

**Methods in AI Research 11**  
**Designing responsible AI part 2:**  
**Designing & Evaluating**  
**AI and Automated systems**

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# Exam – Not part of it

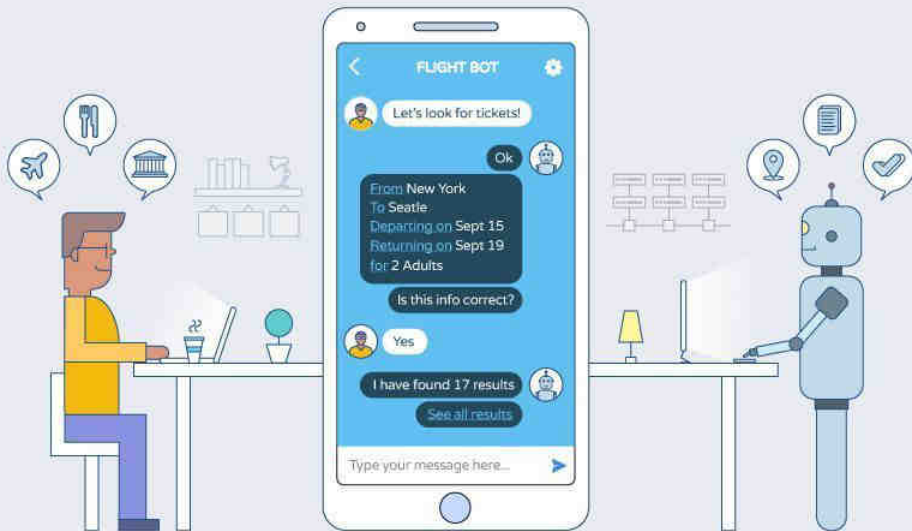
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# Why consider design?



# AI: understanding by building

# DESIGN



facebook





A close-up, high-angle shot of Spider-Man's face and upper torso. He is looking down with a serious expression over a sprawling city at night, with lights from buildings and streets visible in the background. The image has a blue and red color scheme.

**WITH GREAT POWER COMES GREAT RESPONSIBILITY..**

**Building:**

- What?
- How?
- *Why? (larger context of implications)*

# Today's topics

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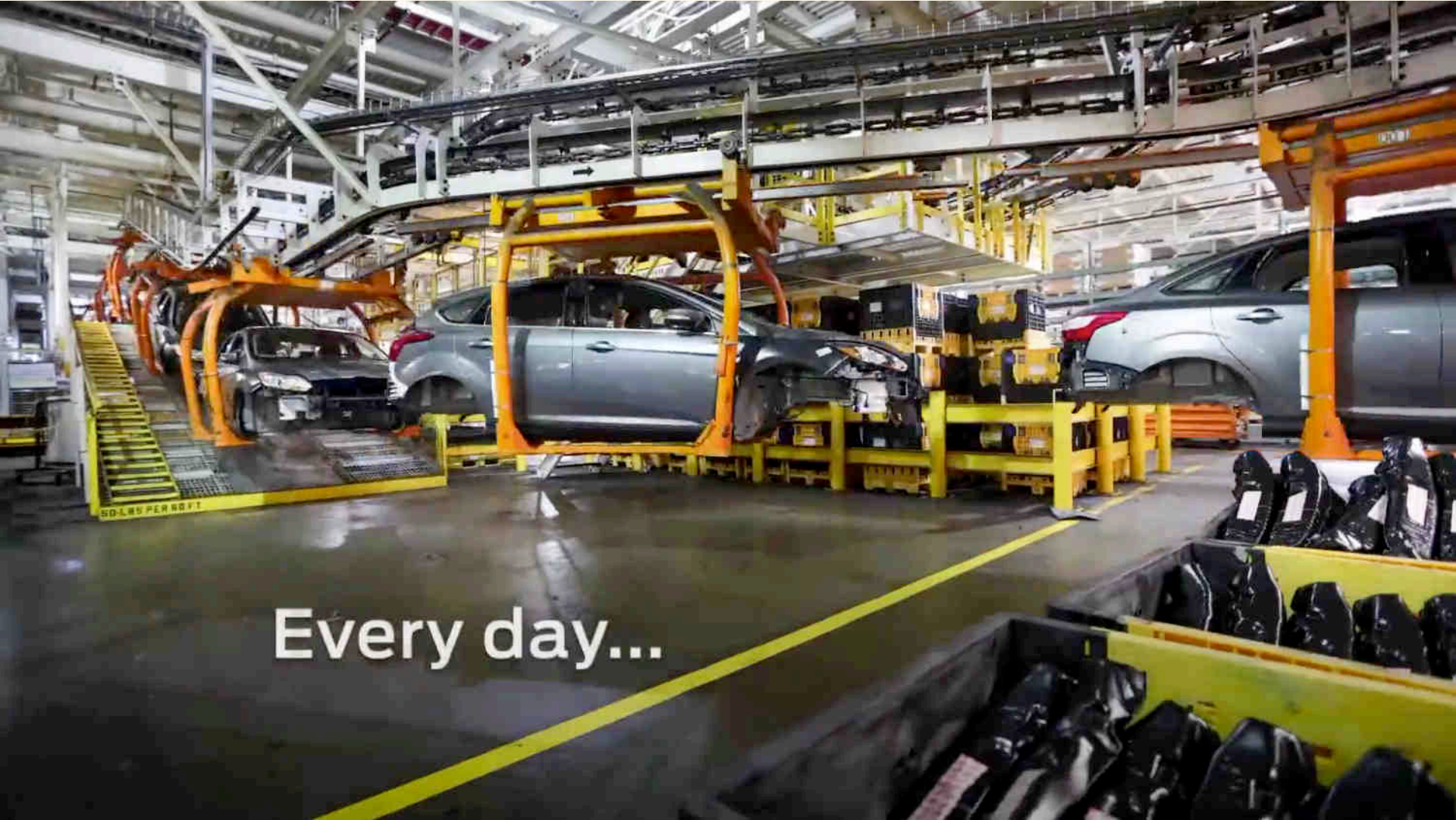
- **Why consider design at all?**
  - AI: Understanding by building
- **Brief history of human-automation (and AI) interaction**
- **Radical / disruptive innovations**
- **Why is designing for human-automation (and AI) interaction tricky?**
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- **Guidelines for design**
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- **If you want to know more..**

# Examples of automation?

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# Start (according to some): Ford's factory assembly lines



Every day...



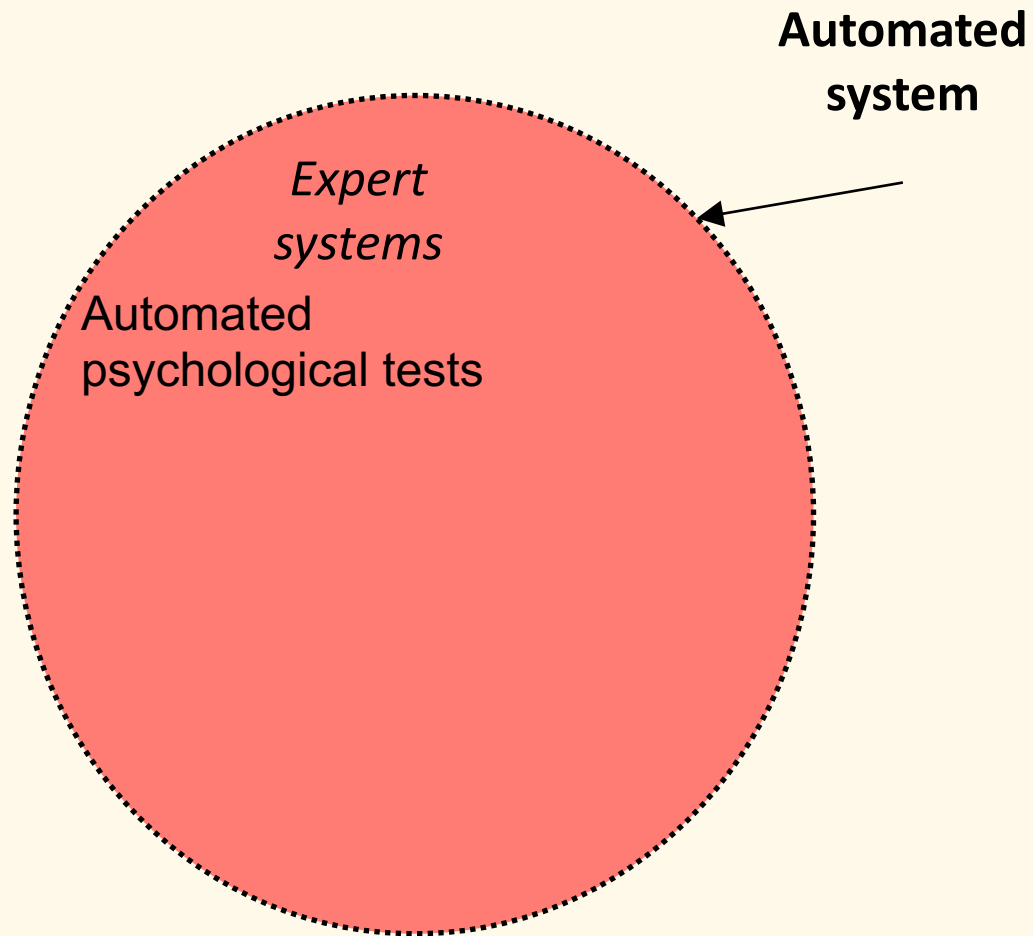
# Automation (Britannica encyclopedia)

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***“the application of machines to tasks once performed by human beings or, increasingly, to tasks that would otherwise be impossible.***

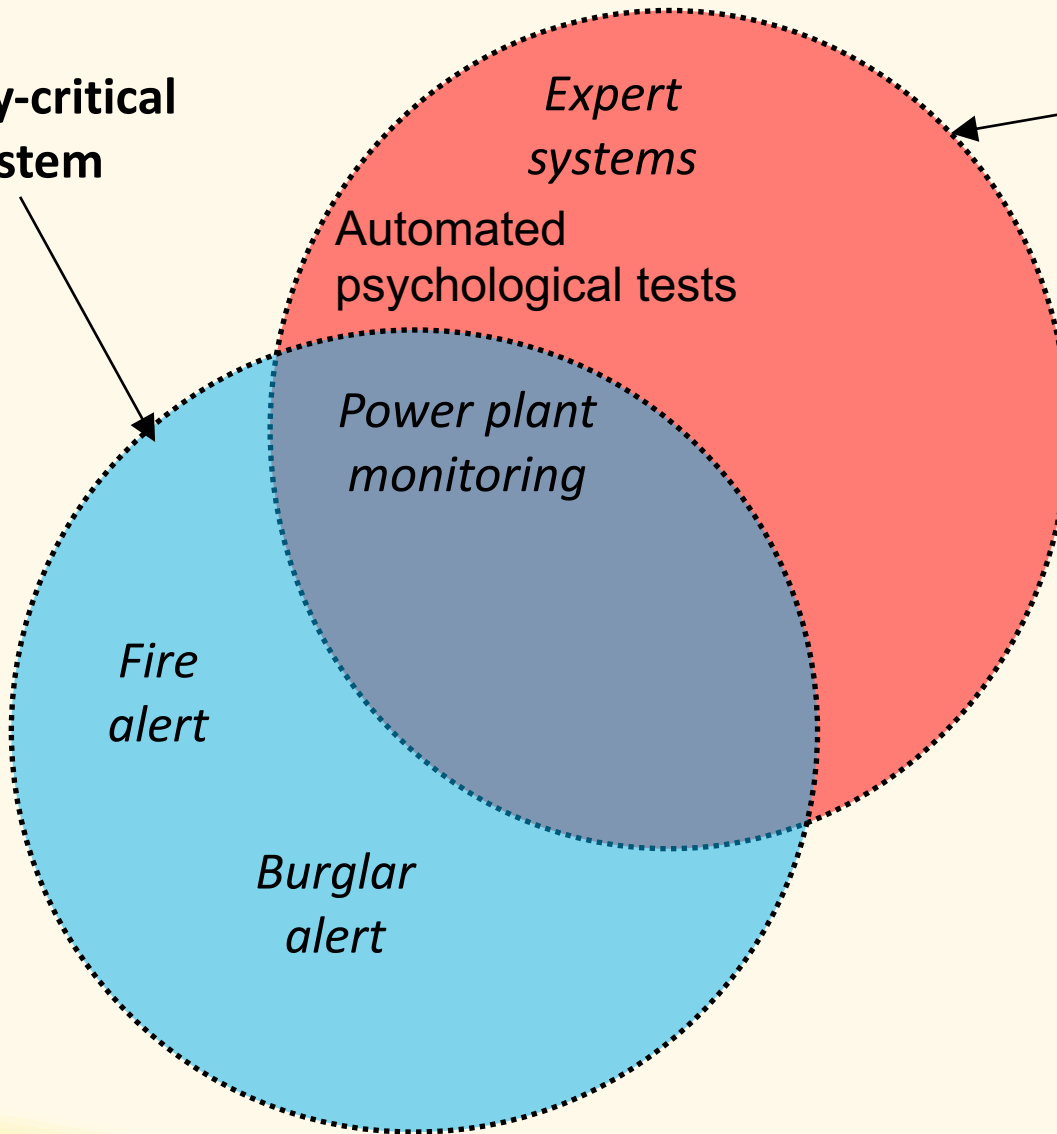
*Although the term mechanization is often used to refer to the simple replacement of human labour by machines, **automation generally implies the integration of machines into a self-governing system.**”*

- No mention of computer processor; no hard requirement
- “Self-governing system” -> AI



**Safety-critical  
system**

**Automated  
system**

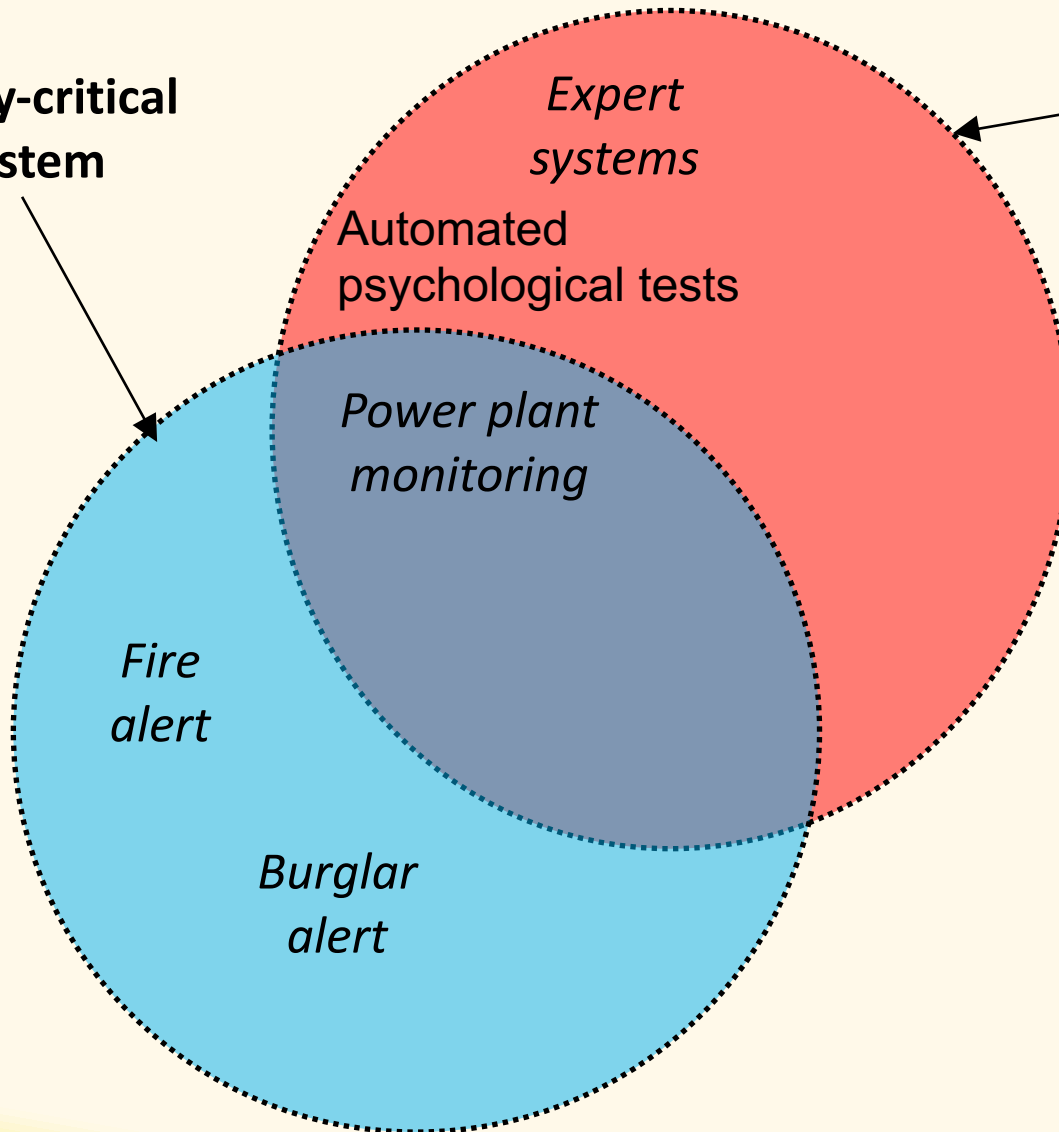


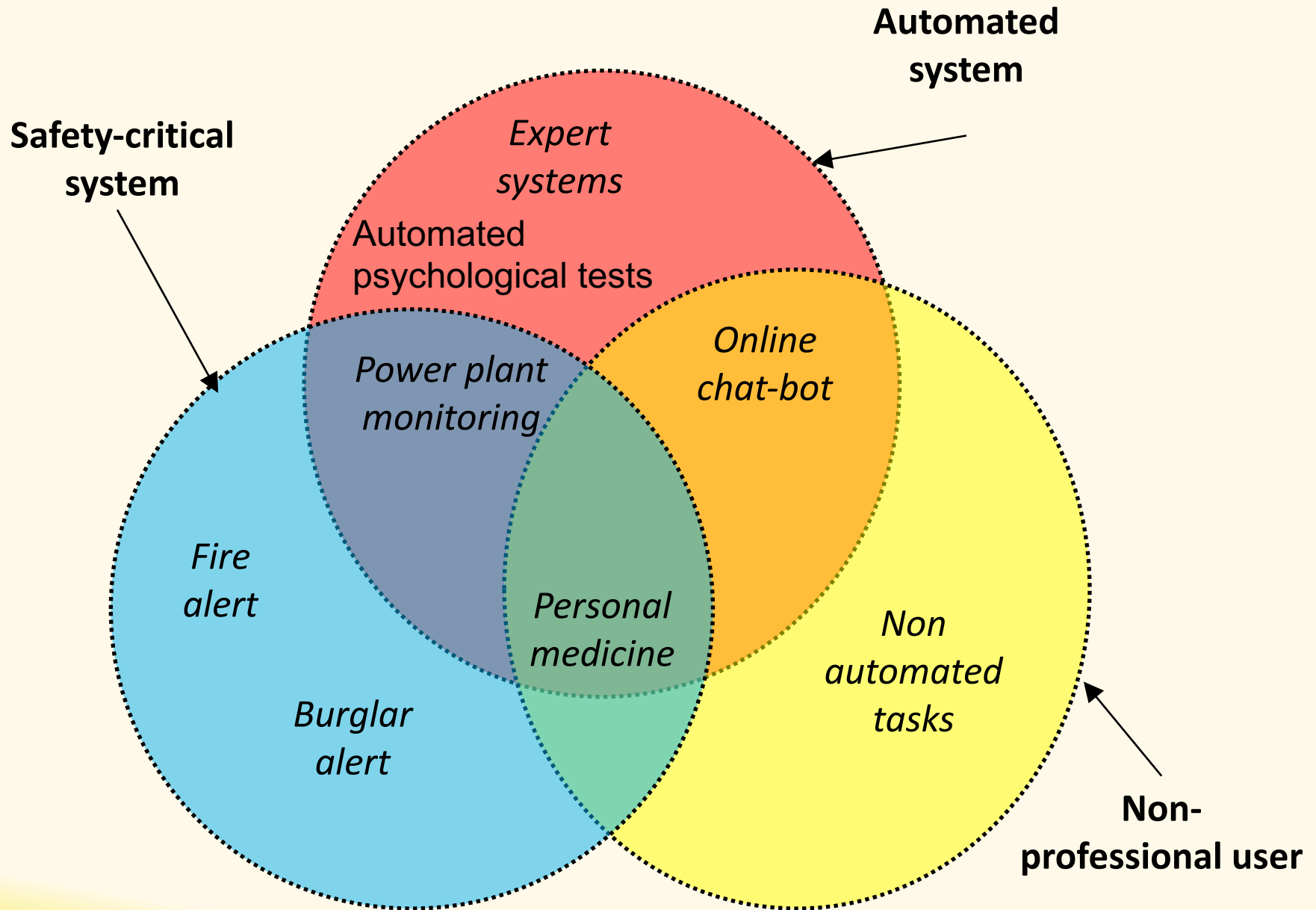


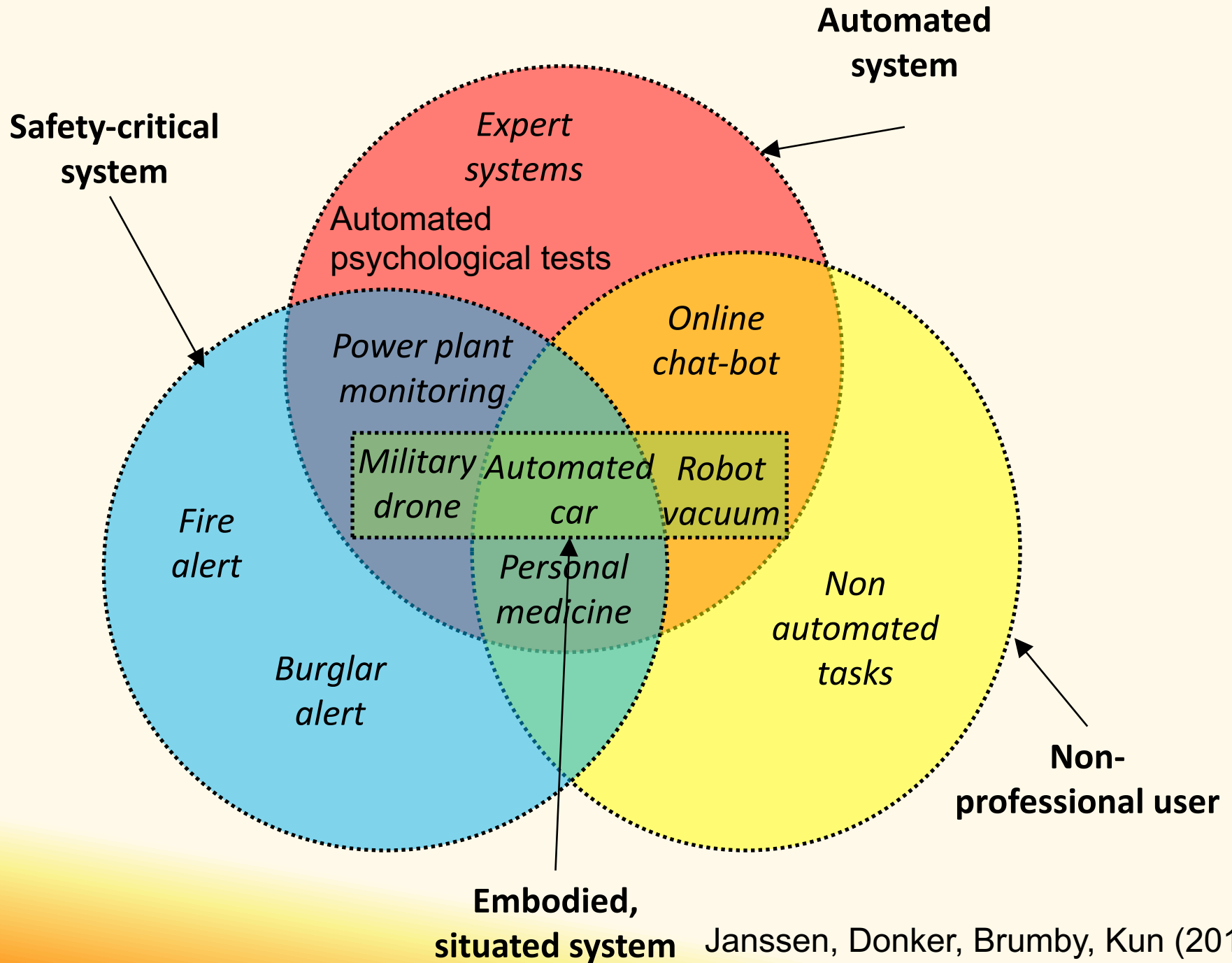


**Safety-critical  
system**

**Automated  
system**







# History & future of human-automation interaction

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- **More breadth:**
  - **Safety-critical systems**
  - **Things that “act in the world”: embodied, situated systems (which is a noisy environment!)**
  - **Non-professional users: no training**
- **More depth needed: how to “design for all”**



# Radical / disruptive innovations

**How to design (for)  
radical / disruptive technologies?**



# The guru approach

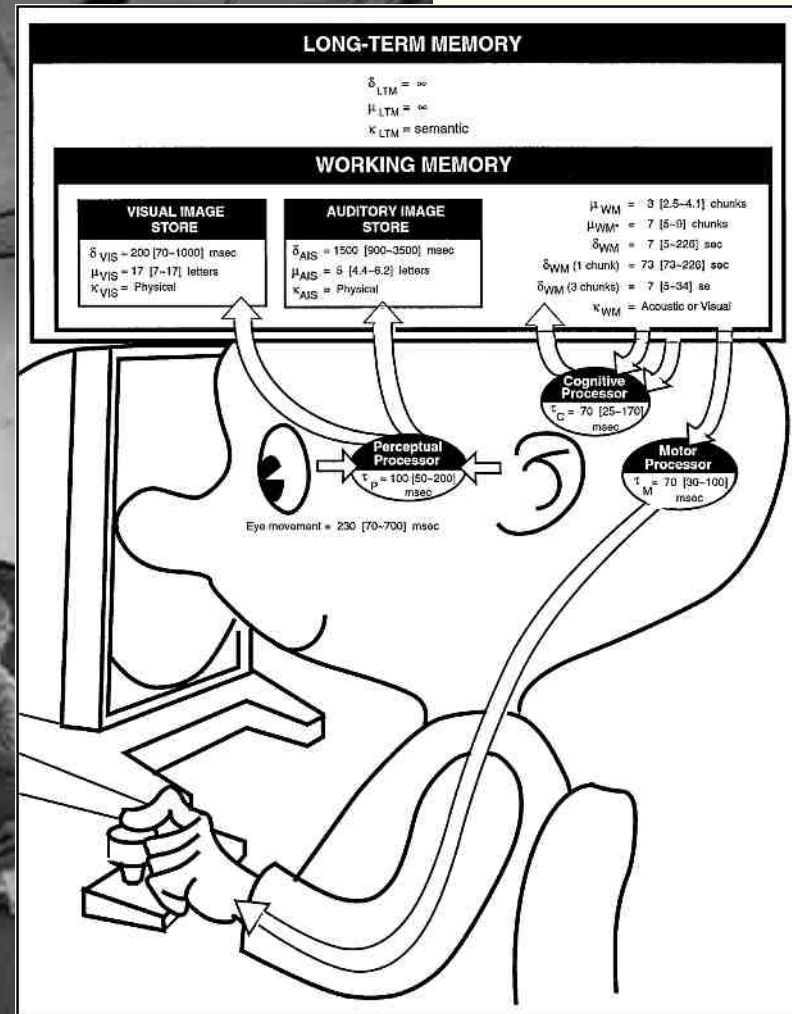
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**Are guru's the only option?**

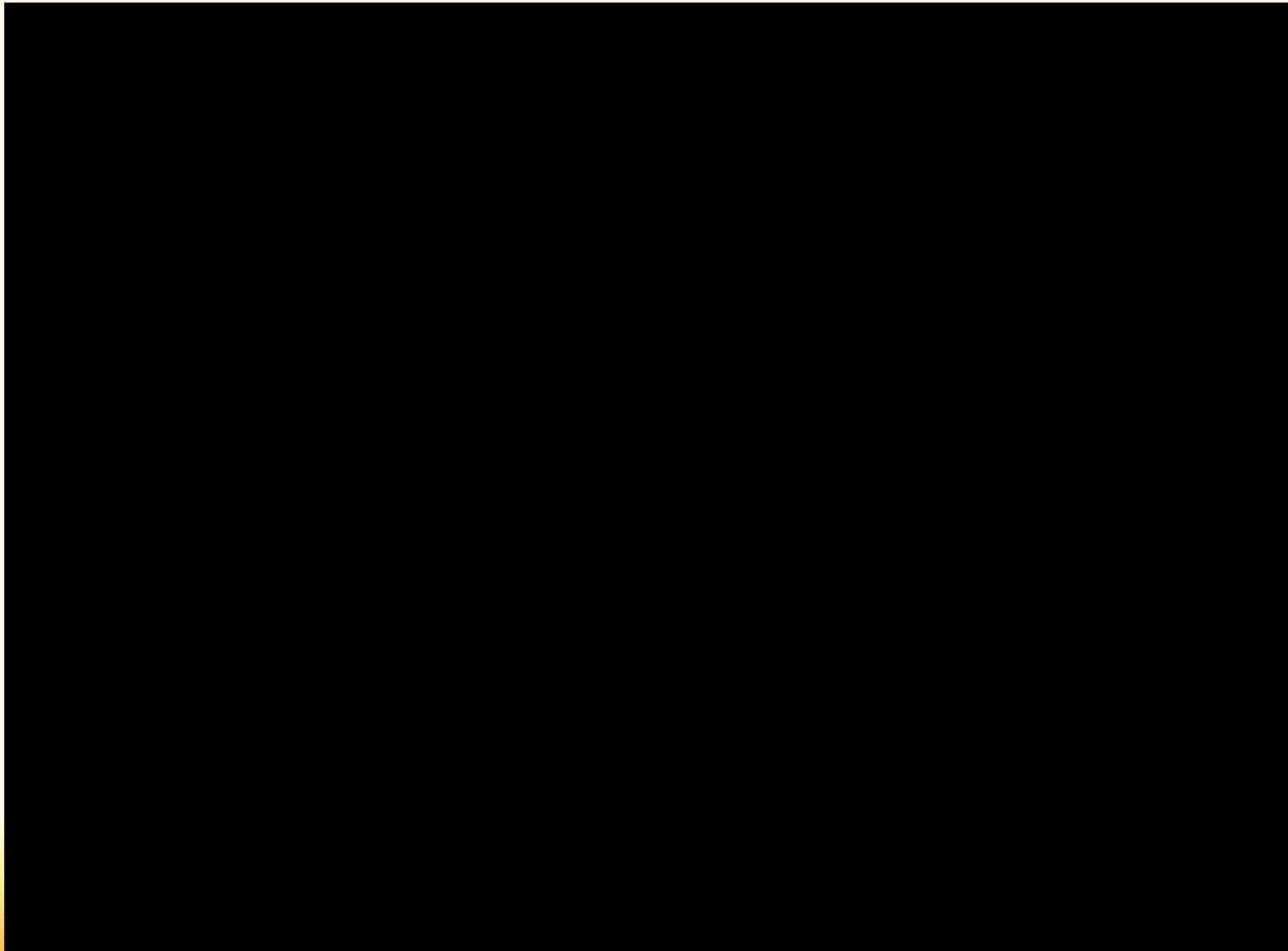


# Science driven approach



# Science driven approach

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DUwXN01ARYg>



# **Science driven approach** (incl science in industry)

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- **Also thinking ahead, but..**
  - Grounded in principles and theories
  - Can make predictions beyond those in 1 guru's head
  - (most of the time) more rigorous
  - Out in the open (“open innovation”)
- **Fruitful if:**
  - Able to think ahead of implications
  - Informed from multiple angles (inter- and multi-disciplinary)
  - Adaptive to changes
  - Through peer-review, debate, scrutiny

# Today's topics

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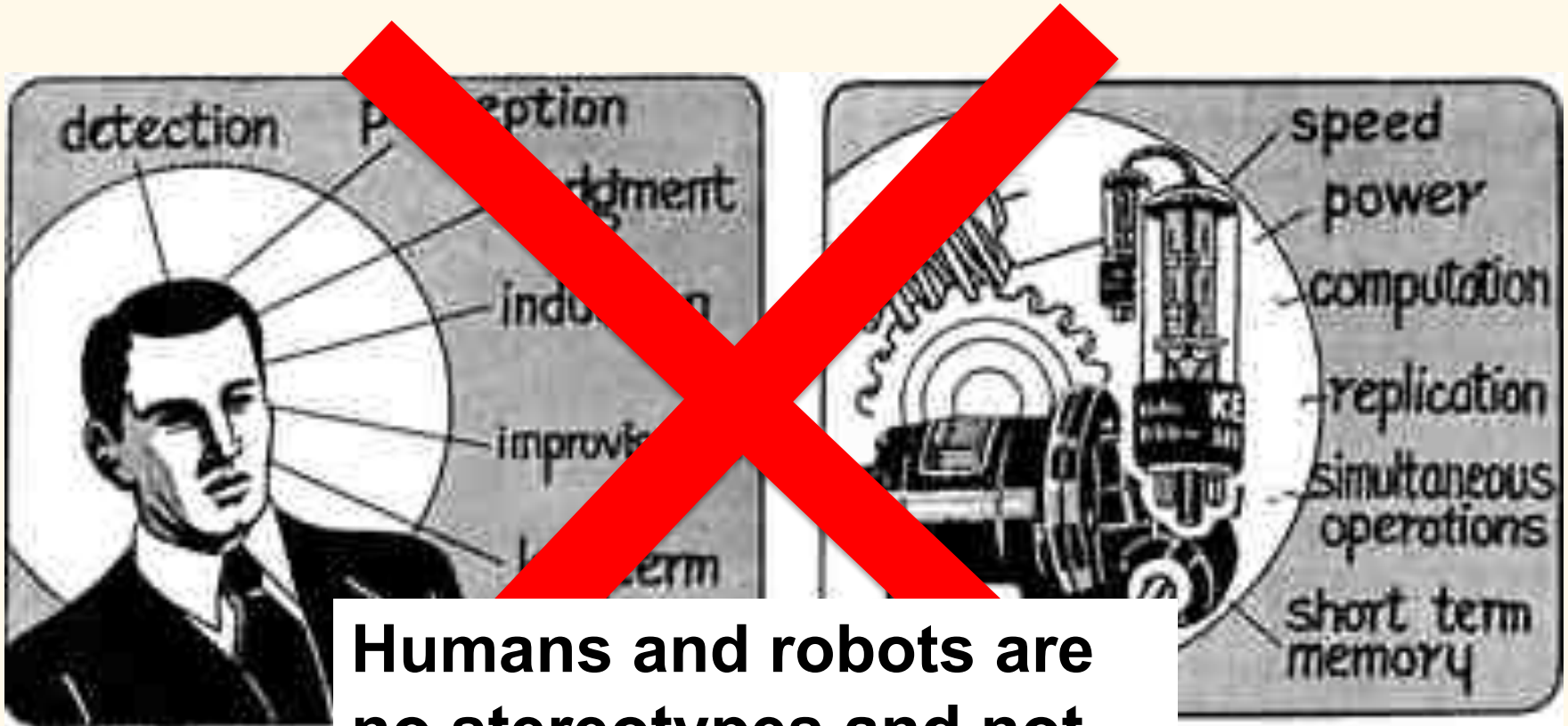
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# Dynamic humans



# Fitts (1951) list: MaBa-MaBa

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**Humans and robots are  
no stereotypes and not  
static in characteristics**

Fitts PM (ed) (1951) Human engineering for an effective air navigation and traffic control system. National Research Council, Washington, DC



# Function (re-)allocation

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## Idea:

1. Reduce tasks that humans can't do well
2. System will take over
3. Human can concentrate on remaining task and do better

## Reality:

3. Humans start doing other things

## Well known:

**Bainbridge (1983): Ironies of automation**

# Idea behind function (re-) allocation



Nissan concept: <https://www.autofutures.tv/2019/05/22/nissan-unveil-worlds-first-next-gen-driver-assistance-system/>

# Reality



**Accident with Uber, Tempe, AZ 18-03-2018**

# Not just 1 person

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- **Meta-review by De Winter et al (2014)**  
**Transportation research F**
  - **Humans get more distracted when using vehicles with more automated features**

# Dynamic humans

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## 1. Irony of automation

- Human behavior changes
- Think also re-appropriation



# Dynamic humans

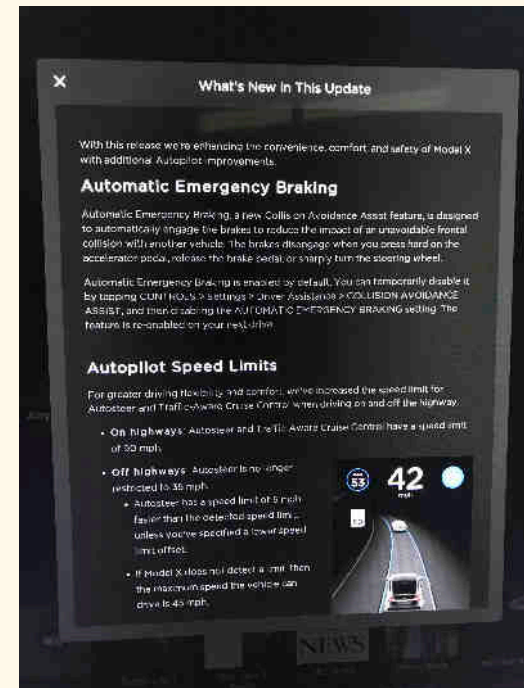
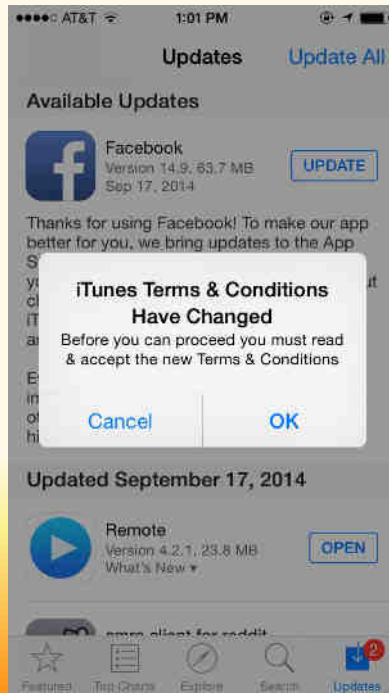
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## 1. Irony of automation

- Human behavior changes
- Think also re-appropriation

## 2. (un-) learning of skill

- Do we read the manual?





# Dynamic machines

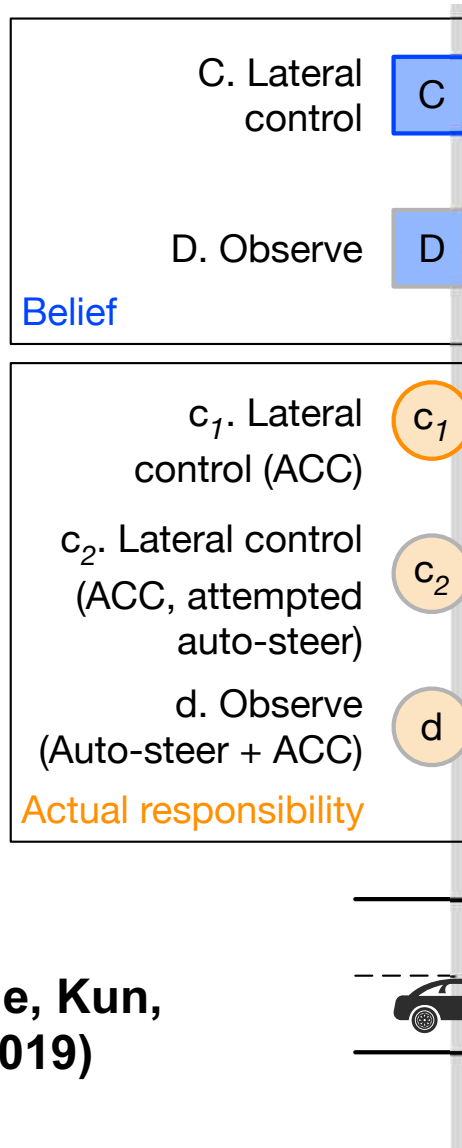
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1. **AI: Learning systems, system updates**
2. **Context of use / Operational design domain**



# Dynamic contexts



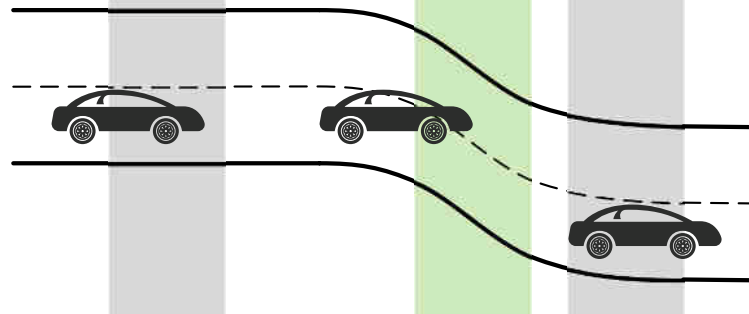
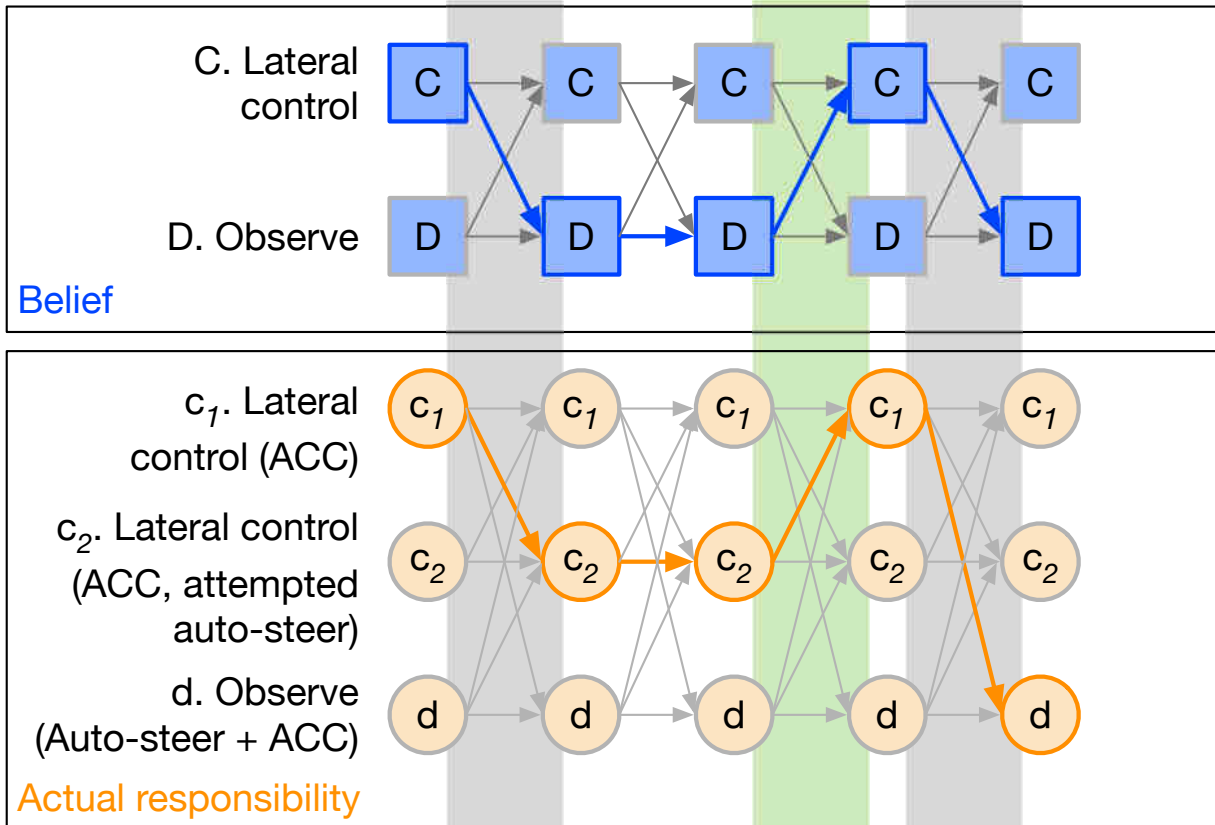


Dynamic humans, machines, contexts: mode confusion

Driver action:  
ACCx1 for auto-steer

Feedback:  
No auto-steer

Driver action:  
ACCx2



Janssen, Boyle, Kun,  
Ju, Chuang (2019)

# Dynamic interaction

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- **Due to dynamic:**
  - Humans
  - Machines
  - Contexts
- **Why hard to design?**
  - Hard to anticipate all situations and scenarios

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# Guidelines for design

## INITIALLY



## DURING INTERACTION



## WHEN WRONG



## OVER TIME



The Guidelines for Human-AI Interaction will help you create AI systems and features that are human-centered. We hope you use them throughout your design process – as you evaluate existing ideas, brainstorm new ones, and collaborate with the multiple perspectives involved in creating AI.

These guidelines synthesize more than 20 years of thinking and research in human-AI interaction. Learn more: <https://aka.ms/aiguideines>.



# Guidelines for design (Microsoft paper)

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- **Read the paper yourself**
  - Interesting guidelines
  - Interesting method for how to create list
  - Interesting way of testing
  - Interesting examples

**See online website for more material, that might be useful for your future job:**

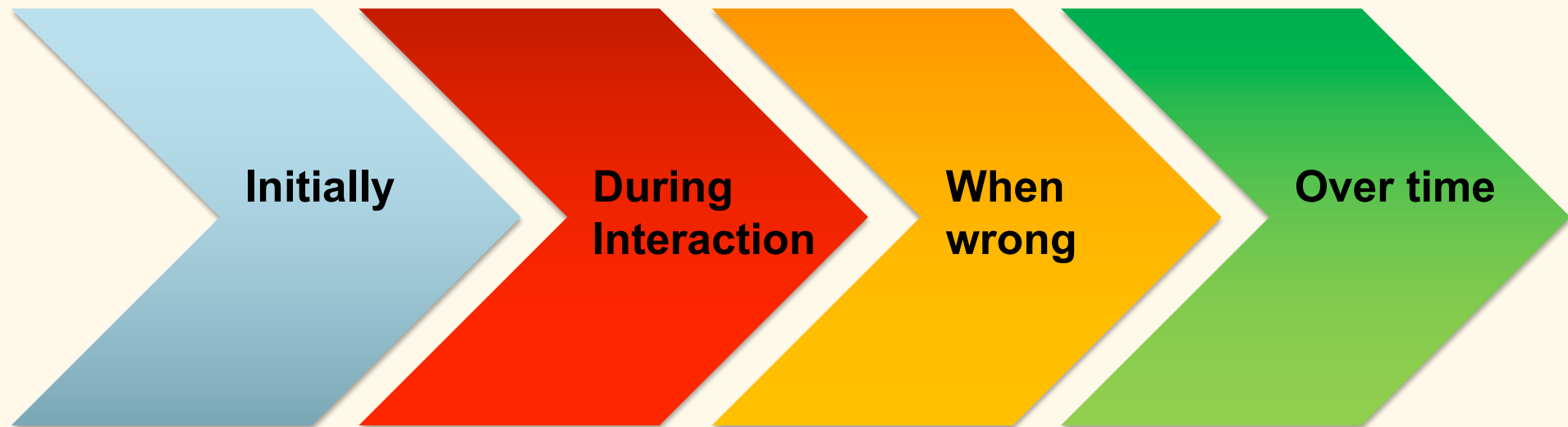
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**Amershi, S., Weld, D., Vorvoreanu, M., Fourney, A., Nushi, B., Collisson, P., Suh, J., Iqbal, S.T., Bennett, P.N., Inkpen, K., Teevan, J., Kikin-Gil, R., & Horvitz, E. (2019). Guidelines for Human-AI Interaction. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. New York, NY: ACM. Paper 3.**

# Core message

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- **Think about design in all phases of product R&D + employment**



# Core message

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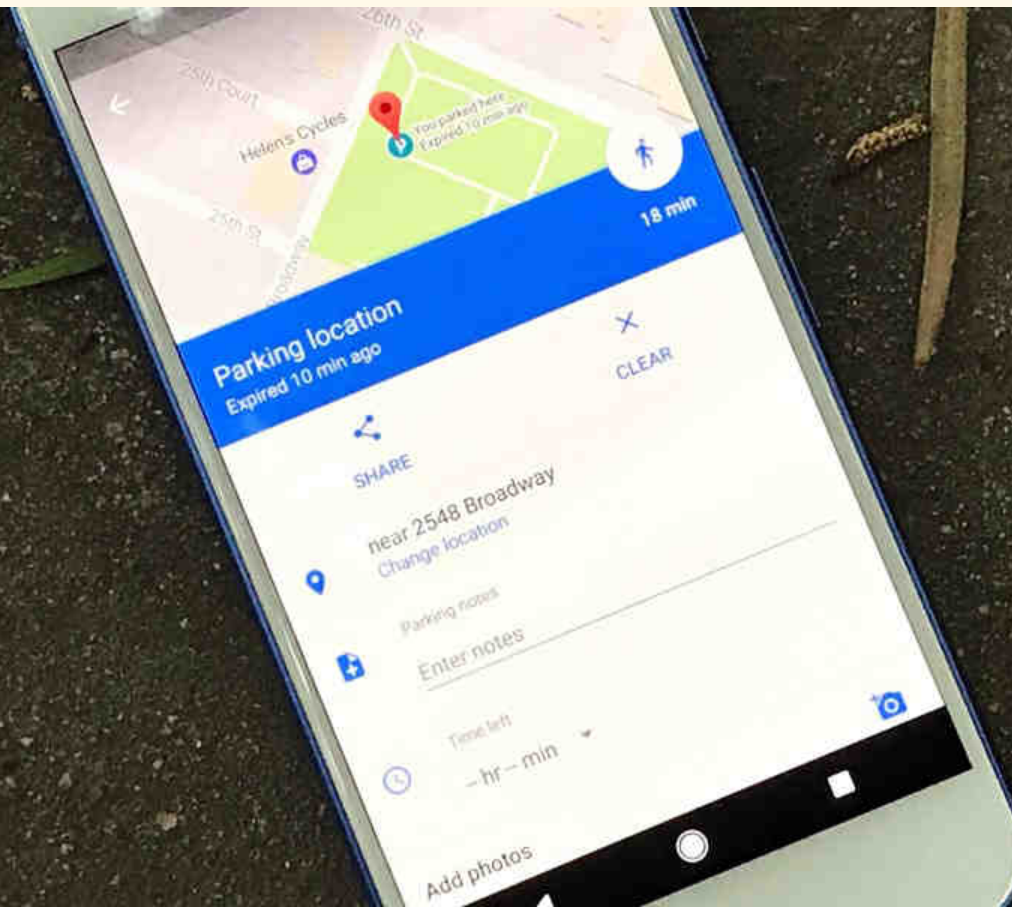
- **Use for design:**
  - How can we accommodate this guideline?
  - How can we overcome associated challenges?
- **Use for evaluation:**
  - Has the system met the guideline, and how?
  - Where has the system not met the challenge, and how?

# Example: guideline 4

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## Show contextually relevant information.

Display information relevant to user's current task and environment

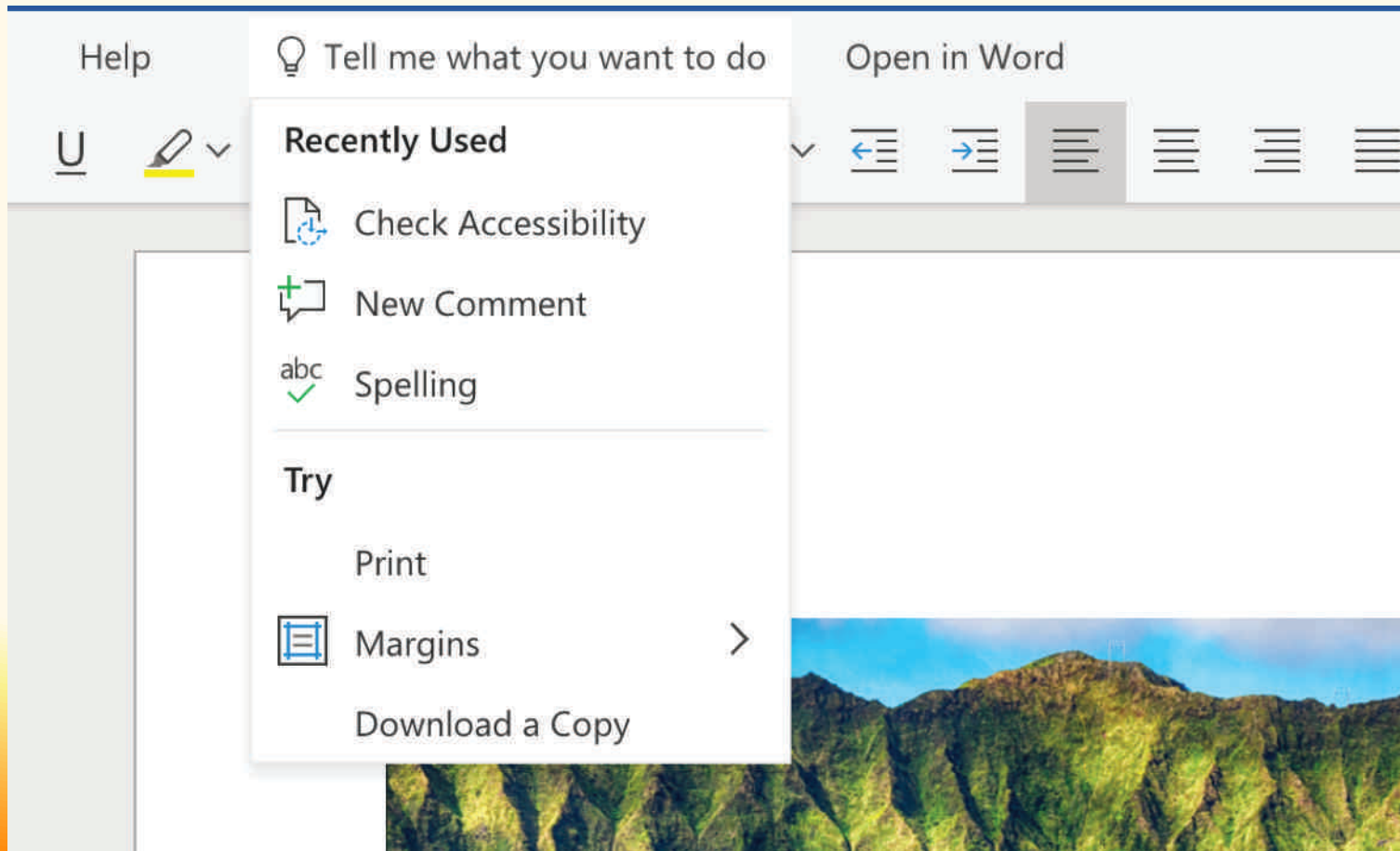


# Example: guideline 13

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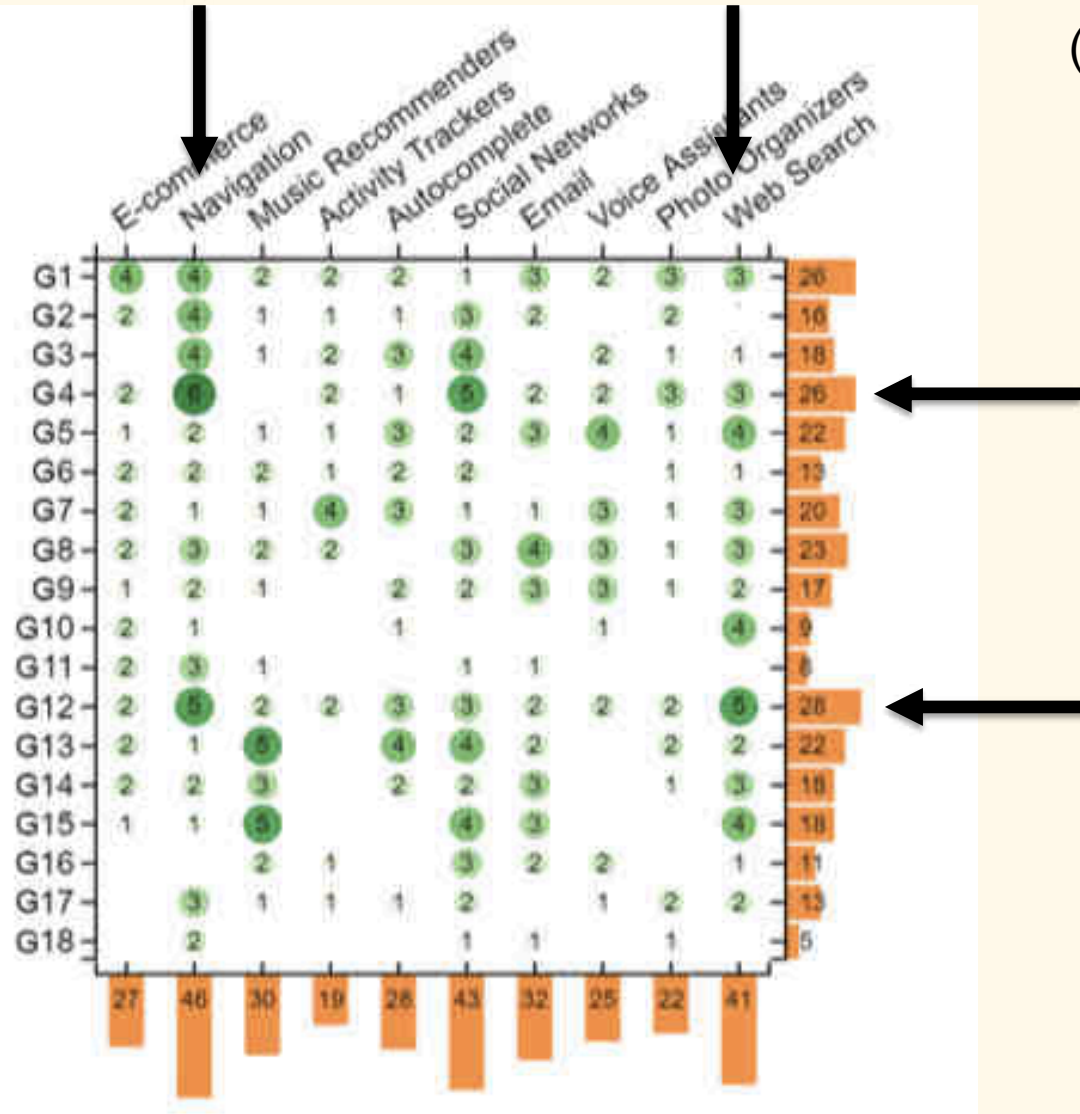
## Learn from user behavior

Personalize the user's experience by learning from their actions over time





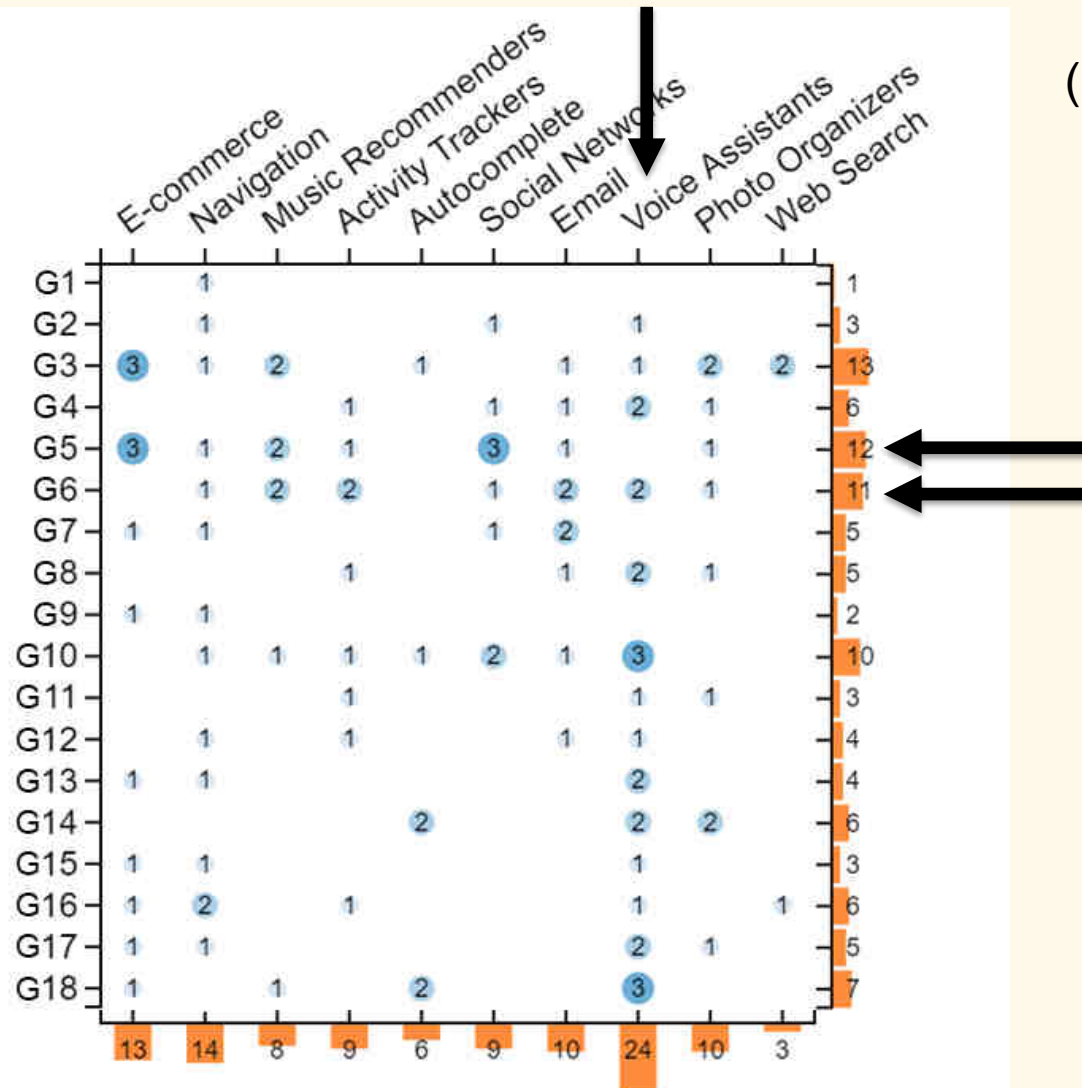
# What works in practice?



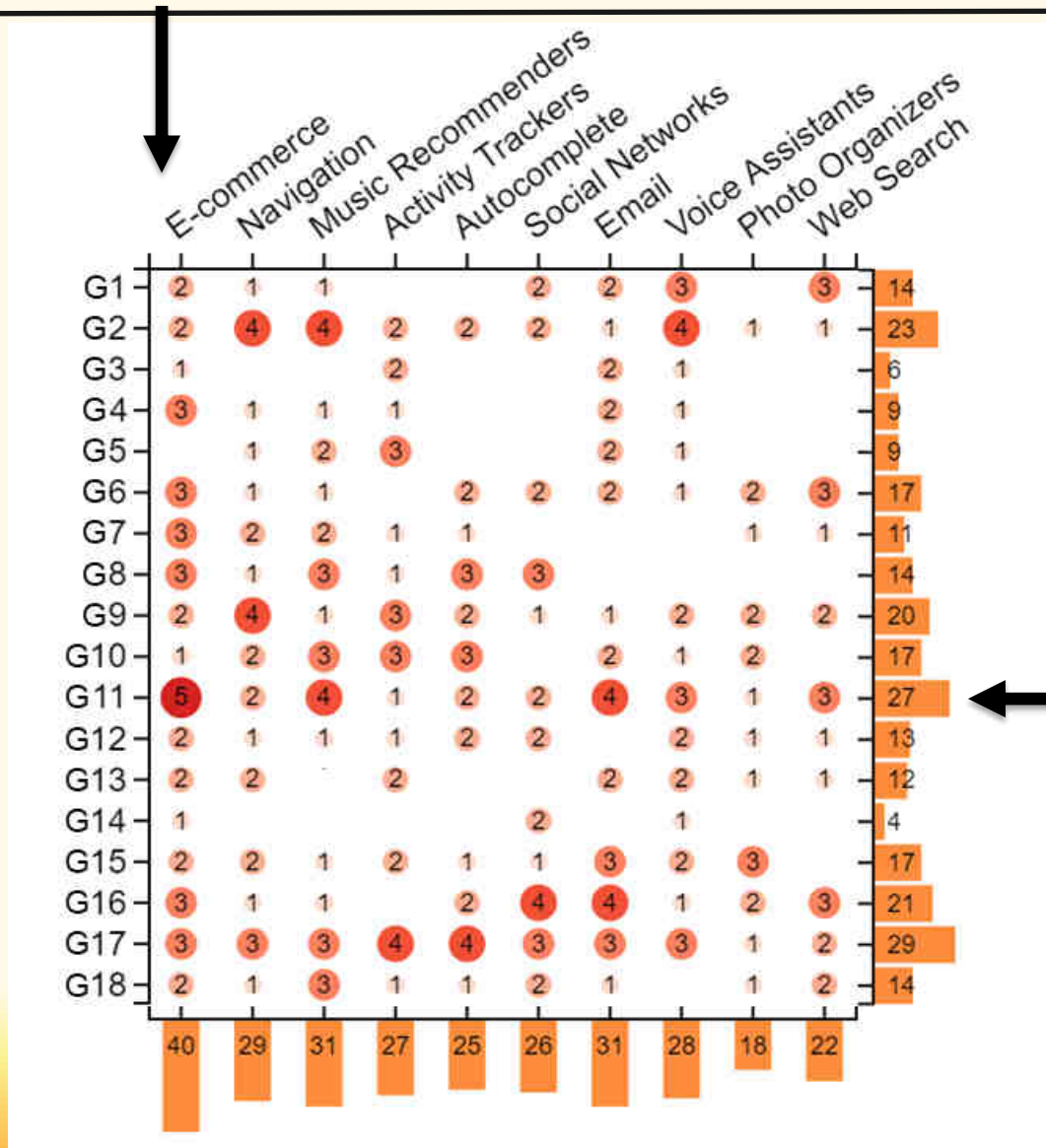
(according to experts)

# Which rules do not apply

(according to experts)



# Which rules are violated



(according to experts)

# Guidelines for design

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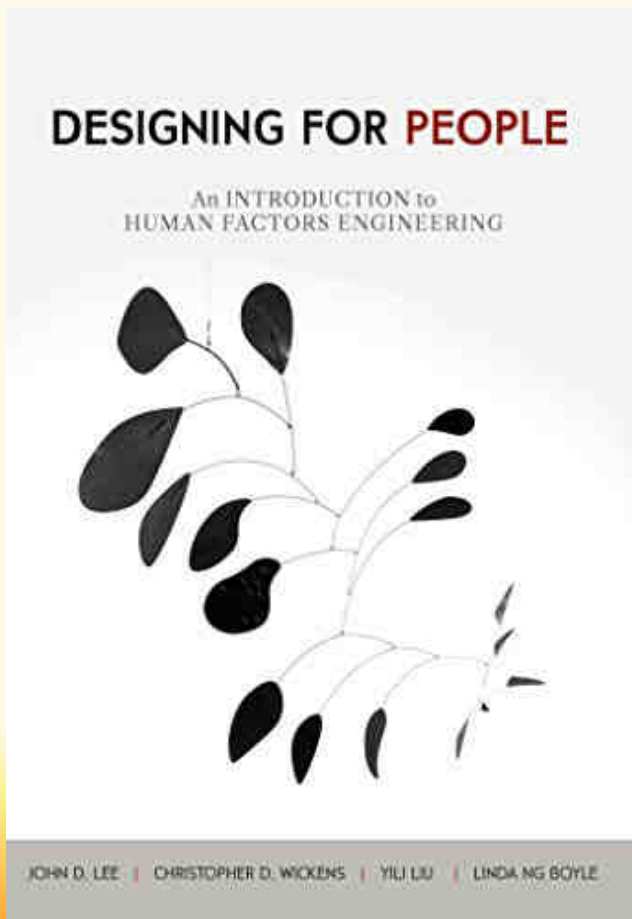
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# Framework Lee, Wickens, Liu, Boyle

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Lee, J. D., Wickens, C. D., Liu, Y., & Boyle, L. N. (2017). Human-Automation Interaction. In *Designing for People: An Introduction to Human Factors Engineering*. Charleston, SC: CreateSpace.



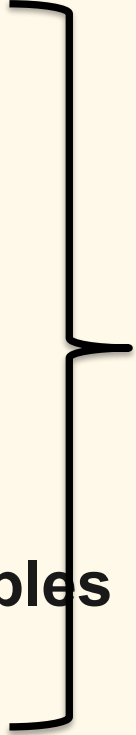
Focus Lee et al:  
“what *aspects/characteristics* of *people* should designer/research consider”

Compared to microsoft paper:  
“what is an *action* that a *designer* needs to take”

# Designing for **people**

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- **Mental model principles**
- **Attention principles**
- **Perception principles**
- **Response selection principles**
- **Interaction principles**
- **Organizaional principles**



(Model of) human  
(understanding) driven

➔ Relevant for Utrecht AI  
researchers (human-centered)



# Example: Perception principles

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- **P7: Transparency – keep the person informed**



# All principles from Lee et al.

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## **Mental model principles**

MM1. Define and communicate the purpose of automation

MM2. Define and communicate the operating domain

MM3. Design the role of the person and automation

MM4. Simplify the mode structure MM5. Make trustable and polite

## **Attention principles**

A6. Signal inability to satisfy role

## **Perception principles**

P7. Transparency—keep the person informed

## **Response selection principles**

R8 Avoid accidental activation and deactivation

## **Interaction principles**

I9. Keep the person in the loop

I10. Support smooth re-entry into the loop

I11. Make automation directable

I12. Make automation flexible and adaptable

I13. Consider adaptive automation

## **Organizational principles**

O14. Keep people trained

O15. Consider organizational consequences

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# If you want to know more

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- Janssen, C. P., Donker, S. F., Brumby, D. P., & Kun, A. L. (2019). History and future of human-automation interaction. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies*, 31, pp99-107. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1071581919300552>
- Amershi, S., Weld, D., Vorvoreanu, M., Fourney, A., Nushi, B., Collisson, P., Suh, J., Iqbal, S.T., Bennett, P.N., Inkpen, K., Teevan, J., Kikin-Gil, R., & Horvitz, E. (2019). Guidelines for Human-AI Interaction. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. New York, NY: ACM. Paper 3. Paper and extra material at: <https://aka.ms/aiguidelines>
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# Questions?

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