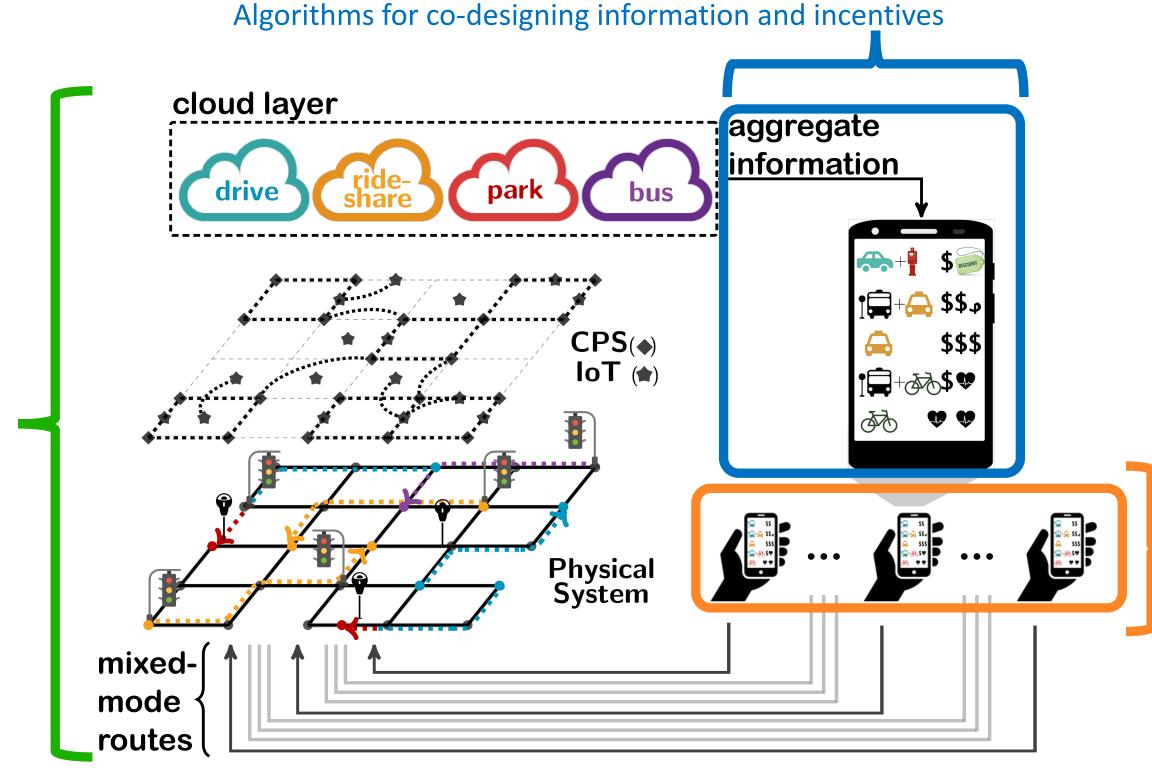
# **CPS:CAREER: Co-Design of Information and Incentives in Societal-Scale Cyber-Physical Systems** PI Lillian Ratliff (University of Washington) UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON More information @ faculty.washington.edu/ratliff



# **Aim 1: Algorithms for Learning in SCPS.**

<u>Objective:</u> develop foundational models, and algorithms to learn them, that capture the decision-making processes of humans in the SCPS loop.

<u>Challenge:</u> human decision makers are integral parts of SCPS. Their decision-making processes are dynamic and depend on external inputs. Humans are also not completely rational. Fairness and bias mitigation are important aspects to consider but challenging to address.

<u>Current work:</u> Introduction of a novel differential approach to bounded rationality which is amenable to computation [1]. Develop platform for experimentally validating bounded rationality models. Undergraduate researchers are working on the data and platform management including IRB status.

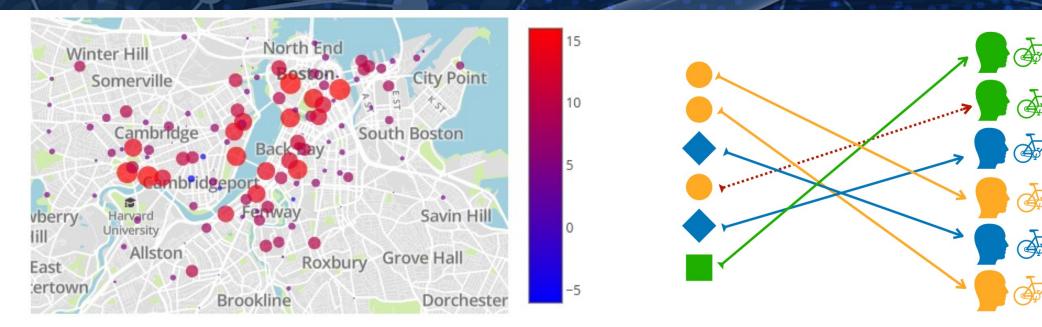
## **Undergraduate Research**

- Development of an experimental platform for assessing bounded rationality models;
- Data visualization tools to help SDOT and other transportation authorities visualize parking and bus data

# **Broader Impact: Girls in Research Labs**

Starting with the development of modules for the Early Engineering Institute at UW, this project seeks to develop an intensive project-driven summer program for middle/rising high school girls. UW STARS (program for under-represented students in CoE) will act as mentors.

2021 NSF Cyber-Physical Systems Principal Investigators' Meeting June 2-4, 2021



# **Aim 2: Co-Design of Information & Incentives**

**Objective:** algorithmic mechanisms for shaping information and objectives of decision-makers with the goal improving performance while avoiding unexpected outcomes.

<u>Challenge:</u> information asymmetries, modeling and predicting unintended consequences, developing measurable fairness and efficiency criteria.

Current work: regret guarantees for algorithmic incentive design with budget constraints and bandit feedback and where agents' types are dynamic and depend on the actions taken (i.e. incentives offered).

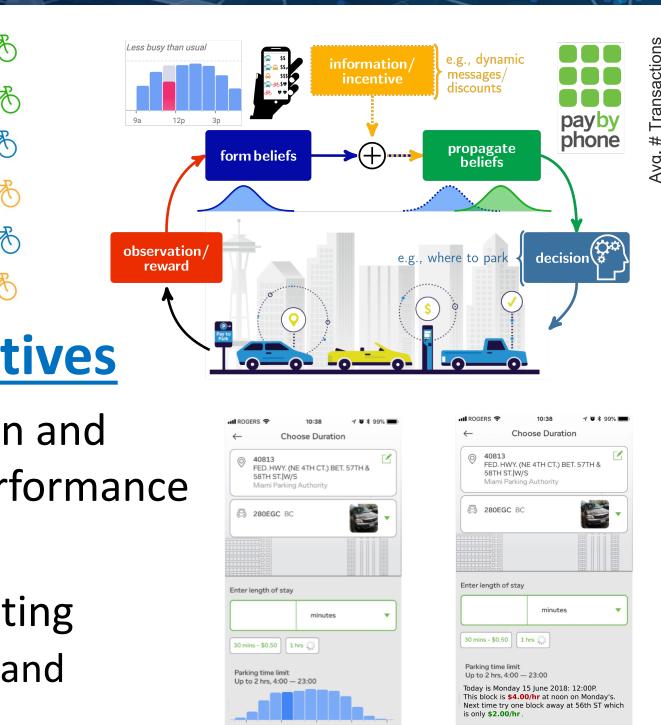
#### **Selected Results:**

- Adaptive Incentive Design with Budget Constraints. Regret guarantees for online incentive design under bandit feedback for matching budget constrained incentives to users with testing on bike-share supply and demand matching, and algorithms for online ranking [2,3].
- Active Learning: algorithms with theoretical regret guarantees and which can be leveraged for determining the most informative locations to sample groundtruth data given budget constraints[5]
- Provable Convergence Guarantees for learning in competitive **settings:** first global convergence guarantees to game theoretically meaningful equilibria in nonconvex-PL zero-sum games, and local convergence in general nonconvex zero-sum games [6,7]



Fig. UW STARS students Kiana Peterson, Grace Kariuki, Teven Stanley

[1] Chasnov, B., Fiez, T., Ratliff, L.J. Opponent Anticipation via Conjectural Variations. NeuRIPs Workshop, 2019. [2] Fiez, T., Sekar, S., Zheng, L., Ratliff, L. Combinatorial Bandits for Incentivizing Agents with Dynamic Preferences, UAI, 2018. [3] Fiez, T. Shah, N, Ratliff, L. A SUPER\* Algorithm to Determine Orderings of Items to Show Users, UAI 2020 [4] Fiez, T., Ratliff, L.J. Data-Driven Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Curbside Parking Demand, IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, 2019. [5] Fiez, T., Jain, L., Jamieson, K., Ratliff, L. Sequential Experimental Design for Transductive Linear bandits, NeurIPS 2019 [6] Fiez, T. Ratliff, L.J., Mazumdar, E., Narang, A. Faulkner, E. Global Convergence to Minmax Equilibria in Nonconvex Zero-Sum games, under review NeurIPS 2021



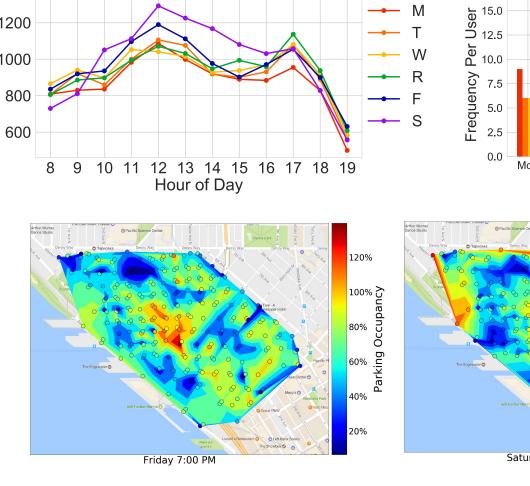


Fig. user behavior is context dependent, e.g., time of day or day of week [4]; can use this in contextual bandit algorithms for exploration of space of "information messages"

### **Aim 3: Simulations & Living Labs**

Objective: validation and testing via three tiered approach: (Tb.1) high-fidelity simulation environment built on datainformed models, (Tb.2) interactive lab constructed on top of the simulation platform for assessing policy performance, and (Tb.3) living labs (UW campus and in the city of Seattle). <u>Current work:</u> with industry partner (IDAX) and Seattle DoT, designing experiments to test active learning algorithms for conducting targeted studies to estimate on-street parking occupancy in Seattle; building simulation environments based on data from city and industry partners to test incentive and information mechanisms, as well as simulate policy changes. **Impact:** SDOT has now adopted a data-informed model-based

(e.g.,[4]) for occupancy which it uses to set parking policy including prices as opposed to basing decisions based on single-day samples once per year.

#### **Selected Products**

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