

# HUMAN-ROBOT INTERACTION (NO NATURAL LANGUAGE)

## 5. EMOTION EXPRESSION

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# EMOTIONAL OBJECTS

Since years, "emotional" experience with objects is considered as a key issue for their design



Up to now, the design focus has been on physical properties of static objects: shape, material, color ...

We are ready to have the devices be active and inter-act

# EMOTIONAL INTERACTION

## Why?

- We expect it from any complex enough device
- It helps to build a relationship
- It makes sharing the life time more interesting

## Who?

- People and "smart" devices

## What?

- Show emotional signals

## When?

- When "appropriate"

## How?

... now comes the hard part...

# LET'S START FROM THE BEGINNING...

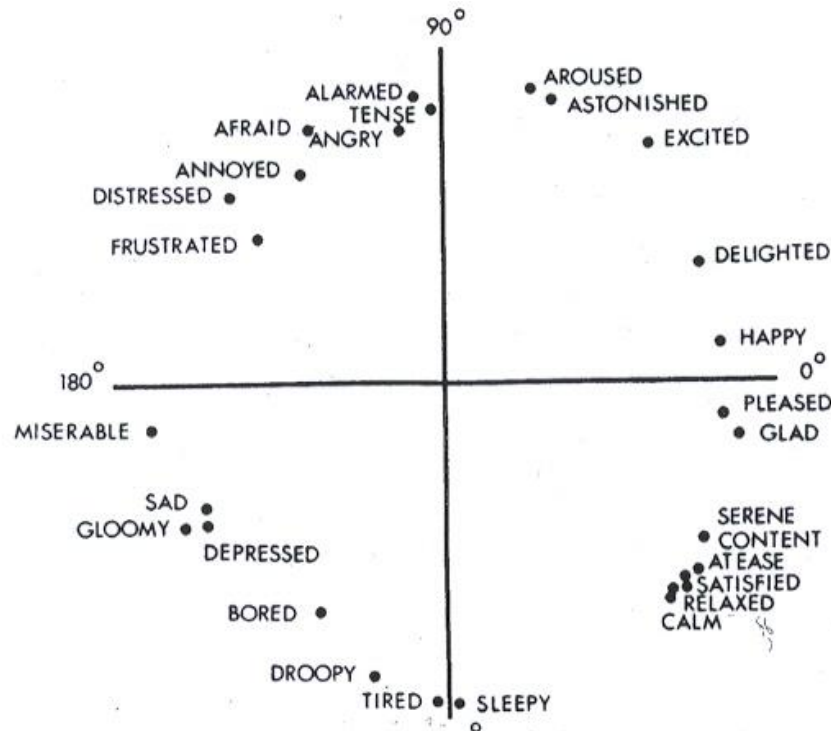
## What is an emotion?

- In human beings it is a (complex) subjective physiological reaction to some external event
- For sake of communication we give names to emotions: happiness, sadness, disgust, ...
- Emotions are different from other interesting, and often confused concepts:
  - Mood: a persistent state, triggered by some situation, decaying in time
  - Personality trait: a persistent attitude that pervades the activity, only in part modified by mood and emotions

# FRAMEWORKS

Psychologists and philosophers proposed models to frame emotions.

One of the most used also by engineers is the circumplex model, where emotions are defined by two parameters: valence (positive  $\leftrightarrow$  negative) and arousal (low  $\leftrightarrow$  high)



# EMOTION EXPRESSION

**In some fields the need for a description of emotional expression emerged**

- **Cartoons: from the pioneering experiences of Disney's animators (The Illusion of life, 1981) to the need of teaching professionals**
- **Puppeteering, acting: mostly oral, qualitative tradition**
- **Dance: Laban (1946) and others defined ways to describe choreographies, so also "what" to describe, in qualitative terms**

**All these refer to dynamic aspects of action, while body language (Ekman, 1984 -> Lie to me) mostly refer to posture.**

**Only some cartoons, some mimes (e.g., Mummenschanz), some movie-makers (e.g., R2D2) and some object designers work with non human-like objects that can show emotions**

# LABAN'S EFFORT

The model of emotion expression according to Laban is expressed by the dimensions of his *effort* .

- **Space** (direct or indirect). Space effort constitutes a single-focused or multi-focused approach to the environment.
- **Weight** (light and strong). Weight effort determines how I use the impact of my body weight during a movement, ranging from delicate to more forceful.
- **Time** (sustained or quick). Time effort reveals a deceleration or acceleration within movement.
- **Flow** (free or bound). Flow effort is responsible for the continuousness or ongoingness of motions, varying from uncontrolled to more controlled use of flow within movement.

# HUMAN, NON HUMAN

**Most objects have a shape suitable for their function and no human-like characteristics**

**Emotion recognition and expression should be possible also for these devices, using the appropriate channels**

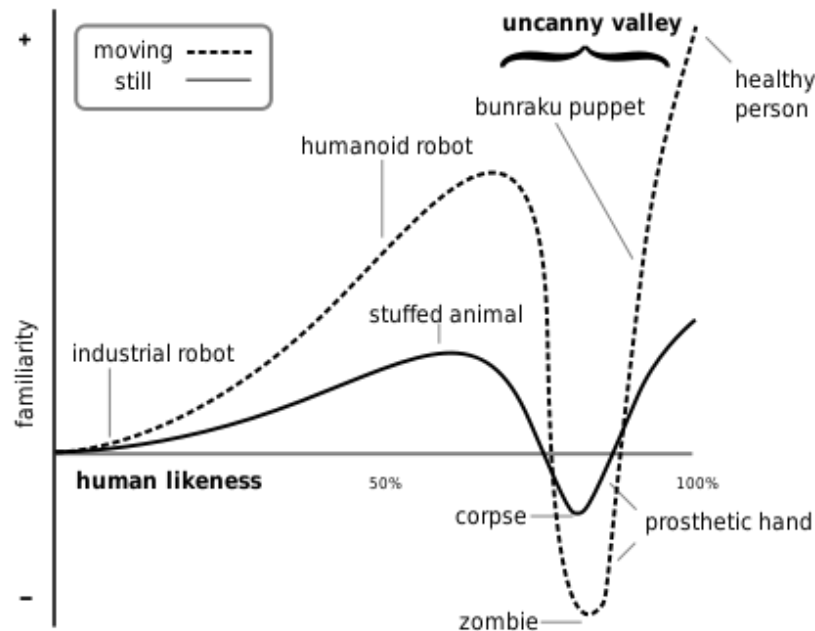




# UNCANNY VALLEY

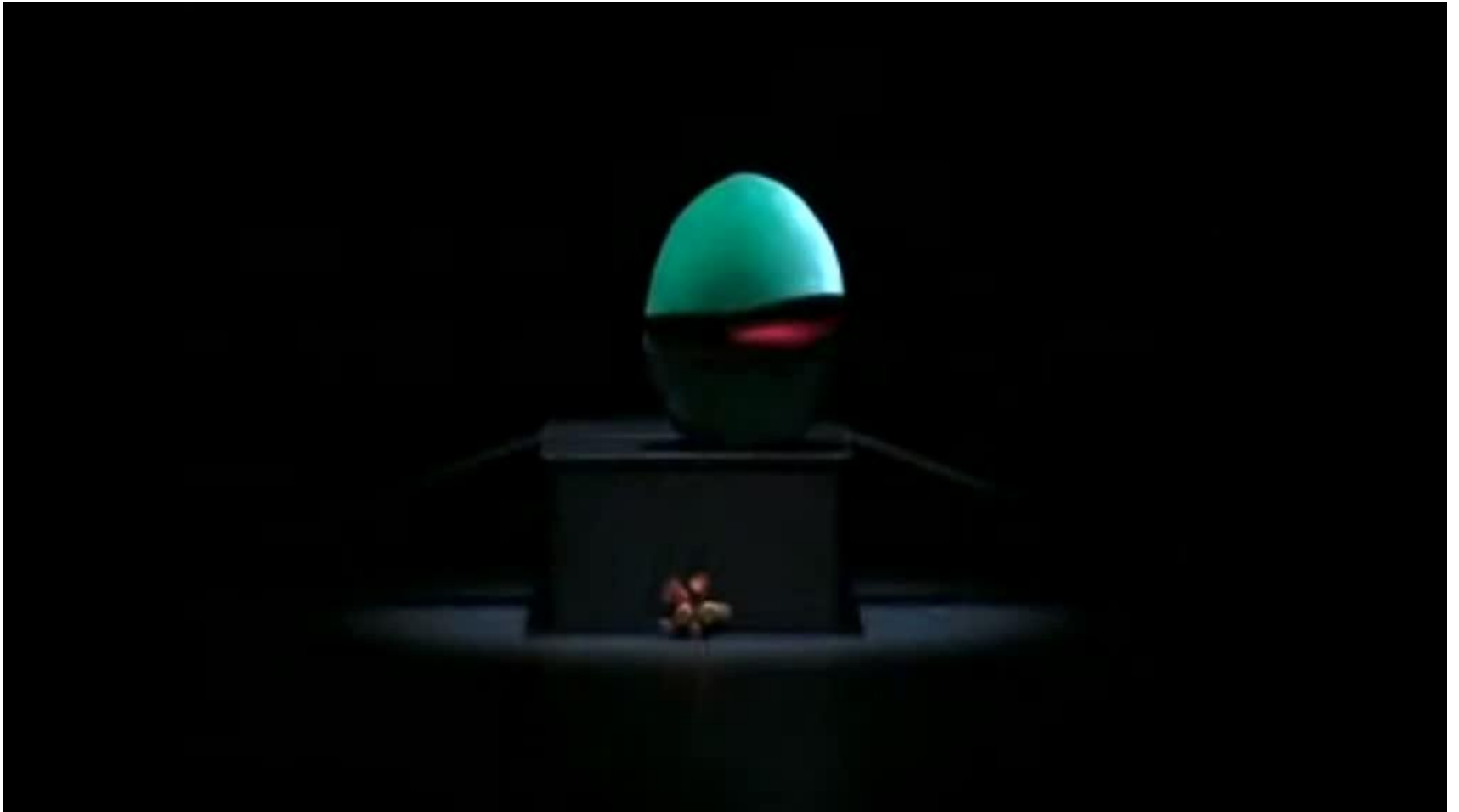
**Uncanny valley conjecture (Mori,1971): familiarity with artificial objects rises with similarity with human up to a given point after which an uncanny valley opens where people feel the fake. We get out the valley when human-like features can be recognized.**

**This effect is stronger with moving (acting) objects than with still objects**



# SOME EXAMPLES

## Mummenschanz



# SOME EXAMPLES

## Robotic lamp



# THE BASIC ELEMENTS

**Our aim is to investigate the basic features in objects' emotional expression**

- Speed
- Acceleration
- Rhythm
- Trajectory

... but also body dimensions, and expectations coming from perceived weight or experienced movement.

# EXAMPLES

**The sluggish, slobbering Jabba cannot really be happy or sad: movements are irrelevant with respect to the too large body, without spoken words no emotion can be perceived**



# EXAMPLES

**R2D2 cannot be happy or afraid without sounds, since its movement conveys signals inconsistent with emotional ones: almost constant speed, no body bending, only rotating head (sometimes used).**



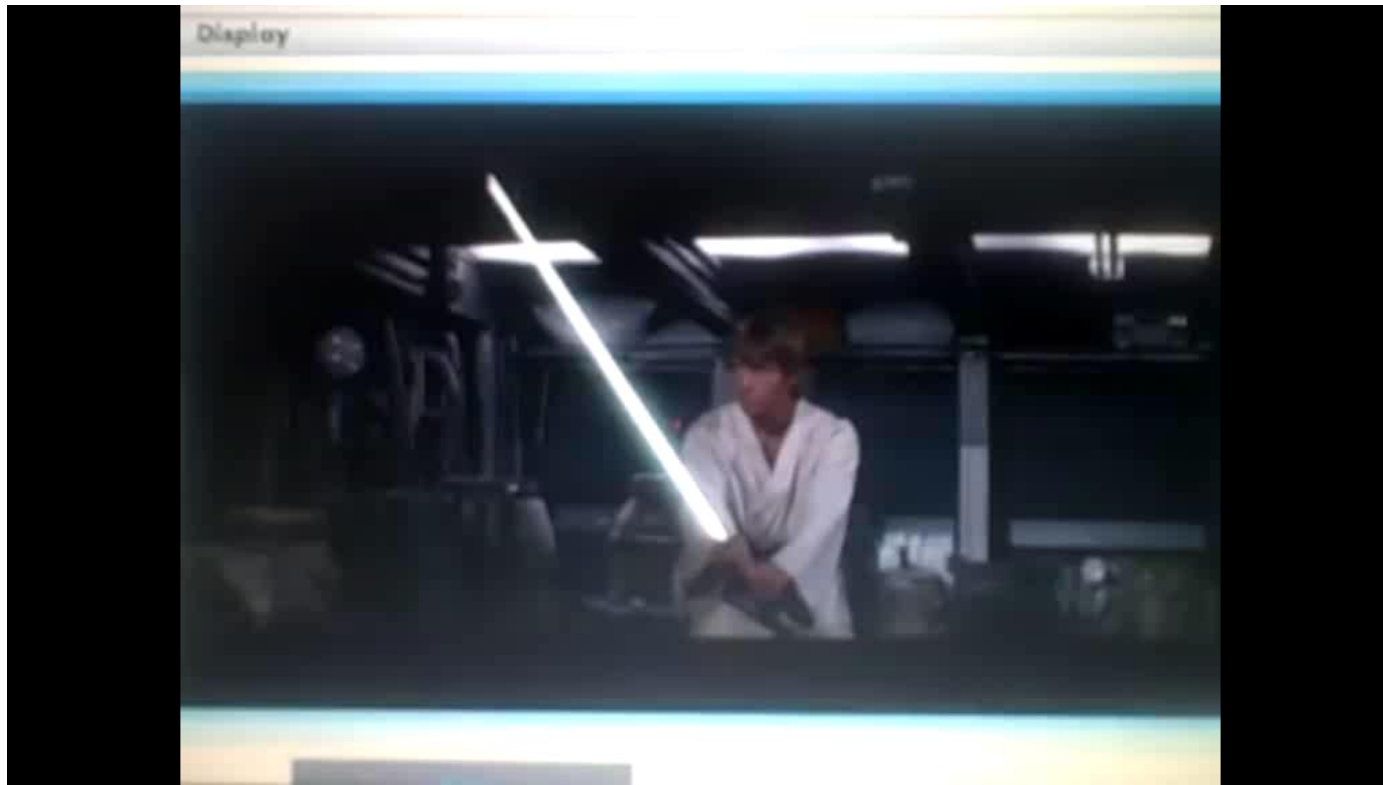
# EXAMPLES

**BB8, thanks to the "head" and tilting body, can show some emotional signals**



# EXAMPLES

The training drone in Star Wars is not a bad guy, just a little bit naughty...





# EXAMPLES

The flying syringe in Dune is a bad guy, indeed.



# EXAMPLES

We designed the drone in Jedi Trainer to be not too bad.



# EMOTION ENGINEERING

The design of appropriate emotional interaction with a device requires an engineering approach.

The aims of this research are to identify the basic characteristics of a correctly perceivable, emotional signal, on any of the main available sensor channels: vision, hearing, touch.

Final goal: identify a parameterized model to express emotions, valid for any device with appropriate actuators.

$$A=f(\text{speed, acceleration, rhythm, trajectory, ...})$$

# A ROBOT FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN

(Polisocial project with Hoc Lab and Phy.Co. Lab (Design))



# PUPPY

A robot recognized as an emotional pet also by ethologists



# CAN A ROBOT FALL IN LOVE?

Maybe we should know what does it mean "fall in love"...

It is easy to make a movie...



Why should we make a robot that falls in love? It would be relatively easier to make a robot loved by people.

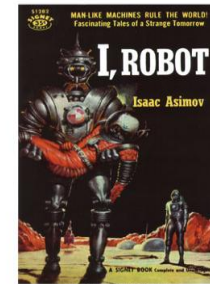
# EMPATHY



# ROBOT RIGHTS

## Has a robot the right of self-determination?

- In the theatre piece RUR, robots get aware of their condition, rise against their human masters, and at the end all die
- As from the Asimov's Robotics Laws, robots are by construction subject to humans, execute their orders, keep them safe , and eventually act to save themselves
- Somebody is thinking to make autonomous cars liable for possible damages coming from accidents they have caused (trolley problem)



However, what would a "free" robot be for?



# IN CONCLUSION...

We could make **robot that understand** (at least to a certain extent), **that seem to feel emotions, that could involve people.**

In few years we will have **interesting performances at market-compatible costs.**

In some niches (**elderly, co-working, games, disability, guidance**), we will have robot with which we will have to **establish social and emotional relationships.**

Let's **get ready...**

