

A Formal Framework for Design and Analysis of Human-Machine Interaction

Sébastien Combéfis¹ Dimitra Giannakopoulou²
Charles Pecheur¹ Michael Feary²

¹University of Louvain (UCLouvain)
ICT, Electronics and Applied Mathematics Institute (ICTEAM)

²NASA Ames Research Center (ARC)

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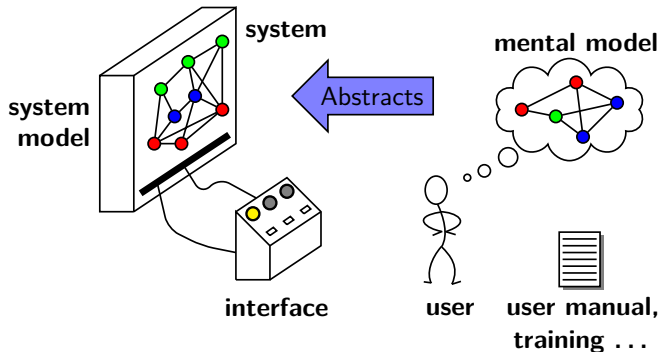


[SMC 2011, Anchorage, AK, USA]



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Human-Machine Interaction



- What is a good system abstraction?
- How to automatically generate such abstractions?
- How to evaluate whether a system is well designed?

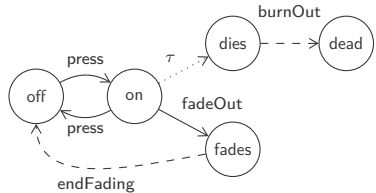
Outline

- 1 Modelling
- 2 Interaction Analysis
- 3 Framework and evaluation
- 4 Conclusions

Modelling



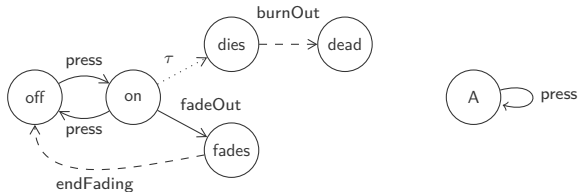
- System modelled as an HMI-LTS
- **Abstracted** as conceptual model
- **Commands** and **observations**



- **Full-control** = good abstraction
- During interaction:
 - same set of commands
 - user expects all possible observations

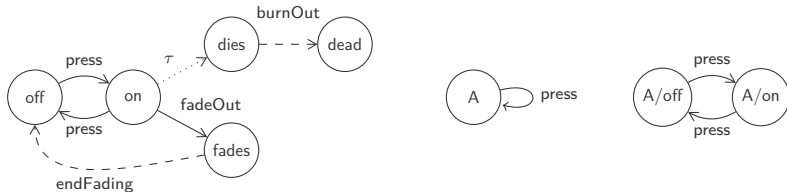
Interaction Analysis

- Interaction between a user and a system through two models:
 - **System model** models behaviour of the system
 - **Mental model** is an abstraction of the system model capturing the knowledge of the operator (conceptual model)
- The **interaction** is captured by the parallel execution of the two models



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Full-control property

- **Full-control property** captures good system abstraction
- During the **interaction** between user and system:
 - The user should know exactly the available commands ...
 - ... and at least all the possible observations
- Given a **system** $\mathcal{M}_M = \langle S_M, s_{0_M}, \mathcal{L}^c, \mathcal{L}^o, \rightarrow_M \rangle$ and an **abstraction** for it $\mathcal{M}_U = \langle S_U, s_{0_U}, \mathcal{L}^c, \mathcal{L}^o, \rightarrow_U \rangle$:

$\mathcal{M}_U \text{ fc } \mathcal{M}_M$ iff :

$\forall \sigma \in \mathcal{L}^{co*}$ such that $s_{0_M} \xRightarrow{\sigma} s_M$ and $s_{0_U} \xrightarrow{\sigma} s_U$:

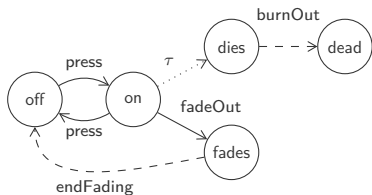
$$A^c(s_M) = A^c(s_U) \quad \wedge \quad A^o(s_M) \subseteq A^o(s_U)$$

Generation Problem

- **Goal:** Given the model of a system, **automatically** generate a **minimal full-control** abstraction
- **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
- Reduction-based and learning-based algorithms

Categorizing behaviour

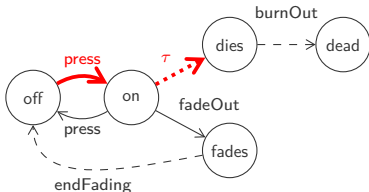
- Behaviour from the system can be categorized into three sets:
 - Accepted behaviour must be known
 - Rejected behaviour must be avoided
 - Don't care behaviour



- $\langle \text{press}, \text{press} \rangle \in \text{Acc}$
- $\langle \text{press}, \text{fadeOut}, \text{press} \rangle \in \text{Rej}$
- $\langle \text{press}, \text{endFading} \rangle \in \text{Dont}$

Full-control determinism

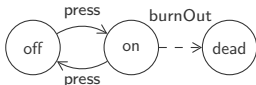
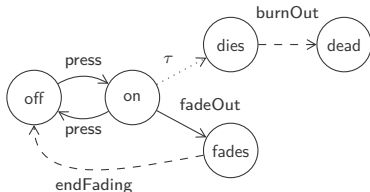
- Mental model generation will fail for systems which are not **full-control deterministic**
- After the execution of the same trace, the enabled commands are not the same



- After executing $\langle \text{press} \rangle$, reaching:
 - "on" where press and fadeOut are enabled
 - "dies" where no commands are enabled

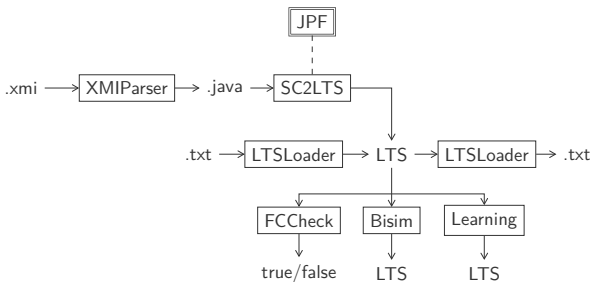
Checking system against tasks

- Check whether a system covers the user tasks
- Using the full-control criterion but reversing the role of commands and observations



Framework

- Both algorithms have been implemented within **Java Pathfinder** (JPF) model-checker
- Systems encoded with the JPF-statechart extension
- Possibility to get models from ADEPT



Evaluation

- The methodology has been tested on two examples:
 - **Therac-25** (110 states and 312 transitions)
Shows how mode confusion can be analyzed with our framework by adding command loops with modes
 - **Video Cassette Recorder** (1088 states and 3740 transitions)
Shows how non-full-control-determinism can occur and how to redesign the system to solve it

Conclusion and further work

■ Conclusion

- Full-control property captures good abstraction
- Methodology proposed to analyse interaction
- Framework developed within Java Pathfinder and integration with ADEPT toolset

■ Further work

- Experiment with more realistic examples
- Experiment with variant of full-control property
- Integrate other kind of properties to be checked

Credits

- NASA, September 12, 1993, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1993_s51_Liftoff.jpg.