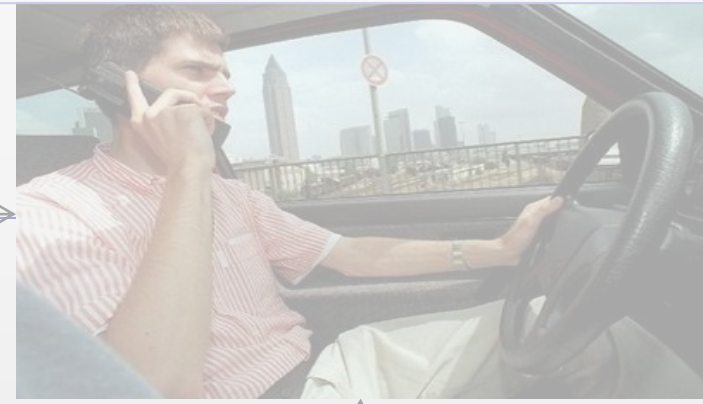
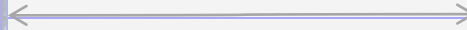


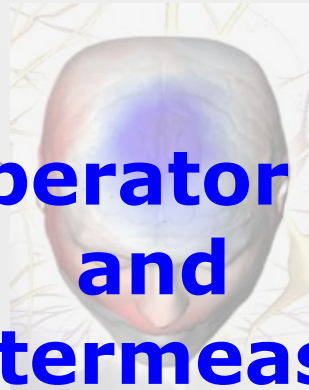


Model of the Environment



Model of the Operator

# Rationality of Operator Percept-Actions and Countermeasures



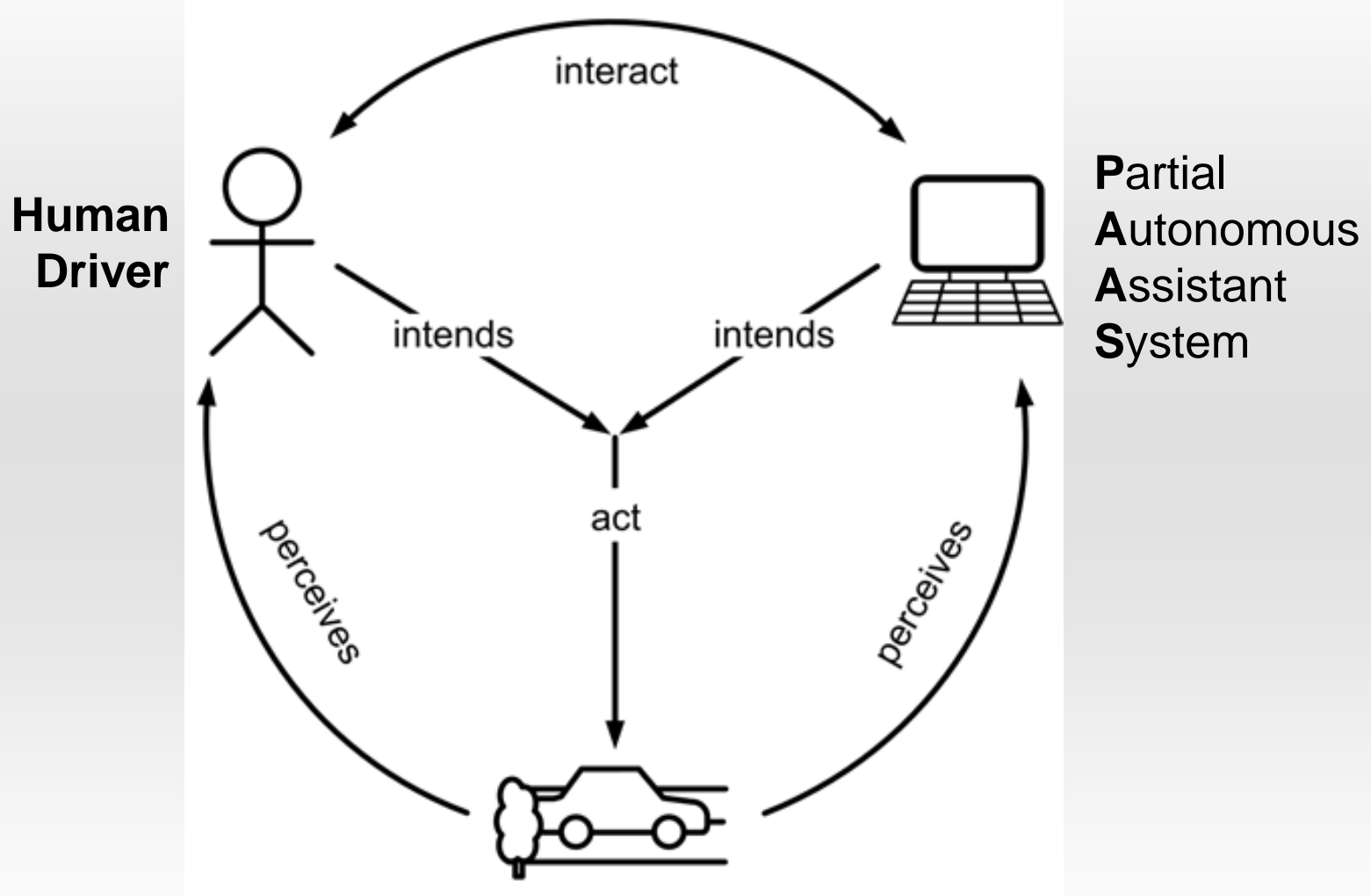
**Claus Möbus**

Learning and Cognitive Systems  
Department of Computing Science  
University of Oldenburg/OFFIS, Germany

# Scenario of Interest: Cooperative Control

Löper, Ch., Kelsch, J., Flemisch, F.O., 2008

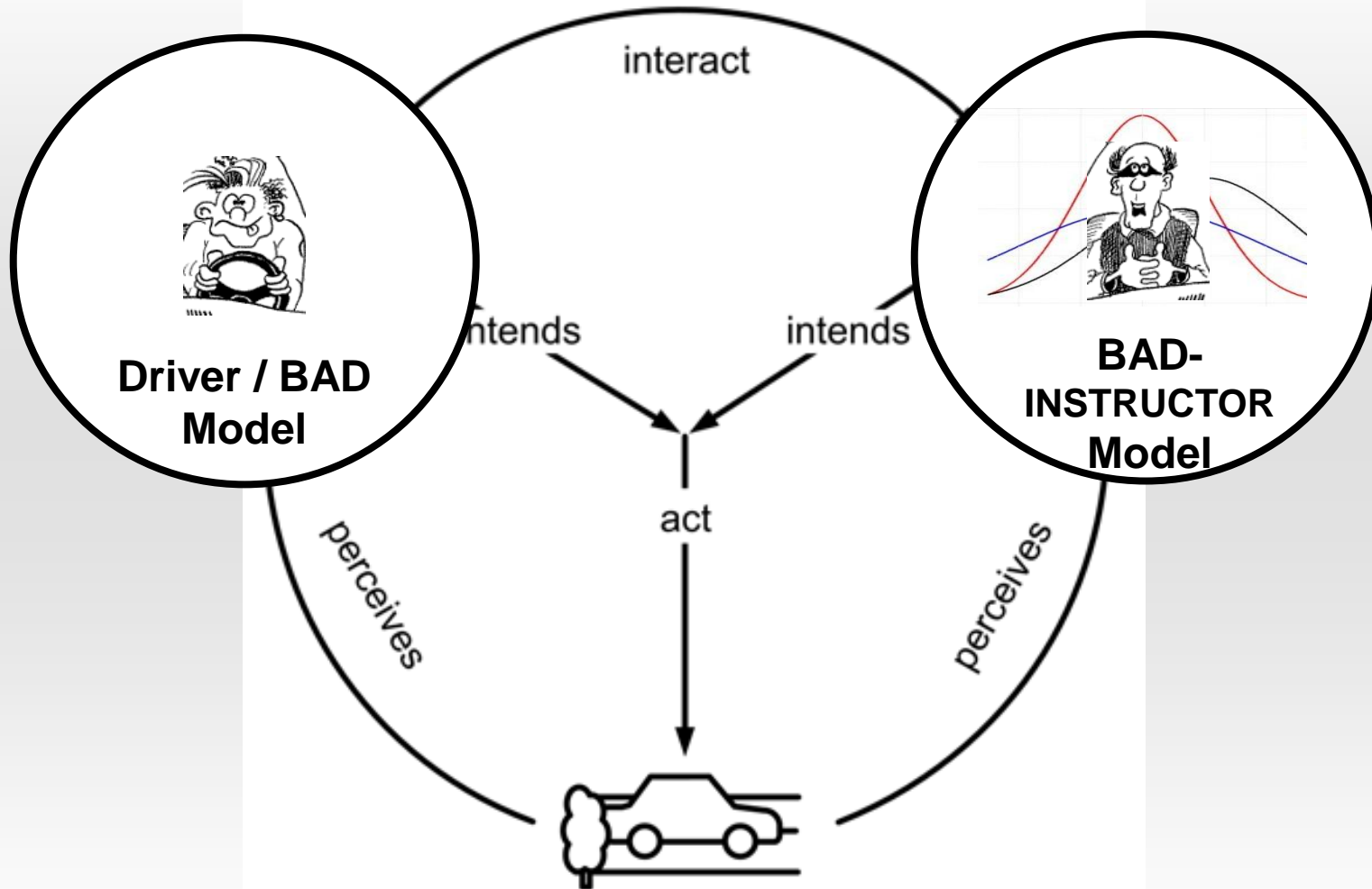
Copyright by courtesy of GZVB - Gesamtzentrum für Verkehr Braunschweig, 12.01.2009



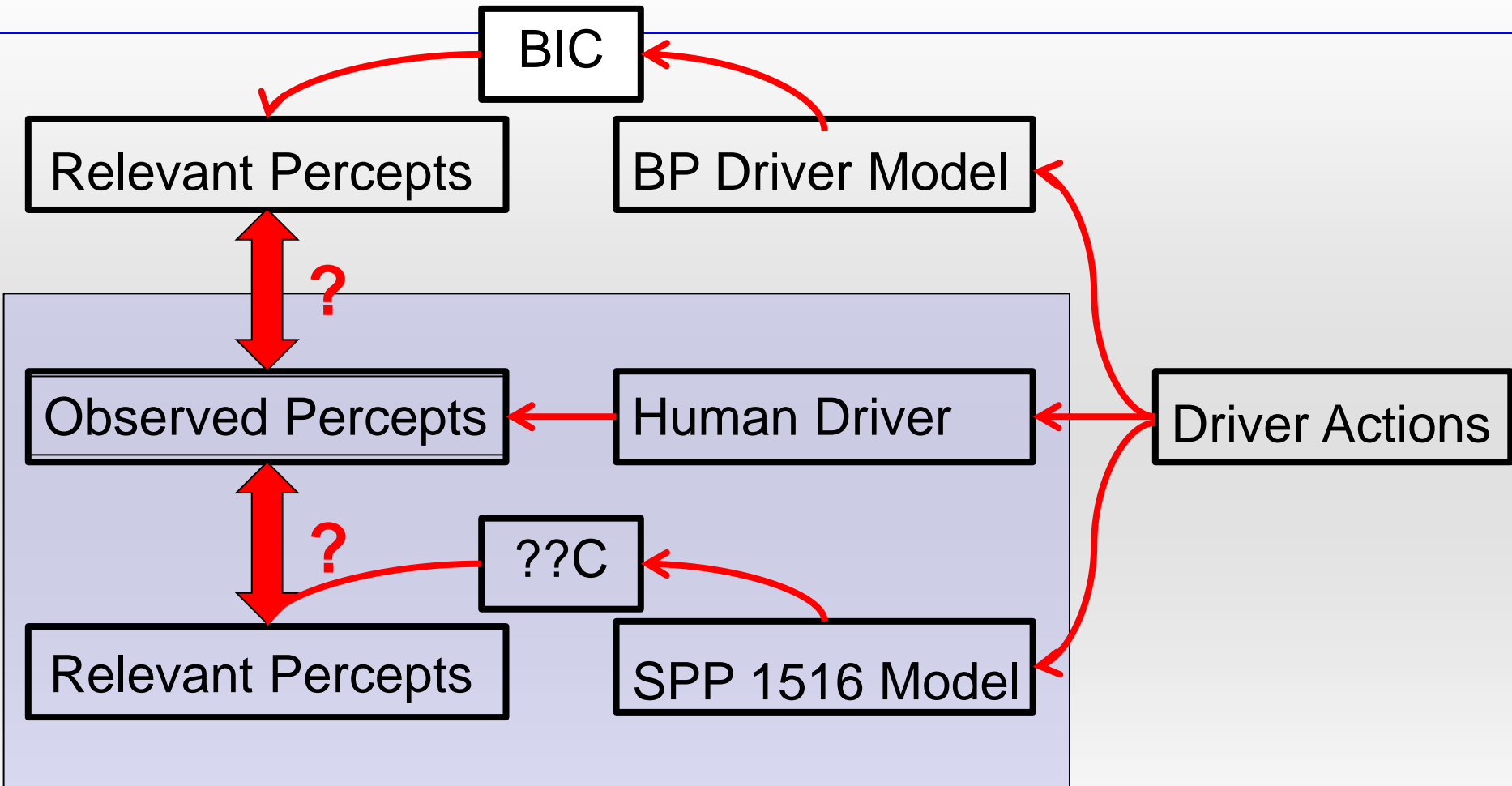
# Scenario of Interest: Compensatory Control

Löper, Ch., Kelsch, J., Flemisch, F.O., 2008

Copyright by courtesy of GZVB - Gesamtzentrum für Verkehr Braunschweig, 12.01.2009

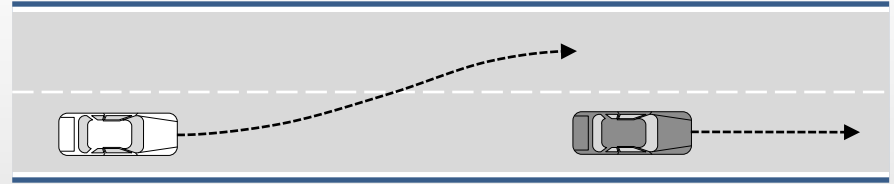
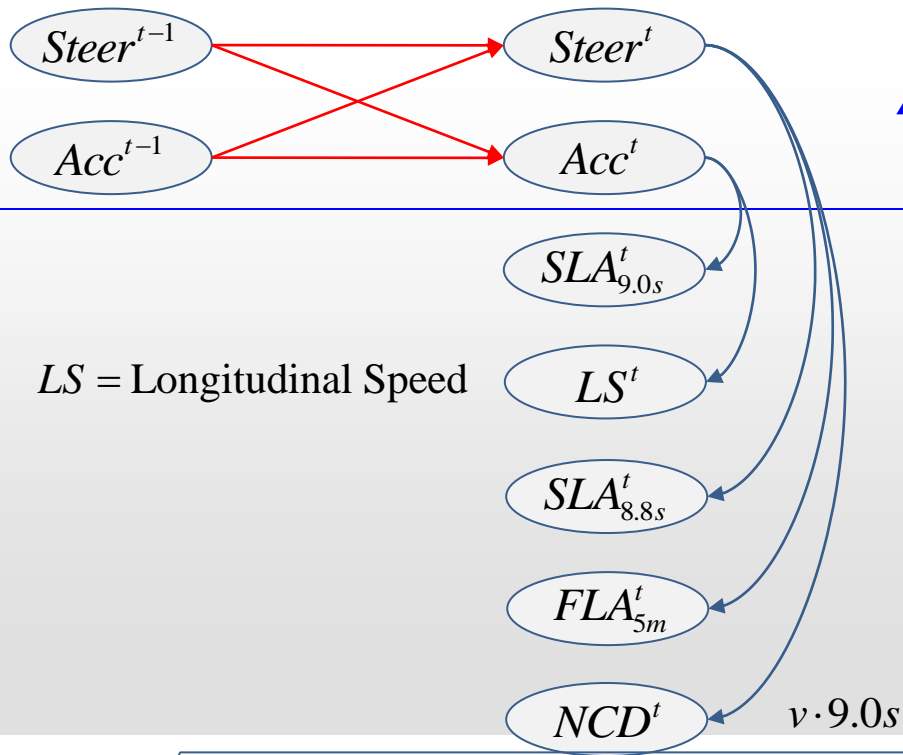


# 1. Research Idea: Rational Percept-Actions



**hard constraint:** inferences each 50 msec for BP Driver Model.

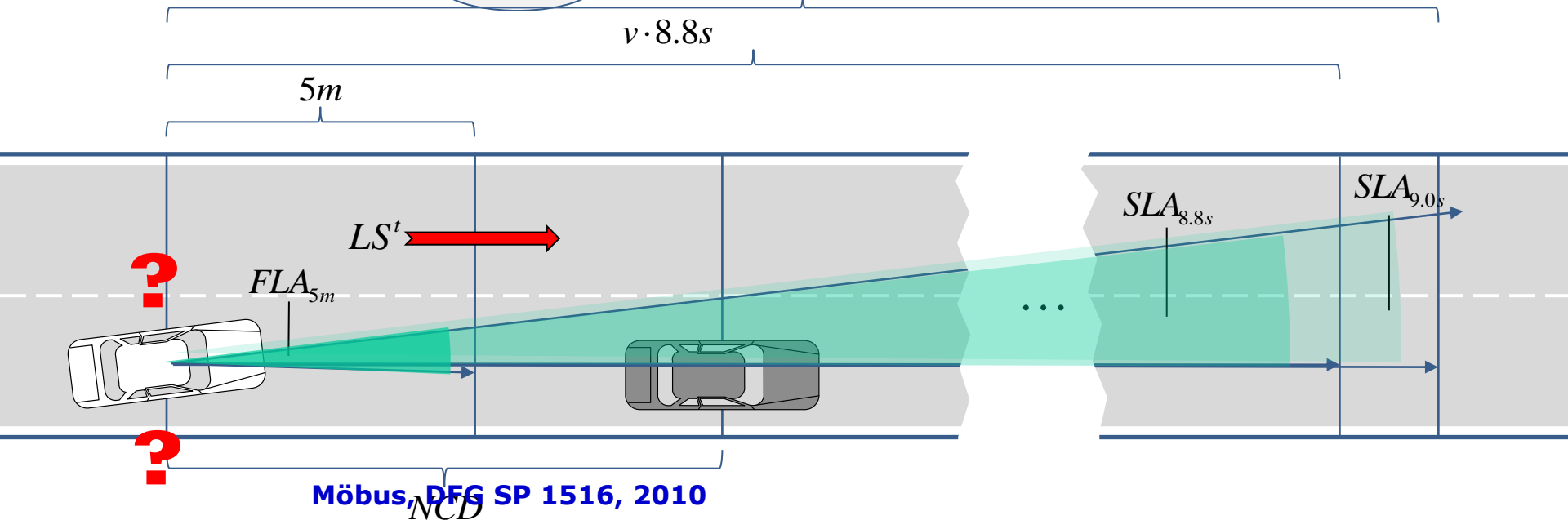
# Action-model: *PassOut*



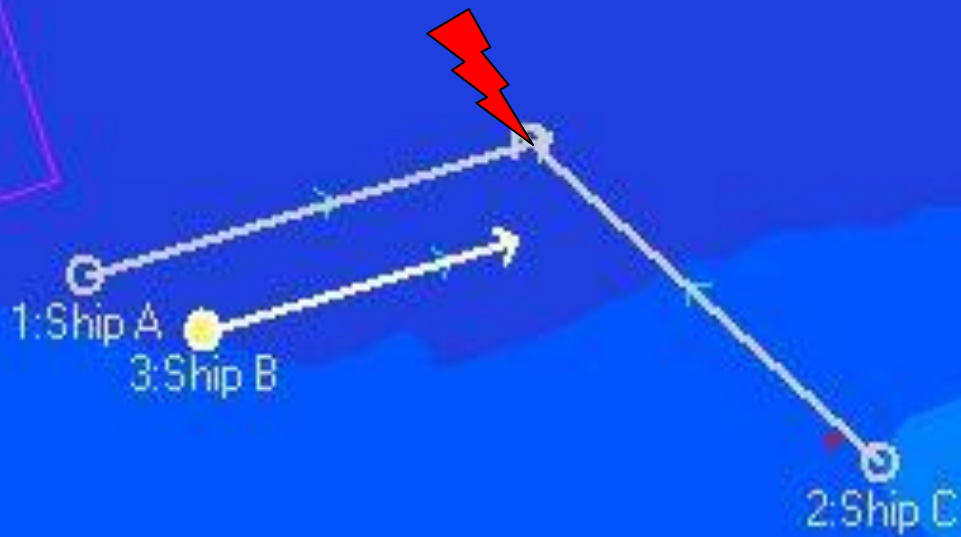
Questions:

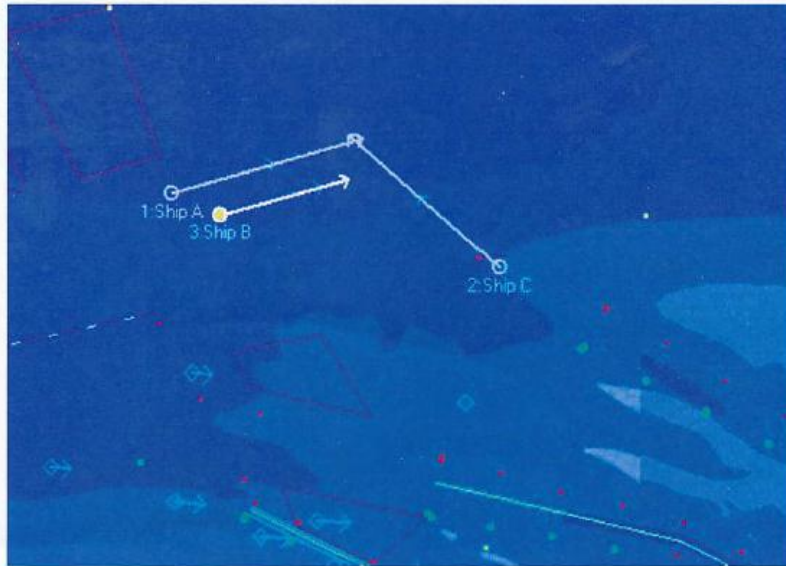
$$P(\text{Steer}^t \mid \text{Steer}^{t-1}, \text{Acc}^{t-1}, \dots, p_{A_{PO}}, d_{A_{PO}})$$

$$P(\text{Acc}^t \mid \text{Steer}^{t-1}, \text{Acc}^{t-1}, \dots, p_{A_{PO}}, d_{A_{PO}})$$



## 2. Research Idea: Rational Countermeasures





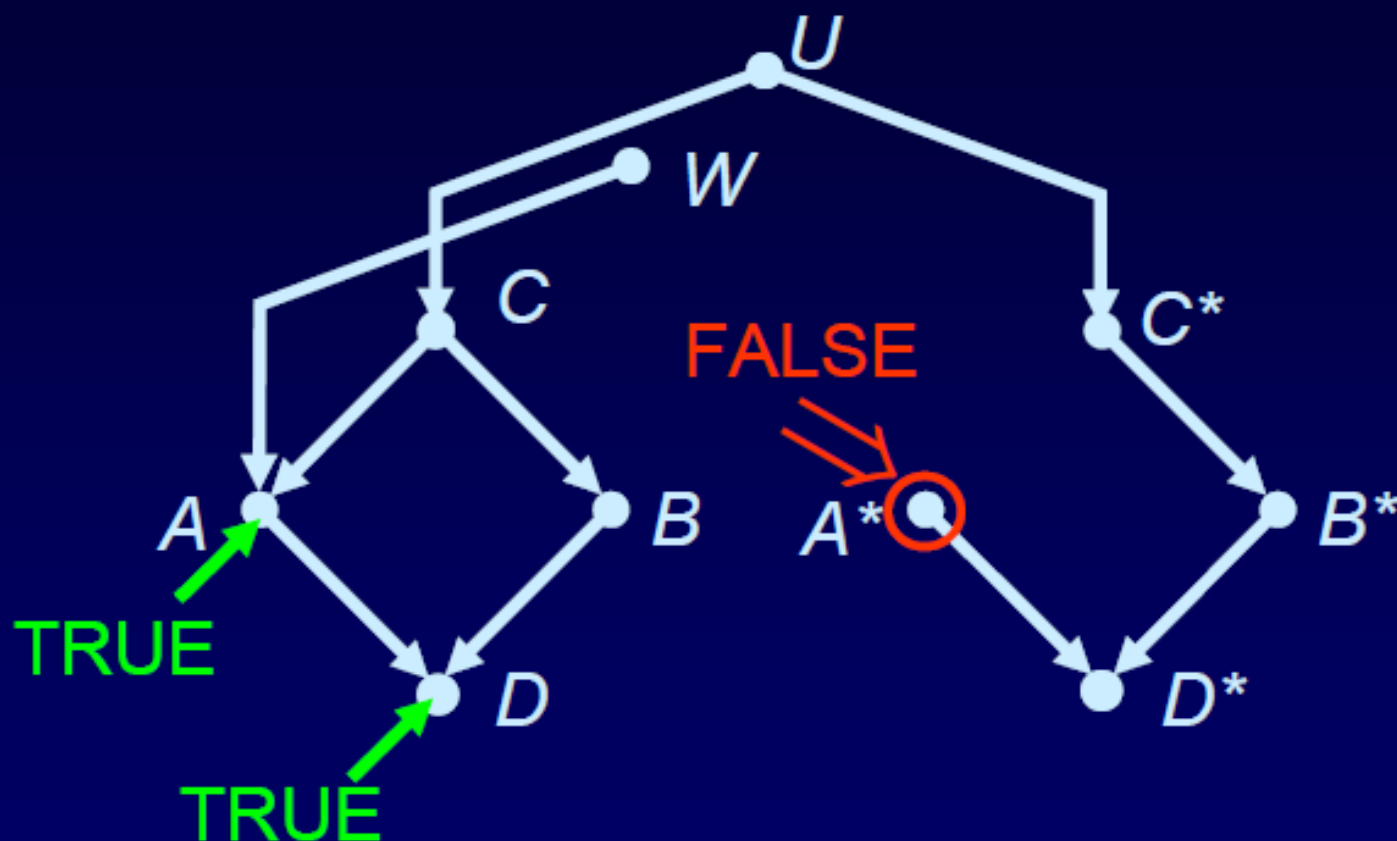
#### Scenario:

- Vessel A is in conflict with C; A has to give way, C has to keep course and speed.
- B can keep course and speed, no conflict with A or C.
- A can choose to reduce the speed or to alter course to starboard. Reducing speed (depending on the vessel) in most cases is not effective. A has to alter course and will create a conflict with B or has to make a full turn to portside.
- The situation is monitored by VTS and in some cases (depending on national regulations) VTS has the right to override the rules of the road for A, B and C.

An information-exchange and cooperation between the participating vessels could have helped in the past to avoid the situation:

- For all vessels information about manoeuvring abilities (including navigational status) of the participants are of interest.
- For C it is essential to know, if A intends to follow the ENE-course (i) or if A will alter course in a few minutes to NNW to follow the NNW-going lane (ii). In case (i) C has to observe if A follows the colregs or not. In case (ii) A and C will proceed on parallel courses.
- For A it is helpful to know if B will follow the ENE-course or if B soon will turn to south into the fairway.
- In case A has to give way to C it is helpful for A to know if B will assist by altering course to starboard as well.
- Information about the next waypoints and the intended routes of the vessels might have helped to avoid the problem already in the past.
- In all cases it is essential for the VTS to gain all information of intended routes and planned manoeuvres.

# PROBABILITY OF COUNTERFACTUALS THE TWIN NETWORK



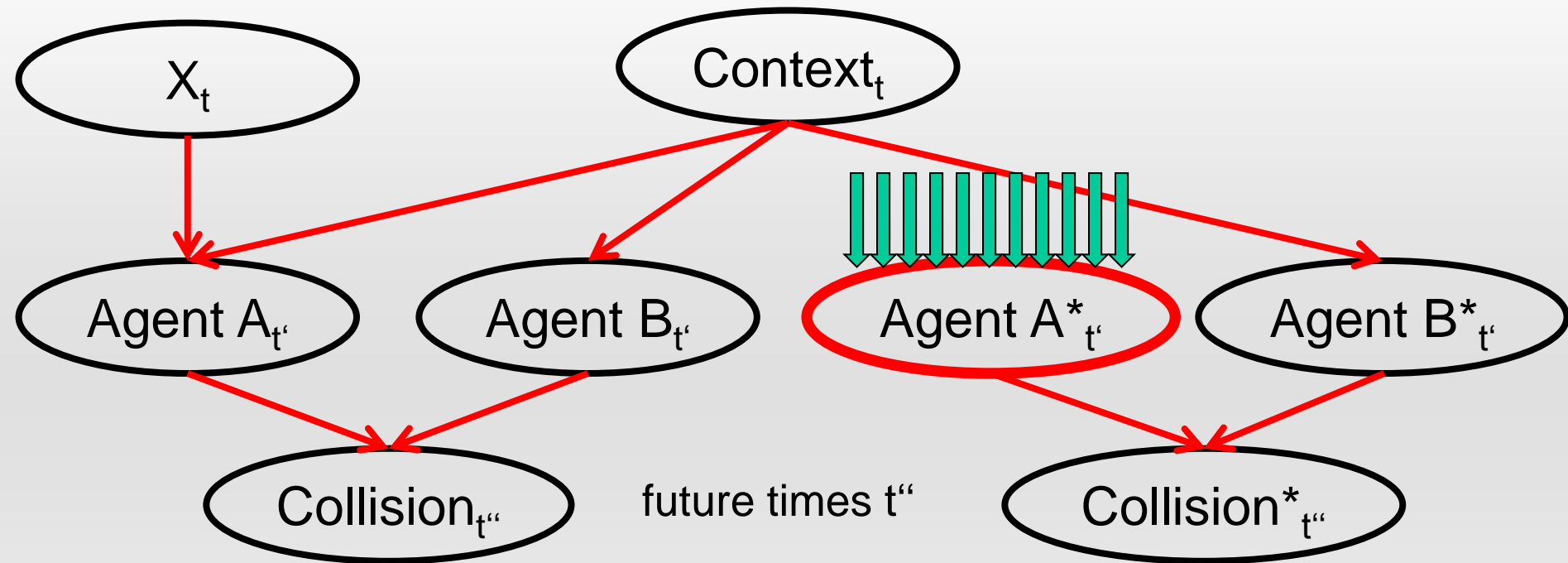
$$P(\text{Alive had } A \text{ not shot} \mid \text{A shot, Dead}) =$$

$$P(\neg D) \text{ in model } \langle M_{\neg A}, P(u, w \mid A, D) \rangle =$$

$$P(\neg D^* \mid D) \text{ in twin-network}$$



# Evaluating Countermeasures with Pearl's Twin Network



$$P(\text{Collision}^*_{t''} \mid \text{Agent } A^*_t, \text{Collision}_{t''})$$

