

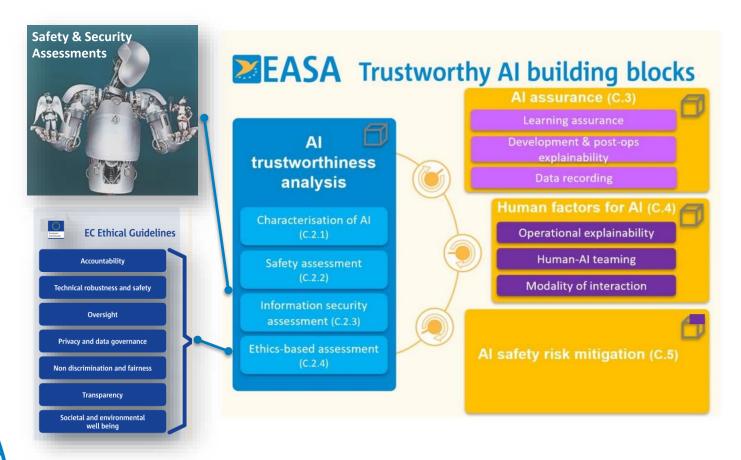
EASA Concept Paper for AI

HUMAN AI Teaming and moving from Level 1A to 2B

Or... 2B or not 2B... is that a question?



EASA AI trustworthiness framework





Al classification scheme

- → EASA describes three general AI levels
 - → Based on industry regarding the types of use cases foreseen by AI-based systems,
 - → Considering a staged approach that industrial stakeholders are planning for the deployment of AI applications,
 - → Starting with assisting functions Level 1 AI), then making a step towards more human-AI teaming (Level 2 AI) and at last seeking for advanced automation of the machine (Level 3 AI).

Level 1 AI: assistance to human

- Level 1A: Human augmentation
- Level 1B: Human cognitive assistance in decision and action selection

Level 2 AI: human-AI teaming

- •Level 2A: Human and AI-based system cooperation
- Level 2B: Human and AIbased system collaboration

Level 3 AI: advanced automation

- Level 3A: The AI-based system makes decisions and performs actions, safeguarded by the human.
- Level 3B: The AI-based system makes nonsupervised decisions and performs non-supervised actions.

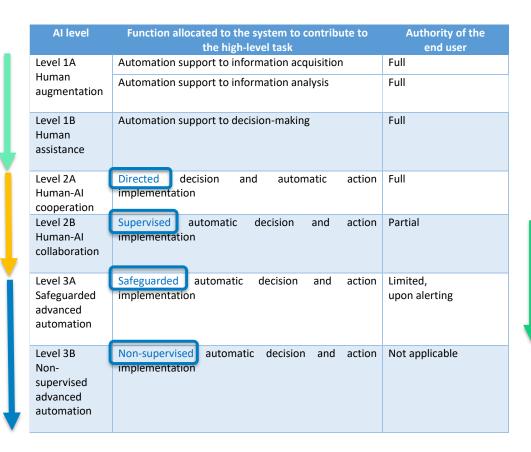


Al Classification scheme

No automatic decision-making at high-level task

Increasing
Automation with
cooperation or
collaboration

Advanced automation

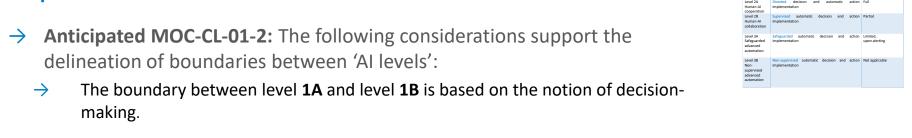


Increasing authority of the machine



Al classification scheme Anticipated MOC

- → Level **1A** covers the use of AI/ML for treating the information captured (by sensors for example) and presented to the end user for the purpose of augmenting human end-user perception and cognition.
- → Level **1B** addresses the step of support to decision-making, i.e. the process by the human end user of selecting one course of actions among several.
- The boundary between level **1B** and level **2** is on the distinction between **support to decision-making** and **automatic decision-making and action implementation**
 - → Level **1B** Offers the choice of proceeding with a landing when reaching decision height or going around.
 - → At level **2A** The system makes the choice but the pilot retains the right to override.





Al classification scheme Anticipated MOC

→ Anticipated MOC-CL-01-2 (continued):

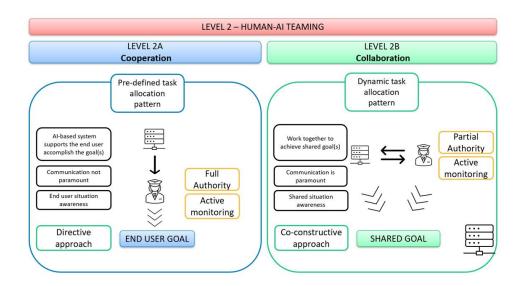
- → Both levels **2A** and **2B** imply the capability of the Al-based system to undertake automatic decision-making and action implementation,
- → Level **2B** Al-based systems take over some authority on decision-making, to share situation awareness and readjust task allocations in real time
 - → e.g. virtual co-pilot in a reduced-crew operation aircraft; the pilot and the virtual co-pilot share tasks and have a common set of goals under a collaboration scheme
- The boundary between level **2B** and level **3A** lies in the high level of authority of the AI-based system and the limited oversight that is performed by the end user of the AI-based system.
 - → In Level **2A and 2B** the end user retains the ability to **intervene** in every decision / action implementation of the AI-based system,
 - → In level **3A** applications, the ability to **override** the authority of the AI-based system is **limited** to where it is necessary **to ensure safety** of the operations.





Human-Al teaming –Key aspects

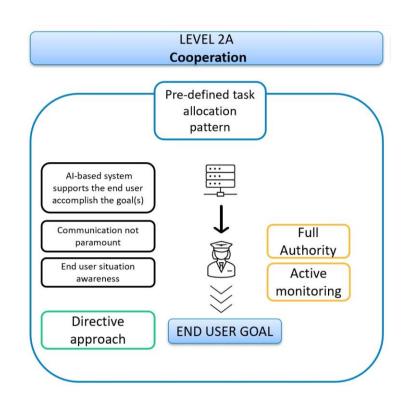
- → Human-human teams will become human AI teams
- → Cooperation end user objectives and goals
- → Collaboration common goal





Cooperation - Level 2A

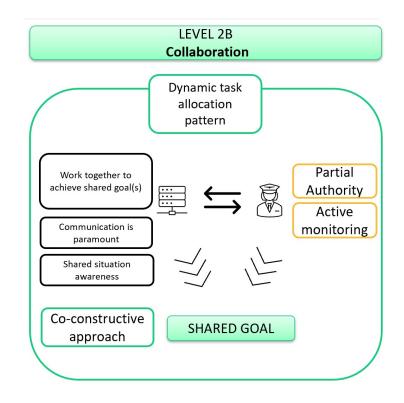
- → Cooperation is a process in which the AI-based system works to help accomplish the end user's goal.
 - → The AI-based system works according to a predefined task allocation pattern with informative feedback to the end user on the decisions and/or actions implementation.
 - → The cooperation process follows a directive approach.
 - → Cooperation does not imply a shared situation awareness between the end user and the Albased system.
 - → Communication is not a paramount capability for cooperation.





Collaboration - Level 2B

- → Collaboration is a process in which the end user and the AI-based system work together and jointly to achieve a predefined shared goal and solve a problem through co-constructive approach.
 - Collaboration implies the capability to share situation awareness and to readjust strategies and task allocation in real time.
 - → Communication is paramount to share valuable information needed to achieve the goal.





The Allocation Pattern & Scheme

- → An allocation pattern refers to the set of tasks that are allocated to the Al-based system at a specific time
- → The allocation pattern will constrain the use of flight control systems to either flaps or throttle or airbrakes at any one time.

- → Allocation schemes refer to the overall envelope of tasks which can be allocated to either the end user or the Al-based system
- → An allocation scheme could be 'flight control systems' which would include; throttles, flaps and airbrakes.

Both for Level 2A and 2B the allocation scheme is fixed. The allocation pattern within **2A is predefined**, whereas within Level **2B it is dynamic**, that is the schemes can be moved between as the situation and context demands without reference to the human.



EASA documentation on AI



https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/document -library/general-publications/easa-artificialintelligence-roadmap-20#group-easadownloads



https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/document -library/general-publications/easa-artificialintelligence-concept-paper-issue-2#groupeasa-downloads



https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/researchprojects/machine-learning-applicationapproval#group-downloads



https://www.easa.europa.eu/en/document -library/product-certificationconsultations/final-special-condition-sc-ai-01#group-easa-downloads



