

Preface

This book derives from two Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) symposia; the first symposium on “Foundations of Autonomy and Its (Cyber) Threats—From Individuals to Interdependence” was held at Stanford University from March 23 to 25, 2015, and the second symposium on “AI and the Mitigation of Human Error—Anomalies, Team Metrics and Thermodynamics” was held again at Stanford University from March 21 to 23, 2016. This book, titled *Autonomy and Artificial Intelligence: A Threat or Savior?*, combines and extends the themes of both symposia. Our goal for this book is to deal with the current state of the art in autonomy and artificial intelligence by examining the gaps in the existing research that must be addressed to better integrate autonomous and human systems. The research we present in this book will help to advance the next generation of systems that are already planned ranging from autonomous platforms and machines to teams of autonomous systems to provide better support to human operators, decision-makers, and the society.

This book explores how artificial intelligence (AI), by leading to an increase in the autonomy of machines and robots, is offering opportunities for an expanded but uncertain impact on society by humans, machines, and robots. To help readers better understand the relationships between AI, autonomy, humans, and machines that will help society reduce human errors in the use of advanced technologies (e.g., airplanes, trains, cars), this edited volume presents a wide selection of the underlying theories, computational models, experimental methods, and field applications. While other books deal with these topics individually, this book is unique in that it unifies the fields of autonomy and AI and frames them in the broader context of effective integration for human-autonomous machine and robotic systems.

The **introduction** in this volume begins by describing the current state of the art for research in AI, autonomy, and cyber-threats presented at Stanford University in the spring of 2015 (copies of the technical articles are available from AAAI at <http://www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/sss15symposia.php#ss03>; a link to the agenda for the symposium in 2015 along with contact information for the invited speakers and regular participants is at <https://sites.google.com/site/foundationsofautonomy-aaais2015/>) and for research in AI, autonomy, and error mitigation presented at the

same university in the spring of 2016 (copies of the technical articles are available from AAAI at <http://www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/sss16symposia.php#ss01>; a link to the agenda and contact information for the invited speakers and regular participants is at <https://sites.google.com/site/aiandthemitigationofhumanerror/>).

After introducing the themes in this book and the contributions from world-class researchers and scientists, individual chapters follow where they elaborate on key research topics at the heart of effective human-machine-robot-systems integration. These topics include computational support for intelligence analyses; the challenge of verifying today's and future autonomous systems; comparisons between today's machines and autism; implications of human-information interaction on artificial intelligence and errors; systems that reason; the autonomy of machines, robots, and buildings; and hybrid teams, where hybrid reflects arbitrary combinations of humans, machines, and robots.

The contributions to this volume are written by leading scientists across the field of autonomous systems research, ranging from industry and academia to government. Given the broad diversity of the research in this book, we strove to thoroughly examine the challenges and trends of systems that implement and exhibit AI; social implications of present and future systems made autonomous with AI; systems with AI seeking to develop trusted relationships among humans, machines, and robots; and effective human systems integration that must result for trust in these new systems and their applications to increase and to be sustained.

A brief summary of the AAAI symposia in the spring of 2015 and the spring of 2016 is presented below.

Spring 2015: Foundations of Autonomy and Its (Cyber) Threats—From Individuals to Interdependence

Spring 2015: Organizing Committee

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Spring 2015: Program Committee

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- Catherine Tessier (Catherine.Tessier@onera.fr), Senior Researcher, Dept. of Systems Control and Flight Dynamics, French Aerospace Lab, ONERA, Toulouse, France
- Simon Parsons (s.d.parsons@liverpool.ac.uk), Liverpool, Visiting Professor, Dept. of Computer Science, University of Liverpool; Dept. Graduate Deputy Chair and Co-Dir., Agents Lab, Brooklyn College
- Ciara Sibley (ciara.sibley@nrl.navy.mil), Engineering Research Psychologist, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC

Spring 2015: Invited Keynote Speakers

- Gautam Trivedi (gautam.trivedi@nrl.navy.mil) and Brandon Enochs (brandon.enochs@nrl.navy.mil), Naval Research Laboratory, “Detecting, Analyzing and Locating Unauthorized Wireless Intrusions into Networks”
- Chris Berka (chris@b-alert.com), Advanced Brain Monitoring, “On the Road to Autonomy: Evaluating and Optimizing Hybrid Team Dynamics”

- Kristin E. Schaefer (kristin.e.schaefer2.ctr@mail.mil), US Army Research Lab (ARL), “Perspectives of Trust: Research at the US Army Research Laboratory”
- David R. Martinez (DMartinez@LL.mit.edu), Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Cyber Anomaly Detection with Machine Learning”
- Vladimir Gontar (vgontar@ucsd.edu), BioCircuits Institute, University of California San Diego (UCSD), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, “Artificial Brain Systems Based on Neural Networks Discrete Chaotic Biochemical Reactions Dynamics and Its Application to Conscious and Creative Robots”

Spring 2015: Regular Speakers

- Christopher A. Miller (cmiller@sift.net), Smart Information Flow Technologies, “Delegation, Intent, Cooperation and Their Failures”
- Ciara Sibley¹ (ciara.sibley@nrl.navy.mil), Joseph Coyne¹ (joseph.coyne@nrl.navy.mil), and Jeffery Morrison² (jeffrey.morrison@nrl.navy.mil), ¹Naval Research Laboratory, ²Office of Naval Research, “Research Considerations for Managing Future Unmanned Systems”
- Gavin Taylor (taylor@usna.edu), Kawika Barabin, and Kent Sayre, Computer Science Department, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402-5002, “An Application of Reinforcement Learning to Supervised Autonomy”
- David J. Atkinson (datkinson@ihmc.us), Florida Institute for Human and Machine Cognition, Ocala, FL, “Emerging Cyber-Security Issues of Autonomy and the Psychopathology of Intelligent Machines”
- Olivier Barthe¹ (olivier.barteye@intradef.gouv.fr) and Laurent Chaudron² (laurent.chaudron@polytechnique.org), CREC St-Cyr¹ and ONERA², “Risk Management Systems Must Provide Automatic Decisions for Crisis Computable Algebras”
- William F. Lawless (wlawless@paine.edu), Paine College, Augusta, GA, and Ira S. Moskowitz, Ranjeev Mittu, and Donald A. Sofge (ira.moskowitz@nrl.navy.mil; ranjeev.mittu@nrl.navy.mil; douglas.sofge@nrl.navy.mil), Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, “A Thermodynamics of Teams: Towards a Robust Computational Model of Autonomous Teams”
- Ranjeev Mittu¹ (ranjeev.mittu@nrl.navy.mil) and Julie Marble² (julie.marble@nrl.navy.mil), ¹Naval Research Laboratory, Information Technology Division, Washington, DC; ² Office of Naval Research, VA 22203-1995 (changing to Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab, MD), “The Human Factor in Cybersecurity: Robust and Intelligent Defense”
- Myriam Abramson (myriam.abramson@nrl.navy.mil), Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC, “Cognitive Fingerprints”
- Ira S. Moskowitz¹ (ira.moskowitz@nrl.navy.mil), William F. Lawless², (wlawless@paine.edu), Paul Hyden¹ (paul.hyden@nrl.navy.mil), Ranjeev Mittu¹ (ranjeev.mittu@nrl.navy.mil)

jeev.mittu@nrl.navy.mil), and Stephen Russell¹ (stephen.m.russell8.civ@mail.mil), ¹Information Management and Decision Architectures Branch, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC; ²Departments of Mathematics and Psychology, Paine College, Augusta, GA, “A Network Science Approach to Entropy and Training”

- Boris Galitsky (bgalitsky@hotmail.com), Knowledge Trail Inc., San Jose, CA, “Team Formation by Children with Autism”
- Olivier Barthe¹ (olivier.barteye@intradef.gouv.fr) and Laurent Chaudron² (laurent.chaudron@polytechnique.org), CREC St-Cyr¹ and ONERA², “Algebraic Models of the Self-Orientation Concept for Autonomous Systems”

Spring 2016: AI and the Mitigation of Human Error— Anomalies, Team Metrics and Thermodynamics

Spring 2016: Organizing Committee

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William F. Lawless (wlawless@paine.edu), Paine College, Departments of Math and Psychology

Spring 2016: Program Committee (duplicates the spring 2015 symposium)

Spring 2016: Invited Keynote Speakers

- Julie Adams (julie.a.adams@vanderbilt.edu), Vanderbilt University, Associate Professor of Computer Science and Computer Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Department, “AI and the Mitigation of Error”
- Stephen Russell (stephen.m.russell8.civ@mail.mil), Chief, Battlefield Information Processing Branch, US Army Research Lab, MD, “Human Information Interaction, Artificial Intelligence, and Errors”
- James Llinas (llinas@buffalo.edu), SUNY at Buffalo, “An Argumentation-Based System Support Toolkit for Intelligence Analyses”
- Martin Voshell (mvoshell@cra.com), Charles River Analytics, “Multi-Level Human-Autonomy Teams for Distributed Mission Management”

Spring 2016: Regular Speakers

- Ira S. Moskowitz (ira.moskowitz@nrl.navy.mil), NRL; “Human-Caused Bifurcations in a Hybrid Team—A Position Paper”
- Paul Hyden (paul.hyden@nrl.navy.mil), NRL, “Fortification Through Topological Dominance: Using Hop Distance and Randomized Topology Strategies to Enhance Network Security”
- Olivier Bartheye (olivier.barteye@intra.def.gouv.fr), CREC St-Cyr, and Laurent Chaudron (laurent.chaudron@polytechnique.org), ONERA, “Epistemological Qualification of Valid Action Plans for UGVs or UAVs in Urban Areas”
- William F. Lawless, (wlawless@paine.edu), Paine College, “AI and the Mitigation of Error: A Thermodynamics of Teams”

Questions for Speakers and Attendees at AAI-2015 and AAI-2016 and for Readers of This Book

Our spring AAI-2015 and AAI-2016 symposia offered speakers opportunities with AI to address the intractable, fundamental questions about cybersecurity, machines and robots, autonomy and its management, the malleability of preferences and beliefs in social settings, or the application of autonomy for hybrids at the individual, group, and system levels.

A list of unanswered fundamental questions included:

- Why have we yet to determine from a theoretical perspective the principles underlying individual, team, and system behaviors?
- Can autonomous systems be controlled to solve the problems faced by teams while maintaining defenses against threats and minimizing mistakes in competitive environments (e.g., cyber attacks, human error, system failure)?
- Do individuals seek to self-organize into autonomous groups like teams in order to better defend against attacks (e.g., cyber, merger, resources) or for other reasons (e.g., least entropy production (LEP) and maximum entropy production (MEP))?
- What does an autonomous organization need to predict its path forward and govern itself? What are the AI tools available to help an organization be more adept and creative?
- What signifies adaptation? For AI, does adaptation at an earlier time prevent or moderate adaptive responses to newer environmental changes?
- Is the stability state of hybrid teams the single state that generates the MEP rate?
- If social order requires MEP, and if the bistable perspectives present in debate (courtrooms, politics, science) lead to stable decisions, is the chosen decision an LEP or MEP state?

- Considering the evolution of social systems (e.g., in general, Cuba, North Korea, and Palestine have not evolved), are the systems that adjust to MEP the most efficient?

In addition, new threats may emerge due to the nature of the technology of autonomy itself (as well as the breakdown in traditional verification and validation (V&V) and test and evaluation (T&E) due to the expanded development and application of AI). This nature of advanced technology leads to other key AI questions for consideration now and in the future:

Fault Modes

- Are there new types of fault modes that can be exploited by outsiders?

Detection

- How can we detect that an intelligent, autonomous system has been or is being subverted?

Isolation

- What is a “fail-safe” or “fail-operational” mode for an autonomous system, and can it be implemented?
- Implication of cascading faults (AI, system, cyber)

Resilience and Repair

- What are the underlying causes of the symptoms of faults (e.g., nature of the algorithms, patterns of data, etc.)?

Consequences of Cyber Vulnerabilities

- Inducement of fault modes
- Deception (including false flags)
- Subversion
- The human/social element (reliance, trust, and performance)

We invited speakers and attendants at our two symposia to address the following more specific AI topics (as we invite readers of this book to consider):

- Computational models of autonomy (with real or virtual individuals, teams, or systems) and performance (e.g., metrics, MEP) with or without interdependence, uncertainty, and stability
- Computational models that address autonomy and trust (e.g., the trust by autonomous machines of human behavior or the trust by humans of autonomous machine behavior)
- Computational models that address threats to autonomy and trust (cyber attacks, competitive threats, deception) and the fundamental barriers to system survivability (e.g., decisions, mistakes, etc.)

- Computational models for the effective or efficient management of complex systems (e.g., the results of decision-making, operational performance, metrics of effectiveness, efficiency)
- Models of multi-agent systems (e.g., multi-UAVs, multi-UxVs, model verification and validation) that address autonomy (e.g., its performance, effectiveness, and efficiency).

For future research projects and symposia (e.g., our symposium in 2017 on “Computational Context: Why It’s Important, What It Means, and Can It Be Computed?”; see <http://www.aaai.org/Symposia/Spring/sss17symposia.php#ss03>), we invite readers to consider other questions or topics from individual (e.g., cognitive science, economics), machine learning (ANNs; GAs), or interdependent (e.g., team, firm, system) perspectives.

After the AAAI-spring symposia in 2015 and 2016 were completed, the symposia presentations and technical reports and the book took on separate lives. The following individuals were responsible for the proposal submitted to Springer after the symposia, for the divergence between the topics considered by the two, and for editing this book that has resulted:

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