# Assessing the Decision-Making Process in Human-Robot Collaboration Using a Lego-like EEG Headset

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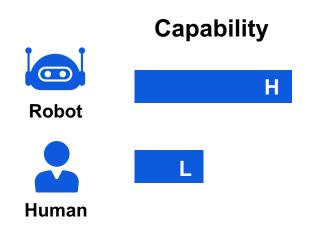


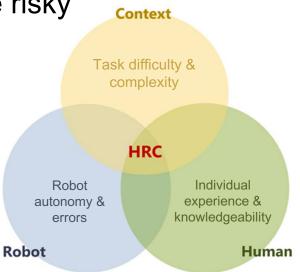


### **Motivation**

- Trust in automation is critical
- Highly autonomous robot can enhance HRI performance
- But there is no perfect automation in reality

Inappropriate trust in a robotic agent can be risky



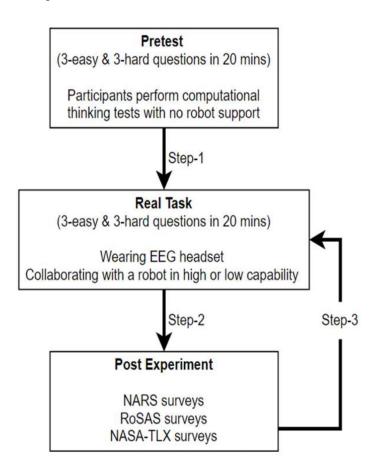


### **Research Question**

1) Do an individual's knowledge levels affect her reliance on a robot's suggestions?

2) Do a robot's capabilities affect user acceptance of the provided aids?

### **Experimental Procedures**

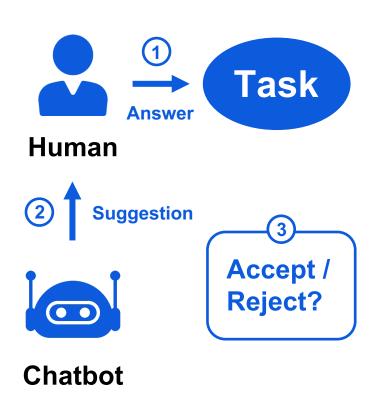


Six participants were divided evenly into two groups (high CT vs. low CT) based on their test score

Team with two robots in two rounds Low capabilities: 33% correct rate High capabilities: 66% correct rate

Measure the perceived task load and human intentions toward the robotic agent

# Experimental Procedures (Cont'd)





# Experimental Tasks: The Bebras Computing Challenge

- Organized in over 50 countries
- Aim to introduce computational thinking (CT) to students
- Participants answer questions that focus on computational and logical thinking

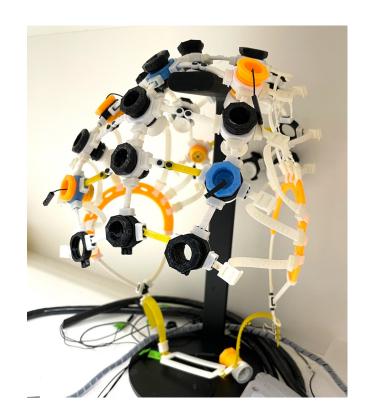
18 questions were selected 6 questions × (1 pretest + 2 rounds of real tasks)

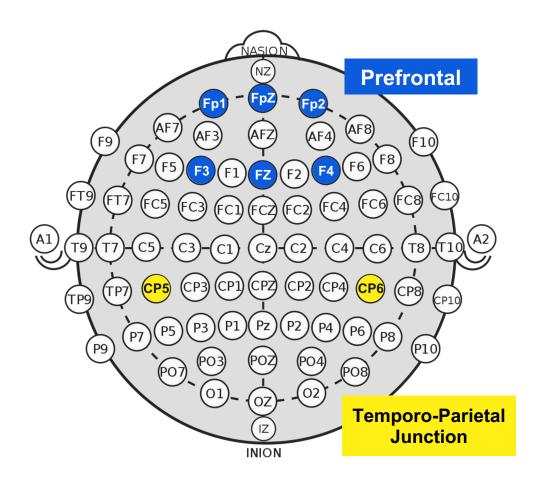
Easy: correct rate > 50%

Hard: correct rate < 50%

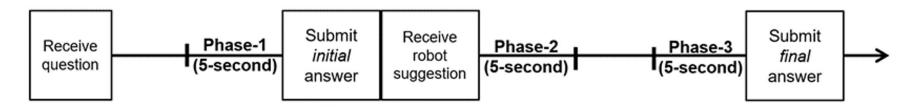
	Correct answer	Incorrect answer
<b>Easy</b> question	+6	-2
Hard question	+12	-4

### **EEG** Headset





# Methodology: EEG Analysis



### Phase 1

Brain activities before submitting the initial answer

### Phase 2

Perceptions after receiving the robot recommendation

### Phase 3

Brain activities before submitting the final answer

Frequency Band	Activities
Alpha 8~12 Hz	Relax and recharging
Low Beta 12~15 Hz	Quiet, focused, and introverted concentration
Mid Beta 15~20 Hz	Increases in energy, anxiety, and performance
High Beta 18~40 Hz	Significant stress, anxiety, paranoia, high energy, and high arousal

# Result: Survey Results Overview

	NARS (range: 14~70)		RoSAS- Competence (range: 9~54)		NASA-TLX (range: 0~100)	
	<b>High</b> capability	Low capability	<b>High</b> capability	Low capability	<b>High</b> capability	Low capability
High CT	35.00	34.00	47.33	42.67	68.11	70.00
Low CT	30.33	33.33	36.67	31.33	69.00	69.67

High CT Participants have slightly more negative attitudes toward the high capability robot.

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High CT	35.00	34.00	47.33	42.67	68.11	70.00
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Participants were able to identify the difference of robot capability.

# Result: Survey Results Overview

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	<b>High</b> capability	Low capability	<b>High</b> capability	Low capability	<b>High</b> capability	<b>Low</b> capability
High CT	35.00	34.00	47.33	42.67	68.11	70.00
Low CT	30.33	33.33	36.67	31.33	69.00	69.67

The workload of working with low capability robot is slightly higher than collaborating with high capability robot.

### Result: High CT vs. Low CT Task Performance

	High robot	capability	Low robot capability		
	Initial answer Final answer		Initial answer	Final answer	
High CT group	24.67 points	27.33 points	16.67 points	6.00 points	
Low CT group	10.00 points	12.67 points	-2.00 points	-2.00 points	

### **Performance**

The high CT group outperformed the low CT group regardless of the robot capability.

### **Overtrust**

Robot with low capability significantly decreased the task performance

		Low CT Ability		High CT Ability		
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Alpha (Relax)						
(**************************************						Active at the right dIPFC
Low Beta (Focus)						
Mid Beta (Increased Energy)						
High Beta (Stress)						

### Result: Overtrust vs. Appropriate Trust

	High robot	capability	Low robot capability		
	Initial answer	Final answer	Initial answer	Final answer	
Participant #2	22 points	22 points	30 points	-2 points	
Participant #3	22 points	38 points	22 points	22 points	

### **Overtrust**

# Appropriate trust

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	P#2: Accept Suggestion & Submit <b>Wrong</b> Ans			P#3: Accept Su	uggestion & Subm	it <b>Correct</b> Ans
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Alpha (Relax)						
Low Beta (Focus)						
Mid Beta (Increased Energy)						
High Beta (Stress)						

# **Preliminary Results**

- The low capability robot's aid had a negative effect on the task outcomes for the high CT participants
- Better decisions are made when the brain generates active beta waves at the right prefrontal cortex
- Appropriate trust toward robotic agent's suggestions requires a longer decision process

### Summary

- The EEG topographic maps explained the differences in participants' reliance behaviors
- The Bebras task is capable to assess an individual's CT ability
- The differences of robot capability heavily affected the task outcomes
- More participants will be recruited in our formal study, which would allow us to develop robotic agents of different capabilities that can best support the participants with diverse expertise