Provably-safe interventions for Human-Cyber-Physical Systems (HCPS)





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human interaction with the physical world is increasingly mediated by automation



Human-Cyber-Physical Systems (HCPS)



Human-Cyber-Physical System: robotic teleoperation

sensory feedback

motor control inputs

Chiawakum Creek Fire near Lake Wenatchee, WA © Michael Stanford 2015 http://yourshot.nationalgeographic.com/photos/4181903/

roles for humans and automation



legal, ethical, and political concerns ensure humans will remain in-the-loop





Nothwang, Robinson, Burden, McCourt, Curtis IEEE Resilience Week 2016 The Human Should be Part of the Control Loop?

embedding humans amid automation

 pilot-induced oscillations in rotory & fixed-wing aircraft

McRuer, Krendal 1974; Hess J. Guid. Cont. Dyn. 1997 Pavel et al. Prog. Aero. Sci. 2013 overreliance on enhanced safety features in cars

Rudin-Brown, Parker *Traffic Psych. Behav.* 2004; Moore, Zuby *Proc. Enhanced Safety Vehicles* 2013

naïve coupling can lead to performance loss ranging from mild to catastrophic





intervening in Human-Cyber-Physical Systems



safe intervention requires validated predictive models for sensorimotor loops

predictable behavior from internal models

forward model $u - M \Rightarrow y$ y = M(u)

predicts sensory effects of motor actions

Sutton, Barto *Psych. Rev.* 1981 Jordan, Rumelhart *Cog. Sci.* 1992 Wolpert, Ghahramani, Jordan *Science* 1995

inverse model $u \leftarrow M^{-1} \leftarrow y$ $u = M^{-1}(y)$

computes action expected to yield desired behavior

Kawato *Curr. Opin. Neurobio.* 1999 Thoroughman, Shadmehr *Nature* 2000 Conditt, Mussa-Ivaldi *PNAS* 1999

predictable behavior from internal models

theoretical and empirical evidence for pairing of forward + inverse models

Bhushan, Shadmehr Bio. Cybern. 1999; Sanner, Kosha Bio. Cybern. 1999

forward model
$$+$$
 inverse model
 $u - M \Rightarrow y$ $u \leftarrow M^{-1} \Rightarrow y$
 $y = M(u)$ $u = M^{-1}(y)$

 parallels in control theory, robotics, artificial intelligence: adaptive control, internal model principle, learning

Francis, Wonham *Automatica* 1976; Sastry, Bodson *Prentice Hall* 1989 Sutton, Barto, Williams *IEEE CSM* 1992; Atkeson, Schaal *ICML* 1997 Papavassiliou, Russell *IJCAI* 1999

theory for forward + inverse models



do humans learn forward + inverse models?

 $\widehat{x}(t)$

Theory work:

- for stable model pair, trajectories x_l and x_2 converge to \widehat{x}
- feedforward input "asymptotically inverts" dynamics



Robinson, Scobee, Burden, Sastry SPIE-DSS 2016 Dynamic inverse models in human-cyber-physical systems



 subjects use 1-dimensional input device to control cursor motion to track specified reference





 subjects use 1-dimensional input device to control cursor motion to track specified reference







 subjects use 1-dimensional input device to control cursor motion to track specified reference

human







 subjects use 1-dimensional input device to control cursor motion to track specified reference





empirically estimating learned model



- vary reference (r) and disturbance (d),
 - estimate human feedforward (F), feedback (B)
- human learns to invert specified model (M) if feedforward approximates the inverse ($F \approx M^{-1}$)



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