

Bridging Simulation and the Real World with VerifAI and Scenic

Sanjit A. Seshia

Professor

EECS Department, UC Berkeley

Students/Postdocs: D. Fremont, E. Kim, Y. V. Pant, H. Ravanbakhsh

Collaborators: A. Acharya, X. Brusio, P. Wells (AAA), S. Lemke, Q. Lu, S. Mehta (LG)



Improving Safety of Autonomous Vehicles with Formal Methods

- Need to handle **complex neural network-based perception & prediction** including interaction with planning & control
- Need toolchain that **integrates design and verification with data generation and training/testing** of ML components
- **Simulation important for complex environment scenarios** for which for which real world data is hard/impossible to gather



ars TECHNICA

BIZ & IT TECH SCIENCE POLICY CARS GAMING & CULTURE

DRIVERLESS CAR SAFETY —

Report: Software bug led to death in Uber's self-driving crash

Sensors detected Elaine Herzberg, but software reportedly decided to ignore her.

TIMOTHY B. LEE - 5/7/2018, 3:12 PM

SCENIC: Environment Modeling and Data Generation

- *Scenic* is a **probabilistic programming language** defining *distributions over scenes*
- *Use cases*: data generation, test generation, verification, debugging, design exploration, etc.

```
from gta import Car, curb, roadDirection  
  
ego = Car  
  
spot = OrientedPoint on visible curb  
badAngle = Uniform(1.0, -1.0) * (10, 20) deg  
Car left of (spot offset by -0.5 @ 0),  
    facing badAngle relative to roadDirection
```



Platoons



Images created
with GTA-V

Bumper-
to-bumper



[D. Fremont et al., “Scenic: A Language for Scenario Specification and Scene Generation”, TR 2018, PLDI 2019.]

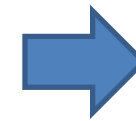
Some Applications of Scenic

- Data Generation, (Re)-Training
 - More controllable, interpretable
 - Improves performance significantly
 - Rare scenarios, controlled distributions, etc.



Car detection with occlusions

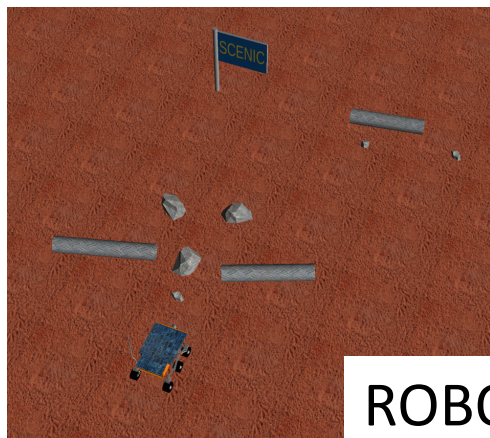
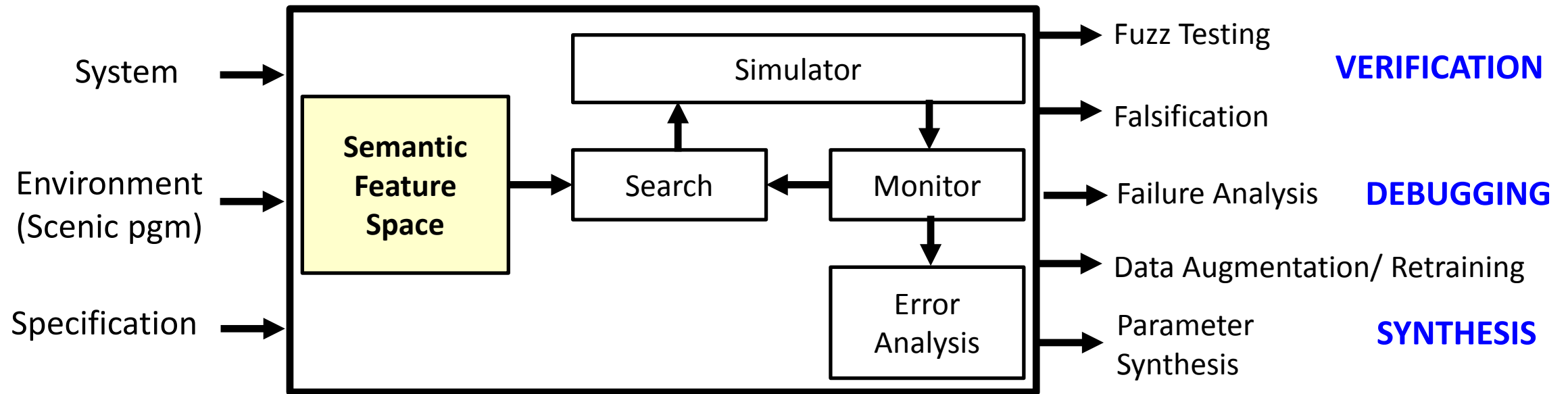
- Debugging Failures
 - Vary scenarios systematically
 - Explain failures of ML



- Design Space Exploration

Test Hypothesis: does the car model lead to a mis-detection?

VERIFAI: A Toolkit for the Design and Analysis of AI-Based Systems [CAV 2019] <https://github.com/BerkeleyLearnVerify/VerifAI>



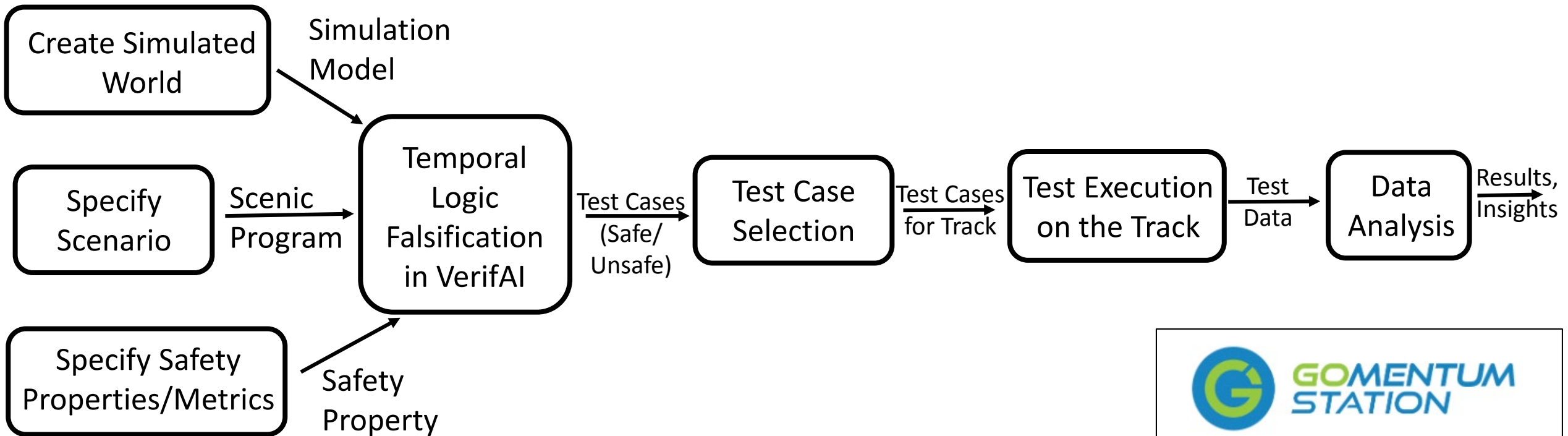
Key Questions

1. We can find LOTS of safety violations in simulation.
 - Do these transfer to the real world? How well?

2. Real world testing is expensive, tedious, and time-consuming.
 - Can we use formally-guided simulation to effectively *design* real-world tests/experiments?

Fremont, Kim, Pant, Seshia, Acharya, Brusio, Wells, Lemke, Lu, Mehta, “Formal Scenario-Based Testing of Autonomous Vehicles: From Simulation to the Real World”, Arxiv e-prints, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.07739>.

Formal Scenario-Based Test Generation with VerifAI and Scenic



Collaboration with AAA and LG:

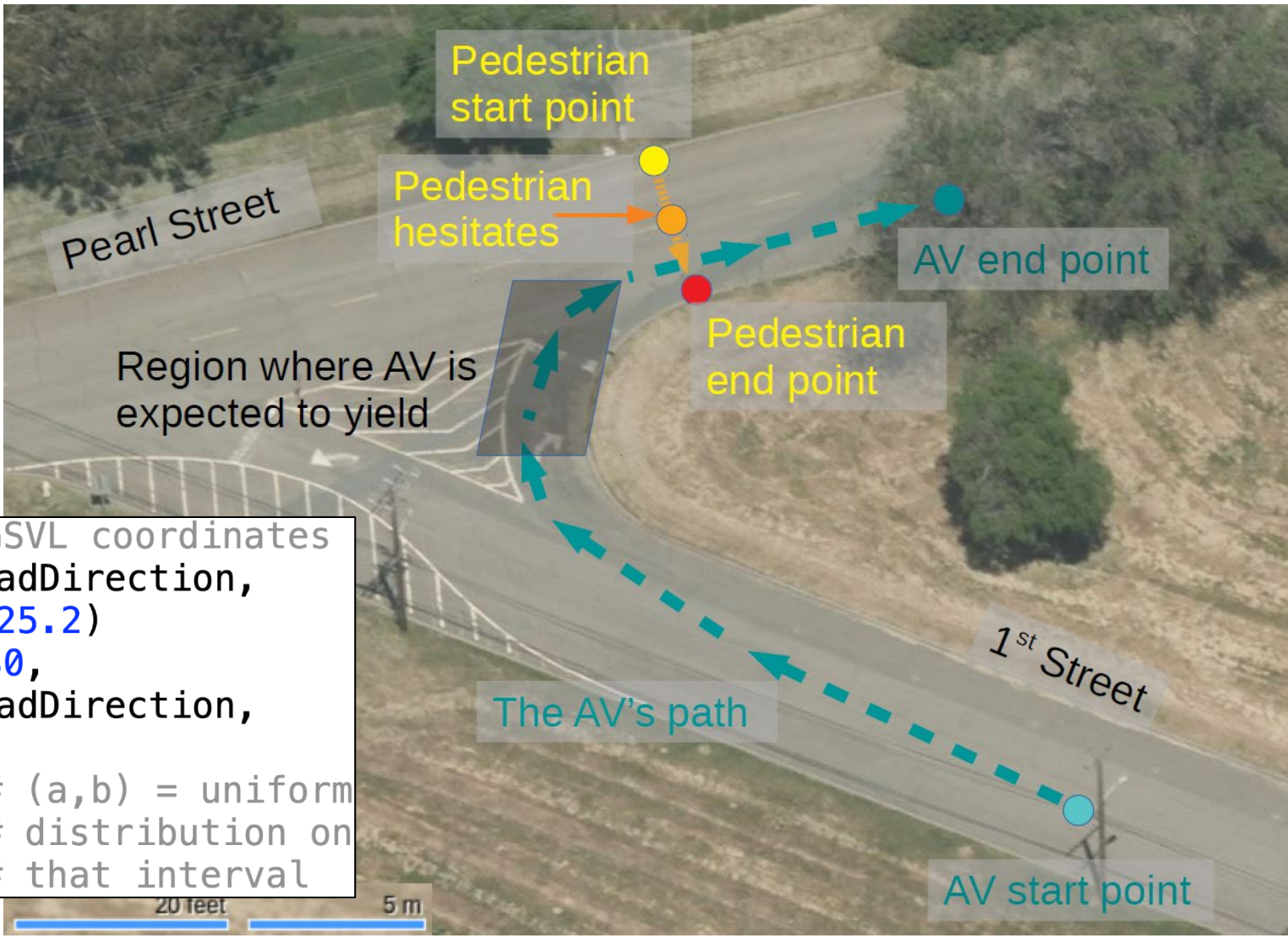
- AAA's GoMentum Testing Grounds (near Concord, CA)
- LGSVL Simulator (open source, including full AV Stack simulation) and LG's AV running Baidu's Apollo software



Example Scenario: AV making right turn, pedestrian crossing



Lincoln MKZ running Apollo 3.5



```

ego = EgoCar at 38.6 @ 183.9, # LGSVL coordinates
      facing 10 deg relative to roadDirection,
      with behavior DriveTo(40 @ 225.2)
ped = Pedestrian at 19.782 @ 225.680,
      facing 90 deg relative to roadDirection,
      with behavior Hesitate,
      with startDelay (7, 15), # (a,b) = uniform
      with walkDistance (4, 7), # distribution on
      with hesitateTime (1, 3) # that interval
    
```

Snippet of Scenic program

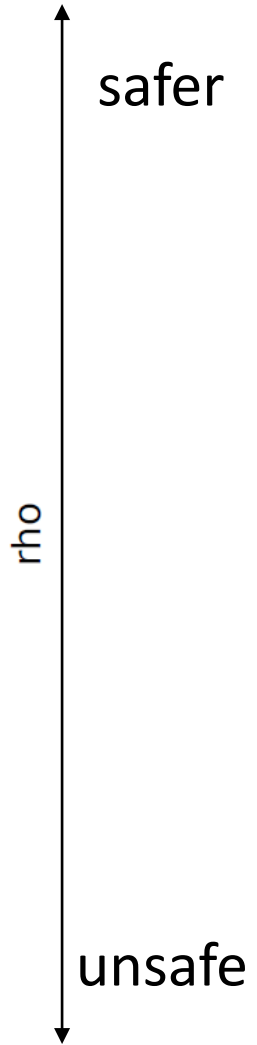
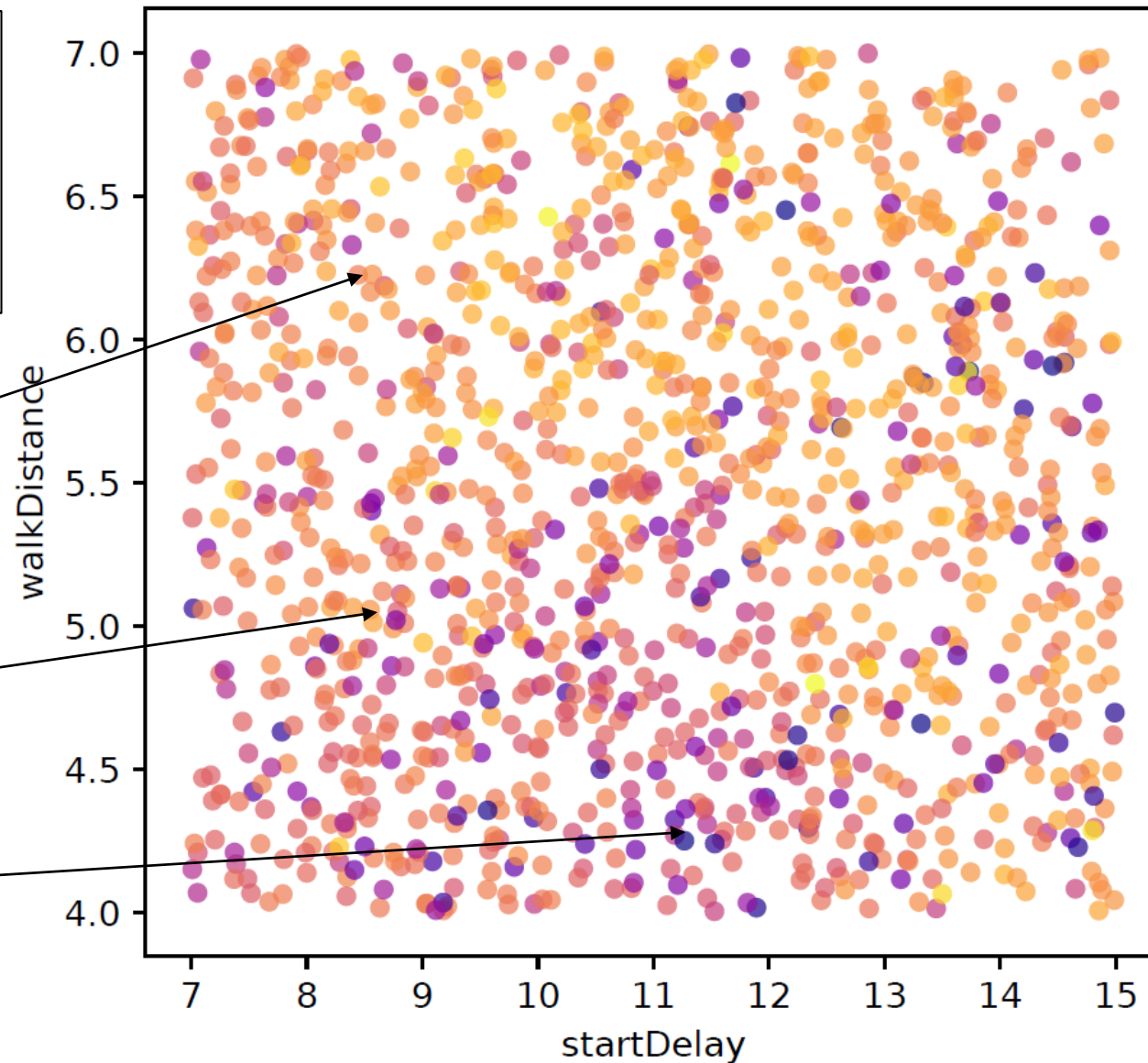
Results: Falsification and Test Selection

1294 simulations explored
2% violated safety property
Total 7 test cases selected

S2: robustly safe

M2: marginally safe

F2: collision



Results: Does Safety in Simulation → Safety on the Road?

Unsafe in simulation → unsafe on the road: **62.5% (incl. collision)**

Safe in simulation → safe on the road: **93.5% (no collision)**



Results: Why did the AV Fail?

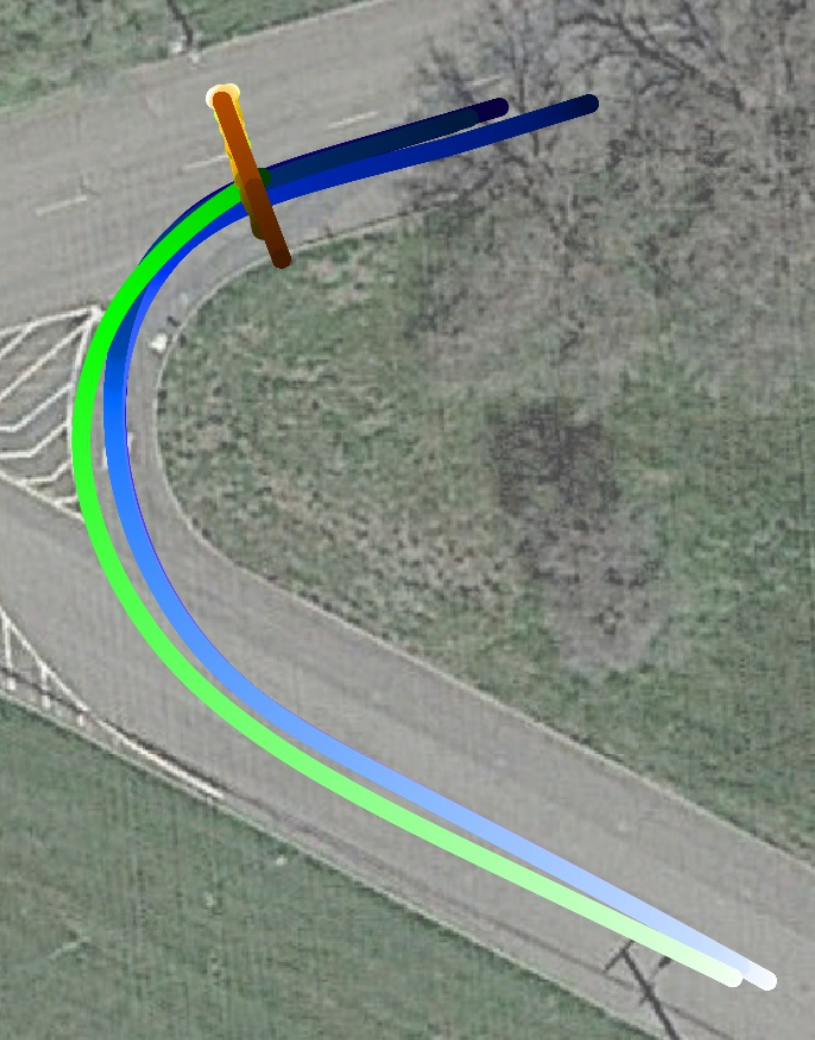
Perception Failure: Apollo 3.5 lost track of the pedestrian several times

The screenshot displays the Apollo 3.5 simulation environment. The main view is a 3D perspective of a vehicle on a road, with various sensors and data overlays. The top bar includes navigation and control options like 'Docked Version', 'Co-Driver', 'Mute', and 'Mkz Standard Debug'. The right side features a control panel with 'Brake' and 'Accelerator' sliders, both at 0%. The bottom of the screen is divided into several panels: 'Quick Start' with a 'Setup' button, 'Others' with 'Reset Backend Data', 'Module Delay' showing 'Chassis' at 00:00.000 and 'Localization' at 00:00.021, and 'Console' with two error messages: 'You haven't selected a vehicle yet!' at 09:29:20 and 09:29:14.

Results: How well do the trajectories match?



S1 Run 2



F1 Run 1

Green – AV real

Blue – AV sim

Orange – Ped real

Yellow – Ped sim

Conclusion

- Scenic allows easy modeling of complex AV driving scenarios and associated data generation
- VerifAI covers range of design, verification, and debugging tasks for AI based autonomous systems
- Scenic+VerifAI can be used to bridge the sim-to-real gap
 - Concrete evidence for effectiveness of formally-guided simulation
 - Reduce expense of real-world testing with systematic test generation
- Future Work:
 - More detailed automated analysis of failure cases
 - Evaluation on more complex, higher-dimensional scenarios
 - Improvements in track testing equipment and their connection to simulation

<https://github.com/BerkeleyLearnVerify/VerifAI>

<https://github.com/BerkeleyLearnVerify/Scenic/>