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Effect of Agent Transparency on Trust in Human-Agent Multi-UxV Management

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Preface



- My own work in trust is limited!
- Present work by colleagues at ARL and U. Central Florida



Joseph Mercado, Jessie Chen, Michael Barnes



Michael Rupp, Daniel Barber, Katelyn Procci, Kristin Schaefer, Deborah Billings, James Szalma, Jeff Adams, Tracy Sanders, Peter Hancock

- Review "A Meta-Analysis of Factors Influencing the Development of Trust in Automation" [1]
- Case Study "Intelligent Agent Transparency in Human–Agent Teaming for Multi-UxV Management" [2]







Many Definitions of Trust



No consensus on a definition of trust ...

Fan et al, 1998

A human's willingness to accept direction from an automated system

Madsen and Gregor, 2000

The extent to which a user is confident in, and willing to act on, the basis of recommendations, actions, and decisions of an artificially intelligent agent

Lee and See, 2004

The attitude that an agent will help achieve an individual's goals in a situation characterized by uncertainty and vulnerability

... but some possible antecedents of trust





Theoretical Model of Human-Automation Trust



Analyzed 42 studies to estimate effects of possible antecedents of trust

Human Operator	Automation	Environment
Human Traits +* Age + Gender + Ethnicity + Personality Human States	Features * Degrees of automation +* Appearance * Mode of communication Capability +* Errors in automation	Task Related +* Proximity + Risk
Fatigue Stress Attentional control Cognitive Factors +* Understanding the automation +* Ability to use automation	+* Automation behavior(s) Quality/Accuracy * Cueing/Feedback/Alarms	
+* Expectancy of automation Emotive Factors + Attitudes towards automation Confidence in automation + Satisfaction with automation +* Comfort with automation		

Note: * represents experimental and + represents correlation findings



Calibrated Trust



Trust is not always good!

• Calibrated trust [3] – trust the automaton when it's right, not wrong

- Avoid:
 - Misuse over-trust in faulty automation
 - Disuse under-trust in correct automation







Agent Transparency



Agent Transparency

Ability to afford an operator's comprehension about its intent, performance, future plans, and reasoning process

- Antecedent of trust
- Helps operator calibrate trust, build mental model of automation, maintain situational awareness (SA)
- Should be clear and efficient too much information can increase workload





SA-Based Agent Transparency (SAT)



SAT captures information at three levels:

Level	Name	Content
1	Perception	Basic Info State, goals, intentions, plan of action
2	Comprehension	Reasoning Process Rationale, capabilities, limitations, trade-offs between options
3	Projection	Prediction Possible outcomes, predicted consequences, likelihood of success



SAT Mission Scenario



- Single human operator uses multiple UxVs (Ground, Air, or Sea) to help defend a base
- UxVs have different capabilities e.g. stealth, range, sensor types, viable operating conditions
- Operator receives intelligence reports and information on commander's intent

Assign tasks to UxVs with intelligent agent assistance





Experimental Setup



- Intelligent Agent (IA) offers operator plans A & B
 - Plan A should be better (IA correct)
 - Plan B is sometimes better (IA incorrect)
- Independent variable three transparency levels
- 8 missions per transparency level, IA incorrect 3 times
- Dependent Measures (selected)
 - Performance correct IA usage/rejection
 - Self-assessed trust "Trust Between People and Automation" survey
 - Workload measures NASA-TLX survey





Simulator Setup



Icon	Туре	Name	Sensor	Strengths	Weaknesses
A1	UAV	A1	HD Zoom (passive) Metal Detector (active)	Visual coverage; searching in clear conditions & for metal objects; heavier	Smoke (unless searching for metal); grounded in rain; louder
A2	UAV	A2	Day/Night Infrared (passive)	Chasing; finding (even in smoke); quieter & lighter	Long distances
G1	UGV	G1	Day/Night Infrared (passive)	IED bot; pedestrian avoidance (good on base roads)	High wind; grounded in rain
G2	UGV	G2	HD Zoom (passive)	Weaponized; large/intimidating	smoke; pedestrian avoidance; unexpected obstacles
51	USV	S1	Day/Night Infrared (passive)	Quick; shallow-water friendly	chop (bad weather)
52	USV	S2	HD Zoom (passive) Metal Detector (active)	Weaponized; large/intimidating	shallow water

Mission Objective

The Commander received a report from a supervisor on base that a man has been spotted walking erratically along the south Base Road. This man's location is currently unknown. The Commander wants that man found immediately so we can determine whether this is a medical emergency or a terrorist. Send on UAV and one UGV to find this man.

Commander's Intent

08:01 - The Commander received a report from a supervisor on base that a man has been spotted walking erratically along the south Base Road. This man's location is currently unknown. The Commander wants that man found immediately so we can determine whether this is a medical emergency or a terrorist. Send on UAV and one UGV to find this man.

Alert History

08:00 - Weather Report: The weather is all clear.

08:01 – Patrol Report: A shipping boat has requested access to the Sea Lanes

08:02 – Patrol Report: An unknown person acting erratically has been spotted near the south Base Road.

The Agent suggests that Plan A is the best plan.

What would you like to do?

Plan A

accept suggestion

Plan B

reject suggestion





Information Panel





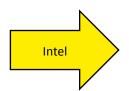
Ico	n	Туре	Name	Sensor	Strengths	Weaknesses
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4	12	UAV	A2	Day/Night Infrared (passive)	Chasing; finding (even in smoke); quieter & lighter	Long distances
G	i1	UGV	G1	Day/Night Infrared (passive)	IED bot; pedestrian avoidance (good on base roads)	High wind; grounded in rain
G	i2	UGV	G2	HD Zoom (passive)	Weaponized; large/intimidating	smoke; pedestrian avoidance; unexpected obstacles
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Plan A accept suggestion

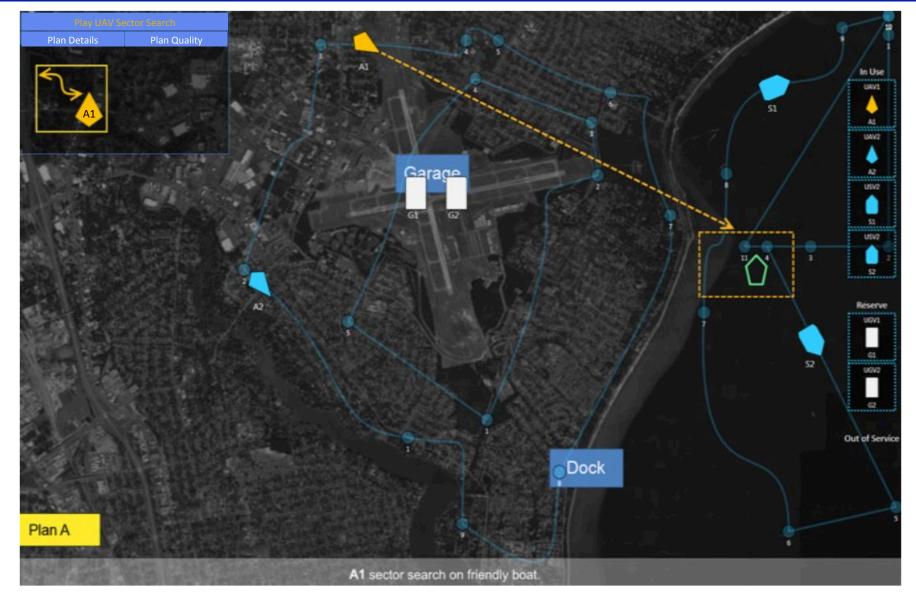
Plan B

reject suggestion



Plan Panel – Level 1

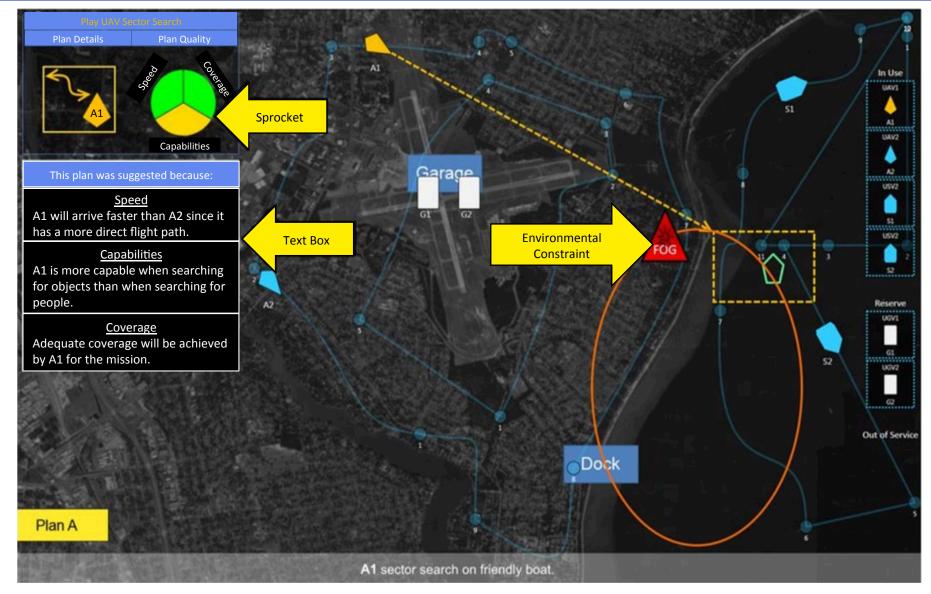






Plan Panel – Level 2







Plan Panel – Level 3





This plan was suggested because:

Speed

A1 will arrive faster than A2 since it has a more direct flight path.

It is uncertain how fog will affect speed.

Capabilities

A1 is more capable when searching for objects than when searching for people.

It is uncertain if A1 will be capable in fog.

Plan A

Coverage

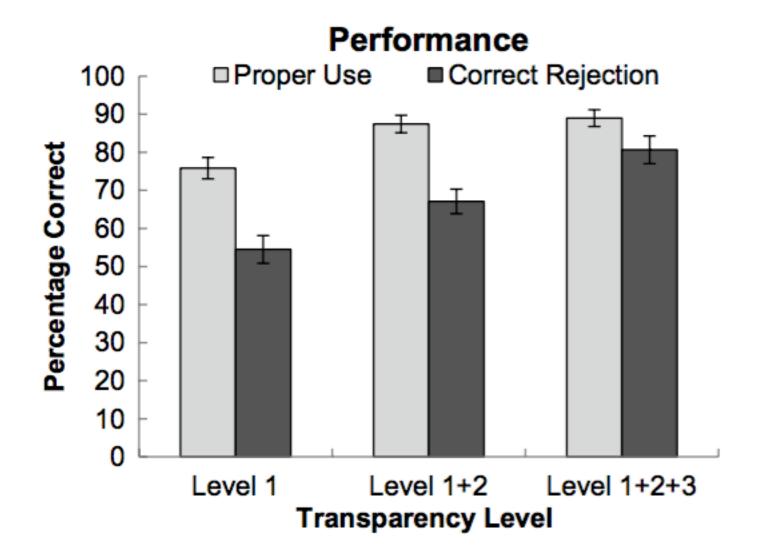
Adequate coverage will be achieved by A1 for the mission.





Outcome - IA Usage/Rejection



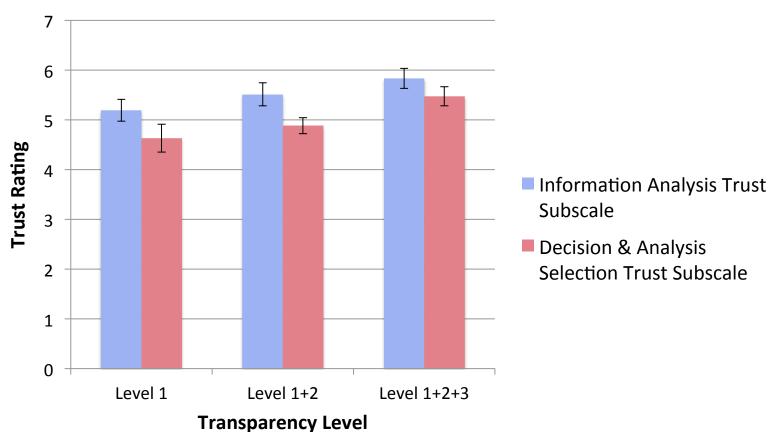




Outcome – Trust



Trust Subscale Ratings





Measuring Trust



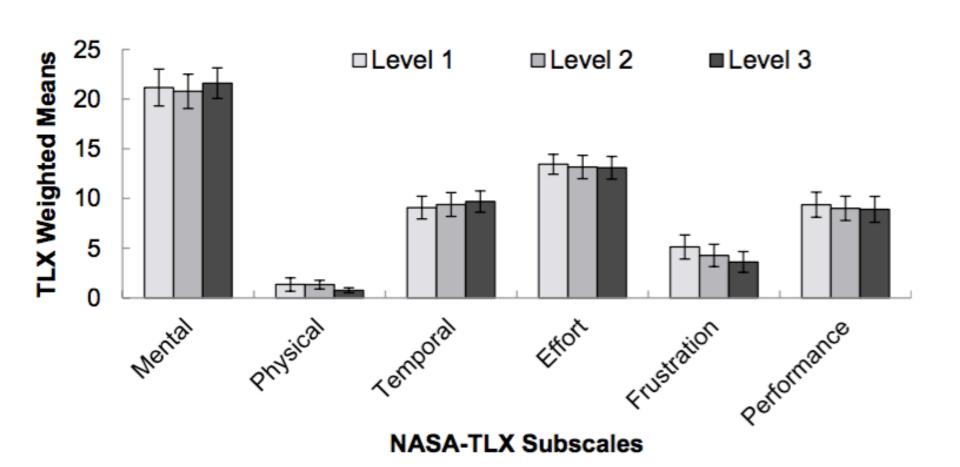
- "Trust Between People and Automation" questionnaire [4]
- Respond to statements on scale of 1 (not at all) 7 (extremely):

The system is deceptive	The system provides security
The system behaves in an underhanded manner	The system has integrity
I am suspicious of the system's intent, action, or outputs	The system is dependable
I am wary of the system	The system is reliable
The system's actions will have a harmful or injurious outcome	I can trust the system
I am confident in the system	I am familiar with the system



Outcome – Workload







References



- K. E. Schaefer, D. R. Billings, J. L. Szalma, J. K. Adams, T. L. Sanders, J. Y. Chen, and P. A. Hancock. A Meta-Analysis of Factors Influencing the Development of Trust in Automation: Implications for Human-Robot Interaction, Tech. Rep. ARL-TR-6984. ARL, 2014.
- 2) J. E. Mercado, M. A. Rupp, J. YC Chen, M. J. Barnes, D. Barber, and K. Procci. "Intelligent agent transparency in human–agent teaming for Multi-UxV management." *Human Factors: The Journal of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society,* 58(3):401-415, 2016.
- 3) J. Y. Chen, K. Procci, M. Boyce, J. Wright, A. Garcia, and M. Barnes. *Situation Awareness-Based Agent Transparency*, Tech. Rep. ARL-TR-6905, ARL, 2014.
- 4) J. Jian, A. M. Bisantz, and C. G. Drury. "Foundations for an empirically determined scale of trust in automated systems." *International Journal of Cognitive Ergonomics*, 4:53-71, 2000.

