

Centre for Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Human-Machine Systems Canolfan Deallusrwydd Artiffisial, Roboteg a Systemau Peiriant-Dynol



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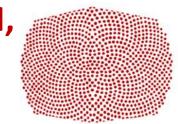
### 28<sup>th</sup> February 2024 – Bucharest, Romania



## Barriers and Enablers to Measuring Human Trust within AI, Robotic and Autonomous Cyber-Physical Systems

**Prof Phil Morgan: Human Factors & Cognitive Science** 

School of Psychology, Cardiff University, UK



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School of Psychology

@CUDigiTransform

Director – Human Factors Excellence Research Group (HuFEx) Director of Research – Centre for AI, Robotics, & Human-Machine Systems (IROHMS) Human Factors & Cognitive Science + Transportation Lead: CU Digital Transformation Innovation Institute (DTII)

Director – Airbus Centre of Excellence in Human-Centric Cyber Security & Co-Director (H2CS) – Airbus & Cardiff University Partnership Guest Professor – Luleå University of Technology



Human Factors Excellence Research Group





## Cardiff University School of Psychology



**Psychology:** ~Largest & best resourced in UK

- RAE/ REF (Research Excellence) top 10 since 2001
- >120 Academic, research & prof support staff
- BSc ~950, MSc ~150, PhD >120
- External funding (2014-2023): ≈ >£140m

### **CORE AREAS:**

- Neuroscience (including £68M CUBRIC)
- Cognitive Science & Human Factors (since 1965)
- Developmental & Health Psychology
- Social & Environmental Science







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Human Factors Excellence Research Group

## HuFEx

Augmented & Assistive Systems Cyberpsychology Defence & Security Emergency Services & Healthcare Humans in AI & Automation Transportation Human Factors

14 staff (HF, cog sci, social cog, neuroscience)12 PhD students (AI, automation, cyber security, emergency services, HRI, transport)

~£15m (30+ grants 2017+); ~£5m under review; Phil Morgan ~£37m (50+ grants)

### IROHMS

#### Human-like AI

- Affective computing
- Augmented cognition
- Computational semantics
- Contextual reasoning

#### **Ethical and Explainable AI**

- Ethical AI
- Explainable AI
- Explainable robotics
- Trusted autonomy

#### Human-centred Technologies and Society

**Cronfa Datblygu** 

**Rhanbarthol Ewrop** 

European Regional Development Fund

- Human-centred computing
- Human-centred cyber security
- Emerging technology and society

#### **Humans and Robots**

- Human-centred robotics
- Social robotics
- Robot perception/learning



## AI for Collective Intelligence (AI4CI) EPSRC (UKRI): 2024-28





PhD Studentship: Learning to Trust Emerging Disruptive AI and Automated Technology Cardiff University - Psychology



## **Barriers & Enablers: Examples**

RISK(S)

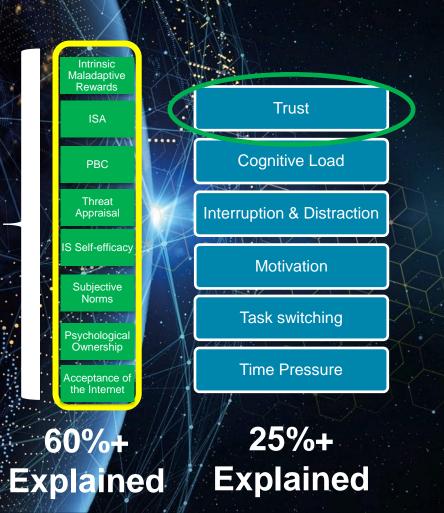


**INCIDENTS / ACCIDENTS** AWARENESS WORKLOAD TRUST (LOSS, RESTORATION) TRAINING TIME PRESSURE RELIABILITY BUY-IN (SELF, COMPANY, WORKFORCE **GROUP/DIVISION**) EXPERIENCE WORKLOAD COST ( $\pounds$ ) / COST (OTHER) SITUATION AWARENESS **ACCEPTANCE** CHANGE CYBER SECURITY FUNDING TASK ALLOCATION PRIVACY MOTIVATION TEAMWORK SAFETY SELF-EFFICACY ACCESSIBILITY ETHICS SUBJECTIVE NORMS **ADOPTION USABILITY PSYCH OWNERSHIP** BLAME **FUNCTIONALITY** (MIS)UNDERSTANDING RESPONSIBILITY **ADAPTABILITY** PRESS & MEDIA **STANDARDS CONTINUED OPTIMAL** ASSISTIVE CERTIFICATION LANGUAGE & USE PRAISE NOT MISUSE, ABUSE COMMUNICATION LAW & REGULATION FEAR ETC. MISINFORMATION CULTURE AND MORE...

**ATTITUDES** 

### **Example: Developing Metrics & Personas for Optimal Human-Centric Cyber Security**

## Human Cyber-Security Risk Tool

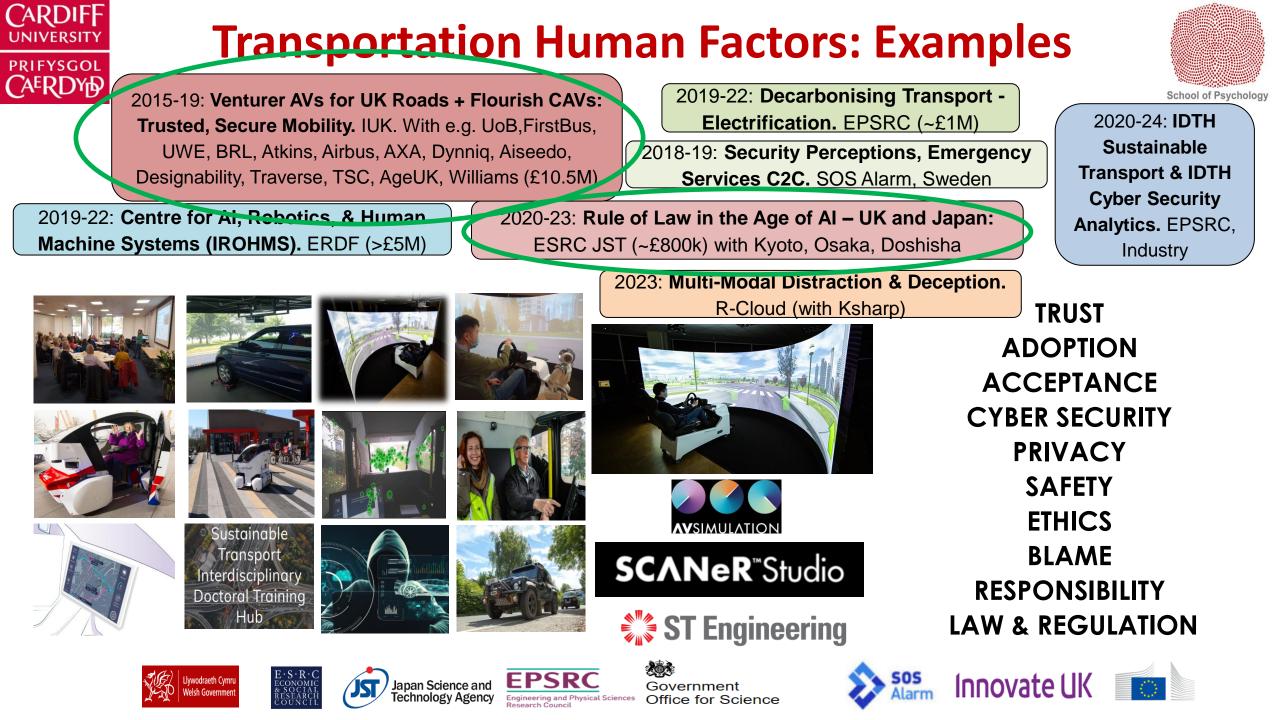


### Airbus Partnership & Centre of Excellence in Human Centric Cyber Security











## **Venturer: AVs for UK Roads**

### **VENTURER:** ~£5M IUK, 2015-18

**HF:** Performance, behaviour, individual differences, Situation Awareness, workload, trust, cyber – etc.

**Handover** of control in **urban settings** = key gap (e.g. Morgan, Alford, & Parkhurst, 2016)

**Also:** L3-4 (SAE): negotiating traffic, pedestrians, cyclists, responses to AV decision making...











**Impact:** AV design principles & standards (*safety*), insurance (*legislation, policy*), mobility (*services*), economy (e.g., 10-15k UK jobs - *employment*).

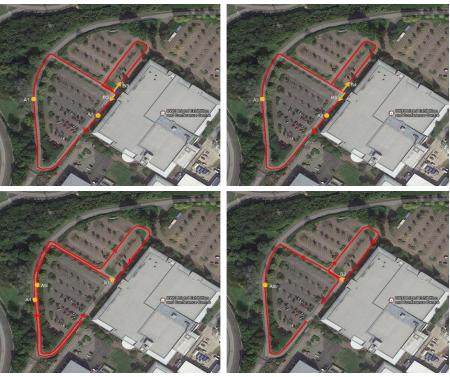




## **UNE Diversity** Bristol England Humans & AVs - Trust aution?? Though subjective...

Scenario Type	Scenario Number	Scenario Description	Scenario Picture
A	1	Moving along an empty road at or below the speed limit.	
	3	Overtaking a parked car while leaving a safe distance margin.	
	4	Overtaking a parked car leaving a safe distance margin and waiting if necessary to leave a safe gap from an oncoming car.	
В	1	Turning right off the main road into the side road at a priority junction with no other vehicles.	
	2	Turning right off the main road into the side road at a priority junction with an on-coming vehicle approaching on the main road.	
	3	Turning left out of a side road onto a main road at a priority junction with no other vehicles.	
	4	Turning left out of a side road onto a main road at a priority junction with a vehicle approaching on the main road from the right.	
	5	Turning right out of a side road onto a main road at a priority junction with no other vehicles.	
	6	Turning right out of a side road onto a main road at a priority junction with vehicles approaching along the main road from both directions.	
	7	Turning in left into a side road from a main road at a priority junction with no other vehicles.	

Trial 2: Trust very high (slightly higher within the simulator). Higher during complex & risky maneuvers...!?



Trial 3. Cyclists, pedestrians & vehicle users; higher trust if AV gives way & cautionary.

Parkin, J., Crawford, F., Flower, J., Alford, C., Morgan, P. and Parkhurst, G. (2022). <u>Cyclist and pedestrian trust in automated</u> <u>vehicles: an on-road and simulator trial</u>. *International Journal of Sustainable Transportation*.



# Level 4+/5 AVs: Flourish



## **FLOURISH:** Innovate UK, £5.5M, 2016-19

**Aims:** CAVs & HMIs for those with highest mobility needs (older adults, mobility impaired) incl. as a service

**Psych & HF areas:** Simulation, usability & UX, trust, workload, SA, HMI design & HCI, cyber security, privacy...

Test **interface interaction & responses** incl. eye + HSM (with Airbus): *Stephenson, Eimontaite, Morgan et al. (2021) – Frontiers in Psychology: Performance Science; Voinescu, Morgan et al. (2020). Transportation Research: Part F.* 

**Impact:** CAV interface design principles/standards (*safety*), insurance (*legislation, policy*), mobility (*services*), economy (e.g., 6-10k UK jobs - *employment*), transport as a service (+++)







## Simulator, Pods, HMI





Design, testing, development & deployment of accessible, usable, functional, adaptable, safe, secure, and trusted human-machine interfaces for connected autonomous vehicles



## Trust in CAVs $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Trust in CAV HMIs



Voinescu, A., Morgan, P. L., Alford, C., & Caleb-Solly, P. (2020). The utility of psychological measures in evaluating perceived usability of automated vehicle interfaces – a study with older adults. *TR-F: Traffic Psychology & Behaviour 72*.

General trust in tech correlated with HMI usability (key variables in acceptance & attitudes towards AVs (e.g. Liu et al., 2019, Zhang et al., 2019)) & predicts intended AV use (Buckley et al. 2018).

BUT – no relationship with trust in the CAV / Simulator

**Challenge:** More experience needed (Ekman et al., 2016). Particularly for tech(s) yet to be experienced widely. Ensuring adequate user experience through learning pivotal for success.

**PhD Studentship:** Learning to Trust Emerging Disruptive AI and Automated Technology (Cardiff University – Psychology)

SIMPLICITY MINIMAL CLUTTER ADAPTABLE ADAPTIVE ROUTE ADVICE / UPDATES SYSTEM STATUS SPEED SAFE STOP SERVICE/HELP WHEN NEEDED EXPLAINABLE & UNDERSTANDABLE





## **Rule of Law in the Age of AI: Principles of Distributive Liability for Multi-Agent Societies**





#### TEAM UK (with Profs Bill Macken (2020) & Dylan M Jones OBE (2022))



**Prof Phillip Morga** 

Dr Qiyuan Zhang







Louise Bowen

Theo Kozlowski

#### **TEAM JAPAN**

Victoria Marcinkiewicz



Which party is to blame?



Prof Tatsuhiko Inatani





**Prof Minoru Asada** 





Dr Hirofumi Katsuno



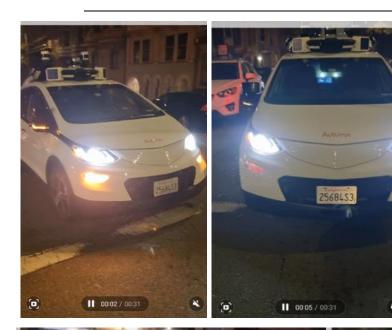








## **Self-Driving Cars are here...but...**

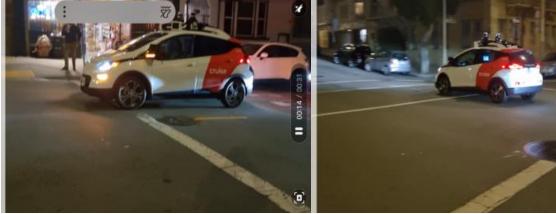






← San Francisco, July 2023 (Morgan, Marcinkiewicz et al.)

Waymo's driverless cars were involved in two crashes and 18 'minor contact events' over 1 million miles

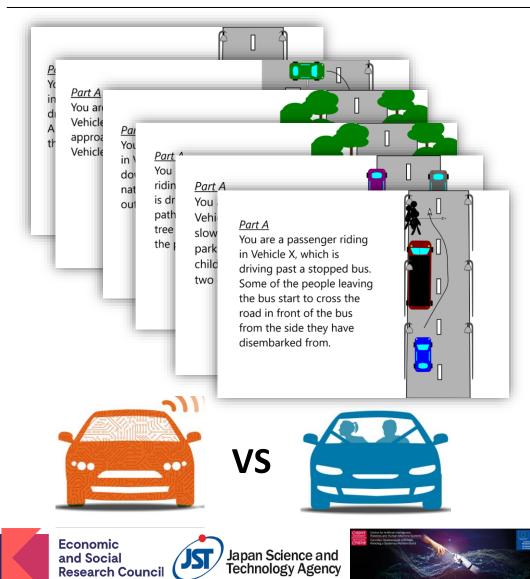


### GM's Cruise slashed fleet of robotaxis by 50% in San Francisco after collisions

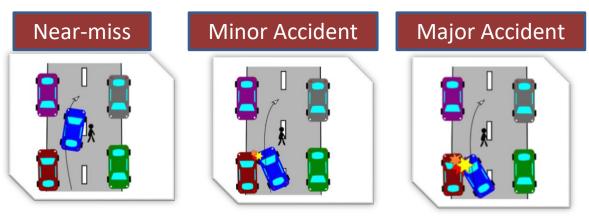
By Samantha Delouya, CNN Updated 8:01 PM EDT, Tue August 22, 2023



# **Trust & Blame Before & After Incident**



**K**K



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### KEY TAKEWAYS (2020-21/22)

- UK: AV blamed more & trusted less;
- Japan: Similar pattern but lower trust;
- Double standards: trust human driver more BUT blame higher vs AV if perceived to be taking a chance;
- 'Ironies': perceived tech & performance capabilities

Zhang, Q., Wallbridge, C. D., Jones, D. M., & Morgan, P. (2021). The blame game: Double standards apply to autonomous vehicle accidents. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 270, 308–314.
Zhang, Q., Wallbridge, C. D., Jones, D. M., & Morgan, P. (2024). Public perception of autonomous vehicle capability determines judgment of blame and trust in road traffic accidents
Zhang, Q., Wallbridge, C. D., Jones, D. M., & Morgan, P. (under review). Autonomous vehicle judged less risky and blameworthy relative to a human driver if driven assertively before an accident. *Transportation Research Part A: Policy & Practice.*

## **Anthropomorphism: Informational Assistants**

Highly beneficial for trustworthiness when system(s) running flawlessly – although in incident / accident situations, trust can be damaged more due to the presence of a robot informational assistant







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# **Pushing Boundaries**







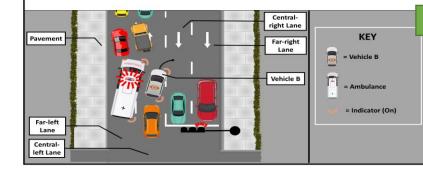


- SDCs cannot always stop (e.g. emergency situations, environmental factors) & may have / be expected to perform courteous actions;
- The technology is becoming capable;
- But there will sometimes be negative outcomes.

#### Part 2

Vehicle B does not stay in the central-left lane. It crosses the broken white line (in the middle of the road) into the central-right lane to give way to the ambulance.

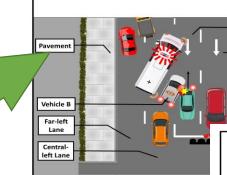
According to the Highway Code, a broken white line marks the centre of the road. A vehicle can cross it if the driver can see the road is clear and wishes to overtake or turn off.



#### Part 3

The ambulance passes through. But Vehicle B is hit by a vehicle in the centralright lane, which is rolling back because its driver failed to apply the handbrake while waiting at the traffic light.

It is later revealed that if Vehicle B had stayed in the central-left lane, the ambulance would not have been stuck for a long time, and would not have been significantly delayed in its arrival at its destination.



#### Negative (Accident)

#### Less Negative (Near-miss)

Central-

right Lane

Far-right Lane

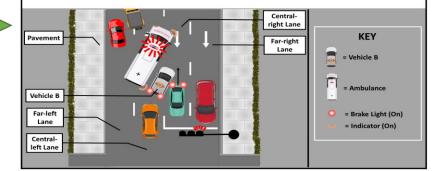
#### Part 3

The ambulance passes through. But Vehicle B is nearly hit by a vehicle in the central-right lane, which is rolling back because its driver failed to apply the handbrake while waiting at the traffic light.

It is later revealed that if Vehicle B had stayed in the central-left lane, the ambulance would have been stuck for a long time, and would have been significantly delayed in its arrival at its destination.

KEY

= Vehicle B



Economic and Social Research Council

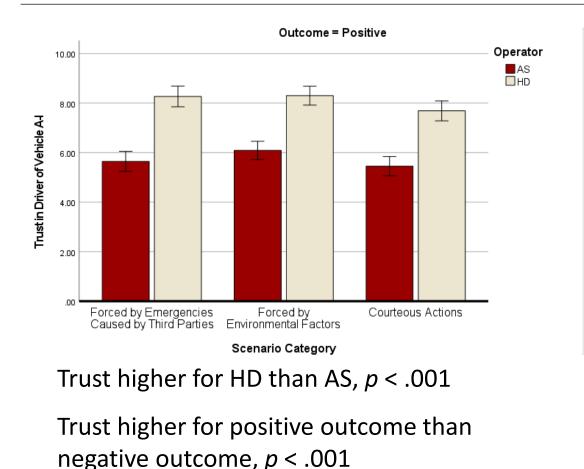


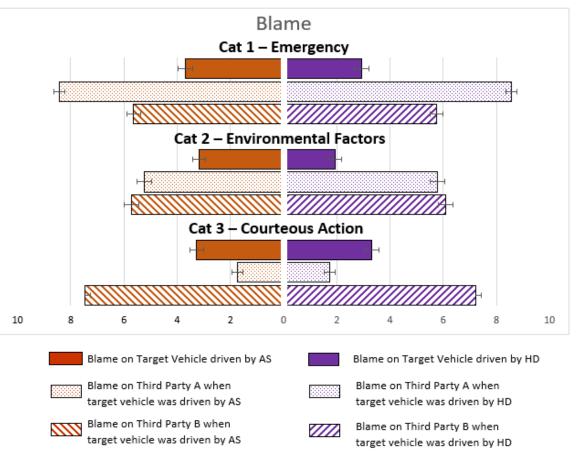


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## Trust in Target Vehicle & Blame





AND: Trust in AVs increased post vs pre-experiment, especially with positive outcome



# **Cyber Security Aspects**

Upfront trust in a CAV: impacted by CAV cyber security rating

Upfront trust in the CAV company: impacted by CAV cyber security rating

Trust in CAV and the company after a cyber-attack: *Plummets...can it be restored?* 

Trust in CAV after a +/- response to a cyber attack: *Matters...but is it enough?* 







## **Defence & Security: Recent Projects**

2022-2023: Measuring Trust in Complex Sociotechnical Systems HSSRC – with Trimetis

2022-2023: Developing HF Guidelines for Robots & Autonomous Systems HSSRC – with QinetiQ & BAE Systems 2023-25: Multi-Modal Interruption & Distractions R-Cloud – with K-Sharp



#### RQs

Can changes to trust in AS be detected & measured via behavioural cues & responses, physio & selfassessment?

Experts vs novices.

#### **Technical Approach**

BMT; trust in system modulated by auto classifier accuracy (25%, 75%, 95%)



#### **Example Findings**

- Trust plummets after cyber-attack & remains low in 25% & 75% conditions but not in 95% condition (restoration...)
- Evidence that subjective ratings do always correlate with objective physiological data!

### **Questions?**



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**Development Fund** 







# IROHMS SIMULATION LAB

**Cyber Security** Data Visualisation & C2 EEG, EMG, Eye Tracking, HSM Igloo Immersive Dome Robots (Nao, Pepper, TIAGO) **Transport Simulator** VR (Incl. Virtualizers)





