



34th Annual **INCOSE**
international symposium

hybrid event

Dublin, Ireland
July 2 - 6, 2024



Friday 5 July 10:30am (**note session starts at 9, speakers breakfast at 8am**)
Presentation only #430

Safer Complex Systems

Overview

- Introduction and Motivation
- Introduction to Complex Systems Safety
- Highlights from Governance and Practice
- Case study on Human-AI Interaction

The presenters



Duncan Kemp
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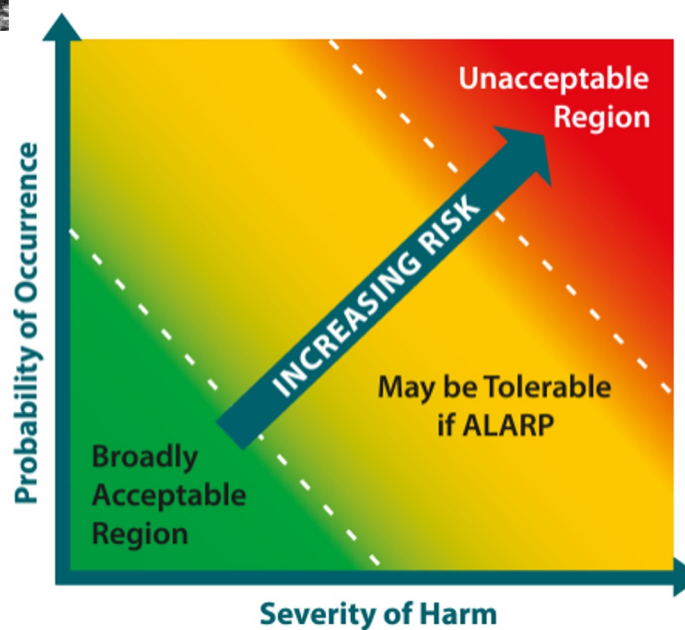
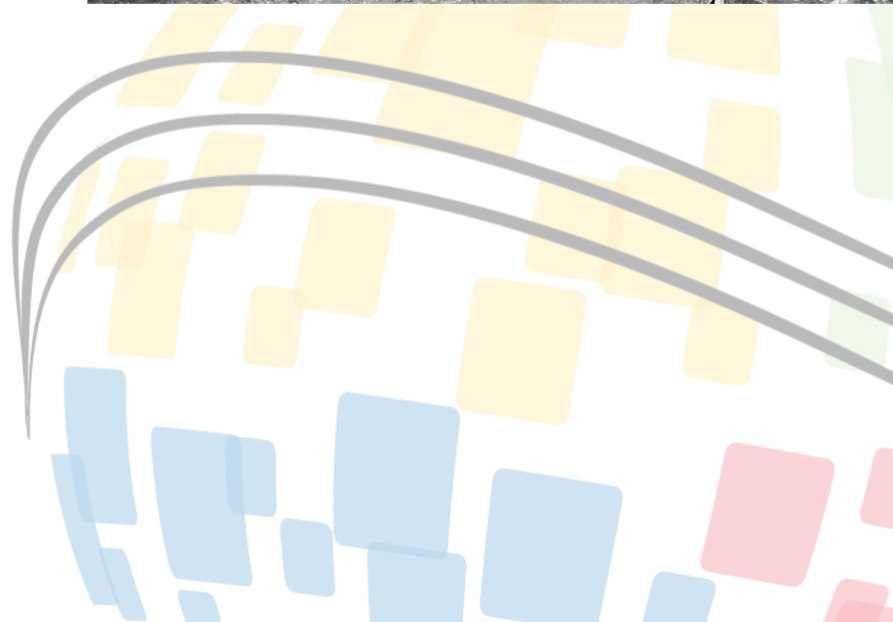
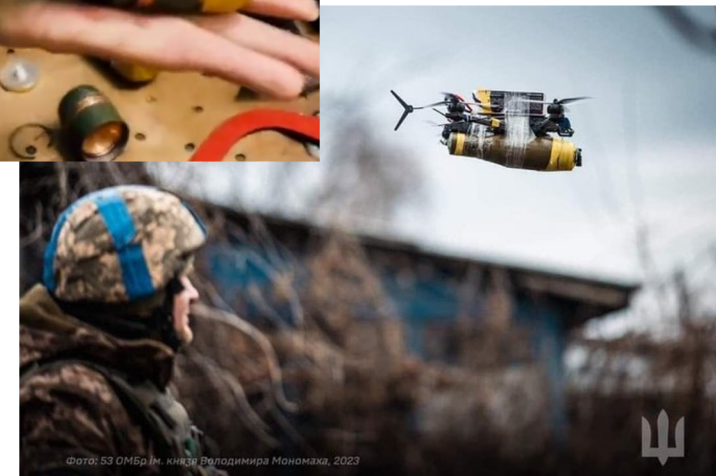


Meaghan O'Neil
System Design and Strategy
moneil@systemdesignstrategy.co.uk

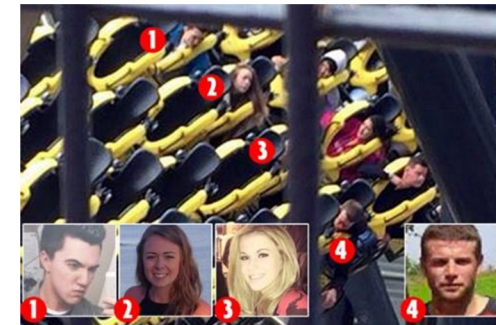
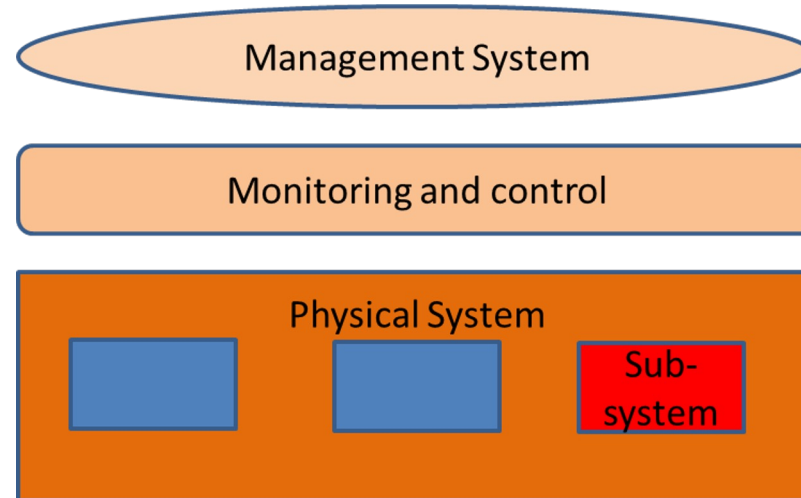


Hortense Gerardo
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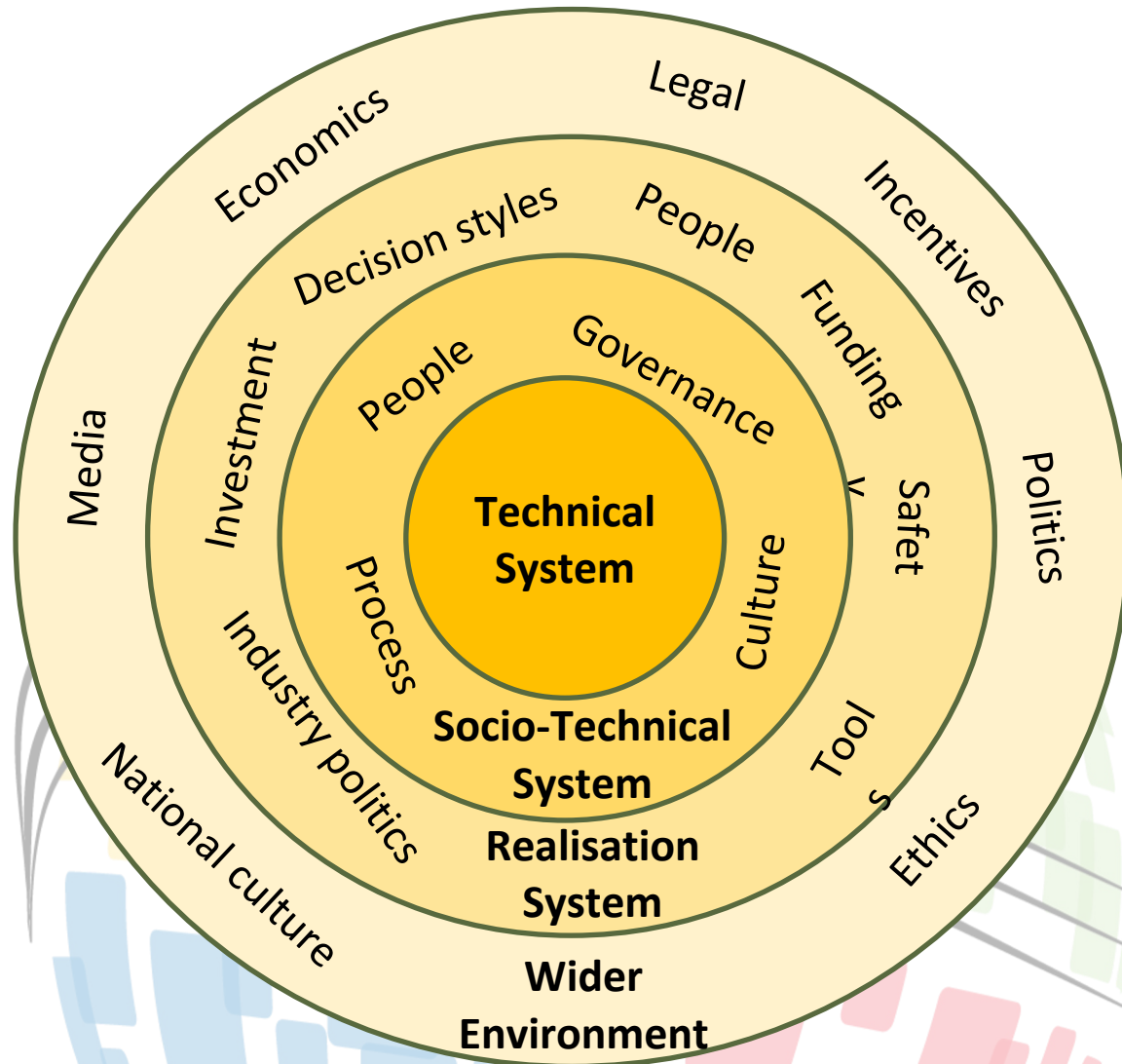
Loss, ALARP and Tolerability



Source of hazards



The systems landscape



What are the Systems Safety challenges for systems containing artificial intelligence, quantum technology, additive manufacture, ... ?

How do we enable safer socio-technical systems using psychology, system science, social science ... ?

How can we do better Systems Safety Engineering using artificial intelligence, quantum technology, psychology, social science, leadership and management ... ?

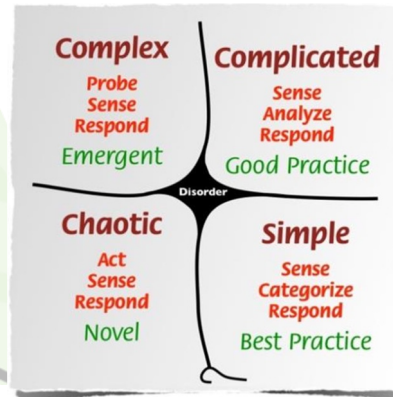
How do we influence the wider environment to help us realise safe and effective systems?

Complexity and safety

~~*“We don’t really know how to manage safety in complex systems”*~~

“This is complex, what you need to do is ...”

“You need to commission me, the expert, to fix this. We just need better analysis, more modelling and simulation. Let’s build a digital twin!”



“The system is too complex to manage. Just leave it. If it does fall over, then I will take charge and tell you what to do”

“You are over-complicating things. Just tell me the rules and regulations, and I will follow them. Business needs certainty.”

Key safety challenges of complex systems

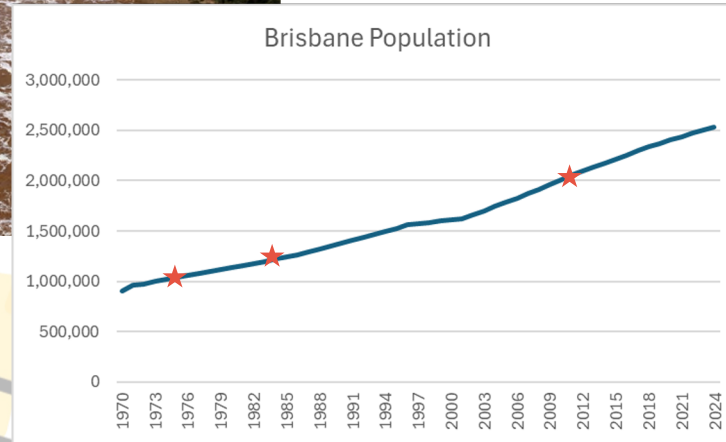


Different people see the system differently

Unpredictable / opaque

Fuzzy / open boundaries

Significant interdependencies



Emergent architecture

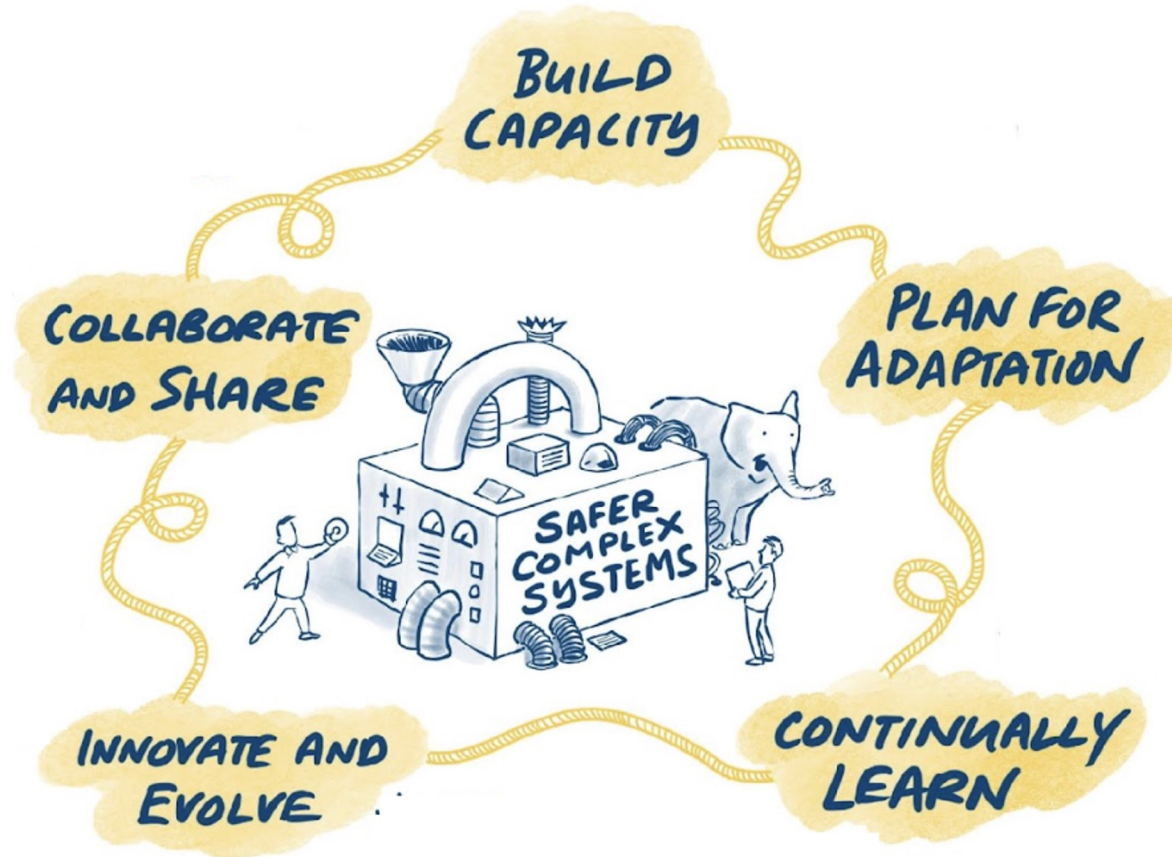
Nonlinear / dynamic feedback

Novel / unplanned emergence

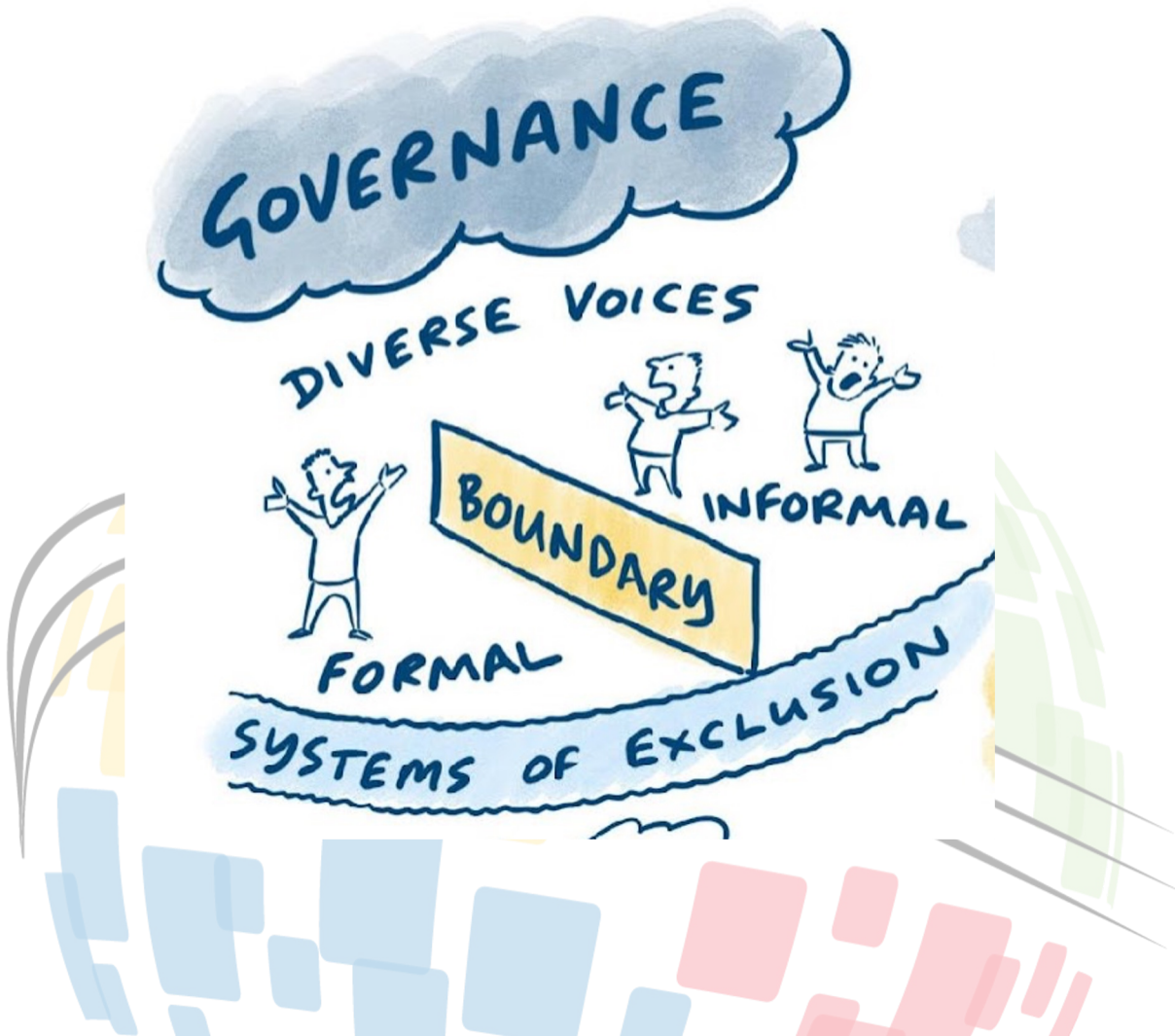
Managing safety of complex systems

Action	Why	How
Continue application of existing safety techniques where applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't "throw the baby out with the bathwater" The current approaches work when used in the right space and the right way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't give in to pressure to over-simplify or remove regulations because 'it's all too complex, so lets simplify things'
Increased use of existing safety techniques where they will add value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even complex systems aren't wholly complex all the time Some people think their system is complex – but it isn't! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to define procedures and rules for simple systems Continue to develop safety management systems built around a safety argument for complicated ones.
Develop the safety approach for the complex space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of complex situations is different to management of complicated, simple or chaotic ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and use new modelling and analysis approaches to make the (subjectively) complex complicated Develop new approach that can meet the challenges of complex system safety for the genuinely complex systems
Develop an approach to help people recognise they are in the complex space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the situation you are in is harder than it appears People prefer the approaches they are familiar with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tools to help understand the genuinely complex from the highly complicated Develop tools to understand when situation is changing Educate teachers, researchers, practitioners and key stakeholders that different situations require different approaches

Highlights from Work on Governance

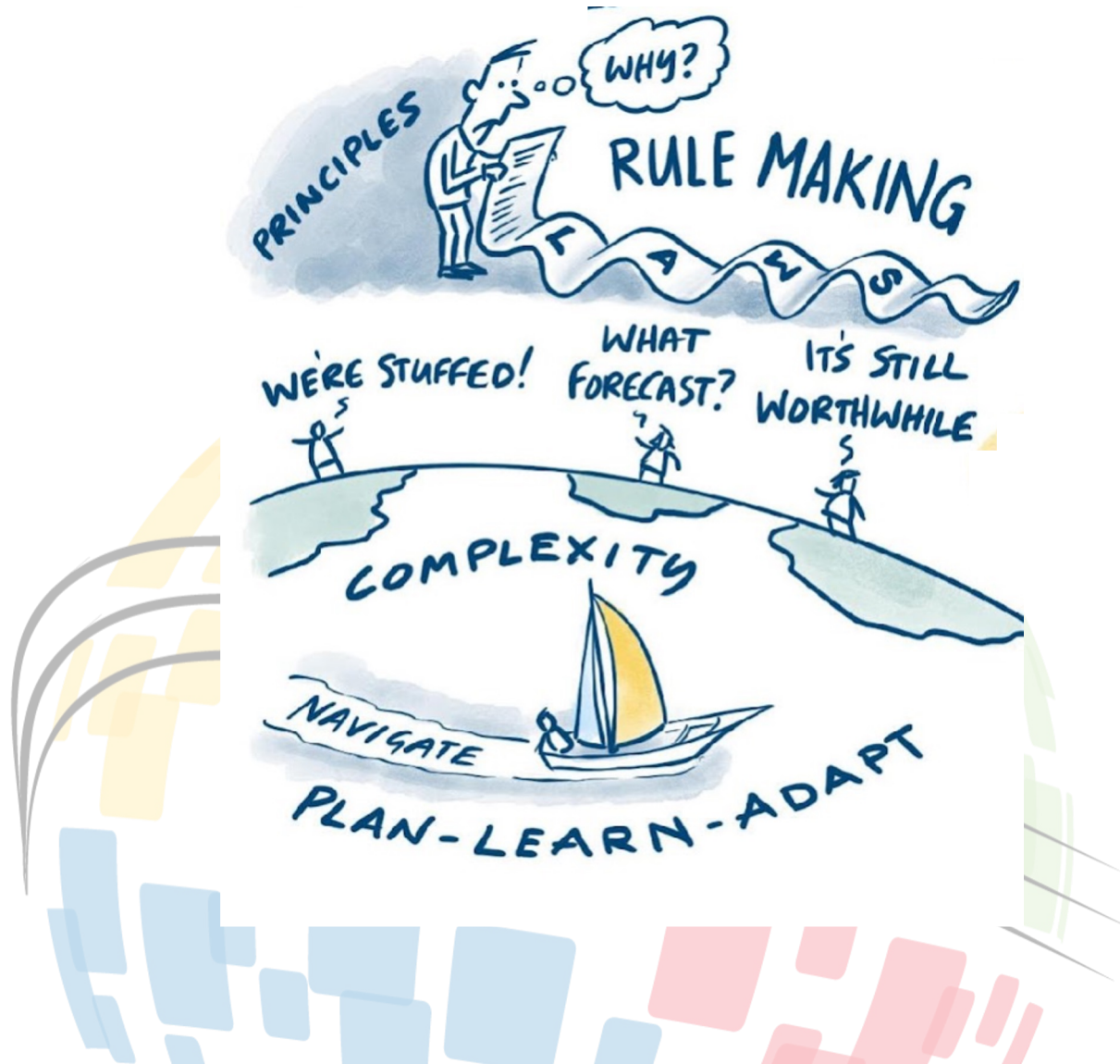


Highlight: Formal/Informal Governance



*Value and
relationship of
formal and informal
governance*

Highlight: Planned Adaptation



How do you make a rule (or a law) for something you don't understand?

Highlight: Planned Adaptation



*Developing
continuous learning
capability*

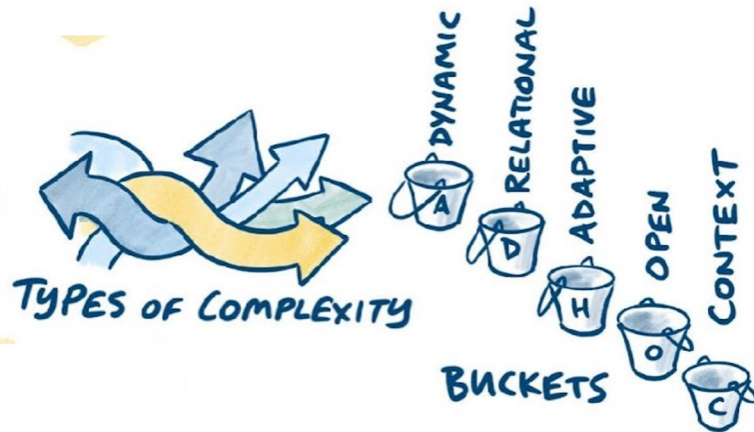


Highlight: Context

Context matters



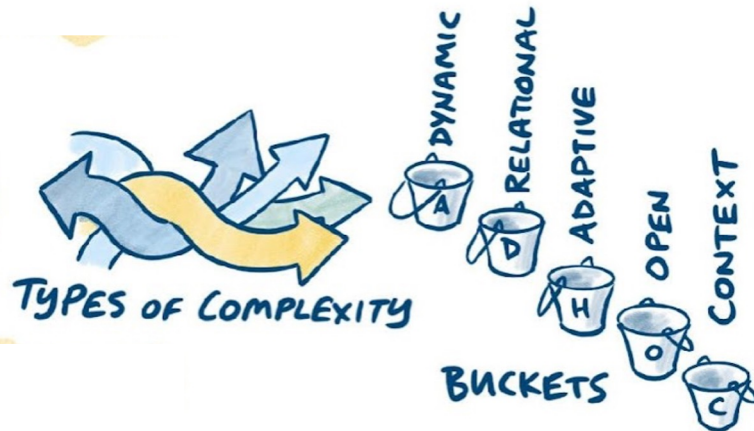
CONTEXT



Highlight: Context



CONTEXT



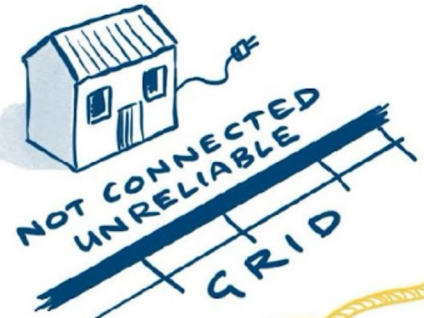
THINK

One size fits “none”



GOVERNANCE

DIVERSE VOICES



BUILD CAPACITY

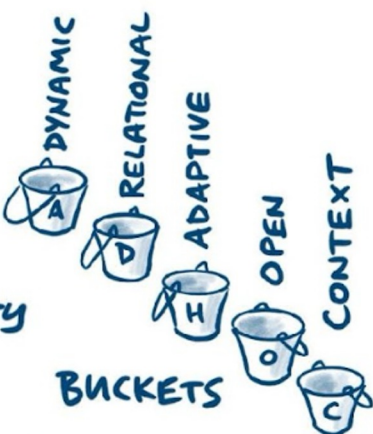


CONTEXT

COLLABORATE AND SHARE

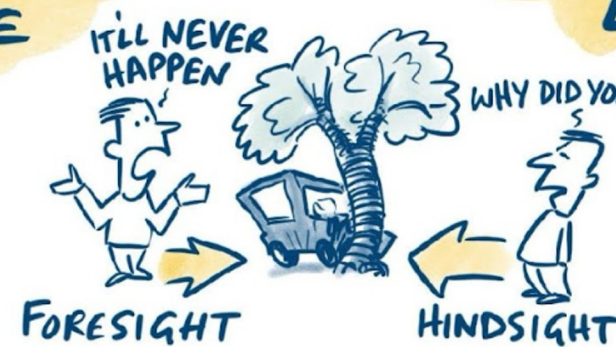


PLAN FOR ADAPTATION

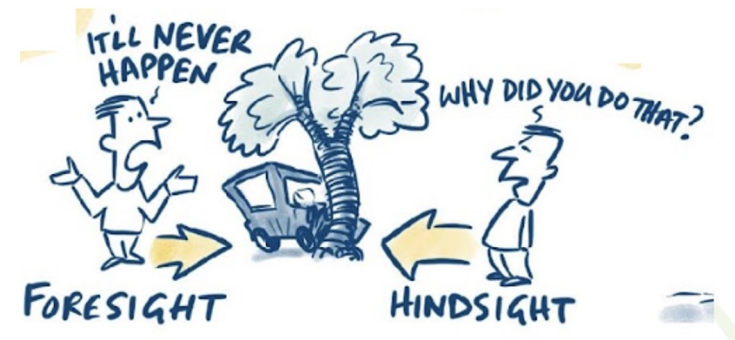


INNOVATE AND EVOLVE

CONTINUALLY LEARN



Challenges in Practice



what is the system boundary?





SAFER COMPLEX SYSTEMS: Case study on Human-AI Interaction

International Council on Systems Engineering International Symposium (INCOSE IS)
Dublin, Ireland July 5, 2024

UC San Diego

JACOBS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
Anthropology, Performance,
and Technology Program

Hortense Gerardo, Ph.D
the Anthropology, Performance, and Technology Program

Jacobs School of Engineering
University of California, San Diego

THE APT PROGRAM

BUILDING THE EXPERIENTIAL LANGUAGE
OF ENGINEERING

ANTHROPOLOGY

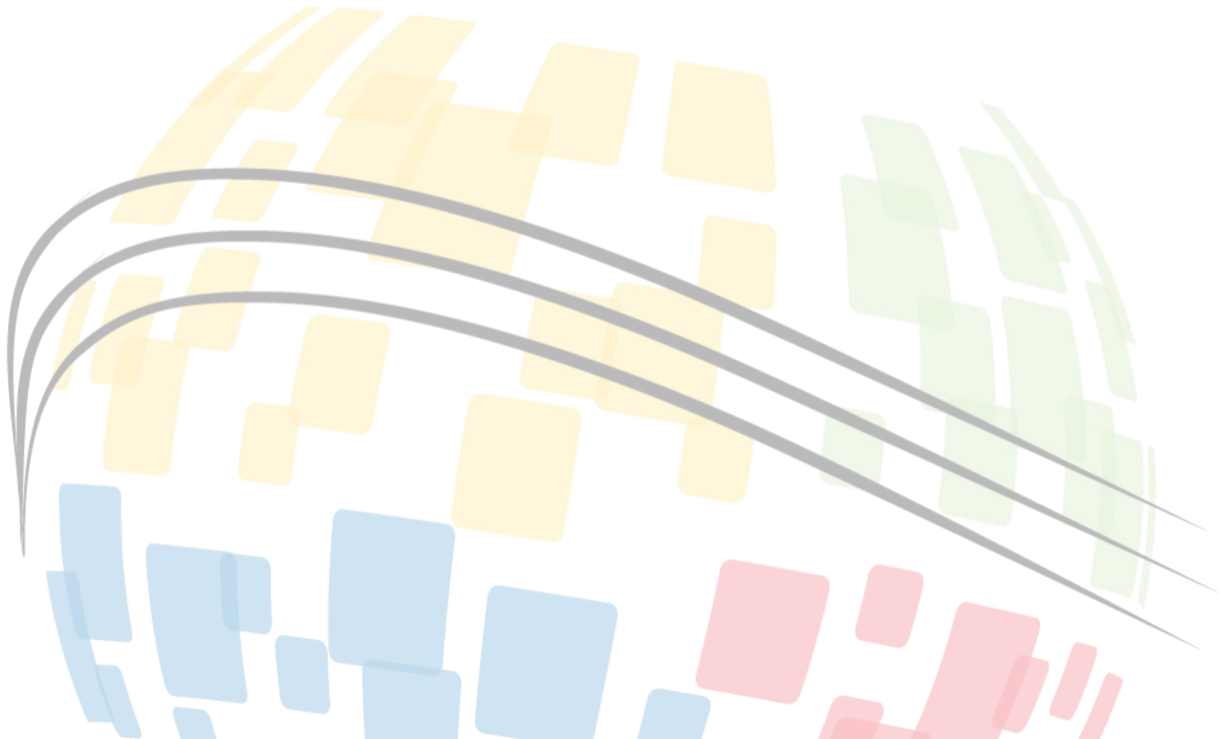
a language to provide engineering students a
multicultural perspective of what the field can achieve.

(teaching). PERFORMANCE

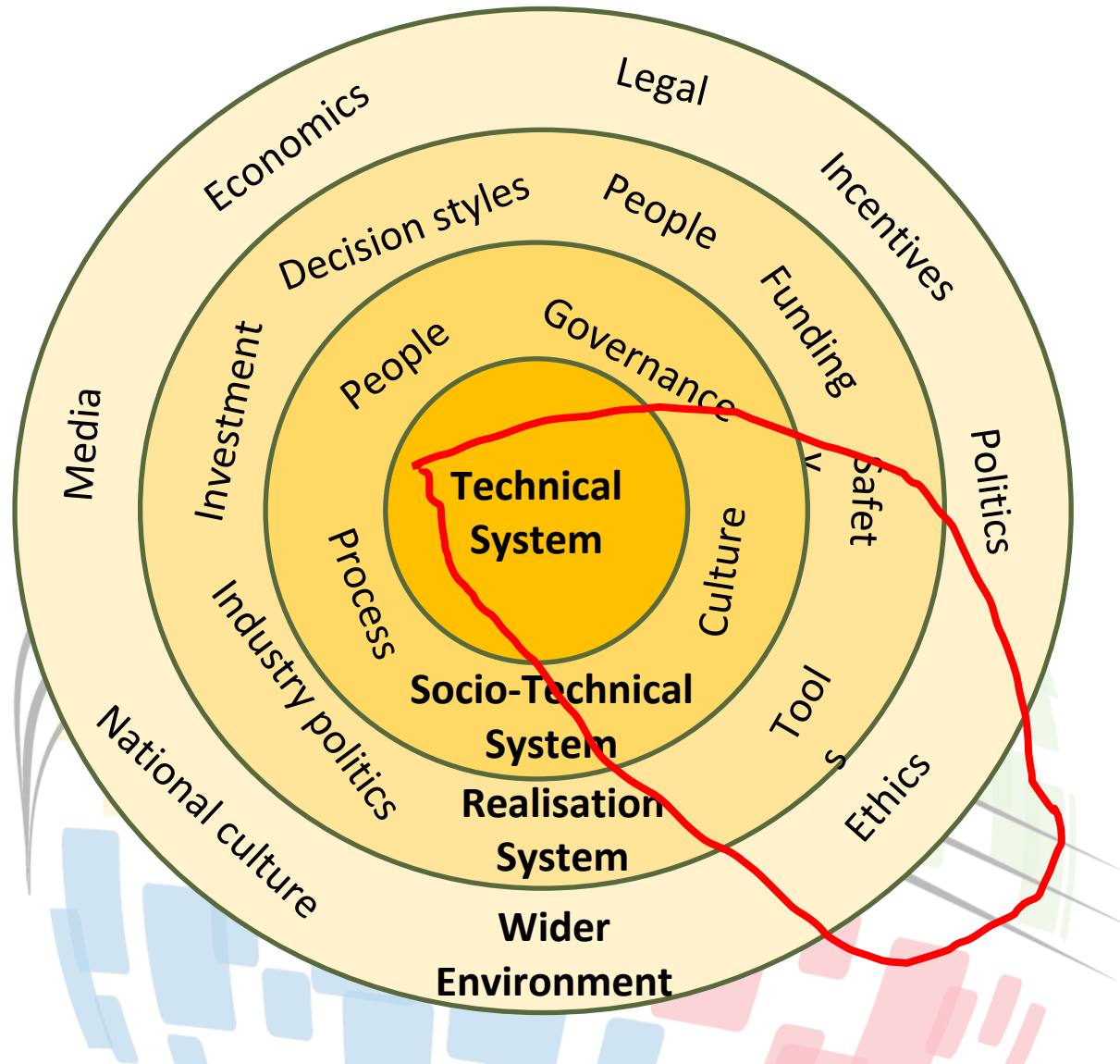
a language for engineers to describe the experiential
sense of a system, product or service (storytelling).

TECHNOLOGY

a language informed by social consciousness to
generate innovative systems (product design and
deployment).



The systems landscape



What are the Systems Safety challenges for systems containing artificial intelligence, quantum technology, additive manufacture, ... ?

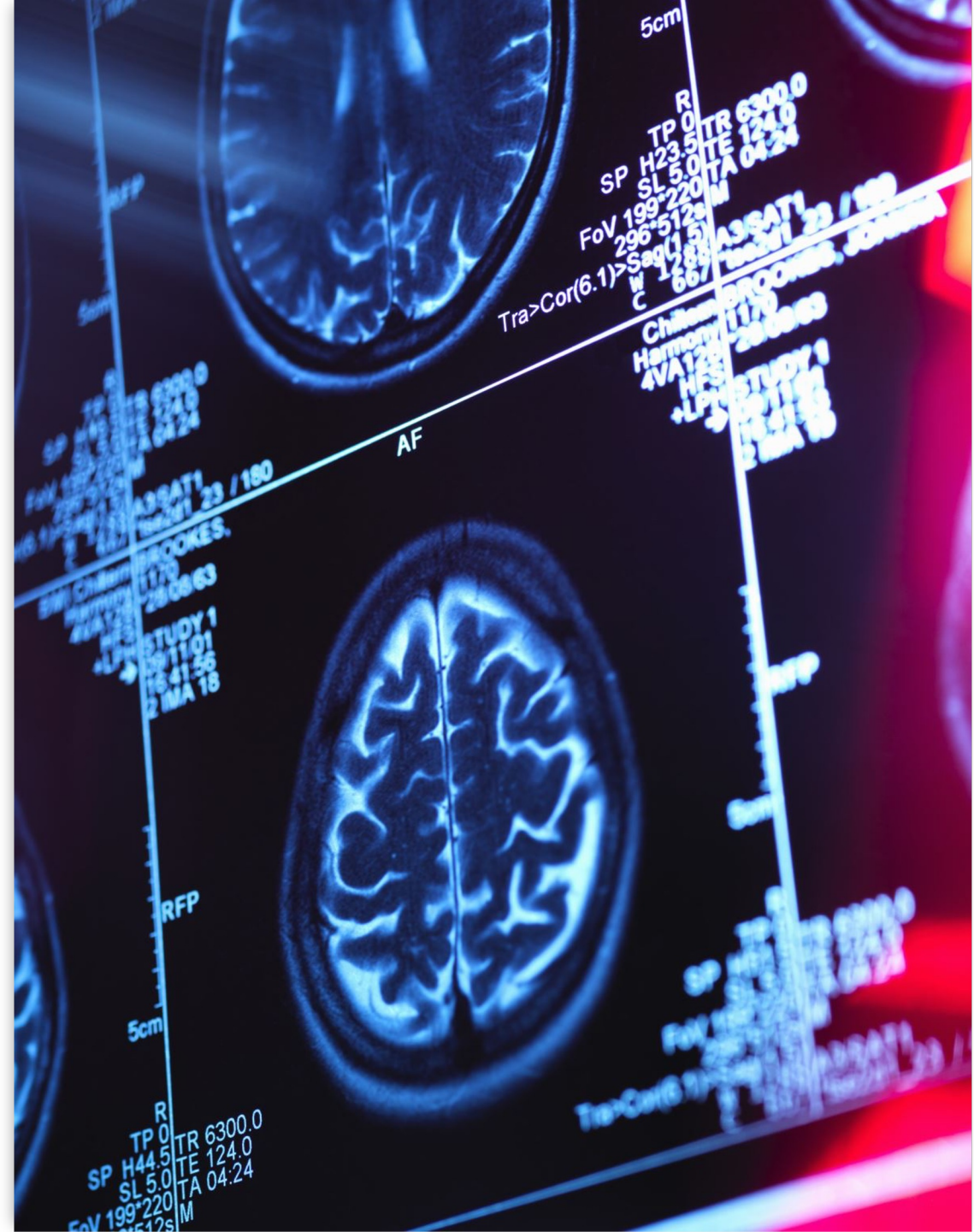
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How do we influence the wider environment to help us realise safe and effective systems?

public health epidemic.

public health epidemic.



We're existentially alone on the planet. I can't know what you're thinking and feeling and you can't know what I'm thinking and feeling. And the very best works construct a bridge across that abyss of human loneliness.

Wallace

David Foster

Writer

In an age when many people describe their lives as lonely, there may be value in having AI companionship as a form of reciprocal social interaction that is stimulating and personalized.

Tony Prescott
Professor,

Cognitive Robotics
University of Sheffield

of Artificial Intelligence


The Psychology

Four Types of AI



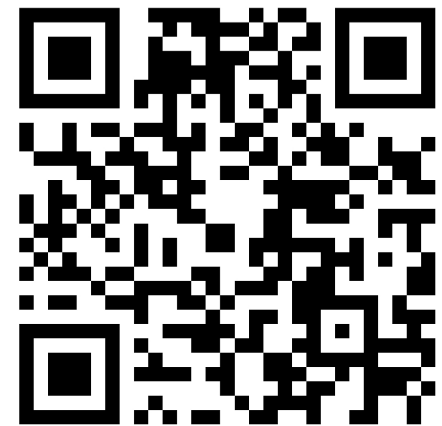
and use prior experience to aid in decision-making processes. e.g. Self-driving cars

3. Theory of Mind AI, the current state of advanced AI, are programmed with decision-making abilities that mimic

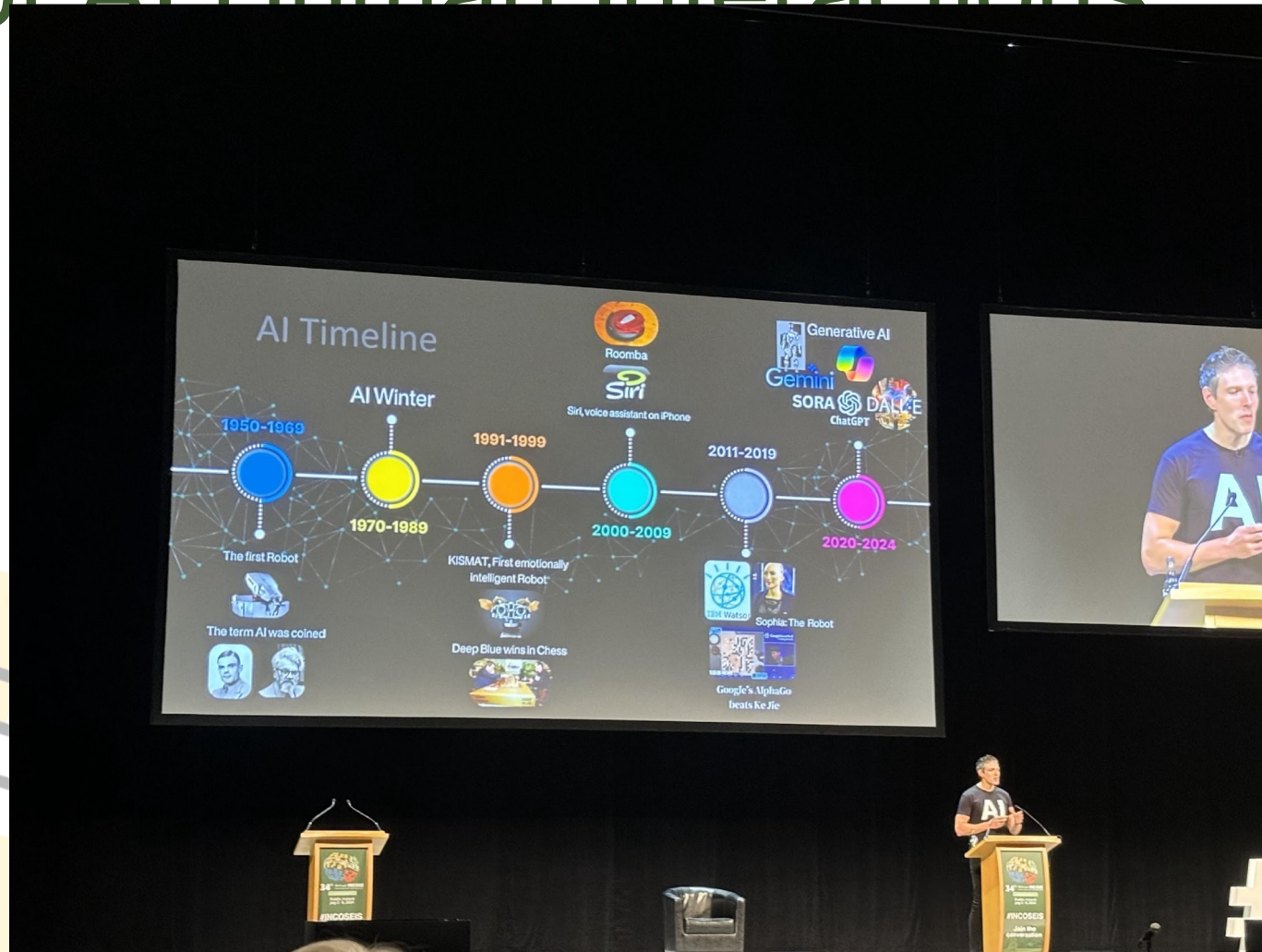


HOW DO YOU INTERACT WITH COGNITIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Join at [menti.com](https://menti.com/54947153) | use code 5494 7153



PROS of AI Human Interactions



2-6 July 2024

www.incose.org/symp2024 #INCOSEIS

CONS of AI Human Interactions

- Tendency to hallucinate
- Perpetuating implicit biases demonstrable in AI training (see Deep Hysteria)
- Unethical harvesting techniques and the need for updated copyright laws
- Increased rate of depression and suicide rates among teens related to Social Media

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Example of Effects of Unconscious Bias

In the case of emotion detection algorithms, bias and subjectivity are at the core of the concept itself.

– Amy Alexander, *Deep Hysteria*

(2023)



Questions

- What are the ethics behind testing the effects of AI on a general population?
- What protections are there for whistleblowers?
 - Board of Directors at Open AI and the firing of Sam Altman
 - Re David Snowden – Distributed Intelligence...

Conclusions

- Increased urgency because the technology is evolving quickly.
- There is an inherent difference between approving something in the pharmaceutical world, for example versus in AI, there is no taking it back once the genie is out of the bottle.
- The varying views PRO and CON are not new historically.

THANK YOU!

HORTENSE GERARDO – hgerardo@ucsd.edu
www.hortensegerardo.com

A graphic element in the bottom left corner featuring a stylized globe composed of overlapping squares in yellow, green, blue, and red. Three grey curved lines sweep across the globe from the bottom left towards the center.

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