Regulating Highly Automated Robot Ecologies: Insights from Three User Studies

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Human Societies

• How do we achieve good human societies?









Human Societies

How do we achieve good human societies?



Strong central authority vs. strong individual rights

Societies of Robots?



Robotic buildings connected via a smart grid



Self-driving cars



Financial Markets

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Highly Automated Robot Ecologies

- Society of robots or systems
 - Robots are independent owned by different stakeholders
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How can such systems be "designed" to produce good societal outcomes?

Supervisory control systems





Human Society

Supervisory control systems







Mechanism design problem

Supervisory control systems

Human Society

Mechanism cusign problem

Challenge: Design efficient HARE

2 "design parameters"

- Regulatory power
- Robot autonomy (adaptability)





 $V_{ij} = f(N_{ij}, C_{ij})$



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$$V_{ij} \propto \frac{1}{1 + e^{0.25(N_{ij} - C_{ij})}} + 0.1$$



Regulator's Goal: Maximize throughput through node D

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Needs to remove traffic congestion

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	Throughput Overall average: 7.0 veh/sec Sliding average: 4.9 veh/sec		Toll Changes Ave: 0.00 (cents per second)	High Scores				
25						5	1. 005	14.93
15						3	2. Bill	14.71
10						2	4. 08	13.37
5	r /					1	5. 017	13.33
0	0 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	0005 10 15 20 25	Your Score:	\$ 6.95 / sec



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Value of getting to node g

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Travel

Cost

Value of getting to node g

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Value of
getting to
Travel Toll
Cost Cost

node g

Cost

$$u(i,g) = v(g) - c_t(i,g) - c_{\$}(i,g)$$
Value of
Contained to
Travel Toll

Cost

Cost

node g

Robot Autonomy (2 levels)

$$u(i,g) = v(g) - c_t(i,g) - c_{\$}(i,g)$$
Value of
getting to
reads of
Cost

Robot Autonomy (2 levels)

• **Simple** — Estimate *c_t(i,g)* assuming no congestion

node g

$$u(i,g) = v(g) - c_t(i,g) - c_{\$}(i,g)$$
Value of
getting to
Travel
Toll
Out

lost

COST

Robot Autonomy (2 levels)

• **Simple** — Estimate *c*_{*t*}(*i*,*g*) assuming no congestion

node g

• Adaptive — Estimate *c*_t(*i*,*g*) using reinforcement learning

Regulator's ability to change tolls

Regulator's ability to change tolls

3 levels

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• None — Regulator can do nothing

Regulator's ability to change tolls

3 levels

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Experimental Setup

Regulatory Power



Which one will be best?











Given Unlimited Power, Regulators used power they didn't need



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Given Unlimited Power, Regulators used power they didn't need Regulators had poorer models of robot behavior



Simple automation was easier to model



Predict when the congestion will occur



- Predict when the congestion will occur
- Alert the regulator of predicted congestion



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Decision support made Simple-Limited worse!



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Why? Regulators had a poorer model of the cars.

Toward a General Theory

3 "Forces":

- Adaptive robots -> Regulator must spend more time modeling
- Adaptive robots -> Regulators need more regulatory power
- More regulator power -> Decreased time modeling robots

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- Just outliers? Or part of a general trend?
- Can we find a way to do more with more?

Extras

