

EMYS: a social robot that plays “Sueca”



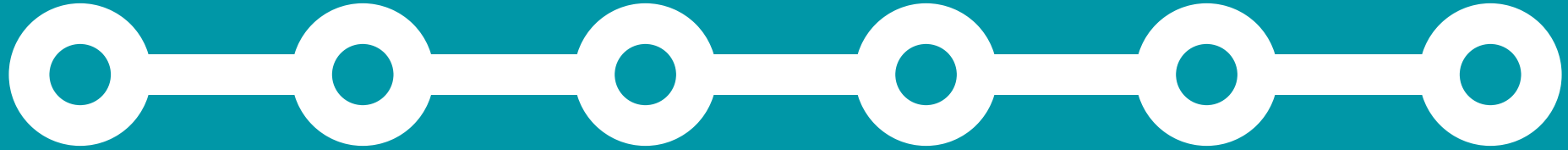
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Outline

Related Work

Social player

Conclusions



Motivation

AI

User studies



Motivation

Related Work



AI

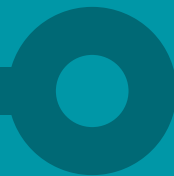
Social player



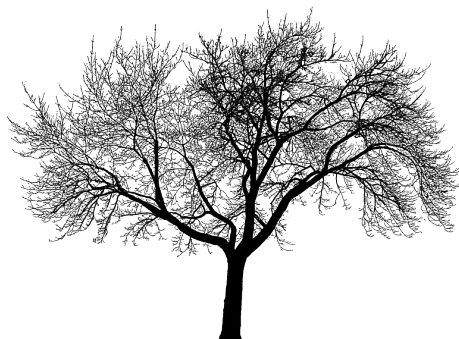
User studies



Conclusions



Motivation



Complexity

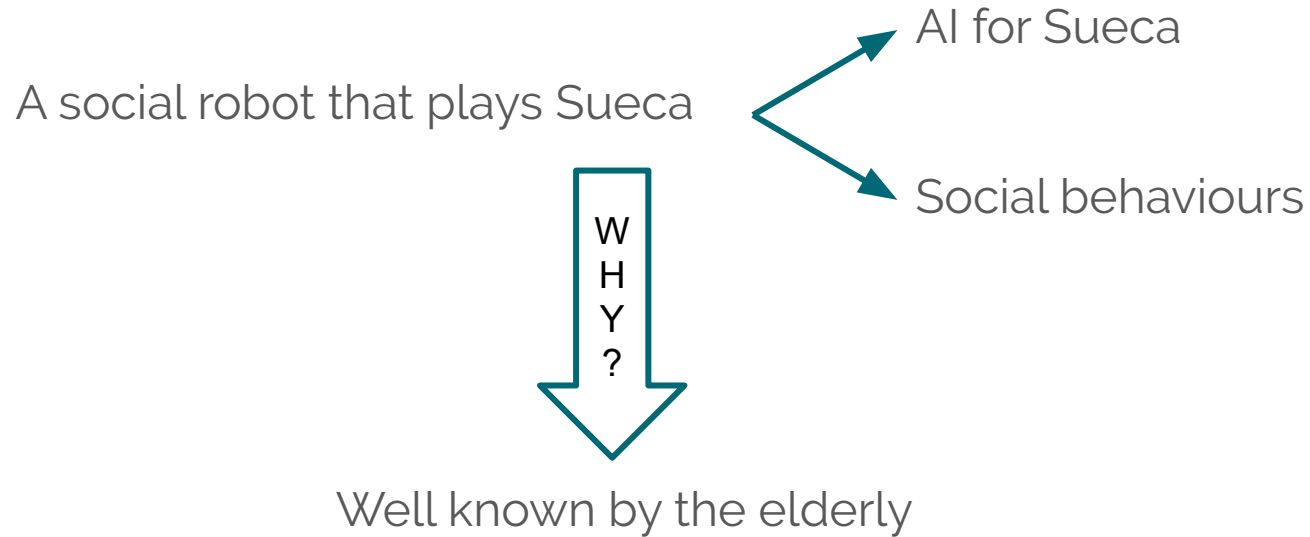


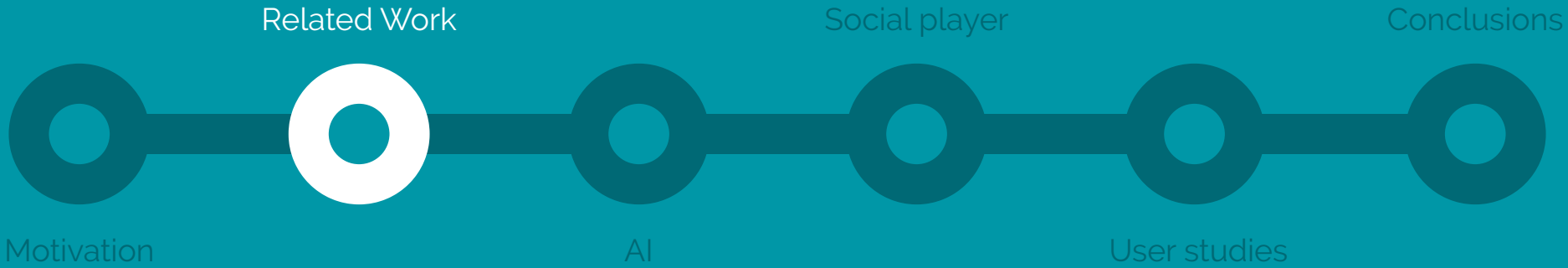
Motivation

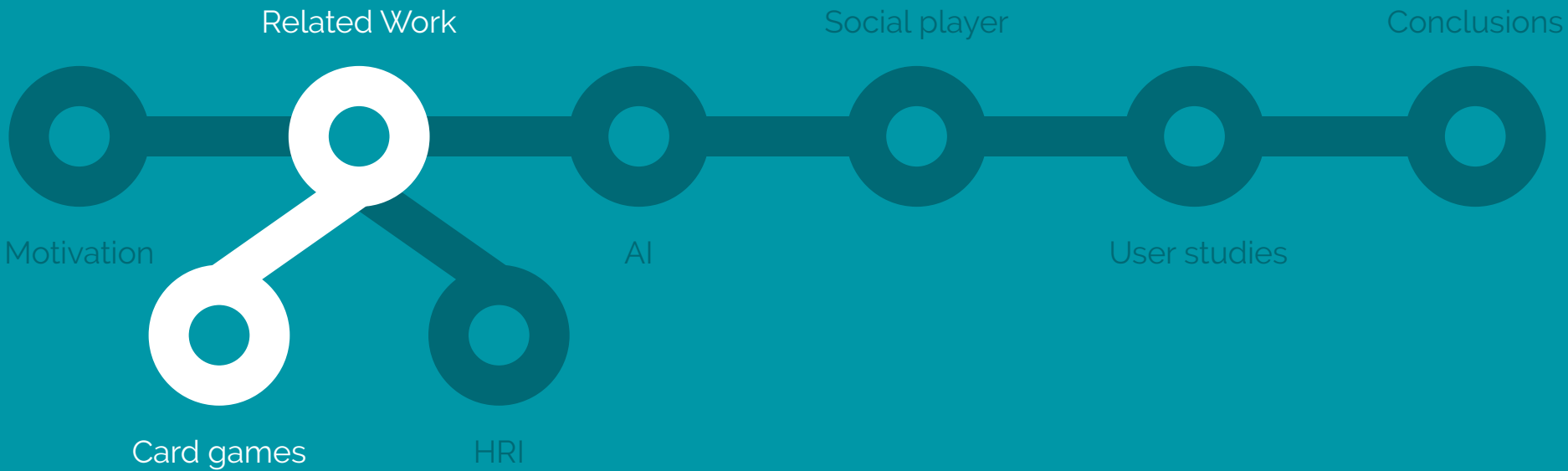


Can an artificial player be social?

Motivation

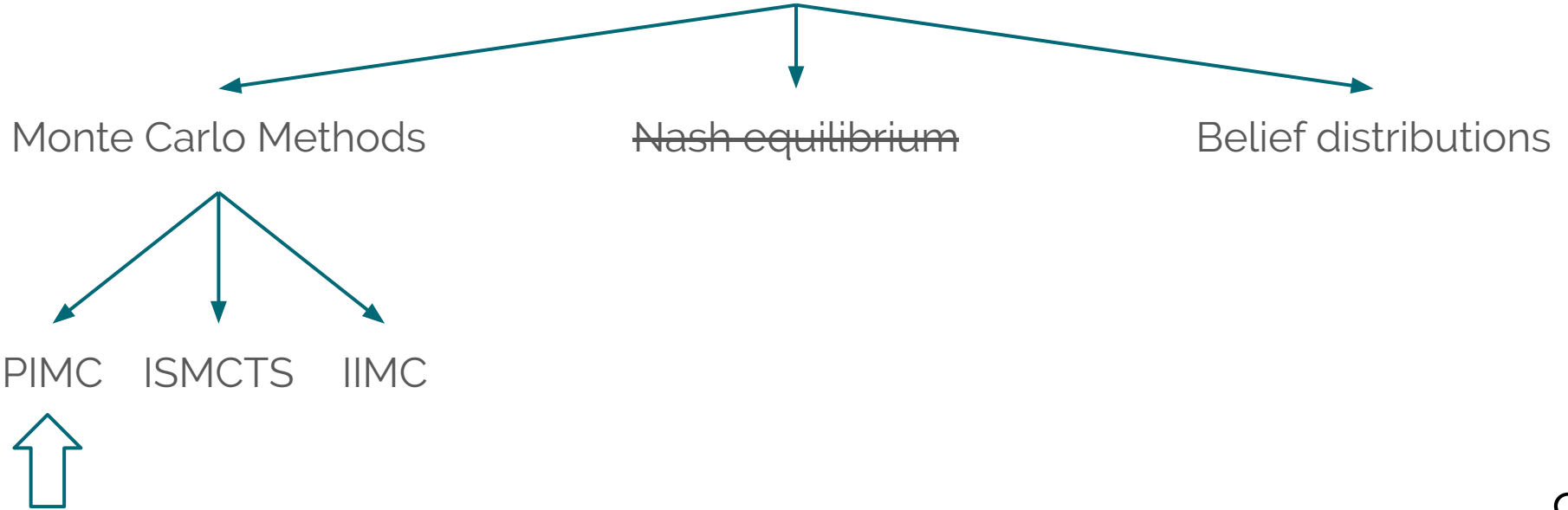


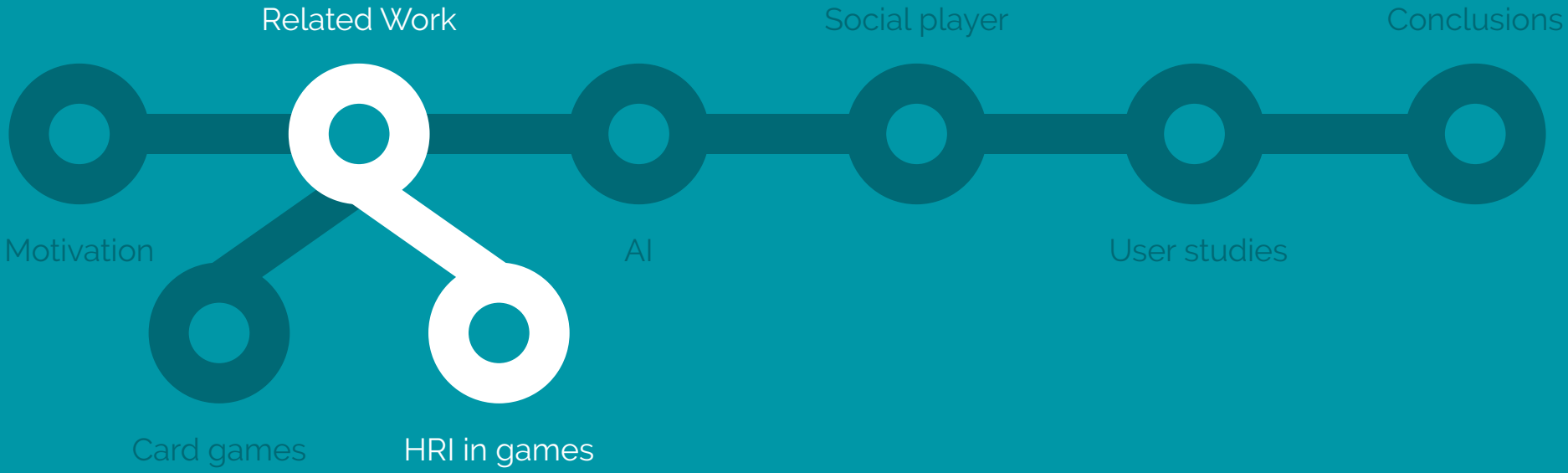




Card games

Solving hidden information games





HRI in games

EMYS, the Risk player



- Topology of speeches
- Relevance value of a move
- Power of a player
- Simulation of roles
- Luck perception

iCat, the chess tutor

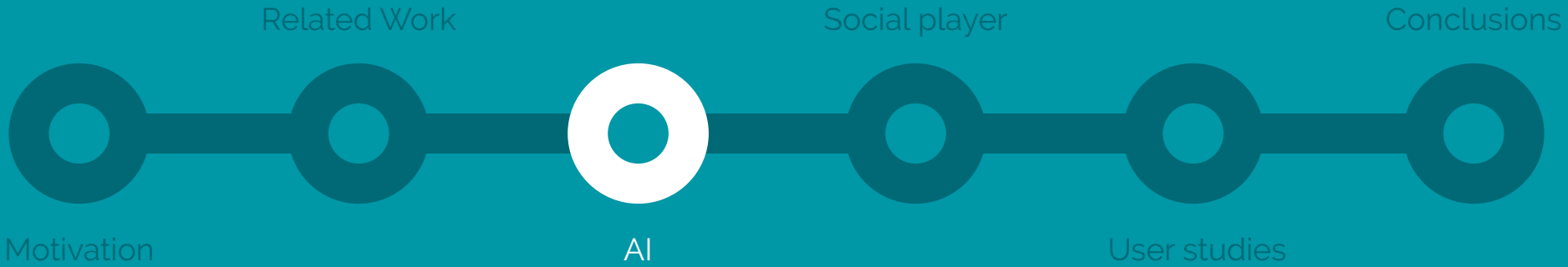


- Children tutor
- Careful advices
- Long-term interactions

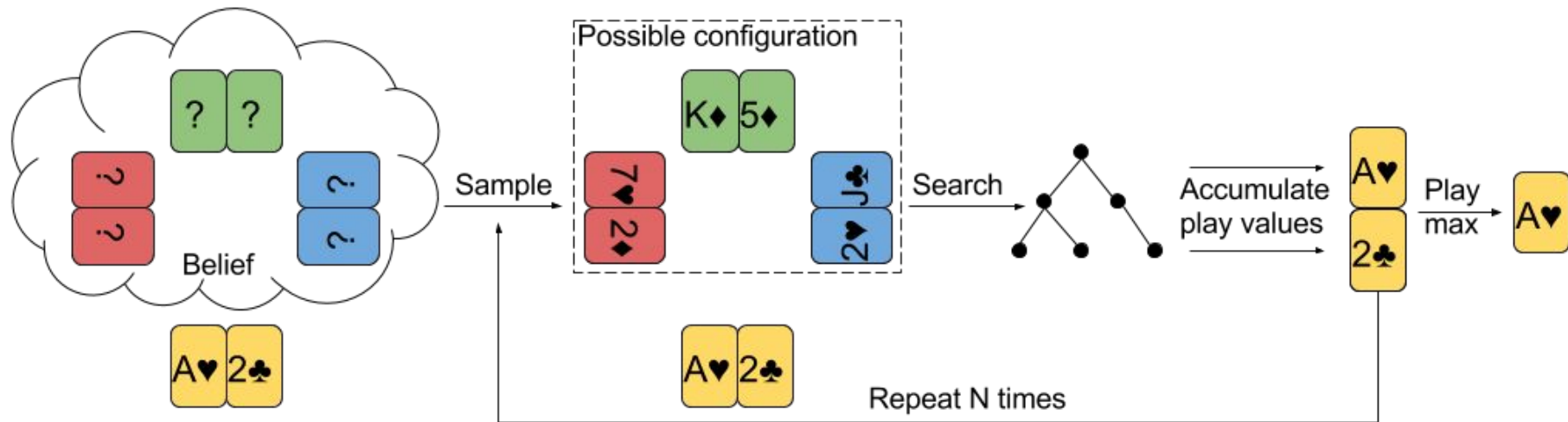
HRI in games



There is a gap in companion robots for older adults without serious health problems



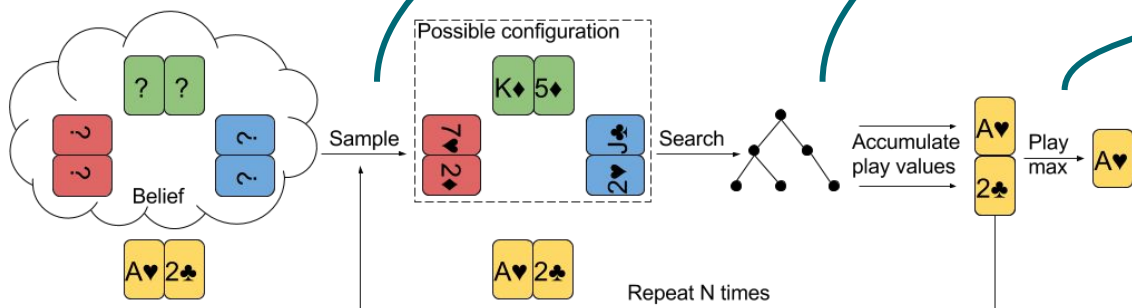
PIMC concept



Algorithm 1 PIMC search algorithm

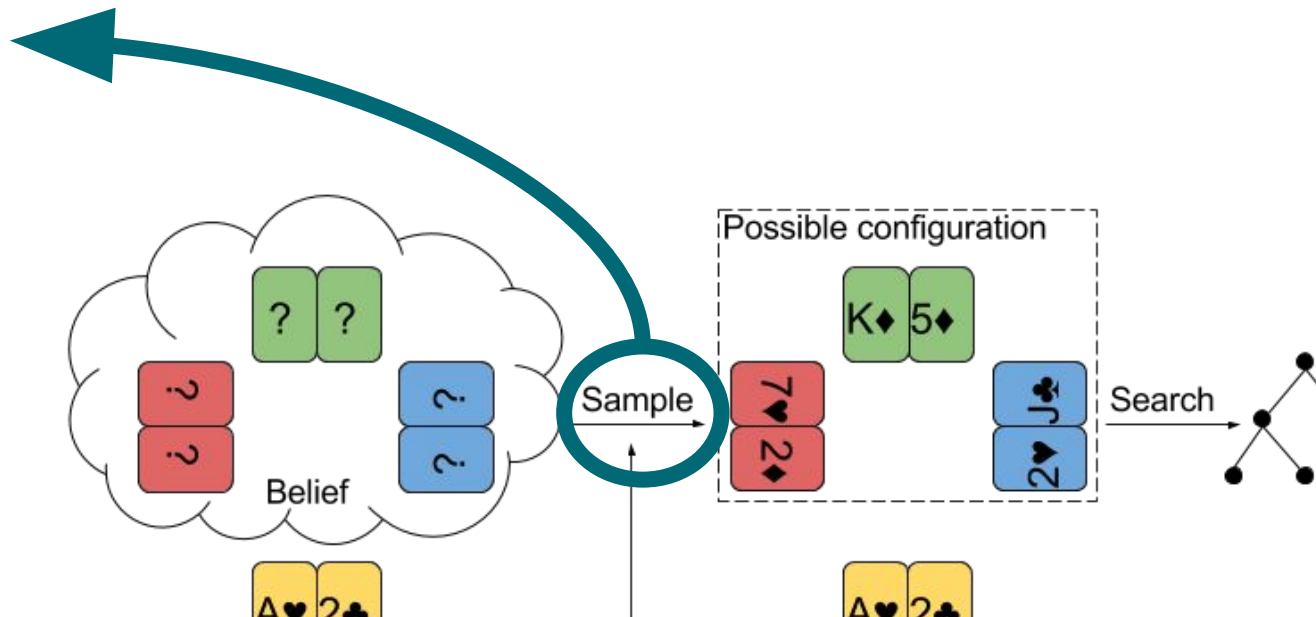
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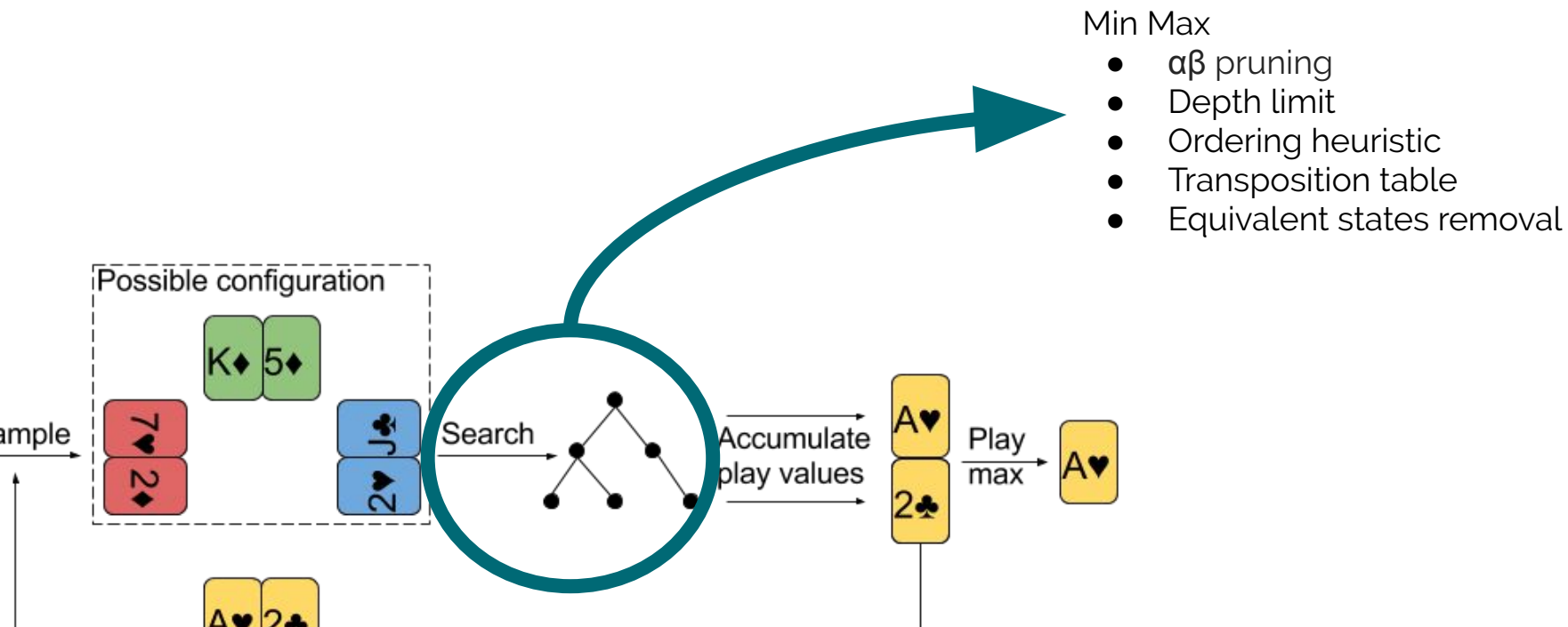
1: procedure PIMC(InfoSet  $I$ , int  $N$ )
2:   for all  $m \in \text{Moves}(I)$  do
3:      $val[m] = 0$ 
4:   for all  $i \in \{1..N\}$  do
5:      $x = \text{Sample}(I)$ 
6:     for all  $m \in \text{Moves}(I)$  do
7:        $val[m] += \text{PerfInfoValue}(x, m)$ 
8:   return  $\text{argmax}_m\{val[m]\}$ 
  
```



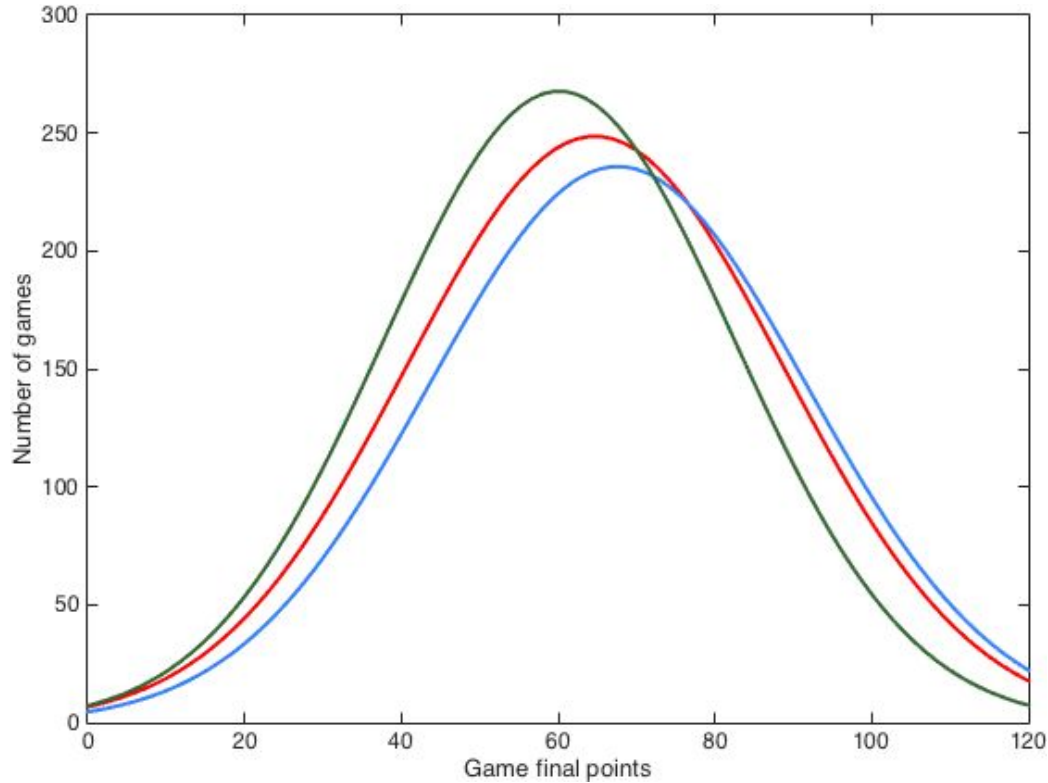
Information set

- Deck
- Suits per player





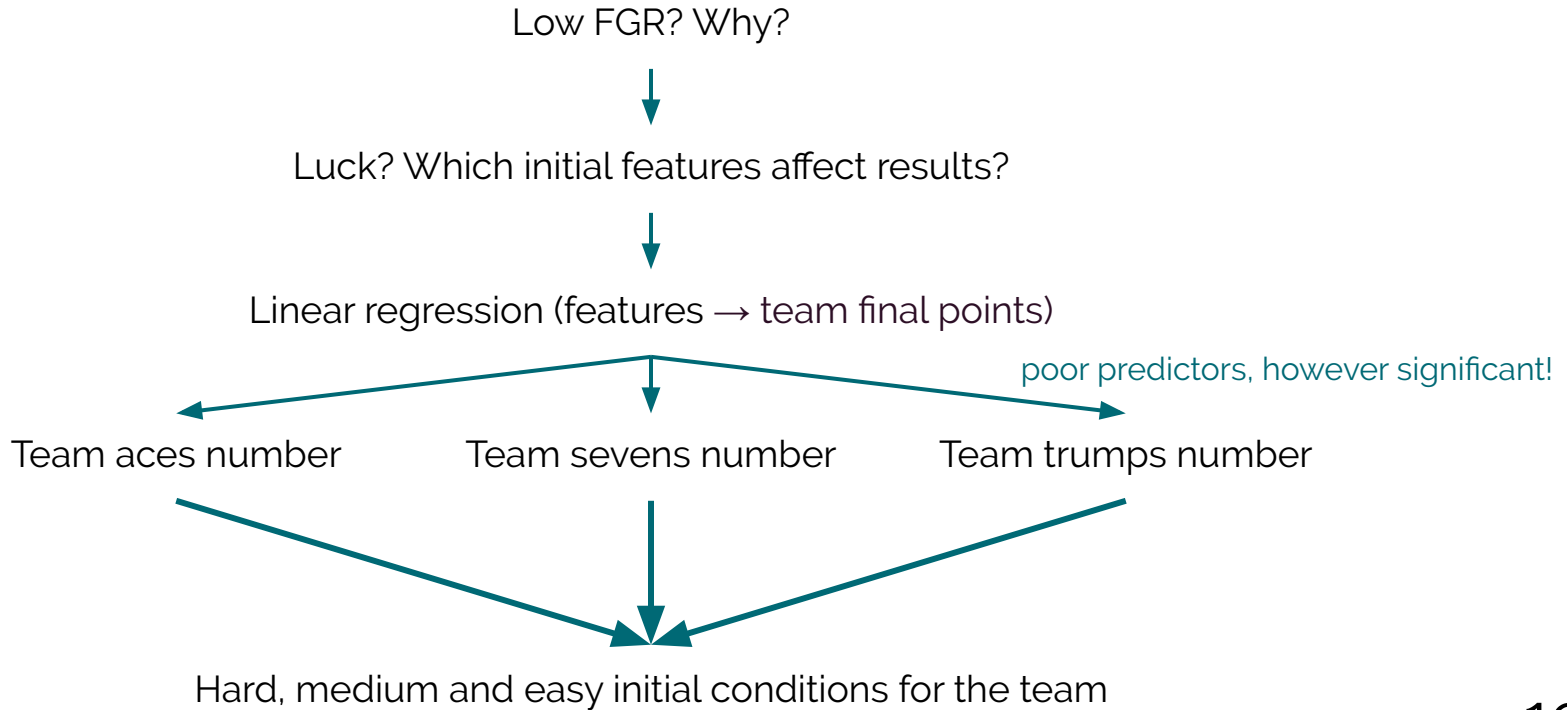
AI



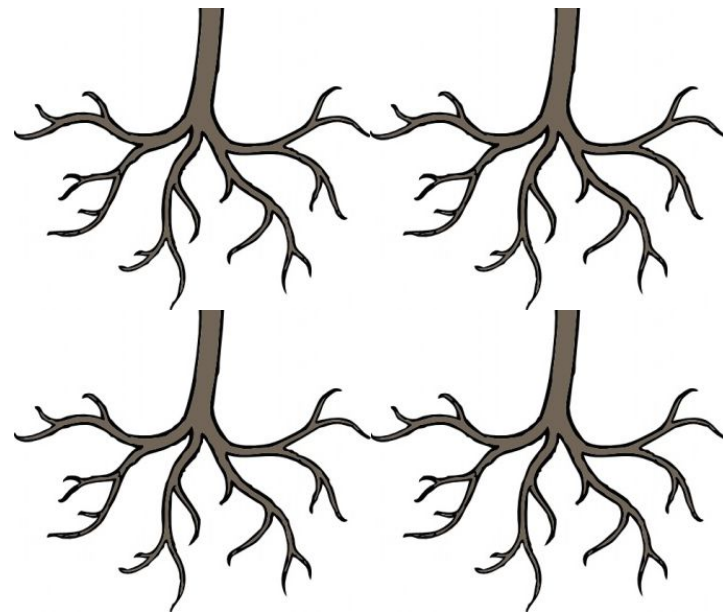
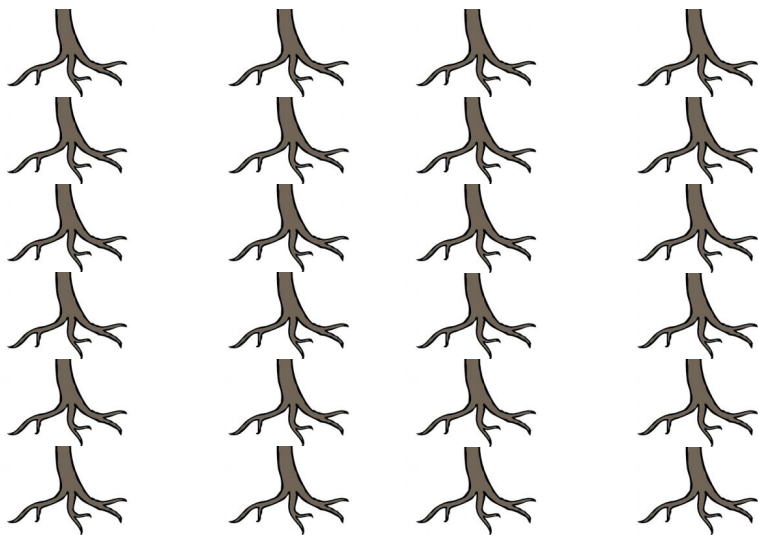
Benchmark: Rule-based Player

	FGR
2RB vs 2RB	50,4%
1RB 1Rand vs 2Rand	53,4%
2RB vs 2Rand	62,9%

Team impact!



Implementing PIMC...



Parametrizing...

Trick Player

- Utility func.: u_1
- Depth limit: 1 trick

$$u_1 = \begin{cases} \text{teamPoints}, & \text{teamPoints} \geq \text{opponentTeamPoints} \\ -\text{opponentTeamPoints}, & \text{teamPoints} < \text{opponentTeamPoints} \end{cases}$$

Deep-1 Player


- Utility func.: u_1
- Depth limit depends on the tree size

Deep-2 Player

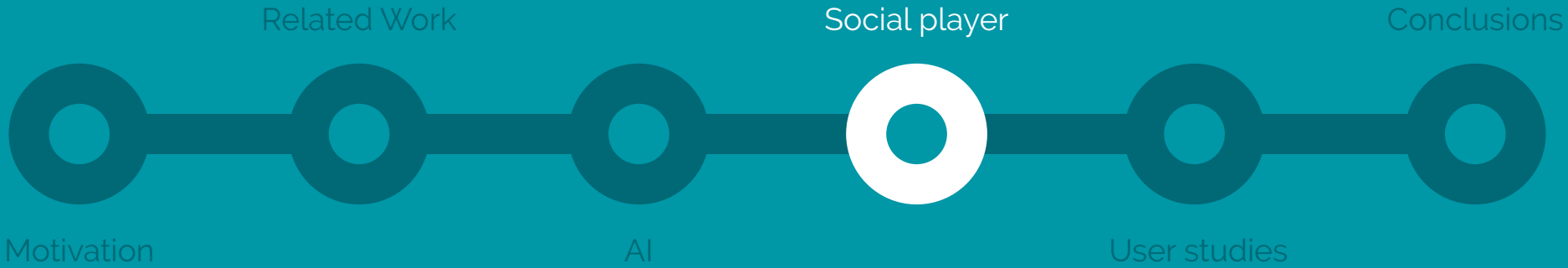
- Utility func.: u_2
- Depth limit depends on the tree size

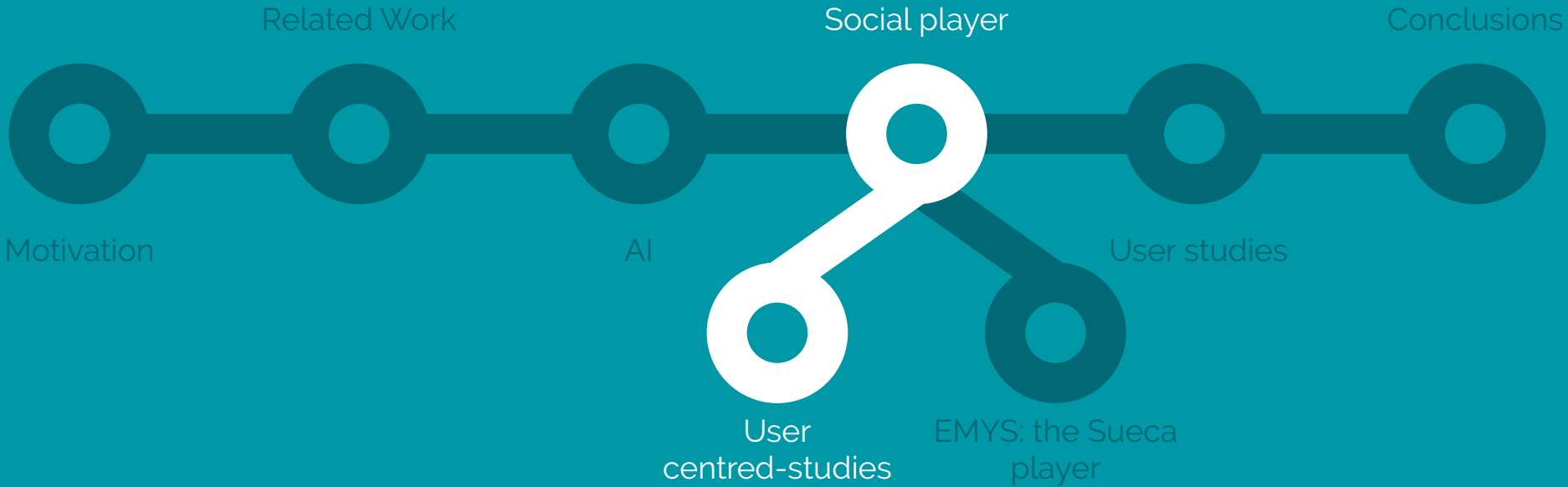
$$u_2 = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{teamPoints} > 90 \\ 1, & \text{teamPoints} > 60 \\ 0.1, & \text{teamPoints} > 30 \\ -2, & \text{opponentTeamPoints} > 90 \\ -1, & \text{opponentTeamPoints} > 60 \\ -0.1, & \text{opponentTeamPoints} > 30 \end{cases}$$

Most significant rate



Favourable Games Rate (%)	Hard Games	Medium Games	Easy Games
Trick Player	3,7	53,3	95
Deep-1 Player	0	59,4	100
Deep-2 Player	0	58,9	100





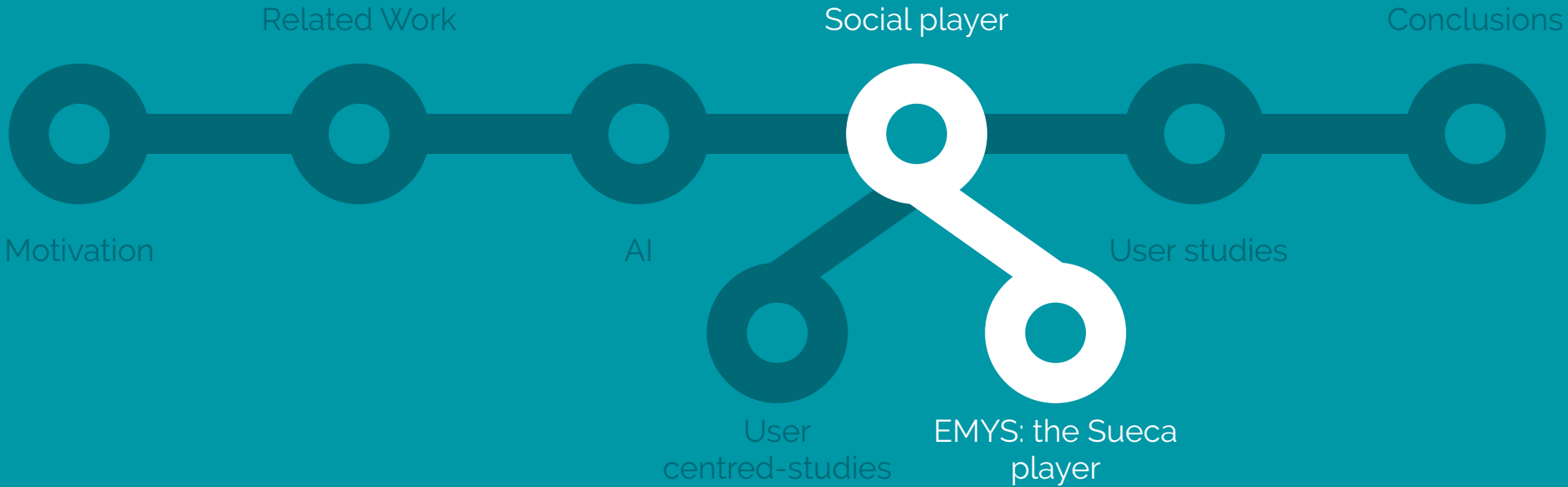
User centred-studies

4 participants from a day-home care institution playing Sueca

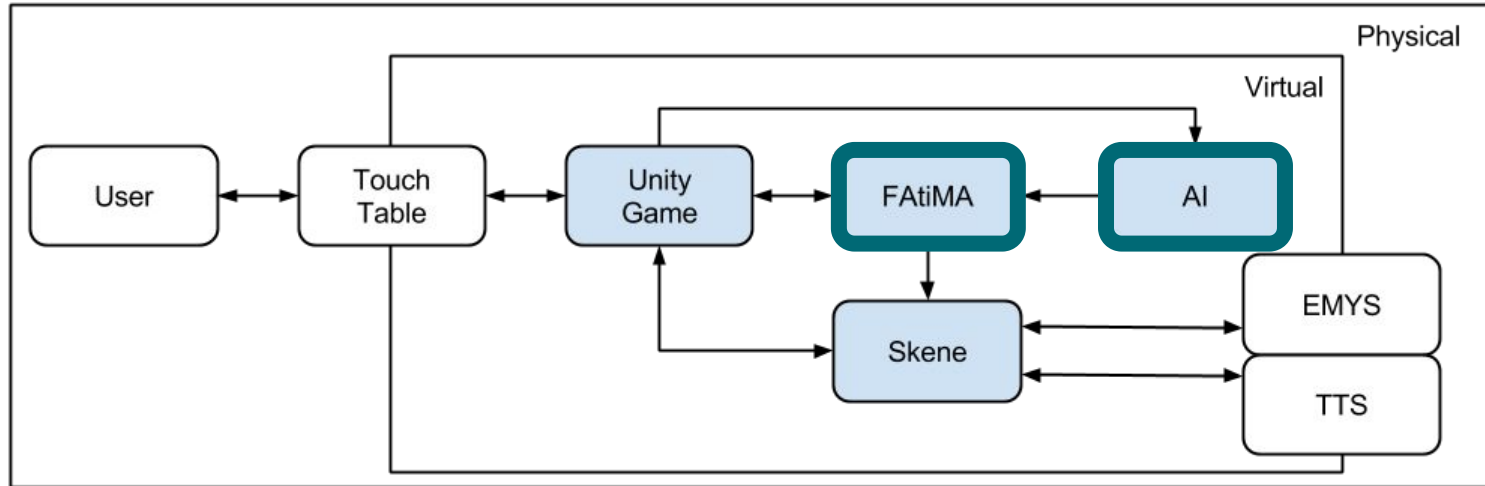
Relevant Game Situation

- Shuffling
- Cutting
- Dealing
- Receiving cards
- Choosing the next play
- Playing a card
- Playing a trump card
- Winning the trick
- Winning the game
- Losing the trick
- Losing the game

Verbal and nonverbal behaviours



EMYS: the Sueca player



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Relevant Game Situation

Shuffling
Cutting
Dealing
Receiving cards
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Winning the trick
Winning the game
Losing the trick
Losing the game

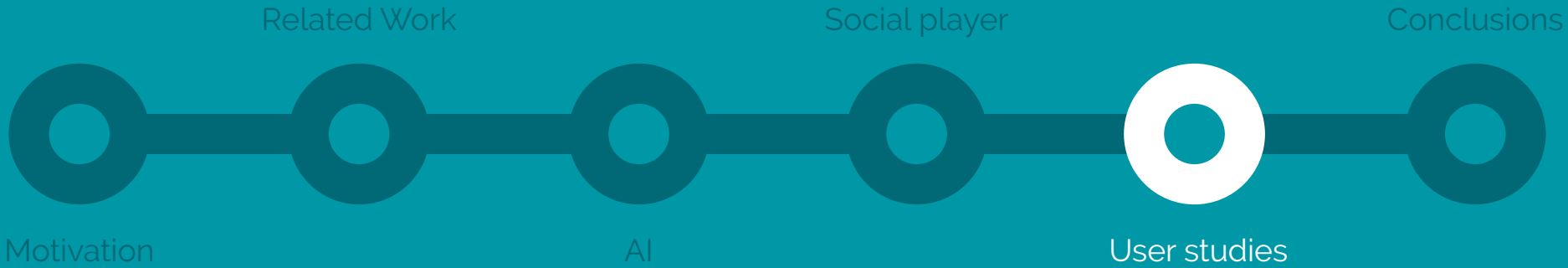


Session Start	Session End	GameEnd		Trick End	Receive Cards
Greeting	Win	Single Win	Single Lost	Self	Self
	Lost	Double Win	Double Lost	Team	
	Draw	Quad Win	Quad Lost	Opponent	
		Team Cheat	Draw	Opponent Zero	
		Other Cheat			
Play	Playing	Shuffle	Cut	Deal	Next Player
Self Happy	New Trick	Self	Self	Self	Team
Happy For	Following	Other	Other	Other	Opponent
Gloating	Not Following				
Resentment	Cut				
Self Pitty					
Pitty					

EMYS: the Sueca player

Human-like behaviours:

- speech frequency
- emotional state (FAtiMA)
 - posture
 - subcategory of some utterances
- competitive to the opponent
- encouraging to the partner



User studies

60 participants



(1) Pre-questionnaire

- PANAS
- Human-Robot Trust

(2) Playing with EMYS

(3) Pos-questionnaire

- PANAS
- Human-Robot Trust
- Networked Minds

User studies



Trust in the partner

Social Presence of the partner

Affect felt

User studies

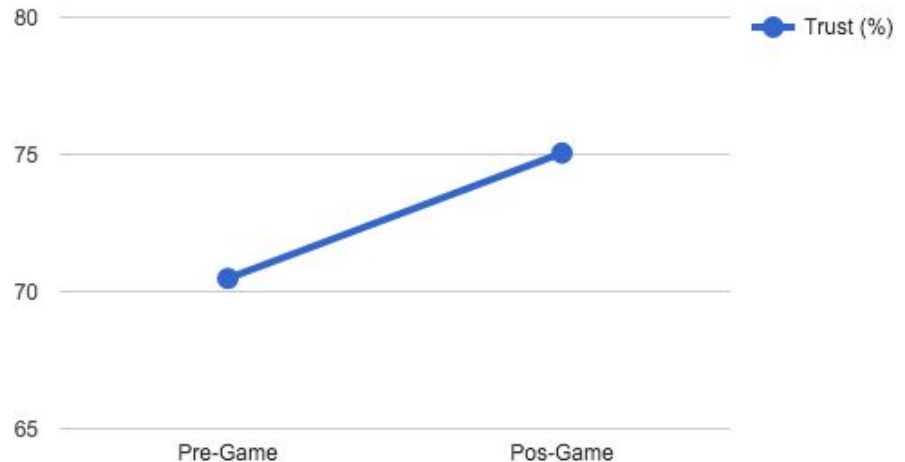
Trust

Are there changes in trust after the experience of interacting with the Sueca partner?
[Mixed ANOVA test]

Answer:

time → **Trust (p=0.03)**

[time, partner] ↗ Trust (p=0.65)



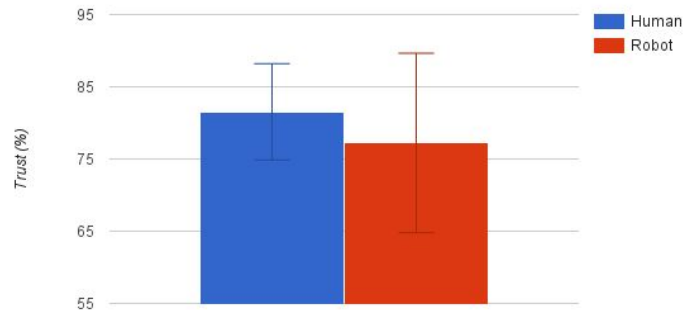
User studies

Trust

Are the trust levels influenced by the partner (robot or human)?
[Welch test]

Answer:

partner → **Trust** ($p=2 \times 10^{-6}$)



User studies

Trust

Are the trust levels influenced by the game results?
[Two-way ANOVA test]

Answer:

game result \rightarrow Trust ($p=0.065$)

[game result, partner] \rightarrow Trust ($p=0.507$)

Social Presence

Is the social presence influenced by the Sueca partner (robot or human)?
[One-way ANOVA test]

Note: Networked Minds Questionnaire has 6 dimensions

Answer:

partner \rightarrow co-presence ($p=0.217$)

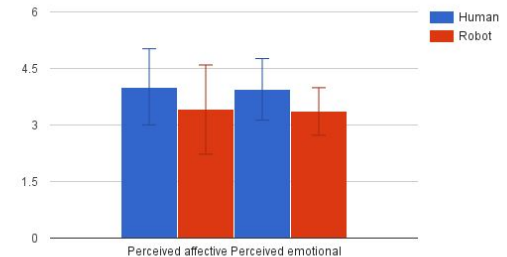
partner \rightarrow attentional allocation ($p=0.965$)

partner \rightarrow perceived message understanding ($p=0.777$)

partner \rightarrow perceived affective understanding ($p=0.007$)

partner \rightarrow perceived emotional interdependence ($p=0.046$)

partner \rightarrow perceived behavioural interdependence ($p=0.406$)



User studies

Affect

Are there changes in positive/negative affect after interacting with the Sueca partner?
[Mixed ANOVA test]

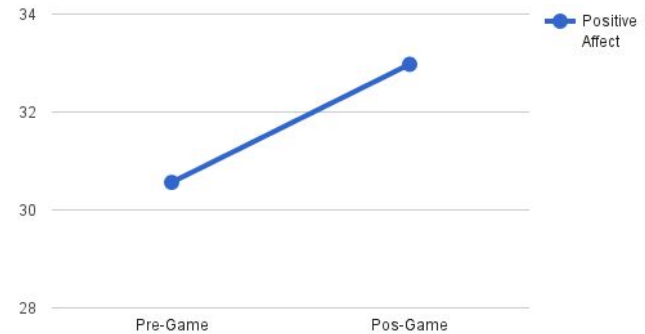
Answer:

time → **positive affect (p=0.008)**

[time, partner] ↗ positive affect (p=0.488)time

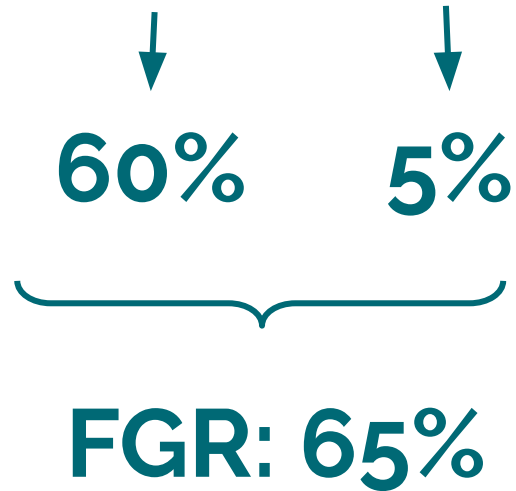
time ↗ negative affect (p=0.267)

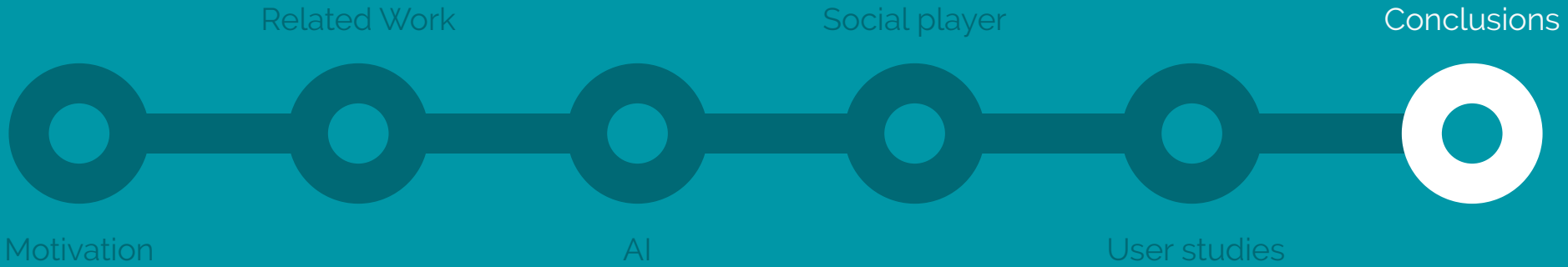
[time, partner] ↗ negative affect (p=0.184)



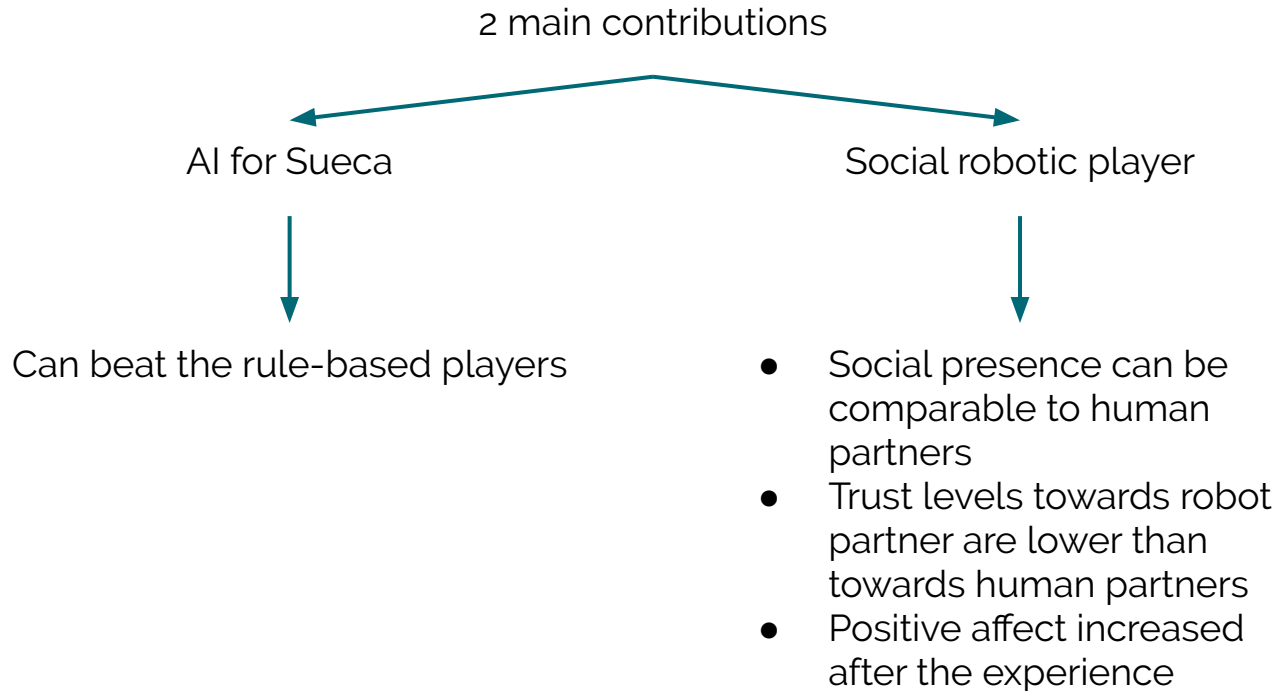
User studies

The robot team won 12 and drawn 1 sessions out of 20





Conclusions



Future Work

Technical improvements:

- to create a heuristic for the utility function
- machine learning from collected games to infer a current world approximation
- to improve the linear regression of the final points
- transposition table as LFU or LRU
- to generate games of different initial conditions
- to explore other emotions of FATiMA
- to avoid redundancy of utterances during the session

HRI next steps:

- expand the scenario for an older audience

Thank you!