Indriya : A platform for designing human robot interaction scenarios based on human behaviors

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Abstract— **In scenarios where robots coexist with humans in a social environment, understanding both verbal and non-verbal communication is extremely inevitable. Together they convey information such as intention, emotion and even health of a human, that adds value to the way robots participate in an interaction. Additionally, the people who design interaction scenarios are from diverse fields who do not essentially have the required robot programming skills. In this paper a new behavior programming paradigm and an easy to use visual programming interface for the same is proposed, which gives the power to design robot behaviors taking into account human behaviors. For making it possible a distributed platform namely Indriya has been proposed, which gives the capability to plug and play multi-modal activity recognition systems and diverse class of robots. The usage of the system has been demonstrated using scenarios where NAO humanoid robot performs actions understanding human behavior using Microsoft Kinect gesture/speech recognition system. Finally the platform is validated using statistical analysis performed on the user study conducted on a set of participants.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The richness and diversity of Human Robot Interaction (HRI) has been described in [1] as "HRI is a challenging research field at the intersection of psychology, cognitive science, social sciences, artificial intelligence, computer science, robotics, engineering and human-computer interaction". Goodrich in his extensive survey [2] proposed two main types of HRI namely remote interaction and proximate interaction. Proximate interaction has led to the development of a new class of robots called social robots. Yan et al. [3] define "A social robot is a robot which can execute designated tasks and the necessary condition turning a robot into a social robot is the ability to interact with humans by adhering to certain social cues and rules."

Social robots already entered the human spaces as entertainers, educators, caring agents and personal assistants [4]. Hence the design and the development of interaction systems need to be approached in a systematic manner wherein the robots should be able to understand the human behaviors in order to interact in a better way. To make it possible it is necessary to develop robotic systems with essential perceptual ability for efficient and natural interaction. Most often the on-board sensors on the robots fail to satisfy this demanding requirement due to various constraints like space, power and computational needs. Therefore consideration of augmenting exteroceptive sensors that are commonly available in the smart home/public environments to this purpose is essential.

Another important aspect in HRI is the fact that the users of such systems are from diverse backgrounds. People study various aspects such as robot ethics, social acceptance, liveliness, cultural influence etc., from various perspectives like sociology, psychology, humanities and so on. So the tools needed to design behaviors of a social robot should be intuitive and user friendly. With increased availability of social robots and cost effective sensors, we could still observe a huge void which inhibits the exploitation of available technology for designing robot behaviors for human-in-the-loop scenarios.

The main contribution of this paper are: **(a)** A distributed and modular *Application framework* which gives opportunity to interface multimodal sensor systems and diverse class of robots. **(b)** A simple and easy to understand *Behavior program model* in order to design reactive human robot interaction scenarios. **(c)** An intuitive and easy to use *User interface* to design, execute and monitor interaction from broad range of client devices.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the state-of-the-art techniques. Section III presents a brief introduction to Indriya architecture. Section IV describes the system capabilities and Section V presents the user study results. Finally Section VI presents the concluding remarks.

II. RELATED WORK

Human behavior understanding can be broadly classified into non-verbal/motion recognition and verbal/speech recognition. Vision based motion capture and analysis systems have been one of the first class citizens in the human motion capture and analysis summarized in various surveys [5][6]. Vision based human pose estimation has traditionally suffered from the requirement to adopt an initialization pose and losing track after a few frames. These problems have been addressed in [7] which are capable of accurately tracking human skeletons using single depth images. Understanding of human motion is not complete if the action of the human could not be inferred. In the survey by Microsoft research team [8], a study on various algorithms used for human activity analysis is presented. Recently data-driven machine learning approaches have proven to be successful with recognition accuracy as high as 94.9% [9].

The localization of humanoid robots is a challenging issue, due to rough odometry estimation, noisy onboard sensing,

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and the swaying motion caused by walking [10]. The Point cloud library [11], one of the most widely used 3d perception library, implements ready to use probabilistic tracking algorithms. Studies on robot localization, obstacle mapping, and path planning by equipping NAO with a consumer-level depth camera have been reported in [12]. Localization and motion planning in smart home environment using an external kinect sensor have been proposed in [10]. These methods are computationally demanding and it could cause overall performance degradation particularly when one wants to share the same sensor for both human motion recognition and localization of the robot. Tracking rectangular fiducial markers using augmented reality tool-kits like ALVAR [13] can be interesting if one could embed those markers on the humanoid robot. This is one of the simplest and cheapest solutions in terms of computational power as it can provide position and orientation of the physical markers in real time.

The users of social robots do not have necessarily backgrounds in programming and design of robot behaviors. The main challenge in the behavior design is the ability to define the behavior which can abstract complex data flows from the end user. There exists flow-chart based visual programming languages [14] which allow non-programmers to create robot applications using a set of pre-built behavioral blocks. These programs are very intuitive but when it comes to designing reactive behaviors for human-in-the-loop scenarios, the existing visual programming methods increase the cognitive load on the end users. Specialized robot programming techniques like Task description language [15] and middlewares like ROS [16] have been proposed in the literature. Though these systems provide modular and distributed architecture, support multiple sensors and robots etc., these require high level of skill in robotics and programming. Recently non-domain-specific solution like Targets-Drives-Means is proposed in [17], however it lacks an intuitive interface.

Nowadays there has been a lot of efforts to teach programming to children and people without computer science background [18][19]. These tools are very intuitive and have already been proven to be used by novice programmers to build games and educational applications. The Blockly library [19] from Google offers a complete client side JavaScript library which could be used for developing custom blocks and code generators as per the application requirements.

III. INDRIYA PLATFORM

We propose a light weight interface for designing human motion driven behaviors taking inspiration from distributed architecture [16] and intuitive visual programming techniques [19].

A. System Architecture

The system setup and architecture are shown in Fig **??**. The principal components of the architecture are

- **Application Components**
  - *Context*: The application context contains the complete description of the world. It contains latest information about all the robots including their location, sensor data, status etc., It also contains information about all the humans in the environment along with their active motions/gestures as supplied by the motion recognition modules.
  - *Parameter Server*: The parameter server acts as a central repository for managing the parameters of the system and of the distributed components.
  - *Embedded Web Server*: The web server embedded in the application serves the file and data requests from the web client.
  - *Context Orchestrator*: The orchestrator keeps the Context uptodate by synchronizing with information of the robots and humans published by the distributed components.
  - *Behavior Program* : A dynamic component that will be created when the user starts the program he/she designed using the user interface. The declarative description of the behavior described in Section III-B is parsed in order to create a memory model. The behavior program node monitors the application context for the motion triggers and invokes the corresponding robot actions according to the way it is being described in the program.
- **Distributed Components** : These are nodes in the system each with a specific goal that can be started/stopped at any time during the entire application life-cycle without affecting the other nodes or the system. All the nodes will communicate with the application using message passing techniques. They can run in any machine inside the network.
  - *Motion Recognition Node* : A dedicated node that interacts with a motion recognition sensor and sends the detected motions and gestures to the application. Additionally each motion recognition module registers a set of motions/gestures that could be detected with the sensor associated with it.
  - *Robot Interface Node* : A dedicated node that interacts with a specific robot and can invoke a set of actions on it. It also sends periodic update about the robot status to the application. Moreover it registers a set of parameterizable actions that could be invoked on the robot associated with it.
  - *Localization Node* : A dedicated node which uses the perception system to compute the position and orientation of the robot and humans in the environment.
- **User Interface**: The user interface is a web application that runs on any latest web-kit browsers supporting WebGL technology. The prime goal of this UI is to make it suitable for environments adopting bring your own device (BYOD) policy.
  - *Behavior Designer*: The Behavior designer surface could be used by the user to drag and drop the behavior blocks and construct the program by putting together motion recognition blocks and robot action

  blocks. The designed behavior will be encoded into a declarative XML format and sent to the server when the user request to start the program. The designer offers a full range of capabilities like Create/Edit/Delete/Save behavior programs.
  - *Visualization*: The visualization could be used to see the interaction of the human and robot inside a virtual 3D environment.

B. Behavior Program

The behavior program is structured in a simple way so that it could be easily understood by the end user. The conceptual model of behavior program is shown in Fig. **??** and the block level implementation is shown in Fig. **??**. The behavior program is composed of:

- *Start-up and Exit Blocks*: The start-up block will be executed once when the user starts the program. The user can add a set of actions to be performed when the program starts. Similarly the exit block will be executed once when the lifetime of all the configured behavior blocks expire. Both these blocks are optional and there cannot be more than one start-up and exit blocks in a program.
- *Behavior Block*: The behavior block is composed of
  - A **trigger** that activates this block. The trigger source could be either of human presence/absence, gesture, vicinity of human, verbal command etc.,
  - The **lifetime** of each behavior block could be configured to run only once, forever or until a condition is met.
  - The **priority** of the block could be set to low, normal or high and the execution is done based on fixed-priority pre-emptive scheduling.
  - Similar to the behavior program level, at each behavior block level a set of **startup** and **exit** actions could be set which would be executed only once during the creation and termination respectively. The **cyclic** actions will be performed each time the trigger condition is met.

IV. SYSTEM EVALUATION

V. USER STUDY

VI. CONCLUSIONS

VII. USING THE TEMPLATE

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TABLE I

AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

> We suggest that you use a text box to insert a graphic (which is ideally a 300 dpi TIFF or EPS file, with all fonts embedded) because, in an document, this method is somewhat more stable than directly inserting a picture.

Fig. 1. Inductance of oscillation winding on amorphous magnetic core versus DC bias magnetic field

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VIII. CONCLUSIONS

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

APPENDIX

Appendixes should appear before the acknowledgment.

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References are important to the reader; therefore, each citation must be complete and correct. If at all possible, references should be commonly available publications.

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