



Human-Agent Collectives

www.orchid.ac.uk

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The Era of Ubiquity

- Increasing availability of networked devices that are:
 - on us and embedded into world around us
 - accessed at home, work and play
- These devices provide information:
 - from an ever more diverse range of sources, via ever more sensor types
 - that measures ever more of everything
 - that can be mashed-up in unforeseen ways



- Many endeavours require effective inter-working between individuals who are intimately intertwined with this ubiquitous information substrate
 - new models are needed to support these epiphetic partnerships

ORCHID, as an epiphyte, serves as a metaphor for the flourishing of a system that lives non-parasitically on and enhances an ecological substrate.





New Ways of Working

(Jennings et al., 2014)

- Profoundly change ways we work with computers:
 - no longer issue instructions to passive machines that wait until they are asked before doing anything
 - work in tandem with highly inter-connected computational components (agents) that act autonomously and intelligently
 - coming together of cyber and physical systems
- Partnerships allow humans and agents to achieve individual and collective goals:
 - neither agents, nor humans are always in charge.
 - continually and flexibly establish and manage collaborative relationships.
 - motivate action by incentives, rather than diktat.

Human-Agent Collectives (HACs)





Vision

As systems based on human-agent collectives grow in scale, complexity and temporal extent, we require a principled science that allows us to reason about the computational and human aspects of these systems.

Delivering this science — from theory to practice — is the core research objective of ORCHID.

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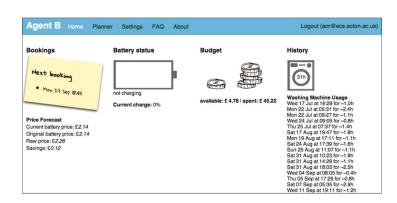




Flexible Autonomy

- Agents sometimes take actions autonomously, without reference to their human owner.
- Other times guided by much closer human involvement in key decisions (man-on-the-loop).
- Vary depending on context









Agile Teaming

Means by which groups of agents and humans can:

 Come together when needed to achieve joint goals that no individual can achieve in isolation

 Disband once cooperative action has been successful.







Incentive Engineering

- Design actors' rewards so actions they are encouraged to take, when amalgamated, generate socially desirable outcomes.
- Consider what we need to know about humans to do this.









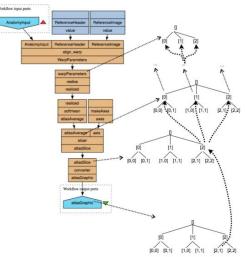




Accountable Information Infrastructure

- Provide situational awareness by blending sensor and crowd generated content in robust and reliable way.
- Allow veracity and accuracy to be confirmed and audited, while maintaining appropriate privacy and ethics standards.

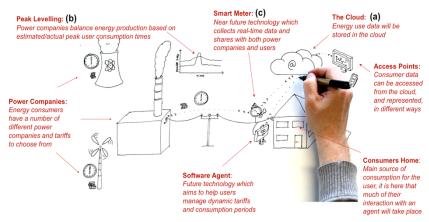








Application Areas



Smart Energy Systems



Citizen Science



Disaster Response





Coordination and Task Allocation

HACs in Disaster Response



Human-Agent Planning



Incentivising Action





In Situ Studies of First Responders

Fort Widley, UK

 Command practices, information management and resource allocation



Disaster City, Texas:

- Implicit coordination among team members
- Shared practices
- Diligence to safety



Hampshire Fire Rescue

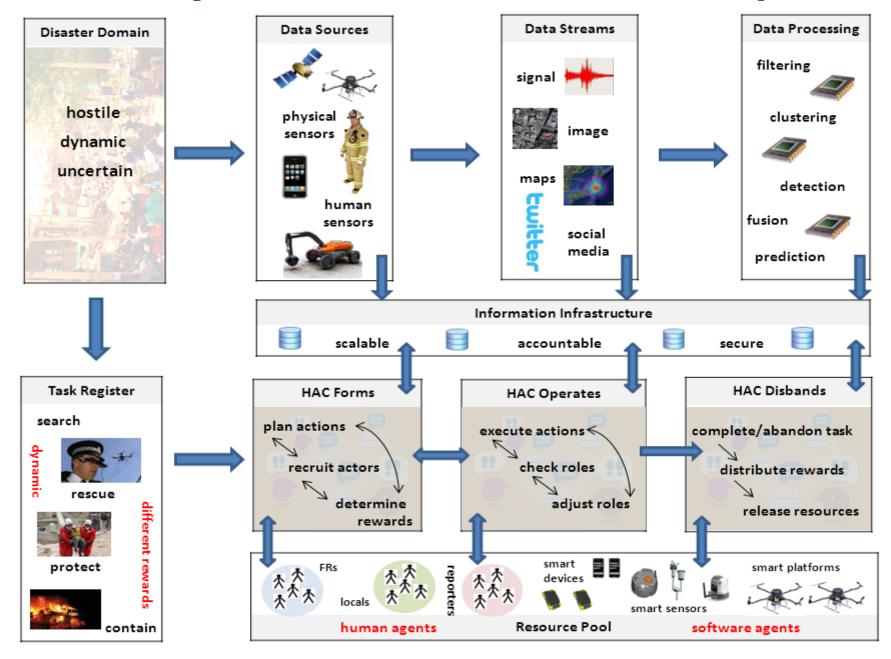
- Use of simulation software
- Fast pace & various stakeholders involved make information management and communication challenging

Rescue Global @ Angel Thunder

- 2 week international multi-agency
 SAR exercise (planning to execution)
- Detailed planning procedures according to ISO 9001
- Collaborative mapwork
- Information management
 - Communications between Silver and Pathfinders



A HAC System for Disaster Response

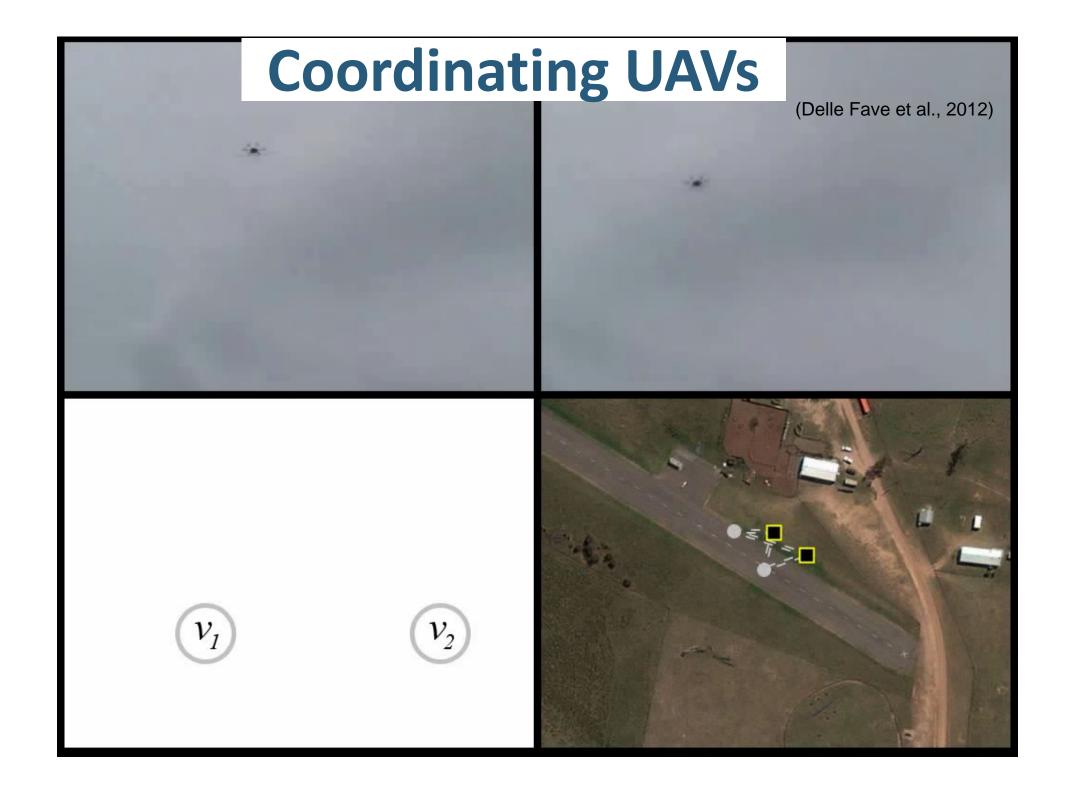






Coordination and Task Allocation

Flexible Autonomy and Agile Teaming for UAVs







Human-Agent Planning

(Fischer et al., 2014)

- Time-critical tasks
- Physical stress





- Human psychological characteristics
- Disaster response





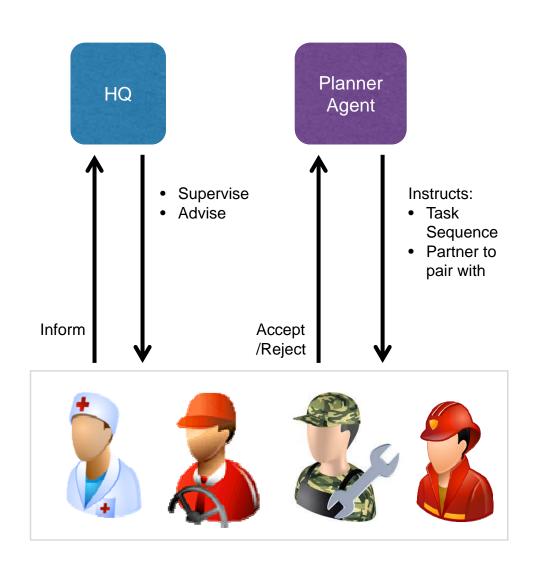
Planner Agent

• Path Planning

- Under uncertainty in task deadlines and task performance
- Models and predicts radioactive cloud
- Uses MDP to optimise path for each player using predictions to minimise time to complete all tasks.

Team Allocation

- Under uncertainty in team performance
- Coalition formation algorithm pairs players to maximise no. of tasks completed and player health
- HQ perceives instructions and advises players through chat app



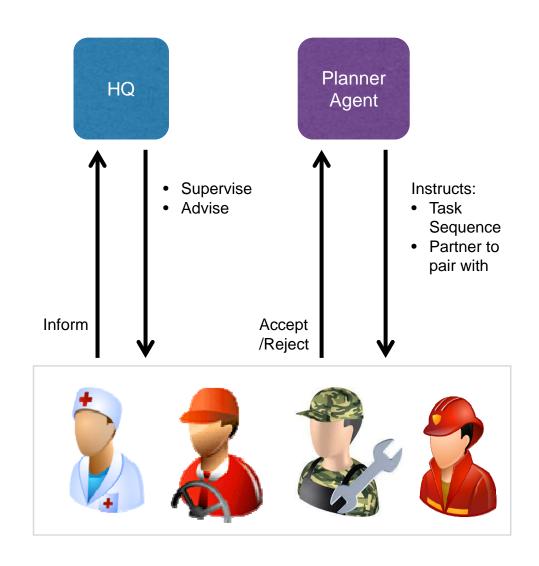




Planner Agent

(Jiang et al., 2014)

- when agent takes on task allocation:
 - human HQ is freed up to deal with more complex side conditions and contingencies (e.g. when a responder does not have a fitting team mate)
- see division of labor and collaboration between humans and the agent.





ORCHID Incentivising Data Generation

www.collabmap.org

(Stranders et al., 2011)

- Crowdsourced development of evacuation routes.
- Deployed within:
 - Local community: low participation, high quality
 - Student population: high participation, average quality
 - Amazon Mechanical Turk: high participation, low quality
- Adopted different incentive mechanisms:
 - Lottery v/s Lottery+Gamification
- **38,000 tasks** completed over 2 months with more than **100** local community members and students
- **8000 tasks completed in 4 hours** with AMT with more than 150 participants
- Identified challenges with:
 - Community engagement: how to incentivise local participants
 - Incentivisation for quality and quantity of work
 - Workflow design for dynamic participation (arrival rates vary)
 - Trust modelling to root out poor performers



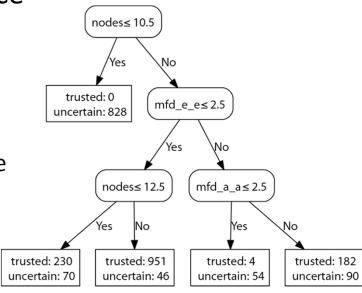




Provenance of Crowdsourced Data

(Ebden et al., 2012)

- How to track, record and query provenance of crowdsourced data.
- Devise generic methods to interpret provenance data
 - Build upon W3C PROV specification, which we led development of.
- Evaluation on CollabMap data using provenance network metrics
 - Over 95% accuracy in trust assessments of buildings and routes (as compared against user votes).
 - Trained decision trees provide clues on the provenance characteristics of trusted data.









Fusing Crowdsourced Data

(Venanzi et al., 2013)

Crowdsourced sensor network:

Less than two weeks, **557** sensors deployed, reporting Geiger counter readings through Cosm

Sensors built using commercial hardware & Arduino boards



Radioactivity in Japan

Spatial radioactivity estimation

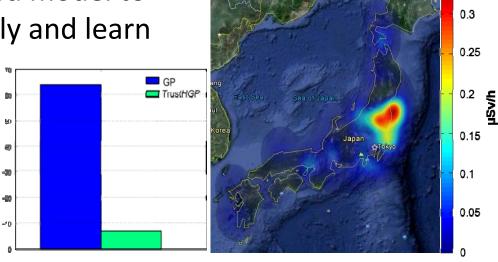
Designed Gaussian Process based model to estimate radiation levels spatially and learn

trustworthiness of the sensors.

Combined with 2122 official sensors

Prediction improved by up to 90%.

89% of Cosm sensors trustworthy.



0.35





Incentivising Social Mobilization

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tag_Challenge

(Rahwan et al., 2013)



Figure 1. Target mug shots. Participating teams received a single mug shot of each "suspect" at 8:00 a.m. local time on the day of the competition.





Incentivising Social Mobilization

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tag_Challenge

(Rahwan et al., 2013)



Figure 2. Location of the five targets and local time when the three targets were found.

We found 3 out of 5 people and won!!



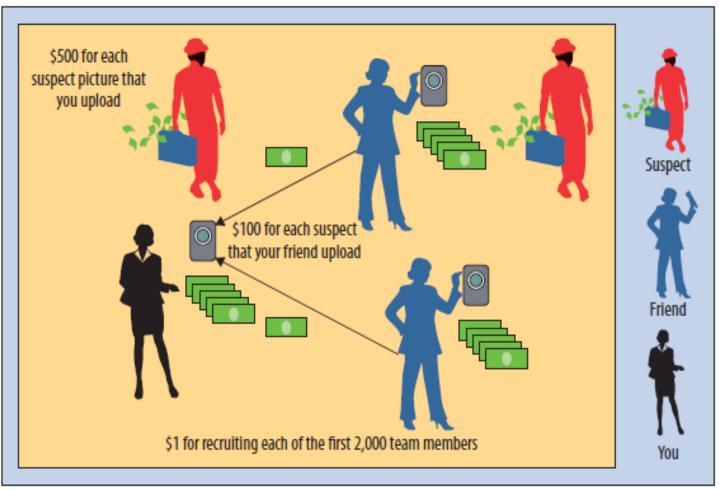




Incentivising Social Mobilization

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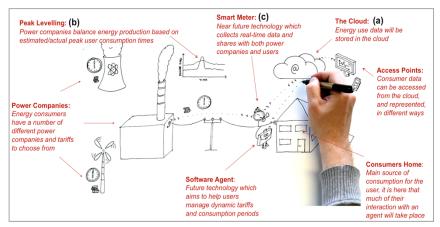


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Application Areas



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Disaster Response





Smart Heating Control

HACs in Smart Energy Systems



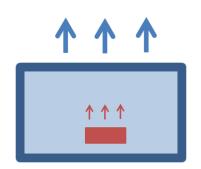
Personalised
Recommendations
& Advice Giving



Electric Vehicle Charging

Smart Heating Control

- Build thermal model of home
 - Thermal leakage rate
 - Heater output
- Predict local weather conditions
 - External air temperature
 - Combine local observation and weather forecast with Gaussian processes
- Optimise energy use to maintain comfort whilst
 - Provide real-time energy feedback
 - Heat the room while energy is cheap





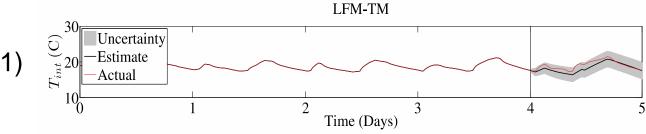


Developed adaptive and bespoke latent force thermal models of homes using real data

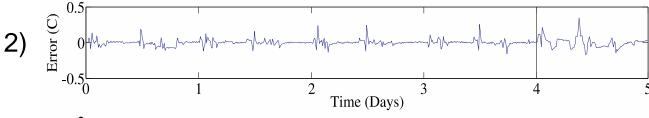
(Reece et al., 2014)

 $\mathsf{LFM-TM}\left[\eta^t = \eta^t_{on} r_h - \phi \left(T^t_{in} - T^t_{ext}\right)\right] + \epsilon^t \qquad T^{t+1}_{in} = T^t_{in} + \frac{\eta^t \Delta t}{c_{air} m_{air}}$

Components of a simple thermal model



Extra residual term introduced in LFM-TM to model any a priori unknown dynamics or latent force





- 3) $\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\frac{2}{0}}_{0}^{2}}_{2}^{2}}_{-20}$ 1 2 Time (Days) 3 4 5
- 1) Accurate day-ahead internal temperature predictions
- 2) Unknown latent forces that affect the thermal dynamics
- 3) Gaussian Process used to model the unknown latent forces from data

Smart Heating Controller



Rogers, A., Maleki, S., Ghosh, S. and Jennings, N. R. **An intelligent agent for home heating management [Demo]**. AAMAS 2012.





Personalised Recommendations

(Fischer et al., 2013)



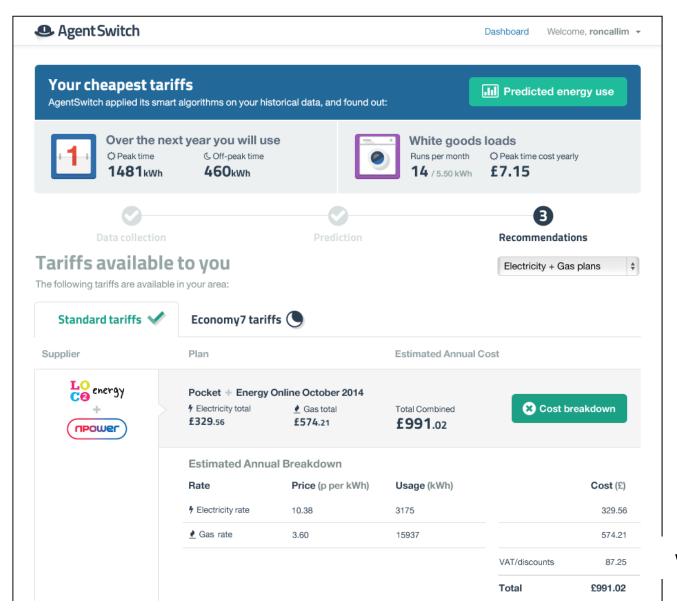






Personalised Recommendations

(Fischer et al., 2013)



www.agentswitch.com



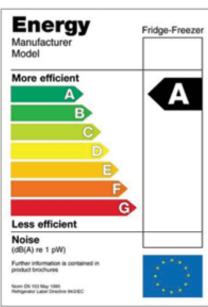


Identifying Inefficient Appliances

(Parson et al., 2012)

- Non-intrusive load monitoring
 - Disaggregate appliance energy consumption from smart meter data
- Challenges
 - Low data resolution
 - No training data
- Reduce household energy consumption by recommending inefficient appliances to be replaced









Home Heating Advice

(Rogers et al., 2013)

- Sense temperature at thermostat
 - Infer heating operation and thermal performance
 - Compare to norms
 - Calculate impact of interventions
- Low cost easy to use logger
 - Can be returned after trial
 - No software to install (appears as a memory stick)
- BuildSys 2013 Best Paper Award





www.joulo.com





Home Heating Advice

- Research trial with 750 users in winter 2012/2013
- Data collection for DECC smart heating control trial in 25 homes
- Won British Gas Connected Homes Startup Competition in September 2013
- Trials with three of the UK big six energy companies in winter 2013/2014
 - 1500 Joulo loggers
 - Re-designed analysis and feedback
 - Referral to insulation services, payment help, and upsell of additional controls



www.joulo.com

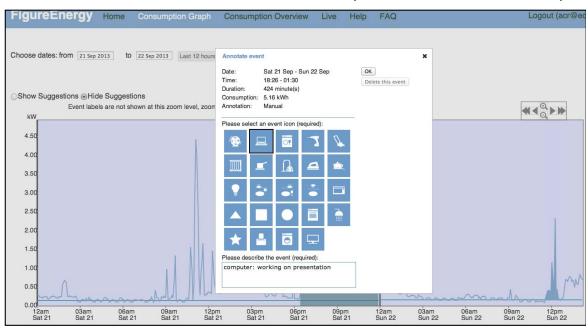


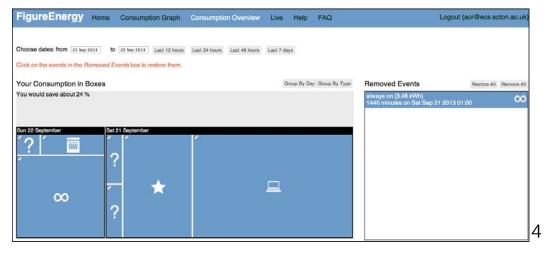


Understanding Energy Consumption

(Costanza et al., 2012)

- Mixed human and automated system for understanding current energy usage.
- Explore options for savings.

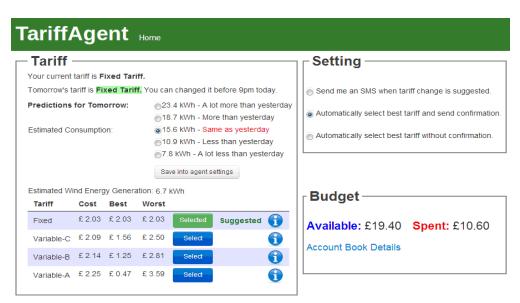








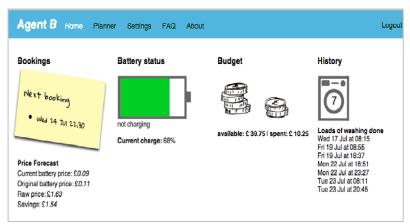
Users Interacting with Agents



People preferred medium level of autonomy: agent changes, but informs them

(Alan et al., 2014)





Agent hidden in background behind calendar interface

(Costanza et al., 2014)





Working with Energy Advisors



- Charity providing support for people in fuel poverty
- Understanding energy advice practices and needs
- Involving advisors in the design process



Advisor workshops



Home visits





Electric Vehicle Charging

- To meet carbon emission targets, the UK needs to have 5.6 million EVs on the road by 2020.
- Current infrastructure is highly limited:
 - Home charging: Distribution network is not designed for increase in load caused by widespread charging.

Household: ~10 kWh per day EV Battery: ~25 kWh

 En-route charging: Charging takes a significant amount of time, and currently there are few public stations.







Mechanism Design for Home Charging

(Stein et al., 2012)

- How to utilise the charging infrastructure efficiently without exceeding its constraints?
 - **Time of Use Tariff**: may simply shift peak and no guarantee to meet constraints.
 - Scheduling: participants can strategise.

Our Approach: Using *mechanism design*, we define allocation and payment rules that can ensure a range of desirable properties:



Efficiency

Individual Rationality Budget Balance





Mechanism Design for Home Charging

1. On each arrival:

Driver/agent reports charging requirements.

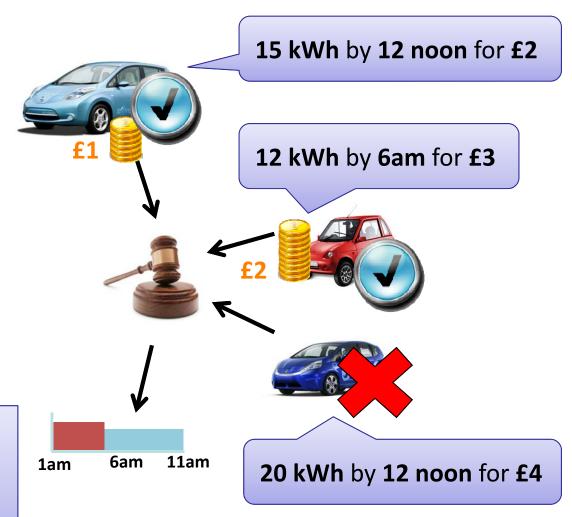
2. Ongoing:

Mechanism schedules charging.

3. On each departure:

Driver pays mechanism, using *critical value* payments.

Our mechanism is incentive compatible, individually rational and (weakly) budget balanced.



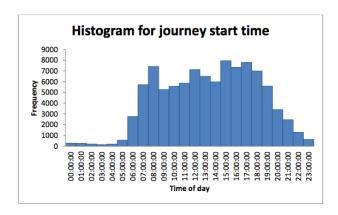




Evaluation using Real Data

- Based on data from a large-scale trial of EVs in the UK.
 - 110 vehicles over 4 years.
- Driving behaviour sampled from real journey data recorded by GPS.
- Constraints derived from typical household electricity consumption.
- Three mechanisms:
 - Model-free (greedy)
 - Model-based (model of future arrivals)
 - Fair (power is distributed evenly)



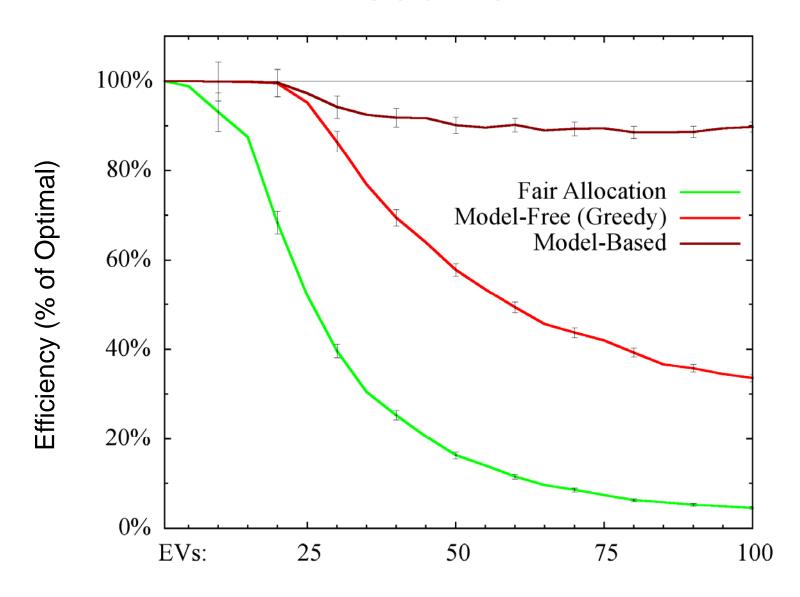








Results



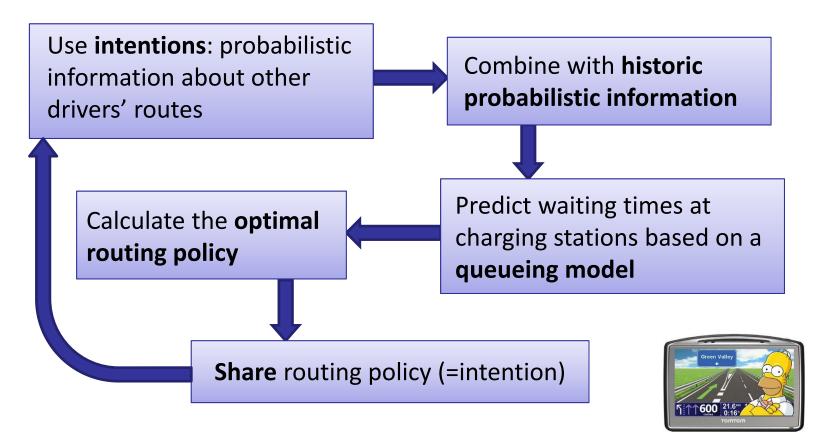




Coordination for En-Route Charging

(de Weerdt et al., 2013)

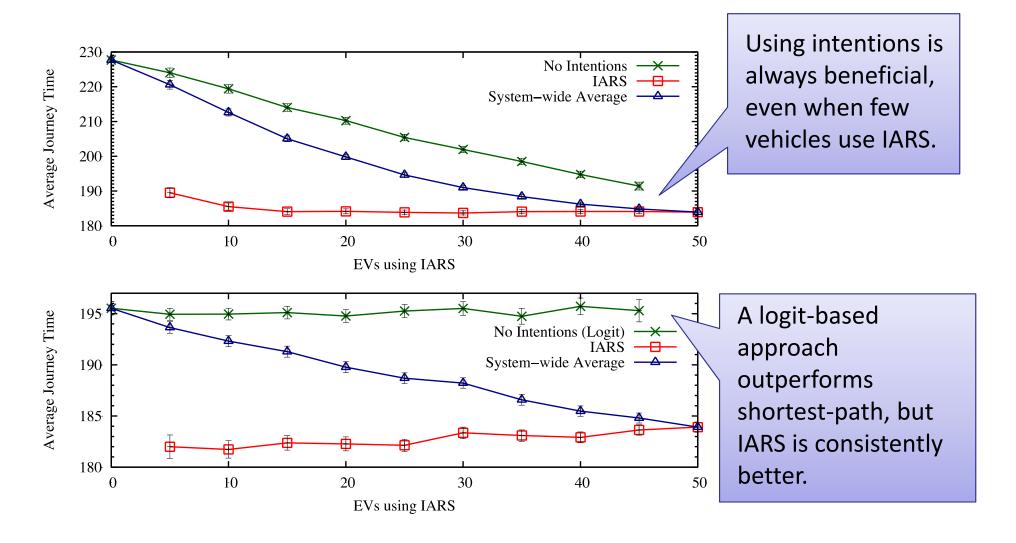
• To deal with the risk of congestion in en-route charging, we designed an **intention-aware routing system** that allows navigation agents to share probabilistic routing information and coordinate.







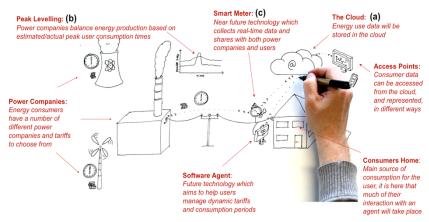
Incentives for Drivers to Use IARS



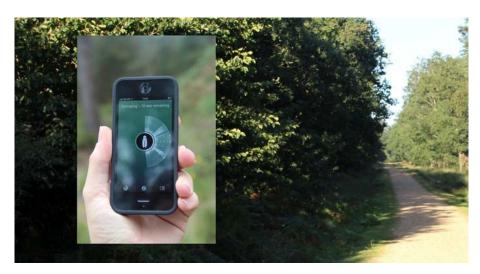




Application Areas



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Disaster Response





Classifying Galaxies

HACs in Citizen Science



Hunting for Endangered Species





Classifying Galaxies

Volunteers presented with data and images of galaxies, possible moons etc.

- Answer questions to classify objects
- Many volunteers
 classify each object

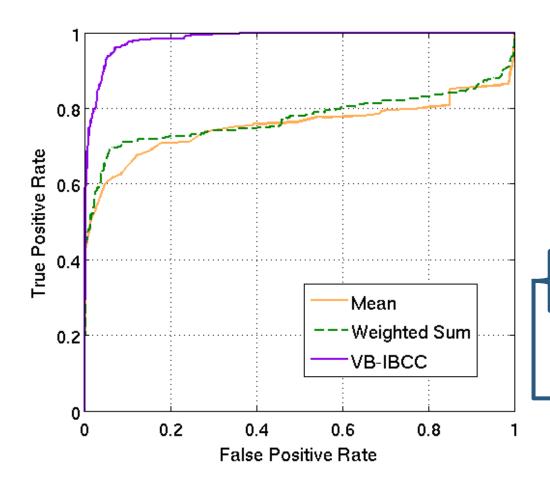






Intelligent Aggregation of Volunteer Votes

(Simpson et al., 2011)



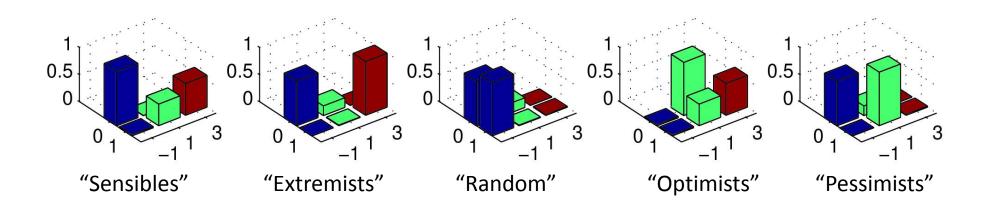
Method	AUC
Mean of Scores	0.7543
Weighted Sum	0.7722
Simple Majority Voting	0.7809
Weighted Majority Voting	0.7378
Gibbs-IBCC	0.9127
VB-IBCC	0.9840

Independent Bayesian
Classifier Combination (IBCC)
Principled approach to combine
vote of volunteers within
GalaxyZoo.



Characterising Volunteer Behaviour

- Volunteers can be grouped according to behaviour patterns
- Communities evolve over time
- Informs design of tasks and training
 - Train "pessimists" when to give high scores
 - Use "sensible" group as teachers



Ground truth: 0 = not supernova, 1 = supernova

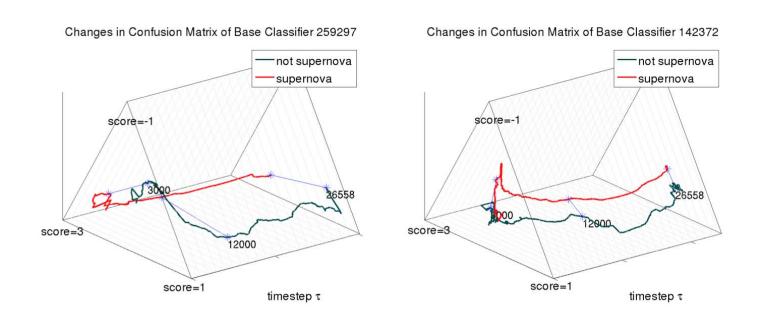
Assessment: -1 = not supernova, 1 = possible supernova, 3 = likely supernova₄₈





Tracking Changing Volunteer Behaviour

- Volunteer behaviour changes over time as they gain experience, learn and possibly become bored.
- Can we exploit changes to improve performance in long term?







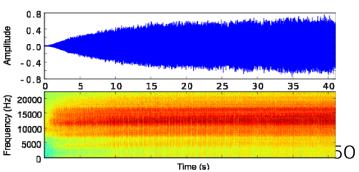
Hunting for Endangered Species

www.newforestcicada.info

- New Forest cicada
 - Only native cicada to the UK
 - Known since 1812 in New Forest
 - Last confirmed sighting in 1992
- UK Priority Species
 - Survey for new breeding sites
 - Area of 600 km²
- Characteristic song at 14.5kHz
 - Difficult for adults to hear
 - Easy for smart phones to hear









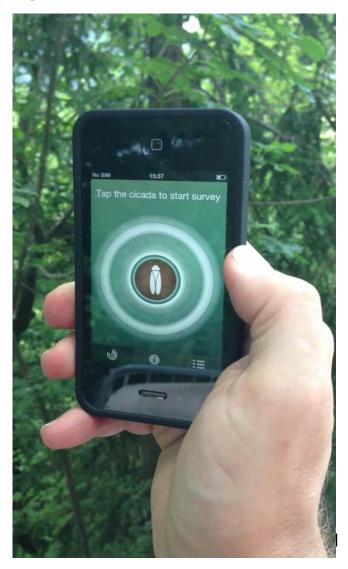


'Cicada Hunt' App

www.newforestcicada.info

(Zilli et al., 2013)

- Live detection algorithm operating on phone:
 - Goertzel algorithm generates features from frequency spectrum
 - Hidden Markov model performs classification of other insects
 - New Forest cicada
 - Roesel's Bush-cricket
 - Dark Bush-cricket
- iOS and Android versions using Cordova framework with native audio plugins to perform live detection







'Cicada Hunt' App

www.newforestcicada.info

- Launched at New Forest BioBlitz on 8th June 2013
 - Over 2,000 downloads, 6,000 reports (1700 from the New Forest).
 - Supplied to Forestry Commission (FC) entomologists conducting NFC search.
 - No cicada found to date.
- Supplied audio recording plugins to Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) and UK Biological Records Centre (BRC) for a UK Orthoptera reporting app.

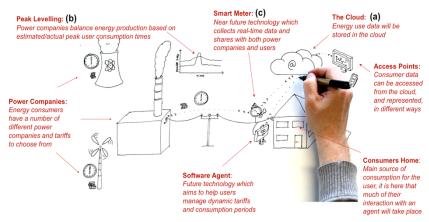




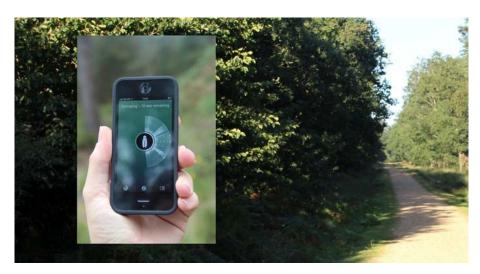




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SUMMARY





Conclusions

- Ambitious and challenging research agenda
 - Fundamental scientific challenges at interfaces of AI, HCI, agent-based computing, crowd sourcing, participatory systems and ubiquitous computing.
 - Development of applications for key societal challenges.
- Number of "in the wild" deployments
 - Have shown number of fragments of HAC vision
- Work needed on joining fragments together into over-arching whole





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