

AERoS: Assurance of Emergent Behaviour in Autonomous Robotic Swarms

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What is a Swarm?

Autonomous

Large Number
of Agents (10+)

Restrained
Homogeneity

Local Sensing &
Communication

Emergent Behaviour (EB) & Assurance

Simple algorithms are executed by individual agents

EB arises from the interactions of the agents with each other and the environment

EB can be difficult to model & can pose a critical challenge for assurance

“How do you ensure safety of a swarm where the swarm’s behaviour is an emergent consequence of the interaction of individual agents with each other and their environment?”

Case Study: Cloakroom

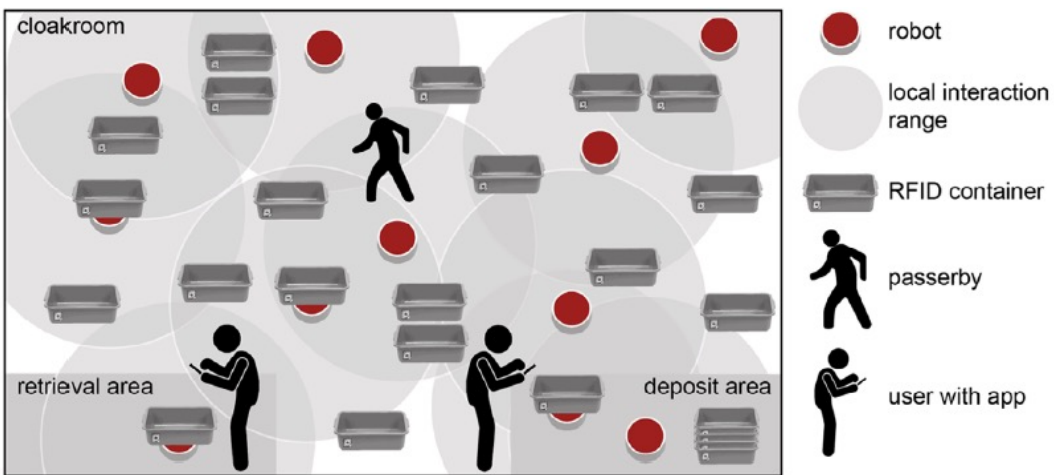


Fig. 2: Swarm of DOTS moving boxes in our lab environment [Jones et al., 2022]

Fig. 1: Pop-up cloakroom powered by a swarm of robots using distributed situational awareness [Jones et al., 2020].

Standards and Guidance Reviewed

- **Standards applicable in the current study:**
 - IEEE P7001 – Transparency of Autonomous Systems
 - **ISO 13482:2014**, Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for personal care robots
 - **ISO/TR 23482-2:2019**, Robotics — Application of ISO 13482 — Part 2: Application guidelines
 - **ISO/TR 23482-1:2020**, Robotics — Application of ISO 13482 — Part 1: Safety-related test methods
- **Other standards reviewed:**
 - **ISO 10218-1:2011**, Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots — Part 1: Robots
 - **ISO 10218-2:2011**, Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots — Part 2: Robot systems and integration
 - **ISO/TS 15066:2016**, Robots and robotic devices — Collaborative robots
 - **ISO 18646-1:2016**, Robotics — Performance criteria and related test methods for service robots — Part 1: Locomotion for wheeled robots
 - **ISO 18646-2:2019**, Robotics — Performance criteria and related test methods for service robots — Part 2: Navigation
 - **ISO 18646-3:2021**, Robotics — Performance criteria and related test methods for service robots — Part 3: Manipulation

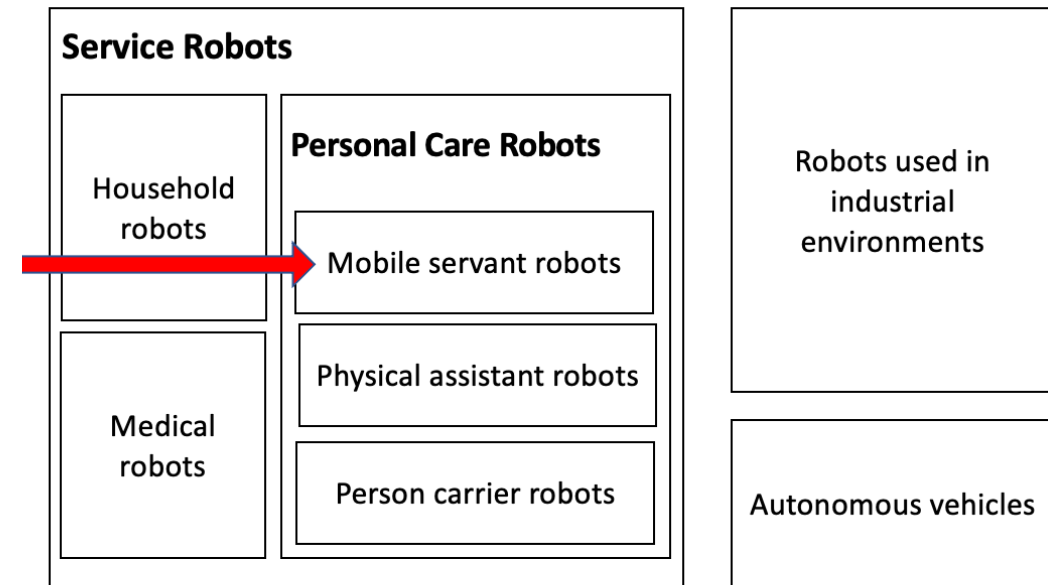


Fig. 3: Categorization of mobile service robots and relation with other relevant areas [adapted from ISO/TR 23482-2:2019]

AMLAS Process

- Assurance of Machine Learning for use in Autonomous Systems (AMLAS):
 - Provides **guidance** on how to systematically integrate **safety assurance** into the development of ML components [Hawkins et al., 2021]
- Assurance activities performed in **parallel** to the development of ML component [Hawkins et al., 2021]
- **Iterative** process
- Explicit and structured **safety case**:
 - Set of **argument patterns** (in goal structuring notation), and the underlying **assurance activities** instantiated to develop ML **safety cases**

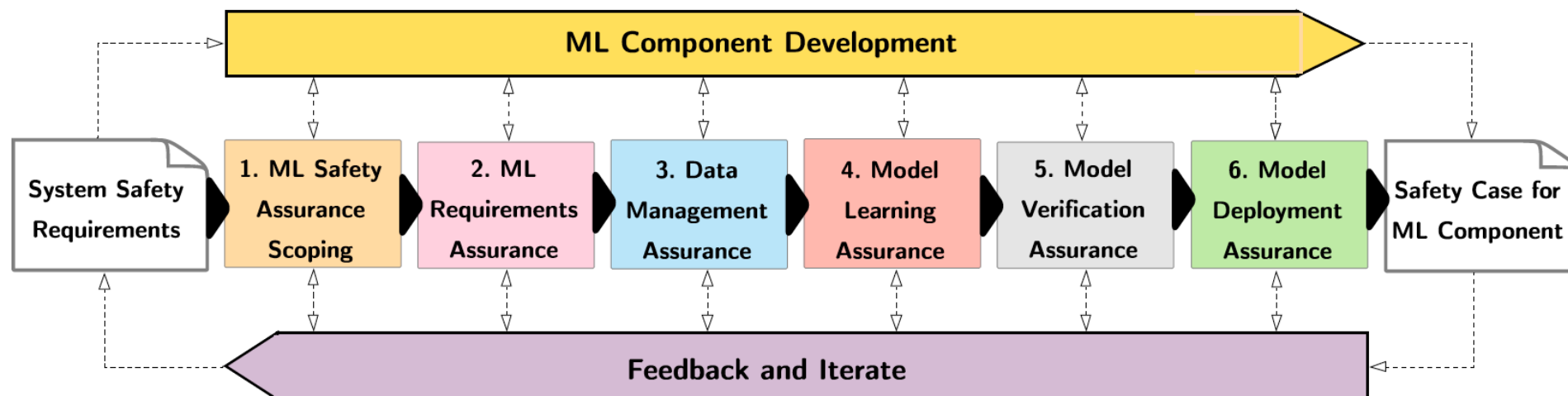


Fig. 4: AMLAS process [Hawkins et al., 2021].

AERoS Process

- **Safety assurance process** based on AMLAS targeting robotic swarms:
 - Six main stages
- **Iterative** by design
- Assurance activities performed **parallel** to EB development
- Each stage describes its **inputs, outputs, assurance activities & produced artefacts**:
 - **EB safety case** for swarms

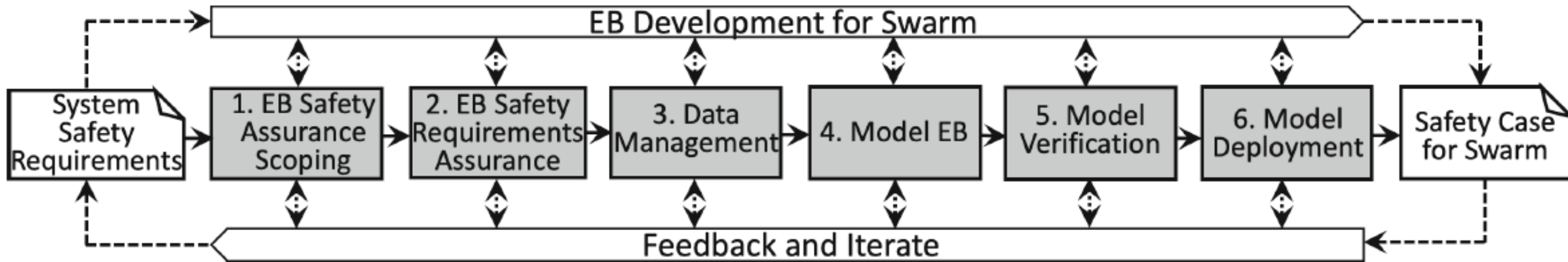


Fig. 5: The AERoS process with its six stages adapted from AMLAS.

Stage 2: EB Safety Requirements Assurance

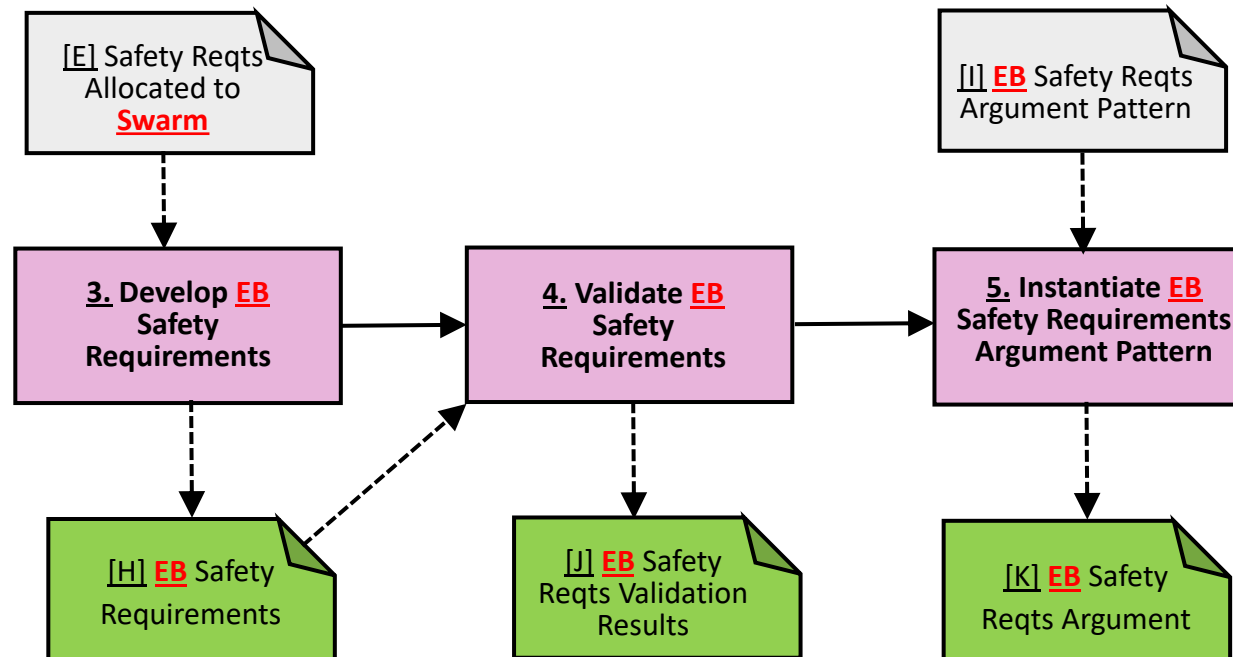


Figure 10: AERoS EB safety requirements assurance process.

Stage 2: Safety Requirements

Table 1. Examples of performance, adaptability, environmental, and human-safety safety requirements for the cloakroom scenario.

RQ	Performance Requirements	
1.1	The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 1 high-impact ($V > 0.5$ m/s) collisions across a day of faultless operation	← Faultless Operations
1.2	The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 0.1% increase in high-impact collisions across a day's operation with full communication faults occurring in 10% of the swarm	← Failure Modes
1.3	The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 0.1% increase in high-impact collisions across a day's operation with half-of-wheels motor faults occurring in 50% of the swarm	← Failure Modes
1.4	The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 2 high-impact ($V > 0.5$ m/s) collisions across a day of faulty operation	← Worst case
1.5	The swarm agents <i>shall</i> weigh < 3 kg and shall have acceleration < 4 m/s so that the maximum collision force in the swarm is within acceptable bounds	
1.6	The swarm agents <i>shall</i> only carry objects of weight < 2 kg	

Stage 2: Safety Requirements

Adaptability Requirements

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2.1 | The swarm <i>shall</i> have < 10% of its agents stationary* outside of the delivery site at a given time. *Agents are considered stationary once they have not moved for > 10 s |
| 2.2 | All agents of the swarm <i>shall</i> move at least every 100 s if outside of the delivery site |
| 2.3 | The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in the number of stationary agents at any time with half-of-wheels motor faults occurring in 50% of the swarm |
| 2.4 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in stationary time with half-of-wheels motor faults occurring in 50% of the swarm |
| 2.5 | The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in number of stationary agents at any given time with full communication faults occurring in 10% of the swarm |
| 2.6 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in stationary time with full communication faults occurring in 10% of the swarm |

Stage 2: Safety Requirements

Environmental Requirements

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 3.1 | The swarm <i>shall</i> perform as required in environmental density levels 0–4 p_o of objects (sum of boxes and agents per m ²) in the environment |
| 3.2 | The swarm <i>shall</i> perform as required when floor incline is 0–20° |
| 3.3 | The swarm <i>shall</i> perform as required in a dry environment |

Human-Safety Requirements

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 4.1 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> travel at speeds of less than 0.5 m/s when within 2 m distance of a trained human (a worker who has received relevant training) |
| 4.2 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> travel at speeds of less than 0.25 m/s when within 3 m distance of an attendee |
| 4.3 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> only come within 2 m distance of a human < 10 times collectively across 1000 s of faultless operations |
| 4.4 | The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in human encounters across 1000 s of operation with full communication faults occurring in 10% of the swarm |
| 4.5 | The swarm <i>shall</i> experience < 10% increase in human encounters across 1000 s of operation with half-of-wheels motor faults occurring in 50% of the swarm |
| 4.6 | The swarm agents <i>shall</i> only come within 2 m distance of a human < 20 times collectively across 1000 s of faulty operations. |

AERoS Process

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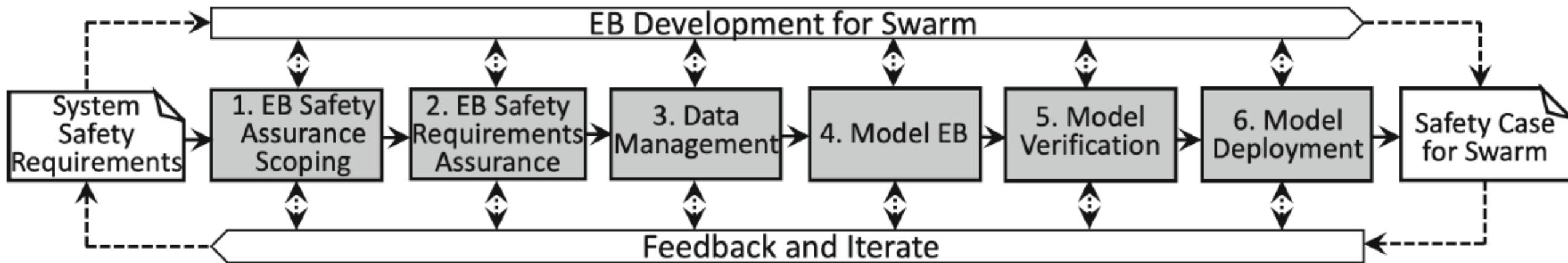


Fig. 5: The AERoS process with its six stages adapted from AMLAS.

Stage 3: Data Management

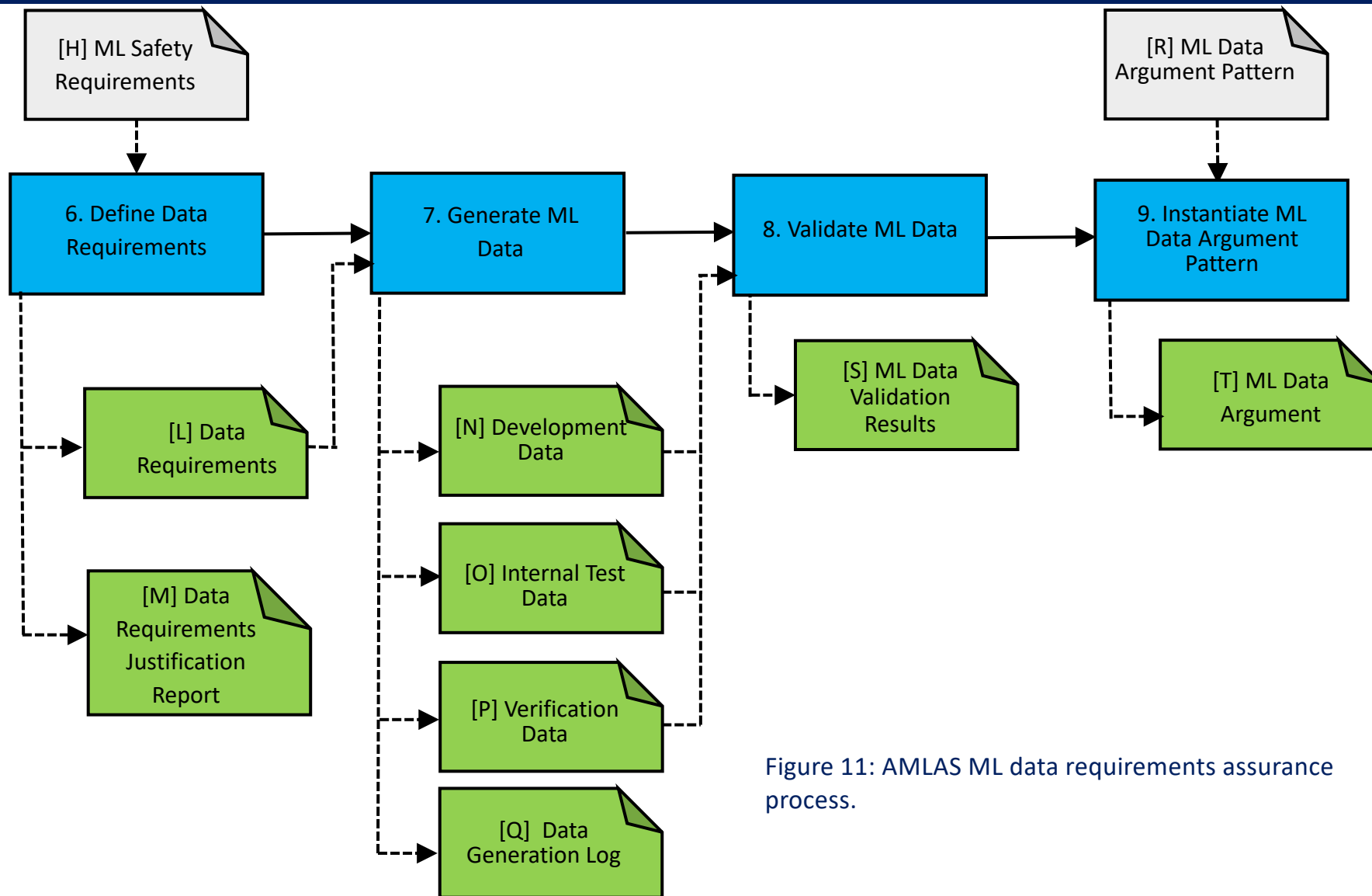


Figure 11: AMLAS ML data requirements assurance process.

Stage 3: Data Management

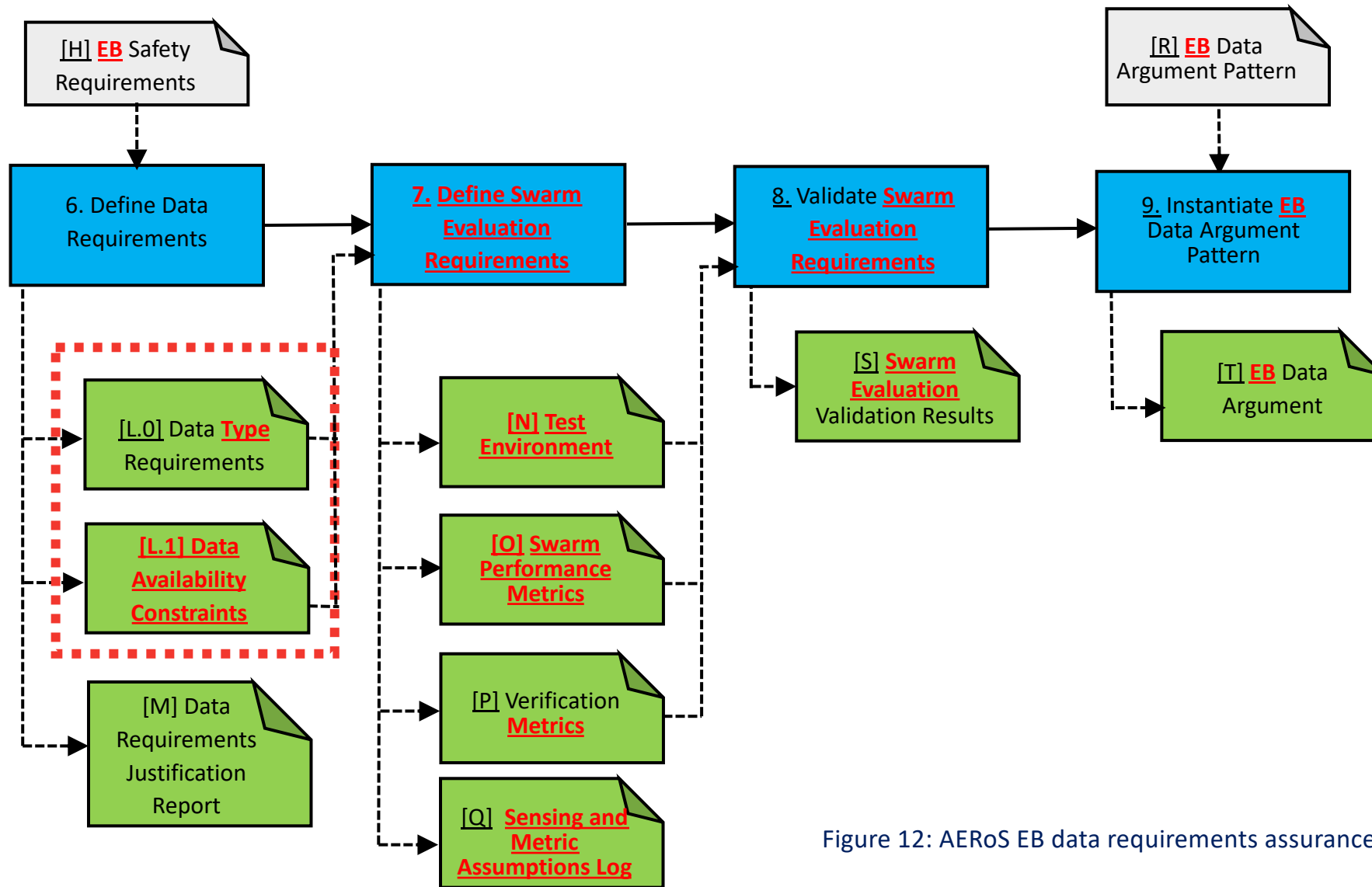


Figure 12: AERoS EB data requirements assurance process.

Conclusion

- Safety Assurance Process for autonomous robotic swarms
- **Limitations:**
 - Individual robots' adaptation
 - Additional swarm use cases
- **Future work:**
 - Other assurance properties like regulation & ethics

References

- [Jones et al., 2020]**. S. Jones, E. Milner, M. Sooriyabandara, and S. Hauert, “Distributed Situational Awareness in Robot Swarms”, in Adv. Intell. Syst, 2: 2000110. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aisy.202000110>.
- [Hawkins et al., 2021]** Hawkins, R., Paterson, C., Picardi, C., Jia, Y., Calinescu, R., and Habli, I., “Guidance on the Assurance of Machine Learning in Autonomous Systems (AMLAS)”, arXiv e-prints, 2021.
- [Jones et al., 2022]** S. Jones, E. Milner, M. Sooriyabandara, and S. Hauert, “DOTS: An Open Testbed for Industrial Swarm Robotic Solutions”, arXiv. 2022. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.13809>.

Thank you!

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Full Paper