

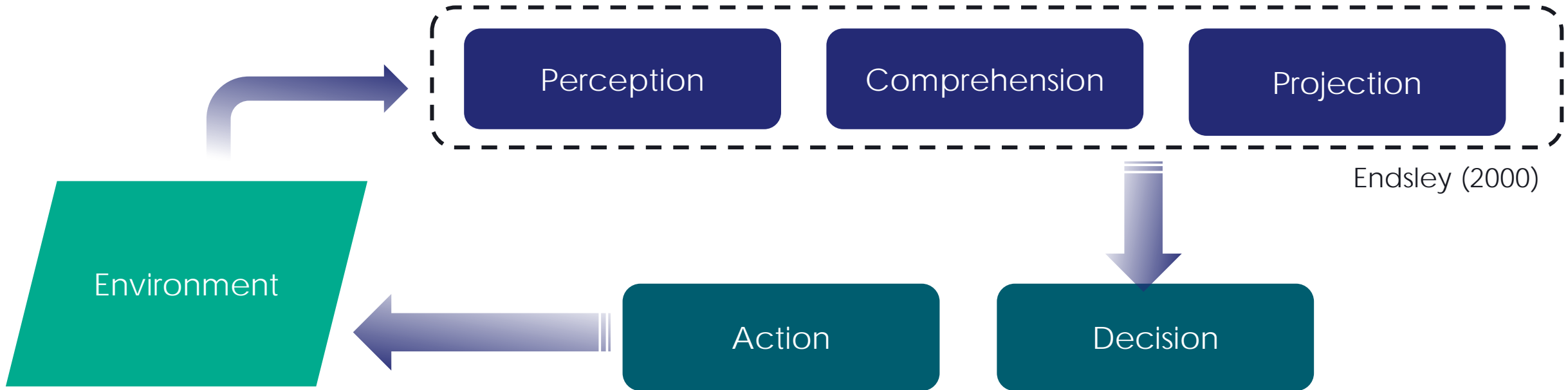
# Augmenting Autonomous Agents with Expert-Derived Decision Policies

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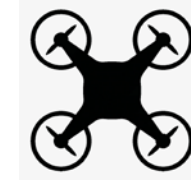


# Situational Awareness and Human-Automation Teaming (HAT)



- Perception: need to process different attributes and dynamic factors of the environment (notice a light or shadow in the sky)
- Comprehension: Ability develop an understanding of the situation by making connection between the different clues and events (novice versus expert might interpret an event as more or less threatening)
- Projection: Ability to project future outcomes, to be able to make a prediction and estimate how certain event would unfold to help plan the best course of action (neutralize an UAV)

# Team Situational Awareness (TSA)



- Key component of teaming performance
- Attentional narrowing , workload, fatigue, stress, reaction time
- Data overload
- Maladaptive mental model (non-logical reasoning, inappropriate behavior)
- Out-of- the loop & abuse of automation systems
- 33% mishaps caused by humans (Giese & Carr, 2013)
- 67% due to issues with the machine (Giese & Carr, 2013)
- Researchers have demonstrated that mixed initiative target identification where automated agent provides assistance in locating potential targets in visual search space, that performance deteriorates consistently over time (Demir & Likens, 2019)
- They suggest that automated agents who are trained to detect particular stimuli may not perform as well as an alert human (Demir & Likens, 2019)
- Issues with explainability and transparency

# SPARQ: Synergic Partners with AI-Reinforced IQ

## > Digital Twin – Perception beyond sensing

### ▶ Situation Awareness

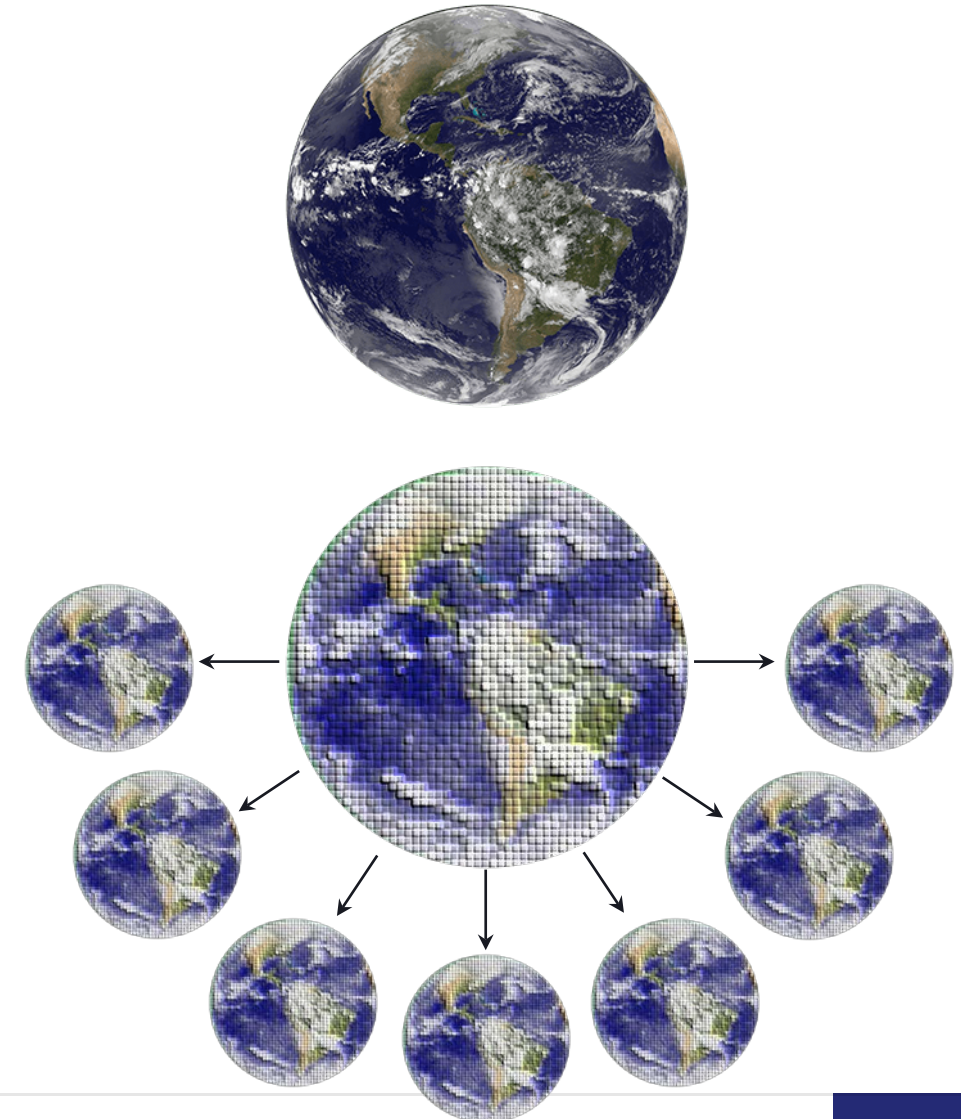
A virtual representation and understanding of the current situation and its history, based on sensor data, shared data and simulation models

### ▶ Anticipation and What-If Scenarios Exploration

A series of forecasts regarding the current situation and how it may unfold depending on various What-If scenarios of interest

### ▶ Enabler for decision support and optimization

Leveraging sensor data and simulation models in order to have a complete situation awareness and reliable anticipation insights that can be presented to the operator and processed for decision making



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# Cognitive Shadow

## • Expert-Policy

### ▶ Policy capturing

Enables interpreting situations by deriving a cognitive model of experts

### ▶ Real-time recommendation

Enable online interaction and learning between agents and humans by accepting or rejecting assessments

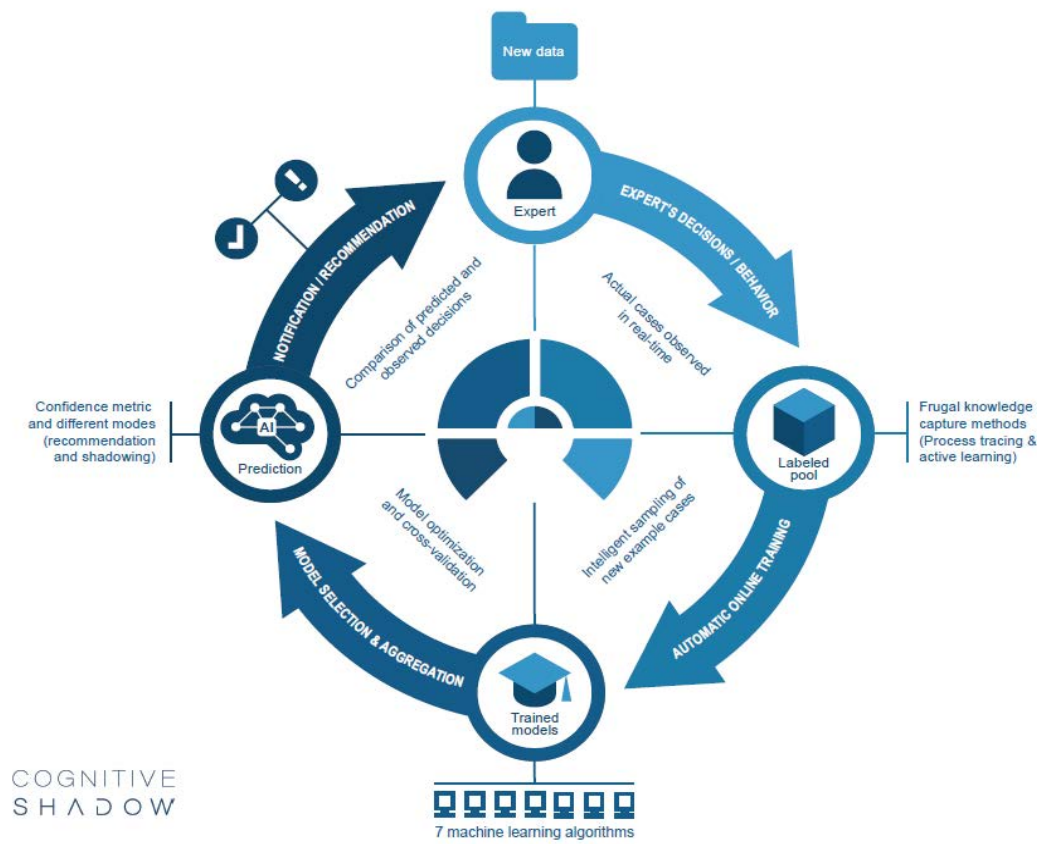
### ▶ Reduced bias and low SA

Enable capturing human expertise in nominal conditions (peak SA without fatigue, stress, overload)

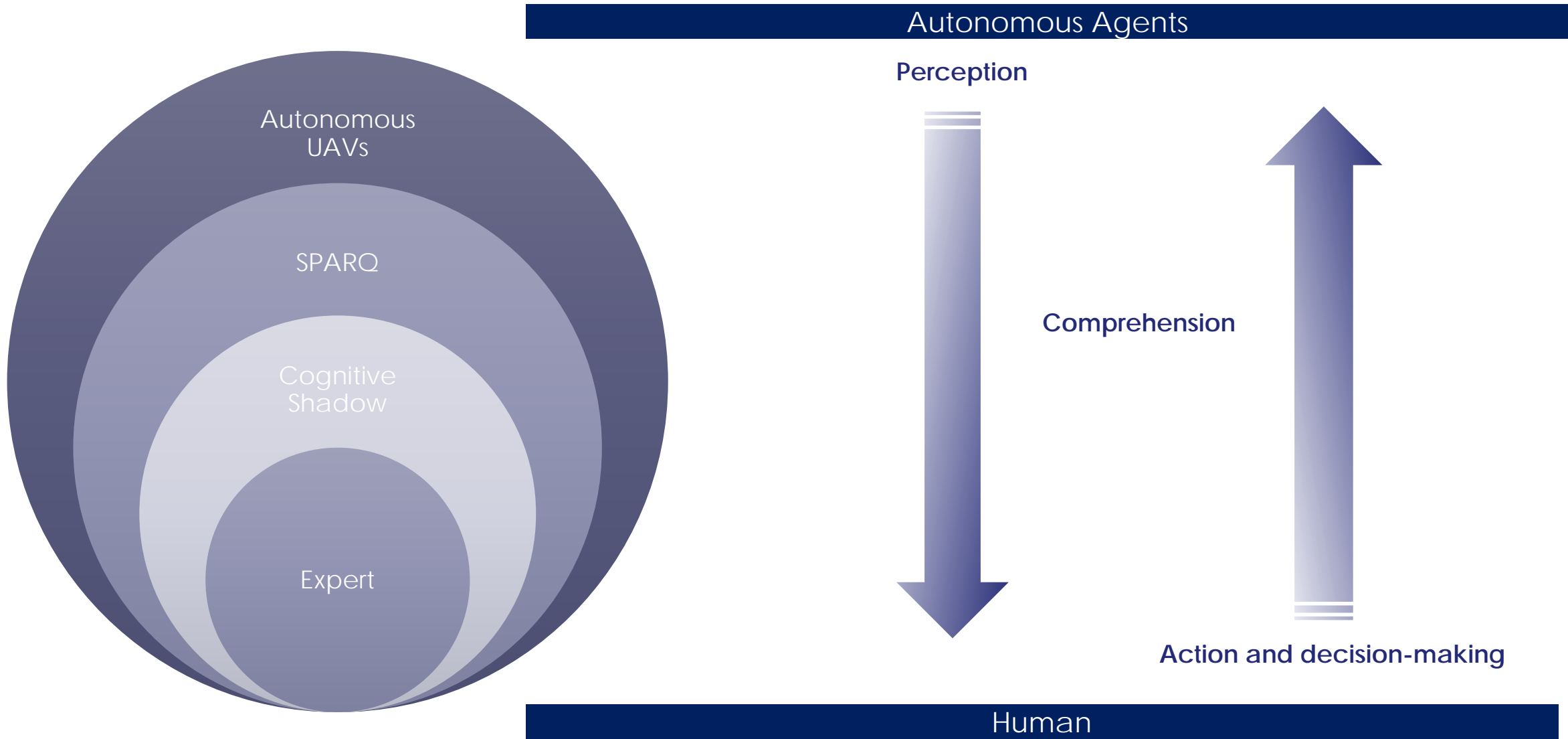
### ▶ Decision-making

Enables human-centric decision-making for the automated UAVs actions

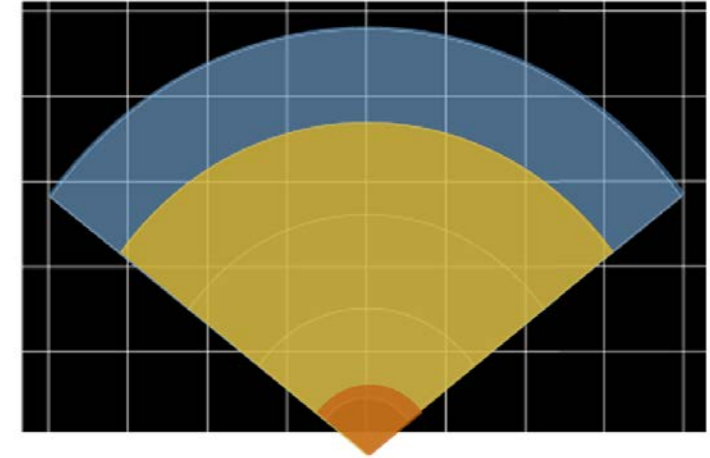
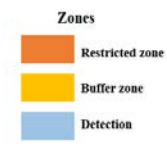
## Comprehension



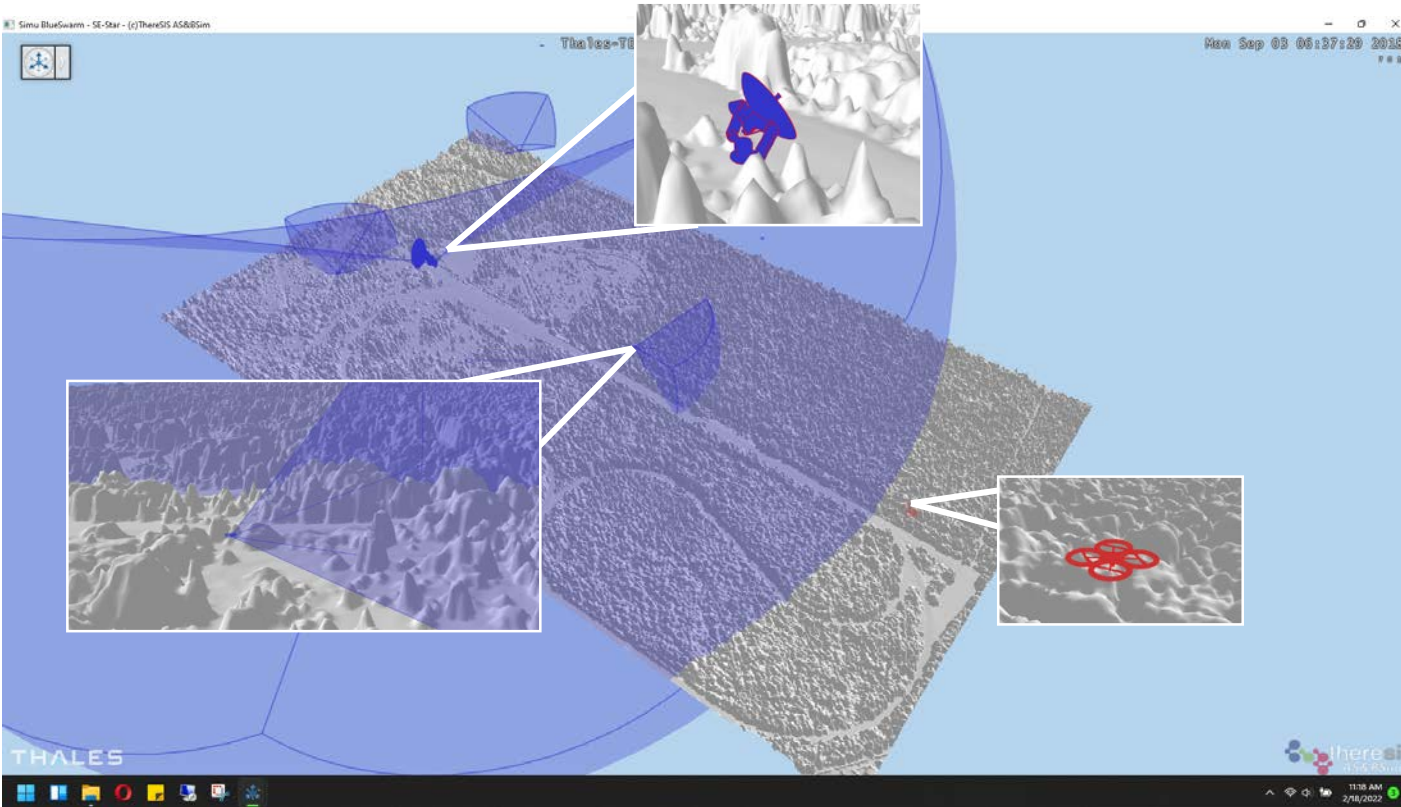
# Human-Automation Teaming



# Simulated Environment SE-STAR



- Autonomous Robotic Aviation (ARA) + ThereSIS
- Customizable terrain
- Simulated entities (radar, blue force, red force, ground control stations)
- Simulated scenarios
- Testbed for HAT Teaming
- Train, test, deploy and collect data



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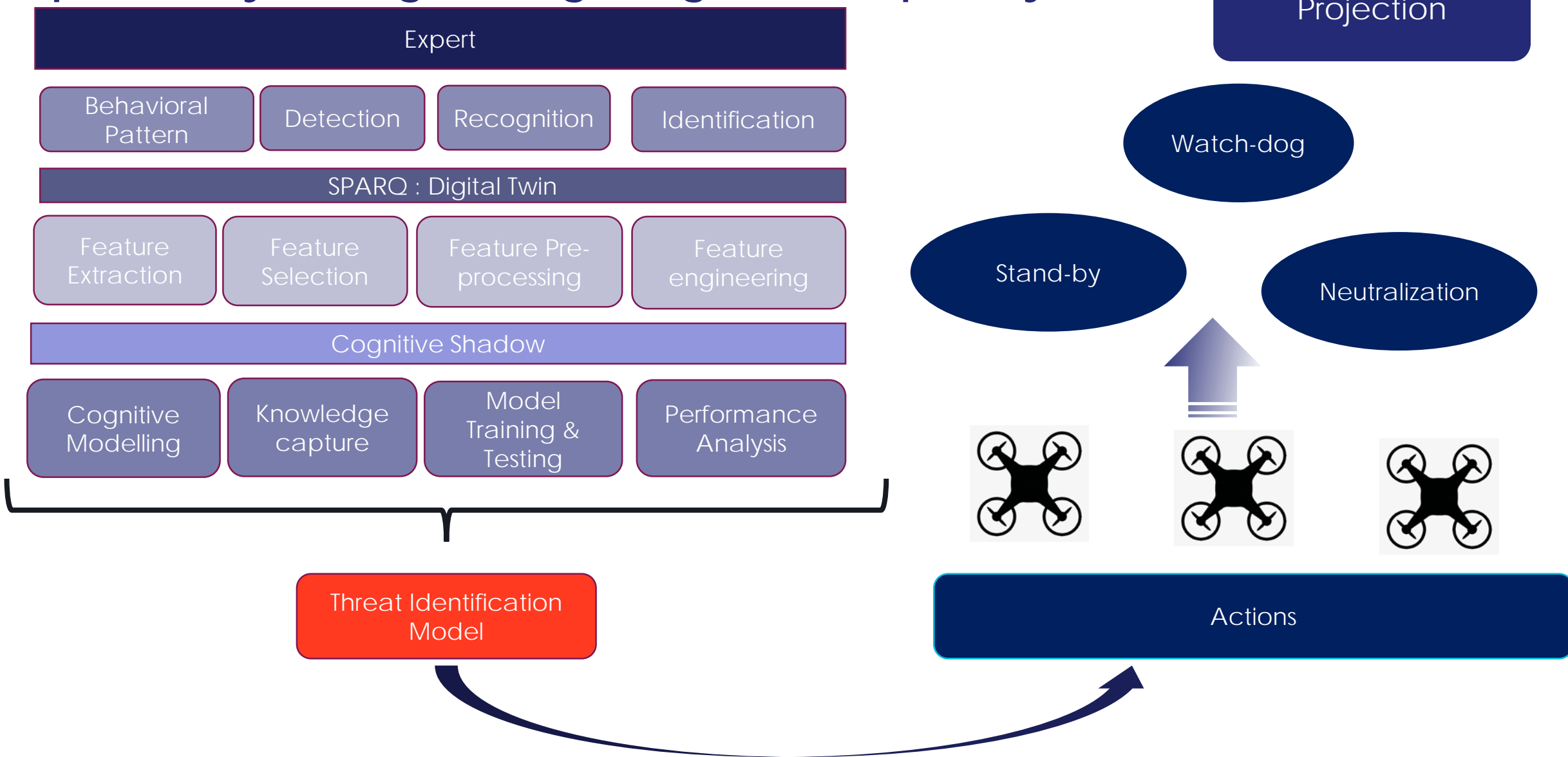
# Threat Level for protected facility

Threat Levels	Definition
Clueless	A UAV is a BLVOS hobbyist testing their drone.
Careless	A UAV considered a supply delivery drone whose flight plan has been defined without consideration of the restricted airspace.
Criminal No Harm	A UAV navigated by a curious photographer getting closer to the restricted area to take pictures.
Criminal with Harm	Is a UAV terrorist-operated drone with an explosive payload.

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# Expert-Policy for Augmenting AI agent SA capability



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# SPARQ: Digital Twin

Features	Definition	Feature Engineering	Encoded
Speed	The velocity of the drone measured in m/s.	[Low, Medium, High]	[0,1,2 ]
Altitude	Position of the UAV with respect to the ground.	[Low, Medium, High]	[0,1,2 ]
Direction Azimuth	Angular position with respect to the restricted area.	[Right, Left, Front, Rear]	[0,1,2 ]
Zone	The zone within which the UAV is currently positioned.	[World, Buffer, Restriction]	[0,1,2,3 ]
Direction Elevation	Angular position with respect to restricted area	[Up, Level, Down]	[0,1,2 ]
Acceleration	The acceleration of the UAV	[High,Medium, Low Deceleration, No Acceleration, High, Medium, Low Acceleration]	[-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3]
Distance	The distance of the red UAV from the restricted zone.	[Very Far, Far, Close, Very Close]	[0,1,2,3]
Past Threat Levels	The previous classification based on the expert policy.	[Clueless, Careless, Criminal No Harm, Criminal with Harm]	[0,1,2,3 ]

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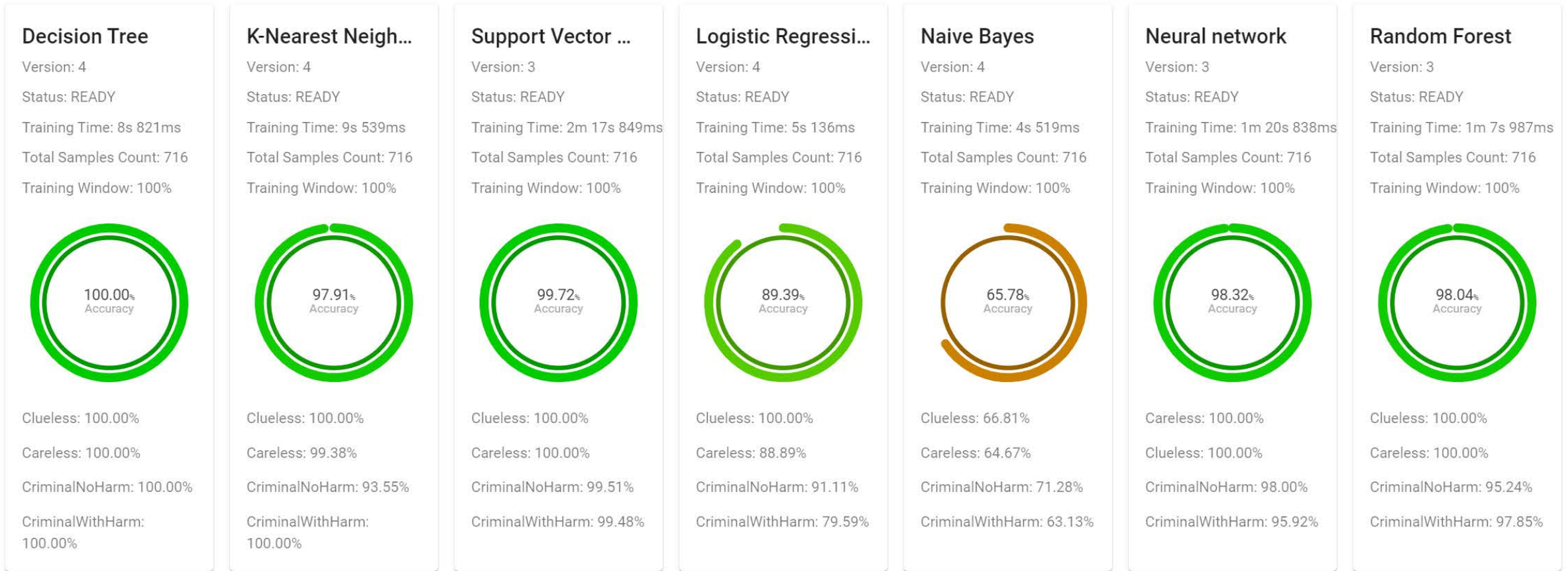
# Model Training & Testing

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# Cognitive Shadow

Projection

- > Seven supervised machine learning algorithms
- > 716 synthetic instances to classify
- > Virtual expert policy used as ground truth



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# Discussion & Conclusion

## > Key outcome

- Successful proof-of-concept integration

## Limitations

- Computer vision reliance (eg., drone versus bird)
- Hacking pre-filtering ("friend" vs "enemy")
- Consensus on expert judgments

## Direction for future work

- > Capture broader range of possible behaviour patterns
- > Enhancing simulation complexity
- > Human-in-the-loop testing and co-learning
- > Field testing

✓ Achieve cognitive air superiority with collaborative AI Agent capable of learning from human expertise



# Thank you for listening

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AI Scientist in Applied Cognition