







Towards a conceptual framework for designing Symbiotic Al systems

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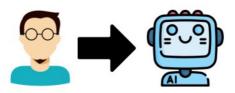




Introduction

- Spoke 6: Symbiotic Artificial Intelligence (SAI)
 - Lead beneficiary: UNIBA
 PI: Donato Malerba, co-PI: Giovanni Semeraro
- TP3 "Learning and Reasoning from Individual to Communities to Society"
- SAI aims to increase human-machine collaboration, augmenting human cognitive abilities rather than replacing them
- WP6.1: Design of SAI systems
 - How to integrate SAI system design with principles and methodologies of Human-Computer Interaction?

Automation



Replace human intelligence with artificial intelligence.

Augmentation



Augment human intelligence with artificial intelligence.

Steven M. Moore, "Automation VS. Augmentation in AI: Designing Mixed-Initiative User Interfaces".









Main challenges in designing SAI systems

- System transparency
 - Explanations should be adequate for non-technical people
- User control
 - New interaction paradigms should empower the human to be in control and to modify the system behaviour through a collaboration with the system



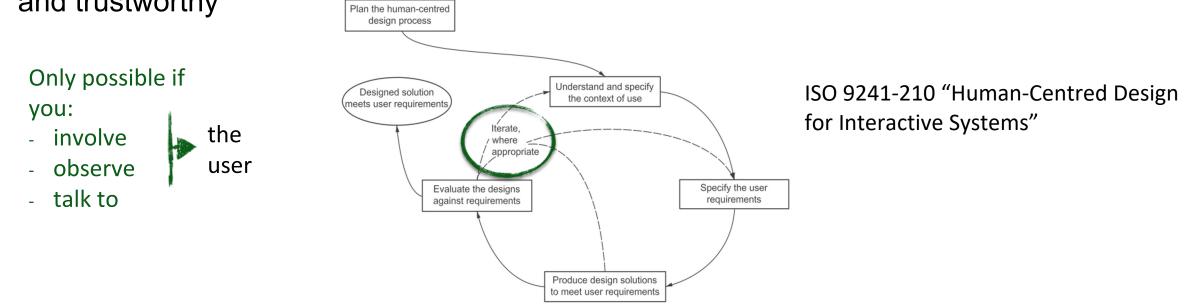






How can we mitigate these challenges?

- Shifting the design paradigm from an algorithm-focused view to a humancentered perspective
- Involving users in all the phases of the system design, as suggested by the Human-Centred Design approach, to produce SAI systems that are reliable, safe, and trustworthy











The new Human-Al Interaction Paradigm

- It permits a deeper collaboration between human and AI
- It consists of an iterative negotiation process based on 3 interactions strategies



Clarification: the system explains the reasons for its

behaviour/decision



Iterative exploration: the system outcome is reached through a series of iterative steps between the user and the AI system



Reconfiguration: the user is allowed to initiate the retraining of AI models based on user feedback

Desolda G., Dimauro G., Esposito A., Lanzilotti R., Matera M., Zancanaro M. A Human–Al interaction paradigm and its application to rhinocytology. Special issue on Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence for One Health, Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, Vol. 155 (2024).



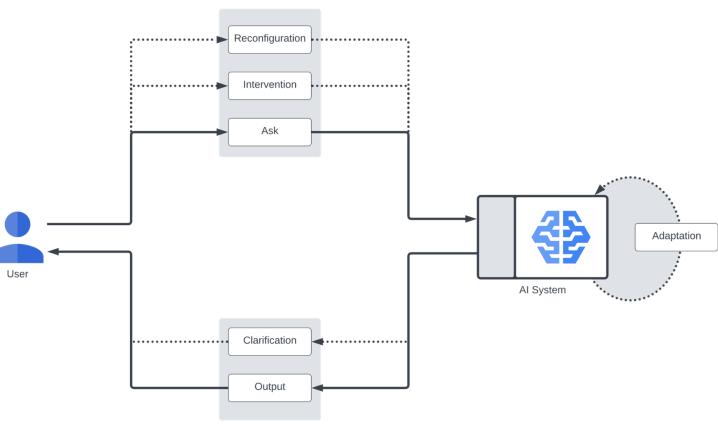






The Human-Al interaction model

- Human-Al Interaction paradigm enables a *negotiation process*
- The human not only understands the reasons that determine a specific system behaviour, but also to intervene and modify it through iterative reconfigurations
- The negotiation process is characterized by a sequence of actions, continuous feedback and adaptations





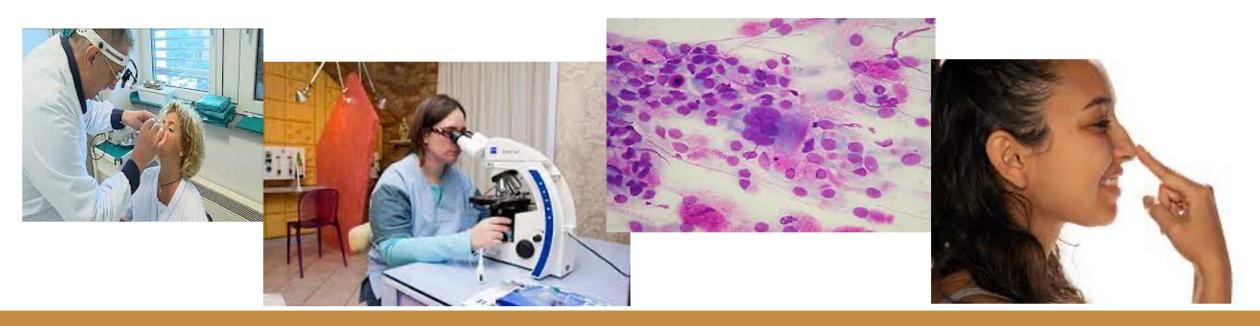






Application of the new interaction paradigm

- Healthcare context
 - GOAL: Creating a new version of the Rhino-Cyt prototype, in order to allow rhinocytologists to collaborate with the system for a correct classification of the nasal mucosa cells



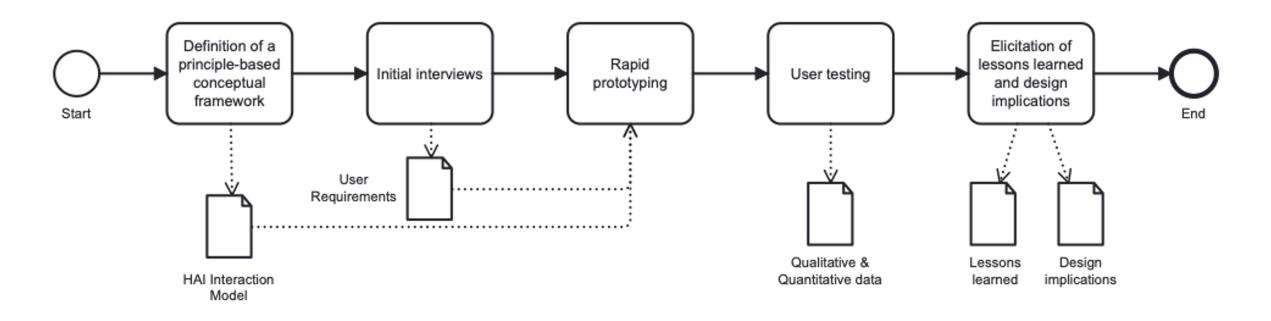








Our HCD Process











The Rhino-Cyt prototype "Traditional" version

• • • localhost	t i								\supset		
Classified Cells Patient Mario Rossi > C	Check Results										
See scans for class:											
Ciliata								<u>`````````````````````````````````````</u>	·		
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The Rhino-Cyt prototype "SAI" version

• • • localhost						
Cells by Classification Confidence Patient Mario Rossi > Check Results						
See scans for class:	Count					
Ciliata ~	25					
Low confidence	Validate All	← →				
	and in					
		Classified as: Ciliata				
Medium confidence	Validate All	✓ Mark as correct X Mark as wrong				
	Care 1	Explanation				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 This cell was classified as "ciliata" because: • it has a diameter of [X], in range for ciliata [A, B] 				
		 It has cilia It has SIS 				
	Care	Counter-Examples				
High confidence	Validate All					
		Artifact Bacteria Lymphocyte Neutrophil Epithelial Mast Imazia Eosinophil Metaplastle Muciparous Nuciparous See More				

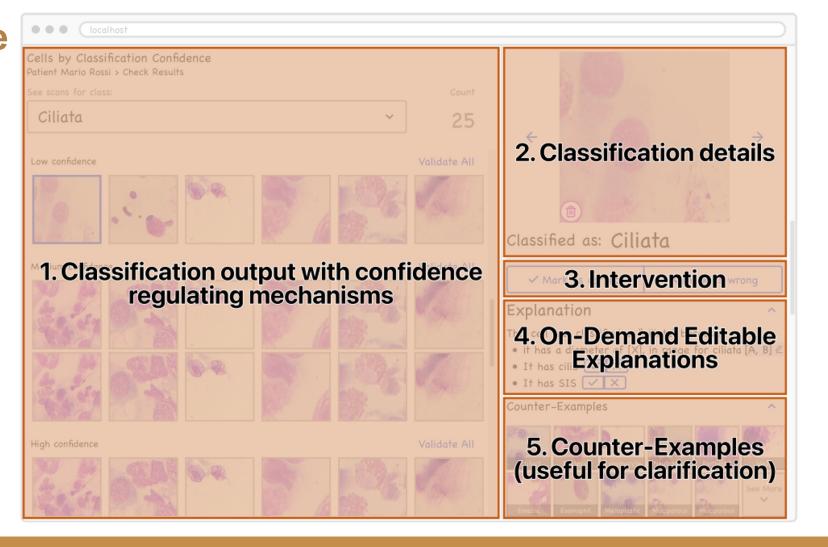








The Rhino-Cyt prototype "SAI" version











Evaluation study

- Goal: Evaluating the new interaction strategies that allow rhinocytologists to collaborate with the SAI system
- Participants: 9 rhinocytologists
- Design: Within-subjects design (Traditional vs SAI)
- Used techniques
 - Direct observation with the Thinking-aloud protocol
 - Questionnaires:
 - NASA Task Load Index (NASA-TLX) Workload
 - Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) - Acceptability
 - Trust in Automated Systems Test (TOAST) Trust
 - Content analysis of video recordings User experience











Evaluation study – Results of Quantitative data

• Workload: No significant difference emerged

	NASA-TLX		NASA-TLX		Mental Demand		Physical Demand		Temporal Demand		Performance		Effort		Frustration	
	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn		
Classic	25.00	21.70	36.66	30.00	24.44	20.00	28.88	20.00	15.55	10.00	26.66	20.00	17.77	10.00		
Redesigned	23.70	21.70	33.33	30.00	18.88	20.00	25.55	20.00	14.44	10.00	34.44	20.00	15.55	10.00		
	Z =	-0.2	Z =	-0.5	Z =	-0.9	Z = -	-0.09	Z =	-0.3	Z =	0.3	Z =	= 0		
w-Test	<i>p</i> =	.859	<i>p</i> =	.608	<i>p</i> =	.395	<i>p</i> =	.931	<i>p</i> =	.766	<i>p</i> =	.792	p = 1	1.000		
	r = -	-0.06	r = -	-0.2	r = -0.3		r = -0.03		r = -0.1		r = 0.1		r = 0			

• Acceptability: No significant difference emerged

	TAM		TAM		TAM Performance Expectancy		Effort Expectancy		Attitude Toward Using Technology		Behavioral Intention to Use the System		Self-Efficacy		Social Influence	
	Ā	Mdn	Ī	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ī	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn		
Classie	3.87	4.00	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.8	2.5	2.5		
Redesigned	3.98	4.20	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	2.9	3.0		
	<i>Z</i> =	= 0.4	Z	= 0.7	Z	= 0.3	Z	Z = 0.7		Z = 0.2	Z	= 0.2		Z = 0.2		
w-Test	<i>p</i> =	.676	p	= .514	p =	= .752	p	= .512	<i>p</i> = .833		p = .833 $p =$		<i>p</i> = .833			
	<i>r</i> =	0.1	r	r = 0.2 $r = 0.1$		= 0.1	ľ	r = 0.2 $r = 0$		r = 0.07	r = 0.09		r = 0.09			









Evaluation study - Results of Quantitative data • Trust: No significant difference emerged

	TO	AST	Relia	bility	Transparency			
	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn	Ā	Mdn		
Classic	5.69	5.87	5.97	6	5.42	6		
Redesigned	5.75	6.00	5.94	6	5.55	6		
	Z =	= 13	$Z = -0.07 \qquad Z = 0$			= 0.2		
W-test	<i>p</i> =	.547	-	.944		p = .866		
	r =	0.2	r = -	-0.02	$r =$	= 0.06		









Evaluation study - Results of Qualitative data

- The implemented strategies are valuable
- Participants seem to trust the SAI version of Rhino-Cyt
- It is important to offer explanations that can be customized and accessed "on demand"
- Useful lessons for AI in medicine are learned
 - Explanations must be expertise-driven
 - Let users customizing explanations
 - Intervention is needed
 - Localize explanations
 - Allow transparent learning
 - Consider experts knowledge limitations
 - Mitigate risks to human values
 - Efficiency and objectivity drive adoption









Thank you for the attention!

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