# State Event Models for the Formal Analysis of Human-Machine Interactions

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March 26, 2014

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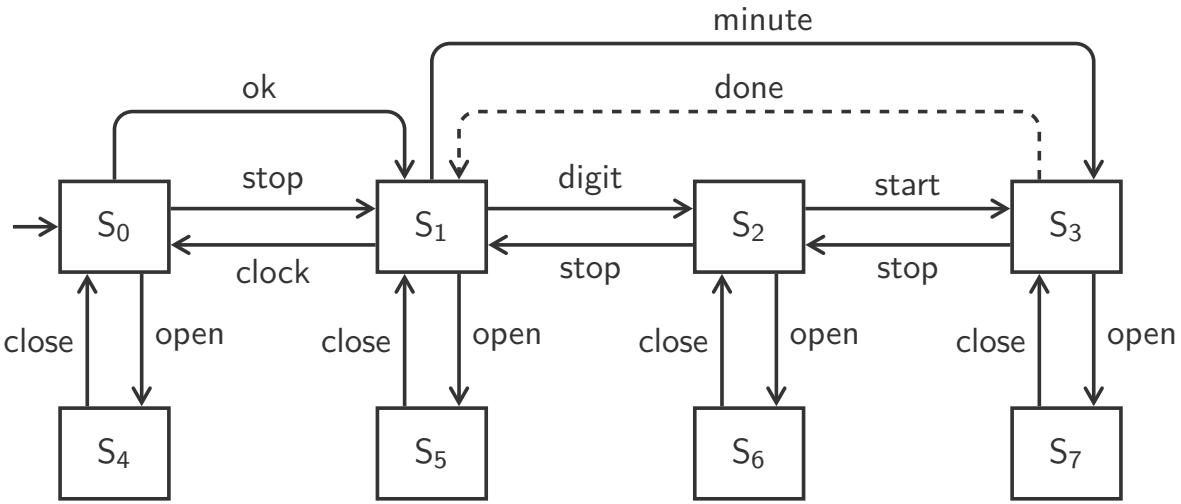
[FVHMS 2014, Palo Alto, USA]

# Introduction

- Automated formal analysis techniques for HMI systems
- Detection of potential automation surprises
- Conformance relation between actual system and mental model according to which it is operated

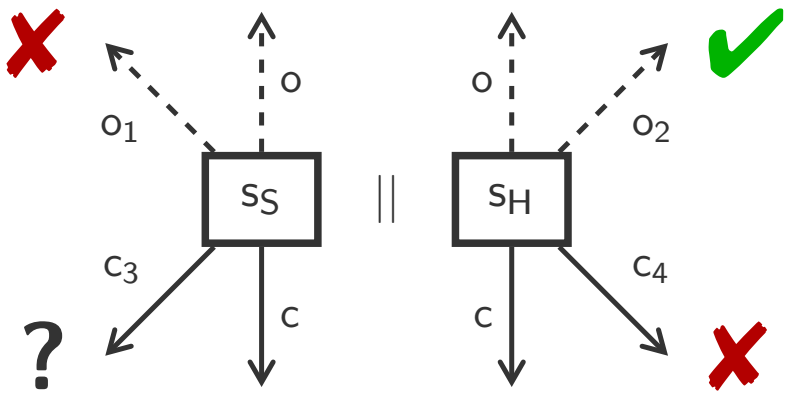
# Formal Modelling

- HMI-LTS extends LTS with inputs and outputs:
  - Commands executed by the user
  - Observations executed by the system and observed by the user
  - Internal actions invisible to the user



# Interaction Model

- **Interaction:**
  - Represented with the synchronous parallel composition




- **Bad situations:**
  - A command missing on the system model ($c_4$)
  - An observation missing on the mental model ($o_1$)

# Full-control property

- Full-control property captures safe interaction
- During the interaction between a user and a system:
  - The user must know exactly the possible commands...
  - ...and at least all the possible observations

$\mathcal{H}$ fc $\mathcal{S}$ if and only if :

$\forall \sigma \in \mathcal{L}^*$ such that $s_S \in (s_{0_S}$ **after** $\sigma)$ and $s_H \in (s_{0_H}$ **after** $\sigma)$ :

$$A^c(s_S) = A^c(s_H) \quad \text{and} \quad A^o(s_S) \subseteq A^o(s_H)$$

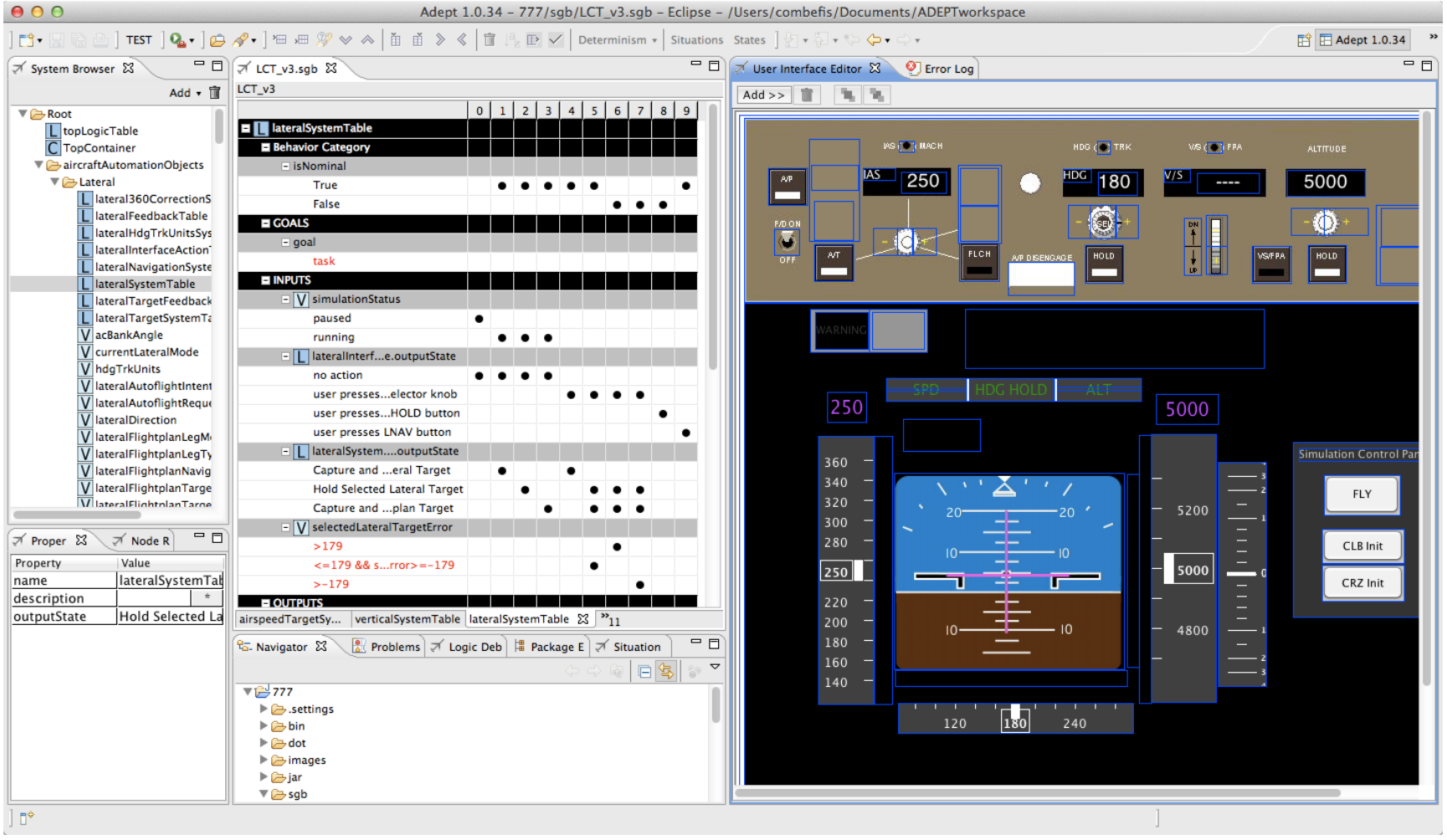
# Generation Problem

- **Goal:** Given the model of a system, automatically generate a minimal full-control conceptual model
- **Motivation:**
  - Extract the minimal behaviour of the system, so that it can be controlled without surprise
  - Help to build artifacts: manuals, procedures, trainings, ...
  - If such abstraction does not exist, provide feedback to help redesigning the system

# ADEPT toolset

- Automatic Design and Evaluation Prototyping Toolset
- Java-based tool
- Support designers in early prototyping phases of automation interfaces

# Autopilot ADEPT model I



# Autopilot ADEPT model II

| | 0 | 1 |
|---|---|---|
| **L airspeedFeedbackTable** | | |
| **INPUTS** | | |
| L airspeedSystemTable.outputState | | |
| Maintain Airspeed Target | • | |
| Capture Airspeed Target | • | |
| Hold Current Airspeed | • | |
| Protect Airspeed Target | | • |
| **OUTPUTS** | | |
| C pfdAirspeedTape.currentValue | | |
| V indicatedAirspeed | • | • |
| C cautionLabel.background | | |
| 255, 204, 0 | | • |
| C autothrottleModeFailureBar.opaque | | |
| False | • | |
| True | | |
| C pitchModeFailureBar.opaque | | |
| False | • | |
| True | | |
| C pfdAirspeedTape.preSelectedTarget | | |
| V selectedSpeedTarget | | • |
| C pfdAirspeedTape.selectedTarget | | |
| V selectedSpeedTarget | | • |

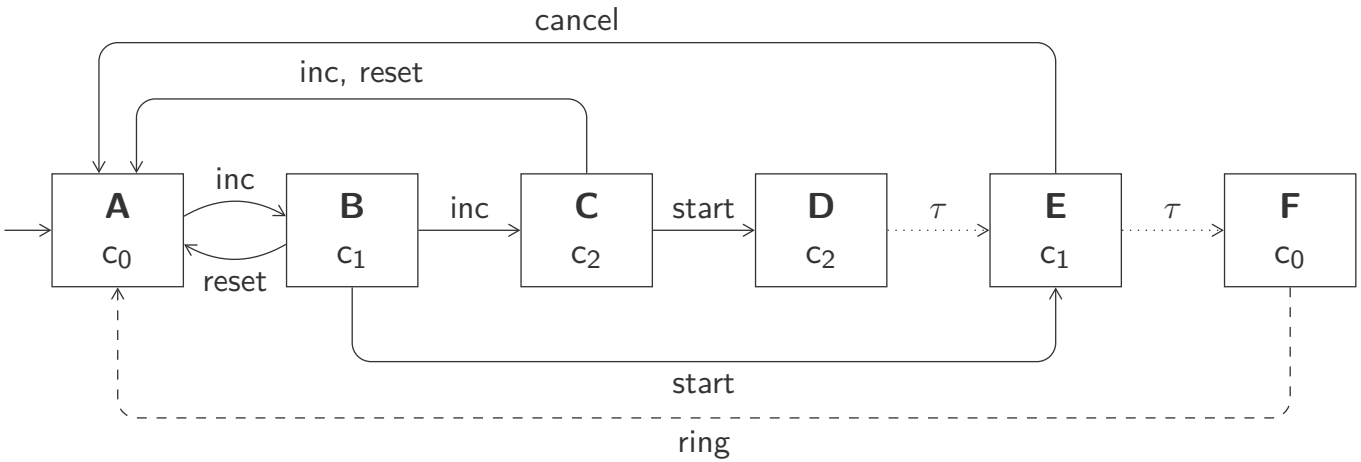
# State Event Models

- ADEPT models combine state with transition information
- A state is made of $n$ variables $x_i$ ranging over domains $D_i$
- Only some state-variable are visible


**HMI-LTS are enriched with state-values**

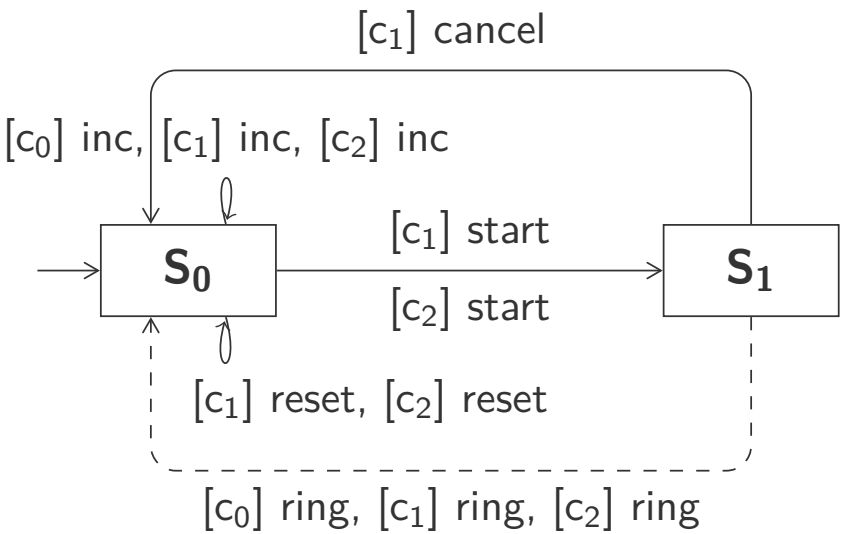
# HMI State-Valued System Model

- Each state $s$ is associated with a state-value $\mathcal{O}(s)$
- Two kinds of observations are possible in a system



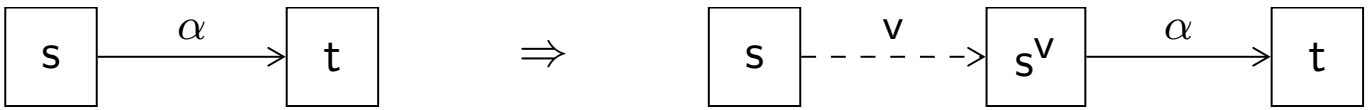
# HMI State-Valued Mental Model

- Transition are guarded with a state-value
- A transition will be executed if the guard is satisfied in the current state of the system

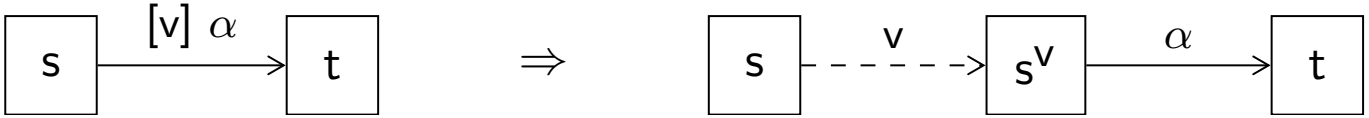


# Enriched models to HMI-LTS

- System model




- Mental model




- The transformation preserves the developed algorithms

# Conclusion

- An enriched model for system and mental model
- Translation from ADEPT models (to be automated)
- Reverse translation from HMI-LTS to ADEPT to be done