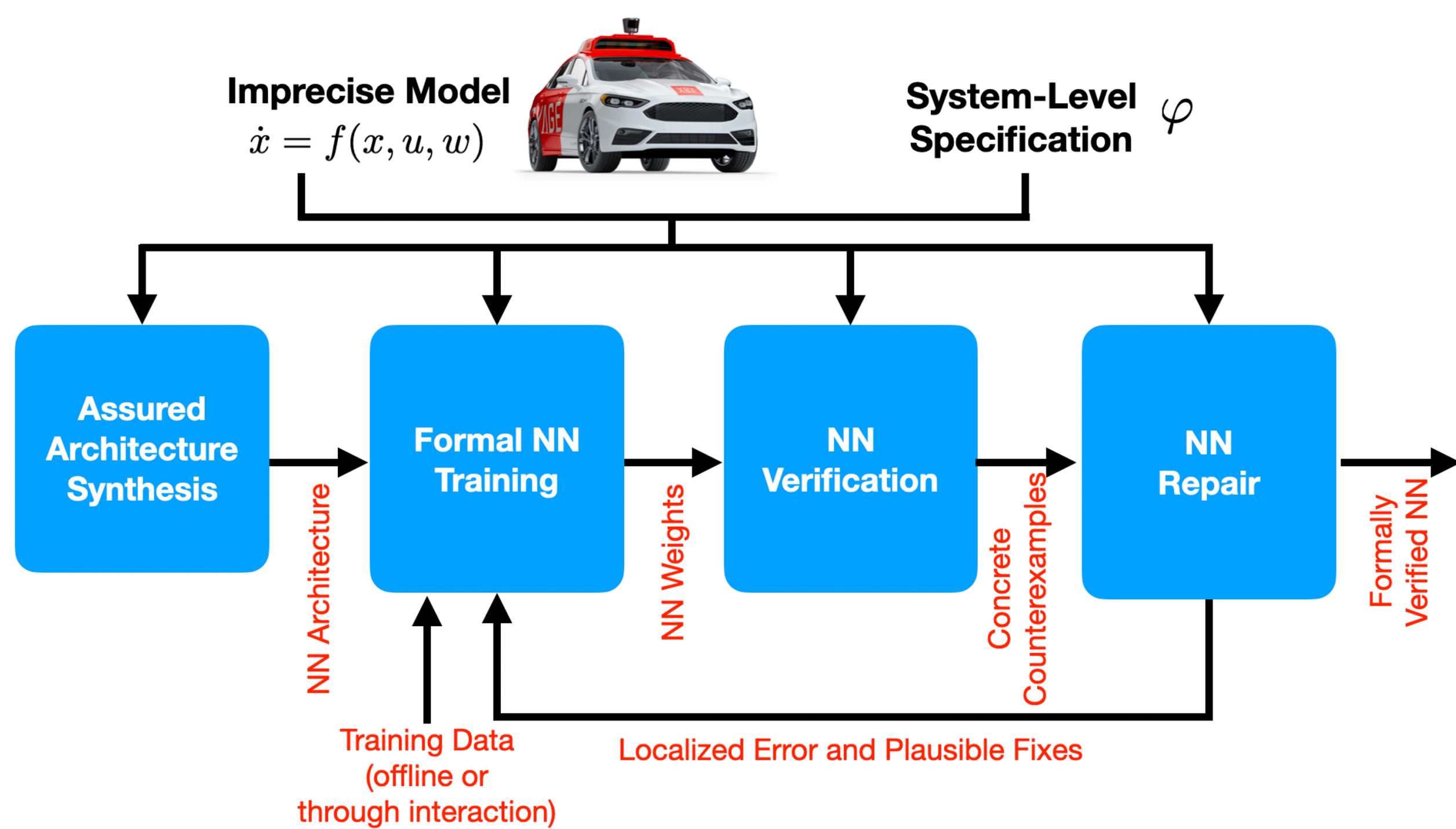


Motivations

- Safety and reliability of AI-Controlled CPS are understudied problems.
- Lack of widely-accepted, precise, mathematical specifications capturing the correct behavior of AI-agents.
- Even a formally verified system may still fail in real scenarios due to the discrepancy between models used for verification and the real system.

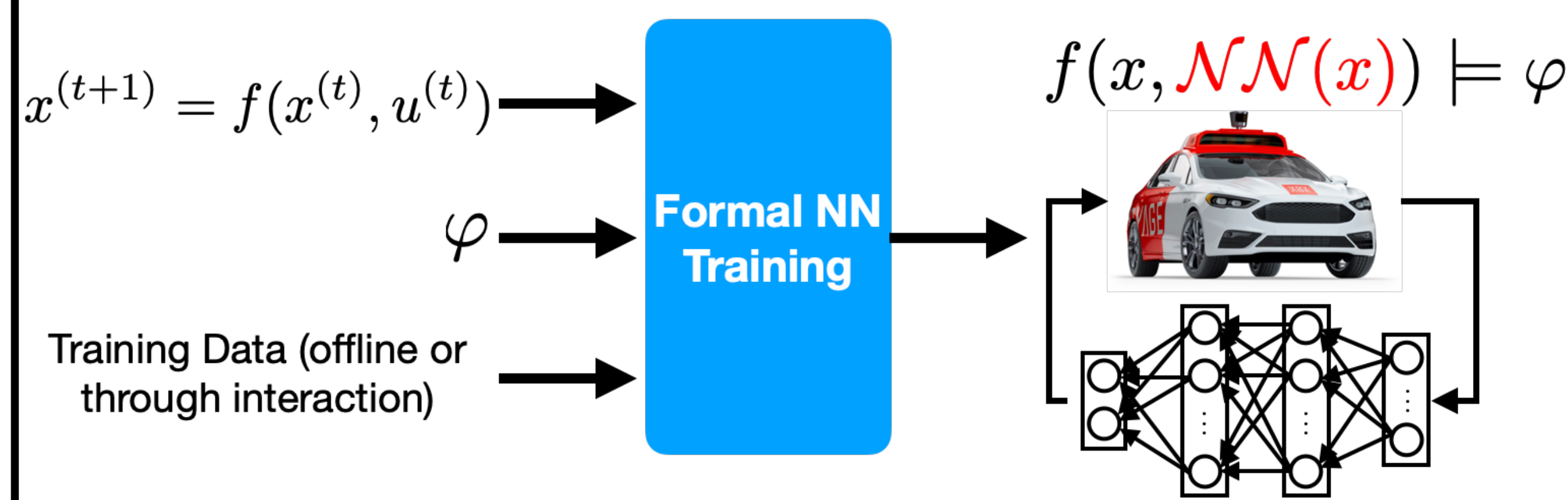
Objective

- Develop scalable formal methods to reason about the safety and reliability of AI-controlled CPS.
- Characterize the environments for which AI-controlled CPS are not safe to operate.
- Blame analysis in failed, yet formally verified AI-controlled CPS.



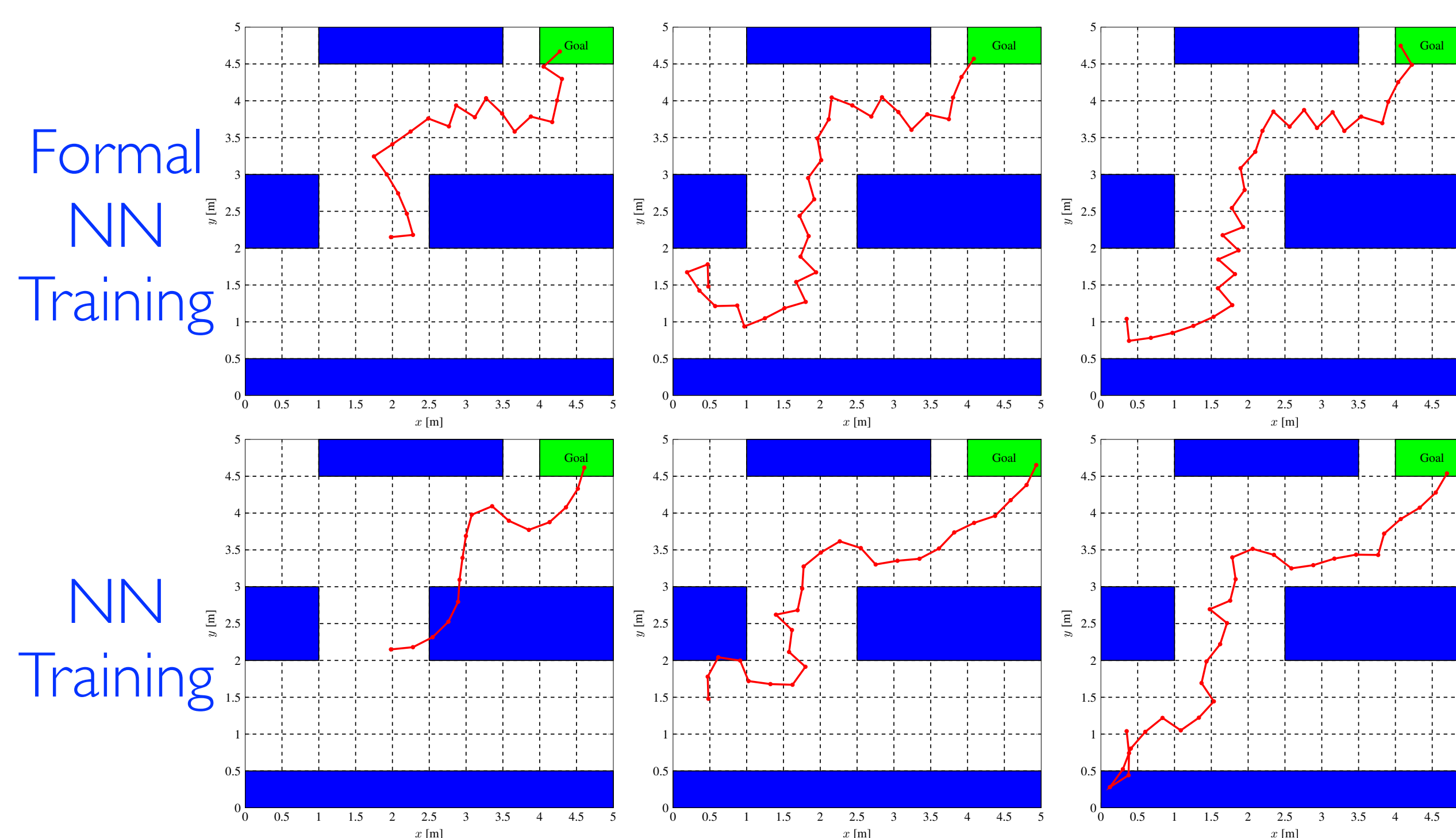
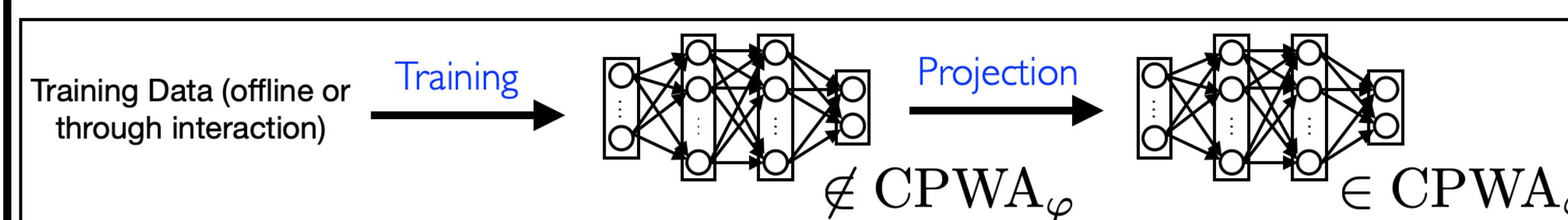
Provably Correct Training of Neural Network Controllers

- **Given** a model of the physical system and a formal specification
- **Train** a neural network controller that renders the closed loop system provably correct.



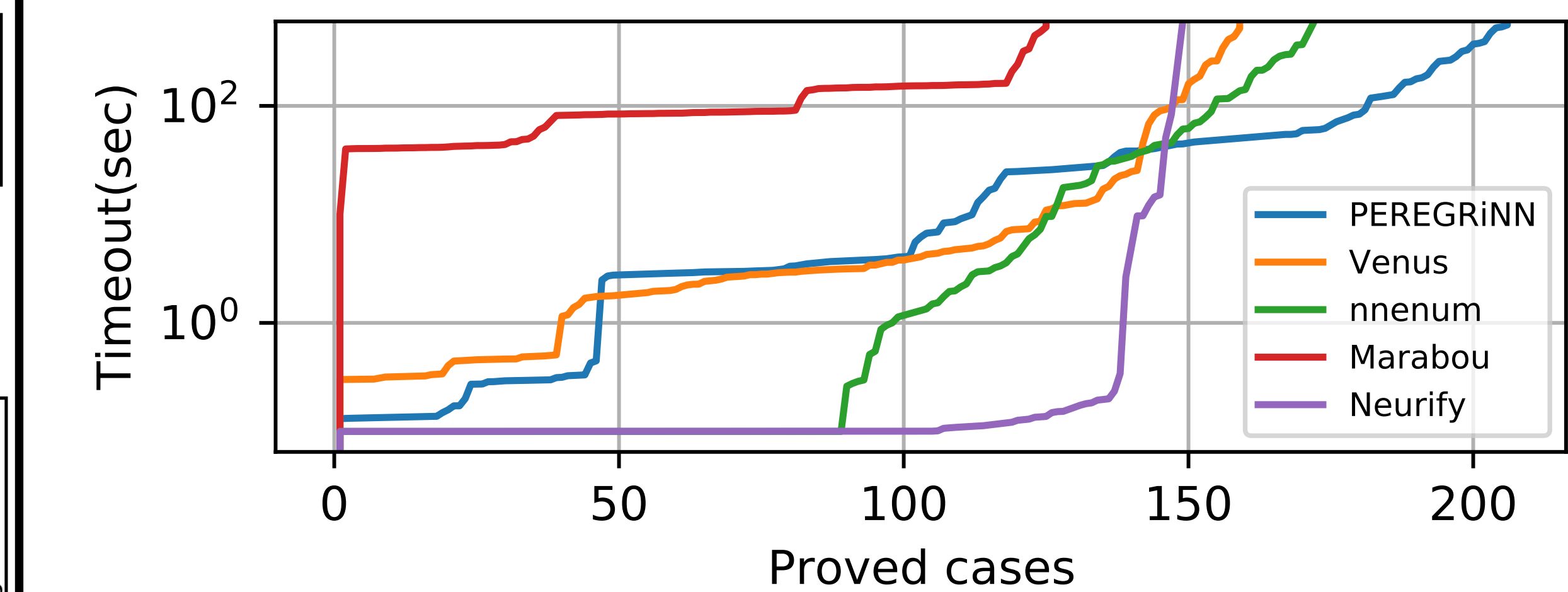
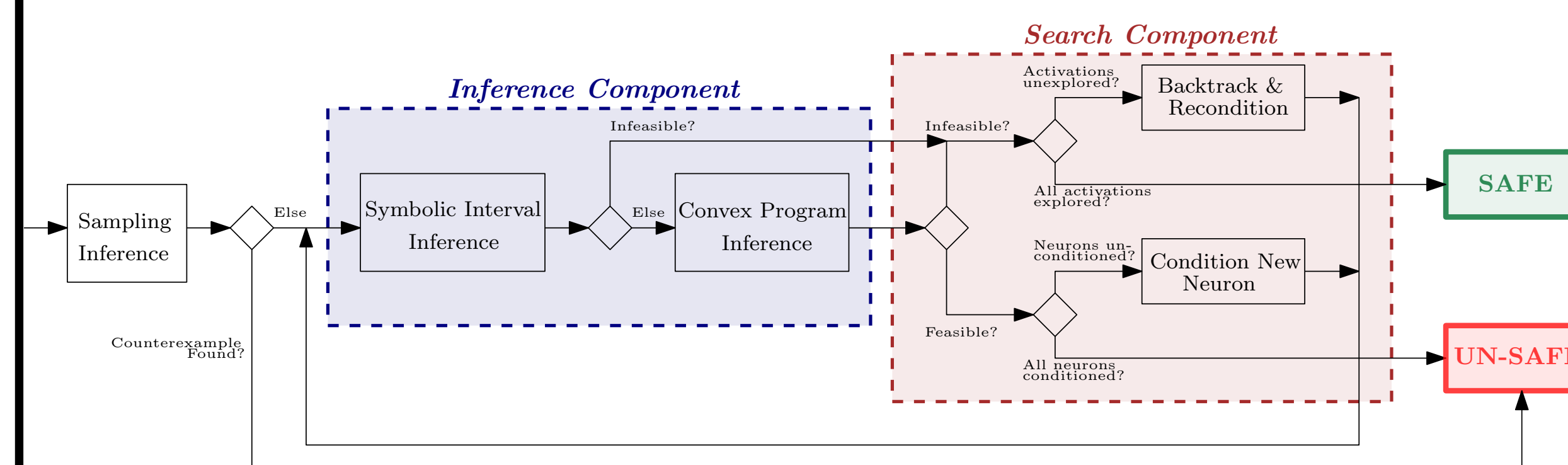
Core idea:

- Regression ReLU NN are Continuous Piece-Wise Affine (CPWA) functions
- Use reachability analysis to identify families of CPWA functions that satisfy the specifications.
- Train the NN followed by "projecting" the NN weights to the identified family of CPWA functions.



Scalable Formal Verification of Neural Networks

- **Given** a Neural Network and an input-output property.
- **Verify** that the NN follows the input-output property.
- **Solution:** PEREGRiNN: Penalized-Relaxation Greedy Neural Network Verifier.



Publications

- H. Khedr, J. Ferlez, and Y. Shoukry, "PEREGRiNN: Penalized-Relaxation Greedy Neural Network Verifier," CAV, 2021.
- X. Sun and Y. Shoukry, "Provably Correct Training of Neural Network Controllers Using Reachability Analysis," arXiv 2021.
- J. Ferlez, X. Sun, and Y. Shoukry, "Two-Level Lattice Neural Network Architectures for Control of Nonlinear Systems," CDC 2020.
- J. Ferlez and Y. Shoukry, "Bounding the Complexity of Formally Verifying Neural Networks: A Geometric Approach," arXiv 2020.