

Trust, Confidence, and Organizational Decisions about Artificial Intelligence Adoption: The Impact for US Defense

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Presentation Overview

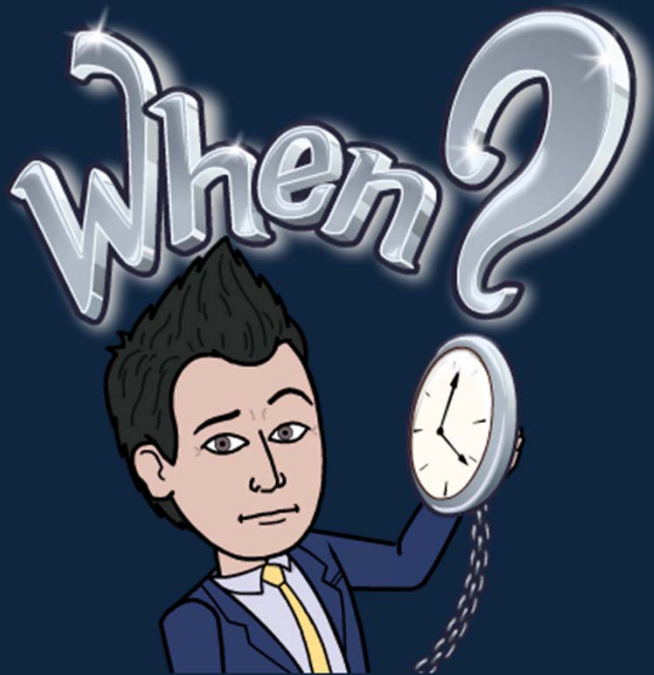
- Overview
- Military power today
- What is AI?
- General Purpose Technologies and Global Power
- Trust and the Adoption of Artificial Intelligence
- The Impact for US Defense

Bottom Line Up Front

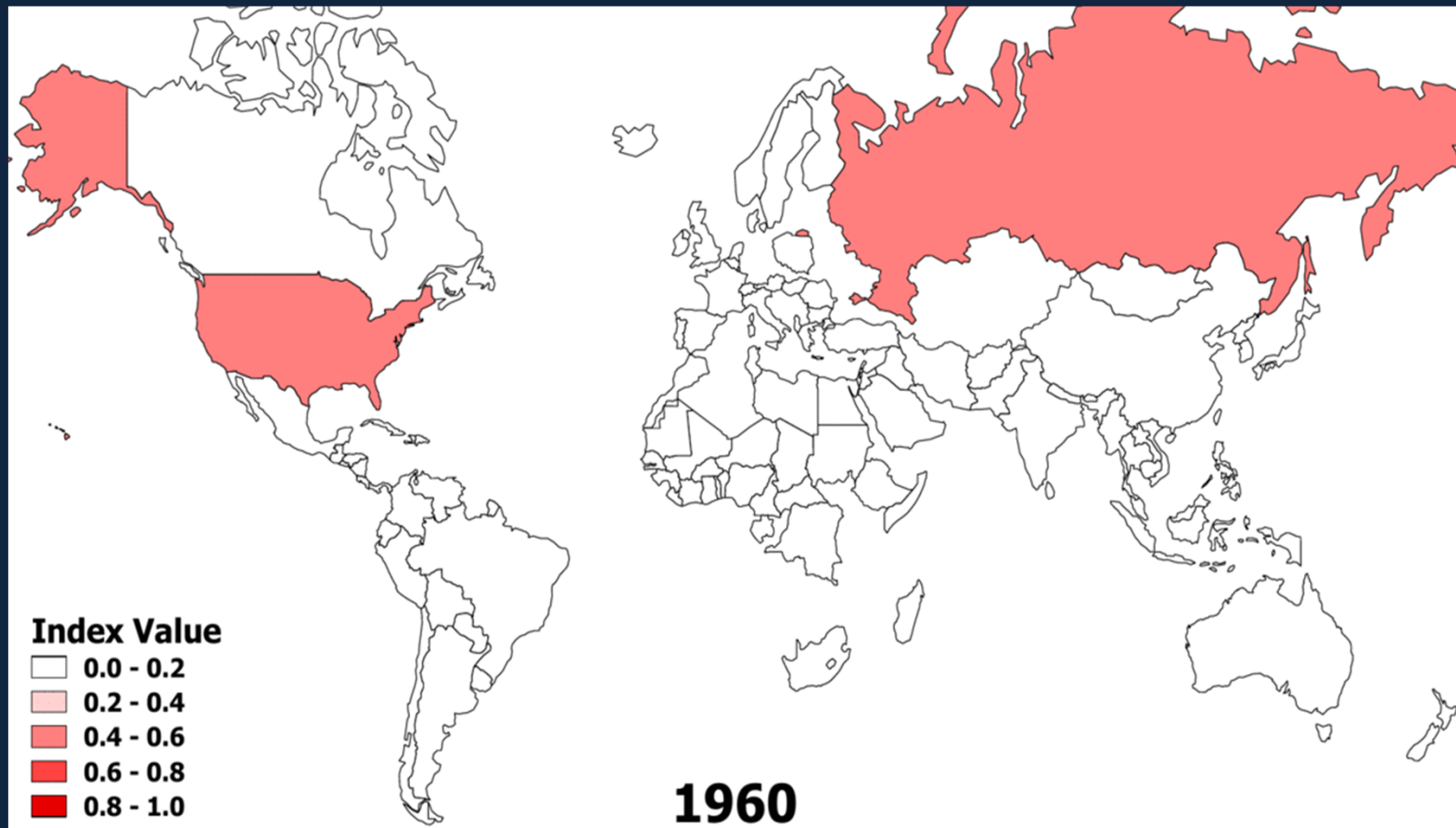
- The key challenges in adopting military innovations are often organizational, rather than financial or technological
- Great power competitors and non-state actors view AI and robotics as technologies with the potential to disrupt US military and economic superiority
- Gap between innovation rhetoric and action within the United States defense complex generates risk for US conventional military superiority in the coming decades

Key Question: How will human, organizational, and political factors impact the willingness of individuals and bureaucracies to adopt autonomous systems and applications of artificial intelligence?

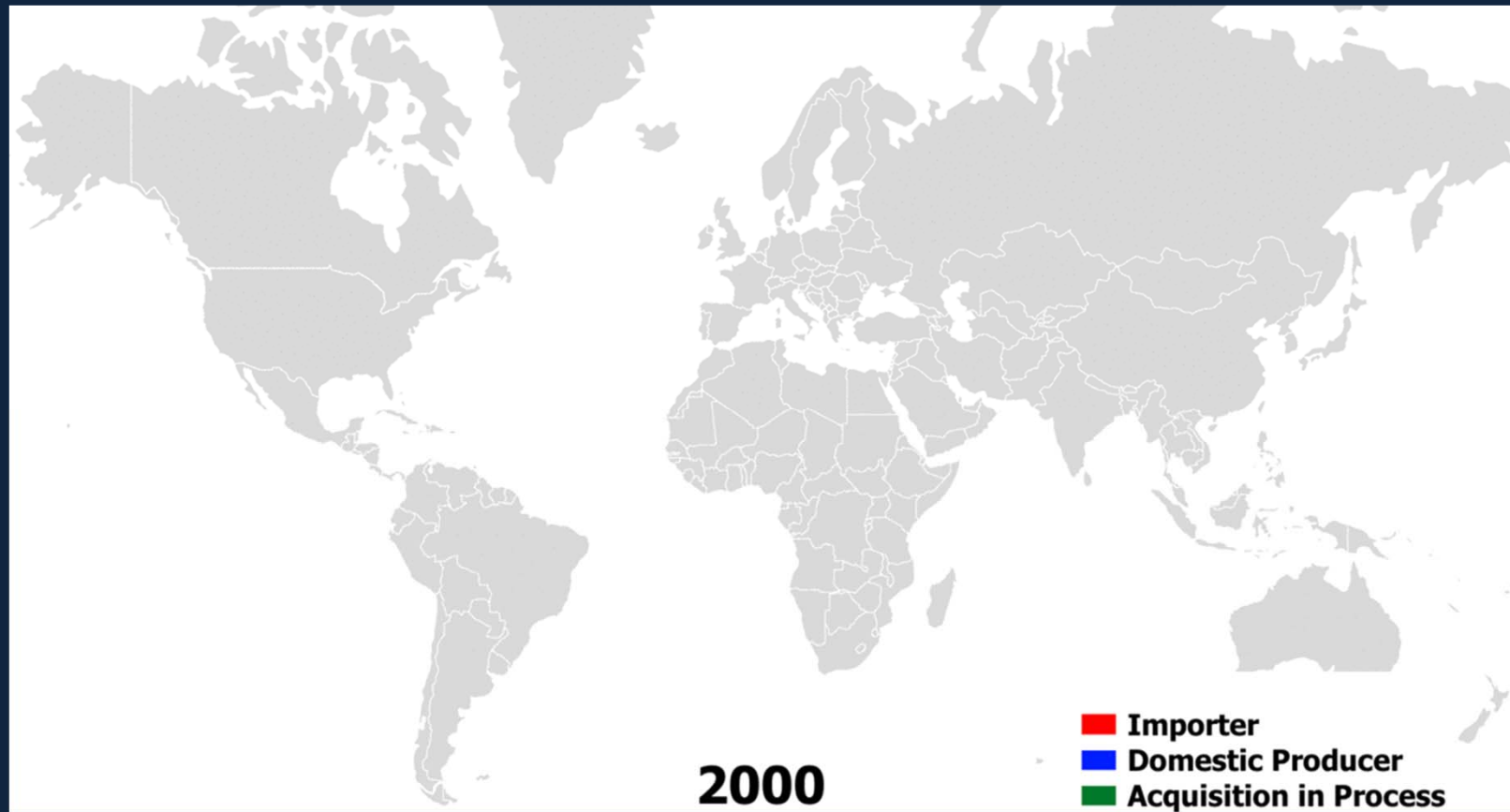
Who am I?



Power Today: The Spread of Precision Strike



Armed Drone Proliferation: China's Role





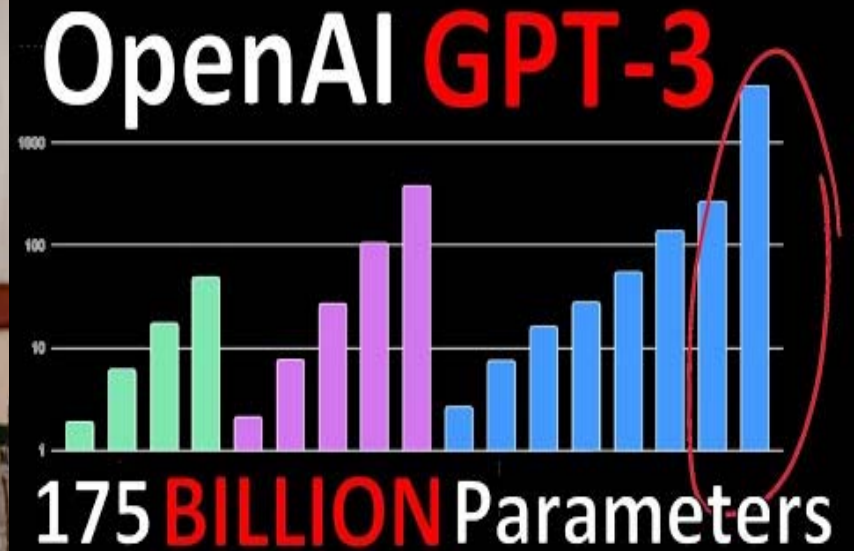
WHAT IS A.I.?

What is Artificial Intelligence?

- Things AI can do . . .
 - Direct physical objects
 - Process data
 - Overall information management (decision-making)
- Things AI is not
 - A gun
 - A plane
- Impact: AI is much broader than particular military technologies



What Will Drive Innovation In AI and Robotics?

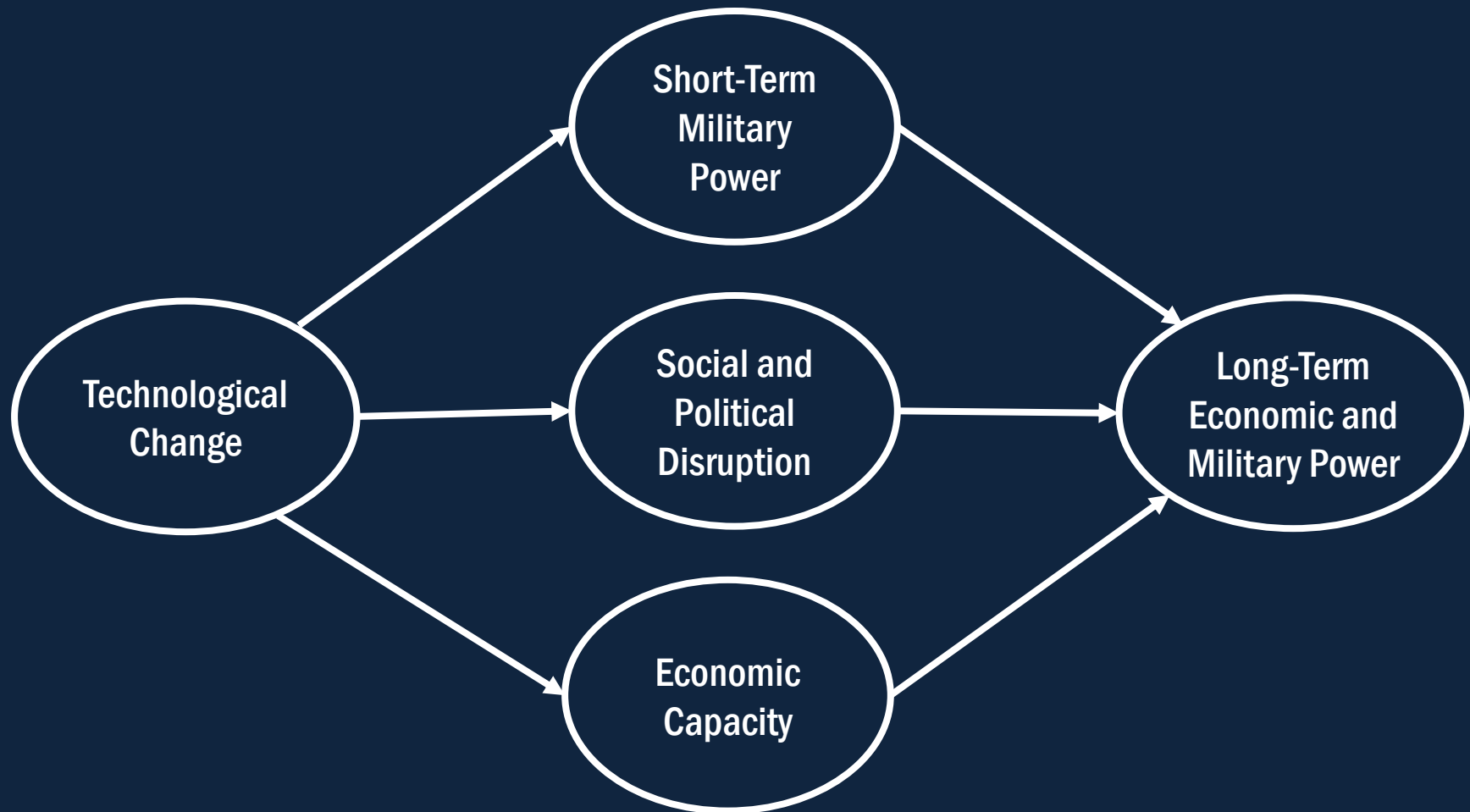


What are General Purpose Technologies?

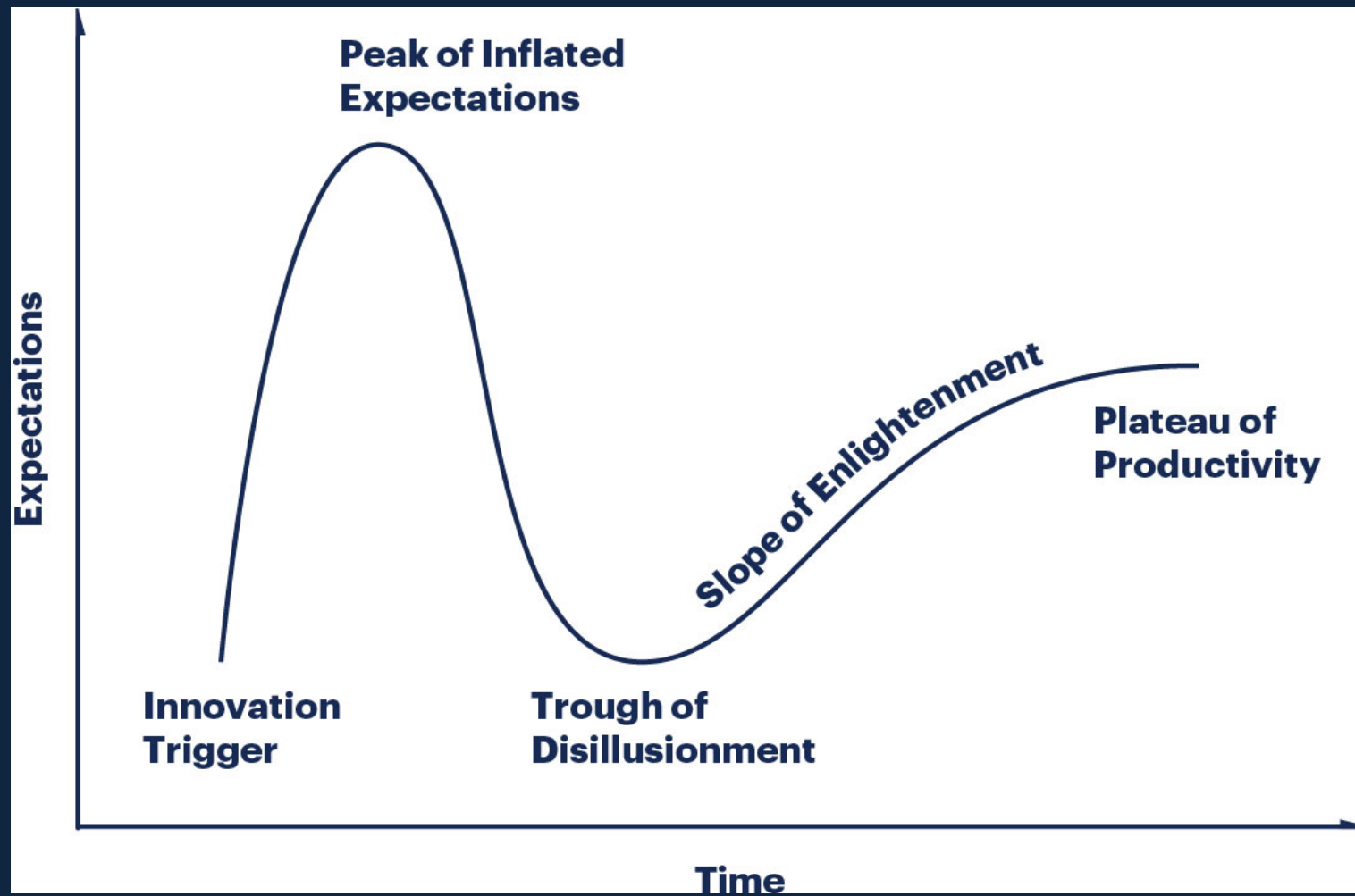
- Technology umbrellas with broad applications across many areas of the world. Examples:
 - Combustion Engine
 - Electricity
 - Computing
- General Purpose Technologies have significant consequences for global power
 - Direct
 - Indirect
 - Over time



General Purpose Technologies and the Balance of Power



Stage 1: Technology Hype



Stage 2: Trust Gap

Trust Gap

- Inability to trust machines to do work of people
- Unwillingness to deploy or properly use systems
- Example: Ground Tactical Air Controllers

Stage 3: Over Confidence

Trust Gap

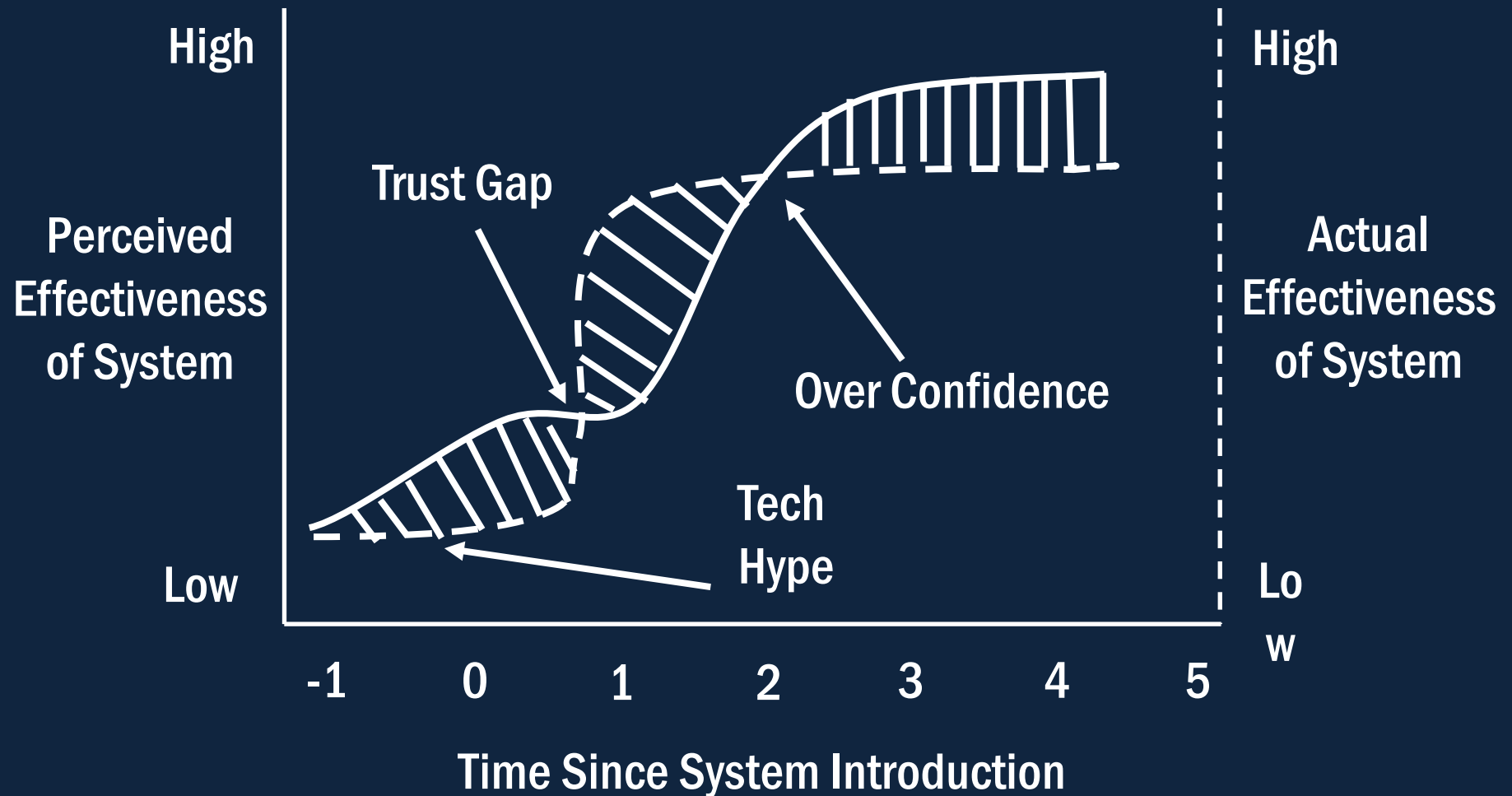
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V

Over Confidence

- Leads to risky bets on technology
- Delegation of cognitive judgment to machine – trusting too much
- Failure to question algorithms if they make mistakes
- Example: Air France Crash
- Example: Patriot Missile fratricide

Trust, Confidence, and AI Adoption: 3 stages



Who Wants AI & Robotics? Everyone

Democracies



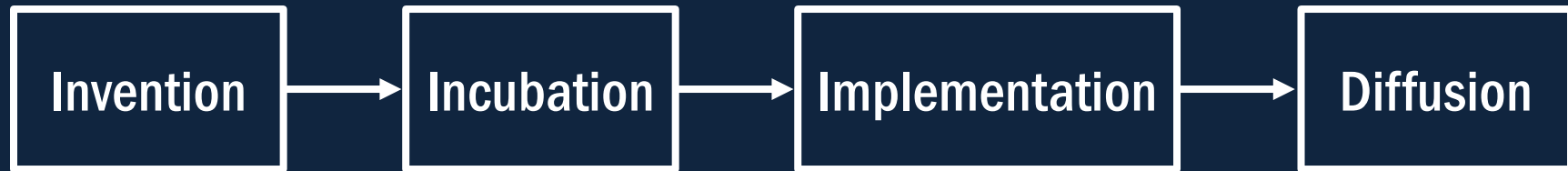
Autocracies



Ongoing International Competition



The Military Innovation Process



- Innovations have a “debut” point
- Key shift from incubation period to implementation period
- Example: Blitzkrieg



So What About US Innovation Adoption?

- Adoption capacity checklist
- Example: Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC)
- Moving from invention to incubation and implementation
 - Rhetoric v. Investments
 - Experiments v. Programs of Record
 - Doctrine? Training?

Innovation Adoption and AI

- Potential areas of impact: Recruiting, training, promotion, doctrine
- Examples
 - Image processing (sustaining)
 - Swarms (disruptive)
 - Battle networks (disruptive)

**Who is best
positioned,
organizationally?**

Two Pathways

Dual Use AI/Robotics

- Example: Image recognition
- Commercial incentives for technological invention
- Relatively multilateral competition
- More rapid diffusion
- First mover advantages relatively limited
- Fast followers could plausibly catch up

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Militarily-Exclusive AI/Robotics

- Example: Battle management
- Commercial spillovers could be relevant, but unclear
- Relatively bilateral competition
- Less rapid diffusion
- First mover advantages much larger
- More plausible to “lock in” advantages

Military Superiority Is Not An American Birthright



Past

Future?



When the X47-B Became the MQ-25



Conclusion

- History suggests that organizational politics will heavily impact how technological change impacts the balance of power
- Adoption challenges of Robotics and AI could vary widely, depending on the specific usage:
 - Image recognition v. Battle management
- Key question: can the US get innovation adoption right when it comes to artificial intelligence?