



What does a robot need to be human?

The Journey of Abel



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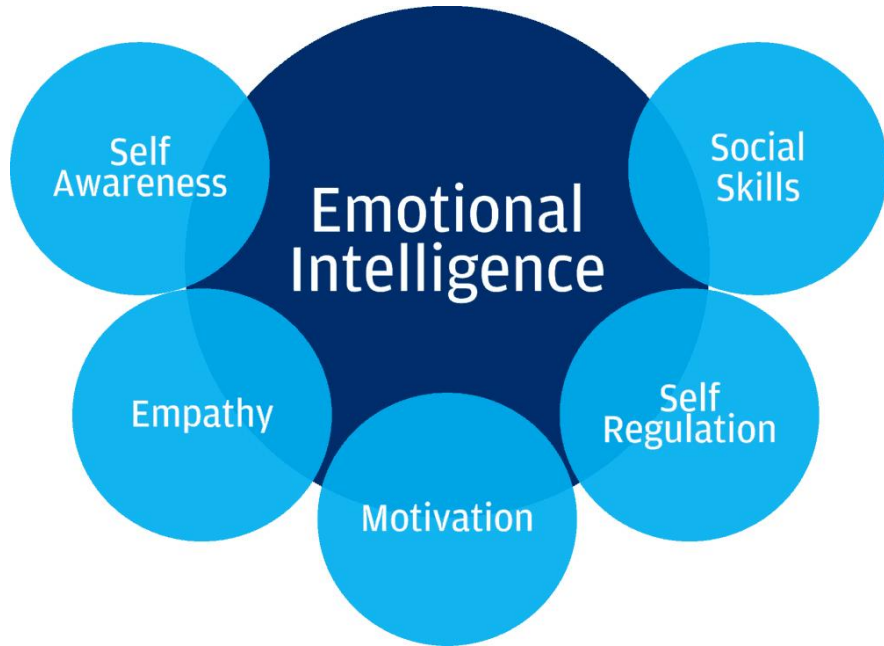
Human is by nature a **Social Animal**



«Man is by nature a social animal; an individual who is unsocial naturally and not accidentally is either beneath our notice or more than human. Society is something in nature that precedes the individual. Anyone who either cannot lead the common life or is so self-sufficient as not to need to, and therefore does not partake of society, is either a beast or a god»

Aristotle, Politics, c. 328 B.C.

Emotional Intelligence



Emotional intelligence (EI) is the capability of individuals to **recognize** their own emotions and those of others, **discern** between different feelings and **label** them appropriately, **use** emotional information to **guide** thinking and behavior, and **manage** and/or **adjust** emotions to **adapt** to environments or achieve one's goal(s).

Coleman, Andrew (2008). A Dictionary of Psychology.
Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780199534067

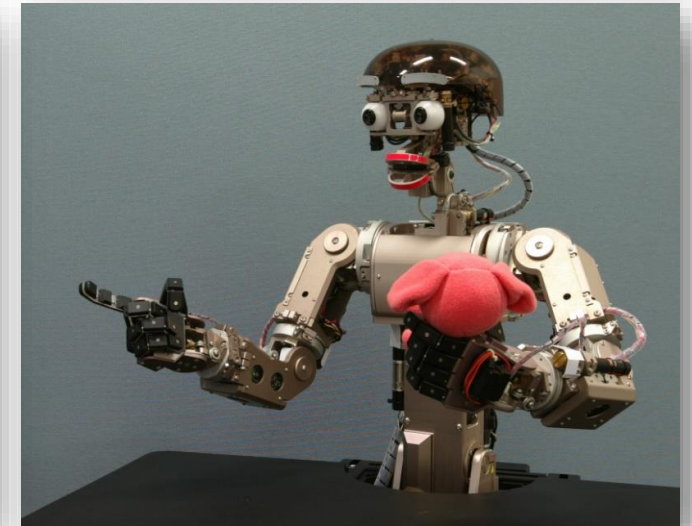
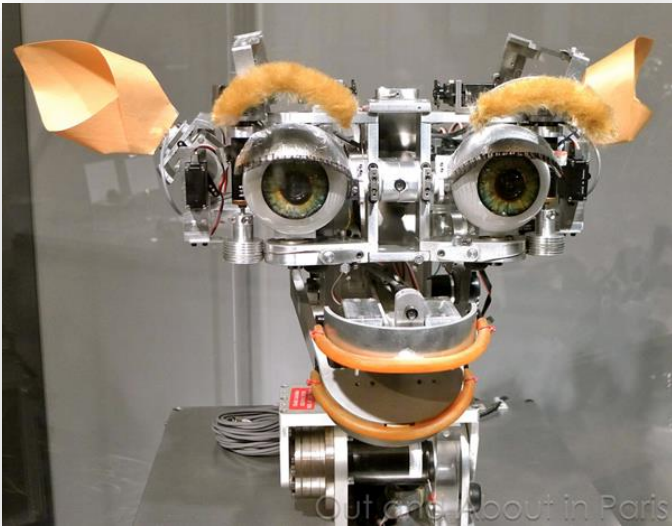
Do we need Emotions in Robotics?



Do we need Emotions in Robotics?



It's mandatory for SOCIAL ROBOTS



*“A social robot is an **autonomous** or semi-autonomous robot that **interacts** and **communicates** with humans by following the **behavioral norms** expected by the people with whom the robot is intended to interact”*

C. Bartneck and J. Forlizzi
A Design-Centred Framework for Social Human-Robot
Interaction, Proceedings of 2004 IEEE International
Workshop on Robot and Human Interactive
Communication, Japan, 2004, 591-594.

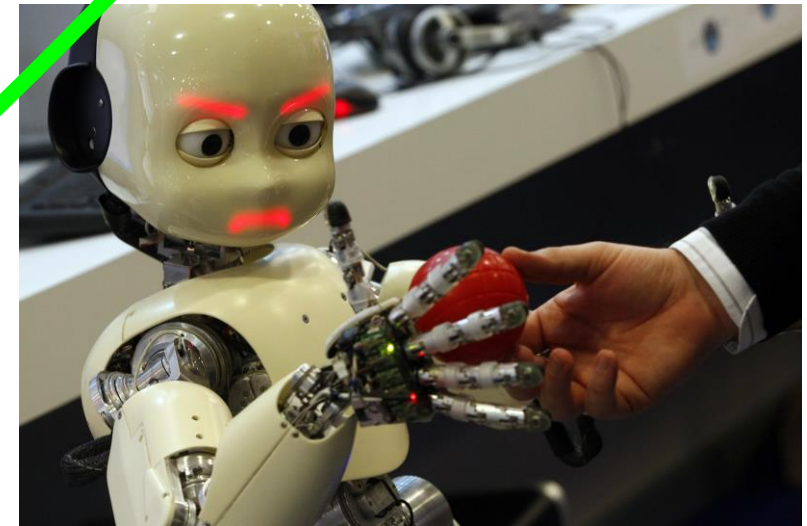
Forms of Socially Interactive Robots



eMuu - (abstract)

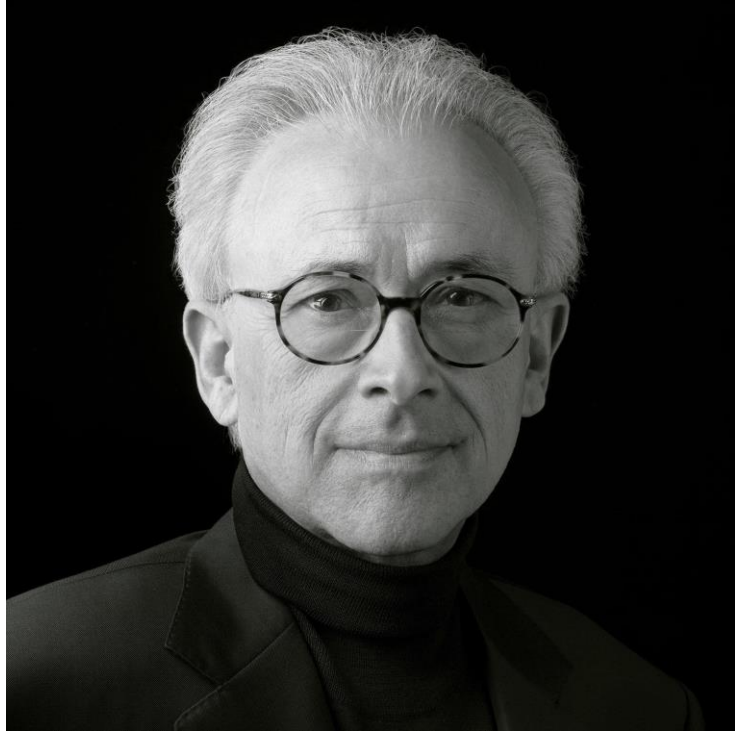


Paro - (biomorphic)



Erika, iCub - (anthropomorphic)

Neuroscience Approach: Antonio Damasio



Antonio Damasio is a Portuguese-American neuroscientist, internationally recognized leader of neuroscience. He is currently Professor of Psychology, Philosophy, and Neurology, at the University of Southern California.

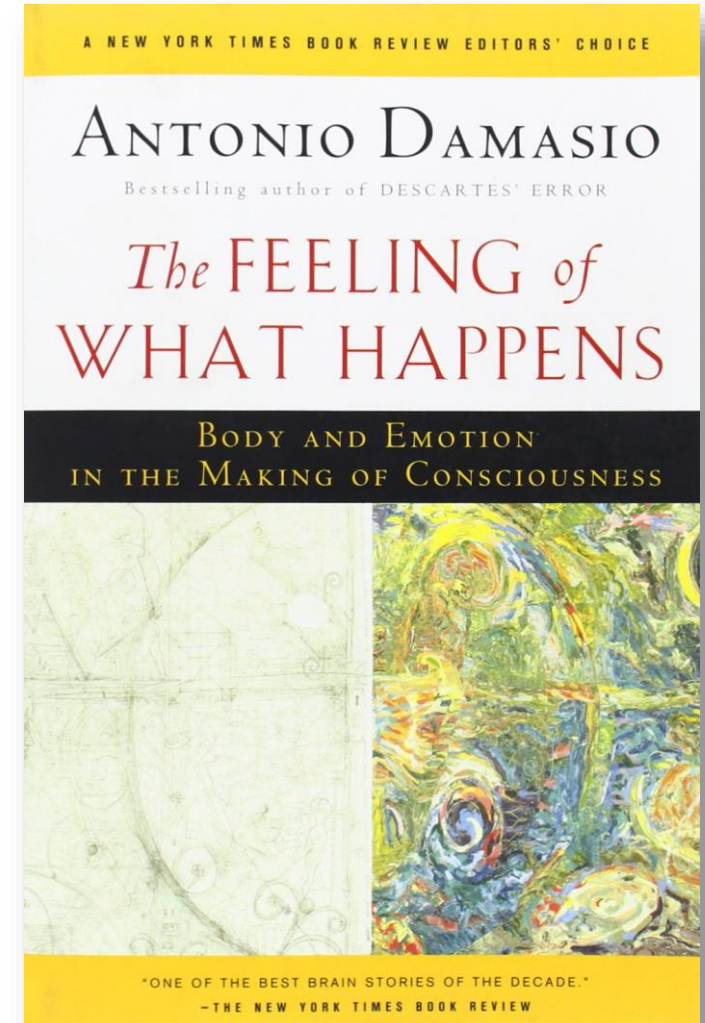
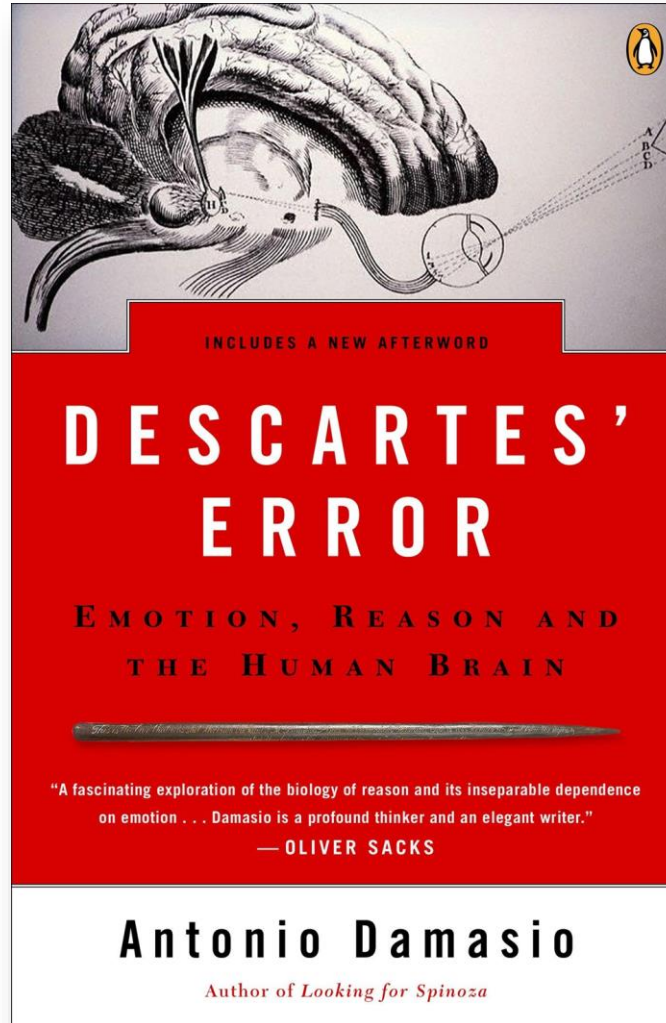
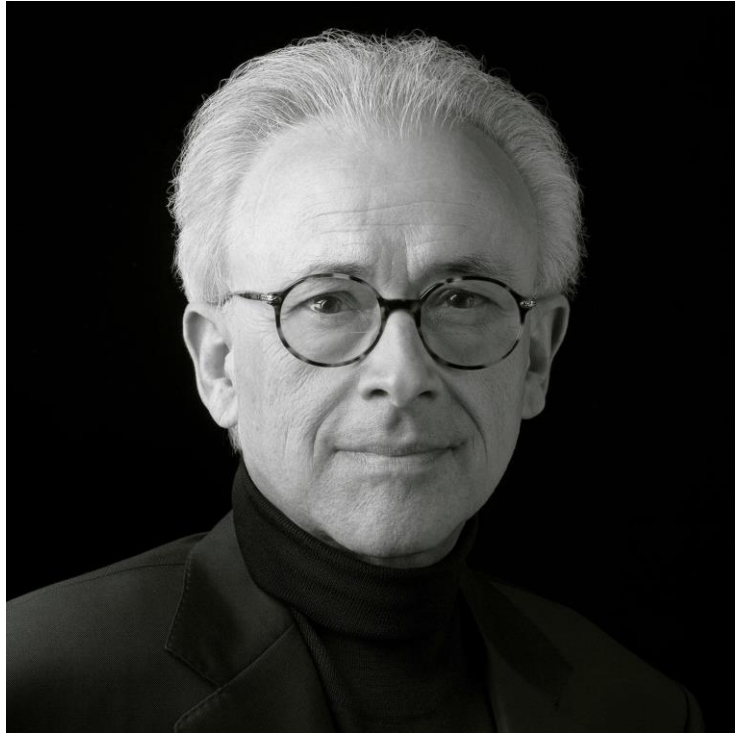
Damasio heads the Brain and Creativity Institute (BCI), and has authored several books where he explores the relationship between the brain and consciousness.

Damasio's research in neuroscience focus on mind and behaviour, with emphasis on emotion, decision-making, memory, communication, and creativity.

He has shown that **emotions play a central role in social cognition and decision-making**

His findings are based on the investigation of patients with brain impairments.

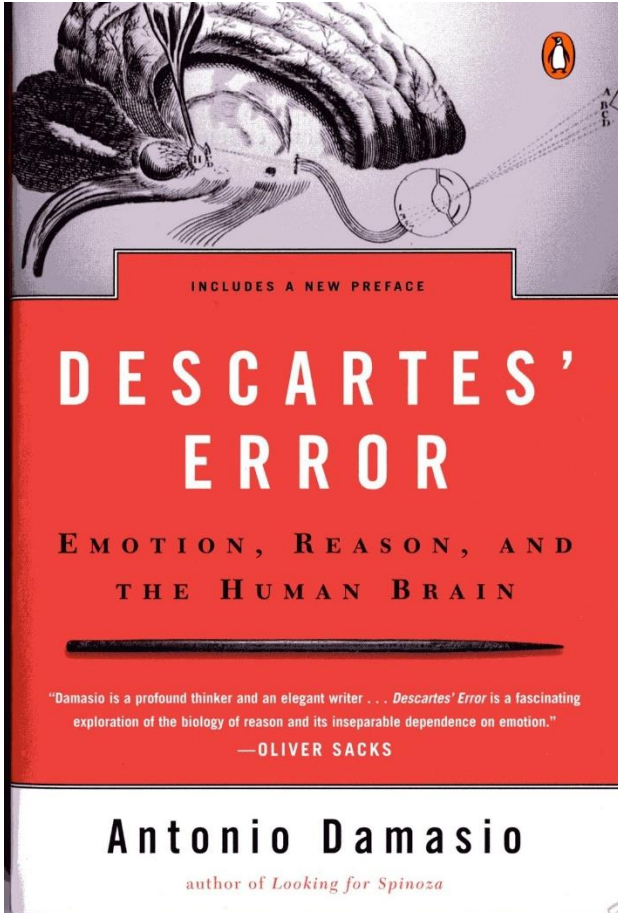
Neuroscience Approach: Antonio Damasio



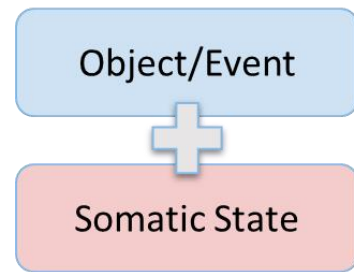
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The Somatic Marker Hypothesis

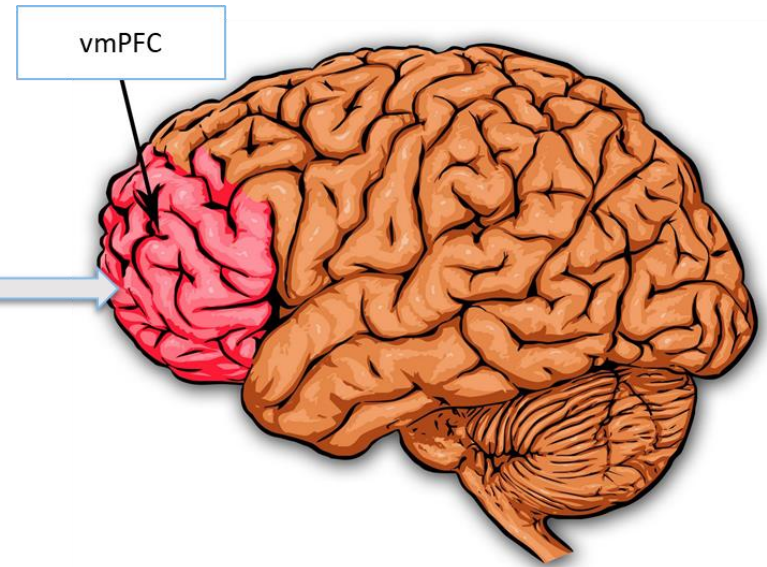
I PHASE: LABELING



Antonio Damasio. *Descartes' error: Emotion, reason and the human brain.* Random House, 2008.



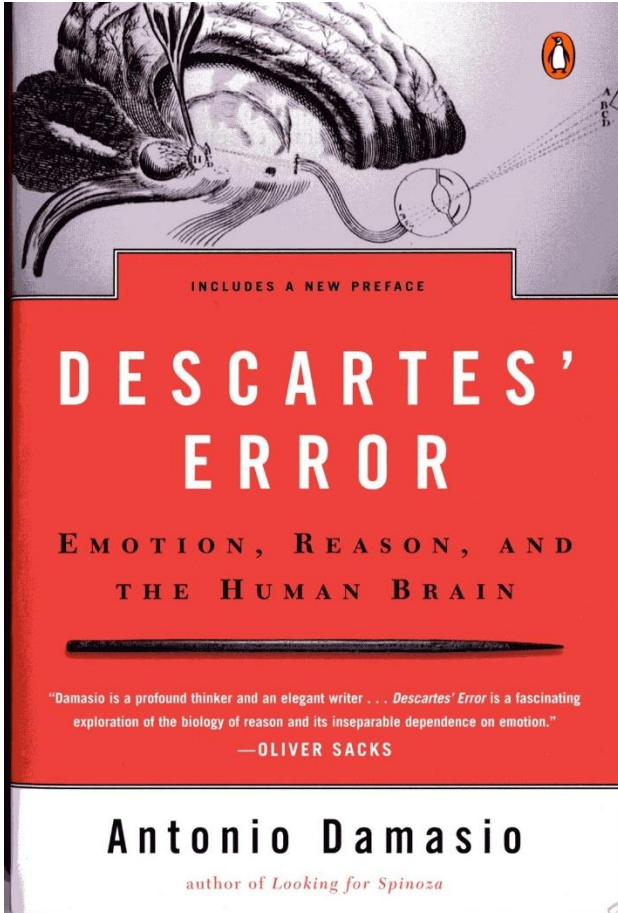
Somatic Marker



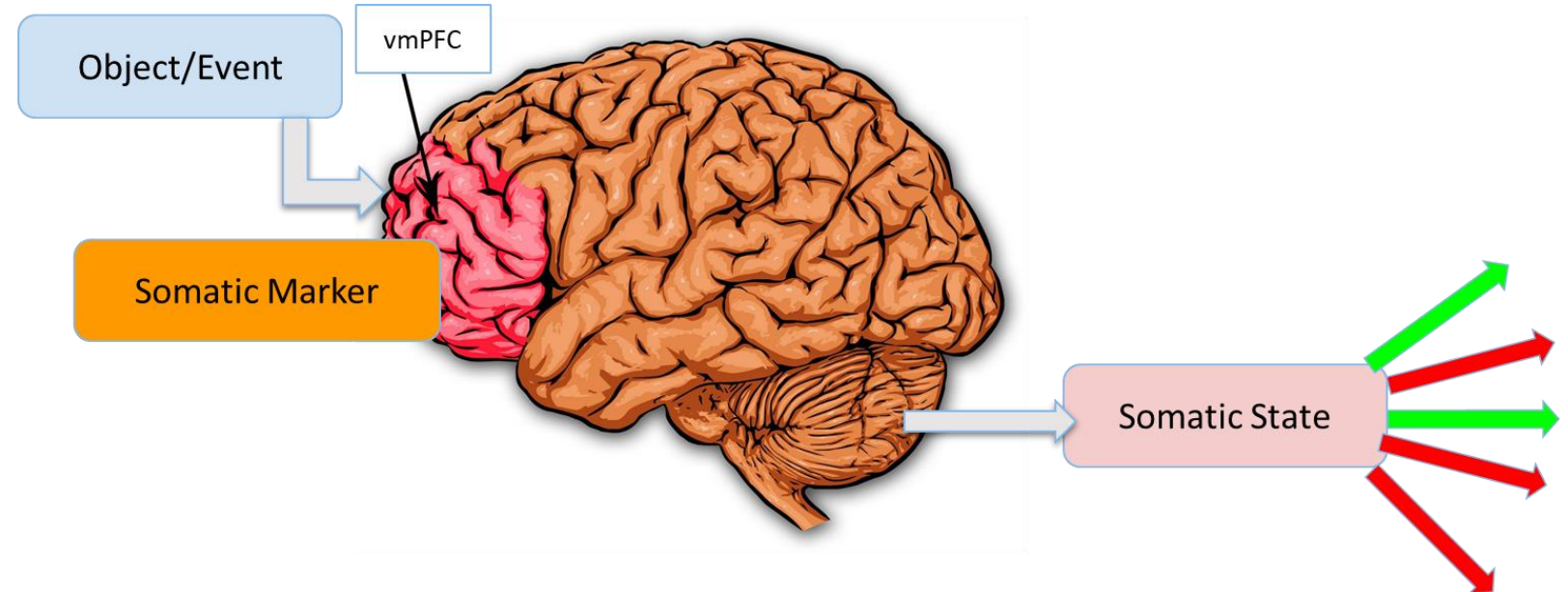
ANTONIO DAMASIO

The Somatic Marker Hypothesis

II PHASE: RECALL

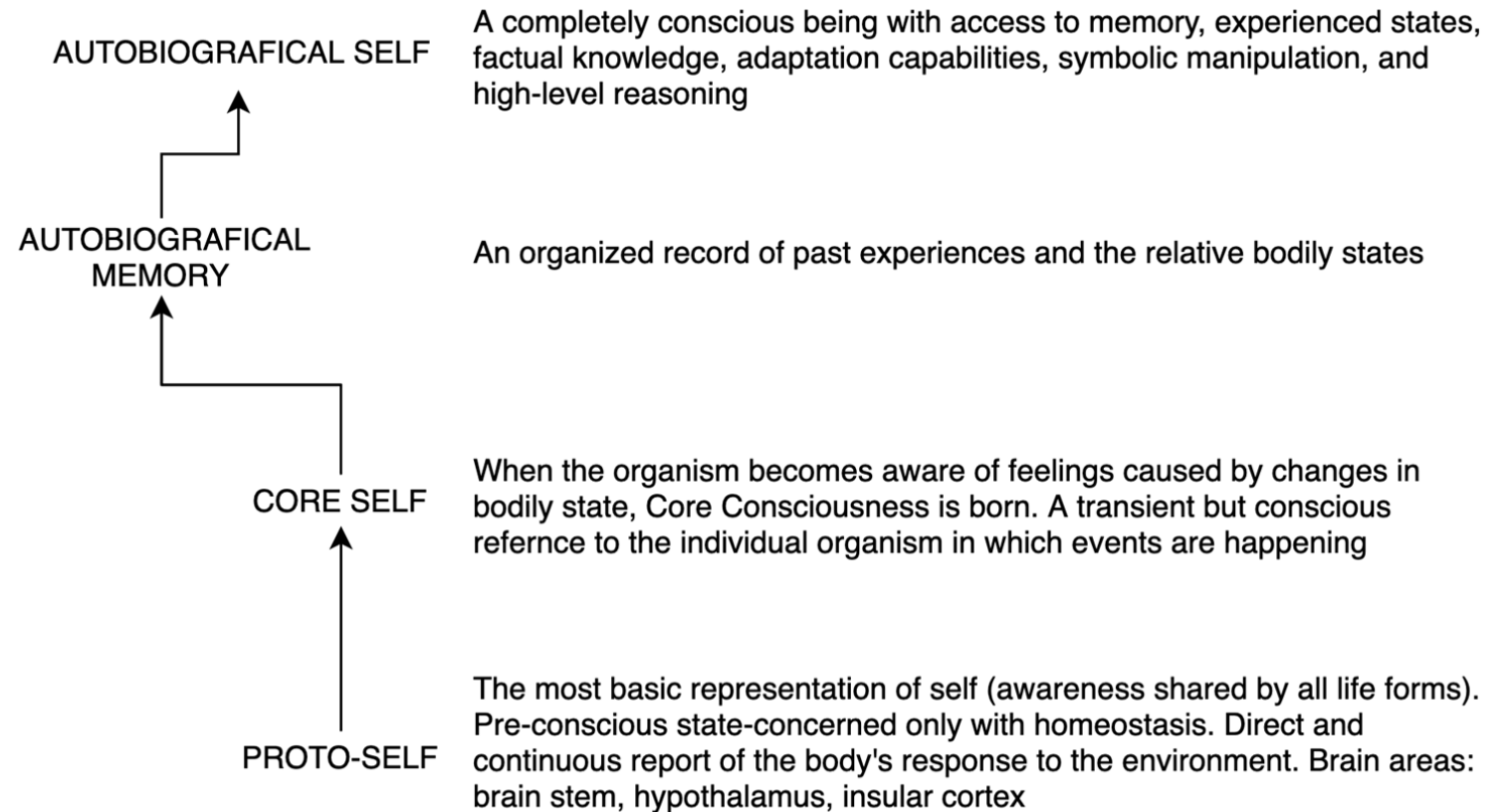
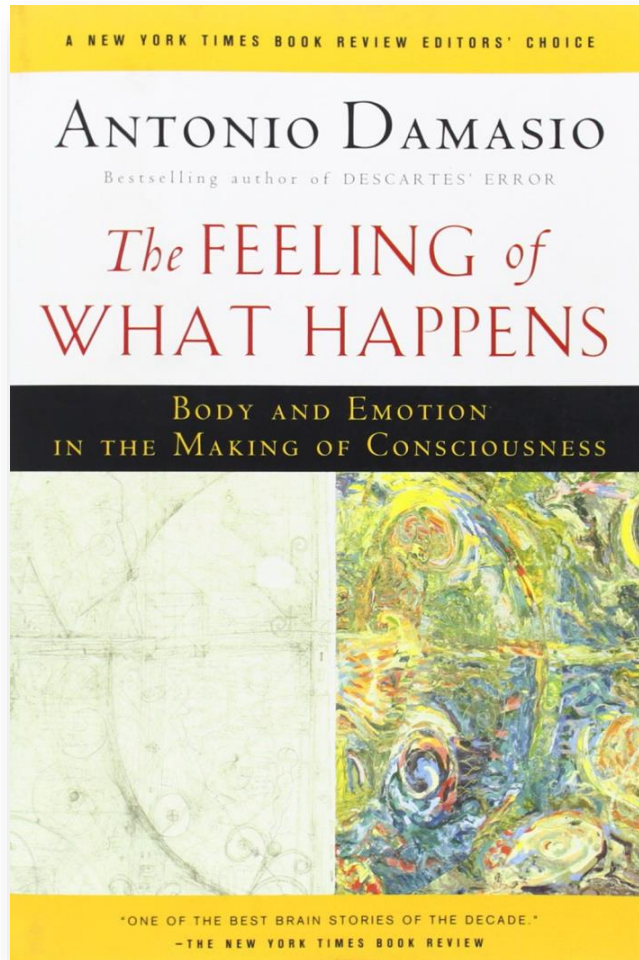


Antonio Damasio. *Descartes' error: Emotion, reason and the human brain.* Random House, 2008.



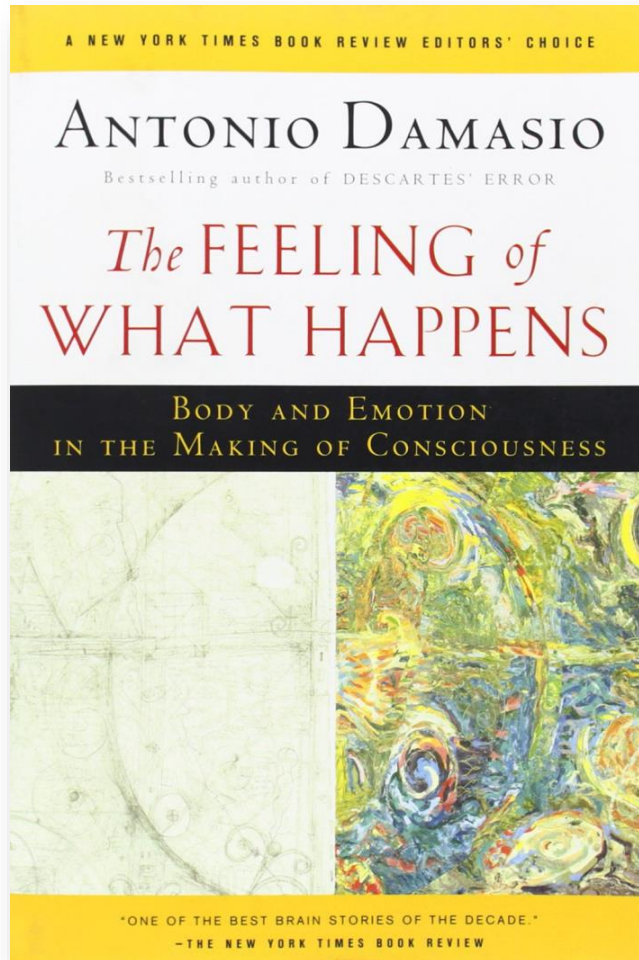
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Emotions and Sense of Self



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Emotions and Consciousness



EXTENDED CONSCIOUSNESS

Emerges when consciousness moves beyond the here and now. Memory and language. Requires vast use of memory to draw upon experience. Develops gradually over time, built on Proto-self and Core Consciousness. Autobiographical Self is present

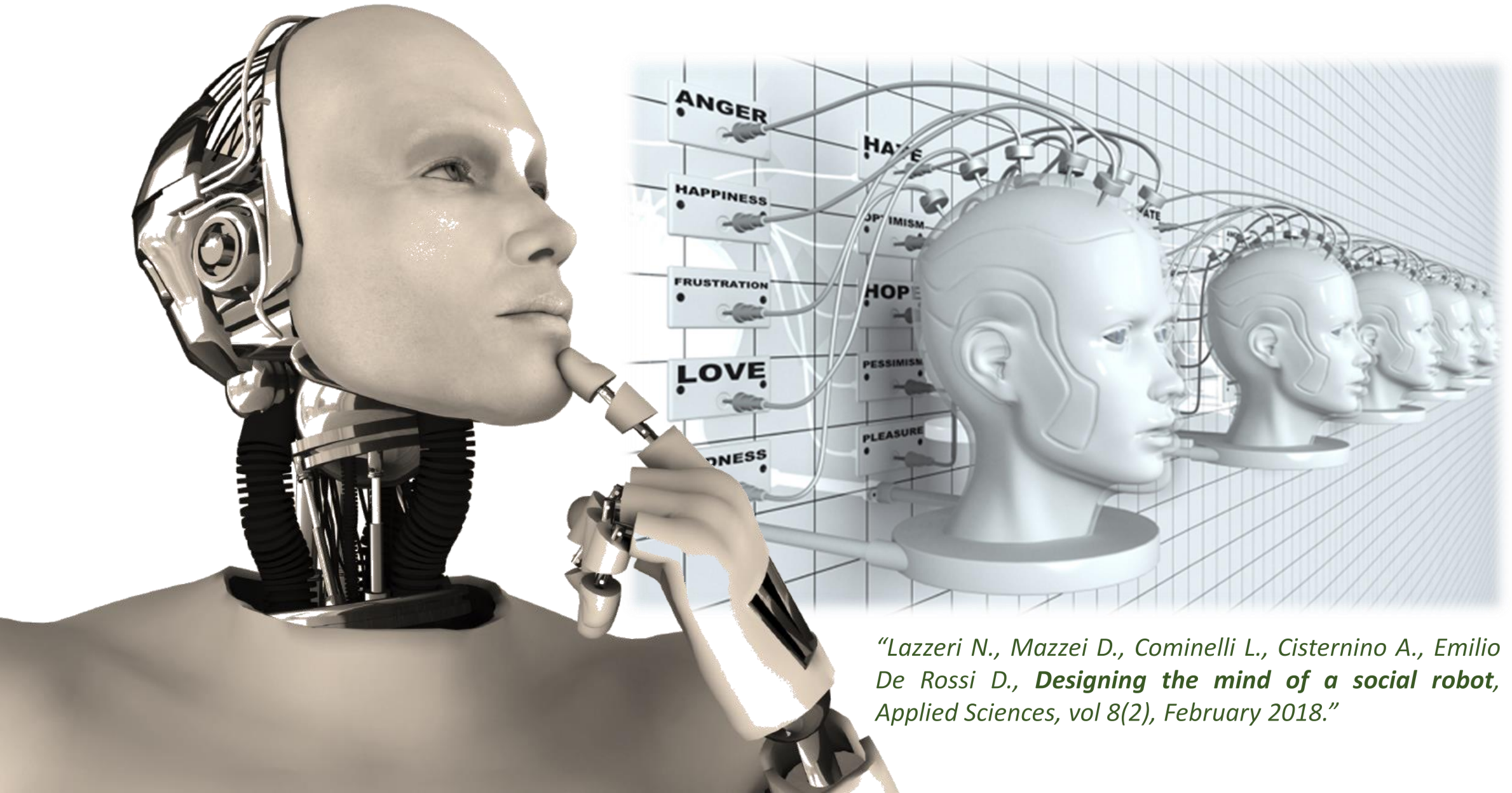
CORE CONSCIOUSNESS

Second more evolved level of consciousness. Not exclusive to humans. Concerned only with the present moment - does not require memory or language. At this state, the organism recognizes his thoughts are his own. Sense of self present. Brain builds images based on reports from Proto-self. Non-verbal narrative of events

PROTO-SELF

The most basic representation of self (awareness shared by all life forms). Pre-conscious state-concerned only with homeostasis. Direct and continuous report of the body's response to the environment. Brain areas: brain stem, hypothalamus, insular cortex

Can a **Robot** do the same?...

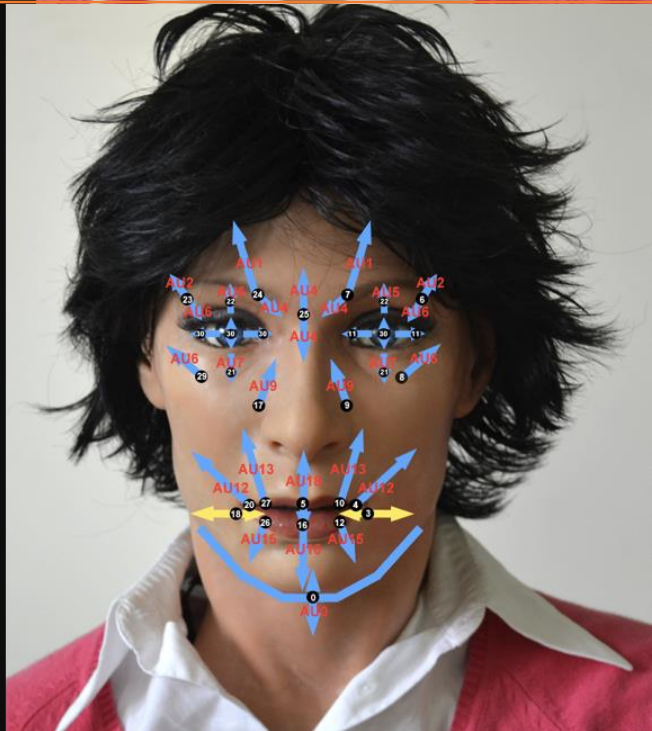
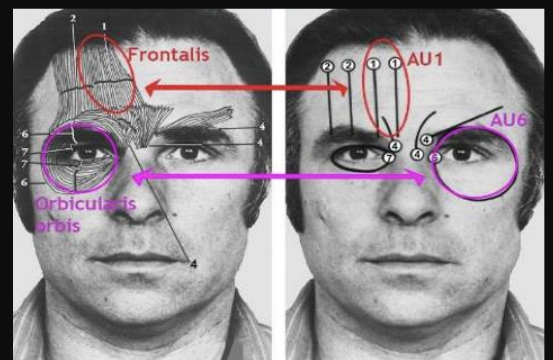
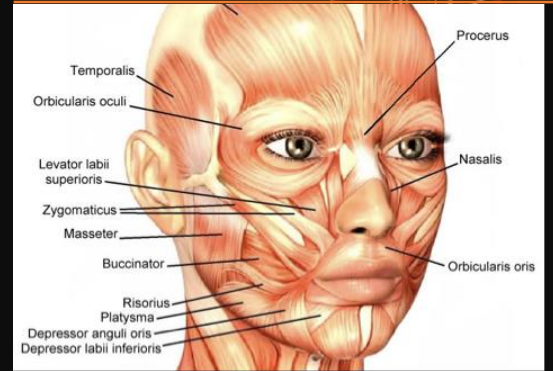
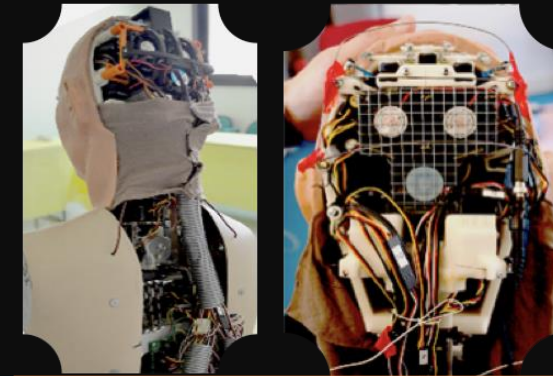
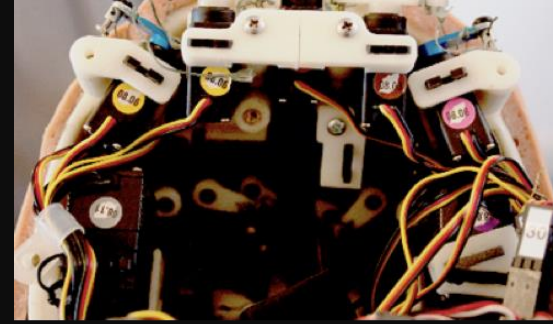


*"Lazzeri N., Mazzei D., Cominelli L., Cisternino A., Emilio De Rossi D., **Designing the mind of a social robot**, Applied Sciences, vol 8(2), February 2018."*

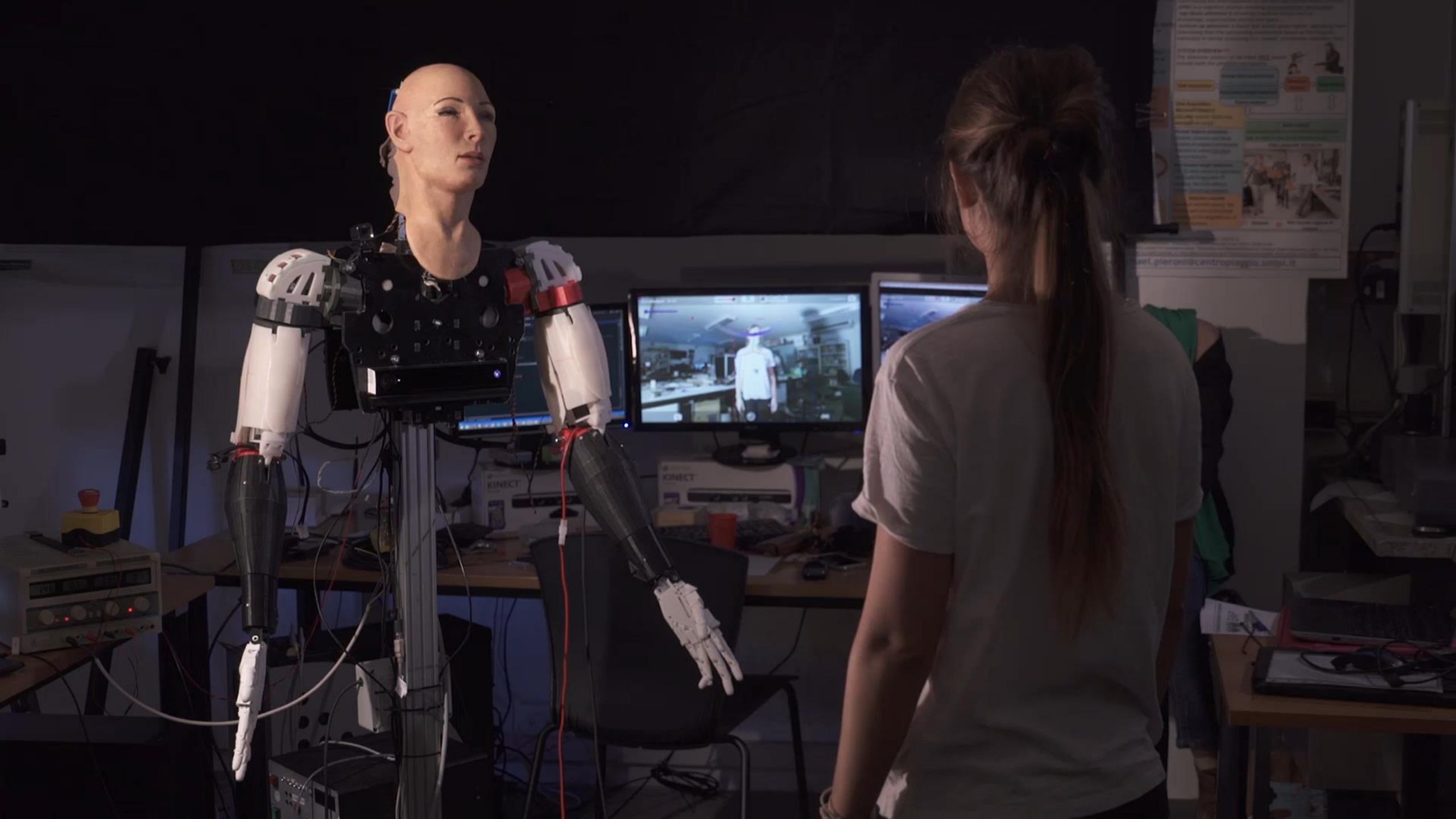
FACE

Facial Automaton for Conveying Emotions

- Mechatronics made by David Hanson (Hanson Robotics)
- 3D Printed Skull designed to host 27 servomotors to control the gynoid's facial expression, 4 for controlling the neck
- Skin-like material FRUBBER® to reproduce mechanical behavior and aesthetics of human skin
- Study based on Paul Ekman's Facial Action Coding System (FACS); Facial Muscles are grouped in Action Units (AU)
- FACE has been used in ASD Therapy and involved in the EASEL EU Project





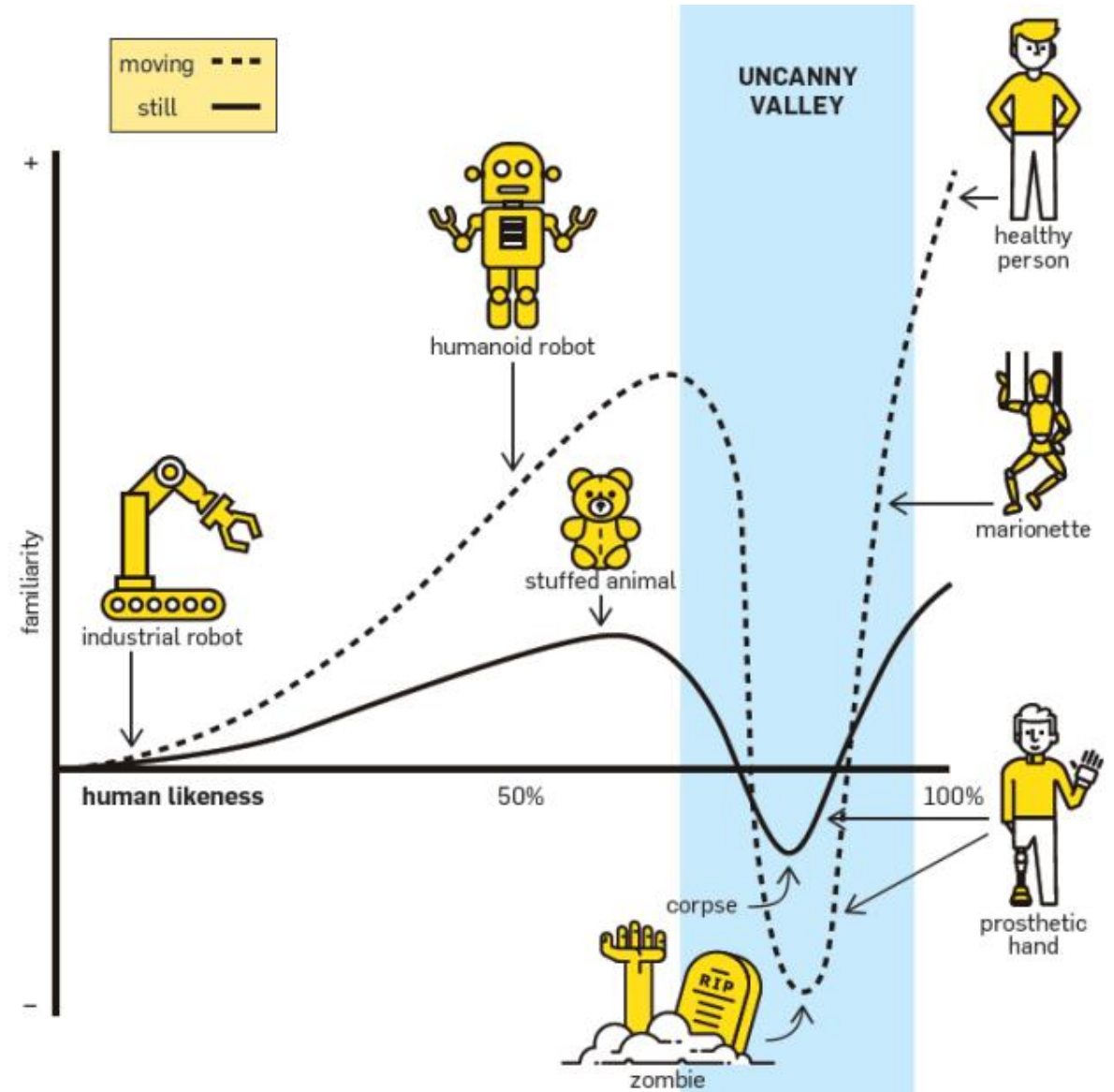


The UNCANNY VALLEY problem

Conceived of by Japanese roboticist Masahiro Mori in **1970** to explain the psychological reaction to anthropomorphic robots, or more broadly, any human fac-simile, the uncanny valley is a graph (on the right) that tracks **human emotional responses to anthropomorphic machines or other humanoid figures**.

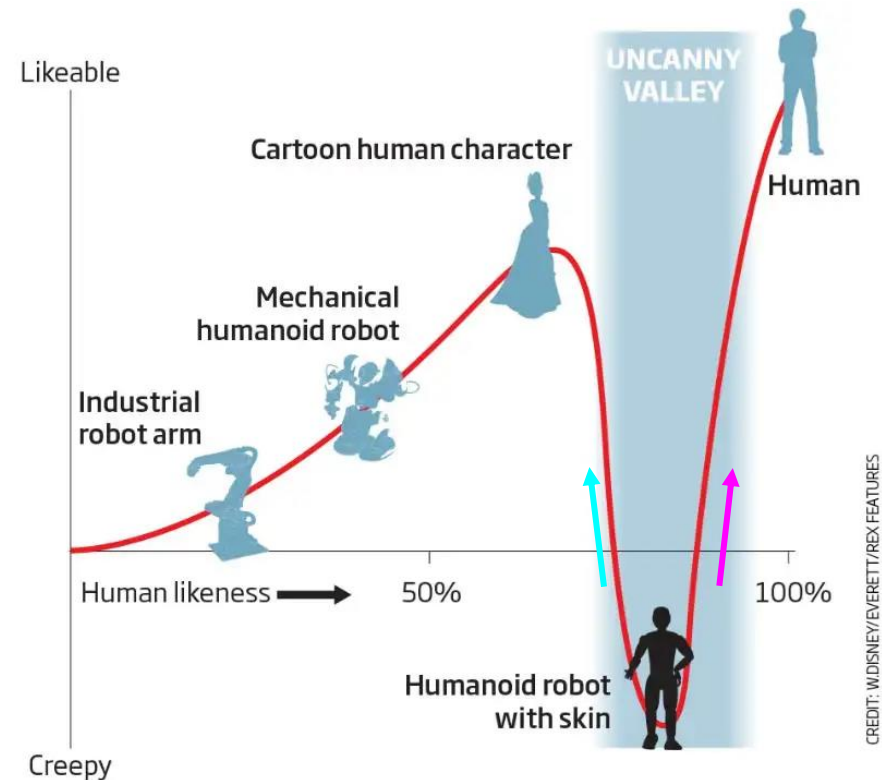
Mori found that **humans react positively to robots that approach human-like appearance**, but there is a point where we see a steep dropoff – i.e. a negative emotional response – when robots or other human facsimiles look *too* human, but still not quite right. This dropoff is called the **uncanny valley**, the point at which robots stop being cool and start giving us the creeps.

Mori, Masahiro (1970). Bukimi no tani - The uncanny valley (K. F. MacDorman & T. Minato, Trans.). Energy, 7(4), 33–35. (Originale in Giapponese, traduzione inglese)



Main Critics to the Uncanny Valley Hypothesis

- The Hp is impractical, because neither Anthropomorphism nor Emotional Response easily lend themselves to being described by one-dimensional variables
- it depends on cultural context (now cross-cultural studies)
- exposure to robots
- short vs long-term interactions
- it's a matter of expectations!
 - ...they can be lowered
 - simpler embodiment
 - (e.g., abstract, biolike, more exposed robotics)
 - = reduce cognitive mismatch
 - ...they can be better satisfied
 - evolve robot movements
 - improve robot cognitive capabilities
 - = reduce cognitive mismatch



Motor Resonance -> Social Resonance

Chaminade, Thierry, and Gordon Cheng. "Social cognitive neuroscience and humanoid robotics." *Journal of Physiology-Paris* 103.3-5 (2009): 286-295.

Gustav Hoegen



Founder of **Biomimic Studio**, Animatronic/Creature FX Artist

Growing up in the eighties Gustav Hoegen developed a huge passion for the Practical effects, heavy sci-fi and fantasy films of that period. Influenced by these films such as the Alien and Star Wars franchise it became clear early on in Gustav's life that this would be the career he'd pursue. In 1996 Gustav left Holland and moved to London to follow his dream of working in the special FX industry. In 1998 Gustav got offered an internship at the Special FX company Artem. He spent three years there honing his craft working on many adverts and the occasional feature film.

During Gustav's time at Artem he started to specialise in **Animatronics**. The ability to combine design, anatomy translated through mechanics, study of movement and the aesthetics of engineering made Animatronics and Creature FX very appealing to Gustav.

In 2001 Gustav entered the freelance world as an Animatronic designer working on numerous films, amongst them are Terry Gilliam's Brothers Grimm, Tim **Burton's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory** and Ridley Scott's **Prometheus**. After a 12 year career as a freelancer Gustav decided to set up his own workshop under the name of Biomimic Studio. During the period of setting up his Studio, Gustav received the offer of a lifetime. Lucas Film approached him to run the Creature FX department for the new series of **Star Wars** movies. Eventually he teamed up with Neal Scanlan who helmed the whole Creature department while Gustav supervised the Animatronic department. Gustav has been working on every new Star Wars movie so far as well as running his studio.

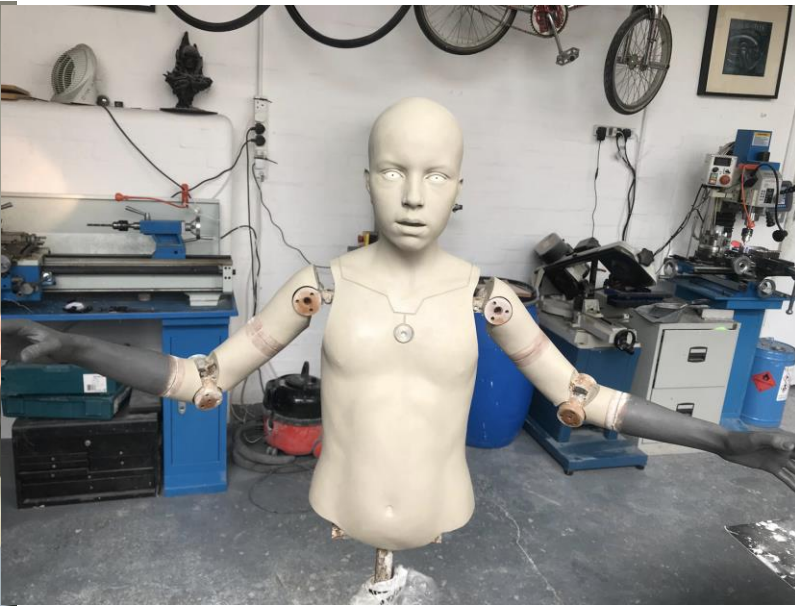
Biomimic Studio <https://www.biomimicstudio.org>

Creation of the Master

Livia Turco <https://www.thefigurativesculptureschool.com/about>



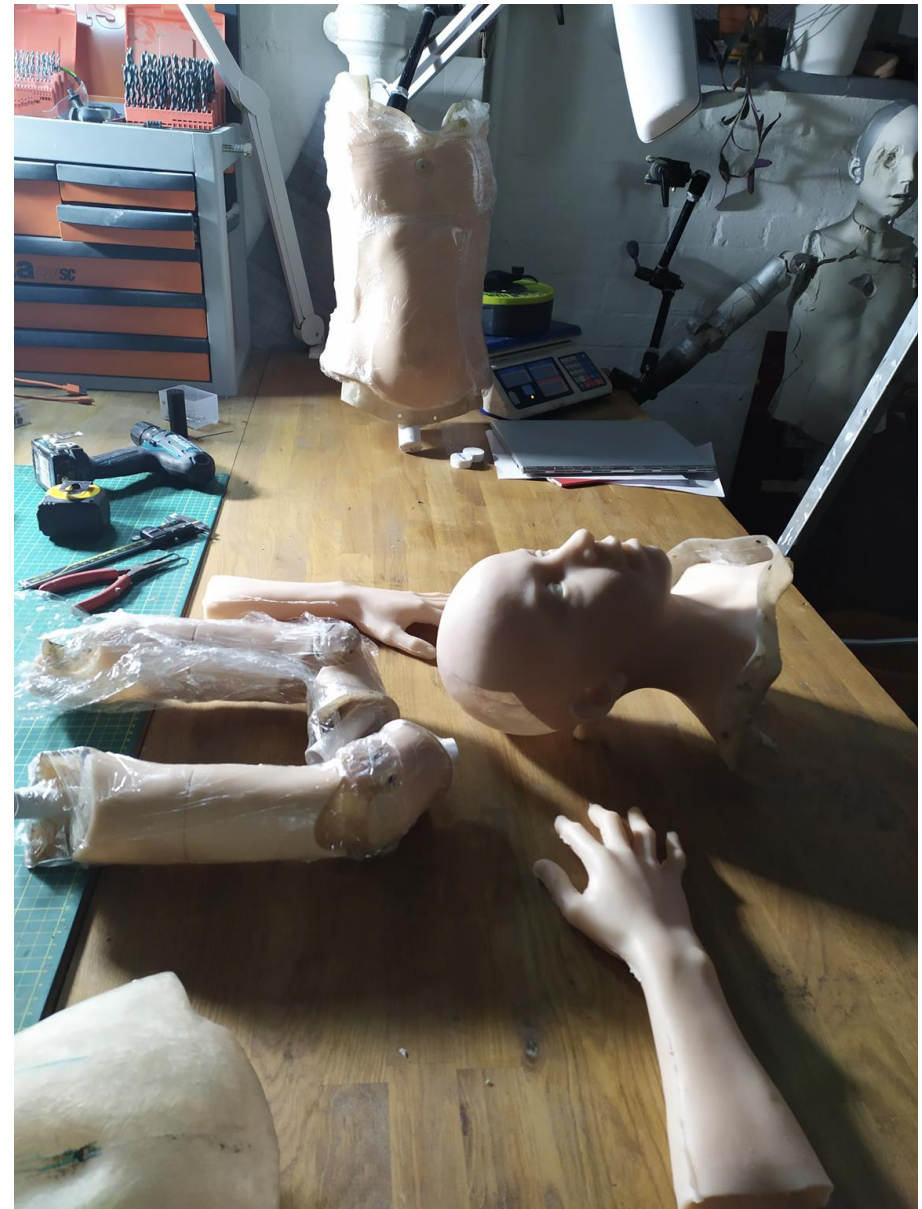
Creation of the Master



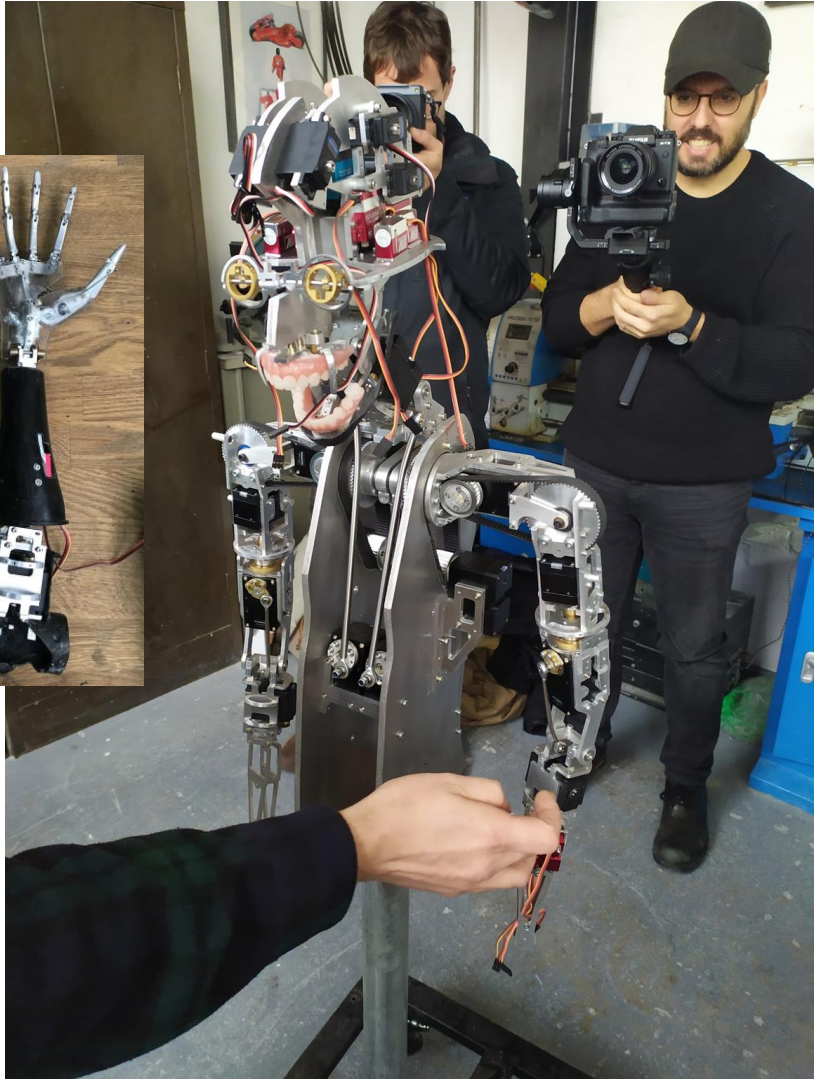
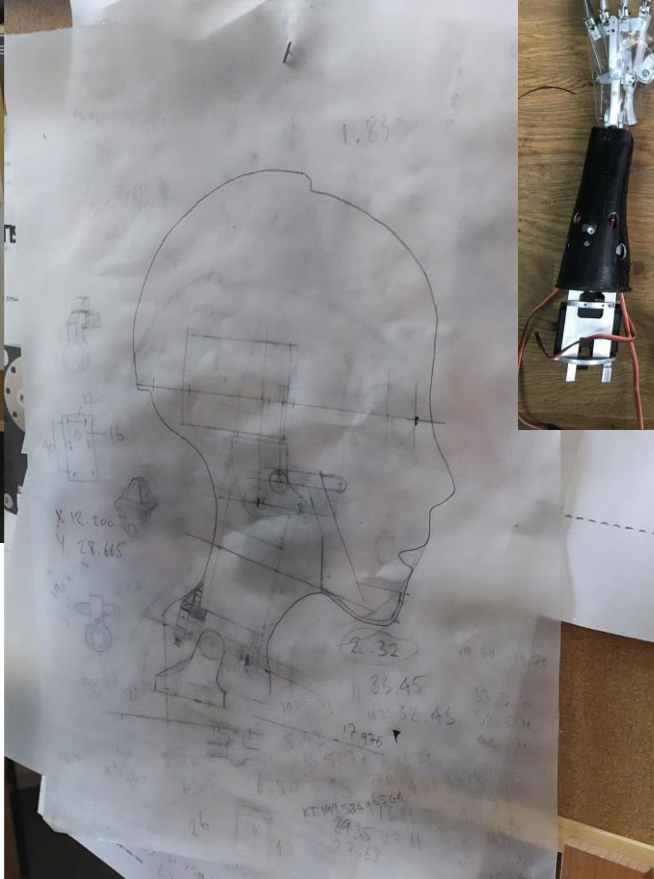
Production of the molds



Casting of flesh-like material



Mechatronics and assembly



ABEL

- Hyper-realistic humanoid kid designed in collaboration with **Gustav Hoegen** (Biomimics)
- Head, neck, arms and hands are robotic controllable parts
- 43 servos: 22 to move the facial expression, 5 for the neck, 5 for each arm, 3 for each hand
- Mouth movements to perform realistic verbal communication
- Eyes movements to perform believable gaze
- Bio-inspired Social Emotional Artificial Intelligence (**SEAI**) based on NN algorithms to extract features from the environment and a Rule-based Expert System to perform abstract reasoning, logical deduction/induction and symbolic manipulation of the information gathered by sensors

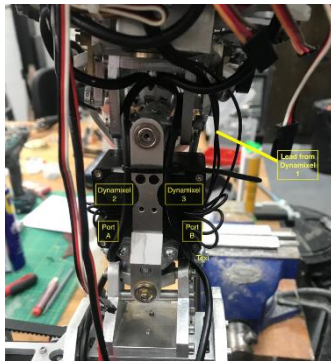


Neck reverse engineering

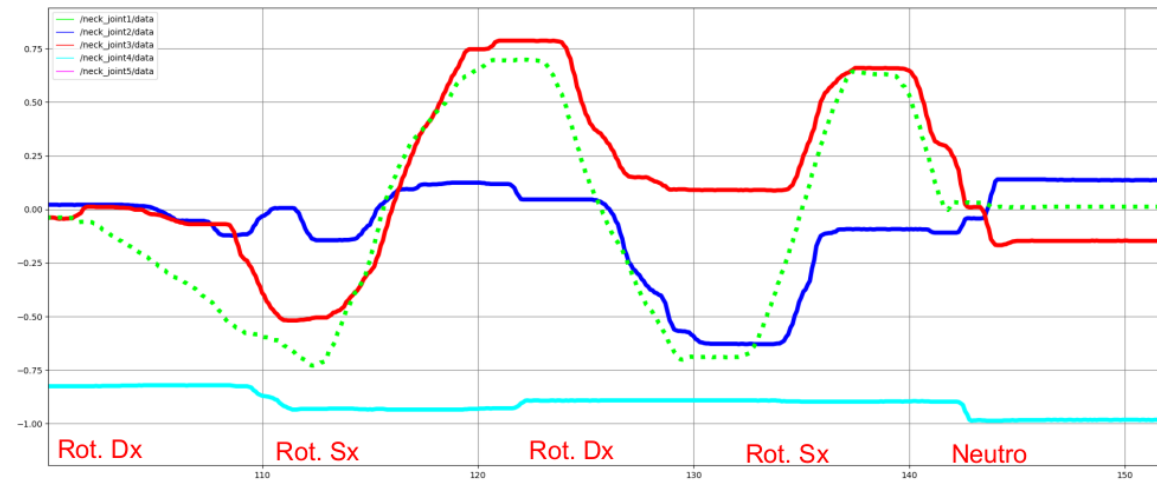
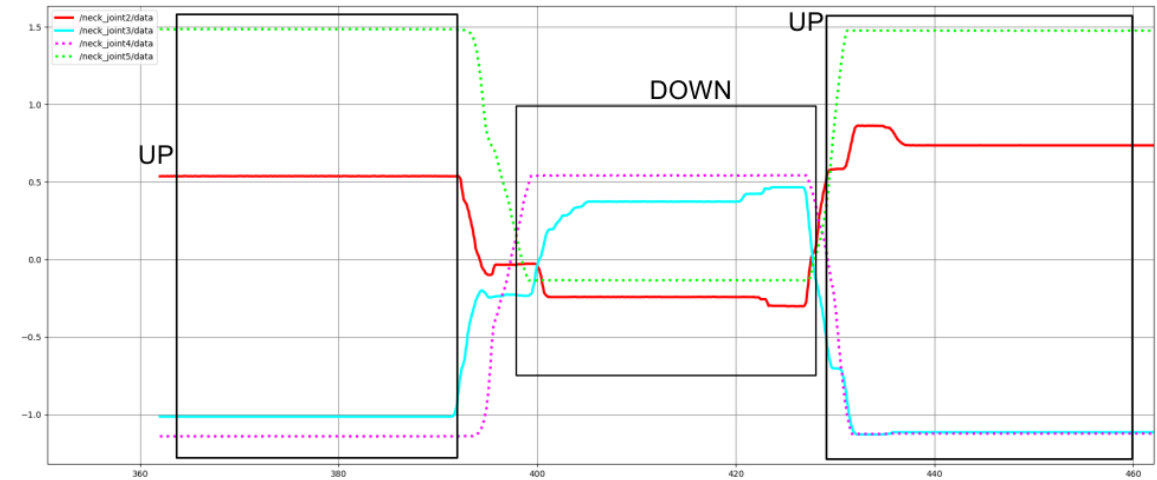
The robot was not provided with schematics or CAD files, and it was not possible to remove the neck skin to study the inner workings.

A **reverse approach** was used to control the neck joints, starting with manual handling of the neck and treating the system as a black box.

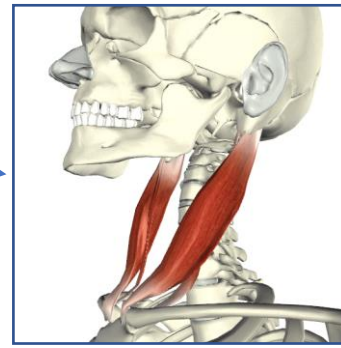
Move the joints

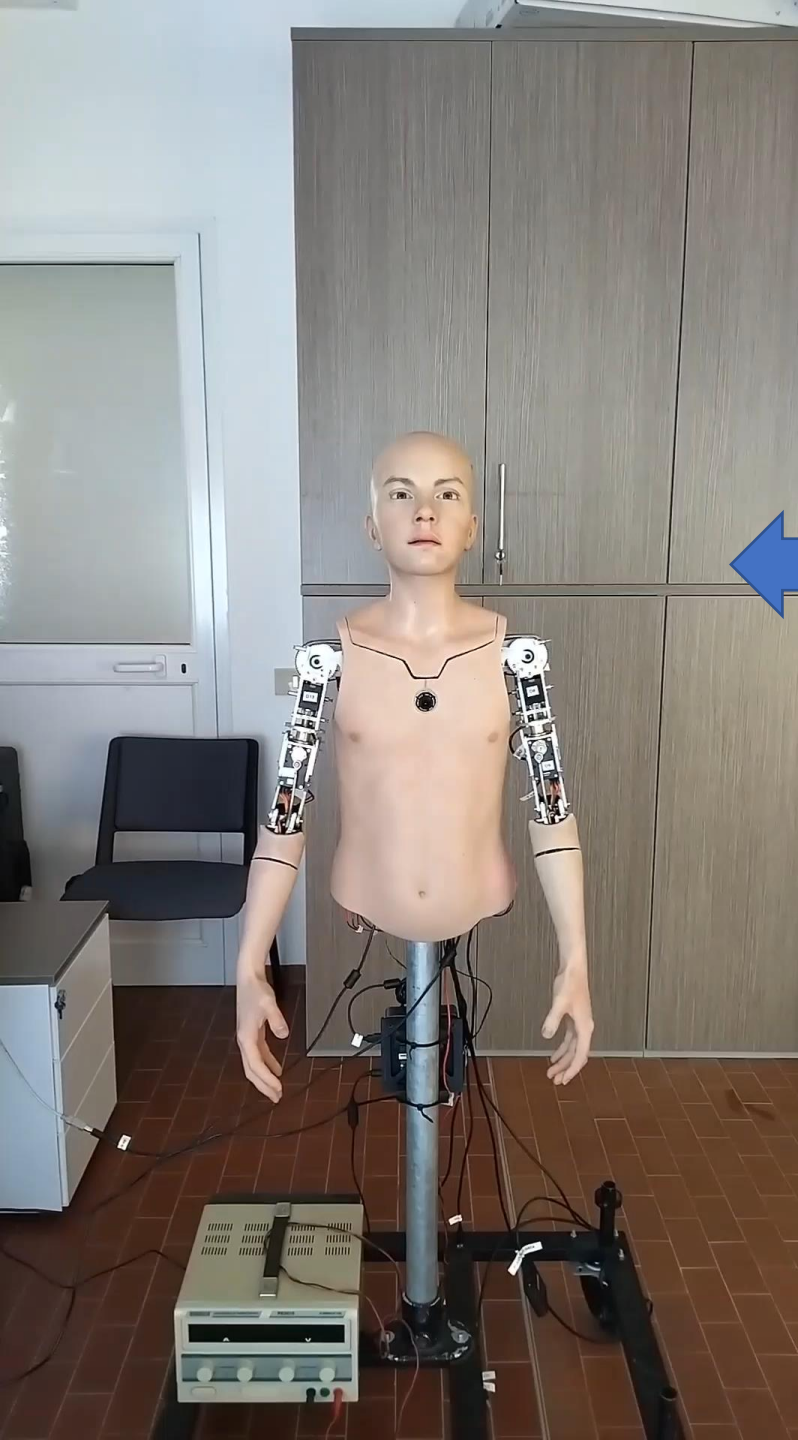


Estimate function



By experimental analysis of the joint data shown in the figures, a function for neck movement was approximated that was inspired by the natural movements made by human muscles



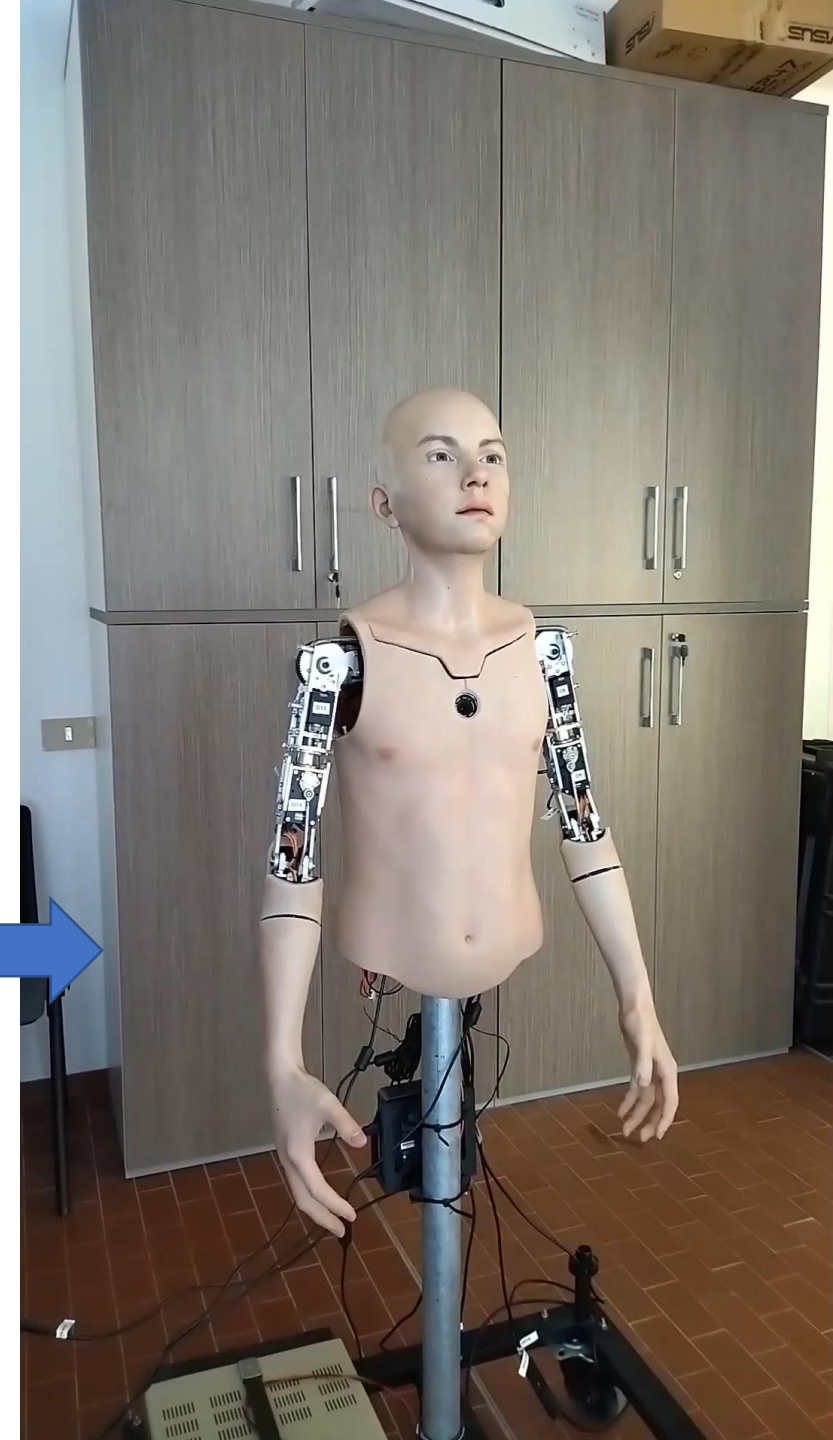


The single-peaked bell velocity profile is experimentally found to be the most suitable for controlling Abel's movements.

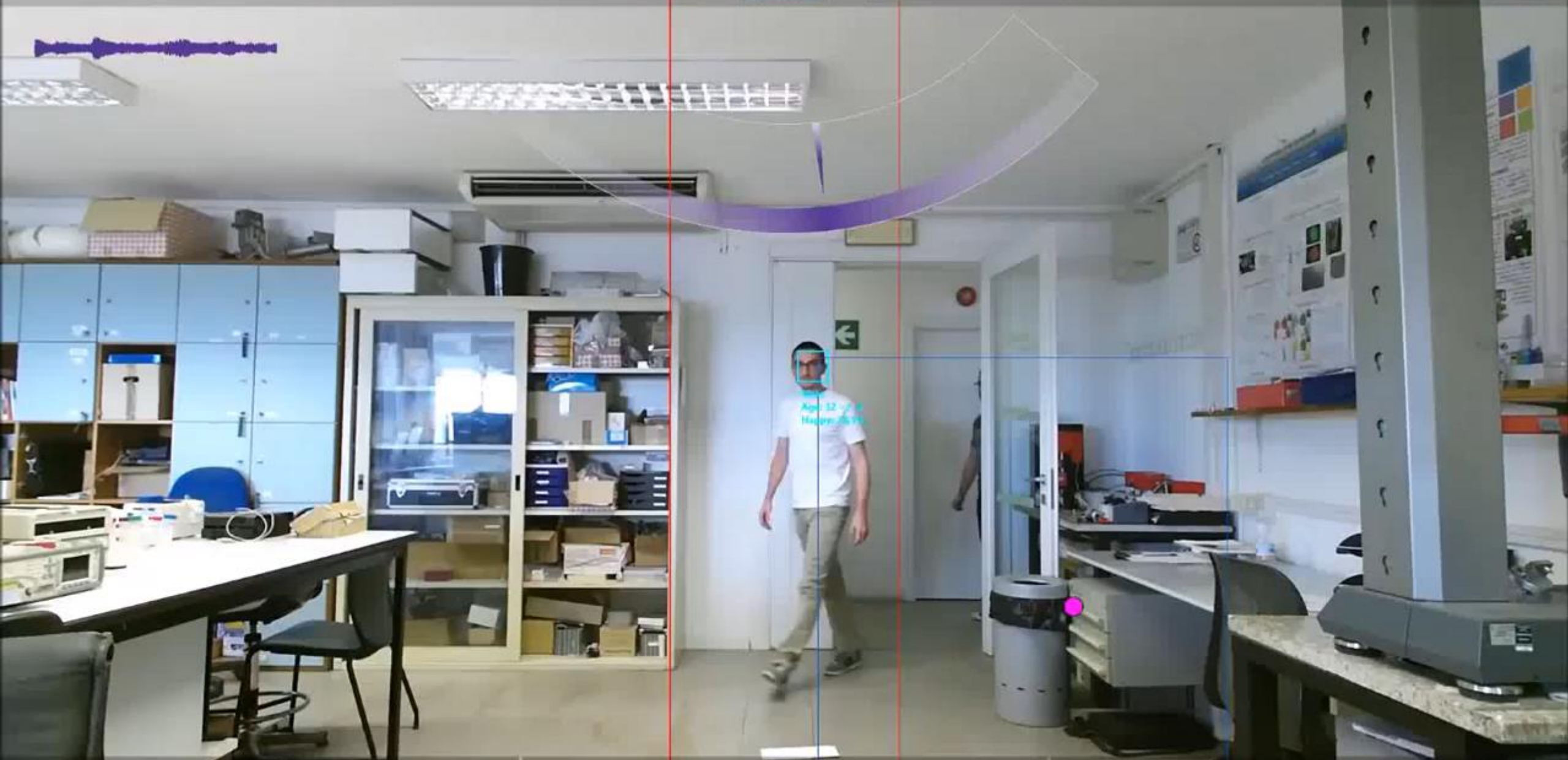
On the left, a configuration with a **triangular velocity profile**, **no minimum jerk trajectory generation** and poor arm coordination.

On the right a configuration with **Profile Velocity set at 60 rev/min** and **Profile Acceleration at 3 rev/min²**.

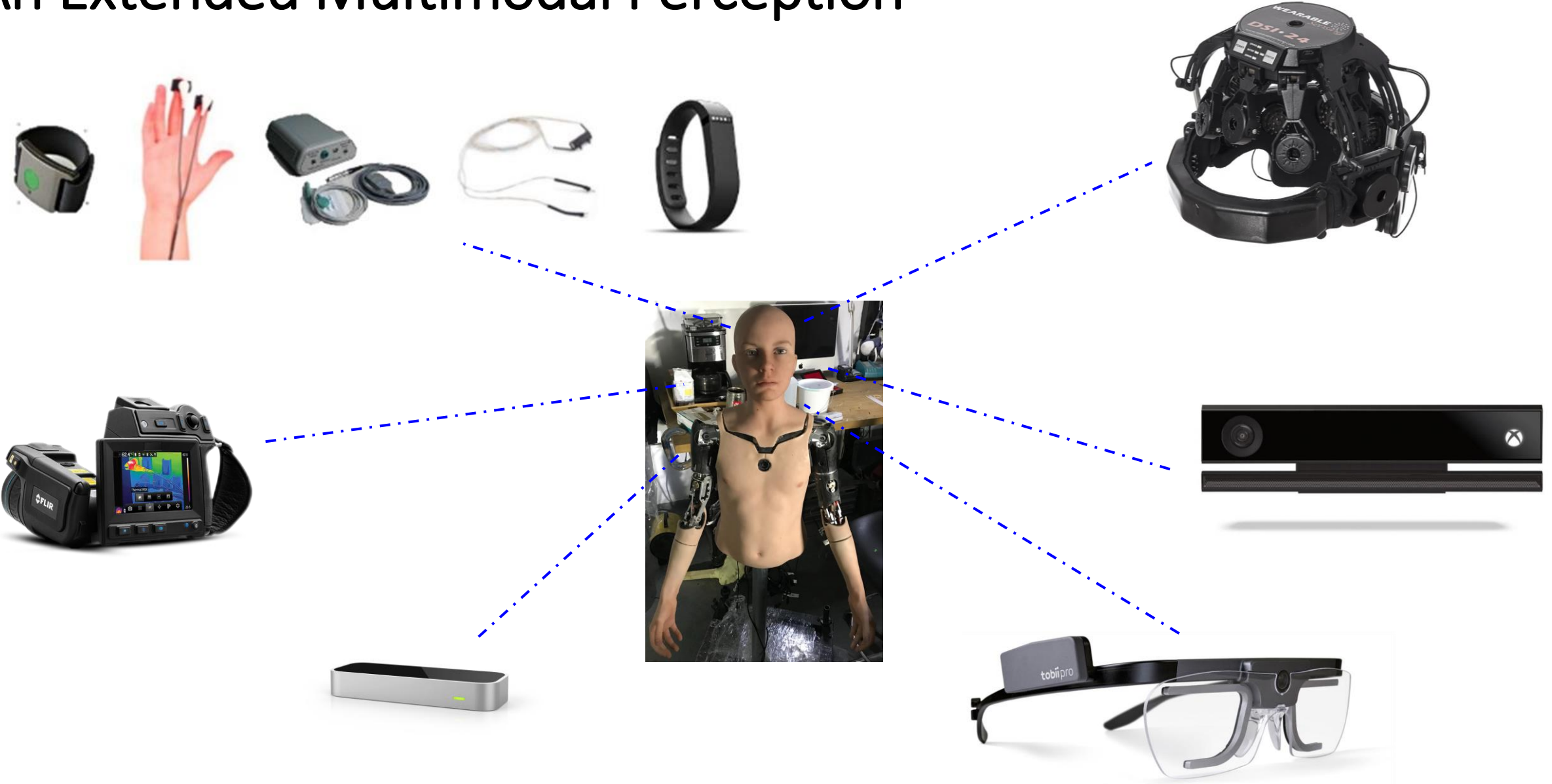
Minimum jerk trajectory generation, **fifth order polynomial** and **bell-shape velocity profile**.



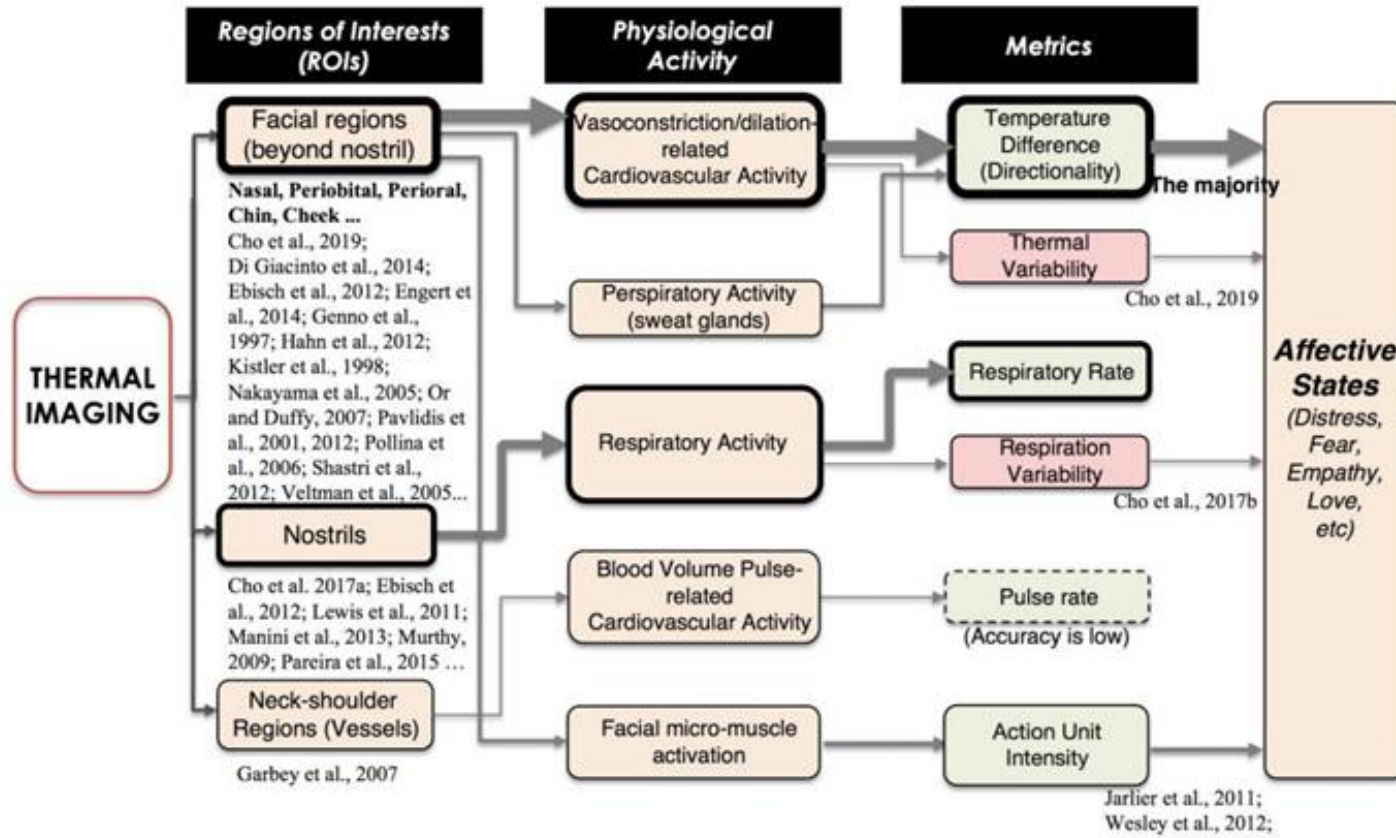




An Extended Multimodal Perception



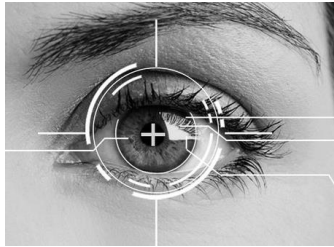
Physiological and Affective Computing through Thermal Imaging



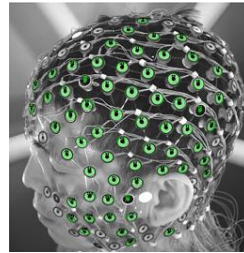
Subject Emotion	1	2	3
Baseline			
Anger			
Disgust			
Fear			
Joy			
Sadness			

Biomedical signal processing and modelling

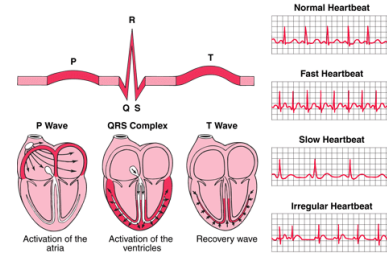
Eye-gaze



Brain dynamics Autonomic nervous system

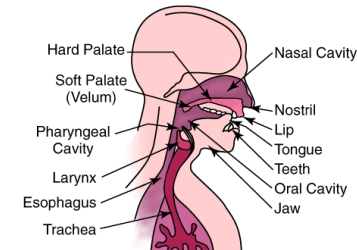


EEG

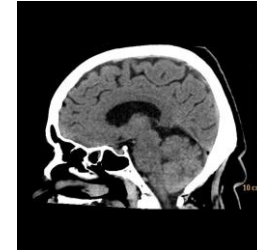


ECG, EDA

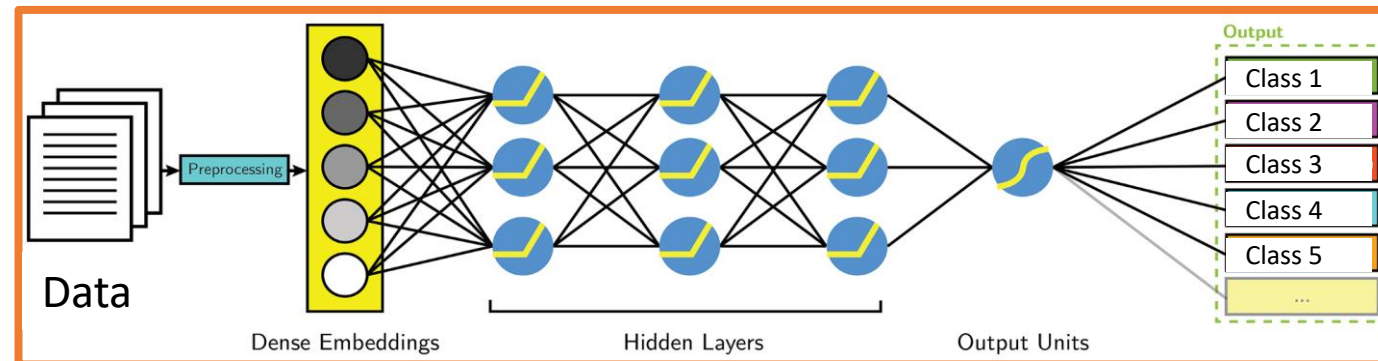
Speech



Bioimages



Feature Extraction



MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES



Machine Learning VS Expert System

Data-Driven Approach

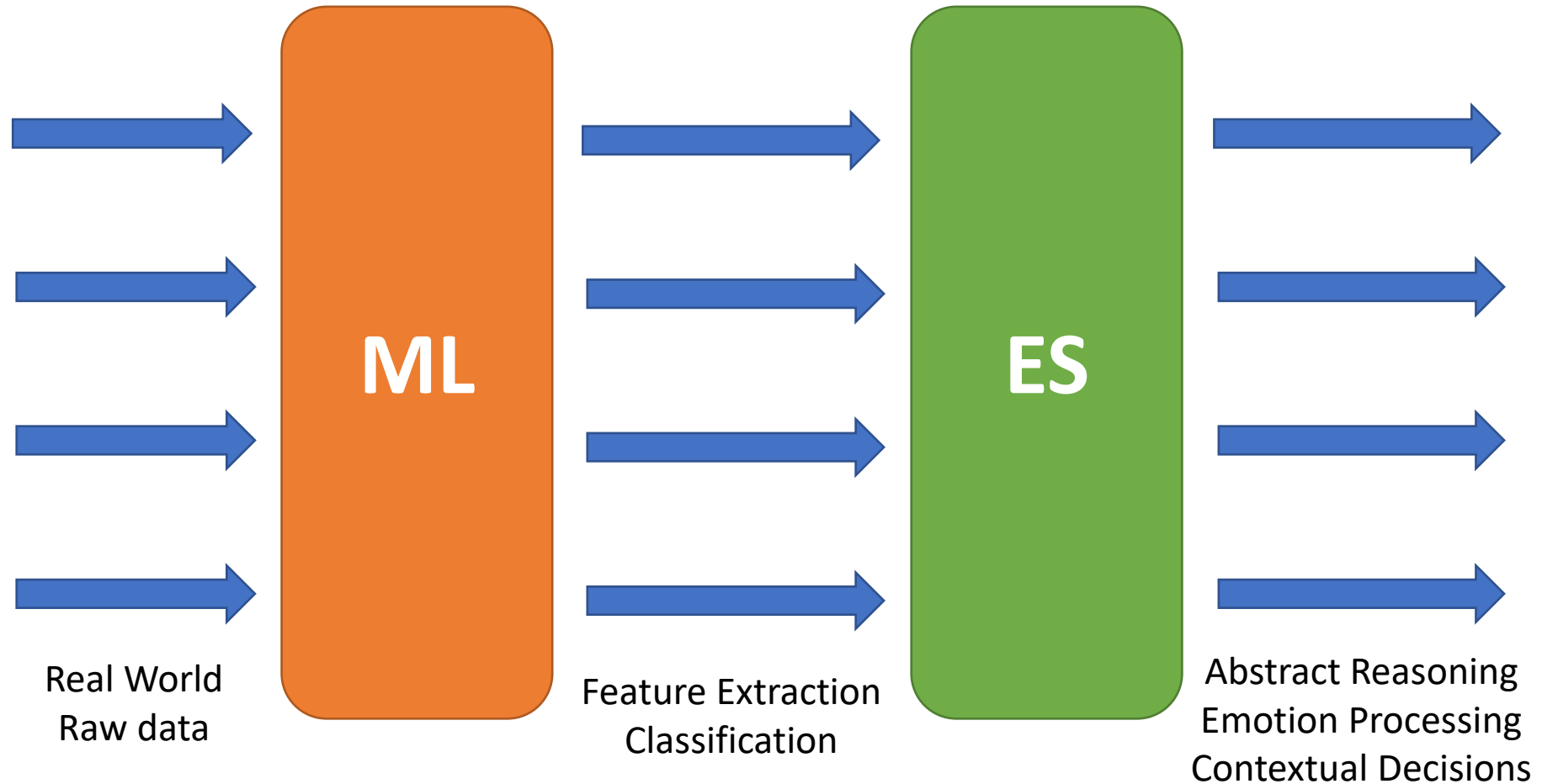
Knowledge-based Approach



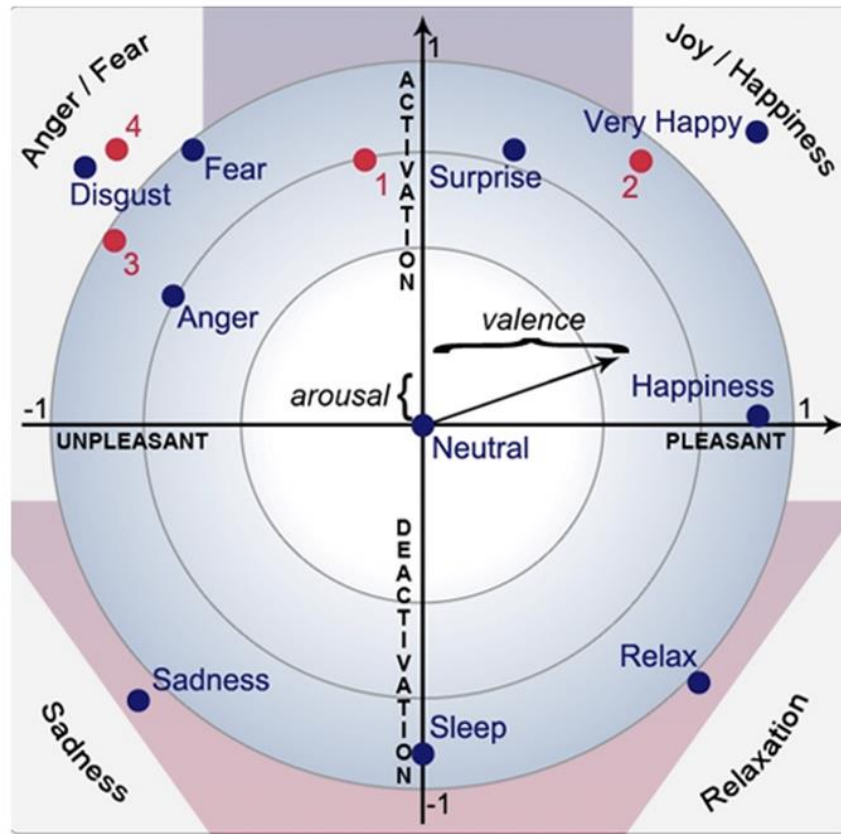
Machine Learning + Expert System

Data-Driven Approach

Knowledge-based Approach

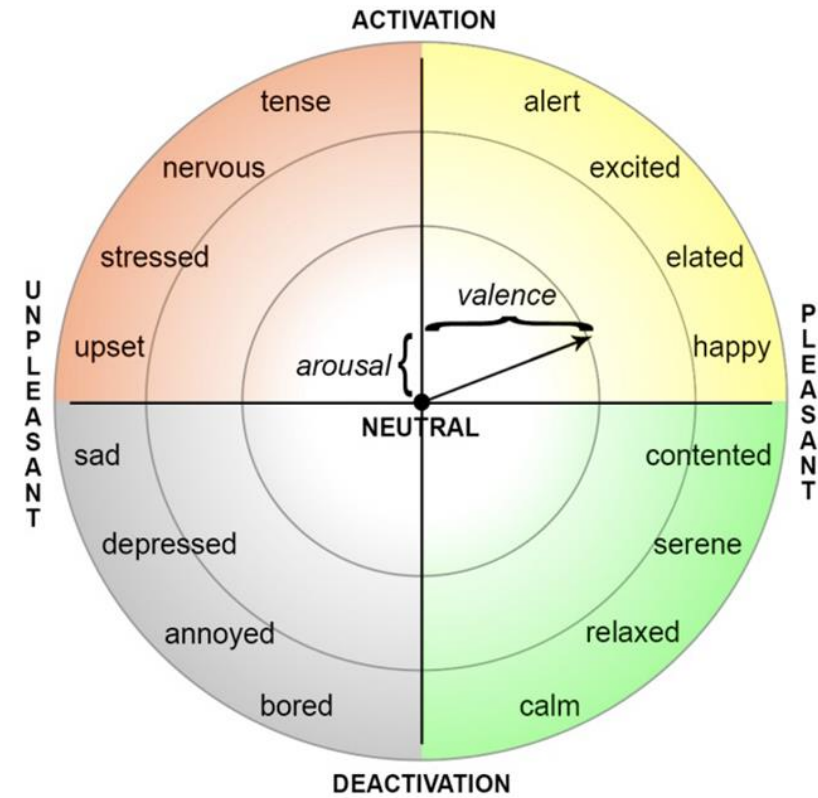


EXPRESSION



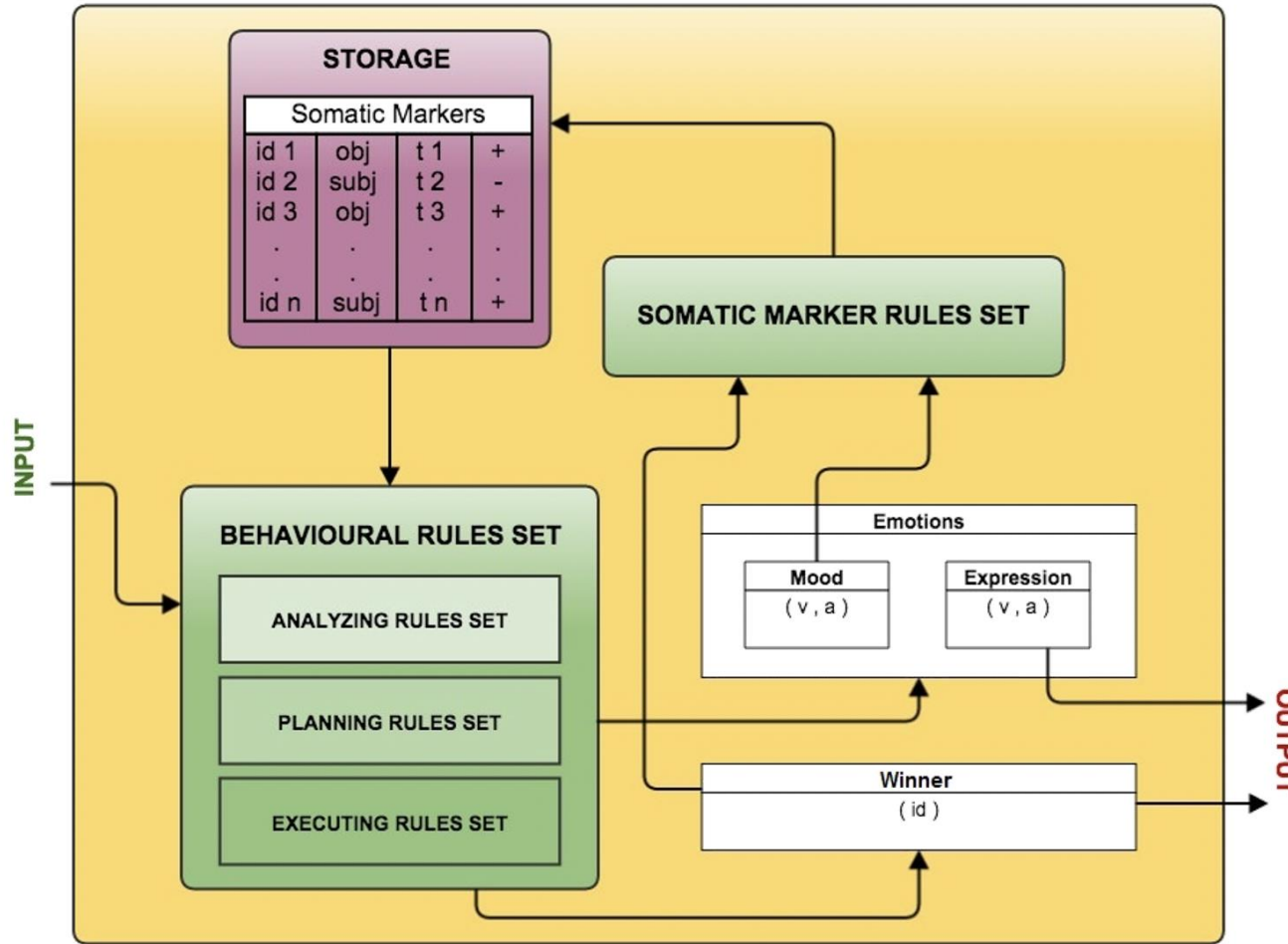
discrete, quick reaction, highly responsive,
unconscious, OUT of the time dimension

MOOD

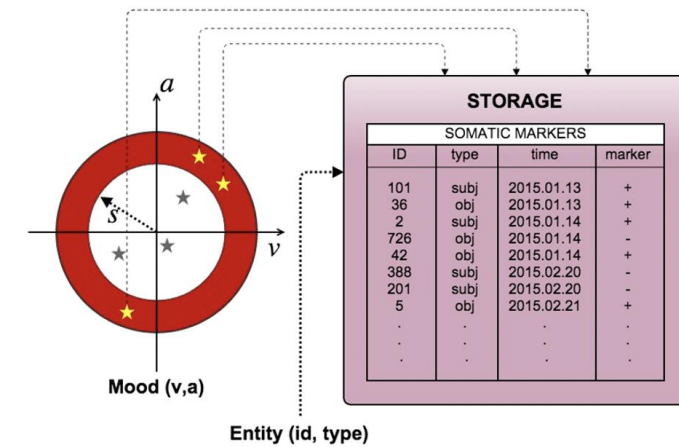


incremental, slow modulation, determines
changes in the behaviour of the robot,
based on the experience, IN the time
dimension

Implementation of the Somatic Marker



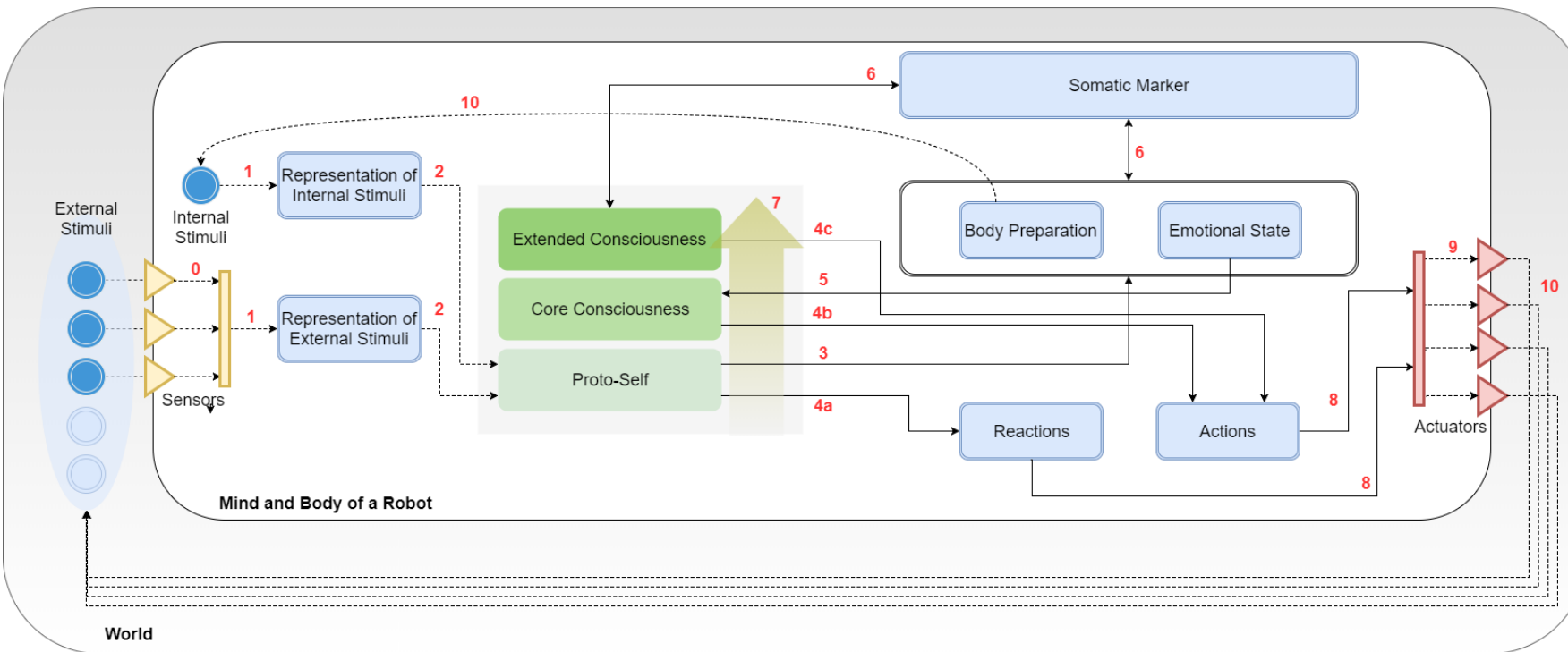
Somatic Rules (**SMRS**) are triggered by the exceed of thresholds in the mood plane: an important emotional state activate a marker on the object of attention of the robot (e.g., an object, a subject or a concept)



Since a marked entity is present in the storage, if the same - or a similar - object, subject or concept is recognized in the scenario of the robot (**ARS**), or appears again in the mind of the robot (**PRS**), different actions will be executed (**ERS**). As a consequence, the whole path of the Behavioural Rules Set will be biased.

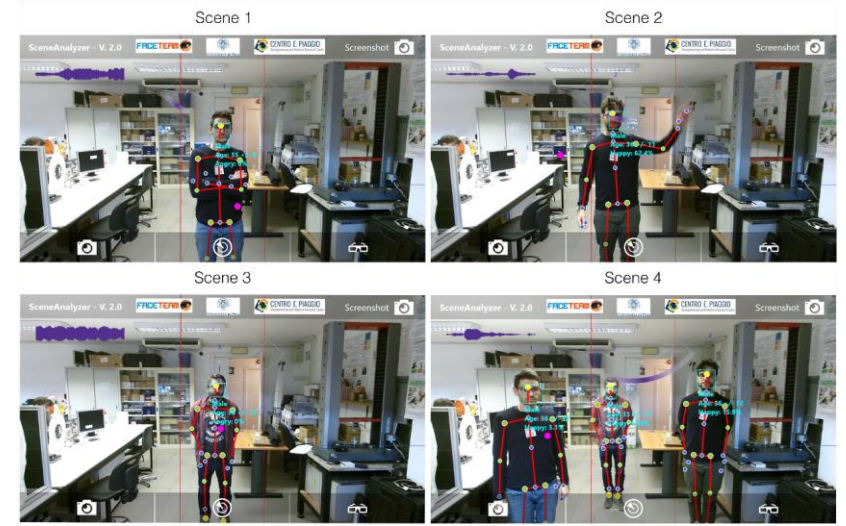
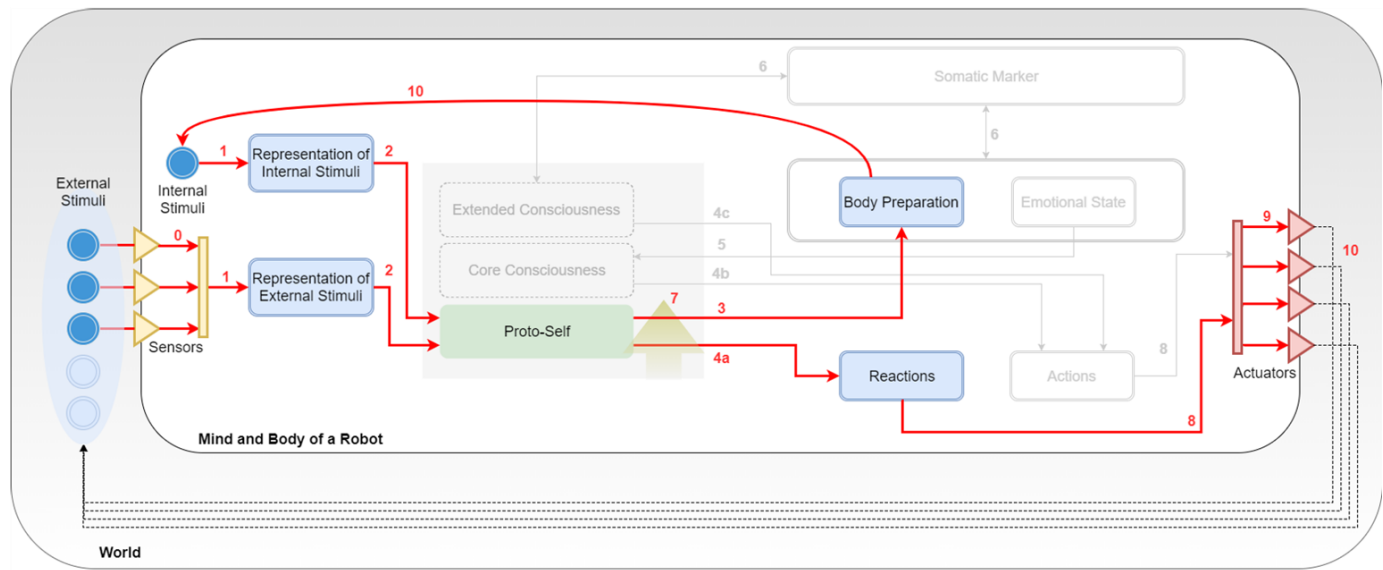
Therefore, the Behavioural Rules Set (**BRS**) determines the behaviour of the robot according to external and internal informations (e.g. SMs);

SEAI | Social Emotional Artificial Intelligence

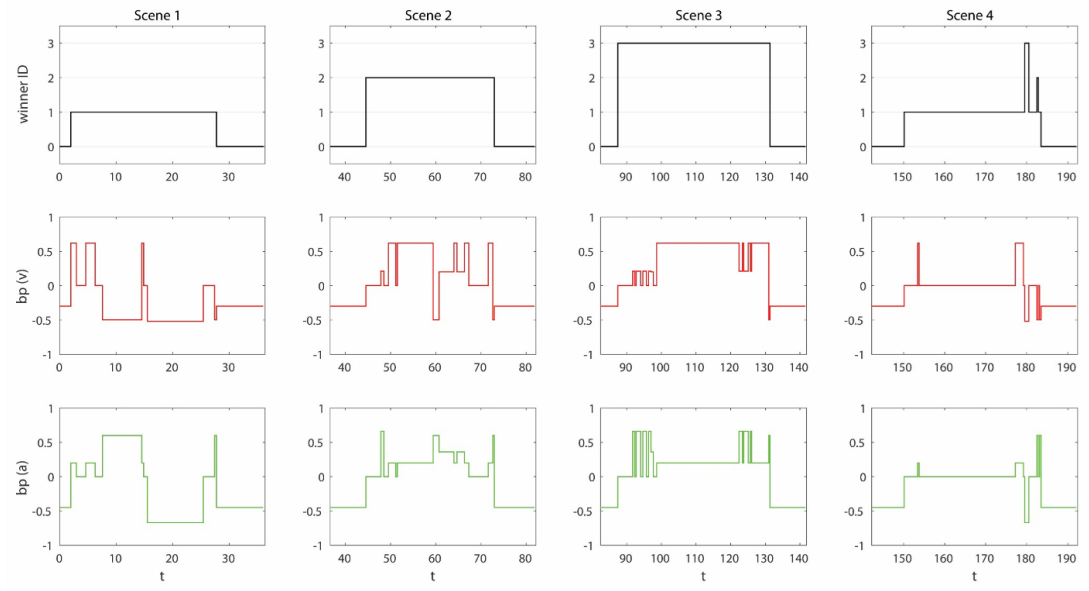


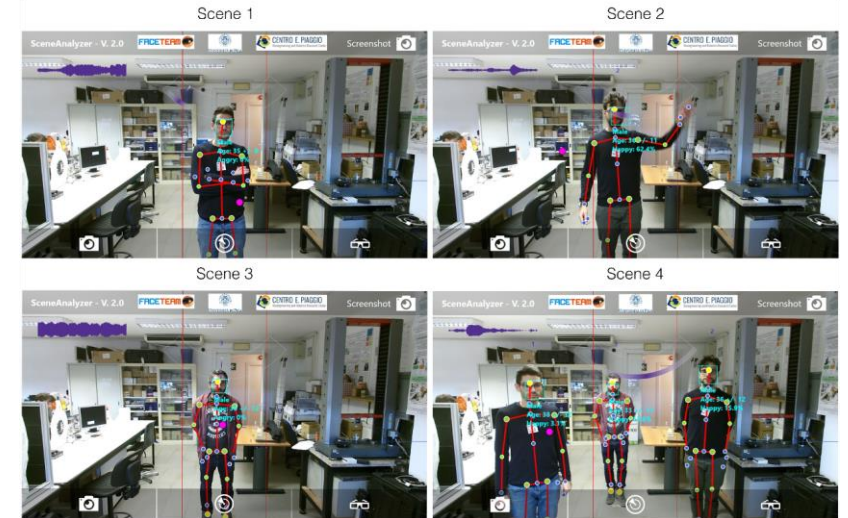
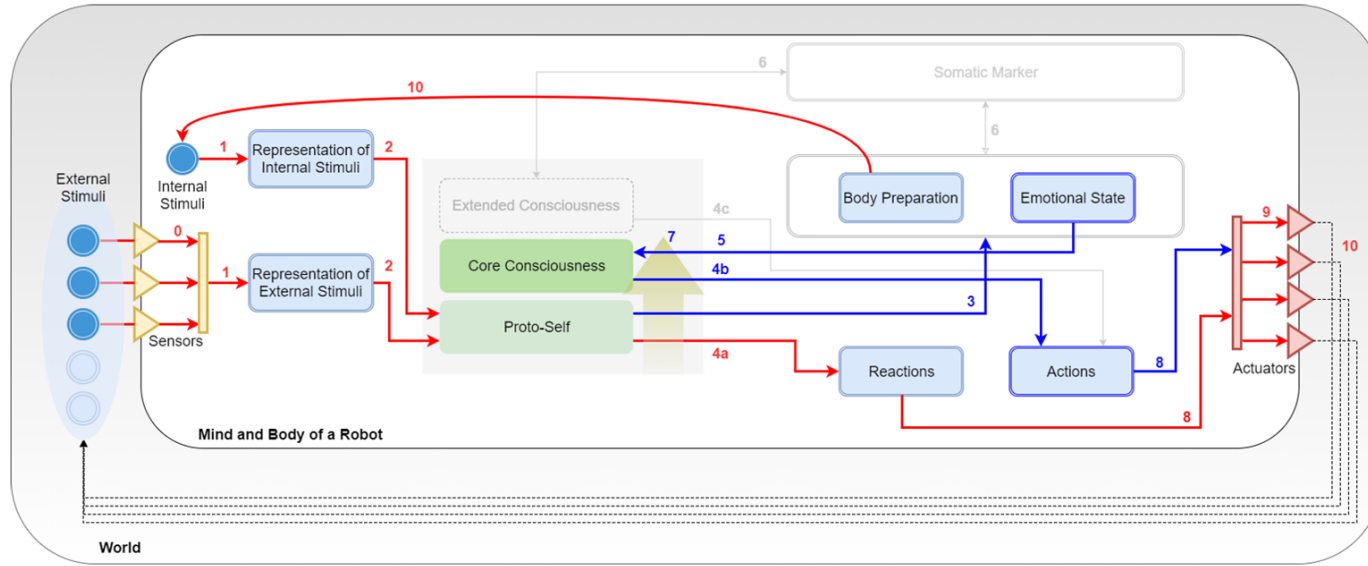
Connections and Rule Sets

1. **PATTERN MATCHING**
2. **ASSERTION OF FACTS**
3. **EMORS (EMOtional Rule Set)**
4. **BEHRS (BEHAvioral Rule Set)**
5. **FEERS (FEELing Rule Set)**
6. **SOMARS (SOmatic MARKer Rule Set)**
7. **REARS (REASONing Rule Set)**
8. **EXERS (EXEcutional Rule Set)**
9. **MOTOR COMMANDS**
10. **ACTION AND REAQUISITION**

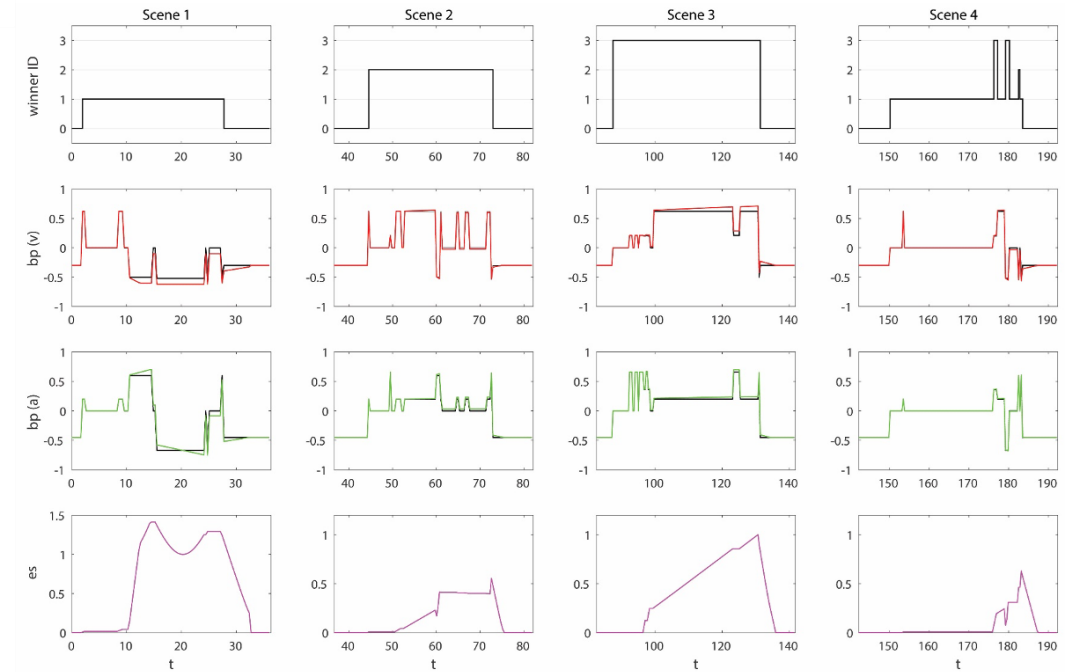


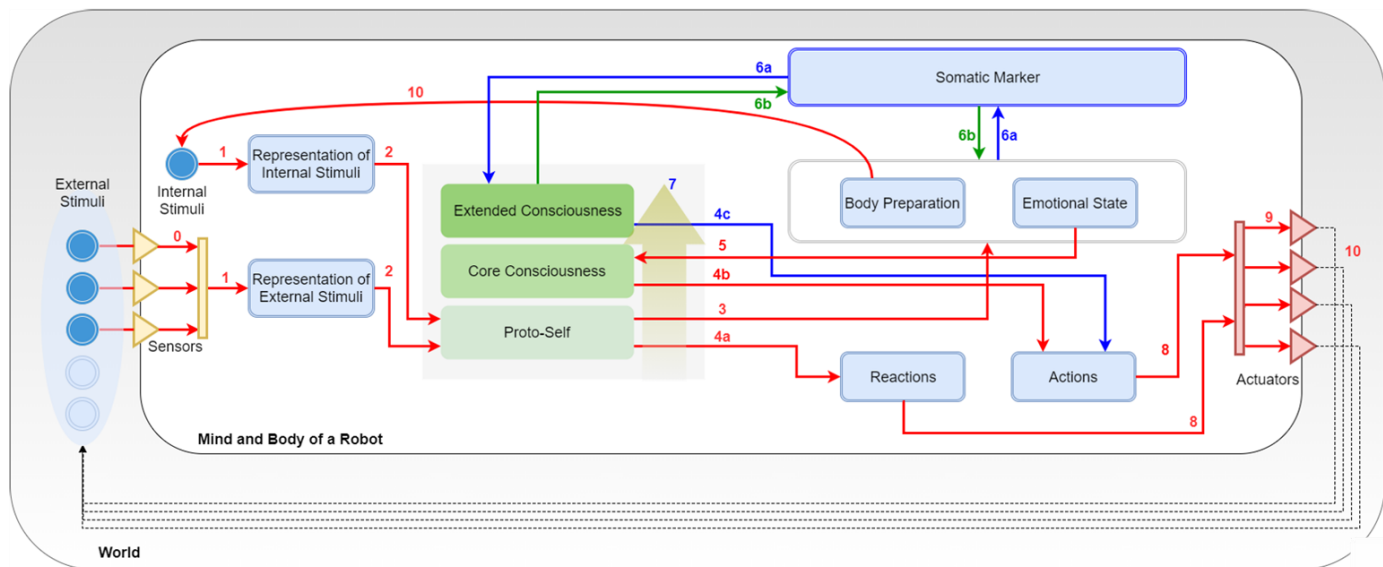
1. **PATTERN MATCHING**
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8. **EXERS (EXEcutional Rule Set)**
9. **MOTOR COMMANDS**
10. **ACTION AND next AQUITION**



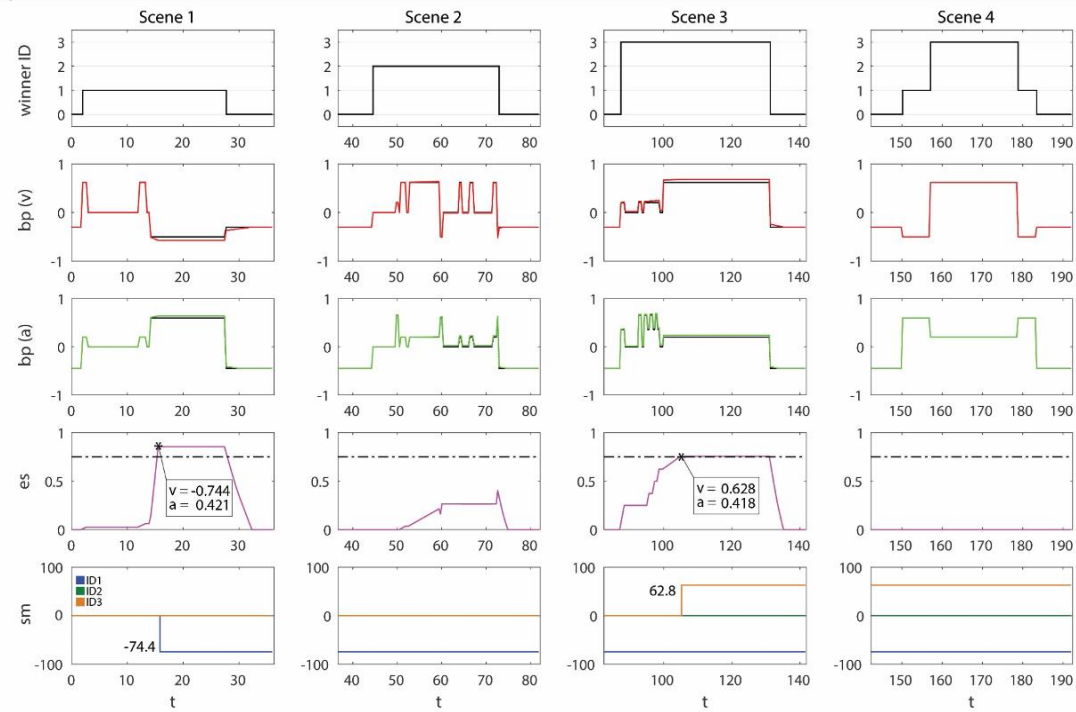
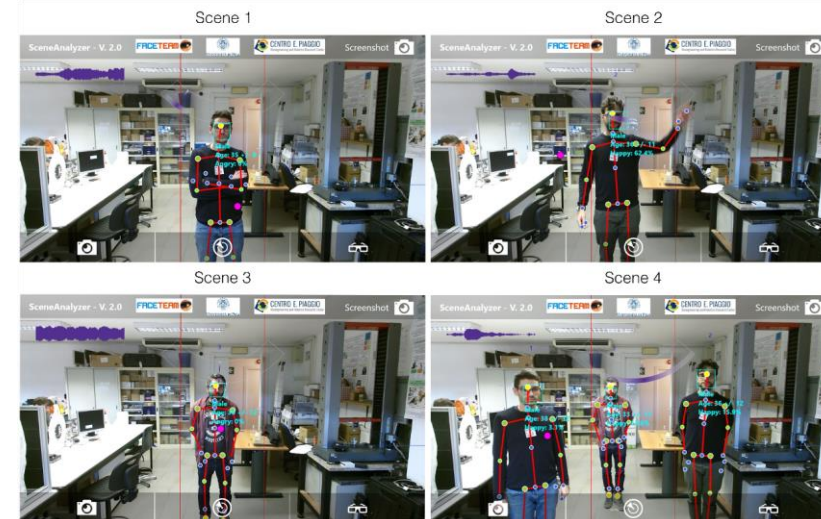


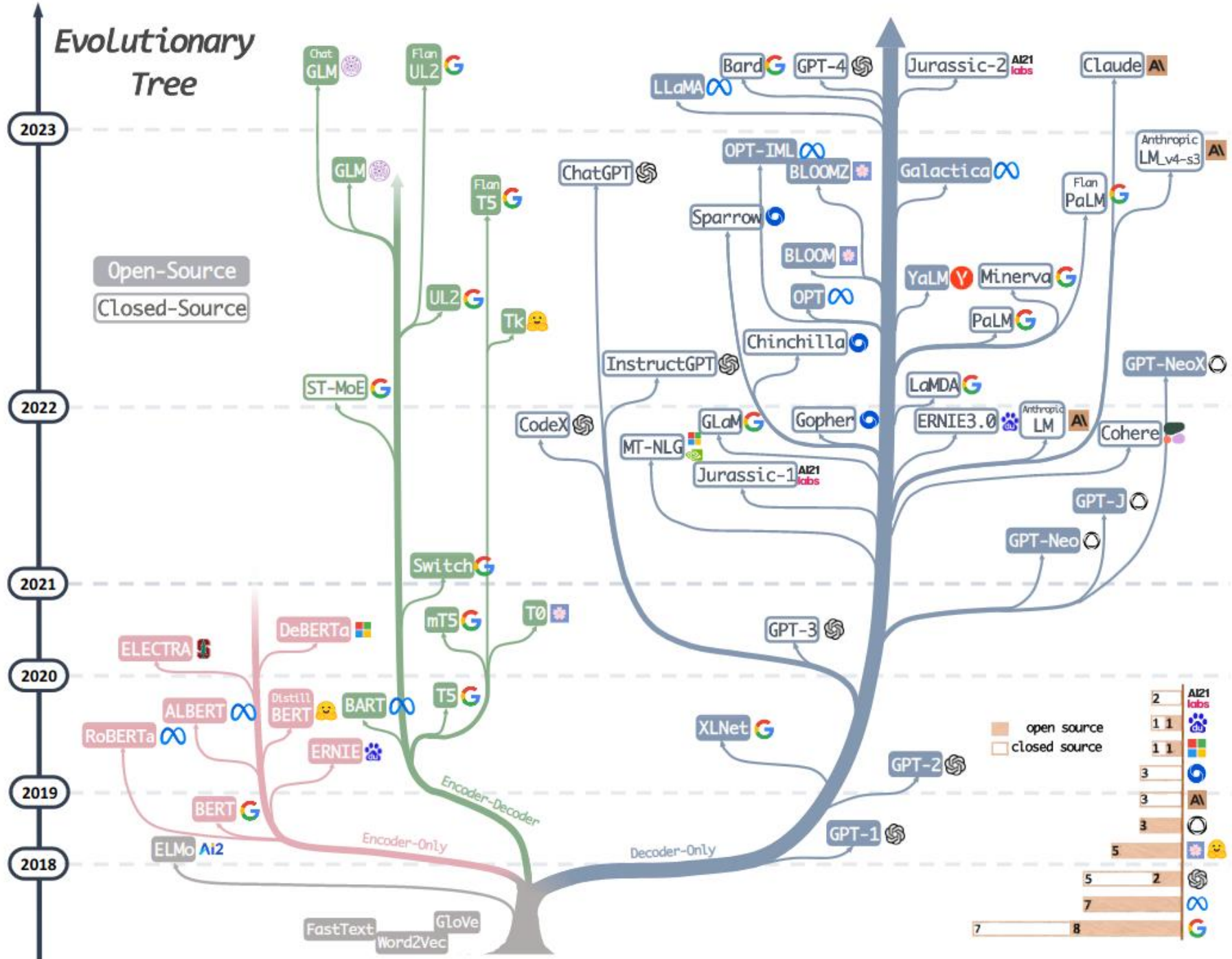
1. **PATTERN MATCHING**
2. **ASSERTION OF FACTS**
3. **EMORS (EMOtional Rule Set)**
4. **BEHRs (BEHAvioral Rule Set)**
5. **FEERS (FEELing Rule Set)**
6. **SOMARS (SOMatic MARKer Rule Set)**
7. **REARS (REASoning Rule Set)**
8. **EXERS (EXEcutional Rule Set)**
9. **MOTOR COMMANDS**
10. **ACTION and next AQUISITION**



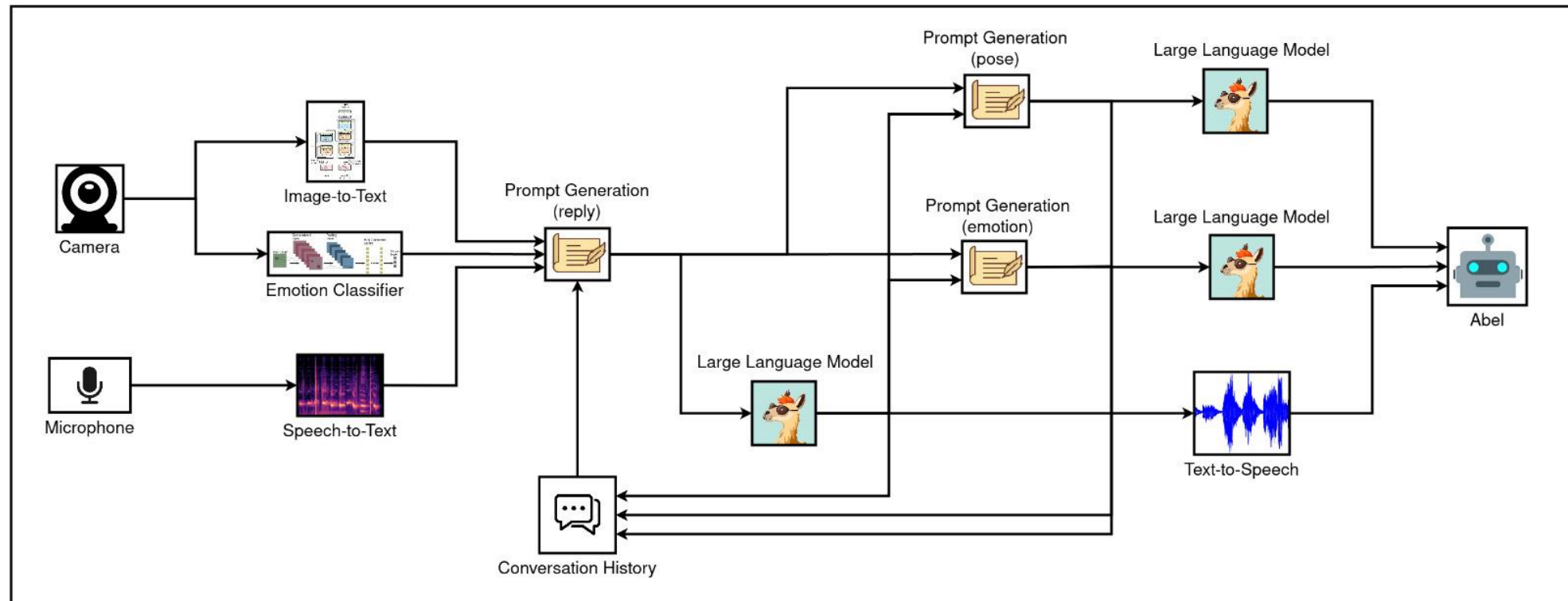


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A Cognitive Architecture for a Natural Verbal Communication



Testing Abel's Architecture in HRI



Embodiment	ARCHITECTURE	NO ARCHITECTURE
Yes	Smart Abel	Naïve Abel
No	Smart Avatar	Naïve Avatar



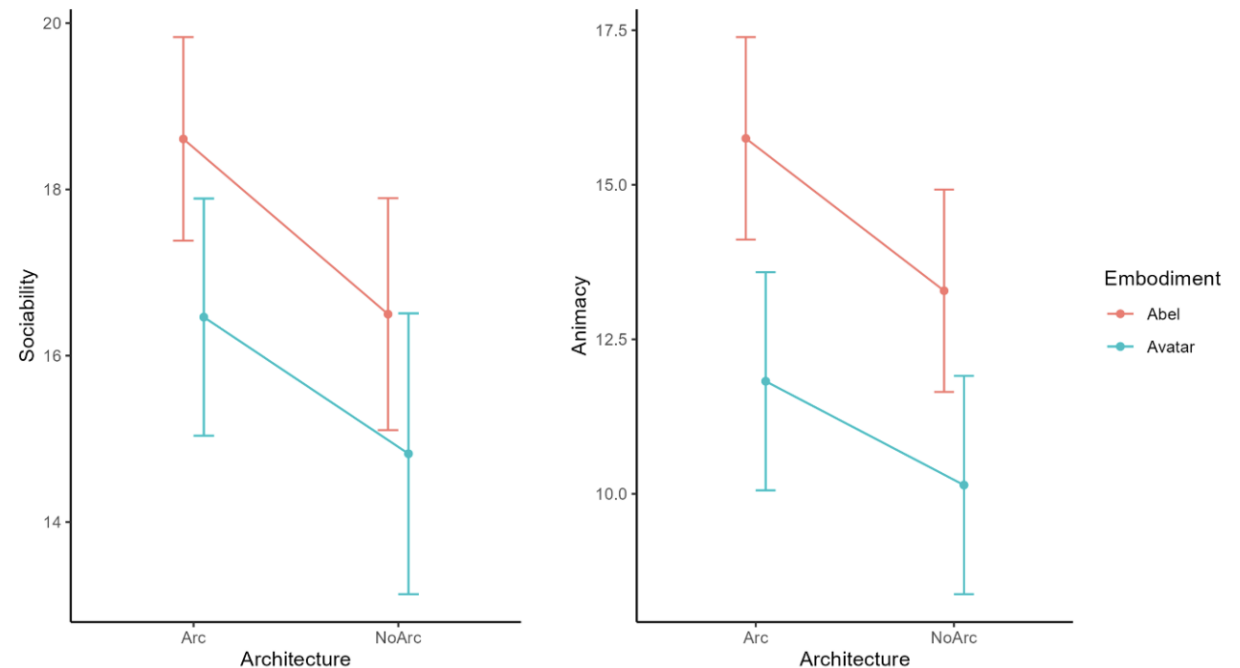
- **GENERAL AIM:**
*Develop **guidelines** and appropriate **assessment schemes** to judge the progress of the developed solutions*
- **OBJECTIVE:**
Test the effectiveness of Abel's **architecture** (and **embodiment**) on **human** participants.

Some Preliminary Results

- When analyzing the Human-Robot Interaction Evaluation Scale (HRIES, Spatola et al., 2021), we found significant main effects of Embodiment and Architecture on Sociability and Animacy
- Abel was perceived as more sociable (i.e., likeable, friendly) and animated (i.e., alive, human-like) than its avatar version, while the architecture version also increased Sociability and Animacy compared to the no-architecture version.

Embodiment effects						
HRIES Subscale	Mean Abel	Mean Avatar	F	DF	p-value	p-value code
Sociability	17.55	15.64	8.14	1,27	.008	**
Animacy	14.52	10.98	20.57	1,27	<.001	***
Agency	18.68	17.52	3.22	1,27	.084	
Disturbance	11.43	11.32	0.01	1,27	.916	
Architecture effects						
HRIES Subscale	Mean Arc	Mean NoArc	F	DF	p-value	p-value code
Sociability	17.54	15.66	5.78	1,27	.023	*
Animacy	13.79	11.71	15.69	1,54	<.001	***
Agency	18.05	18.14	0.03	1,27	.871	
Disturbance	11.48	11.27	0.07	1,27	.798	

P-value codes: <.001 '***'; <.01 '**'; <.05 '*'



Measuring Trust and Collaboration with Behavioral Economics Experiments



- Fictitious Financial Markets
- Trust Game
- Escape Room



Self-reported indicators

questions asked at round 5-10-15



Facial expressions

every 7 seconds, over 15 rounds:
7 emotions + engagement



Physiological parameters

real time, over 15 rounds:
e.g EDA_symp, EDA_symp_HF_nu

▪ **GENERAL AIM:**

Collect physiological data during HRI experiments to analyse potential decisional bias and extract meaningful patterns

▪ **OBJECTIVE:**

Develop decision-making (or support) systems that take into consideration human emotions in realtime

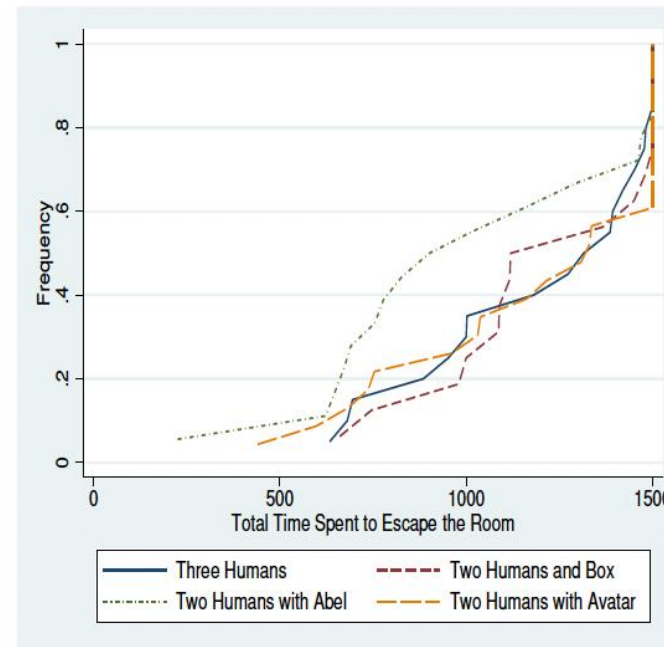
Some Preliminary Results from current experiments

The best performance is achieved by mixed teams, with the highest results observed in teams that included the humanoid agent.

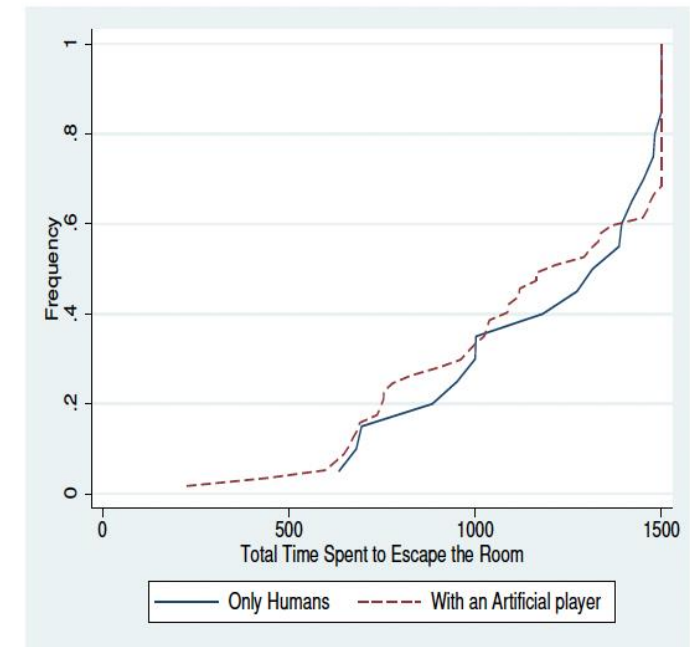
While human-only teams have a higher success rate, they take more time and make more errors.

Additionally, the conversational style with Abel is more akin to human communication compared to interactions with less embodied artificial agents.

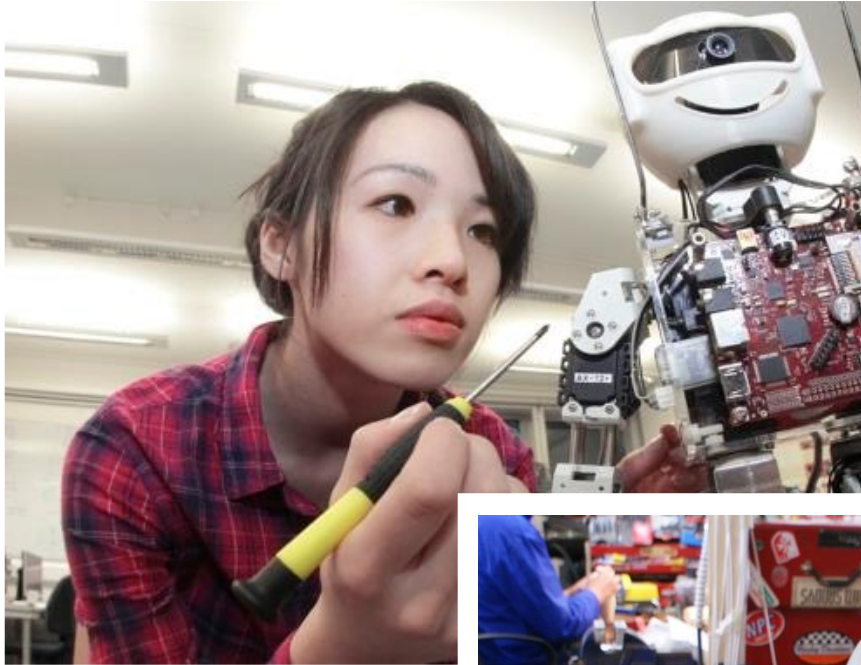
Condition	No Embodiment	Low Embodiment	High Embodiment
Machine	Computer Box	Avatar	Abel
No Machine	Only Humans		



(a) Human-only teams



(b) Team w/o an artificial player



Will machine take control?
We do not endorse this view.
Machines will undergo a long and true process of 'care' from which they will learn to define some sort of **identity, responsibility, and ethics**, with a symbiotic liaison with the mentor, forced to operate accordingly on himself.
We do believe machines will lead us to a new kind of humanism.

(De Rossi et al., 2014)

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Thank you



Ph. Massimo Berruti © 2023



**DIPARTIMENTO DI
INGEGNERIA
DELL'INFORMAZIONE**



CENTRO E. PIAGGIO
Bioengineering and Robotics Research Center



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Thank **you** for your
kind attention