

RT-183: Next Generation Adaptive Cyber-Physical-Human Systems

USC Viterbi

School of Engineering

Systems Architecting and Engineering

PI: Prof. Azad M. Madni

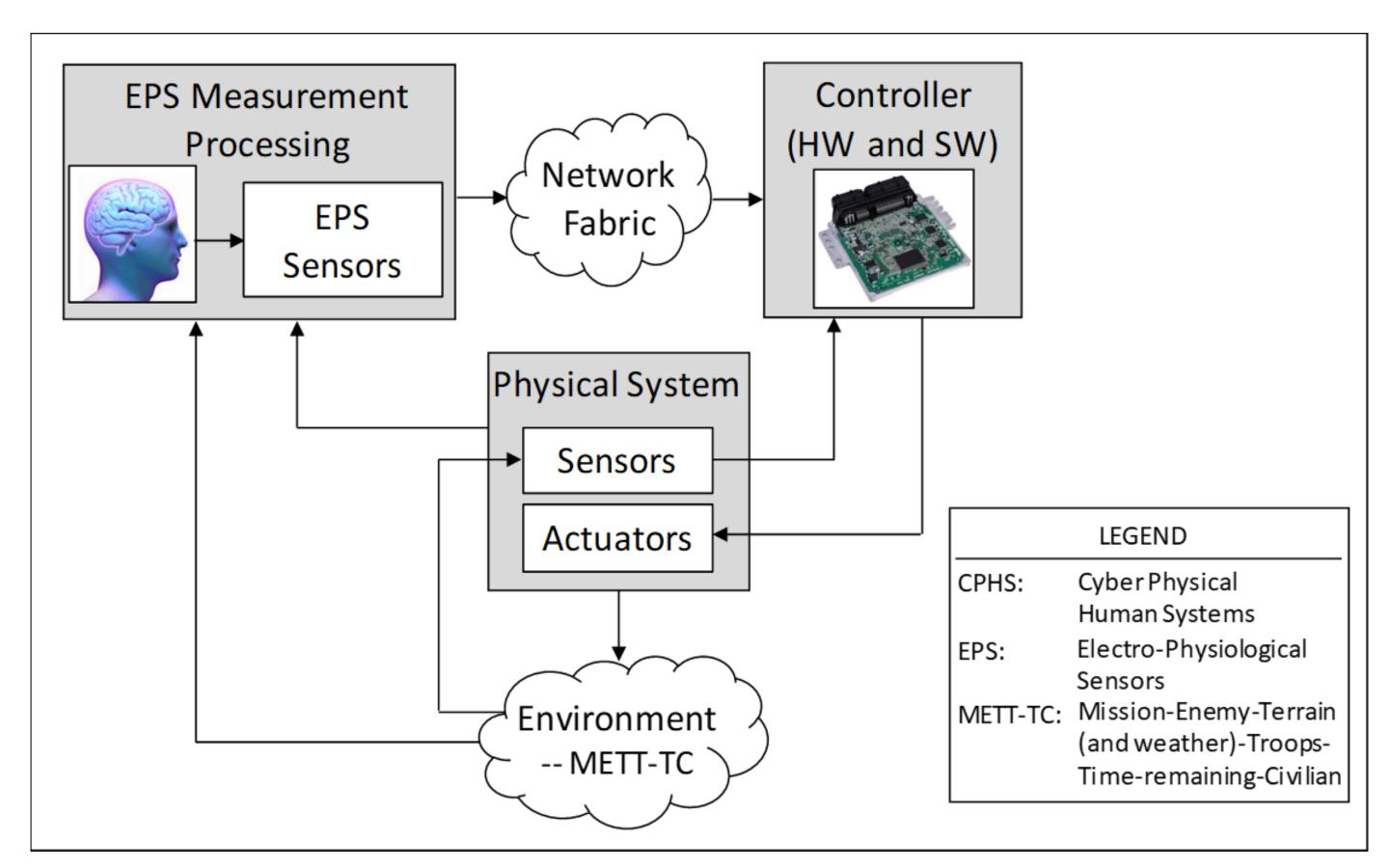
Research Team: Prof. Dan Erwin, Dr. Ayesha Madni, Edwin Ordoukhanian, Parisa Pouya

Research Task / Overview

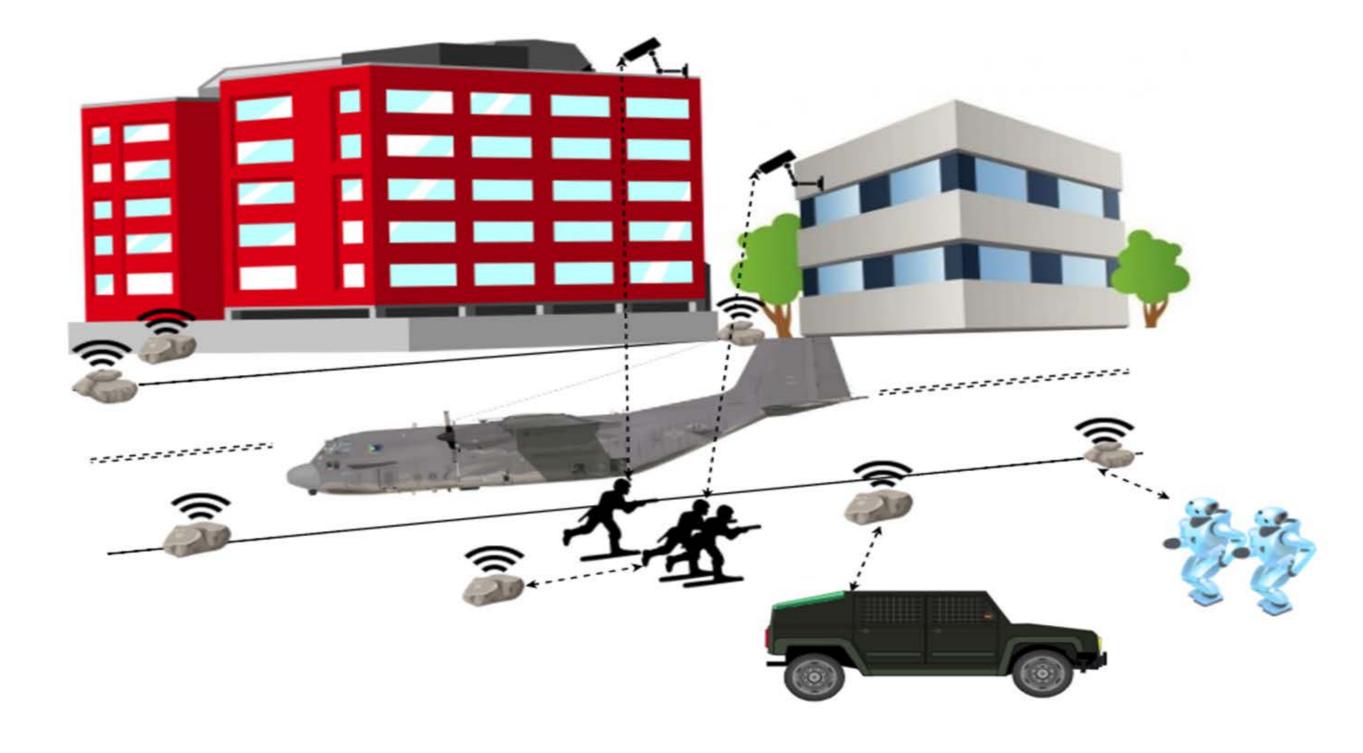
- A class of safety-critical socio-technical systems in which interactions between *physical system* and *cyber elements* that control its operation are influenced by *human agent(s)*
- Key challenges:
 - ➤ Inferring human intent from noisy EPS
 - ➤ Incorporating strong time semantics to ensure proper CPHS synchronization and operation
 - ➤ Ensuring shared context during systems operation and adaptation
 - ➤ Architecting Bi-Directional CPH Decision System to reduce human oversight and human error

Data & Analysis

Adaptive CPHS: System Concept



■ Illustrative Example: Security of Parked C-130 Aircraft



■ Dashboard Showing Optimal Location of 3 Quadcopters for Perimeter Security



Goals & Objectives

How to formulate and assess collaborative risk in distributed systems?

- Trade upside potential with penalty for failure
- Evaluate metric based on Selten's Weighted Average Log Measure of risk dominance

How can a collaborative risk metric be operationalized to evaluate a joint program?

- Develop scenario narrative based on NPOESS
- Assess collaborative risk using historical data

Methodology

- Key requirements
 - > Reduce human oversight slips)
 - ➤ Minimize human error (mistakes)
- Implications need decision support to ensure:
 - >Shared context is maintained during adaptive execution
 - > Human is not cognitively overloaded
 - >Human is not asked to monitor infrequent events
 - >Human and CPS are assigned tasks they do well
 - ➤ Neither is assigned tasks they do poorly
- Adaptive Bi-Directional CPH Decision System
 - Context ontology and context change criteria
 - ➤ Dashboard based on above to maximize SA
 - Classify tasks into: both poor at, both good at, human better than CPS, CPS better than human, better together than either alone
 - Allocate tasks based on above and provide decision support based on shared context (human task priorities and preferences) and above classification
 - Exploit machine learning (supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement) as appropriate

Future Research

- Finalize ontology to facilitate integration of cyber, physical and human elements
- Employ ontology to refine adaptive CPHS architecture and increase functionality of Prototype and Experimentation Testbed
- Incorporate components to address key technical challenges
- Explore machine learning opportunities for problem domain
- Continue developing simulation dashboard and incorporate additional dashboard functionalities
- Specify use cases to develop adaptive CPHS functionality
- Expand user interface functionality

References

- Madni, A.M., Erwin, D. and Sievers, M. Experimentation Testbed for Verification and Testing of MBSE Models, MDPI Systems, Accepted for Publication, 2019.
- Madni, A.M. Toward Next Generation Adaptive Cyber-Physical-Human Systems, 21st NDIA Annual Systems and Mission Engineering Conference, Tampa, FL, October 22-25, 2018.
- Madni, A.M., Madni, C.C. and Sievers, M. "Adaptive Cyber-Physical-Human Systems," 2018 INCOSE International Symposium, July 7-12, 2018.
- Madni, A.M., Sievers, M., "Model Based Systems Engineering: Motivation, Current Status, and Research Opportunities," Systems Engineering, 20th Anniversary Special Issue, vol. 21, issue 3, pp. 172-190, 2018.