summary of Achievements

This notebook has successfully demonstrated the core AMTAIR extraction pipeline, transforming structured argument representations into interactive Bayesian network visualizations through the following steps:

1. **Environment Setup**: Established a reproducible environment with necessary libraries and data access
2. **Argument Extraction**: Processed structured ArgDown representations preserving the hierarchical relationships
3. **Probability Integration**: Enhanced arguments with probability information to create BayesDown
4. **Data Transformation**: Converted BayesDown into structured DataFrame representation
5. **Visualization & Analysis**: Created interactive Bayesian network visualizations with probability encoding

The rain-sprinkler-lawn example, though simple, demonstrates all the key components of the extraction pipeline that can be applied to more complex AI safety arguments.

I.2 Limitations and Future Work

While this prototype successfully demonstrates the core pipeline, several limitations and opportunities for future work remain:

1. **LLM Extraction**: The current implementation focuses on processing pre-formatted ArgDown rather than performing extraction directly from unstructured text. Future work will integrate LLM-powered extraction.

2. **Scalability**: The system has been tested on small examples; scaling to larger, more complex arguments will require additional optimization and handling of computational complexity.

3. **Policy Evaluation**: The current implementation focuses on representation and visualization; future work will add policy evaluation capabilities by implementing intervention modeling.
4. **Prediction Market Integration**: Future versions will integrate with forecasting platforms to incorporate live data into the models.

I.3 Connection to AMTAIR Project

This prototype represents just one component of the broader AMTAIR project described in the project documentation (see PY_AMTAIRDescription and PY_AMTAIR_SoftwareToolsNMilestones). The full project includes:

1. **AI Risk Pathway Analyzer (ARPA)**: The core extraction and visualization system demonstrated in this notebook
2. **Worldview Comparator**: Tools for comparing different perspectives on AI risk
3. **Policy Impact Evaluator**: Systems for evaluating intervention effects across scenarios
4. **Strategic Intervention Generator**: Tools for identifying robust governance strategies

Together, these components aim to address the coordination crisis in AI governance by providing computational tools that make implicit models explicit, identify cruxes of disagreement, and evaluate policy impacts across diverse worldviews.

By transforming unstructured text into formal, analyzable representations, the AMTAIR project helps bridge the gaps between technical researchers, policy specialists, and other stakeholders, enabling more effective coordination in addressing existential risks from advanced AI.

6.0 Save Outputs

6. Saving and Exporting Results

This section provides tools for saving the notebook results and visualizations in various formats:

1. **HTML Export**: Creates a self-contained HTML version of the notebook with all visualizations
2. **Markdown Export**: Generates documentation-friendly Markdown version of the notebook
3. **PDF Export**: Creates a PDF document for formal sharing (requires LaTeX installation)

These exports are essential for: - Sharing analysis results with colleagues and stakeholders - Including visualizations in presentations and reports - Creating documentation for the AMTAIR project - Preserving results for future reference

The different formats serve different purposes, from interactive exploration (HTML) to documentation (Markdown) to formal presentation (PDF).

Instruction:

Download the ipynb, which you want to convert, on your local computer. Run the code below to upload the ipynb.

The html version will be downloaded automatically on your local machine. Enjoy it!

```
# @title 6.0 --- Save Visualization and Notebook Outputs as .HTML---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Provides tools for saving the notebook results in various formats.

This block offers functions to:
1. Convert the notebook to HTML for easy sharing and viewing
2. Convert the notebook to Markdown for documentation purposes
3. Save the visualization outputs for external use

These tools are essential for preserving the analysis results and making them
accessible outside the notebook environment, supporting knowledge transfer
and integration with other AMTAIR project components.
```

```
DEPENDENCIES: nbformat, nbconvert modules
INPUTS: Current notebook state
OUTPUTS: HTML, Markdown, or other format versions of the notebook
"""

import nbformat
from nbconvert import HTMLExporter
import os

# Repository URL variable for file access
repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/ex
notebook_name = "AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith"  # Change when working with different e

# Download the notebook file
!wget {repo_url}{notebook_name}.ipynb -O {notebook_name}.ipynb

# Load the notebook
try:
  with open(f"{notebook_name}.ipynb") as f:
    nb = nbformat.read(f, as_version=4)
  print(f" Successfully loaded notebook: {notebook_name}.ipynb")
except FileNotFoundError:
  print(f" Error: File '{notebook_name}.ipynb' not found. Please check if it was downloaded

# Initialize the HTML exporter
exporter = HTMLExporter()

# Convert the notebook to HTML
try:
    (body, resources) = exporter.from_notebook_node(nb)

    # Save the HTML to a file
    with open(f"{notebook_name}IPYNB.html", "w") as f:
        f.write(body)
    print(f" Successfully saved HTML version to: {notebook_name}IPYNB.html")
except Exception as e:
    print(f" Error converting notebook to HTML: {str(e)}")
```

```
--2025-04-26 22:34:17--  https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.110.133, 185.199.
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
```

```
Length: 1120047 (1.1M) [text/plain]
Saving to: ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’

          AMTAIR_Pr    0%[                    ]       0  --.-KB/s               AMTAIR_Protot

2025-04-26 22:34:17 (16.4 MB/s) - ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’ saved

  Successfully loaded notebook: AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb
  Successfully saved HTML version to: AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawnIPYNB.html
```

K.1 Convert .ipynb Notebook to MarkDown

```
# @title --- Convert .ipynb Notebook to MarkDown ---

import nbformat
from nbconvert import MarkdownExporter
import os

# repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/
notebook_name = "AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith"  #Change Notebook name and path when wo

# Download the notebook file
!wget {repo_url}{notebook_name}.ipynb -O {notebook_name}.ipynb  # Corrected line

# Load the notebook
# add error handling for file not found
try:
  with open(f"{notebook_name}.ipynb") as f:
    nb = nbformat.read(f, as_version=4)
except FileNotFoundError:
  print(f"Error: File '{notebook_name}.ipynb' not found. Please check if it was downloaded c


# Initialize the Markdown exporter
exporter = MarkdownExporter(exclude_output=True)  # Correct initialization

# Convert the notebook to Markdown
(body, resources) = exporter.from_notebook_node(nb)

# Save the Markdown to a file
with open(f"{notebook_name}IPYNB.md", "w") as f:
    f.write(body)
```

```
--2025-04-26 22:33:43--  https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.111.133, 185.199.
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.111.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1120047 (1.1M) [text/plain]
Saving to: ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’

          AMTAIR_Pr   0%[                    ]       0  --.-KB/s               AMTAIR_Protot

2025-04-26 22:33:43 (18.1 MB/s) - ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’ saved
```

```
# @title 6.1 --- Convert Notebook to Markdown Documentation ---

"""
BLOCK PURPOSE: Converts the notebook to Markdown format for documentation purposes.

Markdown is a lightweight markup language that is widely used for documentation
and is easily readable in both plain text and rendered formats. This conversion:

1. Preserves the structure and content of the notebook
2. Creates a format suitable for inclusion in documentation systems
3. Excludes code outputs to focus on the process and methodology
4. Supports version control and collaboration on GitHub

The resulting Markdown file can be used in project documentation, GitHub wikis,
or as a standalone reference guide to the AMTAIR extraction pipeline.

DEPENDENCIES: nbformat, nbconvert.MarkdownExporter modules
INPUTS: Current notebook state
OUTPUTS: Markdown version of the notebook
"""

import nbformat
from nbconvert import MarkdownExporter
import os

# Repository URL variable for file access
# repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/
notebook_name = "AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith"  # Change when working with different e

# Download the notebook file
!wget {repo_url}{notebook_name}.ipynb -O {notebook_name}.ipynb
```

```
# Load the notebook
try:
  with open(f"{notebook_name}.ipynb") as f:
    nb = nbformat.read(f, as_version=4)
  print(f" Successfully loaded notebook: {notebook_name}.ipynb")
except FileNotFoundError:
  print(f" Error: File '{notebook_name}.ipynb' not found. Please check if it was downloaded


# Initialize the Markdown exporter
exporter = MarkdownExporter(exclude_output=True)  # Exclude outputs for cleaner documentatio

# Convert the notebook to Markdown
try:
    (body, resources) = exporter.from_notebook_node(nb)

    # Save the Markdown to a file
    with open(f"{notebook_name}IPYNB.md", "w") as f:
        f.write(body)
    print(f" Successfully saved Markdown version to: {notebook_name}IPYNB.md")
except Exception as e:
    print(f" Error converting notebook to Markdown: {str(e)}")
```

```
--2025-04-26 22:31:45--  https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1120047 (1.1M) [text/plain]
Saving to: ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’

          AMTAIR_Pr   0%[                    ]       0  --.-KB/s               AMTAIR_Prototy

2025-04-26 22:31:45 (18.0 MB/s) - ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’ saved

  Successfully loaded notebook: AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb
  Successfully saved Markdown version to: AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawnIPYNB.
```

```
import nbformat
from nbconvert import PDFExporter
import os
import subprocess
import re
```

```
def escape_latex_special_chars(text):
  """Escapes special LaTeX characters in a string."""
  latex_special_chars = ['&', '%', '#', '_', '{', '}', '~', '^', '\\']
  replacement_patterns = [
      (char, '\\' + char) for char in latex_special_chars
  ]

  # Escape reserved characters
  for original, replacement in replacement_patterns:
    text = text.replace(original, replacement) # This is the fix
  return text

# Function to check if a command is available
def is_command_available(command):
    try:
        subprocess.run([command], capture_output=True, check=True)
        return True
    except (subprocess.CalledProcessError, FileNotFoundError):
        return False

# Check if xelatex is installed, and install if necessary
if not is_command_available("xelatex"):
    print("Installing necessary TeX packages...")
    !apt-get install -y texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-plain-generic
    print("TeX packages installed successfully.")
else:
    print("xelatex is already installed. Skipping installation.")

# repo_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype/main/data/
notebook_name = "AMTAIR_Prototype_example_carlsmith"  #Change Notebook name and path when wo

# Download the notebook file
!wget {repo_url}{notebook_name}.ipynb -O {notebook_name}.ipynb  # Corrected line

# Load the notebook
# add error handling for file not found
try:
  with open(f"{notebook_name}.ipynb") as f:
    nb = nbformat.read(f, as_version=4)
except FileNotFoundError:
  print(f"Error: File '{notebook_name}.ipynb' not found. Please check if it was downloaded c
```

```
# Initialize the PDF exporter
exporter = PDFExporter(exclude_output=True)  # Changed to PDFExporter

# Sanitize notebook cell titles to escape special LaTeX characters like '&'
for cell in nb.cells:
    if 'cell_type' in cell and cell['cell_type'] == 'markdown':
        if 'source' in cell and isinstance(cell['source'], str):
            # Replace '&' with '\protect&' in markdown cell titles AND CONTENT
            # Updated to use escape_latex_special_chars function
            cell['source'] = escape_latex_special_chars(cell['source'])
            # Additionally, escape special characters in headings
            cell['source'] = re.sub(r'(#+)\s*(.*)', lambda m: m.group(1) + ' ' + escape_late



# Convert the notebook to PDF
(body, resources) = exporter.from_notebook_node(nb)


# Save the PDF to a file
with open(f"{notebook_name}IPYNB.pdf", "wb") as f:  # Changed to 'wb' for binary writing
    f.write(body)
```

```
Installing necessary TeX packages...
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  dvisvgm fonts-droid-fallback fonts-lato fonts-lmodern fonts-noto-mono
  fonts-texgyre fonts-urw-base35 libapache-pom-java libcommons-logging-java
  libcommons-parent-java libfontbox-java libgs9 libgs9-common libidn12
  libijs-0.35 libjbig2dec0 libkpathsea6 libpdfbox-java libptexenc1 libruby3.0
  libsynctex2 libteckit0 libtexlua53 libtexluajit2 libwoff1 libzzip-0-13
  lmodern poppler-data preview-latex-style rake ruby ruby-net-telnet
  ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0 rubygems-integration t1utils
  teckit tex-common tex-gyre texlive-base texlive-binaries texlive-latex-base
  texlive-latex-extra texlive-latex-recommended texlive-pictures tipa
  xfonts-encodings xfonts-utils
Suggested packages:
  fonts-noto fonts-freefont-otf | fonts-freefont-ttf libavalon-framework-java
  libcommons-logging-java-doc libexcalibur-logkit-java liblog4j1.2-java
  poppler-utils ghostscript fonts-japanese-mincho | fonts-ipafont-mincho
```

```
  fonts-japanese-gothic | fonts-ipafont-gothic fonts-arphic-ukai
  fonts-arphic-uming fonts-nanum ri ruby-dev bundler debhelper gv
  | postscript-viewer perl-tk xpdf | pdf-viewer xzdec
  texlive-fonts-recommended-doc texlive-latex-base-doc python3-pygments
  icc-profiles libfile-which-perl libspreadsheet-parseexcel-perl
  texlive-latex-extra-doc texlive-latex-recommended-doc texlive-luatex
  texlive-pstricks dot2tex prerex texlive-pictures-doc vprerex
  default-jre-headless tipa-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  dvisvgm fonts-droid-fallback fonts-lato fonts-lmodern fonts-noto-mono
  fonts-texgyre fonts-urw-base35 libapache-pom-java libcommons-logging-java
  libcommons-parent-java libfontbox-java libgs9 libgs9-common libidn12
  libijs-0.35 libjbig2dec0 libkpathsea6 libpdfbox-java libptexenc1 libruby3.0
  libsynctex2 libteckit0 libtexlua53 libtexluajit2 libwoff1 libzzip-0-13
  lmodern poppler-data preview-latex-style rake ruby ruby-net-telnet
  ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0 rubygems-integration t1utils
  teckit tex-common tex-gyre texlive-base texlive-binaries
  texlive-fonts-recommended texlive-latex-base texlive-latex-extra
  texlive-latex-recommended texlive-pictures texlive-plain-generic
  texlive-xetex tipa xfonts-encodings xfonts-utils
0 upgraded, 53 newly installed, 0 to remove and 34 not upgraded.
Need to get 182 MB of archives.
After this operation, 571 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 fonts-droid-fallback all 1:6.0.1r16-
Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 fonts-lato all 2.0-2.1 [2,696 kB]
Get:3 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 poppler-data all 0.4.11-1 [2,171 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tex-common all 6.17 [33.7 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 fonts-urw-base35 all 20200910-1 [6,3
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libgs9-common all 9.55.0~dfs
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libidn12 amd64 1.38-4ubuntu1
Get:8 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libijs-0.35 amd64 0.35-15build2 [16.
Get:9 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libjbig2dec0 amd64 0.19-3build2 [64.
Get:10 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libgs9 amd64 9.55.0~dfsg1-0
Get:11 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libkpathsea6 amd64 2021.202
Get:12 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 libwoff1 amd64 1.0.2-1build4 [45.2
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 dvisvgm amd64 2.13.1-1 [1,221 k
Get:14 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 fonts-lmodern all 2.004.5-6.1 [
Get:15 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 fonts-noto-mono all 20201225-1build
Get:16 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 fonts-texgyre all 20180621-3.1
Get:17 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libapache-pom-java all 18-1 [4,
Get:18 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libcommons-parent-java all 43-1
Get:19 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libcommons-logging-java all 1.2
```

```
Get:20 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libptexenc1 amd64 2021.2021
Get:21 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 rubygems-integration all 1.18 [5,33
Get:22 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby3.0 amd64 3.0.2-7ubuntu
Get:23 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3.5-2 [228 kB]
Get:24 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 ruby amd64 1:3.0~exp1 [5,100 B]
Get:25 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 rake all 13.0.6-2 [61.7 kB]
Get:26 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 ruby-net-telnet all 0.1.1-2 [12.6 k
Get:27 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby-webrick all 1.7.0-3ubu
Get:28 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 ruby-xmlrpc all 0.3.2-1ubun
Get:29 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libruby3.0 amd64 3.0.2-7ubu
Get:30 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libsynctex2 amd64 2021.2021
Get:31 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libteckit0 amd64 2.5.11+ds1-1 [
Get:32 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libtexlua53 amd64 2021.2021
Get:33 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 libtexluajit2 amd64 2021.20
Get:34 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libzzip-0-13 amd64 0.13.72+dfsg
Get:35 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 xfonts-encodings all 1:1.0.5-0ubunt
Get:36 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 xfonts-utils amd64 1:7.7+6build2 [9
Get:37 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 lmodern all 2.004.5-6.1 [9,471
Get:38 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 preview-latex-style all 12.2-1u
Get:39 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 t1utils amd64 1.41-4build2 [61.3 kB
Get:40 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 teckit amd64 2.5.11+ds1-1 [699
Get:41 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tex-gyre all 20180621-3.1 [6,20
Get:42 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 texlive-binaries amd64
Get:43 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-base all 2021.20220204-
Get:44 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-fonts-recommended all 2
Get:45 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-base all 2021.202
Get:46 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libfontbox-java all 1:1.8.16-2
Get:47 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 libpdfbox-java all 1:1.8.16-2 [
Get:48 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-recommended all 2
Get:49 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-pictures all 2021.20220
Get:50 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-latex-extra all 2021.20
Get:51 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-plain-generic all 2021.
Get:52 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 tipa all 2:1.3-21 [2,967 kB]
Get:53 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 texlive-xetex all 2021.20220204
Fetched 182 MB in 3s (69.8 MB/s)
Extracting templates from packages: 100%
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-droid-fallback.
(Reading database ... 126558 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../00-fonts-droid-fallback_1%3a6.0.1r16-1.1build1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-droid-fallback (1:6.0.1r16-1.1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-lato.
```

```
Preparing to unpack .../01-fonts-lato_2.0-2.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-lato (2.0-2.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package poppler-data.
Preparing to unpack .../02-poppler-data_0.4.11-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking poppler-data (0.4.11-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tex-common.
Preparing to unpack .../03-tex-common_6.17_all.deb ...
Unpacking tex-common (6.17) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-urw-base35.
Preparing to unpack .../04-fonts-urw-base35_20200910-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-urw-base35 (20200910-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libgs9-common.
Preparing to unpack .../05-libgs9-common_9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11_all.deb ...
Unpacking libgs9-common (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libidn12:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../06-libidn12_1.38-4ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libidn12:amd64 (1.38-4ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libijs-0.35:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../07-libijs-0.35_0.35-15build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libijs-0.35:amd64 (0.35-15build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libjbig2dec0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../08-libjbig2dec0_0.19-3build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libjbig2dec0:amd64 (0.19-3build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libgs9:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../09-libgs9_9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libgs9:amd64 (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libkpathsea6:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../10-libkpathsea6_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libkpathsea6:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libwoff1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../11-libwoff1_1.0.2-1build4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libwoff1:amd64 (1.0.2-1build4) ...
Selecting previously unselected package dvisvgm.
Preparing to unpack .../12-dvisvgm_2.13.1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking dvisvgm (2.13.1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-lmodern.
Preparing to unpack .../13-fonts-lmodern_2.004.5-6.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-noto-mono.
Preparing to unpack .../14-fonts-noto-mono_20201225-1build1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-noto-mono (20201225-1build1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package fonts-texgyre.
```

```
Preparing to unpack .../15-fonts-texgyre_20180621-3.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking fonts-texgyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libapache-pom-java.
Preparing to unpack .../16-libapache-pom-java_18-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libapache-pom-java (18-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcommons-parent-java.
Preparing to unpack .../17-libcommons-parent-java_43-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libcommons-parent-java (43-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libcommons-logging-java.
Preparing to unpack .../18-libcommons-logging-java_1.2-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libcommons-logging-java (1.2-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libptexenc1:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../19-libptexenc1_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libptexenc1:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rubygems-integration.
Preparing to unpack .../20-rubygems-integration_1.18_all.deb ...
Unpacking rubygems-integration (1.18) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby3.0.
Preparing to unpack .../21-ruby3.0_3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking ruby3.0 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-rubygems.
Preparing to unpack .../22-ruby-rubygems_3.3.5-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-rubygems (3.3.5-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby.
Preparing to unpack .../23-ruby_1%3a3.0~exp1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking ruby (1:3.0~exp1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rake.
Preparing to unpack .../24-rake_13.0.6-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking rake (13.0.6-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-net-telnet.
Preparing to unpack .../25-ruby-net-telnet_0.1.1-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-net-telnet (0.1.1-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-webrick.
Preparing to unpack .../26-ruby-webrick_1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-webrick (1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package ruby-xmlrpc.
Preparing to unpack .../27-ruby-xmlrpc_0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking ruby-xmlrpc (0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libruby3.0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../28-libruby3.0_3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libruby3.0:amd64 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libsynctex2:amd64.
```

```
Preparing to unpack .../29-libsynctex2_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libsynctex2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libteckit0:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../30-libteckit0_2.5.11+ds1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libteckit0:amd64 (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libtexlua53:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../31-libtexlua53_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libtexlua53:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libtexluajit2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../32-libtexluajit2_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libtexluajit2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libzzip-0-13:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../33-libzzip-0-13_0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libzzip-0-13:amd64 (0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package xfonts-encodings.
Preparing to unpack .../34-xfonts-encodings_1%3a1.0.5-0ubuntu2_all.deb ...
Unpacking xfonts-encodings (1:1.0.5-0ubuntu2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package xfonts-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../35-xfonts-utils_1%3a7.7+6build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking xfonts-utils (1:7.7+6build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package lmodern.
Preparing to unpack .../36-lmodern_2.004.5-6.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package preview-latex-style.
Preparing to unpack .../37-preview-latex-style_12.2-1ubuntu1_all.deb ...
Unpacking preview-latex-style (12.2-1ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package t1utils.
Preparing to unpack .../38-t1utils_1.41-4build2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking t1utils (1.41-4build2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package teckit.
Preparing to unpack .../39-teckit_2.5.11+ds1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking teckit (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tex-gyre.
Preparing to unpack .../40-tex-gyre_20180621-3.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking tex-gyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-binaries.
Preparing to unpack .../41-texlive-binaries_2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-binaries (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-base.
Preparing to unpack .../42-texlive-base_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-fonts-recommended.
```

```
Preparing to unpack .../43-texlive-fonts-recommended_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-fonts-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-base.
Preparing to unpack .../44-texlive-latex-base_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libfontbox-java.
Preparing to unpack .../45-libfontbox-java_1%3a1.8.16-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libfontbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libpdfbox-java.
Preparing to unpack .../46-libpdfbox-java_1%3a1.8.16-2_all.deb ...
Unpacking libpdfbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-recommended.
Preparing to unpack .../47-texlive-latex-recommended_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-pictures.
Preparing to unpack .../48-texlive-pictures_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-pictures (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-latex-extra.
Preparing to unpack .../49-texlive-latex-extra_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-latex-extra (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-plain-generic.
Preparing to unpack .../50-texlive-plain-generic_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-plain-generic (2021.20220204-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package tipa.
Preparing to unpack .../51-tipa_2%3a1.3-21_all.deb ...
Unpacking tipa (2:1.3-21) ...
Selecting previously unselected package texlive-xetex.
Preparing to unpack .../52-texlive-xetex_2021.20220204-1_all.deb ...
Unpacking texlive-xetex (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up fonts-lato (2.0-2.1) ...
Setting up fonts-noto-mono (20201225-1build1) ...
Setting up libwoff1:amd64 (1.0.2-1build4) ...
Setting up libtexlua53:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libijs-0.35:amd64 (0.35-15build2) ...
Setting up libtexluajit2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libfontbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Setting up rubygems-integration (1.18) ...
Setting up libzzip-0-13:amd64 (0.13.72+dfsg.1-1.1) ...
Setting up fonts-urw-base35 (20200910-1) ...
Setting up poppler-data (0.4.11-1) ...
Setting up tex-common (6.17) ...
update-language: texlive-base not installed and configured, doing nothing!
```

```
Setting up libjbig2dec0:amd64 (0.19-3build2) ...
Setting up libteckit0:amd64 (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Setting up libapache-pom-java (18-1) ...
Setting up ruby-net-telnet (0.1.1-2) ...
Setting up xfonts-encodings (1:1.0.5-0ubuntu2) ...
Setting up t1utils (1.41-4build2) ...
Setting up libidn12:amd64 (1.38-4ubuntu1) ...
Setting up fonts-texgyre (20180621-3.1) ...
Setting up libkpathsea6:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up ruby-webrick (1.7.0-3ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up fonts-lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Setting up fonts-droid-fallback (1:6.0.1r16-1.1build1) ...
Setting up ruby-xmlrpc (0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libsynctex2:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up libgs9-common (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11) ...
Setting up teckit (2.5.11+ds1-1) ...
Setting up libpdfbox-java (1:1.8.16-2) ...
Setting up libgs9:amd64 (9.55.0~dfsg1-0ubuntu5.11) ...
Setting up preview-latex-style (12.2-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libcommons-parent-java (43-1) ...
Setting up dvisvgm (2.13.1-1) ...
Setting up libcommons-logging-java (1.2-2) ...
Setting up xfonts-utils (1:7.7+6build2) ...
Setting up libptexenc1:amd64 (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
Setting up texlive-binaries (2021.20210626.59705-1ubuntu0.2) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/xdvi-xaw to provide /usr/bin/xdvi.bin (xdvi.bin) in auto
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/bibtex.original to provide /usr/bin/bibtex (bibtex) in a
Setting up lmodern (2.004.5-6.1) ...
Setting up texlive-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
/usr/bin/ucfr
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R-TEXLIVEDIST...
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R-TEXMFMAIN...
mktexlsr: Updating /var/lib/texmf/ls-R...
mktexlsr: Done.
tl-paper: setting paper size for dvips to a4: /var/lib/texmf/dvips/config/config-paper.ps
tl-paper: setting paper size for dvipdfmx to a4: /var/lib/texmf/dvipdfmx/dvipdfmx-paper.cfg
tl-paper: setting paper size for xdvi to a4: /var/lib/texmf/xdvi/XDvi-paper
tl-paper: setting paper size for pdftex to a4: /var/lib/texmf/tex/generic/tex-ini-files/pdft
Setting up tex-gyre (20180621-3.1) ...
```

```
Setting up texlive-plain-generic (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-base (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-pictures (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-fonts-recommended (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up tipa (2:1.3-21) ...
Setting up texlive-latex-extra (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up texlive-xetex (2021.20220204-1) ...
Setting up rake (13.0.6-2) ...
Setting up libruby3.0:amd64 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10) ...
Setting up ruby3.0 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.10) ...
Setting up ruby (1:3.0~exp1) ...
Setting up ruby-rubygems (3.3.5-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for mailcap (3.70+nmu1ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for fontconfig (2.13.1-4.2ubuntu5) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.8) ...
/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libhwloc.so.15 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind.so.3 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_loader.so.0 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind_2_5.so.3 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbmalloc.so.2 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbb.so.12 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbmalloc_proxy.so.2 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtcm.so.1 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_adapter_level_zero.so.0 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libur_adapter_opencl.so.0 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtcm_debug.so.1 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libumf.so.0 is not a symbolic link

/sbin/ldconfig.real: /usr/local/lib/libtbbbind_2_0.so.3 is not a symbolic link
```

```
Processing triggers for tex-common (6.17) ...
Running updmap-sys. This may take some time... done.
Running mktexlsr /var/lib/texmf ... done.
Building format(s) --all.
    This may take some time... done.
TeX packages installed successfully.
--2025-04-26 22:32:56--  https://raw.githubusercontent.com/SingularitySmith/AMTAIR_Prototype
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.110.133, 185.199.
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.110.133|:443...
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1120047 (1.1M) [text/plain]
Saving to: ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’

AMTAIR_Prototype_ex 100%[===================>]   1.07M  --.-KB/s    in 0.06s

2025-04-26 22:32:56 (17.0 MB/s) - ‘AMTAIR_Prototype_example_rain-sprinkler-lawn.ipynb’ saved
```

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UNIVERSITÄT BAYREUTH

– P&E Master's Programme –
Chair of Philosophy, Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence

Affidavit

Declaration of Academic Honesty

Hereby, I attest that I have composed and written the presented thesis

Automating the Modelling of Transformative Artificial Intelligence Risks

independently on my own, without the use of other than the stated aids and without any other resources than the ones indicated. All thoughts taken directly or indirectly from external sources are properly denoted as such.

This paper has neither been previously submitted in the same or a similar form to another authority nor has it been published yet.

Bayreuth on the
May 22, 2025

Valentin Meyer