

You're Doing It Wrong!

Studying Unexpected Behaviours in Child-Robot Interaction

ICSR 2015 – Séverin Lemaignan, Julia Fink, Francesco Mondada, Pierre Dillenbourg

Presented by Alexis Jacq

Computer-Human Interaction
for Learning and Instruction **EPFL**



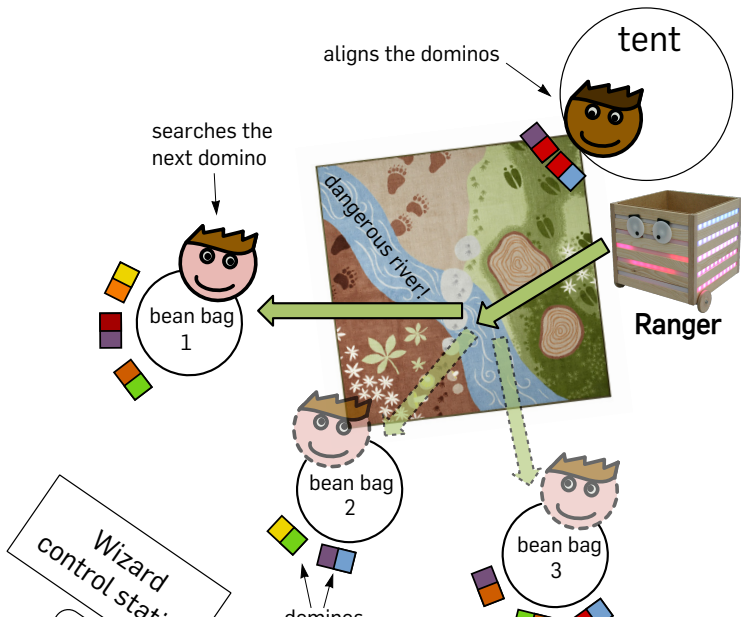
Ranger

designed to encourage children to tidy up their room



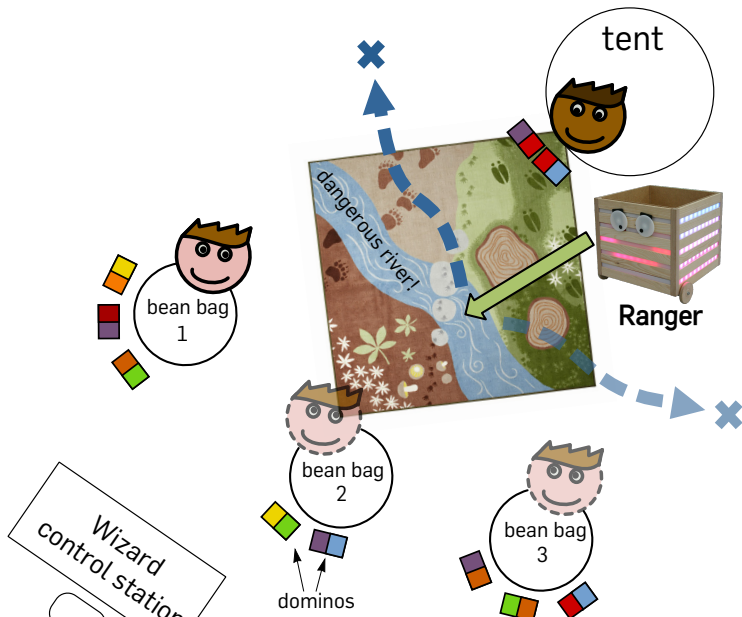
THE ACTIVITY

DOMINOS GAME

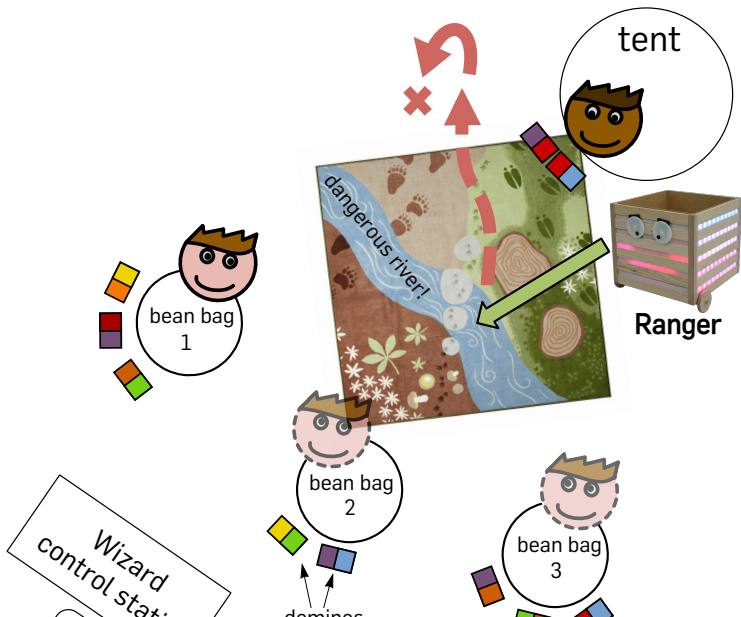


UNEXPECTED BEHAVIOUR, YOU SAID?

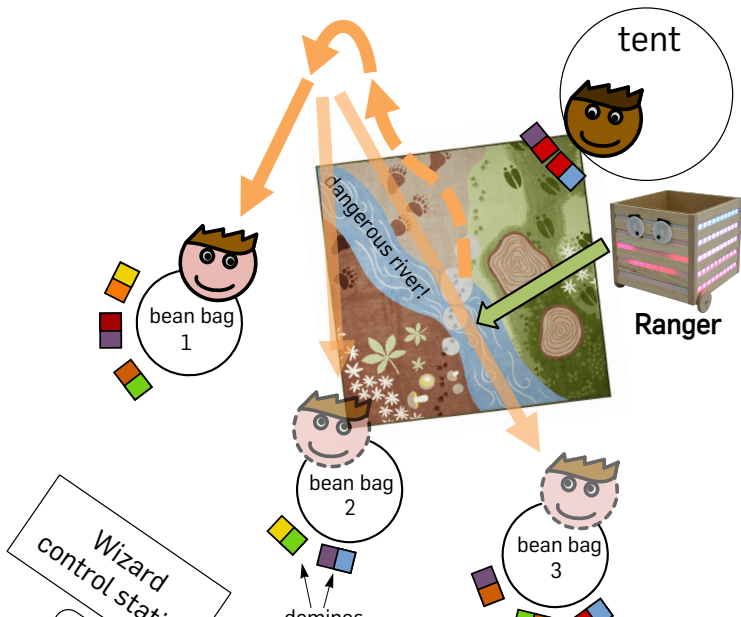
LOST CONDITION



DISOBEY CONDITION



MISTAKE CONDITION



WHAT HAPPEN WHEN A ROBOT DOES
NOT OBEY?

TWO HYPOTHESES

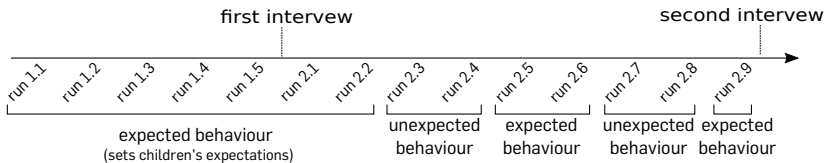
1. **A robot that mis-behaves from time to time is more engaging**

TWO HYPOTHESES

1. **A robot that mis-behaves from time to time is more engaging**
2. **The way the robot “mis-behaves” betrays its cognitive capabilities**

THE EXPERIMENT

- 13 pairs of children, 4-5 years old;
- Between subject: each pair sees one type of mis-behaviour;
- 14 turns per pair, alternating correct behaviours with mis-behaviours – 14 min per group in average;
- Interactions video-recorded and annotated;
- Two interviews, in the middle of the experiment and at the end.



ANALYSIS

TWO DIMENSIONS

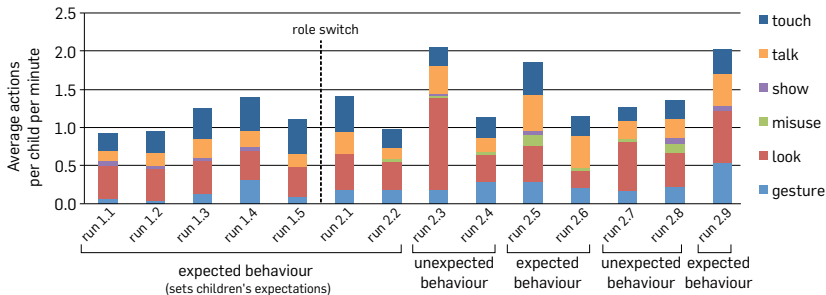
- Analyse of the **behaviour**: actions towards the robot, measured by annotating the videos;
- Analyse of the **perception**: interviews.

BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS THE ROBOT

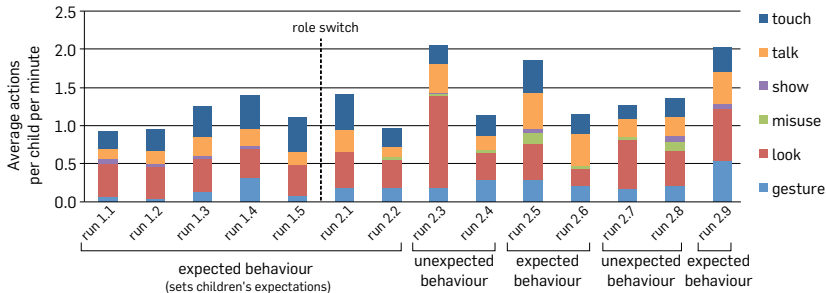
Manual annotation of the video records:

- **Touching** the robot;
- **Talking** to the robot;
- **Showing objects** to the robot;
- **Mis-using/mis-behaving** with the robot;
- **Looking at the experimenter** (as a measure of “what happen? what’s wrong with the robot?”);
- **Gesturing** in front of the robot (waving the hand, etc.)

RESULTS

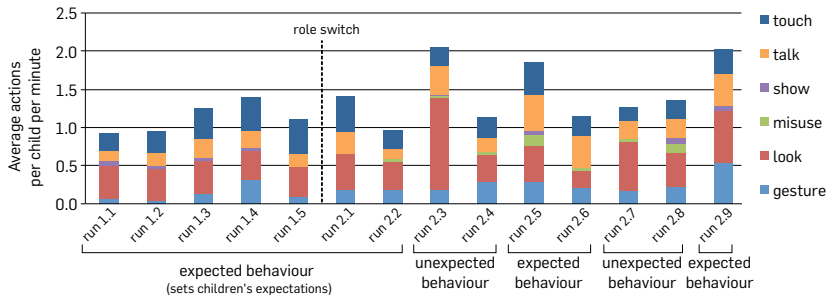


RESULTS



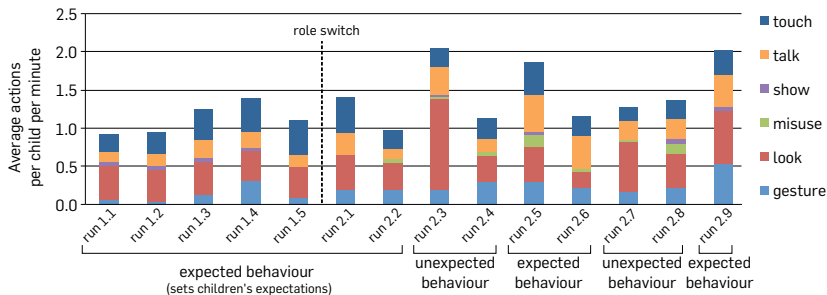
We find significantly more actions toward the robot once the robot starts to mis-behave.

RESULTS



Hyp. 1 is supported: mis-behaviours support engagement, at least for such short interactions. Not un-expected!

RESULTS



However, no significant differences between conditions:
We do not measure a change of children's behaviour with different kind of mis-behaviours.

PERCEPTION OF THE ROBOT: INTERVIEWS

Expectations

How do you imagine a robot?
 What could it look like?
 Have you ever seen a robot before?

Impression

When you first saw R, what did you think?
 Is R a robot? How do you know?
 Did you expect R would come over to you when you call it?
 What happened when you put the domino in the box?

Ascribe intention

Do you think R could go out the door all by itself?
 Does R always obey / come over to you?
 Could R do something silly?
 Why did R not come over to you when you called it?

Ascribe perceptual capabilities

Here is a domino. **Do you think R can see it?**
 When I say "Hello R!", do you think R can hear it?

Ascribe emotional state

Does R have feelings? Can R be happy or sad sometimes?

Social acceptance

Do you like R? Why (not)?
 What do you (not) like about it?
 Would you like to have R at home?

Companionship

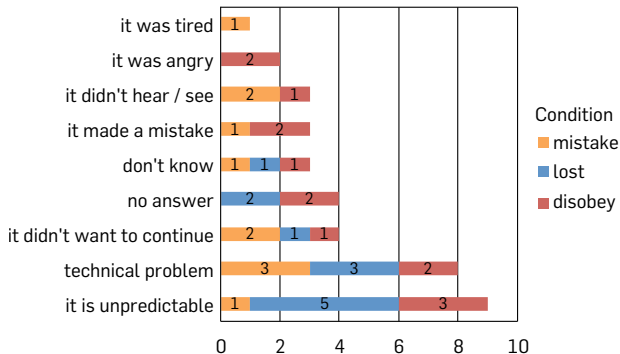
Could R be your friend? Why (not)?

Ascribe moral standing

Assume you go on a holiday for two weeks. Is it alright to leave R alone at home? Why (not)?

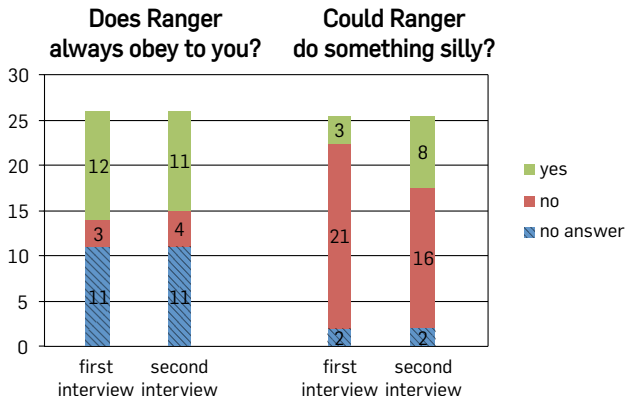
RESULTS: MANIPULATION RECOGNITION

Why Ranger did not come over when you called it?



Poor recognition of the different kind of mis-behaviours!
Children too young?



RESULTS: ATTRIBUTION OF INTENTIONALITY



Children **do not seem to attribute more intentionality** to the robot, irrespective of the type of mis-behaviour (the robot “always obey”). Interestingly, the children did nonetheless ascribe perceptual cognitive capabilities (like seeing or hearing).

TAKE HOME MESSAGE(S)

REMINDER: OUR TWO HYPOTHESES

1. **A robot that mis-behaves from time to time is more engaging:** 
2. **The way the robot “mis-behaves” betrays its cognitive capabilities:** 



Thank you!

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