

An assistive handwashing system with emotional intelligence

Luyuan Lin

University of Waterloo

Supervisor:
Jesse Hoey

July 21, 2014

1 Problem Statement

- Motivation
- Objectives

2 Basic Concepts

- Affect Control Theory (ACT)
- Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)
- The BayesACT Framework

3 Solution: System Design and Implementation

- Components
- Coordination between components

4 Experimental Results

5 Discussion

- Contribution
- Future Work

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Using Emotional Intelligence in Assistive Systems

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Using Emotional Intelligence in Assistive Systems

- recognition of affective states

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Using Emotional Intelligence in Assistive Systems

- recognition of affective states
- generation of affective signals

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Using Emotional Intelligence in Assistive Systems

- recognition of affective states
- generation of affective signals
- study of human emotions

Problem Statement - Motivation

The COACH system

- is an assistive system helping with an elder's daily activities
- monitors a user washing his/her hands
- detects when the user has lost track of what he/she is doing
- displays a prerecorded assistive prompt when needed
- works well for some persons, but not as well for others

Using Emotional Intelligence in Assistive Systems

- recognition of affective states
- generation of affective signals
- study of human emotions
- computationally modelling affective HCIs

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

- is designed in a portable and extensible way

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

- is designed in a portable and extensible way
- runs in real-time from the perspective of the user group

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

- is designed in a portable and extensible way
- runs in real-time from the perspective of the user group
- provides at least a level of functional assistance of as high quality as the COACH

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

- is designed in a portable and extensible way
- runs in real-time from the perspective of the user group
- provides at least a level of functional assistance of as high quality as the COACH
- is able to tune the prompts in some way according to the emotional state of a user

Problem Statement - Objectives

To augment the COACH system with an emotional reasoning engine based on BayesACT so that the augmented system:

- is designed in a portable and extensible way
- runs in real-time from the perspective of the user group
- provides at least a level of functional assistance of as high quality as the COACH
- is able to tune the prompts in some way according to the emotional state of a user

Note: The last objective is ill-defined, as the question of how exactly tuning prompts to users will be most effective is not clear at this point.

Affect Control Theory (ACT)

- represents emotions as vectors that represent evaluation (E), potency (P), and activity (A) respectively

Affect Control Theory (ACT)

- represents emotions as vectors that represent evaluation (E), potency (P), and activity (A) respectively
- describes social events by an Actor-Behaviour-Object (ABO) grammar

Affect Control Theory (ACT)

- represents emotions as vectors that represent evaluation (E), potency (P), and activity (A) respectively
- describes social events by an Actor-Behaviour-Object (ABO) grammar
- “fundamentals” of identities and behaviours; shared between people within a same culture

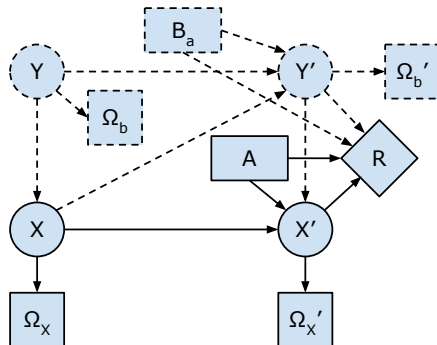
Affect Control Theory (ACT)

- represents emotions as vectors that represent evaluation (E), potency (P), and activity (A) respectively
- describes social events by an Actor-Behaviour-Object (ABO) grammar
- “fundamentals” of identities and behaviours; shared between people within a same culture
- “transient impressions”: emotional feelings of people evoked by a specific event

The ACT Principal

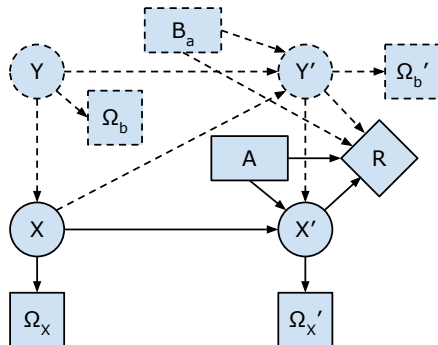
Actors work to experience transient impressions that are consistent with their fundamental sentiments.

Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)



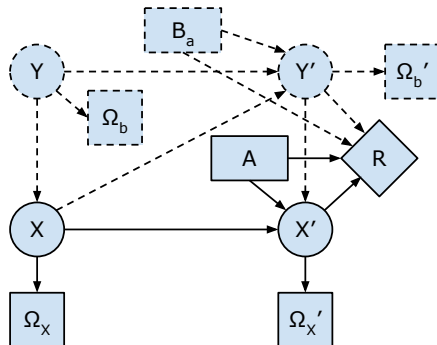
- A timeslice of a POMDP process (solid lines)

Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)



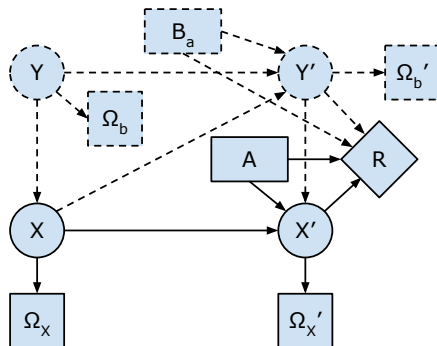
- A timeslice of a POMDP process (solid lines)
- Variables: $\{ X, A, \Omega_X \}$

Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)



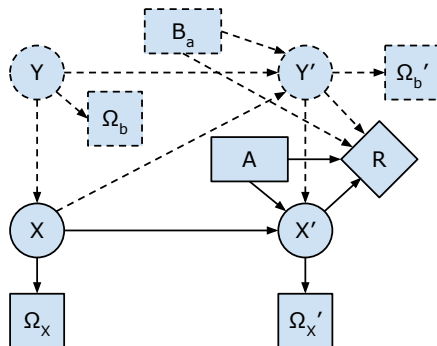
- A timeslice of a POMDP process (solid lines)
- Variables: $\{ X, A, \Omega_X \}$
- $Pr : X \rightarrow \Delta(\Omega_X)$,
 $Pr : X \times A \rightarrow \Delta(\mathbf{X})$

Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)



- A timeslice of a POMDP process (solid lines)
- Variables: $\{ X, A, \Omega_X \}$
- $Pr : X \rightarrow \Delta(\Omega_X)$,
 $Pr : X \times A \rightarrow \Delta(X)$
- Reward Function: $R(A, X')$

Partially Observable Markov Decision Process (POMDP)



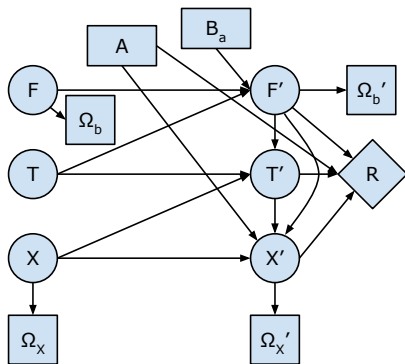
- A timeslice of a POMDP process (solid lines)
- Variables: $\{ X, A, \Omega_X \}$
- $Pr : X \rightarrow \Delta(\Omega_X)$,
 $Pr : X \times A \rightarrow \Delta(X)$
- Reward Function: $R(A, X')$
- Augmented with affective states (dotted lines)

Concepts - BayesACT

- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity

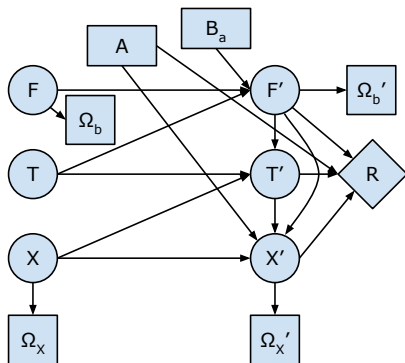
Concepts - BayesACT

- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



Concepts - BayesACT

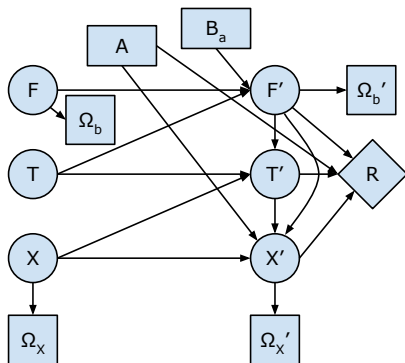
- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



- States $S = \{F, T, X\}$, where $F = \{F_{ij}\}$, $T = \{T_{ij}\}$, $i \in \{a, b, c\}$, $j \in \{e, p, a\}$

Concepts - BayesACT

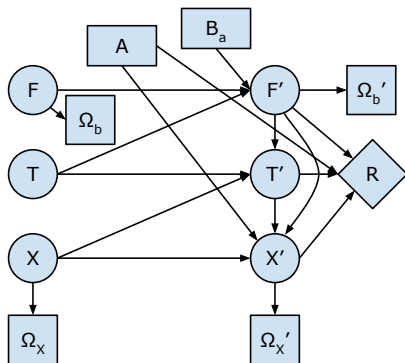
- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



- States $S = \{F, T, X\}$, where $F = \{F_{ij}\}$, $T = \{T_{ij}\}$, $i \in \{a, b, c\}$, $j \in \{e, p, a\}$
- Observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$

Concepts - BayesACT

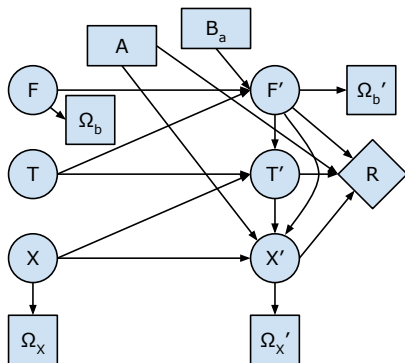
- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



- States $S = \{F, T, X\}$, where $F = \{F_{ij}\}$, $T = \{T_{ij}\}$, $i \in \{a, b, c\}$, $j \in \{e, p, a\}$
- Observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_X, \Omega_b\}$
- Actions $\{A, B_a\}$

Concepts - BayesACT

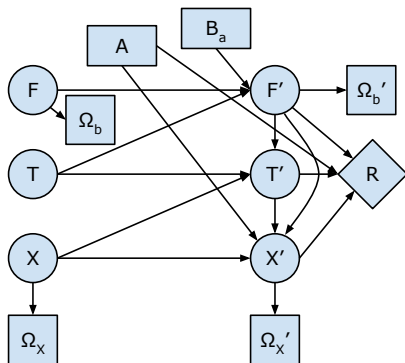
- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



- States $S = \{F, T, X\}$, where $F = \{F_{ij}\}$, $T = \{T_{ij}\}$, $i \in \{a, b, c\}$, $j \in \{e, p, a\}$
- Observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_X, \Omega_b\}$
- Actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- By updating F , the probability distribution of the client's identity F_c is learned

Concepts - BayesACT

- A Bayesian version of the ACT theory
- Combines the ACT with POMDP model so that can learn an interactant's identity



- States $S = \{F, T, X\}$, where $F = \{F_{ij}\}$, $T = \{T_{ij}\}$, $i \in \{a, b, c\}$, $j \in \{e, p, a\}$
- Observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_X, \Omega_b\}$
- Actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- By updating F , the probability distribution of the client's identity F_c is learned
- Calculate $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

Concepts - BayesACT cont.

Updates F and Calculates $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

Concepts - BayesACT cont.

Updates F and Calculates $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

- The deflection $\phi(F, T)$ between F and T :

$$\phi(f, t) \propto e^{-(f'-t')\Sigma^{-1}(f-t)} \quad (1)$$

Updates F and Calculates $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

- The deflection $\phi(F, T)$ between F and T :

$$\phi(f, t) \propto e^{-(f'-t')\Sigma^{-1}(f-t)} \quad (1)$$

- The probability of a post-action fundamental sentiment f' :

$$Pr(f'|f, t, x, b_a, \phi) \propto e^{-\phi(f', t') - \xi(f', f, b_a, x)} \quad (2)$$

where t' can be computed from $\{f', t, x\}$ by empirically derived prediction equations of ACT.

Updates F and Calculates $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

- The deflection $\phi(F, T)$ between F and T :

$$\phi(f, t) \propto e^{-(f'-t')\Sigma^{-1}(f-t)} \quad (1)$$

- The probability of a post-action fundamental sentiment f' :

$$Pr(f'|f, t, x, b_a, \phi) \propto e^{-\phi(f', t') - \xi(f', f, b_a, x)} \quad (2)$$

where t' can be computed from $\{f', t, x\}$ by empirically derived prediction equations of ACT.

- $Pr(x'|x, f', t', a)$: how the application progresses

Updates F and Calculates $\{A, B_a\}$ basing on $\{F, T, X\}$

- The deflection $\phi(F, T)$ between F and T :

$$\phi(f, t) \propto e^{-(f'-t')\Sigma^{-1}(f-t)} \quad (1)$$

- The probability of a post-action fundamental sentiment f' :

$$Pr(f'|f, t, x, b_a, \phi) \propto e^{-\phi(f', t') - \xi(f', f, b_a, x)} \quad (2)$$

where t' can be computed from $\{f', t, x\}$ by empirically derived prediction equations of ACT.

- $Pr(x'|x, f', t', a)$: how the application progresses
- $Pr(\omega_b|f)$ and $Pr(\omega_x|x)$: observation functions for the client behaviour sentiment and system state

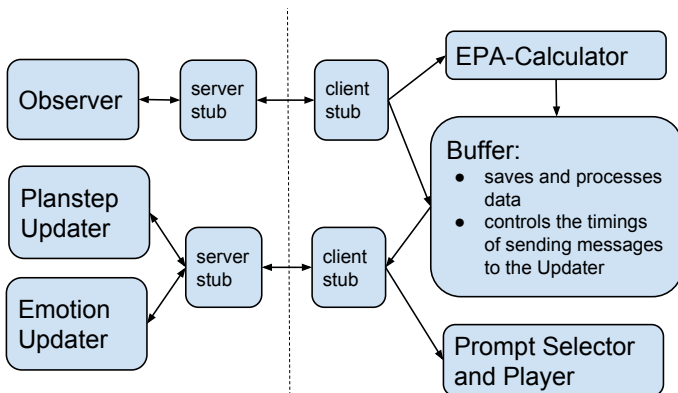
Goal

Design an *extensible* system that assists *people with dementia* during a hand-washing process by *assessing their states* and *provide instructions accordingly*.

Solution - Overview

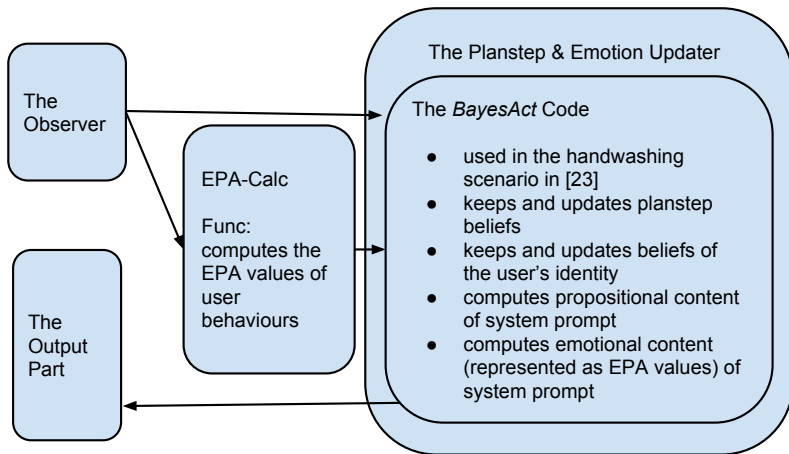
Goal

Design an *extensible* system that assists *people with dementia* during a hand-washing process by *assessing their states* and *provide instructions accordingly*.



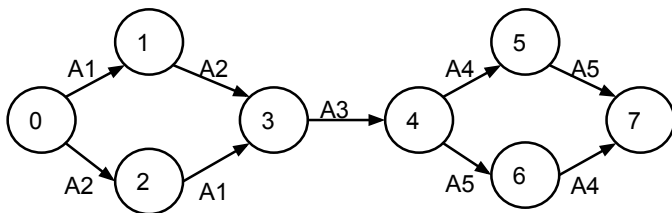
Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater

Design the Planstep and Emotion Updaters basing on the BayesAct code



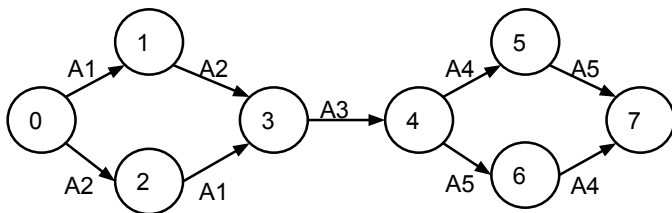
Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

A planstep update diagram



Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

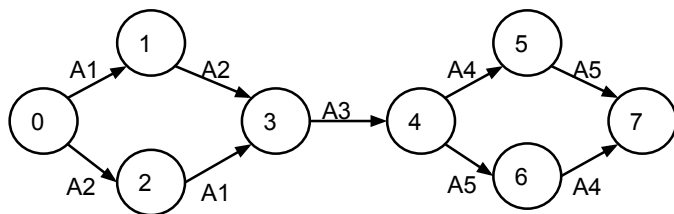
A planstep update diagram



- Eight plansteps: (0) “off/dirty/dry”, (1) “on/dirty/dry”, (2) “off/soapy/dry”, (3) “on/soapy/dry”, (4) “on/clean/wet”, (5) “off/clean/wet”, (6) “on/clean/dry”, (7) “off/clean/dry”

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

A planstep update diagram



- Eight plansteps: (0) “off/dirty/dry”, (1) “on/dirty/dry”, (2) “off/soapy/dry”, (3) “on/soapy/dry”, (4) “on/clean/wet”, (5) “off/clean/wet”, (6) “on/clean/dry”, (7) “off/clean/dry”
- Five behaviours: A1 to A5 are “turn on water”, “put on soap”, “rinse hands”, “turn off water”, and “use towel”, respectively.

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- In our hand-washing system, $X = \{X_{turn}, X_{ps}, X_{aw}, X_{bahav}\}$

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- In our hand-washing system, $X = \{X_{turn}, X_{ps}, X_{aw}, X_{bahav}\}$
- Ω_x gives evidence to the system about X

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- In our hand-washing system, $X = \{X_{turn}, X_{ps}, X_{aw}, X_{bahav}\}$
- Ω_x gives evidence to the system about X
- Ω_b gives evidence to the system about f_b . The observation function $Pr(\Omega_b|f_b)$ allows one to specify the “confidence” or “reliability” of the different components of Ω_b by γ , which is the variance of a normal (Gaussian) distribution.

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- In our hand-washing system, $X = \{X_{turn}, X_{ps}, X_{aw}, X_{behav}\}$
- Ω_x gives evidence to the system about X
- Ω_b gives evidence to the system about f_b . The observation function $Pr(\Omega_b|f_b)$ allows one to specify the “confidence” or “reliability” of the different components of Ω_b by γ , which is the variance of a normal (Gaussian) distribution.
- Compute X'_{ps} based on observation Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$

Solution - the Planstep and Emotion Updater cont.

Use the BayesACT framework in the handwashing scenario

- Recall: BayesACT includes states $S = \{X, F, T\}$, observations $\Omega = \{\Omega_x, \Omega_b\}$, and agent actions $\{A, B_a\}$
- In our hand-washing system, $X = \{X_{turn}, X_{ps}, X_{aw}, X_{behav}\}$
- Ω_x gives evidence to the system about X
- Ω_b gives evidence to the system about f_b . The observation function $Pr(\Omega_b|f_b)$ allows one to specify the “confidence” or “reliability” of the different components of Ω_b by γ , which is the variance of a normal (Gaussian) distribution.
- Compute X'_{ps} based on observation Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$
- A denotes the propositional content of a system message; B_a denotes how the message should be expressed

Solution - the EPA-Calculator

Solution - the Observer

Solution - the Output Part

Solution - the Buffer

Experiments - Variables and Parameters

Experiments - Variables and Parameters cont.

Experiments - Test #1

Experiments - Test #1 cont.

Experiments - Test #2

Experiments - Test #2 cont.

Experiments - Conclusion

Discussion - Contribution

Discussion - Future Work

References

- [1] The bayesact paper
- [2] The tracker paper.
- [3] The survey paper.

Acknowledgement

Jesse Hoey

James Tung and Peter van Beek

Xiao Yang, Chengbo Li and Enxun Wei

Thank you!

- Questions?
- Comments?

Update X'_{ps} based on Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$

- *SampleXVar()* and *evalSampleXVar()*
- Pseudocode of *SampleXVar()*

Update X'_{ps} based on Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$ cont.

```
1: if Deflection(F, T) is high then
2:   threshold = high
3: else
4:   threshold = low
5: end if
6: if aw high then
7:   if prompted then
8:     if random_prob() < threshold then
9:       aw = low and not moving forward
10:    else if prompt wrong then
11:      aw = low and not moving forward
12:    else if likely then
13:      moving forward
14:    else if random_prob() < threshold then
15:      aw = low and not moving forward
16:    end if
17:  else
18:    if random_prob() < threshold then
19:      aw = low and not moving forward
20:    else
21:      aw stays high and moving forward
22:    end if
23:  end if
24: else
25:   if prompted then
26:     if random_prob() > threshold and
27:       prompt correct then
28:       move on and aw high
29:     else
30:       unlikely: aw high and not moving
31:       forward
32:     end if
33:   else
34:     unlikely: aw high and moving forward
35:   end if
```

Update X'_{ps} based on Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$ cont.

- *SampleXVar()* and *evalSampleXVar()*
- Pseudocode of *SampleXVar()*

Update X'_{ps} based on Ω_x and $\{X_{ps}, X_{behav}, X_{aw}, F, T\}$ cont.

- *SampleXVar()* and *evalSampleXVar()*
- Pseudocode of *SampleXVar()*
- $Pr : X_{behav} \rightarrow \Delta(\Omega_x)$ used in *evalSampleXVar()*