

I drive, I explain, you trust: Development of explainable reinforcement learning approaches for safe and interpretable autonomous driving

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Autonomous driving at a glance



Ongoing work: How to develop explainable RL for autonomous driving?

Approach 1: Investigating model-free vs. model-based RL from an explainability perspective

- Model-free RL: Not explainable by its nature
- Model-based RL: Potentially explainable because of planning



Approach 2: Developing an explanatory functionality using NLPand *vision* methods on the empirically safest RL algorithms

The need for explainability of AI in autonomous driving

An example of a textual explanation:

- Traffic accidents and safety concerns with autonomous vehicles
- The need to understand causality of critical driving decisions
- European Union GDPR Emphasis on "Right of explanation"

Reinforcement learning for autonomous driving

- Classical supervised learning: Not effective in autonomous driving, except environmental perception
- Decisions are temporal and sequential
- The goal then becomes to solve a sequential decision-making problem: We need reinforcement learning (RL)





An example of a visual explanation:



Explainable RL for autonomous driving

- Sequential decision making
- The need for explainability
- We need to develop explainable RL for autonomous driving.

Input image

Attention heatmap

Conclusion

In our ongoing study, we aim to develop explainable RL approaches for safe and interpretable autonomous driving.

References

[1] S. Atakishiyev, M. Salameh, H. Yao, and R. Goebel. Towards Safe, Explainable, and Regulated Autonomous Driving. *AAAI-TRASE 2022*[2] S. Atakishiyev, M. Salameh, H. Yao, and R. Goebel. Explainable artificial intelligence for autonomous driving: An overview and guide for future research directions. *Under review*