

Systems Engineering and Autonomy: Opportunities and Challenges

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Why Increase Autonomy?

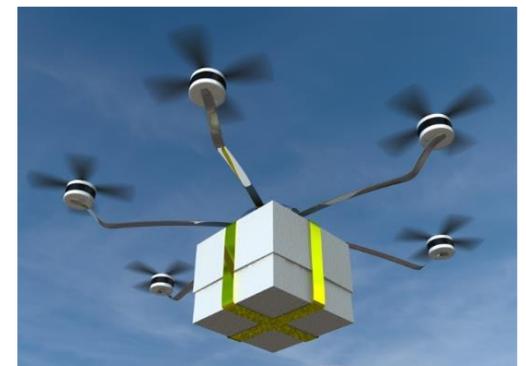
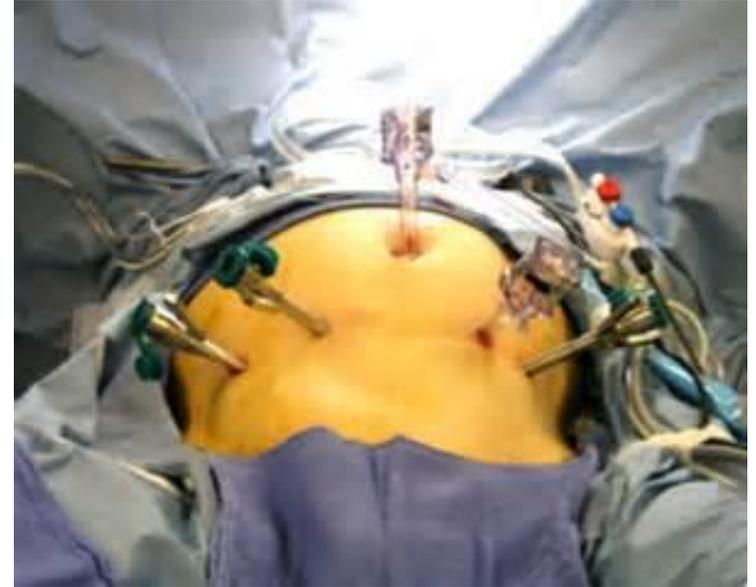
Speed

Volume

Danger

Persistence

Communication issues



Our systems are increasingly autonomous

Algorithmically driven agents will work in 5% of economic transactions.

20% of all business content will be authored by machines.

6 billion connected things will be requesting support.

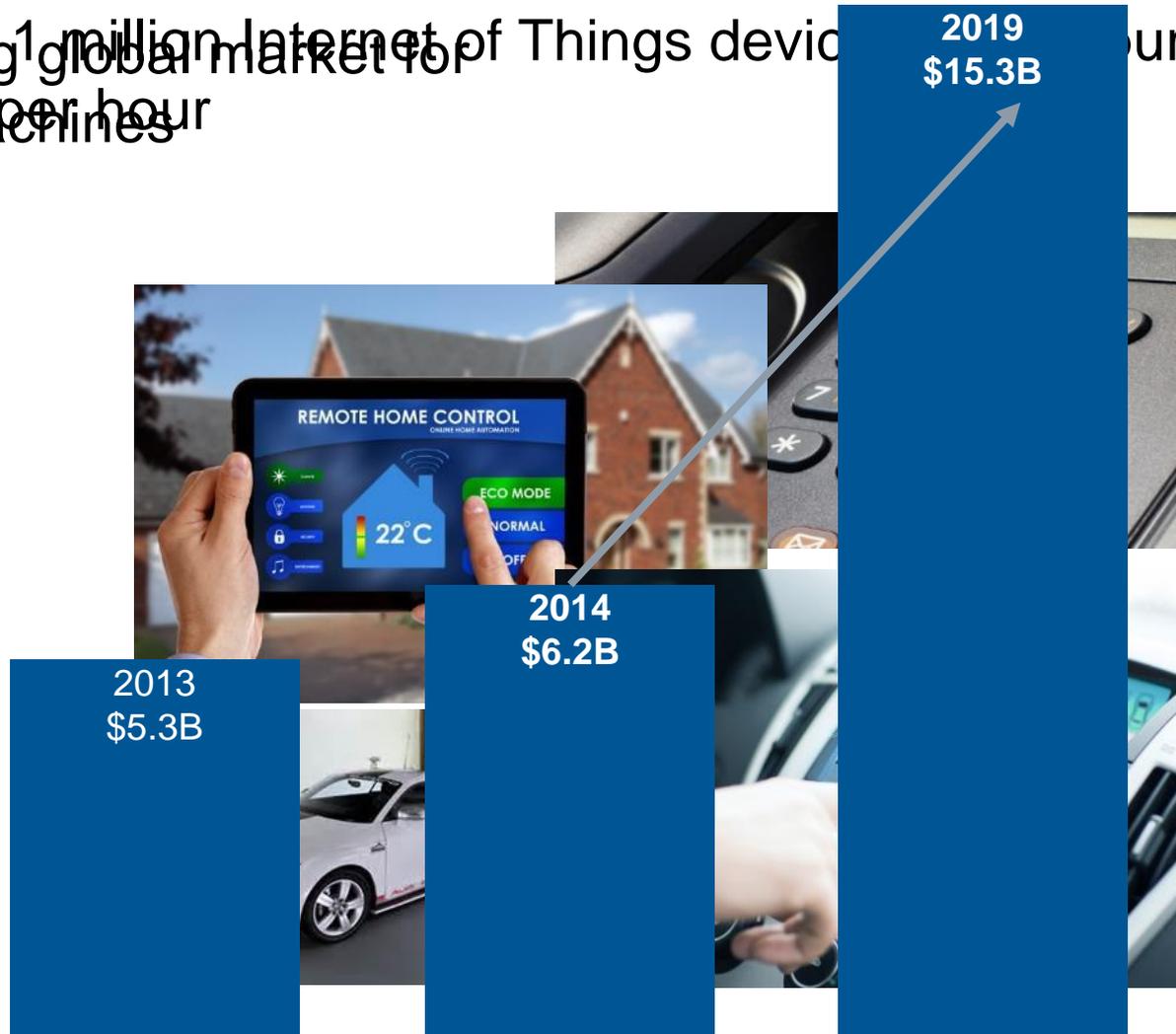
50% of the fastest growing companies will have fewer employees than smart machines.

More than 3 million workers globally will be supervised by “robobosses.”

Source: Gartner Research, *Top Strategic Predictions for 2016 and Beyond*, October 2015.

Autonomy is also becoming big business

By 2021, 1 million Internet of Things devices will be purchased and installed per hour



Source: Report of a 2016 briefing by Daryl Plummer, vice president, distinguished analyst and Gartner Fellow at Gartner Research.
Source: Gartner Research, *Top Strategic Predictions for 2016 and Beyond*, October 2015.

Some autonomous systems may be expert software systems



Finance



Medicine



Real-time Process Control

... while others are very real, such as robots and UAS



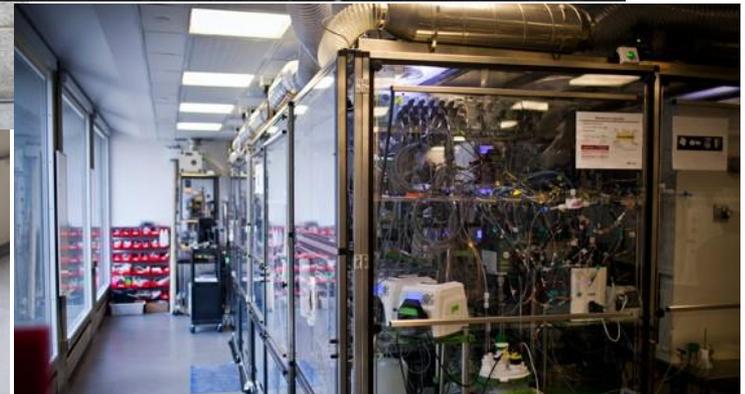
These smart machines are more than *automated* systems



Automated teller machine



Automated building cleaning system



Automated pharmaceutical manufacturing

. . . and more than *virtual reality* devices



Telepresence

Autonomous systems in use today are the result of decades of R&D

R&D areas include

- Digitization of sensors
- Adaptive algorithms
- Natural user interfaces
- Machine learning
- Machine vision



... and improved software practices

- Virtual integration (integrate-then-build)
- Relies on architectural model repository
- Reduces risk, cost, and development time
- DevOps
- Continuous delivery
- Architecture-model-based engineering
- Auto code generation

... As well as the convergence of software capabilities



2007: DARPA Urban Challenge

“This car is the holy grail of autonomous driving.”

Prof. Raj Rajkumar, co-director, CMU-General Motors Autonomous Driving Collaborative Research Lab



2014: Autonomous Cadillac SRX

Autonomous systems improve productivity



Articulated robotic arm development

First robotic arm

Past

Present

Future



Baxter deep-machine-learning robot

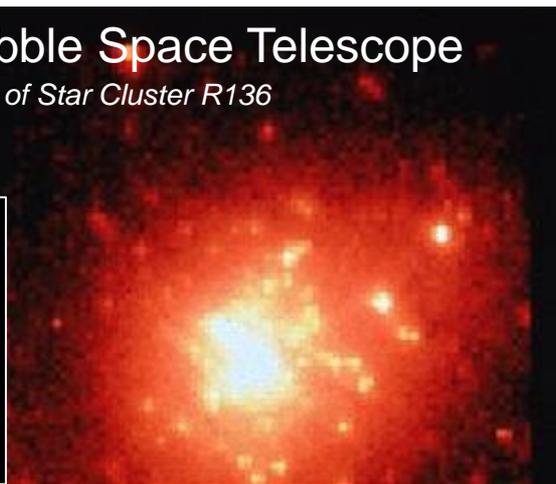


Motion planning algorithms

They can operate continuously

Hubble Space Telescope

View of Star Cluster R136



International Space Station

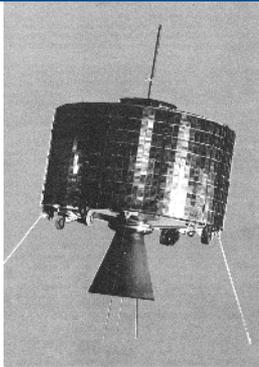


Sputnik

Past

Present

Future



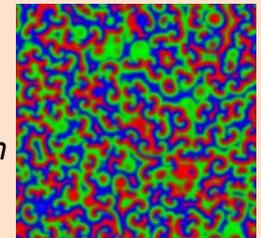
Syncom 3



Driverless metro lines
(pictured: Copenhagen)

Soft robots: change shape and move via their own internal energy

Bio-inspired prototype "soft robot" material with greater dexterity and mobility (U. of Pitt.)



They increase information sharing



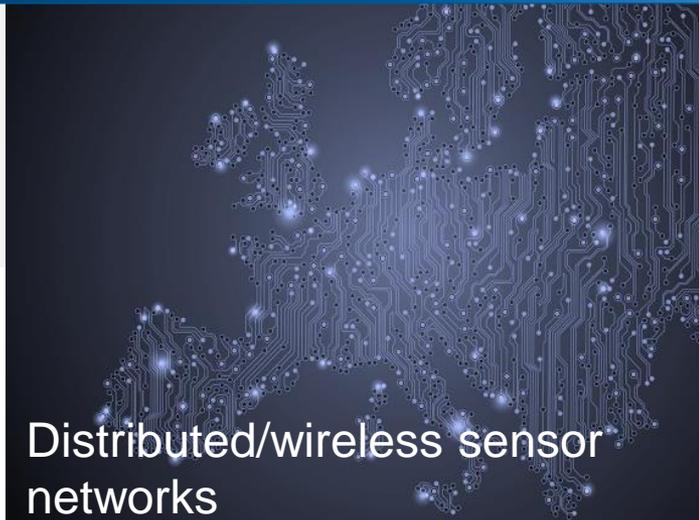
Advancements in sensing technologies

Past

Present

Future

- Originally a battlefield target designator
- Now used to bring Internet access where none exists



They can process tremendous volumes of data



Past

Present

Future



They will work where we cannot safely go



Atlas
Search and rescue



SeaPerch
Challenge



Past

Present

Future



We use them to explore the universe



Apollo 11 lander



Voyager 2



STEREO

Space-based observatories orbiting the Sun



Past

Present

Future



Mars Pathfinder



Philae

Depiction by the German Aerospace Center of Philae on Comet 67P Churyumov-Gerasimenko (CC-BY 3.0)



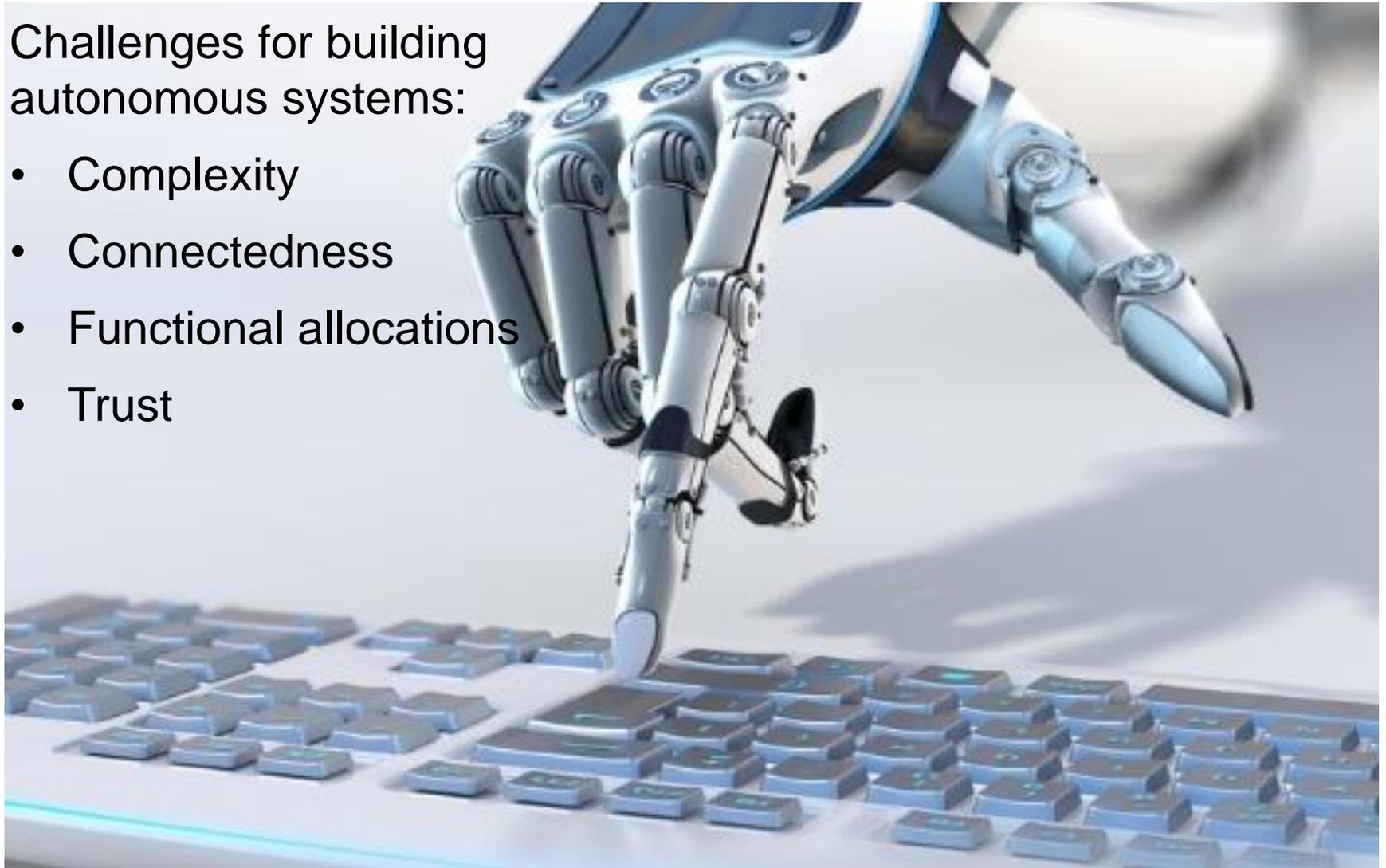
**Autonomous
Landing and
Hazard
Avoidance
Technology**

*For future Moon
landings*

Systems Engineering and Autonomy

Challenges for building autonomous systems:

- Complexity
- Connectedness
- Functional allocations
- Trust



Autonomy Design Concepts

Modular architecture important

Won't know all requirements up front

May operate in unforeseen environments

May need dynamic functional allocations

System may need to learn continuously

Open design/open source may enhance innovation

Impact of Complexity

Emergent behavior

Continuous and asynchronous delivery

System will continuously change

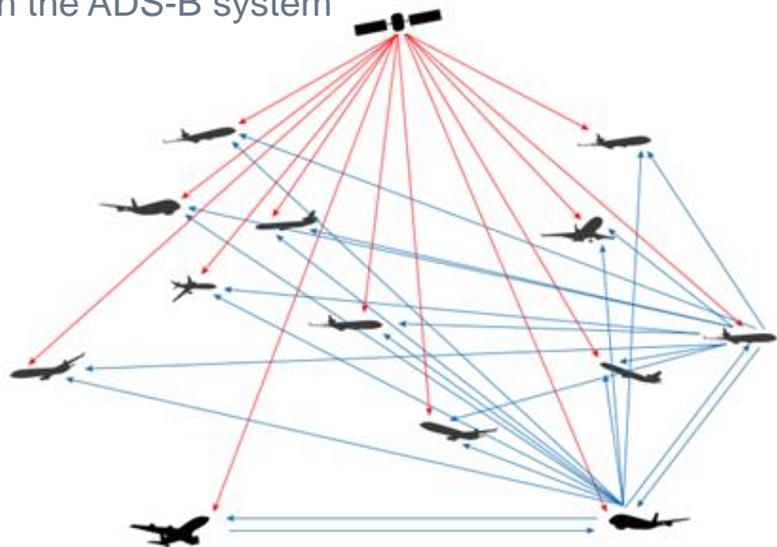
System boundary may be hard to define

Human/machine interface issues



Impact of Connectedness

Aircraft-to-aircraft communication in the ADS-B system



System boundary ever-changing

New interfaces the norm rather than exception

Large attack surface for vulnerabilities

Coupling issues

Information overload and interface to human team members



Functional Allocation Issues



Human/computer allocations will evolve with time

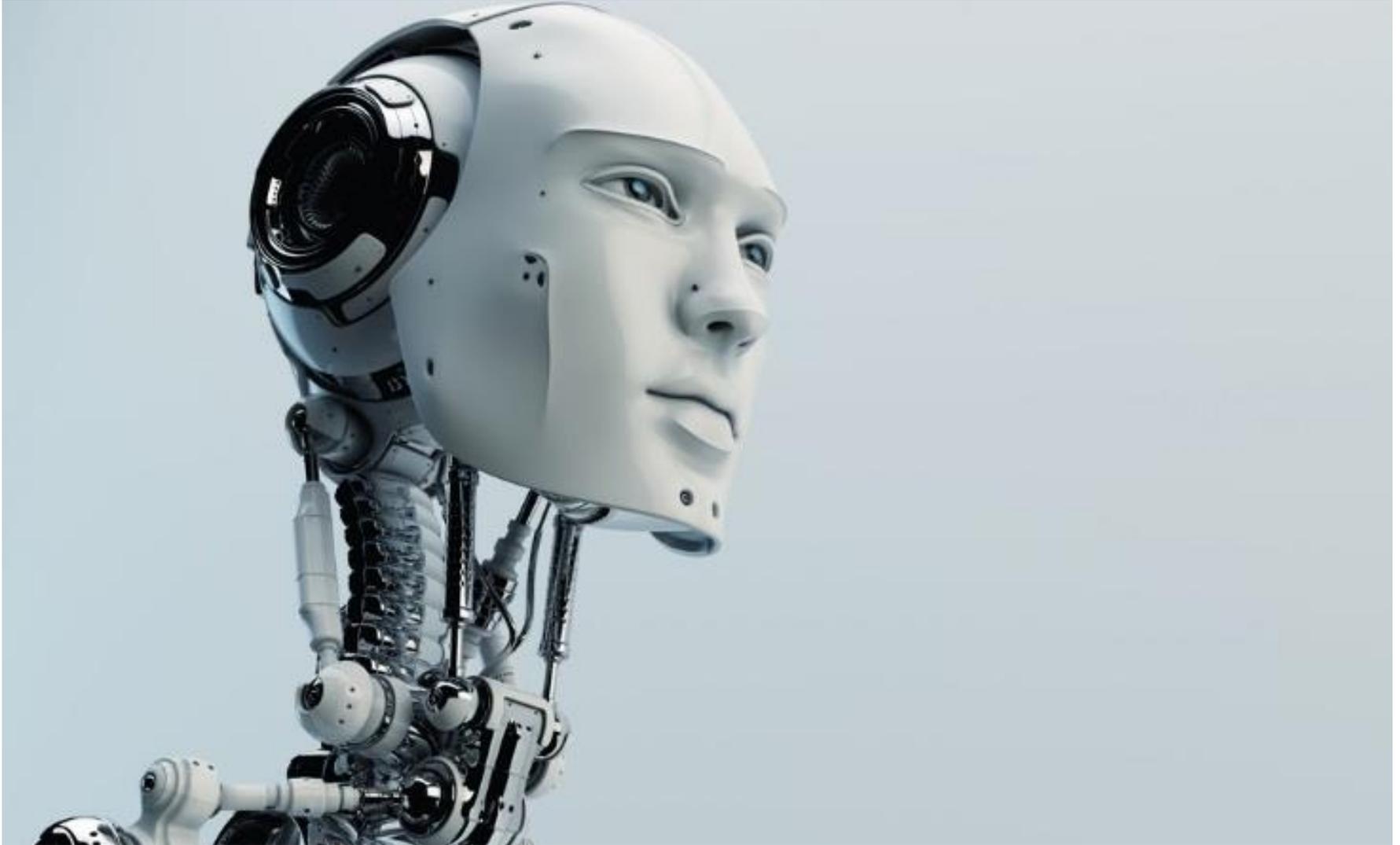
Human/computer allocations may be dynamic

Safe modes desirable

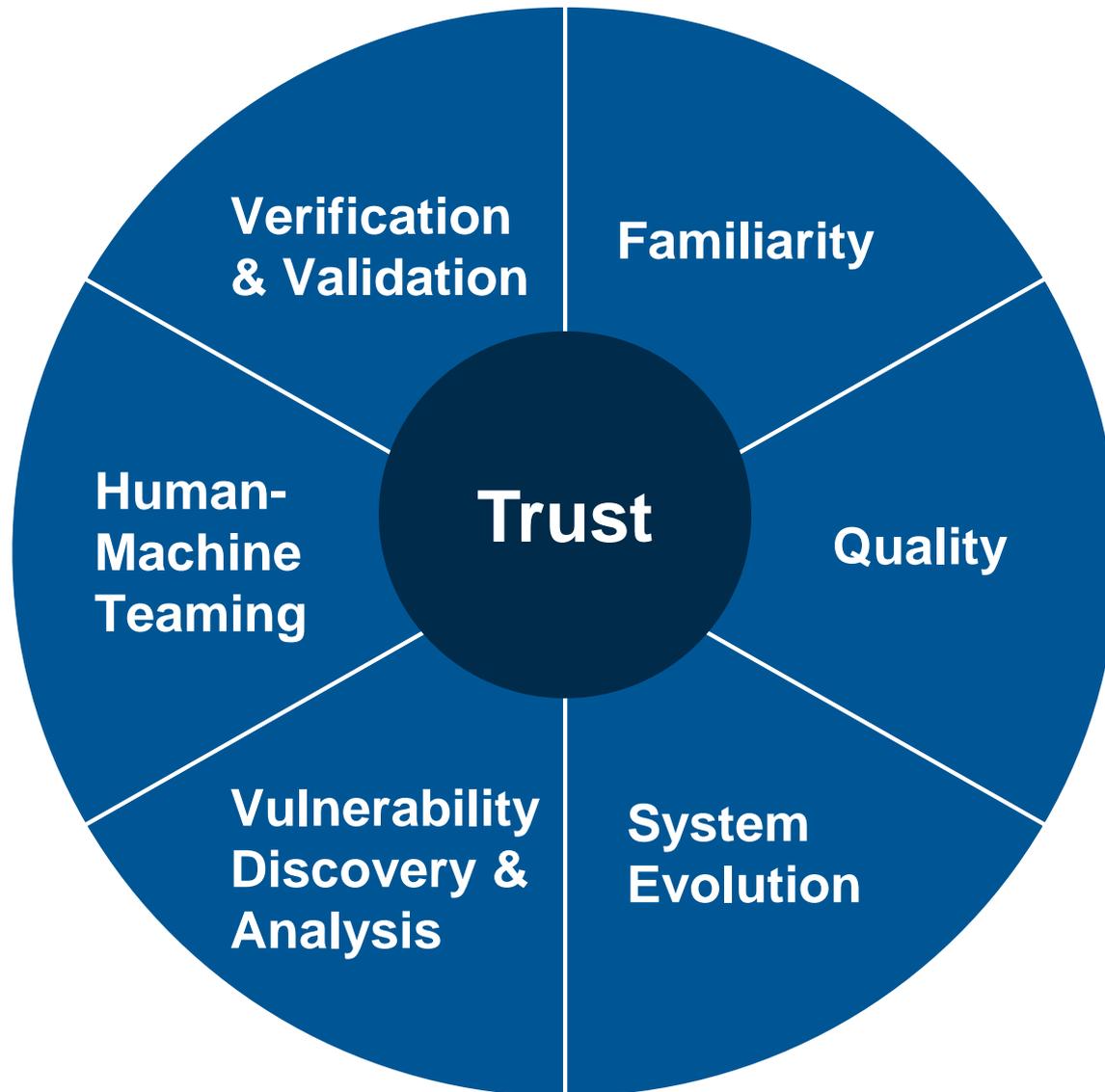
Possibility of high-level commander's intent



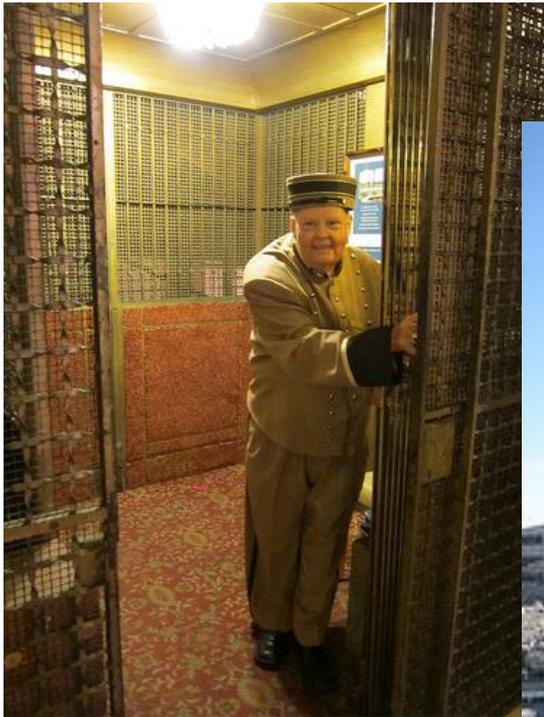
Trust is a Major Issue



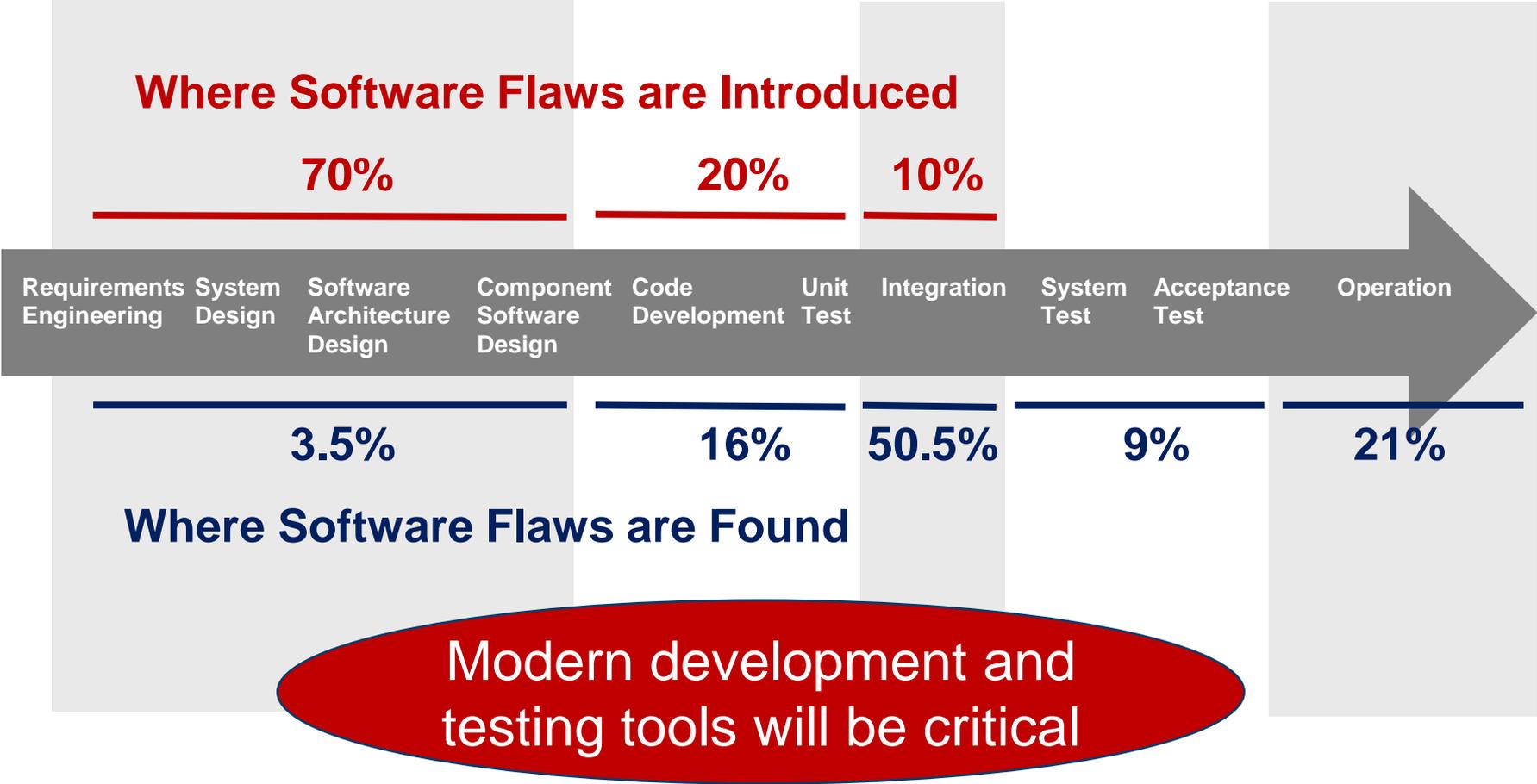
Components of Trust



Familiarity



Recognize that Software Quality Is More Crucial than Ever



Sources: *Critical Code*; NIST, NASA, INCOSE, and Aircraft Industry Studies

Plan for Software Maintenance and Evolution



No break point where software is handed off for sustainment

Involves coordinating processes, procedures, people, and information

Challenges include

- rising costs
- dynamic operating environments
- legacy environments
- recertification

Cybersecurity and Autonomous Systems

Increased autonomy may help cybersecurity

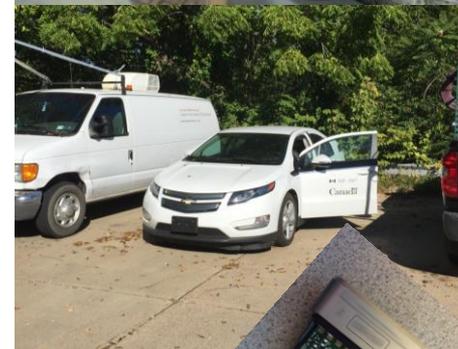
- Volume, speed, persistence

But autonomous systems themselves will be vulnerable

- Normal software and system vulnerabilities
- Mis-training
- Spoofing
- Hidden modes

Vulnerabilities in autonomous control of cyber physical systems can have more dire consequences

- Need continuous red-teaming



New Verification & Validation Strategies



Blend development and operational tests

Use formal methods when practical

Adopt M&S in overall T&E program

Use Lincoln Lab sidecar approach

Continue to collect data past deployment

Human-Machine Teaming

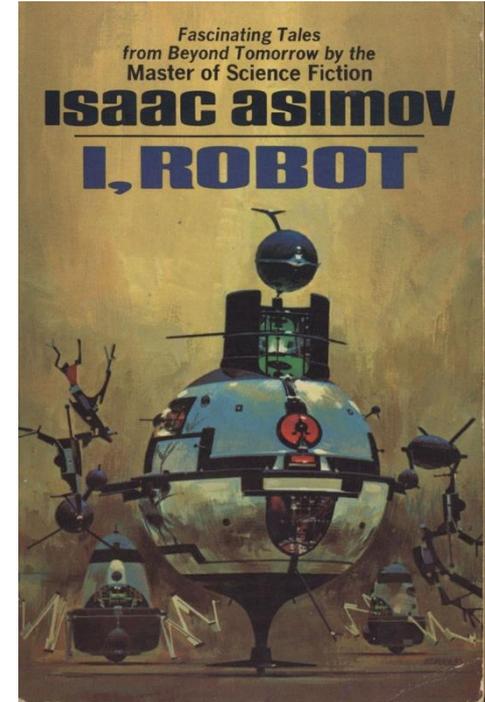
In the real world, autonomy is usually granted within some context—explicit or implicit

- Parents and children
- Soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen

How do we do this for machines?

- Explicit may be easy, but implicit is hard for machines
- Asimov's three laws
- Commander's intent
- Mission orders

Related to need for explainability and predictability



Trust and Autonomy



Trust is a barrier to adoption of autonomy and autonomous systems in DoD (and beyond) including

- Humans trusting systems
- Systems trusting themselves
- Systems trusting other systems
- Systems trusting humans

Autonomy poses an existential threat, some say

“Computers are going to take over from humans, and the question is if we build these devices, will they take care of us, or will they spell the end of us eventually?”
“I’ll think faster than you and they’ll get rid of the slow humans to run companies more efficiently.”
“I hope we’re not just the biological boot loader for digital superintelligence. Unfortunately, that is increasingly probable.”
(Elon Musk)



Others say autonomy will enhance and extend human life

“We're going to use those tools to make ourselves more expressive and more intelligent.”

“. . . by the 2030s we'll be putting millions of nanobots inside our bodies to augment our immune system, to basically wipe out disease.”

(Ray Kurzweil)



DSB Recommendations



26 recommendations in three categories:

- Accelerate Adoption of Autonomous Capabilities
- Strengthen Operational Pull for Autonomy
- Expand Technology Envelope for Autonomous Systems

Summary

Increased autonomy and AI are coming—and coming fast

Solid system engineering will be even more important

Current tools and processes may not be sufficient

Transitioning will depend on establishing and building trust

- Complicated by non-deterministic techniques
- Complicated by systems that continue to learn
- Complicated by human-machine teaming

Solid system engineering will determine if we are creating C3PO and Johnny 5...



...or The Borg



AF archive / Alamy Stock Photo

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