Shared Understanding within Military Coalitions: A Definition and Review of Research Challenges

Paul Smart, David Mott, Katia Sycara, Dave Braines, Michael Strub and Nigel R. Shadbolt

Focus Topics

- What do we mean by terms such as 'understanding' and 'shared understanding' (SU)?
- What is the relationship between shared situation awareness (SSA), shared mental models (SSA) and shared understanding?
- Do notions of understanding apply to synthetic agents?
- Are there multiple kinds of shared understanding?
- What are the research challenges associated with shared understanding research?

Understanding

- In order to derive a definition of SU we need to look at the notion of 'understanding'
- What do we mean by 'understanding'?
 - how is the term used in the scientific and philosophical literature?
 - understanding of sensory stimuli (perception)
 - understanding of intentional actions
 - situation understanding
 - language understanding

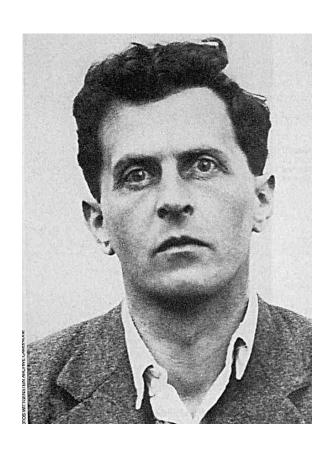
Sensory Sensemaking

Perception is a form of understanding:

"To see one must have visual impressions that one understands" (Noe, 2004; pg. 6)

- Conscious experiences result from knowledge of 'sensorimotor dependencies'
- Perception is a form of understanding that is grounded in our knowledge about the way sensory stimuli change as a result of (selfgenerated) movement
- Some forms of understanding may therefore be constituted by predictive abilities

Language Understanding



Wittgenstein

- understanding is a kind of ability
- understanding is described as "meaning in use"
- distinction between 'occurrent' and 'dispositional' forms of understanding
- ability-based view of understanding rejects the notion of dispositional forms of understanding

Understanding - A Definition

Definition:

Understanding is an ability to exploit bodies of causal knowledge (i.e. knowledge about the antecedents and consequents of particular phenomena) for the purpose of accomplishing cognitive and behavioural goals.

- Understanding comprises an ability to establish (veridical?) expectations and explanations about events, situations, actions and system states
- Does this definition cover all forms of understanding, e.g. language understanding?

Understanding vs. MMs

Mental Models (MMs):

"...mechanisms whereby humans are able to generate descriptions of system purpose and form, explanations of system functioning and observed system states, and predictions of future system states" (Rouse & Morris, 1986)

- Notion of mental models is clearly related to our notion of understanding
- MMs can be cast as an enabling mechanism for understanding
- MMs support the generation of behaviour warranting the ascription of understanding to a system

Understanding vs. SA

Situation Awareness (SA)

"...the perception of the elements in the environment within a volume of space and time, the comprehension of their meaning and the projection of their status in the near future." (Endsley, 1995)

- Comprehension and projection seem relevant to our notion of understanding
- One possibility is that 'understanding' is subsumed by the notion of SA...
- ...but couldn't one could be 'aware' of situation-relevant information without necessarily understanding it?

Shared Understanding (1)

Definition:

- Shared understanding is the ability of multiple agents to exploit common bodies of causal knowledge for the purpose of accomplishing common (or shared) goals.
- Entails commitment to ability-based view of understanding
- Does shared understanding imply commonality of response output?
- In some situations we may expect individuals with shared understanding to behave in similar ways, e.g. to provide common explanations for system behaviour...

Shared Understanding (2)

...but coordination of cognitive/behavioural responses seems equally important:

Shared understanding is the ability of multiple agents to coordinate their behaviours with respect to each other in order to support the realization of common goals or objectives.

- Each agent may have to take different actions
- Response output needs to be adaptive
- Therefore we need definitions of SU that are sensitive to the possibility of both common and adaptive ('synchronized') behaviours

SU, SSA and SMMs

- Shared Mental Models (SMMs)
 - mental models possessed by multiple individuals
 - enable individuals to anticipate one another's information requirements
 - SMMs may provide a realizing mechanism for shared understanding
 - ...however, similarity of SMMs is not required for shared understanding!
- Shared Situation Awareness (SSA)
 - may be important to discriminate a shared awareness of information from the abilities that constitute shared understanding

Machine Understanding

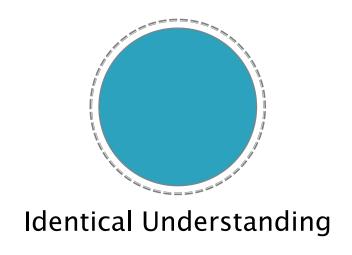
- Can synthetic agents ever be said to understand?
- Searle's Chinese Room:

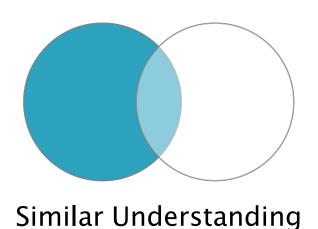
A symbol processing machine can never properly be said to understand anything, irrespective of its overt behaviour (abilities).

- Argument seems to be based on a strong constitutive role for 'feeling' in understanding
- Stevan Harnad "thinking is feeling"
- But can this argument really be made to work?



Forms of Shared Understanding







Understanding



Issues for Future Research

- How should SU be measured?
- Are understanding and SU unitary constructs? Can a single definition cover all forms of understanding (or at least multiple uses of the term)?
- What factors contribute to (or undermine) SU?
- Is SU always desirable?
- How does SU relate to group performance outcomes?
- Who (or what) shares understanding?

Conclusion

- > SU is defined as:
 - ...the ability of multiple agents to exploit common bodies of causal knowledge for the purpose of accomplishing common (or shared) goals.
- Commonality of response output is not necessary for SU
- SU entails the adaptive coordination of behaviours to accomplish common objectives
- No principled reason to restrict the notion of understanding to human agents
- SU can be distinguished from SSA and SMM
- Lots of issues to resolve in future research!