

Identifying Multimodal Errors

Through Explanations

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Brief Introduction

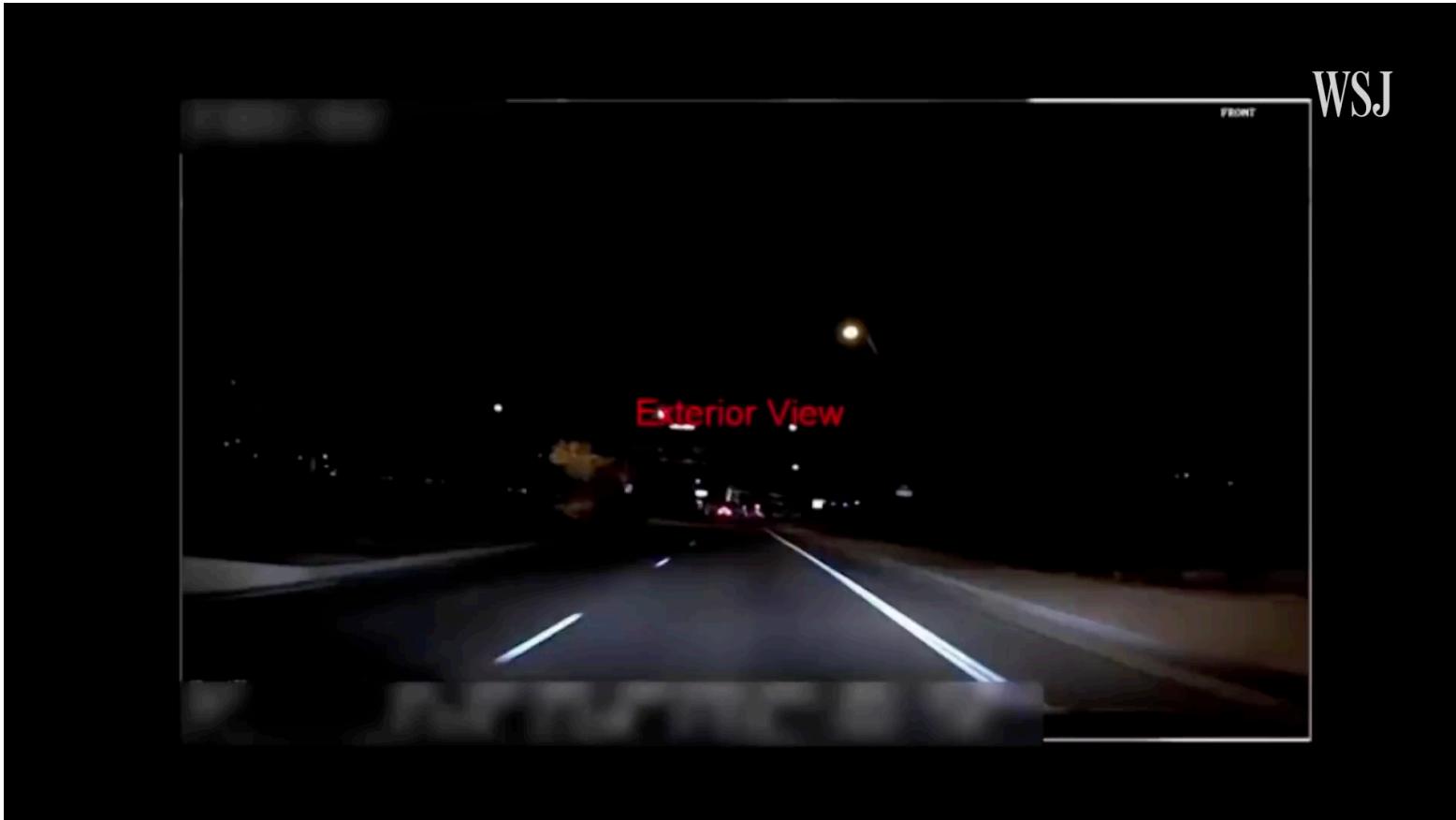
- Joined Sony AI in September 2020.
- Education
 - B.S. in Computer Science, B.S. in Mathematics at UCSD (2011).
 - M.S. in Computational Math from Stanford University (2013).
 - PhD in EECS from MIT (2020).
- Career Path
 - Worked at Xerox PARC from 2013-2015
 - Started Sony AI immediately after my PhD.
- Current Position: Research Scientist
- Details on Job
 - Adding explainability to AI agents.
 - Explanations for diagnosis and debugging.



Synthesizer to reconcile inconsistencies between parts.

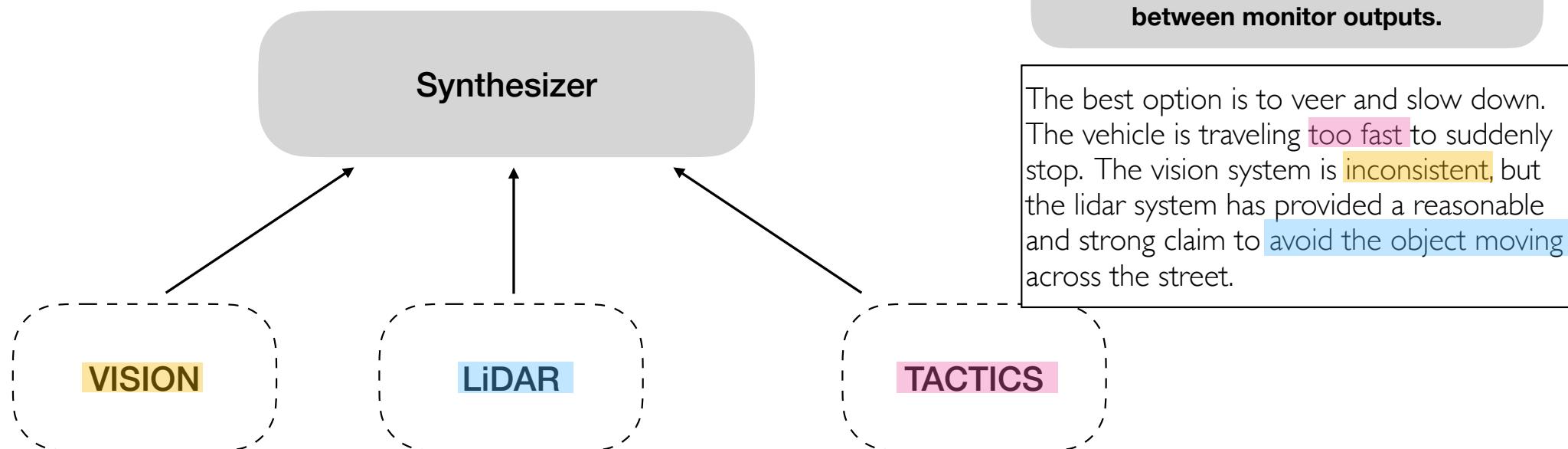


A Deadly Crash



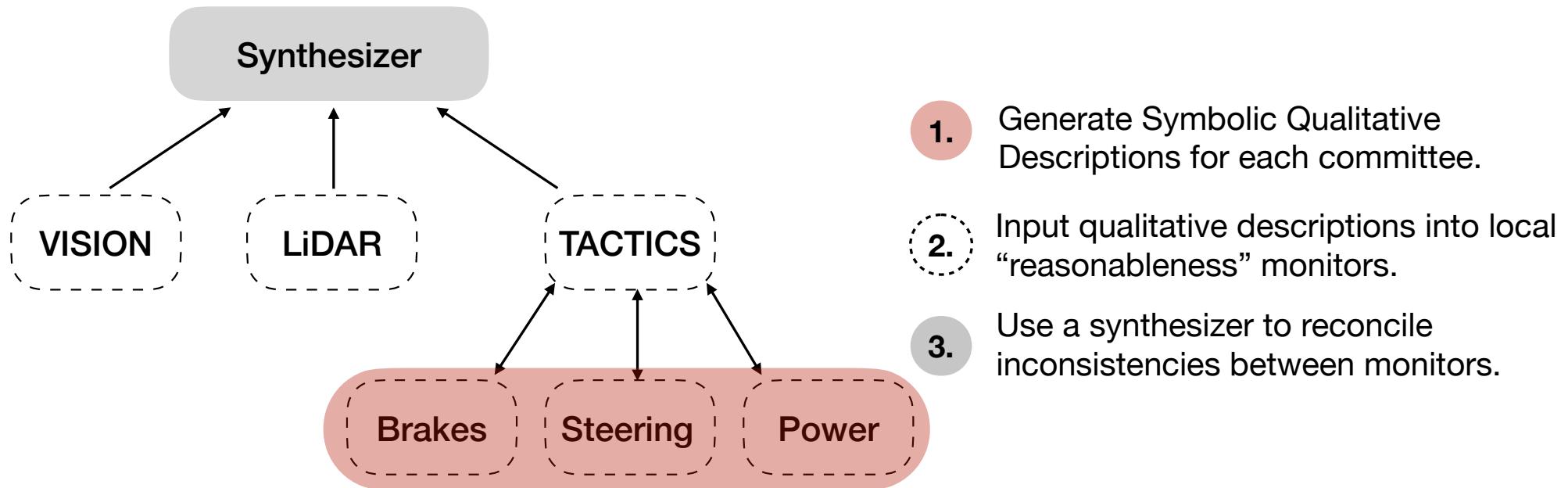
Solution: Internal Communication

Anomaly Detection through Explanations



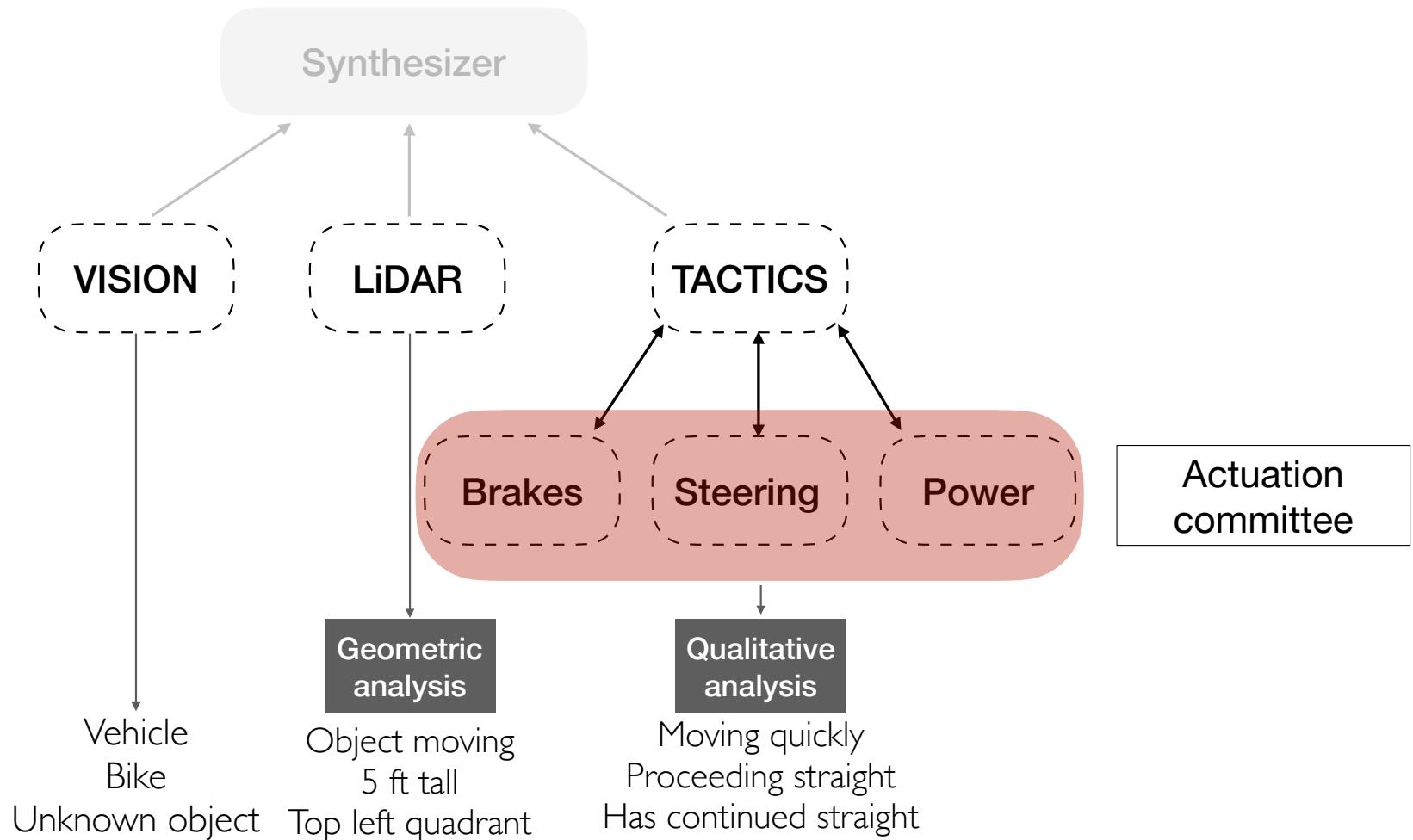
Anomaly Detection through Explanations

Reasoning in Three Steps



1.

Generate Symbolic Qualitative Descriptions for each committee.



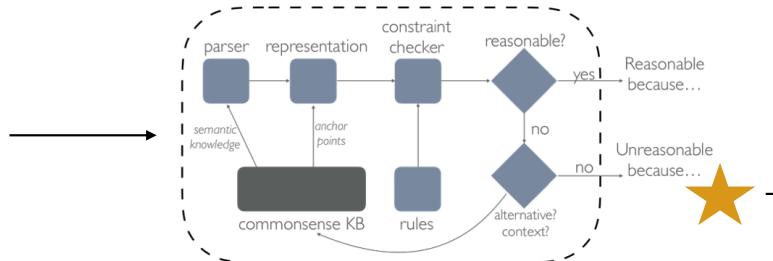
Vehicle
Bike
Unknown object

Object moving
5 ft tall
Top left quadrant

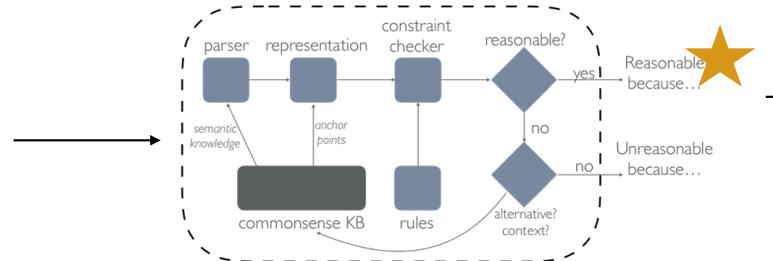
Moving quickly
Proceeding straight
Has continued straight

2.

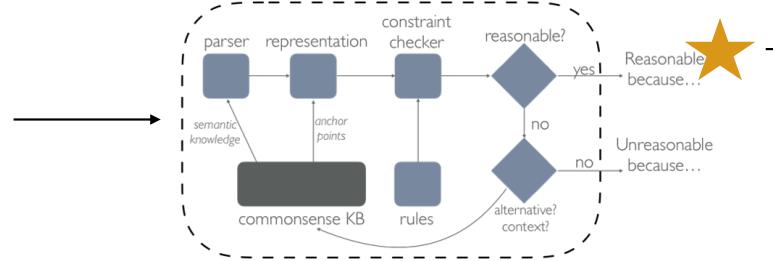
Input qualitative descriptions into local “reasonableness” monitors.



This vision perception is unreasonable. There is no commonsense data supporting the similarity between a vehicle, bike and unknown object except that they can be located at the same location. This component's output should be discounted.



This lidar perception is reasonable. An object moving of this size is a large moving object that should be avoided.



This system state is reasonable given that the vehicle has been moving quickly and proceeding straight for the last 10 second history.

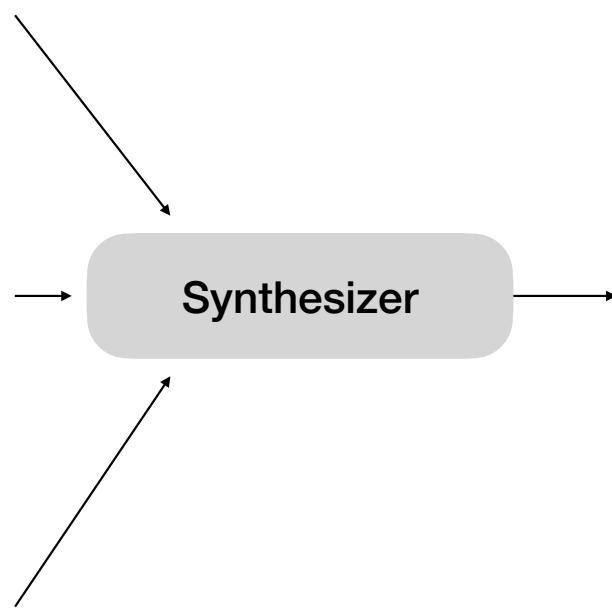
3.

Use a synthesizer to reconcile inconsistencies between monitors.

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3.

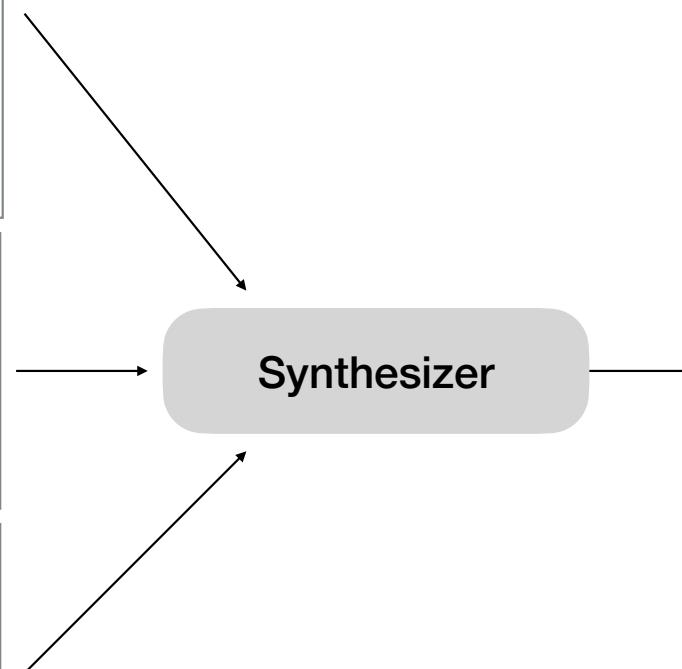
Use a synthesizer to reconcile inconsistencies between monitors.

Symbolic reasons

```
(monitor, judgement, unreasonable)
(input, isType, labels)
(all_labels, inconsistent, negRel)
(isA, hasProperty, negRel)
...
(all_labels, notProperty, nearMiss)
(all_labels, locatedAt, consistent)
(monitors, recommend, discount)
```

```
(monitor, judgement, reasonable)
(input_data, isType, sensor)
...
(input_data[4], hasSize, large)
(input_data[4], IsA, large_object)
(input_data[4], moving, True)
(input_data[4], hasProperty, avoid)
```

```
(monitor, judgement, reasonable)
(input, isType, history)
(input_data, moving, True)
(input_data, direction, forward)
(input_data, speed, fast)
(input_data, consistent, True)
(monitors, recommend, proceed)
```



The best option is to veer and slow down. The vehicle is traveling **too fast** to suddenly stop. The vision system is **inconsistent**, but the lidar system has provided a reasonable and strong claim to **avoid the object moving across the street**.

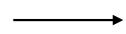
3.

Use a synthesizer to reconcile inconsistencies between monitors.

Synthesizer

+

Priority Hierarchy



Abstract Goals

- Explanation synthesizer to deal with *inconsistencies*.
 - Argument tree.
 - Queried for support or counterfactuals.

1. Passenger Safety
2. Passenger Perceived Safety
3. Passenger Comfort
4. Efficiency (e.g. Route efficiency)



A passenger is safe if:

- The vehicle proceeds at the same speed and direction.
- The vehicle avoids threatening objects.

3.

Use a synthesizer to reconcile inconsistencies between monitors.

```
(monitor, judgement, unreasonable)
(input, isType, labels)
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(input_data, speed, fast)
(input_data, consistent, True)
(monitors, recommend, proceed)
```

Abstract Goal Tree

```
'passenger is safe',
AND(
  'safe transitions',
  NOT('threatening objects'))!
```

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The vehicle is traveling **too fast** to suddenly stop. The vision system is **inconsistent**, but the lidar system has provided a reasonable and strong claim to **avoid the object moving across the street**.

Evaluation in Simulation

