



THE UNIVERSITY
of NORTH CAROLINA
at CHAPEL HILL



Interpretable Trade-offs Between Robot Task Accuracy and Compute Efficiency

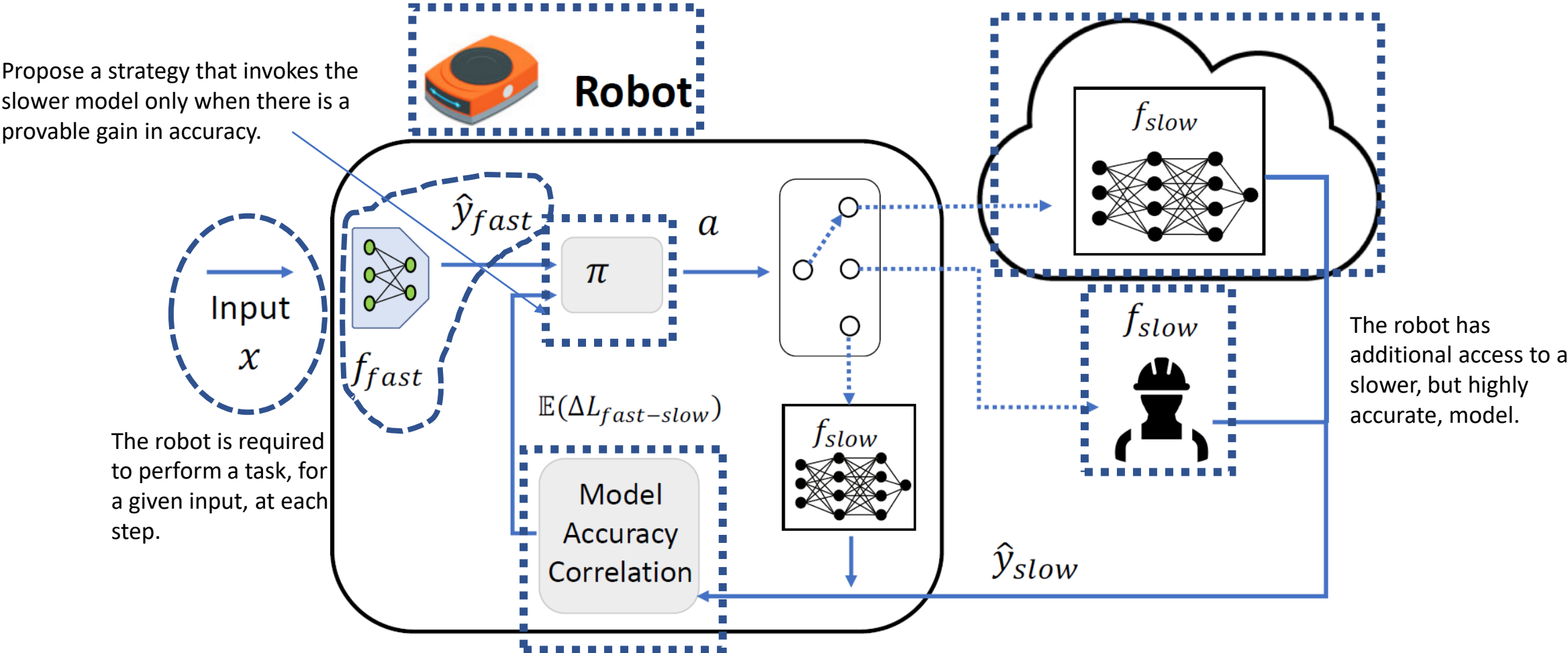
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Introduction: Model Selection Problem



Propose a strategy that invokes the slower model only when there is a provable gain in accuracy.

The robot is required to perform a task, for a given input, at each step.

The robot is aware of the accuracy correlation between the models

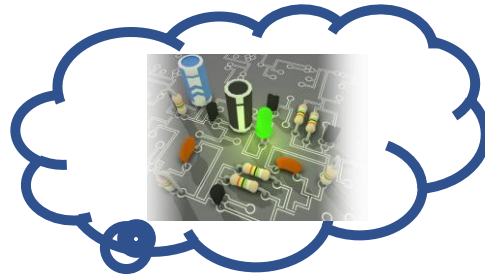
The robot has additional access to a slower, but highly accurate, model.

Introduction: Model Selection Problem

Always available



Local: Fast, and less accurate

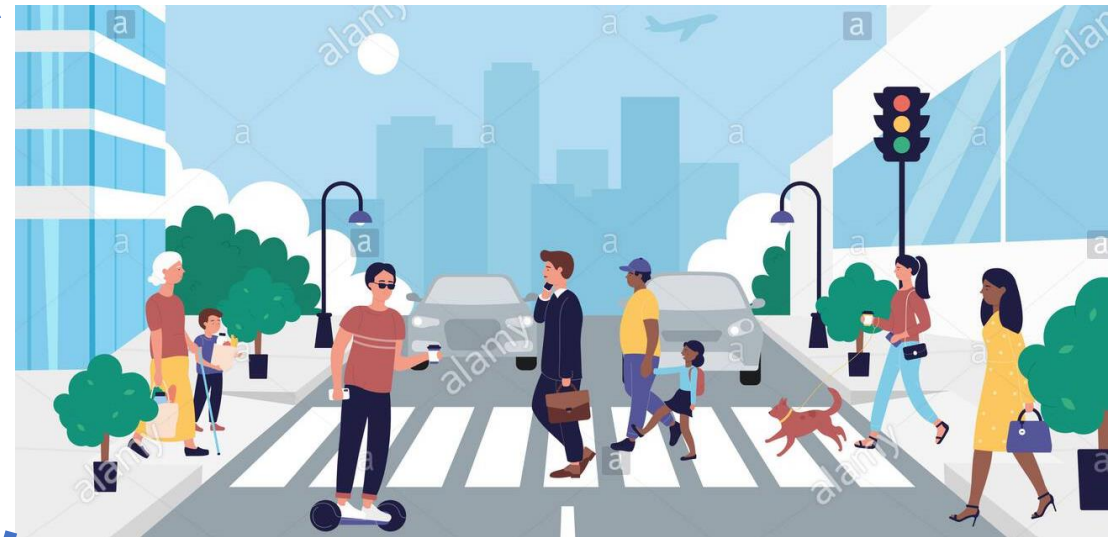


Cloud: Slow, but highly accurate

Invoke the cloud or not?



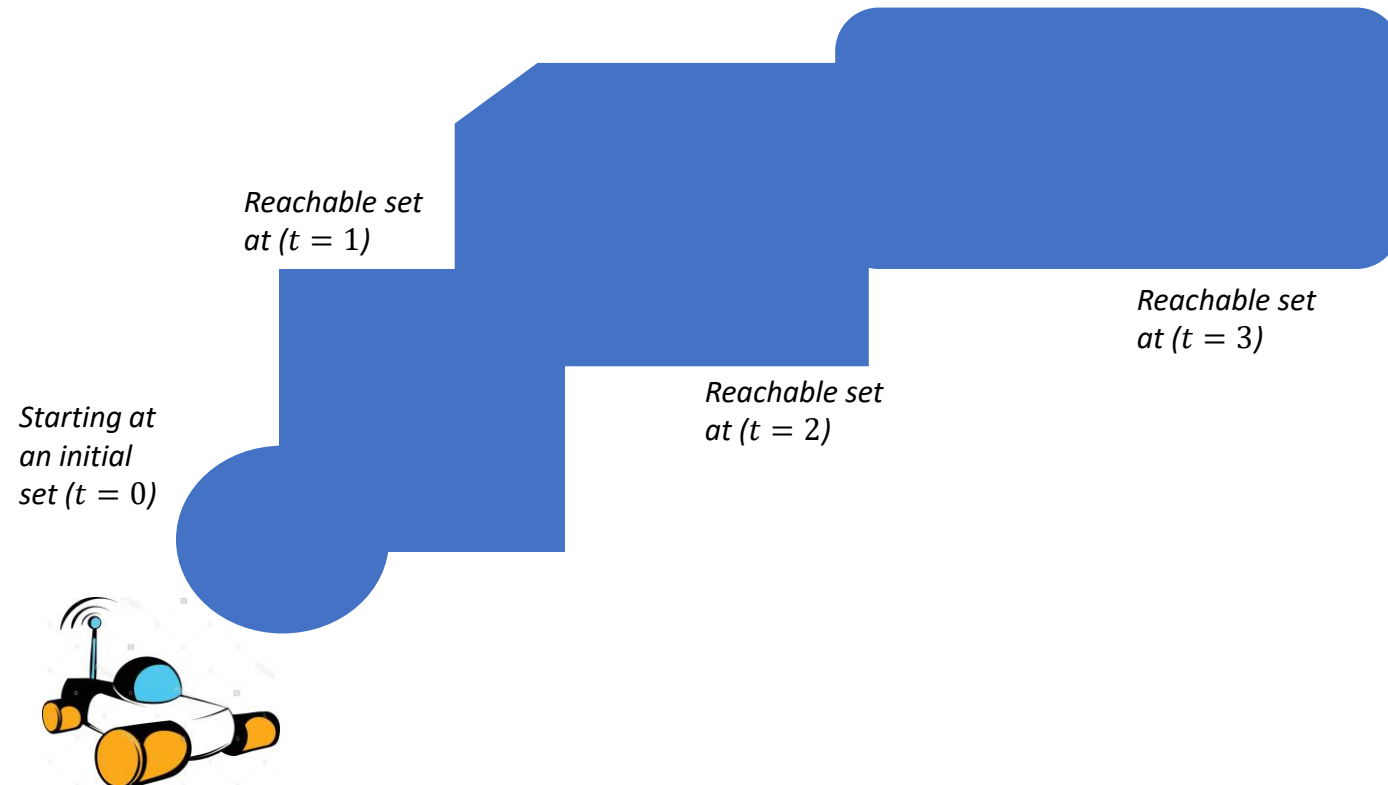
A robot needs to **perform a task** based on its **perception**, such as autonomous driving



Model Selection Problem

Motivation: Safe Navigation

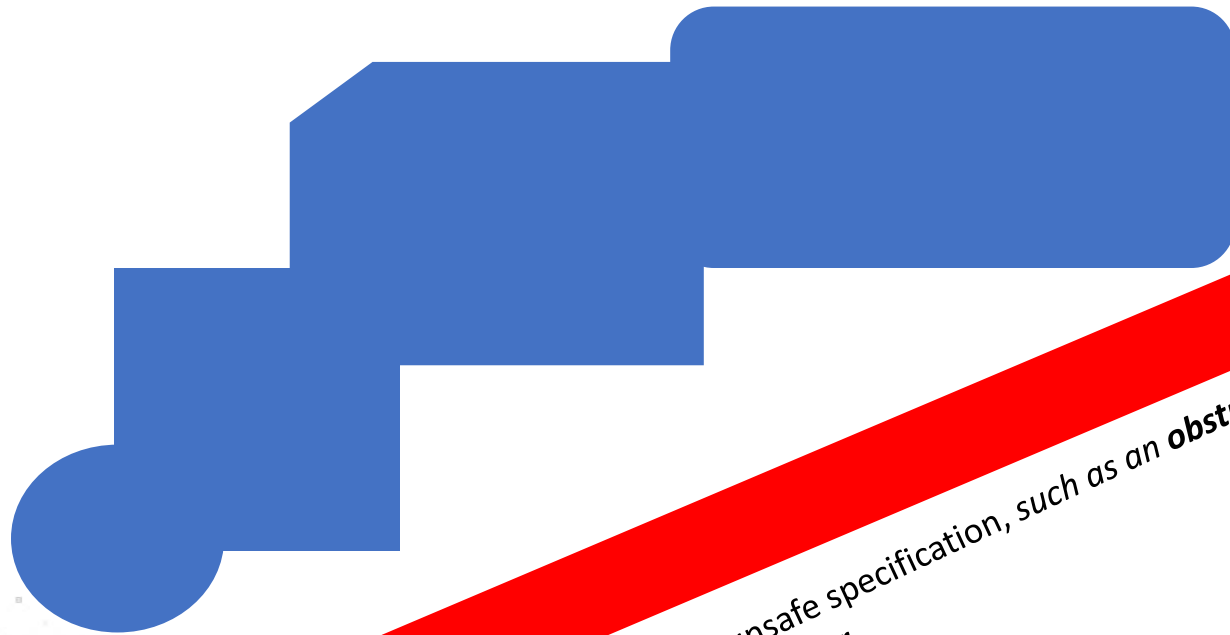
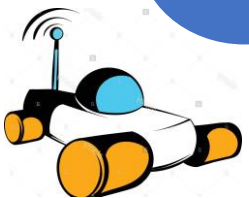
- Safe navigation using Reachable Sets.
- What are Reachable Sets?



Motivation: Safe Navigation

- When is the navigation **safe**?

Safe: Reachable set **does not intersect** with unsafe set.

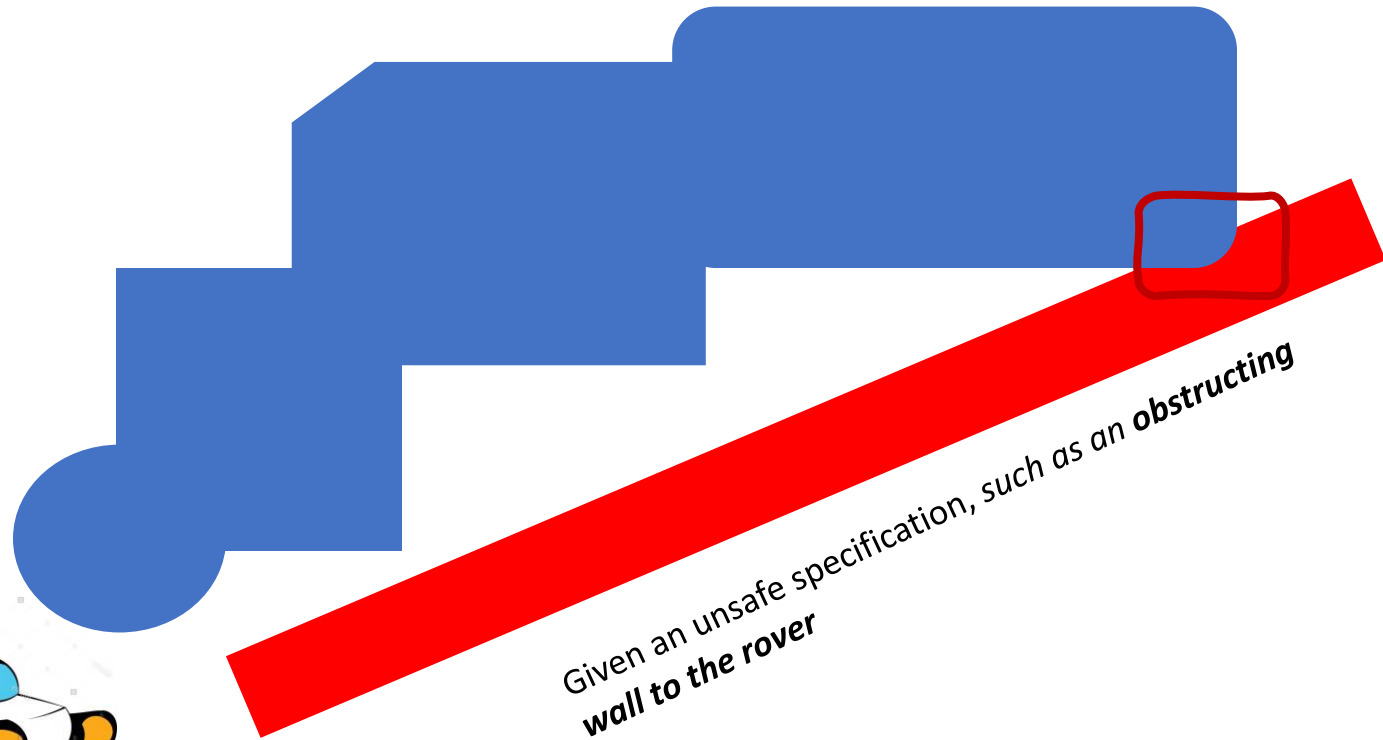


Given an unsafe specification, such as an **obstructing wall to the rover**

Motivation: Safe Navigation

- When is the navigation safe?

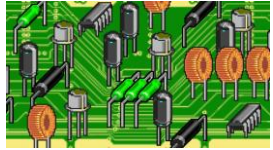
Unsafe: Reachable set intersects with unsafe set.



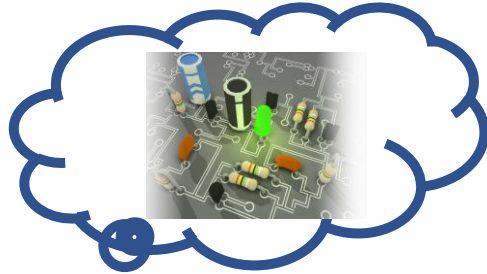
Given an unsafe specification, such as an **obstructing wall to the rover**

Motivation: Safe Navigation

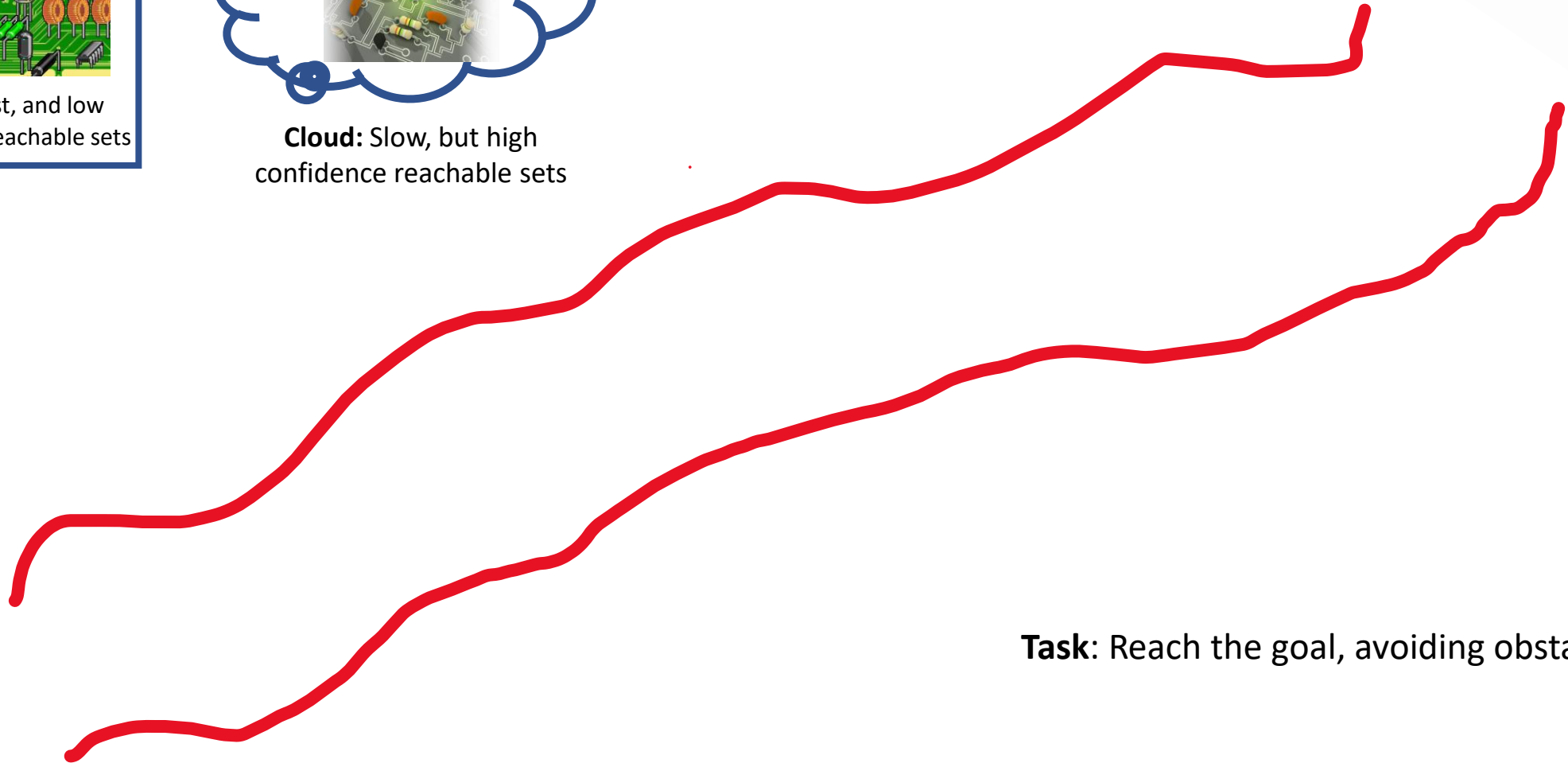
Always available



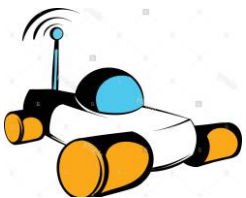
Local: Fast, and low confidence reachable sets



Cloud: Slow, but high confidence reachable sets

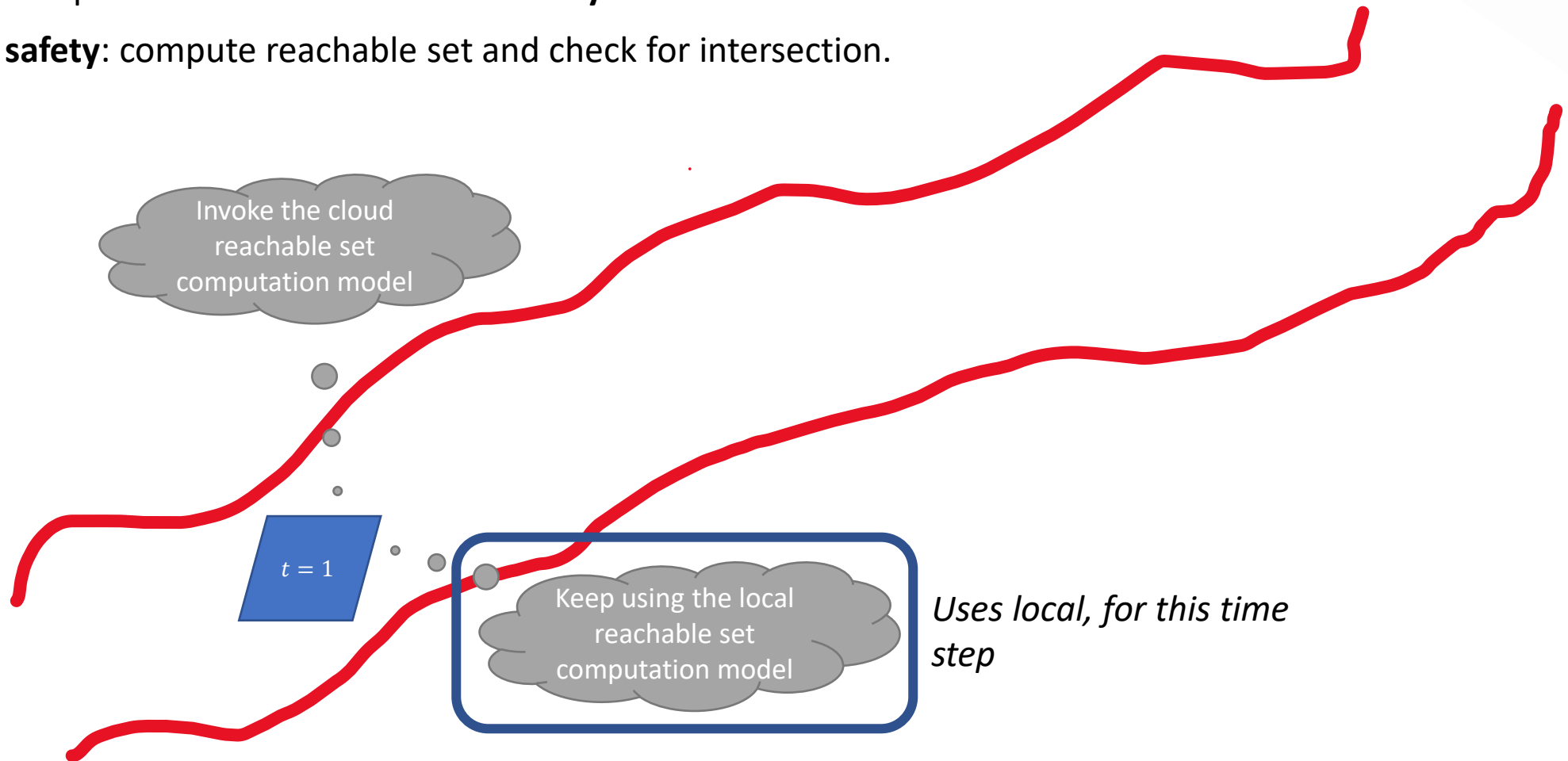
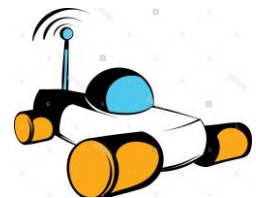


Task: Reach the goal, avoiding obstacles.

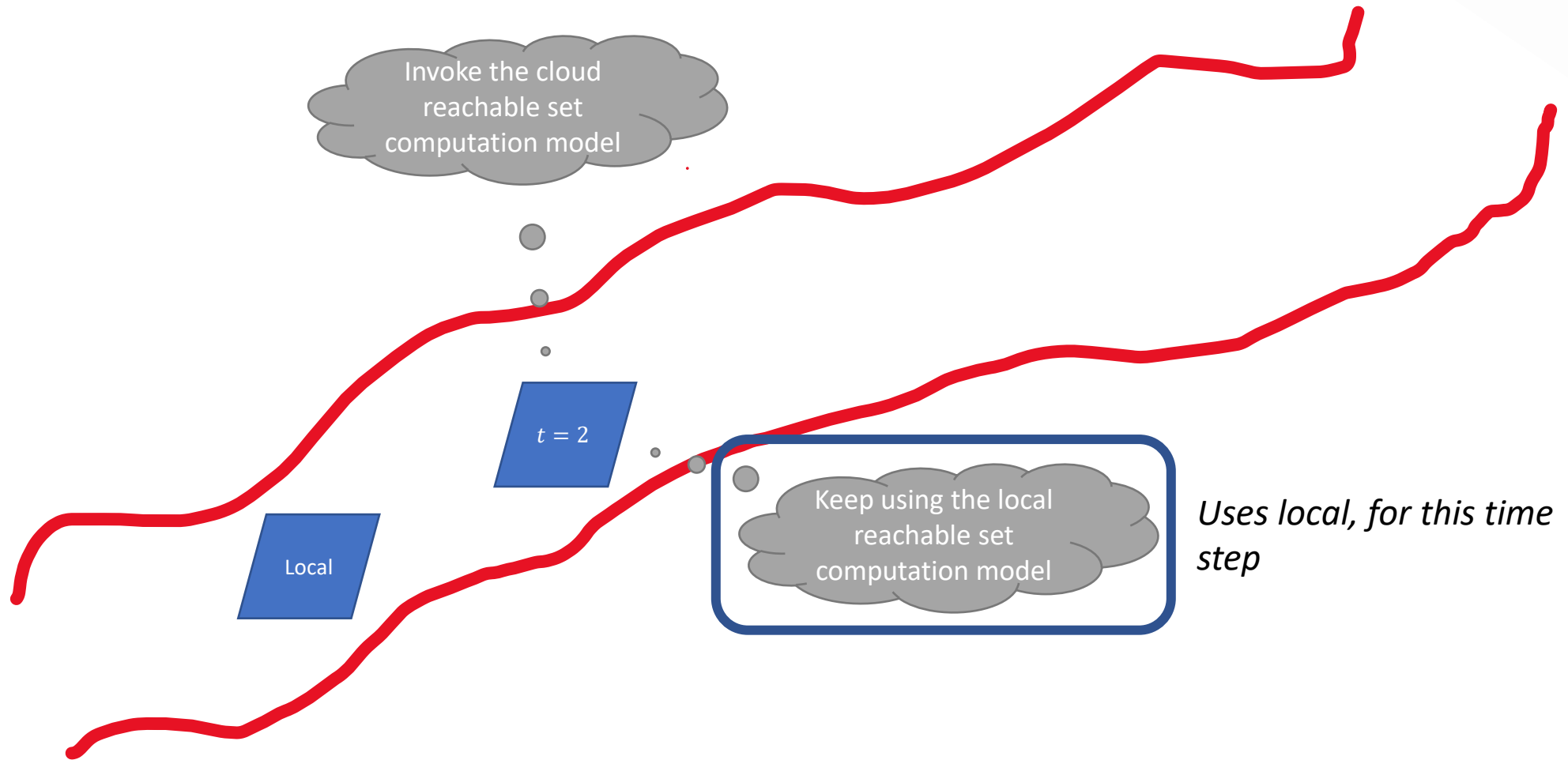


Motivation: Safe Navigation

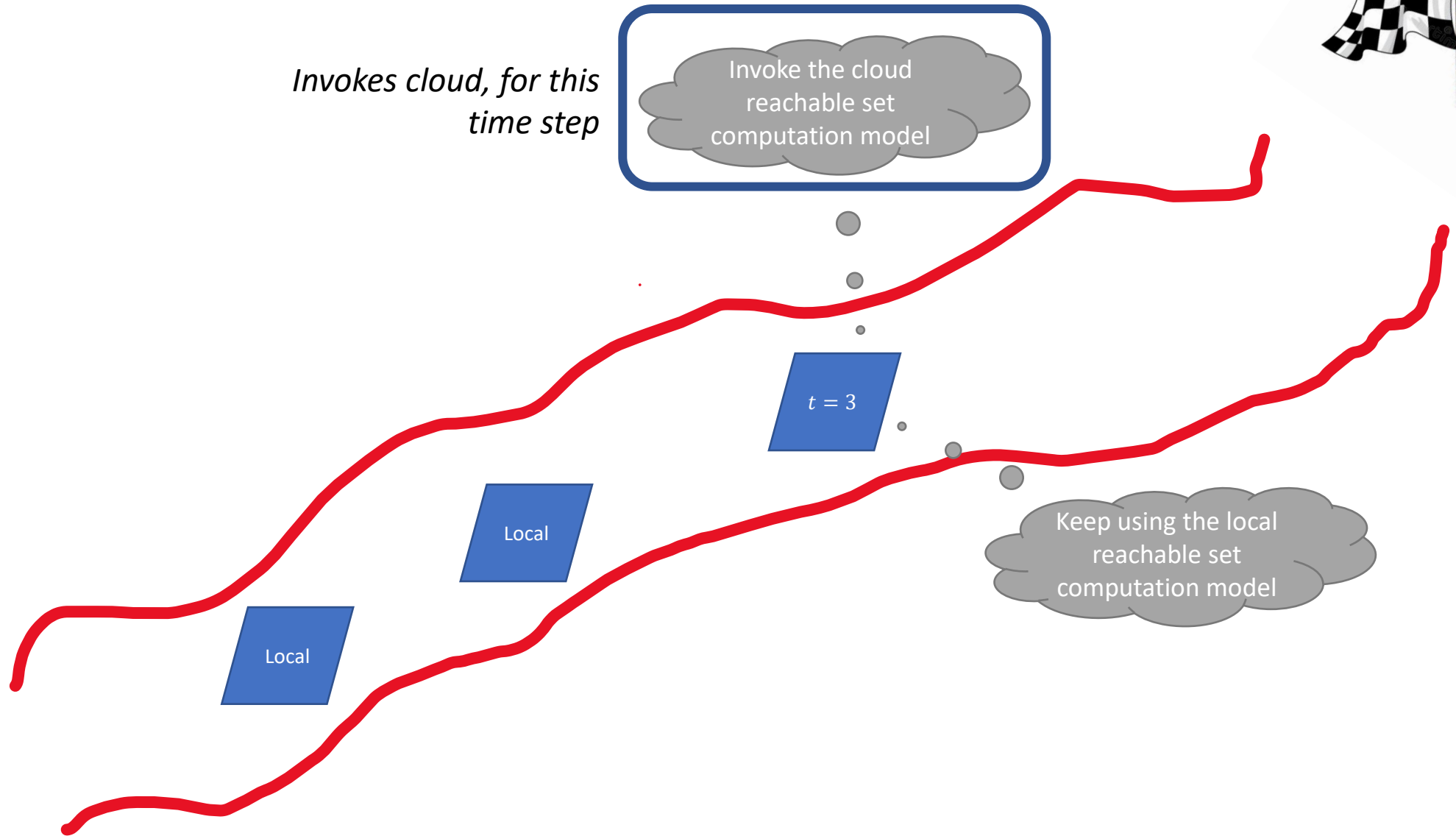
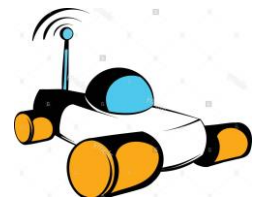
- At each step: the robot needs to **check safety**.
- **Check safety**: compute reachable set and check for intersection.



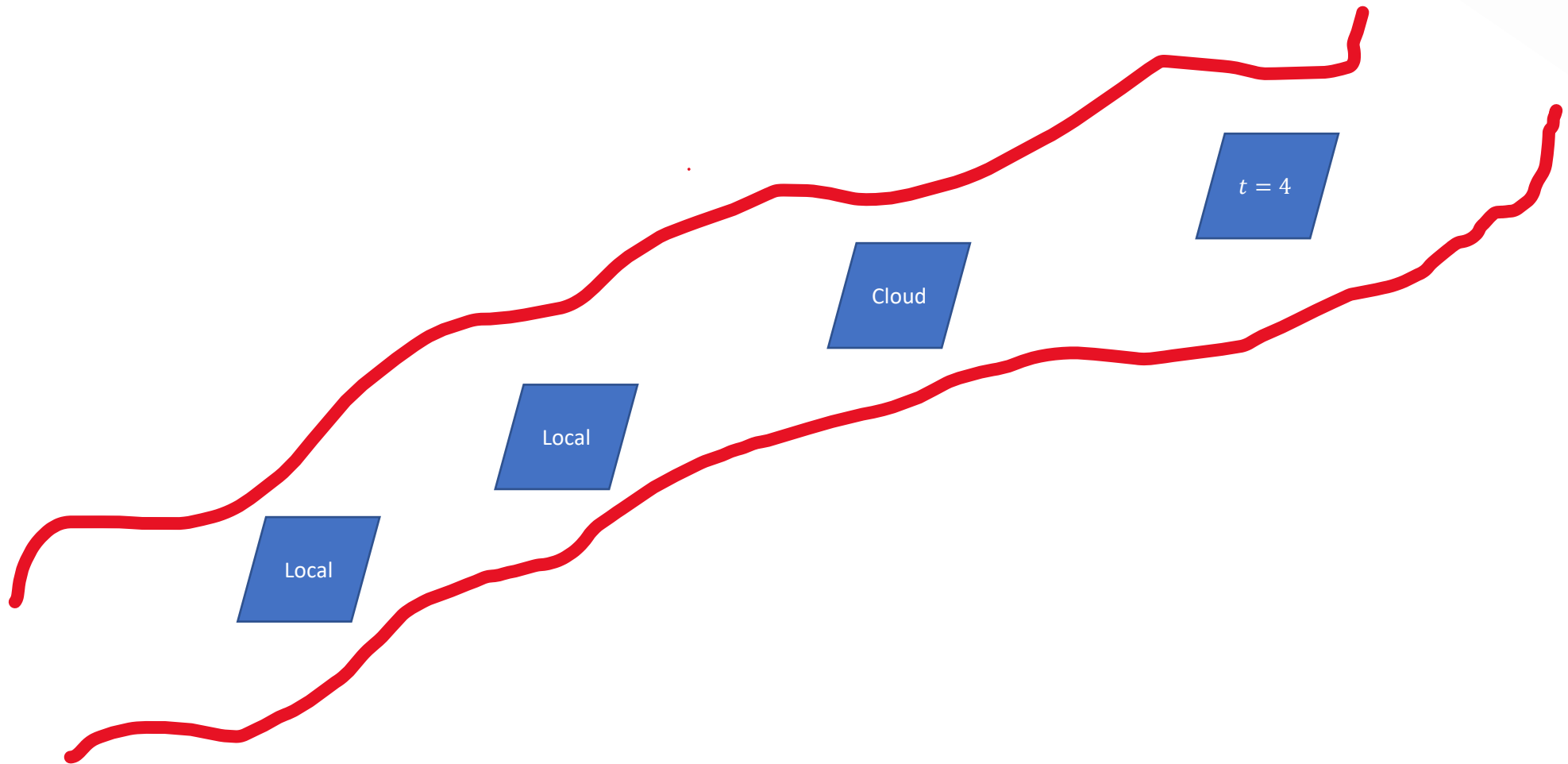
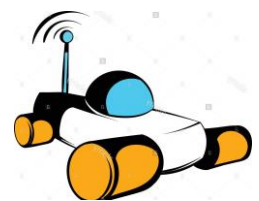
Motivation: Safe Navigation



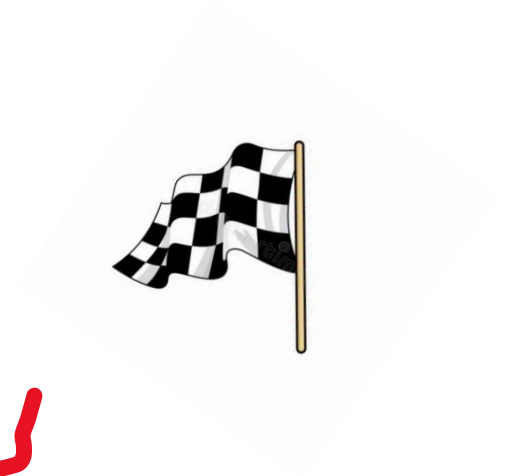
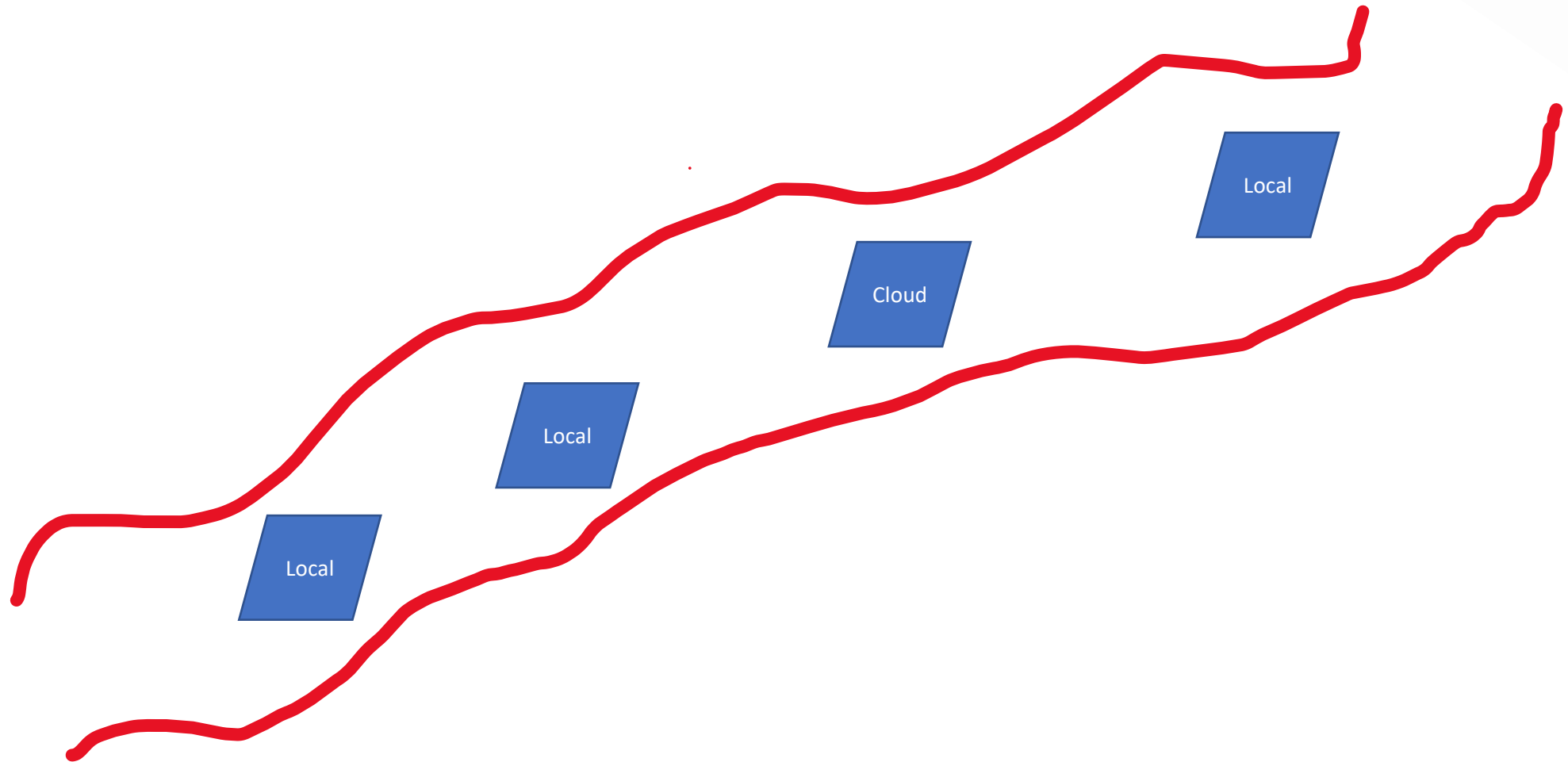
Motivation: Safe Navigation



Motivation: Safe Navigation

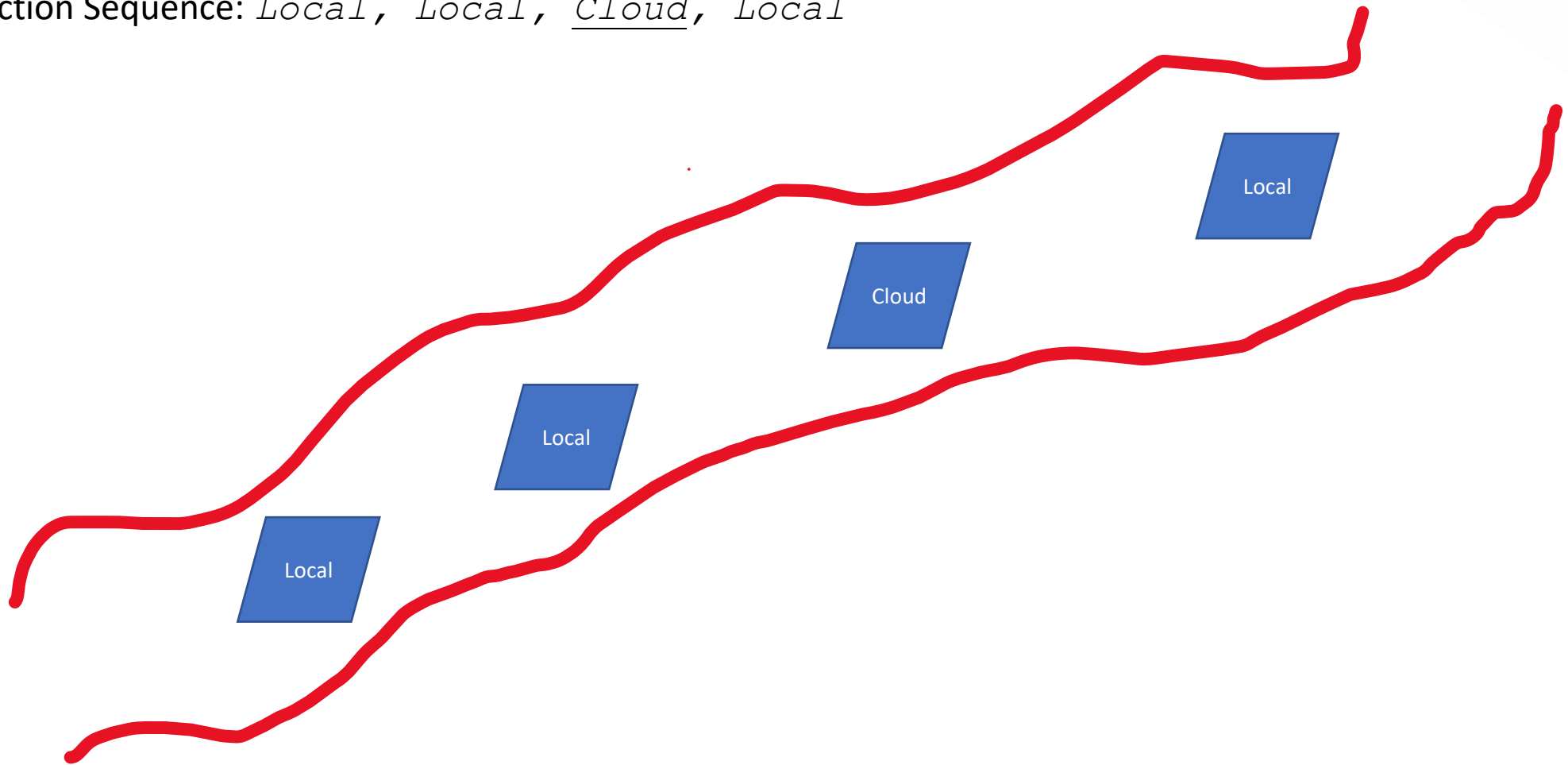


Motivation: Safe Navigation



Motivation: Safe Navigation

Model Selection Sequence: *Local*, *Local*, *Cloud*, *Local*



Model Features: Loss and Cost

- Define: Loss associated with the models.
- Define: Cost associated with the models.

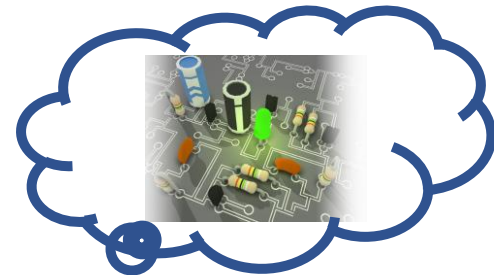
Optimality: Terms

- **Loss** (*conversely, accuracy*): *Depends on the computation model.*
 - Linear Regression, DNN: *L1, L2, etc.*
 - Safe Navigation using reachable sets: *Confidence, Binary Loss, etc.*
- **Cost**: *Depending on the task involved.*
 - Examples: *compute time of the model (local/cloud), etc.*



Local: Fast, and
less accurate

\geq loss
 \leq cost



Cloud: Slow, but
highly accurate

Contribution of this Paper

- **Provably Optimal** model selection strategy (or sequence).
- Next: Formally define **Optimality** in terms of *Loss and Cost*.

Optimality: Reward

- Reward: To define optimality formally, we define $Reward_t$, **at each step t** , as:

$$\bullet \text{ } Reward_t = -\alpha \cdot Loss_t - \beta \cdot Cost_t \quad \alpha, \beta: \text{User Given}$$

Penalize the loss at the given step — based on the selected model (local/cloud)

Penalize the cost incurred at the given step — based on the selected model

Optimality: Reward

- Reward of Cloud and Local:

- $Reward_t^{Cloud} = -\alpha \cdot Loss_t^{Cloud} - \beta \cdot Cost_t^{Cloud}$

- $Reward_t^{Local} = -\alpha \cdot Loss_t^{Local} - \beta \cdot Cost_t^{Local}$

Optimality: Problem Statement

- Total Reward: Cumulative reward up to time T :

- $Reward = \sum_{t=1}^T (Reward_t)$

- **Objective**: Compute a model selection strategy – a sequence of Local/Cloud – that maximizes the cumulative reward.

All possible
sequences

Local, Local, . . . , Local, Local

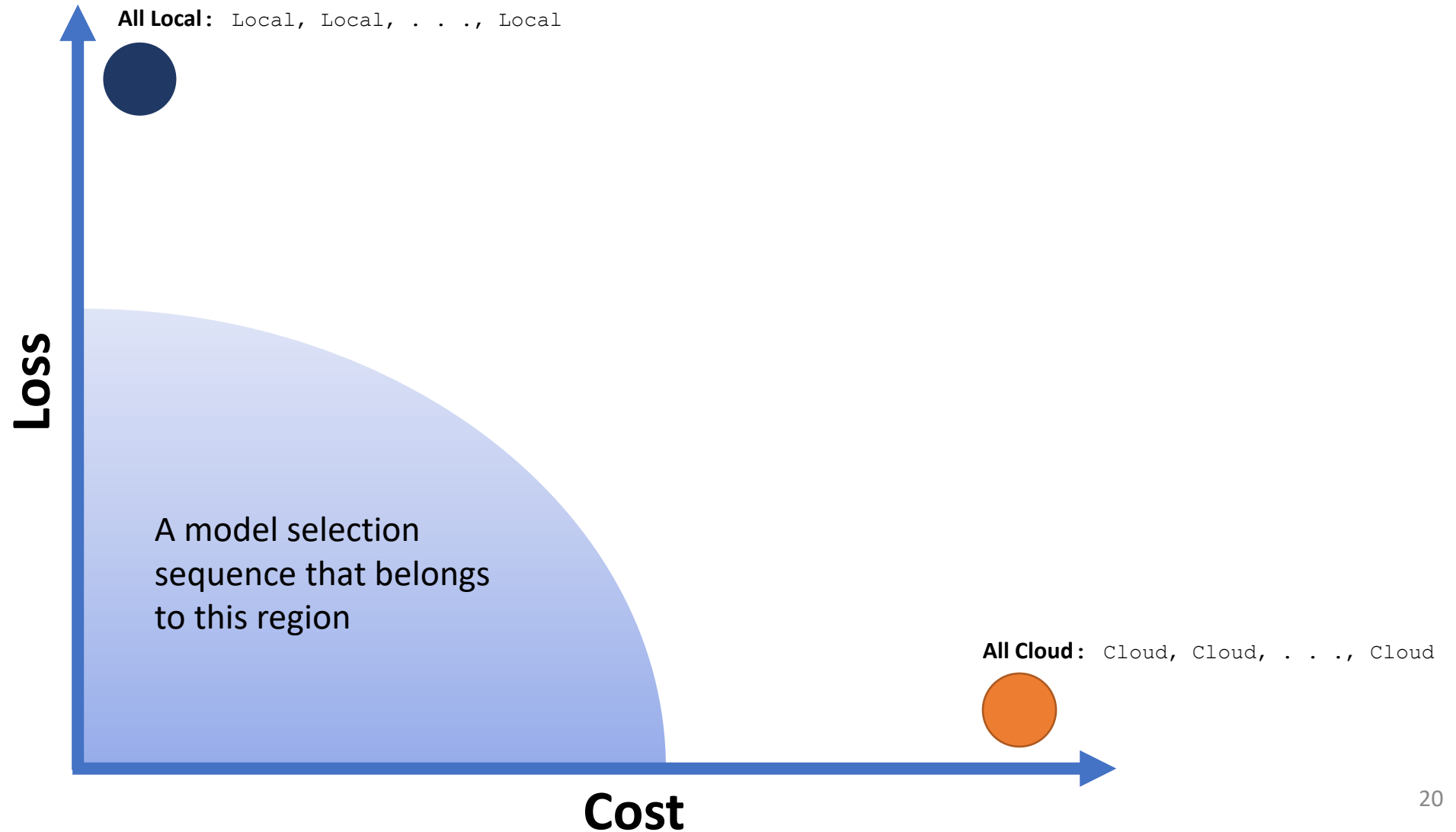
Local, Local, . . . , Local, Cloud

Local, Cloud, . . . , Cloud, Local

Cloud, Cloud, . . . , Cloud, Cloud

Compute a sequence – **without exploring all sequences** – that maximizes the cumulative reward

Optimality: Problem Statement Illustration



Crux of the Solution: Intuition

- Intuitively, invoke the cloud model **if and only if**:

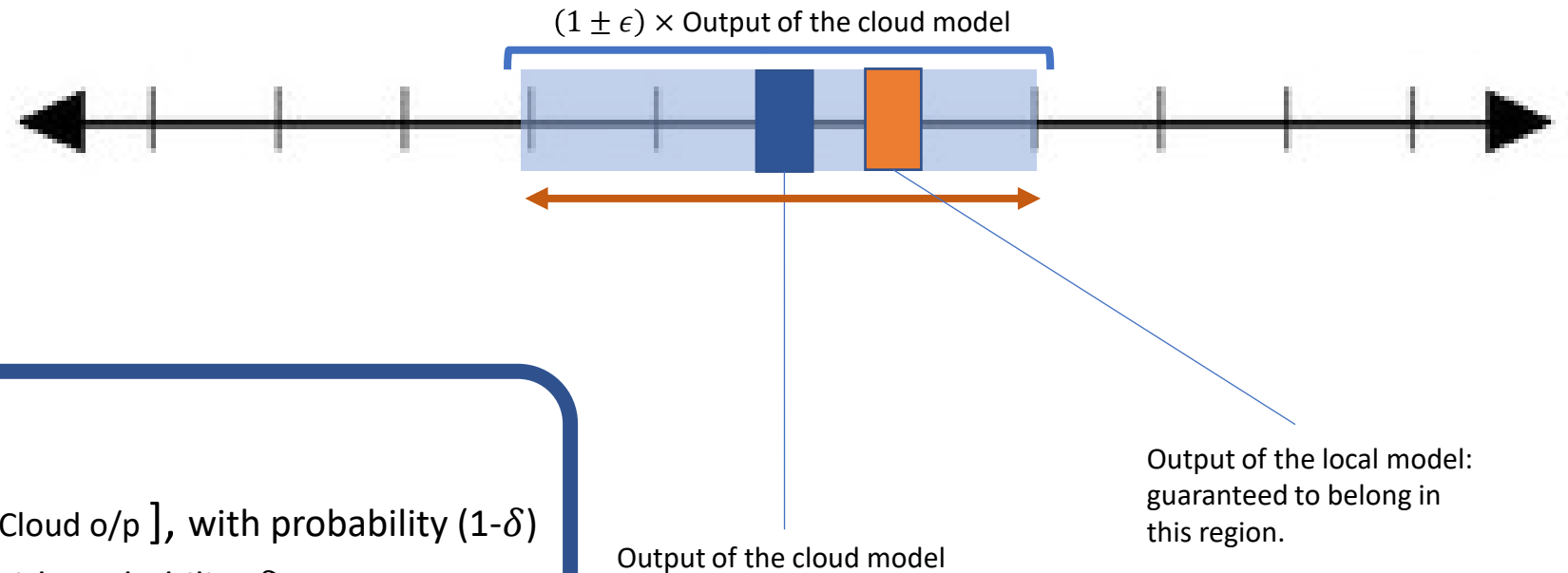
$$\bullet \text{Reward}_t^{\text{Cloud}} > \text{Reward}_t^{\text{Local}}$$

Computing this,
***without invoking
the cloud***, is the
main challenge

Always available
to the robot

Crux of the Solution: Model Relationship

- Leverage the relationship – often statistical – between the local and the cloud models output.

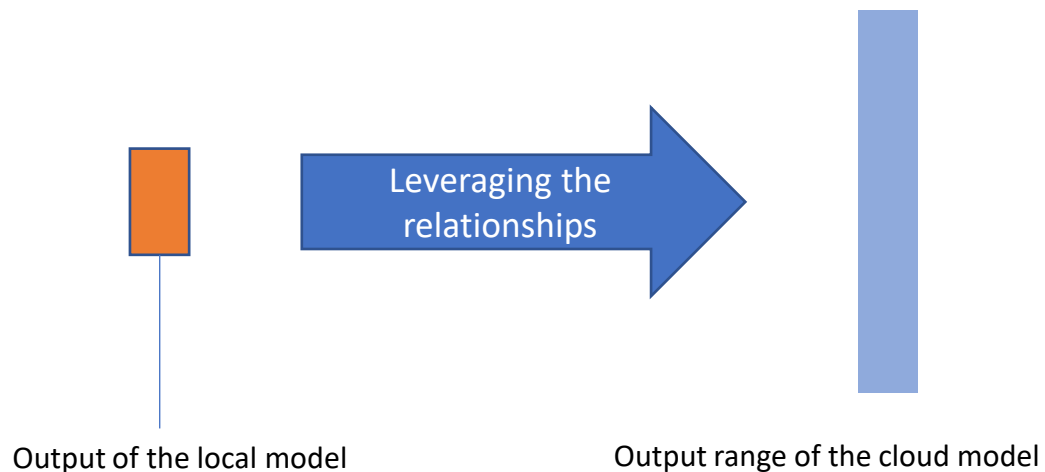


More Precisely:

- Local o/p $\in [(1 - \epsilon) \cdot \text{Cloud o/p}, (1 + \epsilon) \cdot \text{Cloud o/p}]$, with probability $(1 - \delta)$
- Local o/p $\in [\text{Cloud o/p} - \frac{M}{2}, \text{Cloud o/p} + \frac{M}{2}]$, with probability δ

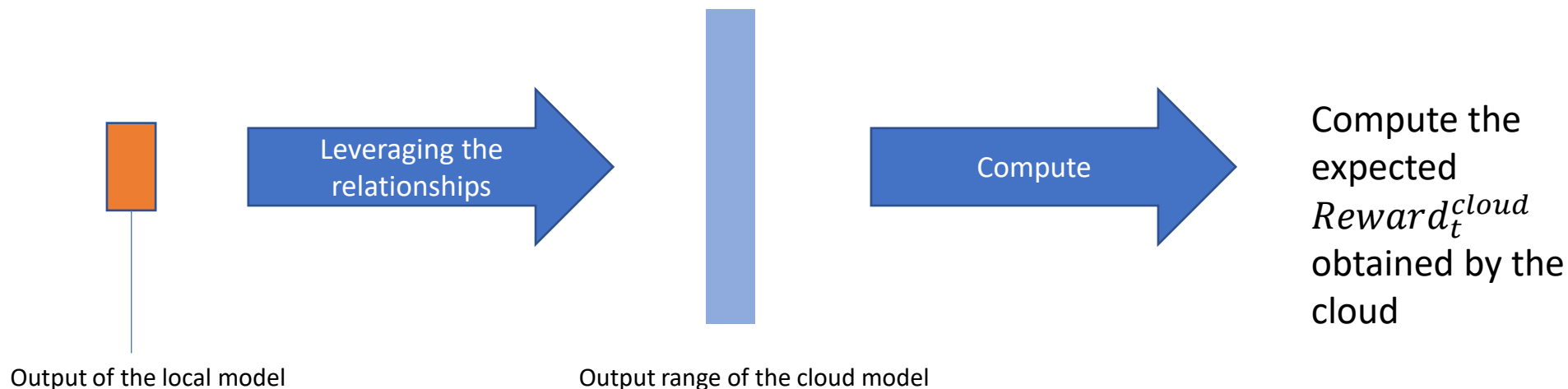
Crux of the Solution: Guess the Cloud

- Robot computes the output range of the Cloud – without invoking it – from the output of local model.



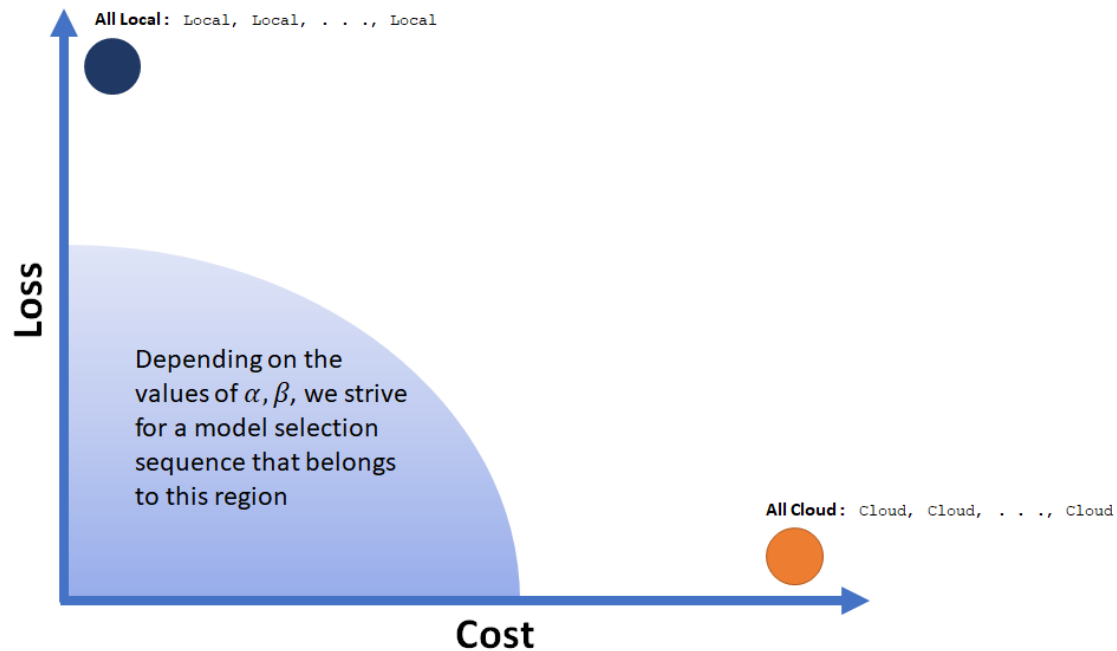
Crux of the Solution: Guess the Cloud Reward

- Robot computes the output range of the Cloud – without invoking it – from the output of local model.
- From the computed output range, compute the expected reward obtained by the Cloud.



Crux of the Solution: Model Selection Policy

- At a given time step t , invoke the cloud model if and only if:
 - Expected $Reward_t^{Cloud} > Reward_t^{Local}$



Proof of Optimality: Given in the paper!

Crux of the Solution: Closed Form Solutions

- **Closed form solutions** to the model selection policy – $Reward_t^{Cloud} > Reward_t^{Local}$ – for the following cases are given in the paper:
 - Both models (Local/Cloud) are ***Linear Regression***, with varying cost and loss.
 - Both models are ***Deep Neural Network (DNN)***, with varying cost and loss.
 - ***Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets***, where the models compute reachable sets with varying cost and confidence (equivalently, loss).

Evaluation

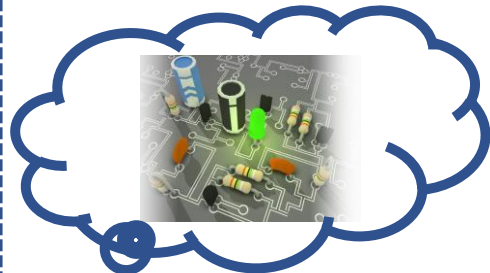
- Demonstrate on following cases:
 - DNN: *Aircraft Taxiing*
 - Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets: *Navigation of a simulated Mars Rover (with uncertainty in the yaw angle) on a real Martian Terrain.*
- Against the following Benchmark:
 - All Robot: Local compute model is used for all time steps.
 - All Cloud: Cloud compute model is used for all time steps.
 - Random: A random sequence of model selection.
 - Oracle: Exact cloud model's output is known – Note that this is an unrealizable policy.
 - Our Selector: Model selection policy proposed in this paper.

Evaluation: DNN

- Evaluated the model selection policy on *Aircraft Taxiing* – movement of the aircraft with its own power.



Local: Fast, and less accurate



Cloud: Slow, but highly accurate

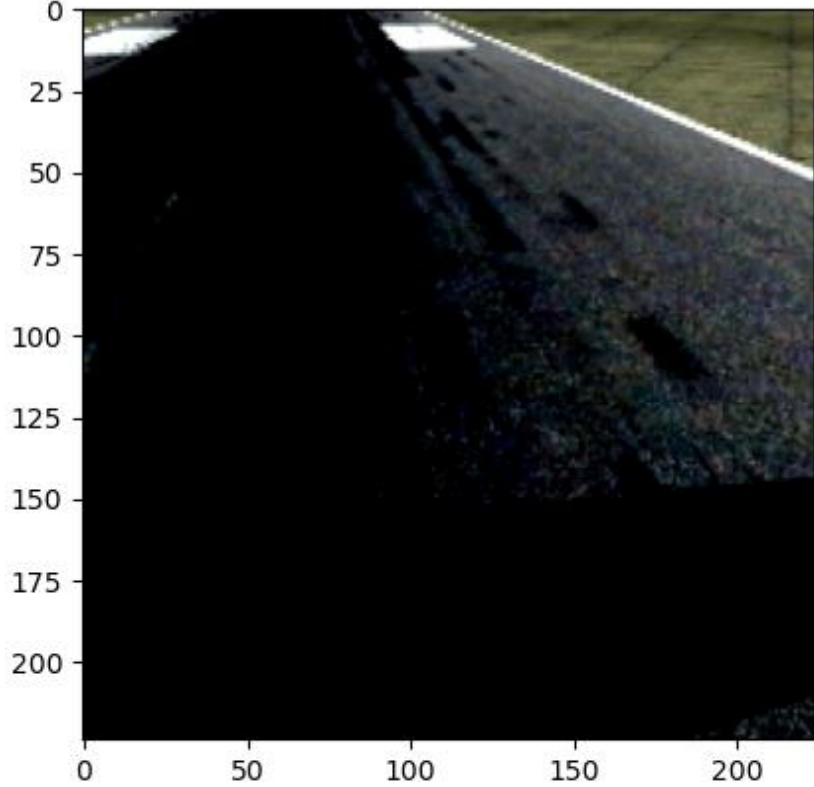


Rudder Control: a linear combination of the taxiway center and heading angle

Computed at each time step.

Evaluation: DNN

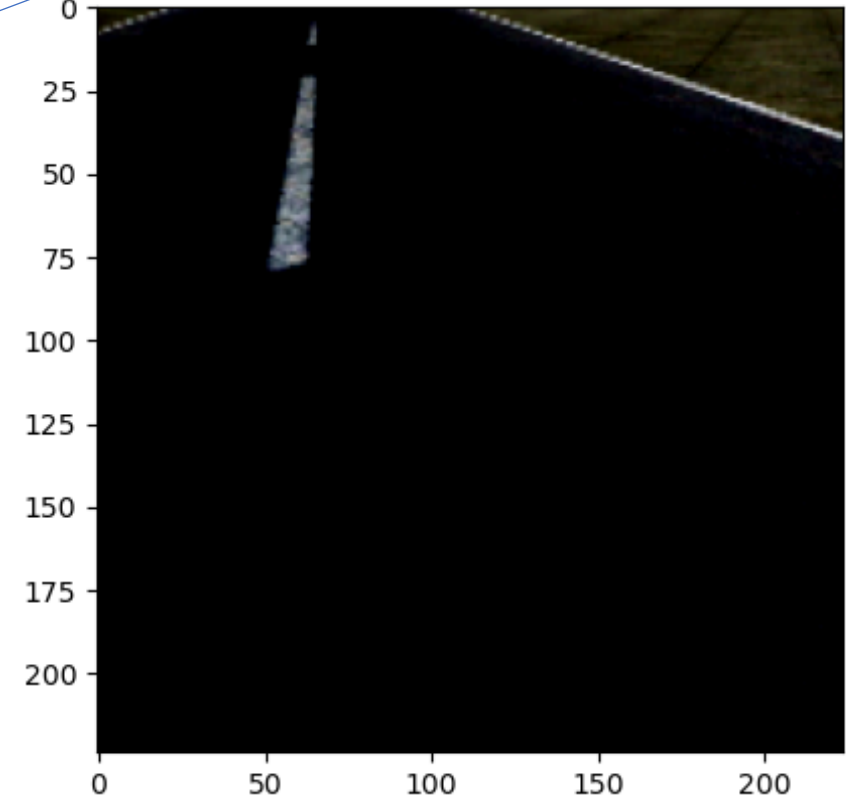
Oracle: 0.00590. Slow: 0.00619. Fast: -0.00025
Slow Model Loss: 0.068. Fast Model Loss: 0.104



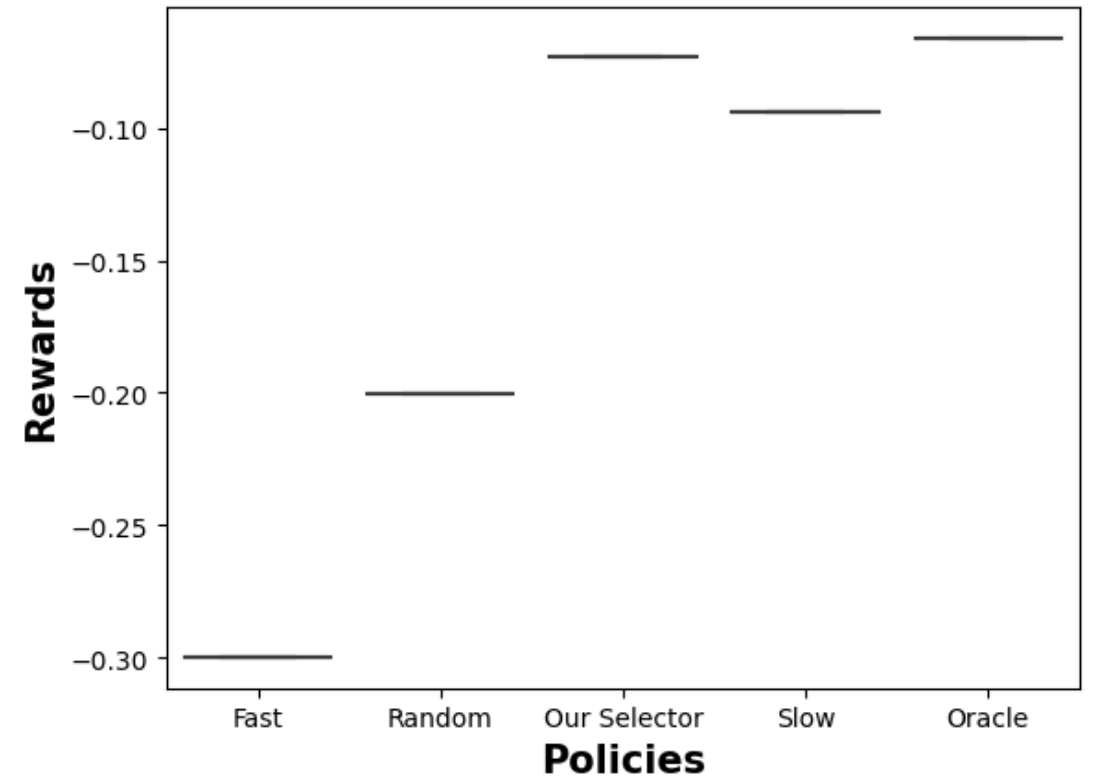
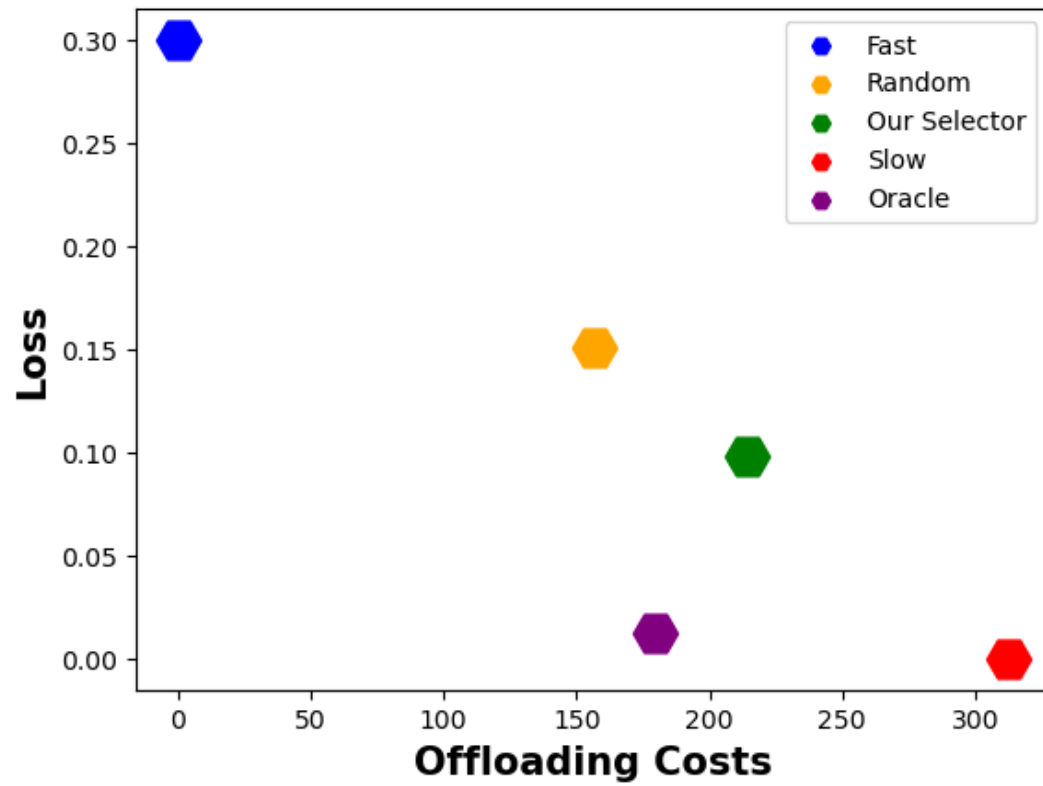
Rudder Controls

Model Losses

Oracle: 0.00747. Slow: 0.00658. Fast: 0.00281
Slow Model Loss: 0.001. Fast Model Loss: 0.039

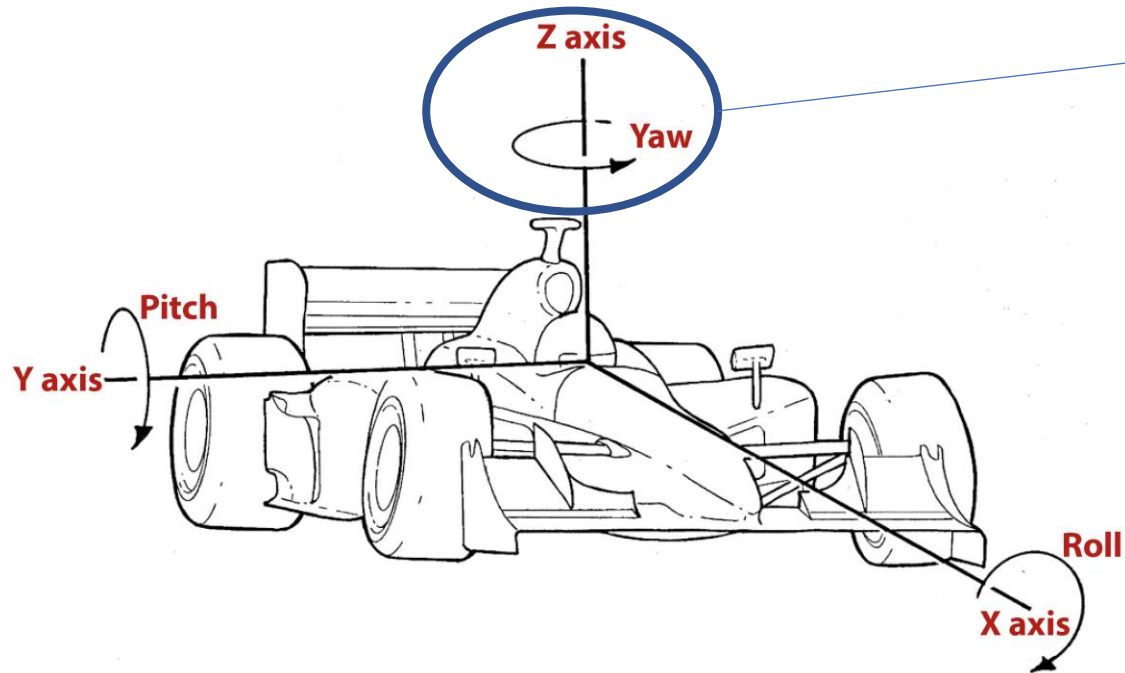


Evaluation: DNN



Evaluation: Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets

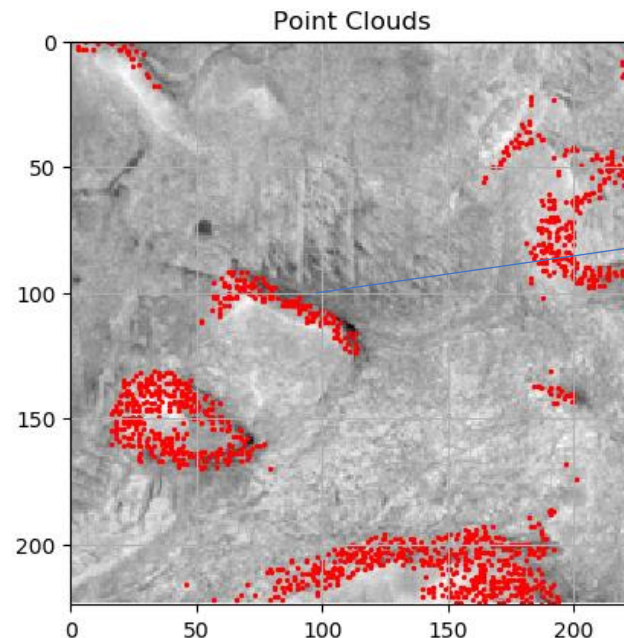
- Evaluated the model selection policy on navigation of a simulated Mars Rover - **with uncertainty in the yaw angle** - on a real Martian Terrain.



The Rover's sensor, responsible for calculating the yaw angle, has an error associated with its reading

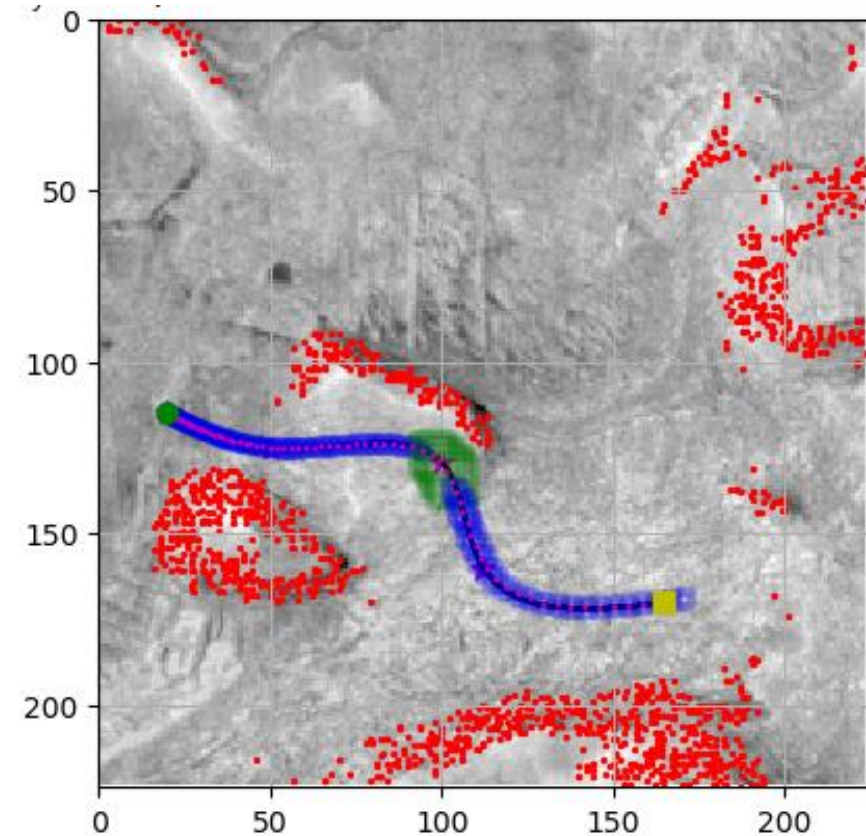
Evaluation: Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets

- Evaluated the model selection policy on navigation of a simulated Mars Rover - with uncertainty in the yaw angle - **on a real Martian Terrain.**



The red point clouds are obstacles indicating regions of high elevation

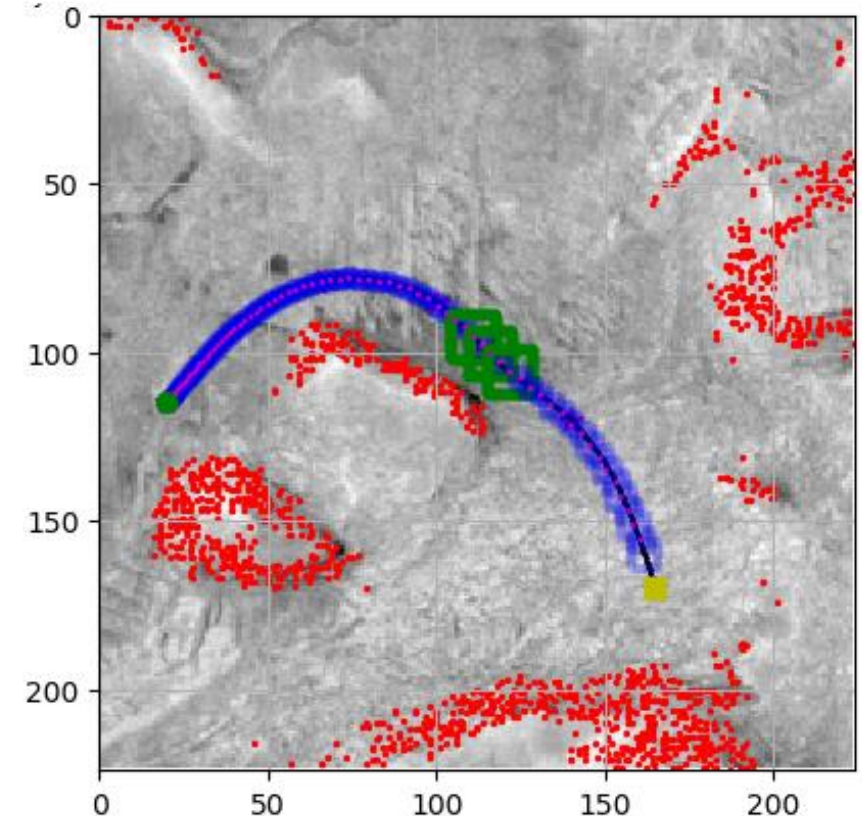
Evaluation: Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets



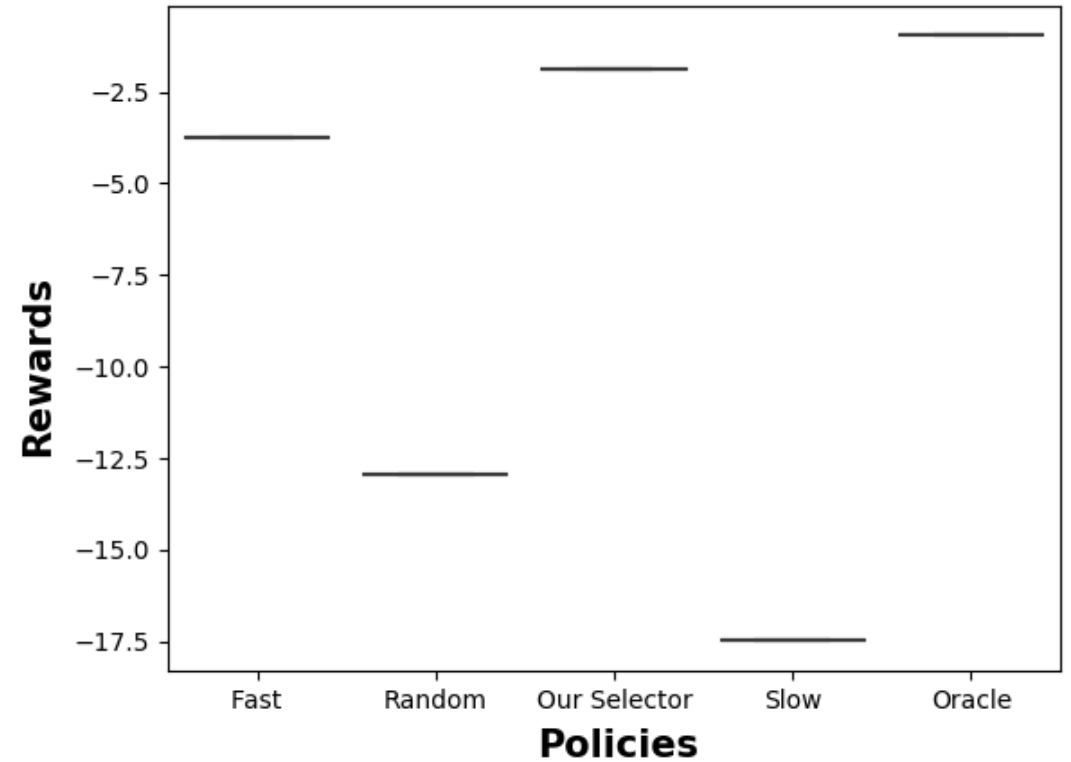
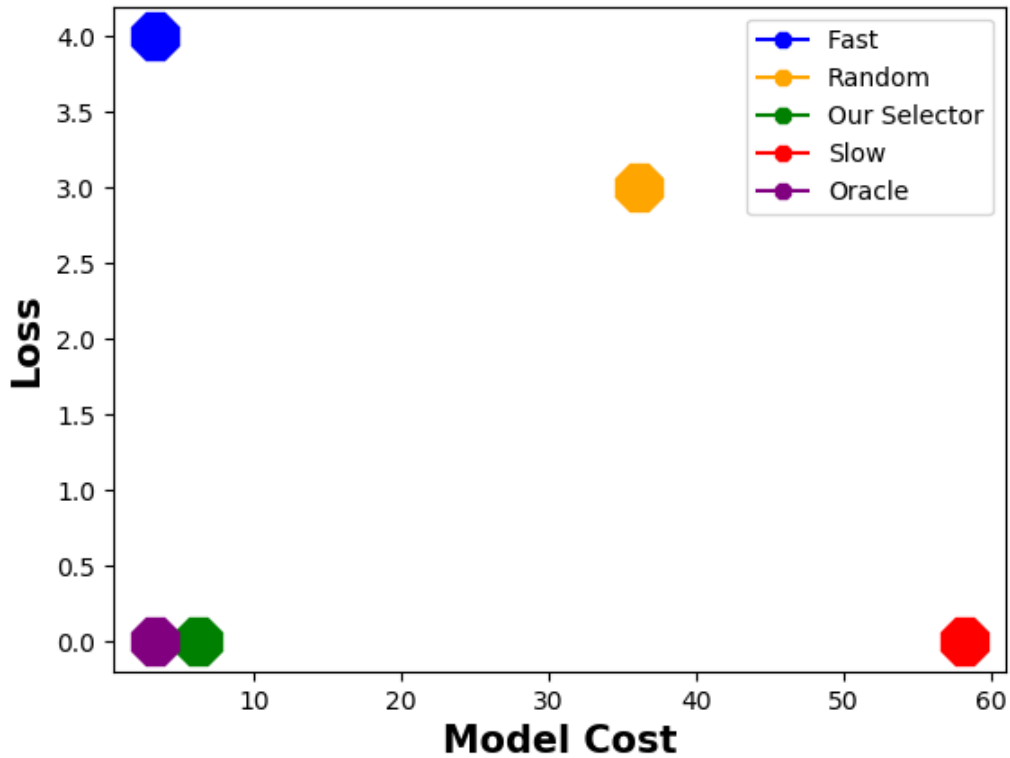
Blue: Low confidence reachable sets obtained from the local model

Green: High confidence reachable sets obtained from the cloud model

Insight: Our model selection policy invokes the cloud model only when the Rover is making tricky maneuvers.



Evaluation: Safe Navigation with Reachable Sets



Thank You!