

ExplainAI: Designing explainable ML-based systems for collaborative work in the railways

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Research Questions

1

How should we design the **distribution of control** and **accountability** in ML-based systems for collaborative use in the railways?

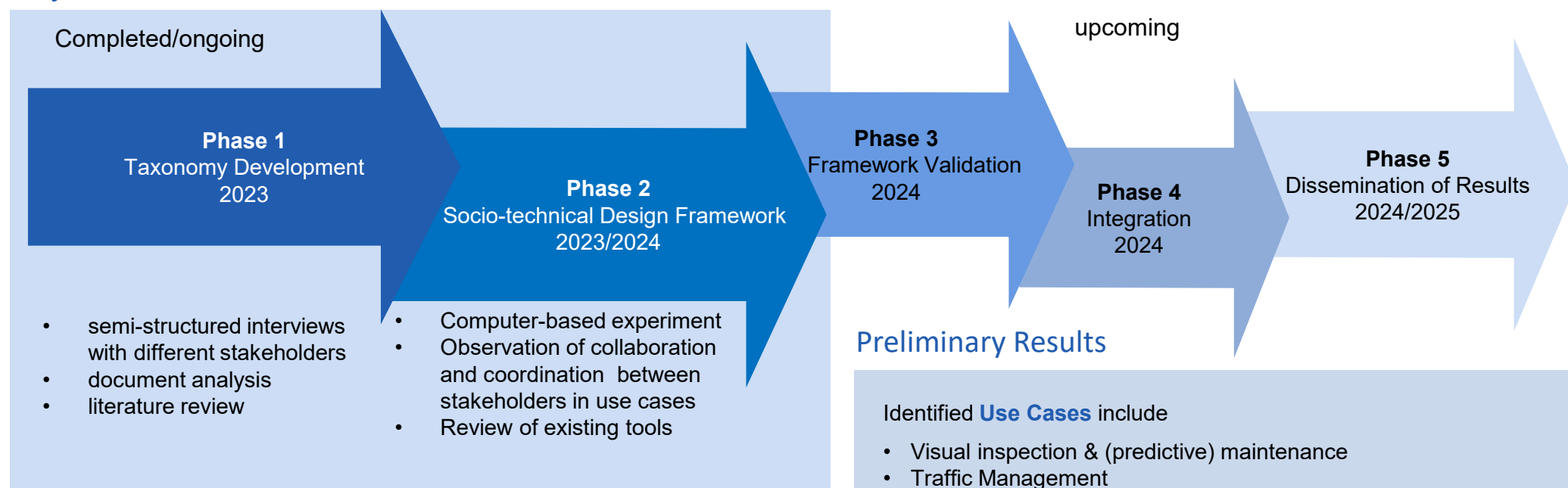
2

How can we make such systems **explainable** for the involved human **actors with different backgrounds** and professions?

3

How can we **support product development** in addressing potential issues with with explainability, control & accountability during system development and use?

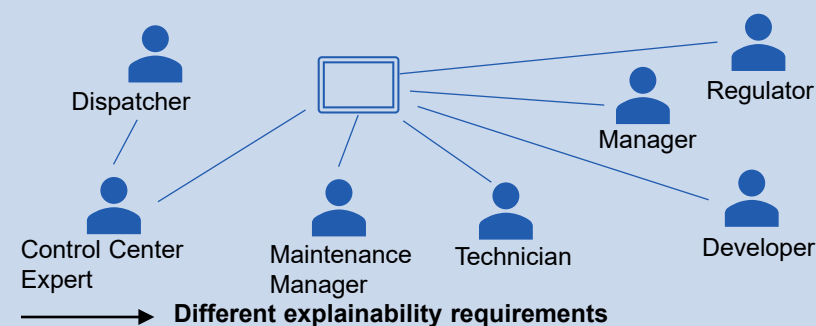
Project Outline



Preliminary Results

- Identified **Use Cases** include
- Visual inspection & (predictive) maintenance
 - Traffic Management
 - Automated Train Operation
 - Surveillance and detection of switch malfunctions

Example Stakeholder Network for Visual Inspection



Background

- Opacity** of ML-based systems is a key barrier to overcome (Castelvecchi, 2016)
- The **accountability-control gap** is a phenomenon already known from traditional automation, but is even wider for AI (Grote et al., 2014; Grote et al., 2022)
- Legally, accountability always stays with the human actors, but control increasingly lies within the system (Taddeo & Floridi, 2018),
- All stakeholders involved in development and use of ML-based systems have to continuously negotiate the **distribution of control and accountability** amongst them (Berente et al., 2021; Grote et al., 2022; Slota et al., 2021)
- For targeted explanations, deep understanding of stakeholders and their tasks is needed (Hafermalz & Huysman, 2021)

Upcoming Experiment

- contrasting **different explanations** (varying in content and design) **from multiple stakeholder perspectives**
- Computer-based experiment with mock system for damage detection
- Sample: approx. 20 domain experts (i.e., end users, developers, regulators)
- participants are confronted with different explanations and asked to share their perceptions and preferences (Thinking Aloud Method)

Expected Impact

- Capture processes involved in collaboration among heterogeneous teams and (multiple) AI systems and translation into design requirements for XAI
- More effective use of techniques to build in explanations in ML-based systems
- Facilitated decision-making during systems design to create more reliable and safe systems

References

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Partner:

