

Capturing Variability in Human Capability

In Mission Models for Human Autonomy Teams

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Teamwork during information overflow and deficiencies

- Autonomous functions are inevitable in the battlefield
- Agents' adaptability to dynamic environments yields accuracy and safety
- Mission planning is key for optimal use
- BUT: Modelling dynamics between autonomous functions and humans is challenging
- THEREFORE: Model humans as special class of sensors
- SO THAT: We can plan for unpredicted conditions









Svenska Aeroplan AktieBolaget Swedish Aeroplanes Ltd

Swedish Air Force 35C Draken -



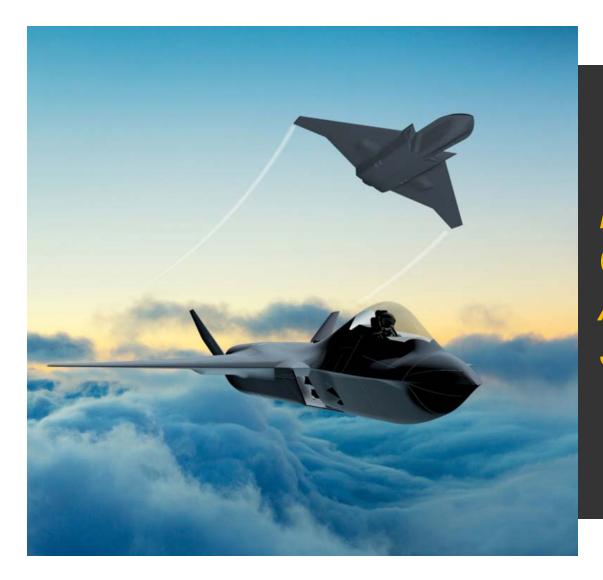




SAAB in numbers

- Four Business Areas: Aeronautics, Dynamics, Surveillence, Kockums
- 19k employees, of which 10k engineers
 - Three Business Units of Dynamics: Underwater, Missiles and Ground Combat





Future Combat Air System



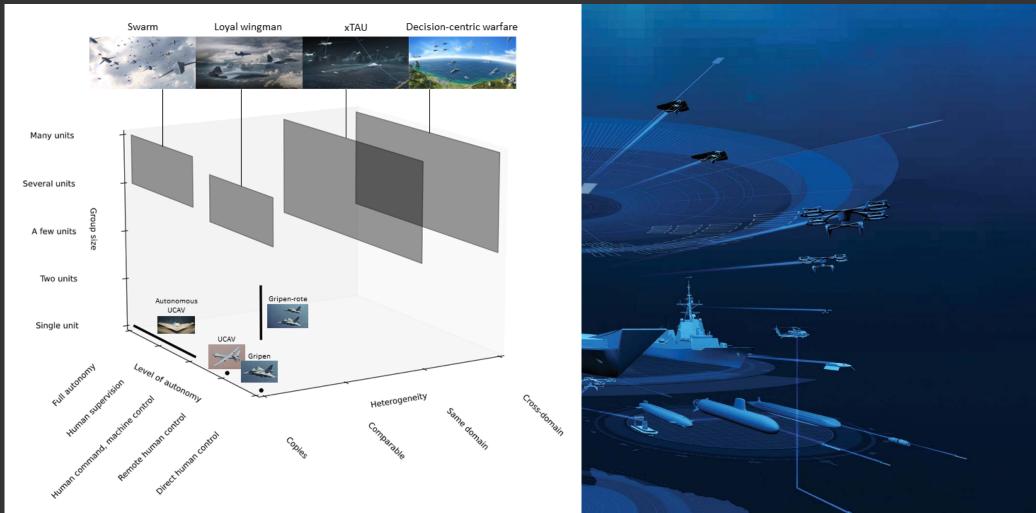
Capability and mandate to make decisions

Capacity to reason and act according to doctrine





Collaborative systems



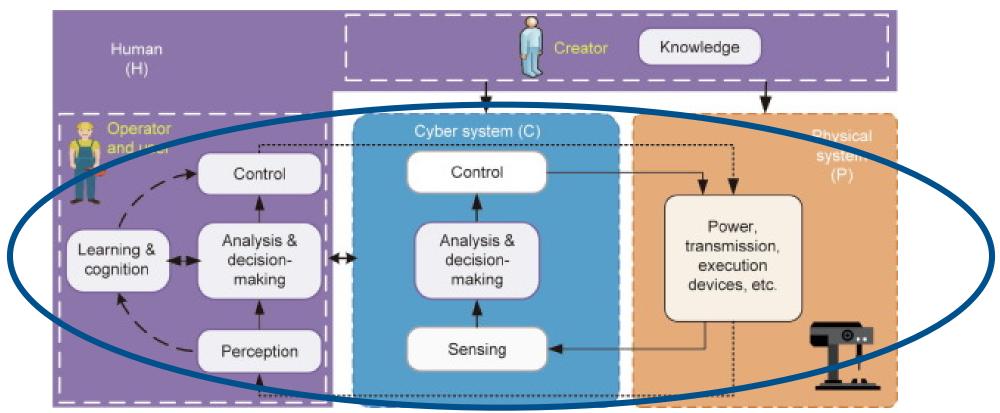




Machines are no longer mere tools, but instead competent team members



Human Cyber Physical Systems

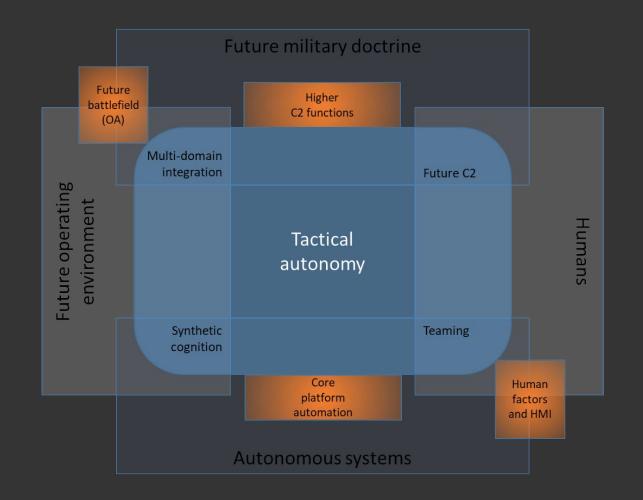


Zhou, Ji, et al. "Human–cyber–physical systems (HCPSs) in the context of newgeneration intelligent manufacturing." *Engineering* 5.4 (2019): 624-636.



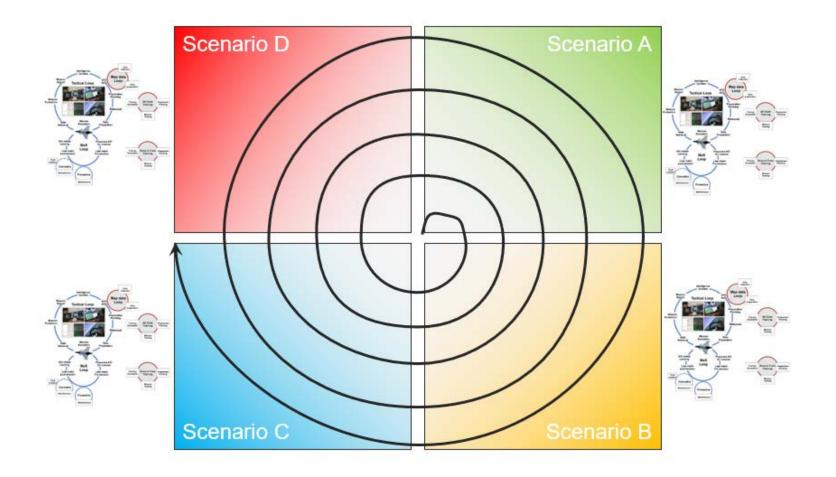
Mission autonomy

A process of coordinated and goal-oriented tactical reasoning built upon the capabilities and assigned mandate of entities. This domain-agnostic process requires the ability of each tactical entity to translate perception and knowledge of its mission, environment, resources, and bounds into an adaptive course of action aimed at a common goal.





Scenario-driven development







Plan for the unpredictable



Capability and mandate to make decisions

Capacity to reason and act according to doctrine





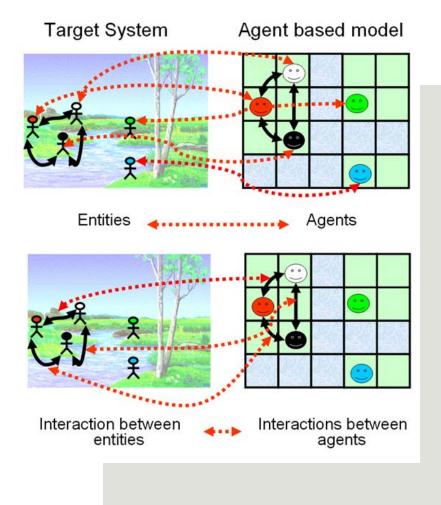
Human Autonomy Teams

"Interdependence in activity and outcomes involving one or more humans and one or more autonomous agents, wherein <u>each human and autonomous agent is recognized as a unique team member occupying a distinct role</u> on the team, and in which the members strive to achieve a common goal as a collective"

National Library of Medicine https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9284085/#:~:text=HAT%20can% 20be%20defined%20as,common%20goal%20as%20a%20collective.







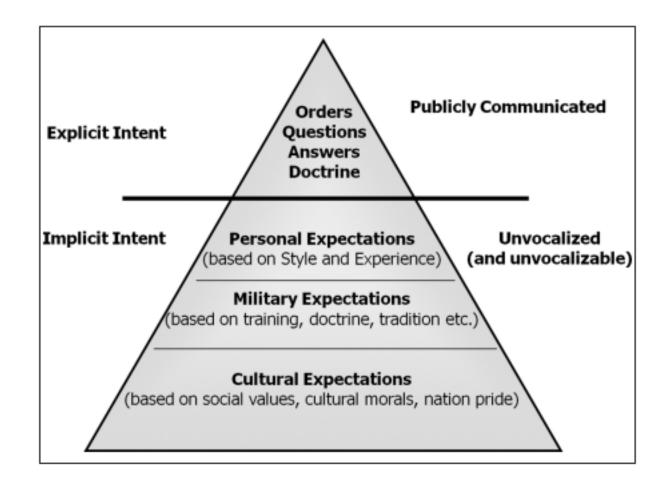
Representing human capabilities

- Agent-based modeling, individuals represented as autonomous agents with specific behaviors and rules.
- System dynamics modeling, feedback loops and interactions in complex systems.
- Monte Carlo simulations, random sampling to model uncertainty and variability in human behavior and decision-making.
- Bayesian decision networks that model probabilistic decision-making.



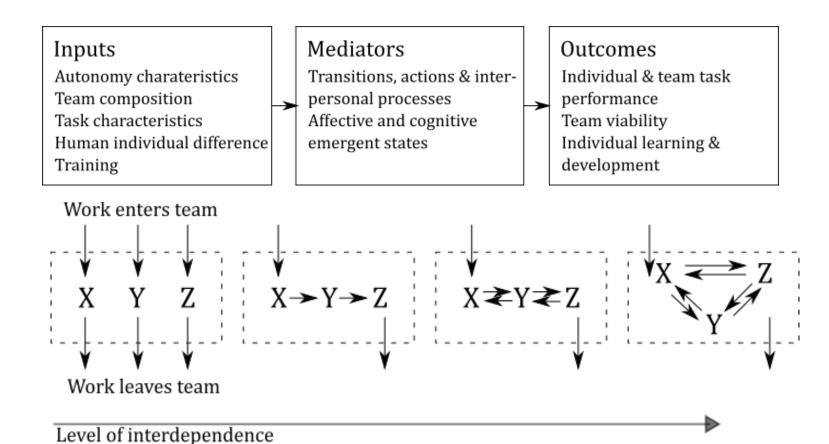
Interpretation of intent

- Conceptual Diagrams: Visual representations, such as concept maps or flowcharts to illustrate the relationships between different elements of the mission, including goals, priorities, and desired end states.
- Decision Trees: Hierarchical representation breaking down the mission into a series of decisions and outcomes.
- SMART Objectives: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound criteria.
- War Gaming and Scenario Modeling: Simulate different courses of action.

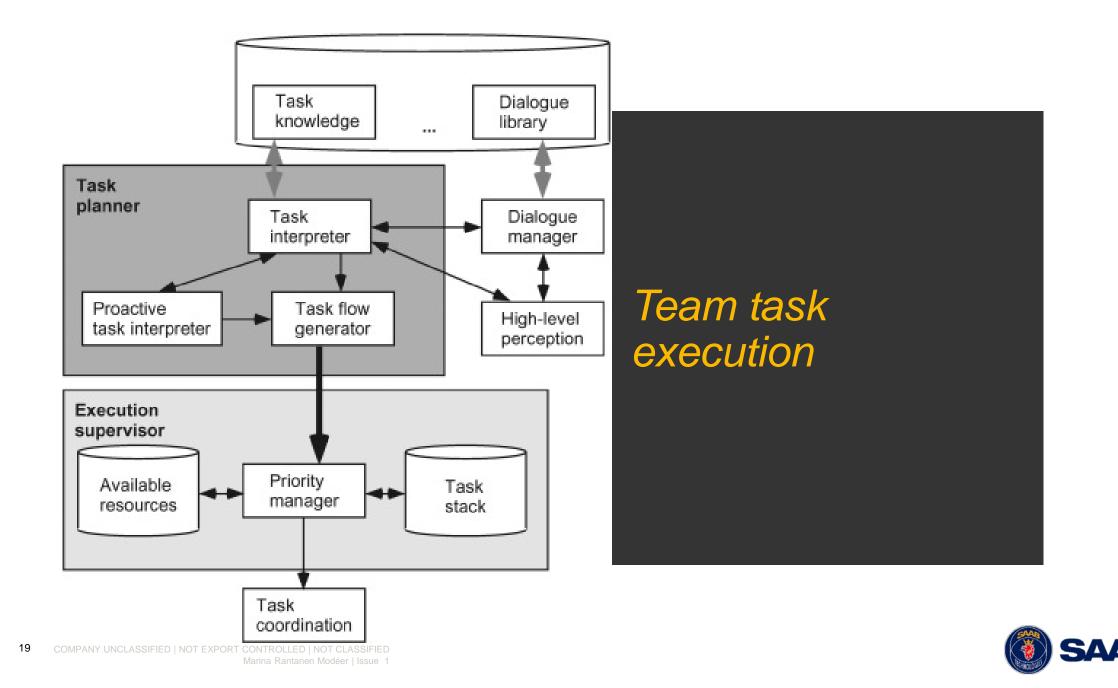




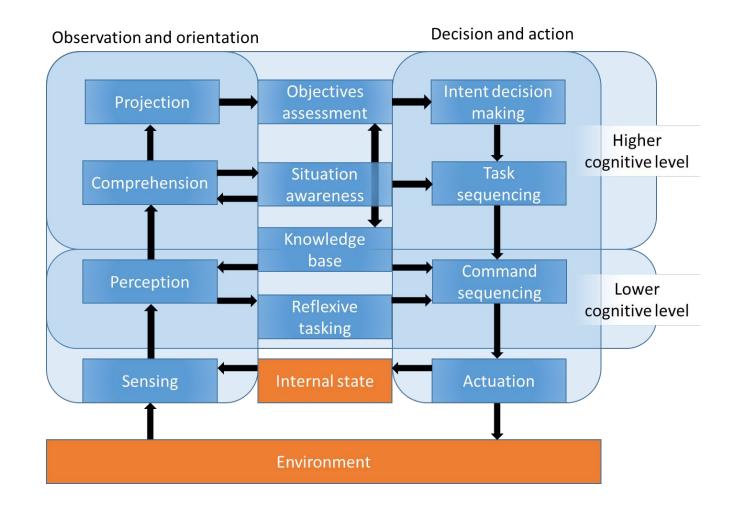
Team dynamics



SAAB

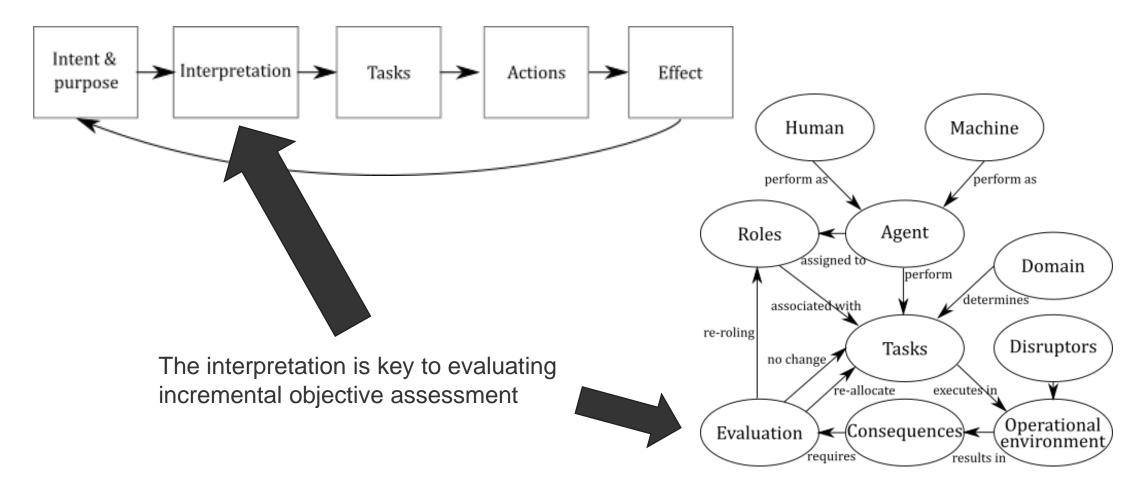


Synthetic cognition



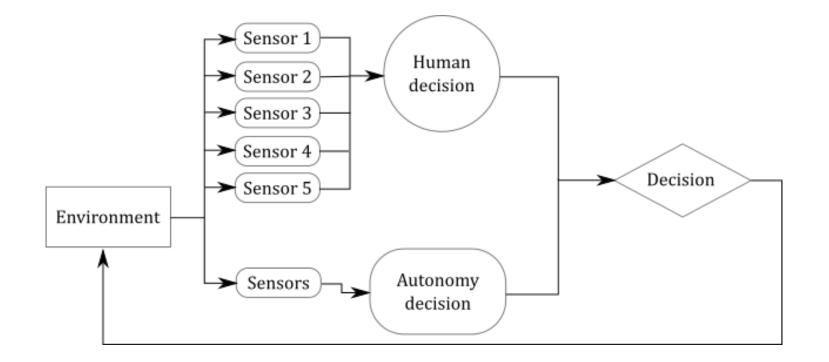


Mission model





Approach: humans as special class of sensors



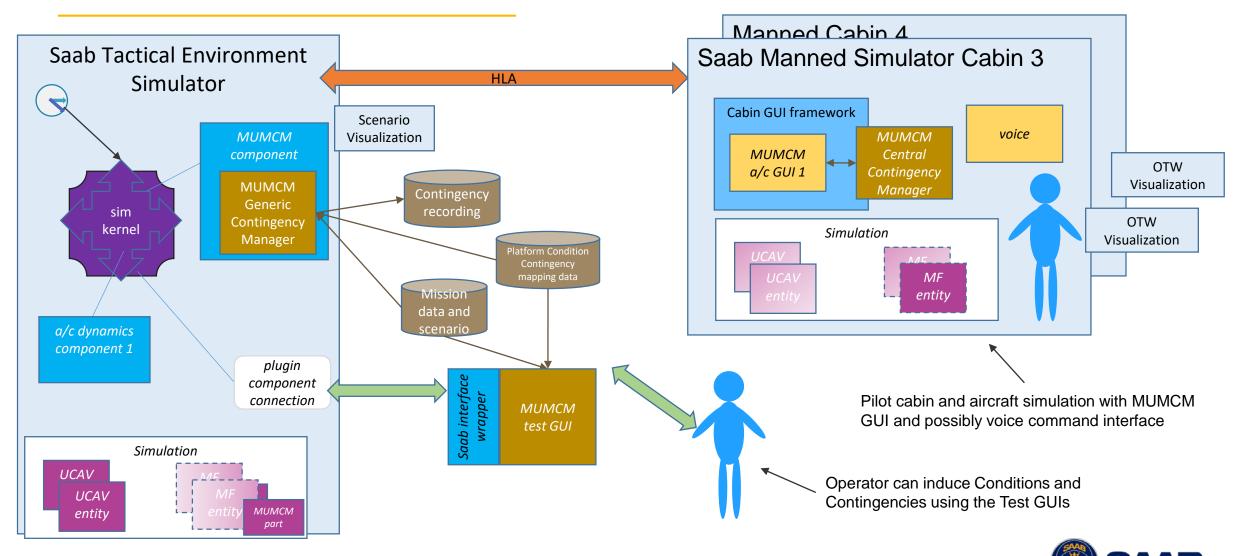


Experiment: Legacy manned simulation and Command Modern Operation

- Mission Planning and Deployment: A mission is planned to gather information on adversary's activities in given scenario (mission involves deploying an HAT)
- Human Capability Variability Sensors: Each operator in manned simulation monitored to record cognitive load, stress levels, and environmental factors. The data collected from these sensors is then transmitted to a centralized AI system to represent humans as sensors
- Mission Execution and Adaptive Decision-Making: HAT mission executed in CMO and decisions recorded
- Adaptive Resource Allocation: As the mission unfolds, the AI system identifies improvements through reallocation using The Human Capability Variability Model
- Real-time Feedback and Support: Based on the information from the Human Capability Variability Model, the AI system provides real-time feedback to each operator, offering suggestions to manage their stress levels and optimize their performance

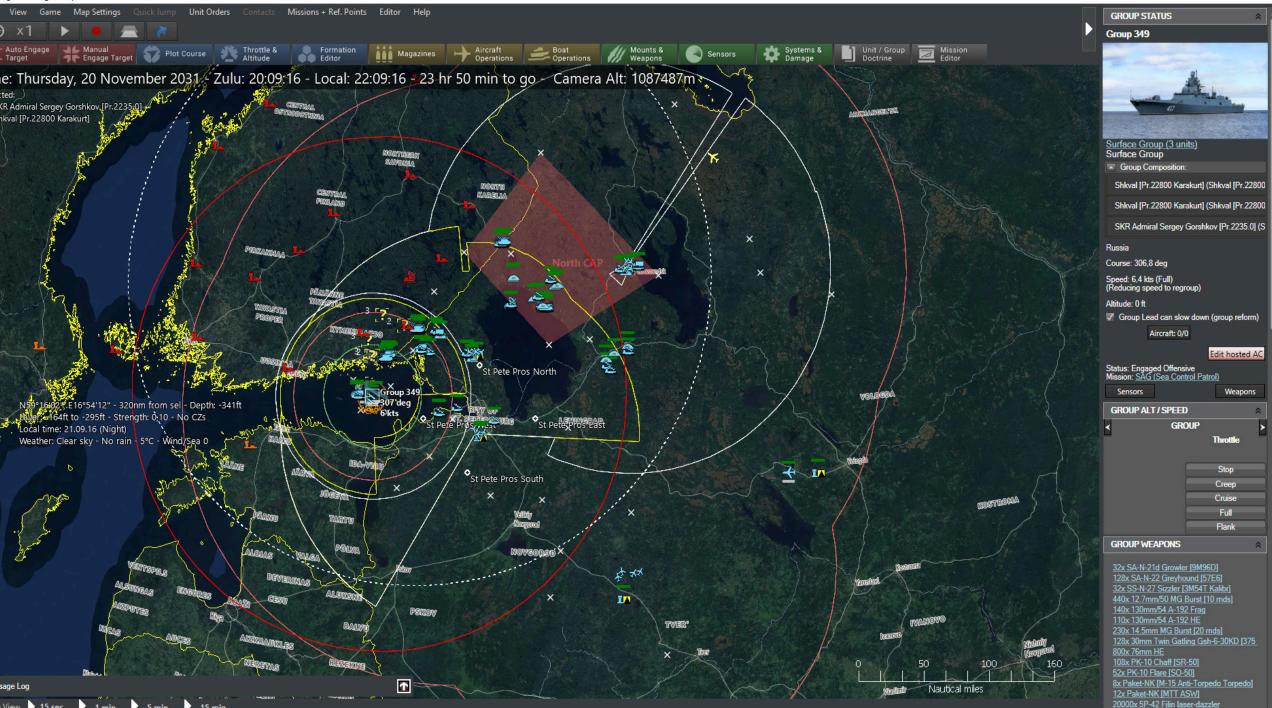


Manned simulation setup



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Conclusions and future work

- Sensor input and subsequent actuator output can be modelled in a blackbox, unsupervised manner
- Humans modelled as sensors provides a robust way to introduce human factors
- Model lacks stochastic, irrational response and precise interpretation of intent
- Future work:
 - Investigate LLMs to use for interpretation of intent
 - Map human response to wider range of input (record data and feed to AI)





Thank You!

