

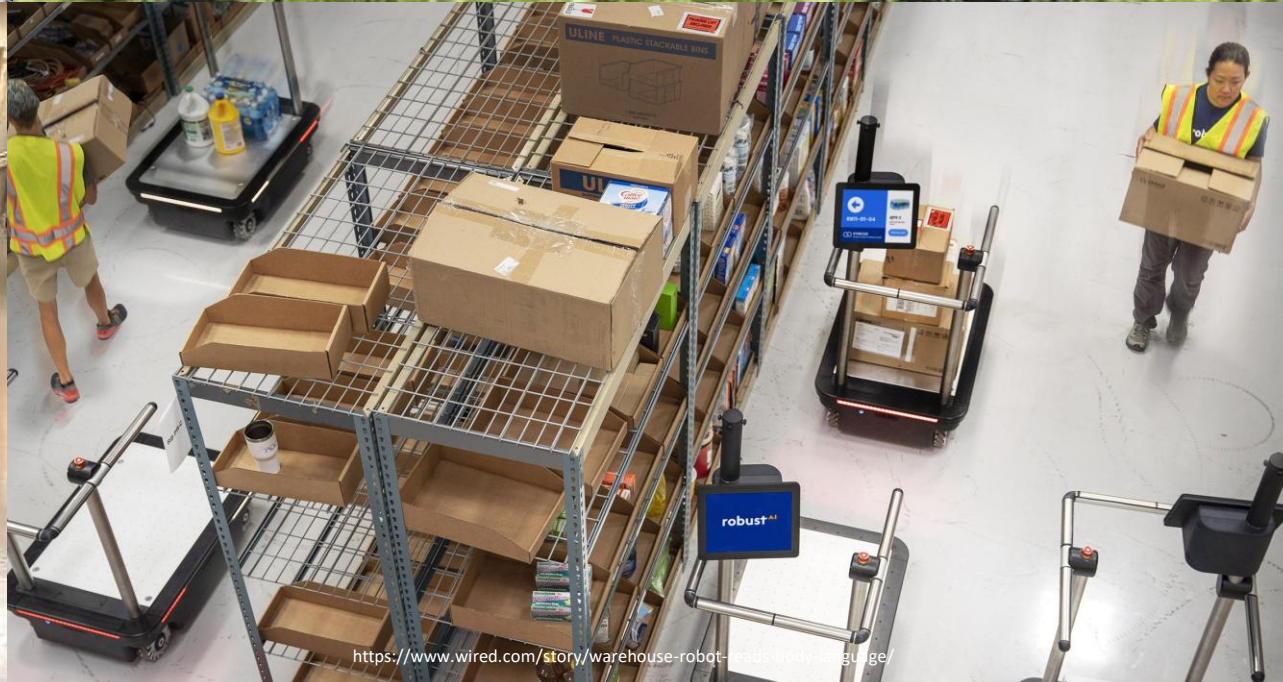
# Improving Human-Robot Interaction in Shared Workplaces

**Alap Kshirsagar**

Postdoctoral Researcher, Intelligent Autonomous Systems Group, TU Darmstadt

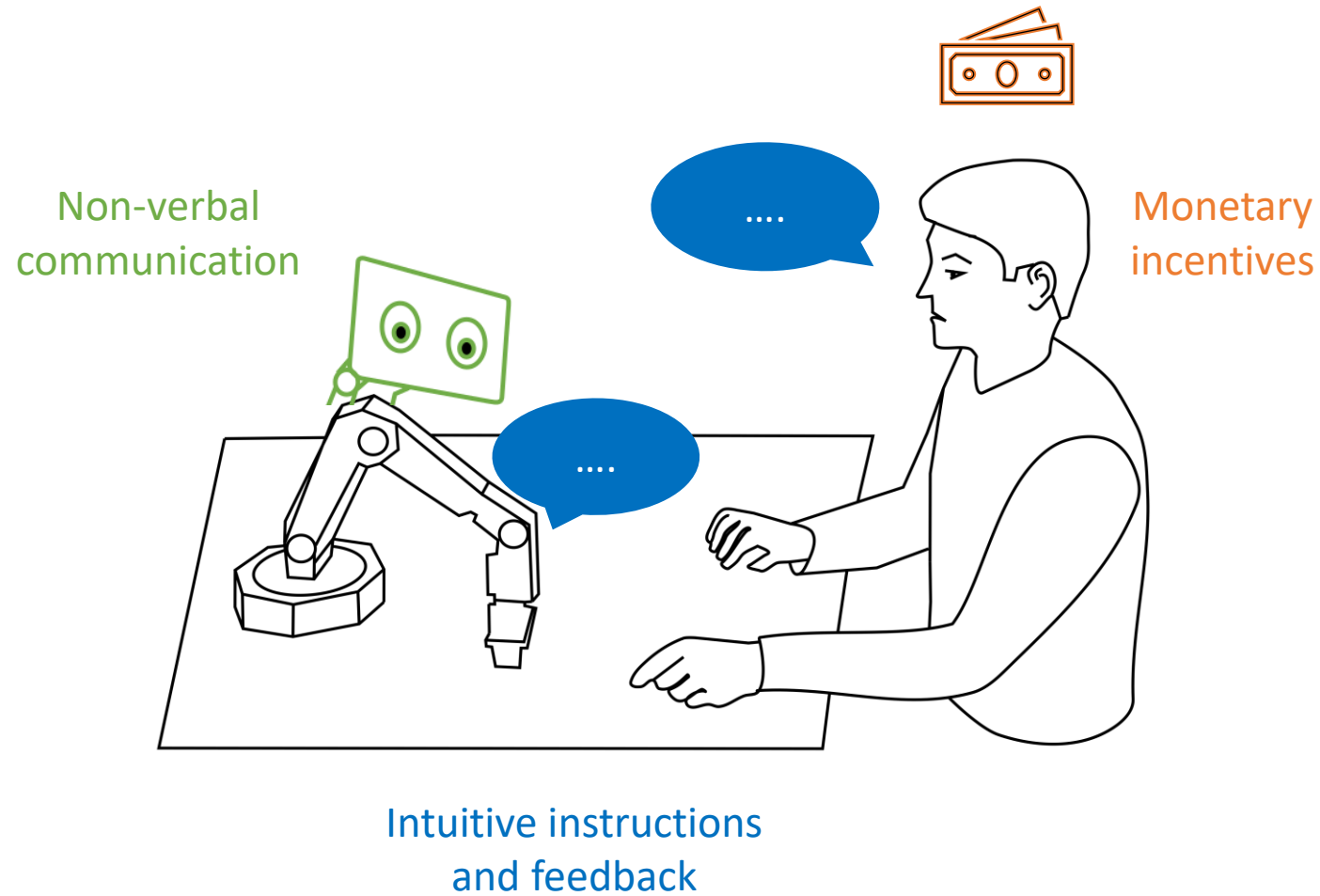


# Increasing shift toward a human-robot joint workforce





# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?



# Collaborators

## **Cornell University, USA**

Dr. Guy Hoffman, Dr. Hadas Kress-Gazit, Rahul Kumar Ravi, Shemar Christian, Song Ye, Julie Katz

## **Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel**

Dr. Yael Edan, Tair Faibish

## **Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel**

Dr. Ori Heffetz, Bnaya Dreyfuss, Guy Ishai

## **Technische Universitaet Darmstadt, Germany**

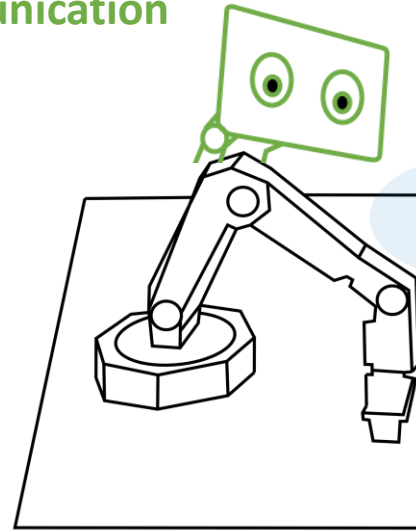
Dr. Jan Peters, Dr.-Ing. Dorothea Koert, Li Liu

# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?

Task 1: Human-Robot Object Handovers

Task 2: Human-Robot Collaborative Assembly

Non-verbal  
communication



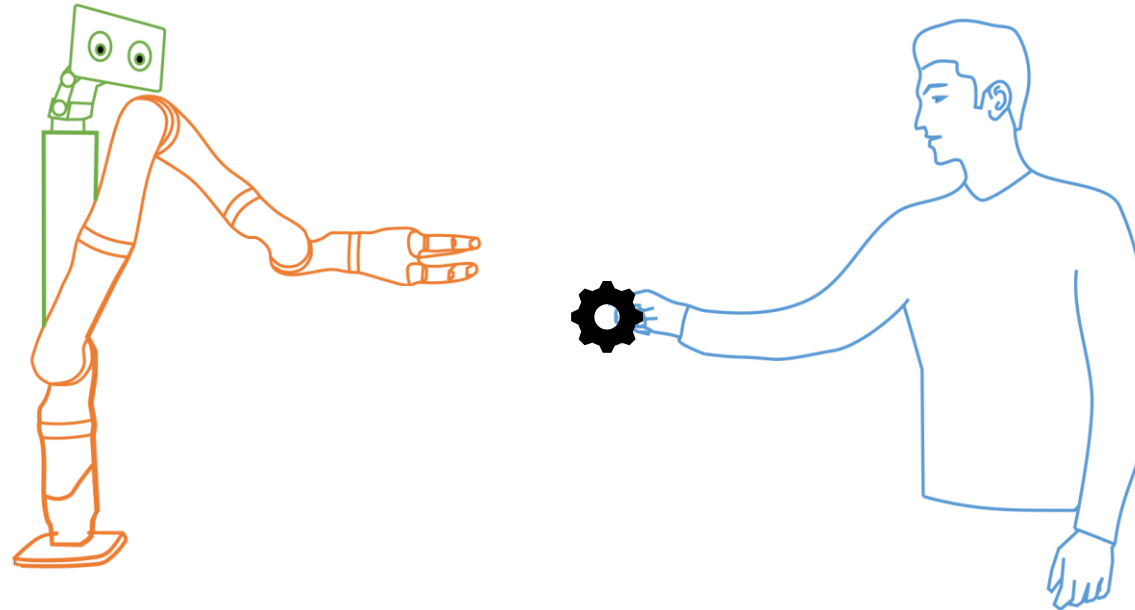
Monetary  
incentives



Intuitive instructions  
and feedback

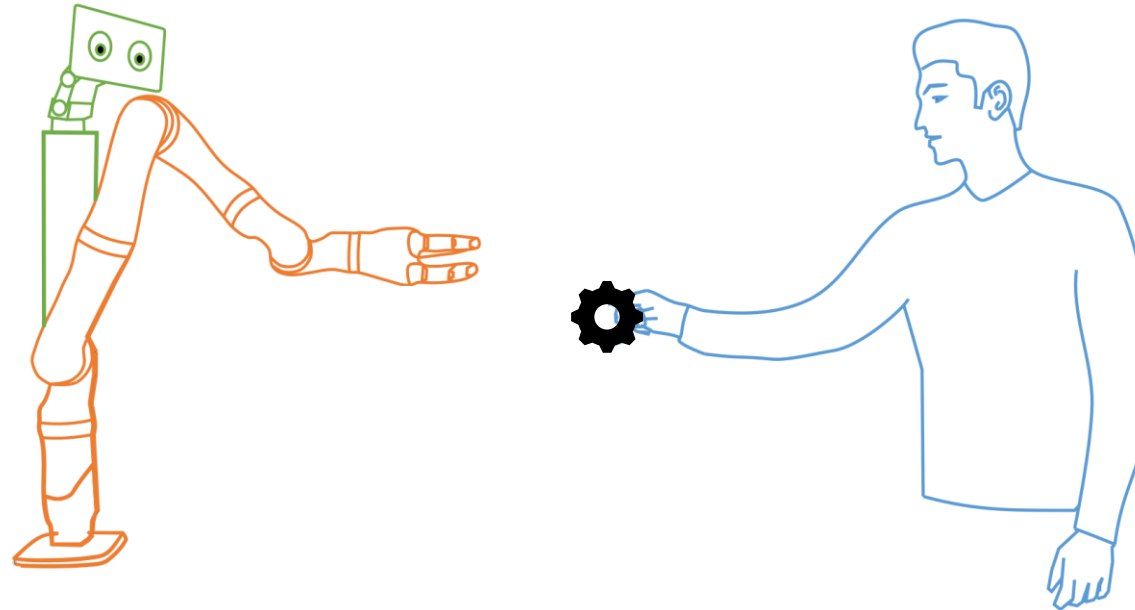
# Task 1 : Human-Robot Object Handovers

Which gaze behavior should the robot use when it receives an object from a human?



# Gaze Behaviors in Human-to-Human Handovers

Which gaze behavior should the robot use when it receives an object from a human?



Which gaze behaviors do humans use in human-human handovers?

# Gaze Behaviors in Human-to-Human Handovers

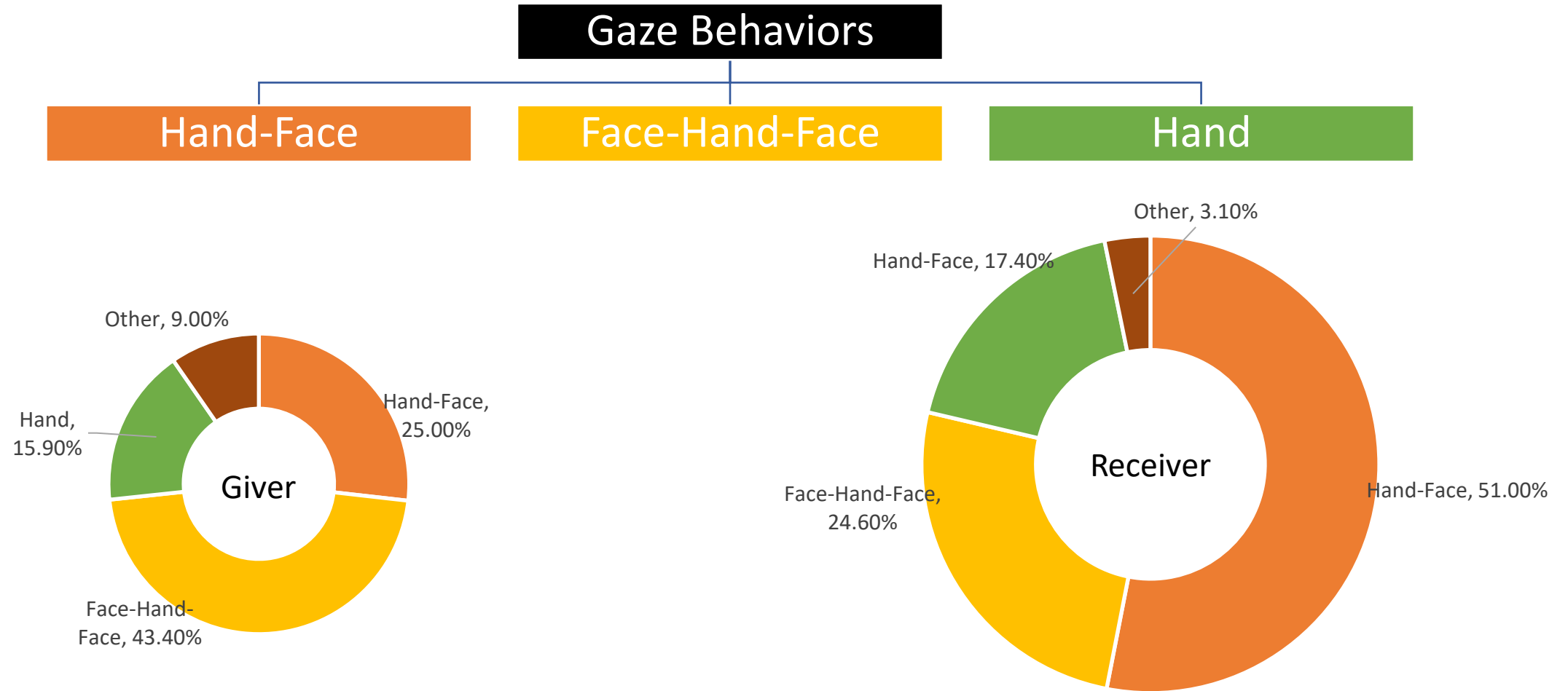


Dataset: Carfi, Alessandro, et al. "A multi-sensor dataset of human-human handover." Data in brief 22 (2019): 109-117

288 handovers, 14214 frames  
Annotations: Gaze Location, Handover Phase



# Gaze Behaviors in Human-to-Human Handovers



Inter-coder Agreement: 80.9% on 22.2% of the data

# Robot Gaze Behaviors in Human-to-Robot Handovers

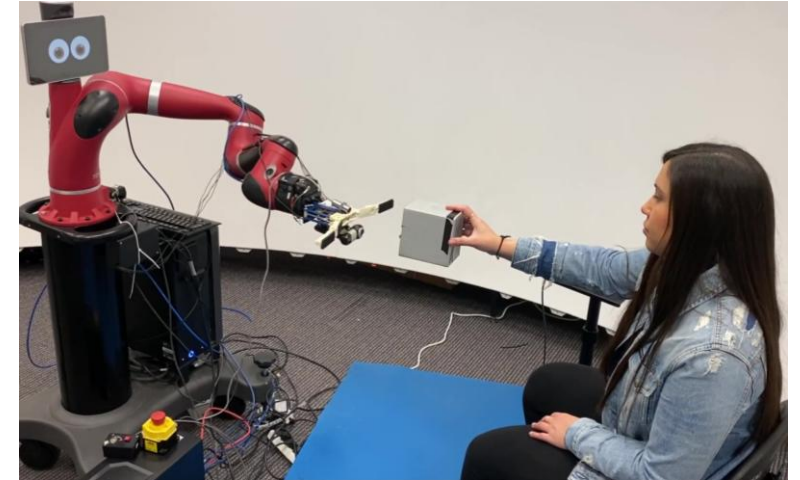
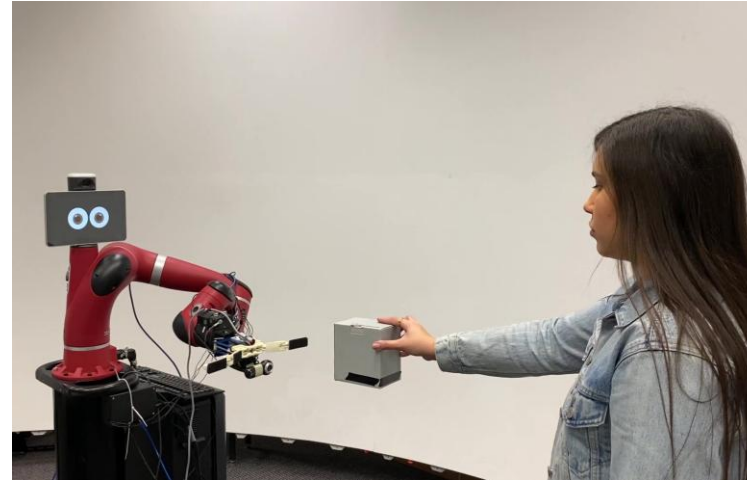


# Which Robot Gaze Behavior is preferred in Human-to-Robot Handovers?

Study 1: Participants watched video recordings (Video Study), 72 participants

Study 2: Participants performed handovers (In-person Study), 72 participants

4 Objects, 2 Giver Postures



# Results: Human Preferences for Robot Receiver's Gaze Behavior

Human-Robot Video Study (likability) ( $p < 0.001$ )

Face-Hand-Face > Hand-Face > Hand

Human-Robot In-person Study (likability) ( $p < 0.001$ )

Face-Hand-Face > Hand-Face > Hand

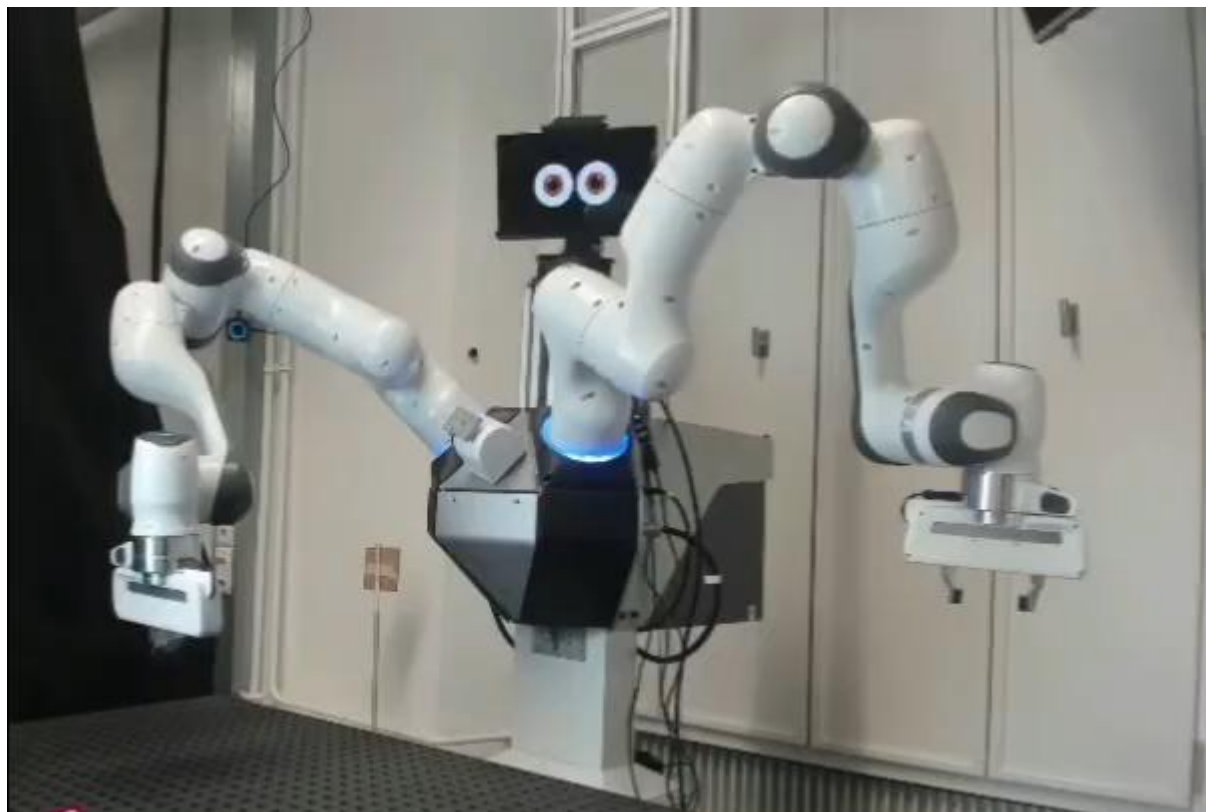
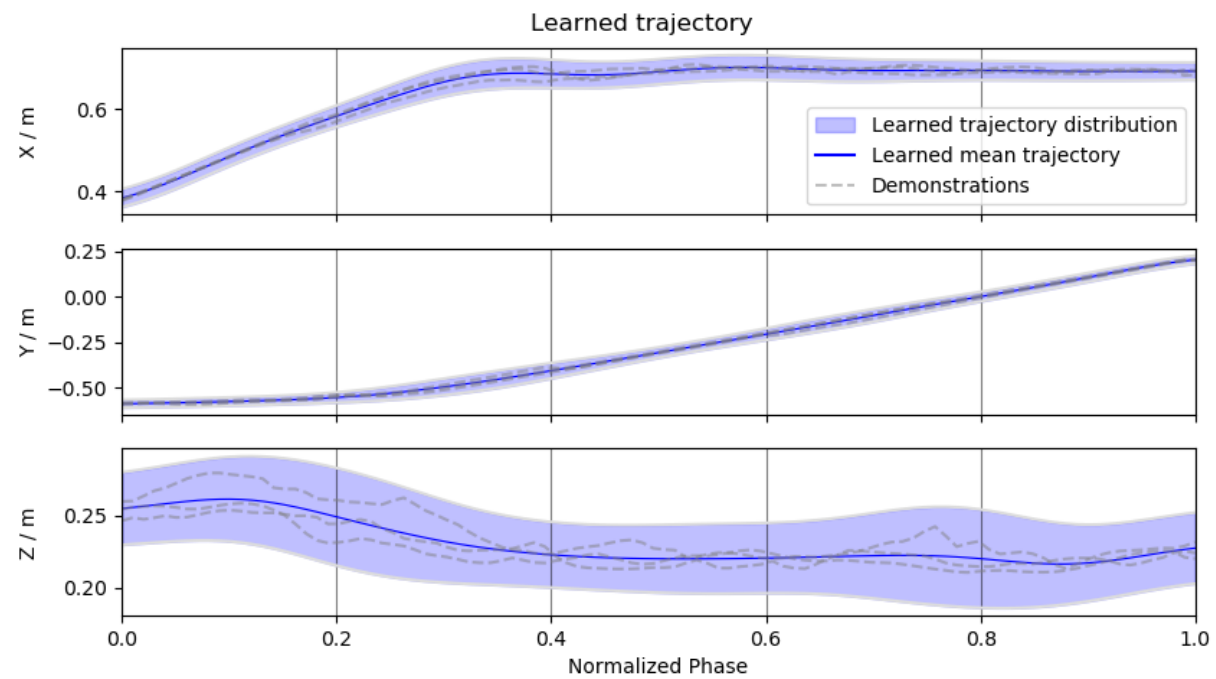
Same preference for 4 object types and 2 postures



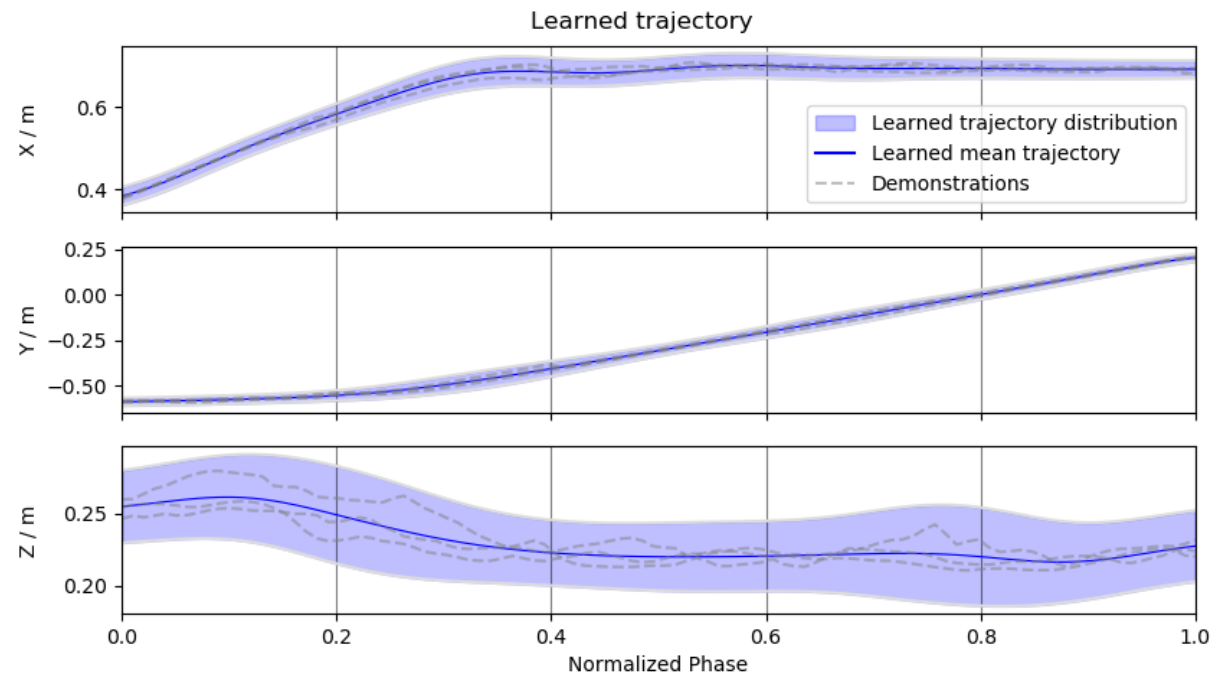
## Task 2: Human-Robot Collaborative Assembly



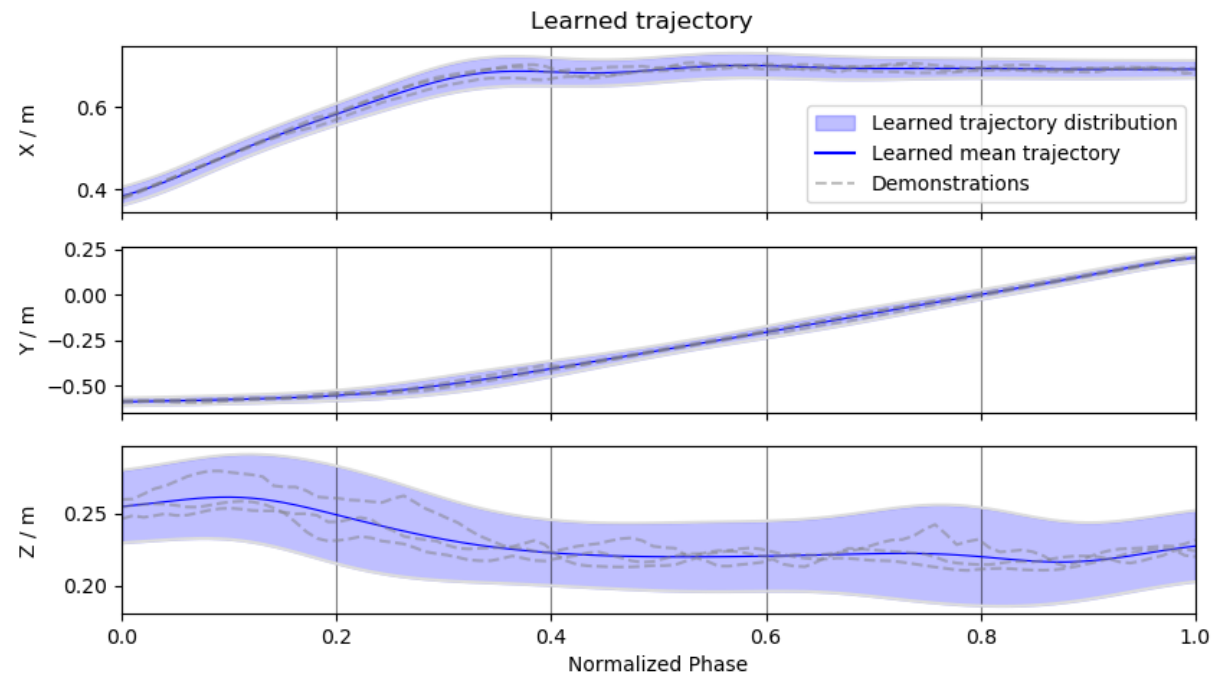
# Learning-from-Demonstrations



# Collision Avoidance



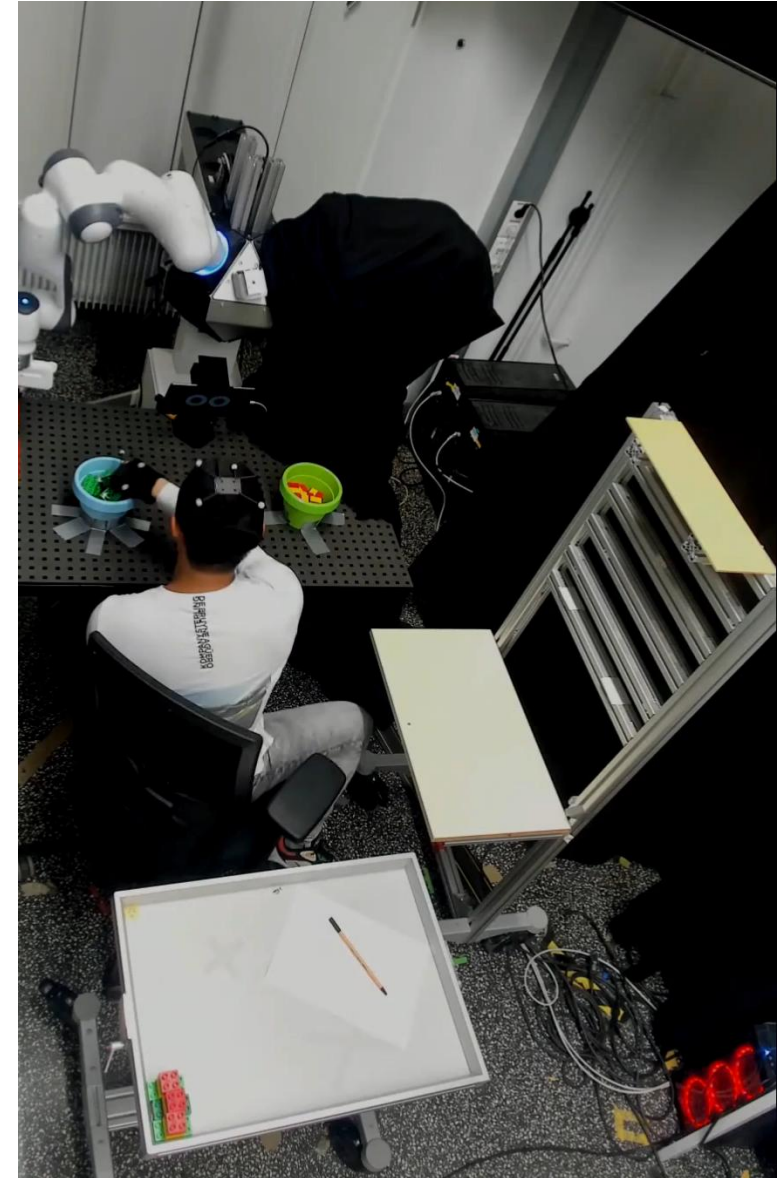
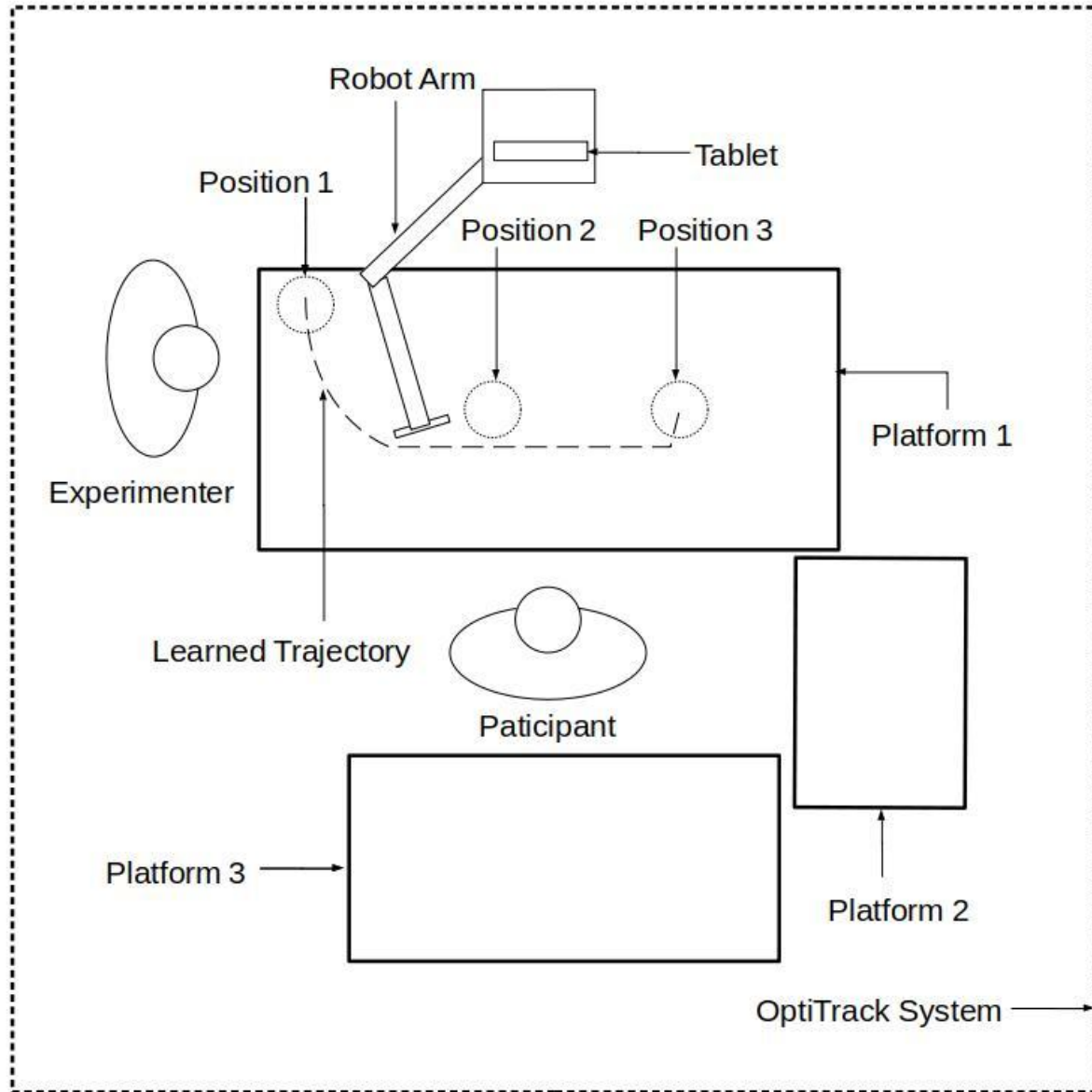
# Collision Avoidance



**Which gaze behaviour should the robot use to communicate collision avoidance intent?**

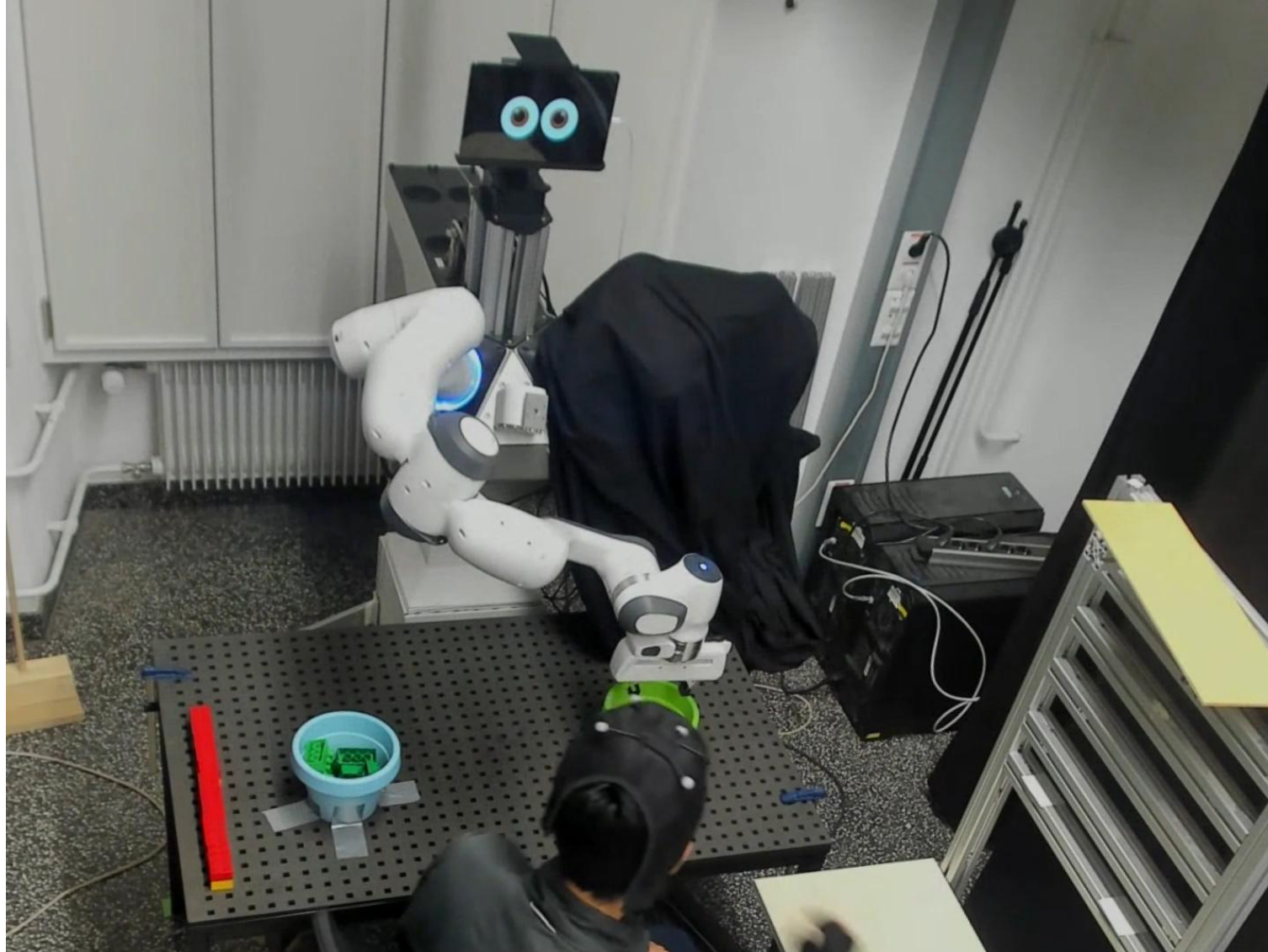


# Experiment Setup



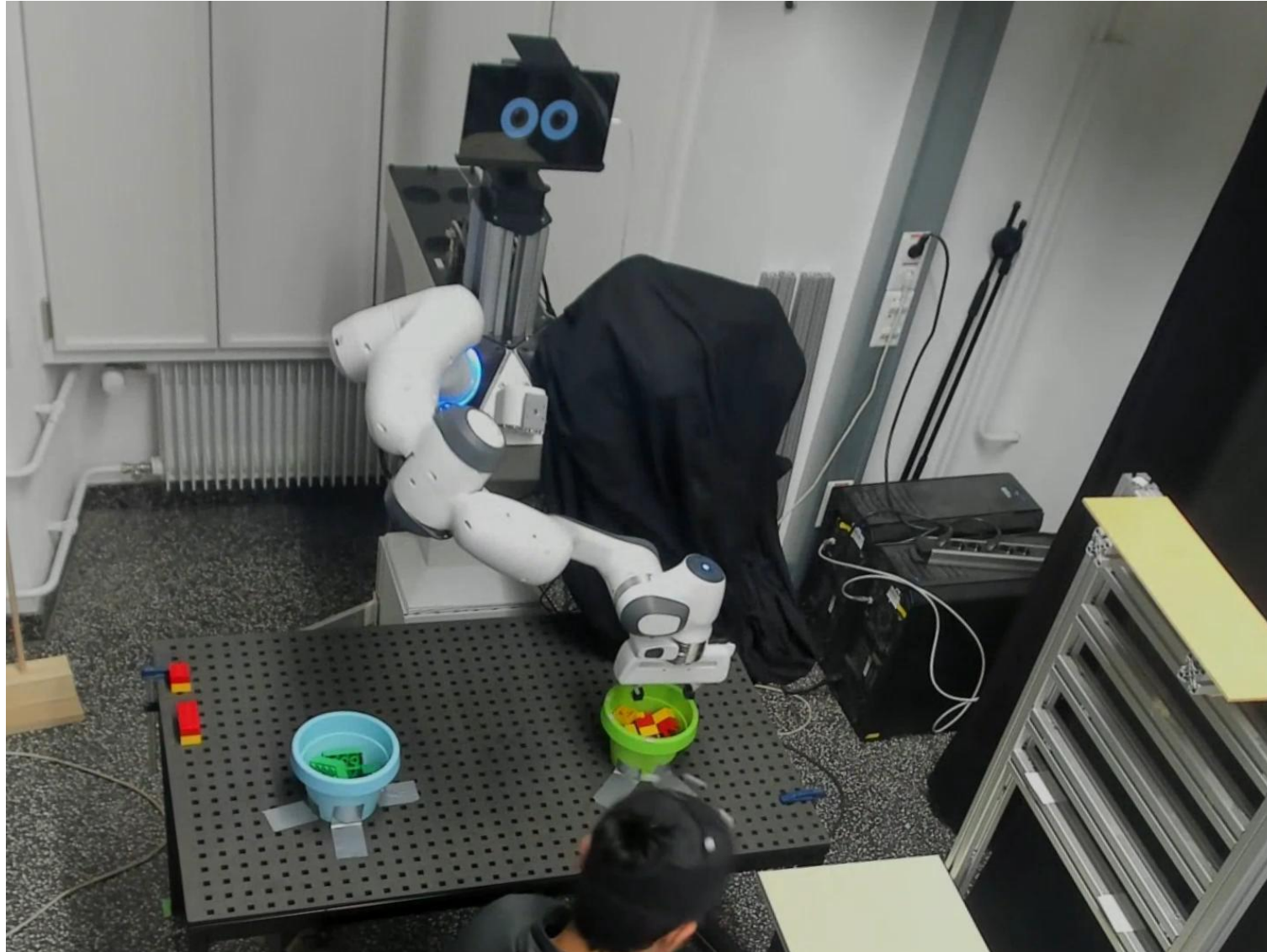
# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent

## Condition A: The robot always looks forward



# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent

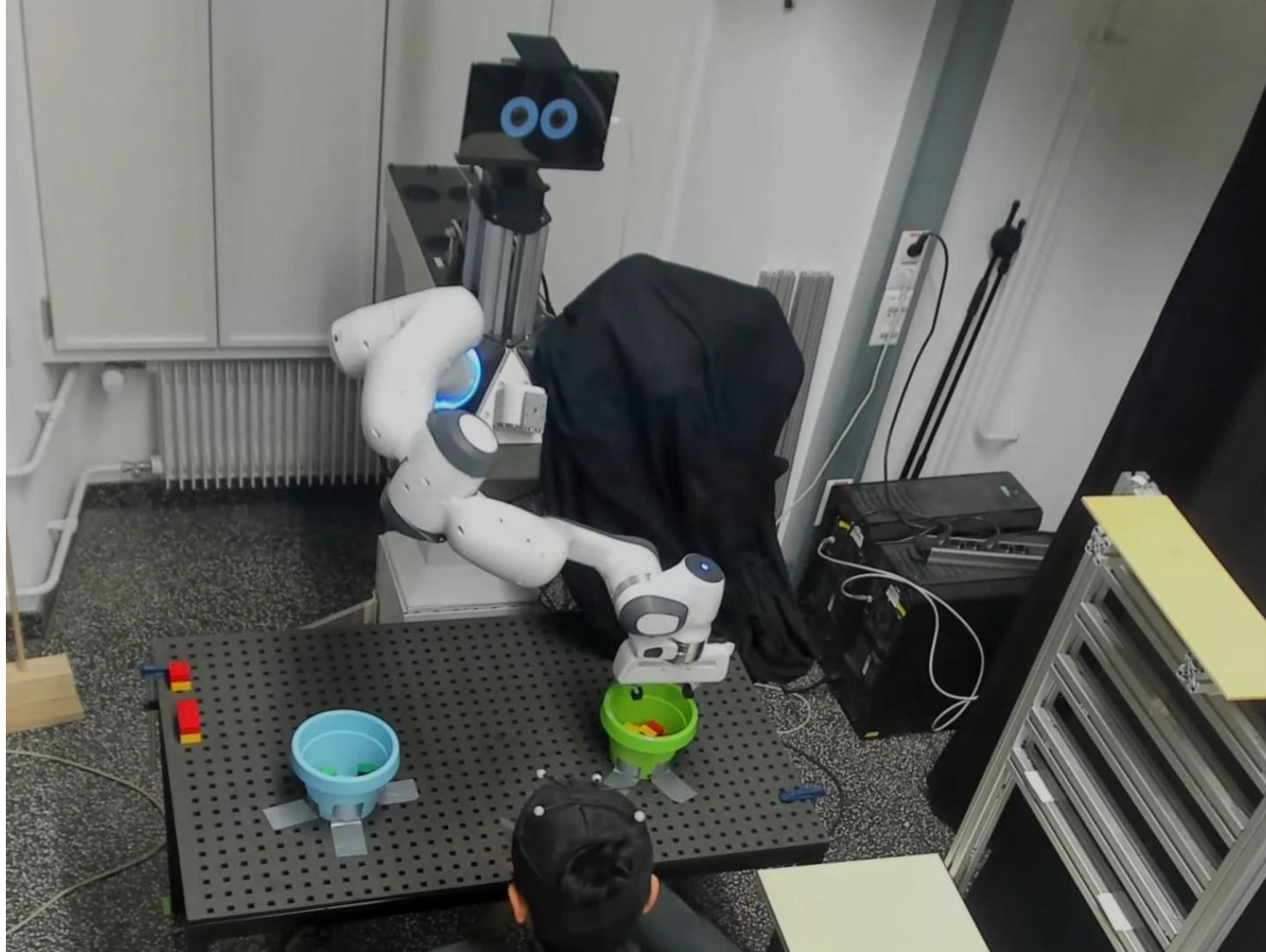
**Condition B: The robot looks at the human during collision risk**





# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent

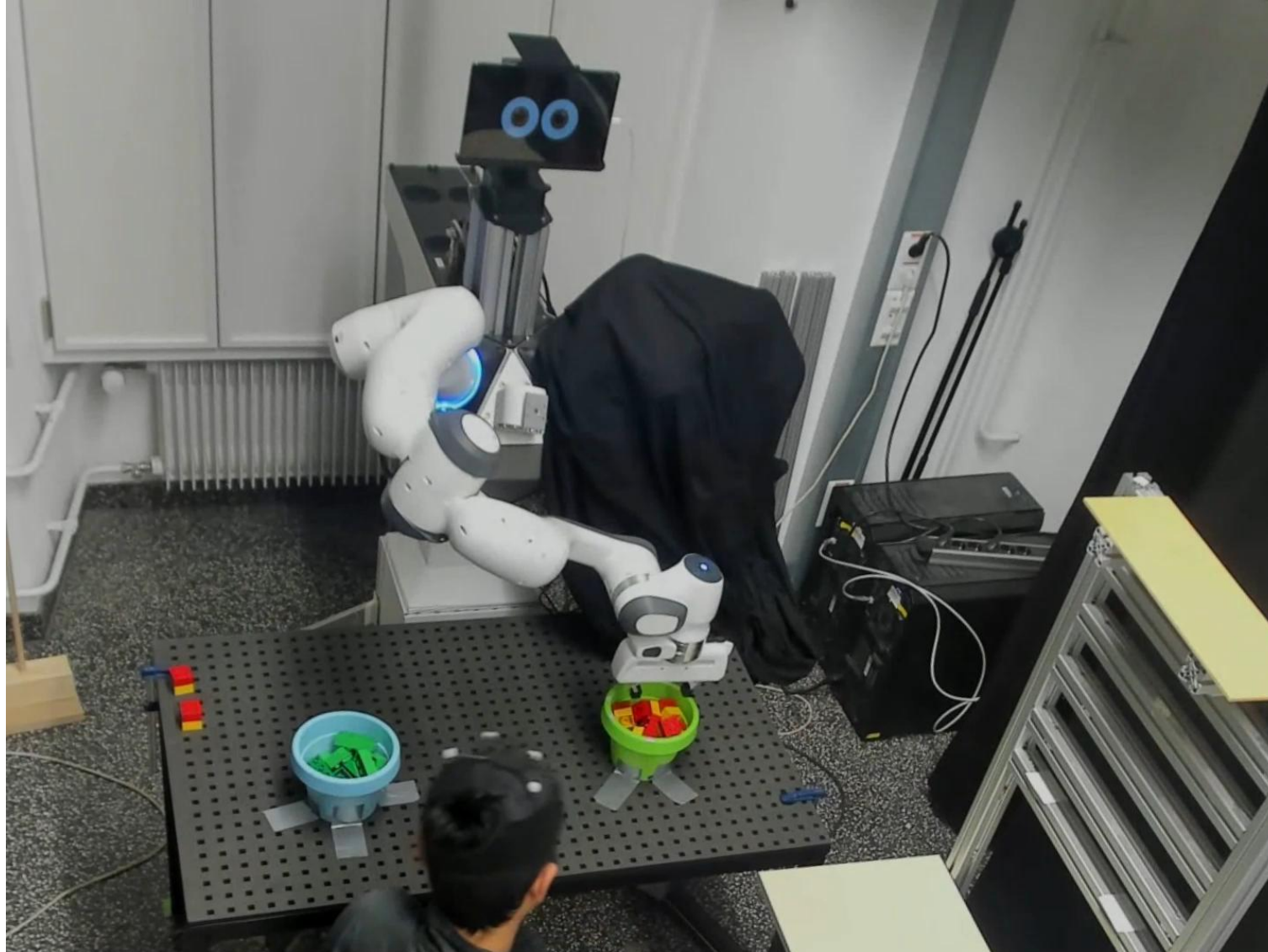
**Condition C: The robot looks at the human and shakes its head during collision risk**



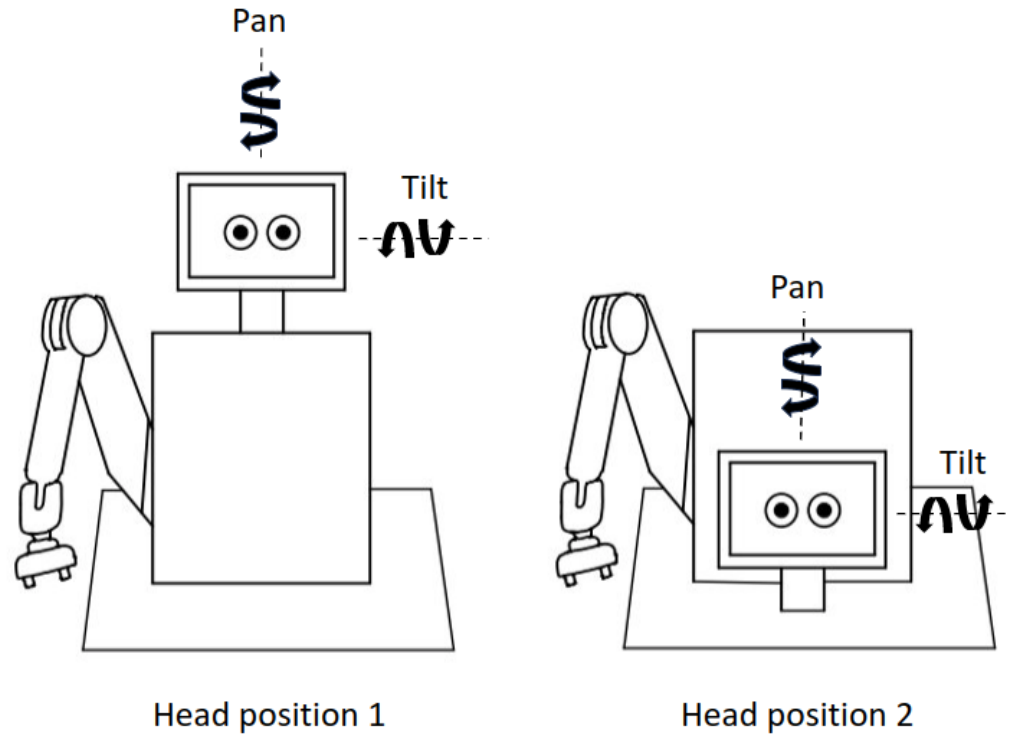


# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent

**Condition D: The robot nods or shakes its head depending on collision risk severity**



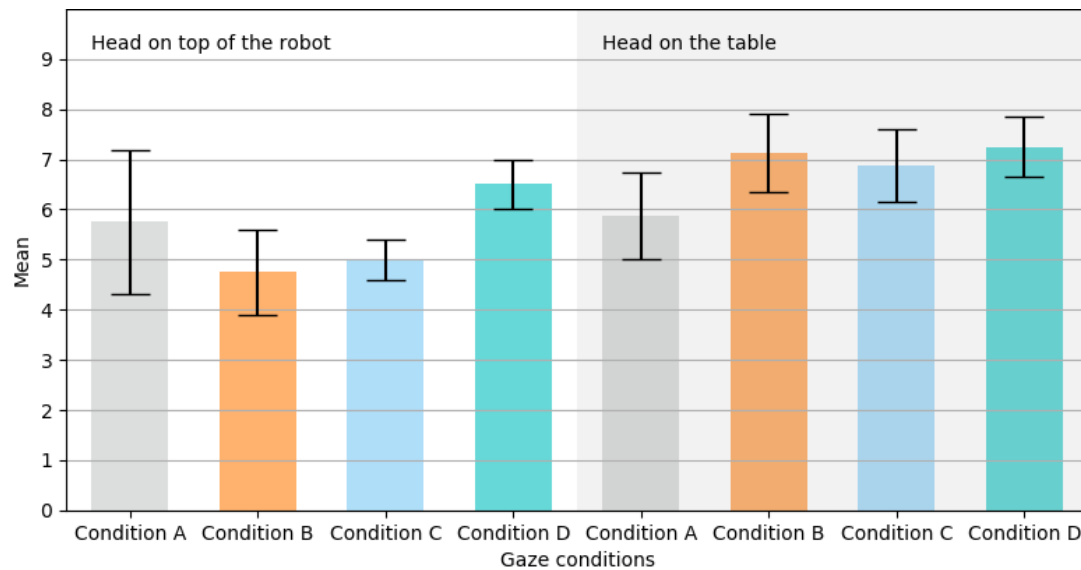
# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent



# Robot Gaze Behaviors for Communicating Collision Avoidance Intent

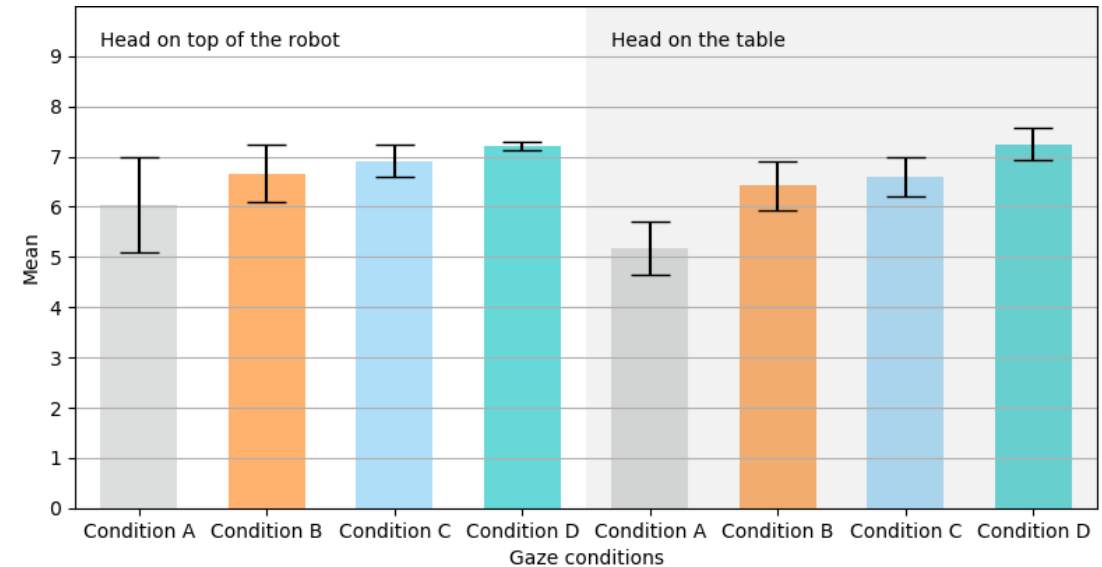
## Pilot Study Results (10 Participants)

### Intent Communication of the Robot



Head locations:  $p = .158$   
Gaze behaviors:  $p = .434$

### Perceived Competence of the Robot



Head locations:  $p = .472$   
Gaze behaviors:  $p = .004$

## **Future Work**

Other communication modalities: eye gazes, facial expressions, light-based signals

Human motion prediction

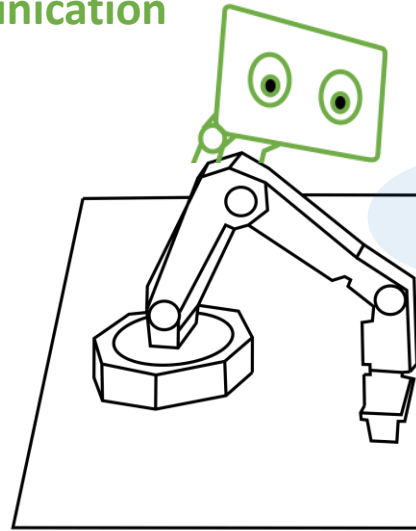


# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?

Study 1: Human-Robot Object Handovers

Study 2: Human-Robot Collaborative Assembly

Non-verbal  
communication

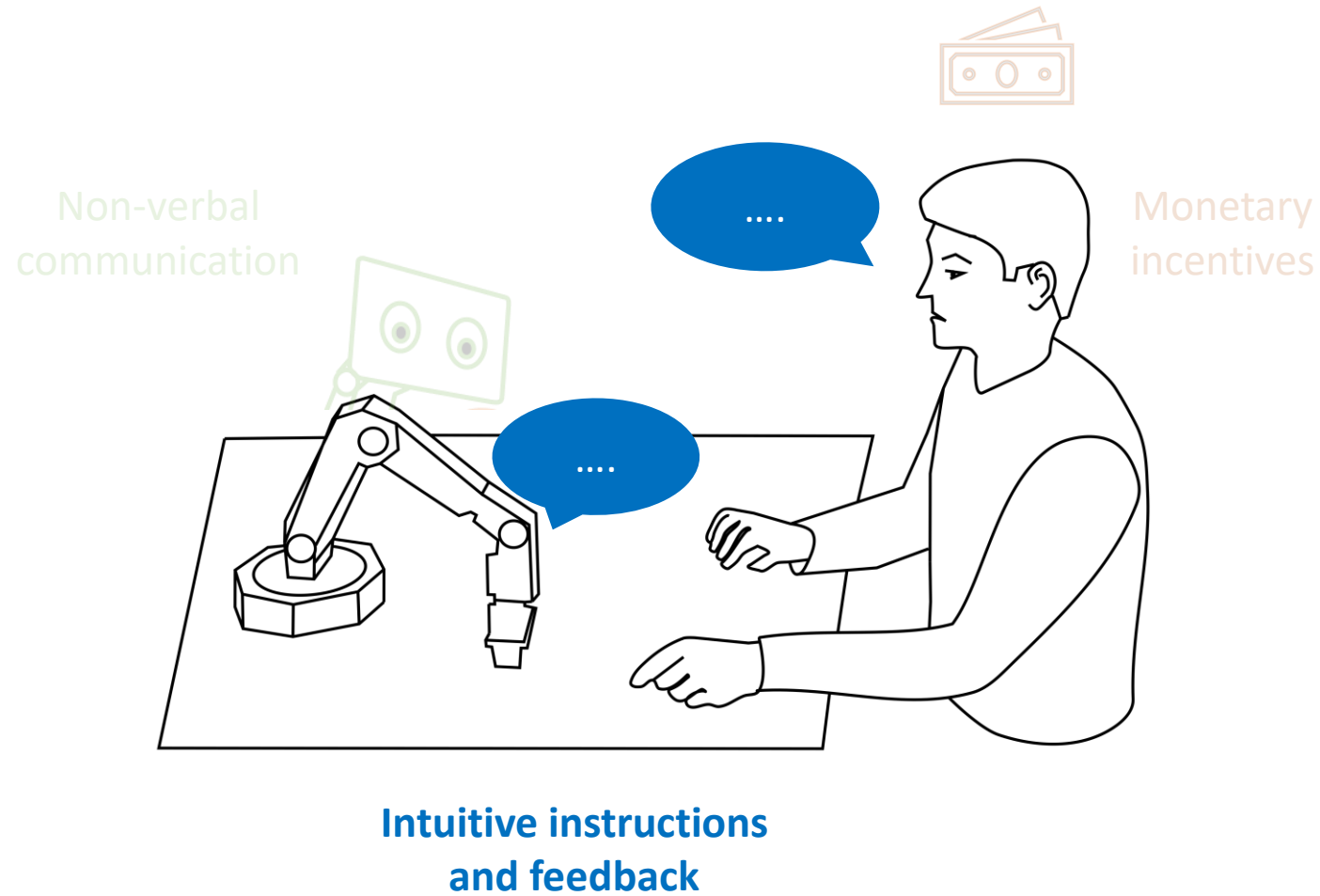


Monetary  
incentives



Intuitive instructions  
and feedback

# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?



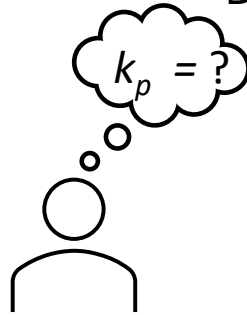
# Drawback of Existing Robot Controllers : Non-intuitive Parameters

## Proportional Velocity Controller

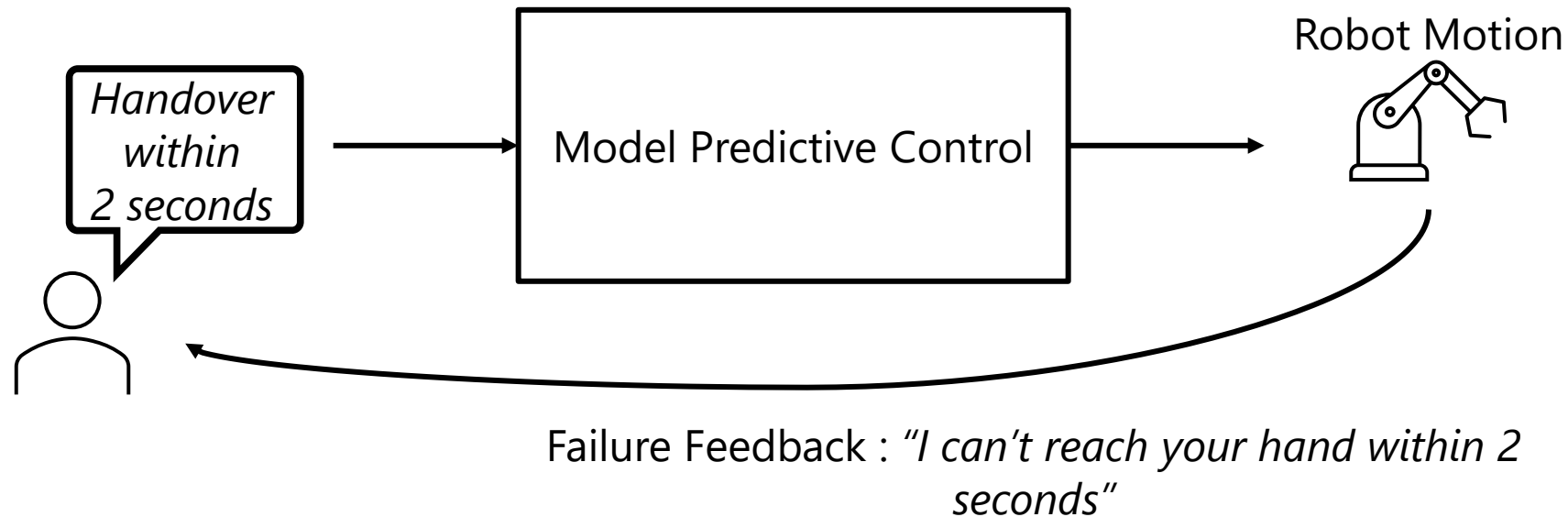
$$\mathbf{u}_t = k_p ||\mathbf{x}_t - \mathbf{h}_t||$$

Robot's  
Velocity

Distance Between Robot and Target



# “Timing” as a controller parameter? Feedback?

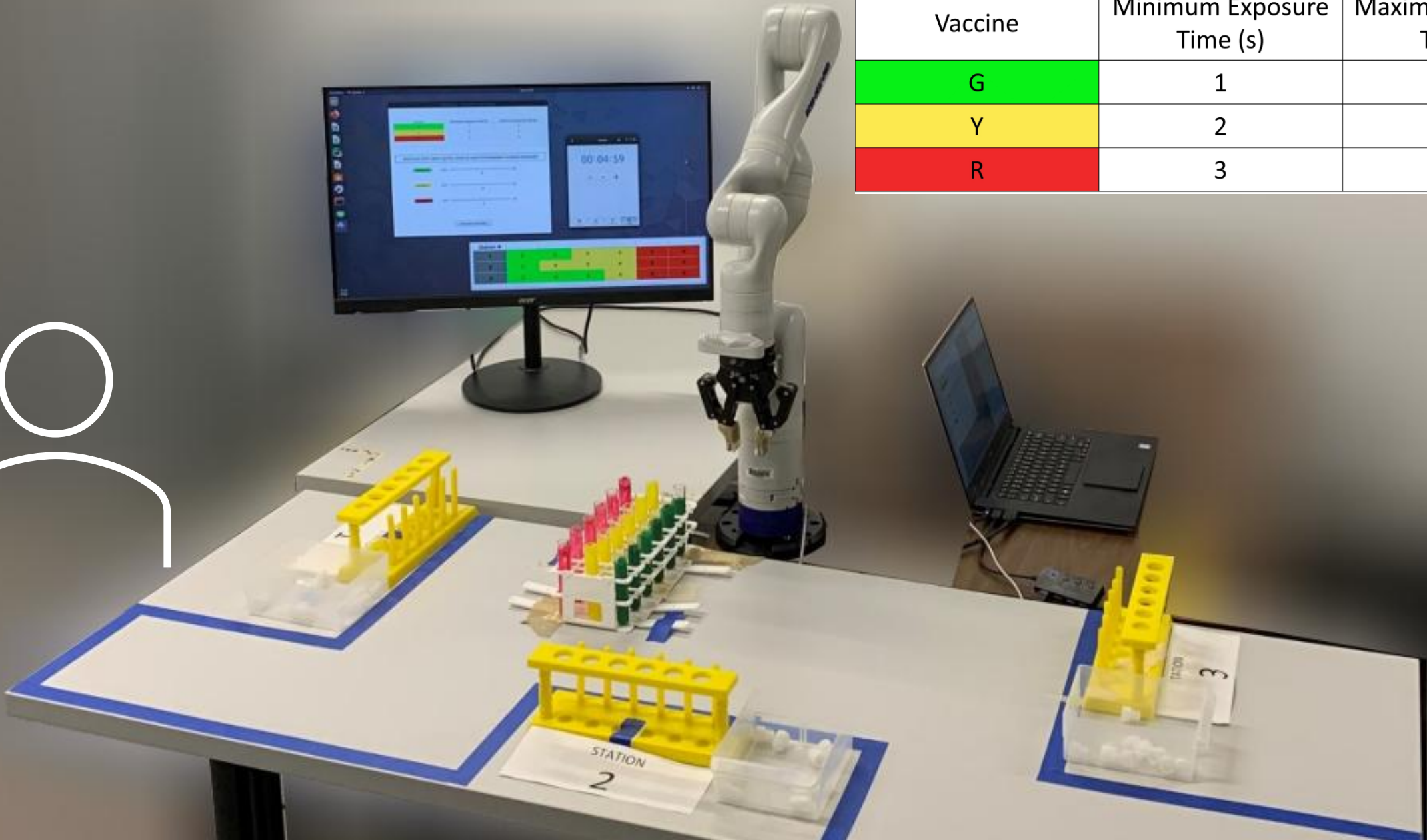


Research Question: Does this controller improve user experience and task performance?

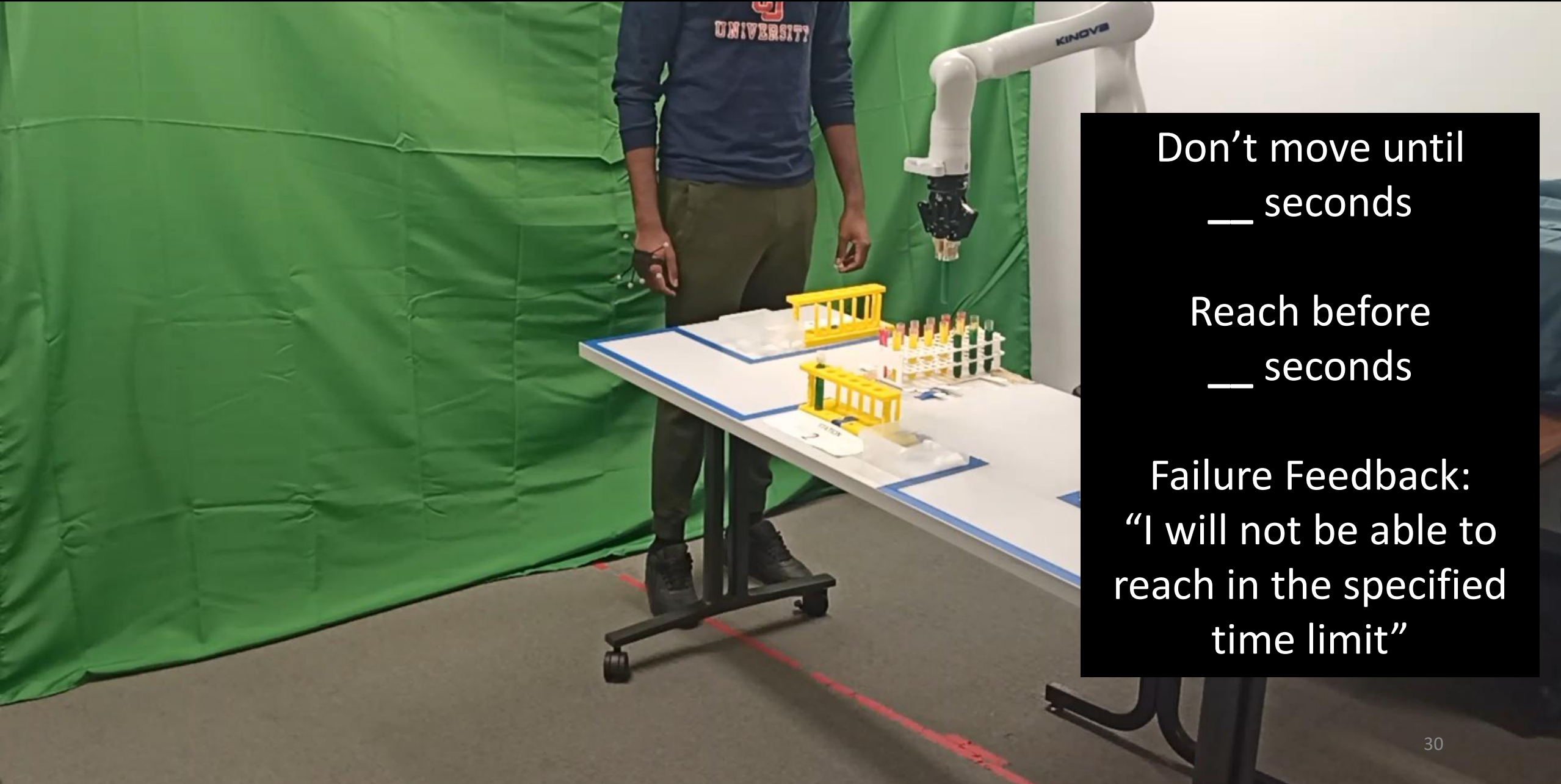


# User Study

Vaccine	Minimum Exposure Time (s)	Maximum Exposure Time (s)
G	1	4
Y	2	5
R	3	6



## Timing Controller

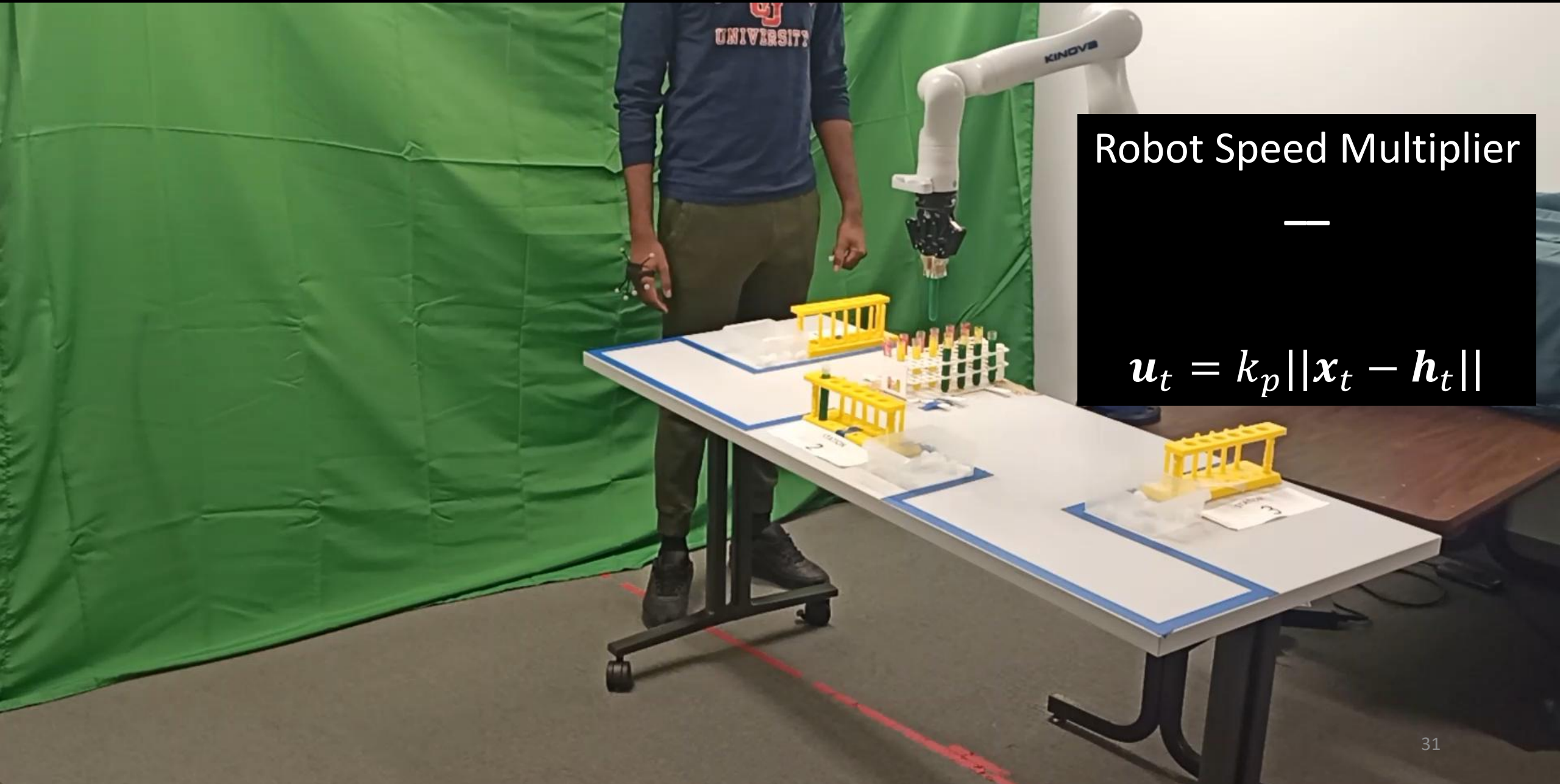


Don't move until  
\_\_ seconds

Reach before  
\_\_ seconds

Failure Feedback:  
"I will not be able to  
reach in the specified  
time limit"

# Proportional Velocity Controller




Robot Speed Multiplier

—

$$u_t = k_p ||x_t - h_t||$$



# User Study: Results

Round	User Experience	Failures	Task Duration
Find Feasible Parameters 	TC > PV*	TC < PV*	TC > PV**
Optimize Parameters	TC > PV	TC < PV*	TC > PV**

TC: Timing Controller

PV: Proportional Velocity Controller (Baseline)

\*  $p$ -Value < 0.05, \*\*  $p$ -Value < 0.005

# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?

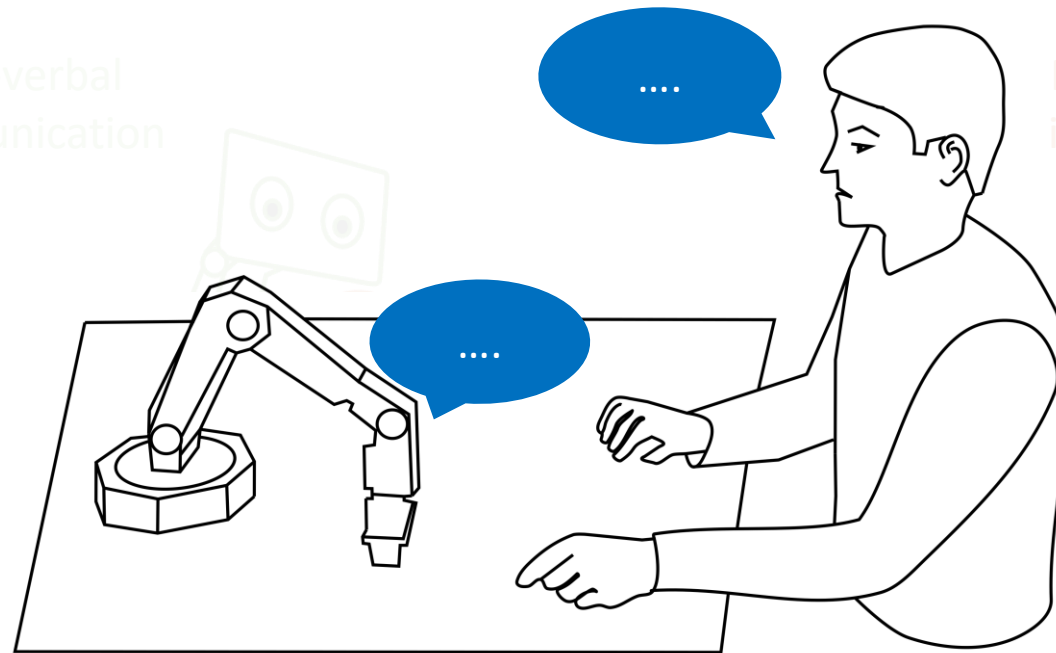
Timing-specified controllers with feedback can improve user experience, reduce failures, but may reduce productivity\*

\*Limitations: Study scenario, population sample

Future Work: Other instruction modalities, Corrective feedback

Non-verbal  
communication

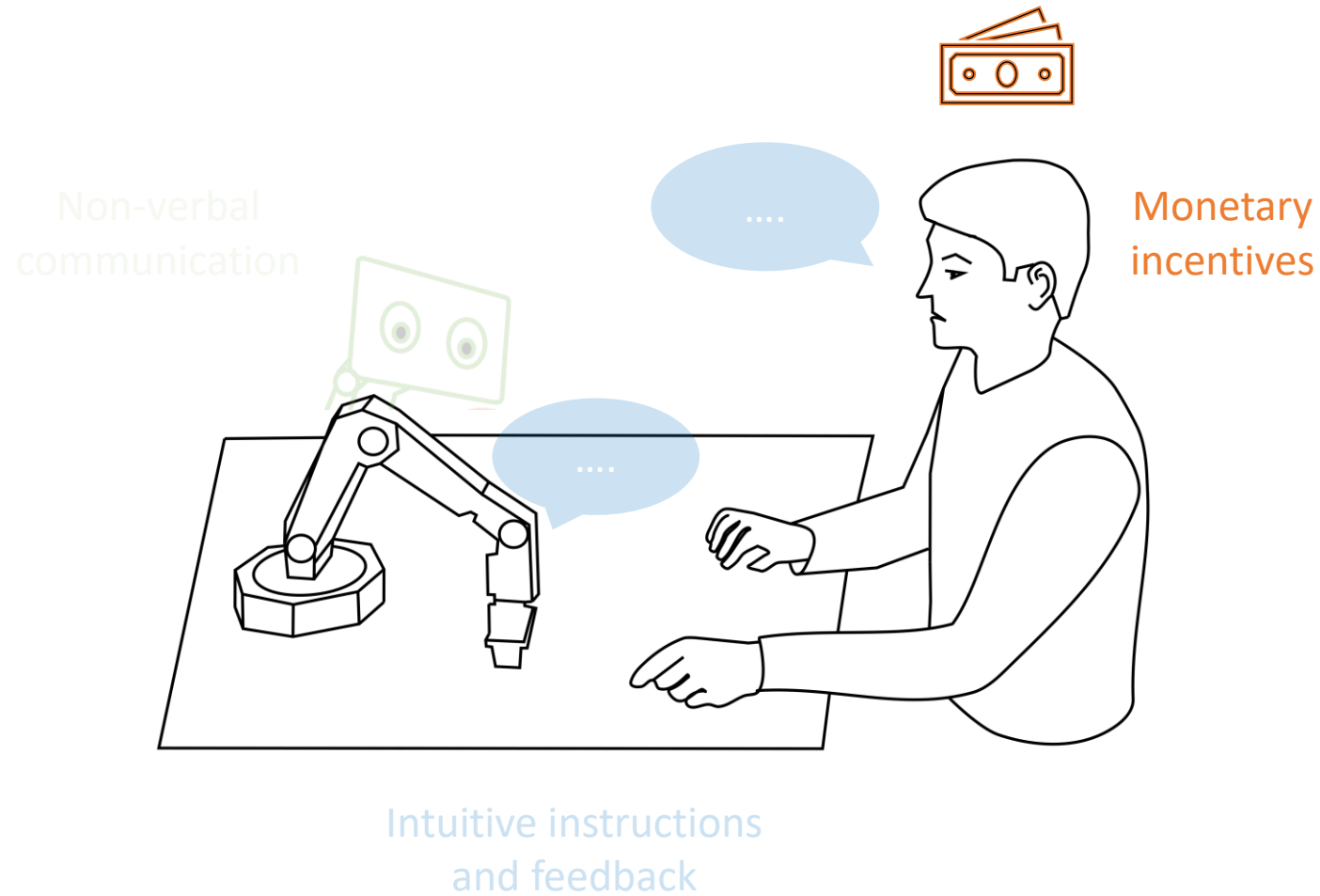
Monetary  
incentives



Intuitive instructions  
and feedback



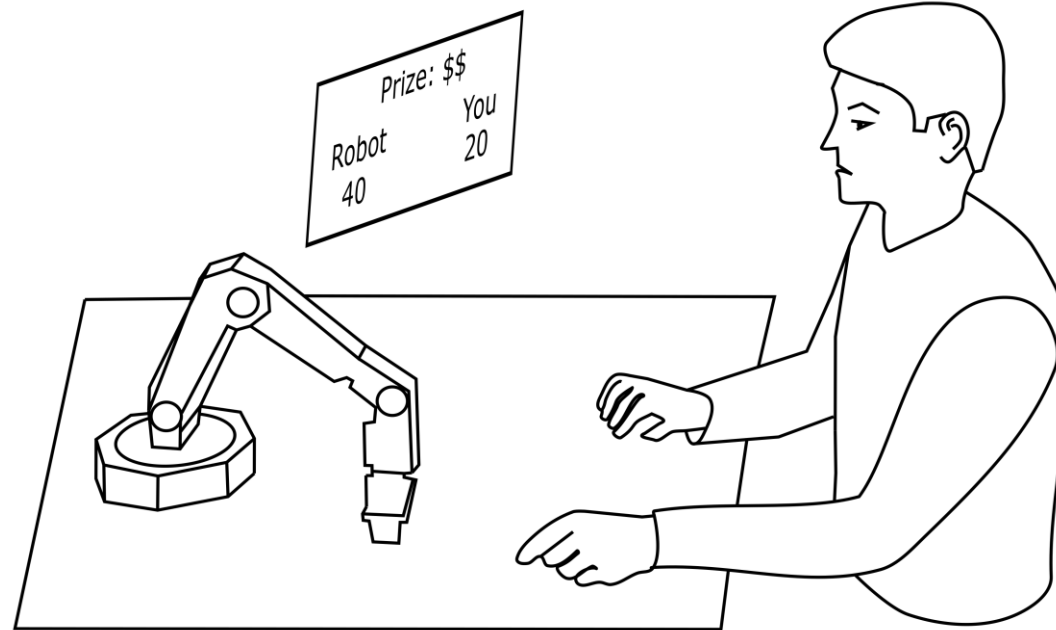
# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?



# How do earning structures and robot performance affect human performance and attitudes?

Competitive Earning Scheme

Collaborative Earning Scheme



# Competitive vs Collaborative earning schemes in shared human-robot work environments

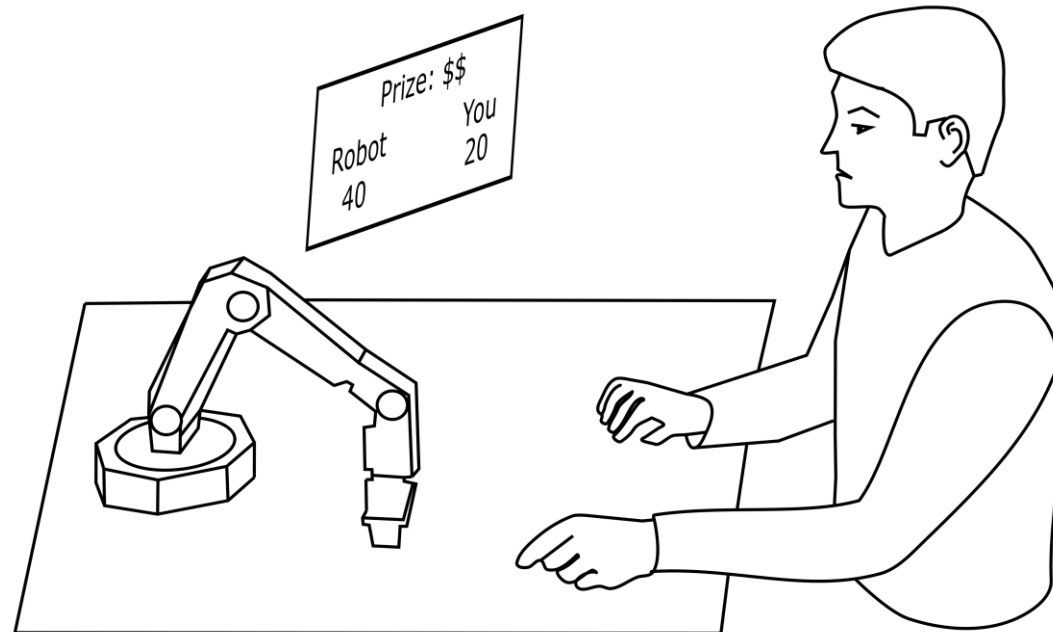
## Competitive Earning Scheme

- ☐ No Effect of Competitor's Effort on Own Effort

## Collaborative Earning Scheme

- ☐ No Effect of Collaborator's Effort on Own Effort

**Predictions based on traditional economic models “Rational Agents”**



# Competitive vs Collaborative earning schemes in shared human-robot work environments

## Competitive Earning Scheme

- ❑ Negative Effect of Competitor's Effort (Discouragement Effect)

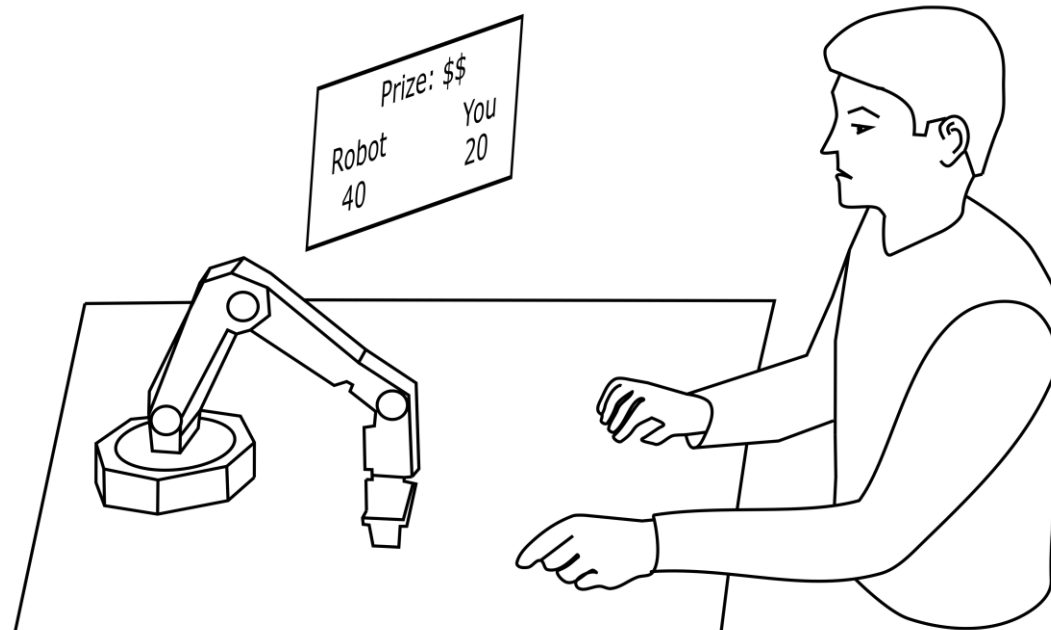
## Collaborative Earning Scheme

- ❑ Positive Effect of Collaborator's Effort (Encouragement Effect)

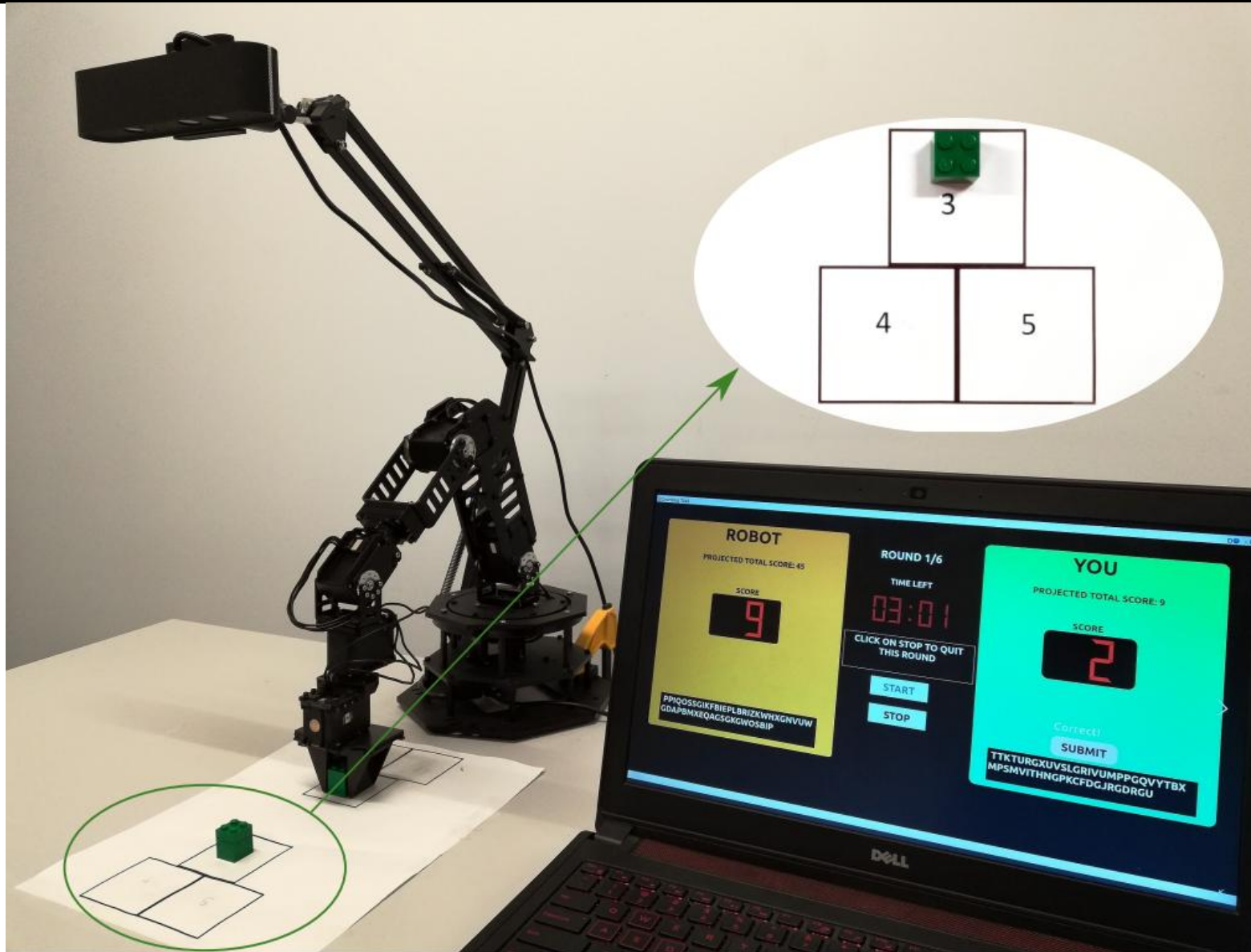
### Predictions based on:

B. Köszegi and M. Rabin, "A model of reference-dependent preferences", Quarterly J. of Economics, 2006

D. Gill and V. Prowse, "A structural analysis of disappointment aversion in a real effort competition," American Economic Review, 2012



# Experiment Setup





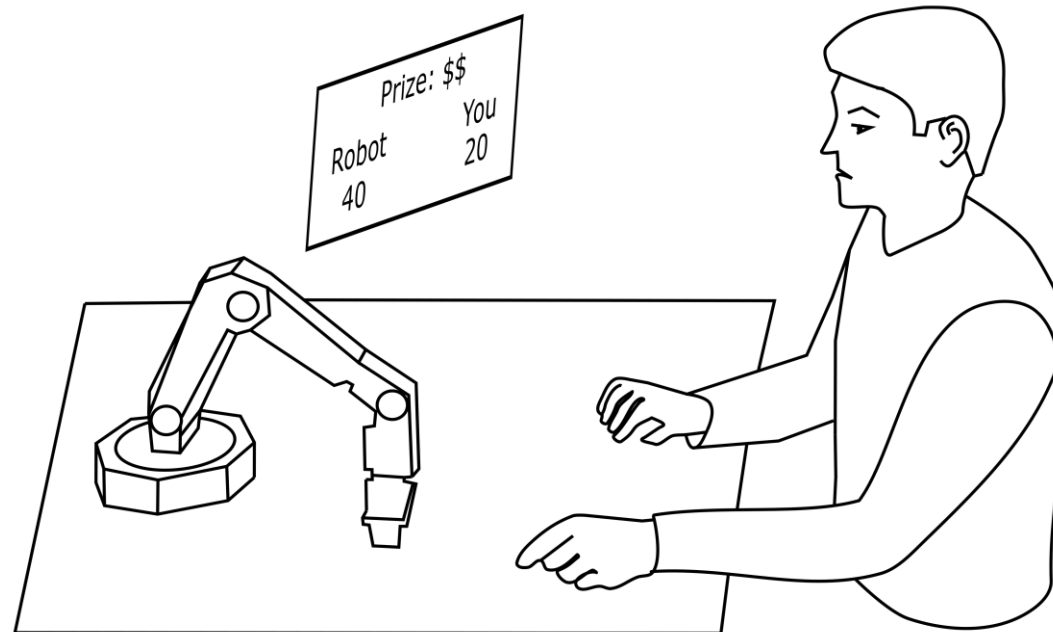
# Results

## Competitive Earning Scheme

✓ Negative Effect of Competitor's Effort (Discouragement Effect)

## Collaborative Earning Scheme

● Positive Effect of Collaborator's Effort (Encouragement Effect)



# Results

## Competitive Earning Scheme

✓ Negative Effect of Competitor's Effort (Discouragement Effect)

Robot Performance **Negatively** Affects Robot Likability

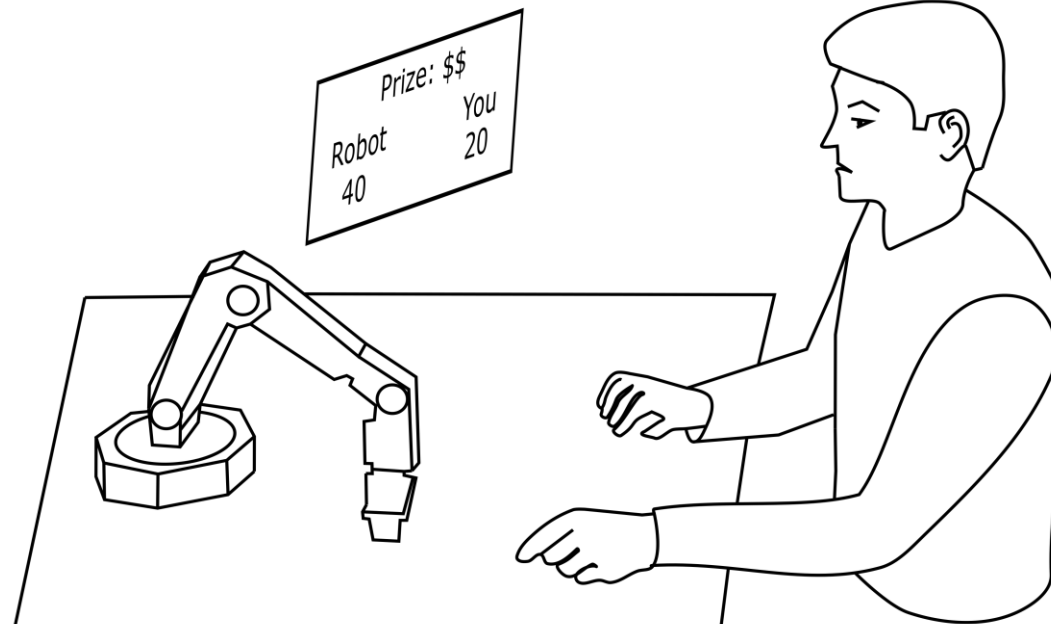
Robot Performance **Negatively** Affects Human's Self-Competence

## Collaborative Earning Scheme

● Positive Effect of Collaborator's Effort (Encouragement Effect)

Robot Performance **Positively** Affects Robot Likability

Robot Performance **Negatively** Affects Human's Self-Competence



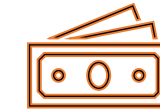
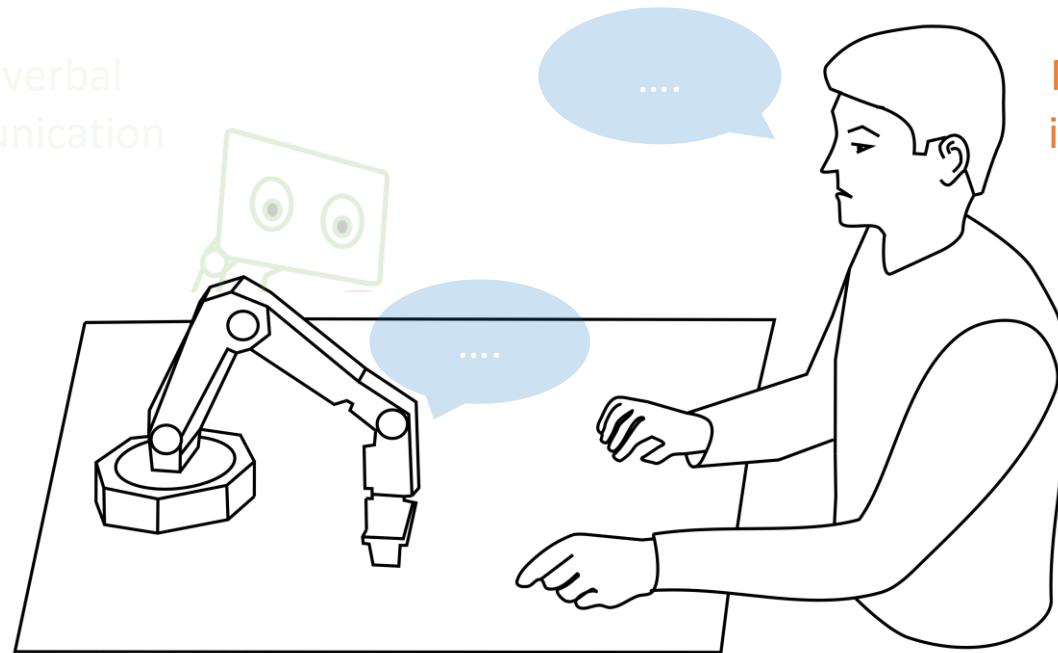
# How to improve human-robot interaction in shared workplaces?

Robot performance and earning structures affect worker performance and attitudes  
Collaborative earning scheme may improve worker performance and attitudes towards robots\*

\*Limitations: Study scenario, population sample

Future Work: Other earning structures, Robot behaviors, Real industrial settings

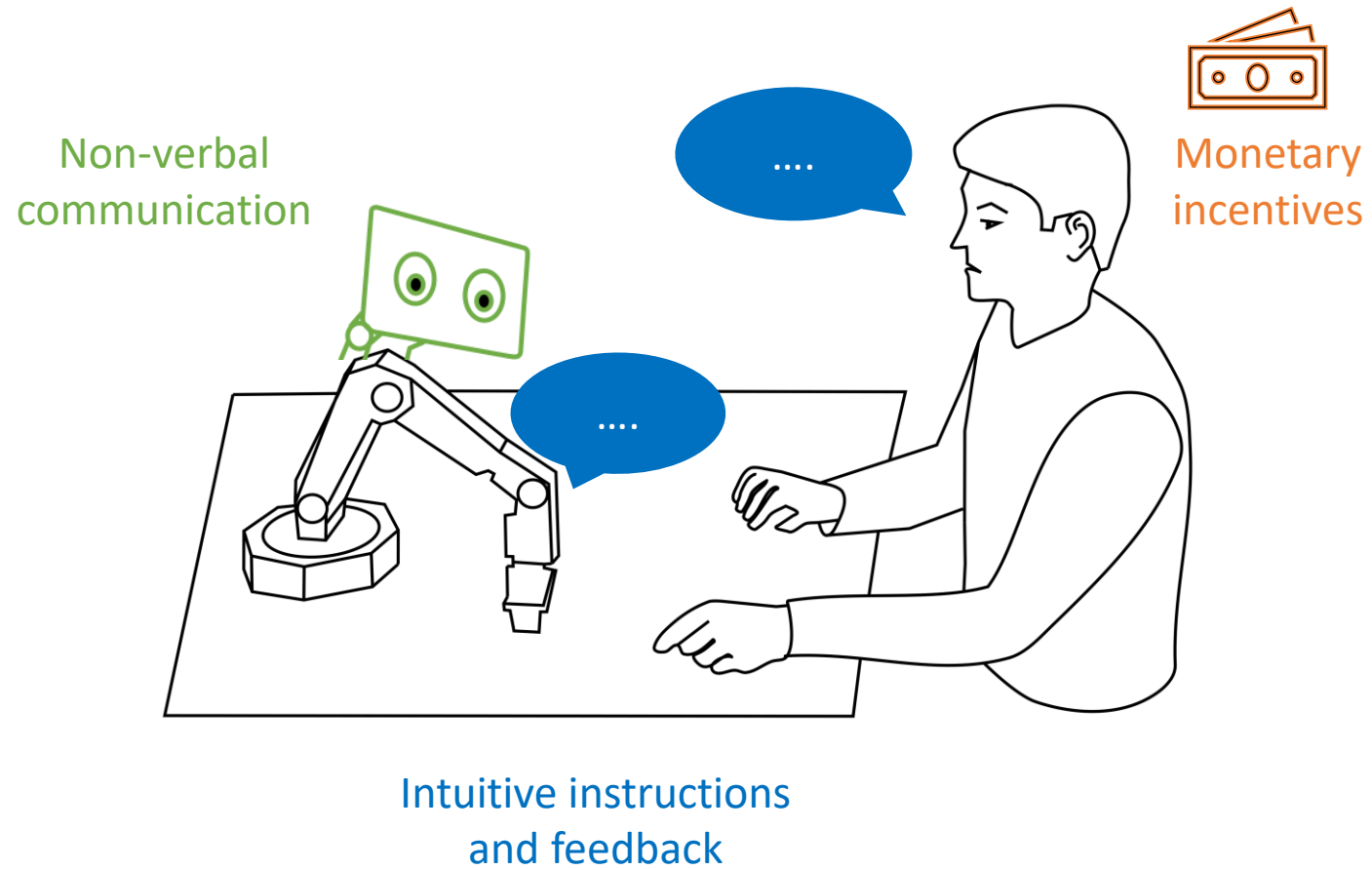
Non-verbal  
communication



Monetary  
incentives

Intuitive instructions  
and feedback

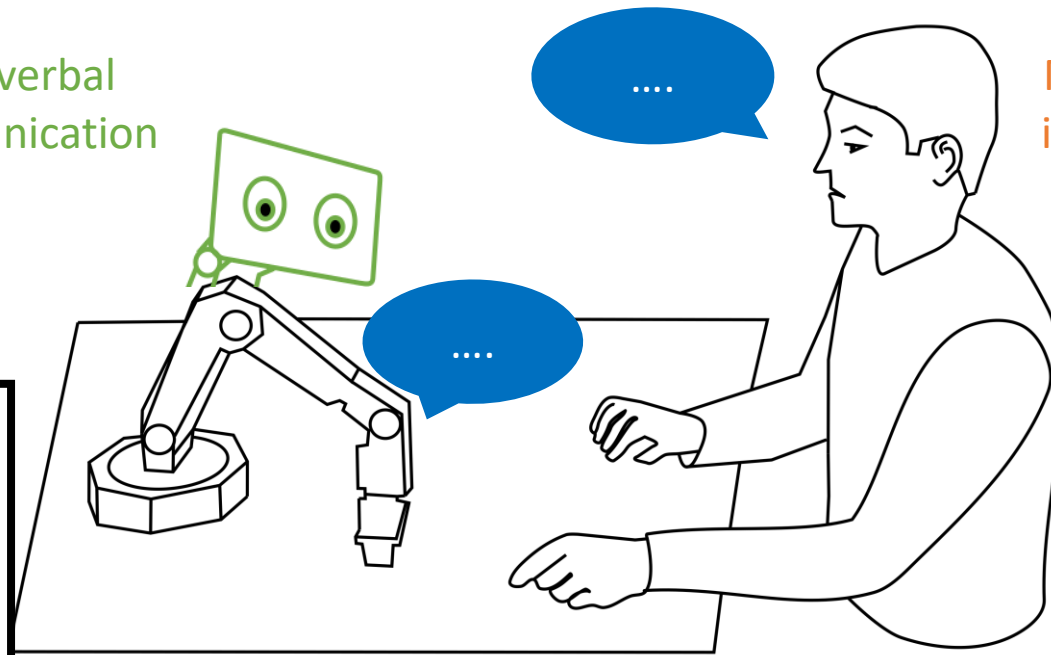
# Summary



# Thank you

Non-verbal  
communication

  
Monetary  
incentives



Intuitive instructions  
and feedback

## Collaborators

### Cornell University, USA

Dr. Guy Hoffman, Dr. Hadas Kress-Gazit, Rahul Kumar  
Ravi, Shemar Christian, Song Ye, Julie Katz

### Ben-Gurion University, Israel

Dr. Yael Edan, Tair Faibish

### Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Ori Heffetz, Bnaya Dreyfuss, Guy Ishai

### Technische Universitaet Darmstadt, Germany

Dr. Jan Peters, Dr.-Ing. Dorothea Koert, Li Liu