

Joining Humans and Robots at the hip, transitioning from command and control to teaming and trust

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The 5 Year Vision

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1. Can you survey the 1 sq. km area immediately outside the harbour?





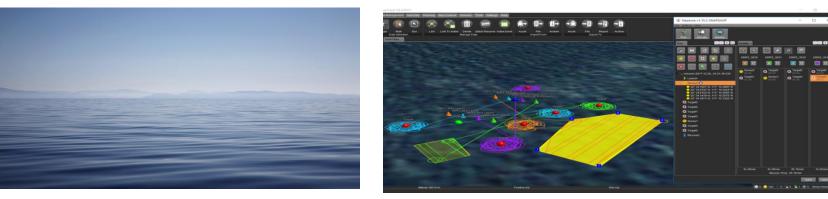
2. Deck checks complete, on my way. ETA 2 hours. 3. I see the ATR has picked up a contact. Send me a snippet for verification

4. ATR Snippet sent. Reminder: can you get maintenance to check to my rudder?

Human-Machine Teaming



Problems to Overcome



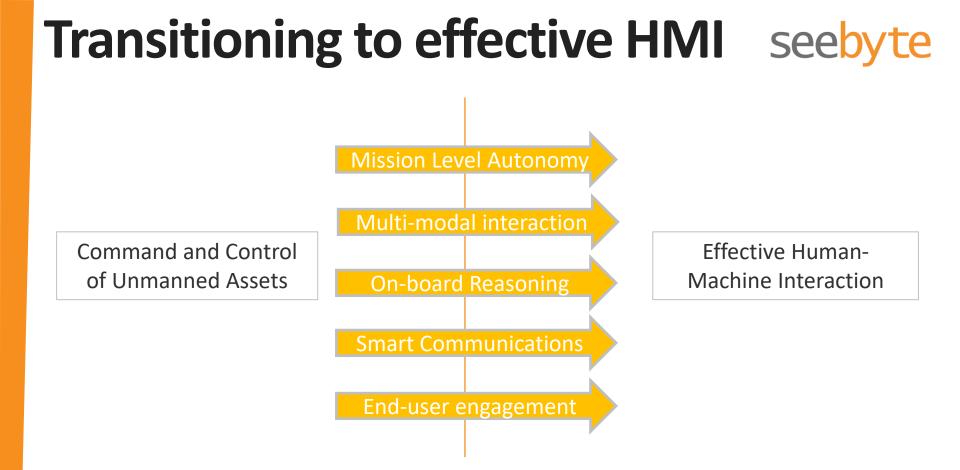
Mental Model : The user's belief on what a system can do will strongly impact whether they use it, trust it and determine how they use it

Trustworthy Robotics:

- Communications: What is the system doing?
- **Transparency:** How does it work and why is it doing it?
- Involvement: The user must feel in control

Dependability and Predictability are key for trust





SeeByte Mission Level Autonomy

seebyte 2003 Level 1: Navigate 2009 2014 evel 2: Adaptive Level 3: Distributed 2016 Level 4: Multidomain litidomain Nov Level 5: Variable

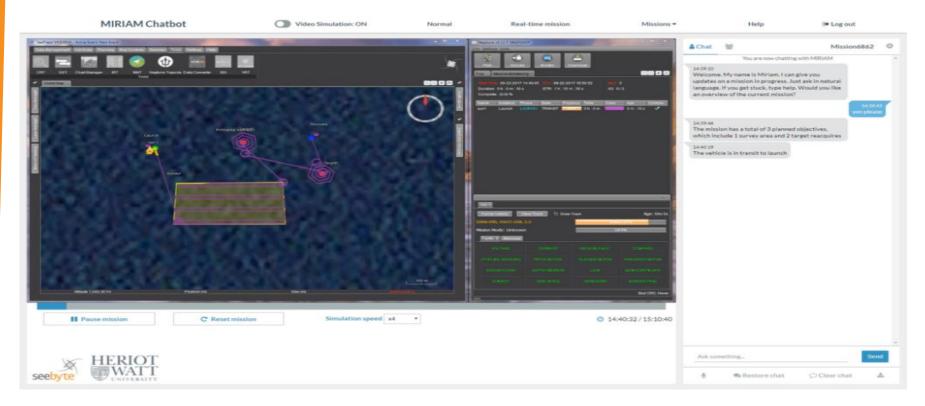
Why use different modalities?





Multi-modal Interaction

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Defence and Security



Prof. H. Hastie, Dr D. Robb, J. Chiyah

(click image for video)

Example Interactions









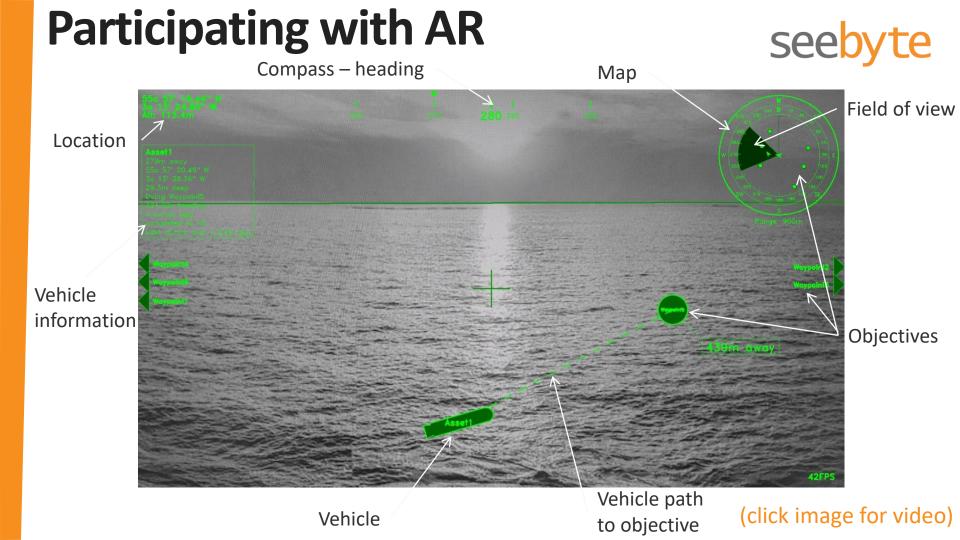
Integrating AR into Interactions











On-board Reasoning

 Richer levels of on-board classification allow autonomous decision making and autonomy explainability





"construction worker in orange

safety vest is working on road."



"two young girls are playing with

lego toy."

'man in black shirt is playing guitar."



"girl in pink dress is jumping in air."

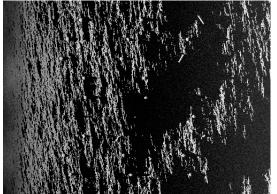


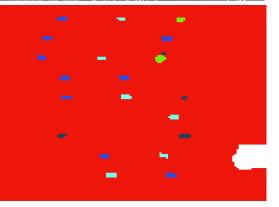
"black and white dog jumps over bar."



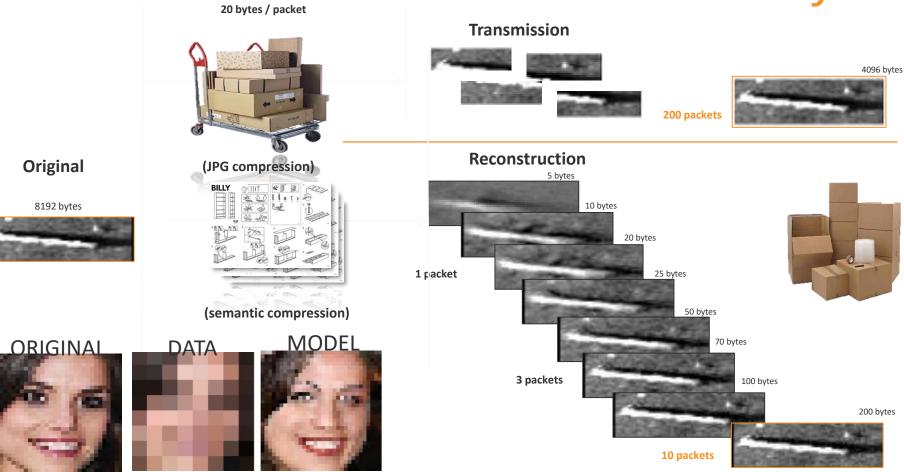
"young girl in pink shirt is swinging on swing."







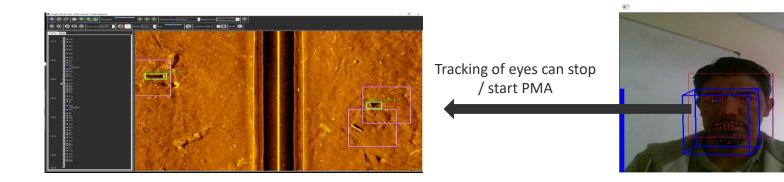
Smart Communications



End User Engagement



- On-going, iterative engagement with the end-user is vital to ensure the autonomy technology adds capability
- The User Experience is key the technology must be simple, intuitive and add value
- Technology must be delivered that can operate within SOP's



Summary



Current autonomy operations focus principally on planning after which operators are "autonomy observers"

Transitioning to effective Human-Machine Autonomy requires:

- Mission Level Autonomy allowing dynamic re-tasking and re-planning
- Multi-modal interactions
- Improved on-board perception to allow explainability
- Smart communications to leverage available bandwidth and prioritise data sharing
- Continual end-user interaction