

# Deep Neural Networks for Safety-Critical Applications: Vision and Open Problems

**Daniel Casini, Alessandro Biondi, Giorgio Buttazzo**

*ReTiS Lab, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy*



**Sant'Anna**  
Scuola Universitaria Superiore Pisa

**Retis**  
Real-Time Systems Laboratory

# Motivations

1

Currently, many **car manufacturers** are tackling the race towards **autonomous cars**



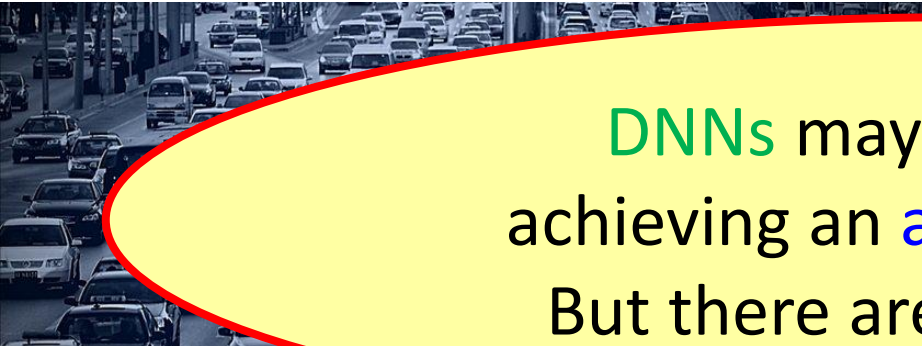
2

**Huge improvements** in **DNN** accuracy for many tasks (e.g. **image classification**)

# Motivations

1

Currently, many **car manufacturers** are tackling the race towards **autonomous cars**



**DNNs** may be useful for achieving an **autonomous car!**  
But there are **many issues...**

2

**Huge improvements** in **DNN** accuracy for many tasks (e.g. **image classification**)

# Motivations

But **not only** autonomous driving...

- **DNNs** can be also adopted for other types of **autonomous systems** (e.g., **robotics**, **industrial control**)

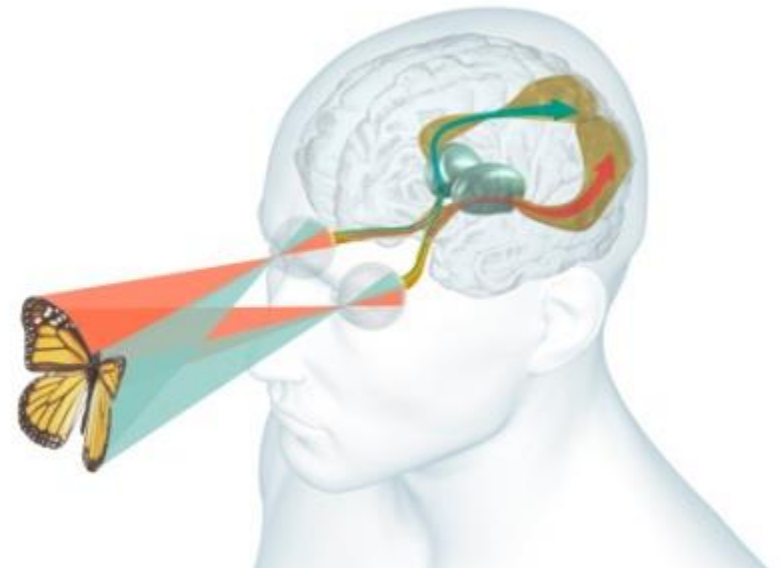


# Neural Networks

- Used to solve **problems** that are **difficult to formalize** by a set of rules.

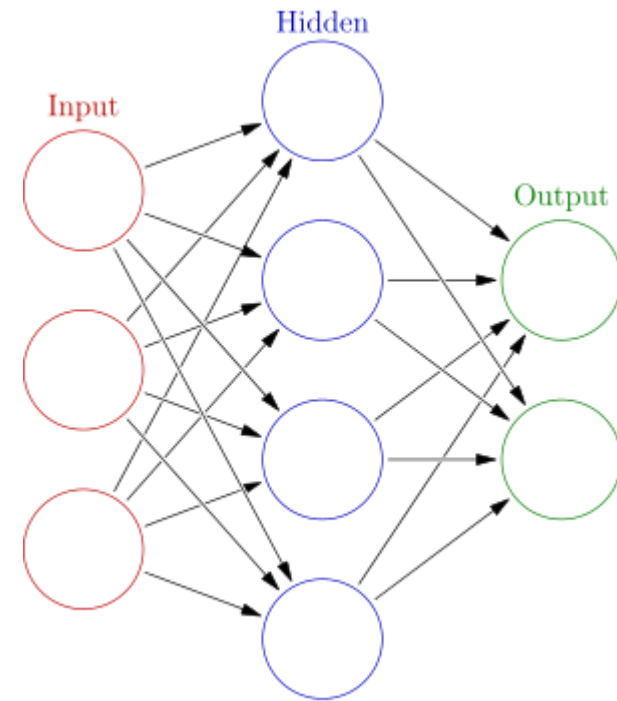
Problems that depend on **too many details** are learned by **direct experience**

- Neural Networks **imitate** the way **our brain** works



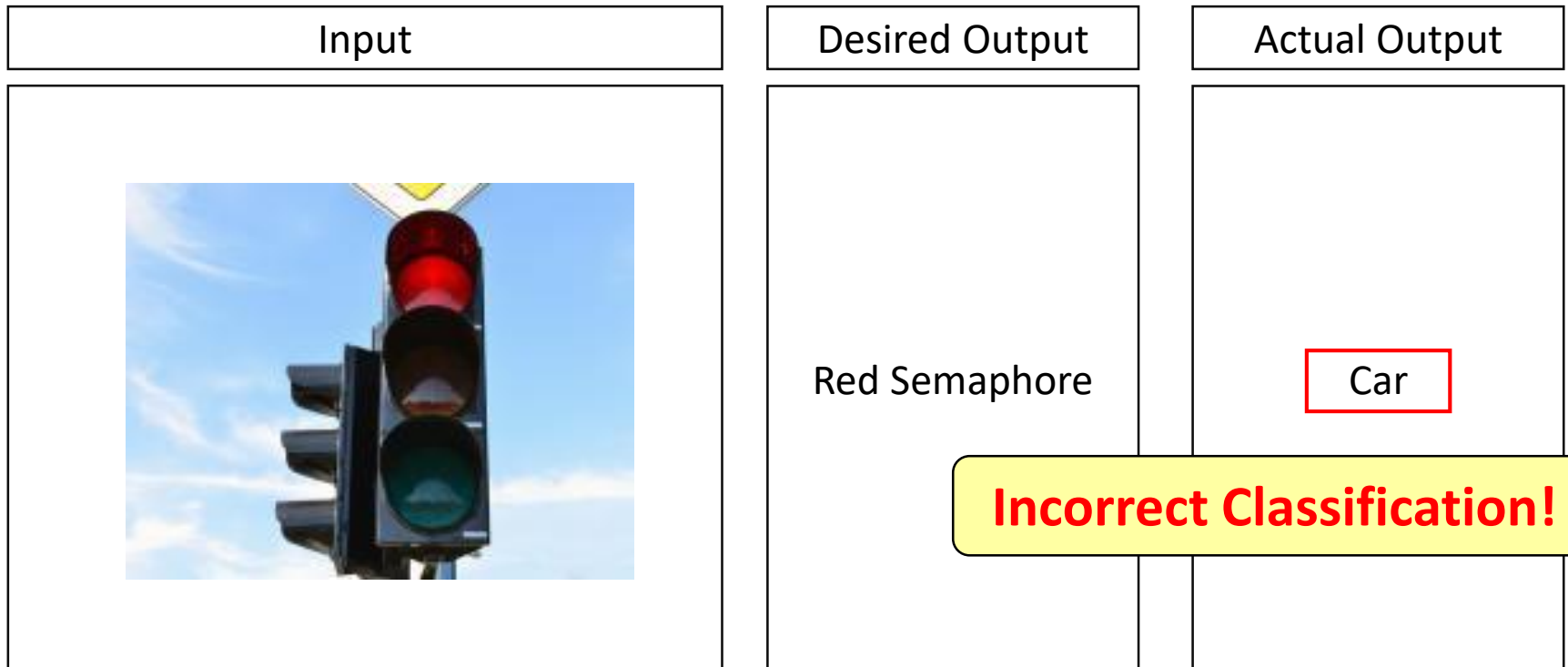
# Neural Networks

- Neural Networks consist of a set of **neurons**, often organized into **layers**
- Neurons are connected to each other by synaptic weights
- They are used for many different purposes, as **speech recognition**, **image processing**, **weather forecast**, etc.



# Supervised Learning

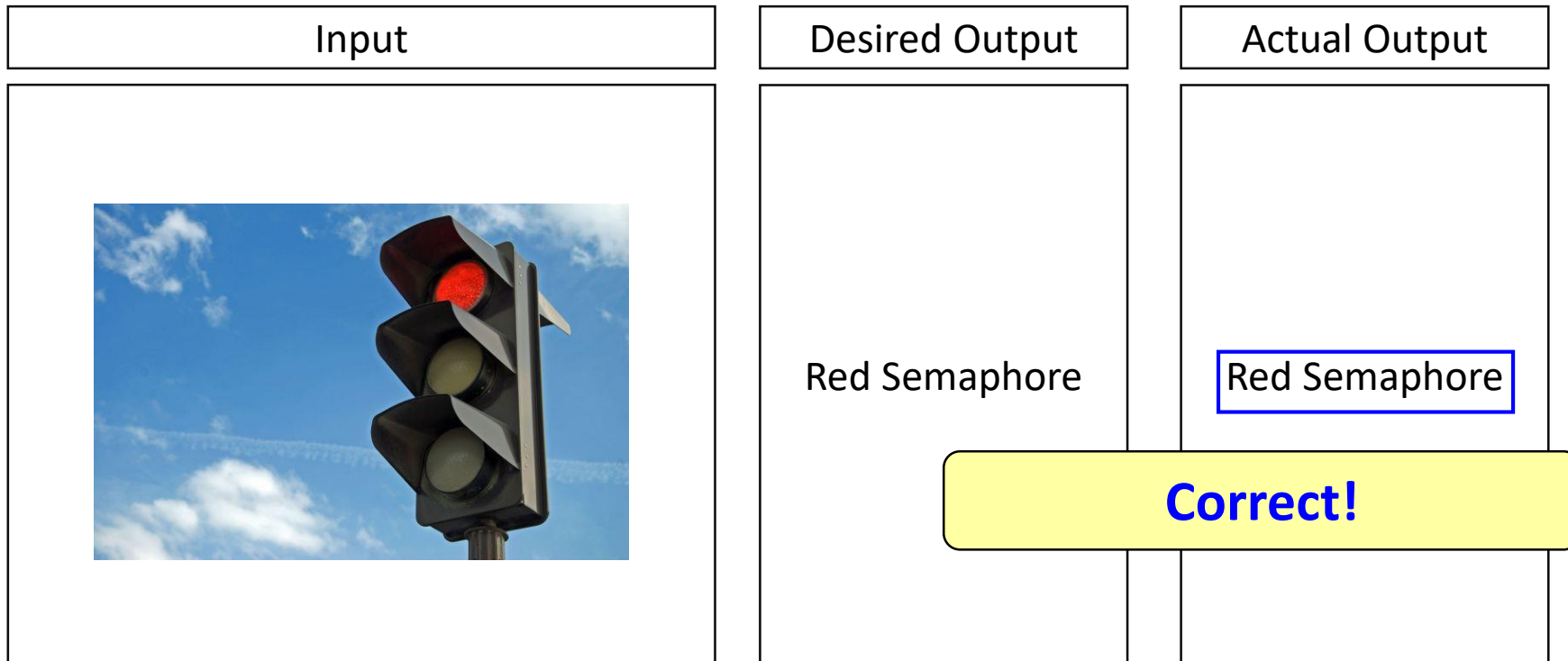
- They can learn “by examples” to associate input-output pairs
- **Example:** Before training





# Supervised Learning

- The **training algorithm** regulates the internal parameters (i.e., weights) of the network for producing the expected output
- **Example: After training**



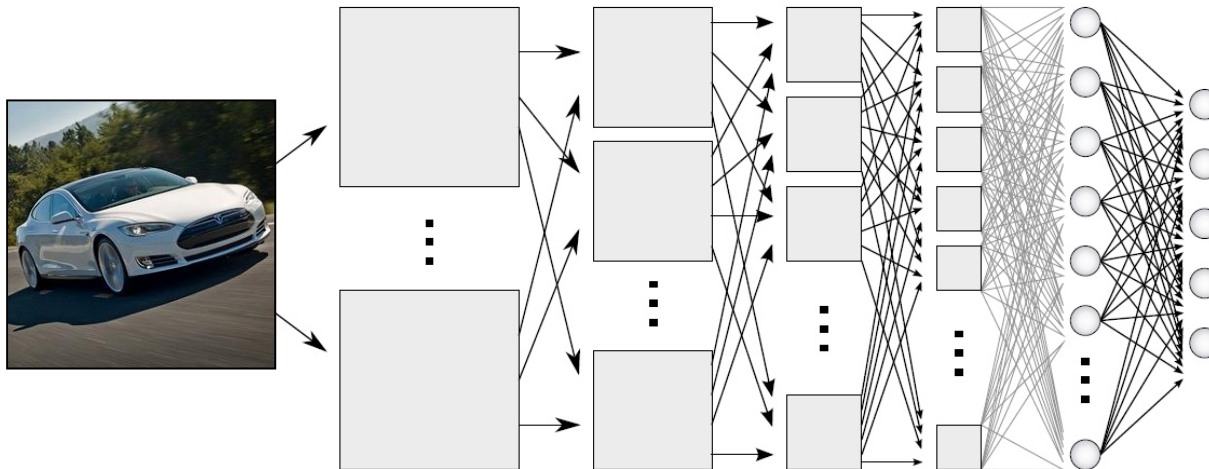


# Image Recognition

- The **ILSVRC Challenge** is a competition held from 2010 in which networks compete in **classifying objects from images to labels**, with 1000 possible categories

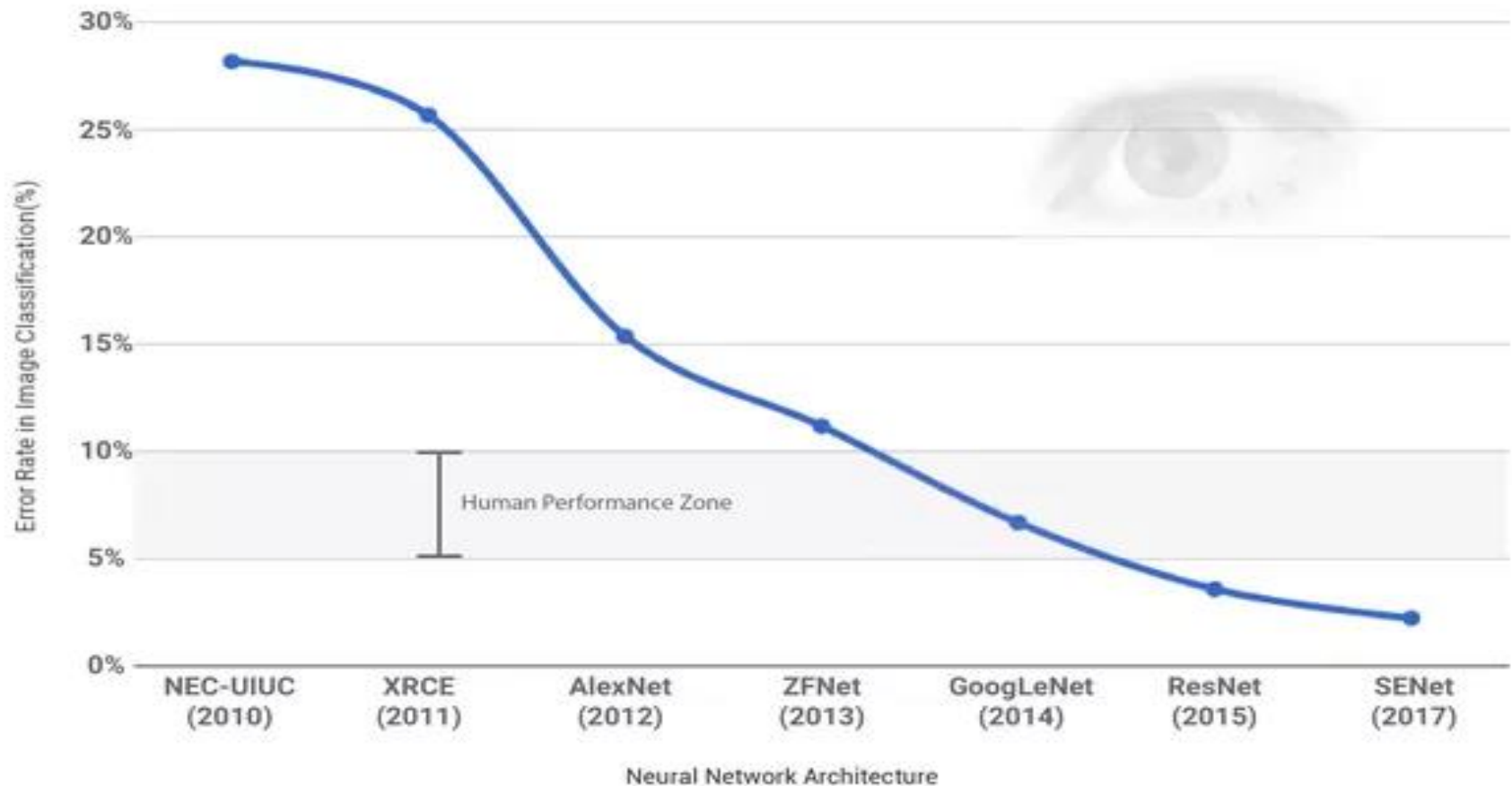
**Training set:** 1.2 million images (1,000 categories)

**Test set:** 150,000 images



# Are DNNs good enough?

The winning network of 2017 (SENet), achieved an accuracy of 97.74%



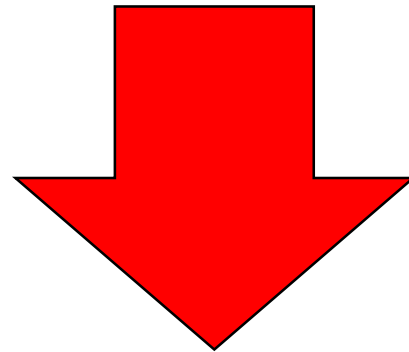
Source: <http://blog.paralldots.com/data-science/must-read-path-breaking-papers-about-image-classification/>

# Deep Neural Networks in Safety Critical Scenarios:

## 1. Certification Issues

# Certification Issues

- Deep Neural Networks **do not have** a **well-defined behavior**
- Their results are **difficult to be replicated** (e.g., changing **few pixels** of an image may lead to different results)



**Huge problem** for certification!

# Certification Issues

- Deep Neural Networks **do not have** a **well-defined behavior**
- Their results are **difficult to be replicated** (e.g., changing **few pixels** of an image may lead to different results)

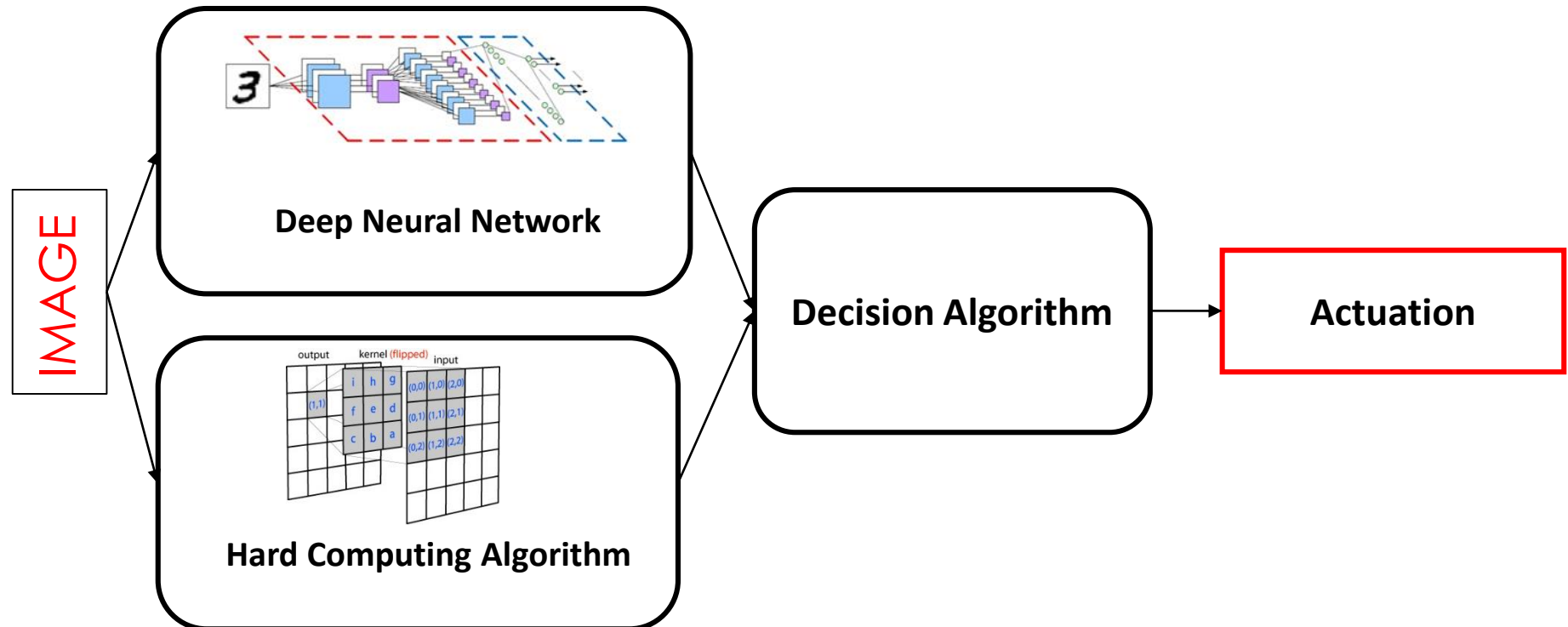


How to **support** DNNs in a **safety-critical** context to build a system that can be **certified**?

**Huge problem** for certification!

# Hint of Solution

**IDEA:** Match each DNN with a corresponding algorithm based on **hard computing** (e.g., a convolution filter) to **monitor** their behavior and **redirect the actuation** to **safe actions** in case of detected misbehavior



# Example of safe action

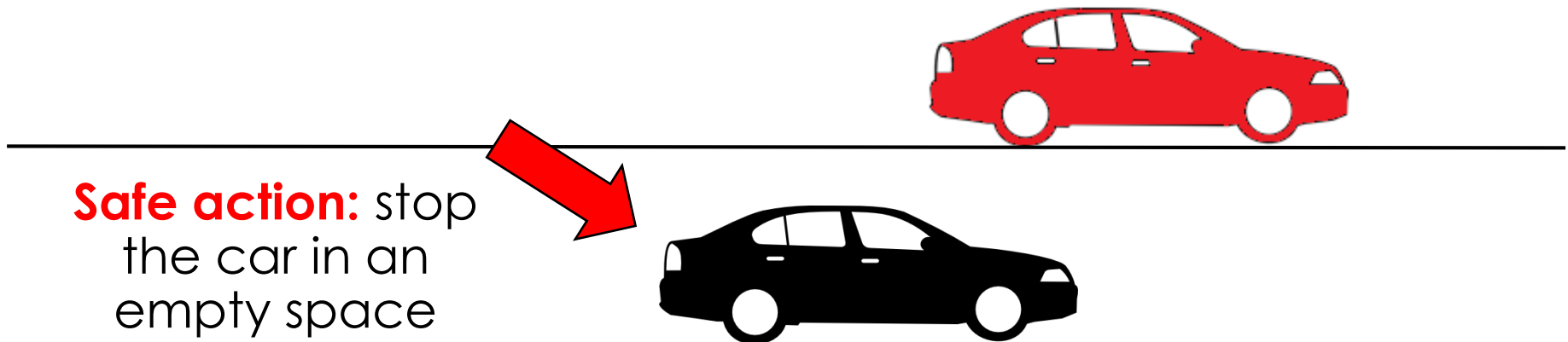
**IDEA:** Match each DNN with a corresponding algorithm based on **hard computing** (e.g., a convolution filter) to **monitor** their behavior and **redirect the actuation** to **safe actions** in case of detected misbehavior





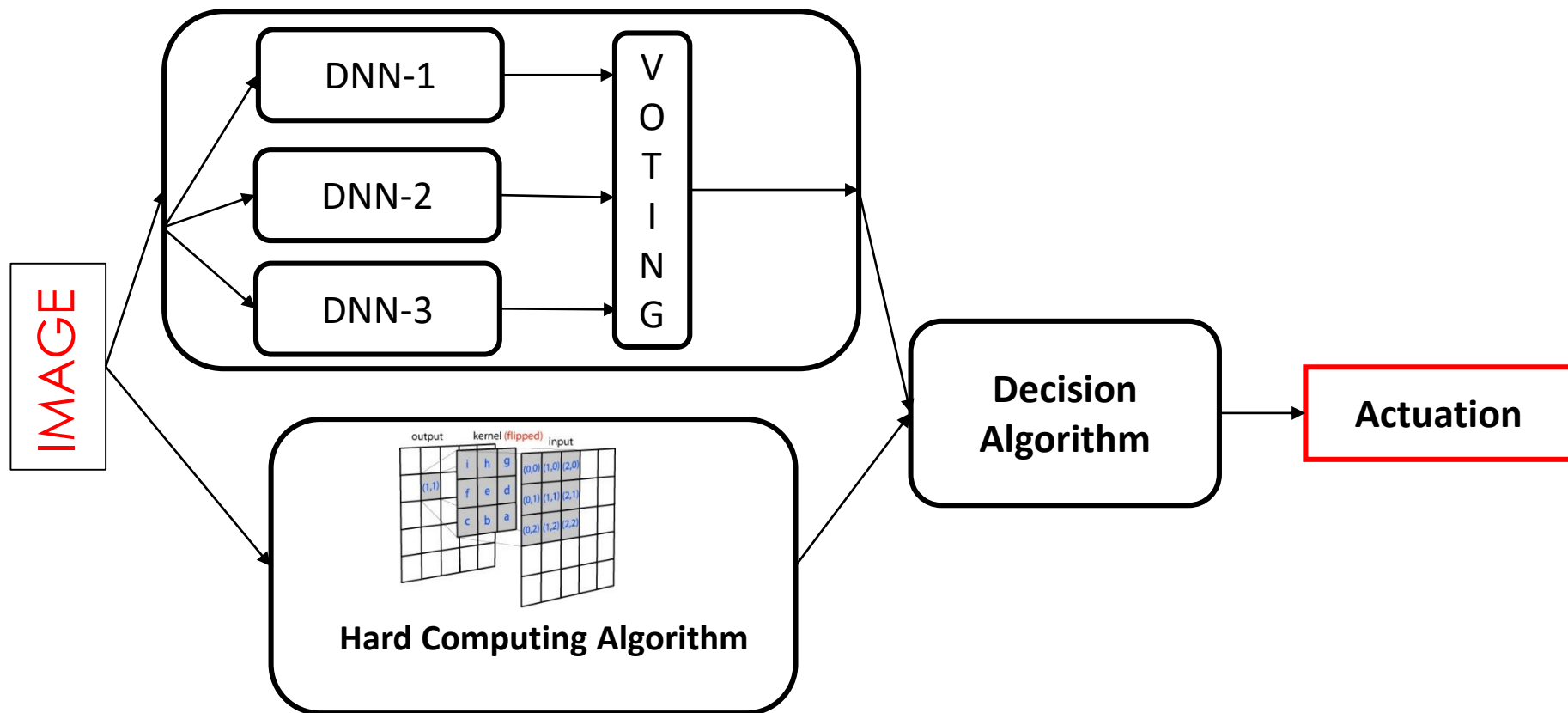
# Example of safe action

**IDEA:** Match each DNN with a corresponding algorithm based on **hard computing** (e.g., a convolution filter) to **monitor** their behavior and **redirect the actuation** to **safe actions** in case of detected misbehavior



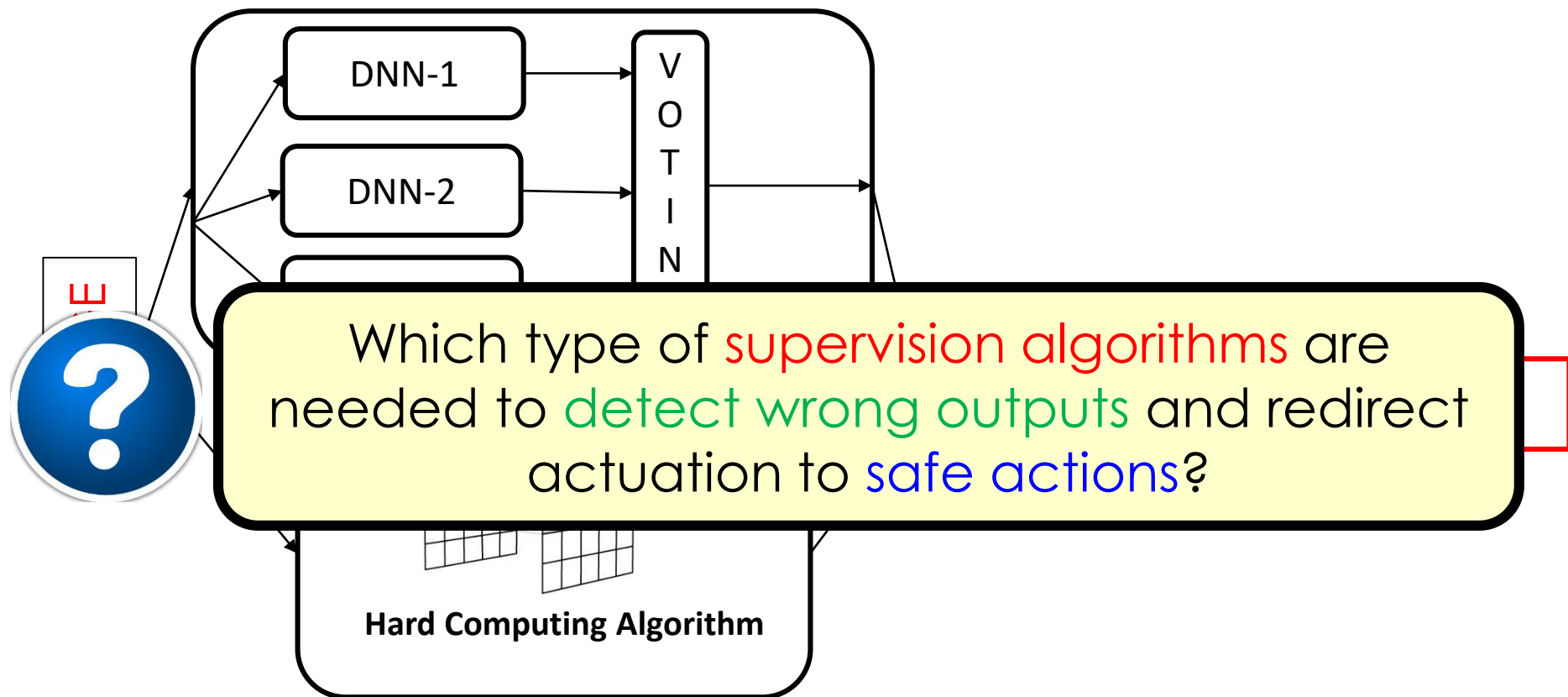
# Redundant Neural Networks

The **average-case** behavior can be improved by inserting **redundant** neural networks, based on **different models** or trained with a **different algorithm**.



# Redundant Neural Networks

The **average-case** behavior can be improved by inserting **redundant** neural networks, based on **different models** or trained with a **different algorithm**.

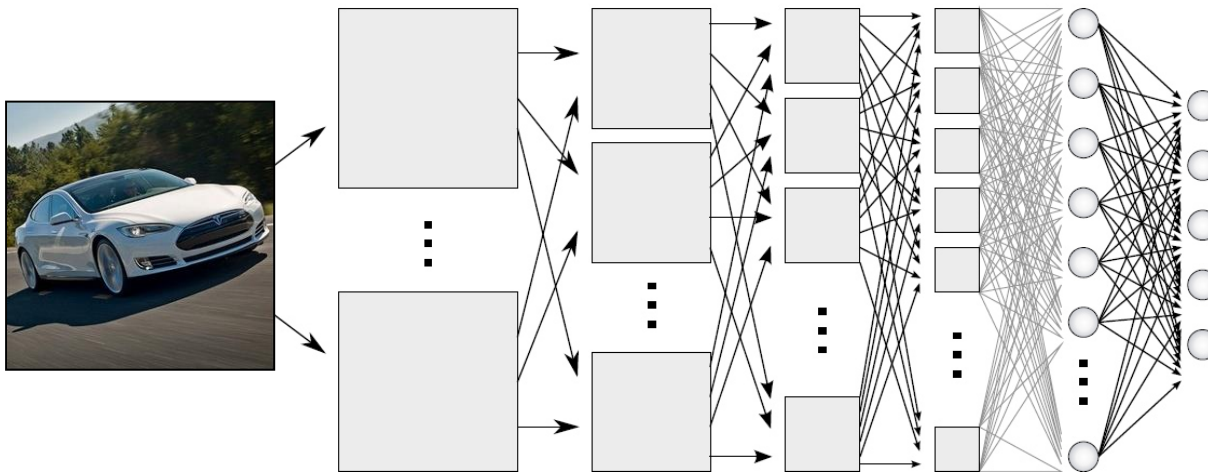


# Deep Neural Networks in Safety Critical Scenarios:

## 2. Security and Isolation

# Security and Isolation

- A DNN is a **complex** software, exposed to **security threats**
- What if an **attacker** exploits the **weakness** of a DNN to take control of the **steering system**?



# Security and Isolation

- A DNN is a **complex** software, exposed to **security threats**
- What if an **attacker** exploits the **weakness** of a DNN to take control of the **steering system**?



How to avoid that the **complexity** of DNNs may lead to **security threats** for a safety critical system running on top of a **shared platforms**?

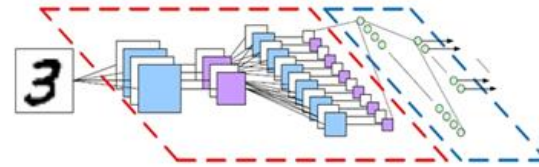
# A hypervisor-based solution

IDEA: Divide a multicore heterogeneous platform in **two domains**

Safety-critical

**AUTOSAR**

Prone to attacks and malfunctioning



Deep Neural Networks

 TensorFlow™ Caffe



Hypervisor

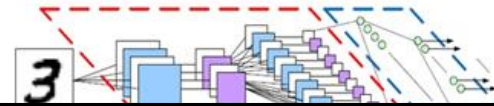
Multicore Heterogeneous Platform



# A hypervisor-based solution

IDEA: Divide a multicore heterogeneous platform in **two domains**

Prone to attacks and malfunctioning



Which **mechanisms** have to be provided to allow them **interacting** while running on **different OSes**?

**Hypervisor**

**Multicore Heterogeneous Platform**



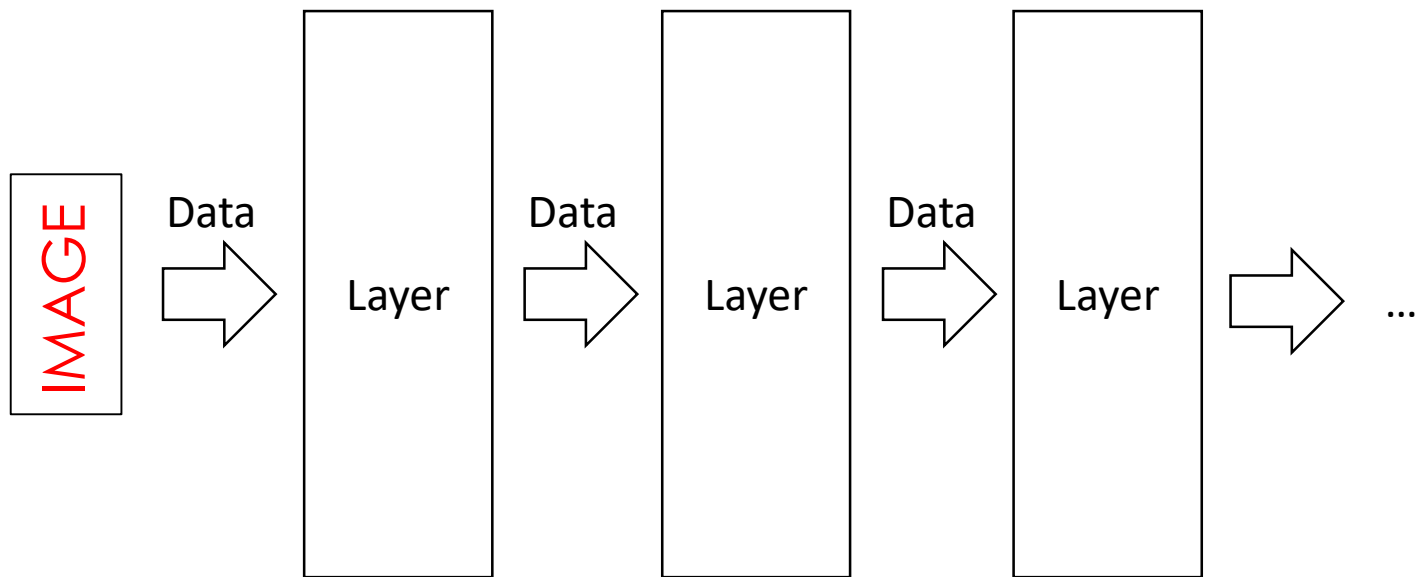
# Deep Neural Networks in Safety Critical Scenarios:

## 3. Predictability

# Predictability

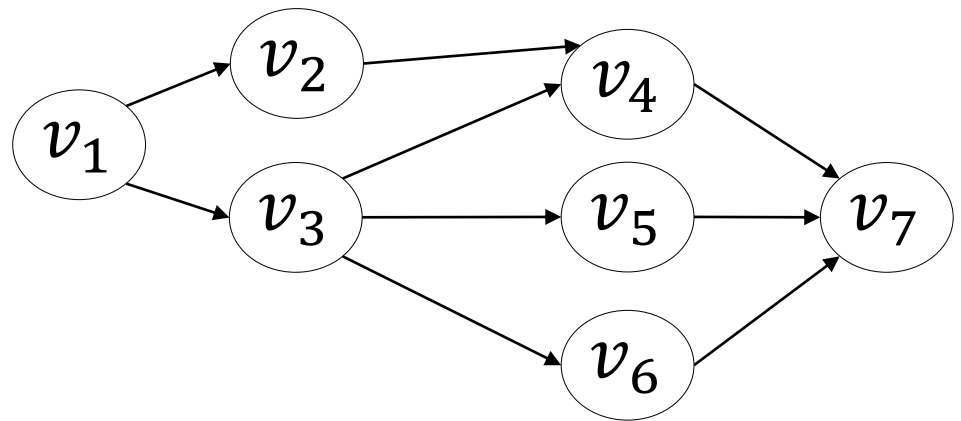
**KEY ISSUE:** **Guaranteeing** that a real-time workload composed of DNNs is **schedulable**

- Focus on the **inference phase** only
- A DNN is composed of a **pipeline** of layers, where each one implements an **operation**



# Predictability


- Many **inference frameworks** furtherly **parallelize** each layer
- The resulting computational activity can be represented by a **Direct Acyclic Graph (DAG)**
- A properly defined **task model** should also account for **tensors** (i.e., memory) exchanged among nodes



# Predictability

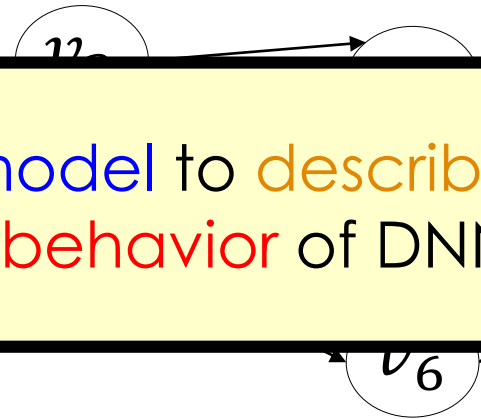
- Many inference frameworks furtherly parallelize each layer
- The resulting computational activity can be represented by a Direct Acyclic Graph (DAG)

- A properly defined



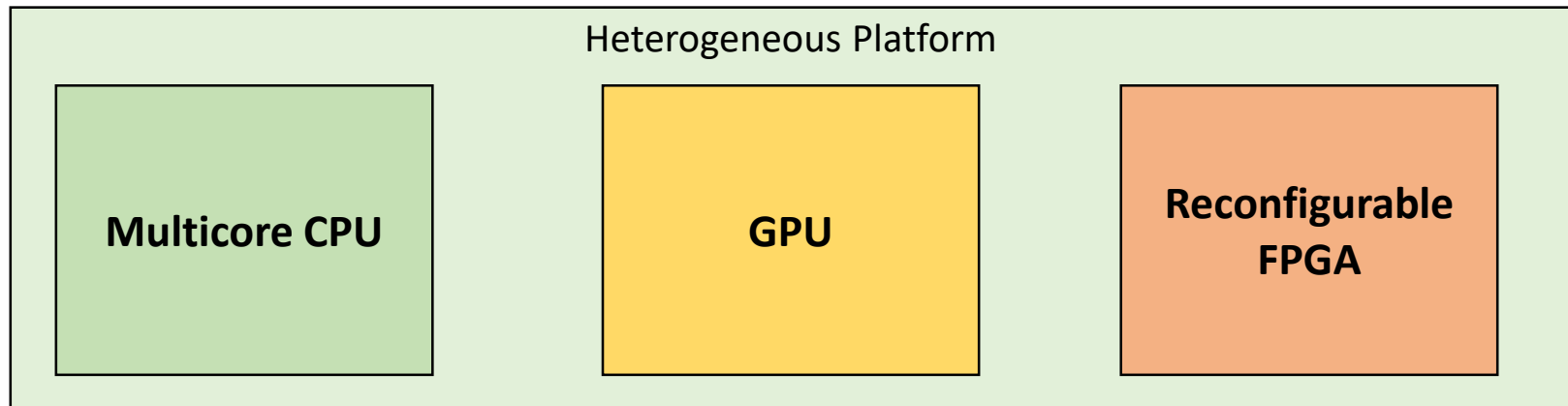
Which is a suitable task model to describe and analyze the temporal behavior of DNNs?

exchanged among nodes



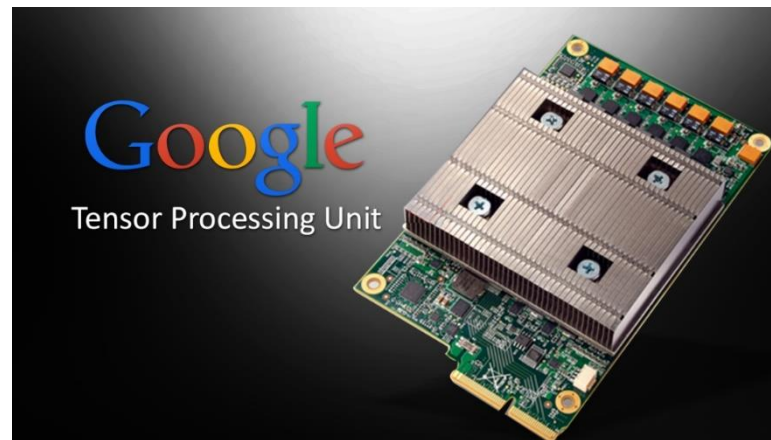
# Heterogeneous Platforms

- **Timing analysis** should also account for the **heterogeneity** of the underlying **hardware** platform
- DNN execution on **FPGA** is not yet fully supported by inference engines
  - **Dynamic partial reconfiguration** can be exploited for **accelerating** complex layers



# Heterogeneous Platforms

- Recently, ad hoc application specific integrated circuits have been recently produced (e.g., the Tensor Processing Unit by Google)
- They can be included in commercial heterogeneous platforms soon





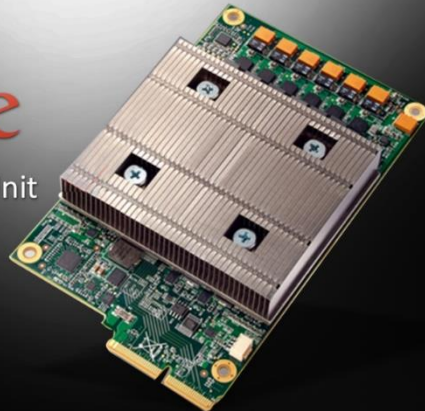
# Heterogeneous Platforms

- Recently, ad hoc application specific integrated circuits have been recently produced (e.g., the Tensor Processing Unit by Google)

How to account for novel (highly heterogeneous) computing platforms?

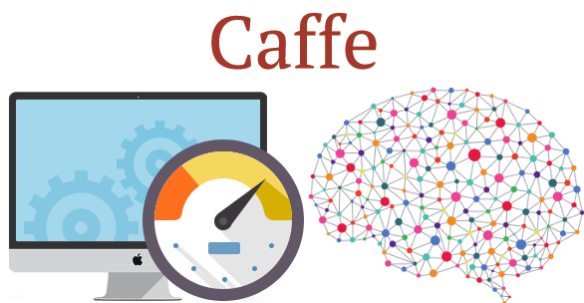
Google

Tensor Processing Unit



# Inference Engines

- DNNs are typically **executed** by means of **inference engines**
  - Inference engines can **affect the execution** of DNNs



theano



# Inference Engines

- DNNs are typically **executed** by means of **inference engines**
  - Inference engines can **affect the execution** of DNNs

Caffe



How to account for **inference engines** that affect the DNN's **execution**?

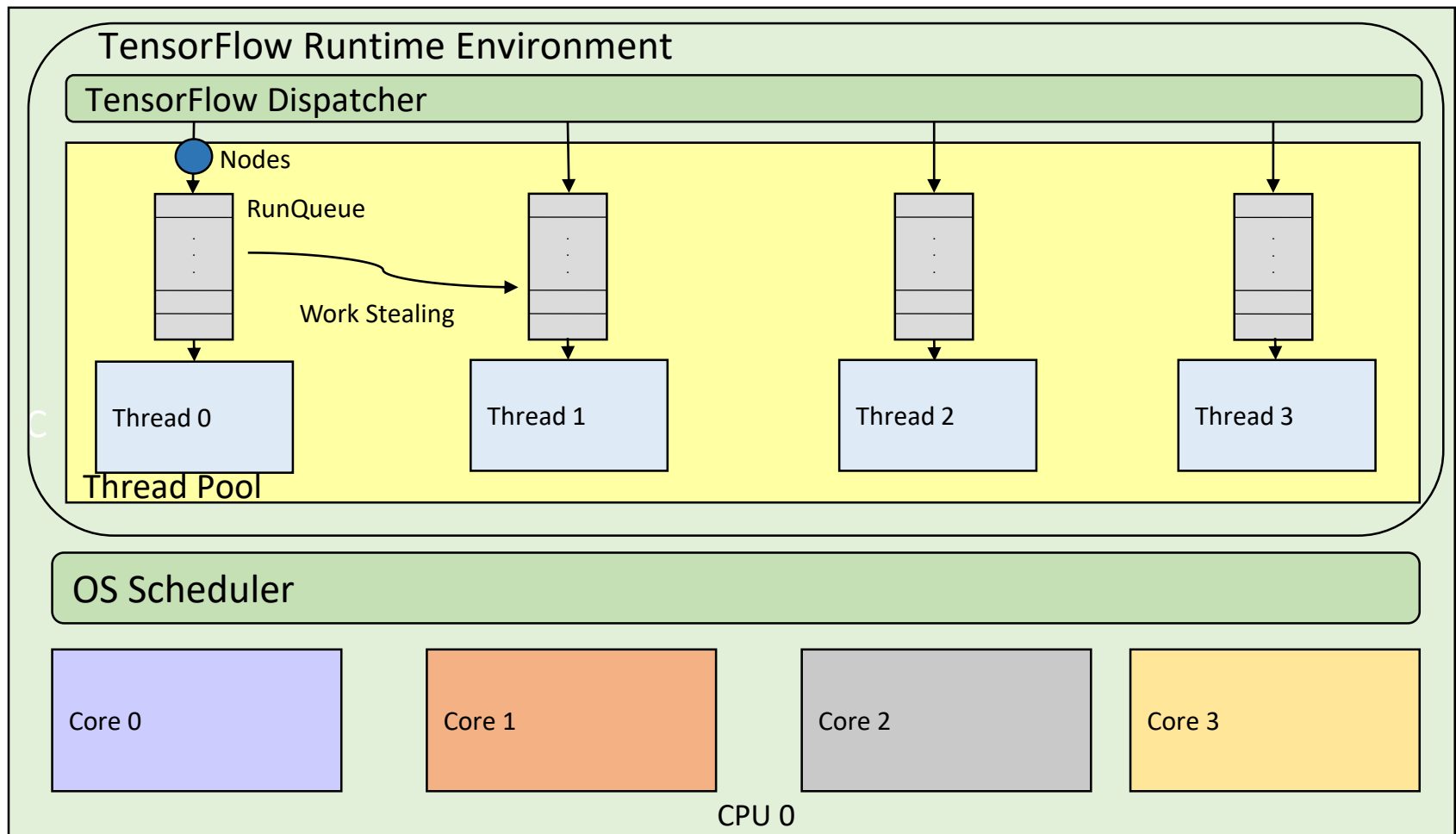
theano



torch

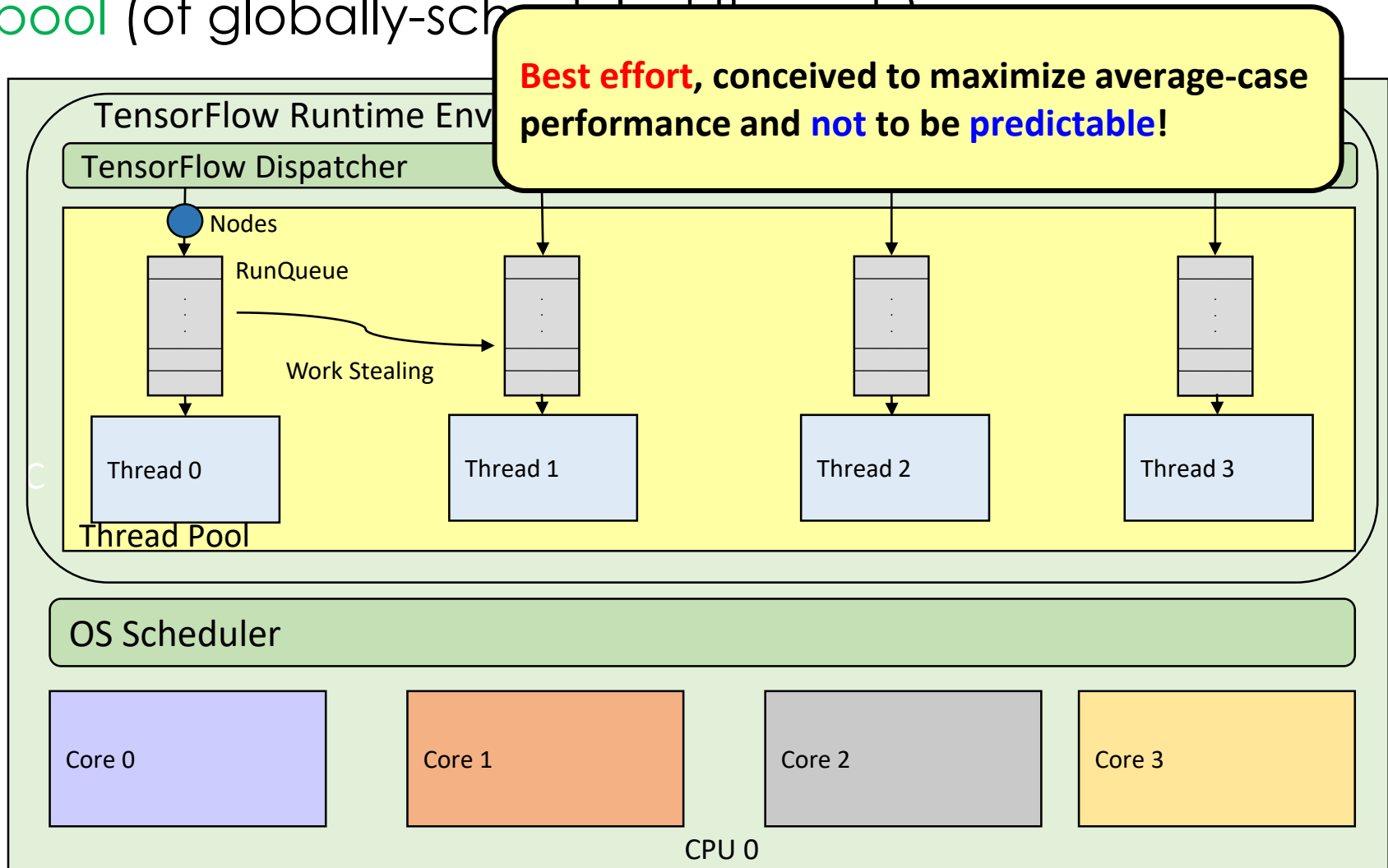
# How Tensorflow works on CPUs?

- TensorFlow assigns ready nodes to threads of a **thread pool** (of globally-scheduled threads)



# How Tensorflow works on CPUs?

- TensorFlow assigns ready nodes to threads of a **thread pool** (of globally-scheduled threads)



# What we are doing?

## Adding a layer for **predictability** in **TensorFlow**

- Extracting a **computation model** from DNNs, deriving **precedence constraints**, **computation time of each node**, **memory exchanged**, etc.
- Providing a **predictable scheduling layer** of nodes also **aware** of memory accesses
- Designing a **partitioning scheme** that considers **producer-consumer relationships** among nodes, for improving **cache coherency**
- Development of **analysis techniques** to assess **schedulability** of neural networks

# Summary and conclusions

- Deep Neural Networks represent a promising technique for enacting autonomous driving, but...
  - their adoption in safety-critical scenarios presents many issues
- We focused on:
  - Certificability
  - Security and Isolation
  - Predictability

# Summary and conclusions

- Deep Neural Networks represent a promising technique for enacting autonomous driving, but...

There is still a lot of work to do...

- We focused on:
  - Certificability
  - Security and
  - Predictability,

**Let's start!**



# Thank you!

Daniel Casini

[daniel.casini@sssup.it](mailto:daniel.casini@sssup.it)