Technical Workshop Summary

David Krueger, Mila / University of Montreal

Overview: Human-in-the-Loop approaches to AI safety

- Super-human feedback:
 - Amanda Askell (OpenAI):

Iterated amplification / debate

• Jan Leike (DeepMind):

Recursive reward modeling

• Dylan Hadfield-Menell (Berkeley/CHAI):

Cooperative IRL (and related insights)

• Eric Drexler (FHI):

The comprehensive AI services framework:

Overview: Theory approaches to AI safety

• Scott Garrabrant (MIRI):

Agent Foundations

• Victoria Krakovna (DeepMind):

Side Effects / Impact Measures

• Ramana Kumar (DeepMind):

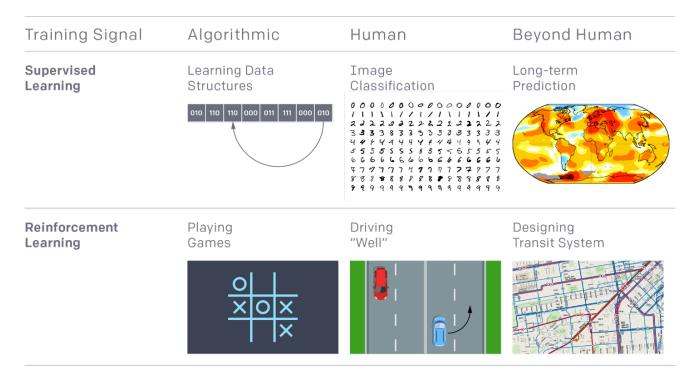
Verification / Security

Iterated Amplification and Debate

Amanda Askell, OpenAl

Claim: human feedback is not scalable!

Example problems which require different kinds of training signal



How can we get "super-human feedback"?

- Key insight: AI can help humans evaluate things!
- Examples:
 - Debate (Irving et al, 2018): Two Als compete to convince a human judge of their stance.
 - Amplification (Christiano et al, 2018): Human decomposes a question into sub-questions that AI helpers are able to answer
- Consider the question: *"Will this proposed traffic system be safer and cheaper than the current*

system?"



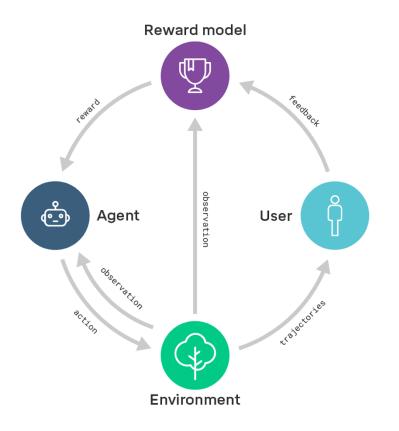
Scalable agent alignment

Jan Leike · BAGI 2019

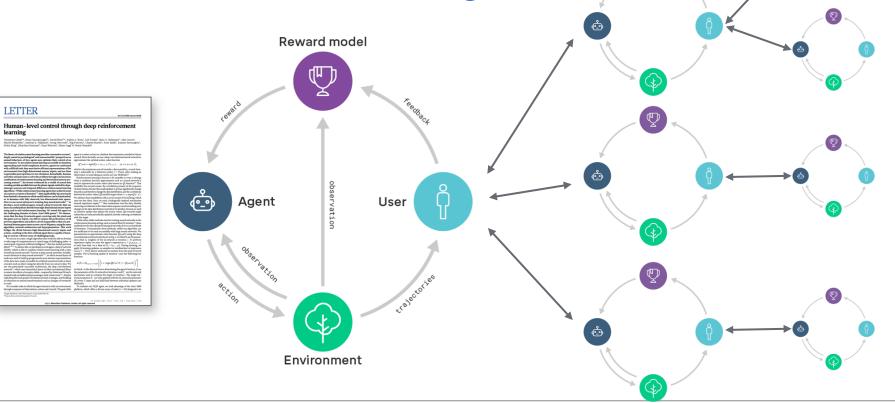


Reward modeling

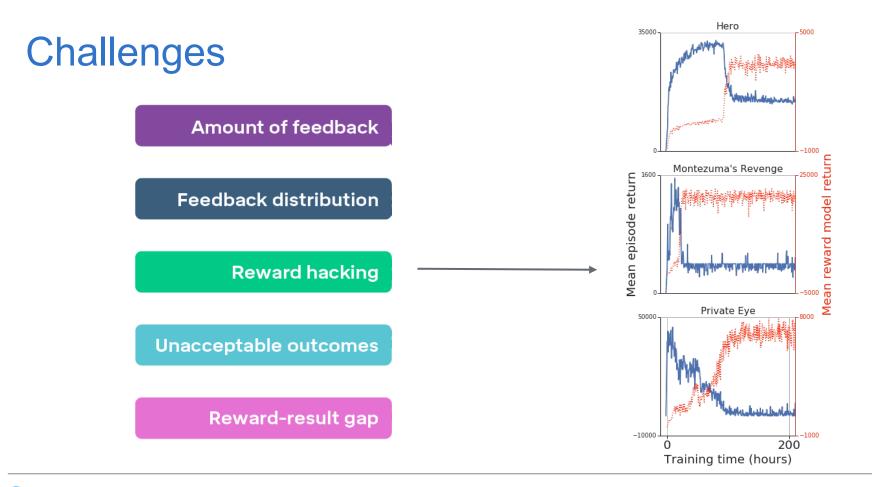
- Goal: solve all specification problems
- Approach:
 - Encode tasks as reward functions
 - Learn these reward functions from human feedback



Recursive reward modeling



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Cooperative Inverse Reinforcement Learning (CIRL)

Dylan Hadfield-Menell, CHAI/Berkeley

What is CIRL?

- Reinforcement Learning: a definition of individual rationality for an Al system
 - Can be **dangerous** due to **instrumental goals**
- Cooperative Inverse Reinforcement Learning (CIRL): a definition of **joint** rationality for an **AI+human system**
- Machine learning = **programming by incentive**
 - Goal: a system with the intended behavior
- Vision: figure out how to "steer clear" of convergent rationality "attractors" during AI training



The Comprehensive AI Services framework

Eric Drexler Future of Humanity Institute University of Oxford

Beneficial AGI Workshop 3 January 2019 Puerto Rico



> FHI TECHNICAL REPORT <

Reframing Superintelligence

Comprehensive AI Services as General Intelligence

K. Eric Drexler

Technical Report #2019-1

Claims of Comprehensive AI Services (CAIS)

- N.B. CAIS is a **framework**, not a blueprint
 - Let's change the way we're thinking about AGI!
- People want Als to **perform services** ⇒ no need to AGI **agents**
- Talking about "the Al" is misleading
 - Al systems will be modular
 - Al services will be resource-bounded and time-bounded tasks
- Comprehensive: Anything we want AGI for can be provided this way
 - $\circ~$ That includes designing better AI systems \rightarrow recursive self improvement
- Not a **solution** of safety, a way of approaching safety problems (both technical and societal)

Descriptive and prescriptive...

Description:

Consider patterns of system development and structure

Prescription:

Exploit affordances of system development and structure

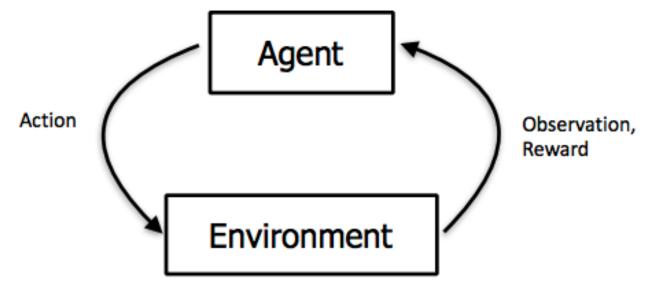


Embedded lgency

Abram Demski & Scott Garrabrant

Scott Garrabrant: Embedded Agency

• Main point: Reinforcement learning is a *leaky abstraction;* it assumes that the agent and environment only interact via a well-defined interface:

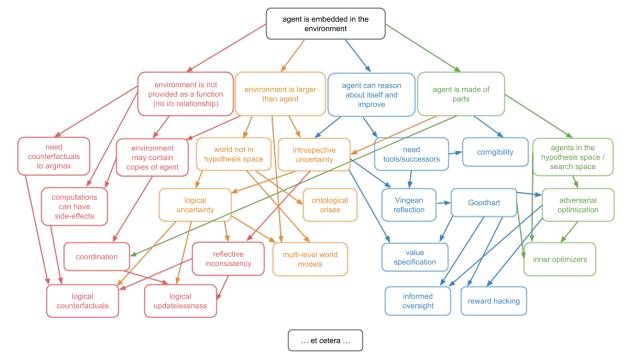


Scott Garrabrant: Embedded Agency

- In physical reality, AI agents are **embedded** within the environment, and thus:
 - do not have well-defined i/o channels;
 - are smaller than their environment;
 - are able to reason about themselves and self-improve;
 - and are made of parts similar to the environment.

Scott Garrabrant: Embedded Agency

• This underlies MIRI's technical AI safety research on "agent foundations".





Measuring side effects

Victoria Krakovna

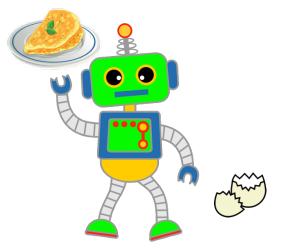


Victoria Krakovna: Relative reachability

Goal: how to **formally** define <u>side effects</u>: **Disruptions** to the agent's environment that are **unnecessary** for achieving the objective



Breaking the vase is **unnecessary** for delivering the box

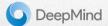


Breaking eggs is **necessary** for making omelette

Contribution: Desiderata for a side effects measure

- 1. Generality: not task/environment-specific
- **2. Granularity:** more side effects \Rightarrow larger penalty
- **3. No interference incentive:** penalize only **the agent's effects**, not arbitrary changes (e.g. effects of humans' actions)
- A. No offsetting incentive: does not incentivize the agent to undo the effects of achieving an objective.
 Example: "If I hadn't fetched your notebook, it would still be outside getting rained on, so I'd better pour water on it"

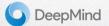
5. ... ?

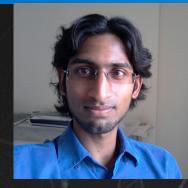


Contribution: Relative reachability

Generic side effects measure = (baseline state S_t ', deviation measure $d(S_t; S_t')$)

- Relative reachability:
 - $^{\circ} \quad d(S_t; S'_t) = \sum_s \max(R(S'_t \rightarrow s) R(S_t \rightarrow s), 0)$
 - Penalizes making states s less reachable than they would be from the baseline
 - Satisfies all the desiderata! (with "step-wise" baseline state)
 - ...but could be difficult/intractable to compute



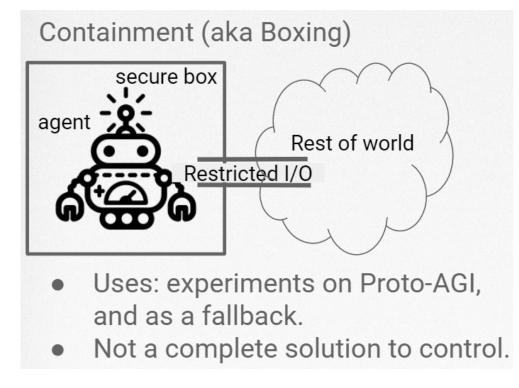


Verification / Security / Containment

Ramana Kumar Beneficial AGI 2019 Workshop



Ramana Kumar: Verification for boxing (and more!)



Counterfactual Oracle Box

What would it take to build an oracle AI we can rely on?

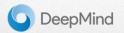
• Oracle AI = Question answering system

- Problem:
 - incentives to affect the world, e.g. via
 - system hacks (answer breaks infrastructure)
 - mind hacks (answer tricks/tempts its readers)

• Counterfactual Oracle AI (Armstrong): fix the incentives

- Only provide reward when answer is erased.
- No reward when answer may affect the world.

Verify these!



Ramana Kumar: Verification for boxing (and more!)

- Progress! Verification of "Counterfactual Oracle AI" down to x86 machine code
 - TODO: verify down to **hardware**
- Future possibilities of verification for safety:
 - Verify other safety properties
 - E.g. existing work on verifying adversarial robustness
 - **Question:** can we specify the right problems?
 - Long-term goal: "Safety certificates"



Debate: "Will future AGI systems be optimizing a single long-term goal?" Peter Eckersley, Anna Salamon, Rohin Shah, David Krueger (moderator)

• More specific prompt:

"Suppose people (in this room and similar rooms) agree that building AGI systems to be optimizers is currently a bad idea, and **suppose** that AI comes about in the next several decades, **is there still much of a chance** that we end up with AGI systems which optimize for a single long-term goal?

- Debate highlights:
 - Extensive discussion of "inner optimizers"
 - Are there economic incentives to build AGIs that optimize long-term goals?
 - Respecting other agents' autonomy: a potential alternative to optimization?